



TICCIH News

The new Board that was elected by the National Representatives at the General Assembly is made up of the following people. All the addresses can be found on the web site.

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Olga TRAGANOU-DELIGIANNI

Rainer WIRTZ

David WORTH

Professor Louis Bergeron, Sir Neil Cossons and Professor Marie Nisser were all made Honorary Life Presidents.

Board deliberations

The relatively high cost of the Millennium conference was one of the issues discussed in London. The Board wants future conference organisers do as much as possible to keep costs at a reasonable level, so that TICCIH meetings are accessible to people new to the subject, those that TICCIH wants especially to encourage. The decision only to put the National

Reports on the web site, to save costs, was also queried, and TICCIH Sweden offered to provide hard copies for members who required it.

Accounts. The Treasurer, Hans Kania, had prepared accounts for the purpose of the General Assembly, although proper accounts would be required for the British Charity Commission on the anniversary of our registration, which would be March 2001. At this time the Treasurer would prepare accounts which would be audited by the Accountant of The Trevithick Trust. Since the 1997Thessaloniki congress, TICCIH has received Dm 16,127.01 and expenses of Dm 10,106.08, a difference of Dm 6,020.93.

Regional sections. Professor Marie Nisser has proposed the idea of producing a Baltic Section, based on Sweden, Norway, Finland and possibly Iceland.

TICCIH Officers

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

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

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Report

Conference workshop reports

Workshop 8 - World Heritage Sites

Chair: Christopher Charlton

The Workshop was treated to four very different but complementary presentations covering philosophy behind the tentative selection of World Heritage Sites to be nominated, the ramifications of nominating a Site and the study and management of Sites already inscribed.

The first presentation was by David de Hann and illustrated how inscription in the past was the start of a process of study and conservation. He demonstrated how modern detailed survey techniques aided by CAD could throw new light on the understanding of even very well known monuments within World Heritage Sites. Employing a very sophisticated computer driven projector with 3D computer simulation controlled by English Heritage's Metric Survey Section, he described how the recent work undertaken by the Section was revolutionising our understanding of the construction of the Ironbridge itself. It now transpires that almost no standardised components were used while the casting techniques of those components were comparatively primitive. Revealingly, the computer simulations showed that few of the constructional modules of assembled behaved in a similar fashion.

The second paper by Rob Robinson was concerned with the management of visitor access to WH Sites and with their interpretation. The demands of visitor satisfaction had to be reconciled with sustainable conservation. He showed how the lessons being learnt from the management of Robin's Island, South Africa had a relevance in the management proposed for the nominated Sites of New Lanark and Saltaire in the United Kingdom.

Keith Falconer's paper outlined the reasoning behind the choice of industrial sites in the UK's Tentative List of Sites and how techniques of characterisation of themed landscapes could be used to delineate WH sites. The sites selected had to ensure balanced representation of Britain's contribution to the world's heritage taking into account sites already on the list and the innovative approach of seeking to identify themes and to illustrate these by landscape designations was adopted. The themes selected were the industrialisation of manufacture as exemplified by the textile industry in the Derwent Valley, New Lanark Ancoats and Saltaire; pioneer developments in inland transport illustrated in the Manchester region by the structures of the earliest industrial canals and passenger railways; virtuosity in civil engineering demonstrated by the Great Western Railway, Pontcylte Aqueduct and the Forth Bridge; developments in mining represented by seven distinctive Cornish landscapes and by Blaenavon; global maritime and naval influences encapsulated by Liverpool's historic waterfront and Chatham naval dockyard.

Peter Wakelin's paper examined the wide ramifications of nominating a Site with particular reference to Blaenavon in south Wales. He showed how the process of seeking nomination could cause a profound shift in local perceptions of a site. Enhanced local understanding and involvement had already produced many very positive results on the ground.

The subsequent discussion ranged over all the contributions but was particularly concerned with the concepts of themes and landscapes and with the perceived benefits of World Heritage status.

— *Keith Falconer*

Workshop 3b: The Recording and Conservation of Large-Scale Industrial Sites (chair: Eugene Logunov)

Ute Georgeacopol introduced the work of Bruno Bauer (1880-1938), an Austrian architect specialising in factory buildings and ferro-concrete construction. Evaluating Bauer's contribution to 20th-century factory design is rendered more difficult by the fact that the archive of his practice has not survived and many of his works have yet to be identified.

