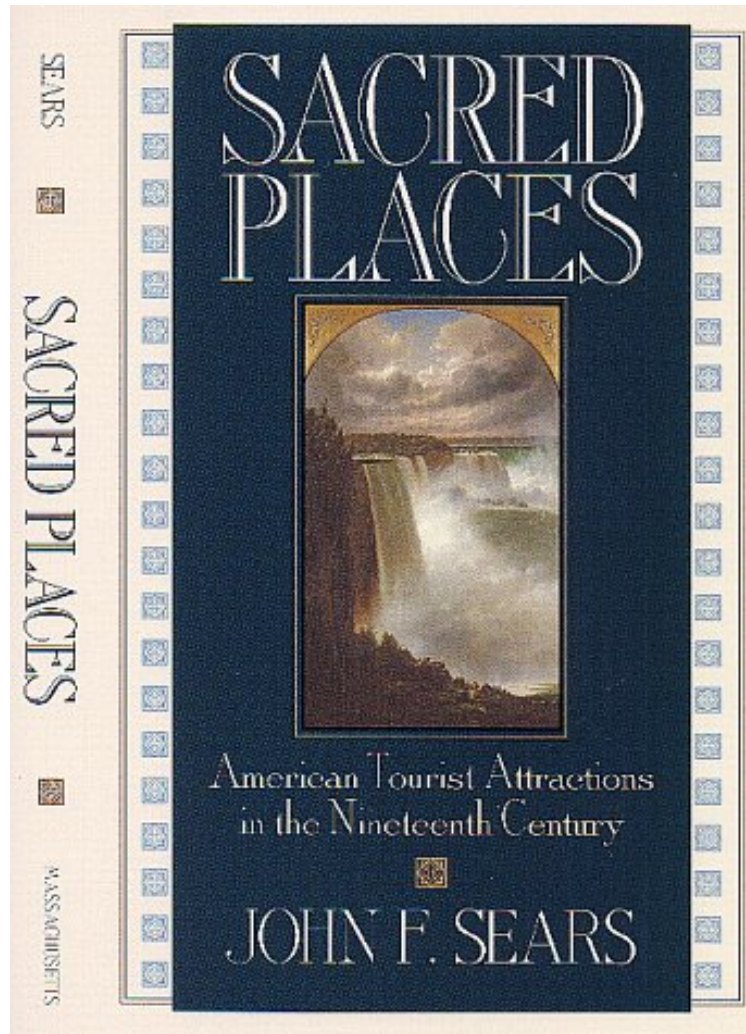


[Free download] Sacred Places: American Tourist Attractions in the Nineteenth Century

Sacred Places: American Tourist Attractions in the Nineteenth Century

John F. Sears

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John F. Sears : Sacred Places: American Tourist Attractions in the Nineteenth Century before purchasing it in order to gage whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised Sacred Places: American Tourist Attractions in the Nineteenth Century:

0 of 0 people found the following review helpful. Enjoyable, but limited in scopeBy AnonymousSears argues that 19th century American tourist attractions tended to be secular places sanctified by natural sublimity and nationalistic idealism in which the nation was symbolized by natural grandeur or American ingenuity. This history is extremely easy and enjoyable to read, as well as academically well-informed and researched. It does, however, present a very limited view of American tourism, focusing only on sublime landscapes, with only passing mention of resorts and a

complete lack of awareness of 19th century historical site tourism.0 of 0 people found the following review helpful.
Wonderful book!By MarkThoughtful, thorough discussion of an interesting period. The author writes beautifully!

