

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES ON THE WATER MILLS OF RADNORSHIRE - PART VII

G. W. Ridyard

Introduction

Gordon Tucker published his work on the Upper Teme and Upper Arrow rivers in the *Occasional Journals* of the Midland Wind and Water Mills Group. With the Group's permission his small site maps have been used and his numbering system followed as in *Melin* 5. This time two mills have been added: Teme R/4 and Arrow R/2, using the prefix 'R' (for Ridyard) signifying that these mills are additions to the work of Gordon Tucker.

Area B:

B/9. **Cnitho Mill**, parish of Llanfaredde (SO 063 518); on Cnitho Brook, tributary to R. Wye.

Since this mill was described in *Melin* 10 (pp.20-2 and map on p.14), a reference to damage to the mill has been found. On the 8 July 1853, a tremendous storm swept away many bridges in Radnorshire and destroyed at least two mills in Brecknockshire. An account of the storm damage appeared in the *Hereford Times* for 16 July 1853 which states: 'A mill, the property of the Rev. W. J. Thomas, situate on a small brook about a mile and a half [2.4km] from Builth on the Kington Road has been partially swept away.'

The location described fits Cnitho Mill very well and as there appears to be no other mill in the vicinity it must be that mill. It seems that the ownership had changed as a Lewis Lewis is shown as the owner in the Tithe Schedule of 1843.

Area C:

C/3. **Llanyre Mill**, parish of Llanyre (SO 043 620); on the Cwmnant Brook, a tributary of R. Ithon from the west.

When this corn mill was described in *Melin* 14 (p.40 and map on p.38) the earliest date found for the mill was 1801. Since then a new reference discovered pushes its date back a quarter of a century.

Two farms called Upper Dolwnner [Dol-llwyn-hir] and Lower Dolwnner were advertised in 1774 to be let together or separately.¹ There was also a 'Water Corn Grist Mill situate near the farms' and it would be let with the farms. As Llanyre Mill was only some 750m from either farm, it is safe to assume that the advertisement referred to Llanyre Mill.

C/4. **Caerfagu Mill**, parish of Nantmel (SO 043 656); on the R. Dulas, a tributary of R. Ithon.

This corn mill was described in *Melin* 13 (pp.68-71, with map on p.69) when the earliest date found for it was in a document of 1774. Recently, two mid-seventeenth century references to this corn mill have been found.²

Firstly, in 1649, in the record of the composition proceeding for Hugh Lloyd of Caerfagu (there is a farm of this name close by),

his estate was valued to work out the fine for his delinquency. The corn mill and a fulling mill (details of the latter unknown) were valued jointly at £15 a year.³

A little earlier, a local Parliamentarian, Howell Lloyd of Nantmel was charged that in the spring of 1647 he had extorted grain and flour from his tenant at the Caerfagu corn mill.⁴ In this matter no mention was made of the fulling mill.

Whether the fulling mill was adjacent to the corn mill, used the same mill pond or was even on the same leat is not clear at present.

C/7. **Coed Trewernau Mill and Hampton's Cloth Mill**, parish of Llanddewi Ystradenni (SO 081 676); on the Clywedog Brook, a tributary of the R. Ithon.

In *Melin* 11 (pp.43-5 and map on p.42) it was shown that not only was there a corn mill at Coed Trewernau but also a textile mill close by used as a fulling mill. Since then two brief references to the fulling mill have been found, one in Layton Cooke's report on the Abbey Cwmhir Estate made in 1822. The manuscript report has a note added in the hand of Thomas Wilson, the owner of the estate, referring to 'a new road of about 2 miles ½ [4km] all perfectly level and a good width it passes Hampton's Cloth Mill, under Cwm Verdy Wood and enters the estate at Cuckoo's Nest...' ⁵ The order of places mentioned confirms that this was the fulling mill at Coed Trewernau.

The other reference is in the Chief Constable's return of persons liable for jury service in 1817 in the Cefnlllys Hundred, where a Richard Hampton of Coed Trewernau has his name included; this explains the contemporary name for the pandy in 1822.⁶

C.R/3. **Bailey Walter Saw Mill**, Nantmel parish (SO 055 665); on the Camlo Brook, a tributary of the R. Ithon.

A footnote in the Women's Institute field names survey of 1970 states: 'Bailey Walter. Wheelwright Shop, formerly water powered, also a saw-pit and blacksmith's shop - now unused.'⁷ This confirms that the 'Saw Mill' (named on the second edition of the Ordnance Survey 6in map of 1902) was water powered and that it was in operation at the time of that map revision.

The Census for 1881 lists at Bailey Walter a Samuel Jones (42) wheelwright, Mary his wife, and Charles Jones his son (20) also a wheelwright. The 1891 Census shows Samuel Jones (53) as a 'House Carpenter', with the elder son Charles (30) also a house carpenter, a Martha Jones (18) is listed as Domestic Servant, Samuel J. Jones (15) as an apprentice house carpenter, and a David Jarman (46) a boarder and house carpenter. With four carpenters working, the saw mill must have been quite busy.

