

DAGLINGWORTH

THE VILLAGE OF DAGLINGWORTH is located 21 km. (13 miles) south-east of Gloucester, and 4 km. (3 miles) north-west of the town of Cirencester, the parish of which it has bordered since the abolition of Stratton parish in 1935.¹ Ermine Way, the Roman road connecting Cirencester with Gloucester, runs across the fields of the parish to the east of the village. The parish, which extends almost 4½ km. (3 miles) across at its widest point, is bisected by the Daglingworth stream, along which the village stretches for almost 1 km. (¾ mile), hidden from the surrounding countryside by a narrow valley. A handful of isolated farms and mansion houses, all modern, are scattered through the rest of the parish, which has retained its rural character to the present day. For most of its history the main economic activity of the parish has been sheep-and-corn agriculture, although the extraction of limestone has grown in importance since the opening of a large quarry on Daglingworth down in the 20th century.

LANDSCAPE, SETTLEMENT AND BUILT CHARACTER

BOUNDARIES AND PARISH ORIGINS

Daglingworth was estimated to measure 1,811 a. in 1837, 1,884 a. in 1851, and 1,923 a. in 1891.² Daglingworth was augmented in 1935 following the abolition of Stratton parish,³ and measured 2,163 a. in 1951.⁴

The boundaries of Daglingworth, shown on the tithe award map of 1839,⁵ were defined for the most part by field boundaries, indicated in places by banks or stones,⁶ but occasionally also followed topographical features such as roads or waterways. The zigzagging nature of the boundary in many places is suggestive of the headlands of formerly open fields divided between neighbouring communities. Beginning at a ford by Rectory Farm in Duntisbourne Rouse the boundary followed the course first of the Daglingworth Stream and then the Duntisbourne road, before turning south-west. On meeting Longhill Road the boundary ran north-west along its length before circumscribing fields to the east and north of Longhill Farm. Briefly tracing the northern edge of Overley Wood, the boundary turned to follow an irregular course, in places indicated by trackways running through the woods, arriving at the boundary with Stratton near the northern edge of Oakley Wood. From here the boundary ran eastwards around a series of fields to the Daglingworth Stream, before turning north to Ermin Way. The boundary followed the road north-west for a short distance then crossed the former open fields to Welsh Way and Oysterwell Hill. Here, the north-east corner of the parish was formed by the edge of Oysterwell Grove, the Bagendon Brook, and the borders of fields which returned the parish boundary to Welsh Way west of Oysterwell Farm. The boundary continued in a south-western direction, following an ancient track to return to the ford by Rectory Farm.

¹ Below, Boundaries and Parish Origins.

² TNA, IR 18/2695; Census, 1851; 1891.

³ Youngs, *Admin. Units*, I, 187; MOH Order No. 80904, 1 Apr. 1935; GA, P319a PC 12/1.

⁴ Census, 1951.

⁵ GA, GDR/T1/66.

⁶ HER, Nos 9854, 9899.

The land that would later comprise the parish of Daglingworth was once part of a much larger estate centred upon the former minster church at Duntisbourne Rouse. This had divided into ten separate holdings by the time of the Norman Conquest, of which two would later form Daglingworth, although it is impossible now to trace how they were united into the manor of Daglingworth by the 13th century.⁷ Although Daglingworth was combined with Stratton for the purposes of taxation during the 14th century, the two parishes were never united.

LANDSCAPE

The parish of Daglingworth lies across the stream of the same name, which rises near Duntisbourne Abbots and flows into the river Churn at Cirencester. From low points of *c.* 140 m. at the boundary with Duntisbourne Rouse and *c.* 120 m. at the boundary with Stratton, the land of the parish rises from the riverbed to a height of *c.* 200 m. near Overley Wood in the west and Daglingworth Quarry in the east. Whilst most of the parish lies on the Great Oolite and Forest Marble of the Cotswold plain, there are bands of fuller's earth and Inferior Oolite in the narrow valley of the Bagendon brook and along the Daglingworth stream between Duntisbourne Rouse and Daglingworth village.⁸ In the late 18th century the downs to the east of Ermin Way were known to produce a particular kind of white gritstone called Dagham-down stone, which was much sought after for shaping into decorative figures.⁹ A large limestone quarry was opened on these downs in the 20th century, still operating in 2020.

The soil of the parish is generally light and stony,¹⁰ although superficial deposits of clay and silt lie along the southern boundary with Stratton.¹¹ Most of the parish was given over to arable production, with meadows lining both sides of the stream, and pasture on the higher ground in the north-west of the parish. Ancient woodland was to be found in the west of the parish, where that part of Overley Wood lying in Daglingworth parish occupied *c.* 240 a. in the mid 19th century.¹² At that time, smaller plantations were to be found on the boundary with Stratton, near Oysterwell hill, and along the river, the largest of which, Daglingworth Grove, amounted to *c.* 10 a.¹³

COMMUNICATIONS

Roads

Ermin Way, usually called the Gloucester Foss way before the 19th century, forms part of the east boundary of the parish.¹⁴ A major thoroughfare throughout its history, it was turnpiked in 1747,¹⁵ and incorporated with other roads in the Cirencester Turnpike Trust in 1825,¹⁶ wound

⁷ *Domesday*, 459–60; *Trans. BGAS*, 107 (1989), 137–8; C.S. Taylor, *An Analysis of the Domesday Survey of Glos.* (Bristol, 1889), 167–9.

⁸ Brit. Geol. Surv.

⁹ Rudder, *Glos.* 400.

¹⁰ Rudge, *Glos.* I, 228.

¹¹ Brit. Geol. Surv.

¹² GA, GDR/T1/66.

¹³ GA, GDR/T1/66.

¹⁴ HER, 7542.

¹⁵ 20 Geo. II, c. 23.

¹⁶ 6 Geo. IV, c. 143.

up c.1880.¹⁷ It remained the principle route between Cirencester and Gloucester until the construction of the Cirencester and Stratton bypass c.1997–8. Ermin Way was dualled for c.6 miles north of the bypass, whilst the remainder to the south was detrunked.¹⁸ Another important thoroughfare through the parish was the old London–Gloucester road, called Welsh or London way in 17th century,¹⁹ runs across the north corner of the parish to join Ermin Way in Duntisbourne Rouse parish a short distance beyond of the boundary with Daglingworth.

The principle road through the village of Daglingworth follows the course of the stream, running from the Duntisbournes to Stratton and Cirencester. At Upper End the village street is crossed by a road running from the Welsh way in the east to Park Corner and Bullbanks in the west, connecting the valleys of the Churn and the Frome. Called Dowers Lane east of Upper End, its ancient crossing of Ermin Way forms the modern junction with the Cirencester and Stratton bypass. West of Upper End it branches in two. Overley Road, called the Bristol way by the 17th century,²⁰ travels south-west across the woods to Park Corner, forming part of the 17th-century route between Stow-on-the-Wold and Minchinhampton.²¹ Longhill Road runs north-west along the edge of Overley wood and, via Miserden, formed the main route between Cirencester and Painswick in the late 17th century.²² In the late 20th century Dowers Lane and Overley Road were used by some motorists to travel towards the Stroud area without driving through Cirencester.²³

Carriers, Buses and Telecommunications

[Western National Omnibus Co. running services to and from Cirencester in 1930s.²⁴ Bristol Omnibus Co. running bus services in 1960s/70s.²⁵] Broadband internet access was made available via the exchange at Cirencester from July 2001.²⁶

POPULATION

In 1086, the two estates which later formed the parish of Daglingworth were together occupied by at least seven villains, six borders and eight slaves, as well as an unspecified number of men employed by a Frenchman on half a hide of the estate.²⁷ These figures would suggest a population in the two estates of between c.70 and c.110.²⁸ As fourteenth century royal taxation records parcel Daglingworth together with Stratton they are of little value in estimating the population of the parish. The lay subsidy of 1327 recorded 27 people liable to

¹⁷ GA, D1442/Box2529/8.

¹⁸ GA, JR14.131GS.

¹⁹ GA, D22/T7; P107 IN 3/2.

²⁰ GA, D22/7; P107 IN 3/1–2.

²¹ Bodleian, MS Top. Glouc. 2, f. 98v.

²² Bodleian, MS Top. Glouc. 2, f. 99; GA, P107 IN 3/1–2.

²³ [Cotswold Local Plan (1999), 31.]

²⁴ GA, DA22/113/2.

²⁵ GA, DA22/100/18, p. 212.

²⁶ *Sam Knows*, 'Cirencester Exchange', <https://availability.samknows.com/broadband/exchange/SSCIR> (accessed 25 Jun. 2020).

²⁷ *Domesday Book*, 459–60.

²⁸ This assumes an average household size of 4.5, and depends on whether or not slaves should be counted as individuals or heads of households: Andrew Hinde, *England's Population* (2003), 11–22.

pay tax in Stratton and Daglingworth; the poll tax of 1381 recorded 49 people liable to pay the poll tax in the combined parishes.²⁹

Bishop Hooper's visitation of 1551 recorded a total of 46 communicants in the parish,³⁰ and the diocesan returns of 1563 recorded 12 households in Daglingworth.³¹ There were said to be 50 communicants resident in the parish in 1603,³² and a total of 20 families in 1650.³³ A detailed list of the inhabitants made by the rector in 1676 recorded that there were 29 households in the parish, comprising 53 housekeepers (married couples or single persons), 16 children below the age of 16, and 17 servants, making a total population of 86.³⁴ In the early 18th century the population was estimated to be 138,³⁵ and it was thought to have risen to 184 by c.1779.³⁶ In 1801 the population was 215, and it rose steadily across the century to a peak of 333 in 1881, after which it declined, falling to 301 ten years later. During the first half of the 20th century the population of the parish oscillated between c.270 and c.310, before rising sharply from 269 in 1951 to 381 in 1961, swollen by the opening of an independent school at Daglingworth Manor.³⁷ Following the closure of the school, the population fell to 221 in 1971, rising slightly to 228 ten years later.³⁸ In 2011 the total population was 265.³⁹

SETTLEMENT

The village of Daglingworth lies strung out along the road which runs parallel to the Daglingworth Stream. Most settlement in the parish lies on the relatively level ground south-west of the village street, straddling either side of the stream, whilst settlement on the north-east side of the street has been restricted by the steep bank there. The 11th-century parish church and its 14th-century churchyard cross, the ruins of a 12th-century house, and a 15th-century dovecot are the only buildings which date from before 1600. Manorial court rolls of the mid 15th century name numerous ruined buildings,⁴⁰ and the early 17th century perhaps represents a period of renewal following the stagnation of the late Middle Ages. Since the late 19th century a small hamlet has grown up at Itlay, approximately a quarter of a mile north of the village. Elsewhere, isolated farmsteads dot the former common fields, although only Oysterwell Farm might be of any antiquity. Two substantial residences were built early in the 20th century near the parish boundaries, but most modern construction has been confined to the ancient village.

The village is formed of two halves, called Upper End and Lower End, and separated by c.200–250 m. of open ground, where medieval earthworks indicate that the two

²⁹ *The Poll Taxes of 1377, 1379 and 1381. Part 1 Bedfordshire-Leicestershire* (1998), 300.

³⁰ J. Gairdner, 'Bishop Hooper's Visitation', *EHR*, XIX (1904), 112.

³¹ *The Diocesan Population Returns for 1563 and 1603*, ed. Dyer and Palliser (Oxford, 2005), 171.

³² *The Diocesan Population Returns for 1563 and 1603*, ed. Dyer and Palliser (Oxford, 2005), 339.

³³ TNA, C 94/1, f. 32.

³⁴ GA, P107 CW 2/1. The figure recorded in the contemporary Compton Census was 84: *Compton Census*, ed. Whiteman, 541.

³⁵ Atkyns, *Glos.* 379.

³⁶ Rudder, *Glos.* 400.

³⁷ Census, 1951; 1961; Below, *Social History*.

³⁸ Census, 1971; 1981.

³⁹ Census, 2011.

⁴⁰ WSA, 947/1109.

settlements have always been divided.⁴¹ In the 11th century the land which now forms the parish was divided into two estates,⁴² and the two settlements which now form the village may each have belonged to one of these estates. Upper End, perhaps the original focus of settlement, has formed between the points where the Minchinhampton road joins the village street and where it crosses the stream. Tightly packed stone cottages line the west and south side of road, whilst settlement is more dispersed on the steep ground on the opposite side of the road. To the south of these cottages stand the 11th-century parish church and the former rectory house. A large 18th-century building called Daglingworth House, adjacent to the parish church, probably stands on the site of the former demesne farm.⁴³

At Lower End, where settlement is less dense, the focal point appears to have been a substantial ruined building, dating from the 12th century and perhaps the former manor house.⁴⁴ Material from these ruins were removed to the grounds of Daglingworth Manor in the 20th century,⁴⁵ whilst a 15th-century dovecot survives *in situ* to the west.⁴⁶ Daglingworth Manor is one of three large farmhouses and a pair of cottages at Lower End which date from the 17th century, although all four have been significantly altered in subsequent centuries.⁴⁷

Very few buildings were to be found beyond the village even in the mid 19th century.⁴⁸ Oysterwell farm, near the northern limits of the parish, may occupy the site of the medieval messuage belonging to the estate of Cirencester Abbey.⁴⁹ Grove House was built on the Duntisbourne road in the middle of the 17th century,⁵⁰ perhaps the messuage described in 1647 as newly erected upon a meadow,⁵¹ whilst Mace's House,⁵² standing at the branching of the roads to Minchinhampton and Painswick, dates from the late 17th or early 18th century.⁵³

At the start of the 18th century there were said to be 31 houses in the parish.⁵⁴ Renewal of the parish's housing stock continued, in particular with the erection late in the century of the imposing Daglingworth House in close proximity to the medieval church. Farm buildings adjacent to the new house, still standing in 1838,⁵⁵ were probably what remained of the former demesne farm, occupying the site of the medieval manor house.⁵⁶ New farm buildings were erected to the south and east of Daglingworth Manor in the 18th century, and the house itself was enlarged early in the 19th century to serve as the principle residence of the Haines family.⁵⁷ In parallel with the increasing population, the number of

⁴¹ HER, No. 38026.

⁴² *Domesday Book*, 459–60.

⁴³ NHLE, 'Daglingworth House', No. 1153421 (accessed 15 Jun. 2020).

⁴⁴ HER, No. 3670.

⁴⁵ *Trans. BGAS*, 41 (1919), 150–1.

⁴⁶ NHLE, 'Dovecote Circa 50 Metres North West of Daglingworth Manor', No. 1340925.

⁴⁷ NHLE, 'Daglingworth Manor', No. 1090175; 'Barn Cottage The Dower House', No. 1090177; 'Manor Farm House', No. 1153522; 'The Cottage', No. 1340924 (accessed 15 Jun. 2020).

⁴⁸ GA, GDR/T1/66.

⁴⁹ *Cal. Pat.* 1550–3, 71; GA, D22/T7.

⁵⁰ NHLE, 'Grove House', No. 1090174.

⁵¹ GA, D2525/T218.

⁵² NHLE, 'Maces House', No. 1268355.

⁵³ NHLE, 'Maces House', No. 1268355.

⁵⁴ Atkyns, *Glos.* 379.

⁵⁵ GA, GDR/T1/66.

⁵⁶ GA, D1448/T22; D181/T31–2; D181/Box 96887/13.

⁵⁷ NHLE, 'Daglingworth Manor', No. 1090175; 'Stableblock/Coach House Circa 70 Metres East of Daglingworth Manor', No. 1090176; 'Open Ended Store Circa 90 Metres East of Daglingworth Manor', No. 1153505; 'Barn at Manor Farmbuildings', No. 1340926 (accessed 15 Jun. 2020).

houses continued to grow, and by the start of the 19th century there were 45 inhabited houses in Daglingworth,⁵⁸ rising to 57 in 1831.⁵⁹ A grander rectory house was erected in 1856,⁶⁰ and a school was built at Lower End c.1867, replacing a smaller building erected near the rectory house in the 1830s.⁶¹

During the second half of the 19th century settlement within the parish expanded beyond the confines of the medieval village. By 1882 Overley Farm and two groups of cottages had been erected on the Minchinhampton road, Longhill Farm on the Painswick road, and Lightend Barn and the neighbouring cottages in the former common field north of the village.⁶² Also by that date, new cottages were erected at Grovehill and at Itlay, where a small cottage had already been stood alone in 1838, and Warren's Cottage was built on Daglingworth downs near the boundary with Bagendon and Stratton. Individual houses were also built on new plots on the fringes of the ancient settlement, and by the end of the century there were 87 houses in the parish.⁶³ Many of these were connected to a private water supply drawn from a source in Duntisbourne Leer and piped to Daglingworth.⁶⁴

The parish grew at a modest rate during the 20th century, retaining its rural character and avoiding large-scale development. Most of these new buildings were cottages constructed by the principle landowners, the Scrutton family, including six built as subsidy houses for the rural district council between 1924 and 1927.⁶⁵ Two more substantial private dwellings, Daglingworth Place and Warrens Gorse, were constructed at the edges of the parish in the years either side of the First World War, whilst new farm buildings were added during the middle decades of the century at Bridge Farm, Daglingworth Place Farm, Home Farm, and Manor Farm. The village was connected to an electricity supply c.1931,⁶⁶ and gas was supplied soon after the Second World War.⁶⁷ Increasing domestic and agricultural consumption of water in the parish proved insupportable for the supply provided by the Daglingworth estate in 1956, and the village was connected to a supply from the urban district council's reservoir at Baunton.⁶⁸ Although 128 dwellings were recorded in the parish in 1961, many of these were actually dormitories in the school established at Manor House,⁶⁹ and the number of dwellings had reverted to their previous level by 1971.⁷⁰ A building at the north of the village was converted into a village hall after the Second World War, extended in 1964,⁷¹ and replaced with a modern hall before 1983.⁷² The erection of several detached houses on the former allotment ground at Wains Road has extended the area of settlement at Upper End as far as Grove Hill.

