



The History of Ewyas Lacy

Document Record

Held at: Private Collection

Reference: TGC2

Source: Guest Contribution

Title: Digital Archive: Tony Gray Collection 2 - Documents, Research Notes and Working Papers relating to Properties in the Upper Escley Valley; Files 1900/ 7-16

Place name: Michaelchurch Escley

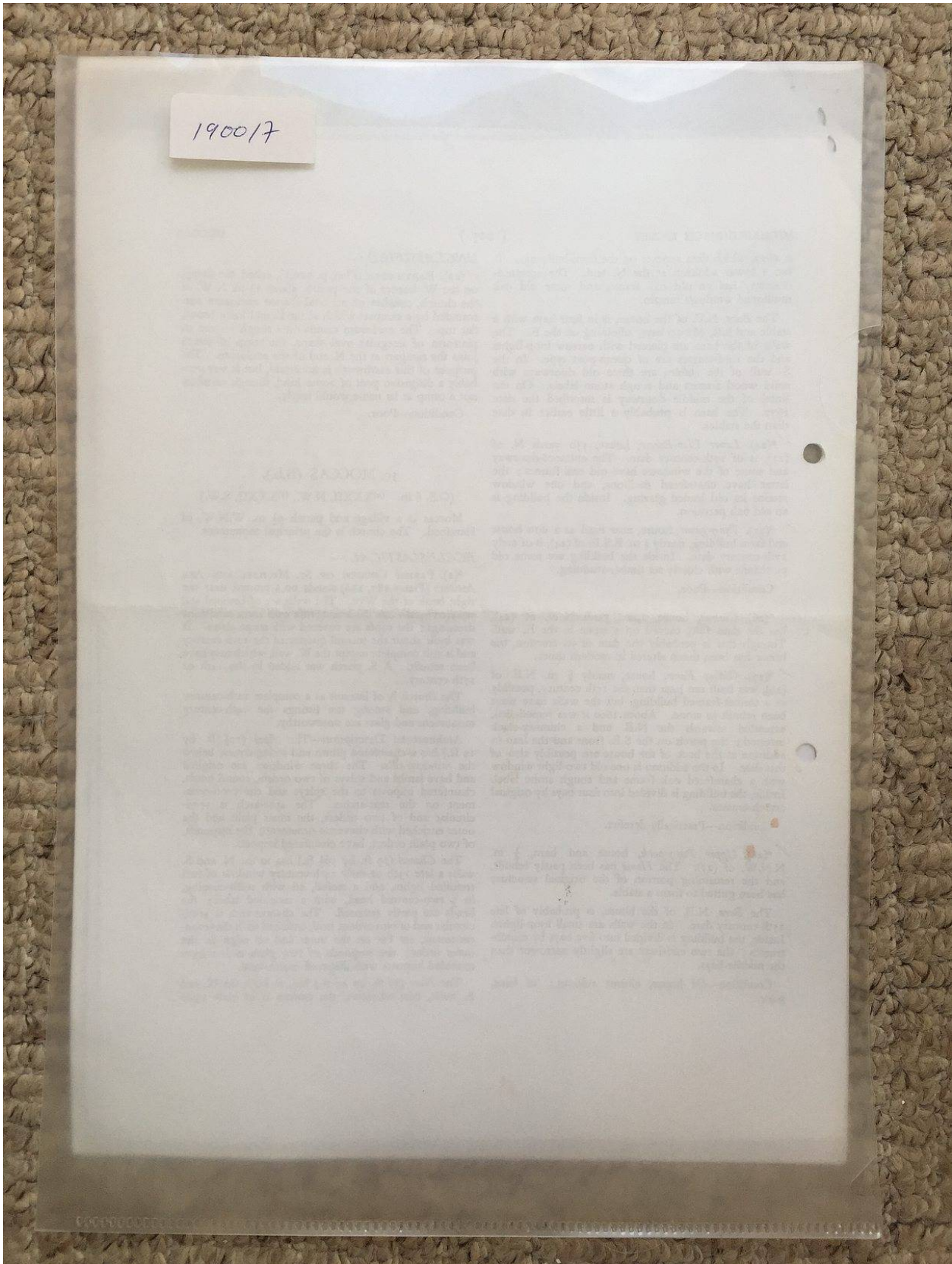
Date: 1900s

Description:

Photographs of part of a research portfolio of working papers, documents and other material relating to studies by Tony Gray of properties and ownership in the Upper Escley Valley, principally in the parish of Michaelchurch Escley, from the 15th century to the present day. Links to other parts of the portfolio can be found in the Index at http://www.ewyaslacy.org.uk/doc.php?d=rs_mic_0668

The History of Ewyas Lacy

Document Record



The History of Ewyas Lacy

Document Record

1 see also Deni Williams

1930 Commission

MICHAELCHURCH ESCLEY

(201)

MICHAELCHURCH ESCLEY

walls are panelled to more than half the height, and above the panelling they have ornamental plaster-work (Plate 186) which is continued over the ceiling; the design is formed of conventional vine-stems with grapes and rosettes; on the S. side are the letters MLCEN.P. and the date 1602; on the W. side is a grotesque face. In the N. wall of the house is a doorway with a heavy oak frame and panelled door with ornamental strap-hinges. Inside the building, some timber framing and ceiling-beams are exposed. The hall, dining-room and other rooms are lined with 16th and 17th-century panelling.

The *Fishpond*, 500 yards E.N.E. of the house, has been formed by raising a bank to dam a small stream which flows into a mill-race by the side of the Escley Brook. This bank is on the E. side of the pond and returns for a short distance at either end, where advantage has been taken of the natural slope of the ground towards the stream to form a roughly triangular enclosure; the N.W. side has been artificially scarped. The pond is now dry.

Condition--Of house, good, much altered.

MONUMENTS (3-28)

The following monuments, unless otherwise described, are of late 16th or early 17th-century date, and of one storey with attics or two storeys; the walls are of stone rubble and the roofs are covered with stone slates or modern slates. Most of the buildings have exposed beams in the ceilings and original chimney-stacks.

Condition--Good or fairly good, unless noted.

^{Forst}
✓ ^b(3). *House* with smithy adjoining W. end, 60 yards S.S.E. of the church. The E. wall of the house is timber-framed with brick nogging, but the other walls have been encased with later stonework. The smithy was added probably late in the 17th or early in the 18th century, and there is a modern addition at the W. end and the back of the house. Inside the building is an old cross-partition constructed with heavy chamfered posts and narrow vertical wood panels.

✓ ^b(4). *Bridge Farm*, house, 40 yards S. of the church, is of two storeys with attics and cellar. It is built on an L-shaped plan with the wings extending towards the S.E. and S.W. It appears to have been altered, and was probably enlarged and heightened in the 18th century.

✓ ^b(5). *Ty-Mawr*, house and barn, 820 yards E.N.E. of the church. The *House* is timber-framed with brick nogging on a stone base, but the lower part of the N.W. wall has been refronted in stone. Later stone farm-buildings have been built at either end of the house.

2 D--(40)

The *Barn*, S. of the house, is of stone and of the 17th century, with a modern iron roof.

✓ ^b(6). *Wern Farm*, house, 280 yards S. of (5), is of 17th-century date, but has been altered and partly refronted in modern times.

✓ ^b(7). *Rockyfold Farm*, house, 540 yards S. of the church, is of L-shaped plan, with the wings extending towards the N. and E. The N. end of the N. wing forms a cattle-shed with a loft above, and this wing has been extended farther N. in modern times. Some of the doorways and windows retain their old wood frames. Inside the building is an original timber partition with heavy oak posts and narrow vertical panels. A doorway to the S.E. staircase has a solid frame and a shaped inner head.

✓ ^b(8). *Oldhouse Farm*, house, 100 yards N.N.W. of (7), was probably a timber-framed building. It has since been encased in stone and has been added to at either end and at the back. Inside the building, in both the end walls of the principal ground-floor room, is an original door-frame with a four-centred head.

✓ ^b(9). *Eseley Cottage*, 1,020 yards N.N.W. of the church, was a timber-framed building of 17th-century date. Late in the 18th or early in the 19th century it was converted into a school and tenement, added to and largely altered.

✓ ^b(10). *Grove Farm*, house, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of (9), was built in the 17th century, but has been remodelled and heightened in modern times. Inside the building, on the ground floor, is an original timber partition with stop-chamfered framing and long vertical panels between the posts.

✓ ^b(11). *Firs Farm*, house, 370 yards N. of (10), was built during the first half of the 17th century on an L-shaped plan with the wings extending towards the S. and W. The S. wing was extended southwards late in the 18th century, and the house has been altered in modern times. In the N. wall is an original window of five transomed lights with moulded wood frame and mullions, and a doorway with a roughly formed four-centred arch. There are two similar doorways on the other side of the house.

✓ ^b(12). *Cefn-eist Farm*, house, 680 yards N.N.E. of (11), is of 17th-century origin, but was largely altered and in part rebuilt in the early years of the present century.

✓ ^b(13). *Holt Farm*, house, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. of (10), was built early in the 17th century, but has been remodelled and heightened in modern times. At the S. end and under the same roof as the house is a stable. In the N. wall is an old window, formerly of two lights, but the diamond-shaped mullion is missing.

✓ ^a(14). *Quaker's Farm*, house and barn, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. of (13). The *House* was built early in the 17th century

The History of Ewyas Lacy

Document Record

MICHAELCHURCH ESCLEY

(202)

MICHAELCHURCH ESCLEY

on an L-shaped plan with the wings extending towards the S. and E. Shortly after a lean-to addition was added along the whole of the N. side, and the E. end of this has been extended towards the N. in modern times. The E. front has a small porch with a lean-to roof carried on a stop-chamfered angle post. The entrance doorway (Plate 35) in the wall behind has a heavy chamfered frame and an original nail-studded door of heavy planks hung on two ornamental strap-hinges. Some of the windows have their original chamfered wood frames and mullions, and one in the S. wall is moulded. The chimney-stack on the S. end of the S. wing is surmounted by two square shafts set diagonally.

The *Barn*, S.E. of the house, retains two crutch-trusses, probably of 15th-century date, and a few old timbers in the framing, but has otherwise been almost entirely rebuilt.

^a(15). *Lower House Farm*, house, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. of (14), was built in the 17th century on a rectangular plan with gabled wings on either side of a lower central block. The S.W. end appears to have been extended towards the N.W., shortly after the house was built. On the N.W. front are some old windows with chamfered frames and mullions, including one of four transomed and mullioned lights. Inside the building the exposed joists in the central ground-floor rooms are grooved at the angles.

^a(16). *Barn*, at Upper House, 250 yards N. of (15), is partly stone and partly of weather-boarded timber-framing. It has later additions and has been partly rebuilt in modern times.

Condition—Poor.

^a(17). *Pen-twyn*, cottage and barn, 300 yards N.N.W. of (16). The *Cottage* has been altered, probably in 1782, which date appears on a fireplace. The entrance-doorway in the S. wall has a moulded frame, and in the N. wall is the old frame of a five-light window, but only one of the diamond-shaped mullions remains. Inside the building is an original timber partition with heavy posts and narrow vertical panels. The ceilings of the ground-floor rooms have moulded beams.

^a(18). *Lower House Farm*, house, barn and stables, on the S. side of Escley Brook, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. N.N.W. of (14), is of 17th-century date. The *House* has been entirely modernised.

The *Barn* is of weather-boarded timber-framing; the roofs are covered with corrugated iron. Internally it is divided into four bays by crutch-trusses which rise from the ground to the apex of the roof. The *Stables* retain their old doorways with heavy oak frames.

Condition—Of farm-buildings, derelict.

^a(19). *Clothier Farm*, house, 1,020 yards N.E. of (17), was remodelled and extended at the W. end to form a stable in the 17th or early in the 18th century; at the same time, or slightly later, a S. wing was added at the S. end of the house. Some of the windows have original wood frames, but only one retains its old mullions.

^a(20). *Glibes Farm*, house with a barn adjoining it at either end, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. of (17). The *House* was built probably c. 1600. It was later extended at the E. end by the erection of a bakehouse, the E. end of which was connected up to the E. barn by a covered way. Later in the 17th century a one-storeyed extension was built at the W. end of the house, and the W. barn was probably built at the same time. In the N. wall is a doorway with an original stop-chamfered frame and the old frame of a five-light window which retains only one of its mullions. Inside the building all the partitions are of the local type with stop-chamfered framing and tall, narrow panels between the posts.

The *E. Barn* has a timber-framed and weather-boarded N. wall. The *W. Barn* was extended towards the S. and partly rebuilt early in the 18th century.

Condition—Poor.

^a(21). *Blaenau*, two cottages, 320 yards W.S.W. of (20). The northernmost cottage was built in the 16th century on a T-shaped plan with the cross-wing at the N. end. A porch was added on the E. side of the S. wing probably late in the 17th or early in the 18th century. Inside the building the oak partitions are of the local type. One of the ceiling-beams in the upper floor is supported on shaped and enriched brackets. The southernmost cottage is now used as a shed and has been re-roofed with iron. It has an old chamfered oak door-frame and an original five-light window with diamond-shaped mullions. Inside the building is an original timber partition.

Condition—Of N. cottage, poor; of S. cottage, bad.

^a(22). *Old Kates*, cottage and barn, 740 yards W. of (21). The *Cottage* is of early 17th-century date. It is now used as a farm-store and has been partly re-roofed with iron. One doorway and a window retain thin, old oak frames. Inside the building, at either end of the central cross-wall, is an old oak doorway with an arched head, and there is a similar doorway to the winding staircase. The staircase is of stone with heavy oak baulks for treads.

The *Barn*, S. of the cottage, is divided into three bays by two pairs of crutch-trusses; the side walls are timber-framed and weather-boarded.

Condition—Of cottage and barn, poor.

^a(23). *Great Cefn Farm*, house and barn, 500 yards W.S.W. of (22). The *House* was built probably

The History of Ewyas Lacy

Document Record

MICHAELCHURCH ESCLEY

(203)

MOCCAS

c. 1677, which date appears on the farm-buildings. It has a lower addition at the N. end. The entrance-doorway has an old oak frame, and some old oak mullioned windows remain.

The *Barn*, N.E. of the house, is in four bays with a stable and loft, of two bays, adjoining on the E. The walls of the barn are pierced with narrow loop-lights and the roof-trusses are of queen-post type. In the S. wall of the stables are three old doorways with solid wood frames and rough stone labels. On the lintel of the middle doorway is inscribed the date 1677. The barn is probably a little earlier in date than the stables.

✓^a(24). *Lower Llan-Rosser*, house, 550 yards N. of (23), is of 17th-century date. The entrance-doorway and some of the windows have old oak frames; the latter have chamfered mullions, and one window retains its old leaded glazing. Inside the building is an old oak partition.

✓^a(25). *Tyn-y-gwynt*, house, now used as a cow-house and farm building, nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.S.E. of (24), is of early 17th-century date. Inside the building are some old partitions with closely set timber-studding.

Condition—Poor.

✓^a(26). *Casiron*, house, 1,200 yards N.W. of (24), has the date 1681 carved on a stone in the E. wall. Though this is probably the date of its erection, the house has been much altered in modern times.

✓^a(27). *Oldhay Farm*, house, nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N.E. of (20), was built not later than the 15th century, possibly as a timber-framed building, but the walls have since been rebuilt in stone. About 1600 it was remodelled, extended towards the N.E. and a chimney-stack inserted; the porch on the S.E. front and the lean-to addition at the back of the house are possibly also of this date. In the addition is one old two-light window with a chamfered oak frame and rough stone label. Inside, the building is divided into four bays by original crutch-trusses.

Condition—Practically derelict.

✓^a(28). *Upper Pen-y-park*, house and barn, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. N.N.W. of (27). The *House* has been partly rebuilt, and the remaining portion of the original structure has been gutted to form a stable.

The *Barn*, N.E. of the house, is probably of late 15th-century date. In the walls are small loop-lights. Inside, the building is divided into five bays by crutch-trusses; the two end-bays are slightly narrower than the middle-bays.

Condition—Of house, almost ruinous; of barn, poor.

UNCLASSIFIED :—

✓(29). *EARTHWORK* (Plan, p. xxxiv), called the Camp, on the W. border of the parish, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. of the church, consists of an oval-shaped enclosure surrounded by a rampart which at the E. end has a broad, flat top. The enclosure stands on a rough terrace or platform of irregular oval shape, the scarp of which joins the rampart at the N. end of the enclosure. The purpose of this earthwork is uncertain, but it was probably a defensive post of some kind, though certainly not a camp as its name would imply.

Condition—Poor.

50 MOCCAS (B.b.).

(O.S. 6 in. ^aXXXII, N.W., ^bXXXII, S.W.)

Moccas is a village and parish $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N.W. of Hereford. The church is the principal monument.

ECCLESIASTICAL :—

✓^a(1). *PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MICHAEL AND ALL ANGELS* (Plates 187, 188) stands on a mound near the right bank of the Wye. The walls are of coursed and squared local white calcareous tufa with some sandstone dressings; the roofs are covered with stone slates. It was built about the second quarter of the 12th century and is still complete except the W. wall, which may have been rebuilt. A S. porch was added in the 14th or 15th century.

The church is of interest as a complete 12th-century building, and among the fittings the 14th-century monument and glass are noteworthy.

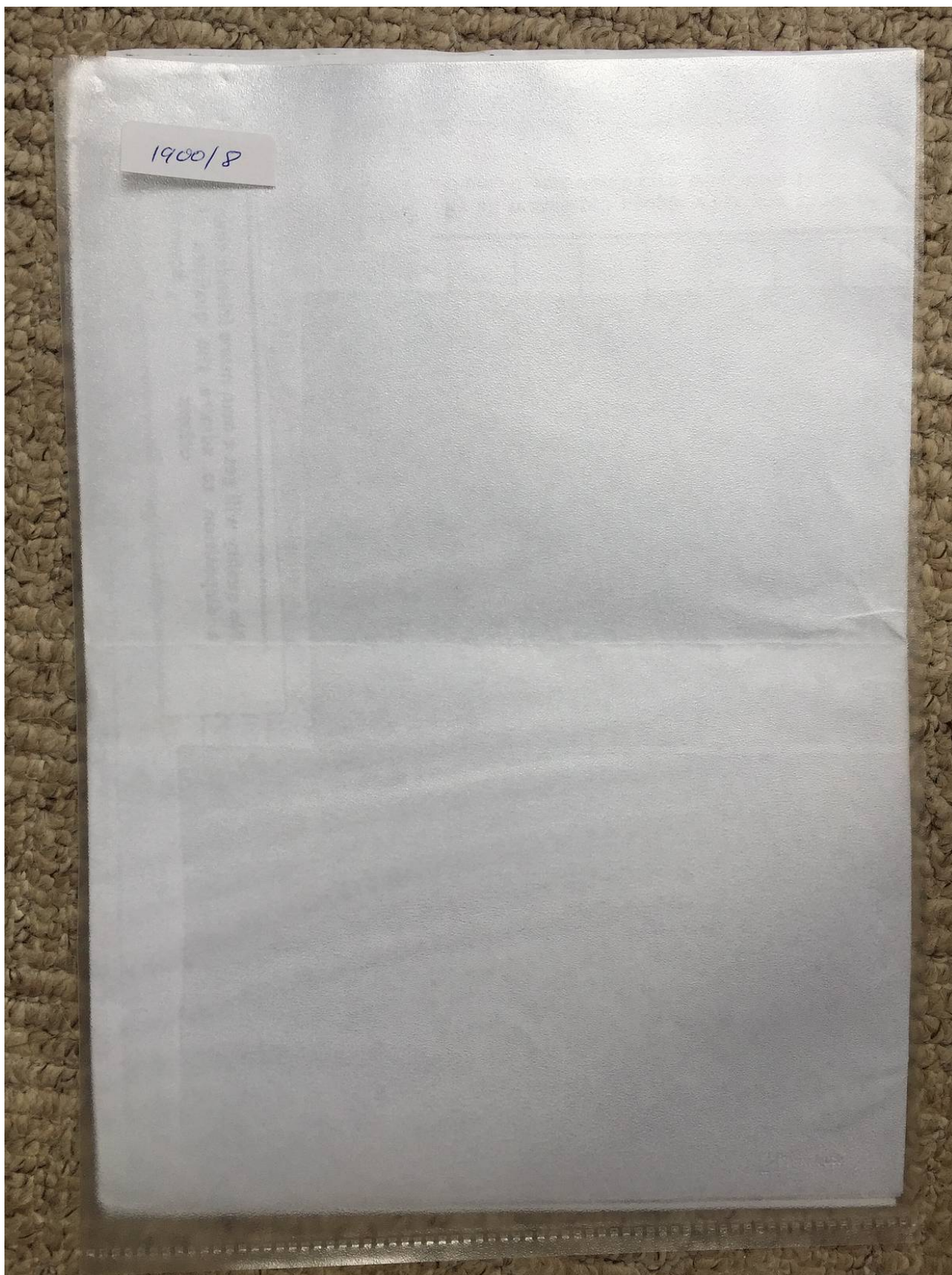
Architectural Description—The *Apse* ($12\frac{1}{2}$ ft. by 12 ft.) has a chamfered plinth and string-course below the window-sills. The three windows are original and have jambs and splays of two orders, round heads, chamfered imposts to the splays and chevron-ornament on the rear-arches. The apse-arch is semi-circular and of two orders, the inner plain and the outer enriched with chevron-ornament; the responds, of two plain orders, have chamfered imposts.

