

Mills of Guadalupe



Hydraulic devices in the river

C.E.I.P. "*Reyes Católicos*" has been one of the 32 participating centres in the corporate citizenship programme of Samsung Smart School Project in collaboration with Education, Culture and Sport Ministry. The main aim of this programme is to develop new technologies based developing Task- Based Approach to reduce the digital gap and to facilitate the learning.

The chosen topic for this project was "*Chapels, Farms and Mills of Guadalupe*". Our students' challenge was to travel in time until the middle Ages to know this heritage of Guadalupe. Students had looked for information about its localization, its use, the historical period to which they belonged and the importance of them for inhabitants of Guadalupe.

This investigation has been supported by the use of new technologies and it has been oriented towards a final task: some brochures, both in digital and paper support, in English and Spanish. They also include QR codes with geolocalization of these places as well as some videos using sign language

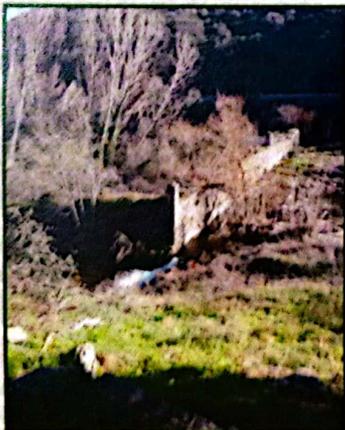
This project has won the prize "*Grandes Profes, Grandes Iniciativas*", in the category "*Premio Especial Samsung a la transformación digital en el aula*" of the *Fundación AtresMedia*, in collaboration with Santillana and Samsung.

Introduction

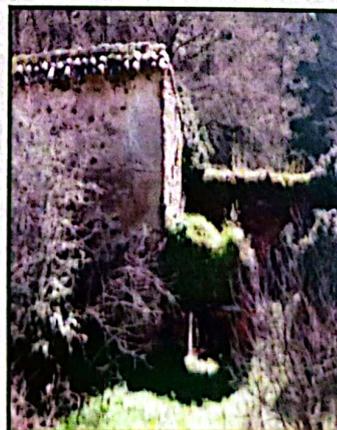
The Water mills of Guadalupe were necessary for the development in the production of bread from XV to XIX century. Its main function was to grind grain, such as wheat, staple food nutrition in the society of the time and focus of its economy. They were also used for washing clothes of the monks and do all the clothes in the House were woven.

The mills of Guadalupe were: Mill of La Herrería, Mill of El Pan Blanco, Mill of El Batán, Mill of El Martinete, Mill of La Sierra de Agua and Mill of El Estanque.

In this guide we will see the Mill of El Estanque, Mill of El Martinete and Mill of El Batán.



Mill of El Estanque.



Mill of El Martinete.

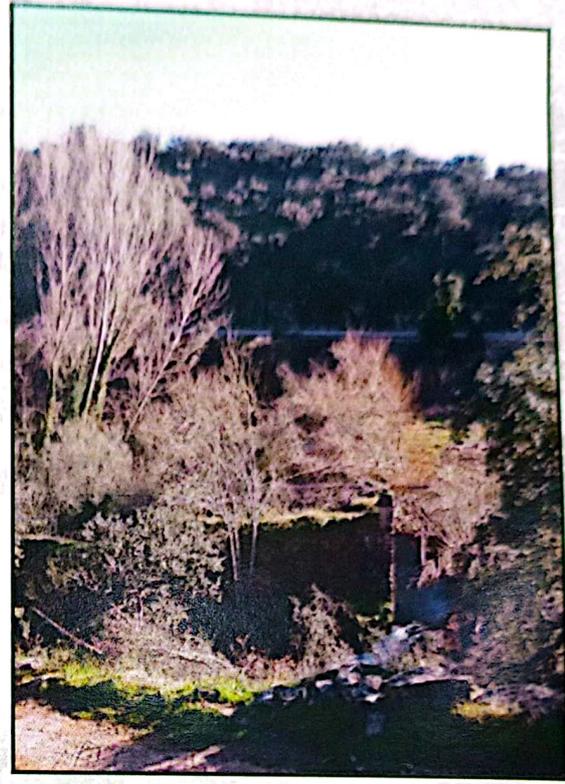


Mill of El Batán.

