Labels: travel in Europe

A Rare Books exhibition
**Introduction**

All travellers are liars, asserted Lucian in the second century. Yet travel tales have long been at the top of the best-seller lists and continue to provide readers with a window onto the world.

European travel has a complex history. Until the late 17th century, most Europeans travelled for practical reasons: for business, on diplomatic service, as students, pilgrims, migrants or soldiers. Although recreational travel was not unknown, only in the 18th century did travel for its own sake become common, part of the upbringing of young noblemen and increasingly of wealthy middle class males. In that period, typically, it involved a visit to Rome to view sites that were familiar from an education in the classics. This became known as the ‘Grand Tour’, and those undertaking it were called ‘tourists’. Some were awed by the experience, while others profited from the opportunity to escape from parental control. Indeed, some wealthy families quite deliberately sent young men abroad to ‘sow their wild oats’ and get any rebelliousness out of their system before coming home to settle down. Needless to say, there was debate about the benefit of travel. Many writers stressed the educational possibilities, while some English commentators worried that too much exposure to French culture might lead young men to become effeminate.

Growing prosperity and the popularity of leisure travel spawned a huge number of travel books. Young men were encouraged to keep a diary of their Grand Tour, and some wrote with publication in mind. In the 1830s, the emergence of mass tourism was marked by the appearance of standardised guides published by Murray and Baedeker. As artists and scientists began to travel more, accounts were illustrated with engravings that reinforced the veracity of the text. Middle-class women also began travelling in significant numbers and produced accounts that were different from but complemented male ones.

Although travel accounts purported to be accurate reflections of what the traveller had seen and experienced, they in fact constitute a literary genre, going back to ancient times, with its own evolving style and conventions. Many travellers did recount what they saw, albeit filtered by their own presuppositions and prejudices, although some plagiarised earlier descriptions. Yet the idea of what was interesting, both to see and to record, changed over time. Early modern travellers write almost exclusively about cities and towns, taking no interest in the countryside or in scenery. Both the sea and the mountains were regarded with fear, and travellers sometimes made long detours to avoid them. Only in the 19th century did they deliberately set out to enjoy the wonders of mountain scenery and flock to the seaside to enjoy the fresh air and the waves.

Travel writers knew what readers expected, and many stuck to a well-tried script. Paris and London were compared; the depiction of Rome was often romanticised, fitting a historical view of decline and fall. By the early 19th century, as Western Europeans began to extend their travels to the Balkans, the oppression of the Greek people by Ottoman rulers was added to the repertoire. For those who now went as far as Constantinople, a description of a harem was indispensable, even if it is unlikely that most visitors had any first-hand experience. In depictions of Eastern Europe, Russia became synonymous with Oriental despotism. Behind the stereotypes, in fact, lay a process of self-fashioning. The typical English travel accounts, for example, reinforced a perception that 18th- and 19th-century England was the heir to imperial Rome and to Greek democracy, taking up the torch of civilization from the fallen giants of the past. This idea was later taken up by Americans.

The Library has a good collection of travel books from the 17th to the 20th century on most parts of the world. The material displayed in ‘Travel in Europe’ complements that already shown in earlier exhibitions on ‘Travel in the East’ (1999), the Pacific (2007) and ‘Tourism in Australia’ (2003), all of which are still able to be viewed online in the virtual exhibitions.

**Professor David Garrioch**,  
School of Philosophical, Historical and International Studies.
Travel in Europe

LARGE UPRIGHT CASE

1. Robinson, John, architect. 
Architectural sketches of Italy [manuscript]. August 1852-August 1853. 1 v., 89 sketches and watercolours.
An album of architectural sketches and watercolours, mainly of buildings in Italy, executed on the architect’s “grand tour.” The volume is open at a watercolour of the Colosseum, “March 1853.”

Labels: a Mediterranean journal / Evelyn Waugh. (London: Duckworth, 1930)
Evelyn Waugh’s Labels is one of the classics of 20th-century travel. In it he described his cruise through the Mediterranean in 1929. The account, written with the novelist’s eye, is satirical and amusing.

A bachelor abroad: a Mediterranean journal / by Evelyn Waugh. (New York: Jonathan Cape & Harrison Smith, 1930)
Waugh’s cruise, far from being a jaunt by “a bachelor abroad,” was in fact his honeymoon.

19th century travel ephemera

The “Comfortable inn at Bergheim” notes particularly that it is recommended in Murray’s Hand-book 1838.

5. Marignoli’s Tuscan diligences: Florence to Rome via Siena and Radicofani; in 52 hours by post and railway, only one night on the road / Joseph Venier, manager. ([Florence?] : Marignoli, [1846?]) Single leaf, broadside.
The lithograph at the head of the hand-bill shows one of the “diligences” with two postilions.

The Leaning Tower of Pisa has long been that city’s major attraction. It was constructed in stages from 1173 to 1372. The lean became apparent in 1178.

7. Thomson, Alex.
To the English in Paris: the only precautions feasible against the cholera / Alex. Thomson. (Paris: the author, [1832?])
The cholera epidemic which hit Paris in 1832 caused the death of 100,000 in France. People were understandably afraid to travel to infected cities and Dr. Thomson tries in his pamphlet to allay their fears.

