THE TOWER OF LONDON

Ministry of Works Official Guide-book

ANCIENT MONUMENTS AND HISTORIC
BUILDINGS : MINISTRY OF WORKS

THE TOWER OF LONDON

LONDON
HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
1961

ADMISSION FEES

	ADULTS	*CHILDREN over 3 and under 14 years of age*
WITHIN THE TOWER	1/-	6d.
(Free on Saturdays and Bank Holidays)		

Allows a general view of the Tower of London, and includes admission to the WHITE TOWER (Armouries), the NEW ARMOURIES, the BEAUCHAMP and BLOODY TOWERS, and (on application in writing to the Resident Governor), the BYWARD and MARTIN TOWERS and other smaller towers.

CROWN JEWELS (WAKEFIELD TOWER)	1/-	6d. *Children under 3 years of age FREE*

Tickets of admission to the CROWN JEWELS are obtainable only at the entrance to the WAKEFIELD TOWER itself. Admission to the Crown Jewels on Saturdays and Bank Holidays is NOT free.

The CHAPEL OF ST. PETER AD VINCULA is open to the public without extra charge, on application to the Yeoman Warder on duty, but not between 12 noon and 2.0 p.m., or after 3.0 p.m. on Saturdays.

The Tower is closed on Sundays from early October until early May, also on Christmas Day and Good Friday, but the Sunday morning services in St. Peter's Chapel are open to the public.

Holy Communion is celebrated at 8.30, *and there is a parade service at* 11.0.

THE TOWER OF LONDON

THE Tower of London was first built by William the Conqueror, for the purpose of protecting and controlling the city. As first planned, it lay within the Roman city walls, but its enlargement late in the twelfth century carried its boundaries eastwards beyond the walls. Part therefore of the Tower is in the City of London, and part outside the City, but it forms, with its surrounding fortifications, a Liberty in itself. It covers an area of 18 acres within the Garden rails.

The present buildings are partly of the Norman period ; but architecture of almost all the styles which have flourished in England may be found within the walls. The Tower has in the past been a fortress, a palace and a prison, and has housed the Royal Mint, the Royal Menagerie, the Public Records and (for a short time) the Royal Observatory. It was for centuries the arsenal for small-arms, and is still garrisoned.

The oldest and most important building is the Great Tower or Keep, called the White Tower. The Inner Ward is defended by a wall, containing thirteen towers, the only surviving original entrance to it being on the south side under the Bloody Tower. The Outer Ward is defended by a second wall, flanked by six towers on the river face, and by two semicircular bastions at the north-west and north-east. A Ditch or Moat, now dry, encircles the whole ; it is crossed at the south-western angle by a stone bridge, formerly the drawbridge, leading to the Byward Tower from the Middle Tower, where there was another drawbridge. In front of this was an outwork called the Lion Tower, also surrounded by a moat, which was crossed by a stone causeway, exposed to view in 1936-37, in which was a third drawbridge.

The Tower was occupied as a palace by all our Kings and Queens down to James I. It was the custom for each monarch to lodge in the Tower before his coronation, and to ride in procession to Westminster through the City. The Palace buildings stood between the White Tower and the Inner Wall eastward of the Bloody Tower.

Throughout its history the Tower has also been used as the principal place of confinement for State prisoners, from Ralf Flambard in the early twelfth century to Roger Casement (April-May, 1916) and Hitler's deputy, Rudolf Hess (May, 1941), in the

twentieth, as well as other historic personages named in later paragraphs of this guide.

Tower Hill

On leaving Tower Hill Underground station, the visitor obtains an excellent view of the great fortress. Within the railed space of Trinity Square the first permanent scaffold on Tower Hill was set up in the reign of Edward IV in 1465, but the first execution recorded here was that of Sir Simon Burley in 1388. Here also were beheaded, among others, Dudley, the minister of Henry VII (1510), his son the Duke of Northumberland (1553), his grandson Lord Guildford Dudley (1554), Cromwell, Earl of Essex (1540), More and Fisher (1535), Surrey (1547) and his son Norfolk (1572), Strafford (1641) and Archbishop Laud (1645), and the Scottish Lords in 1716, 1746 and 1747, the last being Simon, Lord Lovat.

The Tower Moat is in the foreground. It was drained in 1843, and part of it is now used as a parade ground. On January 7th, 1928, at 1.30 a.m., a tidal wave swept over the wharf, destroying portions of the retaining walls of the Moat, filling the Moat completely and flooding the Byward Tower to a depth of 4 feet. From outside the entrance there is a good view of the fortifications. On the left is Legge's Mount. To the right is the entrance gateway. The highest building behind is the White Tower, easily distinguished by its four turrets. In front of it are the Devereux, Beauchamp, and Bell Towers, the residences of the Governor and of the Yeoman Gaoler being in the gabled and red tiled houses between the last two. From one of these windows Lady Jane Grey saw her husband's headless body brought in from Tower Hill, by the route we now traverse ; and this part of the ramparts is still called Elizabeth's Walk, as the Princess used it during her captivity in 1554.

The Entrance

The modern entrance to the Tower is through a pair of iron gates erected in 1939, and the road passes over the filled-in Outer Moat a little to the west of the stone causeway which was the only way into the Tower by land in the Middle Ages. This causeway was built by Edward I (1278) and crossed the Outer Moat to the Lion Tower. It had a drawbridge at its outer end, where stood the Lion Gate, and the pit of this drawbridge and the curved slots for its counterweights should be noticed. The Outer Moat was filled up in the latter part of the seventeenth century, and the causeway was buried. Rediscovered in 1936, it has now been exposed to view.

