



SPORTS  
PHILATELISTS  
INTERNATIONAL

# JOURNAL OF SPORTS PHILATELY



Number 5

May - June 1979

Volume 17

## THE IRISH RUGBY FOOTBALL UNION by B. G. Vincent

On 9 September, 1974, the Irish Post Office issued two stamps to mark the centenary of the foundation of the Irish Rugby Football Union. The design, which is common to both stamps (3½p and 12p) was taken from an Irish Press photograph.

Today it is accepted that Rugby Football had its origins at Rugby School, England, in 1823 when William Webb Ellis ran with the ball in hand, thus somewhat extending the rules of the game of football as played at that time. The Rugby code established itself quickly in England and it was being played at Cambridge University by 1839.

A Rugby Football club was formed at Guy's Hospital in 1843 and soon the game had spread throughout the British Isles. The Rugby Football Union (English) was formed in 1871 and during that year the first Rugby Test Match was played - England versus Scotland.

And where does Ireland fit into this picture? Well, according to the Irish, right from the beginning.

The Irish Post Office publicity brochure for this issue states, and I quote: ".....William Webb Ellis, who was the son of an Irish emigrant, and he himself may have been born in Ireland." The authoritative book, "Centenary History of the Rugby Football Union," has established Ellis's birthplace as Manchester, but continues to state: "Irishmen are sometimes wont to claim that William Webb Ellis was born at Tipperary....."

The Irish also claim to have founded the first Rugby Football Club in the world at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1854, but this cuts across the claim of the English who maintain that Guy's Hospital Club was formed in 1843. Trinity College was certainly formed before any clubs in Scotland or Wales.

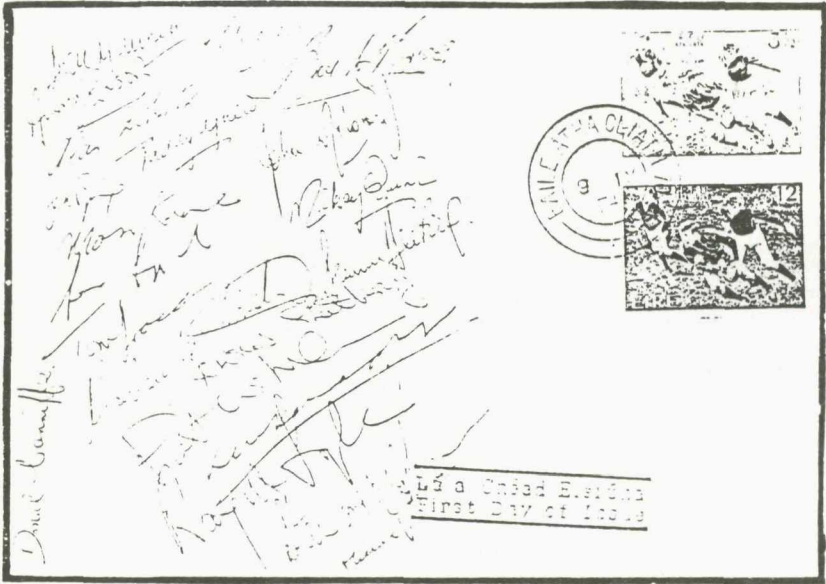
In Ireland there is told a delightful story of an Irishman who was attending the inaugural meeting of a new venture. He is quote of having said, "...Every organisation in Ireland splits up somewhere in its life because of an argument - let's have ours now and then get on with the job." Whether this is true or not, it certainly happened to Irish Rugby. In 1874 an Irish Rugby Union was formed in Dublin with the object of becoming the game's controlling body for Ireland. The following year a similar body was formed in Belfast - the Northern Rugby Union.

## SIGN UP A NEW MEMBER TODAY!

In 1879 any differences the two Unions had were solved and they combined to form the Irish Rugby Union, which today administers Rugby throughout the whole of Ireland (including Northern Ireland).

Today, Rugby is one of the few activities in which the Irish completely forget about borders and religions. The national team is selected from players in Eire and in Northern Ireland. International matches, however, are always played in Dublin, this being one of the few concessions the Northerners allow.

The Ireland team has included many famous names in the past, not the least being H.G. Wells, the famed Irish novelist who played in the Irish team of 1894 that won the Triple Crown.



First day of issue of the Irish Rugby Football Union stamps. Cover autographed by Irish XV which played a President's XV on 7 september, 1974, this being the first game of the centennial celebrations.

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LETS POOL OUR OLYMPIC AND SPORTS KNOWLEDGE  
Edited by Edward B. Epstein

Sports and Olympic philatelists have, collectively, a great deal of knowledge, which when pooled, can be of mutual benefit. Questions concerning sports and Olympic philately will be assigned a number and published in JSP. Responses to questions will be printed in subsequent issues. Address all questions and answers to your editor: Edward B. Epstein, Paterson Board of Education, 33 Church St., Paterson, NJ 07505 U.S.A

A-60. There were two reddish-brown cacheted covers launched opening day of the 8th Olympic Winter Games Feb. 18, 1960 in Rockets "Olympia I" and "Olympia II" from Washoe County, Nevada to Sierra County, California to commemorate the snow and ice games.

The two RRI Flight VI covers, with the brown imprinted address: "Fund for Rocket Education / General Delivery / Olympic Valley, California" bear the US 4¢ VIII Olympic Winter Games and the 3¢ Fort Bliss Centennial commemorative stamps tied by the First Day of Issue / Olympic Valley, California / Feb. 18/9AM 1960 cancel. Their difference however lies in red rectangular handstamps reading: "Flown in Olympia I/February 18, 1960" and "Flown in Olympia II/February 18, 1960" which each either tie a blue triangular, white edged label to the left side of each cover.

On the reverse side flap of each cover the following text is also imprinted in reddish-brown: "ROCKET RESEARCH INSTITUTE, INC. / Sponsor of the National Registry of Student Rocketeers / 3262 Castara Avenue, Glendale 8, California / This Rocketpost flight VI authorized by the board of trustees, RRI, Inc." Below this text is a hand initialed "GSJ" and the text: "George S. James, Chairman of the Board."

A control number has also been imprinted on the back of each cover. According to the Ellington-Zisler Rocket Mail catalog 900 covers were flown in rocket "Olympia I" and 964 covers were carried aboard rocket flight "Olympia II".

Joe Schirmer, who supplied your editor with photocopies of the covers, reported that each of the two covers fetched \$60.00 at a recent Volk auction.

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Sports Philatelists International is an independent, non-profit organization dedicated to the study and collecting of postage stamps and related collateral material dealing with sports (including Olympics) and recreation and to the promotion of international understanding and good-will through mutual interest in philately and sports. Its activities are planned and carried on entirely by the unpaid, volunteer services of its members. All members in good standing receive the bi-monthly issue of Journal of Sports Philately. The dues for regular membership are \$5.00 per year with a one time admission fee of \$1 00. Membership applications may be obtained from Margaret A. Jones, 3715 Ashford-Dunwoody Rd. NE, Atlanta, GA 30319.

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## BRITISH SLOGAN CANCELS ——— by Rex Haggett

16 January 1979 — 15 January 1980 "THE WIMBLEDON LAWN TENNIS MUSEUM AT THE ALL ENGLAND CLUB" TO be reused at SWDO. This slogan was originally in use at Wimbledon SW19 but has now been transferred to SW1.

20 January 1979 — "SCOTLAND V WALES 20 JAN 1979 EDINBURGH". Used at Scottish Rugby Union Ground, Murrayfield, Edinburgh EH12 5PJ.

29 January — 22 April 1979 "THE PAGEANT OF THE HORSE 22 APRIL 1979 DONCASTER RACECOURSE SOUTH YORKSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL". Used at Doncaster. 1st & 2nd class.

7 February 1979 "ENGLAND V N IRELAND EUROPEAN CHAMPIONSHIP 7 FEB 79 WEMBLEY". Used at Wembley Stadium.

3 March 1979 "SCOTLAND V IRELAND EDINBURGH 3 MARCH 1979". Used at Scotting Rugby Union Ground, Murrayfield, Edinburgh EH12 5PJ.

## SOMETHING ELSE TO COLLECT ——— by Joe Schirmer

In the March 1979 issue of Scott's Monthly Stamp Journal, there is a rather unique article written by my long-time friend Ira Seebacher the noted philatelist and sports stamp collector.

The article which is titled "Oddballs and an Occassional Strike" is a most interesting and amusing journey thru the areas of philatelic fluffs, goofs and blunders. Ira treats his subject with a rather amusing and satorical bit of writing and illustrates many of these oddballs with photographs.

While the article covers the goofs from A thru Z, it also takes one into the realm of the oddity collector and proves how interesting this field of philately can be.

thru his writing, Ira has proven that many sports collectors turn to other areas of collecting when they near the apex of their chosen sports collecting areas. Prime examples of this besides Ira and Ed Epstein with his ships covers; Ed Parrasch and his Germany and Joe Schirmer with his AMG. Olech Wyslowsky has recently started collecting early Argentina and classic Confederates while Joe Lacko collects early Czechoslovakia.

This is but one of the many prime examples of the wide spreading effect of the "philatelic bug" and shows that the philatelic interest, once developed, is always there no matter what one chooses to collect. Have any of you ever given a thought to an allied collection besides your sports interests??

## ITALIAN SPORT HANDSTAMPS

JANUARY - JUNE 1977

by Bruno Cataldi Tessori

- 28.1 — 11013 COURMAYEUR (AO) — 17 ski meeting interbancario europeo/ org. COMIT.
- 30.1 — 38035 MOENA (TN) — 6 marcialongo di Fiemme e Fassa/partenza. ill. 19
- 30.1 — 38037 PREDAZZO (TN) — 6 marcialonga di Fiemme e Fassa/ controllo
- 30.1 — 38032 CANAZEI (TN) — 6 marcialonga di Fiemme e Fassa / controllo
- 30.1 — 38033 CAVALESE (TN) — 6 marcialonga di Fiemme e Fassa/ arrivo

19



95100 CATANIA C.P.

XVII GIRO PODISTICO

INT-LE "TROFEO S. AGATA"

20

21



3.2 - 95100 CATANIA C.P. - XVII giro podistico int.le "Trofeo S. Agata. ill. 20

20.2 - 57023 CECINA (LI) - 10 mostra filatelica / automobile a turbina. ill. 21

26.2 - 62030 USSITA (MC) - Frontignano-leve nazionale della neve 1977 / Corriere dello sport - primi sci.

26.2 - FIRENZE C.P. - IX Biennale nazionale arte e sport / Panathlon club

8.3 - 25056 PONTE DI LEGNO (BS) - giochi della gioventù

12.3 - NAPOLI C.P. - 8 salone nazionale della nautica

23-16.3 - MILANO C.P. - Mias invernale '77



22



23



24

18.3 - 38020 FOLGARIDA (TN) - Finale Coppa Europa FIS. ill. 22

21.3 - 32043 CORTINA D'AMPEZZO (BL) - camp.int. stud. sci

25.3 - 38084 MADONNA DI CAMPIGLIO (TN) - 2 trofea Alfa Romeo Fischer ski/di slalom gigante e fondo. ill. 23



25



26

- 7.4 - 47037 RIMINI (FO) - XXX campionati italiani tennis tavolo  
 11.4 - 28037 DOMODOSSOLA (NO) - 2 notoraduno mond. dell'amicizia  
 16.4 - 32020 ROCCA PIETORE (BL) - Malga Ciapela/ 4 gigantissimo  
 Marmolado. ill. 24  
 17.4 - 84063 PAESTUM (SA) - Giochi della gioventu  
 22.4 - 60019 SENIGALLIA (AN) - U.S. inter agency games. ill. 25



27



28

- 22-24.4 - 57037 PORTOFERRAIO (LI) - 10 rallye dell'isola d'Elba/ campionato europeo conduttori. ill. 26.  
 23.4 - 03100 FROSINONE C.P. - mostra fil. regionale scouts  
 24.4 - 03100 FROSINONE C.P. - mostra filatelica scout  
 1.5 - 13021 ALAGNA VALSESIA (VC) - 4 cammina'a d'la val dal Sesia  
 14-21.5 - 48016 CERVIA MILANO MARTITTIMA (RA) - A.I.P.S. - 41 congresso mondiale stampa sportiva. ill. 27.