Mike Clarke discussed how rising levels of recreational use, and consequent investment by the British Waterways Board, have led to fears that the diverse historic fabric of Britain's canals may be eroded and homogenised. One response to these threats is the compilation – largely by volunteers – of 'character guides' drawing attention to the features characteristic of individual canal companies.

T. Fluck presented the methodology and findings of an industrial archaeology survey in the small textile town of Sainte-Marie-aux-Mines in the Vosges district of France. Using a range of sources, from topographical views to cadastral plans, the historic landscape was mapped, while fieldwork identified the survival, and traced the evolution, of numerous buildings.

Brian Malaws illustrated the recording methodology adopted by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW) for its ongoing project on coke works. Clarity and precision are achieved using a mixture of text process descriptions, flow diagrams and simplified perspective views.

Gyorgyi Nemeth, of Miskolc University, Hungary, described a Hungarian-Polish collaborative project, based at Miskolc and Wroclaw Universities. This aims to evaluate the industrial heritage of two regions characterised by concentrations of heavy industry: the Borsod district of Hungary, and Silesia in Poland. The resulting database will inform future protection strategies, and may be extended to other industries and regions.

Andrew Ogirenko and Irina Fedosseeva, of Golutvinsky Dvor JSC, charted the regeneration of an industrial district of central Moscow. Around the nucleus of a disused textile factory, a combination of renovation and new construction projects has transformed the area. This process will be repeated elsewhere

under current plans to free inner-city sites for redevelopment by relocating industry to the peripheries.

John Yates (English Heritage) examined the difficulties of conserving large industrial sites as museums. Chatterley Whitfield Colliery, Staffordshire, was the first British coal mine to produce a million tons per annum, and retains numerous surface structures dating mainly from the early 20th century. It closed in 1976, reopening as a museum, but a funding shortfall precipitated closure in 1986. English Heritage is currently engaged in identifying a sustainable future for the site.

— *Adam Menuge*

Post-conference tours

Tour of Wales

Wales claims to be the world's first industrial nation – an oversimplification, but with some justification. It was the first country in which workers in industry exceeded those in agriculture. Among the principal sectors were coal mining, iron-making, tinsplate manufacture, non-ferrous metals mining and smelting, slate quarrying, and associated transport industries. Outstanding remains of these can be seen, and nearly 30 delegates signed up for the Wales tour, from Norway, Sweden, Britain, Italy, Germany, Austria, Japan, Canada, and the United States. The tour was based in the capital, Cardiff, and Caernarfon, in north west Wales. This gave an opportunity to see the very different industries of north and south and to traverse a beautiful mountain landscape.

The first day was devoted to the coal industry, with a working session to discuss the International Colliery Monuments List being developed by TICCIH. Visits included the pit-head complex of the 1870s at Rhondda Heritage Park, an intact winding engine house of 1875 at Hetty Pit, and the last operating deep mine in Wales, Tower Colliery. A tour through the Taff and Rhondda Valleys introduced the characteristic coalfield landscapes of South Wales, with their snaking roads, rivers and railways in deep valleys, their terraces of housing, and their chapels, schools and miners' institutes. In the evening, the launch took place of the new book by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales, *Copperopolis* by Stephen Hughes, which analyses the development of Swansea as the world's leading copper smelting centre from the early eighteenth to late nineteenth centuries.

The second day was for the South Wales iron industry, which in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries was of outstanding importance, with over 70 separate works. At Cyfarthfa furnaces in Merthyr Tydfil (likened to 'the fiery city of Pluto' by the King of Prussia on an earlier international tour in 1844) the local authority is consolidating a group of six almost complete coke blast furnaces dating from 1786 to 1814. The furnaces are the principal remains of what was then the largest ironworks in the world. Temporary lighting enabled the delegates to explore the maze of blast passages and chambers.