The Lion Tower

The Lion Tower was a wide semicircle, which stood where the Ticket Office and Refreshment Room are now. Part of the line of curved outer wall is marked in the roadway. From the thirteenth century to 1834 the Royal Menagerie was lodged within and near it. Another short causeway, still buried on its south side, leads to

The Middle Tower

This also was originally built by Edward I, but it has been entirely refaced. In front of it was the second drawbridge, and the arch under the north side of the causeway let water from the Inner Moat into the drawbridge pit, which exists under the road. Beyond the Middle Tower is the Inner Moat crossed by another causeway where there was a third drawbridge.

The Byward Tower

This is the Gatehouse of the Outer Ward. It is in part the work of Edward I, and in part of Richard II. On either side of the archway are guardrooms with vaulted stone roofs and hooded fireplaces. Part of a fourteenth-century wall-painting, with the *Agnus Dei* and St. Michael depicted against a background decorated with the leopards of England and fleurs-de-lys of France, has been uncovered in the principal room over the gate passage.

The Bell Tower

This was planned probably in the reign of Richard I, though its earliest details point to a date early in the thirteenth century. Here Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, St. Thomas More, the Princess Elizabeth, and James, Duke of Monmouth, were confined during their respective sojourns. The Curtain Wall east of this tower is pierced by the windows of *The Lieutenant's Lodgings*, now called The Queen's House, and one of these windows lights the Council Chamber, where Guy Fawkes and his fellow conspirators were examined by the Council in 1605 before their public trial at Westminster.

The Traitors' Gate

On the right is now St. Thomas' Tower, with the Traitors' Gate beneath : observe the wide span of the arch. This gate, when the Thames was more of a highway tban it is at present, was often used as an entrance to the Tower. In later times it was found convenient as a landing place for prisoners who had been tried at Westminster.

Here successively Edward, Duke of Buckingham (1521), St. Thomas More, Queen Anne Boleyn (1536), Cromwell, Earl of Essex, Queen Katharine Howard (1542), Seymour, Duke of Somerset (1551), Lady Jane Grey (1553), the Princess Elizabeth, Devereux, Earl of Essex (1601), and James, Duke of Monmouth (1685), passed under the arch on their way to prison or the scaffold. St. Thomas' Tower was built by Edward 1, and contains a small chapel or oratory dedicated to St. Thomas of Canterbury. Opposite is the Bloody Tower, but visitors go straight on and, turning to the left, enter the Inner Ward through a gate in a section of the wall rebuilt in the nineteenth century.

The White Tower or Keep

This is the oldest part of the whole fortress.

The Conqueror, before he entered London, formed a camp, eastward of the City, and perhaps on part of the ground now occupied by the Tower. Immediately after his coronation he began the works here. At first, no doubt, they consisted of a ditch and palisade, and were enclosed within the angle of the old city wall first built by the Romans and repaired in 885 by King Alfred. The work of building the Keep was entrusted to Gundulf, a monk of Bec, in Normandy, shortly afterwards Bishop of Rochester, who probably began operations in 1078. In 1097, under William Rufus, the works were still going on. A great storm in 1091 damaged the outworks. Ralf Flambard, Bishop of Durham, who was imprisoned in the Keep by Henry I, contrived to escape in 1101. During the wars between Stephen and Matilda, the Earl of Essex was Constable of the Tower, and obtained a grant even of the City of London. When he fell into Stephen's hands, the Tower formed the ransom, and the citizens regained their ancient Liberty. When Richard I was absent on the Crusade, his regent, Longchamp, resided in the Tower, of which he greatly enlarged the precincts by trespasses on the land of the City and of St. Katherine's Hospital. He surrendered the Tower to the citizens, led by Prince John, in 1191.

The whole Tower was held in pledge for the completion of Magna Carta in 1215 and 1216. In 1241 Henry III had the Chapel of St. John decorated with painting and stained glass, and the royal apartments in the Keep were whitewashed, as well as the whole exterior. During the wars with France, David, King of Scots, John, King of France, Charles of Blois, and John de Vienne, governor of Calais, and his twelve brave burgesses and many other illustrious prisoners were lodged here. In the Tower Richard II signed his abdication in 1399. The Duke of Orleans, taken at Agincourt, was

lodged by Henry V in the White Tower. From that time the Beauchamp and other Towers were more used as prisons, but probably some of the Kentish rebels, taken with Wyatt in 1554, slept in the recesses of the Sub-crypt of the Chapel. In 1663 and later years down to 1709, structural repairs were carried out under the superintendence of Sir Christopher Wren, who replaced nearly all the Norman window openings with others of a classical character.

The White Tower is somewhat irregular in plan, for although it looks so square from the river its four sides are all of different lengths, and three of its corners are not right angles. The west side is 107 feet from north to south. The south side measures 118 feet. It has four turrets at the corners, three of them square, the fourth, that on the north-east, being circular. From floor to battlements it is 90 feet in height. The original entrance was on the south side, on the first floor, being reached, as usual in Norman castles, by an external staircase which has entirely disappeared. The interior is of the plainest and sternest character. Every consideration is subservient to that of obtaining the greatest strength and security. The outer walls vary in thickness from 15 feet in the lower to 11 feet in the upper storey. The whole building is crossed from north to south by one wall, which rises from base to summit and divides it into a larger western and a smaller eastern portion. The eastern part is further subdivided by a wall which cuts off the Chapel of St. John, its Crypt, and its Sub-crypt. There is a wooden floor between each of the storeys of the other part.

Near a staircase which has now disappeared on the south side, some children's bones were found in the reign of Charles II. They were identified, somewhat conjecturally, with the remains of Edward V and his brother who disappeared so mysteriously at the accession of Richard III, and were removed to Westminster Abbey in 1678.

