

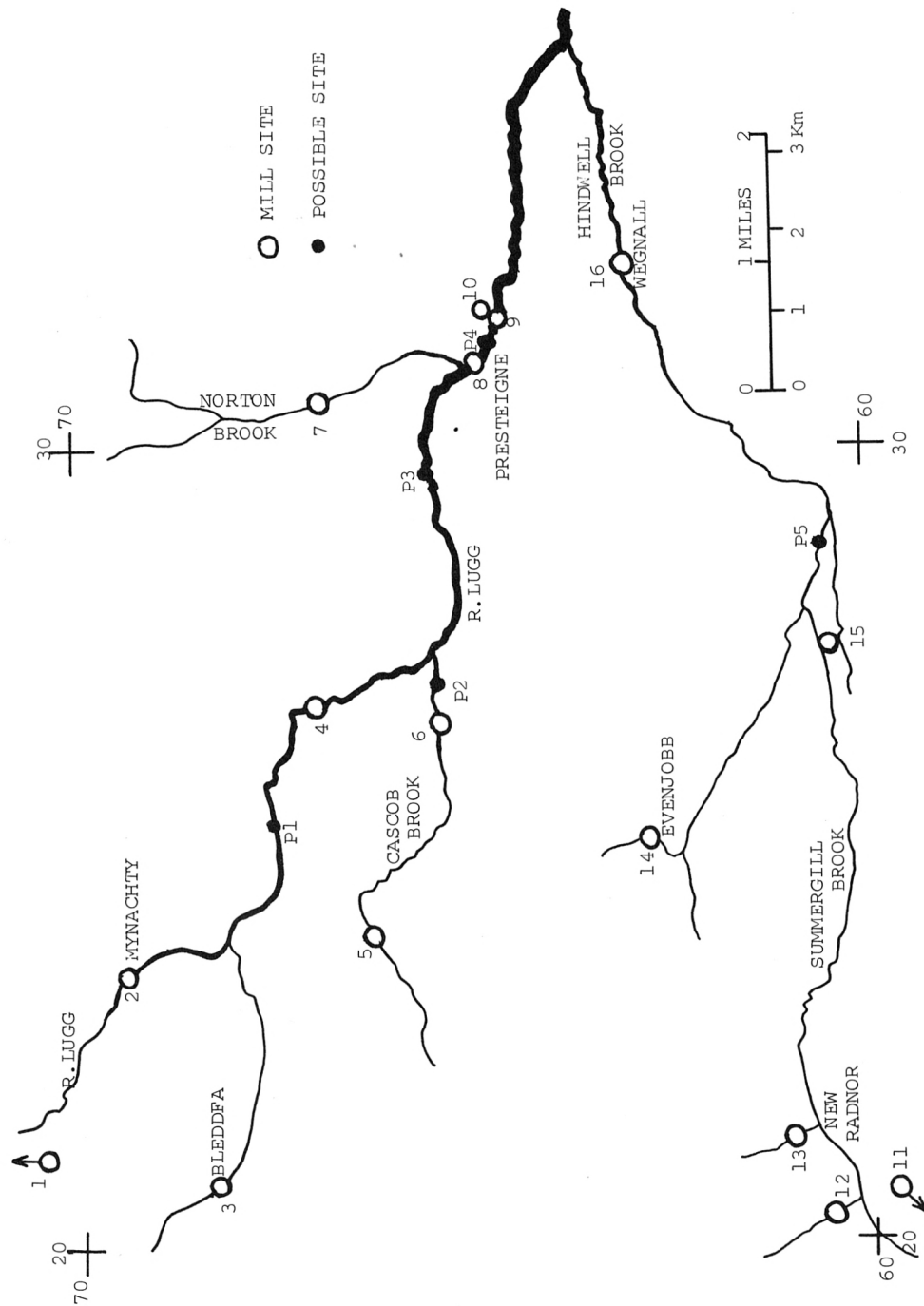
THE MILLS OF THE LUGG VALLEY IN RADNORSHIRE

