

TIMS E-NEWS

The International Molinological Society

Spring/ Summer 2017

Issue 22

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INTRO BY OUR PRESIDENT

Dear TIMS Members and Mill Friends,

It is with great sadness that I have to report that our former President, Michael Harverson, passed away on Thursday 2 March. Many of us will miss him, as a molinologist and as a friend. May he rest in peace.

An extended obituary will be devoted to Michael in the next issue of International Molinology.

On behalf of the TIMS E-News team, I would like to thank all those who contributed to this issue, which is somewhat less voluminous compared to the previous one, due to a lower number of contributions.

As always Leo, our E-News editor, would like to encourage you to send us YOUR inputs. So, if you:

- know about a new mill book, please let us know,
- have made a mill trip, send us your 5 best photo's,
- have heard about a mill conference, please do inform us,
- would like to introduce a mill museum or collection, write to us,
- have news you think could be of interest to other mill enthusiasts, let us know!!!

The main TIMS event of this year is the TIMS Mid-Term Tour in England. The tour program was very much welcomed, and as a result the tour was fully booked in a couple of weeks. Although we managed to get some more hotel rooms, a number of people were still disappointed.

Our TIMS Digital Library is growing, for instance, quite a number of issues of the series "Bibliotheca Molinologica" have been added. Access to the TIMS Digital Library is given to all TIMS members on request.

Not a member of TIMS yet? Well, it is easy to enroll, just complete the [on-line application form](#).....

Enjoy reading the E-News !!

Willem van Bergen

e-mail: wvdb@gmx.de

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Two beautiful mills in Frisia (NL).

AGENDA

NATIONAL MILL DAYS 2017

Portugal, Friday 7th, Saturday 8th & Sunday 9th April,

<http://www.moinhosdeportugal.org/ws/>

Belgium (Flanders), Sunday 30th April, <http://www.levendemolens.be/>

Switzerland, Saturday 27th May (Saturday after Ascension Day),

<http://www.muehlenfreunde.ch/fr/millday/index.html>

Netherlands, Saturday 13th & Sunday 14th May, <http://www.molens.nl/site/nationale-molendag/content.php?cid=317&sub=310>

UK, Saturday 13th & Sunday 14th May,

<http://www.nationalmillsweekend.co.uk/>

France, Saturday 20th & Sunday 21st May, (European Mill Day),

<http://www.journees-europeennes-des-moulins.org/>. See also below.

France, Saturday 17th & Sunday 18th June, <http://www.moulinsdefrance.org> and www.patrimoinedepays-moulins.org

Germany, Monday 5th June (Whitsun Monday)

Denmark, Sunday 18th June,

<http://www.danskmollerforening.dk/dansk-molledag>

REGIONAL MILL DAYS

Sweden, Sunday 2nd July, Skåne,

<http://www.hembygd.se/aktivitet/id/22884>

FRANCE

In France the Fédération des Moulins de France organise Mill Heritage Days each year, on the 3rd weekend of May. These promotional days are solely dedicated to mills and the heritage linked to mills. Across Europe, many associations also celebrate their mill days in May, which is why, since 2007, this national initiative, launched by the Fédération des Moulins de France, strives to be part of a more global “European May Mill month” project.

While awaiting the outcome of a joint decision to give more consistency to this French initiative, European countries participating in May mill days can send their posters and programs to contact@fdmf.fr.

The Federation will put them online at <http://www.journees-europeennes-des-moulins.org/> with links to the organiser’s respective websites.

Finally, to promote mill events taking place this May, please contact: Dominique Charpentier at: journees-des-moulins@fdmf.fr.

Thanking you in advance for your participation and contribution to our exchange on mills.

To see the Poster click [here](#).

To see the Call for Participation click [here](#).

ANNOUNCEMENT

TIMS Mid-Term Mill Tour, 2nd - 10th September 2017

The 2017 mid-term mill tour to the Midlands has proved to be very popular and is now fully booked. Further applications will be placed on a waiting list in case any cancellations occur.

Tony Bonson

Tour Organiser

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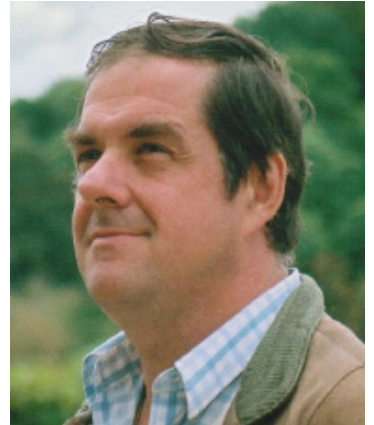
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TIMS COUNCIL

Jean-Pierre Henri Azéma, new Council Member for France.

In the past, new members to the TIMS Council were introduced in E-News. Your E-News team decided to continue this initiative. For this issue, we asked Jean-Pierre Henri Azéma, Council Member for France, to tell us a little bit about himself.

“My mother’s family is belonging to a long line of flour millers, directly originating from the same place I live in today, since the 1560’s. Between 1982 and 2005 I have managed the restoration of the family watermill that had fallen into dereliction. Only the walls were remaining, with some of the roofing. The most important part was the canal, 440m long, and the rebuilding of the grain mill itself. My interest for mills and industrial



heritage began with a trial, for asserting what we call in French “Droits d’eau fondés en titre”. The trial was won after 10 years, and for me a lifelong passion was evoked for studying and defending mills:

- Consultant-Expert ;
- Author-Public lecturer ;
- Specialist in Industrial Heritage and Mills. History of rivers and energy ;
- PHD in Geography, graduated from Paris IV-Sorbonne-CNAM, 1987, on the subject: « Les moulins à eau en Aveyron; technologie et maîtrise spatiale » ;
- Master Juturna (ESA-Angers) Environnemental impact statement ;
- Associated researcher to Framespa Laboratory CNRS/UMR 5136 Toulouse Jean Jaurès University, association leader in the fields of industrial and rural heritage, mills ;
- MPF member, Maisons Paysannes de France (French farm houses) since 1983 ;
- Cilac member, French National Association on Industrial Heritage, since 1984 ;
- TIMS member (The International Molinological Society) since 1987, TIMS Council member since 2015 ;
- Founding member of Fédération Des Moulins de France (FDMF) since 2002 ;
- Author of numerous specialised articles, of 9 reference books on the themes of industrial heritage and mills.

