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THE MEDIEVAL MILLS
OF
ANGLESEY

Report No. 405

Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

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OF
ANGLESEY

Archaeological Threat Related Assessment (G1591)

Report No. 405

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By

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'Try thlus kenedel e gelwyr melyn a choret a pherllan, a'r try henne ne deleyr eu rannu nac eu kychwynnu mamen rannu eu fruytheu e'r nep a'e deleho.'

'A mill and a weir and an orchard are called the three precious things of a kindred, and there is no right to share these or to alienate them, but their fruits are shared to those who are entitled to them.'
(from *The Law of Hywel Dda* (Wiliam 1960; Jenkins 1990))

THE MEDIEVAL MILLS OF ANGLESEY (G1591)

1. INTRODUCTION

This study forms part of a wider theme that aims to examine the archaeology of the medieval landscape and its constituent elements. In previous projects grant-aided by Cadw, GAT has examined the locations of *Llysoedd* and *Maerdrefi*, the high status sites of medieval Wales (Johnson, 1999), and the townships of the medieval countryside (Longley 1998). Medieval church sites have been assessed (Davidson 1997), and so have the archaeological remains of coastal fish weirs (Hopewell 1999). The assessment of medieval monastic landscapes, and the development of field boundaries form part of on-going projects.

The aim of this project is to identify the sites of medieval mills on Anglesey, to assess their status and condition, and to make appropriate management recommendations. The project is financed by grant-aid from Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments.

The importance of water power in the medieval period has long been recognised and widely discussed in texts devoted to the economic history of England and Wales, and yet the archaeological remains, with the exception of a handful of excavation reports, are rarely considered. In contrast, a wide variety of secondary literature is devoted to a description of water mills of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, and yet these rarely discuss the possible siting of earlier mills. There is thus a *lacunae* in present-day studies concerning the potential for archaeological remains of medieval and early-modern mills within the landscape, which this project is intended to address.

The importance of mills to the medieval economy is hard to over stress: grain formed both the main source of food for people, and was an important source of food for animals. But grain as harvested from the field cannot 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 cope with 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, therefore, produced widespread changes by releasing labour, by increasing the supply of ground grain, and by increasing the demand for improved roads and transport.

The use of water power was also used to drive fulling mills, although these were of considerably less economic value in medieval times. During the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries fulling mills developed into larger sites carrying out all aspects of cloth production, and thus overtaking the corn mill in value. It was possible for mills to change function, and a number of corn mill sites are known to have become fulling and weaving mills in the later centuries. No industrial mills are known from Anglesey prior to the eighteenth century.

Despite the importance of the water-mill to the medieval economy, there are many gaps in our knowledge. We know the water- and wind- powered corn mill had spread widely through Wales by the fourteenth century, but we do not know when it first arrived, nor do we know very much about technological development. The archaeological remains of mills provide the greatest potential to increase our knowledge of these issues, and the identification, assessment and preservation of these sites is therefore of the greatest importance.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 Desktop study

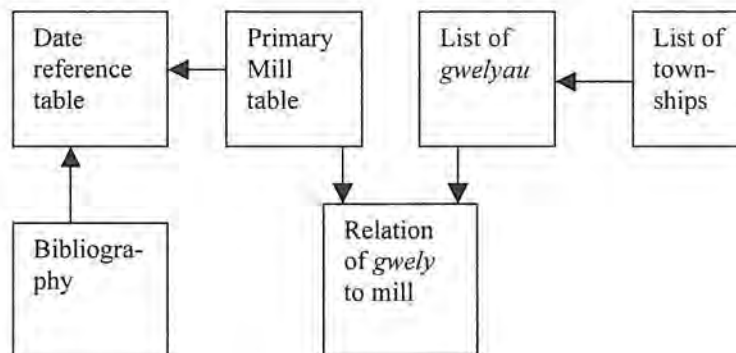
The initial stage of the project concentrated upon listing all references to medieval mills found in published manuscripts, in particular the extents of 1294, 1306 and 1352 (see below for a discussion of the sources used). This was followed by the collation of references to mill sites in later centuries. A variety of sources were used for this, although place-name evidence from the first edition Ordnance Survey maps proved the most fruitful.

The initial lists of mills were entered onto a database, and where possible duplicate entries to the same site were removed, although the association of a medieval mill with an eighteenth or nineteenth century site is fraught with problems. Where possible grid references were entered, and a GIS program was used to display the mill sites against the Ordnance Survey background.

It was realised at an early stage of the project that locating the mill sites was dependant upon identifying the *gwelyau* and in turn the *treffi* that were linked with each mill. This information was therefore entered into the mill database in three linked tables which recorded (1) each township and its location; (2) each *gwely* and related township; (3) the relationship between the mill and various *gwelyau*. This allowed a full examination of the geographic and tenurial links between each mill and those that used it.

In order to identify the documentary evidence for each mill a related table was constructed to contain a full sequence of date references, where each record contained the mill number, the date of the reference, and a link to a main bibliography table.

The following diagram shows the tables and their relations, and the arrows show the one-to-many relationships of each.



Once the database was complete, it was possible to use a GIS program to show the relationship area of influence of a particular mill, particularly the Crown mills (see below), and to better relate the later mill sites to the medieval list.

A set of criteria for defining the importance of medieval mills was constructed (see Appendix A), and this was used to target sites for fieldwork.

2.2 Historical sources

The importance of mills within the medieval economy means that they are included within medieval extents and accounts. The 1352 extent of Anglesey (Carr 1972) is much the best source, although the Extent of 1284 (Seeborn 1895, Appendix Aa, 3-26), and the Extent of the Lands of the See of Bangor in 1306 (Ellis 1838, 93-115) provide additional evidence. 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 later medieval times until the 17th century court rolls are a valuable source (Lewis and Davies 1954).

The medieval documents provide the name and approximate location of the 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. Later documentation therefore has to be used to locate the site of the mill. 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 eighteenth century, and the sites of former mills retained in place-name evidence. A full list of manuscript sources used is given in the bibliography, and includes collections at University of Wales, Bangor; National Library of Wales; Anglesey County Archives, and Gwynedd Archives. Estate collections of particular use included those of Baron Hill, Bodorgan, Lligwy, Llysdulas, Penrhos, Presaddfed and Carreglwyd. Solicitors papers also contained valuable material, including the Poole and Porth yr Aur collections. The first and second edition Ordnance Survey maps of all scales have been extensively used in this study (see note on place names below).

Secondary literature sources are specified when used, and listed in the bibliography. Principal sources for the technology 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). The best historical background for Anglesey, with many references to unpublished manuscript sources, is *Medieval Anglesey* (Carr 1982). Detailed studies concerning medieval mills in north Wales are few, but include *The Corn Mills of Llyn in the fourteenth Century* (Wiliam 1986), and works by Tucker describing medieval mills in north-east Wales. Studies concerning the mills of Anglesey are also few, but include *The Mills of Anglesey* (Roberts 1958), sections in *An Atlas of Anglesey* (Richards 1972), *Windmills of Anglesey* (Guise and Lees 1992), and *Tidal Mills on Anglesey* (Davidson 2000).

2.2 Place names as evidence

The location of mill sites relies heavily upon the use of place name evidence recorded on maps and in documents. The following are the principal place-names used in this study:

Argae – Dam
Melin – Mill
Melin dwr – Water mill
Melin wynt – Wind mill
Melin eithin – Gorse mill
Malu (occasionally found in Cae Malu) – to grind
Olwyn – wheel (rarely used as a place name)
Pandy – Fulling mill (*Pan* meaning to full, and *ty* meaning house)
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
Odyn – Kiln (can refer to Lime kilns (odyn calch), but also to corn drying kilns)

2.3 Fieldwork

The desktop study provided names of 68 medieval mills, and a total database of 182 mills. The medieval mills were divided into developed sites (considered as such if there was a water mill of the same name operating in the nineteenth century), undeveloped sites (remaining on agricultural land), destroyed sites (those known to be built over), and unlocated sites. As the primary aim of the study was to identify the remains of medieval and early post-medieval mill sites, those classified as undeveloped were targeted for fieldwork. Because the technological changes between medieval times and *circa* 1700 were relatively slight, this date was chosen as the dividing line between post-medieval and modern.

2.4 Report

Once the fieldwork was complete, the results were drawn together to form the subject of this report. The survey results are listed, and management recommendations are compiled according to the various criteria listed in Appendix I.

3. THE TECHNOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 Water mills (corn)

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. 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 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. 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.

Water wheels can be erected, and subsequently driven, in either the vertical or the horizontal plane. 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.

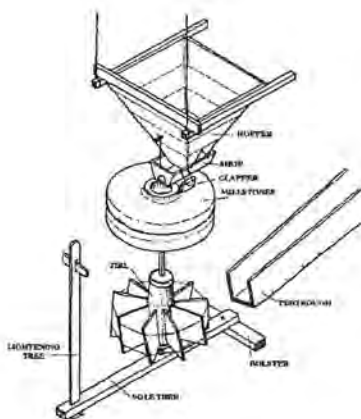


Illustration of a horizontal mill

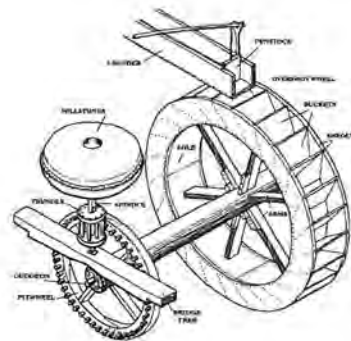


Illustration of a vertical water mill

No certain water wheels have been identified in Roman Wales with the exception of one drainage wheel, and a possible water wheel for powering tilt hammers, at the Dolocothi 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 eleventh 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).

I have been unable to find any historical references to mills in north-west Wales prior to the sources of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries (the Domesday Book lists mills in eastern Wales in the eleventh century). Neither is there any archaeological evidence for pre-medieval or medieval mills. I am not aware of any pre-modern (i.e. pre 1750) water mill which has been excavated in Wales.

The date of introduction of the water mill into Anglesey is therefore not known, nor do we know if the horizontal mill was ever used.

The lack of evidence requires certain assumptions to be made concerning the mill sites that form the content of this report. The majority of the medieval mills of Anglesey known from historical sources are assumed to be water driven by a vertical water wheel. The machinery of a corn mill would consist of a relatively small 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. 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. 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. All the parts were made of wood, with the exception of the bearings either side the axle, and at either end of the spindle. The latter required frequent renewal because of the heavy wear caused by their taking the full weight of the upper mill stone. 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.

Another form of water power used on Anglesey was tidal. 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. The earliest dated tide mill in Anglesey was that at Tre'r Gof, certainly built by 1524, and another was built 1576-8 at Llandyssilio on the Menai Strait (Davidson 2000, 32-3).

Throughout medieval times and up to the early eighteenth century a corn mill consisted of a water wheel driving 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 seventeenth century, and is unlikely to have reached Anglesey much before 1725 – 1750 (Jones 1969, 311-12). To increase the capacity of a mill, it was therefore necessary to erect two or three water wheels on one site, each driving a single pair of stones. The nature of the site and the volume of water would dictate if the wheels were fed in parallel or one after the other. An example of an Anglesey mill with two water wheels is the tide mill at Llandyssilio. The number of tenants owing suit to Dindryfwl mill would suggest two mills on that site.

3.2 Water mills (fulling)

The use of fulling mills is recorded in medieval times on Anglesey. These mills were responsible for scouring and fulling the woven cloth, and consisted of a water wheel which drove another wheel with tappits which lifted wooden hammers, and allowed them to fall onto the cloth in a trough. Fulling mills were usually smaller and of less value than corn mills until the eighteenth century when they began to incorporate mechanical carding, spinning and weaving machines.

3.3 Windmills

Windmills developed over a similar time period to water mills. There are references to one being built at Newborough on Anglesey in 1303. This mill cost £18 3s ½d to build, and it began work on 28 June 1305. In 1327 Einion ab Ieuan of Beaumaris was permitted to build a windmill on the Mill Hill by the town – this may be the site shown on Speed's map of 1610, although the mill would have been rebuilt by then. In 1495 an inquisition revealed that Rhys ap Llwywelyn ap Hwlcyn had built a windmill with four sails, although it did not say where (Carr 1982, 120). This latter may have been close to the site of the later Tre'r Ddol mills, not far from Bodychen where Rhys lived, as numerous references to Melin Newydd, Pentrefelin and Melin Tre'r Ddol occur in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Rhys was also responsible for constructing the Tre Gof tide mill at Holyhead (Carr 1982, 120).

Medieval records do not always distinguish between water and wind mills, and it is possible that some of the mills recorded in the medieval extents were wind mills, although by far the majority are known to have been water mills.

The medieval mills were post mills, in which the milling machinery was contained within a timber framework suspended upon a single large post, thus making it easier to turn the mill into the wind. As in the case of water mills, the sails of a windmill would have driven a single pair of stones, and it was not until the eighteenth century that gearing was developed to drive several pairs of mill stones from a single set of sails. This latter development was preferably housed within a stone tower mill, and from the 1730's to the 1860's some forty stone-built tower mills were constructed on Anglesey, the remains of which can still be seen in the landscape (Guise and Lees 1992). The majority were built close to existing water mill sites so enabling the miller to increase milling capacity, particularly during dryer times, although the most unusual instance was that at Melin y Bont, where a tower mill was designed to house an undershot water wheel so could alternate between water and wind power.

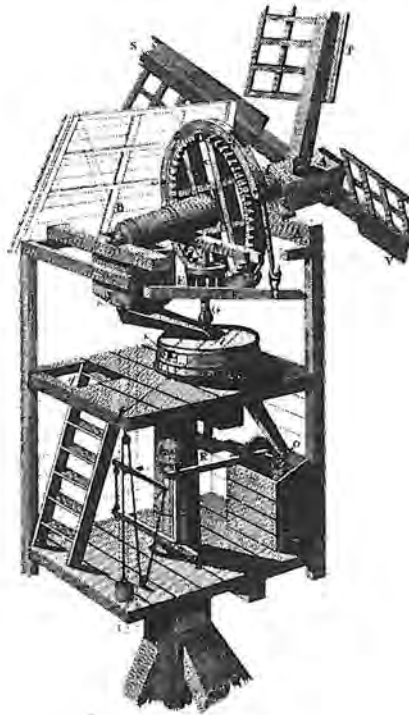


Illustration of a typical post mill

4. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The primary sources for medieval mills in Anglesey are the Extents of 1284, 1352 and 1306. These reveal the existence of land holdings, called *trefi*, or townships, held by complex free and bond tenures. Those lands held directly by the Crown were typically held by the most restrictive tenure of *tir gyfrif*, which operated a system of periodically dividing the land amongst all adult male tenants, who were responsible for all the dues irrespective of the number of tenants. Other bond tenants, however, held townships under a less restrictive form of tenure called *tir gwelyog*, in which the kin group, or *gwely*, was recognised as the primary basis for land holding and taxation. Under this tenure, land was passed onto the next generation by partible inheritance. Those townships described as free operated also through the kin group, and in general owed less dues than those of *tir gwelyog* tenure. The townships and *gwelyau* of Anglesey have been listed and analysed most recently by Longley (1998), and formerly by Jones Pierce (1951) and Glanville Jones (1955), and further information on tenure and landholding in medieval Anglesey can be found in those sources.

Crown mills were an important source of revenue to the Crown, because a toll was extracted for all corn ground, usually as a percentage of the quantity of grain. The Crown had rights to enforce suit of mill, a practice that continued on many Anglesey estates well into the nineteenth century. The medieval extents contain details of those townships and *gwelyau* that owed suit to each of the Crown mills, and which were exempted from suit to mill, usually because they had their own mills. The relationship between a *gwely* and a mill could be of one of the following types:

- owe suit to a Crown mill
- maintain a Crown mill
- owe suit to a Crown mill with no toll
- own all or a share in a private mill
- free to mill wherever they wish
- free to mill in their own homes.

Townships held by *tir gyfrif* tenure were not allowed to own their own mills, and all owed suit to a Crown mill. Similarly, of some 53 *gwelyau* described as of *tir gwelyog* tenure, all owed suit to a Crown mill, although one township of that tenure, Tre Feibion Meurig, had the Crown mill of that township at farm, that is they leased the mill from the Crown for 13s and 4d annually and retained any income from the mill. This did not, however, exempt the tenants from having to undertake a share of the maintenance work at the Crown mill of Dindryfwl. The farming of Crown mills was not uncommon, although in Anglesey it became more frequent in the later Middle Ages. In Caernarfon, the town mills were farmed to Henry de Dynytone in the early fourteenth century, and in 1323 he was petitioning the King to 'grant him the two mills of Caernarfon with the fishery and farm, and the mill of Bodellok with the fishery, for the term of ten years, paying to the Exchequer as much as was paid before and XXs increment yearly, of the profit of the King; and the said Henry will maintain the mills at his own cost save the stones, and he will make them well and suitable for grinding' (Rees 1975, 61).