The Armouries : There has always been armour in the Tower of London from the beginning. The present collection takes its shape from the reign of Henry VIII, to whose personal interest in the subject many of the present exhibits are due.

At that time the king's armour was distributed between the Tower and Greenwich, Westminster, Hampton Court and Windsor Castle. After the Restoration in 1660, when armour had fallen into disuse, Charles II had it concentrated in the Tower and at Windsor, and so, with few essential changes, it has remained. But the Tower Armouries had been a show place long before this and can claim

to be the oldest museum in England. It was in Charles II's time that the historical line of kings was first set up, and this feature of the Armouries continued until well into the last century despite many anachronisms.

At various times additions have been made, and continue to be made, to the Armouries, increasing their scope as the national museum of European arms and armour. But the old Royal nucleus remains, and gives the Armouries a special character, binding them closely with the history of England.

The armour worn in the early Middle Ages was chiefly of mail, and consisted of a helmet, and a shirt and leggings constructed of riveted, interlinked iron rings ; a shield was carried on the left arm. That was what William the Conqueror wore at Hastings, and Richard I and his Crusaders in Palestine. Their weapons were the lance and sword, and to a lesser degree the mace and axe. But mail, for all its flexibility, had certain disadvantages, and men began to reinforce it with pieces of plate. This process advanced rapidly during the fourteenth century, and the men-at-arms at Crécy and Poitiers wore a mixture of plate and mail. The advantage of plate armour lay in its glancing surface (like modern streamlining) and its unyielding resistance to a direct blow. The full harness of plate from head to foot, or "white armour" as it was called, was finally evolved at the beginning of the fifteenth century, about the time of Agincourt. The best armour was made in Milan and in South Germany.

The introduction of gunpowder in the fourteenth century at first had little effect, except for siege purposes, and the musket did not finally oust the bow until the sixteenth century. Armour could be made thick enough to resist a bullet, but this greatly increased its weight. In the better organised armies of the sixteenth century, when freer tactical manoeuvring became possible, the heavily armoured horseman found himself at a disadvantage. But the knightly exercise of tilting still kept the armourers busy, and some of the finest craftsmen exercised their skill during this period.

When the English Civil War broke out in 1642 the day of defensive armour was almost over. Pikemen still continued to wear for a time half-armour, and the cavalry a helmet and a breast- and backplate, or a coat of buff leather. Thereafter for nearly two centuries the weapon of offence was supreme, and regiments of the standing army were equipped in distinctive uniforms of cloth. In our own day armour has returned in the form of the tank, but with the difference that it is mechanically propelled and encases several men instead of one.

Very little armour has survived from a time earlier than the fifteenth century. Mail was particularly liable to deterioration and was often cut up for other uses. Enriched armour of the sixteenth century usually owes its preservation to its intrinsic merits and personal associations ; as exemplified here by four armours of Henry VIII, several of the Elizabethan courtiers, and of the Stuart princes. The armour of the common soldier had less chance of survival, and is as a rule found only in arsenals where numbers of retainers were kept. It is represented here by a few jacks and by troopers' and pikemen's armour of the seventeenth century.

Weapons of offence fall into four categories :

(1) the *arme blanche*, that is to say, the sword and dagger ;

(2) arms of percussion : the club, the mace, and the flail ;

(3) staff weapons (pole-arms) : the lance, spear, pike and axe, and their relatives, the bill, halberd, partisan, etc. ;

(4) projectile weapons, which include (*a*) the long bow, crossbow, javelin and sling ; (*b*) firearms, *e.g.*, the cannon and its diminutives, the hand gun (from which developed the musket and later the rifle) and the pistol.

It is worthy of remark that three modern principles in firearms were understood early, namely, breech-loading, the rifled barrel and the revolving chamber, all of which can be seen here in specimens dating from the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

The Armouries are arranged as follows : English historical armour in the Tudor Room (top floor) ; European armour in general in the Council Room (top floor) ; weapons of the first three categories in the Sword and Weapon Rooms (first floor) ; hand firearms up to 1700 in the Small Arms Room (ground floor) ; and ordnance in the vaults.

On entering the White Tower the visitor finds himself on the ground floor of the building (known as the "Gun Floor") used as a store for service arms between 1841 and 1916. The first room is known as

The Record Room : This contains two carved figures called "Gin" and "Beer", brought from the Buttery of the Royal Palace of Greenwich at the end of the seventeenth century ; the cloak on which General Wolfe died at Quebec in 1759 ; the collar of SS used at the funeral of the Duke of Marlborough ; the horse furniture of William III ; and portions of the State barge of the Master-General of the Ordnance. Among other historical objects

are the two daggers of Colonel Blood, who attempted to steal the Crown Jewels in the reign of Charles II, but was arrested.

Here, too, are the coat of the Duke of Wellington as Constable of the Tower, his sword and telescope, and other relics of distinguished generals, including Earl Kitchener and Earl Roberts ; also an early sword of Napoleon Bonaparte.

In this and in the adjoining room are two original fireplaces.

At the southern end of this room is

The Crypt of the Chapel of St. John : This contains several inscriptions carved by prisoners who took part in Wyatt's rebellion in 1554. Here are shown the block used at the execution of Simon, Lord Lovat, in 1747, the execution axe, dating from about 1660, some instruments of punishment, scythe-blades mounted as pole-arms used in Monmouth's rebellion, 1685, and a model of the rack.