29



31

- 15.5 - 31015 CONEGLIANO (TV) - Marcia non competitiva/ sulla strada del vino bianco  
 15.5 - VENEZIA C.P. - Vogalonga. ill. 28.  
 19.5 - Poste SAN MARINO Poste - XLI congresso stamp sportiva/ Cervia. ill. 29  
 20-22.5 - 05010 PORANO (TR) - I concorso ippico nazionale. ill. 30.  
 22.5 - 21046 MALNATE (VA) - 6 pre Nimega  
 22.5 - FIRENZE C.P. - 1 trofeo podistico naz.po.li.ri. -S.M.S. - rifredi. ill. 31.  
 27. 5 - 06042 CAMPELLO SUL CLITUNNO (PG) - I mostra mercato caravan-campeggio



- 28.5 - TRIESTE C.P. - giornata chiusura della manifestazione comunale  
 28.5 - FIRENZE C.P. - V 100 km. del Passatore. ill. 32.  
 29.5 - 48018 FAENZA (RA) - V 100 km. del Passatore  
 29.5 - 17019 VARAZZE (SV) - 6 marcia dell'amicizia  
 2-5.6 - 43039 SALSOMAGGIORE TERME (PR) - XXII Efest mostra naz.  
 filatelia tematica  
 5.6 - 50032 BORGO S. LORENZO (FI) - 70 anniv. fond. c.c. appenninico. ill. 33  
 7-10.6 - NAPOLI C.P. - Giochi della gioventù  
 11.6 - 38069 TORBOLE (TN) - campionato del mondo flying-dutchman. ill. 34.



- 18.6 - 10073 CIRIE' (TO) - mostra fi/latelica sportiva. ill. 35.  
 19.6 - 33100 UDINE C.P. - incontro nazionale atletica leggera  
 19.6 - 28070 SIZZANO (NO) - Marcialata / circolo filatelico Alitalia Milano  
 25.6 - 64100 TERAMO C.P. - 5 coppa Interamnia pall. mano



## ANYBODY FOR PLAYING SIPA?

by Joe Schirmer

Sipa is a game that is played in the Philippine Islands and is depicted on the recently issued set of four stamps, Scott 1343-1346. The stamps are se-tenant and form a diamond illustrating the game.

The Sipu court is rectangular and the teams are composed of 8 players each, the object of the game being to kick a ball from only marked boxes. Points are scored when the opposing team fails to return the kick.

There is also another version of SIPA which is played with a net and is similar to volleyball.

Philatelic history tells us that back around 1869, a baseball team from Naugatuck literally kicked hell out of the local boys from Waterbury, Conn. by the score of 43 to 29 (sounds like pro football of today). This game did apparently impress the local postmaster, one James W. Hill; who after service in the Union Army during the Civil War, returned to his hometown and on the strength of his being the Regimental Postmaster in the Army; was appointed as the local postmaster. Hill, after the game, in fact, the very next day, whittled one of the new famous and very scarce cancellations and would you believe it, to honor this baseball game.

Hill continued to whittle other cancellations--firemen, clowns, chickens, elephants, etc., depending on the occasion and how it struck his mood.

Today these cancellations are extremely rare and expensive, and if you are fortunate enough to locate one, you will probably find it on copies of the US 3¢ 1869 issue, but there is no certainty that these off cover copies do exist. I did hear that one may be in a collection in Chicago.

Covers are another item - most rare - in fact we know of one cover that sold for \$1,250.00 and another sold for \$1,750.00. So, if you baseball buffs have the time and inclination, look through used US stamps and who knows, you just may strike it rich with one of Hill's baseball cancellations or strike out.

# Olympic Torch Relay Route

by Joe Schirmer

The organizing committee for the Winter Games at Lake Placid in 1980, have finally released details of the proposed Olympic torch route. Mr. George Ortloff of the Organizing Committee, and their chief of ceremonies, announced that the torch will land around dawn at the Langley Air Force Base near Yorktown, Virginia on 31, Jan. 1980.

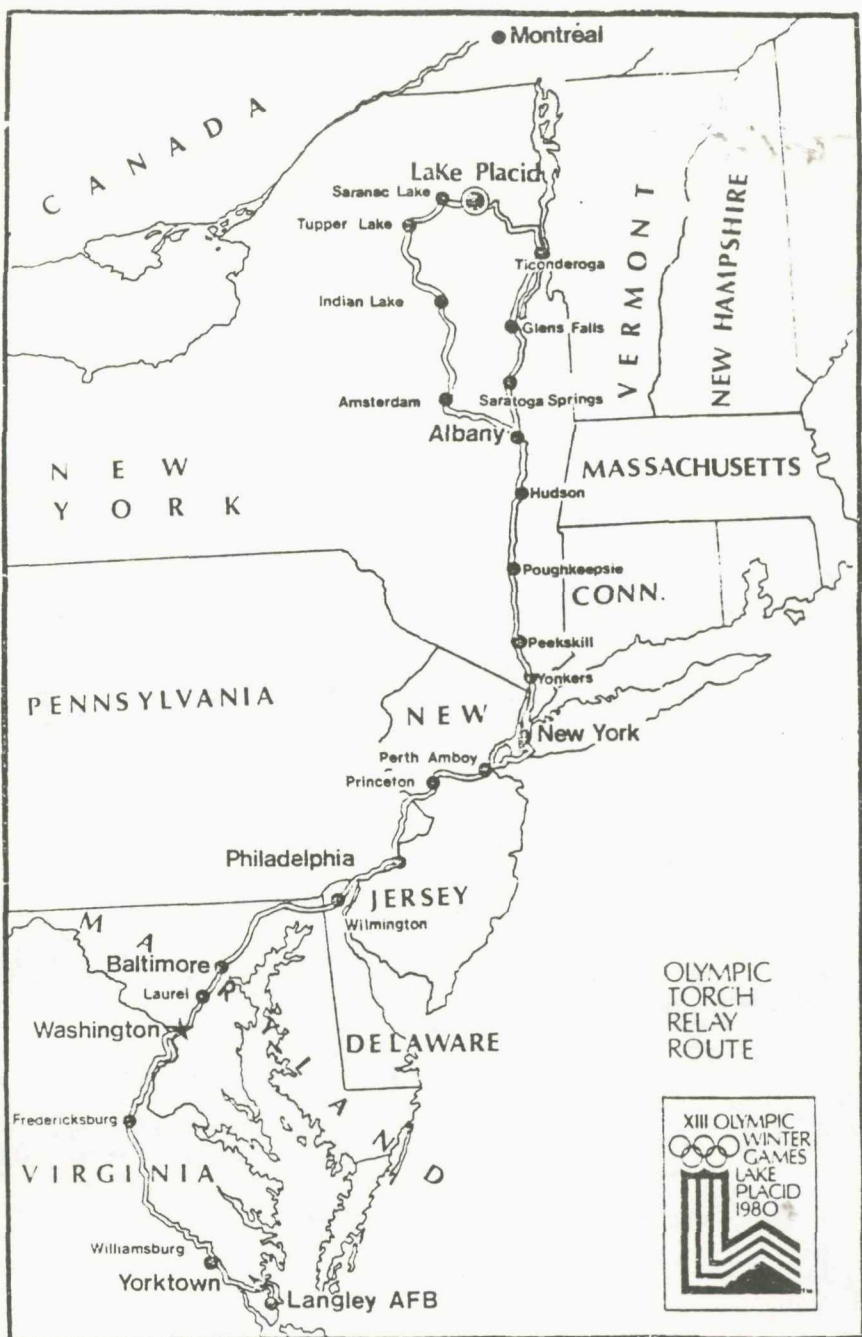
The leather handled torch, fueled with propane gas, will have been lighted in Greece and will be carried the approximate 1,000 miles to Lake Placid by teams of runners. Four teams of 13 runners each, will carry the torch in relays with two different routes being taken once the torch reaches Albany, NY.

The 52 runners represent each of the 50 states plus D.C. and Lake Placid, and will carry 40 torches in the relay; running about 3 miles (5 kilometers) each time.

The torch is able to burn approximately 40 minutes in even the worst of weather conditions, and will be kept burning during the overnight stops by placing it in a miner's lamp.

The map shows the routes of the torch.

It is obvious that enterprising cover and cachet makers will have a field day with various cachets for all the cities along the routes. And we would suspect that some sort of ceremonies will be held as the torch reaches the various major cities and towns. I would not be surprised if the "official" package of the torch relay cachets would total 26 - 25 cities and the final arriving and lighting ceremonies at the Lake Placid Olympic complex.





## New Issue Column

by Joe Schirmer,  
Associate Editor

AUSTRALIA - 1979 Bird, Deer & Duck Hunting. 1978 - shooting license (Game) 3 stamps.

AUSTRIA - March 1979 European Championships for air rifle & pistol. 6sh - shows air pistol & rifle with targets.

BOLIVIA - March 16, 1979. Bolivia Philatelic Exhibition 8 s/s - 1 s/s depicts (World Football Cup) 1.89 stamp issued in 1963 plus 3 stamps for World Cup Winners, 1 s/s for Roland Hill & World Cup Football, 1 s/s for the Olympic Torch with Montreal & Moscow Olympic logos, 1 s/s for Horses & Summer Olympic Games shows copies of previous Bolivian Olympic stamps and a s/s shows logos for Moscow and Lake Placid 1980 with a previously issued skier stamp. 5,000 of each s/s printed.

BOLIVIA - South American Sports. 2 stamps, Nov. 3, 1978. \$b 10 gymnast.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REP. - 1979 United Nations Int. Year of the Child, 200F hurdler with 1980 Moscow logo in background, 50F skier, 60F auto race finish.

FIJI - July 2, 1979. 6th South Pacific Games. 4¢ soccer; 15¢ rugby; 30¢ lawn tennis; 40¢ weight lifting. Lithographed in panes of 50.

GERMANY (FED. REP.) - April 5, 1979. 4 stamps for Fur den Sports (for the benefit of sports) semi-postals. 60 pf plus 30pf running; 60pf plus 30pf soccer; 90pf plus 45pf rowing; 90pf plus 45pf archery. Designer: H.P. Hock, offset in sheets of 50 by the Federal Printing Office Berlin.

GRENADA - 1978 Fifth Independence Anniversary scenes, 5 stamps rowing.

INDONESIA - Feb. 24, 1979 Thomas Cup (badminton) se-tenant pair 100r plus a 40r single showing players & trophy. 1,200,000 each value, rotogravure.

Designers: 40r U. Sanusi & J. Srikaya, 100r Soeripto.

ISRAEL - April 1979. 11th Hapoel Convention. 11 gymnastics, 6 tennis, 1.50 weight lifting. Sheets of 15 with 5 tabs, designer: A. Hecht, photolithographed.