Mill of El Estanque.

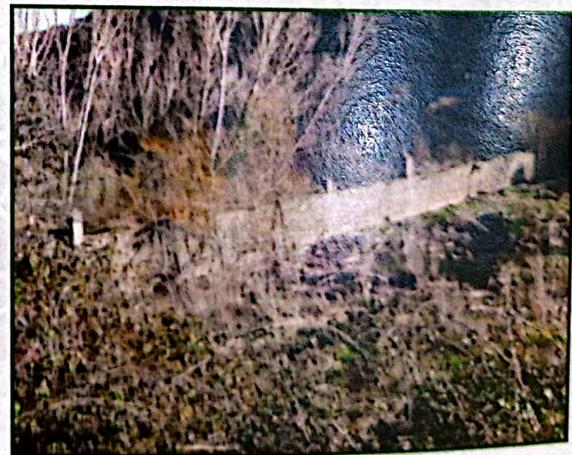
Localization

It is located at the confluence of the streams Valtravieso and Valhondo with the Guadalupe River. You reach the dam and mills across the old road from Guadalupe it led to the town of Alía, to that pond.



View from the road

Geolocalization of the place.

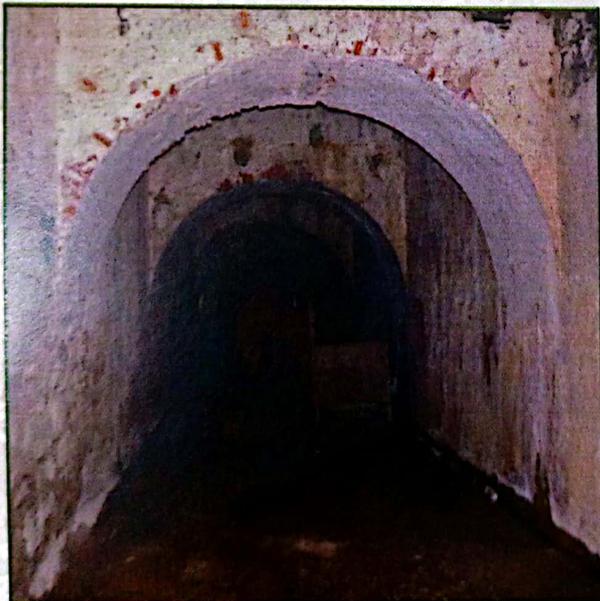


Ruins of the wall of the mill.

History

Mill Pond was built during the years 1420-1425.

It was one of the most advanced hydraulic works of the middle Ages. It falls into the constructions made by Jerónimos monks when they took possession of the Monastery of Santa María de Guadalupe in October 1389. This dam was built under the leadership of Father Fray Gonzalo de Ocaña. In 1390 there was, in Guadalupe, a great drought, which lasted until 1418, where heavy rains occurred. With the erection of this work, the waters of Guadalupe, so important in the economy of the Monastery, were regulated river.



Inside the mill.

Sign Language Video.

