

TIMS E-NEWS

The International Molinological Society

Spring/ Summer 2024

Issue 36

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INTRO

The Power of Mills

Dear TIMS Members and Mill Friends,

Many of us are looking forward to the Symposium in Portugal this coming September. Jorge Miranda and his team are working hard to make this an unforgettable event. The Symposium will take place in two locations and in between there will be a two-days mill tour. But, most of all, there will be sufficient time to meet and have discussions with other TIMS members. Last, but not least, there are almost 3500 mills listed in the TIMS International Mill Database for Portugal, which is good news for those that are going to combine the Symposium with a personal mill trip.

In this spring issue we have as usual the Agenda for this year's National Mill Days.

Other topics include a follow-up on the mills of the Greek island of Skyros, an article on mill research on Cyprus using the latest available techniques, and an inquiry into how millstones got into churches.

And did you always wonder why traditional windmills usually have four sails, while most modern wind turbines have only three? E-News gives the answer.

Finally, the Book Corner is back!

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 (lvdrift@telfort.nl) will do.

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](mailto:wdvb@gmx.de)



Group of windmills near Gavinhos, Portugal.

AGENDA

At the time of writing, most National Mill Days are in preparation. **However, for the latest information it is important to check the web-sites before travelling anywhere.**

NATIONAL MILL DAYS 2024

Belgium (Flanders), Sunday 28th April

<http://www.molenforumvlaanderen.be/>

European Heritage Day, Sunday 8th September.

Denmark, Sunday 16th June, <http://www.danskmolledag.dk/>

France, Saturday 18th & Sunday 19th May (European Mill and Millstone Heritage Days), <http://www.journees-europeennes-des-moulins.org/>

France, Friday 23rd, Saturday 24th & Sunday 25th June (Journées du Patrimoine de Pays & des Moulins), <http://www.moulinsdefrance.org> and www.patrimoinedepays-moulins.org
European Heritage Days, Saturday 14th & Sunday 15th September.



Germany, Monday 20th May (Whitsun Monday)



Traditionally, over 1,000 wind- and water-mills are open to the public on Whit Monday. The *Deutsche Gesellschaft für Mühlenkunde und Mühlenerhaltung e.V.* (DGM) and their associated mill groups invite you to the German Mill Day. On this special day, the country's numerous wind and water mills, steam mills and engine driven mills turn their sails and waterwheels. The millers put the mills into operation, offering mill enthusiasts the experience of our mill heritage and the old miller's trade.

An index of all mills that participate in the National Mill Day will be published on the internet site of DGM, <https://www.deutsche-muehlen.de/deutscher-muehlentag/>

European Heritage Day, Sunday 8th September.

Italy, Saturday 18th & Sunday 19st May (European Mill Days), <http://www.aiams.eu/>

Netherlands, Saturday 11th & Sunday 12th May [Molendagen | De Hollandse Molen \(molens.nl\)](http://www.molendagen.nl)

European Heritage Days, Saturday 7th & Sunday 8th September.

Portugal, Saturday 6th & Sunday 7th April [Bem-vindo \(moinhosdeportugal.org\)](http://www.moinhosdeportugal.org)

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Switzerland, Saturday 11th May (Saturday after Ascension Day), [Schweizer Muehlentag - Muehlenfreunde \(muehlenfreunde.ch\)](http://www.schweizermuehlentag.ch)

UK, Saturday 11th & Sunday 12th May <https://www.spab.org.uk/mills/national-mills-weekend>

The National Mills Weekend takes place across the UK every May. In 2024, the theme is “*Enjoy Your Mill – Get Involved*”. More than 300 windmills and watermills will usually be open to the public to celebrate our milling heritage. For more information, please consult the website.

REGIONAL MILL DAYS 2024

Sweden, Sunday 7th July, Skåne, “Möllornas Dag”, <https://www.hembygd.se/foreningen-skanska-mollor/>

During the European Heritage Days in September, a lot of mills are open to the public as well. The programs for this event are not yet available. Always make sure to check details before you go!

WORLD NEWS

POLAND

“millPOLstone” Project – Investigating Millstones in the Walls of Gothic Churches, by *Dr. Dariusz Brykała*.

Northern Poland and North-Eastern Germany are a region unique in the World with such a large number of Gothic churches that have millstones embedded and exposed in their walls (*Fig. 1*). They have been silent witnesses of old beliefs, the richness of the surrounding area in various production facilities, and the range of trade exchange. Since 2020, an interdisciplinary research team, led by Dr. Dariusz Brykała from the Polish Academy of Sciences (Institute of Geography and Spatial Organization), has been implementing a research grant funded by the Polish National Science Centre entitled: ‘*The memory of stones. Origin, use and sacralisation of millstones embedded in walls of Gothic churches within the Southern Baltic Lowlands*’ (Grant No 2019/35/B/HS3/03933 – project acronym: millPOLstone). Nineteen scholars from 12 research institutions (from Poland, Germany and France) representing both the human and natural sciences (e.g. geologists, geomorphologists, historians, archaeologists, art historians, anthropologists) seek to answer the questions of why, in which area and when - querns and millstones were placed in the walls of Christian churches.



1. Three medieval millstones embedded around the main portal of the Gothic church in Pomerania (photo by D. Brykała).

The main scientific goals of the project are based on three words used in the title: origin, use and sacralisation. The objectives of the project can be described as follows:

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- (1) Determining the places of origin, production, import, distribution and use of millstones in the Middle Ages within the area of the Southern Baltic Lowlands (the area of Northern Poland and Eastern Germany).
- (2) Determining characteristics and type of use of millstones depending on the type of production plant (size, kind of furrows, millstone eye, type of mill rynd).
- (3) Determination of anthropological and cultural reasons for embedding millstones in church walls.

Research questions we want to answer:

What is the spatial distribution of churches with millstones? (zonation; relationship to historical borders).

Why were millstones included in church walls? (not all millstones are broken).

What was the time of building churches with millstones? Are they all from one period?

Why are the millstones in churches so specific for Central Europe? (mentions; relations; legends).

From where were millstones imported to the medieval regions of Pomerania, New March, State of the Teutonic Order and Masovia? (historical mentions vs. petrographical analysis).



2. Example of a millstone placed above the side portal of a church in Brandenburg (photo by D. Brykała).

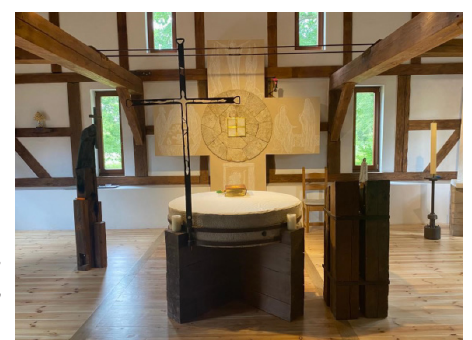


3. Millstone placed next to the main portal of the Gothic church in Mazovia (photo by D. Brykała).



4. Example of an unfinished millstone set into the wall base of a church in Mazovia (photo by D. Brykała).

To date, we have already identified dozens of examples of old querns and millstones, which were set into various parts of the body of churches mostly in the Middle Ages (Fig. 2 & 3). In addition to millstones showing traces of previous use in handmills, watermills and windmills – in some cases there are semi-finished millstones (Fig. 4). Sometimes millstones can also be found inside churches (Fig. 5).



5. Example of two millstones reused in the most sacred places for Catholics (photo by D. Brykała).

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The progress of our research in each region is presented at annual scientific workshops. So far, three editions have been held: in Koszalin and in Olsztyn (Poland) and in Golßen (Germany). Conference proceedings are available to everyone via the links below:

1st millPOLstone Workshop in Koszalin (2021): Millstones in churches of Central Pomerania:

<https://rcin.org.pl/dlibra/publication/244999/edition/208081/content>

2nd millPOLstone Workshop in Olsztyn (2022): Millstones in churches of Warmia and Masuria:

<https://rcin.org.pl/dlibra/publication/272756/edition/236081/content>

3rd millPOLstone Workshop in Golßen (2023): Millstones in churches of Eastern Germany:

<https://rcin.org.pl/dlibra/publication/275756/edition/239358/content>

We regularly publish reports of our inventory surveys (with many photos) on the X platform (formerly Twitter) tagged: [#millPOLstone](#)

A sample article in which we have presented the distribution of churches with embedded millstones (in addition to a lot of information about boat mills) is available in Open Access:

Brykała, D., Pogodziński, P. & Piotrowski, R. 2023. *Traces of disappearing heritage: upcycling of wooden vessels preserved in the vernacular architecture of a large river valley in Central Europe*. *Rural History*, 34(2), pp. 243-261 <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0956793322000243>

If any mill friends know of similar examples of the presence of millstones in sacred spaces - we would be very grateful if you could send us the information. We may not yet know about this case, and it will be crucial for our interpretations. We thank you in advance for any information!