From the Crypt the visitor passes to the west into

The Small Arms Room : The large opening in the south wall is the original entrance to the White Tower, now filled with glass. This room contains cases showing the development of firearms from the matchlock, through the wheel-lock to the flint-lock, and pistols of both types. Later weapons are to be seen in the New Armouries (*see page* 16). Some of the sporting guns with inlaid stocks, and pistols made in Brescia, are of exceptional quality. Note particularly the splendid silver fowling piece by Piraube, given by Louis XIV to the first Duke of Richmond. In the centre of the room is a mounted trooper of the period of the Civil War in England. Of the five richly decorated cannon, two were made for the Duke of Gloucester, son of Queen Anne, and two were taken from Paris in 1815, having belonged to Colbert, Minister of Finance to Louis XIV. The other gun, elaborately ornamented with laurel branches and medallions, mounted on a carriage carved to represent two Furies, was captured by the French at Malta in 1798. The ship which carried it to France was taken by the British frigate *Seahorse*, and with it was taken the banner of Baron Ferdinand Hompesch, last Grand Master of the Knights of Malta, which hangs near it.

After making a tour of this room the visitor ascends by the staircase at the south-east angle and reaches the second floor of the tower, passing through the west doorway of

The Chapel of St. John : This takes up the south-east corner of this floor and of the floor above, and is of the greatest interest from its early date (circa 1080) and perfect condition. It is 55 feet 6 inches

long by 31 feet wide, and has a nave and aisles of four bays and an apse opening by five arches to an ambulatory. The principal doorway is in the west bay of the north wall, and a second entrance opens from a wall passage at the south-west. The heavy round columns carry carved capitals, some of which bear a T-shaped figure found only at this early date. The arches are quite plain and above them is a clerestory lighted by a second tier of windows ; its gallery is a continuation of the wall passages of the second floor. There are no old fittings in the Chapel ; the glass in the windows was part of Horace Walpole's collection at Strawberry Hill. The altar hangings are made from cloth used to decorate Westminster Abbey for the coronation of George VI.

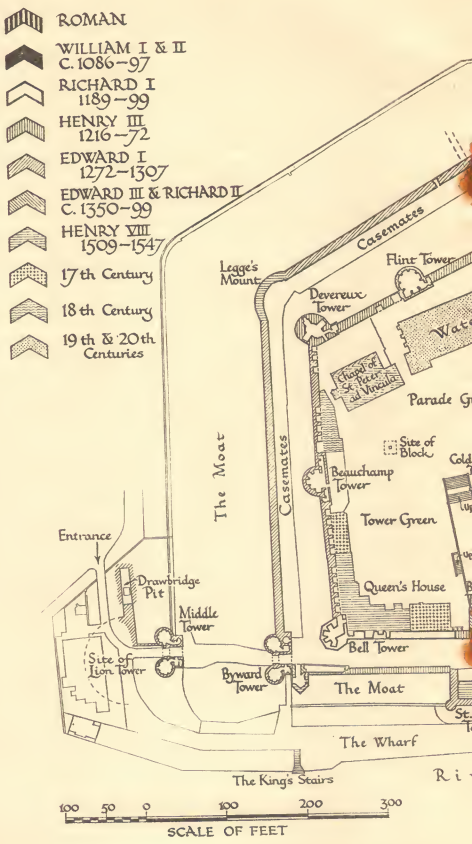
The institution of the Order of the Bath was closely connected with this Chapel. Here Queen Mary I was betrothed to Count Egmont, proxy for Philip of Spain, in 1554.

Leaving the Chapel by the north door the visitor enters

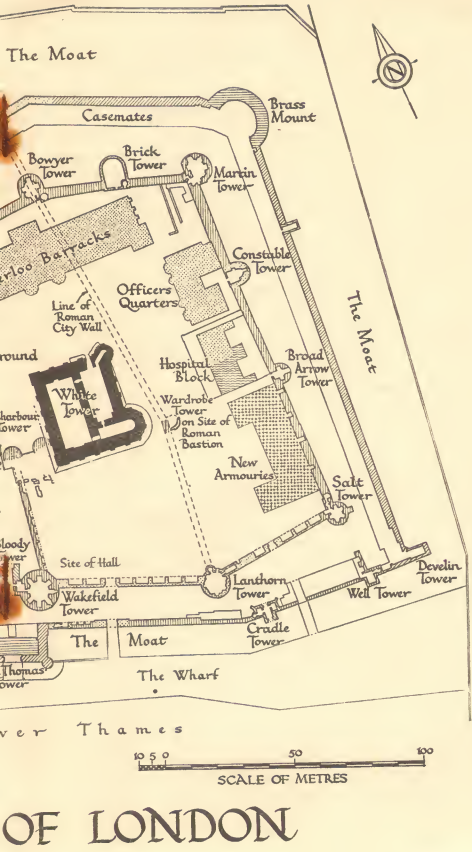
The **Sword Room :** This contains cases devoted to swords illustrating the forms and varieties of this weapon from the early Middle Ages. One case contains swords of George II, George III, George IV, William IV, Edward VII, George V and George VI, deposited by the Sovereign, and the sword of Frederick Augustus, Duke of York, deposited by George IV. The bows found in the wreck of the *Mary Rose*, 1545, are almost the only English long bows to have survived from ancient times. Here will be noticed one of the original fireplaces of the White Tower, its flue being carried up for a short distance in the wall, and ending in narrow openings for the escape of smoke on either side of a buttress on the east face of the Tower. On this floor and on the floor below are small "garderobe" chambers, or latrines, contrived in the thickness of the wall, some of them retaining the original arched vents on the outside.

