

THE LAST DAYS OF THE CLOTH TRADE
ALONG THE PAINSWICK STREAM 19th CENTURY

by Colleen Haine

Times of Change from 1800 to the early 1830's .

At the beginning of the 19th century there was trouble between the weavers and the clothiers. The clothiers of Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and Somerset, in 1802, decided to petition Parliament for repeal of restrictive laws concerning gig-mills, unapprenticed weavers, and the number of looms allowed in one shop (1). It is unlikely that Painswick weavers would have been against the gig-mill, as one was in use at Stratford Mill in 1688 (2) and they were in use at a number of mills in the 18th century. It is understandable that weavers were against more than three broadlooms or six narrow looms as they were obviously afraid of the coming factory system and it is equally understandable that clothiers wanted these restrictions removed. It is also clear why weavers were against the employment of unapprenticed weavers and why the clothiers, with increasing machinery, wanted freedom in such matters.

The apprenticeship indentures among Painswick parish records, contain only 6 apprenticeships to weavers from 1800 to 1829, and after this date no more are recorded. In order to meet the expenses of the petition to Parliament, 78 clothiers contributed according to the extent of their businesses, paying £20, £12, or £6. No Painswick clothiers are quoted in the first group paying £20. In the second group paying £12 the following are recorded: Robert Wight (Brookhouse Mill), John Stanley (Rock Mill) and N. & B. Butler. In the third group, paying £6 are named: John Baylis, John Cox for E. Cox & Son, Charles Loveday, Charles Horlick, Henry Loveday, Zachariah Powell, John Packer and William Baylis (3). The repeal of the constricting laws about which the clothiers petitioned did not take place until 1809.

In spite of many fluctuations and troubles the cloth trade along the Painswick stream and its tributaries was generally expanding up to the early 1830's. The census of population shows a considerable increase from 1801 to 1831:

<u>Persons</u>		<u>Persons</u>	
1801	= 3,150	1821	= 4,044
1811	= 3,201	1831	= 4,099

The 1831 Population in Painswick was the highest until nearly the end of the century (4). The total numbers of houses in the census returns were:

1801	-	625 inhabited and 18 uninhabited.	Total = 643
1831	-	837 " " 118 "	" = 955

Why so many should have been uninhabited in 1831 is not clear, but there was certainly a great deal of building taking place in Painswick in the early 19th century. For one example, in 1809 there were 13 men paying rates "for his new house" in Edge Tithing and you have only to walk around Painswick to see that in Gloucester Street, New Street, and Vicarage Street many houses are obviously of the early 19th century and must have been built or rebuilt at that time.

In the parish registers occupations of parents are given in the baptisms from 1813. In the cloth trade there are clothiers, clothworkers, weavers, spinners, shearmen, cloth dressers, clothmakers, dyers, slopers and a wool broker. The totals for the years 1813-30 are given below:

	<u>Total</u> <u>Baptisms</u>	<u>Parents in</u> <u>Cloth Trade</u>		<u>Total</u> <u>Baptisms</u>	<u>Parents in</u> <u>Cloth Trade</u>
1813	87	28	1822	111	27
1814	81	25	1823	108	27
1815	102	31	1824	112	26
1816	93	25	1825	132	32
1817	98	25	1826	105	27
1818	101	19	1827	131	25
1819	112	32	1828	104	22
1820	105	23	1829	95	27
1821	125	42	1830	92	19

This only shows Anglican baptisms, not the whole population, but more people belonged to the Church of England at this period than to other religious sects, so it gives some idea of the numbers in the cloth trade (5).

Churches of other denominations were built during these early years of the 19th century which also indicates prosperity among some classes. The Congregational Chapel, now the U.R.C. was rebuilt on the site of a previous chapel in 1805; a Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, now the Baptist Chapel, was built in 1806. Sheepscombe Church was built in 1820, and the Quaker Meeting House just off Vicarage Street was there by 1829 (6).