NORTH KOREA - April 25, 1979. 35th World Table Tennis Championships. 5, 10, 15, 20, 30, 59ch & s/s with all 6 stamps. Offset. Depicts various table tennis action scenes.

MONGOLIA - Jan. 10, 1979. International Year of the Child issue 10mu archery on camel back. Designer: J. Vertel, 340,500 sets offset by Banknote Printing Office, Budapest.

MOZAMBIQUE - Dec. 21, 1978. "Sports in Mozambique" 6 stamps offset, 300,000 sets. 50¢ soccer, 1.50e shot putt, 3e hurdles, 7.5e basketball, 12.5e swimming, 25e roller hockey. Designer: F. Amaral.

REDONDA - New postal autonomy - Dependency of Antigua. All issues of this so-called new republic are black blotted. The government (??) has not been recognized officially and postal authorities are questioning the usage of Antigua stamps. First sport issue: overprints of World Cup Soccer Argentina '78, 3 miniature sheets of 5 and s/s of 4.

ROMANIA - 1979. Ice Hockey Championship multi colored gold se-tenant pair showing hockey player & players working for the puck against a background of a globe.

RUSSIA - March 21, 1979 - 1980 Olympic Games semi postals, competitive gymnastics. 6 plus 3; 10 plus 5; 16 plus 6: 20 plus 10; 50 plus 25 s/s. Designer: I. Sushenko.

SENEGAL - 1979. Social Activities. 60fr shows soccer player & ambulance.

SPAIN - March 16, 1979. Sports for Everyone, 5 pta jogging; running; jumping;

8 pta cycling; soccer; jogging; 10 pta family jogging. 20 million of each, photo engraved in sheets of 80.

SPAIN — June 9, 1979 — 5th International Exhibition of Sports Photography.

Special cancel and one stamp, 2 pta showing a stylized athletic.

UNITED STATES — 15¢ Special Olympics stamp. New first day of sale is Aug. 8 rather than 19 Aug.

UNITED STATES — Olympic stamps, cards & envelopes. No issue dates available yet. R. M. Cunningham is the designer. Block of 4 se-tenant 15¢ stamps depicting speed skating, downhill skiing, ski jumping & ice hockey. Block of 4 se-tenant 15¢ stamps showing running, swimming, rowing & equestrian events. 10¢ showing decathlon; 31¢ airmail showing high jumper. 14¢ postcard showing figure skater. 21¢ post card showing gymnast, 10¢ post card shows sprinter. 15¢ embossed envelope shows soccer. 22¢ aerogramme shows discus thrower. The wording "Olympic 1980" will appear on each design.

UPPER VOLTA — Jan. 4, 1979. Overprints of the 1978 soccer set for the winners done in silver. 55, 65, 125, 200, 300 & 500fr s/s overprints list the country winners for 1950, 1954, 1962, 1966, 1970 & 1974.

## NEWS OF OUR MEMBERS

### NEW MEMBERS

- 1076R — Richard Seeling, 1022 Lynne Drive, Waukesha, WI 53186
- 1077R — Thomas J. Toomey, Route 2, Box 142, Lake Village, Ark 71653
- 1078R — William R. Wilkins, PSC Box 3777, Barksdale AFB, LA 71110
- 1079R — Roberto Gesta De Melo, Rua Henrique Martins 437, 69.000 Manaus, Amazonas, BRAZIL
- 1080R — Manuel P. Lancha, Apartado de Correos, 28, Viladecans, Barcelona, SPAIN
- 1081R — Melinda E. Wilson, 7415 Venice St., Falls Church, VA 22043
- 1082R — Don Dunham, 3525 Robin Circle, Birmingham, AL 35223
- 1083R — Jim Grew, Sun & Ski Apts., 1105 Cypress Gardens Rd., Winter Haven, FL 33880

### DECEASED

- 262C — Tad Olbinski

### NEW ADDRESS

- L-7 — Brian V. Kelly, 570 7th St. North, Great Falls, MT 59401
- 149C — David Bressler, 322 W. 57th St., New York, NY 10019
- 917R — George H. Scheetz, 710A W. Moss Ave., #3 Peoria, IL 61606
- 1030R — Francis Gervais, 2085 Goyer, Chomedey, Laval, P.Q., CANADA

### DROPPED — NON PAYMENT OF DUES

- 05C — Malcolm MacGregor
- 09C — Dr. Carl Young
- 227C — Alf Andersson
- 295C — H. Critchfield
- 630R — Dr. Joseph Nakashima
- 714R — Edwin Mosler

- 801S — Samuel Sloan
- 805R — Ralph Mitchener
- 894R — Joseph Skorko
- 897R — Brian Hammond
- 902R — Shawn Taeuber
- 913R — James Dickson

927R - Donald Beuthel  
 961R - R. Mack  
 970R - G. Burress  
 974R - Kenneth Andrews  
 979R - David Pincus  
 980R - Oddvar Lillebuen  
 982R - David Posner  
 992S - Alan Karpas

1003R - John Kamaka  
 1019R - Erich Moertl  
 1023R - Tom Kuo  
 1024R - Jean Burger  
 1025R - Jose Penteado  
 1037R - Eli Krakauer  
 1049R - De V. Hurak

## Sale Number 3

# AUCTION REGULATIONS

### TERMS OF SALE:

1. All lots are sold to the highest bidder at a slight advance over the second highest bid. The right is reserved to withdraw any lot prior to the sale. Mailing and insurance charges are payable by the purchaser.
2. Terms of sale are cash and all lots must be paid for within four days of receipt.
3. Bidders who are not members of SPI will be notified of lots purchased and must remit before the lots are sent.
4. Should a claim for error of description arise, such claim should be made within three days of receipt of lot. Claims made after that time cannot be considered. Lots described as collections, mixtures, etc. are not returnable under any circumstances.
5. No charges are made for executing bids. SPI is not responsible for bidder errors or omissions.
6. SPI reserves the right to reject any bid believed not to have been made in good faith. Any bid not commensurate with the value of the offering may be rejected.
7. On identical bids the earlier postmark will govern.
8. The placing of a bid shall constitute full acceptance of the foregoing terms.

Place all bids on a separate sheet of paper. All bids must be sent to: Mr. Edwin Parrasch, 111 Large Ave., Hillsdale, NJ 07642 USA.

o - used  
 \* - unused  
 \*\* - Unused never hinged  
 V - Vignette or seal  
 C - On cover

FDC - First Day Cover  
 FDG - First Day of Games  
 PS - Postal Stationary  
 PC - Post Card  
 CV - Catalog Value

-- 1896 --

- |    |   |                                    |    |      |
|----|---|------------------------------------|----|------|
| 1. | O | Greece 122 SON "KEPKYPA '96 cancel | CV | 2.00 |
| 2. | O | Greece 125 Av - F Athens cancel    | CV | 6.00 |

-- 1906 --

- |    |    |   |    |       |
|----|----|---|----|-------|
| 3. | O  | Greece 195 Av - F   | CV | 25.00 |
| 4. | *V | Greece winged victor and parthenon verticle<br>vignettes (2) green & blue. Rampacher 1b, 1c, Est. |    | 20.00 |

-- 1912 --

- |    |    |  |     |      |
|----|----|--|-----|------|
| 5. | *V | Flag waving vignette - orange and multi colored, German<br>text - Rampacher #3 | Est | 7.00 |
|----|----|--|-----|------|



6.	*V	Same - Rampacher #4 English text	Est	7.00
-- 1928 --				
7.	*V	2 Verticle vignettes brown & red - runner and Olympic Flag in background - Rampacher #1a and 1c		12.50
-- 1932 --				
8.	FDC	US 716 Lake Placid 7 pm time dial scarce		10.00
9.	FDC	US 718 Cancel type 2, sta. 1 - cachet J10 (Planty 25) with matching stationary enclosed		20.00
10.	FDC	US 719 Cancel type 2, sta. 1 - cachet J10 (Planty 25) with matching stationary enclosed		25.00
11.	FDC	US 718 Cachet J5 (Planty 2) - cancel type 2 Sta. 10		20.00
12.	FDC	US 718 Cancel type 2 sta 10 - Cachet C2 (Planty 6)		20.00
13.	FDC	US 718 Ship cancel USS / Pennsylvania - Los Angles / Harbor in blue and Keyhole cachet of ship in blue & red		40.00
-- 1936 --				
14.	O	Germany B92 two strikes of Kiel "f" Sailboat handstamp cancel. F-Vf	CV	40.00
15.	*	Germany B82-89 F OG	CV	25.65
16.	*V	Red Oval Bell Seal - Italian Text Rampacher 13		7.50
17.	*V	Multicolored saluting skier vignette with printers imprint at bottom. Trory #169 (V97) Small face scrape - German text		7.50
18.	*V	Similar to above - English text - Trory #170 (V97)		7.50
19.	*V	Summer Games vignette - Athlete & rings above Brandenburg Gate German text - without printers imprint Trory 191 (V113)		7.50
20.	PC	Austrian Olympic Fund PC - multicolored skier in flight - Germany B79 with tab tied on unaddressed by by two line skier in flight cancel 6/2/36		20.00
-- 1940 --				
21.	*V	US American Olympic Committee Labels - set of 4		5.00
-- 1948 --				
22.	FDC	Great Britain 271-74 Olympic Rings commem cancel British Philatelic Assn. cachet		15.00
23.	FDC	G.B. Off. in Morocco 527-30 tied on registered, cacheted cover with oval registry cancel - scarce		35.00
24.	FDC	Peru C81a tied on cover with special triangle cancel and numbered - sheet postally valid only 4 days scarce Seiger 350 Marks plus --		100.00
-- 1960 --				
25.	**	Lebanon B13-15, CB12-14, CB14a F- FV	Est.	25.00
-- 1964 --				
26.	**	Lebanon C424-6, C426a, VF	CV	7.50
27.	**	Upper Volta C14-17, C17a VF	CV	10.55

-- 1970 --

- |  |       |
|--|-------|
| 28. FDC Hungary 2036-43 imperf on 3 registered covers -<br>special 75th anniv. of Olympics cachet and cancel | 20.00 |
| 29. FDC Greece 1027-8 unaddressed cover with special cancel<br>& cachet featuring 1896 Olympic stamps        | 5.00  |

-- 1972 --

- |  |      |
|--|------|
| 30. FDC Netherlands 499-501 Olympic Rings commem cancel<br>Official multicolored cachet issued by NVPH | 2.50 |
| 31. FDC Australia 527-30 cacheted official WCS cover   | 7.50 |

CLOSING DATE FOR THIS SALE IS JULY 15, 1979

END OF SALE

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1.	12.50	21.	17.50
2.	17.50	24.	22.00
5.	4.00	25.	10.00
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7.	4.00	27.	20.00
8.	5.00	35.	WD
9.	5.00	38.	25.00
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## WILL YOUR 1896 GREEK OLYMPIC SET CURL UP?

by Joe Schirmer

Recently it was brought to my attention that another set of the 1896 Greek Olympic stamp set had been tampered with.

This set, which was unused, almost perfectly centered; each stamp having a beautifully centered clear cancellation (socked on the nose) and with nearly every perforation perfect.

Examination under a black light proved the stamps genuine, with the paper on the back almost perfect -- BUT; here is the proverbial fly in the ointment-- when the stamps were layed in the palm of a hand, **either** face up or face down, they proceeded to curl up, always towards the gummed side about one third from the horizontal.

There can be but one conclusion-- these are "doctored" stamps, and it is quite apparent that the paper was in some way either altered and or repaired. Whichever method that was used apparently decreased the strength of the paper, which caused it to curl in one's hand from the normal heat and moisture in your hand.

