

JOURNAL SURVEYS

I Sport

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I-A-1

Weber, Eugen (University of Cal., L.A.), GYMNASSTICS AND SPORTS IN FIN DE SIECLE FRANCE: OPIUM OF THE CLASSES?, *American Historical Review*, 76, No. 1, (Feb., 1971) 70-98.

Utilizing French sources such as newspapers, magazines, athletic club publications and memoirs, Dr. Weber traces the introduction of organized gymnastics and athletic clubs into France. The earliest athletic clubs, reflecting German influence and attracting all social classes to such sports as shooting, walking, and gymnastics, were usually identifiable by the social status of their members. Nearly all clubs declined into social societies as public interest waned. A lack of funds, the low social and economic status of the physical education instructor, the failure of the educational system to implement physical training, and the waning of the anti-German revisionist feeling, contributed to the decline.

Amateur team sports copied from England entered France in the 1870's and became popular by the last decade of the century. Cycling became a mass sport, although most Frenchmen participated as spectators. Rugby, running and automobile rallies gained popularity also, but soccer continued to be considered a lower class sport at least until World War 1. Contributing to the success of elitist team sport clubs, which usually excluded "mechanics, laborers, and artisans," were rising incomes, more leisure for young men, the anti-professional, pro-elitist status of sports, and the acceptance of the idea that the British Empire was won on the playing fields of Eton. Based on primary sources, secondary works; 61 notes; 4 illustrations. W. Darrel Stump

I-A-2

Cantwell, Robert, BRIGHT THREADS IN HIS TAPESTRY, *Sports Illustrated*, (December 17, 1973) pp. 83-86.

Marcel Proust, both as a writer and as a spectator, found joy in the world of sport. Within the panorama of his Remembrance of Things Past, the major characters were those snobbish sportsmen of the Jockey Club of Paris. Proust was never accepted as a member of the Jockey Club he

loved. However, through his more sophisticated friends, Proust came to observe the sporting flavor of the Jockey Club. He was continually surrounded by sporting enthusiasts as he wrote about the Clubs activities. This was an exciting era for sport as Proust witnessed the revival of the Olympic Games, the thrusting into prominence of bicycle racing, and the beginning of motor car rallies. Proust, though not a participant, was an appreciative spectator of the vigorous athletes who surrounded him. The Great War dealt the death blow to the glittering era that Proust so loved. When he died in 1922, the only remaining evidence of the Paris Jockey Club's sporting grandeur was in his own writings. Based on the life and writings of Marcel Proust: no notes. Maxine Grace.

I-A-3

Leigh, Mary (East Stroudsburg State College), PIERRE DE COUBERTIN: A MAN OF HIS TIME. *Quest*, 22, (June, 1974) 19-24.

Pierre di Fredy, Baron de Coubertin has generally been considered a man ahead of his time. As a humanitarian he "extolled the equality of men without regard to race, position, or caste." As an internationalist, he argued that the Olympic Games must be adapted to the needs and conditions of the modern world. Ironically, there is ample evidence that this otherwise visionary individual was very much a man of his time with respect to women in sport. He was sensitive to the importance of physical activity for women as it might enhance "feminine" charm and beauty so long as it did not abridge the limits prescribed by the "laws of nature" as he and his contemporaries perceived them. The growing interest and active participation of women in sporting activities at the turn of the century aroused Coubertin's moral indignation, and he wasted few opportunities over the next three decades to express his outrage and opposition, particularly as it affected the Olympic Games. He opposed women's participation in strenuous activity on a number of grounds: indecency, ugliness, impropriety, health impairment. He was particularly concerned that spectators not be subjected to the sight of straining, sweating females in immodest garb contesting for athletic honor and glory. "Sport for Coubertin was a mechanism especially designed and suited to display man's virility." To him, this was not a pleasant characteristic in women. His views on the subject did not soften with age, and he maintained his stance until his dying day. Based on primary sources and secondary works: 12 notes. Richard A. Swanson.

I-A-4

Lucas, John A. (Pennsylvania State University), THE MODERN OLYMPIC GAMES: FANFARE AND PHILOSOPHY, 1896-1972, *The Maryland Historian*, 4, No. 2, (Fall. 1973) 71-87.

Coubertin believed that the Olympic Games would promote the harmonious discipline of body, intellect, and spirit which would provide men and women with a great understanding of themselves and enable them to lead better lives. This ideal has not been achieved because

successive Olympics have been confronted by the recurrent problems of nationalism, chauvinism, commercialism, and professionalism. Critics question the continued existence of the Olympic Games in an atmosphere of international politics and violence. Yet the demise of the Games would be an irreplaceable loss. Coubertin's faith must be reaffirmed. Based on primary sources, newspapers, and secondary works: 56 notes; 3 illustrations. Larry Fielding.

I-A-5

Daly, John A. (Adelaide Teachers College), THE ROLE OF SPORT AND GAMES IN THE SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OF EARLY AUSTRALIA, *Canadian Journal of History of Sport and Physical Education*, 2, No. 2, (December 1971) 50-60.

"Sport to many Australians is life and the rest a shadow . . . to play sport. . . is to uphold the nation and build its character." Sport has played a large role in transforming nineteenth-century Australia from the stark reality of an isolated, demanding, and primitive society to a culture distinguished by what has been termed "the bushman ethos." Such a character, ingrained in the roots of national pride, reflected the qualities of the country's growth and expansion-the pioneer spirit, an air of independence, tough masculinity, and a hero image. Although the role of sport in early Australia has changed, the basic character of the nation's sporting phenomena remained largely unchanged. Australia's sports and games came from England and the British Isles. In fact, Australia may have exemplified Britain's missionary zeal at "its finest hour" as British sports and the English culture were transported abroad. Horseracing, sailing and rowing regattas, prize fighting, football, cricket, polo, hunting, swimming, and hockey formed the nucleus of the Australian-English sporting pageantry. Based on secondary works. 28 notes. Robert K. Barney.

I-A-6

Young, Alexander J. Jr. (Dalhousie University), THE BOSTON TARBABY, *The Nova Scotia Historical Quarterly*, 4, No. 3, (Sept. 1974) 277-98.

Sam Lanford (1886-1956) the internationally-known, black, Nova Scotian-American boxer, exemplified the social tribulation and race-discrimination in North America in the early 1900s. Despite Langford's world-wide fame as a boxer who fought in all weight-classes from feather weight to heavy weight, it is impossible to assess his, and his black contemporaries', possible success in an open society. Langford was even refused a fight by fellow Negro Jack Johnson, the world's heavy-weight champion, because he was black, and Johnson saw nothing to be gained and the possibility of losing everything by fighting Langford. The Boston Tarbaby, in common with other black fighters of the era, offered side-bets, travelled over much of the western world, refrained from winning fights he could have won, taunted white boxers and "gave away" as much as forty pounds in weight, in order to continue fighting.

He won a number of major championships, including the English, Spanish and Mexican heavyweight titles. His professional fights, which numbered anywhere between 250 and 642 bouts, netted him, perhaps as much as \$300,000, a considerable sum at that time. He lived the "high life" during his career, but died a blind indigent. Based on primary sources, newspapers, secondary works: 101 notes. Brian Mutimer

I-B-1

Turner, E. G., (University College, London), THE CHARIOTEERS FROM ANTINOE, *The Journal of Hellenic Studies*, 93, (1973) 192-195.

Turner's article concerns a papyrus found by John Johnson in his excavations at Antinoe (Sheik-el-Abada) in 1914. The papyrus includes an illustration of a group of charioteers, in color, which Turner considers "easily the most artistic of illustrated papyri from the ancient world". The author emphasizes the previously unpublished fact that there is writing on the reverse of the illustration. Turner speculates that the papyrus was part of a codex, as of yet unidentified, and that it cannot be dated earlier than 450 B.C., based on an analysis of the letter forms. Based on primary sources and secondary works: 11 notes: 2 plates. David G. Romano.

I-B-2

Maxmin, Jody, (Oxford University), A NOTE ON PRAXITELES' SAUROKTONOS, *Greece and Rome*, 20, No. 1, (April, 1973) 36-37.

