



# The Round Tower

Vol. XLI No 3

March 2014



Quidenham. St Andrew

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**The next issue is June 2014 and the deadline for contributions is the 1st May 2014.**

Please send items for publication either as email attachments or on disc as **separate** files – text, photos, drawings etc., or by post to:-

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*Minimum £10 (overseas £15) a year of which 40% goes towards the printing and posting of The Round Tower magazine and administration. 60% goes to the Repair Fund of the RTCS.*

*Magazines are published in March, June, September and December. The membership renewal date is the first day of the month following the application for membership.*

*To join the Society or to make any enquiry about your membership please contact :-*

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## **THE ROUND TOWER**

**The quarterly magazine of the  
Round Tower Churches Society  
Vol. XLI No 3**

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There are three articles in this edition of the Round Tower as well as details of the 2014 tours and advance notice of our Study Day. Another four pages have been added to keep John Salmon's article together rather than split it in to two parts.

Join the conversation  
about round tower  
churches on our  
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RTCS members who have registered will also receive this magazine as a PDF in page order. Colour photographs will be in colour and not in black and white.

If you have not yet registered but would like to receive the PDF in addition to your paper copy please send your email address to [pt.hodge@tiscali.co.uk](mailto:pt.hodge@tiscali.co.uk).

## ROUND TOWERS – BUILT WITH THEIR CHURCHES OR ADDED?

*This is one of a proposed series of articles examining the reliability of certain theories that have been used for dating round tower churches.*

An important aspect of any attempt at dating round tower churches is to establish whether church and tower were contemporary or whether the tower had been a later addition or, rarely, if a church post-dates its tower. This article examines features of churches and towers that can help to differentiate these alternative possibilities, but firstly briefly reviews the plausibility of certain theories that have been proposed.

In his books<sup>1</sup> Munro Cautley claimed that many of the round towers of Norfolk and Suffolk were independent structures built for defence or refuge during the period of the Viking invasions, and that subsequently flint churches were built on to them. However, since publication of his books, detailed architectural examinations have shown that only at the few churches where earlier naves have been rebuilt are they later than their towers. Of these, examples include the Norman nave at Hales, medieval re-built naves at Aylmerton, Blundeston, Seething and Tuttington and the nineteenth-century ones at Bylaugh and Keswick. Most commonly though, it has been found that church and tower are contemporary or that the tower is an addition to the church.

W.J.Goode proposed that if the tower east wall internally is flat, the tower has been built on to an existing church, and that where the east wall is curved, church and tower were built together except that if the east wall at the tower arch apex is thinner than the tower west wall, the tower could be added. However, this formula takes no account of other considerations which have a bearing on the way a tower joins a nave. Contemporary and added towers can both have flat or curved east walls.

### Contemporary Towers and Naves

Whether the tower east wall is flat or curved, at several churches well-defined evidence can show that the tower and nave are likely to be contemporary.

Continuity and similarity of the fabric of the nave and tower can be a positive indication that they were built together. At Quidenham (1), for example, coursed flints in the nave west wall, in the re-entrant fillets and in the curved tower wall are all in alignment and therefore strongly indicative of simultaneous construction. This impression is augmented elsewhere as at Rushmere and Fishley where weathering of the jointing around the flints where nave and tower meet has exposed the probable mortar in which they were set; this can be seen to be of uniform substance.

Naves and towers of churches in which there are similar features are likely to be from the same period. At Bexwell, arches with irregular carstone voussoirs over blocked openings in the lower part of the tower and a similar one over a double-splayed window in the nave north wall probably date nave and tower both as late 11th century and at Moulton, rare large medieval bricks in the putlog holes of both tower and nave convincingly indicate the same building date.



1. Quidenham. Coursed flints of the nave west wall, the re-entrant fillet and the curved tower wall, all laid in alignment

Stylistic features may also indicate the probability of contemporary construction of nave and tower. At Beechamwell, since the early belfry details could hardly be later than the Long-and-Short quoins of Barnack stone on the nave, the implication is that the nave and tower must surely be contemporary. At Threxton, windows in the chancel, aisle, tower and belfry showing no evidence of later insertion all have Y-tracery and suggest a common late C.13 or early C.14 date for the church and the tower.

