

Notes

1 The Serious Leisure Perspective

1. Presented here as most recently set out in Stebbins (2012a).

2 Starting a Fulfillment Career

1. This conceptualization of play is that of Johan Huizinger (1955).
2. *Amator* is the Latin base for 'amateur', or lover of something. In this broad sense of lover, all people in the serious pursuits are *amators* of their core activities.
3. The psychology of positive interest takes us in this direction, which, however, revolves around interest as a general emotion rather than interest in a particular leisure activity (see Fredrickson, 1998).
4. For a rich answer to why I like to write, see <http://www.inkpunks.com/2012/05/12/why-do-we-write/>. For one on why I like to paint, see <http://wanderingmist.com/inspiration/why-do-we-paint/>. Both retrieved April 28, 2013.
5. See also Lindesmith, Strauss, and Denzin (1991) and Hewitt (1991).
6. Some support for these observations is presented in Stebbins (1992, pp. 72–73).
7. The concept of scientist as entrepreneur being developed here is different from that of entrepreneurial scientist, or someone who, for personal or institutional profit, turns a scholarly product into a saleable item (see Etzkowitz, 1989).

3 Amateurism as a Route to Fulfillment

1. Solo acts, or shows, are given in both dance and theater, even though most performances in these arts involve two or more dancers or actors. This section treats only of collective fine art.
2. Early amateurs in jazz and dance music commonly perform gratis. Later, some of them may demand a fee for their services, but still fail to earn enough to become dependent on such payment. Professionals are paid and dependent on that remuneration but, for charitable reasons, they are usually willing to play occasionally for no pay.
3. Stage business is any activity that is not in the script, but performed by an actor for dramatic effect.
4. The five basic ballet positions are shown in <http://dance.about.com/od/typesofdance/p/Ballet.htm> (retrieved 30 March 2013).

5. 'Nutcracker Performances' are presentations of Tchaikovsky's Nutcracker Suite, given primarily in December (often far) away from America's main ballet centers. Here senior members of the corps de ballet may get a rare opportunity to dance a principal role, the stars of the company being uninterested in such distant work.
6. Lack of space prevents a detailed description of the skills, knowledge, and experience that amateurs must acquire in the various individual arts. But, as in the collective arts, participants must persevere, which because these acquisitions are substantial, requires considerable effort.
7. Craig adapted the career framework set out in this book to the career line typical of her sample of poets.
8. See Amazon.com for lists of books for adults who want to work with children in these crafts.
9. The exceptions to this generalization fall primarily under the heading of folk art. The folk music mentioned in the next paragraph is of the entertainment variety presented in (often) colorful urban venues. It differs from the native or backcountry art performed in certain isolated areas of North America and various societies outside the West.
10. Country dance has a professional wing in which participants dance the waltz, two-step, triple-two, and other dances. See <http://www.UCWDworlds.com> (retrieved 9 May 2013).
11. Kayaking and alpine skiing need not be competitive, need not be a sport. Instead, they may be pursued as hobbies, wherein the challenge faced is what nature presents. On nature challenge activities, see Davidson and Stebbins (2011).
12. These sources of learning for bodybuilding are set out in detail in Klein (1993, pp. 69–79).
13. In fact, most professionals in both the team and the individual sports are rather modestly remunerated, a condition that can contribute to parental anxiety. According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics the annual mean wage for 'athletes and sports competitors' in May 2012 was \$75,760 (http://www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes_nat.htm#27-0000, retrieved 13 April 2013).
14. This research is reported in Stebbins (1979; 1980; 1981; 1982), which are referenced in www.seriousleisure.net/Bibliography/Amateurs.
15. This is not an attempt to liken amateur scientists to tradesmen. In everyday usage, these three terms are applied to any field where extensive knowledge and ability must be developed before independent practice is possible (see Stebbins, 1980).
16. These three concepts are further discussed in Stebbins (1980).
17. My interviews suggest that the first journal article or two are regarded as turning points for avocational scientists.
18. All amateurs, apprentices included, are aware of the possibility of accidentally discovering something new. But even apprentices observe or do fieldwork chiefly for other reasons, realizing how rare such discoveries are.
19. Routier (2013) interviewed a sample of physically active hobbyists who abandoned their activities because of this contingency and some of the others discussed in this section.

