

A B C D E F G H J K L M N

City of London Churches

Using information extracted from The Friends of the City Churches www.london-city-churches.org.uk

0.5 kilometre



- churches walk 15.5 km
- location of original city wall

- church
- church tower or ruin
- steep steps
- pedestrian area

- 1 Start the churches walk at Bank/Monument or Temple station. Temple has limited access hours. To start your walk from Temple Station take Temple Place to the bend and follow the path round and up the steps to Essex Street. Half way along take the path through Devereux Court and right into the Temple precinct. Continue across Essex Court and Pump Court
- 2 The pavement at east of Castle Baynard Street is temporarily blocked by building works. Consider diversion.

1

2

3

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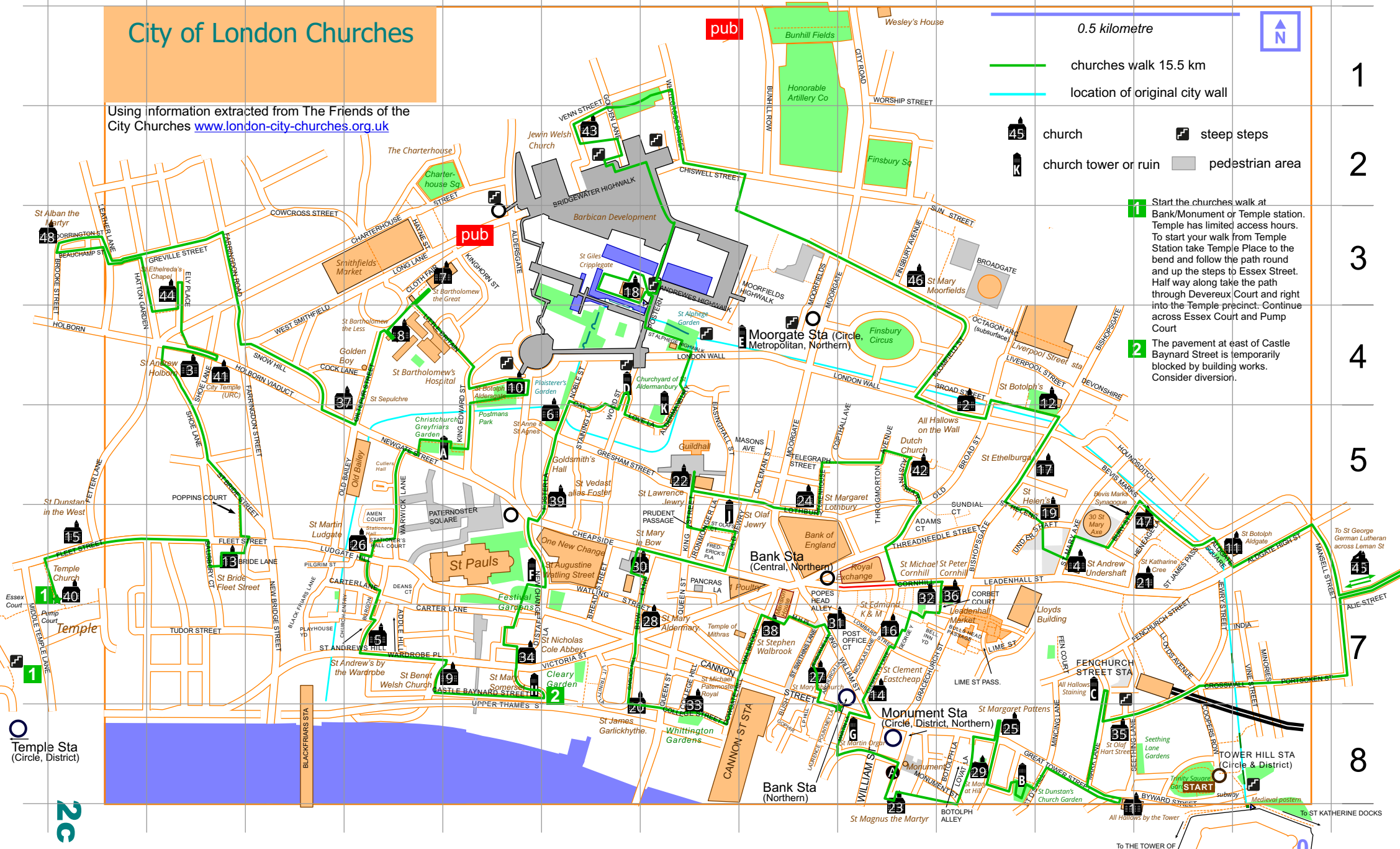
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7

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○ Temple Sta (Circle, District)