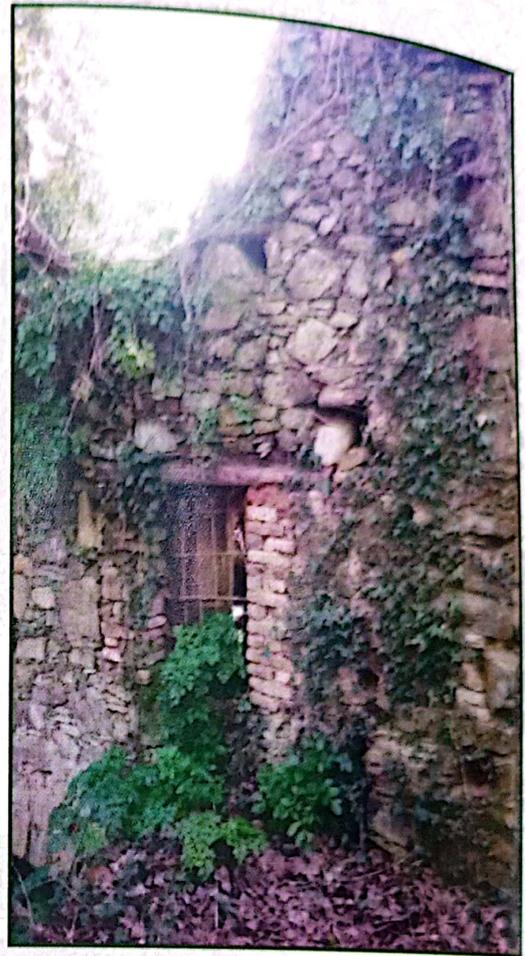


Description

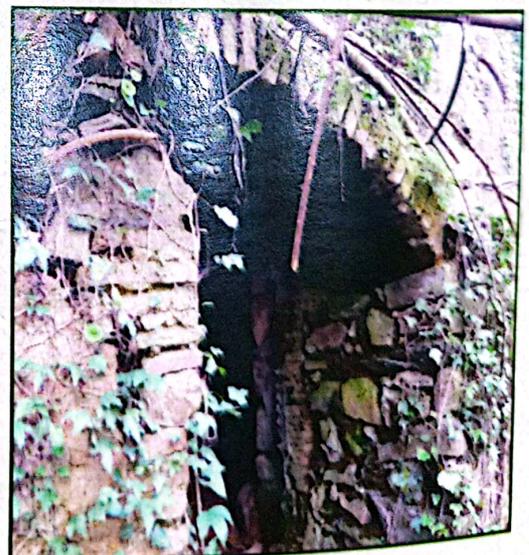
Mill Pond is named for the shape of its construction, cutting the river. A crenellated wall 63 meters long by 14 high dammed water in a pond with tiled floor. Parallel to the dam at various levels rise vaults and buttresses that form the different rooms of the mill.

Retained pond waters moving four-wheel, three of them were grinding grain and other salt for livestock.

The access bridge to the set, saving the channel is masonry factory, one eye with a semicircular arch brick, similar to bridges Angorrilla and Cañamero.



Ruins inside the mil.



Entrance arch to the mill.

Function

Apart from its main function, the pond was used as a place of recreation and relaxation to fish or to carry out boating. Currently it is totally demolished. The reservoir, dam and the wheels are abandoned and overgrown. Inside, we find the machinery, rusty. Currently, the mill is owned by Moreno Díaz family.

Finally, indicate that it is the most famous of all hydraulic devices of Guadalupe and in 1570 King Felipe II wanted to personally check its performance.



El Tragahombres. Quarry from which stone was extracted to build the mill and pond.

Mill of El Martinete

Localization

It is located at a crossroads, where the branch that comes from the town down the street Ventilla and will Cañamero, crosses the path of the Guadalupe River.



Currently.

Geolocalization of the place.



Currently the best way to access the remains of the mill is the old road, at the junction with the road to Ventilla.

It is located on the banks of the Guadalupe River and bordered on the top with Cañamero bridge and down with the stream of Matapellejeros.

History

Also it called "Molino de Carnicero". It was named after its owner, D. Pedro Fernández Carnicero.

It was the second largest in the milling of wheat. Later it was acquired in part by the Monastery by public deed of the 3rd of February 1417 and the rest in 1528. Here it originally was grinding almost all the bread of the people.

In 1698 it was transformed into martinet because it served to beat the copper, being the father prior Juan de Villahermosa. This martinet received the proceeds from the eleven o'clock mass by determining the Community in its chapter on 21st of July 1752.

Finally it was given the name "Molino de la Peleña", nickname of one of its last owners. Today, it is privately owned.



Currently.

Sign Language Video.



Description

The mill of El Martinete was very good, being the one who was closer to the Monastery. It had two stones or "teeth". Typologically is a hammer or hammer to beat copper, with a hydraulic system "*aceña*".

