

# AROUND THE WORLD IN THE 1800s THE ART OF TRAVEL

### Organized by

Contemporanea Progetti, Florence, Italy

### In collaboration with

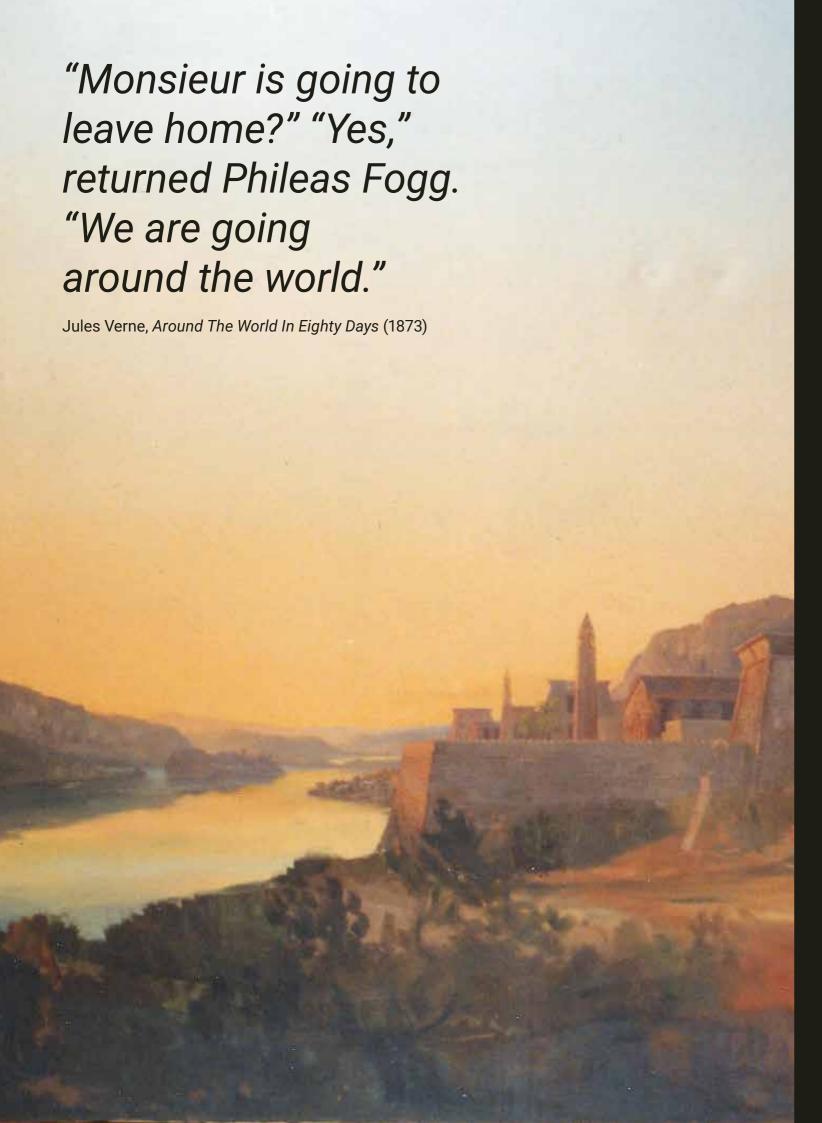
Museo Stibbert, Florence, Italy





#### **CONTEMPORANEA PROGETTI**

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# EXHIBITION CONCEPT

The 19th century witnessed a revolutionary phenomenon in human activity, almost an evolution in the species - a new figure was born - the tourist - the curious voyager who traveled for pleasure, to see the world, to explore distant, faraway destinations and exotic cultures. Most were well-to-do educated men, some were independent-minded women; many were chroniclers of their journeys, and a genre of literature evolved - travel writing.

