



Sidney Toy (1875-1967). From the frontispiece of Castles of Great Britain. The Lafayette portrait was taken in London in 1934, when Toy was a youthful looking 59, sporting his trademark pince-nez.

Sidney Toy - A Biography



Sidney Toy, 1875 - 1967, aged 5, at Redruth.

Charles Sidney Toy, architect, architectural historian, author and authority on the world's castles and fortresses, was born on 16th February 1875 at 8 Clinton Terrace, Redruth, Cornwall. In 1882 they moved to 7 Bond Street, Redruth. In 1885, aged ten, he received a pass in Elementary Drawing to Scale, and an excellent in Freehand Drawing of the First

Grade in the annual examination of children in Elementary schools, talents that he would develop and later draw on in his professional architectural and writing career. He left the local Board School at 15 and started work in Tuckingmill making rock drilling equipment (The Climax Rock Drill company). On March 2nd 1893 he was baptised in St. Andrew's Redruth. Later that year the family moved up to Westcliffe. By 1896 his six-year apprenticeship at Tuckingmill ended and he left Cornwall for good on being recommended through his father's friend to a job in Glasgow at a draper's. However he managed to get a position at Napier and Sons, Engineers and Shipbuilders, and the 1901 census records him living at 22 Caernarvon St, Glasgow, aged 26, as a 'steam engine maker'. Despite this engineering background, he had for a few years been thinking about his future and had seriously considered the priesthood of the church,¹ having decided, with his three siblings to

leave the Methodism of his parents and become Anglicans. In 1902 Sidney finally decided that architecture was to be his profession and he started work at an architect's office in Glasgow.

Two years later he left Glasgow for London, which was to be his home until 1939, working first in Norwood and then with the famous architectural practice of Carøe & Partners until 1906, when he went to France for four months preparing some architectural sketches and drawings of medieval buildings (e.g. St Ouen, Rouen). W D Carøe (1857-1938) was a major figure in the Arts and Crafts Movement and appears to have been a significant influence in Toys's deep interest in antiquity - churches, castles, fortresses and their conservation.² Sidney's sole commission during 1907 was a Litany Desk in St Matthews, Westminster, where he became a friend of Arthur de Winton (Kitcat). In 1908 he joined the Victoria County History team, at the same time trying to establish himself as an independent architect. Whilst with the VCH research team he met church historian, priest and publisher E. E. (Edward) Dorling³ and John Queckett and both became life-long friends.

In 1913 Sidney's father, John, died in Redruth and he designed the tombstone in the churchyard of the parish church (St Euny's). When the First World War started in 1914, he was deemed too old to join up at 39 but he joined the Old Boys Corps, exercising in Wembley Park. In 1920 he paid his first of many formative visits to Constantinople (Istanbul), travelling via Pisa and San Gimignano in Italy, and staying with the Middleton-Edwards family.⁴ The 1920s were given over to various

¹ Sidney Toy's early life is an inspiring story of determinedly upward social mobility. In his son John's words: 'Sidney had a determination to overcome his origins and, particularly in the 1900s - 1920s, including the fact that he had not gone to University. But this inner drive goes back also to his father, John Toy, who as a boy had to go down the tin mines, but he came out of mining as soon as he was able and became a travelling draper. This obviously worked as he later opened a draper's shop in Redruth where he lived virtually all his life. This must have prospered because the family moved to Westcliffe, a prominent large house on a spur, looking down on the town centre and station. It was still there when I was last in Redruth a few years ago although the family renting it told me that the owner wanted to pull it down. His elder brother, James Toy, was the same - he left Redruth as a young man, trained for the Anglican priesthood, was ordained, and spent many years in Africa.

² William Carøe was architect to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners from 1895 until his death and was architect to numerous ecclesiastical buildings including St Davids and Durham Cathedrals, and Tewkesbury and Romsey Abbeys. Carøe was not only an architect of striking originality and pioneer of building conservation, but also a distinguished designer of furniture, embroidery, metalwork and sculpture. The rich legacy of the work of W. D. Carøe has never been of greater relevance. The revival of interest in architecture of the Edwardian period and of the 1920s and 1930s has provoked a re-evaluation of the work of those architects, like Carøe, who stood apart from the International Modern Movement to produce quality 'traditional' architecture. The company still flourishes.

³ Dorling was author of: *Leopards Of England, And Other Papers On Heraldry; Heraldry of the Church: a handbook for decorators; A history of Salisbury.*

⁴ Sidney first went to Constantinople in 1920; he had a number of letters of introduction and one was from one of John Queckett's friends to Middleton-Edwards.

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Sidney Toy in 1913 at the VCH office, 10 Orange St, Leicester Sq, London.

architectural commissions on a freelance basis and some lecturing. After a faltering start he became ARIBA in 1923 and FRIBA¹ the following year. In 1925 contracts were signed for an extension to St. Andrews, Redruth. In March 1928 he left England for a tour of the Middle-East, partly funded by himself and partly by retired barrister and antiquarian Harold Sands (1893-1935), and covered Egypt, Palestine and Constantinople.

In Constantinople, through the agency of his friends there, the Middleton-Edwards, he met two ladies teaching at the English High School at Pera. He fell in love, at the age of 53, with one, Violet Doudney, then age 38. Following his return to London, he wrote to Violet proposing marriage and they formally became engaged on December 31st 1928 in Santa (Hagia) Sophia, Constantinople, where, at the 'east end of the north aisle we had a little service to ourselves'.² Sidney and Violet married in Leicester in July 1929 and settled in at 1, The Cloisters, Temple, EC4, London. Major architectural commissions were difficult to find during the late 1930s, but Sidney remained busy writing articles and book reviews for the *Builder*

magazine with his main interest centered on Byzantine and Levantine architecture and English and French ecclesiastical and military buildings (see *Bibliography*). His collaboration with Harold Sands continued up until 1935, with Sidney accepting commissions to draw plans and survey various English castles - *Corfe*, *The Round Castles of Cornwall*, *Conwy*, and medieval domestic buildings in Sussex. Holidays were regularly spent in Yorkshire, the South-West, and Northern France with Sidney enlisting his young family to hold the measuring tapes wherever he went, one of the abiding memories of his eldest son, John (1930-). Throughout the 1930s much of Sidney's work was also devoted to preparing his first book, which, in 1938, was accepted for publication by Heinemann and appeared as '*Castles - A History of Fortifications from 1600 BC to 1600 AD*' in 1939. It was dedicated to his wife, Violet, 'in gratitude for consistent help and encouragement'. It is a wide-ranging book, covering the period from 1600 BC to sixteenth century fortresses, and is particularly memorable for its numerous ground-plans, sections, elevations and photographs, mainly drawn or taken by the author which 'he has himself examined and surveyed most of the fortifications described'. In his *Preface*, he acknowledges the help of Leonard Woolley, and Mortimer Wheeler in reading through the chapters on ancient Babylon, Assyria, Asia Minor and Greece, and appears influenced by Hamilton Thompson, Mackay Mackenzie, and W Douglas Simpson for his views on the development of British castles. It is noteworthy, in fact, ground breaking, for its 180 illustrations, with his own surveyed and drawn plans and signature of 'Sidney Toy, Mens. et Delt'. (Measured and Drawn).