Manuscript travel accounts

8. Buddicom, Robert Padder.
[Journal of a journey to Paris] [manuscript] ca. 1818-1821 / by R.P. Buddicom, an English clergyman.
The Rev. Buddicom was the rector of St. George’s Church, Everton, Lancashire. While in Paris he visited the Church of St. Genevieve, the patron saint of the city. It had been turned into a secular mausoleum, and re-named the Pantheon by the revolutionaries in 1791.

9. Crackanthorp, H.
Travel diary of a tour through parts of France, Holland, Belgium, Prussia and Germany, 1839 [manuscript] / [H. Crackanthorp].
A handwritten travel diary, describing travel in Europe and England. It includes his passport and many tipped-in maps, wine labels, and engravings of places and hotels.
Caption title: Excursion with Mr. Jr. Raven. 5 v.

The author visited the Louvre and described many of the paintings seen there. He also remarked of Paris, “The butchers’ shops throughout the city are kept remarkably clean – their brass scales & weights in the afternoon highly polished - & white linen cloths hooked to the walls for the meat to hang against. (v. 2, p. 31)

14. Carr, William (?) Travels through Flanders, Holland, Germany, Sweden and Denmark: containing an account of what is most remarkable in those countries, particularly a description of the fortified towns in Flanders and Holland, with exact draughts of Dunkirk, Maestricht, Charleroy, and Aeth, together with necessary instructions for travellers, and a list of the common passage boats in Holland, with the hours of their going out / written by an English gentleman. (London: Randal Taylor, 1693)

This is a remarkable work, with detailed folding plans of the fortified towns of the Low Countries. Such plans would normally be unobtainable by foreigners.

Seventeenth Century Travels

11. Crowne, William. (c.1617–1683)
A true relation of all the remarkable places and passages observed in the travels of the right honourable Thomas, Lord Howard / by William Crowne. (London: Henry Seile, 1637)

William Crowne travelled to the continent as part of a diplomatic mission to the Habsburg Emperor Ferdinand. They travelled through areas devastated by the Thirty Years War, passing through battle-fields and burnt-out towns and villages – the Duke had his meal cooked in the embers of one burning house.

Some letters containing an account of what seemed most remarkable in Switzerland, Italy, &c. / written by G. Burnet. (Rotterdam: Abraham Acher, 1686)

In 1685, when James II succeeded his brother, Charles II, to the throne, Bishop Burnet thought it advisable to travel for some time on the Continent. He travelled to Paris, then through Switzerland to Rome and back through France to Holland where he became part of the court of William of Orange, and accompanied him to England as his Chaplain when William and Mary defeated James II in the “Glorious Revolution” of 1688.

13. Lister, Martin, 1638?-1712.
A journey to Paris in the year 1698 / by Martin Lister. 2nd ed. (London: Jacob Tonson, 1699)

Martin Lister accompanied Lord Portland on a diplomatic mission to Paris, acting as his physician. His account of Paris is important for what he tells us of the scientific circles there.

15. Lassels, Richard, 1603?-1668.
An Italian voyage, or, A compleat journey through Italy with instructions concerning travel / by Richard Lassels. 2nd ed. (London: Richard Wellington, 1698)

Father Richard Lassels was a Roman Catholic priest, who spent most of his life on the Continent. He travelled widely, acting as a guide to young Royalist and Catholic exiles on their journeys to Italy. He was the first to use the term, “grand tour.”

Eighteenth Century Travels

Remarks on several parts of Italy, &c. : in the years 1701, 1702, 1703. (London: Jacob Tonson, 1705)

Addison went to France in 1699, thence to Italy where he travelled widely. His response to Italy was to see it in terms of the classical writers, and to illustrate his descriptions with quotations from their works.

Travels through France and Italy : with a particular description of the town, territory, and climate of Nice / By T. Smollett M.D. (London: R. Baldwin, 1766) 2 v.

Smollett has the reputation of being a very dissatisfied traveler. He was a consumptive and went to France in 1763 to recover his health. He stayed on the Riviera, and was one of the first to praise Nice for its “fine open beach,” and to make a practice of regular bathing.

Sterne's account of his trip to the Continent was published in fictionalised form with the author depicting himself as "Yorick." Like Smollett, he went abroad to recover his health. He writes of meeting Smollett in Italy, referring to him as "Smelfungus," a "choleric Philistine."


A year's journey through France, and part of Spain / by Philip Thicknesse. 2nd ed., with additions. (London : W. Brown, 1778) 2 v.
Philip Thicknesse, though a notoriously quarrelsome figure himself, took exception to Smollett's account of travelling in France, and put it down to Smollett's ill-health. Thicknesse went with his family to the Continent in 1776, exciting comment for his pet monkey, Jacko, riding postillion, dressed in a red jacket and boots.


A journey to the Western Islands of Scotland / [by Samuel Johnson] (London : W. Strahan; and T. Cadell, 1775)
In 1773 Samuel Johnson and his friend, James Boswell travelled to Scotland. Their journey took them through the Highlands and the Western Isles. Though they found conditions very primitive, and travel, particularly between the islands difficult and dangerous, they were everywhere met with courtesy and hospitality.


