

Journal Surveys

II. U.S. Sport

- II-1 Beran, Janice A. "Daughters of the Middle Border, Iowa Women in Sport and Physical Activity 1850-1910," *Iowa State Journal of Research*, No. 62 (November 1987), 161-181.

In contrast to other educational institutions in the East and West, Iowa colleges and normal schools provided opportunities in sports and outdoor games for women as well

as in gymnastics and dance. Beran attributes the acceptance of sports for women to several factors including an emphasis on educational equality, a pioneering heritage, the contribution of ethnic immigrant groups, and the incorporation of sports and games into the curricula by women physical educators. Based on primary and secondary sources.

—Linda Williams

- II-2 Berry, Bill. "The Origins of California Skisport," *The Californians*, 5, No. 6 (November/December 1987), 23-25.

Skis were brought to California by Norwegians Snowshoe Thompson and Charles Nelson in the 1850s. The first race was held in 1859, although there is evidence that races occurred prior to that date. The Alturas Snow-Shoe Club of La Porte was the first ski club organized for the purpose of staging formal championship events in the Sierras. The club's first championship was held in February, 1860, and included races for women as well as men. Based on primary sources; no notes; 3 illustrations.

—Lynne Emery

- II-3 Blackwood, Roy E. "The Content of News Photos: Roles Portrayed by Men and Women," *Journalism Quarterly*, Vol. 60 (Winter 1983) 710-14.

In the replication of Susan Miller's study on role portrayal, Blackwood examined the *Los Angeles Times* and the *Washington Post* between July 1, 1980, and June 26, 1981, and compared his results to her work. Photographs of men continued to dominate the front page, inside news, and business and sports pages. Sports figures constituted slightly more than 1/3 of men's photographs while only 5% of the photographs of women portrayed them in similar roles.

—Linda Williams

- II-4 O'Brien, Michael. "In Search of Vince Lombardi: A Historian's Memoir," *Wisconsin Magazine of History*, 71, No. 1 (1987) 2-26.

The article is an interesting mixture of opinion, experience, and remembrance which the author relates to his eight years researching and writing a biography about Vince Lombardi. In this historical memoir, O'Brien includes comments about the value of sport history, the difficulties he encountered in locating Lombardi manuscripts, and the extensive interview process. Interspersed with the "search" information are insights about Lombardi and his family. 13 pictures; no notes.

—Phyllis Ocker

- II-5 Ogden, Annegret. "We All Climbed Whitney in Skirts," *The Californians*, 6, No. 1 (January/February 1988) 10-11, 59.

Clothing for the first team of women to climb Mount Whitney in 1903 was a problem. Divided skirts, which weighted approximately five pounds, and bloomers also were unsatisfactory so by 1906 most women had adopted knickerbockers. However, since knickers were frowned upon by conservatives, many women mountaineers wore skirts over them until they left camp at which time they removed their skirts and

continued the ascent in more comfortable fashion. Based on primary sources and oral histories; no notes; 3 photographs.

—Lynne Emery

- II-6 Park, Roberta J. "German Associational and Sporting Life in the Greater San Francisco Bay Area, 1850-1900," *Journal of the West*, 26, No. 1 (January 1987), 47-64.

Germans established the most diverse and numerous social, cultural, and sporting associations in San Francisco by promoting gymnastic exercises, morality, health, music, religion, and politics. The social activities of the San Francisco Turnverein served as the primary means by which non-Germans became aware of German activities. German contributions to recreation in the city included the establishment of social clubs, many of which offered bowling and billiards, and the construction of parks, gardens, and resorts. Based on primary and secondary sources; 68 notes; 4 photographs; 4 drawings; 2 tables.

—Marybell Avery

- II-7 Rischel, Virginia, ed. "The Rise of Tex Rickard as a Fight Promoter," *Utah Historical Quarterly*, 55, No. 4 (Fall 1987), 340-348.

W. D. Rishel, who wrote this article in 1943 while an editor for *The Salt Lake Herald*, was personally involved with Rickard in unsuccessfully trying to promote the Jeffries-Johnson match for Salt Lake City. Rickard received his first experience as a promoter in Goldfield, Nevada, with the lightweight championship match between Nelson, a Dane, and Gans, a Black. Gans won the fight on a foul, but Rischel later proved this a miscall with the help of a photograph. Based upon personal observation; 8 notes; 6 photographs.

—David McComb

- II-8 Russell, Janet Northam, and Berryman, Jack W. "Parks, Boulevards, and Outdoor Recreation: The Promotion of Seattle as an Ideal Residential City and Summer Resort, 1890-1910," *Journal of the West*, 26, No. 1 (January 1987), 5-17.

The completion of the transcontinental railroads allowed increased tourism and commerce as efforts to escape urban congestion led Easterners to seek refuge in the wilderness of the Pacific Northwest. By 1900, Seattle boasted numerous outdoor pleasures including camping, yachting, hunting, fishing, hiking, and climbing. Soon citizens of Seattle financed a system of parks and boulevards to enhance commercial growth, civic pride, and rivalry with other area cities. Based on primary and secondary sources; 60 notes; 10 photographs.

—Marybell Avery

- II-9 Silva, Lee A. "Snowshoe Thompson, America's Phenomenal Gold Rush Mailman," *The Californians*, 5, No. 6 (November/December 1987), 12-15, 18-22.

Born in Norway in 1827, John "Snowshoe" Thompson immigrated to America with his family and became a legend in California's high Sierras. Carrying the mail on a 90-mile route from Placerville to Genoa, Nevada, Thompson began his life's work in December, 1856, on homemade 10-foot oak skis. Remembered as the father of West Coast skiing, Thompson is also a legend for his ISO-foot ski jump, a record which

stood for 60 years. Based on primary and secondary sources; bibliography; 6 illustrations.

—Lynne Emery

II-10 Squier, H. G. "After Snowshoe Thompson Came 'Snow-shoe Sally,' " *The Californians*, 5, No. 6 (November/December 1987), 16-17.

Plumas County, located in the high Sierras of California, had many small mining towns in the 1890s. Because of the huge snow falls, mail was delivered by a carrier on showshoes or skis. Packages and newspapers, however, were hauled in by horse and wagon. The most famous horse was "Snow-shoe Sally" who wore snowshoes made of 10-inch iron plates covered with rubber. Based on primary sources; no notes; 3 illustrations.

—Lynne Emery

II-11 Wills, Ridley, II. "The Eclipse of the Thoroughbred Horse Industry in Tennessee," *Tennessee Historical Quarterly*, 46, No. 3 (Fall 1987), 157-171.

Thoroughbred racing and breeding in Tennessee began around 1800 and achieved an enviable reputation by 1860. Largely due to the absence of other spectator sports in Tennessee, farms such as Belle Meade and Fairview became nationally prominent after the Civil War. The industry began to decline in the 1890s due to a reform movement in Tennessee, increased revulsion against racing, and the Panic of 1893; by 1910 the sport was virtually dead in that state. Based on primary and secondary sources; 86 notes; 11 illustrations.

—Jim L. Sumner