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ul. Kopernika 19
87-100 Toruń, Poland
e-mail: darek@twarda.pan.pl

FRANCE

Dear Mill Friends,

Some news from mills of France and particularly of FDMF actions.

- Very good news for European watermills: the **RENEWAT project** is the winner of the second INTERREG EUROPE call for projects !
RENEWAT (Renewable Energies in European Water Mills) brings together partners from six countries to share knowledge and actions

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aimed at reactivating existing water-mills into renewable energy sources: Italy, Croatia, Poland, Lithuania, Slovenia and France. France is represented by the Syndicat d'Énergie de la Haute-Vienne, leading partner of the project, and by the Fédération Des Moulins de France (FDMF).

- **The European Mill Days** will be held on May 18 and 19, 2024. (See also this issue's Agenda).

- Number 87 of the quarterly magazine edited by the Fédération Des Moulins de France, **LE MONDE DES MOULINS**, has just been published. You can subscribe to this magazine (www.fdmf.fr).

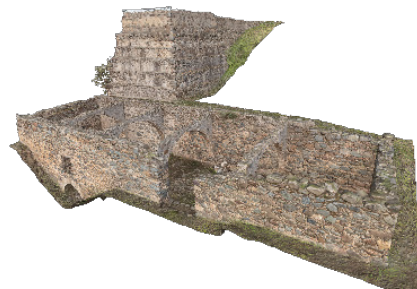
Alain Eyquem
Président FDMF

CYPRUS

Koutrafas Mill,

by Marina Faka (m.faka@cyi.ac.cy) – Research Technical Specialist, Rural and Surveyor Engineer, and Rahaf Orabi (r.orabi@cyi.ac.cy) – Research Technical Specialist, Architect.

Within the framework of the Project “Recapturing, documenting, digitizing and promoting the Mill Heritage of Cyprus. The grain grinding mills: animal-driven mills, windmills, watermills, 16-20th century” (GraMiC), it was decided to document the Koutrafas watermill. The mill is located in Nicosia District and is declared as an Ancient Monument by the Cypriot Department of Antiquities due to its importance.



Side view of Koutrafas Mill 3D mesh model.

For the documentation of the mill a Terrestrial Laser Scanning (TLS) survey was performed using a high speed time of flight laser scanner (Leica BLK360). The scanner used is with a certified accuracy of 4 mm at 10 m. In order to create a high resolution 3D point cloud of the structure, describing all the morphological features and architectural details and to avoid any shade, the scanner was placed in 88 positions, yielding an average distance scanner-object of 2 m.

The X-Y resolution settings for each point cloud was 6 mm at 10m. However, the resolution is considered higher due to the 2m distance between the scanner and object, the overlapping of the different point clouds and the redundancy of the 3D data.

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Section of Koutrafas Mill 3D mesh model in the channel.

Following the next stage of the post-processing, a common pipeline for TLS data was applied. A final merged point cloud with an average spacing among points of 8 mm was obtained after decimation. This resolution has been considered sufficient for the specific purposes of this study. The point cloud was then meshed in high resolution by applying a dedicated surface reconstruction algorithm. The final mesh is composed of 273.7 million triangles.

Aiming at creating a high resolution 3D mesh model with applied RGB values, an image based survey has been realised. For this purpose, a Canon EOS 80D, 24.2 – megapixel sensor device, equipped with a Canon EF 24 mm prime lens was used for the digital images acquisition. 960 images were taken depicting part of the monument. The image dataset has been processed in Reality Capture until an RGB scaled, high resolution 3D model has been created. Twelve texture images were created in Reality Capture, each one with the resolution of 16k pixels. Rectified images were then exported.



The front façade of Koutrafas Mill 3D mesh model.

The documentation of Koutrafas watermill was performed by The Cyprus Institute and in particular, Andreas Pittas Art Characterization Laboratories (APAC Labs). The study was conducted within the framework of the Project, led by the University of Cyprus, “Recapturing, documenting, digitizing and promoting the Mill Heritage of Cyprus. The grain grinding mills: animal-driven mills, windmills, watermills, 16-20th century” (GraMiC).

GREECE

Mills of Skyros,

by Stephanos Nomikos and Ioulia K. Papaeftychiou.

Following Marina Aidoni's article on the windmills of Skyros published in Issue 35 of E-NEWS, we would like to add some information.

There are three publications in Greek in the TIMS Greece archive from 1952, 1998 and 2010 on the windmills and watermills of this island. The publication from 1952 also includes three earlier documents originally published in 1806, 1808 and 1811, that give us information about the construction and operation of the first windmill mentioned in the article of Marina Aidoni, located near Pouria beach.

According to all of these publications, 11 watermills operated on the island until the middle of the 20th century, seven of which were located on the small river Kifissos, where, according to the information of the inhabitants, there were even more in the past. Two of them belonged to two small monasteries on the island.

Regarding the windmills, according to the same publications, the remains of eight windmills survived at least until about 1960, but again, according to information from the residents, there were more in the past. Stefanos Nomikos, during his tour of the island in 1978, visited and photographed five of them. In only one of them (the third one in Marina Aidoni's article), was the internal mechanism still intact (fig. 1), while another one, which was located next to the sea, had already collapsed (fig. 2).



Fig. 1. The internal mechanism of one of the windmills of Skyros (photo by S. Nomikos).



Fig. 2. The ruins of the windmill that stood by the sea (photo by S. Nomikos).

Today, according to oral testimonies, on the small river Kifissos, the remains of some of the watermills are still visible. During a recent visit of Ioulia K. Papaeftychiou to Skyros in October 2022, the remains of a watermill were found north of the Monastery of Agios Dimitrios in Ferecampos. It is noted that the construction of the monastery dates back to the end of the 16th century.



Fig. 3. At a distance of only 30 metres from the northern walled enclosure of the Monastery of Agios Demetrios, the remains of a watermill made of stonework are preserved (photo by I. Papaeftychiou).

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At a distance of only 30 metres from the northern perimeter of the monastery, there are the remains of a water mill made of stonework (fig. 3).

The drop tower (funnel-shaped cistern) and part of the mill race, which is supported by an arch (fig. 4), are preserved. The cross-section of the water tower is square and the holes for the wooden beams supporting the mill roof are visible on its eastern side (figs. 5 and 6). According to written evidence, the water supply to the mill was from an adjacent spring, located at the western end of the monastery.



Fig. 4. The drop tower (funnel-shaped cistern) and part of the mill race, which is supported by an arch (photo by I. Papaeftychiou).



Fig. 5. The square cross-section of the drop tower, as seen from the mill race (photo by I. Papaeftychiou).



Fig. 6. On the eastern side of the drop tower, the holes for supporting the wooden beams of the watermill roof are visible (photo by I. Papaeftychiou).

On the south side of the drop tower an illegible inscription survives, engraved on an elongated monolithic marble building block (fig. 7). At the left end of the building block a cross in relief is discernible. The engraved inscription refers to information about the construction of the mill, as the phrase «ΕΤΕΛΙΟΘΗ Ο ΜΥΛΟΣ...» ('The mill was completed...') is visible, with an illegible date. On the same side of the drop tower, the presence of a large buttress to support it is prominent. (fig. 8).



Fig. 7. The illegible inscription preserved on the south side of the drop tower, engraved on an elongated monolithic marble building block (photo by I. Papaeftychiou).

In conclusion, it is noted that there is the intention for a future visit and field research in the stream with the water mills, in order to identify their surviving remains.



Fig. 8. The large buttress supporting the drop tower of the watermill, on its south side (photo by I. Papaeftychiou).

NEWSPAPER ARTICLE

Published in: NRC, Saturday 13 January 2024, Scientific Section, page 16

(originally in Dutch; a full translation is published here with kind permission by NRC)

Why does an Old Mill have Four Sails and a Wind Turbine only Three?., by Nienke Beintema.



Montemuro near Mafra, Portugal (photos by Leo van der Drift, February 2013)

The operation of a windmill is a beautiful, complex interaction of physical and mechanical factors. The designer therefore carefully weighs such things as aerodynamics, balance, material and construction costs, weight, strength, durability, noise production and aesthetics. It is a matter of endless calculation, testing and adjustment.

The oldest known windmill design dates from first-century Greece. There, Heron of Alexandria devised a mill with sixteen sails. Starting in the 7th century, Persians

made the first wind-driven grain mills. Their design, the classical four-sailer, came to Western Europe with the Crusaders around the 12th century. Those mills caused a true mechanical revolution. They could do almost anything that took power, from grinding grain and pressing oil to felting wool and sawing wood. Plus, of course, in our low-land swamps: pumping away endless amounts of water.

Around 1880, the first windmills to generate electricity emerged in Austria, Scotland and the US. That of Charles Brush in Ohio had as many as 144 blades. The Old Dutch mill is much more practical in design - and, incidentally, much easier to construct than a three-blade design. This is because the four sails are nothing more than two crossed stocks clamped together in the middle.

