

Medieval & Post - Medieval Mills Scheduling Enhancement 2013-14

Part 01: Report & Gazetteer



Llywodraeth Cymru
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Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust



Medieval & Post - Medieval Mills Scheduling Enhancement 2013-14

Part 01: Report & Gazetteer

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THE MEDIEVAL AND POST- MEDIEVAL MILLS OF ANGLESEY

PART 1: REPORT AND GAZETTEER

Summary

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) has been commissioned by Cadw to identify the medieval and post-medieval sites of mills in Anglesey, to assess their condition and, where appropriate, to recommend sites for scheduling. The project has identified 204 mill or potential mill sites, through archive, cartographic and documentary research. Those sites showing potential as suitable for scheduling were visited in the field. These sites vary in date from the medieval period through to the 19th century, and consist of a variety of types and technologies. A database was created recording each of the mill sites individually with a unique site number. It is clear from the work carried out on this project that the quantity of data and potential for research on Anglesey mills is vast.

1. INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) has been commissioned to identify the medieval and post-medieval sites of mills in Anglesey, to assess their condition and, where appropriate, to recommend sites for scheduling. This is to be based on criteria laid down by Cadw, noted in section 2.3 of this report, and a database of all known mill sites in the county is to be created. The project is funded by grant-aid from Cadw, and forms the third instalment of a wider project carried out by GAT for the county of Caernarfonshire in 2011-12 and Meirionnydd in 2012-13. It is also a follow-up to work carried out on Anglesey Mills by Andrew Davidson in 2001. The project focused on mills that ground human and animal foodstuffs, such as corn, gorse and clover mills. Mills with an industrial function such as fulling mills were also included. Many farms, particularly from the mid-19th century had small-scale water wheels and water based power systems to drive machinery to assist with farm based tasks. These small-scale systems were very common and did not usually have an industrial function comparable to the mill types listed above. They are therefore not included in this study.

The importance of mills to the medieval and post-medieval economies in Wales is hard to over stress; grain formed both the main source of food for people and an important source of food for animals. However, grain as harvested from the field cannot easily be digested and has to be crushed and ground before it can be incorporated into the human or animal diet. The earliest methods used to achieve this were hand querns but these were very labour intensive, limiting the quantities of grain that could be utilised. The introduction of the water-powered corn mill produced widespread changes by releasing labour, by increasing the supply of ground grain and by increasing the demand for improved roads and transport. As Anglesey is relatively flat, many areas were suitable for windmills, and windmills were constructed on the island from medieval times. There was a boom in watermill construction on Anglesey between about 1750 and 1820, followed by a sharp decline from the mid-19th century.

Water power was also used to drive fulling mills, or *pandai* (singular *pandy*) in Welsh. These contributed to the production of cloth by soaking and beating the woven material, to clean the fabric and consolidate the texture (Jack 1981, 70). Before the process was mechanised in the Middle Ages fulling had been a laborious task, carried out using hands and feet (Parkinson 1984, 426). The introduction of the fulling mill therefore contributed to the expansion of the cloth industry in Wales.

It was possible for mills to change function, due to changing economic circumstances favouring one type of mill over another and a number of corn mill sites are known to have become fulling and weaving mills in the later centuries.

The archaeological remains of mills provide the greatest potential for increasing our knowledge of these issues, and the identification, assessment and preservation of these sites is thus of the greatest importance.

1.1 Acknowledgements

The assistance of Ann Huws is gratefully acknowledged for the large amount of inputting, work and analysis that she has carried out on the database for this project. Without her work the production of this report would not have been possible. The staff at Anglesey Archives, Llangefni and at the National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth are thanked for their assistance with this project. Nina Steele and Angharad Stockwell of the Gwynedd HER are also thanked for their advice and assistance in the production of the project database.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 Desktop Study: HER, RCAHMW and 25 inch County Series Map Search

The Gwynedd Historic Environment Record (HER) and Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW) data, using the *Coflein* online database, were searched to produce a list of known mill sites in Anglesey. These included information from a significant quantity of work carried out by W.J. Crompton for the RCAHMW on mills. The Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 25 inch County Series Map of Anglesey, or 1:10 560 2nd edition maps where they are the only available information, were then examined in order to identify mill sites, or potential mill sites, that were not yet present in the HER or RCAHMW records. In addition to those named mills, the search relied heavily on the use of place name evidence and the following are the principal place names sought during the examination:

Argae – Dam

Deintur – Tenter (usually found in Cae Deintur, referring to the stretching of cloth after fulling)

Factory – refers to a developed fulling mill site, which carries out spinning, weaving and/or rolling

Malu (occasionally found in Cae Malu) – to grind

Melin – Mill

Melin dwr – Water mill

Melin eithin – Gorse mill

Melin wynt – Wind mill

Odyn – Kiln (can refer to Lime kilns (odyn calch), but also to corn drying kilns)

Olwyn – Wheel (rarely used as a place name)

Pandy – Fulling mill (*Pan* meaning to full, and *ty* meaning house)

Pynfarch – Mill Pond

Rhewyn – Leat

Sluice

Weir

2.2 Desktop Study: Sources

The first and second edition Ordnance Survey maps of 25 inch to the mile dating from about 1888 to 1901 have been extensively used in this study, both for place names (see note on place names above), and for the evidence provided for the water management systems of mills. They form the first fully detailed mapping of those mills still present in the landscape by that time. Manuscript maps, dating from the late 17th century until the mid-19th century are also valuable sources, along with civic and estate archives, which push back evidence for mill sites to late medieval times. A full list of manuscript sources used is given in the bibliography, and includes collections at the University of Wales, Bangor; the National Library of Wales and Anglesey Archives.

Secondary literature sources are specified when used, and listed in the bibliography. Principal sources for the technological and economic history of medieval mills are *The Mills of Medieval England*, (Holt 1988), *Medieval England: Towns Commerce and Crafts 1086 – 1348* (Miller and Hatcher 1995), and for Wales one of the best sources remains

South Wales and the March 1284-1415: A social and agrarian study (Rees 1924). The origins of water power are discussed in *Millstone and Hammer* (Lewis 1997), and the development of the technology in *The water-powered corn mills of England and Wales, and the Isle of Man: a Preliminary account of their development* (Jones 1968) and more recently in *Water and Wind Power* (Watts 2000). Woollen mills are discussed in *The Welsh Woollen Industry* (Jenkins 1968). Detailed studies concerning medieval mills in north Wales are few, but include *The Corn Mills of Llyn in the Fourteenth Century* (William 1986), and works by Tucker describing medieval mills in north-east Wales. The mills journal *Melin*, which commenced publication in 1985 is of particular importance in the study of Welsh mills, and has been referred to extensively in this study, along with articles from national and regional archaeological journals, such as *Archaeologia Cambrensis* and the *Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society*. A study of the medieval mills of Anglesey, carried out by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust in 2001, forms an important background to this work (Davidson 2001).

2.3 Desktop Study: Categorisation

A total of 204 mill sites and potential mill sites were identified, and these are noted in the project database (Appendix 1, Figure 1). This is an increase on the 168 identified in 2001 (Davidson 2001). The database will be integrated into the Gwynedd Historic Environment Record (HER), which has 84 Anglesey mill sites on its record. This is in need of significant enhancement. Two mill sites are Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs), Felin Carnau Tide Mill, Trewyn (PRN 36124; SH 29897605) and the Felin Wen Tide Mill (PRN 7234; SH 29627718). Thirty-four mill sites are listed buildings, and these include twelve of the surviving mill towers. These have not generally been considered for additional designation as Scheduled Ancient Monuments.

The sites were examined on the Ordnance Survey 1st, 2nd and 3rd edition maps, recent aerial photographs and the 2011 Ordnance Survey *Mastermap* Digital Map in order to establish the current condition of the sites and to determine which may be suitable for scheduling, based on the following scheduling criteria for different types of mill site provided by Rick Turner, Cadw:

1. Horse-powered mills

Any example of a horse-powered mill considered to date from pre-1750 should be recommended for scheduling. The use of horse gins in association with agricultural buildings will almost certainly post-date 1750.

2. Windmills

Any well-preserved windmill mound or cropmark showing a post-mill setting should be recommended for scheduling. In most cases, tower mills will be listed. Scheduling can be applied to derelict towers especially if they stand on earlier mounds.

3. Tidal mills

Tidal mills have very local distributions, and GAT have already undertaken a study on surviving examples on Anglesey. At other sites such as Carew, the mill building and dam are listed and the pond area is scheduled. Any additional examples should be considered for scheduling.

4 Watermills

This is by far the largest category and can be broken down into different types of location/current usage.

Relict mill sites with evidence for their water power systems.

Mill buildings in use but retaining their relict power systems.

Mill buildings and their power systems both remaining in use.

Mill buildings which survive but evidence for their power systems have been lost or buried.

Only the first two types can be considered for scheduling, since quality mills in types 3 and 4, as surviving buildings would be more suitable as candidates for listing. Having broken this class down into the four types, it is possible to apply the scheduling criteria to those in types 1 and 2:

Period: All sites identifiable on the 1st edition OS, earlier maps or documents, which use a pre-1750 level of technology.

Rarity: This is not a rare category so target well-preserved examples which portray the typical and commonplace.

Documentation: A rapid search method based on 1st edition OS and modern aerial photographs was applied in all areas, so evidence for documentation beyond this was looked for. Special examples might be presence on pre-1750 estate maps or disputes over water rights in specific catchments, where the documents enhance the physical evidence.

Group Value: This applies particularly to type 2, where the mill may be listed and the power system could potentially be scheduled, e.g. as at St David's. This could also apply to the direct association with a manorial complex or within a village where there are other designated assets.

Survival/condition: This would need to be high both in the horizontal extent and in the vertical standing.

Fragility/Vulnerability: Probably not a very important criterion unless some immediate threats are shown. This often takes the form of tree damage.

Diversity: Not particularly relevant as the class of sites is well-defined.

Potential: Probably applies best to sites suspected of early abandonment or use of unusual types or primitive waterwheels.

The mill buildings tended to be only one component of a complex that could include ponds, leats, kilns, and other associated features, including surviving mill machinery. It was therefore necessary to consider all associated features as potentially part of the scheduled area at each site (White 2008, 73). Descriptions in the HER and on Coflein were also consulted for the sites already present in these databases. Based on the desktop survey, the sites were placed into categories adopted for the Caernarvonshire mills project, carried out in 2011-2012:

1 to 3 – Category 1 being sites with the highest archaeological potential relict mill sites, categories 2 and 3 have less surviving evidence, but may retain good surviving water management systems.

4 – Not a contender: no longer a mill and no associated features present OR never was a mill site OR an industrial site OR already scheduled.

- 5** – Needs further investigation: might be a good contender but the maps and aerial photographs do not provide enough information to place the site into a category OR it is a RCAHMW or HER site with a wrong (or dubious) NGR.
- 6** - Needs further investigation: may not be a mill related site.
- 7** - Forms part of another mill site: a feature that is or probably is part of another mill site.
- 8** - Good but not suitable for scheduling: a good site but not schedulable e.g. it is an intact building and therefore Listing is more appropriate OR it is already Listed.

This approach was found to be rather cumbersome during the Caernarvonshire survey, and category 5 was found to be far too prevalent to be a useful categorisation. Therefore this was simplified for use in the county of Meirionnydd, and also for the Anglesey project. All potentially schedulable sites were categorised as either 1 or 2, as defined above.

The scheduling recommendations take account of the views expressed by Peter White about the importance of Mill Sites with surviving relict technology and water management systems in mills dating to before the replacement of water power technology (White 2008).

2.4 Fieldwork

The desktop study identified sites that could potentially conform to the scheduling criteria. Most of these sites fell into category 1, sometimes category 2. A sample of category 5 sites was also visited in order to assess the potential of this category. These sites were visited over a period of eight days between January and March 2012. The mills, associated buildings and water management systems were examined in the field. A photographic record of the mills was created and the mills were fully described on GAT recording forms designed for the purpose, based on the scheduling criteria provided by Cadw. The information collected was entered onto a mills database which contains the bulk of the information obtained relating to this study, and included as Appendix 1.

