Folk 267: Food and Culture
JANUARY 13:
SOME BASIC
TERMINOLOGY

Return to the points raised at the end of the first class

- Why study food and culture?
- Food is a basic requirement for human existence
 - We must eat
- But what we eat, when we eat, how we eat, with whom we eat, are all cultural constructs

Some bigger thoughts

- We tend to like our bodies more or less inviolate: we are ambivalent about things entering and leaving our body
 - Entering: drink, food, piercings, other people's genitalia
 - Leaving: urine, feces, sweat, blood, mucus, semen, menstrual flow, earwax, nail clippings
- We may be okay with our own: we're really not comfortable with other people's (unless we really like them)

Attitudes to food

- Eating involves taking something from outside of your body and putting it into your body
- What we put in our body needs to be something understood as not threatening the self
- We thus have ideas about safe/unsafe, beneficial/detrimental, clean/unclean foods

Attitudes to food (cont.)

- Some of the attitudes are based on a "scientific" understanding
 - one based on observation, if not necessarily validated by contemporary science

Some are based on sympathetic magic

- the idea that certain objects are connected because either
 - they have been in direct contact with each other (contagious magic) or
 - they resemble each other (homeopathic magic)

Examples

- Contagious magic
 - Eating the meat of an animal that eats the dead (lobsters, vultures, dogs, etc.) is the same as eating the dead
 - Eating something grown at a particular place is ingesting the properties of that particular place
 - This concept is referred to as terroir (Fr. "of the earth")

Examples

- Homeopathic magic
 - Wine resembles blood: wine is good for the blood
 - Raw oysters resemble women's genitals: oysters are an aphrodisiac
 - Cocktails are sweet and overly decorated: drinking cocktails makes you effeminate
 - Uncut noodles represent a life not cut short: eating them on your birthday promises a long life

Place

- Before mass-transportation and trade, we were limited by available resources, so food is associated with place
 - What was there among the indigenous peoples (flora and fauna)
 - What was available through simple trade
 - The new

Time

- Before storage (advanced storage), food spoiled, so food is associated with time
 - Solar year and the effects of the harvest calendar
 - Celebratory times: rites of intensification, rites of passage
 - Pre-liminal, liminal, post-liminal
 - *Liminus* (Latin: threshold)
 - Carnivalesque:

Tradition

 Because cooking is a developed skill, it is passed down from elder to initiate, so food is associated with tradition

Belief

- Because dietary laws are sometimes dictated through revelation (religious proscriptions), food is associated with belief
 - Proscription: something that is forbidden
 - **Dirt**: "matter out of place"

Embodiment and corporeality

 Because we need it to survive, food is associated with corporeality

Nutrition

 Because we need certain kinds of food to survive, food is associated with nutrition

Hospitality

 Because food is expensive, food is associated with hospitality

Go away now.