Dear TIMS Members and Mill Friends,

In a way, 2015 can be called the year of TIMS. We celebrated our 50th anniversary and we had our Symposium in Sibiu. The Symposium was a great success: there were over a hundred participants, coming from a record number of 23 different nations; the papers presented were of high quality and, last but not least, the venue was the beautiful Astra open-air museum, which has almost 70 mills. Just have a look at the photographic documentary of this event.

We have a new E-News editor, whom most of you will know. It is Leo van der Drift from the Netherlands. I am very pleased that Leo has taken up this function. As a previous secretary of TIMS he is well respected and has many contacts worldwide. I am pretty sure that, together with Katerina and Holly, he will give E-News new impulses. Please support them as much as possible with mill news, small mill articles, information on mill events and new mill books, and so on.

Our digital archive is up and running. All early newsletters (1974-1994) and all articles of the first 10 Symposia have already been digitized, and more will come. Lastly, the pdf files are now searchable!!

Some last minute news: a new issue in our “Bibliotheca Molinologica” series is ready to be printed. Its title is “Pin Creek Grist Mill - Its History, Technology and Restoration” and it was written by our member David Metz. It will be distributed to all our members. And in December, you can expect the anniversary issue of „International Molinology”.

Not a member of TIMS yet? Well, then you will miss out on the two publications above . . . unless you decide to become a member. It is easy to enroll, just complete the on-line application form . . .

Enjoy reading the E-News !!

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

Our bookshops and more… you can find it here.

For more than two years the Mills Archive in the UK has managed the TIMS Bookshop on our behalf. In that time we have raised hundreds of pounds by selling our publications not only to members, but also to the general public around the world. The bookshop (below) is on the Internet at: http://shop.millsarchive-trust.org/home.php?cat=27

AGENDA

TIDE MILL CONFERENCE IN BEVERLEY
November 6th and 7th, 2015
Tide Mill Conference in Beverley, Massachusetts, USA

Please pass this message and the issue of TIDE MILL TIMES to others in your region or contact list whom you feel would be interested.
If you have questions, feel free to contact me at info@tidemillinstitute.org or my own email address: budw@myfairpoint.net.

THANK YOU!
Bud Warren, President
TIDE MILL INSTITUTE

THE TIDE MILL TIMES

The summer issue 2015 of THE TIDE MILL TIMES can be downloaded here.

SYMPOSIUM SIBIU IN PHOTOGRAPHS, by Diederik Wijnmalen.

Looking back at the 2015 symposium and post tour in 32 pictures composed by Diederik Wijnmalen.
The Symposium organiser Florin Stresa welcoming the participants and explaining practicalities.

Susana Louro, a symposium veteran, entertaining the audience.
David Jones, another symposium veteran, proudly showing his waterwheel.

The open-air lunch, a daily affair after morning sessions.

After-dinner discussions, chatting the day away.

Two of Astra Museum’s windmills.

One of the many watermills of Astra Museum.
Participants admiring the turning waterwheel.

Astra Museum’s Hungarian-type horse mill in operation.

We had time to visit the lovely city of Sibiu, including part of its fortification.

Participants keen to take pictures of the horse in action.

Beautifully restored architecture of Sibiu and lots of street cafes.
Participants enjoying lunch on one of Sibiu’s market squares.

Romanian country road during the all-day outing.

Willem van Bergen, President, proclaiming the joyful message of TIMS in one of the fortified churches we visited.

The post-tour group waiting for the bus to arrive at departure on Sunday morning.

Sighisoara, UNESCO World Heritage town, was not to be missed, too.

Open-air lunch, next to a watermill; one of the many sumptuous post-tour meals.

Gábor Oszváth, mainstay in getting access to mills, happily chatting with a lady mill owner generously offering lots of palinka.

Where there is a watermill, the home distillery is not far away.

Interesting toilet available to all.
On our way to a watermill in Rimetea, Central Transylvania.

Corn mill in operation.

Manoeuvring the post-tour bus near Cluj open-air museum.

A little snack to keep us going.

A beautiful watermill across the border in Túristvándi, Hungary.

The group attentively listening to explanations.

All cows gather for daily grazing; they know which house to return to at night.

