

# CLOTH MILLS ALONG THE PAINSWICK STREAM ~ mills near the centre of Painswick

Colleen Haine

## KING'S MILL

The next mill upstream from Small's Mill has been recorded as King's Mill, Packer's Mill, Lower Mill and for a short time as Culvert Mill. It is the first mill going upstream in Edge Tithing and is at the junction of the Washbrook with Painswick Stream.

In 1496 Agnes Mylle was recorded for a water mill called Kynges Mill (1) on a manorial rents list, and in brackets was added John Kynge and Jo. Osborne 1565. It was recorded in Edge Tithing but it cannot be proved to be on the exact site of the later mill.

In 1587 the Lord of the Manor sold it to Edward Kynne and after he died, his widow Margaret Kynne and son William sold to Richard Packer, a messuage, water-mill (corn) and  $\frac{1}{2}$  yard of land in (2) 1625. This property remained owned by the Packer family for nearly two centuries. (For more information about the Packer family see Glos. Historical Studies Vol. IX 1978.) In 1634 the mill was given to Richard's son Thomas Packer on his marriage to Sarah Loveday (3) and in 1671 he was described as a clothier, in the marriage settlement of his son Richard with Elizabeth Clissold. The mill was called Lower Mill and was described as a corn-mill, tuck-mill, gig-mill and mozing-mill, with messuage, meadows, pastures, woods, gardens, ponds and water-courses.(4) This proves that the mill was in the cloth trade, but shows that a corn-mill was still retained there. This son Richard Packer occupied the mill in 1677 (5) and was churchwarden in 1682-3. (6) He died in 1719 and left property with mills to his son Daniel, which included a dyeing-house, racks, and tenters. (7)

In 1730 Daniel Packer obtained some land from Gyde's Farm which is just near the mill and in this deed it is described as a fulling mill. (8) Daniel died in 1739. (9) He had a nephew, John Packer, who was recorded paying rates for the mill from 1730 to 1753 (10), and in 1744 it was recorded that "Mr. John Packer is to mend the waggon way from Taylor's Nap to the Lower Mill where he now lives." (11)

From 1754 to 1765 Daniel Packer of Cap Mill was also recorded on the rates lists for King's Mill (12) and he died in 1769, and in his will he mentions "my nephew Richard Packer of the Lower Mill, Woolstapler, son of my late brother John Packer," (13) In 1770 Richard Packer married Susanna Baylis and in the marriage settlement a messuage, mills and land closes were mentioned. (14) In the same year Mary, widow of Daniel Packer, described her executor Richard Packer as a Mealman and Woolstapler. (15)

Only four years later, in 1774, Mary Packer wrote in a letter, "On 22nd March died of consumption my nephew, Mr. Richard Packer, the only relation I had capable of serving me in any shape." (16) He left two small children, Sophia and John. John was born in 1772 (17) and so was only two years old when his father died. For the next ten years Richard Packer's widow was recorded on rates lists but who was tenant of the mill was not recorded. By 1785 she was recorded as Mrs. Baylis on rates lists, as she had married the Rev. Joseph Baylis of Gloucester, so this made her name the same as it had been before she married Richard Packer. (18) In 1787 and 1788 Corn Mills were offered to be let known as Packer's or Lower Mill in Painswick with 3 prs. stones, a dwelling-house suitable for a genteel family, wool-lofts etc., and 12 acres in occupation of Mr. Edward James. Application was to be made to Rev. Joseph Baylis, Gloucester, or Mr. Edward Palling, Sheephouse, Painswick. (19) It seemed that the long days of the Packer family as clothiers had ended, but this was not so, as later on John Packer returned, but not to work King's Mill.

From 1790 to 1795 Thos. Cook was tenant. (20) In 1795, a "capital grist mill" was advertised to be let at the Lower Mill, Painswick. (21) From 1796 to 1800 Wm. King was quoted as tenant (22) and he was a clothier and continued to use it as a cloth-mill to 1817. In 1816 there was a commission of Bankrupt against John Packer of Painswick, Clothier, (23) so John had returned to Painswick, but he was not working King's Mill. In 1817 it was offered for sale described as a dwelling-house and cloth-mill near the town of Painswick with stocks, gig-mills, water-wheels and 11 acres, now in possession of Mr. King, who will quit at Lady Day next. (24)

In May 1817 Mr. William King "who is declining the Clothing Business" had his stock for sale at the Lower Mill. The list included all the machinery and also 6 large bags of Spanish Wool, 1 bag of English Wool, Black Ladies' Cloth, Super Livery Cloth, Super Scarlet Army Cloth, and much more. (25)

In 1818 the creditors of John Packer received a dividend of 3s. in the £1 (26) and another 1s. 3d. in the £1 in 1822. (27) No more information has been found about John Packer and by 1820 John Palling - Clothier of Sheephouse, was recorded at King's Mill as owner. (28) In 1822 on the list of valuation of mills, it was quoted at £180. It continued to be owned by John Palling and his son William for many years. In 1838 Palling's Mill with house and yard was valued at £70 (29) and in 1839 William Palling was recorded on the list of Principal Manufacturers of Woollen Cloth in Gloucestershire. (30) In 1851 William Palling of Sheephouse employed 40 persons. (31) In 1855 Henry Fletcher was quoted as occupier and the mill was called "Culvert Mill." This is the only time it was quoted under this name and the reason is probably because when the Stroud-Painswick Road was opened in 1819 the Washbriok had to be taken under it to the mill by a very deep culvert which is still there now (1982). Henry Fletcher was described as a Scarlet & Billiard Cloth Manufacturer, Living at Sheephouse (32), and in 1858 he was bankrupt, (33)

and that same year the Clothing Mill called "Lower Mill or King's Mill" was for sale at the Falcon Hotel. It was said to contain 2 power water-wheels driven by a "never failing stream", all in good repair, and it also said "The scarlet Hunting Cloths and Billiard Cloths, manufactured at Lower Mills, have been justly celebrated for upwards of half-a-century." (34) There was another advertisement of the sale of all Fletcher's machinery and stock, which included machinery used by steam power, and described tools and machines used for all processes in the manufacture of cloth except weaving. (35)

Edward P. Sampson had King's Mill 1859-1860 and he was described as a Shawl Manufacturer. His fire insurance covered him for water power only, and for all the processes except weaving. (36) The mill had only been let, not sold, as Rev. E. Palling was still quoted as owner.

In April 1860, Sampson was quoted as tenant on the rates list, but in July 1860, Peter Watkins was tenant, pin manufacturer, so that was the end of the Cloth Trade and King's Mill was the latest one recorded in the Cloth Trade along the Painswick Stream. (37)

Watkins and Okey were recorded there until 1910 (38) and then Savory & Son, also pin manufacturers, had the mill until 1919. It was then closed and parts of the mill buildings were demolished but others were converted into a large dwelling-house which is still there now (1982) and part of it is still the 17th Century mill house.

### SPRING'S MILL

Upstream from King's Mill, the next mill recorded was Spring's Mill, also in Edge Tithing, by Stepping-Stone Lane, but unlike King's Mill it was only recorded in use for about half a century.

