



# TIMS E-NEWS

## The International Molinological Society

Fall/Winter 2012

Issue 13

### In This Issue

[Intro by our President](#)

[World News](#)

[World Articles](#)

[Book Reviews](#)

[E-News Team](#)

[Information Links](#)  
[Council](#)  
[TIMS Home Page](#)  
[Membership 2012](#)  
[Our Bookshops](#)

[Click here for printable version](#)

### INTRO BY OUR PRESIDENT

Dear TIMS Members and Mill Friends,  
you have now issue nr. 13 of the TIMS E-News in front of you. I would say 13 is our lucky number. I never expected that E-News would grow in size again and again. On behalf of George and Katerina, thank you for sending us so many news items, articles and interesting videos. As a highlight I would like mention the series of videos on "The Last Mills" of Turkey.

Our [Mill GPS Database](#) also continues to grow:

- 5850 mills with known coordinates and photo
- 8500 mills with known coordinates without photo

In case your country is not represented well enough in our database, you should consider sending us the coordinates and pictures of the missing ones.

The TIMS Mid-Term Tour to Greece will take place in October next year. Due to the economical/political turbulences, we have decided to wait with the publication of the full details of the trip till April/May next year. Just check our [website](#) from time to time. As soon as information becomes available you will find it there.

In December, all our members will received the next edition of International Molinology as usual, but this time it will be accompanied by a new issue in our series "Bibliotheca Molinologica", namely "Windmill technology in Flanders in the 14th and 15th centuries. Part 2: The moving parts of early post and tower mills" written by Yves Coutant.

Our website has undergone a major upgrade, which means we are now ready for the introduction of member-only pages (expected in 2013). On these pages, we intend to make more interesting information available to our members.

Not a member of TIMS yet? Well, it is easy to enroll, just complete the [on-line application form](#)..... as a member you will receive twice a year our magazin „International Molinology“ as well as all new issues of our "Bibliotheca Molinologica" series.

Enjoy reading the E-News !!

Willem van Bergen  
e-mail: [wvnb@gmx.de](mailto:wvnb@gmx.de)



## Study Tour to Norway

The no. 42 of the magazine « Le Monde des Moulins », published by the French mill federation (FDMF), is now available. In future editions, the columns in the « abroad » section are open to all mill enthusiasts across the globe. (Articles in French or English)

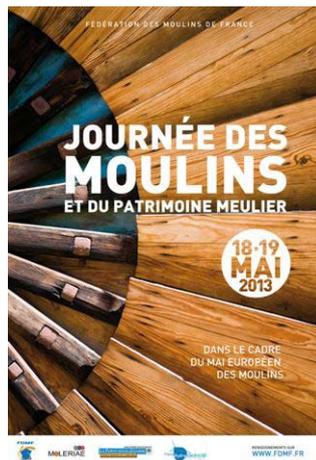
The annual study tour, proposed by the French Mill federation, will take place from the 10th October to the 14th October in Flanders, leading participants to Belgium and the North of France.

An assessment of the hydroelectric potential in France is being

carried out as part of the European RESTOR project; the French mill federation is associated to this project.

The study tour to Norway will take place from the 5th May 2013 to 11th May 2013 (+/- one day): The Millstone quarries reemployed for cultural, educational and touristic purposes: Norway, a textbook case. The out trip will leave from Paris to Bergen and the return trip from Trondheim to Paris. Program and conditions are available on [www.moleriae.eu](http://www.moleriae.eu), or on request at [contact@moleriae.eu](mailto:contact@moleriae.eu)

The next Mill days, proposed by the French mill federation, will be held the 18th and 19th May 2013. These are held in the line of the European May Mill days.



Internet site : <http://www.fdmf.fr/>

Are we missing news from your country? Please email the e-news editor for the fall edition to [gspeis11@otenet.gr](mailto:gspeis11@otenet.gr)

## THE NEXT ISSUE OF INTERNATIONAL MOLINOLOGY (IM)

IM85 which will be distributed in December will contain a number of articles including:

- Roman Millstones found at Voorburg in the Netherlands  
By Wiard Beek
- Southern French Cistercian Water Mills  
By Constance Berman
- Watermills of Euritania, Greece  
By Georgios Giannitsaris
- Restoration of the Inverted Windmill of Kimzha, Russia  
By Piet Schiereck, Alexander Davydov, Paul Groen, & Anna Kruchkova.
- Watermills in Serbian Folk Culture.  
By Gordana Blagojevic

There will also be the usual reports, news, and items of molinological interest, as well as information for the TIMS Mid-term excursion to Greece in 2013.

## In This Issue

[Intro by our President](#)

[World News](#)

[World Articles](#)

[Book Reviews](#)

[E-News Team](#)

[Information Links](#)  
[Council](#)  
[TIMS Home Page](#)  
[Membership 2012](#)  
[Our Bookshops](#)

[Click here for printable version](#)

## E-NEWS - OLD VERSIONS /PRINTABLE VERSIONS

[Click here](#) to download Past e-newsletters AND PRINTABLE VERSIONS (without the blue band at the left).

## TIMS PRESENTATION

Do you want to learn more about TIMS? Do you have an organization or group of interested Molinologists?

[Click here](#) for our new presentation of TIMS. Please show to as many people as possible. Thanks to our TIMS president for putting this together. Help spread the news!



## In This Issue

[Intro by our President](#)

[World News](#)

[World Articles](#)

[Book Reviews](#)

[E-News Team](#)

## Information Links

[Council](#)

[TIMS Home Page](#)

[Membership 2012](#)

[Our Bookshops](#)

[Click here for printable version](#)

## NEWS FROM AROUND THE WORLD

### TIMS MILL GPS DATABASE

Dear mill friends,

there was a new update of the TIMS Mill GPS Database with 455 mills, many in Austria: <http://gpsdatabase.molinology.org/newentries.html>

To see it directly, click the following link, maybe it takes a little time until the newest mills are shown up and you see the penultimate update:

<http://maps.google.de/maps?q=http:%2F%2Fgpsdatabase.molinology.org%2Fnew.kmz&hl=de&ll=36.315125,-14.765625&spn=116.261633,270.527344&sll=48.69096,35.947266&sspn=54.790317,135.263672&t=m&z=3>

It is better to watch the newest mills in google earth, here is the direct link to the dataset: <http://gpsdatabase.molinology.org/new.kmz>

There is also a big update in mills without photos in several countries.

I made a new symbol for the map: <http://gpsdatabase.molinology.org/rip.png>

These are mill locations where nothing interesting remains. For example a former mill which is today residence without any technical equipment or a mill which has completely disappeared. So one can avoid being disappointed after a long drive visiting such mills. If you know that some of the mills without photo fit in this category you can tell me the name of this mill and the id number and I will change the symbol.

An overview about all datasets can be seen here:

<http://gpsdatabase.molinology.org/databasefiles.html>

To watch it use google earth and not google maps because most data can't be shown any longer in maps because of too many entries.

If you know new mill locations and have photos and infos, you are welcome to help the project. If you find wrong infos, please tell me and I will fix it in the next update. For some mills it's not clear if they are functional or not. In case of doubt they are marked as not functional.

If you know the state exactly please tell me. Here is an overview about the categories: <http://gpsdatabase.molinology.org/legend.html>

Regards

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Tel.: 0234/6404964

[ansgar@rahmacher-media.de](mailto:ansgar@rahmacher-media.de), <http://www.rahmacher-media.de/>

Mühlen in google earth: <http://gpsdatabase.molinology.org/gps.html>

Wassermühlen:

<http://home.carnivoren.org/ansgar.rahmacher/muehlen/index.htm>

Wassermühlen-DVD: <http://www.muehlendvd.de>

## In This Issue

[Intro by our President](#)

[World News](#)

[World Articles](#)

[Book Reviews](#)

[E-News Team](#)

## Information Links

[Council](#)

[TIMS Home Page](#)

[Membership 2012](#)

[Our Bookshops](#)

[Click here for printable version](#)

## HISTORIC MILLS

Historic mills is a facebook dedicated to mill fans. <http://www.facebook.com/media/set/?set=oa.414262268620219&type=1#!/groups/167372329975882/>

## FRANCE

### Can anyone help?

by Fred Atkins

I have received some windmill items from a friend who died recently, and the attached item interested me. It is a token measuring 20mm, appears to be made of brass and I guess it was issued in the 1920's. The text on the back is "BON POUR COMMERCE" and is marked with the value of 20 centimes.



To the left of the windmill is the name ZIMPERLIN and on the right is HZ in a box and to the right of that what appears to be D'BRO (illegible letter) E.

If anyone can help me identify its origin, I would be very pleased.

### Mills Program funded by E.U.

by Dominique Charpentier (translated from the French)

RESTOR an Intelligent Energy Europe program

Restor (Renewable Energy Sources Transforming Our Regions) is a new European project, coordinated by Esha and carried by a consortium of eight European countries. It is funded 75% by the IEE program. It aims to advance renewable energy production from very small hydro and restoring ancient sites / mills currently unproductive.

This project aims to identify the most favorable sites for the restoration and development of a business model by creating regional cooperatives including a development plan for community ownership. The project will create Restor small hydro, giving a boost to the local economy by generating income and creating jobs. The goal is to collect data covering the 27 member states to measure the current state of hydro and evaluate the real potential after restoration of historic sites. Guidance tailored to each country will be published and translated into seven languages. Financial and technical recommendations, administration and implementation of the project will also be included.

The eight selected countries (Belgium, France, Greece, Italy, Lithuania, Poland, Slovenia and Sweden) will implement restoration programs using structural funds, local investment and conventional financing.

A targeted communication program will be used to raise awareness and acceptance of small hydropower plants to local officials, national and European, as well as the general public, owners, investors and other economic actors (banks, electricity suppliers, environmentalists etc..).

Hydro Electricity France, in partnership with the Federation des Moulins de France, project leader for France, collected geographical data from

## In This Issue

[Intro by our President](#)

[World News](#)

[World Articles](#)

[Book Reviews](#)

[E-News Team](#)

## Information Links

[Council](#)

[TIMS Home Page](#)

[Membership 2012](#)

[Our Bookshops](#)

[Click here for printable version](#)

7000 and sites will implement three pilot cooperatives. The study will last for 36 months, during that time pilots will have completed the creation of the cooperative, will hold a business plan, a technical plan and have requested permits needed for restoration.

The advantage of forming a cooperative / association is multiple. Owners of old water mills often lack the means to finance such a project alone restoration. A return of 6-7% of profits will be for the participants. This project is quite interesting for a common aim to take advantage of green energy and invest in a local sustainable development project, since the remaining profits will be invested in the development of the municipality. Presently, many turbines are adaptable to small plants, a minimum flow of 35 KW will be necessary to mill pilot project RESTOR. This study started in June 2012.

For any joint owner, investor or association interested in this project contact: [restor.fr@gmail.com](mailto:restor.fr@gmail.com)

For more details on the project:

[http://eaci-projects.eu/iee/page/Page.jsp?op=project\\_detail&prid=2557](http://eaci-projects.eu/iee/page/Page.jsp?op=project_detail&prid=2557)

## GERMANY

### Symposium in Denmark

Our German TIMS Council member Gerald Bost wrote a report on the TIMS Symposium in Denmark. The report is in German, and can be found here: [www.molinology.org/pdf-files/muehlstein2012-01.pdf](http://www.molinology.org/pdf-files/muehlstein2012-01.pdf)

### Apprenticeship as a Voluntary Miller

by Angela Mueller – Britzer Mueller Verein e. V.

The 'Britzer Muehle' gets its name from the leafy Berlin suburb of Britz where it is located. It is a 20m high tower mill with balcony, fantail and shuttered patent sails. There are 2 sets of stones where wheat and rye wholemeal flour can be ground. The mill goes back to the year 1865 and had been in use until after the Second World War. Even though it had been put under Preservation Order in 1955 it gradually



The Britzer Windmill

began to deteriorate until the windmill and the surrounding grounds were incorporated into a large park laid out for the German National Gardening Exhibition in 1985. In the course of that the mill was restored and is now open to the public. Yet it is also one of the few fully functioning windmills in Germany where flour is ground regularly (wind permitting) and interested volunteers can take a 2 year course to become a Voluntary Miller. It is not an officially recognized apprenticeship or profession anymore but after the 2 year course all participants take an exam and receive a diploma. The course is organized and given by the 'Britzer Muellerverein' which is the society looking after the mill. It was initiated and first conducted in 1987 by the Dutch Miller Piet Leeuw who took care of the mill after its reconstruction. The syllabus is a close adaptation of the Dutch course for Voluntary Millers –Het Gilde van Vrijwillige Molenaars-. By now the 14th course is running in Britz and the participants will take their exams in August 2012. Shortly afterwards course 15 will start and the first new participants have already signed up. There are no special pre-requirements. Course members are male as well as female and come from all age groups and professional backgrounds.

## In This Issue

[Intro by our President](#)

[World News](#)

[World Articles](#)

[Book Reviews](#)

[E-News Team](#)

[Information Links](#)  
[Council](#)  
[TIMS Home Page](#)  
[Membership 2012](#)  
[Our Bookshops](#)

[Click here for printable version](#)

What connects them all is a mutual interest for windmills, old trade and machinery and its preservation in modern times.

The course content is divided into theoretical and practical exercises. Participants meet every other week and are being taught by experienced members of the society. During theoretical classes all aspects concerning the windmill in Britz and mills in general are being covered i.e. history, different types of mills and their features and functions, sails and their development through the years but also meteorology and the knowledge of various types of grain and their use. In the practical sessions the participants learn how to maintain the mill, do repair work, guide visitors through the mill and –most importantly- how to operate the mill safely and how to grind flour. Throughout the course events and excursions are being organized. The highlight though is a 1-week study-trip to the Netherlands. It takes place towards the end of the 2 year period and is an excellent preparation for the exam. Various mills all across the Netherlands are being visited and everyone gets a chance to get some hands-on experience. By then the participants have gained substantial knowledge and can really benefit from visiting and working in other types of mills.