For more information, have a look at my new Internet site « Patrimoine Industriel et Moulins » <http://patrimoine-industriel-et-moulins.eu/>.”

Contact: jph.azema@wanadoo.fr

WORLD NEWS

FRANCE

New Mill Model at “La Planète des Moulins”.

This picture shows the latest model made by TIMS member Jean Rogier and which is now on display at the museum “La Planète des Moulins” at Luzech, Lot, France. It represents an Egyptian animal driven noria, usually referred to as “saqia” in Egypt. Jean is known for his meticulous

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work in which much attention is paid to the smallest detail. And nearly all models work! TIMS members were able to witness this during their visit in 2003, as part of the Mid-Term excursion in southern France.

And there is more good news from the museum to report! The floor space, now 300 m², will be increased by another 100 m². Congratulations, Jean!



General view of the “saqia” Model
(Photo by Jean Rogier).

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“Saqia” on an old picture postcard (coll. Leo van der Drift).

Museum of mill models “La Planète des Moulins”, 144 Quai Emile Gironde, 46140 Luzech (Lot), France. Check for opening hours <http://www.museelaplanetedesmoulins.fr/>.

PORTUGAL

A travelling exhibition on the Ave Watermills - Vila do Conde – Portugal, by R. Bruno Matos.

In the second half of last year (2016) an itinerant exhibition on the molinological patrimony of the Ave river took place in the Northwest of Portugal, in the Porto district, Vila do Conde county, being shown at three locations. The exhibition “Waterproof heritage: pointing to safeguard the Watermills and



Weirs on the banks of the Ave river. Vila Nova de Famalicão / Trofa” (http://www.cm-vnfamalicao.pt/patrimonio_a_prova_de_agua), originally promoted by the Municipality of Vila Nova de Famalicão in 2011, was reissued and updated with new information regarding the watermills (azenhas) located on the Ave river in the municipality of Vila do Conde. The exhibition featured old photographs of the watermills in operation, a video that depicts the ‘Azenha de Bairros’ at work, several technical drawings of architectural survey of the watermills and a map with the cartographic marking of the set.

The first exhibition was promoted by the Civic Association of S. Salvador de Macieira da Maia and was visible in the Torreão do Largo de Vilarinho - Vila do Conde - from 12th June to 31st July, 2016. This initiative ended with a communication by architect R. Bruno Matos (Researcher at the Centre for Studies in Architecture and Urbanism - FAUP), followed by a round table discussing the future of watermills in the parishes of

The first exhibition was promoted by the Civic Association of S. Salvador de Macieira da Maia.

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Center for Environmental Pedagogy - Memory Center of the Vila do Conde Municipality.

Macieira da Maia and Bagunte, made up of António Menéres, architect, (author of the book «Popular Architecture in Portugal» [1961]); Professor Francisco Barata (Associate Professor, Faculty of Architecture, University of Porto); Luís Martins, engineer (Professor, Department of Mechanical Engineering, University of Minho); President of the Association, Francisco Carvalho; and miller, Américo Gonçalves Pereira. The second exhibition was promoted by the Center for Environmental Pedagogy and was open between the 1st of October to the 22nd of October 2016, in the exhibition gallery of the Centre for Environmental Pedagogy - Memory Centre of the Vila do Conde municipality. On the closing day a guided tour of the exhibition, by architect R. Bruno Matos was held.

The third exhibition was promoted by the José Régio Library of the Vila do Conde municipality and was visible in the library hall between the 24th of October to the 3rd of December, 2016.

Soon, new editions of the exhibition will be held in order to bring awareness to the community, of the importance of safeguarding, preserving and valuing the molinological heritage of the Ave river.



José Régio Library of the Vila do Conde Municipality.

E-mail of the author :

rmatos@arq.up.pt or
arq.brunomatos@hotmail.com .

Note: an in-depth study on the Rio Ave watermills by R. Bruno Matos and Francisco Barata was published in International Molinology No 92 (June 2016), pp. 22-29.

US

the TIDE MILL TIMES

No. 17 February 2017

TIDE MILL INSTITUTE

www.tidemillinstitute.org

Committed to Sustainable Industrial Heritage



The Tide Mill Times.

If you would like to see the current issue please press [here](#).

GREECE

The World's Oldest Wind Energy Park, by Giorgos Chatzakis, mechanical engineer.

In the 1940's, when some people were still trying to decide how to describe what we today know as "green" or "clean" energy, and to find ways for sustainable development from



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renewable energy, the people of Crete had already created the first and biggest, for those days, wind-energy park in the world, up on the isolated Lasithi Plateau.

The Greek wind energy miracle.

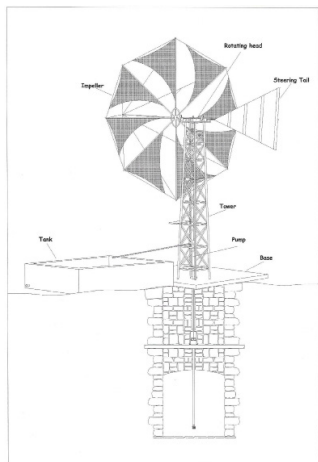
On the Lasithi Plateau the holy mountains of Dikti hide something magical and mysterious, for this is the area preferred by Aiolos, the god appointed to be the keeper of the winds. It is also where the god Zeus was reared as a baby and so, probably in order to show his gratitude to Zeus,

Aiolos has made it one of the windiest areas in Crete. In this small area there were two very important systems exploiting renewable wind energy.