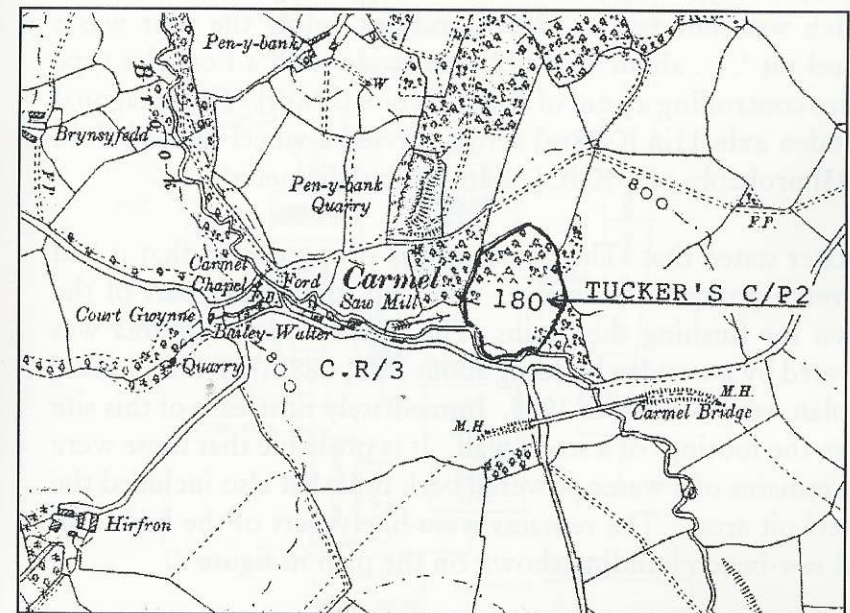
The Kelly's Directories for 1901 and for 1906 show an Evan Powell as 'Wheelwright and Shopkeeper.' Powell's address is not shown and he may have been elsewhere in Nantmel, which is a large parish; Bailey Walter is a rather out-of-the-way location for a shop and so there is uncertainty over Evan Powell being there.

Bailey Walter was registered for Land Tax in 1910 and the entry shows Samuel Jenkin Jones as the tenant with Samuel Jones of Caemeiriell (a local farm) as the owner.⁸ It was described as 'Ag. Land, House & Buildings with 3 acres 2 rods and 29 poles [1.49 hectares] of land'; a smallholding in effect. This entry does not clarify whether the saw mill business was still in existence.

Of note is that the Tithe Map of 1841 shows no building where Bailey Walter is today (but an adjacent field is called 'Bailey

Walter') and no building is registered in the Tithe Schedule; it would appear that the business and the cottage were established in the second half of the nineteenth century.

Some 200m downstream is a field (no.180) shown on the Tithe Map, which is listed in the Schedule as 'Old Mill Meadows'. Tucker gave it his reference number C/P2: a possible mill site at SO 057 665. He thought it a suitable site for a mill but could find no trace of one. It is sometimes the case that a field detached from a mill has a 'mill' name but is not necessarily a mill site. It can be conjectured here that the original 'old mill' stood formerly on the site where the saw mill was later established (figure 1).



1: Extract from OS 6in map of Radnorshire, sheet XVI SW, second edition, 1902.

Bailey Walter is currently owned by a Mr. & Mrs. Fergusson. Little remains of the old saw mill: Mr. Fergusson has filled in the wheel pit and disposed of some fragments of cast iron which may have been bits of the water wheel.

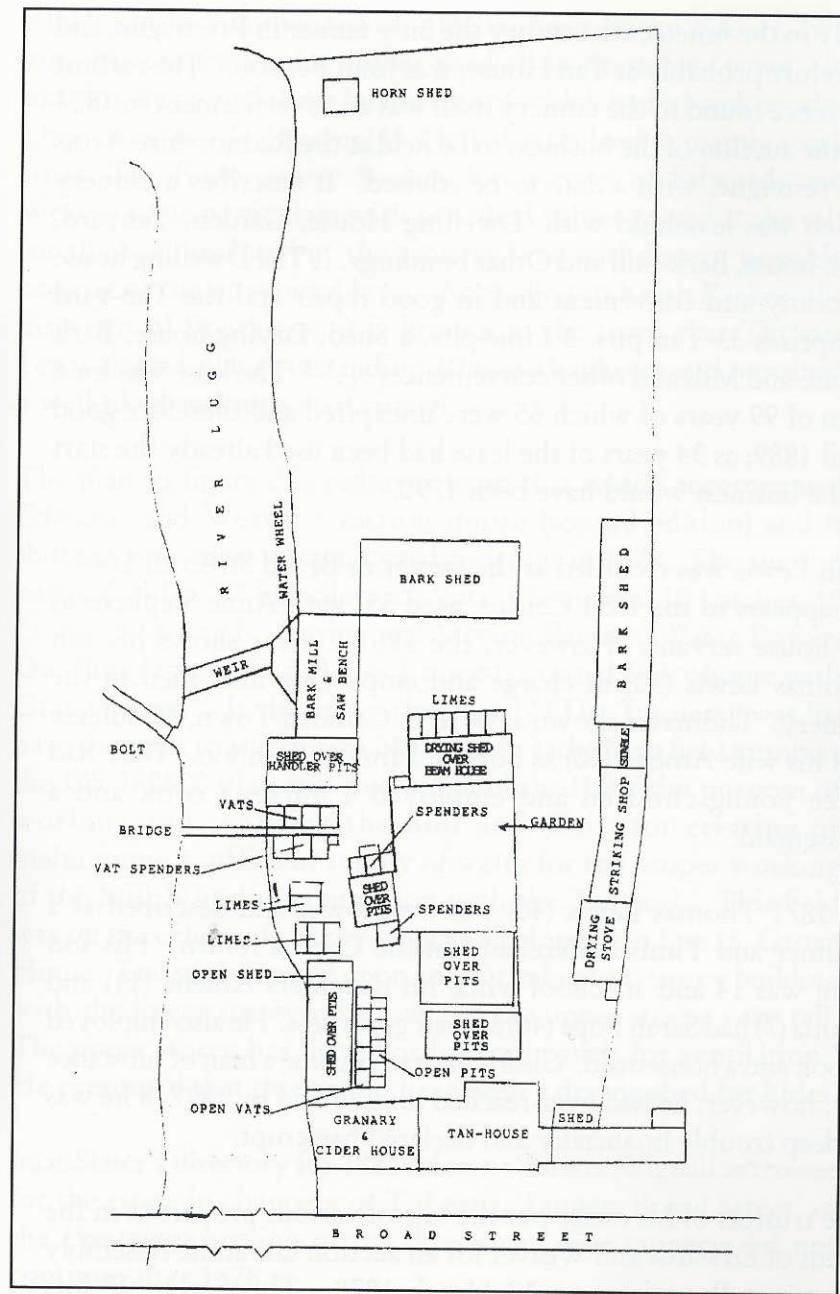
Lugg Area:

Lugg 9. Tanyard, parish of Presteigne (SO 316 646); beside the R. Lugg.

Tucker found this 'a difficult site to unravel'. The remaining buildings will be discussed later. He reported that less than 100 yards [91.5m] downstream from the Lugg Bridge had been a weir which was removed in 1983/4 and just below the weir was a wheel pit '... about 8 feet [2.44m] wide with a Poncelet type sluice controlling a head of about 2ft 6in [0.76m]. The octagonal wooden axle 11in [0.28m] across carried a wheel (gone before 1983) probably of 8-10 ft. [2.44m-3.05m] diameter'.

Tucker stated that 'The owner of the property said that it had driven a pump to force river-water up to a higher part of the town for flushing the drains. The wheel and pump area was covered by a wooden building about 16ft [4.88m] by 14ft [4.26m] in plan, very derelict in 1983. Immediately upstream of this site were the footings of a stone wall. It is probable that these were the remains of a water-powered bark mill that also included the wheel-pit area.' The remains were likely part of the bark-mill and saw-bench building shown on the plan in figure 2.

2 (opposite): Sketch plan of the Tannery, Broad Street, Presteigne, redrawn from Edwards and Weaver's auction notice of 1878 (see text).



Early in the nineteenth century the only tanner in Presteigne, and therefore probably at Tan House, was John Fencott.⁹ The earliest reference found to the tannery itself was an advertisement in 1824 for the auction of the business to be held at the Radnorshire Arms in Presteigne, with a date to be advised. It describes a tannery which was leasehold with 'Dwelling House, Garden, Tanyard, Bark-house, Bark-mill and Other buildings . . . The Dwelling house is roomy and convenient and in good repair and the Tan-yard comprises 33 Tan pits, 3 Lime-pits, a Shed, Drying-house, Bark House and Mill and other conveniences . . .'¹⁰ The lease was for a term of 99 years of which 65 were unexpired and therefore good until 1889; as 34 years of the lease had been used already the start of the business would have been 1790.

John Lewis was recorded as the tanner in Broad Street in 1844.¹¹ He appears in the 1851 Census, aged 55, with Anne Stephens as his house servant. However, the 1861 Census shows his son Thomas Lewis (30) in charge and employing nine men in the tannery. Thomas is shown as born in Camden Town, Middlesex and his wife Amelia (30) as born in Pimlico, London. They had three young children and employed a nurse, a cook and a housemaid.

By 1871 Thomas Lewis (40) was a widower and described as a 'Tanner and Timber Merchant' in the Census return. His son John was 14 and at school while his daughters Amelia (11) and Emma (7) had Sarah Pope (46) as their governess. He also employed a cook and a housemaid. Clearly he had become a man of substance but, however, he had over-reached himself and by 1877/8 he was in deep trouble financially and declared bankrupt.

The trustees of his estate put the sale of various properties in the hands of Edwards and Weaver for an auction sale at the Assembly Rooms at Presteigne on 12 March 1878. There were 27 lots

which can be summarised as: nine cottages, seven houses, two inns, the tannery and a timber yard all in Presteigne town. In addition he owned three farms, one of which had a brick works. There were nearly 38 acres [15.4 ha] of extra land in mainly small areas. The Radnorshire Society has a copy of Edwards and Weaver's sale particulars with pencilled values gained at the sale for the various lots but the tannery was withdrawn, possibly because of the unexpired lease. According to Keith Parker, the historian of Presteigne, it is known in the town that Thomas Lewis cleared all his outstanding debts as a bankrupt and remained a well-liked and respected citizen.