From the day the ‘Trainee Volunteers’ join the Windmill Society in Britz they are being incorporated into all kinds of activities. Together with volunteers from previous courses excursions are being organized as well as public events. Apart from the weekly guided tours the mill is opened to the public several times each year – for example on the ‘National Mills Day’. These events attract many people and all Society members get together to introduce visitors to the mill, do tours, sell homemade coffee and cake, bake bread and entertain.

Becoming a Voluntary Miller in Britz gives everyone a chance to spend some quality time by learning about an old trade and an important part of our history as well as meeting new people with similar interests.

For further information please contact :

Michael Schillhaneck ([m.schillhaneck@t-online.de](mailto:m.schillhaneck@t-online.de))

or visit our website ([www.britzer-muellerverein.de](http://www.britzer-muellerverein.de))



Briefing course 14



Stone studies



Working on the wing

### **The Windmill (by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow)**

Behold! a giant am I!  
Aloft here in my tower,  
With my granite jaws I devour  
The maize, and the wheat, and the rye,  
And grind them into flour.

I look down over the farms;  
In the fields of grain I see  
The harvest that is to be,  
And I fling to the air my arms,  
For I know it is all for me.

## In This Issue

[Intro by our President](#)

[World News](#)

[World Articles](#)

[Book Reviews](#)

[E-News Team](#)

## Information Links

[Council](#)

[TIMS Home Page](#)

[Membership 2012](#)

[Our Bookshops](#)

[Click here for printable version](#)

I hear the sound of flails  
Far off, from the threshing-floors  
In barns, with their open doors,  
And the wind, the wind in my sails,  
Louder and louder roars.

I stand here in my place,  
With my foot on the rock below,  
And whichever way it may blow,  
I meet it face to face,  
As a brave man meets his foe.

And while we wrestle and strive,  
My master, the miller, stands  
And feeds me with his hands;  
For he knows who makes him thrive,  
Who makes him lord of lands.

On Sundays I take my rest;  
Church-going bells begin  
Their low, melodious din;  
I cross my arms on my breast,  
And all is peace within.

The poem was submitted to Michael Schillhaneck by a participant at the 14th windmill course of Britzer Mueller Verein e.V. in Berlin, Germany.

## GREECE

### Trip in Greece

By Tarcis van Berge Henegouwen,  
Zevenhoven, the Netherlands  
Greek TIMS members Stephanos  
Nomikos, George Speis, Katerina  
Toutouza and Olga Lekou invited a  
TIMS council delegation to experi-  
ence a preliminary mid-term tour to  
Greece.

Heinz Schüler from Switzerland, my  
wife and I were honored with the in-  
vitation and early April 2012 we all  
enjoyed the trip together with our  
hosts.

First destination the Cycladic island of Myconos. In the old days the well known windmills overlooking the harbor produced flour for the 'galetas', biscuits for the sailors of Myconos' fleet. The island with its winds from the North once housed as many as 28 windmills. A remainder has been turned into a museum. In the garden a threshing space, pigeon house, oven, well and a place to press grapes by feet. From this Boni mill one has a beautiful view on the traditional white houses, many churches and windmills of Myconos.

Winds from the North blow fiercely to Myconos, but no water on the island, on the other hand in Andros, our next destination, many rivers. Consequently many watermills functioned on Andros. TIMS Stephanos Nomikos located and described more than 250 sites on the island. Though most of these sites are ruins or less, it was often possible to climb up to some of these sites and discover how the water was led towards the drop towers and find out how the milling process worked. Millers from different backgrounds proved to have had their own methods, like a gutter made of a cypress tree which pointed out the miller was from Albania [actually Arvanites who are native Greeks speaking an old Albanian dialect].

A ruin from more recent times is a deserted pasta factory. Owner of the premises



Horizontal mill at Ormos Korthiou

## In This Issue

[Intro by our President](#)

[World News](#)

[World Articles](#)

[Book Reviews](#)

[E-News Team](#)

## Information Links

[Council](#)

[TIMS Home Page](#)

[Membership 2012](#)

[Our Bookshops](#)

[Click here for printable version](#)

was a ship owner who imported wheat from Romania. In the 5 story building flour was ground. From this flour spaghettis were produced for exportation. The production process was driven by the gigantic water wheel still to the building, later replaced by a steam engine. Attempts to restore the premises were not honored.



Andros

Also the old days had their 'highways' like on Andros the 'avenue'. A road that connected the southern villages to the capital Andros. This avenue followed the river and alongside several watermills were situated. Nowadays a pretty walk away from a modern highway.

From time immemorial the Andros hillsides have been converted into terraces. Windmills can be found on higher places. Interesting is a renewed horizontal windmill above Ormos Korthiou. Further uphill there are: a ruin of a horizontal mill, the remains of a horseshoe mill and the site of three windmills, together there on this windy place with a charming little church.

The pressing of olive oil was and is very important for everyday life. TIMS Dimitri Chelmis reconstructed the oil mill in his native town of Pitrofos. The Chelmis family welcomed our party into their mill. We followed the reconstruction process on a video presentation. The production of olive oil was important and strenuous work. It is clear that the people of the village were very happy with mr. Chelmis' effort to make the old oil mill a place of historical interest.

Next destination: Kea, to be reached with the ferry from the harbor of Lavrio. On the way to Lavrio there was time to make a short visit to the Brauron archaeological site with chamber tombs that date back to 1600 BC. And the temple of Diana/Artemis from 400 BC. Waiting for the ferry there was time to visit the temple of Poseidon at Sounio.

In Kea we followed the stream of the river Flea from the spring downwards alongside the remains of 11 watermills. Ingenious that the canal that led the water to the drop towers of the mills was also used for irrigation of the small fields on which food was/is grown. One mill should still be working, but sadly no key was available to visit. The buildings of



kea

another mill had been used in more recent times and there we met this granny holding her baby grandchild. She was so kind as to invite us into her home and show the remains of the original mill.

At the end of this walk drinks at and a visit to the local products shop of the TIMS contact man on Kea.

Next, the owner of the oil mill was very proud to show us his mill. The mill has not been out of production for a long time, so interior and material were still in good shape. Everything in this oil mill was done by man power: from the crushing of the olives to the pressing of the oil. Funny practical thing was the parking space for the donkeys where owners and animals could wait when their olives were being pressed. Excellent place for exchanging news from the island.

On the edge overlooking the archaeological area of Agya Irini remains of several windmills can be seen. The fierce wind made this an ideal spot for windmills.

From Kea back to Athens and from there a day trip to Dimitsana on the

## In This Issue

[Intro by our President](#)

[World News](#)

[World Articles](#)

[Book Reviews](#)

[E-News Team](#)

## Information Links

[Council](#)

[TIMS Home Page](#)

[Membership 2012](#)

[Our Bookshops](#)

[Click here for printable version](#)



Dimitsana

archaeological site near the Acropolis. She prepared an interesting paper on 'the late Roman watermill in the Athenian Agora' and showed the site of this so called 'central' watermill. According to some archaeologists it belonged to a complex of three or maybe four watermills. At the end of the day members of the Institute of Hellenic Mills organized a very pleasant goodbye party.

In short: we enjoyed a very interesting mill tour, the good company of our Greek mill friends, meeting quite a lot of nice people and very nice Greek cuisine.



Mykonos Island

Peloponnesus. A stop was made at the Corinth Canal. The excavations of the Corinth Canal go back to 1882-1893. Certainly worth visiting. Dimitsana houses a beautiful open air museum. In this museum different kind of (water) mills are reconstructed and there are still remains of a powder mill. Explanation on the use of the mills is extensive and interesting. TIMS Mr. Fil. Papoulias welcomed us to his firm, museum and restaurant in Psari. Mr. Papoulias also owns a watermill which contains a special interior. Sadly the mill was inaccessible due to too much water in the surroundings.

The next day TIMS Miss Lamprini Chioti accompanied us to the Athenian Agora, ar-



Excepted privately restored mills, most mills are remains of days gone by and (common to water mills) are located in places not easily accessible. The accompanying stories brought history back to life.

Stella Chelmis

### A comment to the trip in Greece

The trip in Greece was part of the investigation of sites aiming at organizing the best possible trip for the 2013 TIMS trip in Greece. The visit in these places does not necessarily mean that we will have the same. The trip schedule will be finalized sometime in the Fall and it will be announced.

For the Greek TIMS team

George Speis

### Conservation works at the Open-Air Water Power Museum in Dimitsana

On May 28, 2012, significant conservation works took place at the Open-Air Water Power Museum in Dimitsana, Greece. Specifically, the external upright wheel of the gunpowder mill was replaced with a new one due to damages in the mechanism.

The gunpowder mill is a lure at the Open-Air Water Power Museum, thus the immediate construction and replacement of the wheel was a necessity.

## In This Issue

[Intro by our President](#)

[World News](#)

[World Articles](#)

[Book Reviews](#)

[E-News Team](#)

[Information Links](#)  
[Council](#)  
[TIMS Home Page](#)  
[Membership 2012](#)  
[Our Bookshops](#)

[Click here for printable version](#)



### **Pictures from a restored watermill in the island of KEA**

<https://skydrive.live.com/redir?resid=1DEFD4BC54DC1D12!188&authkey=!AFCZdZ9QWLWUx0Y>

### **The horizontal windmill of Serifos at its present state**



Serifos, Cyclades Islands

## **JAPAN**

I participated in TIMS Symposium 2011 in Denmark.

Because I wrote the report of this Symposium to the Industrial Archaeology bulletin, I attach it (from 22 pages of right to page 23). (it can be found at: <http://www.molinology.org/pdf-files/JIAS143.pdf>)

Japan had much precipitation, and a lot of watermills of the tree were made again because there were many mountainous districts. However, the windmill did not develop in comparison with a watermill because there were many typhoons. For such a reason, there is the subcommittee of the watermill in Japan Industrial Archaeology Society. Of course we aim at not only the watermill but also the windmill for the research.

By the way, I wrote a report in Japanese, since I participated at the pre-symposium. I was introduced in the characteristics of the windmills in the Bornholm Island. I wrote about the main announcement at the symposium and the visit of windmills, afterwards the watermills in the Fyn island. I reported the characteristics of the Danish watermills which I observed to be over.

Katsunobu Kosaka

[E-mail: k-kosaka@m-net.ne.jp](mailto:k-kosaka@m-net.ne.jp)

## THE NETHERLANDS

### Vote and help „De Hollandsche Molen“ (“The Dutch Windmill”) to get the NRC Charity Awards

Dear Mill friend,

With a nicely designed ad “De Hollandsche Molen” participates in the NRC Charity Awards competition. Together with some 250 other charities we fight for the main prize, namely four times the placement of full color advertisement on 2 pages in the NRC Handelsblad and / or NRC next. The Charity Awards consists of a jury prize and audience prize.

Join in and let „De Hollandsche Molen“ win.

Go to: [www.nrccharityawards.nl/inzendingen/vereniging-de-hollandsche-molen/en](http://www.nrccharityawards.nl/inzendingen/vereniging-de-hollandsche-molen/en) and vote !

Allow us getting the huge ad in the NRC !

You can vote up to September 14.  
We count on your votes !



HELP DE MOLENS  
Vereniging De Hollandsche Molens zorgt met honderden vrijwilligers  
en leden dat de 1200 Nederlandse molens kunnen blijven werken.  
Steun en donateer. Ga naar [www.molens.nl](http://www.molens.nl)

De Hollandsche Molens

Sincerely,

Leo Endendijk

Director of “De Hollandsche Molen”

PS The Dutch Windmill joins the NRC Charity Awards because it is an excellent means to get large scale publicity for the mills and the work of the association.

### Documentary about a restoration.

By Huub van Est

Editor Gildebrief ( Dutch Voluntary Millers)



The 28th of June 2012 the Dutch Cultural Heritage Organisation (RCE) had a presentation of her translation of her vision on the mills heritage in the Netherlands: “A future for mills, principles for dealing with heritage mills.” (See also International Molinology No 84 pages 2-17).

After a short introduction a documentary film about the conservation of the mill The Huisman in the museum De Zaanse Schans was presented.

Thereafter the anthropologist and documentary-maker Wendy van Wilgenburg made a statement about her film. She made her film from the point of view of the craftsman and mill-builder (who

started his career as voluntary miller).

She shows how different interests and values are conflicting in discussions about conservation of the mill.

In the discussions after the film it was clear that the discussion about conservation of mills in The Netherlands is not yet ended.

You can receive the documentary on DVD for 15 Euro by the website [www.windymiller.nl](http://www.windymiller.nl)

The DVD ( 88 minutes) can be watched in English, German, Dutch, French, Spanish, Japanese and Chinese

## In This Issue

[Intro by our President](#)

[World News](#)

[World Articles](#)

[Book Reviews](#)

[E-News Team](#)

## Information Links

[Council](#)

[TIMS Home Page](#)

[Membership 2012](#)

[Our Bookshops](#)

[Click here for printable version](#)

## In This Issue

[Intro by our President](#)

[World News](#)

[World Articles](#)

[Book Reviews](#)

[E-News Team](#)

[Information Links](#)  
[Council](#)  
[TIMS Home Page](#)  
[Membership 2012](#)  
[Our Bookshops](#)

[Click here for printable version](#)

## PERU

### Peruvian gristmills teach lessons about the impact of technology

SPOOM Mid-Atlantic Board Member Bob McLaughlin came across this article with pictures about research into lessons about the impact of technology of Peruvian grist mills.

He passed it along as it may be of interest to our members. Enjoy!

<http://www.geog.psu.edu/news/peruvian-gristmills>



Reproduced from the web site

## PORTUGAL

### Touring exhibition Tide Mills of Western Europe visits The Netherlands and returns to England

by Cláudia Silveira

Ecomuseu Municipal do Seixal

The exhibition “Tide Mills of Western Europe” is aimed at helping to increase public awareness of these heritage buildings common to the European Atlantic Coast and the ways in which their potential has been developed. Organised as part of a project supported by the European Commission under the Culture 2000 Program and coordinated by the Ecomuseu Municipal do Seixal (Portugal), the exhibition is the result of the collective work of more than 20 institutions and researchers dedicated to projects related to the research, preservation, restoration and promotion of tide mills on European territory. This exhibition is in circulation around Europe since October 2005 when it was first presented at the Prat Tide Mill (La Vicomté-sur-Rance, Côtes d’Armor, France) and has received since then almost 100 000 visitors.

