

THE RIVER CAM OR GRANTA
&
Bourne River

The River Cam is a tributary of the River Great Ouse. The two rivers join to the south of Ely at Pope's Corner.

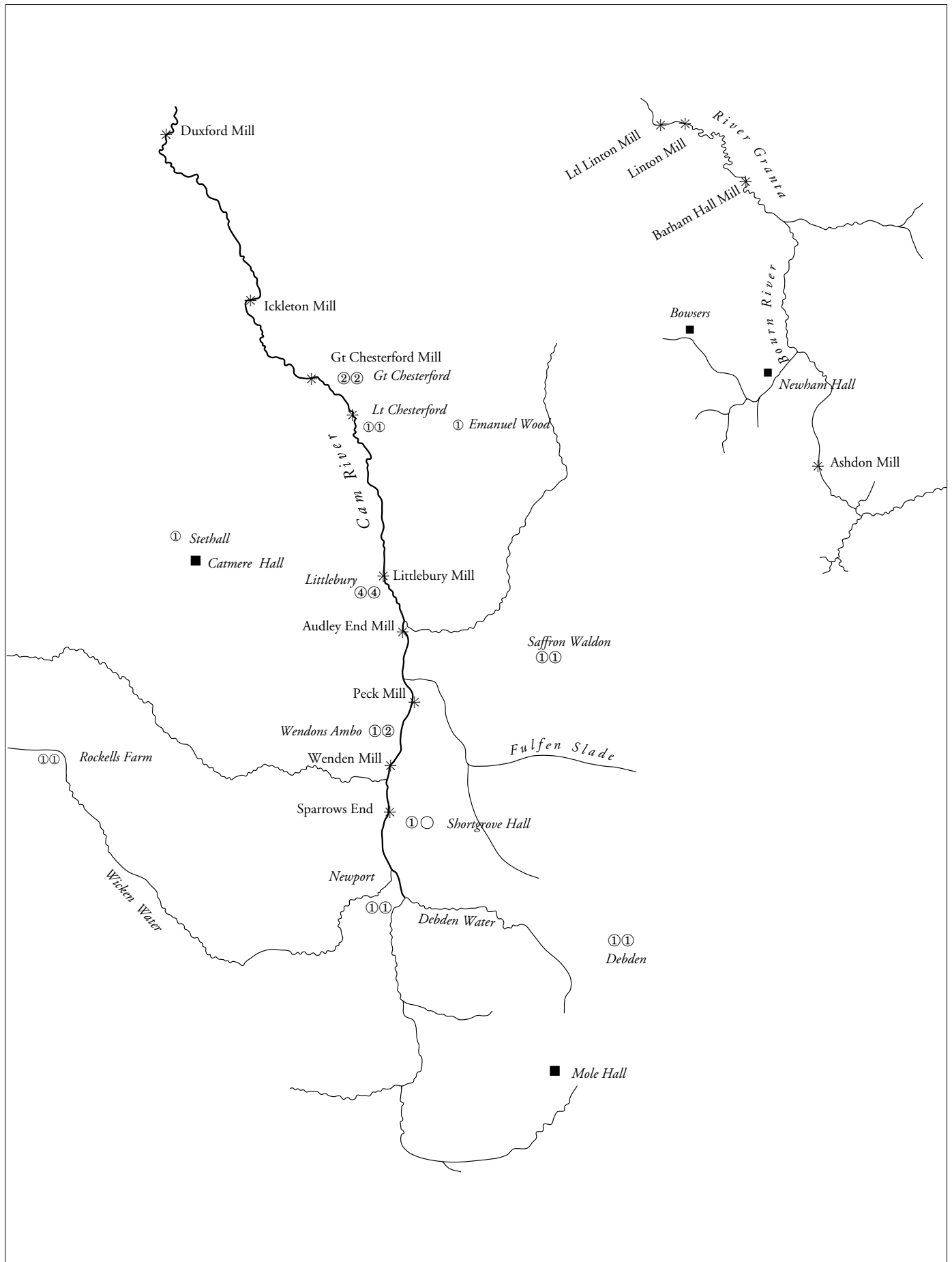
In earlier times the Cam was named the Granta, but after the name of the Anglo-Saxon town of Grantebrycge had been modified to Cambridge, the river was renamed to match.

The two principal tributaries of the Cam are the Granta and the Rhee, though both are also officially known as the Cam. The Rhee begins just off the High Street (Ashwell Springs), Ashwell in Hertfordshire running north then east 12 miles (19 km) through the farmland of southern Cambridgeshire. The longer tributary, the Granta, starts near the village of Widdington in Essex flowing the 15 miles (24 km) north past Audley End House to merge with the Rhee a mile south of Grantchester. A further tributary, also known as the Granta, runs 10 miles (16 km) from south of Haverhill to join the larger Granta south of Great Shelford.

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Water Power in Essex—The river Granta or Cam



Elmdon

In 1086 there was at *Wigghepet* (Rockell's Farm), on the land of Geoffrey de Mandeville's, held before by Boso, always one mill.

Rockell's farm stands alongside Wicken Water which joins the river Cam near Newport. The Domesday mill was probably replaced by a windmill standing on higher ground. In 1300 there was a windmill on the manor of Elmdon [Morant 11, p598]. A *Melnfield* is recorded in 1490 [PNE., p527]. A mill mound is shown on OS maps south of Freewood Lane.

Debden

In 1086 there was at *Deppedana* (Debden). In the lands of Ranulf Peveral, held before by Siward, always one mill.

The Manor of Weldbarnes possessed a mill in 1306, and the Manor of Moles Hill possessed a mill in 1510 [1]. In 1510 a quitclaim concerning Mole Hall Lampits included 7 mills [2].

