

# THE CLOTH TRADE ALONG

## THE PAINSWICK STREAM PART IV

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### WIGHT'S or SHEEPSCOMBE MILL

Coming back down the Painswick stream from Eddele's mill, the first tributary to the main stream where cloth mills have been found recorded, is the Sheepscombe brook (spelt Shepscombe in most old records). It joins the main stream only a short distance upstream from the site of Baylis's Upper Mill, but it is quite a long way up Sheepscombe brook before a mill has been found recorded. This may be due to the fact that the land there was once part of the estate of the lord of the manor's Hunting Lodge.

The first mill upstream on the Sheepscombe brook of which proof has been found was known as Wight's mill or "Shepscombe Mill" and was at Brooklands. The earliest proof found of this mill was in 1717 when Andrian Osborne of "Shepscombe" owned a messuage, mill and "land called Brooklands, now an orchard" and the "Corn Mill Now" with barn, stables etc. at the "farther end of the orchard". (1)

In 1720 the same Andrian Osborne (widow) let her son William have the Brooklands with "all that water-corn or grist mill lately erected" with mill-pond etc.(2) Osbornes were recorded in Painsparish as early as 1571 (3) and in 1627 John Osborne had Longridge House in Shepscombe Tithing.(4) In 1722 James Castle alias Cook of Shepscombe was quoted as tenant of Grist Mill, Brooklands and more land.(5) In 1730-31 Mrs Cook was on the Rates List for a mill in Shepscombe.(6) Her husband had died in 1729. It seems that although James Castle alias Cook had started as a tenant, he had later bought the property, as trustees under his will leased the "Corn or Grist Mill" to Wm Fryer in 1748 and Thomas Holder in 1764. After this date there are many documents about leases and mortgages in Shepscombe, but no mill is mentioned.(7) In 1783 there was a notice published in the Gloucester Journal by Sir William Jerningham, lord of the manor of Painswick, stating - "If the owners of mills at Sheepscombe shall be found stirring their Mudd or Soil down the Sheepscombe Stream and destroying the Fish there, they shall be presecuted".(8) This shows that there was more than one mill on the streat at this time!

No more information about the mill has been found until 1806, when John Wight had it.(9) A later document of the Wight family describes it as a "Clothing Mill or Manufactory therefore erected and built by the said John Wight and Edward Wight his late brother on the site where a water-corn or grist mill formerly stood". (10) This Wight family came from Tetbury and their elder brother Robert came to Painswick in the late 18th century as a trustee for the Knight family, Clothiers, and seems to have been followed by younger brothers.(11) There were many Wights recorded in Painswick in the 17th and 18th centuries but no evidence has been

found to connect the families.(12) John and Edward Wight continued to use the mill in the cloth trade for many years. In the 1822 Valuation of Mills, it had: Steam £30 and Water £50, Total £80. This mill with Brookhouse mill were the only mills recorded with steam-power in the parish of Painswick.(13) In 1831 in letters from John and Edward Wight to Mr J Heilbrunn, Wool-Merchant of London, "Fine Cloths" are mentioned and "Low Blacks".(14) In 1836 J & E Wight were recorded for Mills, Cottages, Land and 2 Steam-engines.(15) In 1838 they were recorded on the "List of Principal Manufacturers of Woollen Cloths in Gloucestershire" and had 8 handlooms, for which they employed 8 men and 5 women.(16) That same year the mill was valued at £25, very low compared with the value recorded in 1822.(17) This shows how the cloth trade had decayed by then. In Robson's Directory 1839 is "Palling Jn & Son, Sheepscombe Mill, Broadcloth & Cassimere manufacturers". It seems likely that this is a mistake, as the Pallings are not recorded on that list for King's mill which they had from 1820 to 1851. They lived nearby at Sheephouse, so it is possible that was mistaken for Sheepscombe. In 1839 John Wight was recorded as occupier and owner of Sheepscombe mill.(18)

In 1840 "Sheepscombe Mills" were advertised for sale, with 24 hp Steam Engine, Dyeing Copper, Scouring Furnace, Steam Boiler with pipes attached for drying cloth, c.100 mills full of Gig work fit for roughing felts, 2 Brushing Machines, 2 Woolleys, 1 Tucker etc. Apply Mr John Wight on premises.(19) That same year "Sheepscombe House" (which is near Jack's Green) was up for sale. It was owned by the Wights but had been let to tenants from 1832.(20) The mill was not sold, as John Wight who was living in Bisley, and Edw Wight who had gone back to Tetbury, were quoted as owners 1841-50. (21) In 1842 Hill & Hogg were tenants(22) but in 1844 it was recorded as vacant, and that same year the mills were again advertised for sale, but particulars were available from Mr William Savory or Mr Robert Wight in Painswick.(23)

In 1845, 1846 and 1848 the mills were advertised again to be Sold or Let.(24) In 1854 Sheepscombe House was advertised to be "Sold or Let" again, so it seems that none of the Wight's property could be sold.(25) In the 1851 Census, John Wight, retired Cloth Manufacturer, and one woman pauper, former spinner, were recorded at Wight's mill, so perhaps John Wight had gone back to live in the mill-house and possibly the woman was his servant.(26) In 1858 John Wight died and left all his property, including mills, to his son John Holdmun Wight,(27) and that same year the mill was again recorded vacant, and in 1860.(28) In 1861 Edward B Wight, who had emigrated to Australia, made a Deed of Gift of all his property, including the mill in Sheepscombe, to John Holdmun Wight,(29) and that same year John H Wight was recorded as farmer, Sheepscombe Mill.(30) In 1872 an article about Sheepscombe Church in the Gloucester Journal mentions the Wight family and states that their mill was burnt down and not rebuilt. No date for the burning is quoted but obviously by 1872 there was no mill.(31) The house named Brooklands was recorded there in 1900, owned and occupied by G T Venables, but the exact date of building on the old mill site has not been found(32). It is now named Old Mill House.

## FLOCK MILL

Upstream from Wight's mill, the next one for which evidence has been found was Flock Mill. The mill buildings are no longer there, but a building, now modernised, on the site, which may have been the millowner's house, still has a date 1703 on the wall and the initials J. G.(1) . The first proof found of a mill there was 1729 when John and Giles Gardner were recorded on the rates lists "for the Mill".(2) Gardners had been recorded in Sheepscombe in the previous century from 1641 and Edw Gardner was named as Clothier in 1677.(3) but no proof has been found to connect them with this mill. Gardners continued to be using the mill all through the 18th century. In 1735 John Gardner in his will left his property to his widow Anna and brother Thomas, and records that they must pay the mortgage interest to Daniel Packer of Painswick. The property mentioned included: messuage, barn, stables, mill, mill-house, land, and 4 dwelling-houses, one of which was in occupation of "Daniel Cook otherwise Castle".(4) The John Gardner who made this will is recorded as a "Baker", so it seems possible at this date that it was a corn mill.

