

III. U.S. Sport

III-1 Baur, John E. "Sporting Life in Early Los Angeles," *The Californians*, 6, No. 4 (July/August, 1988), 26-37.

From the ring and pole games of the Gabrielino and Chumash Indians, the area's first inhabitants, to the rodeos, bull fights and blood sports during the Mexican period, Los Angelenos have always had great interest in sports and games. Horses played an important role in early sport and were bred locally for racing, trotting, driving, polo and hunting. As the population became Anglicized, ocean and river swimming emerged as did camping, particularly at the beach and in the mountains. Tennis, golf and polo grew rapidly in popularity during the latter part of the century while baseball and

collegiate football also began in this era. Based on primary and secondary works; no notes; bibliography; 10 drawings/photographs.

—Lynne Emery

III-2 Eberl, George. "The Country Club-A Haven for History," *Golf Journal*, XLI, No. 3, (May/June, 1988), 4-8.

The Country Club, formed in 1882, has played a profound role in the story of golf in the U.S. One of the five clubs which founded the USGA, it has hosted three U.S. Opens, each of which has a special place in Open history. Golf became an activity of the club ten years after its founding and golfers were "villains" to many members for interfering with the horsemen and their sport. In addition to the three Opens, The Country Club has hosted eight other national championships, two international events, and been the early training grounds for Tenley Albright, Olympic Gold Medalist in figure skating. Based on primary and secondary sources; no notes.

—R. T. Bowen

III-3 Griffith, James S., and Fernandez, Celestino. "Mexican Horse Races and Cultural Values: the Case of *Los Corridos del Merino*," *Western Folklore*, 47, No. 2 (April, 1988), 129-151.

The corrido or narrative folk song is an important part of Mexican lyrical oral tradition and subjects for these ballads are frequently the horse and horse races. One race remembered in song was between El Merino and El Pochi held at Los Reales, Arizona, sometime between 1888 and 1898. The race was commemorated in song because of the high stakes and the fact that the favorite, El Merino, was beaten in a close race. Rather than recounting the actual race, "El Corrido del Merino Mentado" reflects on the character and loss of heart of El Merino and throughout the ballad the horse is berated for his loss. Based on primary and secondary sources; 54 notes.

—Lynne Emery

III-4 Haywood, C. Robert. "'No Less a Man'; Blacks in Cow Town Dodge City, 1876-1886," *Western Historical Quarterly*, 19, No. 2 (May, 1988), 161-182.

Dealing primarily with the role played by blacks and the interaction between races in Dodge City, Haywood found that jobs related to ranching offered more opportunity to avoid prejudice than other occupations open to blacks. This was particularly true of black cowboys because of the mutual interdependence necessary on long trail drives. At the end of the trail black and white cowboys engaged in similar activities including dancing, viewing and participating in boxing and dueling with whips. Based on primary and secondary works; 80 notes.

—Lynne Emery

III-5 Kurutz, Gary F. "The Olympics in 3-D: Philip Brigandi's Stereo Views of the 1932 Los Angeles Olympics," *The Californians*, 2, No. 4 (July/August, 1984), 19-23.

An official photographic department was created by the 1932 Olympic Organizing Committee to systematically record the Games of the Xth Olympiad. This specially-commissioned team of six photographers and their assistants produced thousands of negatives and prints. Philip Brigandi, a free-lance photographer, was the only person to use a stereoscopic camera and his many dual-image photos were sold in sets

primarily as visual aids for schools. Based on primary and secondary works; no notes; 6 photographs.

—Lynne Emery

III-6 Kurutz, Gary F. "An Informal History of Ballooning in California," *The Californians*, 6, No. 4 (July/August, 1988), 38-46.

The first flight in California probably took place on August 23, 1853, in Oakland when a balloon owned by a Mr. Kelly carried a spectator over three counties. The sole purpose of the tethered and occasional free flights was to entertain spectators and by the 1870s ballooning was a common form of entertainment. San Francisco's Woodward's Gardens was the ballooning center of the state and hundreds of successful as well as a few fatal launches occurred from this site. Based on newspaper and secondary sources; no notes; bibliography; 6 photographs/drawings.

