

Thus begins the history of the hotel industry. People have been providing hospitality for weary travellers since our ancestors inhabited the earth about , to , years ago. People have been providing hospitality for weary travellers since our ancestors inhabited the earth about , to , years ago.

Types[edit] Services related to the hotel, Radisson Blu hotel in Szczecin , Poland Hotel operations vary in size, function, and cost. Most hotels and major hospitality companies that operate hotels have set widely accepted industry standards to classify hotel types. General categories include the following: Luxury[edit] A luxury hotel offers high quality amenities, full service accommodations, on-site full-service restaurants, and the highest level of personalized and professional service. Luxury hotels are normally classified with at least a Five Diamond rating by American Automobile Association or Five Star hotel rating depending on the country and local classification standards. Boutique and lifestyle hotels[edit] Boutique hotels are smaller independent non-branded hotels that often contain upscale facilities of varying size in unique or intimate settings with full service accommodations. These hotels are generally rooms or fewer. They are typically full-service and sometimes classified as luxury. A key characteristic of boutique and lifestyle hotels is their focus on providing a unique guest experience as opposed to simply providing lodging. Full-service[edit] Full service hotels often provide a wide array of guest services and on-site facilities. Commonly found amenities may include: Full-service hotels range in quality from mid-scale to luxury. This classification is based upon the quality of facilities and amenities offered by the hotel. Focused or select service[edit] Small to medium-sized hotel establishments that offer a limited number of on-site amenities that only cater and market to a specific demographic of travelers, such as the single business traveler. Most focused or select service hotels may still offer full service accommodations but may lack leisure amenities such as an on-site restaurant or a swimming pool. Economy and limited service[edit] Small to medium-sized hotel establishments that offer a very limited number of on-site amenities and often only offer basic accommodations with little to no services, these facilities normally only cater and market to a specific demographic of travelers, such as the budget-minded traveler seeking a "no frills" accommodation. Limited service hotels often lack an on-site restaurant but in return may offer a limited complimentary food and beverage amenity such as on-site continental breakfast service. Extended stay[edit] Extended stay hotels are small to medium-sized hotels that offer longer term full service accommodations compared to a traditional hotel. Extended stay hotels may offer non-traditional pricing methods such as a weekly rate that caters towards travelers in need of short-term accommodations for an extended period of time. Similar to limited and select service hotels, on-site amenities are normally limited and most extended stay hotels lack an on-site restaurant. Timeshare and destination clubs[edit] Timeshare and Destination clubs are a form of property ownership also referred to as a vacation ownership involving the purchase and ownership of an individual unit of accommodation for seasonal usage during a specified period of time. Timeshare resorts often offer amenities similar that of a Full service hotel with on-site restaurant s , swimming pools, recreation grounds, and other leisure-oriented amenities. Destination clubs on the other hand may offer more exclusive private accommodations such as private houses in a neighborhood-style setting. Motel[edit] A motel , an abbreviation for "motor hotel", is a small-sized low-rise lodging establishment similar to a limited service, lower-cost hotel, but typically with direct access to individual rooms from the car park. Motels were built to serve road travellers, including travellers on road trip vacations and workers who drive for their job travelling salespeople, truck drivers, etc. Common during the s and s, motels were often located adjacent to a major highway, where they were built on inexpensive land at the edge of towns or along stretches of freeway. New motel construction is rare in the s as hotel chains have been building economy-priced, limited service franchised properties at freeway exits which compete for largely the same clientele, largely saturating the market by the s. Motels are still useful in less populated areas for driving travelers, but the more populated an area becomes, the more hotels move in to meet the demand for accommodation. While many motels are unbranded and independent, many of the other motels which remain in operation joined national franchise chains, often rebranding themselves as hotels, inns or lodges. Microstay[

edit] Hotels may offer rooms for microstays , [10] a type of booking for less than 24 hours where the customer chooses the check in time and the length of the stay. This allows the hotel increased revenue by reselling the same room several times a day. Hotel management Hotel management is a globally accepted professional career field and academic field of study. Most hotel establishments consist of a General Manager who serves as the head executive often referred to as the "Hotel Manager" , department heads who oversee various departments within a hotel, middle managers , administrative staff, and line-level supervisors. The organizational chart and volume of job positions and hierarchy varies by hotel size, function, and is often determined by hotel ownership and managing companies. Unique and specialty hotels[edit] Historic inns and boutique hotels[edit] Hotel Astoria and statue of Tsar Nicholas I in Saint Petersburg , Russia Boutique hotels are typically hotels with a unique environment or intimate setting. Some hotels have gained their renown through tradition, by hosting significant events or persons, such as Schloss Cecilienhof in Potsdam , Germany , which derives its fame from the Potsdam Conference of the World War II allies Winston Churchill , Harry Truman and Joseph Stalin in Wynn Las Vegas , United States Some hotels are built specifically as a destination in itself to create a captive trade, example at casinos , amusement parks and holiday resorts. Though hotels have always been built in popular destinations, the defining characteristic of a resort hotel is that it exists purely to serve another attraction, the two having the same owners. On the Las Vegas Strip there is a tradition of one-upmanship with luxurious and extravagant hotels in a concentrated area. The Wigwam Motels used patented novelty architecture in which each motel room was a free-standing concrete wigwam or teepee. Throughout the world there are several hotels built from converted airliners.

History of the Hotel Industry The hospitality industry's history can be traced back by the end of s in the Colonial Period. This industry has been the subject of important development over the years as it has faced many obstacles such as the World Wars, the great depression, the industrial revolution and other social changes.

