

II. Sport, Recreation, and Amusements in the United States

- II-I Struna, Nancy. "Sport and Colonial Education: A Cultural Perspective," *Research Quarterly for Exercise and Sport*, 52, No. 1 (March 1981), 117-35.

Education in late sixteenth century England and the American colonies affected and reflected the cultural development by evoking and transmitting attitudes, values, and sensibilities while retaining elements from the past. Sport, too, changed from one generation to the next. It was an integral behavior which reflected educational practices and attitudes. Modernization demanded that education evoke and transmit piety, civility, and learning. Late seventeenth century educational objectives were expended to include utility and virtue. Usefulness of sport was recognized. In the eighteenth century as the colonies matured, such new agencies as newspapers, coffee houses, fairs, and clubs developed to assist sport and educational institutions. Based on primary sources, newspapers and secondary works; 48 notes.

—Helen Fant

II-2 Lucas, John. "Three Specially Selected Athletes and a Recapitulation of the Pennsylvania Walking Purchase of 1737," *Research Quarterly for Exercise and Sport*, 54, No. 1 (March 1983), 41-47.

From 1686 to 1736 sports in Pennsylvania were discouraged by the Quaker opposition to frivolous pastimes. During this period, the terms "athlete" and "sportsman" were not yet in vogue. However, three woodsmen, known for their physical strength and endurance, were selected for the Walking Purchase. Governor Thomas Penn met with Indians to discuss land distribution. In 1735 Indians agreed to an eighteen hour walk, but Penn instructed a secret walk over the exact route and the trail cleared of all obstacles. Edward Marchal, Joseph Doane, and Janus Yeats covered nearly 90 miles in eighteen hours by their walk-run, an impressive achievement by any standard. Losing valuable land caused bitterness among the Indians and serious troubles began. From the marathon feat of the Greeks in 490 B.C. to Davy Crockett's achievements, physical prowess and athletic skills have played an important role in the political and cultural lives of nations. Based on secondary works; 41 notes, one map.

—Helen Fant

II-3 Park, Roberta J. "San Franciscans at Work and at Play, 1846-1869," *Journal of the West*, 22, No. 1 (January 1983), 44-51.

Between 1846 and 1869, San Francisco changed from a village with fewer than 500 Hispanic and Indian residents to a heterogenous town of over 170,000. To the traditional Hispanic amusements of cock fights, fandangoes, bullfights, and charro sports were added baseball, cricket, boxing, pedestrianism, yachting, and gymnastics. Horseracing, dancing, drinking, and gambling with cards remained popular throughout. The founding of the German Turnverein in 1852 and the Olympic Club in 1860 indicated a trend toward more organized, regulated pursuits. By 1869 the sports and pastimes of San Francisco were similar to those in the older cities of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia. Based on primary sources, newspapers and secondary works: 34 notes.

—Mary Lou LeCompte

II-4 Harrison, Lowell H. "Memories of Slavery Days in Kentucky," *Filson Club History Quarterly*, 47, No. 3 (July 1973), 242-57.

As part of the Federal Writers' Project of the Works Progress Administration, interviews with over 2000 former slaves were collected from 1937 to 1939. The 34 from Kentucky reported memories of life as a slave including their food, clothing, housing, religion, treatment, and amusements. Hunting and fishing were common as were quilting bees and corn shucking parties. Often there were singing, dancing, and banjo playing. Children played marbles, "sheep meat," and ring dancing. In "free for all," players inside a 15- to 30-foot circle armed with bags and shuffling with ten pounds of cotton tried to push each other out of the ring. Based upon primary sources; 64 notes.

—Helen Fant

II-5 Baldwin, Lewis V. "Festivity and Celebration: a Profile of Wilmington's Big Quarterly," *Delaware History*, 19, No. 4 (Fall-Winter 1981), 197-211.