4 Finding Fulfillment in a Hobby

1. Note that these collectors are not gatherers. Gathering refers to acquiring a resource for subsequent use in making something. Thus, some people gather driftwood for sculpturing or home decoration. Others gather beach pebbles, sea shells, or beach glass (glass washed up on shore), with which, for example, they assemble mosaics or bottled decorations or mount individual pieces for display. Gatherers are hobbyists of the maker and tinkering variety; they are neither collectors nor casual leisure accumulators (Davidson & Stebbins, 2011, p. 136).
2. King (2001) discusses the extensive 'social outreach' of quilting.
3. Barbershop singing is the only folk art on which we have any career-related data (Stebbins, 1996). Given this general lack of research on careers in folk art, this kind of leisure will not be considered further here.
4. To the extent that spelunkers engage in speleology, the scientific exploration and study of caves and other underground features, they are amateur scientists rather than hobbyist activity participants.
5. Mountain climbing is an exception to this observation, for climbers may be intensely aware of 'kinesthetic sensations' (Mitchell, Jr, 1983, p. 166).
6. There is also no small number of body-centered activities of the casual leisure variety, among them walking, popular dance, and, when defined as enjoyable, jogging.
7. Bartram (2001) found that white-water kayakers commonly get their start by taking a course, though a smaller number of them learn informally from friends or on their own with rental equipment. She examined all five stages of the hobbyist career of her sample.
8. Cheng and Tsaur (2012) have examined the six qualities of serious leisure among wave surfers.
9. Hamilton (1979) discusses the prominence rock climbers gain from making 'first ascents'.
10. Collison and Hockey (2007) studied runners' identities, while Dilley and Scraton (2010) examined those of female mountain climbers.
11. Since some people make money playing bridge, it is in order to ask whether bridge should be classified as an amateur activity. But according to Holtz (1975), the title 'professional bridge player' is a misnomer. She argues that the people who play bridge for money do so as secretly paid partners in a leisure activity officially held to be strictly amateur.
12. The intellectually oriented followers of politics who are committed to a certain political party or doctrine still spend a significant amount of time (and possibly money), informing themselves widely in this area. To be a hobbyist here, a person must pursue a broad knowledge and understanding; he or she must do more than merely proclaim, however, fervently such and such a political stripe.
13. On the skills of reading, see Prose (2009) and Stebbins (2013b, pp. 8–9).
14. This transition is briefly mentioned in Chapter 1, with a deeper discussion being available in Stebbins (1979, pp. 19–22).

5 Fulfilling Careers in Volunteering

1. Corporate philanthropy is not germane to this discussion.
2. It is possible to dabble in horticulture, such as sticking a seed in some dirt to see what happens. But it is debatable whether this dabbling leads to a serious interest in gardening and, for some, on to floral volunteering of one variety or another.
3. Insects in general fail to attract volunteers, even while the Internet reveals considerable concern for honeybees and butterflies. Expressing this concern as a leisure activity primarily occurs as a hobbyist pursuit, which includes building and maintaining horticultural habitats that foster their survival. Volunteering to help with the social movement whose mission is to save the bees or the butterflies falls under the rubric of environmental volunteering (see the next section).
4. There are other kinds of marginal volunteering, which are not treated here. These include receiving advantageous tax deductions for volunteer service, in-kind or monetary payments that significantly augment one's livelihood, and corporate and educational volunteering demanded of participants in accordance with work place goals (e.g., corporate social responsibility programs) or course requirements.

6 Professional Devotee Work

1. As a correction to this situation, Etsy, an eBay-style Internet outlet for small-scale sellers of art and craft, has been successful in marketing creative, noncommercial works where brick-and-mortar stores have had to struggle (www.etsy.com).
2. The Fifteen-Year Project, carried out by the author, was summarized in Stebbins (1992). It consisted of eight exploratory field studies of amateurs and professionals in art (theater and classical music), sport (baseball and Canadian football), science (archaeology and astronomy), and entertainment (magic and stand-up comedy). The studies were conducted between 1973 and 1990.
3. This is not to deny that individual workers in a variety of occupations (e.g., trade, managerial, proprietary, clerical, political) sometimes approach their work with the spirit just described for professionals. These individuals are not typical of their occupation, however, and their exceptional spirit therefore fails to constitute part of its subculture.

7 Hobbyist and Volunteer Devotee Work

1. Are these service specialists another variety of trades-worker, albeit one without significant physical skills? It appears not. The following definition by the Social Security Administration (Government of

the United States) suggests that these workers are actually semiskilled. Semiskilled is

work which needs some skills but does not require doing the more complex work duties. Semi-skilled jobs may require alertness and close attention to watching machine processes; or inspecting, testing or otherwise looking for irregularities; or tending or guarding equipment, property, materials, or persons against loss, damage or injury; or other types of activities which are similarly less complex than skilled work, but more complex than unskilled work.

(<http://www.myattorneyhome.com/Glossary/semi-skilled-work>,
retrieved January 22, 2014)

2. Gardening is a possible exception. One might plant a seed simply to see how it will grow. But even here there is intentionality: to produce a plant. Dabbling is intrinsically motivated, to enjoy the experience of the moment, in this instance planting the seed and imagining its germination.
3. Preference for the title of trade, technical, or vocational seems to vary by country (*Encyclopedia Britannica*, 2014, online edition).

8 The Positive Quest for Fulfillment: Shadows

1. This section is taken from Stebbins (2010).
2. Most of the time, however, *Guinness World Records* distinctions celebrate achievements in casual or project-based leisure such as how many pizzas or hot dogs are consumed in a specified period of time.

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