



## News

### Renew your TICCIH membership in time for the 2000 conference

Anyone whose membership has expired, or which will expire before registering for the TICCIH2000 congress, will need to renew it in order to get the lower conference rates. The Membership Secretary, Dr Maria Teresa Maiullari, has the list of current members if you are in doubt, and can be contacted at the address in the margin to the left. TICCIH Secretary Stuart Smith's negotiations to register TICCIH as a charity should mean that it will soon be possible to pay subscriptions by credit card, which will be a great improvement for all of us.

### TICCIH International Collieries Study for ICOMOS

Following the three monographs on world canals, railways, and bridges published through TICCIH on behalf of ICOMOS, the Deutsches Bergbau Museum and the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales have proposed a study of collieries to assist UNESCO to assess potential world heritage coal mining sites. Rather than offer a list of the best examples, the proposed methodology is to put forward some draft selection criteria and to draw up a list of experts to refine this draft; to put it out to consultation, leading to a presentation at TICCIH2000 in Cardiff; and to present the results at the ICOMOS meeting in Paris in December next year with eight exemplars showing the application of the criteria in practice.

Collieries will be examined in the light of UNESCO's standards for inscription in the WH list, described by Dr Henry Cleere in the last TICCIH Bulletin (N°6), for their technological, economic, social, and landscape significance. Thirteen elements have been identified for study: collieries underground, shafthead frames and towers, winding coal, water pumping, ventilation, the use of compressed air, coal preparation, workshops and stores, offices, pithead baths, colliers and their housing, and railways and coal transport.

### Digitised image access project for European archives

The European Visual Archive is a project being run between five institutions responsible for image archives, to provide easy access to their integrated collections and information. Partners in Antwerp, Leiden, London, Amsterdam, and Munich are working toward the use of modern communication technolo-

gies and interoperability solutions with the aim of ultimately providing on-line access. The Eva/New Millennium web site (<http://www.eva-eu.org/>) includes the image here, taken from the Metropolitan Archives, which shows the construction of the Victoria Embankment beside the River Thames in London, with Big Ben visible through the fog. It was taken in 1865. This huge engineering work embanked the Thames, included an underground railway – now part of the District line – and a large intercept sewer to improve the previously appalling condition of the river by diverting the metropolis' waste downstream of the city. It was designed and built by Sir Joseph Bazalgette from 1864 to 1870. The Embankment with its associated pumping stations is one of the most significant monuments to London's urban development, showing the massive new infrastructure required for the industrial city. Such easy access to images of this archaeological interest, unthinkable a few years ago, is an exciting instance of the current impact of web-related technologies on documentary heritage.

### TICCIH personnel

Sir Neil Cossons has been appointed new head of conservation in England, as Chairman of English Heritage. Neil Cossons was a founder member of TICCIH, first Director of the Ironbridge Gorge Museum, and is currently Director of the London Science Museum, host of this year's Millennium Conference. His appointment to head the the lead organisation for conservation in England is a mark of the importance that industrial heritage will have in Britain at the start of the 21st century, and places one of industrial archaeology's most eloquent advocates at the heart of international conservation.

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

# Report

## World heritage textile industry sites

*James Douet, Secretary Textile Section*

TICCIH recently proposed to ICOMOS that it should co-ordinate through the Textile Section a study of how sites of the world textile industry might be assessed for their candidature for UNESCO's World Heritage List. The task of defining criteria which are both sufficiently discriminating to be useful in identifying the most important sites, and broad enough to encompass the huge diversity of industrial remains of this key industry, will not be an easy one. Pre-industrial sites may be of 'outstanding universal value' as testimony to a cultural tradition, but the catalytic role of the textile industry in the Industrial Revolution will generally provide the basis for the consideration its importance to humanity. In this context, the three categories of sites defined by the Convention, monuments, groups of buildings, and sites, might be applied respectively to the so-called 'flagship' textile mills, to complete factory complexes, and to textile villages and mill towns in which the mechanised production of yarn or cloth has fashioned particular human settlements and landscapes.