1. The Pumping Windmills

One hundred years ago the local people of Lasithi discovered an original and inventive way to change the way water was pumped from the ground which had been done with tiring and time consuming methods. They constructed metallic, pumping windmills, more than 10,000 of them. These windmills, built in a period of time and an area where available materials and technology were limited in quality and quantity, were technically perfect. They flourished, spreading rapidly, and they fitted harmoniously with the natural surroundings, achieving an excellent cooperation between man and nature. They were a wonderful spectacle to see and created an exceptionally beautiful environment.



2. The Grain Windmills

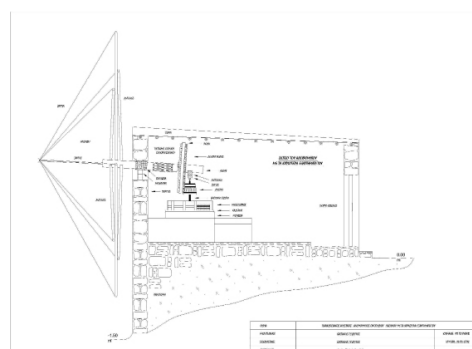
At the north entrance of the Lasithi Plateau, at Ambelos, there was a group of 27 stone windmills which used to grind cereals. In the 1900's this was the biggest mill area in Greece. Today just 24 ruins have survived. This group of windmills, built on the ridge of the Lasithi mountains, has been described as a piece of art, according to a Ministerial Decision in 1986.



Unfortunately, everyone's indifference has led to the abandonment of these two



wind-energy mill groups, as usually happens to the Greek cultural heritage. The windmills are real treasures, precursors of the Industrial Heritage and an excellent



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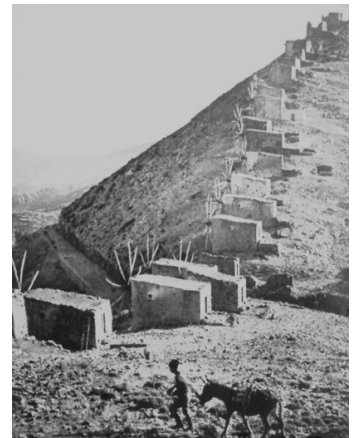
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example of an ecological way of thinking with respect to nature. They are an integral part of the Greek cultural heritage and they express the creativity of humanity during these last centuries. The windmills are still offering their beauty, especially if we try to un-wrap their history and

listen to the light sound of memories that are connected with them. In order to honor our ancestors, we have to rebuild this wind-energy park, honoring their memory on the wings of the winds that are flowing in our island.



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The reconstruction

The cultural Association of Lasithi Plateau has undertaken the biggest restoration of the wind-energy park of Lasithi, the oldest wind energy park of the world. The program's title is "One mill per day" and starts in February 2017. The reconstruction is based on the awarded proposal of the Association's President Mr. Chatzakis, which will use perforated polyesteric elastic sails. The idea of these perforated sails has been tested and it is a patent (O.B.I. 2011), awarded from Greece (2016) and Europa Nostra/ Unesco for the Cultural Heritage of E.U. (2015).



The Association's aim is to claim in 2018 the big award of monuments reconstruction, for the Cultural Heritage of Europe - Europa Nostra.

UNITED KINGDOM

English Composite Mills – A Summary, by M.J.A. Beacham.

Unlike the mills often called 'composite' in European countries, which have a solid stone base and usually a centring pin, English composites consist of a standard post mill buck supported on a roofless brick or stone roundhouse, or low tower. They have no post or trestle, the failure of which most often necessitated their conversion, and are winded solely by a live curb on the top of the roundhouse wall.

Support for a buck with no post or trestle depends upon good triangulation of the wooden strutting. To hold the crowntree in position when the main post had been removed, wooden bearing pieces were angled

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into the pair of vertical struts which rose fore and aft of the crowtree ends. These also gave support to the ends of the side girts through the usual long diagonals, and in other framing panels. Below, strong cross members were secured to the base of the corner posts and rear intermediate verticals to form the table below which the buck then rotated on the tower. In some respects, it could be argued that the composite is the ultimate in post mill development, on a course parallel with northeast European corn paltroks which similarly removed the post and trestle, and developed more working and storage room under the mill, but by extending the body to a ground level curb rather than hoisting it on to a roundhouse. Perhaps with the 'Midlands-type' post mills as a model, the English composite could be said to form part of a millwrighting tradition.

There are records, albeit scanty in some cases, of fourteen English composite mills, thirteen in the UK and one in Germany. Of these, only Monk Soham (Suffolk) is usually said to have been designed as a composite, although Purleigh Barns (Essex) possibly was. Both used old parts from other post mills. The others are examples of millers retaining perfectly good milling machines that simply needed new supporting structures at a time when large section oak was becoming scarce and expensive. Gaywood (Norfolk) may have been a composite, although it could have been a 'Midlands-type', or possibly neither. The only evidence to date is a late nineteenth century print, which is inconclusive. No complete English composite mill survives. Several of the bucks were moved from their original sites following their sale. Ellingham (Huntingdonshire) was dismantled, moved to Madingley (Cambridgeshire) and rebuilt as a 'Midlands-type'. The East Cowick (East Yorkshire) roundhouse survives, used as a store, as was Banham (Norfolk) in what was a coal-yard, although nothing now remains; the ruinous roundhouse at Thornham (Norfolk) still clings on, as does Radford's (Nottinghamshire), though much overgrown. Rose Lane Mill in Diss (Norfolk) took fifty years to be completely removed. The late example known from eastern Germany, at Brehna, built in about 1850, and converted one hundred years later, was recently restored.

