

**Západočeská univerzita v Plzni**

**Fakulta filozofická**

**Bakalářská práce**

2012

**Lenka Vančurová**

**Západočeská univerzita v Plzni**

**Fakulta filozofická**

**Bakalářská práce**

**A TOURIST GUIDE OF VICTORIAN LONDON WITH  
ENGLISH-CZECH DICTIONARY OF KEY TERMS**

**Lenka Vančurová**

**Plzeň 2012**

**Západočeská univerzita v Plzni**  
**Fakulta filozofická**

Katedra anglického jazyka a literatury

**Studijní program Filologie**

**Studijní obor Cizí jazyky pro komerční praxi**

**angličtina - němčina**

**Bakalářská práce**

**A TOURIST GUIDE OF VICTORIAN LONDON WITH  
ENGLISH-CZECH DICTIONARY OF KEY TERMS**

**Lenka Vančurová**

*Vedoucí práce:*

Mgr. Jana Kašparová

Katedra anglického jazyka a literatury

Fakulta filozofická Západočeské univerzity v Plzni

Plzeň 2012

### **Acknowledgments**

I would like to thank my supervisor Mgr. Jana Kašparová for her time and suggestions on the style of writing. I wish also thank Royal Albert Hall archives for sending me the photographs of construction of Royal Albert Hall.

Prohlašuji, že jsem práci zpracovala samostatně a použila jen uvedených pramenů a literatury.

*Plzeň, duben 2012*

.....

|  |           |
|--|-----------|
| <b>1 INTRODUCTION .....</b>  | <b>1</b>  |
| <b>2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF VICTORIAN ERA.....</b>                           | <b>3</b>  |
| The longest reigning British monarch .....                                     | 3         |
| Victorian London - city of contrasts .....                                     | 4         |
| Poverty in the streets.....  | 6         |
| Crime .....  | 7         |
| Childhood .....  | 9         |
| Leisure time of Londoners in the 19th century.....                             | 11        |
| Victorian inventors .....  | 12        |
| Christmas traditions .....   | 13        |
| Victorian fashion .....  | 14        |
| Popular Victorian names.....   | 16        |
| Transport.....   | 17        |
| <b>3 A TOURIST GUIDE OF VICTORIAN LONDON.....</b>                              | <b>19</b> |
| 3.1 A three-day guided tour of chosen sights of Victorian London in 1895 ..... | 19        |
| First day.....   | 20        |
| Second day .....   | 22        |
| Third day .....  | 23        |
| <b>4 LIST OF THE VISITED SIGHTS AND PLACES .....</b>                           | <b>25</b> |
| Kensington Palace .....  | 25        |
| Albert Memorial .....  | 26        |
| Royal Albert Hall.....   | 27        |
| South Kensington Museum.....   | 29        |

|  |           |
|--|-----------|
| Buckingham Palace .....                    | 30        |
| Trafalgar Square and Nelson’s Column ..... | 31        |
| Covent Garden Market .....                 | 32        |
| Tower Bridge .....                         | 32        |
| Tower of London .....                      | 32        |
| <b>5 CONCLUSION .....</b>                  | <b>35</b> |
| <b>6 ENDNOTES .....</b>                    | <b>37</b> |
| <b>7 BIBLIOGRAPHY.....</b>                 | <b>41</b> |
| <b>8 ABSTRACT.....</b>                     | <b>52</b> |
| <b>9 RESUMÉ .....</b>                      | <b>53</b> |
| <b>10 LIST OF APPENDICES .....</b>         | <b>54</b> |
| <b>11 APPENDICES .....</b>                 | <b>55</b> |

## 1 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the bachelor thesis is to create a tourist guide of Victorian London. The topic was selected due to the author's personal interest in British realia and travelling. The main objective of the thesis is to describe general atmosphere of London in the nineteenth century, to mention historical facts of Victorian era and finally, to create a tourist guide together with English-Czech dictionary of key terms.

The bachelor thesis consists of three main chapters which are divided into several subchapters. The first chapter deals with the historical background and important facts of Victorian era. With regard to the fact that Victorian era lasted sixty-four years, which can be considered as a long-time period, the subchapters are selected in order to highlight the most interesting facts about the era for the tourist. Firstly, it is necessary for the tourist to know why the period is called Victorian era and who Queen Victoria was. Secondly, the subchapters are chosen in order to portray what the city looked like, how people lived or which new things the era brought. The purpose is to depict the atmosphere of the city for the tourist to be able to experience the atmosphere and to pretend that he or she visits the city in the times of Victorian era.

The second chapter is focused on a three-day guided tour of Victorian London in 1895. The tour is based on the *Reynolds' Shilling Map* printed in 1895. The tourists are also acquainted with possibilities how to get from one sight to another.

The third chapter includes the list of individual sights which were chosen for the guide and their detailed description. The sights are selected according to their connection with the life of Queen Victoria and her husband Prince Albert or according to the importance of the sights during Victorian period.

In addition, several appendices are enclosed to the bachelor thesis. They include the photographs of the visited sights, pictures of Queen Victoria and her family, two dictionaries with specific vocabulary of Victorian fashion and professions, omnibus routes, part of *Reynolds' Shilling Map* and photographs of Victorian vehicles.

Sources used for the purpose of the thesis comprise printed books such as *London: The Biography of a City* written by an English historian Christopher Hibbert, *Historie Londýna* by an English writer Stephen Inwood or *London: The Biography* by an English novelist Peter Ackroyd. The tourist guide called *Londýn-Společník cestovatele* by an author Michael Leapman was used for an inspiration and guidance



how a tourist guide should be designed. Nevertheless, a number of electronic sources were also used in the bachelor thesis, for instance the website *Victorian London* created and edited by Lee Jackson.

Methods of composing the bachelor thesis were reading of the sources and finding as many pieces of information suitable for the tourist guide as possible. The website *Victorian London* was mainly used to compile the bachelor thesis. The reason of this choice is a broad description of all aspects of Victorian life. The website also contains different articles written by people living in Victorian era. A lot of detailed pieces of information are also included in the book *Historie Londýna* by Stephen Inwood. However, this book includes extra chapters which were evaluated by the author of the bachelor thesis as unnecessary for a tourist guide; for example a chapter about banking or insurance industry during Victorian era. The books written by Peter Ackroyd and Christopher Hibbert are written to attract reader's attention, although they include interesting facts about the era as well.

## 2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF VICTORIAN ERA

### **The longest reigning British monarch**

There would be no Victorian era without the longest reigning British monarch, Queen Victoria. It was on 24 May 1819, when the only daughter of Edward, Duke of Kent, and Victoria Maria Louisa of Saxe-Coburg, was born in Kensington Palace in London. The name Victoria was given to this girl.

"Her father died shortly after her birth and she became heir to the throne because the three uncles who were ahead of her in succession - George IV, Frederick Duke of York, and William IV - had no legitimate children who survived." [1] Victoria was raised under the close supervision of her mother. When her uncle William IV died in 1837, she was crowned Queen of England at the age of 18. In 1840, she married her cousin Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, who was never favourite among the British public. For the next 20 years they lived in close harmony and had a family of nine children, most of whom married into other Royal families in Europe (see appendix 1). She never recovered from the death of her beloved husband, who died in 1861, and for the rest of her life she wore black clothes, mourning to the end of her days. She was subjected to a constant barrage of people's criticism because of the lack of her appearance in public. [2]

"It was during Victoria's reign that the modern idea of the constitutional monarch, whose role was to remain above political parties, began to evolve. But Victoria herself was not always non-partisan and she took the opportunity to give her opinions, sometimes very forcefully, in private." [3] In 1877, Victoria was proclaimed the Empress of India. Her empire also included Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and large parts of Africa. "Victoria died at Osborne House on the Isle of Wight, on 22 January 1901 after a reign which lasted almost sixty-four years. She was buried at Windsor beside Prince Albert, in the Frogmore Royal Mausoleum, which she had built for their final resting place. Above the Mausoleum door are inscribed Victoria's words: 'farewell best beloved, here at last I shall rest with thee, with thee in Christ I shall rise again'". [4] Victoria was undoubtedly one of the most significant personalities in British history; she lived at the times of great industrial expansion and economic progress. She gave a name to an era. However, it was not only the era which was named after her but there are also many streets, buildings, parks and places in London which bare her name.

Let us finish with this short introduction of Queen Victoria and an example of the extraordinary love to her husband and continue with some other interesting as well as important facts about the era of her reigning.

### **Victorian London - city of contrasts**

Victorian era lasted sixty-four years. The year 1837, when Queen Victoria was enthroned, meant a beginning of a new period for Great Britain. People were experiencing a time of Industrial Revolution, inconceivable growth of the empire and number of population. Victorian age was full of contrasts. On one hand, there existed luxury, wealth and progress. On the other hand, streets were teemed with poverty, slums, cesspits, epidemic, diseases, prostitution and crime. London in the nineteenth century was arousing feelings of astonishment, pride, disgust and fear.

Victorian London faced a great development and growth of population. In 1801, 958 863 inhabitants lived there. In comparison with year 1901, one hundred years later, this number substantially increased to 6,586,000. In the 1940s London was the biggest city in the world. The amount of population had been growing by 5% every decade until 1891. From 1851 to 1891, the number of population had increased by 3 million people. In 1901, London was inhabited by the same number of people as in eighteen biggest cities in Great Britain together. It was equal to the number of inhabitants in Paris, Berlin, Vienna and Sankt Petersburg together. [5] A big wave of immigration greatly contributed to the growth of the city. Those, who could not find a job in the place of their residence, rather moved to London. In consequence of famine, a large number of Irish refugees escaped to the capital city. More Irish resided in London than in Dublin. Last, but not least an agricultural crisis in the south of England forced many people to relocate. Racist riots were being committed against the minority of Jews, disliked by others. [6]

The number of funerals had never exceeded the number of births. At the beginning of the 1830s, thirty-two people of 1,000 died in a year. Between 1840 and 1870 it was twenty-four people of 1,000 and between 1870 and 1901 only seventeen people of 1,000 on average passed away in one year. [7] "Every eight minutes, of every day every year, someone died in London. Every five minutes, someone was born." [8] Although the number of deaths could seem not very high, London was still full of various diseases and illnesses. To the most deadly diseases belonged tuberculosis,

bronchitis, pertussis and typhus. Problems with health of citizens were caused by bad hygiene, difficulties with drainage, cleaning and polluted water. Sewerage system was in catastrophic condition, cholera was almost as common as black death used to be in the Middle Ages. Supply of water was insufficient and water was often contaminated. Citizens were taking water from public cisterns on the streets. One tap served for sixteen houses and ran only few minutes in week. Most of water was being drawn from Thames, which was polluted by the waste. [9] "The colour of the river was a greeny black, its consistency so thick that each time the tide went down a greasy, foul-smelling scum was deposited over the mud." [10]

Nevertheless, it was not only poverty that could be seen in London. In 1851, London was the biggest industrial city in the world. 1,115,000 working men and women lived in London in 1851. More than 80% of English makers of jewellery, producers of furniture, dressmakers, printers and bookbinders dwelt in London. 22% of working people did services in households for living. 70,000 workers were employed in construction industry and 373,000 represented industrial labourers. 84,000 women and 28,000 men worked in clothing trade. 38,000 people were producing shoes. These are just few examples of what people in Victorian London did for living. [11]

As it was said before, Victorian London was evoking array of different feelings. London was often compared to Babel. Arthur Machen, Welsh author and mystic, described London in the following way: "London loomed up before me, wonderful, mystical, as Assyrian Babylon, as full of unheard-of things and great unveilings." [12]

The city was indescribable, the streets were overcrowded. It was 'full of vehicles, countless ships, hundreds of steamers, the immense tangle of streets', lanes, alleys, courts, bye-places, tiny passageways. The city was likened to the jungle or forest. A British poet James Thomson, who lived between 1834 and 1882, wrote in *The Doom of a City* in 1857 that the city seemed to him as "desert streets within a buried City's mase of stone." [13] Frederick Engels, a German-English industrialist, affirmed in his *The Condition of the Working Classes in England in 1844* that: "A town such as London, where a man may sander for hours together with reaching the beginning of the end...is a strange thing." [14]

Victorian London was a city bursting with poverty, destitution and ugliness on one hand and boom of industry, rise of trade and prosperity on another. It was imposing and reeking at the same time. John Ruskin, the leading English art critic of Victorian

era, saw the city as - "the great foul city of London- rattling, growling, smoking, stinking- ghastly heap of fermenting brickwork, pouring out poison at every pore..." [15]

London was loved and spurned at the same time during Victorian period. Victorian era ended with the death of Queen Victoria in January 1901, but that event scarcely influenced the development of the capital city.

### **Poverty in the streets**

Victorian London was a stratified city. Luxury went hand in hand with poverty and hardship. A part of London's society fought a daily battle against starvation. People lived crammed together in miserable circumstances, in overcrowded slums and grime. Typhus was affecting even the upper-class, rats could be found also in palaces. [16] Poverty was spread evenly in all suburban areas. According to the subjective research compiled by Charles Booth, philanthropist and social researcher, 8.4 % of people lived in utmost poverty and 22.4% Londoners were counted as poor. [17]

John Hollingshead, an English writer and journalist, stated in his book *Ragged London* published in 1861, that "one third of Londoners live in dirty, bad built backyards and lanes or in old houses and cramped rooms." [18] Charles Dickens, an English famous writer, described the situation in colony St. Giles in the following way:

"Desperate houses with broken windows, plugged with cloths and papers, each room rented to another family, in many cases to two or three families; producer of fruit and 'sweets' in the cellar, barbers and sellers of useless things in the first floor, pavers in the back, bird catcher in the first floor, three families in the second, starvation in the loft, the Irish in the passageway, the 'musician' in the front kitchen, maid servant with five kids in the back kitchen. All around is dirt - a ditch in front of the houses, rubbish behind them, the laundry is being dried and potties are being thrown from the windows...., men and women in various modest and dirty clothes, hanging around, cursing, drinking, smoking, squabbling, fighting and scolding." [19]

A large number of people were indeed suffering. They were forced to do verily odd professions. There were crossing-sweepers, scavengers, cats'-meat dealers.

"Thousands lived by what they could pick up on the streets, along the waterfront and in the sewers." [20] They were looking for 'bits of wood and coal, cigar ends, rags, bones, and dog's dung'. These people tried to find anything they could sell and afterwards earn money. The walking and collecting took many hours and miles. Remarkable and for contemporary society incomprehensible occupation was performed by people called 'toshers'. They entered the sewers on the foreshore of the river and searched for coins, metals, strings and bones, cutleries, knives, ladles, jewellery and everything somehow precious. It was no exception that they met a rat on their way. They could be poisoned by the vapours or there was a threat of drowning or losing the way. [21] Less money was earned by a group called 'mud-larks'. "They went down into the mud by the banks of the Thames carrying old hats or rusty kattles, poking about for pieces of coal or copper nails, their clothes a collection of old rags stiff as boards, their feet bare and in danger of being cut on fragments of buried glass." [22]

Various costermongers roamed the streets. Even the snakes, frogs or birds' nests were being sold. All kinds of food were offered, but the costumers had a big chance to buy an adulterate product. Diet of the poor was bad. For example bakers employed labourers, who did not care about hygiene. They often suffered from tuberculosis. Alum was being added to bread. The pieces of bread were underdone and they sometimes contained sawdust. Beer was being diluted by sugar, salt and vitriol. Sand, dust, cheap leaves and pigment were added to tea. Milk was diluted by water. These deceptions did not contribute to the health of population. [23] Poverty was also influenced by weather. 50,000 people lost their job in 1855 when the Thames froze. Cruel winters caused riots. In the 1890s, fourteen of 1,000 Londoners lived in the poorhouses. [24]

To conclude the description of poverty in the nineteenth century London, it should be pointed out that there always existed poor people in this huge city therefore it was no exception that poverty had its place in Victorian London too.