Free *gwelyau* were able to own their mills, and were exempt from suit to a Crown mill unless they did not own, or have a share in, a private mill, in which case they usually had to take their corn to a Crown mill for grinding, although some were allowed to mill freely without toll. A number of petitions to the King after the conquest suggest that suit at a Crown mill for free townships was a relatively new imposition, and that formerly free townships had been able to use any mill (Rees 1975, 452). Another imposition was the need to obtain permission from the Crown to erect a mill. For example in 1334-5 the heirs of Llywarch ap Bleddyn of the commote of Dinllaeu petitioned the King to allow them to build a mill in a place called Brodres; they were able to argue that their ancestor, Llywarch, had possessed a mill at the time of the conquest, which gave them the right to build one (Rees 1975, 85). Similarly, in 1305 Iorwerth ab Atha of Clynnog Fawr petitioned to build a mill on his ground 'so long as it is not to the loss or prejudice of the King or of any other, the mill to be held to him and heirs as his inheritance forever'. The answer was that if no loss was proven 'let the petitioner have permission, for a reasonable fine' (Rees 1975, 133).

To illustrate the nature of the relationship of *gwely* to mill a number of examples are given below.

Bodynolwyn, commote of Llifon

This township is of the nature of *tref welyog*. And in it there are eight *gwelyau*. . . . And all the tenants and heirs of these eight above-mentioned *gwelyau* do suit to the lord prince's mill of Dindryfwl. . . . And they carry timber and millstones for the said mill within the county of Anglesey at their own expense. And they make the watercourse, roof and ditch of the said mill.

Cleifiog, commote of Llifon

In this township there is one free *gwely* called Gwely Einion ap Rhodri. . . . And they owe suit thence to the lord's mill of this township but they say that they mill freely without any toll.

Chwaen, commote of Llifon

In this township there are two free *gwelyau*. . . . And they have their own mill called Melin Einion.

There are some unusual relationships within the extent. For example two *gwelyau* within the township of Clegryog are described as having a 'share in the lord's mill of Cemais because the

watercourse of the said mill runs through the lands of these heirs', but it is not clear if they took a share of the income of the mill, or if they were allowed to grind at the mill free of toll.

One of the more unusual relationships in the 1352 extent is that of Egwys Ail, where two free *gwelyau* were 'free to mill in their own homes', a reference to the use of querns. Most English manors made use of hand mills illegal, although it was necessary to relax this rule in large urban areas such as Cardiff and Tewkesbury (Holt 1988, 38). At Egwys Ail it is confirmation of the unusual tenure the *gwelyau* held there under St Cadwaladr.

The Crown mills were repaired by the bond townships, who were responsible for maintaining the building, the water courses, and for transporting the millstones, although usually only within the county of Anglesey. The majority of the millstones came from the Anglesey millstone quarries, but those which came from further afield, in particular the finer continental stones, were brought by sea at the cost of the Crown, and then transported from the quay by the bondmen. The *tir gyfrif* townships had to fulfill their obligations whatever their economic or demographic condition. Following the granting of part of Talybolion commote to Maenan Abbey, the remaining community petitioned the King because the remaining two parts 'are unjustly burdened with all the works of the houses of the manor and of the mills' (Rees 1975, 112). Maintenance of mill leats, along with suit to mill, often remained the responsibility of tenants of estates well into the nineteenth century. For example an account of leases dated 1831 of Bodorgan Estate lists the farms from which the annual service of cleaning mill streams is due for the mill at Melin y Bont. A total of 36 men are due from 29 farms. A note adds that 'Whitmonday is the usual day but if it occurs unusually early then the day is put off till the weather is wramer for the men to go intot he water to work'. Another note dated 1871 adds 'aforesaid services were commuted to 2/6d a man and the work done by contract'.

It is almost undoubtedly the case that free *gwelyau* with a mill of their own would have both used it for personal milling and enforced their own tenants to suit of mill. However, maintaining a mill was expensive, and details of the financing of private mills is not typically recorded in accounts until the later estate records of the eighteenth century. What is not in doubt is that by the sixteenth century some mills had become independent commercial concerns, and were grinding grain for anyone willing to pay. Confirmation of this is clearly found in the court case of 1593, when the farmers of the royal ferries across the straits were complaining that much of their custom, consisting of grain being taken over to be ground at the Caernarfon royal mills, was being taken from them as they were now having their grain ground at the tide mill recently erected at Llandysilio.

5. SURVEY RESULTS

5.1 The crown mills of Anglesey

The mills owned by the Crown are better documented, and will also typically have been larger than their private counterparts, and will therefore have the greater archaeological potential. An assessment of all Crown mill sites has therefore been undertaken.

The following is a list of Anglesey Crown mills by commote:

(See Map xx for location)

Talybolion Commote:

- Lord's mill of Aberalaw
- Lord's mill of Bodronyn
- Lord's mill of Cemais (Maerdref)

Twrcelyn Commote:

- Lord Prince's mill of Melin Adda
- Lord's mill of Dulas (also Llysdulas)
- Lord's mill of Bryn Gwydded (Maerdref)

Dindaethwy Commote:

- Melin Cefn Coch
- Lord's mill of Llanfaes (Maerdref)

		Gwely Pedernannuel	tref welyog	maintain
<u>Trefiddon</u>	hamlet	Gwely Wyrion Dafydd Gwely Wyrion Seithian	bond bond	maintain maintain (owe suit to Melin y Traeth)
<u>Trefwastrodion</u>	tref	Gwely Bleddyn Goeg Gwely Einion Fras Gwely Gwalchyddion Gwely Hywel ap Tudur	bond free free free	owe suit owe suit owe suit owe suit

A number of points of interest arise from the above table. All bond townships of both *tir gyfrif* and *tir gwelyog* tenure owed suit *and* maintenance, apart from Tre Feibion Meurig, which only owed maintenance dues as they had another Crown mill at farm. However, the inhabitants of Rhosmor and Trefiddon owed suit to a different mill, which they did not have to maintain. The free townships only owed suit, and that was because they did not have a share in a private mill. For example, in Heneglwys the Gwely of Iddon ap Itgwon had a share in the mill of Cerrigceinwen so did not owe suit, whereas the three remaining gwelyau all owed suit to Dindryfwl because they had no mill.

A geographical analysis of the above gives an insight into the communication routes on Anglesey during the medieval period. The map shows the location of the townships which owed suit or maintenance to Dindryfwl, and the location of the other Crown mills in the commote. The inclusion of the township of Bodynolwyn amongst those which owed suit to Dindryfwl is a strange anomaly, and difficult to explain, as it lies some way outside the commote, and much closer to Crown mills within Llifon.

For full bibliographic and tenorial details of the crown mills see Appendices II and III. Application of the criteria assessment as developed in Appendix I reveals three sites of particular potential, namely those at Dindryfwl, Llanllibio and Bodronyn. Discussion of the management recommendations for these is given below in Chapter 6.

5.2 The privately owned mills

There are some sixty mills referred to in medieval and early post-medieval documents which were privately owned, either by single *gwelyau*, or jointly. During the later medieval period these mills were absorbed into the large estates which were being created at that time, either to be run directly by the estate, and have suit of mill forced upon tenants, or to be farmed out to be run as an independent concern. It has been far more difficult to identify the location of privately owned mills, as many of them were given personal names, such as Melin Iorwerth, or very general names such as Melin Bach. Some sites, certainly, continued in use, such as Melin Frogwy, Melin Gwna and Melin Hywel, all mentioned in the 1352 extent, and all still with water mill remains on site.

The decline in agricultural profits which took place in the fourteenth century affected the profitability of mills also, and many must have gone out of use during the later years of that century (Holt 1988, 159-170). Records suggest new mills were being built in the sixteenth century, and it these that occasionally provide the potential for good archaeological remains.

Wherever possible the location of the mill sites has been determined, and the site visited to identify current status. The results of this are as follows:

Sites which continued in use into the nineteenth century are:

19	Melin Cymunod
24	Melin Hywel ap Rhys
21	Melin Rhodogeidio
10	Melin Ddrudwy
1	Melin Frogwy (Bodffordd Mill)
143	Melin Gwalchmai
116	Melin Gwna
129	Melin Pwll fanogf
123	Melin Cefn Goch

Of these, Melin Gwalchmai and Melin Cefn Coch are both relatively small sites, which may never have fully developed, and which therefore retain potential for an early layout. Earlier remains may lie upstream of Melin Pwllfanog.

The following mills could not be located with certainty:

- 14 Melin Clegyr Gwynion
- 13 Melin Conysiog
- 23 Melin Einion
- 15 Melin Herghilth
- 26 Melin Iorwerth
- 17 Melin Owain (Melin Owen)
- 25 Melin Tre Feibion Maelog
- 6 Melin Carreglwyd
- 3 Melin Cerrigceinwen
- 5 Melin Fechan
- 38 Melin Cathaearn
- 37 Melin Dronwy
- 33 Melin Llanfigel
- 62 Melin Einion ap Gwion
- 60 Melin Menyt
- 59 Melin Rolwa
- 63 Melin Tre Ffaint
- 51 Melin Treicastell
- 55 Melin Urien Madog
- 30 Melin Bodafon
- 35 Melin Isaf
- 32 Melin Llanelian
- 43 Melin Newydd
- 44 Melin Perfedd

The following mills appear to have been destroyed by later development:

- 18 Melin Tundir (developed into house although mill pond remains)
- 58 Melin Benllech (underneath Benllech)
- 16 Melin Caergybi (underneath the present town)

The following mills have the highest potential for the location of medieval remains:

- 147 Melin Rhos Goch
- 34 Melin Botan
- 123 Melin Cefn Goch
- 57 Melin Castell Bwchgwyn
- 61 Melin Glew (alias Clau, or Glau?).

6. MANAGEMENT

6.1 Site identification

There are two major difficulties posed by the identification of medieval mill sites: the first is to locate a potential site, the second is to identify the status of the potential site. This section will examine the first issue, the second will be looked at below.

The identification of potential sites is reliant upon place name and cartographic evidence and/or the presence of field remains, identifiable from aerial photographs or from field walking. This work is typically desk-based led, as the initial results are more rewarding, however a desk-based approach will not identify sites for which there is no later cartographic evidence – it will merely identify the identity of a site, but not its location. For example the Crown mill of Cefn Coch is known to have existed from documentary evidence, and it must be somewhere in the vicinity of the medieval township of that name. There is no surviving place name evidence nor cartographic evidence to locate the site of the mill. However the medieval township is thought to lie on the site of or close to the present farm of Cefn Coch, and a small river runs south of that farm. Targeted field walking along the stream may, therefore, reveal the site of the mill. An initial field visit resulted in the identification of a number of potential sites, although no earthworks remained. Further evaluation is required to identify the exact location of the mill. Similarly, the mill of Clegyr Gwynion would be expected lie on the small stream which passes close to the farm of that name, although an initial visit failed to identify a potential site.

This study has identified some 40 mills known from documentary evidence, but the location of which is unknown. These are as follows (a grid reference of the likely general location is given if known):

30	Melin Bodafon	
144	Melin Bwlch Gwyn Ucha	
6	Melin Carreglwyd	
38	Melin Cathaearn	
37	Melin Dronwy	
23	Melin Einion	
62	Melin Einion ap Gwion	
5	Melin Fechan	
15	Melin Herghilth	
26	Melin Iorwerth	
33	Melin Llanfigel	
60	Melin Menyt	
17	Melin Owain (Melin Owen)	
44	Melin Perfedd	
59	Melin Rolwa	
25	Melin Tre Feibion Maelog	
51	Melin Trecastell	
53	Melin Tudur	
55	Melin Urien Madog	
36	Melin Cornwy	SH30308560
13	Melin Conysiog	SH35527369
14	Melin Clegyr Gwynion	SH36797928
3	Melin Cerrigceinwen	SH42277379

32	Melin Llancilian	SH45809190
43	Melin Newydd	SH47589220

It is recommended that additional fieldwork documentary and fieldwork be undertaken to identify the potential sites of these mills.

6.2 Status identification

Once a potential site has been located there are two further problems. One is positive identification of a medieval site named in documents with physical remains on the ground. The machinery of a mill has to be updated at least by every generation, and many parts more frequently. Mill sites are often moved to take advantage of improved leat construction, or a better site. The clustering of mill sites on a stretch of river is a common phenomenon, and confirming the separate identities of each is difficult. For example, the location of field remains close to the farm of Botan would indicate they are the remains of Melin Botan, and yet the documentary evidence would suggest Melin Botan was slightly further upstream, and that the visible remains are those of Melin Dronwy. Similarly, the mill of Cefn Coch has often been confused with that of Bodronyn, although Bodronyn mill was a short distance downstream of Cefn Coch, and there were two woollen mills on the river in between them. Additional documentary evidence is often required to confirm the identification of a mill site with a particular mill, even if the name is retained.

The identification of the status of field remains requires field evaluation. Topographic survey and geophysical survey can help to interpret a site, but trial excavation is often the only way to identify the nature of the remains, and the potential for survival.

The following sites have been identified as potential mill sites, which require field evaluation to determine their status:

31	Melin Llanllibio (Melin Tai'r Felin)	SH33108160
40	Melin Bodronyn	SH34069021
29	Melin Tre Feibion Meurig (Melin Treban)	SH36607770
41	Melin Cemais	SH37349309
2	Melin Dindryfwl	SH39707240
66	Melin Rhosyr	SH41826601
50	Melin Cadnant	SH56007410
56	Melin Cefn-coch	SH57107620
52	Melin Llanfaes	SH59957782
147	Melin Rhos Goch	
34	Melin Botan	SH31098400
123	Melin Cefn Goch	SH34309150
143	Melin Gwalchmai	SH39107600
57	Melin Castell Bwchgwyn	SH51528227
49	Melin Braint	SH52307285
61	Melin Glew (alias Clau, or Glau?)	SH52317993
129	Melin Pwll fanog]	SH53007100

6.3 Threats

The principal threat to potential sites remains that of agricultural improvement. Melin Rhos Goch lies on good agricultural land which is regularly ploughed, although the line of the leat and a depression indicating the location of the former mill building are still clearly visible. The growth of vegetation is

causing damage to certain remains, and this is clearly the case at Dindryfwl and Bodronyn, both of which are the sites of former crown mills. A number of sites have been built on in recent years, including a woollen mill on the Alaw at Llanfachraeth, and this may happen to other sites; for example the mill remains at Cefn Coch may be renovated in the near future.

6.4 Protection

One of the aims of this project is to identify sites suitable for statutory protection. Accordingly criteria have been developed (see Appendix I) which allow the identification of sites of national importance. However, full application of these criteria depend upon detailed knowledge of the date, survival and potential of sites, and this information is not available without further field evaluation. However, application of the criteria does allow the identification of those sites which are most likely to be of national importance, even though it does not necessarily confirm that status.

The following sites are those considered to have the potential to be considered of national importance, and thus suitable scheduling. However, further identification of sites considered in 6.1 above, and evaluation of those considered in 6.2 above may provide additional sites to those list below.

31	Melin Llanllibio	SH33108160
40	Melin Bodronyn	SH34069021
2	Melin Dindryfwl	SH39707240
147	Melin Rhos Goch	
34	Melin Botan	SH31098400
57	Melin Castell Bwchgwyn	SH51528227

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APPENDIX I

DEVELOPMENT OF CRITERIA FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF MONUMENT VALUE.

1. INTRODUCTION

Few studies have attempted to develop criteria for the analysis of medieval mills, although there are a number of classification systems for later post-medieval mills, when technological differences are both clearer and greater. However, because this study is only concerned with the medieval and early post-medieval mill, these are not directly relevant.

The purpose of the present study is to provide an assessment of each monument in order to identify the value of the monument for statutory protection. The data thus generated will also provide a basis for analysis of the monument type.

The value of a monument is determined by various criteria set out by the National Assembly for Wales. The criteria for scheduling ancient monuments allow an unbiased judgement of the point at which a monument can be seen to be of national importance and therefore be suitable for scheduling. The relevant criteria are defined individually below.

There are three mills scheduled at present on Anglesey, all of them tide mills which lie between Holy Island and Anglesey (see Davidson 2000 for a description of these). A number of eighteenth and nineteenth century water and wind mills are Grade II Listed Buildings.

2. DEFINITION OF MONUMENT CLASS

The first requirement of any programme of statutory protection is a definition of monument class.

A mill can be made up of a number of varying elements, and used for a number of tasks, thereby making tight definition difficult. It is best described, however, as a powered mechanical device for carrying out repetitive tasks. Below are listed the variations encountered:

Defining feature	Variations
Motive power	Human Animal Water (fresh) Water (tidal) Wind
Means of harnessing the motive power	Water wheel Horizontal Vertical: Undershot Breast shot Overshot Windmill sails
Structure to support and house machinery	Water mill: stone built timber built wattle and daub Windmill: post mill (timber built) tower mill (stone built)
Function of mill	Corn grinding Fulling Other industrial use (including forge, saw mill, crushing mill etc)

The above definitions exclude the use of water power for drainage purposes. Only corn mills and fulling mills are known on Anglesey from medieval times. In the eighteenth century there was a water

powered saw mill at Amlwch port, and a windmill used in a colour works south of Amlwch. A large number of farm water wheels existed in the nineteenth century to power barn machinery.

Mill sites are often long-lived, lasting from medieval times into the present century. The mill structure underwent a continuous program of repair and maintenance, and were regularly completely rebuilt.

