TIMS E-NEWS

The International Molinological Society

Fall/ Winter 2022 Issue 33

In This Issue

Information Links

Council
TIMS Home Page
Membership 2022
Our Bookshops

Click here for printable version

Intro by our President

Dear TIMS Members and Mill Friends,

The situation in the world is still worrisome.
Despite all these troubles, some of us are looking forward to participating in the Midterm tours in Bulgaria in September and October.

It is also time to put more focus on the upcoming TIMS Symposium in Poland (PL 2023) next year. Pawel and his team are working hard to make this an unforgettable event.

And all of us should start thinking about submitting a paper or giving an informal presentation. In this E-News you will find some first information on the Symposium.

This issue contains two articles by Andy Selfe, millwright in South Africa. The first article is a further progress report on the Mostert's Mill in Cape Town; in the second Andy describes the work done on La Motte mill.
In another article, Olena Krushynska, from Ukraine, informs about the activity by The French Mill Society FDMF (Fédération des Moulins de France). Its members donated towards the cost of a pickup/estate car, to be used to transport wounded civilians. A great initiative!
And we have a quite extensive Book Corner this time.

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, or
- have heard about a mill conference, or
- would like to introduce a mill museum or collection, or
- have news you think could be of interest to other mill enthusiasts,

then please let us know!!! An email to Leo (lvddrift@telfort.nl) will do.

Our online presentations on various molinological topics will continue in 2022. The presentations will be announced by email and on our website. All presentations will be stored in the TIMS Digital Library.

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

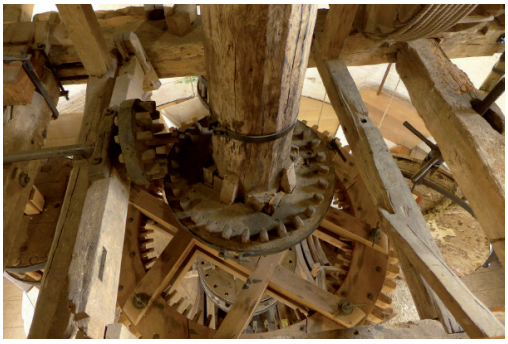
Enjoy reading E-News !!

Willem van Bergen
e-mail: wdvb@gmx.de

In This Issue

Information Links

Click here for printable version



Impression of a tour to Flanders and the north of France, July 2022 (photos by Leo van der Drift).

In This Issue

Information Links

Click here for printable version

PL2023 - TIMS Symposium in Poland

by Pawel Roszak-Kwiatek, Symposium Chairman

On 16-25 June 2023, the Museum "Upper Silesian Ethnographic Park" in Chorzów, Poland, will host the 16th TIMS Symposium. The museum was opened in 1975 and now is located on 33 hectares with nearly 80 exhibits, including the windmill from Grzawa, the water mill from Imielin and the reconstruction of the fulling mill from Brenna. Situated in the very heart of Upper Silesia, it is a gem of this industrial and post-industrial area. Very close to the museum, in the Silesian Park there is also a zoo, an amusement park and a new modern planetarium. In addition, there are very good connections with the nearby towns and a big number of other museums, restaurants and hotels.

During the Symposium, members will discuss different topics related to molinology, such as the preservation of old mills and giving them new functions. Two trips will be organised as well, to visit some mills still standing and to other interesting places which, for now, are still a secret. This will be a great opportunity to learn about Polish history, culture and traditions. We are sure that no-one will be disappointed!

On June 25-30, a post-tour will be organised where participants will move up North, to the beautiful, medieval town of Toruń (where Nicolaus Copernicus was born!). As part of the post-tour, lead by Maciej Prarat and Daria Jagiełło from the University of Toruń, we will visit mills in the area and the Great Mill in Gdańsk. Everyone is welcome. If you are interested, please start thinking about papers which you'd like to present during the Symposium.
More details to follow.

Photograph by K. Kot.

Photographs by A. Mikosz

In This Issue

Information Links

Click here for printable version

WORLD NEWS

UKRAINE

French Mill Society Contributes to Humanitarian Aid for Ukraine,
by Olena Krushynska

The brutal Russian invasion of Ukraine has prompted a worldwide response from individuals and groups willing to provide donations and essential supplies as humanitarian aid for our country. The French Mill Society FDMF (Fédération des Moulins de France) made an appeal to their membership for monetary donations towards the cost of a pickup/ estate car, to be used to transport wounded civilians. They raised quite a sum, in fact enough to buy the car!
So, returning to our volunteer work, I am so very happy that our arrangement with the FDMF was completed successfully on April 16, when a pickup Nissan 22D (2008), after tuning and a new 'military' colour, and packed with medicines, was driven from Ternopil to Kyiv and transferred to the 'Hospitaliers' volunteer paramedical group. The total sum of expenses was in the region of 9,000 Euros, and 4,500 of this came from FDMF, so 50%! Below are photographs of the vehicle being delivered and packed with medical boxes. Also shown is the cover of the latest journal of FDMF ('Le Monde des Moulins') bedecked in the Ukrainian colours, and with a typical six-sail post mill of that country.

After this action was finished, another 1,100 Euros were donated by the FDMF membership. This money was used for humanitarian aid.
Thank you, friends! Here in Ukraine, we feel your support and it helps a lot!
For contact: https://fdmf.fr/Fédération des Moulins de France - FDMF

In This Issue

Information Links

Click here for printable version

BELGIUM

Military Intelligence 100 Years Ago
by Leo van der Drift

Today, military intelligence is very much a matter of satellites, drones and GPS coordinates. How different this was during the Great War, is well illustrated by an article published in the magazine Le Pays de France, on 1 June 1916. And the interesting thing is: windmills were involved!
The translated French text below explains how it worked in those days.

14 LE PAYS DE FRANCE

L'ENTRAINEMENT DE L'ARMÉE BELGE

Se servir d'un moulin à vent comme poste d'observation est un des exercices les plus difficiles auxquels sont soumis les officiers de l'armée belge qui vient d'être recrutée ; il faut, en effet, une grande agilité et beaucoup de sang-froid pour escalader l'aile du moulin. Ces photographies représentent les diverses phases de cet exercice périlleux. Dans le premier cliché, en haut, on voit l'officier grimper le long de l'arête dépouillée de ses toiles ; le moment critique est celui où l'officier arrive au centre du croisement des ailes ; c'est à la force du poignet qu'il franchit le passage difficile. Les autres deux clichés montrent l'observateur arrivé en haut de l'aile et examinant les environs, à l'aide de sa lorgnette.

L'officier a terminé son observation ; il redescend, (cliché du milieu de la page). Alors s'approche de lui le soldat à qui est confiée la garde du pigeon voyageur, agent rapide de transmission. Ainsi que le représentent les deux photographies du bas, l'officier écrit rapidement le résultat de ses observations sur une feuille de son carnet, pendant que le soldat apprête le pigeon voyageur ; la feuille est roulée, placée dans l'étui d'aluminium qui sera attachée à la patte du messager ailé. Dans quelques minutes, le commandant sera en possession des renseignements recueillis. Toute cette scène, qui demande une longue description, s'est déroulée en quelques instants, car il s'agissait surtout de montrer beaucoup d'agilité.

Les nouvelles recrues de l'armée belge, soldats et officiers, sont soumises à un entraînement intensif qui a donné des résultats magnifiques ; ceux qui vont rejoindre l'armée qui se bat sous les ordres de son roi seront dignes des héros de la campagne de Belgique et de la bataille de l'Yser ; leurs aînés ont arrêté l'envahisseur, ils aideront à le refouler de la patrie envahie et souillée.

Information Links
Council
TIMS Home Page
Membership 2022
Our Bookshops

Click here for printable version

THE TRAINING OF THE BELGIAN ARMY

The new recruits of the Belgian army, both soldiers and officers, are subjected to an intensive training that has given magnificent results. Those who will join the army, which fights under the orders of its King, will be worthy of the heroes of the Belgian campaign and the Battle of the Yser; their elders have stopped the invader, they will help drive him back from the invaded and occupied homeland.

