

Essay for English 123

Tutor: Jane Smith

Tutorial Time: Tuesday 3-4

*Learn your tutor's name;
essays are submitted to your
tutor's box. (Spelling it correctly
will also win brownie points)*

Essay Topic: 18th-c Travel

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Enlarging the Prospects of Happiness: Travel Reading and Travel Writing 1695–1830

[No header in p. 1]
Title style in 14 pt

He that would travel for the entertainment of others must remember that the great object of remark is human life.... He only is a useful traveler who brings home something by which his country may be benefited; who procures some supply of want or some mitigation of evil, which may enable his readers to compare their condition with that of others, to improve it whenever it is worse, and whenever it is better to enjoy it.

Indented quotation
(note lack of quotation marks)

Reference to a magazine, thus not listed in reference list

Samuel Johnson, *Idler* 97, 23 February 1760

One of the most distinguishing features in the literary history of our age and century, is the passion of the public for voyages and travels. Of the books that have lately been published, there are none, novels alone excepted, that, in point of number, bear any proportion to them.

C. G. Worde, assistant librarian at the British Museum, 1795

Use of discursive footnote to explain a complicated reference.

As these epigraphs reveal, informed contemporaries possessed strong views about the purpose and amount of travel writing produced in the eighteenth century. Although only a small proportion of the population had either the means or leisure to travel, those who could travel did so in ever-increasing numbers, especially to the continent, and then wrote about their experiences. As the routes of the Grand Tour became ruts, affluent travellers focused on the emotional aspects of travel or explored farther afield, to Scandinavia and the Mediterranean. At the other end of the social spectrum, the buccaneers risked lives in hope of riches, and celebrated their adventures in accounts that fired the imaginations of readers for the next two centuries. Throughout the mid-eighteenth century an improving economy and peace at home enabled the government to fund so-called 'voyages of exploration', usually with secret orders to seek new trading opportunities. The American and French revolutions, followed by the Napoleonic wars,

¹ Matheson 1924, p. [3] attributes the preface, from which this quotation comes, to Worde.

In square brackets because page is not numbered in Matheson, but would be p. 3 if it were numbered.

= "paragraph"

= "number"

1st pt style
(not indented)

created new interest in domestic tourism (1780 sees the first use of 'tourist' in print), and new possibilities for female authors such as Patricia Wakefield and Mariana Starke, who compiled significant predecessors to the formal guidebook (a compound word in its own right from 1818) later associated with the names of Murray and Baedeker. Such is the agreed trajectory of travel writing in the period.² Within that schema, this chapter attempts to indicate who was composing or compiling travel writing, how much of it was produced, who was reading it, and how travel writers, publishers and readers shaped British culture between 1695 and 1830.

use of single quotation marks to call attention to a word.

This note could be in brackets, but prob. easier for the reader as a footnote.

Normal ¶ with initial indentation

The restoration and return of the court from France intensified interest in travel, of course, at least to the continent, while William Dampier's *A New Voyage Round the World* (1697) renewed visions of riches from *Terra Australis* (Hunt 1993, 346).

Richard Lassells, in *The Voyage of Italy*, first named the Grand Tour in 1670, and the Greenwich meridian, effectively placing London at the centre of the world, was first established as the basis for longitude measurements in 1675. (The meridian was officially designated the zero meridian in 1884, but served unofficially on most maps, especially those available in Great Britain, from the late seventeenth century.) At the other end of the period, in 1830, the foundation of the Royal Geographical Society created an official distinction between the amateur traveller and the professional explorer, while the opening of the Liverpool–Manchester rail line heralded the possibility of tourism for a much broader proportion of society.