Gordon Tucker

The River Lugg, which is a major river by British standards, joins the River Wye below Hereford. Its two principal tributaries, the Arrow and the Frome, may be regarded as English rivers - the former almost entirely and the latter completely. However, the Lugg itself, and its sizeable although not principal tributary the Summergill/Hindwell Brook (see [map](#)), rise in Radnorshire and form a river-system of some thirty miles (almost 50 km) in total in that former county (now a District in the new county of Powys) in Wales. On that length of stream lie sixteen watermill sites which are certain or nearly certain, and five more which are possible. This is a good density of sites in a lightly-populated area, but it appears to have long been a prosperous farming area, generally known as the Radnor Valley. Substantial buildings remain on nine of the sites, and almost complete machinery on four: Norton Mill (no.7 below), New Mill at Presteigne (no.8), Holbach Mill (no.14) and Wegnall Mill (no.16).

Both the Lugg and the Summergill Brook rise at an altitude of just over 1500ft. (450m.), and leave Wales more or less at their confluence at an altitude of about 420ft. (128m.) The three highest mills were Llanfihangel (no.11) at 930ft. (284m.), Bleddfa (no.3) at 760ft. (232m.) and Llangunllo (no.1) at 750ft. (229m.).

Little has been published on the mills of Radnorshire or on the mills of the Lugg basin. The whole of the Transactions of the Radnorshire Society has been searched, and relevant items are cited in the references at the end of this article. Isaac Taylor's map of Herefordshire of 1754 and A.Bryant's map of Herefordshire of 1835 both penetrate some way into Radnorshire and show mills. The 1st-edition 1" Ordnance Survey maps of c.1830 show some mills, and the large-scale O.S. maps of the later part of the nineteenth century show nearly all. The most useful maps of all are generally those associated with the Tithe Awards of c.1840. All sites have been visited by the author, and remains of the mills examined and photographed, during 1983 and 1984.



The boundaries of Radnorshire and of its parishes have changed in minor ways over the last two centuries and there are no longer detached parts of Herefordshire in Radnorshire. One or two of the mills listed here are now a few yards over the border into Herefordshire. No attempt has been made to unravel the complex history of the boundaries. Welsh influence in the place-names involved here is minimal, and the only one where difficulty over spelling and pronunciation is likely to arise is Llangunllo (no.1), where the Welsh spelling replaces 'u' by a 'y'.

Information on the mills and mill-sites is presented in the form of a historical and descriptive gazetteer. The system of numbering adopted in this, as on the map, is to number sites in sequence working down the Lugg, digressing on to each tributary as its confluence is reached. Sites are in Radnorshire and on the main stream of the River Lugg unless otherwise stated.

GAZETTEER

1. Llangunllo Mill, parish of Llangunllo (Llangynllo) (SO 212 714)

Now gone, but pieces of old stone wall incorporated in a modern large shed immediately below the house called 'The Mill' appear to be remnants of the mill. The tail race is still visible running down to the Lugg by the bridge. A local resident stated in 1983 that he could remember a miller in the village perhaps fifty years ago. Davies¹ states that the mill was dismantled soon after World War I. Tithe Awards (Llangunllo 1842) show mill and leat, owner Henry Evans Junior, occupier Edward Davies. Shown on 1st ed. 1" O.S., and 6" O.S. for 1891 (also 1953) shows CORN MILL with 400-yard leat and 100-yard tail race.

2. Mynachty Mill, parish of Llangunllo (SO 234 694)

Now converted to a residence² and no machinery remains apart from two very worn grit millstones and a piece of 12-in. diameter wooden axle lying outside. A stone-walled head race remains, and the wheel-pit is recognisable. The wheel was probably overshot. Tithe Awards (Llangunllo 1842) show this mill as Bailey Mill, owner Richard Price, occupier Richard Evans. 6" O.S. (1891) shows BAILEY MILL (CORN) with a 700-yard leat from the Lugg, but 6" O.S. (1953) shows it as MONAUGHTY MILL. A sale catalogue of the Norton Estate (1891)

includes Menaughty Mill, described as a 'two-storey Water Corn Mill with two pairs of stones' let to Mr Thos. Evans on a yearly Lady-Day Tenancy at £45.

