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Brander Matthews Dramatic Museum Theatre and Costume print collection.

Author: Columbia University. Brander Matthews Dramatic Museum.

Title: Brander Matthews Dramatic Museum Theatre and Costume print collection, 1887-1966

Physical Description: approx. 2100 prints (2 archives boxes)

Restrictions: This collection is available for use by appointment in the Department of Drawings & Archives, Avery Architectural and Fine Arts Library, Columbia University. For further information and to make an appointment, please call (212) 854-4110 or email ask.library@clio.columbia.edu. If you are a Columbia University affiliate, you may access the collection without making an appointment. Columbia University is providing access to the materials in the Library’s collections solely for non-commercial educational and research purposes. The unauthorized use, including, but not limited to, publication of the materials without the prior written permission of Columbia University is strictly prohibited. All inquiries regarding permission to publish should be submitted in writing to the Director, Avery Architectural and Fine Arts Library, Columbia University. In addition to permission from Columbia University, permission of the copyright owner (if not Columbia University) and/or any holder of other rights (such as publicity and/or privacy rights) may also be required for reproduction, publication, distribution, and other uses. Responsibility for making an independent legal assessment of any item and securing any necessary permissions rests with the persons desiring to publish the item. Columbia University makes no warranty as to the accuracy of the materials or their fitness for a particular purpose.


Other Subject Terms: Dramatic art. Lighthouses.


Biographical/ Historical Note: Appointed to the Columbia College faculty in 1892, Matthews began collecting theater-related memorabilia in 1911, convinced that the only way to learn about drama was through first-hand acquaintance with artifacts, images, and texts of the theatrical past. Matthews then donated his own collection of theatrical memorabilia to the University to support the burgeoning study of world-wide theater history. He commissioned stage models representing historical periods, collected the scripts and theatrical designs of his contemporaries, gathered more than 10,000 images of actors and actresses, and purchased masks and puppets from deans and performers all over the world. Thanks to a generous endowment, additions to the collection were made for decades after Matthews died in 1929. The Dramatic Museum was housed in Low Library at Columbia until it was closed in 1971, since then the collection has been split between various archival repositories at Columbia University.

Industries: A paper finding aid is available for use by researchers in the Dept. of Drawings & Archives, Avery Architectural and Fine Arts Library.

Summary: This collection contains primarily 19th-century printed prints depicting British and French dramatic theater, with a small representation of international theaters. Images of sculpture, costumes, and fashion plates are also included. The majority of images are from published sources and are colored. Nearly all the prints are titled and most include artist, printer, and/or publisher information. Many noted printmakers are represented in this collection.


Languages: Materials are in English.

Provenance: Transfer from the museum, 1000.072

Material Type: Visual Material

Location (galleys): Avery Drawings & Archives - Offsite - Request at Avery

Call Number: T8A Matthews

Status: Not checked out

11/12/2008 3:55 PM
Brander Matthew’s Dramatic Museum Theatre and Costume print Collection, 1787-1966

This material was processed on 01/09/2013, after the sending off of the rest of the collection to RECAP. It consists of 3 folders:

Folder 1: Photographs and Clippings, (6) and (13)
Folder 2: Prints and Lithographs, (13)
Folder 3: Watercolors, (2)
The prints listed in this inventory are part of a larger collection of graphics in the Brander Matthews Dramatic Museum Collection in Avery Archives.

The works are arranged by theatre. Within each group, they are divided into interior and exterior views. Under these two headings, the prints are listed chronologically by the date of the print. When possible, the address of each playhouse has been noted beneath its name. Also, other names of the theatre are given. These other names may be a result of a name change of the theatre, with or without a change of management, and/or new theatres built on the site of the old one.

In entering the information on the prints, AACR2 rules were followed as closely as possible.

Two aspects of the entries bear mention. First, the designation "picture" refers to an image that is a reproduction, from a publication such as a newspaper. Secondly, when phrases referring to an artistic process are mentioned, even with a place of publication, they have been placed in the statement of responsibility area. For example, "engraved...for Dr. Hughson's Description of London" is in the area where the artist and method is noted. This is because it is unclear if that particular print was actually published in the stated volume or executed for that volume and later reprinted for some other use, possibly single issue sales.

Finally, following this note is an outline of the uncataloged material in the collection. It is arranged by type of print, and approximate numbers are given on the holdings.

Tina Margolis
July 1982
DATED INTERIOR VIEW


DATED INTERIOR VIEW

ASTLEY'S AMPHITHEATRE
Newcastle Street and Wych Street, Strand

(Olympic Pavilion; Pavilion Theatre; Olympic Saloon; Astley's Middlesex Amphitheatre; New Pavilion Theatre; Theatre Royal Pavilion; Little Drury Lane Theatre; Olympio New Theatre; Royal Olympic Theatre; Olympic Theatre of Varieties)

Dated Interior View


Undated Interior View


Dated Exterior View

3. Astley's Amphitheatre / drawn and engraved by Daniel Havell. — London (High Holborn); J. Taylor, 1826. Print. — (Plate 8).

Undated Exterior View

Un dated Exterior Views

1. The late Royal Brunswick Theatre —1826 / — England? s.n., 18—?
   Picture, Mounted.

2. Royal Brunswick Theatre / — England? s.n., 18—?
   Picture, Mounted.

3. Royal Theatre Brunswick / — England? s.n., 18—?
   Picture, Mounted.
COMEDY THEATRE
Panton Street, Haymarket, S.W. 1

Undated Exterior View

1. The Comedy Theatre, Panton Street. Opened on October 15th, 1861. [England? - s.n., 18-7.]
Picture.
Mounted.
COVENT GARDEN
Bow Street, W.C. 2

Dated Interior Views


5. A minute & correct view of the new theatre Covent Garden, executed for the first number of the new series of La Belle Assemblee' etched and engraved by Heidelidor; delineated by G. Argenzio. — Southampton Street, Strand (London); J. Bell, proprietor of the Weekly Messenger, 1810. Print.


8. Plan of Covent Garden Theatre. Print filed under and shows view; Drury Lane, 5.
COVENT GARDEN

Teaseheet. 
Inscription on front: 1895 [i.e., 1865]. 
Note: The fire took place in 1866, according to Raymond Mander and Joe Mithcenson in The Theatres of London (1961).

Teaseheet. 
Edward Bayes: 1763-1804.

Undated Interior Views

11. Stage of Covent Garden Theatre in 1763. From a rare broadside entitled "Pit-ziggo; a new English uproar, 1767" / —[England? : s.n., 17-?]. 
Print. 
Mounted. 
Broken into two pieces.

12. Tom & Jerry in the salon at Covent Garden Theatre / (after an original by?) I. R. and G. Cruikshank. —[England? : s.n., 18-?]. 
Isaac Cruikshank: 1756-1811; George Cruikshank: 1792-1878.

13. Dr. Syntax at Covent Garden Theatre / Rowlandson. —London? : s.n., 18—?]. 
Print: colored.

Print filled under and shows View of : Druzy Lane, ?.

Picture: colored.

16. Scene from Balfe's opera "Bianca, the brave's bride," at Covent Garden Theatre / —[London? : s.n., 18—?]. 
Teaseheet. 
Inscription on front: left: Feb. 9, 1861; right: Dec. 16, 1860.

17. [Covent Garden] / —[U.S.A. : s.n., 19—?]. 
Photograph. 
Image identified as: "John Beard addressing the audience, Covent Garden, March 3rd, 1765" — Raymond Mander in Picture History of the British Theatre (1957).
   Print.
   Image identified as: "A satirical engraving by Hogarth"

19. North & east front views of the new Covent Garden. Portico in Bow Street. The other angle in Hart Street / — London (?); published by John Bell, for the 50th number of La Belle's Assemblies, October 1, 1809.
   Print.

20. View of the east front of the new Theatre Royal, Covent Garden / drawn and engraved by S. Rawle. — Cornhill (London); I. Asperne, proprietor of the European Magazine, October 1, 1809.
   Print.

   Print.
   Mounted.

22. Covent Garden Theatre / drawn by H.B. Schnebbelie; engraved by F. Ray; for Mr. Hughes's Description of London. — 112 Holborn Hill (London); J. Stratford, January 15, 1810.
   Print.
   Mounted.

   Print.

   Print.
   Mounted.
   Print also shows street map.

25. Covent Garden Theatre / — Finsbury Place (London); T. Lestor, January 1, 1817.
   Print.
   Mounted.

26. The original entrance from the piazza to the late Covent Garden Theatre destroyed by fire Sep. 20, 1806.
   Print also shows: Covent Garden, 7.
Print.
Original identified as: "A satirical engraving by Hogarth" — Raymond Vander in Picture History of the British Theatre, plate 76 (1957).
See print: Covent Garden, 18.

Print.
Mounted.

The Drama or Theatrical Pocket Magazine, 18—T.
Tear sheet. — (Vol. 5).

Print.

Print.

Print.

Tear sheet.
View also includes articles.

Print. — (No. 80).
   Picture.
   Mounted.

   Print: colored.

40. Covent Garden Theatre in the beginning of the 19th century / 
    Picture.
    Mounted.

    Print.

    Print.

    Print: colored.

    Print.
    Also shows views: Italian Opera House, 16; Victoria Theatre, 1.
**CRITERION THEATRE**
**Piccadilly Circus, W. 1**

**Dated Interior View**


   Tear sheet.

   Also shows view of building: Tunbridge Wells.

*Crystal Palace, Sydenham*
Dated Exterior View

1. Front of Daly's Theatre London / — [London?], The Herald, July 15, 1892.
   Tearsheet.
   Mounted.
   View also includes clipping on Daly's Theatre: Main features
   of a cleverly designed & handsomely decorated building.

Undated Exterior Views

2. Locality of Daly's Theatre London / — [London?], s.n.
   18—?
   Tearsheet.
   Inscription on front: 1893.
   Mounted on the same page with: Daly's Theatre, 3.

3. Daly's Theatre, London / from a photograph by Alfred Ellis, —
   [England?], s.n., 18—?
   Picture.
   Mounted on same page with: Daly's Theatre, 2.
Dated Interior Views

1. Drury Lane Theatre / delineated and sculpted by Pugin and Rowlandson; aquatint by Bluck. — London (101 Strand) : R. Ackermann's Repository of Arts, August 1, 1808.
   Print: colored.

2. Interior view of Drury Lane Theatre / drawn by E. Heideloff; sculpted by W. Hopwood. — London? : La Belle Assemblée, January 1, 1813.
   Engraved for no. 40, being the supplement to vol. 6 of the new series of La Belle Assemblée.

3. Internal view of the old theatre Drury Lane, as it appeared in 1792 / delineated by Capon; sculpted by Rowlett. — London (58 Cornhill) : Robert Wilkinson, January 1, 1814.
   Print.

4. Interior of the late theatre Drury Lane; built by Henry Holland Esq. RIA. Opened with a selection of sacred music, 12th March 1794; destroyed by fire, 24th February 1809 / engraved from an original drawing by & in the possession of John Winston, Esq. — London (125 Fenchurch Street) : Robert Wilkinson, September 27, 1820.
   Print.

5. Plan of Drury Lane Theatre / — London (High Holborn) :
   J. Taylor, 1826.
   Print. — (Plate 15).
   Print also shows view: Covent Garden, 6.

Undated Interior Views

   Print.

7. Plan of the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane / — England? :
   s.n., 18—7?
   Pictured;
   Mounted.
   Inscription on front: 1794.
Print. Identified as: "Drury Lane Theatre during a performance of Macready's production of As You Like It, 1842" — Raymond Manders in Picture History of the British Theatre, plate 249 (1957).

Image identified as: "Frontispiece to 'Ariane' (1674), as played at Drury Lane" — Allardyce Nicoll in The Development of the Theatre, p. 163 (1948).

10. Drury Lane Theatre / photographed by Peter A. Juley. — New York City (219 E. 39 St.): Peter A. Juley, [19—7]. Photograph. Subject of photo: Drury Lane, 1.

11. Drury Lane Theatre / photographed by Peter A. Juley. — New York City (219 E. 39 St.): Peter A. Juley, [19—7]. Photograph. Subject of photo: Drury Lane, 1.

Dated Exterior Views


14. The old theatre, Drury Lane. This front which stood in Bridges Street, was built by order of Mr. Garrick previous to parting with his shares of the theatre / — Mayn Buildings, St. Martins Lane (London): N. Smith, June 1, 1794. Print. See Pennant's London.

15. The old theatre, Drury Lane. This front which stood in Bridges Street, was built by order of Mr. Garrick, previous to parting with his shares of the theatre /
Print.
Mounted.

17. Drury Lane Theatre, Westminster. Burnt down in 1809 / engraved by W. J. White, from a drawing by J. Capon; for The Beauties of England and Wales. — London (Faulkner); Vernon, Hood and Sharp, June 1, 1811.
Print.

