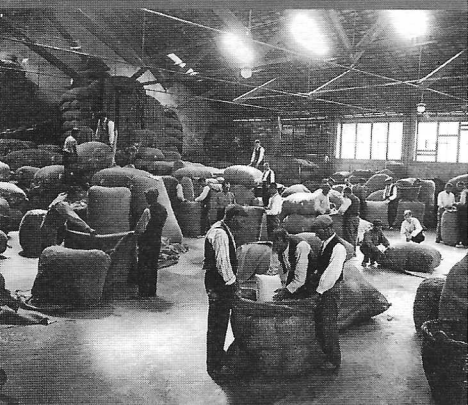


The International  
Committee for  
the Conservation  
of the Industrial  
Heritage



iii

This is the first TICCIH Bulletin to be produced at the Museu de la Ciència i la Tècnica de Catalunya in Terrassa, Spain. It will henceforth be possible to include illustrations, and articles of much greater length than has hitherto been possible. Barrie Trinder will give up the editorship of the Bulletin after completing the next issue in July, and all subsequent contributions should be sent to the Coordinator of the Bulletin, James Douet, at the Museum. The address is mNATEC, Rambla d'Egara 270, Terrassa 08221, Spain, tel +34 93 7368966, fax +34 93 7368960, or e-mail, which is the preferred way of receiving text to save retying, [museu.mNATEC@logic-control.es](mailto:museu.mNATEC@logic-control.es).

**number 1**

July 98

October 1998

It is already more than forty years since the social and economic changes began which transfigured the industrial society, itself born at the end of the eighteenth century, converting it into what some have called the post-industrial or the post-economic society.

During these years, techniques, modes of production, and ways of life have changed totally. Objects and buildings which a few years ago we considered old, today we already think of as 'antiques', because even though their construction may be close in time, their conception is ancient.

It is also thirty years since people in Great Britain proposed that buildings and obsolete machines ought to form part of the inventories of 'Cultural Heritage', and that it was necessary to study them in order to understand better the methods of work and the ways of life that used to be, just as classical archaeology works with the material remains of the ancient world. For this reason, the discipline which studies the industrial remains of industrialisation was named Industrial Archaeology. Over this period of time, the movement for the preservation of the industrial heritage has extended to those countries which have an industrial history, in many places where there exists a sensibility toward this patrimony, and where initiatives, mostly at the local level, have been taken which aim to evaluate, conserve through museums, or re-use elements of the industrial heritage.

It's at this moment that TICCIH has to re-plan its future, to reinforce its structures, and to organize itself in such a manner so that it can invigorate its work in the field of industrial conservation, and be a reference point at a global level for anyone involved.

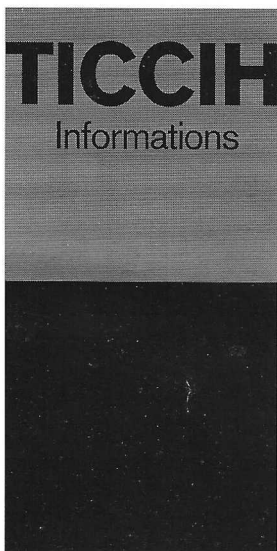
The aim of this Bulletin is to become a means of communication between the members of TICCIH, and at the same time to serve as a 'visiting card' for our organization.

We are aware that this Bulletin is not created from nothing, but inherits the Newsletter which Barrie Trinder has published for many years, and through which we have been able to get news from other parts of the world. We hope to maintain the continuity which he gave, and count on his valuable experience.

## Opinion

Eusebi Casanelles  
Executive President of TICCIH

## A new format!



The TICCIH Bulletin is published and distributed four times a year. Information for the Bulletin should be sent directly to the Editor as soon as possible.

Final dates for receiving copy:  
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31 August for October mailing  
30 November for January mailing  
29 February for April mailing

TICCIH is the world organisation for industrial archaeology, promoting conservation, research, recording and education in all aspects of industrial heritage. It holds a triennial conference and organises interim conferences on particular themes. Individual membership is US\$20 and corporate membership US\$50, payable to the Membership Secretary Maria Teresa Maiullari, 11bis rue du Dobropol, 75017 Paris, +33 1 45722044, either by cheque to TICCIH, or by bank transfer to DEUTSCHE BANK AG BOCHUM (BLZ 430 70061) N° 1399484.