3. Bleddfa Mill, parish of Bleddfa (SO 207 683)

On a small brook flowing into the River Lugg. The mill building still stands, quite recognisable, with a cottage adjoining; both are of three storeys. No machinery remains and the mill is now used as a store. The old small mill-pond now forms a pleasant tree-backed lawn. The wheel was external, on the north wall, probably overshot. The mill was out of use by 1941, according to Davies⁴. Tithe Awards (Bleddfa 1842) show Bleddfa Mill, owner Richard Price, occupier John Evans. In 1877 the occupiers were John Jones and William Goodall as yearly tenants⁵. In 1880 Slater's Directory gives Thomas Mills as Miller at Bleddfa.

4. Bridge End Mill, now in parish of Litton & Cascob, once in Presteigne (SO 268 670)

Davies⁶ (who gives this site in Discoed parish) stated in 1940 that this mill had been dismantled and turned into a blacksmith's shop. The converted building still stands, but incorporates only parts of the older building. The evidence that there had been a watermill here is unsatisfactory. The Tithe Award (Presteigne 1845) shows a building here without any indication that it was a mill, and unfortunately the Apportionments are not available at the National Library of Wales. 1st ed. 1" O.S. also shows a building here without a label or a leat, while the 6" O.S. (1891) marks the building as a Smithy and also show no leat or remains of one. Yet the situation is ideal for a contour leat 400 yards long.

5. Cascob Mill, parish of Cascob or Ednol (SO 239 663): on Cascob Brook.

There are no remains now; the site was bulldozed in 1981, but the farmer said that there had been no remains before that. Davies⁷ said in 1940 that there had been a mill below the school, on the Cascob Brook, but it was 'now pulled down'. Tithe Awards (Cascob 1840) show no mill, nor does 6" O.S. (1890), although the leat seems to be shown on the latter. Positive evidence is a mill-symbol at this point on Bryant's map (1835), 'Mill Meadow' at SO 240 663 in the Tithe Awards, and 'Mill Cottage' by the church at SO 239 664, still bearing that name.

6. Walk Mill, parish of Discoed (SO 266 654): on Cascob Brook.

There was once undoubtedly a textile mill here, and there are still a few remains of seven cottages which must have housed the workers. However, for a long time (Davies⁸ says since about 1844) the mill has been a corn mill, with the building and some fragments of machinery surviving. The mill is about 25ft. by 20ft. in plan, but is now integrated into the much larger adjacent house (Plate 1). The wheel-pit remains, 6ft. wide with a clear scrape on the wall made by a wheel. This was evidently a high-breast-shot type of about 15ft. diameter, and fragments of it remain in the pit: an iron axle with bosses, 5½in. in diameter; iron stubs with bolts suggest wooden arms. One French burr millstone lies in the garden, and a wooden pulley survives. The line of the leat is very clear, several hundred yards in length. The present owners have photographs which indicate a normal layout of gearing for two pairs of stones. However, a sale catalogue⁹ of 1898 states that there were three pairs of stones. Shown by a symbol on Taylor's map of 1754: WALK MILL was shown on Bryant's map of 1835, 'Mill' on the Tithe Map (Presteigne 1845), and WALK MILL (CORN) on the 6" O.S. (1891). Millers were Sarah Caldecott in 1880 (Slater's Directory) and George Evans in 1898.

7. Norton Mill, parish of Norton (SO 306 668): on Norton Brook.

Although the stone-built and slated three-storey mill has now been incorporated into the adjoining house as one large residence (Plate 3), it still retains the whole of its machinery in good condition. In 1940, according to Davies¹⁰, the mill was in good order and full use, but probably ceased working soon after.

