

JOURNAL OF **SPORTS** **PHILATELY**

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Cricket and Philately: English Cricket I, 1300-1800



Cricket on Broadhalfpenny Down, Hambledon,
as visualized by E.H. Shepard

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PHILATELISTS
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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

by Mark Maestrone

U.S. 2012 Olympic Bid Cities

It's never too early to get involved as a volunteer with an Olympic bid city organization. Eight U.S. cities and/or greater metropolitan areas have submitted bid city agreements to the U.S. Olympic Committee (USOC): Cincinnati, Dallas, Houston, Los Angeles, New York, San Francisco, Tampa, and Washington-Baltimore. Following is contact information for each bid committee:

Cincinnati 2012
105 E. Fourth Street, Suite 310
Cincinnati, Ohio 45202
(513) 421-8200

Dallas 2012
301 S. Harwood St., Suite 330 West
Dallas, TX 75201
(214) 573-3382

Houston 2012
P.O. Box 1562, 900 Bagby
Houston, Texas 77251
(713) 982-2012

Southern California Com. for the Olympic Games
350 South Bixel Street, Suite 250
Los Angeles, California 90017
(213) 482-6333

New York City 2012
230 Park Avenue, Suite 634
New York, NY 10169
(212) 953-2012

San Francisco 2012
3145 Geary Blvd., Box 247
San Francisco, CA 94118-3300
(415) 668-6323

Tampa, Florida 2012
P.O. Box 172177
Tampa, Florida 33672
(813) 221-4263

Washington, DC / Baltimore 2012 Regional Coalition
1875 Eye Street, N.W., Suite 675
Washington DC 20006
(202) 625-2012

Completed bid packages are due by December 15, 2000. A USOC Evaluation Task Force will then review the bids and visit the cities. In March 2002, the USOC will name the finalists followed by the candidate city selection at the fall 2002 USOC Board of Directors meeting.

While the United States will not be fielding any candidate cities before 2012, there is a bumper crop of interested candidates for the 2008 Summer Olympics: Beijing, China; Cairo, Egypt; Paris, France; Buenos Aires, Argentina; Istanbul, Turkey; Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia; Osaka, Japan; Seville, Spain; Bangkok, Thailand; and Toronto, Canada. The host city will be selected in June 2001 during the 110th IOC Session at Moscow.

Naturally, we welcome reports from our members around the world on bid city activities as they occur.

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<http://www.geocities.com/colosseum/track/6279>

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Cricket and Philately: English Cricket I, 1300-1800

by Peter Street

**"Organized games may on any reckoning
rank among England's leading
contributions to world culture."**

Oxford History of England

EARLY BEGINNINGS

The desire to hit an object with a stick has probably been with man from time immemorial. It is the genesis of many "bat and ball games" such as hockey, golf, croquet, polo, baseball, tennis and, of course, cricket.

The first literary references to an early form of cricket are found in 14th century illustrated manuscripts.

One such manuscript (Figure 1) shows a figure with a ball in his hand (bowler?), while another has a bat, and four additional figures stand with hands outstretched (fielders?).

The first positive mention in literature was in 1786 when the English Society of Antiquaries published the wardrobe accounts of King Edward I (Figure 2) for the year 1300.

One entry shows reimbursement to the Chaplin, John de Leck, for equipment and clothing used by his son the Prince of Wales (later Edward II, also shown in Figure 2) for "creag" – generally accepted as the forerunner of our modern game. The payment was made at Newenton (or Newendon) on the edge of the Weald, a region in southeastern England now part of Surrey, Kent and Sussex counties where it is generally accepted that the game of cricket had its roots.

In 1300, Prince Edward was sixteen years old. Admirers of Mel Gibson's movie epic "Braveheart," the story of 13th century Scottish rebel William Wallace, will recall his nemesis Edward Longshanks (Edward I) played by Patrick McGoohan. By the standards of the day, Edward was a fairly enlightened King – at least sufficiently enlightened to pay for his son's cricket equipment.

If you have seen the film you will recall that the Prince was somewhat of a disappointment to his



Figure 1. Detail from a 14th century manuscript suggesting a primitive form of cricket.

stern father as he turned into an indolent and profligate man. He ascended to the throne in 1307 but proved to be a weak king. He was eventually deposed and died in 1327, probably murdered.

The modern word "cricket" is thought to be derived from the Saxon word "cryce" or crooked stick, the early form of the bat. Old English versions of the 23rd Psalm used the word "crice" for staff as in "Thy rod and thy staff comfort me." One of the illustrated manuscripts mentioned above, the Venerable Bede's "Life of St. Cuthbert," shows a game being played with shepherd's crooks and a ball.

TUDOR AND STUART ENGLAND

The next literary reference to the game of cricket was in 1598 during the reign of Tudor Queen Elizabeth I (1558-1603). John Derrick, a Queen's Coroner for the county, was involved in a dispute over a piece of land in Guilford, Surrey. Derrick testified that as a scholar at the Free Schoole of Guilford (founded in 1509) fifty years previously "he and



Figure 2. English Kings Edward I (left) and Edward II associated with an early form of cricket.

diverse of his fellowes did runne and play there at creckett and other plaies.”

That same year, Giovanni Florio, the tutor of the children of the Earl of Southampton, translated in his English-Italian dictionary the word “sgrittare” as “to make a noise like a cricket; to play cricket-a-wicket and be merry.” As a matter of interest, at a sale of cricket memorabilia in London, England, in 1986, a copy of Florio’s dictionary was sold for £290 (about \$500).

It would appear that cricket, at least as a game for children, was well established in southern England.

This is also the era when the views of the Puritans were being established. They regarded all forms of recreation as time-wasting and even sinful.

In 1618, Stuart King James I published “The Kings Majesties Declaration on his subjects concerning lawful sports.” There is no mention of cricket; it had become discredited due to its association with gambling. However, the English were not about to be dissuaded from playing a game because the authorities issued edicts forbidding it.

The best way to follow the development of cricket in the mid-17th century is to read the criminal court records. Typical is an entry in 1629 in which the local curate of Ruckinge, near Romney Marsh in Kent, was up before the magistrate having spent several Sunday afternoons playing “at cricketts, in very unseemly manner with boys and other very mean and base persons to the great scandal of his ministerie.”

The game was often played in the churchyard itself – the grass was always kept trimmed. It also suggests that the game was now being played by adults.

THE CIVIL WAR

In 1642, King Charles I and Parliament clashed over taxes and the influence of the established church.

It was during this period that the King’s followers attempted to blacken the name of the Parliament’s leader, Oliver Cromwell. They released information that in 1617, as a youth of eighteen, Cromwell had gone to London where he indulged in football, cricket, cudgeling and wrestling “gaining for himself the name of royster.” Clearly by this time the game had spread far beyond its birthplace in the Weald of southeastern England.

England’s Civil War saw those members of the aristocracy not actively engaged in the conflict

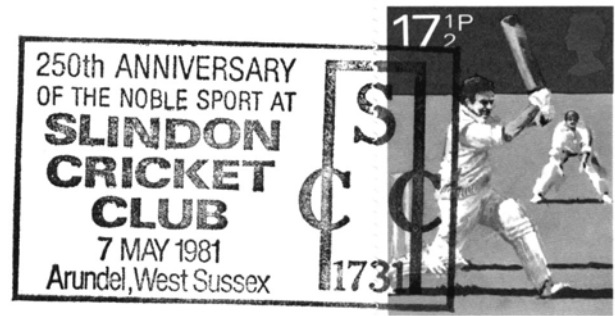


Figure 3. Postmark celebrating the founding of Slindon Cricket Club in 1731.

whiling away the hours at their country estates playing sports, including cricket, with their tenants, servants, and staff. This must have been one of the few instances where the rigid class structure of the country was ignored.

Clearly Cromwell’s youthful views on cricket changed when he became Lord Protector. The continued connection between cricket and gambling prompted him to ban the sport. His military generals were particularly severe on the Irish in this regard issuing orders that all bats and balls in Ireland should be surrendered and burnt by the common hangman.

When Charles II was restored to the throne of England in 1660, the nobles and landed gentry returned to London and resumed their pre-war activities which now included playing cricket.