Using a windmill as an observation post is one of the most difficult exercises to which the newly recruited officers of the Belgian army are subjected; it takes great agility and a lot of self-control to climb the sail of the windmill. These photographs show the subsequent phases of this perilous exercise. In the first shot, at the top, we see the officer climbing up the sail with furled cloth; the critical moment is when the officer arrives at the windshaft; it is only with the strength of his wrists that he crosses the difficult passage.
The other two shots show the observer arriving at the top of the sail and examining the surroundings, using his telescope.
The officer has completed his observations and goes down again (picture in the middle of the page).
Then he is approached by the soldier who is entrusted with the care of the carrier pigeon, a fast agent of transmission. As represented by the two photographs at the bottom, the officer quickly writes the results of his observations on a sheet from his notebook, while the soldier prepares the carrier pigeon; the sheet is rolled up and put into the aluminium case that will be attached to the leg of the winged messenger. In a few minutes, the commander will be in possession of the information collected.
This whole scene, that requires a long description, took place in a few moments, because it was above all a question of showing a lot of agility.

Although not mentioned in the article, it was discovered that the exercise just described took place at the post mill in Saint-Pierre-Brouck, in the Nord department in France. This village had only one windmill that is already indicated on a map of 1641.
The famous American painter and windmill expert Herman Armour Webster visited this mill two times and wrote that it had a sail span of 24 meters, and was equipped with two pairs of stones both measuring 1.62 meter in diameter, an oat crusher and a bolting device that was housed in the extension at the side.
Operation ceased shortly before 1940. Its demolition took place in 1947.

Note: The page from *Pays de France* was provided by Ton Meesters, while Jean Bruggeman identified the windmill for us. Many thanks to both!

Literature:
Jean Bruggeman, Arrondissement de Dunkerque, Volume 3: Les Moulins du Canton de Bourbourg, ARAM Nord-Pas-de-Calais, 2011, pp 160-166.

Information Links
Council
TIMS Home Page
Membership 2022
Our Bookshops

Click here for printable version

USA

Posts from the Tide Mill Institute
The Tide Mill Institute

Posted on February 27, 2022:
Tidal Energy Development News
Tidal Energy News - Tide Mill Institute

Posted on March 25, 2022:
TMI Receives Grant for Tide Mill Archaeology
TMI Receives Grant for Tide Mill Archaeology - Tide Mill Institute

Posted on June 10, 2022:
More Tidal Energy Development News
Tidal Energy News - Tide Mill Institute

Posted on July 21, 2022:
Tide Mill Site Survey Builds Foundation for Further Research
Tide Mill Site Survey Builds Foundation for Further Research - Tide Mill Institute

YOUTUBE VIDEOS

A selection of YouTube videos from Eastern Europe, the United Kingdom, Dagestan and Asia, sent in by Ton Meesters.
Please enjoy!

Bulgaria

Two videos from the country of this year's TIMS MidTerm Tour!

Traditional Carpet Washer - Bankso, Bulgaria - YouTube
Traditional way of life on the doorstep to Central Balkan National Park - YouTube

Ukraine: The Windmills at Veremiivka (Cherkasy oblast)

The Cossack Open Air Museum at Veremiivka is the life's work of the artist and historian Volodymyr Nedyak. It consists of a farm with outbuildings and three complete windmills, plus the remains of two more. In October 2009, participants of the First Ukrainian Molinological Conference, including several TIMS members, visited this museum. This video, shot in 2020, gives an excellent impression.

Веремеевка - YouTube

United Kingdom: Building a Roman Water Lifting Machine

The Roman Water Machine - YouTube

In This Issue

Information Links

Click here for printable version

Life in Russia: The Last Watermill in Dagestan (Caucasus)

A working watermill in the mountainous region of Dagestan.

THE LAST water mill in Dagestan. Life in RUSSIA. Dagestan. Village. ASMR - YouTube.

A collection of videos from Asia

Just check these out yourself!

Water flour mill - a natural way to make flour - YouTube

Watermill of Uttarakhand | Flour Mill without Fuel & Electricity | Uttarakhand Documentary - YouTube

Largest watermill in Asia “Ashkezar watermill” Yazd, Iran - YouTube

IRAN 2000 year old “Kooshkno watermill” Let’s go to underground layer of Yazd - YouTube

IRAN Shustar Water Mills - YouTube

IRAN - Shushtar, a World Heritage Site - YouTube

Iran Nazhvan historical Watermill, Isfahan city آسیاب آبی تاریخی نازوان اصفهان ایران - YouTube

Watermill (Tv Documentary) - YouTube

Iran Historical Kariz & Watermill, Boshrouyeh county کاریز و آسیاب آبی تاریخی شهرستان بشرویه ایران - YouTube

Watermill in Pothohar | flour mill without feul and electricity | Pan chaki (karat) | Altaf vlogs UK - YouTube

Supporting a LEGO Windmill

Chris Nordberg designed a LEGO windmill model that he submitted to the LEGO ideas programme. If his design gets up to 10K votes, it has a chance of becoming an official LEGO set. Chris is looking for your support, either by voting or by giving your opinion for improvements.

Please visit: https://ideas.lego.com/projects/20a11c2d-a6f2-44d6-92ea-93e029862baf

Many thanks for your support. It would be great to be able to buy a LEGO windmill!

Contact address: Chris Nordberg,
email chris.nordberg@yahoo.co.uk

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RUSSIA

The Northernmost Windmill?
by Leo van der Drift

Introduction
Did you ever ask yourself where the northernmost windmill on the globe could be found? Usually, one gets few answers to questions like this. However, it might be that this particular one can be answered!

It all started with a photograph of a six-sailed smock mill Ton Meesters found on the Internet. The caption was in three different languages: German, English and… Finnish. The English caption reads "Luostari Windmill" (Fig. 1).

Fig. 1. Yläluostari Windmill, collection Ton Meesters.

The very same photograph was published by Jannis C Notebaart in his "*Windmühlen. Der Stand der Forschung über das Vorkommen und den Ursprung*" (Den Haag / Paris, 1972, as Figure 118. A book that many of our readers will have on their bookshelf. Notebaart positioned this windmill in Finland, but did not give any location. ([1])

Some Research
It did not take long to find more information on the Internet. First of all, Luostari turned out to be a settlement in the far north of Russia, in Murmansk oblast, close to the border with Norway. When translated, Luostari, which is a Finnish word, means "monastery".

Secondly, we found another photograph of the same windmill, taken by Ellisif Rannveig Wessel, née Müller (1866- 1949) and kept in the collection of the Norsk Folkemuseum. The annotation reads "Pechenga monastery (Petsamo), Russia. Windmill." (Fig. 2). A date is not given, but another picture taken by Wessel showing the monastery church was taken circa 1911.

Fig 2. . Yläluostari Windmill, collection Norsk Folkemuseum, https://digitaltmuseum.no/011013400394/petsjenga-kloster-petsamo-russland-vindmolle?i=52&aq=place%3A"Petsjenga"

The picture now becomes more complete. Pechenga (Petsamo in Finnish) is a municipality on the border with Norway. Luostari is a settlement within this municipality. The photographer, Wessel, lived in Kirkenes, Norway, not far from Petsamo. She was a remarkable lady, an

ethnographer, writer and politician for the Labour Party.
Pechenga/Petsamo became part of Finnish territory after Finland gained independence from the Russians and the borders were drawn in 1920 (Peace Treaty of Tartu). The area was interesting because of the mineral findings and prospects for their exploitation. There is even a town called Nikel [Nickel]. In addition, it gave Finland access to the Barents Sea, which was important for fishing and maritime communications. People of all surrounding nationalities lived or worked or travelled there in addition to Skolt-Sami, the main local population. In 1944, Finland lost this area to Soviet Russia.
Next step: trying to find the windmill on a map. However, it appears that there were no (detailed) maps of Petsamo before the Finns made them. The oldest we could find dates back to 1930. Luostari is on it all right, but the windmill is not indicated (Fig. 3). In the end, we found the location on a Russian website, showing the same photograph as Fig. 2. The windmill was situated just south of the monastery itself. ([2]) The coordinates are: 69.424845, 31.059 465. In addition, this website states that the place is called Yläluostari (Ylä meaning "Upper") and that the windmill is early 20th century.

