

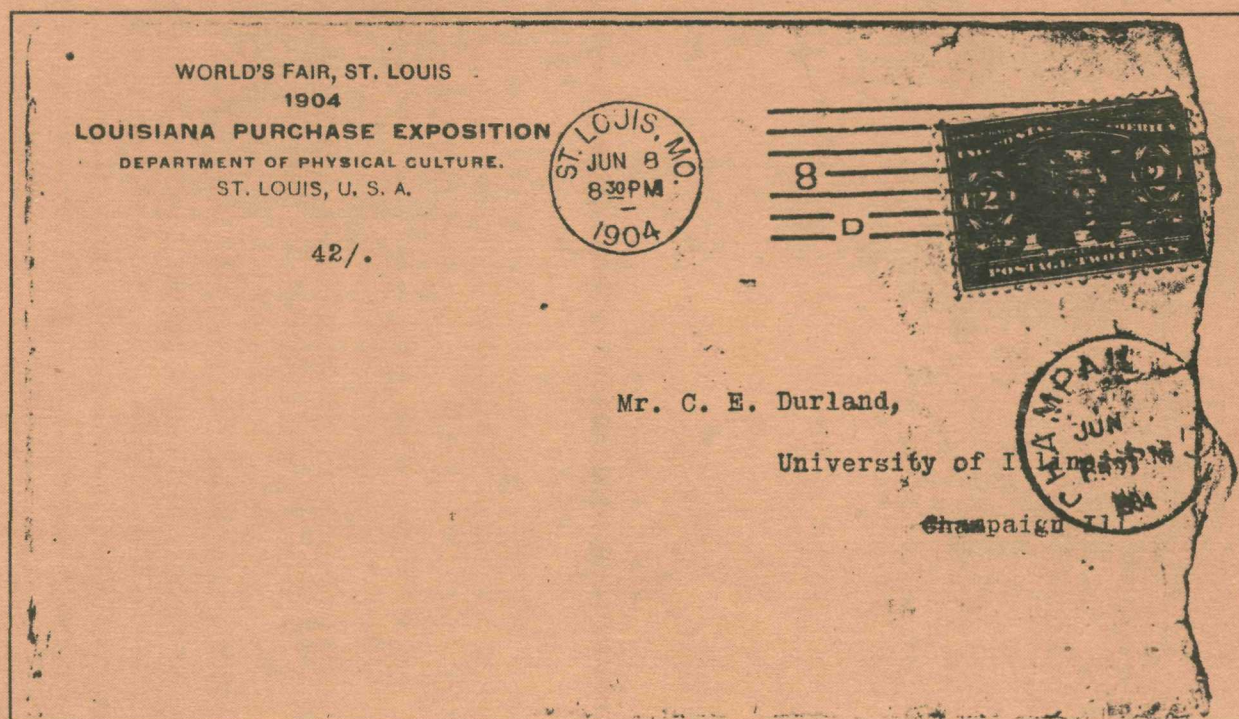
JOURNAL OF SPORTS PHILATELY

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The Games of the IIIrd Olympiad St. Louis, Missouri, U.S.A. 1904





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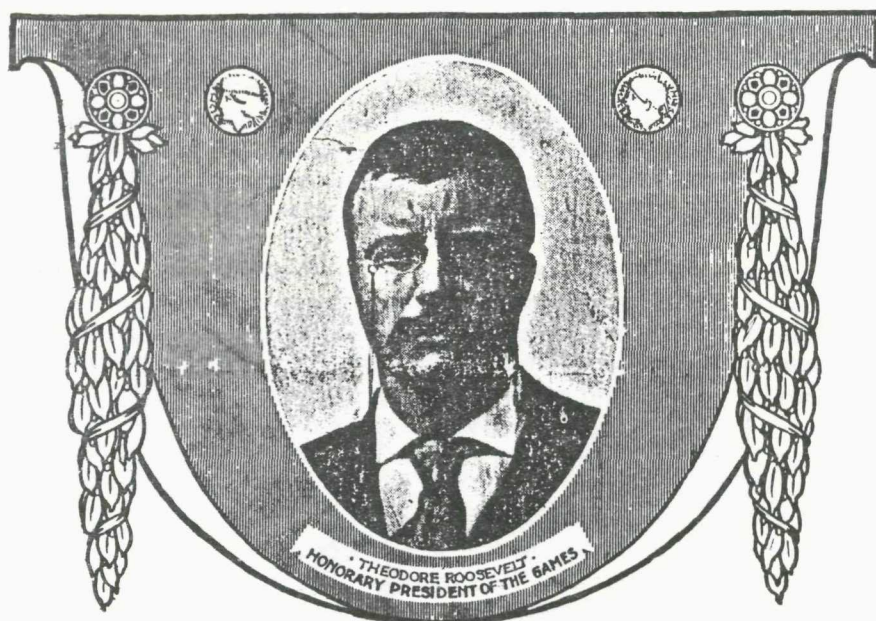
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OLYMPIC GAMES



ATHLETIC MEET,

School Boys, Louisiana

Purchase Territory.

Saturday, May 28.

DAILY OFFICIAL PROGRAM

WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS

Official Program of the Games of the IIIrd Olympiad

(Klinkner)

President's Message

by Mark C. Maestrone

Of all the celebrations of the Modern Olympic Games, the least researched, and probably least understood, were the Games of the IIIrd Olympiad in Saint Louis. From a philatelic standpoint, there were no Olympic stamps issued, no Olympic postmarks, and no meter machine tapes from businesses sponsoring the Olympics.

So, the question any Olympic thematic collector might rightly ask is "why should I bother researching something that can bear so little philatelic fruit"?

For me, the answer is simple. The St. Louis Olympic Games of 1904 were duly authorized by the International Olympic Committee, and took place within the parameters and rules governing amateur sport at the turn of the century. In short -- they were **THE** Olympics! The dearth of preexisting information (much of it conflicting) is no excuse for not learning as much as we can about the first Games held in the United States.

What struck me most about these Olympics is how much times have changed. The US television network covering the Barcelona '92 Games (NBC) recently announced that in addition to their standard "overview" of the sporting competition, cable television users in the US will have access to three pay-per-view cable stations that will collectively broadcast nearly 650 hours of the Games.

As usual, the print media will be working overtime.

And photographs -- the superstars visages will be plastered over the covers of every weekly newsmagazine, eventually being immortalized on that most American of all edibles, **Wheaties: The Breakfast of Champions!**

How things have changed in 87 years. When I began researching background material for these Games, my first stop was the University of California, San Diego Central Library. Like most major college facilities, they had a full run of the *New York Times* on microfilm. Amazingly, that doyen of the newspaper business provided very little

coverage of St. Louis' celebration. Being used to wading through page after page of our local newspaper's sports section, I was astonished to find 1904's sports results buried in the vicinity of the obituaries (sorry, no pun intended).

Next, a trip to the card catalog (now on computer) yielded nothing under the heading of the St. Louis Olympics. Even the periodical index provided little in the way of sport news, although there was an unending list of articles about the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

For all the frustration and time spent, I believe we have put together a wide ranging overview of these Games; there should be something for everyone. I will have considered this special issue of *JSP* a success if we manage to pass along at least one piece of valuable information to each reader.

Some special thanks are in order. First, to Sherwin Podolsky for his extensive research and tireless reediting of his articles when new information was unearthed. To our regular columnist, Jim Bowman, kudos for coming up with an excellent 1904 slant to his Exhibiting Column. Thanks

are also due Conrad Klinkner, Joe Lacko, Dorothy Weihrauch, Laurentz Jonker and all our other faithful readers for a plethora of support material.

I would also like to single out Patricia Olkiewicz, the photo/film archivist of the US Olympic Committee for digging up some photographs of the 1904 Olympic competition; Dr. Bill Mallon for helping us make sense of the many inconsistencies between the primary sources; and, to Dr. Scott Crawford for giving us a "flavor" of what the St. Louis Games were like. □

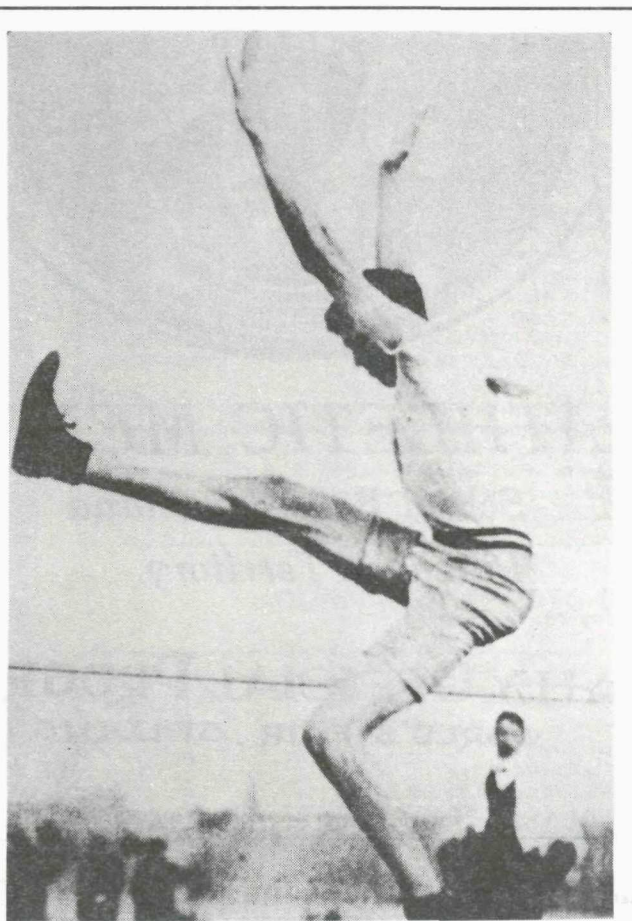


Figure 1. Ray Ewry competing in the Standing High Jump at the 1900 Paris Olympics. (USOC Archives)

A correction to my Sports Arena column (page 15) in the last issue of *JSP*. I meant to refer to the King George V period of philately as in its "zenith" rather than "nadir" with respect to design and execution. (You can imagine how I did in my college Astronomy 101 class.)

The 1904 Olympics: A Study of Contemporary News Sources

by Scott A.G.M. Crawford

Originally planned to be held in Chicago, the 1904 Olympics were moved to St. Louis because President Theodore Roosevelt felt that the St. Louis Exposition would be an admirable staging vehicle for the games.

What was America like at the beginning of the twentieth century? Historian Samuel Eliot Morison described it thus:

By 1900 industry had captured the Middle West and crossed the Mississippi, agriculture, itself transformed, had conquered the Great Plains; the United States had become the greatest iron-and-steel-producing country in the world, national trade unions had given labor a new dignity and greater buying power, new combinations were dominating the business and even the political world. Feverish development and ruthless competition, [was] conducted in a framework of pioneer individualistic mores...¹

In 1904, the Olympic year, the thermos flask was invented in Germany; a vacuum tube to facilitate radio capabilities was developed in Great Britain; the century's first major conflict (Russo-Japanese War) began, and the Curies' in France continued their studies on radium. In the U.S.A. the Wright brothers developed *Flyer 2* to continue their roles as pioneers in flying heavier-than air craft. The first feature film, *The Great Train Robbery*, was released; architect Frank Lloyd Wright launched his meteoric career; Charles W. Eliot presided over Harvard,² and the greatest all around athlete of all time, Jim Thorpe as a 16 year [old] run-away was moved "for rehabilitation to the Carlisle Indian School in Pennsylvania."³

At St. Louis the Exposition and Olympics were interwoven to such a degree that spectacle and scenario seemed every bit as important as athletic achievement. Geronimo, the

great Red Indian warrior, was put on stage as one of the anthropological exhibits.

St. Louis during the present season is billed to set forth a particularly imposing array of chieftains of one type or another...⁴

A contemporary newspaper editorial then used a cricketing analogy to sum up the then tragic plight of the American Red Indian.

They [Red Indians] have had their innings and have been bowled out with tickets of leave to quit the game, and no invitation to resume it.⁵

The arrival of the *SS La Savoie* from Havre was highlighted because on board were 76 musicians of the Parisian orchestra/band known as the *Garde Republicaine* headed for the St. Louis Exposition. Cheering crowds were entertained by renditions of the *Marseillaise* and the *Star-Spangled Banner*.

Notwithstanding aerial feats of Wilbur and Orville Wright, the skies were still the domain of balloonists and in September 1904, managers of the St. Louis Exposition offered \$100,000 "in prize plums awaiting those who can fly far and high enough to pluck them."⁷ Another feature of the Exposition was an exhibition featuring a display of military kites. The British Army was represented by Major Baden F.S. Baden-Powell, a brother of Major General Baden-Powell (founder of the Boy Scout movement). Baden-Powell described [the] worth of the military kite:

The Kite has many advantages over the balloon in warfare. . . a bullet-hole produces disastrous consequences on a balloon, while a hundred bullet holes will not appreciably affect the service-ability of a Kite.⁸

In terms of sporting activity all manner of contests and championships went on. A *world championship* of basketball took place between the St. Francis Xavier basketball team and the Central Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago.⁹

Newspaper announcements proclaiming the Olympian games to be held in the stadium at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis noted that in 1896 the USA won nine out of 10 events and four years later in Paris won 17 out of 24 contests.¹⁰

Elaborate preparations have been made, including the erection of a permanent gymnasium and athletic field or "stadium" with seats for 35,000 persons. The latter is as nearly as possible a counterpart of the ancient stadium at Olympia and is also a permanent structure. Both the stadium and the gymnasium will become the property of Washington University after the exposition is over.¹¹

The stadium was venue for not just the Olympic games but a series of other athletic competitions. Chief of the Department of Physical Culture at the World's Fair, James E. Sullivan, commented as early as mid-July that over 5000 competitors had made use of the stadium's facilities. There were 561 entries for the Amateur Athletic Union three day championship in June, 1904.¹²

Pre-Olympic trials were held for certain events on grounds not of national origin but rather of club membership. Thus the Metropolitan Association of the A.A.U. held a 5 mile race on August 13, with the first eight men crossing the line being assured of places in the Olympic Marathon (raced over 40 kilometers on August 30). Then, as now, kudos attached to success in the marathon were considerable. "The race [the marathon] is the principal event at the Olympic games."¹³

August 1904

In retrospect the Olympic games of 1904 were essentially a North American championship and neither established international representation nor cosmopolitan clout that previous or later Olympics possessed. The 1904 Olympics had the smallest number of competitors (687) and countries (12).¹⁴ Nevertheless, there were enough entrants from outside of the U.S.A. to give an exotic flavour to proceedings.

The foreign countries represented among the list of competitors include Germany, Canada, New Zealand, Australia, the Philippine Islands, France, Greece, Italy, Switzerland, Hungary, Bohemia, Transvaal, Ireland, Scotland, Cuba, Mexico, and Prince Edward Island.¹⁵

Moreover, it would be accurate to say that a number of events were of a genuine world championship level. For example, the shot put pitted American world record holder W.W. Coe (48'7") against the Irish champion Dennis Horan (48'2").¹⁶

When the Olympics opened, conditions, to use New Zealand horse racing parlance, were ideal -- "the track fast and springy."¹⁷ Humour, wit, and levity have never been an

integral part of Western sport writing. It is perhaps significant that *Punch*, celebrated British journal of ridicule, satire, and barbed jocularly, explored foibles of economics, gender politics, and entertainment. It seldom dissected sport as an exploratory avenue for comedy and caricature. The *Washington Evening Star*, nevertheless, introduced some banter on meddlesome ways of some officials.

Unquestionably the greatest array of athletic officials ever seen at one meet swarmed the arena and made life miserable for athletes. When they were tired ordering the contestants around they exercised their official authority on each other.¹⁸

The *New York Times* escaped momentarily from its serious prose in a description of novelty of the steeplechase run and challenges of the ten foot water jump. "Several of the runners failed to clear the ditch, and each splash was greeted by prolonged cheering."¹⁹

Ray Ewry (Figure 1) repeated his 1900 Olympic success in the standing long jump with a world record of 11 feet 4-7/8 inches; Ewry won this event at [the] Games of 1906 and 1908. It is difficult to gauge this distance against modern leaping re-

cords as standing long and high jump are no longer official Olympic events. Other event performances, however, can be placed under comparative scrutiny. The hammer was won with a distance of 168 feet 1 inch (just over 51 meters) -- 1988, Seoul, 84.80m. The 400m winning time was 49-1/5 seconds -- 1988, Seoul, 43.87 seconds. Of course, sport implements, shoes, track surfaces, and techniques have undergone radical innovations and advances.

Unquestionably the 1904 St. Louis marathon was the most sensational and headline catching event of the whole games. It had scoundrels and chicanery; massive crowd support; a truly international field with 10 Greeks in the field of 31, running as much for national pride as individual success; mounted cavalry clearing the way for the runners; a following centipede of automobiles with judges, physicians, and journalists; and a tiring leader being slowed to a walk on a hill only two miles from the stadium. David Wallechinsky's description of the race is a classic piece of sport writing and the story line would make for a magnificent stage play, a wonderful television miniseries, or epic tragic comedy film done by Woody Allen or Mel Brooks. The first man across the finish line, Fred Lorz of New York City, on the verge of receiving his gold medal, was disqualified for accepting an automobile lift after 9 miles.²⁰ Newspaper accounts did not match Wallechinsky's flair, colour, and quickness. However, they did add detail to an already magical and bizarre mish-mash of drama, endurance, and theatre.

Hicks [the eventual American winner] was running with a mechanical exactness, slowly and with every motion of his body indicating by its regularity and apparent effort that he was suffering from fatigue. But he was still full of grit. In answer to a question as to how he was feeling he called back over his shoulder: "I want something to eat as soon as I get there. I'm nearly starved."²¹

The *Washington Evening Star* in its account of the St. Louis marathon stooped to some rather unkind, indeed



Figure 1. Ray Ewry competing in the Standing Broad Jump. (USOC Archives)

caustic, comments on some of the competitors.

If the Greeks were renowned in ancient days for their speed their representatives yesterday showed no trace of it, and at the best their exhibition was ludicrous. Loping along in a sort of sling trot the Greeks were more interested in their personal appearance than of covering ground. The nine men ran bunched and with great shocks of curly hair reminded the spectators more of the old frescoes of Grecian runners than of men in a competition.