The wheel is external, overshot, 14ft. 6in. diameter by 2ft. 10in. wide, all iron except for the wooden buckets, with eight arms. The iron headbox is set about 18in. back, and a 12in. iron pipe from the pond feeds into the side of the box. The pond is very overgrown. The axle is wooden, about 20in. diameter, and carries the iron pit-wheel of 7ft. 9in. diameter. The gearing is all of iron except for the teeth of the great spur-wheel; the wallower is 30in., the spur 6ft. and the two stone-nuts 15in. in diameter. The wallower and spur are carried on a 4-in. square iron upright shaft, not extending into the stone floor. The spur carries on its upper face a bevel wheel (Plate 4) which engages another

on a horizontal shaft which carries pulleys to drive, by means of belts, the sack-hoist and bolter on the upper floor. (There was also a wire-machine, now in a shed.) There are two pairs of French burr stones in wooden furniture. One pair has a maker's label marked R.G.HANDLEY LOWER PERSHORE ST BIRMINGHAM on the runner, and this label dates it to around 1880. A spare French burr runner stands outside the mill.

The mill was not shown on Taylor's map of 1754, nor on the 1st-ed. 1" O.S., but was indicated by a mill-symbol on Bryant's map of 1835, and shown on the Tithe Map (Norton 1845). The owner then was Richard Price and the occupier George Caldicott. William Goodall was miller in 1880, according to Slater's Directory, and still there in 1891¹¹, paying a rent of £75 a year. By 1919 Mrs Goodall was in possession at the same rent¹². A Mr Davies was miller in 1940¹³.

8. New Mill, parish of Presteigne (SO 311 649)

This mill, like Norton Mill, has been incorporated into the adjoining house to make one large residence, while still retaining the whole of its internal machinery. In this case, some of the machinery is behind glass panels, so that it was not possible to make exact measurements of it within the limits of the owner's hospitality. The mill building, which is of stone and roofed with stone 'slates', appears to be older than the house, which has its upper storey weatherboarded and its roof covered with true slates.

The wheel was external, but has gone. The head was about 5ft., and the wheel was probably breast-shot. The wooden axle is about 24in. diameter, the cast-iron pit-wheel is over 7ft., the iron wallower about 3ft., and the great spur-wheel, all iron including the teeth, about 7ft. diameter. The 10in. wooden upright shaft has an iron crown-wheel with wooden teeth and of 4ft. 8in. diameter. There were three pairs of stones, but these have unfortunately been broken and lie in a pile in the garden; probably two were French burr and one a Peak stone. The mill-pond and leat are still traceable, and the tail race is a feature of the garden as a cress-bed. The England/Wales border runs along the line of the leat, which suggests that the River Lugg once flowed along that line and had a new course dug when the mill was constructed.

The mill was shown by a symbol on Taylor's map of 1754, together with another one at SO 313 648 of which there is now no sign or

any other evidence. It is shown on the Tithe Award (Presteigne 1845) and on the 6" O.S. (1904). The occupier in 1837 was William Caldicott¹⁴.

When New Mill ceased to be used as a corn mill is not known, but from the early years of the present century its wheel and water-power were used for pumping water from the Coalbrook Spring to a covered reservoir at an elevation of 125ft. above the lowest part of the town, whence it provided the town's water supply. A document displayed in Presteigne Museum gives full details: it is a report by R.M. Bamford, Engineer, of Hereford, dated 29 July 1903, and it is presumed that the system was constructed as set out therein. In the mill one set of treble-barrel horizontal ram pumps would be driven by the existing breast wheel, while a second set would be driven by a 5½h.p. Trent turbine. If necessary both sets of pumps could be worked by the turbine. The water was to be pumped at a rate of 50 gallons per minute, through a 4in. cast-iron pipe. A turbine, presumably the original one, is still in the wheel-pit at the mill.

9. Tanyard, parish of Presteigne (SO 316 646)

This is a difficult site to unravel. It lies on the south (Welsh) side of the River Lugg immediately to the east of the Lugg Bridge in Presteigne. The most obvious building on the site is a two-storey brick mill or warehouse building adjacent to the bridge approach, named Tan House; this is in good condition, but apparently could never have had water power. Less than 100 yards downstream, there was a weir until it was removed in the flood-prevention work of 1983-4; just below this was a wheel-pit about 8ft. wide, with a Poncelet-type sluice controlling a head of about 2ft. 6in. (Plate 2). The octagonal wooden axle, 11in. across, carried a wheel (gone before 1983) probably of 8-10ft. diameter. The owner of the property said that it had driven a pump to force river-water up to the higher part of the town for flushing the drains. The wheel-and-pump area was covered by a wooden building about 16ft. by 14ft. in plan, very derelict in 1983. Immediately upstream of this site were the footings of a stone wall. It is probable that these were the remains of a water-powered bark mill that also included the wheel-pit area. The owner has an old photograph which shows a timber, weather-boarded mill with an external paddle wheel, and it is entitled 'Old Mill, Presteigne'. Almost certainly it was on the site just described.