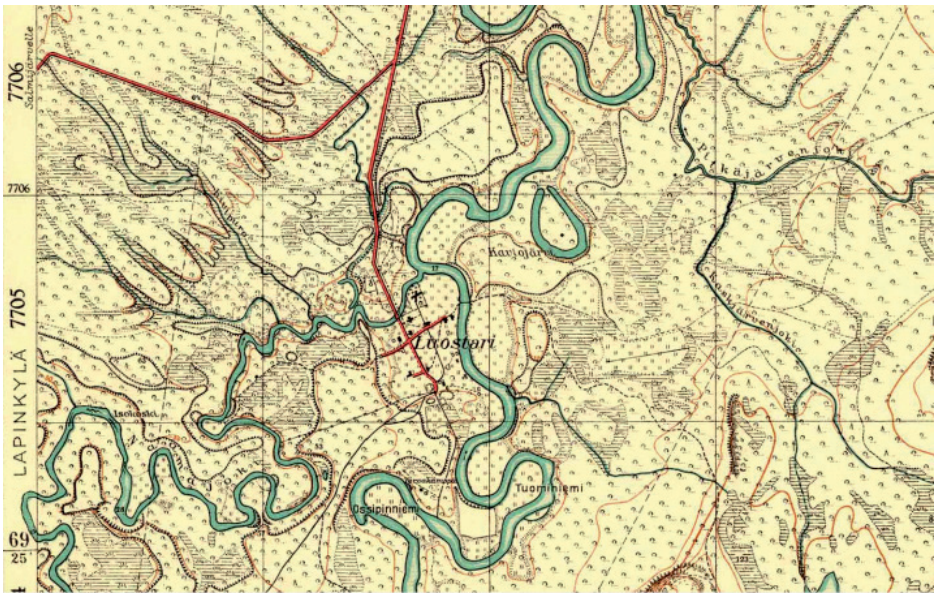


Fig. 3. Map fragment of a Finnish map dated 1930, showing Luostari.

The Monastery
We did not find much more information on the windmill, but a lot about the history of the monastery, to which the mill clearly belonged. Founded in 1533, it was for centuries the northernmost monastery in the world. ([3])

In 1764 the monastery of Luostari was dissolved because there were no more than 22 monks, all in a sorry state of alcoholism.
In 1866 its rebuilding started. When Petsamo was part of Finland the monastery became run down again and the number of monks decreased as they lost their contact to the Orthodox world beyond the borders.
In 1939, when the Winter War started, two monks managed to escape while the Russian troops captured the remaining 13 brothers. One was assassinated for anti-communism, another died of shock and the rest were sent to a prison camp in Kuola, just south of Murmansk.
During the peace between the Winter War and the next conflict the Russians tried to keep the monks but they all decided to move to Finland.

In This Issue

Intro by our President

World News

Publications

E-News Team

Information Links
Council
TIMS Home Page
Membership 2022
Our Bookshops

Click here for printable version

Finally, in 1944, the remaining brothers were evacuated to Valamo monastery in Heinävesi. The last one died at the age of 110 in 1984.

The present monastery, on the same site, which is part of the Russian Orthodox church, was founded as late as 2008 after its wooden buildings had burnt down the previous year. The latest phase of reawakening the monastery had started 10 years earlier.

Conclusions

We assume that the windmill was built in the late 19th or early 20th century when this area was Russian. As people of all surrounding countries lived and worked here, the mill could have been built by a Finn, a Norwegian, a Swede or a Russian. The grain was brought in from elsewhere in Russia as nothing could be grown so far north. The mill probably became redundant in the 1920s when the monastery started to run down again. It is not marked on the 1930 map. The monastery also had a watermill which later developed into a system generating electricity. Both the windmill and the watermill are gone.

Getting back to the title of this article: at a latitude of 69.4 degrees north of the equator (and almost three degrees north of the Arctic Circle), this could well be the northernmost windmill that ever existed. Two other (still existing) windmills that are far north, but just south of the Arctic Circle are those in Posio (Lappi, Finland) at 66.16 degrees ([4]) and on Vigur Island (Iceland) at 66.04 degrees. ([5]) Both are post mills.

Knowing more about the background of his windmill, the question arises as to why Notebaart (and before him Matschoss and Lindner) picked out this particular mill, out of some 20.000 Finnish windmills. What was so special about it? Clearly, he did not have any background information, otherwise he certainly would have mentioned it.

If you have any additional information about this particular windmill, or if you want to comment in general, please send your reaction to lvddrift@telfort.nl. We'll be delighted to include it in the next issue of E-News.

Acknowledgements

My thanks go to Kirsti Horn for our inspiring discussion on the subject and for providing a lot of information on the history of the Luostari Monastery, and to Ton Meesters for his input and for giving permission to reproduce the photograph in Figure 1.

Notes

[1]) Notebaart found the picture in: "Technische Kulturdenkmäle" [Technical Monuments], by W. Matschoss and C. Lindner, published in Munich in 1932.

[2]) Russian website showing the location of the mill Мельница Трифоно-Печенгского монастыря - верхнего - Retro photos (pastvu.com)

[3]) For more about the monastery: Pechenga Monastery - Wikipedia

[4]) For details see Saraniemen mylly | milldatabase.org

[5]) For details see Vigur post mill | milldatabase.org

In This Issue

Information Links

Click here for printable version

SOUTH AFRICA

Further Progress at Mostert's Mill, Cape Town!

by Andy Selfe

In response to the previous update on Mostert's Mill in E-News # 32, John Brandrick wrote that he prepared drawings for the Friends of Mosters's Mill long before the fire, showing the mill as it was originally. John would like to share his drawings with the readers of E-News: Mosterts Mill (milldrawings.com)

Part 5

February 2022

The re-making of the big brake wheel (which we had just finished refurbishing the day before the fire) is progressing nicely. Mike at Solid Engineering Solutions has reduced each stage into an operation which can be carried out by his semi-skilled operators, including making the tapered slots for the cogs, in exactly the right place, and there are 47 of them. This is said to be the most complicated job any millwright can be required to do! Mike himself is working on the complex joints where the brace arms cross over. The tapers are there to counter the outward force of the wedges which will hold the big heavy wheel in place on the windshaft. The two discs for the lantern pinion are ready to be rounded off on the same jig that the big rings were made on.

Meanwhile I'm wire-brushing components to remove burnt paint and rust, and giving them coats of primer and paint. In the week, Conrad the blacksmith straightened the heavy angles which surround the windshaft and are clamped in place by the interlocking eye-bolts I'm working on.

It gets tricky here where the components join, also the reach of the mortice chisel is only just over one thickness of the three, so the top rim was done penetrating into the first layer of the cants, and so on.

In This Issue

Information Links

Click here for printable version

One of the discs of the lantern, set up on the same jig that made the curb, ready to be rounded off. Note the tapers for the wedges have already been cut (on the milling machine, of course!).

Here Mike is machining the angles for the lap joints. He has blocks set up on the milling machine like a sine-bar to achieve the 10 degrees. Turnaround time for each joint, about three minutes!

They will knock together!

The inner edges of these will also be machined for the wedges next, before the ends are cut away to bear exactly on the cants, the outer edges will be trimmed neatly, to avoid the top disc of the lantern particularly. Screw holes face inwards and will be plugged.

Here is the production line outside, wire-brush, prime, paint! It's warm and dry so the paint is drying quick-ly.

In This Issue

Information Links

Click here for printable version

Conrad the blacksmith kindly straightened these for us in the week, for the corners of the wind-shaft, held on by the interlocking eye-bolts to prevent splitting.
There's a slight taper on the wind shaft, so these are marked with their sizes. All 1" Whitworth threads and nuts.

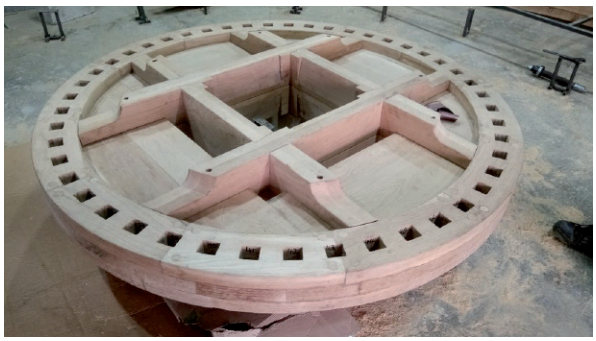
Part 6
March 2022

Our good news is firstly that the brake wheel and pinion are complete, second that we have permission to carry on on the building itself, from the Public Works Department after 11 months! Heritage Western Cape, as you reported, was happy months ago!

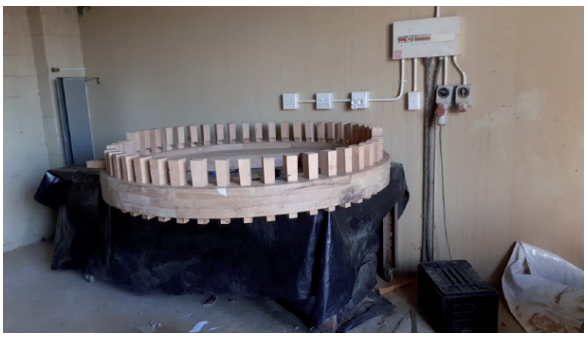
With all the preparation we've been doing, the job should proceed quite quickly. The tree in the river was rotten, so that was a dead end for the wind shaft, so we've had to opt for a 'fresh' Eucalyptus cladocalyx (Sugar Gum) which will take some time to cure.