18. Drury Lane Theatre, taken from Westminster Bridge during the conflagration on the night of 24 February 1809 / delineated by Winchelo; sculpted by Wise. — London (No. 78 Cornhill) : Robert Wilkinson, August 7, 1811.
Print.
Overseas.
Also shows view of Drury Lane, 19.

19. The ruins of the theatre from Bridges Street, after the fire. Also shows view of Drury Lane, 18.

Print. — (Plate 51; vol. 3). Mounted.

21. Theatre Royal Drury Lane erected 1812. Benjamin Wyatt, Esq., architect; engraved by Lacey, from an original drawing by Hedgeland; for the European Magazine. — London: J. Asprey, November 1, 1812.
Print.

Print. — (Plate 1). Mounted.

Print. — (Plate 1). Mounted.

24. New Drury Lane Theatre / engraved by Busby, from a drawing by Winchelo; for The Beauties of England and Wales. — London (St. Paul's Church Yard) : John Harris, September 1, 1813.
Print.
  Print.
  Also shows view : Drury Lane, 2.

  Print.
  Mounted.

  Print.

  Print.
  Mounted.

29. Theatre Royal, Drury Lane / drawn by Thomas H. Shepherd ; engraved by Thomas Dale. — London (3 Acton Place, Kingsland Road) : February 16, 1826.
  Print.

Undated Exterior Views

30. Drury Lane Theatre, Destroyed by fire 24 February 1809 / engraved by Ellis, from a drawing by Schneebeli, for Mr. Hodgson’s Description of London. — 57 Tooley Street [London] : Joseph Roberts & Son (18—7).
  Print.
  Mounted.

31. Theatre Royal Drury Lane erected 1812, Benjamin Wyatt Esq. architect / engraved by Lacey, from an original drawing by Beddall ; for the European Magazine. — London : s.n., 18—7.
  Print.
  Mounted.

  Print.
  Mounted.

  Print.
Print.
Mounted.
Inscription on front : 1812.

Print.


37. Theatre Royal Drury Lane / — 65 Paternoster Row (London) : Wm. Charlton Wright, 18—71.
Print.

Mounted.
Inscription on front : 1812.

Print : colored. — (Tomo 1 ; no. 2 ; lamina 1).
Mounted.

Picture.
Mounted.
Inscription on front : Bridges St, Old Theatre.— on verso : as altered by Carrick in 1776. Drury Lane.

Print.
Inscription on front : 1805. — on verso : 1792?

42. Drury Lane Theatre / — England : s.n., 18—71.
Picture.
Inscription on front : 1812.

Print.
Mounted.
Inscription on front : 1812.

44. Drury Lane Theatre / — England : s.n., 18—71.
Picture.
Mounted.
Inscription on front : 1812.
45. New Theatre Drury Lane / — [England? : s.n., 18—7].
   Picture : colored.

46. Drury Lane Theatre / — [England? : s.n., 18—7].
   Print.

47. New Drury Lane Theatre / — [England? : s.n., 18—7].
   Picture : colored.

48. Drury Lane Theatre / — [England? : s.n., 18—7].
   Mounted.
   Also shows views of buildings : Henry 7th Chapel ;
   West Towers, West Abbey ; Somerset House.

49. Drury Lane ? / — [England? : s.n., 18—7].
   Print.
   Inscription on front : 1776. — on verso :
   Drury Lane Theatre as altered by Gerrick in 1776 from an old

50. Sectional "plan 51" from the original drawing by Sir
    Christopher Wren. Possibly for Drury Lane theatre, built by him
    in 1672-74 / — [New York City? : s.n., 19—?].
    Photograph.

51. Drury Lane Theatre / — [England? : s.n., 18—7].
   Print.
   View also shows : Haymarket.
   Filed under : Haymarket, 17.
EAST LONDON THEATRE
Wells Street, Wellclose Square

(Royalty Theatre; East London Theatre; Brunswick Theatre; New Royalty Theatre)

Dated Exterior View

   — London (High Holborn); J. Taylor, 1826.
   Print. — (Plate 10).
(London Museum = Bullock's Museum = Egyptian Hall)

Undated Interior Views

   Picture : colored — (Plate 35 ; vol. 3)
   Mounted

2. Interior of the great room at the Egyptian Hall / —
   [England?] : s.n., 18—?;
   Picture — (plate 19 ; vol. 7)
   Mounted

Dated Exterior Views

   London (St. Paul's Church Yard) : John Harris, January 1, 1816
   Print
   Engraved from a drawing by J.P. Neale
   For : The Beauties of England and Wales
   Mounted

4. Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly / drawn by Thomas H. Shepherd ;
   engraved by A. McClatchy — London (3 Acton Street) : Jones &
   Co., June 2, 1826
   Print
   Mounted

Updated Exterior Views

5. Egyptian Hall / [England?] : s.n., 18—?
   Print
   Mounted

6. Egyptian Hall / — [England?] : s.n., 18—?
   Print
   Also shows view of buildings : British Gallery, Military
   Asylum and Foundling Hospital
Dated Interior and Exterior Views

1. The Empire Theatre, Leicester Square: 1) the foyer; 2) the auditorium; 3) exterior view; 4) staircase; 5) promenade. London: Illustrated London News, p. 406 or 408, April 26, 1884.

Tear sheet. Oversize.

Tear sheet includes: Empire Theatre, clipping 1.
ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE
Wellington Street, W.C. 2

(Ice; New Circus; Theatre Royal, Lyceum; Theatre Royal, English Opera House; Royal Lyceum and English Opera House; Royal Lyceum Theatre)

Dated Interior Views

1. The proscenium of the English Opera House in the Strand, (late Lyceum), as it appeared on the evening of the 21st March 1817, with Walker's exhibition of the eidourianian / sinit. by E. Burney; sculpted by Stow. — London (125 Fenchurch Street) ; Robert Wilkinson, October 11, 1817.
   Print.
   Print also shows view: English Opera House, 2.

2. Front boxes and gallery.
   Print also shows view: English Opera House, 1.

Dated Exterior View

3. Box entrance to the English Opera House / drawn and engraved by Daniel Havell. — London (High Holborn);
   J. Taylor, 1826.
   Print. — (Plate 5).

Undated Exterior View

   Picture.
   Mounted.

   Print.
   Print also shows views of buildings: London University and Hanover Terrace, Regent's Park.
1. The Tabard Players, in commemoration of the birthday of Charles Dickens, performed extracts from his works on Saturday. They are photographed in the courtyard of the galleried George Inn, in Southwark / — London? : s.n., 1930?.
   Tearesheet.
   Inscription on front : Feb. 8, 1930.0?

2. Street stage. The Southwark Overian Players giving a scene from Hamlet in the yard of the George Inn, Southwark, on Saturday. The play was produced on a lorry, and in spite of rain, attracted a large audience / — London? : s.n., 1931?
   Tearesheet.
   Inscription on front : Times April 27 1931.
Dated Interior Views

   Print. Mounted.

   Print. Image reproduced as: "Interior of the Haymarket as it appeared in the late 18th century. On stage is a scene from a pantomime" — Oscar Brockett in History of the Theatre, p. 260 (1966).
   Oversize. Also shows view: Haymarket, 5.

   Oversize. Also shows view: Haymarket, 4. Mounted on verso: clipping on the Haymarket dated Wednesday, July 4 [1821].


Dated Exterior Views

5. Front of the above. Also shows view: Haymarket, 2.

   Print. Mounted.


    Print: colored. — (Plate 4).
Print.

Undated Exterior Views

Print: colored.
Mounted with views: Haymarket, 7, 8, and 16.

Print: colored.
Mounted.

14. The new theatre, Haymarket, 1821 / — [England]: s.n., 18—7?
Print: colored.
Mounted.

Print: colored.
Mounted with clipping: The Haymarket Theatre.

Overseas.
Mounted with views: Haymarket 7, 8, and 12.

17. The Theatre-Royal, Haymarket / — [England]: s.n., 18—7?
Print: colored.
Mounted.

Print.

19. Haymarket / — [England]: s.n., 18—7?
Print: colored.
Mounted.

20. Haymarket Theatre / — [England]: s.n., 18—7?
Print.
Also shows view of: Drury Lane, 5?
H.R. MAJESTY'S THEATRE,
Haymarket
(Queen's Theatre; King's Theatre; Her Majesty's Theatre; Italian Opera House; Her Majesty's Theatre, Italian Opera House; Her Majesty's Theatre)

Dated Interior View

   Tearsheet. Overleaf.

Undated Interior View

2. Perrot & Cerito in the ballet of L'elève de L'amour / — London? : s.n., 18—?.
   Picture. Mounted. View also includes clipping: Her Majesty's Theatre.

Undated Exterior View

   Tearsheet. Mounted.
Dated Interior View

   Print: colored.
   Oversize.

Dated Exterior Views

   Print.
   Mounted.

   Print.

   Print. — (No. 75; plate 13; vol. 8).
   Identified by inscription on front: Italian Opera House Haymarket.
   Mounted.

   Print.
   Mounted.

   Print.
   Mounted.

7. The Opera House / drawn and engraved by Daniel Havell. — London (High Holborn), 1826.
   Print. — (Plate 3).
   Inscription on front: Italian Opera House Haymarket.

   Print.
ITALIAN OPERA HOUSE


Undated Exterior Views

11. Exterior view of the Italian Opera House, in the Haymarket as it appeared before the fire June 17, 1799 / sculpted by Charles John Smith, R.S.A. — London: s.n., 18—?.
Print. Inscription on front: Old.

Print. Mounted.

Print. Mounted.

Print. Mounted.

15. The Italian Opera House / — [England?]: A.H. Payne, 18—?
Print. Mounted.

16. Charles Street, Looking East / — [England?]: s.n., 18—?
Print: colored. Inscription on verso: Bath [i.e. Italian Opera House].

17. The Italian Opera House / — [England?]: s.n., 18—?
Print. Mounted.

18. Opera House / — [England?]: s.n., 18—?
Print. Container read: Italian. Also shows view of and filed under: Covent Garden, 44. Also shows view of: Victoria Theatre, 1.

19. Opera House / — [England?]: s.n., 18—?
Print. Also shows views of buildings: St. Paul’s, Covent Garden; Regent Street; Quadrant.

20. King’s Theatre or Italian Opera House / — [England?]: s.n., 18—?
Picture. Mounted.
KING'S THEATRE
Haymarket

(queen's Theatre; King's Theatre; Her Majesty's Theatre; Italian Opera House; Her Majesty's Theatre, Italian Opera House; Her Majesty's Theatre).

Dated Interior View

1. Bliss and Ton. No. 2, Sketches from the King's Theatre / — London (26 Haymarket) : Thomas McLean, June 1, 1835 (printed by Lefevre and Keller).
   Print.
   Very mouldy.

Undated Exterior View

   Picture.
   Mounted.
Undated Exterior View

   Picture.
   Mounted.
OLYMPIC THEATRE
Newcastle Street and Wych Street, Strand

(Olympic Pavilion; Pavilion Theatre; Olympic Saloon; Astley's
Middlesex Amphitheatre; New Pavilion Theatre; Theatre Royal
Pavilion; Little Drury Lane Theatre; Olympic New Theatre;
Royal Olympic Theatre; Olympic Theatre of Varieties)

Dated Interior View

1. Interior of the Olympic Theatre near Drury Lane /
delineated by Schneebelle; sculpted by H. Cook.
— London (125 Fenchurch Street) : Robert Wilkinson,
October 11, 1816.
Print.
Print also shows view : Olympic Theatre, 2.

Dated Exterior Views

2. Exterior of the above theatre.
Print also shows view: Olympic Theatre, 1.

3. Olympic Theatre, Wych Street / drawn by Thomas
H. Shepherd; engraved by J. Hinchliff. — London
(Finsbury Square) : Jones & Co. Temple of the Muses,
February, 1831.
Print. — (Plate 102).

Undated Interior Views

4. The Olympic, 1826 / after an original by Daniel Havell. —
(England? : s.n., 18—?).
Picture.
Mounted.

5. Exterior of the above theatre / — ? (England? : s.n.,
18—?).
Print.
Identified by inscription on front: Olympic, Wych Street.
Undated Exterior View

1. Madame Tussaud and Sons' new palatial exhibition / —
   Picture.
   Mounted.
MARYLEBONE PARK

Undated Exterior View

   ['England?'] : s.n., 17—?.
   Picture,
   Mounted.
   Inscription on front: F. Cormman sculp. 1599.
PRINCESS'S THEATRE
Oxford Street

(Royal Bazaar; Queen's Bazaar; Court Theatre; Princess's Theatre)

Dated Interior View

1. Princess's Theatre / — London (26 Fenchurch Street)
   J. Harwood, May 1, 1847.
   Print. — (No. 610).

Undated Exterior Views

2. Princess's Theatre / — England?
   s.n., 18—?
   Print.

3. Princess's / — England?
   s.n., 18—?
   Picture.
   Mounted.
ROYALTY THEATRE
Wells Street, Welloclose Square
(Royalty Theatre; East London Theatre; Brunswick Theatre; New Royalty Theatre)

Dated Interior Views

   Print.

