

TIMS E-NEWS

The International Molinological Society

Fall/ Winter 2014

Issue 17

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INTRO BY OUR PRESIDENT

Dear TIMS Members and Mill Friends,

Again another issue of E-News with mills news from all over the world. A special thank you goes to George and Katerina. They did it again!!

We are looking for 1-2 other volunteers willing to support the present E-News team. It does not matter where you are. All what is needed, is a PC with internet connection, and of course the interest in making a newsletter available for mill friends worldwide. When you are interested, just send me an email?

Next year, from the 6th till the 14th of June, the TIMS Symposium in Sibiu in Romania will take place. The organizers are working hard to make this event one of the most successful events in the history of TIMS. In addition, in 2015 TIMS will celebrate its 50th anniversary.

In the coming months, we will start putting more and more information on our website. With the issuance of the December edition of our magazin "International Molinology" the registration for the symposium will start officially. All required information will be made available in "International Molinology" as well as on our website.

Not a member of TIMS yet? Well, with TIMS getting 50, now is the time to become a member. 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.

Do you want to be active inside TIMS? Just let us know by writing a short e-mail to me or Tarcis, our secretary (e-mail: tims-secretary@molinology.org).

Enjoy reading the E-News !!

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

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CALL FOR PAPERS FOR THE 14TH TIMS SYMPOSIUM IN 2015

We call on all TIMS members and others to present their molinological research as a formal paper and/or as an informal, short contribution. Papers on all molinological topics are welcome. Our theme will be “Mill preservation in Museums”, so we will appreciate papers on this topic. The deadline for submission will be the 1st of April 2015.

Please read and follow the “Formal Paper instructions”, which can be found [here](#). Templates are provide on the download page.

When you plan to present a paper, please do inform us by sending an email to info@molinology.org

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THE TIMS BOOKSHOP

Our bookshop and more... you can find it [here](#):

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

THE NEXT ISSUE OF INTERNATIONAL MOLINOLOGY (IM)

IM89 (December 2014) – Article Summaries

The Pre-Industrial Mills of Attica on Kaupert’s Maps, by Olga Lekou.

In the late 19th century the German Archaeological Institute produced a series of maps of the region of Attica in Greece, which includes the conurbation of Athens. These highly detailed maps have been studied to record the various mills that are marked on them. This information has then been augmented by studying a number of travellers’ accounts of journeys through Greece and also by examining contemporary engravings and early photographs. Although this region has been heavily developed in the late 20th century, efforts have been made to find all the locations of the mills identified on the maps and record them. Of over 50 mills marked on the maps the remains of 18 mills have been discovered. It is intended that further research will be carried out in local investigation and interviews with the inhabitants of the area.

The Windmills of the Campo de Cartagena: Part 1 – Irrigation, by Chris Gibbings.

In 1978 Chris Gibbings visited the Campo de Cartagena in eastern Spain to look at the unique irrigation windmills that can be found in great numbers in the region. During his visit Chris was able to photograph over 30 irrigation windmills and take measurement of the components present in some of the examples that were accessible. This type of mill is discussed in detail and their components illustrated by Chris’s photographs. In the 1970s the mills had reached the end of their working life and many were starting to deteriorate. In the intervening years there has been considerable local interest in preserving these unique mills with a certain amount of success. However, in recent years there has been massive tourist development in the region and there are signs that many of the mills are falling into dereliction again. Apart from the usual coloured photographs on the cover, this article is accompanied by another 13 colour photographs showing these Spanish windmills.

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Windmills on the Lena River in East Siberia, by Alexander Davydov.

During an expedition by sailing boat down the River Lena in Eastern Siberia the author, Professor Alexander Davydov was surprised to see a monument to windmills in the town of Olekminsk, in a region that he was unaware had ever had windmills. Further research unearthed details of three windmills that once were operated in the region. Two of these were built by the Skoptsy sect, a group that had been exiled eventually to East Siberia. There they concentrated on farming and agriculture including milling grain. Although the sect left Russia in 1918 Professor Davydov has managed to find a few photographs of these windmills and even discovered the remains of a gear wheel in a local school.

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2014 MEMBERSHIPS

Membership dues can be found [here](#).

Payments can be made to your country's representative or the TIMS treasurer. Click [here](#) to find your representative.

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!



NEWS FROM AROUND THE WORLD

GREECE

The most important events, held at the Institute of Hellenic Mills, between December 2013 and June 2014 were the following:

ΙΝΣΤΙΤΟΥΤΟ ΤΩΝ ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΩΝ ΜΥΛΩΝ
Αγίων Ασωμάτων 45, Αθήνα 105 53
Τηλ. 210 7214381, email: itemylon@gmail.com

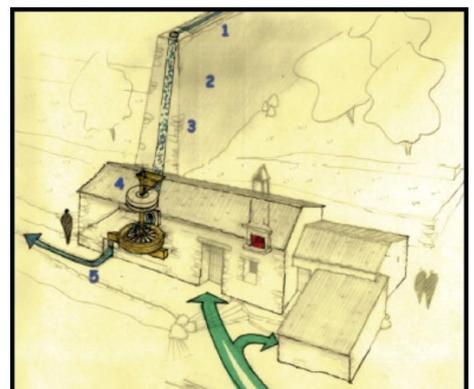


INSTITUTE OF HELLENIC MILLS
45 St. Asomaton Str., Athens 105 53
Tel. 210 7214381, email: itemylon@gmail.com

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1. A two-day Conference concerning a 12-mill compound was held at the Institute of Hellenic Mills on Friday the 14th and Saturday the 15th of December 2013, on the subject of: «The traditional watermills of Malliontas stream, near the village of Mesotopos on the island of Lesvos». A video film was shown to the public,



Malliontas Lesvos

concerning the related book entitled «As the water runs», presented by its author Mr. F. Vassiloglou. There was also a presentation of a restoration project applied to one particular mill of this compound, the I. Catahanàs mill, elaborated by Architect Michel Rochier. This project figured a “closed” system of reused water through cisterns that is planned to drive the mill solely for educational purposes. This project included designing a walking track leading to all the mills of the surrounding area that is planned to be refurbished, to make the mill complex reachable to all visitors.

2. Presentation of the Annual Award by the Institute on Sunday the 9th of February, 2014, to the most outstanding accomplishment in the field of highlighting or protecting a Greek mill. This year’s case was the old animal-driven olive mill owned by Mr. Michalis Prinarakis, who restored the old family mill at Chromonastiri in the Rethymnon, Crete, and transformed it into an educational center and an agricultural museum. The video about traditional olive mills in Crete was shown and explained by Mr. Prinarakis himself.

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Prinarakis Olive Mill

Prinarakis Lecture



3. On March 26th, 2014 the Institute of Hellenic Mills, in collaboration with several other associations, arranged an one day conference held at the Athens Polytechnic about the historical “Embeirikos water mill”, otherwise called “The Embeirikos Fabrika” on the island of Andros. This huge ruined water mill being threatened by neglect is recently abused by new constructions, violating the law on protected buildings surrounding space and threatening its eventual future reuse. On the occasion, the Institute presented some other cases of invasive buildings placed on the surrounding vital space of mills, such as the case of the “Skarkou windmill” in the village of Vivlos on the island of



Empeirikos Fabrika

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Skarkou Mill

Skarkou Mill

Naxos and the one in Antimachia on the island of Kos.

With the aim of saving the environment of mills, the Institute of Hellenic Mills has taken the initiative to submit the following Petition, which we urge you to sign, so that it can be presented to the Greek Department of Culture, the Greek Dept.

of the Environment and Climatic Change, and all Greek city planning authorities, as well as to all European Organizations concerned. The purpose of the above action is to stipulate “The convention of safeguarding the environment of mills” from invasive buildings or constructions that constitute an impediment to their normal function (air space for windmills and water for watermills) as well as to achieve an unobstructed view of each monument.

