

50 Years of TIMS

by Tarcis van Berge Henegouwen

Our President has invited me to turn my attention to the history of our Society at its fiftieth anniversary. This is quite a task, as on several occasions some eloquent and highly esteemed TIMS members have already provided an overview of some aspects of the history of The International Molinological Society (TIMS), which I gladly bring to your attention, notably six articles in “Twenty-five Years of TIMS”, *International Molinology (IM) No. 56 July 1998*, and the keynote lecture of President Michael Harverson delivered during the 12th Symposium, 2007¹, ... but let me give it a try.

Fifty Years

Is it possible to declare that fifty years ago TIMS, was founded? Most members are aware that the founding occurred sometime after the First Symposium, which was masterminded by *Miguel dos Santos Simões*, the inventor of the International Symposium on Molinology.



Clarifying what happened in the first years

That Symposium, held from September 28th October - 4th 1965, together with its very well attended Post Symposium Excursion, October 6th – 10th 1965, was the official start of what became TIMS and therefore celebrating 50 years is entirely appropriate. But what happened really in those early years? What happened before that first Symposium, and who were invited? Which of the invitees accepted the invitation? Were others, not yet known, involved, and what happened over the next couple of years? Clarifying these issues allows us to understand the starting point for the TIMS Jubilee.

Luckily documentation on these events is available² and there is even someone, himself already involved in 1964 and now almost ninety, who recalls what happened (helped by still available documents and own notes³). This person is Mr Christian Devyt⁴, a Belgian molinologist, who had already in 1966 published the book ‘Westvlaamse windmolens’.⁵

Before the First Symposium

Networking in the sixties

Mr Dos Santos Simões’ vision of a Portuguese mill association, the Associação Portuguesa de Amigos dos Moinhos, materialized in 1963.

¹*Twenty-five Years of TIMS*, International Molinology (IM) No. 56, July 1998, p.2-10, including six articles: Anders Jespersen, *The Coming of TIMS*; Yolt IJzerman, *The Early Days of TIMS and How TIMS Developed*; Michael Harverson and Claude Rivals, *Thirty Three Years On*; Michael Harverson, *The First Transactions*; Rex Wailes, *Dr. Dos Santos Simões, the Founder of TIMS*; David Jones, *Anders Jespersen and TIMS*.

During the 12th International Symposium on Molinology, 2007, Putten, The Netherlands, Michael Harverson, President of TIMS, presented: *TIMS 1965 – 2007, Over forty years of molinology: where do we stand*. His keynote lecture is published in the Transactions of this symposium, p.89-101. Over 90 slides accompanied his lecture. Many showed now past members, well known within the TIMS-Society.

²Issues of Molennieuws (Mill News) a periodical published by De Hollandsche Molen and also their Yearbooks.

³Documents and notes on the Amsterdam Meeting of 1966.

⁴Mr Devyt’s date of birth: March 7th 1927.

⁵Devyt, *West-Flemish Windmills, description, history and an inventory according the situation Jan. 1st 1965*.

Also in the spring of that year he visited again the National Dutch Association for the Preservation of Mills, 'De Hollandsche Molen' (DHM), see text note⁶.



Foto Moderna

Porto Santo — 47



In 1964 he established further contacts with scholars and 'mill' friends of various European kindred societies⁷ with the idea to organise a molinological meeting.

Mr Rex Wailes noted that "he came to England with his plan for the first Symposium in Lisbon"^{8 9}.

Rex Wailes and
J.M. dos Santos Simões



On May 8th 1964 he also conferred on this subject during his visit to Mr Devyt in Bruges. Mr Devyt remembers him using the term *molinology* in conversation as proves his report of this visit.¹⁰

Just a couple of days later, on May 11th and 14th, Mr Dos Santos Simões gave lectures about Portuguese mills in the cities of Amsterdam and The Hague in The Netherlands¹¹.

Mr Devyt had not met Mr Dos Santos Simões before. This seems odd ..., but is it?

It seems Mr Dos Santos Simões combined his visit to Holland with making his acquaintance with Mr Devyt in Belgium who had strong contacts¹² within 'De Hollandsche

⁶With postmark 31-5-1963 Porto Santo, Mr Dos Santos Simões sent a postcard to Miss E.F. Caro, for many years the Secretary of "De Hollandsche Molen", well known for her Yearly Report. On the card a windmill, *one of the 20 windmills still grinding in the island of Porto Santo (Madeira Archipel)*.

In 1962 he sent also a postcard to her. Told by Mr Erik Stoop in his presentation on Mr Anton Ten Bruggecate at the 14th International Symposium on Molinology at Sibiu, Romania, June 11th 2015.

⁷Dos Santos Simões, Transactions of the 2nd International Symposium on Molinology, p.17-18.

⁸Wailes, Dr. Dos Santos Simões, the Founder of TIMS in IM 56, July 1998, p.8.

⁹Jones, David H. In person conversation, June 11th 2015. Mr Dos Santos Simões gave a lecture during the 1964 SPAB meeting I attended at the Science Museum in London.

¹⁰Devyt, Biekorf, 1964, p. 402. On May 8th, 1964, the Schellemele was visited by the chairman of the Associação Portuguesa de Amigos dos Moinhos, who practices **molinology** scientifically and is organising an international congress for mill specialists in Lisbon in May [1965]. So, already quite some time before the actual Symposium, September 28th – October 10th 1965, the word **molinology** was being used in the public domain.

¹¹Molennieuws September 1964, p. 6: On Mai 11th and 14th the Portugese mill connoisseur J.M. Dos Santos Simoes, adj. conservator Museo Nacional de Arte Antiga, Lissabon, performed lectures (...) nowadays in Portugal still three thousand working mills present, all of them the cylindrical stone body type with pointed roof and a number of rods with sails, a kind of foresails, spanned in between.

¹²Mr Devyt gave lecture about windmill protection in Belgium at DHM's annual meeting 1958 and was invitee at DHM's forties' anniversary in 1963. Molennieuws May 1958 and Mai 1966. Mr Devyt had also met Mr.

Molen' already from the fifties onwards. This contact was with Mr Anton Bicker Caarten, a member of the DHM Council, and Mr Frederick Stokhuyzen¹³, Chairman of the DHM since 1954. It is Mr Devyt's opinion that it was probably they recommended him to Mr Dos Santos Simões.

Mr Dos Santos Simões visits to Holland were not (always) initiated by his interest on mills. He had visited Holland as part of his investigative study on Dutch painted ceramic tiles and its influence on Portuguese tiles. Tiles (azulejos) were his foremost expertise.

The 1st International Symposium of Molinology, Cascais, Portugal

Invitations for the Portugal 1965 Symposium

Mr Devyt recalls that probably none of the Belgians listed as participants of the Portugal Symposium, did actually attend this symposium¹⁴. He conferred with two persons that had received invitations to attend the symposium, but without success. Later on, shortly before the symposium, one person responded him several times, informing him that both invitees¹⁵ couldn't get financial support to meet the costs, suggesting that he took their place, but this was not possible at such too short notice. This example reminds us that participation in the Portugal Symposium was based on invitation – not an entirely new finding. The common story is that Mr Dos Santos Simões had contacted well known molinologists from abroad inviting them to participate.¹⁶ So what really happened?



Dos Santos Simões, Jespersen and Wailes

The involvement of the Portuguese authorities to help promote the organisation of the Symposium was enormous. As Mr Dos Santos Simões explained at a later meeting in 1966, the authorities granted large sums of money to support the forthcoming Symposium and they even took part in the selection of most of the invitees and in the sending of invitations. So, many invitations were sent to authorities, mainly in Portugal, which accounts for the overwhelming number of attendees from Portugal. Also various organisations from other countries were invited. These were not always organisations that were exclusively interested in mills but included ethnographic parks and similar institutions¹⁷.

Gregorio Prietro in 1959 the Spanish artist who wanted to have a world-mill museum in Valdepeñas. Devyt, Biekorf, 1959, p. 420; Mr Prietro's paper, Transactions 1st Symposium, p.165. He wanted a statue of Cervantes and of the Archangel St. Michael present at all windmills. Harverson, *The First Transactions*, IM 56, 1998, p.8.

¹³Bicker Caarten wrote at least 10 mill-books. Stokhuyzen published *Molens* (5 ed.) also in English *The Dutch Windmill* (2 ed.) www.texva.com/holland; manual on windmills for many. Both wrote multiple articles on mills.

¹⁴The first two mentioned Belgian attendees in the list of participant to the Portugal Transactions definitely did not attend the symposium and whether the other two did is rather doubtful, according to Mr Devyt. Jespersen also does not mention Belgian attendance at the Portugal Symposium, Transactions 2nd Symposium on Molinology, p.69.

¹⁵Belgium is not listed as country in point 14.4 of the Portugal Conclusions; corroborating the Delegate of the Verbond voor Heemkunde, Belgium (Ethnographical Union) did not attend, Transactions 1st Symposium, p. 279.

¹⁶Also substantiated by Mr Anders Jespersen: *How did I get in touch with Simões? Well, he simply wrote to me: Would I take part in a Symposium – in Portugal?*, Anders Jespersen, *The Coming of TIMS*, IM 56, July 1998, p.2.

¹⁷Observing the countries in the list of participants, it is apparent that next to a few molinologists as delegates of their country, most delegates are related to ethnographic parks / institutes.

DHM's involvement in the Portugal Symposium

Messrs Stokhuyzen and Bicker Caarten did not attend the Portugal Symposium. However, a paper prepared by Mr Bicker Caarten entitled *The Early History of Windmills in the Netherlands* and also another paper, *De Hollandsche Molen: What it does and what it did*¹⁸ were presented to that audience. The DHM was represented at the Portugal Symposium by another member, Mr Jonkheer Ir. A.L. van den Brandeler^{19 20}.

This could imply that 'De Hollandsche Molen' and its Chairman kept their distance from the initiative of Mr. Dos Santos Simões but in fact the opposite is true. Prior to the symposium it was mentioned in *Molennieuws*, the trimestral publication of DHM²¹, and after the symposium a three pages long report on its activities was included in a later edition. Both these items were written by Mr Stokhuyzen. Although he was not present in Cascais, it contained many relevant facts, so he was well informed on the Portugal Symposium. Even more importantly, as regards the involvement of Mr Stokhuyzen, is the conclusion at the end of the Portugal Symposium:

*"Considering the importance and advantages of periodic meetings of this nature (the Symposium) [...] a meeting with the object of discussing the organization of the Second International Symposium of Molinology will be sponsored by De Hollandsche Molen in Amsterdam".*²²

After the First Symposium

Publication of the Transactions

The Transactions of the First Symposium, optimistically planned by Mr Dos Santos Simões for publication in the first month of 1966, were not published and officially presented²³ until 1977, exactly twelve years after the First Symposium.²⁴ This was a historic achievement by Mr Anders Jespersen with major efforts from Mrs Susana Louro and Helen Major and from Messrs Chris Gibbings and Kenneth Major.²⁵ Mrs Susana Viegas Louro's story on her involvement in these Transactions and also how she became molinologist is included in this paper after *Who nurtured the embryonic TIMS?*

Mr Harverson wrote an investigative article on the publication of the first transactions in IM 56²⁶. He noticed that only three Dutchmen, five Britons and no Americans attended the

¹⁸Transactions of the 1st International Symposium of Molinology, p.155-158 and p.271-272. No author is mentioned, but without doubt Mr Stokhuyzen was involved. Also for the Third symposium 1973, he wrote, together with the technical advisor of DHM, Mr A.J. de Koning, the paper with a equivalent content: *The conservation of Holland's windmills and how it grew*, Transactions Third symposium, p.75-80.