We don't want to hurry on that front, so our first crane lift will be curb, assembled cap frame with cap circle attached, brake wheel and vertical shaft. Then the roofing people can make the frame for the thatch and apply that. Then the builders can work inside through the oncoming winter with the floors and stairs. Then, when we're happy with the wind-shaft, we'll get the crane again and fit that (through the brake wheel which will be 'interesting') and the sails to it.

In the meantime, any day now, scaffolding will go up for the cracks in the plaster, a quarter at a time. Hopefully done before the winter rains!



Assembled, ready to fit cogs individually.



Unfinished cogs, but each fitted and numbered.

In This Issue

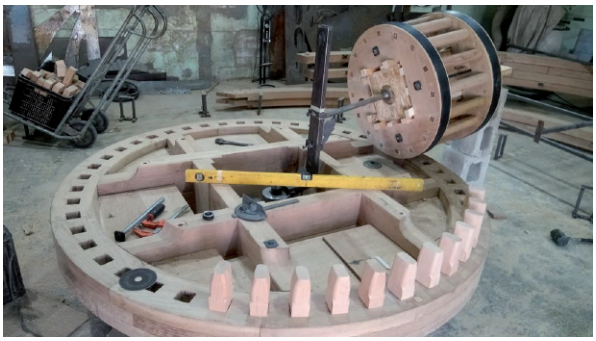
Information Links

Click here for printable version

Pinion disc being machined on the same radius jig that the curb, cap ring and brake wheel were made on.

Again, a special drill made for the 45 degree tapers for the rungs, square hole below so rungs can be turned four times in their lives.

Machined rung in place.



Jig to test meshing of partly finished cogs, at 10 degrees if tilt.

Finished brake wheel with some wood treatment!

I am extremely happy with the result, of which Mike and his team can be very proud!

In This Issue

Information Links

Click here for printable version

Part 7

May 2022

Last week's site meeting, Clive, Rob Uphill (Bruce Dundas), Mike Sutten (Solid Engineering Solutions, the round components), Long John and me.

Inspecting the top of the tower where the curb will lie. Elton Davids the Site Supervisor discussing with the rest. The upper surface will be rubbed a bit smoother. I measured the stud protrusion, 130mm in all cases, so no need to cut any of them, the curb is 150mm high.

.

In the past weeks, we re-assembled the curb and cap circle to make sure the one still turns in the other. In fact, the inner cap circle has shrunk a little, but the clearance was so little when it was made that the only worry here was that between the 'bow-ties', there was a possibility of wood touching on wood. We think this is what the bow-ties are meant to prevent, so Mike has added ten more metal strips, one between each.

Mike has also measured between the stud holes on the curb, and they're still within specs, to go over the studs. He also increased the recess a little to make sure the nuts engage fully on the studs.

The important dates in the history of the Mill have been engraved into the cog (visitor) side of the brake wheel. They will pass any point in chronological order, 1796, 1935, 1995 and 2022.

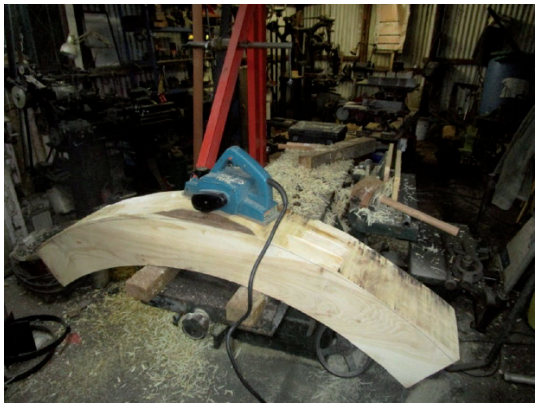
In This Issue

Information Links

Click here for printable version

Here at home, I've been busy on the tail-pole which is now ready to be installed, complete with a concealed water pipe along its length to supply sprinklers which we can install in the capping of the thatch. It also needed a 4" hole drilled through it for the capstan which is used to 'wind' the cap into or out of the wind.

Also here at home, I tackled the brake blocks, made from two fallen poplars on Palmiet River farm. Starting with a chain saw, then a motor-driven planer-thicknesser which I was given to help this project along, then to Mike's for roughing out on his band-saw, then back here for me to machine the working surface with the swinging router I made up to re-size the original brake assembly before the fire, then planing by hand, sanding and treating with wood-preserver, then assembly into the complete ring.



In This Issue

Information Links

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Another job was to mark out exactly where the cap frame will be assembled, in the confines of the threshing floor.

The two long lines are the short (7m) and long (12m) stretchers. The short straight line is the burgemeester, which is directly under the neck bearing of the windshaft. The two sheers will be from front to back on either side. The ring is for the cap circle which has to be attached to the underside of the cap frame, which Jon will assemble on top of it, exactly central. He needs to screw and bolt from the underside, into the sheers, burgemeester and each of the outriggers. The drums will have water added for stability and will be levelled to support the cap circle evenly. Thick masonite boards will be placed on top of the drums to protect the underside of the cap circle.

Once all that assembly is done, the crane can lift it all into place! Then the thatchers can make the framework and thatch it! To that end, Bruce Dundas are erecting scaffolding all around the tower. They have finished the plastering inside (with the exception of two rings where the floor planks will reach into the plaster) and outside where the plaster was cracked. A coat of whitewash will be applied very shortly.

In This Issue

Information Links

Click here for printable version

Part 8
July 2022

There's been phenomenal reaction to the Facebook posting I put up just two days ago! People are getting really excited and so are we!
The most noticeable change in the last few weeks has been the thatch-frame made of poplar with the 'basket' of bamboo. This was finished two weeks ago:

It rained on Monday so they started on Tuesday 19th July.

By today (22nd July) all the thatch was done, next stage the piping and sprinklers in the cement capping.

In This Issue

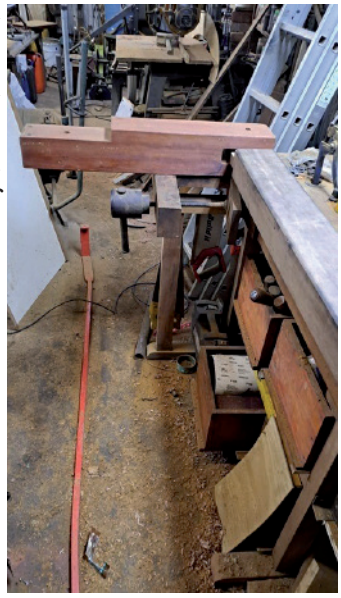
Information Links

Council
TIMS Home Page
Membership 2022
Our Bookshops

Click here for printable version

We had a meeting on Wednesday with Long John, Pilot John, Rob from Dundas, and Keith who came by with his video and filmed progress and did some interviewing. A lot of that scaffolding will be dismantled as soon as the thatching's complete, leaving me access to the ends of the stretchers. I've pre-cut the short braces, having calculated the triangle formed by it (it's a 3/4/5 triangle), and the fact that the tail pole stands out at 20 degrees from the vertical:

In the meantime, Straight Jon has been making the doors and shutters and would have fitted them already, if the scaffolding wasn't in the way. I've been making components of the brake mechanism, the hanger from the right hand sheer, in front of the brake wheel, out of a reclaimed piece of Jarrah which must have been a long brace, maybe a stretcher? It's quite orange in colour compared with other woods.



Also, the brake lever on the right made of meranti from one of the braces. I've made a slot through it for the sword iron.

The pivot point has to be slack so the lever can move sideways as well as up and down, to engage the hook that holds the brake off, so I lined the hole in the loose tenon with a brass running nipple.

In This Issue

Information Links

Click here for printable version

The other member is the brake pole which sticks way out of the back of the mill with the chain on it. Also made from meranti from a brace.

The loop retains the chain and there is a steel lining on the pole there to prevent the chain biting into the wood.

Also, out of partly burnt wood, I made the cap-ladder which we need to climb up from the dust floor into the cap framework. Also from a brace, the cross-bars are from the latticework of the sails.

