



TICCIH News

TICCIH – A REGISTERED CHARITY

After nearly 25 years of existence as an informal body, TICCIH was formally registered as a Charity in England and Wales on 7 March 2000 under number 1079809.

The objectives of the Charity are exactly the same as those of the Memorandum and Articles of TICCIH itself but it will be necessary at the General Assembly to note this change as the Board of TICCIH are now Trustees of the Charity.

The original Charitable Deed was signed by Sir Neil Cossons and Stuart B. Smith as it was necessary for the founding Trustees to be resident in Great Britain. However, all the other Board Members of TICCIH were appointed as Trustees at a meeting held on 28 March 2000 in London

Whilst it will not make any material difference to members of TICCIH, it has allowed TICCIH to apply for grants as it has a legal status and also to open a bank account in England which is at:

Lloyds TSB Bank Plc
27 Fore Street
Redruth
Cornwall TR15 2BJ
UK
Branch Sort Code: 30 97 00
Account Number: 01351659
Account Name: TICCIH

Bank transfers can be received directly into the account. It should also soon be possible to accept payments by credit card, thus avoiding bank charges.

All these matters will be explained at the General Assembly of TICCIH which will be held as part of the London Conference and of course nominations for the Board will be required before the General Assembly. Full details of the General Assembly, meeting of National Representatives and Board Meeting, all to be held during the Conference, will be sent out to Board Members and National Representatives during July.

TICCIH Officers

President: Professor Louis Bergeron, 15 rue des Filles du Calvaire, 75003 Paris, France

Executive President: Eusebi Casanelles, Museu de la Ciència i de la Tècnica de Catalunya,

Rambla d'Égara 270, E-08221 Terrassa, Spain

Secretary: Stuart B Smith, 'Chygarth', 5 Beacon Terrace, Camborne, Cornwall TR14 7BU, UK

Treasurer: Hans Kania, Holunderweg 33, D-45 133 Essen, Germany

Membership Secretary: Dr Maria Teresa Maiullari, 11bis rue du Dobropol, 75017 Paris, France

Editor: James Douet, office of the Executive President

Worldwide

MEXICO

Eiffel in Mexico

The story goes that in 1868, the San Luciano mine was discovered and by 1872 the Eisman-Valle company started the mining works. In 1885 the French mining company 'El Boleo' bought the copper mine and started with the construction of the factory and the urban planning of the town. By 1886, the first oven was finished and opened to melt copper for production.

The Santa Barbara Church was designed in 1884 by Gustave Eiffel, the metal panels and structure were made in 1887 in Africa as a pavilion for the Paris 'Universal Fair in 1889 (it was shown next to the tower). Both won an award.

NOTE: This document is a resetting of text and images from the original TICCIH *Bulletin*. It is not a reproduction of the original publication.

In 1895, the pavilion was bought by Belgium and was exhibited at the Brussels International Fair, and was kept in the country until one of the French directors of the El Boleo bought it. He shipped it to Baja California Sur by a sail ship and it was built in the new-born town of Santa Rosalia, to honour the Santa Barbara Virgin.

The sailing ship travelled the Atlantic ocean to the Magellan Straights at the tip of Argentina, crossed to the Pacific and sailed northbound to Mexico and the Gulf of California to the town of Santa Rosalia where the metal panels and structure were disembarked and built by Yaqui Indian slaves from Sonora after they were captured as prisoners of war against the Porfiro Diaz regime. This was in 1895-96 and it was finished in 1904-1907.

The old pavilion now was a Catholic church made with metal panels walls, curved prefabricated panels and structures with a tower and iron belt. By 1954, the El Boleo mine closed down their copper production. In 1984 the Santa Rosalia downtown was declared Historical Monument by the State Congress.

The architecture besides the church, the Government Palace, a hotel, market and many residences for the French directors and workers, follow a design done also by Eiffel?, that his original architectural was in a French colonial style. The Mexican workers' houses were made of wood also following the French style. The equipment, machinery, railroad tracks, train and a lot other things were brought from France for this copper mine factory and now are being destroyed.