   Print.
   Overprint.
   Also shows view : Royalty Theatre, 3.

3. Proscenium, Also shows view : Royalty Theatre, 2.

Undated Exterior Views

   Inscription on front : Royalty Th.

   Print.
   Mounted.
Dated Interior Views


Undated Interior Views


SANS PAREIL
Strand, W.C. 2
(Sans Pareil; Theatre Royal Adelphi; Century Theatre)

Dated Interior View

1. Interior of the Sans Pareil Theatre / delineated by
   G. Jones; sculpted by S. Springguth, Jr. — London
   (125 Fenchurch Street); Robert Wilkinson, October 11, 1816.
   Print — (plate?); (197).
   Also shows view: Sans Pareil, 3.

Undated Interior View

2. Interior of the Sans Pareil Theatre / delineated by
   G. Jones; sculpted by S. Springguth. — London? — s.n.,
   18—?
   Print,
   Mounted,
   Inscription: Adelphia.

Dated Exterior View

3. Entrance in the Strand.
   Also shows view: Sans Pareil, 1.
Dated Interior View

   Tearsheet.
   Also shows view : Royal Comedy Theatre, 1.

Undated Exterior View

2. The new Savoy Theatre. Opened on October 10th, 1881 /
   — [England? s.n., 18—?].
   Picture.
   Mounted.
1. British Gallery.
   Also shows view of : Egyptian Hall, 6.

   Also shows view : Criterion, 1.

3. Foundling Hospital.
   Also shows view : Egyptian Hall, 6.

4. Hanover Terrace, Regent's Park.
   Also shows view : English Opera House, 5.

5. London University.
   Also shows view : English Opera House, 5.

   Also shows view : Egyptian Hall, 6.

7. Quadrant.
   Also shows view : Italian Opera House, 17.

8. Regent Street.
   Also shows view : Italian Opera House, 14.

9. St. Paul's Church, Covent Garden.
   Also shows view : Italian Opera House, 17.


*Non-Book Resources*

Clippings files in the Library of the Performing Arts, Lincoln Center, NYC
This analysis is based on a preliminary sort of the materials and the counting of individual items.

I. Architectural Views

A. Views of Theatre Buildings (plus relevant clippings and programs) - 200
   1. English and French represent 90% of the total
   2. Views also include theatres from:
      a. Scotland
      b. Russia
      c. Italy
      d. Portugal
      e. Cuba
      f. Austria
      g. Hungary
      h. Sweden
      i. Jamaica
      j. Japan
      k. Africa

B. Views of Exhibition Spaces - 10
   1. English

C. Interiors of Buildings - 25

II. Costume Prints

A. National Costume (Italian prints of international typical costume) - 165
B. Characters in Costume - 515

III. Fashion Plates

A. French
   1. Women - 130
   2. Men - 50
   3. Women and Men - 200

B. English
   1. Women - 245
   2. Men - 30

C. German
   1. Men and Women - 115

D. American

   1. Women (ca. 125) to be treated as aggregate because they are tear sheets versus prints

IV. Pageantry - 12

V. Sculpture - 115

VI. Designs - 15

VII. Miscellaneous (including oversize that are unsorted) - 250

TOTAL: 2077
ANDOVER

Undated Exterior View

1. "Andover"
   (Duplicate in theater collection at Lincoln Center library, from The Era Almanack, 1886, p. 51.)

BATH

Dated Exterior Views

1. [Theatre Royal] "Bath"
   Print published London, 1 March 1804, by T. Woodfall, Villiers St., Strand.

2. [Theatre Royal] "Bath"
   Colored print published London, 1 March 1804, by T. Woodfall, Villiers St., Strand.

BAYSWATER

Undated Exterior View

1. "The Hippodrome, Bayswater"
   Inscription: "England"

BIRMINGHAM

Undated Exterior Views

1. [Birmingham]
   Inscription on verso: "Birmingham"
   (Duplicate in theatre collection at Lincoln Center library, from The Era Almanack, 1886.)

2. "New Theatre Birmingham"

BRIGHTON

Undated Exterior Views

1. "Brighton."
   (Duplicate print in the theatre collection at Lincoln Center library, from The Era Almanack, 1886, p. 55.)

2. "Pavilion at Brighton"
BRISTOL

Undated Interior View

1. "Royal Theatre Bristol."

DONCASTER

Dated Exterior Views

1. "Town Hall and Theatre."
   Colored print published Doncaster, 20 September 1804, by W. Sheardown; Frederick Nash del.; Hw. Shirt sculpt.

EMPORT

Undated Exterior Views

1. "Emsonton."
   (Duplicate print in theatre collection of Lincoln Center library, from The Era Almanack, 1885, p. 49.

LEWES

Undated Exterior View

1. "Lewes."
   (Duplicate print in theatre collection at Lincoln Center library, from The Era Almanack, 1886, p. 57.)

LIVERPOOL

Undated Exterior View

1. "Liverpool."
   (Duplicate print in the theatre collection of Lincoln Center library, from The Era Almanack, 1886, p.39. Inscription: "opened June 5,1772.")

For reference to clipping, see Clippings section.
THE ADELPHI THEATRE, Strand, W.C. 2
(The Sans Pareil; The Theatre Royal Adelphi; The Century Theatre)

1806 - John Scott built the Sans Pareil. It was opened in November and Scott's daughter, Miss Scott, was manager.

1814 - Scott had the theatre redecorated and had a new facade built.

1819 - Scott sold the playhouse to Messrs. Jones and Rodwell. The new proprietors had the playhouse reconstructed. It opened as the Adelphi Theatre in October.

1821 - The theatre was refurbished and altered.

1840 - A new facade, designed by Samuel Beazley, was created for the theatre.

1858 - Due to structural and maintenance problems, this playhouse was torn down, and a new theatre, designed by T.H. Wyatt, opened in December.

1879 - After the Grattis assumed management of the playhouse, it was renovated and redecorated.

1887 - Under the direction of architect Spencer Chadwick, the theatre was again reconstructed. It was larger than the previous structure and altered the facade.

1901 - Remodelled by Ernest Buntz, the theatre opened in September. During this time, the name was changed to the Century Theatre, but the new title was not popularly accepted. As a result, the Adelphi was again used as the name.

1930 - The playhouse was reconstructed according to the designs of architect Ernest Schaufelberg. Scarcely anything was left of the previous structures. A review of this composition may be found in Architect's Journal for December 3, 1930, and an excerpt from the article appears in Mander and Mitchenson's Theatres of London. The theatre reopened in December.

For more information, see: The Theatres of London by Raymond Mander and Joe Mitchenson (1961).

Dated and Undated Interior Views

1. (Oversize) "The Adelphi Theatre Redecorated." Tearable published London, 7 October 1846, from the Illustrated London News; "Printed and published at the office, 196 Strand, in the parish of St. Clements Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by Mr. Little, 196 Strand, aforesaid. Saturday No. 7, 1846."


For references to a clipping, see Clipping section.
1787 - The Royalty Theatre was opened by John Palmer. A clipping of the period, described it as follows:

Being of a semicircular form, there is not a situation from which the spectators will not have a distinct view of every part of the stage....
The upper gallery of the Royalty Theatre will, on the most accurate computation, contain 640 persons; the second gallery will contain 1000; the pit 360; the front boxes 194; the side boxes 396. The whole length of the theatre is 120, and the breadth 56 feet....

What is theatrically termed the "drop-cloth," represents an octagon saloon, the pillars of the doric order; in two niches are figures of Prudence and Fortitude. Above the entablature there are two pannels, on each of which is represented...a sacrifice; the one to Mars, the other to Diana.

1816 - The Royalty had been destroyed by fire, and a new theatre was constructed. It was named the East London. Bills interchangeably used the name East London and Royalty Theatre, although it was popularly known as the Royalty.

1826 - The East London was destroyed by fire.

1828 - The New Brunswick Theatre opened on the same site. The architect was Stedman Whitwell. However, within one week of its opening, it was destroyed by fire.

Undated Exterior Views

1. "The Late Royal Brunswick Theatre — 1828."

2. "Royal Brunswick Theatre."

3. "Royal Theatre Brunswick."
1. "Prize Design for a Circus for Equestrian Performances," By Thomas Vaughn
Inscription: "April 9, 1859"

2. "Prize Design for a Circus"
1806 - The Olympic Pavillion opened under the management of Philip Astley, with a program displaying feats of horsemanship. One report described the theatre as follows:

Grecian chandeliers by Messrs. Meale & Barley, St. Paul's Churchyard... Decorations and embellishments by Messrs. Bridges & Davenport... The Olympic Pavillion will be attended every day by that able Equestrian Artist, Mr. Davis, for the purpose of instructing ladies and gentlemen in the elements of Riding, as also for improving the action of horses in general.

Astley's venture was unsuccessful, however, and he changed the name of this theatre to Pavilion Theatre (1809), the Olympic Saloon, Astley's Middlesex Amphitheatre, and Astley's Theatre. Despite these changes in the title of the playhouse, his luck did not change.

1811 - The theatre was altered and its name was again changed, this time to the New Pavilion Theatre.

1813 - Astley sold the theatre to Robert William Elliston. The new owner had the interior partially reconstructed. The playhouse reopened in April as the Little Drury Lane Theatre. The managers of Drury Lane objected to this theatre's new title and succeeded in having the house closed. Elliston then gained a Burletta licence, but was forced to change the name of the theatre. It reopened in December as the Olympic Theatre.

1818 - The theatre was partially remodelled, and one clipping described it as follows:

The mouldings round the boxes are light and elegant, and superbly gilt upon a pale flesh coloured ground. Over the stage doors is the head of Apollo encircled with rays of glory, with the lyre underneath, supported by the tragic and comic muse... The boxes are commodious, with a good lobby behind, and have got sliding panels to draw up and down when the house is full. The pit is enlarged; and the gallery rendered spacious.

1820 - Elliston leased the theatre between 1820 and 1826. It was a losing venture for the various managers and Elliston alike.

1826 - Elliston was forced to sell the theater and the buyer was John Scott, former owner of the Sans Pareil. The playhouse was again rebuilt and opened in November as the Royal Olympic.

1831 - Eliza Vestris, the first woman manager in England, reopened...
the Royal Olympic and made it into a fashionable place to
visit.

1839 - Vestris ended her management of the Olympic, and for the
following nine years, various lessees were in control of
the theatre.

1849 - The Olympic was destroyed by fire

Post 1849 - The Olympic was rebuilt in 1849, and again in 1890. It
was torn down in 1905.

For more information, see The Lost Theatres of London by Raymond
Mander and Joe Mitchenson (1968).

Dated Interior Views

1. (Oversize) "Astley's Amphitheatre."
Colored print published London, 1 January 1808, at
R. Ackermann's Repository of Arts, 101 Strand;
Pugin and Rowlandson del. and sculpt.; Hill
aquatint.

Undated Interior Views

2. "An evening at Astley's."
Print, Richardson-Cox; n.d., n.p.

Dated Exterior Views

3. "Astley's Amphitheatre."
Print published London, 1826, by J. Taylor, High Holborn;
Drawn and engraved by Daniel Havell.

Undated Exterior Views

Inscription: "Circus"
1881 - The Comedy Theatre opened. The building was designed by architect Thomas Verity and Kirk and Randall of Woolwich were the builders. The playhouse was financed by J.H. Addison for Alexander Henderson, who was the original lessee. The building was a three-tier structure. An article in The Era described it as follows. It is Renaissance style, richly moulded and finished in white and gold. The draperies of the boxes are of maroon plush, elegantly draped and embroidered in gold. The pit is open and airy, the slope of the floor being so arranged here, as in every other part of the Theatre, that even when the house is crowded...everyone will have a full view of the stage.

1911 - The playhouse was refurbished and, in part, remodeled. (In 1893 and 1903 minor changes were made.)

1933 - The interior was extensively redecorated.

1955 - New dressing-rooms were built, the stage door was moved into Oxenden Street, some extra land was incorporated. The old gallery was re-seated, and the upper circle became the Royal Circle. A complete reorganisation of entrances to the auditorium combined with modernisation took place in all parts of the house. The playhouse opened in 1955.

1959-60 - The theatre was again redecorated.

For more information, see The Theatre of London by Raymond Kander and Joe Mitchenson (1961).

Undated Exterior View

1. "The Comedy Theatre, Panton Street opened on October 15, 1881."
1732 - John Rich opened the Covent Garden Theatre. The building, designed by architect James Shepherd, was decorated by Italian artist Amico. The building was based partially on Vanbrugh's Haymarket Opera House, but its fan-shaped auditorium was more highly articulated. Rich leased the land from Duke of Bedford whose family still has title to the property.