⁵⁸ Rudge, *Glos.* I, 229.

⁵⁹ Census, 1831.

⁶⁰ Below, Religious History.

⁶¹ Below, Social History.

⁶² OS Maps, 6", *Glos.* XLII.SE; XLIII.SW; LI.NW (1884–5).

⁶³ Census, 1901.

⁶⁴ Below, Local Government.

⁶⁵ GA, DA22/100/7, p. 150; DA22/100/8, pp. 137, 143, 226, 250, 306; DA22/100/9, p. 428.

⁶⁶ GA, DA22/100/9, p. 220.

⁶⁷ *Glos. Echo*, 25 Jun. 1946.

⁶⁸ GA, DA22/117/2, pp. 170, 178; DA22/117/3, p. 10; East *Glos. United Districts, Annual Rep. Medical Officer of Health* (1956), 26.

⁶⁹ Below, Social History.

⁷⁰ Census, 1961; 1971.

⁷¹ GA, DA22/114/7, pp. 142, 226.

⁷² OS Map, 1:10,000, SO90NE (1983 edn).

BUILT CHARACTER

The two oldest areas of settlement, Upper and Lower Ends, comprise stone cottages and farmhouses mainly of the 17th and 18th centuries, although often subsequently enlarged and modernised. Beyond the confines of these settlements, buildings tend to be isolated or clustered in small groups, and to date from after 1800. Of the 126 buildings extant in the parish in 2017, 64 (51 per cent) certainly dated from before 1900, whilst 51 (41 per cent) had been built since 1945.⁷³ Building stock of all ages are constructed mostly from irregular limestone rubble with slate roofs, whilst 20th- and 21st-century houses replicate the Cotswold vernacular typified by tall gables. This use of traditional materials and forms throughout Daglingworth gives the parish a uniform character.

Daglingworth Manor and the Dower House, both dating from the early 17th century, would originally have been impressive houses, probably constructed as the residences belonging to two of the larger freehold estates within the parish.⁷⁴ Both were greatly enlarged during the 19th and 20th centuries respectively, and Daglingworth Manor in particular is now on a substantial scale, incorporating medieval material found within the grounds nearby. At Upper End, Daglingworth House, built late in the 18th century for the Hinton family, is the only building in the parish in a polite style, with a rectangular symmetrical façade, constructed from squared and dressed limestone.⁷⁵ North of the parish church stands the former rectory house, now called Chantry House, built by James Piers St Aubyn *c.*1856 on the site of an earlier rectory house.⁷⁶ In the early in the 20th century, Daglingworth Place was built by V. A. Lawson *c.*1907 near the boundary with Stratton,⁷⁷ and Warrens Gorse was built *c.*1922 by locally-based architect Norman Jewson near the boundary with Bagendon,⁷⁸ both in a sympathetic Cotswold style. In recent years barns and stables have been converted into dwellings whilst retaining much of their ancient character.

LANDOWNERSHIP

DAGLINGWORTH MANOR

At the time of the Norman Conquest there were two major landholdings in Daglingworth. The first of these, held by Aelfstan, was by 1086 in the hands of William de Eu, whilst the other, held jointly by Ketil and Aelfric, was held by William fitz Baderon in 1086.⁷⁹ No mention was made of a manor at Daglingworth, and it has been suggested that Daglingworth was part of the manor of Stratton at this time.⁸⁰

⁷³ Six houses (five per cent) were of unknown date. 'Cotswold Parish Profiles: Daglingworth', <https://www.gloucestershire.gov.uk/media/2087450/daglingworth.pdf>, (accessed 1 Apr. 2020).

⁷⁴ NHLE, 'Daglingworth Manor', No. 1090175; Barn Cottage The Dower House', No. 1090177.

⁷⁵ NHLE, 'Daglingworth House', No. 1153421.

⁷⁶ NHLE, 'Chantry Cottage/Chantry House', No. 1304297.

⁷⁷ NHLE, 'Daglingworth Place', No. 1090205.

⁷⁸ NHLE, 'Warrens Gorse', No. 1153364; HER, No. 41027.

⁷⁹ *Domesday Book*, 459.

⁸⁰ Rudder, *Glos.* 399; Bigland, *Glos.* 459.

The Bluet family held land in Daglingworth since at least the end of the 12th century.⁸¹ In 1284–5 Ralph Bluet held two knights' fees of William Bluet of Lackham, who held them in turn of William de Valence, one of the heirs of the Earl Marshall.⁸² There were said to be two manors in Daglingworth by 1316, one held by a Ralph Bluet and the other by Richard de Hampton.⁸³ The Bluet manor was briefly confiscated c.1322 during the Despenser War, and placed in the hands of Simon of Driby.⁸⁴ It had been restored by 1324, when Ralph Bluet was said to hold half a knight's fee of Aymer de Valence, 2nd earl of Pembroke. At the same time, another estate in Daglingworth formed part of three and a half knights' fees held by William Bluet of Pembroke.⁸⁵ Free warren in all their demesne lands was granted in 1335,⁸⁶ and in 1346 the estate was again described as two knights' fees, held by another Ralph Bluet (d. bef. 1361), descendant of his 14th-century namesake.⁸⁷ The descent of the Bluet manor in the late 14th century is not clear. After the death of Ralph's son John (d. bef. 1368), the manor apparently passed to John's daughter Elizabeth, who married first Bartholomew Pycot (d. 1389), and then Sir James Berkeley (d. 1405), the second son of Maurice, 4th Baron Berkeley.⁸⁸ However, in 1407 a manor in Daglingworth was held by Anselm Guise, who may have acquired it through his aunt Margaret, the widow of Ralph Bluet.⁸⁹ Alternatively, Guise's manor may have been that held by Richard de Hampton in 1316 and not part of the Bluet inheritance.

What is certain is that the Bluet manor came to the Berkeley family in the 15th century when James, son of Sir James (d. 1405) and Elizabeth, received seisin in 1410.⁹⁰ He subsequently succeeded to the Berkeley estates on the death of his uncle Thomas, 5th Baron Berkeley, in 1417, but a disputed inheritance prevented him from taking possession until 1421, when he was summoned to parliament by writ as 1st Baron Berkeley. According to a settlement of 1434–5, Daglingworth was intended to pass to James' youngest son Thomas, but in 1440 James granted the manors of Brokenborough and Daglingworth to Nicholas Poyntz.⁹¹ Despite this grant and the earlier settlement, when James Berkeley died in 1468 Daglingworth apparently passed to his eldest son William, 2nd Baron Berkeley. He was created Viscount Berkeley in 1481, Earl of Nottingham in 1483, and Marquess of Berkeley in 1489, but these titles all became extinct when he died childless in 1492. His heir was his brother Maurice, whose marriage so disappointed the Marquess that he endeavoured to disinherit him, bequeathing the barony of Berkeley and the ancient entailed estates upon Henry VII and his male heirs. Despite this, the Marquess was unable to prevent Maurice from inheriting lands which had been part of their grandmother's inheritance, including Daglingworth. A dispute between Berkeley and the Poyntz family concerning the grant of 1440 was resolved with a division of the manors, with Berkeley retaining Daglingworth and half of Brokenborough. Following Maurice Berkeley's death in 1504 Daglingworth descended in turn to his sons Sir Maurice (d. 1523) and Sir Thomas (d. 1533). Sir Thomas

⁸¹ *Glos. Feet of Fines 1199–1299*, no. 41.

⁸² *Feudal Aids*, II, 242.

⁸³ *Feudal Aids*, II, 270; TNA, SC 6/1145/15.

⁸⁴ *Cal. Fine*, 1319–27, 96–7, 119, 131, 175; TNA, SC 6/1145/15; SC 6/1148/12. Below, Local Government.

⁸⁵ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* VI, 335.

⁸⁶ *Cal. Charter Rolls, 1327–41*, 339.

⁸⁷ *Feudal Aids*, II, 278.

⁸⁸ *Burke's Peerage* (2003 end), I, 347–52.

⁸⁹ *Cal. Inq. p.m.*, XIX, no. 911.

⁹⁰ *A catalogue of the Medieval Muniments at Berkeley Castle*, ed. Bridget Wells-Furby, 2 vols. (Gloucester, 2004), II, 662–3.

⁹¹ *Glos. Feet of Fines 1360–1508*, no. 571.

son, also Thomas, died a year later and was succeeded by his son Henry (d. 1613), to whom the Berkeley estates and titles reverted following the death of Edward VI, the last male heir of Henry VII. Henry, 7th Baron Berkeley sold Daglingworth to Henry Poole of Sapperton in 1602.⁹²

Poole, a former MP and high sheriff for the county who was knighted in 1603,⁹³ had inherited extensive estates in the locality to which he had already added the manor of Pinbury, purchased in 1585.⁹⁴ He further extended his influence in the area with the purchase of the Seven Hundreds of Cirencester shortly before his death in 1616, when he was succeeded by his eldest son Henry.⁹⁵ The younger Henry was awarded a baronetcy for his service in the Royalist cause, but the patent was never passed.⁹⁶ After his death in 1645 the estate passed to his son William (d. 1651), whose son Henry sold Daglingworth with a number of neighbouring manors in 1667 to Sir Robert Atkyns, the prominent lawyer and MP.⁹⁷ His son, also Sir Robert, had no children and, although elected member for Cirencester three times on his father's interest, held very different political views from his father. For these reasons, the elder Sir Robert chose to devise much of his estate away from his eldest son. Despite this, when the father died in 1710 the younger Sir Robert apparently took possession of most of the estate, including Daglingworth, without opposition, but died himself in 1711.⁹⁸ Although he had also trained as a lawyer he never practised, and is famous for writing the county's first printed history, *The Ancient and Present State of Glostershire*, published posthumously in 1712.

The younger Sir Robert's widow, Lady Louise Atkyns, sold Daglingworth in 1716 to Allen, 1st Baron Bathurst,⁹⁹ who already owned the manor of Cirencester, and who would later acquire more of the former Atkyns estate near Cirencester.¹⁰⁰ Created Earl Bathurst in 1772, he died in 1775, and the manor has subsequently descended with the Bathurst earldom. Henry, 2nd Earl Bathurst (d. 1794), who served as Lord Chancellor from 1771 to 1778, and Lord President of the Council from 1779 to 1782,¹⁰¹ was succeeded by his son Henry (d. 1834), who served as Lord President of the Council from 1828 to 1830. The estates and titles descended successively to his sons Henry George (d. 1866) and William Lennox (d. 1878), neither of whom ever married. The 5th earl's heir was his nephew, Allen Alexander Bathurst (d. 1892), who was succeeded by his son Seymour Henry (d. 1943). The 6th earl's eldest son, Allen Algernon Bathurst, Lord Apsley, who had served during the First World War, died whilst on active service in 1942,¹⁰² and his son, Henry Allen John, succeeded as 8th Earl Bathurst in the following year.¹⁰³ Since his death in 2011, the manor has been held by his son Allen Christopher Bertram, 9th Earl Bathurst.¹⁰⁴

⁹² TNA, CP 25/2/147/1928/44ELIZITRIN; E 315/411; *Trans. BGAS*, XVII (1892–3), 201.

⁹³ *Hist. Parl.* 1558–1603, xxx

⁹⁴ Below, Duntisbourne Rouse, Landownership.

⁹⁵ *Hist. Parl.* 1558–1603, pp.

⁹⁶ *Hist. Parl.* 1558–1603, pp.; 1604–29, pp.; *Visit. Glos. 1623*, 125–6.

⁹⁷ GA, D2525/T192; *VCH Glos.* XI, pp.; *Hist. Parl.* 1660–90, pp.

⁹⁸ *Hist. Parl.* 1660–90, pp.

⁹⁹ GA, D2525/T132.

¹⁰⁰ *Hist. Parl.* 1690–1715, pp.

¹⁰¹ *Complete Peerage*, II, 28–9.

¹⁰² *The Times*, 22 Dec. 1942, 6.

¹⁰³ *Burke's Peerage* (1999 edn), I, 215.

¹⁰⁴ *The Telegraph*, 18 Oct. 2011 <<https://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/obituaries/sport-obituaries/8834975/The-8th-Earl-Bathurst.html>> (accessed 28 Aug. 2019).

BRAIN'S MILL

A mill worth 8s. a year belonged to the manor held in 1086 by William of Eu.¹⁰⁵ The mill was held c.1220 by the miller Osbert Brain,¹⁰⁶ and was presumably that in Cirencester later known as Brain's mill.¹⁰⁷ Part of the mill was granted in the middle of the 13th century by William Bluet to the abbey of Cirencester,¹⁰⁸ but a moiety of a mill still belonged to the manor of Daglingworth a century later.¹⁰⁹ In the 15th century John Cudde paid £2 to the lord of Daglingworth to take possession of the mill, formerly worked by one William Wheeler, for a term of 60 years.¹¹⁰ The mill may have been used for the grinding of oak bark for tanning during the later Middle Ages.¹¹¹

DAGLINGWORTH FARM

From at least the middle of the 16th century the demesne land were farmed by tenants.¹¹² Described in 1620 as comprising 568 a. of land, the farm was acquired in 1677 by the tenant, Thomas King.¹¹³ After his death in 1710 the estate descended to his seven daughters, one of whom was the wife of Nathaniel Webb, who in 1712 purchased the estate from the other heirs.¹¹⁴ Webb's heirs were his daughters Anne, wife of Edmund Hinton of Daglingworth, and Elizabeth, wife of John Haines of Duntisbourne Rous. The estate, described as comprising 455 a., was divided between the two heiresses in 1751, and Edmund and Anne Hinton purchased the other half from John and Elizabeth Haines in that year.¹¹⁵ The estate descended successively in the male line to Thomas Hinton (d. 1789), William Hinton (d. 1829), and William Hall Hinton.¹¹⁶

Hinton's estate was auctioned in 1855, when Edward Haines of Moorwood in Bagendon purchased c.187 a., including Daglingworth House, and Earl Bathurst purchased another c.175 a.¹¹⁷ Following an exchange of lands with Bathurst in 1855,¹¹⁸ and the purchase of more land from what remained of Hinton's estate on Daglingworth down in 1862,¹¹⁹ the Haines property in the parish amounted to over 1,000 a., including Daglingworth House, Daglingworth Farm (later called Manor Farm), and Oysterwell Farm, all let to tenants.¹²⁰ Haines' son John Poole Haines was obliged to take heavy mortgages to meet the terms of his father's will, but was forced to declare bankruptcy in 1886 under the pressure of the

¹⁰⁵ *Domesday*, 459.

¹⁰⁶ *Ciren. Cart.* I, 276.

¹⁰⁷ Above, *Medieval Cirencester*, Economic History.

¹⁰⁸ *Ciren. Cart.* III, 759–60, 813–4.

¹⁰⁹ *Glos. Feet of Fines 1360–1508*, nos. 62, 571.

¹¹⁰ WSA, 947/1109.

¹¹¹ T. Darvill and C. Gerrard, *Cirencester: Town and Landscape* (Cirencester, 1994), 104.

¹¹² GA, D1448/T22.

¹¹³ GA, D181/III/T31.

¹¹⁴ GA, D181/III/T32.

¹¹⁵ GA, D181/III/T32.

¹¹⁶ GA, D181/Box96707/1.

¹¹⁷ GA, D181/Box 49098/17; D181/Box 96705/5; D181/Box 96707/1; D181/Box 96901/2–3; D1388/SL/4/28; D2525/T142, 223.

¹¹⁸ GA, D2525/E83.

¹¹⁹ GA, D181/Box 96901/2; *Wilts & Glos. Standard*, 6 Sep. 1862.