The Spring family was recorded much earlier in Painswick Parish but no evidence of a mill was found until 1802. In 1802 an advertisement offered a dwelling-house, malt-house, a house for machinery with a water-wheel newly erected and capable of driving 2 carding or scribbling machines, "To be Let", and application was to be made to Daniel Spring - Millwright - Painswick. (1)

In 1805 it was offered "To be Let" again and it was described as adjoining the Turnpike Road from Painswick to Stroud (Stepping Stone Lane, and lately occupied by a clothier. (2) The clothier was not named, but this seems to be the first evidence that it was engaged in the cloth trade, and apart from the dye-house, possibly the last! The Springs were recorded on rates lists for the mill and malthouse from 1809 to 1833 (3) but in 1817 Charles Gyde was first recorded as tenant at Spring's Mill for the dyehouse and he continued to use it to 1836 (4) when he moved his business to Arundel's Mill at Stroud, but still lived in New Street, Painswick. He was the man who started the Gyde family fortune and it was his sons who left so much money to

Painswick which enabled the building of almshouses, an orphanage, public baths, and gave grants towards water supply and drainage for the parish, and there is still a Gyde Trust today. (5)

In 1830 and 1831 Daniel Spring was owner of the mill, but Savory was occupier. (6)

In 1839 Daniel Spring was described as owner, with workshops, yard, house and buildings in hand. The house shown on the map was on the site of what became later the Cross Hands Inn. For the dyehouse and buildings Mrs. Martha Tate was owner and John Dowell the tenant. (7) In this same year John Skinner was advertised as "Miller, Spring's Mill." (8) John Skinner was also recorded the same year - 1839 - for Skinner's Mill on the rates lists, so whether this was an error, or whether he was using two mills is not clear. (9) From 1839 to 1844 Thomas Close used the dyehouse at Spring's Mill. (10) After 1839-41 when only a house and land was recorded at Spring's Mill in addition to the dyehouse, (11) the only times Spring's Mill was mentioned was 1845 (12) and 1846-48 (13) but it is not clear whether it was being used as a mill. After this it has not been found mentioned by name, but an old postcard with a postmark 1904 showed a building still on the site as did the 1885 O.S. Map, but by the 1st World War the site was just a vegetable garden, and now a modern house, Little Bridge House, is on the site. (14)

(Skinner's Mill lay above Spring's Mill but, according to the Victoria County History Vol. XI, there is no evidence that it was ever used for cloth-making. In old documents it was called "Spring's Borough" and Charles Baker named it as "Spring's Burrow", but the Skinners had the mill for about a century and it is still named "Skinner's Mill Farm." It lay in Stroud End Tithing.)

#### PAINSWICK MILL

The next mill upstream which was in the cloth trade was Painswick Mill, also called Reed's Mill, Mason's Mill and Cook's Mill. The earliest date found is 1634 and the Cloth Mark of the Webb family which may still be seen over the doorwain of the old mill house. (1) The initials are H.W. and Henricus Webbe was recorded on the subsidy list of 1641. (2)

In 1664 Henry Webbe was listed on the Pound Rate for Edge Tithing which is the correct tithing for Painswick Mill, but no mill was mentioned. (3)

In 1672 Thomas Webb de Mill was Overseer of the Poor (4), and in 1674 Lewis is recorded for Mill and Land in the Reeve's Book, but also on the list was Widd. Webb for Mill, (5) but as the Webbs were involved with 3 mills in Edge Tithing it is not clear to which mills the list refers. By 1700 John Harris, Overseer of the Poor, was recorded for Cook's Mill but when the Cooks acquired the mill has not been found recorded. (6) When

Richard Cook died in 1701, he left his estate to his wife Sarah, which included Steanbridge Mill in the Slad Valley, but does not mention Cook's Mill in Edge Tithing (7), but in 1725 Mrs. Sarah Cook was advertising the mill to be let or sold. John Harris was quoted as tenant and the description included a handsome dwelling-house, a mill containing 2 stocks, a gig-mill, a dyeing-house, a very good furnace, racks, tenters, a very good place for spinning and all in good repair. (8) Evidently it was not sold for Mrs. Cook was recorded paying rates "for her mill" in Edge Tithing 1730-31. (9) John Harris died in 1738 and was described as a clothier. (10) When Sarah Cook died in 1741 she left a great deal of property but included in the long list, she left to her eldest son Richard the mill and mill-house in Painswick with "stocks, half-stocks, gigg-mill, all goods in upper loft, cloth racks, tenters, and a grist-mill and a cider-mill." To another son she left burling-boards, a new scouring furnace, and all her cattle. To other children she left Steanbridge Mill and many more estates. (11)

From 1784 to 1798 John Gardner was recorded as owner of Cook's Mill and in 1790 John Merrett was tenant, Mr. Perring in 1795 and Wm. King were tenants. In 1796-98 Mr. Mason was recorded as tenant (12) and from 1798 as owner, and the Mason family continued to own it for more than half a century. (13)

In 1797 Cook's Mill was offered to be let along with the dwelling-house called Brookhouse with a stove for drying wool, wool-lofts etc. (14) Brookhouse, the dwelling, is not just by Cook's Mill, but near Brookhouse Mill in Greenhouse Lane.

In 1804-05 Mr. Butler was recorded as tenant (15) but in 1804 the Cook's Mill was for sale with "machinery and utensils in the Clothing Business." (16) In 1807 both premises were advertised "To be Let", so they had not been sold. Messrs. Nathaniel and Benjamin Butler were quoted as tenants, but as they were bankrupt in 1807, this probably accounts for the advertisement. (17) Another interesting point about this advertisement is that it also offered an "Elegant Mansion House in the centre of Painswick". This was Beacon House, the No. 1 listed building in Painswick. It was built by the Mason family in the late 18th century and a member of the Mason family was still living there in 1914. (18)

In 1810 Jacob Chamberlain was using the mill. (19) He was bankrupt in 1811, described as a "clothier, Dealer & Chapman" and his deficiency was over £11,000. (2) His stock was offered for Sale by Auction at Brookhouse where he was evidently living. It included "Best Superfine Cloth", Scribbling and Carding-machines, Jennies, Jacks, a "Wool Devil", Spindles, Looms, Shearing-frames, 40 pairs of Shears, Cloth Press and lots more. (21) The creditors of Jacob Chamberlain met in 1812 to consider the sale of his wife's estates from her former husband Richard Mason. (22) Two months later the "Sale by Auction" of Cook's Mill was advertised with 2 pairs of Stocks, Gig Mill and sufficient power for driving 8 engines, a Dyeing & Scouring House, a Rack Close with 5 Racks and much more. (23)

Again it was not sold and Mr. Edward Mason was recorded there as owner and tenant from 1817 to 1825. (24) In 1820 he was living at Beacon House with his grandson Dr. Joseph Mason and was described as a clothier. (25) His mill in 1822 was valued at £110. (26) In 1824 it was named as Mason's Mill on Bryant's Map, but on the rates lists it was still named Cook's Mill. (27) This same year it was offered "To be Let" and included in the long list were 3 water-wheels, 10 h.p. Steam-engine, 3 Gig-mills and room for more, 7 floors for machinery, a Rack-Hill, a Wool-Stove, Scouring House, Workshops, Millman's House, and "can manufacture 20 felt cloths weekly," a 14 ft. Fall of Water, Good Substantial Dwelling House, Stables etc. Apply Mr. Mason on premises. (28)

Three months later it was advertised again "To be Let on Lease" (29) and it mentions "The Water Wheels, Stocks and Steam Engine have been recently erected."

From 1826 to 1840 Joseph Wight was tenant of the mill and was a Broadcloth and Cassimere Manufacturer. (30) The valuation of 1838 for Mason's Mill including house was £85. (31) This Joseph Wight was a brother of Robert Wight who used Cap Mill and Brookhouse Mill and of John Wight who had Sheepscombe Mill. They were the sons of Robert Wight of Tetbury. (32) Joseph Wight lived at Brookhouse in 1832 (33) and possibly later. In 1840 his stock was offered for sale and the long list of cloth-making machinery included a "new steam cylinder, beam and sundry castings for a 20 h.p. steam engine." In this same advertisement the mill and dwelling-house were offered "To be Let" and it says "the premises are suitable for a corn, silk or paper mill". (34) From 1840 to 1843 the mill was recorded vacant. (35)

1844-46 Thos. Barrett was quoted as tenant for Mason's Mill. (36) From 1848 to 1852 Thomas Trotman - Hook & Eye Manufacturer - was recorded at Cook's Mill. (37) From 1855 Nathaniel Jones was owner and Jones & Co., Silk-Throwsters, were using the mill (38) and were recorded there to 1865. In 1870 it was recorded as a Pin Mill used by Trotman & Cole until 1879, when Cole, Thos. & Co. were recorded. It continued to be used by them as a pin mill until 1920, and was always known locally as Reed's Mill because the man in charge of the mill was named Reed. (39)

