

# MILLS OF THE UPPER ARROW VALLEY IN AND NEAR KINGTON, HEREFORDSHIRE

by GORDON TUCKER

The River Arrow which rises in the hills of southern Radnorshire and then flows through Kington to join the River Lugg (itself a tributary of the River Wye) just below Leominster, is essentially a Herefordshire river. Of its known or possible watermill sites, which number some three dozen, including those on its tributaries as well as its main stream, only three known sites and two of the possible sites are in Radnorshire; all of the remainder are in Herefordshire.

The present article covers the upper half of the Arrow system, shown in the map, Fig. 1, amounting in total length of stream to about 25 miles. This part of the area looks to Kington as its town. The parish of Kington is large, and of the 15 certain and six possible sites described in this article, no fewer than eight of the former and two of the latter are in that parish.

Naturally, most of the mills were corn mills as the area is basically agricultural, but there was a surprising variety of other kinds of water-powered activity:- a woollen mill, a water-pumping station, a foundry, which was succeeded by a water-powered laundry, a small hydro-electric generating station, an iron forge, and a tannery which may have used water power.

The mills of the Upper Arrow are here described in the form of a gazetteer. The numbering system corresponds with that on the map of Fig. 1, and works downstream, digressing at each confluence to number the mills on the tributary brook before progressing down the main stream. Mill sites which are possible but far from certain are numbered in a separate series with each number prefixed by P.

The list of sites is as follows:

- |                                  |                                       |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Milton Mill                   | 8. Weythell Mill                      |
| 2. Hall's Mill                   | 9. Floodgates Mill                    |
| 3. Park Stile Mill               | 10. Crooked Well Mill                 |
| 4. Gladestry Mill                | 11. Crooked Well Pumphouse            |
| 5. Hergest Mill                  | 12. Kington Laundry, formerly Foundry |
| 6. Woollen Mill                  | 13. Bullock's Mill                    |
| 7. Arrow Mill                    | 14. Lords Mill                        |
| 15. Forge Mill/Strangworth Forge |                                       |

Possible mill-sites:-

- |                           |                         |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| P1. Newchurch             | P4. Tannery             |
| P2. Near Knowle Farm      | P5. Lower Mill, Kington |
| P3. Lower Mill, Gladestry | P6. Hunton              |

I would like to thank the many people who have helped me with access to sites and buildings and with information, and particularly Mr.D.Hobden of Milton Mill, Mr.C.R.Lane of Park Stile Mill, Mr.W.I.Price of Kington, the directors of the Kington Laundry, members of the Kington Historical Society, and the staff of the

