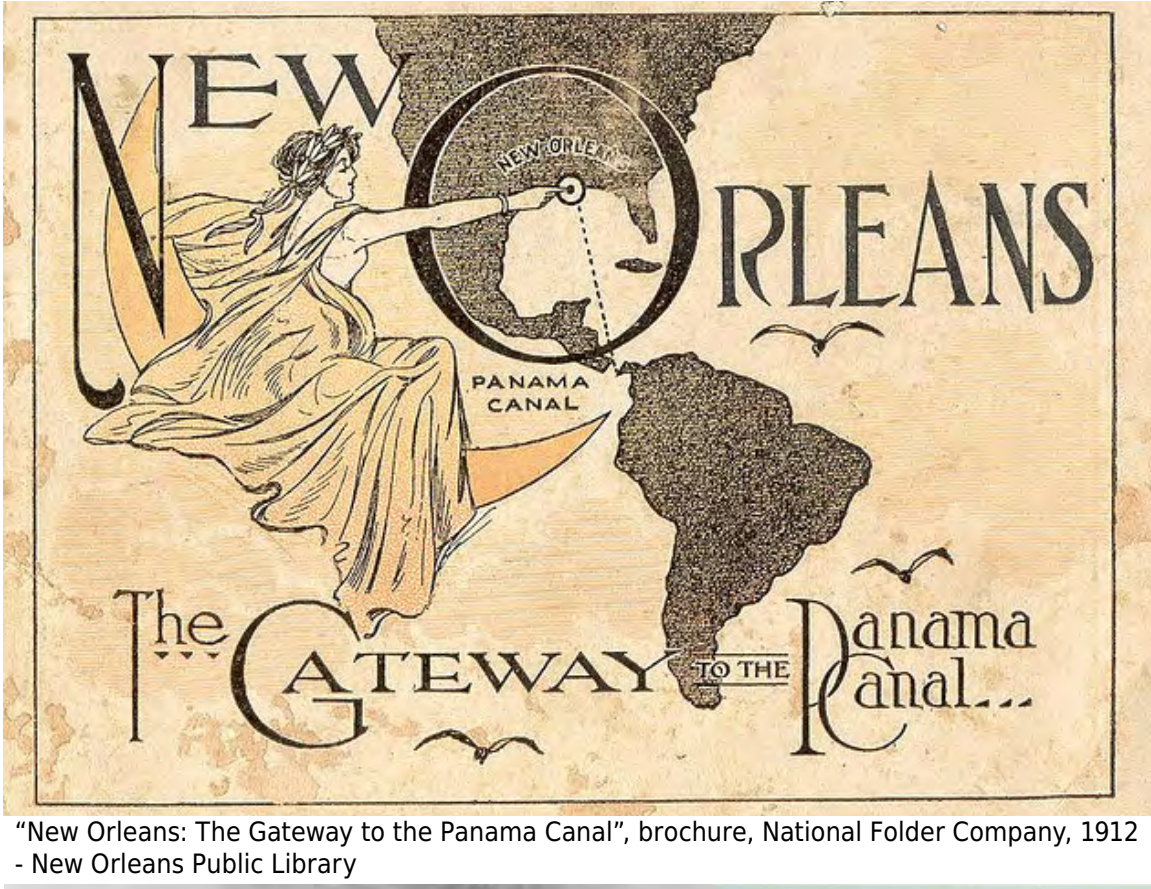


TOURISM AND URBAN DYNAMICS

STRUCTURAL EFFECTS OF EMERGING TOURISM IN NEW ORLEANS (LOUISIANA) AND INNSBRUCK (TYROL)



"New Orleans: The Gateway to the Panama Canal", brochure, National Folder Company, 1912 - New Orleans Public Library



Steamboat "Greenland", unknown photographer, n.d. - New Orleans Public Library

INDUSTRIALIZATION
AND EMERGING
TOURISM

Tourism as a broader phenomenon in the late 19th and early 20th century is a product of industrialization in different ways, as a consequence of its technologies in enabling movement for the masses, and as a compensatory field for its destructive results on people and environment. The enlargement of tourism's social recruitment base led to the development of tourism-relevant goods, services and institutions.



