

DOWNLOAD PDF THE TOWER OF LONDON NEW ARMOURIES PROJECT (OCCASIONAL PAPER)

Chapter 1 : The Tower of London New Armouries Project : Steve Kelly :

The New Armouries was built against the medieval inner curtain wall at the Tower of London in as a small arms store, and was later used for displays of the Royal Armouries collections.

London -Capetown - Bombay - Melbourne - Toronto about Courtesy and copyright of Bridget Clifford. A career soldier who had made his name in Africa and India, Kitchener was a popular choice as Secretary of State for War. The newspaper headlines of 7 June sent shock waves through Britain and her Empire. As the story unfolded over the next few days so did conspiracy theories. While his detractors would have seen the cartoon as typifying his shortcomings, Kitchener retained widespread public support. Suddenly the cartoon became inappropriate. As the nation mourned the loss of their hero, it quietly slunk into the shadows. He is said to have quipped that if he had to write it again he would have conscription right away. The best was chosen and the other three destroyed. The Times 14th June announced its sale by auction at the end of the month. It generated a marketing campaign worthy of any modern agency. The letter was placed on public display in the Gift House, 48, Pall Mall , and a daily record of bids received was posted in the window and published in The Times. The only stipulation was that the purchaser must not let it go outside the British Empire, and it was hoped it would eventually be given to one of the national museums. The highest bidders gathered at the Gift House on the 30th June and as the clock struck 5. A generous Red Cross benefactor, he had already provided motor ambulances for service at the Front. He proposed a country-wide tour of the letter starting in July at Hitchin. Thereafter, local authorities could bid for it, monies raised going to the Red Cross. At the same time facsimiles produced by Messrs Raphael Tuck and Sons would be sold costing from one shilling to the deluxe edition at ten shillings and sixpence. Back at the Tower, ffoulkes had accepted F. Carved wooden head of Lord Kitchener. A century later, the cartoon and the letter are being displayed together for the first time. Nevertheless they provide a fascinating insight into the importance of historical timing.

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Chapter 2 : Digging for Weapons: Royal Armouries Tower Foreshore Finds | Day of Archaeology

How to tell if a signature is genuine. Author's signatures can undoubtedly increase the value of a rare book or first edition. The more scarce the book is, the more an autograph adds to its value.

Named after the curfew bell which has been rung from this tower for over years. The Outer Ward Between and Edward I reigned " built an outer curtain wall, completely enclosing the inner wall and thus creating a concentric double defence. He filled in the moat and built a new moat around the new outer wall. The space between the walls is called the Outer Ward. The wall has five towers facing the river: Behind Traitors Gate in the pool was an engine used to raise water to a cistern located on the roof of the White Tower. The engine was originally powered by the force of the tide or by horsepower and eventually by steampower; this was adapted around to drive machinery for boring gun barrels. It was removed in the s. The Tower today is principally a tourist attraction. Besides the buildings themselves, the British Crown Jewels, an armour collection from the Royal Armouries , and a remnant of the wall of the Roman fortress are on display. The tower is manned by the Yeomen Warders known as Beefeaters , who act as tour guides, provide security, and are a tourist attraction in their own right. Every evening, the warders participate in the Ceremony of the Keys as the Tower is secured for the night. All warders have residence within the Tower, and must also own a residence outside of the Tower, so, that upon their retirement, they may return to a home outside of the Tower. Royal Armouries The Royal Armouries can be traced back the middle ages when armour was manufactured at the Tower for the Kings of England. In , it is recorded that a visiting foreign dignitary paid to view the collection at the Armoury. By the time of Charles II , there was a permanent public display there, making it the first museum in Britain [9]. From , the Tower was home to the Master of the Ordnance and the Ordnance Office later the Board of Ordnance who were responsible for providing weapons to both the Army and Navy. The Tower was engaged in the development, manufacture and storage of a wide variety of weaponry until the Board was abolished in , however the historic collection remained. Only a small part of this could be displayed and in , much of the artillery collection was moved to Fort Nelson in Hampshire and the following year a new Royal Armouries Museum was opened in Leeds [10]. The Tower still holds an important range of arms and armour dating from the middle ages onwards, notably that belonging to the Tudor and Stuart kings [11]. Menagerie A Royal Menagerie was established at the tower in the 13th century, possibly as early as during the reign of King John , and probably stocked with animals from an earlier menagerie started in by Henry I at his palace in Woodstock , near Oxford ; William of Malmesbury reported that Henry had lions , leopards , lynxes and camels among other animals there. The Tower of London housed a polar bear in , which was a gift from the King of Norway. It was opened as an occasional public spectacle in the reign of Elizabeth I. A lion skull was radiocarbon dated to between and , making it the earliest medieval big cat known in Britain. The last of the animals left in , and most of the Lion Tower was demolished soon after, although Lion Gate became a zoo. Hours is Monday-Saturday 9: Ravens Two of the Ravens At least six Ravens are kept at the Tower, at all times, in accordance with the belief that if they be absent the kingdom will fall. A Yeoman Warder, or Beefeater, has the specific role of Ravenmaster at the Tower and takes care of their feeding and well being. The Ravenmaster builds this relationship with the ravens as he takes the fledglings into his home and hand rears them over a period of about six weeks. Ravens live up to an average of 25 years, but have been known to reach the age of 45 years. To prevent the birds from flying away one of their wings is clipped by the Ravenmaster. This does not hurt or harm the raven in any way. Ravens are members of the crow family, Corvus, and are eaters of carrion and live mainly on dead flesh. Charles, following the time of the English Civil War , superstition or not, was not prepared to take the chance, and instead had the observatory moved to Greenwich. The earliest known reference to a tower raven is a picture in the newspaper The Pictorial World in The first prisoner was Ranulf Flambard in who, as Bishop of Durham, was found guilty of extortion. He had been responsible for various improvements to the design of the tower after the first architect Gundulf moved