¹²⁰ GA, D6594/1; D3495/Box 4.

agricultural depression of the late 19th century.¹²¹ The entire estate was purchased by John Holder (created Bt. in 1898, d. 1925) of Moor Green (Worcs.),¹²² whose son Alfred sold it in 1919 to Longworth.¹²³ Most of the estate was sold in 1922 to Geoffrey Scrutton, who gradually purchased more of the parish over subsequent decades. Scrutton sold Daglingworth estate to Duchy of Cornwall in 1959.¹²⁴

CIRENCESTER ABBEY

The family of Stephen le Frankeleyn granted several parcels of land in Daglingworth to the abbey of Cirencester during the 13th century,¹²⁵ subsequently confirmed by the Bluet family, who also made grants of land in the parish to the abbey in the 13th century.¹²⁶ These estates in the mid 13th century included meadows which required mowing.¹²⁷ By 1542 the estate comprised a messuage, toft, and three yardlands called ‘the abbot’s lands’, which were let to John Haines for 9s. a year, and common of pasture for 300 sheep, let with land in Minety to Edward Fabion for £3 a year.¹²⁸ The estate was granted in 1551 to Henry Hodgekins of Hayles,¹²⁹ but was subsequently acquired by the tenants. It was sold by Thomas Westropp alias Haines in 1658 to Giles Hancox, who absorbed it into his large estate.¹³⁰

ARCHIBALDS

The Archibald family of Cirencester acquired land in Daglingworth in the 13th century,¹³¹ which by the 15th century had become a sizeable holding in Cirencester and Daglingworth held by the Gerveys family.¹³² In 1462 Robert Gerveys let the land in Daglingworth to Thomas Reve of Daglingworth for a term of ten years for 50s. of silver a year.¹³³ By the early 16th century the estate was described as a manor, held by Richard Smythe of Hansford (Warks.) by the reign of Elizabeth.¹³⁴ His son Thomas sold the estate in Daglingworth to Richard Haines later in the century,¹³⁵ when the annual rent due to the lord for the Archibald messuage was 1lb of cumin.¹³⁶ The premises were subsequently absorbed into the large holding belonging to the Haines family.¹³⁷

ECONOMIC HISTORY

¹²¹ GA, D3495/Box 2, 5; *wilts. & Glos. Standard*, 24 Jul. 1886.

¹²² *Wilts. & Glos. Standard*, 7 Aug. 1886; *Burke’s Peerage and Baronetage* (1914 edn); *Who Was Who*, 1916–28.

¹²³ GA, D2428/2/57.

¹²⁴ *The Times*, 29 Apr. 1959.

¹²⁵ *Ciren. Cart.* III, 1004–9.

¹²⁶ *Ciren. Cart.* III, 1009–16.

¹²⁷ Stafford Record Office, Obedientary Accounts.

¹²⁸ TNA, E 315/447/2; GA, D1571/T53.

¹²⁹ *Cal. Pat.* 1550–3, 71.

¹³⁰ GA, D22/T7.

¹³¹ GA, D22/T4; *Feet of Fines, 1199–1299*, no. 784; *Ciren. Cart.* II, 627.

¹³² GA, D674b/T18, 20–1.

¹³³ GA, D1448/T20.

¹³⁴ GA, D674b/T18, 21.

¹³⁵ GA, D22/T5.

¹³⁶ BCM, GAR/450, f. 67.

¹³⁷ GA, D22/T5–6.

Agriculture was the principle means of employment in Daglingworth until the early 20th century, and it remains an important industry within the parish in the early 21st century. Like many of its Cotswold neighbours, the landscape of Daglingworth lent itself most effectively to sheep-and-corn agriculture, and dairying has rarely played a significant role in the parish's economy. Since the 18th century, most of the land in the parish has been farmed by just two or three large farms, supplemented by a handful of smallholdings. The limestone just under the surface of Daglingworth downs was particularly desirable, and the stone continues to be worked at a large quarry in 2020. There is little history of other industrial activity, and crafts and trades carried on have mostly been typical of a rural parish.

THE AGRICULTURAL LANDSCAPE

From the Middle Ages the landscape of the parish was dominated by its four large open fields. Recorded in the later 13th century, Street field (or alternatively East and South fields, and later North Foss and south Foss fields) straddled the Roman road east of the village, while Well field and Wood or West field lay to the west.¹³⁸ The zigzagging nature of the parish boundaries suggests that these fields once lay open with those of Duntisbourne Rouse and Stratton. Piecemeal enclosure began in the Middle Ages, and reference was made to the lord's enclosure *c.*1328, when the abbess of Caen was distrained for a trespass by her flock of sheep from neighbouring Pinbury.¹³⁹ Enclosure of the common fields increased during the early modern period. In 1577 the farmer of the demesne was presented for enclosing 11 a. of the common fields and also denying tenants access to summer grazing on other land of the manor; a second tenant was presented for making an enclosure of 1 a. at the same time.¹⁴⁰ Many 'great enclosures' were said to have been made of the common fields in the late 17th century.¹⁴¹ Nevertheless, the fields remained largely open, cultivated with a two-field rotation,¹⁴² until they were enclosed in 1781.¹⁴³ At the end of the 18th century the light and stony soil of the parish was still largely employed for arable farming, with only small amounts of pasture and woodland.¹⁴⁴

In contrast to its extensive arable land the parish contained much more limited amounts of meadow and pasture, although a large portion of Overley wood straddled the western boundary of the parish. In the 17th century the manor was described as comprising 1,500 a. of arable land, 60 a. of meadow, 100 a. of pasture, 100 a. of heath, and 220 a. of woods.¹⁴⁵ The common meadow lay along the banks of the Daglingworth stream between Well field and Lower Foss field, and more grazing was provided by the common pasture on Daglingworth down.¹⁴⁶ In the late 16th century several tenants were presented and fined for overstocking the commons with sheep. One was said to be keeping 300 sheep on land that would only support 120 sheep. The farmer of the demesnes was presented for pasturing his

¹³⁸ *Ciren. Cart.* III, 1005–20; GA, D22/T4; D1448/T19; WSA, 947/1109.

¹³⁹ GA, D22/M1.

¹⁴⁰ BCM, GCP609.

¹⁴¹ GA, P107 IN 3/1–2.

¹⁴² GA, D22/T8.

¹⁴³ GA, D2525/E103.

¹⁴⁴ Bigland, *Glos.* I, 441.

¹⁴⁵ TNA, E315/411, f. 6.

¹⁴⁶ GA, D22/T8; D2525/E103.

sheep on the fields that had already been sown with the following year's crop, and for his refusal to be stinted.¹⁴⁷ Reference was made to a heath at the upper end of Overley woods where the tenants were said to have common of pasture,¹⁴⁸ and which the farmer of the demesnes and others were said to have ploughed up and sown in 1576,¹⁴⁹ and again in 1598. Part of Daglingworth down was also illegally ploughed and sown in the latter year.¹⁵⁰ By the 18th century only one tenant had right of pasture, for 12 head of cattle and 180 sheep, although common grazing rights persisted upon the common fields during fallow until enclosure. The stint at that time was two and a half sheep for every acre held by a tenant in the fields. It was said that the ancient custom was for landowners to enclose so much of their land as they needed.¹⁵¹

There is extensive ancient woodland in the western edge of the parish, where Overley wood straddles the parish boundaries. William Bluet granted a plot of land in Daglingworth at a place called *le Rugh* in the wood of Overley, together with 5 a. of arable land adjoining it, to Cirencester abbey in the late 13th century.¹⁵² In the 16th century, a small copse measuring 2½ a. called Morton's wood had been enclosed within Overley wood, and was held by one of the freeholders.¹⁵³ In 1839 the portion of Overley wood lying within Daglingworth amounted to c.203 a., with another 57 a. of modern plantations lying adjacent to the woods, of a total of c.343 a. of woodland in the parish.¹⁵⁴ The remainder of the woodland lay scattered throughout the parish, including the 10 a. of ancient woodland called the Grove, lying on the slopes above the stream north of the village. The Wicks, another coppice lying in the west of the parish, measured 3 a. and was described in the late 18th century as ancient.¹⁵⁵

AGRICULTURE

The Middle Ages and Early Modern Period

In 1086 there were two ploughs working on the demesne farm of William of Eu at Daglingworth, and another six and a half ploughs worked by the tenants of the manor. The smaller manor of William fitzBaderon comprised of a 1½-ploughland demesne farm, while another team was worked by the tenants. Together the two manors had a total of ten ploughs operated by 13 tenants (seven villans and six bordars) and eight slaves, while another plough was worked by a Frenchman and his men. Both manors had fallen in value since the Conquest, that of fitzBaderon by almost two-thirds.¹⁵⁶ At a meeting of the manor court in 1328 15 tenants made fealty for estates ranging in size from a solitary cottage to 2½ virgates, comprising a total of more than 9 virgates in the hands of the tenants. The typical size of these holdings was ½ virgate, held by ten tenants, although one of these was held by William atte Wike together with a separate estate of 2 virgates. One other tenant held 2 virgates, whilst four tenants held 7 a. or less. Three more tenants held unspecified estates, including William

¹⁴⁷ BCM, GAR 444; GCP 608–9, 611; GCR 281, 304, 308; SB 54; SB 57.

¹⁴⁸ BCM, GCR 281.

¹⁴⁹ BCM, GCR 281.

¹⁵⁰ BCM, GCR 308.

¹⁵¹ GA, D22/T8.

¹⁵² *Ciren. Cart.* III, 1011.

¹⁵³ GA, D2525/T218.bn

¹⁵⁴ GA, GDR/T1/66; TNA IR 18/2695.

¹⁵⁵ GA, D182/IV/11.

¹⁵⁶ *Domesday*, 459–60.

Erchebaud, whose ancestor had held 1½ virgates in Daglingworth in the 13th century, and whose descendants continued to hold a sizeable estate.¹⁵⁷

A survey of 1598 recorded that the land of the parish was divided between six freeholders, six copyholders, and the farmer of the demesnes. The copyholdings varied in size between 12 a. and three and a half yardlands, although most copyholders held at least a yardland, amounting in total to approximately nine yardlands, a similar amount as in 1328. At least three of these holdings had been formed by the consolidation at an earlier date of smaller copyholds.¹⁵⁸ The freeholdings were considerably more substantial, with the five estates which can be identified ranging between 2 and 4 yardlands in size, amounting to almost 15 yardlands in total.¹⁵⁹ The holdings were scattered across all four of the parish's open fields, although some closes of meadow and pasture were also named. Over the course of the 17th century these holdings were consolidated into a small number of hands, so that by the early 18th century the Hancox family owned nine yardlands, the Haines family seven yardlands, and the Webb family three yardlands.¹⁶⁰ Enfranchisement of some customary land reduced the total number of copyholders in the parish to three by 1726.¹⁶¹ The demesne farm, described in 1620 as comprising more than 500 a., was purchased by the tenants in 1677, and was owned by the Hinton family by the late 18th century,¹⁶² when they and the Haines family were the principle landowners in the parish.¹⁶³

In keeping with its Cotswold setting, the economy of Daglingworth was based predominantly on sheep and corn. Probate records of the 16th and 17th centuries emphasise the ubiquity of sheep within the parish, although other livestock were also present. The 1588 will of Henry Greenway included bequests of 61 sheep, three cows and five horses.¹⁶⁴ Although Robert Hancox only described himself as a husbandman in his will of 1596, his legacies amounted to 280 sheep, 20 cows, and money worth £33 6s. 8d.¹⁶⁵ In 1631 John Haines left his plough team and 40 sheep to his eldest son, six sheep and sums amounting to c.£259 to other legatees, and the residue of his stock and goods to his widow.¹⁶⁶ The mercer Giles Hancox died in 1684 in possession of 320 sheep, eight horses, and wool worth c.£58.¹⁶⁷ There was little emphasis upon dairying in the parish, and only the inventory of Daniel Webb referred to a deyhouse, although when he died in 1715 he only possessed six cows along with 75 sheep and six horses.¹⁶⁸ When his widow Sarah died eight years later she owned 245 sheep, six horses, and seven cows.¹⁶⁹ Thomas Hancox's stock of 378 sheep in 1760 greatly outnumbered his four cows and team of horses.¹⁷⁰ The principle crops grown in the parish were wheat, barley and oats, and Giles Hancox's substantial farmhouse had separate barns for each. His goods in 1684 included 80 bushels of wheat, 152 bushels of malt and barley, and

¹⁵⁷ GA, D22/M1. Above, Landholding.

¹⁵⁸ BCM, GBB 29; GBU 109.

¹⁵⁹ BCM, GBU 109; GA, D22/T5, 7; D2525/T218.

¹⁶⁰ GA, D22/T5-8; D2525/T218, 220.

¹⁶¹ GA, D2525/M2.

¹⁶² Above, Landownership.

¹⁶³ GA, D182/IV/11; Bigland, *Glos.* I, 441.

¹⁶⁴ GA, GDR, Wills, 1588/45.

¹⁶⁵ TNA, PROB 11/87/463.

¹⁶⁶ TNA, PROB 11/159/226.

¹⁶⁷ GA, GDR, Inventories, 1684/175.

¹⁶⁸ GA, GDR, Inventories, 1715/72.

¹⁶⁹ GA, GDR, Inventories, 1723/63.

¹⁷⁰ GA, D22/T8.

oats and peas worth 310.¹⁷¹ Sarah Webb's property in 1723 included 60 a. sown with barley, 30 a. of oats, 20 a. of peas, and c.16 a. of wheat.¹⁷²

Enclosure, affecting c.863 a. of the parish, was undertaken by a mutual agreement reached between the principle landowners in 1781,¹⁷³ and accomplished by an award made later in that year.¹⁷⁴ At the end of the 18th century Giles Haines was noted for breeding sheep, crossing Gloucestershire and Leicestershire sheep to produce a prize-winning variety.¹⁷⁵ There were 595 a. of land under cultivation in 1801, of which the principle crops were wheat (153 a.), barley (141 a.), turnips (136 a.) and oats (115 a.), with small quantities of peas, potatoes and beans.¹⁷⁶ Approximately two-thirds of the parish, c.1158 a., was employed for arable cultivation in 1837, a quarter of which was considered good loam and the rest was stonebrash. One acre of arable land produced an average of 16 bushels of wheat, 3 qr of barley, or 15 cwt of turnips. There were c.311 a. of meadow and pasture in the parish, which supported about 20 cows and 500 Cotswold ewes. The meadow, mown four years in every seven, typically produced 25 cwt per acre. The 342 a. of beech woodland was cultivated for firewood.¹⁷⁷ In 1839 the parish was divided between four sizeable farms, and a handful of smallholdings, and the same was true in 1851. Edward Haines' extensive estate, including c.700 a. in Daglingworth, was farmed from his home in Bagendon. Daglingworth farm, measuring 486 a. and belonging to William Hall Hinton, and another farm, 167 a. belonging to earl Bathurst and held with the Dower house, were worked by tenants, employing 14 and six labourers respectively. Bridge farm (166 a.) was occupied by its owner, Job Packer, who provided employment for two labourers besides his family.¹⁷⁸

Following the breakup of the Hinton estate between 1855 and 1862, and an exchange of lands with earl Bathurst, John Poole Haines was left with over 1,000 a. in the parish.¹⁷⁹ By 1871 the Haines estate in Daglingworth was primarily divided between Daglingworth Farm (660 a., later called Manor Farm) and Oysterwell Farm (114 a.), with a further 87 a. worked from Down Farm in Bagendon, and the remainder occupied by smallholdings less than 40 a. in size.¹⁸⁰ Haines took improvement loans worth more than £1,200 in 1874 and 1875 to renovate his farm buildings,¹⁸¹ but was declared bankrupt in 1886, leading to the sale of the estate.¹⁸² New farms were built c.1856 for earl Bathurst in the west of the parish. Oldfield farm, called Upper Overley farm in 1881 and now Overley Farm, measured 152 a. in 1857, and c.245 a. by 1871, when it employed eight labourers.¹⁸³ A barn at Longhills was the basis for a second farm, called Oaks Farm in 1871, when it comprised 89 a., and known as Overley Farm ten years later.¹⁸⁴

¹⁷¹ GA, GDR, Inventories, 1684/175.

¹⁷² GA, GDR, Inventories, 1723/63.

¹⁷³ GA, P107 IN 1/3, p. 37.

¹⁷⁴ GA, D2525/E103.

¹⁷⁵ *The Commercial and Agricultural Magazine*, II (Jan.–Jun. 1800), 43.

¹⁷⁶ *1801 Crop Returns Eng.*

¹⁷⁷ TNA, IR 18/2695.

¹⁷⁸ GA, GDR/T1/66; TNA, HO 107/1968.

¹⁷⁹ GA, D181/Box 49098/17; D181/Box 96705/5; D181/Box 96707/1; D181/Box 96901/2–3; D1388/SL/4/28; D2525/E83; D2525/T142, 223.

¹⁸⁰ GA, D6594/1; D3495/Box 4.

¹⁸¹ GA, D3495/Box 2.

¹⁸² GA, D3495/Box 2, 5; *wilts. & Glos. Standard*, 24 Jul. 1886.

¹⁸³ GA, D2525/E2; D2525/E159; D2525/E258; TNA, RG 10/2645/61, p. 15; RG 11/2553/107, p. 6.