Where the thickness of a curved tower east wall at the tower arch apex is the same as, less, or only slightly more than the nave west wall measured outside the tower, as at Little Saxham or Haddiscoe for example, that is an indication that nave and tower were built together because, had they not been, gouging out part of an existing nave wall would have been necessary to form the internal curvature – an unlikely undertaking.

Normally tower walls are appreciably thicker than nave walls and so where the west wall of a nave measured outside the tower is substantially thicker than its side walls and about the same thickness as the tower walls as at Quidenham and Herringfleet (where the east walls within the tower are flat but curved in the upper levels at the latter), it is most likely that tower and nave were built together because if the church had originally been towerless, it is unlikely that the nave west wall would have been so much thicker than the side walls.

Despite the awkward arch profile that arises when a tower arch is formed in a curved wall, unless that is avoided by building the wall flat only in the ground-stage as at Herringfleet or Beachamwell, the internal east wall of a tower built with the church often continues the curvature of the tower's inner circumference, approximately maintaining the tower wall thickness. Since tower walls are

usually appreciably thicker than nave walls, such walls would usually be thicker than the nave west wall measured outside the tower and this configuration could be an indication that tower and church were built together. However, it is not infallible because added towers can also have curved east walls in cases for example where, in conjunction with the formation of the tower arch in the nave west wall, an added tower's inner circular shape becomes a curved layer of superimposed flintwork, thickening the wall at this position.

### **Added Towers**

Evidence showing that a tower is a later addition to a church may be of two kinds: that which shows that the church originally stood without a tower, and features of the tower itself.

#### ***Evidence establishing a formerly towerless church.***

Inside the towers' upper stages at West Dereham and Gayton Thorpe the former triangular shape of the nave west wall's gable can be seen; the upper part of the tower's east wall built on it clearly shows the tower as added.

A former window opening in the nave west wall, whether circular as at Barsham and Thorpe-next-Haddiscoe, pointed as at Welborne (2), or altered as at East Walton and Rushall where both were formerly pointed, indicates that originally there would have been no tower.

Imposts with a moulding returned on the west face of a tower arch of doorway proportions suggest that the arch would probably have been a west entrance to an originally towerless church; at Pentlow, Little Bradley and Gayton Thorpe such impostes are now partly covered by the abutment of the later tower's curved walls to the flat nave wall.

If the internal curved walls of the tower form straight joints where they meet a flat nave west wall with the same thickness inside and out, that is evidence of the tower having been added. Where such walls are unplastered, a lack of bonding between them may be seen and in some cases as at Little Bradley it is possible to insert a probe into the joint between them.

Separate thicknesses of an added tower's east wall and the nave west wall may show at the tower arch as at Ilketshall St Andrew (3) and Old Catton where a higher rere-arch in the tower appears to be built independently from the arch formed in the nave wall.

Separate nave and tower walls may also show in the upper door recess. At Edingtonthorpe the brick-arched opening in the curved tower wall is quite distinct from the cut-through nave wall at the back of the recess, and at Rushall the upper door opening in the added curved wall of the tower, spanned by a timber lintel, is clearly distinct from the blocked opening in the nave wall which can be seen to have had reveals splayed towards the nave and a pointed head; it was probably a window whose dressings were removed.



2. Welborne. Blocked former pointed window above the tower arch in the west wall of the nave



3. Ilketshall Sy Andrew. The tower arch in the tower, showing the separate arches in the nave and tower walls

***Evidence of the tower's characteristics.***

A pronounced flattened curve to the upper part of the tower east wall, giving it a D-shape as at Gayton Thorpe, is an indication of an added tower. Where a tower's upper east wall is built directly on the thinner nave wall below it will necessarily be thinner and flatter above the nave than the tower's other walls.

At several churches a difference in the fabric of the walls provides clear evidence that the tower is later than the nave. At Gresham for example there is a distinct difference between the relatively smaller-textured flintwork of the tower and that of the nave west wall which contains ferricrete and quoins of the same material, and at Potter Heigham flints within the tower show a competence of knapping not found in walls built before about 1300 making a striking contrast with the rough uncoursed rubble of the chancel walls which are clearly earlier.

As locally made medieval brick was probably not available before the end of the 13th century, towers in which it occurs in their fabric or in putlog holes as at West Somerton or Ilketshall St Andrew must be later than their churches if, like those two, the churches have Norman or earlier features.