NOTES :

1] Morant v2,563

Newport

In 1086 there was in *Neuport* (Newport). On the lands of the king, held before by Harold, always one mill. In *Scortegraua* (Shortgrove), on the lands of Robert Gernon, held before by Wulfwin and Grimkel, then one mill, now none.

Reference to water mills can be found in early deeds and documents that concern the sale of land:

1270; 1 acre of land lying between land of John Clark to S and land of said John Clark to N one head abutting on land of the hospital to E other head on the stream from Priest well to *Aylmarismelne* [1].

1272; the manor of Newport possessed two water mills [2].

1276; meadow at *Almar's mill* [3].

1430; —a water mill called *Bolesmell* and land, meadow and pasture in Newport between the high road leading from Newport to Chpyngwalden and the field called 'Shortgrovefield'. [13]

1457; Tenement in Bregge St in Newport between the tenement of Wm Rowham sometime of Jn Spoon on West and water course running from *portmelldam* on East one head abutt on garden of the master of St Leonards Hospital to South other head on Breggestreet to North [4].

1482; A ½ acre pasture in Newport between pasture once of Jn Habraham now of St Leonards Hospital on South and a stream from the said mill called *Aselekesmelne* which was of Richard de Wendon on North one head abutt on land of the said Hospital and other head on said to East [5].

1483. A right of way from a pasture of the said Hospital call Beseleysgrene to a ½ acre meadow lying next to the said pasture and between a pasture of the said Hospital on South and a stream running from *Aselekes mill* on North one head abutt on said pasture to West other head on said stream to East [6].

1488; 3 acres of pasture called Appleton lies nesxt to Flemynglade on N to a pond called *Maltmylldame* on South and abutts on a garden on J. Savage and Nich Martyn to Eeastlie between the tenement of Jn Ponde Snr and Thos Jenure of Waldon on South and stream called *Maltmylledame* on North one head abutt on pasture formally of Robt Cokett on North other head on Belmond St to East [7].

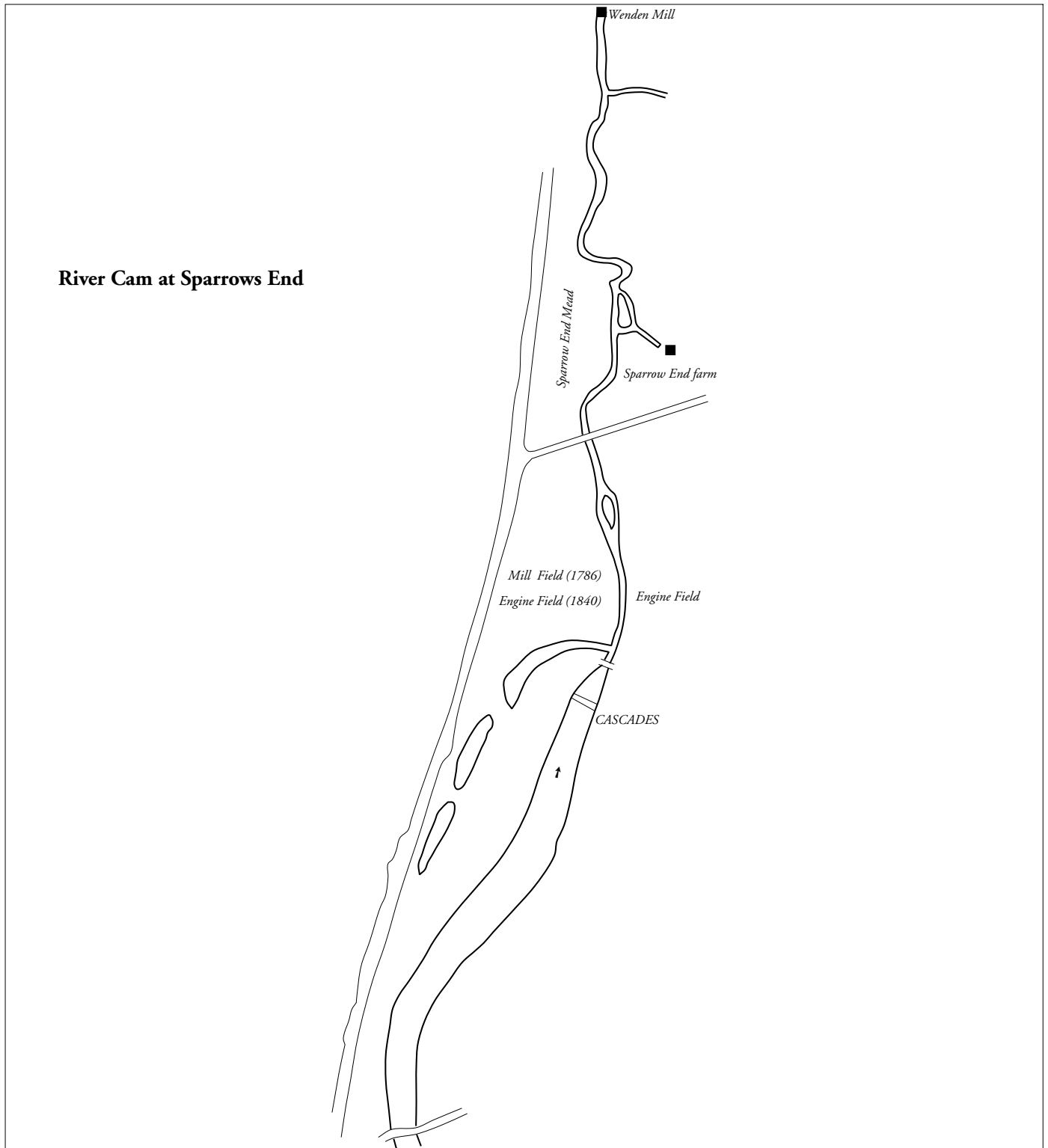
In 1667 William Burrows, miller, was paying 9d in parish rates and in 1671 Amy Martyn, widow, was assessed "for the mill 3 shillings" and William Burrows miller 9d. A year latter in 1672 John Burrows was paying for the mill 2s 4d, William Burrows 6d, however in 1673 the amount John Burrows payed on the mill had increased to 4s 8d. In 1676 Mark Poed the miller was assessed at 6s and in 1677 John Burrows, miller, 6s and John Burrows for the mill 1s 7d. John Burrows in 1678 payed for the mill 1s 7d. In 1679 John Harris was assessed for Sparrows End mill, 3s. [8]. The parish rate books make no mention of a mill after 1679 and in 1702 the poll tax return for the 4th June does not list any millers in Newport.