3.1 Characterisation Criteria

There are four characterisation criteria and eight discrimination criteria for assessing the national importance of monuments. These need to be refined in relation to each monument class. The following definitions apply to mills as defined above within Anglesey.

3.1.1 Period (currency)

Medium. Mills were in use from Roman times, through to the twentieth century.

3.1.2 Rarity

Rare. Mills make up a relatively, small class of monument, but in significant numbers. However, medieval mills are extremely rare; none are currently known from north-west Wales, although a number of potential sites have been discovered during the course of this study.

3.1.3 Diversity (form)

Medium. The form and size of mills recorded from historical sources exhibits a degree of variation dependant upon motive power, drive mechanism and function.

3.1.4 Period (representivity).

Medium. Mills are not particularly representative of a particular period, being in use from Roman to modern times. However, the medieval mill was of particular significance, representing the most complex of technical innovations of that time.

3.2 Discrimination Criteria

Eight discrimination criteria were originally set out by the Secretary of State in 1983 and are described in the English Heritage MPP Monument Evaluation Manual. These criteria can also be applied to monuments in Wales. Five of these break down into two separate parts giving a total of thirteen criteria. Two additional criteria, not explicitly stated by the Secretary of State, are laid out in the Monument Evaluation Manual. The expanded set of fifteen criteria are to be used in the discrimination of pre-modern mills as follows:

3.2.1 Period

LOW	Sites post-dating 1800
MEDIUM	Sites dating from 1700 to 1800
HIGH	Sites pre-dating 1700

3.2.2 Rarity

Pre-modern mill sites with good potential for archaeological recovery are extremely rare. If confirmed, such sites should be preserved. However, the potential of a site may need to be confirmed by excavation; this applies particularly to sites with potential for waterlogged remains. If greater numbers of sites are discovered, a selection should be made that preserves both unusual and commonplace examples taking into account all aspects of the distribution of a particular class of monument, both in a national and regional context. The selection of a representative sample of the resource can be carried out using the criterion of Diversity (types).

3.2.3 Documentation (historical)

Many mills were owned by the larger estates and ecclesiastical bodies and were therefore recorded in relevant State and estate papers. Other mills may appear in the historical record as place names. It is proposed that the Documentation (historical) be rated as follows:

LOW	No documentary records, or place-name evidence only
MEDIUM	Documentary sources confirming existence in specific periods
HIGH	Documentary sources providing dates and specific details of the mill

3.2.4 Documentation (archaeological)

Very few examples of this monument class have been surveyed or recorded in detail. It is proposed that the Documentation (archaeological) be rated as follows

LOW	Brief description, annotated sketch survey.
MEDIUM	Detailed description, measured survey.
HIGH	Detailed description, survey, excavation.

3.2.5 Group Value (clustering)

Mills can occur singly or in groups reflecting both topographic and socio-economic constraints on their siting. The scale of the monuments requires that sites within a 1km radius be considered. It is proposed that the Group Value (clustering) be rated as follows:

LOW	A single site within a radius of 1km.
MEDIUM	Between 2 and 3 similar sites within 1km.
HIGH	More than 3 similar sites within 1km.

3.2.6 Group Value (association)

Mills may be associated, either temporally or spatially, with a range of other classes of contemporary monuments. The survival of corn drying kilns is rare, and any combination of mill and kiln is therefore important. It is proposed that Group Value (association) be rated as follows:

LOW	A mill with an associated feature such as mill house, leat, pond, or cartshed.
MEDIUM	A mill and several additional features such as leats, mill pond, mill house, cartshed.
HIGH	A mill and kiln, or a mill with a high number of additional features.

3.2.7 Survival

This criterion assesses the survival of the monument both above and below ground. It is usually possible to establish the overall layout of a mill and related leat system and survival can thus be scored as a proportion of the total original area left intact. It is proposed that Survival be rated as follows:

LOW	Less than one-third of the original structure left intact.
MEDIUM	One third to two-thirds of the original structure with some machinery left intact.
HIGH	Over two-thirds of the original structure with substantial machinery left intact.

3.2.8 Potential

This is one of the most important criteria in archaeological terms, relating to the preservation of archaeological and palaeo-environmental evidence. This is particularly important in a poorly studied monument class such as mills because waterlogged deposits or evidence of constructional details have the potential to add greatly to the understanding of the site type. It is proposed that the potential be rated as follows:

LOW	Low earthworks only, with poor potential.
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MEDIUM	Survival of upstanding masonry and good potential for buried features.
HIGH	Good organic preservation with potential for timber survival, and/or upstanding masonry.

3.2.9 Diversity

This is divided into two criteria; features and types.

Diversity (features)

The main components of water mills are water storage, leats, mill structures, water wheels, gearing and machinery (for example corn grinding machinery, or fulling stocks). Windmill components are structure, sails, gearing and machinery. It is proposed that Diversity (features) be rated as follows:

LOW	Less than 2 features.
MEDIUM	2 to 4 features.
HIGH	More than 4 features.

Diversity (types)

This criterion, examining the rarity of various types of mill depends upon being able to recognise motive power, wheel type and function. A provisional classification is given below, which could be expanded if necessary:

Class A	Water mill: Vertical wheel
Class A1	Corn milling
Class A2	Fulling
Class B	Water mill: Horizontal wheel (corn)
Class C	Tide mill (corn)
Class D	Wind mill (corn)
Class D1	Post mill
Class D2	Tower mill

Mills that cannot be allocated to a class, as a result of poor preservation or lack of information, should be classified as Class U (Unclassified).

Class A mills are the most common within Anglesey, and class A1 the most common of the Class A. Class B mills are not known, but are expected to have occurred. Examples of Class C mills are recorded. Pre-modern examples of class D2 are not known, though may have occurred, whereas D1 examples are known to have occurred, but no sites have been located with certainty.

The rarity of pre-modern mills means that all examples would be classed high, irrespective of classification.

3.2.10 Condition

This criterion overlaps to some degree with survival but can be seen as an assessment of the upstanding remains in relation to both landscape context and land use. The condition may be rated as 'high' where the site is well managed with no need for capital works. A 'medium' rating would be assigned where a site was showing signs of neglect but not requiring major capital works. A site showing serious signs of neglect or damage would be assigned a 'low' rating.

LOW	Poorly maintained, serious problems of neglect or damage.
MEDIUM	Moderately maintained, signs of neglect. Capital works not required.
HIGH	Site is well managed.

3.2.11 Fragility

It is proposed that Fragility be rated as follows:

LOW	Stable earthworks or exposed masonry.
MEDIUM	Exposed stone banks or masonry, partially overgrown.
HIGH	Unstable masonry, site fully overgrown.

3.2.12 Vulnerability

The level of the vulnerability of a site is related to its location and the management regime of the surrounding area. It is proposed that Vulnerability be rated as follows:

LOW	In a stable with low, but positive, management.
MEDIUM	In area of active management, which might impact upon the remains.
HIGH	In area of active management which will impact upon the remains.

The two additional criteria can be applied to mills as follows.

3.2.13 Amenity Value

This criterion rates the potential of a monument as a visual, educational and recreational resource within the landscape. It is proposed that Amenity Value be rated as follows:

LOW	Remains not visible or mutilated.
MEDIUM	Remains visible but not easily understood by the layperson
HIGH	Remains easily visible and understandable.

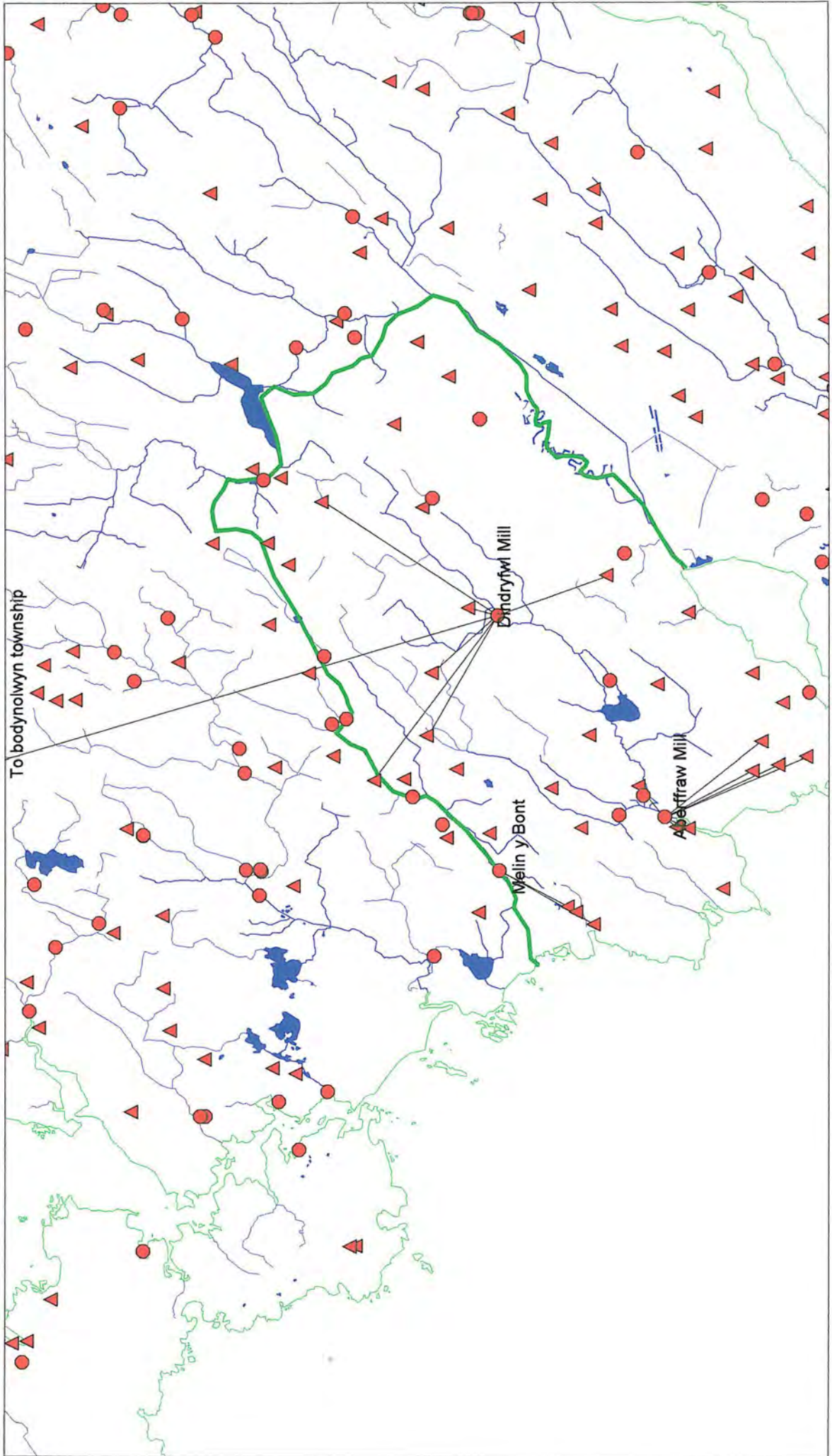
3.2.14 Nature Conservation Value

It is proposed that Nature Conservation Value be rated as follows:

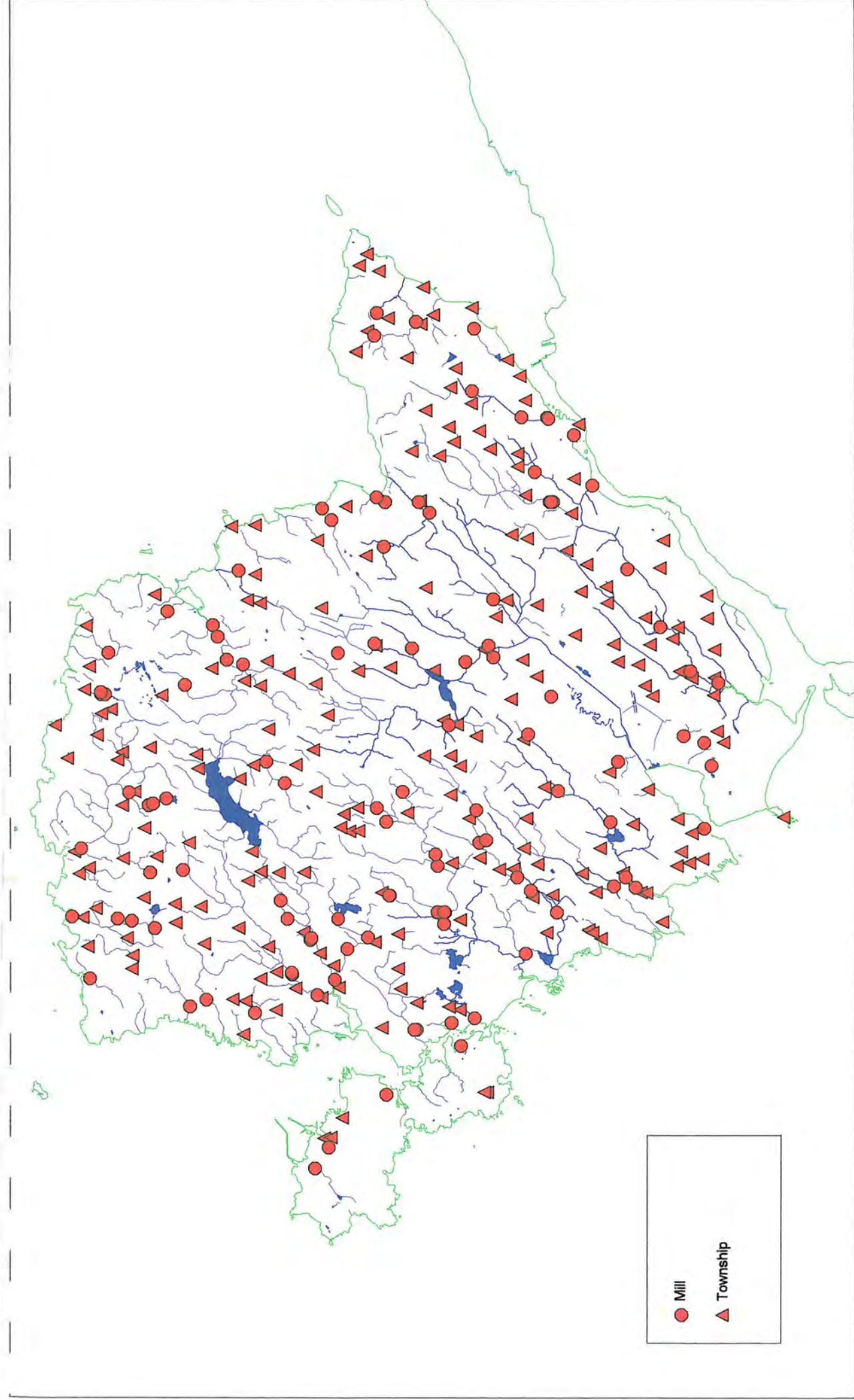
LOW	No added ecological interest.
MEDIUM	Feature supports added species diversity.
HIGH	Feature supports greatly enhanced diversity and/or unusual species or habitat.

3.3 Professional Judgment

The above criteria should not be regarded as definitive; rather they are indicators which contribute to a wider judgment based on the individual circumstances of a case (Welsh Office Circular 60/96). An excessively rigorous application of the criteria can favour one type within a Monument class or exclude unusual sites. In the case of mills it will be necessary to consider the Diversity (types) criteria in detail in order to ensure that the diversity found within this monument class is fully represented, both between and within the different types. The potential that sites hold for adding to the, at present, sparse, body of knowledge about pre-modern mills should also be considered to be of great importance. Particular weight should be given to multi-phase sites containing anaerobic conditions where wood could be used to establish a chronological succession of types.