The plan in figure 2 is redrawn from that which accompanied Edwards and Weaver's auction notice (second edition) and it shows a very substantial tanyard, as it was in 1878. The auction particulars list '77 Handlers, 20 Vats, 4 Spenders, 10 Latches, 10 Limes, with sheds, Curing and Drying Rooms, Water Power, Dwelling House ['Tan House'], a newly erected Cider-house with Granary over.' It also states that Lot 17 [The Tannery] was 'to have the right to enter upon No.1483a [a Tithe Map field number; the OS 1/2500 plan was not yet published] for the purpose of working and repairing the Bolt and Weir, for creating or maintaining a sufficient supply of water for the proper working of the Mill Wheel in connection with the Tanyard.' This field was on the other side of the Lugg and belonged to Lot 15, Grove House. Tucker remarked upon an 'all-timber two-storey building with the lower storey very low and the upper storey very tall. The upper storey has slatted or louvred panels for ventilation.' He presumed that this would have been a drying shed for hides.

Isaac Slater's directory for 1880 refers to 'Edwin Wignall as trustee for the estate in chancery of T. Lewis, Tanner, Broad Street' in the Presteigne section of the directory. The tannery did not continue after 1878.

Thomas Lewis was still at Tan House in 1881 and was described in the Census return as a Farmer. He lived with his three daughters, the oldest of whom was not in the 1871 Census. The Lewis family does not appear in the 1891 Census for Presteigne.

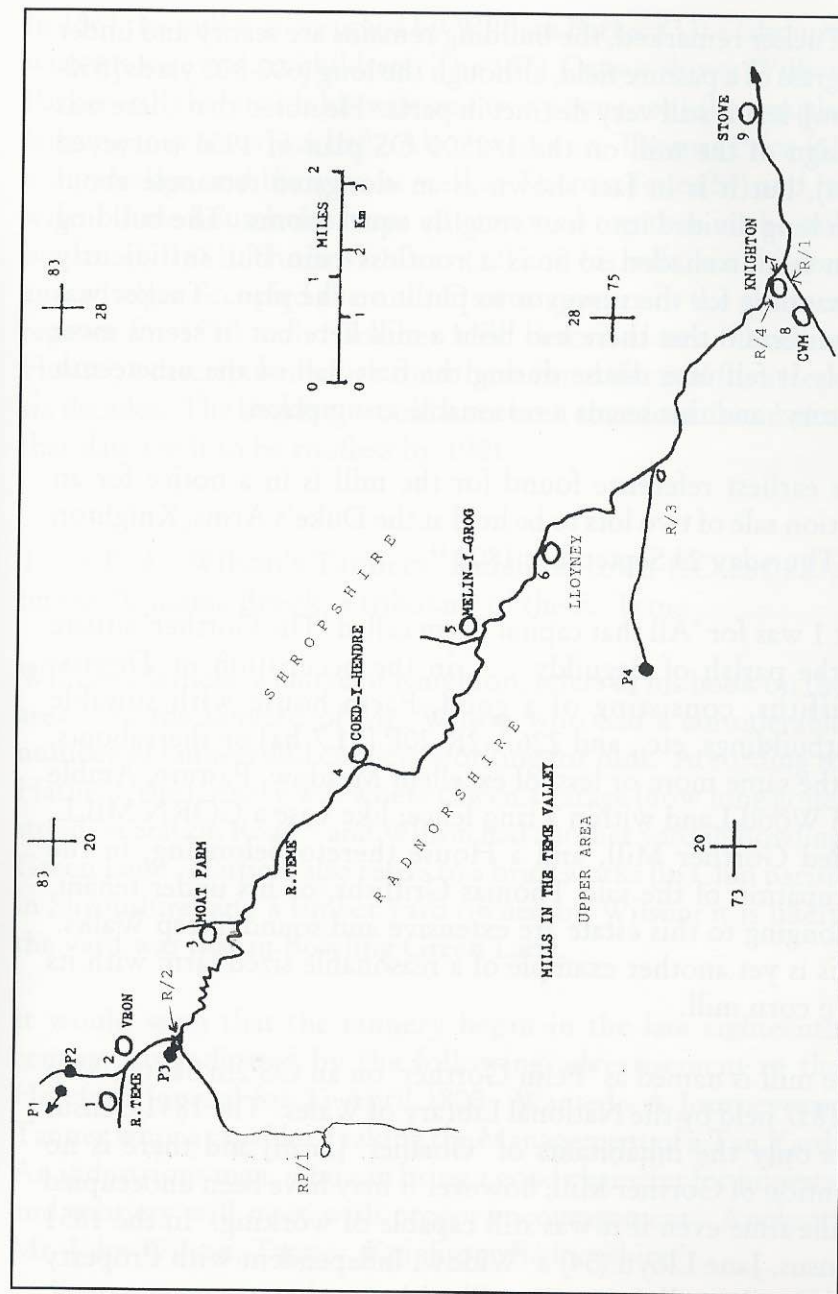
Although the tannery may be dated back to 1790 based on the evidence of the lease, a mill is shown at the same spot on Taylor's map of Radnorshire of 1754. In the sixteenth century, when the end of Broad Street nearest the Lugg Bridge was called Frog Street, as was the road over the bridge for a short way, there may have been a mill here: Richard Meredith, in the will of his father, Nicholas, in 1597 is mentioned as leasing a fulling mill and a dye house in 'Frogstreat' and that he owned a tan house and a dye house there. He had married the daughter and heiress of a tanner known as 'Mary of the Tan House' and may have acquired a tannery through her.¹² There is no certainty that Thomas Lewis's tannery stood on the same site; Meredith's tannery, although in Frog Street, may have been on the other side of the river.