The fourteen examples of English composite mills are listed below, together with what is known of them.

LITTLE LAVER Essex TL54292.09074
Built 1797; converted c.1849 [VCH has c.1860]
because of a defective main post according to H. E. S. Simmons; ceased work 1930; demolished c.1959.
The mill not only had the largest composite buck, at 18 feet by 10, but the largest roundhouse with a diameter of 20 feet 9 inches. The windshaft, wallower and stones were taken from Sheering post mill. There were 2 pairs of underdriven French stones in the breast and 1 of Peaks overdriven in the tail, plus another pair of Peaks engine-driven in the roundhouse. The mill was winded by a fantail set above the roof, which drove down to the live curb, where the drive was split, with two angled shafts taking it to opposite sides of the circumference. The usual rollers were fitted under the buck to wind the mill, while truck wheels or 'side rollers' kept it centred while it turned. T.C. Hunt of Soham put in a new wooden curb in 1926 to replace Christy & Norris's original.



Little Laver Mill, Essex (Courtesy of The Mills Archive Trust)

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Millers: Three Stephens of the Roast family; Mr Hart –c.1930 [VCH].

PURLEIGH BARNES Essex TL867998

Built in 1849 as a composite to reuse components from other mills, with a roundhouse 12-feet in diameter. From the photograph given in Farries, it resembles a smock mill, winded by a rooftop fantail. It probably had only one pair of stones, and was demolished c.1893.

Millers (tenants of Henry Coe Coape): Thomas Davey, 1849; Alfred May jnr, 1855.

No millers in directories from 1863.

EAST COWICK East Yorkshire SE66572.21311

No build details are currently available, although the mill was probably adapted by about 1853 when it appears on an Ordnance Survey map. It ceased work c.1908, and has been dismantled, the reduced brick tower on which it sat being retained as a store. Alone among this type of mill, it was winded by a chain wheel.

ELLINGTON Huntingdonshire TL15775.71775

Originally built in the eighteenth century 5 miles away at Easton, as an open trestle post mill, and moved to Ellington sometime between c.1828 and 1835. It may have been converted during the rebuild. A fantail drove down to the curb, and there were two pairs of stones. The mill ceased work in c.1910; in 1935 it was dismantled and moved to Madingley across the Cambridgeshire border where it was rebuilt as a Midlands-type post mill for an eyecatcher.

CROXTON KERRIAL Leicestershire SK8210.2795

According to Wailes & Baker, in 'Post Mills of Derbyshire, Leicestershire and Nottinghamshire,' Newcomen Society, 1961, "there is said to have been a composite at Croxton Kerrial," although no source for the information was given. In his 1980 book on the windmills of Leicestershire and Rutland, Nigel Moon listed four mill sites for Croxton, of which three were post mills. One of these latter, at Mill Hill, may have been occupied by this composite.

BANHAM Norfolk TM05250.88000

Built by 1771; converted c.1840; ceased work by wind c.1929; ceased work by oil engine c.1949; dismantled c.1954; roundhouse used as store in coal yard, but removed c.2002.

The buck, 14 feet 9 inches long, was from a Hingham post mill dismantled by the millwright Robert Gilbert (who replaced it with a tower mill) and sold to Robert Mallett. It was moved from Hingham on a drag pulled by ten horses, with the intention of erecting it on a short brick tower, 16-feet high and 16-feet diameter, on a ridge in Banham. The drag got bogged down at the foot of the ridge and pragmatism won the day: the tower was built beside it and the mill set on top. A six bladed fantail on the roof drove to a rack on the live curb, being engaged by twin spur pinions on opposite ends of an horizontal shaft. The original post mill had just 2 pairs of French stones, underdriven, but for the composite a pair of Peaks was added in the tail. Auxiliary steam power was added c.1895.

Millers: Jonas Mallett, 1841; James Mallett 1854; John Mallett (died 1863); John Hazell, 1863-78; William Barker 1879-1894; Thomas ("Wrecker") Riches c.1895

DISS, Rose Lane Norfolk TM12750.79100

Converted c.1838; ceased c.1918; dismantled c.1919; roundhouse demolished c.1935; mill mound removed c.1971.

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The original post mill was badly damaged in a storm in 1834. A nearby tower mill, built to supply power to an adjacent, coarse yarn-spinning factory, was redundant. It was decided to reduce the tower to three storeys and put the post mill buck upon it. The composite was winded by fantail, and had 2 pairs of 4-foot French stones.

Millers: William Chaplin 1838-64; John Wasling; J. W. Sayer 1868; John Button 1874; William Button 1881; William Ford Chaplyn 1892; Albert Chaplyn 1898

GAYWOOD, Loke Road Norfolk TF62600.20750



Gaywood Mill, Norfolk (Courtesy of The Mills Archive Trust)

The identification of this mill with a Loke Road site may be erroneous. Even if correct, my classification of it as a composite may be erroneous.

Converted 1822; ceased work by 1890; demolished by 1926.

A fantail over the ladder drove to wheels at its foot, and the mill apparently turned on a live curb. There were 2 pairs of French stones, both 4 feet 4 inches in diameter.

Millers: Stephen Walker 1822-43;

Nicholas Sands 1845; Robert Sands 1850-54; Benjamin Nuthall 1856-71; Robert Chapman 1876; James Buckenham 1884.