The journal of a tour to the Hebrides, with Samuel Johnson / by James Boswell, Esq. (Dublin : White, Byrne, and Cash, 1785)
Boswell's account was not published until 1785. It shows a biographer consciously describing his subject, so we see Dr Johnson and his experience of travelling more than we see the countryside or its inhabitants.

22. Boswell, James, 1740-1795.

In 1763 Boswell journeyed to the continent to take his "grand tour." He visited Rousseau and Voltaire, then crossed the Alps to Italy. He then went to Corsica to meet General Paoli, the leader of the insurgents trying to free the island from Genoan rule. His account of Corsica and its revolutionary leader became a popular success in England, bringing Paoli much public support.


Travels through Holland, Flanders, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Lapland, Russia, the Ukraine and Poland, in the years 1768, 1769, and 1770 / by Joseph Marshall, Esq. (London : Printed for J. Almon ..., 1772-1776) 4 v. ; 20 cm. (8vo) Vol. 4 is printed by G. Gorrall, and has title: Travels through France and Spain in the years 1770 and 1771.
Marshall took a four-year tour of the continent, predominantly of the northern countries. His account is devoted to the agriculture and commerce of the regions as well as the living conditions of the people.

24. Moore, John, 1729-1802.

John Moore visited Paris in late 1792 and saw some of the events of the French Revolution. He arrived as an enthusiast for the revolutionaries but changed his mind on seeing the attack on the Tuileries and the September massacres.


Three essays : On picturesque beauty, On picturesque travel, and On sketching landscape ; to which is added a poem, On landscape painting / by William Gilpin. (London : R. Blamire, 1792)
Gilpin was the popularizer of "picturesque travel." He travelled widely in Britain, writing of the beauties of the scenery and the principles which made particular views picturesque. The lithograph on display shows a "smooth" landscape, which, to be picturesque, needs a "rough" element of ruins or crags.
This parody of Gilpin was very popular. The title-page vignette satirises Gilpin's preference for picturesque ruins in his ideal landscape.

27. Fosbroke, Thomas Dudley, 1770-1842.
The tourist's grammar : or, Rules relating to the scenery and antiquities incident to travelers ; compiled from the first authorities, and including an epitome of Gilpin's Principles of the picturesque / by the Rev. T. D. Fosbroke. (London : John Nichols and Son, 1826)
The Rev. Fosbroke was an antiquary who also published guide books such as The Wye Tour (1818). His Tourist's Grammar includes details of tours in Britain and the notable scenic features.

These two travel accounts describe France before and after the Battle of Waterloo. The book is open at one of the hand-coloured plates, showing a scene, “On the upper road from Rouen to Paris.”

29. Fellowes, W. D. (William Dorset)
A visit to the monastery of La Trappe, in 1817 : with notes taken during a tour through Le Perche, Normandy, Bretagne, Poitou, Anjou, Le Bocage, Touraine, Orleanois, and the environs of Paris / by W.D. Fellowes ... ; illustrated with numerous coloured engravings, from drawings made on the spot. (London : Printed for Thomas M'Lean, 1823)
After the defeat of Napoleon, France became accessible again to tourists. The Monastery at La Trappe was suppressed during the Revolution. It was in a ruinous state and was in the early stages of being restored when Fellowes visited.

Journey from Moscow to Constantinople, in the years 1817, 1818 / by William Macmichael. (London : John Murray, 1819)
Macmichael was a doctor who spent the years 1812 to 1817 in Russia, Turkey, Palestine and the Balkans. He arrived in winter and suffered under the incredible cold, a feeling conveyed by his frontispiece showing women in Kiev washing their clothes in a hole made through the ice.

The foreign tour of Messrs Brown, Jones and Robinson : being the history of what they saw, and did, in Belgium, Germany, Switzerland & Italy / by Richard Doyle. (London : Bradbury & Evans, 1854)
Doyle was one of the best book illustrators in the comic style then popular in England. These satiric adventures were based on Doyle’s travels in Europe, with two of his friends, in 1850.

32. Doyle, Richard, 1824-1883
The foreign tour of the Misses Brown, Jones, and Robinson : being the history of what they saw & did at Biarritz & in the Pyrenees / by Miss Brown. (London : Bickers & Son ; [187-?])
“Brown, Jones and Robinson” was one of Doyle’s most popular works and he capitalised on the success with a book about the adventures of their sisters.
33. Murray, John.

*A Handbook of travel-talk: being a collection of questions, phrases and vocabularies, in English, German, French and Italian; intended to serve as interpreter to English travellers abroad, or foreigners visiting England* / by the editor of the handbooks [John Murray]. New ed., carefully revised. (London : John Murray, 1874)

From the 1840s Murray’s and Baedeker’s “Hand-books” became the essential tourist guides. Language was a problem and Murray’s *Handbook of Travel-Talk* gives phrases for a range of encounters in English, German, French and Italian.

**On the bottom shelf there are a travelling case, guide-books and travel ephemera.**

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**WALL CASE 3**

36. Thornton, Thomas, 1757-1823.

*A sporting tour through various parts of France in the year 1802* / by Colonel Thornton ; illustrated ... by Mr. Bryant and other eminent artists. (London : Longman, Hurst, Rees and Orme, 1806) 2 v.