What does all this prove? Only that even at this late date, good Olympic and sport stamps are still very much a target for swindling the unsuspecting and naive collector. It should also serve as a warning to all collectors that if you are going to buy any of the classic or better items, and even though they may look "right" to you; PLEASE have them expertized or checked by a knowledgeable collector or dealer.

Forwarned is forarmed, and as corny as this may sound to you, it is advice well worth heeding, but I still will bet that somewhere some poor unsuspecting collector may have a "curl" set in his album.

## Sign-Up a New Member!

OLYMPIC MUSEUM ---- submitted by Dave Bressler

Since Innsbruck has been the only town in the world to be granted the Winter Olympic Games twice within a short period, it possesses -- apart from experience -- many Olympic items suitable for display and worthy to be retained for posterity. That is why the municipality of Innsbruck has generously decided to install an Olympic Museum in the "Weiherburg", a building steeped in tradition. After its restoration this old castle will provide a suitable back ground for the exhibits. Dr. Emmy Schwabe, head of the social sector of the Organizing Committee, has been given the task of collecting Olympic objects and documents and fitting out the museum. It will doubtless contribute in communicating the Olympic idea to the youth of coming generations.



# SPORT STAMPS: BEHIND THE SCENES

by MARGARET A. JONES

Part 4



105



106



107



108



109



110



111



112



113



115



114



116



117



118

To honor the British Football Association centenary, the World Cup was played in Wembley, England, July 11-30, 1966. Three stamps (Figs. 111-113) were issued to commemorate the event. The design depicting spectators in the background (Fig. 112) has been criticized as an example of poor sportsmanship by the players. England and West Germany met in the championship round; West Germany scored first, then England; with twelve minutes remaining, England scored only to have West Germany tie the score with 30 seconds remaining; and, in overtime England triumphantly scored twice to win 4-2. An overprint (Fig. 114) was issued to commemorate this first victory by England for the World Football Championship.<sup>19</sup>

The rough game of Elizabethan football appeared to precipitate the origin of rugby. A tablet at Rugby College in the English Midlands described the invention of the game:

"WILLIAM WEBB ELLIS  
of Rugby College, 1823.

"This stone commemorates the exploit of  
William Webb Ellis,

who with a fine sense of disregard for the rules of  
football, as played in his time, first took the ball  
in his arms and ran with it, thus originating the  
distinctive feature of the Rugby game.

A.D. 1823."<sup>20</sup>

The Rugby Union was formed in 1871 when the game had twenty members on a team. However, in 1876-1877, the number was reduced to fifteen, and in 1886, a point system and new playing field dimensions were established. To win a game, the field goals (three or five points each) always take precedence over the tries (.3 points each for running over the goal line) regardless of the accumulated number of tries.<sup>21</sup>

Rugby became associated with the upper classes while association football became a game for the working classes.<sup>22</sup> The first international rugby match was between Scotland and England at Edinburgh in 1870, and later both countries competed for the Calcutta Cup. The Five Nations Tournament championship was won sixteen times by England and Wales, fourteen times by Scotland, seven times by Ireland and five times by France.

A stamp (Fig. 115) was issued for the centenary of the Rugby Football Union in England in 1971. To celebrate its centenary over 50 countries responded to the invitation of the Union to attend a congress at Cambridge.<sup>23</sup>

The game of cricket appeared to originate from an ancient game where balls and curved sticks were used. "Cricket" is derived from

<sup>19</sup>Reader's Digest Almanac and Yearbook, 1966-1974 (Pleasantville, New York: The Reader Digest Association, Inc., 1966-1974).

<sup>20</sup>Grimsley, *op. cit.*, p. 382.

<sup>21</sup>Hackensmith, *op. cit.*, p. 167.

<sup>22</sup>Van Dalen and Bennett, *op. cit.*, p. 300.

<sup>23</sup>Grimsley, *op. cit.*

the ancient Anglo-Saxon word 'cryce,' meaning wooden stick."<sup>24</sup> Records show that the English were playing "cricket-a-wicket" in the sixteenth century. Cricket clubs were formed in the 1700's, and the most famous club appears to be the Marylebone Cricket Club, which was founded in London in 1788. This club revised the rules and was the matchmaker in England between 1800 and 1850.<sup>25</sup>

The cricket field has two wickets 22 yards apart, between which two batsmen at a time run. The game continues until only one batter of the eleven team players has not been put out. The match consists of two innings, and usually three days are needed to complete a game. An informal match of one inning can be completed in one day with an early start. Social activities usually accompany the formal matches.<sup>26</sup>

In the 1800's, clubs were organized by cities, counties, and schools. Lord Byron was reported to have played in the first cricket match between Eton and Harrow in 1805.<sup>27</sup> To commemorate the centenary of British County Cricket, three stamps (Figs. 116-118) were issued in 1973 featuring caricatures by Harry Furniss of Dr. William Gilbert Grace, the Great Cricketeer. Grace (1848-1915) scored a total of 54,904 runs which included 126 centuries or innings of 100 runs or more. He had scored his first century before his sixteenth birthday. Only four batsmen have scored more runs than Grace. In addition, only four other batsmen have scored 1,000 in the first month of a season; "W. G." scored this when he was 48 years old.<sup>28</sup> Dr. Grace represented Gloucestershire when the Committee on County Qualifications met during 1872-1873. This committee ruled in 1873 that a cricketeer could play for only one county in any season as determined by the county of his birth, his family home, or his residence for two years. Grace was called the Great Cricketeer on the gates erected in his honor at the Lord's Cricket Grounds. To attest to the crowds Grace attracted, a notice appeared outside one ground: "Admission 6d; if W. G. Grace plays, Admission, 1-shilling."<sup>29</sup>

Cricket, once the top interest activity in England, has waned in popularity.<sup>30</sup>

#### Summary

The first adhesive stamp to be issued in Great Britain and the world was in 1840, and the first sports-related stamps were issued in 1948 to commemorate the Fourteenth Olympiad. Twenty-three sports-related stamps have been issued, and this represents approximately 3 per cent of the total stamp issuance.

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<sup>24</sup>Ibid., p. 309.

<sup>25</sup>Hackensmith, op. cit., p. 163.

<sup>26</sup>Ibid., p. 164.

<sup>27</sup>Vendien and Nixon, op. cit., p. 158.

<sup>28</sup>Grimsley, op. cit.

<sup>29</sup>"British Cricket Salute Features 'Great Cricketeer' W. B. Grace," Linn's Stamp News 46 (April 23, 1973):50.

<sup>30</sup>Fohndorf, op. cit.



The early stamps of Great Britain depicted prominent portraits of the reigning monarch, but current stamps give prominence to the event commemorated and only a miniature profile of the reigning monarch is shown in one corner of each stamp.

Perhaps one of the greatest contributions of England to physical education has been team sports and games, and this emphasis is reflected in its stamp commemoration. Three major English sports—cricket, association football, and rugby—were each represented by stamps. Since these were male sports and both the Olympics and the first Commonwealth Games commemorated were early issues which used emblems and symbolism, women were represented only on the dance stamps.

Individual activities have not received the same philatelic attention. Only the second Commonwealth Games commemoratives and the portrait by Raeburn noted individual activities. This may be caused in part by the fact that the team sports have been fostered by prestigious sports organizations and international competitions.

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NOTE: Sports stamps published since this study was made in 1975 will be discussed later.



119



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127

## SWEDEN

Sweden occupies the eastern half of the Scandinavian Peninsula and is one of five Scandinavian countries which also include Denmark, Finland, Norway and Iceland. Eighty per cent of the 173,341 square miles is mountainous, forests, and wastelands. The northern part of Sweden is in the Arctic Circle, and it stretches southward for 1570 kilometers. Hence, the geographical features of Sweden includes beaches, glaciers, beautiful scenery, virgin timber, and the summer midnight sun. Sweden is considered a kingdom, and the capital is Stockholm.

### Structure

The Scandinavian people have been characterized as strong, vigorous, gay, and having a zest for life. Ancient athletic games were described as early as the ninth century in Icelandic Eddapoeims. However, modern athletics did not appear until the nineteenth century from English and German influences. On the other hand, many exercises originated in Sweden and have influenced other countries.<sup>1</sup>

Per Henrik Ling (1776-1839), founder of Swedish gymnastics, was influenced by Pestalozzi, a Swiss; Guts Muths and Vieth, Germans; and Nachtegall, a Dane. Ling became a fencing master and a Norse literature and history teacher at the University of Lund. While there he studied anatomy and physiology, and this led to his interest in the medical values of gymnastics.<sup>2,3,4</sup>

Ling believed that each body part had its special needs and that exercises should be designed in line with these natural requirements of the body; thus, the isolated movements were more important than complex physical activities. Ling felt that gymnastics was not an end in itself, but a means of promoting physical development and producing healthy males and females. In addition, he believed that gymnastics should be adapted to age, sex, and level of development of the individual.

Ling developed posture-correcting elements for gymnastics and free

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<sup>1</sup>C. Lynn Vendien and John E. Nixon, The World Today in Health, Physical Education, and Recreation (Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1968), p. 190.

<sup>2</sup>*Ibid.*, p. 193.

<sup>3</sup>Deobold B. Van Dalen and Bruce L. Bennett, A World History of Physical Education: Cultural, Philosophical, Comparative (2nd. ed.; Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice Hall, Inc., 1971), p. 237.

<sup>4</sup>Emmett A. Rice, John L. Hutchinson, and Mabel Lee, A Brief History of Physical Education (4th. ed.; New York: The Ronald Press Company, 1958).

**BECOME A LIFE MEMBER**

movement exercises as preparation for light apparatus work. His apparatus included stall bars, window ladders, low benches, beams, vaulting boxes, and climbing poles and ropes. All of this equipment was regularly used during exercise programs.

Ling gained a friendship with King Charles XIV and convinced the King of the values of gymnastic training for soldiers. In 1813, Ling established the Royal Central Institute in Stockholm, which has continued in existence for training teachers. Ling divided his gymnastics into four programs: pedagogical, military, medical, and aesthetic. However, the successors of Ling emphasized only the fixed patterns and militaristic portion of the program. In addition, due to large classes (the teachers were paid per pupil) the "Swedish drill" technique was developed.

Later Ling's son, Hjalmar, and daughters, Hildur and Wendla, joined the staff at the institute. Hjalmar started gymnastics for school children in 1843, and Gustafva Lindskog was appointed in 1848 to begin a course for girls. A set of three stamps (Fig. 119) was issued in 1939 to commemorate the centenary of the death of Ling as the father of Swedish gymnastics.

The Swedish athletic movement was begun at the Royal Institute in 1880 when Viktor Balak returned from England after touring with a gymnastic group. He helped to arrange the first athletic competitions in Sweden. The National Alliance of Swedish Sports Federation, organized in 1903, is the central organization for the amateur sports clubs of Sweden. Approximately 200 representatives of the district leagues are selected annually to attend the Federation Assembly in the House of Parliament. A representative of the Government also is appointed to attend this meeting.<sup>5</sup>

Committees such as the Sports Grounds, The Youth Committee, Recreational Sports, and Corporation Sports, handle the financial decisions and the development of sports programs. Youth leaders for these programs are trained at the Sports Institute in Boson. It must be noted that this Federation is concerned with industrial recreation as well as that for youth.