Southern Railway Station Innsbruck, photograph by Wilhelm Stempf, c. 1915 - Bildarchiv Kulturforschung



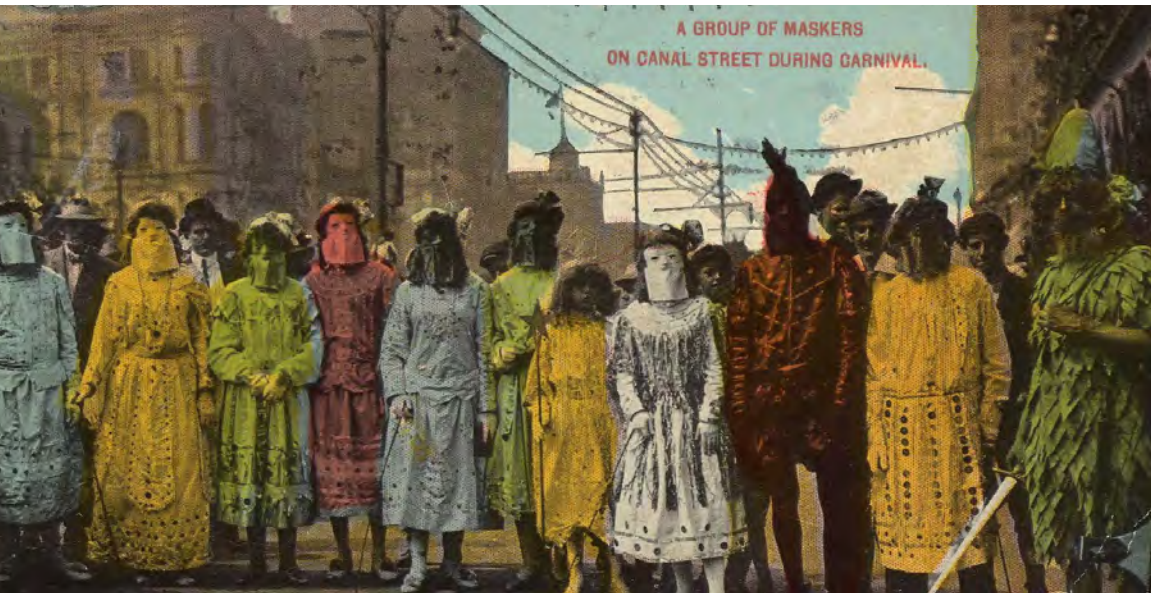
The Brenner train in front of Berg Isel, photograph by Fridolin Arnold, 1900 - Bildarchiv Kulturforschung



"Hungerburgbahn Innsbruck", poster, c. 1906 - Tiroler Landesmuseum Ferdinandeum



Rex, the "king" of Mardi Gras, sits on his chariot, unknown photographer, 1906 - The Times-Picayune, nola.com



"A Group of Maskers on Canal Street During Carnival", postcard, published by J. Scordill, n.d. (mailed February 1914) - Wikimedia Commons



Buddy Bolden's band, unknown photographer, c. 1905 - Collection of Willie Cornish

ENTERTAINMENT,
EVENTS, AND
ATTRACTIONS

Both cities have a long history as hubs on important trade routes. In the late 19th and until the first two decades of the 20th century New Orleans tourism relied on the Mardi Gras season, nationwide advertised since the 1870s, and huge convention events. Tourism as a relevant business existed in Innsbruck during the 19th century, particularly in the second half. It was (besides trade and transport) the most prosperous sector, people visited trade fairs, culture and (alpine) landscape. Nevertheless, it was a seasonal business - most tourists came during the summertime.



Innsbruck city theatre (left) and Casineum (right), photograph published by A. Grati and J. Leupner, late 19th century - Wikimedia Commons



Hungerburgbahn, unknown photographer, c. 1912 - Eisenbahnarchiv Tirol, Sammlung Denoth



The Grand Opera House, unknown photographer, c. 1900 - Tulane University Library

CULTURE, WORK,
AND SOCIETY

At the turn of the century both cities already had a thriving theatre and concert scene, though in rather different cultural variations. The tourism effects on local customs and culture are preservation and economization. Not only culture and infrastructure faced tourism-induced changes. Work and society itself changed due to people working in tourism related professions (e.g. transportation, catering structures, accommodations and entertainment facilities) and interacting with tourists.