2c



London City Churches

1	All Hallows by the Tower	M8 B I	13 St Bride Fleet Street	B6 WB I	25 St Margaret Pattens	K8 W I	37 St Sepulchre without Newgate	C4 I
2	All Hallows on the Wall	K5 D I	14 St Clement Eastcheap	J7 W I	26 St Martin-within-Ludgate	D6 W I	38 St Stephen Walbrook	H7 W I
3	St Andrew Holborn	B4 WB I	15 St Dunstan-in-the-West	A6 I	27 St Mary Abchurch	H7 W I	39 St Vedast alias Foster	F5 WBI
4	St Andrew Undershaft	L6 I	16 St Edmund King & Martyr	J7 W I	28 St Mary Aldermary	G7 W I	40 Temple Church	A6 B I
5	St Andrew by the Wardrobe	D7 WB I	17 St Ethelburga	L5 I	29 St Mary-at-Hill	K8 W+ I	41 City Temple	A7 B II
6	St Anne & St Agnes	F5 WB I	18 St Giles Cripplegate	F3 I	30 St Mary-le-Bow	F6 WB I	42 Dutch Church Austin Friars	J5 B II
7	St Bartholomew the Great	E3 I	19 St Helen Bishopsgate	L6 i I	31 St Mary Woolnoth	H7 H I	43 Jewin Welsh Church	F2 B -
8	St Bartholomew the Less	D4 D II*	20 St James Garlickhythe	F7 W I	32 St Michael Cornhill	J6 W I	44 St Etheldreda's Chapel	B3 B I
9	St Benet Welsh Church	E7 W I	21 St Katherine Cree	M6 i I	33 St Michael Paternoster Royal	G8 WB I	45 St George German Lutheran	O6 II*
10	St Botolph without Aldersgate	E4 I	22 St Lawrence Jewry	G5 WB I	34 St Nicholas Cole Abbey	E7 WB I	46 St Mary Moorfields	J3 II
11	St Botolph Aldgate	N6 I	23 St Magnus the Martyr	J8 W+ I	35 St Olave Hart Street	L8 I	47 Bevis Marks Synagogue	M6 I I
12	St Botolph without Bishopsgate	L4 II*	24 St Margaret Lothbury	H5 W I	36 St Peter upon Cornhill	K6 W I	48 St Alban the Martyr	A3 B II*

KEY: First two digits are location coordinates. Then B = damaged in Blitz D = G Dance yngr H = Hawksmoor I = IRA bomb damaged W = Wren Church last column is listing

What is striking about the city churches is their variety. Each has its own character; some of them are of uniform design whereas some have been patched up over the centuries. See the end of the document for stories of the saints.

1. All Hallows by the Tower

<https://www.ahbtt.org.uk/visit/historyeducation/>

This striking church considers itself London's first; there are Roman remains and a mosaic found in the crypt. Being next to the Tower of London, the church cared for numerous beheaded bodies brought for temporary burial following their executions on Tower Hill, including those of Thomas More, Bishop John Fisher and Archbishop Laud.

All Hallows survived the Great Fire of London through the efforts of Admiral Penn (William Penn's father) who, along with his friend Samuel Pepys, watched London burn from the tower of the church. William Penn, founder of Pennsylvania, was baptised in the church and educated in the old schoolroom.

The church suffered extensive bomb damage during World War II and only the tower and the walls remained. The church was rebuilt after the war and was rededicated in 1957.

2. All Hallows on the Wall

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/All_Hallows-on-the-Wall

The original c12th century church built on a bastion of the old Roman wall, was renowned for its hermits, who lived in cells in the church. It escaped destruction in the Great Fire owing to its position under the wall, but fell into dereliction. The present church was constructed by George Dance the Younger in 1767, when he was only 24. Inspired by the Classical world it is simply a barrel-vaulted nave with a half-dome apse at the far end, with decoration deriving from the ancient Temple of Venus in Rome. Attached Ionic columns support a frieze in place of the usual entablature.

The Church was noted for its services to the poor; many workers, including women in domestic service, took the early trains into the City and services were operated for their benefit. All Hallows was damaged during the Second World War but was restored in the early 1960s. It is a guild church associated with the Worshipful Company of Carpenters, which has held its annual elections in the church for over 600 years.

3. St Andrew Holborn

<https://standrewholborn.org.uk/>

St Andrew Holborn has been a site of worship for

at least 1000 years. Untouched by the Reformation and the Great Fire, by the late 17th century the church was in need of renovation. Wren rebuilt the church on roughly the same footprint as its medieval predecessor and it remains the largest of all Wren's parish churches. In 1703, the bell stage was added and the tower re-faced in the same stone as the church, by Wren or Hawksmoor.

In 1818 Joseph Henry Good was appointed to renovate and repair, and created a new, second gallery at the church's west end.