It seems that soon after this, his brother changed things, for in 1743 Thomas Gardner offered for sale in Sheepscombe new-built Dwelling House, Water Flock-Mill, Drying Rooms Stable, Barn, 30 acres meadow, 7 acres arable and 2 acres woodland together with 3 Tenements and Gardens.(5) This is the first evidence found that the mill was connected with the cloth trade, because although flock mills were not making cloth, they were certainly a part of the cloth trade. The property was not sold as it was again advertised for sale in 1746.(6) Again it was not sold, as John Gardner continued recorded for the mill to 1785.(7) After this, Josias Gardner is recorded for the mill to 1800, when Ed Parker was recorded as owner and Jos Gardner as tenant.(8) After this date no Gardner is recorded for the mill, so it seems likely that Edward Parker bought it that year, when it was quoted as "Gardners Mill."

In 1804 the "Stock-in-Trade" of Mr Edward Parked dec<sup>d</sup>. was advertised for sale. It included jennies, wool, yarn and cloth etc. Edward Parker was described as a "Clothier", as had been a previous Edward Parker in 1786.(9) Whether he was making cloth at the mill, or still using it as a flock mill is not proved. Edward Parker must have died, as from 1804-06 Edw Parker's heirs are recorded for "Gardner's Mill".(10) In 1807 a "Desirable Residence for a Clothier or Woolstapler" is advertised for sale, "lately occupied by Mr Edward Parker, now Mr John Wight". Included with the residence are "Lofts, Workshops and Press Shop in Shepscombe".(11) On Charles Baker's map of 1820, he shows the mill, buildings and millpond, in the correct position, but names it "Sheepscombe Mill". He quotes Dr Fletcher as owner who had the Ebworth Estate, and Wm Morgan as tenant.(12) After this date little information has been found recorded about this mill, but it was shown on maps of 1823 and 1828.(13) In 1837 J & E Wight were quoted as tenants, and Fletcher-Welsh as owner, so it seems that it was still owned with the Ebworth estate.(14) That same year John Wight was recorded for Flock Mill in churchwardens' accounts,(15) so the Wights were using it as well as their own Wight's or Sheepscombe mill, in the cloth trade. From 1838-41 Richard Sollars was quoted as tenant for house and land at Flock Mill and Daniels as owner, so it seems that the owners of the Ebworth Estate had sold it by then.(16) In

1839 John Weeks was quoted as tenant for the "Lower Part of Flock Mill" so it seems that part of the mill was still being used that year.(17) In 1840 the mill at Flock Mill was recorded "Taken down", and property was still owned by Daniels.(18) Richard Sollars, who was a farmer, was recorded there until 1874, with 40 acres of land.(19) After than Ann Sollars was recorded as tenant of the farm called Flock Mill, to 1897.(20) In 1900 and 1905 Wm Boulton was tenant and G T Venables was owner of Flock Mill Farm - 44 acres.(21) Now there is a house still there, very much rebuilt, but a portion of the old building still remains.(22)

#### EBWORTH MILL (also Back Mill and Hoare's Mill)

Not far upstream from Flock Mill there was once a mill which was part of the Ebworth Estate; an ancient estate recorded as early as 1175.(1) It is quite possible that a mill was on the estate much earlier, but the first proof found was in 1796 when the estate was advertised for sale in London and included a "Water Corn Mill".(2) It was not sold that year, as it was again up for sale in 1797 with the mill again included.(3) That year however, the estate was sold by Nicholas Webb, who had been recorded as owner from 1781, to Edward Berry,(4) who sold it again to Stephen Welch in 1800. On all these lists recording these owners, no mill is mentioned.

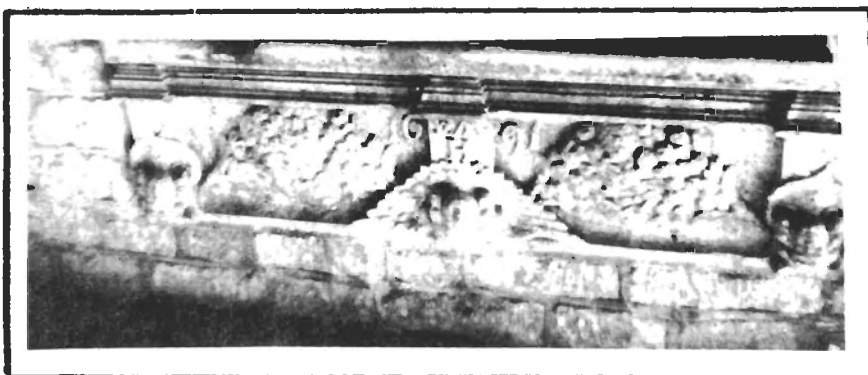
From 1818 to 1821 John Fletcher was owner and the tenant of the mill was Gardner, and in 1821-22 the tenant was J King.(5) On the 1822 Valuation of Mills, Thos & Joseph King were recorded as tenants for a "Corn Mill", val. £19-0-0.(6) In 1823 the mill-pond and buildings were shown on a map of Painswick; and on a map of 1824 it was named "Back Mill", (7) and was recorded on rates lists, but no tenant quoted.(8)

From 1825 to 1833 Edwin Hoare was recorded as tenant for the mill. In 1831 he was named as a "Clothier", as a witness to Thomas Baylis's will, and he was also named as a "Clothier", Vine Cottage, Shepscombe, on the 1832 List of Voters.(9) This is the first period when Ebworth Mill was connected with the cloth trade, and explains why it was known as Hoare's Mill. In Cecil Davis's "Short Notes on Painswick", he says Hoare was making Saxony Broad Cloths and was employing a number of persons.(10)

On the 1834-35 lists, Fletcher was still recorded as owner of the Ebworth Estate and T Gordon as tenant for the mill "(late E Hoare)". In 1835-36 no tenant is quoted, then in 1836/37 Workman is tenant and "Fletcher's heirs" are owners.(11) In 1838 and 1839 Mrs Welch was owner of Ebworth Mill (she was a relative of the Fletchers) and John Wight was recorded as tenant - who also had Wight's or Shepscombe Mill. What he was using the mill for at that time is not mentioned, but there is plenty of proof that he was a clothier.(12) On the rates lists of 1839-41 Ebworth Mill was recorded as "Vacant", which is not surprising, as the Wight's had their own mill for sale in 1840.(13) After this date it is possible that the mill became derelict, as it has not been found recorded at a later date. In 1885/86 a mill was recorded, occupied by Thos Mansell with buildings and 6 acres of land at Ebworth named as "Elder Mill".(14) Many of these OV lists do not make things clear, so it cannot be proved to be the same mill, or even whether

it was used as a mill. Today there are no mill buildings to be seen on the site, but the mill pond is still there, now a fish pond. (15)

WASHBROOK MILL & UPPER MILL (Edge Tithing)



Coming back down the main Painswick stream from the junction of the Sheepscombe brook, the next tributary on which cloth mills were once working is the Washbrook which joins the main stream right at the old mill pond of King's mill.