Map showing links between the three crown mills of the commote of Maltraeth and the townships which owed suit to each mill



Distribution map of all mills and townships

APPENDIX II: LIST OF MILLS

- | | | | |
|----|---|------------|----|
| 1 | Melin Frogwy (Bodffordd Mill) | SH42707720 | C |
| | A developed site. A water cornmill is still extant though converted into a house, and a 19th century windmill tower is adjacent. No medieval remains visible. It was part of the Baron Hill Estate. It is called Melin Bodffordd in the Extent. | | |
| 2 | Melin Dindryfwl | SH39707240 | A |
| | Mill site in valley below rock outcrop. Site of mill pond is visible, and there are two possible leats, and two possible locations of mill buildings, with loose masonry visible, though no structures clearly identifiable, but the site is very overgrown with blackthorn. Good 16th century courtcases, and some references later in Bodorgan Mss. though the mill was not working t | | |
| 3 | Melin Cerrigceinwen | SH42277379 | EE |
| | Exact location not known - may be river N of church, but nothing is visible on maps or on the ground. The 1352 Extent is the only reference. | | |
| 5 | Melin Fechan | | EE |
| | Unknown location. | | |
| 6 | Melin Carreglwyd | | EE |
| | Unknown location. The only reference is 1352 Extent. | | |
| 9 | Melin y Traeth | SH32807390 | EC |
| | This may not be the site of the medieval mill listed in the 1352 Extent, which is more likely to be Aberffraw Mill - see No 11. However, there was a mill here in the 17th century, and a building still stands alongside the stream, though no milling apparatus is visible. | | |
| 10 | Melin Ddrudwy (Melin Ddrydwy) | SH36107420 | D |
| | Slight remains of a building still stand, but the area has been largely landscaped by the owner, and the leat is no longer visible. As the mill was in use into the 19th century, then medieval remains are unlikely. | | |
| 11 | Melin Aberffraw (Cellar Mill) | SH35906910 | C |
| | Now called Cellar Mill (the farm above is called Cellar). The site now contains a 19th century corn mill, converted into farm buildings. An iron axle remains behind the mill, and the line of the leat (now dry) is clearly visible. The medieval mill must have been on this site, or further up river, on the site of a Pandy. | | |
| 12 | Melin y Bont | SH34507260 | C |
| | A water mill, which was converted into an unusual combined water and windmill in 1825, that is, a windmill which also housed an undershot water wheel in the base of the tower. The medieval mill was almost certainly on the site of the present mill, as a mill is shown there on Lewis Morris's estate map of 1726. | | |
| 13 | Melin Conysiog | SH35527369 | EE |
| | No mill visible - may be Cae'r Felin No. 81 - shown on the first edition of the 1 st OS map. However, no river runs near, so perhaps this was the site of a medieval windmill. There was a windmill close by at Fferam, but that was still standing in 1973, so is unlikely to have been medieval. | | |
| 14 | Melin Clegyr Gwynion | SH36797928 | EE |
| | No idea of exact location - there is a farm called Clegir Gwynion, and a river does run close to, but the farmer has never heard of a mill there, and nothing is visible either on maps or on the ground. | | |
| 15 | Melin Herghilth | | EE |
| | Unlocated. It was owned by Gwely Methusalem ap Hwfa of Conysiog, but the Conysiog lands were very extensive, and I have found no later references to this mill, or placename evidence to help locate it. | | |
| 16 | Melin Caergybi | SH24408240 | ED |
| | Unlocated, may be Mill 141, 115 or 145, probably 141, and therefore within the town, and now destroyed. | | |

- 17 Melin Owain (Melin Owen)
 Could be Melin Waun Bach, No. 69, but nothing visible on the ground, although there remains reasonable potential as it is not a developed site.
- 18 Melin Tundir (Melin Tur?) SH35317976
 Same as Mill 90, Hen Felin (called Y Felin Dynddwr on 2" OS). There is no record of a working mill on this site in the 19th century. There is a house on the site, I think converted from the mill building, but with no obvious milling apparatus remaining. Above the house is a well preserved mill pond with a strong revetment wall. No sign of leat to pond.
- 19 Melin Cymunod (?Pandy Cymunod) SH34107740
 May be same as Pandy Cymunod, 158, or less likely Melin y Plas 179. Both are fully developed 19th century sites. There was certainly an early mill at 179, but I think this was Melin Llechyched.
- 20 Melin Tur (Melin Tundir?)
 Probably the same as Tundir, 18, and therefore as 90.
- 21 Melin Rhodogeidio SH41108510
 Probably same as Pandy Rhodogeidio, shown as Melin Ceidio on OS 2". Conversion from corn to wool was not uncommon. Developed site, therefore low potential.
- 22 Melin Cleifiog SH29507860
 Unlocated. The nearest mill, which is a good candidate, is the Ty Mawr tide mill, marked on the 1765 Penrhos Estate map but destroyed when the railway was put through.
- 23 Melin Einion
 Unlocated, but the remainder of the township have a share in Melin Hywel, so it must be on the Afon Alaw. A mill formerly lay at Pont y Pandy, but I can find no further detail.
- 24 Melin Hywel ap Rhys (Melin Hywel-Seler) SH35108450
 A developed site - a working water mill still exists on the site.
- 25 Melin Tre Feibion Maelog
 Unlocated.
- 26 Melin Iorwerth
 Unlocated.
- 28 Melin Newydd 2
 Crown mill of Menai Commote - reference in 17th century says 'mill has long since decayed'. Same reference mentions Melin Bach, so perhaps Newydd was once close to there? Probably good potential if the site could be found.
- 29 Melin Tre Feibion Meurig (Melin Treban) SH36607770
 Developed site - although court case in 16th century suggests there were two mills, of which the Crown mill stopped the water at Rhyd y Defaid, this would place the Crown mill close to the present location of Pandy Treban, or between that farm and Rhyd y Defaid. Although there are various water channels here, which may be early leats, there are no remains of a mill.
- 30 Melin Bodafon
 Fully owned by gwelyau of Bodafon - no indication of mill but may be on Afon Llugwy E of Bodafon.
- 31 Melin Llanllibio (Melin Tai'r Felin) SH33108160
 This mill, although mentioned in 19th century documentation, never seems to have been fully developed. There is a well-preserved though dry leat, and part of one gable wall upstanding, which suggests a small building.
- 32 Melin Llancilian SH45809190
 Unlocated. Possibly Hen Felin No. 125?

- 33 Melin Llanfigel
No mill marked on map, or visible on the ground, though Afon Alaw runs through. There may have been a mill at Bodloigan, which would count as Llanfigael.
- 34 Melin Botan SH319840
Possibly same as Mill 108 Tyn y Felin, note name Pen yr Argae. There are field remains at SH319840, further to the west but I would have expected a dam closer to Pen yr Argae - fieldwork, however, has not yet revealed a definite site, though there are two possible ones.
- 35 Melin Isaf SH44009205
Same as Melin Adda? certainly Melin Adda is later called Melin Issa or Melin Adda (1762). I think there was more than one mill at Melin Adda, although they were overlain by Woollen mills of the 19th century, all trace of which has now been removed, leaving only the windmill standing.
- 36 Melin Cornwy SH30308560
May be Melin Bach No. 67 - lies S of Carneddor and north of Dronwy. See also Barcud (98) and Feirch
- 37 Melin Dronwy
Melin Botan, 108, lies to N and Aberalaw, 39, to S. May lie in between if different mill? There are field remains at SH319840 which may be Botan, but if Botan is closer to Pen yr Argae, then perhaps this is site of Dronwy. Otherwise try fieldwalking river due south of Dronwy.
- 38 Melin Cathaearn
Mill of Caerdegog tp. - Cefn coch lies to S and Melin Gafnan to N. May be close to Cefn Coch, as there were obviously a number of mills in the vicinity.
- 39 Melin Aberalaw SH31008290
This site has not been located with certainty, but it must be on the Alaw or Alaw Bach. It is most likely under the later buildings of the Mona Brewery. There is a woollen mill, Erw Goch, just above the bridge, but documentary evidence suggests this was built on a new site in the early 19th century.
- 40 Melin Bodronyn SH34069021
The site of this mill is shown on Lewis Morris's map (Bod 1579) as at SH341903, south of Cefn Coch, and south of the ru of 3 mills to the north. This gives an interesting sequence of mills down stream - could the northmost one be Melin Cathaearn, No. 38. This was certainly a commill, though was later converted into a dye house.
- 41 Melin Cemais SH37349309
The site of this mill is overlain by a 19th century brickworks. There are one or two possible ancilliary leats, but it was not possible to identify a mill site amongst the remains of the brickworks. May be worth trying early AP's to look for leats. There is a later Woollen Factory site down stream, but no remains.
- 43 Melin Newydd SH47589220
Llysdulas township and Amlwch - Ty Coch (71) is most likely site - mill rebuilt in 19C (Poole). The owner said she was aware of any remains - the windmill has certainly gone - but she was reluctant to let me walk the stream. The area is wool so potential is reasonable.
- 44 Melin Perfedd
Cannot locate this one. As for Melin Newydd - part of Llysdulas/Amlwch - Hen Felin (125)?
- 45 Melin Adda SH44009220
A developed site. The water mill lay just below the windmill. No evidence, on the ground - it has all been destroyed relatively recently. Note Woollen mill to N - is this the site of the corn mill? The whole area became a complex of mills in 19th century.
- 47 Melin Llysdulas SH47008740
Almost certainly Melin Dulas No. 133. A developed site, with a mill still extant, and recorded by RCAHMW. A fulling r lies further upstream.

- 48 Melin Bryn Gwydded SH50008530
Crown mill of Twrcelyn – served by Nantmawr tp, Penrhos and Deri. Baynes, in TAAS 1913, says it is on the Glanrafon stream (called Avon Voelyre by Leland), in which case it is most likely in the vicinity of Glanrafon, or just north, c. SH50008530. There is no mill now on the river, although there was formerly a water wheel at the farm of Glanrafon. Baynes says the mill was destroyed in the 17th century, but does not give a source. There is good potential, therefore, even though the site has not been located. Apparently called Melin Bryn y Gwytholyng in 1647.
- 49 Melin Braint SH52307285
Owned mainly by tp. Trebraint. Melin Engan, 78, is to E, but to south is 107 Tyddyn y felin, the most likely site. Earlier field reports (in 1980's) recorded no evidence of a mill above the pandy, but if the site could be found, then potential is good. It may, of course, be on the site of the Pandy.
- 50 Melin Cadnant SH56007410
Clearly marked on 6" OS map, with fulling mill just below. Fieldwork required to check remains, but definitely a developed site.
- 51 Melin Trecastell
If mill of Dinsilwy Rhys, check Melin Bach, 87, and Bryn y felin, 103, both by Llangoed.
- 52 Melin Llanfaes SH59957782
May be same as Melin Cichle, No. 83, and therefore a developed site. Ruinous building on site of 18th or 19th century date, partly demolished, and no milling equipment remaining. However, there was a mill north of Henllys, (Info. Brig. Trevor), with upstanding masonry in 1980's at c. SH59957782, or a better site may be in village by church. There appears, however, to be no site shown on the 1830 survey of Henllys demesne, which clearly shows the stream past Nant, and through the village.
- 53 Melin Tudur
Penhwnllys and Twrgarw tps - adjacent are Melin Bach, 87 and Bryn y felin, 103 - check both, but otherwise unlocated.
- 54 Melin Geraint SH51837803
A developed site. The 19th century mill has now also been demolished, and a house erected on site, if it is the same as Melin Pentraeth, 97, which is the most likely. Note also Pandy in village, 180, which still has a wheel attached although no equipment.
- 55 Melin Urien Madog
Unlocated. Somewhere by Pentraeth. Perhaps the site of a windmill?
- 56 Melin Cefn-coch SH57107620
Unlocated. May be SE of township on river. Need to check AP's for evidence of leats.
- 57 Melin Castell Bwchgwyn SH51528227
Same as Melin Marchog, 94, see article in TAAS 1998. There are remains on the river, although relatively fragmentary, which must be a mill of 16th century.
- 58 Melin Benllech SH52038268
Quite poss. in Benllech, Alison Brigstocke suggests in Benllech, probably on site of later Pandy which was in use until 18th on small tributary rather than main river. Nothing left there now.
- 59 Melin Rolwa
Unlocated. Shares of gwelyau in Llanddyfnan tp. The only extant site is Melin Gors, 73, but this unlikely.
- 60 Melin Menyt
Shares of gwelyau in Llanddyfnan tp. Only extant site is Melin Gors, 73, but this unlikely.

- 61 Melin Glew (alias Clau, or Glau?) SH52317993
Probably Melin Glau - one ref. in C16 in Baron Hill Mss, and probably on the small stream between railway and shore (in from AB). There is certainly a large hollow there which may be a former mill pond, but the area below is too overgrown to see any earthwork remains. Check 1940's AP's.
- 62 Melin Einion ap Gwion
Unlocated. Probably somewhere in Benllech area.
- 63 Melin Tre Ffaint SH52307280
This must be the same as Melin Braint No. 49
- 64 Melin Bach
Unlocated. May be Melin Engan, 78 - tp's are Cerrigtegfan and Porthaethwy. Alternative is one of the Cadnant mills.
- 66 Melin Rhosyr SH41826601
Unlocated. Probably the windmill built in 1303, which may have been on knoll next to house called Bryn Felin (79) to N of village.
- 67 Melin Bach SH30308560
Melin y Barkyd (98) or Melin Cornwylan (36, 92)? It is marked on the first edition OS 1", but not on any other map. Even the track to the mill has gone, so there must be potential, although proving it is one of the medieval sites will be difficult.
- 68 Melin Bach SH43907280
No information other than on OS maps - on plan of 1790, and in LTA for 1744
- 69 Melin Waun Bach SH40108430
This name is given on the 2" OS manuscript map. May be an early site.
- 70 Melin Bodowyr SH46906810
A relatively early site, I believe, but a developed one, as a mill building with machinery and wheel remain on site.
- 71 Melin Ty Coch (Ty Coch mills) SH47708950
An early water mill site, to which a windmill was added in the 19th century. Possibly a medieval site in origin.
- 72 Melin Rhosbeiro
- 73 Melin Cors SH50508000
Shown on 1st ed. OS as Gors Mill.
- 74 Melin Ddraenog (Melin Erddraenog) SH46208040
- 75 Melin Esgob SH45308610
Bishop's mill. Mill still extant on site. Note remains found during Rhosgoch to Stanlow Shell Oil Pipeline may indicate earlier site of mill to south or west of present site.
- 76 Melin Red Wharf SH52508030
- 77 Melin Newydd (Melin Forgan)

- 78 Melin Engan (Melin Enigan) SH53607350
- 79 Melin Bryn (Bryn Felin) SH41906620
Probably the site of the medieval windmill (Melin Rhosyr 66).
- 80 Melin Berw (Berw mills)
- 81 Melin Cae'r (Cae'r Felin) SH35307350
Possibly the Melin Conysiog mentioned in 1352 extent. No mill there now - and not even near a river. Possibly the site of windmill? There was a windmill at Fferam a short distance away.
- 82 Melin Carnau (Cymmeran Tide Mill) SH30007610
An interesting tide mill, that may be early, perhaps 16th century? Earliest known record is Presaddfed 396, dated 1666, which includes Carnau and Carnau mill. Later references probably refer to Pandy Carnau, which was on the river, and no tide mill, although an early 19th century map does clearly show the tide mill and dams.
- 83 Melin Cichle SH60107860
The remains of a mill exist alongside the road, although there is no machinery.
- 84 Melin Gorthorough
- 85 Melin Cors yr Ira
- 86 Melin Gaerwen (Bach) SH45006680
This site retains a small water mill, the wheel has gone, but the remains of gearing and three pairs of stones remain. It may be on the site of Tal y Bont mill, belonging to the monk's of Aberconwy, but I think that mill is more likely to be part of the earthworks on the far side of the river.
- 87 Melin Bach SH60608060
Poss associated with township of Dinsilwy?
- 88 Melin Pant Glan-Felin (Pant Glan-Felin) SH35707010
- 89 Melin Gors SH39807920
- 90 Melin Hen (Hen Felin) SH35307980
This is the same as Melin Tundir, no. 18.
- 91 Melin Hen (Hen Felin) SH31709270
- 92 Melin Cornwylan (Cornwy Llan)
- 93 Melin Lliart SH45808200

94	Melin Marchog	SH51508230
	Same as Bwlch Gwyn, called Marchog (Knight) after it was taken over by Sir Richard Bulkeley.	
95	Melin Nant	SH39278998
96	Melin Pant y Gwydd	SH36408870
97	Melin Pentraeth	SH51907800
	This is the same mill as Melin Geraint.	
98	Melin Barkud	
99	Melin Rhosgerrig	SH49406950
100	Melin Strydan	SH37607590
	A mill certainly in use by the 18th century, but which had gone out of use by about 1900. No milling remains on site, tho parts of the leat are still visible.	
101	Melin Rhyd y felin (Rhyd y felin)	SH39508940
102	Melin Rhos	SH49408640
103	Melin Bryn y Felin (Bryn y Felin)	SH59508040
	Poss associated with township of Dinsilwy?	
105	Melin Feirch (Y Felin Feirch)	
	Ref. only mentions Water mill in Tp of Cornwylan, may be Melin Bach No. 67? Same as Cornwy No. 36	
106	Melin Tre'r Ddol	SH39108030
107	Melin Tyddyn y Felin (Tyddyn y Felin)	SH52307280
108	Ty'n y Felin (Melin Botan)	SH32108400
	Same as mill 34, Melin Botan. Name refers to cottages, although whether associated with the mill I do not know.	
109	Melin Ty'n y Felin (Ty'n y Felin)	SH33908990
111	Melin Wen	SH39759100
	The mill belonging to Bodewryd estate - now a studio/shop and little evidence for a mill on the ground.	