Francisco Sanchez Lopez, Durango 425 sur, Ciudad Obregon, Sonora, Mexico Fax only (6)-226-0062, Arq_fcosanchez@hotmail.com

Foto: Gustave Eiffel's pre-fabricated church

ITALY

Revealing the ancient Italian sulphur mines of Peticara

Sulphur was being extracted at Peticara, in mountains separating Emilia Romagna from Marche in the ancient dukedom of Urbino, by the Romans. Mining grew with the discovery of gunpowder in the 14th century, but the real expansion came when a huge sulphur bed up to 40 metres thick was located in 1917. The mine closed in 1964 and the local economy went into a steep decline.

Efforts to open a museum began immediately, and the Museo Storico Minerario opened in 1970 with strong support from the miners' community. About 2,500 m²

of surface buildings were restored, but progress has been slowed by bureaucratic difficulties.

The project has a strong scientific committee and has collected a rich collection of documentary evidence, including a map found in a London antique dealers'. The museum's plan is for

a more interactive format than is normal in Italy, and for a management system which allows the museum to play a strong role in the economic regeneration of Peticara.

Most exciting has been the work of opening the underground area for visitors. In 1984, the last layer of rock separating the main gallery from the open air was removed, revealing the mine as it had been left 20 years before with tools, carbide lamps, clothes, and documents as witness to 200 years of mining. Examination has extended to 17th century workings 250m below ground. Italian law does not extend to the re-use of abandoned mines for cultural and tourist purposes, so there are bureaucratic difficulties to opening the underground part, but that is the goal of the Museum.

Meanwhile, the MSM is extending contacts with national and international groups involved in related projects and developing a 'mining culture' through contacts with local miners.

This is based on a longer article by Veronica Fabbri, on behalf of the MSM

Museo Storico Minerario, Via Decio Raggi, 61017 Peticara (PU), Italy info@museo.net

BELGIUM

Le Grand Hornu, the famous neo-classical metal works near Brussels, has been chosen to house the new Museum of Contemporary Arts of the Belgian French-speaking Community, and is due to open in 2002. The director, Laurent Busine, hopes to attract both aficionados of contemporary art, as well as enthusiasts for industrial heritage.

Musée des Arts Contemporains de la Communauté française de Belgique, 82 rue Sainte-Louise, B7301 Hornu

POLAND

The protection of the Polish railways

There was a catastrophic fall in the passenger and freight carriages in the Polish State Railways in the nineties, caused for the restructuring and privatisation of this state institution. In effect a great number of regional and local railway lines (about 10,000 km) were closed or are in closing stages. Among them almost 1,700 km of narrow-gauge railways of 600 mm, 750 mm and 1000 mm track.

The liquidation of a great number of lines will cause a menace to the many railways monuments, which often use railway technical solutions from the nineteenth century. One should mention that many objects and even whole railway stations remained in an unchanged condition since they came into existence.

Among these menaced monuments there are: railway station buildings, the technical bases, engine-houses and locomotive-houses, water towers, signal boxes and monumental technical installations,

systems of protection of railway traffic, and old workshop installations. The movable monuments e.g. locomotives, carriages and small railway accessories, are not so big a problem, because in general they are protected in museums and skansen museums.

What is most worth protecting is the broad cultural scenery that was created by the railway activity; the material elements in the form of technical objects, as well as the immaterial components e.g. the system of managing of railway traffic, the individual aspects of local railway stations, menus from local refreshment rooms etc. To sum up, the atmosphere and the colour of travel should be particularly preserved.