Inhibiting Effect

But those 144 blades of Charles Brush do catch a lot of wind, and thus convert a lot of wind power into the rotation of the windshaft. Yet that is not very efficient, because those same 144 blades each also experience air resistance as they rotate. That acts as a brake.

All in all, windmill efficiency (what percentage of wind energy is converted into mechanical or electrical energy) appears to be related to the

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rotational speed of the sails. The faster a windmill rotates, the more efficient it is. (Although there does appear to be a theoretical maximum to this, called the Betz limit: a windmill can capture a maximum of 59.3 percent of wind energy.) And the fewer sails, the faster the mill can turn, simply because there is less air resistance. On the other hand, fewer sails also means less power conversion.

So there is an optimum: a rotation speed at which the mill is maximally efficient. Now the funny thing is that this optimum is different for each mill design. This in turn is due to the combination of the aerodynamics of the sails and the mechanical constraints of the design: if a mill turns too fast, it breaks down. The Old Dutch mill with its four sails is found to utilize slightly less than 30 percent of wind energy at its optimal rotational speed. The multi-bladed windpumps with some ten to twenty blades turn more slowly, but achieve just over 30 percent efficiency.

Modern two- and three-bladed wind turbines achieve around 50 percent, with their high rotational speeds. The three-bladed ones just beat the two-bladed ones, but require more material. On the other hand, they wobble less than the two-bladed ones.

The future may bring wind turbines that have no blades at all. The Spanish company Vortex Bladeless is working on a turbine that looks like a giant pencil. The turbulence created behind the shaft makes the structure sway back and forth. That energy is captured with dynamos. The whole thing is much more efficient than a windmill with blades, according to the Spaniards, as well as more beautiful and material-efficient.

UNITED STATES

Locke's Mill Organic Stone-Ground Grits Receive Accolades,
by Locke's Mill Staff.



Locke's Mill in Clarke County, Virginia, is thrilled to have been named a *Made in Virginia* award-winner by *Virginia Living* magazine. Locke's Mill was recognized for its Certified Organic stone-ground grits and featured in the magazine's December 2023 issue.

Calling them “a clear winner,” *Virginia Living* described our grits as “fluffy, hearty, and never dry,” adding that they are “perfectly suitable for sweet and savory preparations and are slightly moist and nutty-flavored.”

Locke's Mill is a restored 19th-century Evans-type mill on the Shenandoah River, about 60 miles west of Washington, D.C. It produces 14 different types of flour, as well as cornmeal, grits, and pre-made mixes for pancakes, cornbread, spoon bread, and sandwich bread – all of it USDA Certified Organic. The mill is open to the public for tours and sales on the first and third Saturday of each month, March through November, from

11 a.m. to 4 p.m.

More information about Locke's Mill is available at [Locke's Mill \(lockesmillgrains.com\)](http://Locke's Mill (lockesmillgrains.com)) and [Home | Locke's Mill \(lockesmillgrains.com\)](http://Home | Locke's Mill (lockesmillgrains.com)).



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POSTS FROM THE TIDE MILL INSTITUTE

The Tide Mill Institute

Posted on December 11, 2023:

Some Tide Mill History – And a Call for Small-Scale Tidal Power

[Some Tide Mill History – And a Call for Small-Scale Tidal Power \(mailchi.mp\)](#)

Posted on December 27, 2023:

New Life for Old Tide Mill Sites?

[New Life for Old Tide Mill Sites? \(mailchi.mp\)](#)

Posted on January 12, 2024:

Preserving a Tide Mill Foundation - Again

[Preserving a Tide Mill Foundation – Again \(mailchi.mp\)](#)

Posted on January 25, 2024:

Tide Mill Painting Subject Identified on Long Island, N.Y.

[Tide Mill Painting Subject Identified on Long Island, N.Y. \(mailchi.mp\)](#)

Posted on February 27, 2024:

Are Taccola's Tide Mill Images the Earliest?

[Are Taccola's Tide Mill Images the Earliest? - Tide Mill Institute](#)

Posted on March 5, 2024:

Free Water Miller's Handbook Offered by Millers' Guild

[Free Water Miller's Handbook Offered by Millers' Guild - Tide Mill Institute](#)

Posted on March 14, 2024:

Annual Tide Mill Conference Rescheduled for May 4, 2024, in Kittery, ME

[Tide Mill Conference: May 4, 2024 - Tide Mill Institute](#)

YOUTUBE VIDEOS

France

Ton Meesters sent us two videos of some 20 minutes each on the restoration of the saw mill *Scierie des Ségoins* at Valjouffrey (Isère



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department). The first video deals with the replacement of the big wooden overshot wheel, carried out in 2018-2020. The second video shows the restoration works carried out in 2021.

The mill was reopened in August 2021.

[La scierie des Ségoins à Valjouffrey - Chantiers 2018 à 2020 \(youtube.com\)](#)

[La scierie des Ségoins à Valjouffrey - Chantiers 2021 \(youtube.com\)](#)

Germany

Gerard Barendse found three YouTube videos on mills in Germany.

The first one deals with the relocation of the smock mill in the Hagen Open Air Museum:

[LWL Freilichtmuseum Hagen Umzug der Windmühle Teil 1 \(youtube.com\)](#)

The next one is about the project “From Grain to Bread” at the Marzahn post mill in Berlin: [Vom Korn zum Mehl | Kaulsdorfer Mühle \(youtube.com\)](#)

The last one is a historic movie showing a farmer going to a post mill to have his grain ground. It is not dated, but was probably shot in the 1930s: [Alte Filme - In der Windmühle - YouTube](#)

Iran

The Last Windmill Custodian

A visit to the impressive restored complex of horizontal windmills in Nashtifan, in the northeast of the country! With commentary in English. The link was sent in by Lisa Riggs.

[1000 jaar oude windmolen in Iran | UDK WONEN IN TEHRAN \(youtube.com\)](#)

Lithuania

Willem Roose found a video in three parts, each running about 20 minutes, about the windmills in this southernmost Baltic country. We see recent pictures, but also historic photographs. One of the speakers is Egidijus Morkunas, a TIMS member. Something to check out!

[Vėjo malūnai. Praeities kartų liudytojai. I dalis \(youtube.com\)](#)

[Vėjo malūnai. Praeities kartų liudytojai. II dalis \(youtube.com\)](#)

[Vėjo malūnai. Praeities kartų liudytojai. III dalis \(youtube.com\)](#)

Portugal

Lex Elsevier found this video on watermills near Montalvão on the Sever River. These submergeable mills are unique because they are built of schist, a kind of flagstone.

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[AZENHAS DE XISTO NO RIO SEVER PERTO MONTALVÃO - NIZA - YouTube](#)

In this next video, Mr Brasil tells us about the restoration of his small horizontal watermill, a praiseworthy private initiative! The mill is in São Tomé, a small community on the island of São Jorge, Azores.



Moinho do Arrabalde in São Sebastião, Terceira, Azores. The mill is in front and the miller's house at the back. Compare with the video! Photo by Ton Meesters, September 2001.

[O Último Moinho a Água na Ribeira de São Tomé: Uma Iniciativa privada. \(youtube.com\)](#)

In São Sebastião, on the island of Terceira (Azores), the Arrabalde watermill has been restored recently. We are happy that this mill was saved, because when Ton Meesters visited it back in 2001, it was a mere ruin.

[\(O Moinho de Água\) - Vila de São Sebastião Ilha Terceira Açores 2023 \(youtube.com\)](#)

Romania

Radu Trifan suggests to check out this movie about a visit to Obârșia mill, a working watermill:

[Singura moara de apa din Tara Hategului \(youtube.com\)](#)

Spain

Milling at Tiscamanita windmill, Fuerteventura, Canary Islands, Spain (sent in by Ton Meesters):

[El GOFIO: del grano al plato. Tostado del cereal y su trituración con MOLINOS DE VIENTO y tahonas - YouTube](#)

United Kingdom

Ton Meesters sent us five links on a single subject: drainage mills in the Norfolk and Suffolk Marshes. So there is a lot to check out!

[4. Drained Marshes and Mills of the Broads - Landscape Character Assessment \(youtube.com\)](#)

[How do mills work? | Learning from Hardley Mill in the Norfolk and Suffolk Broads - YouTube](#)

[10 Broads mills you might not have heard of - YouTube](#)

[Restoring a Broads Drainage Mill | A visit to Mutton's Mill on Halvergate Marshes - YouTube](#)

[Norfolk Windmills Trust - YouTube](#)

SOUTH AFRICA

Some Smaller Restoration Projects, by Andy Selfe.

[In the last issue of E-News, Andy reported on the restoration project of La Cotte Watermill in the town of Franschhoek. Apart from La Cotte, Andy has worked on several other projects, such as Soetemelksvlei and La Motte.]