¹⁹*Molennieuws* January 1966, p. 12; Report on the Molinology-Symposium in Cascais, *Molennieuws* Nr. 38, Mai 1966, p.6.

²⁰Mr A.L. van der Brandeler was executive of the "Electriciteits-maatschappij Lugdunum" [Electricity Distribution Company Lugdunum] of which Mr. Stokhuyzen had been Chairman for many years.

²¹Stokhuyzen, *Molennieuws* September 1965, p. 7, '...an International Symposium of Molinology will be convened .. by the Portuguese Association of Mills 'Friends'; Report on the Molinology-Symposium in Cascais, *Molennieuws* Nr. 38, Mai 1966, p.4-6.

²²Transactions 1st Symposium, p.276; Transactions 2nd Symposium, p.22.

²³Transactions 1st Symposium, p.22.

²⁴Mr Dos Santos Simões explained in 1969 the status of the preparation of the Transactions of the First Symposium. *Transactions 2nd Symposium*, p. 490-491. This includes the rather remarkable story of the attaché to the Cultural Section of the British Embassy, a hired girl who was sent to help him, and the remark that about 60% of the material was completed. His expectation; before the next Symposium the complete set published.

²⁵Transactions 1st Symposium, p.17 and p.22.

²⁶Harverson, *The First Transactions*, IM 56, July 1998, p.6-8.

Portugal Symposium, and also that there were a dozen delegates from museums²⁷ and national mill societies; proportions that were to change in later Symposia. But International attendance was still quite broad, and even a participant from Brazil, Mr Don Clemente Da Silva-Nigra, presented a paper.

The Transactions are remarkable in a rather unexpected sense; in so far as they contain reproductions on pages 30 and 281. The first shows the official invitation for the Reception on October 1st 1965, presented by *O Presidente da Camara Municipal de Lisboa* (the Mayor of the City of Lisbon) and the second the program for Sunday October 3rd 1965, the day between the third and fourth session. In the invitation the text refers to: "*I Simpósio Internacional de Molinologia*" and the second reference provides the heading: "*I SIMPÓSIO INTERNACIONAL DE MOLINOLOGIA*".

The use of "First Symposium" is a clear sign that this was not considered to be a one-off symposium but the first of a series.



One of the main recommendations of the first symposium was that an International Permanent Committee for the Organisation of Symposia of Molinology (I.P.C.O.S.M.)²⁸ be formed to study the organisation of (a) future symposium. This was to meet annually and be formed from delegates or representatives of every country present at the first symposium. Its first meeting was to take place in Amsterdam in 1966 to discuss the organisation of a second symposium of molinology.

All this reveals the bold plans of Mr Dos Santos Simões. These examples are proof that the considerations and decisions taken before the actual Portugal Symposium occurred and that DHM was involved at that early stage.

The Next Step; the Amsterdam Meeting 1966²⁹

On June 1st 1966 a meeting took place in the Krasnapolsky Hotel in Amsterdam under the chairmanship of Mr Stokhuyzen, Chairman of DHM, together with the Vice-chairman, Technical Advisor, Secretary and Second-Secretary of that organisation. They were joined by Messrs Van den Brandeler of DHM., Dr. Christian Devyt, from Belgium; Dr. Georg Nietzsche, from West Germany; Ir. Anders Jespersen from Denmark; Rex Wailes FSA, from England; Jean Grassin, from France as well as Prof. J.M. dos Santos Simões, from Portugal.



The meeting in Amsterdam, June 1966

Messrs Dos Santos Simões, Jespersen, Grassin, Wailes and Van den Brandeler had attended Portugal, but Mr Nietzsche had not; his 'Verein' was represented there by Mr Karl-Heinrich Buhse. Mr Stokhuyzen chaired the well prepared meeting; he was well

²⁷To be more precise: open air museums / ethnographic parks.

²⁸Transactions 1st Symposium, p. 276; Transactions 2nd Symposium, p.22. The Committee's name is mentioned in the first line of the first article of the "*official conclusions and recommendations*" of the Portugal Symposium.

²⁹De Hollandsche Molen Yearbook 1966, p. 39-40, *International Co-operation* together with the information provided by Mr Devyt.

informed on the Portugal Symposium and the content of the presented papers.

The opinion of the assembled was that the benefit of the Portugal Symposium was in promoting, in a short period of time, a growing interest in mills - not just locally but also internationally. The symposium had enriched each of the participants and this had its effects on others, and future symposia would do this even more. They all felt the need to carry on working internationally.

Learning from the Portugal Symposium

However, it was felt that much could be learnt from the Portuguese Symposium, for instance, too many trips and meetings that were not essentially molinological³⁰. Also many of the assembled were not deeply interested in mills themselves.

This and the information provided by Mr Dos Santos Simões, regarding the large contributions to the first symposium by the authorities aiming to promote tourism in Portugal, led to the conclusions that:

“the next symposium had to be as simple as possible in order to keep the costs as low as possible for every participant; practically speaking (by) not arranging touristic attractions to the symposium meetings”. Also, “invitations should be sent to well-known (mill) persons through personal relationship”.

Other conclusions, to make the symposium itself as simple as possible were:

“General subjects shall only be discussed by the presidents of the various national associations and the technical-scientific part only to be discussed by the technical experts of the various countries”. Also any meetings *“should be prepared as much as possible by letter”.*^{31 32}



Molinological subjects of interest

One of the molinological subjects discussed in Portugal was the provision of a European Mill Map which was considered vital for *the protection and safeguarding* of any remaining mills in working order. Due to its perceived urgency Mr Jespersen volunteered to prepare uniform standard rules for the study, survey and description of mills³³, elaborating his already more developed ideas than those presented in Portugal³⁴. He also suggested producing mill drawings in which every part should be numbered; each of the participants could suggest alterations, but more importantly they should give the correct names of each piece which would then form an international

Jespersen looking at Oilmill De Zoeker, June 1966

³⁰Jespersen, *The Coming of TIMS*; IM No. 56, July 1998, p.2: *we wandered from one reception to the next.*

³¹*By example by means of forms. This can be done as well for the composing of the register of international names for accessories, as for the composing for a general mill-map of Europe: two issues in this meeting.*

³²Mr Dos Santos Simões mentions *the technical level in our Committee*, Transactions 2nd Symposium, p.502.

³³In some countries already inventory like publications had been published; e.g. *Provinciale molenboeken (the Mill books of Provinces in the Netherlands)*, of Utrecht, Groningen, Zeeland, North-Holland and South-Holland

³⁴Mr Jespersen's thoughts on this are presented in Transactions 2nd Symposium, Chapter 10.6, p.51-61.

register³⁵ (an International Molinographic Glossary). This was to aid the linguistic study of the origin, dispersion and further growth of these machines and their parts.

Organising the Second Symposium

However, the true goal of the meeting was to organise the second symposium. Due to the lack of money and being involved in urgent mill survey work it was left to Mr Jespersen to volunteer to organise the second symposium “*if grants can be obtained from Government*”.

The target:

“It is desirable to hold a symposium in 1968 preferable in the month of May and this time in Denmark. If the time of preparation would not prove to be sufficient the symposium can be postponed to 1969”. It was actually held in May 1969.

Some particulars

- The language at the meeting was English, not problematic except for the French Mr Grassin³⁶. Sitting next to the Belgian Mr Devyt was of much help and aided his understanding.
- The lunch servings included ‘Dutch croquetten’, which are seasoned and fried oblong snacks made from ragout. Mr. Devyt asked his table companion, the Vice-chairman of DHM, Mr Feike de Boer³⁷, what was in it. The answer was: FLOUR, JUST FLOUR. This was very apt, as those assembled were all mill enthusiasts!
- Mr. Jespersen visited several mills existing in The Netherlands, two photographs of these are shown in the Transactions of 2nd Symposium, p. 495 and p. 497.
- A picture of the meeting in Amsterdam, in the middle being Mr Stokhuyzen, 75 years of age; Transactions of 2nd Symposium, p. 505.

To conclude

In the meeting it was clear that all were acting to realise the same goal; preservation of patrimony, enhancing the study of mills and to create a form of continuity for international contacts. The participants “*of the informal discussions for the 1968 Symposium on Molinology held on Wednesday June 1st 1966 in Amsterdam*” all got at the end of the meeting the text of the Conclusions³⁸ that expresses that all participants were in agreement with these.

With heading: “INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION” a summary of the meeting and its conclusions were made public in the Yearbook 1966 of De Hollandsche Molen. This, together with the information provided by Mr Devyt and other - public³⁹ – sources, has been used to compile this part of the article. Mr. Devyt deserves grateful thanks for this, which I hereby gladly express.

³⁵Recommendation 7.3, Transactions 1st Symposium, p.277.

³⁶Mr Grassin was founder and Chairman of the Club International des Propriétaires de Moulins; His description of this Club, Transactions 1st Symposium, p. 207. In his paper he also mentions Mr G.H. Rivière. Mr Rivière (1897-1985) was already before WWII promoting the idea of ‘*un musée ethnographique français*’. The ‘Musée des Arts et Traditions Populaires, Palais de Chaillot’ was also the adress of the in 1965 founded AFAM (Association Française des Amis des Moulins).

³⁷Mr Feike de Boer, a straightforward Frisian man, his working life always related to shipping trade and ship building, was famous because direct after the Second Wold War he was the Mayor of the City of Amsterdam.

³⁸In Dutch as well as in English.

³⁹Amongst others: the many notes in other publications of DHM, all by hand of Mr Stokhuyzen, information in IM’s and the Transactions. These sources have been used also further on for this article.

The number of representatives assembled in Amsterdam, only six, (there is even doubt that Mr Devyt was representative for Belgium), compared with the countries, present in Portugal, eleven, raise some doubts that the Committee, in full, was already alive in Amsterdam. Also the summary of the meeting in the Yearbook of DHM does not disclose any of the assembled represented any other country other than his own.

But the remarks of the reported informal discussions: *“General subjects shall only be discussed by the presidents of the various national associations and the technical-scientific part only to be discussed by the technical experts of the various countries”* hints that in spite of the wording *“informal discussions”* on which conclusions *“participants agree”* the assembled were not just discussing informally.

