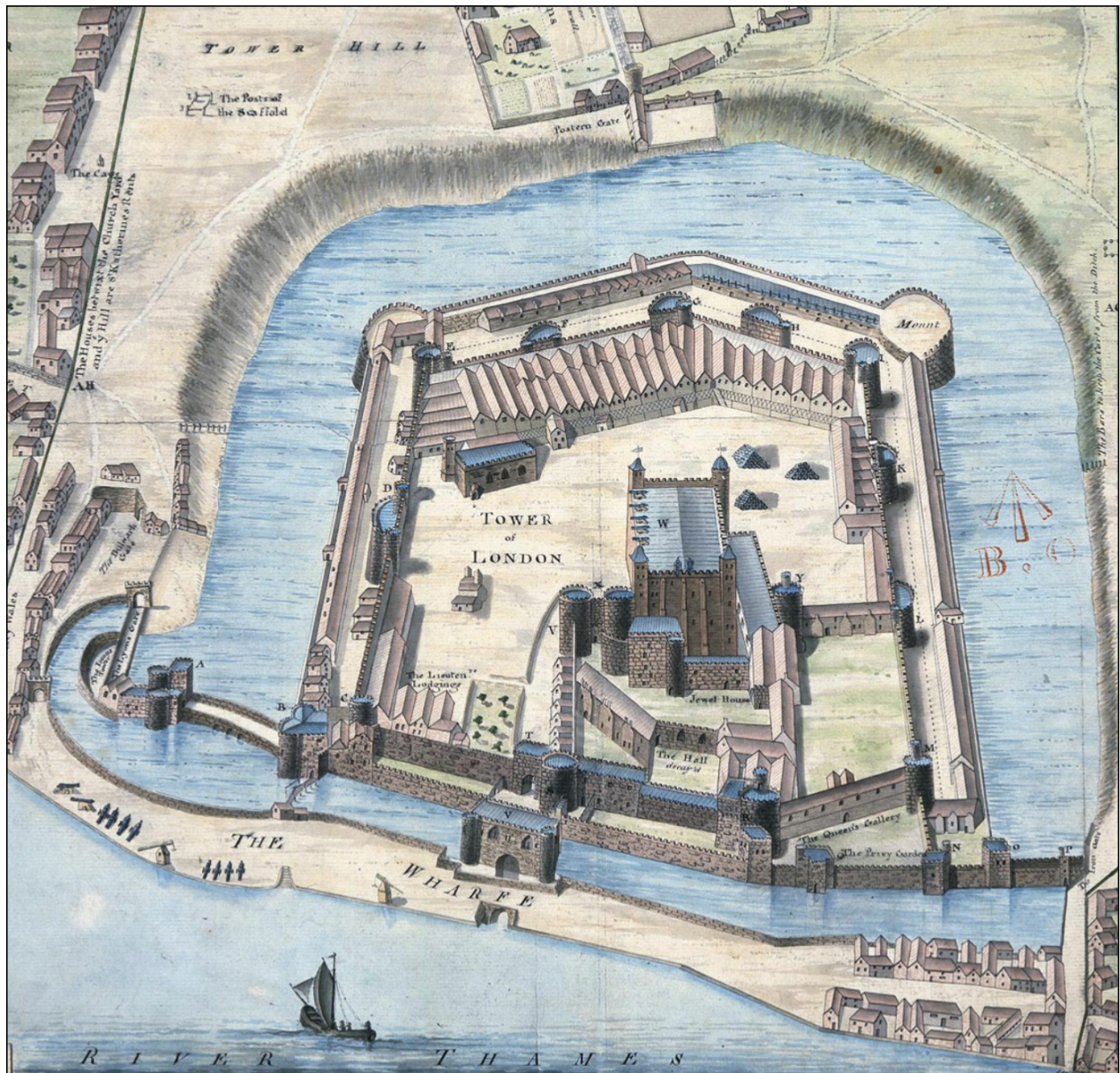


- William Haiward (Cartographer) and John Gascoyne, 1597 (lost, reproduced in 1741).



A.	Middle Tower	
B.	The Tower at the Gate	
C.	Bell Tower	
D.	Butechamp	
E.	Devilin	
F.	Flint	
G.	Bowyar	
H.	Brick	
I.	Martin	
K.	Constable	
L.	Broad Arrow	
M.	Salt	
N.	Well	
Q.	Tower leading to the Iron Gate	
P.	Tower above Iron Gate	
Q.	The Cradle Tower	
R.	Lanthorn Tower	
S.	Hall Tower	
T.	Bloody Tower	
V.	S. Thomas Tower	
W.	Cæsars, or White Tower	
X.	Cole Harberte	
Y.	Wardroap Tower	

Fig. 44. The Tower of London in 1597 by surveyor William Haiward and John Gascoyne, 1597 (cropped). This is a 1741/2 copy of an original 1597 plan. Until James II's charter of 1686, the liberties of the Tower were restricted to the area within its walls and the land on Tower Hill.

This combined measured plan and bird's-eye view is the best visual source for several of the cluster of structures that grew up to the south and east of the keep in the later Middle Ages. Shown clearly are St Thomas's Tower (V), the Keep - White Tower (W), Coldharbour Gate (X), the south forebuilding, the standing jewel house, the eastern annexe, the Wardrobe Tower (Y) and the Tudor Wardrobe Range.

The Forebuilding (demolished in 1674) is the rectangular tower immediately in front of the White Tower. The demolition was marked by the discovery of the skeletons of two children identified at the time as those of the 'Princes in the Tower'. The earliest view of the forebuilding is that of circa 1480-1500 (see Introduction) seen from the south-west. Further views of the forebuilding in plans and panoramas are those by Wyngaerde c. 1544, Agas 1560-70, and Braun and Hogenberg 1572. Hollar, 1640s shows it most clearly. For a definitive analysis see: Anna Keay, 2001, 'The Elizabethan Tower of London: The Haiward and Gascoyne plan of 1597', London, (London Topographical Society No. 158) Online: <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=inu.30000077640138&view=1up&seq=7>