The timing of its publishing on the eve of the tumultuous events of World War II was unfortunate. The stock of copies of the book soon became exhausted, and whilst the issue of further copies was prevented by the diversion of effort in other directions, the national appeal for metal resulted in the melting down of all the blocks and printer's type of the work.³ The family, now with three young boys, were hard pressed financially, and these years were anything but easy in the comparatively cramped quarters of Temple Chambers, later destroyed in the Blitz. Following the commencement of WWII in 1939 the family had to move to safer premises and relocated to Epsom, Surrey, where they stayed until Violet suffered a

¹ Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

² Hagia Sophia, the Church of Holy Wisdom, an iconic Christian church built in the 6th century, came under Muslim control from 1485 until 1935.

³ See the Preface, xxii, of the later work *A History of Fortification from 3000 BC to AD 1700*, 1955.



Sidney Toy. Pencil sketch of the Abbey church of Saint-Ouen, Rouen, 1906. Reproduced by kind permission of Sidney Toy's family.

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VCH Staff: John Queckett (left), Sidney Toy (centre) and E. E. Dorling (right) London, 1913.



Sidney and Violet Toy on their wedding day, Leicester July 1929. Toy was 54 and Violet 40. Sidney's elder brother, James on the right.

sad, untimely death in 1952, aged 62. She had been his companion, a source of constant encouragement, and gave financial support for the family in the lean times. She herself had been a spirited woman - Oxford (St Hilda's) educated, Suffragette, radical, teacher, poet and writer. In 1912 she was sentenced two months imprisonment with hard labour for committing wilful damage the home of the Home Secretary, Mr. McKenna.

In 1940, Sidney, now 65, joined the St Paul's (fire) watch, with duty here on Friday nights and, in 1941 at Westminster Abbey on Sundays. Amongst a number of other war-time jobs one included advising on the national 'confiscating' of wrought-iron railings and gates for the war effort. In 1944 the possibility of a job at the War office arose surveying and assessing the condition of historic buildings and artefacts damaged by war. Sir Leonard Woolley had been appointed as UK head of The Monuments and Archives program under the Civil Affairs and Military Government Sections of the Allied armies. He interviewed Sidney, who, when asked his age, declared, truthfully, 69. Consequently he was turned down for the post. Woolley suggested he ought to have put his age down as '52' as no one would have known.

In June 1953, Heineman published Sidney's second major work, *Castles of Great Britain*, a very successful publication that ran to four editions: 1953, 1954, 1963, and 1966 and reprinted in 1970. The *Daily Telegraph* commented at the time: 'It puts all interested in the life of the Middle Ages in possession of knowledge that was virtually inaccessible. It is impossible to imagine a better book on the subject.... outstanding example of exact scholarship at the service, at once, of the student and the general reader', and the *Times Literary Supplement* noted: 'the numerous ground-plans and diagrams are the outstanding feature of a volume designed for the general reader. The traveller with Mr. Toy's book in his car or rucksack will find plans, not too detailed, of most of the castles he is likely to visit'. Whilst the narrative of British castle development has changed considerably over the intervening years, it is a mark of the book's distinction that it continues to be regularly referenced by all castellologists today, especially in connection with his detailed, personally surveyed plans and sections, which in most cases have never been bettered or even attempted. A look through the current edition of the *CSG Journal* will evidence this. In the *Preface* (xviii) to the fourth and final edition, Toy summarises the con-



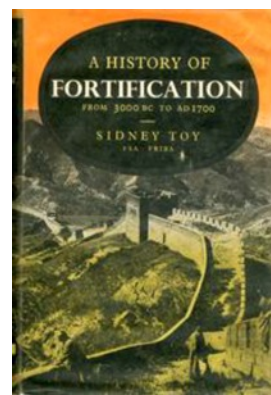
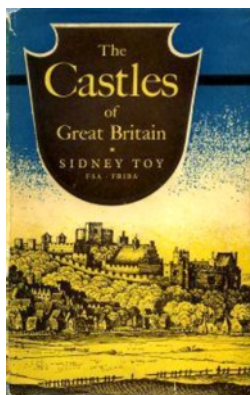
Throughout the 'Blitz', St Paul's miraculously escaped major bomb damage whilst buildings in the surrounding areas were reduced to rubble. 28 bombs landed on St Paul's during the Blitz, it survived thanks to St Paul's Watch. Images of St Paul's framed by the smoke and fire caused by the bombing became a symbol of the nation's indomitable spirit. Below. Sidney Toy, second from the left, prepared for action inside St Paul's Cathedral.



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Castles - A History of Fortification from 1600 BC to 1600 AD. Published by Heinemann in 1939.



siderable additional information included in each succeeding edition and readers who may not yet have a copy are advised to acquire a second-hand copy of the fourth edition of 1966, completed when he was 90.

In July 1955, with a slightly changed title, but a greatly enhanced date range and content, *A History of Fortification from 3000 BC to 1700 AD* appeared. The 1939 original was reworked and its scope extended. The first 1939 book had been restricted to fortifications in Europe and the Near East.¹ In the 1955 rework a large amount of continental and Levantine material was added in a wide sweep for Acre through to Moscow and to Constantinople (Yedi Couli). He makes one particularly important comment in the *Preface*: 'A survey and study of many of the castles of Europe, the Levant and elsewhere has led the author to the conclusion that *no clear grasp of the history of military architecture can be found from the study of examples in one country alone* and that a more general treatment is essential to a proper understanding of the subject'. His unique ability to coherently relate and connect architectural forms, features, styles, and innovations appearing almost simultaneously in different lands in Western Europe, is an outstanding feature of this work, and it emphasises just how quickly new ideas - whether militarily inspired or just fashion trends - were diffused across the continent.

