

WINDMILLS

OF HOLLAND



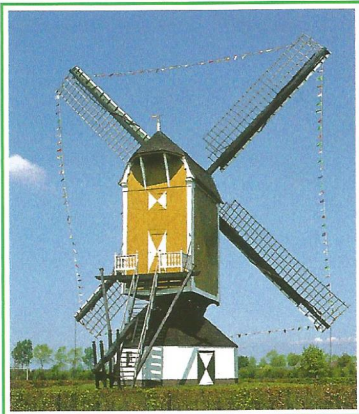
WINDMILLS

There is still a great variety of windmills. The names are rather complicated and stem from the construction, the appearance or function of the mill, or a combination of these factors. We will introduce you to the most prominent types:

POST-MILL

Undoubtedly this is the oldest type of mill in our country and they were already used in or around the year 1200 as corn mills and they remained as such. The square mill house rests upon a strong vertical wooden spindle, the "standard" or post, on which post it has to be turned to face the wind. Strong quarter-bars keep the standard in its vertical position as well. The foundations of a so-called "open" post-mill can be clearly seen.

Post-mill, Uden (1811)



Post-mill, "t Vliegende Hert" in Brielle



Post-mill "De Vliet", Geffen

Post-mill "Retranchement", Zeeland



However
a "closed"
of Groning
there is om

Post-mill "D



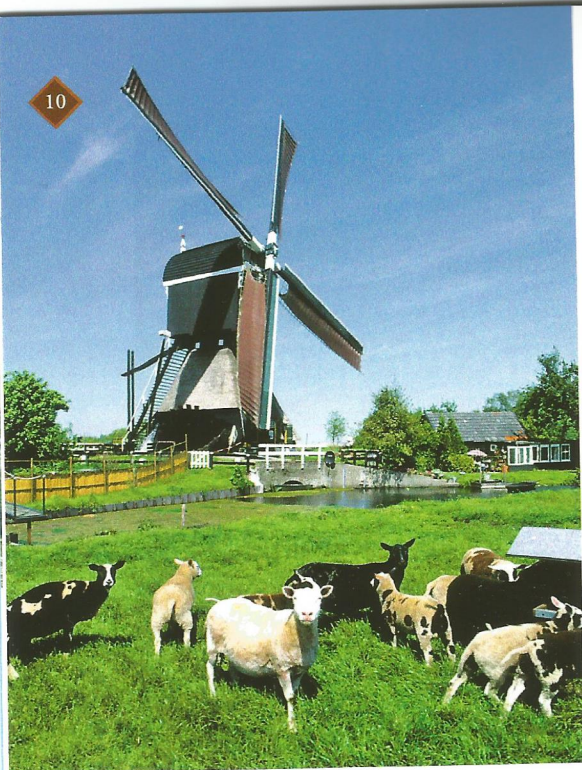


Post-mill in Rosmalen (1732)

However, often the lower part is completely or partially covered. This is known as a “closed” or “half closed” post-mill. Post mills are still to be seen in the provinces of Groningen, Overijssel, Gelderland, Zeeland, Noord-Brabant and Limburg, and there is one in Zuid-Holland.

Post-mill “De Put” in Leiden





"Vlietmolen", Meerkerk



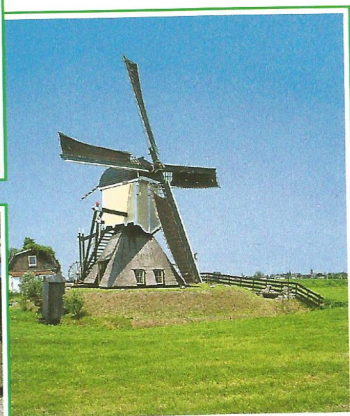
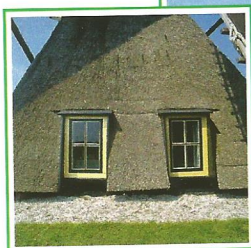
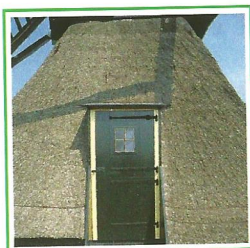
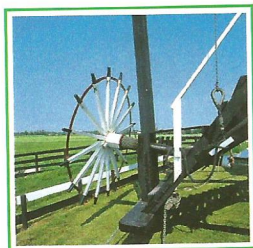
"De Rode Wip", Hazerswoude