At Blaenavon, a tour underground was made of Big Pit Mining Museum, with its workings dating from the 1830s onwards, and lunch was provided by Cadw at Blaenavon Ironworks, a superb example of a nearly complete ironworks complex dating from 1789. These two sites are set within an outstanding relict landscape of early coal and iron ore mining, limestone quarrying, water supply, transport and settlement now managed for its industrial heritage. The UK Government nomination of Blaenavon for World Heritage Site status is currently under consideration.

The route northwards included a visit to the Elan Valley dams, built to supply water across country to Birmingham in the 1890s, before turning to the heritage of slate for the third day. The Welsh late Museum at Llanberis was thoroughly explored, including a newly refurbished counter-balance quarry incline and the impressive maintenance complex of Dinorwig Quarries, built in 1870. In an unplanned detour, delegates were excited to be shown around the repair shop of the Snowdon Mountain Railway by its Managing Director. The last part of the day was spent on the island of Anglesey, seeing Telford and Stephenson's Menai bridges and Mynydd Parys, the huge open-cast mine which became Britain's most important source of copper in the late eighteenth century. Alongside the menacing lunar landscape of the open-cast itself are precipitation ponds, mine offices, stone breaking yards, a windmill, an early beam engine house, and Amlwch port.

The last day took us eastwards to the rich industrial area of Wrexham. The famous Pontcysyllte Aqueduct, built 1795-1805, was crossed by delegates with a head for heights, towering on 19 cast iron spans. A tour of Bersham Ironworks was led by Stephen Greuter, who explained how his excavations at the site have elucidated the activities of John Wilkinson and the development of water-powered boring mills. The Minera Lead Mines centre gave an insight into non-ferrous metal mining in Wales, with its excavated remains of an early nineteenth-century mine and its reconstructed buddles.

Brief visits to Wilkinson's Penrhos beam engine house of the early 1790s and the recently restored Bersham Colliery headgear rounded off the day, and the tour as a whole.

— *Dr Peter Wakelin*

Cornwall Tour

Delegates were guided by Nicholas Johnson, County Archaeologist and some of the visits were to heritage sites managed by the Trevithick Trust, of which Stuart Smith is the Chief Executive.

Copper and tin mining were the major interest and many of the 160 mine buildings consolidated as landscape features since 1991 were seen. In the St Just District, Botallack, with its spectacularly located engine houses on the cliffs, is cared for by the National Trust, major land owners in the area. At Levant mine, the 1840 Harvey's of Hayle winder was seen, but not in steam. Geevor mine, which closed in 1990, is now managed

by the Trevithick Trust as a tourist attraction with adit visit and extensive modern dressing mill. At East Pool, the Industrial Discovery Centre introduces Cornwall and its mining heritage to visitors. Nearby, at Tolgus Tin, a streaming works, much of the original water-powered machinery still operates. St. Day was the main village of the copper mining area until its decline in the 1860s; the abandoned 1829 church is now roofless and is being preserved by the Trevithick Trust as an amenity centre. Spectacular remains of tin mining on the Great Flat Lode with numerous engine houses were seen - the stamps and dressing floors and engine houses at West Basset. Others at South Frances mine included two of the last to be built around 1900. At King Edward, a former training mine, ore stamping and dressing plant built in 1905 has been restored to working order. Poldark Mine presented interesting problems to the owners. What is the future of this amalgam of amusement park and mining artefact collections with accessible 18th century underground workings? A seminar in Falmouth included papers on Cornish workers abroad and mining heritage sites in Mexico and Portugal. The Royal Cornwall Museum in Truro with its fine mineral and historic photographic collections was not to be missed.

A visit to the china clay district included the working port at Par and then Charlestown, a small harbour designed by John Smeaton in the 1790s. At Wheal Martyn, the old china clay processing plant had working water wheels and flat rod systems. At the Eden Project, a 50m deep disused china clay pit is being transformed into a centre aimed to explore the relationship between plants, people and resources. Two giant geodesic conservatories, made of over 800 steel hexagons without internal support, were being constructed for this ambitious and imaginative project to use a derelict industrial landscape.

At Porthcurno, the Museum of Submarine Telegraphy, created by Cable and Wireless, the first all-submarine telegraph cable came ashore in 1870, and undersea fibre optic cables are still landed on the nearby beach. The collections of early communication apparatus are demonstrated to visitors.