Five new mills were built for the cloth trade, before 1820, along the Painswick stream and its tributaries. Baylis's Upper Mill or Lodge Mill, now Highgrove was first recorded in the rates for 1806-7 (7). Little's Mill, on a small stream which is a tributary of the Washbrook, on the north side of Edge Lane, formerly Blakewell Lane, was listed in the rates for 1809-11. Lower Doreys Mill, built by Thomas Wood and called his New Mill, was in the rates for 1811-12, and later, Lower Mill. This was on the Washbrook which is a tributary of Painswick Stream. Zachariah Powell built workshops on the Washwell Brook (not to be confused with the Washbrook) by 1809, and his mill is recorded in the rates for 1818-20 (8). This entry is unusual, for no other man is recorded for his mill.

Pitchcombe Mill, or Wades Mill, was also recorded in a document dated 1816 (9). As this was a sale notice it must have been there earlier, but no record of it has been found. Some other mills are recorded as 'New Mill' but they were not completely new, having been rebuilt wholly or partially on the site of an older mill. Lovedays Mill was recorded as a 'New Mill' in 1829 (10) but part of the building which still survives is 16th century. 'The Bittle Mill' which was worked for many years with Washbrook Mill is called a 'New Mill', but there was a mill on that site in the previous century (11).

As well as new mills, new roads were built. The road to Gloucester through Pitchcombe and Edge was opened in 1818. Pitchcombe was connected to Painswick (now part of A46) in 1819 and in 1820 the road was continued to Prinknash Corner and on to Cheltenham (12). When this last section of the road was opened on August 1st by Commissioners, they afterwards "sat down to a sumptuous repast at the Falcon Hotel, Painswick". The following day over 100 of the workmen were "regaled with a dinner at the Bell Inn" (13). These new roads probably made transport easier for some of the mills, especially to the Stroud area, for the previous main route by Stepping-Stone Lane was a very difficult one.

However all the changes in the first 30 odd years were not good ones. A number of clothiers went bankrupt. The following is a list of bankrupts recorded in the Painswick area: (14)

1804	John Gordon	1813	O. Stanley
1805	William Keene	1814	Samuel Wood
1805	Barnet Hole	1816	R. & T. Gyde
1806	Jeremiah Cother (Pitchcombe)	1816	John Packer
1807	N.I. & B. Butler	1819	Thomas King
1807	Charles Loveday	1822	Henry Clift
1807	Thomas Skerret	1823	Edward Baylis
1811	Benjamin Butler	1826	Henry Hester
1811	Jacob Chamberlain		& E.P. Miles
1812	William Carpenter	1828	Nathan Driver
	(Pitchcombe)	1831	Robert Wight
		1840	Philip Foxwell

Although these men are listed as clothiers of Painswick it is not certain that all were working along the Painswick Stream and its tributaries; some may have been in the Slad area.

As one would expect in connection with the bankruptcies, some of the mills experienced considerable changes in owners or tenants. A number of mills, workshops etc. were put up for sale. In 1804 Cook's Mill (also called Mason's Mill, Reeds Mill and now Painswick Mill) was for sale with "New Whole Stock" etc. (15). In 1808 Thomas Wood had for sale, 2 messuages in the centre of Painswick with shear lofts and a Wool Stove (16). The same year a Mr D. Merrell had for sale "machinery of person leaving the business". His list included 2 engines, 26 in. scribbler and carder, brass mounted

with mahogany cylinders, 2 fifty spindle billies, 3 eighty spindle jennies, reels, baskets, press papers, perch handles, gig-mill, work shears and weights etc. There was also a counting house, wool-loft and sufficient water for driving machines, milling, or rowing. A new-built house in New Street was included in the sale (17).