About 40 sports associations belong to this central governing body; and various sports, outdoor life, and exercise associations have been formed for the public. A nominal membership fee, volunteer instructors, and government support begun in 1906 aid these clubs. In 1908, a lottery was established to construct sports facilities, and in 1934 the gambling revenue from the national football pool was begun to aid the sports associations in instruction and medical supervision as well as facilities. Hence, the excellent facilities, found in Sweden, are either government or sports association owned. In fact, in 1954, "on a per capita basis Sweden has more sports facilities than any other nation in the world."<sup>6</sup> In addition, it was estimated in 1954 that one-tenth of the annual income of each family in Sweden was spent on sports and sporting equipment.<sup>7</sup>

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<sup>5</sup>Sara Staff Jernigan, "A Composite of Olympic Sports Development," The Physical Educator 23 (December 1966):178.

<sup>6</sup>C.W. Hackensmith, History of Physical Education (New York: Harper and Row, Publishers, 1966), p. 212.

<sup>7</sup>Philip L. Lorraine, "Orienteering, a New Sport from Sweden," The Physical Educator 11 (October 1954):90.



While the department of physical education is under the National Board of Education and physical education teachers are trained under high standards at the Royal Institute, most schools have sports clubs which are members of the Swedish School Sport Association, founded in 1916. This association, in turn, is a member of the Swedish Sports Federation. The district associations arrange competitions, courses, conferences, and sport promotion events. In the autumn school championship competitions are held in fencing, orienteering, sailing, shooting, swimming, and track and field; while winter competitions include gymnastics and the winter sports of skiing and skating. Interscholastic competitions are held in bandy, basketball, soccer football, handball, ice hockey, and tennis. Since 1907, School Sports Badges of iron, bronze, silver and gold are earned at one-year intervals as well as silver and gold Youth Badges.

Medical and physical research regarding athletics was conducted in the 1950's and 1960's. To spread the findings to the people of Sweden, the newspaper, television, and radio have been used, and this is believed to be one of the contributors in the promotion of athletic activities.

A set of five stamps was issued in 1953 to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the Swedish Athletic Association. The four coil stamps each depicted a different sport: skiing (Fig. 120), ice hockey (Fig. 121), slingball (Fig. 122), and wrestling (Fig. 123). The same ski jump scene (Fig. 120) was used on a booklet sheet of stamps in the same commemoration.

### Special Events

#### Olympic Games

Two years prior to each Olympics talented members of the various sports associations meet on Saturdays and Sundays once a month. These sportsmen participate in national and international meets. The prime international competitors appear to be East Germany, Poland, Romania, and the Soviet Union.<sup>8</sup>

The Fifth Summer Olympic Games were held in Sweden in 1912, but no stamps were issued to commemorate this event. Due to the strict quarantine laws of Australia, the equestrian events of the Sixteenth Summer Olympiad were held in Stockholm, Sweden. These Games had an opening ceremony in which horses and sportsmen from 30 nations participated. A torch relay was accomplished by 100 horsemen traveling from Malmo, Sweden, to Stockholm, with the flame being carried in a lantern. Three coil and two booklet stamps of various denominations but containing the same design, the Greek Horseman (Fig. 124) were issued to publicize the June 10-17, 1956 event. The Swedish horsemen won gold medals in three of the six events: Three Day Event-individual, and the Grand Prix de Dressage-individual and team.

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<sup>8</sup>Jernigan, op. cit.

<sup>9</sup>Travis Land, "The Olympic Torch AND the Olympic Flame," Journal of Sports Philately 1 (November 1962):5.

## Activities

### Dance

The Swedish people love to folk dance, and they don their native district costumes on special holidays. Most of these folk dances are lively and spirited although a few sedate type dances, influenced by French court dances, are performed. Many of these dances are based upon occupational and courtship themes.

Two dance stamps have been issued by Sweden. The first (Fig. 125) is "Midsummer Dance," a painting by Bengt Nordenberg to publicize a series of tourist attractions in Dalecarlia. On Midsummer's Eve the people, dressed in their folk costumes, dance the Maypole dance and climb to a hill top for the sunrise heralding the summer season. The other stamp (Fig. 126), also a 1973 issue, is one of a Christman set in which Swedish peasant paintings are featured. This stamp painting is titled "Merry Country Dance."

### Aquatics

Sweden is ideally situated for aquatic activities since the seas, islands, and lakes permit sailing and swimming. Hence, in the summer, the Swedish people flock to the lakes and seashores for swimming, sun bathing, boating (sails dot the waters all summer), and other activities.<sup>10</sup> The oldest sports club in Sweden is the Uppsala Swimming Club, established in 1796.

The two boating stamps are tourist oriented and portray scenes in the extreme areas of Sweden. The first stamp (Fig. 127) depicts a boat on the mountain lake in Stora Sjöfallet National Park, around the Arctic Circle. The other (Fig. 128) portrays the Schooner Falken at Karlskrona, a southeast Swedish tourist attraction.

The only diving stamp (Fig. 129) is one of a set of five stamps issued in 1972 to publicize athletics for women in Sweden. The design shows a diver in a piked position with water below the diver as if the scene is viewed from a diving board.

### Individual Activities

The Swedish horsemen are internationally known, and the only equestrian stamps (Fig. 124) have been noted under the Olympic Games section of this chapter. The only stamps noting the sports of fencing (Fig. 130) and tennis (Fig. 131) appeared in the previously mentioned to publicize athletics for women in 1972. Tennis is gaining in popularity in Sweden. A fishing stamp (Fig. 132) depicting a man fishing for salmon is one of the set publicizing tourist attractions in south-east Sweden.

Two anniversaries are commemorated in the area of marksmanship. Three stamps (Fig. 133) were issued in 1943 for the fiftieth anniversary of the Swedish Voluntary Rifle Association. Interestingly, the emblem depicted contains an arrow. The centenary of the founding of the Voluntary Shooting organization was noted in 1960 by three stamps which portray target shooting (Fig. 134) and a parade of riflemen (Fig. 135). The government encourages the sport of shooting in Sweden.

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<sup>10</sup>Rice, op. cit.

The only wrestling stamp (Fig. 123) was issued in 1953. It also commemorated an anniversary--the fiftieth of the Swedish Athletic Association.

Orienteering started in the middle 1800's. However, the actual development in popularity of this sport appears to have begun when Major Ernst Killander explained the rules to a group of young boys in May, 1918. Armed with a compass and a topographical map of the area, they tried to reach the designated places in the shortest time possible. The sport became more popular in the 1930's and 1940's as individual and relay race competitions were held for persons between the ages of fifteen and 50. Scandinavian orienteering takes many forms--on foot, skis, bicycles, skates, or by car, motorcycle, horse, canoe, boat, or swimming under water. In addition to endurance, map, and compass skills, a good mind is needed to choose the best way around high cliffs and water areas. Sweden is an excellent country for orienteering, in fact, the name of the sport comes from the Swedish word, orientation. Orienteering courses vary between two and 30 kilometers, and checkpoints are placed along the course where the times are recorded. The "Everyman's Right" tradition in Sweden permits traveling across and camping on lands of others. However, a 1964 law of preservation prohibits damage to property of the owner.<sup>11</sup> Three stamps (Fig. 136) were issued to commemorate the World Championships in Orienteering, held in Linköping, September 28-29, 1968. The men's individual and relay and the women's individual events were won by Sweden while Norway won the women's relay event. The stamps depict the same design, an orienteer finding his way through the forest.

The World Table Tennis Championships were held in Stockholm, April 11-21, 1967, and three stamps (Fig. 137), each portraying a male player, were issued to commemorate the event. Sweden won the men's doubles event while Japan took all of the other titles except the Jubilee Cup which went to Iran.

"Fingerkrok" is a contest between strong persons. One finger is coupled, and the two individuals attempt to pull each other off balance. Three stamps (Fig. 138), depicting a wood carving of this activity, commemorate the birth of Axel Petersson (1868-1925), a sculptor who carved small models from wood depicting common life in the early 1900's.

Slingball or "slungball" is a hammer throw type event for girls and is performed in school competitions. The leather ball weighs about one kilogram and is attached to a strap about 31 centimeters long. The activity originated in Germany and has lost its popularity in Sweden. One stamp (Fig. 122) was issued in 1953 to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the Swedish Athletic Association.

#### Gymnastics

Even though sports have been popular in Sweden, gymnastics are

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<sup>11</sup>Lorraine, op. cit.

## BECOME A LIFE MEMBER



still held in high regard. Including the three stamps (Fig. 119) honoring Per Henrik Ling, seven gymnastic stamps have been issued by Sweden. On the centenary of the death of Ling, the first Lingiad, or World Gymnastics Festival was held in 1939 in Stockholm. Thirty-nine countries were represented by 7,300 participants during this event. The idea was not to compete at this Lingiad, but to demonstrate one's own achievements and to learn from others.<sup>12</sup> The Second Lingiad was held during the summer of 1949, and a set of three stamps (Fig. 139), each depicting a boy and girl gymnast, were issued to publicize this occasion. Estonia was reported to have been awarded first place. These Lingiads have been held each decade by the Swedish Gymnastic Association since 1939. The remaining gymnastic stamp (Fig. 140) was issued in 1972 to publicize women's athletics. Gymnastics for the housewife was organized in 1942 and has become very popular with the Swedish women.<sup>13</sup>

#### Winter Activities

Skiing is the most popular winter sport in Sweden, and of the twenty winter-related sport stamps, twelve of them involve skiing. Cross-country skiing is the most popular form of skiing. While Norway is credited as the birthplace of skiing, the oldest ski is reported to be in a museum in Stockholm. Thousands of skis are given annually to children whose parents can not afford to purchase them.

The Association for the Advancement of Skiing in Sweden, established in 1892, helps to develop facilities and conduct activities. In addition, another group, the Swedish Ski Association, aids in the development of skiing.<sup>14</sup> Interestingly, a less popular form of skiing, ski jump, was depicted on the first set of stamps (Fig. 120) in 1953 which commemorated the fiftieth anniversary of the Swedish Athletic Association.

The next skiing stamps (Figs. 141, 142) commemorated the World Ski Championship Matches. The Nordic events were held in Falun, February 13-21, 1954 while the Alpine events were held in Are, February 27-March 7, 1954. Sweden did not win any events. The faceless skiing figure on two of these stamps (Fig. 141) is believed to be that of Nils Karlsson who won the 50 kilometer cross-country skiing event in 1948. This ski idol from Mora was the third Swede to win this event.<sup>15</sup> In 1970, one stamp (Fig. 143) titled "Skiing" was issued as a part of a set depicting scenes in the Arctic Circle.

Another skiing stamp (Fig. 144), issued in 1973 as one of the set publicizing tourist attractions in Dalecarlia, depicts the Vasa Ski Race. This race commemorates the event in 1521 when Gustav Vasa asked the Dalecarlians at Mora to help him flee Sweden to escape the Danish people. When they refused, Vasa fled to Norway on skis. In the meantime the Dalecarlians changed their minds and two of the fastest skiers were dispatched and overtook Vasa at the border. Later he was made

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<sup>12</sup>Agne Holmstrom, Swedish Gymnastics Today from Ling to the Lingiad (Stockholm: Sohlmans Forlag, 1949), p. 9.

<sup>13</sup>Ibid., p. 46.

<sup>14</sup>Lebert H. Weir, Europe at Play (New York: A. S. Barnes and Company, 1973).