Thornton was a zealous sportsman and Francophile. He visited France with his wife in 1802. While in Paris they went to the Petit Trianon, “the favourite retreat of the late Queen, but now rented to a fruiterer, who provides music and refreshments somewhat in the manner of Vauxhall.” (p. 116)

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**FLAT CASE 1**

Women travellers

38. Montagu, Mary Wortley, Lady, 1689-1762.

*The letters and works of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu* / edited by her great-grandson, Lord Wharncliffe. Third edition; with additions and corrections derived from original manuscripts, illustrative notes, and a new memoir by W. Moy Thomas. (London : Bohn, 1861) 2 v.

Lady Montagu left London in August 1716 to accompany her husband, Edward on his embassy to Constantinople. While in Turkey, Mary had mixed with the wives of the upper classes and gained access to the harems. The women were “stark naked,” though Lady Mary remained dressed. “I excused myself with some difficulty. They being all so earnest in persuading me, I was at last forced to open my shirt, and show them my stays; which satisfied them very well, for I saw...”
they believed I was so locked up in that machine, that it was not in my own power to open it, which contrivance they attributed to my husband." (v. 1 p. 286, letter of April 1st 1717)

The diary of an ennuyée / by Mrs. Jameson. From the last London edition. (Boston : Ticknor and Fields, 1863). First published anonymously in 1826, under title "A lady's diary". Anna Jameson went to France and Italy in the early 1820s. Her Diary became very popular. The heroine affects the pose of a jaded woman who mocks the enthusiasm of those who have preceded her on the grand tour.

40. Lowe, Helen.
Unprotected females in Norway : or, The pleasantest way of travelling there, passing through Denmark and Sweden : with Scandinavian sketches from nature. (London : G. Routledge, 1857)
During the 19th century increasing numbers of women travelled unaccompanied by men. This book explains the advantages.

41. Lowe, Helen.
Unprotected females in Sicily, Calabria, and on the top of Mount Aetna. (London, New York, Routledge, Warnes and Routledge, 1859)
Soon after arriving in Palermo, Helen and her mother set out to see the town. They found it colourful, alive and bustling. Helen returned to the hotel to find a love letter from a Sicilian who had noticed her.

42. Jones, Mary Cadwalader.
European travel for women; notes and suggestions / by Mary Cadwalader Jones. (New York, Macmillan, 1900)
The author writes for an American audience, “It is scarcely worth while to go to Europe for the purpose of proclaiming all the time that America is in every way better.” Her advice is often very practical, “It is a great mistake to take children to Europe unless you mean to settle down somewhere, as if you move about much they are a nuisance to your fellow-travellers.” (p. 3)

FLAT CASE 2

The Lake District

43. A Complete guide to the Lakes : comprising minute directions for the tourist, with Mr. Wordsworth’s Description of the scenery of the country, &c. and three letters on the Geology of the Lake District, by the late Professor Sedgwick ... Edited by the publishers. 2nd ed. (Kendal : Published by J. Hudson ; London : Longman, 1843)
The Lake District of Cumberland in north-west England has, since the mid-eighteenth century, been one of the main tourist attractions in Britain. The poet, William Wordsworth, and his sister, Dorothy, lived at Grasmere, and he published a guide to the area.

44. Martineau, Harriet, 1802-1876.
A complete guide to the English lakes / by Harriet Martineau ; illustrated from drawings by T.L. Aspland and W. Banks, and a map coloured geologically by John Ruthven. To which are added an account of the flowering plants, ferns, and mosses of the district, and a complete directory. 2nd ed. (Windermere : J. Garnett ; London : Whittaker, [1858])
Harriet Martineau settled in Ambleside in the Lake District in 1845. Her Complete Guide presents in a detailed, matter-of-fact manner, information to the tourist, guiding them to the acknowledged sights.

45. Keswick and its neighbourhood : a hand-book for the use of visitors, to all the scenery, nooks, and corners of the district : with a unique map, shewing the carriage roads, usual sailing route round the lake, and the foot-paths open to the public. (Windermere : Garnett, 1852)
By the middle of the 19th century there were many guidebooks being produced for visitors to the Lakes. Keswick is the main centre for tourists for Derwent Water.

46. Hawthorndale, G. K. M.
As with most of the guidebooks, Hawthorndale’s includes illustrated advertisements for local accommodation.
Spain and Portugal

47. Fielding, Henry, 1707-1754.

_The journal of a voyage to Lisbon / by the late Henry Fielding, Esq._ (London : A. Millar, 1755)

The novelist, Henry Fielding, made his trip to Lisbon in 1754 in an attempt to recover his health, but died there after two months. He described it as, “the nastiest city in the world.” (p. 197)

48. _The Stranger’s guide to Lisbon, or, An historical and descriptive view of the city of Lisbon and its environs : with notice of the chief places of interest in Estremadura._ (Lisbon : A.J.P., 1848)

A locally-produced guide-book to Lisbon. Early guide-books are often quite candid. This one describes the “dog menace” in the city, advising a stout stick.