## **Crime**

Poverty compelled many individuals to resort to crime. The worst situation was found in the overcrowded slums and in the tangle of tiny passageways and dark alleyways few of which were lit by night. Reverend Andrew Mearns described a situation of one of London's rookeries in his book *The Bitter Cry of Outcast London: An Inquiry into the Condition of the Abject Poor* in 1883 in the following way:

"That people condemned to exist under such conditions take to drink and fall into sin is surely a matter for little surprise. One of the saddest results of this over-crowding is the inevitable association of honest people with criminals. Often is the family of an honest working man compelled to take refuge in a thief's kitchen. Who can wonder that every evil flourishes in such hotbeds of vice and disease? Incest is common. The misery and sin caused by drink in these districts have often been told, but these horrors can never be set forth either by pen or artist's pencil." [25]

Professional thieves, pickpockets, burglars, robbers and prostitutes were associated with crime. In the 1930s, there were 80,000 professional prostitutes, sometimes younger than thirteen years. Men had a possibility to choose from 3,000 brothels. [26] Criminals used their own slang to communicate between each other. However, not only sordid miscreants perpetrated criminal offence. Criminal acts were sometimes ill-conceived and unprofessional.

Another fact which did not help to morality was that executions were still done in public. "As late as 1864, at the public execution of a man who had murdered a bank clerk in a railway carriage, *The Times* reported that 'robbery and violence, loud laughing, oaths, fighting, obscene conduct and still more filthy language reigned round the gallows, far and near'". [27]

A law proposed by Robert Peel, a British conservative statesman and Prime Minister between 1834 and 1835, entered into force in 1829. The Metropolitan Police was established. New unit of paid policemen was created. This event improved the situation of London's crime. It was generally believed that London was full of criminals, sin and evil. However, that was not completely the truth. For example in 1899, when London was home to six million people, only twenty-one murders were reported. A bigger problem was killing the babies and domestic violence. Many women could not afford to have a baby, therefore they used to go to a midwife to get rid of the infant. In 1876, there were 276 babies' bodies found on the river surface, in cesspits and pits. [28]

In fact, Londoners had justified reasons why to be scared. A wide-known curiosity shocked London in 1888. All newspapers informed inhabitants about murders committed in the East End of London in Whitechapel. The culprit is now one of the most famous serious killers, killing five female victims. He was nicknamed Jack the

Ripper, which was probably invented by a journalist. Jack the Ripper became a subject of many discussions and the reality stays still hidden. [29]

In conclusion, it can not be said that the whole Victorian London flourished with murders, violence and crime. Crime was mostly caused by poverty.

## **Childhood**

Childhood is one of the most important periods of human life. It influences future of an individual. Almost everything depended on the social status of a person in times of Victorian age.

Children from upper classes had markedly easier life than those from lower classes. They enjoyed life that every child should experience. Education was provided to them; they could play with various toys and wear best clothes. They knew the etiquette. A comfortable life was ensured for them. On the contrary, many children were compelled to work long hours for bad wage every day. They did not live a life suitable for children. They cared only about survival. They were selling all kinds of goods, for example nuts and matches. They were sweeping the streets, helping to open the doors or working in factories.

Henry Mayhew was a social researcher who wrote the book series *London Labour and the London Poor* in 1851. He inspected living conditions of the poor. He described in his book how he met a nine-year old boy who did a mud-lark for living.

"He had once had a pair of shoes, but that was a long time since. He had been mud-larking for three years, ever since he could remember. He had been to a school once but had forgotten it. He had been there for a month. He could not read or write and did not think he could learn now if he tried ever so much. He had heard of Jesus Christ but could not recall just what he was." [30]

Mayhew also talked to a little girl selling water-cress. It is evident from her speech that she did not know grammar. She used an 's' ending also in first person singular and plural. "We never goes home to breakfast till we've sold out; but if it's very late, then I buys a penn'orth of pudden, which is very nice with gravy. We children never play down there, 'cos we're thinking of our living." [31]



This girl always gave earned money to her mother. When she went home, she was even forced to scrub the floor.

Contrasts of lives of children were obvious. A writer John Fisher Murray expressed his feelings in *The Physiology of London Life* in an English magazine *Bentley's Miscellany*<sup>1</sup>. He wrote in 1844:

"I have seen little children, fat enough for the spit, wrapped in woolpacks of fleecy hosiery, seated in their little carriages, drawn by goats, careering over the sward of Hyde Park; and at the same moment, crawling from the hollow trunks of old trees, where they had found refuge for the night, other children, their nakedness hardly concealed by a few greasy rags flapping against the mottled limbs of the creatures, heirs of shame and sorrow, and heritors of misery and its necessary crime." [32]

On the other hand, children who did not have to work hard and had time for playing, they often did not need expensive toys to amuse themselves. They could draw a figure on the pavement and play hopscotch. Another very popular game among the children was also a game called *Bobby Bingo*. The principle of this game was that children formed a circle with one child in the centre. They moved around this child, saying following words:

"There was a farmer had a boy  
And his name was Bobby Bingo,  
B'ngo (each letter is spelt out)  
Bingo,  
Bingo,  
And Bingo was his name, O!" [33]

The child standing in the center of the circle then went to the children, pointed to each child and told every single letter of the word BINGO to himself or herself. The child had to say only a letter "O" aloud. In the case of making a mistake, the child was out of game. Many variations of circle games existed. One of them was a game called

---

<sup>1</sup> An English literary magazine published between 1836 and 1868 [34]

*Poor Jenny is a-weeping.* Another example of a favourite Victorian game was *Buck and Gobs*. Everything that was needed to play this game, were four stones. [35]

Victorian children were creative and knew many games. The happiness or misery of Victorian children depended on what family they were born to. When they did not have to work, they always found a way how to entertain.

### **Leisure time of Londoners in the 19th century**

Because Victorian London was city of different possibilities and contrasts, people had also various possibilities how to spend their spare time. Social class strongly influenced type of entertainment of Londoners during Victorian era.

Wealthy people could enjoy luxurious operas in Haymarket, horse races, cricket matches, trips on boats, balls, fishing, yachting or hunting. They visited reputable theatres very different from those visited by the poor. A large number of gentlemen clubs were built. In these clubs gathered various types of respected men such as writers, artists, scientists, clergymen and aristocrats. There existed also clubs for journalists, photographers, lawyers, diplomats or civil servants in London. One of the best-known clubs was *Athenaeum Club*. Members had to pay a fee to have a chance to go to the *Athenaeum*.

It was a favourite place of intellectuals such as Sir Walter Scott<sup>2</sup>, Sir Humphry Davy<sup>3</sup>, Michael Faraday<sup>4</sup> or painter Sir Thomas Lawrence<sup>5</sup>. There were approximately 100 clubs in London in 1901. [36]

On the contrary, the poorer areas offered less dignified entertainment. Streets were full of 'mice exhibitors, snake swollowers, penny-gaff clowns, stilt-vaulters, street mechanics and flagstone artists, reciters and penny profile cutters, running patterers and chaunters, singing women, jugglers, tightrope dancers, acrobats, dancing dogs or gymnastic monkeys, bagpipe players and serenaders.' [37]

---

<sup>2</sup> A Scottish historical novelist and writer (1771-1832) who is famous for his novels *Ivanhoe* or *Waverley* [38]

<sup>3</sup> A British chemist and inventor (1778- 1829), famous for invention of safety lamp for minors [39]

<sup>4</sup> An English chemist and physicist (1791-1867) who contributed to the fields of electromagnetism and electrochemistry [40]

<sup>5</sup> An English portrait painter (1769-1830) who was the president of The Royal Academy of Arts in London [41]

Even pamphlets with erotic motifs and sensational books could be bought on the street. The poor amused themselves in a very odd way. Despite of the cruelty and immorality of this performance, people liked it. It was called the rat-match. "Bets were placed on dogs fancied to kill a greater number of rats in a given time than any of their rivals. There were about forty taverns in London where these rat-killings took place in a special pit in which as many as five hundred rats were slaughtered in a night." [42]

Someone had to find and collect the rats which could be truly dangerous. The person was put in danger of being bitten by the rat, which could have fatal consequences. On the other hand winners of the bet could earn decent sum of money.

People were also fond of walking in the parks or listening to the obscene songs in cabarets and going to the theatres. In comparison with the theatres determined for the rich, theatres for the poor were places without any etiquette needed. Tomatoes were being thrown at actors, they were offended by audience. Fights and quarrels were usual.

It seems that Victorian London offered various activities for the wealthy individuals as well as for the poor people.

### **Victorian inventors**

Victorian era was a time of new inventions. A large number of things or machines, which nowadays seem ordinary to people, were invented during the nineteenth century. Some of these products are no longer used or they have been upgraded. However, they were considered as a very important innovation of everyday life not only in Victorian London.

Products developed to keep the households clean can be used as an example. Even the middle classes could afford buying of fringed brocade draperies, woven rugs or upholstered furniture. Housewives had to face the problems of cleaning the carpets, brushing rugs and scrubbing the floors. They were spending hours on their hands and knees, cleaning the dirt. It caused many frustrations to these women. A British engineer Herbert Cecil Booth realized, there must have existed a solution to make it easier. He invented the first vacuum cleaner, which was demonstrated to a royal audience at Buckingham Palace in 1901. [43]

Another example of important personality is represented by Sir Humphry Davy. The British chemist is probably best remembered for invention of the Davy lamp for mine workers. Miners used to wear candles in their helmets to see better in the dark.

The gas could be sparked off by the candles, which endangered the lives of miners. The Davy lamp allowed them to work safely in the presence of flammable gases. [44]

Nevertheless, not only scientists, engineers, physicians or chemists should be taken into consideration in matter of important inventors. A big role during Victorian age played a post-office reformer Sir Rowland Hill. It is said that he started to be also interested in post at an early age. At the beginning of the nineteenth century people had to pay for letters they received. The rates were based on number of pages in a letter and the distance the letter travelled. "In one test case, it took a postman one and a half hours to deliver 67 letters that had to be paid by the recipient on delivery, and one half hour to deliver 570 letters when he did not wait for payment." [45] Hill's family could not pay for the letter, therefore Rowland was forced to go to the market and sell old clothes to earn money. That could be the reason why he started thinking about reform. Sir Hill put forward an idea of the postage stamp. The first stamps were introduced in May 1840. They were depicting an engraving of the young Queen Victoria. [46]

In addition, more Victorian inventions, which have changed people's lives can be mentioned- the Macintosh waterproof raincoat invented by Charles Macintosh, Sir David Brewster's invention of kaleidoscope from 1817, the pedal bicycle invented by Kirkpatrick MacMillan, the china toilet patented by Thomas Twyford and many others.

In conclusion, Victorian era was a period of significant inventions and developments. On one hand, they changed and simplified lives of Victorian people. On the other hand, they influenced the future inventors.

### **Christmas traditions**

Victorian era brought us new Christmas traditions. Although it is said that the history of Christmas dates back over 4,000 years even to the days before birth of Jesus Christ, at the beginning of the nineteenth century it was still unusual to celebrate Christmas as we do today.

"The custom of decorating a Christmas tree can be traced back as far as fifteenth century Estonia and sixteenth century North Germany." [47] The Christmas tree was firstly introduced in Britain by Charlotte of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, wife of the King George III. This tradition did not spread across the country. However, Queen Victoria was used to have Christmas tree during Christmas time since her childhood. Her husband Prince Albert, according to the customs from Germany, had erected the first

Christmas tree in Windsor Castle in 1841 and adorned it with traditional German Christmas decorations. Decorating of Christmas tree with candles, sweets, fruit and small gifts had soon become a tradition everywhere in Britain. A drawing of the royal family gathered around the Christmas tree was published in the *Illustrated London News* in 1841. [48]

Another example of new tradition, that can be mentioned, is Christmas Card. The first Christmas card was drawn by an illustrator John Horsley Calcott. In December 1843, he was commissioned by Sir Henry Cole, an English civil servant and inventor. These cards cost one shilling, which was a price most of the people could not afford. Different motifs were used, the design was improved. The cards were decorated with silk ribbons, satin, feathers and many other things. "By the 1880s the sending of cards had become hugely popular, creating a lucrative industry that produced 11.5 million cards in 1880 alone. The commercialization of Christmas was well on its way." [49]

Another commercial industry became popular in 1848. British confectioner Tom Smith visited Paris, where he saw bon-bons. He was highly inspired and as a consequence he invented a cracker. "It is a simple package filled with sweets that snapped when pulled apart. The sweets were replaced by small gifts and paper hats in the late Victorian period, and remain in this form as an essential part of a modern Christmas." [50]

These few examples show that Victorian era had a big impact on society and its traditions. People began to celebrate Christmas with their families in spirit of peace and happiness. Victorian age indisputably enriched the whole celebration of Christmas we enjoy today.

### **Victorian fashion**

There exists a really popular saying that claims that 'the clothes make the man'. Dressing code in time of Victorian age was very important factor of life. The clothes showed who you were, how much money you possessed and what social class you belonged to. Great Britain was, and still is, class-conscious type of society. The differences between classes and their style of clothing were evident. Stylish garments represented a sign of respectability.

Upper classes affected the style of clothing of lower class. The poorer copied everything they could. On one hand, in the streets there could be sighted various

beggars, unemployed and poor people, even the children without shoes. Most of the Londoners did not have an access to clean water and clothes, the price of the soap was too high for them. This impacted the hygiene of inhabitants.

Arthur Joseph Munby, Victorian diarist and poet, described in his diary from 1861 one of the situations when: "a sewer from Bermondsey, who was carrying heavy sacks at the London Bridge- she was wearing an old attire of indefinite fabric, soaked with the sweat caused by the strain, she had torn white-blue pinafore over the wide hips. Under the pinafore hitched-up dress, under which the short and very tattered underskirt was seen. Strong ankles and big feet, soiled white stockings and bedraggled male shoes, threadbare and formless. Rough wrap was hanging on her noticeable shoulders..." [51]

He also delineated appearance of a 'milkmaid, who was wearing straw hat, woolen scarf and clean cotton coat.' Munby also observed a laundress, who was dressed in very shabby, but once very modern bonnet, stained and worn-out scarf, purple cotton coat, apron and firm high boots with shoelaces." [52]

On the contrary, well-to-do individuals could enjoy the luxury of spending money on expensive clothes. A rich lady living in the nineteenth century had a vision of her appearance. Elegance together with the grace required wearing of uncomfortable and inconvenient clothes. Ladies were susceptible to fainting and having problems with breathing. A large number of women became slaves to fashion. They suffered for the sake of exaggerated and ostentatious look.

