
Abstract:
Recent studies exploring the history of Scottish tourism have neglected to critically analyse nineteenth-century guidebooks, although they are frequently-used sources. Nineteenth-century guidebooks to Scotland are a window into the complex negotiations between actors within a burgeoning mass tourist sector, including the publishers that supplied travellers with information and advice in the form of maps, illustrations and the printed word. This thesis offers a comparative analysis of Black’s Picturesque Tourist of Scotland and Handbook for Travellers in Scotland, revealing how sources often dismissed as ephemera constituted complex, multi-media, intertextual products. Examining, in turn, the history of modern guidebook publishing and cartography, the evolution of the guidebook preface, the incorporation of a rich visual culture within the volumes, and the formatting of proposed ‘tours’, this study suggests that there were distinctive features of each series that reflected broader editorial strategies and underscore how, as sources, historians must understand the particular features and intended functions of each volume, rather than aggregating them without attention to the variety of formats and texts encompassed within the genre.

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Focusing on the great population movement of British emigrants before 1914, this book provides a new perspective on the relationship between empire and globalisation. It shows how distinct structures of economic opportunity developed around the people who settled across a wider British World through the co-ethnic networks they created. Yet these networks could also limit and distort economic growth. The powerful appeal of ethnic identification often made trade and investment with racial ‘outsiders’ less appealing, thereby skewing economic activities toward communities perceived to be The red represents a military uniform and the black is the symbol of a priest's clothes. The author had chosen that symbolic because Julien thought about being a priest or a soldier. Since the Napoleon’s time was over the decided to be a church diplomat. Julien was also torn apart between ambition and hypocrisy symbolized by the black color and honesty, nobility and idealism symbolized by the red color. Stendhal was the author of many books about Italian music and art and he even wrote some travel journals. Even though “The Red and the Black” made him famous during his lifetime, he acquired real fame and
made an influence on the literature world in the second half of the 19th century. Many of his works were published after his death and he left behind many unfinished works.