2.5 Report

Once the fieldwork was complete, the results were drawn together to form the subject of this report. The main result of the study is the database attached as Appendix 1.

The simplified categories that were created as a result of the desktop study were updated in light of the fieldwork and to make them appropriate for appropriate scheduling recommendations and also for integration into the Gwynedd HER.

3. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The origins of the earliest powered mills in Anglesey, and the date of their introduction are not well known. There is archaeological evidence for the use of both vertical and horizontal mills in Anglo-Saxon England (Rahtz and Meeson 1992, 156-8), and horizontal wheeled water mills are known in Ireland from the 7th century, along with a few with vertical wheels (Rynne 1989, 21-25). It is likely that vertically driven water mills were present on Anglesey from the 11th or 12th centuries. The first reference to a mill on Anglesey refers to the watermill of Tal y Bont (SH 454667), which was granted *with its appurtenances, the water and bank of Sarn y Felin as far as Carreg Elgar and the public way at all times from Gelliniog to the said mill without any impediment* to the monastic grange of Gelliniog, held by Aberconwy Abbey, by Gruffudd ap Cynan ab Owain in the last years of the 12th century (Francis 2003, 14). The importance of mills within the medieval economy means that they are included within medieval extents and accounts, and they are frequently referred to from the 14th century. The Extent of 1284 (Seebohm 1895), and the Extent of the Lands of the See of Bangor in 1306 (Ellis 1838, 93-115) provide additional evidence for mills. Money spent on the maintenance and construction of Royal mills is specified in account rolls (Lewis 1922, 256-75; Griffiths 1937, 50-70). Later accounts and extents of escheat lands provide additional evidence, and from late medieval times until the 17th century court rolls are valuable sources (Lewis and Davies 1954).

The extent of 1352, drawn up by John de Delves in 1352 stated that the Isle of Anglesey contained 60 mills, of which 17 were royal mills. These, owing to feudal obligations to use these mills, had the effect of exerting royal control and raising revenue for the exchequer. The Prince of Wales tenants owed suit at the corn mill at Aberffraw, which *grinded their corn to the thirtieth part*. This was more generous to the tenants than in some places, where a sixteenth part was owed. At the Prince's mill of Cefn-Coch the tenants in the township of Bodynwy near Llanddona *owed suit thence to the lord.. and they carry timber and grindstones for the said mill within the county of Anglesey at their own expense..and they make the watercourse and ditch of this mill*. It was necessary that a mill was adequate for the needs of the tenants and be properly maintained, and the tenants were made responsible for its upkeep. In 1592 a new toll-free mill was erected close to the ancient corn mill at Llanegryn in an attempt to extract custom from it, which also indicated a growing local resentment towards historic milling obligations. Cases which came before the Elizabethan courts would seem to confirm this (Thomas, 2001, 201 *note*; Rees 1975). Other mills were present which were not in Royal hands, such as Melin Tudor near Llangoed, which was run by a local *gwely* and they began to be developed in increasing numbers by secular landed estates following their development in the years following the reformation.

The medieval documents provide the name and approximate location of each mill (for example the commote or township in which it lies may be specified), along with details of its tenurial status, but the exact location is not defined, making the mills difficult to identify on the ground. Later documentation therefore has to be used to locate the site of the mills. Many of the medieval mill sites were identified by Davidson in his assessment of Anglesey Mill sites (Davidson 2001). The best sources are the estate manuscripts housed in the national and local archive repositories, which include rentals, leases, and most importantly maps. Evidence from the latter includes mills still operational in the 18th century, and the sites of former mills retained in place-name evidence. Many of the mills identified in this report are of post-medieval date, and estate manuscript collections

have been of particular use in identifying the origins of these as well as giving further evidence of mills of medieval origin. Evidence of church mills is found within the Bangor Diocesan papers in the national Library of Wales, for example the suggestively named Melin Esgob at Rhosybol (NLW B/Mapsd/122; Figure 3). These included the major estates of Penrhos, Bodorgan and Plas Newydd, documents housed at Bangor University Archives, and other records held at Anglesey Archives. The Bodorgan estate maps (Bodorgan MSS 1579 and 1588) have given significant information about mills on the estate, including Melin Traeth Goch (PRN 11790; Figure 5). A detailed plan of Pwllffannog Mill, Llanedwen survives within the Glynllifon Archive at Caernarfon (XD2A/990; Figure 2), which gives significant clues as to the design and working of mills in the late 18th century. Two volumes of plans of the Plas Coch and Bryn Ddu estates dating from 1875 depict mills on the estates in their last years of full operation (Anglesey Archives WM/418). A sale catalogue of the Carreglwyd and Berw Estates of 1918 (XSC 418). A Plas Newydd Estate Catalogue of 1932 (WF/28) describes Melin Sguthan and its associated land after the mill had fallen into disuse.

Despite the importance of mills to the medieval and post-medieval economies, there are many gaps in our knowledge. The site of the watermill of Tal y Bont (SH 454667) was granted „with its appurtenances, the water and bank of Sarn y Felin as far as Carreg Elgar and the public way at all times from Gelliniog to the said mill without any impediment“ to the monastic grange of Gelliog, held by Aberconwy Abbey, by Gruffudd ap Cynan ab Owain in the last years of the 12th century (Francis 2003, 14). Documents reveal that both water and wind powered corn mills had spread widely through Wales by the 14th century, but we do not know when the technology first arrived, nor do we know very much about its development. Some information about their ownership and management can be found in archived accounts and other documents. In the 13th century, for example, most corn mills belonged to the Crown (William 1986, 26) but in later centuries many were owned by the estates and tenants were required to take their corn there for grinding (Parkinson 1990, 51). Some, such as at Tal y Bont, were also owned by the Church, for example at Llanllibio and at Cadnant (NLW B/Maps/122). We know that fulling mills were in operation in medieval Wales but increased in value in the 18th and 19th centuries, expanding and involving all stages of cloth production. The information about fulling mills gained from documentary sources however is limited.

Tithe Maps and their accompanying apportionments, which cover almost all Anglesey parishes between 1838 and 1850 have been a useful source for information about the mills, giving the landholder, occupier and extent of the mill holding of each mill at that time. Field names, where given in the accompanying apportionments, also provide valuable information. In parishes where they have been recorded *Felin*, *Pandy*, *Odyn* and *Dentir* field names hint at the location of former sites where the mill has been lost. Parkinson recorded ten such instances in Meirionnydd (Parkinson 1984, 455), however many Anglesey tithe apportionments do not list the field names. The tithe maps include information about those mills owned by smaller scale landowners, where estate papers are not thought to exist. Late 19th century sale catalogues, documenting the breaking up of portions of some of the landed estates, have proved to be a very useful resource as they often describe the mills and their lands in some detail. These include Baron Hill estate sale catalogues, where a *pandy* at Llangefni is described in detail (XSC/308), and the Garreglwyd and Berw estates sale catalogue of 1918 which describes the sale of Aber Alaw mill (XSC/055; Figure 6).

4. THE TECHNOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 Water Mills: Water Supply

Water was used to power both corn and fulling mills. The first requirement for a water mill is a regular supply of water that can be carefully controlled to ensure the correct amount reaches the wheel at the appropriate time. Too little water and the mill cannot generate sufficient power, whereas if the water supply is poorly controlled flooding can occur, and it was not unknown for mills to be completely destroyed by flooding (Parkinson 1990, 43). Although it was possible to site a mill directly upon a river, it was more usual to build a weir across the river which would direct water down a leat, often known as a mill race, and into a mill pond where it would be stored. Sluice gates were used to control the supply of water to the pond and from the pond to the mill, and overflow leats were dug from the pond back to the stream. A further leat, usually known as a tail race, carried the water from the wheel back into the river. These water systems required considerable planning and construction and can often still be seen as prominent features of the landscapes surrounding mill sites.

The form of the water systems depended on a number of factors, including the path of the river and the local topography. As a result, significant variations in the length and construction of leats and mill ponds and the location of mills in relation to the water sources can be seen. Some mill races were relatively short, carrying water a few metres from river to mill pond.

The use of a leat and mill pond allowed not only better control of water but also a head of water so that overshot water wheels could be used. The machinery of a vertical mill would consist of an undershot or overshot wheel; in the former the water passed under the wheel and turned it using kinetic energy, whilst in the latter, which was much more efficient, it was the weight of the water that turned the wheel. Examples of both can be found in Anglesey, although most are of overshot type.

4.2 Watermill Technology: Corn Mills

Tide mills are noted on Anglesey, and up to six tide mills are thought once to have existed on Holy Island, and three on the Menai Strait (Davidson 2000, 30). These mills utilised the energy given by the diurnal rise and fall of the tide by storing water at high tide and then releasing the stored water through a wheel race. These mills include one at Tre'r Gof on Holy Island, which was certainly built by 1524, by Rhys ap Llwywelyn ap Hwlcyn (SH 28767658; Bangor Archives, Penrhos MSS; Carr 1982, 120), and another was built 1576-8 at Llandyssilio on the Menai Strait (Davidson 2000, 32-3).

Riverine corn mill water wheels can be erected, and subsequently driven, in either the vertical or the horizontal planes. The latter is often considered the more primitive, and drives a vertical shaft that turns the millstone, with no gearing involved. The vertical wheel requires more water, but is capable of producing more power. Gearing is required to convert the power from the horizontal axle into the vertical spindle that drives the mill stone. The horizontal wheel was invented first, possibly near Byzantium, and the vertical wheel shortly after (by 240 BC) at Alexandria (Lewis 1997, 122). The invention spread

west during the first century BC, and was probably introduced into Britain by the Romans (Watts 2000, 7). The distribution of surviving horizontal mills is largely confined to Ireland and the Scottish Islands, but archaeological evidence suggests they may have been more widely spread.

The only certain water wheel identified in Roman Wales is a drainage wheel, and also a possible water wheel for powering tilt hammers, at the Dolaucothi gold mine (Burnham 1990, 161-168). There is archaeological evidence for the use of both vertical and horizontal mills in Anglo-Saxon England (Rahtz and Meeson 1992, 156-8), and by the 11th century the water powered corn mill was a common feature of the landscape, with an estimated 6,000 in England (Holt 1988, 7-8). Archaeological evidence from Ireland reveals the relatively common use of the horizontal water mill from the seventh century onwards, and the more occasional use of the vertical water mill from the same century (Rynne 1989, 21-5).

The use and development of horizontal and vertical wheels in Wales is less certain. No historical references to mills in north-west Wales prior to the sources of the 13th and 14th centuries have been found (the Domesday Book lists mills in eastern Wales in the 11th century). Neither is there any archaeological evidence for pre-medieval mills. We are not aware of any pre 1750 water mill which has been excavated in Wales. The date of introduction of the water mill into Anglesey is therefore not known, but there appears to be an example of a horizontal mill at Bodysgallen Woods in the Conwy valley of Caernarfonshire (PRN 34607) with a probable internal waterwheel. It functioned as a fulling mill. Mills were undoubtedly a common feature in the landscape of medieval and early post-medieval Anglesey, however, as demonstrated by documentary evidence.

In medieval and early post-medieval corn mills the wheel turned a large wooden axle, on the opposite end of which was a single wheel with cogs, which meshed with a small cog lying in the horizontal plane. This cog wheel turned a spindle which fitted into, and turned, the upper mill stone. All the parts were made of wood, with the exception of the bearings either side of the axle, and at either end of the spindle. The spindle required frequent renewal because of the heavy wear caused by taking the full weight of the upper mill stone.

Corn was fed into the stones through a central hole via a hopper, and the ground grain was expelled round the perimeter of the stones, and forced out through a chute. The corn was ground between two round mill stones, of which only the upper turned. The efficiency of the mill was dependant, first upon the quantity of water available, and then upon the type of water wheel, the efficiency of the transmission, and the type and diameter of the mill stones.