The trends are altering with time and therefore they were changing during the long sixty-four-year reign of Queen Victoria. Firstly, the full crinoline skirts were worn, then they developed into bustles and finally, the clothes were typified by slim fitting suits and S-bend corsets. Thanks to the British chemist Sir William Henry Perkin and his discovery of aniline dyes, new brilliant colours of fabrics started being produced. [53]

In general, dresses were very elegant, ruched, embellished with braid, fringes, gathers, lace frills or tassels. Bodices were worn tightly fitted. The idealized and skinny figure was created by means of corset or straightjacket made of whale bone, which was later replaced by steel. The crinoline and numerous petticoats and undergarments were used to add volume to skirts. No lady could lack the pelerine. To look nobler, ladies were going out with parasols, fans, silk bonnets, hats or gloves. To keep the body warm in the winter, they were using fur muffs. Hats were decorated with numerous ribbons,

beads or flower motifs. [54] "Queen Victoria was known to have her monogram embroidered around the hemline along with thistles, roses and shamrocks." [55] However, an interesting fact about Queen Victoria is that she was not influenced by others during selection of her wedding dress. It was usual to wear opulent and expensive gowns to show how rich the bride was. Wedding dresses also served as political tools. Victoria was already Queen when she married Prince Albert. Unlike her older cousin Charlotte, who wore a gown of rich silver textiles, Queen Victoria selected a simple white gown made of silk decorated with lace. [56]

Ladies also owned immense number of accessories. To create a perfect outfit, women adorned themselves with stoles, pins, brooches, cameos and various jewellerys. The hairstyle could not be omitted. For this reason, hair was decorated with bracelets, hair clasps or lockets. Professional milliners were creating incredibly beautiful pieces of hats or bonnets. [57]

Nevertheless, fashion is not issue of women only. Strict social codes were dictated also to men. Although, unlike the female costumes, male dress was relatively practical. It depended on social event in which they participate. Men were required to have a black dress coat with a full collar and broad lapels, white vest and black pantaloons-style trousers; pocket hats made of felt, handkerchiefs and leather gloves to visit of theatre or travelling. [58]

Fashion has always influenced people's lives and it was the same during Victorian period.

### **Popular Victorian names**

The fashion does not refer only to the clothes or architecture. Fashionable can be also personal names. Usage of the names changes over time. Several factors played a crucial role in choosing the proper name for a baby during Victorian age.

The British have always been very proud of their monarchy. The names of members of royal family served as an example how to name a child. Children were often called Victoria, Edward, Alice, Alfred, Helena, Louise and others. Considerable influence on people's minds posed significant political leaders, celebrated military heroes, religious personalities, famous historical figures, characters from the literary masterpieces and even the biblical names. Girls and boys were named after characters

from the New Testament and the Old Testament. Biblical names included Samuel, Jacob, James, Joseph, John, Peter, Thomas, Ruth, Sara, Mary and Hannah. [59]

Besides these examples people admired virtuous names such as Charity, Prudence, Hope, Mercy or Chastity. Inspiration was also taken from flower names - Iris, Rose, Lilly, Daisy, Myrtle or Violet. To make the name more complicated, two names were often put together, which means that names such as Mary Elizabeth, Mary Louise, Henry James and Robert Lee were created. [60]

The selection of the proper name was signally affected by social differences. Girls and women coming from upper classes tended to opt for names Ada, Beatrice and Dorothy. Favourite names among men from upper classes included Frederick, Samuel and Cyril. On the contrary, children from the lower classes tried to copy people with higher social status. [61] To the most popular female names during the Victorian period belonged Mary, Anna, Margaret, Helen, Elizabeth, Ruth, Florence, Ethel, Emma and Marie. For male were typical John, William, James, George, Charles, Joseph, Frank, Robert, Edward and Henry. Some names seem nowadays very unusual. For example Zebulon, Meriwether, Obediah, Nimrod, Mordecai, Philomena and Parmelia. [62]

However, every period has its trends as well as Victorian age did. This example of usage of names shows how much miscellaneous this era was.

## **Transport**

The life in Victorian London was very hectic. As a consequence of a big expansion of population, new transport systems were developed. New railways were built, for example building of a new railway from London to Birmingham began in 1834. New railway stations were erected. One of them was Paddington railway station built in 1844. Other examples, which can be mentioned, are Victoria Station working from 1860 and Charring Cross from 1864. A large number of inhabitants were forced to leave their homes which were demolished for the purpose of building of new railways. Railway companies were obliged by the law to provide those people with new houses, although the rules were not always observed. The companies often offered them houses which they could not afford. [63]

The rich could live away from the city and commute to the centre by the carriages. The poor needed to live in the near distance from their work. Sometimes they went on foot for a few kilometres.



In 1901, approximately 250,000 passengers travelled by train every day. The advantage of travelling by train was that the fare was relatively cheap. Besides, trains were also fast. An interesting fact is that Queen Victoria was the first reigning monarch to use the trains when she travelled by train in 1842 for a first time. [64]

Victorian transport was greatly dependent on horses. "Fifty-thousand horses were required to keep Victorian London's public transport running. According to one writer of the time, these horses ate their way through a quarter of a million acres of foodstuff per year, and deposited 1,000 tonnes of dung on the roads every day." [65]

At the beginning of the nineteenth century, hackney carriages had a monopoly which was removed in 1832. Not everyone could afford to travel by carriage because it was expensive. Londoners had also the possibility to travel by wherry boats or river taxis on the river Thames. [66]

The turning point of Victorian transportation came in 1828 when a London coachbuilder George Shillibeer visited Paris where he was inspired by a horse-drawn bus service. This idea led to introduction of an omnibus to London. Omnibuses were used predominantly by middle-classes. "Shillibeer's omnibus ran to a strict timetable, regardless of whether it was full; it picked up and set down passengers anywhere along the route; and fares could be paid on board, unlike the short-stage coaches, which had to be booked in advance. The omnibus was pulled by three horses and carried 22 passengers, who sat inside protected from the weather." [67]

In the course of time, new omnibus companies were established. Between 1881 and 1895, the number of omnibuses increased to 12,236 and in 1896, the number of passengers travelling by omnibus reached 300 million. [68] To other types of transportation belonged horse trams. However, horse trams posed range of disadvantages. They were noisy and sometimes they closed off entire streets. There was also a danger of derailments.

In 1837, Charles Pearson, the Solicitor to the City of London, came up with an idea to build an underground railway. This plan was realized many years later. On 10th January 1863, the first underground railway called "the Metropolitan" was opened. [69]

The transport was gradually improved during Victorian era. However, omnibuses were still pulled by the horses in 1901. Passengers in London had various possibilities how to travel during the Victorian period (see appendix 2). The city was overcrowded and full of different vehicles which made the city so noisy and hectic.

### 3 A TOURIST GUIDE OF VICTORIAN LONDON

#### 3.1 A three-day guided tour of chosen sights of Victorian London in 1895

The sights of this tourist guide were chosen because of their importance for Victorian period and life of Queen Victoria and her husband Prince Albert. Firstly, Kensington Palace was a birthplace of Queen Victoria. Secondly, Albert Memorial is a memorial built in memory of Victoria's beloved husband, who died in 1861. Thirdly, the concert hall called Royal Albert Hall also bears a name of Prince Consort. Another important fact is that the Great Exhibition, organized by Prince Albert in 1851, was an inspiration to open the South Kensington Museum. The reason why Buckingham Palace was chosen is that Queen Victoria was the first monarch to reside the palace. The remaining sights were chosen because they were worth seeing in times of Victorian era. Covent Garden Market was a place where various types of goods could be bought. Trafalgar Square is one of the most famous squares in London and played an important role also in Victorian times. Tower Bridge was built at the end of the nineteenth century and it is one of the most visited sights in London. The Tower of London gained its popularity throughout the nineteenth century. It was discovered that by the end of the nineteenth century, Tower of London was visited by approximately 500,000 every year. In addition, several tips for visitors are also mentioned in this tourist guide.

The tour was prepared according to *The Reynolds' Shilling Map of London*, printed in 1895. The part of the map necessary for the tour is enclosed (see appendix 7). The tourist goes either on foot or travels by an omnibus. Omnibuses are available from about eight in the morning till the midnight. The omnibus routes are enclosed (see appendix 3). Pieces of information for the contemporary tourists are provided in this guide. These pieces of information concern mainly the possibilities of traveling in Victorian London in 1895 and describe what the sights during Victorian period looked like. The tour guide starts with a short description of each particular day of the tour and the important facts about particular sights are enclosed as well.

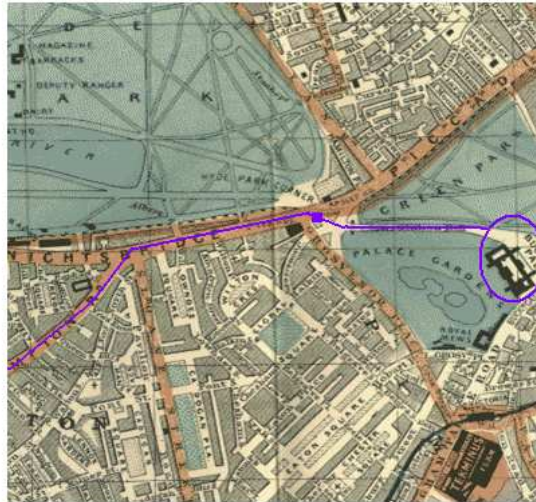
## First day

For the first day the sightseeing is planned. The interiors of the sights are not to be visited. The precise route of the first day is shown in a map in pictures 1, 2 and 3. The plan of the first day is following: The tour begins at Kensington Palace. Next destination is Albert Memorial. From the Kensington Palace the visitor goes on foot, heading south to Kensington High Street. There he or she catches an omnibus and goes through Kensington Road to Albert Memorial. After visiting Albert Memorial the tourist goes on foot to the Royal Albert Hall, which faces Albert Memorial. Then the tourist starts out along Kensington Road, heading east, then turns onto Prince's Gate and goes straight until reaching the South Kensington Museum. Going on foot from Albert Memorial to South Kensington Museum does not take longer than twenty minutes (see picture 1). [70]



Picture 1: From the Kensington Palace to the South Kensington Museum

At South Kensington Museum the tourist uses again an omnibus and goes to the Hyde Park Corner. Then he or she goes on foot through Constitution Hill to Buckingham Palace (see picture 2).



Picture 2: From the South Kensington Museum to the Buckingham Palace

Afterwards, the tourist continues on foot through The Mall to the Nelson's Column at Trafalgar Square (see picture 3).



Picture 3: From the Buckingham Palace to the Trafalgar Square

The sightseeing of the first day ends at Trafalgar Square. The appropriate accommodation for a tourist could be found in the centre of London in 1895. Near to the Trafalgar Square, Charing Cross Hotel was recommended. It is a hotel built in the Italian style by an architect Edward Middleton Barry. There were 250 bedrooms. This hotel belonged to the expensive hotels. However, the location is ideal. Another recommendation for tourist to stay is Alexandra Hotel in Hyde Park Corner. Both of the hotels still exist. [71]

### Second day

The starting point of the second day is at Trafalgar Square. It is a place where the first-day tour was finished. From Trafalgar Square tourists are transported by an omnibus to Covent Garden Market (see picture 4). Tourists are enabled to do shopping and to scrutinize the market. Afterwards, they go again by an omnibus to one of the most visited sights in London - the Tower Bridge. After visiting the Tower Bridge, the next destination is the Tower of London (see picture 5). After visiting this castle on the north bank of the Thames, tourists turn back to the hotel.



Picture 4: From the Trafalgar Square to the Covent Garden Market



Picture 5: The Tower Bridge together with the Tower of London

### Third day

On the third day, every tourist can make his or her own decision which sight to visit and examine in more detail, visiting also the interiors of before mentioned sights. The tourist can choose from the sights which were shown to him or her during the first and the second day of the tour. It is recommended to buy a ticket to entry the South Kensington Museum.

Another recommendation for tourist is to visit **City of London Cemetery**. It is not a typical tourist choice to visit a cemetery. However, this is the largest municipal facility in the United Kingdom and perhaps in the whole Europe. It is situated seven miles from the City of London in the north east of London at Aldersbrook Road, in Manor Park.

Because of high number of deaths, there was a big demand on churchyards during Victorian era. [72] "There are stories that graveyards were literally overflowing with human remains, which had been dug up and scattered by dogs, which gnawed on the bones of the dead." [73]

As a respond to this situation, it was decided to open a new cemetery. In 1853, 200 acres of the land were bought from Arthur Wellesley, the second Duke of Wellington. Afterwards, the cemetery was founded in 1854. "The first interment was on 24 June 1856, although the cemetery was not consecrated until November 1857, due to

legal difficulties (which were solved in The Burial Act 1857<sup>6</sup>). It is estimated that in 1858 around 2,700 interments took place there." [74]

The graves of well-known or famous personalities can be found at this cemetery. An English natural philosopher Sir Robert Hooke, living from 1635 to 1703, is buried there. To other interesting graves belong the graves of two victims of Jack the Ripper- Mary Ann Nichols and Catherine Eddowes, who were both murdered in 1888. [75]

Another tip for tourists is to visit a walkway along the north bank of the River Thames, called **Victoria Embankment**. It leads from Palace of Westminster to Blackfriars Bridge which is approximately a distance of a mile and a quarter. The construction started in 1864 and it was finished in 1870. It is planted with trees and at the end of the nineteenth century it was one of the finest boulevards in London.

A noteworthy sight for the tourist is also obelisk of ancient Egypt called Cleopatra's Needle. As a gift from Muhammad Ali, the ruler of Egypt and Sudan, it was transported on a pontoon from Egypt to London to commemorate the victory of Horatio Nelson at the Battle of the Nile. Afterwards, it was erected on the Victoria Embankment. Very interesting fact is that the time capsule was hidden in pedestal. [76] It contained: "a set of 12 photographs of the best looking English women of the day, a box of hairpins, a box of cigars, several tobacco pipes, a set of imperial weights, a baby's bottle, some children's toys, a shilling razor, a hydraulic jack and some samples of the cable used in erection, a 3' bronze model of the monument, a complete set of British coins, a rupee, a portrait of Queen Victoria, a written history of the strange tale of the transport of the monument, plans on vellum, a translation of the inscriptions, copies of the bible in several languages, a copy of Whitaker's Almanack<sup>7</sup>, a Bradshaw Railway Guide<sup>8</sup>, a map of London and copies of 10 daily newspapers." [77]

Perhaps it is not in tourist's interest to visit the sights and they would like to have a rest. They have a possibility to visit various taverns, restaurants or tea shops. It is recommended to go to the *Café Royal* on Regent Street in Picadilly. This first-class restaurant was founded in 1865 by a French wine merchant Daniel Nicholas Thévenon.

---

<sup>6</sup> "Its purpose was to regulate burial grounds. The Act made it illegal to disturb a grave (other than for an officially sanctioned exhumation). The Act did not make it illegal to steal a dead body, and it is only the opening of the grave which constitutes an offence, not the removal of the contents." [78]

<sup>7</sup> A reference book containing various topics (education, health, environment etc.) first published in 1868 by Joseph Whitaker in the United Kingdom [79]

<sup>8</sup> A guidebook including timetables of British railways completed by a cartographer George Bradshaw

It was a place liked also by famous personalities such as Irish poet and writer Oscar Wilde, an English author Virginia Woolf and others. It was not popular only between people of Victorian era, but also by personalities of the 20th and 21st centuries. It was visited for example by well-known musician and singer Mick Jagger, an actress Elizabeth Taylor or Diana, Princess of Wales. Nevertheless, *Café Royal* was closed in 2008. It will be redeveloped into a hotel. [80] Another tip is *Simpson's* located in the Strand which is nowadays called *Simpson's-in-the-Strand*. [81] The tourists can also enjoy their cup of coffee in *Café Monico* in Tichbourne-street.

