

西洋の芸術に多大な影響を与えたグランドツアーに関する一次資料
および絵画・建築の画像を収録！

グランドツアー・データベース The Grand Tour

From the Beinecke Library, the Paul Mellon Centre, the Chaney Library,
the British Library and other sources

約 1550 年から 1850 年までのグランドツアーは、18 世紀の貴族や金持ちの若者の通過儀礼で、18 世紀の偉大な芸術家、作家、思想家に創造的で知的な発想を与えたイベントでした。

本データベースは、多くの一次資料・視覚資料・印刷本を提供し、あらゆる角度からこの現象を説明します。書簡、日記、雑誌、航海日誌、ガイドブック、旅行記、絵画、スケッチ、建築物スケッチ、地図などがフルカラーで収録されます。多くの資料は個人や限定された図書館が所蔵している貴重なものです。

18 世紀に日常生活に関する情報を与えるデータベースであり、交通、貨幣、コミュニケーション、飲食料、健康など日常生活に関するトピックが網羅されます。ヨーロッパの宗教的・政治的生活、イギリス外交、大邸宅での生活、ヨーロッパ大陸での社会風習、物質文化、風流心、コレクションなどを網羅した資料です。また、パリ、ジュネーブ、ヴェニス、ローマ、フィレンツェ、ナポリなどの都市に関する詳細情報も提供しますので、都市の歴史や建築の歴史に関心のある方も活用できるデータベースとなっています。

画像は PDF にてダウンロード可能。検索もできるので、必要な資料をすぐ入手でき、レポート作成等にも便利です

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- 正式なお見積もりは、別途ご用命ください。

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【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】

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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、パトニーが描いたものも収録

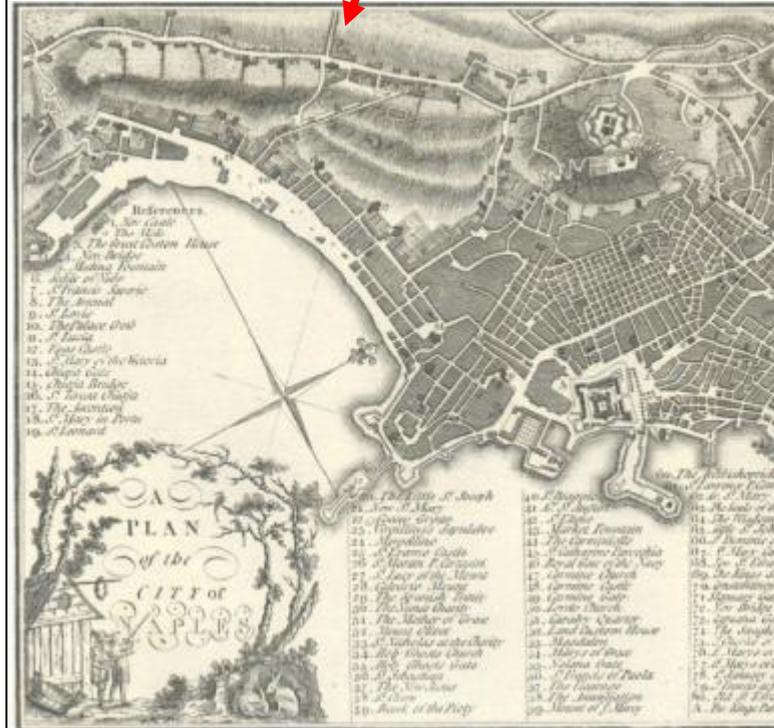
②二次資料

- *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 1707 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.

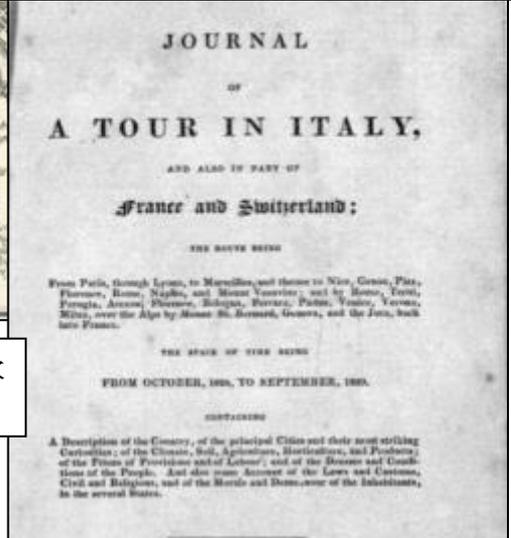
Edward Southwell reported in 1726, the evenings were taken up in assemblies, balls, operas, comedies etc., and the mornings in seeing churches and curiosities. In the spring of 1729, William Freeman had found Naples a great seaport exceeding well people, streets clean and large. Thomas Martyn reported, 'Provisions are plentiful and cheap; poultry, game, and fish are abundant, fruits and garden-stuff are to be had all winter in as favourable a 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 (re 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 1808, 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 Thomsen noting in 1750, 'no one dined with his Majesty except the Queen and two great dogs. They had their feet several times upon the table and were ready to snatch the meat from it. But two great greasy bowls were thrown on the floor to them just at the King's feet, and a servant came and wiped their mouths after they had devoured them!'

The Neapolitans were not popular with all tourists. William Blackett, observing in 1785, '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'Anguill was exiled, merely from the police having discovered in his apartments some numbers of the French journal the *Maximist*, 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