PRIVATE CLUBS AND GROUNDS

In the Restoration period of the late-17th century, cricket was established as an organized sport with aristocratic patronage playing an important role in its development. The gentry also found it a good vehicle for gambling and most cricket matches of the time involved stake money. The playing for money also caused the nobility to rely on the skill of their social inferiors. It was not unusual, as we’ve previously seen, for an aristocrat to be a member of a team captained, say, by his blacksmith or game-keeper.

The games were often played on the estates of the great landowners. In addition to gambling, cricket provided an opportunity for these landowners to renew or forge new associations with others of their social rank. In short, cricket brought entertainment to the leisured classes in the countryside.

As England entered the 18th century, exclusive clubs were established, many with their own private playing grounds.



Figure 4. "Cricket at the Artillery Ground, Finsbury, 1743" by Francis Hayman. The painting was reproduced on a stamp of Tonga in 1989 honoring the South Pacific Mini Games (right).

One of the clubs formed at this time was the Slindon Cricket Club which celebrated its 250th anniversary in 1981 (Figure 3). Slindon is a small village near Arundel Castle in Sussex. Such was the prowess of the team that in 1741, only ten years after its formation, a supporter would write, "we, poor little Slindon, beat almost your whole county of Surrey, almost in an innings." When Slindon lost to London the next year it was only their second loss in 44 matches. The club's fame was subsequently eclipsed by Hambledon and Lord's.

The Artillery Ground in Finsbury, London, was one of the primary cricket venues of the mid-18th century. The Honorable Artillery Club (HAC) was originally organized as a bodyguard of archers for Queen Elizabeth I and reestablished as a Royal Company by Charles II (1660-1685). The ground at Finsbury was presented to the HAC in 1638 and became famous for its cricket matches in the early 1700s. The earliest recorded match on the ground was in 1731. The first cricket match where the

scores of the match were presented was in 1744 when England played Kent.

In August 1989, the South Pacific islands of Tonga issued a souvenir sheet to commemorate the inauguration of the National Sports Stadium and the South Pacific Mini Games. The sheet was entitled "Cricket Throughout the Ages" and included a strip of five stamps showing various aspects of the game.

The first stamp of the strip is a reproduction of Francis Hayman's painting entitled "Cricket at the Artillery Ground, Finsbury, 1743" (Figure 4). An enlargement of the painting shows many facets of a cricket match as played in that era.

The two-stump wicket is clearly seen with the wicket keeper crouched behind the wicket ready to stop the ball if missed by the batsman.

The batsman has his bat at shoulder height, left foot forward, ready to hit the ball which has been bowled underarm. A close look at the bat reveals





Figure 5. The Addington Bat, 1743. The curved blade is reminiscent of a shepherd's crook or field hockey stick.

that it is curved like a large field hockey stick. Figure 5 reproduces an example of this type of bat, the Addington Bat, dating back to 1743, which is currently on display in the Cricket Museum at the Basin Reserve Cricket Ground in Wellington, New Zealand.

Probably the most famous cricket club of the mid-18th century was the Hambledon Club at Broad-Halfpenny Down in Hampshire only twelve miles from the bustling seaport of Portsmouth.

People who have studied the history of cricket only superficially have stated that Hambledon was the birthplace of cricket. Clearly this is a myth. Cricket, in one form or another, has been played in the south of England since the 14th century.

Perhaps Hambledon's primary claim to fame was that it was the first cricket club to inspire literary eloquence.

Richard Nyren, a cricketing pupil of Richard Newland from Slindon moved to Hambledon and became the captain of the local cricket club. This club by a blend of "aristocratic patronage and local enthusiasm" grew to such prominence that by 1780 its matches would draw 20,000 spectators!

It is to the club captain's son, John, that we owe our knowledge of the club. John Nyren (1764-1837) recorded his reflections on the heyday of the club in his delightful book, *The Young Cricketer's Tutor* (1833). It was the postscript, an extended essay entitled "The Cricketers of my Time," where Nyren recalls all the great cricketers on his father's team.

At its peak, Richard Nyren stated that "no eleven in England has any chance with these men." One of the striking features of the club was the extent to which it embraced all classes of society. Under Richard Nyren's captaincy, the local blacksmith played with the 4th Earl of Tankerville, and in 1778 the club president was the Earl of Northington.

Richard Nyren was not only the captain of the Hambledon Cricket Club, but was also the proprietor of the Bat and Ball Inn which stood on the edge of the ground and served as the club's headquarters and pavilion. The club still exists, albeit in modified form. The ground is now owned by Winchester College and the club is called the Broadhalfpenny Brigands.

A commemorative cover was provided in 1998 showing the original Bat and Ball Inn and a statue with the inscription "This stone marks the site of the ground of the Hambledon Cricket Club circa 1750-1787" (Figure 6).

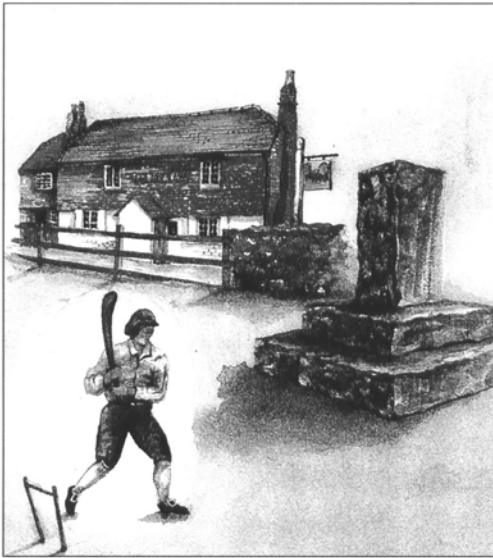
On a personal note, my Florida cricket club has a photograph in the pavilion showing our club president going out to bat at the Hambledon ground on June 20, 1992.

One man who was fleetingly associated with the Hambledon Cricket Club was Thomas Paine, the American Revolutionary War patriot, writer, and political theorist. A 40¢ stamp commemorating Paine was issued on January 29, 1968 in the Prominent American Series (Figure 7).

Thomas Paine (he added the "e" when he went to America) was born in Thetford, England. After a business career of limited success, he emigrated to America in 1774 with letters of introduction from Benjamin Franklin whom he had met in London.

Paine quickly became involved in the incipient American Revolution and helped draft the Declaration of Independence. In 1788 he sailed to France and found himself in another fight for freedom, the French Revolution.

HAMBLEDON CRICKET CLUB



THE HOME OF CRICKET
SINCE CIRCA 1750

*Richard Nyren
(1734 - 1797)
Landlord of the Bat
and Ball was one of
the greatest players
for Hambledon. On
Broadhalfpenny
Down over three
days in June 1772,
Hambledon defeated
England by 53 runs.*



*Cover sales will help to
provide new practise net
facilities for Hambledon
Cricket Club youth teams.*



HAMBLEDON CRICKET CLUB
BROADHALFPENNY DOWN
HAMBLEDON
HAMPSHIRE

Figure 6. Hambledon Cricket Club, one of the most famous of the early English clubs.