112	Melin Wen	SH29807710
113	Melin Wen	SH44506560
114	Melin Porth y Felin (Porth y Felin)	SH38206620
115	Melin Dwr (Twr)	SH23508300
116	Melin Gwna	SH38407030
	Developed site. Mill building still on site, but ruinous, and too overgrown to examine.	
117	Melin Heli	
119	Melin Pen yr Orsedd	SH38507990
120	Melin Issa	
121	Melin Bodowen	
122	Melin Briton (Britons Mills)	SH59807610
	Two mills close together on the river. They are shown on Speed's map of 1610, but were developed in the 19th century. At some point, perhaps mid 19th century, the upper mill became a slate mill, presumably a slab mill. The two buildings are still present, but the Council have recently carried out considerable landscaping works in the area, and partly demolished the upper mill.	
123	Melin Cefn Goch	SH34309150
	A run of four mills lie in close proximity. The northernmost was a corn mill, and possibly the original Cefn Coch. Some interesting buildings remain on site, though all the machinery has gone, and the owner says it was converted into a dye mill in its final phase, but remains of grinding stones on site prove its former use. The southernmost mill of the four was Bodron mill.	
124	Melin Tyn Llidiart (Tyn Llidiart)	SH36309010
125	Melin Hen (Hen Felin)	SH45809190
	Poss. Melin Perfedd?, or Melin Llancilian?	
126	Melin Trysglwyn	SH44408860
127	Melin Heli	SH26707990

128	Melin Cae Fadog	SH34607770
129	Melin Pwll fanogl	SH53007100
	Developed site, though earlier remains may lie up-river of the present mill.	
130	Melin Ffrwd	SH42206710
131	Melin Fron	SH45607530
132	Melin Llangefni	SH46107550
133	Melin Dulas	SH47008740
134	Melin Gafnan (Porth y Pistyll)	SH34409350
135	Melin Ty Mawr (Ty Mawr Tide Mill)	SH29507870
136	Melin Bone Fadog	SH46007880
137	Melin Ty'n y Felin (Ty'n y Felin Tide Mill)	SH28807670
138	Melin Heli	SH55207180
139	Melin Hirdrefaig	SH48107530
140	Melin Rhosfair	
141	Melin Holyhead (Holyhead mills)	
	A mill which features in the earlier Bodorgan Estate papers, but which appears to have gone out of use by 1800. In 1774 described as "An old thatched building, open to the street", so must have been somewhere within the present town.	
142	Melin Glantraeth	SH41106990
143	Melin Gwalchmai	SH39107600
	Developed site, building remains still present. Good potential.	

160	Pandy Erw Pandy (Erw Pandy)	
161	Pandy Erw Goch	SH31688215
162	Pandy Gwalchmai	
163	Pandy Llanbeulan	
164	Pandy Llandegfan	SH55907290
165	Pandy Llandyfrydog	
167	Pandy Llanfaelog	
168	Pandy Llanfechell	
169	Pandy Llangefni	SH45407650
170	Pandy Llaniestyn	
171	Pandy Llantrisant	SH34308420
172	Pandy Llechgynfarwy	
173	Pandy Llechylched	SH37707560
174	Pandy Llwyniolen	
175	Pandy Llywenan	SH34308200
176	Pandy Moelfre	
177	Pandy Newborough	SH40906590

178	Pandy Parc	SH45508680
179	Pandy Penmynydd	SH52307270
180	Woollen mill - Melin Adda, Amlwch	SH44099222
	Shown on 25"OS as Rholdy, and on 1st ed. OS as Woollen Mill - Site of medieval Melin Adda?	
181	Pandy Pwlllyffanugl	
182	Pandy Rhodogaidio	SH41108510
183	Pandy Rhosyr	
184	Pandy Treban	SH37107780
185	Pandy Trewalchmai	
186	Pandy Tyddyn y Pandy (Tyddyn y Pandy)	
187	Pandy Ty'r Gwelydd (Ty'r Gwelydd)	
188	Treffos	
189	Moelfre	
190	Melin y Plas	SH34607740
191	Melin Drylliau	SH30508840
	Marked on 1st ed OS 1"	
192	Melin Carreglwyd	SH3080877
	Below lake at house - mentioned by owner - not on map	
193	Pandy Pentraeth	SH52307850

Appendix III: List of Mills and Tenorial Relations

Mill No.	Mill name	Gwely name Township name	Status Township status	Relationship type
1 Melin Frogwy (Bodffordd Mill)				
88	Gwely Owain	Eiriannell	free tref	share
1	Llywelyn ap Dafydd Fychan (heir)	Bodffordd	free tref (lay and episcopal)	own mill
2 Melin Dindryfwl				
59	Gwely Wyrion Dafydd	Treffiddon	bond hamlet	maintain
22	Gwely Cynddelw ap Duran	Dindryfwl	bond tref	owe suit
23	Gwely Pyll ap Duran	Dindryfwl	bond tref	owe suit
24	Gwely Gwion ap William	Dindryfwl	bond tref	owe suit
25	Gwely Cynwrig ap Duran	Dindryfwl	bond tref	maintain
26	Gwely Ithel ap Duran	Dindryfwl	bond tref	maintain
27	Gwely Cynddelw ap Duran	Dindryfwl	bond tref	maintain
28	Gwely Pyll ap Duran	Dindryfwl	bond tref	maintain
29	Gwely Gwion ap William	Dindryfwl	bond tref	maintain
30	Gwely Gwas Deiniol ap Goronwy	Cerricafael	free hamlet	owe suit
21	Gwely Ithel ap Duran	Dindryfwl	bond tref	owe suit
57	Gwely Llywarch ap Iarnan	Rhosmor	tref	maintain
101	Gwely Elidir ap Bleddyn	Tre Feibion Meurig	tref welyog tref	maintain
61	Gwely Wyrion Seithian	Treffiddon	bond hamlet	maintain
71	Ieuan Rwth (heir)	Bodfeddan	free hamlet	owe suit
98	Gwely Pedemannuel	Tre Feibion Meurig	tref welyog tref	maintain
99	Gwely Mab Gwr Beow (Byw or Gwrifyw?)	Tre Feibion Meurig	tref welyog tref	maintain
100	Gwely Moelfaenol	Tre Feibion Meurig	tref welyog tref	maintain

Mill No.	Mill name	Gwely name Township name	Status Township status	Relationship type
102	Gwely Adda Eurych	Bodynolwyn	tref welyog tref	owe suit
104	Gwely Cennyn ap Saer	Bodynolwyn	tref welyog tref	owe suit
340	Einion ap Gruffydd ap Hywel, Dafydd Llwyd. (Bodpenwyn	free hamlet	owe suit
31	Gafael Tegwared ap Madog	Grugor	free hamlet	owe suit
112	Gwely Cennyn ap Saer	Bodynolwyn	tref welyog tref	maintain
106	Gwely Madog ap Gwr Moel	Bodynolwyn	tref welyog tref	owe suit
107	Gwely Adda Ddu	Bodynolwyn	tref welyog tref	owe suit
103	Gwely Madog ap Barth	Bodynolwyn	tref welyog tref	owe suit
108	Gwely Madog ap Ieuan	Bodynolwyn	tref welyog tref	owe suit
105	Gwely Meurig ap Dafydd	Bodynolwyn	tref welyog tref	owe suit
109	Gwely Dafydd ap Ieuan Felyn	Bodynolwyn	tref welyog tref	owe suit
20	Gwely Cynwrig ap Duran	Dindryfwl	bond tref	owe suit
111	Gwely Madog ap Barth	Bodynolwyn	tref welyog tref	maintain
113	Gwely Meurig ap Dafydd	Bodynolwyn	tref welyog tref	maintain
114	Gwely Madog ap Gwr Moel	Bodynolwyn	tref welyog tref	maintain
13	Gwely Einion Fras	Trefwastrodion (Trefdraeth Wastrodion)	free tref	owe suit
19	Gafael Ednywain ap Cynwrig	Dindryfwl	free tref	owe suit
110	Gwely Adda Eurych	Bodynolwyn	tref welyog tref	maintain
15	Gwely Gwalchyddion	Trefwastrodion (Trefdraeth Wastrodion)	free tref	owe suit
115	Gwely Adda Ddu	Bodynolwyn	tref welyog tref	maintain
11	Gwely Hywel ap Tudur	Trefwastrodion (Trefdraeth Wastrodion)	free tref	owe suit
2	Gwely Iddon ap Itgwn	Heneglwys	free tref	owe suit

Mill No.	Mill name	Gwely name Township name	Status Township status	Relationship type
5	Gwely Ufelfyw ap Itgwon	Heneglwys	free tref	owe suit
4	Gwely Trahaearn ap Itgwon	Heneglwys	free tref	owe suit
117	Gwely Dafydd ap Ieuan Felyn	Bodynolwyn	tref welyog tref	maintain
116	Gwely Madog ap Ieuan	Bodynolwyn	tref welyog tref	maintain
16	Gwely Bleddyn Goeg	Trefwastrodion (Trefdraeth Wastrodion)	bond tref	owe suit
3 Melin Cerrigceinwen				
3	Gwely Iddon ap Itgwn	Heneglwys	free tref	share
8	Gwely Einion ap Gwalchmai	Lledwigan Lllys	free tref	share
5 Melin Fechan				
7	Gwely Einion ap Gwalchmai	Lledwigan Lllys	free tref	share
10	Gwely Cynwrig ap Tegwared	Trefwastrodion (Trefdraeth Wastrodion)	free tref	share
6 Melin Carreglwyd				
9	Hywel ap Madog ap Llywelyn (heir)	Lledwigan Llan	free tref	own mill (derelict)
9 Melin y Traeth				
54	Hwfa ap Dafydd, Bleddyn ap Eionion (heirs)	Maerdref	hamlet	maintain
58	Gwely Wyrion Dafydd	Treffiddon	bond hamlet	owe suit
18	Gwely Conws	Tregomer (Bodeon)	hamlet	owe suit
60	Gwely Wyrion Scithian	Treffiddon	bond hamlet	owe suit
52	Hwfa ap Dafydd, Bleddyn ap Eionion (heirs)	Maerdref	hamlet	owe suit
10 Melin Ddrudwy (Melin Ddrydwy)				
32	Gwerfyl, Gruffydd ap Iorwerth Wystl (heirs)	Ddrudwy	hamlet	own mill
11 Melin Aberffraw (Cellar Mill)				
49	Dafydd ap Iorwerth and Iorwerth ap Einion (heir)	Trefriw	hamlet	owe suit
50	Dafydd ap Iorwerth and Iorwerth ap Einion (heir)	Trefriw	hamlet	maintain

Mill No.	Mill name	Gwely name Township name	Status Township status	Relationship type
48	Ieuan ap Madog, Goronwy ap Dafydd (heirs)	Dinllwydan	bond hamlet	maintain
47	Ieuan ap Madog, Goronwy ap Dafydd (heirs)	Dinllwydan	bond hamlet	owe suit
45	Madog ap Madog, Einion ap Iorwerth (heirs)	Cefntreffraw	tref gyfrif hamlet	maintain
44	Madog ap Madog, Einion ap Iorwerth (heirs)	Cefntreffraw	tref gyfrif hamlet	owe suit
42	Ieuan ap Elidir and Goronwy Ddu ap Ieuan (heir)	Treberfedd	tref gyfrif hamlet	owe suit
41	Gafael Saer	Aberffraw	free tref	owe suit
40	Gwely Trefvaspadrig	Aberffraw	free tref	owe suit
39	Gwely Bodfeurig	Aberffraw	free tref	owe suit
38	Gwely Simond	Aberffraw	free tref	owe suit
37	Gwely Porthorion	Aberffraw	free tref	owe suit
55	Gardens of Garthau (15 of)	Garthau (15 gardens)		owe suit
43	Ieuan ap Elidir and Goronwy Ddu ap Ieuan (heir)	Treberfedd	tref gyfrif hamlet	maintain
12 Melin y Bont				
53	Hwfa ap Dafydd, Bleddyn ap Eionion (heirs)	Maerdref		maintain
56	Gwely Llywarch ap Iarnan	Rhosmor	hamlet tref	owe suit
51	Hwfa ap Dafydd, Bleddyn ap Eionion (heirs)	Maerdref	hamlet	owe suit
46	Adda ap Dafydd, Dafydd ap Goronwy Ddu (tena)	Trecastell	hamlet	owe suit
13 Melin Conysiog				
65	Gwely Cyfnerth ap Hwfa	Conysiog	free tref	share
62	Gwely Methusalem ap Hwfa	Conysiog	free tref	share
14 Melin Clegyr Gwynion				
63	Gwely Methusalem ap Hwfa	Conysiog	free tref	own mill
15 Melin Herghilth				

Mill No.	Mill name	Gwely name Township name	Status Township status	Relationship type
64	Gwely Methusalem ap Hwfa	Conysiog	free tref	own mill
16 Melin Caergybi				
66	Gwely Ieuan ap Hwfa	Conysiog	free tref	own mill
17 Melin Owain (Melin Owen)				
67	Gwely Ieuan ap Hwfa	Conysiog	free tref	share
89	Gwely Iorch	Eiriannell	free tref	share
18 Melin Tundir (Melin Tur?)				
68	Gwely Ieuan ap Hwfa	Conysiog	free tref	own mill
19 Melin Cymunod (?Pandy Cymunod)				
69	Gwely Iorwerth ap Hwfa	Conysiog	free tref	share
119	Gruffydd ap Meredydd Llwyd (heir)	Bodynolwyn	free tref	share
118	Madog Llwyd (heir)	Bodynolwyn	free tref	share
20 Melin Tur (Melin Tundir?)				
70	Gwely Bledrws ap Hwfa	Conysiog	free tref	share
21 Melin Rhodogeidio				
122	Gwely Pyll ap Ednyfed	Trefednyfed		share
72	Gwely Owain ap Cadrod	Trefowen	tref	share
22 Melin Cleifiog				
78	Gwely Walter	Cleifiog	tref welyog tref	maintain
83	Gwely Llywelyn ap Owain	Bodlew (Rydd)	free tref	owe suit
82	Gwely Madog ap Owain	Bodlew (Rydd)	free tref	owe suit
81	Gwely Einion ap Rhodri	Cleifiog	free tref	owe suit
79	Gwely Iorweth Ddu	Cleifiog	tref welyog tref	owe suit
77	Gwely Gougy (Gwrgi?)	Cleifiog	tref welyog tref	maintain
76	Gwely Efream	Cleifiog	tref welyog tref	maintain

Mill No.	Mill name	Gwely name Township name	Status Township status	Relationship type
75	Gwely Walter	Cleifiog	tref welyog	owe suit
74	Gwely Gougy (Gwrgi?)	Cleifiog	tref welyog	owe suit
73	Gwely Efream	Cleifiog	tref welyog	owe suit
80	Gwely Iorweth Ddu	Cleifiog	tref welyog	maintain
23 Melin Einion				
84	Gwely Wrion Iago	Chwaen	free	share
282	Gwely Einion ap Gwalchmai	Castellior	tref	share
24 Melin Hywel ap Rhys (Melin Hywel-Seler)				
85	Gwely Gwas Deiniol	Chwaen	free	own mill
25 Melin Tre Feibion Maelog				
125	Gwely Madog ap Llywarch	Trelywarch	tref	share
126	Gwely Bleddyn ap Llywarch	Bodwigan	hamlet	share
124	Gwely Cadwgan ap Llywarch	Trelywarch	tref	share
123	Gwely Iorwerth ap Llywarch	Trelywarch	tref	share
86	Gwely Bodorfach	Bodorfach (?)	free	share
26 Melin Iorwerth				
87	Gwely Iorwerth ap Ieuan	Eiriannell	free	own mill
28 Melin Newydd 2				
322	Gwely Rhys ap Dafydd	Bodrida	tref welyog	maintain
312	Gwely Iorwerth ap Merwydd	Treferydd	tref welyog	owe suit
311	Gwely Madog ap Merwydd	Treferydd	tref welyog	owe suit
310	Gwely Keffor (half of)	Ysgeifiog	bond	maintain
314	Gwely Gwas Sanffraid	Treferydd	tref welyog	owe suit
335	Gafael of pure bondmen (maerdref) of Rhosyr (1	Rhosyr	maerdref	maintain

Mill No.	Mill name	Gwely name Township name	Status Township status	Relationship type
32 Melin Llanelian				
127	Gwely Cuhelyn ap Cadrod		free	share
	Trefadog		tref	
176	Gwely Gwythur ap Cadrod			share
	Clegyrog		tref	
177	Gwely Cuhelyn ap Cadrod			share
	Clegyrog		tref	
33 Melin Llanfigel				
128	Gwely Llywelyn ap Caswallon		free	share
	Trefadog		tref	
130	Gwely Gruffydd ap Llywelyn			share
	Llanfigel		tref	
34 Melin Botan				
129	Gwely Meredydd ap Einion			share
	Botan		tref	
35 Melin Isaf				
219	Gruffydd ap Iorwerth Goch (holds 2 bovates land Llechog (inc. Crynrythiet [Crynrythiaid?]))			owe suit
			tref	
218	Madog ap Elidir and Dafydd ap Einion (tenants) Llechog (inc. Crynrythiet [Crynrythiaid?]))			maintain
			tref	
217	Madog ap Elidir and Dafydd ap Einion (tenants) Llechog (inc. Crynrythiet [Crynrythiaid?]))			owe suit
			tref	
36 Melin Cornwy				
131	Gwely Dafydd ap Gwas Sanffraid		free	share
	Carneddor		tref	
147	Gwely Dafydd ap Gwas Sanffraid		free	share
	Dronwy		tref	
148	Gwely Conws		free	share
	Dronwy		tref	
150	Gwely Mor		free	share
	Dronwy		tref	
152	Gruffydd ap Meredydd and Dafydd & Meredydd		free	share
	Aberalaw		tref	
37 Melin Dronwy				
132	Gwely Dafydd ap Gwas Sanffraid		free	share
	Carneddor		tref	
151	Gwely Mor		free	share
	Dronwy		tref	
146	Gwely Dafydd ap Gwas Sanffraid		free	share
	Dronwy		tref	
149	Gwely Conws		free	share
	Dronwy		tref	
38 Melin Cathaearn				