There was little change in land use during the second half of the 19th century. The principle crops in 1866 remained wheat (172 a.), barley (175 a.), turnips (227 a.), and oats (95 a.), with smaller crops of beans, peas, potatoes, mangold and vetches; 352 a. lay fallow.¹⁸⁵ A five-course rotation was employed, using sainfoin, and the soil was said to be fair for growing crops, yielding five or six sacks of wheat per acre.¹⁸⁶ The pasture supported a similar number of sheep as previously, 492 ewes and 556 lambs, but the number of cows had increased to 80, of which only nine were kept for their milk; there were also 123 pigs.¹⁸⁷ During the agricultural depression of the late 19th and early 20th centuries the emphasis remained on sheep-and-corn husbandry, with almost identical amounts of arable and pasture land in 1900 as there had been half a century earlier. There had nevertheless been a significant increase in the number of livestock kept in the parish, with 1,497 sheep, including 673 lambs, 134 head of cattle, of which 16 were kept for milk, and 367 pigs.¹⁸⁸

Longhills Farm was let by the Smallholdings Committee of the county council during the 20th century.¹⁸⁹ There was a shift from arable to pasture early in the 20th century, and by 1925 the amount of land permanently under grass had increased from 253 a. to 950 a., with a commensurate reduction in the amount of arable in the parish to 852 a. The main crops remained wheat (132 a.) and oats (102 a.), with smaller amounts of barley (49 a.) and turnips (56 a.) than previously. Whilst the number of sheep remained stable at 1,455 in total, the extra pasture provided grazing for 223 head of cattle; the number of pigs had fallen to 117. The parish was divided between 11 holdings, of which five were smaller than 50 a. each, another three were between 50 a. and 100 a., and three exceeded 300 a. in area. Together, they provided employment for 35 men and boys.¹⁹⁰

There were five farms larger than 50 a. in 1942, all combining arable and stock farming, and the parish's 11 holding provided total employment for 25 labourers. The three largest – High Tun Farm (479 a.), Manor Farm (432 a.), and Overley Farm (307 a.) – together accommodated 183 head of cattle and 796 sheep; there was a greater emphasis on dairying at Longhills Farm (125 a.) and Bridge farm (84 a.). The principle crops continued to be wheat, barley, oats, and turnips.¹⁹¹ Some pasture was ploughed up during the Second World War, and there were 1,269 a. of arable land in 1946 compared to 326 a. of pasture.¹⁹² There was a pronounced move from sheep-rearing to dairying in the years after the war, and in 1957 the parish contained a total of 490 head of cattle and just 238 sheep.¹⁹³ This trend was reversed later in the 20th century, however, and in 1988 the 342 ha. of pasture supported 1,579 sheep and 230 head of cattle, the majority of which were reared for dairying. Most of the 612 ha. of arable were given over to the cultivation of wheat (282 ha.) and barley (226 ha.), with smaller crops of rape, beans, peas and maize. The seven holdings provided employment for 21 people, including the farmers and their spouses.¹⁹⁴

¹⁸⁴ GA, D1388/SL/4/28; D2525/E258 TNA, RG 10/2645/61, p. 15; RG 11/2553/107, p. 7; OS Map, 6", Glos. LI.NW (1885 edn).

¹⁸⁵ TNA, MAF 68/26/3.

¹⁸⁶ *Ist Rep. Com. Children and Women in Agric.* (1867), 101.

¹⁸⁷ TNA, MAF 68/25/2.

¹⁸⁸ TNA, MAF 68/1837/2.

¹⁸⁹ GA, K871/2/3/27.

¹⁹⁰ TNA, MAF 68/3241/4.

¹⁹¹ TNA, MAF 32/89/50.

¹⁹² TNA, MAF 68/4163/50.

¹⁹³ TNA, MAF 68/4570/50.

¹⁹⁴ TNA, MAF 68/6107/50.

Equestrianism has gained in importance during the 21st century, with livery stables established at Overley Farm and at Greenhill Equitation Centre, near the Manor House,¹⁹⁵ and a horse bedding manufacturer established near Bridge Farm in 1999.¹⁹⁶ Further adding to the equine character of the parish are the Hunting Office, the executive arm of the national governing bodies for hunting with hounds, and the Hunt Staff Benefit Society, both established at Overley Barn.¹⁹⁷

WOODLAND MANAGEMENT

Woodland resources were used to raise revenues throughout the medieval period. In the 1320s royally appointed keepers of the manor sold parcels of underwood generating small amounts of profit.¹⁹⁸ Tenants were routinely 'in mercy' for the offence of pasturing their sheep in Overley Wood.¹⁹⁹ Court records show that substantial underwood and wood was sold in 1450, making a profit of £15 15s. 10d.²⁰⁰ Sale of wood in 1520 similarly generated £13 15s. 2½d., in addition to 27s. from the sale of the rector of Daglingworth's tithe of wood.²⁰¹ Given the value of the resource a lease of the Archibald land in 1462 stipulated that oaks or other great trees were not to be copped or have branches removed. The tenants were, however, required to maintain all fences and could cut unnecessary branches from willow (*wyloves*) to this end.²⁰²

Wood sold in 1576 was worth £40, and £82 15s. 2d. in 1580.²⁰³ In the late 16th century the woodland was estimated to amount to 220 a.²⁰⁴ In the late 17th century this was managed by a woodward, assisted by an under-woodward.²⁰⁵ The Grove and its herbage were farmed with the demesne,²⁰⁶ amounting to 8 a. in the early 17th century, and 10 a. in the middle of the 18th century, when it was sold with the farm.²⁰⁷

The Bathurst estate owned c.254 a. of woodland in the parish in 1825, which had increased to c.288 a. by 1857.²⁰⁸ It remained at that level in 1879, when John Poole Haines owned a further c.60 a., giving a total for the parish of c.348 a.²⁰⁹ The extensive woodland of the area provided employment for eight woodmen and one woodboy from the parish in 1881, and two more as timber dealers. There were also two gamekeepers resident in the parish.²¹⁰ In the 20th century the woods were populated with wild deer which roamed freely, causing some damage to neighbouring agricultural land.²¹¹

¹⁹⁵ Greenhill Equitation Centre, <https://www.greenhillequitation.com> (accessed 29 Sep. 2020).

¹⁹⁶ Aquamax Bedding, <https://www.aquamax.co.uk> (accessed 29 Sep. 2020).

¹⁹⁷ The Hunting Office, <https://thehuntingoffice.org.uk> ; Hunt Staff Benefit Society, <https://www.hsbs.org.uk> (both accessed 29 Sep. 2020).

¹⁹⁸ TNA, SC 6/1145/15; GA, D22/M1.

¹⁹⁹ GA, D22/M1.

²⁰⁰ WSA, 947/1109.

²⁰¹ BCM, GAR 457.

²⁰² GA, D1448/T20.

²⁰³ BCM, GAR 444; SB 56.

²⁰⁴ TNA, E 315/411.

²⁰⁵ TNA, E 134/24Chas2/East14.

²⁰⁶ GA, D1448/T22.

²⁰⁷ GA, D181/T31-2.

²⁰⁸ GA, D2525/E1-2.

²⁰⁹ GA, P107 IN 4/1, p. 23.

²¹⁰ TNA, RG 11/2553/108.

²¹¹ GA, K871/2/3/27.

QUARRYING

A small quarry north of the village, apparently still being worked in the early 20th century, was said to have first been opened in the middle of the 17th century, although this may in fact represent a reopening of an ancient quarry.²¹² Field names refer to quarries in the North Foss field from the late 17th century,²¹³ and to a slate quarry north of Lower End from the 18th century.²¹⁴

From the late 18th century antiquarians began to note the easy availability of Dagham stone, a striking form of white limestone which was said to lie just beneath the surface of the downs to the east of Ermine Way. Perforated with the fossilised burrows of prehistoric creatures, it was sought after for the ornamentation of grottos, bridges, and gates. They also noted the presence of a marble-like stone which polished well, presumably the Forest Marble Formation which is found at the northern end of Daglingworth Quarry.²¹⁵ Several small quarries were recorded in the late 19th century alongside or near the route of Ermine Way, including some already abandoned by that date.²¹⁶ A lime kiln was recorded alongside the road to the east of Lower End in 1838,²¹⁷ and it and another at Daglingworth down were in operation later that century.²¹⁸

The latter, described in 1903 as producing some of the best lime of the area,²¹⁹ was the basis of what became Daglingworth Quarry. The site measured little more than ½ a. in 1920.²²⁰ The renewal of planning permission in 1947 marked the beginning of more extensive exploitation of the site,²²¹ initially by W. H. Iles and Sons of Stratton St Margaret (Wilts.),²²² and subsequently by Hanson Aggregates. Expansion of the site was permitted in 1967,²²³ and by 1999 the site covered 26 ha.²²⁴

OTHER INDUSTRY, CRAFTS AND TRADE

The proximity of Cirencester enabled some of the wealthier parishioners to combine trade with farming land. Giles Hancox described himself as a mercer in the middle of the century, as did Thomas Haines early in the 18th century.²²⁵ Their sons, Giles and John respectively, were both described as clothiers.²²⁶ There was also a worsted comber later in the 17th

²¹² TNA, E 134/24Chas2/East14.

²¹³ GA, D22/T7; GDR/V5/99T; P107 IN 3/1–2.

²¹⁴ GA, D22/T8; D182/IV/11.

²¹⁵ Rudder, *Glos.* 400; Bigland, *Glos.* I, 441; Rudge, *Glos.* I, 228–9; H.S. Torrens, 'The geology of Cirencester and district', in *Early Roman Occupation at Cirencester*, ed. John Wachter and Alan McWhirr (Cirencester, 1982), 75–7.

²¹⁶ OS Maps, 25 “, *Glos.* XLIII.13–4, LI.2 (1884–5 edns).

²¹⁷ GA, GDR/T1/66.

²¹⁸ OS Maps, 25 “, *Glos.* XLIII.14, LI.2 (1884–5 edns).

²¹⁹ GA, D1388/Box 9401/1.

²²⁰ OS Map, 25”, *Glos.* XLIII.14 (1921 edn).

²²¹ GA, K1575/2, p. 103.

²²² GA, DA22/116/2, 2 Jun. 1947.

²²³ GA, DA22/114/8, p. 358.

²²⁴ GA, K1575/2, p. 103.

²²⁵ GA, D22/T5–7; GDR, Wills, 1684/191.

²²⁶ GA, D22/T5–7.

century.²²⁷ The older Hancox had a malt house and a large stock of malt and barley for malting at the time of his death in 1684.²²⁸ His near contemporary Giles Haines was also a maltster in the early 17th century.²²⁹ There were tanners in the parish in the middle of the 17th century, and at least one property in the village had tan pits.²³⁰ A heel maker was resident in Daglingworth in the early 18th century,²³¹ and a watch maker later in the same century.²³²

The parish could support four masons, three carpenters, three wheelwrights, three blacksmiths, and two shoemakers in 1841.²³³ There was a shopkeeper in that year, and still in 1870 when there were two bakers and two butchers.²³⁴ Two shops were recorded in the parish in 1906, but there were none listed by 1930.²³⁵ George Hayward was a builder, employing four men in 1881, when there was also a plasterer and a thatcher amongst the village's residents.²³⁶

SOCIAL HISTORY

SOCIAL CHARACTER

For much of its history Daglingworth was held by an absentee lord of the manor. Villains, bordars and slaves were present on both main landholdings in Daglingworth in 1086.²³⁷ A surviving court roll from 1327/8 reveals that villeinage persisted on the Bluet manor. Twelve free tenants owed rent, military service, wardship, marriage, relief and heriot. Four villeins owed works. Adam Kynny owed works every other week, excepting Saturdays and feast days. He had to carry victuals for his lord twice a year at the lord's will and on these days was exempted from his other works. He owed no rent. Kynny preferred to change these terms and was allowed to pay a fine of 10s. to be able to hold his half a virgate at free rent.²³⁸ In the lay subsidy of 1327 he was assessed at 3s. 4¼d.²³⁹ There is possible evidence of men of Welsh and Irish extraction in Daglingworth in the 1450s. In 1451 one Morganus Welshman was recorded as having committed a trespass in the lord's wood, and the name William fitz Obreyn was recorded in the court roll.²⁴⁰

In 1524 six people were assessed for the lay subsidy in the parish. The wealthiest, Richard Hancox (£25), was worth more than the other five people combined, of whom Thomas Geffis (£10) and Richard Haines (£6) were the next wealthiest.²⁴¹ No 16th-century testator from the parish described himself as either a gentleman or a husbandman, and the

²²⁷ TNA, E 134/24Chas2/East14.

²²⁸ GA, GDR, Inventories, 1684/175.

²²⁹ GA, D22/T6.

²³⁰ TNA, PROB 11/293/562; E 134/24Chas2/East14; GA, D22/T5, 7

²³¹ GA, D22/T8.

²³² GA, D2190/3.

²³³ TNA, RG 11/2553/108, p. 8.

²³⁴ *Kelly's Dir* (1870 edn).

²³⁵ *Kelly's Dir*. (1906, 1930 edns).

²³⁶ TNA, RG 11/2553/108, p. 7.

²³⁷ *Domesday*, 459.

²³⁸ GA, D22/M1.

²³⁹ TNA, E 179/113/5, rot. 5d–6.

²⁴⁰ WSA, 947/1109.

²⁴¹ *Bristol & Glos. Lay Subsidy*, 373–4; see *Military Survey of Glos. 1522*, 105.

1608 muster also did not use either term for the 14 men listed for Daglingworth.²⁴² Nevertheless, extant wills of parishioners reveal the wealth of some of the parishioners. Henry Greenway could leave his family and friends £70 in money, 61 sheep, three cows and five horses,²⁴³ and Robert Hancox made bequests of 280 sheep, 20 cows, and 50 marks in money.²⁴⁴ A suit roll of c.1598 listed seven freeholders, including the rector, and six copyholders holding land in the parish.²⁴⁵ A contemporary survey revealed that the copyholders estates ranged from the 12 a. of Thomas Westropp to the four yardlands of Robert Hancox, although the other four estates were between one and two yardlands.²⁴⁶ Over the course of the 17th century the Hancox and Haines families consolidated their estates, so that they became the principal landholders within the parish,²⁴⁷ reinforced by the intermarriage of the two families.²⁴⁸ A list of 1661 recorded that five members of the Hancox family and one member of the Haines family comprised six of the eleven taxpayers in the parish, and the two families tended to monopolise possession of parochial offices.²⁴⁹ In 1631 John Haines could make bequests worth almost £269 in total,²⁵⁰ and in 1684 Giles Hancox left an estate valued at £585, including plate worth £28 and money and clothes valued at £30.²⁵¹ Yet extant 17th-century inventories from the parish also reveal the lack of luxuries even among the wealthier inhabitants. Although Thomas Haines was described as a yeoman at his death, and despite his recent acquisition of more land within the parish, his inventory revealed that his house was furnished with nothing more opulent than wooden chairs,²⁵² whilst Giles Hancox's comfort extended to the inclusion of a couch in the largest of his house's six bedchambers.²⁵³ Meanwhile, ten households were deemed too poor to pay the hearth tax in 1672.²⁵⁴

Daglingworth's population continued to be engaged principally in agriculture or related rural trades until the 20th century, although the proximity to Cirencester drew some parishioners into the cloth trade. A survey compiled by the rector in 1676 recorded that the parish comprised 28 households in which lived 52 men and women aged 16 or more, and 16 children aged under 16. Six householders employed a total of 17 servants, with two employing five each.²⁵⁵ One man worked as a worsted comber, and two families were employed as tanners in the late 17th century.²⁵⁶ Giles Hancox established himself as a mercer in Cirencester before combining his trade with farming the family estate in Daglingworth,²⁵⁷ and two other men were described as clothiers in the early 18th century.²⁵⁸ In 1831 three

²⁴² Smith, *Men and Armour*, 244–5.

²⁴³ GA, GDR, Wills, 1588/45.

²⁴⁴ TNA, PROB 11/87/463.

²⁴⁵ BCM, GBU109.

²⁴⁶ BCM, GBB29, ff. 270v–271v.

²⁴⁷ GA, D22/T5–8.

²⁴⁸ See e.g. GA, GDR, Wills, 1650/62.

²⁴⁹ GA, P107 CW 2/1, *passim*.

²⁵⁰ TNA, PROB 11/159/226.

²⁵¹ GA, GDR, Inventories, 1684/175.

²⁵² GA, GDR, Wills, 1684/180; Inventories, 1684/77.

²⁵³ GA, GDR, Inventories, 1684/175.

²⁵⁴ TNA, E 179/116/544/35; *Glos. Hearth Tax, 1672*, ed. Jan Broadway, <http://xmera.co.uk/hearthtax/places/194_00.html> (accessed 1 Nov. 2019).

²⁵⁵ GA, P107 CW 2/1, p. 174.

²⁵⁶ TNA, E 134/24Chas2/East14; TNA, PROB 11/293/562; GA, D22/T7.