For solution of these problems, the Polish National Committee of TICCIH is engaged. The issues of the protection of the railway monuments will be included in the National Strategy for the Protection of the Industrial Heritage. Independently of the above mentioned activity, the National Committee as well as the State Service of the Monuments Protection and organisations of the railways fans try to keep contact with the representatives of the Ministry of Culture and National Heritage, Ministry of Transport and the Polish State Railways, discussing the current problems of the protection of railway heritage

— *Marek Barszcz*

Conference Report

International Meeting on Industrial Heritage: Preservation and Development, Napoli – Scafati, Italy, April 7-8, 2000

The meeting was organized by Suor Orsola Benincasa University, together with the Territorial Agreement for the Agro Nocerino Sarnese Occupation Spa, the European Community Social Fund and the City of Scafati. The meeting took place in the University's prestigious 'Angels' Hall', and the second day in the Villa Nunziante which is a recently restored ex-military barracks, now used as a post-university school, situated in the city of Scafati, near Naples. The main subject of the first session was the presentation in Italy of the official journal of TICCIH International, *Patrimoine de l'industrie - Industrial Patrimony*. To the meeting, supported by Prof. Francesco de Sanctis, Rector of the Suor Orsola Benincasa University, attended the president of TICCIH and the journal's editor Prof. Louis Bergeron, Prof. Gregorio Rubino of the University of Naples "Federico II", and Prof. Carlo Olmo of the Politechnical University of Turin. Prof. Louis Bergeron made a short summary of the already existent reviews dedicated to industrial patrimony and then pointed out the main goals of the new TICCIH journal. This review has been created to be the distribution organ of the TICCIH ideas, gathering suggestions from all the associated countries in order to aim for co-ordinated global action. In fact, common action is needed in order to maintain industrial heritage, a conservation necessary so that no country remains without its own historic memory. New and

updated solutions are continuously needed, related to different historic, geographic and cultural contexts. This is why each country must collaborate by making suggestions that TICCIH will receive and disclose in this new journal.

Prof. Rubino pointed out the great obstacles encountered for the conservation of the Italian industrial patrimony. Being the problem at the base of the topic, the obstacles aren't merely bureaucratic, therefore it is necessary to run a sensible program to the knowledge of Industrial Patrimony. In this way a disclosure mechanism, such as the TICCIH journal, plays a substantial role. The circulation of reviews is particularly necessary because our country lacks a scientific and technologic culture: the TICCIH review reminds us of a cultural panorama still at the beginning in Italy.

The second session, led by Prof. Ruggiero Martines, Superintendent of the Architectural and Environmental Goods of Salerno, was dedicated to a round table on the conservation perspectives of the Industrial Patrimony in Italy. Various topics have been discussed, of which local perspectives were underlined and reminded, which found important auspices thanks to the restoration, the re-use and revitalisation of the Villa Nunziante, now used for didactic activities. During his lecture, Carlo Gasparrini showed some recoup project of the industrial welfare integrated in the new masterplan for the city of Rome. In this masterplan, particular attention is shown to the dismissed industrial areas which exist within urban belt. Public Administration was very careful in conserving its memory creating in any case, new and interesting occasion of re-use.

In addition to industrial architecture and town-planning, the session covered topics which included general subjects surrounding preservation, re-use and revitalisation. As a case in point, it was commented the rehabilitation of the ex-Distillery of Barletta. This complex of buildings has been the subject for many years of a dispute between the local administration, the owners and local environmental associations. A strong citizen mobilisation occurred towards the conservation of this important local memory. Finally, there was a happy ending, the civil society won against speculations, and the final design contained the generally accepted indications promoted by the citizens. A confirmation of the necessity of the great participation around the memory conservation problem.

The delegates and the public visited the ex-Borboni powder factory, for which urgent intervention is requested. The buildings, which were made during mid 19th century, cover a vast area near Villa Nunziante, and very close to the Bottaro Canal, which was used to make the hydraulic machinery work. The whole complex, built in different periods following new needs and technical progresses, is in a great 'green' area, a suggestive space for which we are waiting for a re-use design, with museum and multi-functional goals. The entire delegation took the opportunity of the meeting to remember the importance of restoring this memory to social purposes.