Petition for the protection of Watermills and Windmills.

This petition is endorsed by the following Associations, which arranged a one-day conference about “The Mill of Embeirikos, a Pre-industrial Monument on the island of Andros, in Peril”, held on March 26, 2014 at the Faculty of Architecture of the Athens Polytechnic. The initiative was taken by the Greek Branch of TICCIH-(The International Council for the Protection of the Industrial Heritage), the Institute of Hellenic Mills, MONUMENTA (the Society for the Protection of the Cultural and Natural Heritage of Greece and Cyprus), and the Society of Andros Scientists, alongside with the above mentioned Architectural Faculty.

According to Greek Law nr. 3827/2010, published in The Official Greek Bulletin nr. 30 vol. A, about «Ratification of the European Convention for landscape protection» (Florence 2000), as well as Law 2039/1992 about «Ratification of the Convention concerning the European Architectural Heritage» (Granada 1985) and Law nr. 3028/2002 concerning the Protection of Greek Antiquities and Cultural Heritage, we the Arranging Associations of this one-day Conference sign the following Petition, addressed to all Greek authorities concerned, such as:

The Greek Ministry of Culture – The Greek Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change – All Greek Municipalities – all local City-Planning Authorities.

-With this petition we hereby demand the complete protection of the areas surrounding all mills from any invasive building or construction that violates each and every mill's right to operate its driving mechanism (id. e. the wind moving the windmills and water moving the watermills), as well as the view of the mill and its environment.

-Any construction in the proximity of mills must follow certain rules that must be stipulated by the abovementioned authorities.

We remind all interested parties of the fact that both Greek and European customary law was always in use during the past, when mills were concerned.

In our days, the productive systems of mills constitute a set of architectural, technological and educational monuments belonging to the local societies.

We specifically denounce the adjacent constructions that appeared recently at the Embeirikos watermill (otherwise called “Embeirikos fabrica”) in Andros and the equally abusive buildings that surround the Skarkou windmill on the island of Naxos.

This petition is going to be submitted to all public authorities concerned with monument protection in the European Union.

4. In April 2014, the Institute of Hellenic Mills submitted some proposals for several mill restoration projects to five (5) different District Authorities in Greece. The projects included transforming the mills into information centers for environmental studies, thus proposing a creation of a “Historical Mill Net” for each of these Districts.



District of Ilia Watermill

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Mill in Paros Island

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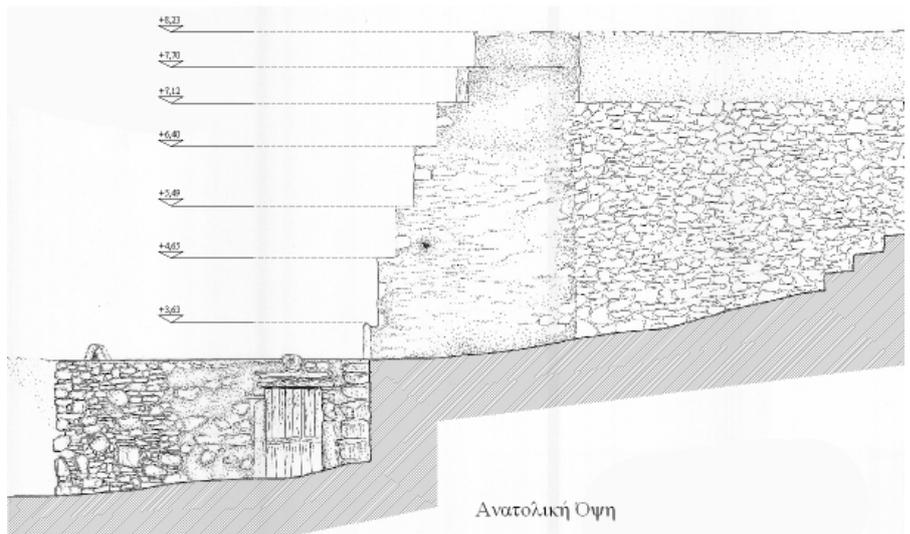
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Mill in Naxos Drawing

5. On the 9th of May 2014, on the occasion of a Traditional Food Festival, arranged by the District authority of the Southern Aegean islands, held at the New Benaki Museum in Athens, the Institute of Hellenic Mills gave a lecture on the function of the mills and the adjacent open-air



Santorini windmill and oven.

ovens of the southern Greek islands, as found on the islands of Santorini, Karpathos etc.

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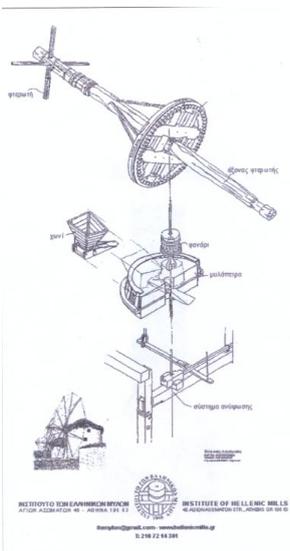
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6. In May, like every year, the Institute of Hellenic Mills had some schoolchildren as guests accompanied by their teachers and showed them a video about water-mills created by Amalia Triantopoulou. The students were also guided in our permanent exposition about watermills, displayed at our premises at 45, Asomaton Str., in Athens.

Exposition Banner

7. The Athens Museum and Cultural Institutions Net arranged a two day “open - house activity” on June 14 and 15, 2014 called “Our Own Athens”, that included workshops, expositions and other events held at the premises of 15 different Net members. The Institute of Hellenic Mills chose to present an exposition concerning “The last Athens windmill in the area of Mets”, (demolished since 1986) that used to be found in this central neighborhood. Some 36 reproductions of old photographs, drawings and maps, dating from approx. 1840 to our times were included in this open air exposition in our yard. The free entrance to the event attracted many visitors.



Last Athens mill in Mets.

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USA

Fulton, Illinois, by Nancy Kolk.

Volunteer educators at de Immigrant windmill and the Windmill Cultural Center in Fulton, Illinois, seek input from TIMS members concerning education programs at other mill sites. Educators at the Fulton mill write curriculum for children ages 5-14.

They see about 1000 students each school year. Also, teenagers job-shadow millers, take excursions to other mill sites, and talk with mill visitors. Adult lifelong learning programs are held winter months when the mill is closed and year round monthly evening programs. To learn how other mill areas have met similar learning challenges, volunteer educators spent a week in 1999 at the Molenmuseum in Koog aan de Zaan, the Netherlands, and in 2012 at the mills in Skerries, Ireland. Educators are ready to continue their education and museum research with visits to other European mills, particularly in the countries of Finland, Belgium, France, Portugal, or England. Please e-mail Ed Kolk at ednakolk@hotmail.com with information.

THE NETHERLANDS

The BankGiro Mill Lottery

From September 1, 12.00 to 30 September, 12.00 five mill projects across the Netherlands, compete for the BankGiro Lottery Mill Prize 2014 The project that collects the most votes will win 50,000 euros.

The five nominees were chosen by the jury chaired by architect Liesbeth van de Pol from many proposals submitted. Each mill project has its own characteristics, from meeting to restoration and landscape management to make the mill working.

The five nominated mill projects are:

- Goliath Mill in Uithuizermeeden (Groningen): renovation of the water-course

<http://www.molenprijs.nl/uithuizermeeden.php> .

- de Vlijt Mill in Meppel (Drenthe): building the grinder to grind mustard

<http://www.molenprijs.nl/meppel.php>.

- Hermien Mill in Harreveld (Gelderland): restoration of the slate lining

<http://www.molenprijs.nl/harreveld.php>.

- Salamander Mill in Leidschendam (Zuid-Holland): construction of a

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a new education center <http://www.molenprijns.nl/leidschendam.php>.

