

III. U.S. Sport

III-1 Allen, E. J. B. "Winter Culture: The Origins of Skiing in the United States." *Journal of American Culture*, 6, No. 1 (Spring 1983), 65-68.

Norwegians introduced skiing into the United States near Chicago in 1841 and controlled the sport throughout the early 20th century. Skis were used as transportation, in hunting, and for carrying the mail. By the 1860's carnival-like racing meetings were being staged, and by 1900 jumping was attracting large crowds of spectators with competition for cash prizes. The sale of ski equipment was almost unknown in the East until 1906 when the Theo. Johnson Company produced a winter catalog with a full line of ski equipment. Soon the manufacturers had taken over, and the day of the individual

ski maker was over. Skiing passed from the Norwegian immigrants to become a pastime of the wealthy. Based on primary sources and secondary works; 30 notes.

— R. T. Bowen

III-2 Bak, Richard. "No Cheering in the Press Box: A Sports Writer Recalls Detroit's Golden Age of Sports," *Chronicle. The Quarterly Magazine of the Historical Society of Michigan*, 20, No. 3 (Fall 1984), 2-5.

This article was a look at the past, a piece of yesteryear. based on the recollections of Edgar Hayes, a reporter for the *Detroit Times* for 36 years (1924-1960). Hayes' recollections are focused in the 1930s, when Detroit was known as "The City of Champions," and included some reminiscences of outstanding Detroit sport figures, e.g. Charley Gehringer and Dutch Clark. In addition, he made general comparisons between today's professional athletes and those of the 1930s, as well as between sports-writers of his era and today. 2 photographs.

— Phyllis Ocker

III-3 Beattie, Betsey. "The Queen City Celebrates Winter: The Burlington Coasting Club and the Burlington Carnival of Winter Sports, 1886-1887," *Vermont History*, 52, No. 1 (Winter 1984) 5-16.

By the mid-1880's, "coasting" was one of the most popular winter pastimes in the growing and prosperous city of Burlington. It entailed sliding down hilly streets on anything from a small sled to a fifteen-person "traverse." The Burlington Coasting Club was established in 1885 by prominent business and political leaders to promote winter sports. It organized the Burlington Carnival of Winter Sports as a gala event to promote the city and its industries. The first carnival was a great success, but was abandoned by 1888 due to competition from Montreal's winter carnival, a decline in interest among club members, and warm weather. Based on primary sources and secondary works; 26 notes; 3 illustrations.

— Glenn Uminowicz

III-4 Cleaveland, Norman. "A Player Recalls the 1924 Olympics," *Rugby Magazine*, 10, No. 6 (September 1984), 6-8.

This article presents a brief history of the rugby championship during the 1924 Paris games, one of the United States' least known and most improbable Olympic victories. Only three teams competed in the Paris Olympics because the English-speaking rugby countries decided to forgo participation largely due to fear of fan misconduct. However, rugby proved very popular and was second only to soccer in gate receipts. The U.S. team, defending Olympic champions, was comprised of fifteen players, fourteen of whom were from the San Francisco area. Rugby had been the major college sport in California from 1906 to 1916, and most players competed in both rugby and gridiron football. The initial reaction from the French press was overwhelmingly hostile because of the iconoclastic behavior of the players and their very physical style of play. The Americans soundly defeated the French in the final 17-3, but the victory was marred by violence as American spectators were assaulted and injured. Following the game, the French press became very conciliatory toward the Americans in hopes of avoiding any further fan violence toward visiting players or spectators. This incident may explain in part why rugby voluntarily withdrew from Olympic competition after the 1924 games. This article demonstrates a clear need, particularly on the part of

amateur and low profile sports, to collect such reminiscences as part of oral sports history. Based on personal reminiscences and newspaper reports; no notes.

— James Peckman

III-5 Corral, Doreen Marie. "Up Red Dog Way," *Old West*, 22. No. 3 (Fall 1985), 22-26.

Quarter horse racer Jackson Henry was born in Red Dog, Montana, in 1886, and grew up breaking broncs for the Running C Ranch where he worked most of his life. When ranch owners gave him several horses, he crossed them with Kentucky thoroughbreds to produce the prize quarter horses he raced on the "Leaky Roof Circuit" in Oklahoma from 1907-1916. Following service in World War I. Jackson returned to the Running C and acquired more horses which he used for match races in Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico. and Mexico. Often run in dry creek beds and buggy paths, the races earned Jackson a comfortable living. He died at age eighty-nine after being kicked in the head by a horse. His epitaph reads: "He loved a good quarter horse." Based on oral tradition; no notes.

— Mary Lou LeCompte

III-6 Cunningham, John. T. "Faster than Foxes," *New Jersey History*, 97, No. 1 (Spring 1979), 37-44.