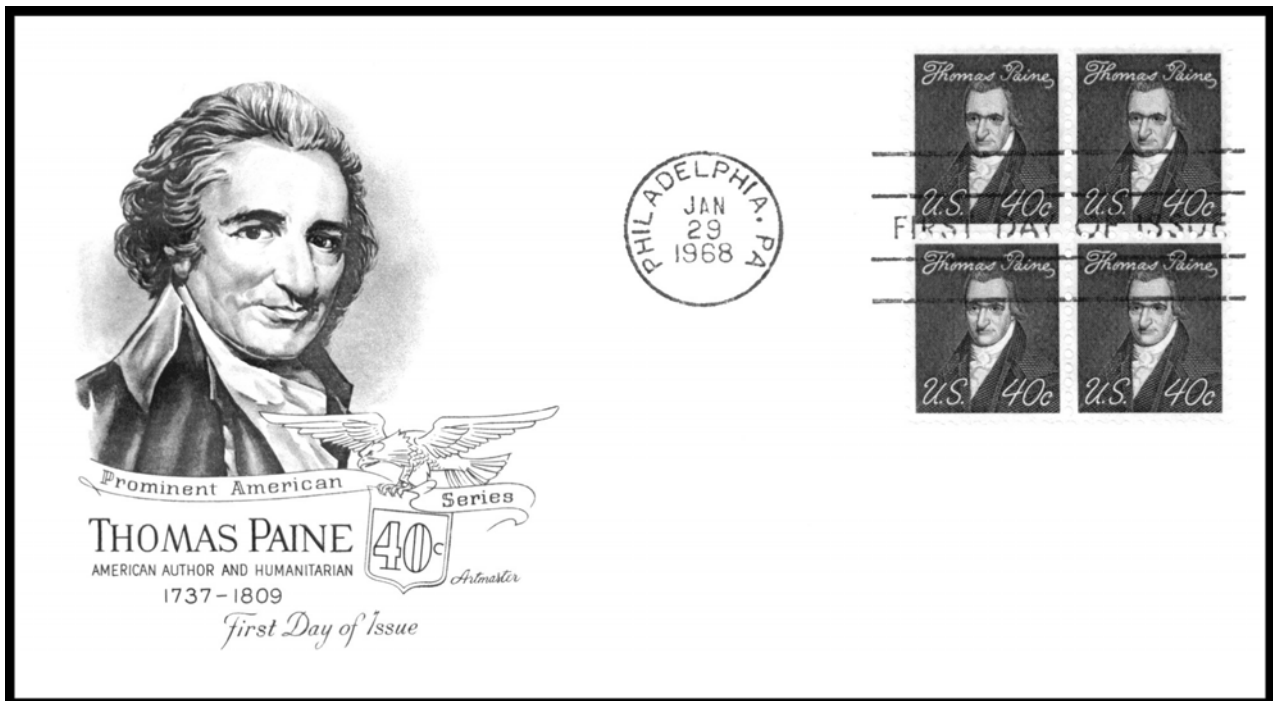


Figure 7. Thomas Paine, American patriot and cricket lover.

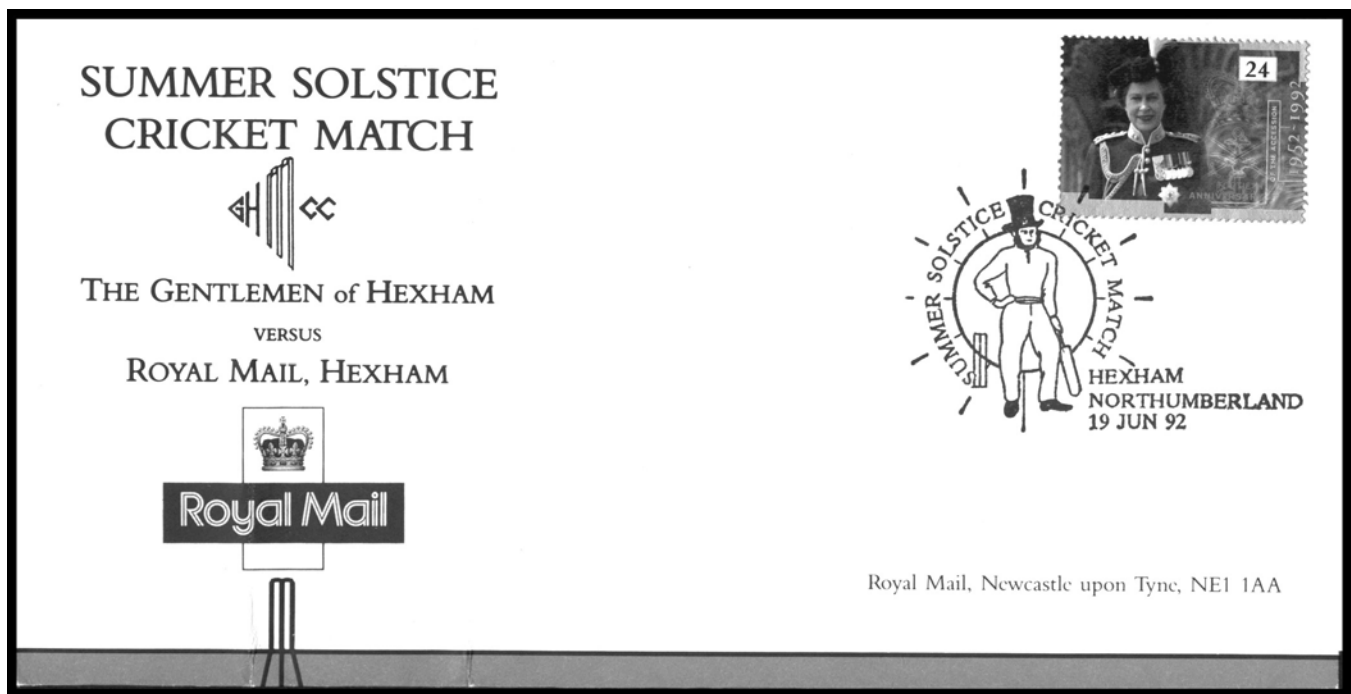


Figure 8. Mid-18th century cricket uniform.

In 1790 he wrote perhaps his most famous work, *The Rights of Man*, detailing the need for revolution in other European countries including England. The English Government was outraged and in February 1792 issued a summons for Paine to be tried for seditious libel. He was found guilty "in absentia" in December of that year, and exiled from England forever.

The minutes of the meeting of the Hambledon Cricket Club held on August 29, 1796 record that Paine was present – *nearly four years after his conviction!* Paine was reputed to be a devotee of cricket, but how many of us would risk our lives to attend a cricket club meeting?

There never was a revolution in England. Social historians have speculated that if the French aristocracy had played sports with their tenants and employees as their social equals had done in England, some of the worst excesses of the French Revolution would have been avoided.

The American Revolution, of course, is forever associated with King George III. The interesting thing about this is that George was not the eldest son of George II. The heir apparent to the English throne was Frederick Louis, the Prince of Wales.

The Prince was the first member of Royalty to show skill and interest in cricket and gave royal patronage and financial support to the Surrey Cricket Club. The club's emblem to this day is the Prince of Wales's feathers. Unfortunately in 1751, the Prince of Wales was struck on the head by a cricket ball

which resulted in his untimely death. It is interesting to conjecture that had there been a cricket-loving King on the throne at that time, rather than the incipiently mad George III, the problems associated with the American colonies might have been solved differently.

Another aspect of the game which appeared at this time was the wearing of club uniforms. It is assumed that previous to this, a person wishing to play merely removed his coat and hat and joined in.

The standard uniform in the mid-18th century was a top hat, black shoes, white shirt and white trousers (some wore britches and silk stockings).

Some of the clubs added distinguishing touches. The Earl of Winchelsea, had his team members wear lacing round their hats. Hambledon Cricket Club, in its glory days, sported gold lacing and wore distinctive sky-blue blazers with black velvet collars and buttons engraved with the letters "CC."

On June 19, 1992, Royal Mail (the British postal administration) issued a distinctive postmark for its Summer Solstice Cricket Match featuring 18th century attire (Figure 8).

LORD'S AND THE MCC

At the end of the 18th century, London was becoming the center of English life with a population approaching one million. It embraced an area of about eight square miles with cricket clubs in nearly every district.

The noblemen and members of the aristocracy no longer wished to travel to rural Kent, Surrey, Sussex and Hampshire to play cricket.

Some of the gentlemen who had met in 1774 to formulate the “Laws of Cricket” played together in the White Conduit Fields of St. Marylebone in Islington. It was then a public space, since occupied by King’s Cross Railway Station. This playing field was managed by the proprietors of the White Conduit Inn, with cricket having been played there as early as 1719.

A year later, in 1775, a group within the White Conduit Club (WCC) decided that the easy access to the general public and the somewhat primitive conditions that existed at Islington were not good enough for them. After all, the WCC was an exclusive club for gentlemen – the club rules stated “None but gentlemen ever to play.” They wanted somewhere private and exclusive where they could play away from the gaze of their social inferiors.

Two prominent members, the Earl of Winchelsea and Charles Lennox, later the fourth Duke of Richmond, instructed Thomas Lord to look for a ground more suitable and closer to the center of London. Lord was a general attendant at the WCC who also acted as a bowler to the gentry. His two patrons, impressed by his general business acumen, asked him to open a ground himself guaranteeing the money and their personal support.

Lord leased some land from the Portman family (this area is now Dorset Square) and in May 1787, the first match was played between Middlesex and Essex.

In keeping with the exclusivity of the ground, now called Lord’s, a high wooden fence was erected around the perimeter. As the local press wrote, “the fence kept out all improper spectators.”