Comments The history of hotels is intimately connected to that of civilisations. Or rather, it is a part of that history. Facilities offering guests hospitality have been in evidence since early biblical times. The Greeks developed thermal baths in villages designed for rest and recuperation. Later, the Romans built mansions to provide accommodation for travellers on government business. Later still, caravanserais appeared, providing a resting place for caravans along Middle Eastern routes. In the Middle Ages, monasteries and abbeys were the first establishments to offer refuge to travellers on a regular basis. Religious orders built inns, hospices and hospitals to cater for those on the move. From antiquity to the Middle Ages - The history of hotels is intimately connected to that of civilisations. Inns multiplied, but they did not yet offer meals. Staging posts were established for governmental transports and as rest stops. They provided shelter and allowed horses to be changed more easily. Numerous refuges then sprang up for pilgrims and crusaders on their way to the Holy Land. Travelling then became progressively more hazardous. At the same time, inns gradually appeared in most of Europe. Around , staging posts for travellers and stations for couriers were set up in China and Mongolia. The start of the hotel industry - In France, at the beginning of the fifteenth century, the law required that hotels keep a register. English law also introduced rules for inns at that time. At the same time, around thermal spas were developed at Carlsbad and Marienbad. During this epoch, more than inns were registered in England. Their architecture often consisted of a paved interior court with access through an arched porch. The bedrooms were situated on the two sides of the courtyard, the kitchen and the public rooms at the front, and the stables and storehouses at the back. The first guide books for travellers were published in France during this period. An embryonic hotel industry began to develop in Europe. Distinctive signs were hung outside establishments renowned for their refined cuisine. At the end of the s, the first stage coaches following a regular timetable started operating in England. In the nineteenth century, hotels take over the town -The industrial revolution, which started in the s, facilitated the construction of hotels everywhere, in mainland Europe, in England and in America. In New York first of all, and then in Copenhagen, hotels were established in city centres. At the beginning of the s, the Royal Hotel was built in London. Holiday resorts began to flourish along the French and Italian rivieras. In Japan, Ryokan guest houses sprang up. In India, the government-run Dak bungalows provided reliable accommodation for travellers. The Tremont House in Boston was the first deluxe hotel in a city centre. In , in Venice, a certain Giuseppe Dal Niel transformed an old palace into a hotel and gave it his name, "Le Danieli". As trains began to replace horse-drawn transport, highway inns for stage coaches started to decline. During this period, the Shepherds Hotel in Cairo was founded, the result of a complete transformation of an ancient city-centre harem. One of its founders, Guillaume Henri Dufour, became a famous Swiss general. These two famous establishments were completely renovated after the Second World War. The orchestra, directed by Jacques Offenbach, played the Traviata. The greatest names in painting and decoration participated in the completion of this hotel, the grandest in Europe in its dimensions, luxury and installations. The first hydraulic lift was installed in this hotel. In , the entire hotel was equipped with electric lighting. Due to the installation of steam central heating in , baskets of wood were no longer sold on the floors. Some years later the hotel was renovated. Further renovation took place in and In , it became a member of the Intercontinental chain. Since the hotel has been equipped with a central Building Management System. In , the Palmer House Hotel in Chicago was the grandest of all hotels. Its structure, the first of its kind, was fire-resistant. Kings and queens became regular visitors to what is without doubt the finest example of the refined architecture of the Ringstrasse in Vienna. This prestigious place where Tchaikowsky spent his honeymoon and where Shostakovich played a sonata for Prokofiev in his suite. In , the Sagamore Hotel on Lake George in the state of New York was the very first to provide electricity in all its rooms. The first school for hoteliers was founded in Lausanne, Switzerland in by J. Shortly