An explanation of the miller's craft is recorded in 1563 (NLW Peniarth MSS 56). It describes a number of technical terms which may help to explain the technology used, such as *gobennydd* (bolster), *adenydd* (spokes), *olwyn gocs* (cog wheel) and *gwerthyd* (axle). The miller was required to 'be industrious and careful, and to dwell in the mill at all times, or nearby where he may see its door, except when he goes to church to hear the Mass, or when he has his master's permission to go to some other place... and to be fair of word to those who grind with him; to answer the door at the second knock, whatever time it may be...and to keep the floor of the mill level and clean at all times', and he was not to allow the mill to stop when it still has corn in it; to allow it to grind

when it is empty; to leave the ground floor to stand in the trough...or to leave the sack untied after putting in the flour" (Richards 1972, 97).

Throughout medieval times and up to the early 18th century the water wheel of a corn mill drove a single pair of stones. The gearing necessary to allow several pairs of stones to be powered from the one wheel was not developed until the late 17th century, and is unlikely to have reached north Wales much before 1725 – 1750 (Jones 1969, 311-12). The later 18th century also saw the introduction of cast iron gears. A mill at Melin y Marc hog (PRN 58586; SH 51528227, also known as Melin Castellbwllchgwyn) is known from the *Extent of Anglesey* (Carr 1972) to have been located within a township of that name with five *Gwelyau* (land holding family units) two of whom are named. It was acquired by the Bulkeley family of Baron Hill, Beaumaris, and remained within their estate holdings, with various mill tenants, until sold in 1886 when milling ceased (Brigstocke 1998, 30-31). Although we cannot know whether the mill was in continuous use, functioning as it did until the late 19th century, it must have undergone the changes outlined above.

By the mid 19th century corn mills were being built on an industrial scale often in towns, and began to use steam rather than water power, precipitating a decline in the smaller scale local mills. Steam powered flour mills were built in Holyhead at this time (PRN 36139; SH 24528196).

4.3 Watermill Technology: Fulling Mills

The production of woollen cloth involves a number of stages, including producing the wool itself, dyeing, carding, spinning and weaving (Parkinson 1984, 422). Mechanised fulling mills were developed in the early Middle Ages (Davidson 1987, 3) and were responsible for scouring and shrinking the woven cloth, to clean the fabric and consolidate the texture (Jack 1981, 70). The oil from the cloth was removed by soaking in a detergent, usually consisting of diluted stale urine and pigs' dung, then beating with fulling stocks (Parkinson 1984, 422-424). The mill's water wheel drove another wheel with tappets which lifted the wooden hammers and allowed them to fall onto the cloth. The cloth was then rinsed and dried on wooden frames or tenters (*dentur*). After this, the fibre of the cloth was thickened by soaking in hot soapy water and beating again, with stretching at regular intervals. The cloth was again dried on tenters then brushed with teasel heads and pressed (Parkinson 1984, 424).

The use of fulling mills is recorded in medieval times in Wales and documentary evidence has shown that over two hundred existed here before the end of Henry VIII's reign (Jack 1981, 70). They were usually smaller and of less value than corn mills until the 18th century when they began to incorporate mechanical carding, spinning and weaving machines. Fulling stocks were constructed almost entirely from wood until iron started to be used in the mid-19th century (Parkinson 1984, 426). In the 19th century the term 'factory' began to be used, and at some sites larger scale operations were built. By the late 19th to early 20th centuries cloth production by fulling mills in Wales had dropped dramatically, probably as a result of less demand for the product and competition from mills elsewhere (Parkinson 1984, 422).

4.4 Watermill Technology: Other Watermills

Watermill technology has been used for the grinding of material for use as animal feed, particularly clover and gorse, usually in the late 18th or early 19th century. Gorse had been established as a fodder crop by the 17th century, and was often grown on poor quality land, but its use declined during the latter part of the 19th century. By the mid-18th century such mills were known as *Eithin*, and more elaborate ones that had a drum mechanism on two „A“ frames designed to convert the gorse into an edible pulp had begun to be built (Nash 2003, 16-32). Some of these mills are small, located in farmyards, and may not all have been identified in this survey. The *eithin* field name is often to be found on tithe apportionments dating to around the 1840s, and whilst this may often simply refer to gorse in the field, may also sometimes be a reference to gorse mills.

Clover could also be crushed as an animal feed, and mills were provided for the purpose, sometimes using water power. Although none has formed a part of the Meirionnydd study, a clover mill with an adjacent kiln, Felin Isaf (PRN 34593) is located within the Conwy Valley. It is known to have existed from 1699 as a corn mill, but was only converted into a clover mill in 1809, when specific technology was inserted (Nash 1990, 3).

4.5 Windmills

Windmills developed over a similar period of time to water mills. As Anglesey is not particularly mountainous, it was often difficult to maintain an adequate water supply especially in summer, and wind power provided an alternative source. Medieval records do not always distinguish between water and windmills, and it is possible that some of the mills recorded in the medieval extents were windmills. The post-medieval windmills on Anglesey have been extensively recorded by Guise and Lees (1992), and there is also evidence that they were present in Anglesey in medieval times. There is a record of a royal windmill being erected in the newly established settlement of Newborough as early as 1303, and in 1327 Einion ab Ieuan of Beaumaris built a windmill on Mill Hill by the town, while an inquiry of 1495 indicated that Rhys ap Iwelyn Hwllyn, the Sheriff of Anglesey, had erected a windmill with four sails, although its location is not known (*ibid.*, 6-7). There are two late 16th century allusions to windmills in the Baron Hill papers (Bangor University Archives), with an entry from 1578 stating that the tide mill at Porthaethwy was erected in that year, and refers to land *upon which a windmill was once built*. The other from 1589 mentions *the windmill field close to Beaumaris*. It is possible that this refers to the sheriff's mill mentioned earlier, and is almost certainly that depicted on John Speed's Map of Anglesey of 1610 (Figure 7).

In the post medieval period a windmill is recorded as having been constructed at Allt-pen-ddu by Llanerchymedd by Lord Bulkeley of Baron Hill. It was built between 1737 and 1738, and further mills followed subsequently, at Llwydiarth in the same year and at Bodorgan in 1743. This is likely to be related to a growing population, and an increasing acreage under grain, which resulted in an increased demand for additional grinding capacity. During the last quarter of the 19th century the general upward trend in grain prices coupled with the protection from cheap imports afforded by the Corn Laws

encouraged an expansion in production. This resulted in an expansion in the construction of windmills, and from this period are Melin Llynnon at Llanddeusant, which was completed in 1776 and Melin Maelgwyn at Bryndu in 1789, the date of the latter being inscribed over a door lintel. Windmills on Anglesey also benefitted from increased protection for corn producers in the years after the Napoleonic Wars, when most of them were constructed.

During the eighteenth and nineteenth century nearly fifty corn mills were erected on Anglesey. The mills “most closely resembled each other in design and outward appearance” (Guise and Lees 1992, 15), and they were almost all of a very similar type, constructed from rough undressed stone and rendered at least on the windward side of the mill. They were of four stories in height, and encircling the base was a low platform of stone that enabled the miller to reach the sails, and had the added benefit of preventing animals from approaching too closely. The stone built tower was surmounted by a boat shaped cap with gabled ends, clinker built of horizontal weatherboarding over a wooden frame with a fringe protecting the rack on which the cap revolved. The four common sails were carried on a cast-iron windshaft projecting through the front of the cap. To bring the sails into the wind the miller pulled on an endless chain hanging from a large wooden chain wheel at the rear of the cap.

Internally, there was a series of gears that transmitted the energy from the sails to the main machinery below. Subsidiary machinery such as the sack hoist could also be run off this. From the second floor the grain was poured down a wooden chute to a hopper on the floor below. This floor was where the heart of the mill was, and there were usually three pairs of millstones, one of French burrstones and two pairs of Welsh stones. If wheat was being ground the harder French stones were used. The Welsh millstones were of local origin, and were quarried on Anglesey, particularly in the area around Penmon on the east of the island.

The mills generally stopped being viable economic concerns in the third quarter of the 19th century. After the repeal of the Corn Laws in 1846 and the subsequent flooding of the market by low cost grain from overseas, notably America, much of the land that had formerly been arable was given over to pasture. The arrival of steam technology in Holyhead in 1870 also hastened this decline. Most mills had stopped operating by the end of the 1st World War, Melin Llynnon closing after a storm had damaged it in 1918. Melin y Gof, Trearddur Bay was the last windmill to be worked on Anglesey, closing in November 1938 when a severe winter gale removed its cap and sails. It is believed to have been the last continuously working windmill in Wales (*ibid.*, 13).

4.6 Associated Features

Mills, especially corn mills, frequently had associated features and structures and could form part of a complex of buildings. In some instances the miller lived within the mill building but in many he had a separate house, either adjoining the mill or located nearby. Some millers maintained a smallholding and therefore agricultural buildings, frequently including pigsties, can be found associated with mills.

A corn drying kiln, or *odyn* in Welsh, is another feature often found with or near to corn mills. The kilns dried the grain to aid the milling process and to inhibit mould growth during storage.

Mills needed to be on good roads to enable grain or cloth to be transported to and from the sites. Where mills were not on an historic main route, well-built trackways could be created to provide easy access.

5 SURVEY RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

The aim of this project is to identify medieval and post-medieval sites suitable for statutory protection. Cadw provided criteria to guide the identification of sites of national importance and are discussed in section 2.3.

There were 84 mills that were identified as corn mills, and 75 identified as fulling mills. There were a further 24 mills that subsequently became woollen factories. The remaining sites showed evidence of water management systems in the form of weirs, sluices and waterwheels, but further evidence of the milling technology was not identified.

5.2 Medieval Origins

A number of other sites, first recorded in post medieval times, may have medieval origins. Forty medieval sites are known on Anglesey from documentary evidence alone but their location on the ground is not known (Davidson 2001, 12). Archaeological evidence survives at a number of sites with medieval origins, of which seventeen potential medieval mill sites have been identified, although no extant medieval remains are known. These are listed below:-

PRN	Name	Grid Reference
58658	Melin Dindryfwl	SH 39707240
58596	Melin Llanllibio	SH 32998160
7187	Melin Bodronyn	SH 34059021
11792	Melin Cemaes	SH 37339309
36166	Melin Treban	SH 36667763
58609	Melin Rhosyr	SH 41826601
28135	Melin Cadnant	SH 55967405
58643	Melin Cefn Coch	SH 57107619
2045	Melin Llanfaes	SH 59957782
36616	Melin Rhos Goch	SH 40058179
11791	Melin Botan	SH 31098400
36143	Melin Cefn Coch	SH 34239141
58631	Melin Gwalchmai	SH 39107600
36104	Melin Castell Bwchgwyn	SH 51528227
36113	Melin Braint	SH 52307285
58606	Melin Glew	SH 52317993
3489	Melin Pwll fanogl	SH 53007100

5.3 Tidal Mills

Nine tidal mills have been identified on Anglesey, these are Melin Bodior at Rhoscolyn (PRN 11788; SH 28767658), where some structural remains survive (Davidson 2000, 43-46). Melin Ty Mawr at Valley (PRN 58585; SH 29497868), Melin Carnau at Llanfair yn Neubwl (PRN 58667; SH 30157612). The latter mill is recorded in 1666 and there are structural remains on the site (*ibid.*, 36-38). Felin Wen (SH 29607730) is referred to on an estate map of 1725 (Bangor Archives, Bodorgan MSS 1579; Fig. 4), which clearly depicts the mill with a wheel and a dam. Structural remains of the mill pool remain on this site, which remained in operation until the 19th century (*ibid.* 48). Two further tidal mills are noted on Anglesey, although not identified during the survey, including one at Tre'r Gof on Holy Island, which was certainly built by 1524, by Rhys ap Llwyelyn ap Hwlcyn (PRN 58582; SH 28767658; Bangor Archives, Penrhos MSS; Carr 1982, 120), and another was built 1576-8 at Llandyssilio on the Menai Strait (Davidson 2000, 32-3). Little is known of Melin Ty Mawr, but Melin Bodior and Melin Carnau are Scheduled Ancient Monuments.