It was closed in 1920 when the firm moved to Cheltenham and has not been used as a mill since then. Many of the mill buildings were demolished, but a part of the mill was converted into a dwelling-house and added to the old 17th century mill-house, to make one private house which may be seen there today. Where the dye-house once stood there is a tennis court. The mill pond is also preserved nearby and the sluice gates. (40)

### CAP MILL (Cap Mill)

Upstream again from Painswick Mill, just by King's Mill Lane is Capp Mill. It is possible that the name originated from a law passed in 1571 that all persons of common degree must wear woollen caps on Sundays. (1)

The date over the door is 1678 with the clothier's initials H.W. and Cloth Mark like the one on Painswick Mill. (2) Henry Webb died in 1689 and was recorded as Clothier, son of Henry Webb, Citizen of London. (3) The name Henry Webb was recorded much earlier, but nothing about the mill has been found. The widow of Henry Webb, or tenant, for Cap Mill, was recorded on rates lists 1689-1696 (4) but on another list Jasper Selwin was recorded for Cap Mill from 1690 to 1709. (5) In 1709 Mr. Daniel Packer of Cap Mill was Overseer of the Poor. (6) John Packer was recorded for Cap Mill in 1715 and 1717, who was a brother of Daniel. (7) In 1729 an advertisement stated that on Sunday night 7½ yds of White Broadcloth had been stolen from John Packer's Rack of Cap Mill and he offered £20 reward for information to convict the thief. (8) In the 1730s Daniel Packer was recorded on rates lists for the mill (9) but he died in 1739 (10) and from that date Mary Packer, widow of John Packer, was recorded as owner (11), who was the mother of John and Daniel.

By 1747 Daniel Packer, the nephew of the Daniel who died in 1739, was paying rates for Cap Mill (12) and he was the one who wrote the Packer Letters now preserved in the Gloucestershire Records Office. (13) The letters give a great deal of information about his cloth trade. (see Glos. Hist. Studies Vol. IX 1978.) He died in 1769 (14) and his memorial may be seen on the south side of Painswick Church tower. In 1772 the Packers leased Cap Mill with a fulling-mill with 2 stocks, a gig-mill, a dye-house etc. to William Knight, junior, for 14 years at a rent of £42. 10s. per year. (15) A William Knight died in 1775 and another in 1778 (16) but William Knight was still recorded paying land tax for his mill 1780-90 (occ. himself) but the mill is not named. (17) In 1783 Thos. Bingham was committed to prison for stealing cloth of Mr. Knight of Painswick. (18) In 1785 William Knight, 54, died named as a clothier. He died of apoplexi (sic), and his son aged 13 and seven more of his children died in infancy. (19) After his death Wm. Knight's heirs and widow were recorded "for the mill" but it is not named and whether it was Cap Mill or Brookhouse Mill is not clear. (20)

In 1792 another William Knight, son of the last one, died aged 30, leaving a widow named Hester. (21) In 1795 there was evidence that John Packer, the son of Richard Packer of King's Mill, had returned to Painswick for he offered 20 guineas reward for information leading to the conviction of a thief who had torn and damaged cloth on the rack-hill of Mrs. Knight, (22) and he is recorded as a clothier that same year, in a bond to pay money to his mother Susanna Baylis, wife of the Rev. Joseph Baylis of the City of Gloucester. (23)

From 1806 to 1817 John Packer was recorded paying rates for the mill. (24) In 1814 John Packer of Painswick was granted "Freedom of the City" at Gloucester. (25) In 1816 "Commission of Bankrupt" was issued against John Packer of Painswick, Clothier. (26) A month later his stock was offered for sale which included "Best Superfine Cloths, Cassimeres, Blue Superfine Broadcloths, made chiefly from German Wools", also the usual machinery, Gallipoli Oil and lots more. Household furniture and wines were to be sold on the first day. (2) Three months later he had his property for sale at the Falcon Inn, Painswick, and Lot

1 was a messuage and a cloth-mill called Cap Mill with a gig-mill, water-wheels, land and rack-close, held copyhold at a yearly rent of 5s. 6d. Lot 2 was King's Mill which had been worked and owned by his father. In 1818 John Packer's creditors were offered a dividend of 3s. in the £1 and in 1822 a further dividend of 1s. 3d. in the £1. (28)

From 1818 Samuel Wood was recorded as owner of Cap Mill (29) and in 1827 it was advertised for sale by auction as "Cap Mill with residence and land, the property of Mr. Samuel Wood, (retiring from business), copyhold." The mill was said to contain 2 water-wheels, nearly new, 2 pairs stocks, room for a gig-mill, all on ground floor and on first and second floors, 72ft. by 20ft., sufficient space for 4 sets of scribbling and carding engines etc. It also had workshops, wool-loft, picking-house, scouring-house and press-shop. Full details were also given of the dwelling-house and the stock included 8 new broadlooms and 4 old ones. A gelding, harness and cart etc., were also mentioned and the auction was to be at the Bell Inn, Painswick. (30) In 1828 the mill was named on the 1" Ordnance Map as Cap Mill, but on Bryant's Map of 1824 it was named Cat Mill!

Samuel Wood had evidently not managed to sell the mill as he was still recorded as owner to 1836. (31) Skinner was recorded as tenant 1827-28. (32) Then Samuel Wood had it himself to 1832, when Nathaniel Iles Butler became the tenant. He was advertised as a Wool Manufacturer in 1839, then in 1841 he was bankrupt. (33) From 1836 to 1837 Thomas Sheppard was recorded as owner and in the 1838 Valuation Cap Mill was recorded at T20. (34)

In 1841 Nathaniel Iles Butler offered his property for sale, which included scribbling machines, a pair of trucks, lots of household goods, several valuable oil paintings, carpets, and many books. (35) In the same year, 1841, Cap Mill and House were advertised "to be Let or Sold" and it said "Apply Mr. Samuel Wood", but he must have been acting as agent for Mr. Sheppard, for Sheppard was still recorded as owner in 1865. (36) In 1842 Massey was recorded as tenant. (37) In 1844-45 it was vacant. (38) In 1845 Charles Baker wrote a letter to Sheppard about a survey of Cap Mill, which he described as a dwelling-house and clothing-mill, late in the occupation of Robert Massey. He said that the dwelling was in good repair, but the mill and buildings were in a bad state. Then he added, "All kinds of Houses and Mill property in this immediate neighbourhood are most awfully reduced in value." (39) He wrote again in 1847 and said he was still trying to let to Clark the dwelling-house with the Mill "but he still holds off." (40)

Mr. Clark had Cap Mill 1847-48 (41) but in 1848 Charles Baker wrote that he had given notice to quit, as the "mill was inadequate", and in another letter that year it was stated that Will. Clark was leaving Cap Mill at Michaelmas as he had taken another mill lower downstream. Wm. Clark was a timber merchant and umbrella stick manufacturer who moved to Small's Mill, so this shows that Cap Mill was no longer in the cloth trade. (42) By 1855 Watkins and Okey, Pin Manufacturers, were recorded at

Cap Mill and were still there in 1860 when Tom Sheppard was still recorded as owner. (43) Alfred Keene had it as a Saw Mill from 1865 and in 1876 he was still tenant and Fred. Sheppard was still owner. (44) The O.S. Map of 1885 recorded it as a Saw Mill and Hyett wrote in 1895 that Cap Mill was still standing but not used. (45) In 1903 the O.S. Map recorded it as a Saw Mill, and after the 1st World War the mill-pond and sluice gates were still there and also much of the mill buildings, now demolished. The 17th century mill-house and part of the buildings converted into a dwelling may still be seen there (1982). (46) There is also a small building which has been restored, on the other side of the Painswick Stream, which was recorded in Stroudend Tithing.

### BROOKHOUSE MILL

Only about 200 yards upstream from Capp Mill is Brookhouse Mill on the side of Greenhouse Lane, in Edge Tithing. It was the only mill in the present parish of Painswick still working in early 1982, by Savory & Sons Ltd., Pin Manufacturers. (1) However, manufacture ended on 27 September 1982 and it is intended that it shall be developed into dwellings.