HOLLOW POST-MILL

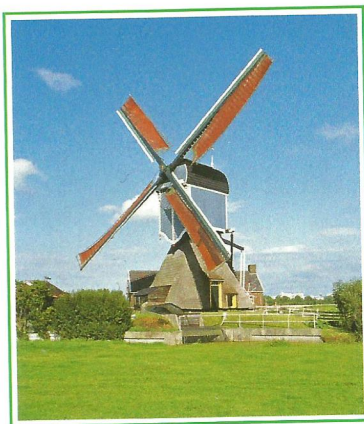
This type has evolved from the post-mill. The rectangular mill house has been made smaller and the pyramid shaped lower part has been made

bigger (higher). The post has been changed to a strong hollow post which supports the mill house. Most wip mills are draining mills and they can mainly be found in Zuid-Holland (about 80), West-Utrecht and western Noord-Brabant.

There is a smaller type of wip mill in the province of Friesland called "Spinnekop".



Groenedijkse mill (1627)



"Groote Molen", Zoeterwoude-Rijndijk



"Oegteluusterm"

The meadow mill as well water from level of the seen in the

"De kleine molens", Sint"





"Oegeklaestermole", Hartwerd (Friesland)

MEADOW MILL OR "AANBRENGERTJE"

The meadow mill or *"Aanbrengertje"* is a drainage mill as well but its work is restricted. It brings the water from low lying parts to ditches on the general level of that polder. These mills are comparatively small and are mainly to be seen in the province of Noord-Holland.



Grassland mill on the Zaanse Schans

"De kleine molen", Stiens (Friesland)



Hollow post-mill in Weerribben



THE TJASKER

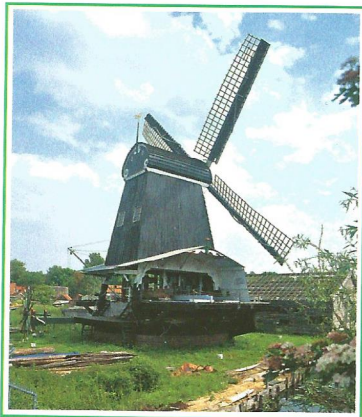
The Tjasker is another small polder mill which is used for draining as well as for the irrigation of reed land. The construction, however, is entirely different from the usual type of mill. It is made of one long axle where, on one side the sails are attached and on the other (under) side there is a helix (screw of Archimedes) surrounded by a wooden cylinder, the barrel. The Tjasker is a mill that is turned as a whole. Tjaskers could originally only be seen in Friesland and Noord-Overijssel and depending on the construction, are named a pole or trestle Tjasker.



A "Tjasker" in Wijckel (Friesland)

THE PALTROK

The Paltrok is another mill that is turned into the wind in its entirety but that is the only thing it has in common with the above mentioned mill. The type originated and has been further developed in the Zaan area where, at one time, they appeared in



"De Eenhoorn", Zaandam

great numbers. They are exclusively timber saw mills, closed only at the front (windward) while the protruding sides (wings) and back are open. When these mills were built there were Mennonite refugees in Holland who came from the German Palz area. The tail coats these people wore were of a particular design and this style of coat was generally worn then, hence the name "Palz-rock" (Palz-coat). Because the outline of this coat resembled that of the mills, the mills too became