Until 1904 the town's sewers were flushed twice a day with water pumped from the Lugg using the bark-mill wheel after the tannery ceased to work. In 1913 the Presteigne Laundry Company was started on the tannery site and operated for some twenty years. In the late 1930s the drying room of the former laundry was used as an unofficial (and unlicensed) cinema.¹³

Teme Area (figure 3):

Teme 1. Gwrdd-Dwr (Gorther) Mill, Beguildy (SO 160 821); on the R. Teme, west of the confluence with the Rhuddwr Brook.

3 (opposite): Mills in the Upper Teme Valley



As Tucker remarked, the building remains are scanty and under the grass of a pasture field, although the long (600-800 yards [550-730m]) leat is still very distinct in parts. He noted that there was no sign of the mill on the 1/2500 OS plan of 1903 (surveyed 1901), but it is in fact shown as an elongated rectangle about 24m long divided into four roughly equal rooms. The building plan is not shaded so it is a roofless ruin but sufficiently upstanding for the surveyor to put it on the plan. Tucker was quite certain that there had been a mill here but 'it seems most likely it fell into disuse during the first half of the nineteenth century' and this seems a reasonable assumption.

The earliest reference found for the mill is in a notice for an auction sale of two lots to be held at the Duke's Arms, Knighton on Thursday 23 September 1802.¹⁴

Lot 1 was for 'All that capital Farm called 'The Gorther' situate in the parish of Beguildy . . . in the occupation of Thomas Griffiths, consisting of a good, Farm house with suitable Outbuildings, etc., and 226A 2R 20P [91.7 ha] or thereabouts, be the same more or less, of excellent Meadow, Pasture, Arable and Wood Land within a ring fence; like wise a CORN MILL, called Gorther Mill, and a House thereto belonging, in the occupation of the said Thomas Griffiths, or his under tenant. Belonging to this estate are extensive and sound Sheep Walks.' This is yet another example of a reasonable sized farm with its own corn mill.

The mill is named as 'Felin Gorther' on an OS 2in Sketch Map of 1817 held by the National Library of Wales. The 1841 Census lists only the inhabitants of 'Gorther' [farm] and there is no mention of Gorther Mill; however it may have been unoccupied at the time even if it was still capable of working. In the 1851 Census, Jane Lloyd (54) a 'Widow, Independent with Property and Land' was living at the mill with no other occupant named.

In 1861 the mill was occupied by William Parker (33) a labourer, with his wife and six children. The 1871 Census shows William Parker still there with his wife and two young sons (he was also farming four acres [1.6 ha]). Also listed were Thomas Price (61) a shoemaker, and his wife, as well as Thomas Jones (54) and his wife - three households were all crammed together in the mill house. By 1881, Thomas Owens (32) and his wife, six children and a lodger occupied the mill; Owens appears in the electoral register for 1890 with 'Gorther Mill' described as a 'Dwelling House', a description which must have fitted the mill for at least six decades. The building would have been abandoned soon after that date for it to be roofless by 1901.

Teme R/4. **Wilson's Tannery**, Knighton town (SO 288 723); on the Wilcome Brook, a tributary of the R. Teme

William Hatfield, a native of Knighton, refers in his book on the area ¹⁵ to the tanyard of Mr. Wilson who had a considerable number of tanners and curriers working for him. According to Hatfield, the tannery was where Owen's garage (now long gone) stood on Station Road ¹⁶ and Wilson had another yard in Bowling Green Lane. Hatfield also refers to a brickworks (in Clun parish in Shropshire) and a timber yard owned by Wilson; it is likely the yard was that in Bowling Green Lane.

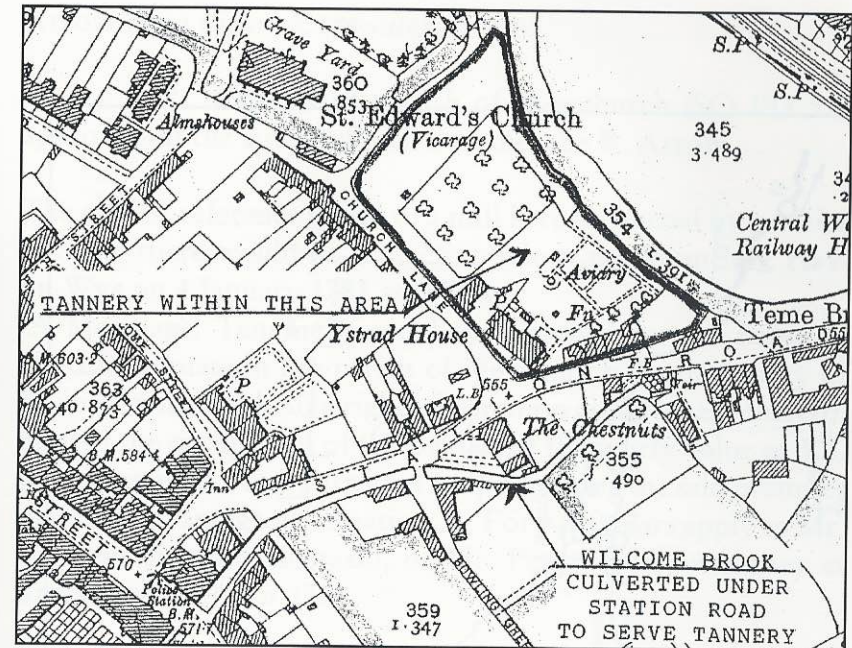
It would seem that the tannery began in the late eighteenth century, as indicated by the following advertisement in the Hereford Journal for 23 April 1800: 'Wanted - A Journeyman Tanner who is capable of taking the Management of a Tan Yard. An industrious man, who can bring a good character for honesty and sobriety will meet with proper encouragement. Apply to Mr. John Wilson, Tanner, Knighton, Radnorshire.'