Delegates were impressed with the variety of industrial heritage, much of which will form the basis for the Cornish Mining World Heritage site bid. Tour arrangements were impeccable, we were welcomed and entertained by numerous civic dignitaries, IMERYS and the St Austell Brewery (which had provided essential supplies over the three days).

— *Peter Neaverson*

Scottish Tour

The forty or so visitors who chose to make the tour of Scotland were presented with a range of world class sites, and a stimulating review of the different means that are being used to protect, conserve and interpret them. Outstanding were the remains of the textile, coal mining, engineering and ship building industries, the latter for their almost complete absence, given the fame of Scottish marine engineering in the past.

The key conservation organisations are Historic Scotland, an agency devolved from central government that organises and enforces the national inventory of protected sites, and the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland, whose offices we visited in Edinburgh. Well into the use of modern computer technology, the RCAHMS is in the vanguard in developing techniques of landscape mapping, overlaying maps of different periods with air photos to identify and characterise fossil industrial landscapes, and in providing on-line access to the huge collection of archaeological and maritime sites, monuments and buildings of the National Monuments Record of Scotland, and its index of drawings, manuscripts and photographs. The records may be inspected at www.rcahms.gov.uk.

The newly re-opened galleries of the Museum of Scotland present the national interpretation of Scottish industrial history, through a fine collection described in the last issue of the Bulletin. Two other museums illustrated the more precarious situation of local industrial museums in Scotland. The first was Dundee Heritage, the winner of the European Industrial Museum of the Year award in 1999, and that occupies the Verdant Works, an 1833 jute factory. The excellent displays include working contemporary machinery explained by the operatives, an area of interactive displays, though these showed the usual evidence of having been interacted with, and imaginative explanations of what the vast quantity of linen that Dundee produced in the 19th century went to make. Despite its award-winning design, however, the Director explained that the museum could not support itself just with visitors, and depends on a cross subsidy from two other historic sites in Dundee under the same management, that include the famous sailing ship Discovery.

An even less secure situation exists at the Scottish coal museum. This occupies the large Lady Victoria Colliery that, like hundreds across Europe, was still extracting coal not many years ago. As we toured the surface workings, headphones inside our safety helmets played taped descriptions of the site at different points. We even visited an 'underground' area, but real coal cannot be observed under British safety regulations, so we admired a seam made of fibreglass, perhaps appropriately given the condition of Scottish coal mining. Complimentary to the industrial part of the museum is a gallery telling the story of coal and mining, and that adopts a perspective strongly sympathetic to the miners and their families. Entering the display you are met by the roar of a triceratops, or some other beast from the Carboniferous period, but from then on the exhibition was very effective. This museum too, however, faces a most uncertain future as local government reorganisation leaves previous funding arrangements unfulfilled.

These examples suggest that conserving industrial sites by turning them into museums, though now a fairly traditional option, appears on the Scottish evidence to be no longer very viable. A different approach that is enjoying much greater success, from what we could see on our tour, has been used to secure two of the largest and most significant sites of the Scot-

tish textile industry, Stanley Mills and New Lanark. Both are very large water-powered sites from the late 18th century. In Britain, this usually implies a remote rural location, a beautiful natural landscape, but few alternative commercial activities to sustain the magnificent mill buildings after the departure of the moribund textile industry. In both of these cases, the means to regenerate the site has been management by a trust whose object is conservation and regeneration, rather than profit; access to the riches of the new British lottery; and a mix of new uses that profit from the natural, rural qualities of the place. So conversion to private apartments provides an initial return on the funding invested in repairing the buildings, and this is followed by a public museum or some other interpretation of the history of the complex. Stanley Mills is a project of the Phoenix Trust, whose aim is to carry out the restoration of large historic buildings to act as a catalysts for local economic regeneration, and that benefits from the involvement of the Prince of Wales.