#### **4 LIST OF THE VISITED SIGHTS AND PLACES**

The sights or places mentioned in the list are ordered according to the tour itinerary. Photographs of individual sights are enclosed (see appendix 5).

##### **Kensington Palace**

The brick building from the 17th century was originally called Nottingham House. The Jacobean house, built about 1605, was owned by Daniel Finch, Earl of Nottingham. Nevertheless, King William III (1650-1702) was interested in this residence. He suffered from asthma therefore he did not want to live in Whitehall where the air was not very fresh. He bought the residence for £20,000. Kensington Palace served as a residence of sovereigns after his death. "Throughout the 19th century, the State Apartments were sadly neglected. They were used as stores for various paintings and furnishings from other palaces. In 1888, an article in *The Queen's Homes* described the State Apartments as 'empty - empty, bare, dreary, and comfortless ... nothing but bare walls and bare boards'". [82]

A significant fact is that Kensington Palace was a birthplace of Queen Victoria. Further, it was a place where she got information about her uncle's death. "It was here, very early in the morning of June 20, 1837, that the young Princess received intelligence of the death of William IV and her accession to the throne." [83] She also met Prince Albert for the first time there.

Because of bad condition of the building, the future of the palace was unclear. Demolition was one of the possibilities what to do with the house. However, Queen Victoria did not let anyone to demolish her birthplace where she spent most of her



childhood. It was restored and opened to the public on Queen Victoria's 80th birthday in 1899. Rooms were decorated with illustrations of the monarchs associated to the palace history. [84]

### **Albert Memorial**

Albert Memorial is situated in Hyde Park, opposite the Albert Hall. Its height is 175 feet<sup>9</sup>. It was designed by Sir Gilbert Scott to the memory of Prince Albert who suddenly died of typhoid in 1861. It took twenty years to complete it at a cost of £120,000. It consists of statue of Prince Consort under a gothic canopy, four groups of statuary representing four continents and a large number of statues or figures. [85]

The gilt bronze statue of Prince Consort shows Victoria's beloved husband who is robed as a Knight of the Garter, holding the catalogue of the Great Exhibition of 1851<sup>10</sup>. At the four corners of memorial stand groups of statuary representing America, Africa, Europe and Asia. A statue of animal is there with the other ones as a symbol belonging to each continent: a camel for Africa, a buffalo for America, an elephant for Asia and a bull for Europe. Above the steps there is a large sculpted stone frieze called *Frieze of Parnassus*<sup>11</sup> which is encircling the podium. It is adorned with figures of 169 individual composers, architects, poets, painters, and sculptors. Some other allegorical groups of statues can be seen on the projecting pedestals above the relief; for example Commerce, Manufactures, Agriculture, and Engineering. On the four pillars of the canopy are statues called Astronomy, Geology, Chemistry and Geometry. On the four niches of canopy can be seen Rhetoric, Medicine, Philosophy and Physiology. [86] Canopy is also decorated with statues called Faith, Hope, Charity, Humidity, Fortitude, Prudence, Justice and Temperance.

A writer Uncle Jonathan described Albert Memorial in the book *Walks in and Around London* from 1895 followingly:

"Noble in its plan and dimensions, built of varied and valuable material, and enriched with appropriate statuary, it is at once an adornment to the great city, and a

---

<sup>9</sup> A foot is a unit of length; one foot = 0,3048 metres

<sup>10</sup> An international exhibition intended to raise the level of industrial design; it was held in a special building called Crystal Palace in Hyde Park [87]

<sup>11</sup> "The frieze is named after a mountain of limestone in central Greece, the favourite resting place in Ancient Greek mythology for the muses." [88]

national memento of a good and wise man. Most of our public monuments have been erected to men of the sword, and commemorate the achievements in arms of our naval heroes and military chiefs. The Albert Memorial is reared to one who won fame in the ranks of peace, and whose glory it was that he used his exalted position for the highest ends, upholding good morality by his example and influence, and furthering the progress of the nation in every way. This Memorial to him is well worth a visit, and a leisurely examination of its artistic beauties." [89]

### **Royal Albert Hall**

Royal Albert Hall belongs to the sights built to commemorate the merit of Prince Consort. Prince Albert intended to erect a building to promote arts, sciences and work of industry. His aim was to prepare an exhibition of manufactured goods and arts. Last, but not least, various scientific conferences and demonstrations should have been held there. [90] Unfortunately, Prince Albert could not implement his plans because of his premature death in 1861. However, Sir Henry Cole, Albert's collaborator in the Great Exhibition of 1851, was determined to continue with the construction. Being on a visit in South of France, Cole was inspired by the design of ruined Roman Amphitheatres. Therefore, the building should have looked in a similar way. [91]

The design of the building was launched by an architect Francis Fowke and completed, after Fowke's death, by another engineer Henry Darracott Scott. [92] The foundation stone was laid by Queen Victoria in 1867. Four years later, the Hall was opened in presence of Queen Victoria, who was so overcome by emotions that she was not able to give a speech. [93]

Approximately six million red bricks and eighty thousand blocks of terracotta<sup>12</sup> were used to finish the exterior of the building. "Surmounting the exterior walls and above the ballustrated smoking gallery, runs a continuous 800 foot<sup>13</sup> long terracotta frieze composed of allegorical groups of figures engaged in a range of artistic endeavours, crafts, scientific and other cultural pursuits." [94]

---

<sup>12</sup> "Terracotta is a clay-based unglazed or glazed ceramic, where the fired body is porous." [95]

<sup>13</sup> 800 feet = 243,84 meters

There is written following text above the frieze:

"This Hall was erected for the advancement of the Arts and Sciences and works of industry of all nations in fulfillment of the intention of Albert Prince Consort. The site was purchased with the proceeds of the Great Exhibition of the year MDCCCLI. The first stone of the Hall was laid by Her Majesty Queen Victoria on the 20th day of May MDCCCLXVII and was opened by Her Majesty the 29th day of March in the year MDCCCLXXI. Thine O Lord is the greatness and the power and the glory and the victory and the majesty for all that is in the heaven and in the earth is Thine. The wise and their works are in the hand of God. Glory be to God on high and on earth peace." [96]

In 1895, an author Uncle Jonathan described the capacity and appearance of the hall in his book *Walks in and Around London* followingly:

"The interior of this vast building is arranged as an amphitheatre, and will seat between 6,000 and 7,000 persons; while about 2,000 more can be comfortably placed on a sloping staging in the picture gallery which surrounds the hall. It contains a noble organ; in fact, it is said to be the largest in the world, having about 8,000 pipes, which are distributed over four manuals and a pedal organ. Verily, the organist ought to be able to make a tremendous and highly varied noise in the world! I hope you will not be frightened to go near the organ, when I add that the motive power is supplied by *two steam engines!*" [97]

Since its foundation, Royal Albert Hall has undergone many modifications. Nowadays, it serves mostly as a music hall where many concerts are held.

## South Kensington Museum

The South Kensington Museum was located in area called Brompton (South Kensington nowadays), 1 mile<sup>14</sup> from Hyde Park Corner. It was founded after the successful Great Exhibition, which was organized by Prince Albert in 1851. Originally, museum was situated at Marlborough House and then at Somerset House. The museum was relocated and renamed as the South Kensington Museum in 1854. The first director was an English civil servant and inventor Sir Henry Cole. The iron building was officially opened on 22 June 1857 in the presence of Queen Victoria [98]. In 1859, there was published an article about popularity of the museum in the illustrated magazine *The Leisure Hour*. There was written following information:

"Already, even in the infancy of the museum, its popularity and usefulness are apparent. There are upwards of forty thousand visitors monthly on the free days of admission, and on the students' days a goodly number are also in attendance. The museum has not yet been open two years, and, when it is better known, it will be one of the most favourite places of resort. One thing will be admitted by every visitor, that there is no public institution in the kingdom where the convenience and comfort, as well as the amusement and instruction of the people, are more efficiently provided for." [99]

Various collections were exhibited in the museum, for example collections of sculptures, paintings, mosaics, encaustic tiles, engravings, photographic drawings, architectural ornaments or objects connected with trade and manufactures. It was divided in several departments. Visitors could enjoy The Museum of Ornamental Art, The Library of Art, The Educational Collections, The Food Museum, The Gallery of British Fine Art, The Gallery of Sculptures, The Gallery of Animal Products or The Training School. [100]

There could be found collections of furniture, coffers, cabinets, mirrors, altarpieces, drawings, engravings, specimens of botany, mineralogy, geology; globes, maps and a large number of other collections. Visitor could notice 'a collection of

---

<sup>14</sup> 1 mile=1,609 metres

specimens of cereals, condiments, fruits, vegetables, and of analytical illustrations of the history, nature, and effects of food and fermented liquors' in *The Food Museum*. [101]

The museum was opened every day. In 1879, entrance on Mondays, Tuesdays and Saturdays was free. The other days were people admitted after paying sixpence for each person. The Museum was renamed to the Victoria and Albert Museum in 1899. "The laying of the foundation stone to the left of the main entrance of the Aston Webb building, on 17 May 1899 was the last official public appearance by Queen Victoria." [102]

### **Buckingham Palace**

Buckingham Palace, built in 1705, was originally known as a private townhouse called Buckingham House which was owned by the Duke of Buckingham.

The palace was enlarged during the nineteenth century by architects John Nash and Edward Blore. After the accession of Queen Victoria in 1837, she moved to Buckingham Palace on the 13th of July and became the first monarch to reside there. An interesting fact is that the Buckingham Palace Garden is the largest private garden in London [103]. In the times of Queen Victoria, Buckingham Palace was not very luxurious place. Because of the bad ventilation, people had to breathe unpleasant smell which could cause health problems.

Friedrich Ludwig Georg von Raumer, a German historian, described in the book *England in 1835* his visit of Buckingham Palace from the 19th June in 1835, when King William IV was still alive, in this way:

"But what shall I say of the interior? I never saw anything that might be pronounced a more total failure, in every respect. It is said, indeed, that, spite of the immense sums which have been expended, the king is so dissatisfied with the result, that he has no mind to take up his residence in it when the unhappy edifice shall be finished... This palace, therefore, stands as a very dear proof that wealth, without knowledge of art and taste, cannot effect so much as moderate means aided by knowledge and sound judgment. Of what use, then, is it? The best thing that could happen would be, if Aladdin, with his magic lamp, would come and transport it into an African desert." [104]

In the times of the reign of George IV, there was no appropriate room for the entertainment in Buckingham Palace. It was an idea of Queen Victoria to build the *Ballroom*, which was the largest room in whole London in the times of its construction. It was opened in 1856 and with its 36.6 metres length, 18 metres width and 13.5 metres height it is the largest room in Buckingham Palace. [105]

"Before Prince Albert's death, the palace was frequently the scene of musical entertainments, and the greatest contemporary musicians entertained at Buckingham Palace." [106] During the reign of Queen Victoria, the costume balls were also held in Buckingham Palace. After the death of Prince Albert, her Majesty left Buckingham Palace, which stayed quite neglected afterwards. [107]

### **Trafalgar Square and Nelson's Column**

Originally, Trafalgar Square should have been named after the King William IV, but finally the idea of an architect George Ledwell Taylor was accepted. The square bears name to commemorate the victory of British army in the Battle of Trafalgar in 1805 during the Napoleonic wars. [108]

The most remarkable sight of the Trafalgar Square is The Nelson's Column. This monument, a column of the Corinthian order, was designed by an English architect William Railton and was erected between 1839 and 1852. The height of the column is 145 feet 6 inches and the height of the statue of Admiral Horatio Nelson and the plinth is 17 feet. The statue was designed by an English sculptor Edward Hodges Baily. It was raised in November 1843. It is made of Craigeith stone. [109]

The pedestal is adorned on its four sides with the following bronze bas-reliefs: *North*, which is facing the National Gallery, depicts the *Battle of the Nile* from 1798. It was designed by William Frederick Woodington. *South* is facing Whitehall and depicts *Death of Nelson at Trafalgar*. It was designed by C. E. Carew. *East* is facing the Strand and depicts *Bombardment of Copenhagen*. It was designed by Mr. Ternouth. *West* is facing Pall Mall and depicts the *Battle of St. Vincent*. It was commenced by Watson and finished by Woodington. [110]

The Nelson's Column is guarded by four massive lions lying in the four protruding corners.

## **Covent Garden Market**

"Covent Garden Market is named after the flower, fruit and vegetable market in London, situated on land that had been a convent garden owned by the Abbey of Westminster. Over the years, "convent" had changed to "covent". [111] Its name dates back to the thirteenth century. The market had undergone many changes over the time. In 1895, it was only 64 years after the erection of the building at that time which dates back to 1831. The market was opened on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. [112]

A Scottish writer Peter Cunningham, living between 1816 and 1869, wrote in 1850 about the market in his book called *Handbook of London*. He describes the market in the following way:

"The stranger in London who wishes to see what Covent-garden Market is like, should visit it on a Tuesday, Thursday, or Saturday, morning in summer, about 3 o'clock - not later. To see the supply of fruit and vegetables carted off, 7 A.M. is early enough. To enjoy the sight and smell of flowers and fruit, the finest in the world, any time from 10 A.M. to 4 or 5 P.M. will answer. The centre arcade at mid-day is one of the prettiest sights in London. Saturday is the best day." [113]

## **Tower Bridge**

The Tower Bridge is a bridge over the river Thames. It was completed in 1894 at a cost of approximately a million pounds. The bridge was officially opened on 30 June 1894 by The Prince of Wales. It is a project of an English civil engineer Sir John Wolfe-Barry. It is 800 feet in length. The two towers are each 213 feet high. The Tower Bridge is one of the most visited sights in London. [114]

## **Tower of London**

The history of the Tower of London dates back to the 11th century when William the Conqueror ordered to build a stone tower in his fortress in London. This tower is called *White Tower* and it was erected about 1078. Later in the 13th century, the White Tower was repaired and improved by Henry III. During the time, Tower of London has undergone many changes. It served as 'a fortress, a royal residence, a court of justice, and a prison' [115]. Nowadays, the Crown Jewels are exhibited there and it

serves mostly as a tourist attraction. It was Queen Victoria who named a luxury jewellery company *Garrard & Co* to the position of Crown Jewellers in 1843. Afterwards, various pieces of jewellery or crowns were created for the Royal Family by this company. However, the crown called *George IV State Diadem*, which was worn by Queen Victoria during her coronation in 1837, is now displayed at the *Queen's Gallery* in Buckingham palace. A typical crown of Queen Victoria, who is depicted on many pictures with this small diamond crown on her head, can be seen in the Tower. It was created at her request in 1870 and it has been shown in the Tower since 1937 [116]. Another interesting crown, which is connected with the life of Queen Victoria, is the *Crown of the Queen Elizabeth*. One of the parts of this crown is a diamond from the Sultan of the Ottoman Empire, which was given to Queen Victoria in 1856. [117]

However, not only Crown Jewels are worth seeing in the Tower. The Tower of London covers an area of twelve acres and it is surrounded by wall and a former moat. This moat was drained because of the unpleasant smell in 1845 and it became a dry ditch. During the 19th century, various transformations and modifications were done in the complex. In 1845, building of a new block of barracks was commenced by the 1st Duke of Wellington, a British soldier and statesman Arthur Wellesley, who took part in the battle of Waterloo. This block bears the name *Waterloo Barracks*. [118]

"An increasing interest in the history and archaeology of the Tower led to a process of 're-medievalisation' in an attempt to remove the unsightly offices, storerooms, taverns, and barracks and restore the fortress to its original medieval appearance" [119]. For example, an architect Antony Salvin was involved in restoration of the *Beauchamp Tower*, *Wakefield Tower* or *Salt Tower*. A number of visitors highly increased in the times of Victorian era. In 1838, a ticket office was made at the eastern entrance to offer the visitors a guidebook or refreshments. [120]

It is usual that the tourists are fascinated by mysterious or frightening stories. Varied tales originated in the connection with the Tower. To one of those stories belongs a legend about Arbella Stuart, who married William Seymour in 1610. She did not have king's permission to do so and as a consequence she was finally imprisoned at the Tower, where she died in 1615. It is said that strange things occur in The Queen's House at night because the Arbella's ghost haunts there. [121]



The Tower of London is an attractive place to visit. In 1895, it was opened daily from ten o'clock in the morning to four o'clock in the afternoon. The entrance on Mondays and Saturdays was free. [122]

## 5 CONCLUSION

The primary objective of the bachelor thesis was to create a tourist guide of Victorian London. The topic was selected in order to acquaint the contemporary reader or tourist with general atmosphere of Victorian London. Victorian era lasted sixty four years. London underwent many changes during this period. After a time period of one hundred years, the number of inhabitants increased by approximately one million people. London was overcrowded and, it was a city of contrasts. In the first chapter, historical background of Victorian era is described. Society in Great Britain has always been class-oriented, which was the same in London of the nineteenth century. Differences between poor and rich people were obvious. Being rich or poor had an impact on what Victorian people did, ate, wore, which name they selected for their kids or how they could enjoy their leisure time. On one hand, there existed people who were able to go to the most luxury theatres, clubs or they had a possibility to play cricket. On the other hand, most inhabitants belonged to the poor. They were forced to live in the utmost poverty, which led some of them to commit a crime. All of these facts are paid attention in this chapter.