The style of progression used by the Kaffirs was little better and they stepped along as if engaged in a tiger hunt, but for style the Cuban took the cake. He wore a faded pongee shirt, trousers cut at the knees and low cut street shoes with high heels and he trotted out with high action and made as much noise as Lou Dillon [a champion trotting horse] at a 2.02 gait.²²

The writer concluded the account with a succinct description of the course ("abominable") and a postscript read, "Up to a late hour last night the Greeks, Kaffirs and the Cuban had not been heard from."²³

September 1904

Although track and field tended to secure most Olympic sporting highlights in the press of the day, there were other featured sports. Tennis went on for a week and concluded on September 4, with Beals Wright and Edgar Leonard of Boston defeating Robert Leroy of Columbia University and A.S. Bell of Los Angeles 6-4, 6-4, 6-2.²⁴ Seventy five entered the qualifying round of the golf tournament on September 19, with the top 32 eligible for match-play finals.²⁵

On September 1, the *New York Times* showed its partiality towards track and field athletes by noting that "they are the peers of any previous aggregation of international character."²⁶ Harry Hillman won the 400 meter hurdles ("travelling over the timber")²⁷ but as he knocked down the last hurdle the record of 53 seconds

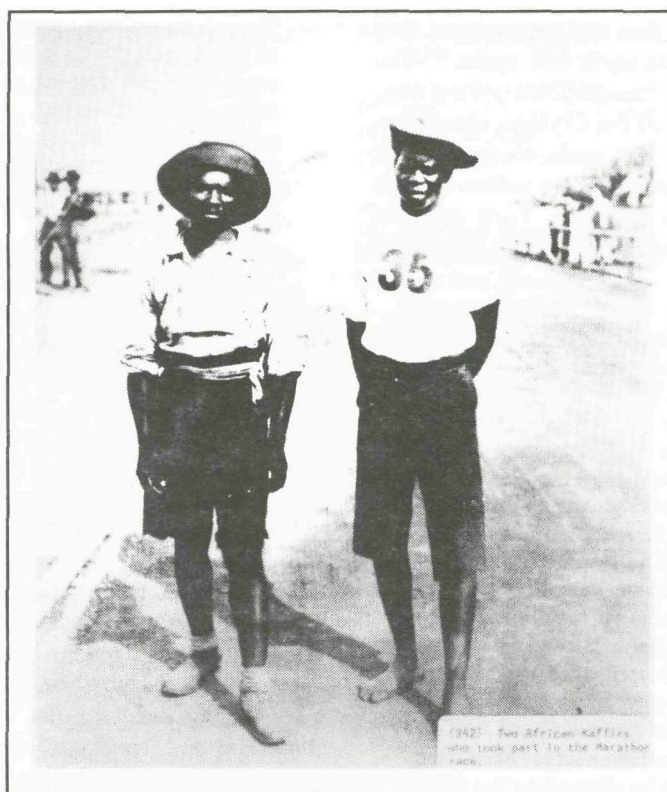


Figure 2. Two African Marathoners.

(USOC Archives)

was not upheld.²⁸ George C. Poage of the Milwaukee Athletic Club, who came third in the intermediate hurdles, was the first black athlete to win a medal at the Olympics.²⁹ It was yet another day of American success tempered, however, by international exploits of J.J. Daly of Ireland who won the one mile run and Perikles Kakousis of Greece who pressed 186 pounds in the barbell lift to win the event.³⁰ Handicapping was part and parcel of the 1904 Olympics. Daly, for example, ran off a handicap of 20 yards in the one mile compared to the fourth place runner who had all of 85 yards of a start.³¹

M.J. Sheridan of the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association set a world record of 132 feet in the discus on September 1. Fred Winters of the New West Side Athletic Club won [the] dumbbell competition; other events not found in 1988/1992 Olympic programmes were [the] 200 meter hurdle race, throwing [the] 56-pound weight, and five man tug-of-war competition.

The race of the day was the 800 meter championship. About 150 yards from home Lightbody and Valentine drew out and then

began one of the stiffest tussles ever seen on a cinder path in the west. The Chicago man won by a yard from Valentine in the cracking time of 1:56.³³

Entered in the race were representatives of the United States, Germany, Canada, and New Zealand . . . Not only did James D. Lightbody of the Chicago Athletic Association lower the Olympic record by five and two-fifths seconds, but he ran the legs off the German representative, who collapsed at the finish. The pace also proved to be heart-breaking for E.W. Breitkreutz of the Milwaukee Athletic Club, who, after crossing the tape in third place, fell exhausted on the track.³⁴

On September 3, track and field events ended and according to the *New York Times* the meet was "probably unequaled in the sporting annals of this or any other country."³⁵ Would Athens and Paris, host cities for the 1896 and 1900 Olympics, have agreed with this summary? Probably not.

The last day of athletic events took place in a packed stadium and "following the announcement of each broken Olympic record the crowd

rose to its feet and cheered the fortunate athlete again and again."³⁶ The award of a "magnificent loving cup, emblematic of the Olympic championship"³⁷ was not made to the leading athletic association (in points scored) which was the New York Athletic Club because of a protest lodged by Chicago.

The Chicago association, however, has protested the entry of John R. Dewitt of the New York Athletic Club, who won second place in the sixteen-pound hammer event and the New York Athletic Club tug-of-war team which finished fourth in that event. The result of these protests will be unless the charges are withdrawn, that the awarding of the championship cup will be delayed until after the meeting of the governing board of the Amateur Athletic Union in New York next November. Should the protests be allowed by that body it will result in a tie, as Dewitt won three points and the tug-of-war team one point for the New York club.³⁸

A British Perspective

The *London Times* on July 2, discussed the St. Louis Exhibition:

There has, perhaps, never been so much difficulty in procuring exact information about an exhibition after its opening. At the end of a month after the formal ceremony only one country had issued its catalogue in English. This was England itself!³⁹

Although British interest in the 1904 St. Louis Olympics was marginal their attention to, and affection, for sport, especially international sport, was marked. In July, for example, the British rugby football team was on tour in Australia; Davis Cup tennis went on between Great Britain and Belgium; athletes from all over the British Empire competed at the Edinburgh Highland Gathering in Scotland; George Hackenschmidt of Russia wrestled Tom Jenkins of America at Albert Hall, London; Ireland played England at polo, and [the] Yale-Harvard track and field team took on Oxford-Cambridge.⁴⁰

There were brief Olympic track and field reports on the first and second of September. On September 5, the succinct report read:

The games are now concluded. Of 38 events the United States have won 34, the remaining four falling to Canada, Ireland, Germany and Greece.⁴¹

On September 8, a short paragraph discussed the swimming team championship won by New York with Germany second and Hungary third. There was considerably more space devoted in a previous paragraph to a gondola race, of all things, between two Venetian watermen at the Earl's Court Exhibition in London.⁴²

The British public school's nineteenth century perception of sport and **hard knocks as a character builder** dominated [the] *Letters* section of the *London Times* later in September. Feisty George Bernard Shaw berated the British Navy for continuing its flogging policy for errant midshipmen. Vice Admiral C.C. Penrose Fitzgerald replied:

... when boxing, fencing, wrestling and probably football have been suppressed as dangerous, pugnacious and possibly blood-letting exercises, when our boys instead of volunteering by thousands for such a dangerous profession as the Navy, will be content to stay at home with their mommas, and knit stockings or moral handkerchiefs. . .⁴³

The *Times* it should be emphasized did not restrict itself to sport at home in Europe and across the vast spread of the British Empire. Auto races were reported from New York;⁴⁴ Princeton's 12-0 victory over Yale received extensive coverage;⁴⁵ and the British championship sprinter winner (1900-1903) A.F. Duffey of Georgetown University (America) was acknowledged as a great athlete.⁴⁶

Conclusion

Outside of sports themselves that went on under the Olympic mantle, there were profound philosophical issues and divides that were to become perennial problems for Olympic administrators. Amateur and professional parameters have never been easy to distinguish. Dr. Knipe, amateur champion boxer of the United States, was not allowed to compete at the St. Louis Olympics.

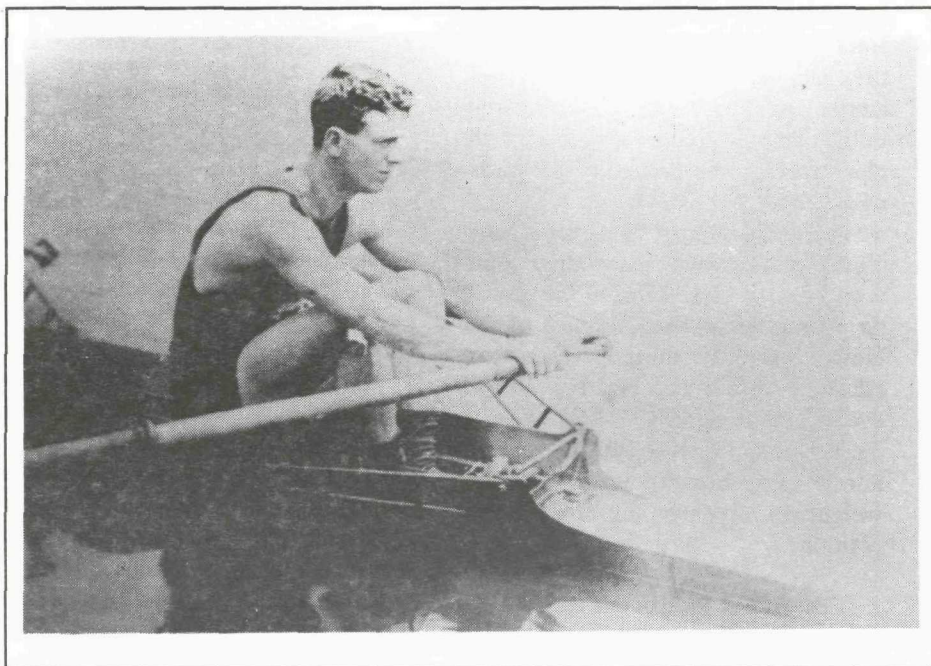


Figure 3. W.M. Varley (USA), Double Sculls.

(USOC Archives)

... for several years he [Knipe] has been an instructor of boxing and physical culture in this city, and for receiving pay for such tuition he became a professional under the rules of the Amateur Athletic Union.⁴⁷

The *New York Times* lambasted the professional baseball player as one who was impelled by venal rather than intrinsic motives.

... in the course of becoming professionals they [professional baseballers] have sacred above local considerations. They are the gladiators who flock to Rome, and expose themselves to have their fingers split and their noses smashed to make a Roman, or a Chicagoan, or a Bostonian, or a Manhattanese holiday, strictly according to the pecuniary consideration offered by those contending capitals.⁴⁸

Compared with today it is intriguing to note that in the early part of the twentieth century the Olympics were just one of a series of major athletic festivals. For example, the 1904 Olympic one mile champion, Daly of Ireland, only days after his St. Louis triumph, took part in the New York Tailtin Games, a revival of the famous Irish athletic contests.

Besides the field and track sports there was an exhibition of clog dancing and Irish football which kept the crowd amused and in genuine good humor until after sunset.⁴⁹

Individual visitors touring and visiting a foreign country often make keen and penetrating observers. Dr. Paul Cohn of the Technological Institute of Vienna commented on the lay-out of the fair and on sport in American society.

The St. Louis fair possesses one great advantage over the Paris [1900] fair ... in that it is set upon hills, while the Paris exposition was on a level space. This feature gave opportunity for landscape effects and architectural results that a level plane could not have afforded. The illumination features are grand and unsurpassed.

I am also looking into the effect of sport and athletics upon scholastic development. Everything points to its beneficial effect. I believe that much of the keen mental poise in America is due to the prevalence of athletics.⁵⁰

Although the United States dominated the Olympic sports scene with 77 gold medals followed by Cuba with 7,⁵¹ actual levels of athletic performances in many, not all, of events were good. While the actual numbers of Olympic sports spectators is unclear, about 5000 spectators watched Hillmann win the 400 meters⁵² and 2000 attended opening day of track and field events.⁵³ However, with a stadium spectating capacity of 35,000 the only full-house day was September 3. In a wider context the Louisiana Purchase Exposition attracted 18,317,457 admissions and grossed \$10,000,000 in receipts comprised of admissions and concessions.⁵⁴ □

[Note: This article is based on a paper presented at the Popular Culture Association/American Culture Association Conference in St. Louis, Missouri, April 6, 1989. It first appeared in the Summer 1989 issue of the *Journal of the International Council for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation* and is reprinted with their and the author's kind permission.]

Endnotes

1. S.M. Morison. *The Oxford History of the American People* (New York: New American Library, 1972), Vol. 3, p. 103.
2. The advances and happenings of 1904 are taken from *Great Events of the 20th Century* (NY:Reader's Digest,1977),pp.15-23.
3. J. Lucas, "Thorpe's Record Assault." *Sports History*, Vol. 2, No. 5, March, 1989, p. 19.
4. *New York Times*, 4 July, 1904, p.4.
5. *Ibid.*
6. *Ibid.*, 3 September, 1904, p. 5.
8. *Ibid.*, 20 October, 1904, p. 12.
9. *Ibid.*, 17 July, 1904, p. 9.
10. *Ibid.*, 20 July, 1904, p. 4.
11. *Ibid.*
12. *Ibid.*, 25 July, 1904, p. 9.
13. *Ibid.*, 6 August, 1904, p. 3. Twenty-two runners took part in this trial which, because of a mismeasurement, was only 4-3/4 miles. Many athletes dropped out and the winner was E.P. Carr of the Xavier Athletic Association. *New York Times*, 14 August, 1904, p. 7.

14. D. Wallechinsky, *The Complete Book of the Olympics* (New York: Viking, 1984), introduction page, unnumbered.
15. *New York Times*, 22 August, 1904, p. 5.
16. *Ibid.*, 28 August, 1904, p. 7.
17. *Washington Evening Star*, 30 August, 1904, p. 10.
18. *Ibid.*
19. *New York Times*, 30 August, 1904, p. 2.
20. Wallechinsky, *op. cit.*, pp. 44-45.
21. *New York Times*, 31 August, 1904, p. 5. The race was run in a temperature of 90°F (32 degrees Centigrade), there was only water at the start and end of the race and Hicks lost ten pounds in body weight (pp. 44-45).
22. *Washington Evening Star*, 31 August, 1904, p. 9.
23. *Ibid.*
24. *New York Times*, 5 September, 1904, p. 6.
25. *Ibid.*, 20 September, 1904, p. 7.
26. *Ibid.*, 1 September, 1904, p. 5.
27. *Washington Evening Star*, 1 September, 1904, p. 9.
28. *New York Times*, 1 September, 1904, p. 5.
29. Wallechinsky, *op. cit.*, p. 56.
30. *New York Times*, 1 September, 1904, p. 5.
31. *Ibid.*
33. *Washington Evening Star*, 2 September, 1904, p. 9.
34. *New York Times*, 2 September, 1904, p. 8.
35. *Ibid.*, 4 September, 1904, p. 10.
36. *Washington Evening Star*, 5 September, 1904, p. 9.
37. *Ibid.*
38. *Ibid.*
39. *London Times*, 2 July, 1904 p. 4.
40. *Ibid* and 4 July, 1904, p. 4.
41. *Ibid.*, 5 September, 1904, p. 10.
42. *Ibid.*, 8 September, 1904, p. 9.
43. *Ibid.*, 24 September, 1904, p. 8. For G. Bernard Shaw's letter see 14 September, 1904, p. 8.
44. *Ibid.*, 10 October, 1904, p. 9.
45. *Ibid.*, 14 November, 1904, p. 9.
46. *Ibid.*, 4 July, 1904, p. 16.
47. *N.Y. Times*, 17 September, 1904, p. 10.
48. *Ibid.*, 25 August, 1904, p. 6.
49. *Ibid.*, 6 September, 1904, p. 6.
50. *Washington Evening Star*, 23 November, 1904, p. 9.
51. C. Robert Paul and J. Orr, *The Olympic Games* (N.Y.: Lion Press, 1968), p. 32.
52. *New York Times*, 30 August, 1904, p. 2.
53. *Washington Evening Star*, 30 August, 1904, p. 10.
54. *New York Times*, 2 December, 1904, p. 5.

When requesting information from a society officer, please include a self-addressed stamped envelope.

1904 Olympic Events Calendar¹

compiled and edited by S. Podolsky & M. Maestroni

Sport	Event	Date	Winner
Aquatics: Diving	Platform Diving	Sept. 7	Sheldon, USA
	Plunge For Distance	Sept. 5	Dickey, USA
Aquatics: Swimming	4 x 50 Yard Freestyle Relay	Sept. 7	NY Athletic Club #1, USA
	50 Yard Freestyle	Sept. 6	Halmai, Hungary
	100 Yard Backstroke	Sept. 6	Brack, Germany
	100 Yard Freestyle	Sept. 5	Halmai, Hungary
	220 Yard Freestyle	Sept. 6	Daniels, USA
	440 Yard Breaststroke	Sept. 7	Zacharias, Germany
	440 Yard Freestyle	Sept. 7	Daniels, USA
	880 Yard Freestyle	Sept. 7	Rausch, Germany
	1 Mile Freestyle	Sept. 6	Rausch, Germany
Aquatics: Water Polo	Water Polo	Sept. 6	NY Athletic Club, USA
Archery: Men	Double American Round	Sept. 19	Bryant, USA
	Double York Round	Sept. 20	Bryant, USA
	Team Round	Sept. 21	Potomac Archers, Washington, DC
Archery: Women	Double Colombia Round	Sept. 19	Howell, USA
	Double National Round	Sept. 20	Howell, USA
Athletics: Track	All-around	July 4 ²	Kiely, Ireland
	60 Meters	Aug. 29	Hahn, USA
	100 Meters	Sept. 3	Hahn, USA
	110 Meter High Hurdles	Sept. 3	Schule, USA
	200 Meters	Aug. 31	Hahn, USA
	200 Meter Low Hurdles	Sept. 1	Hillman, USA
	400 Meters	Aug. 29	Hillman, USA
	400 Meter Intermediate Hurdles	Aug. 31	Hillman, USA
	800 Meters	Sept. 1	Lightbody, USA
	1500 Meters	Sept. 3	Lightbody, USA
	3000 Meter Steeplechase	Aug. 29	Lightbody, USA
	4 Mile Cross Country Team Race	Sept. 3	NY Athletic Club
	Marathon	Aug. 30	Hicks, USA
Athletics: Field	Discus Throw	Sept. 3	Sheridan, USA
	Hammer Throw	Aug. 29	Flanagan, USA
	High Jump	Aug. 29	Jones, USA
	High Jump, Standing	Aug. 31	Ewry, USA
	Long Jump	Sept. 1	Prinstein, USA
	Long Jump, Standing	Sept. 3	Ewry, USA
	Pole Vault	Sept. 3	Dvorak, USA
	Shot Put	Aug. 31	Rose, USA
	Triple Jump	Sept. 1	Prinstein, USA
	Triple Jump, Standing	Sept. 3	Ewry, USA
	Weight Throw, 56-pound	Sept. 1	Desmarteau, Canada
Boxing	Bantamweight	Sept. 22	Kirk, USA
	Featherweight	Sept. 22	Kirk, USA
	Flyweight	Sept. 22	Finnegan, USA

¹This list is a compilation from various sources including: Wallechinsky, Lucas, Spalding, and Mallon. To the best of our knowledge, it reflects the most currently "correct" calendar of events. This information can be used as a guide to seeking Exposition cancellations postmarked on the date of certain Olympic events.