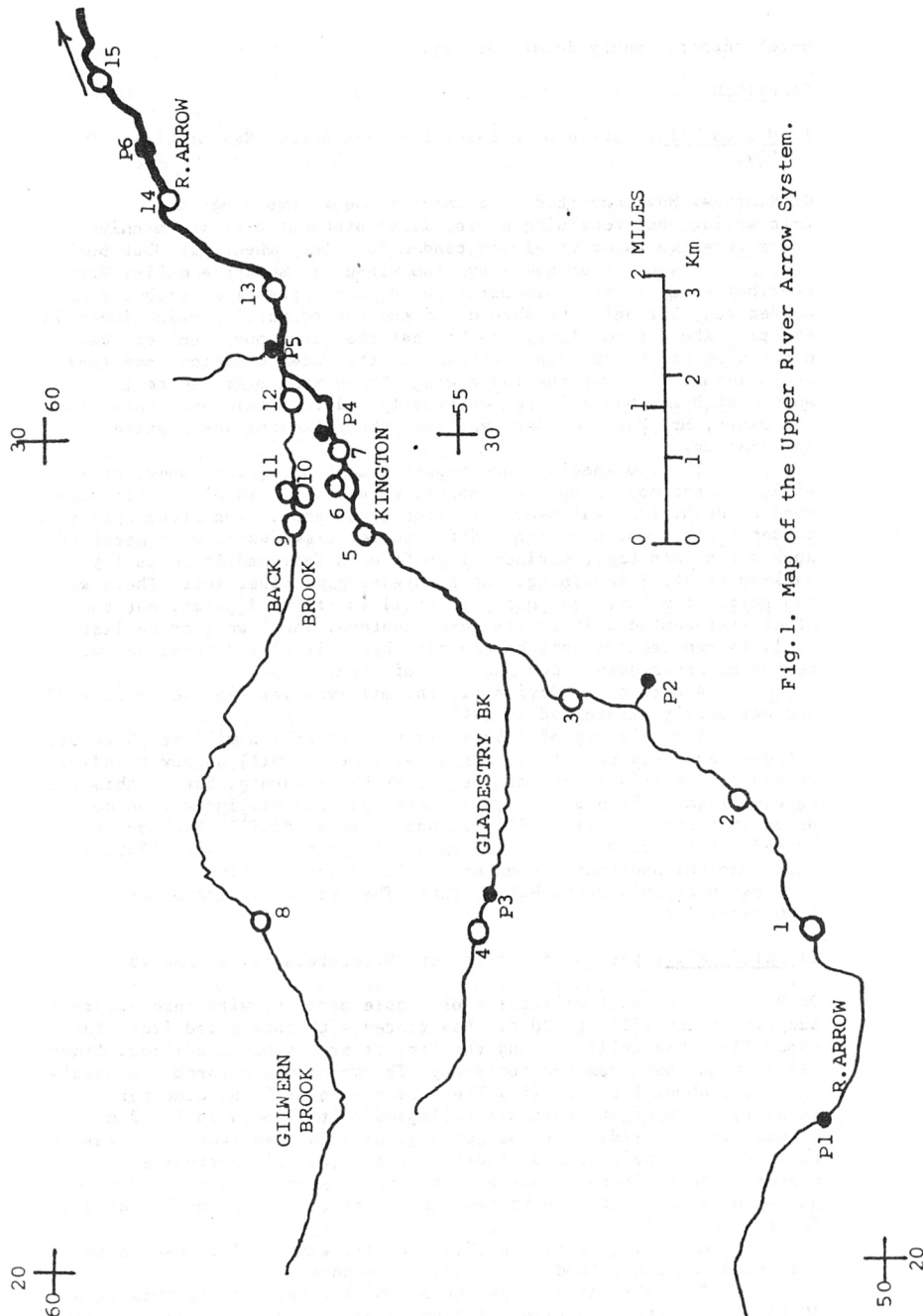


Fig.1. Map of the Upper River Arrow System.

GAZETTEER

1. Milton Mill, parish of Michaelchurch-on Arrow, Radnorshire. SO 240509.

On R. Arrow. Now converted to a large house in two wings in L-formation, but retaining a very large proportion of its machinery. There were two water wheels in tandem in a long wheel-pit, but both were at the same level and drove two virtually separate mills. One overshot wheel is still in place in the first position, with its header box, but only the shrouds of the second wheel remain, loose in the pit. There seems little doubt that the first position, on the upper wing of the building, represents the later addition, and that the original mill was the lower wing. Three visits failed to find anyone at home, but a letter eventually led to a telephone call from the owner, Mr. David Hobden, who gave the following descriptive information.

The two wheels drove separate machinery. The upper, or later mill, has the most complete remains, with the pit wheel of iron with wooden teeth, iron wallower, all-iron great spur, iron stone nuts with wooden teeth, wooden upright shaft, wooden crown wheel with morticed spokes and iron band, horizontal shaft with fast and loose pulley, sack-hoist still remaining, but no dressing machines left. There were two pairs of millstones, one pair still in its wooden tun, but the other represented only by its Peak bedstone. The lower, or earlier mill, is represented only by its pit wheel (iron) and hursting, with tentering arrangement, for one pair of stones.

According to Davies [1] the mill was last in use about 1925 and was partly dismantled in 1940.

Taylor's map of 1754 marks very clearly a mill at SO 247512, but does not show one at the actual site of the mill as now standing. Generally Taylor's locations are remarkably accurate, but in this area he does seem to have got a little confused, and his indication does probably refer to Milton Mill. It was shown as MILTONS MILL on the 1st-edn. one-inch O.S. map, and by a mill symbol on Bryant 1835. The Tithe Map (Michaelchurch upon Arrow, 1845) shows MILTONS MILL, but the six-inch O.S. 1905 shows MILTON MILL. The leat is indicated as about 1000 yards long.

2) Hall's Mill, parish of Huntington, Herefordshire. SO 254518.

On R. Arrow. A small mill built of rubble masonry, with three storeys and plan about 25ft. by 20 ft. Now roofed with corrugated iron. The upper floor has collapsed and the timbers are in bad condition. Almost all iron has been removed for scrap. The wheel was external, probably overshot, about 10ft. by 4ft. The wooden axle of 20in. diameter remains; the upright shaft has collapsed - it is octagonal, 12in. across opposite sides. Of the gearing, only the two stone nuts remain, together with their shafts, footstep bearings, bridge trees and tentering gear. There is one French burr bedstone in situ. A wooden pulley on a horizontal shaft remains in the roof, presumably the drive for the sack hoist.