Maxmin's note concerns Praxiteles' sculpture 'Sauroktonos', or lizard-killer, circa 350 B.C., of which three Roman copies exist today. The sculpture depicts a youthful Apollo with arrow discharged from right hand about to kill a Mediterranean lizard climbing an adjacent tree trunk. The author suggests that the raised left hand of Apollo may once have held a bronze string which was attached to the neck or body of the lizard. This idea is based on the nature of the species of lizard portrayed, *Lacerta muralis*, keen-sighted and anthropobic. It is unlikely that the lizard would naturally venture so close to the god; moreover, it is doubtful whether the arrow, if thrown by Apollo, could hit the fast moving and unrestricted lizard. Maxmin supports this theory with the fact that lizard catching is a popular sport on the island of Delos today. Site guides often catch lizards by means of a slip knot noose formed from a piece of long grass. Maxmin suggests that Apollo must have caught the lizard in a similar manner before his attempt to kill it. Based on primary sources and secondary works; 4 notes. David G. Ramano.

I-B-3

Morgan, M. Gwyn, (University of Texas, Austin), PRIESTS AND PHYSICAL FITNESS, A NOTE ON ROMAN RELIGION, *The Classical Quarterly*, 24, No. 1, (May, 1974) 137-141.

This note concerns the physical disposition of priests and priestesses in Ancient Rome (circa 200 B.C. - 100 A.D.). It is based on a statement made by Georg Wissowa in his *Religion und Kultus der Romer*, 1912,

that a Roman man or woman seeking an office of priesthood needed to be free of physical disabilities, as one of the requirements of the office. It appears from Morgan's evidence that, in general, a freedom from physical defects was a prerequisite only for prospective Vestal Virgins and (perhaps) for the prospective priests of the Curiae. Morgan asserts, however, that there is no convincing evidence to maintain that other prospective Roman priests had to meet the same prerequisites, nor was there a rule which provided for the removal of priests or priestesses from office who suffered physical infirmities, after assuming their duties. Based on primary sources and secondary works; 27 notes.

David G. Romano

I-B-4

Harris, H.A.. (St: David's University College, Lampeter), LUBRICATION IN ANTIQUITY. *Greece and Rome*, 21, No. 1, (April, 1974) 32-36.

Harris summarizes the use of lubrication in the ancient world, with particular emphasis on the lubrication of chariots. The author describes, in some detail, the mechanics of the axle-bearing on a chariot, and the need for its lubrication. Primary sources support the notion that water as well as grease (animal or vegetable), and animal fat (lard) were used as lubricants. Chariot racing is discussed as it relates to the design of chariots and their need for lubrication. Based on primary sources: 18 notes.

David G. Romano

I-B-5

Biers, William R., Gleagan, Daniel J., A NEW LIST OF VICTORS IN THE CAESAREA AT ISTHMIA, *Hesperia*, 39, No. 2, (April 1970) 79-93.

The authors reproduce, examine, interpret and discuss the inscriptions on a stele of victors of the caesarean games that was found in the ruins of a Roman bath in 1968. By cross-referencing other sources, the authors have pieced together the meanings of the extant inscriptions. They have attempted to identify the contestants and contests by means of interesting historical and epigraphical detective work. In so doing, they have shed light on the ancient torch races and their relation to religious cults. Based on primary sources and secondary works; 61 notes; 4 pages of plates.

Stephen H. Hardy

I-B-6

Howell Maxwell L., (University of Alberta), ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE OF SPORT AND GAMES IN ANCIENT CIVILIZATIONS-PART II, *Canadian Journal of History of Sport and Physical Education*, 2, No. 2, (December 1971) 5-29.

Part II of Howell's treatise on Archaeological Evidence of Sports and Games in Ancient Civilizations is a most significant contribution to that body of knowledge related to the incidence of sports and games in Minoan, Greek, Etruscan and Roman cultures. Using the published work of Sir Arthur Evans, the original excavator of ancient Crete, together with his own first hand experiences of viewing and interpreting artifacts,

Howell painted a graphic picture of Minoan sport. Archaeological findings substantiate the existence of bull-leaping, bull-grapling, boxing, dancing, hunting, fishing, archery, running, swimming and board games. To this list might be added other activities for which a case might be made as a result of interpretation. Howell's analysis of Etruscan and Roman sport stems chiefly from the graduate research activities of Sawula and Lindsay, who, in collective fashion, present literary and archaeological evidence for sport in both of these ancient cultures. Gladiatorial combat, chariot racing and bath taking were the most prominently treated subjects. Using a conglomerate of the best known sources, Howell also surveys the sporting scenery of ancient Greece in masterful fashion, resulting in a handsome mosaic of sport in ancient Mediterranean civilizations. Based on primary sources and secondary works. 109 Notes.

Robert K. Barney

I-B-7

Siedentop Daryl, (Ohio State University), DIFFERENCES BETWEEN GREEK AND HEBREW VIEWS OF MAN, *Canadian Journal of History of Sport and Physical Education*, 2, No. 2, (December 1971), 30-49.

Greek civilization was distinguished from barbarism not by participatory democracy, philosophical speculation, comic and tragic drama, or even innovative education, but rather by competitive athletics. The role of athletics among the ancient Greeks contributed to a concept of *arete* (agonistic ideal of life) among aristocrats, and later to men of lesser social status. The concept of *arete* (glory, nobility, heroic destiny) provides more information about the ancient Greek view of man than do the well-developed mind/body/spirit concepts of the best known and studied Greek sophist/philosophers. Unlike the Greek view of man, Hebraic viewpoints on the subject reveal a feeling underscored by "Armageddon-like" events in their history (attempted Babylonian and Greek assimilation and development of religious law) and a language format that negated any mind/body dichotomy. With no word for body, but a word for soul (*nephesh*) and flesh (*basar*), both of which were used interchangeably, a mind/body dichotomy doctrine received no consideration. Based on secondary works. 44 Notes. Robert K. Barney.

I-B-8

Kleinman, Seymour, (Ohio State University), WILL THE REAL PLATO PLEASE STAND UP?, *Quest*, 14 Spring, (June, 1970) 73-75.

Recent assertions by two physical education scholars have suggested that Plato's significance for contemporary physical education may be less than previously supposed. The two basic points offered by these critics are: (1) Plato exhibited an ambivalent attitude toward the body, and (2) Platonic dualism does not support the concept of organismic unity as is accepted today in physical education. In response to these positions it has been argued that one is hard put to detect in

Plato's writings any ambivalence about the body. Rather, he appears quite consistent in his position as a dualist. He does indeed place the mind on a higher plane than the body, but in no way does he treat the latter as unimportant. He, logically and consistently, sought to establish a pattern of living which would free the mind to do its "important" work. He therefore placed great importance on a balanced education "as a means toward moral perfection." Responding to the position that Plato's mind-body dualism is alien to the "whole man" doctrine of contemporary physical education, it is admitted that there is an uneasiness" . . . about a metaphysical position which dichotomizes man placing mind on a higher level than body." But, on the other hand, it can be argued that contemporary "whole man" scholars have had great difficulty in satisfactorily defining the meaning of "organismic unity" as anything different than Plato's contention that body and mind have a relationship in which they are inextricably entwined. Based on primary sources and secondary works; 10 notes. Richard A. Swanson.

I-C-1

Ray, Harold L, (Western Michigan University), LET'S HAVE A FRIENDLY GAME OF WAR, *Quest*, 14, Spring, (June, 1970), 28-41.

Twentieth century scholars have convincingly established the facts that: (1) the numerous Indian nations of North America engaged broadly in sport as a substitute for inter-village or inter-tribal warfare, and (2) that many of these activities were prehistoric in origin, religious in purpose, and widely disseminated. Their games and sports played important roles in providing: (1) group identity, (2) outlets for creative energy, and (3) opportunities for individual recognition. Physical prowess and cunning were valued among primitive people and the games developed and played over several centuries contributed to the development and refinement of these qualities. The tools of Indian sport often were derived from the symbolic weapons of their mythological cultural heroes. Likewise, the qualities of physical prowess and cunning, exhibited and developed through sport, were always ascribed to these principles. Throughout North America, the various tribes and nations played remarkably similar games, some being relegated to children, some to adults, and others to no particular age group. Such activities might be classified in a number of ways: (1) war-combat and imitative-dramatic, (2) seasonal, (3) games of chance, (4) ball games, (5) hoop and ring games, and (6) races. It is to be hoped that contemporary sport historians will begin to investigate this fertile field for data which will complete the rather gaping holes in our knowledge of the first native Americans. Based on primary sources and secondary works; 35 notes. Richard A. Swanson

I-C-2

Howard, James H., THE PONCA SHINNY GAME, *Indian Historian*, 4, No. 3(Fall, 1971) 10-15.