This summer, “Tide Mills of Western Europe” returns for new presentations in England which includes venues at the Eling Tide Mill, Hampshire (until July



13th), The House Mill in London located near the main Olympic Stadium (during the Olympics, from 25th July to 26th August), Woodbridge Tide Mill, Suffolk (from 27th July to 9th September) and Ashlett Tide Mill, Hampshire (from 10th September onwards).

A second exhibition set is visiting The Netherlands for the first time.

The Westbrabantse Mills Society

and the city of Bergen op Zoom host the exhibition which is on display at the renovated Tide Mill in Bergen op Zoom until September 9th, where additional information about tide mills in the Schelde Delta has been included.

On September 1st 2012, one day seminar will be held at the Old City hall (Oude Stadhuis) at Bergen op Zoom on the topic of tide mills. For more information you can contact Peet Quintus of the Westbrabantse Mills Society ([peet@peet-spalette.nl](mailto:peet@peet-spalette.nl) or [www.westbrabantsemolens.nl](http://www.westbrabantsemolens.nl)).

The exhibition is still available for those institutions that might be interested in presenting it.

Additional information about this project is available at <http://www.cm-seixal.pt/moinhosdemare/>.

## In This Issue

[Intro by our President](#)

[World News](#)

[World Articles](#)

[Book Reviews](#)

[E-News Team](#)

[Information Links](#)  
[Council](#)  
[TIMS Home Page](#)  
[Membership 2012](#)  
[Our Bookshops](#)

[Click here for printable version](#)

## ROMANIA

### Suggestion for the Romania TIMS Symposium

by Bea Tilanus

millers at the Schaloensmill Oud Valkenburg (The Netherlands)

This week I returned from a long stay in Romania. As miller I have visited several mills there. I know that TIMS is organizing in 2015 a trip to the ASTRA museum of Sibiu. Really that is very beautiful museum with an amazing big collection of mainly watermills.

Not far from Sibiu (Hermannstadt) is Hosman (Holzmengen). In that little village an enthusiastic group for village development has renovated an old mill. A motormill with a Langen & Wolf engine. It would be very nice if TIMS is able to visit that mill too. An enthusiastic project like that needs support by visitors.

Hereby I send you a link to the website of that project:

[http://www.hosman-durabil.org/alte\\_muehle.html](http://www.hosman-durabil.org/alte_muehle.html)

a link to some photos I took of that mill:

<http://www.mijnalbum.nl/Album=OIBCBSFNyou>

and a link of the mill:

<http://www.moara-veche.ro/>

<http://www.sibiu-turism.ro/Ce-vizitam-Cultura-si-patrimoniu-Patrimoniu-arhitectural-Moara-Veche-Hosman.aspx> [in romanian]

It would be great if TIMS is able to support that initiative even though it is only be visiting it.

Of course I can give some more information about that mill. But I think the best is to contact directly the millers at Hosman.

Thank you very much.

## TURKEY

### Son Değirmenler – The Last Mills

The Turkish TV Station TRT has made a series of 4 videos on “The Last Mills” of Turkey. The spoken text is in Turkish, but all videos have been foreseen with English subtitles.

Each video lasts about 30 minutes, and has a size of about 200MByte. This means that it takes quite some time before the video starts to display, when you watch it from the internet. A good alternative is to download the video to your PC and then watch it.

1. Değirmen Kültürü - The Culture of the Mill:

<https://dl.dropbox.com/u/45391284/1.%20De%C4%9Firmen%20K%C3%BClt%C3%BCr%C3%BC%20-%20The%20Culture%20of%20the%20Mill.mp4>

2. Su, Taş, Hak - Water, stone, right:

<https://dl.dropbox.com/u/45391284/2.%20Su%2C%20Ta%C5%9F%2C%20Hak%20-%20Water%2C%20stone%2C%20right.mp4>

3. Anadolu’da ilk Değirmenler - The first Mills in Anatolia:

<https://dl.dropbox.com/u/45391284/3.%20Anadolu%27da%20ilk%20De%C4%9Firmenler%20-%20The%20first%20Mills%20in%20Anatolia.mp4>

4. Suskun Değirmenler - The silent Mills:

<https://dl.dropbox.com/u/45391284/4.%20Suskun%20De%C4%9Firmenler%20-%20The%20silent%20Mills.mp4>

5. Değişen Değirmen Kültürü - The changing Mills:

<https://dl.dropbox.com/u/45391284/5.%20De%C4%9Fi%C5%9Fen%20De%C4%9Firmen%20K%C3%BClt%C3%BCr%C3%BC%20-%20The%20changing%20Mills.mp4>

## In This Issue

[Intro by our President](#)

[World News](#)

[World Articles](#)

[Book Reviews](#)

[E-News Team](#)

## Information Links

[Council](#)

[TIMS Home Page](#)

[Membership 2012](#)

[Our Bookshops](#)

[Click here for printable version](#)

**U.K.**

**Temple Mills by the London Olympic Park, An early industrial estate.**

Archaeology Magazine, Volume 65 Number 4, July/August 2012

[http://www.archaeology.org/1207/features/london\\_estate.html](http://www.archaeology.org/1207/features/london_estate.html)

### **Industrial Heritage 2012**

6th European contact weekend for industrial heritage volunteers and associations, London (UK), 26-28.10.2012

Invitation and call-for-papers

E-FAITH, the European Federation of Associations of Industrial and Technical Heritage is the European platform promoting contacts and co-operation between non profit volunteer associations, the place where those can meet, exchange experiences, learn from each other and support each other's activities and campaigns.

After previous successful meetings in Beringen, Kortrijk, Barcelona, Calais and Tilburg (each attended by representatives from a dozen countries) E-FAITH is now going to organize in London its sixth European contact weekend for volunteers and non profit organizations that are engaged in the research, the preservation, the interpretation and/or the presentation of the industrial and technical heritage.

Exchanging ideas is the very essence of these Industrial Heritage Weekends organized by the European Federation of Associations of Industrial and Technical Heritage (EFAITH).

The Weekend this October is being held in London and will provide enterprising volunteers and their associations with an excellent opportunity to promote their restoration project, whether work in progress or finished, to like-minded volunteers from all over Europe.

The main themes of this year's meeting are the challenges facing industrial heritage sites and associations.

During the meeting special attention will be given to

- Promoting international volunteer co-operation for industrial heritage preservation.
- Exchange of ideas on restoration, raising capital and income, marketing, technical skills, training, safety and other aspects of running projects successfully
- Presentations by volunteers and associations on existing projects and work in progress

One will continue the discussions started last year in Tilburg: the project for a European Industrial and Technical Heritage Year (2015), twinning between industrial heritage associations and the conservation of old industrial chimneys.

The Weekend begins in the afternoon of Friday 26th October with a guided walk in the Three Mills area in the East End of London, with a chance to learn about the House Mill - said to be the largest tidal mill in the world, which operated from the 1770s until 1940 - and the Abbey Mills pumping station.

Saturday 27th October will be devoted to presentations, exchange of ideas and discussion, followed by an early evening visit to the Kirkaldy Testing Museum in Southwark. The presentations will be given in the lecture hall at Toynbee Hall in Whitechapel, itself of I.A. interest as the place where Marconi first demonstrated his wireless in the UK.

On Sunday morning 28th October, the focus will be on the voluntary theme and the challenges facing voluntary museums and their staffing, with particular reference to increasing regulation and safety requirements. The morning will end with a visit to the Kew Engines Museum when the huge Cornish Engines will be in steam.

Additional information on the Sixth European Industrial and Technical Heritage Weekend is available and will be regularly updated

- on the website of E-FAITH, [www.e-faith.org](http://www.e-faith.org) industrial and technical heritage weekends)
- or can be requested by e-mail at [2012@e-faith.org](mailto:2012@e-faith.org), fax +32.56.255173

## In This Issue

[Intro by our President](#)

[World News](#)

[World Articles](#)

[Book Reviews](#)

[E-News Team](#)

[Information Links](#)  
[Council](#)  
[TIMS Home Page](#)  
[Membership 2012](#)  
[Our Bookshops](#)

[Click here for printable version](#)

## Mills Archive Recognition

In the UK, the Mills Archive is celebrating its tenth anniversary in style. The Queen has honored Ron Cookson, the chairman of the Archive with an MBE for “Services to Heritage”, see: <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-england-berkshire-18460357>. Ron, who is married to TIMS Council member, Mildred, commented that international recognition of the Archive and its work on 2 million documents and photographic records was an important objective. The honor, although personal reflected the hard work and enthusiasm of the many volunteers and the Friends of the Mills Archive who are making this dream a reality.

Having started with just an idea in 2002, and now becoming a nation asset, the next objective is to raise sufficient finance to gain formal professional accreditation. The first step on the academic road was achieved in June when the Archives Hub, featured the Archive and some of its collections, see: <http://archiveshub.ac.uk/features/millsarchive/>.

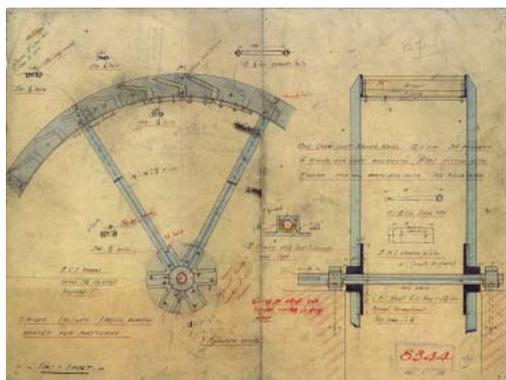
The Mills Archive now holds some 2 million records of mills and milling from the UK and the rest of the world. A few are shown here but visit <http://www.millsarchivetrust.org/index.php/> to discover so much more.



The Mills Archive occupies the ground floor of Watlington House, photo courtesy of Luke Bonwick



Benenden windmill, Kent 1910, showing wooden windshaft and men on reefing stage



Foundry drawing of overshot waterwheel detail from the Bodley Collection



Unidentified Thames Mill, a glass plate in the Mildred Cookson Collection

## U.S.A.

### TIMS news from the States

By Charles Yeske, Council Member

The TIMS-America chapter is now in a state of dormancy owing to obligations and other impediments confronting the core membership and officers who have guided its activities and mission these past several years. If persons with time and interest in reviving the chapter come forward, those of us who have been involved would be more than willing to advise and assist with that endeavor. The chapter still maintains three officers and its non-profit status during the

## In This Issue

[Intro by our President](#)

[World News](#)

[World Articles](#)

[Book Reviews](#)

[E-News Team](#)

## Information Links

[Council](#)

[TIMS Home Page](#)

[Membership 2012](#)

[Our Bookshops](#)

[Click here for printable version](#)

interim, as legally required. One of the chapter's mission goals was to institute miller training opportunities. That goal has been successfully met by the chapter through its sponsored workshops on various milling topics – roller mills, stone dressing, stone banding, grain production, safety and health standards, as examples. It is a pleasure to mention that the Society for the Preservation of Old Mills (SPOOM) and its several chapters have also taken up this mission, as well, with a good number of workshops and participants. TIMS-America is to be congratulated for having instigated such programs.

SPOOM's 2012 annual conference (September 27-30) is being hosted and organized by yours truly. Of the seven early mills to be seen over two days, six are planned to be in operational mode for the conference. Pre-tour events are also scheduled.

Information can be obtained by emailing me at [cjyeske@co.bucks.pa.us](mailto:cjyeske@co.bucks.pa.us).

### Who was “Carrie H”?

A project trying to solve a 300 year old mystery

My project here is near to completion. I am contacting a few people to ask them to view the project on KickStarter and if you feel the project has merit simply spread the word to as many people as possible. I am not asking you to donate. The link is below my name.

Doug Swords

<http://kck.st/Op9f9I>



### Møllebogen

The official Møllebogen (Miller's record book) from our Nørre Snede Windmill was given to the Danish Windmill Manager Lisa Steen Riggs by Peter Vestergaard, the great grandson of the last miller Kristen Vestergaard (1866-1950). The gift was presented in Silkeborg, Denmark on August 14th at the home of Erling and Else Sørensen. Kristen Vestergaard was the Miller from 1912 to 1947. The Book has all the customer records of what they had ground and purchased at the Mill plus the prices they paid from as early as 1914 to 1947. We know there was a fire in the top of the mill in 1943 and was rebuilt by Kristen. The Mill



was sold to Julius Hansen in 1947, a retired newspaper editor, and it no longer worked until the citizens of Elk Horn purchased the Mill in 1975, making the impossible dream come true for the Danish American Village of Elk Horn, Iowa.

For more information contact Danish Mill Corporation- 712-764-7472

[www.danishwindmill.com](http://www.danishwindmill.com)

### Fish wheels in North America

by Leo van der Drift

In International Molinology No. 55, p. 18, Owen Ward draws our attention to an unusual use of water power by showing a picture from “Parson's Weekly” of 1907 of a fish wheel on the Columbia river near Portland in the American state of Oregon.