afterwards, the Victoria Hotel in Kansas City offered bathrooms with every room. The Netherland Hotel in New York City then became the first to provide all its guests with their own telephone. Athens was suffering at that time from a shortage of water. It is said that the personnel bought water from carriers in the street to bring to the 80 bedrooms and Of course, the establishment has undergone several renovations since that time. In Madrid, King Alphonse XIII was anxious that the capital should have a luxurious and prestigious hotel, and as a result the Ritz was inaugurated in Not to be outdone, Barcelona inaugurated its own Ritz in This was equipped with an unheard of luxury at that time, bathrooms with hot as well as cold water! The latter was renovated in by the Inter-Continental chain. The prosperous nineteen-twenties saw a veritable boom in the hotel industry. Numerous hotels were established in this decade. In , the architects Marchisio and Prost constructed a hotel in some wonderful gardens in the heart of Marrakech in Morocco, and for decades it was considered the most beautiful hotel in the world: Winston Churchill helped to forge its reputation by becoming a frequent guest. Hotels were built not only in cities, but also in the mountains. The worldwide depression which followed in did not prevent the construction of the famous Waldorf Astoria in New York. This was the greatest hotel edifice of those troubled times. After the war, the fifties saw the second boom in the hotel industry. Trigano created the now famous, but then revolutionary concept of the club village. These years were also notable for the construction of the first casino hotels. This was also the time when the airline companies began to develop their own hotels. In the sixties, new tourist resorts flourished around the Mediterranean. From Spain to Greece and from the Balearics to Yugoslavia, numerous city and beach hotels opened their doors to summer guests hungry for relaxation and a good dose of sunshine. Portugal and the Scandinavian countries soon followed their lead. Hotels for business people saw the beginning of the construction of hotels for business people. This movement was supported by several factors. First of all, there was the will of the airline companies to extend their efforts in the domain of hotels. Then there was the sudden prosperity, due to black gold, of Middle Eastern countries which attracted business people from the entire world. This engendered an important business travel trend - not limited to this region alone - which initiated the development of hotels primarily designed for business people in Middle-Eastern cities like Dubai, Abu Dhabi, Riyadh and Jeddah, to mention only the most important. Their rooms became more spacious and the cuisine more refined. Gradually, too, various first class hotels among them former palaces and city centre hotels which had fallen into disrepair began systematic renovation programmes. The end of the seventies, when China opened its doors to foreign tourists, also saw the first congresses of international hotel experts. The third hotel industry boom -The third boom in the hotel industry began in , marked by more inventive marketing and the development of hotels increasingly adapted to a particular type of clientele. This trend prompted the construction of hotels near airports, hotels for conferences, health hotels, ski holiday hotels, holiday villages and marina hotels. The resulting hotel is no less prestigious than the Ciragan Palace was. Managed by the Kempinski chain, it opened its rooms to guests in The first administrative hotel management systems, offering hotels greater independence from human resources, then appeared on the market. The hotel industry was becoming more and more competitive. Business travellers and retired people became important target customers. In the eighties, too, the Far East began to prepare itself to welcome both business people and the tourists who were beginning to discover the countries of the rising sun, such as China, South Korea, Thailand and Japan. The international chains American for the most part prepared expansion plans for Europe, the Middle and Far East which were mainly aimed at congress participants and business people. The Gulf War helped to create great insecurity for both individuals and business. It forced hoteliers to become more creative in finding ways of attracting guests special programmes, offers for "frequent travellers", high performance reservation systems and thus emerge from the crisis with the minimum damage. For the first time, the environment and energy conservation played an important role in the marketing activities of numerous chains thanks in part to the green movement and even helped to win the loyalty of numerous clients while safeguarding assets at the same time. Reservation systems became more efficient and offered the hotelier a new dimension in the creation of customer loyalty, the database. Hotel Adlon Berlin is a legend reborn. From its opening in , until it was destroyed in , it was a symbol of Berlin, a lavish host for royalty, heads of government, stage and screen stars, and the greats of literature and science.

Chapter 3 : The History of Gaming in Nevada

The Swiss resort industry was developed in the s to aid the need of private resort facilities for more prosperous people. At the time, travel was not simple. People who traveled to resorts stayed for long periods of time - up to two months to get the best value for their travel expenses.

The primary purpose of hotels is to provide travelers with shelter, food, refreshment, and similar services and goods, offering on a commercial basis things that are customarily furnished within households but unavailable to people on a journey away from home. Historically hotels have also taken on many other functions, serving as business exchanges, centers of sociability, places of public assembly and deliberation, decorative showcases, political headquarters, vacation spots, and permanent residences. The hotel as an institution, and hotels as an industry, transformed travel in America, hastened the settlement of the continent, and extended the influence of urban culture. Hotels in the Early Republic The first American hotels were built in the cities of the Atlantic coast in the s, when elite urban merchants began to replace taverns with capacious and elegant establishments of their own creation. They hoped thereby to improve key elements of the national transportation infrastructure and increase the value of surrounding real estate, while at the same time erecting imposing public monuments that valorized their economic pursuits and promoted a commercial future for the still agrarian republic. Unlike earlier public accommodations, hotels were impressive structures, readily distinguishable as major public institutions due to their tremendous size, elaborate ornamentation, and sophisticated academic styles. Hotels also had a distinctive internal arrangement incorporating grand halls for the use of the public and featuring dozens of bedchambers, which for the first time offered private space to all guests. Building on such a massive scale was tremendously expensive, and hotels cost from eight to thirty times as much as had been spent on even the finest taverns. Early hotels quickly became important centers of politics, business, and sociability. Congress in 1800 after the British army destroyed part of the Capitol. The first generation of hotel building continued into the first decade of the nineteenth century before being brought to a close by the financial failure of many of the first projects and the economic disruptions surrounding the War of 1812. Nineteenth-Century Hotels A second period of hotel construction began around 1820, driven by the American transportation revolution. Urban merchant-capitalists constructed a new generation of hotels as part of their mercantilist strategy to claim expanding economic hinterlands for their cities and states. Charles Levee in New Orleans These and other second-generation American hotels were much larger and more numerous than their predecessors and established the rectilinear, city-block hotel as a set architectural form that would be repeated in locations all across the growing nation. This phase of hotel development was brought to a close by the prolonged depression that followed the panic of 1837. Hotels continued to multiply in the East and also proliferated along the advancing frontier of settlement, rising over the prairies and plains in the 1840s and 1850s and appearing in the mountain West in the 1850s and 1860s. The westward advance of hotel construction soon linked up with a counterpart that had originated with Anglo settlement of the Pacific coast and extended eastward. By the time of the centennial, America boasted both a transcontinental railroad and a continental hotel network. Hotelkeepers had meanwhile come to see their operations as constituting an integrated national system. In the 1860s, they embraced new theories and methods of hotel management based on closer supervision and regimentation of employees and regularized contact among managers. In the 1870s, hotel proprietors began to organize their first local trade associations, and in the 1880s they established specialized publications like *Hotel World* and the *National Hotel Gazette* that served the industry nationwide. Hotel development also involved diversification of hotel types. Most early hotels had been large urban luxury establishments, but newer variants quickly emerged. Resort hotels, designed to accommodate the rising tide of tourists, were built in scenic rural landscapes far from the cities where the hotel form had been born. Commercial hotels, more simply furnished and less expensive than the luxury variant, served the growing ranks of traveling salesmen and other commercial workers set in motion by the burgeoning economy. Railroad hotels were built at regular intervals along track lines to provide passengers and crews with places to eat and rest in the decades before the introduction of sleeping cars. Residential hotels, dedicated to the housing needs of families increasingly