49. Swinburne, Henry, 1743-1803.

_Travels through Spain, in the years 1775 and 1776 ... / by Henry Swinburne._ 2nd ed. : to which is added, a journey from Bayonne to Marseilles. (London : P. Eimsly, 1787)

Swinburne was an English Catholic gentleman of independent means and artistic temperament. The fine engravings of the Moorish architecture in Spain which illustrate his book are based on drawings done by him on the spot.

50. Calvert, Albert Frederick, 1872-1946.

_The traveller’s handbook for Spain / by Albert F. Calvert._ (London : Thos. Cook & Son, 1924)

Thomas Cook was the firm synonymous with travel from the mid-19th century. They issued their own guide-books to compete with those published by Murray and Baedeker. Their _Handbook for Spain_ was written by Albert Calvert, an Australian.

France

51. Millard, John.

_The gentleman’s guide in his tour through France / wrote by an Officer in the Royal-Navy, who lately travelled on a principle, which he most sincerely recommends to his countrymen, viz. not to spend more money in the country of our natural enemy than is requisite to support with decency the character of an Englishman._ 2nd ed. (London : G. Kearsly, [177-?])

As can be seen from the title page the author has made “economy,” while travelling, the theme of his work.

52. Bromley, William, 1664-1732.

_Remarks in the grand tour of France and Italy, perform’d by a person of quality in the year 1691._ 2nd ed., to which is added a table of the principal matters. (London : John Nutt, 1705)

The first edition, with title “Remarks made in travels through France and Italy”, was published in 1692. After Bromley became a Tory MP, the Whigs republished the book to embarrass him by printing details of his audience with the Pope.

53. Trollope, Thomas Adolphus, 1810-1892.

_A summer in Brittany / by T. Adolphus Trollope ; edited by Frances Trollope._ (London : Henry Colburn, 1840) 2 v.

Thomas Adolphus Trollope, older brother of the novelist, Anthony Trollope, accompanied his mother, the famous travel writer, Fanny Trollope, on her European trips and, from 1840, began to write his own accounts. This was his first of many books on France and Italy. The coloured frontispieces show the inhabitants in their local costumes, a feature much commented upon by travellers in Europe.

54. Head, Francis Bond, Sir, 1793-1875.

_A faggot of French sticks / by the author of “Bubbles from the Brunnen of Nassau”._ 2nd ed. (London : John Murray, 1852) 2 v.

At various times, the Continent was unsafe for travel because of civil unrest. This book was written shortly after Louis Napoleon’s coup of 2 December 1851, after which tourists felt safe to return.
When the railway was extended to Nice in 1864, the area soon became one of the most popular of the European resorts, attracting the wealthy, the fashionable, the literary, and the artistic.

*Bohemian Paris of to-day* / written by W.C. Morrow ; from notes by Edouard Cucuel . (London : Chatto & Windus, 1899)  
Paris during the 1890s fin-de-siecle period and the early 20th-century was noted for its Bohemian quarter, where writers and artists congregated around Montmartre. Morrow describes visits to two of the themed night-clubs there, the “Cabaret of Death,” and the “Cabaret of Hell.”

**FLAT CASE 5**

**Scandinavia**

57. Consett, Matthew.  
*A tour through Sweden, Swedish-Lapland, Finland and Denmark, in a series of letters, illustrated with engravings* / by Matthew Consett, Esq. (Stockton : W. Goldsmith and T. Lewis, 1789)  
This tour includes much practical information concerning the trade and customs of the Scandinavians; in particular their taste for hard spirits.

58. Troil, Uno von, 1746-1803.  
*Letters on Iceland* : containing observations on the civil, literary, ecclesiastical, and natural history ... : made during a voyage undertaken in the year 1772, by Joseph Banks, assisted by Dr. Solander, Dr. J. Lind, Dr. Uno von Troil / written by U. von Troil. (London : W. Richardson; J. Robson, and N. Conant, 1780)  
This is an account of Joseph Banks’ scientific expedition to Iceland in 1772. The geology and volcanoes engaged much of his attention. The party climbed Hecla, but were most impressed by the country’s hot springs, better than those on the Continent.

59. Mahony, James.  
*The book of the Baltic* : being the North of Europe Steam Company’s route to Denmark, Sweden and Russia, Norway, Prussia and the Hanseatic ports / by J. Mahony. (London : Effingham Wilson ..., 1857)  
This guide-book was issued for those travelling to Scandinavia, the Baltic and Russia by the North of Europe Steam Company. It begins, “The North of Europe, until within the last few years, was almost beyond the limits of the ordinary tourist world.”

**FLAT CASE 6**

**The Alps**

*The pedestrian* : a summer’s ramble in the Tyrol, and some of the adjacent provinces, 1830 / by Charles Joseph Latrobe. (London : Seeley and Burnside, 1832)  
Before coming to Melbourne as Superintendent, later Lt.-Governor, of the Port Phillip District, Latrobe was best-known as a writer of Alpine travel books.