Wilmington's oldest folk festival and nineteenth century America's first major black festival was inaugurated in 1814 by ex-slave Peter Spencer, the organizer of the Union Church of African Members. The festival, to celebrate the founding of the church, attracted thousands of blacks from the Delmarva peninsula throughout the nineteenth century. Following the Civil War, Wilmington newspapers continually and erroneously reported its decline. Such news was comforting to uneasy whites and to the black intelligentsia who disdained it as a relic of slavery. After 1960, attendance declined radically owing in part to increasing commercialism. Currently, there are signs of its revival. Based upon primary sources and secondary works; 57 notes.

—J. A. Kennard

II-6 Sisk, Glenn N. "Social Life in the Alabama Black Belt," *Alabama Review*, 8, No. 2 (April 1955), 83-103.

Black Belt social life in the 1875-1917 period reflected the attitudes and behavior of the Victorian era. Until the 1890s conservative social codes remained unbroken. In the closing years of the Victorian era, the "gay nineties" brought a wild sort of behavior frowned upon by "nice" people. The New Woman's Movement brought new freedom and activities which were considered unconventional. Among the significant social groups of the Black Belt were women's clubs, volunteer fire departments, military companies, brass bands, fraternal orders, and boys' gangs. The Negroes imitated the organizations of the whites and added many of their own. Dancing was a most popular pastime. Other public entertainments were street fairs, circuses, traveling carnivals, and horse races. Based upon secondary works; 104 notes.

—Helen Fant

- II-7 Watkins, Ralph. "Recreation, Leisure and Charity in the Afro-American Community of Buffalo, New York; 1920-1925," *Afro-Americans in New York Life and History*, 6 (July 1982), 7-19.

Civic Groups have made various attempts to make sure that the blacks of Buffalo in the early 1920s utilized their growing leisure hours in proper ways. Churches and clubs such as the Clover Leaf, United Negro Improvement Association (UNIA), African Communities League (ACL), and the Pullman Employees led the crusade for the positive use of leisure time. Events such as picnics, dramatic readings, dances, and plays were promoted. Educational travel was also encouraged. Sporting events, however, were also strongly supported. Boxing, baseball, track and field, women's basketball, and cricket were highly popular. Blacks of Buffalo had ample opportunities to occupy their leisure time. Other problems remained, but blacks now could improve the quality and direction of their lives. Based on newspaper accounts, primary sources and secondary works; 51 notes.

—William A. Gudelunas

- II-8 Mackler, B. "Black Superstar: The Athlete in White America," *Journal of Intergroup Relations*, 4 (November 1975), 39-53.

Prejudice in athletics after World War II is demonstrated by the fact that only the most outstanding blacks were recruited for college and professional sports—utility players were white. Blacks did not move into management positions after their playing days ended. In football and baseball, after finally being allowed to play, blacks were expected to play only certain positions. Even though blacks excelled in track and boxing as representatives of the United States in international competition, they were not treated as equal, but rather as animals to be trained. Tennis and golf had a totally segregated existence. The 1968 Black Olympic Boycott is cited as a risk taken by a few, for a better life for all blacks. Athletics is reflective of general society and not until all racial barriers in sports are broken down will societal barriers be torn down. Examples of specific names and incidents are given in support of that position. Based upon secondary works; 6 notes.

—Cathy Buell

- II-9 Lawson, Hal A. "Physical Education and Sport in the Black Community: The Hidden Perspective," *The Journal of Negro Education*, 48, No. 2 (Spring 1979), 187-95.

Sport in the black community has led to social and economic mobility. However, in the schools, sport has led to the success of a few but has concealed the limited opportunities for the majority. The role of physical education has only reinforced the preference for the sports most likely to permit 'success.' Participation in all sports does not exist for prospective black athletes, i.e., white suburbia is exposed to individual sports while black urban areas are exposed to only team sports. The delivery system of sport to black

people is critical as it can provide for more varied sport participation. Based upon primary sources and secondary works.

—David C. Higginson

- II-10 Wright, Bob (ed. by Trudie Casper). "Sports at San Diego High School: Two Oral Interviews," *Journal of San Diego History*, 28, No. 2 (Spring 1982), 106-42.