Oil mill at Uileacu de Beius, rescued and cleaned by Dutch volunteers.

Another little snack to keep us still going.

The old miller now peeling twigs for giant mugs; the son collects the money.
WORLD NEWS

SOUTH AFRICA

SWORDS INTO PLOUGHSHARES? NO, SICKLES INTO HARPS AT MOSTERT’S MILL, CAPE TOWN, SOUTH AFRICA, by Andy Selfe.

Hello all,

Here’s today’s report, we’re all very happy with the way the brake wheel and the lantern pinion mesh. Next job, the dressing of the stones, in winter!

http://compagnesdriftmill.blogspot.com/

Next visit we should be able to get back into operation!

ENGLAND

INTERMEDIATE MILLS - THE MISTAKEN ONES OF COASTAL ENGLAND, by David Plunkett.

Most of you will be aware of ‘Tidal Mills’ and the previously published research work of Walter Minchinton, and others by TIMS, over the past 40 years. Some mills have been restored and some have been lost over time.

I have found that between 3% & 4% of recorded tidal mills are at the limits of estuary’s or river’s tidal range. In other words: Their tidal impoundment is largely, or wholly, by fresh water from inland, and in most cases, the water wheel(s) are impeded by the incoming, rising tide.

As to why many of these watermills were recorded as ‘true tide mills’ in the past is, at present, unknown. Oddly, some of these mills have always been recorded as simply watermills. There have been errors on both sides, probably due to less rigorous scrutiny of the facts during research.
**What Constitutes an Intermediate Mill?**

In France the term is used in the 1980’s by J.-J. Boitias – A. de La Vernhe, in ‘Les Moulins a Mer’, published by Creer.

Although used, it is not explained well. It lists them as “intermediate mills” and “coastal mills”. And cites examples in Finistere, such as Dourduff-en Mer and Dourduff-en Terre. Further south, in Spain and Portugal the term is almost unknown. The publication, ‘Molinos de Mar y Estuarios’ by Literal Atlantico, makes no mention that I have found. That may be partly due to the more favoured use of horizontal wheels or roues or rodizios, less affected by back-water?

**Where are these Intermediate Mills in England?**

Geographically, they are widespread, from Scotland down to Hampshire, in small numbers only, as recorded at present. Refer also to Mills Archive Trust in UK.

A small sample of individual sites are recorded below:

Firstly NE England – Naburn Mill on the River Ouse, way up at the tidal limits as defined by British Ordnance Survey mapping. This is a clear cut case of a 19th century mill built to co-exist with a major industrial canal. In fact the penstock water feeds directly from the canal and outflowed into the river below the weir. There is no recorded evidence for an earlier mill at this site.

Further down the Ouse, opposite the River Trent outfall, are the two sites of Flaxfleet and Broomfleet, both recorded tide mills. Regular flooding of arable land necessitated early drainage measures. The use of mills to assist drainage from the 16th to 18th centuries may have meant these were in effect ‘Intermediate Mills’.

Further north, on the east coast of Northumberland, is the village of Waren Mill. This O.S map extract shows why it is a fresh water fed mill only.
Secondly London. In the past fifteen years extensive archaeological excavation, ahead of major redevelopment of land bordering the River Thames, has revealed many ancient mill sites along the river from over the past millennia. The south bank at Southwark has proved very fruitful.

Thirdly SE England – In West Sussex (within Chichester Harbour) is the ancient, small port of Bosham. This has a converted and restored watermill owned by the Bosham Sailing Club. The large waterwheel within the tidal range has been developed to produce modern electrical energy within the sailing club premises. With little energy produced at higher tide levels it is in daily use while the tide is out.

Langstone [64] Mill, Hampshire. A site shared with a prominent brick tower windmill adjacent. This small watermill was fed only from the Lybourne Springs (of Havant) behind and was impeded by virtually every incoming tide.

One kilometre west was a similar but larger watermill at West Langstone [63] (or South Moor Mill) where the fresh water was delivered at a higher level to drive a pair of back-shot waterwheels. Even though the incoming tide reached a metre up the waterwheel, it proved to be effective and efficient for many decades.
Lastly – Place Mill or Quay Mill, Christchurch [19]. Originally a small medieval mill at the edge of the harbour, fed from the River Stour. The level of the mill leat is such that around equinoctial tides, the sea may equal or overflow the mill leat. The rise in sea levels over the past 700 years, may have had some effect here.