- Vogelzicht Mill in Kuitaart (Zeeland): renovation of the mill

<http://www.molenprijns.nl/kuitaart.php>.

Vote via www.molenprijns.nl, the public can vote from September 1, 12:00 am to September 30, 12.00. Each vote is worth 1 euro for the project of your choice. On Thursday, October 2nd it will be known the mill project which has received the most votes and the BankGiro Lottery Mill Prize in 2014 with the first prize of 50,000 won. The other four projects will receive the number of votes collected in euros.

THE TIDE MILLTIMES



www.tidemillinstitute.org

(Info, photos and summaries from the TDI's Spring 2014 Issue)

SAVE THE DATE for TMI's 10TH CONFERENCE

WHEN - November 14/15 2014

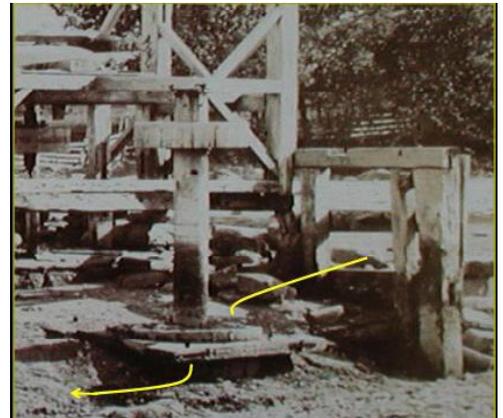
WHERE - YORK MAINE The Museums of Old York about an hour north of Boston.

PRESENTATIONS -The story of York's five tide mills, one in 1634 was Maine's first. - Making flour in a 400 year old tide mill and other tales, from David Plunkett, the UK's foremost tide mill researcher. -Tide mill sedimentation issues. - Chasing tide mills – how to find and study them.

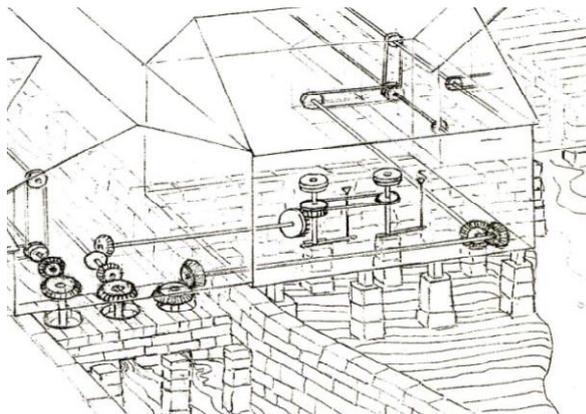
TIDE MILL REMAINS

In recent years some potential tide mill turbines and turbine parts have been pinpointed from Penobscot Bay in Maine to Quincy, Massachusetts. A few of them are presented here:

-DEER ISLE, MAINE - Torrey Grist Mill (1837) with a horizontal wheel, shown at right in an 1880's photo while it was being dismantled. The yellow arrow indicates the original path of water to turn the shaft with a large wheel.



-VINALHAVEN, MAINE – Carver's Harbor. Power was supplied to a granite polishing mill, a grist mill and a blacksmith shop by three horizontal wheels mounted in separate cisterns.



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-BEVERLY, MASSACHUSETTS – The Friend Mill built in 1647 or 1649, as a tidal grist mill on the west bank of Bass River in Beverly. With various additions to the original structure, the mill site operated for over 200 years before it burnt in 1873.



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-PHIPPSBURG, MAINE –Morse Saw Mill to the right is the now rather famous family picture of John Morse's father as a youngster sitting atop a larger impact wheel, probably from an adjacent saw mill on the same dam.



TIDE MILLS IN FLORIDA!

Charles P. Ross has documented 136 mill sites in Wayne County Pennsylvania and almost 30 of them in northeast Florida. One of them, he claims, is for sure a tide mill and the other one seems to be. The definite one is grist mill, at New Smyrna Beach dating from 1767-1777 was part of Dr. Andrew Turnbull's colony on Murray Creek where the tidal range is only 2.4 to 2.5 feet. The "probable" tide mill site is on Mill Cove in Jacksonville.

TWO ENGLISH TIDE MILLS AT WORK

England has only two working tide mills – Eling in Hampshire and Woodbrige in Suffolk .



Eling Tide Mill.



Woodbrodge Tide Mill.

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TIDE MILL DETAILS VERTICAL SHEATHING

When visiting suspected old tide mill locations, one often sees a line of vertically placed boards poking out of the low tide mud, their exposed ends tapered by decay and erosion. Sometimes only three or four inches visible, marking the course of the old dam, are the first hint of what once had been an active industrial site. Digging into the mud, one finds them to be three or four inches thick. Here are images of what can be seen in a walkabout survey of some Maine tide mills.

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Pond-side sheathing,
Paine Mill, Woolwich
ME

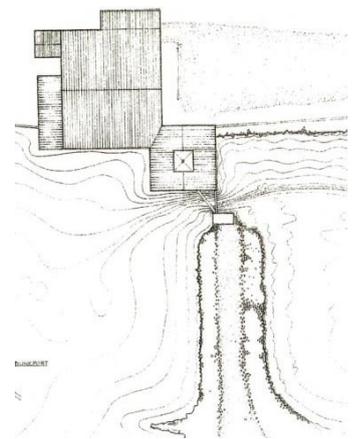


Pond-side sheathing, Bell Mill
Edmunds ME is supported by
sill timber.



Torrey mill, Deer Isle ME

The structural strength of dams was achieved by line of rocks, sometimes doubled, with earthen fill between. Frequently they were built with timber cribwork and stone. But to assure that the dam was really watertight and would stay that way, its inside and often its outside were lined with boards laid vertically. The bottom of each board would rest on the pond side of a well-buried horizontal beam (or mudsill) to which they were sometimes spiked or trunnel-fastened. [Trunnels are wooden pegs used in shipbuilding and post and beam buildings.] The tops of the sheathing would have been secured by a heavy plank, and perhaps another ran horizontally as a middle support. This sort of vertical sheathing is clearly shown in the following Kennebunkport Conservation Trust's 1940's era photograph from Peter Morrison's report of his archaeological study of the Perkins Grist mill. Both sides of this dam had been sheathed as the 1965 Historic Building Survey plan (below right) shows.



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The only mudsill illustration we've found so far is in Richard Duffy's fine reprint of *The Tinkham Brothers Tide-Mill* (1882) by J.T. Trowbridge (Arlington Historical Society [left]). In that image the sill [1] is anchored to a stake [2] on its pond side and longer stakes [3] driven into the mud on the other. Horizontal boards [4 & 5] form "the breast" of the dam holding water. One assumes that there was a line of rocks downstream of the mudsill, and that rocks formed the dam's structure. Though no arrangement like this has yet been found at a Maine tide mill site, it may have existed. Rather than horizontal planks, we have seen evidence only of vertical planks set against the upstream face, or pond-side of the mud sill [1] as shown in the sketch adapted from Trowbridge right.] The solid line of vertical sheathing [3] lies against the mudsill.