The rates book do not not record the type of mill upon which rates were being paid. Although map of Shortgrove, dated 1727, does not mark a mill [9], a map dated 1786 marks a field called mill meads with a dam across the river [10]. A map of the river Granta drawn in 1788 marks cascades and a field called Mill Mead on the west bank, a mill could have stood on the west bank as what is possibly the mill stream which is marked bypassing the cascade on the west [11]. The Tith award map for Newport marks field name engine field (No. 65 & 66) [12].

Water Power in Essex—The river Granta or Cam

NOTES.

- 1] E.R.O D/P 15/28/10
- 2] Inquisition post Mortum
- 3] Inquisition post Mortum
- 4] E.R.O D/P 15/25/31
- 5] E.R.O D/P 15/25/35
- 6] E.R.O D/P 15/25/35
- 7] E.R.O D/P 15/25/36
- 8] E.R.O D/P 15/2/1
- 9] E.R.O T/M 298
- 10] E.R.O D/DU 205/19
- 11] E.R.O D/DQ_y 9
- 12] E.R.O D/CT 252.
- 13] PRO C 146/2932 last day of may 8 Henry VI



Wendon Ambo

In 1086 there was in *Wendena* (Wendons Ambo). In the lands of Robert Geron, held by Hugh before by a free man, then and latter one mill, now two.

In 1344 Thomas Bastard and John Bole of Newport made an agreement with Hervey Bogeys of Walden concerning 1 messuage, 1 mill, 40 acres of land, 4 acres of meadow, 2 acres of pasture in Litle Wendon, Great Wendon, Arkesden and Shortgrove. In 1373 Thomas Laweney quitclaimed to Henry Helion 1 windmill and 2 acres of land in Wendenelouth (Wendon Lofts) [1].

John Barker possessed the manor of Great Wendon, on his death in 1589, with a water mill [2]. William Staines of Wendon, miller, leased in 1725 the mill from Charles Haward's Audley End estates, the inventory included; 2 callagne mill stones 3ft in bredth and 6ins in thickness together with the water wheel and cogwheels [3]. In 1786 Charles White of Saffron Waldon, baker, insured his house and water mill adjacent with running tackle and machinery, all timber lath and plaster and tiled. for the sume of £400 [4]. William White of Wendon, miller, in 1787, insured his utensils and stock in the mill for £100 and in his house his furniture and brewing utensils for £60. He also insured his utensils and trade in a windmill near, brick built and covered with board for £20 [5]. William White was still miller in 1788, and both the water mill and wind mill are marked on a map of Wendon dated 1788 [6]. Henry Salmon of Clavering, miller, in 1791, insured his windmill in Clavering and his house and water mill house adjoining and the machinery therein, lath and plaster built situated at Wendon for the sum of £400 [7]. Henry Salmon Jnr of Wendon, miller, insured his stock in trade including the mills running tackle and machinery for £250, in 1794 [8]. Henry Salmon, in 1802, insured his dwelling house and water corn mill house adjoining £400 on the water wheels etc £100. On a corn windmill house brick and thatched, near, £100. On the wheels etc there £100 [9].

John Holland took over the mill from the Salmon family, Steam power had been added by 1882 when Alfred Holland was listed as working by steam and water. In 1889 the Shortgrove Estates were put for sale. the auction catalogue described the mill as comprising a brick built and tiled Steam and Water Mill driving three pairs of stones, Brick and pantiled Boiler Shed also a tower wind mill brick and timber built with four patent sales driving two pairs of stones. A J Holland was tenant on a yearly tenancy paying a rent of £181 5s od. The

catalogue noted that the fixed steam engine and the iron water wheel, but not the bearings thereof, also a large part of the internal going gear at Wenden mills are the property of the tenant [10].

The water mill was advertied to be let in 1895 and was described as:-

To let the Wendon Flour Mill, steam and water power, Nr Audly End station. 4 pairs of stones, 3 floors, 18hp engine. Double set of rollers, the going gear and machinery to be taken at valuation. Also a large house adjoining the mill and 54 acres of land. Rent £140 per annum possession at michaelmas. A large trade has been carried on for 50 years during which time the mill has not changed hands [11].

In 1896 Alfred Holland moved his business to a new brick built steam powered roller mill he had erected behind the west side of Audley end station. The mill was powered by a Royston Proctor tandem compound condensing engine, and was fitted with an “invincible dustless milling separator” imported from the U.S.A. [11]. Alfred John Holland however was still leasing the water mill in 1905 when he had a verbal tenancy and paid £40 per annum. The mill was part of the Sparrows end estate of the Shortgrove Park estates [13]. The water mill had evidently been demolished by 1938 when the Shortgrove Estates were again put up for sale. The sale catalogue describes it as an attractive small holding known as Wendon mill consisting of mill house and stables let to Mr A J Holland on a yearly tenancy of £29 14s 6d per annum [14].

NOTES.