From this room opens

The Weapon Room : This was for many years known as the "Banqueting Room" and contains specimens of staff weapons, maces, axes and other weapons of offence ranged round the room in stands. In the centre are four medieval MSS illustrating tournaments and the arts of war. At the south end of the room is a row of typical English pikemen. The figures on horseback show one in armour of the knightly Gothic period about 1480—the horse armour, of great variety, came from the ducal family of Anhalt-Zerbst—and a cuirassier (heavy cavalry) of the Civil War period, when armour


ROMAN
WILLIAM I & II
C. 1086–97
RICHARD I
1189–99
HENRY III
1216–72
EDWARD I
1272–1307
EDWARD III & RICHARD II
C. 1350–99
HENRY VIII
1509–1547
17th Century
18th Century
19th & 20th Centuries
Casemates
Flint Tower
Legge's Mount
Devereux Tower
Wat
Chapel of St Peter ad Vincula
Parade G
Site of Block
Beauchamp Tower
Tower Green
The Moat
Casemates
Entrance
Drawbridge Pit
Middle Tower
Queen's House
Site of Lion Tower
Bell Tower
Byward Tower
The Moat
The Wharf
The King's Stairs
100 50 0 100 200 300
SCALE OF FEET

TOWER


The Moat
Casemates
Brass Mount
Bowyer Tower
Brick Tower
Martin Tower
Constable Tower
Officers Quarters
Line of Roman City Wall
Hospital Block
Broad Arrow Tower
The Moat
White Tower
Wardrobe Tower on Site of Roman Bastion
New Armouries
Salt Tower
Site of Hall
Lanthorn Tower
Develin Tower
Wakefield Tower
Well Tower
Cradle Tower
The Moat
The Wharf
Thames
10 5 0 50 100
SCALE OF METRES

OF LONDON

was last worn in the field. In one case is a display of the characteristic weapons of the Scottish Highlands. Here also is the buff coat traditionally worn by Colonel Hacker who officiated at the execution of Charles I at Whitehall in 1649. Note also the two jousting armours for small boys of the late sixteenth century.

Ascending by the staircase at the north-west angle, facing the parade ground, the visitor enters

The Horse Armoury : This was originally the Council Chamber, and has witnessed many memorable scenes in the medieval history of this country, including Richard III's denunciation of Lord Hastings, who was summarily executed outside. The armoured figures, horse and foot, up the centre and ranged in order along the party-wall, show the development of armour from the late fifteenth century to the reign of Charles I. At the rear of the procession is armour specially designed for jousting in tournaments. This is as a rule heavier than field armours and built up on the left side of the body, on which the combatants passed each other in the lists.

Arranged in cases is a series of helmets, which range from a rare visored bascinet of the fourteenth century, from the Castle of Churburg, and sallets of the fifteenth, to the close-helmets, morions and pots of later years. Note the massive "Brocas" tilting helm. Other cases show armour of the Christian garrison at Rhodes, before its capture by the Turks in 1523, and enriched armours of the sixteenth century.

The Tudor Room : All the exhibits in this room are connected with the history of England. Much of the armour shown here was made in the Royal workshops at Greenwich established by Henry VIII for his own use. The King's harness for fighting on foot is an early work of the Greenwich shops and weighs 93 lb. Another with deep skirt or "tonlet" was only recently completed when the missing legs were found after a lapse of three centuries at the home of the King's Champion in Lincolnshire. The quaint helmet with the ram's horns on it, the "Burgundian" bard for a horse, and the body armour on the mounted figure nearby were all presented to Henry VIII by his ally the Emperor Maximilian. The other complete armour for man and horse was made for the King in later life when he was big and heavy. The spiked club with three pistol-barrels in the head was known as "Henry VIII's Walking Staff". Note the lance of immense size, known as that of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, the boon companion of Henry VIII. It was seen here and recorded by Hentzner in his travels in 1598. In the cases along the party-walls are the Greenwich-made armours of Robert

Dudley, Earl of Leicester (embossed with the bear and ragged staff) and other prominent Elizabethans. Near the exit are an armour for a man of about 6 feet 10 inches in height traditionally (but erroneously) known as "John of Gaunt", and a richly embossed and damascened armour decorated with lions' marks.

The large case on the end wall shows the gilt armour of Charles I presented to him by the City of London (the face of the King was carved by Grinling Gibbons), boy's armour of Charles II when Prince, and that of James II, made at a period when armour was falling into disuse.

The visitor leaves the Tudor Room by the north-east stairway and descends to the basement popularly called the "dungeons", which, in spite of the romantic tales of prisoners drowned at high tide, is more than 10 feet above high water mark. It was vaulted in brick about 1730, and is divided into three rooms, of which that entered from the staircase is known as

The Mortar Room : Here are shown the bronze mortars, formerly placed in the Gun Park, with other pieces of ordnance. At the south end is a mortar of nine bores used for fireworks at the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748. Near to this is a ship's gun dredged from the wreck of H.M.S. *Royal George*, sunk by accident in 1782—Admiral Kempenfeldt and the whole crew of over six hundred men were drowned in that disaster. To the left of this is a large mortar used at the siege of Namur in 1794 and fired so frequently that the touch hole or vent became fused with the heat. The carriage was burnt away in the Tower fire of 1841, leaving only the framework of iron which was filled up with wood at a later period. To the right are French mortars and in the wall is a carved stone panel of the Lion of St. Mark brought from Corfu in 1809. In the centre of the room is a mortar in the form of a tiger captured at Kurnaul in 1838. Near the staircase are stone shot of the sixteenth century.

Round the wall are muskets, rifles and wall-pieces.

At the south end of the Mortar Room is the Sub-Crypt of the Chapel of St. John, entered through an original doorway. The Sub-Crypt, which has a barrel vault and is dimly lighted from the east, may have been occasionally used for keeping prisoners, but was normally a store room.