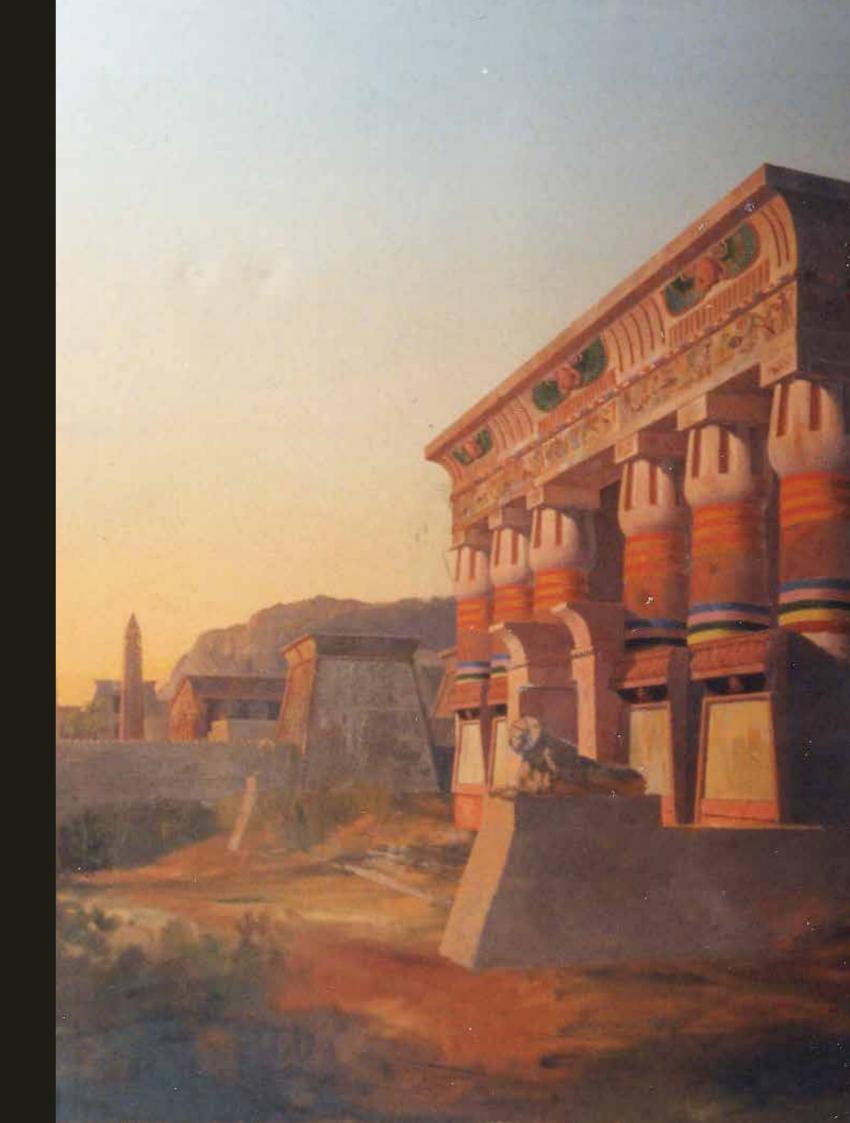
To be sure, antecedents for both can be found in the previous century, particularly the European Grand Tour of the 1700s or the popularity in England of the maritime diaries of Captain James Cook. Still, at the turn of the century, in the early 1800s, most people had not ventured farther than a few miles from their homes. Beyond their own feet, their modes of movement were limited to horses, wagons, carriages and stagecoaches. Those who ventured further afar were military men, sailors, merchants, explorers or diplomats, traveling arduous distances for a purpose, not pleasure.