1] Essex Feet of Fines.

2] Morant v2, 592

3] E.R.O D/DBY T2/9

4] Royal Exchange Fire Insurance No. 98473. 1786.

5] Royal Exchange Fire Insurance No.104176. 14 Nov 1787

6] E.R.O D/DQy 9; T/M 135.

7] Royal Exchange Fire Insurance No. 123657, 29 Sept 1791.

8] Royal Exchange Fire Insurance No.137749 8 Jan 1794

9] Royal Exchange Fire Insurance No.188429 7 Jan 1802

10] E.R.O B1574

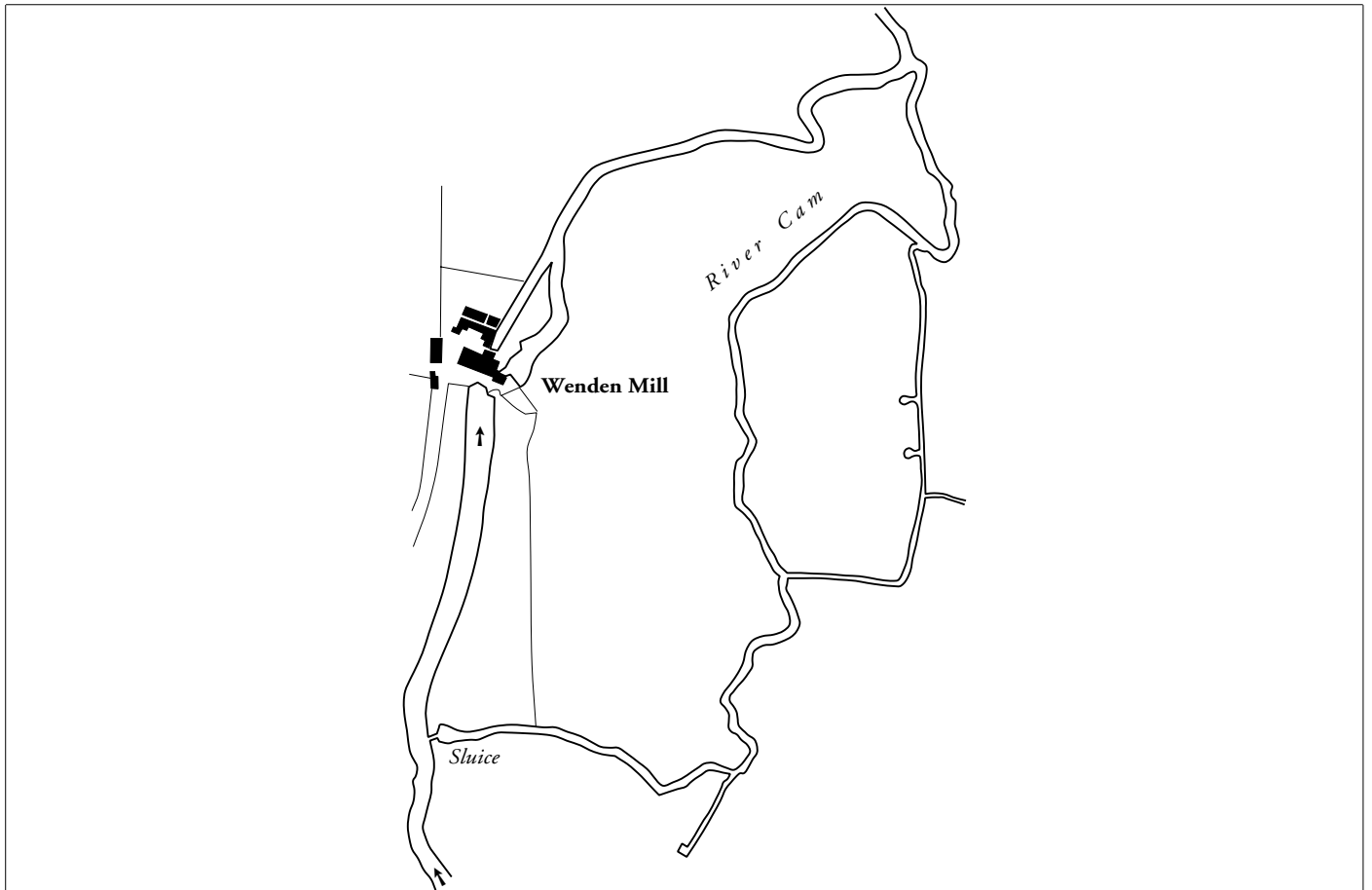
11] The Miller 22/4/1895

12] Wendons Ambo. John J Makay, 1982

13] E.R.O D/DU 775/1-5

14] E.R.O B1493

Water Power in Essex—The river Granta or Cam



Audley End & Littlebury.

- 1) Castle Mill
- 2) Peck Mill
- 3) Audley End Mill
- 4) Audley End water engine.
- 5) Littlebury mill

The survey of 1086 stated that in *Waledana* (Saffron Walden). In the lands of Geoffrey de Mandeville, held before by Asgar. 66 villagers, had always one mill; and 10 small holders, possessed the third part of a mill. The other part of this mill was probable the two parts of a mill held by Hervey from Count Alan in *Monehala* (Emanuel Wood).

In 1086 there was in *Litelbyria* (littlebury). In lands always held by St Etheldreda's Ely, always four mills. The lands stayed in the hands of the Abby until its dissolution in 1539, when they were subdivided.

1) **Castle Mill**

The Priory and Abby of Walden was founded in 1136 by Geoffrey de Manderville and endowed with a mill in Waledon and another at Enefeld [1]. A new mill which seems to have been water powered was built by Prior Reginald some time between 1164 and 1190. In 1382 the cartulary of Walden Abbey makes reference to “messuage lying in Brocwalden close to the site of the Abby at Castlemel” [2]. Following the suppression of the Abbey, the abbey lands were granted to Thomas Lord Audley who held the manor on his death in 1544, his estates including two water mills [3].