To be authoritative, the report will require wide consultation. A first step therefore is to advertise the project and call for people with an interest and expertise in the field to notify TICCIH (through the Bulletin) of their willingness to collaborate in refining the criteria and identifying exemplars. A draft proposal may be presented by the time of the London conference, leading to a meeting or conference in a year's time, perhaps here in Barcelona.

## Assessing Textile Communities

*Mark Watson, Historic Scotland*

The textile industry was and is a global one. Export of wool, silks and linens at various stages of manufacture dominated most medieval trade routes. Better quality control in the 16th, 17th and early 18th century in Britain meant importing weavers from Flanders. A country wishing to industrialise in the late 18th or early 19th centuries would first seek to establish a cotton mill by smuggling British artisans and their machines. Soon technological transfer was to be two-way across the Atlantic. Cotton machinery from Lancashire, England, sometimes in mills designed down to the last detail by Lancashire architects, was and for a little while yet to come still is to be found from Mexico to Egypt. World-wide empires in cotton thread and hand knitting wool would be controlled at the end of the 19th century from the Scottish towns of Paisley and Alloa respectively. In the case of jute it could be observed that the colonial mills set up in Calcutta easily outshone their more elderly brethren in and around Dundee, Scotland, and would soon be calling the shots, almost as if Britain was the colony.

Historians have only just begun to look beyond national boundaries. It is possible that industrial archaeologists will be able to show the way, and can certainly take the lead in elucidating technological transfer and recognisable trends in building types.

The case of Zyradow in Poland points to some of the international links that may be pursued. Philippe de Girard (1775-1845) was born in Lourmarin, southern France, inventing the Girard turbine and the wet spinning of flax (preceding Kay). Appointed engineer in chief of mines to the Polish Kingdom in 1852, he was to become first technical director of the new linen works set up in 1828 at the company town that was to bear his name. Development slowed when the congress kingdom came to an end in 1830. Girard left in 1844 and Bank Polski administered the place until in 1857 it passed to the Moravian/Bohemian partnership of Heille and Dittrich. Power loom weaving began and Zyradow developed phenomenally as a model company town: a grid of regular blocks of two-storey brick-built workers housing, with two-storey timber back courts.

Old photographs show signs hanging over machines in Russian, German and French. However management was by then Scottish, a position passed from father Peter to son Thomas Garvie. The position of a company in a town that twice changed hands during the First World War required a demonstration that the majority of the shareholders were in fact not Austrian but British, allied to Russia and so eligible for compensation. Thomas Garvie reconstituted the firm as a Russian/French/British enterprise, finished some semi-manufactured goods in Russia, got entangled in the Russian Revolution and died in Murmansk.

By the 1990s the business was ownerless and in liquidation. Production continued for a while, evident in visits made in 1996. A reinforced concrete framed spinning mill of 1914 divided into the wet and dry spinning departments, the former containing Soviet machines, the latter containing a set installed by James Mackie of Belfast, Northern Ireland in 1934. The Dundee-made finishing machinery had only recently been scrapped. The power station contained German AEG steam turbines and generators.

Conservation, and indeed the economic survival of the town is in the balance. Is it purely a local issue, or does Zyradow's history sum up the complexity of industrial intrigue and connections that makes industrial heritage truly international? Apparently hopes were high at one point that the site would be inscribed as a World Heritage Site. However there is still no overall contextual analysis of industrial communities founded on textiles which would be able to provide the necessary discrimination between Crespi d'Adda in Italy (TICCIH Bulletin 4, p3), Metepec in Mexico and others of a lesser calibre and uncertain future. The recent formation of a textile section within TICCIH (care of mNACTEC) should start to redress the balance. A common terminology is essential in pulling together what might be known as Hacienda in Mexico, Colònia in Catalonia, villages ouvriers in France and for which there is no catchy term in English.

If mill buildings are to be analysed and compared internationally a typology needs to be accepted: beginning, perhaps with the fibre processed - animal, vegetable or mineral - at the time the buildings were substantially erected. Classification by function within the mill is hazardous, because these are prone to change, expand and contract. Typically, a water-powered carding mill might add spinning and later steam-powered weaving to its activities, and then might contract to just a single process as part of a larger conglomerate. Whereas most textile mills had a tendency to expand functions as they developed in order to control processes from raw material to finished product (vertical integration), the Lancashire cotton industry is remarkable for having gone in the other direction, and particular towns were noted for particular counts of yarn or weaves of cloth. The cotton gin of the southern USA and the sheep-shearing shed of Australia are necessarily examples of the concentration of activity dictated by sources of raw material.