In the west wall is an opening cut in the eighteenth century, when the basement was used as a powder store. It gives access to

The Cannon Room : At the north end are iron guns of the early sixteenth century, including some interesting pieces dredged from

the wreck of the *Mary Rose*, sunk in action with the French in 1545. Near these are bronze guns made for Henry VIII, and in the bays between the piers are placed selected examples of English and foreign guns which were formerly exhibited in the Gun Park on the west side of the White Tower. They were removed to their present position in 1916, as it was found that the weather was seriously affecting the inscriptions and decorations upon them which are often of considerable artistic merit. The Well on the east side dates from the twelfth century and is 40 feet deep. When it was cleaned out in 1910 the wooden frame on which its stones were built was found in place at the bottom.

With this room the tour of the White Tower is completed.

The Parade

The Waterloo Barracks on the north side were built in 1845 on the site of the Great Storehouse burnt in 1841. The building of similar character to the right is the Officers' Quarters.

The New Armouries

This late seventeenth-century building of red brick with two projecting wings forms an addition to the armouries in the White Tower and covers the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. On the entrance floor is a collection of uniforms and objects of military interest, including a group of early machine-guns ranging from the revolving gun patented by James Puckle in 1718 to the Maxim of 1884.

On the first floor are firearms both for war and for sporting purposes, many of them of the finest quality. They include one with a silver barrel presented by Louis XIV to the first Duke of Richmond, and a garniture made for the Empress Elizabeth of Russia, examples of the work of Manton and Boutet ; and a series of British service muskets and rifles from the late seventeenth century to 1914. Notice too the examples of the work of the Rev. Alexander Forsyth, who invented the percussion system of ignition when working inside the Tower. Napoleon I offered him for his secret £20,000 which he declined. On this floor also is the Students' Room containing a large collection of firearms of all countries, showing the development of breech and ignition mechanisms. It can be seen on written application to the Master of the Armouries.

On the second floor is a small representative collection of Oriental and other arms and armour, intended for comparison with the European

The Royal Chapel of St. Peter and Vincula

This is so called from having been consecrated on that well-known festival of the Latin Church, August 1st, probably in the reign of Henry I (1100-35). The chapel was rebuilt at the end of the thirteenth century. It was burnt in 1512 and almost entirely rebuilt, and has since then undergone a great deal of repair. The interior is shown to the public (except between the hours of 12 noon and 2 p.m. daily and after 3 p.m. on Saturdays) on application to the Yeoman Warder on duty. Here, in the memorable words of Stow, writing in the reign of Elizabeth I, there lie before the high altar "two dukes between two queens, to wit, the Duke of Somerset and the Duke of Northumberland, between Queen Anne and Queen Katherine, all four beheaded". Here also are buried Lady Jane Grey and Lord Guildford Dudley, the Duke of Monmouth, and the Scottish lords, Kilmarnock, Balmerino, and Lovat, beheaded for their share in the rebellion of 1745. The last burial in the chapel was that of Charles Wyndham, Keeper of the Regalia, in 1872. The altar frontal is of cloth used at the coronations of George VI and the present Queen.

In the north-west corner of the chapel is the fine canopied tomb of John Holland, K.G., Duke of Exeter (1395-1447), with effigies of himself, of his first wife, Anne of Stafford, and of his third wife, Anne of Salisbury. He was Admiral of England and Constable of the Tower. This tomb stood originally in the chapel of the Royal Hospital of St. Katherine in Stepney, not far away. In 1827, the hospital having been demolished to make way for St. Katherine's Docks, the foundation was moved to Regent's Park, and the tomb was transferred to the new chapel there. In 1951, as the Regent's Park chapel was to be handed over to the Danish community of London as its church, the tomb was moved once more, and re-erected in its present position. Few bones are now contained within the tomb. These were ceremonially re-interred by the Chaplain of the Tower on May 11th, 1951, but they do not certainly belong to the illustrious dead who were originally buried in it.

Tower Green

The space south of the chapel is so called, and was used as a burial ground ; in the middle is a small square plot paved with granite, showing the site on which stood at rare intervals the scaffold for private executions. It was paved by order of Queen Victoria. The following persons are known to have been executed on or near this spot :

1. William, Lord Hastings, by order of Richard, Duke of Gloucester, in June, 1483.
2. Queen Anne Boleyn, second wife of Henry VIII, May 19th, 1536.
3. Margaret, Countess of Salisbury, the last of the old Angevin or Plantagenet family, May 27th, 1541.
4. Queen Katharine Howard, fifth wife of Henry VIII, February 13th, 1542.
5. Jane, Viscountess Rochford, February 13th, 1542.
6. Lady Jane Grey, wife of Lord Guildford Dudley, February 12th, 1554.
7. Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, February 25th, 1601.

They were all beheaded with an axe except Queen Anne Boleyn, whose head was cut off with a sword by an executioner brought over from St. Omer for that purpose. The bodies of all seven were buried in the Chapel of St. Peter.

The Beauchamp Tower

This is on the west side of Tower Green, facing the White Tower, and is on the inner wall between the Bell Tower on the south and the Devereux Tower on the north, being connected with both by a walk along the wall-top. Its present name probably refers to the residence in it, as a prisoner, of Thomas, third Earl of Warwick, of the Beauchamp family, who was attainted under Richard II in 1397, but restored to his honours and liberty two years later under Henry IV. It is curious that the most interesting associations of the place should be with his successors in the earldom. Although built entirely for defensive purposes, we find it thus early used as a prison, and during the two following centuries it seems to have been regarded as one of the most convenient places in which to lodge prisoners of rank ; in consequence many of the most interesting mural inscriptions are to be found in its chambers.