The construction of the Holborn Viaduct from 1863 meant demolition of the Parish Court House and Rectory to the west of the Church. Samuel Sanders Teulon was commissioned in 1868 to build their replacements, and his remit extended to improvements of the Church as well. His alterations, such as the removal of the west gallery in order to expose the 15th century arch at the end of the nave, sparked controversy.

Significantly damaged during the war, restoration was by Seely and Paget. Subsequently in 1981 a new Lady Chapel and Baptistry were added.

4. St Andrew Undershaft

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/St_Andrew_Undershaft

A church has existed on the site since 1147. The

church's curious name derives from the shaft of the maypole that was traditionally set up each year opposite the church. Constructed in 1532, St Andrew Undershaft survived both the Great Fire of London and the Blitz. Sadly, St Andrew Undershaft's large stained-glass windows, installed in the 17th century, was destroyed in the Baltic Exchange bombing in 1992.

5. St Andrew by the Wardrobe

<https://www.standrewbythewardrobe.org/history/>

Originally known as St Andrew juxta Baynard Castle, due to its proximity to the former great medieval fortress, the church received its present title, *by-the-Wardrobe*, after King's Great Wardrobe, was moved from the Tower to new quarters nearby in 1361. (See walk 02.)

First recorded circa 1244 but destroyed in the Great Fire, St Andrew's was Wren's last and least costly church.

St Andrew's was almost completely gutted by incendiary bombs during the war, leaving only the tower and walls. The church was meticulously reconstructed to the designs of Marshall Sisson with extensive internal oak panelling and furnishings. On the south side a small chapel dedicated to St Ann has been incorporated. The decorated plaster tunnel-vaulted ceiling over the nave is a copy of Wren's original design. Furnishings contemporary with Wren from other City churches include the pulpit and font and cover, both from St Matthew Friday Street (demolished 1884), the Stuart royal arms from St Olave Old Jewry (demolished 1888) and the weather-vane from St Michael Bassishaw (demolished 1900). A small pipe organ in the gallery was built by John Snetzler in 1769. Also in the gallery are two recent memorials to William Shakespeare and John Dowland.

St Andrew's is designated as the Ward Church for the Ward of Castle Baynard

6. St Anne and St Agnes

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/St_Anne_and_St_Agnes

The first mention of a church on the site was in 1137 which refer to 'St Agnes near Alderychgate' and the 'priest of St Anne's' which was situated near Aldredesgate'. Its unusual double dedication, unique in the City, seems to have been acquired some time in the 15th century. The building's 14th century tower was its only section to survive the Great Fire of London (and then only partially).

St Anne and St Agnes was rebuilt by Sir Christopher Wren in 1680, with possible contributions from Robert Hooke.

The church is of an unusual design being based on that of a Greek cross; it utilises a vaulted square within a square, a formula based on the Nieuwe Kerk in Haarlem, Netherlands. Wren used a similar design at St Martin Ludgate and St Mary-at-Hill.

It was extensively restored in the 18th and 19th centuries, but largely destroyed by Second World War bombing. The reconstructed interior is a mixture of replicas of the pre-war fittings and original or copied fittings from other London churches, some of which had also been destroyed in the war but were not reconstructed. The Lutheran congregation has moved to St Mary at Hill.

7. St Bartholomew the Great

<https://www.greatstbarts.com/>

St Bartholomew's was established by Rahere, a courtier and favourite of King Henry I. On a pilgrimage in Rome, he fell ill. He prayed for his life vowing that, if he survived, he would set up a hospital for the poor in London.

A vision of Saint Bartholomew appeared to him and directed him to found a church at Smithfield in his name. Or so the story goes. Rahere set up both a church, a priory of Augustinian canons, and the hospital. He served as both prior of the priory and master of the hospital.

The Priory was dissolved in 1539 and most of the nave of the Church, which had stretched to where the west gate is today, was demolished but the crossing and choir survive largely intact from the Norman and later Middle Ages, enabling its continued use as a parish church.

Being outside the walls, the church survived the Great fire but various parts of the building were damaged or destroyed through the centuries until the restoration began in the 19th century, first in the 1860s and then, under Sir Aston Webb, in the 1880s and 90s and on into the 20th century.

8. St Bartholomew the Less

<https://www.britainexpress.com/attractions.htm?attraction=1587>

The earliest church near this site was a chapel dedicated to the Holy Cross, founded in 1123. The chapel was begun to serve the priory and hospital established by Rahere and was moved to this spot in 1184. St Bart's was the only one of five chapels serving the hospital to survive the Reformation. After becoming crown property, Henry VIII re-established St Bart's as a parish church for the hospital, and it gained its epithet 'the less' to distinguish it from its larger namesake.

The oldest parts of the building are the 15th-century tower and west end of the church. Within the tower are three bells, the oldest being cast in 1380. The bells are hung in the original wooden frame thought to be the oldest in London. The striking neoclassical church interior was