Within weeks matches were being played involving large sums of money. In those days gambling was the great obsession of the nobility and it was not uncommon for wagers of up to a thousand guineas to be made on the result of a particular match.

In that same year, the club was renamed the Marylebone Cricket Club (MCC) and in 1788 the



Figure 9. Booklet cover showing Lord’s Cricket Ground, 1787.

MCC issued its first edition of the “Laws of Cricket” and established itself as the ruling authority of the game.

The club quickly evolved into a social center for the gentry and the ingenious Thomas

Lord saw a way of making money by charging admission.

The 18th century also saw a rising class of mercantile entrepreneurs who, always anxious to emulate the actions of their social betters, embraced the game of cricket enthusiastically. By the end of the century it was not unusual to see 5,000 spectators at Lord’s paying six pence each to watch their masters at play.

All the leading amateur players were members of the MCC. The club was strong enough to play county teams like Middlesex and Hampshire. Lord’s became the accepted venue for all the great matches.

In 1987-88, Royal Mail issued a series of four stamp booklets to commemorate the bicentenary of the MCC. The first, issued April 14, 1987, illustrated Thomas Lord’s original 1787 ground (Figure 9).

THE “LAWS OF CRICKET”

One of the problems the game of cricket developed as it became a popular sport in the 16th century was the lack of rules or laws governing the sport.

It was quite possible to have two communities playing the game with two completely different sets of rules, but both called their game cricket. In the very early days the participants used whatever was at hand. The original wicket was a tree stump (the word “stump” is preserved to this day as the vertical part of the wicket), the ball could be a stone or a piece of wood, and the bat was either the branch of a tree or the shepherd boy’s crook or staff.

As we have seen, the game initially developed on the Wealds of southeastern England where the sheep had kept the grass short and provided the flat area needed for the game. The tree stump was quickly replaced by the sheep pen gate with its two uprights and moveable crosspiece or “bail” (another term preserved in today’s wicket).

By the early 1700s, we read of agreements between teams as to laws governing particular matches. However, it was not until 1744 that we get the first code. The wicket was to consist of two vertical pieces, 22 inches high and 6 inches wide, with a hole between them into which the ball had to be placed to effect an out.

The batsman took his guard at the popping crease (literally, a groove cut in the turf) 46 inches in front of the wicket – the length of a longbow arrow in Lancastrian England. The distance between the wickets was set at 22 yards, an agricultural chain – both units of length familiar to Englishmen in those days.

Bowling was underarm along the ground and the bat resembled a large field hockey stick (Figures 5 and 10). Figure 10 shows a cachet used on a special cover issued by India in 1987 to commemorate its semi-final match in the Reliance Cup. The cachet illustrates some bats used in the 18th century. Number 1 depicts a 1743 curved bat used against the underarm bowling of that time. Number 2 reproduces a 1771 shouldered straighter bat designed to play lob bowling introduced in the latter years of the century.

The year 1774 was undoubtedly the most important year as far as the laws of cricket are concerned. Representatives from the principal cricket counties met at the Star and Garter Hotel in Pall Mall, London to draw up new laws.

Most of the 1744 code was preserved: the ball was to weigh between five and six ounces and there were to be four balls per over. The leg before wicket (l.b.w.) rule was introduced and one foot of the bowler must be behind the bowling crease (level with the wicket) for the delivery to be fair.

The game of cricket is always a competition between bat and ball or more explicitly between batsman and bowler. By the late 1700s, bowlers began to lob the ball and give it a twist producing break and spin. The batsmen countered with the shouldered straighter bat allowing for forward and back play.

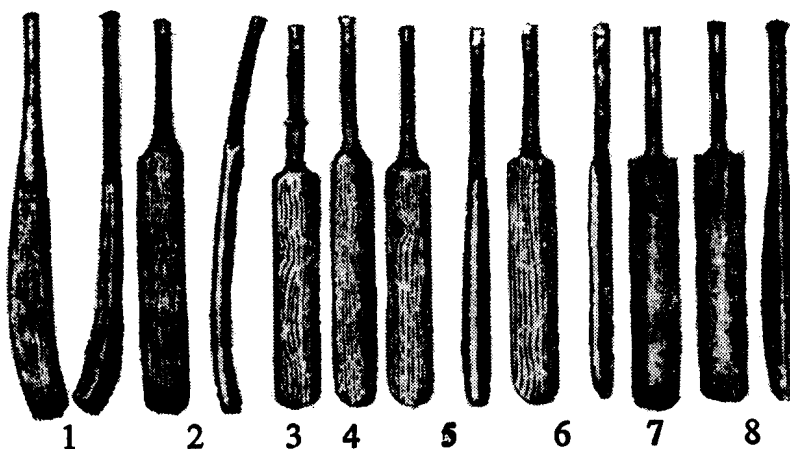


Figure 10. Bats 1 & 2 designed to play underarm bowling.

In 1775 the hole between the stumps was eliminated and a third stump added. In 1788 the Laws were further modified: the ball weight was fixed at 5½-5¾ ounces, and bat width limited to 4½".

In the closing years of the century the batsmen appeared to have the advantage and so

the wicket was enlarged to 24" high and 7" wide.

RETROSPECTIVE

Over the 500 years covered by this article, cricket had changed from a simple pastime for children and shepherd boys in southeastern England to a country wide sport embraced by the nobility and commoner alike.

Clubs were formed with distinctive colors and uniforms and having their own private grounds. A set of rules had been formulated and a governing body (the MCC) was in existence.

In the latter part of the 18th century cricket matches were being played before thousands of spectators, the game was being taught in schools and universities and reports of the more important matches were appearing in the popular press. ♡

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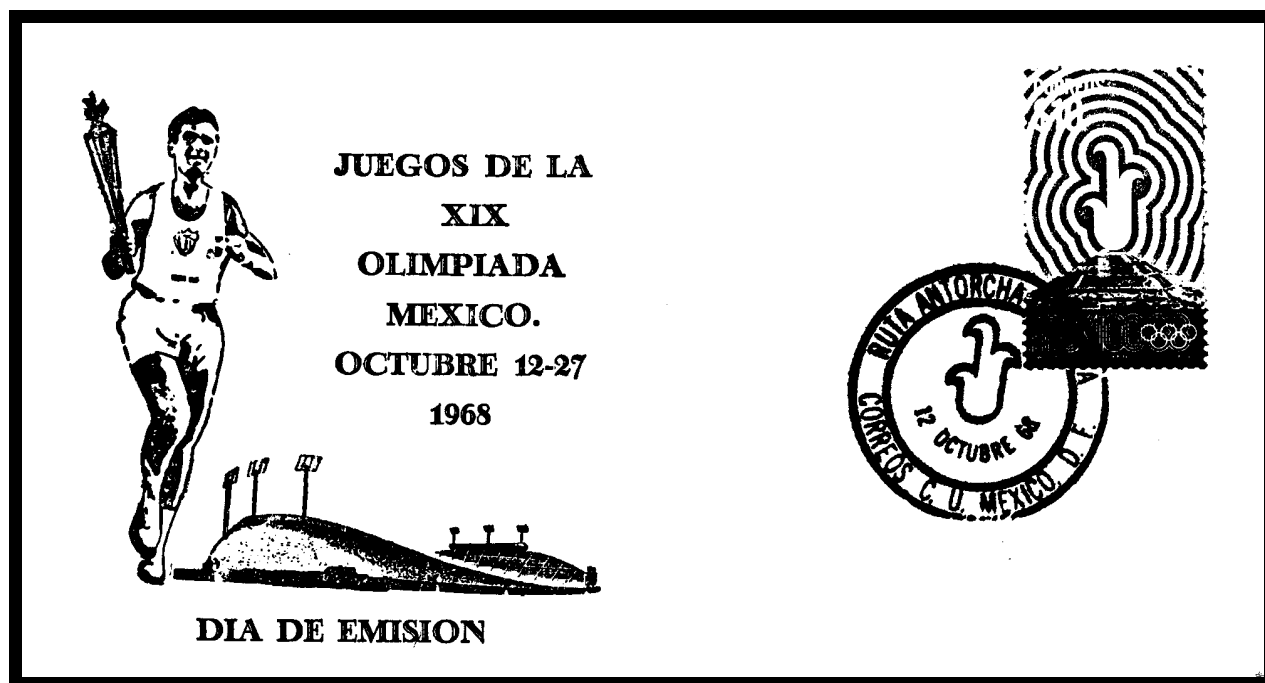


Figure 1. Columbus' first voyage to the New World was traced by the Torch Relay for the 1968 Mexico City Olympic Games. The torch's arrival in Mexico City on October 12, 1968, as evidenced by the cancel on this cover, coincided with both the opening of the Games and Columbus Day.