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## General Information

145

■ **Industrial Heritage-Resources, Practices, Cultures** is an international journal which has no equivalent in any particular country. It will take an inter-continental view of the problems which arise from the study and preservation of the industrial heritage. The journal will appear twice yearly, in May and November, from the end of 1998. It will be of A4 size, and of between 72 and 96 pages, with numerous black and white illustrations. The journal will draw on the accumulated expertise of TICCIH and of the Ecomusée du Creusot les Mines. It will be directed at a broad readership of teachers, students, those involved professionally in conservation and recording, and all who have an interest in the industrial heritage. Details from Dr Maria Teresa Maiullari, Ecomusée de la Communauté le Creusot Montceau, Château de la Verrerie, BP 53, 72102, France.

366

## ■ Meeting of TICCIH National Representatives in Barcelona.

National Representatives came to Catalunya in June to consider the direction which the organisation should take approaching the millennium and beyond. Starting from a discussion paper by Executive President Eusebi Casanelles, based on his argument on the opening page of this Bulletin, Board members, and delegates from Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Britain, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Holland, Italy, Portugal, Russia, and Slovenia, decided on a range of initiatives to raise the profile of the organisation, attract more members and make it easier to join, and expand the activities carried on under the umbrella of

TICCIH. With the new TICCIH Bulletin now approved, National Representatives are to ask their own industrial heritage journals to carry a membership leaflet from TICCIH in the next edition of their local industrial heritage journals to solicit new members, and to approach potential institutional members among university departments and heritage organisations. TICCIH is encouraging members in many different countries to establish and run sections on specialist themes, such as textiles, ports or industrial museums, following the successful launch of a mining section after the Thessaloniki conference (see page 5). Under the control of the Board, these would promote the study of their particular field at an international level, identify important sites, diffuse information and research, and advise ICOMOS on potential industrial World Heritage Sites, as well as arranging short conferences or seminars more often than the whole organisation is able. For the next two years, the Museum of Science and Technology at Terrassa (mNACTEC), which sponsored the meeting, is proposing to act as a logistical centre for TICCIH, disseminating information and assisting communication between the members. Among the other proposals to be developed are a touring exhibition of 100 Great Industrial Sites, projected for the TICCIH 2000 conference in Britain, supporting a network of industrial heritage routes through Europe, and an annual TICCIH prize to go to the best conservation of an industrial site and to the best re-use of an industrial building, for which substantial fundraising is already underway. Finally the Board is going to consider designs for a new logo, to make identifying TICCIH and its activities more easy. More information on all these matters can be obtained by contacting National Representatives.

## TICCIH Officers

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**Secretary:** Stuart B Smith, 'Chygarth', 5 Beacon Terrace, Camborne, Cornwall TR14 7BU, UK  
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**Membership Secretary:** Dr Maria Teresa Maiullari, 11bis rue du Dobropol, 75017 Paris, France

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900/  
1000

The Royal Mines of Zimapán, El Oro, Pachuca and Real Del Monte directly contributed to the economic power of Spain and, to a lesser extent, that of other European countries such as France and England. The ancient mining district of Pachuca and Real Del Monte is located in the state of Hidalgo, seventy-two kilometers north of the capital Mexico City. The district is characterised by its uninterrupted production of gold and silver since 1552, the date of the first formal report upon mineral production in the district. It was at Real Del Monte in 1555 that Bartholomew Medina invented the patio process which was to revolutionise precious metal production in the Americas. The development of mining on a large scale dates from the 18th century when Jose Alejandro Bustamante y Bustillo and Pedro Romero de Terreros formed a partnership to work the Veta Vizcaina Mine, the most important mine in the district. During the colonial period the majority of the mines, extraction haciendas and farm haciendas were in the hands of the Romero de Terreros family. This group was acquired in 1824 by a consortium of English businessmen who operated the Real del Monte and Pachuca Mines until 1849 when the company passed again into Mexican ownership and a new company known as the Aviator Society of Real del Monte and Pachuca Mines. The leadership of the new company was in the hands of Manuel Escandon and Nicanor Beistegui who sold their interests to the United States Smelting, Refining and Mining Enterprise in 1906.

