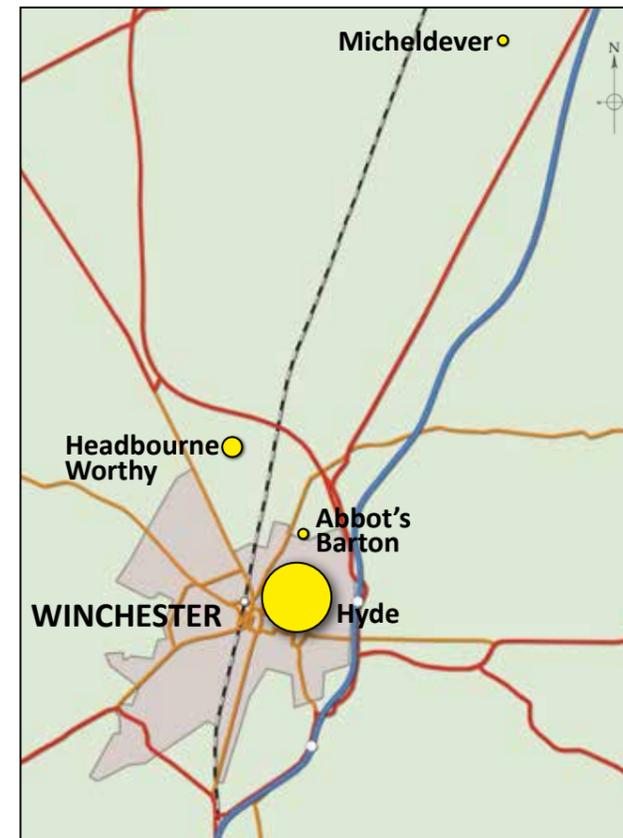


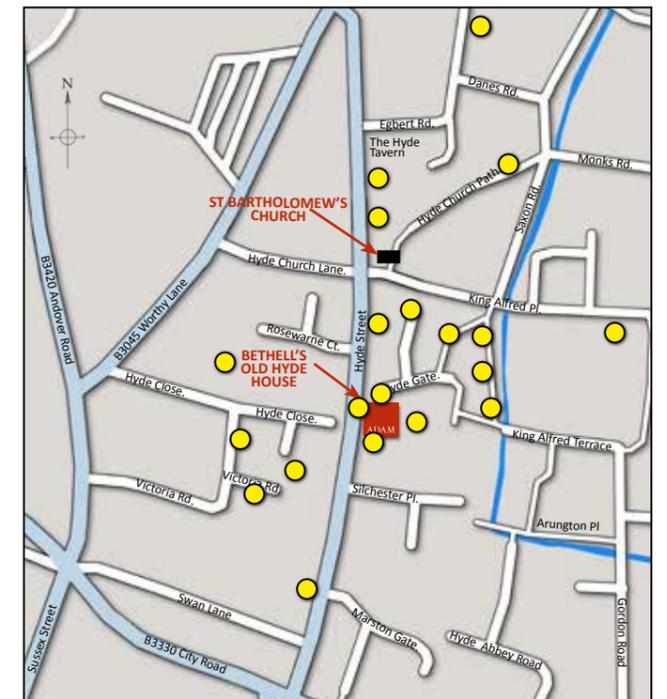
The reuse of stones and other building materials from Hyde Abbey

Since the 2013 King Alfred weekend exhibition there have been numerous suggestions as to the whereabouts of materials from Hyde Abbey. Many have related to walls and buildings where reused stone may have been used. These leads were partly as a result of the exhibition itself,

but also from the publicity in the *Hampshire Chronicle*. Following up these leads has resulted in fifteen new locations with possible reuse of materials. They range from individual stones to substantial clusters and in one case, timbers with a high probability of originating from Hyde Abbey. The map of the Winchester and surrounding area shows the four locations. The size of the dots represents the number of individual locations in each area. The other map shows the numerous locations in the Hyde area.



Map showing the extent of reused stones and other building materials from Hyde Abbey.



Locations of reused stones and other building materials in the Hyde area.

Abbot's Barton Farmhouse



Trefoil window blind tracery panel

A trefoil window blind tracery panel reused in the wall of an outhouse adjoining the farmhouse. It could possibly have formed part of a gable end of the church.

Silverstream, Headbourne Worthy



Enriched voussoir and embedded stone at base of fireplace

Identical voussoir found during the 1972 investigations

These stones were uncovered during the dismantling of the 1950s brick facing to an inglenook fireplace. They are at the base of the massive chimney made from Hyde

If you would like to be involved in this Hyde900 project or would like any further information, please do contact us on david@pekingparismorgan.com or access the website below. Should you have, or know of someone who may have, stones from the abbey there is a form available on the website below.

Abbey stone. The chimney was built shortly after the construction of the 3-bay timber framed hall house (c. 1520-40). The stone to the left, semi-circular in cross section, was part of an embedded column.