<sup>15</sup>S. Jim Hughes, "Modern Olympic Medalists on Stamps, Part Five," Journal of Sports Philately 3 (October 1964):4



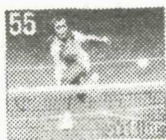
128



129



130



131



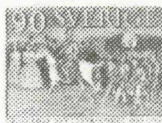
132



133



134



135



136



137



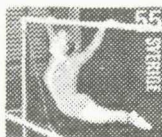
138



139



140



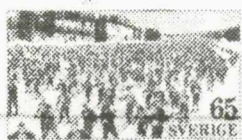
141



142



143



144



145

King of Sweden for his patriotic efforts against Denmark. Thus, on the first Sunday in March since 1921, this long-distance ski competition has been held on a course between Lalen and Mora, a distance of 85 kilometers (53 miles) to re-enact this history. Approximately 5,000 participants from all walks of life—actors, clergymen, doctors, teachers, and timbermen—begin this Vasaloppet marathon race simultaneously. While the purpose of the race is to foster comradeship; physiological and medical research has been conducted during these competitions.<sup>16,17</sup>

Five skiing stamps were issued in 1974 to publicize the sport of skiing itself. Each stamp portrayed a different skiing event: jump (Fig. 145), men's cross-country race (Fig. 146), relay race (Fig. 147), slalom (Fig. 148), and women's cross-country race (Fig. 149).

Ice hockey is represented in the set (Fig. 121) commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the Swedish Athletic Association. The other hockey stamps (Fig. 150) are in a set of three publicizing the World Amateur Ice Hockey Championship held in Stockholm, March 12-17, 1963. The Soviet Union and Sweden tied for first place with the won/loss record, 6-1-0.

Long distance skating, like long-distance skiing, is a favorite pastime for the Swedish people with figure skating being less popular.<sup>18</sup> However, the skating stamp (Fig. 151) noting women's athletics is that of a figure skater. The other three skating stamps (Fig. 152) were issued as a set of three depicting a speed skater in commemoration of the World Speed Skating Championships for Men in Gothenburg, Sweden, February 18-20, 1966, and the seventy-fifth anniversary of the World Skating Championships. The overall champion and winner of three events was Cees Verkerk, Netherlands, while Tom Gray of Minneapolis won the 500 meter race.

#### Team Activities

Five soccer football stamps (Fig. 153) were issued as a set depicting the identical design of a football player in commemoration of the Sixth World Football Championships in Stockholm, June 8-29, 1958. Sweden lost to Brazil, 5-2, in the final game to take second place. France and West Germany placed third and fourth respectively.

The other team sport noted by stamps in Sweden is team handball. A set of three stamps (Fig. 154) was issued to commemorate the World Indoor Handball Championships, held January 12-21, 1967. A player preparing to throw the ball is portrayed on these stamps. Czechoslovakia won the 1967 Championships.

#### Summary

The first Swedish stamp was issued in 1855. Due to the influence of the Swedish gymnastic system upon the world, it seems appropriate that in 1939 the first sports-related stamp to be issued was the set

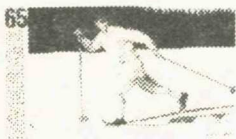
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<sup>16</sup>Waverley Root, Winter Sports in Europe (New York: Grove Press, 1956.)

<sup>17</sup>Vendien and Nixon, op. cit., 196.

<sup>18</sup>Root, op. cit.





146



147



148



149



150



151



152



153



154

honoring Per Henrik Ling, the father of Swedish gymnastics. In addition, since the Swedish people are noted for their enjoyment of physical activities, it is appropriate that just under 6 per cent of the stamps issued are sport-related. It must be noted, however that most events commemorated appear in sets of three to five stamps. Thus, sport-related stamps have been issued upon twenty occasions. The events commemorated have all been conducted in Sweden.

Sweden has held a wide variety of international events within their country as evidenced by these commemorations. The varying climate, the athletic nature of these people, and the facilities might have encouraged these events being hosted by Sweden. Women receive philatelic attention in Sweden which illustrates that women are participants in many sport-related events.

Skiing, the most popular winter sport, has been depicted on a vast number of stamps. Winter sports of lesser importance and not noted on issues include horse racing on ice, fishing through ice, sleigh riding by torch light, ice yachting, and sail skiing. There appears to be no bobsled track in Sweden; thus, no stamp has been issued for this event. Bandy also has not been commemorated.<sup>19</sup>

Many of the stamps have portrayed outdoor events; a life style preferred by the nation. Team sports have received limited philatelic attention; however, it should be noted that many of these outdoor activities are relay events and require a team effort. Gymnastics has received philatelic attention in relation to its influence; but the rhythmic gymnastic activities of the twentieth century have not been depicted.

<sup>19</sup>Root, *op. cit.*

NOTE: Sports stamps published since this study was made in 1975 will be discussed later.

## GERMANY (1871-1945)

Germany contained 182,104 square miles until 1945 and was located in northern Europe, bordering on the Baltic and North Seas. The German Empire, under the leadership of Otto von Bismarck, was established in 1871 and lasted until 1919. The Weimar Republic, 1919-1933, was considered an experiment in democracy prior to the formation of the National Socialist Party led by Adolf Hitler, 1933-1945.<sup>1</sup>

### Structure

Pestalozzi, Basedow, and Guts Muths introduced physical education into their educational systems during the eighteenth century. In the early 1800's, Jahn suggested that physical education was a civic duty as well as a subject in schools and developed a gymnastic exercise program which was suitable for all ages. He called his book on the subject Die Deutsche Turnkunst from which the word, Turnen, was universally adopted. The oldest German club still in existence, the Hamburg Turnerschaft, was organized in 1816. Exercise on apparatus became the major part of German gymnastics.<sup>2</sup> Another program, developed by Spiess, included stunts and military drill, and was taught in the schools until World War I. German rhythmic gymnastics entered the program at the beginning of the 1900's.

Sports were brought to Germany by Germans who were educated in England or by the English who were living in Germany during the latter part of the nineteenth century. Many sports clubs were founded for these outdoor sports in the late 1800's.

Germany was a leader in outdoor play and games for school children. The playground movement was begun in the 1880's and the Central Committee for the Promotion of Games in Germany, which led the movement, was formed in 1889.<sup>3</sup> After World War I, athletic stadiums, dance halls, and garden clubs for recreation were begun. In addition, hostels were begun due to the desire of the youth to get away from the cities, and about 3,000 hostels were found by 1932. The urge to wander took the forms of bicycling, rowing, skiing, climbing, and gliding.<sup>4</sup> The Third Reich used physical education for propaganda purposes and as preparation for military service. In addition, Hitler used the hosteling and camping movements as part of his youth program.

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<sup>1</sup>Deobold B. Van Dalen and Bruce L. Bennett, A World History of Physical Education: Cultural, Philosophical, Comparative (2nd. ed.; Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice Hall, Inc., 1971), p. 205.

<sup>2</sup>C. Lynn Vendien and John E. Nixon, The World Today in Health, Physical Education, and Recreation (Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1968), p. 127.

<sup>3</sup>Van Dalen and Bennett, op. cit., p. 216.

<sup>4</sup>Carl Diem, "Development and Aims of Physical Education in Germany," Journal of Health, Physical Education, and Recreation 19 (June 1948):390.

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BERWYN, ILLINOIS 60402

# "A Simplified Handbook of Adult Competitive Sports Stamps"

Bob Bruce

## Section 36 — German Democratic Republic

8. 12pf ultramarine (Friedrich L. Jahn) (2,000,000)

a. Horizontal watermark

Sc 110; Min 223; Gi E79; Mi 317Y; Yt 73

Note: Postally valid through Dec. 31, 1953.

1953, May 2. 6th International Bicycle Peace Race, 1953. Wmkd multiple "DDR" and posthorns; P 13 (Sc), 13 $\frac{1}{2}$  (Seebacher), 13 $\frac{1}{2}$  (Yt), 13 $\frac{1}{2}$  x 13 (Min, Gi, and Mi); lithography (Gi and Mi), photogravure (Min and Seebacher) by Graphische Werkstatt, Leipzig.

9. 24pf dark green (bicycle road racing) (4,000,000)

10. 25pf ultramarine (bicycle road racing) (2,500,000)

11. 60pf brown (bicycle road racing) (2,500,000)

a. Horizontal watermark

b. Inverted "b" in "Republik"

Sc 148-50; Min 243-45; Gi E113-15; Mi 355-57; Yt 106-08

Note: Postally valid through Dec. 31, 1953.

1953, August 10. Five-year plan. Wmkd multiple "DDR" and posthorns; P 13 x 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; designed by E. Gruner; engraved by K. Wolf; lithography on chalky paper by Graphischer Werkstatt, Leipzig.

12. 35pf ultramarine (sports Hall, Stalinallee, Berlin)

Sc 166; Min 262; Gi E132; Mi 374; Yt 129

Notes: (a) Postally valid through Mar. 31, 1959. (b) Official reprints were made; these were ungummed and bear a postmark which is machie-printed and shiny. In the reprint the "E" of "Deutsche" is over the "A" of "Demokratische"; on the originals the "E" is over the "T" (Seebacher).

1953, November 21. Five-year plan. Wmkd multiple "DDR" and posthorns; P 13 x 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; designed by E. Gruner; engraved by K. Wolf; typographed on chalky paper by Graphische Werkstatt, Leipzig.

13. 35pf ultramarine (same as No. 12)

Sc 199; Min 280; Gi E168; Mi 417; Yt 158

Notes: (a) On ordinary paper (Mi). Redrawn in lines instead of dots and the name of the designer and engraver were added in the lower margin (Seebacher). (b) Officially reprinted on ungummed paper and bearing glossy postmarks (Seebacher).

1954, April 30. 7th International Bicycle Peace Race, 1954. Wmkd multiple "DDR" and posthorns in horizontal rows; P 13 (Yt), 13 x 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  (Mi), 13 x 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  (Se, Min, Gi, and Seebacher); designed by B. Petersen; photogravure on chalky paper by Graphische Werkstatt, Leipzig.

14. 12pf violet-brown (cyclists in road race)

15. 24pf black-green (cyclists passing farm)

Sc 208-09; Min 304-05; Gi E180-81; Mi 426-27; Yt 164-65

Notes: (a) Postally valid through June 30, 1955. (b) 3,000,000 sets issued.

1955, April 30. 8th International Bicycle Peace Race, Prague-Berlin-Warsaw, 1955. Wmkd multiple "DDR" and posthorns; P 13 (Yt), 13½ x 13 (Sc, Min, Gi, and Mi); designed by B. Petersen; photogravure on chalky paper by Graphische Workstatte, Leipzig.

16. 10pf dark-blue-green (cyclists)

17. 20pf carmine (same as No. 16)

Sc 239-40; Min 373-74; Gi E213-14; Mi 470-71; Yt 198-99

Notes: (a) Postally valid through Dec. 31, 1956. (b) 3,000,000 sets issued.

1956, April 30. 9th International Bicycle Peace Race, Warsaw-Berlin-Prague, 1956. Wmkd multiple "DDR" and posthorns; 13½ (Yt), 13½ x 13 (Sc, Min, Gi, and Mi); designed by B. Petersen; lithography by Graphische Workstatte, Leipzig.

18. 10pf dark green (wheel, hand, and olive branch)

19. 20pf carmine (wheel and coats-of-arms of Warsaw, Berlin, and Prague)

Sc 289-90; Min 425-26; Gi E258-59; Mi 521-22; Yt 246-47

Notes: (a) Postally valid through Mar. 31, 1958. (b) 5,000,000 sets issued.

1956, July 25. 2nd German Gymnastics and Sports Festival, Leipzig, Aug. 2-5, 1956. Wmkd multiple "DDR" and posthorns; P 13½ (Yt), 13½ x 13 (Sc, Min, Gi, Mi, and Seebacher); designed by B. Petersen; lithography by Graphische Workstatte, Leipzig.

