

## VI. United States

- VI-1 Click, Patricia. "The Ruling Passion: Gambling and Sport in Antebellum Baltimore, Norfolk and Richmond," *Virginia Cavalcade*, 39, No. 2 (Autumn 1989), 62-69.

Click opens her essay by quoting French visitor La Roche-foucauld-Liancourt who at the end of the eighteenth century commented that, "Gaming is the ruling passion of the Virginians." From 1800-1850 gambling based challenges such as cockfights, card games, billiards, and horse racing enjoyed much popular support. Prize fighting, although illegal, went on attended by unsavory "roughs." Movements to suppress gambling were more aimed at eliminating those professionals who were profiting from the system. Lottery legislation in both Maryland and Virginia in the early nineteenth century was directed against unscrupulous dealers, not the law-abiding citizen; no notes, 2 black and white newspaper etchings and 4 color reproductions of paintings.

—Scott A. G. M. Crawford

- VI-2 Dill. Alonzo T. "'Sumptuous and Seasonable'-Fun on the York at West Point," *Virginia Calvalcade*, 38, No. 1 (Summer 1988), 38-47.

In Victorian Virginia the affluent and well-to-do classes voyaged to a series of traditional mountain resorts to enjoy the restorative powers of spas. For urban working-class families, constrained by time and finance, the attraction was amusement parks. One especially popular center for Virginians was West Point, a mere hour by rail from Richmond. The democratization of leisure pursuits saw West Point build fanciful hotels and offer boardwalks, piers, pavilions, dance orchestras, shooting galleries, bathhouses, swimming and a feast of night entertainment in a park "brilliantly ablaze with acetylene arc lamps." The halcyon years for West Point as an amusement mecca were from 1875 until statewide prohibition came into effect in 1916. Based on primary and secondary works; no notes; 6 black and white photographs and I color cartoon/etching, 1 black and white hotel advertisement and two color advertisements.

—Scott A. G. M. Crawford

- VI-3 Editorial Staff. "Virginians at Play: A Gallery of Photographs by Harry C. Mann," *Virginia Calvalcade*, 38, No. 4 (Spring 1989) 172-179.

Harry C. Mann lived from 1866 to 1926 and by his forties he had established himself as a commercial photographer in Norfolk, Virginia. He contributed work to local newspapers as well as special features for the *National Geographic* and *Country Life*. The Mann Collection numbers over twenty-four hundred photographs and is held by the Virginia State library and Archives in Richmond. Mann was highly regarded for beach scenes and this collection has a superb, carefully composed photograph of the Norfolk Athletic Club depicting a wide variety of athletic exercises; 13 black and white photographs.

—Scott A. G. M. Crawford

VI-4 Stoeltje, Beverly J. "Rodeo: From Custom to Ritual," *Western Folklore*, 48 (July, 1989). 244-260.

Beginning as informal games and contests based on the working skills of Hispanic vaqueros and Anglo cowhands, rodeo went through a transitional period from the 1870s to the 1930s. The first rodeo was held on July 4, 1883 in Pecos, Texas and grew as an entertainment form as it combined cowboy sports with certain aspects of the Wild West Show, country fair and circus. The contemporary rodeo which emerged as an autonomous form with the founding of the Professional Rodeo Cowboys Association combines ritualized clowning with the traditional riding and roping skills of the cowboy. Based on secondary sources and personal interviews; bibliography; 8 notes.

—Lynne Emery

VI-5 Franks, Joel. "California and the Rise of Spectator Sports, 1850-1900," *Southern California Quarterly*, 71, No. 4 (Winter, 1989), 287-310.

As in other parts of the United States in the nineteenth-century, spectator sports in California generated their greatest following among city dwellers with San Francisco early emerging as the state's sporting capital. While there was a strong tie between Hispanic Californians and sport, the activities discussed herein were primarily imported by the Anglo newcomers. Horse racing was the most popular sport followed closely by prize fighting, pedestrianism, baseball and college football. California boxers such as John Hennessy, Jim Corbett and Jim Jeffries were covered as was the California League of professional baseball players which was popular in the 1880s and early '90s. The most publicized sport in the 1890s was college football, particularly the rivalry between the University of California, Berkeley and Stanford which began less than auspiciously in 1892 when neither team remembered to bring a ball. Based on secondary sources and newspapers; 46 notes; 5 photographs.

—Lynne Emery

VI-6 Mackler, Bernard. "Black Superstar: The Athlete in White America," *Journal of Intergroup Relations*, 44 (November, 1975): 39-53.

The author reviews the accomplishments of black athletes and analyzes the inherent idealism of sport in America versus the reality of life for most blacks. He examines the lack of leadership opportunities, exploitation, stereotyping, and patronization of black athletes based on personal reflections and anecdotes. He offers a psychological desire to overcome stereotypes as a reason for blacks' success. Based on secondary sources, no notes.

—Jerry Gems

VI-7 Dutton, K. R., and Laura, R. S. "Towards A History Of Bodybuilding," *Sporting Traditions*, (November 1989), 25-41.

Examines the growth of bodybuilding focusing on Eugen Sandow and promoter Florenz Ziegfield. Argues that bodybuilding resulted from the intersection of developments associated with the invention of the camera and its effect on the art studio, the circus and fairground strongmen, and physical culture. Primary and secondary sources; 25 notes.

—Braham Dabscheck

- VI-8 Lee, Christopher H. "Adaptation on the Plains: The Development of Six-man and Eight-man Football in Kansas," *Kansas History*, 12 (Spring 1990). 192-201.

Christopher Lee examines the efforts of small town high schools, particularly in Kansas, to adapt the game of football to their smaller enrollments. New rules developed in 1934 during the Great Depression, spreading six-man football across the country. Only a few rules were changed in order to keep the game as close to the regular game as possible. This adaptation peaked in the mid-1950s because school consolidations eliminated many smaller schools. Eight-man football became the new game and it still exists today. Both games appealed to fans, players and administrators alike. Lee uses statistics to illustrate the growth and decline of both games in comparison to traditional eleven-men teams. 31 notes; illustrations; based on primary and secondary works.

—Leslie Heaphy

- VI-9 Hummel, Richard L., and Gary S. Foster. "A Sporting Chance: Relationships Between Technological Change and Concepts of Fair Play in Fishing," *Journal of Leisure Research*, 18, No. 1 (1986), 40-52.

The authors trace the evaluation of technology that have caused reassessments and revisions in the standards of fair play. They assume a neutral stance between two oppositional viewpoints: those that reject records as being debased by technological advantages, and those that adjust standards to fit advances in equipment with new categories. Three notes. secondary references.

—Jerry Gems