¹ The 1939 edition has been reprinted under the title *Castles: Their Construction and History*, Dover Publications, 1986, and is still in print and available.

Still possessing the energy of a man half his age, Sidney then set out, at 80, on a six month visit to India in 1955/56, perhaps prompted to go there through conversations with Sir Leonard Woolley (1880-1960) during the war.² He returned to India for a second visit of three months in December 1957. Whilst still abroad, Toy's pioneering work *Strongholds of India*, published in the UK by Heinemann in January 1958 was well received by the general public. John Burton-Page,³ in a detailed review and analysis of many of the sites covered by Toy stated: 'This book is the first attempt to present a picture of Indian fortification as a whole, based on Mr Toy's personal observations and investigations during the winter of 1955-6, during which time he inspected and measured these two dozen 'medieval' fortifications in North India, Rajasthan, Gujarat, the Deccan, and South India - an exacting task for any man and a truly fantastic

² Woolley had written, in 1939-40, a critical and controversial report at the state of archaeological research and the poor condition of monuments in India and this may have prompted Toy to capture by survey and in camera the evidence of Indian fortresses before further destruction or neglect occurred. See 'Sir Leonard Woolley and Indian Archaeological Studies', in *Nature* 145, 621-622 (20 April 1940).

³ The British scholar John Burton-Page contributed numerous articles on Indian Islamic architecture for the *Encyclopedia of Islam* over a period of over 25 years. He was lecturer in the Art and Archaeology of India at the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London. He died in 2005. He contributed more than 120 articles on all aspects of Indo-Islamic culture to the *Encyclopedia*. In 2007 Brill published a collection of his papers under the title: *Indian Islamic Architecture: Forms and Typologies, Sites and Monuments (Handbook of Oriental Studies. Section 2 South Asia)*, edited by George Michel.

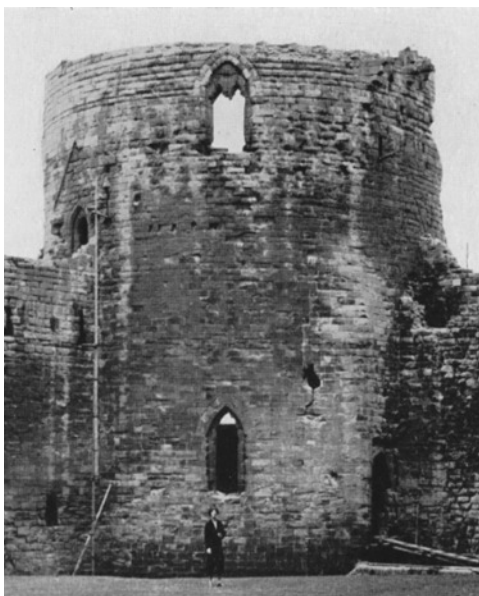
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Sidney Toy surveying Pickering Castle - Diate Hill Tower, in 1939. A young John Toy (8) assisting.



Pickering Castle - Diate Hill Tower, today. The tower is ascribed to Edward II, c. 1320s.

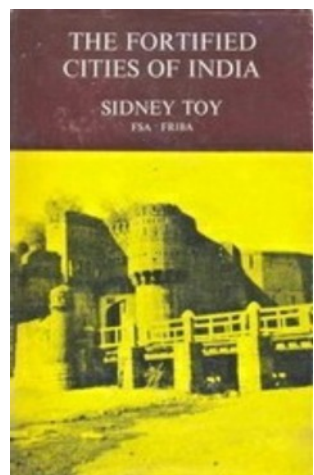
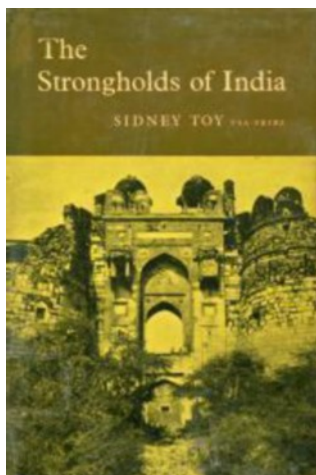


Bothwell Castle, South Lanarkshire, c. 1937. The Great Tower (Valence Tower) from the bailey, looking west. Sidney's wife, Violet, in the centre. Photo from 'A History..' 1955, p. 142a. Toy dated the tower to 'the third quarter of the 13th century'. Round to the outer, octagonal to the inner, it is 65ft in diameter, a tower of four storeys.



Bothwell Castle. The Great Tower from the bailey today. Same tower - different scaffolding, and an added health and safety barrier. Today the tower is dated to between 1242 -1290. In 1301, after its capture by Edward I, the castle became the headquarters of the Earl of Pembroke, Aymer de Valence, Warden of Scotland, who gave his name to the 'Valence' tower.

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Left: The reprinted 1939 edition of *Castles - A History of Fortifications from 1600 BC to 1600 AD*, under the title: *Castles: Their Construction and History*. (Dover). Middle: *The Strongholds of India*, published in 1958. Right: *The Fortified Cities of India*, published in April, 1965.

piece of work for a scholar in retirement.¹ Mr Toy is known as an authority on European military architecture, and it was because he was struck with the dearth of reliable literature on the forts of India that he set out to fill the gap himself. The results of his labours have provided a different approach to fortified works from that with which we have become familiar in the material mentioned above, and it has been refreshing for us to see these fortresses again, as it were, through a different pair of eyes, and for this reason alone Mr Toy's book must earn our gratitude and admiration.²

Whilst Burton-Page then continues to deal with specific problems at various sites raised by Toy's analysis he supports Toy on his general approach to the subject, commenting: 'In a letter which appeared in the *Times Literary Supplement* of 11 April 1958, I defended Mr Toy's approach, and I still adhere to the view that Mr Toy was right to withhold speculation on these and similar ques-