Towers apparently structurally independent from the nave as at Topcroft, Welborne and Wrampingham where the wall at the tower arch has roughly the thickness of the nave and tower walls combined, are probably later additions to formerly towerless churches.

Unless there is evidence that it has been altered, a pointed tower arch on a nave with Norman or earlier evidence is an indication of a later tower.


If the flat east wall of a tower is thicker than the nave west wall externally as at Rockland St Peter or Tuttington it is clearly not the west wall of a formerly towerless nave.

The proposal that a flat east wall in the tower is an indication of an added tower is based on the assumption that it is the west wall of a formerly towerless nave. But this only applies when a flat tower east wall is the same thickness as the nave west wall outside the tower and is also flat in the upper stages, and the tower's curved walls make a clean abutment to the nave wall. Some tower east walls as at Herringfleet, Beachamwell and Hales are flat in the ground stage but curved (and usually thinner) above and unlikely therefore to have been a former nave gable.

Some towers have a flat east wall that merges with curves to the tower's circular walls: it could be a flattened continuation of an added tower's inner circumference, increasing the nave wall thickness at the tower arch to nearer that of the tower walls, or it could be part of a contemporary nave and tower.

Exceptionally, as at Hasketon, it seems that the middle part of a nave west wall may have been completely breached by an added tower's curved east wall, only its quoins and outer sections surviving, bonded to the tower.

Stephen Hart

|   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
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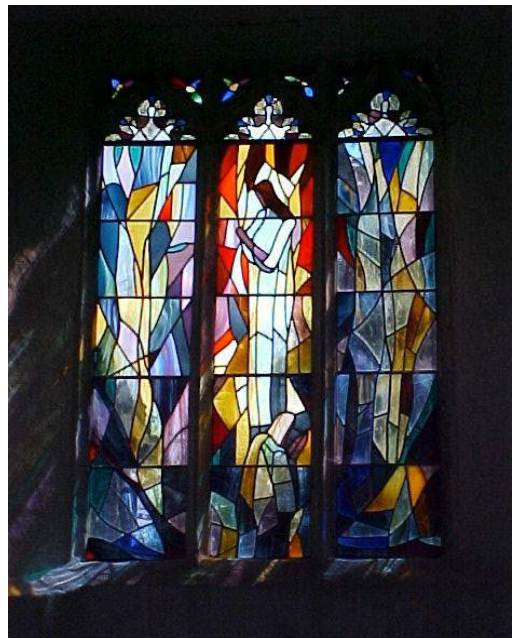


RTCS members visited Broomfield on the 2012 Essex Day not only to look at the fabric of the church but also to admire an example of the work of the late Rosemary Rutherford in her centenary year. Anne Haward wrote an appreciation of Rosemary Rutherford in the September 2012 magazine.

On 6th December 2013 your editors received an email from Frank Howard:  
I have just (recently!) got round to reading the interesting article about Rosemary Rutherford and her stained glass windows at Broomfield in the September 2012 edition of the Round Tower.

I was Rector of the parish next to the one where her brother, Canon John Rutherford, was Vicar. One of his parishes was St.Mary, Hinderclay between Diss and Bury St Edmunds. Rosemary's work can also be seen there. This was all put in place after her death.

The first window (see photo below) was the east window of the south aisle which was done in 1975. It shows the transfiguration of Christ with Peter below together with the Tree of Life and the River of Life.



Two windows on the south side of the south aisle (the photos are on the top of page10) represent "Let us create man in our own image", "The people that walked in darkness have seen a great light", the Annunciation, the Nativity, the Crucifixion and the Resurrection. Both windows were dedicated by the then Bishop of Dunwich on 11th November 1981.



After her death some remaining pieces of Rosemary's glass were put in the west window of the vestry according to a design of Rosemary's. It was dedicated on 30th October 1994. The work after Rosemary's death was largely carried out by her brother, John Rutherford in his huge old vicarage at nearby Walsham le Willows where he had his own studio.

Frank Howard

After his email to us Frank checked his facts with Ken Smith the treasurer of Hinderclay church who responded thus. 'I have fond memories of having coffee with John after the morning service most Sundays. He would often take me to his small workshop at the back of Jalli Halli (the name of his retirement home - which was next to the church) and would get quite excited as he showed me various pieces of the coloured glass he was arranging for the final window'.