Jonas Cattell, a farm boy from southern New Jersey, was one of the tallest and toughest young men in the state at the time of the Revolutionary War. During the war, Cattell as a scout and a messenger, raced long distances with vital bits of information. In 1796 he was hired by the Gloucester Hunting Club as a guide and a "whipper-in"—the person who kept the hounds in line and made sure that at least one fox crossed the path of the hunters. Cottell eventually became a long-distance runner, racing for modest prizes. All but one of the illustrations accompanying this article were drawn by a newspaper cartoonist. Based on primary sources; no notes; 7 illustrations.

— Glenn Uminowicz

III-7 Cunningham, John T. "Not a Coward on Either Side," *New Jersey History*, 96, Nos. 3-4 (Autumn-Winter 1978), 99-104.

The author identifies the Rev. Chester David Hartranft of New Brunswick, trainer of the Rutgers team in 1869, as "the originator of what came to be intercollegiate football." The early history of football is recounted in a New Jersey context, emphasizing concerns with excessive violence at the turn of the century. The real story of the sport, he concluded, was not how it began, but rather how it grew in the face of constant criticism of its brutishness and recent perceptions that emphasize its business character. Based on primary sources; no notes; 4 illustrations.

— Glenn Uminowicz

III-8 Cunningham, John T. "Queen of the Turf," *New Jersey History*, 96, Nos. 1-2 (Spring-Summer 1978) 43-48.

From 1841 to 1848, a tiny, graceful New Jersey mare named "Fashion" was among the nation's most famous race horses. She was owned by William Gibbons of Madison. who ran a prosperous steamship business and owned a Georgia plantation, and she was trained at Samuel Laird's stables in Colt's Neck. Fashion's career began by defeating the supposedly unbeatable "Boston" in a series of races and then she went undefeated

for the next three years before splitting a series of races with "Peytonia." The author described how sectional conflicts were reflected in the promotion of horse races and provided some material on mid-nineteenth century spectatorism. Based on primary and secondary sources; no notes; 3 illustrations.

— Glenn Uminowicz

III-9 Allen, E. John B. "The Making of a Skier: Fred H. Harris 1904-191 I," *Vermont History*. 53. No. 1 (Winter 1985). 5-16.

Fred H. Harris, a pioneer in American skiing founded the Dartmouth and the Brattleboro Outing Clubs, served as president of the United States Eastern Amateur Ski Association, and laid out a jumping hill used in National Championship competition. An advocate of "Muscular Christianity," Harris believed that sport deserved attention as part of the serious business of life. He contributed to the modernization of his sport, transforming skiing from an individual, unstructured activity into an organized sport. Based on primary sources and secondary works; 28 notes; 3 illustrations.

— Glenn Uminowicz

III-10 Daughenbaugh, Leonard. "On Top of Her World-Anna Mills' Ascent of Mount Whitney," *California History*. 64, No. 1 (Winter 1985). 42-51, 75-76.

First climbed in 1873, 14,494-foot Mt. Whitney is the highest mountain in the continental United States. In 1878, pioneering mountaineer Anna Mills joined a group including three other women whose primary goal was ascending Mt. Whitney. The secondary goal of the group was to put the first woman on the summit of the peak. In an article written about the climb, Mills described the route taken and the thrill of standing on the summit with nothing but blue sky overhead. Because of their climb, the four women became the first women on record to climb above 14,000 feet in the United States. Based on primary sources and secondary works; 22 notes; 6 photographs; 1 map.

— Lynne Emery

III-11 Delgado, James P. "A Dream of 7 Decades: San Francisco's Aquatic Park." *California History*, 64, No. 4 (Fall 1985), 272-282, 312-313.

As San Francisco developed into a city, commercial and industrial interests created a bustling waterfront composed of wharves, docks, and piers. Black Point Cove is the one exception to this commercial development and on it now stands the National Maritime Museum. Long a favorite spot of swimmers and boaters, the cove did not escape industrialization, and the beach was destroyed by the dumping of the 1906 earthquake rubble. In the early 1900s, members of the South End Dolphin and Ariel Rowing and Swimming Clubs led a crusade to create a public aquatic park, an idea first proposed for the cove in 1866. Development of the park proved difficult with the city, private interests, and the WPA involved. Finally dedicated in 1939, problems with the park and private interests continued until, in the 1950s, the bathhouse was converted into a maritime museum. Based on primary and secondary works; 30 notes; 9 photographs.

— Lynne Emery

III-12 Dubay, Robert W. "Pigmentation and Pigskin: A Jones County Junior College Dilemma," *Journal of Mississippi History*, 46 (February 1984), 43-50.