Conclusions:

This brief explanation is too short to show the full extent and the diversity of the various mills which encompass the term ‘Intermediate’.

Investigation into the range and use of ‘Intermediate Mills’ is required. So if you are interested in this study, please contact David Plunkett.

Chairman, TIMS Educational Trust Fund; Chairman, MRG and Vice Chairman, HMG. Email: david@millbowl.co.uk

Printing revised 15/05/2015.

Remember “Intermediate Mills”.

NORTH IRELAND

Mapping Northern Ireland’s Mills, by Sebastian Graham.

In May 2013 I decided to make a database of the mills in my hometown of Cookstown, Co.Tyrone, Northern Ireland. My main intention was to list all the beetling mills in the area. Beetling was the final process in the manufacture of linen after it was bleached. Jump forward to 2015 and I have expanded my database to include all types of mills and have now included Counties Tyrone and Londonderry. I hope to have finished mapping all of Northern Ireland’s mills by 2017 and putting them into an accessible format for generations to come. The project is a mixture of a passion for mills, preserving their legacy for the future and a desire to see the country’s milling history reach the status it deserves in Northern Ireland. Northern Ireland’s association with linen, flax and corn
has been whitewashed by, amongst other things, the Titanic and the Troubles. Very little mention goes to its milling heritage. The sheer volume of mills in Northern Ireland is immense. I cannot give a definite figure as of yet but others report at least one thousand. People and business flocked to areas where mills were located and created closely knit working communities. Many mill villages remain today in Northern Ireland and look as if they haven’t changed for decades. Bessbrook, Upperlands, Gilford and Milford would be the best preserved of these villages. Unfortunately, as the mills started to close in the 1960’s they were demolished and replaced with housing and retail space. Their legacy has been concreted over.

My database does not only show the location of the mills and their use but also a little about the mill in regards to who owned it and any other local information. This was achieved through using the Valuation Records from 1830-1929. This gives us a picture of the mills use, value and machinery. When I completed listing the mills I moved on to placing them onto mapping software. This was achieved through cross-referencing with ordinance survey maps of the area. I have used Google Earth, My Maps, Microsoft Excel and Word. This software is widely available and easy to use. This can easily be replicated around the UK, its potential is huge.

My main struggle was how to get this information public. I really struggled to get this work out in the open. After a year and a half I decided to make a website which was published in mid July 2015. It is up and running and includes a number of features such as a mill gallery, videos of active mills and links to other mill sites in the country. It can be accessed at www.millsofnorthernireland.com

Figure 1—Figure showing the spread of mills in County Tyrone. Over 450 mills of different uses are recorded. A definite number will one day be reached.

Future Problems and Issues

Tracing when the mills closed has become a tricky issue as most mills struggled on to the 1950’s and started a terminal decline from that period onwards. No accurate date can be gained from the records as they end in 1930, so this can be done through talking to the landowners and community groups. Another issue that I face is actually getting an audience for this work. The main interested party would be the generation who worked in these mills in the 1960’s.
Many do not have access or know how to use computers and will never get a chance to see how widespread they were. Furthermore finding a younger audience is difficult. But the key to this work is that it can be utilised by local people to find out about the mills themselves. The information will hopefully spark an enthusiasm for Northern Ireland’s forgotten industrial past. By creating an easily accessible website and store of information it gives an understanding of the historic landscape that mills once played in Northern Ireland. County Tyrone in the 1860’s had over four hundred and fifty mills, most of which were water powered and devoted to the production of flax and linen. Their trace on the landscape is quickly disappearing but this work will give them a permanent place in history.