— *Antonella Marciano, TICCIH member - Naples, Italy*

Events

Society for the History of Technology (SHOT)

August 17-20, 2000, Munich, Germany

Call for proposals

Proposals invited for individual papers and sessions on topics related to all aspects of the history of technology. Proposals that attempt to use the history of technology to inform other disciplines or other sub-disciplines of history are encouraged. Completed proposals (in triplicate) bearing a post-mark or equivalent indication of submission date by February 10, 2000 to Dr. Michael Allen, SHOT Program Chair, Zentralinstitut für Geschichte der Technik, Deutsches Museum, Museuminsel 1, D-80306 München, Germany. Tel: +089 2179 402, fax: +089 2179 324, t7911aq@mailin.lrz-muenchen.de; website: <http://shot.press.jhu.edu/associations/shot>

TICCIH 2000: The Millennium Congress

30 August – 3 September 2000, London, Britain

37 September post-conference tours

Advance Programme and Registration; see the Congress website www.nmsi.ac.uk/researchers/ticch2000, or the link from the TICCIH home page.

Preparations for the next full TICCIH conference are in full swing, and the Advance Programme has been sent out. Plenary sessions will be held on 'The Industrial Revolution of the Eighteenth Century' and 'Mass production and consumerism 1850-2000', and two sessions of professional workshops each with eight groups will run simultaneously discussing a wide spectrum of themes relating to methodology and management and various other topics.

From 3 September there is a choice of regional tours, with the presentation of further papers, to Cornwall: non-ferrous mining and the Cornish experience; Wales: the presentation and interpretation of coal mining sites; and to Scotland: the sustainable development of industrial sites. The Congress ends in Manchester on 7 September, for a final meeting and reception as guests of the British Association for Industrial Archaeology (AIA), whose annual conference is there from 8-14 September. The Association has invited TICCIH delegates to remain for this event.

Languages: The official language is English, with simultaneous translation of plenary sessions probably provided in French. Registration: current TICCIH members: £295, non-members (inc. one years' membership): £307; congress tours: £260; late fee: £35. This includes entrance to all working sessions, study visits on Friday and Saturday, meals (see Registration), and a copy of the Congress Transactions and National Reports. Accommodation costs are not included.

The three concurrent tours are an integral part of the Congress. The fees include transport, study visits and meals as per the itinerary.

For more information, contact Rosy Hayward, TICCIH2000 Congress Co-ordinator, The Science Museum, London SW7 2DD, UK, tel: +44 1223 323437, fax: +44 1223 460396; ticcih2000@nmsi.ac.uk

To join the mailing list, contact Congress Administration: TICCIH2000, Administrative Secretariat, 42 Devonshire Road, Cambridge, CB1 2BL, UK, tel: +44 1223 323437 fax: +44 1223 460396, cc@conferencecontact.co.uk

Archaeometallurgy in Central Europe

12 and 13 September, 2000, Herl'any, Slovakia. Call for papers

Research results related to the beginnings of metals production and working, in E Europe and elsewhere. German and English. Registration \$150. Proposals for papers by 15 February, 2000. Prof. Ing. L'ubomír Mihok, Hutnícka fakulta, Technická univerzita, Letná 9, 042 00 Kosice, Slovakia, tel +421 95 602 3151, fax +421 95 6022752, pribul@tuke.sk

10th International Symposium on Molinology

16-24 September, 2000, Stratford, Virginia, USA

<http://tims.geo.tudelft.nl/index.htm>

Four-yearly meeting of the International Molinological Society (TIMS), the society for the study of wind-, water- and animal-powered mills, with papers and visits to historic sites. Language: English. Registration \$1000 for members. Derek Ogden, TIMS America, HCR Box 339, Madison VA 22727, USA, tel: (540) 672 1303, fax: 672 018, butler_j@mediasoft.net