Mill No.	Mill name	Gwely name Township name	Status Township status	Relationship type
133	Gwely Gruffydd ap Meurig	Carneddor	free tref	share
163	Gwely Meurig ap Cathacarn	Caerdegeg	tref	share
164	Gwely Llywarch ap Cathacarn	Caerdegeg	tref	share
165	Gwely Hywel ap Cathacarn	Caerdegeg	tref	share
39 Melin Aberalaw				
137	Gwely Elidir ap Morgeneu	Carneddor	tref welyog tref	owe suit
154	Gwely Hoedliw ap Goridir	Aberalaw	tref welyog tref	owe suit
153	Gwely Bledrws ap Goridir	Aberalaw	tref welyog tref	owe suit
145	Gwely Hwfa Ddu	Carneddor	tref welyog tref	maintain
144	Gwely Madog ap Philip	Carneddor	tref welyog tref	maintain
143	Gwely Elidir ap Morgeneu	Carneddor	tref welyog tref	maintain
142	Gwely Cethlyn ap Morgeneu	Carneddor	tref welyog tref	maintain
141	Gwely Cynwrig ap Morgeneu	Carneddor	tref welyog tref	maintain
140	Gwely Goronwy ap Morgeneu	Carneddor	tref welyog tref	maintain
138	Gwely Madog ap Philip	Carneddor	tref welyog tref	owe suit
136	Gwely Cethlyn ap Morgeneu	Carneddor	tref welyog tref	owe suit
135	Gwely Cynwrig ap Morgeneu	Carneddor	tref welyog tref	owe suit
134	Gwely Goronwy ap Morgeneu	Carneddor	tref welyog tref	owe suit
159	Gwely Hoedliw ap Goridir	Aberalaw	tref welyog tref	maintain
139	Gwely Hwfa Ddu	Carneddor	tref welyog tref	owe suit
188	Gwely Morudd	Alaw'r-beirdd	tref	owe suit
155	Gwely Rhys ap Goridir	Aberalaw	tref welyog tref	owe suit

Mill No.	Mill name	Gwely name Township name	Status Township status	Relationship type
196	Dafydd ap Tegwared and Dafydd ap Goronwy (t	Meiriogen	tir bwrdd hamlet	owe suit
191	Dafydd Crynddyn, Ieuan ap Einion (tenants)	Llanol	tref gyfrif tref	maintain
189	Gwely Cyfnerth ap Barth	Alaw'r-beirdd	tref	owe suit
187	Meurig ap Bleddyn (heir)	Bodfarden	free tref	share
162	Gwely Mab Porth	Aberalaw	tref welyog tref	maintain
161	Gwely Gyll ap Prydydd ap Goridir	Aberalaw	tref welyog tref	maintain
160	Gwely Rhys ap Goridir	Aberalaw	tref welyog tref	maintain
157	Gwely Mab Porth	Aberalaw	tref welyog tref	owe suit
158	Gwely Bledrws ap Goridir	Aberalaw	tref welyog tref	maintain
156	Gwely Gyll ap Prydydd ap Goridir	Aberalaw	tref welyog tref	owe suit
190	Dafydd Crynddyn, Ieuan ap Einion (tenants)	Llanol	tref gyfrif tref	owe suit
40 Melin Bodronyn				
184	Gwely Elidir Llwyd	Bodronyn	tref welyog tref	owe suit
181	Gwely Iddon ap Llywarch	Cemlyn	tref welyog tref	owe suit
185	Gwely Adda ap Tegwared	Bodronyn	tref welyog tref	owe suit
183	Gwely Iddon ap Llywarch	Cemlyn	tref welyog tref	maintain
182	Gwely Cyfnerth ap Philip	Cemlyn	tref welyog tref	maintain
169	Gwely Gwrgenau ap Dafydd	Cafnan	tref welyog hamlet	maintain
168	Gwely Gwrgenau ap Dafydd	Cafnan	tref welyog hamlet	owe suit
166	Gwely Gwion ap Dafydd	Llanddygfael	tref welyog hamlet	owe suit
167	Gwely Gwion ap Dafydd	Llanddygfael	tref welyog hamlet	maintain
186	Gwely Penfras	Bodronyn	tref welyog tref	owe suit

Mill No.	Mill name	Gwely name Township name	Status Township status	Relationship type
180	Gwely Cyfnerth ap Philip Cemlyn		tref welyog tref	owe suit
41 Melin Cemais				
178	Gwely Goronwy Wyddel Tre'r-gof		tref welyog hamlet	owe suit
195	Gafaelion of Cemais (9 of) Cemais, Manor of		gwyr tir bwrdd tref	owe suit
194	Gafaelion of Cemais (15.5 of) Cemais, Manor of		gwyr gwaith tref	maintain
193	Gafaelion of Cemais (15.5 of) Cemais, Manor of		gwyr gwaith tref	owe suit
179	Gwely Ithel ap Dafydd Tre'r-gof		tref welyog hamlet	owe suit
175	Gwely Iorwerth ap Heilin Clegyrog			owe suit
174	Gwely Gwion ap Heilin Clegyrog		tref	owe suit
173	Gwely Tegwared ap Goronwy Clegyrog		tref	owe suit
172	Gwely Madog Goch ap Goronwy Clegyrog		tref	owe suit
171	Gwely Llywelyn ap Gwilym Clegyrog		tref	share
170	Gwely Tudur ap Gruffydd Clegyrog		tref	share
192	Gafaelion of Cemais (10.25 of) Cemais, Manor of		gwyr mal tref	owe suit
43 Melin Newydd				
197	Gwely Tegeryn ap Carwed Llysdulas		free tref	share
198	Gwely Hywel ap Carwed Llysdulas		free tref	share
200	Gwely Adda ap Griffri Llysdulas		free tref	share
203	Gwely Bledrws ap Griffri Llysdulas		free tref	share
205	Gwely Brochwel ap Griffri Llysdulas		free tref	share
206	Gwely Dwynwal ap Griffri Llysdulas		free tref	share
207	Gwely Dolffin ap Carwed Llysdulas		free tref	share
44 Melin Perfedd				

Mill No.	Mill name	Gwely name Township name	Status Township status	Relationship type
204	Gwely Bledrws ap Griffri	Llysdulas	free tref	share
199	Gwely Hywel ap Carwed	Llysdulas	free tref	share
201	Gwely Adda ap Griffri	Llysdulas	free tref	share
45 Melin Adda				
235	Gwely Crinrithiet	Bodewryd	tref	owe suit
236	Iorwerth Ddu Bontew (1 carucate of demesne lan	Bodednyfed	tref	owe suit
233	Rhingylledd (land in Bodewryd)	Bodewryd	tref	owe suit
220	Crynrythiet (Crynrythiaid?)	Llechog (inc. Crynrythiet [Crynrythiaid?])	tref	owe suit
214	Dafydd ap Gwyddel, Dafydd ap Iocyn (tenants)	Bodhunod	tref gyfrif tref	maintain
213	Dafydd ap Gwyddel, Dafydd ap Iocyn (tenants)	Bodhunod	tref gyfrif tref	owe suit
202	Gwely Adda ap Griffri	Llysdulas	free tref	free to mill
237	Ieuan Tew (heir)	Bodednyfed	tref gyfrif tref	owe suit
47 Melin Llysdulas				
209	Gwely Twrllachied (2 acres of Welsh land)	Llysdulas	escheat tref	owe suit
48 Melin Bryn Gwydded				
240	Gafael Philip Saer	Penrhos	gwyr mal tref	owe suit
231	Dafydd ap Dafydd and Madog Felyn (tenants)	Deri	tref gyfrif tref	maintain
244	Gafael of Penrhos (15 of)	Penrhos	gwyr gwaith tref	owe suit
239	Gafael Madog Foel	Penrhos	gwyr mal tref	owe suit
238	Gafael Crach Rafl	Penrhos	gwyr mal tref	owe suit
225	Gwely Madog ap Nynnio	Nantmawr	tref welyog tref	owe suit
224	Gwely Cynwrig ap Elidir	Nantmawr	tref welyog tref	owe suit
223	Gwely Pyll ap Issac	Nantmawr	tref welyog tref	owe suit

Mill No.	Mill name	Gwely name Township name	Status Township status	Relationship type
222	Gwely Dafydd ap Eurelth	Nantmawr	tref welyog tref	owe suit
216	Cynwrig ap Dafydd, Dafydd ap Adda (tenants)	Rhosmynach	tref gyfrif tref	maintain
226	Gwely Cathacarn ap Cynwrig (half of)	Nantmawr	tref welyog tref	owe suit
49 Melin Braint				
221	Gwely Hywel ap Llywelyn	Nantmawr	free tref	share
281	Gwely Iorwerth ap Cynddelw	Trefor Bwll	tref	share
288	Gwely Wyrion Iarddur	Tre Fraint	free tref	share
289	Gwely Wyrion ap Cynddelw	Tre Fraint	free tref	share
50 Melin Cadnant				
227	Bondmen of Gruffydd ap Madog Gloddai	Nantbychan	tref gyfrif tref	owe suit
51 Melin Trecastell				
247	Rhys ap Gruffydd (half of town)	Dinsylwy Rys	tref	share
232	Llywelyn ap Goronwy and Generys of Madog (h	Gwredog	tref	share
52 Melin Llanfaes				
248	Madog ap Ieuan and Dafydd ap Madog (half of t	Dinsylwy Rys	tref gyfrif tref	owe suit
249	Madog ap Ieuan and Dafydd ap Madog (half of t	Dinsylwy Rys	tref gyfrif tref	maintain
53 Melin Tudur				
250	Gwely Tudur ap Madog	Penhwnllys	free tref	share
251	Gwely Tudur ap Madog	Twrgarw	tref	share
54 Melin Geraint				
252	Gwely Geraint ap Tegwardd	Pentraeth	tref	share
55 Melin Urien Madog				
253	Gwely Madog ap Meilir	Pentraeth	tref	share
56 Melin Cefn-coch				
284	Gwely Dafydd ap Prydydd	Castellior	tref	owe suit

Mill No.	Mill name	Gwely name Township name	Status Township status	Relationship type
293	Madog ap Gwilym and Dafydd ap Gruffydd (hei	Crymlyn	tref	free to mill
292	Gafael of Dafydd ap Morfudd and Cadwgan ap	Porthaethwy	tref gyfrif tref	owe suit
287	Gwely Iorwerth Fychan and Einion Mon	Castellior	tref	owe suit
257	Dafydd Rach and Gwas Mihangel (tenants)	Bodynwy (Carwad)	tref gyfrif tref	owe suit
286	Gwely Mab Cadwgan	Castellior	tref	owe suit
294	Hywel ap Dafydd Llwyd (heir)	Crymlyn	tref	free to mill
285	Gwely Dafydd ap Tegwared	Castellior	tref	owe suit
263	Gwely Adda ap Iorwerth	Castell Bwlchgwyn	tref	owe suit
258	Dafydd Rach and Gwas Mihangel (tenants)	Bodynwy (Carwad)	tref gyfrif tref	maintain
256	Gwenhwyfar of Einion ap Meilir and others (heir	Bodynwy (Carwad)	free tref	owe suit
255	Ieuan ap Tegwared Ddu (holds 1 bovate)	Bodynwy (Carwad)	free tref	owe suit
254	Einion ap Madog ap Iorwerth Fychan (tenant of	Bodynwy (Carwad)	free tref	owe suit
283	Gwely Goronwy ap Iago and Llywelyn Llwyd	Castellior	tref	owe suit
260	Einion ap Madog ap Iorwerth (tenant)	Cerrig-gwyddyl	tref	owe suit
57 Melin Castell Bwlchgwyn				
261	Gwely Dafydd ap Gwion	Castell Bwlchgwyn	tref	share
262	Gwely Heilin ap Gwion	Castell Bwlchgwyn	tref	share
58 Melin Benllech				
268	Gwely Ardderch	Mathafarn Eithaf	free tref	share
274	Gwely Cadewer (Cydifor?)	Mathafarn Eithaf	free tref	share
273	Gwely Elenew	Mathafarn Eithaf	free tref	share
272	Gwely Tegeryn	Mathafarn Eithaf	free tref	share
271	Gwely Gillabride	Mathafarn Eithaf	free tref	share

Mill No.	Mill name	Gwely name Township name	Status Township status	Relationship type
269	Gwely Dogfael		free	share
		Mathafarn Eithaf	tref	
264	Gwely Adda ap Iorwerth			share
		Castell Bwlchgwyn	tref	
270	Gwely Hoedliw		free	share
		Mathafarn Eithaf	tref	
59 Melin Rolwa				
265	Gwely Goridyr		free	share
		Llanddyfnan	tref	
267	Gwely Iarddur		free	share
		Llanddyfnan	tref	
60 Melin Menyt				
266	Gwely Goridyr		free	share
		Llanddyfnan	tref	
61 Melin Glew (alias Clau, or Glau?)				
278	Gwely Ednywain			share
		Mathafarn Wion	tref	
277	Gwely Madog ap Gwion			share
		Mathafarn Wion	tref	
275	Gwely Goronwy ap Gwion			share
		Mathafarn Wion	tref	
276	Gwely Einion ap Gwion			share
		Mathafarn Wion	tref	
62 Melin Einion ap Gwion				
259	Iorwerth ap Iorwerth Goch (heir)			share
		Cerrig-gwyddyl	tref	
279	Gwely Einion ap Gwion			own mill
		Mathafarn Wion	tref	
280	Gwely Gwion Fychan			share
		Mathafarn Wion	tref	
63 Melin Tre Fraint				
290	Hywel ap Goronwy and Tudur (hold 1/2 of town)			share
		Penmynydd	tref (monastic)	
64 Melin Bach				
291	Gwely Dafydd ap Mabon			share
		Porthaethwy	tref	
295	Gwely Dafydd ap Mabon			share
		Cerrigtegfán	tref	
66 Melin Rhosyr				
336	Free bondmen of Rhosyr			owe suit
		Rhosyr	maerdref	
337	Gardens of Rhosyr (12 of)			owe suit
		Rhosyr	maerdref	

Mill No.	Mill name	Gwely name Township name	Status Township status	Relationship type
327	Gwely y Coch	Mysoglen	tref	maintain
328	Gwely Tudur Foel	Mysoglen	free	owe suit
329	Gwely Meibion Mael	Tregarwed	tref welyog	owe suit
330	Gwely Meibion Gof	Tregarwed	tref welyog	owe suit
331	Gwely Carwed	Tregarwed	tref welyog	owe suit
332	Gwely Brochwel	Tre Feibion Pyll	tref welyog	owe suit
334	Gafael of pure bondmen (maerdref)of Rhosyr (1	Rhosyr	maerdref	owe suit
324	Gwely Ithel ap Dafydd	Mysoglen	tref	owe suit
333	Gwely Idnerth	Tre Feibion Pyll	tref welyog	owe suit
305	Gwely Blourduy	Ysgeifiog	bond	maintain
326	Gwely Ithel ap Dafydd	Mysoglen	tref	maintain
325	Gwely y Coch	Mysoglen	tref	owe suit
304	Gwely Tudur ap Sneath	Ysgeifiog	bond	maintain
306	Gwely Keffor (half of)	Ysgeifiog	bond	maintain
316	Gwely Dafydd ap Iorwerth	Trefioseth	free	owe suit
317	Tenants of Dinan	Dinan	tref gyfrif	owe suit
318	Tenants of Dinan	Dinan	tref gyfrif	maintain
320	Gwely Rhys ap Dafydd	Bodrida	tref welyog	owe suit
321	Gwely Rhys ap Dafydd	Bodrida	tref welyog	maintain
303	Gwely Rhys ap Iorwerth	Ysgeifiog	bond	maintain
116 Melin Gwna				
338	Dafydd ap y Gof Du (parcel of land)	Trefddisteiniaid (Trefdraeth Ddisteiniaid)	tref	owe suit

Appendix IV: Date references of mills

1 Melin Frogwy (Bodffordd)

1352		1	
Journal	Carr A D	1971-2	pp 150-272
The Extent of Anglesey, 1352			
1352		1	
Journal	Carr A D	1971-2	pp 150-272
The Extent of Anglesey, 1352			
1805		22	
Manuscript			
			Baron Hill
1827		22	
Manuscript			
			Baron Hill
1956		8	
Survey	Anglesey County Council	1954-6	
Survey of mills on Anglesey			
1986		64	
Newspaper			
			Holyhead & Anglesey Mail

2 Melin Dindryfwl

1352		1	
Journal	Carr A D	1971-2	pp 150-272
The Extent of Anglesey, 1352			
1540's		19	
Book	Lewis E A and Davies J C	1954	
Records of the Court of Augmentations relating to Wales and M			
1540's		19	
Book	Lewis E A and Davies J C	1954	
Records of the Court of Augmentations relating to Wales and M			
1548		19	
Book	Lewis E A and Davies J C	1954	
Records of the Court of Augmentations relating to Wales and M			
1554		19	
Book	Lewis E A and Davies J C	1954	
Records of the Court of Augmentations relating to Wales and M			
1563		19	
Book	Lewis E A and Davies J C	1954	
Records of the Court of Augmentations relating to Wales and M			
1569		19	
Book	Lewis E A and Davies J C	1954	
Records of the Court of Augmentations relating to Wales and M			
1594		19	
Book	Lewis E A and Davies J C	1954	
Records of the Court of Augmentations relating to Wales and M			