USA

**Fort Ross Windmill**, by Michael O’Shea, San Francisco. What do you get for a three hour drive north of San Francisco along the coast other than spectacular scenery? Your reward can also be a Russian windmill. It sits right on the coast where Russians once occupied the north of California in the early part of the 19th century. To dress up the collars of Chinese officer’s uniforms, the fur of sea otters found on the west coast of America made a lucrative market. Russians were hunting otters far and wide. They came south from Alaska and founded Fort Ross, intending to furnish badly needed food to their hunting bases in Alaska as well as to locally hunt the otters. They succeeded in building a stockade with church and housing, two windmills, several ships, and in maintaining a peaceful relationship with the native population. But their site
was not well chosen for growing. Wheat production disappointed due to the poor soil and the cool foggy climate. The local otter population was soon decimated. So the useful life of the Fort Ross lasted only 29 years from 1812 until 1841.

Today, Fort Ross remains a well preserved complex, now a state park, within 3,400 acres of pristine terrain, an open air museum facing the Pacific. As one enters the park, the windmill at the end of the parking lot is the first major structure to be seen.

Added in 2012 as a gift of a wealthy Russian, Victor Vekselberg, it was prefabricated in Vologda Oblast, Russia, then shipped and assembled by Russian craftsmen on site in traditional fashion using hand tools. Made of pine and birch, it is a post ("stolbolvaka") mill sitting on interlocking cribbing. It has four wooden sails, with the drive shaft entering the lower floor of the two story rotatable housing, driving the mill stones above by a lantern gear from the top of the brake wheel. The mill stones, 200 years old, are fed by a canvas funnel below a hopper. It rests snugly on a boulder foundation and is insulated from ground water by birch bark.

This new replica was built to be similar to the first of two windmills that were located at Fort Ross. Documentation on both mills is sketchy and there are no images of the second mill. There was, in addition, a horse powered mill. Exact locations of the original mills have not been found. Images of the first mill can be found in only a couple of renderings of the Fort, and then only in half profile at the edge of the scenes. The second, even less known windmill, was later built in 1841, shortly before the Russians left, as a combination grist and stamping mill for tanning bark production and nothing is known of its construction. No doubt they were built of locally available redwood, not pine. Coastwise cowhide sea trade flourished briefly in the 1830’s and 40’s and local tanning was practiced for a while. A later buyer of the fort, General Vallejo, also inventoried a water mill, but this is the only known reference to water power. One thing for sure, these were the first windmills in California.

The contemporaneous Spanish missions to the south used only water mills, a curious difference in milling practice, apparently due to the old world background of those who designed the mills.

Fort Ross is open weekends year round and full time in summer months. Hank Birnbaum of the Fort Ross Conservancy runs the windmill monthly on a
published schedule. He can be most helpful to visitors interested in the mill, and can be contacted through the website. Further reading is available on the mill page of the Fort Ross website: http://www.fortross.org/windmill.htm
http://www.fortross.org/Windmill_FAQ.pdf
http://www.fortross.org/library/California's_First_Windmills_by_Glenn_J_Farris.pdf

REQUESTS

WINDMILLS IN PHILATELY by Fred Atkins.
The Windmill Study Unit of the American Topical Association is a group with an interest in windmills, watermills and associated subjects, as portrayed on postage stamps and other philatelic items. It was formed in 1974, and has members in many countries. Its quarterly bulletin is called “Windmill Whispers”, is 18 x A4 pages in size and is available to our members either as a monochrome printed copy by post or as a full-colour copy by email attachment (usually 5MB or smaller). The present editor lives in England.
Not all of our members actually collect stamps, but are nevertheless interested in the contents of the reports and articles submitted. Extensive checklists are available by email to members in various categories, which include Traditional Windmills (over 900 items), Wind Engines (over 150), Electricity Generators (250), Watermills and Water Wheels (over 250), Muscle-powered Mills (with and without gearing), Muscle-powered Cranes and Steam-powered and other mills. Some members have exhibited their collections successfully. Care has to be exercised as some exhibition organisers accept only officially-issued stamps. However we also report other “cinderellas” (items in stamp-like format) that are from various sources. These are aimed at collectors as they often feature interesting mills that have otherwise not been featured by official postal authorities. We are always glad to welcome new members and are proud of the fact that we have maintained the annual subscription at US$12 ($5 for junior members - under 17) since 1990. This can be paid to our Treasurer in the USA or the equivalent in sterling or euros to the Editor.
TIMS members who would like a complimentary copy of Windmill Whispers may log onto our website: www.wsuweb.eu, or are invited to apply to me at: fred.atkins@blueyonder.co.uk:
Fred Atkins, 35 Laxton Way, Sittingbourne, Kent, ME10 2QL, England.
Here are a few examples from our lists:

![Example 1](image1)

![Example 2](image2)

![Example 3](image3)
A WATER WHEEL MYSTERY MAN? GEORGE SOROCOLD, by Alan Gifford.

