

Journal Surveys

I. United States

- I-1 Cahn, Susan K. "Sports Talk: Oral History and the Uses, Problems, and Possibilities for Sport History," *The Journal of American History*, 81, no. 2 (September 1994) 594–609.

Many sports books and studies, especially those concerning baseball, have used oral histories, but there are few tapes to be found in libraries and archives. The best sources are halls of fame. Oral histories, nonetheless, are useful for exploring myth, false memory, ethics, and getting closer to the public. Cahn uses her own interviewing experience to demonstrate how people handled the taboo subject of lesbianism. Based upon primary and secondary works, 28 notes, 1 illustration.

—David McComb

- I-2 Johnson, Pegram III. "The American Turf Register and Sporting Magazine: A Quaint and Curious Volume of Forgotten Lore," *Maryland Historical Magazine*, 89, no. 1 (Spring, 1994). 5–21.

The monthly *American Turf Register and Sporting Magazine*, originating in Baltimore, was published from 1829 to 1838. Thereafter, the ATR changed hands until publication ceased in 1844. John Stuart Skinner, ATR's first publisher, also issued the earlier *American Farmer* which included the first sporting column published in the U.S. Contained in the ATR was information on bred horses, field sports, and veterinary matters. Entire issue devoted to Maryland horse racing. 46 notes.

—June A. Kennard

- I-3 Hastings, Lynne D. "A Sure Bet: Thoroughbreds at Hampton," *Maryland Historical Magazine*, 89, no. 1 (Spring, 1994), 22–37.

Colonel Charles Ridgely (1700–1772), having discovered iron ore at Northampton, purchased the property in 1745. The fortune created by the iron works enabled the Ridgely family to become founding members of the Baltimore County Jockey Club, The Ridgelys helped change the locus of horse racing from Annapolis to Baltimore. In addition to flat racing, the Ridgelys also promoted trotting. The Hampton library contains an old collection of horse-related books. Entire issue devoted to Maryland horse racing, 56 notes.

—June A. Kennard

- I-4 Worrall, Margaret. "The Maryland Hunt Cup: 100 Years of America's Greatest Steeplechase, 1894–1994," *Maryland Historical Magazine*, 89, no. 1 (Spring, 1994), 38–61.

Founded in 1894, the Maryland Hunt Cup became the most prestigious steeplechase in America. Early on the Worthington Valley property of the Fenwick family became its permanent home. In the 1970s, women entered the Cup. Since 1972, the first three finishers automatically qualify for the English Grand National. While a purse prize is awarded, commercialism is eschewed. The contest has virtually remained the same throughout its history: local fox-hunting enthusiasts dominated by the same families. Entire issue devoted to Maryland horse racing, 33 notes.

—June A. Kennard

- I-5 Kelly, Joseph B. "At the Track: Thoroughbred Racing in Maryland, 1870–1973," *Maryland Historical Magazine*, 89, no. 1 (Spring 1994), 62–87.

In 1868, Maryland Governor Bowie offered an \$18,500 purse for the Dinner Party stakes to be held at Pimlico. Preakness won; the first Preakness was run in 1873. In 1909, playing "Maryland, My Maryland" and painting the weathervane in the winning colors were introduced. By 1914, with four major race courses, Maryland was near the top of American racing. In recent years, money bonuses for Maryland bred winners have dramatically increased the number of thoroughbred farms. Entire issue devoted to Maryland horse racing. 13 notes.

—June A. Kennard

- I-6 Garvey, Ellen Gruber. "Reframing the Bicycle: Advertising-Supported Magazines and Scorching Women," *American Quarterly*, 47, no. 1 (March 1995), 66–101.

In order to make bicycles acceptable for women in the 1890s magazines catering to the middle-class printed advertisements that upheld the traditional social order. The bicycle manufacturers had to overcome ideas that exercise would masculinize women and that the bike saddle would harm reproductive organs. As a result, women were often shown fashionably dressed and riding in an upright position. Based upon primary and secondary sources, 79 notes. 5 illustrations.

—David McComb

- I-7 Wenn, Stephen R. "A Suitable Policy of Neutrality? FDR and the Question of American Participation in the 1936 Olympics," *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 8, no. 3 (December 1991), 319–335.

Recent government-inspired Olympic boycotts, most notably that led by U.S. President Jimmy Carter in 1980, present contrast to the role of Franklin

Delano Roosevelt in 1936. The Nazis' use of the games for propaganda purposes and their discrimination against Jewish athletes caused much debate among American politicians and sports groups regarding U.S. participation. Roosevelt maintained a neutral stance toward the Olympics. Roosevelt stayed with other global concerns despite repeated efforts from both sides to involve his office in the Olympic debate. Based on primary and secondary sources, 53 notes.

—Mary Lou LeCompte

I-8 Perez, Louis A., Jr. "Between Baseball and Bullfighting: The Quest for Nationality in Cuba, 1868–1898," *The Journal of American History*, 81, no. 2 (September 1994), 493–517.

Cuban revolutionaries who had close contact with the United States in the 1860s adopted baseball as a sport to express their unity and desire to become independent from Spain. The game spread throughout the island and when fighting broke out in 1895 the Spanish authorities banned the sport, Cuban exiles used baseball games to raise money for the revolution. The game became even more popular after the American occupation of Cuba following the Spanish-American War. American authorities then banned bullfighting, a sport symbolic of Spanish colonial rule. Based upon primary and secondary sources, 52 notes, 2 illustrations.

—David McComb