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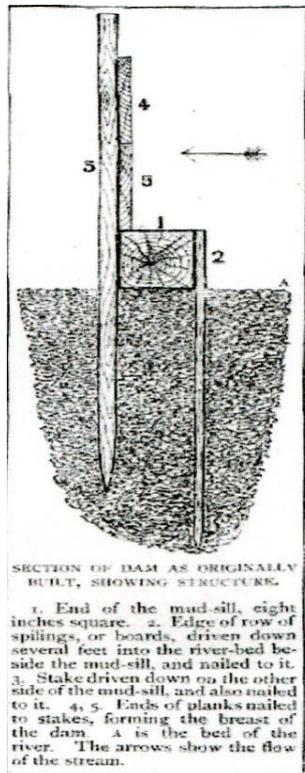
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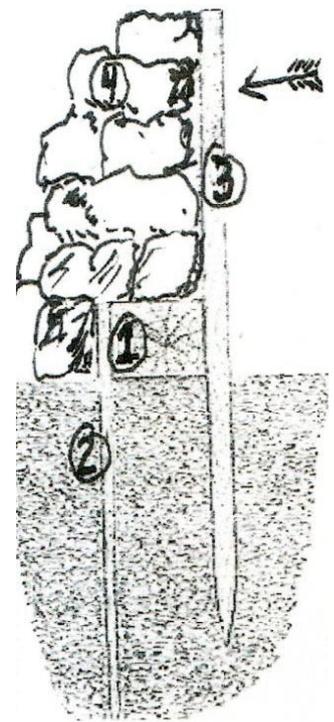
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SECTION OF DAM AS ORIGINALLY BUILT, SHOWING STRUCTURE.

1. End of the mud-sill, eight inches square. 2. Edge of row of spilings, or boards, driven down several feet into the river-bed beside the mud-sill, and nailed to it. 3. Stake driven down on the other side of the mud-sill, and also nailed to it. 4, 5. Ends of planks nailed to stakes, forming the breast of the dam. A is the bed of the river. The arrows show the flow of the stream.



From the article by Bud Warren and his non-credited photos.

DEBATES AND QUESTIONS

In this issue we are introducing a new approach to e-news with debates and questions. This is starting with three series of e-mails sent to us on tide mill issues. We believe this can help mill research advance faster since we all have unanswered questions which must be put forward and discussed.

What you will notice is that they are e-mails with pictures attached and a debate on these issues trying to resolve them.

We encourage our readers to participate by sending us the e-mails of these debates also to present issues they would like to discuss.

1. Turbine waterwheel carved from a single piece of sandstone.

- I managed last year to get to a tide corn mill near Guernica in Northern Spain which has interested me for a long while as it has solid sandstone horizontal waterwheels - unique to that particular estuary. [John Boucher]



- I [Richard Duffy] discussed this mill, and its unusual millstone, at the 2010 conference we held at the Old Schwamb Mill in Arlington. Here is an excerpt from the summary that's posted on the TMI website:

“After a brief review of tide mill sites and interpretation in

Bayonne in French Basque Country, [Duffy's] attention was focused on the last functioning tide mill of the 33 that have been inventoried in the Spanish Basque provinces: Portu Errota. This mill began documented operation in 1683 and features a turbine waterwheel carved from a single piece of sandstone. “



2. A metallurgical question, by Kerr Canning.

“I have just started a project involving a tide sawmill that was in full operation in 1840 and was located on an estuary known as Moose River, Cumberland County, Nova Scotia. On July 9th I visited the site for the first time in three decades.

I do not know when the tide mill ceased operations and was replaced by a large scale lumbering company that sawed lumber with a steam powered mill.

On several of the attached photographs you will see interlocking metal strips forming a low fence that completely spans the space between two rock filled timber crib works. Part of this fence has fallen over but in the 1960s it was standing and was quite rigid. Several of us would pull ourselves along it as the tide spilled over. When in the middle we would let go and be carried up river by the tide.

I expect that the metal fence was not there during the water mill lumbering phase. Also I do not know if both mills used the same mill dam. As well, I cannot imagine why such a metal structure would be there in the first place.

If you have any ideas please let me know. As well, what is the metal used to construct the fence??

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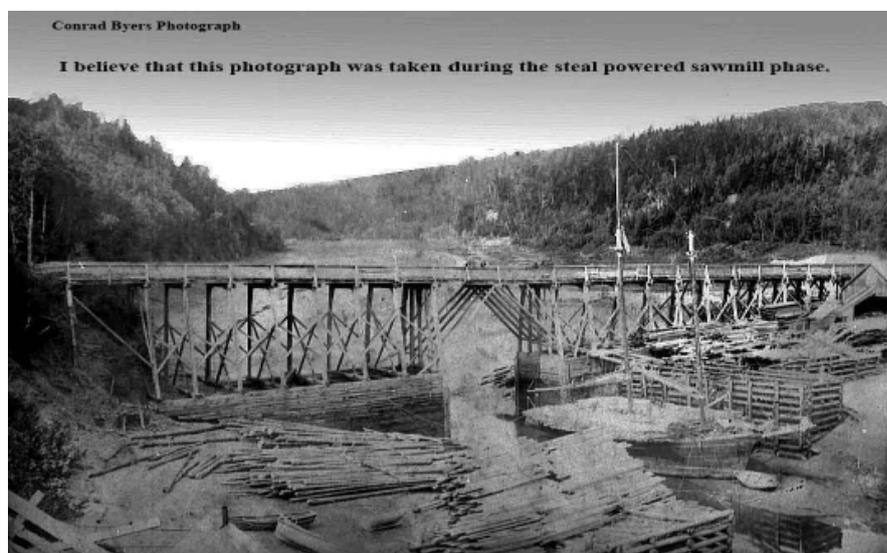
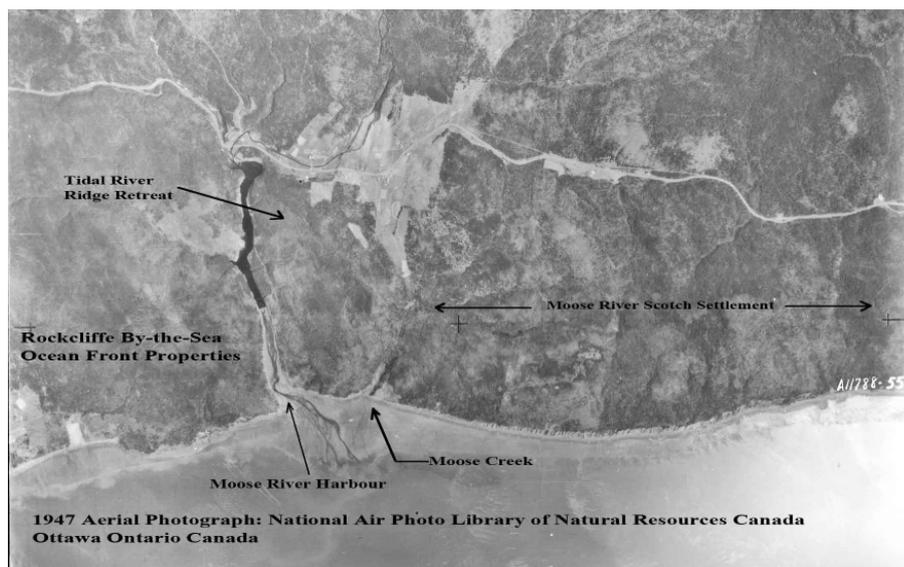
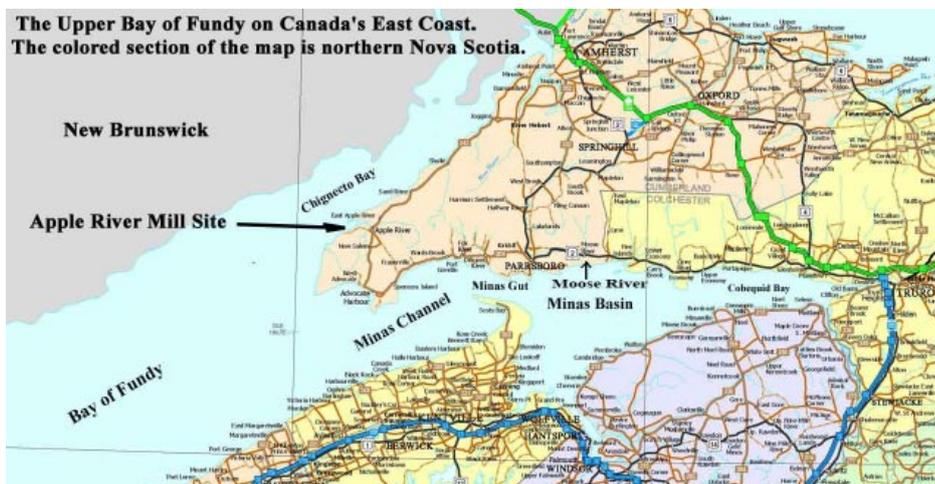
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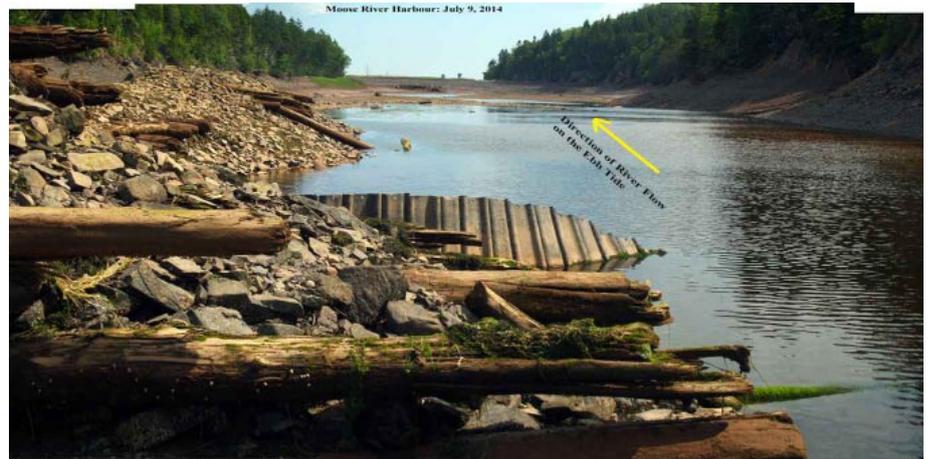
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Moose River Harbour:
July 9, 2014