62. Catlow, Agnes, 1807?-1889.  
*Sketching rambles; or, Nature in the Alps and Apennines* / by Agnes and Maria E. Catlow ; Illustrated by twenty views, from sketches by the authors. (London, J. Hogg, [1861]) 2 v.  
In their “Preface” the authors make clear their aim, “simply to convey to the minds of others, what so deeply touched their own, an impression of the sublime scenery, the grandeur of the mountain, the cataract, and the glen.” (p. vii)
63. Plunket, Frederica.

*Here and there among the Alps* / by the Hon. Frederica Plunket. (London : Longmans, Green, 1875)

The author’s intention was “to persuade other ladies to depart more than is their usual habit from the ordinary routine of a Swiss summer tour; to urge them no longer to pause on the threshold of the Alpine world, but to pass its snow-marked boundaries.” (Preface)

64. Le Blond, Aubrey, Mrs., d. 1934.

*High life and towers of silence* / by the author of *The high alps in winter*, or, *Mountaineering in search of health*. (London : Sampson, Low, Marston, Seale & Rivington, 1886)

Mrs. Le Blond climbed Mont Blanc, twice. She was the best-known woman alpinist of her time and was one of the first women to cycle through the Alps.


*The playground of Europe* / by Leslie Stephen. New ed. (London : Longmans, Green, 1895)

Leslie Stephen was president of the Alpine Club, and his *Playground of Europe*, first published in 1871, helped make mountaineering a popular sport.


*Chamonix and the range of Mont Blanc* : a guide / by Edward Whymper ; With ill. & maps [engraved by the author]. 5th ed. (London : Murray ; Geneva : Kündig ; Chamonix : Payot, 1900)

Edward Whymper’s Alpine expeditions opened the area for tourists and mountaineers. His guide-book long remained the standard.

67. Wright, Edward.

*Some observations made in travelling through France, Italy, &c. in the years 1720, 1721, and 1722* / by Edward Wright, esq. (London : T. Ward and E. Wicksteed, 1730) 2 v.

This is an account of the grand tour of George, Lord Parker, second Earl of Macclesfield. It includes copious details of the paintings and sculpture seen in each city. The engraving shows the party being conveyed across the lagoon into Venice.

68. Winchilsea, Heneage Finch, Earl of, d. 1689.

*A true and exact relation of the late prodigious earthquake & eruption of mount Ætna, or Monte-Gibello : as it came in a letter written to His Majesty from Naples* / by the Right Honorable the Earle of Winchilsea, His Majesties late ambassador at Constantinople. (London : T. Newcomb, 1669)

The frontispiece shows “A true designe of the late eruption of Mount Aetna in Sicily, 1669.” This eruption began on 11th March 1669 and lasted for over a month, destroying ten villages.


*English travellers and Italian Brigands : a narrative of capture and captivity* / by W.J.C. Moens. (London : Hurst and Blackett, 1866) 2 v.

One of the abiding fears for the English on the continent, especially in Italy, was that of robbery or capture by brigands. In May 1865 Moens and a friend, Mr. Aynsley, and their wives were returning from an excursion to Paestum, south-east of Naples, when they were attacked. Moens was held captive for four months, and was finally freed after paying ransom of £5100. The portrait vignette on the title page shows “Capitano Manzo,” the Chieftain of the brigands.
70. Mendini, Giuseppe. Dr

Doctor Mendini's hygienic guide to Rome / translated from the Italian and edited with an additional chapter on Rome as a health resort, by John J. Eyre. (London; Scientific Press, 1897)

Another major fear of tourists in Italy was the lack of hygiene and the threat of “Roman fever,” or malaria. Doctor Mendini played down the threat, advising quinine.

71. The knapsack guide for travellers in Italy: illustrated with maps and plans of towns, galleries etc. 2nd rev. ed. (London : John Murray, 1865)

The equivalent to today’s “Lonely Planet” guides. Particular attention has been paid to accommodation, and frank opinions are given, e.g. for Desenzano, “2 fair Inns, the Albergo Imperiale, and the Posta Vecchio; neither however, very clean.” (p. 150)

72. Piale, Luigi.

Rome seen in a week: being a handbook to Rome and its environs, with a monumental map, containing a description of the Roman antiquities, galleries, museums, churches and general information necessary to the tourist. 12th edition. (Rome : Luigi Piale, 1889-1890)

The verso of the title-page has a single page list, headed, “Places which the traveller who has only a short time to remain in Rome ought to visit.”

73. Gissing, George, 1857-1903.

By the Ionian Sea: notes of a ramble in southern Italy / by George Gissing. (London : Chapman and Hall, Ltd., 1901)

The novelist George Gissing went to Italy in 1897, travelling to the south. He described watching the fishermen at Taranto. “I could not gaze at them long enough; their lithe limbs, their attitudes at work or in repose, their wild, black hair, perpetually reminded me of shapes pictured on a classic vase.” (p. 32)

74. James, Henry, 1843-1916.

Italian hours / by Henry James. Illustrated by Joseph Pennell. (London : Heinemann, 1909)

One of the main themes on Henry James’s fiction is the effect the sophistication of Europe has on the relatively innocent Americans who travel there. Although born in New York, he spent most of his life living in Paris, Italy and England.


Norman Douglas, though an Englishman, spent much of his life living in Italy. Florence, Naples, Capri, and Calabria, were the areas he most frequented and about which he wrote.

