

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,

but certainly by 1174. The proclamation of 1314 and subsequent records indicated that football was a violent game, producing death and disorders. Football was played primarily, though not exclusively, by churchmen (until forbidden them), apprentices, laborers, and peasants. Only one document described rules, large size of the ball, and boundaries of the field. Even Chaucer vividly noted the game in play. At least one brewers' company in London had organized a "fraternity" of football players, but Parliament in 1477 banned the game because it interfered with the practice of archery. Later literature indicated, however, that not even legislation destroyed the participation of Englishmen in football. Primary sources and secondary works; 60 notes.

Nancy L. Struna

### I-C-2

Magoun, Francis P., Jr. (Harvard University), SCOTTISH POPULAR FOOTBALL, 1424-1815, *American Historical Review*, 37, No. 1 (October, 1931) 1-13.

Magoun's sketch of "popular" football recounts the continuous existence of football (fut-ball, fute ball, footeball) in Scotland from 1424 to 1815. The earliest official evidence of the game is one of prohibition by the Parliament of James I. From that point the game is intermittently legalized, then prohibited. Football thrived during the late 1500's among all types of people; in fact, borough officials paid several men who supplied balls to local craft associations, especially during festivals. In many instances the game's popularity created conditions which eventually led to its legal proscription. Border depredations, breaches of the peace, bodily harm, and murder resulted from football matches, to the dismay of governing officials. Particularly during the 1600's and 1700's, however, other types of records speak more favorably of the manly qualities imbued in the game; panegyrics, poems, and ballads laud both the players and the game. These were, to be sure, precursors to the romantic and nationalistic accounts of rugby and association football, neither of which was played until 1851. Primary sources and secondary works; 50 notes.

Nancy L. Struna

### I-C-3

Gregory, Jane C. (University of Western Ontario), THE RISE OF SPORT IN BRITAIN: AN INTERPRETATIVE ANALYSIS OF INN SIGNS AND SPORTING EMBLEMS, *Canadian Journal of History of Sport and Physical Education*, 7, No. 1 (May, 1976) 22-32.

Art, as depicted on British inn signboards, has reflected, through the ages, the abstract ideological philosophies of its era captured in pictorial pose. A comparison of the different periods clearly conceptualize life styles and their relationship to sports of the day. However, the upper class activities were stressed over those of the lower socio-economic group. To appreciate fully this gap in the social and sporting development of lower class Brittons, the author indicates that art alone cannot be used in such research and that contemporary literature must also be investigated. The critical point to remember is that "not all history is laid down in bound words." Based on primary sources and secondary works; 55 notes.

Kevin G. Jones

#### 1-C-4

Jable, J. Thomas (William Paterson College), THE ENGLISH PURITANS-SUPPRESSION OF SPORT AND AMUSEMENT? *Canadian Journal of History of Sport and Physical Education*, 7, No. 1 (May, 1976) 33-40.

In general the Puritans expressed no consensus on sport and amusement. This resulted from the different factions with diverse backgrounds and ideologies. Attitudes regarding sport ranged from absolute suppression of all sports to complete freedom to participate. The majority fell somewhere between these two extremes by taking part in certain sports in moderation while rejecting all forms of gambling. Sport on the Sabbath was generally shunned by both Puritans and non-Puritans alike. The suppression of Sunday sports by Anglicans could have originated from economic rather than religious situations. One of the ironies of suppression of sport during the period was that "the Puritan regime feared men would become seditious if they had sports, while the Anglican government feared sedition would result if men were deprived of sports." Based on primary sources and secondary works; 32 notes.

Kevin G. Jones

#### I-C-5

Bailey, Peter (University of Manitoba), A MINGLED MASS OF PERFECTLY LEGITIMATE PLEASURES: THE VICTORIAN MIDDLE CLASS AND THE PROBLEM OF LEISURE, *Victorian Studies*, 21, No. 1 (Autumn, 1977) 7-28.

This article focuses on how the middle class perceived and adapted to modern leisure in the mid-Victorian period. The unstructured character of the new leisure, where social distinctions were particularly vulnera-

ble, strained middle-class sensibilities. In the 1850's economic prosperity and improvements in communications and transportation promoted the growth of leisure time and activities. But an economic recession in the 1870's forced contraction of middle-class living standards, while simultaneously, workers who now enjoyed shorter hours of labor, began to encroach on middleclass recreations. While the middle class demonstrated an uneasy initiation into leisure, they increasingly legitimized leisure as a right as opposed to a privilege. The importance of the Victorian middle class lies in their defining the ideological growth of leisure for Western society. As long as there was no clear-cut answer about how leisure ought to be properly spent, it would continue to be defined as a problem. Based on primary sources and secondary works. 59 notes.