Oral interviews were conducted with William Schutte and Kenwood Bojens who were San Diego High School athletes from 1926 to 1929. Schutte's interview dealt primarily with changes in facilities, equipment, and rules of the game, especially football. To illustrate the difference between the modern passing game and high school football in the 1920s, Schutte recalled that at one time two consecutive incomplete passes resulted in a five-yard penalty. Bojens' memories included San Diego athletes who later became famous. One of those mentioned for his basketball, swimming, and handball expertise was Art Linkletter. Others included baseball player Earle Brucker, football's Russ Saunders and Ambrose Schindler, and football/track athlete Irvine "Cotton" Warburton. No notes; 5 photographs.

—Lynne Emery

- II-II Barney, Robert Knight. "Aeronauts, Aerostats, and Aerostation; Sport, Pastime, and Adventure Ballooning in the American West," *Journal of the West*, 22, No. 1 (January 1983), 11-29.

In recent years the American West has become the chief center of America's ballooning activities. Though balloons were used initially for military reconnaissance and mail delivery, American ballooning was "neither vigorous nor glorious" during the nineteenth century. In the twentieth century, Americans became more interested in airplanes than in balloons. The modern hot air balloon era, mainly a product of World War II research, made ballooning for sport possible. This development combined with the West's favorable climate, its ballooning tradition, and the emergence of western ballooning heroes have made that region the mecca of American ballooning. Based upon primary sources, newspapers, and secondary works; 70 notes.

—William A. Gudelunas

- II-12 Gelber, Steven M. "Working at Playing: The Culture of the Workplace and the Rise of Baseball," *Journal of Social History*, 17 (Summer 1983), 3-22.

Gelber argues that baseball arose as an integral part of modern American capitalism. He examines how it expressed and reinforced urban life, business organization, and the values underlying them. The attraction of baseball was its congruence with everyday experiences at the workplace. The structures and values of the game were congruent with the integrated organization, work patterns, and successes and failures encountered on the job. The values included a scientific world view, an appreciation of rationality, competition be-

tween groups with cooperation within the group, and an understanding that failure can occur, even if one does his best. Based upon primary sources and secondary works; 102 notes.

—Steven A. Riess

- II-13 Brandmeyer, Gerald A. “Baseball and the American Dream: A Conversation with Al Lopez,” *Tampa Bay History*, No. 3 (Spring-Summer 1981), 48-73.

Al Lopez’s climb from sandlot baseball in the Tampa, Florida community of Ybor City to eventual stardom and Hall of Fame selection as a major league baseball great is a classic Horatio Alger story. Lopez symbolized his times. Born in 1908, the son of Cuban immigrant cigar workers, Lopez grew up in the cultural milieu of a Caribbean and Italian community only learning English by the fourth grade. Faced with the possibility of toiling in the local cigar industry, he, instead, chose a career in professional baseball, signing his first contract at the youthful age of sixteen for \$150 a month. His humble beginning led to a thirty-six year major league career as a player and manager. His native Tampa community looked upon his achievements with pride, as an example of Latin success in the American “promised land.” However, in spite of his later fame, Lopez’s deep appreciation for his community and Latino background is reflected by his vivid memory of those difficult years. Based on a personal interview.

—Samuel J. Regalado

- II-14 Hilton, George W. “Milwaukee’s Charter Membership in the American League,” *Historical Messenger of the Milwaukee Count Historical Society*, 30, No. 1 (Spring 1974), 2-17.

The city of Milwaukee had enjoyed baseball since 1869 with the Cream City Base Ball Club and the minor league Brewers of the Western League since 1894. But in 1901, as one of eight charter members of the American League, Milwaukee gained major league status when Ban Johnson and Charles A. Comiskey reorganized the Western League Brewers into an American League franchise. However, that first Brewer team lasted only one season, and relocated in St. Louis as the Browns in 1902. Hilton’s article traces in detail the 1901 Brewers,’ two minor league teams, one renamed Brewers and one the Creams, the 1953 Braves, and finally the current Brewers organization. Team statistics, player and management personnel, and social and political influences provide further insight into Milwaukee’s struggle to keep professional baseball and major league credibility. Based upon primary sources and secondary works; 36 notes; 7 illustrations.