Columbus and the Torch: Mexico City, 1968

by Ray Soldan

This is Part 2 of a two-part article on the 1968 Mexico City Olympic Games. Part 1 appeared in the July/August 1999 issue of the journal.

No way, Jose! No thought ever was given to scratching the traditional torch run from Mexico City's Olympic Games of 1968. To the Mexican Organizing Committee, that would have been unthinkable. After all, fire and flame were deeply ingrained in Mexican culture. In fact, the Organizing Committee went to great lengths in planning a meaningful journey of the Olympic torch from Olympia, Greece, to Mexico City's Olympic Stadium.

As the committee stressed in one of its pre-Olympic *News Bulletins* (No. 78), "The symbol of fire is common to both the Hellenic (Greek) culture and the pre-cultures of Mexico. This is one reason why the Mexican people consider themselves the faithful interpreters of the spirit of the first Olympic Games and with the historical right to hold them in the modern era."

In designing the route of the torch, the Organizing Committee decided the itinerary should involve historical events linking Mexico with the discovery of America. "It (the route) symbolizes the union or meeting of the classic cultures of the Mediterranean – Greece. Italy and Spain – with the cultures of the New World." Therefore, the obvious choice was to follow the path of Columbus' first voyage "toward the Indies" (Figure 1).

It was no accident that the Games of the XIXth Olympiad opened on October 12, 1968, exactly 476 years after Columbus first set foot in the New World.

GREECE

The flame's journey began August 23 with the lighting of the torch at the Temple of Hera at Olympia (Figures 2 & 3). From there, the flame traveled by land – via the towns of Pyrgos, Amalias, Patras, Aigion, Xylokastron, Kiaton, Corinth, Megara and Eleusis – to Athens, where a special ceremony was held at the Panatheneum Stadium on August 24.

The entire route of the Torch Relay is outlined in the table on the following page.

1968 Olympic Torch Relay Ancient Olympia to Mexico City

<i>Day</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Departure Point</i>	<i>Via</i>	<i>Arrival Point</i>
1 2	Friday, August 23 - Saturday, August 24	Lighting of the Olympic flame at Ancient Olym- pia, Greece (10:30 a.m.)	Pyrgos, Amalias, Patras, Aigion, Xylokastron, Kia- ton, Corinth, Megara, Eleusis.	Athens, Greece (Cere- mony at Athens' Pan- atheneum Stadium, August 24)
3 5	Sunday, August 25 - Tuesday, August 27	Piraeus (Port of Athens)	On board the Greek Navy destroyer, Navarinon	Genoa, Italy
6 8	Wednesday, August 28 - Friday, August 30	Genoa	On board the Italian Navy training ship, Palinuro	Barcelona, Spain
9 20	Saturday, August 31 - Wednesday, September 11	Barcelona	Lerida, Zaragoza, Medina- celi, Madrid, Toledo, Navalmoral de la Mata, Trujillo, Merida, Sevilla	Puerto de Palos, Spain
21 23	Thursday, September 12 - Saturday, September 14	Puerto de Palos	On board the Spanish corvette, Princesa	Las Palmas and Gom- era, Canary Islands, Spain
23 38	Saturday, September 14 - Sunday, September 29	Gomera	"	San Salvador, Bahamas
38 46	Sunday, September 29 - Sunday, October 6	San Salvador	On board the Mexican Navy destroyer, Durango	Veracruz, Mexico
47	Monday, October 7	Veracruz		Jalapa
48	Tuesday, October 8	Jalapa	Córdoba	Orizaba
49	Wednesday, October 9	Orizaba		Puebla
50	Thursday, October 10	Puebla	San Martin Texmelucan, Apizaco, Huamantla	Tlaxcala
51	Friday, October 11	Tlaxcala	Llano Grande, Los Reyes, Texcoco, Chiconcoac, Tizayuca, Tequisitlán, Tepexpan, Acolman, Acatlango	Teotihuacan
52	Saturday, October 12	Teotihuacan	* Monument to the Mex- ican People in Mexico City (10:00 a.m.)	** Olympic Stadium, Mexico City

* At this point, two secondary torch relays were initiated:

Primary Relay (original): continued on to the Olympic Stadium for Opening Ceremony

Secondary Relay 1: via airplane to Acapulco (site of Olympic yachting competition)

Secondary Relay 2: to the National Museum of Anthropology in Mexico City (principal site of the Cultural Olympiad)

** The Olympic flame traveled a total of 8,460 miles on its 52-day journey, carried by a total of 2,778 runners.



Figure 2. The torch relay began with the traditional lighting of the Olympic torch at Ancient Olympia. From there, the relay followed the northern coast of the Peloponnesus to Athens.

The following day, August 25, the Olympic flame was run to the Greek port of Piraeus, just outside of Athens, where it was placed on the Greek naval destroyer *Navarion* to commence a trip which would pay special homage to Columbus.

ITALY

The next stop was at Genoa, Italy (Columbus' birth place), August 27 (Figure 4). There the flame was transferred to the Italian Navy training ship, *Palinuro*, to be carried to Barcelona, Spain (where Columbus was received by Queen Isabella and King Ferdinand after the first voyage to the New World), August 30 (Figure 5).

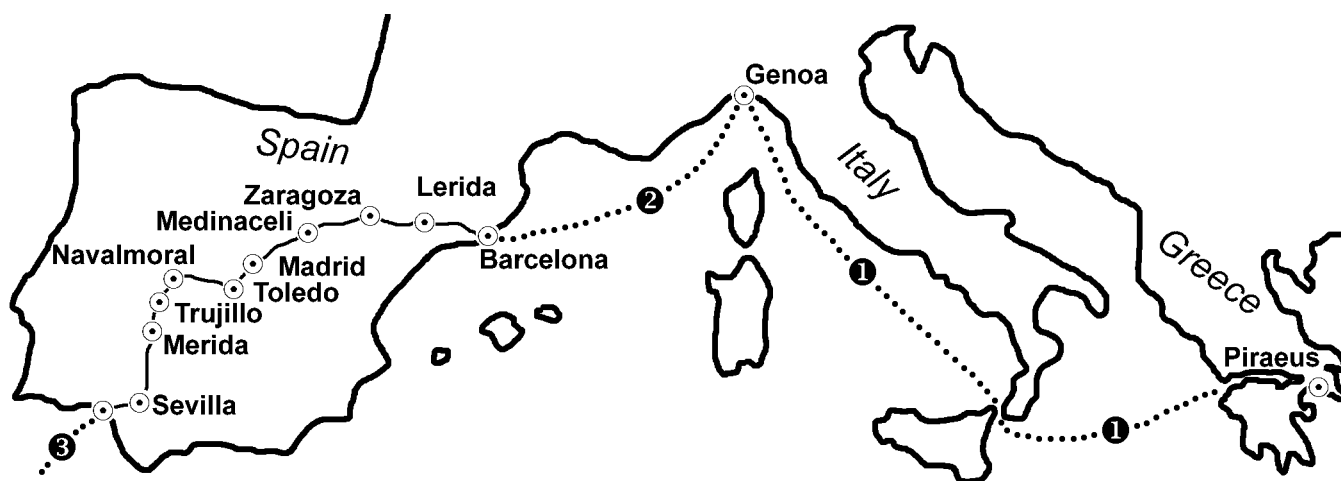


Figure 4. From Piraeus, Greece, the torch was carried aboard ship to Genoa, Italy, home of Christopher Columbus ①. After a brief stay in Genoa, the torch was transported to Barcelona, Spain by an Italian naval training ship ②. A 12-day relay crossed Spain to Puerto de Palos where the torch began its trip to the New World ③.

Figure 3. Cancel applied at Ancient Olympia in commemoration of the igniting of the Olympic Flame in front of the Temple of Hera on the morning of August 23, 1968.