George Sorocold was clearly a man before his time! He was a water engineer from around 1700 who installed water powered pumping engines in London, Derby and many other towns in the UK, providing water on tap for the first time to homes and businesses. He also drained mines, worked on river navigation and many other interesting projects. (for much more information on my 10 year research project into him just Google - ‘Engineering Time Lines’, find ‘who’ and scroll down to George Sorocold.)

But there is a mystery about him. There is ample written evidence of his activities until about 1714/15 when he did work in Scotland, where he probably got involved in Scottish Jacobean politics with the then Earl of Mar, who led a rebellion against the English. He then more or less disappears, apart from an ‘appearance’ in Fontainebleau, in France, in 1716 when he is trying to contact the Earl of Mar, who is apparently exiled in Avignon. The next ‘appearance’ is in an advertisement in a London newspaper in 1720 when he is referred to as ‘the builder of the London Bridge water pumping Engine’ and enquires are directed to his widow!

This leads one to feel he died on the continent and I am wondering if any fellow TIMS members, perhaps with local knowledge, can suggest what happened to him and where and when he died? It is at the time of the earliest newspapers and any clues will be much appreciated. Contact Alan Gifford at alangifford@gpamail.co.uk

Mill links, mostly from the UK, received from William Hill

Doc file with links from William Hill can be seen [here].

PUBLICATIONS

New publications from France (received from Annie Bouchard).
New publications FFAM – Fédération Française des Associations de sauvegarde des Moulins
Note: shipping is extra, please contact us. Payment by cheque in Euros made out in the name of the FFAM, or by SEPA bank transfer: IBAN : FR76 30003 03340 00050562499 34 BIC : SOGEFRPP. Please address your orders to the Treasurer Mme Annie Bouchard, Route d’Avenay Cidex 22, 14210 Evrecy, France. E-mail tresorier@moulinsdefrance.org.


At the end of 2013, the archives of TIMS member Gérard Gailly, Architect of French Buildings, were donated to the FFAM. They consist of about 200 open cases, from between 1970 and 2002. The inventory lists the records of nearly 150 windmills; with the regions most represented being the Parisian basin, the Beauce, and the Loiret and Finistère.

The uninitiated saw in Gérard Gailly, crowned with the title of ABF, a person with knowledge, but who was not easy to approach. Rather shy, his activities may not have always been well understood by members of the mill protection groups.

Yet, everyone who knew his passion, saw him devote much of his time to studying this important and fabulous heritage. It is not well known that as President of the AFAM, Vice-President, Honorary President of the FFAM, his career is inseparable from its history. These pages will enable both young and older mo- 
236 pages, many drawings, plans, photographs and reproduced documents. Brief inventory of archives, and an index on the mills mentioned.


In May 2014, the Société d’Emulation du Bourbonnais (at Moulins in the Allier department) presented the FFAM with the complete collection of its mill museum (see Moulins de France No 99). The museum was created in 1965 and closed in 2005. The museum archives, which provide an interesting insight into the history of the mills protection movement, are the subject of this publication.


What secret paths and hidden passions attracted, since 1927, this young specialised doctor, raised in a family where intellectual curiosity, a love of books and an interest in things of the past were an almost genetic component, to the mills and their lively silhouettes ? Worldly, but sensitive and compelling, Paul Helot managed to gather around him people from very different backgrounds: artists (the most famous in the world of mills remains H. A. Webster), bankers, lawyers, industrialists, property owners, and engineers. The support of a wealthy bourgeoisie, with sufficient means and connections to start and finance some restorations and press campaigns by organising parties and conferences.

The debates, among others, that crossed the S.A.V.M. addressed the question of whether it was better to make the lives of some millers, who were having to survive on their much declining business, less miserable, or alternatively, to preserve the landscape, by financing a new cap or a solid cladding to a beautiful and attractively situated mill. Two questions that remain the main concern of local associations. From this period also comes the idea of using mills touristically, by including them in regional tourist circuits. Since then, tourism has become a major national industry. Another aim of the S.A.V.M. was to create local interest for the mills to ensure a caring and attentive attitude in politics and the press.