At New Lanark, the scheme of adaptive re-use includes a hotel and interpretation centre. New Lanark is world famous as the home of a pioneering social experiment by Robert Owen, who wanted to combine the wealth-creating benefits of the industrial revolution with a more humane management that would 'improve' the character of its inhabitants. The most amazing part of the whole Scottish tour, at least for me, was the attempt made at New Lanark to update the methods used by Owen in his house for the Reformation of the Character of his workers. Visitors today take a 'Tunnel of Love'-type ride, guided by a young time traveller, projected by laser, who returns from the future to explain some of Owen's ideas and to encourage us in the year 2000 to think about them. At the worst, this made a change from having the self-acting mule explained for the hundredth time. At best, it represented a most adventurous step forward in the interpretation of historical ideas and values.

— James Douet

Worldwide

SWEDEN

Grimeton Radio Science Centre is a former radio station that was built to improve the communications between Sweden and the US in 1922-24. It is the last of its kind, once one of twenty using Aledanderson-type longwave radiotelegraphy technology. It was opened with a message from King Gustaf V to Calvin Coolidge. The last transmission was to the London conference 'A hundred years of Radio' in 1995.

On the 2nd September, 2000, a message was sent in Morse code to delegates at the TICCIH congress: 'MANY GREETINGS TO THE TICCIH CONFERENCE FROM THE ALEXANDER RADIO SOCIETY AT GRIMETON RADIO/SAQ IN SWEDEN + DE SAQ DE SAQ'.

The station was listed as a historic monument in 1996 and the buildings, alternator, and multiple tuned antenna will be kept in working order. It was used to send a message from Carl XVI on the first day of the new millennium, and there are proposals for it to be a World Heritage Site of UNESCO. The Science Centre project is for a place for the study of the origins of radio communication, and the forces of technical advance and progress.

Information from grimeton@mobile.telia.se and www.telemuseum.se/Grimeton/

PORTUGAL

Cork and Industrial Heritage in Seixal

Between 13th and April 17th was held in Seixal an international conference on Cork, Industrial Heritage and Museology, in which more than hundred participants participated. The communications and debates were organised in thematic sessions on Cork's history and culture, Cork's production, industry and commerce and Cork's industrial heritage and museology.

The participants of Portugal, Spain (Cataluña and Basque Region), France, Germany, Sweden and United Kingdom also had the opportunity to visit industrial units in Santa Maria da Feira, Portalegre and Silves, oak plantations on the region south of the river Tagus and the Cork Museum of the Fábrica do Inglês in Silves (Algarve).

This conference open new perspective to the constitution of a future section of TICCIH dedicated to cork.

Recovering the Edifício das Caldeiras de Cozer Cortiça (Cork Boilerhouse), the Ecomuseum Municipal of Seixal opens a new exhibition space in the old Mundet cork factory, open to the public with an exhibition transferred from the Museu del Suro of Palafrugell – Ricard Mur, fotógrafo del suro (Ricard Mur, cork photographer).

Also in Mundet, from June 2000 to April 2002 – Edifício das Caldeiras de Vapor (Babcock and Wilcox Steam Boilerhouse) – the Ecomuseum opens to the public the exhibition Água, Fogo, Ar, Cortiça (Water, Fire, Air and Cork), integrated in the present musealisation project.

FRANCE

Highlighting Industrial Heritage

The Arc-et-Senans is a former Royal Saltworks built by the architect Claude-Nicolas Ledoux, between 1775 and 1779, and is considered today as one of the most remarkable architectural jewels of industrial world heritage. The site is a principal French monument. The saltworks is an element of a utopian project (the city of Chauv) which is beyond the framework of its industrial technique. The living and working conditions, the professional sociability, and the type of work carried out are not specifically dealt with on the site.

The project being developed has five programmes.

An international meeting between the industrial sites listed as UNESCO's World Heritage, aiming to network these sites, their actors, and form a common charter: Völklingen ironworks, Wieliczka salt mines, Engelsberg forges, Crespi d'Adda textile village, the Ironbridge Gorge, Verla paper mill, the Semmering railway, Kinderkijk-Elshout water mills, La Louvière et Roelx boat lift, Wouda pumping station, and Arc-et-Senans, and New Lanark textile colony (nominated).