Moreover, the first chapter also includes important facts and events which happened during Victorian period. Thanks to the Victorian period, Christmas started to be celebrated in the same way as people celebrate it nowadays. A large number of inventors were also born in Great Britain during Victorian era. In the first chapter, tourists are also familiarized with the facts about transport in London of the 19th century.

The second chapter contains the description of the tour in 1895. The tour is prepared according to the *Reynolds' Shilling Map* and is divided into three days. The sights which are visited were selected according to their importance for Victorian period. The chapter deals with how the tourists could travel in 1895 and get from one sight to another. Tourists go either on foot or they travel by an omnibus. Possibilities where to accommodate are recommended to the tourist as well. The first and the second day, tourists do not visit the interiors of the sights except for Tower of London on second day. The third day is determined to be a free day, when tourists can decide on their own where they want to go. Tips for visit are provided to them. Omnibus routes (see appendix 2) and part of *Reynolds' Shilling Map* that depicts the chosen route from the tourist guide (see appendix 7) are enclosed.

The third chapter includes the list of the visited sights. It focuses mainly on what the sights in the 19th century looked like or how they were improved during Victorian era. The connection with the life of Queen Victoria or her husband Prince Albert is mentioned; for example, Victoria was born in Kensington Palace or she was the first monarch to reside Buckingham Palace.

In order to better imagine the condition of the buildings in Victorian era, the photographs of the visited sights from the book *The Queen's London: A Pictorial and Descriptive Record of the Streets, Buildings, Parks and Scenery of the Great Metropolis, 1896* in comparison with the photographs of sights from the 21st century are added in the appendices.

Different sources were used to compile the bachelor thesis. The book *Historie Londýna* by Stephen Inwood and internet site *Victorian London* compiled by Lee Jackson were mainly used. In the process of working on the thesis, a few problems appeared. The biggest problem was to discover what possibilities of transport in the nineteenth century the tourists had. Therefore, *Reynolds' Shilling Map* was chosen because it includes the omnibus routes and it is evident that tourists could travel by an omnibus for longer distances. Another problem was to decide whether create a tourist guide for people living in the times of Victorian period or for contemporary tourists. It would be necessary to use specific language if the guide was set in the nineteenth century. For this reason it was decided to make a tourist guide for contemporary readers. Still, while studying the materials, several terms specific for Victorian period were discovered by author of the bachelor thesis. Having considered that contemporary reader may not know what words as "pelerine" or "tosher" stand for, two illustrated dictionaries of fashion and Victorian professions were created and are enclosed to the thesis as well.

The thesis does not cover all aspects of life during Victorian era as the topic is very extensive. It would be interesting to focus for example on political situation and Industrial Revolution or architecture which was not really innovative and which was inspired especially by a Gothic architectural style. However, all the pieces of information in the thesis were selected in order to attract the attention of contemporary tourist and should help him or her to experience London in Victorian era.

## 6 ENDNOTES

1. The official website of The British Monarchy, *Victoria*. [online]
2. BBC History, *Victoria*. [online]
3. The official website of The British Monarchy, *Victoria*. [online]
4. Ibid.
5. INWOOD, Stephen. *Historie Londýna*, p. 379.
6. Ibid., p. 380-381.
7. Ibid., p. 384.
8. ACKROYD, Peter. *Londýn: Biografie*, p. 532.
9. HIBBERT, Christopher. *Londýn*, p. 218.
10. HIBBERT, Christopher. *LONDON: The Biography of a City*, p. 187.
11. INWOOD, Stephen. *Historie Londýna*, p. 408-409.
12. ACKROYD, Peter. *Londýn: Biografie*, p.531.
13. Ibid., p. 534.
14. Ibid., p. 532.
15. HIBBERT, Christopher. *LONDON: The Biography of a City*, p. 188.
16. Ibid.
17. INWOOD, Stephen. *Historie Londýna*, p. 455.
18. Ibid.
19. Ibid., p. 477.
20. HIBBERT, Christopher. *LONDON: The Biography of a City*, p. 205.
21. Ibid., p. 206-207.
22. Ibid., p. 207.
23. INWOOD, Stephen. *Historie Londýna*, p. 469.
24. Ibid., p. 459.
25. MEARNS, Andrew. *The Bitter Cry of Outcast London: An Inquiry into the Condition of the Abject Poor* [online]
26. HIBBERT, Christopher. *Londýn*, p. 252.
27. HIBBERT, Christopher. *LONDON: The Biography of a City*, p. 227.
28. INWOOD, Stephen. *Historie Londýna*, p. 545.
29. Jack the Ripper [online]

30. HIBBERT, Christopher. *LONDON: The Biography of a City*, p. 207.
31. Ibid., p. 208.
32. The Victorian Dictionary, *Childhood*. [online]
33. Mostly-Victorian, *Street Games*. [online]
34. Wikipedia. *Bentley's Miscellany*. [online]
35. Mostly-Victorian, *Street Games*. [online]
36. INWOOD, Stephen. *Historie Londýna*, p. 580.
37. HIBBERT, Christopher. *LONDON: The Biography of a City*, p. 204- 205.
38. Wikipedia, *Walter Scott*. [online]
39. Wikipedia, *Humphry Davy*. [online]
40. Wikipedia, *Michael Faraday*. [online]
41. Wikipedia, *Thomas Lawrence*. [online]
42. HIBBERT, Christopher. *LONDON: The Biography of a City*, p.221.
43. Answers, *Hubert Cecil Booth*. [online]
44. Wikipedia, *Humphry Davy*. [online]
45. Answers, *Rowland Hill*. [online]
46. Wikipedia, *Rowland Hill (postal reformer)*. [online]
47. Wikipedia, *Christmas tree*. [online]
48. BBC, *History of Christmas*. [online]
49. Ibid.
50. Ibid.
51. INWOOD, Stephen. *Historie Londýna*, p. 470.
52. Ibid.
53. Victorian London in depth, *Victorian fashion*. [online]
54. About Britain, *Victorian clothes*. [online]
55. Ibid.
56. Historic Royal Palaces, *Royal wedding dresses*. [online]
57. About Britain, *Victorian clothes*. [online]
58. Victorian London in depth, *Victorian fashion*. [online]
59. *Victorian Era Names*. [online]
60. About Britain, *Popular Victorian names*. [online]
61. Ibid.
62. *Victorian Era Names* [online]

63. HIBBERT, Christopher. *Londýn*, p. 210- 215.
64. The official website of The British Monarchy, *Victoria*. [online]
65. London Transport Museum, *Public transport in Victorian London: Part one*. [online]
66. Ibid.
67. Ibid.
68. INWOOD, Stephen. *Historie Londýna*, p. 507.
69. London Transport Museum, *Public transport in Victorian London: Part two*. [online]
70. Walkit, *From Royal Albert Hall to South Kensington Museum*. [online]
71. The Victorian Dictionary, *The Charing Cross Hotel*. [online]
72. Newham London, *City of London cemetery and crematorium*. [online]
73. Ibid.
74. Wikipedia, *City of London Cemetery and Crematorium* [online]
75. City of London, *Cemetery and Crematorium*. [online]
76. The Victorian Dictionary, *Cleopatra's Needle*. [online]
77. Wikipedia, *Cleopatra's Needle*. [online]
78. Wikipedia, *Burial Act 1875*. [online]
79. Wikipedia, *Whitaker's Almanack*. [online]
80. Wikipedia, *Café Royal*. [online]
81. Wikipedia, *Simpson's-in-the-Strand*. [online]
82. Historic Royal Palaces, *The official Kensington Palace website*. [online]
83. The Victorian Dictionary, *Kensington palace*. [online]
84. Historic Royal Palaces, *Kensington Palace*. [online]
85. The Victorian Dictionary, *Albert Memorial*. [online]
86. Wikipedia, *Albert Memorial*. [online]
87. Wikipedia, *The Great Exhibition*. [online]
88. Wikipedia, *Frieze of Parnassus*. [online]
89. The Victorian Dictionary, *Albert Memorial*. [online]
90. Royal Albert Hall official website, *The Building*. [online]
91. Ibid.
92. Ibid.
93. Ibid.

94. Ibid.
95. Wikipedia, *Terracotta*. [online]
96. Royal Albert Hall official website, *The Building*. [online]
97. The Victorian Dictionary, *Albert Hall*. [online]
98. The Victorian Dictionary, *South Kensington Museum*. [online]
99. Ibid.
100. Ibid.
101. Ibid.
102. Wikipedia, *Victoria and Albert Museum*. [online]
103. Wikipedia, *Buckingham Palace*. [online]
104. The Victorian Dictionary, *Buckingham Palace*. [online]
105. The official website of The British Monarchy, *Buckingham Palace*. [online]
106. Wikipedia, *Buckingham Palace*. [online]
107. Ibid.
108. Wikipedia, *Trafalgar Square*. [online]
109. The Victorian Dictionary, *Trafalgar Square*. [online]
110. The Victorian Dictionary, *Nelson's Column*. [online]
111. Waymarking, *Covent Garden Market*. [online]
112. The Victorian Dictionary, *Covent Garden Market*. [online]
113. Ibid.
114. The Victorian Dictionary, *Tower Bridge*. [online]
115. The Victorian Dictionary, *Tower of London*. [online]
116. Wikipedia, *Crown Jewels of the United Kingdom*. [online]
117. Wikipedia, *Crown of Queen Elizabeth*. [online]
118. Historic Royal Palaces, *Tower of London official website*. [online]
119. Ibid.
120. Ibid.
121. Historic Royal Palaces, *Arbella Stuart*. [online]
122. The Victorian Dictionary, *Tower of London*. [online]

## 7 BIBLIOGRAPHY

### Print Sources

- ACKROYD, P. *London: The Biography*. London: Vintage, 2001. ISBN 0-09-942258-1.
- ACKROYD, P. *Londýn: biografie*. Praha: BB art, 2002. ISBN 80-7257-882-0.
- Anglicko-český, česko-anglický velký slovník: nejen pro překladatele*. Brno: Lingea, 2006. ISBN 80-903381-4-3.
- HIBBERT, C. *London: The Biography of a City*. London : Penguin Books, 1988. ISBN 0-14-005247-x.
- HIBBERT, C. *Londýn: životopis města*. Praha: Lidové noviny, 1998. ISBN 80-7106-214-6.
- INWOOD, S. *Historie Londýna*. Praha: BB art, 2003. ISBN 80-7341-017-6.
- LEAPMAN, M. *Londýn- společník cestovatele. 4.vyd.* Praha: Ikar, 2007. ISBN 978-80-249-0824-3.
- PROSTER, P. *Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English*. Harlow: Longman, 1978. ISBN 0-582-52571-3.

### Internet Sources

- 19<sup>th</sup> century Tower*. Historic Royal Palaces. 2004-2012. [online].  
Available from:  
<http://www.hrp.org.uk/TowerOfLondon/sightsandstories/buildinghistory/theTowerinthe19thcentury>  
[Retrieved 25 March 2012]
- Abject Poor*. London: James Clarke &Co., 1883. *Open Library*.2012. [online].  
Available from:  
<http://archive.org/stream/bittercryofoutca00lond#page/6/mode/2up>  
[Retrieved 2 March 2012]
- Albert Memorial*. Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia. 7 April 2012. [online].  
Available from:  
[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Albert\\_Memorial](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Albert_Memorial)  
[Retrieved 1 March 2012]
- Arbella Stuart*. Historic Royal Palaces. 2004-2012. [online].  
Available from:  
<http://www.hrp.org.uk/learninganddiscovery/Discoverthehistoricroyalpalaces/ghoststorieshomepage/arbella Stuart>  
[Retrieved 4 February 2012]



ATWATER, G.M. *Victorian Era Names*. 10 October 2006. [online].

Available from:

<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~poindexterfamily/OldNames.html>

[Retrieved 15 January 2012]

*Biography of Rowland Hill*. Answers.com. 2012. [online].

Available from:

<http://www.answers.com/topic/rowland-hill>

[Retrieved 15 January 2012]

*Buckingham Palace*. The official website of The British Monarchy. 2012. [online].

Available from:

<http://www.royal.gov.uk/theroyalresidences/buckinghampalace/buckinghampalace.aspx>

[Retrieved 10 March 2012]

*Buckingham Palace*. Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia. 18 March 2012. [online].

Available from:

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Buckingham\\_palace](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Buckingham_palace)

[Retrieved 20 March 2012]

*Burial Act 1857*. Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia.. 7 March 2012. [online].

Available from:

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Burial\\_Act\\_1857](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Burial_Act_1857)

[Retrieved 15 January 2012]

*Café Royal*. Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia. 4 February 2012. [online].

Available from:

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Caf%C3%A9\\_Royal](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Caf%C3%A9_Royal)

[Retrieved 15 January 2012]

*Cemetery and Crematorium*. City of London. 2012.[online].

Available from:

[http://www.cityoflondon.gov.uk/Corporation/LGNL\\_Services/Community\\_and\\_living/Deaths\\_funerals\\_and\\_cremations/Cemetery\\_and\\_crematorium/](http://www.cityoflondon.gov.uk/Corporation/LGNL_Services/Community_and_living/Deaths_funerals_and_cremations/Cemetery_and_crematorium/)

[Retrieved 7 January 2012]

*Christmas tree*. Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia. 13 April 2012. [online].

