

Hand-drawn map of the world from a child's book on geography produced by Ramsey and Fanny, children of the painter Ramsey Richard Reinagle.

Manuscript Collection MS 324/1/5

Title page from Jean
Dumont, A New Voyage
to the Levant (2nd edn,
London, 1698). Special
Collection DS47.D8

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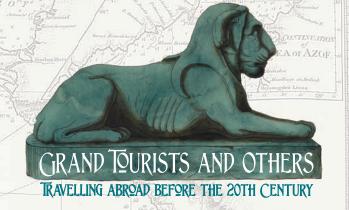
The lengthy 'Grand Tour'
covered several countries
(usually France, Italy and
Switzerland, but often the
German lands too) and
lasted up to two years. Its
heyday was the 18th century.

The young aristocratic men who were sent abroad by their fathers to complete their education in the ways of the world frequently went astray despite being closely watched by their older male tutors. They were expected to read improving books before they went and to develop 'taste' by studying art and architecture while they were away.

Fewer women went on foreign trips but those who did often wrote diaries, such as Mary Addison, who recorded her trip across France and into Italy in 1771-72.

The upheavals of the French Revolutionary period and Napoleonic Wars (1789-1815) helped to bring the aristocratic Grand Tour to an end. In 1815, once the wars were over, travellers flocked to the continent in everincreasing numbers: many of them were not aristocrats.

Steam boats soon made cheaper tours of a few weeks more practical, and by the 1840s, this new type of traveller took advantage of a specialist infrastructure



provided by ambitious entrepreneurs such as Thomas Cook of Leicester: tourism had arrived.

For all travellers careful preparations were needed before going abroad: clothes had to be bought, carriages and servants hired, passports and letters of introduction obtained, and guidebooks read. But travel was more than this. For many it was a once-in-a-lifetime experience of romance and a chance to act out their dreams.

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Advertisement for Galignani's Travelling Guides from Correspondence of Lord Byron, with a friend (Paris, 1825). Special Collection PR4381.A3