Going up the Washbrook, the first mill found recorded in the cloth trade was Washbrook mill, part of which may still be seen but converted into a dwelling house. Over a doorway there are initials W. H. and the date 1691, but according to local information, this was taken from an old barn nearby which was pulled down. (1) Evidence of the existence of a mill there goes back farther to 1646, when a Gardner Estate was conveyed to Ed Draper and William Hopton, which included a corn and grist mill. As the field names are recorded, it was certainly on the site of Washbrook mill. (2) It is mentioned again as a "Grist Mill" in 1671 on a mortgage for William Hopton of Stroud. (3) In 1675 it was mentioned as a "Grist Mill in Great Moors". (4) The fields are still called the Moors by local people. In 1684 the lands and mill were leased to Walter Hawkins of Bristol, "beere-brewer", (5) so it is probably his initials which may still be seen there, with the date 1691. From 1701 to 1736, Walter Hawkins was recorded on CW rates lists in Edge Tithing, but no mill is mentioned. (6) He still owned it however, as in 1724 he was recorded as owner, and Stephen Bliss as tenant for land and Grist Mill. (7) In 1725 Walter Hawkins and his son Francis, entered into a mortgage for the Washbrook Estate, and this document refers to "land lately divided into close parts", a messuage, tenement and "2 Water Grist Mills". (8) This is the first date when 2 mills have been found recorded. The second mill was often called "Upper Mill" or "Little Mill" and was recorded on this document as just near the road from Painswick to Edge. In 1733 Francis Hawkins and his wife still had the same estate. (9) In 1755 William Lane of Gloucester was recorded as owner and William Page as tenant. 2 Water Grist-Mills are still mentioned. (10) These same people were recorded on rates lists 1773 to 1781. (11) William Lane died in 1789 when he still owned the estate which he left to his wife. (12) In 1797 the Grist Mill, Dwelling House and land were offered for Sale by Auction, and John Gyde was quoted as tenant. (13) That same year it was sold to Nicholas Barnes of Gloucester. 2 Water Grist-Mills

are again mentioned and John Gyde as tenant.(14) This tenancy probably explains why it was named Gyde's Mill on Charles Baker's map of 1820.

In 1799 John and William Baylis, Clothiers of Painswick, had bought all the estate except for "two acres where a mill was formerly erected held by Samuel Mills". This implies that the Upper Mill had been demolished.(15) The Baylis's were brothers who lived at Castle Hale. It was John Baylis who was after this date recorded for Washbrook mill, so this is the first date when it entered the cloth trade. The next year, 1800, a piece of land was offered for sale "with a good stream of water running through it and a Good Fall". It was described as suitable to erect a "Cloth or Grist Mill", as "there was a mill on the site a few years since." The Site was described as adjoining the road to Painswick from Edge, and only ½ mile from Painswick, so it was obviously the site of the Upper Mill.(16) It was evidently not sold that year as John Baylis in 1802 bought the land which "had former mill on it".(17) That same year John Baylis was described as a Woollen Manufacturer, (18) and from 1801 to 1808 he was recorded on rates lists for Mill and Lands, then from 1809 to 1816 it was for Mill & Lands and New Mill,(19) so this shows that a mill had been built again on the site of the old Upper Mill.

In 1818 John Baylis died, and in his will he left much property to his son Edward, which included 2 mills with adjoining land c.20 acres, in the Tithing of Edge, which he had purchased of Nicholas Barnes and a part from Samuel Mills, subject like so much property to the payment of mortgage money.(20) Edward Baylis, who lived still at Castle Hale, was recorded on rates lists for the "Mill and New Mill" to 1822.(21) On the 1822 Valuation of Mills Edward Baylis was recorded for 2 mills, one valued at £34-5-0, and the other at £25-10-0.(22) That same year 1822 there was a letter for Mrs Eliz. Gainey re the mortgage for Baylis's property, when she was quoted as mortgagee.(23) Elizabeth Gainey before her marriage to David Gainey was Elizabeth Capel of The Grove, another quite famous clothier family who not only had Grove mill on the Painswick stream, but also Capel's mill in Stroud. In 1823 Edward Baylis, "Manufacturer of Cloth, Wool Dealer and Chapman" was bankrupt.(24) In 1824 he was still recorded as owner,(25) but that same year in July his property was "To be Sold by Auction at the Falcon Inn, Painswick, 12th July". The description includes, "TWO EXCELLANT CLOTHING MILLS", Dwelling, Buildings, Rack Hill and 18 acres of land" now in several occupations, of John Pegler, Richard Wood, Sam Williams, and Rd Winn as tenants". "Both mills are on the same stream of water with 2 good falls ... capable of great improvement. Mortgage available".(26) John Pegler continued to be recorded as occupant of "Mill, late E Baylis", on rates lists 1826 to 1828,(27) but which mill is not clear. In 1828 Washbrook mill was named on the map as "Baylis's Mill";(28) 1828-31 W Smith was owner of Cloth Mill and Grist Mill. The annual value for the cloth mill was £6 and grist mill £12, so it seems that the larger mill, Washbrook, must have been changed into a grist mill, but the smaller Upper Mill was still in the cloth trade.(29) In 1830 Washbrook mill was advertised "To be Let" with 2 pairs of French stones, 18 -20 acres of ground, 2 houses adjoining the mill; also a Small Mill suitable for "Flock, Paper or Cutling Manufacturer as there is no factory of either kind in the neighbourhood". Apply Mr Smith, 3 Rowcroft, Stroud.(30)

In 1831 both mills were again advertised to be let, with the same information.(31) Both mills were let, as that same year J Fowles was recorded as tenant for Washbrook Mill, a Grist Mill, and Philip Foxwell for the Upper Mill named as a Cloth Mill. The annual valuation of the 2 mills that year was: Cloth Mill £6, Grist Mill £12.(32) Philip Foxwell was a well-known clothier, quoted on the List of Principal Manufacturers of Woollen Cloth in 1839,(33)and he used Loveday's Mill, Baylis's Upper Mill and Small's Mill, but he was only tenant for the Upper Mill to 1835,(34) which is not surprising as like so many clothiers he was bankrupt in 1840.(35) J Fowles was tenant of the grist mill to 1833,(36) when it was leased to Henry Gardner described as Washbrook Mill, a Corn Mill, messuage, cottage, buildings and 20 acres of land.(37) He continued to be recorded as tenant, and Dr Smith as owner, to 1839.(38)

Dr Smith continued to be recorded as owner of the Upper Mill also, but in 1835-36 Blackwell & Dicks were quoted as tenants,(39) and the same year Clement Partridge was quoted as tenant(40), so it is possible that Blackwell & Dicks only tried it for a few months. Clement Partridge only had the Upper Mill to 1838,(41) when Wm Partridge was recorded - possibly his son.