According to Davies [2], the mill was still in use in 1940 for grinding cattle food on one pair of stones.

Taylor's map of 1754 shows a mill very close to this site at SO 255513. As stated earlier, Taylor is not too reliable in this area, so this is probably good evidence that the mill we are describing was built before 1754. HALE'S MILL is shown on the 1st-edn. one-inch O.S.

map, and HALLS MILL on Bryant 1835. The Tithe Map (Huntington 1845) shows HALE'S MILL, with owners Robert Wilson and William Ferrier, and occupier James Morris. Hall'S MILL with 850-yard leat shown on 6-in.O.S. 1905.

3. Park Stile Mill, parish of Kington, Herefordshire. SO 267537.

On R. Arrow. The mill and mill-house stand in line as a single building, in very good condition, having been restored by the previous owner, Mrs.Dron [3], and well maintained by the present owner Mr.C.R.Lane. The mill is complete and workable except for some millstone furniture. One millstone has collapsed. Although the terminal pond has been much altered to make a fishery, the half-mile leat still carries water and can turn the wheel. The building is extended on the side of the mill remote from the house to provide a drying kiln, which still has its drying floor of iron kiln tiles.

The wheel is overshot, approximately 11ft. diameter by 4ft. wide. The pit wheel is about 8ft. diameter and the great spur about 7ft., both of iron apparently cast in one piece. All gearing is of iron, but the stone nuts have wooden teeth, as has the gear meshing with the crown wheel. There are three pairs of stones, all French burr; one runner has four rectangular balancing boxes. Tentering is by screwing up the bridge trees in the usual way. There is a boulder and sack hoist. The bin (i.e. third) floor is unlit by windows. The bottom floor of the mill is now incorporated into the house and the gearing is viewed through a glass panel and illuminated by special electric lights.

The site must have had a mill on it for centuries, because the parish boundary between Huntington and Kington passes along the fairly long tail race. This indicates that this was once the course of the river, which was diverted when the mill was built or enlarged at some remote time.

Taylor's map of 1754 shows ELOEX'S MILL here, while Bryant 1835 shows LODGE MILL. The Tithe Map of Huntington (1845) merely shows 'mill', but that for Kington (1845) shows PARK STILE MILL, with owner James Cheese and occupier Samuel Meek. The same name is shown on the 6-in. O.S. 1905, and is used by the present owner.

4. Gladestry Mill, parish of Gladestry, Radnorshire. SO 240548

On Gladestry Brook. There is now no sign of the mill building itself, although the leat remains clearly visible, although dry. What was probably the mill house remains as 'Mill Cottage', much renovated. Davies [4] refers to this mill as destroyed long ago, 'for there is no sign of the watercourse to the mill.' As we have already said, the leat is actually very obvious, and it must be questioned whether Davies was referring to the correct site; Oldham [5] refers to a 'Lower Mill' at Gladestry, now disappeared, and it is possible that Davies had this in mind. Oldham states that a mill was known in Gladestry as early as the 14th century, and Davies gives references to a mill in 1608 and 1784.

Taylor 1754, Bryant 1835, and the 1st-edn. one-inch O.S. of c1830 do not show a mill at Gladestry, but the Tithe Awards (Gladestry 1839) show a 'mill', owned by Thomas Wall and occupied by John Smith. 'Mill Cottage' was shown on the 6-in. O.S. 1905. The farm opposite is named 'Llanfelin' today (N.B. felin, mutated from 'melin', is Welsh for 'mill'), and was named 'Llanyvellin' on the Tithe map.

5. Hergest Mill, parish of Kington. SO 287562.

On R. Arrow, on its north-western side. Building still stands, with two storeys and an attic; stone-built with slated roof. There is a lower extension on the south-east with stone-built lower storey and weatherboarded upper storey. At the north-west end of the south-west wall is a small protrusion with a chimney - a drying kiln perhaps? The wheel was external on the north-east side, with the water flowing on to it from the north-west. An iron wheel-axle of about six inches diameter, with iron hubs still in place, lies across the wheel pit, with its inner end now lying apparently on the sill of a window. An old wooden axle also lies across the pit further down, with one end also lying on another window sill - this might have been the upright shaft, or there might have been two wheels. The depth of the pit below the axle(s) was sufficient to suggest the wheel(s) would have been overshot. The present occupier of the very attractive mill-house was sure there was no machinery left inside the mill, but access could not be obtained, nor could an effective view inside be obtained through the boarded-up window openings.

