

II. North American Sport

- II-1 Smith, Michael, "Graceful Athleticism or Robust Womanhood: The Sporting Culture of Women in Victorian Nova Scotia, 1870-1914," *Revue d'études canadiennes/Journal of Canadian Studies*, 23, Nos. 1 & 2 (Spring/Summer 1988) 120-137.

In the late nineteenth century sport reformers and physical educators promoted female physical activities in the hope that by doing so they could develop women who possessed athletic grace. They succeeded. By the turn of the century, however, many physical education promoters were concerned that robust exercise and competitive sports were masculinizing Nova Scotia's women and encouraging them to operate beyond their "proper sphere." This led physical education promoters to develop a philosophy of female sports and physical activity which de-emphasized athletic prowess and skill. Based on primary and secondary sources; 41 notes.

—Morris Mott.

- II-2 Abbott, Frank. "Cold Cash and Ice Palaces: The Quebec Winter Carnival of 1894," *The Canadian Historical Review*, 69, No. 2 (June 1988), 167-202.

The Quebec Winter Carnival of 1894 was a tourist event promoted to stimulate commerce and reduce winter unemployment. The Carnival fostered the impression that residents of the city were happy, prosperous, united. It masked social tensions and economic difficulties. The Carnival was a "ceremonial confirmation of the existing social order," a "celebration of the values and solidarity of the city's elite," and a

“strong reinforcement of . . . existing social divisions.” Based on primary and secondary sources; 83 notes; 5 photographs.

—Morris Mott.

II-3 Holst, David L. “Charles G. Radbourne: The Greatest Pitcher of the Nineteenth Century,” *Illinois Historical Journal*, 81, No. 4 (Winter 1988) 255-268.

Radbourne’s achievements in the major leagues are wellknown to baseball historians. Old Hoss’s image as an “iron-man” pitcher pales in comparison to his previous work as a butcher pitching for local teams. His stellar performances versus barnstorming pro teams led to his own career in the National and Brotherhood Leagues. After retirement from the national circuits Radbourne returned to small town life as an entrepreneur and player for the local team. Based on primary and secondary sources, with fifty-two notes and photographs.

—Jerry Gems

II-4 Sturm, John. “Detroit’s 19th Century Baseball Roots.” *Chronicle. The Bi-Monthly Magazine of the Historical Society of Michigan* (March/April 1989), 4-5.

This article briefly describes the early history of baseball in Detroit. The game appears to date from 1859, when the *Detroit Free Press*, on August 9th, announced that “The first match game of base-ball that was ever played in the city (took place) yesterday on the Cass Farm, between the Detroit Base-ball Club and the Early Risers . . . of this city.” Sturm goes on to chronicle the developments of the game, the places it was played and some of the famous players of the era, including Charlie Bennett and Ty Cobb. The time period covers 1859 to 1905. 4 pictures; no bibliography.

—Phyllis Ocker

II-5 Stevens, John D., “Flirtation with Foolishness: Michigan’s Defection From the Big Ten.” *Michigan Alumnus* (May/June 1988), 26-29.

Few people are aware that Michigan was absent from the Big Ten Conference for eleven seasons (1907-1918). This article, written by Professor of Communications John D. Stevens, relates the facts behind Michigan’s absence, noting that this was the only time in conference history that a school left and returned. Several pictures included; no bibliography.

—Phyllis Ocker

II-6 Westergren, Bruce N., “Utah’s Gamble with Pari-Mutuel Betting in the Early Twentieth Century,” *Utah Historical Quarterly*, 57, no. 1 (Winter 1989) 4-23.

Horsing developed in Utah in similar manner with the rest of the nation, but was banned in 1913 on grounds of corruption and immorality. From 1925 to 1927 the state permitted racing with pari-mutuel betting under the supervision of a government commission. Again, the legislature banned the sport under the same accusations, but fraud was never proven. The charge of immorality was sufficient even though the LDS

church took no unified stand. Based upon secondary sources and newspapers; 61 notes; 6 photographs.

—David McComb

II-7 Wills, Ridley, II. "Tennessee Day, June 17, 1889, Hunt's Point, New York," *Tennessee Historical Quarterly*, XLVII, No. 4 (Winter, 1988) 206-215.

This article examines an ill-fated attempt by Tennessee's highly regarded Belle Meade Stud farm to auction its yearlings in New York. Partly because of the Johnstown Flood the Adams Express Company, with whom Belle Meade had contracted to deliver its horses to New York, transported the thoroughbreds in inadequate, over-crowded rail cars over a roundabout route. The horses arrived in an exhausted condition and consequently brought disappointing prices. Belle Meade sued for damages and was eventually awarded \$8,000. Based on primary and secondary sources, 43 notes.

—Jim L. Sumner