In 1838 advertised "To be Let" at Washbrook was the "Small mill and land worth the notice of a Flock, Paper or Cutling Manufacturer, also suitable for Sawing or Corn".(42) On the 1838 Valuation Lists "Smith's Upper Mill £12, Smith's Lower Mill £30.(43) The Upper Mill was recorded vacant 1838-39.(44) In 1839 Elizabeth Gainey was recorded as owner of Gyde's Mill, Rack Mill and Garden, and Henry Padbury as tenant.(45) He was still quoted as tenant to 1842, when the Lower Mill was recorded vacant, but a Henry Gardner was also quoted as tenant 1839 and William Jewell in 1840, but whether they were just using part of the Lower Mill is not clear.(46) The annual value of the Lower Mill in 1840 was £40 and in 1842 £30, so this shows how water mills were losing value,(47) and that same year 5 mills were recorded vacant in Edge Tithing on the CW Summary. The Upper Mill was recorded in the occupation of John Keene 1839-40 and Mr Clarke 1840-41.(48) In 1843 both mills were advertised "To Let". The Lower Mill was recorded as "Washbrook Corn Mill" with 20 acres of grassland and 2 houses adjoining and mill machinery in complete repair. The other mill was described as a small mill as it was advertised in 1838 but added to that it says, "The mill has lately been employed as a saw-mill", so this proves that it was no longer used in the cloth trade.(49) In 1844 both mills were advertised "To Let", (50) and that same year the Upper Mill was recorded vacant, but the House, Mill and Land at Lower Washbrook was recorded as owned by Mrs Smith and occupied by William Williams.(51) As Mrs Smith is recorded as owner, it seems likely that her husband had died and after this time Thos Wade Smith is recorded as owner, who was probably her son, and William Williams continued to be recorded as tenant and described as Farmer and Miller at Washbrook Mill to 1867.(52)

In 1846 T W Smith, Surgeon, Stroud, was advertising a Corn Mill at Washbrook "To be Let", (53) so as Williams was tenant at the Lower Mill, it was probably the Upper Mill, which in 1848 was recorded Vacant with the annual value £8-10-0, while Washbrook Mill's annual value was £54-2-7.(54)

In 1855 N I Butler had the Upper Mill.(55) This seems strange as Nathaniel Iles Butler had Cap Mill 1836-41, then was bankrupt. In 1858 Mary Butler was recorded as tenant,(56) but in 1860 it was vacant.(57) Mrs Sarah Smith was recorded as owner of both mills from 1858 to 1886.(58) In 1865 John Bennet was tenant for the Upper Mill,(59) but for a number of years after that it is not mentioned. In 1868 Edwin Wilkes was advertised at Washbrook Mill as Pin Manufacturer,(60) but that use of the mill did not last long, as in 1870 the tenant there was Charles Phipps, Miller and Farmer, who was still there in 1879.(61) In 1881 James Riley Greenway and wife had it on lease for 5 years, when Washbrook Mill was described as a "Grist Mill with water-wheel and going gear". The other mill was named "Little Mill". Ruinous cottages were also mentioned and Coombe House Farm.(62) In 1885 the two mills were named on the OS map as "Corn Mill" and "Upper Mill".(63) On the 1885-86 OV rates list, Sarah Smith was recorded as owner and John Fayers as tenant for House, Mill and Land, Washbrook".(64)

In 1895 the property was advertised for sale by auction and described as "a comfortable stone-huilt dwelling-house, with a grist-mill of 3 floors adjoining containing a good overshot water-wheel therein with 6 to 8 horse-power, and also a small mill with valuable suitable water-power". Also other outbuildings were included and c.35 acres of pasture and orcharding, all freehold. It was also described as "near the road from Painswick to Edge. now in the occupation of Mr John Fayers as yearly tenant".(65) John Fayers was still tenant in 1900, but "Cook B W and Greenway" were recorded as owners so Cook and Greenway must have bought it when it was offered for sale.(66) In 1903 Washbrook mill and the Upper Mill were shown on the OS map as "Disused", so it seems that was the end of their use as mills.(67)

Now in 1984 Washbrook Mill former buildings are a dwelling named Washbrook Farm, but the animals you see there are horses. The Upper Mill or Little Mill was derelict most of this century, but now there is a dwelling-house on the site and it is named "Washbrook Mill".(68)

#### DOREY'S MILLS (Upper and Lower)

From the site of the Upper Mill of the Washbrook estate, it is only necessary to cross over Edge Lane to be still by the Washbrook stream and on land where the Dorey's mills once existed. The first evidence of a Dorey's mill is on Isaac Taylor's map of 1777, when by mistake Rock Mill was named "Daureys". It was not however recorded on rates lists until 1807 when Thos Wood was paying rates for "Mill - Doreys".(1) Why it was named Doreys is not clear as no name of that kind has been found in CW rates lists. Thos Wood was a clothier in 1801 when he had 9 yards of Striped List Worcester Cloth stolen from the rack of Mr Benjamin Wood who had Eddels mill.(2) Thos Wood was recorded as owner and occupier for Dorey's mill to 1811 and then on the rates list of 1811-12 he is recorded for the Mill and the New Mill, Doreys.(3) This is the first evidence found that 2 mills were there. From 1812 to 1818 he is recorded for the Mill and Lower Mill, Doreys, so it seems that the New Mill was the Lower Mill.(4) On the 1822 Valuation of Mills, the Lower Mill is £32, but the Upper Mill is not recorded.(5) In 1825 a "Capital Cloth Factory and Farm" was advertised for sale by "Auction at George Inn, Stroud, Friday 25 Feb 1825. Lot 1. All those newly erected



mills and premises called Dory Mills, situated near the Town of Painswick, consisting of a substantial fulling-mill, containing 5 pairs of stocks. 3 gigs, and a washer with gearing, to drive machinery in three floors, a water-wheel 40 ft diameter and Steam Engine, twenty horse-power, with a capital rack stove, capable of racking 8 long cloths at a time, also a Wool Stove, useful workshops, dwelling-house and cottages with c.26 acres of land, orcharding and tenterfield. Also a New Built Machinery Mill, capable of driving 6 carding engines".