### **Quatrefoil**

A group of people from Rickingham obtained a grant from the Heritage Lottery Fund to research, write and publish nine books on local history. Six of these books have now been published with three more to be published in the next few months. One of the published books is about the lives of the Victorian and Edwardian Rectors of Rickingham and their families. This book is being sold for £5. 50p from the sale of each book will go to the Round Tower Churches Society and 50p will go to the Churches Conservation Trust. The author of this book is Sarah Doig, a professional genealogist. One of the other books in the series is the history of Rickingham Inferior Church. This book sells for £3 and £2 from each book sold will go to St. Mary's Church, Rickingham Inferior. The author of this book is Jean Sheehan, a member of RTCS. Another book is entitled a "Suffolk Boy in East Africa" which tells the inspiring story of Samuel Speare, a local boy who went to Zanzibar at the age of 15 to become a missionary helping to rescue slave boys and who died tragically aged 20. A stained glass window in Rickingham Superior Church is dedicated to him. The proceeds from the sale of this book will also be donated to Rickingham Inferior Church. The other three books in the series are "A Walk Through Rickingham" and "A Walk through Botesdale" by Diana Maywhort, the Rickingham local history recorder and "Reflections on Redgrave" by Jean Sheehan, the Redgrave Local History Recorder. These all sell for £5 each plus postage and packing. Further details can be obtained from our website [www.quatrefoil.org.uk](http://www.quatrefoil.org.uk) or from Jean Sheehan on 01379890237.

### **Advance notice about our tours, AGM and Study Day.**

Your committee are looking forward to seeing many of you on at least one of our tours this summer. Details of the tours are on page 25. Please make every effort to attend the AGM at Frostenden. Bring your lunch with you.

Also please make a note in your diary now about our Study Day at Yaxham on the 27th September. Full details and booking information will be in the June edition of the Round Tower and on the website.

Apologies that much of the font size in this edition of the magazine is size 10. Even adding an extra four pages it has still been a tight squeeze to include everything your editors wanted to include. If you have access to a computer you can of course increase the print size by requesting a PDF version of the magazine. You will also be able to view colour photographs in colour. Those members who have already requested a PDF version on addition to a print copy will continue to receive the PDF unless and until you tell us otherwise. The Round Tower PDF for members will now be in page order for easy reading.

If you would like to go on the PDF list please email [pt.hodge@tiscali.co.uk](mailto:pt.hodge@tiscali.co.uk).

## **The Round Tower Churches of London.**

‘Round Tower Churches of South East England’ by W J Goode published in 1994 lists only three churches in London in the section ‘Other Round Towers in the British Isles’.

These are listed with only brief comments as:-

- Northolt. St Patrick and St Joseph the Worker, Middlesex: In spite of the dedication this church is Anglican. This is a modern church and tower built in concrete in 1967.
- London. All Souls, Langham Place: This church, used by the BBC, has a round tower that is unusual for it stands on circular columns.
- Tooting. St Nicholas, Surrey: “*Little Guides*” Surrey records “St Nicholas had a 12<sup>th</sup> century round tower. It was rebuilt in brick in 1833.

In the Essex section of his 1994 book W J Goode lists Barking. St Patrick. Barking is a suburb of East London and has been part of Greater London since 1965. He had this to say about the church: I spent little time at this church in 1975 noting only the main facts as it was not in our East Anglian style. David Vinnels devoted an article to it in the ‘*Round Tower Churches Society Magazine. Vol 17*’. The church was designed by Arthur Eric Wiseman and was consecrated in 1940. It was designed to seat 300 and cost about £10,500. It consists of a nave with narrow passage aisles, north and south transepts, both ending with apses and a chancel sited within the eastern round tower. Joined to and forming part of the church are the church hall and church rooms. It was constructed with a reinforced concrete frame, and faced with yellow brown Dutch bricks. The font bowl is of polished bronze and the church possesses a stone from St Patricks, Armagh Northern Ireland presented by the Dean of Armagh Cathedral. It was placed in the chancel wall.

In my journeys around London visiting and photographing over 900 churches within the M25 motorway I have visited the four churches listed by W J Goode and have discovered a number of other churches which should be considered as having round towers.