2) **Peck Mill** is mentioned in mediaeval documents and the approximate site can be identified from an 1788 map of the river Granta which marks near Audley end farm -- Peck mill meads [4].

3) **Audley End mill.** The tith award maps place the site of the mill just inside the parish of Littlebury. The estate accounts for the manor of Chipping Walden include the accounts of the 2 mills at Audley end, in 1585 the accounts also included £28 15s 9d which was spent repairing a windmill and in 1586 millstones were purchased for the sum of £24 12s 6d. and smithswork cost £4 3s 11d. [5].

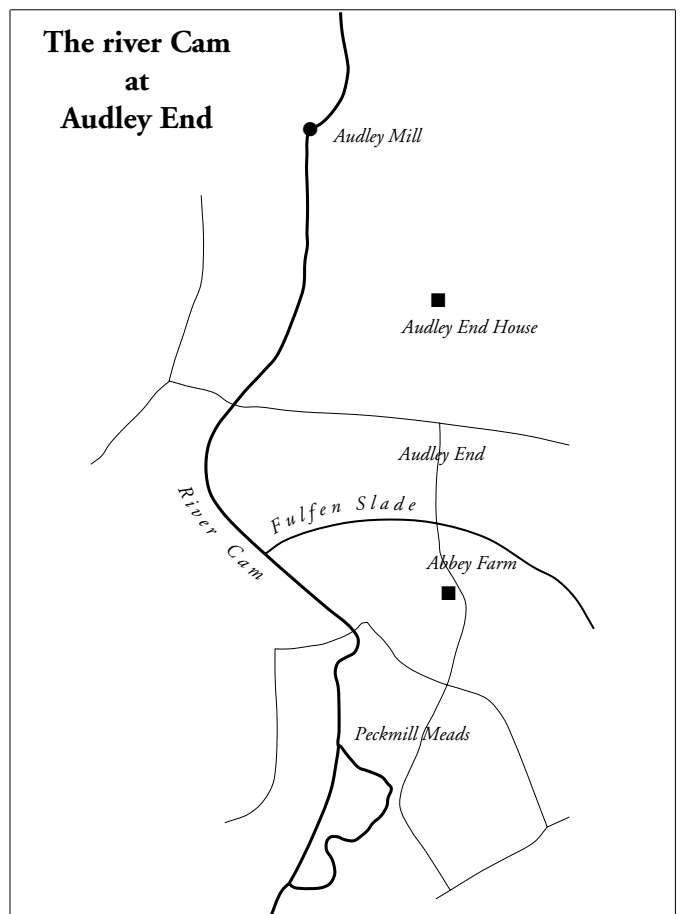
William Fielding of Duxford Cambs miller was tenant in 1709 of a double water mill or mills with 4 mill stones, his lease was for a term of 14 years at £38 per annum. Lawrence Fordham of Littlebury was tenant in

1725 of the double watermill with 4 stones called Audley end mill at £38 per annum [6] A Marriage settlement dated 1735 included; Audley end & park including a watercorn mill called Audley End mill in occ of Lawrence Fordham; and a watercorn mill called Littlebury mill in occ of Robert Churchman [7].

The Ipswich Journal for the 5th July 1740 reported that during a uprising against the price of corn at Saffron Waldon the crowd threatened to pull down and burn the mill of the Earl of Suffolk at Audley End. Deeds of Audley End estate dated 1747 included a water corn mill called Audley end mill and water corn mill called Littlebury mill [8]. Estate accounts dated around 1750 state that the mill is new built and let at £50 rent [9].

The water mill is shown on a map of Audley End dated 1666 [10], and on on other dated about 1750 [11]. Audley End mill is marked on Chapman and Andre's map of Essex published in 1777 from a survey taken in 1773-75.

In 1762 Sir John Griffin Griffin inherited The Audley

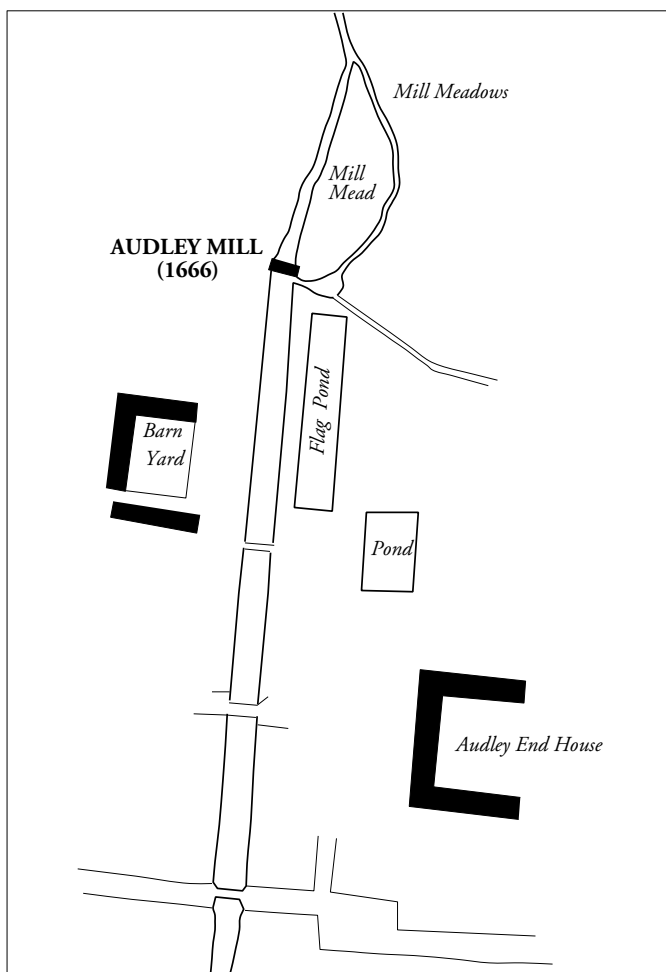


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End Estates on the death of his aunt and immediately set about remodelling both house and garden, employing Lancelot Brown and Robert Adams. A rare feature was an informal pleasure garden laid out in the 1780's known as the Elysian Gardens. The water mill was pulled down to make way for a cascade built by the landscape gardener Richard Woods. A scheme for the Elysian Gardens attributed to the designer Placido