Although the name Brookhouse was recorded on manorial lists in the 15th century in Shepscombe Tithing, which is on the other side of Greenhouse Lane, only land is mentioned, no mill. (2)

William Loveday was paying rates for Brookhouse in the 17th century, but again no mill is recorded. (3)

The earliest date when "Brookhouse Mills" has been found was in an advertisement of 1751, when it was stated that  $4\frac{1}{2}$  yards of White Broadcloth, worth 6s. per yard, had been taken from a pole in the Mill-Yard at Brookhouse Mills belonging to Mrs. Webb, widow. 5 guineas reward was offered for information leading to conviction by Mr. E. Palling of Brookhouse near Painswick. (4) Whether Edward Palling was working as manager for Mrs. Webb or just acting as her agent is not known. Mrs. Webb died soon after this and the property was offered "To be Let or Sold". It was described as a messuage with garden and orchard, a Clothing Mill with 2 whole Stocks and a Gig-mill" to which may be added a third Stock or a Grist Mill as required". More property was offered "all in late possession of Mrs. Catherine Webb deceased". Enquiries were to be made to Mr. Daniel West, Millman at the said mill. (5) Mrs. Catherine Webb's Will of 1754 refers to her late husband John Webb. (6) As she left all her estate to a spinster named Rebecca Maysty it would seem that there were no children. Mrs. Webb, widow, was recorded "de Mill" from 1738 until her death. (7) John Webb, who died in 1736 - Clothier, was also recorded "de Mill" back to 1715. (8) In 1712 another John Webb died - Clothier, (9) and he was recorded "de Mill" in Edge Tithing back to 1690. (10) The mill was not named, but as the other mills of the Webb family were recorded in other hands by 1700, it is almost certain to have been Brookhouse Mills, and as John Webb was a clothier, the mill

To the Reader: Inadvertently, and inexcusably, one page of typescript was omitted from the copy sent to the printer. With apologies to all, and especially to Mrs. Haine, the errant page is given here, and should be read between pages 25 and 26, picking up the text from "the mill" at the bottom of page 25, and continuing at the top of page 26 with the words "Clothing Mill."

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Editors -  
for the  
use of -



But the Stocks  
at Painswick  
are of Iron.

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must have been a cloth mill. In 1708 a will of Robert Kent, clothier, listed among other things "At John Webb's for a pair of shears £2.00", which adds a little to the evidence that John Webb had a cloth mill. (11)

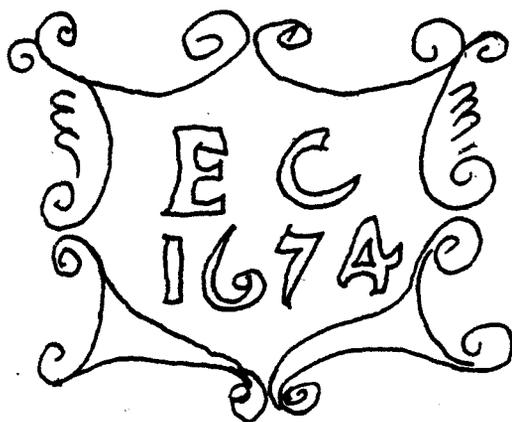
From 1759 to 1774 Mr. Ludlow was recorded paying rates for the mill and Withymead, Orchard and Withy Close. It is not named, but you can still walk down Withymead to Brookhouse Mill today. (12) On Isaac Taylor's map of 1777 it was recorded as Ludlows Mill but was shown on the wrong side of Greenhouse Lane, in Spoonbed Tithing. This was an error, as Ludlow paid all his rates for the mill in Edge Tithing. In 1786 it was advertised that 3 $\frac{1}{4}$  yds of Scarlet Cloth had been stolen from Brookhouse Mill in Painswick, and 5 guineas reward for information was offered by Mrs. Knight. (13) This shows that by this time the Knight family had Brookhouse Mill, but when they first held it has not been found recorded. William Knight had died in 1875 (14) which explains why Mrs. Knight had the mill. William Knight, the son of the above-named William Knight, died in 1792 aged 30 years (15) and left a widow named Hester Knight. In his will he appointed Robert Wight of Tetbury, Hester Knight and William Pitt of Gloucester as Trustees, and recorded among his property was a Water-Mill, Fulling-Mill, and Land. (16)

In 1799 Mrs. Knight offered her dwelling-house in Painswick "To be Let" suitable for a "Gentleman's Family or a Clothier." It also said that a Clothier could be accommodated at a mill near the Town of Painswick. Later that same year, Mrs. Knight offered all her machinery and cloth stock "To be Sold by Auction". (17) The house the Knight family had was "Byfield", in Bisley Street. (18)

(Insert pp 25-26 ii)

In 1802 Robert Wight, son of Robert Wight of Tetbury, married Hester Knight, widow of William Knight (19) and that same year he was recorded on the List of Woollen Manufacturers. (20) From 1806 he was recorded paying rates for the mill. (21) In the Land Tax lists from 1808 to 1831 Wm. Knight's heirs were recorded as owners, and Robt. Wight as tenant. (22) In 1820 Robert Wight was recorded "In Hand" for Mill, Garden, etc. in Edge Tithing, and for Withy Mead, Dyehouse, Pond, etc., and Rack Hill in Spoonbed Tithing, and these are shown clearly on Charles Baker's map. (23) This statement "In Hand" implied that he was owner, but the Land Taxes for many years before and after 1820 name Knight's heirs as owners, so as Robert Wight had married Hester Knight it possibly caused some confusion. In the 1822 Valuation of Mills, Messrs. Robt. and Joseph White (this should be Wight) were recorded: Steam £50, Water £125, Total £175. (24) Only one other mill was quoted on this list as with steam power, and this was Sheepscombe Mill owned by John Wight, the brother of Robert and Joseph. Joseph Wight was living at the dwelling called Brookhouse in 1826. (25) The mill was named Brookhouse Mill on the maps of 1824 and 1828. (26) In 1832 Robert Wight of Brookhouse Mill went bankrupt (27) and all his Clothing Machinery (which included a Steam Engine) was "For Sale" and all his household goods of his residence in Gloucester Street. (28) That same year on the Voters' List, Robert Wight was recorded in Bisley Street, where the Knight family owned Byfield. (29) In 1835 his wife Hester died (30) and that same year Brookhouse .... (now read on, page 26)

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Inscribed stone  
from Damsell's  
Mill, further up  
the Painswick Valley

(See the next  
issue of the  
Journal - I  
hope!)

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Erratum: p 24, 3rd paragraph, last line:  
for T20 read £20..

Clothing Mill was advertised "To be Let". It was advertised with "3 Water-Wheels, 2 pairs Stocks, Gig-mill, Millman's House, Steam Engine House, Wool Stove, Scouring House, Dye-House, Press Shop and Wool Lofts." Also in the advertisement "To be Let" was a Dwelling House in the Town of Painswick. (31) Two months later all the furniture of Robert Wight was on "Sale by Auction" and it was said "he is leaving the neighbourhood." (32) There was a letter in 1836 from John and Edward Wight (who had Sheepscombe Mill) in which they said "The mill's dreadfully out of repair and it will take some weeks to put it in driving condition." (33) The letter was written to Charles Baker because in addition to all his maps and architecture he worked as a property agent. From 1836 to 1841 J. & E. Wight were recorded as tenants of the mill and Mr. Knight as owner. (34) In the years from 1838 he is quoted as Rev. W. Knight. In the years from 1838 he is quoted as Rev. W. Knight. In the 1838 Valuation of Mills, Brookhouse Mill with 2 cottages adjoining was valued at £65 which shows how much it had lost value since 1822. (35) In 1839 Brookhouse Mill was advertised "To be Let" and the description included "2 high pressure Steam Engines, one 6 and the other 24 horsepower" for sale - "Apply Mr. John Wight - Sheepscombe". (36) This shows that the Wights gave up using the mill at this time and they evidently managed to let a part of it as John Driver was recorded just that year as occupier of the "Dyehouse, Pond, Shrubbery & Rack Hill by Brookhouse Mill". (37) In 1840-41 it was recorded "void". (38) From 1841 Clark & Son, Timber Merchants were recorded as tenants to 1845-46 and a William Tilling was tenant 1844-45, (39) so perhaps he had part of the mill. In 1845 Thos. Bullock was also quoted as tenant and the owner was still Rev. Knight. (40) In 1845 a Copyhold Estate in Painswick was for sale. This included Brookhouse Mill "formerly used as a Clothing, but lately as a Saw Mill and in every respect adapted for a Grist Mill". Also included was a Dyehouse, Cottage, Pond, Shrubbery, Garden, pastureland called "Shoulder of Mutton Piece", Rack Hill, Withey Mead Orchard, and 2 cottages by Brookhouse Mill. (41) From this time William Savory was recorded as owner (42) and as Engineer. (43)

