

MADAME TUSSAUDS



The history of this amazing place began nearly 2 centuries ago on Baker street (1835). However, like any history, and he had a fascinating background that started in the workshop of Dr. Curtis. The story began in 1777, when Madame Tussaud learned the art of wax from Dr Philip Curtiu, working as his housekeeper. When she lived in Paris, Tussaud's early models, which included Voltaire, Rousseau and Benjamin Franklin, was a great success, but when the exhibition moved to England in 1802, she was unable to return because of the Franco-English war. Ultimately, the exhibition moved to London and since then it has become a major attraction.



In 1888, with the aim of attracting additional funds was formed limited liability company, which soon had to liquidate because of a family disagreement. As a result, in February 1889 Tussaud's Museum was sold to a group of businessmen under the leadership of Edwin Gosia of Peuser .

The artist, Edward white, who was fired by the new owners in order to save money, presumably as revenge in June of 1889 he sent a package bomb to John Theodore Tussaud. In 1925, during a fire much of the old wax figures were destroyed, but preserved the forms allowed them to recover. Since then, the collection kept pace with the life of society, capturing both good and bad, sublime.



In 1958 Madame Tussaud has added to the attractions of the Planetarium, which continues to collect the audience on a journey among the stars. Today, Madame Tussauds offers experience interactive exhibits, designed to make the visitors sense that they can be anything, from rock stars to world-famous players. Those who want to test their mettle can explore the chamber of horrors, while those who are more adventurous can go on a cruise with the Pirates of the Caribbean. Madame Tussauds is a fantasy at all.





Chamber of horrors

The creation of this mystical corner of Madame Tussaud's was inspired by the Cabinet of horrors of her teacher. The situation here is extremely grim, at every step of being liars, traitors, thieves and even serial killers. One of the most popular is Jack the Ripper, who in the late 19th century carried out the brutal killings on the streets of London and remained uncaught.

In the panic room very accurately recreated scenes of torture and executions, made in the middle ages. Reality they lend a real guillotine used in the French revolution. All this chilling horror complement the sounds of crunching under the hammer bones, the cries for help, cries of prisoners. In General, before I go, is to think a hundred times.









Interesting facts

- 1.The oldest pieces were created in the XVIII century. It depicts the sleeping Countess Dubarry, mistress and favorite of Louis XV. Interestingly, this wax figure is also a mechanical part.
- 2.Part celebrities voluntarily donates personal items for decoration of the exposition, but if we are talking about dead people, the Museum is trying to buy the right things at auctions.
- 3.Celebrities often visit the Museum and take pictures with their copies. But in 2010, Ozzy Osbourne has personally taken the place of the figure (however, in the new York branch) and scare unsuspecting guests, priceusa next to the pictures.
- 4.The total number of visitors for nearly 200 years the Museum was 500 million people. The average is about 3 million in one year.

