The Archaeology Of Mills And Milling

Martin Watts

Industrial archaeology covers a wide range of topics, from early ironworks and water-powered mills to large modern factories, as well as ancillary sites and structures such as worker housing, warehouses and infrastructure. IA topics generally fall into one of four categories: Extractive (also known as “basic materials”, which includes mining, quarrying, petroleum, lumbering, etc.), Manufacturing (mills and factories, including their power systems and machinery), Public utilities (water, sewer, electric, gas, etc.), and Transport (canals, railways, roads, aviation, bridges, tunnels, Mills, Barbara J. (2014) Land, Labor, Bodies, and Objects: Comments on Inalienability and Mesoamerican Social Life. In The Inalienable in the Archaeology of Mesoamerica, edited by Brigitte Kovacevich and Michael Callahan, pp. 142-149. Archeological Papers of the American Anthropological Association, Washington, D.C. Mills, Barbara J. Mills, Jeffery J. Clark, Matthew Peeples, Wm. R. Haas Jr., John M. Roberts Jr., Brett Hill, Deborah L. Huntley, Lewis Borck, Ronald L. Breiger, Aaron Clauset, and M. Steven Shackley (2013) The Transformation of Social Networks in the Late Prehispanic U.S. Southwes Milling, Martin Watts writes, is ‘a fundamental process which has been of vital importance to human existence for thousands of years.’ In this multi-period study, Watts traces the development of mills and milling from prehistory to the industrial age and explains how these changes reflect those of the society they served. Molinology is a term coined relatively recently for a long-standing antiquarian interest. Using archaeological evidence, documentary sources and above-ground remains, Watts emphasises the place of mills and milling in the historical landscape. About the Author. Martin Watts is one of the country’s leading molinologists and the author of many books on both watermills and windmills.