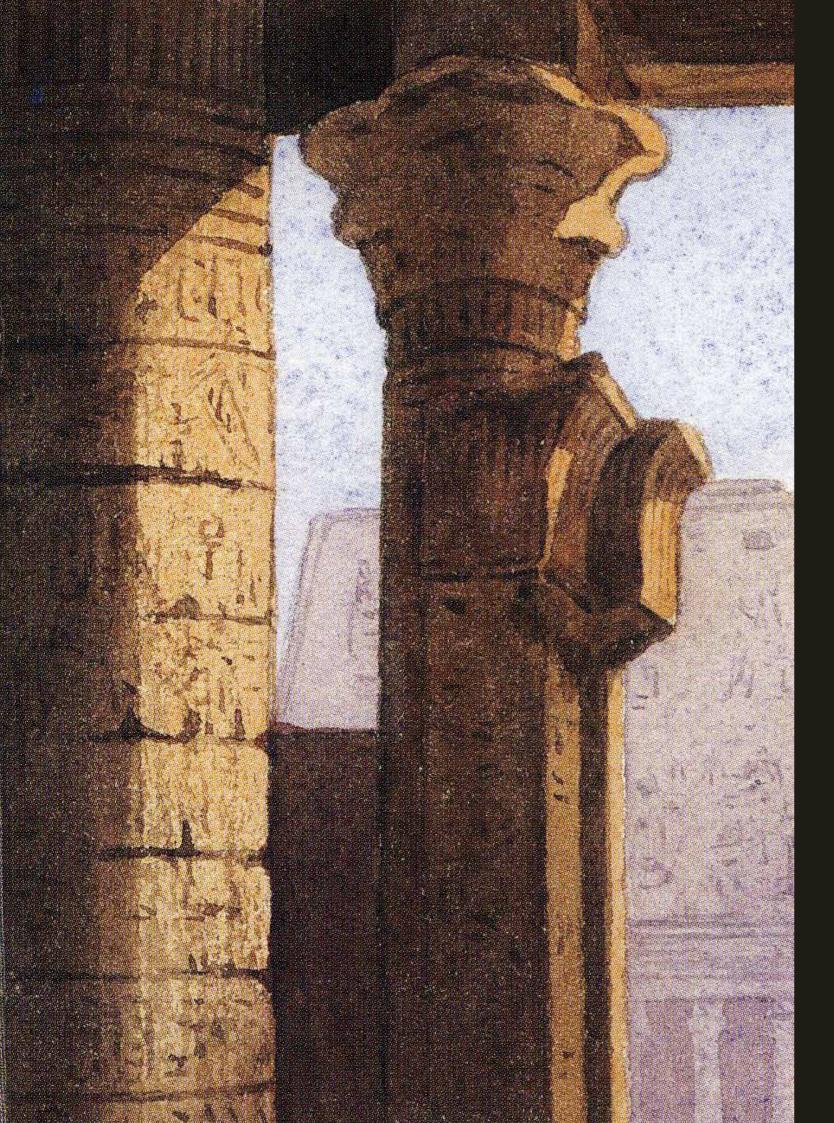
By the mid 19th century, however, the steam engine had been invented and it revolutionized travel, by sea and by land. Steamships replaced sail, and trains replaced horse-drawn coaches, and both could transport multiple passengers. By the end of the 19th century, the duration of passage across the Atlantic was 7-10 days, and rail tracks crisscrossed India, Russia, Europe and the United States, greatly accelerating, facilitating and encouraging long distance travel.

This eclectic period of history also witnessed the advent of another profound social phenomenon – the invention of the grand World's Fair. These international expositions celebrated the dawn of the industrial age and displayed objects representative of all the continents of the world. More importantly, they attracted millions of visitors and travelers from around the globe.

This unique exhibition takes a look at the 19th century traveler, whose character was so quintessentially capsulated in Jules Verne's Phileas Fogg, and the exotic cultures visited. The story is told through some 80 original objects - 19th-century souvenirs, if you will, from the French word souvenir, to remember. Rarities of the natural world, cultural curiosities and exquisitely-crafted artifacts and artworks attest to a far flung panorama - Africa, Asia, the Americas, as well as the European continent.

Drawing on the extensive and incredibly diverse collections of the Museo Stibbert of Florence, Italy, this exhibition time travels across continents and cultures, evoking the experiences of 19th-century voyagers and exploring the ramifications of this incredible social phenomenon.





# STRUCTURE OF THE EXHIBITION

### 1. The Departure

"Monsieur is going to leave home?"

"Yes," returned Phileas Fogg.

"We are going around the world."

Jules Verne, Around the World in Eighty Days (1873)

Setting: Suggestive of a Train Station and a Hot Air Balloon.

In a graphic ambiance, a bustling old world, 19th-century world is evoked. In the center of the space, a platform is skirted with a wicker-basket effect. Perched above is an assortment of turn-of-the-century portmanteaus, steam trunks, suitcases, hat boxes. Overhead is a canopy, evoking a hot air balloon ride. A series of graphic panels are the tour guides, providing the larger-picture

A series of graphic panels are the tour guides, providing the larger-picture historical background and context for the exhibition's central theme – the curious voyager, the tourist and tourism, of the late 1800s.

- The State of Travel at the Beginning of the 19th Century Social & Geographical Global Context
- The Transportation Revolution: Ships and Trains Connecting the Continents
- The Advent of Tourism
- Most Popular Destinations of the 19th century

Original objects arranged in display cases attest to the essential accessories for travel at that time – a compass, a mess kit, a pistol – while other props represent communication practices at that time. Before cameras or today's digital devices were common, travelers kept written journals, describing or sketching their experiences and the wondrous sights to be seen. Thus a new genre of literature emerged - travel writing as the tourist phenomenon grew and spread.

- Essentials of the Voyage Travel Accessories
- A New Genre in Literature is Born Travel Writing

### Passage 1: All Aboard

Employing a subtle suggestion of a ship's gangway, the exhibition travelers enter a corridor with fixed or projected images of a ship at sea to one side and a train in motion on the parallel side.