SPAIN

The flame took a land route across Spain (Figure 6) to Puerto de Palos (the Spanish port from which Columbus began his historic first voyage), arriving September 11. Put aboard a corvette of the Spanish Navy, the *Princesa*, the flame closely followed Columbus' sea route. It stopped at Las Palmas and Gomera in the Canary Islands on September 14.

BAHAMAS

The flame reached San Salvador in the Bahamas (where Columbus first touched the Americas) September 29. After dedicating a new monument to commemorate two events (the arrival of the Olympic torch at the exact site where Columbus made his first landing and the first time that the Olympic torch blazed in the New World), the Bahamas Olympic Association handed the torch to the Organizing Committee of the Games on September 29. It was transported on the destroyer, *Durango*, of the Mexican Navy through the Caribbean and across the Gulfs of Mexico and Campeche to the port of Veracruz, arriving October 6.

Nave "PALINURO,"
TRASPORTO FIACCOLA OLIMPICA
GENOVA - BARCELLONA
28.8.1968 - 31.8.1968

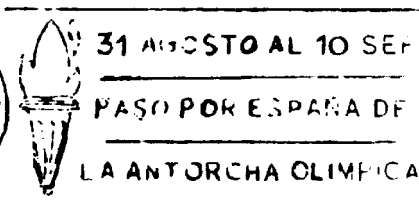
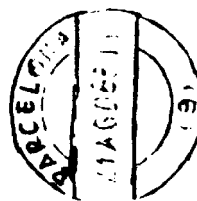


Figure 5. The honor of transporting the Olympic flame from Genoa, the town of Columbus' birth, to Barcelona, where Columbus returned after his first trip to the New World, fell to the Italian Navy training ship, Palinuro. While the dates on the cancel read "28.8.1968-31.8.1968", the ship actually landed in Barcelona on August 30.



Figure 6. Two cancels used in Spain to commemorate the torch relay: a machine cancel in Barcelona (top) and hand cancel (left). The machine cancel's date should read 31 August.

MEXICO

To honor the arrival of the Olympic flame in Mexico that day, the Mexican post office issued a 10 peso stamp. It was the nation's 30th of a 40-stamp series issued for the 1968 Games. The stamp depicted a stylized Olympic flame glowing over Mexico's Pyramid of the Sun. A special cancellation was available in Veracruz that day, reading: "Ruta Antorcha Olimpica [Olympic Torch Route] 6 Octubre 68/ Correos Veracruz, Ver."

With the Olympics set to open in Mexico City, 424 kilometers (262 miles) away, in just six days, the torch run in the host country was one of the shortest on record (Figure 7). At the previous Olympics, Tokyo in 1964, the torch toured Japanese soil for 30 days. And compare Mexico's short relay to those of the United States' two Olympic runs:

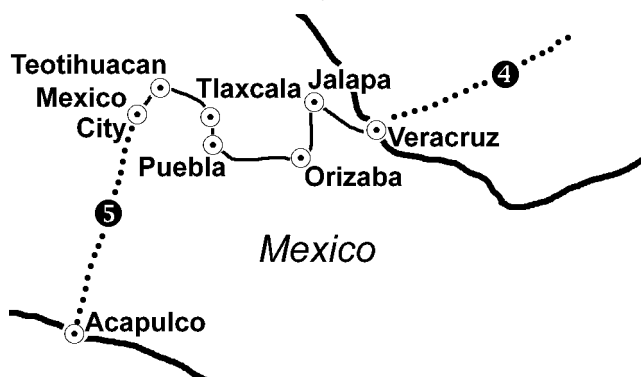


Figure 7. The Olympic flame's arrival in Veracruz aboard the Mexican Navy destroyer, Durango ④, signaled the beginning of a six day relay across Mexico – the shortest on record in a host country. From Mexico City, a second torch was lit and carried by plane to Acapulco, site of the yachting events ⑤.

1984 Los Angeles – 82 days, from New York City to Los Angeles (May 8 to July 28)

1996 Atlanta – 84 days, Los Angeles to Atlanta (April 27 to July 19)

In Mexico, the flame traveled from Veracruz through the cities of Jalapa, Córdoba, Orizaba, Puebla, Tlaxcala and Texcoco, with a formal ceremony held in each (Figure 8). During a passage through Huamantla between Puebla and Tlaxcala, the torchbearer ran over a carpet of flowers some two kilometers long, created by local artisans.

The flame paused at Teotihuacan's twin Pyramids of the Sun and the Moon for an October 11 celebration of traditional dance and fireworks. At 7:45 a.m., October 12, the torchbearers set off from Teotihuacan on the final 30 miles of their journey. It was completed with the lighting of a cauldron, a reproduction of the ancient "Tlatelolco Brazier," at the Olympic Stadium shortly after noon.

The honor of lighting the Stadium flame went to 20-year-old Norma Enriqueta Basilio, a hurdler on the Mexican track team. She became the first woman ever to light the flame, but did not go on to win one of her country's nine medals. Basilio ran sixth, next to last, in the first preliminary heat of the 80-meter hurdles.

About halfway between Teotihuacan and the Olympic Stadium, the torchbearer stopped at the "Monumento de la Raza" [Monument to the People] and lit two separate torches. One was flown to Acapulco where the Olympic yachting events were held. The other was taken to the National Museum of Anthropology, the headquarters of the cultural program of the Games of the XIXth Olympiad.

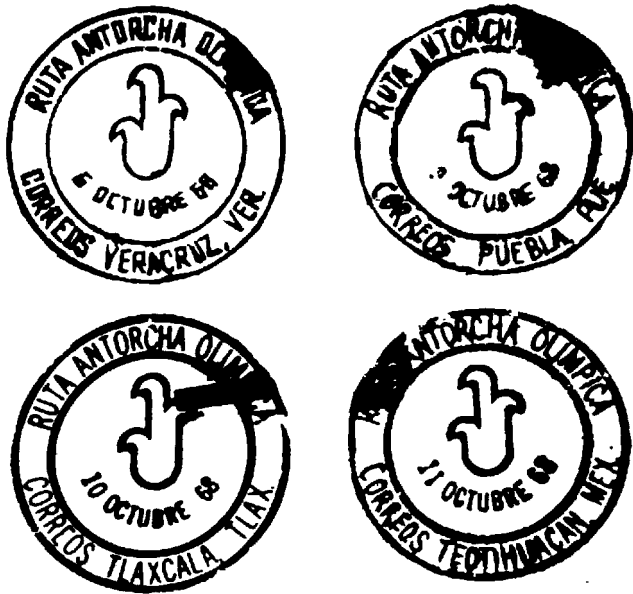


Figure 8. For the torch relay through Mexico, the Mexican postal authority created five special cancels applied at Veracruz, Puebla, Tlaxcala, Teotihuacan, and Mexico City (see Figure 1).

A total of 888 torchbearers were used during Mexico's portion of the torch run/swim. From where the destroyer *Durango* was anchored 850 meters from the port of Veracruz, 17 Mexican swimmers carried the torch 50 meters each to the dock. Then 871 runners took turns on the run from Veracruz to the Olympic Stadium.

Interestingly, the Olympic torch was on Spanish soil twice as long as in Mexico proper. In 12 days (August 31- September 11), the torch crossed the heart of Spain with special ceremonies held at Lerida, Zaragoza, Medinaceli, Madrid, Toledo, Navalmoral de la Mata, Trujillo, Merida and Sevilla.

In an article entitled "Mexico's Olympic Issues," Ernesto Fink reported in the January 13, 1969, issue of *Linn's Weekly Stamp News* that special cancellations offered by the postal administration during the course of the Games included five postmarks for the Olympic torch relay.

The printing quantity of the 10 peso flame stamp (Figure 9) was a huge 300,000. This number can be considered excessive due to (1) the high value, (2) it was a regular issue rather than airmail, and (3) it was decreed to be on sale only from its issuance on October 6 to the conclusion of the Games on October 27.

In 1968, the first class postage rate in the United States was six cents; a normal letter in Mexico could travel anywhere in that country for 20 centavos (the U.S. equivalent of 1.6 cents). But at 10 pesos (about 80 cents), the flame stamp was in little demand

except by collectors. The flame stamp was withdrawn from post office sales on October 27, as ordered, but remained available through the philatelic division of the Mexican Ministry of Finances. Fink lamented some months later that "a stamp which should have been withdrawn from sale is still available and most likely will be available for many months or years to come."