1761 - Rich died and his son-in-law, John Beard, assumed management.

1784 - The theatre was remodeled (previously it had been redecorated) by Richards.

1792 - The theatre was virtually rebuilt to the designs of Henry Holland.

1808 - The theatre burned down, and was replaced by a new structure designed by Robert Smirke.

Smirke introduced the Continental type of boxes, completely enclosed on all sides instead of being merely divided by low partitions, but these were not popular. Three tiers of boxes were surmounted by two galleries, the upper one being squeezed into the lunettes of the ceiling. Smirke's best ideas undoubtedly went into the public rooms and the exterior. The exterior was perhaps the most impressive of any in English theatrical history.

On the exterior were statues of Comedy and Tragedy.

1817 - By this date, the Hall and Grand Staircase as well as the auditorium were lit by gas light.

1828 - Because of problems with the gas, the theatre was closed for alterations. The use of candles and oil was again practiced.

1838 - Macready, manager of Covent Garden, introduced effects with the use of limelight.

1847 - After extensive renovations, the playhouse was opened as The Royal Italian Opera. The architect who altered the structure was Benedict Alman.

1849 - Covent Garden was turned into an opera house.

1856 - The playhouse was burned down, and within half a year another theatre on the same site, designed by Sir Edward Barry, was planned. The statues of Comedy and Tragedy were retained and incorporated into the new facade. The new building opened 1858.

The new Opera House remains to this day, except for necessary alterations and redecorations, much the same as when it was built. The main differences being the removal of boxes on the amphitheatre level and the almost complete opening up of the two tiers, originally divided up into boxes.
For more information, see: *The Theatres of London* by Raymond Nander and Joe Hitchens (1961); *Covent Garden* by Desmond Shawe-Taylor (1948); *Theatres* by Simon Tidworth (1973); and *The Annals of Covent Garden Theatre* by Henry Saxe Wyndham (1936).
1. "Interior of Covent Garden Theatre: A crowded night."
Tear sheet published 31 January 1934, from a water-color
by R. Bayes. (Bayes Bayes: 1762-1804).

2. "Tom and Jerry, in the saloon at Covent Garden."
Colored print by L.M. & G. Cruikshank. (Isaac Cruikshank:
1756-1811; George Cruikshank: 1792-1878.)

3. "The Royal Family at Covent Garden Theatre."
Print published 11 August 1804, by Richard Phillips,
71 St. Paul's Church Yard; E. Pugh del.; J. Pittler
sculpt.

4. (Oversize) "Covent Garden Theatre."
Colored print published London, 1 July 1808, at R.
Ackermann's Repository of Arts, 101 Strand; Pugin and
Howlandson del. and sculpt.; J. Bluck Aquatint.

5. "Covent Garden Theatre."
Colored print published London, 1 July 1808, at R.
Ackermann's Repository of Arts, 101 Strand; Pugin and
Howlandson del. and sculpt.; J. Bluck Aquatint.
Inscription: "Old."

6. Covent Garden (Identified as Covent Garden in The Development
of the Theatre by Allardyce Nicoll, 1948.)
Print published 31 March 1810, by J.J. Stockdale, 41
 Pall Mall.

7. (Oversize) "Theatre Royal Covent Garden, as altered previous
to the opening on 15th Sept. 1794. Destroyed by Fire
Sept. 29, 1808.
Print published London, 1 January 1819, by Robert Wilkinson
no. 125 Fenchurch St., no. 183. Engr. from an original
drawing by (?) in the possession of John Winton, Esq.
On the same page with

8. "The Burning of Covent Garden Theatre. —Flight of the
Masqueraders."
Tear sheet 22 March 1856 from The Illustrated London News.
Inscription: "1856". Note: as a date for scene it is
incorrect. The fire was 1856–confirmed in The Theatre of
London by Barker and Mitthessen.

Unated Interior Views

9. "Stage of Covent Garden Theatre in 1765. From a
broadside entitled 'Fitz-gigio: A New English Uproar',
1765.
Print, n.d.

10. (Oversize) "New Covent Garden Theatre."
Colored print, by Howlandson and Pugin.
COVENT GARDEN THEATRE

Undated Interior Views (continued)


   Executed for the first Number of the New Series of La Belle Assemblée. Published February 1810 for I. Bell, Proprietor of the Weekly Messenger, Southampton St., Strand." Etched and engraved by Heideldorff, G. Argenzio delineator.

   On same page with


15. "Scene from Halle's Opera 'Bianca, the Bravo's Bride,' at Covent-Garden Theatre."
   Inscriptions: "Feb. 9, 1861," "Dec. 16, 1860."

Dated Exterior Views

16. "London at the time of Pepys - The Covent Garden Piazza."
   Tear sheet, 19 February 1933, from The New York Times Magazine, "From an engraving by Hollar in London in Byron's Day."
   (Wenceslaus Hollar 1607-1677)

17. "Rich's Triumphant Entry."
   Print, n.d., n.p. (Identified as "a satirical engraving by Hogarth," in Pictorial History of the British Theatre by Raymond Vanderbilt, pl. 76. (William Hogarth 1697-1774)."

18. "Rich's Glory or his Triumphant Entry into Covent Garden."
   Print published London, October 1811, by Robert Wilkinson no. 58, Cornhill. (Identified as an engraving by Hogarth in Pictorial History of the British Theatre by Raymond Vanderbilt. (William Hogarth 1697-1774)."

19. "North & East Front Views of the New Theatre Covent Garden. Portico in Bow St. The Other Angle in East Street."
   Print published 1 October 1809 by John Bell, for the 50th number of La Belle Assemblée.
   Inscription "1809."

20. "View of the East Front of the New Theatre Royal, Covent Garden."
   Print published 1 October 1809, by I. Asperne, proprietor of the European Magazine, at the Bible, Crown & Constitution, Cornhill; drawn & Engraved by S. Eyre.
33. "Covent Garden Theatre (erected...1809)"
   Print published Westminster; Engraved by J. Le Keux, from
   a drawing by Mackenzie for The Beauties of England and
   Wales; n.d.

34. "Covent Garden Theatre in the beginning of the 19th
   century."

35. "Front View of Covent Garden Theatre."
   Print, engraved for the Lady's Magazine; n.d.

36. "Teatro de Covent Garden."

37. "Theatre Royal, Covent Garden."
   Print; n.d., n.p.

38. "Theatre Royal Covent Garden From Bow Street."

   Print, drawn and engraved for JODDLES, ENGLAND AND
   WALES; Delineated; n.d.

40. "View of exterior of Covent Garden Theatre."
   Tear sheet, from The Drama or Theatrical Pocket

For references to clippings, see Clippings section.
Print published 1 October 1809, by I. Asperne, proprietor of the European Magazine, at the Bible, Crown & Constitution, Cornhill; Drawn and Engraved by S. Rawle.

22. "View of the East Front of the New Theatre Royal, Covent Garden."
Print published 1 October 1809, by I. Asperne, proprietor of the European Magazine, at the Bible, Crown & Constitution, Cornhill; Drawn and Engraved by S. Rawle.

23. "Covent Garden Theatre."
Print published 13 January 1810, by J. Stratford, 112 Holborn Hill; Drawn by H.B. Schnebbelle; Engraved by P. Hay; For Dr. Hugheson's Description of London.

24. "View of Covent Garden Theatre, from Bow Street."
Print published London, 19 February 1814, by G. Jones; originally engraved (?) by I. Chapman.

25. "Covent Garden Theatre."
Print published 2 March 1817, by W. Clarke, New Bond Street.

Print published 11 January 1817, by T. Lester, Pimbury Place.

27. (Overleaf) "The original entrance from the Piazza to the late Covent Garden Theatre destroyed by Fire September 20, 1808."
Print published London, 1 January 1819, by Robert Wilkinson, no. 125 Fenchurch St.; no. 163.
On same page with

28. "Theatre Royal, Covent Garden."

29. "Theatre Royal, Covent Garden."
Print published London, 12 January 1828, by Jones & Co., 3 Acton Place, Kingsland Rd.

Undated Exterior Views

30. "Covent Garden Theatre."

31. "Covent Garden Theatre."
On same page with

32. "Covent Garden Theatre, Bow Street Front."
1935 - Daly's Theatre opened in June. The Daily Graphic reported:
The facade in Cranbourne Street is a pleasing
relief from the unimposing architecture of most...London
theatres. It has been designed in the Italian
Renaissance style, and executed in Ham Hill stone.
The ground floor is of the rustic order, and from
it rises a Doric base with fluted columns. In
the centre of the building is a bold pediment over a
series of columns, a design which gives a pleasing
dignity to the front. At each end of the facade
is a graceful tower with carved figure spandrels
representing the muses of song. The whole is
crowned by a fine example of the Attic order

On entering the auditorium the first thing to impress
the spectator is the bold originality of its outline
and decoration. The general scheme of colour is a
blending of red, gold, silver and bronze. The
circle fronts and boxes have been modelled in
such a way as to represent hoistloads of sea-graphs
and Cupids in the act of blowing bubbles, which
bubbles have been ingeniously converted into electric
lights of many tints. The auditorium will seat
upwards of twelve hundred persons, and it has been so
arranged that the public will be able to obtain
a good view of the stage from all parts of the house.

1925 - The theatre was redecorated.

1937 - The playhouse was purchased by Warner Brothers, and it was
converted into a cinema.

For more information, see: Daly's, The Biography of a Theatre by
E. Forbes-Winslow (1944); and The Lost Theatres of London by Raymond
Hander and Joe Hinchenson (1963).

Dated Exterior Views

1. "Daly's"
Tear sheet published London, 15 July 1897, from the Herald.

Undated Exterior Views

2. "Daly's Theatre, London."
Tear sheet, from a photograph by Alfred Ellis. n.d.
On same page with 3.

3. "Locality of Daly's Theatre, London."
Tear sheet, from a photograph by Ellis. n.d.
On same page with 2.

For references to clippings and souvenir programs, see Clippings section.
DUKE'S THEATRE, DORSET GARDENS

1660 - 1700 - Along with Drury Lane and Lincoln Inn Fields, the Duke's Theatre, Dorset Gardens was one of the most important playhouses. This theatre (1671), reputedly designed by Wren, "had a proscenium arch of a sort, but the stage projected well in front of it, with stage doors at the sides and boxes over them."

Undated Interior View


Dated Interior View


Undated Exterior Views


For reference to a clipping, see Clippings section.
1662 - Killigrew, manager of the King's Servant's, built the Theatre Royal in Bridges Street.

1664 - With his company, Killigrew opened and established himself at the Theatre Royal.

1666 - After being closed for eighteen months because of the Great Fire and the Plague, the Theatre Royal reopened.

1672 - The theatre burned down, and it was replaced by a playhouse designed by Christopher Wren.

1674 - Wren's theatre opened as Theatre Royal in Drury Lane. The foundations of this structure are still evident under the present stage.

1711 - Robert Wilkes, Thomas Doggett and Colley Cibber became joint managers of the theater.

1737 - Riots broke loose in the theatre because the managers abolished the tradition of allowing free admission to the gallery for the footmen of the gentlemen.

1742 - David Garrick first appeared at Drury Lane.

1747 - Garrick and James Lacey entered into a joint partnership in the management of Drury Lane. Their tenure marks one of the greatest periods in theatre history.

1775 - The theatre was extensively renovated by the Adam brothers.

1776 - Garrick sold his shares in the theatre to Richard Brinsley Sheridan. Thomas Linley and a Dr. Ford also purchased shares.

1777 - The School for Scandal premiered at Drury Lane. It was a tremendous success and allowed Sheridan, his father-in-law, and Dr. Ford to buy the other half of the share in the theatre from Garrick, a year before his death.

1785 - The theatre was first lighted with "Patent Lamps."

1791 - The theatre was razed and a new one constructed. It was designed by Henry Holland. While it lasted, this was among the largest and most splendid theatres in the world, with a reported capacity of 5611. The auditorium must have been very impressive, with its four tiers of boxes arranged in a semicircle converging by straight lines toward the stage. Here Holland preserved a modified apron, with proscenium boxes but no doors. The proscenium itself was supported not on pillars but on tiers of ornamental pillars set with oval mirrors, reflecting the audience back at itself and ending in huge acanthus consoles. Boxes and galleries were supported on cast iron columns.
1809 - Drury Lane burned to the ground.

1812 - The theatre was rebuilt and opened in October. The new structure was designed by Benjamin Wyatt, and the management of the playhouse was now under the control of Samuel Arnold.

Wyatt's theatre was built partly on Holland's foundations.... The shape of the auditorium, almost a three-quarters circle was influenced by Saunders theories of acoustics and by the example, according to Wyatt, of the Grand Theatre at Bordeaux (though this is quite different. It had a flat ceiling, which disappointed those who had hoped-for a dome. Wyatt retained the boxes beside the stage but beneath them, instead of the traditional English doors, he placed classical tripod altar lamps"

1802 - The portico was added and the interior was revamped by Samuel Beasley.

