

## *Colophon*

The last meeting of this year will take place on September 24.

*Secretary*      *page 2*

## *Messages from the committee*

The next meeting will take place in the "Leidse Volkshuis" in Leiden.

Three new members are welcomed.

Five graduates of the sundial course are honored.

The course will be repeated in October and members are invited to join in.

*Secretary*      *page 3*

## *Excursion 2016 to the Sundial Route "Geldermalsen"*

The start was in the church of "Tricht" with an interesting tutorial of Professor R. Rutten on solar physics. We then visited the five sundials in the towns along the river "Linge".

Each sundial was explained by one of the five graduates of the sundial course.

At the end of the day we could inspect the content of our archives.

*V. Hoogeland*      *page 4*

## *Nuremberg hours: an peculiar compromise*

Frans Maes elaborates how the people of Nuremberg divided the day into hours in a very special way during several centuries . They changed from antique (unequal) to modern (equinoctial) hours, but retained the antique property of a whole number of hours of day and night length. The number of day and night hours changed with the season, ranging from 8 day and 16 night hours, to 16 day and 8 night hours.

There is (yet?) one sundial that displays Nuremberg hours, at St. Lorenz Church.

An interesting detail is how the hour lines were drawn exactly.

That determines how the small differences that occurred with respect to true equinoctial hours were smoothed away.

*F. Maes*      *page 9*

## *The sundial of "Acquoy"*

One of the sundials we visited during the excursion is the sundial of "Acquoy".

After two years of research and restoration this sundial on the south-east wall of "House Overlinge" in Acquoy was unveiled on Friday, May 13.

Astrid van der Werff reports comprehensively on the restoration and the history of the building.

The former residents, the possible creator of this sundial, the materials used and even a relationship to our Royal family are discussed.

The hour lines and the pole style appeared to be incorrect and were corrected in the present sundial.

The materials and colors used are carefully chosen and will last for years.

*A. vd Werff*      *page 15*

## *An interactive sundial on a U - profile*

Inspired by the sundial of J. Robic who converted his garden fence for that purpose,

Han Hoogenraad comes with an easy-to-construct little sundial on an aluminum U-profile.

To read the time some action of the observer is required. As the height of the sun changes throughout the seasons and the shadow length too, he also developed a few tricks.

*H. Hoogenraad*      *page 21*

## *Take a look in the city of "Kampen"*

Janneke Groeneweg shows us the sundials of "Kampen". Three of them were already recorded in the database of our association, but she discovered a fourth one. She did some research and found out when it was erected, who gave the sundial to the city and who was the designer / producer.

*J. Groeneweg*      *page 25*

## *The extension of the "Eise Eisinga Planetarium" in "Franeker"*

On Thursday the 19<sup>th</sup> of May the extension of the Royal Eise Eisinga Planetarium in "Franeker" was officially opened. Frans Maes gives his impression.

*F. Maes*      *page 28*

## *Quiz*

A universal sun compass, such as the allied forces used in the Sahara, is the input for a new puzzle. The results of the previous puzzle are published, including an unexpected solution.

*F. Maes*      *page 30*

*The 15° longitude meridian in Görlitz*

Han Hoogenraad and Volkert Hoogeland visited Görlitz and were curious if there was a monument or a landmark indicating that meridian. After a visit to the tourist bureau and inquiring of the friendly woman and looking in a couple of tourist guides they discovered that it was really there. They report on what they found.

*H. Hoogenraad page 33*

*V. Hoogeland*

*An astronomical clock at the Börkerheide estate*

Hans Stikkelbroeck unfolds his plans for a sundial park and gives a detail description of a special astronomical clock he already realized. His interest for time and the history of tower clocks was the impetus for this clock.

*H. Stikkelbroeck page 34*