5.4 Water Mills

Seventy-six mills were identified as water mills. Good surviving evidence of mill structure, although in a ruinous condition has been identified at Melin Llanllibio (PRN 58596). This mill has medieval origins, is adjacent to the former parish church of Llanllibio, and is mentioned in documentary sources as surviving in to the 19th century (Plates 1-2). The leat is well preserved, and one gable wall of the building survives, and it forms part of a relict complex of church and mill that may have other elements to it. Melin Marchog (PRN 36116) is a mill of medieval origin, with some remains close to the river bank suggesting a 16th century date (Plates 3-4). Melin Dindryfwl (PRN 60001) is a medieval mill site with potential surviving remains from that period, as the mill went out of use in post-medieval times. The mill site at Melin Dulas, Moelfre (PRN 2124) survives as a post-medieval and later developed mill site, although it owes its origins to medieval times, and is mentioned in the 1352 Extent of Anglesey. Pandy Treban (PRN 36131) is noted as a property of the Bodorgan estate in 1725 (Bangor Archives, Bodorgan MSS 1326), but is likely to be somewhat earlier in date. It was rebuilt in 1830, and substantial remains of the mill dating between 1774 and its rebuilding in 1830 survive (Davidson 1987, 3-10).

5.5 Windmills

Forty-six windmill sites were identified on Anglesey, and these were all of 18th century or 19th century date, although medieval windmills were known on Anglesey. They are all of similar character, and thirty-seven were still extant in 1929 although decaying by this time, with some machinery present and the remains of some sails (RCAHMW 1937, clxiii). The remainder are now either derelict or converted and restored, usually in to dwellings, with the mill towers surviving in a number of cases (Plate 5). Conversion of windmill towers is still taking place (PRN 11782; Evans 2011, 4; Plate 8). Most of these have lost the milling machinery but occasionally machinery or fragments of it survive,

either *in situ* or placed nearby, such as Melin y Gof (PRN58665) and Kingsland (PRN 58666); Llynnon Mill, Llanddeusant (PRN 36163) has been fully restored. It now operates as a successful tourist site. Twelve of these sites are now protected as listed buildings.

6 DISCUSSION

The project has identified 204 mill or potential mill sites in Anglesey, of which 23 were visited. A database of sites was created, and recommendations for scheduling made. These sites vary in date from the medieval period through to the 19th century, and consist of a variety of site types. It is clear from the work carried out on this project that the quantity of data and potential for research on Anglesey mills is vast. There is little or no information in recent records about the survival and condition of many of the 204 mills identified by the desktop study, and the scope of this project did not allow all sites to be visited in order to confirm their condition.

From the research undertaken it was apparent that the current condition and survival of water mills and water management systems in Anglesey varies enormously, but they mainly fall into three main categories; converted, surviving as relict mill remains, and destroyed. Archaeological evidence of the water management systems, in the form of leats, sluices, mill ponds and weirs also survives to varying extents.

Other mills have received little attention since they were last in use, and those with surviving remains, particularly with evidence of early use, are the ones that have shown the most potential for scheduling.

Some mill buildings are no longer visible above ground or have been demolished and built over, and the scheduling potential of these is difficult to assess from a documentary and site visit based project.

The present project has identified the most obvious sites of national importance and produced scheduling recommendations. There are undoubtedly more mills of interest, and perhaps of schedulable quality in Anglesey. A full and exhaustive study of all potential mill sites would, however, require a considerably expanded project. The project has produced a valuable baseline study and has considerably enhanced the HER records of this site type. This will ensure that potential mill sites will be included in the assessment of planning proposals thus adding a level of protection to this important category of monuments.

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APPENDIX 1

No.	PRN	Designation	Name	NGR	Description	Type
1	11788	Listed Building Ref: 5762	Melin Tre'r Ddol, Melin Newydd, Llandrygarn	SH39018027	Built in 1833, name Melin Newydd was to distinguish it from water mill nearby. Both mills owned by Meyrick family. Operational until early 1920s but damaged in storm and forced to close.	WINDMILL
2	58666		Melin yr Ogof, George's Mill - Corn (disused), Kingsland Mill, Melin yr Ogof, Holyhead	SH24858106	Acc to Guise & Lees : thought to date from 1825, built by Hugh Hughes of Ty Mawr on land owned by Stanleys. Forced to close about 1920. Cap and bare ribs of sails remained until 1939. Tower concreted thus preserving machinery intact.	WINDMILL
3	36139		Steam Mills (Corn), Holyhead	SH24528196		STEAM MILL
4	36155		Melin Ddwr, Llaingoch, Holyhead	SH23558309		WATER MILL
5	58580		Melin Ucheldre, West Mill, Holyhead	SH24288233		WINDMILL
6	58581		Llanfawr Mill, East Mill, Holyhead	SH25598170	Guise & Lees : approx site of Llanfawr Mill (East Mill). Thomas's sea chart (1817) shows East Mill; Dawson's map (1831) shows Llanfawr Mill; not on Capt Beechey's chart (1840). Appears 'Mill Stump' on Admiralty chart o1881. No trace remains.	WINDMILL
7	2006	Listed Building Ref: 5263	Felin Heli (Melin Heli), Melin Tre'r Gof, Holyhead	SH26627993	Guise & Lees : mill used ebb and flow of tide between Holy Island & mainland - mill wheel turned by water channelled from damned creek which was filled by rising tide. Acc to A Davidson : The earliest reference to the mill is 1524.	WATER MILL
8	58665		Melin y Gof, Stanley Mill, Trearddur	SH26607886	Guise & Lees : built in 1826; last working windmill in Wales; winter gales of November 1938 removed cap and sails.	WINDMILL
9	7159		Ty'r Felin	SH26257833	Pond nearby to SE; drain leads from S - site of lost mill nearby ?	WATER MILL
10	58582	Scheduled Ancient Monument	Melin Bodior (Tidal Mill), Ty'n y Felin, Rhoscolyn	SH28767658	Ty'n y Felin - presumably the Site of the Tidal Mill itself is nearby	TIDE MILL
11	58583		Melin Wen, Melin Fadog, Llanfairyrneubwll	29677709	Water Mill ? Tidal Mill ?	
12	58584		Valley Corn Mill (disused), Valley	SH29097938	No indication re kind of mill - suspect it's steam	
13	58585		Melin Ty Mawr (tide mill), Valley	SH29497868	Acc to A Davidson : possibly same as Melin Cleifiog (site ref 013). Marked on 1765 Penrhos Estate Map but destroyed when the railway was built	TIDE MILL
14	58586		Melin Cleifiog	SH29497868	Possibly same as Melin Ty Mawr (see Site Ref 012). Marked on 1765 Penrhos Estate Map but destroyed when the railway was built	
15	58587		Windmill, Caergeiliog	SH30517839	Guise & Lees : listed as empty shell in 1929 survey - demolished to allow	WINDMILL

					a bungalow to be built on site	
16	58588		Maes y Felin	SH30927849	No indication of mill - beyond name. Does it imply a mill may have stood nearby ?	
17	58667	Scheduled Ancient Monument	Melin Carnau, Cymyran Tide Mill, Llanfair yn Neubwl	SH30157612	Acc to A Davidson : possibly early 16th Century tide mill.	TIDE MILL
18	36161		Melin Machraeth, Aber Alaw Mill, Llanfachraeth	SH31328282	Acc Guise & Lees : 2nd in size only to Amlwch Port Mill; operated until 1917 when cap dislodged in violent storm; sold in 1918 in auction; demolished	WINDMILL
19	58589		Pandy Erw Goch, Llanfachraeth	SH31678215	Pandy possibly connected to nearby farm of same name ? Now converted to house.	WOOLLEN MILL
20	58590		Plas Melinydd, Llanfaethlu	SH29038418	Name suggestive but no sign of mill nearby	
21	58660		Melin Botan, Llanfachraeth	SH31978400	Exact site unknown. Note Botan Fawr to N an Pen yr Argae (top of the dam) to NE. Connection with Site Ref No 021 - Ty'n y Felin. Also farm to N known as Pen yr Argae (top of dam) - connected with watermill ?	WATER MILL
22	36118		Ty'n y Felin (Melin Botan), Llanfachraeth	SH32098399	Exact site of Melin Botan itself unknown. Note Botan Fawr to N & Pen yr Argae (top of the dam) to NE.	
23	58591		Melin Bach, Melin y Barcud (Melin y Barkyd), Melin Cornwylan, Llanfaethlu	SH30238559	Acc to A Davidson : marked on 1st edition OS map but no other. Could also be Melin Cornwy (AD 036) or Melin Feirch (AF 105)	
24	58592		Melin Carreglwyd, Llanfaethlu	SH30818768	Woodland named on map as Coed Pont-y-Felin - exact location of mill unknown	MILL
25	58593		Porth y Ffynnon, Llanfaethlu	SH29218724	Cove name is suggestive but no indication of mill of any kind.	
26	29853		Melin Drylliau, Pen Drylliau, Cylch y Garn	SH30528872	See notes in Guise & Lees. Is this also the site of the Medieval Mill - 191 ?	WINDMILL
27	58594		Melin Rhydwyd, Rhydwyd Mill, Rhydwyd	SH31498880	See Guise & Lees	WINDMILL
28	58595		Pwll yr Olwyn, Llanfairynghornwy, Cylch y Garn	SH31379155	No evidence of mill but name contain the words pwll (pond) and olwyn (wheel) - suggests watermill ?	
29	6661		Caerau, Llanfairynghornwy, Cylch y Garn	SH32009165	Mill Dam marked on map - no other evidence but could there be a watermill here ?	WATER MILL
30	58596		Melin Llanllibio, Melin Tai'r Felin, Llanfugeil, Bodedern	SH32998160	Acc A Davidson : mentioned in 19thC documentation but not fully developed. Well- preserved but dry leat; one gable wall upstanding - suggests small building.	WATER MILL
31	58597		Fferam, Nr Llanfaelog	SH33997199	Acc Guise & Lees : small domestic multi-purpose farm mill - sold in 1873. Is this the correct site ? See Site ref 074. As both sites are rear Llanfaelog, it is unclear to which site G & L refer.	WINDMILL
32	36099		Melin Pont Glan Felin, Aberffraw	SH35687010	Acc to A Davidson : this is site of mill	WATER MILL
33	11790	Listed Building Ref: 5298	Melin Traeth, Melin y Traeth, Llanfaelog	SH32877388	Not certain of exact site - RCAHWW & HER indicate site on river but named Pont Melin Traeth whereas map indicates site further S.	