THORNHAM Norfolk TF72830.43800

Ceased work by 1900; dismantled after collapse 1930; roundhouse extant. The build and conversion dates for this mill are not at all settled. If the buck came from the Ringstead site occupied subsequently by the tower mill, it was originally built by 1780. It was dismantled and removed c.1840, supposedly 2 miles to Beacon Hill, Thornham, although it may not have been erected until 20 years later. It was certainly moved later to a spot 'further down the creek,' in Staithe Lane, perhaps in 1880. The buck, containing 1 pair of French stones, was set upon a single storey, slightly battered roundhouse 6 and a 1/2 feet high, with an internal diameter of 11 feet 6 inches. It was winded by tailpole on a live curb. Unusually, the thrust block at the tail of the windshaft, often of brass or gunmetal, was of beech wood.

Millers: John Crane 1868; Mrs Mary Crane 1868; John Crane jnr 1890; Howes Tipple for Elizabeth Crane (owner) 1896.

RADFORD Nottinghamshire SK54729.40907

Built before 1813; converted c.1850; ceased work c.1900; dismantled, but overgrown roundhouse extant among allotments in Aspley Lane. No mechanical details available at present.

Millers & Owners: John Burton 1829-32; John Bonner 1844-53; William Harrison (died 1873); George Henry Harrison

HALESWORTH Suffolk TM384769

A composite was one of two mills standing in one yard on Pound Hill, and had been built by 1783. It was apparently demolished c.1905. No mechanical details available at present. O.S.1888 has 'Windmill (Corn)'.

HAVERHILL, Pask/West Mill Suffolk TL674460

For sale 1768 as 'an exceedingly good windmill' [Ipswich Journal, 27

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August]; first appearance on a map 1793; converted c.1845; roundhouse reduced to one storey by 1948; used as a garden store since 1971. Wailes claimed that the mill had an annular sail, which would not have been surprising as the owner, Richard Ruffle, had one on his later tower mill as well.

The post mill body from Old Mill, relieved of its post and trestle, was set up on a three-storey brick base. Unfortunately, the brickwork was not strong enough to take the weight and the constant turning of the wooden body and by 1855 cracks had begun to appear, prompting Ruffle to build his tower elsewhere. West Mill seems to have carried on, however, though perhaps not by wind – Stephen Pask was allegedly the first miller in Suffolk to use an internal combustion engine to power a mill.

Millers: Stephen Pask 1871

MONK SOHAM, Oak Corner Suffolk TM20764.66277

Built c.1838; ceased work c.1930; DM 1937

Apparently built as composite with a deal frame to the buck on a site 3 furlongs south but moved by 1883. The roundhouse had lozenge-shaped piers for support. Originally winded by tailpole, the six-bladed fantail from Kersey's Mill at Framsdon was installed as a

replacement c.1922, driving a single wheel placed centrally in the fan carriage at the bottom of the ladder which two small outrigger wheels supported. The worm drive, however, never worked properly – nor had it at Framsdon. The windshaft, with a wood poll, came from Bestfield Mill, and needed four iron plates affixed to it to secure the brakewheel, and had right-handed common sails. The live curb on which the buck turned had nine rollers under the body and six truck wheels for centring, the one at the tail being of larger diameter than the rest. There were two pairs of overdriven stones, 3 feet 8 inches and 4 feet diameter, removed by Jesse Wightman in 1935.

Millers: T. Colby 1840; Robert Nestling; Mrs Francis Read 1883; Jonathon Read 1885; John Cracknell 1892-96.

RISHANGLES, Wright's Mill Suffolk TM17549.68295

Built c.1783 as open trestle, it has been suggested that it was converted in 1826 after being blown down; burnt out 14 February 1904 – possibly due to an overheating tail bearing (it sometimes got hot enough reputedly, to boil the miller's kettle).

There may be some doubt as to just when this mill was converted, as a painting exists, dated 1887, which claims to be of the unconverted mill. It is generally accepted, however, that the conversion was done for Henry Sharman who took over the mill from a Mr Stevens in about 1850. Obviously, the jury is still out on the matter.

The two-storey brick roundhouse supported the buck, which was 16 feet by 10. There were 2 pairs of French stones, 5 feet in the head, 4 feet 2 inches



Monk Soham Mill, Suffolk (Courtesy of The Mills Archive Trust)



Rishangles Mill, Suffolk (Courtesy of The Mills Archive Trust)

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in the tail, with auxiliary drive to a flourmill and a jumper. The six-bladed fantail on the roof drove down to a rack on top of the roundhouse fixed to the live curb. Millers: Stevenson, 1811; R. Howe, 1828; Hammond, 1829; Bloomfield, 1832; J. Stevens, 1840; Henry Sharman [or Sherman], 1853-85; Thomas Sherman, 1892-6; Mr Capor, to 1904

BREHNA, eastern Germany

Built c.1855; converted after World War II due to trestle failure, and worked until 1991. It was restored c.1996 as a 'unique' example in the region.

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US

WaterSeer: Turbine that can produce water from air is the answer to water scarcity, From the Internet: (brought to our attention by Gilbert Deraedt, Leidschendam, The Netherlands).

VICI-Labs, together with UC Berkeley and the National Peace Corps Association, have developed a wind turbine that could produce clean water from thin air 24/7. Tagged as WaterSeer, this is a revolutionary way to provide clean drinking water to far-flung areas that experience water poverty issues.

According to WaterSeer's Indiegogo

page, the device is a low-tech, cheap atmospheric water condenser that creates pure water from the air, without any power or chemicals, via condensation. WaterSeer is planted six feet into the ground, and its water chamber is cooled by the surrounding soil. Meanwhile, as the wind flows, the turbine spins which in turn, spins the device's internal blades. The warmer air entering the chamber condenses, creating pure clean water that can be extracted through a hose and pump.