²Wallechinsky lists this under the Decathlon, however Mallon points out, and quite correctly, that the 10 events competed in were quite different from today's Decathlon.

Sport	Event	Date	Winner
Boxing (cont'd)	Lightweight	Sept. 22	Spanger, USA
	Middleweight	Sept. 22	Mayer, USA
	Unlimited (Super Heavyweight)	Sept. 22	Berger, USA
	Welterweight	Sept. 22	Young, USA
Cycling ³	1/4 Mile	Aug. 3	Hurley, USA
	1/3 Mile	Aug. 5	Hurley, USA
	1/2 Mile	Aug. 2	Hurley, USA
	1 Mile	Aug. 5	Hurley, USA
	2 Miles	Aug. 3	Downing, USA
	5 Miles	Aug. 5	Schlee, USA
	25 Miles	Aug. 5	Downing, USA
Fencing	Epee, Individual	Sept. 7	Fonst, Cuba
	Foil, Individual	Sept. 7	Fonst, Cuba
	Foil, Team	Sept. 8	Cuba/USA (mixed country team)
	Sabre, Individual	Sept. 8	Diaz, Cuba
	Single Sticks	Sept. 8 ⁴	Van Zo Post, USA
Golf	Individual	Sept. 24	Lyon, Canada
	Team	Sept. 17	Western Golf Assoc., USA
Gymnastics ⁵	All-Around (12 events) ⁶	July 2	Lenhart, Austria
	Combined 3 Events (Triathlon) ⁷	July 2	Emmerich, USA
	Combined 4 Events ⁸	Oct. 29	Heida, USA
	Combined 9 Events	July 2	Spinnler, Switzerland
	Combined Exercise, Team	July 2	Philadelphia Turners, USA
	Club Swinging	Oct. 28	Hennig, USA
	Horizontal Bar	Oct. 28	Heida, USA
	Long Horse Vault	Oct. 28	Eyser, USA
	Parallel Bars	Oct. 28	Eyser, USA
	Pommel Horse (Side Horse)	Oct. 28	Heida, USA
	Rings	Oct. 28	Glass, USA
	Rope Climbing	Oct. 28	Eyser, USA
Lacrosse		July 7	Shamrock L.T., Winnipeg, Canada
Roque		Aug. 8 ⁹	Jacobus, USA
Rowing	Sculls, Single	July 30	Greer, USA
	Sculls, Double	July 30	Atalanta B.C., New York, NY, USA

³Provided by Mallon; Wallechinsky lists no cycling events taking place in 1904. Spalding lists several additional cycling events including a one-mile motorcycle exhibition and Australian Team Race.

⁴Wallechinsky's date of September 10 is a typographical error (Mallon).

⁵Mallon classifies the events held on July 1-2 as "Turning" events. The components of the combined events mark them as "Gymnastics" events, and they therefore appear in that category in this calendar of events.

⁶The All-Around reflected the totals of the Combined 3 and 9 Event Competitions.

⁷Wallechinsky lists this event as part of the Athletics (Track & Field) events, however it was actually a component of the Gymnastics competition.

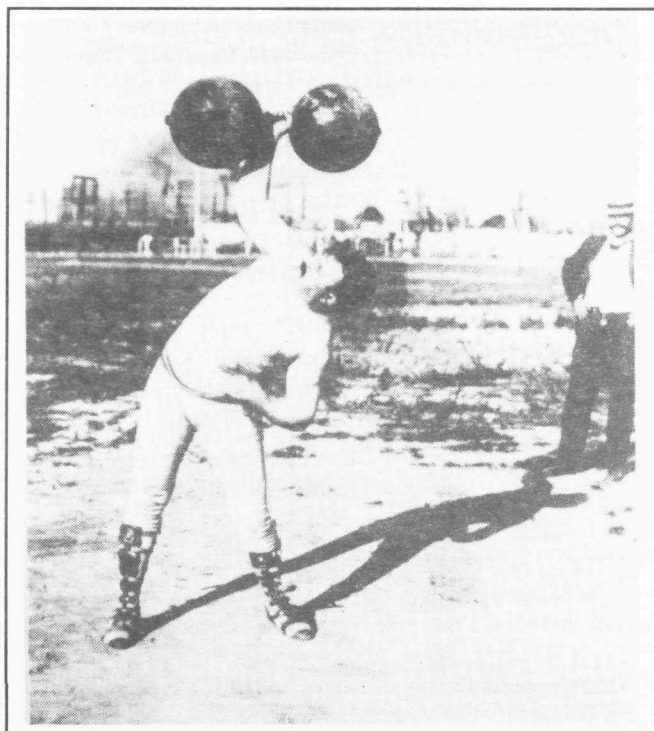
⁸The Combined 4 Event competition was composed of the Parallel Bars, Horizontal Bar, Pommel Horse, and Vault.

⁹Wallechinsky lists this event as having taken place on August 13.

Sport	Event	Date	Winner
Rowing (cont'd)	Shell, Coxed Eights	July 30	Vesper B.C., Philadelphia, PA, USA
	Shell, Coxless Fours	July 30	Century B.C., St. Louis, MO, USA
	Shell, Coxless Pairs	July 30	Seawanhaka B.C., Brooklyn, NY, USA
Soccer		Nov. 23 ¹⁰	Canada
Tennis	Doubles	Sept. 3	Leonard/Wright, USA
	Singles	Sept. 3	Wright, USA
Tug-of-War		Sept. 1	Milwaukee Athletic Club, USA
Weightlifting	All-Around Dumbbell	Sept. 3	Osthoff, USA
	Two-handed Lift	Sept. 3	Kakousis, Greece
Wrestling, Freestyle	Bantamweight	Oct. 15	Niflot, USA
	Featherweight	Oct. 15	Bradshaw, USA
	Flyweight	Oct. 15	Mehnert, USA
	Light Flyweight	Oct. 15	Curry, USA
	Lightweight	Oct. 15	Roehm, USA
	Unlimited (Super Heavyweight)	Oct. 15	Hansen, USA
	Welterweight	Oct. 15	Erickson, USA



J.D. Lightbody (USA), winner of three long distance races, receiving his cup. (USOC Archives)



Frederick Winters (USA), silver medalist in the All-around Dumbbell contest. (USOC Archives)

¹⁰Wallechinsky's date of November 25 is a typographical error (Mallon).

Comparing the Sources of Information

by Sherwin Podolsky

Wallechinsky lists only the final dates of events. Spalding presents basically the calendar of the events. Some of the events listed by Wallechinsky are not specified in the Spalding list. A letter dated October 30, 1990 from Karel Wendl of the Olympic Research Department at the International Olympic Committee headquarters provides further information for some, but not all, events. Mr. Wendl states: "It is also impossible to exactly determine which sources reporting details of those Games are right or wrong."

Wallechinsky's 1904 statistics were submitted to Bill Mallon for his comment and review. Mr. Mallon has written *A Statistical Summary of the 1904 Olympic Games*, published in 1981. His work is supported by an impressive list of references including personal correspondence and conversations. No less than 29 different newspapers for the period of the Third Olympiad are also listed among his references. A query to Mr. Mallon has yielded some additional information which is included in this analysis.

Let's take the comparisons a step at a time. We will try to narrow the differences between the various sources.

Archery

Spalding, Wallechinsky and Mallon report events taking place September 19 through 21.

Athletics

Spalding lists the Olympic Games as taking place August 29 through September 3, 1904. Only two of the track and field events are listed by Wallechinsky outside this period: the Decathlon final event on July 4 and the Triathlon final event on July 12. Twenty-three track and field Events took place during the period August 29 through September 3. Wendl agrees with this duration period.

Mallon confirms that all track and

field (athletics) events took place from 29 August through 3 September, except for the All-Around (not the Decathlon, they are very different) and the Triathlon.

The Triathlon was actually conducted as part of the first gymnastics competitions (turning events) and though Wallechinsky lists it with athletics, Mallon does not.

Boxing

Wallechinsky reports that final events all took place on September 22. However, Spalding says that the boxing events took place September 21 through 23. What boxing events took place on September 23 is a good question. To further complicate matters, Wendl states that boxing events took place "21st to 24.09.1904." What happened in boxing on September 24, 1904?

Mallon is emphatic in stating that all boxing finals occurred on September 22. There were a few matches on September 21, but none occurred on September 23 or 24.

Fencing

Wallechinsky reports that fencing final events took place September 6 through 8. Spalding shows that the world fencing championships took place on the same dates. However, Wallechinsky also lists the Single Sticks final on September 10; this date does not appear in Spalding for any event. Wendl states that fencing events took place September 8 through 10. Agreement among the three sources is not precise here.

According to Mallon, all events took place on September 7 and 8. Wallechinsky's date for the Single Sticks event is a typographical error.

Golf

Spalding reports that the golf tournament took place from September 19 through September 24. Wallechinsky reports that the Golf teams

competition finals took place September 17. Spalding does not report any golf taking place on September 17. However, Wallechinsky does report that the Men's Golf final took place on September 24.

Gymnastics

Three gymnastic final events took place on July 2 according to Wallechinsky. Spalding reports that the Turners' International and Individual Team Contest took place July 1 and 2. Wallechinsky reports all other gymnastic final events on October 28-29. Spalding reports that the American Athletic Union Gymnastic Championships took place on these dates. So, there is complete agreement between these two sources of information. Mallon concurs with these dates.

Wendl reports that the gymnastic events were held in two parts. The first part took place July 1 and 2. The second part of the gymnastic events were held towards the end of October. Wendl's information corroborates the information from Spalding and Wallechinsky.

Lacrosse

Spalding and Wallechinsky show agreement on the dates of this event. Spalding shows that the event took place July 5, 6 and 7. Wallechinsky shows that the final took place on July 7. However, Wendl states that Lacrosse was held on July 7 without indicating the duration of this event.

Roque

Spalding says this event occurred August 1 through 12. Wallechinsky states that the final took place August 13.

Rowing

Wallechinsky reports that all final events took place on July 30. According to Spalding, the World's Olympic Regatta took place July 29-30. How-

ever, Wendl simply says rowing events took place July 30 without indicating if all events took place in one day. So agreement seems substantial if not precisely clear.

Mallon states that no rowing event took place on July 29; all events occurred on the 30th.

Soccer

Wallechinsky reports that the soccer final took place November 25. This date does not appear for any event in Spalding. Wendl states that "the football matches ended the Games on 23rd November 1904." Mallon settles the question by noting that Wallechinsky's date of November 25 is a typographical error. He adds that the matches took place on November 16, 17, 18 and 23.

Swimming

Both Wallechinsky and Spalding agree that the events took place September 5 through 7, 1904.

Tennis

Spalding gives the period of the tennis events as August 29 through September 3. Wallechinsky reports the finals took place September 3.

Mallon's comments: "The St. Louis newspapers for 1904 were terrible with respect to tennis. Matches took place August 29 through September 3. However, there were too many inconsistencies in the newspapers to be more specific. The tennis events took place on all those days and on no other.

Tug-of-War

Wallechinsky says that this event took place September 1. This occurred during the Olympic Games and Spalding does not list a separate date for the Tug-of-War. See weightlifting for Mallon's comments.

Weightlifting

The finals took place on September 3, the last day of the Olympic Games proper, according to Wallechinsky. Spalding does not specify in its calendar that weightlifting took place. Mallon notes that weightlifting and the Tug-of-War events were considered to have been part of the track and field (athletics) competitions. All weightlifting took place on September 3, 1904. Tug-of-War occurred on August 31 and September 1.

Wrestling

Spalding reports that the American Athletic Union wrestling championships took place October 14-15. Wallechinsky confirms that the finals were on October 15.

Spalding's List of Olympic Events

The following is a list of events from the summary presented on pages 205-215 in Spalding.

60 Meter Dash
100 Meter Dash
200 Meter Dash
400 Meter Dash

800 Meter Dash
1500 Meter Run
2500 Meter Steeplechase (Wallechinsky reports 3000m. Steeplechase)
110 Meter Hurdle
200 Meter Hurdle
400 Meter Hurdle
Marathon Race
International Team Race, 4 Miles
Standing Broad Jump (Standing Long Jump in Wallechinsky)
Standing High Jump
Three Standing Jumps (Standing Triple Jump in Wallechinsky)
Running Broad Jump (Long Jump in Wallechinsky)
Running High Jump (High Jump in Wallechinsky)
Running Hop, Step and Jump (Triple Jump in Wallechinsky)
Pole Vault
Throwing the Discus
Throwing 16-Pound Hammer (Hammer Throw in Wallechinsky)
Putting the 16-Pound Shot (Shot Put in Wallechinsky)
Throwing the 56-Pound Weight
Lifting Bar Bell (2-Hand Lift in Wallechinsky)
Dumbbell Competition (classified under Weightlifting in Wallechinsky)
International Tug-of-War

Note 1: The track and field events of Triathlon and Decathlon, although listed in Wallechinsky, are not in the Spalding Summary of Events, Olympic Games of 1904.

Note 2: All of the Spalding Events listed above as part of the Olympic Games took place during Olympic Week, August 29 to September 3, 1904.

Support Your Society -- Volunteer!

JSP is still looking for an **Advertising Manager**. Won't a member volunteer a bit of his or her time? The task is simple, but can be as challenging as you like. No experience in advertising is necessary, but a home computer may make the task easier. If you would like to give the job a try, please contact John La Porta or Mark Maestrone for details.

The 1904 Olympic Venues

by Mark Maestroni

Not a great deal of information exists about the venues for the Olympic sporting events at the 1904 Louisiana Purchase Exposition. We do know, however, that a specially constructed gymnasium, stadium and track were installed at the western end of the Exposition grounds (please see the map on pages 18 and 19).

The gymnasium, known as the Physical Culture Building, was the headquarters for the Olympic Organizing Committee (see cover illustration). Built of red Missouri granite with limestone trimmings, the four story building cost \$140,000. By far the largest room was the 70 foot by 106.2 foot gymnasium with a running track suspended 13 feet above the ground (13 laps to the mile). Also accommodated were locker rooms, showers, bowling and handball alleys, and exhibition space. The fencing events were, as far as I have been able to ascertain, the only competitions held in this facility. It was, however, available for use in the event of rain. Sources are unclear as to whether or not this contingency plan was ever utilized.

Adjacent to the Physical Culture Building was the stadium and track. It was named after David Rowland Francis, President of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. The stadium tiers were built directly into the hillside utilizing the new concept of poured concrete. The cinder track was one-third of a mile in circumference (considerably longer than our present day quarter-mile tracks). In 1983

when the entire stadium was renovated, the cinder track was reputed to be the last one in existence in the United States.

An extraordinarily large infield was laid out to provide sufficient space for the variety of sports that were to take place during the Olympics, as well as for those anticipated for the future.

The majority of sports were held out-of-doors in the stadium, as was customary for the period. These

raft in the lake, rather than starting blocks at the lake's edge. Up to their ankles in water, some of the swimmers lost their footing at the sound of the gun and slipped, rather than dived, into the water. Poor performances also resulted from inadequately constructed 'turns' at the end of each lap."

Imagine the hubbub from today's athletes had such a facility been used in a contemporary swimming competition!

The only other sports venue on the grounds of the Exposition, were tennis courts located near Francis Field. As was the case with reporting of the tennis competitions, little additional information is known about the courts on which they were played.

Two additional venues were used for the Olympic Games, both of which were located off the Expo grounds.

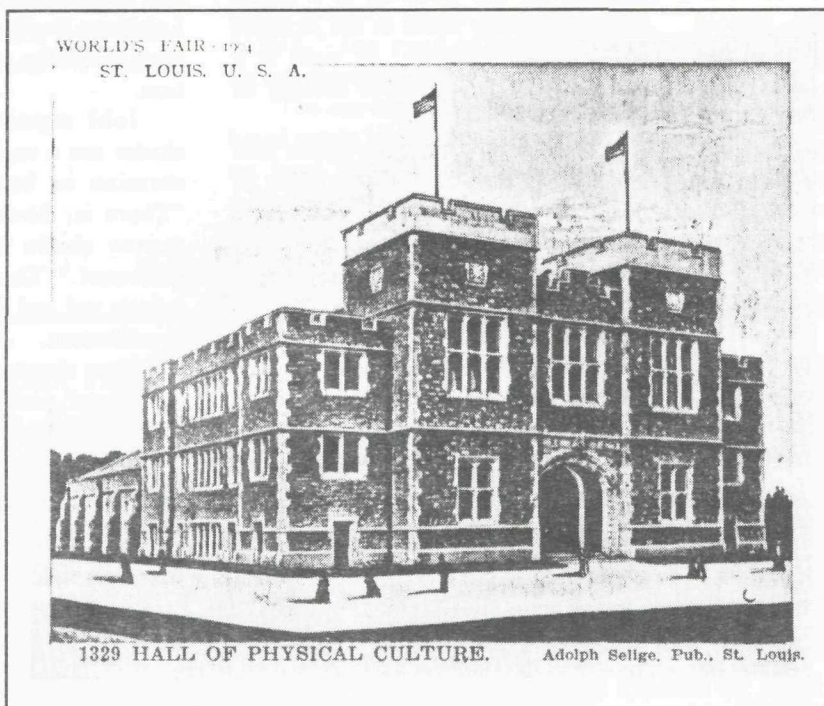
The golfing event took place at Glen Echo Country Club at the intersection of Lucas and Hunt Roads.