The *Chancel* (19 ft. by $16\frac{1}{2}$ ft.) has in the N. and S. walls a late 13th or early 14th-century window of two trefoiled lights, and a trefoil, all with soffit-cusping, in a two-centred head, with a moulded label; the heads are partly restored. The chancel-arch is semi-circular and of two orders, both enriched with chevron-ornament, set flat on the inner and on edge on the outer order; the responds of two plain orders have moulded imposts with diapered enrichment.

The *Nave* (35 ft. by 22 ft.) has, in both the N. and S. walls, two windows, the eastern is of early 14th-

The History of Ewyas Lacy

Document Record



The History of Ewyas Lacy

Document Record

INQUEST VERDICTS IN DOUBLE SHOOTING TRAGEDY. A RURAL DRAMA. FARMER AND WIDOW.

NIGHT OF TERROR AT LONELY HEREFORDSHIRE FARM.

The double inquest into the tragic events of last Friday night, at a lonely farmstead at the remote South Herefordshire district of Michaelchurch Escley, as a result of which a man and a woman were shot dead, was held on Tuesday by the Coroner for South Herefordshire (Mr. E. L. Wallis), in the Llanrosser Primitive Methodist Chapel.

As reported in the special edition of the *Hereford Times* on Saturday, the victims were:

Mrs. Beatrice Maddy, aged 30, widow, of Great Cefn Farm, Michaelchurch Escley; and
William Price, farmer, aged 40, of Pikes Farm, Michaelchurch Escley.

William Price lost his wife some eleven years ago, about the same time as Mrs. Maddy lost her husband, and Price had recently been paying attentions to Mrs. Maddy. Price had two children, and Mrs. Maddy a daughter of about 11 years and a baby.

While sitting in the kitchen of Great Cefn Farm, about 9 o'clock on Friday night, with her 70-year-old mother, her daughter, and baby, Mrs. Maddy fell dead in her seat as a result of gunshot wounds, the gun having been fired through the window. Half-an-hour later there were further reports of a gun, and Price was found dead outside the house with terrible injuries to the face and the gun lying by his side.

The jury returned a verdict in regard to the death of Mrs. Maddy of "manslaughter in a sudden transport of passion," and in regard to Price a verdict of "felo-de-se" (guilty of self-murder) was returned.

SEPARATE INQUESTS.

Little Girl's Bandaged Hands.

The inquests were held separately at the little Chapel of Llanrosser, not far from the isolated farm where the tragedy occurred on Great Cefn Hill. The inquest on Mrs. Maddy was taken first.

Before opening the proceedings, the Coroner walked to the farm and made an inspection of the exterior of the house, noting the shattered window through which the shots which killed Mrs. Maddy were fired, also the bloodstained ground on the other side of the house, where Mr. Price afterwards shot himself.

Having viewed the bodies, the Coroner opened the inquest.

Sitting with Mrs. Jones, the mother of Mrs. Maddy—a pathetic figure—was the 11-year-old daughter of the latter, who was wounded in her hands when the shots were fired through the window. Her hands were bandaged, pellets still remaining in them, but she conducted herself bravely, and from time to time comforted her grandmother when the latter's emotion overcame her.

Mr. Gilbert Watkins was foreman of the jury, and the Deputy Chief Constable of Herefordshire (Mr. A. Weaver) was also present.

When the proceedings commenced at

The little girl and I sat by the fire for some time, and then made our way to the stairs, where we stopped for about three hours in terror.

About half-an-hour after my daughter, who was shot I heard two more shots sound outside the house.

About 12 o'clock we ventured to go out to our nearest neighbour, Mr. Mark Jones. We went in a roundabout way to get there, and Mr. Jones and his wife took us in. We stopped there all night until the police and the doctor came. I went to the doctor at Cefn and afterwards returned to Mr. Jones's.

DOCTOR'S EVIDENCE.

Dr. A. W. McMichael, of Vowehurch, said he was summoned by the police by telephone at 2.30 a.m. on Saturday. He was told that Mrs. Maddy, who he knew very well and had attended in her confinement, had been shot, and that the little girl had been hurt. With the policeman, Mr. Lewis, and Mr. Morris (of Peterchurch), the latter driving them in his van, he went to the Cefn, approaching the farm carefully, as they did not know whether the assailant was alive or dead. A light was burning in the room where the window was shattered, but they could not see the body. Going round to the back of the farm, they found the dead body of Price. Entering the house, he examined the body of Mrs. Maddy. She was huddled up, and there was a lot of blood in the cradle, as if she had fallen over and had been moved. She had been dead for some hours, as rigor mortis was beginning to appear. She had a large gunshot wound, two inches in diameter, in the left temple, and the skull was completely fractured. Death must have been instantaneous, at that range the shot not having time to spread. He thought that the shot from one barrel missed her, there being a mark on the

"WOULD NOT MARRY HIM."

The Coroner: After the baby came, did he want to marry her?

Witness: He did during the last couple of weeks. She would have married him before the baby came but as he would not she would not marry him afterwards.

Proceeding. Mrs. Jones said: "My daughter talked about giving up the farm and leaving the neighbourhood. She said if she could put up with having the child and having it registered, she could put up with it afterwards." Pride and my daughter discussed the question of the name of the child, but my daughter was feeling very much hurt because it was born and registered illegitimate.

Proceeding. Mrs. Jones said her daughter was very much respected in the district, and attended the chapel in which the inquest was being held.

The Coroner: I am going to put this for the credit of the district. When the baby came, did the chapel people forsake your daughter, or did they still visit her?

Witness: They came to her, but she never went out.

"Then all honour to the little Bethel which did not forsake her," remarked the Coroner.

Describing the shooting affair, witness said she and her daughter and the girl Dorothy, aged 11, and the baby, were in the kitchen at about 8.30. The little girl said there was someone at the door, but witness said she did not hear anyone, and Mrs. Maddy agreed with her.

"MAMMA IS DEAD."

Proceeding, witness said: "I will go and see, and I unlocked the door. There was no-one to be seen and no-one spoke. Before I had time to get back to the room one of the windows was broken, and the two barrels of a gun were fired. My daughter dropped from the chair or the baby, who was sleeping in the cradle. I got my daughter by the shoulder and pulled her off the cradle and put her on the mat.

"I cried 'Beattie,' but she did not answer, and the little girl shouted, 'Mamma is dead.' I picked the baby out of the cradle and carried it to the side of the fire. I was frightened and a bit stunned.

LLANVEYNOE

Wedding.—On Wednesday of last week the wedding took place of Miss Dorothy Jenkins, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Jenkins, Little Cwm, Llanvynoe, and Mr. Albert William George Heath, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Heath, The Shop, Highleadon, Newent. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a dress of pink satin, with hat and shoes to match, and white gloves. She carried a shower bouquet of pink and white carnations and asparagus fern. Miss Doris Jenkins, sister of the bride, was bridesmaid; she wore a dress of blue floral satin, with hat and shoes to match. Her bouquet was of pink tulips. Mr. Godfrey Heath, brother of the bridegroom, was best man, and Mr. Cecil Jenkins, brother of the bride, acted as usher. Mrs. Daisy Williams (bride's sister), was organist, and two hymns were sung, "The Voice that breathed o'er Eden," and "Father, All creating." The wedding march was played as the bridal party left the church. A reception was held at the bride's home, and later in the day Mr. and Mrs. A. W. G. Heath left by car for Weston-super-Mare, where the honeymoon is being spent. The bride travelled in a navy tailored costume, with hat and shoes to match, and white silk blouse. The numerous presents, cheques and congratulatory telegrams received by the bride and groom were held in their respective districts. The Rev. P. Loadman (Rector) officiated.

The History of Ewyas Lacy

Document Record

the victims were:

Mrs. Beatrice Maddy, aged 30, widow, of Great Cein Farm, Michaelchurch Escley; and
William Price, farmer, aged 40, of Pikes Farm, Michaelchurch Escley.

William Price lost his wife some eleven years ago, about the same time as Mrs. Maddy lost her husband, and Price had recently been paying attentions to Mrs. Maddy. Price had two children, and Mrs. Maddy a daughter of about 11 years and a baby.

While sitting in the kitchen of Great Cein Farm, about 9 o'clock on Friday night, with her 70-year-old mother, her daughter, and baby, Mrs. Maddy felt dead in her seat as a result of gunshot wounds, the gun having been fired through the window. Half-an-hour later there were further reports of a gun, and Price was found dead outside the house with terrible injuries to the face and the gun lying by his side.

The jury returned a verdict in regard to the death of Mrs. Maddy of "manslaughter in a sudden transport of passion," and in regard to Price a verdict of "felo-de-se" (guilty of self-murder) was returned.

SEPARATE INQUESTS.

Little Girl's Bandaged Hands.

The inquests were held separately at the Little Chapel of Llanvossor, not far from the isolated farm where the tragedy occurred on Great Cein Hill. The inquest on Mrs. Maddy was taken first.

Before opening the proceedings, the Coroner walked to the farm and made an inspection of the exterior of the house, noting the shattered window through which the shots which killed Mrs. Maddy were fired, also the bloodstained ground on the other side of the house, where Mr. Price afterwards shot himself.

Having viewed the bodies, the Coroner opened the inquest.

Sitting with Mrs. Jones, the mother of Mrs. Maddy—a pathetic figure—was the 11-year-old daughter of the latter, who was wounded in her hands when the shots were fired through the window. Her hands were bandaged, pellets still remaining in them, but she conducted herself bravely, and from time to time comforted her grandmother when the latter's emotion overcame her.

Mr. Gilbert Watkins was foreman of the jury, and the Deputy Chief Constable of Herefordshire (Mr. A. Weaver) was also present.

When the proceedings commenced, at the request of the Coroner, the little girl was taken outside until she was wanted to give evidence.

Mrs. Maria Jones, the mother of Mrs. Maddy, was the first witness. She said she and her daughter managed the farm between them and no man lived in the house. Her daughter was 30 years old and had been a widow for 10 years.

Her daughter knew Price who was a farmer living on the other side of the valley, only about a mile away. Price was a widower and had been courting her daughter for some time. Eleven weeks ago her daughter had a child of which he was the father. He never disowned the child, and visited her daughter every day when she was in bed, and since then two or three times a week.

The Coroner: Before the baby came, she wanted him to marry her?—Witness: I never heard any talk of marrying until the baby came.

The little girl and I sat by the fire for some time, and then made our way to the stables, where we stopped for about three hours in terror.

About half-an-hour after my daughter, who was shot, I heard two more shots sound outside the house.

"About 12 o'clock we ventured to go out to our nearest neighbour, Mr. Mark Jones. We went in a roundabout way to get there, and Mr. Jones and his wife took us in. We stopped there all night until the police and the doctor came. I went to the doctor at Cein and afterwards returned to Mr. Jones's."

DOCTOR'S EVIDENCE.

Dr. A. W. McMichael, of Vowchurch, said he was summoned by the police by telephone at 2.30 a.m. on Saturday. He was told that Mrs. Maddy, who he knew very well and had attended in her confinement, had been shot, and that the little girl had been hurt. With the policeman, Mr. Lewis, and Mr. Morris (of Peterchurch), the latter driving them in his van, he went to the Cein, approaching the farm carefully, as they did not know whether the assailant was alive or dead. A light was burning in the room where the window was shattered, but they could not see the body. Going round to the back of the farm, they found the dead body of Price. Entering the house, he examined the body of Mrs. Maddy. She was huddled up, and there was a lot of blood in the cradle, as if she had fallen over and had been moved. She had been dead for some hours, as rigor mortis was beginning to appear. She had a large gunshot wound, two inches in diameter, in the left temple, and the skull was completely fractured. Death must have been instantaneous, at that range the shot not having time to spread. He thought that the shot from one barrel missed her, there being a mark of shot on the side of the fireplace.

Replying to the Deputy Chief Constable (Mr. A. Weaver), the doctor thought that the aim must have been deliberate.

Dr. McMichael said he dressed the little girl's wounds. She had slight gunshot wounds in both hands, which she had apparently held in front of her when the shots were fired through the window.

The Coroner: I am going to put this for the credit of the district. When the baby came, did the chapel people forsake your daughter, or did they still visit her?

Witness: They came to her, but she never went out.

"Then all honour to the little Bethel which did not forsake her," remarked the Coroner.

Describing the shooting affair, witness said she and her daughter and the girl Dorothy, aged 11, and the baby, were in the kitchen at about 8.30. The little girl and the two barrels of a gun were fired. My daughter dropped from the chair or to the baby, who was sleeping in the cradle. I got my daughter by the shoulder and pulled her off the cradle and put her on the mat.

"MAMMA IS DEAD."

Proceeding, witness said: "I will go and see, and I unlocked the door. There was no-one to be seen and no-one spoke. Before I had time to get back to the room one of the windows was broken, and the two barrels of a gun were fired. My daughter dropped from the chair or to the baby, who was sleeping in the cradle. I got my daughter by the shoulder and pulled her off the cradle and put her on the mat.

"I cried 'Beattie,' but she did not answer, and the little girl shouted, 'Mamma is dead.' I picked the baby out of the cradle and carried it to the side of the fire. I was frightened and a bit stunned."

LLANVEYNOE

Wedding.—On Wednesday of last week the wedding took place of Miss Dorothy Jenkins, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Jenkins, Little Cwm, Llanvynoe, and Mr. Albert William George Heath, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Heath, The Shop, Highloadon, Newent. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a dress of pink satin, with hat and shoes to match, and white gloves. She carried a shower bouquet of pink and white carnations and asparagus fern. Miss Davis Jenkins, sister of the bride, was bridesmaid; she wore a dress of blue floral satin, with hat and shoes to match. Her bouquet was of pink tulips. Mr. Godfrey Heath, brother of the bridegroom, was best man, and Mr. Cecil Jenkins, brother of the bride, acted as usher. Mrs. Daisy Williams (bride's sister), was organist, and two hymns were sung, "The Voice that breathed o'er Eden," and "Father, all creating." The wedding march was played as the bridal party left the church. A reception was held at the bride's home, and later in the day Mr. and Mrs. A. W. G. Heath left by car for Weston-super-Mare, where the honeymoon is being spent. The bride travelled in a navy tailored costume, with hat and shoes to match, and white silk blouse. The numerous presents, cheques and congratulatory telegrams received by the bride pair testified to the esteem in which they are held in their respective districts. The Rev. P. Loadman (vicar) officiated.

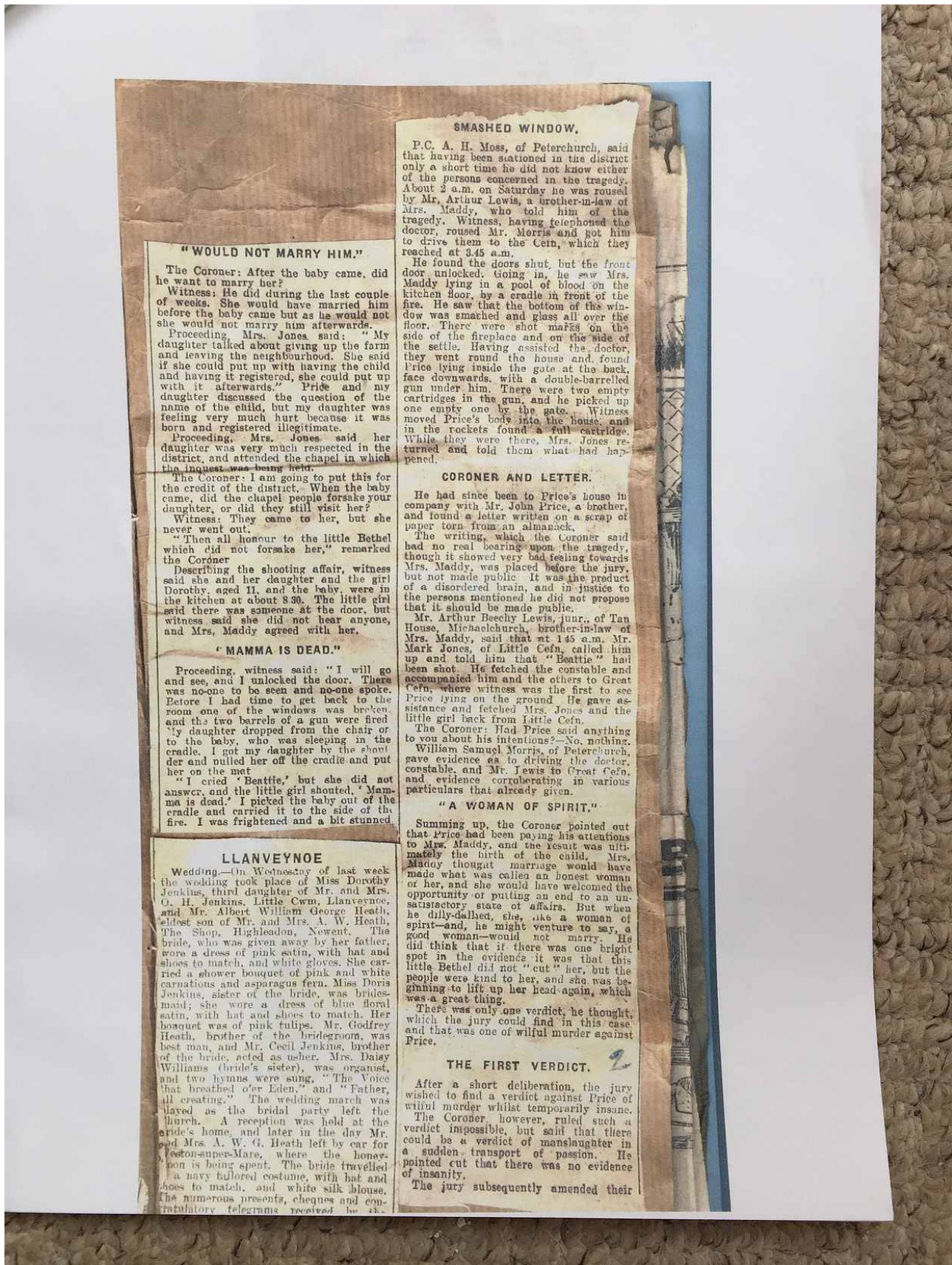
He comp and paper. The had though Mrs. but n of a the p that i Mr. House Mrs. Mark up at been accom Cefn. Price sistant little. The to you Will gave a const and a partic

Sum that to Mr match Maddy made or her oppor satiate he d spirit- rood did th spot a little people ginning was a. Ther which and th Price.

After wished willful. The verdict could i a sud pointed of insa The

The History of Ewyas Lacy

Document Record



"WOULD NOT MARRY HIM."

The Coroner: After the baby came, did he want to marry her?
Witness: He did during the last couple of weeks. She would have married him before the baby came but as he would not she would not marry him afterwards.

Proceeding, Mrs. Jones said: "My daughter talked about giving up the farm and leaving the neighbourhood. She said if she could put up with having the child and having it registered, she could put up with it afterwards." Price and my daughter discussed the question of the name of the child, but my daughter was feeling very much hurt because it was born and registered illegitimate.

Proceeding, Mrs. Jones said her daughter was very much respected in the district, and attended the chapel in which the inquest was being held.

The Coroner: I am going to put this for the credit of the district. When the baby came, did the chapel people forsake your daughter, or did they still visit her?

Witness: They came to her, but she never went out.

"Then all honour to the little Bethel which did not forsake her," remarked the Coroner.

Describing the shooting affair, witness said she and her daughter and the girl Dorothy, aged 11, and the baby were in the kitchen at about 8.30. The little girl said there was someone at the door, but witness said she did not hear anyone, and Mrs. Maddy agreed with her.

"MAMMA IS DEAD."

Proceeding, witness said: "I will go and see, and I unlocked the door. There was no-one to be seen and no-one spoke. Before I had time to get back to the room one of the windows was broken and the two barrels of a gun were fired. My daughter dropped from the chair or to the baby, who was sleeping in the cradle. I got my daughter by the shoulder and pulled her off the cradle and put her on the mat."

"I cried 'Beattie,' but she did not answer, and the little girl shouted, 'Mamma is dead.' I picked the baby out of the cradle and carried it to the side of the fire. I was frightened and a bit stunned."

LLANVEYNOE

Wedding.—On Wednesday of last week the wedding took place of Miss Dorothy Jenkins, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Jenkins, Little Cwm, Llanveynoe, and Mr. Albert William George Heath, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Heath, The Shop, Highleadon, Newent. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a dress of pink satin, with hat and shoes to match, and white gloves. She carried a shower bouquet of pink and white carnations and asparagus fern. Miss Doris Jenkins, sister of the bride, was bridesmaid; she wore a dress of blue floral satin, with hat and shoes to match. Her bouquet was of pink tulips. Mr. Godfrey Heath, brother of the bridegroom, was best man, and Mr. Cecil Jenkins, brother of the bride, acted as usher. Mrs. Daisy Williams (bride's sister), was organist, and two hymns were sung. "The Voice that breathed over Eden," and "Father, all creating." The wedding march was played as the bridal party left the church. A reception was held at the bride's home, and later in the day Mr. and Mrs. A. W. G. Heath left by car for Weston-super-Mare, where the honeymoon is being spent. The bride travelled in a navy tailored costume, with hat and shoes to match, and white silk blouse. The numerous presents, cheques and congratulatory telegrams received by the

SMASHED WINDOW.