Following the acquisition a new company, the Real del Monte and Pachuca Company, was formed. This name has continued in use ever since. It was during this period that the mines became the world's leading producers of silver. The company was acquired by the Mexican government in 1947 becoming the first publicly-owned extractive industry in Mexico, it was re-privatised in 1990.

## The Historic Pachuca and Real Del Monte Mining District of Mexico

**Mexico is a country rich in natural resources, minerals have been extracted commercially since the time of the Conquistadors, a period of over four hundred years.**

Mining and its associated industries, including farming, have played a leading role in developing the social, economic and political character of the district which is rich in both architectural and documentary heritage. The preservation of the documentary heritage commenced in 1987 when the files of the Real del Monte and Pachuca Company were collected from the offices, warehouses, foundries, and extraction haciendas.

Microfilms were produced from the documents and together with the information held on the Indias General File, the National General File of Mexico and the Romero de Terreros private papers was published in 1993 as the General Heritage Guide No. 1. Today the documentary heritage covers the period from 1556 to 1946 and is held by the Historic Archive and Mining Museum of Pachuca where it is fully catalogued, the Museum also

offers a consulting service. An interdisciplinary approach is being taken to identifying, recording and preserving the heritage.

The most significant and spectacular parts of the mining architectural heritage are the Cornish engine houses built between 1825 and 1890. Of these the most important are the Dolores, Dificultad and Acosta engine houses at Real Monte and La Ravia at Pachuca. All of the engine houses were built to house Cornish beam engines built by mining engineers from Cornwall, England, and were the first steam engines of their type to operate in Mexico. The Dificultad Mine is the only mine of the group still operating and which has kept a steam whim engine. The other mines closed during the middle of this century however their engine houses remain in good condition and will be surveyed and recorded this year.

The Acosta Mine has recently been donated to the Historic Archive and Mining Museum by the Real Del Monte and Pachuca Company and will be the site of Mexico's first site-based mining museum.

Amongst the important mining related civil architecture is the Cornish cemetery at Real Del Monte. The cemetery is administered and maintained to a high standard by a group of descendants of the Cornish miners who first came to the area in 1824. It stands as a monument to the miners and mining engineers of Cornwall who brought their technology and mining techniques to the mines of Real Del Monte and Pachuca. This 'Cornish connection' with its significant transfer of technology and skills is unique in the mining history of in Mexico. The Cornish miners who first came to Real Del Monte and Pachuca mines in 1824 not only brought their Cornish pumping engines, steam whim engines and mining technology but also their architecture and customs which have remained creating a unique appearance to the town of Real Del Monte.

# Threatened sites

500

## Coastal sites in Germany

One of the fields of industrial archaeology which has widened rapidly in recent years is occupied with the study of the maritime heritage, the theme of the last TICCIIH conference in Greece. The coastal area of Bremerhaven in Germany has been the subject of preservation efforts, but not always with success, as is the case with the new conference centre at the old Meyer shipyard at Papenburg on the River Ems. Other sites are still under threat, especially warehouses, cranes, or the smaller shipyards. This is an issue of concern to Dr Dirk Peters of the Deutsches Schiffahrtsmuseum (German Maritime Museum), who has identified the old America Railway Station at Cuxhaven near the Transatlantic passenger pier, the dry dock steam engines of the Lloyd Shipyard at Bremerhaven, and the 1907 Wilhelmshaven power station as being especially threatened by demolition.

## Information on silos

Anneli Velho is studying for a doctorate in the Faculty of Architecture at the Technological University of Helsinki on the subject of twentieth century mills and silos in Finland, and is looking for projects in other countries where silos have been converted. Her e-mail is [Anneli.Velho@hut.fi](mailto:Anneli.Velho@hut.fi), or write to Orskinti 3 B 30, 00700 Helsinki, Finland.