—Jerry J. Wright

- II-15 Holway, John, “Louis Santop, the Big Bertha.” *Baseball Research Journal* (1979), 93-97.

The noted historian of the black major leagues details the slugging career of

Louis Santop, the first of a generation of black sluggers whose ranks grew to include Josh Gibson and Hank Aaron. Dubbed "Big Bertha" after the notorious German siege gun of World War I, Santop was compared with Babe Ruth. Catcher Santop's career extended from 1909 through 1925. Based on primary sources and secondary works; no notes.

—David Q. Voigt

II-16 Hurlburt, Gordon, "The Worst Season Ever," *Baseball Research Journal* (1979), 129-39.

Baseball historians' peculiar fascination with inept major league baseball teams is the subject of this account of the abysmal 1899 campaign of the Cleveland Spiders. Victims of owner Frank Robison's ill-considered syndicate baseball venture of owning two major league teams, the best players were sent to St. Louis and the worst went to Cleveland. By winning only 20 of 154 games, the battered, forsaken Spiders at least helped to scuttle the major league's unwieldy and monopolistic 12-team "big league." No notes.

—David Q. Voigt

II-17 Voigt, David Q. "A New Breed of Baseball Players," *Baseball Research Journal* (1979), 17-22.

Reflecting America's fast changing society, each passing generation of major league ballplayers always differed from their predecessors. However, the "new breed" of the early Expansion Era (1961-1979) stood out as more "on-stage," more affluent, and more assertive than any past cohort. Deluged by television money, defended by a powerful Association, integrated by equalitarian movements, and housed in new parks, the "new breed" was also better trained and doctored than any forebears. Although astronomical salaries bless this breed as never before, the deeds of their pitchers and hitters yield to no past generation in splendid performances. Based on primary sources and secondary works; no notes.

—David Q. Voigt

II-18 McClure, Arthur F., II. "The Last Game of the 'Iron Horse': Lou Gehrig in Kansas City," *Gateway Heritage*, 3, No. 2 (Fall 1982), 30-37.

Lou Gehrig's last moments in baseball took place in Kansas City, Missouri, June 12, 1939, the day before he entered the Mayo Clinic. Through recollections of players from the New York Yankees and the Kansas City Blues, Gehrig's impact as a player and as a human being is portrayed. Although some players, such as Joe DiMaggio, did not respond, and others did not recall that particular game, all who did respond spoke with a special reverence about the American legend. The article is rich in photographs of the Yankees, Lou Gehrig, and souvenirs. The box score reproduction was interesting with the impressive line-ups for both teams. 10 illustrations; 1 box score.

—Bonnie Slatton

- II-19 Jennings, S. E. "As American as Hot Dogs, Apple Pie and Chevrolet: The Desegregation of Little League Baseball," *Journal of American Culture*, 4 (Winter 1981), 81-91.

The desegregation of Little League Baseball so that girls could compete began in 1973 with individual efforts by girls and their parents to gain admission to the program. Their efforts were thwarted until the Essex, New Jersey chapter of the National Organization for Women (NOW) complained to the New Jersey Division of Civil Rights. In November, 1973, it won a ruling that Little League's restriction of females violated state and federal laws. Although Little League appealed the ruling, the state's Superior Court upheld the ruling. Little League maintained its right to appeal further, but issued instructions to local leagues to comply with the ruling. Since 1975 there has been no organized opposition to girls' participation. However, the number of females participating remains very small and there is evidence it is declining, due mostly to the Little League's initiation of a softball program. Based upon primary sources and secondary works; 60 notes.

—R. T. Bowen

- II-20 Rudolph, Jack W. "Tom Molyneux—America's 'Almost' Champion," *American History Illustrated*, 14, No. 5 (August 1979), 8-14.

