

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 professionalism/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-

ing the twentieth century, Canadians demanded “excellence” regardless of race/class-amateur/professional classifications, Cosentino thus ponders: “if the purpose of the competition is to find the best, the time has come to remove the embargo of professionalism.” Based on primary sources and secondary works, 8 notes.

Robert K. Barney

#### I-B-2

Galasso, P. J. (University of Windsor) THE INVOLVEMENT OF THE CANADIAN FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IN SPORT AND FITNESS, *Canadian Journal of History of Sport and Physical Education*, 3, No. 2 (December, 1972) 42-61.

In 1960, with the introduction of Bill C-131, the Canadian Government officially became involved with fitness and amateur sport. Their motive for this move centered around fitness and international prestige in sport. In 1969, a Task Force Report on amateur sport was presented to the government and it indicated that the government should move to develop Canadian sport in an organized and involved way. Some of the actions taken both directly and indirectly as a result of the Task Force Report included: (1) Formation of Hockey Canada (Feb. 20, 1969); (2) Administrative Centre for Sport in Ottawa, Canada Games; (3) Grants-in-Aid for promising athletes (March 20, 1970); (4) Coaches Association (December 1970); and (5) Recreation Directorate and Sport Canada (May 7, 1971). The budget for the programmes produced from Bill C-131 rose from 1 million in 1961 to 7.5 million in the 1974-3 fiscal year. Based on primary sources, newspapers, and secondary works; 36 notes.

Kevin G. Jones

#### I-B-3

Weadick, Guy, ORIGIN OF THE CALGARY STAMPEDE, *Alberta Historical Review*, 14, No. 4 (Autumn, 1966) 20-24.

This account of the origins of the Calgary Stampede is written by the man who conceived the idea, promoted it among prosperous Alberta cattlemen, and staged its first production in September, 1912. Events leading up to the first Stampede are recalled, and its unique nature is stressed; Weadick explains that it was not “. . . just an ordinary cowboy show,” but a pageant depicting the early days of the Canadian West. Large purses, totalling \$20,000 in gold, were offered along with World Championship titles and valuable trophies, thus attracting the best rodeo

competitors from many countries, as well as from the Canadian Prairies. The opening pageant of the Stampede is described in detail. It begins with a parade authentically depicting frontier life through the years as the West grew. Weadick also discusses Stampedes organized by him in 1919 and 1923, after which it became a regular and colourful part of the Calgary annual exhibition. More details of events and competitors are reported in another article in the same journal (*AHR*, 3:3), entitled "Calgary's First Stampede." Based on recollections of the author: 2 photographs.

Barbara Schrodt

#### I-B-4

Morgan, E. C., PIONEER RECREATION AND SOCIAL LIFE, *Saskatchewan History*, 38, No. 2 (Spring, 1965) 41-54.

Morgan has summarized the results of a questionnaire answered by approximately 300 early settlers who came to Saskatchewan prior to World War I. The article is rich in detail about the kinds of recreation in which the pioneers participated and gives some insight into the nature of their social life. Bees were important, as were picnics and sports days. The church, school, and later the community hall often were the centers of social activities. Card parties, dances, surprise parties, the charivari, and "just plain visiting" were common activities in the settlers' homes. Popular sports and games, both summer and winter, are listed. Formal organizations, that came with greater settlement, played an important role. Reading habits, musical pastimes, and hobbies are also discussed. Based upon personal recollections. 6 photographs.

Barbara Schrodt

### C. EUROPE

#### I-C-1

Magoun, Francis P., Jr. (Harvard University), FOOTBALL IN MEDIEVAL ENGLAND AND IN MIDDLE-ENGLISH LITERATURE, *American Historical Review*, 35, No. 1 (October, 1929) 33-45.

Football was apparently so well known in the public fields of London by 1314 that Edward II had to ban the game to achieve peace at home while he was fighting the Scots abroad. Magoun believes, however, that this edict and several earlier general references imply that football was known and practiced in England perhaps as early as the ninth century,