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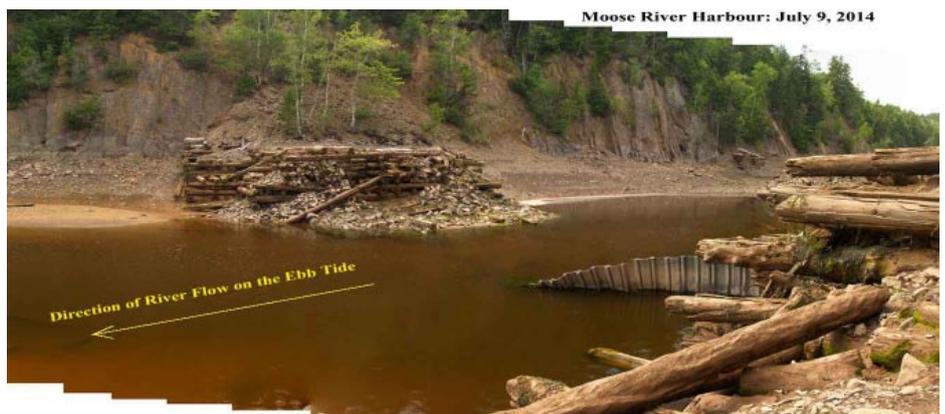
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And an answer by Bud Warren.

“It must have been installed to prevent leakage through the old dam. One can’t help but wonder why that would have been necessary once the steam mill replaced the tide mill”.

Bud

More on the topic by Kerr

“I think that the vertical sheathing was used to maintain a sufficiently deep mill pond when the tide was out. The mill pond would be large and filled with logs as shown in the attachments for a large mill built on the east branch of Apple River in the late 1800s.

I cannot determine how the logs were lifted up to the mill?? To date I know very little about the Moose River steam mill.

The two masted vessel in the photograph is a Sailing Barge or Lighter used to take the lumber to deep water locations such as “West Bay”, also known as “Parrsboro Roads”, where ocean going vessels could safely anchor in deep water and take on cargo. I have photographs of Bay of Fundy sailing scows but they are back in Montreal”.

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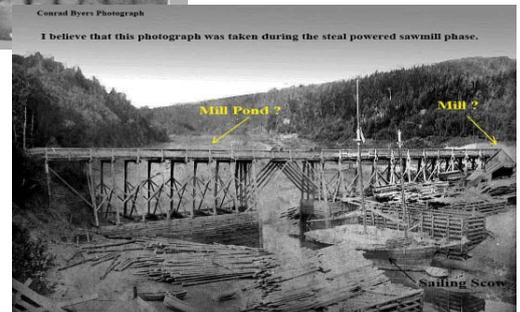
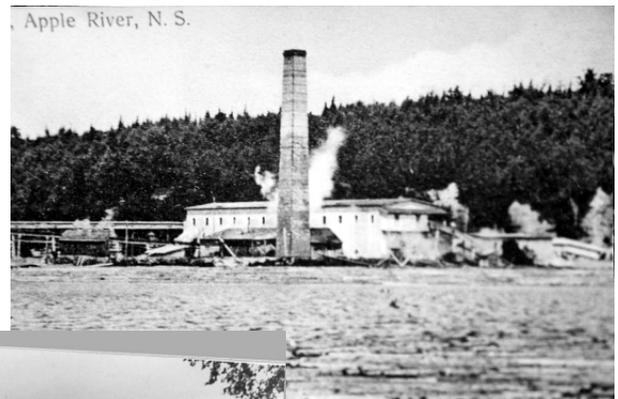
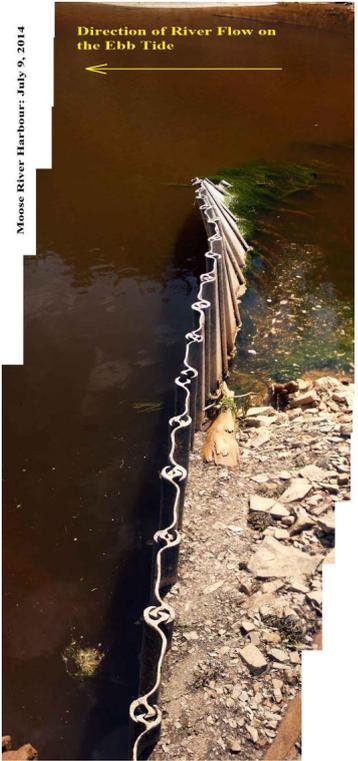
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3. Waterpipe by Kerr Canning.

“My wife and I have returned to Apple River and I have been on the salt marsh examining the erosion that occurred during the winter. Attached are a few images of impressive newly exposed foundation timbers. The winter currents moved a considerable quantity of

gravel adjacent to the mill site producing a trench in just the right place. Now I can see that the mills foundation goes deeper into the river bed than expected. The whole exposed site is impressive to see and the designer builders created a grand structure.

The shaft is where I tied it last year. At that time it was in a deep pool and I had to wade up to my waist to maneuver the shaft. The pool is no filled with gravel but the shaft was not buried. Instead it is on the surface, see attachment, of the gravel.

I hope you enjoy the new images.