Present at the meeting in Amsterdam were, besides the Chair of DHM and Mr Devyt from Belgium, chairmen or executives from: Danske Møllers Venner, Denmark; Club International des Propriétaires de Moulins / Association Françaises des Amis des Moulins (A.F.A.M.)⁴⁰, France; Verein zur Erhaltung der Wind- und Wassermühlen in Schleswig-Holstein und Hamburg, Germany; Associação Portuguesa de Amigos dos Moinhos (A.P.A.M.), Portugal and of course for the UK, Mr Rex Wailes, a molinologic institution himself already for many years, together with his background of the Newcomen Society and of being the Technical Adviser to the Wind & Watermill Section of The Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings (SPAB)⁴¹. In Portugal, where the I.P.C.O.S.M. as a committee was recommended, all these institutions were considered to participate in it.

Mr Dos Santos Simões’ recollections and conclusions

Mr Dos Santos Simões does mention the Amsterdam Meeting at the end of the Denmark Symposium, referring to what was concluded in Portugal: *“this (meeting) was done in 1966: the National Delegates, who were present in Lisboa, met in Amsterdam”*. He compares the attendees in Amsterdam with the delegates in Portugal. His total is eight Institutional Bodies from Denmark, Great Britain, France, Finland, Germany, Netherlands, Sweden, Portugal; he does not include Spain any more.⁴² He also does not include Belgium or a Belgian institution as participating in the First Permanent Committee, not surprising if we take Mr Devyt’s comment into account.

It is obvious that the meeting in Amsterdam in 1966 was a direct result of the recommendations of the first symposium and therefore had a formal status, although not all the participating countries at the first symposium were present, but otherwise it fulfilled the aims set out in Portugal and the first meeting of the International Permanent Committee had been convened.

The Second International Symposium, Brede, Denmark

The next event in the history of TIMS was the second symposium in Denmark held in 1969, according to the invitation⁴³, to run from May 9th to 17th and followed by a Post-Symposial Excursion from May 18th to 25th, using private car(s). The symposium, held over nine days consisted of a day of arrival and welcome, four days of discussion sessions interspersed with four days spent visiting mills and a final dinner d’adieu. The costs were, in Danish kronen, 1,350 p.p. for shared rooms for the Symposium, and 2,900 p.p. with the Post-

⁴⁰A.F.A.M., founded 1965, could not attend the Denmark Symposium, Transactions 2nd Symposium, p.388.

⁴¹A more complete list of Rex Wailes ‘mill life’, starting 1923, see Transactions 2nd Symposium, p.91.

⁴²Transactions 2ndSymposium, p.491-492.

⁴³*Molennieuws* May 1968, p.14-15; the costs in Dutch florin were Hfl 450 and Hfl 965 respectively.

Tour included. This was on the high side but considering the cost of living in Denmark was considered to be acceptable.

Symposium participation by DHM members was encouraged by Mr Stokhuyzen as follows:

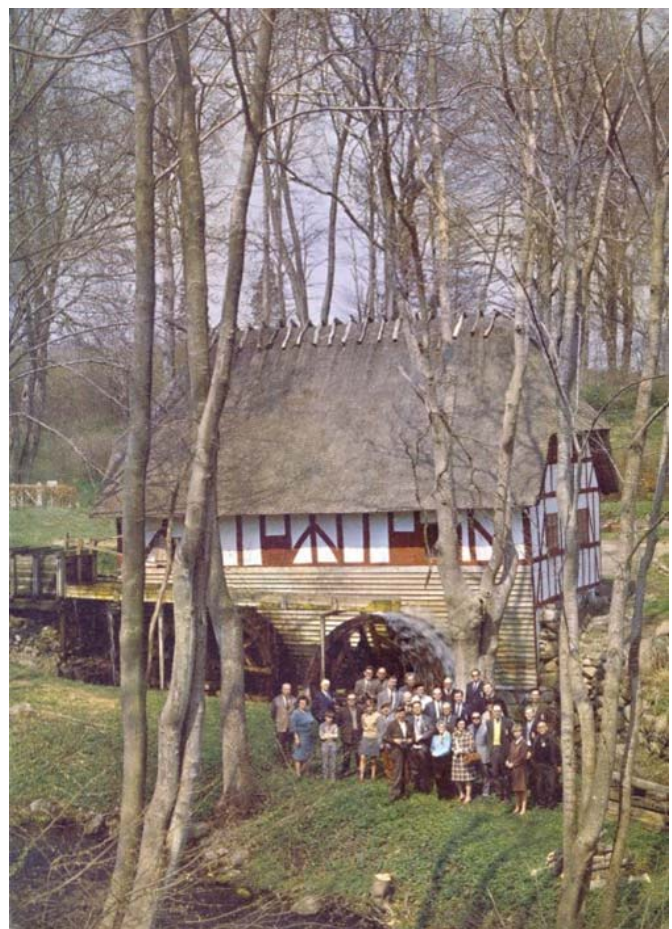
“For mill enthusiasts a unique opportunity to disseminate their knowledge for a very qualified audience and to enrich themselves with knowledge that would be troublesome to be gained in any different way”, followed by: “You have the opportunity to get acquainted with all prominent mill-authorities from the different countries, to discuss with them and to attend very interesting exchanges of views”.

This invitation implied that participation in the Symposium was not only open to ‘mill experts’ as concluded in Amsterdam but that all members of the DHM, most of them just sponsoring members, many used to go by bus visiting mills⁴⁴ in the two last weekends of September, could also take part.⁴⁵

Papers and presentation of papers⁴⁶

The format of the initial symposia was different from that of current practice. Those presenting papers (at the first symposium they were called “communications”) were not limited to a period of 30 minutes (including discussion). The size and depth of the contents ensured that such time limitation did not exist⁴⁷. One can wonder if limitation, as now applicable, has too much impact on their content. It is remarkable that participants could present more than one paper, some papers were presented by others than the author, and if the presenter was absent at the scheduled time, papers were omitted altogether⁴⁸. The studies were almost equally divided into technical/technical history, ethnography (in the field) or dealing with the conservation of mills and their regional or nationally different features.

Participants to the 2nd International Symposium of Molinology in front of DK-28- Vejstrup Mølle



⁴⁴*De Hollandsche Molen: What it does and what it did*, Transactions of the 1st International Symposium of Molinology, p. 271-272. *Molennieuws* May 1968, p.14-15.

⁴⁵This rather lenient admittance was yet not common practise. See Mrs Susana V. Louro’s story on how she became molinologist. The story is included in this article after *Who cradled TIMS?* (in its conception phase).

⁴⁶In Portugal it was ‘Communiqués’: *the twenty five Communiqués presented by participants from twelve present or represented countries*, Transactions 1st Symposium, p. 275; Transactions 2nd Symposium, p. 21.

⁴⁷Transactions 2nd Symposium, p. 485-486; *Mr. Buckland’s paper, 95 pages; examples of other paper (..) which were too long; mine (Wailes) was too long*. Also Avitsur, 75 minutes, Jones 56 minutes, both discussion time not included, p.565. Jespersen, in Portugal over 500 slides.

⁴⁸This regards *The Horse Driven Corn Mill in England* by J. Kenneth Major, Transactions 2nd Symposium, p.376.

Discussion on the future^{49 50}

At the end of the symposium the offer of Mr Mario van Hoogstraten from The Netherlands to organise the Third Symposium, presumably in the year 1972 was accepted. Later it was changed to 1973, to coincide with DHM's fiftieth anniversary.

Then discussions started on how to proceed; should it be a rather loose form of an 'assembly of individual mill lovers from different countries' or should it become a kind of international organisation?

"The 'benefit' of a loose form is, only people will assemble who spend trouble, time and money out of genuine enthusiasm and thus safeguarding some of their mental mill luggage for the future. With a more organic relation certain rigidity would presumably occur". Mr. Stokhuyzen, in his review of the Transactions, expresses his hope that *"the ultimate goal, the preservation of the still existing mills, will be stimulated"*.

It was decided to have six persons in the Permanent Committee, representing organisations from: Portugal, Denmark, Netherlands, Great Britain, Romania and Germany⁵¹. New to the Permanent Committee was Romania (represented by Mr Cornel Irimie). Three representatives had attended the first symposium, namely Messrs Dos Santos Simões, Jespersen and Buhse.

Post Symposial Excursion

After the symposium the six-days mill tour was only attended by four people traveling in one private car; Mr Jespersen accompanied by Messrs Jones (UK), Kindig (US) and Nootebaart (The Netherlands). Detailed reports on this trip are part of the Denmark Transactions.⁵² Here we read that Mr Jones had already left on the fourth day and that the tour ended a day earlier than planned.

Reading the papers

During the Post Symposial Excursion it was discussed, *"that under any circumstances those papers should be allowed to be read"*.⁵³ All participants should have ample time to get acquainted with their content although providing the papers in time had previously been a bottleneck. In this way, as participants would already have a knowledge of the contents, there would be no need for the author to present his study by reading the whole of the paper. Presenting a study to the audience only by reading the paper should not occur. However, this practice still occurs at today's symposia but usually only when an author's skill in English is limited.

Report by Mr Claude Rivals^{54 55}

A comprehensive report on the second symposium entitled *United Europe of Windmills*, was written by Mr Claude Rivals, starting with: *"Fourteen countries did unite in their attempt*

⁴⁹Stokhuyzen, *Molennieuws* November 1971, p.27-29, Report on the Symposium.

⁵⁰Transactions 2nd Symposium, Findings and Discussions p.492-505.

⁵¹Transactions 2nd Symposium, p.499- 505.

⁵²Transactions 2nd Symposium, p.519-541 and p.568-570.

⁵³Transactions 2nd Symposium, p.537 and p.563-565.

⁵⁴Claude Rivals, *L'Europe unifiée du moulins-a-vent, La Dépeche du Midi*, 9th November, 1969.

The article, translated, was re-published in *Molennieuws* August 1970, p.32-38 by Mr B. van der Veen Czn.

Mr Van der Veen, member of the General Council of DHM, represented DHM at the Symposium.

⁵⁵Mr Rivals, accidentally got acquainted in 1958 with mills and millers' life. After this he became interested in the complex relations between machines, tradition and mankind. His career ended as professor of sociology at the University of Toulouse-Le Mirail.

to save the witnesses of a long tradition". He noted that compared to Portugal, where rather slow economic development meant that there was a greater number of "living mills", in Denmark fewer mills remained working. However, many mills were preserved, being restored or removed to museums making mills more of a memorial of years gone by than part of economic life. He showed his anthropological background, by stating:

"It is most important to re-discover the technical and civilisation aspects that caused the mill during one or two millennia to be the vital link, or even the pivot of the economic and social life".

After this, visits of mills are eloquently addressed, followed by delivery of the papers, many revealing of topic and author⁵⁶. These studies were almost equally divided; technical/technical history, ethnographical (in the field) or dealing with conservation of mills with regional or national different features for mankind in the future. The numbers attending the symposium, partners not included, were categorised: representing museums, 9; technicians, research and university, 7; conservationists, 8, and 'amateurs' 7.