²⁵⁷ GA, D22/T7; GDR, Inventories, 1684/175.

²⁵⁸ GA, D22/T8; D2525/T218.

farmers employed 41 agricultural labourers, almost two-thirds of all men aged 20 or more. Another 12 men were employed in crafts or trades, and eight men worked as labourers.²⁵⁹ Fifty years later, an almost identical proportion of the adult male population was employed in agriculture, whilst the principle source of employment for women was domestic service.²⁶⁰

The tendency during the 18th century and into the 19th century was towards consolidation of landholdings.²⁶¹ By 1836 the parish was divided between five landowners, the largest of whom was Edward Haines with 675 a.,²⁶² and by the 1880s the family's estate amounted to over 1,000 a. of the parish.²⁶³ Following the bankruptcy of John Poole Haines c.1885, the estate changed hands three times before being purchased by the Duchy of Cornwall in 1959.²⁶⁴ The manor house was subsequently used as an independent school. By the late 20th century, Daglingworth's proximity to major roads led to its development as a dormitory town, and in 2001 parishioners travelled on average 21 km. (13 miles) for work.²⁶⁵ In 2011 a total of 144 parishioners (70 per cent of the population) were employed, and 23 (12 per cent) were retired. Trade provided the most employment in the parish, occupying 24 inhabitants (one-sixth of all those employed), closely followed by education and professional services, each employing 20 people (14 per cent). Having provided the principle means of employment for much of the parish's history, by the early 21st century agriculture employed only people (four per cent). More than half of the inhabitants held managerial or professional roles, and another 14 per cent were employed in skilled trades. Fifteen per cent (39) were aged 15 or under, and 19 per cent (50) were aged 65 or over. A total of 27 people, ten per cent of the population, had been born outside the United Kingdom.²⁶⁶

COMMUNAL LIFE

Friendly Societies

A friendly society was founded in Daglingworth c.1850, providing support to members during sickness and old age.²⁶⁷ There were 72 members in 1866,²⁶⁸ and 58 members in 1899.²⁶⁹ This had fallen still further in 1901, to just 29 members, in which year the society was dissolved.²⁷⁰

Inns and alehouses

²⁵⁹ *Vision of Britain* <http://www.visionofbritain.org.uk/unit/10369435/cube/OCC_PAR1831> (accessed 1 Dec. 2019).

²⁶⁰ *Vision of Britain* <http://www.visionofbritain.org.uk/unit/10369435/cube/OCC_ORDER1881> (accessed 1 Dec. 2019).

²⁶¹ GA, D22/T8; D181/III/T31–2.

²⁶² TNA, IR 18/2695.

²⁶³ GA, D3495, Boxes 2 and 5.

²⁶⁴ GA, D2428/2/57.

²⁶⁵ Census, 2001.

²⁶⁶ Census, 2011.

²⁶⁷ GA, D2525/R1; *Rep. Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies, 1875* (Parl. Papers, 1876 (424), lxix), 253; *Cirencester Times & Cotswold Advertiser*, 8 Jun. 1857.

²⁶⁸ *Rep. Registrar of Friendly Societies in England, 1867*, (Parl. Papers, 1867 (515), xxxix), 119.

²⁶⁹ *Rep. Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies, 1900* (Parl. Papers, 1901 (35), lxxii), 33.

²⁷⁰ *Rep. Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies, 1901* (Parl. Papers, 1902 (109), xcvi), 117.

The Richardson family kept a beerhouse, presumably the building formerly known as the Green Dragon Inn, from at least 1831 until the death of James Richardson in 1869, when his widow's application for a licence was denied.²⁷¹ There were frequent complaints concerning irregular drinking in Richardson's beerhouse and in the two off-licenced houses in the parish, and in 1866 the vestry determined not to support any future applications for licenses in the parish.²⁷² Their opposition was instrumental in other licences being refused in the parish, including to those who already held an off-licence.²⁷³ Subsequently the parish only possessed off-licenced premises, which remained the subject of numerous complaints to the police.²⁷⁴ By 1897 there was only one beer retailer listed in the parish, which remained the case 40 years later.²⁷⁵

Village Institute

The parish was provided with coffee and reading rooms in 1894 through the initiative of the rector, Charles Martyn. The reading room, membership of which cost one penny a week, was provided with newspapers, magazines, games, and a free lending library. The coffee room was open to everyone for the purchase of hot drinks, bread and butter, cakes and buns.²⁷⁶ Four years later it was reported that the reading room was used by just five or six people, and it was decided to close the coffee room and only to open the reading room during the winter months.²⁷⁷

A new village hall was built in Daglingworth *c.* 1939, and the former village hall, known as the Folk House, was converted into a private dwelling in 1946.²⁷⁸ The village hall was extended in 1964.²⁷⁹ The village hall remains open in 2019, supported by a charity.²⁸⁰

Sport and leisure

An agreement was made by 13 parishioners in 1807 to abstain from all sports and pastimes on Sundays.²⁸¹

The parish lay within the district of the Vale of the White Horse hounds.²⁸² A cricket club had been formed by 1893.²⁸³

EDUCATION

²⁷¹ GA, Q/PC/2/50/D/48; *Glouc. Jnl*, 8 May 1858; 6 Jan. 1866; *Wilts. & Glos. Standard*, 28 Aug. 1869; 18 Jun. 1870; 27 Aug. 1870.

²⁷² GA, P107 VE 2/1, p. 55.

²⁷³ *Cirencester Times & Cotswold Advertiser*, 30 Aug. 1869.

²⁷⁴ *Wilts. & Glos. Standard*, 1 Sep. 1883; 29 Sep. 1883.

²⁷⁵ *Kelly's Dir.* (1897, 1939 edns).

²⁷⁶ *Wilts. & Glos. Standard*, 20 Jan. 1894, p. 5.

²⁷⁷ GA, P107 PC 1, pp. 70–1.

²⁷⁸ GA, DA22/115/1, 19 Apr. 1939; 11 Jan. 1946.

²⁷⁹ GA, DA22/114/7, pp. 142, 226.

²⁸⁰ Daglingworth Village Hall, <http://daglingworthvillagehall.com> (accessed 2 Nov. 2019); Char. Com. No. 310515.

²⁸¹ GA, P107 MI 1.

²⁸² *Cirencester Times & Cotswold Advertiser*, 28 Sep. 1857.

²⁸³ *Wilts & Glos. Standard*, 22 July 1893.

A little house in the village was described as the schoolhouse in 1670, when it was occupied by Thomas Pagett,²⁸⁴ presumably the same man who six years later was described as an Anabaptist phanatick.²⁸⁵ Jeremy Hancox, a Daglingworth native and former Master of Brasiers' Company,²⁸⁶ left £100 in 1730 in trust to be invested, and the annual interest used to pay for the schooling of the poor of the parish.²⁸⁷ This money, and another £35 advanced by Hancox's son-in-law William Belitha, was used in 1740 to secure an annuity of £4 10s. issuing from a close of pasture in South Cerney.²⁸⁸

The day school supported by the Hancox and Belitha charity money accommodated 16 children in 1818, while 60 children attended a Sunday school.²⁸⁹ In 1828 a schoolmistress was employed by the parish with a salary of £4 paid from the day school endowment, the remaining of which 10s. was expended on books for the children.²⁹⁰ The day school was still attended by 16 children in 1835, eight boys and eight girls, and the Sunday school was attended 36 boys and 31 girls, all supported by voluntary contributions.²⁹¹ At around this time [between 1833–8] it was decided to build a school house for the Sunday school, using several small charitable endowments held by the parish for the benefit of the poor.²⁹² The day school was attended by 12 boys and 33 girls in 1860, when there were 22 boys and 17 girls who attended the Sunday school; three boys and eleven girls attended both schools.²⁹³ In 1861 the schoolroom was found to have been contaminated by the school's toilets, necessitating immediate work to rectify the problem.²⁹⁴ In 1865 the school roof was also in need of repair, paid for with the rent of land belonging to the church.²⁹⁵ By this time the Hancox and Belitha money was apparently paid to the master and mistress of the Sunday school. This was supplemented by annual subscriptions of over £5, and land let by the rector worth almost £2. The master and mistress were also paid £50 a year and given a house by the rector for teaching at the daily school, and the pupil's fees amounted to another £10 a year.²⁹⁶

A new, larger schoolroom was erected c.1867 at the expense of the rector on a piece of land donated by Edward Haines.²⁹⁷ The new schoolroom could accommodate 72 children, although the actual attendance in 1871 was 12 boys and 17 girls.²⁹⁸ It became a public elementary school in 1873.²⁹⁹ An extension for an extra 12 children, deemed necessary by the inclusion of Duntisbourne Rous in the school district, was averted when an agreement was reached for some children from that parish instead to attend schools in Bagendon, Edgeworth,

²⁸⁴ GA, D181, Box 96901/7.

²⁸⁵ GA, P107 CW 2/1, p. 174.

²⁸⁶ 'List of Masters from 1425', The Armourers and Brasiers' Company, https://www.armourershall.co.uk/sites/default/files/attachments/list_of_ab_masters_from_1425_0.pdf, (accessed 13 Oct. 2019).

²⁸⁷ TNA, PROB 11/638/149.

²⁸⁸ GA, P107 CH 1/1; P107 IN 1/4, pp. 9–11; TNA, CHAR 2/91.

²⁸⁹ *Educ. of the Poor Digest, 1818* (Parl. Papers, 1819 (224) ix), p. 297.

²⁹⁰ GA, P107 IN 1/4, pp. 9–11.

²⁹¹ *Educ. Enq. Abstract, 1835* (Par. Papers, 1835 (62), xli), p. 312.

²⁹² GA, P107 IN 1/4, pp. 10_R–11_R; below, Charities for the Poor.

²⁹³ GA, P107 IN 4/1, p. 19.

²⁹⁴ GA, P107 VE 2/1, p. 33.

²⁹⁵ GA, P107 VE 2/1, p. 51.

²⁹⁶ GA, P107 IN 4/1, pp. 4–5.

²⁹⁷ GA, P107 VE 2/1, p. 56; P107 CW 3/6; *1st Rep. Com. Employment in Agric.* (Parl. Papers, 1867–8, [4068-1], xvii), p. 101–2.

²⁹⁸ TNA, ED 21/5790; *Returns Relating to Elementary Education* (Parl. Papers, 1871 (201), lv), pp. 130–1.

²⁹⁹ TNA, ED 21/5790.

or Sapperton.³⁰⁰ A night school was attended by 12 pupils in 1875, but it may not long have survived that date.³⁰¹

A separate classroom for infants was built c.1891,³⁰² increasing the total accommodation at the school to 82.³⁰³ There were 83 children on the register in that year, including 15 infants, although the average attendance was 67. Subsequently, the numbers on the register fell, to 70 in 1910, and to 44 in 1920.³⁰⁴ The curriculum comprised reading and writing, arithmetic, poetry, drawing, singing, English history, and geography, supplemented by the early 1930s with classes in vocational subjects such as bookbinding, basketry, needlework, while older pupils attended courses in domestic science and handicrafts at Cirencester.³⁰⁵ The school employed a headmistress and two assistant teachers until 1939, when the staff was reduced to two.³⁰⁶ The arrival of twenty children evacuated from Willesden and Eastbourne during the Second World War swelled the attendance at the school to over 60, but the number of pupils fell to 40 by 1946, and a reorganisation of local schools c.1950 reduced the figure to 20, ranging in age from five to 12. As a consequence of the small school roll a departing teacher had not been replaced, and the entire school was taught by the experienced headmistress. Although HMI praised the discipline and consideration of the children in 1950, there was criticism for the overly formal and narrow curriculum offered, which was no longer felt appropriate for the needs of the school's pupils.³⁰⁷

The school was granted voluntary aided status under the 1944 Education Act in 1952, but the school was brought under local authority control in the following year.³⁰⁸ The county council's education development plan, drawn up in 1952, anticipated that smaller village schools like that at Daglingworth would gradually be closed as their attendance declined or the cost of improving their facilities became insupportable.³⁰⁹ Nevertheless, the failure of successive governments to provide larger alternative schools in the neighbourhood ensured the survival of Daglingworth's school for more than three decades.³¹⁰ Two teachers taught 31 pupils in 1962, 20 of whom travelled to the village from the neighbouring parishes of Duntisbourne Abbots, Duntisbourne Leer, Duntisbourne Rous, and Elkstone.³¹¹ The teaching of traditional subjects was supplemented with country dancing, recorder playing and singing, and studies of the natural world through exploration of the local environment, including the school's well-tended garden. There was a well-equipped kitchen but meals still had to be brought from Cirencester because there was no cook at Daglingworth.³¹²

In 1980 there were 35 children at the school, divided into two classes of 10 infants aged between four and six, and 25 juniors aged six to ten. The range of ages in the school's two classes presented challenges to teaching, as did the lack of space within the school

³⁰⁰ TNA, ED 21/5790.

³⁰¹ GA, P107 IN 4/1, pp. 100–1.

³⁰² *Kelly's Dir.* (1897 edn), 133.

³⁰³ TNA, ED 161/5786; *Return for each Public Elementary School inspected in England and Wales* (Parl. Papers, 1900, [Cd. 315]), 352.

³⁰⁴ GA, S107/2/2; TNA, ED 161/5786.

³⁰⁵ GA, GCC/EDU/2/1/8/107/1; S107/2/2; TNA, ED 21/28756.

³⁰⁶ GA, GCC/EDU/2/1/8/107/1; S107/2/3; TNA, ED 21/51757.

³⁰⁷ GA, GCC/EDU/2/1/8/107/2.

³⁰⁸ GA, GCC/EDU/2/1/8/107/3–4; TNA, ED 161/5786

³⁰⁹ TNA, ED 161/5786.

³¹⁰ GA, GCC/EDU/2/1/8/107/5; K766/3/13.

³¹¹ GA, GCC/EDU/2/1/8/107/2; TNA, ED 161/5786.

³¹² GA, GCC/EDU/2/1/8/107/2.

building.³¹³ These factors, allied to a small school population, resulted in the closure of the school in the summer of 1986, by which time there were just nine pupils at the school.³¹⁴ children were offered places and free travel to the primary school at North Cerney.³¹⁵

An independent boarding school for children aged between five and 14 was established at Daglingworth Manor in the late 1950s,³¹⁶ and remained open in 1970.³¹⁷

SOCIAL WELFARE

A home for invalid children was established in a cottage at Italy c.1890 by Mrs Chester-Master, providing permanent accommodation for four children in 1891.³¹⁸ It was still open in 1895.³¹⁹

CHARITIES FOR THE POOR

Richard Saunders, rector of the parish between 1562 and 1616, left £5 for the maintenance of the poor,³²⁰ as did Giles Hancox in 1638,³²¹ while Mary Haines left £20.³²² These and other sums left to the parish, amounting in 1827 to £50, was for a long time lent at interest to individual parishioners,³²³ the profits of which were distributed at Christmas each year by the churchwardens to the second poor, those parishioners in need who were not already in receipt of poor relief.³²⁴ The stock belonging to the charity was reduced to £30 when the new school room was built c.1840.³²⁵ In 1844 there were 35 recipients of the charity,³²⁶ falling to 27 in 1853.³²⁷ The profits of the charity, including subscriptions from the rector and leading landowners, amounted to £3 17s. in 1867, which was divided between 18 individuals in sums ranging from 2s. to 7s. 6d.; in 1887 £3 18s. was given to 15 individuals in sums ranging between 2s. and 9s.³²⁸ In 1881 it was decided that all residents of the parish should be eligible to receive payments from the charity after they had resided in the parish for at least three years, subject to the approval of the principal landowner.³²⁹ The money continued to be distributed during the 20th century, by 1925 on Whit Sunday.³³⁰

POOR RELIEF

³¹³ GA, K1258/2/63.

³¹⁴ *Wilts. & Gos. Standard*, 29 Jul. 2017.

³¹⁵ GA, GCC/EDU/2/1/8/107/6.

³¹⁶ *The Times*, 29 Apr. 1959; GA, K1519/3/3.

³¹⁷ GA, D12498/4/1.

³¹⁸ *Wilts. & Gos. Standard*, 10 Oct. 1891.

³¹⁹ *Wilts. & Gos. Standard*, 11 May 1895.

³²⁰ GA, GDR Wills, 1616/146; P107 IN 1/2, p. 18.

³²¹ TNA, PROB 11/177/212.

³²² GA, P107 IN 1/1, p. 56; GDR Wills, 1821/7.

³²³ GA, P107 CW 2/1, pp. 168–70.

³²⁴ TNA, CHAR 2/91; GA, P107 VE 2/1, pp. 102–3.

³²⁵ GA, P107 IN 1/4, pp. 10–1_R; P107 VE 2/1, p. 104.

³²⁶ GA, P107 IN 4/1, p. 137.

³²⁷ GA, P107 VE 2/1, pp. 108–9.

³²⁸ GA, P107 VE 2/1, pp. 72, 96–9, 107.

³²⁹ GA, P107 VE 2/1, pp. 83–4.