While the thatchers were offloading a lorry on Wednesday, Pilot John and I fitted this to the left hand sheer quite far back.

He did most of the drilling, through 230mm of ekki of the sheer. So that's one part out of my workshop.

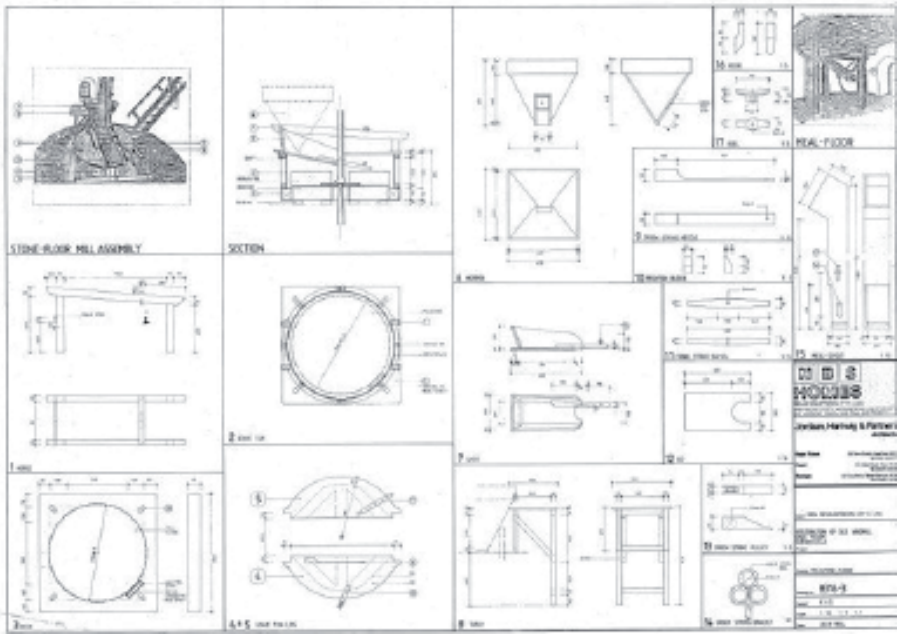
In This Issue

Information Links

Click here for printable version

At the moment we're waiting for Kimon to pronounce the wood for the windshaft stable and ready to cut to final size. From 400mm square at the sail end, and from the neck bearing which must still be turned round, it tapers to about 320mm, where the cast-iron bearing cap will be fitted, 6,5m long in all. He has much experience working with Eucalyptus cladocalyx, so we are not pressurising him.

The good news is that we have secured a pair of Burr stones to replace our plain stones which were damaged falling from the stone floor, more than two metres. They come from a watermill in Barcelona, so they will be well travelled by the time they arrive in the Cape! We had not started making the furniture, in the hope of securing this pair. Once measured, we can start on that. By good fortune, we have a set of accurate drawings for all the furniture.



SOUTH AFRICA

La Motte Mill, Franschhoek
by Andy Selfe, June 2022

The assembly of Mostert's Mill has been very much on my mind lately. However, the project at La Motte Mill was still hanging, being only partly done. I'd wedged the spokes of the waterwheel and pit wheel, and tightened up the cogs on the pit wheel. This only showed there were problems with the meshing of the gears, with no 'give' in the pit wheel. Also, the neck bearing was badly eaten by woodworm and the additional lower stone spindle guide was loose in the hurstings (the framework that supports the stones and the whole raised floor). There was not much lateral support for the stone spindle, so the runner stone was wobbling from side to side.

In This Issue

Information Links

Click here for printable version

Senior Farms Manager Jaco Visser was under pressure to have the mill running, particularly as the whole building is booked for fumigation this coming week. He phoned me on Thursday asking how far I'd progressed. The honest answer was, apart from thinking a lot about it and making a new crank handle for the broken twist peg, nothing. We had decided that the stone spindle needed a new neck bearing, but the serious taper on the upper one third of its length had me stumped. We also knew we wanted the neck bearing to include a cone which would encourage the grain outwards and between the stones. Years ago, I'd remedied this to a certain extent by fitting a plastic cone made out of a garden lawn sprinkler.

I had been impressed by wood from a fallen Keurboom (Virgilia oroboides) I cut up about two years ago. It had not been attacked by worm, and was almost impossible to split with an axe. I selected a piece which would otherwise have been burnt in the fireplace, trimmed it, took off the bark and set up my Coronet woodworking machine as a lathe, and tried my hand at wood-turning for the first time!

It was then easy to make the cone we needed …

.... but not easy to bore a hole down the middle! I had to reduce the diameter of the straight end to grip it on my Denham metal lathe.

In This Issue

Information Links

Click here for printable version

That got too difficult to turn in the lathe, so I took it out and finished on the bench.

That was just the pilot hole, on Thursday evening, but at least I had something I could try out at the mill. I arranged to go through to the farm on Friday. The first job there was to grind and break away some of the stone pedestal which the outer end of the axle tree was rubbing against. I'd brought some strips of the very hard Eucalyptus paniculata (Grey Ironbark) which we made the curb out of for Mostert. It's the hardest of the Gums grown here.

The twist peg and its crank handle I'd made weeks ago was the next task.

Then Kallie and I measured and worked on the problem of the neck-bearing. We had removed the worm-eaten two halves last time. The, now loose, lower guide needed to come out and that meant lifting the bedstone, luckily not nearly as heavy as the runner! A 'Many-heights' and a wedge from Mostert came in handy!

That revealed the lower guide with four broken woodscrews. The tapered wear on the spindle can be seen clearly.

Really the spindle needs to be re-sleeved with two halves, but we were in a hurry, and this problem must have faced whoever installed the mill machinery when it came from Matjes Rivier near Ceres, many years ago. The difference is that the neck bearing should really

In This Issue

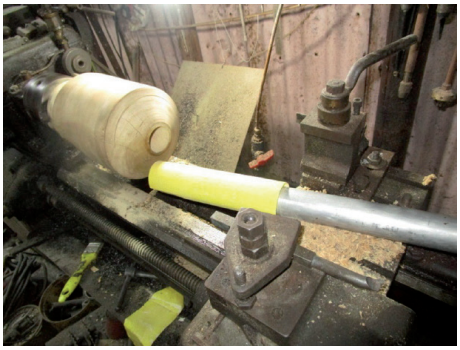
Information Links

Click here for printable version

be in the eye of the bedstone, not part of the hurstings! However, we were in luck: purely by chance the piece of wood I'd selected was long enough to reach through the bedstone and well beyond to the unworn part of the spindle! We tested the 'fit' of the new neck bearing a little way into the eye at each side. It felt good!

We removed the stone spindle and lantern pinion and loaded it and the neck bearing with the intention of taking the whole problem to an engineering shop. Then Jaco was on the phone again, saying it couldn't wait! Plan B was needed! I had sold my big Mitchell lathe and all its tooling to a friend with a farm in the Elgin Valley. He was happy to let me use it, although he wasn't at home, so I went straight there and set up.

20mm to 41mm was not easy at the relatively slow speeds of a big old lathe. The longest boring bar only reached three quarters of the length of the block, so I had to work from both ends, hoping to line up!



I stopped cutting at around 39mm and brought it home and made an assortment of hones with sandpaper, first on the lathe …

… later on the bench.

In This Issue

Information Links

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The result was a very fine smooth bore! Eventually I was on size! Then to add two grease nipples, fitted in machine screws.

Here it is, on the shaft at 8.15 on Friday evening!

On the road first thing Saturday morning, to be met on the farm with steaming coffee!

First job was to mix up some epoxy to hold the wooden thrust bearing in place.

It was tight!

In This Issue

Information Links

Click here for printable version

We refitted the grease nipples and pumped some grease in and tried turning by hand. No problems!

We tested by putting some water over the wheel. There were still some very lumpy moments where the now stiff cogs weren't meshing well with the very worn rungs [staves] of the lantern pinion. We looked into the possibility of rotating the rungs 90 degrees, and knocked off the ring at the top.

However, the rungs are round all the way through, except for one flat top and bottom which bears against the retaining band, so we put it together again, deciding that it'll be best to replace all the cogs and rungs.

I then did some stone-dressing, just by adding some 'cracking' on the lands between the furrows, on both stones, using a thin combination cutting disc from Wurth on the little angle-grinder. It works with stone and metal.

We vacuumed thoroughly.

We had checked the bed-stone for level in all directions too.

