

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

for public recreation programs in cities and towns across the nation. It is suggested that play assumed at least four roles in the lives of churches during this period: (1) community outreach-the extension of the church into the community for the purposes of service and recruitment; (2) fellowship-promotion of social intercourse among the members; (3) Christian education; and (4) fund raising. In short, play became an integral part of the ministry and the social life of many Protestant churches. At the same time church leaders, both lay and clergy, were working in numerous communities for the establishment of public recreational and athletic programs for people of all ages. Based on primary sources and secondary works; 29 sources.

Richard A. Swanson

### I-D-3

Crockett, David Samuel (Kenyon College), SPORTS AND RECREATIONAL PRACTICES OF UNION AND CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS, *Research Quarterly*, 32, No. 3 (October, 1961) 335-347.

Both Union and Confederate soldiers of the Civil War engaged in numerous sports and recreational activities. Card playing, singing, hunting, fishing, swimming, baseball, and snowball fights had more participants than fencing, target shooting, boating, and chess. Officers and soldiers participated in most activities mentioned; however, officers favored horseback riding, fencing, target shooting, and horse racing. Activities selected by officers were those more directly concerned with the business of war and therefore, more befitting the dignity of an officer. Participation in sports and recreational activities most often took place during periods of inactivity, such as winter quarters, in camp during training, and in lapses of time between battles. Probably the most popular recreational activity for both sides was card playing. The cards were easily carried and the game was not strenuous. Baseball, or the similar game of town ball, was the most popular of all active sports engaged in by Union and Confederate troops. Based on primary sources and secondary works, published letters, diaries, journals, and memoirs; 46 notes.

Paula Welch

### I-D-4

Fielding, Lawrence W. (University of Louisville), GAY AND HAPPY STILL: HOLIDAY SPORT IN THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *The Maryland Historian*, 7, No. 1 (Spring, 1976) 19-32.

Despite the cruelties of war, Union soldiers were not without their holidays, and in many instances sport was the focal point of the holiday cele-

bration. In many respects, the holiday celebration transcended the death and destruction of war, homesickness, material and spiritual deprivation. As the war continued, soldiers either chose or had selected for them with increasing frequency sport activities to fill the holiday fare. Both convention and invention were at work in the selection and arrangement of sport programs. The Civil War soldier looked forward to holidays in much the same way as do people of any period. The soldier's choice of sport was directly related to his notions of holiday fun, his need for a lift to life, the promise of diversion, and the contagious nature of the excitement. Whether the Second Massachusetts was prize-shooting or playing ball, or members of the Fourth Rhode Island were enjoying footraces, sack races, greased pig chases and wrestling, the results were the same. Participants and spectators alike had fun as they experienced the sporting climate at least temporarily replacing the warring climate. Illustrations; primary sources and secondary works; 21 notes.

Nancy L. Struna

#### I-D-5

Thelin, John R., CALIFORNIA AND THE COLLEGES, *California Historical Quarterly*, 56 (Summer-Fall, 1977).

The author discusses the growth and development of “. . . California's complicated, massive and highly successful educational system combining the University of California, the California State College and University system, community colleges, and over ninety, private colleges and universities. . . .” Attention is devoted to contributions which the author believes the most prestigious colleges have made over the last one hundred years in raising the image of the State beyond the “provincial” status which many eastern states attributed to it in the early years. Considerable attention is given to various aspects of intercollegiate athletics (i.e. a section on “Athletic Nicknames, Mascots and Symbols”). Also discussed is the important role which football, track and other intercollegiate sports have played in establishing the prominence of various individual institutions in fostering civic pride and in conveying to the rest of the United States the impression that California's institutions of higher education were the equals of-if not rivals to those-in other parts of the nation. The author has also included several interesting and useful corrections to the generally held historical account of intercollegiate athletics in California. 97 notes, 23 illustrations.

