

Irureta-Goyena Sánchez, Pilar, and Esteban, María Luisa. *El Deporte en el Libro Antiguo. Exposición Bibliográfica*. Madrid: Dirección General de Patrimonio Cultural. Consejería de Educación y Cultura de la Comunidad de Madrid, 1994. Pp. 118. Notes, indices, illustrations.

Renson, Roland, González Aja, Teresa, Andrieu, Gilbert, Lämmer, Manfred, and Park, Roberta (eds.). *Actas del Congreso Internacional ISHPES 1991/ Proceedings of the 1991 International ISHPES Congress*. Madrid: Instituto National de Educación Física de Madrid, 1993. Pp. 411. Notes.

In 1988/9, the Comité Olímpico Español and Madrid's Instituto National de Educación Física (I.N.E.F.) published three volumes that should be of interest to researchers in the history of sport, physical education, and sports medicine: *Catálogo del Fondo Antiguo, Siglos XVI-XIX* (which contains 947 bibliographical citations dating from 1548 to 1900); a shorter, lavishly illustrated, *Deporte y Lectura, 1571-1932*; and an illustrated history of the Gymnasium of Segovia (*Un Gimnasio del Siglo XIX*). (These were reviewed in the December 1991 issue of the *Research Quarterly for Exercise and Sport*.) An attractive selection of the impressive I.N.E.F. collections was shipped to Las Palmas de Gran Canaria for display during the 1991 International Congress on the History of Sport.

A fourth volume now has been added, thanks to the collaborative efforts of I.N.E.F. and C.O.N.I. (the Italian National Olympic Committee). *El Deporte en el Libro Antiguo: Exposición Bibliográfica* consists of 130

citations accompanied by interesting half- and full-page illustrations. These have been drawn from the 45,000 volumes and 1,000 periodicals that comprise the holdings of I.N.E.F. in Madrid; and the 30,000 volumes and 1,000 domestic and foreign periodicals located in the Biblioteca Sportiva Nazionale del C.O.N.I. in Rome. Among the earliest citations in this volume are: *Ode di Pindaro . . . Cioé Olimpie, Nemee, Pithie & Istmie* (Pisa: Nella stamperia di Francesco Tanagli, 1532) and Nicolaus Wynmann, *Colymbetes, sive De arte natandi, dialogus & festivus & iucundus lectu* (Augustae Vindelicorum, 1538).

The majority of the works included in the collections emphasize some aspect of the performance of a particular form of exercise or sport—both terms defined quite liberally. However, relevant materials from such disciplines as art, literature, medicine, and archeology are included. Not surprisingly, fencing, equitation, and gymnastics predominate for the sixteenth through eighteenth centuries. Activities like alpinism, cycling, and shooting—along with games and a wide selection of the different gymnastic “systems” that were devised and followed in different countries—are included within the nineteenth-century section. Although the collections are preponderantly in the Spanish and Italian languages, numerous important works in Latin, French, German, English, and other languages are included.

Scholars who are interested in consulting either or both collection(s) should be sure to make contact with the curators well in advance: (a) Biblioteca del Instituto Nacional de Educación Física de Madrid—Consejo Superior de Deportes; (b) Biblioteca Sportiva Nazionale de Roma—Comitato Olimpico Nazionale Italiano.

*Actas del Congreso Internacional ISHPES 1991/Proceedings of the 1991 International ISHPES Congress* consists of the two keynote addresses and 32 of the 54 papers that were delivered at the first Congress of the International Society for the History of Physical Education and Sport (I.S.H.P.E.S.) held at Las Palmas de Gran Canaria from May 31 to June 6, 1991. (Half the volume is in English.) As President (1989-1993) Roland Renson notes in his introduction, “International Sport History Congresses: Forum or Arena,” I.S.H.P.E.S. was formed as a consequence of a merger of the International Association for the History of Physical Education and Sports (H.I.S.P.A.) and The International Committee of Sport History (I.C.O.S.H.) achieved during the XIII International Congress for the History of Physical Education and Sports held at The International Olympic Academy, Ancient Olympia, May 1989.

To commemorate the unique style of wrestling of Gran Canaria, the theme of the 1991 Congress was “Sport and Contest.” Dennis Brailsford’s keynote address, “Concepts and Contest: The Challenge and the Champion,” raises provocative questions about whether older (e.g. medieval) notions of *challenge* and *contest* persist in modern (i.e. twentieth-century) sport; and, if so, in what forms and to what ends. As Brailsford aptly observes, because

historians have concentrated their investigative enterprises on nineteenth—and to a lesser extent twentieth—century sport, it is difficult to make informed assessments of earlier eras. (Brailsford, it should be noted, is one of the few historians publishing in the English language to have enlightened us regarding sporting proclivities before 1800.)

In the second keynote address, Gilbert Andrieu provides an interesting account of societal changes reflected in “Fencing and the Duel in *Fin de Siecle* France.” During the Third Republic, fencing—formerly the province of la noblesse and the embodiment of honor, status, and privilege—was increasingly coopted as an exercise by the upper bourgeoisie. In the *New Code of the Duel* (1887), for example, the Count du Verger Saint Thomas spoke of “la noblesse et les gens d’epée.” The Société d’Encouragement à l’Escrime emerged in 1884—during the same decade that witnessed the creation of the “batallions scolaires” and efforts to establish physical education on a scientific (i.e. physiological and moral) basis. Lessons of chivalry that French officers learned in the salle d’armes before World War I were emblematic of the last vestiges of a world view that had come down from the Ancien Régime.

The 32 papers are divided into three sections. “Concepts of Sport and Contest” includes such things as the contest theme in seals from Mesopotamia; Medieval sports on the Pyrenean Peninsula; and the function of archery contests in feudal Japan. “Sport and the Military” includes such topics as: tournaments and chivalry in Bosnia and Herzegovina; the role of turn-of-the-century Catholic gymnastic societies in preparing young Belgians for war and life; and scoring methods used in Medieval jousting combats. “Sport and Power” (section three) ranges across a variety of themes having to do with ideology, politics, and professionalism in various eras and cultures; and includes such topics as racism and commercialism in South African boxing; the Far Eastern Games (held between 1915 and 1934 and patterned after the modern Olympics); and the martial motif in the Workers Sports Movement (Arbeitersportbewegung) ca. 1919-1937.

University of California

Roberta J. Park