Mr. Rivals thought that the success of the Denmark meeting was not only the diversity of studies presented and the mill visits, but principally due to the seriousness of the work presented and the quality of the illustrations shown. This had been all brought together under the meticulous order of the enthusiastic organiser, Mr Anders Jespersen.

He ended his report with an ethnographical based warning:

"The longer we wait to study traditional civilisation, the harder it will be - if even still possible - to find what is almost lost forever. Not only architectural oriented interest should to be taken into account".

Transactions 2nd Symposium

Publishing the Transactions, July 20th 1971, was a major achievement by Anders Jespersen.

The lay-out of these Transactions has become the standard, first for the Transactions of the Third Symposium and later of those of the first symposium. The volume of the Denmark Symposium Transactions is enormous, 590 pages, in which 24 papers are all illustrated with many pictures, drawings and maps. Also there are a number of pages with comments and questions provoked by the discussion of papers' findings; which are important for broadening the understanding of the papers' content.

In these Transactions nine illustrious molinologist are depicted in drawings: a.o. Messrs J.M. dos Santos Simões, Anders Jespersen, J.C. Notebaart, Cornel Irimie, Rex Wailes, Stephen Kindig and David H. Jones. Also a drawing of Mrs Maria Simões is included.⁵⁷



Yours with a nose for mills
R. W.

Drawing of Rex Wailes, by Mrs Susana Louro

⁵⁶After mentioning Rex Wailes, as pioneer on molinological studies, Mr Rivals mentions David H. Jones, A.G. Keller and Derek Ogden, as new British researchers presenting papers and Cornel Irimie from Romania.

⁵⁷These drawings were made by Mrs Susana Louro attending the presentations of the erudite molinologists. Two guru's, Notebaart and Wailes had big noses and those were sketched too. This made Rex Wailes, who actually liked the drawing, to write the phrase: "Yours with a nose for mills". Mrs. Louro, in memo, 17th June 2015, as reflection on author's PowerPoint presentation on '50 years TIMS', at TIMS GM that day in Sibiu.



The last three papers in the Transactions reflect a technical and ethnographical approach to the water-, boat- and windmills of Romania and the reassembling of many of them in the ASTRA Museum in Sibiu, the venue of the fourteenth symposium in 2015, 50 years after the first one. In 1969, Cornel Irimie represented the Museum.

Drawing of Cornel Irimie

International meeting of technical experts in Odense

The fourth event in TIMS history occurred in the Lumby Mølle at Odense in September 15th 1970. The meeting was attended by the DHM's technical advisor, Mr Ir. A.J. de Koning and next to Mr Jespersen presumably Mr Dos

Santos Simões, Mr Major and Mr Buhse of the nearby Mühlenverein were also present. A report of this meeting states:

"It is the intention to have such a technical expert meeting yearly - at changing locations – to have the symposia, that presumably occur each four or five years, be prepared with even more success and to keep the exchange of technical information vivid. Technical archival work, the preparation of an international mill technical dictionary, fieldwork regarding historic research and copying rare old mill books could be part of this. Anders Jespersen has taken upon him to be the Secretary of this group".⁵⁸

This meeting concurs with the conclusion at the Amsterdam meeting in 1966 aiming to have the symposium itself as simple as possible: *"the technical-scientific part only to be discussed by the technical experts of the various countries"*.

Lumby Mølle



The International Molinological Society named publicly

This report in the Yearbook 1970 of DHM also announced that *"On September 15th 1970 our technical advisor visited the meeting of The International Molinological Society held in Odense Denmark"*. This was the **first time** the name of our Society is known to have been used publicly.

In the discussions on the future at the end of the second symposium Mr R. Hotke had remarked that *"ought we not to have a Permanent Body? An International Society or something like that"*. His, and others, aim was to have an internationally recognized Permanent Organization with a bureau, with an executive committee, with an International Documentation and so on; an official body, which could approach Governments or UNESCO

⁵⁸De Hollandsche Molen Yearbook 1970, p.21-23.

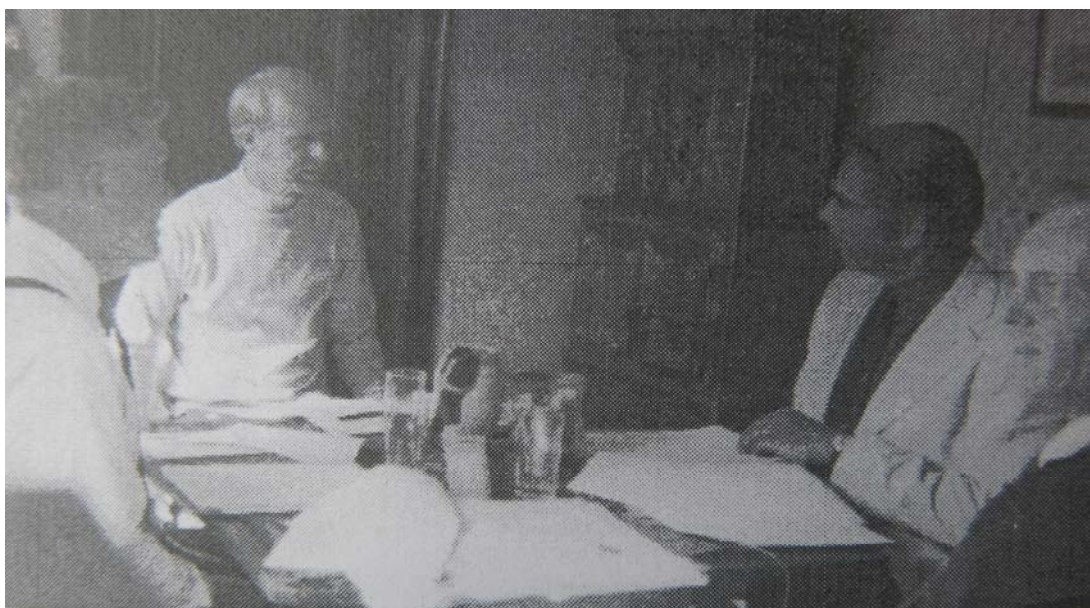
that would be comparable to ICOMOS⁵⁹, the International Council on Monuments and Sites.⁶⁰ It was in response to this that Mr Jespersen announced that it was in this meeting “*the Standing Committee (to be read as Permanent Committee) elected by the Second Symposium decided to form The International Molinological Society (T.I.M.S.)*”.⁶¹

Forming TIMS

After the decision taken at Odense on September 15th 1970 to form The International Molinological Society (T.I.M.S.), shortly afterwards the statutory rules and activities of such a Society were discussed, on October 20th 1970, at the *Frilands Museet*, the Danish Museum Village at Sorgenfri near Copenhagen. A further meeting on this topic was held a year later, on September 15th 1971, in Windmill *De Valk* in Leiden.⁶²

Statutory Rules signed

Another year later the *Statutory Rules* were finally approved and signed by; Messrs Anders Jespersen, Denmark; Mario van Hoogstraten, Netherlands; Kenneth J. Major, United Kingdom and Nis Nissen, Germany.⁶³ Andersen, meticulous as he was, wrote with his pen that this occurred at “17.30 hours”.



Those assembled on September 13th 1972 in the Møllestube of *Lille Mølle*, Ørbæk near Nyborg on the island of Funen

⁵⁹Mr Hotke was the official representative of ICOMOS (The International Council on Monuments and Sites), ICOMOS subsidised coming of some ‘farthest away’ participants to attend the Denmark Symposium. Transactions 2nd Symposium, p. 504-505. Compared to TIMS, ICOMOS is a NGO of professionals, established in April 1965, a year after the International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration, better known as the Venice Charter. Coincidence: also ICOMOS celebrates in 2015 their 50th anniversary (June, Warsaw).

⁶⁰Mr Loeber, Transactions 2nd Symposium, p.504.

⁶¹Transactions 3rd symposion, p.143.

⁶²Transactions 3rd symposion, p.143.

⁶³“Mr Van Hoogstraten, Chairman of T.I.M.S. on behalf of T.I.M.S. Council”, *Molennieuws* August 1973, p.30. *Society’s goal is to come to close international contact, e.g. by organising periodically a symposium, by publishing (small) monographs on technic and history of mills, preparing a mill-bibliography and –not to forget – compiling a multilingual mill dictionary.*

Signing the rules implicitly changed the Permanent Committee into the Council of The International Molinological Society.⁶⁴ Mr Van Hoogstraten, Mr Jespersen and Mr Major became chairman, secretary and treasurer respectively with Mr Major also acting as Membership Secretary.

The next meeting, Oosterbeek, May 9th 1973, at the Third Symposium⁶⁵

Dated March 28th 1973, prior to the third symposium, Mr Major wrote a letter to those known to be interested in molinology enclosing the statutory rules and an invitation to become members of the new Society with the first General Meeting to be held at Oosterbeek during the third symposium. The membership fee was £ 2.

At the meeting in May 1973 Mr Nissen had by then tendered his resignation. A new Council was presented to members including Mrs Susana Viegas Louro representing Portugal, Mr Stephen J. Kindig for the USA and Mr Chris Gibbings - endorsed by the French participants at the meeting - for France. Mr Charles Skilton was elected to represent Great Britain as alternative to Mr Major who now was Treasurer. At that time the Council consisted of three executives and four country members who were elected for four years until 1977. Quite soon Mr Major became Chairman as well. From 1973 it gradually became clear that membership of T.I.M.S. was open for everybody.⁶⁶

The Third Symposium

The word symposium⁶⁷ was chosen by the organiser Mr Van Hoogstraten, member of the General Council of DHM. It was held in The Netherlands in 1973, in conjunction with the fiftieth anniversary of De Hollandsche Molen. The costs were Dfl 600 (app. £ 80). Arrival was on Sunday May 6th, individuals departed Saturday, May 12th, and in between there were two days of papers and two and a half days of extended mill excursions.⁶⁸ No extra mill tours were planned in combination with this symposium, not surprising after the minimal attendance for the post-symposial excursion at the previous symposium in Denmark.



Chairman Mario van Hoogstraten, standing in front of Secretary Kenneth Major, with his wife Helen behind

Initially the number of participants was limited to 40, later extended to 45. Ultimately the totals were 55 applicants, and twenty-one papers, however two authors did not

⁶⁴Mr Van Hoogstraten, *Molennieuws* January 1973, p.25. In *September 1972 in Lille Mølle (Denmark) The International Molinological Society (T.I.M.S.) was founded. Purpose: international contact, publishing of papers re history and technic of mills, preparing a mill-bibliography, organising periodically a symposium, etc.*

⁶⁵*The International Molinological Society*, *Molennieuws* August 1973, p.30; *The General Meeting of the International Molinological Society*, *Transactions Third symposium*, p.11.

