Anthropology of Travel and Tourism

Travel/tourism & a thing

Final presentation/essay - December

- <u>a presentation</u> (around 10 min., <u>during last lecture 13.12</u>) or <u>an essay</u> (3-5 pages, <u>deadline 13.12</u>),
- a place considered to be touristic
- short general characteristic & deeper analysis
 - History context (when a place started to be seen as touristic), what attracts tourist to a place, if/how a place changed since is touristic, what are strategies for promoting a place, souvenirs, how many people go there every year, touristshosts relations & influences etc., ethical questions, your own reflections
- on 6.12 course summary
- text formatting: Times New Roman, size 12pt, 1.5 line spacing
- photos are welcomed, but a minimum text of 3 pages must be kept

Recapitulation from 18.10

- the concept of time in ethnology / anthropology and related humanities studies: time as a qualitative unit, dimensions associated with important meanings and regulations in society, for an individual human being, sacred time vs secular, ordinary time; time as a separate abstract category in modern societes, the fragmentation of linear and quantitative time nowadays
- free time, half-free time real free time vs. busy free time leisure time
- changes in working time within the 19th and 20th centuries, working hours were cut in half, from around 80 hours a week to 40-48 hours
- time in tourism: myths (ownership of time, exceptional time, escape from time, the paradise metaphor)
- song comments by Riko, Mao and Zsofia. Thank you ©

A souvenir...

- a material document of a travel, an extension of tourist experience
- a gift
- materialized memory





A souvenir...

- a thing
- an object
- a commodity

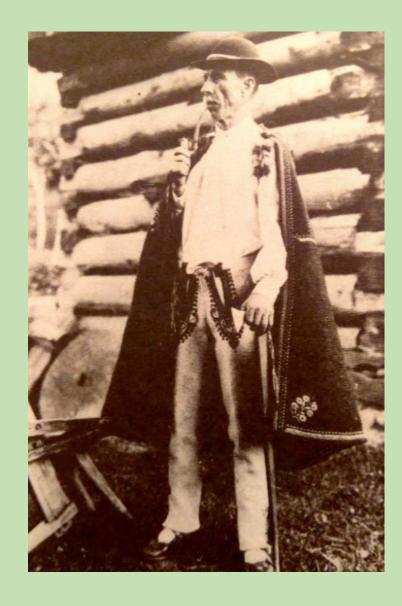


Why does a thing / an artefact become a souvenir?

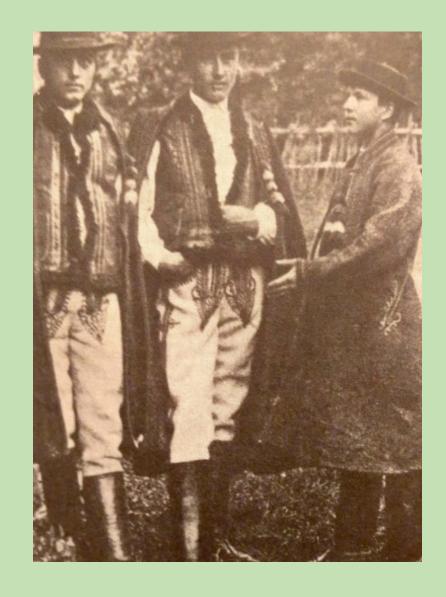
- commodification of a native artifact into a souvenir,
- mass production of things for the tourism industry,
- giving status of a souvenir to a neutral thing by a tourist.

Commodification of a native artifact into a souvenir

- the reduction or, on the contrary, the amplification of some original elements and signs (structure, size, color),
- standardization, the replacement of traditional materials with industrial ones,
- the transformation of functional objects into decorative objects, which lead to their repetitive production,
- new cultural meanings are created
- giving a portable form, easy to transport













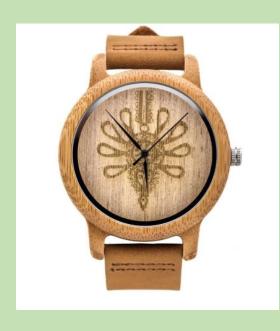












The mass production of tourist souvenirs

- the role of mass production (industrial revolution),
- reaches its peak in the second half of the twentieth century and the beginning of twentieth first,
- mechanical reproduction of the representation of the object (Dean MacCannell, the fifth faze of six stages of creating a tourist attraction),
- usually produced in countries with cheap labor such as China, Indonesia and Vietnam,
- often chosen due to their low price.

The mass production of tourist souvenirs





The status of a souvenir granted by a tourist

- it can be any thing,
- "a subjective" tourist souvenir,
- symbolically refers to a specific event or destination and a period of time in the tourist's personal history
- A part of an individual's identity and his/her "narrative of self-identity"

The status of a souvenir granted by a tourist





How old is the souvenir?

- the ancient world, medieval times (i.e. handful of soil),
- Cabinets of curiosities,
- replicas of the European sites from Grand Tours,
- mass production of souvenirs became a global phenomenon after World War II, acceleration in 2nd half of 20th century.