## The last working Cornish mine closes

Archaeological evidence indicates that tin has been produced in Cornwall, the most southerly county of England, since 1,800 BC. Tin production is without doubt one of the UK's oldest industries which has sadly come to an end with the closure of the South

**Saved, conserved, threatened or destroyed.**

## The sharp end of industrial archaeology

Croft mine at Pool near Redruth in March of this year. A combination of a strong UK currency and a low international price for the metal finally brought the end of Europe's only remaining tin mine, which had struggled to survive since the Great Tin Crash of 1985. Improvements in recovery methods since then had resulted in the mine becoming the world's most efficient deep lode tin mine with recovery of mined tin ore reaching over 88%. There is a proposal to rescue the operation although this is looking increasingly remote.

## Radio transmitters

The third annual award of the Swedish Association for the Conservation of the Industrial Heritage has been presented by its chair, Kersti Morger, to the Grimeton radio station, which has been preserved, in its original condition, as the world's only working longwave transmitter of the Alexanderson type. Built in 1922 on the west coast of Sweden, it was the last station in a global network to improve communication with the US. The two transmitters of 200 watts worked at a very low frequency, 14-30kHz, and played an important role in long-

range wireless communications during World War I.

## Coal mining research

The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales is considering the co-ordination of a working group to examine the various significant structures of the international coal mining heritage. Would anyone interested in contributing information on sites in areas they have studied please contact Stephen Hughes, Head of Survey, Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, Crown Building, Plas Crug, Aberystwyth, Dyfed, SY23 1NJ, UK, Tel. +44 (0) 1970 6212215, fax +44 (0)1970 627 701

## Museums

■ **The enlarged mining museum of the Rammelsberg at Goslar opened at the end of march.** It will form part of the Hanover Expo 2000 and includes 2.5 km of underground galleries. The museum is centred on the structures designed by Martin Kremmer and Fritz Schupp in 1936. The museum forms part of a growing network of industrial museums: construction materials at Ruedersdorf near Berlin, ceramics and stoves at Velten, to the north of the capital, a paper museum at Eberswalde-Wolfswinkel, the famous ironworks at Peitz near Cottbus, including the charcoal blast furnace and two 19<sup>th</sup> century cupola furnaces, still used for demonstrations of casting, the brickwork museum at Glindow, the museum of glassworks at Klasdorf, the famous collection of artistic cast iron at Lauchhammer, the briquetting plant 'Louise' at Domadorf, and finally the Albrecht Thier memorial at Moeglin, dedicated to the great promoter of rational agriculture of the early 19<sup>th</sup> century.



Richard Williams, Secretary of the Mining Section, writes: One of the first tasks I was asked to undertake was the production of a list of important world mining sites and regions calling on the expertise of both TICCIH members and other experts in the mining field. As you will realise this is a mammoth task which requires to be split into more easily handled groupings. My main interest is non-ferrous metalliferous mining and it appears appropriate to split the mining list into possibly four main groups and their associated works, Coal Mining, Iron Mining, Non Ferrous Metalliferous Mining and Non Metalliferous/Coal other mines.

### Germany

■ **The Third Borken Colloquy on Mining History will take place at Borken** (20 miles south of Kessle in Hesse) from 11 to 13 June 1998. Dealing with the traditions and future developments in lignite mining in Germany and Bohemia (Czech Republic). Details from III. Montanhistorisches Kolloquium Magistrat der Stadt Borken, Organisationsbuero, Am Rathaus 7, D 34582 Broken, Germany.

■ **The German Mining Museum, Deutsches Bergbau Museum, and the Rhur University, both at Bochum**, have agreed a programme of co-operation in the archaeology of ancient and medieval mining (archeometry). Any one interested should contact either Prof. Dr. Rainer Slotta or Prof. Dr. Gerd Weisgerber at the Deutsches Bergbaumuseum, Am Bergbaumuseum 28, D 44791 Bochum, Germany.