The Ponca Shinny Game is called Tabegasi (tabe= ball; gasi= to move quickly, to hurl), and like most American Indian games it is semi-religious

in nature. One purpose of shinny was to “loosen up” the muscles of the Ponca warriors and hunters following their inactivity during winter. Direction of the game was in the hands of the eldest male member of a particular lineage of the Nikapashna or Elk clan. The present owner of the shinny game is Martin Blue-back. The owner is responsible for announcing the dates of four games played annually each spring on successive Sundays in April, providing the shinny balls (flattened leather spheres 7” in diameter and 3” thick), and officiating the contests. The field is 400 yards long (formerly 3/4 mile) and the goals consist of two six-foot poles placed five feet apart. A goal is scored when the ball passes between the poles and beneath their height. Each player uses his own home-made shinny stick which is three feet long and one inch in diameter. Documented and illustrated with diagrams. Ray Thurmond.

I-C-3

Mahan, B. E., INDIAN AMUSEMENTS, *Palimpsest*, 50, No. 4, (April, 1969) 247-252.

This article, part of “Indians of Iowa” series, discusses the games and pastimes of Iowan Indians. It describes such games and amusements as shinny, ball play, bowl and dice, and lacrosse. It also covers some of the prominent Indian dances. No notes. Aimee M. Loftin.

I-C-4

Shoemaker, Arthur, HOMINY INDIANS, *Oklahoma Today*, 17, No. 4 (Fall 1967) 7-9.

In 1922 Ira Hamilton, a young Osage of Hominy, Oklahoma, organized an all Indian professional football team. The Hominy Indians, known as the “terrors of the Midwest,” defeated teams from Joplin and Sarcoxie, Missouri; Coffeyville, Elk City, and Fredonia, Kansas; and Stillwater, Avant, Skiatook, Oilton, Bartlesville, and Fairfax, Oklahoma. In December, 1927, the Hominy Indians defeated the newly crowned champions of the National Football League, the New York Giants, 13-6, in a game played at Pawhuska, Oklahoma. The Hominy Indians remained undefeated until 1928 when they lost to the NFL All-Stars. Pepper Martin played with the Hominy Indians during the 1923 and 1924 seasons and again in 1929. Osage tribal leaders supported the team, and from 1929 until 1932, the Hominy Indians barnstormed across America in Pierce Arrow touring cars. The Great Depression, however, brought an end to the Hominy Indians’ football team in 1932. Ray Thurmond.

I-C-5

Echohawk, Brummett, THE GREAT SIX MILLION TWENTY-THREE THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY-EIGHT YARD DASH, *Oklahoma Today* 25, No. 1 (Winter 1974-75) 10-11.

On March 4, 1928, 275 contestants assembled in Los Angeles for the “Great Cross Country Marathon Race.” Two and one-half months later, fifty-five runners crossed the finish line in New York City after staggering

through a twenty-mile run on the Madison Square Garden wooden track. The winner of the \$25,000 first prize was a twenty-year-old Oklahoma Cherokee Indian, Andy Payne. He wore out five pairs of shoes in covering the 3,422-mile distance in 573 hours, 4 minutes, and 34 seconds. The "bunion derby," as it was called, was promoted by C. C. Pyle and Red Grange over Highways 66 and 17. The runners slept in tents and ate at chow lines. As a result of Payne's victory, young Indian boys at the Pawnee Indian Boarding School staged "Andy Payne Races" on Sundays and the winner was appropriately dubbed, "Andy Payne." Andy Payne is now sixty-six years old and has retired as clerk of the Oklahoma Supreme Court after thirty-six years of service. Ray Thurmond.

I-C-6

Lefebvre, Marcel, CENTURIES OLD INDIAN BALL GAME IS STILL PLAYED IN OKLAHOMA, *Oklahoma Today*, 6, No. 7, (July-Aug. 1956) 10-11.

Stickball is still played today in Oklahoma as it was when first seen in the sixteenth century by Spanish explorers who described it as the roughest and fastest game they had ever witnessed. The Arbeka Creeks are the last of a long line of stickball players. Few, other than members of the Arbeka Creek tribe, have seen it played. The stickball game is played as the climax to several days and nights of dancing and penance. The clan gathers deep in the wood hills overlooking the winding Canadian River for the Green Corn Ceremony. "With a 32-inch hickory stick in each hand, a light heart, and an empty stomach, they play to win." Some of the sticks used are generations old and weigh approximately two pounds. Cup-like depressions are carved on one end. The small, compact ball, made of deer hair, cannot be touched with the hands but must be thrown from the end of the stick. Upright posts at the end of a rectangular field serve as goal posts. At the end of a previously arranged time period, the team with the most goals is declared the winner. There are no rules forbidding personal roughness.

Ray Thurmond.

I-D-1

Parramore, Tom, (Meredith College), GOUGING IN EARLY NORTH CAROLINA, *North Carolina Folklore Journal*, 22, No. 2, (May 1974) 55-62.

During the colonial and early national periods in the United States, North Carolina was a leader in its own form of Boxing; that is gouging, putting out a person's eyes with the thumb. Boxing was popular in Stuart England as a lower class entertainment, with no safety rules. The "unlimited" form of boxing came with settlers to the United States in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. American fights usually allowed a choice between fighting "with clenched fists only" or fighting "rough and tumble," with no rules. The latter was more popular in the South. A 1749 law made cutting out the tongue or pulling out eyes a felony, while a

1754 law added a ban on slitting, biting, or cutting off noses, lips, limbs or any other body parts. North Carolina was considered the leading gouging state, closely followed by Georgia. The most recent account of gouging was cited from an 1899 newspaper description of an earlier gouging match, once common at large gatherings of people. Based on primary sources, newspapers, and secondary works. All notes are internal.
William H. Freeman.

I-D-2

Laurie, Bruce, (University of Massachusetts), "NOTHING ON IMPULSE": LIFE STYLES OF PHILADELPHIA ARTISANS, 1820-1850, *Labor History*, 15, No. 3, (Summer 1974) 337-366.

Many Philadelphia artisans took pride in their traditional leisure patterns. Living during the transition between the pre-industrial and industrial age, they continued their old patterns of sport, drinking, and general lounging. Their fitfulness of employment helped to perpetuate these ways. Cockfighting, eschewed by the upper classes after the American Revolution, was quite popular in and around taverns in antebellum Philadelphia. Gambling also had its devotees. One popular amusement was a pinwheel game resembling "menagerie" where a board was divided into units bearing the picture of an animal, and each contestant hoped a coin would stop on his section. Circuses and road shows were also popular, as were participant sports, such as hunting and shooting matches. Philadelphia workers were also competitive with their voluntary fire companies. Coming from a tradition with "no sharp distinction between work and leisure," they often welcomed unemployment as a vacation. Based on primary sources, secondary works, and newspapers; 106 notes. Lee E. Lowenfish.

I-D-3

Miles, Edwin A., PRESIDENT ADAMS' BILLIARD TABLE, *The New England Quarterly*, 45, No. 1 (March 1972) 31-43.

John Quincy Adams installed a billiard table in the White House in 1825 for his own "exercise and amusement" as well as the diversion of his family and guests. This purchase became the subject of numerous attacks upon the morality of Adams during the 1828 presidential campaign. Adams' opponents expressed alarm that the President countenanced the vice of gambling and charged him with using public funds to purchase the unsavory object. The President's supporters offered conflicting explanations concerning its purchase and its presence in the White House which only served to keep the issue alive. Though the President's billiard table, as a political weapon, played only a minor role in the presidential contest of 1828 it nevertheless, set the overall tone for one of the "dirtiest" political campaigns in the nation's history. Based on primary sources, newspapers, and government reports; 41 notes.

Roxanne M. Albertson.

I-D-4

Reed J.D., GOING OUT WITH A BANG, *Sports Illustrated*, (November 26, 1973) pp. 128-143.

The popularity of plain and fancy shooting began in the early nineteenth century. Turkey shoots, squirrel "barking" and muzzle-loader contests were the events around which the early contests were organized. By the 1850s shooting live pigeons, nail driving at fifty yards, candle snuffing, and "picture drawing" had become a part of the shooting contest. During the latter decades of the century sharp-shooting snows grew in popularity due to the exploits of personalities such as Adam H. Bogardus, Annie Oakley and Frank Bulter. Adolph Toepperwein kept the country interested in sharp-shooting during the early twentieth century. The years between the World Wars saw the rise of such sharp-shooters as Billy Hill, Ed McGivern, Dave Flannigan, Ernie and Dot Lind, and Herb Parsons. Since World War II the interest in plain and fancy shooting has been kept alive by the last of the sharp-shooters, Bob Allen. Based on interviews; no notes.

Maxine Grace

I-D-5

Westermeier Clifford P., SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS OF RODEO IN COLORADO, *Colorado Magazine*, 28, No. 1 (January 1951) pp. 13-27; No. 2 (April, 1951) pp. 127-45; No. 3 (July, 1951) pp. 219-31.