P.C. A. H. Moss, of Peterchurch, said that having been stationed in the district only a short time he did not know either of the persons concerned in the tragedy. About 2 a.m. on Saturday he was roused by Mr. Arthur Lewis, a brother-in-law of Mrs. Maddy, who told him of the tragedy. Witness, having telephoned the doctor, roused Mr. Morris and got him to drive them to the Cern, which they reached at 3.45 a.m.

He found the doors shut, but the front door unlocked. Going in, he saw Mrs. Maddy lying in a pool of blood on the kitchen floor, by a cradle in front of the fire. He saw that the bottom of the window was smashed and glass all over the floor. There were shot marks on the side of the fireplace and on the side of the settle. Having assisted the doctor, they went round the house and found Price lying inside the gate at the back, face downwards, with a double-barrelled gun under him. There were two empty cartridges in the gun, and he picked up one empty one by the gate. Witness moved Price's body into the house, and in the rockets found a full cartridge. While they were there, Mrs. Jones returned and told them what had happened.

CORONER AND LETTER.

He had since been to Price's house in company with Mr. John Price, a brother, and found a letter written on a scrap of paper torn from an almanack.

The writing, which the Coroner said had no real bearing upon the tragedy, though it showed very bad feeling towards Mrs. Maddy, was placed before the jury, but not made public. It was the product of a disordered brain, and in justice to the persons mentioned he did not propose that it should be made public.

Mr. Arthur Beechy Lewis, junr., of Tan House, Michaelchurch, brother-in-law of Mrs. Maddy, said that at 1.45 a.m. Mr. Mark Jones, of Little Cern, called him up and told him that "Beattie" had been shot. He fetched the constable and accompanied him and the others to Great Cern, where witness was the first to see Price lying on the ground. He gave assistance and fetched Mrs. Jones and the little girl back from Little Cern.

The Coroner: Had Price said anything to you about his intentions?—No, nothing.

William Samuel Morris, of Peterchurch, gave evidence as to driving the doctor, constable, and Mr. Lewis to Great Cern, and evidence corroborating in various particulars that already given.

"A WOMAN OF SPIRIT."

Summing up, the Coroner pointed out that Price had been paying his attentions to Mrs. Maddy, and the result was ultimately the birth of the child. Mrs. Maddy thought marriage would have made what was called an honest woman or her, and she would have welcomed the opportunity of putting an end to an unsatisfactory state of affairs. But when he dilly-dallied, she, like a woman of spirit—and, he might venture to say, a good woman—would not marry. He did think that if there was one bright spot in the evidence it was that this little Bethel did not "cut" her, but the people were kind to her, and she was beginning to lift up her head again, which was a great thing.

There was only one verdict, he thought, which the jury could find in this case and that was one of wilful murder against Price.

THE FIRST VERDICT.

After a short deliberation, the jury wished to find a verdict against Price of wilful murder whilst temporarily insane. The Coroner, however, ruled such a verdict impossible, but said that there could be a verdict of manslaughter in a sudden transport of passion. He pointed out that there was no evidence of insanity.

The jury subsequently amended their

The History of Ewyas Lacy

Document Record

THE SECOND INQUEST.

The inquest upon the body of Price was then proceeded with.

Mr. John Price, of Old House, Michaelchurch, a brother, gave evidence of identification. Deceased was a widower, 39 years of age, and left two children. Mr. Price said his brother had never threatened to do away with himself, and there was no insanity in the family. He was not subject to outbursts of passion, and witness could not account for his committing the dreadful acts.

Dr. McMichael said he was present when the body of Price was found by Mr. Arthur Lewis at the back of the house. It was carried into the house, where witness made an examination. It appeared as if he had placed the muzzle of the gun into his mouth and pulled the triggers, for a good deal of the face and front of the head were blown away.

Death had, no doubt, been instantaneous. Evidence was again given by P.C. Moss regarding the discovery of the body, and in summing up the Coroner again emphasised the fact, in his opinion, that there was no evidence of insanity, but told the jury that if they could, consistently with the oath they had taken, say that Price was of unsound mind they were entitled to do so.

The jury returned a verdict of "felo-de-se."

Sympathy with the two families was expressed by the jury and the Coroner.

THE TWO FUNERAL SERVICES.

Pathetic scenes were witnessed when the funerals of the victims of the tragedy took place in the Springlike sunshine on Wednesday afternoon.

Not even a cart track leads to Great Cefn Farm, where the bodies had remained since the night of the terrible tragedy, and the uncovered motor-lorry had to proceed to and from there over the fields. The family mourners walked to the waiting motor-cars, which followed the lorry bearing the two coffins along the rough and winding narrow roadway to Michaelchurch.

At the entrance to the village churchyard the coffin of Mrs. Maddy, laden with beautiful wreaths, was taken into the ancient and picturesque church, preceding the family mourners which included Mrs. Maria Jones (mother); Miss Dorothy Jones (the deceased's little daughter); Mr. and Mrs. A. Lewis, of Michaelchurch (brother-in-law and sister); Mrs. Lloyd and Mrs. Price (sisters-in-law); and Mr. and Mrs. A. Maddy. The bearers were Mr. Arthur Price (Lower House), Mr. William Price (Blainey), Mr. Price (Tuck), and Mr. Meredith Jones (Little Cefn). The service was conducted by the Rev. W. J. Broome (vicar of St. Margaret's with Michaelchurch, Ecsley).

As the mourners left the church for the interment, a large number of general sympathisers joined them. Little Dorothy Maddy stood bravely with her grandmother by the graveside, her bandaged hands wrapped in a long black scarf to protect them from the cold wind. The majority of the women, and some of the men, were in tears, and the committal service had hardly commenced when Mrs. Lewis—the dead woman's sister—collapsed and fell upon a neighbouring grave. The committal was continued while her relatives attended to her, and she was subsequently carried away semi-conscious in a chair.

The interment over, the Rev. W. J. Broome re-entered the church, and took off his surplice, emerging again in a cassock to meet the coffin containing the remains of William Price at the entrance to the churchyard. The coffin, which was followed by six mourners, comprising Messrs. John Price and George Price (brothers), and William Price (cousin), and three neighbours, was borne to a grave by the side of the ivy-clad wall, only a few yards from the place where Mrs. Maddy had been interred. The bearers—all of Michaelchurch—were Messrs. Gilbert Watkins, A. Lewis, snr., W. Lloyd and A. Yeomans. Relatives of Mrs. Maddy crossed from her grave to take a reverent part in this second committal service.

The History of Ewyas Lacy

Document Record

A RURAL DRAMA.

INQUEST VERDICTS IN DOUBLE SHOOTING TRAGEDY.

FARMER AND WIDOW.

NIGHT OF TERROR AT LONELY HEREFORDSHIRE FARM.

The double inquest into the tragic events of last Friday night, at a lonely farmstead at the remote South Herefordshire district of Michaelchurch Escley, as a result of which a man and a woman were shot dead, was held on Tuesday by the Coroner for South Herefordshire (Mr. E. L. Wallis), in the Llanrosser Primitive Methodist Chapel.

As reported in the special edition of the *Hereford Times* on Saturday, the victims were:

Mrs. Beatrice Maddy, aged 30, widow, of Great Cefn Farm, Michaelchurch Escley; and
William Price, farmer, aged 40, of Pikes Farm, Michaelchurch Escley.

William Price lost his wife some eleven years ago, about the same time as Mrs. Maddy lost her husband, and Price had recently been paying attentions to Mrs. Maddy. Price had two children, and Mrs. Maddy a daughter of about 11 years and a baby.

While sitting in the kitchen of Great Cefn Farm, about 9 o'clock on Friday night, with her 70-year-old mother, her daughter, and baby, Mrs. Maddy fell dead in her seat as a result of gunshot wounds, the gun having been fired through the window. Half-an-hour later there were further reports of a gun, and Price was found dead outside the house with terrible injuries to the face and the gun lying by his side.

The jury returned a verdict in regard to the death of Mrs. Maddy of "manslaughter in a sudden transport of passion," and in regard to Price a verdict of "felo-de-se" (guilty of self-murder) was returned.

ST. MARGARETS.

Harvest Services.—Harvest thanksgiving services were held on Friday and Sunday. The Rev. P. Loadman (vicar Llanveynoe) was the preacher on Friday and the Rev. W. J. Broome (vicar) officiated on Sunday. At both services the church was crowded. The church had been nicely decorated by the members of the congregation. Miss Jordan presided at the organ.

The History of Ewyas Lacy

Document Record

SEPARATE INQUESTS.

Little Girl's Bandaged Hands.

The inquests were held separately at the little Chapel of Llanrosser, not far from the isolated farm where the tragedy occurred on Great Cefn Hill. The inquest on Mrs. Maddy was taken first.

Before opening the proceedings, the Coroner walked to the farm and made an inspection of the exterior of the house, noting the shattered window through which the shots which killed Mrs. Maddy were fired, also the bloodstained ground on the other side of the house, where Mr. Price afterwards shot himself.

Having viewed the bodies, the Coroner opened the inquest.

Sitting with Mrs. Jones, the mother of Mrs. Maddy—a pathetic figure—was the 11-year-old daughter of the latter, who was wounded in her hands when the shots were fired through the window. Her hands were bandaged, pellets still remaining in them, but she conducted herself bravely, and from time to time comforted her grandmother when the latter's emotion overcame her.

Mr. Gilbert Watkins was foreman of the jury, and the Deputy Chief Constable of Herefordshire (Mr. A. Weaver) was also present.

When the proceedings commenced, at the request of the Coroner, the little girl was taken outside until she was wanted to give evidence.

Mrs. Maria Jones, the mother of Mrs. Maddy, was the first witness. She said she and her daughter managed the farm between them and no man lived in the house. Her daughter was 30 years old and had been a widow for 10 years.

Her daughter knew Price who was a farmer living on the other side of the valley, only about a mile away. Price was a widower and had been courted her daughter for some time. Eleven weeks ago her daughter had a child of which he was the father. He never disowned the child, and visited her daughter every day when she was in bed, and since then two or three times a week.

The Coroner: Before the baby came, she wanted him to marry her?—Witness: I never heard any talk of marrying until the baby came.

"WOULD NOT MARRY HIM."

The Coroner: After the baby came, did he want to marry her?

Witness: He did during the last couple of weeks. She would have married him before the baby came but as he would not she would not marry him afterwards.

Proceeding. Mrs. Jones said: "My daughter talked about giving up the farm and leaving the neighbourhood. She said if she could put up with having the child and having it registered, she could put up with it afterwards." Price and my daughter discussed the question of the name of the child, but my daughter was feeling very much hurt because it was born and registered illegitimate.

Proceeding. Mrs. Jones said her daughter was very much respected in the district, and attended the chapel in which the inquest was being held.

The Coroner: I am going to put this for the credit of the district. When the baby came, did the chapel people forsake your daughter, or did they still visit her?

Witness: They came to her, but she never went out.

"Then all honour to the little Bethel which did not forsake her," remarked the Coroner.

Describing the shooting affair, witness said she and her daughter and the girl Dorothy, aged 11, and the baby, were in the kitchen at about 8.30. The little girl said there was someone at the door, but witness said she did not hear anyone, and Mrs. Maddy agreed with her.

"MAMMA IS DEAD."

Proceeding, witness said: "I will go and see, and I unlocked the door. There was no-one to be seen and no-one spoke. Before I had time to get back to the room one of the windows was broken, and the two barrels of a gun were fired. My daughter dropped from the chair on to the baby, who was sleeping in the cradle. I got my daughter by the shoulder and pulled her off the cradle and put her on the mat."

"I cried 'Beattie,' but she did not answer, and the little girl shouted, 'Mamma is dead.' I picked the baby out of the cradle and carried it to the side of the fire. I was frightened and a bit stunned."

The little girl and I sat by the fire for some time, and then made our way to the stairs, where we stopped for about three hours in terror.

About half-an-hour after my daughter was shot I heard two more shots sound outside the house.

"About 12 o'clock we ventured to go out to our nearest neighbour, Mark Jones. We went in a roundabout way to get there, and Mr. Jones and his wife took us in. We stopped there all night until the police and the doctor came. I went to the doctor at Cefn and afterwards returned to Mr. Jones's."

The History of Ewyas Lacy

Document Record

DOCTOR'S EVIDENCE.

Dr. A. W. McMichael, of Vowchurch, said he was summoned by the police by telephone at 2.30 a.m. on Saturday. He was told that Mrs. Maddy, who he knew very well and had attended in her confinement, had been shot, and that the little girl had been hurt. With the policeman, Mr. Lewis, and Mr. Morris (of Peterchurch), the latter driving them in his van, he went to the Cern, approaching the farm carefully, as they did not know whether the assailant was alive or dead. A light was burning in the room where the window was shattered, but they could not see the body. Going round to the back of the farm, they found the dead body of Price. Entering the house, he examined the body of Mrs. Maddy. She was huddled up, and there was a lot of blood in the cradle, as if she had fallen over, and had been moved. She had been dead for some hours, as rigor mortis was beginning to appear. She had a large gunshot wound, two inches in diameter, in the left temple, and the skull was completely fractured. Death must have been instantaneous, at that point the shot not having time to spread. He thought that the shot from one barrel missed her, there being a mark of shot on the side of the fireplace. Chief Constable (Mr. A. Weaver) the doctor thought that the aim must have been deliberate.

Dr. McMichael said he dressed the little girl's wounds. She had slight gunshot wounds on both hands, which she had apparently held in front of her when the shots were fired through the window.

SMASHED WINDOW.

P.C. A. H. Moss, of Peterchurch, said that having been stationed in the district only a short time he did not know either of the persons concerned in the tragedy. About 2 a.m. on Saturday he was roused by Mr. Arthur Lewis, a brother-in-law of Mrs. Maddy, who told him of the tragedy. Witness, having telephoned the doctor, roused Mr. Morris and got him to drive them to the Cern, which they reached at 3.45 a.m.

He found the doors shut, but the front door unlocked. Going in, he saw Mrs. Maddy lying in a pool of blood on the kitchen floor, by a cradle in front of the fire. He saw that the bottom of the window was smashed, and glass all over the floor. There were shot marks on the side of the fireplace and on the side of the settle. Having assisted the doctor, they went round the house, and found Price lying inside the gate at the back, face downwards, with a double-barrelled gun under him. There were two empty cartridges in the gun, and he picked up one empty one by the gate. Witness moved Price's body into the house, and in the cockers found a full cartridge. While they were there, Mrs. Jones returned and told them what had happened.

CORONER AND LETTER.

He had since been to Price's house in company with Mr. John Price, a brother, and found a letter written on a scrap of paper torn from an almanac.

The writing, which the Coroner said had no real bearing upon the tragedy, though it showed very bad feeling towards Mrs. Maddy, was placed before the jury, but not made public. It was the product of a disordered brain, and in justice to the persons mentioned he did not propose that it should be made public.

Mr. A. Hart Beachy Lewis, junr., of Tan House, Peterchurch, brother-in-law of Mrs. Maddy, said that at 1.45 a.m. Mr. Mark Jones, of Little Cern, called him up and told him that "Beattie" had been shot. He fetched the constable and accompanied him and the others to Great Cern, where witness was the first to see Price lying on the ground. He gave assistance and fetched Mrs. Jones and the little girl back from Little Cern.

The Coroner: Had Price said anything to you about his intentions?—No, nothing.

William Samuel Morris, of Peterchurch, gave evidence as to driving the doctor, constable, and Mr. Lewis to Great Cern, and evidence corroborating in various particulars that already given.

"A WOMAN OF SPIRIT."

Summing up, the Coroner pointed out that Price had been paying his attentions to Mrs. Maddy, and the result was the death of the child. Mrs. Maddy thought marriage would have made what was called an honest woman of her, and she would have welcomed the opportunity of putting an end to an unsatisfactory state of affairs. But when he dilly-dallied, she, like a woman of spirit—and he might venture to say, a good woman—would not marry. He did think that if there was one bright spot in the evidence it was that this little Beattie did not "cut" her, but the people were kind to her, and she was beginning to lift up her head again, which was a great thing.

There was only one verdict, he thought, which the jury could find in this case, and that was one of wilful murder against Price.

THE FIRST VERDICT.

After a short deliberation, the jury wished to find a verdict against Price of wilful murder, whilst temporarily insane.

The Coroner, however, ruled such a verdict impossible, but said that there could be a verdict of manslaughter in a sudden transport of passion. He pointed out that there was no evidence of insanity.

The jury subsequently amended their

All of us are always going to do better tomorrow; and we would, too, if we started to-day.

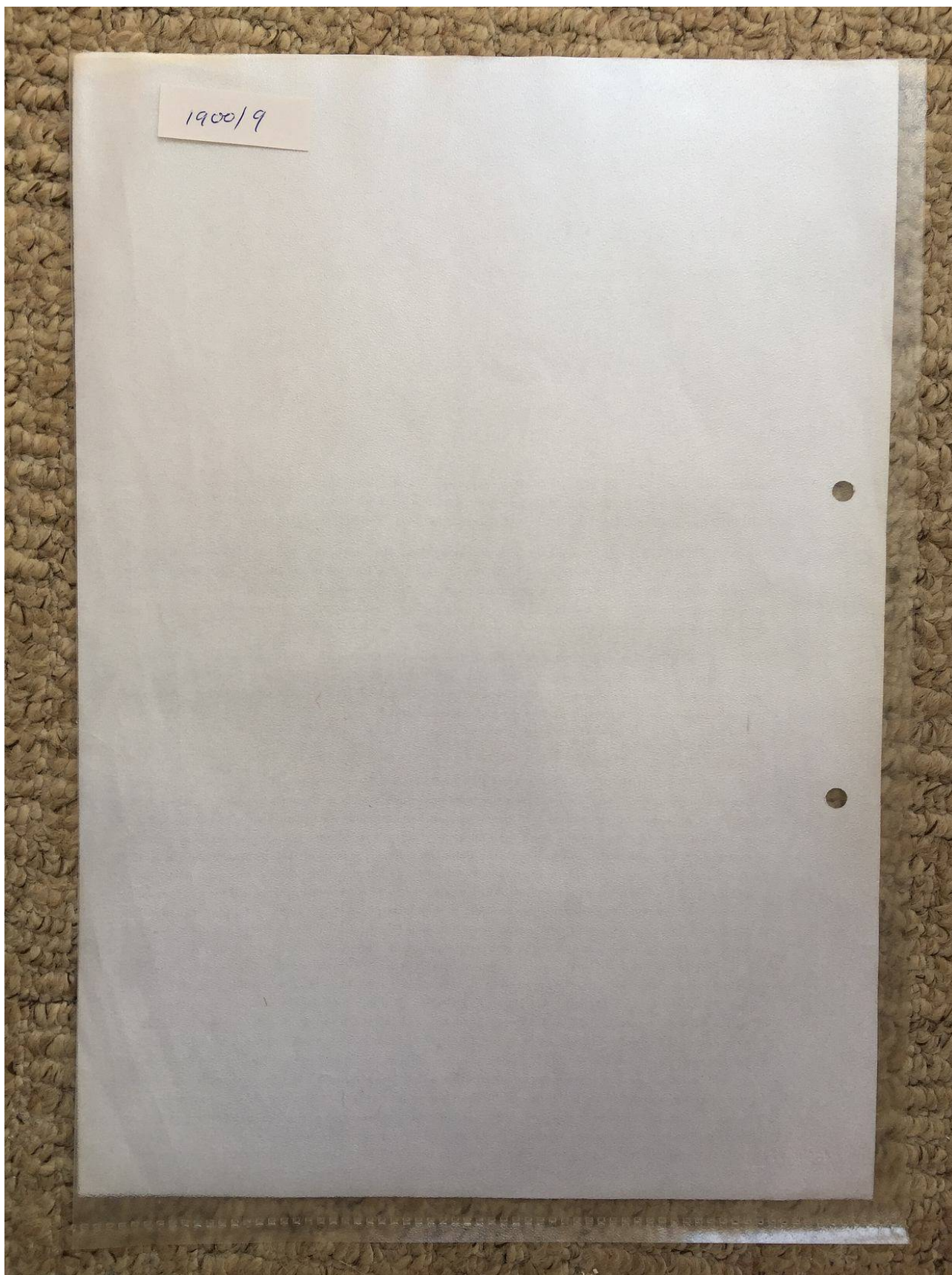
By all means tell people what you think of them, if you don't care what they think of you.

No quality will get a man more friends than a disposition to admire the qualities of others.

Boswell

The History of Ewyas Lacy

Document Record



The History of Ewyas Lacy

Document Record

F. 53.

document with T20 Howells

5/11/1932

Mortgage of Freehold or Leasehold by one or more persons or a Limited Company or an Incorporated Society for own liabilities as principal and surety.

1900/3



This Legal Charge made the Fifth day of November

One thousand nine hundred and thirty two BETWEEN

George Edguy HOWELLS,

The Pikes,

MICHAELCHURCH ESCLEY,

Abergavenny. FARMER

(hereinafter called "the Mortgagor" which expression shall where the context so admits include the persons deriving title under the Mortgagor) of the one part and NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK LIMITED (hereinafter called "the Bank") of the other part WITNESSETH as follows:—

1. THE Mortgagor covenants with the Bank that the Mortgagor will on demand pay to the Bank all such sums of money as now are or as shall from time to time be owing by the Mortgagor or by the Mortgagor jointly with any other or others in partnership or otherwise and whether as principal or surety to the Bank anywhere upon banking account or upon any discount or other account or for any other matter or thing whatsoever including interest discount commission and all other banking charges.

