The touring reader: Understanding the bibliophile's experience of literary tourism
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Highlights
- Offers a close examination of the literary enthusiast as tourist.
- Explores beyond the accepted figure of the literary pilgrim.
- Employs literary theory to explore touristic experience.
- Provides the first use of the concept of concretisation within the context of tourist studies.
- Highlights the close relationship between reading and touring.

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Abstract
This research explores the literary enthusiast’s experience of planning and undertaking literary inspired trips. The research reconceptualises the dominant figure of the literary pilgrim, inspired to visit sites associated with favourite authors, by using detailed results from 30 open-ended surveys distributed to delegates at a literary conference. The findings indicate that these keen readers prefer to plan their own trips and shun organised attractions and mainstream tourist information in favour of employing the texts themselves as source material. Respondents then feed back their experiences into the re-reading of the literary text. These findings are analysed using the concept of concretisation borrowed from literary theory. This concept, which has not been used in previous tourist studies, reflects the experience of these visitors who are using travel to solidify their reading of favourite books. This research therefore highlights the interdependence of texts and travels and emphasises the important role that imagination plays in the experience and recollection of tourist trips.
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1. Introduction
To travel under the influence of a favourite author, book or poem is an impulse dating back to the rise of the popular novel in the 18th century. This activity continues to expand and many regions and sites exploit their literary connections, encouraging visitors to seek out places linked to authors’ lives and their imaginative outpourings. We have also seen a similar interest in book towns, literary trails and festivals (MacLeod 2009; MacLeod, Hayes, & Slater, 2009; Robertson & Yeoman, 2014; Saretzki, 2013). Visit England has declared 2017 to be Year of Literary Heroes (Fig. 1), reporting that one in four Britons visited an English literary location in 2016 (VisitEngland, 2017). This flowering goes hand in hand with a strong demand for books and e-books, particularly in the top markets of USA, China and UK (IPA, 2016), and the continuing popularity of book groups and online literary discussion fora (Burger, 2015). This reflects the enduring appeal of the written word and underpins the ongoing desire to travel to expand this interest. Although this form of touring has a long history, academic research on literary tourism seems to have proliferated only since 1990 (Hoppen, Brown, & Fyall, 2014; O’Connor & Kim, 2014) and has largely been concerned with case studies of specific literary tourism destinations (Busby, Brunt, & Lund, 2003; Herbert, 1996; Müller, 2006) and the tourism development potential of literary themes (Butler, 1986; Smith, 2012;
2. Literature review

This section reviews studies of the evolution of literary tourism with emphasis on the figure of the literary pilgrim. Various research approaches to the experience of the literary tourist are subsequently analysed.

2.1. Evolution of literary tourism

Literary tourism is defined as travel inspired by an association with authors or their literary works and studies in the field agree that these links can range from the autobiographical to the imaginative and often via the socially constructed as visitors seek out authorial birthplaces and burial sites alongside literary settings and purpose-built attractions conveying a literary theme (Fawcett & Cormack, 2001; Herbert, 2001; Tetley & Bramwell, 2002). Literary sites are therefore diverse with Gentle and Brown (2015) offering eight different typologies of literary-inspired sites including writers’ homes, graves, bookshop tourism and literary festivals. UNESCO includes literature as part of its cultural landscape designation (Ruiz Scarfuto, 2013) and has now identified specific Cities of Literature with destinations such as Edinburgh and Melbourne recently winning this accolade (Hamilton & Seale, 2014). The range of literary-themed destinations increases with the popularity of film and television adaptations of literary works encouraging more visitation, both actual and virtual (Gibson, 2006; Pennacchia, 2015; Troost, 2006). Literary tourism can in fact be considered as the forerunner of film and media-based tourism and in many cases the connections between these forms of tourism are very strong as O’Connor and Kim (2014) suggest. Mediatised literary locations reach out to wider film audiences and can also enrich the experiences of the literary tourist. Thus, contemporary Beatrice Potter fans can visit the Lake District in Cumbria, UK and see the farm where she lived and produced her children’s books, experience the commercially-owned World of Beatrix Potter attraction and soak up the landscapes portrayed in the 2006 film biography, Miss Potter. Similarly, fans of novelist Charles Dickens can pay their respects at several former residences across London and Kent, absorb the atmosphere of a Dickensian London on a walking tour of the narrow alleyways of the City before (until recently) taking part in the theme-park experience of Dickens’ World in Chatham, UK.

Historically, tourism and literature have long enjoyed a close alignment and literary-inspired visits are associated with some of the earliest forms of travel and especially with the Grand Tour (Buzard, 1993; Hendrix, 2009; Usby, 1990; Towner, 2002). A key event in the early years of organised literary tourism was David Garrick’s Stratford Jubilee in 1769 (Santesso, 2004; Watson, 2006) although Santesso notes that traveller’s interest in the birthplace of John Milton predates that famous celebration of William Shakespeare. Tourists were already stealing souvenir cuttings from Wordsworth’s cottage garden in the Lakes by 1820 (Donaldson, Gregory, & Murrieta-Flores, 2015); a pocket travel version of Walter Scott’s The Lady of the Lake had been produced for tourists’ use by 1825 (Watson, 2006); and Burns Country had already been established in Ayrshire, Scotland by the early 19th century (MacKay & Pittock, 2011), demonstrating that visiting a place with literary associates has long been a key motivation to travel within Britain. Further afield, Samuel Butler’s utopian novel Erewhon was published in 1872 and within weeks, tourists were arriving at his Upper Rangita Valley home in New Zealand (Buchmann, 2008); similarly, L.M Montgomery’s Anne of Green Gables drew visitors to Canada’s Prince Edward Island (the setting and authorial home) soon after its 1908 publication (Fawcett & Cormack, 2001). Although historically a European or Anglophone activity (Yiannakis & Davies, 2012), organised literary tourism is now found throughout the world - the first writer’s house in China for example (Lu Xun, the nation’s most celebrated modern writer), having been open in Shanghai since 1951 (Wang & Zhang, 2017).

Literature also played a key role in prefurging tourism in some locales, for example the Scottish Highlands as a romantic tourist...
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