"Musikkapelle und Schützen von Wilten", postcard, published by Stengel & Co. Dresden/Berlin, c. 1903 - Bildarchiv Kulturforschung



Nationalsängergruppe Egger-Rieser, postcard, unknown publisher, c. 1905 - Gitarrearchiv Österreich



Railway station restaurant kitchen, unknown photographer, c. 1910 - Tiroler Landesmuseum Ferdinandeum



Automobile on the Zirler Berg, unknown photographer, c. 1905 - Tiroler Landesmuseum Ferdinandeum



St Charles Hotel, postcard, unknown photographer, c. late 1910s - Wikimedia Commons



Prytania line streetcar, unknown photographer, 1907 - The Times-Picayune, nola.com

TRANSPORTATION,
MODERNIZATION,
GRAND HOTELS

The building of railroads in the second half of the 19th century enabled cheaper and faster means of transportation. Between 1859 and 1884 the railroad network in Tyrol was completed. Motorized vehicles and the building of roads at the turn of the century allowed easier access to alpine locations. Steamers as the common means of transportation to New Orleans weren't replaced until the turn of the century, when the railroad network of Louisiana was connected to longer distances.

Accommodations for tourists were rapidly altered, the Grand Hotel emerged and new technologies, (e.g. electric light and heating, telephones or elevators) were included. Some of the most magnificent hotels of New Orleans were built in the 1830s, but the big Grand Hotels were erected at the turn of the century and in the following two decades. In the late 19th century several Grand Hotels were built at the main station in Innsbruck.



Hotel Tirolerhof, Innsbruck, postcard by Leo Stainer, c. 1912 - Bildarchiv SAGEN.at



Hotel Kaiserhof, Innsbruck, postcard, published by Act. Münchener Chromolith. Ges., c. 1900



Brochure for the "Steamer Sidney", cover, n.d. - New Orleans Public Library



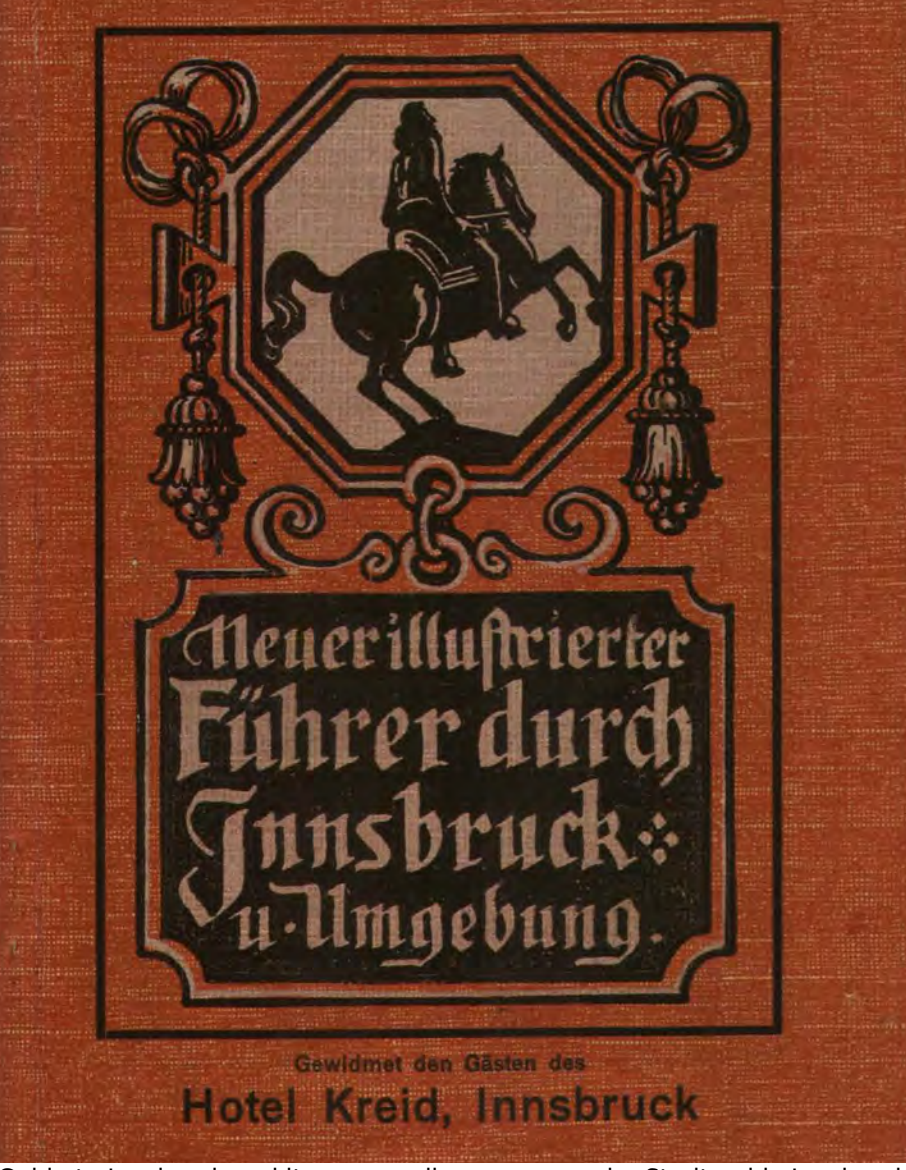
Guide to the Louisiana State Museum, cover, n.d. - New Orleans Public Library