### 2. Travelling the World Europe - Mid-East - Africa - India - China - Japan

"I see that it is by no means useless to travel, if a man wants to see something new"

Jules Verne, Around the World in Eighty Days (1873)

Settings: Evocative foreign destinations, an archipelago of exhibit islands. Exiting the passageway, the traveler embarks on a journey. Each geographical area visited is isolated and evoked by its own distinctive imagery. Graphic panels provide local color, history and news of current events at the turn of the century. Original and unusual objects and costumes celebrate local tastes and customs. Rarities of the natural world, cultural curiosities and exquisitely crafted artifacts and artworks attest to a far flung panorama, and reflect the spirit that called upon most travelers at that time to not only record in some way their memories, but also collect 'souvenirs' of their journeys, if you will, from the French word souvenir, to remember.

- Precedents in the European Grand Tour
- World Politics at that Time, Occidental & Oriental
- Circling the Globe; How to get from A to B
- The Origins of Souvenirs
- The Rise of the Grand Hotel Tradition

### 3. World Fairs & Expositions

"Anything one man can imagine, other men can make real." Jules Verne, Around the World in Eighty Days (1873)

Setting: World Fair environment

Travel in the second half of the 1800s was also stimulated by the invention (and huge popularity) of the World Fair phenomena. One did not need to circumvent the globe to 'see' the world, the 'world' came to the great capital cities to bring the best, brightest and newest achievements in modernity. The Crystal Palace in London was built to host the first such world exhibition in 1851; the Eiffel Tower of Paris was constructed for the exposition universelle of 1889; the first Ferris wheel was erected at the Chicago World Fair of 1893. Not only were engineering feats on display, prevailing tastes and production techniques in the decorative arts were amply represented, and buyers, sellers and collectors gathered from around the world. Again graphic imagery and panels provide the background context and create illusions to the wondrous fairgrounds that so excited 19th-century travelers and visitors. Original objects illustrate leading exponents and participants of the fairs such as the Maison Granger armorers of Paris or the Cantagalli maiolica manufacturers of Italy.

- A Brief History of World Fairs
- Marvels of the Emerging Modern World
- Reinventing the Past

One such participant and enthusiast was the eclectic collector, Frederick Stibbert of Florence, Italy. In 1876, he set sail from Liverpool on the steamship, Botha for the United States. His objective was to visit the Centennial International Exhibition in Philadelphia. A selection of rare and personal documents, guides books and sketches attest to the voyage and journey of Frederick Stibbert, offering curious historical footnotes to the state of travel in the United States at that time.

- Centennial International Exhibition in Philadelphia
- Frederick Stibbert & America

### Passage 2 ETA: Now Boarding

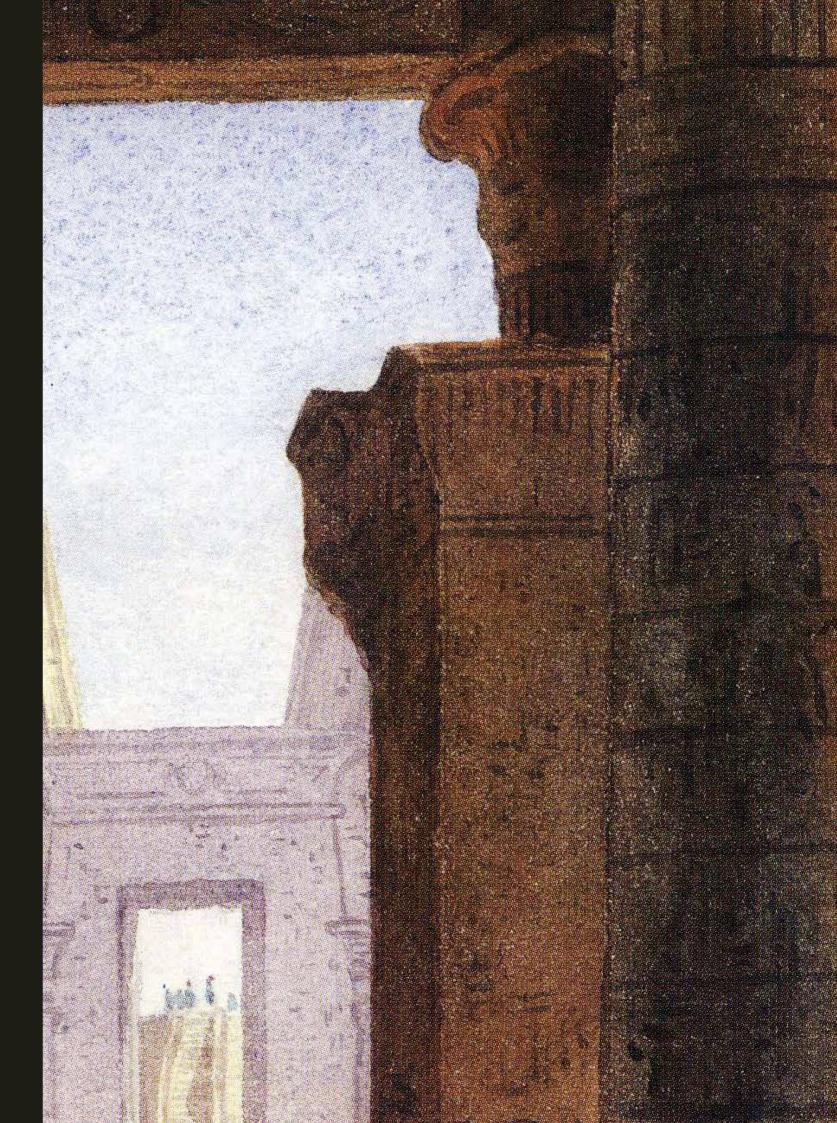
There is one more exhibition destination, but to get there the exhibition travelers exit through another passageway suggestive of a modern jetway, leading to reflections on the state of travel today, illustrated through props.