⁶⁶*Molennieuws* August 1973, p. 30. Open for everyone in The Netherlands, yes. There is some saying that to become member of TIMS in the UK you needed still endorsement of Mr. Major. In person conversation with a participant of the Pre-Symposium Tour in Romania on June 4th 2015.

⁶⁷*Molennieuws* April 1972, p.11.

⁶⁸*Molennieuws* April 1972, p.11; *Molennieuws* January 1973, p.25.

participate.⁶⁹ Beforehand it was emphasised that the number of pages of each paper should be limited to 10. The author of every contribution would have one hour exactly “to talk through” his paper with slides and eventually discussion. All the papers were sent to all participants in advance, so these could be studied beforehand.⁷⁰ Scrutinizing the Transactions it appears the time limit of one hour was not really practised. Monday May 7th: morning session, 5 speakers; afternoon, 6 speakers; Wednesday May 9th; between 8.30 and lunch, 5 speakers. The discussions following presentation of most papers seems to have been rather limited.

The Transactions

Even before the symposium, Mr Van Hoogstraten announced:

*“It is planned to have these (the papers) printed, like the Transactions of the Second Symposium in Copenhagen, but we want to make it totally different, with a more simple and cheaper lay-out”.*⁷¹

Accordingly, the transactions of the Third symposium are less massive than those of Denmark, only 192 pages, with far fewer drawings and photographs with nothing about findings or conclusions and only a few pages describing the excursions. The Transactions were published in 1973, only six months after the Symposium.

A Summary of Developments in those early years

Primary Goal of Co-operative Working to Preserve Mills

Those involved in the gestation of TIMS in its pre-Society-years had the ultimate goal to have an international platform that by co-ordination and co-operation stimulates:

- the preservation of existing mills, secure all mills;
- to have the mills in working condition, and next:
- to have the mills kept in operation.

Mr Jespersen had a rather remarkable interpretation of this, because he did not believe this could be achieved for all mills. His opinion was:

“I must stress the very great importance of cross-border co-ordination and co-operation, preventing unnecessary duplication. A smaller number of mills representing the widest field of past molinology must be the ideal. And the fewer mills you have to maintain, the better you will be able to execute your



A derelict mill in Anjou France

⁶⁹Transactions Third symposium, p.4; *Molennieuws* January 1973, p.25.

⁷⁰Transactions Third symposium, p.4.

⁷¹*Molennieuws* January 1973, p.25.

*programme of preservation, and the sooner you will be able to afford to put professional millers in to run these mills, which must be our goal*⁷².

Consideration

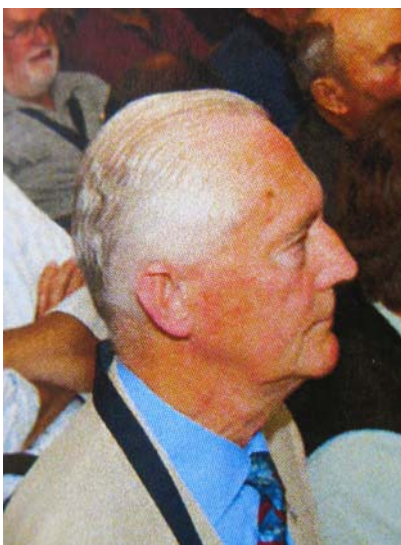
From its origin, the foremost goal was stimulating the preservation of still existing mills and preserving mills in working condition. Dissipation of knowledge was another, as was fostering international contacts. It is doubtful that the goal of an international platform for the preservation of mills has been achieved in the way expected or, after 50 years, it feels that way.

What has not been achieved is the organisational structure, mentioned at the Denmark discussions. Not an official centre, with a bureau for International Documentation; not any real substance as an international platform that stimulates, by co-ordination and co-operation, the preservation of mills. Its role as an influential international body, that advises governments or UNESCO, like ICOMOS, and one that could also act in between national mill preservation associations is unfocused.



Sending the TIMS Declaration on the Preservation of Watermills, as signed by the attendees of the Ålborg Symposium in 2011, to the President of the European Union and the Chairman of the European Commission was an attempt to act on this omission.

Is all of this perhaps even caused by creating TIMS, with its organisational structure being somewhat inwardly focussed on mill studies and upon dissemination amongst members of the knowledge gained through mill studies? Originally this dissipation was only through the Symposia and its Transactions but soon studies published through the Newsletters followed⁷³ and a little later research studies in what became the Bibliotheca Molinologica series were published. Even later this line of action was succeeded by changing the Newsletters into the bi-annual International Molinology. This is not to criticise these activities which are aimed at the benefit of all TIMS members, as are the opportunities to have international contacts and Mid-Term Tours, but the Society did not become an independent, internationally respected platform with authority in the preservation of mills.



Mr Michael Harverson wrote in 1998:
"we need, for the future of molinology and of mills, to have our feet deeply planted in the muddy problems and challenges of our own national, provincial and local mill scenes".⁷⁴

Michael Harverson, Chairman TIMS 2000-2007

⁷²Transactions 2nd Symposium, p.493.

⁷³The first Newsletter was issued in October 1974; in 1976 the study on Surinam Mills was enclosed. The first in the series Bibliotheca Molinologica was The Tjasker Windmill in 1975.

⁷⁴Harverson, *Thirty Three Years On*, IM No. 56, July 1998, p.6.

Thus indicating the importance for TIMS to be involved into preserving mills. The reality is that TIMS as an international organisation is hardly involved, or can be, in preserving mills.

Michael Harverson

Foremost this is caused by exactly what Harverson declares - the challenges are national, provincial and local. The laws, rules, procedures, etcetera, governing preservation are so different and difficult that TIMS itself is not in a position to offer the necessary expertise.

However, most TIMS-members are themselves locally involved in the preservation of mills, often in leadership positions. This can be as a voluntary miller, millwright, board member of mill association or any other form of active involvement in mill preservation. In this way, our Society still fulfils its original goal.

National Associations/Societies

In Portugal, delegates, representatives of countries or molinological societies are described as members of the International Committee (I.P.C.O.S.M.). In Amsterdam this was given a slightly different definition; *“along with presidents of the various national associations, technical experts of the various countries should take part in the activity of I.P.C.O.S.M”*.

For some countries these ‘functions’ were combined in one person, such as Messrs Dos Santos Simões, Jespersen and Wailes. For The Netherlands and France one can assume that Mr Ir. De Koning (of DHM) and perhaps Mr Jacques de la Garde (of A.F.A.M.) as technicians were involved.

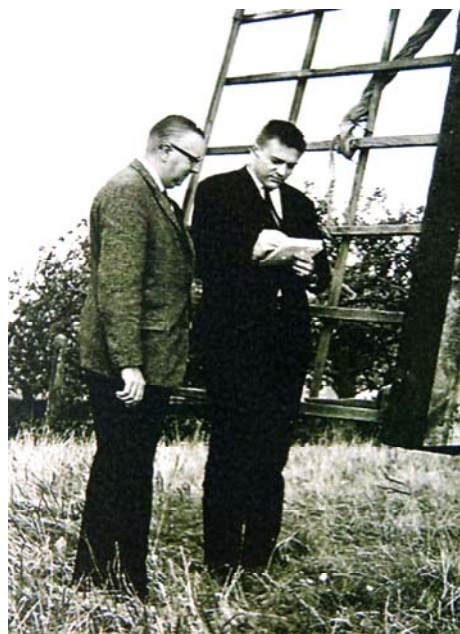
The commitment of national associations in supporting the cause of International Molinology was in those early years highly significant. Also the committee of six, accepted in Denmark, does clearly represent national renowned mill institutions. Along with four national organisations; De Hollandsche Molen, Associação Portuguesa de Amigos dos Moinhos, Danske Møllers Venner and SPAB Mills Section, the Brukenthal Museum, Sibiu Romani, and the Verein zur Erhaltung der Wind- und Wassermühlen in Schleswig-Holstein, Germany were also ‘involved’.

The relationship with national associations is still fundamental; the Constitution of TIMS mentions that in the event of the dissolution of the Society any assets shall be distributed among the national molinological societies.

New national associations

One of the Portugal recommendations was: *“That National Delegates do their best to promote the creation of Molinophile Societies or Specialized Departments in Ethnographic Institutions and Museums, particularly where they do not exist”*.⁷⁵ In later years several national associations have been founded, for example:

- Belgium (Flanders), De Belgische Molen, founded May 11th 1976 (a year later renamed Molenzorg), Mr Devyt was a founder and was chairman over 30 years;



⁷⁵Transactions 1st Symposium, p.277.

- France, Fédération Française des Associations de Sauvegarde des Moulins (FFAM) founded in 1977 (before this the Association Française des Amis des Moulins A.F.A.M., existed) ;
- Germany, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Mühlenkunde und Mühlenerhaltung (DGM) e.V, which was founded October 24th 1987. The push to found the DGM seems to have been the pressure by TIMS it should be a nationwide association that organised the 1987 Symposium. This was after it became clear the offer by Spanish molinologist to organise the 1987 Symposium was not fulfilled and Germany wanted to fill the gap.

National associations - relationships nowadays

As stated above, in the early history of TIMS there was a strong feeling that TIMS should have a major relationship with national societies. It's doubtful if this exists, after 50 years, be it from the perspective of these societies individually or from TIMS perspective. Perception it may be, but most likely because TIMS is not being an influential international institution for the preservation of mills, makes it less 'valuable' to co-operate with.

Miller Maître Corneille asleep



International Molinographic Glossary

An International Molinographic Glossary was identified early in TIMS history as a desired item⁷⁶. This goal of publishing drawings showing numbered parts which each piece given its correct name in several languages⁷⁷ has not entirely been realised. Even as early as the second symposium in 1969 this goal was redefined as the: “*universal naming of mill parts in different languages*”⁷⁸. Mr Van Hoogstraten, as Chairman of TIMS, also mentioned this more limited goal in an article in 1973. He mentioned that the compilation of a multilingual mill dictionary would fill an enormous gap and asked for volunteers.⁷⁹ Such a Dictionary of Molinology, without drawings, has been compiled with approximately one thousand mill terms stated in four languages: English, German, French and Dutch.

It is a major achievement of the Dictionary Working Group of TIMS, a group of four mill experts including Mr Berthold Moog who took the lead in the planning and conceptual framework. The other contributors were Messrs Michael Harverson, Yves Coutant and Yolt IJzerman; all four prominent molinologists who have served TIMS in many ways. This is without even considering their 'worth' to the molinological world because of their individual publications. The Dictionary – as draft - was published in 2004 and is accessible through TIMS website: www.molinology.org. In the TIMS General Meeting, June 11th 2015 in Sibiu, all four contributors were awarded “Honorary Membership” of TIMS.

Language within TIMS

The language of communication within TIMS was – and is – an issue. At the first Symposium, because Portugal hosted the meeting, the papers were presented in

⁷⁶Transactions 1st Symposium, p.277.

⁷⁷Jespersen's interpretation as formulated at the Amsterdam meeting of May 1, 1966.