At La Cotte, we're just waiting for the re-circulated water system, but we had Open Gardens there yesterday [4 November 2023] and I showed many people around. The rest of the mill house will be a coffee shop/patisserie.



Down the road from there, we built an electrically driven dummy wheel, just for fun to occupy a blank wall.

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It might be dummy, but the finest materials were used and the owner supplied the running gear, reversible, speed can be adjusted!



The 'secret' new one at Soetmelksvlei is finished, but no word can be breathed until the whole model, working farm opens in the next couple of months:



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At La Motte [near Franschhoek] last week, I installed their Osttiroler, right inside the little mill house. It needed some dismantling to get it through the door!



This last picture shows me levelling it up with the laser on the uneven floor. We're still waiting for a bigger volume pump there. I had to fight to have the electric mill put inside here, but nobody has been in the mill house since I was there last. Now someone will be in there every day!

Follow-Up on Mostert's Mill, *by Andy Selfe.*

Part 19 Steady Progress at Moster's 29th October 2023

Hello all,

We've had two productive work days at the mill and there might be a gap before the next, so here's an update, leading on from the one I sent on 7th October. There was preparation here in between, like making a square recess into what we're calling the 2½:1 lever in the tentering system, for the eye bolt that engages with the end of the lighter staff.



I also turned a pulley wheel for the top edge of the Tun for the crook string out of a piece of Wild Olive I was given by Charel who is, with Juan, making the furniture. From the offcuts, I made buttons for the hooks to hinge on at the top of the stairs.

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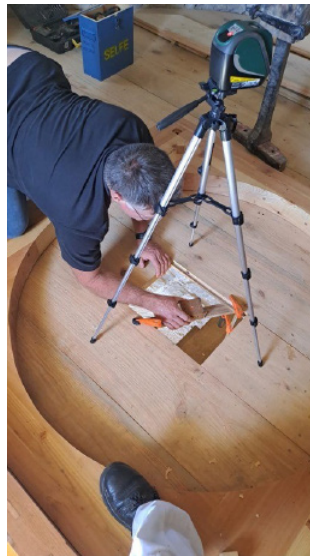
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On Saturday 14th (we are choosing Saturdays because of the traffic from here in Grabouw, it can take twice as long on a weekday) we needed to free off the stuck auger which killed my drilling machine, and finish the fourth hole for the holding-down pin. I brought along my big old Ingersoll Rand machine, which we should have been using anyway!



We set up the laser level to find the exact centre over the footstep bearing below and under the pintle above, to make a round hole in the floor, for access to the underside of the neck bearing in the bedstone.



I then chiselled out the recess for the head of the fourth locating peg in the curb, and could measure that for its exact length to bring home and modify. I had shortened all the other three, so the next job was to

fit them and knock in the wedges under the beams.



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We could then lay out the tenting lever set-up, 2½:1 lever and lighter staff, including both fulcrums.

An important job was to ‘wind the cap’ into the summer position when the Southeaster prevails. Pilot John had been given some thick hide which we glued into the hole in the tailpole. It wasn’t easy!



Then we inserted the capstan and tried to shift the cap, but quickly realised we’d have to start with the help of a chain-block.

Jakes had applied Holsum vegetable-fat to the curb, and once it started moving we were able to keep up the momentum with two or the three of us on the capstan, until the chain became too short (or we ran out of 'Norwegian Steam') and we'd have to start again with the help of the chain-block.



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It was hard work, but the cap now faces in a better direction, not being tail-winded by the Southeaster! A good job because we're experiencing very strong Southeasters at present! We weren't sure if we'd get to the next big job, but we did: getting the bedstone into place in the curb! We'd left it the previous week against the wall, over a beam. We rolled back and forth gradually

getting further from the wall, then rigged two chain-blocks, one from the windshaft above and another from a beam across the window as we did the week before, and gradually lowered it on to blocks.



We could then lift it from the eye and lower it into place. Sounds easy? It wasn't, but we got it right without damaging it or ourselves!



The jobs we didn't get to? Installing six more eye bolts in the brake wheel to be able to 'put the sails to bed' in different positions each time, and affixing the Provincial Monument tile which we were given in the week, to replace the one damaged in the fire.

Those were on the list for our next work day on Saturday 28th October. We are now concentrating on the millstones; we have to set the neck bearing in the bedstone and the

rynd in the runner. Both have to be perpendicular to the working face. The neck bearing is made from cast-iron with three tapered wooden jaws (like a drill chuck).

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Where it worked in its previous life in a watermill in Barcelona, the adjusting screws faced upwards, but we want them accessible through the hole we cut in the floor, from underneath. The first job was to deepen the three slots in the bedstone for the lugs which hold it in place.

Once we were happy that the bearing assembly was deep enough and dead centre, we put that job aside and lowered the runner on to a framework made for when one dresses the furrows. Fynbos John lent a hand at the critical moment.



Again we used a chain-block through the window opening attached to a beam across it and with planks and blocks under and against the wall, we were able to lower it gently and under control.



Before we set the neck bearing in the bedstone, we needed to work out more or less where the bridge tree would be operating in the hursting pillars, so we put the stone spindle in place and levered and jacked both ends of the bridge tree up until where we think it will operate.

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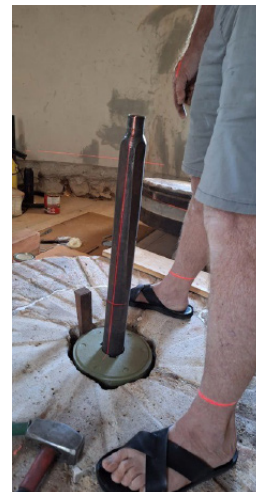
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To make sure that we set the neck bearing in the bedstone perpendicular, we fitted the stone spindle upside down in the jaws and set up the laser level to check from two angles. Then we mixed up some Epidermix epoxy and applied it to the shoulders of the slots in the bedstone and lowered the assembly into place.



We used wedges to make the final adjustments, then were careful not to disturb it, to give the epoxy plenty of time to set. We used some of the excess Epidermix on the Provincial Monument tile we were given by Heritage Western Cape.



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There was more epoxy left, so we used it up by applying it in the gap between three of the studs that hold the curb on top of the tower. There are five more to do when we have more Epidermix or Steenvas mixed.



We have had to put this job off until we knew the cap could turn in the curb, which we tested two weeks before. There was one more job; fitting six more eye-bolts to the brake wheel so we can ‘park’ the sails in a different position every time we ‘put the mill to bed’.



2022 is now top left, next time it will be 1796 when the mill was built, then 1935, the date of the first restoration, then 1995 the second, when Friends of Mostert’s Mill was formed, and so on. Since 1995, weather permitting, the mill has operated one Saturday a month! Everyone asks when we’ll be back in business when we’re finished! But with progress like this it won’t be too long! In this last week, Pilot John has been able to show our progress to two groups from our donors/ supporters!

Part 20 End of Year Update

28th December 2023

Hello all,

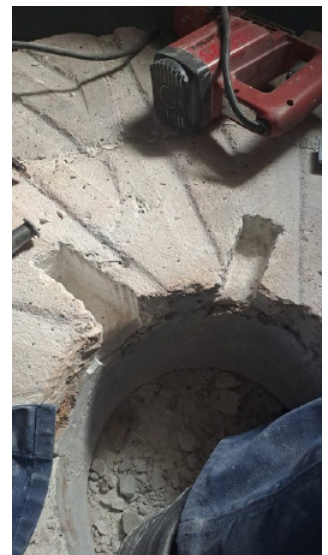
I see it's now two months since the last update, and what I wrote then, seems old news! We've had to have several more work days since the focus has moved from base workshops to the mill itself. Not that this workshop here has been inactive!

Checking back, the neck bearing was initially set in the bedstone; we added more Epidermix epoxy and when that was set, filled up the remainder of the gap with a coil of rope and Plaster of Paris, to keep the grain from falling past in the gap and to keep the epoxy away from the food.

A big job which I'd been dreading was making the four slots in the runner stone for the four-armed rynd which would have to be set dead-centre and with the stone spindle perpendicular to the stone. The original runner had a straight balance rynd, with two big notches in the stone, but these didn't lend themselves to being incorporated. We measured for centre and marked out for the four arms in new positions.



I then drilled a series of holes around the line and chiselled away between. That went quite well, but the first two took a whole day!



I'm glad I did start, by chance, on this side, because on the next visit, the other side was a totally different matter! There must be varying grades of hardness in the make-up of French Burr, because I couldn't drill at all, at least deeper than 20mm at the most. The same tools I'd used before couldn't chisel the stone, there were just sparks and eventually one chisel broke and I had to call it a day and come back a few days later with different tools. Next visit I brought a heavy electric chisel/concrete breaker! I also used a stone-cutting disc on my big grinder to cut the edges as deeply as I could.

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Eventually the rynd was in place, slightly lower than the working face.