The mill was shown by symbol on Taylor's map of 1754; it was shown as COURT MILL on Bryant 1835, but as HERGEST MILL on the 1st-edn. one-inch O.S. Shown on Tithe Map (Kington 1845) with plan as at present, and with a leat 1200 yards long starting immediately by Hergest Court. The Apportionments show the owner as the Earl of Oxford and the occupier as Walter Hall. The latter is quoted as 'Miller and cornfactor at Hergest-mill' by Parry in 1845 [6]. The mill was understood to have been part of Banks's Ridgebourne Estate.

6. Woollen Mill, parish of Kington. S.O. 294565.

On R. Arrow. The buildings are in two parts, both facing north. On the west is a stone-built house, converted from a mill; it had an under-shot wheel inside at the south-east corner and the tail-race can still be detected for some 20-30 yards, and then again further down on its 250-yard course to the river. The building on the east is weather-boarded timber. Behind it is a small brick cottage reputedly the manager's residence. The leat started at a weir in the river and was about 600 yards long. Most of it can still be traced easily; the final 100 yards or so came through what has been a park or recreation ground for about a century, and was crossed by paths on bridges - see Fig. 2. Although this section of the leat has been filled in, one of the bridges has been left in place in the path.

The mill was a weaving mill, although it may have included other processes too. It was shown by a mill symbol on Taylor's map of 1754, and as a FACTORY on Bryant 1835. In 1845, Parry [7] names it as CRABTREE MILL (N.B. the road is still named Crabtree Lane) with John Phillips as a flannel manufacturer. The Tithe Awards (Kington 1845) also give the name Crabtree Mill and the occupier as John Phillips, but also give the landowner as the Earl of Oxford.

More modern extensions to the buildings mentioned are almost certainly irrelevant to the woollen mill, and now serve as a coach garage. When the woollen mill ceased to work is not known, but the 1928 edition of the 25-in.O.S. showed it as a WOOLLEN FACTORY, so it was probably working then.

7. Arrow Mill, parish of Kington. SO 298564.

On R. Arrow. Often referred to as Arrow Lodge Mill. This is a large town mill of four storeys, floor plan about 75ft. by 22ft. with the long axis south to north. The south end stands over the leat and would once have had an internal undershot wheel. At a later date, the wheel was replaced by a turbine, the gearing for which is still in place,