Lot 2 was a farm. The advert. finishes with "For particulars apply Mr Thos Wood, the proprietor at Dory Mills".(6) He had the mills advertised again later that year by private contract and stated that  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the money could be on mortgage. He also advertised his farming stock and household furniture; so that shows he intended to leave not only the mill but his house.(7) Obviously it was not sold as Thos Wood was still owner in 1826 but he must have let it, as John Pegler is recorded as occjpier of Doreys Mill.(8) That same year, 1828 to 1830, W J Gardner is recorded as owner for "Part of Dory Mill", (9) but Thos Wood was also owner for Mill & New Mill with several tenants.(10) From 1830 to 1833 Sam Wood instead of Thos Wood is recorded as owner, and W Pegler and Mr Butler recorded as tenants,(11) but there is nothing to show which one had which mill. Samuel Wood lived in Bisley Street, not at the mill house, (12) and he had Cap mill also. From 1833 to 1837 Thos Wood was recorded as owner and Thos Tilling as tenant of "Dory's Mill". Whether this was Upper or Lower Mill is not mentioned,(13) but in the 1838 Valuation of Mills, Dorey's Lower Mill is recorded "under repairs, - not valued", then a note scribbled at the far side states that in June it was valued at £15.(14) The Upper Mill is not mentioned on that list, so it seems that Hyett was quite correct when he recorded that the mill pond burst soon after 1830 at Upper Dorey's mill and the mill was then closed.(15)

In 1839 Nathaniel Marling was owner of the New Mill, cottages and land, but Samuel Wood was still recorded for House, Gardens & Pond at Doreys.(16) That same year and in 1840 Gardner was recorded as tenant for Marling's Mill.(17) Nathaniel Marling continued to be recorded as owner to 1865. In 1840-41 the Mill, Doreys, was vacant.(18) Henry Steele was tenant 1842-44, then Jn Barnett, 1844-45.(19) In 1846 a man named Robert Hogg joined the Congregational Chapel in Painswick (now Christ Church) and is described as a "Clothworker of Dorey's Mill", so it seems the mill was still in the cloth trade.(20) In 1848-50 J Heyden was tenant.(21) Samuel Wood, who had previously owned the mill, died 17 October 1847 and in his will (proved 1 Jan 1848) among other property he left a "mansion house" and "freehold land by Doreys Mill, containing about 3 acres formerly covered with water, now in occupation of Richard Herbert". This land described in the will, was probably the old mill pond.(22) This will shows that he was not poor when he died, and was one of the clothiers who did not become bankrupt.

In 1851, 7 weavers in 4 families were recorded at Doreys.(23) From 1853 to 1857 John Pearce occupied the mill and land at Doreys, 5 houses, all occupied, were there, but the weaving shops were vacant.(24) In 1856 the property was offered for "Sale by Auction", 3 April, at the Falcon Inn, and Lot (1) was a "Water Corn Mill called Doreys containing a pair of French Mill Stones" and a "Never Fail-

ing Supply of Water". The land and mill were in the occupation of Mr John Pearce. Seven cottages with gardens were also for sale, "well-tenanted bringing a rental of £85 per annum".(25) This proves that the mill was no longer in the cloth trade. It was not sold, for in 1860 N S Marling still owned it but it was recorded as "Vacant". In 1863 "King & Co., Cabinet turners and twisters and fancy umbrella and parasol stick manufacturers", were advertised at Dorey's Mill.(26) In 1865 the Marling family still owned the mill, but it was Thos Marling. That year Alexander Bicklestone was recorded as occupier, and part of the mill was vacant,(27) but from that year to 1867 William Birt was advertised there as "wood-turner & umbrella-stick manufacturer."(28) On the 1885 map the cottages are shown and some other buildings, but in 1900 only 6 houses were recorded at Doreys, but no mill.(29) Now in 1984 there are two private dwellings which look as they were workshops once. They have very old beams inside and the people who live there, when doing repairs, have found lots of teazles. The mill pond is not preserved, but the "Never Failing" Washbrook stream is still there.

### LITTLE'S MILL

On a tributary of the Washbrook which rises up near Painswick House and joins the Washbrook by the site of Lower Dorey's mill, one mill once existed, named Little's Mill. It was so named after John Little, who was the only owner recorded for it, from 1809 to 1845, after which date it has not been recorded.(1) John Little lived at the house named Lullingworth and he had it for sale in 1810 and later that same year he had all the furniture and clothing machinery for sale of "John Little Esq. who is changing his residence."(2) He moved to Pitchcombe House because in 1806 he had married Mary Ann Carruthers, the only child of John Carruthers who owned that property but died in 1807.(3) From 1809 Thomas Gyde was recorded as the tenant of Little's mill but in 1816 a Commission of Bankruptcy was awarded against Thomas & Richard Gyde. Each one was described as "Clothier, Dealer and Chapman of Painswick".(4) It seems likely that they were working together in partnership, and it shows that Little's mill was certainly in the cloth trade. Only a few weeks later that year, both Thomas and Richard Gyde had all their "Stock-in-Trade" advertised for sale. A long list is given which includes carding and scribbling machines, spindle-jennies, loom and tools, shearing frames, Spanish wool, Gallipoli Oil, teazles, Fuller's Earth, and much more.(5) The sale was to take place in the New Inn (now Falkland House) in Gloucester Street.(6)

In 1818 there was a notice in the Gloucester Journal stating that the Creditors of Thomas Gyde would have a final dividend of 1s-10d in the £1 in addition to the former 3s-10d and the Creditors of Richard Gyde a final 2d in the £1 in addition to the former 3s-0d.(7) From 1818 to 1822 W King was recorded as tenant of the mill.(8) He had been a former tenant of King's mill to 1817 when the owner John Packer was bankrupt and King's mill was sold.(9) As he was a cloth-maker, it is likely that Little's mill was still used in the cloth trade, but only in a small way, for in the 1822 Valuation of Mills it was quoted at £25, which together with Zachariah Powell's mill was the lowest on the list of mills on the Painswick stream and its tributaries.(10) From 1822 to 1831 John Little was recor-

ded as having the mill "in hand", so possibly he was employing someone who lived at the mill as he himself still lived at Pitchcombe,(11) and again in 1830 he had Lullingworth offered for sale, so it seems he had not managed to sell it in 1816. The advertisement concludes with "Apply Mr John Little, Pitchcombe", so he was still living at Pitchcombe House.(12)

From 1831 to 1836 another tenant was recorded for Little's mill, "Henry Gyde of Pitchcombe - List Maker".(13) Whether this Gyde was related to the other Gydes who had the mill and were bankrupt is not known. In 1833 when the will of Thos Gyde was proved (who had been tenant of Little's mill 1809-1816) he stated in his will "I have so little to leave", and it was recorded as under £300.(14) In 1836 the mill was advertised "To be Let" and described as a "Roomy and Convenient Mill with tenement and Counting House, now in occupation of Mr Henry Gyde; 4 stories, 52 ft in length, 25 ft in width. The mill is fitted for extensive trade as a List or Spinning Manufactory. Machinery now at work consists of Scribbling, Carding, Twisting and Spinning Machines which may be rented with the mill".(15) On the 1838 Valuation of Mills it was recorded at £14, so like most of the cloth mills it was very much reduced in value compared with 1822.(16)