Roberta J. Park

#### I-D-6

Wettan, Richard and Joe Willis (Queen's College), SOCIAL STRATIFICATION IN THE NEW YORK ATHLETIC CLUB: A PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS OF THE IMPACT OF THE CLUB ON AMATEUR SPORT IN THE LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY AMERICA, *Canadian Journal of History of Sport and Physical Education*, 7, No. 1 (May, 1976) 41-53.

After the Civil War the New York Athletic Club came under control of the social elite and became the most influential athletic club in the United States. During the period 1865-1900 the NYAC controlled amateur athletics and was responsible for the promotion and support of track and field, swimming and other amateur sports; sponsored many first national sports championships; helped other clubs to get started; and was a driving force in the formation of the NAAA and AAU. The NYAC also had a restrictive and discriminatory membership policy which unfortunately was imitated by others. The club was also responsible for developing the amateur definition which inhibited participation of the lower classes in athletics. It also separated athletes from the governing group within the club, thus removing them from effective decision making. Based on primary sources, newspapers, and secondary works; 25 notes.

Kevin G. Jones

#### I-D-7

Kiln, Phyllis, THE CHARTER OAK NINE, *Connecticut Historical Society Bulletin*, 26, No. 2 (April, 1961) 56-64.

The Charter Oak Baseball Club was organized in Hartford, Connecticut in 1862 to "establish on a scientific basis the health-giving and scientific game of ball, promote good fellowship among its members," and follow the New York Knickerbocker game and amateur status rules. During the Civil War the Club had difficulty maintaining a player roster, but by 1965 the team was at full strength. During that season the Club defeated every opponent from Connecticut. In late July Harvard became the first New England team to defeat the Oaks. The following day John Beldon presented the Charter Oaks with a silver mounted miniature bat inscribed with "Championship of Connecticut." Charter Oak, even with numerous challenges, retained the Championship until 1867 when finally it was defeated by the Pequots of New London two games to one. Based on primary sources and secondary works; no notes.

Roxanne M. Albertson

I-D-8

Lissner, Emanuel, BASEBALL IN THEM DAYS, *Yankee*, 3, No. 5 (May, 1937) 7-10.

A team of young neighborhood lads represented Maplewood, Massachusetts on the baseball diamond against nearby towns. During the summer of 1888 the boys consistently won their games. In September they took on the semi-pro players of Saint Josephs of Wakefield. The game began late because some Saint Josephs players were tardy arriving. During the early innings Saint Josephs' hitting prevailed and it piled up a dozen runs. Slowly Maplewood narrowed the score while Saint Josephs increasingly stalled for darkness. The sun had set when Maplewood came to bat in the last inning trailing by four runs. It quickly scored two runs and had the tying run at bat when the Saint Josephs' captain called time-out and claimed it was too dark to see. Maplewood argued that it was not too dark. After ten valuable minutes slipped by the umpire called the game because of darkness. Saint Josephs won the game but the Maplewood boys knew that they could win against "the best of them." Based on a primary source; illustrations; no notes.

Roxanne M. Albertson

I-D-9

Jackson, W. Turrentine, RACING FROM RENO TO VIRGINIA CITY BY WELLS FARGO AND PACIFIC UNION EXPRESSES, *Nevada Historical Society Quarterly*, 20 (Summer, 1977).

In 1868 and 1969 Wells Fargo and Company and the Pacific Union Express Company vied for the business of carrying mail, freight and passengers in California, Oregon and Nevada. From time to time competitions of a sporting nature developed (especially in Nevada and in the Los Angeles area) and contests were held between the two companies to see which could "get there first with the mail." Both companies sought to capitalize upon the excitement and the favorable public relations which the horse (and sometimes buckboard) races created along their routes. (Company officials, however, frowned upon risking the well-being of passengers when drivers sometimes raced their stagecoaches). The public press obliged by giving these events extensive newspaper coverage; reports of the contests were publicized as far afield as Utah, Idaho and Montana. Large bets were sometimes placed—both upon the first rider or coach to arrive and upon the shortest elapsed time. The races were discontinued in December 1869 when Pacific Union sold its holdings to the Wells Fargo Company. 64 notes; 4 illustrations.

Roberta J. Park