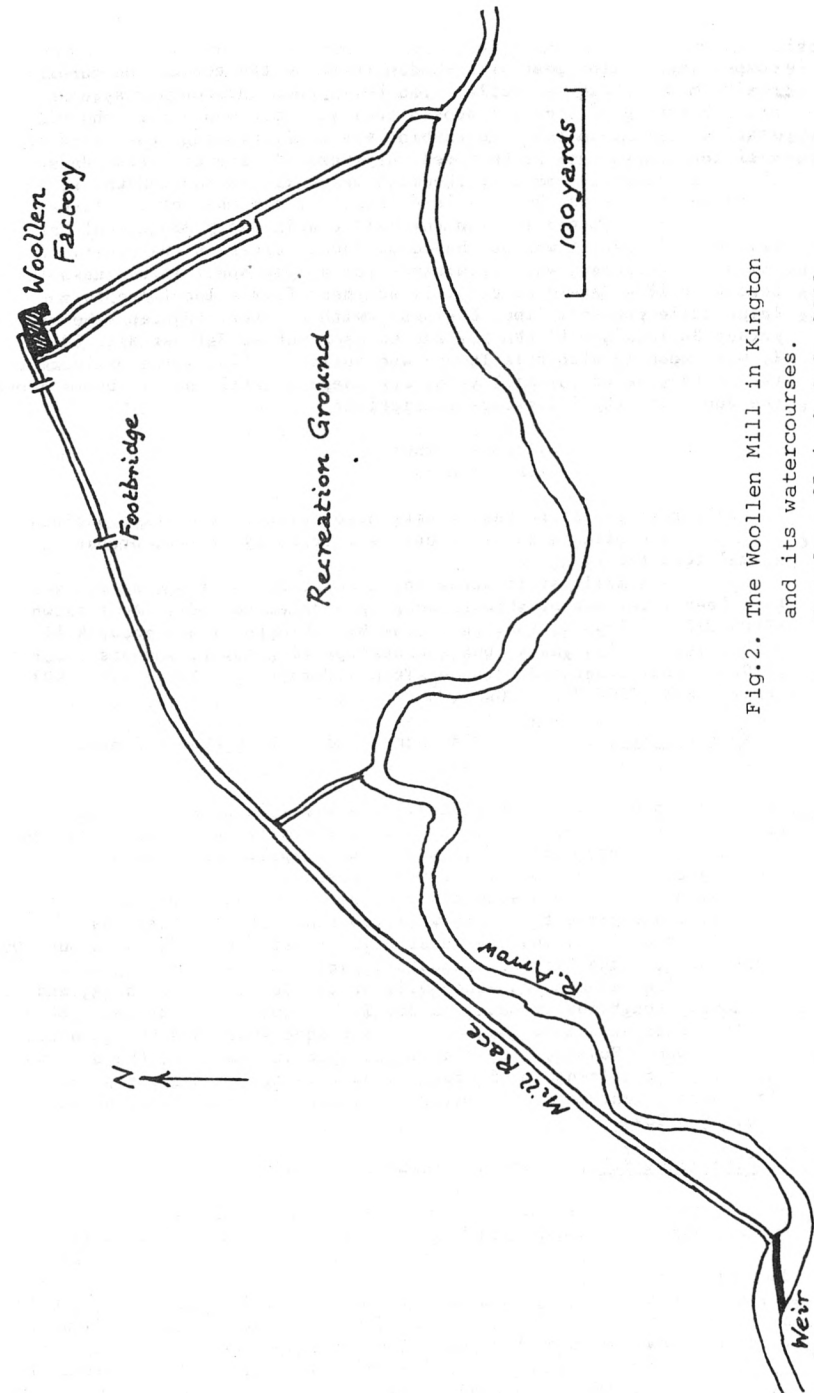


Fig. 2. The Woollen Mill in Kington and its watercourses. Based on 25-inch O.S., 1903.

comprising an iron gear with wooden teeth at the top of the turbine shaft, meshing with a smaller iron bevel on a horizontal lay-shaft still carrying a large rod-spoked pulley. A man who joined the mill staff in 1947 said that the turbine was still driving four pairs of millstones then, and he believed they were all French burrs. He said that the tradition was that the mill was built in 1801. However, it is probable that it was built before then, for a member of the Turner family that has owned and run the mill continuously since 1801 has written [8] that it was purchased by James Turner in that year. It was James's son Thomas, who, returning from a long spell in business in London in 1834 developed the mill business from a local one to a large-scale regional flour business, with a bakery adjacent. He also worked Bullock's Mill (No.13) and his son worked Hergest Mill (No.5). It was probably also this Thomas who built the fine large building on the north side of the mill yard, for there is still an old board above the door with the following inscription:

C.Thomas Turner  
Licensed Maltster

It would seem therefore that Thomas also built up a malting business.

The mill is still in use, electrically driven, preparing animal feedstuffs.

The mill is not shown on Taylor's map of 1754, so may well have been first established between that date and 1801. It is shown as ARROW MILL on Bryant 1835. The Tithe Map (Kington 1845) shows Mill with a leat of 150 yards, but the accompanying Apportionments refer to KINGTON MILL, owner and occupier Thomas Turner. The 25-in.O.S. 1903 shows ARROW LODGE MILL (CORN).

8. Weythel Mill, parish of Old Radnor and Burlingjobb, Radnorshire. SO 242575.

On Gilwern Brook. Completely derelict and devoid of machinery except for one wooden pulley. The west wall of the mill itself has gone, but on this side there still remains part of a small extension which was probably only a shed, but might have housed a kiln. The wheel was external on the eastern side and the leat came round the back of the mill (i.e. alongside the south wall) to reach it. The head was probably about 12ft. and the wheel high breast. The leat was about 100 yards long and the tail race about 70 yards.

The 1st-edn. one-inch O.S. of c.1830 shows MILL here, and it is shown, though not by name, on the Tithe Map for Old Radnor (1841); the Apportionments show the owner as Sir John Welsh and the occupier as John Jones. However, it is believed that at that time the mill was actually in the Township of Trevern and Gwaithla in the parish of Llanfihangel-nant-melan. The mill is marked as WEYTHEL MILL on the 6-in.O.S. 1904.

9. Floodgates Mill, parish of Kington. SO 290569.

On Gilwern Brook, here known as Back Brook. Mill building still stands, with mill house attached behind. It has three storeys and has been converted into a residence of sorts. Its use as a mill is well documented by maps, as will be seen below, but there is no evidence on any of them or on the ground of any leat. The mill stands immediately beside the stream, which may, therefore, have been pounded by a weir which has now (and probably long since) disappeared.