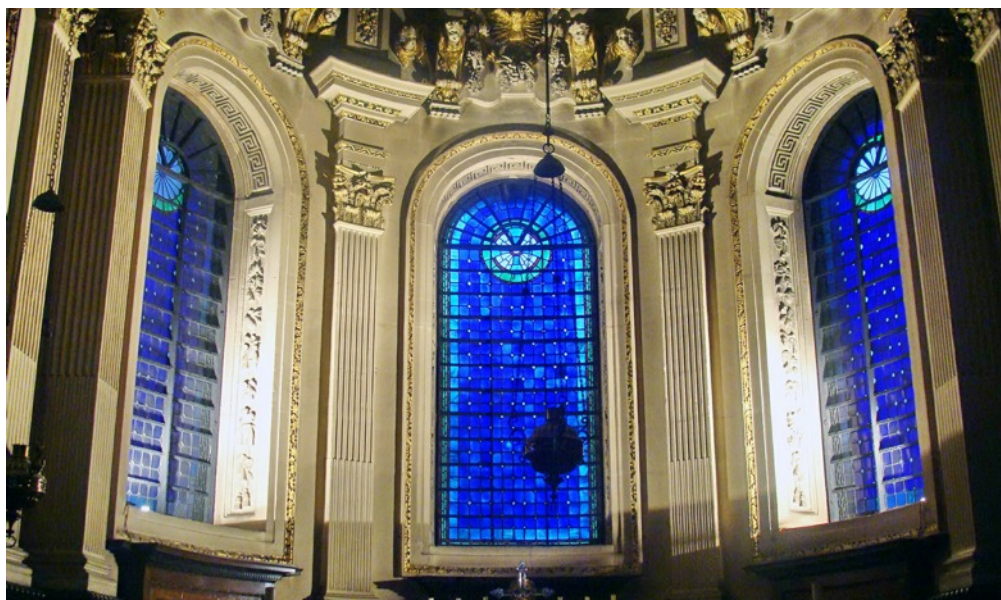
tions in view of the limitation of his data, and that his book, based on his experience of two dozen sites only and owing nothing to any previous personal knowledge of the subcontinent is in the circumstances meritorious and valuable and that in this very limitation lies its strength'. That *Strongholds of India* has withstood the test of time is evidenced by the comment of scholar and critic Paul Yule when he recently reviewed *Studies on Fortification in India* by Jean Deloche, published in 2007. He noted that: 'This book succeeds the pioneering Sidney Toy, *The Strongholds of India* (London, 1957); the information then available conditioned its small size and scope'.³ A sequel *The Fortified Cities of India* followed in 1965, when Toy was turning 90, and followed further personal survey. A remarkable achievement.

Toy's work as a conservation architect is best remembered by his keen interest in stained glass and historical restoration projects. He made proposals for additions to St. Stephen's Launceston, St. Andrews, Redruth, and the restoration of elements of Skenfrith Castle, but these were eventually carried out by other architects. He secured contracts for the post-war restoration of St. Marv-

¹ These include: Gingee, Dindigul, Vellore, Fort St. George Madras, Bijapur, Daulatabad, Bidar (Deccan), Ahmadnagar, Golconda, Sinthagadh, Sanivara Palace Poona, Dabhoi, Ahmadabad, Chitor, Gwalior, Amber, Fatehpur Sikri, Agra; Delhi - Successive cities - Tughluqabad, Adilabad, Purana Oila, Shahjahanabad.

² J Burton-Page, 'A Study of Fortification in the Indian Subcontinent from the Thirteenth to the Eighteenth century AD', in the *Bulletin of the School Oriental and African Studies*, University of London, Vol XXIII, 1960, pp. 508-522.

³ *Collection indologie* 104, (Pondicherry 2007), ISBN 2-85539-664-6) ii+267 pp., 436 photos and drawings. Reviewed by Paul Yule. Paul Alan Yule is an archaeologist at the Ruprecht-Karls-Universität Heidelberg. He studied at the University of Minnesota, New York University and Marburg University. His main focuses are the archaeology of India, Oman, and the Yemen.



St Mary-le-Strand, London. This lively Baroque church, dating from 1714 - 17, and strongly influenced by Sir Christopher Wren, was the first public building by James Gibbs, who went on to create St Martin's-in-the-Fields, overlooking Trafalgar Square. Sidney Toy designed the replacement east end windows, above, in 1946.

le-Strand, London in 1946, the work at the east end of Christ Church cathedral, Nassau, Bahamas in 1950; the reredos and choir stalls at St Barnabas, Epsom, and many smaller houses and wood furniture commissions. There is a memorial plaque to Sidney in St Mary-le-Strand, with which he had such a long connection first as Churchwarden, then as consulting architect. One particular work, of which he was proud was the design of windows at the 15th century parish church of St Just in Penwith, Cornwall, in 1927. He was of the school of thought that angels and saints, the messengers, should be shown, not in long togas, but in tunics, so that their walk should not be impeded, an idea that is now fully accepted, as thus depicted on St Gabriel and St Michael at St. Just.

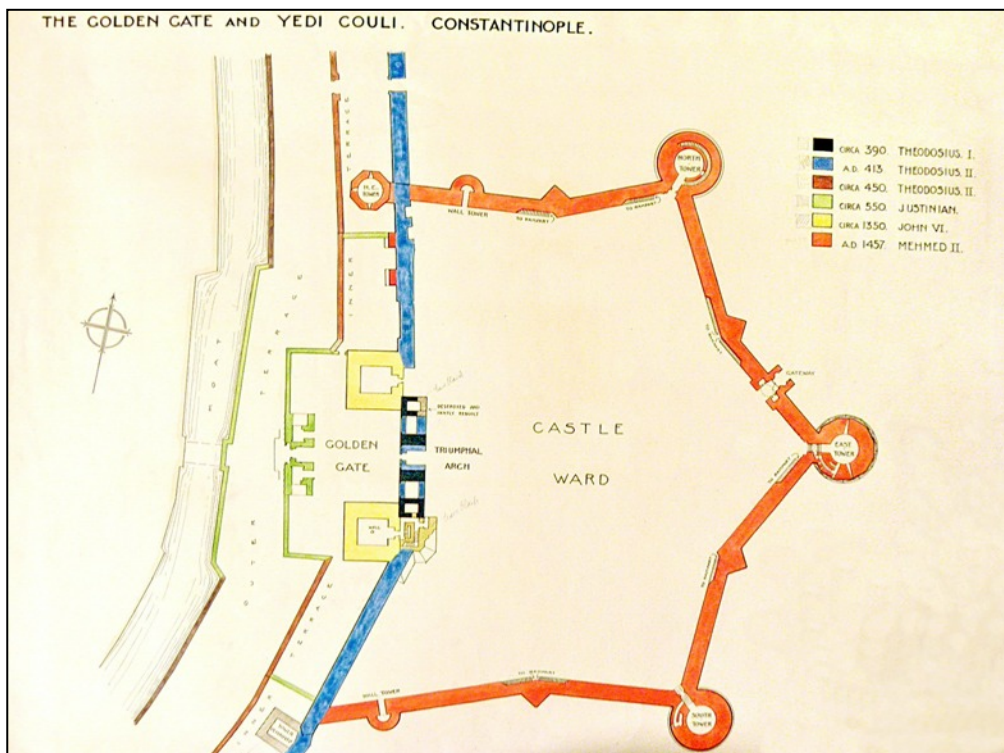
Sidney Toy died in 1967, aged 91, on February 6th, at the Royal Free Hospital, London, after a fall at his home, just a few weeks before the final edition of *Castles of Great Britain* was published. He had been living in a flat granted by the City of London in the Golden Lane Estate, looked after by his youngest son, Alaric (1933-2004) until his death. He enjoyed a rewarding and much traveled writing career spanning over 50 years, and was widely respected for his scholarship. Obituaries referred to the fact that he measured every fortress