The voussoir is decorated with flower panels and is similar to stonework in Lincoln Cathedral. An identical piece of stonework (shown in the second image) was found in 1972 during the demolition of walls in the Hyde area.

67 Hyde Street



Roll moulding on window jamb.

This stone of one of many moulded stones visible from the street. They include voussoirs, columns and shafts and a whistle stone. The illustration is of a roll moulding on window jamb with a return to the cill. It is also described by masons as a stop end.

Old Hyde House, Hyde Street



The interior of the roof space at the east end of Old Hyde House.

This photo (courtesy of Dr John Crook) shows the interior of the roof space at the east end of Old Hyde House. This is the only remaining section of William Bethel's house, built from stone from Hyde Abbey, which he purchased from Thomas Wriothsesley in the 1540s. The stonework at the top of the wall is probably the parapet at the top of the external wall of his original house. The original roof line of the servant's wing can be discerned just below the parapet.

Silverstream, Headbourne Worthy



Scratch dial on left hand side of the fireplace.

This stone was revealed during the work on the fireplace at Silverstream and was found in a prominent position on the left hand side of the chimney breast. It appears to be a 'scratch dial' from the Abbey, used to enable the monks (and/

or possibly the laystaff) to know the approximate times of the services in the church.

They are a frequent feature on many parish churches in both England and Northern France and are normally found on a south facing wall or buttress.

Wall opposite Hyde gatehouse



Hyde wall featuring several 'whistle' stones.

This wall, immediately opposite the south facing side of Hyde Abbey gatehouse, is an example of the richness of mouldings to be found in the walls in the Hyde area. The photo shows at least three example of whistle stones, numerous shafts and columns and other mouldings from the medieval period. In this case the majority have been carved from Caen stone.

Hyde Gate wall, Hyde



Inverted voussoir.

This photo shows a voussoir which had been part of an arch. This is likely to have formed part of a doorway, rather than a window in view of the bold scale of the moulding. The style is Norman.

Wall in Victoria Road, Hyde



Classic whistle stone example in Brendoncare.

This wall alongside the car park at Brendoncare, Victoria Road features a whistle stone in pristine condition. It is more geometrically correct than many that have been found.

St. Bartholomew's Church, Hyde



A vaulting rib set into the church tower

The stone pictured has been reused in the north facing wall of the church tower. The tower is reputed to have been built in 1540, very shortly after the demolition of the abbey. The stone is from a vaulting rib and could have come from the abbey church or an ancillary building. The non-symmetrical appearance of the nosing is typical of the Early English period.

Car park opposite 22 Hyde Street



A partially hidden 'whistle' stone in the wall

This 'whistle' stone is partially hidden at the base of a wall alongside the car park at 22 Hyde Street.

This shape of moulding for an embedded shaft in the corner of a building appears virtually unique to Hyde Abbey. Only one other example has been located elsewhere (in Bath Abbey). At least 40 of these stones have been found within a 10 mile radius of Hyde. This one shows clear heavy axed tooling, unlike the one from the Brendoncare car park.

St Mary the Virgin Church, Micheldever



Cluster of shafts reused in the church tower

This cluster of five reused shafts, almost certainly from Hyde Abbey, have been incorporated as part of a narrow spiral stair case in the church tower. The manor and church of Micheldever was part of the Abbey estate until the Dissolution. Thomas Wriothsesley acquired the Abbey and lands in 1539, and there is strong evidence that Wriothsesley built the tower (completed in 1544) using stone from Hyde Abbey.

St Mary the Virgin Church, Micheldever



Step in the tower spiral staircase featuring reused trefoil window

The photo shows the underside of one of the stair treads in the tower spiral staircase. The large ashlar slab of Caen stone features a trefoil window. At the present time it is difficult to state where in the Abbey buildings this might have featured. The shape of the window moulding and the rough tooling show how the piece has been reduced in depth before reuse.

Old Hyde House, roof timbers



Purlin and rafters in the servant's wing of Old Hyde House.



Screen fragment in the roof of Old Hyde House.

These photos (courtesy of Dr John Crook) show some of the timbers of the roof in the servant's wing of Old Hyde House, the only remaining section of William Bethel's original house, built around 1550-70.

The first image shows the remains of a clasped purlin roof of perhaps the late 15th century. Some of the rafters have mortices for a collar and for straight braces between rafters and collar and for ashlar pieces - i.e. they are from a seven-canted roof. Seven canted roofs are found almost invariably in ecclesiastical buildings.

The second image shows the lintel reused as a purlin which appears to be from a screen, probably ecclesiastical. Apart from the obvious capitals it has pegs for the attachment of decorative elements such as rosettes.

There is insufficient material for dendro dating. Therefore at present, it cannot be definitively stated that these are from the Abbey, although on the balance of probabilities it does seem likely.

I am indebted to John Crook and Edward Roberts for the comments on the roof timbers.