In 1812 Cook's Mill was for sale again with 2 pr. stocks, a gig-mill, machine shops, dyeing house, rack close, 5 racks, "shell of dwelling-house lately erected which may be completed" and "easy communication with Turnpike Road from Stroud to Gloucester" (18). (The Turnpike Road mentioned was of course via Stepping-Stone Lane at that time.) Beacon House was also for sale on this same advertisement as it was owned by the Mason family as well as the mill.

In 1817 two mills, Kings Mill and Cap Mill, owned by John Packer, were up for sale as he was bankrupt. Both are recorded with stocks, gig-mills and water wheels. Cap Mill was held copyhold and Kings Mill freehold, with a tenant, Mr. King who would "quit at Lady Day next" (19).

In 1815 Mr. William Wood had premises for sale in New Street which had outbuildings, a wool-loft, warehouses, etc. (20).

In 1826 Rock Mill was for sale for the third time this century; (it had been for sale in 1812 and 1815). Included in the sale was a dwelling-house and five cottages. There was a long list of machinery which included: 5 scribbling and carding machines, 10 shearing frames, wool-willies, tuckers, moosing, washing and brushing machines, 3 fifty and seventy spindle billies, several seventy and eighty spindle jennies, reels, spooling tommies etc. Gallipoli oil was also mentioned (21).

In 1832 all the clothing machinery and stock of Robert Wight of Brookhouse Mill, bankrupt, was for sale (22). It included a steam engine, a dyeing copper and dye-wares. Among his household goods is listed "a horse and 4 wheeled-phaeton".

It is quite possible that many more mills and workshops were sold, but the ones quoted above are those advertised in the Gloucester Journal.

During the late 1820's there was much trouble in Gloucestershire between the clothiers and their workers. There were strikes and rioting in 1825 and again in 1828, but no evidence has been found of Painswick taking part in these. In February 1834 there was a strike against the Playnes of Longford and Dunkirk Mills and many places in the Stroud area gave contributions to help the strikers. Painswick contributed £2 5s. Od. and Pitchcombe and Smalls Mills £6 16s. 3d.(23).

That these strikes occurred is not surprising as the wages of many of the workers had fallen rapidly. Below is a table showing the fall in wages for spinners and weavers: (24)

EARNINGS	1808-15	1816-18	1819-28	1829-35
Spinner at Jenny (women)	14s	14s	12s	10s
Master Weavers	16s	16s	13s	12s

This shows that even if the cloth trade was expanding, the weavers were suffering and there was worse still to come. Cloth production in Gloucestershire had expanded from 1822. Broadcloth reached its highest level of production in 1834 and cassimere in 1835, but there is no actual record of exact amounts produced in Painswick (25).

Only one mill is proved to have gone out of the cloth trade in the early 30's. This was Washbrook Mill described as a Grist Mill in 1833-4 (26). It may have been a Grist Mill even earlier, as a man named Pegler was paying rates for it 1826-30 and there is no evidence then that it was a Cloth Mill. After 1830 only 1 mill instead of 2 is recorded for (27) Doreys, but this was probably due to the mill pond bursting (28). Ebworth Mill (Hoare's Mill) was used by T. Gordon who is listed as a clothier, for a year after Edwin Hoare died, but was vacant in 1835-6 and until 1841 after which date it is not mentioned (29).

The Decline and Fall from the late 1830's to the 1860's

The population of Painswick, after reaching its highest level in 1831 began to decline as the census returns show: (1)

1831 = 4099 persons	1851 = 3464 persons
1841 = 3730 "	1861 = 3229 "

In 1861 it reached the lowest level since 1811 and would have been even lower, if the population of Stroudend Tithing had not by then been increasing.

In 1838 W.A. Miles was sent to Gloucestershire to make a report on the conditions of the outdoor weavers (2). He shows that a fall in the earnings of master weavers and of spinners had continued.