1693		73	
Manuscript Collec			Bangor
1774		9	
Manuscript			Bodorgan
1774		9	
Manuscript			Bodorgan
1781		9	
Manuscript			Bodorgan
1786		9	
Manuscript			Bodorgan
1815		9	
Manuscript			Bodorgan
1829		9	
Manuscript			Bodorgan
3	Melin Cerrigceinwen		
1352		1	
Journal	Carr A D	1971-2	pp 150-272
The Extent of Anglesey, 1352			Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society
5	Melin Fechan		
1352		1	
Journal	Carr A D	1971-2	pp 150-272
The Extent of Anglesey, 1352			Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society
6	Melin Carreglwyd		
1352		1	
Journal	Carr A D	1971-2	pp 150-272
The Extent of Anglesey, 1352			Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society
9	Melin y Traeth		
1352		1	
Journal	Carr A D	1971-2	pp 150-272
The Extent of Anglesey, 1352			Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society
1671		74	
Manuscript			Kinmel
1775		16	
Manuscript			Poole
1851		12	
Official Record		1851	Census Returns 1851

10 Melin Ddrudwy (Melin D

1352		1	
Journal	Carr A D	1971-2	pp 150-272
The Extent of Anglesey, 1352			Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society
1568		19	
Book	Lewis E A and Davies J C	1954	
			Records of the Court of Augmentations relating to Wales and M
1746		17	
Official Record		1746	
			Land Tax Assessment, Llanbeulan
1796		18	
Official Record		1796	
			Land Tax Assessment, Llanbeulan
1851		12	
Official Record		1851	
			Census Returns 1851
1852		20	
Manuscript			
			Llwydiarth Esgob
1852		20	
Manuscript			
			Llwydiarth Esgob
1956		8	
Survey	Anglesey County Council	1954-6	
			Survey of mills on Anglesey

11 Melin Aberffraw (Cellar

1352		1	
Journal	Carr A D	1971-2	pp 150-272
The Extent of Anglesey, 1352			Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society
1746		13	
Official Record		1746	
			Land Tax Assessment
1753		14	
Official Record		1753	
			Land Tax Assessment
1768		15	
Official Record		1768	
			Land Tax Assessment
1771		16	
Manuscript			
			Poole
1807		16	
Manuscript			
			Poole
1851		12	
Official Record		1851	
			Census Returns 1851

1863		9	
Manuscript			Bodorgan
1871		9	
Manuscript			Bodorgan
1956		8	
Survey	Anglesey County Council	1954-6	Survey of mills on Anglesey
12	Melin y Bont		
1352		1	
Journal	Carr A D	1971-2	pp 150-272
The Extent of Anglesey, 1352			Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society
1623		26	
Manuscript			Penrhos VII
1725		9	
Manuscript			Bodorgan
1774		9	
Manuscript			Bodorgan
1780		9	
Manuscript			Bodorgan
1781		9	
Manuscript			Bodorgan
1799		9	
Manuscript			Bodorgan
1815		9	
Manuscript			Bodorgan
1831		9	
Manuscript			Bodorgan
1831		9	
Manuscript			Bodorgan
1833		9	
Manuscript			Bodorgan
1835		9	
Manuscript			Bodorgan

1870		9		
Manuscript			Bodorgan	
1870		9		
Manuscript			Bodorgan	
1870		9		
Manuscript			Bodorgan	
1871		9		
Manuscript			Bodorgan	
1872		9		
Manuscript			Bodorgan	
1872		9		
Manuscript			Bodorgan	
1873		9		
Manuscript			Bodorgan	
1874		9		
Manuscript			Bodorgan	
1875		9		
Manuscript			Bodorgan	
1898		49		
Book	Bennett & Elton	1898		
				History of Corn Milling Vol.II
13	Melin Conysiog			
1352		1		
Journal	Carr A D	1971-2		pp 150-272
	The Extent of Anglesey, 1352			Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society
14	Melin Clegyr Gwynion			
1352		1		
Journal	Carr A D	1971-2		pp 150-272
	The Extent of Anglesey, 1352			Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society
15	Melin Herghilth			
1352		1		
Journal	Carr A D	1971-2		pp 150-272
	The Extent of Anglesey, 1352			Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society
16	Melin Caergybi			
1352		1		
Journal	Carr A D	1971-2		pp 150-272
	The Extent of Anglesey, 1352			Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society

17	Melin Owain (Melin Owe			
1352		1		
Journal	Carr A D	1971-2		pp 150-272
The Extent of Anglesey, 1352				Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society
1476		11		
Manuscript				Plas Gwyn
1648		9		
Manuscript				Bodorgan
1648		9		
Manuscript				Bodorgan
18	Melin Tundir (Melin Tur?			
1352		1		
Journal	Carr A D	1971-2		pp 150-272
The Extent of Anglesey, 1352				Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society
19	Melin Cymunod (?Pandy			
1352		1		
Journal	Carr A D	1971-2		pp 150-272
The Extent of Anglesey, 1352				Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society
1560		27		
Manuscript				Carreglwyd
1863		9		
Manuscript				Bodorgan
1956		8		
Survey	Anglesey County Council	1954-6		Survey of mills on Anglesey
20	Melin Tur (Melin Tundir?			
1352		1		
Journal	Carr A D	1971-2		pp 150-272
The Extent of Anglesey, 1352				Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society
21	Melin Rhodogaidio			
1352		1		
Journal	Carr A D	1971-2		pp 150-272
The Extent of Anglesey, 1352				Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society
22	Melin Cleiflog			
1352		1		
Journal	Carr A D	1971-2		pp 150-272
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23	Melin Einion			

1352		1	
Journal	Carr A D	1971-2	pp 150-272
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24 Melin Hywel ap Rhys (Me			
1352		1	
Journal	Carr A D	1971-2	pp 150-272
The Extent of Anglesey, 1352			Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society
1744		24	
Official record		1744	
			Land Tax Assessment
1842		20	
Manuscript			Llwydiarth Esgob
1956		8	
Survey	Anglesey County Council	1954-6	Survey of mills on Anglesey
25 Melin Tre Feibion Maelog			
1352		1	
Journal	Carr A D	1971-2	pp 150-272
The Extent of Anglesey, 1352			Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society
26 Melin Iorwerth			
1352		1	
Journal	Carr A D	1971-2	pp 150-272
The Extent of Anglesey, 1352			Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society
28 Melin Newydd 2			
1352		1	
Journal	Carr A D	1971-2	pp 150-272
The Extent of Anglesey, 1352			Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society
29 Melin Tre Feibion Meurig			
1322		32	
Book	Rees, William	1975	Calender of Ancient Petitions relating to Wales
1352		1	
Journal	Carr A D	1971-2	pp 150-272
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1591		19	
Book	Lewis E A and Davies J C	1954	Records of the Court of Augmentations relating to Wales and M
1604		33	
Book	Jeffreys-Jones, T I	1955	Exchequer Proceedings concerning Wales in tempore James I
1667		31	
Manuscript			Bodewryd

1690		31	
Manuscript			Bodewryd
1744		28	
Official record		1744	Land Tax Assessment, Llanbeulan
1757		29	
Official record		1757	Land Tax Assessment, Llanbeulan
1768		5	
Manuscript			Tyn y Gongl
1787		5	
Manuscript			Tyn y Gongl
1812		30	
Official record		1812	Land Tax Assessment, Llanbeulan
1842		20	
Manuscript			Llwydiarth Esgob
1851		12	
Official Record		1851	Census Returns 1851
1861		20	
Manuscript			Llwydiarth Esgob
1872		20	
Manuscript			Llwydiarth Esgob
1956		8	
Survey	Anglesey County Council	1954-6	Survey of mills on Anglesey
30	Melin Bodafon		
1352		1	
Journal	Carr A D	1971-2	pp 150-272
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31	Melin Llanllibio (Melin T)		
1352		1	
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1805		22	
Manuscript			Baron Hill
1827		22	
Manuscript			Baron Hill

32	Melin Llancilian			
1352		1		
Journal	Carr A D	1971-2		pp 150-272
The Extent of Anglesey, 1352				Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society
33	Melin Llanfifel			
1352		1		
Journal	Carr A D	1971-2		pp 150-272
The Extent of Anglesey, 1352				Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society
34	Melin Botan			
1352		1		
Journal	Carr A D	1971-2		pp 150-272
The Extent of Anglesey, 1352				Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society
35	Melin Isaf			
1352		1		
Journal	Carr A D	1971-2		pp 150-272
The Extent of Anglesey, 1352				Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society
36	Melin Cornwy			
1352		1		
Journal	Carr A D	1971-2		pp 150-272
The Extent of Anglesey, 1352				Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society
37	Melin Dronwy			
1352		1		
Journal	Carr A D	1971-2		pp 150-272
The Extent of Anglesey, 1352				Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society
38	Melin Cathaearn			
1352		1		
Journal	Carr A D	1971-2		pp 150-272
The Extent of Anglesey, 1352				Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society
39	Melin Aberalaw			
1352		1		
Journal	Carr A D	1971-2		pp 150-272
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1352		1		
Journal	Carr A D	1971-2		pp 150-272
The Extent of Anglesey, 1352				Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society
1612		27		
Manuscript				Carreglwyd
1614		27		
Manuscript				Carreglwyd
1648		27		
Manuscript				Carreglwyd

1648		27	
Manuscript			Carreglwyd
1657		27	
Manuscript			Carreglwyd
1657		27	
Manuscript			Carreglwyd
40	Melin Bodronyn		
1352		1	
Journal	Carr A D	1971-2	pp 150-272
The Extent of Anglesey, 1352			Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society
1614		27	
Manuscript			Carreglwyd
1643		27	
Manuscript			Carreglwyd
1643		27	
Manuscript			Carreglwyd
1649		27	
Manuscript			Carreglwyd
1650		27	
Manuscript			Carreglwyd
1657		27	
Manuscript			Carreglwyd
1657		27	
Manuscript			Carreglwyd
1660		27	
Manuscript			Carreglwyd
1661		27	
Manuscript			Carreglwyd
1661		27	
Manuscript			Carreglwyd
1664		27	
Manuscript			Carreglwyd

1665		27		
Manuscript			Carreglwyd	
1668		27		
Manuscript			Carreglwyd	
1668		27		
Manuscript			Carreglwyd	
1671		27		
Manuscript			Carreglwyd	
1681		27		
Manuscript			Carreglwyd	
1684		27		
Manuscript			Carreglwyd	
1686		27		
Manuscript			Carreglwyd	
1687		27		
Manuscript			Carreglwyd	
1687		27		
Manuscript			Carreglwyd	
1689		27		
Manuscript			Carreglwyd	
1711		27		
Manuscript			Carreglwyd	
41	Melin Cemais			
1294		68		
Book	Seebohm F	1895		Appendix Aa 129
			Tribal System in Wales	
1352		1		
Journal	Carr A D	1971-2		pp 150-272
The Extent of Anglesey, 1352			Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society	
43	Melin Newydd			
1352		1		
Journal	Carr A D	1971-2		pp 150-272
The Extent of Anglesey, 1352			Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society	
44	Melin Perfedd			

1352		1	
Journal	Carr A D	1971-2	pp 150-272
The Extent of Anglesey, 1352			
45 Melin Adda			
1352		1	
Journal	Carr A D	1971-2	pp 150-272
The Extent of Anglesey, 1352			
1680		4	
Manuscript			
			Penrhos V
1762		5	
Manuscript			
			Tyn y Gongl
47 Melin Llysdulas			
1352		1	
Journal	Carr A D	1971-2	pp 150-272
The Extent of Anglesey, 1352			
48 Melin Bryn Gwydded			
1352		1	
Journal	Carr A D	1971-2	pp 150-272
The Extent of Anglesey, 1352			
49 Melin Braint			
1352		1	
Journal	Carr A D	1971-2	pp 150-272
The Extent of Anglesey, 1352			
50 Melin Cadnant			
1352		1	
Journal	Carr A D	1971-2	pp 150-272
The Extent of Anglesey, 1352			
1504		10	
Book	H.R. Davies	1956	
			The Conway and Menai Ferries
1533		10	
Book	H.R. Davies	1956	
			The Conway and Menai Ferries
1533		10	
Book	H.R. Davies	1956	
			The Conway and Menai Ferries
1588		10	
Book	H.R. Davies	1956	
			The Conway and Menai Ferries
1605		11	
Manuscript			
			Plas Gwyn

1650		10	
Book	H.R. Davies	1956	The Conway and Menai Ferries
51	Melin Trecastell		
1352		1	
Journal	Carr A D	1971-2	pp 150-272
The Extent of Anglesey, 1352			
52	Melin Llanfaes		
1252		71	
Publ. Manuscript	Griffiths, John	1937	BBCS 9 Pt. 1 (Nov. 1937)
Two early Minister's Accounts for North Wales			
1294		68	
Book	Seebohm F	1895	Appendix Aa 129
Tribal System in Wales			
1352		1	
Journal	Carr A D	1971-2	pp 150-272
The Extent of Anglesey, 1352			
53	Melin Tudur		
1352		1	
Journal	Carr A D	1971-2	pp 150-272
The Extent of Anglesey, 1352			
54	Melin Geraint		
1352		1	
Journal	Carr A D	1971-2	pp 150-272
The Extent of Anglesey, 1352			
55	Melin Urien Madog		
1352		1	
Journal	Carr A D	1971-2	pp 150-272
The Extent of Anglesey, 1352			
56	Melin Cefn-coch		
1352		1	
Journal	Carr A D	1971-2	pp 150-272
The Extent of Anglesey, 1352			
57	Melin Castell Bwchgwyn		
1352		1	
Journal	Carr A D	1971-2	pp 150-272
The Extent of Anglesey, 1352			
58	Melin Benllech		
1352		1	
Journal	Carr A D	1971-2	pp 150-272
The Extent of Anglesey, 1352			
59	Melin Rolwa		
1352		1	
Journal	Carr A D	1971-2	pp 150-272
The Extent of Anglesey, 1352			

60	Melin Menyt				
1352		1			
Journal	Carr A D	1971-2		pp 150-272	
The Extent of Anglesey, 1352					Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society
61	Melin Glew (alias Clau, or				
1352		1			
Journal	Carr A D	1971-2		pp 150-272	
The Extent of Anglesey, 1352					Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society
62	Melin Einion ap Gwion				
1352		1			
Journal	Carr A D	1971-2		pp 150-272	
The Extent of Anglesey, 1352					Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society
63	Melin Tre Fraint				
1352		1			
Journal	Carr A D	1971-2		pp 150-272	
The Extent of Anglesey, 1352					Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society
64	Melin Bach				
1352		1			
Journal	Carr A D	1971-2		pp 150-272	
The Extent of Anglesey, 1352					Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society
66	Melin Rhosyr				
1352		1			
Journal	Carr A D	1971-2		pp 150-272	
The Extent of Anglesey, 1352					Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society
67	Melin Bach				
1838		6			
Map	Ordnance Survey	1838			David and Charles
					1st Edition (1")
68	Melin Bach				
1744		24			
Official record		1744			Land Tax Assessment
1790		7			
Manuscript		1790			Bangor 118
69	Melin Waun Bach				
1838		6			
Map	Ordnance Survey	1838			David and Charles
					1st Edition (1")
70	Melin Bodowyr				
1956		8			
Survey	Anglesey County Council	1954-6			Survey of mills on Anglesey
71	Melin Ty Coch (Ty Coch				

1862		46		
Archives			Llangefni Archives	
72	Melin Rhosbeiro			
1787		5		
Manuscript			Tyn y Gongl	
73	Melin Cors			
1838		6		
Map	Ordnance Survey	1838		David and Charles
			1st Edition (1 ^o)	
74	Melin Ddraenog (Melin E			
1926		54		
Map		1930-50	OS 6" sheet	
75	Melin Esgob			
1805		22		
Manuscript			Baron Hill	
1827		22		
Manuscript			Baron Hill	
1956		8		
Survey	Anglesey County Council	1954-6	Survey of mills on Anglesey	
1958		21		
Journal	Roberts, R O	1958	Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society	
	The mills of Anglesey			
1977		23		
Report	White R B	1977	Bulletin of Board of Celtic Studies. XXVII part 3 Nov 1977	
	Rhosgoch to Stanlow Shell Oil Pipeline			
76	Melin Red Wharf			
1774		9		
Manuscript			Bodorgan	
1958		21		
Journal	Roberts, R O	1958	Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society	
	The mills of Anglesey			
78	Melin Engan (Melin Enig			
1653		39		
Book			Calender of Wynn Letters	
80	Melin Berw (Berw mills)			