1831 - Under the management of Alfred Bunn, the colonnade was added.

1841 - Macready assumed management of the playhouse, and Beasley again renovated the house. The pit seats were covered with...red cloth, with backs stuffed and covered with crimson; each person sitting in a separate stall, in the centre of which was an opening, enabling the spectator to quit and return to his or her seat without inconvenience.

1850 - Alfred Bunn again leased the theatre.

1871 - Alterations and repairs were made in 1871 and 1873, both under direction of architect Neah Nelson.

1879 - After a period of various managers, Augustus Harris took control of the theatre. The theatre now began to produce spectacular dramas and became renowned for their Christmas pantomimes.

1879 - Arthur Collins succeeded as manager and continued in tradition of Harris.

1894 and 1904 - Theater was again reconditioned.

1908 - The staged was partially destroyed by fire and was rebuilt under the direction of Philip E. Pilditch.

1921 - The interior of the playhouse was reconstructed according to the designs of P. Hublin-Walker, assisted by F. Edward Jones. Among the elements which were preserved were the outer walls, the colonnade, the portico, and the rotunda as well as the Royal Staircases. The playhouse opened in 1922.
1924 - In 1919 Alfred Butt became a joint manager with Collins, and in 1924 became the sole director after Collin's retirement.

1939 - After a succession of managers, at the beginning of the war, the playhouse was converted into the headquarters of E.N.E.A. and as a result, the house was considerably damaged.

1946 - The theatre was restored after the war and reopened in 1946.

For further information, see: *Drury Lane* by Brian Dobbs (1972); *Theatre Royal, Drury Lane* by W. Nasreen-Pope (1947); *The Theatres of London* by Raymond Vandre and Joe Mitchenson (1961); and *Theatres* by Simon Zidworth (1973).
Dated Interior Views:

1. "Drury Lane"
   Photograph of "Frontispiece to 'Ariane' (1674), as played at Drury Lane;" identified in The Development of the Theatre by Allardyce Nicoll (1948), p. 102.

2. (Oversize) "Drury Lane Theatre."
   Colored print published London, 1 August 1808, at R. Ackermann's Repository of Arts, 101 Strand; Pugin and Rowlandson del. and sculpt.; Bluck acquatint.

3. "Drury Lane Theatre."
   Photograph by [Peter A. Juley], Photographer of Fine Arts, 219 E. 39 St., N.Y., of print published London, 1 August 1808, at R. Ackermann's Repository of Arts, 101 Strand.

4. "Drury Lane Theatre."
   Photograph by Peter A. Juley, Photographer of Fine Arts, 219 E. 39 St., N.Y. of print published [London, 1808].
   Pugin and Rowlandson del. and sculpt.; Bluck acquatint.

5. "Interior View of Drury Lane Theatre."
   Print published 1 January 1833; "Engraved for no. 40, being the Supplement to vol. 6 of the New Series of La Belle Assemblée, January 1, 1833;" drawn by N.
   Heideloff; W. Hopwood, sculpt.

6. "Internal View of the Old Theatre Drury Lane, as it appeared in 1792."
   Print published London, 1 January 1814, by Robert Wilkinson, no. 58 Cornhill; Capon del.; Howlet sculpt.
   On same page with

7. (Oversize) "Interior of the Late Theatre Drury Lane; Built by Henry Holland sq. HIA. Opened with a selection of Sacred Music, 12th March 1794; Destroyed by Fire, 24th February 1809."
   Print published London, 27 September 1820, by Robert Wilkinson, no. 125 Penchurch Street; "Engraved from an original drawing by and in the possession of John Winstan, Esq."

8. "Plan of Drury Lane Theatre."

Dated Exterior Views:

9. "Drury Lane"
   Photograph of "Sectional 'plan 61' from the original Drawing by Sir Christopher Wren. Possibly for the Drury Lane Theatre; built by him in 1672-1674." Reproduced "by kind permission of the Warden and Fellows of All Souls College, Oxford."

10. "North, West, view of Drury Lane Theatre."
    Print published 1 December 1795, by J. Sewell, for

12. "The Old Theatre, Drury Lane. This front which stood in Bridges Street, was built by order of Mr. Garrick previous to parting with his share of the Theatre." Print published 1 June 1794, by J. Smith, Maps Buildings, St. Martins Lane.

13. "The Old Theatre, Drury Lane. This front which stood in Bridges Street, was built by order of Mr. Garrick, previous to parting with his shares of the Theatre. See Pennants London." Print published 1 June 1794, by J. Smith, Maps Buildings, St. Martins Lane.


16. (Overleaf) "Drury Lane Theatre, taken from Westminster Bridge during the Conflagration on the Night of the 24 February 1809." Print published London, 7 August 1811, by Robert Wilkinson, no. 58 Cornhill; Winschelo del.; Wise sculpt.


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DURY LANE THEATRE

21. "West Front of the New Theatre, Dury Lane."
   Print published October 1812, for Gentleman's Magazine;
   Pl. 1, p. 312.
   Inscription: "1812"

22. "New Dury Lane Theatre."
   Print published London, 1 September 1813, by John
   Harris. St. Paul's Church Yard; Engraved by Baily,
   from a drawing by Michelo for The Beauties of England
   Wales.

23. "North West View of the Theatre Royal Dury Lane, from
    Great Russell Street.
    Print published London, 1 January 1814, by Robert Wilkinson,
    no. 58 Cornhill.
    On same page with

24. "Dury Lane Theatre."
   Print published 1 September 1816, by T. Lester,
   Finsbury Place.

25. "Dury Lane Theatre."
   Print published 11 April 1817, by W. Clarke, New Bond
   Street; Drawn and engraved by W. Wallis, for The
   Walks Through London.

26. "Theatre Royal, Dury Lane."
   Print published London, 16 February 1828, by Jones &
   Co., 3 Acton Place, Kingsland Rd.; Drawn by Thomas
   Shepherd; Engraved by Thomas Dale.

27. "Theatre Royal, Dury Lane."
   Print published London, 16 February 1828, by Jones &
   Co., 3 Acton Place, Kingsland Rd.; Drawn by Thomas H.
   Shepherd; Engraved by Thomas Dale.

Undated Interior Views

28. "Theatre Royal, April 20, 1792 a comedy with the Mock
    Doctor For the benefit of the Author of the Parce."  

29. "Plan of the Theatre Royal, Dury Lane."
    Inscription, "1794."

30. "Dury Lane Theatre. Wrestling Scene in 'As You Like It.'
    Le Theatre Dury Lane, Scene de lutte sur le Theatre.
    Dury Lane Theatre, Ringenaufftritt im 'Wie The Wolt.'"
    Note: "Dury Lane Theatre during a performance of
    Macready's production of As You Like It, 1842; 
    identified in Pictorial History of the British Theatre,
    by Raymond Vander, p. 94."
    Print published London, for "the Proprietors," by
    J. Mead, 10 Gough Sq., Fleet Street; T.H. Shepherd;
    T.H. Ellis, n.d.
31. "Drury Lane."
Inscription on front "1776." Inscription on verso, "Drury Lane Theatre as altered by Garrick in 1776 from and old print of 1794. Gift of John Kowenboven Jan. 14, 1932."

32. "Drury Lane Theatre. Destroyed by Fire 24 February 1809."
Print published by Joseph Robins & Sons, 57 Tooley Street; Engraved by Ellis, from a drawing by Schnebbelie, for D. Hughes's Description of London.

33. "Front of the Drury-Lane-Theatre."
Inscription: "Bridges Street Old Theatre." On verso, "As altered by Garrick in 1776. Drury Lane."

34. "Drury Lane New Theatre, in its present state."
Inscription: "1805."

35. "New Theatre Drury Lane."

Print engraved by I. Bawle; L. Francia del. n.d., n.p.

37. "New Drury Lane Theatre."


39. "Teatro de Drury Lane."

Print engraved for the European Magazine by Lacey from an original drawing by Hedgeland.

41. "Drury Lane Theatre."

42. "Drury Lane Theatre."
Inscription: "1812"

43. "Drury Lane Theatre."
Inscription: "1812"

44. "Drury Lane Theatre."
Inscription: "1812"
45. "Drury Lane Theatre."

46. "Theatre de Drury Lane (London)"
   Print, "Typ. Iacrampt et Comm.,"
   Inscription: "1612"

47. "Theatre Royal, Drury Lane."

48. "Theatre Royal Drury Lane."
   Print drawn and engraved by H. Adlard.
   Inscription: "1612"

49. "View of the Exterior of Drury Lane Theatre."

50. "Theatre Royal Drury Lane."
   Print published by Wm. Charlton Wright, 65 Paternoster Row." n.d.

51. "Drury Lane."
   On same page with Haymarket

For references to souvenir programs and clippings on Drury Lane, see Clippings section.
1787 - The Royalty Theatre was opened by John Palmer. A clipping of the period, described it as follows. Being of a semicircular form, there is not a situation from which the spectators will not have a distinct view of every part of the stage.... The upper gallery of the Royalty Theatre will, on the most accurate computation, contain 640 persons; the second gallery will contain 1000; the pit 360; the front boxes 198; the side boxes 396. The whole length of the theatre is 120, and the breadth 56 feet.... What is theatrically termed the "drop-cloth," represents an octagon saloon, the pillars of the doric order; in two niches are figures of Prudence and Virtue. Above the entablature there are two pannels, on each of which is represented...a sacrifice; the one to Mars, the other to Diana.

1816 - The Royalty had been destroyed by fire, and a new theatre was constructed. It was named the East London. Bills interchangeably used the name East London and Royalty Theatre, although it was popularly known as the Royalty.

1826 - The East London was destroyed by fire.

1828 - The New Brunswick Theatre opened on the same site. The architect was Stedman Whitwell. However, within one week of its opening, it was destroyed by fire.

**Dated Exterior View**

   High Holborn; Drawn and engraved by Daniel Havell.
THE ENTIRE THEATRE  Leicester Square

(Saville House; The Royal Lyceum Panorama (Facade); The Pandora Theatre (Foundations); Empire Theatre)

1809-1848 - Known as Saville House, various exhibitions, panoramas, concerts, and entertainments were presented.

1848 - The building was rebuilt and redecorated. During the period from 1848 - 1865, it was known by a variety of names and presented entertainments such as fengo exhibitions, panoramas, magic, and other popular amusements.

1865 - Saville House (known by various titles) burned.

1881 - A large circular building, devoted to exhibiting panoramas was opened as The Royal London Panorama. After a year, however, plans were underway to convert the building into a playhouse.

1884 - The Empire Theatre opened in April. The height of the theatre from the floor to the centre of the roof is fifty-one feet, but the theatre is so broad that the proportions are very graceful. The horseshoe form is that adopted, and there are four tiers of boxes, there being also a balcony and promenade, as well as a dress circle. This circle is surrounded by private boxes. The style of decoration belongs to the period termed French Renaissance.

1887 - The theatre was unsuccessful and was converted into a variety theatre which opened in 1887, as the Empire Theatre of Varieties.

1895 - Structural alterations were made to the exterior.

1896 - Moving pictures were first seen here in London.

1911 - Revues had become the main part of the theatre's programme in contrast to music hall/variety entertainment.

1927 - The final stage performance in the theatre was George Gershwin's Lady be Good starring the Astaires.

1928 - The theatre was converted into a cinema

1961 - The cinema was completely remodelled, and two separate buildings were built. One became a dance hall on an upper level and a cinema on the lower level, and the second became the Empire Ballroom and Palco dance hall.

For references to clippings, see Clipping section.

For more information, see The Lost Theatres of London by Raymond Mander and Joe Mitchenson (1968).
THE ENTIRE THEATRE

Dated Interior and Exterior Views

1. (Overlapping views) "The Empire Theatre, Leicester Square,"
   1) The foyer; 2) The auditorium; 3) exterior view
   4) staircase 5) promenade.

Tear sheet, 26 April 1884, from The Illustrated London News.
The English Opera House

(Lyceum; New Circus; Theatre Royal, Lyceum; Theatre Royal, English Opera House; Royal Lyceum and English Opera House; The Royal Lyceum Theatre)

1772 - The Lyceum opened as exhibition rooms where various popular performances were also held.

1774 - The building was remodelled into a small playhouse. Dr. Samuel Arnold, who leased the theatre, was unable to get a license. Hanby's Circus occupied the theatre, and it became known as the New Circus.

1799 - The name reverted back to Lyceum, and a diversity of entertainments were produced here.

1802 - Madame Tussaud opened her exhibition of wax figures here.

1809 - Arnold received a license.

1815 - The theatre was renamed the Theatre Royal, English Opera

1816 - The playhouse was virtually rebuilt, according to the designs of Samuel Beazley. The name of the playhouse changed each season according to the bill of fare. It was known alternately as the Theatre Royal or Opera House.

1830 - The building was destroyed by fire.