Available from:

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Christmas\\_tree](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Christmas_tree)

[Retrieved 15 February 2012]

*City of London cemetery and crematorium*. Newham Council. 2009. [online].

Available from:

<http://www.newham.gov.uk/EntertainmentandLeisure/Libraries/LibraryReferenceServices/ArchivesAndLocalHistory/CityofLondoncemeteryandcrematorium.htm>

[Retrieved 12 February 2012]

*City of London Cemetery and Crematorium*. Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia. 16 February 2012. [online].

Available from:

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/City\\_of\\_London\\_Cemetery\\_and\\_Crematorium](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/City_of_London_Cemetery_and_Crematorium)

[Retrieved 15 January 2012]

*Cleopatra's Needle*. Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia. 16 April 2012.. [online].

Available from:

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cleopatra%27s\\_needle](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cleopatra%27s_needle)

[Retrieved 17 January 2012]

*Covent Garden Market*. Waymarking. 2012. [online].

Available from:

[http://www.waymarking.com/waymarks/WM8RMZ\\_Covent\\_Garden\\_Market\\_London\\_UK](http://www.waymarking.com/waymarks/WM8RMZ_Covent_Garden_Market_London_UK)

[Retrieved 15 February 2012]

*Crown Jewels of the United Kingdom*. Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia. 15 April 2012. [online].

Available from:

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Crown\\_Jewels\\_of\\_the\\_United\\_Kingdom](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Crown_Jewels_of_the_United_Kingdom)

[Retrieved 17 January 2012]

*Crown of Queen Elizabeth*. Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia. 16 March 2012. [online].

Available from:

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Crown\\_of\\_Queen\\_Elizabeth](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Crown_of_Queen_Elizabeth)

[Retrieved 23 January 2012]

*Frieze of Parnassus*. Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia. 25 March 2012. [online].

Available from:

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Frieze\\_of\\_Parnassus](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Frieze_of_Parnassus)

[Retrieved 15 January 2012]

*History of Christmas*. BBC. 2012. [online].

Available from:

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/victorianchristmas/history.shtml>

[Retrieved 21 December 2011]

*Hubert Cecil Booth*. Answers.com. 2012. [online].

Available from:

<http://www.answers.com/topic/hubert-cecil-booth-1>

[Retrieved 21 March 2012]

*Humphry Davy*. Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia. 10 April 2012. [online].

Available from:

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Humphry\\_Davy](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Humphry_Davy)

[Retrieved 18 January 2012]

- JACKSON, Lee. *The Victorian Dictionary*. Victorian London. 15 November 2001. [online]. Available from: <http://www.victorianlondon.org/index-2012.htm> [Retrieved 10 October 2011]
- John Ruskin*. Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia. 15 April 2012. [online]. Available from: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John\\_Ruskin](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Ruskin) [Retrieved 18 January 2012]
- JONES, R. *Jack the Ripper*. Jack the Ripper. 2010. [online]. Available from: <http://www.jack-the-ripper.org/> [Retrieved 15 November 2011]
- Kensington Palace*. Historic Royal Palaces. 2004-2012. [online]. Available from: <http://www.hrp.org.uk/KensingtonPalace/building/stateapartments> [Retrieved 4 February 2012]
- LOW, F. H. *The Street Games of Children*. Mostly Victorian. 2012. [online]. Available from: <http://mostly-victorian.com/S1891/StreetGames.pdf> [Retrieved 10 March 2012]
- MEARNS, A. *The Bitter Cry of Outcast London: An Inquiry into the Condition of the Public transport in Victorian London: Part two*. London Transport Museum. 2010.[online]. Available from: <http://www.ltmcollection.org/resources/index.html?IXglossary=Public+transport+in+Victorian+London%3a+Part+Two%3a+Underground> [Retrieved 21 February 2012]
- Michael Faraday*. Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia. 16 April 2012. [online]. Available from: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Michael\\_Faraday](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Michael_Faraday) [Retrieved 18 January 2012]
- PERRY, Anne. *Fashion*. Victorian London in Depth. 2012. [online]. Available from: <http://mural.uv.es/cehevi/victorianlondon.html#FASHION:> [Retrieved 15 January 2012]
- Popular Victorian Names*. About Britain. 1999-2012. [online]. Available from: <http://www.aboutbritain.com/articles/victorian-names.asp> [Retrieved 15 January 2012]

- Public transport in Victorian London: Part one.* London Transport Museum. 2010. [online].  
Available from:  
<http://www.ltmcollection.org/resources/index.html?IXglossary=Public+transport+in+Victorian+London%3A+Part+One%3A+Overground>  
[Retrieved 21 February 2012]
- Rowland Hill (postal reformer).* Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia. 11 April 2012. [online].  
Available from:  
[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rowland\\_Hill\\_%28postal\\_reformer%29](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rowland_Hill_%28postal_reformer%29)  
[Retrieved 18 January 2012]
- Royal wedding dresses: a history.* Historic Royal Palaces. 2004-2012. [online].  
Available from:  
<http://www.hrp.org.uk/learninganddiscovery/discoverthehistoricroyalpalaces/royal-wedding-dresses>  
[Retrieved 15 January 2012]
- Simpson's-in-the-Strand.* Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia. 26 January 2012. [online].  
Available from:  
<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Simpson%27s-in-the-Strand>  
[Retrieved 1 April 2012]
- Sir Robert Peel.* Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia. 2 April 2012. [online].  
Available from:  
[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert\\_Peel](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_Peel)  
[Retrieved 18 January 2012]
- Terracotta.* Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia. 28 March 2012. [online].  
Available from:  
<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Terracotta>  
[Retrieved 15 January 2012]
- The Building.* Royal Albert Hall official website. 2012. [online].  
Available from:  
[http://www.royalalberthall.com/uploadedFiles/About\\_The\\_Hall/assets/History\\_of\\_the\\_Royal\\_Albert\\_Hall.pdf](http://www.royalalberthall.com/uploadedFiles/About_The_Hall/assets/History_of_the_Royal_Albert_Hall.pdf)  
[Retrieved 8 January 2012]
- The Great Exhibition.* Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia. 15 April 2012. [online].  
Available from:  
[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great\\_Exhibition](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great_Exhibition)  
[Retrieved 19 March 2012]
- Thomas Lawrence.* Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia. 1 April 2012. [online].  
Available from:  
[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas\\_Lawrence](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas_Lawrence)  
[Retrieved 18 January 2012]

- Trafalgar Square*. Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia. 15 April 2012. [online].  
Available from:  
[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Trafalgar\\_Square](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Trafalgar_Square)  
[Retrieved 7 March 2012]
- Victoria*. BBC History. 2012. [online].  
Available from:  
[http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/historic\\_figures/victoria\\_queen.shtml](http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/historic_figures/victoria_queen.shtml)  
[Retrieved 24 November 2011]
- Victoria*. The official website of The British Monarchy. 2012. [online].  
Available from:  
<http://www.royal.gov.uk/historyofthemonarchy/kingsandqueensoftheunitedkingdom/thehanoverians/victoria.aspx>  
[Retrieved 24 November 2011]
- Victoria and Albert Museum*. Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia. 9 April 2012. [online].  
Available from:  
[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Victoria\\_and\\_Albert\\_Museum](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Victoria_and_Albert_Museum)  
[Retrieved 13 March 2012]
- Victorian Clothes*. About Britain. 1999-2012. [online].  
Available from:  
<http://www.aboutbritain.com/articles/victorian-clothes.asp>  
[Retrieved 15 January 2012]
- Walkit, The Urban Walking Route Planner*. 2012. [online].  
Available from:  
[http://walkit.com/walk/?city=london&from=albert+hall&fuid=423158\\_449269&to=victoria+and+albert+museum&tuid=428095\\_490713&rta=old&direct=0](http://walkit.com/walk/?city=london&from=albert+hall&fuid=423158_449269&to=victoria+and+albert+museum&tuid=428095_490713&rta=old&direct=0)  
[Retrieved 13 January 2012]
- Walter Scott*. Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia. 14 April 2012. [online].  
Available from:  
[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Walter\\_Scott](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Walter_Scott)  
[Retrieved 18 January 2012]
- Whitaker's Almanack*. Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia. 4 February 2012. [online].  
Available from:  
[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Whitaker%27s\\_Almanack](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Whitaker%27s_Almanack)  
[Retrieved 15 January 2012]

## Sources of pictures in appendices

### Appendix 1

1. *Queen Victoria*. Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia. 9 April 2012. [online].  
Available from:  
[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Queen\\_Victoria](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Queen_Victoria)  
[Retrieved 25 March 2012]
2. Ibid.
3. *Albert, Prince Consort*. Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia. 13 April 2012.  
[online].  
Available from:  
[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Albert,\\_Prince\\_Consort](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Albert,_Prince_Consort)  
[Retrieved 25 March 2012]
4. *Queen Victoria*. Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia. 9 April 2012. [online].  
Available from:  
[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Queen\\_Victoria](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Queen_Victoria)  
[Retrieved 25 March 2012]
5. Ibid.
6. *Royal wedding dresses*. Historic Royal Palaces. 2004-2012. [online].  
Available from:  
<http://www.hrp.org.uk/MediaPlayer/ViewPlaylist.aspx?PlaylistId=125>  
[Retrieved 1 April 2012]

### Appendix 2

7. Transport for London, Collection of London Transport Museum. 2010. [online].  
Available from:  
[http://www.ltmcollection.org/photos/photo/photo.html?\\_IXSR\\_=VUvldWGUVYf&\\_IXMAXHITS\\_=1&IXinv=1998/87083&IXsummary=results/results&IXsearch=omnibus&\\_IXFIRST\\_=3](http://www.ltmcollection.org/photos/photo/photo.html?_IXSR_=VUvldWGUVYf&_IXMAXHITS_=1&IXinv=1998/87083&IXsummary=results/results&IXsearch=omnibus&_IXFIRST_=3)  
[Retrieved 10 April 2012]
8. Transport for London, Collection of London Transport Museum. 2010. [online].  
Available from:  
[http://www.ltmcollection.org/photos/photo/photo.html?\\_IXSR\\_=cCn434FtDn3&\\_IXMAXHITS\\_=1&IXinv=1998/86837&IXsummary=results/results&IXsearch=omnibus&\\_IXFIRST\\_=17](http://www.ltmcollection.org/photos/photo/photo.html?_IXSR_=cCn434FtDn3&_IXMAXHITS_=1&IXinv=1998/86837&IXsummary=results/results&IXsearch=omnibus&_IXFIRST_=17)  
[Retrieved 10 April 2012]

9. Transport for London, Collection of London Transport Museum. 2010. [online]. Available from:  
[http://www.ltmcollection.org/photos/photo/photo.html?\\_IXSR\\_=oj1OM39Y5xX&\\_IXMAXHITS\\_=1&IXinv=2004/3406&IXsummary=results/results&IXsearch=horse%20tram&\\_IXFIRST\\_=4](http://www.ltmcollection.org/photos/photo/photo.html?_IXSR_=oj1OM39Y5xX&_IXMAXHITS_=1&IXinv=2004/3406&IXsummary=results/results&IXsearch=horse%20tram&_IXFIRST_=4)  
 [Retrieved 10 April 2012]
10. Transport for London, Collection of London Transport Museum. 2010. [online]. Available from:  
[http://www.ltmcollection.org/photos/photo/photo.html?\\_IXSR\\_=OtbZOHQghOM&\\_IXMAXHITS\\_=1&IXinv=1998/75478&IXsummary=results/results&IXsearch=underground&\\_IXFIRST\\_=126](http://www.ltmcollection.org/photos/photo/photo.html?_IXSR_=OtbZOHQghOM&_IXMAXHITS_=1&IXinv=1998/75478&IXsummary=results/results&IXsearch=underground&_IXFIRST_=126)  
 [Retrieved 10 April 2012]

## Appendix 6

11. *Kensington Palace*. The Victorian Dictionary. Victorian London. 15 November 2001. [online]. Available from:  
<http://www.victorianlondon.org/index-2012.htm>  
 [Retrieved 15 March 2012]
12. *Kensington Palace*. Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia. 24 February 2012. [online]. Available from:  
[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kensington\\_Palace](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kensington_Palace)  
 [Retrieved 15 March 2012]
13. Ibid.
14. *Albert Memorial*. The Victorian Dictionary. Victorian London. 15 November 2001. [online]. Available from:  
<http://www.victorianlondon.org/index-2012.htm>  
 [Retrieved 16 March 2012]
15. *Albert Memorial*. Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia. 7 April 2012. [online]. Available from:  
[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Albert\\_Memorial](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Albert_Memorial)  
 [Retrieved 16 March 2012]
16. Ibid.
17. Ibid.

18. *Frieze of Parnassus*. Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia. 25 March 2012. [online].  
Available from:  
[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Frieze\\_of\\_Parnassus](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Frieze_of_Parnassus)  
[Retrieved 15 January 2012]
19. *Royal Albert Hall*. Royal Albert Hall archives.
20. Ibid.
21. Ibid.
22. *Royal Albert Hall*. The Victorian Dictionary. Victorian London. 15 November 2001. [online].  
Available from:  
<http://www.victorianlondon.org/index-2012.htm>  
[Retrieved 16 March 2012]
23. Ibid.
24. *Royal Albert Hall*. Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia. 17 April 2012. [online].  
Available from:  
[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Royal\\_Albert\\_Hall](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Royal_Albert_Hall)  
[Retrieved 16 March 2012]
25. Ibid.
26. *South Kensington Museum*. The Victorian Dictionary. Victorian London. 15 November 2001. [online].  
Available from:  
<http://www.victorianlondon.org/index-2012.htm>  
[Retrieved 16 March 2012]
27. Ibid.
28. *Victoria and Albert Museum*. Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia. 9 April 2012. [online].  
Available from:  
[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Victoria\\_and\\_Albert\\_Museum](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Victoria_and_Albert_Museum)  
[Retrieved 13 March 2012]
29. *Buckingham Palace*. The Victorian Dictionary. Victorian London. 15 November 2001. [online].  
Available from:  
<http://www.victorianlondon.org/index-2012.htm>  
[Retrieved 16 March 2012]



30. *Buckingham Palace*. Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia. 18 March 2012. [online]. Available from: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Buckingham\\_palace](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Buckingham_palace) [Retrieved 20 March 2012]
31. Ibid.
32. Ibid.
33. Ibid.
34. *Victoria Memorial, London*. Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia. 9 April 2012. [online]. Available from: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Victoria\\_Memorial\\_%28London%29](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Victoria_Memorial_%28London%29) [Retrieved 20 March 2012]
35. Ibid.
36. *Trafalgar Square*. The Victorian Dictionary. Victorian London. 15 November 2001. [online]. Available from: <http://www.victorianlondon.org/index-2012.htm> [Retrieved 16 March 2012]
37. *Trafalgar Square*. Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia. 18 April 2012. [online]. Available from: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Trafalgar\\_Square](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Trafalgar_Square)
38. Ibid.
39. *Covent Garden Market*. The Victorian Dictionary. Victorian London. 15 November 2001. [online]. Available from: <http://www.victorianlondon.org/index-2012.htm> [Retrieved 16 March 2012]
40. *Covent Garden Market inside*. Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia. [online]. Available from: <http://cs.wikipedia.org/wiki/Soubor:CoventGardenMarketInside.jpg> [Retrieved 16 March 2012]

41. Transport for London, Collection of London Transport Museum. 2010. [online]. Available from:  
[http://www.ltmcollection.org/photos/photo/photo.html?\\_IXSR\\_=MQIMswc2Pbx&\\_IXMAXHITS\\_=1&IXinv=1999/2404&IXsummary=results/results&IXsearch=tower%20bridge&\\_IXFIRST\\_=2](http://www.ltmcollection.org/photos/photo/photo.html?_IXSR_=MQIMswc2Pbx&_IXMAXHITS_=1&IXinv=1999/2404&IXsummary=results/results&IXsearch=tower%20bridge&_IXFIRST_=2)  
[Retrieved 10 April 2012]
42. *Tower Bridge*. Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia. 29 March 2012. [online]. Available from:  
[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tower\\_bridge](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tower_bridge)  
[Retrieved 10 April 2012]
43. *Tower Bridge*. The Victorian Dictionary. Victorian London. 15 November 2001. [online]. Available from:  
<http://www.victorianlondon.org/index-2012.htm>  
[Retrieved 16 March 2012]
44. *Tower Bridge*. Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia. 29 March 2012. [online]. Available from:  
[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tower\\_bridge](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tower_bridge)  
[Retrieved 10 April 2012]
45. *Tower of London*. The Victorian Dictionary. Victorian London. 15 November 2001. [online]. Available from:  
<http://www.victorianlondon.org/index-2012.htm>  
[Retrieved 16 March 2012]
46. Ibid.
47. Ibid.
48. *Tower of London*. Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia. 13 April 2012. [online]. Available from:  
[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tower\\_of\\_London](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tower_of_London)  
[Retrieved 16 March 2012]

## **Appendix 7**

- Reynolds' Shilling Map, 1895*. The Victorian Dictionary. Victorian London. 15 November 2001. [online]. Available from:  
<http://www.victorianlondon.org/map1895/frontpage.htm>  
[Retrieved 16 March 2012]

## **8 ABSTRACT**

The main objective of the bachelor thesis is to create a tourist guide of Victorian London and describe general atmosphere and important facts of Victorian era.