unable to afford private houses in expensive urban real estate markets, served as the prototypes for apartment buildings. And a frontier hotel form, characterized by wood construction, whitewash, and tiered porches, was built in hundreds of new settlements where travelers and lumber were common but capital was scarce. These and other hotel types soon far outnumbered luxury hotels, though the latter variety received the most attention from journalists, authors, and printmakers, and therefore tended to stand for all hotels in the popular imagination. Hotels were vital centers of local community life in American cities and towns. Merchants and other businesspeople continued to use hotel space for offices, commercial exchanges, and accommodations, but the popular uses of hotels far transcended their economic function. Well-appointed hotel parlors and ballrooms were favored venues for card parties, cotillions, and other sociable events that involved seeing and being seen in refined public settings. By the same token, voluntary associations ranging from debating societies to ethnic brotherhoods and charitable organizations regularly hired hotel assembly rooms and dining halls for their meetings and banquets. Hotels also became major loci of political activity. Political parties and factions often set up their headquarters in hotels, where they held caucuses and made nominations. Hotels served as important public forums, a fact revealed by the large number of published images of political figures making speeches from hotel windows and balconies, hobnobbing in lobbies, and raising toasts in crowded halls. Indeed, such was the political importance of hotels that they were often attacked in periods of domestic strife. The Civil War era, for example, was marked by the burning or cannonading of numerous hotels by Southern sympathizers. Hotels also extended their influence over distances because they functioned as a powerful system of cultural production and diffusion. Their role in accommodating travelers made hotels into a frontier between individual communities and the world beyond, with hotel guests acting as cultural emissaries who carried new ideas about aesthetics and technology along the routes of their journeys. Innovations in interior decorative luxury were among the ideas most commonly transmitted. Hotelkeepers spent heavily on refined furnishings as part of their efforts to attract guests, and in so doing transformed decor into a showcased capital good. Because a hotel could afford to spend far more on amenities than could a private family, its interiors constantly tempted guests to emulate a higher standard of living. Midwestern travelers who stayed at fine hotels in St. Louis or New York City, for example, were impressed with the elegance of their surroundings and sought to reproduce them back home in Illinois, Iowa, and Nebraska. Hotels similarly became showcases for household and communications technologies. Indoor plumbing, central heating, elevators, and gas and electric lighting first saw wide public use in hotels, as did the telegraph and the telephone. Authors from Stephen Crane to Bret Harte recognized the ways in which hotels were setting a new pace in American life, and in his classic *The American Scene*, Henry James found himself "verily tempted to ask if the hotel-spirit may not just be the American spirit most seeking and most finding itself. The nineteenth-century American hotel system had been predicated upon long-distance, point-to-point, steam-driven water and rail transportation, and the gradual transition to automobility wrought major changes in the hotel industry. In an effort to secure the patronage of drivers, existing hotels added parking facilities, and new establishments incorporated them into their building plans. Other developers created the motor hotel, or motel, a new hotel variant which, instead of being located in cities and other travel destinations, was typically sited on inexpensive land along the roads in between. The automobile also influenced the hotel industry in construction and management techniques, as Fordist mass production fostered a corresponding drive for standardization and scale in hotels. Statler was the foremost figure in this cause. In , he opened the first chain of hotels dedicated to his belief that hospitality should be made as similar as possible in every location. By , as the Great Depression was putting a definitive end to this period of hotel building, the Census Bureau counted more than 17, hotels in the United States. The three-decade economic boom of the postwar years increased the incidence of commercial travel and sent incomes soaring, and the success of organized labor distributed wealth more evenly and made paid vacations a reality for millions of workers. Meanwhile, the creation of the interstate highway system and the emergence of safe and reliable passenger aircraft made travel easier and more broadly subscribed than ever before. Hotels emerged as an important terrain of struggle in the conflictual domestic politics of the era. When civil rights activists demanded an end to racial discrimination in public accommodations, the special legal status of hotel space became a crucial

consideration in the litigation strategy of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People NAACP. Hotels were similarly implicated in international politics. In the context of Cold War geopolitics, American-owned hotels in foreign countries also served as exemplars of the benefits and vitality of capitalism. In a world simultaneously divided by politics and connected by transportation, hotels were important symbolic sites. The American hotel industry benefited greatly from the uneven prosperity of the s and s and entered the twenty-first century as a large and fast-growing segment of the national economy. The hotels of the United States employed well over 1. They formed a dense network of 53, properties comprising some 4 million guest rooms nationwide. Internationally, the industry operated more than 5, overseas hotels with over half a million rooms. From its beginnings as an experimental cultural form, the American hotel became a ubiquitous presence on the national landscape and developed into an immense and vital national industry. The hotel system transformed the nature of travel, turning it from an arduous and uncertain undertaking of the few into a predictable and commonplace activity of the many. University of California Press, University of Chicago Press, The American Hotel, " Building the Cold War: Hilton International Hotels and Modern Architecture.