Another interesting building surviving here is an all-timber two-storey building with the lower storey very low and the upper storey very tall. The upper storey has slatted or louvred panels for ventilation. Some iron reinforcements are probably modern. Presumably this would have been a drying shed for hides. The tanning pits were understood to have been between this building and the Tan House.

When the bark mill was replaced by the pumping station is not known. Taylor's map of 1754 shows a mill here, and the 6" O.S. (1904) shows the weir with a building next to it, but does not name it. A card in Presteigne Museum states that there was a woollen mill here after the tannery, and after that a laundry.

10. Paper Mill at Presteigne, parish of Stapleton, Herefordshire (SO 317 647).

There is now no sign of any mill building or suitable watercourses, but flood-prevention works on the Lugg over the years would probably have removed any sign of the latter anyway. No map indications have been found either. However, a sale notice¹⁵ of 1846 leaves no room for doubt:

'The Grove House with outbuildings, yard, garden, grove, paper mill, plock, Barley Close meadow and Brink Lane containing together 6a, 3r, 28p, situated near Lugg Bridge immediately adjoining the town of Presteigne in township of Stapleton.'

At the present time, the first house on the right as one crosses the Lugg Bridge into England is The Grove, now divided into two residences. It seems likely that the paper mill was between this and the river, i.e. only about 30 yards from the river.

11. Llanfihangel Mill, parish of Llanfihangel-nant-melan (SO 186 582): on Summerrill Brook.

This mill has now gone, but it was still shown on the 6" O.S. for the first half of the present century. It was clearly shown on the Tithe Map (Llanfihangel Nantmelan Township 1843) as 'Mill' with a mill-pond and a 10-chain leat; the Apportionments show the owners as Morley Ashton and Nicholas Every, the occupier as John White.

12. Haines Mill, parish of New Radnor (SO 203 604): on Harley Brook, tributary to Summergill Brook

This is a small mill attached to a cottage. The latter is unoccupied but standing; the mill has unfortunately completely collapsed and cannot be safely explored. The machinery presumably remains in the pile of stones and beams. The external overshot wheel, of about 15ft. by 3ft. on a wooden axle, is still in the wheel-pit, but without buckets. The mill was certainly working in 1940, with 'two sets of stones grind(ing) corn for a Kington firm'¹⁶. The last owner who operated it as a mill was Benjamin Arthur Davies who died in 1960 aged 72 and is buried in the graveyard of the former Zion Chapel in New Radnor village. His nephew said that he believed the mill was still workable in 1960.

The leat is a remarkable feature; it is much longer than necessary, taking off from the brook without any weir or sluice and falling at the exceptionally steep gradient of about 1 in 25. Water still flows in it, and flows fast. The mill-pond at its lower end is now overgrown.

The 1st ed. 1" O.S. shows HAYNES MILL. The Tithe Awards (New Radnor 1846) show the mill, leat and pond, with the name Haines Mill; owner, Rt. Hon. Thos. Frankland Lewis, occupier, James Webb. The 6" O.S. (1891) shows HAINE'S MILL (CORN), indicates the length of the leat as 750 yards, and gives the Welsh name Cwm Nês for the Harley Valley.

The site, at least, must be very old, for a reference to HEYNES MILL in 1562 is quoted, under New Radnor, by Soulsby¹⁷.

13. Old Mill Pond, parish of New Radnor (SO 213 610): on the Mutton Brook ('Mutton Dingle'), tributary to the Summergill Brook.

A modern house of this name stands on a raised flat area which certainly looks like a former mill-pond, with a short leat from the steeply-falling brook still visible.