In 1849 a lease was made by Mr. William Savory to Mr. William Palling of the "Ground Floor of Brookhouse Mill with machinery therein for 7 years". The list included a Water-Wheel and 2 pairs of Stocks. William Palling had King's Mill then and was still working it as a Cloth Mill. (44)

In 1851 one man and his wife were recorded as Handloom weavers and two other women as Powerloom Weavers. (45) In 1855 the lease was cancelled because William Palling had died, but was given as before to Henry Fletcher who had also taken King's Mill, but he went bankrupt in 1858. (46) This was the end of the Cloth Trade at Brookhouse Mill.

William Savory & Sons were still recorded as owners and as Millwrights and Engineers to 1876. (47) In 1876 Harry Savory was quoted as tenant and William as owner and from that time they were called "Pin Manufacturers". (48)

The last working water-wheel at Brookhouse Mill stopped working in 1962 and it was removed in 1964. (49)

## LOVEDAY'S MILL

The next mill upstream from Brookhouse Mill is Loveday's Mill, by Beech Lane, in Sheepscombe Tithing. The first Loveday recorded in Painswick was Roger Loveday, 1277. (1) In 1548 Thomas Loveday was recorded as a miller, and he held a mill in Sheepscombe Tithing with 1 messuage, 1 water-mill and  $\frac{1}{2}$  virgate of land. in 1565-66. (2) Lovedays were recorded many times after this but no mill was mentioned until 1674 when "John Loveday de Mill" was recorded in Spoonbed Tithing, but this probably means he was living in the house called Munday's (now Yew Tree House) in Vicarage Street, which was built by Thomas Loveday. (3) Lovedays were recorded on rates lists from this time in Sheepscombe Tithing, for more than a century, but the first proof that the mill was in the Cloth Trade was in 1715. Thomas Loveday was recorded as Clothier in 1715, and a Will of John Gardner describes him as a Broadweaver of Lovedays Mill and another John Gardner whose Will was of the same year 1715, was described as a Slaymaker of Lovedays. (4) "Slayes" or "sleys" were made from reeds and were used by weavers to beat up the weft.

In 1759 Henry Loveday was recorded paying the highest rates in Sheepscombe Tithing except for Jerningham, the Lord of the Manor. (5) In a Will written in 1774 Henry Loveday stated that he had surrendered some copyholds to Henry Townsend, (6) then in 1792 Theyer Townsend surrendered them back to William Loveday, when the property was described as fulling-mill, gig-mill and grist-mills. (7) The map of 1777 shows the mill on its present site and it is named "Mill - Mr. Loveday". (8) William Loveday was recorded on rates lists 1799-1805 in Sheepscombe Tithing but the mill is not mentioned. (9)

In 1802 it was advertised that Superfine Cloth marked S. Packer had been stolen from Mr. Loveday's Mill and 10 guineas reward for information was offered by Mrs. S. Packer. (10)

From 1806 to 1820 William Loveday was recorded for an estate which included the mill. (11) In 1820 William Loveday of the Mill died at Painswick, "of whom it may be truly said, he was one of the noblest works of God, an honest and an upright man." (12) Another Loveday - Thomas - was using a part of the mill as a Cloth Mill. On the 1822 Valuation of Mills list Loveday's Mill was £77 and was in the hands of the executors of the late Wm. Loveday. In 1824 a "Valuable Estate" was offered for sale, part freehold, part copyhold, and included a dwelling-house, clothing water-mill, several cottages, barns, buildings and c. 100 acres of land which belonged to Mr. Will. Loveday decd. A second advertisement gave more details of the mill which had 2 Stocks, Gig-mill, Scouring-House, Malt-House, Courtyard, Cottage, Summer-house, Rack Hill, Fishpond etc. The land advertised included Dell Farm, Bangrove, the Cup House Barn and more. (14) Mr. Will. Baylis of Painswick was advertising the sale and he was the brother-in-law of Will. Loveday decd. and lived at Castle Hale. (15) The mill could not have been sold, as after this William Baylis was quoted as owner until he died in 1837. (16) This was William Baylis, senior. His only son, William, had died in 1826 aged 27. (17) Thos. Loveday, Malster, was re-

corded at the "Lower Part of the Mill" to 1830. (18) A plan of the Baylis estate in 1829 shows clearly the mill, and is named "Ground Plan and Elevation of the New Mill and Dwelling-house", so it implies that some of it had been rebuilt. (19)

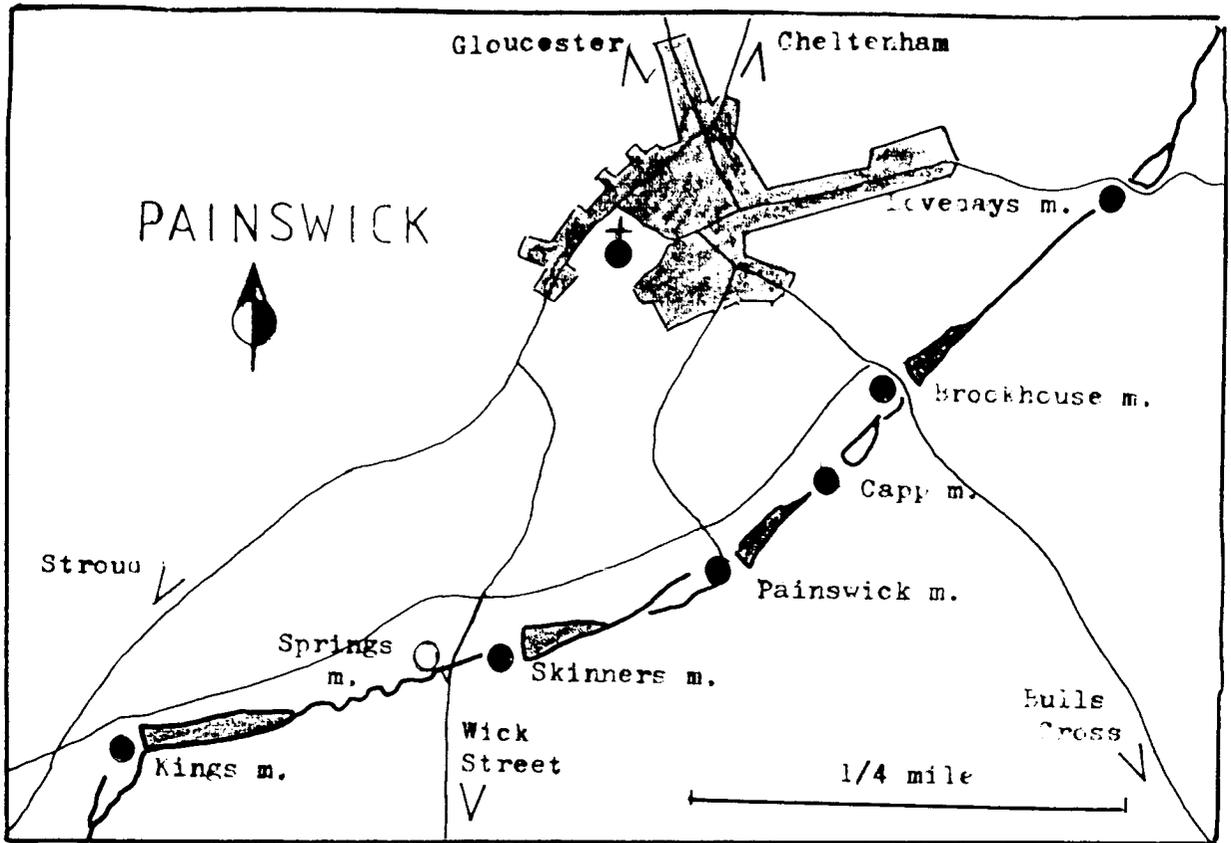
From this same year 1829, Philip Foxwell occupied the mill. (20) In 1828 he had Dye-house Mills, Minchinhampton (21) and was named as a Clothier on the 1832 Voters List. (22) After William Baylis had died in 1837 Charles Baker was quoted as owner of the mill. (23) This was because he had married Anne, the only remaining child of William Baylis, in 1825. (24)

On the 1838 Valuation of Mills, Lovedays Mill - House included - was £80. (25) So unlike many mills, it had increased a little since 1822.