34	11791	Listed Building Ref: 20422	Melin Maelgwyn, Felin Uchaf, Bryn Du, Llanfaelog	SH34207277	Acc Guise & Lees : built in 1789	WINDMILL
35	58598		Melin y Bont, Bryn Du, Llanfaelog	SH34567254	Guise & Lees: built in 1825 - wind & water mill. Sails removed 1930 - continued as water mil. Also churn butter, sharpen tools & operate other machinery. Guted by fire in 1973. Acc A Davidson : also site of medieval mill - on Lewis Morris est map 1726	WINDMILL and WATER MILL
36	36148		Melin Conysiog, Pencarnisiog	SH35527368	Acc A Davidson : mentioned in 1352; possible site of medieval windmill	WINDMILL
37	18366		Melin Cae Fadog, Bryngwran	SH34527766	Acc to A Davidson - site of Melin Cae Fadog. Map indicates this is site of tannery.	WATER MILL
38	36105	Listed Building Ref: 19488	Melin y Plas, Bryngwran	SH34577738	Map indicates this is site of Melin y Plas. AD suggests this is site of Melin Cymunod	WATER MILL
39	36157		Pandy Cymunod, Bryngwran	SH34067741	Map indicates this is site of Pandy Cymunod. Acc A Davidson - could also be site of medieval Melin Cymunod. (see AD 019)	WOOLLEN MILL
40	58599		Pandy Bodedern, Pandy Flad, formerly Tros yr Afon, Bodedern	SH3338068		WOOLLEN MILL
41	58600		Tai'r Felin, Bodedern	SH33118158	Probably associated with Melin Llanllibio	
42	58601		Pandy Bodloigan, Bodedern	SH33468316		WOOLLEN MILL
43	58602		Melin Llanfigel, Bodedern	SH33408319	Acc to A Davidson : No mill marked on map or visible on ground but Afon Alaw runs nearby. May well have been mill at Boloigan which would be considered as Llanfigel	WATER MILL
44	58603		Maes y Felin, Llanddeusant	SH33598548	No evidence of mill beyond name - probably associated with Melin Llynnon	
45	36136		Tyddyn Blawd, Llanddeusant	SH33888613	No evidence of mill but name suggests milling. Was there a small farm mill at Clwch Dymog ?	
46	36128		Melin Ty'n y Felin, Llanrhyddlad	SH33978986	Noted by A Davidson as medieval mill	
47	11803	Listed Building Ref: 5388	Melin Hen, Hen Felin, Cylch y Garn	SH31679259	Noted by A Davidson as medieval mill. Converted into a house	WATER MILL
48	36143		Melin Cefn Coch, Llanfechell	SH34239141	The northernmost of four mills known as Cefn Coch - only windmill (corn), others are watermills. See Site Ref nos : 048 & 049	WINDMILL
49	36159		Felin Cefn Coch (water mill), Cylch y Garn	SH34139133	Acc to Guise & Lees : one of a chain of water mills powered by Afon Cafnan. See Site Ref No 048, 049, 050 & 051	WATER MILL
50	58604		Pandy Cefn Coch, Cylch y Garn	SH34169089	Acc to Guise & Lees : one of a chain of water mills powered by Afon Cafnan. See Site Ref No 048, 049, 050 & 051	WATER MILL
51	7187	Listed Building Ref: 24416	Melin Bodronyn, Melin Carreg Gam, Llanfairynghornwy	SH34059021	Acc to Guise & Lees : one of a chain of water mills powered by Afon Cafnan. See Site Ref No 048, 049, 050 & 051. Acc to A Davidson : site of mill is shown on Lewis Morris's map as at SH341903	WATER MILL
52	2045	Listed	Corn Mill, Porth y Felin,	SH34489334	Acc to Guise & Lees : one of a chain	WATER MILL

		Building Ref: 5265	Felin Gafnan, Clych y Garn		of water mills powered by Afon Cafnan. See Site Ref No 048, 049, 050 & 51.	
53	36163		Melin Llynnon, Llanddeusant	SH34058522	Acc to Guise & Lees : completed in 1776. Severe storm of 1918 damaged cap - became locked in 1 position and mill closed. Bought by Anglesey Borough Council in 1978 & restored. Fully operational & now a successful tourist site.	WINDMILL
54	58605	Listed Building Ref: 19485	Pandy Llantrisant, Tref Alaw	SH34318415	Noted by A Davidson	FULLING MILL
55	881	Listed Building Ref: 881	Melin Llywenan, Bodedern	SH34478214	Acc to LB : former corn-mill and later woollen mill	WATER MILL and WOOLLEN MILL
56			Pandy Llywenan, Bodedern	SH34218197		WOOLLEN MILL
57	36104		Sign Felin, Sein Felin, Bodedern	SH34368168	Name suggestive but no evidence of mill	
58	29847		Yr Hen Felin, Melin Tyndir, Bodedern	SH35317977	Acc to A Davidson : this is also Med Mills Ref 018; known as Melin Dynddwr on 2" OS map. No record of working mill by the 19thC. May also be Melin Tur.	
59	11768	Listed Building Ref: 5317	Melin Manaw, Melin Ffynnon y Mab, Bodffordd	SH35907956	Acc to Guise & Lees : already disused by WWI	WINDMILL
60	3066	Listed Building Ref: 5344	Melin Hywel, Melin Hywel ap Rhys, Melin Seler, Llanddeusant	SH35078448	Acc to A Davidson : working water mill still exists	WATER MILL
61	58606		Melin Cemaes, Cemaes	SH36639263	Acc to Guise & Lees : built in 1828. Converted to diesel - succeed for a while. Closed in 1946 - by then sails had gone but cap and machinery were intact. Converted to a house.	WINDMILL
62	58607		Woollen Factory, Cemaes	SH37139329	Map indicates Woollen Factory - Mill Race is also noted.	WOOLLEN MILL
63	11792		Melin Cemais	SH37339309	Acc to A Davidson : site of a medieval mill overlain by 19th C brickworks. There are one or two possible ancillary leats but it no possible to identify mill site.	
64	36145		Melin Mechell, Melin Minffordd, Llanfechell	SH36209012	Acc to Guise & Lees : date of construction is unknown. Robert Parry named as miller in 1883. By 1929 cap had gone and only one sail remained. In 1970 mill converted to dwelling	WATER MILL
65	58608		Melin Ty'n Llidiart, Melin Minffordd, Llanfechell	SH36329005	Water mill used to grind corn - noted on map as disused	WATER MILL
66	58609		Coeden, Llanfechell	SH37008977	Large farm with pond, sluice, possible leat and waterwheel - could there have been a small watermill here ?	WATER MILL
67	58610		Melin y Rhos, Melin Rhosbeirio, Llanfechell	SH38789180	Site noted on map as Melin y Rhos - estate maps confirm it is also known as Melin Rhosbeirio. No other indication of any kind of mill but note mill race and weirs to W	
68	29851		Tai Hen, Llanfechell	SH38299170	Mill race indicated to E on map - does it run past buildings at Tai Hen ? Could there be a small water mill here ?	
69	36107		Melin Pant y Gwydd, Mynydd Mechell	SH36548875	Acc to Guise & Lees : thought to date from first half of 18thC and to	WINDMILL

					have stopped working in early 19thC. Surrounded by poor farmland. Tower now forms central part of private dwelling.	
70	36166	Listed Building Ref: 20514	Melin Treban, Melin Tre Feibion Meurig, Bryngwran (Corn)	SH36667763	Acc to A Davidson : court case of 16thC suggests 2 mills - Crown mill stopped water at Rhyd y Defaid. This puts Crown mill close to Pandy Treban. No sign of mill remains.	WATER MILL
71	36131		Pandy Treban, Bryngwran	SH37017789		WOOLLEN MILL
72			Melin Strydan, Byngwran	SH37527591	Acc to A Davidson : mill in use by 18thC but it had gone out of use by about 1900. Mo remains on site but parts of leat still visible.	WATER MILL
73	26100		Pandy Llechylched, Gwalchmai	SH37697560	Acc to A Davidson this is the site of Pandy Llechylched.	WOOLLEN MILL
74	58611		Melin Ddrydwy, Melin Ddrudwy (Corn), Bryngwran	SH36107426	Acc to A Davidson : slight remains of building stand but area landscaped and leat no longer visible. Mill in use up to 19thC so medieval remains unlikely.	WATER MILL
75	36156		Fferam, Aberffraw	SH36197361	Acc Guise & Lees : small domestic multi-purpose farm mill - sold in 1873. Is this correct site ? See Site ref 030. As both sites are rear Llanfaelog, it is unclear to which site G & L refer.	WINDMILL
76	36101		Pandy Aberffraw, Aberffraw	SH36076956	Pandy, Mill Race, sluice and weir noted on map	WOOLLEN MILL
77	58612		Melin Aberffraw, Cellar Mill, Aberffraw Mill, Melin y Traeth, Aberffraw	SH35636916	Acc to A Davidson : Site contains 19thC corn mill converted to farm buildings. Iron axle remains and line of leat (dry) is visible. Medieval mill may have been on site or further up river.	WATER MILL
78	58613		Porth Melin Evan Owen, Bodorgan	SH37856587	Cove is called Porth Melin Evan Owen; farm to N is Bodowen; no other evidence of mill. But see Site Ref 078.	
79	58614	Listed Building Ref: 5507	Melin Porth y Felin, Bodorgan	SH38216619	Acc to A Davidson this is site of Melin Porth y Felin. Is this same mill as Melin Evan Owen site ref 077 ?	
80	29848		Melin Hermon, Melin Tyddyn Olifar, Hermon	SH38996899	Acc to Guise & Lees : construction of mill began in 1743. Its working life ended before WWI.	WINDMILL
81	36140	Listed Building Ref: 5293	Melin Gwna (Corn), Bodorgan	SH38477023	Acc to A Davidson : mill building still on site but ruinous. RCAHMMW refer to this as Gwalchmai Corn Mill - is this correct ?	WATER MILL
82	11784		Melin Geirn, Carmel	SH38248187	Acc to Guise & Lees : mill was already out of use by end of 19thC. Was 5 storeys high but crudely built.	WINDMILL
83	36141		Melin Pen yr Orsedd, Llandrygarn	SH38487991	Acc to A Davidson : this is possible site of mill	WATER MILL
84	134673	Listed Building Ref: 5333	Melin Gwalchmai, Melin Ysgubor Esgob, Gwalchmai	SH38997602	Acc to A Davidson : building remains still present	WATER MILL
85	11787	Listed Building Ref: 5393	Melin Gwalchmai, Gwalchmai	SH38487593	Acc to Guise & Lees : probably dates from early 19thC. Mill worked by wind until 1927, then sails taken down & boat-shaped cap replaced by flat concrete roof. Grinding continued by diesel engine.	WINDMILL
86	36138		Melin Tre'r Ddol, Llandrygarn	SH39048024	Acc to A Davidson : Site of former medieval water mill	WATER MILL
87	11778		Melin y Pant, Porth Llechog,	SH41649427	Acc to Guise & Lees : small tower	WINDMILL

			Amlwch		mill owned by Pant y Gaseg Farm. Little known of origin or history. Small size suggests it's a domestic farm mill.	
88	36147		Melin Wen, Bodewryd	SH39759101	Acc to A Davidson : site of water mill owned by Bodewryd Est - now site of studio/shop	WATER MILL
89	36158		Pandy, Pandy Carreglefn, Carreglefn	SH39209016	Acc to A Davidson : this is site of Pandy Carreglefn	WOOLLEN MILL
90	36129		Melin Nant, Melin y Nant, Carreglefn	SH39278996	Acc to A Davidson : this is site of Melin Nant	WATER MILL
91	58615		Tyddyn y Pandy, Carreglefn	SH39378974	No indication of pandy but name is suggestive. Could there be a pandy here ? Or is it connected to Melin Nant ?	WATER MILL
92	58616		Melin Rhyd y Felin, Carreglefn	SH39538939	Acc to A Davidson : this is site of Melin Rhyd y Felin	WATER MILL
93	15558		Pandy Rhodogeidio, Llannerchymedd	SH41078508	Acc to A Davidson this is site of Pandy Rhodogeidio. Could also be Melin Rhodogeidio (AD 021) as pandy shown on OS 2" as Melin Ceidio.	
94	58617		Pwll y Gynau Isaf, Llannerchymedd	SH41318473	Bit of a long shot. Large farm, pond, possible leat. Pwll y Gynau could mean pool of the gowns - small woollen mill ?	FULLING MILL
95	36120		Melin Waun Bach, Llannerchymedd	SH40168430	Acc to A Davidson : this is site of Melin Waun Bach - name given on 2" OS manuscript map - may be early site. Could also be Melin Owain (Melin Owen - AD no 017) but nothing visible on ground. Potential - not developed site.	CORN MILL
96	58662		Melin Capel Mawr, Llangristiolus	SH41427171	Site marked on map as Old Windmill.	WINDMILL
97	36154		Melin Glantraeth, Llangristiolus	SH41096990	Acc to A Davidson : this is site of Melin Glantraeth	
98	36123		Melin Bryn, Melin Rhosyr, Niwbwrch	SH41826614	Acc to A Davidson : Melin Bryn and Melin Rhosyr could refer to windmill built in 1303 on knoll next to house called Bryn Felin - exact site unknown.	WINDMILL
99	1920		Pandy Niwbwrch, Niwbwrch	SH40906594	Acc to A Davidson : this is site of Pandy Niwbwrch	
100	58618		Gelliniog Goch, Niwbwrch	SH45706420	Is this a leat running off the river, past building and back to river ? Is yes - significant ?	
101	58668		Melin Gelliniog, Dwyran	SH44486534	Shown on map as corn mill - no other information	WINDMILL
102	36138		Melin Wen, Dwyran	SH44426562	Marked on map as Corn mill. Acc to A Davidson : this is site of Felin Wen.	CORN MILL
103	6322		Melin Gaerwen, Melin Bach , Dwyran	SH44956668	Acc to A Davidson : site retains a small watermill. Wheel has gone but remains of gearing and three pairs of stones remain. Possibly site of Tal y Bont Mill (owned by monks of Aberconwy) but AD does not think so.	CORN MILL
104	36149		Melin Ffrwd, N of Niwbwrch	SH42246704	Acc to A Davidson : this is site of Melin Ffrwd	
105	6464	Listed Building Ref: 19883	Melin Bodowyr, Llangaffo	SH46886816	Acc to A Davidson : fairly early site, but developed with mill building machinery and wheel still on site.	CORN MILL
106	36119		Melin Bach, Llangristiolus	SH43907280	Acc to A Davidson : No info other than appears on OS maps - on plan of 1790, and in LTA for 1744	CORN MILL