### 4. Travel Today

"Ah! Young people, travel if you can, and if you cannot - travel all the same" Jules Verne

Setting: suggestive of Modern Airport, Baggage Claim

The passenger exits the jetway into an environment simulating a modern airport. On a device recalling a baggage carousel, an assortment of trolleys, rollerboard suitcases and backpacks illustrate the evolution of the suitcase. Hand-written diaries and sketchbooks have been replaced by Instagram and Facebook; guides books and maps replaced by smartphones and tablets, but the drive, the impetus to travel remains much the same: an insatiable curiosity to see the world, to experience the unknown, to explore the far corners and cultures of the planet we call home.



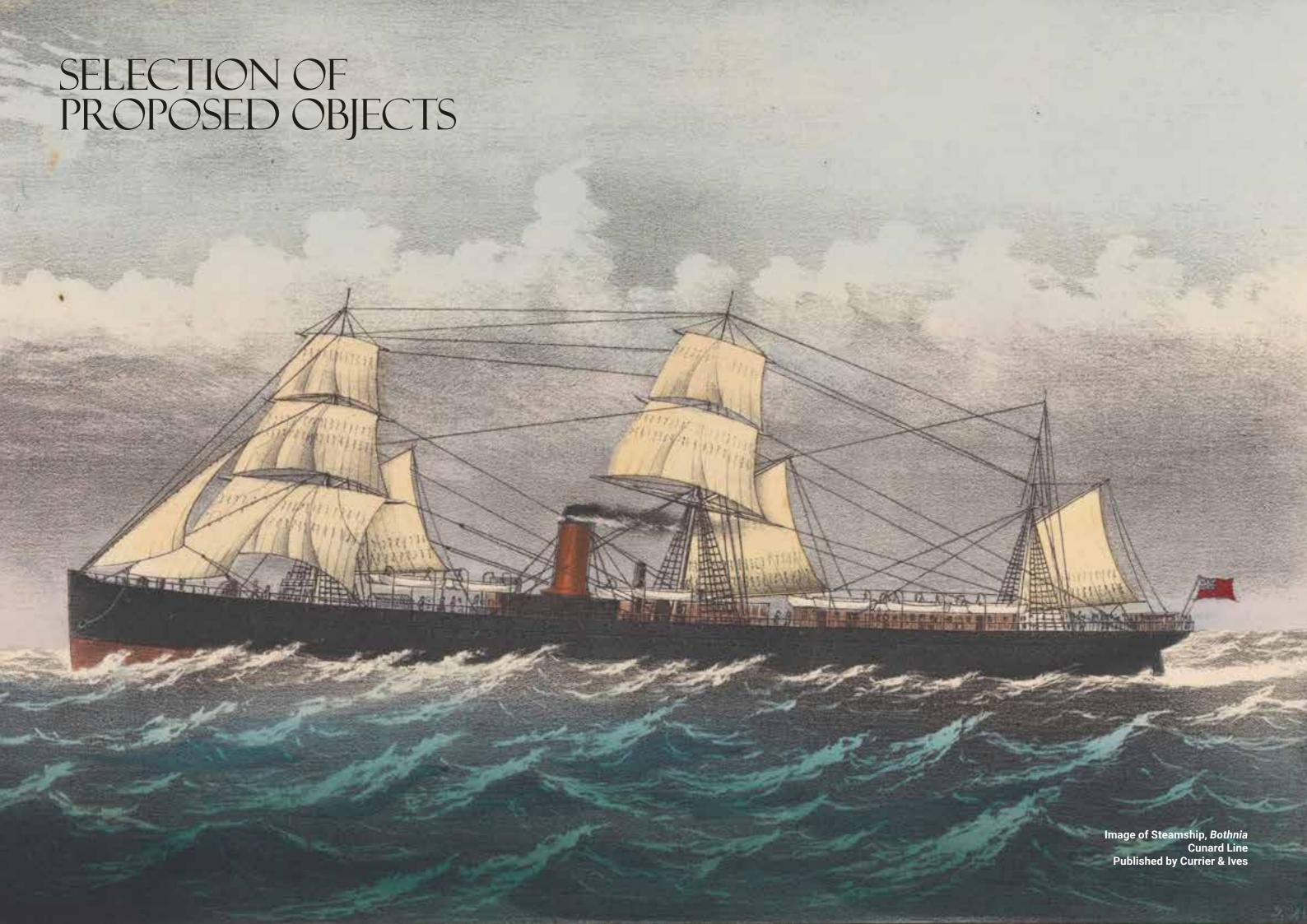
# ABOUT FREDERICK STIBBERT AND THE MUSEO STIBBERT