It would be most useful if the dates in each country at which certain activities became the norm, such as powered processes, and by what power source, the use of various forms of fireproof or fire-resisting construction, and the extent of employment of children and of women could be collected and tabulated. Relative dimensions would be valuable to establish for example the correlation that is apparent in cotton mills between the wide sort, with mules placed laterally, and the long and narrow sort which used ring frames. Width can usefully be measured in terms of structural bays. Length is more likely to vary according to circumstances of site and finance. Statistics collected by economic historians can be suspect. Horse power might increase many times thanks to high pressure compound engines in the later 19th century without much increase in production. Numbers of spindles can vary enormously according to the count of yarn (finer counts allowing closer spacing) and do not give clues across sectors to the scale of buildings or speed of production. Numbers of looms can give a reasonable impression of the size of a factory but numbers of employees may vary hugely according to the availability and price of labour from one country to the next.

It would be valuable if the existence in situ of historic machinery could be reported to the Textile Section, as many of these may have been exported from countries where they are no longer to be found.

A concentration on the company town should not exclude towns and cities (such as Bradford, Oldham, Lille, Tampere, Norrköping, Galashiels, Lowell, Łódź, or Lucca) with a complex morphology where housing and institutions are not in single ownership, and there are foundries, leatherworks, bobbin mills, railways, warehouses, and schools all ultimately dependent on a staple industry. Where visual and historic relationships are unbroken, there you have a historic textile landscape.

With thanks to Zyrardow Museum, Mona McLeod and Artur Zbiegieni

## The Textile Factory: criteria for a new textiles exhibition

*Mercè Soler*

The permanent exhibition La Fàbrica Tèxtil of the Museu de la Ciència i de la Tècnica de Catalunya (MCTC), which opened last year, presents us the technical, economic and social conditions in which the woollen industry developed in Catalonia. The exhibition is made up of historic objects, exhibition panels, video and photographic documentation. It shows the whole woollen industrial process in the original space in which it operated, since the MCTC occupies the Art Nouveau textile mill 'Aymerich, Amat i Jover', a remarkable work by the architect Lluís Muncunill considered to be one of the most important examples of Catalan industrial architecture, and now a fine example of industrial re-use.

The exhibition is the result of an exhaustive project by engineers, historians, restorers, and other professionals who, for more than two years, worked on this display in order to understand, record and recover part of the industrial heritage of Catalonia. From the beginning of the exhibition, the aim was to include both material as well as immaterial elements relating to the technical, economic, social and ideological aspects of industrialisation. It took the view that the history of science reduced to the evolution of machinery and technology offers a dehumanised vision: one learns the mechanism and what it did, but not why it existed, what socio-cultural and economic context gave sense to its creation, and what human experiences it transcended. With this motive, an oral history collection was made among the men and women formerly employed at the factory, recovering their reality and what their perception of it was.

Oral history was converted into an essential primary source, so as to reach an understanding of industrial heritage and to disseminate it widely. A large number of references to the original factory are present in the exhibition, with the intention of giving the visitor the sensation of walking through an industry at the start of the last century, in a setting as close as possible to reality.

The route through the exhibition begins underneath the mill where the coal store, the boilers and the chimney are located, beneath the steam engine that provided the energy for the factory. Then, within the interior of the mill, are presented the processes of textile manufacture. But the objectives of the exhibition were more ambitious, aiming also to offer a vision of the economic and social repercussions of the Catalan industrialisation process. We therefore first find ourselves in an ambit where the two social groups that acted out the industrialisation, the owners and the workers and the conflicts they generated, are represented.