and castle that he wrote about, except one, the Kremlin'.¹ It is his published works on castles and fortifications that will live on as his memorial. His family have now kindly arranged for his archive of diaries, notes, sketches and what original plans remain in their ownership to be donated to the Society of Antiquaries of London (See Appendix IV). This will complement those drawings already held within the Harold Sand's collection (MS725). They should be available to view at the Antiquaries some time during 2012. The writer would like to thank the family - Sidney's son Canon John Toy and John's niece Maggie Toy (Sidney's granddaughter) for their time, generosity and ready access to the more personal details of Sidney's family life, through visits, emails and various notes that John Toy has compiled as a personal anthology. There is much more to Sidney Toy's scholarly interests and achievements than just castles, and a study of his lively articles in *The Builder* and the *RIBA Journal*, held in the RIBA library bear testimony not only to his depth of constructional knowledge of how old buildings functioned, but his enlightened views on a whole range of contemporary architectural and conservation issues.

¹ *Yorkshire Post*, 06/02/67; *Building*, 10/02/67; *Western Morning News*, 06/02/67; *The Times*, 06/02/67.



Two examples of Sidney Toy's draftsmanship. Above: Bodiam from the south-east, 1925. Below: Constantinople (Istanbul), The Golden Gate and Yedi Couli. (seven towers). A very early example of colour coding building periods. Both illustrations are from the Harold Sand's Collection at the Society of Antiquaries, London, and reproduced with their thanks.



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Appendix 1

A complete chronological Bibliography of Sidney Toy's publications, articles and letters.

- B: *The Builder* (ceased publication 1966); RIBA: *Journal Of the Royal Institute of British Architects*; BAA: *Journal of British Archaeological Association*; DT: *Daily Telegraph*; SAC: *Surrey Archaeological Society Collections*; TLS: *Times Literary Supplement*; T: *Times*; Archae: *Archaeologia: Miscellaneous Tracts relating to Antiquity*. The occasional journal of the Society of Antiquaries of London (between 1770 and 2007).
- 1920 26/6. Letter in the *Times Literary Supplement* re: St Sophia, Constantinople.
- 1920 13/08. Article in *The Builder*. 'The Leaning Tower of Pisa'.
- 1920 08/10. Article in *The Builder*. 'San Gimignano'
- 1920 18/11. Letter in *TLS* replying to one on 21/10.
- 1920 19/11. Review in *The Builder* of book on Byzantine Architecture.
- 1920 26/11. Article in *The Builder* on Athens.
- 1920 31/12. Article in *The Builder* on Salonica.
- 1921 07/01. Article in *The Builder* on the City of Constantinople
- 1921 11/03. Article in *The Builder* on Byzantine & Romanesque Architecture
- 1921 27/05. Review in *The Builder* of book on Scottish Architecture
- 1922 13/10 & 27/10; two articles in *The Builder* on St. Sophia, Constantinople.
- 1923 08 & 09. Four articles in *The Builder* on Domes; pp. 282, 330, 400, 448.
- 1924 07/03. Review in *The Builder* of book: Ancient Monuments of Essex.
- 1924 Seven articles in *The Builder* on Towers & Spires
- 1924 05/09. Review in *The Builder* of book on Mohammedan Architecture.
- 1924 05/09. Ditto: Grey Friars, Canterbury
- 1924 05/09. Ditto: Furniture Mouldings
- 1924 05/09. Ditto: History of Painter Stainers' Company.
- 1924 12/09. Ditto: History of Hampton Court.
- 1924 12/09. Ditto: St Dunstons in the East
- 1924 19/09. Ditto: Small houses of the community
- 1924 07/11. Ditto: Domestic Architecture in Holland.
- 1925 02/01. Ditto: *History of Architecture* by Bannister Fletcher
- 1925 07/02. Review in *RIBA Journal* of book on Romanesque Sculpture
- 1925 13/03 Review in *The Builder* on Westminster Abbey
- 1925 18/09. Ditto on Inigo Jones, Vanbrugh, Hawksmoor & Chambers.
- 1926 22/01. Leading Article in *The Builder* on 'What is Architecture?'
- 1926 20/03 Article in *RIBA Journal* 'On Architectural Construction'
- 1926 09/04 Review in *The Builder*. 'On Roman Architecture'.
- 1926 11/06 Review in *RIBA Journal* of book on Cathedral Churches of England
- 1926 20/11. Article in *RIBA Journal* on 'Processions in Churches'
- 1927 21/05. Review in *RIBA Journal* on Inventory of Ancient Monuments in Pembrokeshire
- 1927 Article in *Transactions of London & Middlesex Archaeological Soc. Journal*. N. S. Vol 5, Part IV, on 17th House (old Manor House) in Camberwell.
- 1927 Article on Priory of Blackfriars foundations in *London & Middlesex Archaeologica Journal*, N. S., Vol. V, Part iv, pp. 853ff.
- 1927 26/11. Article in *RIBA Journal* on 'Philo on Fortifications.'
- 1927 Dec. Article Pt. 1 in *BAA Journal* with Dr W. Martin, on 'Crypt of Whitefriars Priory, London'.
- 1928 24/11. Article in *RIBA Journal* on 'Aqueducts of Constantinople'
- 1929 *Archaeologia*. Vol. LXXIX (79) on 'Corfe Castle' (pp. 85-102).
- 1930 24/05. Article in *RIBA Journal* on 'The Architect & Engineer'.
- 1930 *Archaeologia* Vol. LXXX (80) on 'Castles of the Bosphorus'.
- 1930 10/05. Article in *RIBA Journal* on 'Holy Sepulchre Church, Jerusalem'.
- 1930 08/11. Review in *RIBA Journal* of book on Ancient Monuments of Mid & West Lothian.
- 1931 21/03. Review of Vol. XII of Survey of London: All Hallows, Barking
- 1931 17/10. Review in *RIBA Journal* of book on Turkish Architecture in SW Anatolia.
- 1931 10/03. Speech at RIBA on London Planning recorded in *RIBA Journal*
- 1931 26/03. Letter in *Daily Telegraph* on proposed new Waterloo Bridge.
- 1931 30/03. Review in *The Builder* of book on Byzantine Architecture & Decoration.
- 1932 7/ 12. Article Part 2 in *BAA Journal* with Dr. W. Martin: The Crypt at Whitefriars Priory, London.
- 1933 7/03. Letter in *Daily Telegraph* about the Tower of St Mary-le-Strand.