As Canadian TIMS-member Frans Woons pointed out to me, more than 100 years later this type of fish wheels are still fairly widely in use across Western Canada and Alaska. Placed on spots where the current is strongest, they scoop the fish, like salmon or steelhead, out of the river and deliver them by a slide into a bin or nearby boat. On You-Tube, several short movies can be found showing these interesting wheels at work. Some are quite sophisticated devices, while

## In This Issue

[Intro by our President](#)

[World News](#)

[World Articles](#)

[Book Reviews](#)

[E-News Team](#)

## Information Links

[Council](#)

[TIMS Home Page](#)

[Membership 2012](#)

[Our Bookshops](#)

[Click here for printable version](#)

others have a more homemade appearance. Here is a short selection:

To start with, a film showing how it all works

[http://www.youtube.com/watch?NR=1&v=TB\\_Oszy\\_xgs&feature=endscreen](http://www.youtube.com/watch?NR=1&v=TB_Oszy_xgs&feature=endscreen)

Canada, British Columbia, Nass River :

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AA-u2Hkei2U>

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8UHhkB5wzhA>

USA, Alaska, Chena River :

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?feature=endscreen&v=ghvi-vk31OU&NR=1>

USA, Alaska, Copper River :

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?NR=1&v=pnQsgRR5DaU&feature=endscreen>

USA, Alaska, Yukon River :

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IarZQFsDAiM&feature=related>

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cfyeSyDN2t4&feature=related>

Finally, the restoration of a fish wheel damaged by ice at Eagle, Alaska, USA :

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?feature=endscreen&v=cIVWiv91DS8&NR=1>

Enjoy!

### **Tide Mill Conference in November in Bath, Maine**

This year is the 40th anniversary of SPOOM, the Society for Preservation of Old Mills.

### **SAVE THE DATE !!**



### **November 10th, 2012**

We hope you will save the date November 10th, 2012 so you can attend this year's Tide Mill Institute conference being held in Bath, Maine, a real hub of tide mill activity through the years, more than thirty sites having been documented in a radius of nine miles.

This year's special speaker will be Simon Davis from MOLA, the Museum of London Archaeology. He was involved in the archaeological discovery of a Thames River Anglo Saxon era tide mill in 2009. Because more exploration of that site will happen later this summer, he will be able to offer the latest findings. For details on the discovery, see the November 2009 issue of Current Archaeology, Issue 236.

John Goff will present the history of Winnegance, perhaps the greatest concentration of tidal sawmills in the world, where eight separate sawmills sat on one dam. John Morse, sixth-generation sawyer at his family's Winnegance area tide mill site, will share their story. The day's program will end with low-tide trip to the site.

A special invitation is being offered to historical societies along the coast of Maine, for most coastal towns boasted tide mills. This conference will be a great opportunity for learning about these early examples of America's industrial heritage.

An exciting pre-conference treat is being offered on Friday November 9th for those interested in viewing remains of a number of tide mill sites in the area.

The program hasn't been finalized yet; so if you would like to share a special tide mill presentation, please let us know. ([budw@myfairpoint.net](mailto:budw@myfairpoint.net))

We look forward to seeing you again this year! Remember – SAVE THE DATE!

More details and directions will be distributed later.

## In This Issue

[Intro by our President](#)

[World News](#)

[World Articles](#)

[Book Reviews](#)

[E-News Team](#)

## Information Links

[Council](#)

[TIMS Home Page](#)

[Membership 2012](#)

[Our Bookshops](#)

[Click here for printable version](#)

### The latest issue of Tide Mill Times August, 2012 including the following:

1. News from the UK, “ ENGLAND: ELING LOSES ITS WEDGES!” and the USA “HUNTINGTON, NEW YORK: VAN WYCK-LEFFERTS MILL CHANGES HANDS”

2. 8th TIDE MILL CONFERENCE, being held November 9th and 10th in Bath, Maine.

The Program – will be held at Winter Street Center 880 Washington Street, Bath, Maine

Friday Nov. 9 – Noon to 3:30 – Pre-Conference Field Trip to area mill sites  
6:00 -8:00 PM - Informal reception

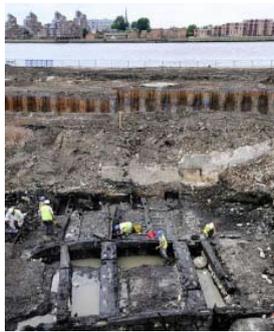
Saturday Nov 10 - 8:00-9:00 - Registration & Coffee  
9:00 - Welcome & Introduction  
9:15-Noon Presentations

Noon –Lunch

12:45-2:00 – Presentations

2:15-3:30 – Field trip to Winnegance and Arrowsic

tide mill sites



Arrowsic - Spinney/Potter 2010



Winnegance 1890's

Contact Earl Taylor at TMI [Ermwwt@aol.com](mailto:Ermwwt@aol.com)

617-293-3052, 123 Ashmont St. - Dorchester, MA 02124

3. MAINE'S HISTORICAL SOCIETIES GETTING INTO TIDE MILLS!

4. SAWDUST AND SLABS, with an explanation when a clam digger finds a lot of sawdust.

5. Curious Cape Cod Tide Mill Site by John Goff.

Sometimes America's oldest East Coast tide mill sites turn up in the most surprising places.



## WEB SITES AROUND THE WORLD

By William Hill

[Videos of mills in operation with members of the Traditional Cornmillers Guild](#)

[Volunteers need](#) for Thelnetham Windmill Mail: [mark.barnard@suffolk.gov.uk](mailto:mark.barnard@suffolk.gov.uk)

[Tales of Cotton Mill life](#) compiled by Shirley Matthews

[Good news on Avoncroft windmill](#)

[Upminster turning in 2011](#)

[Denver mill programme](#)-2 days left to view or download for a month -raised many issues paralleled in the discussions at SPAB Meeting on Saturday

[Plans for Lytham Windmill](#)

[Lytham lottery bid falls.](#)

[Lytham windmill under repair and more .](#)

[John Sergeant travels to the South West to find out how much has changed since Victorian photographer Francis Frith attempted to document life in Britain. Visits Lyme Regis Watermill.](#)

[Cockermouth Mill booklet published](#)

[Cat and Fiddle mill to be repaired](#)

[Brixton nominated for Heritage Award](#)

[Brixton wins community award & the Mural is repainted](#)

[Dutch Millstone maker visits Brixton](#)

[Argos Hill seeks volunteers](#)

[Artist donates to support Argos Hill.](#)

[Holgate now grinding](#)

[Holgate up for an award](#)

[Crisis at Zwaan Windmill](#)

[De Zwaan appeal over repairs](#)

[Huge repair bill for De Zwaan Windmill](#)

[Crisis at Heckington...](#)

[Heckington to be re-sailed](#)

[Heckington Plans approved](#)

[Restoration at Burseldon](#)

[Bunbury watermill given away](#)

[Save Cromford Waterwheels](#)

[Terrible loss in Holland of Burum windmill by arson/stupidity1, 2, 3](#)

## In This Issue

[Intro by our President](#)

[World News](#)

[World Articles](#)

[Book Reviews](#)

[E-News Team](#)

## Information Links

[Council](#)

[TIMS Home Page](#)

[Membership 2012](#)

[Our Bookshops](#)

[Click here for printable version](#)

## In This Issue

[Intro by our President](#)

[World News](#)

[World Articles](#)

[Book Reviews](#)

[E-News Team](#)

## Information Links

[Council](#)

[TIMS Home Page](#)

[Membership 2012](#)

[Our Bookshops](#)

[Click here for printable version](#)

[Gin mill to be restored in Whitchurch](#)

[Astounding comments in sad news that Whitchurch has ceased silk production and appears to have an uncertain future.](#)

[Sarehole mill soon to be working](#)

[Woodbridge Restoration 1, 2](#)

[Arts initiative at House Mill](#)

[Alan Gifford honoured \(well deserved!\) and more.](#)

[Balcheldere grinding for Jamie Oliver](#)

[Windmill gallery supplied by Martin Bodman](#)

[Mill repaired by volunteers](#)

[Bardwell repaired](#)

[Bardwell restored and more.](#)

[Charlwood needs attention](#)

[Windmill Weights article](#)

[West Ham waterwheel...and more](#)

[Pakistani mills disappearing](#)

[Water music in Newcastle and more!](#)

[Great Chisell Mill Conference \(from Simon Hudson\)](#)

[Update on Ullesthorpe Windmill](#)

[Salkfield Watermill for sale](#)

[Curious mill in Portage](#)

[Danish mill in Iowa](#)

[Fife Mill on TV](#)

[Avoncroft windmill under repair](#)

[New Village mill in Little Chute built by the Dutch \(inc video\) from Martin Bodman It mostly contains galleries of shots of Somerset rivers, butim](#)

Tellisford Mill - turbine - on the river Frome, edge of Mendip also Carey's Mill, Martock - on the Parrett - once used as a sailcloth factory and as an ironfoundry.

[Bread demand encourages mill use](#)

[Restoration of Midlands mill](#)

## In This Issue

[Intro by our President](#)

[World News](#)

[World Articles](#)

[Book Reviews](#)

[E-News Team](#)

## Information Links

[Council](#)

[TIMS Home Page](#)

[Membership 2012](#)

[Our Bookshops](#)

[Click here for printable version](#)

[Change at Mapeldurham...](#)

[Planning approvals at Stretton Watermill](#)

[The moon passes between the sun and the earth behind a windmill near Albuquerque, New Mexico May 20, 2012](#)

[Challenges at Stanstead](#)

[Apprentices work on Benholm Mill](#)

[Cape Cod mill restored](#)

[Problems at Quinton Windmill](#)

[Ockley rebuild progressing](#)

[Maltese windmill being restored](#)

[Work on Malta's windmill continues and more!](#)

[Restoring USA windpumps & preserving a windpump factory & more](#)

[Ron Cookson's MBE Award](#)

[Historic Jamestown Mill](#)

[Howsham Mill restored with ancient methods](#)

[Update on Quainton windmill](#)

[New book on the River Wandle](#)

[Little Chute on course to grind-with Dutch help!](#)

[Sutton Windmill collection to be sold-what of the mill.](#)

[The House Mill had a Royal Visitor Also had Architecture, The trailer is here, Photos. An Orchestra strewn around the mill playing Beethoven while guests walked round. It worked as an idea remarkably well.](#)

[Were also visited by Brixton Windmill volunteers which was very nice.](#)

[Mill restored 1, 2, 3!](#)

[Mill from Russia to the USA](#)

[Twitter: @UKwindmills @windmilltravels @ukmills \(SPAB official\) @denverwindmill](#)

[Pink Windmill of the market...](#)

[Windmills of Lincolnshire book published](#)

[Lowfield Heath windmill starts open days](#)

[Sacarwell Watermill receives lottery support & more...](#)

[Struggle to preserve US mill site](#)

[Burwell windmill to be restored](#)

[Oldland makes good steady progress](#)

[Video inside Rhode Island American corn mill \(irritating!\)](#)

[Intriguing idea for non-working mills.](#)

[TV Alert! Coulton Mill](#)

Historic houses, both humble and grand, have all played their part in the story of Britain. Today many are at risk and some in danger of being lost forever. Caroline Quentin returns to follow the fortunes of six more properties, all facing their own struggle for survival, all with committed new owners wanting to turn them into their dream homes.

Converting a disused farm building into a dream home is a challenging task but taking on a whole set of them including a decaying mill, a waterlogged house and centuries-old outbuildings that could fall down at any minute, is another challenge altogether. Yet that is what Nick and his American wife, Heather, have done. Coulton Mill in North Yorkshire is a Grade II listed, ten-acre site thought to have 13th century origins and historical evidence links the site to a powerful order of monks that challenged the authority of Henry VIII. However today, Coulton possesses a rotting watermill, which turned grain into flour for centuries but now poses severe problems for restoration. Two barns are derelict and near collapse. Meanwhile, the stonemason reveals that the wall holding up the waterwheel is severely weakened and if it falls, it might jeopardise the other restoration work that has taken months to complete. <http://www.britishlistedbuildings.co.uk/en-329589-coulton-mill-coulton>.

## ARTICLES FROM AROUND THE WORLD

### DENMARK

#### The Mussel Diagram

Dear fellow mill history researchers

Please, help to confirm who invented the mussel diagram.

At the TIMS conference in Aalborg, Denmark, September 2011, I presented a paper about the aerodynamic research of the Danish meteorologist and inventor Poul la Cour (1846-1908). Poul la Cour built the first Danish electricity producing wind mill in 1891. We think he was the first to store the wind electricity by electrolyzing water into hydrogen and oxygen. The two gases were used for lighting in the nearby Askov Folk High School from 1895 to 1902.

In 1896 a millwright inspired him to do some aerodynamic research on wind mill sails and rotors. At that time most people – also millwrights – had the opinion, that a mill rotor should have as many sails as possible for the wind to give pressure on. It was in fact confirmed by the officially accepted formula  $L = 0.0338 F v^3$ , where L is the power, F is the total solid front area of the sails and v is the wind velocity. The experiments took place in front of two wind tunnels at his new wind laboratory in Askov, Denmark. The big surprise was that the rotors became better, when he remove some of the sails.

## In This Issue

[Intro by our President](#)

[World News](#)

[World Articles](#)

[Book Reviews](#)

[E-News Team](#)

## Information Links

[Council](#)

[TIMS Home Page](#)

[Membership 2012](#)

[Our Bookshops](#)

[Click here for printable version](#)

## In This Issue

[Intro by our President](#)

[World News](#)

[World Articles](#)

[Book Reviews](#)

[E-News Team](#)

## Information Links

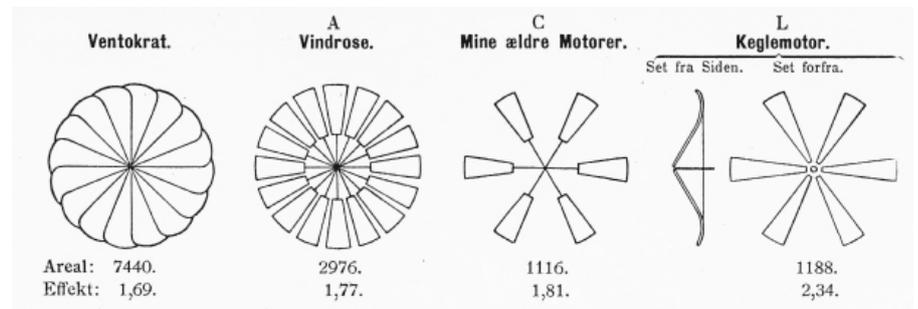
[Council](#)

[TIMS Home Page](#)

[Membership 2012](#)

[Our Bookshops](#)

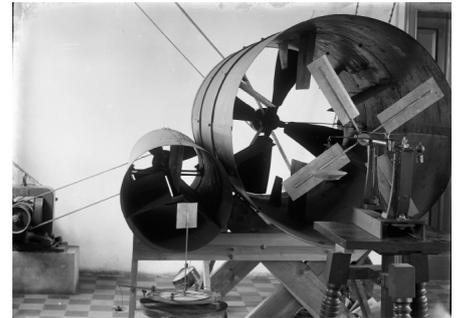
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Poul la Cour then invented a wind pressure measure instrument to get hold of this strange phenomenon. He performed a lot of measurements with this instrument in front of the wind tunnels. He had already invented the Kratostate some years before. With that it was possible to smooth out the ever changing rotation frequency from the wind mill to a constant rotation frequency on the wind tunnels and thereby produce a constant air flow long enough to get very precise measurements. But he was not able to develop a new formula. He presented the mussel diagram instead. It is a graphic representation of his measurements. With that millwrights should be able to construct the ideal wind mill sails. The name of the diagram is inspired by the shape of the blue mussel, which can be found along the coastlines of Denmark.