The bachelor thesis is divided into three main chapters. The first chapter provides information about historical background of Victorian era. The second chapter includes a tourist guide of Victorian London in 1895. The third chapter contains the list of the visited sights with their description. Different print and internet sources were used to compile this bachelor thesis. Several appendices including the map, dictionaries of specific vocabulary, omnibus routes and photographs of the visited sights are enclosed to the bachelor thesis.

The bachelor thesis provides a description of historical facts of Victorian era and depicts the atmosphere of Victorian London which was a city of contrasts during the nineteenth century.

## 9 RESUMÉ

Hlavním cílem bakalářské práce je vytvořit turistického průvodce viktoriánským Londýnem a popsat obecnou atmosféru a důležitá fakta z dob viktoriánského Londýna.

Bakalářská práce se skládá ze tří hlavních kapitol. V první kapitole jsou poskytnuty informace o historickém pozadí viktoriánské éry. Druhá kapitola zahrnuje turistického průvodce viktoriánským Londýnem v roce 1895. Třetí kapitola obsahuje seznam navštívených pamětihodností spolu s jejich popisem. Pro sestavení této bakalářské práce bylo použito různých tištěných a internetových zdrojů. Bakalářská práce je doplněna o několik příloh, zahrnujících mapu, slovníky se specifickou slovní zásobou, trasy omnibusů a fotografie navštívených památek.

Bakalářská práce poskytuje popis historických faktů viktoriánské éry a vykresluje atmosféru viktoriánského Londýna, jenž byl v devatenáctém století městem plným kontrastů.

## 10 LIST OF APPENDICES

**Appendix 1:** Queen Victoria

**Appendix 2:** London transport in the 19<sup>th</sup> century

**Appendix 3:** Omnibus routes according to the *Reynolds' Shilling Map*, 1895

**Appendix 4:** Dictionary of Victorian fashion

**Appendix 5:** Dictionary of Victorian professions

**Appendix 6:** Photographs and pictures of the visited sights

**Appendix 7:** *Reynolds' Shilling Map*, 1895

## 11 APPENDICES

### Appendix 1: Queen Victoria



Picture 1 and 2: Coronation portrait of Queen Victoria on the left and first photograph of Victoria and her daughter from 1844 on the right side

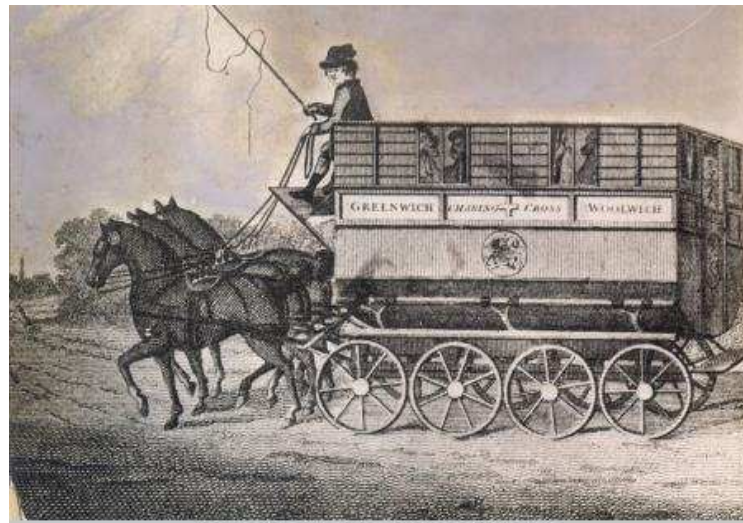


Picture 3 and 4: Victoria with her husband Albert on the left and Victoria, Albert and their nine children on the right



Picture 5 and 6: Queen Victoria with her diamond crown on the left and her wedding dress on the right

## Appendix 2: London transport in the 19<sup>th</sup> century



Collection of London Transport Museum

Picture 7: Photograph of an engraving of a Pre-1829 Omnibus.

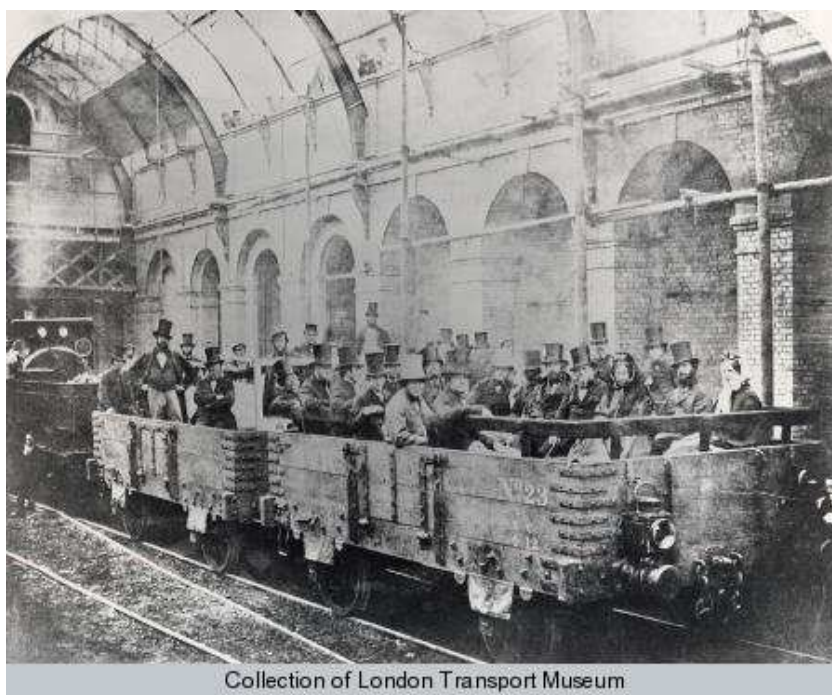


Collection of London Transport Museum

Picture 8: London General Omnibus Company LTD; Garden Seat Horse Bus



**Picture 9: A North Metropolitan Tramways horse tram number 102 with driver and conductor. Taken at the corner of Hertford Road, Edmonton. Unknown photographer, 1870 – 1900**



**Picture 10: The very first Underground train journey, at Edgware Road, on the 24 May 1862. The then Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Rt Hon William Gladstone and his wife, and John Fowler the engineer are among the invited party aboard Smith & Knight's open wagons . This was a special trial trip in a contractor's train on the first section of the Metropolitan line before it opened in 1863.**



### Appendix 3: Omnibus routes according to the *Reynolds' Shilling Map, 1895*

OMNIBUSES-These vehicles traverse the principal lines of thoroughfare in the Metropolis, from about 8 a.m. till midnight. To be readily distinguishable, they are painted in conspicuous colours, and have upon each their destination, and the names of the more important streets in their route. The fares are painted upon the door or inside each omnibus. In most these commence at 1d. or 2d. for part, and do not exceed 4d. or 6d. for the whole distance.

The Bank and Charing Cross are central points from whence omnibuses may be obtained in nearly all directions. Liverpool Street Station, London Bridge Station, Gracechurch Street and Victoria Station are also principal starting points.

In the following lists the general colour of the bus is printed in italics, and the principal name on the side is added, when it does not correspond with the destination in the direction given.

Omnibuses starting from or passing the **BANK** or Royal Exchange (going eastward), or Mansion House (going west ward), for-

**Blackwall**, via Cornhill, Leadenhall Street, and Commercial Road to East India Docks; *dark blue*.

**Bayswater**, via Cheapside, Holborn, Oxford Street, to Bayswater and Notting Hill, and some to Shepherd's Bush; *green*.

**Bow**, via Cornhill, Leadenhall Street, and Whitechapel Road to Burdett Road, or beyond, to Bow; *green*.

**Hackney**, via Bishopsgate, Shoreditch, and Hackney Rd. to Lauriston Rd., near Victoria Park: "*South Hackney*" *red*.

**Holloway**, via Moorgate Street, City Road, "Angel," Islington, to Highbury and Holloway; "*Favourite*," *dark green*.

**Hoxton**, via Liverpool Street Station, Moorgate Street, Finsbury Square, Pitfield Street, to Hoxton; "*Chelsea*," *brown*.

**Old Ford**, via Bishopsgate, Bethnal Green Road to Old Ford, near Victoria Park; *yellow*. Another omnibus "*Chelsea*," *brown*.

**Kensal Green**, via Cheapside, Eolborn, Oxford Street, Edgware Road, and Harrow Road, to near Kensal Green Cemetery; *yellow*.

**Kilburn**, same route to Edgware Road, thence via Maida Vale; *dark green*.

**Notting Hill** via Cheapside, Holborn, Oxford Street, Edgware Road, Praed Street, Gt. Western Railway, Westbourne Grove, and Colville Road, to Ladbrooke Grove Road, Notting Hill; "*John Bull*" *dark green*.

**Paddington**, same route to Edgware Road, thence to Praed Street, Great Western Railway, and "Royal Oak," Westbourne Grove; *yellow*.

**St. John's Wood**, via Cheapside, Holborn, Oxford Street, Baker Street, Park Rd., and Wellington Rd. to Swiss Cottage; "*City Atlas*," *dark green*.

**West Kensington**, via Cheapside, Newgate Street, Holborn, Oxford Street, to Tottenham Court Road, thence by Shaftesbury Avenue, Piccadilly, Knightsbridge, Old Brompton Road, and Lillie Road; some of the Road Cars, *brown*.

The following omnibuses on their route pass between the **Bank** and **Charing Cross**.

"*Blackwall*" *blue* "*Bow and Charing Cross*," *dark green*; "*Putney*" *white*; "*Chelsea*," *brown*; "*Hammersmith*," *red*; "*Brompton*," *white*; "*Westminster*" *brown*; also most of the Road Car Company's omnibuses, *brown*. The three last-named omnibuses, stud the Road Cars terminate their eastward journey at Liverpool Street Station.

Omnibuses starting from or passing **CHARING CROSS** for-

**Bayswater**, via Regent Street and Oxford Street, to Bayswater and Notting Hill; *light green*.

**Bayswater**, via Regent Street, Oxford Street, Edgware Road, and Harrow Road to Royal Oak, Bayswater; "*Royal Oak and Charing Cross*" *red*.

**Brixton**, via Westminster Bridge, Kennington Road, and Brixton Road, to Brixton Church;

*dark green.*

**Brompton**, *via* Piccadilly, Knightsbridge, South Kensington and Fulham Road to Walham Green; *white.*

**Camberwell**, *via Strand*, Waterloo Bridge, London Road, and Walworth Road to Camberwell Gate; "*Waterloo*," *blue.* Other "*Waterloo's*," by same route to London Road, and thence to Old Kent Road.

**Camberwell**, *via* Westminster Bridge, Westminster Road, London Rd., and Walworth Rd. to Camberwell Gate; "*Atlas*," *green.*

**Camden Town**, *via* Regent Street, Great Portland St., and Albany St., to High Street, Camden Town; "*Waterloo*," *blue.*

**Camden Town** - Several lines of omnibuses, all starting from Victoria Station, pass Charing Cross at frequent intervals. Their route is *via* Trafalgar Square, Tottenham Court Road, and Hampstead Road, to High Street, Camden Town; thence diverging to their respective destinations, which are plainly marked on each bus, as "*Adelaide*," Chalk Farm Road; "*Brecknock*," Camden Road; "*Bull and Gate*," Kentish Town Road; "*Carlton*" for Maiden Road, Kentish Town; "*Duke of St. Alban's*," Highgate Road; and "*Highgate Archway*" *via* Junction Rd., Kentish Town. All the above omnibuses are painted *yellow.*

**Chelsea**, *via* Piccadilly, Sloane Street, and King's Road, to near Battersea Bridge and some beyond; *brown.*

**Hammersmith**, *via* Piccadilly, Knightsbridge, and Kensington Road to Hammersmith Broadway; *red.*

**Holloway; Hornsey Rise; Tollington Park;** *via* Strand Chancery Lane, Gray's Inn Road, "Angel," Islington, and Highbury, "*Favourite*," *dark green.*

**Kennington**, *via* Parliament Street, and Westminster Bridge to Kennington Church; *red.*

**Royal Oak, Bayswater, Kensal Green, Kilburn.** Omnibuses start from Charing Cross (opposite Station) for the above localities, in each case *via* Regent St., Oxford St., and Edgware Rd.; those for Notting Hill, slang Praed St., Gt. Western terminus; "Royal Oak" and Westbourne Grove; for Kensal Green *via* Harrow Rd.; for West Kilburn *via* Shirland Rd. for Kilburn *via* Maida Vale. All are painted *red.*

**Pimlico**, *via* Parliament Street, Broad Sanctuary, and Great Smith Street to Lupus Street; "*Westminster*," *brown.*

**Putney**, *via* Piccadilly, Brompton Road, and Fulham Bond to Putney Bridge; *white*

**Stoke Newington** *via* Strand, Chancery Lane, Gray's Inn Road, Islington, Essex Road, and Albion Road to Abney Park Cemetery; "*Favourite*," *dark green.*

**St. John's Wood** *via* Regent Street, Oxford Street, and Baker Street, to "Swiss Cottage," St. John's Wood; "*Atlas*," *green.*

**Victoria Station**, Pimlico *via* Parliament Street and Victoria Street; "*Camden Town*" *yellow;* "*Favourites*," *dark green;* also some of the Road Cars, *brown.*

**West Kensington**, *via* Piccadilly, Knightsbridge, Old Brompton Road, and Lillie Road; some of the Road Cars, *brown.*

Reynolds' Shilling Coloured Map of London, 1895

**Source:** The Victorian Dictionary, *Omnibus routes*

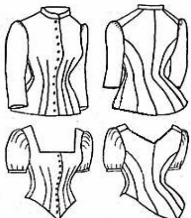
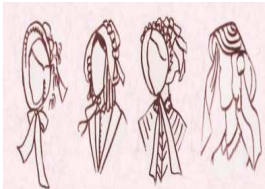
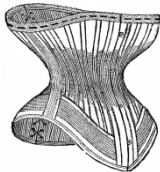
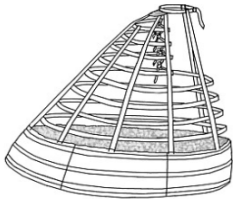

Available from: <http://www.victorianlondon.org/index-2012.htm>







[Retrieved 14 April 2012]


## Appendix 4: Dictionary of Victorian fashion

Definitions are taken from The Free Dictionary [online].