Kerr”

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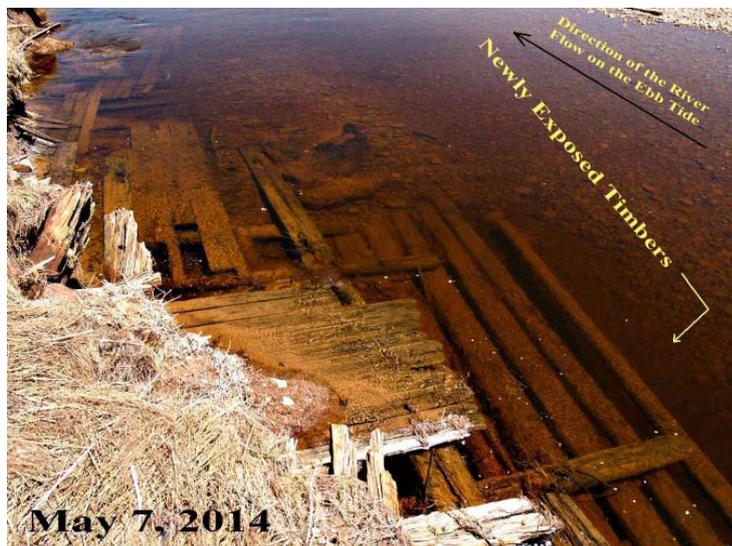
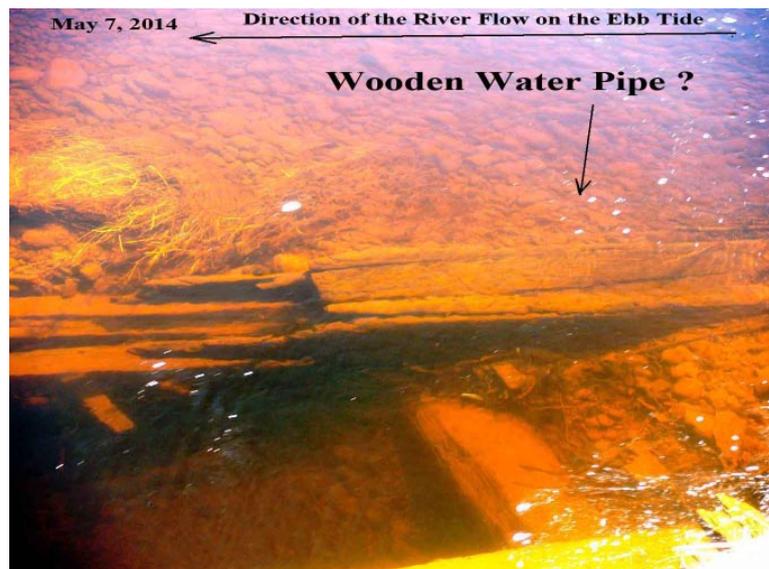
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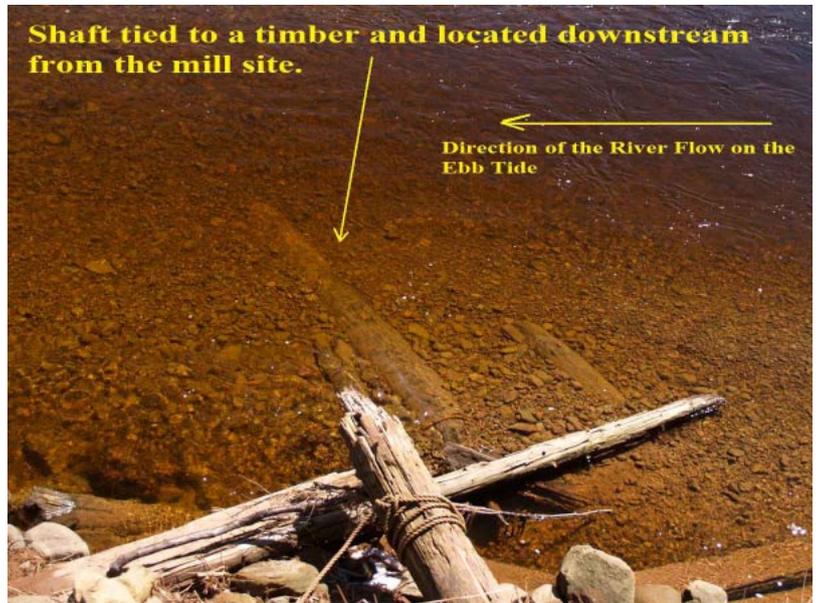
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KERR

Thank you very much for the photos of what awaited you on your return to Apple River for this season's activity.

The slow revealing of the site is giving you ample time to record carefully and study what is there.

The "water pipe" feature is particularly intriguing. One would think such a structure would be a penstock, to guide water onto or into a horizontal tub wheel or turbine.

(I've attached a few images of such a feature for you.)

Is it built-in, fastened to the structure on which it lies, or does it appear to have broken free, now to lie atop what is below it?

Either way, because it seems to be guiding water toward something, I'm interested in what would have been at the end of the device, perhaps a tub wheel or turbine. Does it make sense to think of that wheel being at the pipe's terminus?

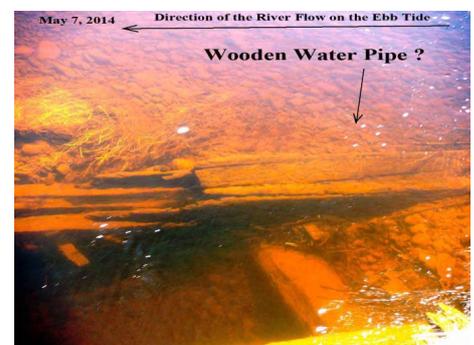
How does the pipe's shape, size and direction fit into what you know of the mill design? A plan view sketch of all features of the mill structures that you have found so far would be useful for further study. It could even give a hint of how the mill operated.

This whole site is a marvelous exercise in archaeology, isn't it? The river being your archaeologist. And as we know, archaeology is a destructive science.

Good luck in what you will be doing there this season.

Bud".

THE "WATER PIPE" at Apple River.



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"Hi to all

The attached images show my first encounter with the "water pipe". As you will see, in 2011 it was protruding from the river bank. When I returned to Apple River in 2012 the "water pipe" had been washed away.

The mill pond is triangular in shape as shown on Attachment One (1939 aerial

photograph). The “water pipe protrudes from the Apex marked on Attachment One. The Apex has been eroded and its approximate location is shown on Attachment Two.

The Apple River water mill may have been an Oliver Evan’s Rag Wheel sawmill. If so the “water pipe” likely delivered water to the tub wheel. See attachments Three and Four.

More photographs will follow.
Kerr”



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The Water Powered Rag Wheel Sawmill

Reference:

The Young Mill-Wright and Miller's Guide by Oliver Evan's

<http://archive.org/details/youngmillwrightm00evanuoft>

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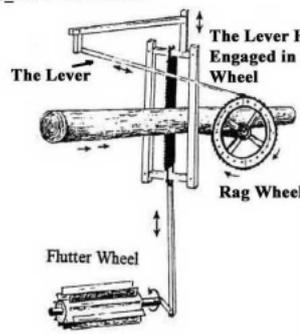
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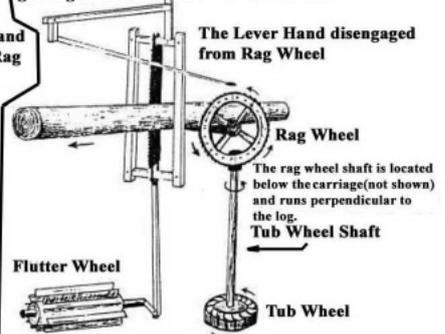
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Rag wheel pushing the log and carriage (not shown) towards the saw. The rag wheel is being driven by the Flutter Wheel_Lever mechanism.



Rag wheel returning the log and carriage (not shown) to the start position. The rag wheel is driven by the gearing on the end of the tub wheel shaft.