La Cour made measurements on a plane, a curved and a bent wing profile. The bent profile gave the best results, and the measurements were presented in his research report, Forsøgs-møllen I and II, year 1900.



Arbejdsevnen af en Knæklade paa 1 [ ] m. med 1 m. Vindhastighed med forskellige Smig og forskellige Pladehastigheder. Tallene ere g. m. pr. Sek.

	0°	2 1/4°	5°	7 1/2°	10°	12 1/2°	15°	20°	25°	30°	40°	50°	60°	70°
0.2	0.1	0.7	1.1	2.1	2.7	3.4	4.1	5.4	6.9	8.6	11.4	11.5	9.5	5.
0.4	0.4	1.9	3.5	5.9	6.6	8.2	10.9	13.9	17.8	21.1	22.1	18.5	6.9	
0.6	1.1	3.9	6.8	9.9	13.2	16.6	20.6	26.1	29.5	31.6	28.4	17.4		
0.8	2.6	7.5	12.7	18.6	23.2	28.3	32.5	38.3	40.5	39.9	28.5	7.2		
1.0	5.2	13.1	21.2	28.8	35.1	39.7	44.8	49.1	49.1	44.3	21.1			
1.2	9.6	21.4	31.2	40.9	47.3	52.5	56.1	58.5	54.3	42.4				
1.4	15.7	29.1	41.5	51.3	58.6	63.8	67.9	65.5	53.8	34.7				
1.6	20.9	37.8	51.6	62.2	71.2	74.3	75.7	68.4	48.2	19.6				
1.8	25.7	45.7	61.6	72.7	79.9	82.6	82.8	66.6	37.2					
2.0	30.1	53.8	70.2	82.6	89.8	90.8	85.8	61.2	20.4					
2.2	34.7	59.8	78.4	90.6	97.1	95.0	85.9	50.7						
2.4	36.9	65.2	85.5	98.0	102.1	95.6	82.1	32.4						
2.6	38.6	69.2	91.8	104.9	105.3	93.2	76.2	15.9						
2.8	36.1	72.6	96.3	108.2	103.8	89.6	64.7							
3.0	34.2	77.5	102.4	108.2	102.6	83.8	45.3							
3.2	31.1	78.8	104.1	108.6	97.6	73.0	25.3							
3.4	26.9	80.3	104.2	104.6	91.1	56.3	7.3							
3.6	21.7	76.4	99.7	100.2	80.2	30.3								
3.8	15.5	73.9	94.1	92.9	67.4	7.5								
4.0	8.2	66.4	85.9	83.6	49.1									
4.2		57.9	78.1	73.7	19.9									
4.4		43.4	67.3	56.2										
4.6		27.3	52.9	37.9										
4.8		9.9	37.4	13.6										
5.0			21.7											

The numbers in the top row of this table are the bevel angles of the sail wing to the rotation plane. The numbers in the left column are velocity factors along the rotating sail beam, compared to the velocity of the incoming wind. The numbers in the table are the measured grammetres/sek, that is nearly about milliwatts.

The Mussel Diagram is the graphic representation of the power values in the table, just turned up site down. You can read this diagram as a “power hill”. The curves are levels where points on the wing surface give the same contribution of power. The top contribution

## In This Issue

[Intro by our President](#)

[World News](#)

[World Articles](#)

[Book Reviews](#)

[E-News Team](#)

## Information Links

[Council](#)

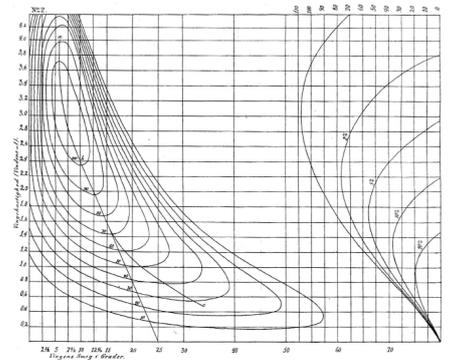
[TIMS Home Page](#)

[Membership 2012](#)

[Our Bookshops](#)

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happens in this case to be at the wing velocity factor 3. The bevel angle for the wing profile at that point shows to be  $7\frac{1}{2}$  degrees. If you want to construct the most efficient (ideal) sail wing and find the best bevel angles, you should walk down from the top along the least steep path. It is marked on the diagram from "a" over "b" to "c". It was not possible at that time with wood and iron. Today with glass fiber it



is possible. The compromise

was to cut a straight line from about velocity factor 2.4 "b" down to the bevel axis. All together it means that the sail wing has to be twisted with big angles near the center and decreasing angles towards the wing tip.

What I am asking is, if anybody can prove that this type of diagram have occurred in wind mill construction before it was presented by Poul la Cour in his report year 1900? It would be great if nobody can!

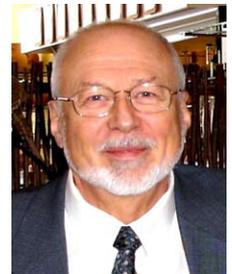
Best greetings to all of you

Povl-Otto Nissen, Poul la Cour Museum [www.poullacour.dk](http://www.poullacour.dk)

Private: [pon@povlonis.dk](mailto:pon@povlonis.dk) +45 7542 3933 /// 5126 0117  
[www.povlonis.dk](http://www.povlonis.dk)



The Poul la Cour Museum  
[www.poullacour.dk](http://www.poullacour.dk)



## GREECE

### The Olive Oil mills in Kea Island, Cyclades

Olive oil is a basic agricultural product in Greece. Olive oil production technology has a long history of experimentation from antiquity until today. The final form of this technology, before the introduction of steam and electricity, was developed in the mid-19th century with the gradual spread of iron presses in the Aegean. Thus we have finally animal-powered mill stones and man-powered iron presses. There are several variations but basically every mill we have is of the same type. There are very few exceptions but these exceptions are the most interesting. One of these cases is the oil mill in the island of Kea.

All oil mills have two functions, the crushing of the olives to a pulp and the extracting of oil from the olive pulp. The primitive elements in Kea focus on the crushing of the olives, it is done only by manpower.

The main tool is a large stone, with a roughly cylindrical shape. This is called, the "vola" or "kylintras". The kylintras has a handle to operate it with. It is made of iron and secured by molten sulphur.



A Kylintras

The stone weighs 250-300 kg and it is of a very hard local stone. The man working the kylintras makes two moves at the same time: one around the cylinder's axis, a few degrees back and forth, and another one around the vertical axis. This way he can crush the greatest possible number of olives in the shortest time and control the volume of olives crushed. To control the olives crushed

## In This Issue

[Intro by our President](#)

[World News](#)

[World Articles](#)

[Book Reviews](#)

[E-News Team](#)

## Information Links

[Council](#)

[TIMS Home Page](#)

[Membership 2012](#)

[Our Bookshops](#)

[Click here for printable version](#)

they have a scraper. The operator working the kyllintras held it with one hand and with the other one directed the pulp with the scraper under the kyllintras. An oil mill could have more than one kyllintras.

The kyllintras is placed on a stone slab, where two to three dishes of olives to be crushed were placed. Every so often they used to roughen the kyllintras using a stone cutter's pick hammer. They never roughened the flat stone but since it would be eaten away from the salt in the olives and by working, they used to replace it after some years. One can still see old flat stones outside an oil mill.

The study of this oil press is important since it is quite strange that a technology so primitive is still in use so near Attica. Old technology in Kea does not survive only in the olive oil extraction technology but also in other forms of agricultural technology. Moreover, the oldest recorded type of oil mill in Kea is even more primitive. Thus during the German occupation in WW II, they used a makeshift oil mill, hidden inside a cave. It consisted of a 50 kg kyllintras and an olive press of a flat stone with a groove and a spout. The olive pulp was pressed on the flat stone by another stone or a tree trunk to extract the oil.

The kyllintras olive mills worked in the Kea until recently. Even today there is one still in use, the Korasidis oil mill at St. Simeon. So even though this technology is primitive it is still serves local needs.

The oil mill was one of the various tasks a farmer had. Although he had to know the craft of "cutting" olives, nowhere it is mentioned as a profession. An olive press belonged to a farmer with some special knowledge. He worked very hard at the time of olive picking for about two months, even through the night without an electric light, since there was no electricity, but with an old oil lamp.

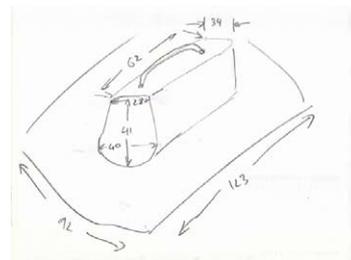
The following oil mills were found in the survey: in the main town Chora (3), near Chora (1), Plagia (2), Agia Marina (1), Kato Meria (1), Pera Meria (1), Saint Simeon (1). In total ten were found.

The survey in the island showed that not all ten oil mills found were working at the same time, some were abandoned and some had been built later. The number seven is probably about the most correct in simultaneous operation in the interbellum. Thus, with a population of 7000 people in 1950, there was one oil mill per 1,000 inhabitants. The production capacity would be 20-30 tonnes of olive oil per mill by processing respectively 140-210 tonnes of olives. That is roughly equivalent to 3-6 kg of oil per capita. This production was very low for this population and the typical Greek diet, which raises some questions.

An oil mill is either an independent building in the country or a room in a country home. The space needed for an oil mill is modest. For example the Korasidis oil mill at St. Simeon consists of one room sized 2.60m x 4.50m. So it is impossible to distinguish them as separate buildings with any feature in the construction standing out.



The Korasidis kyllintras as Saint Simeon



The process of «cutting» the olives was tedious work. But as everybody said this was a great craft which required specific knowledge to be able to work it. When the pulp was ready, the operator would use the scraper to fill up an old ceramic beehive with the olive pulp and take it to a bench. There he would fill up a goat hair sack with 2-3 dishes of pulp and stack six of them in the press. Before taking the beehive with the pulp to the bench they used to make a hole

## In This Issue

[Intro by our President](#)

[World News](#)

[World Articles](#)

[Book Reviews](#)

[E-News Team](#)

[Information Links](#)  
[Council](#)  
[TIMS Home Page](#)  
[Membership 2012](#)  
[Our Bookshops](#)

[Click here for printable version](#)

with their hand in the pulp (the pulp was very thick), leave it overnight and in the morning the hole was full of olive oil. Because it was not extracted using the press and hot water, this olive oil was of better quality, they were called it “virgin” oil.

In the press they used to pour lukewarm water to get every drop of oil out of the sacks with the olive pulp. The pressing process was usually done twice.

### The oil mill of John Saiti

The oil mill of John Saiti is located in Plagia. It is a building half inside a cave and the rest built on gently sloping ground. Externally the building appears to be larger than it really is. It is built with low-ceilinged covered by the typical stone beams. It looks like a typical Kea country farm building. The only indication that it might be an oil mill is the flat stone built in the wall outside. It consists of two rooms, the anteroom and the oil mill. The anteroom was built in a second phase. In were a fireplace and a table. The main oil mill had the Kylintras on a flat stone, a bench to prepare the sacks with the olive pulp for the press and the

press.



Nikos Saitis at the entrance of the oil mill



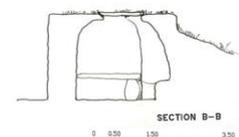
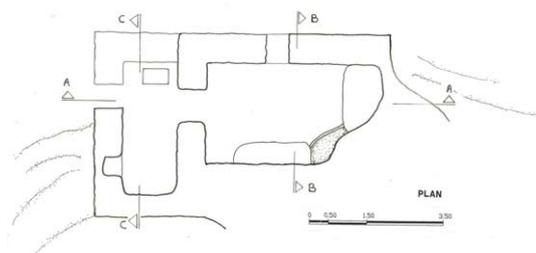
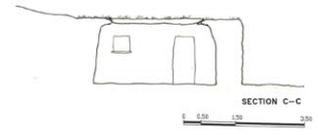
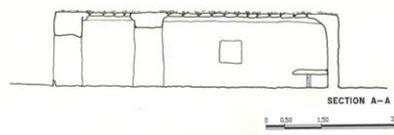
The oil mill with an old flat stone in the wall. One can see the wall built against the cliff to enlarge the cave.



The flat stone using as supports an old kylintras to the right and part of a wooden press to the left. On the right side of the flat stone there is a stone basin to collect the olive pulp.



The hole in the stone roof to allow the fumes to escape.