The driving theme of the exhibition, the process of converting woollen fibre to fabric, we see represented through all the machines that take part in the wool textile process: an exceptional

collection of machinery from the beginning of the last century that, for its technical quality and its state of conservation, is unique in Catalonia. Most of the pieces come from individual gifts and almost all of them are now operational, after a laborious job of restoration. This was difficult because it was hard to find mechanics capable of understanding the machinery, so help was sought from people who had worked in the local woollen industry. The meticulous restoration of this obsolete machinery has made it possible for the public who visit the exhibition to see all of them functioning, thereby making it easier to gain a better understanding of the process.

The collection is framed by the years 1890 and 1940, within which we find machinery of technical interest, such as the self-acting mule of the company Société Alsacienne de Constructions Mécaniques, made in France, of historical interest, like the cylinder felting machine, used in the Aymerich Amat mill itself, or of aesthetic curiosity, such as the finishing machine with its natural teazles, built by the local firm of Roca i Pons.

In the development of the exhibition, another of the key points in understanding this historic heritage was an inventory of the knowledge, habits and experiences of the industrial population. An inventory was made of the different crafts of the textile woollen mill and a collection assembled of photos, films, songs, poems, documents - pay slips, working rules, etcetera -, to show us how these past generations lived and worked, and to project a story both scientific, didactic, and one that is suggestive of new ideas. In this sense, the exhibition is complemented by actors, working amongst the operating machinery, who recreate the atmosphere and conditions of work. In the same way, visiting school children take part as if they were workers in the mill. Thus new generations can understand and value this past that has left us our own particular legacy, one that La Fàbrica Tèxtil manifests.

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## Worldwide

### POLAND

*Dr Jacek Jaskiewicz*

A seminar on the National Strategy of Industrial Heritage Conservation was organised by the Polish National Committee of TICCIH at the Museum of Industry in Opatówek, on December 2, 1999. In the seminar participated Stanislaw Zurowski, Deputy Minister of Culture and National Heritage, regional authorities, representatives of the state organisations for cultural heritage conservation, representatives of several non-governmental organisation and TICCIH members.

Since the economic changes in Poland towards a market economy create a real danger for many industrial monuments, which in many cases have a unique civilisation development value because they have survived thanks to the delays in de-

velopment, it was decided to undertake the development of the National Strategy on the protection of industrial heritage.

The main task is to concentrate the efforts on all levels: state, regional and local of government, self-governmental and non-governmental organisations to create a system of protection of these monuments. Positive experiences in the field of environmental protection indicated that a lot could be done not necessarily involving state budget. The Strategy will create bases and measures to support these activities. A great chance for industrial monuments conservation was seen in integration of these monuments with the regional and local sustainable development programmes.

During the summer it was expressed that TICCIH could assist also other EC countries where the situation is similar, to create their national strategies, which could be discussed during the TICCIH Congress next year.

On the occasion of the Seminar the question of financing of future activities of the Museum of Industry in Opatówek was also discussed with the Ministry of Culture and National Heritage, the Regional and District Authorities.

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### ITALY

MUTIV: A group of industrial museums and sites in the north Vicenza region of Italy has been brought together to form a network under the name MUTIV. This association of private and municipal museums co-operates on a permanent basis to conserve, interpret and promote the heritage of one of the oldest industrial areas in Europe, which includes hammers, paper mills, worker's villages, electric plants, canals, railways and bridges. The network serves to promote the activities of its members, and to develop new museological and preservationist projects. It is grouped around a Service Centre for the network, which opened in September 1999 in Malo at the Museum of Silk and Bricks and Tiles, to act as the 'heart' of the network and as the 'doorway' to the area's industrial archaeology. As with other examples of the network concept of industrial museums, the members receive from the centre development support, museological advice, promotional materials, and the opportunity to have a much higher regional and international profile than each might have managed by themselves. Other sites are museums of wood working, ceramics, and a water-powered tilt hammer, and a museum of textile machinery, straw and of rural life will open in the future.

See [www.multiv.org](http://www.multiv.org)

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# Conference Reports

## Magyar Mining And Metallurgy: Report On Intermediate Ticcih Conference, Hungary '99 Miles Oglethorpe, RCAHMS Industrial Survey, Edinburgh

Delegates who are beginning to suspect that intermediate conferences are just as good as, if not better than, full TICCIH conferences will have had their suspicions reinforced by their experiences in Hungary. The Hungarian conference commenced on 21 September with a pre-conference tour to the Lake Balaton area, headed eastwards back towards Budapest for the formal launch of proceedings, briefly travelled north to Slovakia, and then journeyed to its mother ship in the north-east of Hungary at Miskolc, dispersing nine days later on 29 September.

