

Journal Surveys

I. SPORT

A. COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIES

I-A-1

Eyler, Marvin H. (University of Maryland), ORIGINS OF CONTEMPORARY SPORTS, *Research Quarterly*, 32, No. 3 (December, 1961) 480-489.

Forty-nine of the 95 sports included in the study originated during the nineteenth century. The increase in sports is accounted for in part by more leisure time induced by the Industrial Revolution. Seventeen of the 24 sports originating in the United States occurred since 1880. This finding implies a rather late sports awakening for the United States compared to the older European cultures. The results of the Industrial Revolution may not have affected the sporting life of the people of this country until late in the nineteenth century. In general, it appears that of the 95 sports covered, three emanated from children's play activities, four came out of a search for food or livelihood, 26 evolved from natural activities such as transportation and communication, eight were originally affiliated with religious or ceremonial activities, two emerged from scientific exploration, 13 resulted from activities used in warfare, and six came from work activities. Twenty-two of the 95 sports were unclassified because of lack of evidence. Based on primary sources and secondary works; 40 notes.

Paula Welch

I-A-2

Schrader, Carl L. (Ithaca College) FROM WHENCE OUR SPORTS, *JOHPE*, 11, No. 10 (December, 1940) 590-91, 639.

Events discussed in the article include ball games, basketball, shot put, hammer throw, cricket, fist ball, diablo, and tennis. Schrader also mentions activities that were forbidden for one reason or another; included here are swimming, masquerading, and gymnastics. The author provided

five pictures to illustrate the activities discussed. He examined the background of play by referring to inscriptions on Egyptian graves. He then considered a few games that have undergone changes.

Miriam F. Shelden

I-A-3

Gillespie, Nan, FOREMOTHERS: LOVE THROUGH THE AGES, *Womensports*, 2, No. 5 (May, 1975) 15-18.

The history of tennis from Jeu de Paume to lawn tennis is summarized and significant examples of women's influence on tennis since the twelfth century are cited. The influence of tennis on women's fashions as well as the women innovators of tennis fashions are described. Women of particular importance are Mary Outerbridge, credited with introducing Lawn Tennis to the United States in 1874, and Margot of Hainault, a famous "paumier" in fifteenth century Paris. Contemporaries described her as playing, ". . . very powerfully, cunningly, and skillfully as a man would . . ." The "Great Margot," as she was known to frequenters of the "Little Temple" gaming house, took on all comers and beat them all. Therefore, she might be cited as the first great professional champion of record.

Mary Lou LeCompte

I-A-4

Mechem, Rose Mary, THE BOWL DOTH RUN IN BIASSE WAIES, *Sports Illustrated*, 45, No. 19 (November 8, 1976) 38-43.

Included in the account of the 55th National Open Lawn Bowling Tournament is the historical background of Lawn Bowls. On July 19, 1588 at Plymouth Hoe, Sir Francis Drake and Sir Walter Raleigh had just finished the seventh end in a tense match when the report came that the Spanish Armada was moving up the English Channel. Sir Francis sent word he would be along, but first he had to finish the game. The contemporary game dates back 400 years when the lopsided bowl was introduced to replace the round one, the reasoning being "a little altering of the one side maketh the bowl to run biasse waies." There are 10,000 lawn bowlers in the United States, 60,000 in South Africa, 400,000 in the British Isles, and 500,000 in Australia. The women's organization was founded in 1970, but the men's and womens organizations cannot merge because the men belong to the International Bowling Board which excludes women. No notes.

Ray C. Thurmond

1-A-5

McCormack, Mrs. Stewart (Museum Curator), HISTORY IN MINIA-TURE, *Bulletin of the Missouri Historical Society*, 20 (October, 1963) 45-40.

The study of a collection of old toys offers a three dimensional archive through which various stages of our society, its changes and advances, its fads and foibles can be viewed. The collection at the Missouri Historical Society embraces a space of nearly three centuries, but its primary concentration is on the articles used by Missouri children in the last one hundred and fifty years. Because there were few U.S. toymakers at the beginning of the nineteenth century, nearly three-fourths of all toys sold in this country prior to W.W. I were imported, principally from Europe. Of all the toys, dolls seems to have been most carefully preserved; this being particularly true of the finer imported wax, china or bisque dolls. The "Golden Age" of dolls, from 1860 through 1890's, depicted the clothing and hair styles of the era. Miniature furniture also reflected the furniture styles of that period. The "Philosophical Toy" now known as the "Educational Toy" reached the height of its popularity about 1875. In the second half of the nineteenth century iron toys became popular; carriages, fire engines, trains, boats, banks. The Society has many collectors and donors and solicits readers to increase its selection. Based on primary sources, 4 pages of illustration.

Yvonne L. Slatton

B. CANADA

I-B-1

Cosentino, Frank, A HISTORY OF THE CONEPT OF PROFES-SIONALISM IN CANADIAN SPORT, *Canadian Journal of History of Sport and Physical Education*, 6 (December, 1975) 75-81.

Until the nineteenth century there was little concern regarding a professional/amateurism dichotomy in sport. Only upper classes had an abundance of leisure time during which sport might be pursued. Laboring masses were preoccupied with work from sunrise to sunset. Consequently, little interrelationship between the two classes took place in a sporting context. A growing amount of leisure time for lower classes brought on by industrialization prompted a movement towards the democratization of sports participation. The exclusion and classification of "professionals" in Canada seemed to be linked to *race* rather than *class*. Charges of "professionalism" were invariably made against non-WASP Canadian groups-French Catholics, blacks, Indians and, to some extent, Irish and Scots. As commercialism crept into Canadian sport dur-