2. FOR further securing the payment of the moneys aforesaid the Mortgagor as Beneficial Owner hereby charges by way of legal Mortgage ALL AND SINGULAR the hereditaments and premises described or referred to in the Schedule hereto with the payment to the Bank of all such sums of money as now are or shall from time to time become payable under the foregoing covenant.*

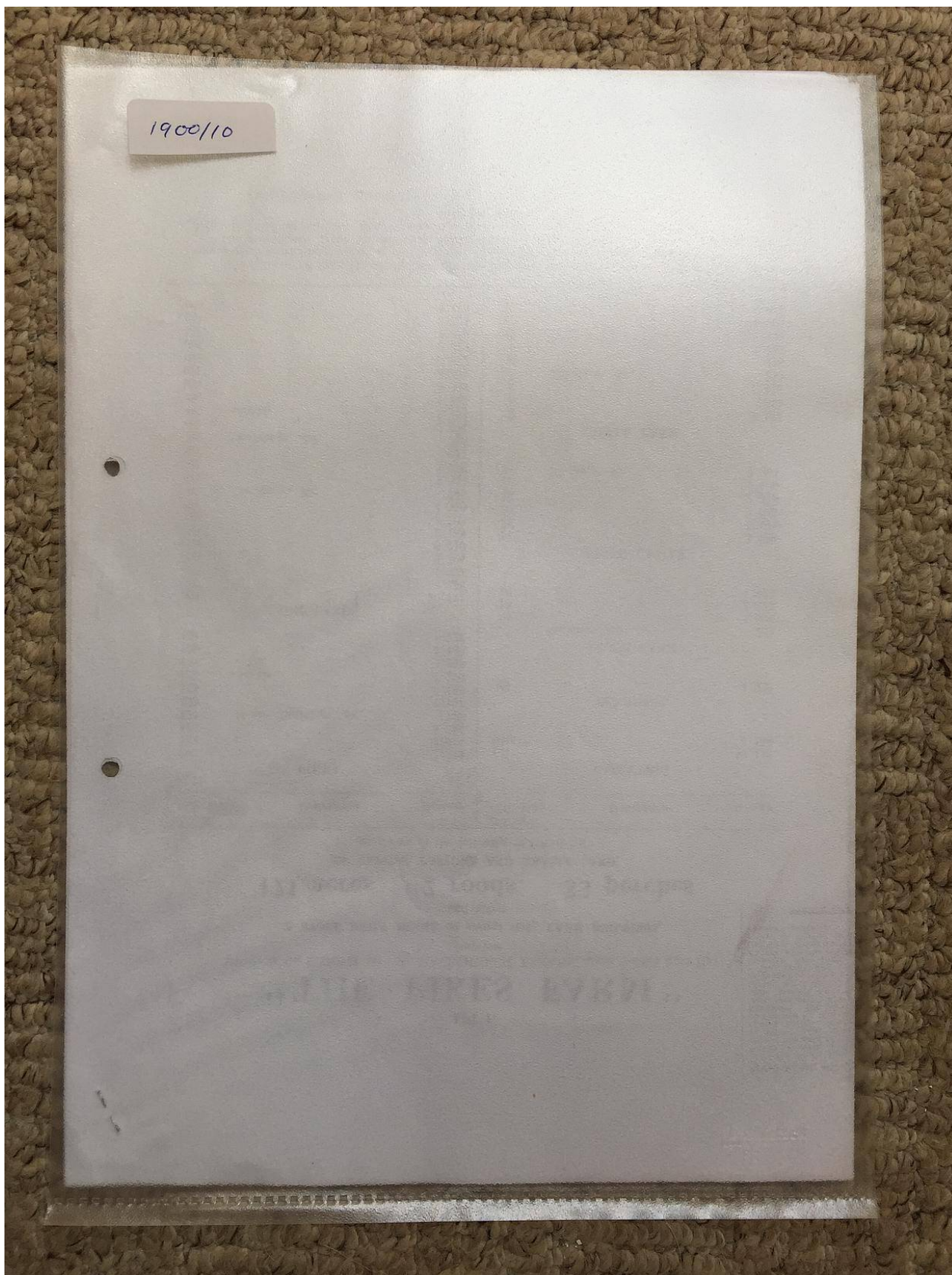
but subject to a Mortgage dated the 5 day of December 1927 and made between the said George Edguy Howells and the Agricultural Mortgage Corporation and the principal sum of £1000 and interest thereby secured

3. IT IS HEREBY AGREED AND DECLARED as follows:—(a) the Mortgagor will at all times during the continuance of this security keep the buildings which shall from time to time be comprised in this security in a good state of repair And also insured against loss or damage by fire in their full value for the time being in such office or offices as the Bank shall approve And will punctually pay all premiums necessary for such purpose And will on demand deliver to the Bank the policy or policies of such insurance and the receipt for every such payment And will apply all moneys which may be received by virtue of any such policy either in making good the loss or damage or in or towards the discharge of the moneys which shall for the time being be due to the Bank on the security of these presents as shall be required by the Bank And also that if default shall be made in keeping the said premises so insured it shall be lawful for but not obligatory upon the Bank to insure and keep insured all or any of the said premises in manner aforesaid and to carry moneys expended for that purpose to the debit of the Mortgagor's accounts with the Bank (b) the statutory power of sale shall be exercisable at any time after the moneys owing on this security shall have become payable without regard to Section 103 of the Law of Property Act 1925 which Section shall not apply to this security or any sale made by virtue of these presents (c) The Mortgagor shall not without the previous written consent of the Bank exercise any of the powers of leasing or of agreeing to lease or of accepting surrenders conferred on Mortgagors by the Law of Property Act 1925 (d) The Bank shall be at liberty from time to time to give time for payment of any bill or bills of exchange promissory note or other security or securities which may have been discounted for or received in account from the Mortgagor by the Bank or on which the Mortgagor shall or may be liable as drawer or endorser or otherwise to any party or parties thereto or liable thereon as the Bank shall in their discretion think fit without in any manner releasing the Mortgagor or affecting the security hereby made (e) These presents shall constitute and be a continuing security to the Bank notwithstanding any settlement of account or other matter or thing whatsoever and shall be in addition to and shall not operate so as in any way to prejudice or affect the security created by any deposit which may have already been made with the Bank of the title deeds

Where there is a
prior incumbrance add
but subject to a
Mortgage dated the
day of
and made
between
and
the principal sum of
£ and interest
thereby secured.

The History of Ewyas Lacy

Document Record



The History of Ewyas Lacy

Document Record

1900/12

M5/27/34

STOKE
RECEIVED
JAS
AD AGENTS, ETC. HEREFORD

HEREFORDSHIRE
IN THE PARISHES OF MICHAELCHURCH ESKLEY AND PETERCHURCH.

Freehold Agricultural Property

Particulars
OF
A Useful Upland Farm
KNOWN AS
“ THE PIKES ”
COMPRISING
Stone-built House, Farm Buildings
AND ABOUT
172 ACRES
of 'Capital Pasture and Arable Land
Situate about 5 miles from Hay ;
ALSO A
Cottage, Garden, Buildings & Land
containing about
2 ROODS, 18 PERCHES
adjoining FINE STREET, about one mile from Peterchurch,
for SALE BY AUCTION by

RUSSELL, BALDWIN & BRIGHT, Ltd.

At the SWAN HOTEL, HAY,
On Thursday, August 28th, 1941
at 2.30 p.m. punctually.

Solicitor : R. TREVOR GRIFFITHS, Esq., Hay.
AUCTIONEERS' OFFICES : HEREFORD, LEOMINSTER, TENBURY AND HAY.
A Plan of the Properties may be seen at the Solicitor's or Auctioneers' Office.

THE HEREFORD TIMES LTD., PRINTERS.

The History of Ewyas Lacy

Document Record

LOT 1.
"THE PIKES FARM"
Situate in the PARISH OF MICHAELCHURCH ESKLEY, about 5 miles from Hay,
comprises
A STONE BUILT HOUSE (at present void), FARM BUILDINGS,
and about
171 acres 2 roods 33 perches
OF CAPITAL PASTURE AND ARABLE LAND,
as shown in the following SCHEDULE:

No. on O.S. Map	Description	Average	No. on O.S. Map	Description	Average
106	Arable	2.989	104	CARCOTRIG	19.145
122	"	4.614	108	"	4.108
123	"	5.784			
124	Houses, Buildings, &c.	.747			
125	"	1.197	65	PENRHOL	4.923
126	"	5.183			
128	Arable	5.270			
129	"	2.270			
130	Do.	4.160			
134	"	1.727			
	GRIGLANDS			GLYSS FARM	
66	"	10.711	7	Buildings, &c.	.282
67	"	1.838	8	"	1.804
68	"	3.794	15	"	2.877
69	"	5.210	16	"	1.573
70	"	2.185			
88	"	3.708		SPRING CASTLE	
89	"	4.359	11	"	3.629
91	"	3.488	24	"	1.495
92	Buildings, &c.	2.278	25	"	2.003
93	"	3.488	26	"	2.278
94	"	2.278	27	"	1.180
95	Buildings, &c.	.917	28	Buildings, &c.	2.303
96	"	3.10			
97	"	2.274		CASTLE FARM	
98	Arable	1.751	2	"	3.393
99	"	4.543	3	"	.942
100	"	3.629	4	"	1.416
101	"	3.629	5	Buildings, &c.	.478
102	"	7.672	6	"	2.285
105	"	2.219	9	"	2.445
107	"	2.886	10	"	2.445
108	"	3.824	12	"	1.995
109	"	4.493	13	"	.912

As will be noted from the above Schedule the Property generally known as "Pikes Farm" is a combination of Holdings abutting on Voke Hill, upon which there is a right of pasturage. The well-known Trout Stream—The Eskley Brook—forms the West boundary of the property, which is let to Mr. GEORGE HOWEY upon a yearly Candelmas Tenancy at a rental of £110 per annum.

Title Redemption Annuity, £4 9s. 2d.

LOT 2.
IN THE PARISH OF PETERCHURCH.
A Cottage, Garden, Buildings and Land
Situate about one mile from the Village of Peterchurch, adjoining the upper road to Dorton, intersected by Fins Street, and containing about
2 roods 18 perches
Viz.:-

No. on O.S. Map	Description	Average
Pt. 225	COTTAGE, GARDEN AND ORCHARD	Estd. 300
235	PASTURE	.317
		617

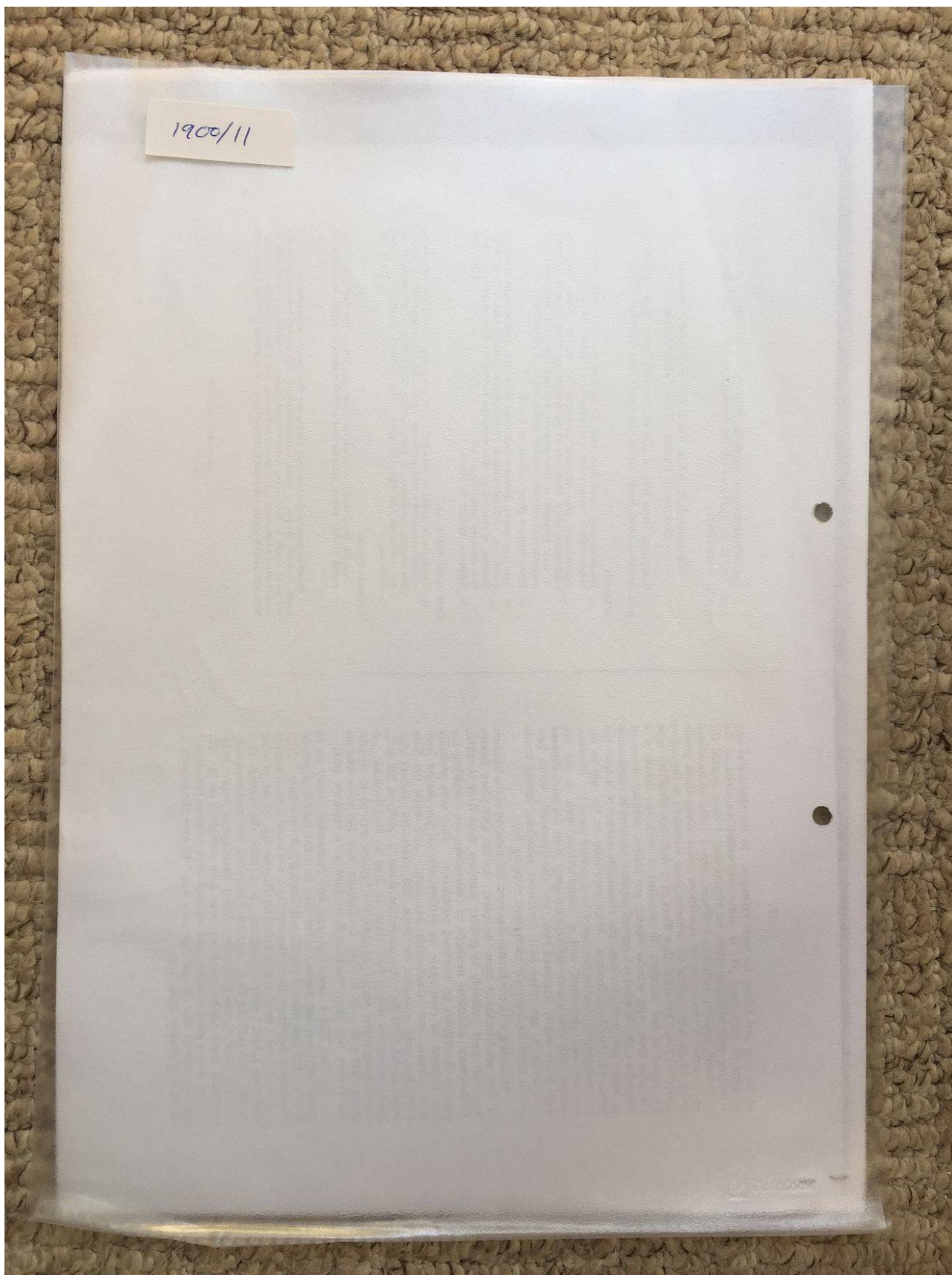
The foregoing is let to Mr. J. Minton at a weekly rent of 7s. 0d. Tenant paying rates.

Title Redemption Annuity 4s. 8d.

28/8/1941

The History of Ewyas Lacy

Document Record



The History of Ewyas Lacy

Document Record

32

THE PRE-HISTORIC OCCUPATION OF CEFN HILL, NEAR CRASWALL.

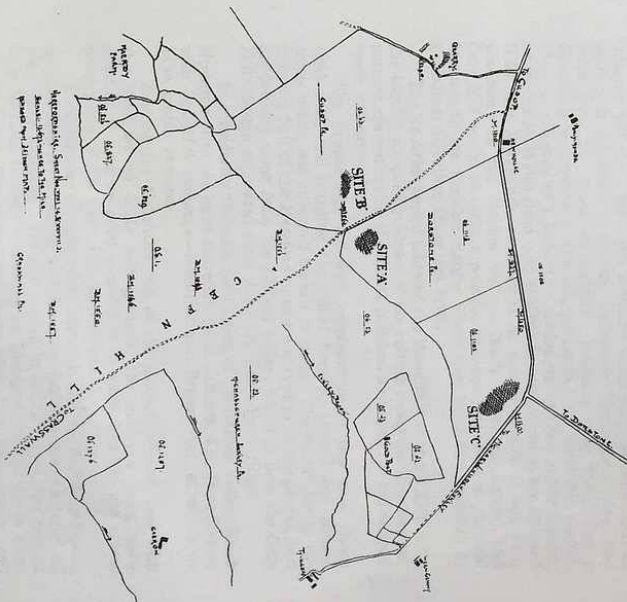
By R. S. GAVIN ROBINSON.

(Read 28th November, 1946.)

The discovery of the extensive Neolithic and Bronze age settlements on the Cefn Hill was made possible by the acquisition of the land for afforestation by the Forestry Commission, who ploughed the whole area to clear the heather and bracken before planting trees. The hill has now been planted (1946), and so there is no likelihood of any further finds or exploration, and it is fortunate that it was possible to utilise the only opportunity for locating pre-historic sites on the hill.

Cefn Hill is an out-lying buttress of the Cat's Back or north-east ridge of the Black Mountains. On the west it slopes steeply down to the Cusop dingle and the Wye valley, on the north it slopes down to Dorstone and the Golden Valley, and on the south and east there is a gentle incline to the head of the Eskley and Craswall valleys. The highest point is 1,593 feet above sea level, and here there is a large plateau which connects with the main mountain mass at the north-east angle, known as Hay Bluff. Prior to the Forestry Commission operations the whole hill was covered with a heavy growth of heather and bracken, and it had apparently never been cultivated, at any rate to any great extent. In 1938 the Forestry Commission commenced operations by fencing and ploughing the whole hill between the summit and the Hay-Michaelchurch Eskley road. The ground was ploughed to a depth of from 10 inches to 14 inches, and the furrows were turned well over, exposing a large amount of the soil from that depth. At an early stage in this operation I searched the hill for evidence of early occupation, and was able to find sufficient, such as flint chips, etc., to justify a more thorough search being made, and for observation to be kept on the ground. The search continued, but had to be stopped in 1940 partly because of petrol rationing and other more urgent calls on time. Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Wood of Ladywell House, Vowchurch, took part in the search from time to time, and several of the Forestry Commission workers secured flints which have been added to my collection. The disadvantage of casual searchers, such as the Forestry Commission workers, is that it is very difficult to keep a record of exactly where finds are made.

AREA COVERED BY NEOLITHIC AND BRONZE AGE SETTLEMENTS ON CEFN HILL.



To face page 32.

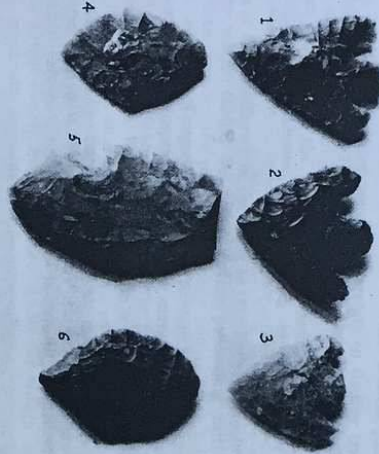
The History of Ewyas Lacy

Document Record

Photograph by

ARROW-HEADS FROM CERN HILL.
Neolithic and Bronze Age.
Nos. 1 and 3 from Site A. No. 6 from Site C.

F. C. Morgan.



To face page 38.

33

Before dealing with the actual finds and the evidence to be deduced from them, I think it will simplify the picture if we consider the Cern Hill sites in relation to the other contemporary occupations in the neighbourhood. Firstly we can deal with the possibility of a Mesolithic population between the Black Mountains and the Wye. Here the usually accepted fossil types of implements of this period have not been isolated from the succeeding Neolithic cultures but there are a few artifacts which may be considered as bearing a relationship to the distinctive Mesolithic types, and these may be rather inconclusive evidence that there was a Mesolithic occupation of the hill, preceding the Neolithic period. There is evidence of a Mesolithic settlement at Clun in Shropshire, on the South Wales coast, and at King Arthur's Cave on the Dward Hill, near Monmouth, so there is no reason to rule it out as a possibility in the Golden Valley - Black Mountain region, and Cern Hill would be quite a possible site, corresponding in physical features to the Pennine Range, where sites are fairly common at a medium elevation above sea level.

The Neolithic period followed the Mesolithic at about 2200 B.C., the usually accepted evidence of the culture being the long barrow, pottery, domestication of animals, polished flints and the leaf-shaped spear and arrow heads.

The Bronze Age followed, commencing in this area about 1750 B.C., and bringing the round barrow, tanged and barbed arrow heads, and crouched burials in cists. The burial cist in the entrance hall of the Hereford museum is typical of the period, and incidentally came from the Olchon valley, which is near the Cern Hill, though separated from it by the Cat's Back ridge.

In considering the early occupation of the Golden Valley-Black Mountain area we have therefore three cultures, i.e., Mesolithic—with doubtful evidence—Neolithic and Bronze Age, of which we have ample evidence.

Leaving the Mesolithic out of the picture, we can deal with the Neolithic on fairly safe grounds, the evidence being quite substantial, and we must consider it in some detail to get a true perspective of the Cern Hill settlements.

Neolithic man occupied the Cotswolds and the Wiltshire Downs in considerable numbers, and his long barrows are scattered all over these localities. He also settled in South Wales, the nearest long barrows to Cern Hill being at Llamllog, on the north slope of the Black Mountains, not more than four miles away, and Arthur's Stone on the Dorstone-Bredwardine ridge. Many people have, from time to time, called Arthur's Stone a Druid altar, a menhir, or something else, but it is a typical long barrow of the passage grave type, the remaining stone slabs of the "passage" being still in place. The neighbouring fields produce "long barrow arrows", similar to the Gloucestershire types.

The History of Ewyas Lacy

Document Record

34

Between these out-lying long barrows (Llanigon and Arthur's Stone), and the centre of the culture in Wiltshire and Gloucestershire, there is a wide tract, including the foothills of the Black Mountains, and the Forest of Dean, where there is no known true long barrow, but there must have been contact between the obviously related civilisations, and this was probably by a track which followed the Dorstone-Whitfield Ridge, thence over Garway and Welsh Newton to the Forest of Dean and the Severn. Neolithic flints occur in very appreciable quantities along this suggested track, and I have found them as far as Gwen-herrion Farm in Welsh Newton parish.

There would be nothing unusual therefore in finding traces of Neolithic man on Cefn Hill, as his culture has been definitely identified in the neighbourhood. Cefn Hill would provide a direct route from Llanigon to the Golden Valley settlements, and also from Llangorse Lake, Llowes, Penforest, etc., in all of which he has been identified.