76. Lawrence, D. H. (David Herbert), 1885-1930.


D. H. Lawrence’s travel books are very personal. He travelled partly to find people more in tune with their elemental natures, but was somewhat disappointed with Italy which he felt was in decline, with the present generation intent on migrating to America.

77. Lawrence, D. H. (David Herbert), 1885-1930.

Sea and Sardinia / by D.H. Lawrence. (New York : Thomas Seltzer, 1921)

Sea and Sardinia records Lawrence’s journey to Sardinia and back in January 1921, with his wife Frieda. He describes the men and women, “Here men don’t idealise women. I should think the grovelling Madonna-worship is not much of a Sardinian feature.” (p. 121-122)
78. Lawrence, D. H. (David Herbert), 1885-1930.

*Etruscan places* / by D.H. Lawrence. (London : Secker, 1932)

This book describes Lawrence’s visit to Etruria in April 1927, when he was living in Florence. He hoped to find in the ancient Etruscan civilisation the “natural flowering of life” lacking in the Italian.

### FLAT CASE 9

**Greece**

#### 20th century Accounts


*Prospero’s cell : a guide to the landscape and manners of the island of Corcyra* / by Lawrence Durrell. (London : Faber and Faber, 1945)

Durrell and his wife lived on Corfu (Corcyra in Greek) from 1935 to 1941, in Kalamí, a fishing village on the north-east coast, in, “A white house set like a dice on a rock already venerable with the scars of wind and water.” (p. 12)


*Reflections on a marine Venus : a companion to the landscape of Rhodes* / by Lawrence Durrell. (London : Faber and Faber, 1953)

From 1945 to 1947, Durrell lived on Rhodes. As on Corfu, he entered into the life of the island. Here is his description of Greek dancing, “I am reminded, as so often in Greece, that dancing is never a performance so much as a communal rite – the transmission of an enigmatic knowledge which the musician has summoned up from below the earth.” (p. 171)

81. Durrell, Lawrence.

*Bitter lemons* / Lawrence Durrell.

(London : Faber and Faber, 1957)

From the 1950s onwards, there was increased hostility on Cyprus between the Turkish Cypriots and the Greeks. Durrell lived there from 1952 to 1956, lecturing in English and working for the British Government. He immersed himself in village life, but his official duties placed him at risk during the civil unrest, and the book describes the breakdown of his friendly relations with the Cypriots.

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During the war Fermor fought in Greece and Crete and was actively involved in the Resistance Movement. *Roumeli* tells of his travels in the undeveloped areas of northern Greece. One of his themes is the encroachment of modern civilization on these communities through the increase in tourism.


*Peel me a lotus* / Charmian Clift : with drawings by Nancy Dignan. (London : Hutchinson, 1959)

Charmian Clift was married to Australian novelist George Johnston. In 1954 the family moved to the Greek island of Kalimnos. They then moved to Hydra, where *Peel Me a Lotus* is set. Her feelings of being trapped there through a lack of money cloud her idealism.

84. Roland, Betty, 1903-1996.

*Lesbos : the pagan island* / Betty Roland. (Melbourne : Cheshire, 1963)

Betty Roland was an Australian journalist and dramatist. She went to Lesbos in 1961 when the first tourist development was taking place.

### FLAT CASE 10

**Russia**

#### 20th century Accounts


*What Bernard Shaw told the Americans about Soviet Russia : his famous broadcast.* (Sydney : Friends of Soviet Union, [1932])

Twentieth-century accounts of visits to Russia were almost always propaganda; partly because people were only allowed in by invitation and, when there, were shown what the Russians wanted them to see. Many western intellectuals received invitations during the 1920s and 1930s. George Bernard Shaw went and was impressed. This pamphlet gives the text of a radio talk made on his return. It features a political cartoon of GBS pointing to a Soviet factory. He is tweaking the nose of a western capitalist, and saying to him, “Look you boob!”

_The real Russia / by Katherine Suzanne Prichard._ (Sydney : Modern Publishers, 1934)

Katharine Susannah Prichard was one of the founding members of Communist Party in Australia in 1920. She went to the USSR in 1932. Her book has more descriptive passages than many of the polemical accounts of the time, but the party line is always evident.


_Journey into the future / by Frank J. Hardy._ (Melbourne : Australasian Book Society, 1952)

One of the earliest visitors to the new Russia was the New York journalist, Lincoln Steffens, who went in March 1919. His famous remark on returning was, “I have seen the future and it works.” Hardy uses this for the title of the book about his own visit in 1951. He went with his wife, Rosslyn, and they were shown the new Maternity Hospital, where they were assured that, through the use of “Pavlov’s theories,” childbirth was painless, though, “not entirely, because of contractions.” (p. 31)

88. Chiplin, Rex.

_Over the wall : the story of a trip through Czechoslovakia, the Soviet Union, China and the Mongolian People’s Republic / by Rex Chiplin._ (Sydney : Current Book Distributors, 1957)

Rex Chiplin was an Australian Communist journalist, who worked as the Tribune’s Moscow correspondent in the late 1950s.