A colloquium on Sociology and Ethnology: 'Industrial Heritage – cultural instrument, ideology, monument or workers' legacy?' Taking advantage of the international meeting and its project to establish a charter between several World Heritage Sites, this is a debate on the definition and role of industrial heritage. These questions are pertinent at a time when accelerating de-industrialisation quickly renders industrial structures obsolete. Interested partners in this process are no longer the world of industrial archaeology. Local elected members, architects, town planners, manufacturers, co-operate and manipulate this legacy. The following will moderate the round table sessions: Louis Bergeron, Ecomusée le Creusot; Stéphane Jonas, Université Marc Bloch, Yvon Lamy, Limoges, and André Micoud, CRESAL.

The other parts of the programme are an exhibition on each of the sites, the launch of a prize for the restoration of an industrial site, and a circuit of visits to industrial sites in Franche-Comte and the Swiss Jura.

– *Franck Gauthré*

ITALY

European Award for Industrial Archaeology

The City Council of Terni, in Italy, has announced a project for an international competition to be held every three years. Prizes will be in three sections: for the saving, re-use and enhancement of the industrial heritage of European countries; for publications touching on industrial archaeology; and for research dissertations connected with industrial archaeology.

The awards will be made by an international jury to be appointed soon, at an international meeting intended to sustain the enthusiasm of public authorities, institutions of research, and associations toward 'the huge patrimony accumulated in the course of the last three centuries of industrial activity.'

– *Louis Bergeron*

UNITED STATES

The mining heritage of Butte, Montana

The city of Butte is a National Historic Landmark District, and one of the largest listed in the US National Register of Historic

Places. There are ample opportunities for TICCIH's visitors to Butte to explore late-19th century and early-20th century residential, commercial and industrial districts. Of greatest interest will be the historic mining landscape, much of which is inter-mixed with Butte's urban fabric.

Butte began as a mining boomtown during Montana's gold rush in 1864. After the placer gold was exhausted, Butte went into economic decline until hard rock silver and copper mining revived the camp in the mid-1870s. Copper was the most important of the two metals. In 1887, Butte's original output surpassed Michigan's and Butte became the world's largest copper producer, a title the camp retained until after World War One. Butte gave rise to the Anaconda Copper Mining Company (ACM) which was the world's largest non-ferrous metal producer. In 1912, the ACM was the world's fifth largest corporation.

Nearly all this mining activity was underground until 1955, when the ACM opened the Berkely Pit. Underground production ceased in 1975.

Visits will include many wood and metal headframes, the enormous Butte Pit, the largest body of toxic water in the US, local smelters, the giant stack of the Sahoe smelter, 585 feet high, all the rest of which was demolished in 1980, and the foundry and railroad shops of the Butte, Anaconda and Pacific Railway.

The Mining Section is planning to hold a joint conference there next year (see page 8).

– *Richard Williams*

Eric DeLony

The Society for Industrial Archeology in the United States has given its important General Tools Award for 2000 to Eric DeLony, the Chief of the Historic American Engineering Record, and a distinguished member of TICCIH. The nominations for the award praised his career of 'exceptional distinction and accomplishment' and his devotion to the cause of industrial archaeology, as well as his role as an international Ambassador for the HAER and for American industrial heritage.

Events

Great Britain

Worklab, International Association of Labour Museums: 'Migration, work and identity'

9-12 November, 2000, Manchester, England

The conference will look at how museums have contributed to the creation of national identities which exclude the experience of migrant communities, and examine projects in European museums which are attempting to reverse this process by presenting the stories of migrants' lives from the migrants own perspectives.

Dr Myna Trustram, National Museum of Labour History, 103 Princes Street, Manchester M1 6DD, tel:+44 161 228 7212 fax: +44 161 237 5965, mynatrustram@nmlhweb.org ,website: www.nmlbweb.org

Spain

TICCIH Intermediate conference on the Textile Industry

30, 31 March, 1 April, 2001, Terrassa, Barcelona

Hosted by the Museu de la Ciència i de la Tècnica de Catalunya, with the Ecomusée Le Creusot, the Reinisches Industriemuseum and the Trevithick Trust, in association with the Norrköpings Stadsmuseum and the Manchester Museum of Science and Industry.