Rowing, the last of the aquatic sports, was contested at

Creve Coeur Lake. The lake is in the western St. Louis suburb of Creve Coeur.

What intrigued me most about the overall preparations for the Games was the money allocated to the Department of Physical Culture. "\$150,000 was provided by the Exposition Company for the worthy exploitation of man's progress toward an ideal physical development and training." I have no idea whether or not this sum included the cost of the Physical Culture Building itself.

There, in a nutshell, are the venues -- all six of them! □



1904 postcard depicting the Physical Culture Building, headquarters of the Olympic Organizing Committee for the IIIrd Olympiad. (Klinkner)

included archery, athletics, boxing, gymnastics, lacrosse, roque (a form of croquet), soccer, tug-of-war, weightlifting and wrestling.

The Life Saving Exhibition Lake, adjacent to the Agricultural Building on Intramural Road, was the venue for swimming, diving, and water polo. SPI member Joe Lacko relates an interesting tale about the aquatic sport venue and the conduct of the events:

"There were no lanes and the primitive preparations caused the swimmers to lose their sense of direction. Oddly, the competitors were 'started' from a

The Louisiana Purchase Commemorative Issue

by Sherwin Podolsky

(The following is a summary edited from the chapter dealing with this issue in *The United States Commemorative Stamps of the Twentieth Century* by Max. G. Johl, Volume I 1901-1935. Published by H. L. Lindquist, New York in 1947.)

This article will concentrate on the actual stamps issued to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the Louisiana Purchase. The stamps were first sold on April 30, 1904 and withdrawn on December 1, 1904. Unsold remainders were recalled and destroyed.

The stamps were slightly larger than usual and their designs were not as pleasing to the public as previous commemoratives. Sales decreased to such an extent that postmasters were urged to push them as strongly as possible, though not necessarily to force them on the public.

The stamps were printed in sheets of 100 subjects divided into panes of 25 (5 x 5 in each pane) by horizontal and vertical guide lines, terminated by arrows in the margins. The sheets

were cut vertically along the guide lines. Each sheet of 100 subjects had a plate number at the top and bottom margin of each pane for a total of four plate numbers. Next to each plate number was the Bureau of Engraving and Printing inscription.

One-Cent, Green

This stamp shows the portrait of Robert R. Livingston, Minister to France, during the negotiations. To the left of the portrait is a scene showing swamp lands in the extreme south of the territory. At right is a scene of the mountainous country of the north.

The stamp comes in green and dark green shades. Various types of position blocks are possible and those showing the guide lines along the imperforate edge are "very desirable." The position varieties exist for all values in the set.

Printing varieties include a double transfer showing an upward doubling in the lower left corner of the stamp. The position is unknown and this variety is believed to come from an

early plate.

Another variety is a plate flaw in which there is a strong diagonal gash across the lower part of the left numeral. A third printing variety shows a curl below the left numeral, apparently due to plate damage.

Nearly 80 million stamps were issued and 24 plates were used.

Two-Cent, Carmine

This stamp shows Thomas Jefferson who was President when the Louisiana Purchase was negotiated and who officially approved the transaction.

Johl reports that most of the shades are a variation of the standard carmine or bright carmine color. "There is, however, one extremely scarce shade which is strikingly different." The color is distinctly orange red and few copies are known to collectors.

One sheet was found with all horizontal perforations missing and this was broken up into pairs. One complete right arrow block does, however, exist.



An interesting (but highly overfranked) cover to England. The cancel is a publicity slogan machine cancel (International) dated September 15, 1904. (Klinkner)

Varieties are few. Just two used copies are known showing a shift of the shading lines in the lower part of the left column.

Forty plates were used to print nearly 193 million stamps.

Three-Cent, Violet

James Monroe was the Special Ambassador sent to France to negotiate the Purchase. There was little need for this value on domestic mail and most copies were used together with the 2-cent value on foreign bound mail.

Minor shifted transfer varieties are found showing a doubling in the vertical frame line at left. Four plates were used to print about 4½ million copies.

Five-Cent, Blue

In 1901, President McKinley approved an Act of Congress which connected the U.S. Government with the Exposition. President McKinley was assassinated at the Pan-American Exposition on September 6, 1901.

This value was used on foreign bound mail. There are no reported printing flaws. Four plates were used to print nearly 7 million copies.

Ten-Cent, Brown

This stamp shows a map of the United States with the Louisiana Purchase territory shown in a dark tint. "1903," the year of purchase, is shown obliquely in the shaded portion.

The ten-cent value paid the combined single letter rate and registry fee on local mail. It was also used on mail abroad weighing over one ounce

or on single rate letters handled as supplementary mail on which the fee was double the normal rate.

Except for overweight foreign mail, these covers did not receive machine cancels. Used copies showing first class usage are very scarce and likely to have come from special delivery mail. The rate for this service was ten-cents, plus normal postage, on local mail.

Johl reports two shades: red brown and dark red brown. Four plates were used to print just over 4 million copies.

Specimens

The stamps were overprinted "SPECIMEN." 721 copies of each value were delivered to the Universal Postal Union. 100 copies of each value were delivered to the Third Assistant Postmaster General. □

Basketball Handbook Now Available!

JSP Editor, John La Porta has just announced that George Killian's *Handbook of Basketball Philately* is now available. The handbook covers the stamps, postmarks, postal stationery and other philatelia commemorating the sport of Basketball. The pages are 8½" x 11" and three-hole punched for a standard 3-ring binder, which is included. It is anticipated that annual or biannual supplements will be made available for an additional cost. All prices are postpaid, surface bookrate:

SPI USA Members:	\$26.25
SPI Foreign Members:	\$30.00
All Non-members:	\$35.00

Orders may be sent to: John La Porta,
P.O. Box 2286, La Grange, IL 60525-8386, USA.

Catalog of Olympic Labels

About 1900 Olympic-related labels are evaluated using 1423 illustrations. The 322 8½" x 11" pages present over 600 original pages, as there are two pages per sheet-side. Coverage includes the Seoul Games of 1988 and the Candidate Cities of 1992. The Polish Prisoner of War Games of 1944, as well as a detailed study of the Olympic Flag and Olympic Rings, are presented.

The catalog won a Silver Award at the COLOPEX '88 Literature Exhibition.

Cost: \$50.00, postpaid; add \$5.00 for overseas mailing.

Please order from: Robert J. DuBois,
838 Temple Road, Pottstown, PA
19464, USA.

Postal Markings of the 1904 St. Louis Exposition

by Sherwin Podolsky

Olympic postal historians are interested in the postal markings that relate to Olympic events. The postal markings of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis in 1904 provide a rich variety and often expensive range of cancellations. Unfortunately, no cancellation exists with the word "Olympic" in it. What we try to do is find cancellations with clear postmark dates that relate to when an Olympic event took place.

Elsewhere in this issue are tables that attempt to identify when events, including finals, took place. The objective then becomes to find appropriate cancellations on postal documents.

These documents are often picture postcards and covers. Postcard collectors have run up the prices of certain picture postcards based on their attractiveness. Also, some illustrated covers exist showing various buildings at the Exposition. Whether there is one illustrating the Department of Physical Culture building is not known to this writer. However, a cover is known mailed from this building and is illustrated on the cover of this issue. It is this cover that relates most closely to the 1904 Olympic Games.

The condition of most of these postal documents is usually only very good. The postcards will often have bent corners. The covers will look unfresh and be lightly soiled or have age toning. Also, as the cover illustrated indicates, condition requirements may

have to be even further relaxed if the cover has been roughly opened and is yet historically significant.

Most collectors should have success finding covers or postally used postcards with Exposition cancels with dates related to Olympic events. William J. Bomar's book *Postal Markings of United States Expositions* (published in 1986 by David G. Phillips Publishing Co., 666 N.E. 128th St., North Miami, FL 33261-1388) is the basic reference for the Exposition cancellations. Bomar has graciously consented to allow information from his book to be used in this article. (Bomar's book also reviews the U.S. Postal Station at the Paris 1900 Universal Exposition, which was the site of the Second Olympiad.)

In the U.S. Government building on the St. Louis Fairgrounds (Figure 1), the Post Office Department operated the Exposition Post Office "as a model institution and exhibit. Into this office a model railway car will run daily. Through the glass partitions, the visitors may see all the operations of a large Post Office and the labor

saving devices in daily use. Methods of handling mail in Alaska, Puerto Rico and the Philippines are illustrated and there are many relics of postal history."

Let's get back to the 1904 chapter. Bomar briefly describes the stamps, advertising covers, seals, and tickets. No less than 18 types of postmarks related to the Exposition are described. Then, there are subtypes that will add to the number of varieties. All the cancellations were used in St. Louis.

Publicity cancellations were used as early as January, 1900. However, the most relevant cancellations are those used at the Exposition post offices. These cancellations will usually bear the words "Exposition" or "World's Fair Station" or "World's Fair Sta."

Bomar evaluates each cancellation. The cheapest is priced at only \$1. The Scott 1990 *U.S. Specialized Catalog* prices a card with the 1-cent Exposition stamp and the Louisiana Exposition station cancel at \$40. This is the lowest Scott price for any of the

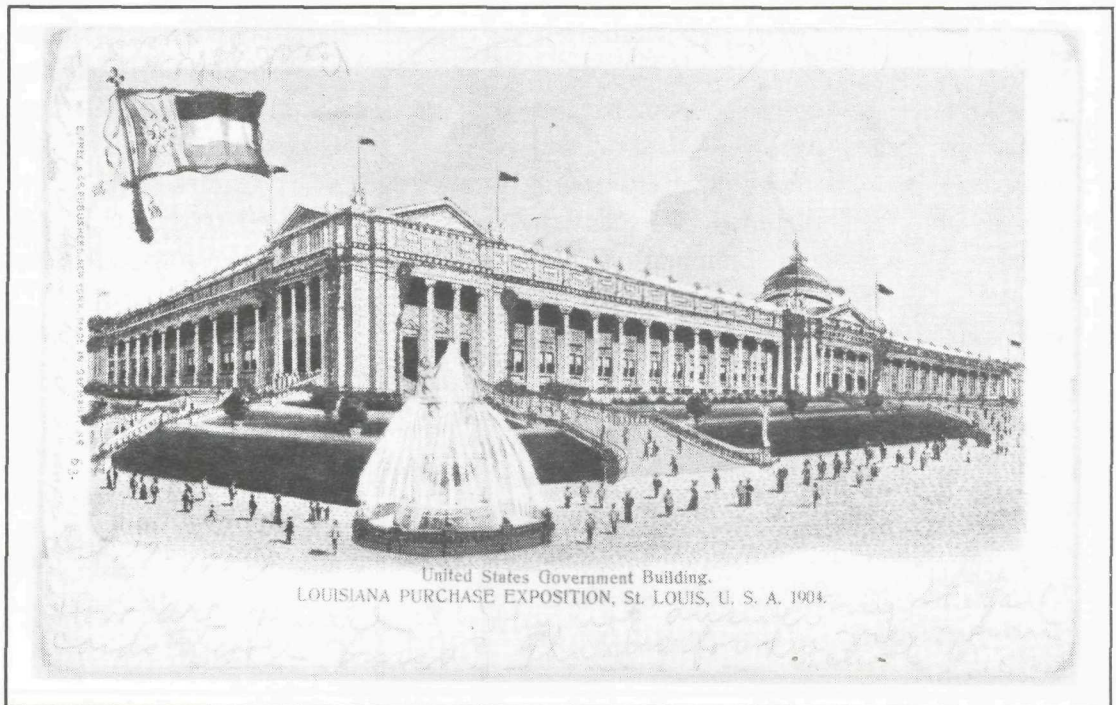


Figure 1. The U.S. Post Office Department operated out of the U.S. Government Building at the fair.



Figure 2. Publicity slogan machine cancel by International.

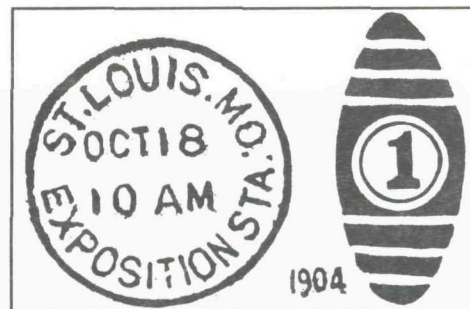


Figure 4. Rare #1 steel die handstamp.

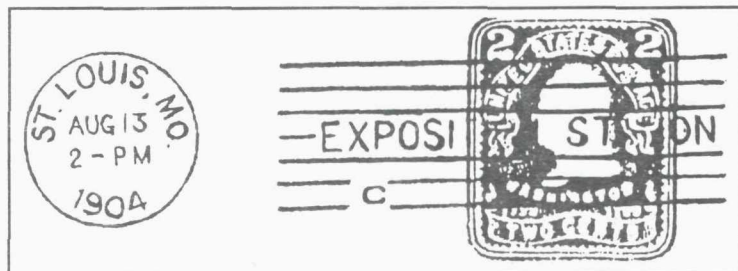


Figure 3. Exposition slogan machine cancel by International.

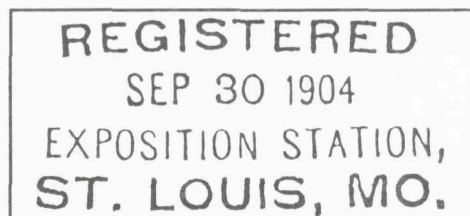


Figure 5. Rubber registration handstamp.

commemorative stamps tied by the Exposition cancel on cover. However, based on his years of experience, Bomar feels that Scott is overpriced for this denomination, so canceled, and that a more reasonable price is \$15. Scott prices the 10-cent Louisiana Purchase stamp with the Exposition cancel at \$450.

For other types of cancellations, Bomar often has much higher prices. Handstamps, especially registry handstamps, can range as high as \$750. There will be additional premiums depending on the commemorative stamps used.

Figures 2 through 6 reproduce postmarks from Bomar (enlarged to 120%) which the Olympic postal historian is most likely to find used during the Olympic Games in 1904. The chances of finding an Olympic date in one of these cancellations is far more likely than for the other types listed by Bomar.

Figure 2 is an "International" type machine cancel. International is the name of the company that manufactured these cancelling machines, and thus their name is ascribed to their cancels. Bomar's value is \$15. A similar variety, not shown, has a "2" instead of a "3" in the killer bar portion and the city name in the dial is "St. Louis," but without "MO." Value: \$1. This is a publicity cancel, not an Exposition cancel.

Figure 3, an International-type of machine cancel as well, has a value of \$25. Similar varieties are known with "Exposition Sta." in the bars. Depending on spacing between the "ST." and "L", values are \$15 or \$25. Bomar doesn't explain the size differences, however. Specialists should also look for the code letter varieties in the killer bar portion. Bomar reports he has seen code letters "C" and "D" and asks if anyone can report an example with "R" or "T."

Figure 4 is a steel die handstamp with the numeral "1" in the oval killer at right. Value: \$100. A similar handstamp with numeral "2" is valued at \$60.

Figure 5 is a rubber registry handstamp. Value: \$350. Full sets of the commemorative stamps on cover with this handstamp, have a value of \$1500, according to Bomar. A similar handstamp with the words "World's Fair Station./Saint Louis, Mo." at bottom is rare, and valued at \$750.

Figure 6 is a Railway Post Office (R.P.O.) hand cancel. Note the "RMS" in the barred oval killer at right. Value: \$400.

International philatelic judge, Manfred Bergman, advises

that it is not enough to show a cover or card with an appropriate postmark. The event associated with the postmark should also be illustrated by a stamp. The stamp should typify the event or, if possible, show the athlete who won or participated in the event. A caption should associate the postmark and the stamp with a common event or athlete.