The conference organisers, led by Dr Gyorgyi Nemeth of the University of Miskolc, had chosen 'Economic Structure in Change, Industrial Heritage in Danger' as their title, and the strong metallurgical and mining theme was clear at the outset, both in the tours and the academic programme. The pre-conference tour had commenced with a visit to the world-famous

bloomery site at Somogyfajsz, where 21 iron-smelting furnaces had been excavated in 1995, and an impressive museum had been built covering and preserving part of the excavations. After spending the night at a hotel on the shores of Lake Balaton, the tour returned to Budapest via Sztalinvaros, an interesting Iron and Steel town situated on the banks of the Danube, very obviously dating from the Stalin era.

The main conference commenced with a plenary session of papers in the Budapesti Torteneti Muzeum, spectacularly situated high above the Danube on the Buda side of the river, overlooking Pest. As well as launching the conference with several stimulating papers, this session acquainted many delegates for the first time with Professor Akos Paulyini, who was

to be a source of continuous wit, wisdom and support throughout the conference. After a generous reception, delegates retreated to their accommodation, and were collected early the following morning for the Budapest tour, which included the imposing Gas Works and Shipyard at Obuda, concluding with lunch at the impressive Foundry Museum situated in the chill-casting foundry of Abraham Ganz located in the heart of the city. In the afternoon, the conference travelled west to the open-air museum at Tatabanya, a well preserved coal mine at the heart of

### **Hungary's most important coal-mining region.**

After returning to Budapest, the itinerary took the conference northwards and over the border into Slovakia (historically part of Greater Hungary) to the UNESCO World Heritage Site min-

ing area around Banska Stiavnica. After receiving more generous local hospitality, there were visits to museums that included an extraordinary range of exhibits, ranging from priceless documents to amazing mineral samples.

There followed a trip underground into the 16th and 17th century workings of the Bartolemej Gallery. On the following day, the return journey to Miskolc passed through central Slovakia, re-entering northern Hungary and delivering delegates to the main conference venue, the luxurious Palota Hotel at Lillafured. The evening was rounded off by yet another generous reception, this time hosted by the Mayor of Miskolc in the Town Hall.

The academic conference commenced on the following morning after an immensely civilised breakfast, enhanced greatly by soothing live classical music in the main dining hall. By this stage, the conference had swelled to over 100 delegates, over half of whom had come from overseas. Papers were delivered in two separate simultaneous sessions, the upstairs room being briefly annexed by the hotel - a traumatic experience for those involved that was eventually rectified after a brief uncomfortable spell of improvisation in an unsuitable room nearby. Meanwhile, the sessions covered topics which included de-industrialisation, inventories and recording, re-use and revitalisation, identity and mentality, industrial architecture and town-planning, the preservation of objects, and general topics surrounding preservation, such as environment issues and sources of financial support, particularly from the European Union.

As expected, the papers were often stimulating, and for those delegates desperately trying to neutralise their normal diet of introspective domestic heritage, it was immensely important to hear about the industrial heritage of other countries. The only regret was that a lack of resources had prevented the provision of simultaneous translation in these sessions, and as a result, several of the Hungarian speakers in particular did not always receive the audience that they deserved. However, it is likely that this disappointment will be rectified in due course by the publication of the conference proceedings.

After the completion of the academic programme, and visits to local museums, a steel works in Miskolc, and the University of Miskolc's immensely impressive museum library, the conference was beautifully concluded with a subterranean banquet held in the caves of the Tokay wine region. Delegates were subjected not only to the delicious dry and sweet wines of the area, but also to a splendid array of local cuisine. After returning in good spirits to the hotel in Lillafured, those travellers in less of a hurry were able to take the narrow-gauge railway from the hotel down a steep gorge to the outskirts of Miskolc, and then a tram to the railway station and the express back to Budapest - a truly unusual and magical end to an exceptional conference.