Tourism emerged as an important cultural activity in the United States in the 1820s as steamboats and canals allowed for greater mobility and the nation's writers and artists focused their attention on American scenery. From the 1820s until well after the Civil War, American artists, like Thomas Cole and Frederic Church, depicted American tourist attractions in their work, and often made their reputations on those paintings. Writers like Irving, Cooper, Hawthorne, and James described their visits to the same attractions or incorporated them into their fiction. The work of these artists and writers conferred value on the scenes represented and helped shape the vision of the tourists who visited them. This interest in scenery permeated the work of both serious and popular writers and artists, and they produced thousands of images and descriptions of America's tourist attractions for the numerous guidebooks, magazines, and other publications devoted to travel in the United States during the period. Drawing on this fascinating body of material, *Sacred Places* examines the vital role which tourism played in fulfilling the cultural needs of nineteenth-century Americans. America was a new country in search of a national identity. Educated Americans desperately wished to meet European standards of culture and, at the same time, to develop a distinctly American literature and art. Tourism offered a means of defining America as a place and taking pride in the special features of its landscape. The country's magnificent natural wonders were a substitute for the cathedrals and monuments, the sense of history that Europe had built over the centuries. Moreover, Sears argues, tourist attractions like Mammoth Cave, Mount Auburn Cemetery, Yosemite, and Yellowstone functioned as sacred places for a nation with a diversity of religious sects and without ancient religious and national shrines. For nineteenth-century Americans, whose vision was shaped by the aesthetics of the sublime and the picturesque and by the popular nineteenth-century Romantic view of nature as temple, such places fulfilled their urgent need for cultural monuments and for places to visit which transcended ordinary reality. But these nineteenth-century tourist attractions were also arenas of consumption. Niagara Falls was the most sublime of God's creations, a sacred place, which, like Mount Auburn Cemetery, was supposed to have a profound moral effect on the spectator. But it was also an emporium of culture where the tourist shopped for Niagara's wonders and for little replicas of the Falls in the form of souvenirs. In *Sacred Places*, Sears describes how this strange, sometimes amusing, juxtaposition of the mythic and the trivial, the sacred and the profane, the spiritual and the commercial remained a significant feature of American tourist attractions even after efforts were made at Yosemite, Yellowstone, and Niagara Falls to curb commercial and industrial intrusions. Sears also explores how the nineteenth-century idealization of home stimulated the tourists' response to such places as the Willey House in the White Mountains, the rural cemeteries, and even the newly established asylums for the deaf, dumb, blind, and insane. And, in an intriguing account of Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, he examines the reasons why an important nineteenth-century anthracite transportation center was also a major tourist attraction. Most of the attractions discussed in this book are still visited by millions of Americans. By illuminating their cultural meaning, *Sacred Places* prompts us to reflect on our own motivations and responses as tourists and reveals why tourism was and still is such an important part of American life.

"A work of exceptional intelligence and deep research. It is essential reading for all students of landscape history." Simon Schama, Columbia University
"Sear's book is the authoritative study of American tourism at its nineteenth-century point of origin. Using sensitive readings of literature, visual imagery, and geography, this book offers a complex, convincing account of a phenomenon too often dismissed as just another example of 'commercialism.'" Karal Ann Marling, University of Minnesota, Twin Cities
"Sears offers not only an explanation of the popularity of certain tourist spots but also an enlightened discussion of the role that tourism played in helping Americans fashion a distinctive national culture in the six decades after 1820." American Historical Association
"Sear's study is unique in its focus on nineteenth-century tourism and its role in shaping American culture. This book is no mere description of tourist attractions but rather a sophisticated analysis of their contribution to American cultural awareness." History
"Absorbing and scrupulously researched. . . . Sears's observations on a significant form of American leisure have the snap and sparkle of Winslow Homer's pictures of young parasol-twirling female divinities gracing the New Jersey shore." Washington Post
"Originally promoted by the educated elite and by leading writers and painters, tourism has since become a democratic mass movement. What makes *Sacred Places* important as well as interesting is that by tracing the history of tourist attractions to their origins, Sears supplies a certain perspective." The Nation
"Elegantly written essays about the world of the genteel tourist in the nineteenth century. . . . [*Sacred Places*] is laden with insights about what the public expects from its history, and would be especially valuable for those public historians who serve tourists today at scenic and historical sites." Public Historian
About the Author
John F. Sears is executive director of the Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt Institute in Hyde Park, New York.