As an aside, someone pointed out the four-armed rynd appears frequently in heraldry! By this time, I had drilled and tapped two holes in the rynd opposite to one another, for fitting two lifting eyes, which I knew would be handy later.



The steel bar between the two is a 'special tool', there to dislodge the rynd from the stone spindle in future. Eight years ago we struggled to do this with a conventional puller. In future it will be easy!



We set the rynd in the bedstone, the last operation that day, again using Epidermix epoxy, and set the stone spindle in it, checking that it was perpendicular to the grinding faces with my two lasers set up 90 degrees apart.

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We left it to set, and next visit covered that with Plaster of Paris. I was having difficulty with the PoP setting too quickly, forgetting to add a tiny amount of citric acid to the water, which slows the setting process!

We were then ready to turn the runner over and get it in place, but first, with much fanfare, we ‘Stepped the Mast’, by putting the stone spindle in place through the neck bearing and on to the footstep bearing in the bridge tree!



We had a good team together to tip the runner over and sling it into position.



Once it was on edge, we pushed it and lowered it right-way up. Then using the lifting eyes in the rynd and a short length of chain, we connected that to the main chain-block from the windshaft. Another smaller

chain-block attached to a wooden block across the window opening controlled the inward swing.



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Soon we had the runner in place in the stone spindle!

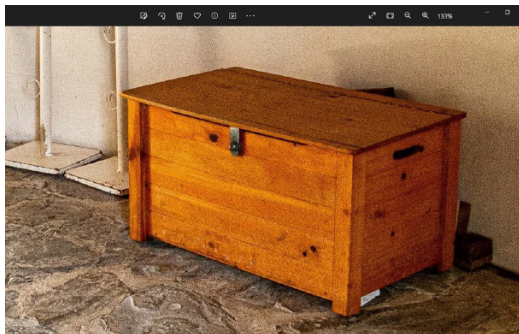
We were progressing so well that day that we decided to hoist the vertical shaft into position over the rynd. Pilot John with the small chain-block above and Jakes and I at the bottom!



For the first time, we could then measure for the final length of the vertical shaft and cut the excess off. You can be sure we checked our measurements several times!



Encouraged, we started on a job I've been mulling over for at least two years: drilling the hole in the top of the vertical shaft, so that it's dead in line with the shaft itself. I had made a guide for the drilling machine which would clamp to the vertical shaft, but I was worried that the weight of the big drilling machine would deflect it. I had already seen how effective the laser can be in its function where you cancel out the 'plumb' and it just projects cross-hairs which you can tilt to suit your job. This is why I bought a second one, so each could be set up at 90 degrees to the job. We started drilling, but the 50mm Forstner bit jumped away from the centre, so we called a halt and went home, already very happy!



In the meantime, this workshop had not been idle, as I mentioned! We needed a "kist" [chest], to store the sail cloths. We had a photo of what 'went up in smoke':

We had a lot of sawn spruce planks from the beam we couldn't use for the tailpole because it was so twisted. For the corners, I had some old Burmese teak, previously used as spokes on watermills, those at the front from Drayton outside Caledon. At the back I used spokes from the derelict watermill in Cradock that was collected for the rebuild at La Cotte nearly 40 years ago, and not needed in that restoration, which is now complete.

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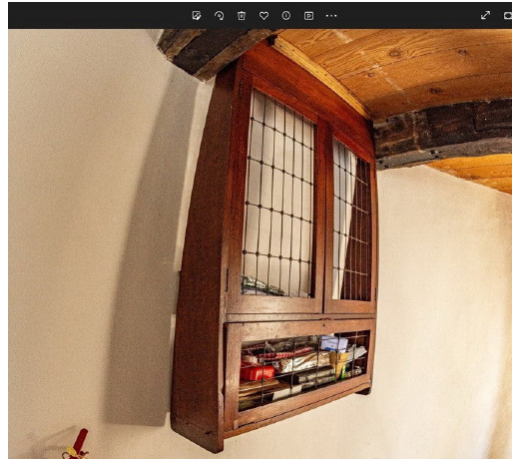
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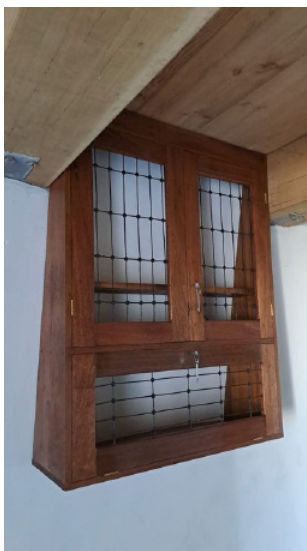


Another item was the fixed cabinet against the wall, between two beams. We also had photos of that:

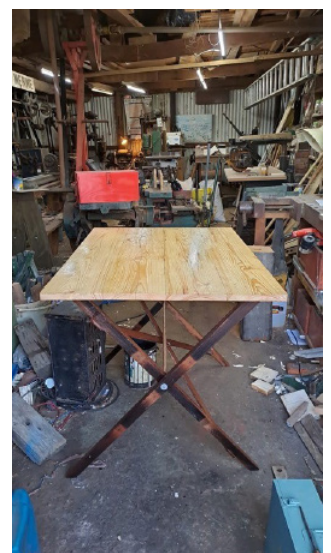


All we were able to save from it were the mangled remains of the meshes:

Using the fifth Burmese teak pillar we were given by Henry Louw, from which one slice had been taken, I cut three more slices for this project. We were also given some scraps from the clock tower at the V&A Waterfront, which could also be used. Here the new one is, fitted.



We also needed two folding tables. Again the slices of spruce came in handy (nearly finished now!) and five reclaimed, scorched sail bars made up the legs of each. I had to try and remember the folding mechanism from a table my parents probably bought in Germany in the early 50's!



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Back to the mill, and this time armed with an adjustable auger set at 50mm, I could make a start to the hole without it wandering off. Once I had drilled a little way in with it, the Forstner bit stayed where it had to be, and with the lines from the two lasers on its extension piece, it was relatively easy to stay in line with the shaft.

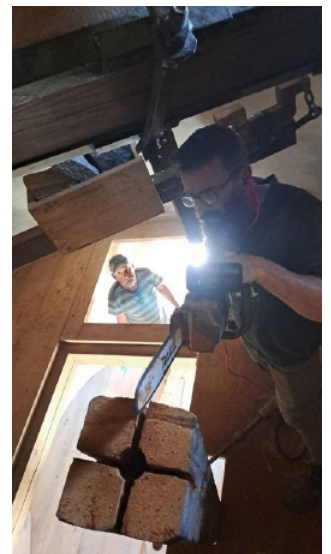
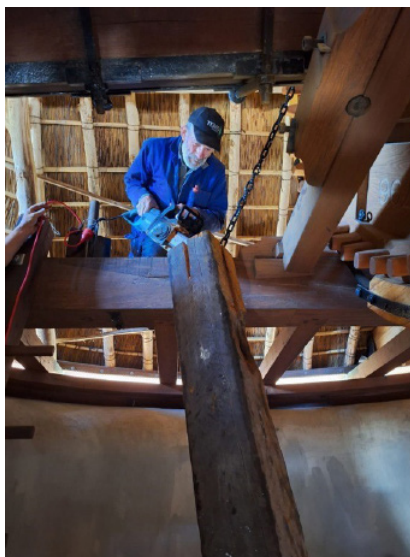
The hole had to be 200mm deep, and drilling into end grain isn't easy! Here we could check using a short piece of 50mm pipe:



As soon as the hole was deep enough, we offered up the four-bladed pintle and marked where to make the vertical cuts.



We used the laser lines again to project the marks downwards and used a chain saw from above and below as necessary, testing with the gudgeon many times as we progressed.



Eventually I could smack it in the last bit!

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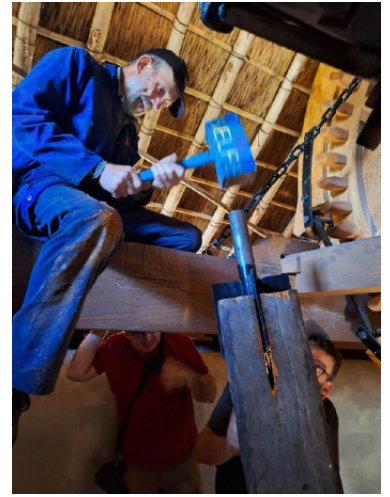
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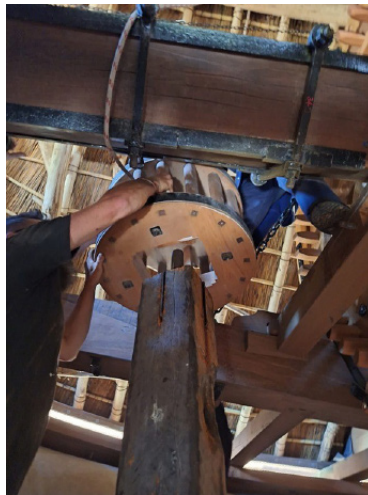
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Before we got too excited, I reminded the others the pinion had to go over the shaft before we could swing it into place!