In plan the Beauchamp Tower is semicircular, and it projects 18 feet beyond the face of the wall. It consists of three storeys, of which the middle one is on a level with the rampart, on which it formerly opened. The building dates probably from the reign of Henry III, though on the line of Richard I's defences ; the brick-work dates from Henry VIII. Visitors enter at the south-east corner and ascend by a circular staircase to the middle chamber, which is spacious and has a large window and a fireplace. Here are to be found most of the inscriptions, some having been brought from

other chambers. A few are in the entrance passage and on the stairs. All are numbered and catalogued. The following—to which the numbers are appended—will be found the most interesting :

2. On the ground floor, near the entrance, ROBART DVDLEY. This was the fifth son of John, Duke of Northumberland, and next brother to Guildford Dudley, the husband of Lady Jane Grey. When his father was brought to the block in 1553 he and his brother remained in prison here, Robert being condemned to death in 1554. In the following year he was liberated with his elder brother Ambrose, afterwards created Earl of Warwick, and his younger brother Henry. In the first year of Elizabeth I he was made Master of the Horse and chosen a Knight of the Garter. In 1563 he was created Earl of Leicester. He died at Cornbury, in Oxfordshire, in 1588.

8. On the left, at the entrance of the great chamber, is a carved cross, with other religious emblems, with the name and arms of PEVEREL and the date 1570. It is supposed to have been cut by a Roman Catholic prisoner confined in the reign of Elizabeth I.

13. Over the fireplace this inscription in Latin :—"The more suffering for Christ in this world the more Glory with Christ in the next", etc. This is signed "Arundel, June 22, 1587". This was Philip Howard, son of Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, beheaded in 1572. Philip inherited from his maternal grandfather the Earldom of Arundel in 1580. He was a staunch Roman Catholic and was constantly under suspicion of the Government, by which in 1584 he was confined in his own house for a short time. On his liberation he determined to quit the country, but was committed to the Tower in 1585, and died in custody ten years later, having refused release on condition of forsaking his religion. His body was buried in his father's grave in the Chapel of St. Peter, but was eventually removed to Arundel. He left other inscriptions, one in the window (79), and one on the staircase (91), dated 1587.

14. On the right of the fireplace is an elaborate piece of sculpture which will be examined with peculiar interest as a memorial of the five brothers Dudley : Ambrose (created Earl of Warwick 1561), Guildford (beheaded 1554), Robert (created Earl of Leicester 1563), and Henry (killed at the siege of St. Quentin, 1557), carved by the eldest, John (called Earl of Warwick), who died in 1554. Under a bear and a lion supporting a ragged staff is the name of "JOHN DVDLE" and surrounding them is a wreath of roses (for Ambrose), oak leaves (for Robert, *robur*, an oak), gillyflowers (for Guildford), and honeysuckle (for Henry). Below are four lines, one of them

incomplete, alluding to the device and its meaning. It is on record that the Lieutenant of the Tower was allowed 6s. 8d. a day each for the diet of these captive brothers.

33. This is one of several inscriptions relating to the Poole or Pole family (*see also* Nos. 45, 47, 52, 56, 57). They were the grandsons of the Countess of Salisbury, who was beheaded in 1541. No. 45 contains the name of "GEFFRYE POOLE 1562". He was the second son, and he gave evidence against his elder brother, Lord Montagu, who was beheaded in 1539.

48. "IANE". This interesting inscription, repeated also in the window (85), has always been supposed to refer to the Lady Jane Grey, daughter of the Duke of Suffolk and wife of Guildford Dudley, fourth son of the Duke of Northumberland. A second repetition in another part of the room was unfortunately obliterated in the last century when a new window was made to fit this chamber for a mess-room. It is sometimes, but erroneously, supposed that the name was carved by this Queen of ten days herself, but it is improbable that she was ever imprisoned in the Beauchamp Tower. She is known to have lived in the house of Partridge, the Gaoler. It is much more probable that the two inscriptions were placed on the wall either by Lord Guildford Dudley, her husband, or by his brother, whose large device has been described above (14).

66. In the window is the rebus, or monogram, of Thomas Abell : upon a bell is the letter A. This was Dr. Abell, a faithful servant to Queen Katharine of Aragon, first wife of Henry VIII. He acted as her chaplain during the progress of the divorce, and by his determined advocacy offended the King. For denying Royal supremacy in the Church he was condemned and executed in 1540. The visitor who has time to spare will find many other records of this kind in the Beauchamp Tower.

On the south and west sides of Tower Green is

The Queen's House

Until about 1880 this was called The Lieutenant's Lodgings. The doorway is that through which Lord Nithsdale in 1716 escaped in female dress the evening before he was to have been beheaded. The house was built about 1530 and its old timbers have recently been restored to view by the removal of a modern coat of plaster. On the west side is the rampart known as Elizabeth's Walk and in the south wing is the Council Chamber containing a contemporary memorial tablet of the Gunpowder Plot. In the north wing is the small room where Anne Boleyn spent the last days of her life.

The interior of the Queen's House is not shown to the public. Next to it is the house of the Yeoman Gaoler. It was in this house that Lady Jane Grey lived when a prisoner, and from its windows saw her husband go forth from the adjoining Beauchamp Tower to his execution on Tower Hill and his headless body brought to the Chapel "in a carre", while on the green in front, the scaffold was being prepared for her own execution on the same day, Monday, February 12th, 1554.

The Bloody Tower

The gateway was built by Henry III and the tower was added over it in the reign of Richard II. It was called by its present name as early as 1597, being believed to be the scene of the murder of Edward V and his brother the Duke of York. It was originally known as the Garden Tower, as it gives upon that part of the open space which was formerly the Constable's garden. Here Sir Walter Raleigh, whose portrait hangs over the fireplace, was allowed to walk at one time during his long imprisonment; other prominent occupants of this tower were Laud, Jeffreys, and possibly Monmouth. The interior is furnished with oak furniture from the collection of Sir William Burrell, lent by the Corporation of the City of Glasgow. The four-poster bed, dated 1675, comes from the Manor House, Mancetter, Warwickshire, the home of Robert Glover, a Protestant martyr. The portcullis, with the machine for raising and lowering it, can be seen on the entrance floor.