## In This Issue

[Intro by our President](#)

[World News](#)

[World Articles](#)

[Book Reviews](#)

[E-News Team](#)

[Information Links](#)  
[Council](#)  
[TIMS Home Page](#)  
[Membership 2012](#)  
[Our Bookshops](#)

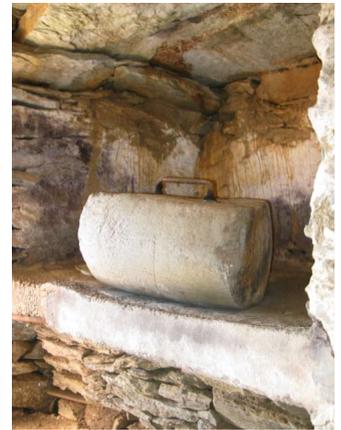
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### The Nikos Saitis oil mill

The oil mill is located about two hundred meters uphill from the older mill. The building consists of the oil mill and a stable next to it. It was built at least in two phases and possibly three if the stable was added later. The main oil mill is divided into two rooms, the anteroom with the kyllintras is and the main oil mill with the fireplace, the oil press and the preparation bench. It is built like a typical rural building of Kea with stone roof beams. There is a hole in the stone roof for the fumes to escape.



The oil mill with a worn out flat stone outside



The kyllintras in situ

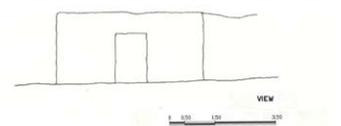
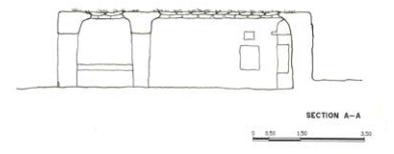
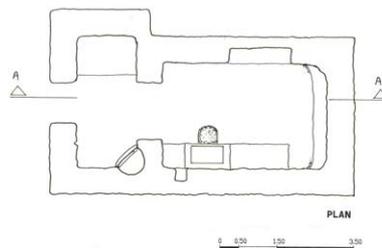


The scraper



The press

The ceramic beehive. Notice the hole for the collecting the oil after separating it from water.



The stable is next to the oil mill with its entrance on the opposite side to prevent the animals from disturbing the work in the oil mill. It consists of a courtyard and a covered area with two doors to the courtyard for the animals to move around more easily.



The stable

## In This Issue

[Intro by our President](#)

[World News](#)

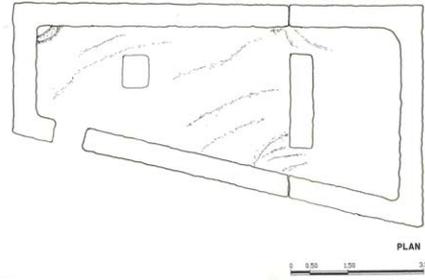
[World Articles](#)

[Book Reviews](#)

[E-News Team](#)

[Information Links](#)  
[Council](#)  
[TIMS Home Page](#)  
[Membership 2012](#)  
[Our Bookshops](#)

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By George Speis  
Sketches by Katerina Toutouza

Country	Annual consumption per capita (kg)
<a href="#">World</a>	0.43
<a href="#">Spain</a>	13.62
<a href="#">Italy</a>	12.35
<a href="#">Greece</a>	23.7
<a href="#">Syria</a>	7
<a href="#">Morocco</a>	11.1
<a href="#">Turkey</a>	1.2
<a href="#">Tunisia</a>	5
<a href="#">Portugal</a>	1.8
<a href="#">Algeria</a>	7.1
Others	1.18

Source Wikipedia

## SOUTH AFRICA

### A mill repair process (a diary)

By Andy Selfe

Compagnes Drift Mill had been operating for a full year last October since the end of the restoration, but there was one job still to be tackled; two of the clasp-arm spokes were rotten at the ends from standing in water for some time. After the double weekend of Elgin Open Gardens at the beginning of November, I decided to take the Mill out of commission and do this work, or at least start it. In short, I decided to repair one spoke first, using a 'stepped splayed wedged scarf joint', something I have never done before, and it's probable that few professional carpenters have either!

The job was complicated by the fact that the piece of wood I had ready to use for the repair was unsuitable, being one of the cold climate pine varieties, whereas the original was a very hard wood, probably our native Stinkwood (*Ocotea Bullata*). I have attached the stories concerned with the repair, would you like me to combine and shorten them?

1. 19th November 2011 Compagnes Drift Mill. Clasp Arm Scarf or Scalf Joint That might depend on which side of the Atlantic you live!

But first, there was a disappointment; somebody had been in the Mill since Open Gardens, and left the outlet of the Vitruvian tun not properly fitted:

I knew what I'd find inside; the rats have had a field day.....



That means a whole lot of cleaning out and vacuuming out and scrubbing

the top of the runner and the first batch of meal will have to be discarded. A totally unnecessary waste and a lot of extra work!

Now that Elgin Open Gardens is behind us, the next important occasion is Beaumont Open Days at the end of January, and while I do expect to Mill in the meantime, it is an ideal time to tackle the two rotten clasp-arms on the Pit Wheel. As I reported last time, I am using the advice of Simon Smith of Overberg Joinery Works [www.ojw.co.za](http://www.ojw.co.za) and he had this to say:



## In This Issue

[Intro by our President](#)

[World News](#)

[World Articles](#)

[Book Reviews](#)

[E-News Team](#)

## Information Links

[Council](#)

[TIMS Home Page](#)

[Membership 2012](#)

[Our Bookshops](#)

[Click here for printable version](#)

I think there are 14 different scalf joints in total, all with different structural and aesthetic functions. There is a formula for the length of the scalf in relationship to the thickness and width of the beam but I would have to dig around in a few note books first to find it. I generally use the (what looks right rule) the returning angles usually turn back so that when force is put on the beam down wards the scalf joint cannot open up as it is locked together. This can be made even stronger with a stopped, splayed wedged scalf joint like the ones used on my studio, where a pair of folding wedges is driven through the centre of the scalf forcing the joint to tighten up into the return angles.

Looking at the pic, I think your scalf could do with being slightly longer for the section of beam. I hope this helps.

(I have attached a picture of a bladed scalf joint and I will send you a stopped splayed wedged scalf joint now, just have to pop over and photograph it)

The bladed joint I could see was too complicated; it has flat level sections of different lengths and they slide into one another. I had to bear in mind one part would be still attached to the Pit Wheel. I settled for the stopped, splayed wedged joint, so I looked that up on the internet, where it would appear that it was invented in the USA??

One advisor suggested that the length should be 2½ to 3 times the width of the wood; Simon also mentions above, a longer joint than I had chalked out. I started marking out on both sides of the arm, a joint 600mm long, with more or less the proportions of the joint Simon photographed for me:

I also made the decision to reverse the angle, leaving most of the original wood on the back, giving maximum support for the axial load the pit wheel is subjected to by the meshing of the

gears. I don't think I've taken so much trouble to mark-out since my Practical Fitting exam!

I used the width of the builder's level for the step for the wedges, marking half-way on one side, the the closer side on the other. The 'return angle' at the ends which Simon refers to, I made slightly more obtuse than 90 degrees to the main diagonal cut, perhaps it's not as sharp as he used, in this case 111 degrees to the edge of the arm.



It was with considerable trepidation that I started cutting what can easily be a 200-year-old beam!

It was clear from the start that this wood is not the Cold Climate Pine that much of the rest of the Mill is made of. It gave off a strong smell and it is hard! The Scorpion saw came into its own again; I first worked against a metal guide top and bottom, but I was worried they would blunt that side of the blade, so I worked carefully along the outside of the line by eye, watching top and bottom. It sounds easier to say than to do!

The wedge at the outer end is an offcut anyway, so I could lead into the first half of the main cut with ease. When I got to the step for the wedges half-way along, I tried with the jig-saw blade on the Scorpion to start a curved cut to line up with the new cut, but the wood was too hard. Instead, I drilled a hole of the



## In This Issue

[Intro by our President](#)

[World News](#)

[World Articles](#)

[Book Reviews](#)

[E-News Team](#)

## Information Links

[Council](#)

[TIMS Home Page](#)

[Membership 2012](#)

[Our Bookshops](#)

[Click here for printable version](#)

correct width for the step.

I lined up the drill by eye with a try-square, but I was more than relieved that the hole came out in the right place at the other side!



From the hole, I first worked with the jig-saw blade in the Scorpion, changing to the normal blade as soon as I could; the small blade only just protrudes as it works and it's difficult to saw straight with it. The cutting got more difficult the closer to the centre. I cut the return angle before I got there with the longitudinal cut. It was easier after turning the wheel about 45 degrees, and working downwards.

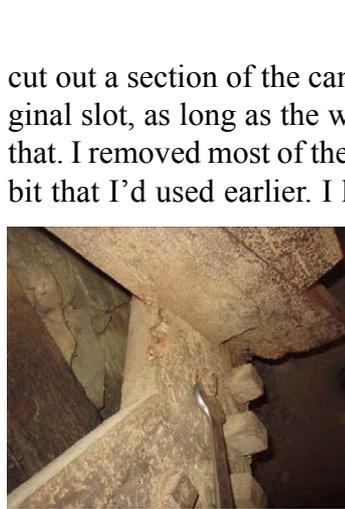
Once the cut was complete, the piece should have come out with a tap to the side. Oh, no, it wouldn't! I then noticed the end of the arm locates in a slot in the cant of the Pit-Wheel!



Would I have to loosen off all the bolts and move the pit-wheel forward? That would also mean un-meshing the pinions to get them out of the way. The pinion for the Vitruvian Mill is wedged, but it still needs a jack in place to lower it with. I have never touched the pinion which drives the pulley to drive the rest of the Mill House!



The only other plan I could think of was to cut out a section of the cant, equivalent to the depth and width of the original slot, as long as the width of the arm, and tap the off-cut across into that. I removed most of the wood by drilling three holes with the same flat bit that I'd used earlier. I knew the bolt and square nut would also be in the way, so that had to be removed too, along with one cog.



After drilling the three holes, I squared-off the slot with a chisel. The space can be refilled later with a block. Nearly out..... It's not going to be easy to try-fit the new piece!

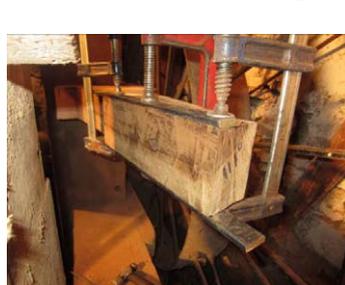
Very nearly out! The end of the bolt still had to be driven inward. After removing the piece and inspecting everything, it's clear that the flat surfaces will have to be dressed somehow, probably with a belt-sander, but the space is only 110mm between the job and the cant. I set up the two metal guides again, measured accurately from the back. I also squared-off the step for the wedges in the

Nearly out..... It's not going to be easy to

try-fit the new piece!

Very nearly out! The end of the bolt still had to be driven inward.

After removing the piece and inspecting everything, it's clear that the flat surfaces will have to be dressed somehow, probably with a belt-sander, but the space is only 110mm



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## In This Issue

[Intro by our President](#)

[World News](#)

[World Articles](#)

[Book Reviews](#)

[E-News Team](#)

## Information Links

[Council](#)

[TIMS Home Page](#)

[Membership 2012](#)

[Our Bookshops](#)

[Click here for printable version](#)

middle.

I will be interested to know what wood this is, and whether it will be a good thing to use the piece of Cold Climate Pine from the Railway cottage.

17th December 2011 Compagnes Drift Mill.  
More on Scarf Joint



On the way to the Mill, I stopped and had a good look at the scarf joint on the beam on Harris Brothers in the village. I had been worrying about the angle I'd chosen for the ends.



So I set the day's tasks as:

- 1, increase the angles at both ends,
- 2, make stepped surfaces smooth, flat and accurate, and
- 3, make a drawing of the piece of wood needed to take the place of the piece I've cut out.

The angle of the ends in the picture of the joint above is almost parallel to the section for the wedges; that is, at right angles to the line of the main cut. After trying a few angles out, Noel and I decided on 60 degrees to the edge of the wood.

As usual the Scorpion saw was the handiest tool for the cutting.



For trueing up the end after cutting, the new tool I bought recently, also Black &



Decker, a Power File was ideal for a start, but we needed something better for flattening.

For trueing up the long sections, I had already cut two strips of steel and had decided to attach two strips to each at right angles for clamping them to the beam, so that the g-clamps would be out of the way for working. They were made on top of one another, so that

if measurements made from the same place on either, to a register



like the uncut rear face of the clasp arm, were equal, then the 'straight edges' would be parallel. Using these registers top and bottom we tried two methods, the power file and a meat cleaver which I'd sharpened to a very



straight, keen edge. I tried by hand, drawing it along the wood, but later decided to tap it from



the back. We discussed what to do to finish

## In This Issue

[Intro by our President](#)

[World News](#)

[World Articles](#)

[Book Reviews](#)

[E-News Team](#)

## Information Links

[Council](#)

[TIMS Home Page](#)

[Membership 2012](#)

[Our Bookshops](#)

[Click here for printable version](#)

off the surface, and Noel nipped home for the ideal tool for the job, a 'Delta Sander'.

This tool is ideal for getting into the corners, particularly those where the angle is acute. The base behind the sandpaper is dead flat and the tool is easy to manipulate. Once I was happy with the first flat surface or 'table', I moved the same two guides to the second,



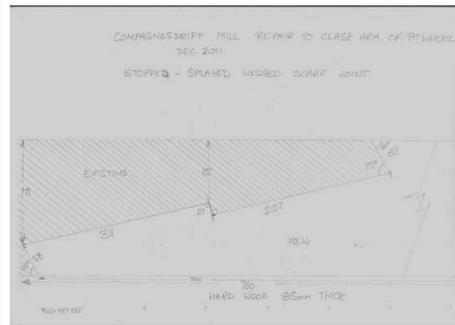
measured up and made sure they were parallel and square again. The space and access was so restricted that I couldn't get in with the meat cleaver, so I resorted to the power file only, working with a sweeping action. It only has a pad behind a small area of the narrow sanding belt.

This operation was followed up by the Delta-sander again and the final finish was very satisfactory!

The next step was the drawing so that we know what size of wood we need. I

was going to use a nice old piece of Oregon I had, but it won't be right on this joint to use a hard wood with a 'soft' one. The actual size,

before cutting, is



223mm X 85mm X 770mm long, and there's another one to do after this!