Early exhibitions of cowboy's skills were spontaneous in the West, for cowboys depended on their daily activities to provide what little sport and relaxation they had. Early competitions were held on the trail far from any towns or newspapers as men from one outfit challenged the men of another. One of the first competitions chronicled was held on July 4, 1869 at Deer Trail and consisted solely of bronc busting. As the range cattle industry gave way to the ranch cattle industry and the cowboy began to disappear, the second phase of rodeo development began with the impetus coming from various communities. During the last quarter of the nineteenth century, the cowboy tournament became a community sponsored affair. Included in the list of events for one of these tournaments in the 1880s was, "Picking up 20 single potatoes by a rider going at a pace not slower than a lope." The winner received a silver inlaid bit valued at \$30.00. Theodore Roosevelt and his "Rough Riders" contributed to the further development of rodeos. In 1929 the Rodeo Association of America was organized, and in 1946 the Rodeo Association of America merged with the National Rodeo Association to form the International Rodeo Association, Three years later, the National Intercollegiate Rodeo Association was organized. Based on newspaper accounts. Ray Thurmond.

I-D-6

Westermeier Clifford P., COWBOY SPORTS AND THE HUMANE SOCIETY, *Colorado Magazine*, 26, No. 4, (October 1949) 241-52.

Protests of various groups and individuals concerning the humane

treatment of animals emerged with the development of rodeos and continues today. In September 1895, at the Denver Wheel Club Park, one "Arizona Charlie" put on an exhibition. The Rocky Mountain News reported the devastation of the bicycle track and the arrest of "Arizona Charlie" on the spot for humane violations. The article cites numerous arrests of cowboys at the behest of Humane Societies until 1926 when Walter E. Osborn, secretary of the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in Oakland, California, conceded that "rodeos are here to stay" and suggested that humane organizations work with rodeo committees. Based on newspaper accounts. Ray Thurmond.

I-D-7

Deahl, William E. Jr., THE CHADRON-CHICAGO 1,000-MILE COWBOY RACE, *Nebraska History*, 53, No. 2, (Summer 1972) 166-193.

Horses were important in the American West, and horse racing was a major diversion at all special events. The 1893 Columbian Exposition in Chicago, with its emphasis upon American accomplishments and customs, was the motive force for the organization of a 1,000 mile horse race from Chadron, Nebraska to Chicago. Eastern humane societies had to be appeased before the race could become a reality. This was finally accomplished when it was suggested that the president of the Minnesota Humane Society and a veterinarian meet the riders at each of the registration points along the route to inspect the horses for signs of abuse. Seven of nine riders completed the race in 13½ days. They attracted excited crowds and sensational journalism all along the way. To some the race proved the worthiness of the native American horse. To others it was senseless because it tested neither the riders' skill nor their horses' speed, only their combined powers of endurance. The race however, was more than a sporting event, it "was an appropriate adjunct to the Columbian Exposition of 1893 and served as a fitting contribution to American's celebration of its past." Based on newspaper accounts and secondary works; 69 notes, one map, three photographs.

Merrie A. Fidler.

I-D-8

Cantwell, Robert. THEY LED THE LIFE OF RILEY, *Sports Illustrated*, (November 19, 1973) pp. 106-128.

Fort Riley, Kansas, formally a frontier post to protect emigrant wagon trains from the Indians, was transformed into a cavalry school the equal of *L'Ecole de Cavalerie* in Saumur, France and *Il Tor di Quinto* in Rome. From this remote fort came Olympic riders, horse show teams, polo players and shrewd horse traders. The transformation began in the decades following the Civil War with the establishment of horse shows, point to point events, steeplechases, coyote hunts, rabbit hunts, and wolf hunts. By the turn of the century the prominent horse owners of the day were only too willing to give or sell their better thoroughbreds to the cavalry. In 1910 the first cavalymen competed on the race tracks at

Belmont, Saratoga, and Pimlico. The following year, the U.S. Cavalry team from Fort Riley represented the United States in an international horse show, and in 1912 it represented the US. at the Olympics. The Army Reorganization Bill of 1950 phased out the U.S. Cavalry, but it was not until 1968 when the death knell of the U.S. horse cavalry sounded. Based on interviews: no notes. Maxine Grace.

I-D-9

Gillette Andrew W., THE BICYCLE ERA IN COLORADO, *Colorado Magazine*, 10, No. 6, (November 1933). 213-17.

The bicycle era in Colorado occurred during the 1890s prior to the development of the automobile. Bicycle clubs sprang up all over the state. Denver had professional exhibitions and races including pro-Am events. The favorite course was the "sandpaper track" to Brighton. Bicycle Clubs composed of men in the same profession often raced each other to the hotel in Petersburg where the losers paid for the dinners. Century rides, that is rides of one hundred miles in one day were common, and the route from Denver to Greeley was very popular. Included in the article is a reprint of "A Colorado Cycle Path" from the September 16, 1898 Bulletin and Good Roads which describes the Denver to Palmer Lake cycle path constructed by members of the club, "affording a delightful ride to the 25,000 wheelmen and wheelwomen of the Queen City." First person chronicle with some documentation.

Ray Thurmond.

I-D-10

Tobin, Gary Allan, THE BICYCLE BOOM OF THE 1890s: THE DEVELOPMENT OF PRIVATE TRANSPORTATION AND THE BIRTH OF THE MODERN TOURIST, *Journal of Popular Culture*, 7, No. 4, (Spring 1974) 838-849.

Invention of safety and efficiency devices in the late 1880s spurred a remarkable increase in bicycles and bike-riders during the 1890s. The average price of a bicycle in 1897 was \$80 making it an easy purchase for the middle and upper-middle classes. Bike-riders increased to 2,500,000 toward the end of the decade. Changing courting patterns and declining church attendance and piano playing were blamed on the bicycle. "Crowds comparable to present-day baseball audiences" gathered at bike races. The bicycle was seen as a more efficient way to travel than the railroad, streetcar or horse. People were not plagued by unwanted passengers, but they had a choice of privacy or companionship. Hundreds of thousands of bikes were taken by train in the 1890s to vacation spots. The middle and upper classes wanted "controlled contact with nature with a maximum of urban comfort." The bicycle tourist, thus, predated the auto tourist as the league of American Wheelman rated 7000 hotels for comfort. As bicycles began to decline in 1901, the auto was ready to replace it. Based on primary sources, secondary works, and newspapers; 64 notes. Lee E. Lowenfish.

I-D-11

THE SPORT OF KINGS: HORSERACING IN CINCINNATI, *Cincinnati Historical Society Bulletin*, 31, No. 2 (Summer 1973) 105-110.

Horsing and racetracks in and around the Queen city is summarized with emphasis placed upon the latter. Horsing began in 1880 at the Carthage Fairgrounds and continues there today. The Oakley Racetrack, while in operation from only 1889 to 1904, was the area's most ornate. Races were held continuously from 1883 to 1939 at the Latonia Racetrack on the Kentucky side of the Ohio River. Cincinnati's most popular track, River Downs opened in 1925 near the now defunct Coney Island Amusement Park. The development of railroads and expansion of transportation lines contributed immensely to the construction, growth, and prosperity of these racetracks. 11 photographs with period views of thoroughbred and harness tracks. No notes. John R. Schleppey.

I-D-12

Kelley, Arthell. SULLIVAN-KILRAIN FIGHT, RICHBURG, MISSISSIPPI, JULY 8, 1889, *The Southern Quarterly*, 8, No. 2 (January 1970) 135-144.

The last bare-knuckle championship fight in boxing history was held between John L. Sullivan and Jake Kilrain in the Mississippi back-country community of Richburg—an unincorporated town with no restaurants, hotels, or sports arena. Because Sullivan antagonized Richard Kyle Fox, publisher of the *Police Gazette* and one of the most influential sports figures in the country, Fox began a personal vendetta to have Sullivan defeated in the ring. After spending thousands of dollars searching for a man who could defeat Sullivan, Fox believed he had discovered such a person in Jake Kilrain. In the absence of a boxing commission, Fox used the influence of the *Police Gazette* to proclaim Kilrain the World Champion. Newspapers throughout the country publicized the up-coming match, though in 1889 prize fighting was illegal in all of the then thirty-eight states. Richburg was closely guarded to prevent law officers from stopping the match. Special trains packed with spectators along with hundreds of free riders clinging to the tops of the cars came from New Orleans. After seventy-five rounds in blistering 104-degree heat and both fighters bathed in sweat and blood, Kilrain's manager stopped the match on the advice of a physician that the fighter would die if the match continued. In spite of Fox's effort, Sullivan won the heavyweight championship of the world. Based on newspapers and secondary works; 22 notes. Joan Paul.