—Lynne Emery

III-7 Kurutz, Gary F., "An Informal History of Ballooning, Part II," *The Californians*, 6, No. 5 (September/October, 1988), 42-47.

By the 1880s public interest in balloon flights waned so aerial showmen sought new thrills which included performing from a trapeze while in flight. Performer "Professor" Thomas Scott Baldwin discovered the parachute when his balloon accidentally burst and in 1887 jumped from an altitude of 1000 feet before a crowd of thousands. As the airplane made ballooning obsolete, several aero clubs were formed by wealthy Californians for purposes of racing and long-distance endurance contests. Sport balloonists were included in the 1910 Los Angeles international aviation meet and San Francisco's Panama Pacific International Exhibition in 1915. Based on primary and secondary works; no notes; bibliography; 7 photographs.

—Lynne Emery

III-8 Stem, Stephen. "Ceremonies of 'Civil Judaism' among Sephardic Jews of Los Angeles," *Western Folklore*, 47, No. 2 (April, 1988), 103-128.

One of the ways the Sephardic Jews of Los Angeles attempted to achieve a balance between ethnic and civic forces was by organizing athletic contests. In an effort to instill virtue, honor and ethnic pride, children of Sephardic immigrants formed baseball teams in the 1930s and officially joined the B'nai B'rith League. While the teams did not often win, nevertheless athletic contests were felt to be appropriate symbols for developing Sephardic pride and unity as well as for promoting contact with outsiders. Based on primary and secondary works; 55 notes.

—Lynne Emery

III-9 Sumner, Jim L. "The North Carolina Inter-Collegiate Football Association: The Beginnings of College Football in North Carolina," *The North Carolina Historical Review*, LXV (July, 1988), 263-286.

In the fall of 1888 Trinity College (now Duke University), the University of North Carolina, and Wake Forest first brought "scientific" intercollegiate football to North Carolina. The student operated league completed only two seasons, before collapsing in acrimony. The league faced a host of problems that would continue to plague college football, such as "professionalism" violence, interschool animosities, rules disputes, and most importantly, the increasing opposition of faculty and trustees, who felt that

the new sport was compromising academic integrity. Based on primary and secondary sources, 59 notes, 13 photographs.

—Jim Sumner

III-10 Thompson, Carole Semple. "Curtis Cup Recollections," *Golf Journal*, XLI, No. 3, (May/June, 1988), 19-21.

The author relates her 25 years of relations with the Curtis Cup matches from spectator to player to her audience with the Queen. The fiftieth celebration of the Curtis Cup in 1982 brought together 30 American and 15 British alumnae of cup competition including Enid Wilson of Great Britain and Glenna Collett Vare, Grand Dame of American golf. Primary sources; no notes.

—R. T. Bowen

III-11 Wood, Raymund F. "John Montgomery: Forgotten Father of Aviation," *The Californians*, 6, No. 4 (July/August, 1988), 46-51.

Born in Yuba City, California, John Joseph Montgomery (1858-1911) designed a machine with wings based on a parabolic curve and in 1883 soared six-hundred feet in his invention. With this controlled flight the science of aviation was born more than twenty years before the Wright brothers experiments. As a scientist in residence at Santa Clara College, Montgomery continued his studies of flight and contributed strongly to controlled glider descent as well as the beginning of motorized flying. Based on primary and secondary sources; no notes; bibliography; 4 photographs.

—Lynne Emery

III-12 Woodhouse, Margaret K. "A History of Amateur Club Rowing in the New York Metropolitan Area, 1830-1870," *Canadian Journal of History of Sport and Physical Education*, 11, No. 2 (December, 1980), 73-92.

Rich in the essentials of water, technology, and potential oarsmen, metropolitan New York became one of the earliest centers for rowing as a major sport. The earliest recorded race was held in 1811, and clubs were formed by 1828. Regattas were organized by associations of clubs. Several such associations were formed, the most successful being the Hudson Amateur Rowing Association, organized in 1859. The period of 1850 to 1875 witnessed the pinnacle of rowing the New York area. Based on primary and secondary works; 58 notes.

—Barbara Schrodt