Students seriously pursuing the 1904 Olympics through postmarks are urged to obtain Bomar's book. It can be borrowed from the American Philatelic Research Library and desired pages photocopied. Armed with date statistics and the excerpts from Bomar, the Olympic postal historian will be well prepared to visit bourses and dealers. Good luck! □

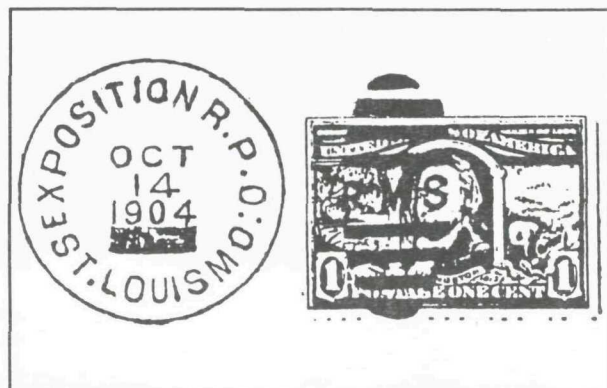
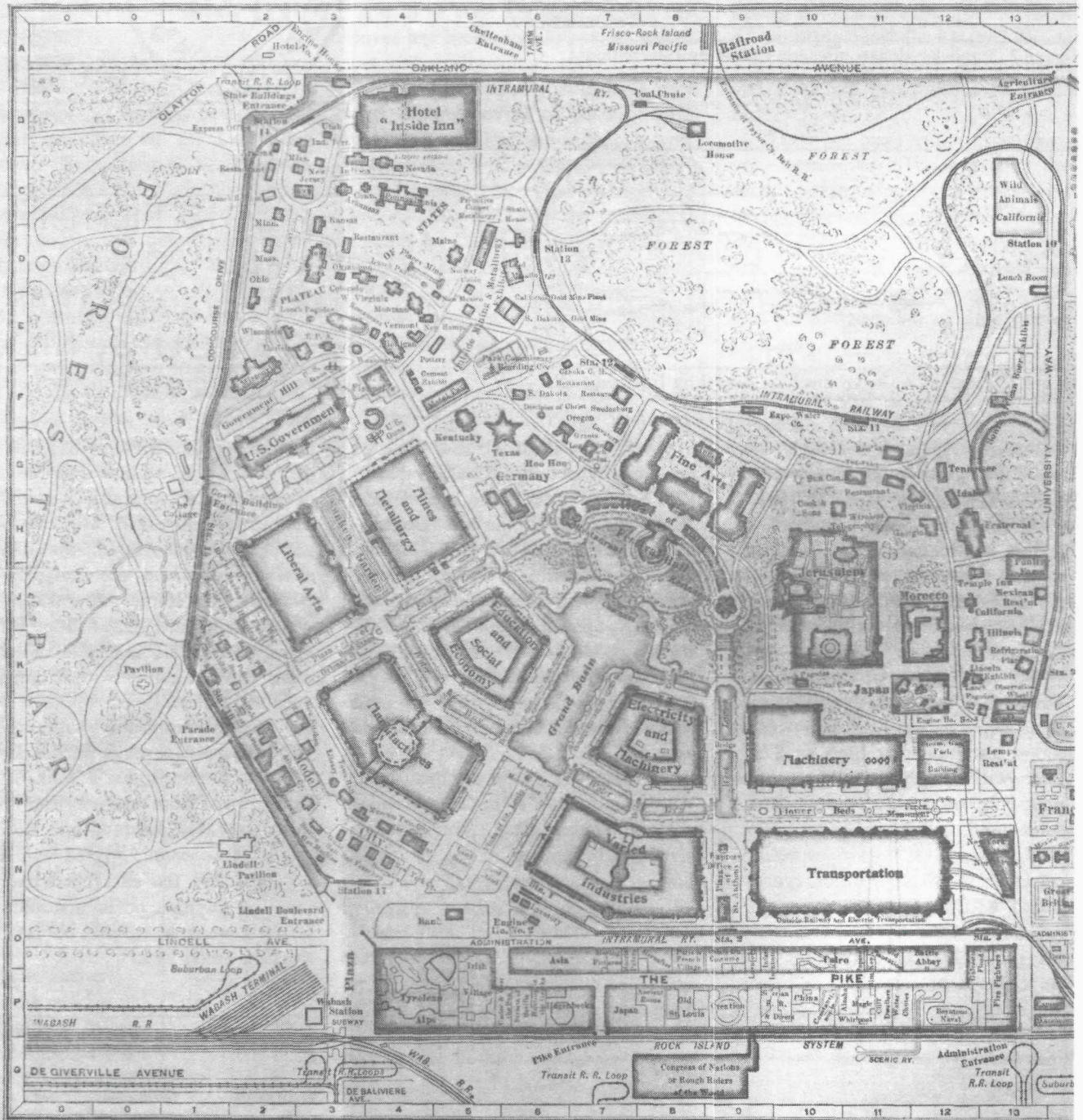


Figure 6. Railway Post Office (R.P.O.) handcancel.

Evans-Snyder-Buel Co., Live



St. Louis, Chicago, Omaha,

Stock Commission Ag

INDEX TO LOCATION ON MAP.

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Lindell Boulevard.....O 3
Parade.....L 1
Pike.....Q 7
State Buildings.....B 2
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Sunken Garden.....H 3
Sweden.....O14
Swedenburg.....E 7
Swedish Tourist Club.....O14

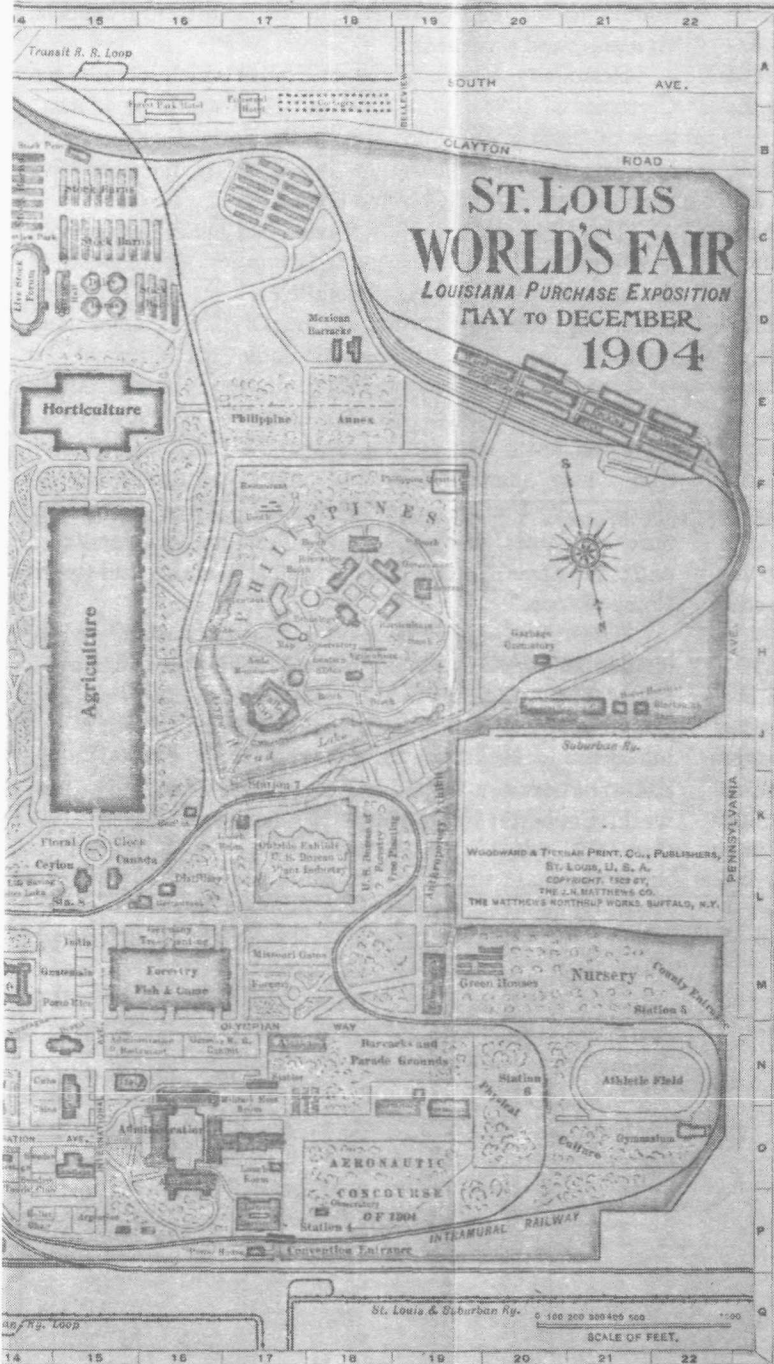
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Wireless Telegraphy.....H11
Wisconsin.....E 2

*Amusement Con- ceptions.



Kansas City, Fort Worth

On Sports and Olympic Exhibiting

by Jim Bowman

Preparing this article for this special *JSP* issue on the 1904 St. Louis Olympics has truly been a "learning experience." I would rather have had an opportunity to read this special *JSP* issue before commenting on exhibiting the 1904 Games. This was not possible, so here goes . . .

To get your attention, I will state now that Paris, Chicago, the Louisiana Purchase, Presidents McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt, Pierre de Coubertin, and Ray Ewry are topically important in the preparation of a St. Louis Olympics thematic exhibit. Now, some explanations.

I personally have never run across a thematic exhibit devoted only to the 1904 Olympic Games, although one or more may exist. The problem is that there were no commemorative stamps until recently, and no special cancellations for the Olympic events. The material that is available is mainly picture postcards, vignettes, and special postmarks for the 1904 Louisiana Purchase Exposition under whose "umbrella" the 1904 Games were conducted. To develop a thematic exhibit for this Olympic Games which is to be judged under the "rules" as presently written provides a real challenge.

One exhibit that I personally recall which includes 1904 material was shown by Maurizio Tecardi at OLYMPHILEX '84 in Los Angeles. It was shown under the title "Paris, 1900 and St. Louis, 1904" and used only three 16-page frames. I am also aware of several other exhibits which survey a series of Olympics and include some material

related to the 1904 Games, mostly exhibition cancels, vignettes, and postcards.

Personally, I believe that an exhibit which includes the Olympics of 1896, 1900, 1904 and 1908 would be a "neat" way of packaging a thematic of the early Games. These four quadrennial celebrations were surely the formative years of the current Olympic Games.

The 1900 and the 1904 Games had much in common. Quoting from *Post Philately and Olympism*, a publication of the International Olympic Committee, ". . . they (the 1906 Decennial Games) restored to the Olympic Games their mythical halo which had become somewhat tarnished - at least from the organizational point of view - by the failures of the Games in Paris and St. Louis." The 1900 Games were conducted in conjunction with the Paris 1900 Exhibition whose management was somewhat hostile to the Games. The French Government also did not openly support the Games. In fact, the IInd Olympiad was conducted under the name "International Physical Training and Sports Competitions."

The 1904 Games also had their problems. Only half of the nations which had participated at Paris sent teams to St. Louis. The Americans thought they had far greater drawing powers than they really had. Much of the world just wasn't interested in sending a team to the United States. In the end, the American Organizing Committee proved to be very weak. Coubertin in his memoirs stated that "the St. Louis

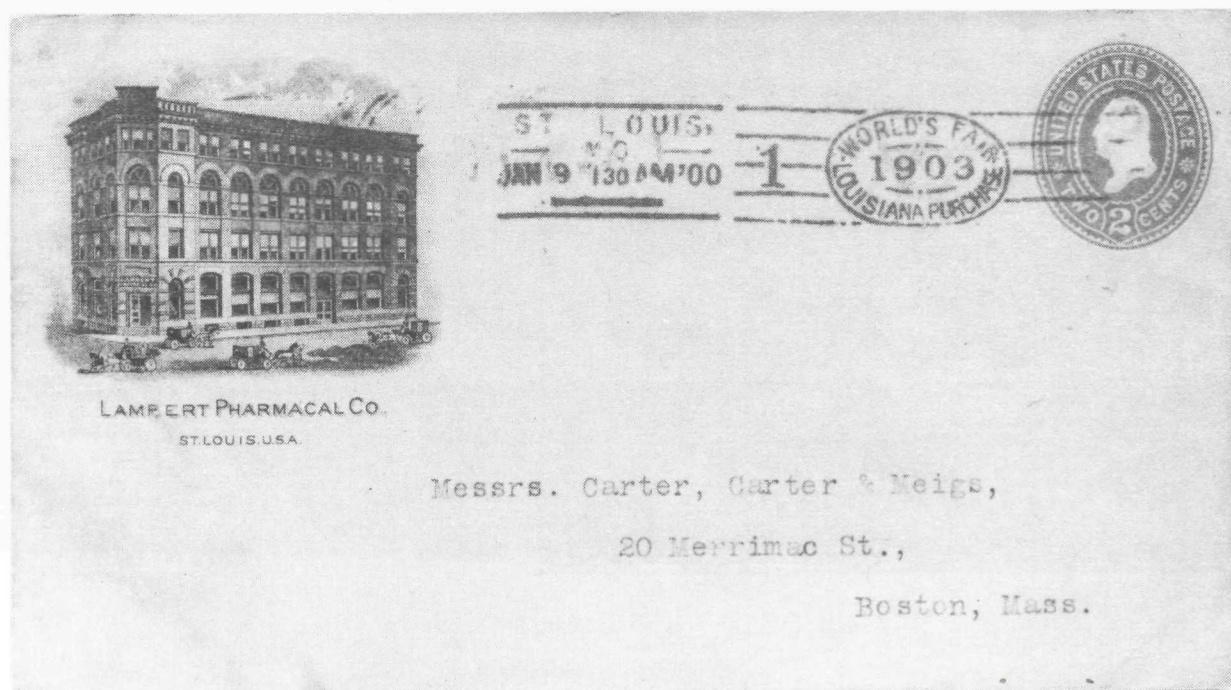


Figure 1. Barry machine cancel noting original "1903" date of the 1904 Exposition.

(Maestroni)

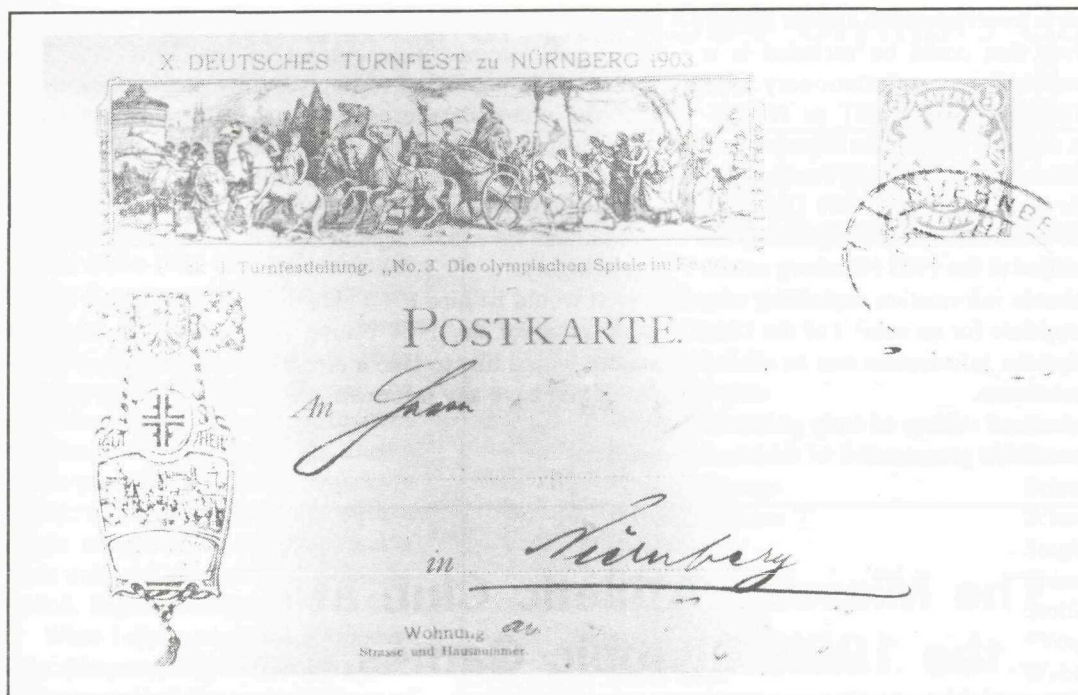


Figure 2. 1903 German "Turnfest" card with slogan handcancel. The depiction at upper left is entitled "No. 3, The Olympic Games Procession." (Maestrone)

Games were so completely lacking in attraction; personally, I had no wish to attend them." Again, the spirit of Olympism was overshadowed by other exhibition events. The "lesson learned" was that the Olympic Games should never again be run by a fair or exposition where ideals and goals are almost always at odds with each other. It was not until 1912 that this linkage was finally severed.

One should not overlook the politics of the 1900 and 1904 Games as it provides an excellent foundation in preparing an exhibit. I will mention here only the political aspects of the 1904 Games.

According to Coubertin's memoirs, the seed for holding the IIIrd Olympiad in the United States germinated as early as 1894. In order to establish the world character of the Olympic Movement, holding the Games successively in Greece, France, and the United States seemed appropriate. Chicago soon came forth as the candidate venue. At the May 21, 1901 meeting of the IOC in Paris, Chicago was accepted as the venue for the 1904 Games. Coubertin contacted soon-to-be-assassinated President McKinley and requested that he act as patron and officially open the Games himself. Although Chicago was the city selected, St. Louis made a last ditch effort to wrest the Games from Chicago, even going so far as to threaten to organize their own games. A very concerned Baron de Coubertin appealed to Theodore Roosevelt, who had succeeded McKinley, to resolve the dispute. Roosevelt decided in favor of St. Louis which had, by then, only a year to prepare for the Games.

By now, my listing of topically important elements in the second paragraph may make some sense. Relative to stamps of the United States, Scott #327 from the Louisiana Purchase Exposition and Ray Ewry from the 1990 Olympic issue, as well as McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt stamps from the Presidential series are a must. In 1969, Haiti

issued a set of 16 stamps honoring Olympic Marathon winners from 1896-1968. This set is listed in the "For the Record" section in Scott, and although it provides a stamp for medal winner T.J. Hicks of the United States, its justification for issue places it under a "cloud" for competitive exhibit purposes. One can only hope that as the years continue to pass, that other nations will see fit to honor their 1904 participants in the Games in a suitable philatelic manner.

Postmarks from Paris and Chicago are

also important. From the standpoint of Paris, one might seek an item dated May 21, 1901 which was the day the IOC met in Paris and awarded the IIIrd Olympiad to the United States. Similarly, a postmarked item of the period from Chicago is also suitable. One might even make a case for including something from the World's Columbian Exhibition held in Chicago in 1893. There is an interesting parallel between the Chicago and the St. Louis Expositions. Both were held a year later than originally intended due to organizational problems. One can only ponder how the Games might have been handled if the St. Louis Exposition had taken place as scheduled in 1903, or where the Olympic venue might have ended up. This might be a story line worth some study for exhibiting purposes.

Some exhibitors may elect to match Louisiana Purchase Exposition cancels by postmark to an Olympic event, showing the cancels on covers or cards with a stamp illustrating the sport that was scheduled that day. If this is to be done, it should be more than just a repeat of the same cancels with different canceller dates. Make certain that you show a variety that may exist. It is also important to find these cancels on a variety of philatelic elements, e.g. postal cards, reply cards, embossed stationery envelopes, etc.

Don't overlook the Barry-type machine cancels illustrated in the United States Postal Card Catalogue which are known used on U.S. Postal cards through 1904. One of the Barry cancels relating to St. Louis has the indicia ST. LOUIS, MO./month-day-time-'00 and WORLD'S FAIR/1903/LOUISIANA PURCHASE. The ST. and LOUIS portions of the cancel are found both close together and far apart. Other types are also noted. I believe that these cancels would be appropriate when describing the delay in presenting the St. Louis World's Fair. One example, illustrated in Figure 1, is dated January 9, 1900 which is

before the IIIrd Olympiad was awarded to the United States!

Another philatelic item that could be included is a Bavarian printed-to-private-order postal stationery card issued for the X. DEUTSCHES TURNFEST zu NÜRNBERG 1903. Card #3 of a series is titled "Die Olympischen Spiele im Festzug," and illustrated in Figure 2. I notice that the Volk auctions list this card under the 1904 Olympics and I can only surmise that some German participants in the 1904 Games probably qualified at the 1903 Nürnberg event. If any reader can provide more information explaining why the illustrated card is appropriate for an exhibit of the 1904 Games, please write so that the information can be shared with other readers of this column.