According to the 1841 Census, living at Temes Green Road were John Wilson (60), Tanner [the elder], John Wilson (25), Tanner [the younger] and Charles Wilson (20), Currier. By the time of the 1851 Census the family had moved to Tanhouse Street (later to become Station Road). John Wilson the elder was recorded as being 74 years old, his wife Elizabeth 66, a daughter, Martha was 38 and John the younger was 36. Charles, the younger son, was said to be 33.

John Wilson the elder died on 6 January 1856 and the business was then run by John the younger. The 1861 Census shows the family being at Tan House with John the younger, his mother and sister Martha.

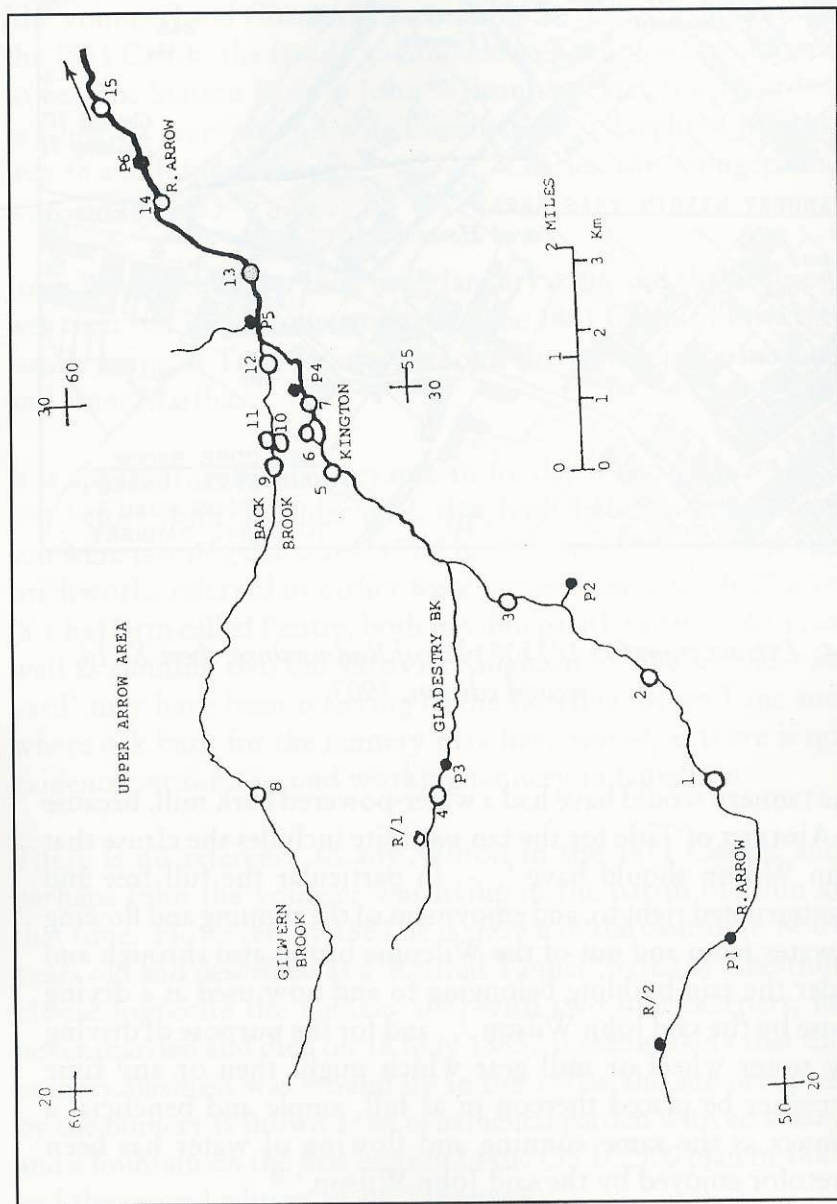
It is apparent from a conveyance in fee dated 10 October 1855, just before John the elder died, that both father and the older son were farming 250 acres [101.2 ha] at Garne Farm (where the brickworks referred to earlier were located) and a small 20 acre [8.1 ha] farm called Pentre, both in Clun parish in Shropshire, as well as running two tan yards in Knighton.¹⁷ The second 'tan yard' may have been referring to the Bowling Green Lane site where oak bark for the tannery may have stored, as there is no evidence yet for a second working tannery in Knighton.

There is no reference to any Wilson in the 1871 Census and perhaps John the younger was living in the parish of Clun at that time. However, by 1881 he is shown in the Census to be 69 years old and described as a 'Retired Tanner' living at Chestnut House (opposite the tannery site) with two housekeepers; he never married and died on 18 May 1885. It seems likely that the tannery business was wound up in the 1870s; the site occupied by the tannery is shown as an ornamental garden with an aviary and a fountain on the first edition of the OS 1/2500 plan of 1887 and the second edition of 1903 (figure 4).



