

## II. U.S. Sport

- II-1 Ogden, Annegret. "Queen Helen: The Voice of Helen Wills," *The Californians*, 7, No. 1 (January/February, 1989), 12-13, 57-58.

Eight time Wimbledon singles champion Helen Wills aspired to be an artist and poet as well as an athlete. It was as a tennis player, however, that she met and came under the sponsorship of James C. Phelan. Former mayor of San Francisco and California senator, Phelan was a patron of the arts and used his considerable influence to open doors for Wills in the publishing, social and art worlds. Her first volume of poetry, *Awakening*, was published in 1927 as she was beginning her winning streak of 180 successive matches. Two of Wills 1929 letters to Phelan are published in entirety and provide insight into her personality and his influence. Based on primary and secondary sources; no notes; bibliography; two illustrations.

—Lynne Emery

- II-2 Lothrop, Gloria Ricci. "How a Trio to Tinseltown Mermaids Invented Southern California's Sportswear Industry," *The Californians*, 7, No. 1 (January/February, 1989), 32-39.

The concept of the West's athletic, outdoor lifestyle led to the development of California's \$2.5 billion sportswear industry which was advanced by three women: Helen Rose, Esther Williams and Rose Marie Reid. Sportswear manufacture was early tied to Hollywood film making and both Rose and Williams were a part of it. Early in her career Rose designed costumes for a traveling ice show before become the chief designer for Metro Goldwyn Mayer. Rose also designed the swim suits worn by Esther Williams in her aquacade films and Williams proved a definite factor in the growth of the swimwear industry. The third in the trio was Rose Marie Reid, an accomplished swimmer, who created the bathing costume which was a fashion item rather than a purely functional suit. Reid's company eventually captured ten percent of the women's swimwear market which led to her being named Designer of the Year by *Sports Illustrated* and *Time's* 1955 Woman of the Year. Based on primary and secondary sources; no notes; bibliography; four photographs.

—Lynne Emery

- II-3 Donaldson, Gary. "A Window on Slave Culture: Dancers at Congo Square in New Orleans, 1800-1862," *The Journal of Negro History*, LXIX, No. 2 (Spring, 1984), 66-72.

Negroes (slaves) from the various African tribes and nationalities regularly gathered on Sunday afternoon in a designated area, Congo Square of New Orleans to dance, play and sing. Although activities were earlier curtailed by the Spanish, between 1800 and 1862 hundreds would dress their best to play instruments such as drums, triangles, Jew's harps, banjos, horns which accompanied the energetic dancing of the different

groups. It was a means to retain their African heritage and maintain cultured identity in a hostile environment. Based on primary and secondary, 38 notes.

—Jan Beran

II-4 Porter, Willard H. "Tad," *True West* (September, 1988), 30-34.

Tad Lucas, considered by many the greatest cowgirl of all times, was born in Gordon, Nebraska in 1902. She honed her equestrian skills racing against Indian children, and at local fairs. During a professional career that lasted from 1917-1958, Lucas competed against men and women in bronc riding, trick riding, steer riding and relay racing. She participated in the most significant rodeos of her era, and was an innovator of cowgirl skills and costumes. Based on primary and secondary sources, no notes, 9 photographs.

—Mary Lou LeCompte

II-5 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-6 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

B-7 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-8 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

II-9 Watterson, John S. "Inventing Modern Football." *American Heritage*, 39, No. 6 (Sept.-Oct. 1988), 102-113.

Early football in America was beset by problems of corruption and commercialism, but its biggest problem concerned violence. Attempts at reforms met with opposition from the old guard and those who feared reforms might transform the game into a parlor sport. From the 1890s violence escalated with increasing fatalities. Public outrage forced rule changes, which included seven men on the scrimmage line, no pushing, no interlocking arms, and four fifteen-minute quarters. No notes. Illustrated.

—June A. Kennard

II-10 Blackwood, Roy E. "The Content of News Photos: Roles Portrayed by Men and Women," *Journalism Quarterly*, 60 (Winter 1983), 710-14.

In a 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