Almost every building decks are sunken, but in the study of its walls can distinguish a ship almost diaphanous, covered by trusses and supported by a semicircular arch lowered large proportions, an area of floors, which probably out of administration mill and other complementary units.

These mills were in principle blacksmiths, who later became mills, because iron out not as good as they thought the monks.

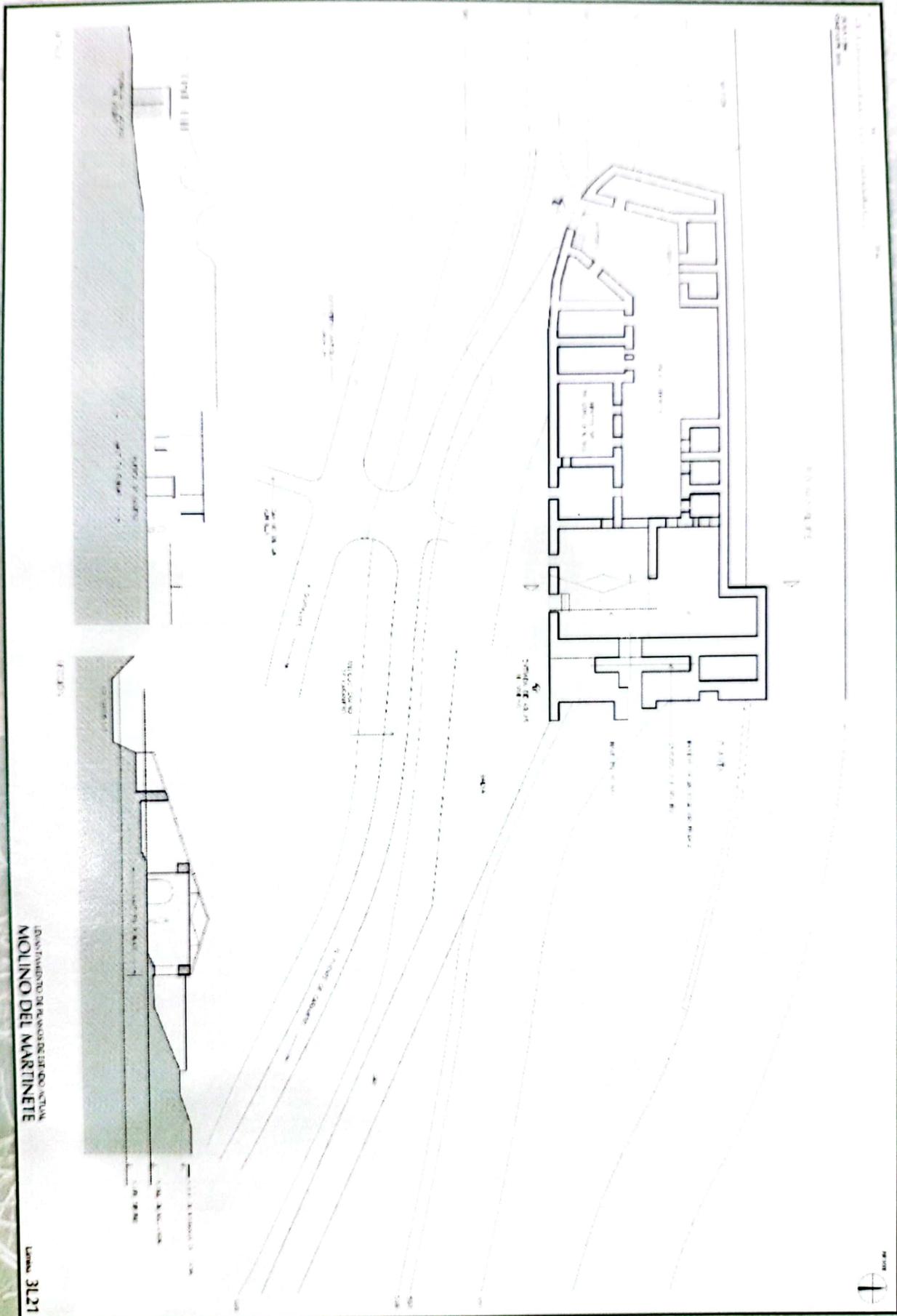
They were transformed into wheat mills being prior Fray Fernando de Sevilla in 1546.