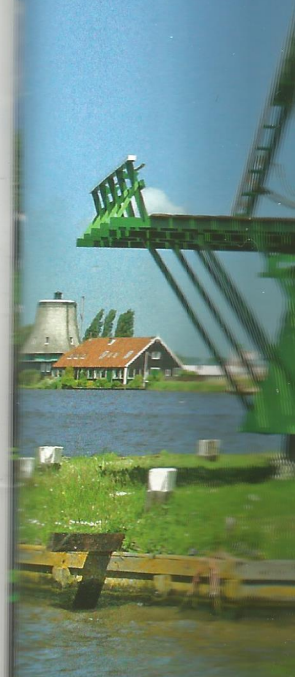
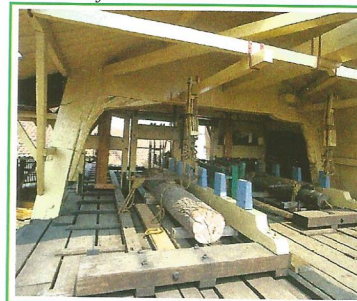
known as Palz-rocks, which name through common usage came to be Paltrok. Unfortunately of all the hundreds of Paltrok mills that used to adorn the landscape, there are only 4 still in existence.

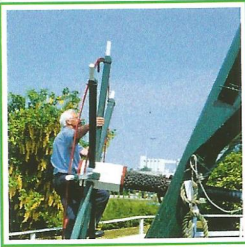
Next page: "De Gekroonde Poelenburg", Zaanse Schans



"De Held Jozua", Zaandam

Interior of a Paltrok mill "De Otter"





"Moppe Molen" in Nieuwe Wetering (1752)



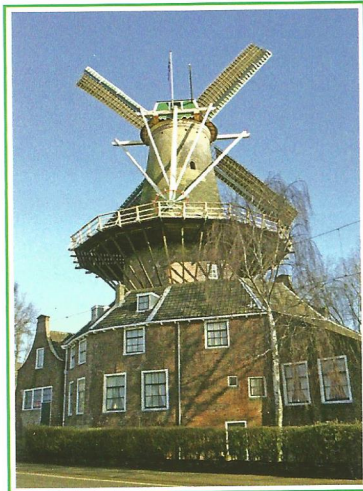
"Oudkerkermolen", Oudkerk (Friesland)

GROUND-SAILERS

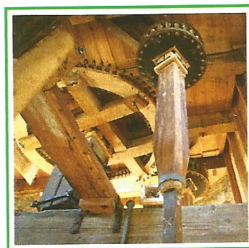
Ground-sailers are to be found in places where there is little or nothing to obstruct the wind. They are built directly at ground level and therefore also operated from the ground. In Friesland one often sees ground-sailers/top-wheelers which drain the polders and are called "monks' mills".

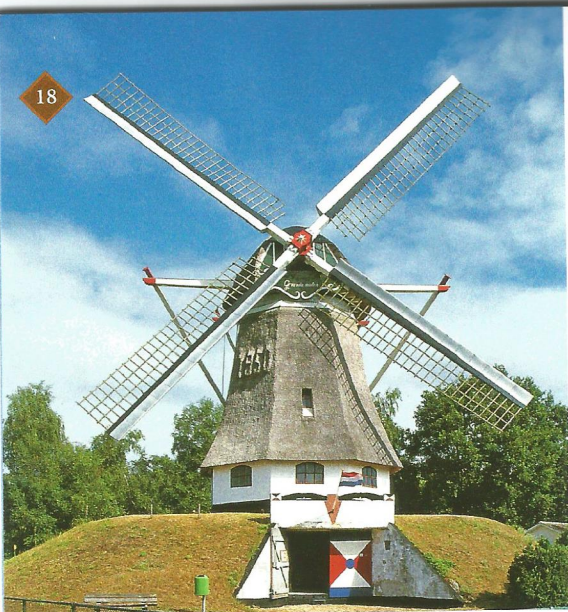
SMOCK MILLS WITH A STAGE

If in the vicinity of a site where one intended to build a mill, obstacles in the shape of tall buildings or trees were near, one made the windmill high enough to catch the wind. In order to be able to adjust the sailcloth, to turn it into the wind and to apply the brake, a stage or platform was built around the mill. The lower part was generally used as an extra store-room. This type of mill is easily recognised by its height and stage. This is especially true when they rise 33 metres above ground level, as is the case with the five windmills in Schiedam.