Pictures are taken from Google database [online].

| Picture   | Piece of clothes | Definiton  | Czech translation |
|---|------------------|--|-------------------|
|    | bodice           | a woman's laced outer garment, worn like a vest over a blouse  | živůtek           |
|    | bonnet           | a hat that ties under your chin  | čepec, klobouk    |
|  | corset           | a stiff piece of underwear worn by women to make their waists look thin  | korzet            |
|  | crinoline        | a frame that women wore under their skirts to give them a round shape  | krinolína         |
|  | fan              | a flat object that you move backwards and forwards in front of your face in order to make yourself feel less hot | vějíř             |




|   |                              |  |                       |
|---|------------------------------|--|-----------------------|
|    | <p>frills</p>                | <p>a ruffled, gathered, or pleated border or projection, such as a fabric edge used to trim clothing</p>                                     | <p>volány, kanýry</p> |
|    | <p>lace</p>                  | <p>a delicate fabric made of yarn or thread in an open weblike pattern</p>   | <p>krajka</p>         |
|    | <p>leg-off-mutton sleeve</p> | <p>a loose, full sleeve, rounded from the shoulder to just below the elbow, then shaped to the arm, often ending in a point at the wrist</p> | <p>balonový rukáv</p> |
|  | <p>parasol</p>               | <p>a type of umbrella designed to provide protection from the sun</p>  | <p>slunečník</p>      |
|  | <p>pelerine</p>              | <p>a woman's cape, usually short, with points in front</p>   | <p>pelerína</p>       |
|  | <p>petticoat</p>             | <p>a piece of women's underwear</p>  | <p>spodnička</p>      |







|   |                 |  |                |
|---|-----------------|--|----------------|
|  | <p>pinafore</p> | <p>a loose dress without sleeves that is worn over a blouse or shirt</p> | <p>zástěra</p> |
|---|-----------------|--|----------------|



### Appendix 5: Dictionary of Victorian professions

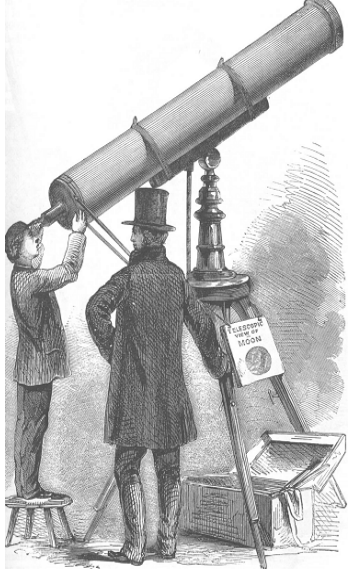

All the pictures are from the book *London Labour and London Poor* by social investigator Henry Mayhew.

Available from: <http://www.victorianlondon.org/mayhew/mayhew-street-characters.htm>  
 [Retrieved 13 April 2012]

|   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
|  |  |  |
| <p>1. bone grubber</p>  | <p>2. costermonger</p>  | <p>3. mud-lark</p>  |
| <p>hledači cenných předmětů mezi kostmi</p>   | <p>pouliční prodavač</p>  | <p>bahnař neboli hledač cenností v bahně</p>  |

|   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
|    |    |    |
| <p>3. one-legged sweeper</p>  | <p>4. rat-catcher of the sewers</p>   | <p>5. sewer-hunter</p>  |
| <p>jednonohý zametač</p>  | <p>chytač krys v kanalizaci</p>   | <p>hledač předmětů v kanalizaci</p>   |
|  |  |  |
| <p>6. street conjurer</p>   | <p>7. street dogseller</p>  | <p>8. street-performers on stilts</p>   |
| <p>pouliční kouzelník</p>   | <p>pouliční prodavač psů</p>  | <p>pouliční akrobati na chůdách</p>   |

|   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
|  |  |  |
| <p>9. street seller of birds' nests</p>   | <p>10. street seller of nutmeg-graters</p>  | <p>11. street seller of walking sticks</p>  |
| <p>pouliční prodavač ptačích hnízd</p>  | <p>pouliční prodavač struhadel na muškátové oříšky</p>                            | <p>prodavač holí</p>  |

|   |   |
|---|---|
|  |  |
| <p>12. street telescope exhibitor</p>   | <p>13. wallflower girl</p>  |
| <p>pouliční vystavovatel teleskopu</p>  | <p>prodavačka barborky</p>  |

## Appendix 6: Photographs and pictures of the visited sights

### Kensington Palace



Picture 11: Kensington Palace in 1896



Picture 12: Kensington Palace in 2006



Picture 13: Kensington Palace with a statue of Queen Victoria. The statue was sculpted by Victoria's daughter to celebrate 50 years of her mother's reign.



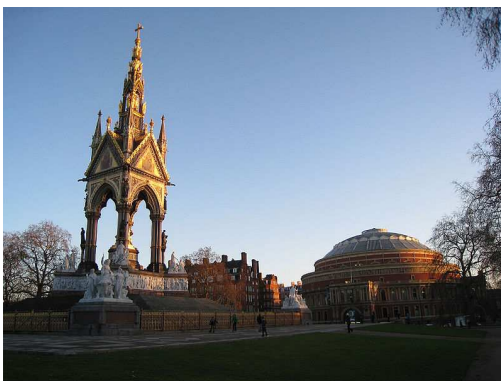
## Albert Memorial



Picture 14: Albert Memorial in 1896

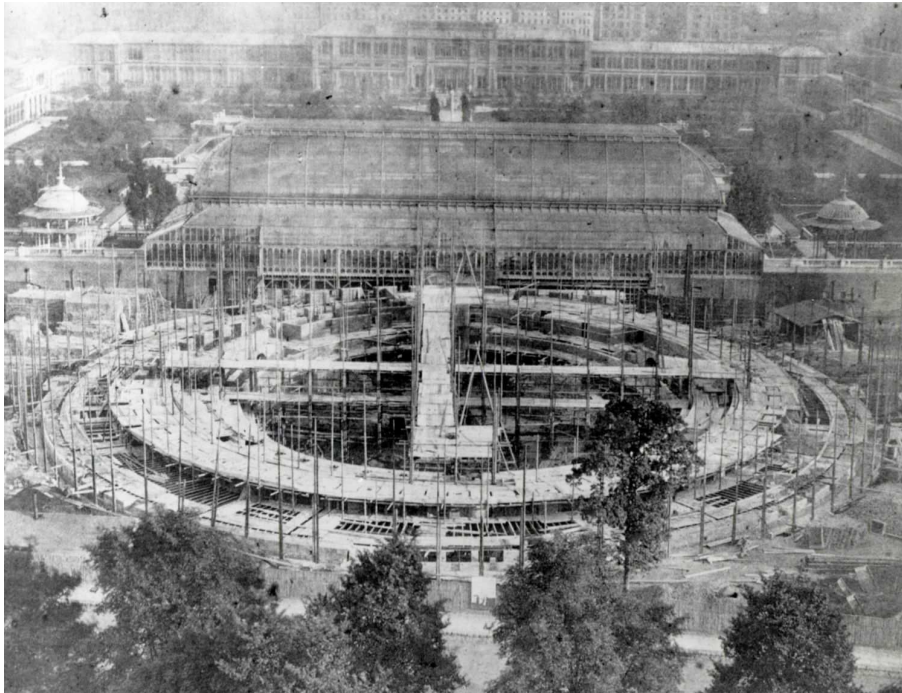


Picture 15 and 16: Albert Memorial in 2008 and statue of Prince Albert on the right side



Picture 17 and 18: Albert Memorial facing Royal Albert Hall and Frieze of Parnassus on the right side

## Royal Albert Hall



Picture 19: Construction of the Hall



Picture 20: Construction of the Hall between 1867 and 1870



**Picture 21: Construction of the roof**

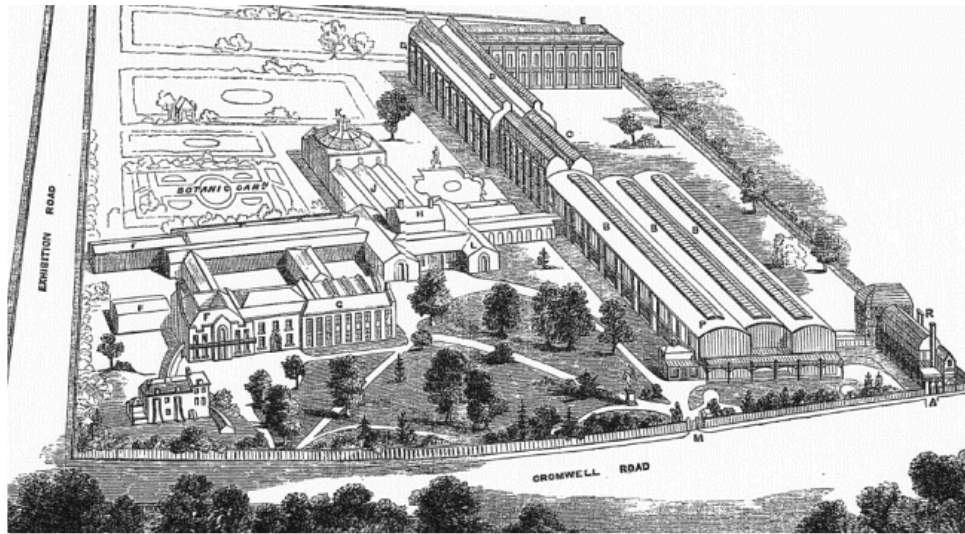


**Picture 22 and 23: Exterior and interior of the Hall in 1896**



**Picture 24 and 25: Royal Albert Hall nowadays**

## South Kensington Museum



Picture 26: Plan of South Kensington Museum



Picture 27: The Sculpture Hall in South Kensington Museum in 1896



Picture 28: Museum nowadays, which is now known as Victoria and Albert Museum

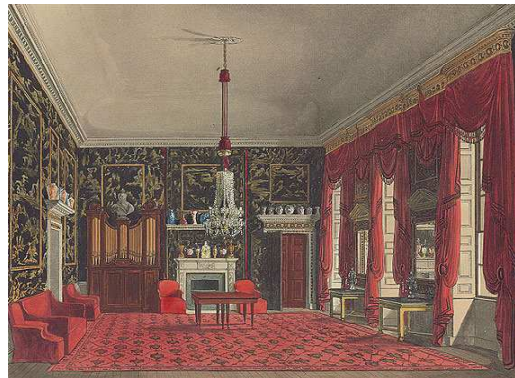
## Buckingham Palace



Picture 29: Buckingham Palace in 1896, seen from St. James's Park



Picture 30: Prince Albert's music room in 1887



Picture 31: The Queen's Breakfast Room



Picture 32: The Ballroom, which was added by Queen Victoria and is the largest room in Buckingham Palace; picture from 1856



**Picture 33: Buckingham Palace in 2009**



**Picture 34: Victoria Memorial in front of Buckingham Palace, completed in 1924**



**Picture 35: Detail of the top of Victoria Memorial**

## Trafalgar Square



Picture 36: Trafalgar Square with The Nelson's Column in 1896



Picture 37: Trafalgar Square in 1908



Picture 38: Trafalgar Square in 2009

**Covent Garden Market**



**Picture 39: Covent Garden Market in 1896**



**Picture 40: Interior of the Covent Garden Market in 2004**



**Tower Bridge**



**Picture 41 and 42: Construction of the Tower Bridge**



**Picture 43: Public opening of Tower Bridge in 1894**

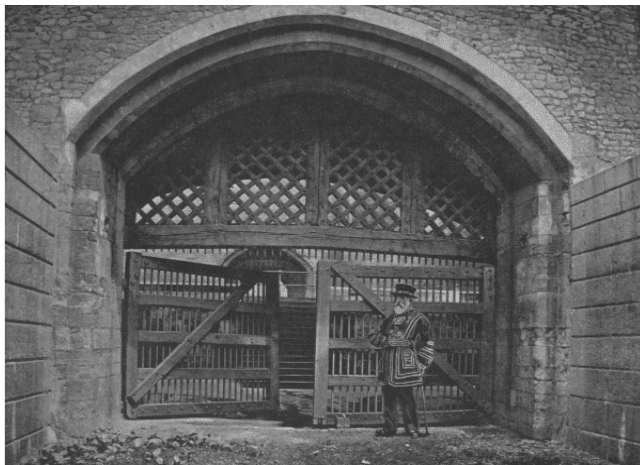


**Picture 44: Tower Bridge in 2009**

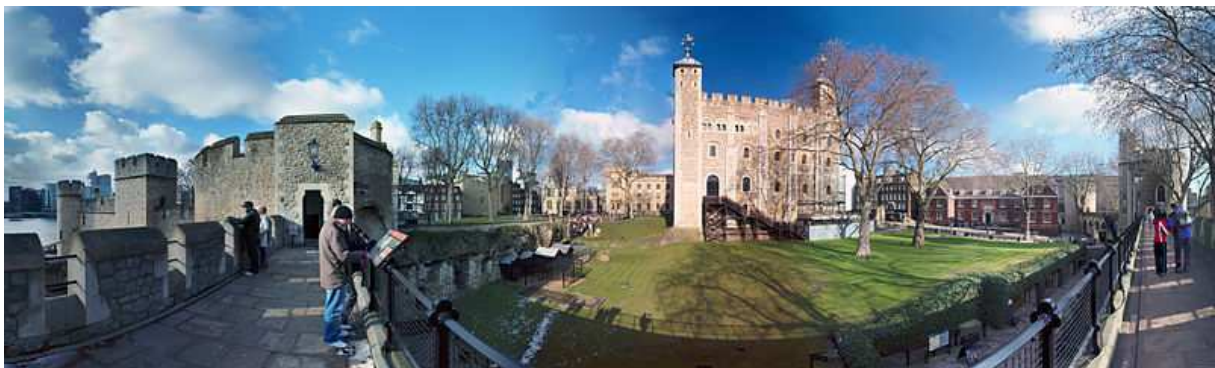
## Tower of London



Picture 45: Tower of London and Thames in 1896



Picture 46 and 47: A Yeoman Warder in front of the Traitor's Gate and interior of St. Peter's Chapel (both 1896)



Picture 48: Panoramic view of Tower of London in 2010. "To the right is the 11th-century White Tower; the structure at the end of the walkway to the left is Wakefield Tower. Beyond that can be seen Traitors' Gate."