To 1809 Londoners a black man, and especially a black athlete, was an uncommon sight. But Tom Molyneux, a 26-year-old American prize fighter had crossed the Atlantic to take the Prize Ring Crown from England's popular champion, Tom Cribb. Born into slavery on a Virginia plantation in 1784, the uneducated Molyneux gained his freedom by winning a bout arranged by his master. Free, with a \$500 purse, he moved to New York and embarked on a pugilistic career. By 1809 he claimed the American championship and sailed for London. There, Molyneux fought several opponents before being allowed to challenge the champion. He fought two bouts with Cribb in 1810 and 1811. Molyneux lost both, the first to foul play, and the second to a "pile-driving" left that broke his jaw and dropped him in his tracks. He fought three more times, his last one in Scotland in 1815. His career in decline, he became ill while touring Ireland with a shoddy boxing troupe. Penniless and disease-riddled, the 34-year-old Molyneux died on August 14, 1818. Based upon secondary works; 4 notes; 5 illustrations.

—Jerry S. Wright

- II-21 Kitchens, Joseph. "The 'Waycross War': Pugilism and Politics in the Gay Nineties," *Atlanta Historical Journal*. 25, No. I (Spring 1981). 41-48.

The heavyweight championship fight between Charlie Mitchell, the English contender, and "Gentleman Jim" Corbett produced political turmoil in New York, Florida, and Georgia in 1893-94. The fight was originally scheduled for Coney Island in December, 1893. In September the *New York Times* initiated "one of its periodic anti-pugilism campaigns." The campaign combined a

popular religious crusade with an effort to embarrass the Brooklyn Democratic bosses which succeeded in cancelling the fight. Promoters moved the fight to Jacksonville, Florida, but the governor immediately voiced opposition to it. Georgia's governor was then alerted that the fight might be moved into his state. He enlisted the aid of sheriffs in the southern districts and called up members of the militia to block the railroad line in order to keep the fight out of Georgia. In the meantime, a Florida court ruled the fight legal. It took place in Jacksonville, and Corbett won easily. Moral indignation toward prize fighting in Georgia and Florida was consistent with the environment of the rest of the country during the Victorian period. Based upon secondary works; 39 notes.

—R. T. Bowen

II-22 Roberts, Randy. "Galveston's Jack Johnson: Flourishing in the Dark," *Southwestern Historical Quarterly*, 87, No. 1 (July, 1983), 37-56.

Jack Johnson was born in Galveston, Texas in 1878, to pious, industrious ex-slaves. He learned to read, write, and fight in Galveston, but his experience as a black in the deep South influenced the rest of his life. He worked many jobs but earned money also in fighting events wherein black youths were humiliated for the entertainment of whites. He later fought in "Pugilistic Exhibitions," as prizefighting was illegal in Texas after 1890. By 1901 Johnson was the best local fighter, earning money but not fame. Then his highly-publicized "exhibition" against Joe Choynski, a fighter of national repute, was raided by the Texas Rangers. Both fighters were jailed for nearly a month. Soon after his release, the 23-year-old Johnson left Galveston for good. From 1908 to 1915 he was the Heavyweight Champion of the world, and one of the most influential blacks of his time. Based upon primary sources and secondary works; 43 notes.

—Mary Lou LeCompte

B-23 Gilmore, Al-Tony. "The Myth, Legend, and Folklore of Joe Louis: The Impression of Sport on Society," *The South Atlantic Quarterly*, 82, No. 3 (Summer 1983), 256-68.

The legendary boxing champion Joe Louis has only partially been recognized as one of the most powerful symbols of his race and one of the most influential personalities of the twentieth century. Allowed to contend for the heavyweight title in 1937, Louis' ring achievements "swept through the black community at a pace and level of intensity unmatched by any other personality of the period." Adulation for the champion resulted in a bounty of poems, songs, and folklore as the rank-and-file blacks identified his prowess with the cause of the race. However, his carefully molded character, while acceptable to some segments of white America, did not deter segregationists from expressing racial attitudes. Even some middle and upper-class blacks rejected

him as an admirable race personality. Based upon primary sources and secondary works; 29 notes.