Colunbani quite clearly required the mills demolition for in notes to the drawings he states “this is where the mill now stands.”

The mill had been demolished by 1783, it is not shown on a map of Saffron Waldon of that date [12], a map of the river Granta dated 1788, marks only the cascades [13]. In 1800 the Audley End estates paid tiths to the vicar of Littlebury for the toft of Audley End mill [14].



Audly End water engine.



4) **Audley End Water Engine.** During the nineteenth century a small single story pump house, of brick and tile, was built next to the cascades. An iron overshoot wheel drives a set of triple throw pumps which now force water to fountains in the water garden.

NOTES.

- 1] Morant, History of Essex, v2, p548
- 2] Essex Review, vol 45 pp 152.
- 3] *ibid* 1.
- 4] E.R.O D/DQy 9.
- 5] E.R.O D/DBy M158
- 6] E.R.O D/DBy T2/9
- 7] E.R.O D/DXb 71,72
- 8] E.R.O D/DHt T408
- 9] E.R.O D/DBy E42/1 10: E.R.O T/M 172
- 11] E.R.O D/DBy P1
- 12] E.R.O D/DQy 8
- 13] E.R.O D/DQy 9
- 14] E.R.O D/DBy A109

5) Littlebury mill.

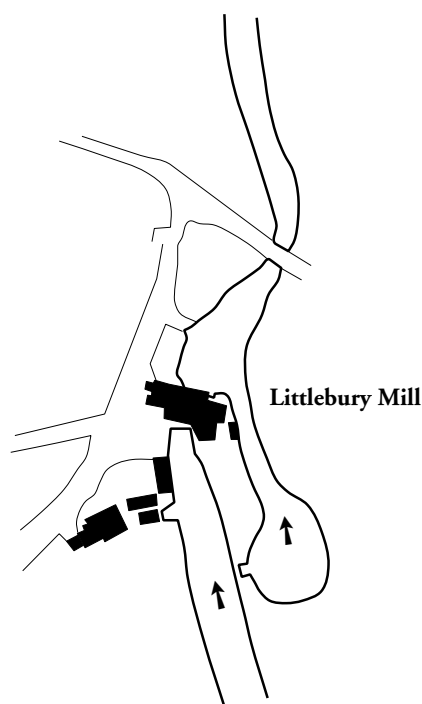
Littlebury mill was part of the Audley End estates of the Earl of Suffolk. John Archer was miller in 1693 on a 21 year lease paying £20 per annum [1]. Francis Emerson baker of Saffron Waldon was tenant in 1725 again on a 21 year lease but paying £32 per annum [2]. Robert Churchman was miller in 1735 [3]. James Johns, meal man, in 1778, insured his water corn mill and

brewhouse adjacent to each other both timber and tiled for £100 and his utensils, stock in trade and going gears, for £900 [4]. In 1791. the right Hon Lord Haward of Audley End, insured the mill house in the tenure of James Johns, mealman, stud timber and tiled and a Water corn mill granary and store, stud plaster and tiled, £400 [5]. James Johns miller was still the miller in 1798 [6], however in 1813 Thomas Chapman miller of Littlebury mill and Great Chesterford and Stratford mill was declared a bankrupt [7].

A partnership between Edmund Law Bewster and Thomas King dissolved in 1843 [8]. Bewster carried on the business but by 1863 the mill was in the hands of W. King, by 1874 Thomas King and by 1882 Thomas and Henry King were working by steam and water. In 1889 the Miller reported that a complete roller plant erected by Henry Simmons for messers T & H King had just started work. T & H King worked the mill until 1899 when the .trade directory list Mrs Sarah Moore as working the mill by water only. Mrs Moore was still working the mill in 1902 and this seems to be last entry for Littlebury mill.

NOTES.

- 1] E.R.O D/DBy T/29
- 2] E.R.O D/DBy T2/9
- 3] E.R.O D/DXb 71,72
- 4] Sun Fire Insurance policy No.395855. 2nd march 1778.
- 5] Sun Fire Insurance No.582206. 12 April 1791
- 6] E.R.O L/R 1/1
- 7] London Gazette. Oct 2 1813 8; 2 June 1843.



Water Power in Essex—The river Granta or Cam





Kings Mill, 2011.

Strethall

In 1086 there was in *Strathala* (Strethall). In the lands of St Etherelda's Ely, held before by William and Alwin now by Hugh, one mill.

The manor of Catmere Hall was granted to John Gate by the Crown in 1543 and included a water mill.
[Morant v2, p595]

Lt Chesterford & Emanuel Wood

In 1086 in *Monehala* (Emanuel Wood), in the lands of Count Alan, held before by Siward now by Hervey, there was two parts of a mill.

Since 10 small holders, in Waldon possessed the other third part of the mill it may have stood on the river between Littlebury and Lt Chesterford mills. Early medieval documents make reference to a mill called *Faryngworth* which was said to be the mill of Manhall.