■ **The Technical University and Mining Academy of Freiberg** in Saxony is to commence special studies in industrial archaeology, probably specialising in mining history. The University possesses a rich

**This issue carries news of the TICCIH Mining Section.**

**This is the first special interest section to be set up since the Thessaloniki conference last year.**

collection of 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century models, especially of mining devices, pumping and hoisting machinery, and metallurgical equipment. Part of the collection of historic models is now on display in the main building of the Mining Academy situated in the old centre of Freiberg and open to the public. For further details contact Prof. Dr. Helmuth Albrecht, Technische Universitaet Bergakademie Freiberg, Institut fuer Wissenschafts und

The Mining Section is run by Richard Williams, who has supplied the information included here, 28B, Cross Street, Camborne, Cornwall, TR14 8EX, UK, tel +44 1209 613430, fax +44 1209 717623, mining@eurobell.co.uk

Technikgeschichte, Nonnengasse 22, D 09596 Freiberg, Germany. In the area around Freiberg there are a considerable number of mining structures, the most important being the pit of Alte Elisabeth.

### British Virgin Islands

**The National Parks Trust of the British Virgin Islands** is about to commence works to consolidate the remains of the only copper mine to operate in the island group, the Copper Point Mine on the island of Virgin Gorda. A study visit was arranged to Cornwall, UK, by Industrial Heritage Consultancy for the National Parks Trust Warden for Virgin Gorda, Mr. Athley Stevens and the BVI Public Works Department's architect responsible for works on the site, Mr. Will Smith. Their recommendations have been accepted in full by the BVI authorities. The site is to be treated and presented in the same manner as has been developed on the many similar sites within Cornwall. A brief history of the site will be given in the next newsletter. It is also intended to make a presentation regarding aspects of the site at the forthcoming conference in Havana, Cuba. (See CONFERENCES)

### Great Britain

■ Work is about to commence on the final stage of the £1.8 million project to establish the first in a number of district heritage centres within Cornwall at the Taylor's Shaft site of the East Pool Mine, Redruth. Owned by the National Trust and managed by the Trevithick Trust the site is split into two, the Mitchell's whim engine and the Taylor's Shaft complex. The whim engine is a 90 inch rotative Cornish beam engine which worked on Mitchell's Shaft until the collapse

of a large section in 1920. The collapse resulted in the sinking of a new shaft, Taylor's Shaft some 300 metres to the north. The Taylor's Shaft complex was built traditionally, the pride of place going to the 90 inch Cornish Pumping Engine which remains on the site.

■ **The Camborne School of Mines** (University of Exeter) is piloting a post-graduate programme in Industrial Heritage Management during 1998 / 99. The School's original full-time Master of Science course in Mining and Industrial Heritage Management has been broken down into a number of modules including: Industrial Heritage - from industrial to post industrial society; Museums - philosophy, conservation and management; Industrial Heritage - protection, survey and analysis; and Issues in cultural and heritage tourism. Details are available from: Jean Taylor, CPD Officer, Camborne School of Mines, Pool, Redruth, Cornwall TR15 3SE, UK., tel.: +44 1209 714 866, fax: +44 1209 716 977, e-mail: [Jean.Taylor@ex.ac.uk](mailto:Jean.Taylor@ex.ac.uk).

■ **Geevor Tin Mine at Pendeen in Cornwall was one of the last of England's tin mines.** Mining Tin extraction in Cornwall has taken place continuously over the past 2000 years. Geevor is an old mine and has a recorded history going back at least 200 years. The mine, high on the edge of the cliffs overlooking the Atlantic, ceased working in 1990 and was finally abandoned when the pumps were turned off in 1991. After a period of uncertainty and asset stripping, the mine was purchased in 1992 by the local government authority, Cornwall County Council, with the view of preserving the site and operating it as a museum and heritage centre. With very limited funding the museum opened in a small way in 1993. In 1996 the Trevithick Trust, an educational charity dedicated to the conservation of Cornwall's Industrial

Heritage, was invited to take over management of the site. The visitor to Geevor now can see a museum, is invited to explore many of the surface buildings which still contain much of the original equipment, and to take a guided tour through a small part of the underground mine workings which remain accessible above sea-level. Further information from Geevor Mine: Tel. + 44 (0) 1736 788662 or fax: + 44 (0) 1736 786059.

### Norway and Sweden

■ **Bengt Norling reports the formation of the Swedish Mining Group for members of TICCIH in December 1997.** At present Norway is also represented on the group and it is hoped to include Finland thereby creating a Scandinavian group. The purpose of the group will be the distribution of knowledge of the mining heritage and the participation in the distribution of experiences and the international exchange of information and knowledge.