With the limited number and variety of truly philatelic items available and some creative presentation of the more

prevalent postcards and vignettes, one might assemble a respectable competitive exhibit of the 1904 St. Louis Games. I do not intend to imply by my previous statement that the non-philatelic aspects, i.e. exhibition postcards, vignettes, etc., are not a respectable collectible category. By all means, collect what you will! Some of my favorite 1936 Olympic items in my collection are non-philatelic, but not suitable for exhibiting purposes. Nevertheless, I treasure them highly.

It would be nice to be able to share with others a Plan of Exhibit for the 1904 Games if one exists, or maybe a reader would like to take a crack at developing one. Write me if you have any information to share about this subject.

The Missouri Athletic Club at the 1904 Olympic Games

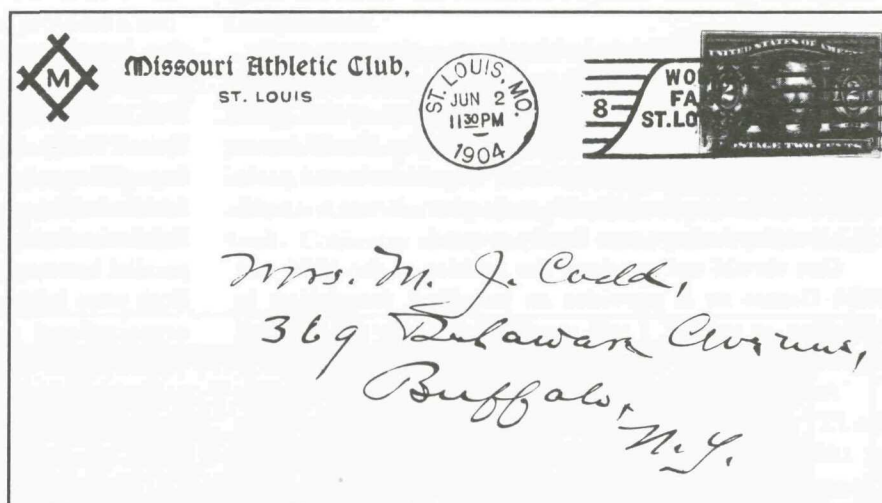
by Joe Lacko

Since the early successes in the previous Games, it was no more than proper that the Games of the IIIrd Olympiad were awarded to the United States. The Games were originally scheduled for Chicago, but the site was transferred to St. Louis, Missouri where the 1904 World's Fair was being held.

The so-called "American Games" were held within the framework of the Olympic Games in the hope that it would stimulate public interest. Surprisingly, only a few thousand spectators witnessed the various events.

The great expense involved in traveling from Europe to the United States prevented many teams from attending. Only the following nations sent athletes to St. Louis: Canada, England, France, Hungary, Ireland, Germany and Austria. Of the 496 participating athletes, 430 were Americans. Canada had numerous representatives as well.

The core of the Games were held during August and September; the athletic events took place at the Washington University Stadium, while a man-made lake was for aquatic sports.



Philatelically, there is no direct documentation of the 1904 Olympic Games, although the special WORLD'S/FAIR/ST. LOUIS machine cancel can be used to indirectly commemorate them.

An interesting envelope (illustrated above) came into my possession, and I would like to share it with our members. The corner card of this envelope bears a framed letter "M", the emblem of the Missouri Athletic Club in St. Louis. Further research

revealed that the Missouri Athletic Club was one of the many club teams to participate in the Games. This "local" club team earned two bronze medals: one in the 4 x 50 yard relay, and the other in water polo. It would be interesting to learn if any Missouri Athletic Club members received individual awards in the 1904 Olympic Games. Perhaps some other items may exist that would somehow aid in documenting the 1904 Olympics. □

Gymnastics at the 1904 Olympic Games

by Mark Maestroni

When I volunteered to write an article on the gymnastics competition at the 1904 St. Louis Olympic Games, I presumed that the exercise would be a "piece of cake." Most Olympic and sport references gloss over these Games as unimportant and non-competitive; some fail to even mention them. So, I thought that a quick perusal of Wallechinsky's charts, a double checking with a couple of gymnastic sources, and a quick write up were all that would be needed. Right? Wrong!

What I discovered was a wonderfully diverse composition of events that summarized the entire history of the gymnastics movement to that point, while at the same time exhibiting innovations that would help guide the way toward our modern system of competition. And, when tossed in with the various foibles of the competition, plus a few remarkable competitors of the day, the mix became downright fascinating.

To fully appreciate the state of Olympic Gymnastics in 1904, one needs to understand how the same competition is conducted today:

- The overall competition consists of three components: Team Event, All-around Event, and Individual Event Finals. Each event is contested separately, with athletes qualifying to the All-around and Individual Event Finals on the basis of their performance in the Team Event.
- Men compete on six apparatus: Floor Exercise, Pommel (Side) Horse, Rings, (Long Horse) Vault, Parallel Bars, and Horizontal (High) Bar. For the Team Event, each gymnast performs a compulsory and optional routine on each apparatus.

The Competitions

It wasn't until the Rome Olympics of 1960 that the three components of

Table 1
1904 US Olympic Gymnastic Team

Andelfinger, William	Lenhart, Julius
Beyer, Emil	Maysack, Robert
Bissinger, John	Mayer, George
Boehnke, Otto	*Merz, William
*Duha, John	Reckeweg, Ernst
Emmerich, Max	Rosenkampff, Arthur
*Eyser, George	Schmitz, Julian
*Glass, Herman T.	Schuster, Philip
Grieb, John	Siegler, Edward
Gross, Theodore	Spinnler, Adolf
*Heida, Anton	Steffen, Otto
*Hennig, Edward	*Voigt, Emil
Hess, Max	Weber, Wilhelm
Kassell, Phillip	*Wilson, Ralph
*Krause, Charles	Wolf, Max

(* Competed in both the July and October competitions.)

the Olympic Gymnastics Competition (Team, All-around, and Event Finals) were contested independently of each other. For many years, men competed in the Team Competition, with the results of the other two components being mathematically derived from their scores. This explains why the competition was held over 4 days, rather than the customary 8-10 of today's Olympics.

One aberration that made the 1904 Olympic Gymnastics Competition unique, was that the Event Finals were actually conducted independently of the Team Event. While the latter occurred on July 1 and 2, the former took place on October 28 and 29! Considering that it took over half a century for this novel idea to be implemented, it seems doubtful that the 1904 competition was a decisive factor. However, it did reflect the beginning desire of many in the gymnastics community to award the "specialist" as well as the "all-around" gymnast.

The major bone of contention between Olympic scholars is which events were Olympic competitions. In my view, there seems little doubt. The fact that the October events were not duplications of the July events convinces me that they do indeed belong on

the Olympic Roster. Many scholars have based their "exclusion" of the October events on the fact that the Olympic Organizing Committee called them Amateur Athletic Union Championships. This argument is, however, insupportable since so many sports that took place during the 1904 Games were advertised under a wide variety of names.

The Events

The overall format of the competition, as discussed above, could be termed "egalitarian" and "forward-thinking" in its recognition of the individual gymnast. In contrast, the events themselves (e.g. parallel bars, club swinging, and shot put) were representative of nearly a century of gymnastics history.

Without belaboring the antecedents of the early gymnastic, or "turner," movement in Europe, the student of the 1904 Olympics should understand the basic premise of gymnastics: to exercise the mind and body.

Viewed in the context of the sports movement in general, gymnasts were considered the first "decathletes" of the sporting world. In addition to the more traditional apparatus work

developed by the founder of the German Turners, F.L. Jahn, gymnasts of the day were also required to compete in three field events: shot put, broad jump, and a dash (usually 100 yards or meters). Is it just a coincidence that the winner of the All-around competition in gymnastics would indeed be considered "faster, higher, and stronger" than his rivals?

Now, let's return to the 1904 events themselves. The Team competition and, by derivation, the All-Around competition, consisted of twelve routines or exercises per gymnast (C=compulsory exercise, O=optional exercise):

Apparatus Events

Parallel Bars	2-C, 1-O
Horizontal Bars	2-C, 1-O
Vault (over length of horse)	1-O
Pommel Horse (side horse)	1-C, 1-O
Total: 9 exercises	5-C, 4-O

Field Events (Triathlon)

Shot Put
Broad Jump
100 yard Dash
Total: 3 events

As the Apparatus Events were contested separately from the Field Events, it's easy to see how many recorders of the Games have listed the latter under track & field. It should be apparent, though, that the Triathlon Event can only be listed under the gymnastics heading.

The organizers felt that since there were distinct divisions between the apparatus and field events, there should also be a way of determining which athletes were best in each category. Thus was born the "combined event." While the All-around

determined the best gymnast in all twelve disciplines, the Combined 9 Event selected the superior apparatus gymnast and the Combined 3 Event the best field man. Upon the demise of the field events, there was no longer a need for separate combined winners, as the All-around would automatically signify the apparatus champion.

It's interesting to note that John Grieb, whose Philadelphia Turnverein team won the gold medal, and who himself won an individual silver in the Triathlon, went on to compete against the "regular" track & field boys in the Decathlon. Unfortunately, John was only able to complete four events before dropping out in the hammer throw competition.

On October 28 and 29, many of the same gymnasts competed in the Event Finals (their names appear with an * next to them in Table 1). In addition to the four different apparatus competed on in July, these nine gymnasts also worked on the Flying Rings, 25 foot Rope Climb, and Club Swinging. Medals were awarded for each apparatus winner. There was also a medal for the Combined 4 Event (the same four apparatus competed in the July event). This would be, in my view, the only event that might be considered non-Olympic, as the Com-

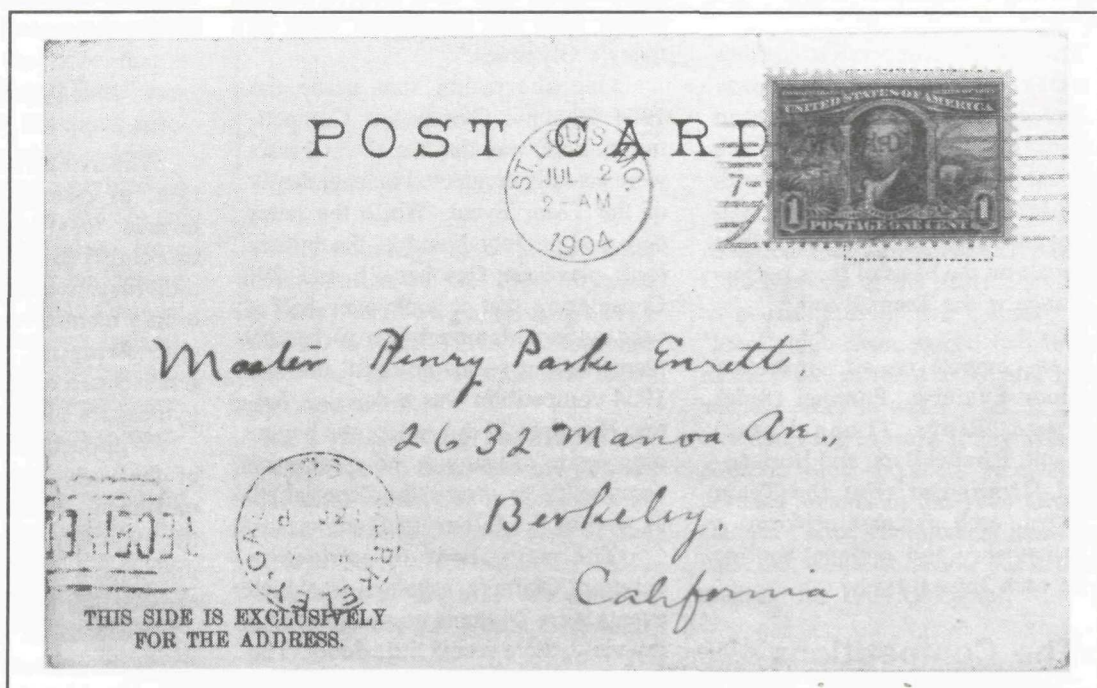
bined 9 Event was generally the same (the Combined 4 Event did not use compulsory exercises - only optional).

One gymnast, George Eyser, was remarkable. With one wooden leg, George managed to place 10th in the Combined 9 Event (Apparatus-only). He undoubtedly would have done much better in the All-around if he had not had to compete the 100 yd. Dash (which he completed in a remarkable 15.4 seconds!).

Other gymnasts had problems as well, though not of their own making. In the world of amateur sport at that time, athletes represented sporting clubs first, nations second. The German Gymnastic Team was prevented from competing in the Team Event because their members were not from the same German sporting club!

Conclusions

Despite confusion over event classification, the gymnastic competition was well-run. Perhaps not many foreign athletes appeared to take part, but I believe that was due more to the financial burden of shipping an entire team of nine men to the United States. (The US didn't field a Men's Gymnastics Team to a foreign Olympics until the 1920 Antwerp Games.) □



The finals of the Team and All-Around gymnastic competition was July 2, 1904, as indicated on this World's Fair slogan machine cancel. (Maestroni)

The Tennis Competitions of the 1904 Olympics

by Dorothy E. Weihrauch

Although the sport of tennis dates only from the early 1870's, its rules were already well established by 1904 and were much as we know them today. The court dimensions then prescribed remain unchanged, as does the method of scoring. Indeed, the most obvious differences between tennis then and now were the mode of dress of the players and the types of tennis rackets in use (illustrated, below, on the 1899 Bavarian postal stationery card).

During those early years of tennis it was very much an upper class sport, almost always played on grass, mainly at private clubs. It was a varsity sport at the Ivy League colleges in the U.S., and it was from their graduates that the best U.S. men players were drawn. In Europe most of the top players came from a similar social background.

The United States National Lawn Tennis Association (USNLTA) dates from 1881. By 1904 it was already governing amateur tennis competitions involving U.S. players with a firm hand. It was the USNLTA which forbade U.S. players to compete in the 1900 Paris Olympics (although a few defied the ban). U.S. players were only permitted to compete in 1904 because the Games were being held in the U.S. The Davis Cup competition dates from 1900. It was from the beginning, and for many years thereafter, looked upon by the tennis fraternity here and abroad, as the international world championship of team

tennis. Olympic tennis competitions were considered only relatively minor tournaments.

It was this attitude by tennis players toward the Olympics which is largely responsible for the relatively small number of competitors in the 1904 Games. Another factor was the isolation of St. Louis, in the U.S. heartland, from the eastern seaboard where the principal U.S. tournaments which might attract foreign competitors were normally held. There is considerable divergence in the reference books as to the total number of players who did compete at St. Louis, ranging from 8 to 42 players. Most sources say that all competitors were from the U.S., although one indicates that there was one competitor from another unnamed country. All agree however that only men's singles and doubles were contested and all of the medal winners were Americans. The tennis competitions were held from August 29 to September 3. Beals C. Wright won the singles gold, defeating Robert LeRoy in the final 6-4, 6-4. The bronze medalists in singles were Alphonzo E. Bell and Edgar W. Leonard. In doubles, Wright teamed with

Leonard to win the gold, defeating Bell and LeRoy in the final 6-4, 6-4, 6-2. The bronze medalists were Clarence Gamble, the brothers Arthur Y. and Joseph W. Wear and Allen T. West.

All four of the gold and silver medalists were ranked by the USNLTA as among the top players in the U.S. Leonard was ranked among the top 10 U.S. players in 1903, Bell in 1904, LeRoy from 1907 through 1909, and Wright from 1899 to 1908.

Only Wright went on to achieve some additional fame in tennis annals. Born in 1879, he played his college tennis at Harvard. A lefthander with a devastating chop and an effective low volley, he was the son of the well known baseball player, George Wright. He won the Wimbledon singles title, as well as the USNLTA singles championship, in 1905. With Holcombe Ward he won the USNLTA doubles title three times, 1904-06. He played Davis Cup for the U.S. in 1905, 1907, 1908 and 1911. In the 1908 Davis Cup competitions he defeated the New Zealand and Australian tennis "greats", Anthony Wilding and Norman Brookes, in singles. □



1899 Bavarian postal card illustrating Tennis.

(Weihrauch)

The First Olympic Superstar

by Mark Maestroni

Paavo Nurmi, Jesse Owens, and Carl Lewis are all Olympic track superstars. Their names are as recognizable to the every-day sports fan as to the Olympic historian.

But contrary to popular belief, there was an even greater athlete who overcame physical hardships to achieve what no other track competitor has ever done: win eight **individual** Olympic gold medals (ten, if you count those from the 1906 Intercalated Games in Athens).

So who was this Olympian God? Ray C. Ewry.

Now, if you feel embarrassed for never having heard his name, don't be. I certainly hadn't, at least until the USPS issued a stamp in his honor.

Early history of Ray's life and athletic accomplishments has not been well documented. Born in 1873 in Lafayette, Indiana, Ray contracted polio at a young age, and was confined to a wheelchair. Some despaired of his ever walking again. However, his natural athletic ability and will to succeed, speeded him to recovery. By

the time he entered Purdue University, he was excelling in the jumping sports, as well as distinguishing himself in football.

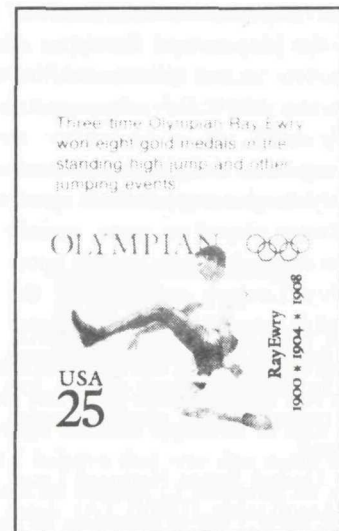
After graduating in the mid-1890's, he joined the New York Athletic Club, helping lead them to 15 U.S. Amateur Track & Field Championships.

Ray competed in only three events: Standing High Jump, Standing Broad Jump, and Standing Triple Jump. All of these were discontinued by the 1920 Olympics of Antwerp (which probably explains why Ray has never achieved the notoriety he deserves.)