Source: From Muscle to Machine, Mackinac State Historic Parks
http://www.mackinacparks.com/Userfiles/File/Historic_Mill_Creek.pdf

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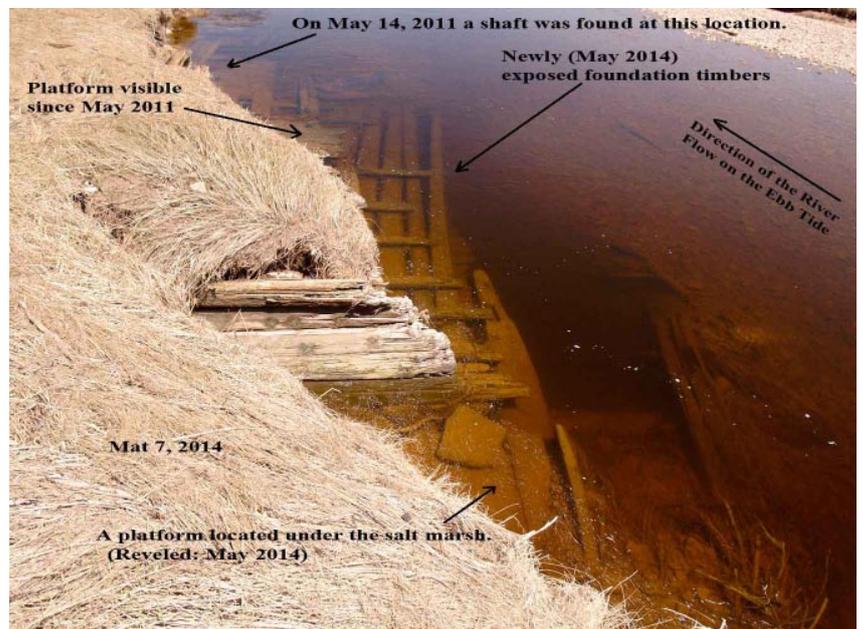
Water delivery system for the tub wheel.

Water delivery system for the flutter wheel

Water delivery systems in an Oliver Evan's Rag Wheel Sawmill



May 9, 2014



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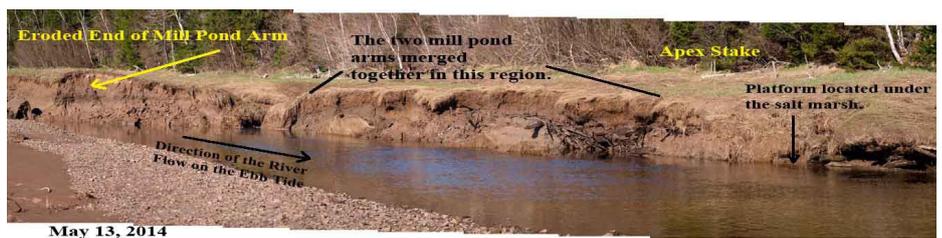
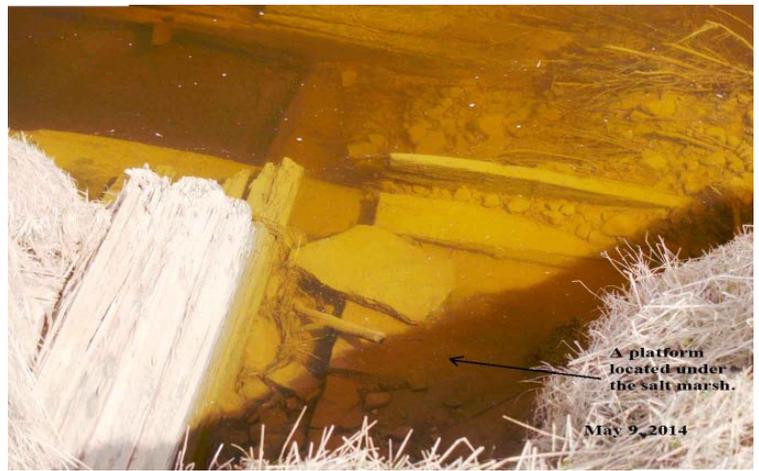
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ARTICLES AND INFORMATION FROM AROUND THE WORLD

THE PROBLEM OF POST MILLS IN SOUTH EAST BALKANS, by George Speis.

As I was trying to find out how a post mill is called in Greek, I started doing research if they ever existed in the Greek speaking areas. This directed me to Bulgaria. I knew that northern Balkans had post mills. This technology must have spread from central Europe, although I did not know originally from where exactly but that was not the point of my research.

Well, on the western shores of the Black Sea there were Greek cities and villages during the Ottoman Empire and in the early years of Balkan state formation. The main centers were Promorie (Anchialos), Sozopol (Sozopolis), Nesebar (Mesembria) and Ahtopol (Agathopolis) with sizable Greek populations. The area was split between Bulgaria (mainly) and Turkey after WWI and the majority of the Greek population were transferred to Greece. The borders stabilized to the present state in 24 July 1923 with the treaty of Lausanne. Later sizable Turkish populations were transferred from Bulgaria to Turkey. This upheaval disrupted the technology tradition of ages along with the landscape and its people. So this was a very difficult area to investigate.

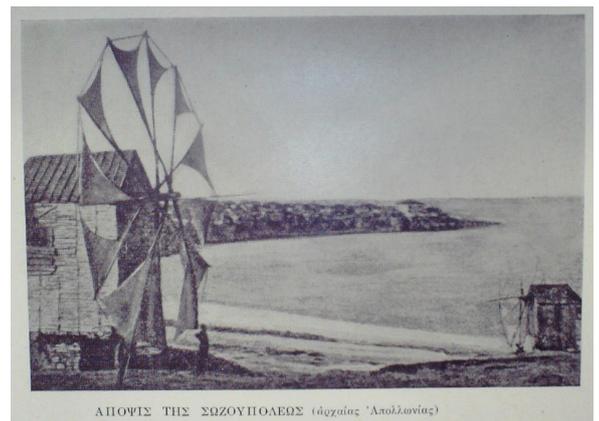
Since the exchange of populations has been done almost 100 years ago, I was not expecting to find much. At that time people mentioned few details, if any, on production methods and equipment in any publications. So I made bibliographical research to find bits and pieces. Usually mills were invisible to travelers and writers except in special cases. This was the case with Sozopol and Nesebar. The case of Sozopol (Sozopolis). In 1883 there were 14 wind mills on the narrow strip of land 450 meters long, and 38 meters height, leading to the city. Finally only 2 were left most probably the ones shown in the following pictures in 1933. They all had white sails. There was also a steam engine flour mill. Another 7 windmills were in the northern part of the town.

Konstantin Jireček in his "Travels in Bulgaria" in 1888 mentions the windmills also Auguste Forel in 1924 [Papaioannidis].

A very important modern Greek painter was born in Sozopol, his name is Gounaropoulos. He painted views from his town. Two of them show the post mill.



Gounaropoulos sketch
[Papaioannidis]



[Βαφεύς]

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[<http://filippoupolis.blogspot.gr>]



Pictures most probably of the same mill on the left side.

42. Созополъ. Вятрѣвазъ съ харманите - Сокополъ

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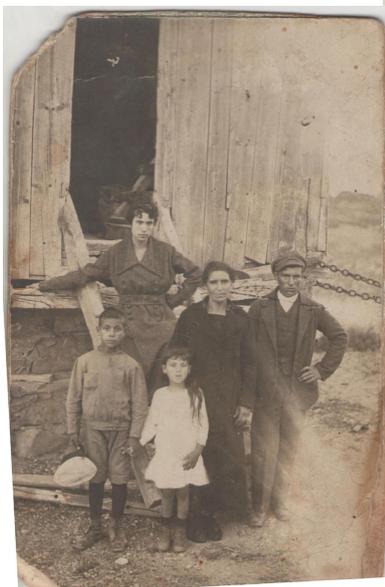
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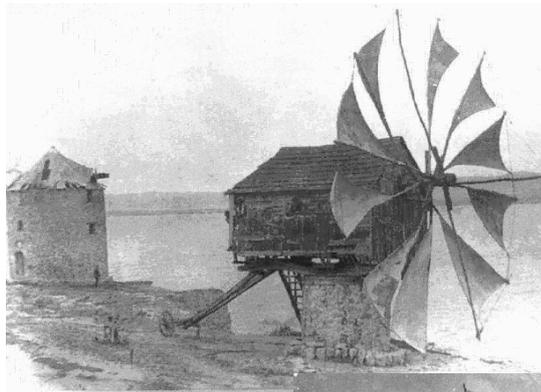
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The picture of Myloglou family in front of their post mill in Sozopol (The name Myloglou means son of the mill).