³³⁰ GA, P107 VE 2/2, 30 Apr. 1925.

In the 18th century 4 a. of land in the common fields were let by the churchwardens, the proceeds from which were used to support the poor.³³¹ A similar amount of the church land was let to the poor for garden grounds in the late 19th century.³³²

RELIGIOUS HISTORY

CHURCH ORIGINS AND PAROCHIAL ORGANIZATION

Although neither church nor priest is recorded in Domesday Book, architectural evidence demonstrates that there has been a church on the site since at least the 11th century.³³³ It has been suggested that an earlier church stood on a site *c.* 1 mile to the south of the present church, erected in the 5th century, staffed by canons, and serving as the mother church of a group of Cotswold churches which mostly share the dedication to the Holy Rood. However, the dating of this earlier church rests largely upon the proposition that three sculpted panels found in 1850 within the stonework of the church are not Anglo-Saxon but instead were carved in the 5th century by Visigothic sculptors and carried into battle at *Mons Badonicus* by King Arthur *c.* 518, a suggestion that has been deemed untenable.³³⁴

The present church at Daglingworth had its origins in the 11th century, when it was one of several settlements, all called Duntisbourne in Domesday Book, which had probably originally formed part of the large *parochia* belonging to the minister at Cirencester, but which had been separated from Cirencester before 1066.³³⁵ It has been suggested that the Duntisbourne valley subsequently formed a single large *parochia* of its own, centred upon a minster church at Daglingworth,³³⁶ described in a 12th-century deed as '*monasterium de Dantesburne*'.³³⁷ If Daglingworth did possess a *parochia* centred on the Duntisbourne valley, presumably it was itself divided following the foundation of pre-Conquest churches at Duntisbourne Abbots and Duntisbourne Rous.³³⁸

The benefice has always been a rectory, the earliest reference to a rector dating from 1269.³³⁹ The church is dedicated to the Holy Rood, the 'distinctively English form of Holy Cross', further emphasising its early origins,³⁴⁰ although the church was described as dedicated to St James in 1509.³⁴¹ The benefice was united with Duntisbourne Rous in 1927, when a portion of Daglingworth was transferred to the parish of Bagendon,³⁴² although the union did not come into effect until 1932.³⁴³ The new benefice was united with Duntisbourne

³³¹ *Chancellor Parsons's Notes*, 68.

³³² GA, P107 IN 4/1, pp. 10, 60–7, 153; P107 VE 2/1.

³³³ Below, Church Architecture.

³³⁴ Maitland Bradfield, *The Daglingworth Sculptured Panels Reconsidered* (Cirencester, 1997); *Corpus of Anglo-Saxon Sculpture*, X, 156.

³³⁵ Francesca Tinti, *Sustaining Belief: The Church of Worcester from c.870 to c.1100*, (2010), 259–60.

³³⁶ Terry Slater, 'The Town and Its Region in the Anglo-Saxon and Medieval Periods', in *Studies in the Archaeology and History of Cirencester*, ed. Alan McWhirr, British Archaeological Reports, 30 (1976), 95; *Corpus of Anglo-Saxon Stone Sculpture, Volume X: The Western Midlands* (Oxford, 2012), 23, 155–61.

³³⁷ *English Register of Godstow*, 134.

³³⁸ Slater, 'The Town and Its Region', 95.

³³⁹ *Reg. Godfrey Giffard*, 34.

³⁴⁰ Slater, 'The Town and Its Region', 95.

³⁴¹ *English Register of Godstow*, 133.

³⁴² *Lond. Gaz.* 26 Jul. 1927, 4822–3.

³⁴³ *Western Daily Press*, 18 Nov. 1932.

Abbots in 1949 to form Daglingworth with the Duntisbournes,³⁴⁴ and with Winstone in 1972 to form Daglingworth with the Duntisbournes and Winstone.³⁴⁵ A proposal to unite this new benefice to North Cerney with Bagendon in 1984 never took effect,³⁴⁶ and in 2020 is one of seven parishes forming part of the Ermin West benefice.³⁴⁷

ADVOWSON AND CHURCH ENDOWMENT

By the 12th century, the advowson belonged to the lord of the manor, when it was granted c.1151x1157 by Ralph Bluet to the abbey of Godstow (Oxon.),³⁴⁸ confirmed in 1225 by William Bluet.³⁴⁹ The rectory was never appropriated to the abbey, although the nuns reserved to themselves a pension of 2s. a year,³⁵⁰ which they retained until the dissolution of the abbey in 1539.³⁵¹ The priory of Monmouth also held a pension from the rectory of Daglingworth,³⁵² granted by the middle of the 12th century from ‘the tithe of *Duntelburna*, which was Baderon’s’,³⁵³ presumably a reference to the estate held in 1086 by William fitz Baderon.³⁵⁴ The pension, valued at 3s. 6d. in 1291,³⁵⁵ appears to have fallen into abeyance by 1535.³⁵⁶ Sir James Berkeley, the lord of the manor, made an unsuccessful attempt to claim the advowson and present his own nominee in 1434.³⁵⁷ After the dissolution of Godstow abbey the advowson passed to the Crown, which it retains to the modern day, sharing the patronage in turns with the other patrons of the united benefice.

The rectory was valued at £5 12s. 2d. in 1291,³⁵⁸ and still c.1341, when the great tithes were worth £3 12s. 8d. and the glebe, small tithes and other dues were valued at £1 19s. 6d.³⁵⁹ The rectory was worth £6 13s. 4d. in 1522,³⁶⁰ and it was valued at £7 12s. 7d. in 1535, consisting of tithes and dues worth a total of £6 15s. 7d., and glebe comprising 60 a. of arable land and a close, together worth 17s. a year.³⁶¹ The living was valued at £60 in 1650,³⁶² and the glebe was said to amount to c.74 a. of arable land in 1677.³⁶³ The parish was valued at £75 in the early 18th century,³⁶⁴ and at about £100 in 1776.³⁶⁵ When the parish was enclosed in 1781, the rector was awarded an allotment of c.52 a. in exchange for the unclosed arable

³⁴⁴ *Lond. Gaz.* 3 Jun. 1949, 2745–6; GA, P107 CW 3/1.

³⁴⁵ *Lond. Gaz.* 27 Oct. 1972, 12,687; GA, P107 IN 3/6; GDR/V7/1/60.

³⁴⁶ GA, GDR/V7/1/91. Bagendon, Religious History.

³⁴⁷ *Ermin West Benefice*, <https://www.erminwestbenefice.org.uk> (accessed 28 Feb. 2020).

³⁴⁸ *English Register of Godstow*, 130–5.

³⁴⁹ *Feet of Fines, 1199–1299*, p. 31.

³⁵⁰ *Tax. Eccles. (Rec. Com.)*, 221; *Valor Eccles. (Rec. Com.)*, II, 196, 449.

³⁵¹ Dugdale, *Monasticon*, IV, 369, 377.

³⁵² *Monasticon*, IV, 598–600.

³⁵³ *Cal. Docs Preserved in France*, 411, 413.

³⁵⁴ Above, Landownership.

³⁵⁵ *Tax. Eccles. (Rec. Com.)*, 221.

³⁵⁶ *Valor Eccles. (Rec. Com.)*, II, 449; III, 16.

³⁵⁷ *Reg. Sede Vacant*, IV, 415–6.

³⁵⁸ *Tax. Eccles. (Rec. Com.)*, 221.

³⁵⁹ *Inq. Non. (Rec. Com.)*, 409.

³⁶⁰ *Glos. Military Survey*, 105.

³⁶¹ *Valor Eccles. (Rec. Com.)*, II, 449.

³⁶² TNA, C 94/1, f. 32; *Trans. BGAS*, LXXXIII (1964), p. 94.

³⁶³ GA, GDR/V5/99T; P107 CW 2/1.

³⁶⁴ *Bishop Benson’s Survey*, 151.

³⁶⁵ GA, GDR, Hockaday Abs. clxxv.

lands lying in the common fields. This, together with 12 a. in two ancient enclosures, and *c.*3 a. in the fields of Duntisbourne Rous, produced a total of *c.*67 a. of glebe land in 1828.³⁶⁶ The gross income of the rectory was estimated in 1835 to be £270.³⁶⁷ At the time of enclosure the rector also leased the tithes to the individual proprietors,³⁶⁸ and in 1838 the tithe commissioners found these to be worth £190 a year. The tithes were compounded in that year for £261, which with the glebe land, worth £55 a year, gave a gross annual value of £316.³⁶⁹

RECTORY HOUSE

The rectory was located in ‘le Cumbe’.³⁷⁰ The rectory comprised a house measuring five bays by two bays in 1680, a large ancient barn, called the great barn and also measuring five bays in length, a smaller new barn of two bays, and a stable. Next to the rectory house was a close of 4 a., which also contained a pigeon house.³⁷¹ The rectory house was renovated and enlarged in 1835,³⁷² and it was substantially enlarged a second time in 1856.³⁷³ The house was sold with 3 a. of land in 1968.³⁷⁴

The former rectory house, by the architect James Piers St Aubyn, stands to the north-east of the parish church on a site that straddles the brook.³⁷⁵ Square in plan, with a cottage attached at the north-east gable end, the house was built of coursed, dressed limestone with red tile roofs, and tall chimney stacks banded with red brick and limestone. When the rectory was put on sale in 1967, the former servants’ quarters had been divided from the main building to form two separate flats,³⁷⁶ subsequently reunited to form a single property called Chantry Cottage. A circular dovecot was constructed from limestone rubble with a stone slate roof to the east of the house at the same.³⁷⁷

RELIGIOUS LIFE

During the Middle Ages the living was often held only for short periods of time, and was probably often held in plurality with other parishes by functionaries within the clerical administration. The first recorded rector, Odo of Watlington, presented in 1268,³⁷⁸ was a servant of the patrons, Godstow abbey.³⁷⁹ He exchanged Daglingworth in 1274 with Robert Maynard for another Godstow parish at High Wycombe with Robert Maynard,³⁸⁰ master of

³⁶⁶ GA, GDR/V5/99T.

³⁶⁷ *Rep. Com. Eccl. Revenues, 1835* (Parl. Papers, 1835 (67), xxii), 410–1.

³⁶⁸ GA, P107 IN 3/3.

³⁶⁹ TNA, IR 18/2695.

³⁷⁰ *Ciren. Cart.* III, 1012–3.

³⁷¹ GA, P107 IN 3/1–2.

³⁷² GA, P107 IN 3/4; GDR/J5/492.

³⁷³ GA, P107 IN 3/4; GDR/F4/1.

³⁷⁴ GA, P107 VE 2/4.

³⁷⁵ For much of this para. GA, GDR/F4/1; NHLE, No. 1304297, ‘Chantry House and Chantry Cottage’ (accessed 2 Mar. 2020); Verey, *Glos.* I, 206.

³⁷⁶ *The Times*, 1 Jun. 1967.

³⁷⁷ NHLE, No. 1090171, ‘Circular dovecot 45 m. south-east of Chantry House’ (accessed 2 Mar. 2020); Verey, *Glos.* I, 206.

³⁷⁸ *Reg. Giffard*, 12–3.

³⁷⁹ *The Latin Cartulary of Godstow Abbey*, ed. Emilie Amt (Oxford, 2015), xviii.

³⁸⁰ *Reg. Giffard*, 59; John Parker, *The Early history and Antiquities of Wycombe* (Wycombe, 1878), 105.

Godstow by c.1276.³⁸¹ Robert Ambroys, rector c.1313–7,³⁸² was a servant of the bishop of Worcester,³⁸³ and Yvo of Edenham, rector 1340–7,³⁸⁴ was another master of Godstow.³⁸⁵ Robert Tunstall, presented in 1434,³⁸⁶ and Robert Smale, presented c.1443,³⁸⁷ both had connections with the abbey of Cirencester,³⁸⁸ and the latter found himself in Gloucester gaol in 1445.³⁸⁹ A large new tower was erected in the 15th century at the west end of the nave, and a new porch on the south side of the church.³⁹⁰

Robert Watson, who was rector by 1535,³⁹¹ was presumably related to his successor John Watson, presented in 1550.³⁹² He was non-resident in the following year, when the cure was served by one John Strange.³⁹³ Watson may have been the man of the same name who was subsequently archdeacon of Surrey and bishop of Winchester,³⁹⁴ whose cousin James, already rector of Hatherop, was presented to Daglingworth in 1554.³⁹⁵ Although James Watson apparently remained resident at Hatherop, where he elected to be buried, his will reveals strong familial links with Cirencester, and his nephew Thomas Watson purchased an estate in Stratton. When he died in 1560, James Watson bequests included 12*d.* to every household in Daglingworth not in possession of a plough.³⁹⁶

From this date the living became much more settled, and the parish was held by just 12 incumbents during the next 300 years. Following James Watson's death the living may temporarily have been in the possession of his cousin John once more,³⁹⁷ before Richard Saunders was presented in 1561.³⁹⁸ Two years later the churchwardens presented that through their negligence the parish lacked a cope,³⁹⁹ and a silver chalice with paten was acquired c.1565.⁴⁰⁰ Edward Rutter was employed as a curate in 1566, perhaps the same man who was also presented to the vicarage of Preston in that year.⁴⁰¹ Saunders, who was perhaps not resident at that time, was presented by the churchwardens in 1569 for not distributing to the

³⁸¹ *The Heads of Religious Houses: England & Wales, II: 1216–1377*, ed. David M. Smith and Vera C. M. London (Cambridge, 2011), 563.

³⁸² *Reg. Reynolds*, 66.

³⁸³ *Cal. Pat.* 1307–13, 107.

³⁸⁴ *Reg. Bransford*, 70, 90.

³⁸⁵ *Heads of Religious Houses*, II, 563.

³⁸⁶ *Reg. Sede Vacant*, IV, 414.

³⁸⁷ *Reg. Bouchier*, f. 33v; *The Register of Thomas Becketton, Bishop of Bath and Wels, 1443–65*, ed. H.C. Maxwell-Lyte and M.C.B. Dawes, Somerset Record Society, XLIX–L (1934–5), 13.

³⁸⁸ *Register of John Stafford, Bishop of Bath and Wells, 1425–43*, ed. Thomas Scott Holmes, Somerset Record Society, XXXI–XXXII (1915–6), 71, 283.

³⁸⁹ *Cal. Pat.* 1441–46, 338

³⁹⁰ Below, Church Architecture.

³⁹¹ *Valor Eccles* (Rec. Com.), II, 449.

³⁹² GA, GDR, Hockaday Abs. clxxv.

³⁹³ Gairdner, 'Bishop Hooper's Visitation of Gloucester', *EHR*, XIX (1904), 112.

³⁹⁴ *ODNB*, 'Watson, John (c.1520–1584), bishop of Winchester' (accessed 24 Feb. 2020).

³⁹⁵ *Cal. Pat.* 1554–5, 252; GA, GDR, Hockaday Abs. clxxv; *CCED*, No. 130589.

³⁹⁶ GA, GDR, Wills, 1560/84.

³⁹⁷ The registers name the incumbent in 1560 as William not John, but describe as absent at the cathedral church of London, where John Watson was chancellor of the diocese: *The Correspondence of Reginald Pole*, ed. Thomas F. Mayer, IV, 1559–60. John Watson, archdeacon of Surrey, was a surety of Saunders when he compounded for first-fruits in 1562: GA, GDR, Hockaday Abs. clxxv.

³⁹⁸ *Cal. Pat.* 1560–3, 375; GA, GDR, Hockaday Abs. clxxv; *CCED*, No. 162874.

³⁹⁹ GA, GDR, Hockaday Abs. clxxv.

⁴⁰⁰ J.T. Evans, *The Church Plate of Glos.* (Bristol, 1906), 66; GA, P107 IN 4/1, p. 120.