1st January 2012 Compagnes Drift Mill. New Wood for Scarf Joint

I got a message from Noel to say he'd laminated a piece of hard eucalyptus to the dimensions we needed. I was at his home like a shot to collect it and admire his woodworking set-up! From there I went to the Mill to take two more measurements and to check all the others..... think three times, measure twice and cut once!

The most important was the full effective length of the joint so that each end bears equally when the pair of 'folding' wedges is fitted. The other was to get the precise position of the step which has to be cut out of the front face of the new piece; the depth of it I could always pick up from the discarded piece. It was a good reason to tidy up the workshop a bit when I got home, after which I could first roughly map out the cuts



in chalk to make the best use of the wood, which had two knots in it. Noel had made the block up out of no less than five pieces of some roughly sawn gum he had been given by the contractor who cut down, cut up and removed a grove of then at Springfield Convent about six years ago.

## In This Issue

[Intro by our President](#)

[World News](#)

[World Articles](#)

[Book Reviews](#)

[E-News Team](#)

## Information Links

[Council](#)

[TIMS Home Page](#)

[Membership 2012](#)

[Our Bookshops](#)

[Click here for printable version](#)



The block was a few millimetres too wide and there was a slight slope on the far side, so this gave me the opportunity to correct both. For my measurements at the Mill, I was working from both edges, so the new piece had to be exactly the same! The radial arm saw made heavy weather of the cut which I had to do in six passes; the wood's that hard! The advantage was that I could check for squareness as

the cut progressed and make slight adjustments to the tilt of the blade.

Then I could mark out accurately, with both the knots in the offcut. It helps to cross-hatch the offcut; it saves you cutting on the wrong side of the line!



I marked out each side as I had in the Mill, starting at the same place on each side, allowing this time for the gap for the wedges. I was delighted when I drew across with a square from one side to the other, that the lines met exactly!



A band saw would have been a better tool for this job, but I just have the radial arm and a hand held 'Skil' saw, so after cutting the end off at 60 degrees I simply clamped the block down on the table, very accurately set the blade up on the correct side of the line and worked back and forth dropping the blade by a small amount each time. I couldn't get all the way through the wood, so I had to turn it over and do the rest from the other side. It's always a

relief when the cuts correspond! I only cut like this to just past the step for the wedges.

I then had to drill the hole for the step as I had done on the pit-wheel, but this time I did it with the luxury of the pillar drill!

The next cut was the 60 degrees at the other end, using the dimension I had taken earlier at the Mill. The radial arm wouldn't raise high enough to do this by machine so I had to use the Scorpion saw. I then drilled a large hole as close to the corner as I could; it actually broke through into the cut just made with the Scorpion. From this hole I could work from both sides with the Scorpion between the new large hole and the smaller one I'd made for the step for the wedges.

It wasn't long before the offcut fell away! I could then work back from the large hole into the corner.



## In This Issue

[Intro by our President](#)

[World News](#)

[World Articles](#)

[Book Reviews](#)

[E-News Team](#)

## Information Links

[Council](#)

[TIMS Home Page](#)

[Membership 2012](#)

[Our Bookshops](#)

[Click here for printable version](#)

There's some tidying up to do on the lower 'table', but the upper one where the clamp is, needed a touch only with the belt sander to be on its line. I had brought home the steel guides, anticipating this stage, so with them clamped to each side, I could use the Power File between them, followed by the orbital sander. The top corner was tricky; I used a rasp and finished off with a tenon saw in the very corner. One can see in the photo below



some of the many 'biscuits' Noel used to lock the five members together!

The next task was to cut away the step in what will be the front, which bears



against the back of the pit-wheel. Measuring from the tip, as shown in the top picture, I cut down the 20mm of the step. Then I set up the fence of the



radial arm again and cut down in stages, making sure I didn't go further than the step I'd just cut. Again I could check for squareness as I went down, tilting the blade as necessary. I cut down as far as I could from this side, then turned the wood over and cut from the 'wrong' side, but the action of the blade was downward through the remaining wood rather than forward and there was no tendency to 'climb over'. The last triangle was easy to cut through with the Scorpion. There was some sanding to do with the orbital, using the square to check from side to side.



With the exception of trimming the end off to length on the pit-wheel and drilling the two



holes for the coach-bolts, the job is done! There are also the two 'folding' wedges to make (simply a pair which work opposite one another, and by so doing the outer sides stay parallel). The old and the new! The deliberate difference in the angle at the end can be seen. This was as a result of a decision to change that to 60 degrees. I am naturally itching to go and try it out, but the traffic on the National Road on the last day of a Christmas / New Year break is best avoided! Many thanks to Noel for making up the block of wood!



7th January 2012 Compagnes Drift Mill. Back in Business!



As expected, I couldn't stay away all week! Luckily I had a job to do on the farm and of course, I had the piece of wood with me! It took some levering and a bit more chiseling of the notch I had to make to take the rotten piece out, but it was soon in place!

There was slightly too much of a gap on the 60 degree section on the left (white arrow), and near the head of the hammer (red arrow), there was a gap underneath,

but at the top, the wood was touching. I used the opportunity to mark for the bolt holes and the curved offset at the outer end.

Back at home, I drilled the holes which (luckily I marked both sides) don't pass through square to the wood! It took some careful marking of both ends and shimming the wood up at an angle on the pillar drill. I also drilled from both sides and the holes more or less matched up in the middle!

My 'tutor', Simon Smith of Overberg Joinery Works <http://www.ojw.co.za/> offered the use of his big Robinson band saw and kindly cut the end off for me while I waited.

So all was ready on Saturday, except the extending of the outer coach-bolt. I had had to cut the nut and end off to remove it; the Engineering Shop was still closed for Christmas and I want a 9/16" Whitworth or at least UNC bolt to weld to the end so



I can re-use

the square nut. I started by clamping the steel guide to the top of the old section on the inner 'table' and sanded the upper part only so the gap I had observed earlier in the week at the bottom would close and the new piece would move further inward and reduce the gap at the outer end.



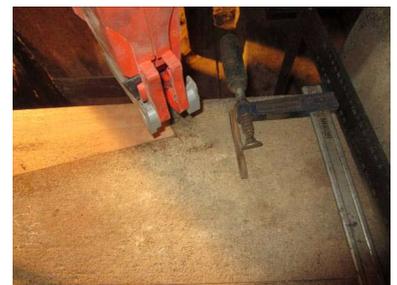
Noel's 'Delta Sander' was again ideal for the job! Next step was to test the fit again.

I still wasn't happy with the difference in length; the most important thing about the joint is that it pushes equally hard into the vee at both ends.

So, with the wedges in place, I ran the

Scorpion saw in the outer gap which was slightly open already, from the inside to the outside, so I knew the gap there was a blade thickness. Then I repeated the operation at the inner end where it was pressing hard.

As I expected, just as I got to the end, the saw jammed. I removed the wedges, took the saw out and knocked the wedges in again. This time I was happy! Time for glue!



## In This Issue

[Intro by our President](#)

[World News](#)

[World Articles](#)

[Book Reviews](#)

[E-News Team](#)

## Information Links

[Council](#)

[TIMS Home Page](#)

[Membership 2012](#)

[Our Bookshops](#)

[Click here for printable version](#)

## In This Issue

[Intro by our President](#)

[World News](#)

[World Articles](#)

[Book Reviews](#)

[E-News Team](#)

## Information Links

[Council](#)

[TIMS Home Page](#)

[Membership 2012](#)

[Our Bookshops](#)

[Click here for printable version](#)

With glue applied to the original wood, the colour really came out! I'm still not sure it isn't Stinkwood! The glue, Balcotan standard, recommends applying it to both of the surfaces, clamping up and leaving it for ten hours. In this case, clamping meant knocking in the wedges and refitting the one coach bolt which came out without cutting it. As it turned out, the wedges went fully home and with a bit of hammering to make sure everything was snug, I left it like that.

There was no temptation to 'try it out' while the glue was setting, because the farm has been pumping this last week and there was no water anyway! But it felt good removing



the chain preventer which has been attached to a spoke of

the water-wheel for toooo long! The other job I could carry on with was to clean out the Vitruvian Mill where rats had got in after somebody interfered with the sheet metal plate at the meal spout. This is a big performance; the furniture has to be dismantled completely and the vacuum cleaner used to suck up all the

rat droppings and spoiled meal.



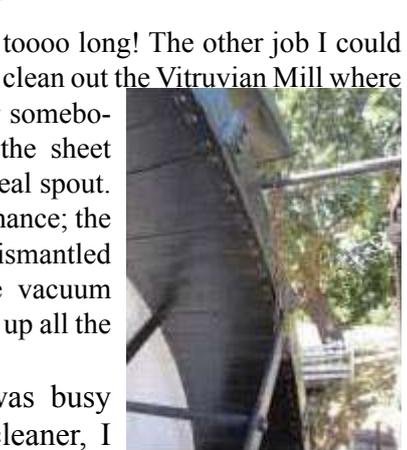
While I was busy with the cleaner, I experimented by attaching the nozzle to the pressure side of the Vorwerk machine and blew out what was between the stones.

A mixture of meal and unground grain came out all around and I think it might be a good idea to do this after each milling day. I measured up to make an adaptor plug for the eye of the stone, to attach the nozzle to.

I washed the top of the runner stone and was reminded of the markings on it. Not only is there the JV / W, but there's also more above, perhaps a number or date?

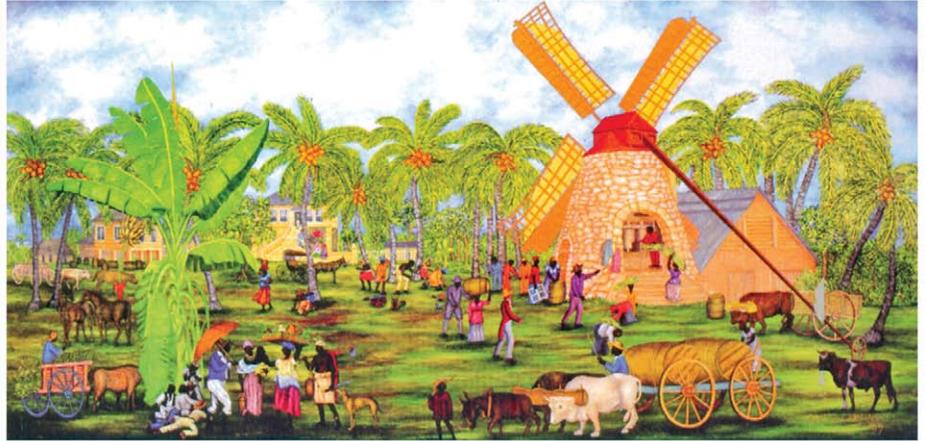
So, we're back in business, with Beaumont Open Days at the end of the month. But there's another spoke to do! If all this woodwork is old hat to people whose job it is, then I apologise! The process is new to me and it seemed worth recording all

the steps. One thing is certain; a band-saw would make the cutting out of the replacement piece a lot easier. I also won't be cutting the other spoke before I have a suitable lump of hard wood to make the new piece out of!



## TRINIDAD

### A Christmas greeting card from Trinidad



*Lowlands Estate, Tobago - 1838*

## In This Issue

[Intro by our President](#)

[World News](#)

[World Articles](#)

[Book Reviews](#)

[E-News Team](#)

## Information Links

[Council](#)

[TIMS Home Page](#)

[Membership 2012](#)

[Our Bookshops](#)

[Click here for printable version](#)

Tobago is widely reputed to be the West Indian island which changed hands most often between rival European powers striving for supremacy in and over the Caribbean sea. In 1814, by the Treaty of Paris, it finally settled under British sovereignty after being a pawn of great power politics for two centuries.

During their continued attempts at colonization, the British and French made Tobago productive and populous, and a large exporter of sugar and cotton, at the cost of creating a typical West Indian slave society. In 1764, during one of their periods of colonization, the British began once again to encourage settlers and by 1769, 23,000 acres were under cultivation. The colony developed rapidly and seven years after the first shipment of sugar was exported, Tobago was producing 1,200 tons of sugar; 1,600,000 gallons of rum; 1,500,000 pounds of cotton and 5,000 pounds of indigo.

The British sold land in lots to early settlers, and on the south western tip of the island, comprising the area surrounding the Petit Trou lagoon, the Lowlands Estate developed. The lots which made up the estate were: (St. Patrick: Lot No 21: 150 acres, St. Andrews: Lot No 22: 190 acres, St. Andrews: Lot 23: 100 acres) and in addition, the two poor settlers' lots situated on both ends of the lagoon comprising 150 and 70 acres. On 19th March 1767, the first owner was a Mr. Allan Cameron who purchased Lot No 21 at £1.30 per acre, and Lots No 22 and 23 at £1.00 per acre. By 1774, we read in Fowlers history of Tobago that the estate had passed into the ownership Mr. James Elder who was a member of the Island Council, and noted more for his absences in Barbados than the meetings he attended. It is assumed that by this time a large part of Lowlands would have been cultivated in sugar cane and the estate fully operational with its windmills and cattle mills for crushing the cane, and a sugar works for producing sugar for export.

The following owner was Thomas Currie, a proprietor of St. Patrick from the West of Scotland who had been resident in the island for thirty five years and was also a member of the Island Council. He died on 12th March 1801 and was buried in the family churchyard next to his dwelling at Lowlands. At inventory of the estate at the time of his death shows 323 acres were under sugar cultivation and the balance of the estate comprising 374 acres was used for the slaves, pasture and in brush. In this inventory was listed all the buildings on the estate, the animals, and a list of 369 slaves. The next owner was James Allen who was a member of the Society of West Indian Merchants, followed in turn by Fielding Brown Esq.; who died in 1807. His widow, Mary Brown died the following year and the estate was sold to her brother Elphinstone Piggot, a former chief Justice of Tobago. Justice Piggot had a villa on the point of Lowlands Estate which is mentioned by Governor William Young in his description of

## In This Issue

[Intro by our President](#)

[World News](#)

[World Articles](#)

[Book Reviews](#)

[E-News Team](#)

## Information Links

[Council](#)

[TIMS Home Page](#)

[Membership 2012](#)

[Our Bookshops](#)

[Click here for printable version](#)

Tobago in 1812. The villa was known as “The Villa of Petit Trou”. In 1807 Governor Young did two water colors of Lowlands, one of the villa and the other of the lagoon with a view of sugar works at Lowlands. Records show that the estate was still in the hands of the Piggot family in 1866, but by 1884, it was owned by Daniels & Co., of London, and between the years 1904-1909, all accessible land was planted in coconuts.