We lowered it into place with a rope over the apex of the roof structure and down past each side of the windshaft. It's heavy!



I'd made up 16 wedges the day before out of reclaimed pieces of the sails which escaped the fire. We haven't identified that wood yet, possibly yet another that we've used in the restoration? (See list at the end of this section).



So those could go in to hold it in place, although there will surely be some adjustment to do. Remember the vertical shaft is the old burnt tailpole!



Only then did we swing the vertical shaft into position with the two halves of very expensive and extremely hard African Blackwood in the glutbox.



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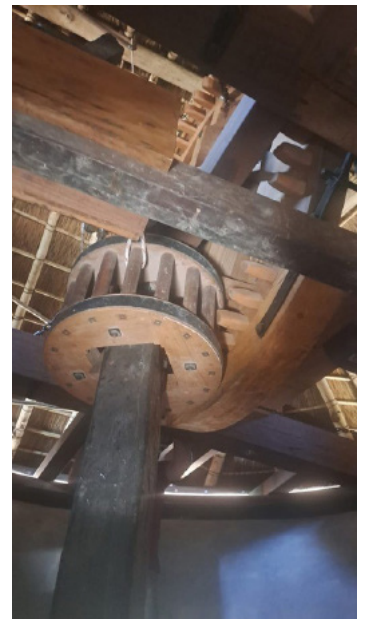
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Followed by the other half:

Suddenly we realised we were
'in gear'!



Always anxious to leave the mill ship-shape,
we refitted the trap door in the dust floor.



Very excited at this stage, we let Charel and Juan know they can now bring the furniture! There's still lots of setting-up to do, but we're starting to think of opening celebrations!

Thanks again for all your support along the way! Happy New year!

Latest News! In the first week of March, a little less than three years after the devastating fire of 18 April 2021, Mostert's Mill ground its first batch of grain! Two opening parties are scheduled, one for the "workers" on 13 April and one for sponsors on 20 April. More on this in our next issue or visit Andy's blog at <https://mostertsmillafterthefire.blogspot.com/?view=magazine>

PS For interest, I've attached a list of the wood types we've used.... so far!



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Mostert's Mill Wood types		
Common Name(s)	Biological Name	Application
Ekki, Azobe, Red Ironwood	Lophira alata	Shears, burgemeester, parts of front & rear gables
Bilinga, Oepe	Nauclea diderrichii	Outriggers, parts of front & rear gables
Gray Ironbark	Eucalyptus paniculata	Curb, cap circle, mallet
Jarraah	Eucalyptus marginata	Vertical shaft, 'ozel' of brake mechanism (reclaimed)
Sugar Gum	Eucalyptus cladocalyx	Windshaft and floor beams
Poplar	Populus canascons	Brake blocks, roof structure
Beech	Fagus	Cogs on brake wheel
African Blackwood	Dalbergia melanoxylon	Pintle bearing
Ironwood	Olea capensis	Rungs of lantern pinion
American White Oak	Quercus alba	Brake wheel, lantern pinion discs
Dark Red Meranti	Shorea	Doors, shutters, cabinet (reclaimed)
Spruce	Picea	Stretchers, tailpole, braces, kist
Burmese Teak	Tectona grandis	Hurstring pillars, kist, cabinet
Rhodesian Teak	Balkiaea plurijuga	Bridge tree
Garapa	Apuleia leiocarpa	Pegs in roof structure
Iroko	Milicia excelsa	Sail bars
SA Pine	Pinus radiata	Flooring
Oregon Pine / Douglas Fir	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Furniture, tun, horse, hopper, shoe also ladders
Sapele	Entandrophragma cylindricum	Brake mechanism parts, cap ladder, etc (reclaimed)
Yellowwood	Podocarpus latifolius	Brake weight box
Wild Olive	Olea europaea subsp. cuspidata	Crook string sheave, small hinge pins for ladder hooks
Willow	Salix	Miller's willow
Wenge	Millettia laurentii	Sheaves for tenting rope
??	??	Reclaimed from sail lattices: wedges for pinion, table legs, cap ladder rungs
Waboom	Protea nitida	Disc for stone spindle
Bamboo (actually grass)	Phyllostachys	Roof structure for attaching thatch
Thatch (Restio)	Elegia tectorum	Thatch roof

THE NETHERLANDS

Dutch Mills Society Celebrates Centenary, by Leo van der Drift.

Last year, the society De Hollandsche Molen (Dutch Mills Society) celebrated the anniversary of its foundation 100 years ago.

In 1923, a group of concerned citizens took action in order to stop the rapid decline in the number of windmills in Holland. From a small but dedicated group of people, the Society has developed into an important player in the preservation of the Dutch mill heritage. The history of the Society is captured in the jubilee book *Van Werktuig tot Wereldmerk*. The book describes in chronological order the various episodes of the Society's existence.

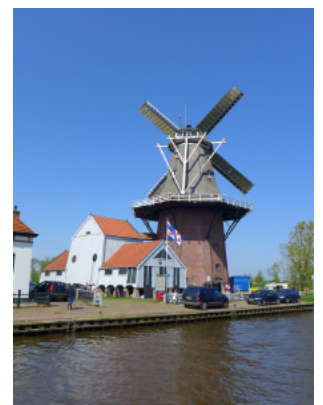


Fig. 1. National Mills Day 2023. Combined corn and saw mill at Birdaard, Friesland province (photo by Leo van der Drift).

Before World War II, the main effort was to keep the mills that still existed in operation. One action, already launched in 1924, involved a competition to improve the efficiency of the windmill sails. This resulted in several proposals, of which the one by engineer Dekker was one of

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the most successful. In addition, mill owners were supported with advice and (small) funds, enabling them to carry out necessary repairs. After WW II, the Society had to adapt to the new situation. Operating traditional wind- and watermills in an economically profitable manner seemed no longer viable. The Society had to shift its focus to the preservation and maintaining of the almost 1,000 mills that were left, as an icon of Dutch identity. Support was created among the Dutch public, resulting in regional and local mill groups.

At the end of the 1960s, a group of enthusiastic young people made plans to start operating the old mills again on a voluntary basis. This resulted in the formation of the Guild of Voluntary Millers (today Guild of Millers). A practical training scheme was set up, in combination with theoretical education. The Guild provided the training, while the examinations were conducted by the Dutch Mills Society.

Meanwhile, the Society managed to instigate numerous restorations and became more and more efficient in collecting the necessary financial funds. From around 1970, the number of mills stopped declining, and after that even grew from 1,000 to about 1,200 today. Many of them are able to turn their sails or waterwheel, and can even grind grain, saw tree trunks, make oil or discharge excess water from our polders. This is an achievement to be proud of.



Fig. 3. Front cover of the publication *Van Werktuig tot Wereldmerk*.

The future, however, poses new challenges. There is the fight for the ever limited space for mills, including free access to the wind, in a country that is one of the most densely populated in the world. Climate change, that will lead to more extremely dry but also extremely wet conditions; and the continued cultivation of public interest, especially amongst young people, towards traditional mills, to name just a few. The goals the Society set themselves in 1923 may have been reached, but there lies a new big task ahead for them!

The centenary celebrations started in April 2023 with a big Mill Fair in the grounds of saw mill De Ster in Utrecht. The fair included a market, performances and music.



Fig. 2. Sheetlet of ten stamps, each showing a different detail like gearwheels, a scoop wheel and a poll end; the tabs show the complete mill.

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In May, the extra-festive 50th edition of Dutch National Mills Day took place. The official opening was performed by Princess Beatrix, patroness of the Society. On that occasion, she also received the first copy of the jubilee book. In September, the Society was officially granted the predicate “Royal”, a symbolic crown to the work of the 100-year-old Society. Other events included the issuance of a sheetlet of 10 stamps by the Dutch Postal Service, a photo exhibition and several activities for children.

This is a great book, describing the history of the oldest mill society in the world. The big influence of the Society on the Dutch mill heritage as it is today becomes very clear. The Society can be rightly proud of this achievement. The book reflects this pride very well and is attractive even to those whose command of the Dutch language is limited or non-existent. Especially worth mentioning are the superb page-wide photographs by Ezra Böhm.

De Hollandsche Molen, *Van Werktuig tot Wereldmerk*. 100 Jaar Molenbehoud. WBOOKS, Zwolle, 2023. In Dutch. Size: 23,5 x 28,5 cm, 192 pages, hard cover. Richly illustrated in b&w and colour.

ISBN 978-94-6258539-3. Price 29,95 EUR.

Available from the webshop of [the Society at De Hollandsche Molen - Webwinkel \(molens.nl\)](#).

The sheetlet of 10 stamps can be obtained from this webshop as well.