Domenico Remps, Cabinet of curiosities

Typology of souvenirs

- ***** by a target group:
 - personal
 - as a gift



Typology of souvenirs

***** by forms of commodification:

- a direct commodification (mass production souvenirs)
- an indirect commodification (commodification of a native artifact into a souvenir)
- non-commodified souvenirs (status of a souvenir granted by a tourist)
- partially commodified (local utility products that are given an importance by a tourist)



Typology by Alain Decrop and Julie Masse:

- tourist trinkets (inexpensive, bought in souvenir shops),
- destination stereotypes (typical object representing a given destination or a local specialty, such as a Russian matryoshka doll, Egyptian papyrus, etc.),
- paper mementos (tickets, guides, brochures, maps of cities and countries or airline tickets),
- collected objects (personal and private meanings, i. e. beach sand).



SOUVENIR ATTRIBUTES:

- authenticity, uniqueness, appeal, affordability, portability, quality, relative value, artistic & aesthetic rendering...
- "Souvenirs must be a) cheap, b) portable, c) understandable and d) (...) dusty! Sometimes it helps if they are useful, at least the owners will know what to do with them, and they will have some meaning of their own in the traveler's home environment." Nelson Graburn
- size, fragility, and maneuverability (e.i. Dawn Pysarchik)
- uniqueness, aesthetic and functional elements, attached value, product display properties (e.i. Mary Ann Littrell, Lindsay Turner, Yvette Reisinger)
- authenticity (e. i. Atsuko Hashimoto, David Telfer)

The authenticity of souvenirs

- authentication" process by which something - a role, product, site, object or event - is confirmed as "original", "genuine", "real" or "trustworthy",
- hot authenticity (subjective perspective) and cold/cool authenticity (objective features) of souvenirs by Tom Selwyn,



The authenticity of souvenirs

- in one subject, entire image of culture owned by a tourist, but also created by him/her is materialized,
- a sense of authenticity given by a tourist,
- exchange value vs. sentimental value,
- a relation to the local area, relation to the history and geography of the destination,
- authenticity of materials and techniques,
- an object used by the local population,
- a certificate or stamp.

Food as a souvenir?

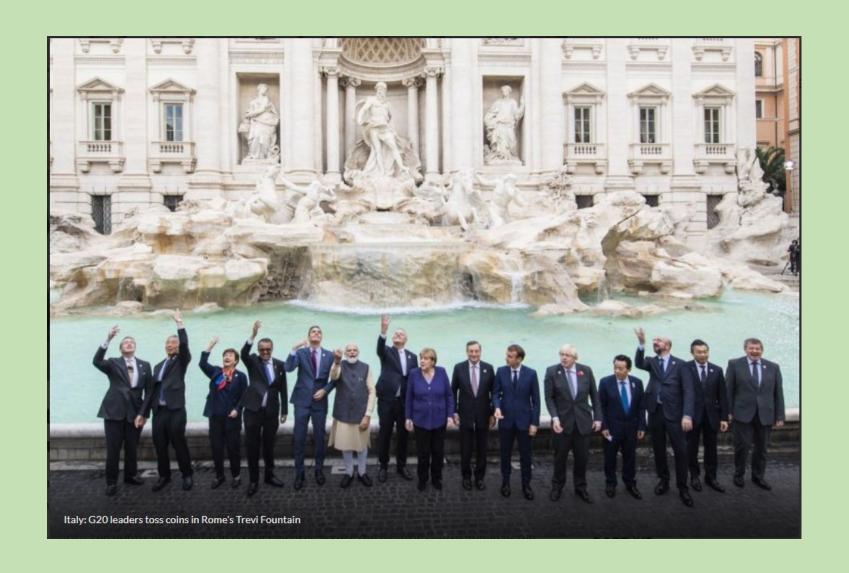
 For tourists, food contains various meanings expressing the destination visited and also serves to induce the of the attractiveness destination to potential tourists. Local food and foodstuffs are considered symbols and iconic products that reinforce the identity of a place. Each destination is characterized by specific gastronomic customs, which include the way of preparation, serving and consumption.







When the tourist does not take, but gives ...



When the tourist does not take, but gives ...















I will admit that I am an extremely self conscious person and that's why it's taken me so long to share these photos, even to women's travel groups. I am a fat woman and last year I took my first topless photo on a road trip. I was so nervous and we had even just been heckled by a couple of guys trying to get us to take off our bras. But I'd seen my friend post a topless photo from her hike and I was inspired.

While I was nervous to take the photo (the fence is also near a highway), I remember the moment being freeing and fun. I felt strong and wild and beautiful and full of love and joy.

Traveling/living abroad, especially mostly solo, can be tough. But it's moments like these that make it all the more worthwhile.

As some other women have said to me: keep moving forward, you do you, keep your head high. You are amazing.

I wish you all moments like these.

Pura Vida 🤎

PS. I will admit that I had someone with me on this road trip but I was living abroad solo at the time.

w mieście: Cardrona, New Zealand.



A brief discussion in groups

Can a souvenir in the 21st century be authentic?

 What are the positive (if any) and negative (if any) sides of mass production of souvenirs?

 You received a souvenir from a friend from work who just came back from vacation. In your opinion, the thing has no aesthetic value and is useless. What will you do with it? • The songs presentations...