I-E-1

Evans Walter, (University of Chicago), THE ALL-AMERICAN BOYS: A STUDY OF BOYS' SPORTS FICTION, *Journal of Popular Culture*, 6, No. 1, (Summer, 1972) 104-121.

The genre of boys fiction is divided into the school sports story and the series sports story. In the school story, "one's boy's integration into

schoolboy life" is the usual theme. The cycle runs from introduction, to bully attack, to proof of worthiness, to bully regeneration, to apotheosis in the Big Game. The boy-villain usually winds up a close friend of the boy-hero. In the series sport story, the hero is usually a champion early in the book and maintains his status throughout, not fighting for it as in the other story. Frank Merriwell stories from 1898-1916 were published in Tip-Top Weekly which had a circulation of 20,000 copies a week. In the late 1920s they were nearly filmed, but the Depression and the radio prevented this. The villain in sport stories is usually well-developed because "he is fated to reject later what he first exemplifies." A sportsman's code is also prominent because the purpose of these books is "to separate the athletic elite from the commonality." The code includes no drinking or gambling, hero-worship, and a deep devotion to athletics. In recent years "the genre seems to be moving in the direction of increased freedom, awareness, and social criticism." Based on primary sources and secondary works: 24 notes. Lee E. Lowenfish.

I-E-2

Seasongood, Murray, REMEMBERANCES OF A YOUTHFUL NONAGENARIAN, *Cincinnati Historical Society*, 29, No. 1, (Spring, 1971) 7.

Mr. Seasongood, former mayor and civic leader in Cincinnati during the 1920s recalls in his ninety-third year many of his experiences in that city, some of which allude to recreational pastimes. Youthful games, the dime museum, various theaters, and the Cincinnati Gymnasium are all part of his past. His reference to the Cincinnati baseball club during the 1890s provides information about line-ups and popular players. There are fourteen illustrations, eight of which are devoted to sport or recreational activities. The two of major interest are photographs of the Brighton Cycle Club and the "police review" held at the Redland (baseball) field. The latter event was an annual review inaugurated in 1886 by Police Chief Phil Dietsch which has continued for many years. No notes. John R. Schlepfi.

I-E-3

Myatt, William, THE COLORADO MOUNTAIN CLUB, *Colorado Magazine*, 39, No. 4, (Oct. 1962) 270-88.

In 1911 James G. Rogers, an attorney, sent a letter to the Denver Republican proposing a mountain climbing club. A stipulated requisite for membership would be anyone who had climbed a peak of 14,000 feet or more. Thirty people replied to this call, and the Colorado Mountain Club was organized in April, 1912, in the home of Mrs. Junius F. Brown of Denver. The club membership of twenty-five had grown to 108 by early 1913 and to 175 by 1915. The Colorado Mountain Club was instrumental in the establishment of Rocky Mountain National Park by Woodrow Wilson in 1914. When the club celebrated its fiftieth anniversary, members had scaled most of the 200 peaks in Colorado exceeding

14,000 feet. Today there are eight groups or branches of the Colorado Mountain Club and its outings have attracted national and international celebrities. Documented from club records. Illustrated. Ray Thurmond.

I-E-4

Jarchow, Merrill E., (Formerly of Carleton College, Northfield, Minn.), HAPLESS HERO: FREDERIC S. HARTMAN AND THE WINNIPEG-TO-ST. PAUL DOG RACE *Minnesota History*, 42, No. 8, (Winter 1971) 282-294.

How Fred Hartman became the hapless hero of a 522 mile mid-winter dog-sled race sponsored by the St. Paul Outdoor Sports Carnival Association was a chronicle of "bull dog tenacity and endless endurance" in the face of sub-zero weather and personal adversity. These elements plus the fact that Hartman was one of only two U.S. drivers in the longest dog-team race to date won for him widespread recognition. Interest in the race was also heightened by undercurrents of racism in the form of white man vs. half-breed. Only five of the original eleven drivers completed the race, and the publicity they attracted was a reflection of the promotion of sport by a wealthy patron. Louis W. Hill, son of railway magnate James J. Hill and president of the Great Northern Railway Company, made the facilities of his railroad available to news photographers and journalists. He organized dog racing committees in each town along the race route and offered Hartman \$1,000 to complete the race. The ten-day odyssey exemplified the power of a local sporting event to captivate the interest of men and women and to provide an escape from more serious events in the world, in this case World War I. Based on newspaper accounts and personal letters; 33 notes, 1 map and 7 photos. Merrie A. Fidler.

I-E-5

Lewis, Guy, (University of Massachusetts). WORLD WAR I AND THE EMERGENCE OF SPORT FOR THE MASSES, *The Maryland Historian*, 4, No. 2 (Fall, 1973) 109-122.

The American war effort during the First World War made possible the mass popularity of sport during the 1920s ("The Golden Age of Sport") in at least three major ways. First, sport participation was encouraged by Training Camp Activity Commissions. Soldier participation in sport both at home and on foreign soil promoted a change in American leisure habits. Second, the war facilitated the acceptance of physical education as states sought legislation making physical education instruction mandatory. Third, the war effort created an increase in the number, size, and content of public recreation programs. Based on primary sources and secondary works; 2 illustrations. Larry Fielding.

I-E-6

Wile, Otis. (Oklahoma State University) OUR (ALMOST) INTERNATIONAL CHAMPIONS, *Oklahoma Today*, 22, No. 1 (Winter 1971-72) 17-19.

The girls' basketball team of Guthrie (Oklahoma) High School, the Bluebirds, won the state championship in 1923. The Audubon, Iowa team challenged the Bluebirds to a game which the Bluebirds won on the lowans' court. Croton-on-Hudson in New York claimed the eastern title. The New York and Guthrie teams decided to play at the home of the team that could raise the most money. Guthrie raised the money and defeated the eastern team on its home court. The following year, Westfield, New Jersey challenged the Bluebirds. The Guthrie club traveled East and won decisively over the Westfield team. After graduation several Bluebirds players formed the Guthrie Ladies Athletic Club, calling themselves the Redbirds. The Edmonton, Canada team known as the Commercial Graduates had toured Europe under Olympic auspices. They challenged the Redbirds to a home and home match. The games in Guthrie were played on July 3 and 4, 1925, on a specially constructed outdoor court at the fairgrounds. Phog Allen, basketball coach at the University of Kansas, and Hugh McDermott, University of Oklahoma basketball coach, officiated the contests which James Naismith witnessed. Much to the displeasure of these basketball dignitaries, the Redbirds lost the series. Based on primary sources, newspapers. Ray Thurmond.

I-E-7

Mazuzan George T. DEVELOPMENT OF MOUNT MANSFIELD AS A WINTER RECREATION AREA, 1903-1955, *Vermont History*, 40, No. 1, (Winter 1972). 47-63.

Craig Burt, owner of a logging complex on Mount Mansfield, located near Stowe, Vermont, experimented with homemade skis as early as 1902, but it was not until the 1920s that skiing became accepted as a winter recreation on the mountain. During the 1930s the Stowe and Mount Mansfield Ski Clubs were formed to support winter outdoor sports and make the Mansfield area enjoyable for winter recreation. With the aid of the Vermont Civilian Conservation Corps trails were cut and uphill lifts constructed. In 1937-38 the Vermont Interscholastic Ski Championships and National Downhill and Slalom Championships were held there. After World War II, under the strong leadership of Sepp Ruschp, Mansfield developed from a "simple operation providing services to a special group of winter sport and nature lovers to a large commercial development catering to a widening tourist clientele." Based on primary sources, bulletins and secondary works; 60 notes. Roxanne M. Albertson.

I-E-8

Gordon Troy, MARQUES HAYNES AND HIS FABULOUS MAGICIANS, *Oklahoma Today*, 21, No. 1, (Winter 1970-71) 26-28.

Marques Haynes led Sand Springs (Oklahoma) Booker T. Washington High School to a national championship at Tuskegee, Alabama. He then played college basketball at Langston University, a black college in Oklahoma. During his senior year at Langston, his team upset the Harlem Globetrotters in a game at Oklahoma City. Haynes tried out for the

Globetrotters and made the team. He played with Goose Tatum, Sweetwater Clifton, Josh Grider, and Babe Presley. In 1953 Marques Haynes broke with Abe Saperstein because the Globetrotters had made two movies and the players had received nothing. He returned to Tulsa and formed his own team, the Magicians. The following year Goose Tatum joined the Magicians, but three years later, Tatum organized his own team. Marques Haynes and the Magicians still barnstorm the country displaying their comical antics along with their masterful skills. Ray Thurmond.