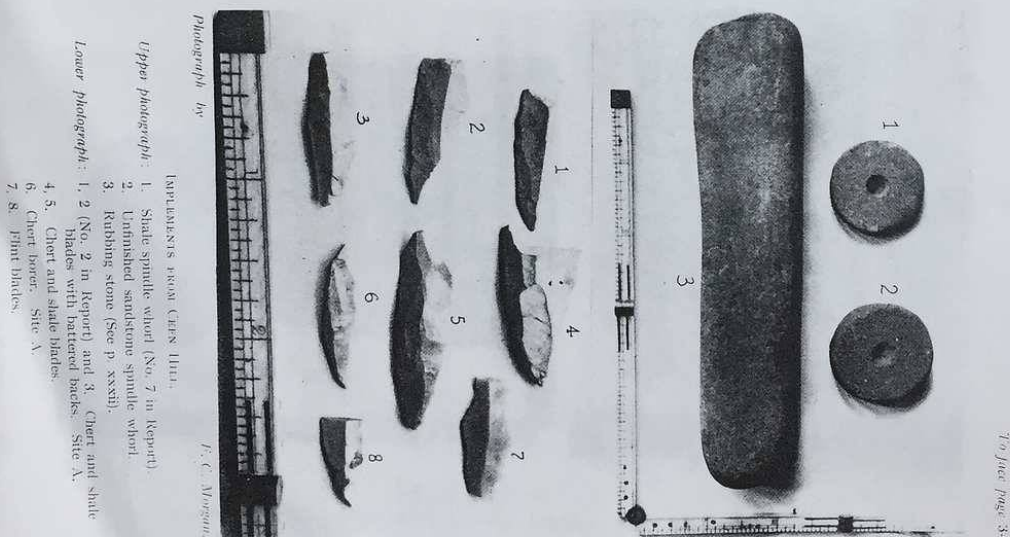
There is one peculiarity in the siting of Herefordshire Neolithic settlements which should be noted, before proceeding further. Neolithic man occupied the ridges, apparently seldom living below the 700 ft. contour (Dragon's pool in Peterchurch and Shaegat in Vowchurch being exceptions by a narrow margin), and his sites are almost invariably close to a depression in the ground, which at that time presumably held water either in a swamp or hollow. This selection of a site on a hill adjacent to a some-time swamp is so much a feature of identification of Neolithic man in the Golden Valley district that it is almost an axiom "No swampy hollow—no leaf shaped arrows". At present, of course, in the majority of cases the actual swamp has disappeared under the plough, but the hollow frequently remains.

Bronze Age man came into Herefordshire somewhere about 1750 B.C., and there is ample evidence of his occupation, which continued down to the arrival of the Iron Age intrusion in, say, 250 B.C. The most concrete examples of Bronze Age man in the Golden Valley—Black Mountain area are the Olchon burial (already referred to), the bronze socketed palstave from Urisley, Dorstone and other places, bronze spearhead from Vowchurch, several round barrows, and a large number of tanged and barbed arrows.

We can therefore accept his presence on Cefn Hill as in no way abnormal.

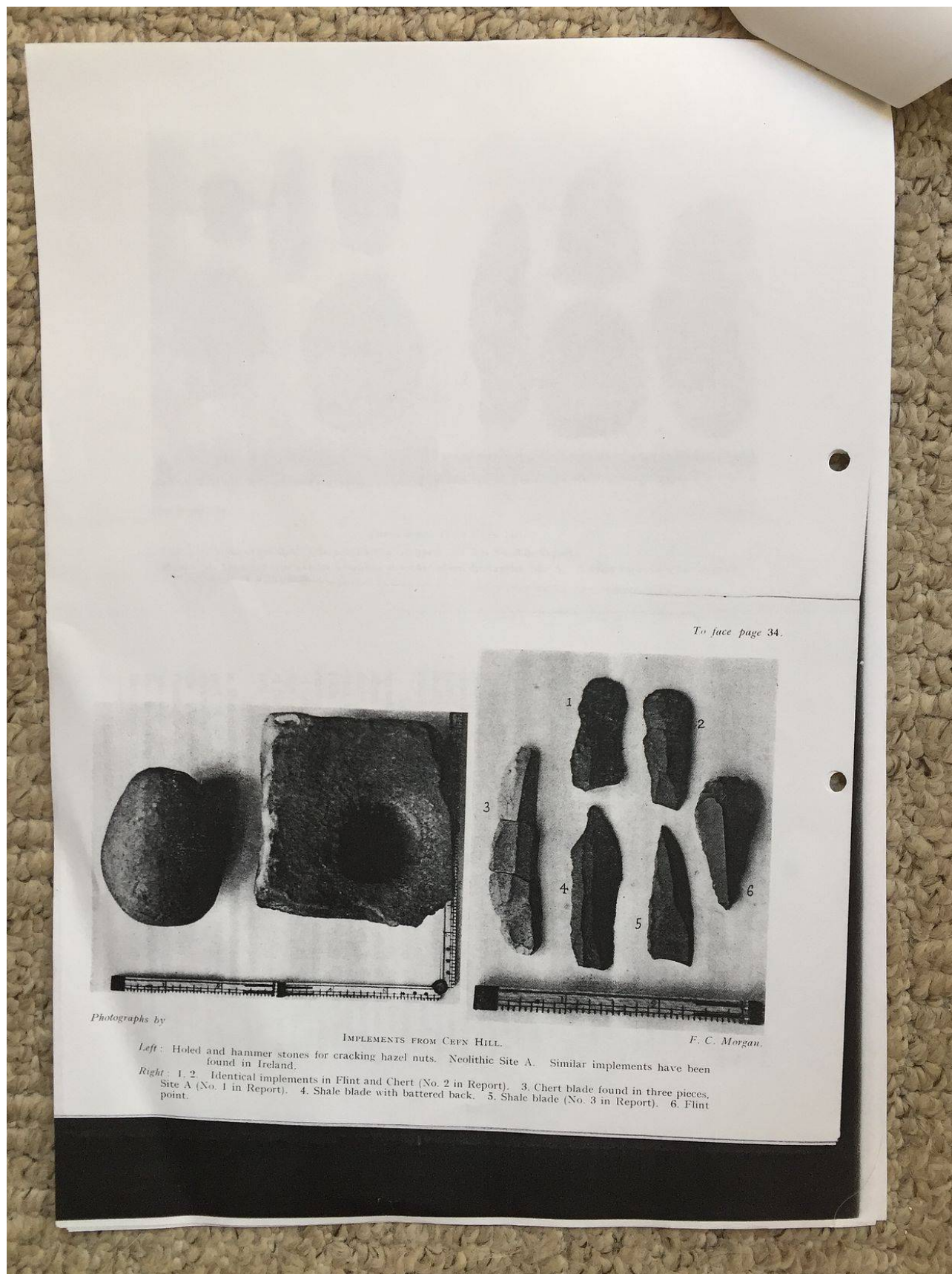
Having now laid the foundations we can proceed to the actual identifications from Cefn Hill, dealing with the Neolithic first.

The Neolithic settlement (Site "A") was on the plateau near the highest point in the south-west corner of O.S. 1118 of Dorstone parish, at 1,565 feet above sea level. The ground is level, and the soil contains a quantity of brashy sandstone. There is evidence of a fairly extensive swampy area in a saucer-shaped depression



The History of Ewyas Lacy

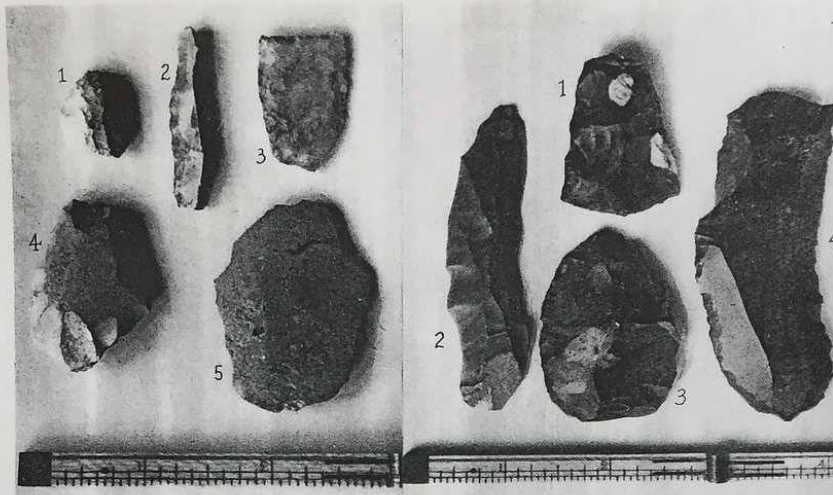
Document Record



The History of Ewyas Lacy

Document Record

To face page 35.



Photographs by

F. C. Morgan.

IMPLEMENTS FROM CEFN HILL.

Left: Flakes of polished Celts, reworked as scrapers (No. 5 is No. 6 in Report).

Right: 1. Tranchet type axe for mounting in socket of red deer antler, Site A. 2. Flint knife. 3. Flint scraper. 4. Flint knife.

The inference that may be drawn from the Neolithic evidence is that there was a fairly large settlement living on the highest part of the hill, obtaining their water supplies from a swamp, depending on a somewhat erratic supply of flint, and related to the Llanigon-Llangorse settlements on one side, and to the Doston-Peterchurch settlements on the other. If any agriculture was done there is ample flat ground between the settlement and the mountain, although the climatic conditions in winter must have been very severe, and the life of the inhabitants dependent on the edge of the south slope, which would probably have provided water. The actual living floors, as identified by flint chippings, etc., were slightly above the swamp level, and extended to some two acres of ground, with several acres containing an appreciable density of flint chippings as indication of a hut site. It should be noted that, in all probability, this ground has never been turned over since Neolithic man occupied it, and his huts are merely obscured by a natural accumulation of humus. No evidence of actual dwellings was noted, although the ground was thoroughly searched on several occasions, but various patches of darkened soil may have been hut sites. An indeterminate length of what might have been dry stone walling was found on the plateau, but the flints obtained close to it were quite different from those obtained from the Neolithic site area, the patination was different and the chipping coarser, indicating a probable Bronze Age date. (Site "B".)

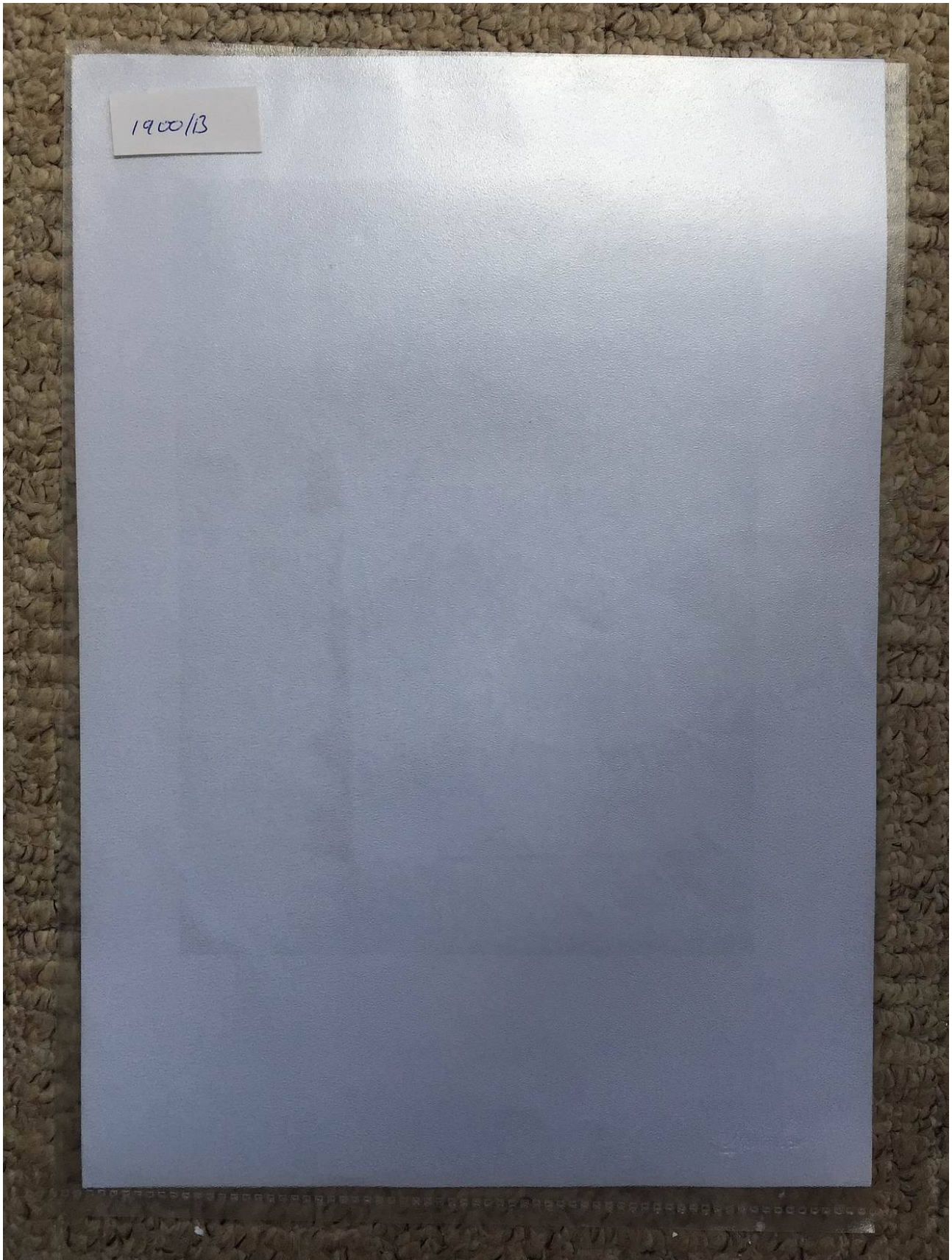
A question that is very frequently asked is "Where did the Herefordshire Neolithic and Bronze Age men get their flint?" There is no local source of supply, the nearest being Wiltshire, and all flint used in the Golden valley must therefore have been imported. Nodules of flint have been found in the Urishay district of Peterchurch, and it is obvious from the very large quantity of chippings found on all settlement sites that the implements were turned out locally from imported flint. Method of transport being probably man-power, and origin probably Wiltshire or further south.

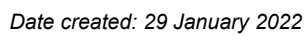
Confirmatory evidence of the importation and consequent occasional shortage of flint comes very clearly from Cefn Hill, where implements (knives, borers and scrapers) were made from shale, chert, etc., which could be obtained from Radnorshire. This is a particularly important point, as it confirms that certain tools, which to us appear to be of very doubtful utility, were so essential that when supplies of flint were deficient, the inhabitants of Cefn Hill duplicated the normal flint type in shale, even though this and chert had nothing like the hardness and durability of flint. Chips broken from polished flint axes were also salvaged and worked up into scrapers.

