

THE NATIONAL GALLERY OF LONDON

The late 18th century saw the nationalisation of royal or princely art collections across mainland Europe. The Bavarian royal collection (now in the Alte Pinakothek, Munich) opened to the public in 1779, that of the Medici in Florence around 1789 (as the Uffizi Gallery), and the Museum Français at the Louvre was formed out of the former French royal collection in 1793



STONEHENGE

- The first monument consisted of a circular bank and ditch enclosure made of Late Cretaceous (Santonian Age) Seaford chalk, measuring about 360 feet (110 m) in diameter, with a large entrance to the north east and a smaller one to the south. It stood in open grassland on a slightly sloping spot.[27] The builders placed the bones of deer and oxen in the bottom of the ditch, as well as some worked flint tools.



BIG BEN

The clock uses its original mechanism and was the largest and most accurate four-faced striking and chiming clock in the world upon its completion.[6] It was designed by Edmund Beckett Denison and George Airy, the Astronomer Royal, and constructed by Edward John Dent and Frederick Dent.



THE TOWER OF LONDON

The tower was terraced into the side of a mound, so the northern side of the basement is partially below ground level.[17] As was typical of most keeps,[18] the bottom floor was an undercroft used for storage. One of the rooms contained a well. Although the layout has remained the same since the tower's construction, the interior of the basement dates mostly from the 18th century when the floor was lowered and the pre-existing timber vaults were replaced with brick counterparts.[17] The basement is lit through small slits.[13]



BRITISH MUSEUM

In 1840, the museum became involved in its first overseas excavations, Charles Fellows's expedition to Xanthos, in Asia Minor, whence came remains of the tombs of the rulers of ancient Lycia, among them the Nereid and Payava monuments. In 1857, Charles Newton was to discover the 4th-century BC Mausoleum at Halicarnassus, one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World.



THE LONDON EYE

The London Eye was conceived by architects David Marks and Julia Barfield, a husband-and-wife team who met in 1972 while studying at the Architectural Association and living in squats in Stockwell, south London.[16] After graduating, Barfield joined Norman Foster, contributing to projects such as the Royal Academy's Sackler Galleries and Stansted Airport, while Marks worked for Richard Rogers on the Lloyd's Building and the Inmos microprocessor factory.

