Climate Change & Society

Buell Center 2021 Course Development Prize

SPACES OF COAL:

Energy, Environment, and Climate Change

ANTHRACITE CULTURE: Architecture After Mining



Penn State University

The industrialization of modern states following the Enlightenment ran parallel to the increasing extraction and production of soft coal and anthracite. Coal became the leading source of energy during the nineteenth century as a replacement both for other combustibles

























(wood) and power sources (water and wind) and contributed in turn to the rapid development of transportation, industry, and—eventually—the modern urban experience. Coal-based capitalism was a global environmental project from the very beginning, affecting the morphology of modern cities as a consequence of iron and steel construction and of the alteration of natural landscapes to accommodate the new infrastructures that industries demanded. Regrettably, economic development triggered climate change and global warming. Although the heyday of coal production in the US occurred around the beginning of the twentieth century—consumption declined steadily following World War II, once oil proved to be a more effective and profitable source of energy—the global impact of past coal mining on the environment has not been reversed: currently, coal still remains at the origin of the majority of global CO2 emissions in the atmosphere, contributing dramatically to global warming.

























The Spaces of Coal: Energy, Environment, and Climate Change
+
Anthracite Culture: Architecture After Mining

Seminar and Studio Description

The industrialization of modern states following the Enlightenment ran parallel to the increasing extraction and production of soft coal and anthracite. Coal became the leading source of energy during the nineteenth century as a replacement both for other combustibles (wood) and power sources (water and wind) and contributed in turn to the rapid development of transportation, industry, and—eventually—the modern urban experience. Coal-based capitalism was a global environmental project from the very beginning, affecting the morphology of modern cities as a consequence of iron and steel construction and of the alteration of natural landscapes to accommodate the new infrastructures that industries demanded. Regrettably, economic development triggered climate change and global warming. Although the heyday of coal production in the US occurred around the beginning of the twentieth century—consumption declined steadily following World War II, once oil proved to be a more effective and profitable source of energy—the global impact of past coal mining on the environment has not been reversed: currently, coal still remains at the origin of the majority of global CO2 emissions in the atmosphere, contributing dramatically to global warming.

This seminar explores the political, cultural, and environmental spaces that the coal mining industry generated (directly and indirectly) as well as the ecological consequences of extraction. Emphasis will be placed on the history of coal as a source of energy and its critical role in the definition of spaces and architectures in modernity (whether actual or metaphorical). We will focus on the anthracite region of Pennsylvania, understood as a locus where larger global events can be analyzed. The seminar is designed for anyone interested in the environmental effects of coal-mining extraction as well as in analyzing the consequent political and cultural struggles, possibilities, and forms of remediation. The seminar runs in parallel to the Research Option Studio

Anthracite Culture: Architecture After Mining exploring the transition to greener modes of energy production from a design point of view.

To think about coal extraction just in economic and environmental terms would be misleading. Indeed, Pennsylvania's economic growth since the early nineteenth century was closely related to the availability of coal in several regions of the state. However, the industrial mindset fueling railway transportation and construction industry, profited enormously from the massive supply of cheap labor arriving from Europe as well as the incorporation of former slaves to the mining industry. Migrants settling in Pennsylvania provided a social tissue that cannot be dissociated from the state's modern development. The departing premise of this research and design studio is that, despite of its inevitable decline and grim future, coal mining has produced local cultures in Pennsylvania that are worth considering. Given its proximity to Penn State University, we will concentrate in the Anthracite Region in the middle-east portion of the state. The studio will anticipate the progressive decline of anthracite extraction to find answers that successfully address environmental, economic, social, and cultural challenges ahead. Aspects of labor, race, gender, ethnicity, class, memory, corporate power, etc., will be crucial in our research and design discussions.

READINGS, MOVIES, AND DOCUMENTARIES.

I. Introduction: Understanding Coal.

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Brett Wallace, "Mining," A World Made for Money: Economy, Geography, and the Way We Live Today. (Lincoln, NE: University of Nebraska Press, 2015), 179-184.

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II. History, Culture, Society.

John R. Lindermuth, *Digging Dusky Diamonds. A History of the Pennsylvania Coal Region*, (Mechanisburg, PA: Sunbury Press, 2013), Excerpts.

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James Graham, "Making Coal Historical (A Road Trip)," Avery Review, 35 (December 2018).

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Charles Dickens, "A Coal Miner's Evidence," Household Words, (1842), 245-250.

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The Molly Maguires, Directed by Martin Ritt, (Hollywood, CA: Paramount Pictures, 1970).

Kathryn Yusoff, "Queer Coal: Genealogies in/of the Blood," philoSOPHIA, 5: 2 (Summer 2015): 203-229.

Paul Shackel, "The History of Race in the Anthracite Coal Region," *An Archaeology of Unchecked Capitalism. From the American Rust Belt to the Developing World*, (New York: Berghahn Books, 2020).

Steven Stoll, "The Captured Garden. Subsistence Under Industrial Capitalism," *Ramp Hollow. The Ordeal of Appalachia*, (New York: Hill and Wang, 2017), 212-243.

James Graham, "Brushy Mountain and the Architecture of Carceral Extraction," in Isabelle Kirkham-Lewitt ed., *Paths to Prison, The Architectures of Carcerality*, (New York: Columbia Books on Architecture and the City, 2020), 159-206.

Martín Arboleda, "Bodies of Extraction and the Making of Urban Environments," in *Planetary Mine, Territories of Extraction Under Late Capitalism*, (New York: Verso, 2020), 74-108.

Documentary: Jean Donohue and Fred Johnson, Coal Black Voices, 2001.

III. Environmental Crisis

Andreas Malm, "In the Heat of the Past: Towards a History of the Fossil Economy," and "The Myth of the Human Enterprise: Towards a Different Theory," *Fossil Capital. The Rise of Steam Power and the Roots of Global Warming*, (New York: Verso Books, 2016), 1-20; 255-278.

Ronald C. Kramer, "'Beyond Catastrophic:' The Climate Crisis, Carbon Criminals, and Climate Change," in *Carbon Criminals, Climate Crimes*, (New Brunswick: Rutgers University Pres, 2020), 27-57.

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Reinhold Martin, "Abolish Oil. From Green New Deal to Green Reconstruction," Places Journal, (June 2020).

STUDIO DIGITAL RESOURCES

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Archives of the Indiana University of Pennsylvania. Coal Culture Projects

https://www.iup.edu/archives/coal/

PSU Library. Pennsylvania Mines and Mining

https://guides.libraries.psu.edu/c.php?g=332704&p=2236086