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back to Rochester. He escaped from the White Tower by climbing down a rope, which had been smuggled into his cell in a wine casket. Gruffydd ap Llywelyn Fawr c. He fell to his death whilst trying to escape from a cell in the Tower. John Balliol King of Scotland - after being forced to abdicate the crown of Scotland by Edward I he was imprisoned in the Tower from to

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Chapter 3 : Tower of London | Day of Archaeology

The New Armouries was built against the medieval inner curtain wall at the Tower of London in as a small arms store, and was later used for displays of the Royal Armouries collections. On the opposite side of the curtain wall a range of buildings providing soldiers houses was constructed in the mid 17th century.

Wednesday 21st June pm, Location: Royal Armouries Museum, Leeds Speakers: By the middle of the 16th century the Tower armouries had become most important storehouse of arms and armour in the kingdom, and remained a working arsenal until the middle of the 19th century. Used also as a showplace in the Middle Ages it developed into a museum in the 17th century, and this museum grew over the centuries into the present Royal Armouries, in Leeds, Portsmouth and London. The manuscript inventories of the armoury have been only very patchily published, and to remedy this I started a project systematically to transcribe edit and publish the texts, which I have been using as research tools over the last 22 years. Working initially on the earliest surviving inventories, the results were so interesting that I was encouraged to develop it into a joint project with a university. The research interests of Mark Ormrod in medieval administration and the palaeographical skills of Pippa Hoskin at the Borthwick Institute led us to develop it into a PhD research programme at the University of York. Museums collect material culture. The Royal Armouries collects a range of the material culture of warfare and warriors and associated activity. This ranges from a small cartridge case to the largest armour on Earth, that of an elephant. We are now also attempting to take this experience out of the museum. If one cannot bring the object to the museum we take the museum knowledge base to the object! Thirty scholars led by myself and Prof. Concentrating on the benefits and shortcomings of our shared research, but also touching on recent initiatives, such as those to stimulate the interests of future generations of university students in poorly recruiting areas such as science, engineering and materials. My own specialism of archaeometallurgy has always been one with a small number of practitioners spread globally. In recent years good communication networks and high levels of collaboration have enabled the sharing of materials, facilities and expertise. However, such informal collaboration has been increasingly threatened by requirements for income generation and full economic costing. Whilst the attraction of participation in more lucrative work - such as developer-funded archaeology, potentially offers the opportunity to maintain external links, such service work often diverts us from the primary research interests of our institution. This AHRC, Royal Armouries, and Leeds University collaborative doctoral studentship not only involves the production of an edition of a unique fifteenth-century manuscript concerned with English and Burgundian tournaments but also entails a study that will place the MS into the context of the tournament and chivalric society in Europe as a whole. This paper will go some way to explain how this project works. It will discuss the problems faced with balancing the rigid course requirements of postgraduate study at the Institute for Medieval Studies with the curatorial training provided at the Armouries. A year in to this project I will discuss the research and training I have already undertaken and outline the direction to be taken in the future. Due to the novel nature of the project I will highlight the difficulties faced and still to be faced which may be useful starting point for discussion for future projects of a collaborative nature involving museums and postgraduate study. The Society ran the museum there until the s when the city took it over. Links with scientific and other researchers have not stopped since the handover, and there is regular collaboration with the University of Leeds, especially with the school of Biology, and the University Art Gallery. Other contacts have occurred because of the themes of particular projects, such as the DCF funded Textiles Access project which has just finished. When the new Leeds Museum and Discovery Centre open to the public we hope to have a much better web-presence with a broad range of information downloads and increased access to the collections.

Chapter 4 : April Fool's spoof at the Tower of London | Royal Armouries

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Paperback. New. The New Armouries was built against the medieval inner curtain wall at the Tower of London in as a small arms store, and was later used for displays of the Royal Armouries collections.

Chapter 5 : Free Tower Bridge PowerPoint Template

Reconstructed View of the Tower of London with the Grand Storehouse on Fire, Tower of London Artist's Impression of the Tower of London Site, Royal Armouries Museum Artist's Impression of the Tower of London Site, Royal Armouries Museum.

Chapter 6 : Royal Armouries Museum | Revolv

The Royal Armouries Museum safeguards this unprepossessing scrap of paper in the archives at the Tower of London â€” promoting one of the more unusual April Fools' Day stunts in British history.

Chapter 7 : Reconstructed View of the Tower of London, Edward I's Completed Outer Wall, | Art UK

We will also be at the Tower of London Archaeological weekend on the 19 th and 20 th July and would be delighted to chat to people about the history of the dig, the collection or the volunteer project.

Chapter 8 : Oxford Archaeology - Wikipedia

Oxford Archaeology (OA, trading name of Oxford Archaeology Limited) is one of the largest and longest-established independent archaeology and heritage practices in Europe, operating from three permanent offices in Oxford, Lancaster and Cambridge, and working across the UK.

Chapter 9 : Tower of London, England - Europe - Architecture - Paper Craft - Canon Creative Park

This month Bridget Clifford, Keeper of the Tower Armouries, examines the very different histories of two Lord Kitchener documents in the Royal Armouries' collection, which form part of a new display at the Tower of London.