107	36098		Melin Cerrigceinwen, Llangristiolus	SH42267379	Acc to A Davidson : exact location not known - possibly on river N of church. Nothing visible on maps or on the ground. The 1352 Extent is the only reference	
108	11802		Melin Ty'n Llidiart, Melin Penrhiw, Rhostrehwfa	SH43927472	Acc to Guise & Lees : despite being listed as building of historical interest, the mill was levelled in s clandestine operation on Aug 5 1987 - in the borough council's opinion the tower was unsafe.	WINDMILL
109	30873		Melin Fron, Llangefni	SH45637524	Acc to A Davidson : this is site of Melin Fron	
110	36150		Melin Llangefni, Lon y Felin, Llangefni	SH45997557	Acc to RCAHMW the mill has been demolished; Acc to A Davidson : this is site of Melin Llangefni	CORN MILL
111	5731	Listed Building Ref: 5411	Melin Wynt y Graig, Graig Fawr Windmill, Chapel Street Windmill, Pencraig, Llangefni	SH46487575	Acc to Guise & Lees : built in 1829. By turn of 20thC mill had begun to fall into disrepair - soon afterwards the sails were taken down and machinery removed.	
112	36162		Pandy Llangefni, Llangefni	SH45227655	Acc to A Davidson : this is site of Pandy Llangefni	
113	58619		Pont Felin Eithin, Bodffordd	SH42937677	Only indication of mill being somewhere nearby is the name - but it is very suggestive. What about small building nearby ?	
114	36096		Melin Frogwy, Melin Bodffordd, Bodffordd Corn Mill, Bodffordd	SH42657720	Acc to A Davidson : water mill extant but converted to house. No medieval remains visible. Part of Baron Hill Est. Acc to Guise & Lees : mill on site for over 600 years. Closed in 1948.	CORN MILL
115	11777		Melin Frogwy Windmill, Bodffordd	SH42687724	Acc to Guise & Lees : windmill fallen into disuse by 1890 and was converted into a dwelling.	WINDMILL
116	36152		Melin Bonc Fadog, Rhosmeirch	SH45967881	Acc to A Davidson : this is site of Melin Bonc Fadog	
117	58620		Melin Ddraenog, Melin Erddraenog, Llanddyfnan	SH45938024	Acc to A Davidson : this is site of Melin Erddraenog	
118	58621		Melin Llidiart, Capel Coch	SH45798200	Acc to A Davidson : this is site of Melin Llidiart - unclear whether he refers to windmill nearby or separate medieval mill.	
119	11779	Listed Building Ref: 5389	Melin Llidiart, Capel Coch	SH45778200	Acc to Guise & Lees : thought to date from mid 18thC. Damaged in severe storm shortly after 1895 and lost cap and sails. Never worked again.	WINDMILL
120	58622		Bod Gynda, Capel Coch	SH47898117	Large farm complex, pond with possible leat and small building nearby - no other indication of mill. Possible small farm water mill ?	
121	11782	Listed Building Ref: 5493	Melin Sguthan, Union Mill, Melin Gaerwen, Gaerwen	SH47827210	Acc to Guise & Lees : probably late 18thC in origin. During second half of 19thC ownership passed to association of Manchester people - hence name Union Mill. Ceased working in 1913; deliberately set on fire in 1917 to recover metal for war	WINDMILL
122	11796		Melin Berw, Melin Pentreberw, Holland Arms	SH47387228	Acc to Guise & Lees : Probably dates from late 18thC. In 1850 it and two nearby watermills were auctioned as complex called Berw Mills. Converted to residence towards end of 19thC. Unoccupied by early 1930.	WINDMILL
123	58623		Melin Brynseincyn, Brynsiencyn	SH48236723	Acc to Guise & Lees : nothing remains of this mill	

124	58663		Factory, Brynseincyn	SH48546823	Map indicates site named Factory. Watercourse nearby - no other indication of mill. Name suggestive ?	
125	3489	Listed Building Ref: 19658	Melin Pwll Fanogl, Llanfairpwll	SH53007097	Acc to A Davidson : developed site but earlier remains may lie up-river to present mill. Could site of Pandy Pwlyffanugl (AD 181) be nearby ?	WATER MILL
126	11783	Listed Building Ref: 5494	Melin Maengwyn, Gaerwen	SH48567197	Acc to Guise & Lees : mill dates from early 19thC - stone tablet inscribed 1802 above doorway. Originally part of Plas Newydd Estate, bought by Liverpool baker in 1860. Severe storm just after WWI ended its working life.	WINDMILL
127	36113		Melin Braint, Melin Tyddyn y Felin, Penmynydd	SH52317284	Acc to A Davidson : Melin Tyddyn y Felin (Site Ref 128) is most likely site of Melin Braint.	WATER MILL
128	36113		Melin Braint, Melin Tyddyn y Felin, Penmynydd	SH52317284	Acc to A Davidson : Melin Tyddyn y Felin (Site Ref 127) is most likely site of Melin Braint.	WATER MILL
129	58624		Melin Tre Ffaint, Penmynydd	SH52337278	Acc to A Davidson : this is probably the same as Melin Braint (Site Refs 127 & 128)	WATER MILL
129	6482		Pandy Penmynydd, Penmynydd	SH52267267	Acc to A Davidson : this is site of Pandy Penmynydd	WATER MILL
130	58664		Melin Engan, between Llanfairpwll and Menai Bridge	SH53677350	Acc to A Davidson : this is site of Melin Engan	WATER MILL
131	36153		Melin Hirdrefaig, E of Llangefni	SH48077476	Acc to HER : this is possible site of mill. Acc to A Davidson : it is further N - see Site Ref 132	WATER MILL
132	58625		Melin Hendrefaig, Ty'n y Felin, E of Llangefni	SH48057521	Acc to A Davidson: this is possible site of mill. Acc to HER: it is further S - see Site Ref 131. Yet buildings here named Ty'n y Felin - significant ?	WATER MILL
133	29849	Listed Building Ref: 26722	Melin Pen y Fan, Melin Llanddyfnan, Talwrn	SH48377860	Acc to Guise & Lees : Earliest record of mill is on estate map of 1746. Probably closed soon after turn of 20thC.	WINDMILL
134	11797	Listed Building Ref: 5378	Melin Rhosfawr, Brynteg	SH49678287	Acc to Guise & Lees : Built in 1757.	WINDMILL
135	58626		Bryn Tirion, S of Brynteg	SH49138180	Map indicates "tower" on site of Bryn Tirion. No other indication of mill - but somewhat suggestive ?	
136	58627		Bryn Eryr Uchaf, W of Llansadwrn	SH53547527	No definite evidence of mill - but round structure adjoining farm building is suggestive ?	
137	11794	Listed Building Ref: 5563	Melin Pen y Garnedd, Melin Orsedd, Rhoscefnhir, Pentraeth	SH52317628	Acc to Guise & Lees : Date of construction unknown. Mill thought to have burned down in early years of 20thC. Only stump remains	WINDMILL
138	58628		Windmill (pumping), W of Tyddyn Friar, Llansadwrn	SH54417611	Not sure whether this comes into remit of project but map indicates there was some kind of windmill here	WINDMILL
139	36115		Melin Pentraeth, Melin Geraint, Pentraeth	SH51837802	Acc to A Davidson : Melin Geraint (Med Mills 054) and Melin Pentraeth (Med Mills 097) are one and the same. 19thC mill demolished & house on site.	WATER MILL
140	36168		Pandy Pentraeth, Pentraeth	SH52217848	Acc to A Davidson : this is site of Pandy Pentraeth	WATER MILL
141	58629		Rhiwlas, East of Pentraeth	SH53107866	Pumping windmill at Rhiwlas, east of Pentraeth - no other info available	WINDMILL
142	58630		Felin Eithin, East of Pentraeth	SH53357841	Felin Eithin : small building with pond or boggy ground to North,	WATER MILL

					possible water course running towards building - no other evidence of mill.	
143	58631		Plas Brain, NW of Pentraeth	SH50797955	Significant sized farm with round structure noted. No real evidence of mill - could it be small farm mill ?	
144	58632		Melin Cors, Near Ty'n y Pwll, S of Llanbedrgoch	SH50387998	Acc to A Davidson : this is site of Melin Cors	WATER MILL
145	58633		Melin Traeth Coch, Melin y Traeth, Red Wharf Bay Mill, Llanbedrgoch	SH52498044	Acc to A Davidson : This is site of mill. Buildings marked on map as Felin.	
146	58634		Ty'n y Felin, Breeze Hill, Benllech	SH51418195	Map indicates site of Ty'n y Felin. No indication of mill. Area extensively developed with 20thC housing estates.	
147	36616		Melin Marchog, Melin Castell Bwlch Gwyn, Benllech	SH51528227	Acc to A Davidson : Melin Castell Bwlch Gwyn (med mill ref 057) & Melin Marchog are same mill. Some remains on river indicate 16thC mill. Renamed Marchog after taken over by Sir Richard Bulkeley	WATER MILL
148	36117		Melin Benllech, Benllech	SH52028267	Acc to A Davidson : this is possible site of mill, possibly on site of later pandy which was in use until 18thC and situated on tributary rather than main river. No remains found.	WATER MILL
149	29850		Melin Gallt y Benddu, Llannerchymedd	SH42538377	Acc to Guise and Lees : diary of Wm Bulckley records the mill ewas built in 1737/38. For sale in 1847 as part of Llwydiarth Est. Violent storm removed cap and sails just before turn of 20thC. Deteriorated, bought in 1964, turned into holiday home.	WINDMILL
150	11767	Listed Building Ref: 5426	Melin Adda, Pentrefelin, Amlwch	SH43989214	Acc to Guise and Lees : thought to date from 1790s and closed in 1912. By 1929 it was an empty shell but was rescued in the mid-1970s and turned into a dwelling.	WINDMILL
151	11793	Listed Building Ref: 5716	Mona Mill, Melin y Borth, Amlwch	SH44859346	Acc to Guise and Lees : mill was tallest built on Anglesey - 7 floors, over 60ft high, internal diameter of 30ft, four pairs of millstones. Built in 1816 by Paynters of Amlwch. Ceased working in early 20thC.	WINDMILL
152	58635		Melin Isaf, Amlwch	SH43989205	Acc to A Davidson : Melin Adda later also named Melin Isaf but possibly more than one mill at Melin Adda but overlain by woollen mills of 19thC	WATER MILL
153	58636		Melin Adda Corn Mill, Amlwch	SH44009212	Acc to A Davidson : this could be site of Melin Adda corn mill but no evidence on ground. Whole area a complex of mills in 19thC	WATER MILL
154	36165		Melin Adda Woollen Mill, Rhoddy, Amlwch	SH44089223	Acc to A Davidson : possible site of medieval woollen mill	WOOLLEN MILL
155	36146		Hen Felin, Melin Hen, Pengorffwysfa near Amlwch	SH45749194	Acc to A Davidson : this could also be Melin Perfedd or Melin Llanelian (AD 032)	WATER MILL
156	29852		St Eilian Colour Works Windmill, Llanelian	SH44939133	Acc to Guise and Lees : windmill was used to crush yellow ochre and other coloured earths to make paint. Business established by 1850. Millstones differed from those of trad cornmill.	WINDMILL
157	58637		Hafod Onen, South of Amlwch	SH42229145	Modern map indicates these are mill ponds - but no other indication of mill.	
158	3497	Listed Building Ref:	Parys Mountain Pumping Windmill, Amlwch	SH44319051	Acc to Guise and Leas : built in 1878 to help existing steam engine to pump out water, raise ore and	WINDMILL