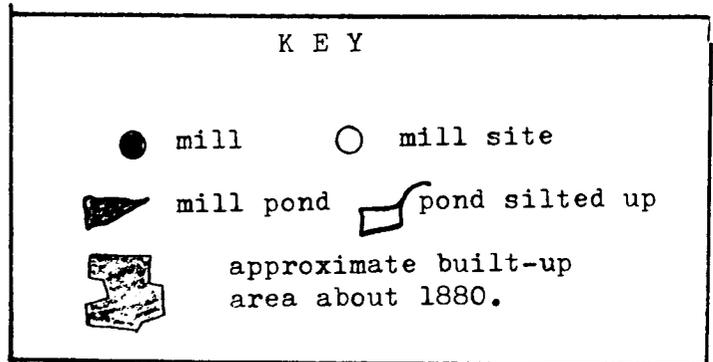
In 1839 Philip Foxwell was recorded as a Broadcloth and Cassimere Manufacturer and was on the list of Principal Manufacturers of Woollen Cloth. (26) In 1840 Philip Foxwell went bankrupt. (27) In 1841 all his machinery and stock was for sale. It was a very long list and showed that he owned an enormous amount of machinery. Two steam boilers were mentioned, and about "150 mills full of stagework", but of course he had been using 2 other cloth mills as well as Lovedays Mill. (28) (The meaning of "stagework" is obscure: it may mean lengths of cloth which had been put through fulling-mills and had reached a certain stage in production?)

The mill was recorded as vacant from 1841 to 1844 (29) so it seems that this was the end of the cloth trade there. 1844-45 Henry Padbury was tenant. (30) 1846-47 John Skinner was tenant. (31) 1848-51 Lord & Archer, Corn Millers, were tenants. (32) In 1852 Robert West, Miller, was recorded at Lovedays Mill. (33) In 1855 it was vacant. (34) In 1856 the Baylis Estate was offered for sale, and it included Lovedays Mill, described as a Flour Mill. (35) The estate had been left by William Baylis for his grandson William Baylis Baker, the only son of Anne and Charles Baker, but Charles Baker was always quoted as owner until he died. In 1858-60 Wm. Faulkes was recorded as tenant of Lovedays Mill. (36) In 1861 Charles Baker died, aged 70. (37) In 1865 the Baylis Estate was offered for sale again and Lot 6 was "Flour Mill with Overshot Wheels, Lower Mill or Lovedays Mill, now in occupation of Mr. John Fayers". (38) John Fayers was recorded as tenant from 1863 to 1879 and William Baylis Baker was owner so again it was not sold. (39)

On the O.S. Map of 1885 the mill was named "Corn Mill", and Chas. Lane, Miller, (water) Lovedays Mill, was recorded in 1885 and 1889. (40) On the O.S. Map of 1903 it was still named "Corn Mill". From 1910, Robert Grabham, Miller (water) was recorded there (41) and I saw him myself (writes Mrs. Haine) grinding corn there in the early 1920s. Soon after this the mill and house became derelict and a fire damaged it severely. Pictures exist showing it in a terrible condition. Later, parts of the old mill buildings were completely demolished, but another section was restored with the old mill-house to make a private residence, which is there now (1982). (42)

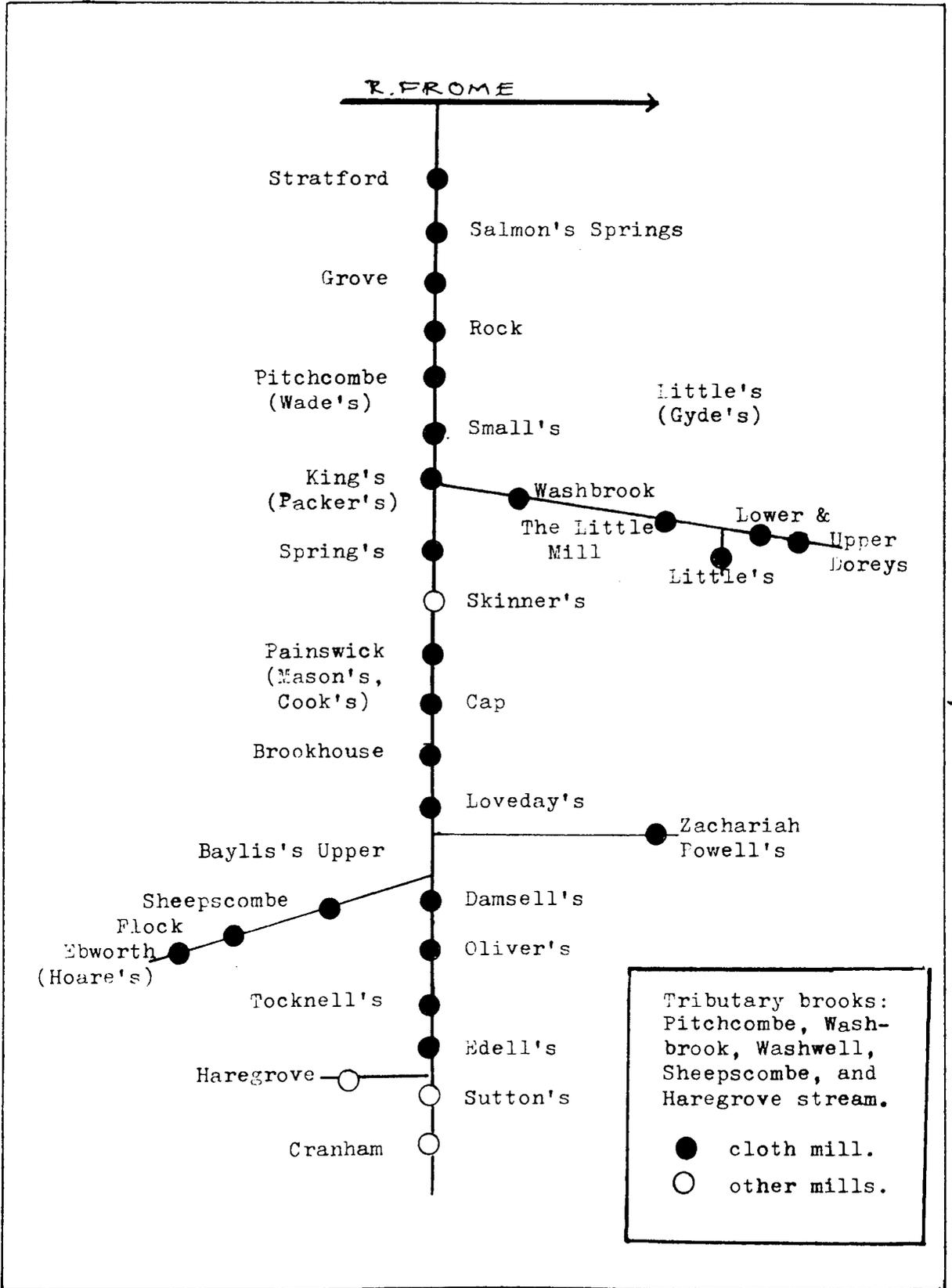


Colleen Haine © 1982



(NOTE Previous articles by Mrs. Haine on cloth mills along the Painswick Stream have appeared in vols XI to XIII, 1980 - 1982, of Gloucestershire Historical Studies, which has unfortunately ceased publication. Her first article on the Packer Family appeared in vol IX. She writes that there is a reference to a "wool-drying Stove" at Oliver's Mill in the Gloucester Journal for 16 March 1884 - see her article in this Journal for 1981, and the article in this issue on the Woodchester Tower. Also in the G.J. in that advertisement, and in one for Shepscomb Mill on 7 Sept. 1884, are references to "millsfull of gig-work..." Does any reader know exactly what was a millsfull? Ed.)