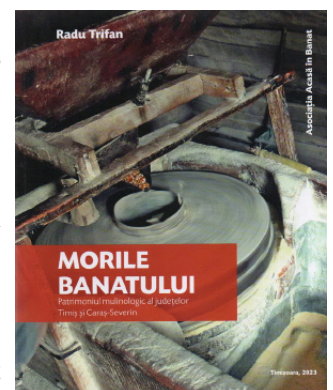
BOOK CORNER, by *Leo van der Drift*.

In the last issue of E-News, we had to skip the Book Corner because of a lack of new books. In this issue, we are delighted to present a good number of books again, and we hope that it will encourage you to obtain one or two and start reading. There surely is something interesting for everyone!

Please note that prices are indicative and postage comes extra, unless stated otherwise.

1. Morile Banatului. Patrimoniul molinologic al județelor Timiș și Caraș-Severin, by *Radu Trifan*.

For a number of TIMS member, the first visit to mills in Romania will have been in 1997 when the post tour of the 9th Symposium led by TIMS member Gábor Ozsváth explored this country. It was fascinating to see many mills that were actually still operated, not just corn mills, but a fulling mill as well. Romania was revisited by TIMS in 2015, when Florin Streza organised the 14th Symposium in Sibiu. The event included a pre tour as well as a post tour, enabling TIMS members to visit the rich molinological heritage of this country.



Fortunately, the Romanians themselves not only realise the importance of their mills, but also feel that action is needed to preserve their heritage for future generations. A number of years ago, Radu Trifan started the association Acasă în Banat in order to save, restore and promote the mills

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in the districts of Caraş-Severin and Timiş in the west of the country. He has informed TIMS members about his work during one of the online TIMS zoom sessions. It was most impressive to see how a lot of volunteers are mobilised to spend a weekend in a traditional village repairing one or two mills!

Of course, the first step was to make an inventory of what is present. And that did not prove to be an easy task. Many mills are hidden in secluded valleys, far from the main road, and can only be found by asking the local people. This book is essentially the result of this inventory. For Caraş-Severin, 326 mills are presented in the book, and another 73 in Timiş district. In addition, 12 mills from these districts that have been moved to open air museums across Romania conclude the book. Each mill is described in detail, and illustrated with superb photographs, showing both the outside and the interior of the mill. In some cases, historic photographs are available as well. Most of the mills are equipped with a horizontal wheel, usually one per mill. There are also mills with vertical wheel, and turbine driven mills. In Timiş district, engine driven mills are dominant. Apart from these, a few windmills are known to have existed, as well as some boat mills. Although these have disappeared, they are described as well. The book ends with an index on the mills and a glossary.

In conclusion, this is a fine book to browse, bringing back happy memories to those that have visited Romania, and to others it is a pleasant introduction to an area still incredibly rich in mills.

In Romanian, with a summary in English.

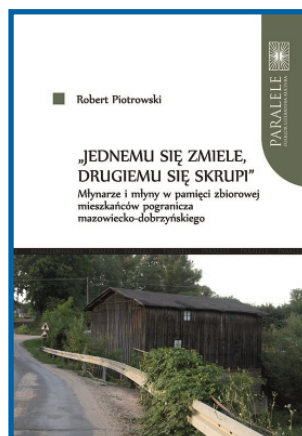
With a foreword in English by TIMS President Willem van Bergen.

Size: 21 x 26 cm, 350 pages, soft cover. Richly illustrated in b&w and colour.

Published by Asociația Acasă în Banat, Timișoara, 2023, ISBN 978-973-0-38941-8.

For a copy please contact the author at acasainbanat@gmail.com or try the webshop of Stichting Levende Molens in The Netherlands at <https://shop.molencentrum.nl> . The price may vary.

2. **”Jednemu się zmiele, drugiemu się skrupi”**. **Młynarze i młyny w pamięci zbiorowej mieszkańców pogranicza mazowiecko-dobrzyńskiego [Millers and mills in the collective memory of the inhabitants of the Mazovia-Dobrzyń borderland]**, by *Robert Piotrowski*.



The author is an employee of the Institute of Geography and Spatial Organization, part of the Polish Academy of Sciences (IGSO PAS). In 2018, he conducted ethnographic field research on the border of two regions in Poland – north-western Mazovia and Dobrzyń Land. He gathered memories about windmills and water mills in this area, as well as memories about millers, their work, and status in the local community. He also collected beliefs and

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superstitions regarding millers and milling, remembered by the residents of the studied villages.

An important part of the book is a 14-page interview with a now deceased windmill miller, who started his work under his father's guidance in the 1930s. It is not a work that meticulously reconstructs the world of past milling and millers on the Mazovia-Dobrzyń border. Instead, it is a subjective journey through the paths of memory and forgetting. It is an ethnological journey where the guides are the villagers, and the map of the place – often already empty and forgotten, as well as the objects – windmills and watermills that inspired conversations about the inevitable. The book was written as part of the scholarship received from the Minister of Culture and National Heritage for the year 2018 in the field of popularising folk art (grant number 49/2018/II).

In Polish.

Size: 15,8 x 22,8 cm, 184 pages, paperback, illustrated with 34 coloured photographs.

Published by the Scientific Publishing House of the Nicolaus Copernicus University in Toruń (wydawnictwo.umk.pl/pl), 2021, ISBN 978-83-231-4519-6.

Price 32,00 zł (about 7 €.). Available from the online University bookshop at : [„Jednemu się zmiele, drugiemu się skrupi”](#). [Młynarze i młyny w pamięci zbiorowej mieszkańców pogranicza mazowiecko-dobrzyńskiego - Wydawnictwo UMK](#)

3. **Vetrenjače Vojvodine - Nekad i sad [Voivodina Windmills, then and now], by Živana Krejić.**

This is probably the first time that we can announce a mill book from Serbia. Although published back in 2016, this book came to our attention only recently. It deals with the windmills of Voivodina, the area between Belgrade and the Hungarian border. The land being incredibly flat and the wind blowing freely, it comes as no surprise that this part of Serbia is dominated by windmills. Twenty-five sites are presented, all tower mills, of which eleven windmills still exist.



Apparently, today only one mill is complete. The mill at Tapolca, that had been restored, has lost its sails again. The mills are well illustrated, including many fine historic pictures.

In Serbian.

Size: 22,5 x 23,5 cm, 138 pages, soft cover. Richly illustrated in b&w and colour.

Published by UG Poseti, Pančevo, 2016, ISBN 978-86-918009-1-8.

Price RSD 2138,40 (about 19 €). Available from [Vetrenjače Vojvodine - Nekad i sad](#) | [Delfi knjižare](#) | [Sve dobre knjige na jednom mestu](#)

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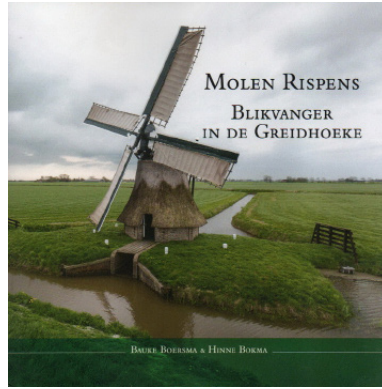
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4. **Molen Rispens. Blikvanger in de Greidhoeke**, by *Bauke Boersma and Hinne Bokma*.



This well produced book is about one windmill, a small drainage mill (the sail span is only 13 meters) in the north of The Netherlands, in the province of Friesland. According to the foundation panel that is kept in the mill, it was built in 1821. In the past, there were many drainage mills like this one in the Frisian countryside. They usually belonged to a farm and were operated by the farmer or one of his farmhands. Nowadays, there are not that many left, but drainage mill Rispens survived and was thoroughly restored in 1993/1994 and moved a few hundred meters to its current location. Standing in a wide and open landscape, it can be seen working quite often. Apart from the mill itself, its history and technique, the book also pays attention to the people around the mill, like the voluntary millers, mill experts and farmers, resulting in a comprehensive picture.

According to the author, it is the thickest book on a small mill!

In Dutch.

Size : 20 x 20 cm, 95 pages, soft cover. Richly illustrated in colour, with a number of historic pictures in b&w.

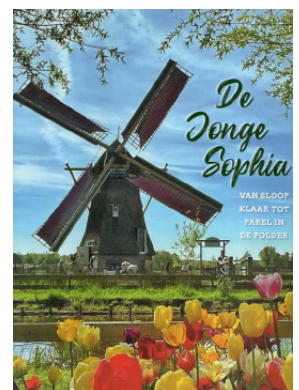
Published by Molenstichting Súdwest-Fryslân, 2023. Price 15 €.

For more information have a look at [Molen Rispens](#)

Orders can be placed here : [Bestellen molenboek Molen Rispens \(google.com\)](#).

5. **De Jonge Sophia. Van Sloop klaar tot Parel in de Polder**, by *Willem Roose*.