In 1086 there was in *Cestrefort* (Lt. Chesterford), In the lands of Walter the Decon, held before by Queen Edith, always one mill.

17th century deeds for the manor of Hadstock included a tenement called Chalors alias Challin alias Cullings with a watermill in Lt. Chesterford. [1]

A Mill Field is named on a 1774 map of Little Chesterford. A division in the river points to a possible water mill site. [2]

1]ERO. D/DM/T3/3]

2]ERO. D/DQy 74



From a map of Little Chesterford, 1774 (ERO D/DQy 74)

Great Chesterford

In 1086 in *Cestreforda* (Gt. Chesterford), in the land of the King, held before by Earl Edgar; 24 villagers had always two mills and 7 villagers also had one mill.

In 1236 Hugh Bishop of Eyl gave to John de Litlebir one water mill in Cesterford called *Sunyne* to be held on a yearly rent. In 1239 John de Litebir also had a common of fishing in the water of Litlebir [1].

Maud Countess of Norfolk and Warren, eldest sister and one of the coheirs of Anselme Mareschal-Earl of Pembroke, who first married Hugh Bygod Earl of Norfolk, and afterwards became second wife to William Earl Warren, after whose death, in 1240, she became a great favourer of the nuns of Thetford Nunnery, and among other testimonies to shew her love to the monastery, she granted an annual rent of three marks out of her mill by her manor-house in *Cestreford* (or Chesterford) in Essex, towards finding the nuns clothing for ever. [7]

In 1306 the Prior of Thetford received forty shillings yearly from a water mill in Great Chesterford [2].

Andre and Chapman marked the water mill as a corn mill which the invasion returns for 1798 stated to have been in indifferent repair, H Chaplin being the miller [3]. In 1813 Thomas Chapman miller of Littlebury mill and also Great Chesterford and Stratford mills declared bankrupt [4]. The mill was then run by the Sampson family for the greater part of the 19th century.

On 11th February 1819 a tragic accident occurred in the mill:

A most melancholy and fatal accident at Great Chesterford Mills belonging to Mr John Sampson to a respectable young man who worked in the capacity of journeyman miller there. on the night of Friday week, it came to the turn of Mr J Woodcock to sit up, and as was usual, he locked himself in for the night; about 10 o'clock one of the millers being near heard something unusual in the noise of the mill which occasioned him to suspect all was not right in consequence of which he called Mr Woodcock and having received no reply he broke open the mill, when approaching the bolting mill he found Mr Woodcock had been drawn into the works (as supposed by the greatcoat catching the wheel) and crushed to death, with nearly every bone broken. Mr Woodcock was the son of William Woodcock, a respectable farmer at Arkesden, Essex [5].

The mill then came into the hands of T & H King who also had Littlebury mill and a steam mill in Saffron Waldon. During 1885 messers T & H King extended the water mill by building a new bick structure. The new mill was 48 feet long by 31 feet wide and 47 feet high from the ridge to the ground level, and adjoined the old water mill of the same height. The new mill was fitted out with a complete roller plant by A.R. Childs & Son of London. The motive power being supplied by a steam engine and two Little Giant water turbines [6]. The water mill was subsequently demolished and during 1988 Steam mill was converted to apartments.

NOTES.

1] Feet of Fines for Essex.

2] Inq post Mort

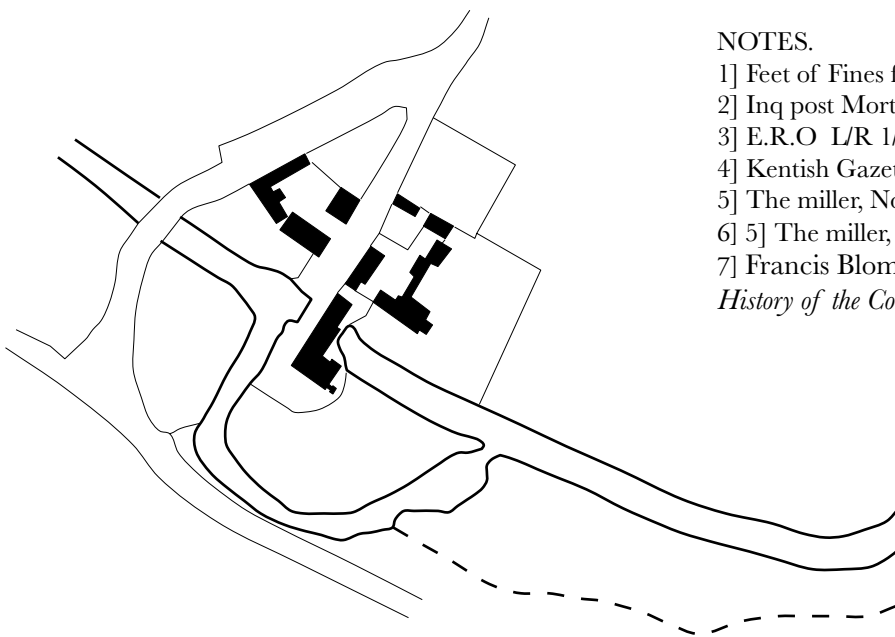
3] E.R.O L/R 1/1 3] London Gazette Oct 2, 1813

4] Kentish Gazette, Feb 11 1819.

5] The miller, November 2, 1885.

6] 5] The miller, November 2, 1885.

7] Francis Blomefield. *An Essay towards a Topographical History of the County of Norfolk: volume* . Published 1805.



Water Power in Essex—The river Granta or Cam



Great Chesterford steam mill.



The Bourne River

Ashdon

1] Watermill at 586412

In 1319 documents mention a mill dam for a water mill at Holden End, and in 1597 when the manor of Bowers passed to Henry de Walden, there was a water mill on the manor [1].