Where the information is available I have added website addresses and I hope that this will enhance interest in these churches. However, these websites do vary considerably in the amount of information they tell us. I have also added a [www.geograph.org.uk](http://www.geograph.org.uk) reference for each church where my own photographs can be viewed. These photographs show a wider range of internal and external features. In some cases you will also find photographs by others.

**St John the Evangelist, Gloucester Drive, corner Queens Drive, Brownswood Park, N4 2LW.**

<http://www.sjebp.com/>

<http://www.geograph.org.uk/search.php?i=41776908>

Built 1995; Architect Tom Hornsby



This church has a semicircular east end with ancillary rooms round the sanctuary. Above the sanctuary is the lantern style tower which provides even more light than the clerestory windows. The sanctuary area is slightly elevated and the roof is supported by slender columns.



**St Luke, Uxbridge Road, corner of Wormholt Street, Shepherd's Bush, W12 0NS.**

No website found.

<http://www.geograph.org.uk/search.php?i=41776926>

Built 1976; Architects Hutchison, Locke & Monk.



This church is a striking red brick building and replaces the previous demolished church of 1871-2. There is a bell tower at the west end which consists of two thin piers, but at the east end on the south side of the chancel is a stunted round tower enclosing the baptistery. The east end has a magnificent window by John Hayward depicting the Crucifixion, made partially from fragments of former windows of the old church.

**All Saints, Uxbridge Road, corner Woodlawn Drive, Hanworth, TW13 5EE.**

<http://www.allsaintshanworth.com/>

<http://www.geograph.org.uk/search.php?i=41776932>

Built 1952; Architect NF Cachemaille-Day.



The original intention was to build only a Nissen hut (prefabricated steel structure made from a half-cylindrical skin of corrugated steel) but the architect suggested that the church should be built in stages, which was then made possible from money raised from the damaged St Mary, Haggerston. The first stage was a long low building in yellow brick which now serves as a Lady Chapel and baptistery (baptistry). The second phase, finished in 1957 is now the main church. It is built in the shape of a cube with a central lantern round tower and with rooms off each side, except the east end, which has an apse to hold the altar on four separate columns. The architect designed the seven sacrament font which is also of concrete. The Lady Chapel has stained glass by Goddard & Gibbs.

**All Saints & St Stephen, Surrey Square, Walworth, SE1.**

No website found.

<http://www.geograph.org.uk/search.php?i=41776953>

Built 1959; Architect NF Cachemaille-Day.



This pre-stressed concrete building which seats 250 replaces the two former churches, All Saints, Walworth and St Stephen, Walworth Common.

The building has yellow brick over concrete and resembles a warehouse from the front. The east end apse is in the shape of a tower with small aperture-like windows near ground level.

There was a single bell which was stolen at some time in the past. The last church registers are from 1973 and the church was declared redundant in 1975. It appears that demolition was considered but in fact it was sold for about £25,000 in 1977 to the Church of the Lord (Aladura) - a Nigerian denomination - as their British Headquarters. It is still in use today.

I have not been able to see the interior of the church but when this building was closed to Anglican worship some of the architect's furnishings were removed to the nearby St Peter, Walworth.

**St Patrick, Blake Avenue, Barking, IG11 9SQ.**

**St Patrick, Blake Avenue, Barking, IG11 9SQ.**

No website found.

<http://www.geograph.org.uk/search.php?i=41776230>

Built 1940; Architect A E Wiseman.





This church, which was designed by A E Wiseman and constructed in 1940 looks more like a warehouse or factory except for the cross on the top of the tower and another green sword-like cross in the brickwork of the tower. This church was built shortly after the start of the World War II but survived intact through all the bombing in the area. It is unusual among churches in that the round tower is at the east end. The factory-like appearance was increased when many of the windows were bricked up during the reordering of the nave.

During the reordering, the interior of the nave was fore-shortened at the west end. At the east end is an unusual feature of a stylised concrete rood beam with a cross. The nave has concrete piers tapering towards the floor forming narrow passage aisles. The sanctuary is under the tower and has a simple plaster ceiling. The east wall is in an Art Deco style which would not be out of place in a 1940's cinema. On each side of the tower are low transepts with semicircular ends, one of which is a small chapel. The interior walls are brick and the font and pulpit appear to be polished concrete.