_Meeting Soviet man / by Manning Clark._ (Sydney : Angus and Robertson, 1960)

Manning Clark was invited by the Union of Soviet Writers in Moscow to visit the Soviet Union in 1958. As with other accounts of this type, much of the book consists of apologies for the social, cultural and economic conditions in Russia.


_The muses are heard : an account of the Porgy and Bess visit to Leningrad / by Truman Capote._ (London : Heinemann, 1957)

An altogether more interesting account of a visit behind the iron curtain, from a talented writer with no Communist agenda. The Porgy and Bess tour was seen as good publicity for both America and the Soviet Union. The title comes from the toast proposed on several occasions by the Russian Ministry for Culture official who accompanied the tour group, “When the cannons are silent, the muses are heard.”

91. Tennant, Eleonora.

_Spanish journey : personal experiences of the civil war / by Eleonora Tennant._ (London : Eyre and Spottiswoode, 1936)

At different times during the inter-war years civil unrest made access to Europe difficult for the tourist. The Spanish Civil War of 1936 to 1939 was an example. Eleonora Tennant was an Australian woman, married to an English industrialist, one of the founders of the Anglo-German Fellowship Society. On her visit to Spain she was driven around by a chauffeur wearing the Falangist uniform of Franco’s forces.


_We went to Spain / by A.F. Howells ; with section on aid for children by M.J. Howells ; foreword by Nettie Palmer ; cover design and map by L.P. Fox._ (Sydney : Spanish Relief Committee, 1939?)

An account by a group of Australians who set out for Spain in July 1938 to take part in the Spanish Republican war effort.


_The Spanish labyrinth / by Gerald Brenan._ (Cambridge : Cambridge University Press, 1943)

Gerald Brenan moved to Spain after the First World War. He lived in the village of Yegan in the Sierra Nevada. The dark, labyrinthine pattern of his book’s dustwrapper, with Christ on the Cross looming in the centre, symbolises the passion of the people and the power of religion in the country.

*Modern Germanies as seen by an Englishwoman* / by Cicely Hamilton. (London : Dent, 1931)

Cicely Hamilton was a journalist and suffragette. In *Modern Germanies* she was struck by what she called “The cult of the bare,” the proliferation of nudist colonies in Germany, and “The new athleticism.” She also devotes a chapter to the disturbing rise of anti-Semitism.

95. Laurie, A. P. (Arthur Pillans), 1861-1949

*The case for Germany : a study of modern Germany* / by A.P. Laurie. 2nd ed. (Berlin : Internationaler Verlag, 1939)

Laurie was a scientist and founding member of “The Link,” an association set up to encourage friendship between Great Britain and Germany in the period between the wars. He visited Germany in 1937 and attended the Nuremberg rally, of which he gives a graphic account.

96. Buller, E. Amy.

*Darkness over Germany* / E. Amy Buller. (London : Longmans, Green, 1943)

E. Amy Buller worked for the International Students Service and often visited Germany many times between the wars. She attended a Nuremberg rally and her description of the climatic light show is similar to Laurie’s, but she finds its beauty to be quite sinister.

97. Pug’s tour through Europe, or, The travell’d monkey : containing his wonderful adventures in the principal capitals of the greatest empires, kingdoms, and states / written by himself. (London : J. Harris, 1824)

A series of hand-coloured wood-cuts and accompanying verses parodying the “Grand Tourists.”

98. Taylor, Isaac, 1759-1829.

*Scenes in Europe : for the amusement and instruction of little tarry-at-home travellers* / by Isaac Taylor. 6th ed. (London : Harris and Son, 1823)

Isaac Taylor, engraver and author of several children’s books, produced six travel books of “Scenes.” They were essentially geography books made palatable in a travel format.


*Tales about Europe* / by Peter Parley ; edited by T. Wilson. 6th ed. (London : Darton and co., [1847?])

This is part of a uniformly-bound set of Peter Parley’s *Travels* and other works. Written as an account of Peter Parley’s tour of Europe, he tells his young readers details of the countries and cites in an entertaining narrative.

100. Eddy, Daniel C. (Daniel Clarke), 1823-1896.

*All aboard for Europe* / by D.C. Eddy. (Chicago : Donohue, Henneberry, 1897)

Written for American children making the trip across the Atlantic to see Europe with their parents, it takes the form of letters sent back from each country by a teacher to his students.


*The boy travellers in northern Europe : adventures of two youths in a journey through Holland, Germany, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, with visits to Heligoland and the Land of the Midnight Sun* / by Thomas W. Knox. (New York : Harper, 1892)

Part of a series in which the “boy travellers” go to different parts of the world; we also hold others in the series including *The Boy Travellers in Australasia* (1889).

102. André, R. (Richard), 1834-1907.

*By land & water : a trip personally conducted by McLoughlin Bros. / the pictures by R. André. (New York : [McLoughlin Bros.], c1889)*

A large-format children’s book with chromolithograph illustrations. It is open at a page showing a woman and her daughter being carried over the Swiss Alps in chairs. This was a common mode of travel until the early 19th century for those *en route* to Italy.

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Cover: Evelyn Waugh’s *Labels* (1930) is one of the classics of twentieth-century travel writing.