1834 - The theatre was rebuilt, and opened as the Royal Lyceum and English Opera House. Designed by Samuel Beazley, the structure was located slightly west of the original theatre. Arnold continued as manager, and was successful in presenting programs of opera, burletta and other entertainments.

1878 - After various managers and changes of fortune, the theatre came under the management of Henry Irving. Irving remained until 1902.

1904 - The theatre was razed, and a new theatre on the same site, was constructed. Designed according to the plans of Bertie Crowe, it was under the management of Tom Barraford. The new structure was conceived as a music hall, and lasted only six months.

1907 - H.R. Smith and Ernest Carpenter assumed control and presented melodramas.

1909 - Walter and Frederick Melville gained control of the theatre. They continued to present melodramas.

1826-1838 - Although melodrama was the primary bill of fare, such varied productions as Reinhardt's The Miracle and the Russian ballet and opera were seen here.

1939 - The theatre was closed

1945 - The Lyceum was converted into a dance hall.

ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE

Dated Interior Views


Dated Exterior Views


Undated Exterior Views


1. "The Tabard Players, in commemoration of the birthday of Charles Dickens, performed extracts from his works on Saturday. They are photographed in the courtyard of the galleried George Inn, in Southwark.
Tear sheet, [8 February 1930; dated in pencil inscription].

2. "Street Scene. The Southwark Overian Players giving a scene from Hamlet in the yard of The George Inn, Southwark, on Saturday. The play was produced on a lorry, and, in spite of the rain, attracted a large audience."
Tear sheet, from Times, [27 April 1937; dated in pencil inscription].
1720 - John Potter, a carpenter, built the Haymarket. It officially opened in December.

1721 - Potter's season was unsuccessful and he began to rent the theatre.

1730 - Henry Fielding's *Tom Thumb* premiered at the Haymarket and became the theatre's first success.

1737 - 1744 - Theatre closed due to licensing act.

1747 - Samuel Foote became manager and in 1760 he purchased playhouse.

1766 - Under Foote's management, Haymarket was licensed for summer months.

1776 - Foote sold theatre George Coleman, the elder, Coleman renovated theatre. He had the auditorium enlarged by adding a third tier of boxes and he generally had the house refurbished.

1817 - David Morris, George Coleman's younger's brother-in-law, gains control of Haymarket.

1820 - Haymarket was rebuilt slightly to the south of the original structure. It was like a Neoclassic mansion crossed with Brighton Pavilion. It had an old fashioned plan with straight sides, but the proscenium had columns ending in palm fronds, with the arch between them imitating the canopy of a tent. Moreover, the new building, designed by Nash, had the present exterior, with its well-known Corinthian portico.

1837 - Benjamin Webster became manager and introduced gas lighting. He had the proscenium widened; placed orchestra stalls between the orchestra and the pit; and had the forestage and proscenium doors eliminated.

1848 - The interior was redecorated and back were added to the seats in the circle, under the supervision of Mr. Sang.

1853 - J.B. Buckstone became manager and had the house renovated by Mr. G. Sommers Clarke.

1866 - A new act drop by Zelbin was introduced and an allegorical group added above the proscenium.

1871 - The interior was embellished under the supervision of Mr. Clarke again. Pompeian style elements were added and a painting in the proscenium over was executed by Thomas Ballard.

1879 - The Bancrofts assumed management of the playhouse. The interior was rebuilt to the designs of C.J. Phipps. The pit, considered one of the finest in London, was abolished, and the stage was entirely enclosed by the proscenium. It opened in 1880.

1885 - 1896 - Various managers of the theatre.

1896 - Cyril Maude and Frederick Harrison became managers.
1904 - The theatre was renovated. The work was completed in five months, in which short time the whole of the interior in front of the curtain has been rebuilt from the foundations, steel brick and concrete replacing the structure which existed till the end of last July. In arranging the new auditorium, the first consideration has been the safety and comfort of the public, and the Pit - so long absent from this theatre - has been restored. The building has been erected by Messrs. J. Jarvis & Sons. The decorations have been carried out, from the designs of the Architect, by Messrs. Boekbinder and Co."
The architect was C.S. Peach.

1905 - Harrison became sole manager.

1909 - Herbert Trench became joint manager with Harrison. They had backstage area renovated. A curtain replaced a roller drop.

1939 - Under the management of Stuart Watson, architect John Murray renovated the playhouse. The Stalls and cloakroom were enlarged; a spacious lounge under the floor of the stalls was constructed; and all were decorated in the Louis XIV style.

1941 - Alterations begun in 1939 were completed.

1956 - Anthony Watson, son of Stuart Watson, became manager.

For more information, see: Through the Box Office by W.H. Leverton (1932); The Theatres of London by Raymond Kander and Joe Mitchenson (1961); The Haymarket Theatre by Cyril Maude (1903); and Haymarket Theatre of Perfection by W. Macqueen-Pope (1948).
Dated Interior Views

   Print published 1 March 1873, by J. Fielding, Pater Noster Row.

2. (Overse) "Interior of the New Theatre Royal Haymarket, as it appeared on the Night of its Opening 4th July 1821."
   Print published London, 1 January 1823, by R. Wilkinson, no. 125 Fenchurch Street; Schebbellie, del.; J. Stow, sculpt.
   On same page with I.3.

3. (Overse) [Plan]
   Print published London, 1 January 1823, by R. Wilkinson, no. 125 Fenchurch Street; Schebbellie, del.; J. Stow, sculpt.
   On same page with I.2.

4. (Overse) "Interior View of the Little Theatre, Haymarket."
   Print published London, Cornhill; George Jones, del.; J. Stow sculpt. [Note: "Interior of the Haymarket as it appeared in the late 18th century. On stage is a scene from a pantomime.
   From History of the Theatre, by O. Brockett, p. 268.]
   On same page with 5.

Dated Exterior Views

5. (Overse) "Front of the Above."
   Print published London, 1 December 1815, by Robert Wilkinson, no. 98 Cornhill.
   On same page with 4.

6. "Entrance in the Haymarket."

7. (Overse) "Theatre Royal, Haymarket. Opened 1821."
   Print published 1822, from Gentleman's Mag.; Hixon del. and sculpt.
   On same page with 13.

8. "Theatre Royal, Haymarket opened 1821."
   Print published 1822, from Gentleman's Mag. n.p.

9. (Overse) "Theatre Royal Haymarket. Pulled down 1821."
   Print published 1822, from Gentleman's Mag.; Hixon del. and sculpt.
   On same page with 13.

    Print published London, 1826, by J. Taylor, High Holborn; Drawn and Engr. by Daniel Havell.

11. "United Service Military Club House, Haymarket Theatre, and part of the Opera Colonnade, from Regent Street."
    Print published London, 10 September 1827, by Jones & Co., 9 Acorn Pl., Kingsland; Drawn by Thomas Shepherd; Engr. by Wm. Wallis.
12. (Oversize) "The burning of Her Majesty's Theatre, Haymarket. —See p. 658."
Tear sheet 14 December 1867, from Illustrated London News.

Undated Exterior Views

13. (Oversize) "New Haymarket Theatre, opened July 4, 1821."
On same page with 7, 9, 16.


15. "Hay Market Theatre."

16. (Ove size) "Hay Market Theatre."
On same page with 13.

17. "Haymarket,"

18. "Haymarket,"
On same page with Drury Lane


For reference to two clippings on this subject, see Clippings section.
1705 - The playhouse opened as the Queen's Theatre in April. The opening production was an Italian pastoral opera sung in Italian. This was the first opera in England to be sung in Italian.

1706-1711 - Owen Swiney rented the theatre, but was not successful.

1711 - A production of Handel's opera Rinaldo was performed. This was the first opera Handel staged in England.

1716 - Since the death of Queen Anne in 1714, the theatre became known as the King's Theatre.

1720-1732 - Handel headed a company of Italian opera performers. However, the venture collapsed and various managers attempted to create a profitable enterprise, after his departure.

1778 - The interior was remodelled.

1782 - The interior was again reconstructed, according to the designs of Michael Novosielecki.

1789 - The theatre burned down.

1791 - The playhouse reopened and except for three seasons, 1791-1794, while the Drury Lane company was headquartered here while Drury Lane was being reconstructed, the theatre offered programs primarily of opera and ballet.

1816 - The house was reconstructed, and the facade was embellished. On the outside, a colonnade was added on three sides, and the fourth had an arcade. Designed by John Nash and C.S. Repton, the theatre opened two years later.

1830-1850 - This period is referred to as the "golden age" of the theatre, which had become known as the Italian Opera House. The playhouse became associated with romantic ballet as well as opera.

1847 - The term "opera house" was adopted by Covent Garden, and Her Majesty's Theatre dropped that designation.

1846 - The theatre was redecorated according to the designs of Mr. Johnson.

1850 - Also under the direction of Mr. Johnson, further alterations were made in the house which permitted promenade concerts to be given.

1867 - The theatre was destroyed by fire.
HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE

1868-1869 - The theatre was rebuilt.

1891 - The theatre, which had been closed since December 1890, was stripped and sold.

1897 - The fourth theatre on this site, also known as Her Majesty's, was opened.

For references to clippings, see: Clippings section.

For further information, see: The Theatres of London by Raymond Mander (1961).

Undated Interior View

1. "Ferrot & Cerito in the Ballet of L'eleve de L'Amour."
   On same page with

Undated Exterior View

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For references to clippings, see: Clippings section.

For further information, see: The Theatre of London by Raymond Nander (1961).

Dated Interior Views

1. (Oversize) "Opera House."
Colored print published London, 1 March 1809, at R. Ackermann's Repository of Arts, 101 Strand; Rowlandson and Pugin del. and sculpt.; J. Bluck aquatint.
Inscription: "Italian" and "Haymarket"

Dated Exterior Views

Print published London, 1 August 1817, by F. Asperne, 32 Cornhill; Drawn and engraved by S. Bawle for Frontispiece to the European Mag., vol. 72.

Print published London, 1 August 1817, by F. Asperne, 32 Cornhill; Frontispiece to the European Magazine vol. 72.

4. [Opera House] "Charles Street Looking East"
Print published London, 1 March 1823, at R. Ackermann's Repository of Arts; no. 75; plate 19 V.XII
Inscription: "Italian Opera House Haymarket"

5. "A view of the exterior of the Italian Opera House."
Print published London, 15 October 1824, by T. Elvey, 63 Fleet St. & 30, Castle St., Holborn, for The Drama or Pocket Magazine, vol. VI.

6. "Opera House"
Print published London 1825, by Hurst, Robinson & Co.; Drawn by W. Westall; Engr. by Charles Heath.

7. "The Italian Opera House."
Inscription: "Italian Opera House Haymarket."

8. "Italian Opera House, Haymarket, from Pall Mall East."
9. "Italian Opera House, South Front."
   Print published London, 1 February 1829, by R. Jennings, Poultry; Drawn by T.T. Curry; Engr. by J. Tingle.

10. "Italian Opera House, South Front."
    Print published London, 1 February 1829, by R. Jennings, Poultry; Drawn by T.T. Curry; Engraved by J. Tingle.

Undated Exterior Views

11. [Italian Opera House]

12. "Ansicht des Grossen Italienischen Operhauses zu London"
    Print, P.A. Prickes lithographer; Steindr v. E. Ponicke, Leipzig; n.d.

13. "Charles Street Looking East"

14. "The Italian Opera House (Her Majesty's Theatre.) Haymarket"

15. "The Italian Opera House."

16. [Italian Opera House]

17. "Italian Opera House, London"
    Print, drawn & engr. for Dugdales England and Wales Delineated; n.d.

18. "Italian Opera House"
    Inscription on original envelope: "Italian"

19. [Italian] "Opera House"

20. "Exterior view of the Italian Opera House, in the Haymarket as it appeared before the fire June 17, 1899, from an original drawing by Wm. Capon"
    Print, by Charles John Smith, E.S.A., sculpt.
THE KING'S THEATRE
(Queen's Theatre, King's Theatre, Her Majesty's Theatre [Italian Opera House], Her Majesty's Theatre)

1705 - The playhouse opened as the Queen's Theatre in April. The opening production was an Italian pastoral opera sung in Italian. This was the first opera in England to be sung in Italian.

1706-1711 - Owen Swiney rented the theatre, but was not successful.

1711 - A production of Handel's opera Rinaldo was performed. This was the first opera Handel staged in England.

1716 - Since the death of Queen Anne in 1714, the theatre became known as the King's Theatre.

1720-1732 - Handel headed a company of Italian opera performers. However, the venture collapsed and various managers attempted to create a profitable enterprise, after his departure.

1778 - The theatre was remodelled.

1782 - The interior was again reconstructed, according to the designs of Michael Novoeleiski.

1789 - The theatre burned down

1791 - The playhouse reopened and except for three seasons, 1791-1794, while the Drury Lane company was headquartered here while Drury Lane was being reconstructed, the theatre offered programs primarily of opera and ballet.