**St Joseph the Worker, Yeading Lane, Northolt, UB5 6JS.**

[www.josephtheworker.org/](http://www.josephtheworker.org/)

<http://www.geograph.org.uk/search.php?i=41801238>

Built 1967; Architects Maguire & Murray.



This is one of the two London churches by Maguire & Murray. Its more famous brother is St Paul, Bow Common, built in 1960. St Joseph's was built in 1967 and is also basically a square building, resembling a factory or fortress more than a church, the upper part being covered in zinc. The round tower stands like a chimney about 20 feet from the main building and adds to the overall industrial feel. A square entrance has a pyramidal zinc roof.

The interior is spacious and has curious ladder-like columns around the periphery leading up to the roof. A platform at the east end has a stone altar, font and reading desk. There is a small rectangular chapel adjoining the main worship area. There was a separate baptistery, slightly below the level of the main church, but this is now a coffee lounge.

**St Nicholas, Tooting Graveney, London SW17.**

<http://www.stnicholastooting.org.uk/>

<http://www.geograph.org.uk/search.php?i=43532695>

“Little Guides” Surrey records “St Nicholas had a 12<sup>th</sup> cent round tower. It was re-built in brick in 1833”. I will make no further reference to this church as W J Goode gives a good description. It does not have a round tower these days.

**Commissioners’ Churches.**

A Commissioners' church is an Anglican church in the United Kingdom built with money voted by Parliament as a result of the Church Building Act of 1818 and 1824. They have been given a number of titles, including Commissioners' churches, Waterloo churches and Million Act churches (or "Million churches"). The 1818 Act supplied an initial grant of £1 million for “promoting the building of churches and chapels in populous parishes”, followed by a further grant in 1824. Of the original approximately 145 Commissioners’ churches in London, only about 90 remain and 4 of these have round towers.

The following four churches are Commissioners’ Churches and all have much in common. All Souls, Langham Place, Marylebone is already regarded as a round tower church and the others have very similar features and styles including round towers. I would submit that because All Souls is regarded as a round tower church that the other three churches should also be recognised as round tower churches.

**All Souls, Langham Place, Marylebone, London W1.**

[www.allsouls.org](http://www.allsouls.org)

<http://www.geograph.org.uk/search.php?i=41776119>

Built 1822; Architect John Nash. This is Nash’s only surviving church.





The round tower has at its base a rotunda surrounded by a portico with Ionic columns. These columns support a balustrade gallery. This gallery in turn supports a round tower which can be divided into two distinct parts. The lower and shorter section has clock faces. The upper and taller section is composed of a circle of slender columns with Corinthian capitals which in turn support a second circular balustraded gallery through which a seventeen-sided spire emerges.

Although the church has no east window, it is well lit as the aisles have no stained glass windows. The focus at the east end is the painting by Richard Westall of Christ during his trial before Pontius Pilate. Most of Nash's interior fittings have sadly been lost, apart from the central part of the organ case in the organ gallery at the west end. A gallery on rectangular and octagonal columns surrounds the interior except for the central third of the east end. The gallery in turn supports columns with Corinthian capitals.

The church was severely damaged in December 1940 when a land mine exploded in nearby Portland Place. It brought down the ceiling and the top 30 feet of the spire had to be removed. After the war the church was restored, the spire rebuilt and the dark green interior was replaced by pale green and gold. The church was reopened in April 1951.

Further extensive work was undertaken from May 1975 due to problems from vibration from the Bakerloo and Victoria Underground lines. The floor, which was raised by 18 inches, was mounted on rubber pads. In addition new lighting, chairs instead of pews, together with other features, were installed. Sculptor Geoffrey Clarke also designed a new pulpit, font and communion table in bronzed aluminium. The church was reopened in November 1976.



**St Anne, St Ann's Hill, Wandsworth, London SW18 2RS.**

<http://stanneswandsworth.org.uk/>

<http://www.geograph.org.uk/search.php?i=43532598>

Built 1822; Architect Robert Smirke, also architect of the British Museum.