Chapter 4 : The History of Hotel & Restaurant Management | USA Today

The Resort industry is currently out performing every aspect of the Lodging industry in terms of occupancy, growth, and profitability. Since its Birth in America in the late 's the resort industry has continued to grow and thrive throughout the world.

Depending on how rigid your definition of the word is, modern timesharing was invented in either Switzerland or France. He and his partner Dr. Hapimag lays claim to the very first points program and the first timeshare rescission clause, ever. Hapimag is still a successful company today, and interestingly never has formally affiliated with the major exchange companies. Doumier coined a catchy advertising slogan that advised people it was cheaper to buy the hotel than to rent the room, and it caught on. It is interesting to note that as important to the industry as this innovation was, the year of its introduction is in dispute. The first hotel-condominium timeshare in America, known as the Hilton Hale KaaNapali was located on the island of Maui, Hawaii within the 15, acre Pioneer Mill Plantation owned by Amfac. It was the creation of six people: Ground was broken for this product, the first timeshare in the USA, on October 25, The first deeded timeshare program in the U. He founded Captran Resorts International, Ltd. The timeshare concept caught on quickly in the USA, especially in Florida where a small number of real estate developers, who were having difficulties selling their full ownership condominium properties in a down economy, began to pursue the new model of interval sales. As a result of their efforts and successes , the world of vacationing would never be the same. They correctly figured that if timeshare owners were able to trade their week for a week somewhere else, it would increase the perceived value of the product and more people would buy. In she sold the company for half a billion dollars to Hospitality Franchise Systems, Inc. In Cendant decided to split itself into four separate companies. They marketed the company as a more upscale alternative to RCI. Davis left Interval International in When CUC and HFS merged in , forming Cendant Corporation, anti-trust concerns were raised because both of the major exchange companies resided under the same corporate umbrella. Carlson, Hyatt and Marriott no longer had an ownership interest in the company, but they continued to affiliate their resorts with II. Since then ILG has expanded significantly. Today there are many more challenges timeshare developers are confronted with than in yesteryear. No, instead, that future will come from the likes of in no particular order or rank, etc. It was these giants and their management, sales, marketing and administrative staffs, etc.

Chapter 5 : Resort - Wikipedia

The third hotel industry boom-The third boom in the hotel industry began in , marked by more inventive marketing and the development of hotels increasingly adapted to a particular type of.

Baths The origin of resorts can be traced back to the second century B. The first baths were small, modest and separated the genders. Eventually, the baths became larger, more elaborate and were opened to both men and women. Some were even built by wealthy emperors who wanted to make a statement. Most baths were free but few had small entrance fees. Baths were much like resorts of today because of all the amenities offered at their location. After bathing there was always plenty to do. Most baths included gyms, libraries, snack bars, restaurants, shops, lounges, taverns, museums and theatres. The facilities were used for health and social purposes.

Mass Follows Class The first noteworthy resort area was developed in Belgium in a town now called Spa. An ironmaster, named Colin le Loup, was cured of a long-term illness when he bathed in the iron-rich waters near Liege. He opened a shelter there and the town surged in popularity. Spa means fountain. The popularity of spas and resorts in England is a result of King Charles II visiting trendy hot spots in the s. Today, royalty and superstars still seem to set trends of where the best places to go are. Many English spas are unique because they have gambling and dancing. Spas also became popular because of the medical benefits that were attributed to them such as waters that were rich in certain minerals and could cure ailments. The Swiss resort industry was developed in the s to aid the need of private resort facilities for more prosperous people. At the time, travel was not simple. People who traveled to resorts stayed for long periods of time up to two months to get the best value for their travel expenses. This led to resort facilities being built to accommodate a guest better than your average inn. Hotel Baur au Lac, built in Zurich, was the first resort to utilize the value of a scenic view. At first, Switzerland resorts were seen as summer places, but soon skiing became popular as well as gambling.

Spas Like Europe, North American hotels were developed around spas in the late s. Shortly after, seaside resorts became popular. It was not until later that beach resorts were built in the south and mountain-based resorts were developed out west. The first luxury resort was built in Boston. It was called the Tremont House and featured bellboys, gaslights instead of candles and marble and private rooms with locks for each family.

Chapter 6 : History & Origin of Hotel Industry – Hospitality

Travel through time: a history of the hotel industry 5 January 23 December Article by Lois Avery When the Tremont Hotel in Boston Massachusetts opened its doors in , it was widely known as the world's first modern hotel.