From 1839 to 1841 Isaac Tilling occupied the mill,(17) and in 1842 John Trow had it,(18) but what they were using it for is not recorded. In 1843 it was vacant.(19) In 1844 Skinner was occupier,(20) then 1844-45 William Tilling had the mill, but whether he was the son of Isaac Tilling is not known.(21) In 1845 Little's mill was advertised to be "Sold by Auction at the Falcon Inn", and some land called "The Moors" it was stated, "The above mill was erected as a Clothing Mill by the proprietor John Little", and mentions easy conversion to other types of milling.(22) This 1845 is the last date that Little's mill has been found recorded. John Little died in 1854.(23)

Now there is nothing left of this mill except the site of the mill-pond, now used as pasture, and year by year it is becoming less like a mill-pond site.

#### PITCHCOMBE UPPER MILL (The Little Mill or Little's Mill, on the Pitchcombe Brook)

Coming down the Painswick stream, the next tributary on which a cloth mill once worked was Pitchcombe brook in Pitchcombe parish. The mill building is only a short distance down hill from Pitchcombe House where John Little once lived.

The first evidence found of a mill there was in 1808 when Jeremiah Stanley was recorded on rates lists for a house, Mill, orchard etc. (1) It is quite possible that the mill was there much earlier, but evidence has not been found. Jeremiah Stanley died in 1814 and was described as a "respectable Clothier of Pitchcombe".(2) That same year his property was advertised to be "Sold by Auction", and included a "Valuable Clothing Mill called Pitchcombe Mill" with "Wool Lofts, Drying Lofts, Press Shop", etc. It also included Messuage, Dairy, Stables, Outbuildings and several more cottages. Lot (3) had advertised "Messuage and Weavers Shop newly built, capable of

holding 4 looms & more" and it is stated to have been, not by Pitchcombe mill, but by the "road leading from Jenner's Mill to Pitchcombe".(3) Jenner's mill was also Small's mill and a man named Stanley was recorded as tenant there 1802-05, so it is possible it was the same Jeremiah Stanley. A month later in 1814, the "Clothing Stock" was for sale, and included "Spanish, Super, Livery and Cloaking Cloths", also "6 cwt. of Spanish Wool, 400 cwt. of Spanish Yarn, a 24 inch scribbler, a Carding Machine, 2 Billies, a Cloth Press, 3 shearing Frames", etc. Gallipoli Oil was also mentioned. 1 large Dveing Copper and much more.(4) Pitchcombe mill quoted in occupation of Mrs Mary Stanley was for sale again in 1815, and in 1816 when a mortgage was offered and the mill-wheel was described as a "20 feet diameter Overshot Wheel and a good supply of water".(5) It was again for sale in 1817 when it was described as a "Clothing Mill easily converted to a Grist Mill".(6) It was still not sold, but in 1819 Mrs Stanley had all her furniture etc. for sale, as she was "leaving the premises", (7) so at least it seems that she had let it. In 1820 it was again for sale and Mr Richard Cooper was quoted as late tenant and Mrs Mary Stanley was still owner.(8) Again in 1821 it was offered for sale, still described as a "Clothing Mill" and "By erecting a Steam-engine an extensive business may be carried on".(9) It was still not sold, but from 1822 to 1827 John Little was the tenant and Mrs Stanley still owned it.(10) On Bryant's map of 1824 it was shown in the correct position and named Upper Pitchcombe Mill. In 1827 it was again offered to be sold or let, so John Little evidently gave up using it that year. It was described as "suitable for Clothiers and List Manufacturers".(11) In 1829 Jas Hogg was recorded "for Mrs Stanley's", but whether this means he had the mill is not clear.(12) In 1830-31 it was "vacant" on rates lists but in 1831 it was again for sale, mentioned "used as a Clothing Mill". The dwelling advertised with it had "2 parlours, kitchen, brewhouse, 4 lodging rooms with attics, laundry, cellar and good spring water".(13) After this the mill was not mentioned on CW lists until 1838 when Thos Gardner was using it as a "Malt-house & Grist Mill"; he used it until 1843 and Edward Hogg owned it.(14) This shows that the use of the mill as a cloth mill probably ended before 1830.

From 1844 to 1847 John Bailey used it as a grist mill with malt-house (15) but in 1846 it was advertised for Sale by Auction because Mrs Hogg was dead. It was described as "A Capital Grist Mill, with a powerful water-wheel nearly new, 20 feet in diameter and Gearing Complete".(16) It was "Vacant" again in 1848-49 and advertised for sale.(17) Chas Phipps used the mill in 1850,(18) and Thos Trotman, "Hook and Eye Manufacturer", was there in 1851 (19) but he could not have stayed there long, as again that year it was advertised "To be Let", described as a Corn Mill with 2 pairs of French Stones.(20) In 1852 Edmund King had the mill, Nethercott in 1855 and it was "Vacant" 1854-55.(21) In 1853 it was again advertised for "Sale by Auction" and was described as a "former Clothing Mill now used for years as a Water Power Corn Mill and Bakery". Also advertised with it was a "Dwelling House suitable for a Genteel Family", with gardens, stables, orchards, etc., and Mr George Nethercote was tenant.(22)

In 1856 John Brown used the mill,(23) and 1857-58 it was vacant, so again in 1857 it was advertised "To be Let". The description

was similar to the one of 1851, but at the end it says "The premises are adapted for a Miller, Malster and Baker or for any other purpose requiring room and not large power".(24) Again in 1858 and 1859 it was advertised to be "Sold or Let" and was described as a Corn Mill which has been used as a Hook & Eye Manufactory and suitable for any purpose".(25) In the 1861 Census William Lees, Miller and Baker, was using it.(26) How long he used it is not clear, but from 1870 to 1927 it was used by the Gyde family, who were Builders and Carpenters, and it was named "Little Mill".(27) On the 1885 map it was named "Little's Mill" and on the 1903 map as a "Saw Mill".(28) Now in 1984 the mill buildings may still be seen, converted into dwellings, and the mill-pond is also still there.