This publication tells a remarkable story. A story about a disused Dutch smock mill in Ottoland that was about to be demolished in November 1999. A group of concerned mill friends took action, and just days before demolition would take place, they bought the smock and transported it elsewhere, to the « stork village » Liesveld near Groot-Ammers. Because of its construction, the mill was considered special. Outside as well as inside, it had many characteristics of a hollow post mill. The group then made plans for restoration. Funds were raised, drawings made, and in 2004 the mill could turn its sails again and was opened officially. Finally, in 2007, the machinery was completed and the first grain could be milled. But the story does not end here.



In 2018, the grounds became home to the Children's Adventure Farm Molenwaard, a theme park for children and their families where they can learn all about country life. Needless to say that the mill fits in wonderfully in this theme: Children learn about « from grain to bread » here, and the mill is often one of the most popular attractions to them. The

park receives about 250,000 visitors a year, and De Jonge Sophia, once threatened with demolition, has become one of the most active mills in The Netherlands !

In Dutch.

Size : 24 x 30 cm, 93 pages, hard cover. Richly illustrated, mainly in colour.

Published by Werkgroep De Jonge Sophia, Groot-Ammers, 2023. Price 19,95 €.

Available from the webshop of Stichting Levende Molens in The Netherlands at <https://shop.molencentrum.nl> .

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6. **Het waait, of het waait niet ! Over de Molens van de Gemeente Hoogeveen,**

by Jerry Vondeling, Albert Metselaar and Marga Zwiggelaar.

Hoogeveen is a town and municipality in the north of The Netherlands, in the province of Drente. This book describes the many mills that have stood within the current municipality. Most of these were corn and barley hulling mills, usually smock mills with reefing stage, but there was also a saw mill working here. The authors have tried to reconstruct the history of these mills and the people who worked them by studying many archival documents. It was proved that milling goes back here to the end of the 17th century, about 50 years after the first settlers had come here to dig peat in these wastelands. Slowly, a town developed here, along the banks of a shipping canal. The first mill here no doubt must have been a post mill.



In all, the book describes 11 mills, of which only one is left today: De Zwaluw. This mill gets the most attention, and its story is enriched by superb interior photos of the all wooden gearing and machinery.

In Dutch.

Size : 21,5 x 30 cm, 168 pages, hard cover. Richly illustrated, with a mix of modern and historic photos.

Hoogeveen, 2022. Price 37,50 €.

Available from the webshop of Stichting Levende Molens in The Netherlands at <https://shop.molencentrum.nl> .

7. **Mühlengeschichten,** *by Rudolf Knufinke.*



Living in the town of Gütersloh, in the east of the German state of Northrhine-Westphalia, the author has visited and studied some 80 mills and mill sites in the area. This book is an account of what he found. It concentrates on the many water driven corn mills, small farm mills as well as bigger estate owned mills, but also a few saw mills, and even breweries are described, as well as engine driven mills and a few windmills. Some

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have developed into big milling businesses, while others are converted to a restaurant or residential use, or simply left abandoned. The book is illustrated with the author's own pictures, in some cases with the addition of historic pictures.

In German.

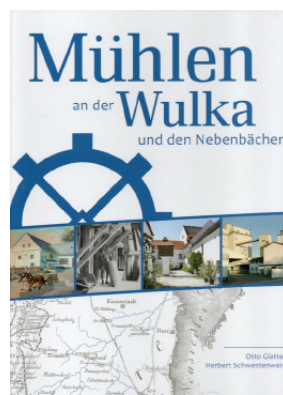
Size : 21,5 X 30 cm, 208 pages, hard cover. Richly illustrated, mainly in colour.

Published by the author, Gütersloh, first edition 2020, second edition 2023.

Price 31 €. Available from this webshop :

[Muehlen-Geschichten aus Bielefeld und dem Kreis Gütersloh | ostwestfaelisch.de](http://Muehlen-Geschichten.aus.Bielefeld.und.dem.Kreis.Guetersloh.ostwestfaelisch.de) – der OWL-Shop

8. Muehlen an der Wulka und den Nebenbaechen, by *Otto Glatter and Herbert Schwentenwein*.



This is an impressive study, not only by its size, but also by its content. It deals with the mills in the basin of the river Wulka in Austria. It runs in the easternmost province of Burgenland, more or less from the southwest to the northeast, finally discharging its water in the big Neusiedler Lake. The authors take the reader to the source of the river, and from there we are travelling downstream, exploring each mill site we pass. Apart from the mill themselves, a lot of attention is given to the mill owners and millers that worked

here. The history of the mills in this area often goes back a long time, sometimes even to medieval times.

Of the 55 mills presented in this study, only a few have retained their milling machinery to this day. An example is the Kirchmuehle in Antau. In 15 photographs, we get a good impression of the machinery installed here. Another example is the Kadnar-Muehle in Trausdorf, where operation ceased in 1988, but the machinery is kept and well preserved.

In German.

Size : 24 x 31,5 cm, 312 pages, hard cover. Illustrated with over 500 pictures in b&w and colour, including photographs, map fragments and drawings.

Published by Jedermann Vertriebs GmbH, Pöttelsdorf, 2022. Price 59 €. Available from the publisher, e-mail jedermann2@gmx.at.

9. Minutes of the XI International Molinology Conference « History, Architecture, Engineering and Future », held on Mallorca 18 -20 October 2018 and organised by ACEM (*Asociación para la Conservación y el Estudio de los Molinos*).

In 2018, the Spanish Society for the Preservation and Study of Mills conducted its 11th conference on the island of Mallorca. This study contains all papers presented at the three-day conference



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and basically is similar to the TIMS Transactions. As the subtitle already indicates, the 45 papers are classified by subject, ranging from history, architecture, engineering and the future of our mill heritage. The majority of the authors are professionals and work in the field of mill research, restoration, preservation, etc.

In Spanish, Catalan and English.

Mallorca, 2018. Available as PDF, 536 pages, illustrated exclusively in b&w.

[be8b5894-75c4-f935-8979-d2dc8bfde24e \(conselldemallorca.cat\)](https://be8b5894-75c4-f935-8979-d2dc8bfde24e@conselldemallorca.cat)

For more information on ACEM and future conferences please consult [Asociación para la Conservación y Estudio de los Molinos – Asociación para la Conservación y Estudio de los Molinos \(molinosacem.com\)](#)

Reported by Gerald Bost, Germany:

10a. New Mill Map for Brandenburg and Berlin

The map shows the mill and hydropower locations in Berlin and Brandenburg according to their districts. The coloured numbers indicate the type of mill. Sixteen mills, which are characteristic for their region, are presented in more detail.

The reverse side lists the mill locations with a brief description and contact details. The listed mills are marked with a monument symbol. There is also an introduction to the topic, describing both the types of construction and the types of drive. Grain processing is illustrated using the example of a Dutch windmill.

The project was supported by lottery funds from the Ministry of Economics, Labour and Energy of the State of Brandenburg.

In German.

3rd revised and updated edition, Edition Terra Berlin, 2023. 82 x 57 cm format (folded: 20.5 x 14.5 cm), price 4 €.



10b. First Mill Catalogue for Brandenburg and Berlin



The Mill Catalogue summarises the guided tours and workshops offered by the mills in the state of Brandenburg. It is not only suitable for mill enthusiasts, but also for educational institutions that plan to visit a mill as part of the curriculum, on the topics of grain and milled products, technology or crafts, for example.

The project was supported by lottery funds from the Ministry of Economics, Labour and Energy of the State of Brandenburg.

In German. 1st edition, Edition Terra Berlin, 2023, 70 pages, format 20.5 x 14.5 cm, price 3 €.

Please order at: Mühlenvereinigung Berlin-Brandenburg e.V.

Mr Torsten Rüdinger, Mühle Sanssouci, Maulbeerallee 5,14469

Potsdam. Germany geschaeftsstelle@muehlenvereine-online.de

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

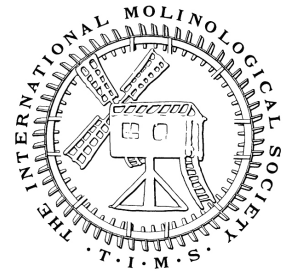
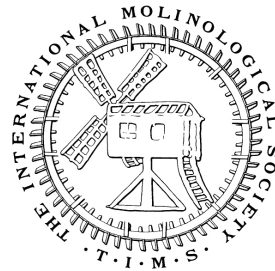
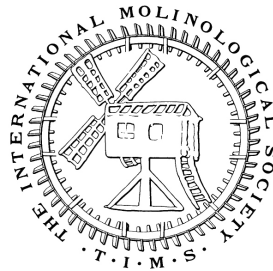
MESSAGE FROM THE E-NEWS TEAM

Dear friends, we really hope that you have enjoyed reading this issue of E-News. Please remember that we are still collecting mill news from all around the world and also a great number of new mill publications. We are dedicated to spreading 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 the next issue of E-News will be sent out in October 2024.



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