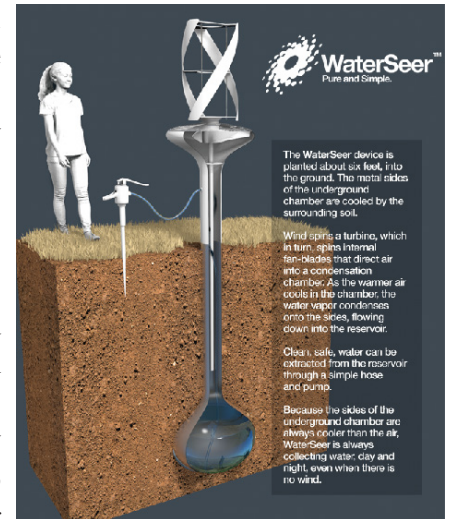
Besides being low-tech and affordable, the device also requires low maintenance as it uses a filter to keep foreign objects from falling inside. "The WaterSeer condensation chamber below ground is inserted in a sleeve so it is easily removable for inspection and cleaning. Field tests showed the water collected to be virtually free of particulates over a one week period, and cleaner than rain water in terms of pollutants and pathogens," WaterSeer wrote.

This new technology is an easier and cheaper solution to current practices available in the market, which require diesel-powered compressors and evaporators that consume a high amount of energy.

WaterSeer could generate up to 11 gallons a day. The group is projected to test its new model in the next six months and shipping will start later this year.

If you are on Facebook and want to learn more about this revolutionary device that aims to stop water poverty, check out this video :

<https://www.facebook.com/WaterSeer/videos/1715778958747423/> .



Cross section of the WaterSeer.

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UK

MILL LINKS, MOSTLY FROM THE UK, RECEIVED FROM WILLIAM HILL

Pdf file with links from William Hill can be seen [here](#).

SWITZERLAND

Here you can watch some very interesting videos, discovered in Internet by our member Heinz Schuler.

[See the 1,000-Year-Old Windmills Still in Use Today | National Geographic](#)

[“The Old Windmill” - The windmills in Nashtifan \(by IWCS\)](#)

[Iranian windmills in Nashtifan](#)

[The world’s oldest windmills in Iran; still working! part 1](#)

[The world’s oldest windmills in Iran. still working! part 2](#)

[Iranian windmills 1](#)

[Iranian windmills 2](#)

[Iranian windmills 3](#)

[Iranian windmills 4](#)

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PUBLICATIONS

BOOK CORNER, by Leo van der Drift.

Presented here are a number of recently, and a few less recently, published mill books that were brought to our attention. Please note that prices are indicative and postage comes extra, unless stated otherwise.

Important: The idea of this section is that our readers share information on newly published work. If you come across an interesting publication, please send us the details so that we can put it in the next issue of E-News. We do not require full reviews, just a few lines about the content and details of the book, and how to order is all we need. Thank you for your collaboration!

1. **De heerlijke watermolens van Breda**, by J.G. Brinkhof, with contributions by Karel Leenders and TIMS member Ton Meesters.

An in-depth archival study on the watermills of the city of Breda in The Netherlands, most of which were driven by tidal power during at least part of their existence. Both historic and technical aspects are studied and explained and illustrated on maps and drawings. The earliest references date from the 14th century. Most information was found on the watermill of the Breda Castle, now home of the Royal Military Academy and the motive for this study. In Dutch.

206 pages, paperback, with many illustrations in colour.

Kilacadmon Papers No 6, Koninklijke Militaire Academie [Royal Military Academy], 2016. ISBN 978-90-8892-0646, price unknown. To obtain a copy, send an email to the Secretary of the Stichting Historische Verzameling KMA Pico Rozendaal, PCB.Rozendaal@mindef.nl



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2. **Uit de as herrezen. Geschiedenis en herbouw van de Thornsche Molen**, by Jan van Eck.



Until 1944 a rare example of a hollow post mill equipped as a corn mill worked on the left bank of the River Rhine, just on Dutch soil at the small village of Persingen. Between 2005 and 2015, a group of determined men and women in this small community realised their dream: to rebuild this special mill. This book deals with the rich history of the mill (dating from the 15th century!) and the effort it took to rebuild it. In Dutch.

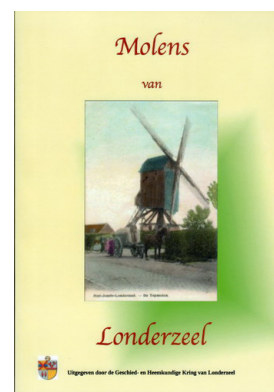
132 pages, paperback, richly illustrated in b&w and colour.

Stichting Thornsche Molen, 2016. ISBN 978-90-8027-4686, price c 15 EUR. For information: www.thornschemolen.nl

3. **Molens van Londerzeel**, by Alfons Moeyersons.

Londerzeel is a small town north of Brussels, in Belgium. To celebrate the 30th anniversary of the local History Group, a publication on the many mills of this community was issued. Both windmills and watermills are dealt with, and each mill is described in detail. The publication is based on a series of articles published over the years, to which new data were added and corrections made. In Dutch.

A4 size, 112 pages, paperback, with many illustrations in b&w and colour (unfortunately sometimes of poor quality). Londerzeel Geschied-en Heemkundige Kring, 2014. Price 24 EUR. To obtain a copy, try the Society's website www.londerzeel.be/heemkunde or Stichting Levende Molens at molencentrum@home.nl

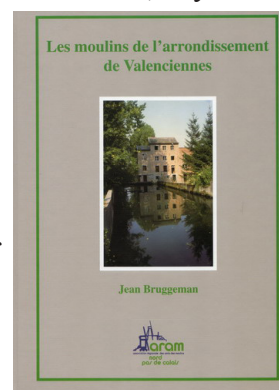


4. **Les Moulins de l'arrondissement de Valenciennes**, by Jean Bruggeman.

This study on the mills of the Valenciennes arrondissement is the 15th volume by the author on the mills of the Nord department in France! In this latest volume, Bruggeman lists and describes in detail 276 mills, of which 219 are windmills and 57 are watermills. In 1900 the number of windmills had already sunk to 46, of which only nine survived the First World War. In French.