EARNINGS	1829-35	1836	1837	1838
Spinner at Jenny (women)	10s	8s	7s	6s
Master Weavers	12s	11s	10s	10s

Mr. Miles visited 41 families of outdoor weavers in Painswick but he says this was not the total number in the parish. The total number of persons who made up these families was 154, of whom 36 were male children and 46 female children. The average weekly income for the 41 families visited was:

<u>Average Weekly Income for 41 families</u>		<u>Weekly Payments for 41 families</u>	
Factory	£1 8s. 0d	Rent	£2 17s. 9d
Handloom	14 19s. 6d	Rates	6s. 7d
Other		Candles, Fuel & Soap	2 17s. 9d
Occupation	1 6s. 3d	Food & Clothing	11 11s. 8d
<u>Total</u>	<u>£17.13s. 9d.</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>£17. 13s. 9d</u>

This shows that the average weekly income for 1 family was 8s. 7½d.

Out of the 154 persons in the 41 families, 57 was the total employed.

In factory	10	} Total 57
Handloom	39	
Other		
Occupation	8	

82 persons were described as children, so this means there were 15 persons not employed. The children who attended school in Painswick are listed thus:

Pay School	2
Free School	6
Sunday School	53 (3)

The Dissenting Minister of Painswick is quoted as saying about the handloom weavers "Their pecuniary state is deplorable and it has been so for many years though not equally so I know some who during the last three or four years have not had work more than half their time and when working they have not earned more than 6s. or 7s. per week. Their looms seem to have rendered them unfit for other labour when they have followed weaving for many years. The condition, therefore of many aged men whom I know is very distressing" (4).

Mr. Miles quotes the population of Painswick in 1838 as 4,099. This was, of course, from the 1831 Census, but he says the total of paupers in 1837 was 1,322 and in 1838 it was 1,366 (5).

The occupations of parents given in the baptisms in the Painswick parish registers to the end of the century, give an indication of how work in the cloth trade was declining. The occupations mentioned are mostly weavers, clothworkers, a few dyers and one woolbroker. The last clothworker recorded in 1876, was a mother, Catherine Mills. It is quite possible that the workers in the cloth trade in the last two decades, although living in Painswick parish, could have been working in the Slad Valley or in Stroud, for the expanding area of Uplands was still in the parish of Painswick until 1894 (6).

Very few bridegrooms in the marriage registers are recorded as workers in the cloth trade, but occupations are only

number of workers in the cloth trade was 7 in 1838 and the next highest was in 1872 when 5 brides, not bridegrooms, were cloth workers. After that date no more Painswick brides or bridegrooms are recorded as workers in the cloth trade (7).

Number of Parents in Cloth Trade in Baptism Registers

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Baptisms</u>	<u>Parents in Cloth Trade</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Baptisms</u>	<u>Parents in Cloth Trade</u>
1831	87	19	1854	52	1
1832	60	18	1855	42	1
1833	92	11	1856	31	-
1834	93	23	1857	53	-
1835	84	12	1858	45	-
1836	72	10	1859	63	2
1837	80	14	1860	47	-
1838	74	10	1861	52	-
1839	63	9	1862	49	-
1840	71	8	1863	35	1
1841	48	4	1864	45	1
1842	45	2	1865	31	-
1843	53	6	1866	38	-
1844	29	3	1867	40	-
1845	75	5	1868	40	1
1846	56	2	1869	50	-
1847	57	3	1870	36	-
1848	52	-	1871	27	-
1849	54	-	1872	40	1
1850	48	1	1873	30	3
1851	62	2	1874	29	-
1852	58	1	1875	25	1
1853	46	1	1876	37	1

No more in the cloth trade are quoted after 1876.

A letter from Charles Baker to W.A. Miles, esq., states "I consider the decrease in the value of Mill property in this county, employed in the wollen cloth industry is very nearly one half, or about in proportion as three to five" (8).

Baker's opinion is confirmed by the valuations of mills in 1822 and 1838 (9). Rock Mill was valued at £250. 0. 0. in 1822 and £160 in 1838. It was the most valuable one listed. The lowest was Zachariah Powell's Mill which was valued at £25. 0. 0. in 1822 but was only worth £10. 0. 0. in 1838.