⁴⁰¹ *CCED*, Nos 162621–2.

poor nor instructing the children of the parish, and the court admonished him to teach the young in future.⁴⁰² Saunders died in 1616,⁴⁰³ leaving £5 for the poor of the parish,⁴⁰⁴ and was replaced by Anthony Haviland, who served the cure until his death in 1623.⁴⁰⁵

His successor was Robert Humphries, described by one parishioner as ‘a hard miserable parson’, who held the living for 52 years.⁴⁰⁶ During the 1630s the Eucharist was celebrated five times a year, at Easter, Whitsun, Michaelmas, Christmas, and on Palm Sunday. Rails were erected around the communion table in 1636, and a new surplice was purchased in the following year.⁴⁰⁷ Humphries appears to have been untroubled during the Commonwealth and Protectorate, and conformed at the Restoration, subscribing the Act of Uniformity in 1662.⁴⁰⁸ The parish was presented in 1666 for lacking a pulpit cloth and cushion, and ‘other necessaries belonging to the church’.⁴⁰⁹ In the final years of his life Humphries employed curates in the parish, including Thomas Browne in 1670, John Stump in 1671, John Blisse in 1674, and Richard Capel in 1675.⁴¹⁰

Humphries died in 1676 and was replaced by Nathaniel Gwynne, who had been master at Cirencester school since 1664.⁴¹¹ Gwynne introduced a degree of organisation in to the parish that might have been lacking in the final years of his predecessor, gathering together as many old records as he could find into a new account book, and reinstating public auditing of the churchwardens’ accounts for the first time in many years.⁴¹² Expenditure upon bread and wine during Gwynne’s incumbency, significantly less than formerly, suggests that the Eucharist was only celebrated once or twice a year. There was a small group of Baptists in the parish in the late 17th and early 18th centuries. Gwynne recorded the presence of three Baptists in the parish in 1676,⁴¹³ and the deaths of four Baptists were recorded in the registers between 1684 and 1721, noting that each had been interred without a burial.⁴¹⁴ In the confused years of 1687–9 the churchwardens recorded the purchase of a prayer book for the young prince, followed immediately by a payment for celebrating ‘the deliverance from Popery’.⁴¹⁵ In 1706 the former parishioner Mary Hancox presented the church with a new pulpit cloth, decorated with her cipher, and a very fine cushion.⁴¹⁶

Gwynne died in 1723 and was succeeded by James Kilner, whose tenure only lasted six years.⁴¹⁷ He resigned the living in 1729 to his father-in-law, Joseph Harrison, who had been perpetual curate at Cirencester since 1690. Harrison held both livings until his death in 1753, residing at Cirencester and also serving as rural dean from 1735.⁴¹⁸ During his tenure Bishop Benson recorded that full services were celebrated every Sunday except the first in

⁴⁰² GA, GDR, Hockaday Abs. clxxv.

⁴⁰³ GA, P107 IN 1/1, p. 13.

⁴⁰⁴ GA, GDR, Wills, 1616/146.

⁴⁰⁵ GA, GDR, Hockaday Abs. clxxv; P107 IN 1/1, p. 16; *CCED*, No. 13063.

⁴⁰⁶ GA, GDR, Hockaday Abs. clxxv; P107 CW 2/1.

⁴⁰⁷ GA, P107 CW 2/1, pp. 13–9.

⁴⁰⁸ GA, GDR, Hockaday Abs. clxxv.

⁴⁰⁹ GA, P107 CW 2/1, p.

⁴¹⁰ GA, GDR, Hockaday Abs. clxxv; *CCED*, Nos 138117, 23030, 140958.

⁴¹¹ GA, GDR, Hockaday Abs. clxxv; P107 CW 2/1, p. 11; *CCED*, No. 151728; Above, Cirencester, Social History.

⁴¹² GA, P107 CW 2/1, pp. 11, 27; P107 IN 1/2, pp. 2–3.

⁴¹³ GA, P107 CW 2/1, p. 174.

⁴¹⁴ GA, P107 IN 1/2, pp. 7, 13, 18, 27.

⁴¹⁵ GA, P107 CW 2/1, p. 38.

⁴¹⁶ GA, P107 IN 1/2, p. 17.

⁴¹⁷ GA, GDR, Hockaday Abs. clxxv; *CCED*, No. 93955.

each month, perhaps a consequence of his pluralism. Chapman employed John Sandford as his curate for a time, with a salary of £26 a year. Benson recoded the presence *c.*1735 of one Roman Catholic, one Baptist, and two others who absented themselves from church.⁴¹⁹ His successor, Joseph Chapman, a former rector of Rendcomb, combined the living with that of Baunton from 1760. He exchanged the living in 1775 with his son, also Joseph, rector of Duntisbourne Abbots.⁴²⁰ The younger Joseph was a Fellow, and from 1776 President, of Trinity College, Oxford, where he resided until his death in 1808. A pluralist, he retained the rectory of Syde when presented to Daglingworth, and was also presented to Garsington (Oxon.) in 1776.⁴²¹ Joseph resigned Daglingworth to his brother John in 1797, who in 1820 was also appointed stipendary curate of the neighbouring parish of Duntisbourne Rous.⁴²² Thirteen inhabitants of the parish signed an agreement in 1807 to abstain from all sports and other pastimes on Sundays, paying the rector 5s. for each transgression, for the use of the poor.⁴²³ During John Chapman's incumbency, a stone kitchen or outbuilding was licensed in 1818 for use as a Nonconformist meeting house, perhaps the same group of Baptists which in 1838 licensed a house in the parish for worship.⁴²⁴ Henry Wood was appointed to serve as curate in Daglingworth in 1832, receiving a salary of £60 a year from Chapman,⁴²⁵ who died in the following year.⁴²⁶

The new rector, Thomas Gordon Westfaling Freston, had been vicar of Great Witcombe since 1826, where he continued to reside.⁴²⁷ It was Freston who had the rectory house renovated and enlarged in the summer of 1834, and it was subsequently provided as accommodation for Freston's curates at Daglingworth, Joseph Daniel in 1834 and Charles Henry Watling in 1836, besides a salary of £80 a year.⁴²⁸ Freston died in 1837 and was succeeded by Charles Whitworth Pitt, a future anti-Tractarian,⁴²⁹ who resigned the rectory in 1841.⁴³⁰ Charles Henry Raymond Barker, presented to the living in 1841, would serve as rector for the next 48 years, leaving a significant mark upon the religious character of the parish. During his tenure several major building projects were undertaken, beginning with the enlargement of the parish church in 1845, when an aisle was added to the north side of the nave.⁴³¹ At the same time, the nave was reseated, leaving the church with accommodation for *c.*200, including 40 free seats and 40 seats for Sunday school children.⁴³² Raymond Barker also had the chancel rebuilt in 1850, resulting in the discovery of four Anglo-Saxon sculptures which at some unknown date had been set facing inwards into the jambs of the 11th-century chancel arch, and which he subsequently had reset above the arch facing the

⁴¹⁸ GA, GDR, Hockaday Abs. clxxv; *Pedigree of the Family of Harrison*, Ed. W.J. Crisps (1881), 12–4; *CCED*, No. 34136; above, Cirencester, 1540–1825, Religious History.

⁴¹⁹ *Bishop Benson's Survey*, 151.

⁴²⁰ GA, Hockaday Abs. clxxv; *CCED*, No. 138190; below, Duntisbourne Abbots, Religious History.

⁴²¹ GA, Hockaday Abs. clxxv; *CCED*, No. 24547.

⁴²² GA, Hockaday Abs. clxxv; *CCED*, No. 138189.

⁴²³ GA, P107 MI 1.

⁴²⁴ *Dissenters' Meeting-House Certificates*, 73–4.

⁴²⁵ GA, Hockaday Abs. clxxv; *CCED*, No. 90567.

⁴²⁶ GA, GDR, Wills, 1834/25.

⁴²⁷ GA, Hockaday Abs. clxxv; *CCED*, No. 113024.

⁴²⁸ GA, GDR, Hockaday Abs. clxxv; *CCED*, Nos 143162, 21905.

⁴²⁹ W. Simcox Bricknell, *Oxford: Tract No. 90 and Ward's Ideal of a Christian Church* (Oxford, 1845), 76.

⁴³⁰ GA, GDR, Hockaday Abs. clxxv.

⁴³¹ GA, P107 IN 4/1, p. 116; *Trans. BGAS*, XII (1887–8), pp. 62–9.

⁴³² GA, P107 IN 4/1, p. 116; *Religious Census of Glos. 1851*, 247.

altar.⁴³³ It was presumably to celebrate the completion of his new chancel that the rector presented the parish with a silver chalice dating from 1583 and a paten dated 1715.⁴³⁴ In 1851 services were celebrated twice every Sunday, typically averaging an attendance of *c.*80 in the morning and *c.*150 in the afternoon.⁴³⁵ By the middle of the century there appears to have been no other place of worship in the parish, but some inhabitants attended chapels elsewhere. In 1851 registers of the primitive Methodists meeting at Cirencester recorded the burials of three congregants from Daglingworth,⁴³⁶ and in 1860 Raymond Barker recorded that the parish was occupied by six Dissenters.⁴³⁷ The rector provided the village school master and his wife with a salary of £50 a year and a house,⁴³⁸ and a new and larger school was erected in the parish at Raymond Barker's expense *c.*1867–8.⁴³⁹ He was appointed an honorary canon of Bristol Cathedral in 1872.⁴⁴⁰ To assist him in his parochial duties he employed a series of curates, most notably Henry Bubb, who lived in Daglingworth for almost 40 years, serving successively as curate of Duntisbourne Rous, Baunton, North Cerney, and Daglingworth.⁴⁴¹

Like neighbouring small rural parishes, Daglingworth became a place for older clergymen to retire to. Charles J. Martyn, rector from 1892 until his death in 1901, had held his former living of Long Melford (Suff.) for 23 years.⁴⁴² Martyn established reading and tea rooms for parishioners in the former schoolroom near the rectory.⁴⁴³ A small mortuary was erected north of Daglingworth House before 1895,⁴⁴⁴ converted *c.*1971 into a store cupboard by the parish council.⁴⁴⁵ Ernest Wilson held the living between 1914 and his retirement in 1928. During his incumbency yew trees were planted in the churchyard as a memorial to those killed during the First World War.⁴⁴⁶ David H. A. Williams (rector 1928–41) became the first rector of the newly united benefice of Daglingworth with Duntisbourne Rous in 1932.⁴⁴⁷ His successor, W. G. Essame, resigned in 1946,⁴⁴⁸ leaving the benefice without an incumbent until 1949,⁴⁴⁹ when Philip Stanley Brown became the first rector of the newly united benefice of Daglingworth with Duntisbourne Rous and Duntisbourne Abbots. A former bursar and warden of the Royal Agricultural College and curate of Cirencester, he had been rector of Duntisbourne Abbots since 1940,⁴⁵⁰ and he was appointed rural dean of Cirencester in 1951.⁴⁵¹ Brown had a new altar and reredos installed *c.*1951, and took steps to make the east end of the aisle 'more like a church and less like a schoolroom' with the installation of an

⁴³³ GA, P107 IN 4/1, p. 116; *Trans. BGAS*, XII (1887–8), pp. 66–7.

⁴³⁴ Evans, *Glos. Church Plate*, 66; *Trans. BGAS*, XII (1887–8), p. 69.

⁴³⁵ *Religious Census of Glos. 1851*, 247.

⁴³⁶ GA, D3187/1/3/3.

⁴³⁷ No domination was given: GA, P107 IN 4/1, p. 19.

⁴³⁸ GA, P107 IN 4/1, p. 4.

⁴³⁹ Above, Social History.

⁴⁴⁰ *Wilts. & Glos. Standard*, 13 Apr. 1872.

⁴⁴¹ *Crockford* (1898 edn), 188.

⁴⁴² *Glouc. J.* 12 Jan. 1901.

⁴⁴³ Above, Social History.

⁴⁴⁴ GA, PC 1, p. 16; OS, 6" (1902, 1922 edns), Glos. LI.1.

⁴⁴⁵ GA, DA22/114/8, p. 634.

⁴⁴⁶ GA, P107 VE 2/2.

⁴⁴⁷ *Western Daily Press*, 18 Nov. 1932.

⁴⁴⁸ *The Times*, 17 Apr. 1946.

⁴⁴⁹ GA, P107 IN 4/2.

⁴⁵⁰ *Cheltenham Chron.* 4 May 1940.

⁴⁵¹ *Birmingham Daily Post*, 26 Jan. 1956.

ancient altar in the year.⁴⁵² A prominent freemason and former master of the Cotteswold Lodge, Brown resigned the parish in 1955, one year before his death.⁴⁵³ His successor, O. A. Griffiths, formerly a missionary in China,⁴⁵⁴ held the living for the next 11 years.⁴⁵⁵ The burial ground was extended in 1967,⁴⁵⁶ and a new rectory was built to the east of the church c.1969.⁴⁵⁷

The benefice was amalgamated with neighbouring parishes again in 1972, and by 2020 was one of seven parishes in a large benefice which, since 2012, was served by the rector, Valerie Thorne.⁴⁵⁸ Between 2009 and 2018 the usual Sunday attendance at Daglingworth parish church averaged between 12 and 26, and the peak attendance was c.72 at Christmas 2012,⁴⁵⁹ although some 203 inhabitants (77 per cent of the total) were described as Christians in the 2011 census. Of the remaining inhabitants, 51 (19 per cent) recorded that they had no religion, whilst there was also one Jew and one Muslim resident.⁴⁶⁰ In 2020 services were celebrated only occasionally at Daglingworth.

CHURCH ARCHITECTURE

Although there is little doubt that the Grade-I listed church at Daglingworth predates the Norman Conquest, an extensive and much-criticised reconstruction of the church in the years 1845–50 confounds efforts accurately interpret the church's architecture.⁴⁶¹ Although the church at Daglingworth has been described as possessing some of 'the most distinctive Saxon features of any remaining in the Cotswolds',⁴⁶² only the south wall of the nave remains substantially intact of the original 11th-century church. The church was probably augmented early in the 12th century, and certainly in the 15th century, when the tower was added to the west end of the nave and the porch was constructed. The mid-19th-century restoration, when an aisle was added to the north of the nave and the chancel was reconstructed with the addition of a vestry on the north side, resulted in the relocation or destruction of several more original features. The church now consists of a single-bay chancel, three-bay nave with north aisle and south porch, and a squat two-stage tower at the west end. The church is most notable for four 11th-century sculptures, depicting the crucifixion, Christ enthroned, and St Peter, three of which were discovered in 1850 set within the masonry of the chancel arch.⁴⁶³

⁴⁵² GA, P107 CW 3/1; GDR/F1/1/1950/375; GDR/F1/1/1952/557; Verey, *Glos.* I, 206.

⁴⁵³ *Birmingham Daily Post*, 26 Jan. 1956.

⁴⁵⁴ *Tewkesbury Register and Agricultural Gazette*, 1 Nov. 1957.

⁴⁵⁵ *The Times*, 18 Jan. 1955; 3 Feb. 1966.

⁴⁵⁶ GA, P107 CW 3/2.

⁴⁵⁷ GA, P107 VE 2/4.

⁴⁵⁸ *Ermin West Benefice*, <https://www.erminwestbenefice.org.uk/about-us/our-ministry-team> (accessed 28 Feb. 2020).

⁴⁵⁹ 'Parish Spotlights', *Diocese of Gloucester* https://www.gloucester.anglican.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/11/CIRENCESTER_160286_Daglingworth-Holy-Rood.pdf (accessed 28 Feb. 2020).

⁴⁶⁰ Census, 2011.

⁴⁶¹ For the following account, see NHLE, No. 1090207, 'Church of the Holy Rood'; 'Proceedings of the Congress', *Jnl of the British Arch. Assoc.* XXV (1868), pp. 301–6; *Trans. BGAS*, XII (1887–8), pp. 62–9; H.M. Taylor and J. Taylor, *Anglo-Saxon Architecture*, 3 vols. (1965–78), I, 187–90; Verey, *Glos.* I, 205–6; N. Cooper, 'Daglingworth, Church of the Holy Rood', in *The Cirencester Area*, ed. N. Cooper, *Arch. Jnl*, CXLV (1988), Supplement, p. 26; *Corpus of Anglo-Saxon Sculpture*, 108–10, 155–61; John Wand, 'Daglingworth Church: Some New Observations', *Glevensis*, 48 (2015), pp. 30–4.

⁴⁶² Ulric Daubeny, *Ancient Cotswold Churches* (Cheltenham, c.1921), 202.

⁴⁶³ *Corpus of Anglo-Saxon Sculpture*, X, 155–59.

The south wall of the nave and chancel are both part of the original Saxon church, evidenced by the long and short work at most of the angles of both, the stones of which have been cut with a vertical rebate to create the impression of pilasters. A narrow round-headed window which is now blocked up is still visible from the exterior at the west end of the south wall. A similar window was once to be found in the north wall of the nave, but it was removed at the construction of the north aisle and given to the church at Barnsley. The thickening of the south wall at the west end, visible inside the church, has been taken as evidence that a second storey for a priest's chamber and chapel was added to the west end of the nave, probably in the early 12th century. The south doorway is also 11th-century, over which is the remains of a Saxon sundial,⁴⁶⁴ subsequently rendered redundant by the construction of a porch against the doorway. This doorway stands to the east of the centre-point of the nave, and it has been suggested that the original nave was considerably shorter, and was extended westwards at a later date, presumably when the upper chamber was added in the 12th century.⁴⁶⁵ Alternatively, it has been proposed that the thicker part of the south wall represents the oldest section of the nave, which was subsequently extended eastwards towards a new chancel.⁴⁶⁶ What seems to be little in doubt is that a small 11th-century church was enlarged early in the 12th century.