In This Issue

Information Links

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We lowered the runner back on to the three forks of the rynd and lowered the stones together and checked Kallie's sweeper.

Before fitting the tun and the rest of the furniture, we tested with some grain in the eye. The grain was a bit reluctant to 'swallow' and we could see partly-milled grain in the eye. We have this problem sometimes at Compagnes Drift, it's fixed by increasing the speed. We investigated this and found the water flow was much less than even when I tested on Friday. Kallie thinks the suction of the recirculating pump is partly blocked. When the meal started feeding out, we reassembled the furniture and fitted a bag to the meal spout and let it run for an hour or so. I'm very happy with what came out, as far as quality is concerned, and with more speed, I think quantity too.

Next jobs: fumigate; scrape remaining old varnish off waterwheel and apply Galseal; check pump suction/delivery; work out a way of vacuuming/blowing out today's meal prior to starting next day; have 72+ new cog blanks and 10 new (wooden!) rungs made.

I put together some short clips from the last two days https://youtu.be/LcSn-pgKC7U I'm pleased to say it was milling just 48 hours after Jaco's call! Now I can concentrate on Mostert again!

In This Issue

Information Links

Click here for printable version

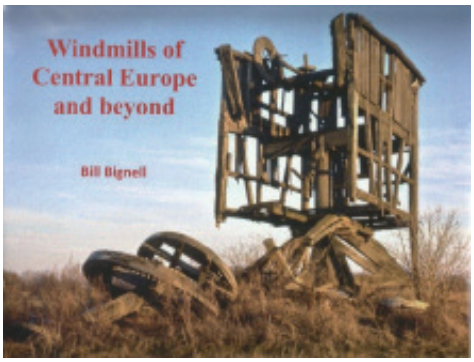
PUBLICATIONS

Book Corner
by Leo van der Drift

Again, a good number of interesting new, as well as a few older books were brought to my attention. We start with the new book by TIMS member Bill Bignell, covering several countries in Central Europe. Another important study is the second book by Prof. Ney on early sources of wind and watermills in Europe. In addition, there are books from Germany, Czech Republic, Austria, Belgium, France, Estonia and The Netherlands, as well as an announcement from the UK.
Please note that prices are indicative and postage comes extra, unless stated otherwise.

Reading tip!
Do you have a book in a foreign language that you can't read? Try this option, conveyed to me by Evgeny Dorogush. All you need is a cell phone, tablet or other device that has a camera. And make sure that you have the Google Translate app installed.
Start by switching on your camera. Then open Google Translate and choose the "language in" and "language out" (in order to minimise translation errors, you are advised to choose "English" here). Now press the "camera" button, down in the right-hand corner, and point the camera to the text that you want to translate. The translated text will appear directly on your screen.

1. *Windmills of Central Europe and Beyond*, by Bill Bignell.



Bill Bignell's previous book 'Mapping the Windmill: The Ordnance Survey in England' published in 2013, dealt in great detail with how the national mapping agency recorded and represented windmills from 1801 onwards, and is the 'go-to' work on the subject. Bill's childhood interest in windmills continued into his time in the UK army in Germany, where he was tasked with sorting out the regimental store of maps, not only of West- but also East Germany (DDR). Thus began a quest to locate mills across Eastern Central Europe from the then available topographical maps. This volume recounts this quest with photographs taken by the author in the 1990s, once free travel around the region became possible. The photographs are interspersed with extracts of historical maps made by the various governmental and regional authorities, with explanations of their significance and the symbols used to depict windmills. As stated in the Forward, "this may appear to be familiar territory to those aware of my earlier book…but this latest offering is designed to be a lot lighter in explanatory content and to let the images largely speak for themselves."

Information Links

Council
TIMS Home Page
Membership 2022
Our Bookshops

Click here for printable version

The location of the actual mills in the photographs and the sheets on which they were found are then displayed in a series of 10 schematic maps. There are 43 map extracts taken from original sheets, but the main feature is the 384 photographs of some 332 windmills.

The book falls into three parts, the first of which is titled 'Excursions into Germany' and features the area between the River Weser/former Inner Border (former GDR), then three areas of the former DDR. This of course contains the areas visited by TIMS members during the Symposium and Tours in 2019, but the numbers of mills depicted here is far greater than we saw then. Most were the typical large post mills, many of which were converted to second homes in DDR times, and also postmills converted to the paltrock type between the two world wars. By the 1990s the majority were dilapidated, but some mills struggled on with make-shift electric motors and metal ladders. Some were beautifully restored and are maintained by local groups to this day.

The second country is Poland ('From Germany into Poland'), devastated by wars and subject to numerous border changes. Poland was effectively shifted westwards following the post-war settlements, and so the mills in the west were actually German-built, as evidenced by their inscriptions. Whilst, here today, abandoned post mills can still be found in the countryside, nothing like the numbers remain as witnessed by Bill in the 1990s. Many were just 'hanging together' by virtue of a few sheets of corrugated metal covering the roof and used as a playground by local children. However, here we are fortunate that the 'skansen movement', that is the development of large open-air museums during the communist era, preserved so many examples of mill types, as seen here, with some tiny farm mills, (some with 8 sails, some with annular sails), as well as the large post mills and one fine smock mill.

The third country is Ukraine ('Beyond Poland into Ukraine'), the 'bread-basket of Europe' where windmills were ubiquitous and a national symbol, but again an area devastated by wars and policies such as collectivisation. The effect on this country's windmills was more extreme even than in Poland, and outside the skansens they are almost extinct. Therefore the author here includes a selection of mill types preserved in the Pirogiv skansen, just south of Kyiv. These include a couple of the log-work smock mills, post mills with ogee roofs and even one with thatch.

The book makes no attempt to describe the mechanisms, typology and distribution of these mills (something that is still required, at least in an English version), but is still a delight for those who enjoy seeing windmills in their countryside, as captured in these photographs. (Review by Graham Hackney)

In English.
Format: 28.5 cm x 24.2 cm, 192 pages, hard cover with dust jacket. Illustrated with 384 photographs and 43 map sections, all in colour.
Published by Saron Publishers, UK, April 2022, ISBN 978-1-913297-29-9
Price: £35, available through the Mills Archive bookshop. Part of the proceeds will go to the Archive.

In This Issue

Information Links

Click here for printable version

2. ***Wasser-, Windräder und -Mühlen in Europa in Antike, Spätantike und Mittelalter nach archäologischen, bildlichen und schriftlichen Quellen [waterwheels, watermills and windmills in Europe in Antiquity, Late Antiquity and the Middle Ages according to archaeological, pictorial and written sources]*,** by Andreas Ney**.**

Eagerly awaited - and not a disappointment. In this second volume of his work on water and windmills in Europe, Dr Andreas Ney now focuses in detail on the sources of Antiquity. The sources he has compiled consolidate the picture that the water mill evolved from the water wheel in the Near East shortly before the beginning of our era, was then taken up by the Romans and spread to Central Europe in the course of the expansion of their empire. In the Middle Ages, the windmill had emerged first in the Far East (Seistan), then in the West (on both sides of the English Channel), independently of each other, with a completely different design.

But some sources from late Antiquity and the Middle Ages are also dealt with. In particular, the astonishingly rich sources of Ireland, to which TIMS member John Boucher drew attention, are treated in detail. Ney also revisits the question of the alleged water wheel in the Code Hammurabi. The cuneiform characters have now been clarified - but do not point to a waterwheel.
An important book for all molinologists.
(Review by Gerald Bost)

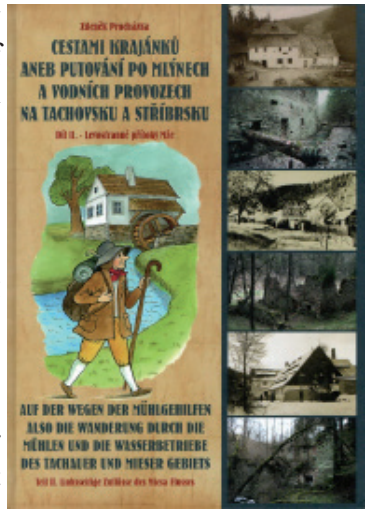
In German.
Format: 21.5 x 2.5 x 30.3 cm, 316 pages, hard cover.
Published by BoD - Books on Demand; 1st Edition, March 2022, ISBN-13: 978-3754383889.
Price 55 €, available from the publisher at www.bod.de , then choose “Buchshop”. Also available as E-Book.