Frederick Stibbert was born in Florence in 1838, educated in England, the son of a distinguished British citizen and his Tuscan bride. His grandfather had been the Commander in Chief of the British East India Company in Bengal and governor there for many years in the late 1700s, amassing a great fortune and estate that was inherited by Frederick Stibbert. This enabled Stibbert, an astute and sophisticated financier and collector to dedicate his life to collecting works of art, armor, costume, antiques, objets d'arte, curiosities and cultural specimens. According to his own criteria, he transformed his hillside villa and park into the museum that is today known as the Stibbert Museum, located in Florence, Italy that conserves a magnificent collection of nearly 50,000 items.

Like other voyagers of his century, Stibbert's interests led him abroad on many occasions across Europe – London, Paris, Switzerland and Germany. In 1861, he toured Spain – Valencia, Andalusia, Cordoba, Seville and Madrid among the places visited. He was so swayed by his visit to the Alhambra Palace in Granada that in 1889, he recreated its grandiose stucco decoration in the Moresque Room of his villa to display his collection of Islamic objects. Several objects on display are "collectibles" purchased by Stibbert from very specialized Spanish artisan workshops active at that time, such as Antonio Gutierrez de Leon in Malaga, and Rafael Contreras in Granada.

In 1876, he set sail from Liverpool on the steamship, Botha for the United States. His objective was to visit the Centennial International Exhibition in Philadelphia, but he also visited Canada, Niagara Falls and sojourned in New York and Washington DC. Like many fellow travelers, he documented his travels, in particular in sketchbooks that today provide invaluable information not only about his personal experiences and impressions, but also the times in which he lived and the state of travel at the time.







































Small Statue of an Elephant with Howdah Lacquered papier machè India,19th Century Ceremonial Gift in the Form of a Bird Gilded metal with colored glass incrustation Burma, 19th century