Site A

The History of Ewyas Lacy

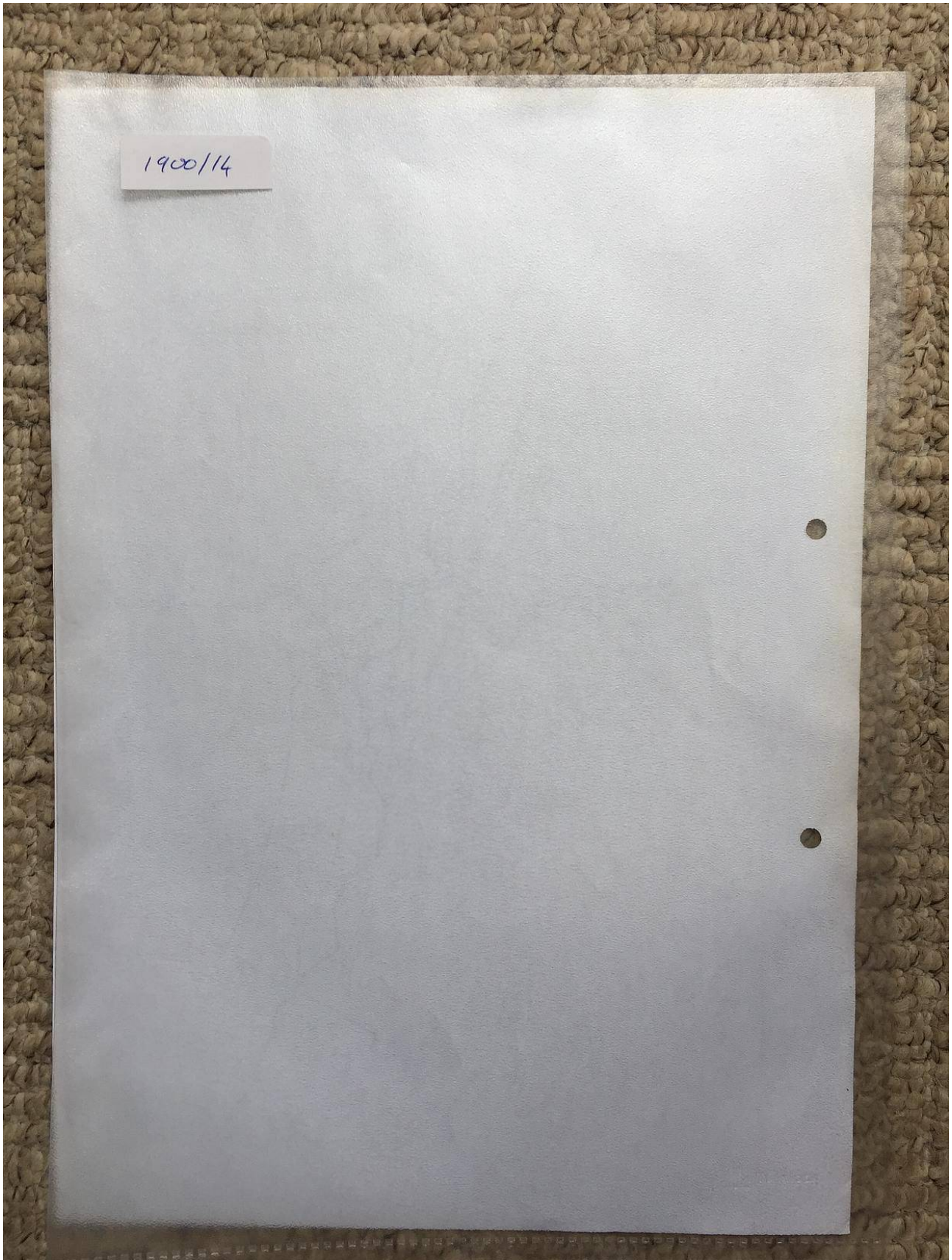
Document Record





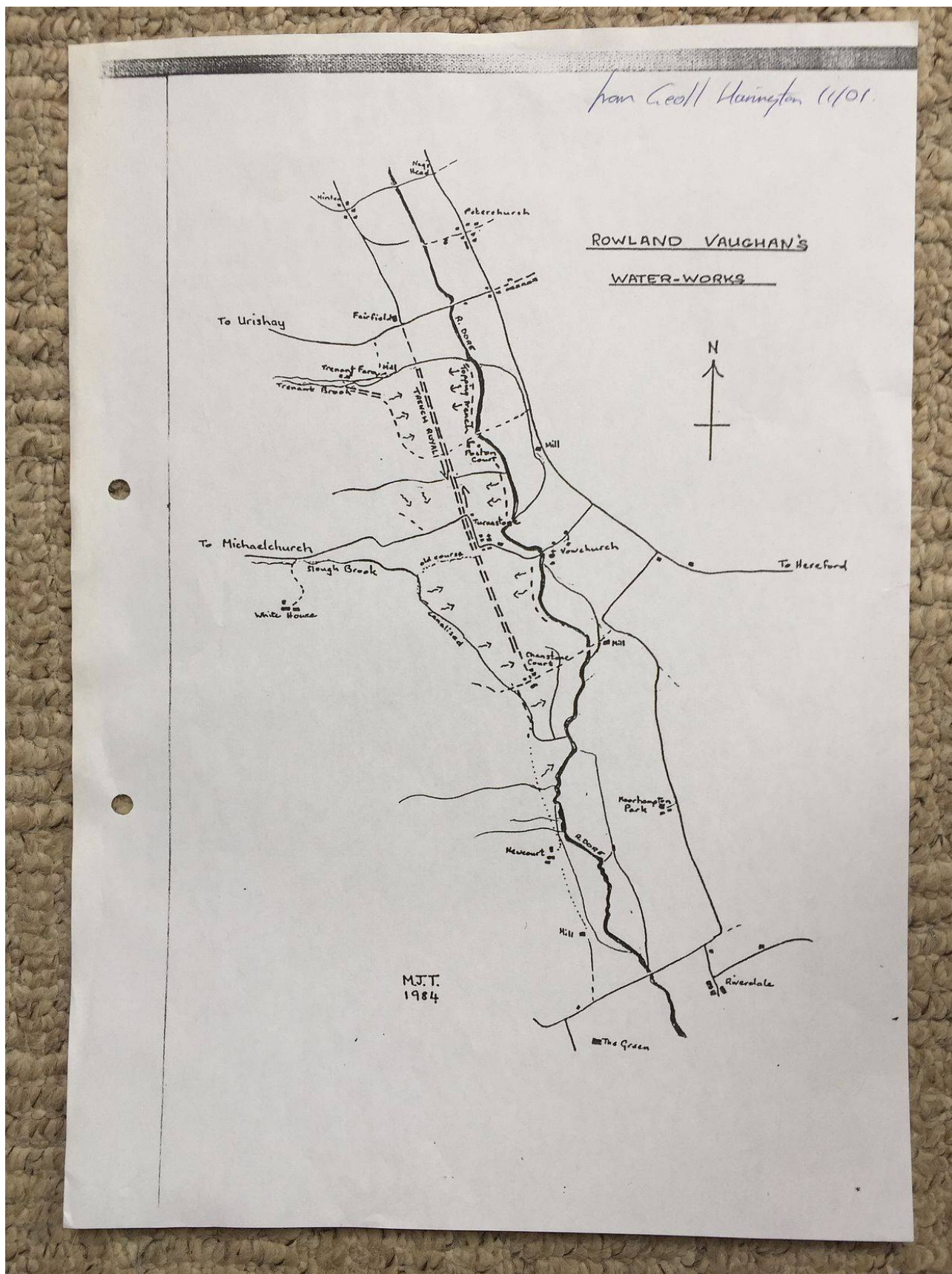
The History of Ewyas Lacy

Document Record



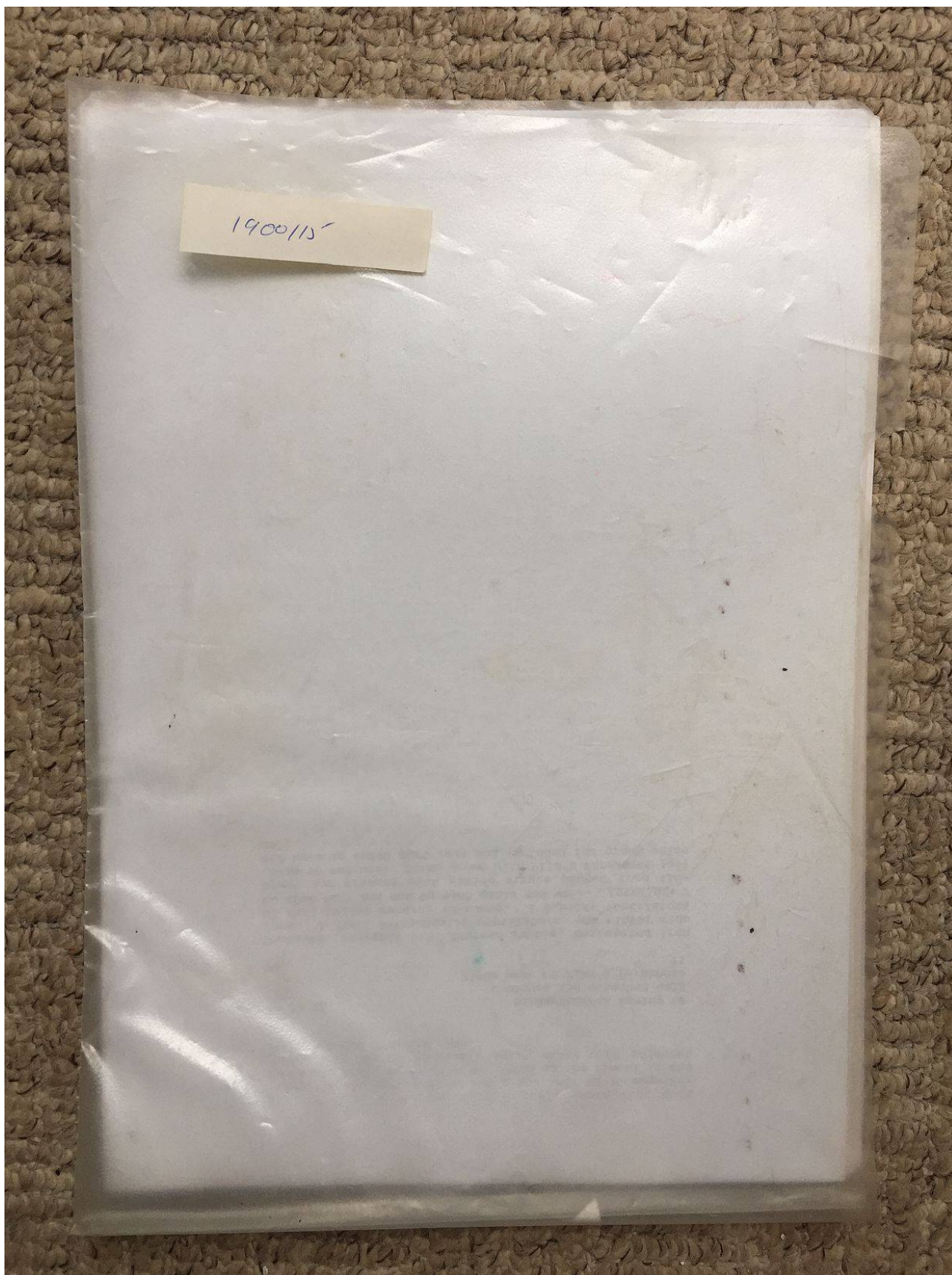
The History of Ewyas Lacy

Document Record



The History of Ewyas Lacy

Document Record



The History of Ewyas Lacy

Document Record

18/6/99

The Pike's Farm, Michaelchurch Escley,
Herefordshire

Limited Standing Building Survey



Border Archaeology

May 1999

The History of Ewyas Lacy

Document Record

The Pike's Farm, Michaelchurch Escley,
Herefordshire

Limited Standing Building Survey

Border Archaeology

May 1999

Border Archaeology LJN 04/99-03

1

The History of Ewyas Lacy

Document Record

Contents

1. Introduction
2. Aims and Objectives
3. Geology
4. Building Assessment
5. Discussion
6. Recommendations
7. Bibliography
8. Copyright

Map 1 - 1950 Ordnance Survey 6" (Revised from 1903 Edition)

Annotations: Fig 1 - Southern elevation of the Pike's Farmhouse
Fig 2 - Northern elevation of the Pike's Farmhouse
Fig 3 - Eastern elevation of the Pike's Farmhouse
Fig 4 - Western elevation of the Pike's Farmhouse
Fig 5 - Northern internal gable of kitchen area
Fig 6 - Ground floor plan of the Pike's Farmhouse
Fig 7 - 1st floor plan of the Pike's Farmhouse

Plates 1 - 6

Appendix 1: Listed Building Inventory from Herefordshire Council

Appendix 2: Border Archaeology Method Statement

The History of Ewyas Lacy

Document Record

Limited Standing Building Survey for The Pike's Farm, Michaelchurch Escley, Herefordshire.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Border Archaeology was commissioned to undertake a limited standing building survey (at RCHME Level 1) for a derelict dwelling known as The Pike's Farm (NGR SO 2912 3723), located within the parish of Michaelchurch Escley, south-west Herefordshire. A limited oral brief was issued by Herefordshire Council (HC) Planning Department to record and annotate features within the fabric of the present structure prior to alterations to the farmhouse and associated outbuildings¹. Mr John Walden (Consultant Engineer) acting on behalf of Mr and Mrs Grey, owners of The Pike's Farm, provided the necessary plans for the building. Further support, including Listing information, was provided by Mr Paul Gibbens, Conservation Officer, Planning Department, HC.
- 1.2 The Pike's Farm has been designated a Grade II listed building (Ref. No. 1/51-3). The building, formerly a dwelling, is constructed partially of drystone walling supported (in part) by substantial gable-end and roofing timbers. The sandstone walling of the building appears to date from the late 17th century. However, within the internal fabric, including the 'A' frames (1st floor), close-studding, associated roofing timbers, two perpendicular doorways and associated door furniture suggests a slightly earlier date - possibly the late 16th/early 17th centuries.
- 1.3 A scheme of works outlining an archaeological programme was agreed with the client. An outline of an archaeological brief is submitted within this report (see Appendix 2) and falls within Planning Policy Guidance 15 (PPG 15). Criteria set by RCHME for standing building recording (Building Level 1) was applied to this programme of works, which includes a photographic survey with annotations made to engineers' plans and elevations.
- 1.4 Photographic survey included colour transparencies using medium format and 35mm, as well as monochrome and colour prints.
- 1.5 The purpose of this work was to assess the nature of any archaeological remains and to indicate possible measures to mitigate the impact of refurbishment of the internal features of the building.
- 1.6 The plans provided by Mr John Walden (Consultant Engineer) have been used within this report. However, it must be stressed that these are civil engineering plans and do not reflect the level of detail outlined within a standing building survey.

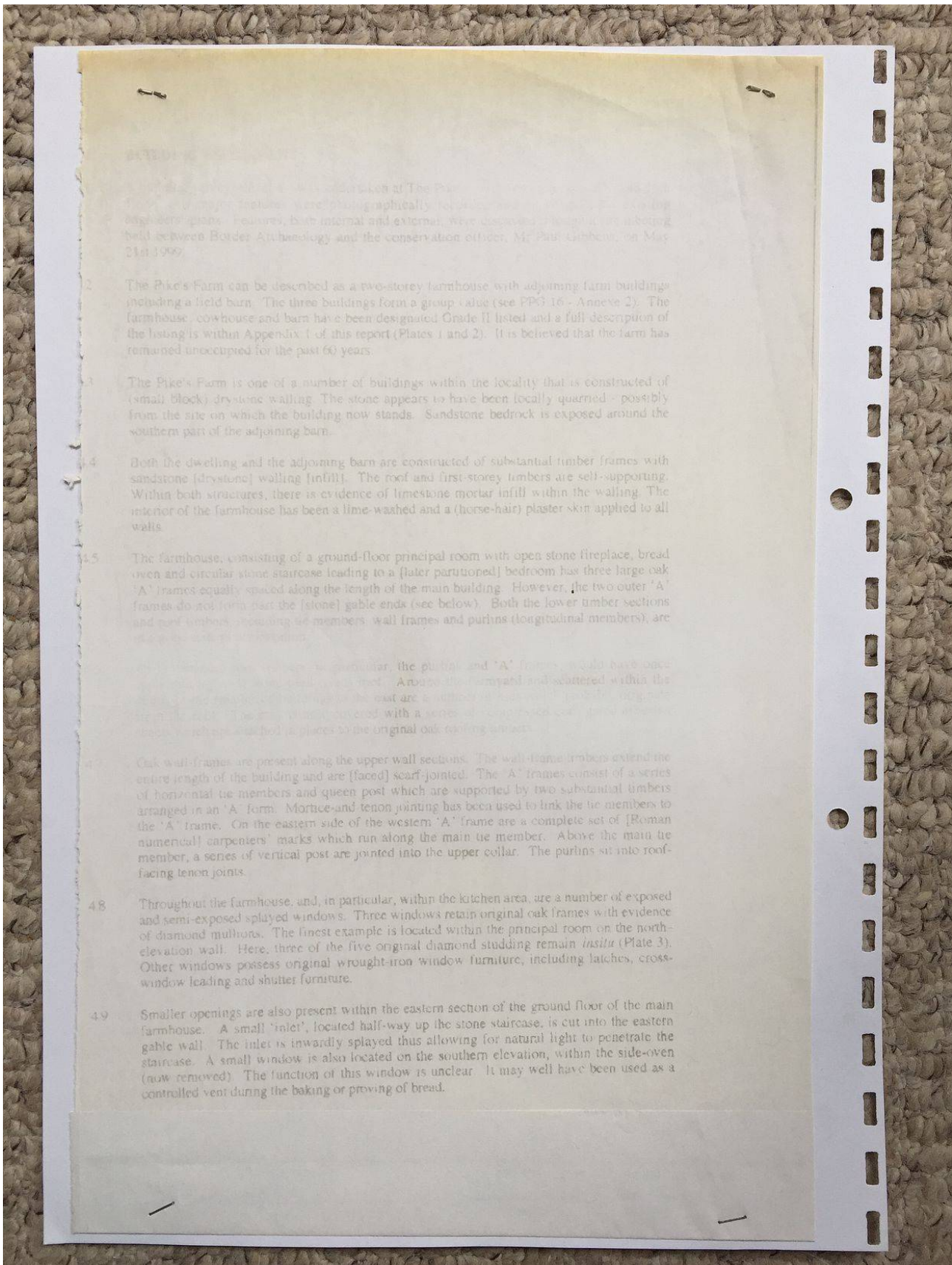
2.0 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 On the basis of limited historical research on this building, this limited standing building survey will attempt to identify and assess the extent and importance of architectural remains, in particular, the location of timbers between the main farmhouse and the adjoining outbuilding. All features and structures will be considered important to the overall historic and archaeological assessment.
- 2.2 Primary and secondary documentary sources will be used in order to properly assess the fabric and historic importance of the building (including primary documentation from the RCHME and listing advice).
- 2.3 Recording and annotations of selected house timbers will be at a scale of 1:20. Emphasis will be placed on carpentry and stonework. From the provided scaled plans, a chronological phasing of the timber and stone construction will be made.

¹ (Planning Application ref: SF981128 PF, Listed Building Ref: LB SF 981129 LD).

The History of Ewyas Lacy

Document Record



The History of Ewyas Lacy

Document Record

- 4.10 Fireplaces located within the principle room and bedroom 1 share the same chimney stack. Both have incorporated into the stone fabric, substantial hearth timbers (mantelpiece). The hearth timber used within the fireplace in bedroom 1 extends the width of the room and is tied into the eastern 'A' frame. The same timber has also been cut and incorporated into the door casing which connects the staircase and bedroom 1. The timber is thought to be a main tie member which is mortice-and-tenon joined into the eastern 'A' frame (Paul Gibbens pers. comm.). There is further evidence throughout the main farmhouse and the outer kitchen that timbers have been re-used and incorporated into partition walls.
- 4.11 The first floor joists and cross-timbers supporting the three bedrooms are all machine cut suggesting that they are contemporary with the 18th century sandstone fabric of the building. There appears to be no evidence of attaching a lathe and plaster ceiling to the underside of the cross-timbers.
- 4.12 Summary: The Pike's farmhouse is a complex building (or series of buildings) that pose more questions than answers. From the four site visits, I have established at least three building phases plus the merging of three buildings - a timber frame and stone gable house, followed by, and incorporating the timber frames, an 18th century stone building. Immediately to the west of the main farmhouse, is a small kitchen area which appears to be built up against (but not tied into) the western gable end (Plate 5). The question remains, what is the chronological phasing of this building (see below)?

The History of Ewyas Lacy

Document Record

5.0 DISCUSSION

- 5.1 It should be noted that this level of recording does not do The Pike's Farm full justice. The Grade II Listed building, incorporating the group value of outbuildings, is a fine example of a multi-phase farm complex which dates possibly to the early 17th century (if not slightly earlier). On initial inspection of the farm, it was noticed that at least two regional styles exist.
- 5.2 The external stonework derives from a localised building style which is rooted within the 18th century Welsh longhouse tradition. A number of buildings within the immediate locality have developed a similar style. Obviously, this regional style is based on the availability of materials. In the case of The Pike's Farm, the building material would have come from the immediate area. The second style, a series of substantial timbers, including 'A' frames, wall frames and associated roofing timbers, is typical of early Post-Medieval buildings from central and east Herefordshire (Harris 1986). Within west Herefordshire, there are a large number of buildings that utilise both timber and stone. However, both materials are used within a single building phase. As suggested earlier, there are at least three phases of building within the farmhouse. It is more than likely that an earlier timber-framed building existed on the site prior to the present sandstone farmhouse.
- 5.3 Plate 5 shows clear evidence of a later stone building running up to the lower section of the western 'A' frame. Below the tie member is a series of vertical close-studding which spans the (internal) western 'A' frame (Plate 6). On the ground floor, the wall separating the hall from the dairy is constructed of stone. Two entrances (or fenestrals) along the southern section of this wall possess original door furniture (wrought-iron clasps, brackets and hinges; these are located within the hallway). The perpendicular style of these two entrances suggests that this section of the building (including the 'A' frame) may date to the late 16th/early 17th century. I would further suggest that the 'A' frame marks the position of an earlier western gable end. Externally, on the northern elevation is severe cracking within the wall (fig 2 & Plate 4). Similarly, cracking also appears on the southern elevation approximately 1m from the eastern gable end. The position of the cracking marks roughly where the western and eastern 'A' frames are located (fig 3). I would, therefore, suggest that an earlier building has later been extensively altered, with the western and eastern sections of the house being extended. It should be noted that both the wall frames and purlins are cut to length and extend up to the eastern and western 'A' frames. Within the eastern section of the house, no purlins extend beyond the eastern 'A' frame. Similarly, the purlins running to the western 'A' frame are cut to the extent of the western 'A' frame. However, both purlins and wall frames have been incorporated into the western section of the house (extending the width of bedroom 3), suggesting further that the 'A' frames mark the original western and eastern gable-ends. If this is the case, the dairy and the third bedroom are certainly later additions.
- 5.4 Presently, within the western section of the house is a dairy and kitchen area. The kitchen has within the southern gable wall a large open-hearth fireplace which has been modified during the 19th century to incorporate a bread oven. Brickwork used for the construction is typical of a mid-19th century imperial [yellow] fire-brick.
- 5.5 The western elevation of the kitchen has a large-blocked splay which has been truncated by the construction of a north wall. The north wall runs up to the line of the western 'A' frame. Externally, the foundations of the western kitchen wall run towards a field barn. It would appear that the kitchen space may have extended northwards and may be a separate building from the main farmhouse. It could be argued further that this part of the building could be earlier than the timber sections within the main farmhouse and, therefore, the first building on the site. However, within the south-western corner of the kitchen area are the remains of a stone spiral staircase and on the wall which runs up to the western 'A' frame are at least three beam slots, which suggest that this section of the farmhouse had two storeys. No entrances are located on the first floor that linked this part of the farmhouse with bedrooms 2 and 3.
- 5.6 Located on the (internal) southern gable, a wall separates the kitchen from the barn. A large doorway which once linked them is now blocked. Above the blocked doorway is the present roofing line. Below this, and at a more acute pitch-angle is an earlier roof line. The acute angle suggests that this section of the house (and indeed the barn) may once have been thatched (fig 5).

The History of Ewyas Lacy

Document Record

6.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 6.1 The limited building survey revealed a number of significant architectural features both within the main farmhouse and the adjoining outbuildings. The features have been recorded following RCHME criteria set for a Level 1 recording survey. On the basis that the client will strictly adhere to the requests made within the planning consent, no further archaeological investigation may be required.
- 6.2 The Conservation Officer, Mr Paul Gibbens, has been notified of work involving Border Archaeology. A copy of the method statement outlining the requirements set within this programme of works is published in Appendix 2.

7.0 REFERENCES CONSULTED

Brunskill, R.W. (1992) *Traditional Buildings of Britain: An Introduction to Vernacular Architecture*. London: Victor Gollancz. 14-19.

Clifton-Taylor, A. (1987) *The Pattern of English Building*. London : Faber and Faber. 303-6.

Harris, R. (1986) *Discovering Timber Framed Buildings*. Shire Publications.

Herefordshire Council - Listed Building Inventory - *The Pike's Farm* (1/61).

Mercer, E. (1979) *English Vernacular Houses*. Royal Commission on Historical Monuments (England). HMSO.

RCHAM (E) (1934) Herefordshire, Vol 1 - South-west.

Soil Survey of England and Wales (1983) *Soil Map of England and Wales*. Scale 1:250,000. Silsoe.

Cartographic Sources consulted

1950 Ordnance Survey 6" (Revised from 1903 Edition)

1988 Ordnance Survey 1:25000 (Golden Valley), Sheet No.1039

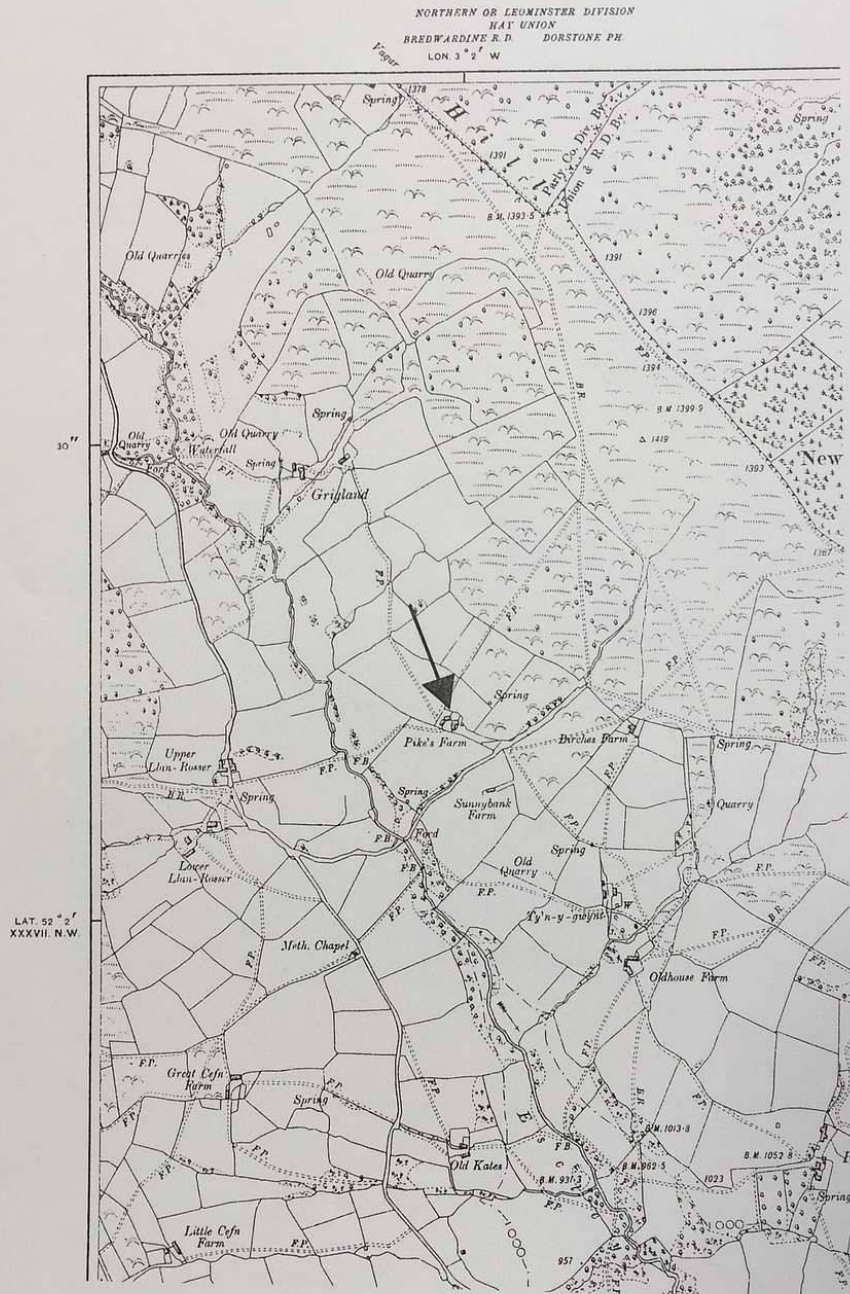
8.0 COPYRIGHT

- 8.1 Border Archaeology shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports, tender documents or other project documents, under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive license to the client for the use of the report by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.