J. A. Kennard

#### I-C-6

Rubinstein, David CYCLING IN THE 1890s *Victorian Studies*, 21, No. 1 (Autumn, 1977) 47-71.

The bicycle as practical transport and symbol of emancipation provided social freedom, especially for the middle class of both sexes and most ages. Its popularity, ensured by economic and social factors, in turn had an impact on economic and social life. The cycling industry brought prosperity, and English cycles dominated the world market. The cycle industry provided skilled manpower, machinery and capital which led to automobile production. Few corners of British society were untouched by the cycle. Cycling clubs were established, journals sprang up in large numbers and newspapers featured daily columns. Society viewed the cycle as the latest toy of fashion, which was inaccessible to the working class due to its limitations of time, money and energy. The middle class, however, was the chief beneficiary, for cycling placed it in the forefront of changing social behavior. For middle-class women, cycling offered active recreation, escape from chaperonage and rejection of conservative views toward women's place. Based on primary sources and secondary works. 84 notes.

J. A.. Kennard

#### I-C-7

Harrington, Henry R. CHARLES KINGSLEY'S FALLEN ATHLETE, *Victorian Studies*, 21, No. 1 (Autumn, 1977) 73-86.

This examination of Charles Kingsley's novels explores his "fallen athlete," a manly Christian whose fall from the temptations of the "sporting

moment,” is fortunate; he is saved by the feminine virtues of morality and self-restraint. Kingsley, upset by his critics who referred to his works as “Muscular Christianity,” particularly disliked the implied license that might makes right. The settings of Kingsley’s manly Christian activities established a context in which moral problems and everyday frustrations could be temporarily resolved by physical exertion. Kingsley did not believe in sport as a way of life; rather he used it to focus upon the social and moral awareness of his characters. Although there was an estrangement between Kingsley and his enemies, the real conflict was within himself. “Opposing sides of his own personality are represented by the split between masculine and feminine virtue, sport and domesticity, instinct and responsibility.” (p. 86) Based on primary sources and secondary works. 28 notes.

J. A. Kennard

#### I-C-8

Lampe, David, A DARING FLIGHT FROM LONDON TO MANCHESTER, *Sports Illustrated* (October 26, 1970) E7-E10.

Lord Northcliffe, owner of the London *Daily Mail* offered £10,000 to the first man that could drive a flying machine from London to Manchester. The distance between the two cities was over 83 miles, and the aviator that accepted the challenge had to complete the trip in less than 24 hours. In 1910, Claude Grahame-White entered the contest. His flight plan paralleled the railroad tracks. Where the tracks junctioned, those leading to Manchester were painted white. This was the only navigational aid he had. On April 23, 1910, Claude facing high winds, set out. After three hours of flight time he abandoned his journey. Four days later he tried again. The French aviator Louis Paulham entered into this contest also. Unfortunately, Claude’s plane fell to bad weather. Louis Paulham succeeded, however, and collected £10,000 from Lord Northcliffe. Lord Northcliffe then offered £10,000 for a London to Paris race. This race did not take place for 50 years, and then only in the fictional movie, “Those Magnificent Men in Their Flying Machines.” No notes.

Maxine Grace Hunter

#### I-C-9

Eliot, Alexander, GAMES CHILDREN PLAY, *Sports Illustrated* (January 11, 1971) 47-56.

Pieter Bruegel’s, “The Games Children Play,” a “rollicking masterpiece” of sixteenth century art has been analyzed by Alexander Eliot.

Professor Eliot focuses his study on the play activities depicted in the foreground of the painting. Knuckle bone, hoop racing, hobby-horse, make believe, mumblety-peg are the activities that Eliot brings to life as he analyzes the painting. Although Eliot claims that he does not find the children particularly "cute," he continues by saying, "I too find myself drawn right inside their games. They themselves care about the doing; that is the main thing." Having dramatized these foreground games and having related them to our contemporary life style, Professor Eliot leaves the reader with a challenge to study the remaining 70 games. He concluded by saying: ". . . . try pulling the string of your own childhood memories . . . . and you may feel it soar."

Maxine Grace Hunter

#### I-C-10

Graham, J. A. Maxtone, THE GREAT RACE ON STILTS, *Sports Illustrated* (February 15, 1971) E51-E61.

In Les Landes, a very flat, swampy, treeless region in southwest France, stilts were used by the locals to herd their sheep in a region where normal walking was impossible. By chance two shepherds, striding to town like giant storks, were seen by a journalist of the Bordeaux's daily newspaper, "La Petite Gironde." Much like American newsmen who promoted contests to improve their paper's circulation, this journalist decided that his newspaper should sponsor a stilt race. The enthusiasm for such a race spread rapidly. The men's race was set for a distance of 305 miles, and would take approximately 8 1/2 days. The ladies demanded to race also. Therefore a 35-mile, one-day race, was set for them. On May 26, 1892, 69 male competitors strode away towards Bordeaux. One minute later 18 bonnet clad women followed suit. The winner of the women's race was Mlle. Marie Pacal of Lanton. The winner of the men's race was not determined so quickly. After two days of travel 32 contestants remained. The favorites in the race were Pierre Deycard, Jean Lafont, and Antoine Durant, and they finished in that order.