⁷⁸Stokhuyzen, *Molennieuws* November 1971, p.28. He mentions *a standardized international Mill Map; an universal naming of mill parts in different languages, a decimal coding of photos and of mill literature, etc., all to be handled in a well thought scientific manner.*

⁷⁹“Mr Van Hoogstraten, Chairman of T.I.M.S. on behalf of T.I.M.S. Council”, *Molennieuws* August 1973, p.30.

Portuguese, then in French, and then in English⁸⁰. This was in line with the conclusion at the end of that Symposium:

“Considering that the participation of Latin countries shall be, in future Symposia, more complete and therefore of greater importance, it has been agreed: That the official language of the next and future Symposia shall be English and French, other than the national language of the country where the Symposium may take place”.

This was altered to “only English” by Mr. Jespersen for the second symposium in Denmark. This caused some problems with some French delegates who had already applied for the Symposium and responded ‘no, thank you very much’.⁸¹ Language had to be given quite some attention. For the few Portuguese participants that had to present their papers which were not written in English, Mrs. Susana Louro was asked to help.⁸² Also attention had to be given, even for other papers: Mr Jones: *“the work of “non-English” authors (17) required a great deal of correction in order to publish them”.*⁸³

When TIMS was officially founded, English became the standard language of TIMS. For many this presents a threshold barring participation and is probably the reason for low levels of TIMS membership in countries with little history of English speaking⁸⁴.

Mill visits

Visiting mills has played a major part of symposia since the first in Portugal in 1965 with mill visits being scheduled to allow participants to become acquainted with mills typical of the symposium host country.

Mill tours before and after symposia also have a long history and have gone from strength to strength in spite of the inauspicious tour after the Danish symposium in 1969.

Since the nineties mill tours are organised for larger groups. The first was mills in New-England (USA). Since then many destinations ‘out of reach’ of the symposia have been visited. Some examples are: Baltic States; Northern Switzerland/Black Forest; the South of France, Czech Republic and Greece. These tours are now called ‘Mid Term Tours’ because they are between two symposia.

The idea of organising private tours was already noticeable in the early days of the Society. In 1974⁸⁵ an attempt was made to organise a highly ambitious excursion to the much renowned horizontal windmills of Seistan in Iran, called the “world’s oldest known windmills”. If enough participants could be found a journey by plane, motorcar and camel was proposed. This excursion failed to materialise but several TIMS members have individually visited those extraordinary mills. Well known is the trip Michael Harverson made in 1977. His 65 page-book ‘Persian Windmills’ provides much information on these mills.⁸⁶

⁸⁰Anders Jespersen, *The Coming of TIMS*; IM No. 56, July 1998, p.2.

⁸¹Transactions 2nd Symposium, p. 489. It’s uncertain this story regards A.F.A.M. The letter of May 5th 1969 of A.F.A.M.’s chairman Mr Jacques Raynal mentions the austerity policy of French Government as reason for A.F.A.M. not attending the Denmark Symposium. Mr Claude Rivals was the only attendee of France. Two other French, Mr and Mrs Marie, came from Sweden. Transactions 2nd Symposium, p.388-390 and p.48.

⁸² Note from Mrs. Louro, memo, 17th June 2015, as reflection on author’s PowerPoint presentation on ‘50 years TIMS’, TIMS General Meeting in Sibiu. It was a pleasure since this was the way to learn about molinological terms and also to get acquainted with the Portuguese participants.

⁸³Transactions 2nd Symposium, p.590.

⁸⁴Especially Italy and Spain, but also the other countries where French, Spanish and Portuguese is the national language.

⁸⁵*Molennieuws*, November 1974, p.18.

⁸⁶*Persian Windmills* is published by TIMS in 1991; No. 10 in the series Bibliotheca Molinologica.

In 2013 TIMS Council decided that TIMS will promote mill tours for rather small groups, say ten or fewer, to be organised privately by TIMS-members. Those that are interested have to contact the organiser to make the arrangements in mutual understanding.

In conclusion

Group-wise mill visiting has been attractive from its start in 1965, be it as part of the symposium itself or as an annex excursion, as Jespersen realised. Since then a steady growth has been noticeable. Visiting as a group has many benefits, lodging and travel arrangements are already made, it is more easily to arrange to have the 'premises' open and if possible working. Participants can visit mills that they would otherwise not know about and are able to gain a greater understanding not only of the technical aspects, but also the cultural traditions, of mills in other countries. Discussion with fellow enthusiast and local millers during these visits helps to fulfil one of the original goals from the first symposium of encouraging international co-operation and the exchange of ideas on mill preservation and conservation.

Who nurtured the embryonic TIMS?

When considering who nurtured TIMS in its embryonic phase, several names come to mind.

First of all, of course: *Prof. Ing. João Miguel dos Santos Simões*, the inventor of the International Symposium on Molinology. Prior to the first symposium he was already internationally involved in *Molinology* and remained so until his death, at 64 years of age, in February 1972.

Another is *Ingeniør Anders Jespersen*. His involvement began at the first symposium, but remained intimately involved for many years, not only organizing the second symposium and editing the Transactions of both Symposia, but also in his straight forward actions to get TIMS formally founded, after which he continued in the role of Secretary of TIMS. In all his (mill) activities he was a very meticulous man.

Also the next is very well known - *Mr. Rex Wailes F.S.A. Mech. E.* who was much involved in the English mill scene in the years we speak of, especially with the mill survey of Great Britain, a one-man job, as he explained in Amsterdam.

Mr Ir. Frederick Stokhuyzen

But there is another; *Mr Frederick Stokhuyzen*, Chairman of DHM.

Mr Stokhuyzen, born in 1890, studied at the Technical University of Delft. In 1925 Mr Stokhuyzen participated in a competition, announced by the 1923-founded De Hollandsche Molen, to improve windmills. He won the second prize, a golden watch, that he used his entire life.

For most of his professional life he was Chairman of the "Electriciteits-maatschappij Lugdunum" [Electricity Distribution Company Lugdunum], together with being vice-chairman of the "Stedelijke Fabrieken van Gas en Electriciteit, Leiden" [Gas and Electricity Works of the Town of Leiden]. Both organisations provided services not



only for the town but also regionally. In this era the use of electricity in the countryside was still limited, and it was during the expansion of rural electricity distribution, the Lugdunum Company managed by Stokhuyzen, offered to supply electricity to mills without the requirement to dismantle the wind-mechanism as was required by the other electricity suppliers. This allowed mills, as much as possible, to still use windpower; an arrangement that helped preserve windmills in the first half of the 20th century.

In 1929 he joined the Executive Committee of De Hollandsche Molen and since the decease of the first Chairman of DHM early 1953, Mr Stokhuyzen had been its chairman.⁸⁷ In the post-war years of the 20th century the DHM played an important role in the restauration of mills in the Netherlands, not just as a pressure group, but as the institution that coordinated the preservation works on mills (major maintenance, restoration etc.). Till 1961 there was rather limited financial support from the government, mills were hardly considered monuments. From then on forward, the Law on Monuments got active under which also mills were considered monuments. Governmental, provincial and municipal funding came available, a few years later followed by subvention of maintenance work. The “Rijksdienst voor de Monumentenzorg” [Governmental Department for the Preservation of Monuments], had – in a way – during all those years left that task to DHM.⁸⁸ In the sixties the workload on technical affairs regarding restorations was reconsidered; five provinces became then the workload of a designated public servant, DHM continued the technical supervision work for the other provinces. This ended in 1970 when the Rijksdienst decided to perform all such work.^{89 90} DHM gave the lead to other molinological societies through their view that it was not only the importance of preservation in the landscape, but also the interior with its gearing being just as important as the exterior.⁹¹

In the sixties Mr Stokhuyzen was very involved with the ‘ins and outs’ of the Molinological Symposia, as has already been expressed. His reporting in DHM’s publications on the activities are many; in the period until he left DHM’s Council there are over twenty. His last report was November 1973; a review of the Transactions of the Dutch Symposium. In his reports he refers several times to Mr Dos Santos Simões, not only his mill lectures in Holland in 1964 but also, even before the Amsterdam meeting, that Dos Santos Simões studied not only in Portugal but also in Switzerland and Germany (textile engineering). Just an indication of personal contacts between the two, even at an early stage.

Mr Stokhuyzen ceased being Chairman of DHM in late 1969 and also two years later his membership of the Executive Committee; he was then eighty-one years old. Mr Stokhuyzen died in 1976.

His already long involvement in mill preservation provided the background from which he approached the setting up of an international molinological organisation during and after the first symposium. No doubt it was this emphasis on the preservation of mills that drew Mr Stokhuyzen and Mr Dos Santos Simões together in 1964. Although Mr Stokhuyzen did not attend the first symposium (he was, after all, 75 years old) he was very much involved in supporting the symposium, encouraging attendance, and publishing reports of the activities in DHM’s publications. His commitment to the ideas behind the holding of the first

⁸⁷*Molennieuws*, April 1969, p.2-4.

⁸⁸Stokhuyzen and De Koning, *The conservation of Holland’s windmills and how it grew*, Transactions Third symposium, p.76.

⁸⁹*De Hollandsche Molen Yearbook 1970*, Speech by the Chairman at the Annual Meeting of March 6th 1971, p. 9-10.

⁹⁰*ANWB Molenactie '73*, p.8-11.

⁹¹Jespersen, Transactions Third symposium, p.77-78.

symposium is shown by him arranging and hosting the follow up meeting in Amsterdam in 1966.

Messrs Dos Santos Simões and Stokhuyzen

Mr Dos Santos Simões and Mr Stokhuyzen, I believe, were the two that had their minds set on the need for international co-operation to provide suitable attention to the preservation of mills. As Mr Dos Santos Simões states in the Conclusions at the end of his Symposium: *The scope of molinology being the study and **preservation** of traditional types of mills as such.*⁹² Mr Stokhuyzen, in his review of the second symposium transactions, when considering the discussions to establish a molinological society, expresses his hope that the ultimate goal, the preservation of the still existing mills, will be stimulated. This is not surprisingly, given his lifelong effort in the preservation of mills in the Netherlands.

In Portugal, Mr Dos Santos Simões made the beginning of something more permanent that would focus on the preservation of mills, although others were also involved.⁹³ He did this at least in co-operation with Mr Stokhuyzen, taking into account the planned meeting in Amsterdam, an action they must have been considering even before the first symposium occurred. In the Amsterdam meeting, the first really molinological subject was the protection and safeguarding of the remaining mills. This all demonstrates their common interest in the preservation of mills and indicates Mr Stokhuyzen's very early involvement in the future of what became TIMS.

Even before the actual activities of the first symposium there was already a close relationship between the two men. Introducing Mr Dos Santos Simões to Mr Devyt also indicates the existence already of their close relationship. Perhaps it is not coincidental that after they both disappeared from the scene, (this occurred within a couple of months, the end of 1971 and February 1972), TIMS seems to be less involved in being pro-active for the preservation of mills.