The Wall of the Inmost Ward

Immediately adjoining the Bloody Tower is the Wakefield Tower, in which the Crown Jewels are housed. Running north from this is a length of wall built by Henry III. This formed part of the western side of the Inmost Ward, and is pierced with loopholes, each loophole being set in an arched recess on the inner or eastern face of the wall. At its north end it terminated level with the White Tower, and at this point was situated the Coldharbour Tower, which was the main gateway into the Inmost Ward, and is now destroyed. The foundations of the rounded fronts of its two towers have recently been exposed. This length of wall and the foundations of the gateway-towers were for long embedded in a modern building known as the Main Guard. This was destroyed by enemy bombs on December 29th, 1940, and the medieval wall has been carefully cleared of the ruins.

The Wakefield Tower

This is also Henry III's work, and it formed the south-west angle of the Inmost Ward. Adjacent to it, on its west side, formerly stood the Great Hall, memorable as the scene of Anne Boleyn's trial ; this was pulled down during the Commonwealth. In 1360 the records of the kingdom, which had previously been kept in the White Tower, were removed here, and this is called in ancient surveys sometimes the Record, and sometimes the Hall Tower. The present name is probably derived from William de Wakefield, King's Clerk, appointed to hold custody of the Exchanges in the Tower in 1344. The Tower, being the strongest fortress in the land, has always guarded the Crown Jewels. In 1870 the Crown Jewels and Regalia were transferred to the Wakefield Tower, and there remained until 1939. They were removed to a place of safety during the war, and were brought back in 1948. (For the description of the Regalia *see* the separate *Guide to the Crown Jewels*).

The splendour of the jewels should not prevent the visitor from noting the fine lines and proportions of the room in which they are kept, a vaulted chamber dating from the reign of Henry III. On the east side a deep window-recess was fitted up as a chapel, with aumbry and piscina ; traditionally it was used by Henry VI for his devotions whilst he was a prisoner, and was the scene of his murder. A new Jewel House is to be built in the Inmost Ward between the Wakefield Tower and the Lanthorn Tower.

The Byward Tower

is the main entrance through the Outer Circuit of walls (*see* page 5). It was built at the end of the thirteenth century. The timber superstructure on the inside dates in its present form from the early sixteenth century.

The Salt Tower

This was formerly called Julius Caesar's Tower and is of special interest as containing more prisoners' inscriptions than any other, except the Beauchamp Tower ; they are, moreover, in their original places, while many of those in the Beauchamp Tower are not. Among them the most conspicuous is the figure for casting horoscopes cut by Hew Draper of Bristol in 1561. He was sent to the Tower for an accusation of witchcraft against Lady St. Lo, better known as Bess of Hardwick, and her husband Sir William St. Lo. A finely cut armillary sphere is also to be seen, and a pierced heart, hand and foot occur in different places on the wall, signifying the five wounds of Christ. The name of Michael Moody, 1587, recalls

a plot to murder Elizabeth I, and bere as in the other tower are several inscriptions marked by the IHS monogram, with a cross above the H, a form commonly used by members of the Society of Jesus.

The Martin Tower

This is of Henry III's time though it has been much cut about and modernised. It had originally a single room on each floor and remains of embrasures and the large stone fireplace are to be seen. There are a number of prisoners' inscriptions, mostly of the early seventeenth century, about the time of the Gunpowder Plot. This tower was formerly inhabited by the Keeper of the Crown Jewels and was the scene of the attempt by Colonel Blood in 1671 to steal the Crown and other Regalia. It was somewhat damaged by bomb-blast in the last war.

North Front

On the outer circuit of wall at the north-west and north-east angles are two bastions added by Henry VIII, known as Legge's Mount and Brass Mount respectively. There was a similar bastion at the north angle, added in the reign of Queen Victoria at the time of the Chartist riots—the last addition to the fortifications of the Tower. Its destruction by a German bomb on October 5th, 1940, revealed the original line of the curtain wall at this point, which has now been rebuilt instead of the bastion. One other building of the Tower was damaged by enemy bombs, namely the north end of the late eighteenth-century "Hospital Block", to the east of the White Tower, on September 22nd, 1940. This has now been rebuilt.

River Front

Tbe following guns may be seen on the River Front :

Two richly decorated bronze guns cast in 1762 from ordnance taken at Cherbourg.

Two guns of Sussex iron made by John Fuller for Ireland in 1747.

Iron gun, of the reign of Queen Anne, with the rose and crown.

Gun from H.M.S. *Edgar*, accidentally wrecked in 1711, and anotber from the *Royal George*.

Two ship's guns captured in the engagement off Ushant, June 1st, 1794.

Frencb field guns captured in the Napoleonic Wars.

Mortars from the Ionian Isles.

Russian guns from the Crimea.

A number of Oriental guns, including a large bronze Turkish gun captured at Aden in 1839, which was made for Soliman the Magnificent in 1530, and others captured in India in 1803, 1826, 1838, 1842 and 1843.

On the south side of the White Tower is the "Dardanelles" gun cast in 1464 to the order of Sultan Mahomed II by Munir Ali, and presented to Queen Victoria by Sultan Abdul Aziz in 1867. Beside it is a fine bronze mortar by Schalch bearing the arms of the Duke of Argyll, Master-General of the Ordnance.

All the more important guns bear their dates and histories on brass plates.

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