Brochure for Mardi Gras 1916, cover, 1916 - New Orleans Public Library

RESEARCH
INTEREST

This dissertation project will discuss the changes in infrastructure and society due to tourism in rather different environments. There will be a special focus on the impact of tourism on local populations. The basic question is: Can local strategies in tourism, the touristic influence in these different places and the impact on the local population be explained in general concepts of regional (social and economic) history?



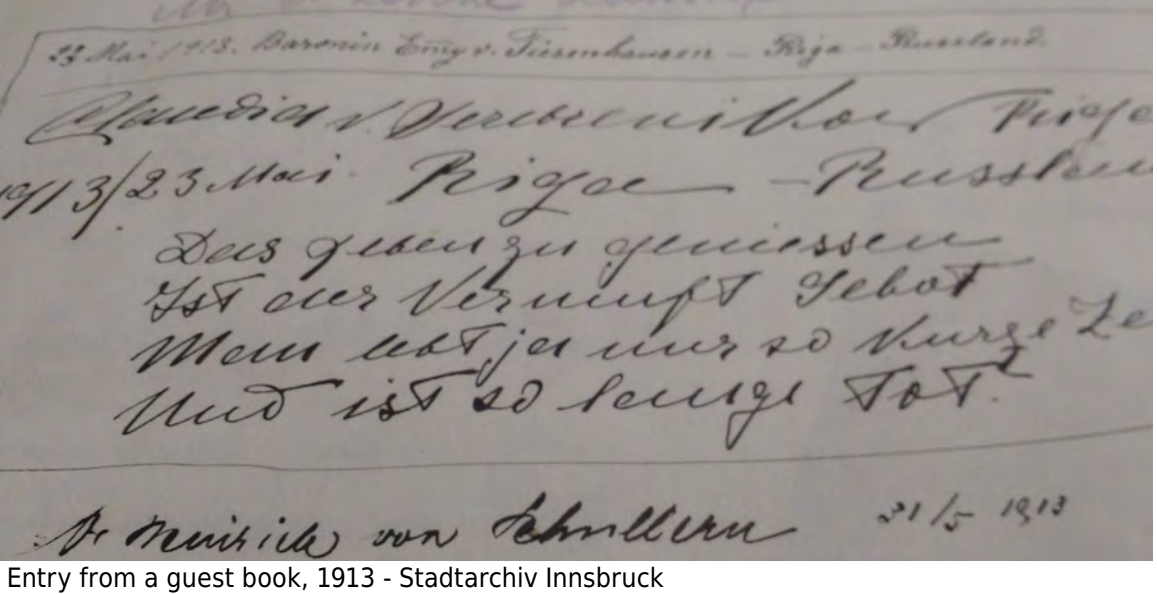
Guide to Innsbruck and its surroundings, cover, n.d. - Stadtarchiv Innsbruck



The Historic New Orleans Collection, Williams Research Center

SELECTED
ARCHIVES

- »Earl K. Long Library, University of New Orleans
- »Historic New Orleans Collection
- »Louisiana Division City Archives and Special Collections
- »Stadtarchiv Innsbruck
- »Tiroler Landesmuseum Ferdinandeum
- »Tiroler Landesarchiv



Entry from a guest book, 1913 - Stadtarchiv Innsbruck



Stacked files at the Stadtarchiv, Innsbruck.

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