20. 5pf dark green (soccer)

21. 10pf blue-violet (javelin)

22. 15pf violet (women's hurdles)

23. 20pf scarlet (gymnast on rings)

Sc 297-300; Min 435-38; Gi E268-71; Mi 530-33; Yt 254-57

Notes: (a) Postally valid through Mar. 31, 1958. (b) No. 22 was unauthorized.

1956, September 28. 16th Olympic Games, Melbourne, Nov. 22-Dec. 8, 1956. Wmkd multiple "DDR" and posthorns; P 13 (Yt), 13½ x 13 (Sc, Min, Gi, Mi, and Seebacher); designed by H. Zethmeyer; lithography on chalky paper by Graphische Workstatte, Leipzig.

Olympic rings, plus

25. 20pf red-brown (laurel and torch)

26. 35pf dark gray-blue (classic javelin thrower)

Sc 307-08; Min 444-45; Gi 277-78; Mi 539-40; Yt 267-68

Note: Postally valid through Mar. 31, 1958.

1957, April 30. 10th International Bicycle Peace Race, Prague-Berlin-Warsaw, 1957. Wmkd "DDR" and quatrefoil; P 13 (Yt), 13 x 13½ (Sc, Min, Gi, Mi, and Seebacher); designed by B. Petersen; lithography on chalky paper by German BN Printing Company, Leipzig.

27. 5pf red-orange (map of bicycle race showing Charles Bridge, Prague City Hall, Berlin, and Palace of Culture, Warsaw)

Sc 346; Min 487; Gi E304; Mi 568; Yt 293



Note: (a) Postally valid through Mar. 31, 1959. (b) Privately over-printed "Mannschaftssieger:/Deutsche/Demokratische Republic" in black (Mi).

1958, July 22. Grand Prize of the German Democratic Republic horse race, 1958. Wmkd "DDR" and quatrefoil; P 13 (Yt), 13 x 12½ (Sc, Min, and Mi), 13 x 13½ (Gi); designed by E. Schoner; lithography (Min), photo-gravure (Sc, Gi, and Mi) on chalky paper by Graphische Workstatte, Leipzig.

- 28. 5pf sepia (mare and foal)
- 29. 10pf dark yellow-green (trotter)
- 30. 20pf carmine-brown (horse race)

Sc 394-96; Min 571-73; Gi E379-81; Mi 640-42; Yt 360-62

Notes: (a) Postally valid through Mar. 31, 1960. (b) No. 28 was unauthorized.

1958, September 19. 1st Spartacist Sports Meet of Friendly Armies, Leipzig, Sept. 20-28, 1958. Wmkd "DDR" and quatrefoil; P 13 (Min), 13½ x 13; designed by O. Leisner; lithography on chalky paper by German BN Printing Company, Leipzig.

- 31. 10pf emerald free/lilac-brown (soldier on obstacle course)
- 32. 20pf brown-carmine/chrome yellow (Spartacist emblem)
- 33. 25pf pale blue/red (marching athletes, map, and flag)

Sc 401-03; Min 585-87; Gi E391-93; Mi 657-59; Yt 370-72

Notes: (a) Postally valid through Mar. 31, 1960. (b) No. 31 was unauthorized.

1959, August 10. 3rd German Gymnastics and Sports Festival, Leipzig, 1959. Wmkd "DDR" and quatrefoil; P 13 x 13½; designed by H. Priess; lithography in sheets of fifty by German BN Printing Company, Leipzig.

- 34. 5pf + 5pf brown-orange (exercises with hoops)
- 35. 10pf + 5pf black-blue-green (high jump)
- 36. 20pf + 10pf carmine (gymnast on horse)
- 37. 25pf + 10pf blue (women gymnasts in club drill)
- 38. 40pf + 20pf lilac (fireworks over Leipzig Central Stadium)

Sc B44-8; Min 632-36; Gi E440-44; Mi 707-11, Yt 421-25

Notes: (a) Postally valid through Mar. 31, 1961. (b) No. 38 was unauthorized.

1959, October 5. 10th anniversary of German Democratic Republic. Wmkd "DDR" and quatrefoil; P 13½ (Yt), 13½ x 13 (Sc, Min, Gi, Mi, and Seebacher); designed by Lothar Grunewald; lithography by German BN Printing Company, Leipzig, in sheets of fifty on chalky paper.

- 39. 40pf black/red/yellow, greenish yellow (Central Stadium, Leipzig)

Sc 461; Min 652; Gi E460; Mi 727; Yt 443

Note: Postally valid through Dec. 31, 1962.

1960, January 27. 8th Winter Olympic Games, Squaw Valley, Feb. 18-29, 1960, and 17th Olympic Games, Rome, Aug. 25-Sept. 11, 1960. Wmkd "DDR" and quatrefoil; P 13 x 13½ (Sc, Min, Gi, Mi, and Seebacher), 13½ (Yt); designed by O. Volkamer; lithography in sheets of fifty by German BN Printing Company, Leipzig.

- Olympic rings, plus
- 40. 5pf sienna/ocher (boxing)

- 41. 1-pf dark blue-green/ocher (sprinters)
- 42. 20pf lilac-red/ocher (ski jump)
- 43. 25pf bright ultramarine/ocher (sailboat)

Sc 488-91; Min 671-74; Gi E479-82; Mi 746-49; Yt 462-65

Notes: (a) Valid through Mar. 31, 1962. (b) No. 40 was unauthorized.  
(c) 750,000 sets issued (Trachtenberg).

1960, August 3. World Bicycle Championship, Aug. 3-14, 1960. Wmkd "DDR" and quatrefoil; 12½ x 13 (Yt), 13 x 12½ (No. 45--Sc, Min, Mi, and Seebacher), 13 x 13½ (No. 44-Sc, Min, Gi, Mi, and Seebacher), 13½ x 13 (No. 45--Gi); designed by E. Schoner lithography in sheets of fifty by German BN Printing Company, Leipzig.

- 44. 20pf + 10pf multicolored (bicyclist)
- 45. 25pf + 10pf pale violet-blue/black-brown/dark olive-gray (bicyclist and spectators)

Sc B65-6; Min 704-05; Gi E512-13; Mi 779-80; Yt 495-96

Notes: (a) Valid through Mar. 31, 1962. (b) No. 45 was unauthorized

1961, May 25. 4th Young Pioneers' meeting, Erfurt, 1961. Wmkd "DDR" and quatrefoil; P 13 x 12½; designed by Ingeborg Friebe; lithography in sheets of fifty by German BN Printing Company, Leipzig.

- 46. 10pf + 5pf violet (pioneers playing volleyball)

Sc B76; Min 765; Gi E562; Mi 827; Yt 543

Note: (a) Postally valid through Dec. 31, 1962 (Mi), Mar. 31, 1963 (Seebacher).

1961, June 3. 3rd Europa Cup for Women's Gymnastics, 1961. Wmkd "DDR" and quatrefoil; P 13 x 13½ (No. 49--Sc, Min, Gi, Mi, and Seebacher), 13½ (Yt), 13½ x 13 (Nos. 47 and 48--Sc, Min, Gi, Mi, and Seebacher); designed by W. Bley (No. 47) and K. H. Muller (Nos. 48 and 49); lithography in sheets of fifty by German BN Printing Company, Leipzig.

- 47. 10pf pale bluish green/dark blue-green (stag leap)
- 48. 20pf rose-carmine (arabesque--Sc, handstand on uneven parallel bars--Seebacher)
- 49. 25pf cobalt (gymnast on parallel bars--Sc, balance beam--Seebacher)

Sc 555-57; Min 768-70; Gi E565-67; Mi 830-32; Yt 546-48

Notes: (a) Postally valid through Dec. 31, 1962 (Mi), Mar. 31, 1963 (Seebacher). (b) No. 49 was unauthorized.

1961, July 6. World Canoe Slalom and Rapid Water Championship, 1961. Wmkd "DDR" and quatrefoil; P 13 x 12½; designed by O. Volkamer; lithography in sheets of fifty on chalky paper by German BN Printing Company Leipzig.

- 50. 5pf dark gray-blue/pale green-gray (kayak slalom)
- 51. 10pf dark yellow-green/green-gray (canoe)
- 52. 20pf brown-lilac/pale green-gray (two-place canoe)

Sc 560-62; Min 773-75; Gi E570-72; Mi 838-40; Yt 551-53

Notes: (a) Postally valid through Dec. 31, 1962 (Mi), Mar. 31, 1963 (Seebacher). (b) No. 50 was unauthorized.

1961, July 21. World Fishing Championship, Dresden. Wmkd "DDR" and quatrefoil; P 13 x 12½; designed by A. Bengs; lithography in sheets of fifty by German BN Printing Company, Leipzig.

53. 10pf dark blue-gray/light blue (target line casting)  
54. 20pf purple/Turkish blue (river fishing)

Sc 563-64; Min 776-77; Gi E573-74; Mi 841-42; Yt 554-55

Notes: (a) Postally valid through Dec. 31, 1952 (Mi), Mar. 31, 1963 (Seebacher). (b) No. 53 was unauthorized.

1962, April 26. 15th International Bicycle Peace Race, Berlin-Warsaw-Prague, 1962. Wmkd "DDR" and quatrefoil; P 13 x 12½; designed by L. Grunewald; lithography by German BN Printing Company, Leipzig.

55. 10pf multicolored (cyclists and Hradcany Castle, Prague)  
56. 25pf multicolored (dove and East Berlin City Hall)  
57. 20pf + 10pf multicolored (three cyclists and Palace of Culture and Service, Warsaw)

Sc 603-04, B89; Min 829, 831, 830; Gi 625, 627, 626; Mi 886, 888, 887; Yt 599, 601, 600.

Notes: (a) Postally valid through Mar. 31, 1964 (Mi), Apr. 30, 1964 (Seebacher). (b) No. 56 was unauthorized.

1962, August 7. 10th European Swimming Championships, Leipzig, Aug. 18-25, 1962. Wmkd "DDR" and quatrefoil; P 13(Min), 13 x 13½ (Sc, Gi, and Mi), 14 (Yt); designed by H. Priess; lithography in sheets of fifty by German BN Printing Company, Leipzig.

58. 5pf green-blue/red-orange (crawl stroke)  
59. 10pf green-blue (back stroke)  
60. 25pf green-blue/violet-blue (butterfly stroke)  
61. 40pf green-blue/blue-violet (breast stroke)  
62. 70pf green-blue/carmine-brown (water polo)  
63. 20pf + 10pf green-blue/lilac (diving)

Sc 621-25, B92; Min 850, 851, 853, 854, 855, 852; Gi E646, E647, E649, E650, E651, E648; Mi 907, 908, 910, 911, 912, 909; Yt 620, 621, 623, 624, 625, 622.

Notes: (a) Postally valid through Mar. 31, 1964. (b) No. 61 was unauthorized. (c) Nos. 58-63 were also printed in a single sheet of sixty arranged in se-tenant blocks of six.

1963, January 2. Centenary of birth of Baron Pierre de Coubertin. Wmkd "DDR" and quatrefoil; P 13½ (Yt); 13½ x 13 (Sc, Gi, and Mi); designed by A. Bengs and R. Skrbelka; lithography in sheets of fifty by German BN Printing Company, Leipzig.

Olympic rings, plus

64. 20pf carmine/gray (Pierre de Coubertin)  
65. 25pf blue/ocher-brown (stadium)

Sc 635-36; Min 871-72; Gi E664-65; Mi 939-40; Yt 646-47

Notes: (a) Postally valid through Mar. 31, 1965. (b) No. 65 was unauthorized.