It is hardly surprising that about this time many of the clothiers started to give up the cloth trade. Zachariah Powell had his clothing machinery for sale in 1837. He was "declining the cloth industry and removing from his premises" (10). There is no evidence that his mill was ever used again. In 1841-2 it is described as "Mill now down" (11). Robson's Directory of 1839 lists eight clothiers along the Painswick Stream and comments, "The manufacture of cloth is extensively carried on in the town and neighbourhood, although by comparison with its former state, it may be

considered on the decline". All the clothiers mentioned are described as "Broadcloth and Cassimere Manufacturers," except Nathaniel Iles Butler who was a "Wool manufacturer". By 1842, the churchwardens' rates listed 12 mills as vacant in the parish (not including Slad Brook) and 206 houses vacant - the 'Hungry Forties' must have been a truly distressing period.

Sheepscombe Mill, also called Wights Mill because it was owned by John & Edward Wight who were listed as "Principal Manufacturers of Woollen Cloth in Glos." (12) was for sale with two powerful steam engines in 1840 (13) and in 1841 (14). Evidently it was not sold as it was offered again as a "bargain" in 1848 (15) and John Wight was still paying rates for it in 1855, listed as "vacant" (16) and when his will was proved in 1858 his property still included the mill although the total value quoted was 'under £450' (17).

Another clothier on Miles' list was Philip Foxwell who was bankrupt in 1840 and his clothing machinery was for sale at Lovedays Mill and Baylis's Upper Mill (Highgrove). William Fluck of Pitchcombe Mill, also a clothier on Miles' list, had left his mill by 1841 when it was 'To be Let' (20) and was used for "Umbrella Stick Manufacture" in 1842 (21).

Joseph Wathen, of Rock Mills, also on Miles' list, had left the mill by 1842, when it was for sale (22) and in 1847 it was offered "To be let" (23). By 1852 it was a pin mill (24). Cook's Mill (Mason's, Reeds, Painswick Mill) was "To Let" and all the clothing machinery was for sale in 1840, when Joseph Wight gave up the cloth trade (25). A steam engine is mentioned and it is said the premises "are suitable for a corn, silk or paper mill".

The machinery and stock of Nathaniel Iles Butler at Cap Mill was for sale in 1841 (26) and the mill itself was for sale by the owner Samuel Wood, a few months later (27). In 1845 Charles Baker in a letter to T. Sheppard Esq. about a survey of Cap Mill describes it as "a large Building formerly used as a Clothing Factory (but now out of use)". In 1847 he was still trying to let Cap Mill and when he succeeded in getting a tenant named Clark, that tenant only stayed about one year, for in 1848 he was leaving Cap Mill to take a mill lower down the stream. (This was Smalls Mill and Clark and Son were umbrella stick manufacturers). In 1847 Charles Baker, writing to William Palling says, "I hope for your interest as well as my own that the business will take a turn and that you will be able to make up the loss this year". The next year, writing to Sheppard, he expresses the opinion that property in Painswick is getting dangerous and he must be allowed to do that he thinks best.

In 1844 Charles Baker was offering Olivers Estate, including the mill, for sale (28), and it seems that the Cox family had given up the cloth trade because other tenants are listed paying rates and both mills were vacant in 1842-3 (29). Little's Mill was for sale in 1845 (30) and had been vacant since 1841 (31).

The last two mills remaining in the cloth trade were Baylis's Upper Mill (Highgrove) and Kings Mill. In 1856 Thomas Cook is recorded using Baylis's (also called Lodge Mill) as a "wadding and flock manufacturer" which is rather different from "broadcloth and cassimere" which most of the mills made earlier (32). In 1865 it was for sale by William Baylis Baker, Charles's son, as "the scite and materials of a mill". There is no evidence that it was ever used again (33).