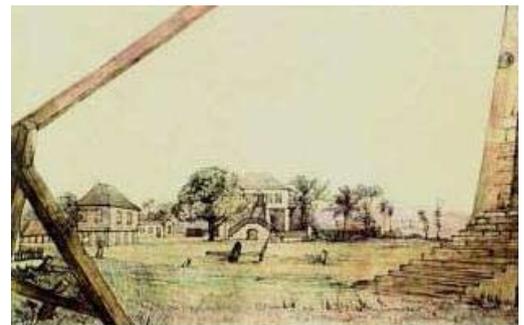
In 1919 the estate was purchased by George and Cecil de Nobriga who continued to own it for the next 70 years. A steady decline in the yield of the trees, together with the damage caused by Hurricane Flora in 1963, and later a lack of the demand for copra, led to the establishment of an area of pasture of cows and sheep.

In 1991 Angostura Ltd. Purchased the Company, Tobago Plantations Ltd. (TPL) which had Lowlands Estate as part of its assets. In December 1994, Angostura sold 50% of its shares in TPL to Guardian Life of the Caribbean Ltd and the company is now owned jointly by Angostura Ltd. And Guardian Life.

Since planning approval was granted by the Town & Country Planning Division in 1996 for the resort development, TPL have been undertaking site preparatory work on the estate. The Tobago Hilton, the integral part and nucleus of the development is the flagship hotel; other buildings will be set back about 30m from the high water and directly on the rich flora and fauna, mangrove forest and wetlands will be preserved and further enhanced to offer a wide choice of attractions to satisfy evolving consumer tastes and preferences, and which will rival emerging resort developments regionally and internationally.

Note: This information was prepared in 1998 for the card, since then the hotel has changed ownership with resultant changes in name, type of accommodations provided, etc.

View of the Great House and out-buildings of Lowlands Estate, including the sugar Mill on the right. Reproduced from a painting in 1838 by courtesy of Mr. Miles Almandoz.



(All the information and pictures reproduced from Adrian Camps-Campins Christmas card).

Few words for the artist and his work

Adrian Camps-Campins is a painter from Trinidad. He was born in 1943 and after completing his secondary education, he entered the Insurance industry, becoming an executive in the late 60's.

During the early years of the decade of the 70's, Trinidad was hit by political disturbances and during the riots which ensued there was much destruction of the fabric of the city when many ancient buildings were destroyed by fire.

Appalled by this, Adrian was resolved to put on record the physical aspect of the capital - Port of Spain, and although never having had any formal training started its reconstruction in art.

After much research into the history and life of these buildings, he produced greeting cards made from the paintings with supporting photographs and texts. In addition to exhibiting his work at home, he has also exhibited in France and the U.S.A., Two of his paintings have been reproduced as postage stamps and in 1993 one became a UNICEF card.

He is categorized as a Naïf painter with the use of vivid colors and exciting themes which make his work extremely alive and interesting.



## In This Issue

[Intro by our President](#)

[World News](#)

[World Articles](#)

[Book Reviews](#)

[E-News Team](#)

[Information Links  
Council  
TIMS Home Page  
Membership 2012  
Our Bookshops](#)

[Click here for printable version](#)

### Arnos Vale Waterwheel in Tobago



Just a short distance further north of the Arnos Vale hotel is the Arnos Vale waterwheel. An old sugar estate built in 1857 represents one of the best examples of eighteenth and nineteenth century production technology. Located on the northern side of Plymouth, the Waterwheel comes with its very own set attractions, which includes a small museum, souvenir shop, restaurant, theatre and nature reserve, perfect for a spot of bird watching.

Photo by Oswin Browne

Reproduced from the Trinidad Guardian

More pictures on <http://www.arnosvalehotel.com/waterwheel.htm>

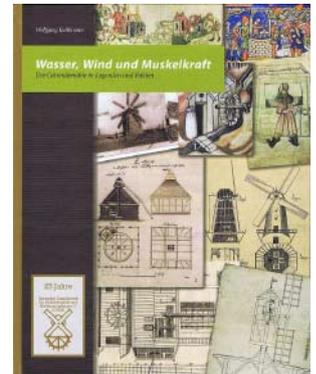
## BOOK REVIEWS AND BOOK PRESENTATION

### Wasser, Wind und Muskelkraft

The German Mill Society (“Deutsche Gesellschaft für Mühlenkunde” or DGM) celebrates this year its 25th anniversary and does this a.o. with the publication of a very interesting mill book.

This richly illustrated book has the title “Wasser, Wind und Muskelkraft – Die Getreidemühle in Legenden und Fakten“ (Water, Wind and Muscle Power – The corn mill in legends and facts).

The book, priced at 16,90 Euro, can be obtained directly from the DGM:



The book can be obtained directly from the DGM:

Deutschen Gesellschaft für Mühlenkunde und Mühlenerhaltung (DGM) e.V.

Schwarzer Weg 2

D-32469 Petershagen

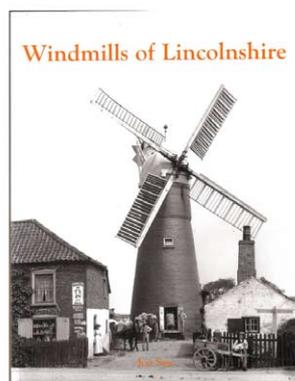
Germany

Phone: +49 05702 2694

Fax: +49 05702 4963

E-mail: [info@muehlen-dgm-ev.de](mailto:info@muehlen-dgm-ev.de)

### Windmills of Lincolnshire by Jon Sass



What we now think of as the Lincolnshire Windmill is a distinctive tall brick built tower mill, with an ogee cap and cast iron cross upon which to mount a set of Cubitt's Patent sails (between four and eight in number), the type which predominates in the East Midland counties of England. However, over the years there has been a good variety of other types, which has attracted several authoritative publications over the years, such as Rex Wailes' Newcomen papers in the 1950s and Peter Dolman's contemporary survey of mills in 1986. The new work by Lincolnshire born and bred Jon Sass has managed to find even more of these particularly

## In This Issue

[Intro by our President](#)

[World News](#)

[World Articles](#)

[Book Reviews](#)

[E-News Team](#)

## Information Links

[Council](#)

[TIMS Home Page](#)

[Membership 2012](#)

[Our Bookshops](#)

[Click here for printable version](#)

fine windmills, copiously illustrated by well reproduced early photographs, mostly showing the mills in their working days. Jon has a first rate collection of photographs and local information, steadily built over many years. He also had the advantage of becoming a protégé of the late Rex Wailes, the expert on the English Windmill. His pivotal role in the restoration of Wrawby Post Mill attracted the attention of the remaining few old generation working millers and millwrights, all now gone, from whom he learnt first hand the trials and tribulations of operating on a shoestring the run down equipment of a declining industry.

Now that Jon has retired he has been able to devote time to putting his collection of windmill photographs together into book format, together with a note against each outlining the size and history of each mill, who built it and when, the equipment it contained and the millers who worked it throughout its life. Obviously not all this information is available for every mill, since many disappeared early last century, but taken as a whole there is plenty to form a good picture of life in a Lincolnshire mill, spiced with personal anecdotes told to an enthusiastic listener. Many of us have been waiting for a long time for him to do this. The format is that used in Stenlakes' recent "Windmills of Yorkshire" by Gregory and Turner, and typically uses two photographs with descriptions per page. Starting with an introduction and explanation of terminology used, the mills are then grouped together in sequences from open trestle post mills through to the large multi sailed tower mills so typical of Lincolnshire. There were a number of combined wind and water mills, mills with added auxiliary power, and several mills where roller mills were attached alongside. Land drainage also featured prominently, and there were several industrial mills, particularly along the Humber and the Trent, for crushing a variety of products from oil seeds through bark for tanning to gypsum and whiting. After looking at some of the fine mill restorations to full working order which have been undertaken in recent years, Jon looks at other mills which have had a change of use, mainly to residential. Finally, but not least, he looks at the men and their families who maintained and operated the mills.

Apart from the quality of the photographs the great strengths of this book are the personal touches, bringing in details and reminiscences of the people who made and ran them. I rather liked the anecdote of millwright Jack Thompson, who in about 1930 instructed a rather greenhorn new mill owner on mill operation, pointing out the dangers of tail winding, and the disaster that would follow if his mill ran backwards. A few days later he was greeted with a reprimand by his client, who was visiting the town of Alford where he could see two mills close together but turning in opposite directions, saying "Jack, you're pulling my leg, look, it doesn't matter which way the sails turn, they go can go both ways". Perhaps the strangest location for a mill was in Grimsby, where there was a pumping mill at the town cemetery for draining the graves before they could be used!

The book is printed on a high gloss paper, which brings out the best in the photographs, but is not quite so good for ease of reading, and it would have been easier for those of us of advancing years had it had a larger typeface, even at the expense of closer line spacing. In order to get more in, the publishers have also dispensed with breaks between each chapter or section, which makes it a little difficult when trying to cross refer to other mills, although there is a good mill index at the end.

## In This Issue

[Intro by our President](#)

[World News](#)

[World Articles](#)

[Book Reviews](#)

[E-News Team](#)

## Information Links

[Council](#)

[TIMS Home Page](#)

[Membership 2012](#)

[Our Bookshops](#)

[Click here for printable version](#)

However, these are minor niggles; it is a first rate book and an asset to any collection.

John Boucher

Windmills of Lincolnshire by Jon Sass, Stenlake Publishing, Catrine, Scotland 2012.

128 pp A4, paperback, fully illustrated, ISBN 9781840335668

Price £18.00 from Stenlake Publishing, [www.stenlake.co.uk](http://www.stenlake.co.uk)

(Available with discounts through Amazon).

### A future for mills

The Netherlands' vision on how to deal with historic mills is attracting a great deal of attention abroad. Reason enough for the Cultural Heritage Agency of the Netherlands to develop an English publication about Dutch mill policy. A future for mills is now available.

This publication is the result of intense discussions with millers, mill owners and mill organizations and reflects the new Dutch policy. The key principles are the historic value of mills, their place in the landscape and their role in society. A review of the situation concerning mill policy and mill restoration abroad is also included.

A Future for Mills

June 28, 2012, the Dutch Cultural Heritage Agency organized a symposium in which the report "A future for mills, Principles for dealing with heritage mills" was presented to representatives of mill societies and related organizations from Belgium and the UK. From Flanders Mrs Leni Thiers, Counselor industrial heritage for the Flemish government, especially for mills, and Mr Walter Van den Brande, head of Mola, the Flemish center point of mills interests. From the UK Mr Jonathan Cook, of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, he chairs the mills section of SPAB and is also chairman of the British Cornmillers Guild; Mr Tony Crosby from the Heritage Lottery Fund and Mr David Tomback, of English Heritage, a learn surveyor who scrutinizes all applications for financial support and grants, amongst others for mills. The presentation by the last four fore mentioned gentlemen of their organizations was most interesting.

Chair of the symposium was Mr J. Bazelmans, Member of the Board of the Dutch Cultural Heritage Agency. Readers of TIMS own bulletin, International Molinology, will know him as author of the leading article in IM 84: "Should we keep the Mills Turning? A Critical Appraisal of the Preservation of Mills in the Netherlands" comparing the actual principles for dealing with heritage mills and what actually happened during the restoration period of Dutch mills.

The topic of the symposium was an interesting restoration case, in which a.o. opposite opinions to what period of old times the windmill should be restored were put to the audience. It seemed that some of the people involved, are still not over what has happened. This case study was worthwhile to consider further.

It should be mentioned that several TIMS members attended the symposium, including secretary, Tarcis van Berge Henegouwen

The report "A future for mills", a document of 76 pages, can be obtained for free in several ways.

At [http://www.cultureelerfgoed.nl/en/search/node/FutureMills\\_def.pdf](http://www.cultureelerfgoed.nl/en/search/node/FutureMills_def.pdf) you get directed the Agency site for the PDF version,

In hardcopy, by addressing the Agency at [info@cultureelerfgoed.nl](mailto:info@cultureelerfgoed.nl).

The English website of the Agency itself is [www.cultureelerfgoed.nl/en](http://www.cultureelerfgoed.nl/en) (with itinerary and search function).



## A MESSAGE FROM THE E-NEWS TEAM

Dear all please help us a little, when you send something for the e-news let it be as follows:

1. In English since this is the language of the TIMS e-news. Off course we invite information in other languages but this adds up to our work and the results sometimes are not satisfactory. For the languages we don't speak, we use the translator and the results are very poor.

2. Do not feel bad if you don't speak and write perfect English, we don't. But e-news is not a literary magazine and all we want is to communicate our information in a decent way.

3. The pictures always in jpeg format, otherwise the quality is debatable.

4. Do not hesitate to send even a picture with some comments, if you have a problem with writing an article. Pictures are very important!

5. Please do not send huge articles, we will include them either in a summary, we write, or if there is enough space, all of it now or in a future e-news issue. So you might be disappointed. Off course, do not forget, your articles could be good IM material.

6. Any URL you send should be tested before. If it does not work and we don't have time we will not try to correct it but we will just drop it!

So please make our life easier and be satisfied at the same time!

Thank you.

*George Speis*

[gspeis11@otenet.gr](mailto:gspeis11@otenet.gr)

*Katerina Toutouza*

[ktoutouza@hotmail.com](mailto:ktoutouza@hotmail.com)

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## In This Issue

[Intro by our President](#)

[World News](#)

[World Articles](#)

[Book Reviews](#)

[E-News Team](#)

## Information Links

[Council](#)

[TIMS Home Page](#)

[Membership 2012](#)

[Our Bookshops](#)

[Click here for printable version](#)