A mill is shown here on Speed's map of New Radnor (1610)¹⁸; 'Mill Pond' is clearly marked on J.E. Le Keux's map, 'Plan of the Town and Castle of New Radnor in 1800'¹⁹; and the 25" O.S. (1903) shows 'Old Mill Pond'. It seems safe to conclude that there had been a late medieval mill here which had ceased work well before 1800.

14. Holbach Mill, parish of Evenjobb (SO 252 627): on Knobley Brook, tributary to the Summergill Brook.

The mill adjoins the mill house and has a stone lower storey, with the upper parts of timber weatherboarded. The roof is now of corru-

gated iron. The waterwheel is derelict, but the rest of the machinery is in good condition. The layout and dimensions of the wheel and all the gearing are practically identical with that of Norton Mill (no.7), and so will not be described again here. One difference is that the 12-in. pipe from the pond to the header box enters the latter in line with the wheel instead of at right angles to it. Presumably the same millwright built the two mills (or rebuilt them?) at about the same time early in the nineteenth century. Of the two pairs of French burr millstones, one has a maker's plate marked KAY & HILTON MANUFACTURERS FLEET STREET LIVERPOOL, which dates it before about 1870. Davies²⁰ states that the mill was in good order in 1940, and rented and worked by Massey Nott of Kington, using only one set of stones.

Holbach Mill was the name marked on the 1st. ed. 1" O.S. and on the 6" O.S. (1905), while the Tithe Awards (Old Radnor 1838) give the spelling 'Holbatch'; the owner was then the Rev. John Rogers and the occupier John Coldicott.

15. Lower Harpton Farm Mill, parish of Lower Harpton, Herefordshire (SO 275 603): on Summergill Brook jointly with its tributary Riddings Brook. Adjacent to Radnorshire border, and once in parish of Old Radnor.

This mill was completely demolished as dangerous about 1968, according to the farmer concerned. It was part of a four-storey building including the house, and was of stone below and timber above. He insisted that the gearing was all of wood, but the wheel was of iron with wooden paddles. The head was about 8-10ft., without a pond. The mill is shown on the Tithe Map (Old Radnor 1841), and on the 6" O.S. (1905) is marked as CORN MILL with a leat of about 900 yards tapping both the Summergill and Riddings Brooks.

16. Wegnall Mill, parish of Rodd, Nash and Little Brampton, Herefordshire (SO 323 630): on Hindwell Brook (which is the name of the lower part of the Summergill Brook). Adjacent to Radnorshire border and shown in Radnorshire on 1st. ed. 1" O.S. Formerly in parish of Presteigne.

This mill has three storeys (Plate 5), the lower one of stone, with the upper parts of timber weatherboarded, and a slated roof; it is about 27ft. by 19ft. in plan, with an external wheel at the north side (Plate 7), 14ft. diameter and 5ft. 2½in. wide, all iron except for six wooden arms, 6in. octagonal iron axle, Poncelet-

type paddles. The shrouds have the lettering:

RR&W MILES FOUNDRY
LEOMINSTER 1870

The head would have been about 4ft. The long leat carries a full flow of water over the main overflow sluice; the head race is badly silted up, and the tail race is marshy.

The mill is detached from the mill cottage, which is stone-built and lies to the west; the owners have, in 1984, erected to the south of the mill and connected to the cottage at its south-east corner, a small half-timbered cottage removed in derelict condition from another site. The latter has fine old cross-trees and other timbers, and without internal floors or partitions makes an attractive hall.

Inside the mill, the pit-wheel and wallower are of iron, 8ft. and 2ft. 6in. diameter respectively. The 6ft. spur-wheel is all wood, of compass-arm construction, on a 14in. wooden circular upright shaft (Plate 6). The three stone nuts are of iron. The tentering is the common system, with a screw lifting the bridge-trees from one end. On the first floor are three pairs of French burr millstones. The crown wheel, 4ft. 8in. diameter, is wooden, of compass-arm construction, with contrate but properly-shaped teeth. On the second floor are grain bins and a sack-hoist which is engaged by a long bar on a pivot causing the driving belt to be tightened.