Maxine Grace Hunter

#### I-C-11

Carr, G. A., THE BIRTH OF THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC AND THE ORGANIZATION OF EAST GERMAN SPORT, *Canadian Journal of History of Sport and Physical Education*, 7 (May, 1976) 1-21.

Although most of Germany's sports facilities had been destroyed during

World War II, the Germans revived some forms of sport in the post-war years. The occupying powers, in an effort to control all sport, instituted a license system. Their aim was to destroy all traces of Hitler's sport programme and to develop a system which was both non-centralized and non-military. In December, 1945, Control Directive No. 23 (Limitation and Demilitarization of Sport in Germany) was signed by the four powers to effect these aims. The British, Americans and French (with some reservations) were most agreeable to this directive and its implementation. The Soviets, on the other hand, interpreted it strictly as it related to Communist ideology and in the process sports clubs with long traditions were dissolved. This led numerous sportsmen to defect to the Federal Republic of Germany where the traditional clubs were once again in operation. In 1948 following pressure from youth and worker organizations, the German Sport Committee was founded with clear political affiliation to the Socialist United Party. By 1952 the State Committee for Physical Education and Sport was formed to insure that East Germany's governance of all aspects of physical activity was in line with communist political aims. This system continued and in 1957 the German Gymnastic and Sport Union was formed with 34 Sport Unions. By 1970 this programme claimed to have over 17 million participants (or one in four citizens). Based on primary sources and secondary works; 45 notes.

Kevin G. Jones

#### I-C-12

Carr, G. A. (University of Victoria), THE APPLICATION OF MARXIST LENINIST PHILOSOPHY TO P.E. IN THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC, *Canadian Journal of History of Sport in Physical Education*, 3, No. 2 (December, 1972) 62-72.

The application of the principles founded by Karl Marx, Friedrich Engels and Vladimir Lenin to the sport and physical education system in the German Democratic Republic have lead to the following basic themes: (1) physical education and sport is considered as a birthright of all socialist citizens and sports people are considered as important contributors to the national culture; (2) high performances in sport and physical education are as a measure of the socialist state against the capitalistic nations; (3) physical education contributes towards increasing the total work out-put; (4) sport develops strong political convictions through "collective" training; (5) peaceful co-existence and proletarian internationalism are furthered through sporting contacts; (6) German-Soviet friendship is strengthened by the induction of Lenin's philosophy in East German sport; (7) success of East German sport is a direct result of the communist system; (8) physical education and sport prepares citi-

zens for defense of their homeland; (9) scientific research is used to develop all aspects of sport and physical education. Based on primary sources and secondary works; 35 notes.

Kevin G. Jones

#### D. UNITED STATES TO 1900

##### I-D-1

Lucas, John A. (Pennsylvania State University), A PRELUDE TO THE RISE OF SPORT: ANTE-BELLUM AMERICA, 1850-1860, *Quest*, 11 (December, 1968) 50-57.

The decade prior to the outbreak of the Civil War was a significant prelude to the phenomenal rise of organized sport which followed that conflict. During the 1850's, numerous advocates of vigorous exercise began to exhort their fellow citizens toward a more active lifestyle. They criticized the poor physical condition of college students, city dwellers and middle and upper-class "ladies" and "gentlemen" in particular and urged them to participate in vigorous sport and exercise. These advocates included newspaper and magazine editors, college professors, clergymen and other representatives of the intellectual community. They feared the moral and physical consequences of the new leisure created by the expanding industrial revolution if the people remained idle. Their words perhaps created the base from which would spring in the 1870's, a sport movement unprecedented in modern western history. Based on primary sources and secondary works; 38 notes.

Richard A. Swanson

##### I-D-2

Swanson, Richard A. (Wayne State University), THE ACCEPTANCE AND INFLUENCE OF PLAY IN AMERICAN PROTESTANTISM, *Quest*, 11 (December, 1968) 58-70.

The general posture of most American mainstream Protestant denominations prior to the Civil War was somewhat hostile to the concept and practice of play and sport. Over the half century following the War, however, a noticeable change had occurred. A large number of individual churches and denominations were not only accepting and condoning play by their people; they were actively promoting it. By the early 1900's, many churches had built gymnasiums and playfields, established athletic leagues and recreation programs, and were leading the crusade