Casino and hotel construction flourished throughout the state, with more than 13 major casino openings. Besides the tremendous growth of the industry, the s introduced what would become the example for all other gaming jurisdictions to follow when regulating gaming. The commission acted upon the recommendations of the Gaming Control Board and was the final arbiter of all gaming licensing matters. In addition, the gaming regulators created the now famous Black Book. Gaming regulators began to enforce the Black Book, and casino operators continued to develop and expand projects throughout the state. One of the most important events in Nevada gaming history was the arrival of famed aviator, filmmaker and entrepreneur billionaire Howard Hughes. Hughes finally stopped buying hotels and casinos when, in , he tried to buy the Stardust. In , the Nevada State Legislature decided to allow public companies to own and operate gaming facilities without licensing each shareholder, which paved the way for the casino industry to become what it is today. The s also saw the establishment of a new city on the border between Arizona and Nevada. Don Laughlin, former owner of the Club in Las Vegas, flew over the tri-state area in his private plane in and liked what he saw. In , he bought a boarded-up motel and 6. A little-known fact is that the city of Laughlin got its name when a U. Postal Service inspector insisted Don Laughlin give it a name, any name, in order to receive mail. Laughlin recommended the name Riverside and Casino, but the postal inspector used Laughlin instead. With the s came significant growth in hotel-casino development throughout the state. The Nevada State Legislature established specific criteria for inclusion in The Black Book and lowered the sports betting tax, allowing for the proliferation of legalized Nevada-based sports books. By the end of the decade, Nevada had become the fastest growing state in the nation and increased gaming revenues by percent. The early part of the decade was a period of concern for both Reno and Las Vegas, because Atlantic City had legalized gaming in the late s and ended the legal monopoly Nevada had for more than 45 years. The Mirage was considered the most elegant property in Las Vegas. Its exterior centerpiece was a manmade volcano with waterfalls facing the Strip entrance to the hotel. The theme carried into the casino and hotel with strategically placed indoor plantings, a white tiger habitat and a 20,gallon-aquarium, creating the illusion of a South Pacific paradise. The opening of The Mirage sparked what was to be one of the largest regional construction and population explosions the United States had ever seen.

Chapter 7 : Hotel - Wikipedia

A Brief History of India's Hotel Industry Before World War 11, most hotels in India were developed in locations that were frequented by the British and Indian aristocracy.

Banff Springs Hotel , Banff , Alberta , Canada A destination resort is a resort that itself contains the necessary guest attraction capabilities so it does not need to be near a destination town, historic site, theme park, or other to attract its patrons. A commercial establishment at a resort destination such as a recreational area, a scenic or historic site, a theme park, a gaming facility, or other tourist attraction may compete with other businesses at a destination. Consequently, another quality of a destination resort is that it offers food, drink, lodging, sports, entertainment, and shopping within the facility so that guests have no need to leave the facility throughout their stay. Closely related to resorts are convention and large meeting sites. Generally, they occur in cities, where special meeting halls, together with ample accommodations and varied dining and entertainment, are provided. All-inclusive resort[edit] Entrance of an all-inclusive resort in Egypt An all-inclusive resort charges a fixed price that includes most or all items. At a minimum, most inclusive resorts include lodging, unlimited food, drink, sports activities, and entertainment for the fixed price. In recent years, the number of resorts in the United States offering "all-inclusive" amenities has decreased dramatically. In , over half offered such plans, but in , less than a tenth do so. Notable examples are Club Med , Sandals Resorts , and Beaches Resorts An all-inclusive resort includes three meals daily, soft drinks , most alcoholic drinks , gratuities , and usually other services in the price. Many also offer sports and other activities included in the price as well. They are often located in warmer regions. For example, certain resorts cater to adults, and even more-specialized properties accept couples only. Other all-inclusive resorts are geared toward families, with facilities like craft centers, game rooms, and water parks to keep children of all ages entertained. All-inclusive resorts are also very popular locations for destination weddings. Historically, many such spas were developed at the location of natural hot springs or sources of mineral waters. Typically over a seven-day stay, such facilities provide a comprehensive program that includes spa services, physical fitness activities, wellness education, healthy cuisine, and special interest programming. Golf resorts typically provide golf packages that provide visitors with all greens and cart fees, range balls, accommodations, and meals. A view of a typical ski resort and ski lifts In North America , a ski resort is generally a destination resort in a ski area. The term is less likely to refer to a town or village. The Las Vegas strip in A megaresort is a type of destination resort of an exceptionally-large size, such as those along the Las Vegas Strip. In Singapore , integrated resort is a euphemism for a casino -based destination resort. A holiday village is a type of self-contained resort in Europe whose accommodation is generally in villas. A holiday camp , in the United Kingdom , refers to a resort whose accommodation is in chalets or static caravans. Timeshare[edit] There are more than timeshare resorts in the United States that are operated by major hospitality, timeshare-specific, or independent companies. Capri , an island near Naples , Italy, has attracted visitors since Roman times. Monte Ne , near Rogers, Arkansas , a famous historic resort which was active in the early 20th century. At its peak, more than 10, people a year visited its hotels. Two of its hotels, Missouri Row and Oklahoma Row, were the largest log buildings in the world. Monte Ne closed in the s and was ultimately submerged under Beaver Lake in the s. The book mentioned in passing that the land for Wilberforce University had once been used for a privately owned resort called Tawawa House, where white slave owners would bring the black slaves that they kept as mistresses.

Chapter 8 : Hotels | A Brief History - By Jacques Levy-Bonvin @ Hospitality Net

Meanwhile sometime in , '65, '67 or '68, depending on which industry history you read, Paul Doumier of the Soci  des Grands Travaux de Marseille development company in France created a timeshare concept for his firm's SuperDevoluy ski resort in the French Alps.