3. ***Cestami krajánků, aneb, Putování po mlýnech a vodních provozech na Tachovsku a Stříbrsku / Auf der Wegen der Mühlgehilfen, also, Die Wanderung durch die Mühlen und die Wasserbetriebe des Tachauer und Mieser Gebiets,*** by Zdeněk Procházka and Miroslav Vetrák. This series consists of three volumes: *I Mže / Mies, II Levostranné přítoky Mže / Linksseitige Zuflüsse des Miesa Flusses, and III Pravostranné přítoky Mže a vodní toky, které pramení v Českém lese / Die rechtsseitigen Zuflüsse des Miesaflusses und die Gewässer, die im Böhmerwald entspringen.*

In This Issue

Information Links

Click here for printable version



These volumes are essentially an inventory of the many watermills in the district of Tachov, in the far west of the Czech Republic, in the foothills of the Ore Mountains, and not far from the city of Plzeň. The mills are divided into three groups: those that are (completely or in part) preserved, those that are left abandoned, including the ones that are ruined, and finally those that have disappeared altogether. The area, measuring about 50 x 50 kilometers, counts almost 50 watercourses, of which the river Mže (German: Mies) is the most important one.

Volume I describes 53 mills, Volume II presents 91 mills and Volume III another 183. Which makes 327 in total.

Already during the Middle Ages, in 1379, the first mills in the area are mentioned, along the Hadovka and in the towns of Stříbro, Planá and Tachov. It will not come as a surprise that most mills, about two thirds, worked as grain mills. Another group that is well represented are the saw mills. The area was once an important producer of iron, resulting in blast furnaces and a number of forge hammers working here. Also grinding mills and, later, glass polishing mills (the famous Bohemia crystal!) were active. Other industrial activities include paper mills (6), bone crushing mills, tanbark mills, fulling mills and tobacco mills (2).

All three volumes start with an introduction in full colour, explaining the mills and the industrial functions mentioned. The introduction is followed by the inventory which is in black and white.

Bilingual Czech and German.
Format A 4, 176/264/432 pages, hard cover, illustrated in b&w and colour, with reading ribbon.
Publisher : Nakladatelství Českého lesa, Domažlice, 2018 (Vols I and II) and 2019 (Vol. III).
ISBN 978_80_87316_ 80_1 (Vol. I), 978_80_87316_75_7 (Vol. II) and 978_80_87316_85_6 (Vol. III).
Price : 460 Kč (Czech crown) per vollume, which is about 18,5 €.
Available from the publisher, Nakladatelství Českého lesa | Regionální západočeské nakladatelství (nakladatelstvi-cl.cz)

In This Issue

Information Links

Click here for printable version

4. ***Mühlen in Niedersachsen : Mühlen im Emsland***, by Rüdiger Wormuth and Wolfgang Neß.

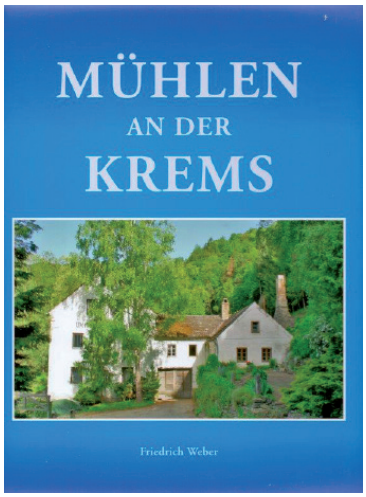
This is the fourth volume in a series on mills in the state of Lower Saxony in Germany. This volume presents the Emsland district, in the west of the state, bordering The Netherlands.

The book starts with an introduction of the state, its geographical situation, its rivers and the colonisation of its moors. It continues with aspects such as the ownership of mills, their juridical situation, government regulations, economic importance, etc. The first part concludes with a brief explanation of mill types found in the state and their functions (typical in the Emsland are chicory mills).

The second part of the book is an inventory of the wind- water- and engine driven mills of the state, illustrated with both historic and contemporary photographs, map fragments and technical drawings. The most famous mill in the Emsland is no doubt the still existing, combined wind- and watermill at Hüven, featuring on the cover photograph. In 1850/51 the owner of the watermill had a small windmill with reefing stage put on the roof of his watermill, resulting in this unique structure. In the period 2002-2006 extensive research was carried out into the structure, followed by a restoration. This is dealt with in a separate section. A glossary of technical terms and a register of places are added as appendices.

In German.
Format A4, 328 pages, hard cover, richly illustrated in b&w and colour. Published by the Niedersächsisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege [Lower Saxony State Office for the Preservation of Monuments] as Volume 54 in their series Arbeitshefte zur Denkmalpflege in Niedersachsen, and printed by E. Reinhold Verlag, Hannover/Altenburg, 2021. ISBN 978-3-95755-057-6. Price : 30 €. Try an online bookshop.

5. ***Mühlen an der Krems,*** by Friedrich Weber.



Water powered industries are among the oldest commercial operations. Fundamental changes in the economy required serious adjustments in this field. Of the once numerous mills on the river Krems, only a few are still commercially operating. For many of them, only historical records, local publications or oral traditions exist.

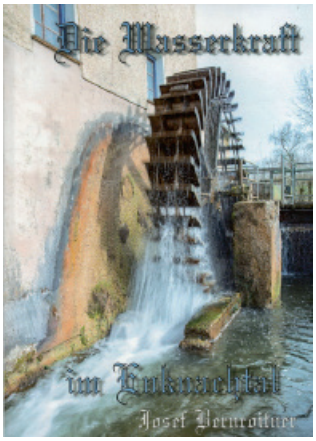
The aim of this book is to give an overview of the variety and diversity of the mills, to show the difficulties and changes in the

working conditions, and to record their large numbers for posterity, at least in writing and pictures.

The corn mills, forge hammers and saw mills are recorded from the source of the river Krems in the province of Lower Austria, including its tributaries, to the confluence with the Danube.
Described are 119 individual sites, illustrated with numerous historic and contemporary photos, excerpts from cadastral folders, water books and other documents, to give an impression of the past and present.
'Many destinies are connected with the mills, family stories tell of growth and decay, bringing these back to memory, to our consciousness'. (Text translated from the back cover).

In German.
Format 23 x 29 cm, 304 pages, hard cover with dust jacket, illustrated in full colour (historic photographs in b&w).
Self published by the author, Gföhl, 2018.
Price 65 €. Available from the online bookshop AbeBooks.de, or directly from the author, e-mail info@archiv-weber.at

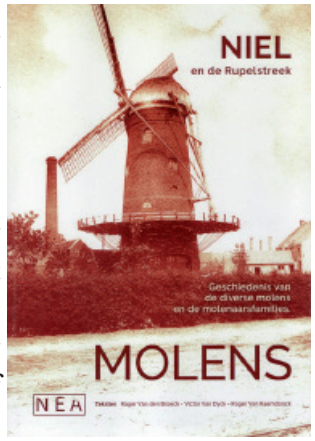
6. ***Die Wasserkraft im Enknachtal,*** by Josef Bernroitner.



Another book from Austria is this inventory of the watermills along the river Enknach near the town of Braunau am Inn, in Upper Austria province. There used to be 39 mills along this 33 km long river. The author spent many years researching them. He decided to publish his findings in this book. The text is kept short, leaving room for ample illustrations. These include historic and modern photographs, map fragments, etc. Apart from corn mills, the river also powered saw mills, oil mills, an iron foundry, and a paper mill.

In German.
Format A4, 272 pages, hard cover, illustrated in b&w and colour, with reading ribbon.
Self published by the author, Pischelsdorf, 2021, ISBN 978-3-200-05838-5.
Price c. 40 €. Available directly from the author,
e-mail j.bernroitner@gmx.at

7. ***Molens van Niel en de Rupelstreek***, by Roger Van den Broeck, Victor Van Dyck and Roger Van Raemdonck.



This is a publication issued by the Historical Society of Niel, a town in Belgium about halfway between Antwerp and Brussels, on the Scheldt river, and presents almost 800 years of milling and miller's families. Apart from Niel, the study focusses on the neighbouring communities of Schelle, Boom, Hemiksem, Reet and Rumst.

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The first chapters are quite concise and deal with the evolution of milling and some aspects of the milling business (the profession of the miller, rights and regulations, taxes). Subsequently, the mills of the towns mentioned above, all vanished now, are presented one by one, supplemented here and there with some remarkable stories.