⁹²Transactions 1st Symposium, p.277.

⁹³*Molennieuws* August 1973, p.30. An article by "Mr Van Hoogstraten, Chairman of T.I.M.S. on behalf of T.I.M.S. Council", in which the sentence: *Some mill experts from different countries decided to organize a congress in Portugal in 1965.*

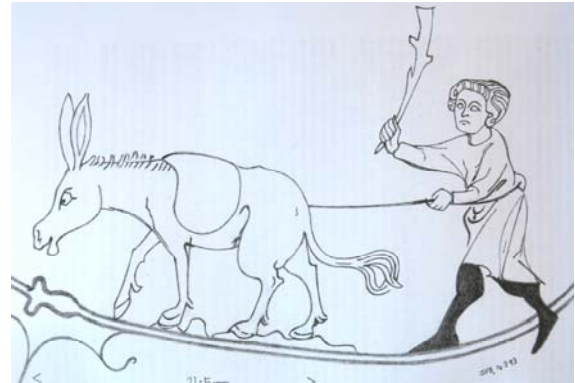
Denmark and The Netherlands

The milestone summary shows the greater visibility of those two mill-countries as places to confer. Apparently the involvement of the institution The Hollandsche Molen together with Jespersen, who in the Amsterdam meeting took it upon himself to organise the Second Symposium, and stayed on after that for many years as visibly a most active person, could be the cause of this. Does this also mean Jespersen and Stokhuyzen were close? In studying the documents, it does not seem the case, so that is that.

Mr Jespersen's appearance is also noticeable in the next, real insiders' story.

Susana Viegas Louro, a humanist-molinologist⁹⁴

Mrs. Susana Louro is for many within TIMS a very pleasant woman, molinologist already as long as memory goes. This is a story of her involvement into the world of our Society. For starters; in 1965 when she was not yet 30, she was not involved in the first symposium, convened in her native country, Portugal; her first symposium was Denmark, 1969. Let us see how she "got" there and what followed, some years later.



Mid-sixties

In 1965, being an executive secretary for a (USA) oil company, she met an American lady, working at the USA embassy in Lisbon, with whom she played 'canasta' once in a while in the 'executive secretaries club' in Lisbon. Several times in the period that followed the lady told her about her membership of APAM, Associação Portuguesa de Amigos dos Moinhos (Portuguese Association of Mill Friends). When the lady was going to leave Lisbon since she was very ill (cancer), and Mrs Louro showed her compassion, the lady told Susana that she would like Susana to continue her membership. Susana accepted to become member of APAM. In 1968 Mrs Louro emigrated to Sweden, still not much involved with mills. The existing membership of APAM was now on her name renewed before she left to work for the Portuguese Chamber of Commerce . Mr Dos Santos Simões, the founder of APAM, was at that time known to her, not because of mills but because he was a *tile* expert.

Sweden period

Being APAM member she received in Sweden information that Mr Anders Jespersen was organising the Second Molinological Symposium. She contacted Jespersen to ask about participating in the Symposium. At first Mr Jespersen refused her admittance on the grounds that she did not have an academic degree. The symposium was meant for engineers, archaeologists, architects and other Ph.D. academic persons. A week later he rang back, accepting her participation, due to the fact that she had Portuguese nationality. It all started then and the ball started rolling. Since the few Portuguese participants at the symposium had not brought their papers written in English Mrs. Louro was asked by Jespersen to help. She started reading the papers and got in touch with the members, participating in the

⁹⁴Mrs Louro; In person conversation, June 11th 2015 and memo June 17th 2015, both as reflection on author's PowerPoint presentation on '50 years TIMS', at TIMS General Meeting that day in Sibiu, also e-mail July 14th 2015. Mrs Louro prefers she is not just molinologist but a humanist-molinologist.

symposium. A pleasure, not only to get acquainted with mill friends; it was the way to learn a lot about mills and about molinological terms.

Her interest in mills derives from this encounter with mill friends and the regular visits to the Open-Air Museum in Lungby; the symposium took place in an old school just close to the museum and there were nearly daily outings to the museum to study mills.

Messrs Charles Skilton (GB), Alex Keller (GB), João dos Santos Simões (P), Rex Wailes (GB) and David Jones (GB) oriented her quite often and she became more and more engaged. After the symposium followed a long period without direct involvement with molinology.

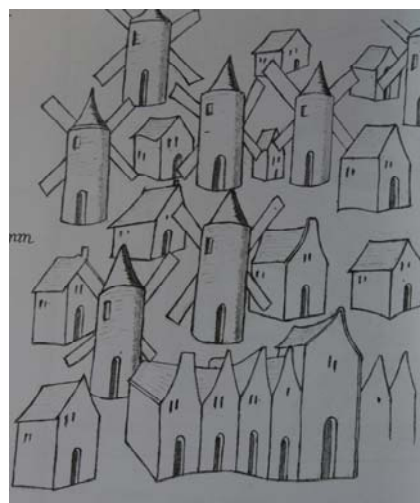
Transactions of the First Symposium

In 1977 Mrs Louro emigrated to Brazil, working for a German Company. There she was contacted by Mr Jespersen who asked her to help with the Transactions of the first symposium. Mr Dos Santos Simões, the big mills and tile guru from Portugal had passed away in 1972 and the Transactions were still not ready. She agreed to translate (from Portuguese) the old documents into English.

Then Mr Kenneth Major opposed to have her involved. His argument, her English was insufficient. Her reaction: no problem, your wife is an English teacher, so she could correct me. Within a minute Mr Major got his wife Helen involved after which he agreed Mrs Louro could start. She used her evenings and weekends to translate and type the translation on her portable typewriter. The ready documents were then sent (by normal post) to England where they were edited by Mrs Helen Major and sent further to Mr Anders Jespersen in Denmark for final publishing. Of course, this was a lengthy process for her, but with the help of Helen and other good mill friends, the transactions were finished and finally published late 1977. It was shortly after that, in 1978, Mrs Louro returned to Europe and settled down in Denmark for good.



Drawing of Anders Jespersen



Gallipoli civitas, mill drawing by Stephen Buckland

Searching for an Official Starting Point for the calculation of jubilees

An overview of crucial dates, followed by observations:-

- First General Meeting of TIMS: May 9th 1973 42 yrs. ago
- TIMS First Council: September 13th 1972 43 yrs. ago
- Permanent Committee signing first Statutory Rules TIMS: September 13th 1972 43 yrs. ago
- Permanent Committee decide to form TIMS: September 15th 1970 45 yrs. ago
- Permanent Committee suggested considering permanent body: May 16th 1969 46 yrs. ago
- First meeting Permanent Committee: June 1st 1966 49 yrs. ago
- First Symposium: Start Sept. 28th 1965; Recommendations October 4th 1965 50 yrs. ago

To take the **First General Meeting** as a starting point seems to emphasise having participants at this meeting endorsing the Statutory Rules. But the notes of the General Meeting prove that even before this meeting the present members of the Council had already decided who were to be the members of the Council (Mr Jespersen offered himself for re-election and Mr Nissen resigned at this General Meeting⁹⁵). Official decisions, not only on Council membership, but on issues such as membership fees and a call for General Meeting had been taken in a meeting (possibly a Council Meeting prior to the First General Meeting. So the First General Meeting was not the first meeting that occurred in the Society's history. Also the fact that Statutory Rules were already signed diminishes the importance of the First General Meeting as a starting point of TIMS. As for the argument that the General Meeting confirmed the Rules; yes it did. But these Rules existed already and were in operation.

The date of signing the Statutory Rules by the Permanent Committee seems far more suitable to be considered as a starting point. Signing an 'official document' and acting accordingly by appointing Council members and their functions (and moreover this document being later endorsed by the General Meeting), makes the date of signing a truly important date for counting the age of TIMS. The **First Council** apparently emerges on this date. However, another body had been operational before. The Council was not the first body on Molinology. Before already another body had functioned; the Council was merely a step on the way.

The date of September 1970 when the Permanent Committee decided to form a Society is worthy to note, but nothing more. It is just one of the many steps taken, as the same way as the deliberations on the text of the Statutory Rules. The same applies to the **date the Permanent Committee was advised to consider a permanent body; such as a society or something similar.**

The date of the first meeting of the Permanent Committee was the very first time a designated body, convened in a formal way, took care of the future of what became TIMS.

Portugal of course was the first place of activity but the first symposium was an assembly of casual participants. The meeting in Amsterdam was of a different stature. The Permanent Committee itself had members, as representatives of different associations/countries. The committee had authority and, as a whole, had a mission to perform and acted accordingly. The Permanent Committee was interested to have future consultation between presidents of associations on general issues, and more technical discussions by technical experts, both outside and inside a symposium. As for the next Symposium, the committee 'contracted' Jespersen to organise "Denmark". The decision to keep in contact on general issues and to have meetings, pre-prepared as much as possible through letters, on technical-scientific issues, proves the Permanent Committee was not dissolved after the Amsterdam meeting.⁹⁶

Topics for the technologists involved included the Molinological Map of Europe and the International Molinographic Glossary. The meeting in September 1970 on technical issues, a

⁹⁵Transactions Third symposium, p.11.

⁹⁶Dos Santos Simões, Transactions 2nd Symposium. He expresses the continued existence of the Permanent Committee when speaking in Denmark about the next Symposium to be organised: *we stick to the International Permanent Committee, have it enlarged, ...* p.491; Also his statement: *So that is a problem which will be discussed at the technical level in our Committee* proves its existence. p.502.

follow-on from the Amsterdam decisions, broadens this by suggesting also technical archival work, fieldwork regarding historic research and the copying rare old mill books.

This Amsterdam meeting considered the first existence of an official body on Molinology. Previously, in Portugal, this body did not exist; although there was a strong recommendation to have such a Committee, however it was not formed and nor did it convene.

By having an official permanent body, means that some kind of an organisational structure existed which, with adaptations, became The International Molinological Society as it is known today. Because of this first truly organisational aspect it can be considered a starting point for calculating the TIMS jubilee.

The date the recommendations of those assembled in Portugal were approved seems in a formal way less suitable as a starting point for calculating the jubilee. They were just people gathered together for a symposium on molinology, and there was no other organisational structure. To formulate recommendations and vote on them, by itself, is not remarkable.

However, looking at those recommendations now, many of them are still the core-business of our Society and taken together with the recommendation to form a Permanent Committee one can also truly consider the meeting at the end of the Portugal Symposium to be a formal start for what became TIMS, as it is known now. The Permanent Committee followed from these recommendations. So most suitably, though perhaps not in a strict jurisprudential sense, the day of the approval of the Official Conclusions and Recommendations at the **Portugal Symposium, on October 4th 1965**, can be considered to be the real start of an ongoing activity that resulted in The International Molinological Society (TIMS).

So, celebrating 50 years TIMS in 2015 is genuinely correct. By considering all the arguments the doubts postulated at the start of this article have now been resolved.