The history of tourism is therefore of great interest and importance. That history begins long before the coinage of the word tourist at the end of the 18th century. Monk standing at the Kyaiktiyo Golden Rock pagoda, a historic Buddhist pilgrimage destination in eastern Myanmar Burma. Its religious goals coexist with defined routes, commercial hospitality, and an admixture of curiosity, adventure, and enjoyment among the motives of the participants. Pilgrimage to the earliest Buddhist sites began more than 2, years ago, although it is hard to define a transition from the makeshift privations of small groups of monks to recognizably tourist practices. Pilgrimage to Mecca is of similar antiquity. The tourist status of the hajj is problematic given the number of casualties thatâ€”even in the 21st centuryâ€”continued to be suffered on the journey through the desert. The thermal spa as a tourist destinationâ€”regardless of the pilgrimage associations with the site as a holy well or sacred springâ€”is not necessarily a European invention, despite deriving its English-language label from Spa , an early resort in what is now Belgium. The oldest Japanese onsen hot springs were catering to bathers from at least the 6th century. Tourism has been a global phenomenon from its origins. Modern tourism is an increasingly intensive, commercially organized, business-oriented set of activities whose roots can be found in the industrial and postindustrial West. The aristocratic grand tour of cultural sites in France , Germany , and especially Italyâ€”including those associated with Classical Roman tourismâ€”had its roots in the 16th century. It grew rapidly, however, expanding its geographical range to embrace Alpine scenery during the second half of the 18th century, in the intervals between European wars. If truth is historically the first casualty of war, tourism is the second, although it may subsequently incorporate pilgrimages to graves and battlefield sites and even, by the late 20th century, to concentration camps. By the early 19th century, European journeys for health, leisure , and culture became common practice among the middle classes, and paths to the acquisition of cultural capital that array of knowledge, experience, and polish that was necessary to mix in polite society were smoothed by guidebooks, primers, the development of art and souvenir markets, and carefully calibrated transport and accommodation systems. The video, shot over two weeks in , is an example of promotional material produced by an organization that seeks to entice tourists to visit the city. Beginning in the mid 19th century, the steamship and the railway brought greater comfort and speed and cheaper travel, in part because fewer overnight and intermediate stops were needed. Above all else, these innovations allowed for reliable time-tabling, essential for those who were tied to the discipline of the calendar if not the clock. The gaps in accessibility to these transport systems were steadily closing in the later 19th century, while the empire of steam was becoming global. Rail travel also made grand tour destinations more widely accessible, reinforcing existing tourism flows while contributing to tensions and clashes between classes and cultures among the tourists. By the late 19th century, steam navigation and railways were opening tourist destinations from Lapland to New Zealand , and the latter opened the first dedicated national tourist office in . After World War II , governments became interested in tourism as an invisible import and as a tool of diplomacy , but prior to this time international travel agencies took the lead in easing the complexities of tourist journeys. Shipping lines also promoted international tourism from the late 19th century onward. Between the World Wars, affluent Americans journeyed by air and sea to a variety of destinations in the Caribbean and Latin America. The airborne package tour to sunny coastal destinations became the basis of an enormous annual migration from northern Europe to the Mediterranean before extending to a growing variety of long-haul destinations, including Asian markets in the Pacific, and eventually bringing postcommunist Russians and eastern Europeans to the Mediterranean. Similar traffic flows expanded from the United States to Mexico and the Caribbean. In each case these developments built on older rail-, road-, and sea-travel patterns. The earliest package tours to the Mediterranean were by motor coach bus during the s and postwar years. Such holidays were experienced in a variety of ways because tourists had choices, and the destination resorts varied

widely in history, culture, architecture, and visitor mix. From the s the growth of flexible international travel through the rise of budget airlines, notably easyJet and Ryanair in Europe, opened a new mix of destinations. In international tourism, globalization has not been a one-way process; it has entailed negotiation between hosts and guests. Bathers soaking in hot springs, Varna, Bulgaria. Key phases in the pioneering development of tourism as a commercial phenomenon in Britain were driven by domestic demand and local journeys. The railways helped to open the seaside to working-class day-trippers and holidaymakers, especially in the last quarter of the 19th century. Coney Island in Brooklyn, New York , had more visitors by this time, but most were day-trippers who came from and returned to locations elsewhere in the New York City area by train the same day. Domestic tourism is less visible in statistical terms and tends to be serviced by regional, local, and small family-run enterprises. The World Tourism Organization, which tries to count tourists globally, is more concerned with the international scene, but across the globe, and perhaps especially in Asia, domestic tourism remains much more important in numerical terms than the international version. Tourists in yellow raincoats observing Niagara Falls, Ontario, Canada. Library of Congress, Washington, D. In their modern, commercial form, beach holidays are an English invention of the 18th century, based on the medical adaptation of popular sea-bathing traditions. They built upon the positive artistic and cultural associations of coastal scenery for societies in the West, appealing to the informality and habits and customs of maritime society. Later beach holiday destinations incorporated the sociability and entertainment regimes of established spa resorts, sometimes including gambling casinos. Beach holidays built on widespread older uses of the beach for health, enjoyment, and religious rites, but it was the British who formalized and commercialized them. From the late 18th and early 19th centuries, beach resorts spread successively across Europe and the Mediterranean and into the United States, then took root in the European-settled colonies and republics of Oceania , South Africa , and Latin America and eventually reached Asia. Beach holiday environments , regulations, practices, and fashions mutated across cultures as sunshine and relaxation displaced therapy and convention. Coastal resorts became sites of conflict over access and use as well as over concepts of decency and excess. Beaches could be, in acceptably exciting ways, liminal frontier zones where the usual conventions could be suspended. Not just in Rio de Janeiro have beaches become carnivalesque spaces where the world has been temporarily turned upside down. Coastal resorts could also be dangerous and challenging. They could become arenas for class conflict, starting with the working-class presence at the 19th-century British seaside, where it took time for day-trippers from industrial towns to learn to moderate noisy, boisterous behaviour and abandon nude bathing. In South Africa the apartheid regime segregated the beaches, and in the Islamic world locals sustained their own bathing traditions away from the tourist beaches. Copacabana beachCopacabana beach, Rio de Janeiro. Tourism has also made use of history, as historic sites attract cultural tourists and collectors of iconic images. Indigenous peoples can sometimes profit from the marketability of their customs, and even the industrial archaeology of tourism itself is becoming good business, with historically significant hotels, transport systems, and even amusement park rides becoming popular destinations. Heritage and authenticity are among the many challenging and compromised attributes that tourism uses to market the intangible wares that it appropriates. The global footprint of tourismâ€™s economic, environmental, demographic , and cultural significanceâ€™was already huge at the beginning of the 20th century and continues to grow exponentially. As the body of literature examining this important industry continues to expand, historical perspectives will develop further.