1616		27		
Manuscript			Carreglwyd	
1850		5		
Manuscript			Tyn y Gongl	
81	Melin Cae'r (Cae'r Felin)			
1851		12		
Official Record		1851	Census Returns 1851	
82	Melin Carnau (Cymmera			
1838		6		
Map	Ordnance Survey	1838		David and Charles
			1st Edition (1")	
1880		42		
Journal		1945	Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society	
84	Melin Gorthorough			
1738		5		
Manuscript			Tyn y Gongl	
85	Melin Cors yr Ira			
1717		5		
Manuscript			Tyn y Gongl	
88	Melin Pant Glan-Felin (Pa			
1776		9		
Manuscript			Bodorgan	
1851		12		
Official Record		1851	Census Returns 1851	
89	Melin Gors			
1838		6		
Map	Ordnance Survey	1838		David and Charles
			1st Edition (1")	
90	Melin Hen (Hen Felin)			
1689		26		
Manuscript			Penrhos VII	
92	Melin Cornwylan (Cornw			
1607		4		
Manuscript			Penrhos V	
93	Melin Llidiart			

1838		6		
Map	Ordnance Survey	1838		David and Charles
			1st Edition (1")	
94	Melin Marchog			
1838		6		
Map	Ordnance Survey	1838		David and Charles
			1st Edition (1")	
95	Melin Nant			
1838		6		
Map	Ordnance Survey	1838		David and Charles
			1st Edition (1")	
96	Melin Pant y Gwydd			
1838		6		
Map	Ordnance Survey	1838		David and Charles
			1st Edition (1")	
97	Melin Pentraeth			
1517		11		
Manuscript				Plas Gwyn
1956		8		
Survey	Anglesey County Council	1954-6		Survey of mills on Anglesey
98	Melin Barkud			
1582		26		
Manuscript				Penrhos VII
100	Melin Strydan			
1725		9		
Manuscript				Bodorgan
1757		9		
Manuscript				Bodorgan
1774		9		
Manuscript				Bodorgan
1781		9		
Manuscript				Bodorgan
1798		9		
Manuscript				Bodorgan
1815		9		
Manuscript				Bodorgan

1835		9		
Manuscript			Bodorgan	
1838		6		
Map	Ordnance Survey	1838		David and Charles
			1st Edition (1")	
1851		12		
Official Record		1851		
			Census Returns 1851	
1874		9		
Manuscript			Bodorgan	
102	Melin Rhos			
1838		6		
Map	Ordnance Survey	1838		David and Charles
			1st Edition (1")	
103	Melin Bryn y Felin (Bryn			
1950		53		
Map		1930-50		
			OS 2 1/2" sheet	
105	Melin Feirch (Y Felin Feir			
1678		47		
Manuscript			Penrhos III	
106	Melin Tre'r Ddol			
1640		31		
Manuscript			Bodewryd	
1725		9		
Manuscript			Bodorgan	
1774		9		
Manuscript			Bodorgan	
1781		9		
Manuscript			Bodorgan	
1783		9		
Manuscript			Bodorgan	
1815		9		
Manuscript			Bodorgan	
1829		9		
Manuscript			Bodorgan	

1833		9	
Manuscript			Bodorgan
1835		9	
Manuscript			Bodorgan
111	Melin Wen		
1715		34	
Journal	Jones, Francis	1940	
A Squire of Anglesey			Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society
1736		34	
Journal	Jones, Francis	1940	
A Squire of Anglesey			Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society
112	Melin Wen		
1774		9	
Manuscript			Bodorgan
1815		9	
Manuscript			Bodorgan
1835		9	
Manuscript			Bodorgan
1868		20	
Manuscript			Llwydiarth Esgob
1870		35	
Journal	Williams, Lucy	1939	
Tide mills worked by the Inland sea between Holy Isle and Anglesey			Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society
1871		9	
Manuscript			Bodorgan
115	Melin Dwr (Twr)		
1577		26	
Manuscript			Penrhos VII
1679		26	
Manuscript			Penrhos VII
1679		26	
Manuscript			Penrhos VII
1801		37	
Manuscript			Penrhos I

1857		36	
Manuscript			Penrhos
1896		65	
Book		1896	Royal Commission on land in Wales
1956		8	
Survey	Anglesey County Council	1954-6	Survey of mills on Anglesey
116	Melin Gwna		
1352		1	
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The Extent of Anglesey, 1352			Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society
1774		9	
Manuscript			Bodorgan
1807		16	
Manuscript			Poolc
1863		9	
Manuscript			Bodorgan
1872		9	
Manuscript			Bodorgan
1873		38	
Manuscript			Spence Colby
1956		8	
Survey	Anglesey County Council	1954-6	Survey of mills on Anglesey
1978		63	
Newspaper			Holyhead & Anglesey Chronicle
120	Melin Issa		
1650		10	
Book	H.R. Davies	1956	The Conway and Menai Ferries
1653		39	
Book			Calender of Wynn Letters
121	Melin Bodowen		
1768		38	
Manuscript			Spence Colby
122	Melin Briton (Britons Mil		

1550		19	
Book	Lewis F A and Davies J C	1954	Records of the Court of Augmentations relating to Wales and M
1620		66	
Map	John Speed	1630	Anglesey map by John Speed
123	Melin Cefn Goch		
1926		54	
Map		1930-50	OS 6" sheet
124	Melin Tyn Llidiart (Tyn L		
1926		54	
Map		1930-50	OS 6" sheet
126	Melin Trysglwyn		
1842		20	
Manuscript			Llwydiarth Esgob
1956		8	
Survey	Anglesey County Council	1954-6	Survey of mills on Anglesey
127	Melin Heli		
1524		35	
Journal	Williams, Lucy	1939	Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society
	Tide mills worked by the Inland sea between Holy Isle and Anglesey		
1657		35	
Journal	Williams, Lucy	1939	Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society
	Tide mills worked by the Inland sea between Holy Isle and Anglesey		
1696		26	
Manuscript			Penrhos VII
1769		40	
Manuscript			Penrhos II
1857		37	
Manuscript			Penrhos I
130	Melin Ffrwd		
1703		26	
Manuscript			Penrhos VII
133	Melin Dulas		
1352		1	
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1956		8	
Survey	Anglesey County Council	1954-6	Survey of mills on Anglesey
1975		41	
Report			Council for British Archaeology Group 2
134	Melin Gafnan (Porth y Pis)		
1577		26	
Manuscript			Penrhos VII
1617		27	
Manuscript			Carreglwyd
1657		26	
Manuscript			Penrhos VII
1670		47	
Manuscript			Penrhos III
1764		5	
Manuscript			Tyn y Gongl
1982		25	
Article	Barnes, F A	1982	pp15-90
	Land tenure, landscape and population in Cemlyn, Anglesey		Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society
135	Melin Ty Mawr (Ty Maw)		
1769		35	
Journal	Williams, Lucy	1939	
	Tide mills worked by the Inland sea between Holy Isle and Anglesey		Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society
1769		40	
Manuscript			Penrhos II
137	Melin Ty'n y Felin (Ty'n y		
1778		16	
Manuscript			Poole
1945		42	
Journal		1945	
			Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society
138	Melin Heli		
1594		10	
Book	H.R. Davies	1956	
			The Conway and Menai Ferries
139	Melin Hirdrefaig		

1352		1	
Journal	Carr A D	1971-2	pp 150-272
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1675		67	Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society
Map	John Ogilby	1675	plate 4
Britannia: London to Holyhead			
1705		31	
Manuscript			
Bodewryd			
1968		48	
Journal			
1968			
Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society			
140 Melin Rhosfair			
1619		43	
Manuscript			
Plas Goch			
1631		43	
Manuscript			
Plas Goch			
1635		43	
Manuscript			
Plas Goch			
141 Melin Holyhead (Holyhea			
1774		9	
Manuscript			
Bodorgan			
1781		9	
Manuscript			
Bodorgan			
143 Melin Gwalchmai			
1352		1	
Journal	Carr A D	1971-2	pp 150-272
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1352		1	
Journal	Carr A D	1971-2	pp 150-272
The Extent of Anglesey, 1352			
1752		31	Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society
Manuscript			
Bodewryd			
1799		37	
Manuscript			
Penrhos I			
1832		44	
Manuscript			
Penrhos VIII			

1956		8		
Survey	Anglesey County Council	1954-6	Survey of mills on Anglesey	
144	Melin Bwlch Gwyn Ucha			
1522		19		
Book	Lewis E A and Davies J C	1954	Records of the Court of Augmentations relating to Wales and M	
1573		19		
Book	Lewis E A and Davies J C	1954	Records of the Court of Augmentations relating to Wales and M	
1827		22		
Manuscript			Baron Hill	
145	Melin Ucheldre			
1694		37		
Manuscript			Penrhos I	
146	Melin Tyddyn Mab Gwyn			
1771		16		
Manuscript			Poolle	
1772		45		
Manuscript			Orielton Estate Records	
1807		16		
Manuscript			Poolle	
1808		38		
Manuscript			Spence Colby	
147	Melin Rhos Goch			
1596		26		
Manuscript			Penrhos VII	
1699		26		
Manuscript			Penrhos VII	
1733		31		
Manuscript			Bodewryd	
148	Pandy Aberffraw			
1838		6		
Map	Ordnance Survey	1838	David and Charles	
			1st Edition (1")	

1950		53			
Map		1930-50		OS 2 1/2" sheet	
1972		50			
Book	Melville Richards (editor)	1972		Atlas of Anglesey, An	p.94-5
The Woollen Industry (by Geraint Jenkins)					
149 Pandy Benllech					
1718		22			
Manuscript				Baron Hill	
1972		50			
Book	Melville Richards (editor)	1972		Atlas of Anglesey, An	p.94-5
The Woollen Industry (by Geraint Jenkins)					
150 Pandy Bodedern					
1950		53			
Map		1930-50		OS 2 1/2" sheet	
1972		50			
Book	Melville Richards (editor)	1972		Atlas of Anglesey, An	p.94-5
The Woollen Industry (by Geraint Jenkins)					
151 Pandy Bodewryd					
1699		55			
Manuscript				Penrhôs IV	
1972		50			
Book	Melville Richards (editor)	1972		Atlas of Anglesey, An	p.94-5
The Woollen Industry (by Geraint Jenkins)					
153 Pandy Cadnant					
1605		56			
Manuscript				Henllys	
1972		50			
Book	Melville Richards (editor)	1972		Atlas of Anglesey, An	p.94-5
The Woollen Industry (by Geraint Jenkins)					
154 Pandy Cae'r (Cae'r Pandy)					
1776		5			
Manuscript				Tyn y Gongl	
1972		50			
Book	Melville Richards (editor)	1972		Atlas of Anglesey, An	p.94-5
The Woollen Industry (by Geraint Jenkins)					
155 Pandy Carreglefn					
1838		6			
Map	Ordnance Survey	1838		1st Edition (1")	David and Charles

1950		53		
Map		1930-50	OS 2 1/2" sheet	
1972		50		
Book	Melville Richards (editor)	1972		p.94-5
The Woollen Industry (by Geraint Jenkins)			Atlas of Anglesey, An	
156 Pandy Cefn Coch				
1430		40		
Manuscript			Penrhos II	
1950		53		
Map		1930-50	OS 2 1/2" sheet	
1972		50		
Book	Melville Richards (editor)	1972		p.94-5
The Woollen Industry (by Geraint Jenkins)			Atlas of Anglesey, An	
157 Pandy Cemais				
1698		58		
Manuscript			Mostyn B	
1795		57		
Map	John Evans		Map of North Wales, 179	
1972		50		
Book	Melville Richards (editor)	1972		p.94-5
The Woollen Industry (by Geraint Jenkins)			Atlas of Anglesey, An	
158 Pandy Cymunod				
1950		53		
Map		1930-50	OS 2 1/2" sheet	
1972		50		
Book	Melville Richards (editor)	1972		p.94-5
The Woollen Industry (by Geraint Jenkins)			Atlas of Anglesey, An	
159 Pandy Dulas				
1696		59		
Manuscript			Lligwy Additional	
1950		50		
Book	Melville Richards (editor)	1972		p.94-5
The Woollen Industry (by Geraint Jenkins)			Atlas of Anglesey, An	
1950		53		
Map		1930-50	OS 2 1/2" sheet	
161 Pandy Erw Goch				

1950		53			
Map		1930-50		OS 2 1/2" sheet	
1972		50			
Book	Melville Richards (editor)	1972			p.94-5
	The Woollen Industry (by Geraint Jenkins)			Atlas of Anglesey, An	
162	Pandy Gwalchmai				
1664		22			
Manuscript				Baron Hill	
1972		50			
Book	Melville Richards (editor)	1972			p.94-5
	The Woollen Industry (by Geraint Jenkins)			Atlas of Anglesey, An	
163	Pandy Llanbeulan				
1972		50			
Book	Melville Richards (editor)	1972			p.94-5
	The Woollen Industry (by Geraint Jenkins)			Atlas of Anglesey, An	
164	Pandy Llandegfan				
1950		54			
Map		1930-50		OS 6" sheet	
165	Pandy Llandyfydog				
1838		6			
Map	Ordnance Survey	1838		1st Edition (1")	David and Charles
1950		53			
Map		1930-50		OS 2 1/2" sheet	
1972		50			
Book	Melville Richards (editor)	1972			p.94-5
	The Woollen Industry (by Geraint Jenkins)			Atlas of Anglesey, An	
167	Pandy Llanfaelog				
1972		50			
Book	Melville Richards (editor)	1972			p.94-5
	The Woollen Industry (by Geraint Jenkins)			Atlas of Anglesey, An	
168	Pandy Llanfechell				
1430		40			
Manuscript				Penrhos II	
169	Pandy Llangefni				
1607		22			
Manuscript				Baron Hill	

1950		53		
Map		1930-50	OS 2 1/2" sheet	
1972		50		
Book	Melville Richards (editor)	1972		p.94-5
The Woollen Industry (by Geraint Jenkins)			Atlas of Anglesey, An	
170	Pandy Llaniestyn			
1950		53		
Map		1930-50	OS 2 1/2" sheet	
1972		50		
Book	Melville Richards (editor)	1972		p.94-5
The Woollen Industry (by Geraint Jenkins)			Atlas of Anglesey, An	
171	Pandy Llantrisant			
1838		6		
Map	Ordnance Survey	1838		David and Charles
			1st Edition (1")	
1950		53		
Map		1930-50	OS 2 1/2" sheet	
172	Pandy Llechgynfarwy			
1518		60		
Manuscript			Sotheby	
1519		60		
Manuscript			Sotheby	
173	Pandy Llechylched			
1838		6		
Map	Ordnance Survey	1838		David and Charles
			1st Edition (1")	
1950		53		
Map		1930-50	OS 2 1/2" sheet	
174	Pandy Llwyniolen			
1790		61		
Manuscript			Thorowgood	
175	Pandy Llywenan			
1950		53		
Map		1930-50	OS 2 1/2" sheet	
1972		50		
Book	Melville Richards (editor)	1972		p.94-5
The Woollen Industry (by Geraint Jenkins)			Atlas of Anglesey, An	

176	Pandy Moelfre				
1972		50			
Book	Melville Richards (editor)	1972			p.94-5
	The Woollen Industry (by Geraint Jenkins)		Atlas of Anglesey, An		
177	Pandy Newborough				
1950		53			
Map		1930-50		OS 2 1/2" sheet	
1972		50			
Book	Melville Richards (editor)	1972			p.94-5
	The Woollen Industry (by Geraint Jenkins)		Atlas of Anglesey, An		
178	Pandy Parc				
1950		53			
Map		1930-50		OS 2 1/2" sheet	
1972		50			
Book	Melville Richards (editor)	1972			p.94-5
	The Woollen Industry (by Geraint Jenkins)		Atlas of Anglesey, An		
179	Pandy Penmynydd				
1950		53			
Map		1930-50		OS 2 1/2" sheet	
1972		50			
Book	Melville Richards (editor)	1972			p.94-5
	The Woollen Industry (by Geraint Jenkins)		Atlas of Anglesey, An		
180	Woollen mill - Melin Add				
1950		53			
Map		1930-50		OS 2 1/2" sheet	
1972		50			
Book	Melville Richards (editor)	1972			p.94-5
	The Woollen Industry (by Geraint Jenkins)		Atlas of Anglesey, An		
181	Pandy Pwlyffanugl				
1616		62			
Manuscript				Brynnodol	
182	Pandy Rhodogeidio				
1950		53			
Map		1930-50		OS 2 1/2" sheet	
1950		52			
Map		1930-50		OS 1" sheet	

1972		50		
Book	Melville Richards (editor)	1972		p.94-5
The Woollen Industry (by Geraint Jenkins)			Atlas of Anglesey, An	
184 Pandy Treban				
1950		52		
Map		1930-50		
			OS 1" sheet	
1972		50		
Book	Melville Richards (editor)	1972		p.94-5
The Woollen Industry (by Geraint Jenkins)			Atlas of Anglesey, An	
185 Pandy Trewalchmai				
1972		50		
Book	Melville Richards (editor)	1972		p.94-5
The Woollen Industry (by Geraint Jenkins)			Atlas of Anglesey, An	
188 Treffos				
1294		70		
Publ. Manuscript	Ellis, H	1938		
Extent of the Bishop of Bangor 1306			Record of Caernarfon	
189 Moelfre				
1306		70		
Publ. Manuscript	Ellis, H	1938		
Extent of the Bishop of Bangor 1306			Record of Caernarfon	