P L A N OF CLOTH MILLS ALONG THE PAINSWICK STREAM  
and its tributaries.



REFERENCES

GRO Gloucester Records Office  
 GCL Gloucester Central Library  
 GDR Gloucester Diocesan Records

... ..

KING'S MILL

- (1) Baddoley - History of Painswick p 122.
- (2) GRO D 149/T 1204 (Acc. 2630).
- (3) GRO D 1886 Packer Family Deeds.
- (4) " " " "
- (5) " D 149/F 87.
- (6) " P 244 C.W. 2/1.
- (7) Bigland - 1838 Vol 3 & GRO D 149/F 87.
- (8) GRO D 1886 Packer Family Deeds 2/9/1730.
- (9) GRO P 244 I.N. 1/3.
- (10) GRO P 244 C.W. 2/1.
- (11) GRO P 244 V.E. 2/9.
- (12) GRO P 244 C.W. 2/2.
- (13) GRO D 1886.
- (14) " " " "
- (15) GRO D 149/F 114.
- (16) " " " "
- (17) GRO P 244 I.N. 1/4.
- (18) GRO P 244 C.W. 2/3 & D 1886.
- (19) GJ 3 Dec 1787 - 4 Feb 1788 & more.
- (20) GRO Q/Rel. 1, 1795 - 1800.
- (21) GJ 21 Sept 1795.
- (22) GRO Q/Rel. 1, 1795 - 1800.
- (23) GJ 9 Sept 1816.
- (24) " 20 Jan 1817.
- (25) " 19 May 1817.
- (26) " 16 March 1818.
- (27) " 7 Jan 1822.
- (28) GRO P 244a M.I. 1/4.
- (29) GRO P 244 M.I.9.
- (30) Report on Handloom Weavers 1839.
- (31) GRO M.F. 315 & 316 (1851 Census).
- (32) Kelly's Directories 1856.
- (33) GJ 31 July 1858.
- (34) GJ 21 Aug 1858.
- (35) GJ 14 Aug 1858.
- (36) GRO P 2794/25 (Book of Manchester Fire Office).
- (37) GRO P 244a O.V. 1/13, 1/14.
- (38) Long list of Directories: Kelly's, Morris & Co., Slater's, Mercer & Crocker's 1863 - 1919.

SPRING'S MILL

- (1) GJ 15 Feb 1802.
- (2) " 30 Dec 1805.
- (3) GRO P 244 C.W. 2/4.
- (4) GRO P 244 C.W. 2/4, P 244a M.I. 1/4, P 244 M.I. 9, P 244 C.W. 2/6, P 244 O.V. 1/32.
- (5) Hyett - Glimpses of the History of Painswick pp 95-99.
- (6) GRO Q/Rel. 1.
- (7) GDR T 1/139.
- (8) Robson's Directory 1839.
- (9) GRO P 244 C.W. 1/5.
- (10) GRO P 244 C.W. 2/6 & P 244a O.V. 1/38, 1/39, 1/40.
- (11) GRO P 244 C.W. 2/6.
- (12) GRO P 244a O.V. 1/7.
- (13) GRO P 244 C.W. 2/8.
- (14) Personal knowledge.

PAINSWICK MILL

- (1) Personal inspection.
- (2) GCL R.F. 229,27.
- (3) GCL R.F. 229,26 (1).
- (4) GRO P 244 C.W. 4/1.
- (5) GCL R.R. 229-15.
- (6) GRO P 244 C.W. 4/1.
- (7) GRO Calendar of Wills 1701/33 Richard Cook.
- (8) GJ 12 April 1725.
- (9) GRO P 244 C.W. 2/1.
- (10) Bigland.
- (11) GRO Calendar of Wills 1741/191 Sarah Cook.
- (12) GRO P 244 C.W. 2/3, Q/Rel. 1.
- (13) GRO P 244 C.W. 2/3, 2/4, 2/6, 1/4, 2/8, O.V. 1/7, 1/15, 1/32, 1/37, 1/38, 1/39, 1/40, Q/Rel.1, M.I. 1/1.9, GDR T 1/139.
- (14) GJ 16 Jan 1797.
- (15) GRO P 244 C.W. 2/3.
- (16) GJ 16 Jan 1804.
- (17) GJ 6 April 1807.
- (18) Country Life 21 Aug 1915 & Kelly's Directory 1914.
- (19) GRO Q/Rel. 1.
- (20) GJ 26 Aug & 21 Oct 1811.
- (21) GJ 23 Sept 1811.
- (22) GJ 17 Feb 1812.
- (23) GJ 23 March & 27 April 1812.
- (24) GRO P 244 C.W. 2/4 & M.I. 1/1 & Q/Rel. 1.
- (25) Hyett - op. cit. p 75.
- (26) GRO P 244 M.I. 9.
- (27) GRO P 244 C.W. 2/4.
- (28) GJ 29 Nov 1824.
- (29) GJ 14 Feb 1825.
- (30) GRO P 244 C.W. 2/4 & 2/6, O.V. 1/32, 1/37, 1/38, Q/Rel.1, GDR T 1/139; Robson's Directory 1839.
- (31) GRO P 244 M.I. 9.
- (32) Information from Mrs. Skinner of Sheepscombe, who had it from Miss Long, descendant of John Wight.
- (33) Voters' List GCL 9931 (H) G.J.9.
- (34) GJ 18 Jul 1840.
- (35) GRO P 244 C.W. 2/6.
- (36) GRO P 244 C.W. 2/8 & P 244a O.V. 1/7.
- (37) GRO P 244 C.W. 2/8 & Slater's Directory 1852.
- (38) GRO P 244 O.V. 1/33, P 244a O.V. 1/41, 1/13, 1/14, 1/16, & Kelly's Directory 1856 & 1858-59.
- (39) Kelly's Directory 1817-1919.
- (40) Personal knowledge.

CAPP MILL (Cap Mill)