The last evidence recorded of Kings Mill in the cloth trade was in 1859-60 when Edward P. Sampson, shawl manufacturers, were using it (34). By 1863 it was a pin mill (35).

There is not space hereto give the history of all the mills, but during the 19th century there were 30 mills recorded along the Painswick Stream and its tributaries. It must be noted that the Painswick Stream rises in the woods well above Cranham Village and continues to the River Frome, just above Lodgemore Mills. It is joined by many other streams like the Sheepscombe Brook, the Washwell Stream, the Washbrook and the Pitchcombe Brook which all had mills on them. Out of the 30 mills recorded there is clear evidence that 20 were at some time during the 19th century cloth mills, (36) but after 1860, no cloth mill survived.

The 19th Century Painswick Clothiers

Many new names of clothiers appeared in the 19th century but a few old clothier families were still in the cloth trade. A list of 19th century clothiers is given at the end of this paper.

John Palling, whose family had been recorded in the cloth trade in the late 17th century lived at Sheepphouse and worked Kings Mill from 1820 (1). William, his son, still had it in 1852 (2). When John Palling died in 1848 his property was valued at "under £4,000" (3).

Lovedays, another very old clothier family were recorded until the early 1820's (4). The Cox family, recorded at the mills in the mid 18th century, still had Damsells and Olivers mills in the 1840's (5). William Cox, who had Tochnells Farm and a corn mill, and was described in his will as a farmer, left to his sons among other bequests his "stock in trade in the Clothing Business", so he must have been involved with others in the family in the cloth trade (6). Some other names of old clothier families were Cook, Gardner, Hoare, Parker and Packer. It was surprising to find John Packer paying rates for Cap Mill from 1806 (7) as in the previous century his father Richard had died in 1774 and the widow with her small son and daughter had left Painswick and moved to Gloucester. John Packer had been made a freeman of the City of Gloucester in 1814 (8) but in 1817 he was bankrupt and Cap Mill and King's Mill (tenant Mr. King) were offered for sale (9).

One of the most interesting families in the 19th century was the Baylis family. This name had been recorded in the 18th century, but only in connection with the Slad Brook until 1799 when John Baylis bought Washbrook Mill and the Little Mill (also called Upper Mill)(10). John Baylis died in 1818 (11). A few years later his son Edward was working the mills in the cloth trade until 1823 when he was bankrupt (12).

John Baylis's brother, William, lived at Castle Hale and by 1806-7 he had Baylis's Upper Mill (Highgrove)(13). In 1812 he was recorded as making cloth for the East India Company (14). His sister had married William Loveday of the Mill who died in 1820 (15). He had a son, also named William Baylis who in 1823 had invented a machine for "pising as for scouring Black or other descriptions of cloth" (17). This son died before his father in 1826, aged 29 years (18). His sister Ann had married Charles Baker in 1825 (19), a man with a considerable reputation as a cartographer. When Ann's father, William Baylis senior died in 1837 aged 78, (20) Charles Baker took over the management of the Baylis estates.

Another important family in the cloth trade in this century was the Wight family. Robert Wight married the widow of William Knight, a clothier of Cap Mill, in 1802 (21). By 1807 Robert Wight was at Brookhouse Mill until 1832 when he was bankrupt (22). Joseph Wight was paying rates for Cooks Mill (also Mason's Mill, now called Painswick Mill) from 1827 to 1840 (23). John and Edward Wight had Shepscombe Mill (now called Sheepscombe) from 1806 but it was up for sale in 1840 (24) with two powerful steam engines and it evidently was not sold as it was offered to be let in 1841 (25). J. & E. Wight in 1831 were making "fine clothes" and "low Blacks" which they were selling to Mr. J. Heilbrunn of 22, Basinghall Street, London (26). In letters to this London wool merchant it is stated that John Wight was "dreadfully ill". Sheepscombe has a church opened in 1820 which was designed by John Wight (27).

