

Journal Surveys

I. North American Sport and Activity

- I-1 Bernard, David L. "The Guelph Maple Leafs: A Cultural Indicator of Southern Ontario," *Ontario History*. 84. No. 3 (September 1992). 211-223.

By the 1870s, baseball was one of the most popular sports in southern Ontario, and the Guelph Maple Leafs were one of the region's best teams. Because sport reflects society, the Guelph Maple Leafs and their games in the 1876 season represent an "artifact" through which the culture of southern Ontario can be analyzed. Baseball appealed to southern Ontarians because it compensated for recent economic and cultural developments, but at the same time it was congruent with those developments. On the one hand, baseball contained many symbols and reflections of "an era of rural simplicity." On the other, the game also "portrayed both the perils and rewards" of urbanization and industrialization—including corruption and the compartmentalization of roles and responsibilities. Based on primary and secondary sources: 38 notes.

—Morris Mott

- I-2 Borish, Linda J. "The Robust Woman and the Muscular Christian: Catharine Beecher, Thomas Higginson, and Their Vision of American Society, Health, and Physical Activities." *The International Journal of the History of Sport*. 4. No. 2 (September 1987). 139-154.

Beecher and Higginson criticized the health of American citizens and envisioned an ideal, healthy society. Their ideals reflected white, Anglo-Saxon, Protestant values and gender roles of the nineteenth century. Beecher advocated housework as a "healthful amusement," although she also supported gymnastics and calisthenics for women. Higginson recommended a variety of active outdoor sports for American men, but not for women. Despite emphasis on health, Beecher envisioned women in purely domestic roles while Higginson's robust men were to participate in business, culture, and politics. Based on primary and secondary sources: 64 notes.

—Mary Lou LeCompte

- I-3 Lewis, Robert M. "Cricket and the Beginnings of Organized Baseball in New York City." *The International Journal of the History of Sport*. 4. No. 3 (December 1987). 315-332.

Lewis rejects earlier explanations of baseball's rapid rise from children's

game to “manly sport,” such as rural nostalgia, work-place culture. or sub-community. He attributes it to the cricket clubs. popular among recent British immigrants who provided the format, and even the playing fields. The American sporting press showed strong British influence and embraced the cult of athleticism. Thus. by the end of the Civil War. baseball surpassed cricket in popularity and became the national pastime. Based on secondary sources: 97 notes.

—Mary Lou LeCompte

I-4 Todd, Jan. “Bernarr Macfadden: Reformer of the Feminine Form.” *Iron Game History*, I, Nos. 3 and 4 (March 1991), 3-8.

Bernarr Macfadden. often dismissed as a crank and perhaps a pomographer, and overlooked by sport historians, was in fact a significant leader in women’s physical culture. Through his contests. shows. and publications. especially *Women’s Physical Development*. he stressed the relationship between women’s health, strength, and beauty. His cover girls and contest winners also proved to be role models for women who aspired to a more vigorous life. Based on primary and secondary sources: 59 notes.

—Mary Lou LeCompte

I-5 Miller, James Edward. “The Dowager of 33rd Street: Memorial Stadium and the Politics of Big-Time Sports in Maryland. 1954-1991.” *Maryland Historical Magazine*. 87. No. 2 (Summer 1992). 187-300.

Memorial Stadium gave Baltimore two major league teams: the Dallas Colts in 1953 and the St. Louis Browns in 1954. An issue that existed throughout the stadium’s history was that of the Orioles’ racist policies which deliberately discouraged African-American attendance. Another theme in Memorial Stadium history involved demands by team owners to upgrade the stadium or build a new one. Having lost the Colts and faced with the possibility of losing the Orioles, Camden Yards ballpark was approved: 23 notes.

—June A. Kennard

I-6 Leffler, Robert V.. Jr. “Boom and Bust: The Elite Giants and Black Baseball in Baltimore, 1936-1951.” *Maryland Historical Magazine*. 87. No. 2 (Summer 1992). 171-186.

In 1936. to fill the gap of the defunct Baltimore Black Sox. civic support was generated to lure the vagabond Nashville Elite Giants to Baltimore. For a while, Baltimore supported two teams. In strictly segregated Baltimore. black baseball continued to be popular in the late 1940s because no Negroes played for the Orioles. Integrated baseball, loss of players. economic problems and poor owner planning all contributed to the demise of black baseball: 38 notes. Entire issue devoted to baseball in Maryland.

—June A. Kennard

- I-7 Sparks, Barry. "Comebacks and Fisticuffs: The Many Lives of the Eastern Shore League, 1922-1949." *Maryland Historical Magazine*. 87. No. 2 (Summer 1992). 158-170.

Organized to begin playing in 1922, the league required every town to either build a new park or enlarge their old one. Each town baseball association was responsible for paying player salaries. Cambridge engaged Branch Rickey to build a ballpark, a move which encouraged other league owners to upgrade the other towns' farm teams. Continually beset by economic woes, team fighting and fan rowdiness, the league died in 1950. Entire issue devoted to baseball in Maryland; 24 notes.

—June A. Kennard

- I-8 Meyers, Francis J. "Wild Dreams and Harsh Realities: Lefty Grove and the Life of Organized Baseball in Allegany County, 1900-1939." *Maryland Historical Magazine* 87. No. 2 (Summer 1992). 147-157.

In these coal mining districts, every town had at least one team, as well as industrial teams. The Cumberland Colts, a professional Yankee farm team, recruited talent from amateur clubs throughout Allegany County. A dichotomy arose between the idea of developing local talent in community baseball and promoting winning teams. Most clubs succumbed to importing non-local players. Lefty Grove was a native of the area: 28 notes. Entire issue is devoted to baseball in Maryland.