Chapter 9 : A Brief History of Timesharing | Timeshare News

The hospitality industry has come quite far when it comes to adopting innovation, as shown in this history of hotel technology timeline. Rapid developments within the field of hospitality technology have been getting a lot of attention within the past 10 years, but innovation has been taking place since the industry began.

Thus begins the history of the hotel industry. People have been providing hospitality for weary travellers since our ancestors inhabited the earth about , to , years ago. Some years down the line, in the age of antiquity, spas and bathhouses often provided sleeping facilities and were popular attractions for those seeking rest and relaxation. In medieval times, it was mostly cloisters and abbeys that provided travellers with accommodation. It was also during this period that more and more inns and guesthouses were opened on popular trade routes to provide food and lodging for travelling merchants and their horses. These were not hotels as we know them today. Today, the hotel industry includes all categories of establishments from inexpensive guesthouses to luxurious 5 star hotels. Hotel management strategies have had to adapt to these developments and it could be said that these strategies have even entered the realm of science. Milestones of the Hotel Industry From caves to skyscrapers The Lascaux caves that are part of the Unesco World Cultural Heritage are considered to be the first shelter where both an artistic cultural background as well as the accommodation of people of a different tribe can be proven. The exact dating of the caves is disputed, but they are said to be as old as 38, to 15, BCE. It gets a little more concrete in classical Pompeii; hard evidence of a Lupanar, a bordello dating back to the year 69 BCE was found. This bordello is considered to be the first proven hospitality establishment that also charged for lodging. The first real guesthouses can be traced back to the early eighth century in Japan. The Nishiyama Onsen and Hoshi Ryokan are the first hotels in human history: It took another millennium for the first establishment to call itself a hotel. The Grand Hotel opened its doors in London on 25th January Today, just years later, there are countless according to estimates, over , hotels and gastronomical establishments around the world. The Ritz-Carlton in Hong Kong has the distinction of being the highest hotel in the world. The hotel is located on the nd to the th floor of the International Commerce Center and lies at an altitude of meters. The record holder for the all time most expensive hotel to be sold is the Waldorf Astoria New York in Manhattan. Better, further, faster Travelling in the 20th century The technological, economical and social developments in the 19th and particularly the 20th century lead to huge changes in the hotel industry. Travelling was no longer just for the privileged upper classes. The invention of trains and automobiles as well as social benefits such as holidays and reduced working hours made it possible for the average person to indulge in travel. The second half of the 20th century saw a huge economic boom in industrial nations which lead to increased travel amongst the larger populace. As a consequence of this increased demand, many more guesthouses, hostels, motels or international hotel chains that catered to various target groups and in different price categories opened all over the world. Another development in the hospitality industry was the categorisation of different types of hotels; to name just a few, there are now spa and wellness hotels, sports hotels, seminar hotels, resorts, casino hotel and motels. In the US alone, 35, motels were built between and The expansion of international air travel gave the hotel and tourism industry a further boost. In comparison to other industries, the travel industry was quick to take advantage of the rise of the internet and offer easy and inexpensive travel options. It is now possible for customers to book, compare and review hotels, flights and car hires from the comfort of their homes. Rapid technological advances have made a huge impact on the industry in more ways than one. It has been and continues to be difficult for hotels to keep up with the pace of development. Established ways of doing things remained the same for centuries, then decades and, finally, years. Today, changes have to be adapted to on a near daily basis. However, the core business of the hotel industry has not changed significantly. Hotel guests in the 21st century may have different wants and needs to guests in the 18th century, but the basic principles of the accommodation and hospitality industry have remained the same. However, as circumstances surrounding the industry have changed, managing a hotel now requires extensive knowledge of hotel and hospitality management. Knowing about business management, online marketing, review and revenue management and much more is indispensable to running a successful

establishment. Taking the rapidly increasing developments in the field into consideration, it is hardly surprising that small hotels in particular find it difficult to cope with the huge demands of the digital aspects of the hospitality industry. Opportunities in Modern Hotel Industry Customer Alliance as partners for your review management The digitalisation and academisation of the hotel industry does, however, present an opportunity to distinguish yourself from your competitors by utilising these new technologies in addition to applying hotel management knowledge. Nobody can be an expert in all fields and it is well worth distributing some of the responsibilities of hospitality managed onto other strong capable shoulders. As always, it is of utmost importance to choose the right partners. The hotel industry has come to a point in time where online reviews are often the decisive factor when booking accommodation. Talk to us and discover new opportunities for your business with our solution. We are the leading German company in the field of review management with over 4, satisfied clients. Together, we can find ways to help you use these developments to your advantage. We would be more than happy to advise you â€” for free and with no obligation to buy!