		5425			transport miners from nearby Cairn's Shaft. Mill had 5 sails.	
159	36147		Melin Trysglwyn, S of Amlwch	SH44338858	Acc to A Davidson : this is site of Melin Trysglwyn	WATER MILL
160	36164		Pandy Parc, SW of City Dulas	SH45378678	Acc to A Davidson : this is site of Pandy Parc	WOOLLEN MILL
161	6335	Listed Building Ref: 24834	Melin Esgob, Rhosybol	SH45138613	Acc to A Davidson : mill still on site. But remains found as Rhosgoch-Stanlow oil pipeline was laid may indicate earlier site of mill to S or W of present site.	CORN MILL
162	58638		Tre Wyn, Llanddyfnan	SH45418512	Large farm complex with circular structure tagged on to farm buildings - farm windmill ?	
163	36133		Felin Rhos, Lligwy, Moelfre	SH49298631	Acc to A Davidson : this is site of Felin Rhos	WATER MILL
164	2124		Melin Dulas, Melin Llysduas, City Dulas, Moelfre	SH46978745	Acc to A Davidson : Melin Dulas (AD133) and Melin Llysduas (AD 047) are almost certainly one and the same. Developed site, mill still extant on site. Acc to Guise & Lees : Llysduas Mill mentioned in 1352 Extent of Anglesey	WATER MILL
165	36160		Pandy Dulas, City Dulas, Moelfre	SH46538713	Acc to A Davidson : this is site of Pandy Dulas	FULLING MILL
166	58639		Llanddulas Farm, Llandeuddog, S of Llanelian	SH46678811	Large farm complex with circular structure tagged on to one of the buildings. Possible small farm windmill ?	
167	36122		Melin Ty Coch, Dulas	SH47648933	Acc to Guise & Lees : last windmill built on Anglesey (1862). Built less than 80 yards from water mill which was in existence since 1771. BY 1887 windmill had fallen into disuse.	WINDMILL
168	36121		Melin Ty Coch, later Melin Newydd, Dulas	SH47578933	Acc to A Davidson : early water mill site (AD071) - possibly medieval. Windmill added in 19thC (AD043). No sign of windmill but some potential for water mill remains.	WATER MILL
169	58640		Fagwyr Uchaf, Pengorffwysfa, Llanelian	SH47319286	Significant farm complex with circular structure tagged on to end of farm buildings. Small farm windmill ?	
170	11785	Listed Building Ref: 5521	Melin Llangoed, LLangoed	SH60828115	Acc to Guise & Lees : built in 1741, closed in 1921. All metalwork except for cast-iron windshaft removed in 1926; remained empty shell until 1960.	WINDMILL
171	58641		Pentre Felin, Llangoed	SH61228068	Site shown as Pentre Felin on OS map - but no indication of anything that looks remotely like a mill anywhere nearby.	
172	36134		Melin Bryn y Felin, Llaniestyn	SH59548025	Acc to A Davidson : possibly associated with township of Dinsilwy	
173	36126		Melin Fach, Melin Bach, Llangoed	SH60488033	Acc to A Davidson : possibly associated with township of Dinsilwy	
174	58642		Tyddyn Llan, Llaniestyn	SH58537974	Significant farm complex with circular structure tagged on to end of farm buildings. Small farm windmill ?	
175	36125		Melin Cichle, SW of Llangoed	SH60067858	Acc to A Davidson : remains of mill exist on roadside but there is no machinery	WATER MILL
176	36142		Melin Briton, Britons Mill, Melinau Meigan, Melin Uchaf, Beaumaris	SH59897605	Acc to A Davidson : Two mills close together on river. Shown on Speed map of 1610 but developed in 19thC. Perhaps mid 19thC upper mill became slate/slab mill. Both buildings still present but upper mill partially demolished	WATER MILL

177	58643		Melin Cefn Coch, W of Beaumaris	SH57107619	Acc to A Davidson : some uncertainty re exact location - may be SE of township.	
178	58644		Cefn Coch, Llansadwrn	SH56617625	Significant farm complex with circular structure tagged on to end of farm buildings. Small farm windmill ?	
179	11120	Listed Building Ref: 5483	Millbank, Llandegfan	SH57077404	No evidence of mill except the name. Extensive farm buildings present. Windmill some distance to W. Does millbank refer to that ? Or to demolished mill ?	
180	11806	Listed Building Ref: 5485	Melin Llandegfan, Llandegfan	SH56607401	Acc to Guise & Lees : mill probably dates from 1820s and thought to cease work pre WWI. Cap and sails still in place 1929 but gone by 1937. Large tank then put in empty tower so mill became water tower.	WINDMILL
181	28135		Melin Cadnant, Llandegfan	SH55967405	Acc to A Davidson : a developed site with fulling mill below.	
182	28136		Pandy Cwm Cadnant, Llandegfan	SH55917398	Marked on map as pandy - no other info available at present.	FULLING MILL
183	28137		Pandy Cadnant, Menai Bridge	SH55947296	Acc to A Davidson : this is site of Pandy Cadnant; an earlier pandy was sited below Melin Cadnant	WOOLLEN MILL
184	58645		Pont Cadnant Woollen Factory, Menai Bridge	SH56037288	Marked on map but no other info available	WOOLLEN MILL
185	58646		Pandy Llandegfan, Menai Bridge	SH55907290	Acc to A Davidson : this is site of Pandy Llandegfan - no other info available	WOOLLEN MILL
186	58647		Corn Mill, W of Uxbridge Sq, Menai Bridge	SH55507204	Noted on map as corn mill, aquaduct runs nearby - no other info or indication of exact site of mill	CORN MILL
187	58648		Melin Heli, Menai Bridge	SH55197177	Acc to A Davidson : this is site of Melin Heli - no other info available	WATER MILL
188	58649		Melin Llanddona, Llanddona	SH57807968	Acc to Guise & Lees : Melin Llanddona was demolished before WWII to make room for council housing	WINDMILL
189	58650		Melin Tudor, Twrgarw, LLangoed	SH60267980	Acc to Guise & Lees : there was a windmill owned by a family group of freemen in township of Twrgarw - they owned the mill and paid no dues to the lord prince. I haven't been able to locate it.	WINDMILL
190	36103		Melin Clegyr Gwynion, NE of Bryngwran	SH36787928	Acc to A Davidson : no definite location identified. No visible remains on maps or ground.	WATER MILL
191	58651		Melin Einion, Llandeusant	SH34378415	Acc to A Davidson : site is unknown but there was a mill at Pont y Pandy.	WATER MILL
192	36112		Melin Bryn y Gwydded, near Llanallgo	SH49998530	Acc to A Davidson : crown mill of Twrcelyn. No mill located on river - mill destroyed in 17thC (see Baynes in TAAS 1913). Called Melin Bryb y Gwytholyng in 1647	
193	36108		Melin Aberalaw, Llanfachraeth	SH31028288	Acc to A Davidson : site most likely under remains of later Mona Brewery.	WATER MILL
194	58652		Melin Dronwy, Llanfachraeth	SH31248348	Acc to A Davidson : site of Melin Dronwy may be somewhere between Melin Botan and Melin Aberalaw.	WATER MILL
195	7990		Melin Glau, Melin Glew, Pentraeth	SH52307991	Acc to A Davidson : large hollow which could be site of former mill pond. Too overgrown to identify remaining earthworks	WATER MILL
196	58653		Tan yr Efail Windmill, Kingsland, Holyhead	SH24758152	The windmill stood on a rocky crag above the Tan y Refail yard of William Williams and it supplied power to the sawmill and joinery works below. This is not a precise	WINDMILL

					location.	
197	58654		The Mill, Gunners' Walk, Beaumaris Castle, Beaumaris	SH60747617	See Documentary Notes	WATER MILL
198	58655	Listed Building Ref: 24810	Gronant, Llanfaethlu	SH32618524	Once formed part of the farmstead of Gronant. Nearby house dates to 1600 and was originally owned by the Bulkley family. Datel of the mill unknown but probably 19thC.	WATER MILL
199	58656		Felin Gafnan, Cylch y Garn	SH34359329		
200	58657		Bwa Gwyn, Rhoscolyn	SH25887615	Grindstone and a ring remain on site. Local historians claim rock from nearby cliffs was ground to make china clay which was loaded directly onto boats below. The stone was possibly turned by animals.	
203	58658		Melin Dindryfwl, Aberffraw	SH39767250	Acc to A Davidson : mill site is in valley below rock outcrop. Site of mill pond visible, with two possible leats and two possible locations for mill buildings with loose masonry visible though no structures clearly identifiable.	MEDIEVALWATER MILL
204	58659		Melin Tregarnedd, Llangefni	SH46897438	This NOT correct location but mill built by Tregarnedd family during reign of Edward IV. Location unknown but somewhere close to TreG & Afon Cefni. Find lands of Dafydd ap Dicus, Morfydd ap Engan Goch - leat fo mill runs through lands.	MEDIEVALWATER MILL

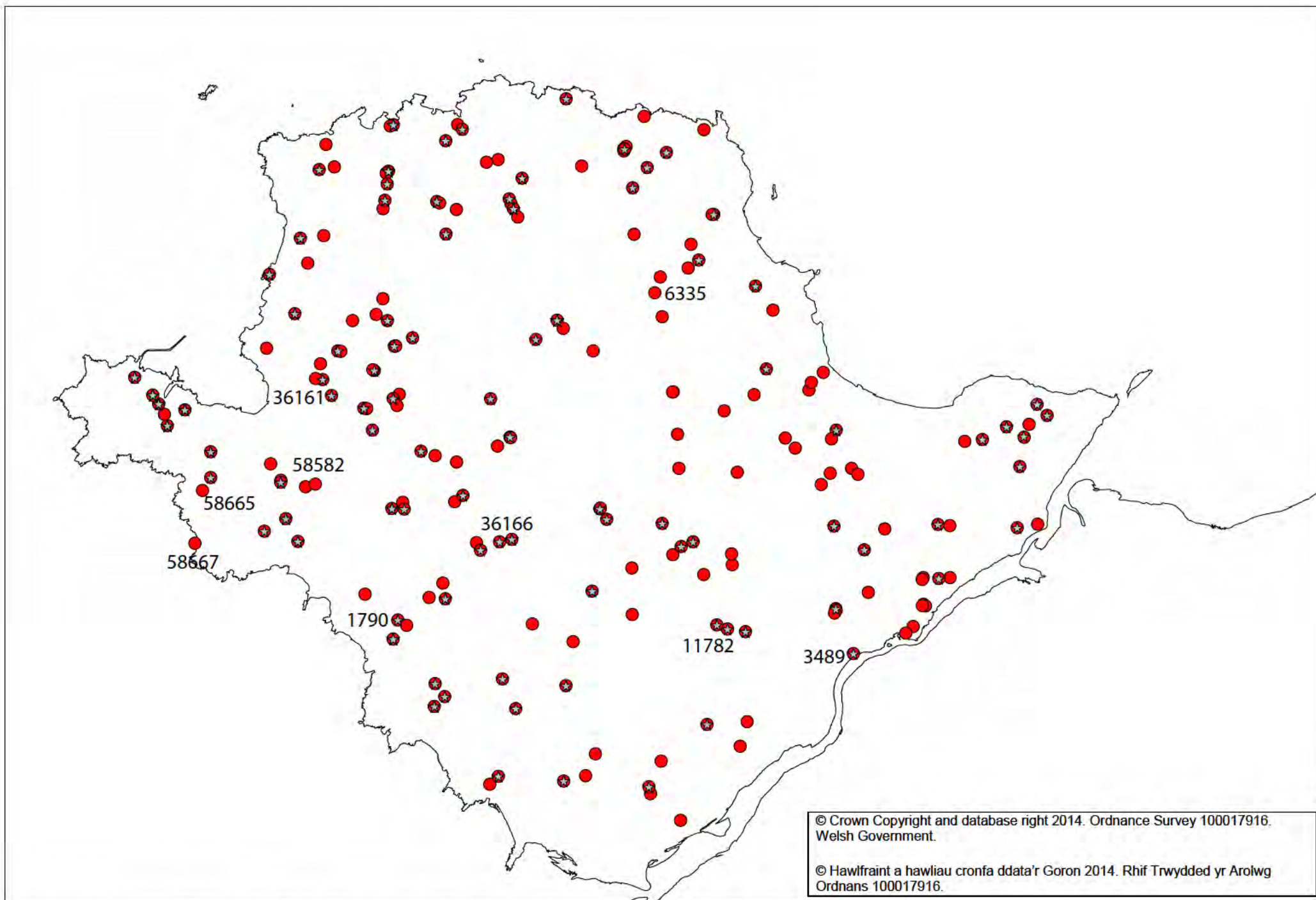


Figure 1. Location of Anglesey Mills. The stars indicate that the mill was in the Davidson 2001 Report, and the numbered red dots indicate mill sites. Those mentioned in the text are numbered with their PRN number. Scale 1:200 000 at A4