The mill is marked on Taylor's map of 1754, but unnamed. It is labelled FLOODGATES on Bryant 1835, and FLOODGATES MILL on the Tithe

Map (Kington 1845), with the Apportionments giving the owner as Eliza Turner and the occupier as William Savery Serman. However, Parry [9] in 1845 gives the miller here as Mr. Jones. The 25-in.O.S. 1903 marks CORN MILL here.

Outside the mill, when visited in 1984, was an old and very worn -- also broken -- monolithic conglomerate millstone, but whether this had once worked in this mill is not known.

10. Crooked Well Mill, parish of Kington. SO 293570.

On Back Brook. There is now no sign of this mill except the weir and part of the leat. However, Taylor's map of 1754 shows a mill here, as does Bryant 1835. The Tithe Map (Kington 1845) shows the long leat and tail race to the north of the brook, and a building where the mill must have been, but does not label it as a mill. The Apportionments give the owner as Jane Hatton and the occupier as John James. Since Parry [10] in the same year (1845) as the Tithe Map gives John James as Miller at Crooked Well Mill, it seems fairly certain that the building was still a mill then..

My remaining information about the site comes from Mr.W.I.Price, retired Surveyor to the Kington Urban District Council, both in a letter and in a newspaper article [11]. About 80 yards to the east of the mill site is a spring called Crooked Well. See Fig.3. In 1835 two Kington men, James Pritchard and George Baynham, leased the land containing the spring and the mill from the owner, Dame Elizabeth Coffin Greenly of Titley Court. This appears to conflict with the Tithe Awards, and there may be some error over dates. Pritchard and Baynham installed a pump at the mill, to be driven by its water wheel, to pump the spring water through 2-in. iron pipes to a 700-gallon tank at Castle Hill, Kington, whence it was supplied by gravitation to the surrounding houses. In 1886 the Kington Water Company Ltd. was formed and purchased the plant and goodwill of the business and also the land, the former for £1050 and the latter for £50. They built a new pump-house (see No. 11 below) and probably immediately demolished the mill. The miller's house was left standing, and probably used by the company; it still stands, but is derelict. The Kington By-Pass road now passes over much of the site of the leat and the mill itself.

11. Crooked Well Pump-house, parish of Kington. SO 294570.

On Back Brook. This neat brick building still stands, and houses electric pumps for raising water from the Crooked Well spring to supply the town of Kington, which since 1960 has also had water from a borehole. The pump-house was built in 1886 by Kington Water Co. Ltd. and was then equipped with a water turbine built by Gilbert Gilkes and Gordon of Kendal, together with an auxiliary small steam engine to assist when the brook was low.

The company had a capital of £5000, R.W.Banks was Chairman, R.L. Bamford of Hereford was consulting engineer, and John Rogers was the local man in charge of the plant. The Town Council bought out the company for £4000 in 1920, and replaced the original turbine by a new one from the same makers in 1937. The original pumps and steam engine were taken out in 1952, and electrically-driven pumps installed in their place.

12. Kington Laundry, formerly Foundry, parish of Kington. SO 304570.

On Back Brook. The weir is still in the brook, in good condition, and giving a head of about 8ft. in the leat, which still carries water

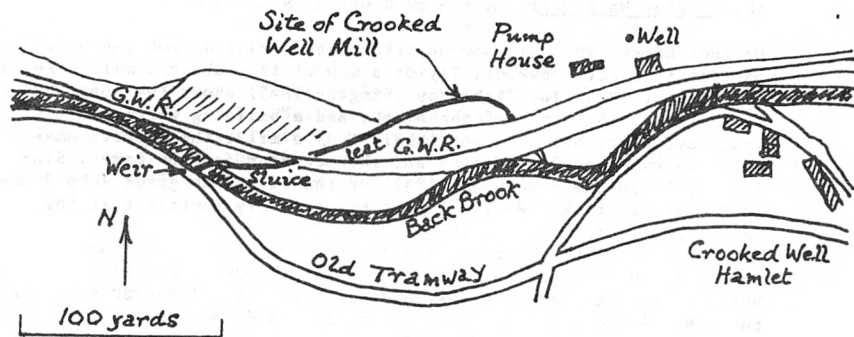


Fig.3. Map of Crooked Well Mill Sites, Kington.  
Based on 25-inch O.S., 1903.