—Angela Lumpkin

- II-24 Sammons, Jeffrey T. "Boxing as a Reflection of Society: The Southern Reaction to Joe Louis," *Journal of Popular Culture*, 16. No. 4 (Spring 1983), 23-33.

Joe Louis' professional career, 1934-1951, fell between the Scottsboro tragedy and the Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka decision, a somewhat racially calm era. Moreover, World War II and the emphasis on international affairs eased racial attitudes. Despite this, southern journalists demeaned even the greatest black athletes, only printing favorable comments from national wire services. Although Louis' victory over Schmelling was acclaimed a "blow to Nazism," the boxer, nevertheless, was described as a "colored boy." Louis finally gained acceptance through his contributions to the war effort, but when the external threat passed and his skills declined, writers urged his retirement. Once out of the ring, Louis found his legacy greatly diminished. The southern press, not wishing to remind blacks of his accomplishments, ignored Louis' retirement. With this "ex pickaniny" out of the way, the media in the South resumed business as usual. Based on newspapers and secondary works; 41 notes.

—Mary Lou LeCompte

- II-25 Rudolph, Jack W. "Rutgers Muzzles the Tigers; The Beginning of A Football Tradition," *American History Illustrated*, 15, No. 6 (October 1980), 39-41.

On that raw, windy afternoon of November 6, 1869, no one present realized the game being contested between a group of young men from Rutgers and Princeton would be historically recognized as the first intercollegiate football game. Rudolph's article explores three elements of this historical sport contest: (1) events which led to the initial challenge of the match and its organization by Rutgers' William J. Leggett and Princeton's William S. Gummere; (2) a physical description of the game, its rules, playing conditions, and style of play; and (3) brief profiles of players making significant contributions to the game's outcome. The spirited contest marked the beginning of a football tradition which spread to college campuses across America. Based upon secondary works; 2 notes; 4 illustrations.

—Jerry J. Wright

- II-26 Berryman, Jack W. "Early Black Leadership in Collegiate Football: Massachusetts as a Pioneer," *Historical Journal of Massachusetts*, 9, No. 2 (June 1981), 17-28.

Historians agree that race relations in the United States reached a post-Emancipation low in the 1890s and early 1900s but several black students played football on northern college teams during the period. Two of them,

William H. Lewis of Amherst in 1891 and William H. Craighead of Massachusetts Agricultural College (MAC) in 1905, were elected captains of their teams and Matthew Bullock who played at Dartmouth coached the MAC team for three years between 1905 and 1910. The author describes briefly the successful college and post-college careers of these three men and suggests that they were able to assume leadership roles because race relations in Massachusetts were more liberal than in any other state. Based on newspapers and secondary works; 51 notes.

—Horton W. Emerson, Jr.

- II-27 Pohl, James W. "The Bible Decade and the Origin of National Athletic Prominence," *Southwestern Historical Quarterly*, 86 (October 1982), 299-320.

In 1937 football at the University of Texas reached bottom. The team won only two games and finished last in the Southwest Conference. To change this, influential backers lured coach Dana X. Bible from Nebraska, despite his demands for a ten-year contract and a salary almost twice that of the university president. Bible hired top Texas high school coaches and organized alumni to handle recruiting and employment of athletes. After two years in which he won only three games, Bible's plans began to pay off. Texas won the Southwest Conference three of Bible's last four years and ultimately he won over sixty percent of his games. Although Bible had no unbeaten teams and no national champions, the Bible decade was the beginning of the Texas football dynasty. Based on primary sources and secondary works; 43 notes.

—Mary Lou LeCompte

- II-28 Beezley, William H. "Coach: Locker Room Folk Hero, Champion of Faith, Family and Football," *Kentucky Folklore Record*, 27, Nos. 3 and 4 (July-December 1981), 56-65.