Place names denotes that was the genius responsible for breaking the copper pots that much fame would give Guadalupe, although it is possible that one of his last uses was the oil mill, because the actual construction of the mill has abundant “*corralillos*” of stone, those used to store olive loads of different owners.



Ruins of Mill of El Martinete

Plan of Mill of El Martinete.



Mill of El Batán.

Localization

It is located below the mill Castañar and above where the stream of Eagle enters the Guadalupe River on the road to the Farm of Mirabel. To access it you have to go 600 m along the path of the river, which is taken on the old road of Guadalupe in the Light Factory. It is located on the opposite side of the road, so the mill has a small bridge to save him.

Given the existence of a “*cárcavo*” lower level, there is also the possibility that another of its uses has been “*rodezno*” mill, or that structure was used for fulling.



Mill from the road.

Geolocalization of the place.



History

It was used to wash the clothes of the monks and make all clothes woven in the Monastery; later it was used to beat the copper and for some years of the last century also made grain milling functions.

It is also known as "El Batán de Arriba" because there is another "Batán de Abajo" which later became the Sierra de Agua.

It was bought by the Monastery in 1443 to María Suárez, wife of Gonzalo Fernández de Villalobos. By 1980 it was acquired by Don Miguel Santamaría who restored it for housing.

Today is a nice rural property owned by Elena Tello Rodríguez.



Access to the mill.

Sign Language Video.



Description

It is the best conserved of the Guadalupe River mill. It's bigger than the rest because the work fulling and carding clothes requires more space.

This mill is, typologically, a simple “*batán*”.



View over the bridge of the river.

The building has been restored and adapted internally for housing, which has two floors: a ground floor, most diaphanous hand, taking advantage of the rooms of the mill previously used to heat water, fulling the cloth, carding, dry it... and a high floor lower in height, where the current rehabilitation rooms have been located primarily.

The walls are of masonry slate. The arches on the walls are on sale, coarse ceramic brick. The timber-framed form the horizontal structure of the sloping floor and roof structure is gabled.

At the door now it has a portico of five octagonal pillars plastered with half-timbered deck to water.