4: Extract from OS 1/2500 plan of Radnorshire, sheet XI.14, second edition, 1903.

The tannery would have had a water-powered bark mill, because an Abstract of Title for the tan yard site includes the clause that John Wilson should have '... in particular the full free and uninterrupted right to, and enjoyment of the running and flowing of water from and out of the Wilcome brook afd through and under the said building belonging to and now used as a drying house by the said John Wilson ... and for the purpose of driving any water wheel or mill gear which might then or any time thereafter be placed thereon in as full, ample and beneficial a manner as the same running and flowing of water has been heretofor enjoyed by the said John Wilson.'¹⁸



Arrow Area (figure 5, opposite):

Arrow R/2. **Corn Mill**, parish of Newchurch (SO 193 516 approx.); on the stream which becomes the R. Arrow.

The earliest reference found to a mill here is covered by a notice advising there would be an auction sale at the Swan Inn, Hay-on-Wye on 4 January 1781 as follows:

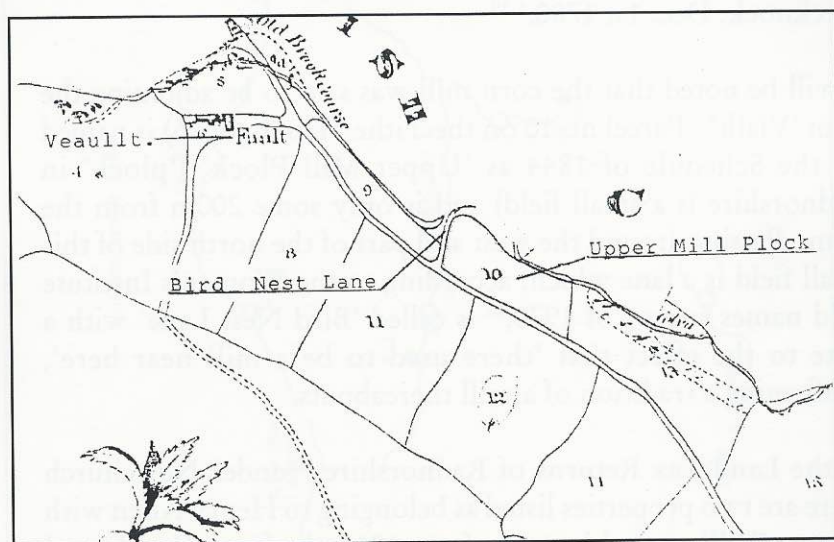
'A Messuage, Tenement and Lands known by the name of VIALLT situate in the parish of Newchurch in the county of Radnor, with a valuable right of common appurtenant thereto, now in the occupation of the owner, of the yearly value of 30L together with a water corn grist mill, adjoining the said premises in a very advantageous situation . . . For particulars apply to Mr. Watkeys at Viallt aforesaid, or Mr. Penry Price, Attorney at Brecknock, Dec. 1st 1780.'¹⁹

It will be noted that the corn mill was said to be adjoining the farm 'Viallt'. Parcel no.10 on the Tithe Map (figure 6) is named on the Schedule of 1844 as 'Upper Mill Plock' ('plock' in Radnorshire is a small field) and is only some 200m from the farm. Passing around the west and part of the north side of this small field is a lane which, according to the Women's Institute field names survey of 1970,²⁰ is called 'Bird Nest Lane' with a note to the effect that 'there used to be a mill near here', confirming a tradition of a mill thereabouts.

In the Land Tax Returns of Radnorshire,²¹ under Newchurch there are two properties listed as belonging to Henry Alien with a James Williams as his tenant from 1813: the farm 'Vealt' rated at 16 shillings and 'Glasnant Mill' rated at 8 shillings. This owner-tenant relationship continued to 1824 and in 1825 Thomas Lloyd became the tenant and is named as such in the Tithe Schedule of 1844 at 'Fawit', or 'Faalt' on the Tithe Map.

It is likely that Glasnant Mill was the mill referred to in the auction notice of 1781, but there is no other confirming evidence as yet. The name Glasnant (green valley) is quite a common Welsh descriptive place name and it occurs also in Bryngwyn parish in another valley less than 1km away.

However, some time before the Tithe survey the mill must have become disused or even dismantled as no building appears on the Tithe Map or is listed in the Schedule. By the 1851 Census Thomas Loyd, aged 66, is shown as the farmer of 38 acres [15.4 ha] associated with 'Vuielt' farm. The farm is known today as 'Veaultt', the sixth orthographic variant since the late eighteenth century.



6: Extract from Tithe map, showing 'Faalt' farm, 'Bird Nest Lane' and 'Upper Mill Plock'

Arrow 8. **Weythel Mill**, parish of Old Radnor & Burlingjobb (SO 242 575); on a brook, a tributary of R. Arrow.