St Anne's was built as a Chapel of Ease for All Saints, Wandsworth, until becoming a parish in its own right in 1850. Initially it was on the edge of the suburbs of London and variously known as St Anne's in the Fields and as the Pepper-pot Church because of the shape of its round tower. The main body of the church is built of yellow gault bricks (a brick made from a mixture of a heavy thick clay soil and sand that produces a colour of brick between white and pale yellow depending on the percentage of clay) with stone dressings and sits behind a giant Ionic portico, above which a round tower rises from a square base.

The nave was fitted with Georgian box-pews which were removed in the 1890's by the vicar. The galleries were narrowed and the apsidal chancel and side chapels added by Edward Mountford, architect of the Old Bailey.

The south chapel was originally dedicated to Mountford's wife, but is now the Lady Chapel. It has a painted reredos and is very much in an Arts and Crafts style with its hanging lamps. The north east chapel, originally the vestry is now the Blessed Sacrament chapel and is dedicated to St Faith. Behind the altar is a 16<sup>th</sup> century painting of Christ and the wise men.

It is a miracle that the church still stands. In 1944 a flying bomb blew out most of the windows and rendered the nave and tower unsafe. The church was restored in 1947. However in 1950 a devastating fire destroyed the roof. This was reconstructed using a steel framework and the church was reopened in December 1951.

By the late 1970's the church was looking redundant, but repairs were carried out on seriously eroded stonework as well as to the roof. Dry rot and the long-horned beetle were eradicated. Internal restoration was also carried out with a substantial grant from English Heritage in the 1990's. The church is now an impressive and proud centre of the community.

**St Mary, Wyndham Place, London W1 1HPQ.**

[www.stmaryslondon.com](http://www.stmaryslondon.com)

<http://www.geograph.org.uk/search.php?i=42226087>

Built 1821-23; Architect Sir Robert Smirke.

Same Architect as St Anne, Wandsworth with similar tower. Interior remodelling in 1874 by Sir AW Blomfield.



This rectangular church has a round tower on the south side above a semicircular portico supported by Neoclassical Ionic columns. The rectangular interior is distinctly divided into 9 bays along each side and 5 bays at both east and west ends. The church is divided into two storeys by a gallery on 3 sides.

A more detailed description of the architecture can be found on:-

<http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/resultsingle.aspx?uid=1224993>

**Christ Church, Cosway Street, Marylebone, London NW1.**

No website found.

<http://www.geograph.org.uk/photo/3530374>

<http://www.geograph.org.uk/photo/3530381>

<http://www.geograph.org.uk/photo/3530385>

Built 1824-5, Architect Philip Hardwick. Alterations in 1887 by Sir AW Blomfield.



This church was built in a classical style, but with the usual east west orientation reversed. The portico with Ionic pillars is at the geographical east end and surmounted by a three stage tower. The lower section of the tower is square and supports the middle section of 12 Corinthian columns, which in turn supports a gallery, within which is a round tower. The upper section continues with the round tower and is surmounted by cupola.

The interior consists of a nave with 8 bays and chancel. The nave has a gallery which is supported by Corinthian columns. The church was redundant for a number of years, but has been excellently restored, retaining its round-headed stained glass windows and galleries. It is now used as an open plan office. Although I was allowed to look inside I was sadly not permitted to take any photographs.

## References:

**Anglican Church Building in London 1915 – 1945.** Yelton & Salmon.

St Patrick, Barking, p. 35

**Anglican Church Building in London 1946 – 2012.** Yelton & Salmon.

St John the Evangelist, Brownswood Park, p. 119

St Luke, Shepherds Bush p. 127

All Saints, Hanworth, p. 162

All Saints & St Stephen, Walworth, p. 241

St Joseph the Worker, Northolt, p. 9.

**The Buildings of England, London 3 North West.** Cherry & Pevsner.

All Souls, Langham Place, p. 599

St Mary, Wyndham Place, p. 603

Christ Church, Cosway Street, p. 600

**The Buildings of England, London 2 South.** Cherry & Pevsner.

St Anne, Wandsworth, p. 702

John Salmon

If this article has whetted your appetite to find out more about 20th century London churches your editors think you can do no better than by seeking out the two volumes that John Salmon has written with Michael Yelton. These books are available from Amazon or can be ordered from a good bookshop. Your library will also obtain them for you..

Anglican Church-Building in London 1915-1945.

ISBN-10: 1904965148

Anglican Church-Building in London 1946-2012.