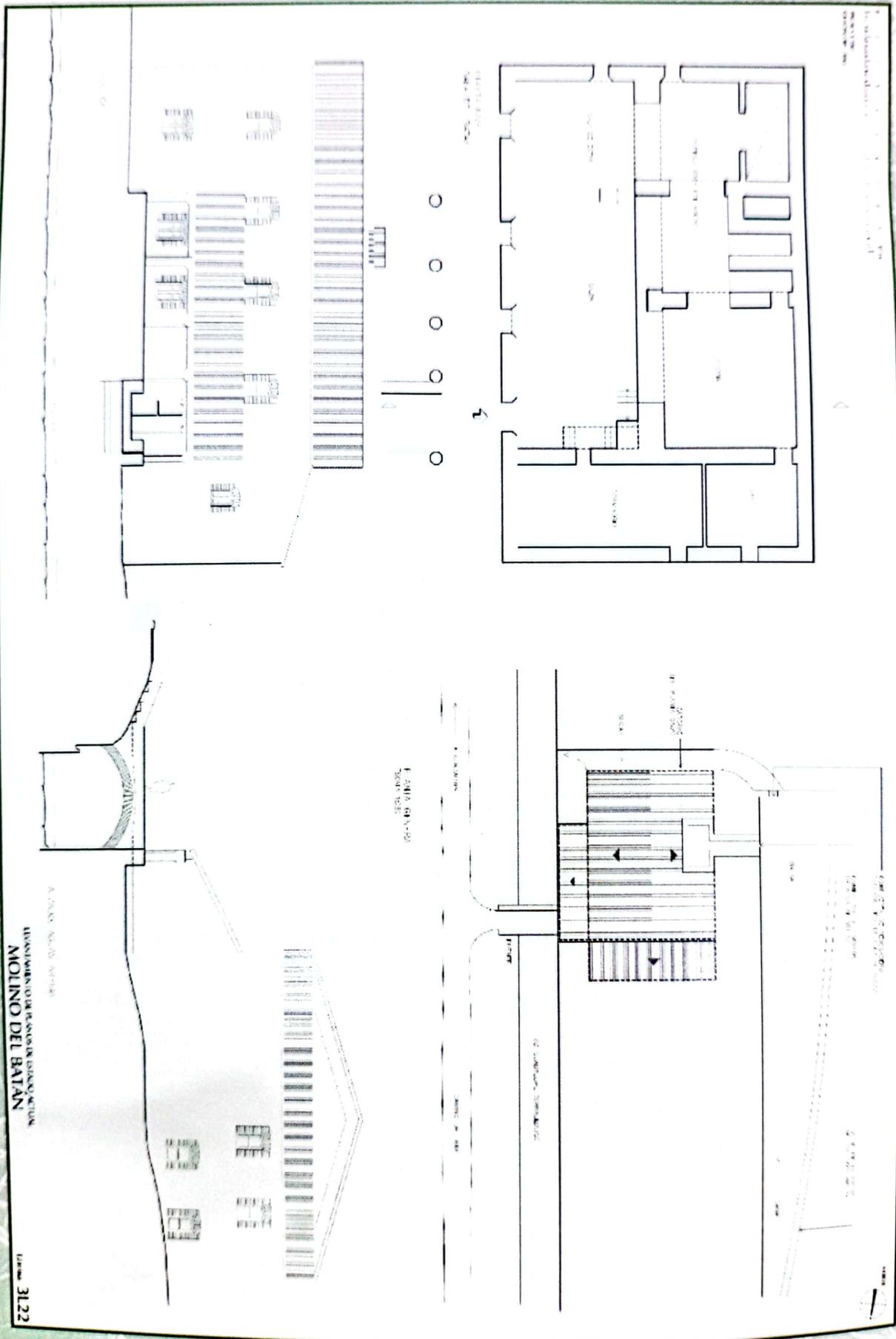
On the first floor, on the facade has a protruding square with two circles red and sgraffito inscription "*Age of 1822*", the date on which the building would be restored.

To the building passes the river, which is saved by a small bridge of a single arch of ceramic brick semicircular, vaulted masonry slabs of slate. Of all the bridges of Guadalupe this is the best preserved: it has parapets and the road full boulders.

It also highlights in this mill channeling made the Guadalupe River through a channel 5 m. wide and 5 m. deep. A dangerous work, through which the building is practically housed within the channel forcing the river water to be channeled.

The building has a large chimney, which as examples only at the Monastery and Farm Mirabel preserved. It seats exist within the same space of the chimney. This was perhaps the fireplace used to heat water, which operation was necessary because the fulling wool is made with hot water.

Plan of the Mill of El Batán.



Special thanks to:

To Mayor of Guadalupe, Don Felipe Sánchez Barba, by his collaboration and willingness along this project

To our Priest Mr. Manuel Tahoces Fernández, who facilitated the access to the Chapels of San Blas and Santa Catalina.

To Mr. José Carlos Salcedo Hernández, who offered us his doctoral thesis in an disinterested way, his plans appears in this brochure.

To Miss Esther Montes Audije, sign language interpreter.

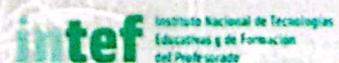
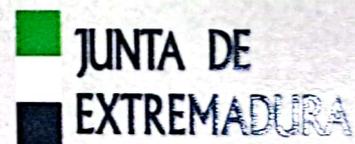
Bibliography

GIL GONZÁLEZ, N. (2010). Guadalupe, Guía histórica ilustrada.

RAMIRO CHICO, A. (2015). Raíces de Guadalupe.

SALCEDO HERNÁNDEZ, J.C. (2015). Arquitectura de la Puebla de Guadalupe.

Collaboration:



*This booklet has been made by teachers and students of
C.E.I.P. "Reyes Católicos" (Guadalupe).*

