TE WATERMILL: TIME A weir was constructed on the natural bend in the river, creating a pond and thus allowing the first

watermill to be built. It was used for 'fulling', a textiles process in which cloth is pounded in a mixture of urine and Fuller's earth to matt the fibres together.





Dandy Row – workers' cottages (Skelton Grange Power Station in the background was built in the 1950s)

Due to their dilapidated state, the old mill buildings were demolished and rebuilt at a cost of £15,678. As well as a new mill, outbuildings, workers' cottages and the mill tenants' house were constructed by 1825.

**1823** 

The **Joy family** were the first tenants of the new mill. They began the "Filtrate Oils" company which produced lubricating oils by crushing seeds. The Joys specialised in rapeseed.



The Joy family left Thwaite Mill.





The **Horn family** arrived and installed stone-crushing equipment. The mill was used to grind flint and china stone for the pottery industry and chalk for whiting.





The Horns began putty production using linseed oil and surplus whiting. By the 1960s putty was the mill's only product.

GENUINE PURE LINSEED OIL PUTTY

1923

20th Century

WW1: 1914-1918

WW2: 1939-1945

Petter Engine

The Raymond Mill was installed to grind a lot more chalk at pre-set grades, replacing the water levigation process.

11931



A **flood** caused the weir to collapse, preventing water from entering the mill and turning the wheels.

**1**1975

The Georgians

1714-1837

The Victorians

1837-1901

After fulfilling outstanding putty orders with the Petter diesel engine, the mill finally closed.

**1976** 

The **Thwaite Mills Society** was formed. This comprised a group of volunteers who did not want to see the site go to waste and worked to restore it.

1978

As part of major restoration work, the **weir was rebuilt** in concrete and steel and the machinery and buildings were restored.

1990

**Thwaite Watermill Museum** opened to the public.

1986

Leeds Museums