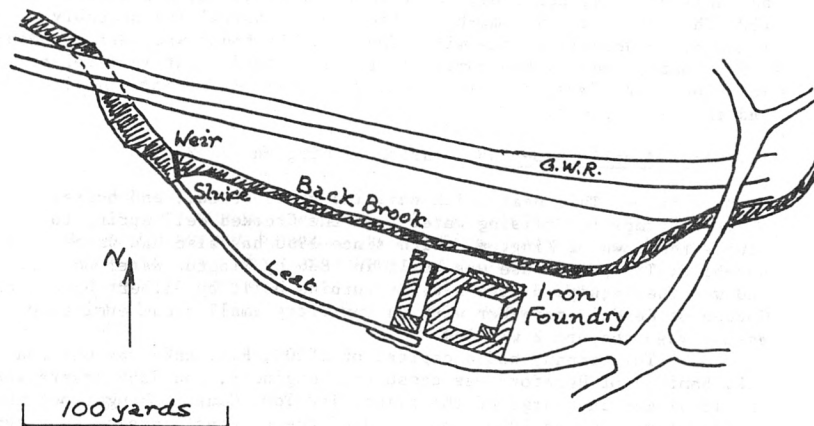


Fig.4. Map of Iron Foundry Site, Kington.  
Based on 25-inch O.S., 1903.

which is used in the laundry works still functioning on the site. However, this water no longer provides power, since the works went over to mains electricity in 1947.

As a site using water power, it must be quite old, for it is shown as an unnamed water mill on Taylor's map of 1754. From 1820 to 1926 there was a foundry here, known as Meredith's Foundry, and the history of its origins is given by Parry [12] as follows:

"In the year 1811, John Meredith, Esq., commenced making nails, and opened a smith's-shop, in a building near the Market-hall; and in 1815, he established a foundry, on a small scale, in an adjoining barn; this building was soon rendered too small, by the increasing demand for heavy castings. The spirited originator, therefore, determined upon erecting a more commodious edifice, of a quadrangular form, on a site of land which he purchased of the Earl of Oxford, contiguous to the railway near Sunset. A spacious building, over which vulcan and the genii of Arkwright and Watt seem to preside, for this purpose, and also show-rooms for manufactured goods, and an office for a clerk, who is constantly in attendance, were built in 1820."

Several points in the above quotation need comment. Sunset is the rather curious name of a part of Kington. The railway mentioned is the Kington Tramway, which was a horse-powered tramroad long ante-dating steam railways, which started at the stone quarries at Burlingjobb in Radnorshire and ran eastwards along the south bank of the Back Brook through Kington. Its path is still readily detected, and indeed there are still many of the old stone sleeper blocks in situ. The bulk of the 'quadrangular edifice' still stands, incorporated into the later laundry as described below. The mention of the 'genii of Arkwright and Watt' seems a clear indication that both water and steam power were used.

It was in 1926 that the present laundry firm was founded as the Kington Economy Laundry by J.H.Langston, whose daughters are still working directors. It was through their courtesy that I was able to obtain the story of the laundry. On its formation, the firm took over the old foundry and adapted it to its new use with the minimum of alteration and new building. Consequently the form of the foundry buildings can still be seen, with a fine ventilating tower of wood with louvres. One of the stanchions has a date of 1873 cast on it, suggesting that Merediths made some alteration to it at that date. The laundry firm put in three water turbines to utilise the power available in the leat: two, in the main turbine pit (which can still be inspected) drove a d.c. electrical generator, and one in a subsidiary channel drove another generator. There was also a steam engine coupled to a third generator. The electricity was used for driving machinery and for heating water. When mains electricity became available in 1947, the turbines went out of use, but they have not been removed. The water from the leat is now used only for washing.

The Tithe Map (Kington 1845) and the 25-in.O.S. 1903 both show the Foundry with weir and leat. The map in Fig.4 is based on the latter.

13. Bullock's Mill, parish of Lyonshall. SO 318572.

On R.Arrow. The mill has disappeared except for a few pieces of stonework. It was replaced some decades ago by a concrete-block building used as a small hydro-electric generating station supplying the Lyonshall Estate. The turbine has now been removed and the

building is derelict and empty except for some porcelain insulators remaining on one wall as a sort of symbol of its former use. The stone-built leat is still in good condition, with a good overflow weir; the head would have been about 8ft. The tail race is also stone-built.