The History of Ewyas Lacy

Document Record

MAP 1 - 1950 ORDNANCE SURVEY 6" (REVISED FROM 1903 EDITION)



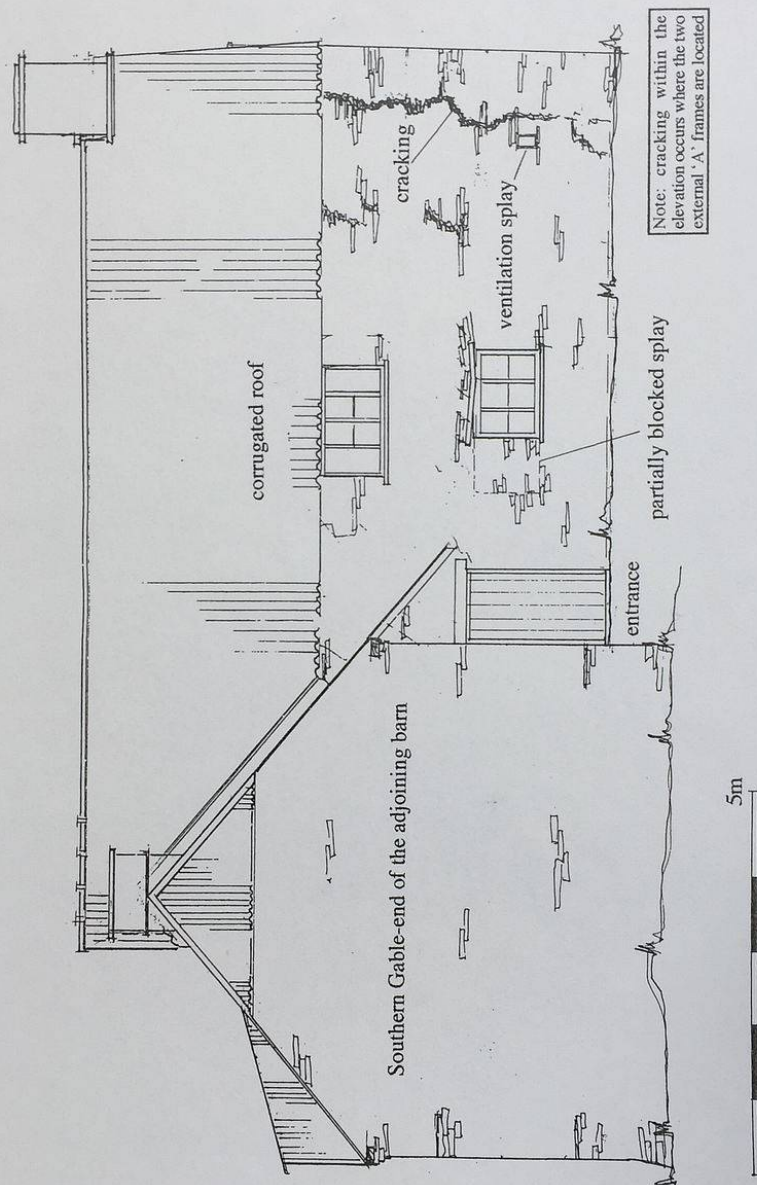
Border Archaeology LJN 04/99-03

9

The History of Ewyas Lacy

Document Record

FIG 1 - SOUTHERN ELEVATION OF THE PIKE'S FARMHOUSE



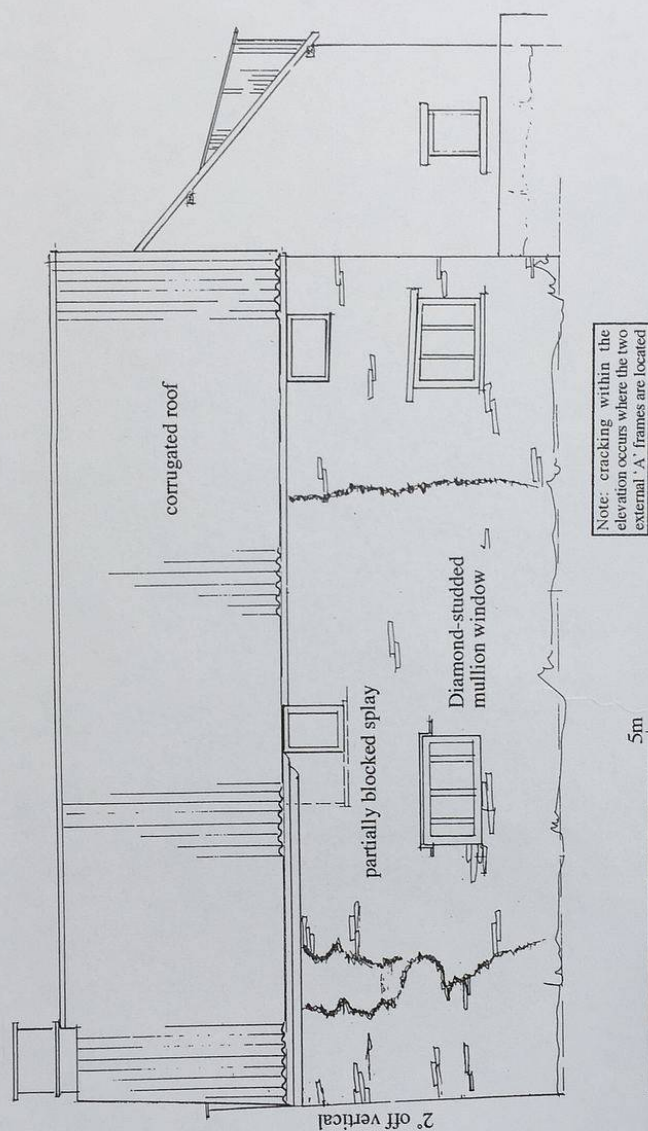
Border Archaeology LJN 04/99-03

10

The History of Ewyas Lacy

Document Record

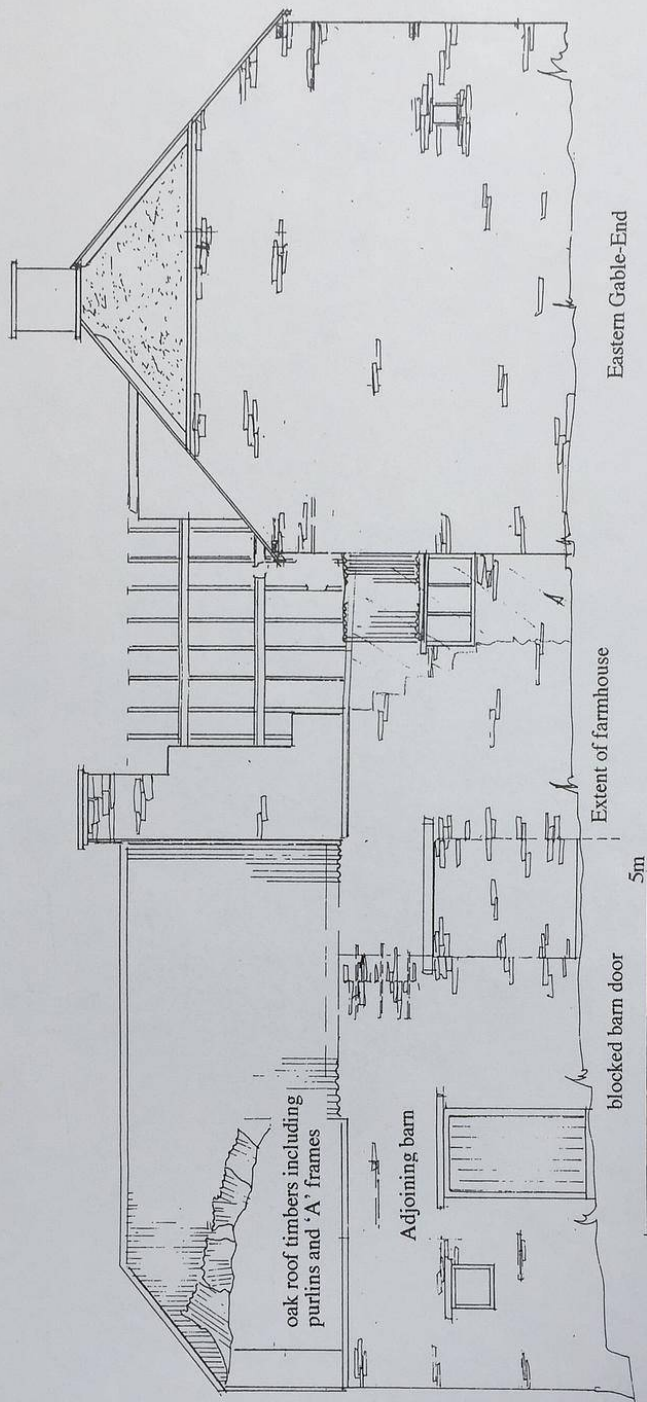
FIG 2 - NORTHERN ELEVATION OF THE PIKE'S FARMHOUSE



The History of Ewyas Lacy

Document Record

FIG 3 - EASTERN ELEVATION OF THE PIKE'S FARMHOUSE



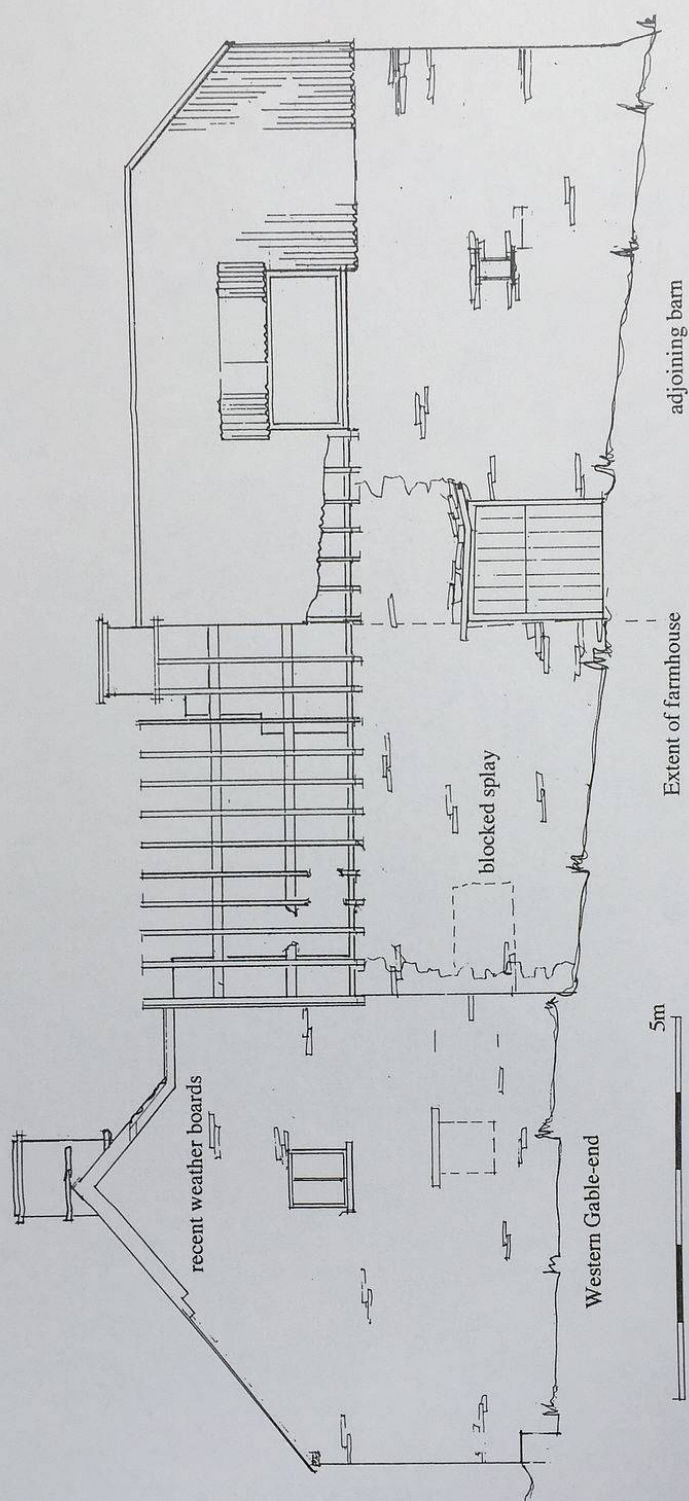
Border Archaeology/LIN 04/99-03

12

The History of Ewyas Lacy

Document Record

FIG 4 - WESTERN ELEVATION OF THE PIKE'S FARMHOUSE



Border Archaeology LJN 04/99.03

13

The History of Ewyas Lacy

Document Record

FIG 5 - NORTHERN INTERNAL GABLE OF KITCHEN AREA

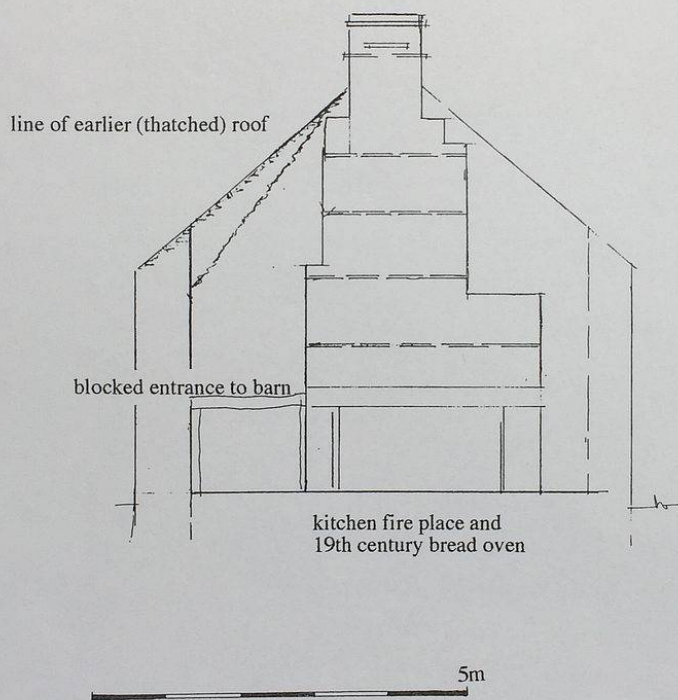
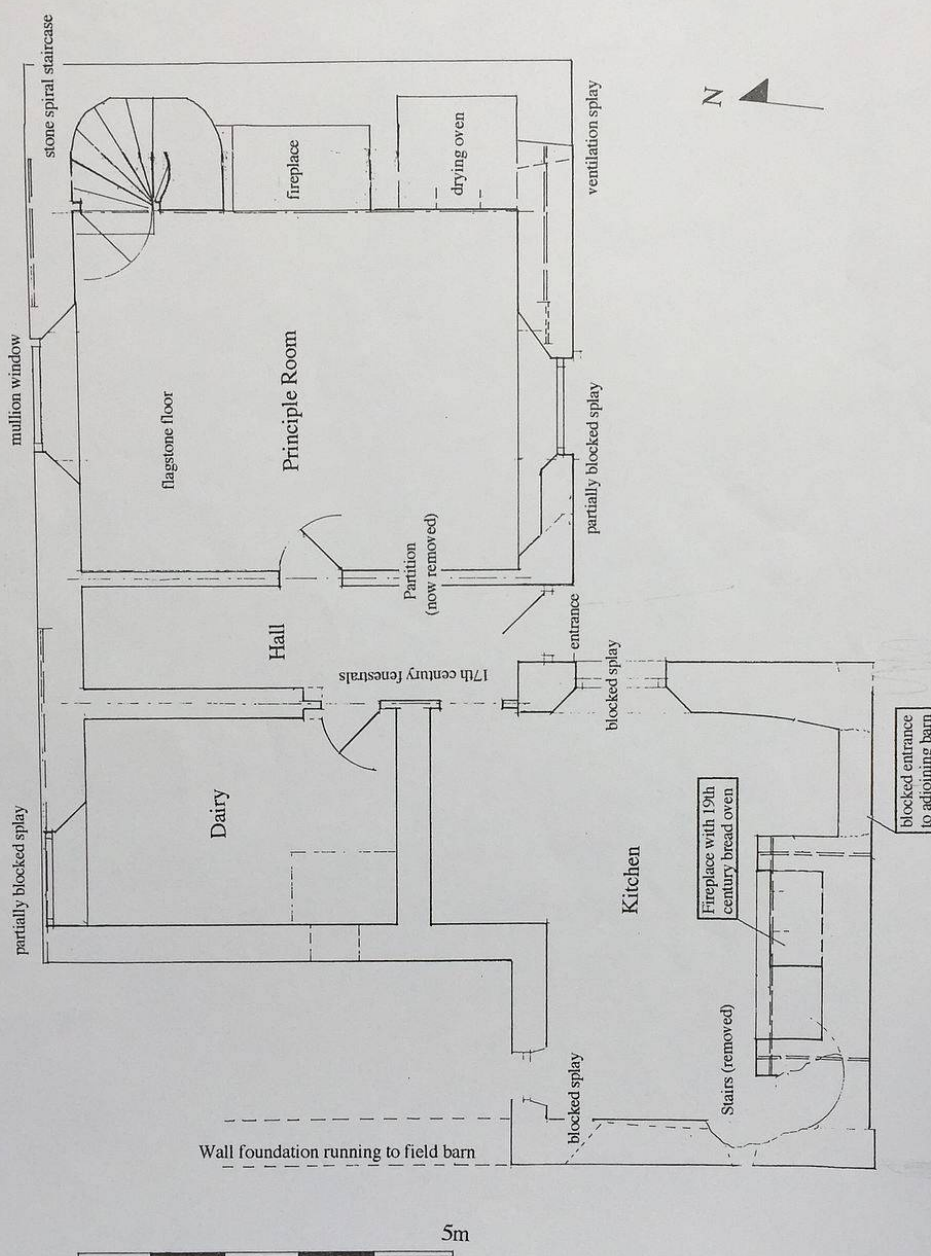


FIG 6 - GROUND FLOOR PLAN OF THE PIKE'S FARMHOUSE



Border Archaeology LNJ 04/99-03

15

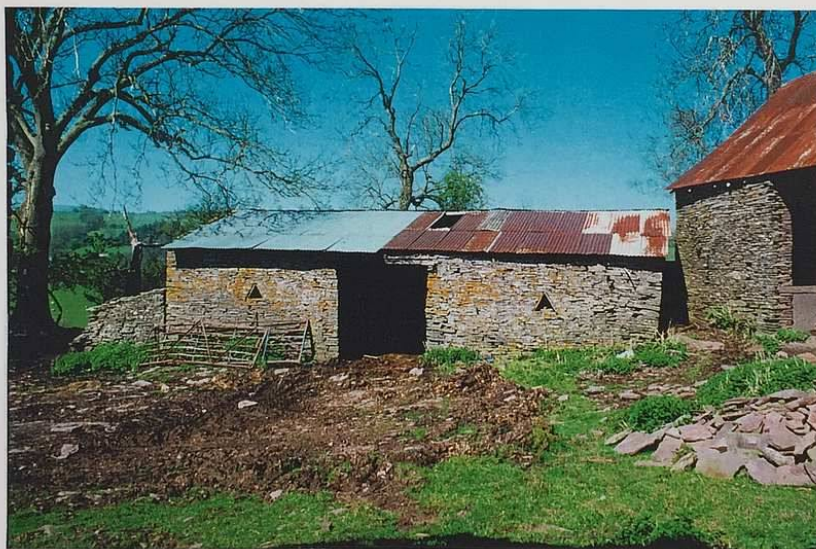
The History of Ewyas Lacy

Document Record

PLATE 1 - NORTH-FACING VIEW OF THE PIKES AND ADJOINING FIELD BARN



PLATE 2 COWHOUSE (WESTERN VIEW)



The History of Ewyas Lacy

Document Record

PLATE 3 DIAMOND STUDDED MULLION WINDOW (NORTH ELEVATION)



PLATE 4 NORTHERN ELEVATION SHOWING SUBSIDENCE



The History of Ewyas Lacy

Document Record

PLATE 5 BUILDING EXTENSION AND EXISTING 'A' FRAME



PLATE 6 INTERNAL VIEW OF WESTERN 'A' FRAME WITH CLOSE STUDDING



The History of Ewyas Lacy

Document Record

APPENDIX 1: LISTED BUILDING INVENTORY FROM HCC

SO 23 NE
1/51

Michaelchurch Escley CP
Pike's Farmhouse

GV

II

Farmhouse, now store. Probably late C17 - early C18. Coursed drystone rubble, stone slate, corrugated iron and asbestos roofs; centre stack and hipped roof to left part; end stack to right gable. I-plan, local development of long house type, 4-cell arrangement of the part to the right divided into stair/chimney area, principal room, cross-passage and a further cell which joins and overlaps the left hand subsidiary return wing used for service and animals. right part: 2-storey on-window front, 3 lights to ground floor and 4 to first floor above (both windows covered up at time of re-survey (1984) but upper one may have diamond section mullions), entrance to left near junction with return wing under corrugated iron canopy by ledged C19 door. Rear elevation has 2-window front: to left is former 5-light diamond section mullioned window now of 3 lights under label; to right is another window to rear of junction of the 2 ranges which had 3 mullions; above the first window, but slightly to the right is a partly blocked mullion window of the same size retaining one mullion and the apertures for another. Left part: one storey and attic, one casement of 3 lights to right hand side, another small casement of 2 lights to left with ledged C19 door to its right. Interior: right part has plank and muntin screen through which beneath large deeply chamfered beam to left of cross-passage 2 juxtaposed elliptically headed doorways lead into left cell of main range; principal right hand room has newel staircase to rear side fireplace and 2 chamfered beams dividing ceiling into 3 parts. Inside of left part of return range is a cowhouse (Right part of return range not inspected). Forms a surprisingly complete example of a developed longhouse incorporating animals, service area and a bending of the traditional plan.