Contacts for the group are Sven Gunner Bergdahl, Bragevägen 36, SE-194 54 Upplands Väsby, Sweden, + 46 (0) 85 90 30 930, Bjørn Ivar Berg, Norsk Bergverksmuseum, Pb 18, N-3601 Kongsberg, Norway, +47 32 73 32 60 Fax +47 32 73 02 63, and Bengt Norling, Magnus Ladulåsg. 48, SE-118 27 Stockholm, Sweden +46 (0) 86 40 47 01.

### Portugal

#### Lousal Mine, Grândola

■ Having completed the assessment of the historical industrial structures in Alcântara (Lisbon), for the Municipality of Lisbon, the Portuguese Association of Industrial Archaeology (APAI) is now working on a number of other projects including the development of Portugal's first

mining heritage centre at the Lousal Mine on the Iberian Pyrite Belt, situated between Lisbon and Faro.

The Lousal Mine was active from the first quarter of the 20th century until 1988, although its first concession had been granted in 1885. Today there is still a resident population in the old mining village. The municipality of Grândola and SAPEC, the company which owns the mine site, have jointly formed the Frédéric de Velge Foundation with the objective of redeveloping the area which includes the mine site. The Foundation has invited APAI to join it in preserving and interpreting the heritage and developing the mine as a major heritage centre.

The centre will not only explain the history of the Lousal Mine but also the development of mining in the important mining region of the Alentejo, which dates back to at least Roman times. In addition, the centre will explain the geological history of the district and the influence of mining upon the social, cultural and economic life of the communities and upon their environment. The exhibitions are being designed to be multi-purpose in that they will be both informative, entertaining and in addition educational. There will be a total of nine galleries housed within the old mine buildings and a temporary exhibition area, library and document centre.

The project is being carried out in a number of phases, the first being the restoration of the mines' power station which still houses the first electric generators used to power the equipment and to provide electricity for the village. This phase is due for completion by the end of May 1998. Work has also commenced upon the restoration of the mine's winding engine and head-frame which are still in situ. The final phase of the project will include the creation of an 'underground experience' with the opening up of one of the mine's underground galleries to the public.

## Conferences

### First industrial archaeological conference in South Africa

■ The first conference on Industrial Archaeology in South Africa took place in Cape Town on 4-6 February 1998, and was organised by David Worth, of the University of Cape Town, the TICCIIH Correspondent in South Africa. Papers were presented on a wide variety of topics concerned with conservation, museums, and education. Overseas speakers were Kate Clark of English Heritage, and Barrie Trinder of Nene College, Northampton, England. Visits were made to the Newlands brewery, the grain elevator in Cape Town harbour, which is still operating, and the waterworks on Table Mountain. The transactions of the conference will be published in due course.

■ In November 12-14 1998, the Society for Industrial Archaeology (SIA) in the US is holding a symposium called **Whither Industrial Archaeology**, to reflect critically on where field has come in the near 30 years it has existed in North America, and on the new directions it is taking. The impressive list of international speakers includes a strong representation from TICCIIH, to participate in four working sessions on issues surrounding statutory protection and managing change, interpretation, education and future trends.

■ **The twenty-fifth Symposium of the International Committee for the History of Technology (ICOHTEC)**

will take place in Lisbon on 18-22 August 1998. The main theme will be 'European Technology in a Global Context'. Information from Maria Paula Diogo, Seccao Autonoma de Cien-cias Socaiais Aplicadas / SHFC, Faculdade de Cien-cias e Tecnologia / UNL, Quinta da Torre, 2825 Monte de Caparica, Portugal.

■ **The Museum of Science and Technology in Catalunya** (Mnactec) has issued a first call for papers for a conference to be held in Terrassa, Spain, in the autumn of 1998 as part of a national celebration of mills and molinology. Details from the Secretariat, Museu de la Ciència i de la Tècnica, Rambla d'Ègara 270, Terrassa 08221, Spain.

■ **The next full TICCIIH conference** will take place in the United Kingdom between 30 August and 3 September 2000. The meeting will begin with three days of sessions in London, based at the Science Museum, which will be followed by optional tours to Cornwall, Wales and Scotland, which will terminate in Manchester which will be the venue for the British Association for Industrial Archaeology (AIA) 2000 conference.