The Textile Section of TICCIH will hold its first conference to create an international committee and elect a Secretary, and establish the basis for its future work, research and study. The meeting will discuss proposals for identifying historic sites of international importance; the textile industry and industrial settlements; the transfer of technology; and the conservation of historic machinery. The conference will include working sessions on these themes as well as visits to historic textile sites in Catalunya. Registration will be 60 Euros. The inscription form will be circulated in November; places are limited so people interested in attending should contact the address below.

Secretary Textile Section, Museu de la Tècnica i de la Ciència de Catalunya, Rambla d'Egara 270, 08221 Terrassa; TICCIH@correu.gencat.es

Sweden

Industrial heritage as a force in the democratic society

Four day conference in May, 2001, Bergslagen. Programme will be presented in October, 2000.

Coinciding with the Swedish presidency of the European Council of Ministers, a conference related to the key-words

democracy-identity-force: How are industrial monuments used to create identity? Is the cultural heritage used for anti-democratic purposes? How do industrial monuments enrich society today and in the future? The meeting is focused on Degersfors, a town that has undergone great structural changes in recent years.

Organised by the Swedish National Heritage Board, the Delegation for Industrial Heritage and the Orebro County Administrative Board. Tel: (0)8 5191 8000 or (0)19 17 4050, www.raa.se/industrial

United States

Joint conference of the Mining History Association and the TICCIH Non-Ferrous Mining Section

31 May – 6 June, 2001, Montana College of Technology, Butte, Montana

The first meeting of its kind will include two days of papers by the MHA followed by a tour of the Oak Mining District on the 3 June. The part of the conference organised by the Mining Section will probably include two further days of papers by TICCIH, and a final day of site visits on the 6 June.

Non-Ferrous Mining Section, Secretary Richard Williams, I H C, Poldark House

Poldark, Wendron, Cornwall TR13 0ER, Great Britain, tel: +44 1326 573173 fax: 1326 563166, TICCIH@heritage-consultants.com

Great Britain

Second International Early Railways Conference

6-9 September, 2001, Museum of Science and Industry, Manchester.

The conference will include papers on many aspects of early railways (defined as being pre-mainline in concept but not necessarily in date) not only in Britain but in America and a number of European countries. Topics will include track, locomotives, technology transfer, operation and finances. The closing date for proposals for papers is the end of this year (please send with a synopsis to Dr Michael Lewis, 60 Hardwick Street, Hull HU5 3PJ, GB, michael@lew.karoo.co.uk). Scientific committee: Centre for Railway Studies, University of York, National Railway Museum, Newcomen Society, Beamish Open Air Museum, and the Locomotive Trust.

Full details will be available from the end of January from the Executive Secretary, Newcomen Society, Science Museum, Exhibition Road, London SW7 2DD.

Chile

Third colloquium on the Preservation of Industrial Heritage, TICCIH-Chile

13-16 September, 2001, post conference tour 17-21 September, Santiago de Chile. Call for papers.

The themes chosen are: industrial archaeology - conceptual framework and new directions; inventories and listing; rescue, conservation and re-use - case studies; education; and tourism. Summaries of conference papers should be sent before 30 April, 2001. TICCIH-Chile, Tel/fax: (56-2) 3364 2113, conpalch@entelchile.net

France

HiGhlighting Industrial Heritage

17, 18 and 19 September, 2001, Saline Royale, France, plus two days of site visits in Franche-Compté and Swiss Jura.

See the article in Worldwide, or the web site www.wanadoo.fr/saline-royale

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Russia

TICCIH XII International Congress: 'Preservation of industrial heritage and rehabilitation of old industrial centres'

10-14 July, 2003 in Moscow, and 14-18 July post-congress tour to NizhnyTagil in the Urals

Papers are invited on the above theme. The official language will be English, but papers also in French and Russian; simultaneous translation of plenary sessions. Study visits in Moscow and cultural programme including the Kremlin, Bolshoi Theatre, and the Moscow river. Post-congress tour of mining and metallurgical sites in the Urals, including helicopter trip over the 1882 Ust-Borovsky salt works. Details will be sent out in December 2001. Eugene Logunov, Institute of Material Culture, PO Box 65, Ekaterinburg, B-109, Russia 620109, tel: +7 3432 297874 fax: +7 3432 297731 logunov@online.russia.ru