408 pages, hard cover, illustrated in b&w and colour.

ARAM Nord-Pas-de-Calais, 59650 Villeneuve d'Ascq, 2016, ISBN 978-2-9538514-4-89. Price 85 EUR. To obtain a copy, contact the author at jeanbruggeman@nordnet.fr.



5. **Moulins des Ardennes par Monts et par Vaux**, by Marie-France Barbe, Sylvie Laverdine and Françoise Parizel.

This is a very well produced book on the French department Ardennes, near the border with Belgium. The three authors reveal the history of the

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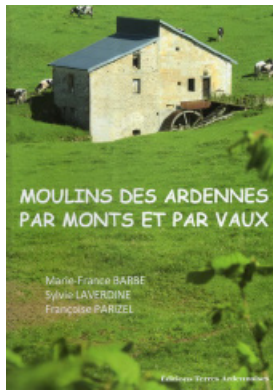
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oldest mills in the region : the abbey mills and the fortified mills. Then they turn to mills with industrial functions, of which this department once had many : tanning mills, paper mills, mills producing dyes for cloth, even mills that worked phosphates. The emphasis is on water-powered mills, the most widespread type in this hilly area, but a few windmills are portrayed as well. The book is very richly illustrated, making it an interesting volume even if you do not read French.

A4 size, 232 pages, hard cover, richly illustrated in colour. Éditions Terres Ardennaises, Charleville-Mézières, 2013, ISBN 2-905339-90-X. Price 38 EUR. Orders can be directed at the publisher, website www.terres.ardennaises.free.fr, e-mail terres.ardennaises@free.fr

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6. **Au fil de l'eau ... au fil du temps. En Argonne. La Vallée de l'Auve et ses moulins**, by Paul et Marie-Céline Damagnez.

This is the fourth publication in a series issued by Les Amis des Moulins Marnais [Friends of the Marne mills] and deals with the mills on the River Auve, in the east of the department, around the town of Sainte-Menehould. Although these are mainly watermills, there were also a few windmills. Being in the front zone, many mills here suffered severely during the First World War. At Valmy one can still admire a reconstructed post mill commemorating the Battle of Valmy in 1792, shortly after the French Revolution. There is an interesting visitor centre here. In French.



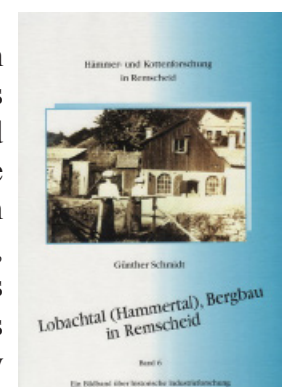
A4 size, 99 pages, paperback, illustrated in b&w and colour.

Les Amis des Moulins Marnais, 2016, ISBN 978-2-9530050-3-5. Price: 20 EUR. Directly available from the authors, e-mail Paul.damagnez@free.fr

PS three earlier publications by Paul et Marie-Céline Damagnez dealt with windmills in the area of Châlons-en-Champagne, the tower mill at Saint-Memmie and mills in the Moivre valley. These might be still available.

7. **Hämmer- und Kottenforschung in Remscheid, (6 volumes)**, by Günter Schmidt.

In the valleys between Remscheid and Wuppertal in Northrhine-Westphalia, Germany, iron forging has a long history. Water power was extensively used in this industry. Günter Schmidt has researched the intriguing past of this area both in archives and on site and published the result in 6 heavy volumes, issued between 1999 and 2007. Each volume deals with one or more valleys and describes the forges and hammers that worked there, one by one. Lavishly illustrated with high quality photographs, postcards, maps and other archival documents. In German.



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Six volumes, A4 size, each volume c.200 pages, hard cover, richly illustrated in b&w and colour.

Volume 1. Die Morsbach, 1999, ISBN 978-3-9809033-6-3.

Volume 2. Von Müngsten bis Gerstau, 2000, ISBN 978-3-9809033-7-0.

Volume 3. Von Gerstau bis Haddenbach, mit Gelpetal und Ibach, 2002, ISBN 978-3-9811757-0-7.

Volume 4. Leyerbach, Diepmannsbach, Mückenbach, 2004, ISBN 978-3-9809033-8-7.

Volume 5. Vom Blombach bis Eschbach, 2006, ISBN 978-3-9809033-9-4.

Volume 6. Lobachtal (Hammertal), Bergbau in Remscheid, 2007, ISBN 978-3-9809033-5-6.

Price per volume c.38 EUR. These volumes are probably still available and can be obtained from local book shop “Bergische Buchhandlung R. Schmitz”, website www.bergischebuchhandlung.de , e-mail r.schmitz@bergischebuchhandlung.de

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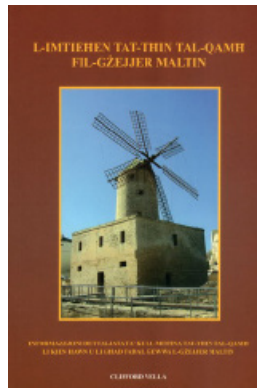
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8. L-Imtiehen tat-Thin tal-Qamh fil-Gzejjer Maltin, by Clifford Vella.



This is probably the first comprehensive mill study of Malta, carried out by historian and author Clifford Vella. After a short introduction, the book describes in detail all c.75 windmills on the islands of Malta and Gozo. It is ordered by municipality (of which there are 35), in most of which there were one or more windmills. The book is illustrated with historic and modern photos, and reproduced archival plans and texts. There is only one major drawback for most of us: it is in the Maltese language. A pity that there is not even a summary in English.

Size 16x24 cm, 232 pages, paperback, with illustrations in b&w.