Another clothier family was the Wood family. Thomas Wood had Doreys Mill in 1807 and by 1811 he had a New Mill also (28). William Wood had a workshop from 1812 to 1836 (29) and Samuel Wood had a shop and also a mill (Cap Mill) by 1820 for which he paid rates until 1826-7 after which another tenant is listed but he was the owner. He also had a malt-house (30), but when his will was proved in 1848 his property was valued at "under £100" (31). In 1812 he was listed as one of the clothiers making goods for the East India Company (32).

There were many other new interesting clothiers like Philip Foxwell, Zachariah Powell and Nathaniel Iles Butler and some of the names which were new along the Painswick Stream belonged to well-known families in the cloth trade in the Stroud area or elsewhere in Gloucestershire, such as N.S. Marling, Joseph Wathen, and Weston Hicks.

Another man of great interest connected with the cloth trade although not a clothier, was Charles Gyde. He was a wool-dyer and he had his dyehouse by the Painswick stream at the bottom of Stepping-Stone Lane where a modern house, 'Little Bridge House' is now built (33). He was paying rates for his dye house there until 1836 (34). Afterwards he moved to Arundels Mill in Stroud but he still lived at his house in New Street. He certainly made his trade pay for he left £9,000 when he died in 1856 (35) and it was his two sons Edmund and Frederick who left so much money to Painswick for the building of the Gyde Orphanage (now National Children's Home), the Gyde Almshouses, and many other things for the benefit of Painswick (36).

The name Gyde was also recorded at Little's Mill. A Thomas Gyde and later a Henry Gyde were tenants there (37). When Thomas Gyde died in 1833, in his will he is described as a clothier and his property is recorded as "Under £300". In his will he wrote "I have so little to leave" (38). Whether these Gydes were related to Charles Gyde is not known.

In Gell & Bradshaw's Directory of 1820, 18 clothiers are named in Painswick but two of these were working in Slad. On a list of voters of 1832, (39) at least 20 were clothiers. They are not all so named since some are recorded as 'gents'. By 1839 only eight clothiers (not Slad Brook) are recorded and in Kelly's Directory for 1856 only Thomas Cook and Henry Fletcher are named; after that no more are recorded in Directories. In Painswick church registers the last one recorded is Thomas Cook, a parent, described as a clothier, at a marriage in 1867 (40).

Below is a list of clothiers in Painswick in the 19th century which has been compiled from Directories, parish registers, wills, the Gloucester Journal and family papers and deeds in the Gloucestershire Record Office.

19th Century Painswick Clothiers

Adey	John	Foxwell	Philip	Miles	Hester & Son
Baylis	William	Fletcher	Henry	Merrell	(or Merrett?)
Baylis	William (Jun)	Freeman	James	Palling	William
Baylis	John	Freeman	William	Palling	John
Baylis	Edward	Goddon	Thomas	Palling	Charles
Baylis	Thomas	Gardner	Edward	Packer	John
Butler	Nath. Iles	Gyde	Richard	Parker	W.
Butler	Benjamin	Gyde	Thomas	Powell	Zachariah
Burdock	Nathaniel	Gyde	Henry	Perrot	Thomas
Cox	John	Hoare	Edwin	Rice	Thomas
Cox	Daniel	Horlick	Charles	Stanley	J.
Cox	Charles	Hicks	Weston	Stanton	Charles
Cox	William	Hogg	?	Skerrett	John
Cox	James	Holder	Caleb	Wathen	Joseph
Crisswell	John	Harmer	Luke	Walker	Thomas
Cook	Thomas	Harris	Thomas	Wight	Edward
Cook	?	Loveday	Charles	Wight	John
Cother	Jeremiah	Loveday	Henry	Wight	Joseph
Dighton	Issac	Little	John	Wight	Robert
Fluck	George	Marling	Nath. S.	Wood	Nathaniel
Fluck	William	Mason	E.	Wood	Thomas
				Wood	Samuel

References

Times of Change from 1800 to the early 1830's

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