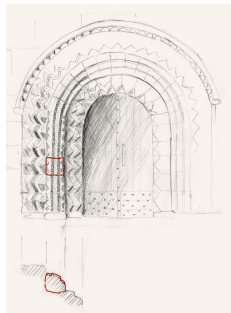


Romanesque Billet Moulding



Sketch showing the architectural function of the stone on display. The stone would have formed part of the door jamb of an elaborate Romanesque doorway, perhaps of the Abbey church.



This 12th century Romanesque billet mould type stone is loaned by Winchester Museums and was found during excavations at 82 Hyde Street.

Stylistically, this piece appears to be late Norman work from the second half of the 12th century. Because of the way the stone has been shaped, it seems likely that the architectural function of the piece was to form part of an elaborate Romanesque doorway. Furthermore, it would have acted as a Jamb stone rather than an arch stone or vousoir as the bedding planes are flat and not splayed. Such doorways made use of the thickness, inherent in

the Romanesque style of masonry walling, in order to express the opening with a series of enriched geometric mouldings.

The studs that flank the central margin are similar to those seen in the 'Nail-head' moulding, although slightly more rounded in form.

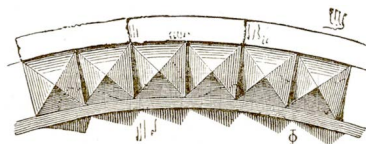
The piece is also similar to the 'Billet Moulding'. However, this is usually set out in a characteristic regular, alternate pattern.

The zigzag motif which is carved on either side of the ornament is known as 'Chevron moulding', a design which frequently appears in this style of architecture and has often been used to accentuate church windows, arches and doorways.

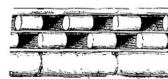
The Jamb stone has been carved from Caen Stone which would help to support a date of mid-to-late 12th century.

The heavy axed tooling that can be seen along the central margin also indicates that the piece was produced in the Norman period.

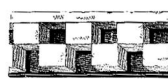
The stone on display was found at the excavation of 82 Hyde Street on 21 January 1955.



NAIL-HEAD MOULDING.



round billet



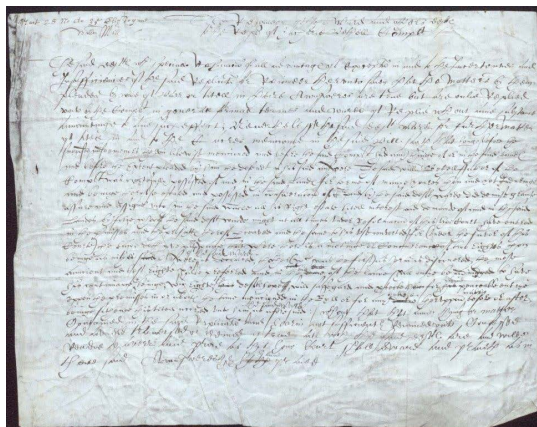
square billet



12th century Romanesque billet moulding stone which was found in the garden of Silverstream, Headbourne Worthy. It was later reused as a feature in a brick chimney in an extension to the cottage. The stone was originally part of the stone chimney in the cottage.



Stone bridge across the stream running through the garden of Silverstream, built from the ashlar stones found in the garden rockery.



Court of Chancery Record, Bethell v Ward. Bethell owned the Abbey site, which Ward was to take possession of due to an unpaid loan by Bethell. Ward sent a servant with a cart and horse to carry away two or three loads of freestone from the Abbey to his house at Worthy Paunceforte, which was part of the modern manor of Headbourne Worthy.