The upper storey of the nave was demolished in the 15th century, when the present tower was constructed to the west. The exterior doorway of the 15th-century porch is Saxon or early Norman, presumably the former main entrance to the church at the west end of the nave that was made redundant by the construction of the tower.⁴⁶⁷ Both the exterior and interior doors of the porch date from the 15th century, the inner door being a particularly fine example. The porch was restored or rebuilt *c.*1710.⁴⁶⁸ Other early features were moved from their original location during Victorian restoration work. These included a Roman votive stone inscribed to the mother-goddess into which had been cut two narrow round-headed windows, moved *c.*1850 from the east wall of the chancel to the north wall of the new vestry. A Saxon stone sculpture of the crucifixion was set high in the exterior of the east wall of the Chancel, apparently there 'from a very remote date' and restored to the same place when the chancel was rebuilt in 1850,⁴⁶⁹ but moved *c.*1972 to its present location inside the church, on the east wall of the nave to the right of the chancel arch.⁴⁷⁰ The north aisle was added in 1845, with three narrow pointed windows. The chancel was reconstructed on the ancient foundations in 1850, when a south aisle said to have been in a very debased style was demolished, and a vestry was added to the north.

Inside the church, its early origins are further revealed by the narrow Saxon chancel arch, decorated with a simple bead mould.⁴⁷¹ The arch was reconstructed in 1850, when three 11th-century stone sculptures were discovered were incorporated within the stonework, facing inwards and acting as jambs of the arch. This reuse of 11th-century stonework within the chancel arch may lend weight to the proposition that the east end of the church was added

⁴⁶⁴ *Corpus of Anglo-Saxon Sculpture*, X, 273–4.

⁴⁶⁵ *Corpus of Anglo-Saxon Sculpture*, X, 109.

⁴⁶⁶ Wand, 'Daglingworth Church', 30–4.

⁴⁶⁷ Taylor and Taylor, *Anglo-Saxon Architecture*, 187.

⁴⁶⁸ GA, P107 CW 2/1, p. 58.

⁴⁶⁹ GA, P107 IN 4/1, pp. 121–2.

⁴⁷⁰ *Corpus of Anglo-Saxon Sculpture*, X, 155.

⁴⁷¹ *Corpus of Anglo-Saxon Sculpture*, X, 159

after the construction of the original structure.⁴⁷² The suggestion that these stones were deliberately concealed within the arch to protect them appears to be contradicted by the irreverent way in which the sculptures were trimmed to fit within the arch. Following their discovery, these three sculptures were set in the east face of the arch wall above the chancel arch. In the centre was placed the sculpture of Christ on the cross, flanked on either side by the Roman soldiers Stephaton and Longinus, the latter holding his spear. To the right of this was set Christ enthroned, and to the left St Peter holding the keys to heaven. In 1918 these three panels were moved to their current position, the crucifixion in the south wall of the nave, near the font, and the other two in the north wall of the nave.⁴⁷³ The nave was formerly divided into two by a large arch, demolished in 1845 when it was found to be in an irreparable state. The wall above this arch formed the east end of a priest's chamber within the tower, into which was set a Norman stone altar.⁴⁷⁴ After the demolition of the arch and the wall above it, the altar was placed in the north wall of the reconstructed chancel in 1850. The floor of the chamber was retained when the tower was demolished, although the suggestion that the chamber was converted into a loft when the new tower was built in the 15th century appears to rest on a misreading of a 17th-century listing of lost church goods.⁴⁷⁵ Nevertheless, the far superior quality of the Perpendicular roof at the east end of the nave demonstrates that this section was always intended to be visible, whilst the roof at the east end was originally concealed. The Perpendicular west window of the tower contains some of its original 15th-century stained glass, depicting the Prince of Wales' feathers. A carved wooden corbel head, depicting the head of a lady from the late 15th century, was once placed low down on the south wall where it probably supported the rood screen, but moved above the pulpit by the early 20th century. The interior of the modern church is now dominated by the three-bay north arcade erected in 1845, and the north aisle is divided by a round-headed arch that was intended to counter the arch demolished in 1845. The 18th-century communion rails within the chancel were originally at Duntisbourne Rous, moved to Daglingworth in 1927.⁴⁷⁶ The altar and reredos date from 1951.

The 15th-century octagonal font is decorated with quatrefoils, fleurons and the Green Man. Of the four bells hanging in the tower, two were cast in 1720, one of which was inscribed 'peace and good neighbourhood', as was another cast in 1757, all by Abraham Rudhall of Gloucester.⁴⁷⁷ A cracked bell was repaired in 1877, presumably the same bell which was recast in 1885.⁴⁷⁸ In the churchyard stands the remains of a 14th-century cross, consisting of two steps, the base and the shaft.⁴⁷⁹

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

MANORIAL GOVERNMENT

⁴⁷² Wand, 'Daglingworth Church', 30–4.

⁴⁷³ *Corpus of Anglo-Saxon Sculpture*, X, 155–7.

⁴⁷⁴ Daubeny appears to be in error suggesting that this was originally set into the west wall of the nave: Daubeny, *Ancient Cotswold Churches*, 204.

⁴⁷⁵ *Trans. BGAS*, XII (1887–8), pp. 63–4; GA, P107 IN 1/2, p. 1.

⁴⁷⁶ GA, GDR/F1/1/1927/24.

⁴⁷⁷ GA, P107 CW 2/1, p. 120.

⁴⁷⁸ GA, VE 2/1, pp. 76, 90.

⁴⁷⁹ NHLE, No. 1090209, 'Churchyard Cross in the Churchyard of the Church of the Holy Rood' (accessed 4 Mar. 2020).

A number of court rolls and manorial accounts survive, predominantly from the 16th and early 17th centuries.⁴⁸⁰ The bailiff of the Bluet manor was elected by the manor court. In 1327/8 Richard Lode, who paid 13s. 4d. for the right to hold his wife's half a virgate of land after her death in the same court, was elected bailiff 'by the will of the lord and all the tenants who mainperned for him'.⁴⁸¹ During the 15th century the courts met twice a year.⁴⁸² The bailiff of the manor in the early sixteenth century was John Straunge, and in the late sixteenth century the bailiff was Giles Dobbins.⁴⁸³ A steward or 'knight seneschal' was also appointed. In 1466 the steward was John Twynyho, in 1592/3 Sir Henry Poole.⁴⁸⁴

The Bluet manor was taken into the king's hands c.1322, when royal agents recorded that there were crops and chattels belonging to the manor, including timber, underwood, and 11 a. of corn, worth a total of £2 19s. 2d., and the manorial court subsequently recorded the sale of 16 a. of underwood by the Crown's farmers of the manor during its brief confiscation. The Crown's farmer accounted for £6 15s. c.1324, although the Bluets had probably been restored to their estates by that year.⁴⁸⁵ The profits of the court were strong in the early 14th century: in 1327/8 the manorial court took £1 12s. in fines and 16d. from perquisites.⁴⁸⁶ The manor was valued at £5 in 1412.⁴⁸⁷ The court still generated a profit in the 16th century. The perquisites of the court were worth 13d. in 1521, and £2 by the late 16th century.⁴⁸⁸ In the 16th century a woodward managed the extensive woodlands within the manor.⁴⁸⁹

During the late 16th century the court baron met twice a year, around Easter and Michaelmas. Routine business included matters of tenancy, felling of trees, presentation of nuisances, and frequent overstocking of the commons. In 1593 the homage complained that one tenant was keeping more than twice his stint of sheep in the fields.⁴⁹⁰ In the same year, the farmer of the demesne was presented for enclosing 11 a. of the downs, and another tenant for enclosing another 1 a.⁴⁹¹ In 1576 and again in 1598 the farmer was presented for ploughing the downs,⁴⁹² and his widow was amerced for the same offence two years later.⁴⁹³ After 1605 no proceedings of the manorial court have been found.

PAROCHIAL GOVERNMENT

The parish had two churchwardens by the early 17th century, when payments were recorded for repairs to the pound and the stocks.⁴⁹⁴ One of the churchwardens of 1676 was unable to

⁴⁸⁰ GA, D22/M1; WSA, 947/1109; BCM, GAR 443–8, 451, 457, 480; GBB 1, 29; GBU 6–7, 89, 92–3, 109, 128; GCP 281, 295, 300, 304, 308; GCP 608–11; SB 54–9, 61.

⁴⁸¹ GA, D22/M1.

⁴⁸² WSA, 947/1109.

⁴⁸³ BCM, GAR 450, 480.

⁴⁸⁴ GA, 1448/T21; BCM, GAR 453.

⁴⁸⁵ TNA, SC 6/1145/15; SC 6/1148/12; GA, D22/M1. Above, Landholding.

⁴⁸⁶ GA, D22/M1.

⁴⁸⁷ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* XIX, no. 911.

⁴⁸⁸ BCM, SB54; GAR 451, 457; GBU 89.

⁴⁸⁹ BCM, GAR 444; SB56.

⁴⁹⁰ BCM, GCR 304; GCP 609.

⁴⁹¹ BCM, GCR 304; GCP 609.

⁴⁹² BCM, GCR 281, 308.

⁴⁹³ GA, P107 IN 1/2, p. 2.

⁴⁹⁴ GA, P107 CW 2/1; GDR/V1/79.

sign his name.⁴⁹⁵ During the late 17th and early 18th centuries it was not uncommon for churchwardens to serve two or three years in a row, perhaps indicating that they were appointed according to houserow. Two men held the office, in some years serving individually, for 25 consecutive years, between 1730 and 1755.⁴⁹⁶

The overseers were mentioned in 1639,⁴⁹⁷ but no accounts survive. An inventory of paupers was produced in 1734.⁴⁹⁸ From 1862 it was agreed by the vestry to appoint one individual to act as overseer in return for a payment of £2 a year, to be raised by subscription among the rate payers, raised to £4 in 1867.⁴⁹⁹ A constable took the oath of allegiance in 1715,⁵⁰⁰ and the vestry appointed a constable in 1855, and from 1860 until 1867.⁵⁰¹

The parish spent £31 on poor relief in 1776, and between Easter 1782 and Easter 1785 its expenditure on the poor averaged more than £87 a year.⁵⁰² By 1803 this figure had risen to over £112, when 12 parishioners received regular out-relief and one more received occasional out-relief from the parish.⁵⁰³ Expenditure on the poor fell over the following decade, amounting to £81 in 1813, and it declined further to £68 in 1815, when 10 persons were relieved regularly and three more occasionally.⁵⁰⁴ It rose significantly again by 1825, when £144 was spent on the poor, and by 1831 it had risen to £210 a year, although thereafter it fell, amounting to £161 in 1834.⁵⁰⁵ The parish joined Cirencester poor-law union in 1836.⁵⁰⁶

Minutes for meetings of the vestry are extant from 1851, although from 1871 usually only one meeting a year was recorded.⁵⁰⁷ Meeting usually took place in the church porch during the second half of the 19th century, occasionally adjourned to the schoolroom or the rectory. Besides the appointment of officers, levying of rates and auditing of annual accounts, the vestry was principally concerned with the allotting of the second poor's money.⁵⁰⁸ One of the parishioners offered to keep the roads in good repair for £30 a year in 1857,⁵⁰⁹ but in 1863 the parish joined the Cirencester highway board.⁵¹⁰ In 1867 the parish's expenditure on the highways for half a year amounted to £75.⁵¹¹ Work was commenced c.1861–2 on providing the parish with an adequate supply of water. Water from a spring above Middle Duntisbourne was collected in an underground tank connected to main pipes which served Middle Duntisbourne, Duntisbourne Rous, and Daglingworth. The work was completed late in 1867.⁵¹² The vestry apparently took on responsibility for maintaining the water supply.

⁴⁹⁵ GA, GDR/V1/79.

⁴⁹⁶ GA, P107 CW 2/1.

⁴⁹⁷ GA, P107 IN 1/1

⁴⁹⁸ GA, P107 OV 3/5.

⁴⁹⁹ GA, P107 VE 2/1, pp. 35, 57.

⁵⁰⁰ GA, Q/SO/4/3.

⁵⁰¹ GA, P107 VE 2/1.

⁵⁰² *Poor Law Abs.* 1804, 174–5.

⁵⁰³ *Poor Law Abs.* 1804, 174–5.

⁵⁰⁴ *Poor Law Abs.* 1818, 148–9.

⁵⁰⁵ *Poor Law Returns* (1830–1), 67; (1835), 66.

⁵⁰⁶ *Poor Law Com.* 2nd rep. 522.

⁵⁰⁷ GA, P107 VE 2/1.

⁵⁰⁸ Above, Social History.

⁵⁰⁹ GA, P107 VE 2/1, p. 62.

⁵¹⁰ GA, HB5.

⁵¹¹ GA, P107 VE 2/1, p. 62.

⁵¹² GA, P107 IN 4/1, p. 17.

Subscriptions were raised in 1884 and 1885 to defray the expenses of water works, but it was reported in 1888 that little had been expended on them.⁵¹³

The parish was included in the rural district of Cirencester at its creation in 1894. A new parish council was formed in the same year, comprising five councillors and chaired by successive rectors until at least the beginning of the First World War.⁵¹⁴ G. M. Scrutton, whose father owned Manor Farm, served as a district councillor from 1924 until 1962, acting as vice-chairman and then chairman between 1935 and 1952.⁵¹⁵ In 1949 Scrutton was the only person nominated to serve as a parish councillor.⁵¹⁶

The parish council acted as managers of the school and oversaw the village reading room. In 1895 the council raised concerns about the parish water supply, by then the responsibility of the district council, the defective state of which left part of the parish dependent upon the brook for water for much of the year.⁵¹⁷ An offer by the Cirencester UDC in 1936 to share its recently augmented water supply with neighbouring parishes was turned down by Daglingworth with other parishes in the RDC.⁵¹⁸ The UDC expanded its waterworks in 1948 and entered an agreement to supply water to West Gloucestershire Water. In order to deliver this new supply of water, pipes were laid from the new reservoir at Baunton across fields in Daglingworth,⁵¹⁹ but it was not until 1956 that it was agreed to provide a bulk supply to the parish from the UDC scheme.⁵²⁰ In the following year the RDC agreed to take over the private water supply belonging to Manor Farm in Daglingworth, including a reservoir at Milestone Plantation.⁵²¹

In 1905 the parish council requested the appointment of a resident police constable for the parish,⁵²² a request that it repeated every year without success until the eve of the First World War.⁵²³ A police station opened in 1926 and closed in 1969.⁵²⁴ The RDC judged the parish to be in need of new houses in 1914, but no additions were made until 1926, when four subsidy houses were erected.⁵²⁵ The parish failed to elect councillors in 1952 and again in 1955, and the county council appointed Geoffrey Scrutton to act temporarily in the place of the parish council. A new order was made in 1958 for the election of five new parish councillors to replace this arrangement.⁵²⁶ The parish again failed to elect parish councillors in 1969, requiring new elections later that year.⁵²⁷

The RDC contemplated adopting a sewage scheme for the parish in 1944, but it was decided to postpone work in favour of more urgent requirements elsewhere in the district.⁵²⁸ A scheme was approved for the parish in 1954, but these work was delayed further until other

⁵¹³ GA, P107 VE 2/1, pp. 90–2.

⁵¹⁴ GA, P107a PC 1.

⁵¹⁵ GA, DA22/100/17, p. 102.

⁵¹⁶ *Glos. Echo*, 22 Apr. 1949, p. 5.

⁵¹⁷ GA, P107a PC 1, p. 8; DA22/100/2, p. 240.

⁵¹⁸ *Glos. Echo*, 13 May 1936, p. 3; 26 Feb. 1937, p. 1.

⁵¹⁹ *Western Daily Press*, 9 Jan. 1948, p. 1; *Cheltenham Chronicle*, 8 May 1948.

⁵²⁰ GA, DA22/110/5, pp. 152, 158, 180; DA22/117/2, pp. 170, 178.

⁵²¹ GA, DA22/110/5, p. 216; DA22/117/3, pp. 11, 60, 63.

⁵²² GA, P107a PC 1, p. 148.

⁵²³ *Glos. Echo*, 1 Jul 1913, p. 3.

⁵²⁴ *Glos. Chronicle*, 16 Apr. 1926, p. 9; GA, DA22/114/8, p. 151; Q/Y/4/2/55–9.

⁵²⁵ GA, DA22/100/6, p. 154; DA22/100/8, pp. 143, 226, 250, 306.

⁵²⁶ GA, C/CL/01/5/300; C/CL/O1/6/320, 340.

⁵²⁷ GA, C/CL/O1/7/428.

⁵²⁸ GA, DA22/100/12, p. 195; DA22/112/2, 20 May 1944; 16 Sep. 1944; 16 Oct. 1944.

schemes were completed.⁵²⁹ When the Polish hostel at Daglingworth Camp closed *c.*1961 a proposal was made that the RDC acquire the related sewage disposal works, but this offer was rejected by the council.⁵³⁰

Since 1974 the parish has comprised part of Cotswold district council, forming part of Ermine ward. In 2019 the parish council met six times a year to consider planning applications and matters of local concern.⁵³¹

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⁵²⁹ GA, DA22/112/3, pp. 144, 177.

⁵³⁰ GA, DA22/112/4, p. 186; DA22/112/5, p. 64.

⁵³¹ Daglingworth Parish Council, <http://www.daglingworth.org.uk> (accessed 26 Sep. 2019).