# First International Conference on Industrial Heritage and its Museology, Lisbon, Portugal

1-2 October 1999

*José Manuel Lopes Cordeiro, TICCIH National Representative*

Organised by EPAL (the Águas Livres Portuguese Enterprise) together with TICCIH-Portugal, this conference in the headquarters of the water museum, drew an account of the achievements of the main Portuguese industrial museums, as well as a number of foreign industrial museums which participated in the meeting. The Conference was divided into three sessions: in 'New Company Museums', papers were presented including an account of the activity of APOREM (Portuguese Association of Company Museums), to which the Water Museum belongs; the plans for the expansion of the Oporto Museum of the Tram

Car; and reports on three new museums - the Carris Tramway Museum and the Communications Museum, in Lisbon, and the Funchal Electricity Museum, on Madeira Island. In the second Session, 'New Industrial Museums', a number of highly interesting new museums were introduced: the Barcarena Gunpowder Museum, re-using a former 18th century gunpowder factory, at Oeiras (near Lisbon); the Glass Museum, at Marinha Grande, also re-using the former manor house of the owner of the widely-known Stephens glass plant, located in that town since the 18th century; the Museum of the Lousal Mine, at Grendola; and the Englishman Cork Factory of Silves. Two other communications were also presented: one on the Rheinisches

Industriemuseum and another on museological achievements and trends in Portuguese industrial museums.

In the third Session, 'Recent Experiences in Industrial Museology', there were communications on the new sections (the Patriarcal reservoir and the historical archive) of the EPAL Water Museum, on the activities of the Seixal Ecomuseum (devoted to the recording of the Seixal county council industrial heritage - including the important blast furnace, which stopped production recently), on the Whaling Industry Museum of Pico (Azores Islands) and its activity in the recording of the Azores industrial heritage. There were two further papers analysing the current situation of the Portuguese industrial museology and its tasks for the future. The foreign guests presented two papers: one devoted to the Greater Manchester industrial heritage and its museology, and the other on industrial ecomuseums and how they deal with industrial heritage.

During the breaks, delegates were able to visit the magnificent premises of the EPAL Water Museum, which was inaugurated on 1 October 1987, and is housed in the Barbadinhos Steam Pumping Station. Retaining the ambience of an industrial plant at the close of the 19th century, the former Barbadinhos plant,

inaugurated in 1880, is today one of the most important samples left of the Portuguese industrial heritage. The main equipment, comprising four steam engines built in the workshops of E. W. Windsor of Rouen (France), worked without interruption until 1928. Steam was produced by five boilers, all of the same type: vertical two cylinder pistons, using the Woolf system with steam sleeve with varying expansion. During visits, delegates were able to see other monuments which belong, as well, to the history of how water was supplied to the Lisbon region: the Águas Livres Aqueduct, where it crosses the Alcentara Valley, and the Mee d'Água reservoir. The Águas Livres Acqueduct, a remarkable hydraulic engineering work, began supplying Lisbon with water in 1748 and was withdrawn from the supply system in 1967. The Mee d'Água

reservoir was planned and built to receive and distribute the water carried by the Águas Livres Acqueduct and was completed in 1834. Nowadays, cultural activities such as exhibitions, concerts, dance and theatre are held in the reservoir. In 1990, the EPAL Water Museum received the Council of Europe Museum Award.

Contact: Museu da Água da EPAL R. do Alviela, 12 1170012 Lisboa, Portugal tel: +35 118135522, fax: +35 118129134

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## Publications

### Threatened Sites

Two articles in the Fall 1999 SIA Newsletter give contradictory views of current industrial conservation in the States. The bad news concerns the near-total loss of the heritage of the Detroit car industry. The American car plant and its production system is probably the most influential and emblematic industrial building of the 20th century, and stands to the Second Industrial Revolution as the textile mill does to the First. Yet the City of Detroit does almost nothing to conserve the architecture that made it the world's first Motor Town. Charles K Hyde documents a lamentable tale. Albert Kahn's 1928 Administration Building, for Ford at Dearborn, was demolished two years ago. Chrysler's Maxwell Motor Co complex, from 1908, is about to be cleared. And the Packard Motor Car works will follow. It is the last major car plant of this era, contains Albert Kahn's first reinforced concrete factory, Building Number Ten of 1905, and is not even being documented. This is another case in which government money intended for 'environmental improvement' serves to destroy industrial heritage.