Fate has finally brought the documents into the right hands of the FFAM, and the name of Paul Helot and his work will now be honoured as they deserve. Everyone will now know that already 90 years ago, a young doctor at Rouen stood up because he couldn’t bear any longer seeing the massacre of those frail and beautiful mills.

Histoire d’un moulin-pendant de la Marne. Le Moulin de la Chaussée. 1 000 ans d’Histoire de la ville de Saint-Maurice (94). Ou « Comment la FFAM sauva de la destruction le dernier à eau moulin de Paris », by André Coutard, with the collaboration of Annie Bouchard. Introduction by André Desvallées. The Moulin de la Chaussée, on the Marne near Paris, was first mentioned in the 14th century. This corn mill operated until 1972, and was saved from demolition by the FFAM (who was the owner from 1979 until 1992). Address : Moulin de la Chaussée, Place Jean Jaurès 94410 SAINT-MAURICE, www.cfasup2000.fr Published by the Fédération Française des Associations de sauvegarde des Moulins, June 2015, n° 29 spécial in the series Moulins de France. 150 pages. Price 25 €. www.moulinsdefrance.org/Encours/BdeCMC.pdf

Catalogue de l’exposition « Le Moulin de la Chaussée : de la meunerie à l’apprentissage dans l’enseignement supérieur »

Le 17e Congrès International des Musées d’Agriculture
The 17th CIMA (International Conference of Agricultural Museums) jointly organised by AIMA (International Association of Agricultural Museums), AFMA (French Federation of Agricultural Museums and Rural Heritage) and the MuCEM (Museum of European and Mediterranean Civilisations) took place in Marseille (Bouches-du-Rhône – France) in November 2014. Main theme “Agricultural Collections : new dynamics”. Delegations from 22 countries participated. The conference proceedings, including the 40 interventions and the synthesis of 6 workshops, are now available. The contribution of the Fédération Française des Associations de sauvegarde des Moulins by Bernard Romagnan can be downloaded at www.moulinsdefrance.org/doc/congresCIMA.pdf

The website of the FFAM has changed, please visit www.moulinsdefrance.org. Ask for a link to your website at secretaire@moulinsdefrance.org.
BOOK CORNER, by Leo van der Drift.

While at the TIMS Symposium in Sibiu, it was a pleasant surprise to find so many new mill books. Here are some examples, together with a few more that I picked myself.

   Excellent work on watermills in the Eastern Carpathian basin. The title literally means “creek mills” which explains why he limits himself to mills driven by the smaller watercourses. Types of mills described include corn mills, saw mills, fulling mills and distillery mills!
   252 pages, paperback, with many illustrations in soft sepia tones. In Hungarian.

   This third volume in the series deals with mills in Romania. As the title already suggests, not only traditional mills are studied, but industrial mills as well. Includes corn mills, oil mills and fulling mills. In Romanian.
   436 pages, paperback, with many illustrations in both b&w and colour.

   This book is a tribute to Hedwig Ulrike Rusîdea, who worked at the ASTRA Museum for many years (and was a TIMS member too). She was among the leading researchers and curators and introduced thematic sections to the museum. Perhaps her favourite were the windmills of Dobruja (Danube delta and Black Sea coast), of which there are several preserved in the museum. In Romanian.
   349 pages, paperback, with illustrations in b&w, and a section of colour photographs.

4. Instalatii traditionale de zdrobit si de tescuit din Romania, by Valerie Deleanu.
   Another book published by the ASTRA Museum, dealing with traditional installations for crushing and pressing in Romania. The museum has a huge collection of such devices, used for making oil, fruit juice, wine,

5. **Malmok a vízen. Szakmatörténeti konferenciák a hajómalmokról**, by Fábián Borbála(ed.)

These are the Proceedings of a conference on boat mills in Hungary and Serbia, held at Baja in 2012. There are 10 articles, including contributions by TIMS members Dr György Balázs (about TIMS and the Hungarian Molinological Society) and Dr Gábor Ozsváth (about water power throughout the centuries). In Hungarian. Baja, 2012, 100 pages, paperback, with illustrations in b&w and colour, no ISBN.