Football coaches are folk heroes about whom many stories are told that illustrate their "confidence, determination, hard work, the ability to heal, the ability to control the weather, and skill in organization and management." Especially revered are Bear Bryant, Knute Rockne, Vince Lombardi, Paul Brown, and George Allen. Coaches are folk heroes with God-like powers. For example, "One winter night, Vince Lombardi climbed into bed. His wife, Marie, muttered, 'God, your feet are cold.' 'Around the house, dear,' corrected Lombardi, 'you can call me Vince.'" Coaches emphasize traditional values such as strenuous training, discipline, and pride and exhort players to remember "faith, family and football." Based upon primary sources and secondary works; 45 notes.

—Helen Fant

- II-29 Gair, Chris and Baker, William J. "The Manhood Game: American Football in Critical Perspective," *The South Atlantic Quarterly*, 82, No. 2 (Spring 1983), 145-53.

Contrary to the lauded virtues attributed to football, such as building character, instilling courage, and developing manhood, in the early 1970s several former football players challenged this thesis. Viewed by these athlete-authors, American football broke down rather than built up young men, retarded rather than fostered maturity, and perverted the idea of manhood by giving false images of what it meant to be a man. The football ideology of real men winning, conformity to a paternalistic authority structure, and coaches motivating by emasculation were identified as intrinsic to the game. By extension, though, these characteristics represented society's obsession with winning, with manly courage, and with a certain kind of manhood in spite of the retardation of athletes' emotional development. Based on primary sources; 31 notes.

—Angela Lumpkin

II-30 Fredriksson, Kristine. "Riding for Day Money: The Place of Rodeos in World War II." *Journal of the West*, 22, No. 1 (January 1983), 63-69.

By 1940, rodeo contestants and producers had successfully organized the Rodeo Association of America (RAA) and the Cowboys Turtle Association (CTA). World War II caused the cancellation of over one fourth of the scheduled rodeos as more than one hundred contestants went into the service. Following the example of organized baseball, the rodeo organizations took measures which enabled the sport to continue through the war. Working cowhands not belonging to CTA were allowed to compete, cancelled rodeos were replaced by new ones in other places, and all-soldier rodeos were staged on military bases in the United States and abroad. Stressing patriotic themes and donating proceeds to war-related charities helped establish the rodeo as synonymous with patriotism. By the war's end, rodeos had shown an increase in numbers and attendance, and the sport had earned its rightful place in the American social scheme. Based upon secondary works; 46 notes.

—Mary Lou LeCompte

II-31 Benson, Jack A. "Before Aspen and Vail: The Story of Recreational Skiing in Frontier Colorado," *Journal of the West*, 22, No. 1 (January 1983), 52-61.

The first ski race in Colorado occurred in 1881 on the main street of Irwin, a small mining town eight miles west of Crested Butte. A \$25 prize was awarded to the person who fell the least. Snowmass City hosted cabin jumping contests the following year. For the remainder of the decade the Gunnison County Norwegian Snowshoe Club popularized the sport and sponsored meetings. Other clubs formed later while certain individuals such as J. B. Ballentine and Carl Howelson provided expertise from abroad. The initial motivation of the inhabitants was to find some recreation in an area noted for nine months of winter and three months of late fall. Based upon interviews, newspapers, and secondary works; 42 notes; 10 photographs.

—David McComb

- II-32 McArthur, Benjamin. "The Chicago Playground Movement: A Neglected Feature of Social Justice," *Social Service Review*, 49, No. 3 (September 1975), 376-95.

Within fifteen years of its inception in 1894, Chicago was able to develop the most extensive system of public playgrounds in the United States. Although the playground movement was as much a "quest for social justice" as other progressive social reforms, it was accomplished with little conflict. There was widespread consensus of the educational value of play by the end of the nineteenth century. The movement was essentially non-controversial; it did not attempt to alter the socio-economic system, but emphasized cooperative effort as it improved the physical appearance of the city. It also sought to protect the child, strengthen the family, and promote patriotism; ideals which act as a central unifying theme essential to the understanding of the entire progressive era. Based upon primary sources and secondary works; 71 notes.

—James Peckman

- II-33 Eisen, George. "Amusements & Pastimes of the Fur Hunters in the Rockies," *Journal of the West*, 22, No. 1 (January 1983), 37-43.