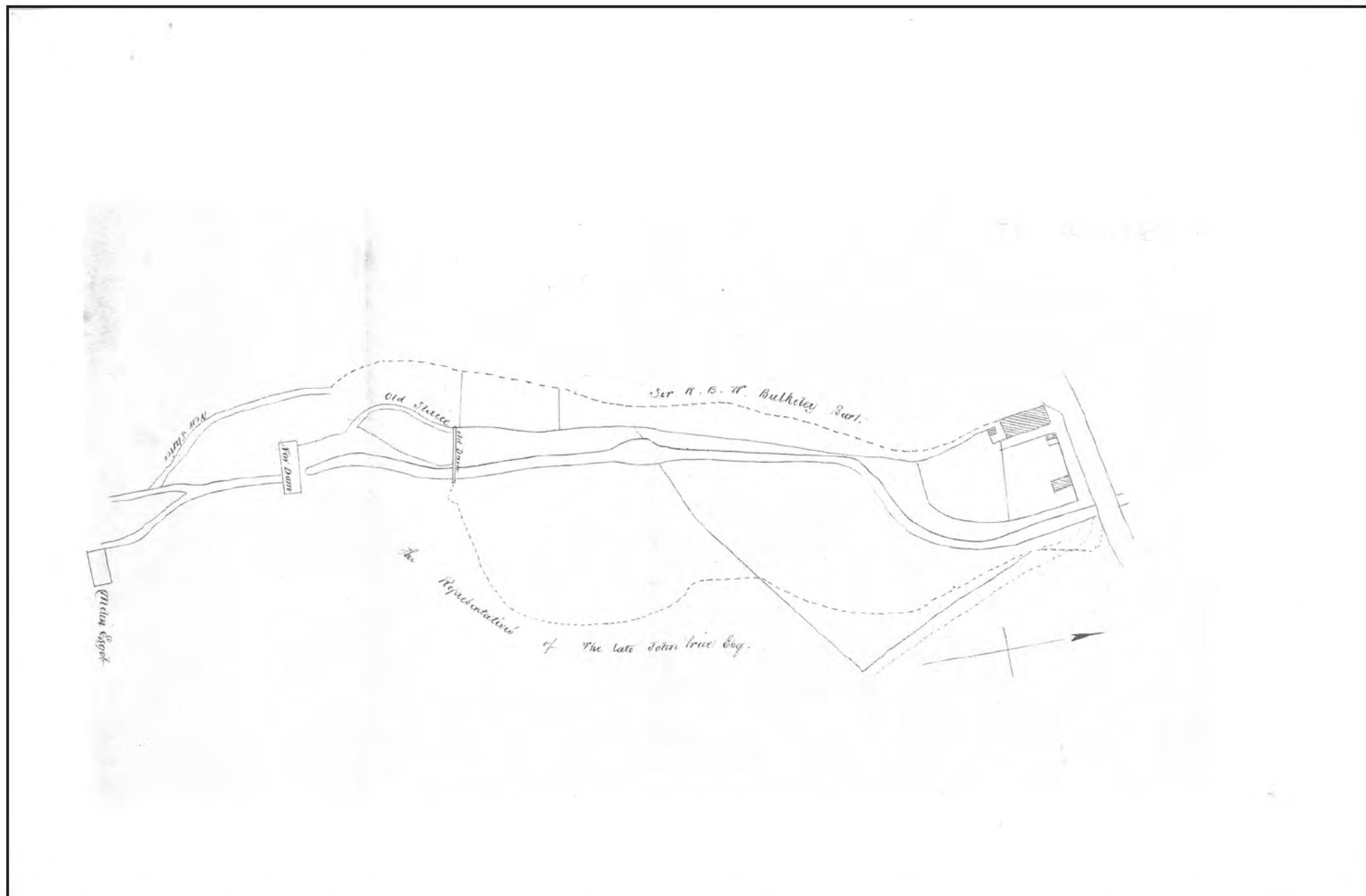


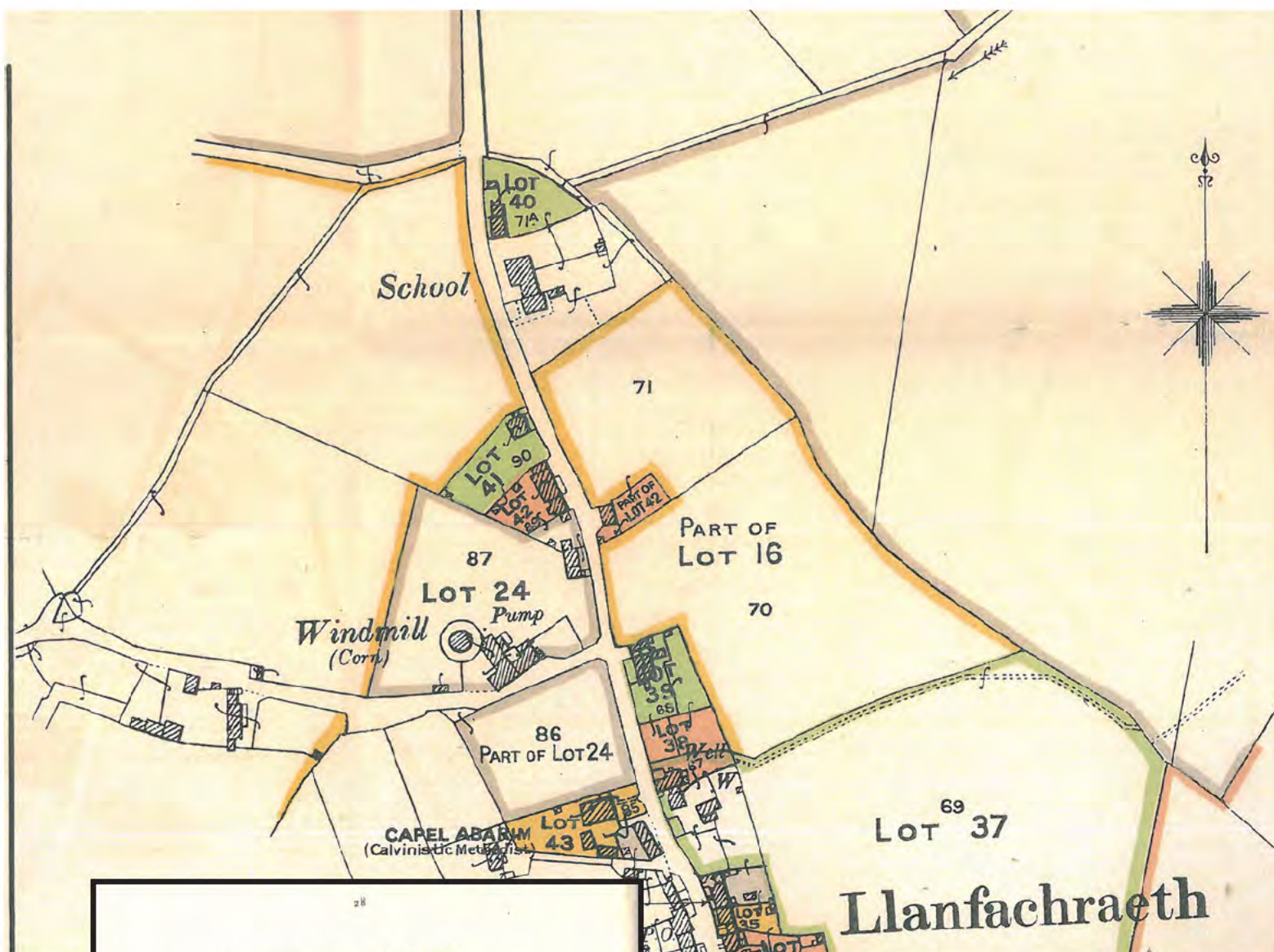
Figure 3 Plan of Melin Esgob (PRN 6335), undated but probably mid 19th century (National Library of Wales, Bangor Diocesan MSS B/Maps/122)



Figure 4 Detail from the Bodorgan Estate map of 1724-7 showing the Felin Wen tidal mill and dam (Bangor Archives Bodorgan MSS 1579). Not to scale



Figure 5 Extract from the Bodorgan Estate Maps of 1724-1727 showing Melin Traeth Goch (PRN 11790). The inset shows that the adjacent field 'F' is a 'Winnowing Place', indicating that this is a corn mill



28

Parish of Llanfachraeth.

Lot 24

ABER ALAW MILL, LAND, COTTAGES, &c.

In the Occupation of Mr. R. B. ROWLANDS, now let at an Annual Rental of £37.

No. on Plan.	DESCRIPTION.	Quantity.		
		A.	R.	P.
87	Wind Mill, House, Outbuildings, Etc.	0	3	22
96	Cae Capel	0	3	8
88	Tanfein Cottage and Yard	0	0	12
83-84	Tai Ysgoldy Cottages and Gardens	0	0	8
Total Area		1	3	5

£500

AN IMPORTANT

Mill Property Cottages and Land,

Most centrally situated on the main road leading through the
Village of Llanfachraeth.

The Powerful Four-Winged Mill,

Strongly built, containing Corn and Flour-Dressing Machinery with ample storage
accommodation in the Mill proper and adjoining commodious Granary.

TWO QUILLET'S OF LAND AND FOUR COTTAGES,

Two Large Stables with Lofts, Store House, Office, &c., form a very valuable adjunct
to the Mill, which has a widely distributed connection.

Figure 6: Detail from A Sale Catalogue of *Valuable and Freehold Farms belonging to the Garreglwyd and Berw Estates* on 5th and 6th September 1918, detailing the sale of Aber Alaw Mill for £500 (PRN 36108) (Anglesey Archives (Gwynedd Archives XSC 055))



Figure 7: Detail from John Speed's Map of Anglesey of 1610 showing the windmill north of Beaumaris



Plate 01: Melin Botan (PRN58660) from the east, showing the dam on the river



Plate 02: The mill pond at Melin Botan (PRN 58660). View from the south



Plate 03: Melin Bodronyn (PRN 7187) from the east, showing the mill leet from the river still in water



Plate 04: View of the Location of Melin Bodronyn (PRN 7187). View from the south



Plate 05: Melin Cemais (PRN 58606) from the east, showing 20th century conversion



Plate 06: The remains of the lower part of the tower of Melin Cefn Coch (PRN 58644). View from the south



Plate 07: Melin Maengwyn (PRN 11783) from the west



Plate 08: Melin Sguthan (PRN 11782) after restoration



Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
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