In 1955 when the civil rights movement was just beginning to be felt in the South, and racial prejudices were intense, Jones County Junior College (JCJC) of Mississippi

confronted the dilemma of competing in Pasadena's "Little" Rose Bowl against Compton Junior College (California) which had six black players. The long-awaited thrill of being selected to play in the bowl game was dampened when state officials and public clamor attempted to stop the team from making the trip. The author describes the roles played by newspaper publishers, county and state officials, and other segregationists who were afraid that such competition would tear down barriers and lead to integration. The game was played as scheduled with more than half of the cost of the trip raised even after the public knew the facts of the trip. Based on secondary and primary sources; 17 notes.

— Joan Paul

III-13 Homans, George Caspar. "Sailing with Uncle Charlie," *Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society*, 76 (January-December 1964), 55-67.

The article was a reminiscence written by his nephew of sailing off Marblehead with Charles Francis Adams, III. The socially prominent Adams was Treasurer of Harvard College, Secretary of the Navy in the Hoover Administration, and a leading citizen of Boston. In improving the speed of his racing yachts, Adams revealed himself to be "the supreme rationalist, the supreme functionalist." He never shined the brass or cared for fancy-work and all excess weight was jettisoned, including running lights and toilets. In addition to his rationality, Adams displayed a superb sensitivity to the helm and the trim of the sails. Most of all, beneath his calm and restrained exterior, Adams wanted to win. The article offered some insights into the patrician world of yachting. Based on personal recollection; no notes.

— Glenn Uminowicz

III-14 Jable, J. Thomas. "Eleanor Egg: Paterson's Track-and-Field Heroine," *New Jersey History*, 102, Nos 3-4 (Fall-Winter 1984), 68-84.

Eleanor Egg compiled an impressive record in track and field in the late 1920s and early 1930s. The author examined the elements that shaped her athletic career and her rise as a local sports heroine. Jable argued that for an uncertain people facing the Depression, a heroine like Egg inspired confidence and provided an image of stability. Public support for Egg and her team at the Paterson Girls' Recreation Association also reflected civic boosterism. The greater popular acclaim given Egg compared to other successful local athletes was attributed to her personality and "stage presence" gained through her youth on the vaudeville stage. It required more than mere athletic achievement to create a sports heroine. Based on primary sources and secondary works; 41 notes; 1 illustration.

— Glenn Uminowicz

III-15 Kirsch, George B. "The Rise of Modern Sports: New Jersey Cricketeers, Baseball Players, and Clubs, 1845-1860," *New Jersey History* 101, Nos. 1-2 (Spring-Summer 1983), 53-84.

By the eve of the Civil War, thousands of New Jersey boys and men had introduced cricket and baseball to the state as the coming of an urban-industrial society altered patterns of play and work. To cope with a society undergoing modernization, journeymen, craftsmen, clerks, shopkeepers, merchants, and professionals sought recreation and exercise in organized athletics. The author investigated the social characteristics of players and their clubs. He concluded that the clubs offered both a chance to

play and a form of community identity. Sport helped provide a sense of fraternity and cohesion but at times also stirred up fragmentation and contention in society. Finally, by stressing both team effort and personal achievement, sport helped reconcile for Americans the new industrial order with the traditional emphasis on private initiative. Based on primary sources and secondary works; 53 notes; 2 illustrations; 6 tables.

— Glenn Uminowicz

III-16 Lemke, Lizbeth. "The Day Red Grange Became a Hero." *Illinois Magazine*, 24, No. 5 (September-October 1985), 2-4.

The date was October 18, 1924, when Red Grange scored five touchdowns against Michigan. Four of the touchdowns occurred in the first twelve minutes of play. The game was sold out several days prior to the match, since these teams had shared the conference title the previous year with each winning five games and losing none. Football fans felt that this game would decide the championship. Also, these teams were not scheduled to play each other again until 1926. Illinois won the game 39 to 14. Grange, from that moment on, became a football legend in the history of American sport. Two photographs; no notes.

— Dennis R. Maher

III-17 Messenger, Christian. "Southwestern Humorists and Ring Lardner—Sport in American Literature," *Illinois Quarterly*, 39, No. 1 (Fall 1976) 5-21.

The influence and impact of sport in American literature can be studied through the works of early 19th century Southwestern humorists and also sportswriter Ring Lardner. Southwestern humorists include such conservative writers as Augustus Longstreet, Thomas Thorpe, Johnson Hooper, and George Harris who criticized their society by describing the sporting life through non-complimentary humor. Lardner wrote several fictional accounts of American sport including *My Roomy* (1914), *You Know Me Al* (1914), *Champion* (1916), *Anniversary* (1928), and *Contract* (1928). Lardner viewed the sports world as disordered, and his fictional characters were often seen as "lost and unhappy" individuals. The Southwestern writers and Lardner presented the sporting life as a "mirror" to reflect society's preoccupations. Based on primary and secondary sources; 24 notes.