■ **The second Latin American Conference on the Recovery and Conservation of Industrial Heritage**, which is sponsored by TICCIIH, will take place in La Habana, Cuba, 8-10 September 1998. The main themes will be the place of industry in architectural and urban history; the conservation of tools, machinery and documentary records; cultural landscapes and industry, and industrial

heritage and tour-ism. The programme will include visits to a cigar factory, a paper mill, a rum distillery and a brewery. Enquiries to Consejo Nacional de Patrimonio Cultural de Cuba, Calle 4, num 8-10, esquina A 13, El Vedado, Ciudad de La Habana, Cuba, (Fax +53 7 66 21 06). There were many commercial links between Cuba and Catalunya, and a European secretariat for the conference has been established at the Mnactec in Terrassa, Spain. (see previous paragraph).

■ **The Brandenburgian Textile Museum at Forst** in Germany was inaugurated at the end of March 1998, with an exhibition on the connections between Brandenburg and England in the industrial revolution.

■ **A conference on the conservation of mining and iron metallurgy** is being organised by the Hungarian section of TICCIIH with the University of Miskolc, 22-28 September, 1999. Concentrating on technological processes, economic and social implications, the industrial landscape and the particular difficulties of preservation in East-Central Europe, details from Györgi Németh, Dept. Hungarian History, University of Miskolc, H-3515 Miskolc - Egyetemváros. [bolverus@gold.uni-miskolc.hu](mailto:bolverus@gold.uni-miskolc.hu)

■ **The French industrial conservation group CILAC** organised a conference in March to place ports and harbours within the context of industrial heritage, 'to develop arguments to justify its protection, safe-keeping, and possible valorization'. The eighteen

papers will be published in September in CILAC's journal *L'archéologie industrielle en France*. There were visits afterwards to the rehabilitated Marseille docks and the threatened Arenc silo, and to the Solvay factory of Salin-de-Giraud, built in 1895 to process brine from the region's vast salt marshes.

### Mining Archaeology and Museology Seminar

To commemorate the 150th anniversary of the Geological and Mining Institute of Portugal (IGM), the Portuguese Association of Industrial Archaeology (APAI) have organised a seminar on Mining Archaeology and Museology from 9-11 October 1998 based at two centres, Lisbon and Lousal. This is an opportunity of meeting with people working in mining archaeology and museology in Portugal and of discussing and visiting projects being actively developed and of promoting strategies for museological development of the traditional mining areas.

Contact the Geological Museum of IGM, Rua da Academia das Ciências, 19 - 2º, 1200 LISBOA, Portugal, tel +351 13463915, fax +351 13424609, or APAI, Rua de Arroios, 96 - 3º esq, 1150 LISBOA, Portugal, tel/fax +351 13555367

## Exhibitions

■ **Ceramika Buezbaba - 'The Unknown Ceramics'**, is an exhibition of the work produced between 1946 and 1997 at the Academy of Fine Arts in Wrocław, Poland, organised by the Academy and by

the Muzeum Historii Przemysłu at Opatówek. It includes a wide range of functional ceramics, and an attractive 64-page illustrated catalogue has been produced. Details from the Museum at ul Koscielna 1, Opatówek, Poland.

■ **ARIAS Industriearchäologie** in Winterthur, Switzerland, is organising a programme of events during 1998 celebrating Switzerland's industrial heritage. It forms part of the commemoration of the 150th anniversary of the establishment of the Swiss federal government in 1848. There will be a travelling exhibition which will be displayed in existing museums or in former industrial buildings, and which will be linked to regional events. Between late February and the end of November there will be activities in Lucern, Aargau, Zoug, Liestal near Basel, Zurich, Glarus, Berne, Thurgovie, Tessin, St Gall, Geneva, Delémont-Moutier in the Jura, the Valais, Neuchâtel, and Gaubünden. Details from ARIAS Industriearchäologie, Dr H P Bartschi, Schlachthof-strasse 4, 8406, Winterthur, Switzerland.