This mill is discussed by Drage²¹, who says it was not working in 1938. It is also referred to by Rennell²² who says 'The corn watermill which is still in working order (1958) and used in the 1930's was the mill of The Rodd manor which had its smithy at Rodd Hurst..'

It was shown on Taylor's map of 1754 as RODD MILL, and is marked in some way on all later maps.

A very interesting aspect of the history of Wegnall Mill is the fact that its water-power, and possibly also its waterwheel, was used for a few years around 1922-25 to generate electricity for the Presteigne Electric Company. Mr Ken Meredith of Wegnalls Farm remembered many of the details. There was a d.c. generator, and the electricity was transmitted to Presteigne town at 230 volts by overhead wires on ash poles with porcelain insulators. The charge to consumers was 13d per unit, and at first Wegnalls Farm was the only consumer outside the town. The mill was worked simultaneously with the electricity generation if required, but there was an auxiliary oil engine at the mill. After a few years the company set up a generating station in Presteigne and ceased using the mill,

and in 1930 the Shropshire, Worcestershire and Staffordshire Electric Power Company took over the undertaking. The Directors of the Presteigne Co. were H.J.Sparey and W.H.Martin, and the Engineer was A.S.Powell.

POSSIBLE BUT UNCERTAIN MILLS

P1. Pilleth, parish of Pilleth (approx. SO 25 67)

Davies²³ refers to a medieval fulling-mill here, and a woollen mill in the period 1830-1914 is listed here by Jenkins²⁴. There is apparently no trace of it now.

P2. Lower Mill, parish of Discoed (approx. SO 270 654): on the Cascob Brook.

Taylor's map of 1754 shows Lowr Mill here, a few hundred yards below an unnamed mill which corresponds to Walk Mill (no.6). There is no sign of it now.

P3. St Mary's Mill, parish of Presteigne (SO 299 653)

Although there has been a building of this name here since the time of Edward VI (c.1550)²⁵ and the derelict building presently standing is marked on modern maps by this name, there is really no possibility that water power could have been used here - the site is much too high above the River Lugg - and no reference is known to a windmill.

P4. Mill, parish of Presteigne (SO 313 648)

Taylor's map of 1754 shows a mill-symbol here, but there is no sign of a mill on the Tithe Map (Presteigne 1845) nor on the 6" O.S.(1904).

P5. Knill Mill, parish of Knill, Herefordshire (SO 289 605)

Again, Taylor's map of 1754 is our only reference, but it may be correct, for we are told that watercourses here have been more recently used to drive a turbine for electricity.

REFERENCES

1. D.S.Davies, 'Radnorshire Mills', Trans. Radnorshire Soc. 10 (1940),pp.47-57
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4. D.S.Davies, 'Radnorshire Mills (continued)', Trans. Rads. Soc. 11 (1941),pp.39-40
5. N.L.W. Sale Cat. Radnors: Birmingham Corporation Papers, 1877
6. As ref.1, p.52
7. As ref.1, p.51
8. As ref.1, p.52
9. N.L.W. Sale Cat. Radnors 15
10. As ref.1, p.57
11. N.L.W. Sale Cat. Radnors 7
12. N.L.W. Sale Cat. Radnors 38
13. Local information
14. List of electors (1837) in Presteigne Museum
15. Hereford J., 30 Dec. 1846, p.3, col.1: sale notice, item 5
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17. I.Soulsby, Towns of Medieval Wales (Phillimore, Chichester, 1983)
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22. Lord Rennell of Rodd, Valley on the March (Oxford 1958), p.196
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25. C.J.Rickards, 'Parish of Presteigne: St Mary's Mill', Trans. Rads. Soc. 4 (1934), p.8-9

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

My thanks are due to all the owners and other people who received me with unfailing courtesy and helpfulness on my visits, and particularly Mrs Davies at Walk Mill (no.6), Miss White at Norton Mill

(no.7), Mr A.H.Raven at New Mill (no.8), Mr Hatfield at the Tanyard (no.9) and Mr and Mrs M.D.Neal at Wegnall Mill (no.16). I am very grateful to Mr K.Meredith of Wegnall Farm for most of the information on the Presteigne Electric Company, and to Mr Robin Clarke of Oldbury for the reference to the Paper Mill (no.10). My thanks are also due to the National Library of Wales and its staff for its facilities and helpful assistance. Mr wife Mary was, as usual, a helpful companion in all the work.