— Dennis R. Maher

III-18 Novich, Max M. "Early Developments in Sports Medicine," *The Journal of the Medical Society of New Jersey*, 79, No. 4 (April 1982) 309-313.

Since the pre-Christian era, various physicians have been interested in health and its relationship to exercise and athletic activity, but not until the 20th century has there been an organized interest by the medical profession. Prior to World War I, several medical conferences were held in Germany and France dealing with health issues and physical exercise and therapy. By the 1920s the Olympic movement provided impetus for the formation of several international sports medicine foundations and organizations. These developments were not as readily accepted by American physicians partly due to a lack of emphasis on preventive medicine in the U.S., and not until 1954 was the first American sport medical society, the American College of Sport Medicine, founded. In 1954 two extremely influential studies by Kraus and Hirschland were published which documented a serious decline in physical fitness in America and prompted President Eisenhower to convene several conferences which led to the estab-

lishment of the President's Council on Youth Fitness in 1956. Since then, various groups in medicine, allied health professions, and physical education have established sports medicine organizations to exert pressure to halt "the alarming decline in health and physical fitness of our population." Based on primary and secondary sources; 15 notes.

— James Peckman

- III- 19 Paul, Joan, McGhee, R. V., and Fant, Helen. "The Arrival and Ascendence of Black Athletes in the Southeastern Conference, 1966-1980," *Phylon* 45, No. 4, 284-297.

The Southeastern Conference (SEC) was the last major conference to integrate its sports programs with the first black player participating in 1966. Kentucky, Vanderbilt, Tennessee, and Georgia had the first varsity participants in 1967-68 in football, basketball, and track. Progress was slow at first. Greatest participation has been in football, basketball, and baseball, while through 1980 no blacks participated in golf or swimming. By 1979-80 blacks constituted 32.9% of the football lettermen and 70.5% of the basketball lettermen. Like social life of the South, the SEC was slow to integrate, but today blacks are a dominant force in most SEC athletic teams. Based on primary and secondary sources; 23 notes.

— R. T. Bowen

- III-20 Sipes, Richard G. "War, Sports and Aggression: An Empirical Test of Two Rival Theories," *American Anthropologist*, 75, No. 1 (1983). 64-86.

Two rival models of behavior were tested, the Drive Discharge Model and the Culture Pattern Model, to investigate relationships between war, sports, and aggression. The first model predicted a somewhat similar level of aggressive behavior in all societies although expressions may vary. The second model predicted dissimilar levels and predicted a direct relationship between the presence of war and of warlike sports,

Based upon a random sample of 20 societies, 10 relatively warlike and 10 relatively non-warlike, drawn from Murdock's *Ethnographic Atlas*, the investigator examined the absence or presence of combative sports in these societies. Using a linked pair interdependency, the results showed that where there was warlike behavior, combative sports existed. and where war was relatively absent, combative sports tended to be absent. Thus, the validity of the Cultural Pattern Model was supported, and the Drive Discharge discredited. Cross-culturally, war and combative sports showed a direct relationship. Based on secondary works; 85 general references; 44 ethnographic references.

— Jan Beran

- III-21 Spring, Joel H. "Mass Culture and School Sports," *History of Education Quarterly*, 14, No. 4 (Winter 1974), 483-500.

The author reviewed the American ideology which supported the rise of athletics in America. Presumably, athletics, as supported by Luther Gulick and other influential play theorists, would relieve the monotony and tedium of work in an industrial society. Athletics would also end social unrest and crime, provide needed leisure time, and build a corporate democracy in America. Unfortunately, athletics, instead, became a part of the social problem, rather than a means to relieve it. Rather than participate, we now have spectators who escape monotony and tedium by sitting in front of a television

set watching endless series of athletic events. Based on primary and secondary sources; 28 notes.

— Sharon Kay Stoll

III-22 Struna, Nancy L. "In 'Glorious Disarray': the Literature of American History," *Research Quarterly for Exercise and Sport*, 56, No. 2 (June 1985) 151-160.

The field of sport history is in a state of disorder. The once mainstream framework and interpretations have broken down under the weight of recent research and analysis; clear alternatives have not yet been established. This state of disorder was said to be "glorious" because scholars were no longer solely oriented toward proving the existence and value of sport in the past, nor were they confined by single lines of research. Scholars have reshaped their questions, broadened their base, and sought a context for sport. How sport history has evolved to this state and prospects for the future were the subjects of this paper. Based on secondary sources; 47 notes.

— John Neville