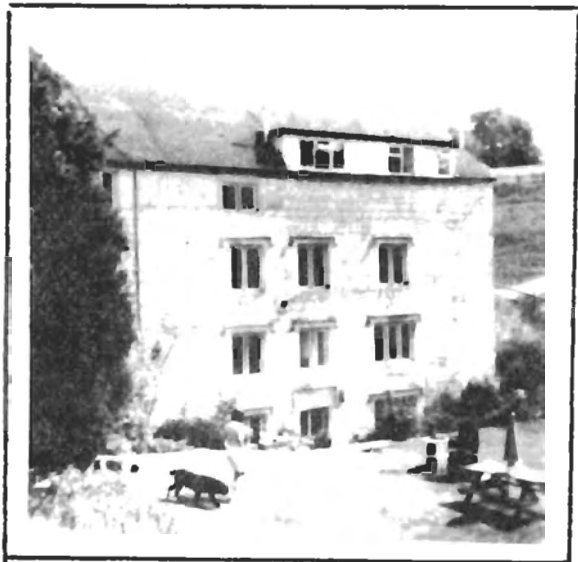
This was the last mill on a tributary of the Painswick stream. Altogether on the Painswick stream and its tributaries, 31 mills were once working and of those only 4 were not recorded in the cloth trade.

Colleen Haine 1984

----- (For key to photos, see p 52) -----



1 3



2 4



REFERENCESWight's or Shepscombe Mill

- 1 GRO D1347 Acc 454.
- 2 " " " "
- 3 Baddeley.
- 4 GRO Inq. Post Mortem  
E7 H 108.
- 5 GRO D1347 Acc 454.
- 6 GRO P244 CW 2/1.
- 7 GRO D1347 Acc 454.
- 8 GJ 1 Sept 1783.
- 9 GRO P244 CW 2/3.
- 10 Copy of Deed of Gift re. Wight  
family from Mrs Skinner of  
Sheepscombe.
- 11 See Part 2 of The Cloth Trade  
Along the Painswick Stream.
- 12 Men & Armour 1608, GRO P244  
CW 2/1 & 1.N 1/2 & Tombstones.
- 13 GRO P244 M.I. 9.
- 14 Letters p.p. Mr Walrond, Stroud  
Museum.
- 15 GRO P244a M.I. 1/5.
- 16 Rep. Com. Handloom Weavers,  
published 1839.
- 17 GRO P244 M.I. 9.
- 18 GRO P244a. OV 1/31 & P244  
CW 2/6.
- 19 GJ 3 Oct 1840.
- 20 " 6 June 1840 & 21 July 1823
- 21 GRO Q/RE.
- 22 " P244a OV 1/40.
- 23 GJ 10 Feb & 7 Sept 1844.
- 24 " 15 March 1845, 7 March  
1846 & 27 May 1848.
- 25 GJ 11 Feb 1854.
- 26 GRO M.F. 315-6.
- 27 GRO Wills 19C John Wight,  
proved 10 March 1858..
- 28 GRO P244a OV 1/13 & 1/41.
- 29 Copy of Deed from Mrs Skinner,  
Sheepscombe.
- 30 1861 Census, GCL.
- 31 GJ 30 Nov 1872.
- 32 GRO P244a OV 1/22.

Flock Mill

- 1 Personal inspection.
- 2 GRO P244 CW 2/1.
- 3 G.Coll. R.F. 229, 27 &  
GRO P244 OV 4/1 & CW 2/1, 4/1.
- 4 GRO Wills 1735/156.
- 5 GJ 22 & 29 Nov & 13 Dec 1743.
- 6 " 22 April 1746.
- 7 GRO P244 CW 2/1, 2/2, 2/3,  
& Q/Rel.1.
- 8 " Q/Rel. 1 & P244 CW 2/3.
- 9 GJ 10 Sept 1804 & 24 July 1786.
- 10 GRO P244 CW 2/3.
- 11 GJ 16 March 1807.
- 12 GRO P244a M.I. 1/5.
- 13 GRO D6/P2 & 1" O.S. 1828.
- 14 GRO P244a OV 1/6.
- 15 GRO P244 CW 2/6.
- 16 GRO P244a OV 1/30-35.
- 17 GDR T 1/139.
- 18 GRO P244a OV 1/1-2.
- 19 GRO P244a OV 1/13, 1/14, 1/16,  
& Harris Harrad & Co Directory  
1858-9 & Kelly's Directory 1863  
& 1874 & Morris & Co Directory  
1865 & 1867.
- 20 GRO P244a OV 1/18, 1/42, 1/19.
- 21 GRO P244a OV 1/20, 1/22.
- 22 Personal knowledge.

Ebworth Mill

- 1 VCH vol xi p 67.
- 2 GJ 4 July 1796.
- 3 GRO D637/V11/24-27.
- 4 GRO P244 CW 2/2, 2/3, &  
Q/Rel.1.
- 5 GRO P244 CW 2/4.
- 6 GRO P244 M.I.9.
- 7 GRO D6/P2 & Bryant's map 1824.
- 8 GRO P244 CW 2/4.
- 9 GRO P244 CW 2/4, & GRO 19C wills,  
& GCL 9931 (H) G 3.9.
- 10 GCL R229. 51.
- 11 GRO P244 CW 2/6.
- 12 GRO P244a OV 1/30, 1/31.
- 13 GRO P244 CW 2/6, 1/3, 1/9.
- 14 GRO P244a OV 1/19.
- 15 Personal information.

Washbrook Mill & Upper Mill

- 1 Information from Mr C Webb,  
local farmer.
- 2 GRO D2957. 229 (3).
- 3 " " " (5).
- 4 " " " (6).
- 5 " " " (15).
- 6 GRO P244 CW 2/1.
- 7 GRO D1241 Washbrook Mill Deeds.
- 8 " " " " "
- 9 " " " " "
- 10 " " " " "
- 11 GRO P244 CW 2/2.
- 12 GRO D1241 Washbrook Mill Deeds.
- 13 GJ 10 April 1797.
- 14 GRO D1241 Washbrook Mill Deeds.
- 15 GRO P244 1.N.1/5 & CW 2/3.
- 16 GJ 23 June 1800.
- 17 GRO D1241 Washbrook Mill Deeds.
- 18 GCL JF 13 27-34.
- 19 GRO P244 CW 2/3, 2/4.
- 20 GRO Wills (19).
- 21 GRO P244 CW 2/4, Gell & Brad-  
shaw Directory 1820.
- 22 GRO P244 M.I. 9.
- 23 GRO D1241 Washbrook Mill Deeds.
- 24 GJ 15 Dec 1823.
- 25 GRO P244 CW 2/4.
- 26 GJ 5 July 1824.
- 27 GRO P244 CW 2/4.
- 28 1" O.S. 1828.
- 29 GRO P244 OV 2/10.
- 30 GJ 31 July 1830.
- 31 GJ 4 June 1831.
- 32 GRO P244 CW 2/4 & OV 2/10.
- 33 Report on the Handloom Weavers  
1839.
- 34 GRO P244 OV 2/10 & OV 1/32.
- 35 GJ 28 Nov 1840.
- 36 GRO P244 OV 2/10 & CW 2/4,  
& GCL 9931 (H) G.3.9.
- 37 GRO D1159 T.M. Painswick.
- 38 GRO P244 OV 1/32 & P244a OV  
1/16 + 1/37 & CW 2/6.
- 39 GRO P244 CW 2/6.
- 40 GRO P244 OV 1/32.
- 41 GRO P244a OV 1/6, 1/37 &  
P244 CW 2/6.
- 42 GJ 10 March 1838.
- 43 GRO P244 M.I. 9.
- 44 GRO P244a OV 1/37.
- 45 GDRT 1/139.
- 46 GRO P244 CW 2/6 & P244a OV  
1/1-2 + 1/38 & 1/39.
- 47 GRO P244a OV 1/1-2 & P244 CW 2/6.
- 48 GRO P244a OV 1/1-2 & 1/38 & P244  
CW 2/6.