Opium Pipes Bamboo, brass, enamel China, 19th century















### REINVENTING THE PAST



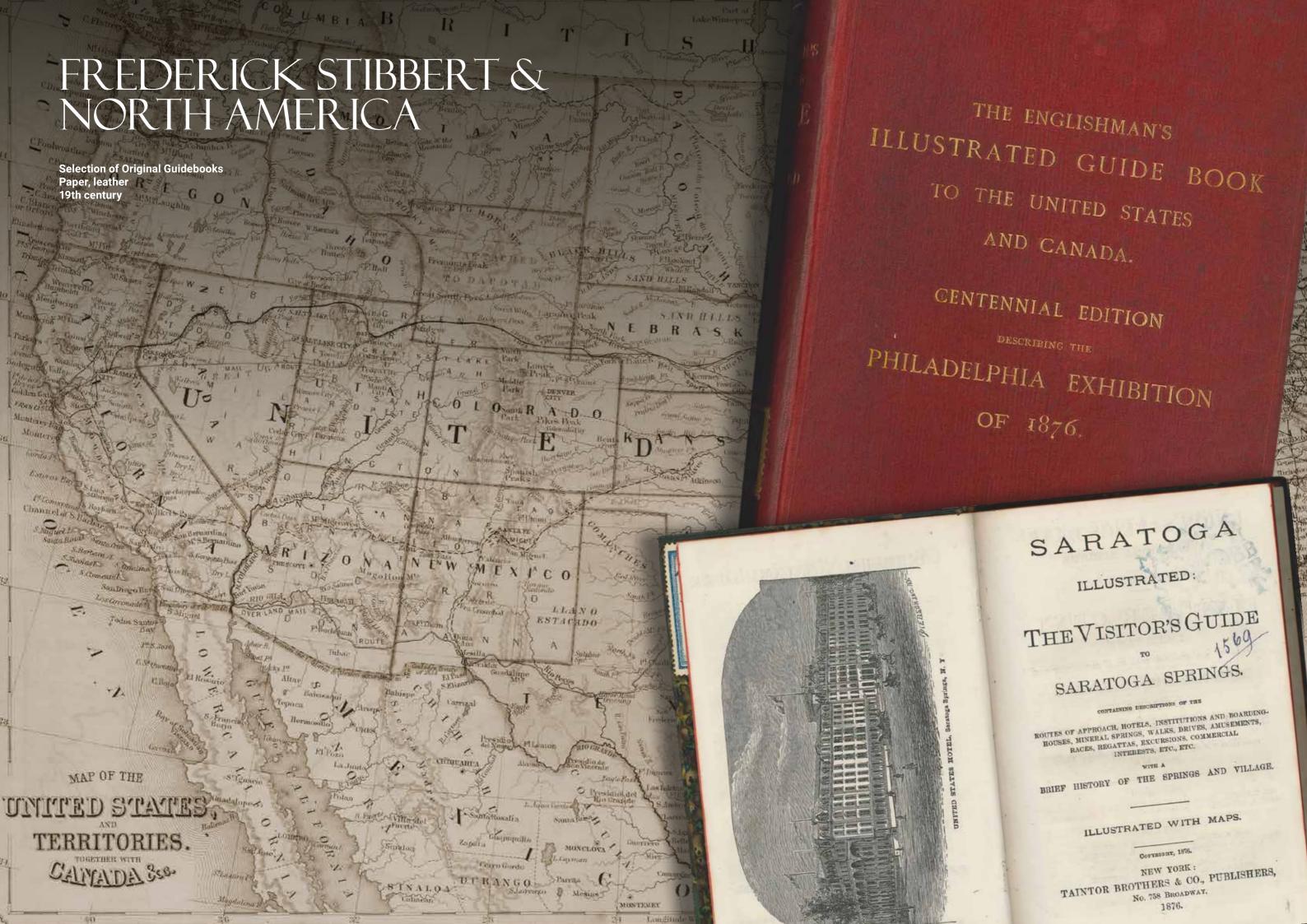


Pair of Neo-Grec Vases Bronze, marble Paris, France, 1862









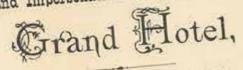
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MAP 0

Woods Theatre.—Miss ANNA E. DICKINSON, the Gifted Artiste, in her Grand Impersonation of "Anna Boleyn."

CORLUMBIAB



### DINNER. - MONDAY, OCTOBER 16th, 1876.

Soup.

Vegetable.

Puree de Gibier, aux Crontons,

Fish.

Baked Bluefish, White Wine Sauce.

Boiled Lake Trout, Anchovy Sauce,

Boiled.

Leg of Mutton, Caper Sauce, Boiled Philadelphia Capon, Celery Sauce,

Smoked Tongue, Corn Beef and Cabbage.

Sauer Kraut and Pork,

Roast.

Loin of Pork, Apple Sauce, Westphalia Ham, Champagne Sauce, Stuffed Spring Turkey, Cranberry Sauce, Ribs of Beef, Spring Lamb.

Cold Meats.

Chicken Salad, Potato Salad, Lobster Plain, Pressed Corned Beef, Lamb, Pate de Foie Gras, with Truffles. Mutton, Tongue, Pickled Eels Marine, Lobster Salad,

Boned Turkey, with Jelly, Beef a la Mode, Baked Pork and Beans.

Walnut Catsup, Heslop's Sauce, Celery Slaw, Celery. Cauliflower, Mixed Pickles,

Relishes. Piccalilly. Cheese, Worcestershire Sauce, Onions, Boston Pickles, Chow Chow, French Mustard, Pickled Beets,

Entrees.

