

TOUR OF LONDON



PETER PAN STATUE



Peter Pan first appeared in a section of *The Little White Bird*, a 1902 novel written by J.M. Barrie for adults.

The character's best-known adventure first appeared on 27 December 1904, in the form of a stage play entitled *Peter Pan, or The Boy Who Wouldn't Grow Up*. The play was adapted and expanded somewhat as a novel, published in 1911 as *Peter and Wendy*.

Following the success of the 1904 play, Barrie's publishers, Hodder and Stoughton, extracted chapters 13–18 of *The Little White Bird* and republished them in 1906 under the title *Peter Pan in Kensington Gardens*, with the addition of illustrations by Arthur Rackham

MARBLE ARCH



Marble Arch is a 19th-century white marble faced triumphal arch and London landmark. The structure was designed by John Nash in 1827 to be the state entrance to the cour d'honneur of Buckingham Palace; it stood near the site of what is today the three bayed, central projection of the palace containing the well known balcony.^[1] In 1851 it was relocated and following the widening of Park Lane in the early 1960s is now sited, isolated and incongruously, on a large traffic island at the junction of Oxford Street, Park Lane, and Edgware Road.

HYDE PARK

Hyde Park is one of the largest parks in London, and one of the Royal Parks of London, famous for its Speakers' Corner. The park was the site of the Great Exhibition of 1851, for which the Crystal Palace was designed by Joseph Paxton. The park has become a traditional location for mass demonstrations. The Chartists, the Reform League, the Suffragettes, and the Stop the War Coalition have all held protests in the park. Many protesters on the Liberty and Livelihood March in 2002 started their march from Hyde Park. On 20 July 1982 in the Hyde Park and Regents Park bombings, two bombs linked to the Provisional Irish Republican Army caused the death of eight members of the Household Cavalry and the Royal Green Jackets and seven horses.



ALBERT MEMORIAL



The **Albert Memorial** is situated in Kensington Gardens, London, England, directly to the north of the Royal Albert Hall. It was commissioned by Queen Victoria in memory of her beloved husband, Prince Albert who died of typhoid in 1861. The memorial was designed by Sir George Gilbert Scott in the Gothic Revival style. Opened in July 1872 by Queen Victoria, with the statue of Albert ceremonially "seated" in 1875

ROYAL ALBERT HALL



Royal Albert Hall is a concert hall on the northern edge of South Kensington, London, best known for holding The Proms concerts annually each summer since 1941. The Hall was originally supposed to have been called **The Central Hall of Arts and Sciences**, but the name was changed by Queen Victoria to **Royal Albert Hall of Arts and Sciences** when laying the foundation stone, as a dedication to her deceased husband and consort Prince Albert. Since its opening by Queen Victoria in 1871