1963, May 27. Sportsman victims of Nazis. Wmkd "DDR" and quatrefoil; P 13½ x 14 (Min), 14 (Sc, Gi, Mi, and Yt); designed by Gerhardt Stauff; engraved by M. Sachs (Nos. 66 and 68), Oswin Volkamer (Nos. 67 and 69), and M. Sachs and O. Volkamer (No. 70); printed by recess and photogravure in sheets of twenty-five with twenty-five labels by German BN Printing Company, Leipzig.

66. 5pf + 5pf black, dull yellow (Walter Böhne, runner)  
67. 10pf + 5pf black, pale yellow-green (Werner Seelenbinder, wrestler)  
68. 15pf + 5pf black, pale lilac-rose (Albert Richter, bicyclist)



69. 20pf + 10pf black, rose (Keinz Steyer, soccer player)  
 70. 25pf + 10pf black, pale greenish blue (Kurt Schlosser, mountain-  
 eer)

Sc B98-102; Min 890-94; Gi E681-85; Mi 958-62; Yt 663-67

Notes: (a) Postally valid through Mar. 31, 1965. (b) No. 70 was unauthorized. (c) Each stamp was printed with alternating labels depicting events connected with the individual honored. (d) The surtax was used for maintenance of national memorials.

1963, June 13. 4th German Gymnastics and Sports Festival, Leipzig, 1963. Wmkd "DDR" and quatrefoil; P 12½ x 13 (Sc, Min, Gi, and Mi), 14 (Yt); designed by Lothar Greenwald; lithography in sheets of fifty on chalky paper by German BN Printing Company, Leipzig.

71. 10pf + 5pf black/yellow-green/olive (gymnasts)  
 72. 20pf + 10pf black/pale red/violet-purple (woman gymnasts)  
 73. 25pf + 10pf black/pale blue/pale greenish blue (relay)

Sc B103-05; Min 895-97; Gi E686-88; Mi 963-65; Yt 668-70

Notes: (a) Postally valid through Mar. 31, 1965. (b) No. 73 was unauthorized. (c) The surtax was allotted to the festival committee.

1963, July 30. World Motorcycle Championships, 1963. Wmkd "DDR" and quatrefoil; P 14 (Sc, Min, Gi, and Mi), 14½ (Yt); designed by F. Deutschendorf; engraved by M. Sachs (Nos. 74 and 75) and Oswin Volkamer (No. 76); printed by recess and photogravure by German BN Printing Company, Leipzig.

74. 10pf emerald green/dark blue-green (motorcyclist in Apolda)  
 75. 20pf lilac-rose/purple (motorcyclist at Sachsenring)  
 76. 25pf Turkish blue/indigo (two motorcyclists at Sachsenring)

Sc 657-59; Min 901-03; Gi E693-95; Mi 972-74; Yt 678-80

Notes: (a) Postally valid through Mar. 31, 1965. (b) No. 74 was unauthorized.

1963, September 24. Sportsman victims of Nazis. Wmkd "DDR" and quatrefoil; P 14; designed by G. Stauf; engraved by Margot Sachs (Nos. 77 and 79), Oswin Volkamer (Nos. 80 and 81), and Margot Sachs and Oswin Volkamer (No. 78); printed by recess and photogravure in sheets of fifty by German BN Printing Company, Leipzig.

77. 5pf + 5pf black, dull yellow (Hermann Tops, gymnastics instructor)  
 78. 10pf + 5pf black, emerald (Kate Tuchalla, field hockey)  
 79. 15pf + 5pf black, pale gray-violet (Rudolph Seiffert, long-distance swimmer)  
 80. 20pf + 10pf black, rose (Ernst Grube, sportsman demonstrating for peace)  
 81. 40pf + 20pf black, pale Turkish blue (Kurt Biedermann, kayakist)

Sc B106-10; Min 911-15; Gi E704-08; Mi 983-87; Yt 686-90

Notes: (a) Postally valid through Mar. 31, 1965. (b) No. 81 was unauthorized. (c) Each stamp was printed with alternating labels depicting events connected with the individual honored. (d) The surtax was used for maintenance of national memorials.

1963, December 16. 9th Winter Olympic Games, Innsbruck, Jan. 29-Feb. 4 1964. Wmkd "DDR" and quatrefoil; P 13½ (Yt), 13½ x 13 (Sc, Min and Gi), 13 ¾ x 13½ (Mi); designed by Ingeborg Friebe; lithography in sheets of fifty by German BN Printing Company, Leipzig.

- Olympic rings in blue, yellow, black, emerald, and carmine, plus
- 82. 5pf multicolored (ski jumper in flight)
- 83. 10pf multicolored (start of ski jump)
- 84. 25pf multicolored (ski jump landing)
- 85. 20pf + 10pf multicolored (ski jumper in mid-air)

Sc 680-82, B111; Min 928, 929, 931, 930; Gi E721, E722, E724, E723+  
Mi 1000, 1001, 1003, 1002; Yt 703, 704, 706, 705

Notes: (a) Postally valid through Mar. 31, 1965. (b) No. 84 was unauthorized.

1964, May 13. German Youth Meeting, Berlin. Wmkd quatrefoil and "DDR" P 13 (Min), 13 x 13 $\frac{1}{2}$  (Sc, Mi, and Yt); designed by E. Walter; lithography by German BN Printing Company, Leipzig.

85A. 20pf multicolored (young athletes; gymnast on horse)

Sc 696; Min 951; Gi 744; Mi 1023; Yt 726

1964, July 15. 18th Olympic Games, Tokyo, Oct. 10-25, 1964. Wmkd "DDR" and quatrefoil; P 14; designed by G. Stauf; engraved by O. Volkamer (Nos. 86 and 89), Margot Sachs (Nos. 87 and 88), and G. Paulwaser (Nos. 90 and 91); printed by recess and lithography (Mi), recess and photogravure (Min) in sheets of fifty by German BN Printing Company, Leipzig.

- Olympic rings, plus
- 86. 5pf multicolored (bicycling)
- 87. 10pf multicolored (volleyball)
- 88. 20pf multicolored (judo)
- 89. 25pf multicolored (women's diving)
- 90. 70pf multicolored (riding)
- 91. 40pf + 20pf multicolored (two runners)

Sc 706-10, B118; Min 961, 962, 963, 964, 966, 965; Gi E754, E755, E756, E757, E759, E758; Mi 1033, 1034, 1035, 1036, 1038, 1037; Yt 736, 737, 738, 739, 741, 740

Note: No. 90 was unauthorized.

1964, July 15. 18th Olympic Games, Tokyo, Oct. 10-25, 1964. Wmkd "DDR" and quatrefoil; P 13 (Min), 13 x 13 $\frac{1}{2}$  (Sc, Gi, and Mi), 14 (Yt); designed by G. Stauf, A. Bengs, and Rudolf Skribelka; lithography in se-tenant blocks of six (3 x 2) within sheets of sixty (6 x 10) by German BN Printing Company, Leipzig.

- Olympic rings, plus
- 92. 10pf multicolored (diving)
- 93. 10pf multicolored (volleyball)
- 94. 10pf multicolored (bicycling)
- 95. 10pf multicolored (judo)
- 96. 10pf + 5pf multicolored (riding)
- 97. 10pf + 5pf multicolored (three runners)

Sc 711-14, B119-20 (714a--block of six); Min 967, 967B, 967C, 967E, 967A, 967D; Gi E760, E762, E763, E765, E761, E764; Mi 1039, 1041, 1042, 1044, 1040; Yt 742-47

1965, April 27. 16th European Boxing Championship, Berlin, May, 1965. Wmkd "DDR" and quatrefoil; P 13 $\frac{1}{2}$  x 14 (Gi and Yt), 14 (Sc, Min, and Mi); designed by K. Hennig; photogravure in sheets of fifty on chalky paper by German BN Printing Company, Leipzig.

- 98. 20pf multicolored (boxing glove and laurel wreath)
- 99. 10pf + 5pf multicolored (two boxing gloves and laurel)

Sc 764, B126; Min 1021, 1020; Gi E819, E818; Mi 1101, 1100; Yt 803, 802

Notes: (a) The surtax was used for the German Gymnastic and Sports Organization. (b) No. 98 was unauthorized.

1965, September 15. International Modern Pentathlon Championship, Leipzig. Unwmkd; P 13 (Mi), P 13 $\frac{1}{2}$  (Min), 13 $\frac{1}{2}$  x 13 (Sc and Gi), 14 (Yt); designed by K. Hennig; lithography in sheets of fifty by German BN Printing Company, Leipzig.

- 100. 10pf multicolored (riding)
- 101. 10pf multicolored (swimming)
- 102. 10pf multicolored (running)
- 103. 10pf + 5pf cornflower blue/green-blue (fencing)
- 104. 10pf + 5pf dark rose-lilac/violet-gray/black (pistol shooting)

Sc 789-91, B135-36; Min 1055-59; Gi E852-56; Mi 1133, 1136, 1137, 1134, 1135; Yt 833-37

Note: No. 102 was unauthorized.

1966, January 25. 10th International Tobogganing Championship, Friedrichsoda, Feb. 8-13-, 1966. Unwmkd; P 13 $\frac{1}{2}$  (Yt), 13 $\frac{1}{2}$  x 13 (Sc, Min, Gi, and Mi); designed by K. Hennig and D. Dorfstecher; lithography in sheets of fifty by German Printing Company, Leipzig.

- 105. 10pf yellow-olive/gray-green/dark green (women's single tobogganing)
- 106. 20pf lilac/carmine/gray-blue/dark blue (men's double tobogganing)
- 107. 25pf pale blue/gray-blue/dark blue (men's single tobogganing)

Sc 808-10; Min 1077-79; Gi E874-76; Mi 1156-58; Yt 853-55

Note: No. 107 unauthorized.

1966, July 12. 8th International Parachute Championship, Leipzig. Unwmkd; P 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  x 13 (Sc, Min, Gi, and Mi), 13 $\frac{1}{2}$  (Yt); designed by K. Hennig; lithography in sheets of fifty on chalky paper by German BN Printing Company, Leipzig.

- 108. 10pf multicolored (parachutist landing on target)
- 109. 15pf multicolored (group parachute jump)
- 110. 20pf multicolored (free parachute fall)

Sc 845-47; Min 1114-15; Gi E911-13; Mi 1193-95; Yt 886-88

Note: No. 109 unauthorized.

1966, Aug. 16. 7th World Canoe Championship, Berlin. Unwmkd; P 13 x 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  (Sc, Min, and Gi); 13 x 12  $\frac{3}{4}$  (Mi); 13 $\frac{1}{2}$  (Yt); designed by K. Hennig; lithography by German BN Printing Company, Leipzig.

- 111. 15pf multicolored (women's double canoe race)
- 112. 10pf + 5pf multicolored (men's single canoe race)

Sc 852, B141; Min 1124, 1123; Gi E921, E920; Mi 1203, 1202; Yt 904, 903

Note: No. 111 was unauthorized.

1966, September 22. International and European Weight Lifting Championship, Berlin. Unwmkd; P 13 (Mi and Yt), 13 $\frac{1}{2}$  x 13 (Sc, Min and Gi); designed by G. Blaser and K. H. Bobbe; lithography in sheets of fifty by German BN Printing Company, Leipzig.

- 113. 15pf pale brown/dull brown/black (weight lifting)
- 114. 20pf + 5pf pale ultramarine/ultramarine-gray/black (weight lifting)