TIMS mug celebrating 50 Years of TIMS and the 14th International Molinological Symposium, in the ASTRA Museum, Sibiu, Romania, in June 2015, logo by Mr Popa Silviu

The International Molinological Society

... fostering worldwide interest and understanding of wind- water- animal- and human-powered mills ...



Letterhead of our Society: text and emblem; emblem depicting a post mill within a circle representing a water wheel and around the text The International Molinological Society ·T·I·M·S·

Molinology, the wide scope of the term

The noun *molino*logy was first openly used in an international context by Mr Dos Santos Simões, when he explained this word at the Portugal Symposium in September 1965.⁹⁷ His description of its content has emerged in the definition that nowadays reads:

*Molinology is the **study** of mills and other mechanical devices which use the energy of moving water or wind, or the strength of animal or human muscle to power machines for purposes such as hammering, grinding, pumping, sawing, pressing or fulling. More particularly, molinology aims to retain the knowledge of those traditional engines which have been rendered obsolete by modern technical and economic trends.*

This definition does not mention what Mr Dos Santos Simões included at the end of his description:

the knowledge thus being a chapter in the history of technology and part of the history of civilisation⁹⁸.

Common objects of study

Foremost the focus is on the technology of the traditional mill, as stated in the definition. This comprises its structure as a building⁹⁹, the machinery that converts the power and the machinery that works the process(es). For many also the processes performed by the mill are of special interest, e.g. milling of wheat into flour, grinding and pressing of seeds, sawing wooden logs, etc. Interests lessens when it concerns activities in which hammering or fulling etc, is just a part of the broader process of manufacturing goods. For most, the realisation of the product does not meet much interest; just the mechanics used in the process are considered. A special area of interest is in the skills necessary to have the mill perform the way it was before. Effective control of windmills differs from controlling water for mills (using waterpower). Important for many are the history of these technologies, not only how the mill in its different forms developed and dispersed, but also how in history specific mill technologies developed, such as: the waterwheels of watermills, the way windmills are turned into the wind, the developments in the sails of windmills, etc. Regarding the skills of millwrights, a special form of knowledge, the focus for many is on wooden construction and the wooden parts that convert power. The protection of the outside woodwork of windmills, in particular the practices that sometimes depend on local/regional customs¹⁰⁰ hardly gets attention. Also the knowledge how iron mill parts are forged, not the least the main shaft, interests only a few. In short, there are common technology-related interests with less interest in certain other aspects.

Less common objects of study

Much less awareness exists in how the mill and/or mills are culturally, economically, ethnographically, and religiously entwined into civilisation. As Mr Dos Santos Simões explained in 1965, the study of mills should be widened to encompass these aspects of civilisation; exactly because mills are entwined with the civilisation of mankind. Foremost

⁹⁷Transactions 1st Symposium, p.41-42. The word *molino*logy is in many languages emerged as part of the vocabulary and included in the dictionaries.

⁹⁸The sentence on *history of technology* and of *history of civilisation* was already included in the Report on the Molinology-Symposium in Cascais, *Molennieuws* Mai 1966, p.5. Also, Transactions 1st Symposium, p.41 and Transactions 2nd Symposium, p.17.

⁹⁹This includes the constructions adjacent to watermills for storage and controlling the water.

¹⁰⁰The outside colour of some kinds of windmills can even be influenced by religion.

one can imagine this when considering mills that grind wheat and other cereals for local consumption. These mills (and their attendants) were for many decades an integral part of local society. As such many aspects can be considered, where mills and their trade play a fundamental role. Many small-scale mills for wheat, stamping and many other processes, as used mostly by peasants, show different kinds of diversified use of mill technology in mankind's history.^{101 102} Here also the way farm families used their mills and traded their products comes into focus when studying mills. Another type of mill, where civilisation as a factor can be considered, are the drainage mills. In some parts of the world their ability to work was fundamental in making large parts of land useable and hence remain civilized. Inherent to those mills was the knowledge to master the water in the broad sense; the structure of the canals ultimately leading to the mill(s), and the way to relieve the pumped water outside the drained area. The conceptual management structure of the whole has to be considered. Without perceiving this knowledge the mill is perceived as a standalone pumping machine, which is certainly inconsistent with reality. Another area of interest can be the miller's status in society and how he managed to survive. As to industrial milling, there the entwining with civilisation of mankind seems less obvious. They are commonly of interest for the 'engine' technologists only, as mentioned before.

Examples being in the diversity of mill-interest:

- Proverbs, Mill riddles,
- Legends; Ghost stories; Mills, millers and millers' wives being bewitched,
- Accidents occurred in and around the mills,
- Impact of flour milling for the fiscal income within a territory; even the different fiscal structures between adjacent territories within countries are worth studying,
- Rights and obligations of the miller, comparisons nationally/internationally,
- Renting out mills in one town in the 15th c. to just one tenant/syndicate, this also for other towns; an early form of monopoly?
- Verdicts from the lord and courts regarding millers' fees,
- The life and mortality rate of the workmen that cut the millstones in the quarries,
- Cane sugar, slavery and the mill,
- Religion: numerous mill saints, mythical mills,
- Religion: new convents in desolated areas built mills with freedom of use for citizens attracting others as part of domestication of the area, 13th c.
- Polder mills, what was millers' income and what was possible annex to be gained,
- Would Holland for centuries have survived without polder mills?
- Windmills and economic surge: Flanders 13th or Holland 17th century,
- Millers families genealogically, and their relations,
- Family names related to mill / mill parts / mills functions,
- Street names/names of sites(toponyms),
- Art: pictorial, literature.

¹⁰¹ A selection of these kind of uses are to be seen in Open Air Museums, as ASTRA Museum in Sibiu that started as a Museum of Traditional Technics, technics foremost used by peasants.

¹⁰² At the first symposium, the spectrum of delegates was not only of national mill associations, but also from ethnological departments and of ethnological museums. The latter are most commonly not focussed on the mere technical aspects of the collections; their interest is rather traditional folk civilisation.

There is a wide range of subjects in which *mills* are present; as real objects or symbolic, metaphoric, and allegoric¹⁰³ because, in many ages past, mills were omnipresent as part of the civilisation of mankind in great parts of the world; mills were not just engines. The study of 'molinology', also promotes interest in many parts of mankind's history, and can joyfully result in very diverse and unexpected experiences.

A consideration

The definition starts with: Molinology is the **study** of mills... .

However, what is meant by studying mills? How thorough is study among molinologists; it is uncertain what part of their study is mere 'easy going consumerism'.

¹⁰³ The molinologists Messrs Claude Rivals (Frenchman), Paul Bouters and Paul Huys, (both Belgian), have been promoters for an 'extended' culturally mill awareness. It cannot be just coincidence that their molinological interest was not related to any technical education: Mr Rivals' education was for being schoolteacher, Mr Bouters' was juridical and Mr Huys, German language. Also, even at later age, their professional work was not technical focussed.

Pictures in the article:

- p. 1: Mr Dos Santos Simões; cut out of slide 3 keynote lecture Michael Harverson, 2007 ('lecture MH') same as photo Transactions 2nd Symposium, p.15.
- p. 2: Postcard, sent by Mr Dos Santos Simões; collection Stichting Molendocumentatie, Amsterdam.
- p. 2: Mr Rex Wailes and Mr Dos Santos Simões; cut out of slide 8 lecture MH same as photo Transactions 1st Symposium, p.39 and IM 56, July 1998, p.8.
- p. 3: Messrs Dos Santos Simões, Jespersen and Wailes; slide 9 lecture MH same as photo Transactions 1st Symposium, p.19 and IM 56, July 1998, p.5.
- p. 5: Statement in Portuguese of First International Molinological Symposium; text head on Invitation for Mill Festival on October 3 1965, Transactions 1st Symposium, p.281.
- p. 5: Meeting in Amsterdam June 1966, chaired by Mr Stokhuyzen; photo Transactions 2nd Symposium, p.505.
- P. 6: Mr Anders Jespersen looking at Oilmill *De Zoeker*, June 1966; photo Trans. 2nd Symposium, p.495.
- P. 9: Group portrait during 2nd Symposium in front of *Vejstrup Mølle*; slide 11 lecture MH same as photo front cover Transactions 2nd Symposium.
- p.11: Drawing of Mr Rex Wailes by Mrs Susana Louro; in Transactions 2nd Symposium, p.501.
- p.12: Drawing of Mr Cornel Irimie by Mrs Susana Louro; in Transactions 2nd Symposium, p.498.
- p.12: *Lumby Mølle* at Odense; from www.lumbymolle.dk cut out of only the mill.
- p.13: Meeting in Møllestube of *Lille Mølle, Ørbæk*, resulting in signing Statutory Rules; photo in IM 56, July 1998, p.2.
- p.14: Mr Mario van Hoogstraten, Mr Kenneth Major and his wife Helen; cut out of slide 16 lecture MH.
- p.15: A derelict mill in Anjou France; source unknown.
- p.16: Logo ICOMOS; from www.icomos.org cut out of upper part of site page.
- p.16: Mr Michael Harverson, Chairman TIMS 2000-2007; opening slide keynote lecture 2007.
- p.17: Mr Cristiaan Devyt (r) taking notes at Langemark mill (B), 1966; in *Molenkroniek West-Vlaanderen 1935-2014*, by C. Devyt, 2014, p.104.
- p.18: French tower mill with miller Maître Corneille asleep; in *Mill drawings by Stephen Buckland*, 2006, p.82.
- p.20: Mr Frederick Stokhuyzen, chairman of the National Dutch Association for the Preservation of Mills, 'De Hollandsche Molen' (DHM); in *1907 – 1982 75 jaar electriciteit in de Leidse regio*, 1982, p.95.
- p.22: Mr Frederick Stokhuyzen; in *1907 – 1982 75 jaar electriciteit in de Leidse regio*, 1982, p.42.
- p.22: Mr Dos Santos Simões; cut out of slide 3 keynote lecture Michael Harverson, 2007 same as photo Transactions 2nd Symposium, p.15.
- p.23: Recalcitrant Donkey with load; in *Mill drawings by Stephen Buckland*, 2006, p.4.
- p.24: Drawing Mr Anders Jespersen by Mrs Susana Louro; in Transactions 2nd Symposium, p.499.
- p.24: Many mills of 'gallipoli civitas'; cut out of drawing in *Mill drawings by Stephen Buckland*, 2006, p.27.
- p.27: Photo of the TIMS mug celebrating 50 Years of TIMS and the 14th International Molinological Symposium, in the ASTRA Museum, Sibiu, Romania, in 2015, logo by Mr Popa Silviu.
- p.28: Letterhead of our Society: text "The International Molinological Society (TIMS)" and „... fostering worldwide interest and understanding of wind-water- animal- and human-powered mills ...“, also emblem, depicting a post mill within a circle representing a water wheel and around the text The International Molinological Society ·T·I·M·S·