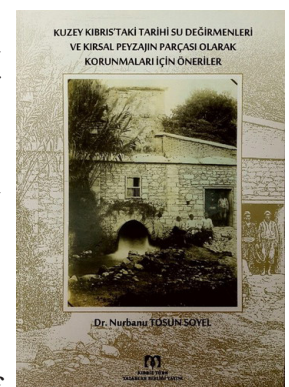
Valletta, 2013, ISBN 978-99957-0-029-4. Price: unknown. For more information and orders you can contact the author at c2vella@go.net.mt .

9. Kuzey Kıbrıs'taki tarihi su değirmenleri ve kırsal peyzajın parçası olarak korunmaları için öneriler

[Historic Water Mills of Northern Cyprus and Proposals for their Preservation and Re-use], by Dr Nurbanu Tosun Soyel.

Water is one of the important requirements of life. In Cyprus, water was used as the main energy source for grinding grains between the years 1200-1950, in spite of long and dry summers.

The first water conveyance systems in Cyprus were erected under Roman rule. During the Byzantine and Eleusinian periods, the number of such structures increased. Under Ottoman rule numerous mills and water conveyance systems were constructed, showing the importance of water and its use as a source of energy during their rule in Cyprus. Mills played a vital role in the daily life of the rural people. They were rented and the income was used to run charitable institutions established by the Ottomans.



During a survey of historic, rural settlements in Northern Cyprus, remains

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of several neglected water mills were noted. This led to a detailed study of old maps, and more mills were spotted. Except for one, the watermills from the pre-industrial period are examples of the old turbine type, with an horizontal water wheel. According to Landels, the earliest example of this type of mill was built near Neocaesarea (modern Niksar) in northern Turkey, during the 1st century B.C.

The mills in Northern Cyprus were constructed using local technology and know-how. Unfortunately, these traditional structures were deserted and not maintained. The decrease of water in recent years and the developments in technology have led to their abandonment. The mills need to be studied and preserved within the context of the industrial heritage of the island. As an important component of the rural landscape, they should be preserved with their original features, and potentialities for their reuse should be investigated.

As a result of the recent field survey, eighteen water mills were listed as worthy of being protected as part of the island's architectural, historical and technological heritage. The water mills in Northern Cyprus have common features with the ones erected around the Mediterranean between the 18th-20th centuries. The majority of extant mills are from the Ottoman period and belong to sultans' foundations. Unfortunately, no detailed studies were made on the mills. The preservation of this important heritage and its transfer to future generations demands funding for research and restoration. In order to achieve this goal, it was suggested to the Ministry of Tourism to initiate a project called "The Historic Water Mills and the Use of Water Power in Cyprus".

The aim of this research is twofold; to document the water mills that are part of the technological history and rural landscape of Northern Cyprus, and to develop preservation and re-use proposals for them. With the help of historic documents and archives, a list of water mills that were built in Northern Cyprus during the Ottoman period was compiled. The second step was the preparation of an inventory of the extant water mills. Eighteen mills were studied and recorded by 1/100 scale drawings. Conservation problems of the mills were noted; re-use proposals were developed according to the needs of the nearby settlements. Projects to conserve the old mills in other Mediterranean countries were investigated.

At the moment none of the water mills are in use. It might be possible to improve the situation, with the support of the government. A project which aims to reuse the mills within the context of cultural tourism, assigning new functions to the industrial heritage and displaying the original, technical equipment was proposed. New visitor routes including watermills and aqueducts were defined. The itinerary of "Historic Water Mills" is expected to contribute to the increase of interest and thus support the efforts for the preservation of the significant structures in Northern Cyprus. The new itinerary may be linked to "ERIH"'s "industrial heritage itinerary. The reuse of the mills might lead to the rehabilitation of rural settlements; thus improving the scene for the better. The project will be integrated with the cultural tourism projects of the European Commission.

With the documentation acquired by this research, it is possible to go forward to develop the legal basis for the conservation of the industrial heritage of Northern Cyprus. After scheduling, it might be possible to work on the chances for the conservation of the mills. The

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result of the survey conducted during the research, the data sheets containing information about the geographical distribution, architectural features, physical conditions, and re-use proposals for the water mills in Northern Cyprus is presented in order to start the discussion.

In Turkish, with English summary.

296 pages, paperback, illustrations in b&w and colour.

Technical University of Istanbul, 2013, ISBN 978-99639-740-92 , 20 TL. For further information and orders contact the author at :

nurbanu_tosun@yahoo.com

Please remember to send us details on the books that you would like to see here next time!

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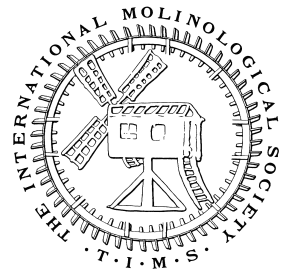
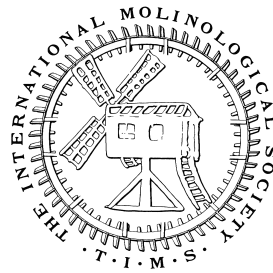
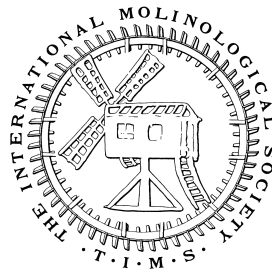
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MESSAGE FROM THE E-NEWS TEAM

As you have already noticed, there is so much news from all around the world and also a great number of new mill publications. We are dedicated to spread this information to all mill friends. If you have news items, short articles, books, announcements or something else that you want to share, please send them to the editor, Leo van der Drift, e-mail: lvddrift@telfort.nl . This Newsletter cannot exist without you!

Please be informed that due to circumstances the next issue of E-News will be sent out in October 2017, so a little later than usual.



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