## Conservation

■ **TICCIH Finland has been working on the Aminnefors Metalworks Research Centre project**, an imaginative attempt to conserve a large late-19th century iron-works. Aminnefors includes a Martin furnace, three rolling mills, housing for the owners and workers, laboratory, power station, laundry and (this must be unique to Scandinavia) sauna. The scheme to

re-use part of the old mill focuses on a Metalworks Research Centre, which will provide an account of how iron, copper, nickel and other metals have shaped Finnish society. It will preserve the production facilities and industrial milieu as a functioning whole, with a Research Centre for international collaboration and commercial or other activities to support the project in the vacated buildings. The Centre will cover technical history from the mines, charcoal forests, water power, blast furnaces, bloomeries and forges, rolling mills and manufacturing forges, to transport, with a special concern for the industrial landscape, and for the impact of industrialisation. More information can be found at the 'Iron and Man-History and Future', home-pages, <http://www.multi.fi/carrefour/raphael/pgallery/aminnefors.html>, or from Erkki Härö, TICCIH National Representative, National Board of Antiquities, Ritarihuone, Hallituskatu, PL 187, 00171, Finland.

## Books

■ The outstanding publishing event in the field of industrial heritage in recent months has been the appearance of: Christopher Andreae's **'Lines of Country: an Atlas of Railway and Waterway History in Canada'**, Boston Mills Press, Erin (Ontario), 1997. It is a most handsomely produced work, for which, in addition to the author, the cartographer, Geoffrey Matthews, and the designer, Mark Fram, deserve due credit. Apart from the maps and commentary, it

brings together statistical tables, graphs and sharply-reproduced archive photographs. Researchers working in countries other than Canada will be envious.

■ **Industrial Archaeology: Theory and Practice**, by Marilyn Palmer and Peter Neaverson (London, Routledge, 1998) reviews a wide range of current topics. It covers the development of the discipline, some practical techniques, and the management of the industrial heritage. Unusually for a British publication on industrial archaeology, the authors show a commendable awareness of developments elsewhere.

■ The two reports on industrial heritage jointly prepared by TICCIH and ICOMOS, on canals by Stephen Hughes and on bridges by Eric DeLony, can be ordered free from Ms Regina Durighello, ICOMOS -Secretariat International, 49-51 rue de la Fédération, F-75015 Paris.

## Journals

■ **The Mexican Committee for the Conservation of the Industrial Heritage issued its first newsletter, Bolton 1, in December 1997.** As well as articles on current projects in Mexico, it includes an account of Fray Bentos in Uruguay, and a review of graphic evidence in Industrial Archaeology. (See the Mining Section). Details from Comité Mexicano para la Conservación del Patrimonio Industrial, Archivo Histórico y Museo de Minería, AD, Mina 110, Col Centro

CP42000 Pachuca, Hgo, Mexico.

■ **The latest issue (1997-2) of Scuolaofficina** includes a philosophical article, 'Like in a Mirror', by Roberto Curti, which introduced more detailed studies of the museum at Montebelluna of Treviso, in Piedmont, and the Rhine Industrial museum at Oberhausen. Another article features an exhibition on the Gallotti brickworks, home of the Industrial Heritage Museum of Bologna. Details from Museo-laboratoria Aldini-Valeriani, via Bassanelli 9-11, 40129 Bologna, Italy.

■ **The most recent number of Aquapolis, (II-4),** the quarterly journal of the International Centre for Cities on Water, has articles, amongst others, on Norkoping in Sweden, Noisiel-sur-Marne in France, Walsh Bay in Sydney, the Moji-ko port district in Japan, industrial archaeological sites in Venice, and the Zaan region in Holland. There is also a short summary of the work of TICCIH. Contact Marcello Editor, Maritime, Fabricate 205, 30135 Venezia/Venice, Italy.

■ **The third series of the Portuguese Associação para o Museu da Ciência e Indústria do Porto, Archéologie Industrielle,** contains conference papers covering a wide spectrum of European industrial museology. Contact the Associação at Edifício das Antigas Moagens Harmonia, Estrada Nacional 108, Apartado 4204, 4003 Porto Codex, Portugal, X +351 2 5300 797, fax +351 2 5300 628.