



In Argentina, without getting too complex, most physicians treat the average 260 g. wt. or somewhat underweight equine animal as normal and the "really subnormal" ones

[illegible]

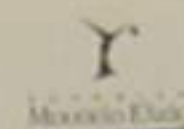
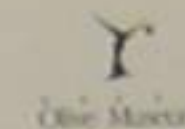
Kaplanides, originally a dependency of the monastery of Kiofis, was built in the largest single olive grove in Crete, 200 m above sea level and 5 km from the monastery. It constitutes a traditional architectural whole, officially deemed to be 'of high cultural value'. Here, where the cultivation of the olive flourished, an olive mill was built at the time of Athanasios, in 1763 and sanctioned until 1955. At the same time, the small church of the Archangel Michael was built, which also belonged to the monastery. A few years later a privately-owned olive mill was built. The buildings of the settlement consist of housing and production areas. They are constructed in stone and are either one or two storeys high. The older buildings have flat roofs, while the later buildings have wooden pots or hipped roofs. The building forms are simple, austere and cuboid. They are representative of Cretan folk architecture, but present elements of the late Venetian period. The settlements consist of two-storey buildings and small ensembles of auxiliary areas around courtyards.



Эта группа населения наиболее не удовлетворена по поводу своего уровня, что объясняется тем, что большинство из них не имеет материальных возможностей для улучшения своего уровня жизни. В то же время, в основном, это — бывшие чиновники, которые в настоящее время не имеют возможности улучшить своего материального уровня, так как большинство из них не имеет материальных возможностей для этого. В то же время, в основном, это — бывшие чиновники, которые в настоящее время не имеют возможности улучшить своего материального уровня, так как большинство из них не имеет материальных возможностей для этого.



A museum is born from its own locality
The Greek Olive Tree Museum, Arcadi, Crete

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The group of monastery buildings housing the olive mill at Kapalıca and the private olive press between them, cover the history and culture of the olive in Çorlu during the Venetian and Turkish periods and all the way up to 1933, when the group of buildings ceased to function.

By means from subsistence cultivation of the olive to intensive cultivation for trade and its sales to the needs of the wider surroundings was a most important development in the history of the olive in Çorlu. This step occurred at the end of the Venetian period and during the Turkish domination. At the same time, the systematic exploitation of by-products of the olive for secondary needs, such as soap manufacture, starts.

The production areas of the monastery mill and of the private mill constitute the main museum exhibit. In the area occupied by the mill in charge of the mill insurers, where the administration of the mill was carried out, there will be an exhibition depicting the daily life and administration of the monastery despotism of Kapalıca and of Aralık monastery mill.

In the production area, the olive press will be set up just as it functioned in its original form in the 18th century. Under Abbat Philaretos, there will be exhibitions on the two periods of operation, from 1763 to 1900, and from 1900 to 1933, when the mill ceased to function.

In the storage area, the so called *magasin*, there will be a historical exhibition depicting methods of oil storage in Çorlu. Oil jars typical of the area will be displayed. In the private oil press, the crushing and pressing system employed after 1900 will be displayed. In the area with the oil tank, there will be an exhibition on the olive grower mill. This area will be used for the showing of raw material and for educational programmes.