1816 - The house was reconstructed, and the facade was embellished. On the outside, a colonnade was added on three sides, and the fourth had an arcade. Designed by John Nash and C.S. Repton, the theatre opened two years later.

1830-1850 - This period is referred to as the "golden age" of the theatre, which had become known as the Italian Opera House. The playhouse became associated with romantic ballet as well as opera.

1847 - The term "opera house" was adopted by Covent Garden, and Her Majesty's Theatre dropped that designation.

1846 - The theatre was redecorated according to the designs of Mr. Johnson.

1850 - Also under the direction of Mr. Johnson, further alterations were made in the house which permitted promenade concerts to be given.

1867 - The theatre was destroyed by fire.
THE KING'S THEATRE

1868–1869 - The theatre was rebuilt.

1891 - The theatre, which had been closed since December 1890, was stripped and sold.

1897 - The fourth theatre on this site, also known as Her Majesty's, was opened.

For references to clippings, see: Clippings section.

For further information, see: The Theatres of London by Raymond Mander (1961).

Dated Interior View

1. "Bliss and Ton. No. 2. Sketches from the King's Theatre."
   Print published London, 1 June 1835, by Thomas McLean 26, Haymarket; printed by Lefaure & Koller.
   Condition: extremely mouldy.

Undated Exterior Views

2. "King's Theatre."

3. "The King's Theatre or Italian Opera House."
THE LYCEUM THEATRE, Wellington Street, W.C. 2

(lyceum; New Circus; Theatre Royal, Lyceum; Theatre Royal, English Opera House; Royal lyceum and English Opera House; The Royal Lyceum Theatre)

1772 - The Lyceum opened as exhibition rooms where various popular performances were also held.

1774 - The building was remodelled into a small playhouse. Dr. Samuel Arnold, who leased the theatre, was unable to get a licence. Hardy's Circus occupied the theatre, and it became known as the New Circus.

1799 - The name reverted back to Lyceum, and a diversity of entertainments were produced here.

1802 - Madame Tussaud opened her exhibition of wax figures here.

1809 - Arnold received a license.

1815 - The theatre was renamed the Theatre Royal, English Opera

1816 - The playhouse was virtually rebuilt, according to the designs of Samuel Beazley. The name of the playhouse changed each season according to the bill of fare. It was known alternately as the Theatre Royal or Opera House.

1830 - The building was destroyed by fire.

1834 - The theatre was rebuilt, and opened as the Royal Lyceum and English Opera House. Designed by Samuel Beazley, the structure was located slightly west of the original theatre. Arnold continued as manager, and was successful in presenting programs of opera, burletta and other entertainments.

1878 - After various managers and changes of fortune, the theatre came under the management of Henry Irving. Irving remained until 1902.

1904 - The theatre was razed, and a new theatre on the same site, was constructed. Designed according to the plans of Bertie Crowe, it was under the management of Tom Barraford. The new structure was conceived as a music hall, and lasted only six months.

1907 - H.R. Smith and Ernest Carpenter assumed control and presented melodramas.

1909 - Walter and Frederick Melville gained control of the theatre. They continued to present melodramas.

1828-1838 - Although melodrama was the primary bill of fare, such varied productions as Reinhart's The Miracle and the Russian ballet and opera were seen here.

1939 - The theatre was closed

1945 - The Lyceum was converted into a dance hall.

Undated Exterior View

1. "Lyceum Theatre."
   Print, B.d., N.P.
1006 - The Olympic Pavilion opened under the management of Philip Astley, with a program displaying feats of horsemanship. One report described the theatre as follows. Grecian chandeliers by Messrs. Neale & Barley, St. Paul's Churchyard... Decorations and embellishments by Messrs. Bridges & Davenport... The Olympic Pavilion will be attended every day by that able Equestrian artist, Mr. Davis, for the purpose of instructing ladies and gentlemen in the elements of Riding, as also for improving the action of horses in general. Astley's venture was unsuccessful, however, and he changed the name of this theatre to Pavilion Theatre (1809), the Olympic Saloon, Astley's Middlesex Amphitheatre, and Astley's Theatre. Despite these changes in the title of the playhouse, his luck did not change.

1811 - The theatre was altered and its name was again changed, this time to the New Pavilion Theatre.

1813 - Astley sold the theatre to Robert William Elliston. The new owner had the interior partially reconstructed. The playhouse reopened in April as the Little Drury Lane Theatre. The managers of Drury Lane objected to this theatre's new title and succeeded in having the house closed. Elliston then gained a Varieté licence, but was forced to change the name of the theatre. It reopened in December as the Olympic Theatre.

1818 - The theatre was partially remodelled, and one clipping described it as follows. The mouldings round the boxes are light and elegant, and superbly gilt upon a pale flesh coloured ground. Over the stage doors is the head of Apollo encircled with rays of glory, with the lyre underneath, supported by the tragic and comic muse... The boxes are commodious, with a good lobby behind, and have got sliding panels to drag up and down when the house is full. The pit is enlarged; and the gallery rendered spacious.

1820 - Elliston leased the theatre between 1820 and 1826. It was a losing venture for the various managers and Elliston alike.

1826 - Elliston was forced to sell the theater and the buyer was John Scott, former owner of the Sans Pareil. The playhouse was again rebuilt and opened in November as the Royal Olympic.

1831 - Eliza Vestris, the first woman manager in England, reopened...
the Royal Olympic and made it into a fashionable place to visit.

1839 - Vestris ended her management of the Olympic, and for the following nine years, various lessees were in control of the theatre.

1849 - The Olympic was destroyed by fire

post 1849 - The Olympic was rebuilt in 1849, and again in 1890. It was torn down in 1905.

For more information, see *The Lost Theatres of London* by Raymond Mander and Joe Mithcenson (1968).

**Dated Interior Views**

1. "Interior of the Olympic Theatre near Drury Lane."
   On same page with 2.

**Dated Exterior Views**

2. "Exterior of the Above."
   On same page with 1.

3. "Olympic Theatre, Wych Street."

**Undated Exterior Views**

   Print, drawn and engraved by Daniel Havell; n.d., n.p.

5. "Interior of the Above Theatre (Olympic Theatre, Wych Street."
THE PRINCESS' THEATRE, Oxford Street

(The Royal Bazaar; the Queen's Bazaar; the Court Theatre; Princess' Theatre)

1826 - The Royal Bazaar, British Diorama and Exhibition of Works, which opened in 1826, began attracting large audiences in 1829.

1829 - In May, the Bazaar was wrecked by fire and the valuable-diorama pictures were destroyed.

1830 - The theatre had been rebuilt and opened in July.

1831 - The name was changed to the Queen's Bazaar. In 1833, the paintings in the Charles Mathews collection of Theatrical Paintings (presently housed in the Garrick Club) were first displayed.

1842 - The theatre was rebuilt and opened as the Princess' Theatre in 1842.

The theatre was completed from the designs of T.M. Nelson, Esq...and the decorations principally in the Louis Quatorze style.... There are four tiers of boxes, the first and third private, and the second and fourth public. The decorations of all the tiers are different.

Later in 1842, J.M. Maddox became manager, altered the theatre, and obtained a burletta license.

1850-1851 - Robert Kesley and Charles Kean became joint managers.

1851 - Charles Kean became sole manager of the theater. During his tenure, until 1859, the Princess' became noted for revivals of Shakespeare plays as well as Christmas and Easter spectacles.

1859 - The theatre reopened under the management of Augustus Harris. The house was embellished and redecorated. Revivals as well as new works, such as The Streets of London by Boucicault, were presented.

1880 - After several unsuccessful seasons, the theatre was closed. It was entirely rebuilt (it according to plans of C.J. Phipps. The Princess' reopened in October.

1902 - The theatre closed after a variety of unsuccessful managers tried to keep the theatre open.

1931 - The theatre was left abandoned, became a furniture warehouse and other premises. It was demolished in 1951.

For more information, Lost Theatres of London by Pander and Mitchenson (1968).

Dated Interior View

1. "Princess' Theatre"
Print published London, 1 May 1847, by J. Harwood, 26 Fenchurch Street; no. 510.
Undated Exterior Views

2. "Princess' Theatre."

3. "Princess' Theatre"
THE ROYAL CIRCUS, St. George's Fields

(Royal Circus; Surrey)

1782 - Charles Dibdin, in competition with Astley, had the Royal Circus constructed. This amphitheatre opened in 1782.

1809 - The building was destroyed by fire and rebuilt.

1810 - Elliston converted the structure into a playhouse.

1816-1823 - Thomas Dibdin became manager of the theatre.

1827 - After Elliston proved unsuccessful at Drury Lane, he returned to the Surrey. After the huge success of Black Eyed Susan, Elliston became financially solvent again.

1831 - After Elliston's death, Cobaldston took control.

1849 - After many season of presenting melodramas under various managers, William Crewick and Richard Shepherd took control and made the Surrey a rival of Sadler's Wells.

1865 - The theatre was destroyed by fire, and rebuilt.

1861-1901 - George Conquest was manager of the playhouse.

1937 - The theatre was demolished, after several unsuccessful seasons.

Dated Interior View

1. (Overprint) "Royal Circus"
Colored print published London, 1 May 1809, at R. Ackermann's Repository of Arts, 101 Strand; Rowlandson and Pugin del. and sculpt.; Bluck aquatint.

Dated Exterior View

2. "A View of the Royal Circus, in St. George's Fields."
Print published 30 September 1782, by J. Walker; Engraved for the Westminster Mag.; Lodge sculpt.

Undated Exterior View


For references to clippings, see Clippings section.
The Royalty Theatre, Wella St., Welloclose Sq.

(The Royalty Theatre; The East London Theatre; The Brunswick Theatre;
The New Royalty)

1797 - The Royalty Theatre was opened by John Palmer. A clipping
of the period, described it as follows.

Being of a semicircular form, there is not a
situation from which the spectators will not have a
distinct view of every part of the stage....
The upper gallery of the Royalty Theatre will, on the
most accurate computation, contain 640 persons; the second
gallery will contain 1000; the pit 360; the front
boxes 198; the side boxes 396. The whole length
of the theatre is 120, and the breadth 56 feet....

What is theatrically termed the "drop-cloth,"
represents an actagon saloon, the pillars of the
doric order; in two niches are figures of
Prudence and Virtue. Above the entablature
there are two pannels, on each of which is
represented...a sacrifice; the one to Mars, the
other to Diana.

1816 - The Royalty had been destroyed by fire, and a new theatre
was constructed. It was named the East London. Bills
interchangeably used the name East London and Royalty
Theatre, although it was popularly known as the
Royalty.

1826 - The East London was destroyed by fire.

1828 - The New Brunswick Theatre opened on the same site. The
architect was Stedman Whitwell. However, within one
week of its opening, it was destroyed by fire.

Dated Interior Views

1. "Inside View of the Royalty Theatre."
   Print published "as the Act directs" 2 July 1797, by
   Bellamy & Co.; Malton del.; Walker sculpt.

2. (Oversize) "Arena of the Royalty Theatre, Well Str. Wallclose Sq.;
   built by John Palmer, Esq., formerly of the Theatre Royal
   Drury Lane."
   Print published London, 1 December 1815, by Robert
   Wilkinson, 58 Cornhill; C. Westmacott del.;
   B. Howlett sculpt.
   On same page with 3

3. (Oversize) "Proscenium"
   Print published London, 1 December 1815, by Robert
   Wilkinson, 58 Cornhill; C. Westmacott del.;
   B. Howlett sculpt.
Undated Exterior Views

4. "Elevation of the New Theatre in Well St., Welclose Square."
   Print published "as the Act directs" by G. Robinson,
   Pater Noeter Row; n.d.

5. "The Royalty Theatre, Welclose Square"
   Print from New London Magazine; Bastgate sculpt.; n.d.
THE SANS PAREIL
(The Sans Pareil; The Theatre Royal Adelphi; The Century Theatre)

1806 - John Scott built the Sans Pareil. It was opened in November and Scott's daughter, Miss Scott, was manager.

1814 - Scott had the theatre redecorated and had a new facade built.

1819 - Scott sold the playhouse to Messrs. Jones and Bodwell. The new proprietors had the playhouse reconstructed. It opened as the Adelphi Theatre in October.

1821 - The theatre was refurbished and altered.

1840 - A new facade, designed by Samuel Beazley, was created for the theatre.

1858 - Due to structural and maintenance problems, this playhouse was torn down, and a new theatre, designed by T.H. Wyatt, opened in December.

1879 - After The Grattis assumed management of the playhouse, it was renovated and redecorated.

1887 - Under the direction of architect Spencer Chadwick, the theatre was again reconstructed. It was larger than the previous structure and altered the facade.

1901 - Remodelled by Ernest Runts, the theatre opened in September. During this time, the name was changed to the Century Theatre, but the new title was not popularly accepted. As a result, the Adelphi was again used as the name.

