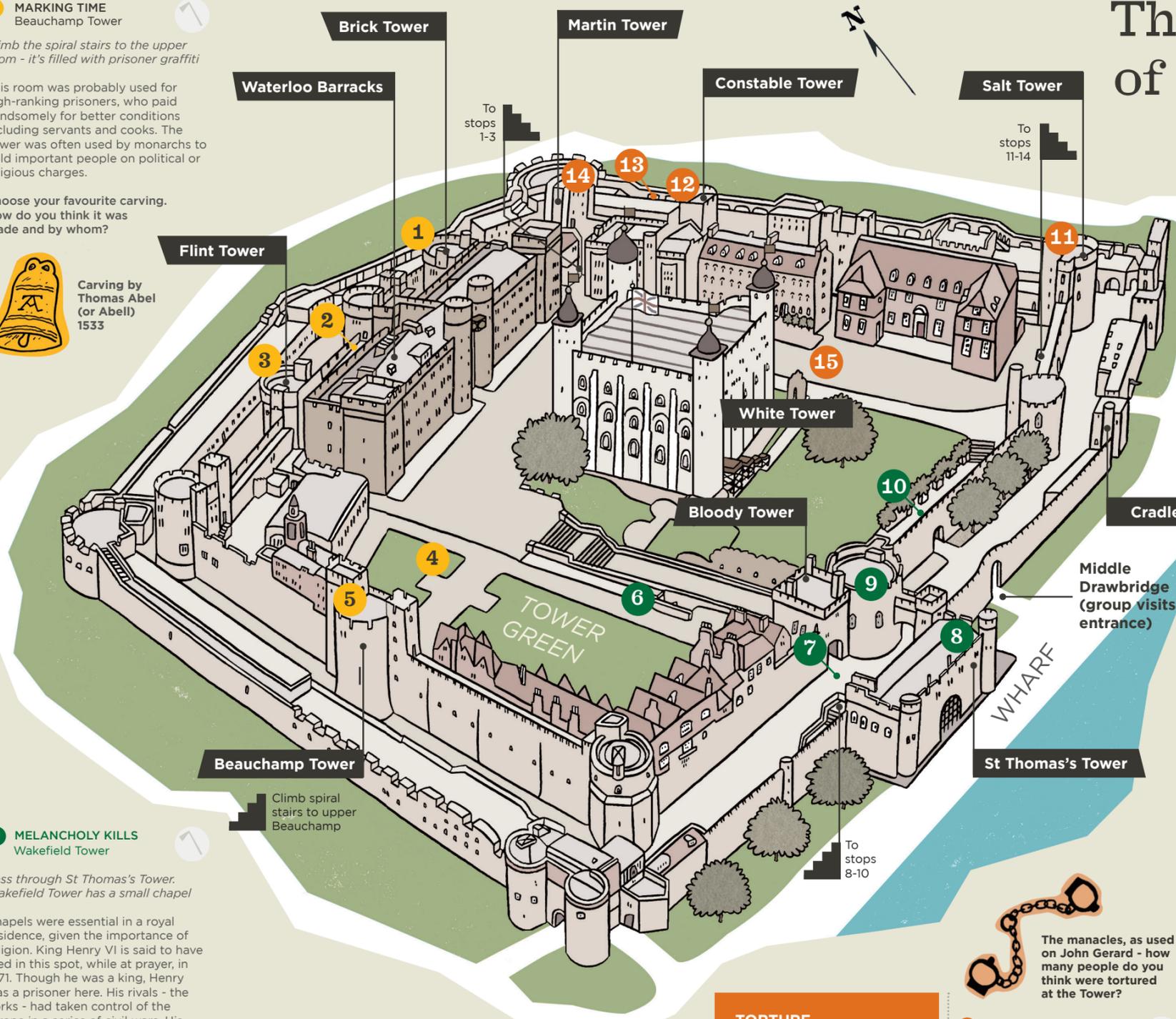


The TOWER of LONDON

PALACE PRISON FORTRESS
established c1070

THE WALKS

- **SENT TO THE TOWER**
(suggested start stop 1)
- **MONARCH MYSTERIES**
(suggested start stop 6)
- **TORTURE & REVOLT**
(suggested start stop 11)



DOES THE TOWER OF LONDON DESERVE ITS GORY REPUTATION?



Choose one of the three walks. Rate each stop you visit on this scale from 0-3

- 0 gore-free
- 1 potentially gory
- 2 plain gruesome
- 3 stomach-turning

SENT TO THE TOWER

1 LONDON'S FIRST ZOO

Brick Tower

You can explore the Royal Beasts exhibition here

An ostrich, an elephant, lions and snakes: all were kept at the Tower as part of the royal 'menagerie'. Monarchs acquired most of the animals as diplomatic gifts or trophies from wars and exploration.

Why do you think monarchs gave each other animals as gifts?



2 FIRE BOMB

Battlement Wall

Pass through the Bowyer Tower. From here, you'll see the Waterloo Barracks

The Waterloo Barracks was built following a major fire at the Tower. On the evening of 31 October 1841, flames engulfed the Grand Storehouse, a depot for artillery and small arms. Concern grew about the risk to the White Tower, which was the country's main gunpowder store. A potential explosion could have levelled the Tower and surrounding area. Fortunately, the fire was brought under control.

MONARCH MYSTERIES

6 A MURDER MYSTERY?

Tower Green

From here you can see both the Bloody Tower and White Tower

The Bloody Tower gets its name as the alleged location of a suspected murder. In 1483, the king died and his two young sons came to the Tower under the care of their uncle Richard. Twelve-year-old Edward expected to inherit his father's throne, but he and his nine-year-old brother were declared illegitimate. Soon after, their uncle was crowned Richard III and the potential heirs vanished from the Tower. Rumours circulated they were murdered by their uncle.