I-E-9

Brown Roscoe C. Jr., (New York University), THE BLACK GLADIATOR-THE MAJOR FORCE IN MODERN AMERICAN SPORT, *76th Annual Proceedings of the National College Physical Education Association for Men* (January 1973) 43-50.

The contemporary importance of this article is glaringly obvious, but the contents present an analysis of the black athlete (Gladiator) in a racist society. Due to the profit motive, the black athlete has been accepted and exploited in professional sport and in various amateur organizations. Some of the actual cases cited have been corrected, but the conceptual problem still remains. As a broad investigation of the black in sport since the 1940s and the background leading up to the reluctant acceptance of the black athlete, this article is important to the history of sport. Based on primary sources and secondary works. Paul R. Mills.

I-F-1

Voigt, David Quentin, (Albright College), THE BOSTON RED STOCKINGS: THE BIRTH OF MAJOR LEAGUE BASEBALL, *The New England Quarterly*, 43, No. 4, (December 1970) 531-549.

The National Association of Professional Baseball Players, established in 1871, was the first commercial baseball major league in America. Boston Red Stockings' manager, William Henry "Harry" Wright, one of the league organizers, became its most successful manager guiding his team to four consecutive pennants between 1872-1875. Red Stockings' success can be attributed to Wright's managerial genius, plus the team's bevy of stars including Albert Spalding and George Wright. Boston's domination of the Association combined with the number of financially weak franchises and inadequate player-club controls led to the league's demise in 1875. During the league's tenure Wright developed baseball standards that remain part of today's operating machinery. Based on primary sources, newspapers, and secondary works; 27 notes. Roxanne M. Albertson.

I-F-2

Sorrell, Richard S. (Brookdale Community Col.) SPORTS AND FRANCO-AMERICANS IN WOONSOCKET, 1870-1930, *Rhode Island History*, 31, No. 4, (Nov. 1972) 117-126.

France-Americans constituted the largest ethnic group in Woon-

socket, Rhode Island, between 1870-1930. Sports aided and hindered their acculturation to the urban Woonsocket environment. By 1903 there were three semi-professional and numerous amateur France-American baseball teams, plus many mixed ethnic teams in the city. Mixed ethnic teams encouraged use of English but inner-ethnic games were conducted in French. Three local France-American heroes became professional baseball players-Napoleon Lajoie, Louis Lepine, and Henri Rondeau. Local parishes remained social activity centers sponsoring extensive sport programs including baseball, boxing, wrestling, weight lifting, ice hockey, football, and bowling. Thus sports played a dual and often conflicting role in the ethnic lives of the Woonsocket France-Americans by mixing nationality groups on the sport fields yet preserving ethnic identity through parish and ethnic team membership. Based on interviews, newspapers, and secondary works: 41 notes; 5 illustrations.

Roxanne M. Albertson

I-F-3

Joyce, William L. NEVER A WILD PITCH, *Yankee Magazine*, 37, No. 10, (Oct. 1973) 222-224.

Charlie "Old Hess" Radbourne, star of the Providence (Rhode Island) Grays baseball team, pitched the last 27 games of the 1884 season winning 26 of them. He finished the season with a 60 and 12 record. The Grays won the National League pennant, then played the New York Mets, winners of the American Association pennant, in a five-game contest for the "world series." Radbourne pitched and won the first three games giving the Grays the unofficial title of "first world series champions." He threw underhand, occasionally using a curve, and is said never to have made a wild pitch in his entire eleven year career. In 1939 Radbourne was admitted to the Hall of Fame. No notes; 1 illustration.

Roxanne M. Albertson.

I-F-4

Casey, Frances Goggin, CASEY NEVER STRUCK OUT, *Yankee Magazine*, 38, No. 5, (May 1974) 190-194ff.

Daniel Henry Casey, hero of Ernst Thayer's "Casey at the Bat," was a classmate of Thayer's in Worcester, Massachusetts in 1881, three years before the poem was written. Neither Casey nor Thayer played baseball while at school. Thayer, in an article in his school paper "The Monophippic Gazette," described an incident involving Casey one day after classes. Casey angrily confronted Thayer but did not challenge the diminutive reporter to a fight. This incident later suggested the title for the ballad. DeWolf Hopper, a young actor, popularized the ballad in 1888 by reciting it at Walleck's Theater in New York. Many impostors represented themselves as "Casey" or Thayer down through the years. In 1930 Thayer wrote a letter stating that he had his high school classmate in mind when he created the ballad. No notes; 2 illustrations,

Roxanne M. Albertson.

I-F-5

Voight, David Q. (Albright College), AMERICA'S MANUFACTURED VILLAIN: THE BASEBALL UMPIRE, *Journal of Popular Culture*, 4, No. 1, (Summer, 1970) 1-21.

In baseball's early years umpires were arbiters of the gentleman's game. In 1882 the American Association hired three umpires in blue coats and caps to umpire the season at \$140 a month. Riotous scenes involving umpires occurred frequently. The umpire was "thrown to ravenous spectators by shrewd owners," who frequently paid the fines levied on players. Throughout the 1890s there were multiple firings during seasons. Even a year's tenure for umpires was considered unrealistic. In 1901 John McGraw quit the American Association when Ban Johnson upheld the suspension of pitcher Joe McGinnity for spitting in an umpire's face. Despite the merger of American and National Leagues in 1903, mob scenes still occurred. In 1907 a thrown coke bottle fractured the skull of American League umpire Bill Evans. By 1911 two umpires were used per game and the average salary was \$3000 annually. The professionalization of umpires increased during the 1920s with the establishment of training schools, the acquisition of qualified umpires, and the assignment of more umpires per game. Based on primary sources, secondary works and newspapers; 39 notes. Lee M. Lowenfish.

I-F-6

Riess, Steven (University of Chicago). PROFESSIONAL SUNDAY BASEBALL: A STUDY IN SOCIAL REFORM, 1892-1934, *The Maryland Historian*, 4, No. 2 (Fall, 1973) 95-108.

American Sabbatarians struggled to prevent the Continental Sabbath from taking root in American soil. Regional test cases at Chicago, New York, and Atlanta illustrated both the failure of Sabbatarians to indoctrinate foreigners to puritanical Sunday blue laws and the strength of liberal ideologies which eased Sunday restrictions in each of these regions. Although the legalization of professional Sunday baseball was the final response in each region, the celerity of regional acceptance varied, illustrating the strength of each constituency. Based on primary sources, newspapers and secondary works: 1 illustration. Larry Fielding.

I-F-7

Keith, Harold (Oklahoma State University). HOME TOWN BASEBALL IN THE EARLY YEARS OF THIS CENTURY WAS SUMMER DEMENIA, *Oklahoma Today*, 21, No. 2 (Summer 1971) 21-23.

At the turn of the century, baseball was indeed the "great American game." Even the small hamlets in Oklahoma Territory and Indian Territory had their home-town teams. The Alva Giants were launched in 1896, only three years after the Cherokee Strip Land Run. Frank Frantz, one time Territorial Governor of Oklahoma, played for the Enid Browns. The Browns defeated Purcell, Champion of Indian Territory 11-10 in 1899.

Night baseball came to Oklahoma Territory in 1903 when the Boston Bloomer Girls made a tour carrying their own canvas fence, poles, and gas arc lights. They played with a big white softball. Legal Sunday baseball arrived in 1920. Prior to that, Sunday games were held on baseball fields that ringed the city limits of small towns. Bleachers were often bolted together and could be dismantled and hauled away on a wagon at a moment's notice. The town teams often hired professionals in October. Dizzy Dean and Pepper Martin once played for the Alva Giants, and Walter Johnson pitched for the Mince team. Ray Thurmond.

I-F-8

Burchardt, Bill, PLAY BALL, *Oklahoma Today*, 9, No. 3, (Summer, 1959) 6-7; 27-29.

A carefully researched article on major league baseball players from Oklahoma. On a per capita basis, Oklahoma has contributed more players to the major leagues than any other state. The reasons for this were the climate and the pioneer spirit of competitiveness. Many baseball players were Indians. The article listed 110 major league baseball players from Oklahoma including Jerry Adair, Johnny Callison, Cal McLish, Ralph Terry, Mickey Mantle, Warren Spahn, Lindy McDaniel, Carl Hubbell, Pepper Martin, Allie Reynolds Jim Thorpe, and Lloyd and Paul Waner. See related article: Nick Seitz, "All-Time All-Oklahoma Baseball Team," *Oklahoma Today*, XVI, No. 3 (1966) pp. 14-15. Ray Thurmond.