In 1792 the parish rate book records James Haylock as occupying a windmill late of James Iwin [2]. In 1794 James Haylock of Ashdon, miller and farmer, insured a water corn mill house with machinery thereto belonging brick and boarded & tiled situated near his dwelling house in the parish of Ashdon aforesaid for the sum of £60. On a windmill with the machinery belonging there to brick and thatched £65 [3]. Both wind and water mill may have been built after 1775 since neither are marked on Chapman and Andre's map of Essex. Richard and Abraham Barnard were recorded as occupiers, in 1794, of a messuage, water mill, smock wind mill with two closes late of James Ewin, the owner being Jas Haylock, later Stephen Philpot. Another windmill in the parish was leased by John Halls and owned by Rev Geo Farren late Thos Green, this probably the wind mill recorded on manor of Ashdon Hall in the 17th century [4]. The invasion returns for 1798 record for Stephen Philpot "water mill - of no use, only in wet weather and then can do 4 loads per week, windmill- a very good one can do if windy 10 loads per week" [5]. The water mill seems to have gone out of use

by 1810 when the parish rates record for James Ewin, "a messuage windmill with 2 closes -- his own" [6]. The water mill was converted into a house, a conveyance dated 4th June 1881 concerning John Braggs, miller of Ashdon windmill, mentions: an out house granaries mill stones going gear etc, and also that cottage or tenement formally a water mill and sometimes since converted in to two tenements [7].

What could be either the cottage or watermill can be identified on the 1805 one inch O.S map as standing to the west of Rock lane, near a junction with a lane leading down from the Radwinter road past the windmill. Rock Lane is shown on Chapman and Andre's map of Essex going from Asdon Street to water End, this lane is now marked as a bridle way on the latest O.S sheets. The lane from the Radwinter road, now a public footpath, was probably built to serve both wind and water mills since is is not marked on Chapman and Andre's map of Essex. This foot path passes the old mill house, now called *Springfield*, the nearby tower windmill was pulled down around 1900.

The stream runs alongside Rock lane but it is not clear how the water was diverted to power the mill.

NOTES.

1] *Ashdon*, Angela Green. 1989

2] E.R.O. D/P 18/3/102

3] Royal Exchange Fire Insurance No. 137827 14/1/1794.

4] E.R.O. D/P 18/11/4; D/P 18/11/13; D/DB T 763; D/DU 330/4

5] E.R.O. L/R 1/1

6] E.R.O. D/P 18/11/5

7] E.R.O. D/DU 497/69



Ashdon windmill and millers house, 1896.

The River Granta

Linton

The great survey of 1086 records :

Great Linton : Count Alan held the Manor of (Great) Linton, 3 hides and 3 virgates; land for 8 ploughs. In lordship 2 hides and 3 ploughs. There were 16 villagers, 3 small

holders with 5 ploughs, 6 serves, 2 mills at 16s, meadow for 2 ploughs, woodland and 30 pigs.

Little Linton : Count Alan held the 'other' (Little) Linton, which included 2½ hides, land for 5 ploughs. In lordship 1½ hides and 2 plough. There were 8 villagers and 2

small holders with 3 ploughs, 4 serfs, 1 mill at 8s, meadow for 1 plough, woodland and 20 pigs.

Barham : There were 6 villagers and 4 small holders with 2 ploughs, 6 serves, meadow for two ploughs and 1 mill at 5s.

Morin held 1½ hides under the count, and land for 3½ ploughs. In lordship 2 hides. There were 6 villagers, 2 smallholders with 1½ ploughs, meadow for 1 plough and 1 mill at 2s

In 1272 and 1279 William de Say owned two water-mills of which no later evidence has been found, these were probably in Great Linton.

Little Linton mill, recorded in 1279, stood just downstream from the manor-house. It was at farm in 1516, and still belonged to the estate in the 1670s. In the 18th century it was leased with a windmill, and both were let to the lessee of Little Linton farm in 1805. A new wheel was provided for the water-mill in 1810. It remained in use until c. 1875, and was briefly reopened in the 1890s. The timber-framed, thatched mill-house, empty from 1900, was demolished in 1903.

By 1279 Barham manor had two water-mills and a windmill. Windmill shot was recorded in 1468, near the Haverhill road. One water-mill stood a little west of Barham Hall, the other further upstream. One was let as a fulling-mill c.1460, the other remaining a corn-mill. Both the greater and the lesser mills were still in use c.1600, being sometimes in the same hands, but only one survived in 1657, and that too probably closed soon after 1712. The windmill was let separately in 1713. The Barham estate included no mill in 1740.

Linton mill, south of the village, originally belonged

to the bishop of Ely's manor of Hadstock in Essex, and was possibly reckoned as part of Hadstock parish until the 19th century. The bishop had a water-mill probably near there c. 1270. In the 14th century Walter de Furneaux, brother of John, lord of Barham, granted John, bishop of Ely, 2 acres. of waste for building a water-mill, with an 18-foot way across the meadow from Hadstock. The title of the mill was disputed between Linton and Hadstock in the 1370s; then, as in 1580, it was on lease to Linton men. About 1850 it belonged to John Reeve, and in 1884 was sold to F. S. Nicholls, whose family worked it until its sale in 1908 to the newly started Linton Milling and Corn Co., which owned and ran it in 1972. After 1954 it produced animal feedstuffs. The building dates from c. 1725; the brick-and-flint miller's house was sold in 1962.

[A History of the County of Cambridge and the Isle of Ely: Volume 6. Linton]

The invasion returns for 1798 listed, in Hadstock, Thos Read {Reeve?}, 1 overshot mill, 1 post mill. This is a reference to a windmill in Hadstock, Essex, which was worked in conjunction with a water mill in nearby Linton.

[ERO L/R 1/1]