What do you think could have happened to the princes?

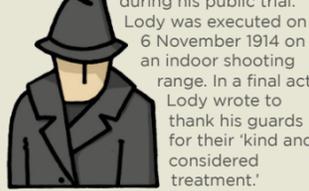


In 1674, the bones of two children were discovered during works on the White Tower

3 THE SPY

Flint Tower

Carl Hans Lody
During the First World War, the Tower became an execution site. Carl Lody was one of 11 German spies executed here. His amateurish spycraft had led to his arrest and conviction. But his integrity won him widespread admiration during his public trial. Lody was executed on 6 November 1914 on an indoor shooting range. In a final act Lody wrote to thank his guards for their 'kind and considered treatment.'



4 HEADS ROLL

Execution memorial

Look for the large, round sculpture with names engraved around the edge

Among those executed near this spot were three queens. Anne Boleyn, Catherine Howard and Lady Jane Grey each lost her head inside the Tower. Occasionally, it could get messy. One witness wrote that Margaret Pole's execution in 1541 was performed by 'a wretched and blundering youth who literally hacked her head and shoulders to pieces.'



7 THE MONARCH

Traitors' Gate

Elizabeth I
Legend says when Princess Elizabeth came here as a prisoner in 1554, she arrived through this river gate (she probably didn't). She was locked up in the Tower by her half-sister Mary I (r1553-8), who suspected Elizabeth of plotting against her. After a stressful stay, lack of evidence led to her release. Her next visit to the Tower was much happier. She stayed here the night before her coronation in 1558.



8 LONGSHANKS RESTS

St Thomas's Tower

Pass through the Medieval Palace until you reach a bedchamber

Edward I (r1272-1307), along with his father Henry III (r1216-72), helped strengthen the Tower by adding its defensive walls. Secure inside, this warrior king also built a comfortable royal palace. This was his bedroom when he stayed. Because the king moved around so much, his bed and furnishings travelled with him. Unusually tall for his time, 'Longshanks' had a bed specially made for his 6'2" frame.

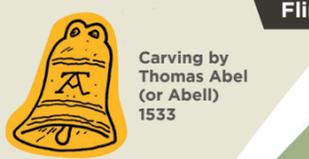
5 MARKING TIME

Beauchamp Tower

Climb the spiral stairs to the upper room - it's filled with prisoner graffiti

This room was probably used for high-ranking prisoners, who paid handsomely for better conditions including servants and cooks. The Tower was often used by monarchs to hold important people on political or religious charges.

Choose your favourite carving. How do you think it was made and by whom?



9 MELANCHOLY KILLS

Wakefield Tower

Pass through St Thomas's Tower. Wakefield Tower has a small chapel

Chapels were essential in a royal residence, given the importance of religion. King Henry VI is said to have died in this spot, while at prayer, in 1471. Though he was a king, Henry was a prisoner here. His rivals - the Yorks - had taken control of the throne in a series of civil wars. His rivals' supporters said he died of sadness (he'd recently lost his son in battle), but it was widely suspected he was murdered on orders of the new king Edward IV.

10 LUXURY LOST

Battlement Wall

Read the 'Lost Palace' info sign on the wall. Then continue to Lanthorn Tower

At one time, a grand complex of buildings extended across to the White Tower. This inner palace served medieval monarchs and their families, including young children. Inside Lanthorn Tower you'll find objects that give a flavour of medieval life here, a toy figure of a knight on horseback from around 1300.

13 A SOLDIER'S HOME

Battlement Wall

Soldiers stationed here live in cottages built into the outer wall

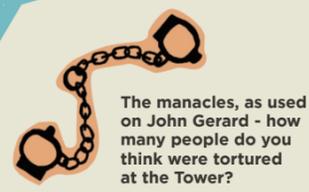
Yeoman Warders have been guarding the Tower for over 500 years. Today, all warders have a distinguished record of military service and live within the Tower with their families. In addition to providing security, their duties include giving visitor tours.

14 HEIST!

Martin Tower

You'll find replicas of the massive Cullinan diamond here

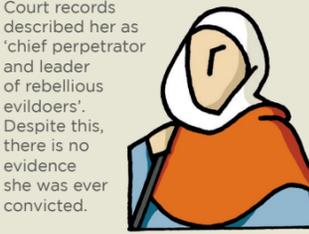
Today the priceless Crown Jewels are stored behind bulletproof glass in the Waterloo Barracks. But in the late 1660s, they were kept here - in a locked cabinet. The public could even handle them for a small fee. This ended in 1671, however, after thieves plotted to overpower the jewel keeper and nearly got away. The alarm was raised and the jewels recovered, as the shadowy Colonel Blood and his band were captured on the wharf. Amazingly, after a private meeting with Charles II, Blood was pardoned.



12 THE REBEL

Constable Tower

Johanna Ferrour
In 1381 an army of protesters marched on London. They were angry about the hated poll tax. Ferrour led a group that successfully stormed the Tower. Once inside, they arrested the Lord Chancellor and dragged him to Tower Hill. Ferrour had him beheaded. Court records described her as 'chief perpetrator and leader of rebellious evildoers'. Despite this, there is no evidence she was ever convicted.



15 RACK AND RUIN

White Tower

It's said the White Tower's basement was a site of torture and interrogation

Anne Askew is the only recorded instance of a woman being tortured at the Tower. In 1546, the authorities tried to uncover the names of Askew's fellow Protestants. They stretched her on the rack - the Tower's principal torture instrument. As a result, her shoulders and hips were pulled from their sockets and elbows and knees dislocated. She never talked and was later burnt at the stake at Smithfield.