PLATE 1. Walk Mill, Discoed (no.6). The corn mill was the unpainted building on the right; the wheel pit is at the back.

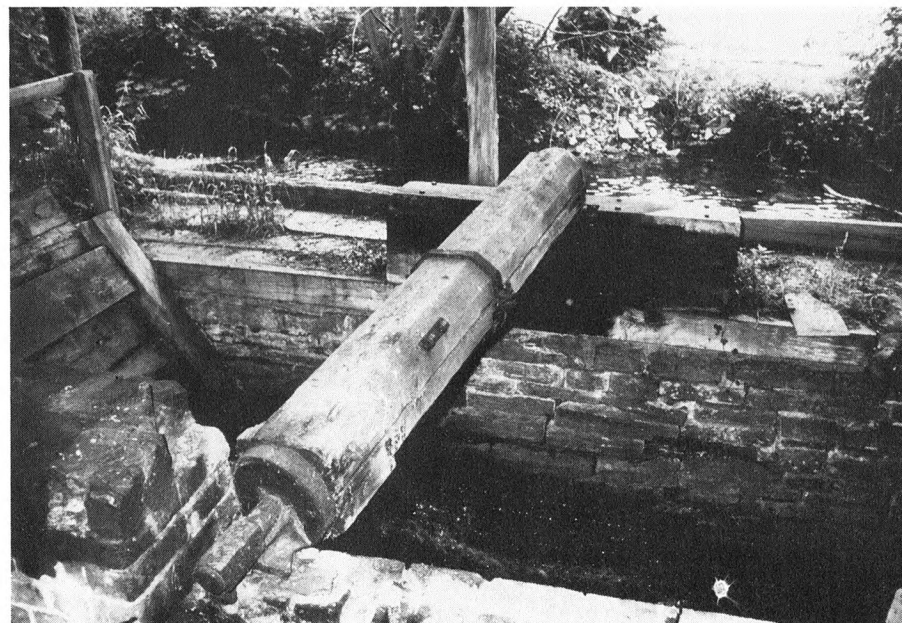


PLATE 2. Wheel pit, wooden axle, and sluice for the water-driven pumps at the Tanyard site in Presteigne (no.9). Photograph taken in June 1983.



PLATE 3. Norton Mill (no.7). The water wheel is at the back; the mill is the right-hand part of the building.



PLATE 5. Wegnall Mill (no.16). The mill is the building on the left, and the wheel can be seen between the mill and the barn.



PLATE 4. The great spur wheel at Norton Mill, showing the bevel carried on it to drive a horizontal layshaft.



PLATE 6. Showing the construction of the wooden compass-arm spur wheel at Wegnall Mill, with the wallower and pit wheel showing below.



PLATE 7. The undershot water wheel at Wegnall Mill.

WELSH MILLS GROUP - CYMDEITHAS MELINAU CYMRU

The Welsh Mills Group - Cymdeithas Melinau Cymru - was founded in October 1984. The aims of the Group are to study, record, interpret and publicise the wind and water mills of Wales, to encourage general interest, and to advise on their preservation and use, and to encourage working millers.

The Annual General Meeting of the Group will be held each year in October and there will be regional meetings in both north and south Wales. The W.M.G. will arrange lectures, films, visits to mills, demonstrations and courses on mill recording techniques. Regular newsletters will be sent to all members, and an occasional journal will be published containing material relating to the Welsh Mills scene.

If you would like to join the Welsh Mills Group, please complete the registration form below and send (with membership fee of £4.00) to:

Membership Secretary,
Welsh Mills Group - Cymdeithas Melinau Cymru,
37 Parkwood Drive,
BASSALEG,
Newport,
Gwent, NP1 9JT.

WELSH MILLS GROUP

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