I-F-9

Smith, Jr. Leverett, (Alliance College), RING LARDNER AND PROFESSIONAL SPORTS, *Journal of Popular Culture*, 6, (Summer, 1972) 133-156.

Virginia Woolf, touring America in 1925, praised Lardner's understanding that in America "there is baseball instead of society." It "gives a clue, centre, a meeting place for the diverse activities of a people whom a vast continent isolates, whom no tradition controls." Lardner was especially fond of pre-1919 scandal baseball. He wrote in dialect of the Miracle Boston Braves of 1914, "The kind o'men that can do their best in a pinch is the kind that's most valu'ble in baseball or anywheres else. They're worth more than the guys that's got all the ability in the world but can't find it when they want it." Lardner's famous character, the mediocre player Jack Keefe, was an inverted model of the admired Ty Cobb and Christy Mathewson. The latter was a "tightwad with his stuff," while others were "spendthrifts." The lively ball of the age of Ruth dismayed Lardner. Good pitchers got hit hard by "boys who in my time would have been ushers." In the years before his death in 1933, Lardner tamented the "new & inferior style of play (which) appealed to the fan's lowest impulses." Baseball no longer allowed for the "triumph of merit." Based on primary sources and secondary sources; 39 notes.

Lee M Lowenfish.

I-F-10

Otto, Solomon (with John Solomon Otto), I PLAYED AGAINST 'SATCHEL' FOR THREE SEASONS: BLACKS AND WHITES IN THE 'TWILIGHT LEAGUES', *Journal of Popular Culture*, 7, No. 4, (Spring 1974) 797-803.

During the 1920s and 1930s semi-pro baseball leagues existed in the Upper Midwest. The best players on these teams were blacks, who were banned by both major and minor leagues. From 1929-1931, Solomon Otto played against Satchel Paige when the latter was pitching for a Bismarck, North Dakota team. The pitchers and catchers were blacks, but the rest of the team consisted of white businessmen, farmers and laborers. Although most of these players could not afford fare for organized baseball tryouts, they performed quite capably. The blacks, however, were the stars. In small towns they often made the game close in order that more money would be bet when they played in larger towns. Sometimes hundreds of dollars were wagered by the many well-to-do ranchers in attendance. Paige pitched for Bismarck in 1934 between stints in the Negro leagues. He lived in a renovated boxcar that season because no whites would rent to him. In subsequent years, he played for the Minot, North Dakota team. Based on interviews and secondary works; 11 notes.

Lee E. Lowenfish.

I-F-11

Greene, James "Joe" (with John Holway), I WAS SATCHELS CATCHER, *Journal of Popular Culture*, 6, No. 1, (Summer 1972), 157-170.

"Joe" Greene was a catcher and leading home run hitter in the Negro American League. The shift was used against him long before Lou Boudreau used it against Ted Williams. Greene caught Satchel Paige many times and says that Paige never threw deliberately at hitters and always had great success getting super slugger Josh Gibson out. In the 1930s black teams in Chicago often outdrew the white major league teams 3:1. They drew 42,000 in Detroit the year Hank Greenberg hit 58 home runs. Jackie Robinson was not the best player in the Negro leagues, but all united behind him. During the mid 1940s the New York Yankees expressed an interest in Greene and a black centerfielder, but most believed it to be merely a deception, since they would never replace Joe DiMaggio and Bill Dickey with blacks. To this matter, Greene remarked: "We had to be intelligent enough to use the theories and the methods that the white man had used against us." The Cleveland Indians' pitchers were enlisted to help bring Paige to Cleveland in 1948, where he insured their world championship. Greene is not bitter but he wishes people would realize that "the colored leagues were the major leagues." Based on interviews. No notes.

Lea E. Lowenfish.

I-G-1

Lewis, Guy (University of Massachusetts). THE BEGINNING OF ORGANIZED COLLEGIATE SPORT, *American Quarterly*, 22, No. 2 pt. 1

“The antebellum campus was almost devoid of sport.” The gym movement of New England colleges had died in the 1830s and boating contests between Harvard and Yale in the 1840s and 1850s failed to become perennial events. Many prominent American figures were worried about “apathetic-brained, pale pasty-faced narrow-chested” Americans in contrast to robust Englishmen. The muscular Christianity movement in England, spurred by the publication of Tom Brown’s *Schooldays* in 1857, had sponsors in the United States including Oliver Wendell Holmes and Thomas Henry Higginson. Crew emerged as a major sport in the early 1860s despite the outbreak of the Civil War. By 1870 Harvard was playing over seventy baseball games a year, including post-season games against professionals. In 1875 the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletics was established. That same year the first Harvard-Yale football game was played. The *Yale Literary Magazine* defended college sports as being “sacredly connected with the glory of Alma Mater herself.” Based on primary sources, secondary works, and newspapers; 24 notes. Lee E. Lowenfish.

I-G-2

Smith Ronald A. (Penn State University), ATHLETICS IN THE WISCONSIN STATE UNIVERSITY SYSTEM 1867-1913, *Wisconsin Magazine of History*, 55. No. 1, (Autumn 1971) 2-22.

The growth of Athletics in the Wisconsin Normal Schools (presently a part of the University of Wisconsin cluster) between 1867-1913 was affected by the predominance of women in the two-year institutions. Without state legislative support originally, these schools were constructed to provide training for practicing and future grade school teachers, mainly women. Although the development of baseball, football and basketball followed a national pattern, the small number of men created continuity problems for the organization of athletics. Without funds, coaches, travel and equipment were dependent on student support. The desire of the Presidents to make their schools more masculine influenced them to use athletics as a recruiting device in order to attract men and create a climate of vigor and vitality. Pressure applied to the Board of Regents facilitated the enactment of legislation in 1911, making physical education a mandatory course in all normal schools. Men responded and entered Wisconsin Normal Schools to prepare for careers in teaching, coaching and directing athletic programs, thus giving these schools a more masculine image. Based on primary sources, secondary works, newspapers, 13 photographs; 63 notes. Anna Beth Culver.

I-G-3

Smith, Michael D. (York University, Ontario), ORIGINS OF FACULTY ATTITUDES TOWARD INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETICS: THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN, *Canadian Journal of History of Sport and Physical Education*, 2, No. 2, (December 1971) 61-72.

The history of faculty attitudes toward the supervision and control of intercollegiate athletics at the University of Wisconsin is a case study which quite probably parallels those events embracing the same subject witnessed at other colleges and universities across the United States. Michael Smith pinpoints four sharply defined eras of athletic growth at Wisconsin, accompanied by distinct "tides of faculty reaction." Collectively, they are: (1) 1873-1891, "a formative state of harmless student pastimes" coupled with a general faculty attitude of laissez-faire; (2) 1892-1905, "the hysteria phase," characterized by football overshadowing all other University activities and faculty reacting with resentment; (3) 1906-1910, which saw the de-emphasis of athletics due to strong faculty opposition; and (4) 1910-1925, an era marked by the elevation of sport to big business, and a resignation on the part of the faculty that "intercollegiate sport was, and is, a phenomenon peculiar to American life and little could be done to dislodge it." Based on primary sources and secondary works. 32 notes. Robert K. Barney.

I-G-4

Newsome, Ron, (Ouachita Baptist University), AMOS ALONZO STAGG-FOOTBALL'S GRAND OLD MAN, *Journal of Health, Physical Education and Recreation*, 44, No. 1, (January 1973) 77-78.

During his seventy one years as an active football coach, Amos Alonzo Stagg devised more innovations for the game of football than any other individual. In addition to his innovativeness, Stagg was an extremely successful football coach. He was forced to leave the University of Chicago at seventy due to the mandatory retirement age, but he continued to coach for an additional twenty eight years at the College of Pacific, Susquehanna College and Stockton Junior College. He finished his career with an illustrious .625 winning percentage. Stagg has also written books on coaching which contain descriptions and diagrams of his many innovations in football. 1 illustrations, no notes. Miriam F. Shelden.

I-G-5

Moore, John Hammond, (Georgia State University), FOOTBALL'S UGLY DECADES, 1893-1913, *Smithsonian Journal of History*, 2, No. 3, (Fall 1957) 49-68.