—June A. Kennard

- I-9 Bready, James H. "Play Ball! The Legacy of Nineteenth-Century Baltimore Baseball." *Maryland Historical Magazine*, 87. No. 2 (Summer 1992). 127-145

In 1858, the Excelsiors became the first Baltimore club in the National Association of Base Ball Players. In 1860, they played the Washington Potomacs in perhaps the first intercity baseball game. In 1883, Baltimore joined the International League. Funding of Baltimore's teams appears to have come from middle-size firms. Baseball in Baltimore was beset by economic problems and by the indifferent oligarchs of the majors. Entire issue devoted to baseball in Maryland: 22 notes.

—June A. Kennard

- I-10 Griffith, William Ridgely. "The Early History of Amateur Base Ball in the State of Maryland," *Maryland Historical Magazine*, 87. No. 2 (Summer 1992). 201-208.

This is an excerpt from a pioneering account of the beginnings of baseball in Baltimore nearly 150 years ago. The writer describes the earliest clubs, its members, equipment and locations of playing ball. Entire issue devoted to baseball in Maryland.

—June A. Kennard

- I-11 Fenster. J. M. "Indy." *American Heritage*. 43. No. 3 (May/June 1992). 66-74.

The author provides a history of the Indianapolis 500 motor race from its beginning in 1911. Many photos. No notes.

—June A. Kennard

- I-12 D'O'Brian, Joseph, "The Greatest Athlete in the World," *American Heritage*. 43. No. 4 (July/August 1992), 93-101.

The author chronicles the life and athletic career of Jim Thorpe. Liberally illustrated. No notes.

—June A. Kennard

- I-13 Clayton, Lawrence. "Ranch Rodeo: An Expansion of Ranch Life Ritual." *Western Folklore*, 49, No. 3 (July 1990). 292-293.

While the Professional Rodeo Cowboys' Association provides most of the competitors for rodeos, the working ranch hand has little opportunity to compete since he needs different skills than those of the professional rodeo cowboy. This has led to the development of the ranch rodeo where working cowboys compete against teams from other ranches. Events include calf or team branding, team roping of yearlings, wild cow milking, team penning and team roping of adult animals. No notes.

—Lynne Emery

- I-14 Cliff, Janet M. "Playing With Games: Cheating in Navajo and Euro-American Gaming." *Western Folklore*, 49. No. 2 (April 1990). 221-225.

Being caught cheating at games seems to have different consequences depending on the society; while cheating among Euro-Americans is frequently an issue of morality, among the Navajo it is considered a good joke but wagers are probably returned. When two disparate cultures compete and have different ideas of cheating, the results may be tragic such as the massacre of Navajos by American soldiers over a disputed horse race held in 1861. No notes; bibliography.

—Lynne Emery

- I-15 Harvey, Mark W.T. "Echo Park, Glen Canyon, and the Postwar Wilderness Movement," *Pacific Historical Review*, 60. No. 1 (February 1991), 43-67.

Debate between advocates of water development on the one hand and conservationists and wilderness lovers on the other became heated during the 1950s when the Bureau of Reclamation decided to build the Glen Canyon dam on the upper Colorado River. After Glen Canyon was flooded and lost to river runners and naturalists, it became a symbol of environmental

destruction. Partially because of Glen Canyon's destruction many Americans increasingly valued wilderness areas and lobbied for their retention. Based on primary and secondary sources; 56 notes.

—Lynne Emery

I-16 Crawford, Scott A.G.M. "Early Advertising (1892-1932) on Recreational Sports-Thematic Possibilities of the D'Arcy Collection at the University of Illinois." *Sporting Traditions*, 9, No. 1 (November 1992). 17-33.

Crawford uses the D'Arcy collection of advertising held at the University of Illinois (at Urbana-Champaign) to discuss general issues linking sport and advertising. While the article mainly focuses on the United States of America. it attempts to establish more universal themes in suggesting a number of working hypotheses. Primary and secondary sources: 32 notes.

—Braham Dabscheck

I-17 Franks. Joel. "Organizing California Baseball. 1859-1893." *Baseball History 4* (Westport. CT: Meckler Publishing, 1991). 1-23.

California's baseball roots were in the amateur game. While the amateur game generated community support, professional baseball failed to garner sustained interest until the late 1870s. when the first professional leagues were organized. The new leagues were plagued with inconsistent player performance, drunkenness, gambling, contract jumping, and club instability. Despite these difficulties, organizers sought league expansion and, because of them, membership in the National Association. Ultimately, political infighting among league members and a depression led to the demise of professional baseball in California. Based on primary and secondary sources: 77 notes: three photographs.

—Jim Olson

I-18 Berrett, Jesse. "Diamonds for Sale: Promoting Baseball During the Great Depression." *Baseball History 4* (Westport, CT: Meckler Publishing, 1991). 51-61.

Baseball's response to the Great Depression signified changing attitudes in the promotion of the game. As competition for the entertainment dollar increased, baseball began to recognize the benefits of self-promotion. The creative efforts of Ford Frick, Lew Fonseca, Larry MacPhail, and Philip Wrigley helped transform baseball into a lucrative commodity. Expanded use of various media outlets and promotions such as Ladies' Day, night baseball, ballpark concessions, and the Baseball Hall of Fame firmly established baseball as America's Game. Based on primary and secondary sources: 25 notes: two photographs.

—Jim Olson