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- 1933 *Archaeologia* Vol. LXXXIII (83): 'The Round Towers of Cornwall', 24 pp.
- 1934 23/02. Article in *The Builder* about restoration work on St Mary-le-Strand.
- 1934 10/03. Speech about planning for London, recorded in *RIBA Journal*.
- 1934 26/03. Letter in *Daily Telegraph* about planning in London.
- 1934 30/03. Review in *The Builder* of book about Byzantine Architecture & Decoration.
- 1935 26/01. Article in *Country Life* on the Leaning Tower of Pisa.
- 1935 17/02 Letter in *Sunday Times* about Leaning Tower of Pisa.
- 1936 04/01. Review in *RIBA Journal* of two books on the medieval architecture of Sicily.
- 1936 *Archaeologia*, Vol. LXXXVI, (86) 'Town & Castle of Conway' pp. 163-171, 176-193.
- 1937 Reports on medieval buildings in Sussex in *VCH*, Sussex, Vol. 9.
- 1938 Article on Babylon of Egypt (Old Cairo) in *BAA Journal*, 3rd Series Vol. 1.
- 1939 27/03. *Castles*, Heinemann, London.
- 1939 02/05. Letter in *Daily Telegraph* on "threat to civilisation" in event of war.
- 1943 01/10 Letter in *Daily Telegraph* on planning in London.
- 1943 29/10 Obituary of the Rev'd. E. E. Dorling in *Epsom & Ewell Herald*.
- 1944 'Braboeuf Manor' in *Surrey Archaeological Society Collections Vol. XLIX* (49)
- 1944/5. 'Winchester House, Southwark', in *SAC Vol. XLIX* (49), pp. 79-81.
- 1947 7/04. Review in *RIBA Journal* of book on Stained Glass of Somerset, 1250-1830.
- 1951 10/04. Letter in *Daily Telegraph* defending English culture before Norman Conquest.
- 1951 *BAA Journal*, XIV (1951), 'The Castle of Yedi Couli, or the Seven Towers, Constantinople'.
- 1951 28/12 Article in *The Builder* on Old Houses & Forts in Nassau, Bahamas, with note on the reordering of the cathedral east end to Sidney Toy's designs.
- 1953 'Langney Grange, Westham', in *Sussex Archaeological Coll. Vol. XCI* (91), pp. 125-133.
- 1953 22/06 *Castles of Great Britain*, Heinemann, London
- 1954 Second edition of *Castles of Great Britain*
- 1955 06/06 *A History of Fortification from 3000 BC to 1700 AD*, Heinemann, London.
- 1957 02/12. *The Strongholds of India*, published in India
- 1958 30/01. *Strongholds of India*, Heinemann, London.
- 1959 Article on 'Castles' in the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*.
- 1963 Third edition of *Castles of Great Britain*.
- 1963 06/09. Article in *The Builder* on the 'Preservation of Ancient Monuments'.
- 1964 10/04. Article in *The Builder* on the 'Leaning Tower of Pisa'.
- 1965 04/10. *Fortified Cities of India*, Heinemann, London
- 1966 Fourth edition of *Castles in Britain*, Heinemann

Books & Articles by Sidney Toy deposited in the British Library under 13 headings:

Castles, 1939 7820 p. 28' .
 Babylon of Egypt, 1938, 07703 i 57
 The Castles of the Bosphorus, 1930, 7820 s 9
 The Round Castles of Cornwall, 1933, 7820 s 10
 The Town & Castle of Conway, 1937, 7820 s 7
 17th century House at Camberwell, 1927, 7822 ss 11
 Winchester House, Southwark, 1945, 07822 pp 1
 The Church of St Sophia, Constantinople, 1922 and other papers 7822 c 7

Comprising:

The Castles of the Bosphorus, 1930.
 Byzantine Architecture, 1931.
 The Aqueducts of Constantinople, 1928.
 Constantinople, The City, 1921.
 Salonica, 1920.
 The Church of the Holy Sepulchre, Jerusalem, 1930.
 The Leaning Tower of Pisa, 1920 & 1935.
 Philo of Byzantium, 1927.
 Athens, 1920.
 St Gimignano, 1920.
 Domes, Spires, 1923-25, 7820 c 6

The Castles of Great Britain 1953

A History of Fortifications 1955

The Strongholds of India 1958

The Fortified Cities of India 1965

NB: The following, given in Sidney Toy's diaries as deposited in BM, do not appear in the current BL catalogue:

Corfe Castle 1929, 7820 s 8

The Blackfriars of London (with Dr W. Martin), 1927 & 1932, 04786 n

Appendix II

Sidney Toy's collection of drawings currently at the RIBA Drawings library (V&A):

Chauvigny (Vienne, France): Church of Saint Pierre, plan, elevation & section of one bay of nave & aisles [PB214/37]

Toulouse (Haut-Garonne): Church of the Jacobins, plan, elevation & section of one bay of nave & detail [PB214/38 (1-2)]