Tucker described this mill in the 1980s as 'completely derelict and devoid of machinery except for one wooden pulley.' Although the roof then was more or less intact, the western wall had gone completely but the remains of a small extension on the same side might have been a kiln house. The waterwheel had been on the eastern wall and he thought the head was probably about 12ft [3.66m] to a high breast-shot wheel. There was about 100 yards [91.4m] of leat and about 70 yards [64m] of tailrace.²²

The earliest reference found to Weythel Mill is in a lease of possession dated 8 October 1767 between Hugh Powell, Mary Powell & John Powell of Penland, Old Radnor and Thomas Jones of Penkerig, Llanelwedd.²³ Various properties are listed including 'Weithell's Mill', with Edward Evans as the tenant.

A number of farms in the parishes of Old and New Radnor and Llanfihangel-nant-melan were advertised as being for auction sale in September 1815 at the Oxford Arms in Kington. The mill was included in Lot 23: 'House, Fold, garden & Mill with Ten Pieces of Arable, Meadow, Pasture and Woodland, in all 23A 2R 3P [9.5 ha].'²⁴ In the same year the mill was shown on the OS 2in sketch map held at the National Library of Wales.

The Tithe Schedule of 1840 lists Weythel Mill under the ownership of Sir John Benn Walsh with John Jones as his tenant; about 14¹/₃ acres [5.8 ha] of arable, pasture, meadow and coppice woodland are attached to the mill. However, only a year later the 1841 Census shows John San[d]brook (25) as the miller with his wife Elizabeth and a two year old daughter.

There is some uncertainty with regard to the 1851 Census but listed under nearby Burlingjobb, with no place or mill name, are James Meredith (47) miller, together under the same roof with Thomas Griffiths (27), a corn factor.

By 1861 James Harris (64) was the miller with Mary his wife and his oldest child James (20) with three other younger children. The 1871 Census shows James Harris, then 30, as the miller with his mother Mary living there. The 1881 Census lists Elizabeth Harris (30) as a housekeeper there on her own but by 1891 Thomas Caldicot (37) was the miller with his wife Lizzie and a nine year old daughter.

In the Kelly's Directory for 1895 and 1906, a J. Jones is shown as the miller. Presumably the 'James Jones' recorded as the tenant in the Board of Inland Revenue Land Valuation Register of 1910/11 was the same man. The owner is shown as 'Lord Ormathwaite', a title taken in Victorian times by the Walsh family, so the mill was still in the same estate as it was in 1840. The mill is not listed as working in the 1926 Kelly's Directory.

Currently the mill building is in a state of collapse: no wall stands higher than about 2.5m with trees up to 6m high growing up inside it. Some of the hursting timbers survive in situ among all the vegetation. By contrast, the nearby mill house is in excellent condition and occupied.

Acknowledgements

As usual I owe a debt to various organisations and individuals for information included in my published work on the Radnorshire water mills and for assistance in general. This time they were: Catherine Richards, Gavin Hooson, Anna Page and Gwen Middleton of the Powys County Archives Office; The Midland Wind & Water Mill Group; Staff of the Hereford City

Library and the Powys County Central Library; Mary Cadwallader, Knighton; Andrew & Rena Fergusson, Nantmel; Keith Parker, Presteigne; Troy Redfern, Weythel.

References

- 1 *The British Chronicle or Pugh's Hereford Journal*, 24 March 1774.
- 2 Keith Parker, who has just completed a closely researched book on the Civil War and the inter-regnum in Radnorshire, came across these at the Public Record Office and I am indebted to him for the extra information.
- 3 Public Record Office: SP23/10/49.
- 4 Public Record Office: SP28/189/unf. Radnor committee of account proceedings, March-April 1647.
- 5 Layton Cooke's Report on the Abbey Cwmhir Estate, (1822), pp. 3-4. This MS report is held by the Radnorshire Society.
- 6 Oliver, R. C. B., in *Transactions of the Radnorshire Society*, XLI (1971), p. 17.
- 7 Radnorshire Federation of Women's Institutes, *The Field Names of Radnorshire*, Vol. 3 (1970), held by Powys County Archives.
- 8 The Board of Inland Valuation Register (1910)
- 9 Holden's *London and County Directory*, Vol III (1811).
- 10 *Hereford Journal*, 29 December 1824.
- 11 J. Pigot's *National & Commercial Directory*, (1844), p. 70.
- 12 Cole, E. J. L., in *Transactions of the Radnorshire Society*, (1963), pp. 43-6.
- 13 Verbal information from Keith Parker.
- 14 *Hereford Journal*, 1 September 1802.
- 15 Hatfield, W., *Knighton and District*, 1947, pp. 33-4, 50, 53-4.
- 16 Another native of Knighton, Miss Mary Cadwallader, confirmed in 1995 when she was 86, that Owen's garage was at the National Grid reference given, thus establishing the location of the tannery.
- 17 Powys County Archives: R/D/GNX/Box 20.
- 18 Powys County Archives: R/D/GNX/Box 20.
- 19 *The British Chronicle or Pugh's Hereford Journal*, 7 December 1780.
- 20 Radnorshire Federation of Women's Institutes, *The Field Names of Radnorshire*, Vol. 10 (1970), held by Powys County Archives.
- 21 Powys County Archives: Land Tax Returns S.2076 et al
- 22 *The Occasional Journal of the Midland Wind and Water Mill Group*, No.7 (1986), p. 30 with plate opposite p. 37.
- 23 Powys County Archives: B/D/ACA/1/190.
- 24 *Hereford Journal*, 13 September 1815.