More encouraging is the campaign to preserve the spectacular Bridge of Lions at St Augustine in Florida, an arched steel deck girder bridge with a double-leaf bascule span, opened in the 1920s, and with works built in the 'Mediterranean Revival' style. The 'Save Our Bridge' committee has succeeded in getting political support and has hopes of a happy ending.

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## Books Received

*Power stations in Eretz Israel, The second generation,* 1933/1948, Gilbert Herbert and Silvina Sosnovsky, 1999 Haifa, pp64

The second volume in a research project into the electrification of Palestine and Israel and the architecture of its power stations, following *The Beginning of Modern Architecture in Israel: the First Power Stations, 1921/1932*. Israel has an important position in the architecture of the Modern Movement, and architects as well-known as Erich Mendelsohn were working on power stations there during the 1920's and 30's. The economic, architectural and urbanistic importance of this field is explained by the authors: 'The constructions which helped to make the industry of power economically beneficial to the development of Palestine in general, and to the Zionist endeavour in particular, are the centre of our study. But we are not concerned with utility alone. There is, finally, the power station in the landscape. The power station has an inescapable physical presence, leaving a giant imprint on both the natural and built environment. It is one of the largest manmade objects in the environment, and its architecture becomes a matter of considerable public interest and concern. Each of [the] major power stations of the second generation, whether seen from Mount Carmel or the coastal plain, Haifa Bay or the Mediterranean, physically dominated the town in which they stood, as cathedrals had once done in medieval Europe.'

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## Events

### NAMHO 2000

14/18 July, 2000, Cornwall, England

First international conference of the National Association of Mining History Organisations, in Cornwall, Great Britain. Organised by the Carn Brea Mining Society and Camborne School of Mines, who would like to receive proposals for papers from other countries. Contact Maureen Holmes, Carn Brea Mining Society, Rivergarth, Bar Meadows, Malpas, Truro TR1 1SS, NAMHO@csm.ac.uk

### Society for Industrial Archaeology, Annual Conference

June 14 2000, Duluth, Michigan, United States

Call for papers

SIA congress co-sponsored this year by the St Louis County Historical Society. Subjects encouraged are bulk-commodities shipping and transcontinental transportation, as well as the social history of mining. Landscape studies are again of special

interest. Deadline for abstracts 15 January, 2000. Contact SIA-HQ, Michigan Tech University, 1400 Townsend Dr., Houghton, MI449311295; [www.ss.mtu.edu/ia/sia.html](http://www.ss.mtu.edu/ia/sia.html)

### Heritage Forum International,

2022 June 2000, London

Congress and heritage trade fair, has the themes Heritage Master Plans, Heritage in Danger and Heritage and Tourism. TICCIH would be interested in the possibility of sharing a stand in the exhibition section. Information from SJS Business Services Ltd, Company House, 37 Church Lane, Lowton Warrington, Cheshire WA3 2AS, UK [www.heritageforum.com](http://www.heritageforum.com)

### 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 subdisciplines 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](mailto:t7911aq@mailin.lrz-muenchen.de); website: <http://shot.press.jhu.edu/associations/shot>

### TICCIH 2000: The Millennium Congress, 30 August – 3 September 2000, London, England

3/7 September postconference tours. Advance Programme and Registration

Preparations for the next full TICCIH conference are in full swing, and the Advance Programme will have already been sent out by the time you read this. 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 to various other topics.

From 3 September there is a choice of regional tours, with the presentation of further papers, to Cornwall: nonferrous mining and the Cornish experience; Wales: the presentation and interpretation of coalmining 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, nonmembers (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, and will range upwards from £160 (four nights at Imperial College, if booked before February 28).

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 Coordinator, The Science Museum, London SW7 2DD, UK, tel: +44 1223 323437, fax: +44 1223 460396; ticcih2000@nmsi.ac.uk

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