Tournus (S*one-et-Loire, France): Church of Saint Philibert, plan, elevation & section of nave & aisles, 1921 [PB214/39]

Pisa (Italy): Church of San Francesco, plan, 1912 [PB214/40]

Ravenna (Italy): Church of Saint Apollinare in Classe, plans & sections of east end & crypt [PB214/41]

Caerphilly (Glamorgan): Plan of inner bailey and inclosing (sic) terrace [PB214/42]

Levadia (Greece): Castle, plan [PB214/43]

Salona (Greece): Castle, plan [PB214/44]

Ayot Saint Lawrence (Hertfordshire): Church of Saint Lawrence, ground floor plan [PB214/1]

Bodiam Castle (Sussex): Measured drawings, plans, elevations, sections & details, 1925 [PA30/4(1-13)]

Bridgwater (Somerset): Church of Saint Mary, plan & elevation of spire, 1915 [PB214/2]

Bristol (Avon): Cathedral, plan, elevation & section of one bay of nave & aisles, 1919 [PB214/4]

Bristol (Avon): Church of Saint Mary Redcliffe, plans of tower and sections of the springing, 1918 [PB214/3]

Cullompton (Devon): Lane chapel, Church of Saint Andrew, plan, elevation, section & details, [PB214/5]

Devizes (Wiltshire): Church of Saint Mary, plan, section & details of the chancel & Church of Saint John, plan of central tower [PB214/6]

Exeter (Devon): Church of Saint David, plan, elevation & section of one bay of nave & aisles, 1923 [PB214/7]

Eynsford (Kent): Church of Saint Martin, plan, 1935 [PB214/8]

Gloucester: Cathedral, plan, elevation & section of one bay of nave & aisles, 1927 [PB214/9]

Greensted-Juxta-Ongar (Essex): Church of Saint Andrew, plan of nave & section of porch [PB214/10]

Liverpool (Merseyside): Cathedral church of Saint John, plan & section of one bay of nave [PB214/11]

London (City): Church of Saint Magnus the Martyr, plan [Z6/48 verso]

London (City): Saint Paul's Cathedral, section through the dome & construction details, plan of triforium and plan of roof spaces above main vaults, 1945 [PA73/34(1-3)]

London (Westminster): Westminster Cathedral, plans, section & details of campanile & plan & section of one bay of nave [PB214/12(1-2)]

London (City): Church of Saint James, Garlickhythe, section [PB214/13]

London (Barnet): Church of Saint Jude on the Hill, Hampstead Garden Suburb, plans, elevation & section of one bay of nave & aisles, details [PB214/14]

Old London Bridge, plans, sections [PB214/15(1-3)]

London (City): Pump Court, Temple, plans, elevation & section, 1939 [PB214/16]

Louth (Lincolnshire): Church of Saint James, half plans at 4 levels, section, & detail of spire, 1919 [PB214/17]

Oxford: Cathedral, elevation & section of tower [PB214/18]

Oxford: Church of Saint Mary the Virgin, plan, elevation & section of the tower [PB214/19]

Repton (Derbyshire): Church of Saint Wystan, plan [PB214/20]

Saint Germans (Cornwall): Church of Saint Germanus, plan [PB214/21]

Salisbury (Wiltshire): Cathedral, section through transept, plans, sections and axonometric of tower & spire [PB214/22(1-4)]

Sidbury (Devon): Church of Saint Giles, incomplete plan & section of the crypt [PB214/23]

Stansted (Hertfordshire) Church of Saint Margaret, plan & details of moulding, roof truss & windows; plan, elevation & detail of north arcade [PB214/24(1-2)]

Tewkesbury (Gloucestershire): Abbey Church of Saint Mary, plan, elevation & section of one bay of nave & aisles, 1927 [PB214/25]

Wing (Buckinghamshire): Church of All Saints, plan & plan of crypt [PB214/26(1-2)]

Brive (Haute-Loire, France): Church of Saint Martin, plan, elevation & section of nave & aisles, 1921 [PB214/27]

Carcassonne (Aude, France): Church of Saint Vincent, plan [PB214/28]

Issoire (Puy-de-D*me, France): Church of Saint Paul, plan of crypt, 1921 [PB214/29]

Puy, Le (Haute-Loire, France): Cathedral Church of Notre Dame de Puy, section [PB214/30]

Puy, Le (Haute-Loire, France): Church of Saint Laurent, plan, elevation & section of nave & aisles, [PB214/31]

Poitiers (Vienne, France): Abbey church of Saint Hilaire-le-Grand, plan, elevation & section of one bay of nave & aisles, 1919 [PB214/32&35]

Criel (Oise, France): Church of Saint M*dard, plan & section of tower & spire, perspective of squinch [PB214/33]

Poitiers (Vienne, France): Church Montierneuf, plan, elevation & section of one bay of nave & aisles, 1921 [PB214/34]

Rouen (France): Tour de Beurre, plan & section of tower, 1925 [PB214/36]

Sidney Toy - A Biography

Appendix III.

Sidney Toy's collection of drawings currently at the Society of Antiquaries of London

English, Welsh & Irish Castles & Houses:

Castle	Date	Inc. in 1966 ed. (Page)
Beeston	1928/35	115
Bodiam	1925	213
Bramber	1927	No
Bronllys	1927	No
Caernarfon	1927/37	260
Caerphilly	1931	165, 238-9,
Canterbury	1929	73
Castell y Bere	1929	Adapted, No
Chepstow	1930	No
Cilgerran	1930	Adapted
Conisbrough	1926*	106
Conwy	1936	169
Cooling	1926	No
Corfe	1927	87, 151
Denbigh	1932	241
Dolbadarn	1932	No
Dover	1937	98, (101, 148 are 1947)
Eynsford	1935	Adapted? 155
Flint	1932	166,
Iden Moat	?	No
Kenilworth	1931	137, 139, 153
Knepp	1927	No
Launceston	1925	146
Leeds	1925	No
Leicester	1930	157
Leybourne	1927	240
Longtown	1927	108
Lydford	1928	No
Malling - West	1927	No
Manorbier	Adapted	No
Odiham	1928	104
Pembroke	1926	113, 114, 151
Penrice	1926	110
Raglan	Adapted after Pugin; No	
Restormal	1930	62
Rushen	(1961)	283
St Michael's Mount	Adapted	No
Saltwood	Adapted	No
Sigston (Leics)	?	No.
Sherbourne	1927	80
Skenfrith	1924	109
Tamworth	1932	52
Totnes	1926	50
Trematon	1926	50
Trim	(1953)	History 1955, 112
Warwick	1932	55, 204, 247,
Wingfield	1931	Adapted; No