- (1) Tate, W.E. - The Parish Chest p 105.
- (2) Personal information.
- (3) Bigland Vol 3 p 197.
- (4) GRO P 2<sup>h</sup> C.W. 2/1.
- (5) GRO P 2<sup>h</sup> C.W. 1/1 & 2/1.
- (6) GRO P 2<sup>h</sup> C.W. 1/1.
- (7) GRO P 2<sup>h</sup> C.W. 2/1; GCL R.R. 229.15 (2-4).
- (8) GJ 15 July 1729.
- (9) GRO P 2<sup>h</sup> C.W. 2/1.
- (10) GRO P 2<sup>h</sup> I.N. 1/3.
- (11) GRO D 1886 D 145/F109 Packer Family Decds.
- (12) GRO P 2<sup>h</sup> C.W. 2/1.
- (13) GRO D 149/F 113 & 114.
- (14) GRO P 2<sup>h</sup> I.N. 1/4.
- (15) GRO D 1886.
- (16) GRO P 2<sup>h</sup> I.N. 1/4.
- (17) GRO Q/Rel. 1.
- (18) GJ 27 Oct 1793.
- (19) Memorial in Painswick Church, & Bigland & GJ 18 July 1785.
- (20) GRO P 2<sup>h</sup> C.W. 2/3 & Q/Rel. 1.
- (21) GRO P 2<sup>h</sup> I.N. 1/6.
- (22) GJ 27 April 1795.
- (23) GRO D 1886.
- (24) GRO P 2<sup>h</sup> C.W. 2/3, 2/4.
- (25) GJ 26 Sept 1814.
- (26) GJ 9 Sept 1816.
- (27) GJ 7 Oct 1816.
- (28) GJ 16 March 1818 & Jan 1822.
- (29) GRO P 2<sup>h</sup> C.W. 2/4.
- (30) GJ 6 Oct & 13 Oct 1827.
- (31) GRO P 2<sup>h</sup> C.W. 2/3, 2/4, Q/Rel. 1 O.V. 1/32.
- (32) GRO P 2<sup>h</sup> C.W. 2/4.
- (33) GRO P 2<sup>h</sup> C.W. 2/3, 2/4, 2/6, O.V. 1/32. Robson's Directory 1839, & GJ 13 Aug 1841.
- (34) GRO P 2<sup>h</sup> C.W. 2/6 & M.I. 9.
- (35) GJ 23 Jan 1841.
- (36) GJ 26 June 1841; GRO P 2<sup>h</sup> O.V. 1/16.
- (37) GRO P 2<sup>h</sup> O.V. 1/39.
- (38) GRO P 2<sup>h</sup> O.V. 1/10 & 1/7.
- (39) GRO D 3917 (2).
- (40) GRO P 3917 (2).
- (41) GRO P 2<sup>h</sup> C.W. 2/8.
- (42) GRO D 3917 (2) & Kelly's Directory 1852.
- (43) GRO P 2<sup>h</sup> O.V. 1/32, P 2<sup>h</sup> O.V. 1/41, 1/13, 1/14; & Kelly's Directory 1856, 1858-59.
- (44) Morris & Co. Directory 1865-66, 1867, 1876; & GRO P 2<sup>h</sup> O.V. 1/16 & P 2<sup>h</sup> O.V. 1/42.
- (45) Hyett - The Annual Register 1895.
- (46) Personal information.

BROOKHOUSE MILL

- (1) Personal knowledge.
- (2) Baddeley, op. cit. pp 125 & 169.
- (3) GRO P 2<sup>h</sup> C.W. 1/1, 2/1
- (4) GJ 1 Oct 1751.
- (5) GJ 26 Nov 1754 & 29 March 1755.
- (6) GRO Wills 1754/28 Catherine Webb.
- (7) GRO P 2<sup>h</sup> C.W. 2/1.
- (8) GRO P 2<sup>h</sup> C.W. 2/1; GCL R.R. 229.15 (2-4).
- (9) Bigland - Collections for County of Gloucester, 1838.
- (10) GRO P 2<sup>h</sup> C.W. 1/1, 2/1.
- (11) GRO Calendar of Wills 1708/117 Robert Kent.
- (12) GRO P 2<sup>h</sup> C.W. 2/2.
- (13) GJ 11 Sept 1786.
- (14) GRO P 2<sup>h</sup> I.N. 1/5, & Memorial in Painswick Church.
- (15) GRO P 2<sup>h</sup> I.N. 1/6.
- (16) GRO D 2025 - 104.
- (17) GJ 8 April & 28 Oct 1799.
- (18) Baddeley, op. cit - p 219.
- (19) GRO P 2<sup>h</sup> I.N. 1/14.
- (20) GCL J.F. 13.27-34.
- (21) GRO P 2<sup>h</sup> C.W. 2/3 & 2/4.
- (22) GRO Q/Rel. 1.
- (23) GRO P 2<sup>h</sup> M.I. 1/4.
- (24) GRO P 2<sup>h</sup> Va. of Mills Pains. 1822 M.I. 9.
- (25) GRO Q/Rel. 1.
- (26) Bryant's Map 1824 & O.S. Map 1828.
- (27) GJ 28 Jan 1832.
- (28) GJ 3 March 1832.
- (29) GCL 9931 (H) G. 3.9.
- (30) Tombstone in Painswick Churchyard.
- (31) GJ 18 April 1835.
- (32) GJ 27 June 1835.
- (33) GRO D 31917 (2).
- (34) GRO P 2<sup>h</sup> C.W. 2/6 & P 2<sup>h</sup> O.V. 1/37, 1/38.
- (35) GRO Val. Mills Painswick 1822 P 2<sup>h</sup> M.I. 9.
- (36) GJ 30 Nov 1839.
- (37) GDR T 1/139.
- (38) GRO P 2<sup>h</sup> C.W. 2/6.
- (39) GRO P 2<sup>h</sup> C.W. 2/6, 2/8.
- (40) GRO P 2<sup>h</sup> O.V. 1/7.
- (41) GRO D 2025.
- (42) GRO P 2<sup>h</sup> O.V. 1/10.
- (43) Pigot's Directory 1844.
- (44) GRO D 1159 T.M. Painswick.
- (45) GRO M.F. 315.
- (46) GJ 31 July 1858.
- (47) GRO P 2<sup>h</sup> O.V. 1/41; Morris & Co. Directory 1865, 1867, Kelly's Directory 1870, Mercer & Crocker's Directory 1874.
- (48) Kelly's Directory 1879 to 1939.
- (49) B.G.A.S. Trans. Vol 86 p 177, & personal knowledge.

LOVEDAY'S MILL

- (1) Baddeley, op. cit - p 79.
- (2) GCL Glos. Coll. R.F. 229.27, & Baddeley p 125.
- (3) GCL R.R. 229.15, & date and initials over door.
- (4) GRO D 149/244/h32, & Wills 1715/93 & 1715/12 - both John Gardener's.
- (5) GRO P 244 C.W. 1/11.
- (6) GRO 19th Century Wills 1827.
- (7) V.C.H. Vol XI p 73.
- (8) Isaac Taylor's Map 1777.
- (9) GRO P 244 C.W. 2/3.
- (10) GJ 1 Nov 1802.
- (11) GRO P 244 C.W. 2/3, 2/4.
- (12) GJ 28 March 1820.
- (13) Gell & Bradshaw Directory 1820.
- (14) GJ 21 June & 2 Aug 1824.
- (15) GRO P 244 C.W. 2/4 & I.N. 1/12.
- (16) GRO P 244 I.N. 1/20.
- (17) GRO P 244 I.N. 1/20.
- (18) GRO P 244 C.W. 2/4 & Q/Rel. 1.
- (19) GRO D 2957/229/16.
- (20) GRO Q/Rel. 1 & P 244 O.V. 7/1, C.W. 2/4, 2/6, 1/3, & D 3917 (1).
- (21) GJ 24 May & 30 Aug 1828.
- (22) GCL 9931 (H) G.3.9.
- (23) GRO P 244 O.V. 1/6.
- (24) GRO P 244 I.N. 1/15.
- (25) GRO P 244 M.I. 9.
- (26) Robson's Directory 1839, & Report on the Handloom Weavers 1839.
- (27) GJ 28 Nov 1840.
- (28) GJ 22 May & 5 June 1841.
- (29) GRO P 244 C.W. 2/6, 1/9.
- (30) Ibid " 2/8, & P244a O.V. 1/7.
- (31) Ibid " 2/8.
- (32) Ibid " 2/8 & M.F. 315 & 316.
- (33) Slater's Directory 1852.
- (34) GRO P 244 O.V. 1/33.
- (35) GRO 1159 T.M. Painswick, & D 1388 S.L.<sup>h</sup> No. 39.
- (36) GRO P 244a O.V. 1/41 & 1/13.
- (37) Painswick Church Records in Vestry.
- (38) GRO D 1338 S.L.<sup>h</sup> No. 39.
- (39) URC Records in Painswick & GRO O.V. 1/16, & Directories to 1879.
- (40) Kolly's Directories 1885 & 1889.
- (41) " " 1910, 1914, 1919.
- (42) Personal knowledge, and pictures from Mr. Muller, the present owner.



King's Mill House  
(part of former mill)



Loveday's Mill House  
(note bdlfry & site  
of mill leat to left)



Former Millman's cottage  
Brookhouse Mill, 1982.



Brookhouse Mill 1982.  
(Savory's Pin Mill)