

【収録資料例】

- Manuscripts by Sir William Hamilton, Sir Thomas Hoby, Richard Lassels, Sir Philip Sidney, John Evelyn, Charles Burney and Joseph Spence and many others.
- Much on female travellers, such as Lady Hester Stanhope and Elizabeth Craven.
- Rare travel accounts, guide books, histories and accounts of religious and political life.
- Visual material is also great strength, with paintings and sketches of Italy and the Continent, as well as portraits of Grand Tourists, by artists including Turner, Batoni, Wilson, Rowlandson and Wright of Derby.
- Hundreds of original photos linked to maps of the Grand Tour.
- Rich biographical details from the Brinsley Ford Archive.
- Sources from British, American and Italian libraries and museums.



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【所蔵図書館】

Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library, Yale University
British Library
Yale Center for British Art
Paul Mellon Centre for Studies in British Art
Private Library of Edward Chaney
Birmingham Art Gallery
Durham University Library
Surrey History Centre

Southampton University
Cornwall Record Office
Northumberland County Archive
Buckinghamshire Archives
West Yorkshire Archive
Devon County Record Office

(Adam Matthew Digital, GBR / 日本総代理店：丸善雄松堂)

【価格体系】

FTE により価格が異なります。価格は概算参考価格(税抜)です。

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◇ 完全買い切り・アクセスフィー無し ◇バックアップ HDD 提供可能

◇ 同時アクセス無制限

◇ 無料トライアル 受付中！(機関・個人ともに1か月間)

グランドツアーに行った若者たちの手紙・日記・ガイドブック・スケッチを提供するデータベースです。



①一次資料

＜人物例＞

- ・スコットランドの外交官・古美術収集家サー・ウィリアム・ハミルトン
- ・イギリスの詩人サー・フィリップ・シドニー
- ・イギリスの歴史家チャールズ・バーニー(イタリア紀行が有名)
- ・レディ・ヘスター・スタンホープ など

＜内容＞

- ・旅行記、ガイドブック、宗教・政治に関する書籍 ←スコットランドの詩人スモーレットが書いたものなど
- ・絵画・スケッチ(特にイタリア) ←ターナー、バトニーが描いたものも収録

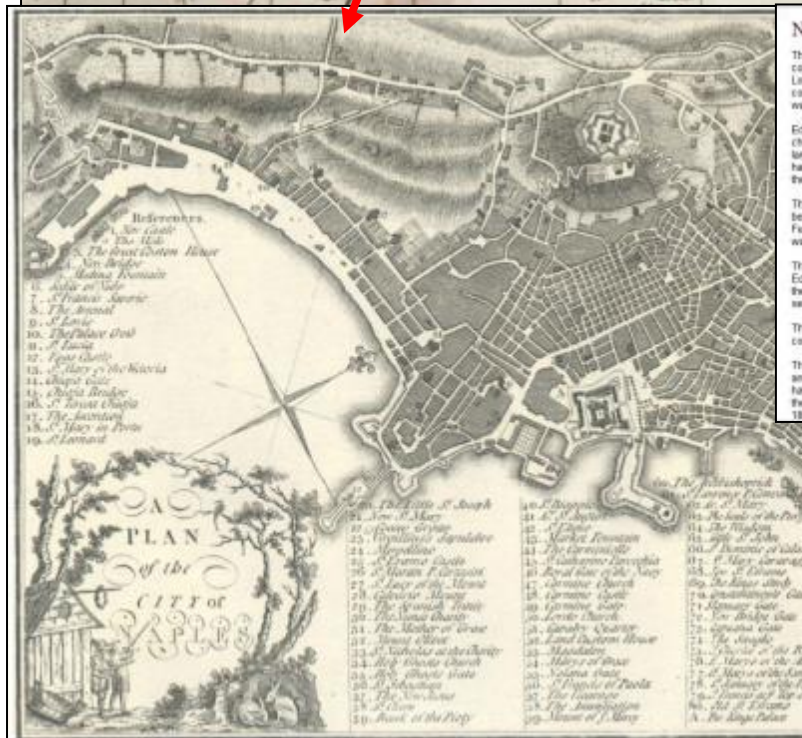
②二次資料

- *Dictionary of British and Irish Travellers in Italy, 1701-1800*
- 6000 名以上の個人のグランドツーリストを紹介。
- イタリアの写真を数百点収録。史跡、ツーリストが訪れた道などが視覚的に詳細にわかる工夫がなされています。

数百点の写真で視覚的にわかりやすく



歴史家・研究者による解説



Naples

The lively sun-drenched harbour views that tourists purchased from painters, especially Pietro Fabris, captured the attraction of the city. The combination of city and water was of great visual appeal. Fabris consolidated the visual impression of Naples when he exhibited views in London in 1767 and 1772. The largest city in Italy, Naples was one of the largest in Europe, and its population rose from 220,000 in 1767 to considerably over 400,000 by 1781. In 1800, Naples had the fourth largest population in Europe (after London, Constantinople and Paris) and was the 14th most populous city in the world. As a result it was a densely populated metropolis with much poverty.

Edward Southwell reported in 1726, the evenings were taken up in assemblies, balls, operas, comedies etc., and the mornings in seeking churches and curiosities. In the spring of 1729, William Freeman had found Naples a great seaport exceeding well people, streets clean and large. Thomas Martyn reported, 'Provisions are plentiful and cheap: poultry, game, and fish are abundant, fruits and garden-stuff are to be had all winter in an favourable climate. Philip Francis and his friend paid 15 carlini (about 5 shillings) a day for lodgings in 1772, less than the daily hire of their carriage (18 carlini) and less than they each paid for dining (20 carlini).

The attraction of the city was enhanced after Don Carlos, son of Philip V of Spain, conquered Naples from the Austrians in 1734. It then became the capital of an independent kingdom, first under him and then, after he became Charles III of Spain in 1759, under his son Ferdinand IV. In 1759-1815, although the latter was driven out by the French during the French Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars, Naples was conquered by Piedmontese forces in 1860, becoming part of the kingdom of Italy.

The presence of a monarch provided tourists with a court that could be visited, although not all were moved by the majesty of kingship. Edward Thomas noting in 1950, 'no one dined with his Majesty except the Queen and her great dogs. They had their feet several times upon the table and were ready to snatch the meat from it. Still two great greasy bowls were thrown on the floor to them just at the King's feet, a servant came and wiped their mouths after they had devoured them!'

The Neapolitans were not popular with all tourists. William Blackett, observing in 1765, 'I never saw a rougher, more unpolished people both in countenance and manners in my life. They have a vulgarity and ignorance about them which is particularly disgusting.'

There were also complaints about the government. Visiting in 1794, John, 2nd Lord Springston wrote, 'Nothing could exceed the intemperance and bad government of the court of Naples... acts of the greatest tyranny and injustice. The Duc d'Angu was exiled, merely from the police having discovered in his apartments some numbers of the French journal the *Moniteur*, which I had lent him'. Naples was already acquiring the reputation for subterfuge and conservatism that was to help garner support for Italian unification around the kingdom of Piedmont in the 1850s and 1860s.



当時の地図、雑誌、日記等の一次資料にアクセスできます