Smock mill "De Roos", Delft (1727 or earlier)



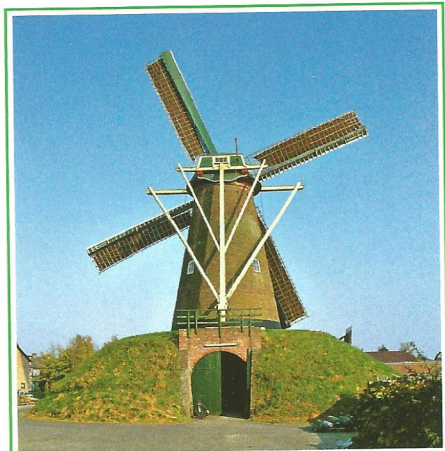


Mountain mill "Gerardamolen", Heijen

"BERG" OR BELT MILLS

The earthen mound built up around these mills has the same function as the stage for the smock mills. This berg (mound) or belt is used to adjust the sails, the turning mechanism and the brake. At one side, at ground level, there is a tunnelled entrance and exit for raw materials and products. Nearly all of these are corn mills.

Smock windmill "Hoop doet leven", Made



"De Heimolen", St. Hubert



Mountain mill "St. Viktor", Heeze





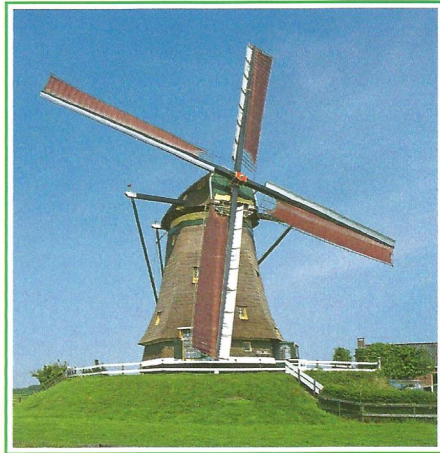
*"De Oude Grafelijke Korenmolen",
Zeddam (1450 - Gelderland)*

TOWER MILLS

This brick cylindrical mill was possibly introduced into Holland by the crusaders who encountered such mills in countries around the Mediterranean. They were never in great numbers and now there are only 4 left in our country.



Tower mill in Gronsveld



Mill no 4, Aarlanderveen



Smock windmill "Ondermolen D", Schermerhorn

HEXAGONAL OR OCTAGONAL TOP-WHEELERS

A group of various windmills fall under this name. They all have in common the fact that the top part, the cap, can be turned to face the wind. The top-wheeler/inner-wheeler of which the turning mechanism is inside the cap can mainly be found in the province of Noord-Holland (for example Schermer, Zijpe and Haze polders). They are sturdy, heavy, octagonal mills which look very well indeed in the rather bare scenery of the Noord-Holland polder landscape.

The cap of the top-wheeler/outer-wheeler is also turned to set the sails facing the wind, but the actual turning is done outside the mill.

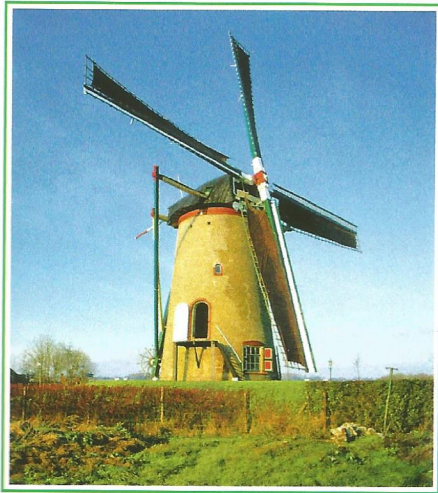
Smock windmill, Schermerhorn



"Moppe molen", Nieuwe Wetering (1752)



OCTAGONAL AND ROUND BRICK TOP-WHEELERS



These are brick built, round or octagonal windmills. Because of the weight of their building materials these mills are not seen so often in the west of the country because of the soft ground.

"Windvang", Goedereede

Mills, Kinderdijk



"Salmerborn"

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common the
-wheeler/
mainly be
and Haze
indized in
facing the

(1752)