- 49 GJ 30 Sept 1843.
- 50 GJ 17 Feb 1844.
- 51 GRO P244a OV 1/40.
- 52 GRO Q/RE, P244a OV 1/13 & 1/14 & 1/16, & many directories.
- 53 GJ 14 Feb 1846.
- 54 GCL E.X.4.
- 55 GRO P244 OV 1/33.
- 56 GRO P244a OV 1/41.
- 57 GRO P244a OV 1/13 & 1/14.
- 58 GRO P244a OV 1/41, 1/13, 1/14, 1/16, 1/18, 1/19, 1/42.
- 59 GRO P244a OV 1/16.
- 60 Slater's Directory 1868.
- 61 Kelly's Directories 1870, 1874, 1879 & GRO P244a OV 1/18 & 1/42.
- 62 GRO D1241-51.
- 63 OS map 1885.
- 64 GRO P244a OV 1/19.
- 65 GJ 23 Nov 1895.
- 66 GRO P244a OV 1/20.
- 67 OS map 1903.
- 68 Personal information.

Dorey's Mills (Upper & Lower)

- 1 GRO P244 CW 2/3.
- 2 GJ 12 Oct 1801.
- 3 GRO P244 CW 2/3, 2/4 & Q/Rel.1.
- 4 GRO P244 CW 2/4.
- 5 GRO P244 M.I.9.
- 6 GJ 31 Jan 1825.
- 7 GJ 3 & 17 Oct 1825.
- 8 GRO Q/Rel.1.
- 9 GRO P244 CW 2/4 & OV 2/10.
- 10 GRO P244 CW 2/4 & Q/Rel.1.
- 11 GRO P244 CW 2/4 & OV 2/10.
- 12 GRO Q/RE 1-7.
- 13 GRO P244 OV 1/32, 1/6 & CW 2/6.
- 14 GRO P244 M.I.9.
- 15 Hyett - Glimpses of the History of Painswick p 77.
- 16 GRO GDR. 1/139.
- 17 GRO P244 CW 2/6 & P244a OV 1/1-2.
- 18 GRO P244 CW 2/6.
- 19 GRO P244 CW 2/6 & P244a OV 1/38, 1/39, 1/40.
- 20 Records in Christ Church, Gloucester St., Painswick.
- 21 GRO P244 CW 2/8 & GCL E.X.4.
- 22 GRO Willis 19c.
- 23 GRO MF 315-6.
- 24 GRO D445 E8.
- 25 GJ 15 March 1856.
- 26 Kelly's Directory 1863.
- 27 GRO P244a OV 1/16.
- 28 Morris & Co. Directories 1865-6 & 7.
- 29 GRO P244a OV 1/20.

Little's Mill

- 1 GRO P244 CW 2/4 & GJ 2 Aug 1845.
- 2 GJ 25 June & 24 Sept 1810.
- 3 E Carruthers Little - Our Family History 1892.
- 4 GJ 29 Jan 1816.
- 5 GJ 12 Feb 1816.
- 6 Private documents from owner of Falkland House.
- 7 GJ 19 Jan 1818.
- 8 GRO P244 CW 2/4.
- 9 GRO P244 CW 2/3 & GJ 20 Jan 1817.
- 10 GRO P244 M.I.9.
- 11 GRO P244 CW 2/4 & OV 2/10.
- 12 GJ 27 Feb 1830.
- 13 GCL CW (H) G.3.9 & GRO P244 CW 2/6 & OV 1/32.
- 14 GRO Willis 19c.
- 15 GJ 27 Feb & 8 Oct 1836.
- 16 GRO P244 M.I.9.
- 17 GRO P244 CW 2/6 & P244a OV 1/1-2 & 1/38.
- 18 GRO P244a OV 1/39.
- 19 GRO P244 CW 2/6.
- 20 GRO P244a OV 1/40.
- 21 GRO P244 CW 2/8.
- 22 GJ 2 Aug 1845.
- 23 E Carruthers Little op cit.

Pitchcombe Upper Mill

(The Little Mill & Little's Mill)

- 1 GRO P250 CW 2/1.
- 2 GJ 6 June 1814.
- 3 GJ 18 July 1814.
- 4 GJ 15 Aug 1814.
- 5 GJ 13 March 1815, 21 & 28 Aug 1815, 11 & 18 March & 3 June 1816.
- 6 GJ 8 Sept 1817.
- 7 GJ 15 March 1819.
- 8 GJ 4 Sept 1820 & GRO P250 CW 2/1.
- 9 GJ 23 April 1821.
- 10 GRO P250 CW 2/1.
- 11 GJ 8 Sept 1827.
- 12 GRO P250 CW 2/1.
- 13 GJ 23 April 1831.
- 14 GRO P250 CW 2/1 & GRO 1839 Tithe Map P250/S.D2.
- 15 GRO P250 CW 2/1.
- 16 GJ 6 June 1846.
- 17 GRO P250 CW 2/1 & GJ 27 Sept 1848.
- 18 GRO P250 CW 2/1.
- 19 GRO P250 CW 2/1 & GRO M.F.316.
- 20 GJ 27 Sept 1851.
- 21 GRO P250 CW 2/1.
- 22 GJ 15 Jan 1853.
- 23 GRO P250 CW 2/1.
- 24 GJ 21 March 1857.
- 25 GJ 27 March 1858 & 30 April 1859.
- 26 GCL 1861 Census.
- 27 Kelly's Directories 1870 to 1927.
- 28 25" OS map 1885 & 1" OS map 1903.

KEY to photos of Painswick stream  
cloth mills. (P 31)

- 1 Pitchcombe Upper Mill - alias "The Little Mill, Little's Mill, and Gyde's Mill.
- 2 Pitchcombe House - clothier's house of Mr Stanley, later occupied by John Little after his marriage to a Carruthers girl.
- 3 Washbrook Mill, south side.
- 4 Former workshops attached to Upper Dorey's Mill.

(Photos taken by Collen Haine. That on p 23 of the carving over the doorway at Washbrook Mill was taken by C Cox.)