Football violence between 1893 and 1913 caused great controversy. The 1894 Yale-Harvard game was so rough the series was cancelled for three years. Liberal newspapermen, some college administrators, and many citizens called for the game's abolition. Noting that cockfighting had been banned, Confederate war hero John Mosby asked, "Why

should better care be taken of a game chicken than a school boy?" In 1904 twenty-one football players died and over 200 were injured. In 1905 President Theodore Roosevelt called Ivy League athletic officials to Washington to urge greater enforcement of rules. He and Woodrow Wilson liked football's manly lessons too much to demand its abolition. Reforms introduced following the 1905 season included shortening the game to sixty minutes and banning the play of graduate students, who often were professionals. In 1909 another thirty players died with more than 200 injured. The dramatic use of the forward pass in Notre Dame's stunning 1913 victory over Army is credited with the declining brutality of football. Based on primary sources secondary works, and newspapers. 54 notes; 13 illustrations. Lee E. Lowenfish.

I-G-6

John, Frederick, THE TIME TEDDY ROOSEVELT WENT TO WAR WITH DR. CHARLES ELIOT AND SAVED THE DAY FOR FOOTBALL, *Yankee Magazine*, 37, No. 11, (November 1973) 116-119ff.

In 1905 Harvard's president Charles Eliot attempted to have football outlawed because of its brutality and roughness. Theodore Roosevelt, Harvard graduate and football fan, was notified that the Harvard-Yale game was cancelled. Roosevelt urged formation of a committee to overhaul football rules and pressured Eliot to reinstate the contest. During the game Harvard coach, Bill Reid, received a note ordering the team off the field because of an injury, but he disregarded the note thinking that Roosevelt was in the stands backing the team. Roosevelt however, missed the game because of official business in Washington, but later summoned a coaches' conference to adopt major rule and equipment changes in order to improve the safety aspect of the sport. No notes: 3 illustrations. Roxanne M. Albertson.

I-G-7

Duncan, Jim, (Drake University), DRAKE RELAYS, *Palimpsest*, 50, No. 3, (March, 1969) 145-205.

The development of the Drake Relays is presented from its inception in 1910 to 1968. The entire issue is devoted to this sports event. The success of the Relays, in part, depends upon the weather which is considered along with the names of participants, reports of particularly important races or events of a given year. Time and distance data are given, and a chart of "Evolution of Records" and various world and American records set at Drake is presented. Sources are not reported, however, the author has been connected with the Relays for a number of years. Some photographs are included. Aimee M. Loftin.

I-G-8

Remley, Mary Lou (University of Wisconsin). WOMEN AND COMPETITIVE ATHLETICS, *The Maryland Historian*, 4, No. 2 (Fall, 1973) 88-94.

Women's athletics are a twentieth century phenomenon. Sparked by

the invention of basketball in 1891, women's competition has grown steadily. Acceptance has been hampered by attitudes which have placed athletic competition beyond the sphere of women's proper behavior. Although some physical educators have found it difficult to accept women competitors, women's athletics have struggled to the threshold of acceptance. During the next decade, women's athletics may vault to the position of prominence in the sport spectrum. Based on secondary works; 14 notes, 1 illustration. Larry Fielding.

I-G-9

Wile, Otis, (Oklahoma State University), WRESTLING, *Oklahoma Today*, 11, No. 2, (Spring 1961) 4-5; 28.

A summary of collegiate wrestling prior to the inception of the NCAA Championships in 1928. Oklahoma State University (formerly Oklahoma A & M) organized wrestling on the intercollegiate level in 1914-1915. The first out-of-state match was held in 1916 against the University of Texas. From 1928 to 1961, Oklahoma State University and the University of Oklahoma had won 26 of 31 NCAA Championships. Ray Thurmond.

II-1

Moolenijzer, Nicolaas J. (University of New Mexico), PRELIMINARY RESEARCH REGARDING AMERICAN INFLUENCES ON J.C.F. GUTS MUTHS, *76th Annual Proceedings of the National College Physical Education Association for Men*, (January 1973) 36-39.

There is some evidence (preliminary) that Guts Muths was an admirer of the North American way of life. He felt strongly that the intellectual endeavors of Europe combined with the physical vigor of America would produce a "cultivated man of nature." There is further evidence that Guts Muths read Franklin's method of swimming and air bathing (sun bathing) because he notes this in his *Gymnastics for Youth*. Even with this interest in American physical education, Guts Muths' interest superseded his actual knowledge of the organized physical education program in the late 1700s. His assumptions were more fiction than actual, but his interest in the North American continent and the reading of Franklin and possibly others demonstrates the extensiveness of Guts Muths' efforts.

Paul R. Mills.

II-2

Mills, Paul R. (Marion College), WILLIAM ANDRUS ALCOTT, M.D., PIONEER REFORMER IN PHYSICAL EDUCATION 1798-1859, *76th Annual Proceedings of the National College Physical Education Association for Men* (January 1973) 29-33.

William A. Alcott, M.D., died in 1859 after dedicating his life to the improvement of his fellow men through service in health reform, educational concepts, and living standards. He authored 108 volumes, thirty-one of which dealt with physical education, health and exercise, taught

school for fifteen years, and practiced medicine for over a decade. Through all of these accomplishments, his driving force was to help men become better through their own efforts. He taught the concept of the "whole man" and emphasized the interdependence of the physical, mental, and moral aspects of living. Alcott wrote, "sports are as indispensable to the health of the bodies and minds of children as their food, their drink, or their sleep . . . My pupils studied best when they had the most time for exercise." Based on primary sources. A reaction by Bruce Bennett to this article is available in the same volume. Paul R. Mills.

II-3

Coursey, Leon N. (University of Maryland Eastern Shore), ANITA J. TURNER, EARLY BLACK FEMALE PHYSICAL EDUCATOR, *Journal of Health, Physical Education and Recreation*, 45, No. 3, (March 1974) 71-72.

Anita Turner was educated in the Washington, D.C. public schools where she began her career as a classroom teacher. While attending a gymnasium class taught by Hartvig Nissen Ms. Turner was encouraged to enter Dudley Allen Sargent's Normal School of Physical Training at Cambridge, Massachusetts where she demonstrated extraordinary ability. She advanced rapidly in the school system and in 1902 became Assistant Director of Physical Education of the black school system in Washington, D.C., a position she held until 1936 when Edwin Bancroft Henderson succeeded her. She influenced him to enter the physical education profession. Anita Turner was instrumental in developing programs throughout her professional career. Her leadership shifted the formal atmosphere of physical education to the more informal programs. Describing Anita Turner's influence, Ms. Mae Thompson said: "She set a standard of performance and achievement which those who have been associated with her have strived to attain and maintain." Miriam F. Shelden.

II-4

Goodwin, Jeanette L. (University of Maine at Portland-Gorham), JOSE LIMON, 1908-1972, *Journal of Health, Physical Education, and Recreation*, 45, No. 5, (May 1974) 51.

Jose Limon studied art and design before witnessing a performance by Harold Kreutzberg, the great German modern dancer. Kreutzberg's performance led him to enroll in dance classes at the Doris Humphrey-Charles Weidman Studio where he developed into a masterful dancer and a skilled choreographer. Limon danced with the Humphrey-Weidman Company until the end of World War II when he formed his own company. His company toured Mexico and South America, and in the 1950s and 1960s it toured much of the world under the sponsorship of the United States Government. Miriam F. Shelden.

III. UNABSTRACTED ARTICLES OF INTEREST

- Gary, John M. THE FIRST ALL-STAR BASEBALL GAME, *Yankee Magazine*, 36, No. 9 (September, 1972), 140-41.
- BEACHES AND BLOOMERS: BATHING AND BOATING IN CINCINNATI WATERS, *Cincinnati Historical Society Bulletin*, 30, No. 2 (Summer, 1972), 131-45.
- Miller, Harry I. BICYCLE BUILT FOR STEAM, *Yankee Magazine*, 34, No. 11 (November, 1970), 160-61,172.
- Bosworth, R. G. MILO CORNWELL AND THE RAMBLER ROAD RACE MEDAL OF 1894, *Colorado Magazine*, 20, No. 6 (1943), 214-16.
- Edwards, Tom THE 99th WAY TO GET KICKED OUT OF HARVARD, *Yankee Magazine*, 36, No. 8 (August, 1972), 142-43.
- Wlech, J. Edmond EDWARD HITCHCOCK AND THE EARLY YEARS OF AAHPER, J.O.H.P.E.R., 44, No. 2 (February, 1973), 50-52,54.
- Welch, J. Edmond EDWARD HITCHCOCK AND THE SOCIETY OF COLLEGE GYMNASIUM DIRECTORS, N.C.P.E.A.M. *Proceedings of 76th Annual Meeting*, pp. 40-42.
- HISTORY OF CAHPER COMMEMORATIVE ISSUE, C.A.H.P.E.R., 40, No. 5 (May/June 1974), 1-65.