The case of Nesebar (Mesembria). In Nesebar there were both post mills and tower mills. This was more interesting because this opens up a very interesting area of research.



Mills in the city in 1920 [<http://filippoupolis.blogspot.gr>]



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The same tower mill today [<http://bgtourinfo.net>].



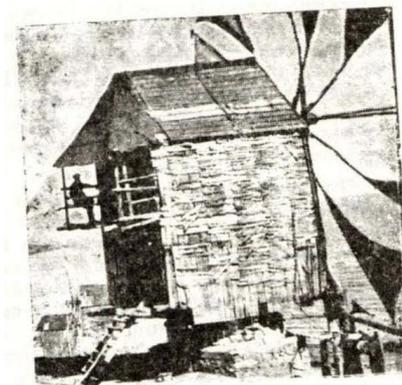
The post mill at the city entrance in 1920-30 [<http://www.airgroup2000.com>]

The case of Promorie (Anchialos).



The salt pans, three post mills without sails can be seen in distance [Μαυρομάτης].

The post mills were on the narrow strip of land next to the salt pans entering the city. The walls and roof were covered with thin wooden boards [Μαυρομάτης]. There were at least six, five of them at the Pigadia location at the entrance of the city and another one near the church of Christ [Γερμίδης].



A sketch of a post mill [Μαυρομάτης]



Post mill at Promorie between 1906 and 1924.

The wooden boards are easily seen on the walls and roof.

The southern most town with a post mill picture on the Black sea littoral comes from Tsarevo (Vasiliko), where there was also a sizable Greek population. There were 10 wind mills without specifying what kind. At least one was a post mill as seen in the picture.



One of the mills of Tsarevo To the south of [<http://www.tsarevo.info>] Tsarevo is the border town of Ahtopol (Agathoupolis). Before 1918 had 9 windmills along with a diesel flour mill. Naratives don't mention what type of wind mills they were [Βαφεύς]. From inside European Turkey we have no information on post mills although the area was inhabited by Greek populations with similar economy and local culture along with Bulgarians and Turks. So there is a question how far south post mills were being used.

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It is very interesting that inland and in particular at Ivailovgrad (Ortaköy), there was a post mill inside Bulgaria near the Greek border. There was a sizable Greek population in the town with a Greek owned post mill, probably the one shown in the picture.



[<http://filippoupolis.blogspot.gr>]

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Finally inside the Greek border at Petrota in the Evros prefecture near Ivailovgrad there are memories of a wooden windmill, which must have been a postmill. The mill does not survive today. This windmill technology was probably brought in the area by refugees from Kostî, today Bulgaria. So the northern part of Evros prefecture is a potential limit of post mills. It should be also noted that this technology came along with Turks from the Black Sea region to Balikesir in North Western Anatolia, Turkey.

On the other hand tower mills, very peculiar to the Aegean, were being built as far north as Varna on the coast but also inland in Kesan, Turkey.



Kesan Turkey with tower mills. [<http://www.kesan.bel.tr>].



Tower windmill in Varna, Bulgaria. [<http://www.panoramio.com>].

A tower mill is a bigger investment than a post mill. Also a post mill is more easily destroyed. I have not found yet a comparison between the advantages and disadvantages of the two types. There must have been and definitely there is an area where both types existed. It is important also to have in mind that although in some areas there was a relative majority of one nationality, in general the population was mixed everywhere with Greeks, Bulgarians and Turks along with lesser minorities Pomak, Roma, Gagauz, Tatars, Vlachs and others contributing to this complex cultural and ethnic environment.

The most important point, in this very brief research, is the diffusion of technology in the southeastern Balkan area. Major nationalities in the area Greek, Bulgarians and Turks share the same technology interchanging ideas, techniques and even words. Population transfers brought new technologies to new areas they did not exist before.

I believe it would be very interesting to describe the extent of this transitional area between tower mills and post mills, their technology, cultural and word exchange uniting these nationalities. Off course it cannot be neglected, especially inland, the importance of the watermills. In this case we know that watermills, at least in the Aegean, were preferred than windmills for the flour quality they were producing.

Finally from all the bibliography in consideration, what was found

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is that there is no specific word in Greek for post mill besides the general term for mill (μύλος) or windmill (ανεμόμυλος). No other specific word has survived as noticed from the research till now.



Map of the area in 1891. At the lower left corner one can see Orta Köy, the southern most post mill and at the diametrically opposite Varna with the northern most Aegean type tower mill.

Information and pictures for this article were given by Fotis Papdopoulos, Aggeliki Giannakidou and Gizem Gürsoy.

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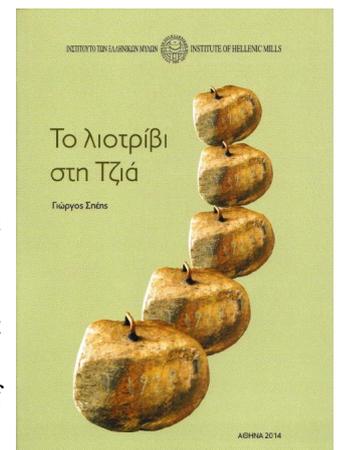
BOOK REVIEWS AND BOOK PRESENTATION

THE OIL MILLS OF THE ISLAND OF KEA

It is a 56 pages book dedicated to a very primitive olive mill with many pictures and drawings. The language is Greek with the following English summary is included at the end of the book:

One of the main staples in Greece is olive oil. The olive oil production is concentrated in the southern parts of the country including all the islands.

Kea is one of the Cycladic islands, the western most, near the coast of Attica. The olive tree cultivation, it seems, was of minor importance in the island. This did not help the experimentation and adoption of improved methods of olive oil production. Thus in



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Kea, a very old method of olive oil production is still preserved and being used. This method is the “hand driven olive oil mill”.

The mill consists of a heavy mill stone, approximately 200 kg. The mill stone is of a cylinder like shape with a flat upper part, cut off the cylinder, and an iron handle embedded in it. It is being operated by turning the mill stone around its horizontal axis and at the same time around its vertical axis. Around its horizontal axis to smash the olives and the around the vertical to increase the amount of olives turned onto a pulp. Of course the stone is being operated with both hands for both simultaneous movements. A scraper is being used to drive more olives under the stone while the stone is turned only around the horizontal axis.

This is a very tiresome method and it was good enough for small quantities of olive processing. From the research done in the island 10 hand- driven olive oil mills were found but 7 were working at the same time.

The smashing of olive is the first part of the oil production; the second part being the extraction of oil by pressing the pulp at an iron press. This was the standard method throughout Greece since the middle of 19th century. The only remark, one can make, is that the press is more primitive, in some details, and locally made. When the iron press was adopted in Kea we don't know, but we have parts of a wooden press still surviving, hinting a later adoption of this technology.

This information covers the 20th century, although, it seems, the same was true for the last couple of centuries. This production was not enough to satisfy the needs of the people in olive oil, so some quantities had to be imported. In the place of oil for cooking, animal fat (pig's fat) was used by the majority of the people, mainly the poorer, who could not afford to buy expensive imported olive oil.

Its cost is 8 Euros plus postage.

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MESSAGE FROM THE E-NEWS TEAM

As you have already seen, we are trying to make e-news more interesting by introducing a new approach with the debates. Hopefully we will have questions and debates from TIMS members and friends on various intriguing topics. Please don't hesitate to send them to us, we will publish them and you will eventually get some answers.

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