For those keen on tide mills, the detailed description of three of these (Boom, Hemiksem and one on the border of Niel and Boom), which in some cases have evolved into huge milling complexes, will certainly be of interest. The windmills, mainly post mills, with the exception of a tower mill with reefing stage at Niel, operated mainly as corn and oil mills.

Special attention is paid to the many horse mills in the area. A lot of these worked for the brick factories that used the clay from the river. These were so-called pug mills, smoothing the lumps of clay and thus making it suitable to process.

In Dutch.
Format A 4, 258 pages, soft cover, illustrated with c 240 pictures, mainly in b&w.
Published by Niels Erfgoed Archief vzw, Niel, 2021. Limited edition of 150 copies.
Price : 24,95 €. Available from the Stichting Levende Molens webshop at Molencentrum.nl – Stichting Levende Molens Roosendaal .

8. Groot Fries Molenboek, Volume 1, by Gerben D. Wijnja and Warner B. Banga (editors).

Friesland is a province in the north of The Netherlands. The windmills in this province, still some 120, are cared for by the Society De Fryske Mole. Founded in 1970, the Society celebrated its 50th anniversary back in 2020. One of the highlights of this jubilee is the publication of this impressive book. It contains a series of articles, presented in chronological order, based on archives, data, oral history and photographs collected by the Society and individuals. The book gives an impression of the rich history of the Frisian windmills and the struggle for their preservation. This struggle was formalised by the founding of the Society in 1970. The last chapters deal with their work over the past 50 years. They can be proud of what has been achieved, because in Friesland many windmills, both corn mills, saw mills and drainage mills, can today still be enjoyed, turning their sails in a virtually unspoilt landscape.

In Dutch.
Format A4, 500 pages, hard cover, richly illustrated in full colour.
Published by De Fryske Mole in collaboration with publishing house THAF, Joure, 2021.Price 42, 95 €. Available from the Society De Fryske Mole, website Home - De Fryske MoleDe Fryske Mole

In This Issue

Information Links

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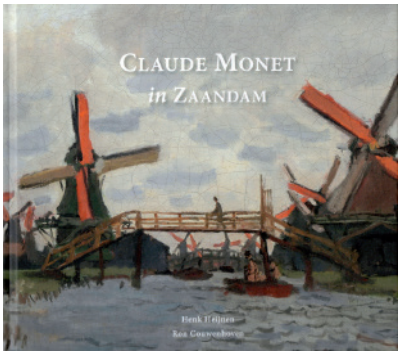
9. ***Claude Monet in Zaandam***, by Henk Heijnen and Ron Couwenhoven.



In the summer of 1871, at the age of 31, the famous French impressionist painter Claude Monet visited Zaandam in The Netherlands, accompanied by his wife and son. As is clear from his letters, he was much impressed by the water and the skies, the colourful wooden houses, the ships, and last but not least the windmills that were still around in great numbers at that time. During his stay, he painted 25 works, many of which feature (groups of) windmills, often working with their summer sails in white and red set. In this book, the visit and the paintings are studied in detail. The many mills in the paintings are identified, as well as the locations where Monet sat while observing a scene. The book also offers a lot of background information, like Monet's relation with the rich merchant family Van de Stadt (Monet made a portrait of the lady of the house, the only portrait painted during his stay). In addition, attention is given to other artists who were inspired by Monet and worked at the same locations, like the French painter Armand Guillaumin, a friend of Monet, who visited Zaandam in 1904.

In Dutch.
Format 24 x 22 cm, 288 pages, hard cover, illustrated in full colour.
Published by Willem Jansen Stichting in collaboration with Stichting Kunst Zonder Rugwind, 2022, ISBN 978_9490492168.
Price 29,95 €. Available from the printing house Uitgeverij Noord-Holland at Claude Monet in Zaandam | Uitgeverij Noord-Holland (uitgeverij-noord-holland.nl)

10. ***Eesti Tuuleveskite Lugu / The Story of Estonian Windmills,*** by Kaido Haagen and Marju Kõivupuu.

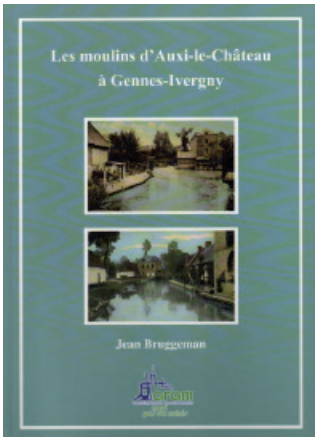
Kaido Haagen, a renowned Estonian architecture and nature photographer for over 30 years, takes you on a visual journey to Estonia's 390 windmills. This special book combines windmills, photography and heritage. The photographs are arranged by maakond (province).
In the introduction, folklorist Marju Kõivupuu presents the history of the Estonian windmills and their related folk traditions.

At the end of the book all 390 windmills are listed with their name, parish and coordinates.
The book has four different covers. When ordering online you cannot choose the cover design. The cover photos are in the Mandala Key. Mandala, which means circle in Sanskrit, is a spiritual and ritual symbol representing the universe, a symbolic projection of the world transferred

into a geometric model. According to the author, the geometric harmony of Estonian windmills is a kind of symbol of the world of rural life.

In Estonian and English.
Format 21 x 22.5 cm, 400 pages, hard cover, in b&w and colour.
Published by Postimees Publishing House, 2021,
ISBN 978_9916_667_28_6.
Price 45 €. Available online from Eesti tuuleveskite lugu | Uued ja kasutatud raamatud | Raamatukoi

11. ***Les Moulins d'Auxi-le-Château à Gennes-Ivergny,*** by Jean Bruggeman.



In this last volume Bruggeman takes us to the town where he was born, Auxi-le-Château, and the neighbouring towns of Gennes-Ivergny, Villeroy, Vitz-sur-Authie and Willencourt on the river Authie in the south of the Pas-de-Calais departement. The description of the mills, all watermills except for one or two map references to a windmill, follows essentially the same pattern as in his previous volumes. The book concludes with a special and personal chapter on the ancestor millers in his own family and their mills.

In French.
146 pages, hard cover, A 4 size, richly illustrated in b&w and colour.
ARAM Nord-Pas-de-Calais, 59650 Villeneuve d'Ascq, 2022, ISBN 978-2-490375-03-5. Price 30€. Limited edition. To obtain a copy, contact the author at jean.bruggeman@orange.fr , or try Stichting Levende Molens in Roosendaal (Netherlands), email info@molencentrum.nl.

ANNOUNCEMENT
Read in *Mill News* No 171 (April 2022) :

Sussex Windmills and Millers, Vol. I, including Gazetteer of Sites A-C, by Guy Blythman.

Much has been written in the past about the windmills of Sussex. This is the first fully comprehensive book on the subject, taking its inspiration from the exhaustive works by Kenneth G Farries on the mills of Surrey and Essex and dealing in three volumes with all known sites (some 740) both historical and contemporary.
Profusely illustrated throughout, it draws heavily on online resources as well as the contents of record offices but contains much that has not previously been published.
Volume One consists of a technical and historical review both of windmills in England generally and those of Sussex, followed by a list of sites (including wind engines) and the first part (A-C) of a gazetteer in which the mills are dealt with in greater depth. There are sections on millers and millwrights and acknowledgement is given to the work of «windmillians » who made a particular contribution to the study, recording

and preservation of Sussex mills, such as Frank Gregory, Martin Brunnarius, Syd Simmons and the incomparable Ronald Hawksley. Technical descriptions are given of those mills which have come down to us in an, at least reasonably, complete state. The aim has been to capture the romance of the Sussex windmill and the delightful eccentricity of those who worked it, while at the same time producing a work of real scholarly value.
The second and third volumes will contain the gazetteer D-L and M-Y respectively. The relatively high price of £35 (including postage within the UK) reflects the fact that the book is hardback, as this not only does justice to the subject but offers better protection against wear and tear.
To place your order please contact the author at guy.blythman@talktalk.net . Payment by either PayPal or bank transfer are accepted.
UK residents are asked to send a cheque to 32 Lindsay Court, Govett Avenue, Shepperton, Middlesex TW17 8AF.

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

MESSAGE FROM THE E-NEWS TEAM

We hope that you have enjoyed this issue of E-News. We are dedicated to spreading this information to all mill friends, so please feel free to forward it to anyone who might also be interested. And remember, if you have any news items, short articles, books, announcements, photographs or anything else that you want to share, please send it to the editor, Leo van der Drift, lvddrift@telfort.nl . This Newsletter cannot exist without you! The next issue, No 34 is scheduled for March 2023.