France / Switzerland Date Inc. in History, 1955

Aiguemortes	1925	138
Chambois, Donjon d'	Adapted	No
Chatillon sur Indre	1925	No
Clisson	Adapted	No
Derval	1925	No
Domfront	1925	No

Etampes, Donjon d'	1925	109
Foix	1931	188
Gisors	1932	70
Houdan	1926	105, 117
Loches	1925	75, 76, 117
Mortemer	see below	
Roche Guyon	1925	132
Tiffauges.	1931	198

Syria / Palestine / Egypt / Turkey

Anadoli Hissar	1928	90
Anadoli Kavak	1928	90
Cairo	1928	92
Roumeli Hissar	1928	232, 87, 89
Yedi Couli & Golden Gate		233
Yedi Couli.	1928	233

Notes:

1. The Sand's archive includes many more plans than just those of Sidney Toy. He commissioned other architects/archaeologists at the same time, including J Tavernor-Perry, J Henderson, Duncan H Montgomery and Hugh Braun. It appears he had an ambition to have every castle and earthwork in Britain drawn in detail.

2. There are many very interesting and instructive large (A0) scaled 'comparative' drawings in the Sand's archive, including many by Toy which have never appeared in print. These include: Rectangular keeps - scaled elevations, 1930; Shell keeps scaled plans & elevations. Earthworks - scaled plans; comparative sections through various enceintes.

3. Many of the plans, sections and elevations in Toy's *'The Castles of Great Britain'* were drawn independently by Toy after Sand's commissioning ended when he died suddenly in the 1930s.

4. Unless 'Adapted' is indicated, all the Toy plans, elevations and sections are either surveyed and drawn (Mens. et Delt.) or drawn without survey (Delt.). 'Adapted' from... on the drawings usually then states the name of the original creator.

5. If 'No' is stated as not appearing in Toy's 1966 edition of *The Castles of Great Britain*, or *'A History'* it indicates these plans have probably never appeared in print.

6. Some plans run into multiple pages and not all the details shown on the plans necessarily appear in *Castles of Great Britain* or *'A History of Fortification'* 1955. A case in point are the arrow-loops at the top of the great tower at Kenilworth. (see pages 176-77).

* Conisbrough is compared to Mortemer, France, in side by side scaled plans and elevation. High Braun drew Mortemer and Toy, Conisbrough. We hope to publish this next year.

Appendix IV

Plans in the archive of the Toy family donated to the Society of Antiquaries in 2011.

Castle / Other	Description	Location	Country	Date	Page No
Timgad	Plan of Citadel	Timgad	Algeria	1952	59
Troyenstein	Plan & section	Troyenstein	Austria	1952	214
Peking	Middle barbican in west wall	Peking	China	1952	184
Famagusta	Bastion - NW corner Upper /lower	Famagusta	Cyprus	1952	243
Cairo Citadel	Burg Ez-Zefer - Gateway*	Cairo	Egypt	1928	124
Cairo Citadel	Complete plan	Cairo	Egypt	1928	92
Cairo Citadel	Burg Muqattam, plan & section*	Cairo	Egypt	1928	244
Cairo Citadel	Bab Al-Futuh (gateway)*	Cairo	Egypt	1928	122
Lucheux	Plan/elevation/section of donjon	Near Doullens	France	1931	•omitted
Ambleny	Plan/elevation/section of donjon	Ambleny, Aisne	France	1928	•omitted
Najac	Plan of Inner Bailey*	Najac	France	1931	136
Gisors	Complete plan*	Gisors	France	1932	70
Nîmes	Plan of the Porte Augusta*	Nîmes	France	1952	44
La Roche Guyon	Complete plan & section of donjon*	Roche-Guyon	France	1925	132
Aigues Mortes	Tour de Constance*	Aigues Mortes	France	1925	138
Château Provins	Tour de César*	Provins	France	1925	107
Château Tiffauges	Plan & section: Tour de Vidame*	Tiffauges	France	1931	198
Château de Foix	Plan & section of Inner Bailey*	Foix	France	1931	188
Ortenburg	Complete plan and section	Ortenburg	Germany	1952	135
Mycenae	Plan of the Acropolis	Mycenae	Greece	1952	12
Rhodes	Complete city plan of walls	Rhodes	Greece	1952	238
Ur of the Chaldees	Complete city plan - Temenos	Babylonia	Iraq	1952	3
Trim	Plans of keep and castle	Trim	Ireland	1952	112
Jerusalem Citadel	Plans of East Gate & citadel	Jerusalem	Israel	1928	102
Pompeii	City wall & Herculaneum Gate	Pompeii	Italy	1952	32
Aosta	Porta Praetoria	Aosta	Italy	1952	39
Margat	Complete plan	Tripoli	Libya	1952	97
Pfeffingen	Plan/section of donjon & chateau	Pfeffingen	Switzerl.	1952	71
Château de Saône	Complete plan	Antioch	Syria	1952	95
Krak de Chevaliers	Complete plan	40km west of Homs	Syria	1952	99
Ain Touna	Complete plan	Near Dougga	Tunisia	1952	60
Yedi Couli	Golden Gate - detail*	Constantinople	Turkey	1928	233
Yedi Couli	Complete castle*	Constantinople	Turkey	1928	233
Heiron	Plan and section*	Anadoli Kavak	Turkey	1928	90
Castle Rushen	Complete plan	Isle of Man	UK	1961	†omitted
Miscellaneous	Comparative plans of Norman castle hall windows: Loches, Canterbury, Colchester, Houdan, Conisbrough		UK/France	1952	117

All the above drawings are the originals and were used by Toy in the 1955 edition of *A History of Fortification from 3000 BC to AD 1700*. The page numbers refer to the plan's appearance in this publication.

* Drawn and measured by Toy. All others drawn by Toy but adapted from others, e.g. Troyenstein is from Otto Piper

† Appears in *Castles of Great Britain*, 4th edition 1966, p. 283.

• Château Ambleny and Château Lucheux are on the reverse side of the Margat plan.