The mountain men of the far West in the early part of the nineteenth century possessed their own set of sports and amusements which occurred at their annual summer rendezvous. These included target shooting, horse races, hunting, footraces, jumping, and wrestling. The contests took place in a milieu of feasting, drinking, trading, and gambling. The events were spontaneous and informal. Based upon primary sources and secondary works; 46 notes; 4 photographs.

—David McComb

- II-34 Spence, Clark C. "Pioneers with Wagging Tails. Dogs on the Trail to Oregon," *Idaho Yesterdays*, 25, No. 2 (Summer 1981), 17-23.

Even though the basis of the article concerns companionship and work, there are a few paragraphs devoted to hunting for sport and/or dog racing. "Dogs shared hardships as well as pleasure in the pilgrimage across the country. The dogs added a measure of protection as well as sporting pleasures. Traveling as far as the Green River rendezvous with fur men and the Marcus Whitmans and Henry Spaldings in 1836, the Scottish adventurer, Sir William Drummond Stewart, had four to five hunting hounds with him." In 1843, Peter Burnett saw a race of dogs on his trip to Oregon. Based on primary sources and secondary works; 17 notes and 40 references.

—Sharon Kay Stoll

- II-35 "A Look in the Past," *Idaho Yesterdays*, 26, No. 4 (Winter 1983), 18-19.

A short pictorial essay of recreational boating in Northern Idaho during the years 1890-1920. Represented are pictures of boating on Payette Lake and

Coeur D'Alene Lake. Steam powered and power inboards as well as different models of row boats are shown. No notes.

—Sharon Kay Stoll

II-36 “Motor Cycling Years Ago,” *Idaho Yesterdays*, 27, No. 1 (Spring 1983), 20-21.

A pictorial display of recreational and sport motorcycle vehicles in Idaho circa 1914. Pictured are examples of motor cycle racing bikes, three wheelers, and monarch bikes. The pictures seem to be a good depiction of early bike models and sport dress for biking. No notes.

—Sharon Kay Stoll

II-37 Hammond, Stratton. “Two Lost Children’s Games: Free-the-Ark and Rock-off Davey,” *Filson Club Historical Quarterly*, 48, No. 2 (April 1974), 187-88.

“Freedyare,” translated from children’s talk to Free-the-Ark, was a game played in Louisville, Kentucky around 1914. The ark was a 30-inch broom stick that was thrown into the darkness. While the “it” hurried after the ark, the other players hid. In “Rock of Davey,” a daytime game from Louisville, the “it” placed his rock on the curbing of the street, while the remaining participants, each with a rock in hand, lined up on the opposite curbing. They took turns in pitching rocks, at the rock of the “it.” The object was to knock the “its” rock from its position. Based on personal reminiscences; 1 note.

—Helen Fant

II-38 Crews, Clyde F. “Personages: Eminent Visitors in 20th Century Louisville,” *The Filson Club History Quarterly*, 54, No. 4 (October 1980), 346-59

Prominent visitors to Louisville included Jane Addams (founder of Chicago’s Hull House) in 1919 who spoke on behalf of the League of Nations, and Isadora Duncan in 1922. Duncan, a “symbol of the amorality of the post-war era,” was met by a delegation from the American Legion who questioned her loyalty to America. She recited war atrocities. In the interview, she also said that “marriage is a worn-out form” and, in opposition to prohibition, “to deny wine is to deny nature.” Based on primary sources and secondary works; 81 notes.

—Helen Fant

II-39 Gwinn Joel A. “Edwin Hubble in Louisville, 1913-14,” *Filson Club History Quarterly*, 56, No. 4 (October 1982), 415-19.

Edwin Hubble, astronomer of this century, spent his early childhood in Kentucky. As a high school student he was active in athletics. Later he received a college letter for his participation in track, boxing, and basketball at the University of Chicago. He played basketball on the 1909 Western Championship team. He also excelled as a boxer. Later when he was teaching at

New Albany High School, he coached the basketball team. Based upon secondary works, newspapers, and interviews; 15 notes; 2 illustrations.

—Helen Fant