This is a heavy volume on watermills and hydro powered plants in Hungary and some areas in neighbouring countries (e.g. the region of the Little Danube in Slovakia). After an introduction describing types of waterwheels, turbines and hydro power plants, the book presents over 600 watermills and mill remains, region by region. In Hungarian, with summaries in English, German, French and Spanish. 552 pages, hard cover luxury edition in full colour. Új Mandátum, Budapest, 2010, ISBN 978-963-287-028-1. Price 6800 Ft (appr. 22 Euro / 24 US$)

7. **Український Млинологічний Альманах. історія, етнографія, культура** [Ukrainian Molinological Proceedings, history, ethnography, culture], by V. Nedyak and N. Lavrinenko (eds.)

I am happy to announce the publication of the Proceedings of the First Ukrainian Molinological Symposium, held in Cherkasy in 2009. Together with Willem van Bergen and Ton Meesters, I was present at this most memorable 3-day event. The volume contains 25 contributions on aspects such as history, ethnography and culture, as mentioned in the title. In Ukrainian, with English translations of the papers by the three TIMS members mentioned above. 200 pages, A4 size, paperback, with illustrations in b&w. Ukrainskoy Mlynologichnoy Asochiachyi, Cherkasy, 2014.


Long-standing TIMS member Berthold Moog has produced a lexicon (or illustrated dictionary) with over 2200 entries. It must have been a tremendous work to bring together so much knowledge and facts. All entries are explained in detail. When you read a book in German, this is definitely the book to have at hand for a quick search and explanation. In German. 241 pages, paperback, with 431 illustrations in b&w. Binningen, 2015, price appr. 10 Euro, available from the author.

Fifty years after De Zwaan was moved from Vinkel in The Netherlands to Holland, Michigan, US, TIMS member and certified lady miller Alisa Crawford dived into its history and wrote this excellent book. She describes how this project started and developed, and the determination and passion of those involved up to the present time. She also reveals unknown facts of the mill’s past in The Netherlands, and last but not least shares with the reader her personal dedication and love for the mill and its history. In English.

168 pages, paperback, richly illustrated in b&w and some colour pictures.


De Roos (The Rose), the only remaining windmill in Delft, well known for its blue pottery, was in the news a lot recently because a railway tunnel was constructed underneath the mill. This was a reason for the author, passionate about history and mills, to study the history of De Roos in detail and publish this interesting volume. The many illustrations make it valuable to the non-Dutch reader as well. In Dutch.

120 pages, paperback, richly illustrated, mainly in colour.


This is a book about the village corn mill at Nootdorp, where I grew up. As a child, I knew this smock mill, originating from the nearby town of Delft, as disused and slowly falling into disrepair. How different things are nowadays! From 1986-1997 the mill was restored to working order. A group of volunteers, an official Society since 1998, now takes care of it, milling grain, receiving visitors and organising all sorts of activities. It is back in the centre of the community, and ready for the future too, (see my item on the possibility of a digital visit to the Windlust in E-News No 18 Spring 2015). In Dutch.

180 pages, hard cover, richly illustrated, mainly in colour.


12. Moudre au Pays des Tungri, by Else Hartoch (ed.).

This study is based on the collection of 81 millstones kept in the Gallo-Roman Museum at Tongeren (Tongres) in Flanders, Belgium.
The millstones date from the Iron Age until the post-Roman period and were all found in the region. The production, the technique, the origin and the typology of the millstones are studied. 416 pages, hard cover, coloured illustrations. In French, with the conclusions translated in English and Dutch.


MESSAGE FROM THE E-NEWS TEAM

As you have already noticed, there is a new E-news team namely Leo, Holly and Katerina. So, there are new ideas, proposals... and we expect your contribution too. Please send your e-mails to: Leo van der Drift (lvdrift@telfort.nl).

(We have used our best efforts in collecting and preparing the information published herein. However, we do not assume, and hereby disclaim, any and all liability for any loss or damage caused by errors or omissions, whether such errors or omissions resulted from negligence, accident, or other causes.)