**Shimpling.** 28<sup>th</sup> July, 1914 saw the outbreak of the First World War, Now, in 2014 – on Sunday 27<sup>th</sup> July, at 3:00pm – St George's Church is to host a Commemoration of the twelve men of Shimpling who died in the Service of their Country. Also being remembered will be those who served and survived – for whom life would never be the same again. Mrs Rosemary Steer, who has compiled a brief biography of each of the 'Shimpling Twelve', will be sharing the results of her research at the event. It is expected that members of the Dickleburgh branch of the Royal British Legion will also be present.

### **Tours for 2014**

#### **ROUND TOWER CHURCHES SOCIETY**

**10th May 10am at Mutford, Rushmere, Frostenden before AGM at Frostenden at 2.15pm.**

#### **Saturday Tours, first Church 2.30pm**

**7th June Horsey, West Somerton, Rollesby**

**5th July Runhall, Wrampingham, Colney**

**2nd August Gresham, Bessingham, Sustead**

**6th September Onehouse, Beyton, Risby**

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#### **CHURCH TOURS**

**on Sundays, first Church at 2.30pm**

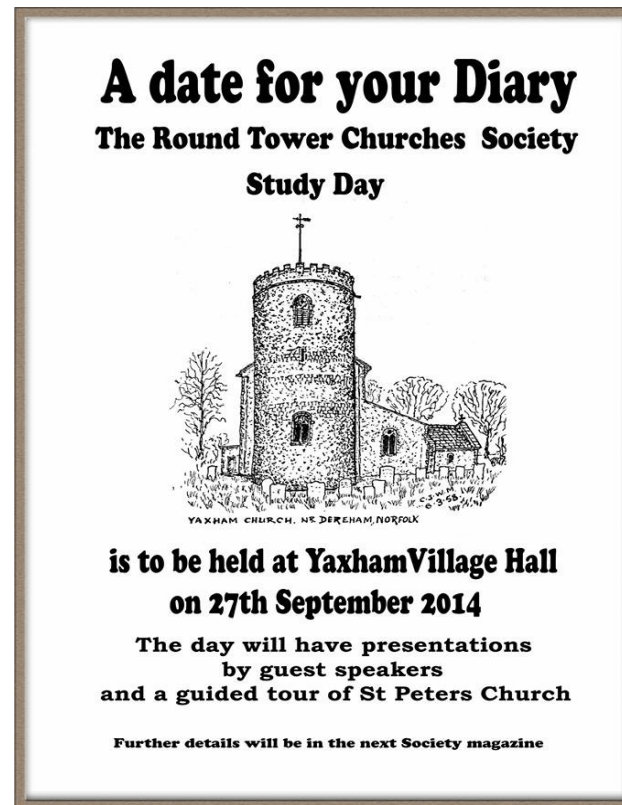
**27th April Sutton, Ingham, Stalham, Brunstead**

**18th May Toftrees, East Raynham, Helhoughton, South Raynham**

**15th June Loddon, Sisland, Thurton, Bergh Apton.**

**20th July Holme Hale, Ashill, Houghton on the Hill, Great Cressingham**

**All are welcome on these tours. There are no charges, though donations in the church offertory boxes are encouraged. Tea will be provided by one of the churches during the afternoon. The Sunday Tours end with a form of Evening Service, usually at 6.30pm (which is optional). Any enquiries to 'Lyn Stilgoe on 01328 738237**



Rosemary Rutherford and her stained glass in Hinderclay is featured in the new book "100 years, 100 treasures" published to mark the centenary of the Diocese of St. Edmundsbury and Ipswich.

#### **TOPCROFT.**

Approximately 10 gardens open from 11.00 to 5.00 p.m. on Sunday May 25 and Monday 26th May in aid of St. Margaret's Church Topcroft. Refreshments available all day at 2 venues, ample free parking and toilet facilities. Church open on both days. Topcroft Hall Gardens open - six acre garden with 500 year old mulberry tree under which Margery Brewes wrote the first Valentine Card to John Paston, wooded gardens and extensive herbaceous borders. Weatherley Buggy free transport from Topcroft Hall gates to the hall gardens. Free vintage bus transport around the village. £3.50 entry on the day including map.

## ROUND TOWER CHURCHES SOCIETY

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