Mexico City received the acclaim of the world for its successful staging of all phases of the 1968 Olympics. Two passages in the *1968 United States Olympic Book*, published by the U.S. Olympic Committee, illustrates the praise given.

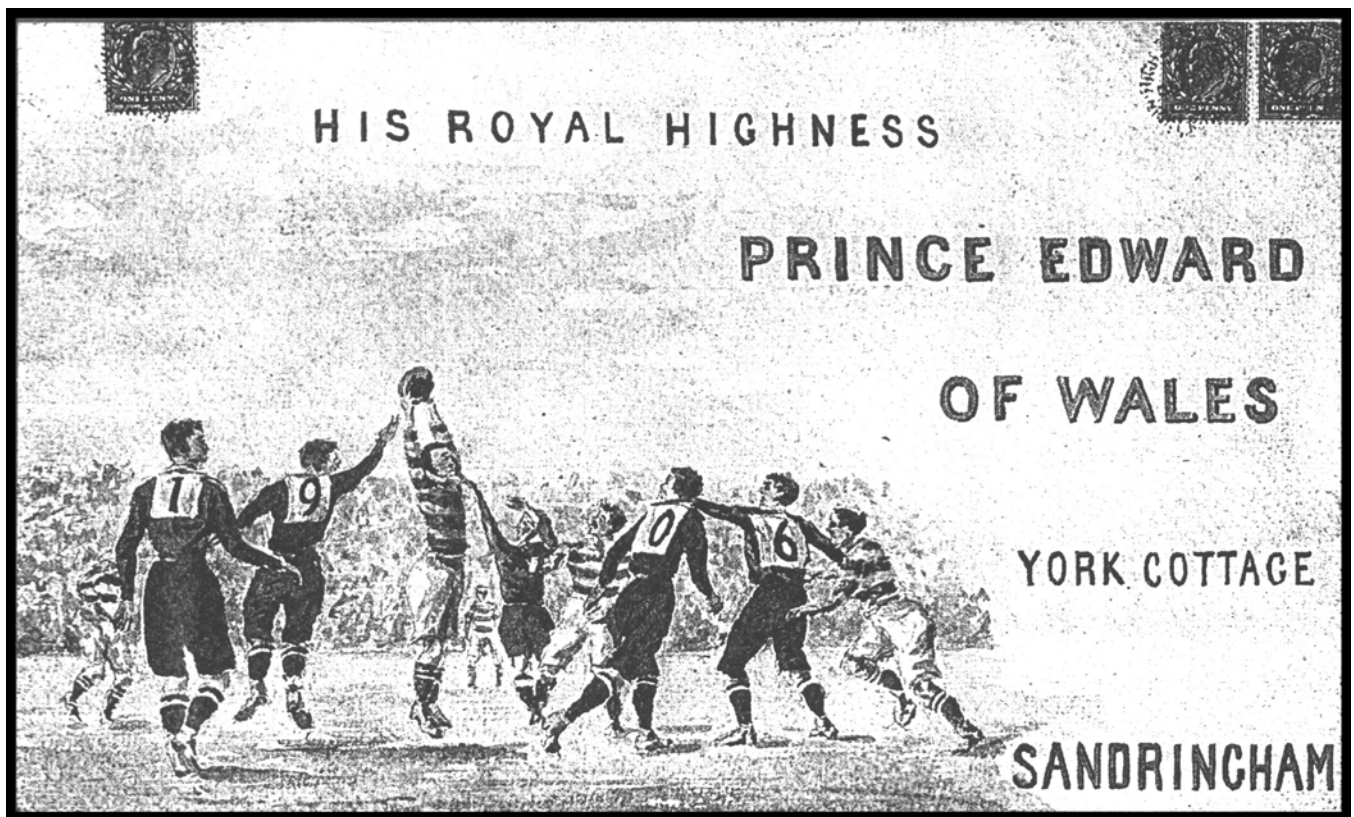
In a prologue to the book Miro Prochazka, an editor from Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, wrote: "Never before has a whole nation turned the Olympics into a huge world-wide fiesta with such whole-hearted joy."

The other passage, by Arthur G. Lentz, executive director of the United States Olympic Committee, read:

"'GRANDIOSO,' spelled out in four-inch high letters across the eight columns of a leading Mexico City newspaper on a Sunday morning following the opening ceremonies, could not have been a better choice as the single most descriptive word to herald the beginning of the Games of the XIX Olympiad. And, to the thousands who jam packed the many sports stadiums and the millions who viewed the course of events on their television sets, it was a word which most appropriately expressed their reaction to the continual flow of exciting and colorful happenings during the entire 16-day period in October of 1968."



Figure 9. Torch stamp issued the day the Olympic flame arrived in Veracruz.



The 1906 “Springboks,” the National Rugby Team of South Africa

by Brian Vincent

THE HAND PAINTED ENVELOPE

INTRODUCTION

Following the successful tour in 1905 of the New Zealand “All Blacks,” the South African Springbok rugby team undertook their first tour of Great Britain in 1906. This also proved to be a great success.

On their tour the New Zealand team played 33 games with only one loss (3 points to nil in favor of Wales). In comparison, the South Africans played 28 games with 25 wins, two losses, and one draw. Scotland won their international against the Springboks by 6 points to nil, and the game against England was a draw at 3 points each.

Paul Roos of Western Province captained the team which was managed by J.G. Carden.

In 1906, Major Hugh Rose of the Black Watch sent a Christmas envelope to Prince Edward of Wales at Sandringham (illustrated above). This was a hand painted envelope in watercolors and it was posted on 30 December on the Edinburgh Night Mail. The painting on the envelope depicts the Springboks in a match scene. The envelope is a large one, being 30 x 18.25 cm in size.

This envelope is one of ten such envelopes sent to the Prince of Wales, and it was the only one to feature rugby football.

PICTORIAL ENVELOPES

Pictorial envelopes appeared within a few days of the issue of the world's first stamp, the Penny Black, in 1840. They were popularized through the

release of the Mulready Envelopes by the Great Britain Post Office. Individual hand drawn envelopes were produced by many people for a range of reasons including the celebration of family events, to make a statement about a contemporary event or issue, or simply to please the recipient. These hand drawn envelopes have become exceedingly collectable and many have become very valuable. Often the value relates to the theme, the ability of the artist, and the name of the recipient. His Majesty, the late King George V, formed a fine collection of these types of covers.

THE "MAJOR HUGH ROSE" HAND PAINTED ENVELOPES

Major Hugh Rose of the Black Watch was regularly in attendance at Balmoral when the Royal Family – The Duke and Duchess of York (later to become King George V and Queen Mary) and Prince Edward – were in residence for their summer holidays.

The Prince admired Rose's sketching and painting. As a result, they became friends. Major Rose sent the young Prince a Christmas card in 1904. The envelope containing the card and addressed to York

House, was decorated with a sketch of the Sphinx. Another seven covers exist in this series, all of which were addressed to York Cottage. The rugby envelope is the third in this series of hand painted envelopes.

With the outbreak of the First World War in 1914, the Prince of Wales joined the Grenadier Guards. The final two hand painted envelopes were addressed to him as a member of the British Expeditionary Force.

The ten envelopes were subsequently given to Sir Godfrey Thomas Bart, KCB, KCVO, CSI. Sir Godfrey became the Prince's secretary in 1919, remaining in office until 1936.

The envelopes were offered to philatelists in 1988 when Christies held a special auction comprising the ten items. Phillips (also an auction house) then offered the rugby envelope in 1997, and on this occasion I had the good fortune to be the successful bidder.

Acknowledgment: the background information used in this article appeared in the Christies auction catalogue and also in "The Philatelist - P.J.G.B." of September/October 1988.



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Over the Clouds: Aeronautic Achievements Focused on by Olympic and Sports Philatelists

by Thomas Lippert

Aeronautic sports – with some exceptions – go largely ignored in the literature of Olympic and sports philately. They are viewed instead as primarily the domain of aerophilatelists. Nevertheless, they are still “sports” and therefore deserve examination by Olympic and sports philatelists as well.

FIRST BALLOON CIRCUMNAVIGATION OF EARTH

Switzerland, in particular, plays an important role, as shall be seen in the following article. Just recently, two balloon pilots, Bertrand Piccard (Switzerland) and Brian Jones (Great Britain) impressed us with their first circumnavigation of the globe in their balloon, *Breitling Orbiter III*. Previous attempts at this feat had not been successful.