SO 23 NE
1/52

Michaelchurch Escley CP
Barn immediately WNW
of Pike's Farmhouse

GV

II

Barn. Probably C18. Coursed dry stone rubble, corrugated iron roof. Four bays. One splayed ventilator slit either side of full height ledged entrance doors, singled ledged door to right hand side. Interior: doors lead to threshing floor in second bay from left which is divided from adjacent bays by 2 cill beams raised on rubble piers and stone flags set on end. The 2 transverse cill beams carry a central plank stud up to tie-beams which are linked to rafters by raking status. Two right hand bays are separated by a rubble wall about 7 feet high. The wall carries a cill beam with 3 studs rising to the stud beam. The right hand bay, beyond the partition is

The History of Ewyas Lacy

Document Record

divided into 2 storeys with a stall containing rack trough on the ground floor and a hay loft above together providing stabling facilities. Much of the timber in the right hand bay is re-used. Forms group with adjacent farmhouse and cowhouse (qv).

SO 23 NE
1/53

Michaelchurch Escley CP
Cowhouse and attached wall
25yds west of Pike's Farmhouse
II

GV

Cowhouse. Probably C18. Coursed rubble, corrugated iron roof. 3 bays. 2 triangular ventilators, one either side of full height central entrance. 3 similar ventilators to rear wall and one to each gable end wall. Interior: 2 heavy low trusses with raking struts pegged from tie-beams to rafters. Forms group with Pike's Farmhouse (qv) and barn to north east (qv) and included for group value only.

The History of Ewyas Lacy

Document Record

APPENDIX 2: METHOD STATEMENT

Limited Standing Building Survey for The Pikes Farm, Michaelchurch Escley, Herefordshire.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Border Archaeology was commissioned to undertake a limited standing building survey for a derelict dwelling known as The Pikes Farm (NGR SO 2912 3823), located within the parish of Michaelchurch Escley, south-west Herefordshire (Planning Application ref: SF981128 PF, Listed Building Ref: LB SF 981129 LD). A oral brief was issued by the Herefordshire Council (HC), Planning Department to record features both internally and externally including roof timbers, elevations, window and door openings etc. Mr Walden (consultant engineer) acting on behalf of Mr Grey, owner of The Pikes Farm provided the necessary plans for the site. Further support, including Listing information was provided by Mr Paul Gibbens, Conservation Officer, Planning Department (HC).
- 1.2 This building is Grade II Listed (Ref. No.1/51-3). The building, formally a dwelling is constructed of partially drystone walling with supporting gable-end and roofing timbers. The building appears to date from the 17th century. However, within the internal fabric of the building including an exposed 'A' frame at the western gable-end suggest that the building could be slightly earlier [late 16th/early 17th century].
- 1.3 A brief outlining an archaeological programme of work was agreed with the client. The purpose of this work is to assess the nature of any archaeological remains and to indicate possible measures to mitigate the impact of refurbishment of the internal features of the building. The programme of work will include a photographic survey of the house and adjoining outbuildings. A written and illustrated report and archiving will follow the results of the limited standing building survey.

2.0 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 On the basis of limited historical research on this building, the standing building survey will attempt identify and assess the extent and importance of architectural features, in particular, the location of timbers between the main farmhouse and the adjoining outbuilding. All features and structures will be considered important to the overall historic and archaeological assessment.
- 2.2 Limited primary and secondary documentary sources will be used in order to properly assess the fabric and historic importance of the building (including primary documentation from the RCHME and Listing advice).

3.0 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Limited Standing Building Survey

- 3.1.1 Recording and annotations of selected house timbers will be at a scale of 1:50 and annotated onto existing engineering plans. Emphasis will be placed on carpentry and stonework. From the provided scaled plans, a chronological phasing of the timber and stone construction will be made (if necessary).

The History of Ewyas Lacy

Document Record

4.0 ARCHIVE CONSOLIDATION

- 4.1 The site archive will contain all data collected during the survey including photographs and field notes. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed and internally consistent (where applicable).
- 4.2 Adequate resources will be provided during work to ensure that records are checked and internally consistent.
- 4.3 Archive consolidation will be undertaken immediately following the conclusion of fieldwork.
- 4.4 The archive shall be assembled in accordance with the guidelines set out in English Heritage's *'Management of Archaeological Projects 2'*.
- 4.5 The integrity of the primary record will be preserved.
- 4.7 Provision will be made for the deposition of archive in the appropriate museum or other repository. The archive will be prepared in accordance with the guidelines published in Guidelines for the preparation of Excavation Archives for long-term storage (United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, 1990) and Standards in the Museum care of archaeological collections (Museum and Galleries Commission, 1994). Deposition will take place after completion of the works.

5.0 THE REPORT

- 5.1 The report will clearly and accurately incorporate information gained from the limited standing building survey.
- 5.2 The report will contain a site location plan as well as ground floor plans and elevations plus photographs of selected features including the roof timbers and stone window and door casings.
- 5.3 A copy of the completed report will be submitted to the client and Local Authority Planning Department for approval. Further copies of the report will be deposited with Herefordshire Council's Sites and Monuments Record (SMR).

6.0 STAFF

- 6.1 The project will be under the overall management of Neil Shurety and the building survey will be undertaken by George Nash, Senior Archaeologist.

7.0 COSTS

- 7.1 Border Archaeology's financial proposals are for a limited building survey. Included within the costs will be the production of a report including the results interpretation, scaled drawings and archive material as outlined in the brief. The fee is subject to confirmation of access arrangements and services.
- 7.2 Border Archaeology's fees for this work will be submitted to the client and excludes VAT. This price will also include costs for publication and archive.

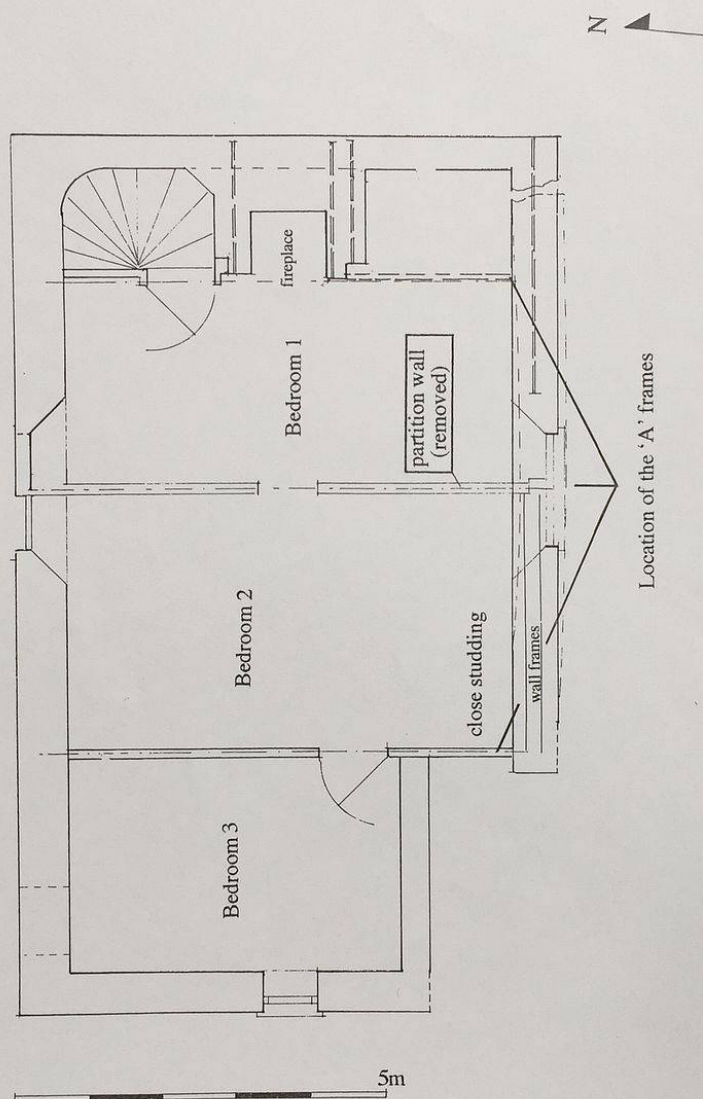
8.0 BORDER ARCHAEOLOGY QUALITY STANDARDS

- 8.1 Border Archaeology operates a Quality Assurance System in all its offices based on the BSEN ISO 9001: 1994 Model for Quality Assurance. Copies of the Company Policy, Environmental Policy and Policy for Health, Safety and Welfare can be submitted. Border Archaeology's staff are members with the Institute of Field

The History of Ewyas Lacy

Document Record

FIG 7 - 1st FLOOR PLAN OF THE PIKE'S FARMHOUSE



The History of Ewyas Lacy

Document Record

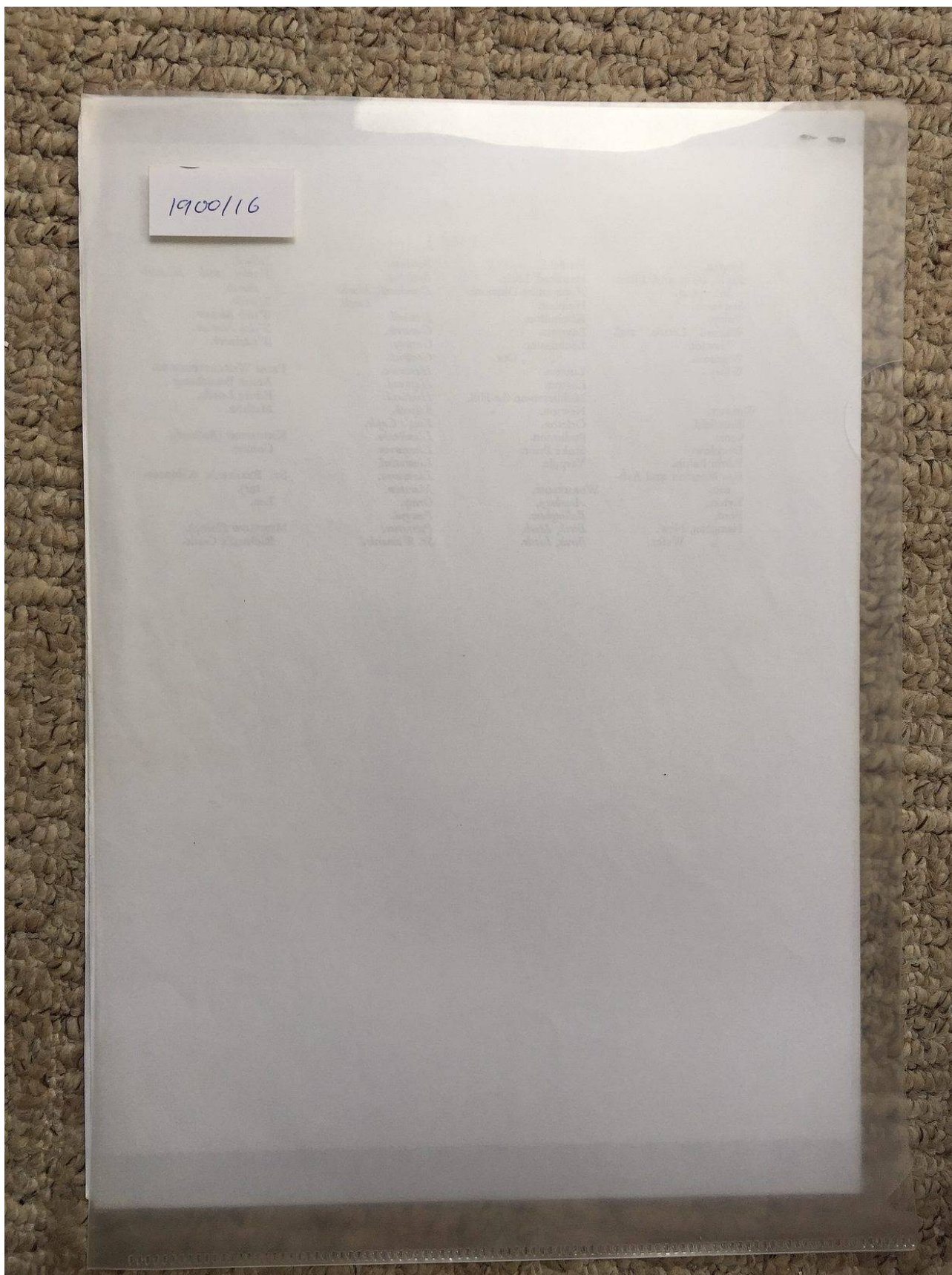
Archaeologists. All projects are carried out in accordance with IFA Standards and Guidance or Draft Standards and Guidance (where applicable).

9.0 BORDER ARCHAEOLOGY INSURANCE POLICY

- 9.1 The company maintains substantial Professional Indemnity cover which it considers to be fully commensurate with its responsibilities arising from its business. We would be pleased to discuss details of the cover when required. The company also maintains public liability insurance.

The History of Ewyas Lacy

Document Record



The History of Ewyas Lacy

Document Record

(xlv)

LIST OF HUNDREDS AND PARISHES

(The Parishes printed in Italics are included in Volume I.)

BROXASH.	Dormington.	Huntington.	Shobdon.
Avenbury.	Fownhope.	Kington.	Staunton-on-Arrow.
Bodenham.	Foy.	" Rural.	Stretford.
Bredenbury.	Hope Mansel.	Whitney.	Weobley.
Brockhampton.	How Caple.	Willersley.	
Bromyard.	Linton.	Winforton.	WEBTREE.
Collington.	Marcle, Much.		<i>Abbey Dore.</i>
Cowarne, Much.	Mordiford.	RADLOW.	<i>Allensmore.</i>
" Little.	Putley.	Ashperton.	<i>Bacton.</i>
Felton.	Ross.	Aylton.	<i>Blakemere.</i>
Grendon Bishop.	" Rural.	Bartestree.	<i>Bredwardine.</i>
Hampton Charles.	Sollers Hope.	Bishop's Frome.	<i>Bullingham, Lower.</i>
Linton.	Upton Bishop.	Bosbury.	<i>Callow.</i>
Marden.	Walford-on-Wye.	Canon Frome.	<i>Clebonger.</i>
Norton.	Weston-under-Penyard.	Castle Frome.	<i>Dinedor.</i>
Ocle Pychard.	Woolhope.	Coddington.	<i>Dorstone.</i>
Pencombe (with Grendon Warren).	Yatton.	Colwall.	<i>Dulas.</i>
Preston Wynne.	GRIMSWORTH.	Cradley.	<i>Eaton Bishop.</i>
Saltmarsh.	Bishopstone.	Donnington.	<i>Ewyas Harold.</i>
Sapey, Upper.	Breinton.	Eastnor.	<i>Grafton.</i>
Stanford Bishop.	Bridge Sollers.	Egleton.	<i>Hereford St. Martin.</i>
Stoke Lacy.	Brinsop.	Evesbatch.	<i>Holme Lacy.</i>
Sutton.	Brobury.	Ledbury.	<i>Kenderchurch.</i>
Tedstone Delamere.	Burghill.	" Rural.	<i>Kentchurch.</i>
" Wafer.	Byford.	Lugwardine.	<i>Kingstone.</i>
Thornbury.	Canon Pyon.	Marcle, Little.	<i>Madley.</i>
Ullingswick.	Credenhill.	Moreton Jeffereys.	<i>Moccas.</i>
Wacton.	Dinmore.	Munsley.	<i>Peterchurch.</i>
Whitbourne.	Hampton Bishop.	Pixley.	<i>Preston-on-Wye.</i>
Winslow.	<i>Hereford.</i>	Stoke Edith.	<i>St. Devereux.</i>
Withington.	Holmer.	Stretton Grandison.	<i>Thrunston.</i>
Wolverlow.	Kentchester.	Tarrington.	<i>Turnastone.</i>
	Mansell Gamage.	Wellington Heath.	<i>Tyberton.</i>
	" Lacy.	Westhide.	<i>Vowchurch.</i>
EWYAS LACY.	Monnington-on-Wye.	Weston Beggard.	<i>Wormbridge.</i>
<i>Craswall.</i>	Moreton-on-Lugg.	Yarkhill.	
<i>Cusop.</i>	Norton Canon.	STRETFORD.	WIGMORE.
<i>Llancilloe.</i>	Pipe and Lyde.	Almeley.	Adforton.
<i>Llanvynoe.</i>	Staunton-on-Wye.	Birley.	Aston.
<i>Longtown and Clodock.</i>	Stretton Sugwas.	Dilwyn.	Aymestrey.
<i>Michaelchurch Escley.</i>	Wellington.	Eardisland.	Brampton Bryan.
<i>Newton.</i>	Wormsley.	Kingsland.	Buckton and Coxall.
<i>Rowlstone.</i>	Yazor.	King's Pyon.	Burrington.
<i>St. Margarets.</i>		Kinnersley.	Byton.
<i>Waltersstone.</i>		Letton.	Downton.
	HUNTINGTON.	Lyonshall.	Elton.
GREYTREE.	Brilley.	Monkland.	Kinsham.
Aston Ingham.	<i>Clifford.</i>	Pembridge.	Knill.
Brampton Abbots.	Eardisley.	Sarnesfield.	Leinthall Starkes.
Brockhampton by Ross.	Harpton Laver.		Leintwardine N.

a—(40)

The History of Ewyas Lacy

Document Record

(xlvi)

Lingen.	Hatfield.	<i>Bolstone.</i>	<i>Sellack.</i>
Rodd, Nash and Little	Hereford, Little.	<i>Bridstow.</i>	<i>Tretire with Michael-</i>
Brampton.	Hope-under-Dinmore.	<i>Dewchurch, Much.</i>	<i>church.</i>
Stapleton.	Humber.	<i>" Little.</i>	<i>Treville.</i>
Tirley.	Kimbolton.	<i>Dewsall.</i>	<i>Welsh Bicknor.</i>
Walford Letton and	Laisters.	<i>Ganarew.</i>	<i>Welsh Newton.</i>
Newton.	Leominster.	<i>Garway.</i>	<i>Whitchurch.</i>
Wigmore.	<i>" , Out.</i>	<i>Goodrich.</i>	
Willey.	Lucton.	<i>Harewood.</i>	FROM WORCESTERSHIRE.
	Luston.	<i>Haywood.</i>	Acton Beauchamp.
WOLPHY.	Middleton-on-the-Hill.	<i>Hentland.</i>	Edvin Loach.
Brimfield.	Newton.	<i>Kilpeck.</i>	Mathon.
Croft.	Orleton.	<i>King's Caple.</i>	
Docklow.	Pudleston.	<i>Llandinabo.</i>	KNIGHTON (Radnor).
Edvin Ralph.	Stoke Prior.	<i>Llangarren.</i>	Combe.
Eye Moreton and Ash-	Yarpole.	<i>Llanrotbal.</i>	
ton.	WORMELOW.	<i>Llanvarne.</i>	ST. BRIAVEL's (Glouces-
Eyton.	<i>Aconbury.</i>	<i>Marstow.</i>	ter).
Ford.	<i>Ballingham.</i>	<i>Orcop.</i>	Lea.
Hampton, New.	<i>Birch, Much.</i>	<i>Pencoyd.</i>	
<i>" Wafer.</i>	<i>Birch, Little.</i>	<i>Peterstow.</i>	MUNSLOW (Salop).
		<i>St. Weonards.</i>	Richard's Castle.



The History of Ewyas Lacy

Document Record

Observations:

None