A road sign-post on the B4355 to the north perpetuates the name of Bullock's Mill, which is the name shown on Taylor's map of 1754, on the 1st-edn. one-inch O.S. of c.1830, and on the Tithe Map. Curiously, however, Bryant's map of 1835 marks it as YATE MILL.

The 6-in.O.S. revision of 1927 (published in 1931) shows the mill as BULLOCK'S MILL (DISUSED) and the leat as 'Old Mill Race'. Evidently, therefore, the mill was out of use before 1927, but the hydro-electric station not yet built.

The Kingston Historical Society has an old photograph labelled Bullocks Mill, which shows two buildings which might be the two shown on the 6-in.O.S. However, the water level in the stream in front of the buildings seems too high for the river below the weir, and the relationship with the railway seems wrong. So some doubt exists about its identification.

14. Lords Mill, parish of Lyonshall. SO 329584.

On R.Arrow. A building still stands in the right situation which has the appearance of a former mill, without having any positive identifiable features. It is of three storeys, the bottom one of stone, the middle one weatherboarded, and the top storey half-timbered. A small square flat piece of land behind the building may have been a terminal pond on the leat, and, if so, the wheel must have been undershot and the wheel-pit would have been on the north side of the building, where there are no windows in the bottom storey. There is now no sign of the leat, but the 6-in.O.S.1931 shows a footpath where the leat would have gone and more-or-less on the line of the leat shown on the Tithe Map.

Taylor's map of 1754 shows this mill as PETIRE MILL; on Bryant 1835 it is LORDS MILL; it is not named on the Tithe Map; it is marked as TITLEY MILL on the 6-in.O.S.1931 (revised 1927).

15. Forge Mill/Strangworth Forge, parish of Lyonshall. SO 343592.

On R.Arrow. In this case it seems best to give some history first. Taylor's map of 1754 marks FORGE with two forge symbols. The 1st-edn. one-inch O.S. of c.1830 shows STRANGWOOD FORGE, but on Bryant 1835 it has become FORGE MILL. The corn mill, presumably built on or near the site of the iron forge in order to use the water power, presumably built around 1830, worked until at least 1945, by then grinding only animal feedstuffs. There were two pairs of stones. The present building is a house converted from the mill using only basic parts of the mill building. The wheel was external on the west side, with a head of about 10ft. The leat remains as a tree-lined watercourse running across fields, with a derelict small terminal pond and a surviving penstock. Five French-burr millstones in fair condition lean against the bank in the garden. There is a large lump (about 2 cu.ft.) of iron slag lying by the path.

The name STRANGWORTH FORGE appears in documents c.1700; e.g. the will of Edward Bowen of Strangworth Forge, 1713. [13]

POSSIBLE MILL-SITES

Pl. Newchurch parish, Radnors. SO 2150.



HALL'S MILL



ARROW MILL



WEYTHELL MILL



CROOKED WELL PUMPHOUSE

On R.Arrow. Davies [14] says there was a reference to a mill in Newchurch in the 16th. century. There are suitable sites, but no remains are known.

P2. Near Knowle Farm, parish of Huntington, Herefords. SO 270527.

On small brook tributary to R.Arrow ? Mill shown here by Taylor 1754. Bryant 1835 showed one quite near at SO 267529. The Tithe Map (Huntington 1845) shows no sign of a mill here, nor does any later map. Inspection of the site shows it to have been just possible, but there are no signs of a mill.

P3. Lower Mill, parish of Gladestry, Radnors. SO 2454.

On Gladestry Brook. No remains are known, but reference to this mill given by Oldham.[15]

P4. Tannery, parish of Kington. SO 299565.

There is no doubt that there was a tannery here, for TAN YARD is shown on Bryant's map of 1835 and on the Tithe Map (Kington 1845). The tannery is shown between the small watercourse (which still exists as a dry stone-lined channel) and the river on the 25-in.0.8. 1903. The problem is whether it used water for power (e.g. for a bark mill). The small stream which flowed through the aforementioned channel would not have been large enough, and there is no indication of any other sort of channel.

P5. Lower Mill, parish of Kington. SO 311571.

On R.Arrow. There are no remains and it is not shown on modern maps. Taylor 1754 showed a mill symbol here, but Bryant 1835 did not. The Tithe Map (Kington 1845) marked LOWER MILL but showed no leat to it.

P6. Hunton Mill, parish of Lyonshall. SO 335588.

On R.Arrow. Shown on Taylor's map of 1754, but not on any later map. There seems now no trace of a former mill site, but there are signs of what might have been a leat across the fields.

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14. As ref.1, p.57.
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