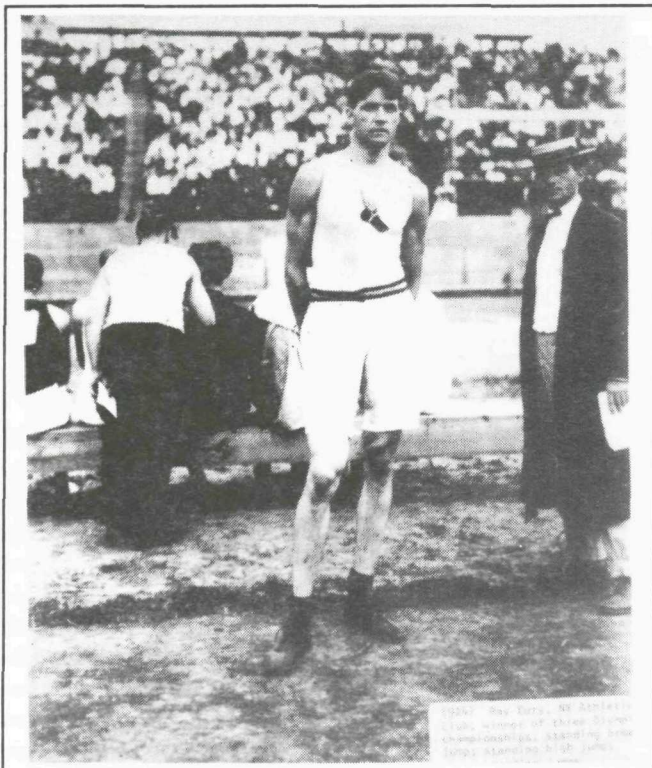
At the 1900 Olympics in Paris, Ewry competed all three events, winning gold medals in each while setting a world record in the Standing High Jump. He repeated his triple medal sweep at St. Louis in 1904, this time setting a world record in the Standing Long Jump. By 1906, the Standing Triple Jump had been discontinued, but Ray competed in and won both the other jumping events. In his final Olympic appearance in London in 1908, Ewry swept the remaining two

jumping events, to give him a career total of **10 Olympic Gold Medals**. It is worth noting that although he did not compete in Stockholm in 1912, his world records remained intact.

Ray Ewry died September 27, 1937 at Douglaston, Long Island, New York -- an Olympic Superstar to the end. □



Ray Ewry on the 1990 U.S. Olympians issue (SC #2497).



Ray C. Ewry, Olympic Champion. (USOC Archives)



Ewry competing the Standing High Jump. (USOC Archives)

Medals, Ephemera, and Other Memorabilia of the 1904 Olympic Games

by Mark Maestrone

Medals, ephemera and memorabilia: those fascinating non-philatelic items that make our personal collections unique. After all, everyone can own a set of the Louisiana Purchase commemorative stamps (provided one has the money for the high values), but how many of us can boast of possessing a victory medal that may have belonged to one of those intrepid Olympians of 1904!

Besides the obviously exhilarating feeling of owning something unusual that is approaching 100 years of age (after all, a collector is a collector, no matter what), an old program, ticket, or book gracing one's library becomes an instant reference tool.

Over the next few pages, you will find a variety of interesting items related to the 1904 Olympics or Louisiana Purchase Exposition. Many people have contributed material for this article, and I would like to thank them all for their time and effort.

William J. Bomar, in his book entitled *Postal Markings of the United*

States Expositions, offers some interesting summaries of the postcards, advertising covers, seals and tickets from the 1904 Games.

Private Issue Postcards

As a primary, and inexpensive, means of communication up through the early part of the 20th Century, it is not unusual to find a great number of postcards depicting various scenes of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. Bomar estimates that at least 1,000 different varieties of postcards exist from this event. While most are simple color renderings or black and white photographs of fabulous classical style buildings (I can't even imagine the cost of constructing such edifices, and I'm an architect!), many are embellished with glitter and other odd additions. Apparently, the most popular of the "customized" postcards were the series published by Samuel Cupples and appropriately referred to as "Hold-To-Lite" postcards because of their transparent properties. Due to their fragile nature, they are difficult

to find in good condition. Expect to pay \$25 and up for these. One, in particular, is quite rare and depicts the Inside-Inn, a popular Exposition-grounds hotel. \$150 for this one would not be out of line.

Most of the postcards are in a standard 3" x 5" size, but 6" x 9" so-called "Jumbo" cards, most of which are also of the "Hold-To-Lite" variety, will sell for \$100 or more.

Advertising Covers

One of the joys of thematic philately is adding "nearly" philatelic items, such as advertising covers, to one's collection. With care and restraint, a particularly appropriate cover might be slipped into an exhibit, especially if no "true" philatelic item can be used to illustrate a point.

Advertising covers were in their heyday at the turn of the century. These colorful works-of-art were often produced by the same printers of postcards: Cupples, Pinkau, Selig, Koehler, and Hesse Envelope. Bomar has recorded over 250 different adver-

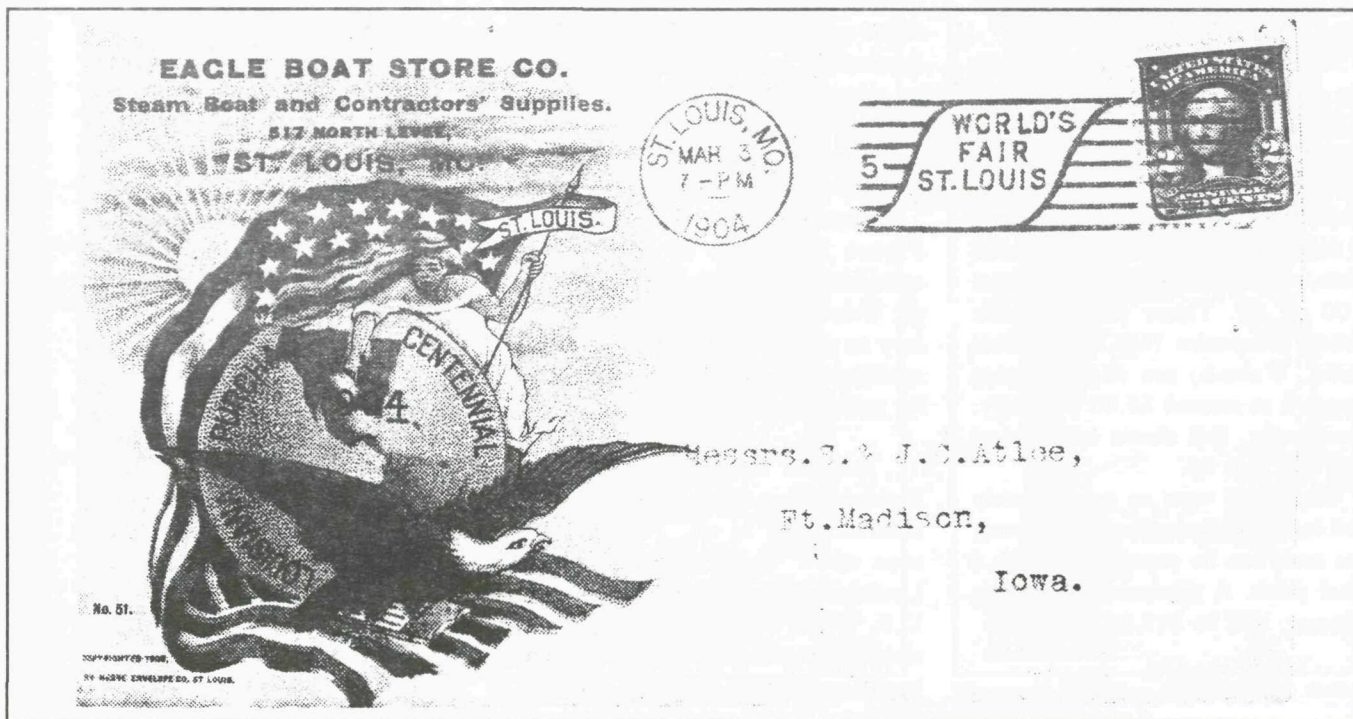


Figure 1. 1902 Hesse Envelope Company of St. Louis advertising cover commemorating the Exposition.

(Maestrone)



Figure 2. Three different tickets/passes for entrance to the Exposition.

(Klinkner)

tising envelope designs.

"If in decent collectible condition, depending on the stamps thereon, in combination with a desirable cancel (say a handstamped Exposition Station R.P.O.) the prices they can bring will take your breath away!" Figure 1 illustrates a cover by Hesse Envelope for the Eagle Boat Store Company; its beauty can only be truly appreciated in color.

Seals

Seals are another collecting area quite dear to many Olympic philatelists. A wide variety of these multi-colored adhesives were printed by such publishers as Selig, Buxton & Skinner, and Stecher Litho. At least 150 different seals have been recorded to date, and many cost anywhere from \$1.00 on up. Those produced for railroad companies (MKT, Missouri Pacific, Wabash) are slightly more expensive at around \$5.00 per copy. Occasionally, full sheets of seals or labels still turn up.

When tied with an appropriately dated cancel to a contemporary cover, these seals can be expected to fetch a higher price. A minimum, according to Bomar, will be \$15.00.

Tickets

It's pretty rare to get something for nothing, so tickets serve as those little extra "dividends" that one takes home from a sporting event or other special occasion.

Considering that everyone who visited the Exposition came away with a ticket stub, it's pretty unusual that so few examples have survived to the present day. In general, passes and tickets are not plentiful, although some are more scarce than others. Particularly rare are passes attributable to specific concessionaires. Bomar suggests that collectors be prepared to pay premium prices for almost any form of ticket or pass to the Expo.

Some examples are depicted in Figure 2. I know of no examples specifically acknowledging the Olympic Games. Possibly it was not necessary to pay an extra fee to attend the sporting competitions; can any collector provide added information?

Bowmar summarizes Louisiana Purchase Exposition memorabilia as follows: "All in all, I believe I've seen more "collectibles" from the Louisiana Purchase than any other U.S. World's Fair. Buttons, badges, ribbons, paper weights, plates, china, books, programs, so-called "dollars," elongated coins, spoons, pewter

plates, cups, steins, etc. You name it, they had it - enough to fill a museum for this event alone."

Medals

Now come the juicy items! From an anonymous collector, we are privi-



Figure 3. 1904 Bronze Olympic Award Medal for Running Hop, Step & Jump.

leged to reproduce, I believe for the first time, victory medals from the 1904 Olympic Games. Also included, are participation medals for both the athletes and officials.

Figure 3 illustrates a Bronze Award Medal (third place) for "Running Hop, Step and Jump," and is so engraved on the reverse (Figure 4). This medal was awarded to Robert Stangland of the United States on August 1, 1904, for his jump of 43 feet, 10 inches (13.36 meters). The medal came with a leather case, gold embossed with the words:

MEDAL FOR
OLYMPIC GAMES
UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION
ST. LOUIS U.S.A.
F.J.V. SKIFF
DIR. OF EXHIBITS
JAS. E. SULLIVAN
CHIEF

The colors of the ribbon's stripes are, from left to right: blue, white, red, gold, red, white, and blue.

The plaque and pin assembly at the top reads:

1904
UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION
OLYMPIC GAMES
• ST. LOUIS •

Figure 5 depicts an Amateur Athletic Union (A.A.U.) Silver Award Medal. The Goddess of Victory appears at center with the legend (around the perimeter): Amateur Athletic Union of the United States MDCCCLXXXVIII." The plaque and pin assembly at top is identical to that for the Olympic Medal.

The reverse (Figure 6) is engraved "Running Broad Jump." The owner is unsure as to what place (presumably second) this medal represents, or to whom it was awarded.

Wallechinsky lists the Olympic Running Broad Jump as having been won by Stangland as well, so it is also possible that he won this medal.

Figure 7 depicts two types of participation medals. At top is a looped variety which was given to officials. The bottom left version, without loop, was presented to athletes. The reverse is shown at bottom right. Both varieties are identical except for the loop.

The obverse of the medal depicts a striding nude male holding a laurel

branch in his right hand, a theme reminiscent of the Ancient Olympic Games. The figure is superimposed over a design of eight segmented spaces with multiple inscriptions as follows: OLYMPIC GAMES (center left), SAINT LOUIS (center right), 19 (bottom left), U.S.A. (bottom center), 04 (bottom right). Underneath the letters U.S.A. at bottom center is: Dieges & Clust, N.Y.

The reverse is an interesting mixture of motifs that acknowledge the commemorative nature of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. The inscription reads:

1803
UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION
COMMEMORATING THE
OLYMPIC GAMES
1904
PHYSICAL CULTURE
DEPARTMENT
FREDERICK J.V. SKIFF
DIRECTOR OF
EXHIBITS

The shields of the U.S.A. (eagle), France (fleur-de-lis) and exposition appear near the margins. The 1803 and French connotations obviously refer to the purchase of the Louisiana



Figure 4. Reverse of the Bronze Award Medal depicted in Figure 3.

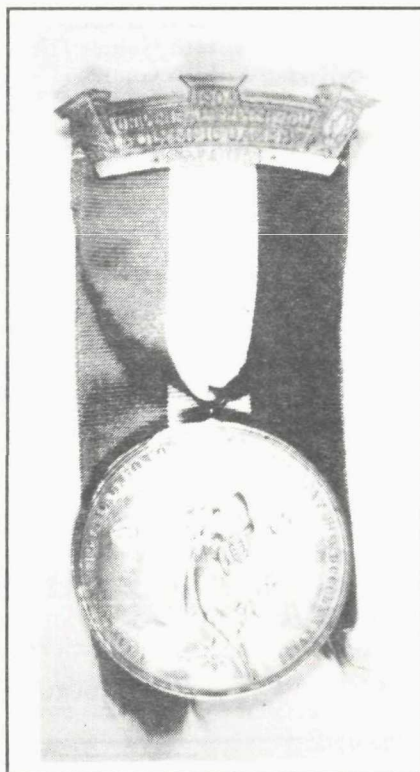


Figure 5. A.A.U. Silver Award Medal for the Running Broad Jump.

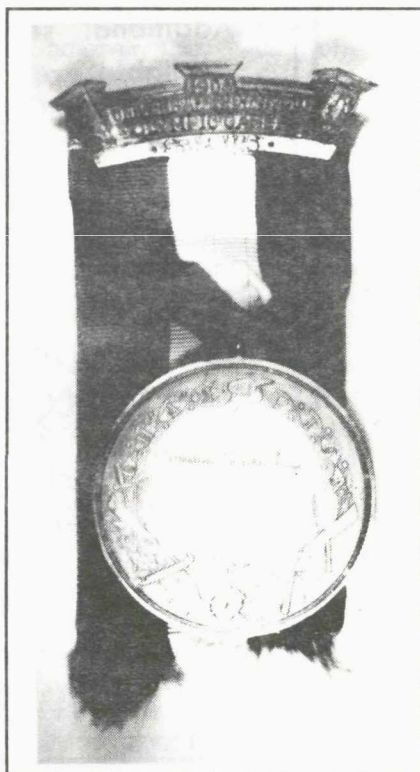


Figure 6. Reverse of the Silver Award Medal in Figure 5.

Territory from France in 1803. Remember that this Exposition was to originally have taken place in the centennial year - 1903.

The officials' version hung from a ribbon similar to that attached to the Award Medals for the athletes. The ribbon and medal were suspended from a bar with pin attachment inscribed "Hon. Referee."

The octagonal bronze medal, measuring 40 x 40 mm., was presented in a small cardboard box with wording similar to that appearing on the reverse of the medal.

No doubt, there are numerous other items out there just waiting to be discovered. Some may already have been. Those readers who have found some unusual items are welcome to let us know about them. We'll try to report on further "finds" in future issues of *JSP*. □

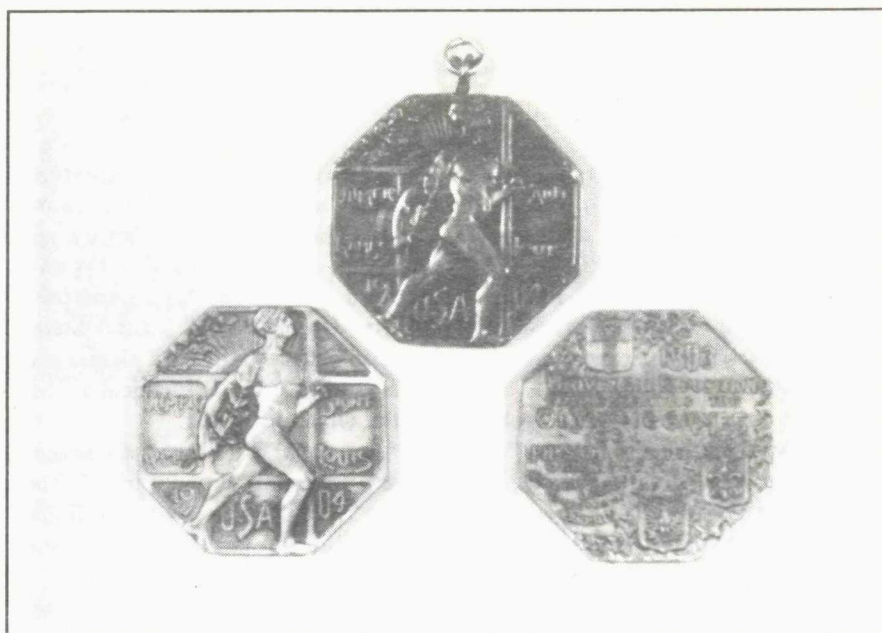


Figure 7. Officials Participation Medal (with loop), at top; Athlete's Participation Medal, at bottom left; and reverse of both, at bottom right.

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22nd Games (1980) Part 1	10.00	(2.00)
Part 2	17.50	(2.50)

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Reviews of 1904 Olympic Resources

by Sherwin Podolsky

Spalding's Official Athletic Almanac For 1905. Special Olympic Number Containing the Official Report of the Olympic Games of 1904. Official Report of Anthropological Days at the World's Fair, containing a Review of the First Series of Athletic Contests ever held, in which Savage Tribes were the Exclusive Contestants. Compiled by James E. Sullivan, Chief, Department of Physical Culture, Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and Director of Olympic Games, 1904. Published in 1905 by The American Sports Publishing Company, New York. 284 numbered pages plus 36 unnumbered pages illustrating prizes awarded and including 10 unnumbered pages listing the Athletic Library (which is a listing of many booklets on how to play different sports). Many photographic illustrations (not separately indexed).