Croccanti, a la Cittandina,

Russian Turnips,

Boiled Potatoes,

Baked Potatoes,

Turkey Wings, Stuffed, a la Toulouse, Sweetbread Croquettes, aux Puree de Spinach

Saute Noix de Bouf, a la Bourgoise,

Gigot de Mouton, French Style,

Baked Macaroni, a la Creme, Farina Cake, Glaze, with Raisins.

Mallard Duck, California Grape Jelly.

Saddle of Venison, Game Sauce,

Pumpkin Pie,

Vegetables.

Sugar Corn, Fried Parsneps,

Cabbage,

Stewed Tomatoes. Mashed Potatoes, Boiled Rice, Baked Sweet Potatoes,

Spinach, Pastry.

Damson Pie,

Custard Pudding, Almond Bread.

### WINE LIST.

### CHAMPAGNES.

OH.AMPAG.	QTS.	PTS.
Lamartine, pere and fils, Dry Lamartine, pere and fils, Extra Dry. Moet & Chandon, Imperial Green Seal, G. H. Mumm's Extra Dry. G. H. Mumm's Verzenay L. Roederer, Dry Sillery G. Roederer, Carte Blanche Krug & Co. Pommery & Greno, Vin Sec. Piper, Heidsick & Co. Heidsick & Co., Dry Monopole V. Clicquot, Ponsardin Delmonico. Jules Fournier, Carte Blanche. Jules Fournier, Extra Dry	\$3 50 \$ -4 00 -4 00 -3 50 -3 50 -3 50 -4 00 -4 00 -4 00 -4 00 -4 00 -4 00 -4 00 -3 50 -4 00 -4 00 -3 50	1 75 2 00 2 00 2 00 1 75 1 75 2 00 1 75 2 00 1 75 2 00 1 75 2 00 1 75 2 00 1 75 2 00 1 75
Jules Fournier,		

### CLARETS.

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Grand Hotel Table Claret	2 00	1 00
Grand Hotel Table Claret	2 00	1.00
Chateau Bouillac	2 00	1 00
St. Julien, Brandenburg Freres Pontet Canet	9.50	1 2
Pontet Canet	3 00	1.5
Pontet Canet. St. Fierre. Chateau Mouton.	4 50	
Chateau Mouton	5 00	
Chateau Lantie	A) Some	
Chateau Lafitte		

### SAUTERNES.

	1.50	3
Sauterne	9.00	1
Sauterne	2 00	
Haute Sauterne	4 000	2
Haute Sauterne Latour Blanche Chateau Yquem	4 00	100
Chateau Yqueman		

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Laubenheimer	1 50	200
Lanbenheimer	1 50	75
		1 00
Ungsteiner	2 50	1 95
		1000
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Rupertsberger Neustadter Vogelsang Rudisheim Berg	5 00	
Rudisheim Berg Johannisberg Cabinet		

BURGUNDY.	QTS. PTS.
ngleheimer Nuits Chablis, (white) Chambertin Romanée Clos de Vougeot	\$2 00 3 00 1 50 3 00 1 50 3 50 1 75 4 00

### AMERICAN WINES. Werk's Golden Eagle.....

11.44	PORT. 2 00
Table Port (superior	2 00 3 00 4 00 47", 5 00
Fine Old Port, "18	4 00 47"

### MADEIRA.

ld Madeira	3	00
AL CINA	4	00
onth Side	4	00
forre, (pale and , very fine, bottled	. 4	00
in 1800)	100	
in 1833) Newton, Gordon & Co., (very old and delicate) Harriet, (choice and very scarce)	.10	00
Harriet, (choice and tor)		

### SHERRY.

Table Sherry	4 00	
Calcutta Pale, (rare vintage, on scarce)  ALES, PORTER, &	c. 2	5

	200
merican Ale	15 20 15
inglish Ale, (Base on draught	4
cotch Ale	4
India Pale Alemander Stout	30
Dublin Stout	40
trackern Water	40
Imported Ginger Ale	&c.

### LIQUEURS, CORD.

	120	400
ermouth	34	25
/ermouth	44	25
Anisette	44	25
Ohartreusse	44	25
Maraschino	56	25
Maraschino Kirschwasser	16	25
Kirschwasser Cherry Cordial	144	25
Cherry Cordial		

CORKAGE \$1.00 PER BOTTLE.

View of Buzzard's Bay, Massachusetts Sketchbook Journal of Frederick Stibbert Paper Ca. 1876









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