A full sentence within brackets has punctuation inside the closing bracket

Section header style

A Lively Taste for Travel

The taste for travel clearly beguiled the major authors of this period. Addison's *Remarks on Several Parts of Italy* (1705) and Sterne's *Sentimental Journey* (1768) particularly influenced subsequent travel narratives. The engagement of so many talented writers with the genre helped make travel writing acceptable to a wide range of readers (Crone and Skelton 1946, 125). A number of influential commentators stressed the innocence of travel writings relative to other genres, especially the novel, and agreed that armchair travel could provide the benefits of travel (reduction of prejudice,

Italics for book titles

Item with more than 1 author

final punctuation after the bracketed reference.

² For valuable discussions of the roles and styles of travel writing in this period, see Frantz 1934, Adams 1962, Batten 1978, Adams 1983, and Porter 1991.

references to entire works, not just specific pages

exposure to other political systems and social customs) without the expense, discomforts, or possible corruptions of leaving home:

Indented quotation
No quotation marks required.
The closing quotation mark here is for a quotation within the indented quotation.

Travel-writing was a staple of women's periodicals.... Hannah More and Vicesimus Knox find travel-books "very necessary," and Sarah Green recommends that a girl spend "one morning a week" reading geography and travels.... They were thought to provide "peculiar Pleasure and Improvement" because in them "no passion is strongly excited except wonder." (Pearson 1999, 55)

Ellipsis with omission of a further full sentence or more.

Reference follows final punctuation in indented quotations.

Maria Edgeworth and her brother Richard wrote in their 1798 work, *Practical education*, that "There is a class of books which amuse the imagination of children without acting upon their feelings. We do not allude to fairy tales, for we apprehend that these are not now much read, but we mean voyages and travels; these interest young people universally" ([1798] 1974, 1:335-36).

page numbers in a multi-volume work.

The reviewer of a 1777 anthology, *The Modern Traveller*, described it as "well calculated for the million, but particularly for young persons: as no kind of reading is more pleasing, and at the same time more instructive. They may, therefore, with great propriety be given as presents to the younger readers of either sex" (quoted in Turner 2000, 23).

dates for a reprinted text. See sec. 15.38

(end of sample essay)

Not cited from the original source. Chicago style recommends that you cite from the original when possible.

Reference List

- Using "Reference List Entry" style
- Adams, Percy. 1962. *Travelers and Travel Liars, 1660-1800*. Berkeley: University of California Press. [Typical book entry]
- 3-en dash ———. 1983. *Travel Literature and the Evolution of the Novel*. Lexington: University of Kentucky Press.
- Batten, Jr., C. L. 1978. *Pleasurable Instruction: Form and Convention in Eighteenth-Century Travel Literature*. Berkeley: University of California Press.
- multiple authors - note order of first + surnames
 Crone, Gerald R., and R. A. Skelton. 1946. "English Collections of Voyages and Travels." In *Richard Hakluyt and His Successors*, edited by Edward Lynam, 65-140. Hakluyt Society, 2nd ser., no. 93. London: Hakluyt Society. [Chapter in edited book]
- repeat author surname even if same.
 Edgeworth, Maria, and Richard Edgeworth. (1798) 1974. *Practical Education*. 2 vols. New York: Garland. [dates for reprinted text] - multi-volume work
- Frantz, R. W. 1934. *The English Traveller and the Movement of Ideas 1660-1732*. Lincoln, NE: University of Nebraska Press.
- Place of publication is a CITY!
 Add state or country details if needed.
 → Hunt, Margaret. 1993. "Racism, Imperialism, and the Traveler's Gaze in Eighteenth-Century England." *Journal of British Studies* 32 (4): 333-57. [Typical journal article entry]
- Pearson, D. 1999. *Women's Reading in Britain, 1750-1835: A Dangerous Recreation*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Porter, Dennis. 1991. *Haunted Journeys: Desire and Transgression in European Travel Writing*. Princeton: Princeton University Press.
- Turner, Kathryn. 2000. *British Travel Writers in Europe 1750-1800*. Studies in European Cultural Transition. Aldershot, UK: Ashgate. [Book in a series] - Series title in Roman.

All items arranged alphabetically by surname.

Spacing of lines within entries same as spacing of lines between entries.