This is an incredible, as well as confusing, book. The first part of the book presents records and statistics for a wide variety of athletic events in the United States and foreign countries. The statistics are mostly devoted to collegiate events. However, records are also given for such activities as sack racing, running backwards, kicking, pulling the body up by the arms (chin-ups?), three-legged race records as well as activities that are currently part of modern sports.

The second half of the book is entirely indexed under the heading OLYMPIC GAMES. This section narrates a history, and lists of events with numbers of entries, prize donors and winners.

The International Olympic Committee originally decided to hold the third Olympic meeting in the City of Chicago in 1904. When it became apparent that the St. Louis World's Fair was to have a well-established Department of Physical Culture, with athletic games of all descriptions, it became apparent that having two large athletic gatherings in one year would cause one of them to suffer. Chicago had already organized an association for the Olympic meeting, but it finally gave way and recommended to the IOC that the Games be transferred to St. Louis.

Spalding gives us some details along with a bit of bombast. "There is no necessity here of dwelling at any great length upon the Olympic games contests or upon the success of future Olympic games. It is fair to say, however, that to America must be given the absolute credit of carrying to a success the Olympic Games, the like of which will never again be equaled until the Olympic games are brought back to America, as America has set a standard that certainly will be hard for other countries to follow."

"Early in the season the Department of Physical Culture was notified that it was the desire of the International Committee that all sports that were to be given under the auspices of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition must bear the name 'Olympic,' and as a result Olympic championships in different sports were announced."

As a result, the all-encompassing nature of the sports competition program resulted in the inclusion of events for elementary school, high school and intercollegiate students. The American governing bodies of various sport associations, such as for lawn tennis, roque, golf, fencing, etc. were also contacted. There is no explanation of how foreign athletes were invited.

The narrative states: "The Olympic games, held from August 29 to September 3, brought together in the stadium the greatest athletes of the world." However, many events considered Olympic took place outside these dates. The narrative later mentions: "During the Olympic Games which extended from May to November..." and provides a list of events dated from May 14 through November 18. It is easy to see how confusing the actual Olympic calendar is to the Olympic historian. Are all these events to be accepted as part of Olympic history?

Perhaps the most bizarre part of the book is devoted to Anthropology Days at the Stadium held August 12-13, 1904. It was decided to invite members of "several savage tribes, owing to the startling rumors and statements that were made in relation to (their) speed, stamina and strength..." "We have heard of the marvelous qualities of the Indian as a runner, of the stamina of the Kaffir, and the natural all around ability of the savage in athletic feats, but the events at St. Louis disprove these tales."

Each tribe competed with its own in each event. Classes included: Africans, Moros (Philippines), Patagonians, Ainu (Japanese), Cocopa (Mexican) and Sioux Indian tribes. The shortcomings of the African Pigmy [sic] are explained. American champion sprinters do better in sprinting.

One observer said, however, that, "with professional training, the savages could become as proficient as many Americans." Also, "the Pigmies [sic] from Africa were full of mischief. They took nothing whatever seriously, outside of their own shinny game and the tree climbing."

In summary, this is an amazing book! Not only do we realize how less prejudiced sports and Olympics have become, but how Olympic Games record keeping has advanced in the intervening years. □

The Olympic Games, 1904. By Charles P. Lucas. Published by Woodward Tierman Printing Co., St. Louis, 1905. 147 pages. With 28 photographic illustrations, indexed.

In his preface, Lucas defines the scope of his book thus: "In presenting 'The Olympic Games, 1904,' the author has made no attempt to consider the sports held before them, as the Olympic Games were those events which opened August 29, continuing up to, and including, the games contested September 3." Thus, much of the book is focused on the track and field events of those six days.

I reviewed both books by Lucas and Spalding and was unable to determine any biographical information on Lucas. In his book, Lucas merely refers to himself as the author.

In a preface dedication, President Theodore Roosevelt is noted as the "Honorary President of the Olympic Games, 1904." Lucas never mentions President Roosevelt again. Spalding's book, however, features a full page photograph of a young Honorary President and elaborates how important the President's acceptance was to the "future success of this country as an athletic nation." Spalding says that in the Olympic Games of 1904 "... everything was carried on in a high class manner, and purely in an amateur way, and more has been accomplished for the future of athletics in this country than could ever be accomplished by any other method."

The Lucas book is almost entirely narrative. A table at the end of the book summarizes how 26 events were won by each team. The teams include various American and Canadian athletic clubs, three colleges and universities, the Louisville YMCA, the nations of Germany, Hungary, Cuba, Greece and "unattached." In all, 22 teams are recorded.

Lucas elaborates on how St. Louis was eventually selected. The IOC, during the Paris Olympic Games in 1900, was impressed with the American victories in 1896 and 1900, and decided to award the Third Olympiad to Chicago, "considered the most central point in the country." An association known as the Olympic Games Company was organized for the purpose of arranging the contests. However, promoters of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in St. Louis persuaded Chicago to allow St. Louis to hold the Games during the Fair in 1904.

England and France did not send a single competitor. However, Lucas boasts that "neither France nor England were missed from the games of 1904... and it is doubtful, indeed, if a single Frenchman would have even finished fourth in any of the events."

A chapter is devoted to the Marathon Race. Lucas reports how he caught Fred Lorz of the Mohawk Athletic

Club of New York riding a number of miles in an automobile. Lorz ran the last five miles of the Marathon Race, covered the last 440 yards of the 24 miles and 1500 yards in the Stadium, and was hailed like a conquering hero by the American people. The honor of winning the race was heaped upon this man, who had not only disgraced himself, "but drew the colors of an innocent club in the mire; had robbed a man who, four miles out on the road, was running the last ounces of strength out of his body, kept in mechanical action by the use of drugs, that he might bring to America the Marathon honors, which American athletes had failed to win both at Athens and Paris."

An Englishman by birth, Thomas J. Hicks of the Cambridge YMCA, chose to represent America and became the first man to bring the honor of winning the Marathon Race to America.

What was the drug administered to Hicks that enabled him to win the Marathon? Lucas explains that Hicks kept up well until seven miles from the Stadium. A drink of water was refused, but Hick's mouth was sponged with water. Lucas "was forced to administer one-sixtieth grain of sulphate of strychnine, by the mouth, besides the white of one egg." The drug was again administered at the twenty-mile post. "Over the last two miles of the road, Hicks was running mechanically--like a well-oiled piece of machinery...There was more or less hallucination." At the last mile and a half, there were two bad hills. He was given two more eggs, again bathed, and given some brandy. Hicks was too ill to receive the trophy and was promptly given medical attention. He lost eight pounds during the race, but after a good night's rest, it was found he recovered four of those pounds.

Obviously, the Olympic Games at St. Louis are filled with fascinating stories and byways; the Marathon Race is only one of them. □



T.J. Hicks, the eventual winner of the 1904 Marathon. (USOC Photo Archives)

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Compiled by Mark Maestroni

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A number of magazines, newspapers, and other "ephemeral" materials exist that discuss the 1904 Olympic Games and the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

When visiting St. Louis, the Olympic enthusiast would be well advised to pay a visit to the Missouri Historical Society, which is the official repository of all the 1904 World's Fair memorabilia. The basement storage area includes about 100 scrap books filled with newspaper articles. Unfortunately, the collection has never been cataloged. They are located in the Jefferson Memorial, Lindell at DeBaliviere, St. Louis, Missouri 63122.

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New Members

- 1751R Mrs. Sondra Tomlinson, 565 Cawthon Rd., Tocca, GA 30577. A self-employed general collector who specializes in tennis, equestrian, golf, football & Olympics. (ATA)
- 1752R Frans M. Geerlings, 3590 Hillview Dr. SE, Salem, OR 93702. An artist who is fluent in Dutch. He collects baseball, football & soccer. (Almeida)
- 1753R Ernie G. Tolentino, 650 Ellis #18, San Francisco, CA 94109. A student & hotel employee who is fluent in Tagalog (Philippines national dialect). He collects fencing, equestrian & archery. (ATA)
- 1754R Walter E. Pressel, Section #4 V. A. Domiciliary, White City, OR 97503. He is retired and a general collector who has a special interest in soccer, tennis, baseball and all Olympics. (Reiss)
- 1755R Stephen B. Robie, 4620 Red Forest Rd., Monument, CO 80132-8201. A chemist and collector of Olympics - summer, winter & FDCs. (Reiss)
- 1756R Patrica Loehr, 2603 Wauwatosa Ave., #12, Wauwatosa, WI 53213. She collects golf, tennis & baseball. (Reiss)
- 1757R Se Hyuk Bang, 979-24, Bongduk-dong, Taegu 705-021, Korea. (Reiss)
- 1758R Robert M. Sutton, 402 Graham St., Highland Park, NJ 08904. (Estus)
- 1759R Ingrid O'Neil, Box 962, East Lansing, MI 48826. She is an Olympic memorabilia dealer and is fluent in German & French. Her specialization is in both Summer & Winter Olympics, as well as sports medals in tennis, soccer & wrestling. (Maestroni)
- 1760A Su Zhongwen, Physical Culture Commission, Xiamen, Peoples Republic of China. He is a university professor fluent in English and Chinese. His collecting interests are basketball, Winter Olympics and Summer Olympics. (Killian)
- 1761A Alexander O. Go, G.P.O. Box 1336, Manila, Philippines. He is a businessman fluent in English and Chinese. His special collecting interests are Olympics, basketball, yachting, tennis and table tennis. (Estus)
- 1762A Vannelli Valentiho, Box 138, Grosseto 1-58100, Italy. He is a trade unionist fluent in French and Italian. A general collector specializing in baseball, softball, golf, cricket, soccer and the 1960 Olympics. (Tognellini)

Address Changes

Michael B. Cohen, 24 Evergreen Pl., Iowa City, IA 52245
Brian Eatough, 43 Fairmount Ave., Somerville, MA 02144
Margaret Griffin, 109 Wyncote Ct., Mechanicsburg, PA 17055-5652

Jaroslov Justyn, Cs Legii 63, Cs 39901 Milevsko, Czechoslovakia
Ronnie L. Nixon, 1835 Shellbrook, Huntsville, AL 35806
Francesco Uccellari, C.P. 227, 40100 Bologna, Italy
Lik Lim, 19 Jalen 7/24m Wangsa Melawati, 53300 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
Michael Ragoza, 7713A Ray St., Ft. George, MD 20755
Bruno Cataldi Tassoni, via Piagge Marine, 04018 Sezze, Italy
Andrew Urushima, 5812 Ocean View Dr., Oakland, CA 94618
Lester M. Yerkes, Box 55, Tome, NM 87060

Reinstated Members

Roman Babut, Warsaw, Poland
Hank Bowie, Box 560, Bowie, MD 20715

Deceased Members

Vernon Moore, Houston, TX, died 10/7/90

Total Membership, August 31, 1990	433
New Members	14
Reinstated Members	3
Resignations	56
Deceased	1
Dropped	0
Total Current Membership, January 26, 1991	393

Sports & Olympics Exhibits Awards

Local Shows

BEVPEX '90 - Sponsored by Beverly Hills Philatelic Society of Chicago, held October, 1990 at Hillside, Illinois. A silver was awarded to John W. Moohr for "Indonesia - 4th Asian Games."

STEPEX '90 - Sponsored by the Elmira Stamp Club, held October, 1990 at Horseheads, NY. A gold was awarded to David Bauer for "Hockey, Hockey, Hockey." Mike Breed won a bronze for "Olympic Stamps." A junior award of a bronze went to Lori Spencer for "Olympics."

Organizers of U.S. stamp shows - local, regional or national - wishing to award the SPI "Best of Show" Certificate should contact SPI Secretary-Treasurer C.A. Reiss for a statement of the conditions under which it may be presented, and for a copy of the certificate.

New Stamp Issues

by Brian Bjorgo

Information on this list has been obtained from the following sources: *Linn's*, *STAMPS*, *Stamp Collector*, *Mekeel's*, *Stamp Wholesaler*, and *Scott's Monthly Journal* between 1 September 1990 and 31 December 1990.

Antigua & Barbuda: 1 October 1990, BARCELONA '92. 50c (20 km. walk), 75c (triple jump), \$1 (men's 10,000 m.), \$5 (javelin), \$6 s/s ('84 Los Angeles Olympics ceremony).

Aruba: 30 May 1990, ITALIA '90. 35c (soccer ball), 200c (soccer player with ball for head). Scott #59-60.

Australia: 27 August 1990, SPORTS DEFINITIVES. 43c (skateboarding), \$1.20 (hang-gliding), \$4.30 (booklet of 10 skateboarding), 43c strips of 3 self-adhesive. Scott #1119, 1119a, and 1120.

1990 reprint (the koalas represent the number of the reprint), 41c (cycling booklet stamp) four koalas, perforation 14.4 by 14.

26 October 1990, WORLD ROWING CHAMPIONSHIPS. 43c (Australian "eight" in competition), 50c (prestamped envelope).

Austria: November 1990, 3RD CURLING WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS. 7s (player).

20 June 1990, SKIING. 5s (Alpine Skier Mathias Zchersky). Scott #1511.

Barbados: 3 May 1990, HORSERACING. 25c (bugler & jockeys), 45c (parade ring), 75c (in the straight), \$2 (the winner). Scott #773-776.

Bangladesh: 12 June 1990, ITALIA '90. 8t and 10t (soccer player), 25t s/s (colosseum and ball). Scott #362-4.

Belgium: 3 December 1990, ROWING. 25f

(painting by Tessers). Scott #1392.

Benin: 30 May 1990, ITALIA '90. 125f (2 soccer players and trophy), 190f (soccer player with ball for head).

1990, ITALIA '90. Winners, overprint of West German Team on 30 May 1990 set.

Bolivia: 18 May 1990, ITALIA '90. 2b s/s (60c stamp, Italia '90 emblem, border shows emblem and exchange of flags at 1986 World Cup Soccer). Scott #801-2.

1990, ITALIA '90. 2b (stadium at Milan), 6b (match scene).

Brazil: 26 May 1990, ITALIA '90. 120,000Cz s/s (player and soccer ball).

28 July 1990, VOLLEYBALL WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS. 10cz. Scott #2256.

Bulgaria: 26 March 1990, ITALIA '90. 5st, 13st, 30st, 42st, and 2x50st s/s (players in action). Scott #3527-3521.

13 July 1990, BARCELONA '92. 5st (swimming), 13st (basketball), 30st (hurdling), 42st (cycling), 1 lev s/s of two 50st stamps (tennis).

Burkina Faso: 26 April 1990, ITALIA '90. 30f, 150f, and 1,000f s/s (soccer scenes).

14 June 1990, ITALIA '90. 50f, 65f, and 1,000f s/s. (Note: info conflicts between sources).

Cameroun: 1990, ITALIA '90. 200f, two 250f, 300f (soccer scenes), s/s with all four values. Scott #849-851, 851a.

(ED: Welcome to Brian Bjorgo, our new columnist. We wish him a long and happy tenure as a JSP Associate Editor!)

Commemorative Sports Cancels

by Mark C. Maestroni

THE NUMBERING SYSTEM

Catalogue numbers are shown at left, such as 88101-911. In this example:

88=Year [1988]

1=Month [January]

01=First day of use

-911=First 3 ZIP code digits

Because the months of October, November and December are 2-digit months, they are expressed as O, Y, and Z respectively.

The place of use is listed next, followed by the dates of use. All cancels are in black unless otherwise specified.

The illustrations and numbering system are from the Commemorative Cancel Catalog published by General Image, Inc., PO Box 335, Maplewood, NJ 07040, and are used with their kind permission.

SPORTS CROSS INDEX OCTOBER-DECEMBER 1988

AUTO RACING: O08-920, O13-449

BASEBALL: O15-900, O16-900,

O18-946, O19-946, O20-946.

BASKETBALL: Y17-011.

FISHING: O15-599.

FOOTBALL (American): O01-691B.

HORSE RACING: Y05-402.

OLYMPICS (Summer): O15-532.

RUNNING: O15-532.

SAIL BOARDING: O19-946.

SAILING: O13-449.

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OCTOBER-NOVEMBER 1988



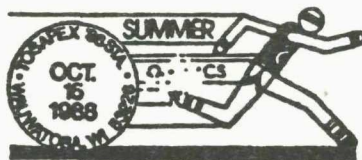
88O01-691B NORTH PLATTE, NE 1



88O08-920 DEL MAR, CA 8-9



88O13-449 MANSFIELD, OH 13-14



88O15-532 WAUWATOSA, WI 15-16



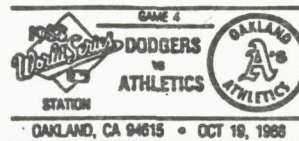
88O15-599 KALISPELL, MT 15
"Glacier National Park"



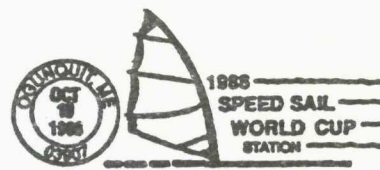
88O15-900 LOS ANGELES, CA 15

(Same illustration as O15-900)

88O16-900 LOS ANGELES, CA 16



88O18-946 OAKLAND, CA 18



88O19-039 OGUNQUIT, ME 19-23

(Same illustration as O18-946)

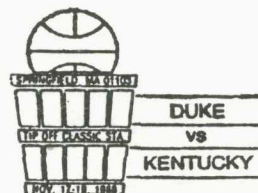
88O19-946 OAKLAND, CA 19

(Same illustration as O18-946)

88O20-946 OAKLAND, CA 20



88Y05-402 LOUISVILLE, KY 5



88Y17-011 SPRINGFIELD, MA 17-19

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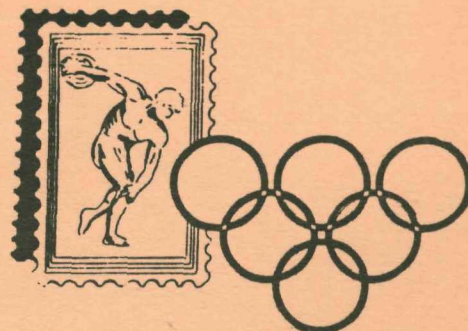
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