1950 - The playhouse was reconstructed according to the designs of architect Ernest Schaufelberg. Scarcely anything was left of the previous structures. A review of this composition may be found in Architects' Journal for December 3, 1950, and an excerpt from the article appears in Mander and Mitchenson's Theatres of London. The theatre reopened in December.

For more information, see: The Theatres of London by Raymond Mander and Joe Mitchenson (1961).

Dated Interior View

I.1. "Interior of the Sans Pareil Theatre."
On same page with I. 3

Undated Interior View

I.2. "Interior of the Sans Pareil Theatre."
Print, G. Jones del.; S. Springerth sculpt.

Dated Exterior View

I.3. "Entrance in the Strand."
1782 - Charles Dibdin, in competition with Astley, had the Royal Circus constructed. This amphitheatre opened in 1782.

1805 - The building was destroyed by fire and rebuilt.

1809 - Elliston converted the structure into a playhouse.

1810 - The name of the theatre was changed to the Surrey.

1816-1823 - Thomas Dibdin became manager of the theatre

1827 - After Elliston proved unsuccessful at Drury Lane, he returned to the Surrey. After the huge success of Black Eyed Susan, Elliston became financially solvent again.

1831 - After Elliston's death, Osbaldiston took control.

1849 - After many season of presenting melodramas under various managers, William Creswick and Richard Shepherd took control and made the Surrey a rival of Sadler's Wells.

1865 - The theatre was destroyed by fire and rebuilt.

1881-1901 - George Conquest was manager of the playhouse.

1937 - The theatre was demolished, after several unsuccessful seasons.

Dated Interior Views

1. (Oversize) "The Surrey Theatre, Redecorated."
   Tarsheet, 15 January 1849, from The Illustrated London News, p. 29.

2. (Oversize) "Interior of the New Surrey Theatre."
   Tarsheet, 17 February 1866.

Dated Exterior Views

3. (Oversize) "North East View of the Surrey Theatre, formerly the Royal Circus, near the Obelisk, Great Surrey Street."
   Print published London, 1 May 1814, by Robert Wilkinson, no. 90 Cornhill.

4. "Surrey Theatre, Blackfriars Road."

5. "Surrey Theatre, Blackfriars Road."
Undated Exterior Views

6. [Surrey]

7. [Surrey]

8. [Surrey]

9. [Surrey]

10. "Surrey Theatre"

For references to clippings, see Clippings section.
1660 - Vauxhall Gardens opened as "New Spring Gardens." Admission to this twelve-acre park was free. The proprietor depended on the profits from the sale of refreshment to support his enterprise. These gardens became a famous meeting place for London society.

1728 - Jonathan Tyers leased the gardens (later he purchased them).

1732 - Tyers opened the park and charged an entry fee. In addition to the groves, paths, arches, domed pavilions, artificial ruins, shops, eaters, statues, etc., the gardens provided various types of outdoor entertainments. There was a fake waterfountain, transparencies, and in the supper boxes there were huge paintings.

1767 - Tyers died, but the gardens are retained by his descendants.

1813 - Fireworks became an integral part of the evening's entertainment.

1827 - An open air theatre which could accommodate 1,200 was built. This site was named the Waterloo Grounds. During this period the gardens, which were opened only after five o'clock, began to open during the day.

1840s - From this period, until its close and sale in 1859, Vauxhall Gardens lost popularity and patrons. Charges against the vulgarity of the attractions, the disorderliness of the crowds, the over-priced refreshments, and the admission fee, combined with the competition with the Creswome Gardens, led to the downfall of the Vauxhall Gardens.

For references to clippings, see Clippings section.


Dated Interior Views

1. (Oversize) "The Celebrated Vaux Hall Performer, on the Tight Rope."
   Print published 16 September 1834, by Thomas McLean,
   26 Haymarket; Bocot & Stephen’s Lithography, 70
   St. Martin’s Lane.

Undated Interior Views

2. "The Exercise of See Saw from an original Painting at
   Vauxhall."
   Print; "painted for H. Sayer at the (?) in Fleet
   Street."
Undated Interior Views (continued)

3. "Vauxhall Gardens."

Dated Exterior Views

4. "Vauxhall. From an old print caricaturing several famous personages of the Period. At the table are Oliver Goldsmith, Dr. Johnson & Boswell. The singer is Mrs. Weischel. At right may be seen the Prince of Wales (Afterward George IV) Whispering in the Lady's Ear. The print probably gives a fair Idea of the Vauxhall of Thackeray's Day." (Oliver Goldsmith: 1730-1774; James Boswell: 1740-1795; William Makepeace Thackeray: 1811-63).

5. "A Perspective View of Vauxhall Gardens."
   Print published London, 1750, "engr. for the Universal Mag...for J. Hinton at the Kings Arms in St. Paul's Church Yard."

6. (Oversize) "Vauxhall Gardens."

Undated Exterior Views

7. "Vauxhall Gardens."


9. "Vauxhall Gardens."

10. "View of the Vauxhall Gardens."

For references to clippings, see Clippings section


MAIDSTONE

Undated Exterior View

1. "Maidstone"
   (Duplicate print in the theatre collection of Lincoln Center library; inscription on verso: "1798."

MANCHESTER

Undated Exterior View

1. "Manchester"
   Inscription on verso: "erected 1774."

MARGATE

Undated Exterior View

1. "Margate"
   Inscription on verso: "opened June 27, 1787."
   (Duplicate print in the theatre collection of Lincoln Center library, from The New Almanack, 1886.)

NEWBURY

Undated Exterior View

1. "Newbury"
   Inscription on verso: "Finished Nov. 1802"
   (Duplicate print in the theatre collection of Lincoln Center library; enlarged print of same view "published Nov. 17, 1803 by T. Woodfall."

NEWCASTLE

Undated Exterior View

1. "Newcastle"
   (Duplicate print in the theatre collection of Lincoln Center library, from The New Almanack, 1886, p. 46.)

NEWPORT

Dated Exterior View

1. "Theatre Newport"
   Print published London, 15 December 1831, by I.T.
Maidstone

Undated Exterior View

1. "Maidstone"
   (Duplicate print in the theatre collection at Lincoln Center library. Inscription: "1798")

Manchester

Undated Exterior View

1. "Manchester"
   Inscription on verso "erected 1774"

Margate

Undated Exterior View

1. "Margate"
   Inscription on verso "opened June 27, 1767"
   (Duplicate print in the theatre collection of Lincoln Center library, from The Era Almanack, 1866.)

Newbury

Undated Exterior View

1. "Newbury"
   Inscription on verso: "Finished Nov. 1802"
   (Duplicate view in theatre collection at Lincoln Center library, published Nov. 17, 1803, by T. Woodfall.)

Newcastle

Undated Exterior View

1. "Newcastle"
   (Duplicate print in the theatre collection of Lincoln Center library, from The Era Almanack, 1866, p. 46.)

Newport

Dated Exterior View

1. "Theatre Newport"
NORWICH

Dated Exterior View

1. "Norwich"
   Print published London, April 1805, by T. Woodfall,
   Villiers St., Strand.
   Inscription on verso: "opened Jan. 31, 1759"

OXFORD

Undated Exterior View

1. "E Theatro Sheldoniano"

PLYMOUTH

Dated Exterior View

1. "Plymouth"
   Print published London, 1 February 1805, by T.
   Woodfall, Villiers St., Strand.
   Inscription on verso: "opened June 25, 1758"

Undated Exterior View

2. "Royal Theatre, and Antheneum"
   Print; T. Allen; J. Thomas.
   Inscription on verso: "1803-4"

PORTSMOUTH

Undated Exterior View

1. "Portsmouth"
   Inscription on verso: "July 20, 1761"

READING

Dated Exterior View

1. "Reading"
   Print published London, 1 April 1804, by T. Woodfall,
   Villiers St., Strand.

SURREY

Dated Interior Views

1. (Overleaf) "Royal Theatre Cobourg Surrey as First
   opened in 1819"
   Print published London, 1 January 1819, by
   Robert Wilkinson, 125 Fenchurch St.; Schnabel e
   del.; Stow sculpt.; no. 201.
Dated Exterior Views

2. "Royal Cobourg Theatre."

Undated Exterior Views

3. Victoria Theatre (Name changed from Cobourg, 1833)
   (Duplicate print in the theatre collection of Lincoln Center library; inscription: "From an Old Print dated 1826")

4. "Victoria Theatre"
   On same page with Covent Garden .33

WINDSOR

Undated Interior View

1. "Windsor Theatricals"
   Inscription on envelope in which it was stored: "Theatre in the Castle of Windsor"

Undated Exterior View

2. "Windsor"
   (Enlarged print of duplicate view in theatre collection of Lincoln Center library, published London, 1 January 1835, by T. Woodfall, Villiers St., Strand.)

UNIDENTIFIED THEATRE

1. "Theatre Royal 1830-1859"
2. "West View of the Theatre."
3. "Grand Opera"
4. "Front View of the New Theatre Royal"
CLIPPINGS AND PROGRAMMES

ADELPHI THEATRE

   On same page with Print, Adelphi (Oversize) 1.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE

1. "Covent Garden Theatre, Bow Street Front."
   On same page with, Print Covent Garden 32.

2. Press release for an exhibition of bills and prints relating to productions at Covent Garden, held at the Victoria and Albert Museum; 1 December 1932; a gift of Mrs. Gabrielle Rethoven and the Victoria and Albert Museum.

Daly's Theatre

   On same page with, Print Daly's Theatre, 1.

2. Programme "Daly's Theatre, Leicester Square."

DORSET GARDEN THEATRE

   From Gentleman's Magazine, 1814.
   On same page with, Print Dorset Garden, 2.

DRURY LANE

1. "Drury Lane," The Stage, 2 March 1816, vol. 1, no. 10.

2. "Further Particulars of the Fire at Drury Lane."
   [27 February 1809]
   On same page with Clippings, Drury Lane 1.

3. "The ensuing Theatrical Campaign"
   On same page with Clippings, Drury Lane 1.

4. [Drury Lane] On same page with Drury Lane Clippings 1.


7. [Programme] "The Pageant of Drury Lane Theatre 1663-1918; Written and presented to Arthur Collins and the Theatrical charities by Louis M. Packet; in Celebration of the Twenty-on Years of Management of Drury Lane Theatre by Arthur Collins; performed at Drury Lane Theatre on Friday Afternoon, September 27, 1918."
CLIPPINGS AND PROGRAMMES continued

EMPIRE THEATRE

   On same page with Print, Empire Theatre 1.

HAYMARKET THEATRE

1. "Wednesday July 4..." from Gentleman's Magazine.
   On verso of Haymarket Print (Oversize) 2.

HAYMARKET THEATRE

2. "Haymarket Theatre"
   On same page as Haymarket print 19.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE

1. "Her Majesty's Theatre"
   On same page with Her Majesty's Print 1.

ITALIAN OPERA HOUSE

1. "The King's Theatre or Italina Opera House Haymarket"

LIVERPOOL

1. Liverpool

MANKIN

1. Programme "Magazine Programme"

PHOENIX THEATRE

1. Programme "The Phoenix Theatre"

THE PLAYHOUSE

1. Programme "Souvenir of The Playhouse Northumberland Avenue London W. Lessee and Manager Cyrilanda"

THE ROYAL CIRCUS

1. Royal Circus
   Clipping from The Universal Magazine, vol. LXXI, p. 385.

THE ROYALTY THEATRE

1. "Public Amusements" "Royalty Theatre."
   Inscription: "The General Mag., June 1787"

2. "Bill of the Royalty Theatre" 1797

THE SUNSET THEATRE

1. "The Surrey Theatre Redecorated"
   Clipping from 13 January 1849, from The Illustrated London News, p. 20.
   On same page with Surrey Print 1.
CLIPPINGS AND PROGRAMMES continued

THE SURREY THEATRE continued

2. "Description and History of the Surrey Theatre."
   Tearheet 17 February 1866
   On same page with Surrey Print 2.

3. (Surrey History)
   Clipping on same page with Surrey Print 3.

WYNDHAM THEATRE

1. Programme "Wyndham's Theatre Charing Cross Road Corner
   of Cranborne Street. Opened November 16, 1899"

VAUXHALL GARDENS

1. (Oversize) "Royal Gardens, Vauxhall"
   Inscription: "Jan. 20, 1853"

2. (Oversize) "Conflagration of the Firework Tower at Vauxhall-Gardens"
   On same page with Clippings Vauxhall 1.

3. (Oversize) "Vauxhall Gardens"
   Inscription: "21 June 1853"
   On same page with Clipping Vauxhall 1.

4. (Oversize) "Vauxhall Gardens"

5. (Oversize) "Royal Gardens, Vauxhall"
   On same page with Clippings Vauxhall 4.

6. (Oversize) "Fate of Vauxhall Garden furnishings"
   Clipping published 7 June 1886.