What makes this event of interest to us Olympic collectors? In addition to the remarkable achievement itself, we have seen the many images on television of the balloon soaring above the majestic Alps, decorated with the Olympic rings. Unfortunately, as we were later to learn, the balloon decorated with the rings was actually the *Breitling Orbiter II* used in a previous attempt (Figure 1)! This forerunner to the subsequently successful *Breitling Orbiter III* project was



Figure 1. *Breitling Orbiter II* with Olympic rings.

also intended as a circumnavigation of the globe. Although it did achieve some notable records, the balloon landed after only ten days. It was only by coincidence that the landing occurred on February 7, 1998, the opening day of the Olympic Winter Games of Nagano. During that time, *Breitling Orbiter II* flew from Château d'Oex, Switzerland, to Sitkwin in Myanmar (formerly Burma). It remains unclear to this



Figure 2. Brian Jones (top left) with Bertrand Piccard who is holding a “Farinet” Sion 2006 coin (shown in detail, above).



author why the balloon was emblazoned with the Olympic decoration which, incidentally, was also repeated on the clothing of the 3-man flight team.

Approximately one year later, the dream was finally fulfilled. According to the rules of the Fédération Aéronautique Internationale (FAI) the circumnavigation was perfect, exceeding the required distance of 26,700 kilometers ($\frac{2}{3}$ of the earth's circumference at the equator) without refueling or touching down. [The distance traveled was 45,755 kilometers in 477 hours, 47 minutes.]

A little piece of the Olympics accompanied them: a coin created in support of Sion, Switzerland's bid to host the 2006 Olympic Winter Games (Figure 2). [Editor's Note: the Games were awarded to the city of Turin, Italy on June 19 during the IOC

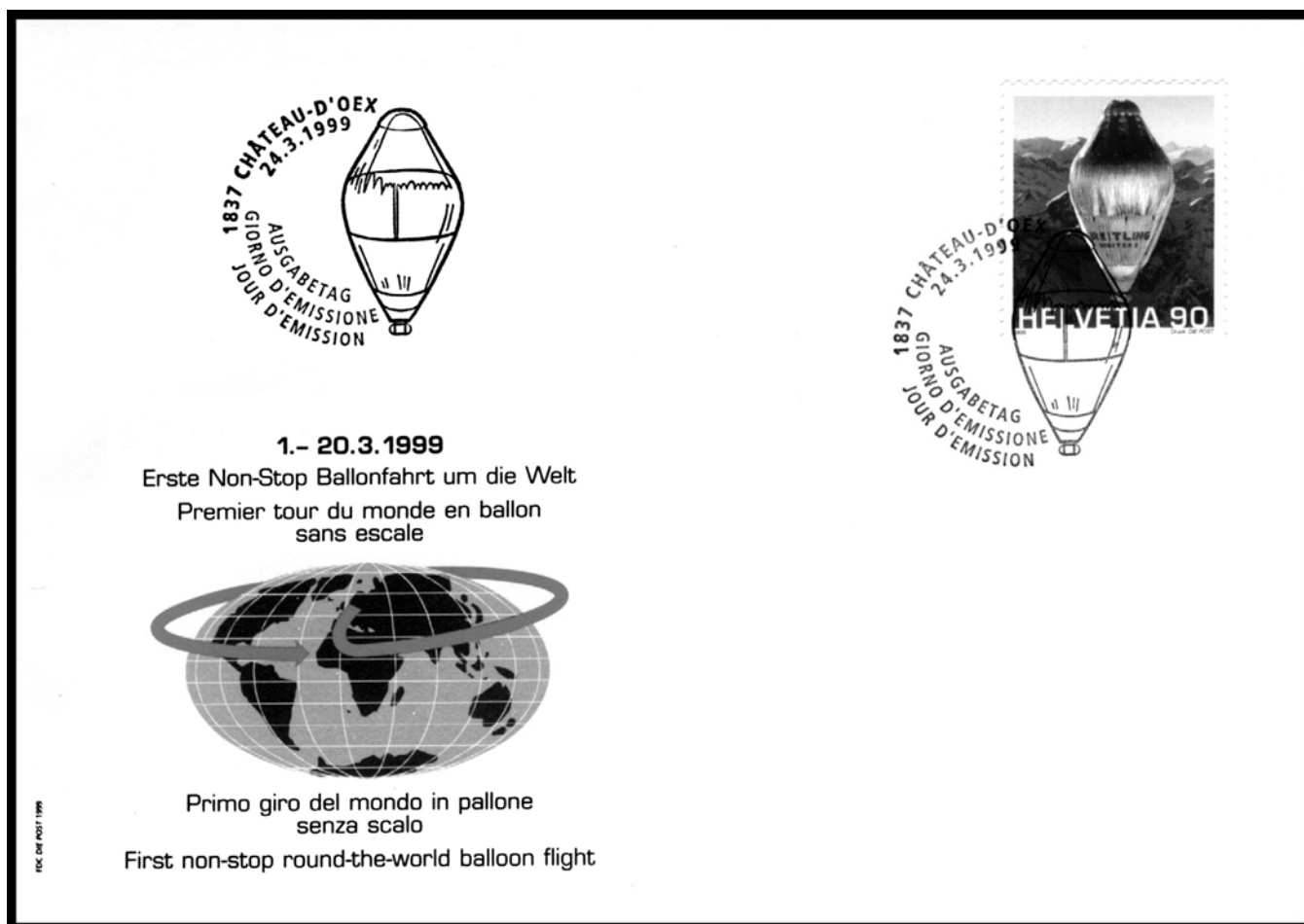


Figure 3. First day cover of the Breitling Orbiter III stamp issued just three days after the successful conclusion of the flight!

Session in Seoul, Korea.] This coin, named *Farinet* after the well-known coin forger, was minted by the Cantonal Bank of Valais. With a value of 10 francs, the coin was legal tender in the Sion region from the time of sale through April 17, 1999 (making it both a medal and also a rather unusual coin).

The flight of *Breitling Orbiter III* was honored quite suddenly by Swiss Post with a 90 centime stamp (Figure 3). The stamp, which was sold at

postal counters beginning March 24, 1999, quickly sold out due to the public's fascination with this aeronautic milestone. In contrast to the typically conservative practices of the Swiss postal administration, the first day postmark (Figure 3) remained in use far longer than normal. Because the stamp was issued with no advance warning, an extension of time for special cancellation requests was granted.

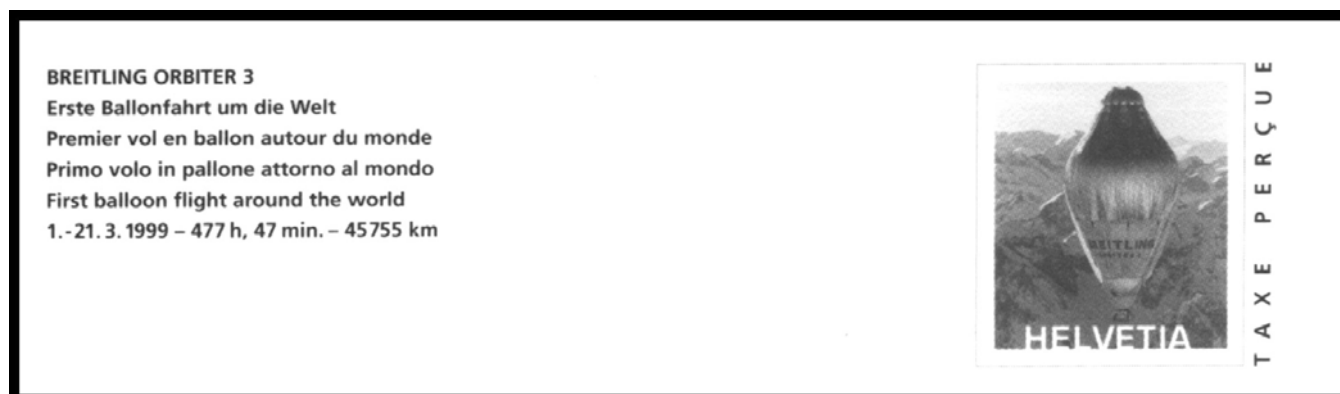


Figure 4. One of two postal stationery cards issued with an unvalued imprinted version of the stamp.

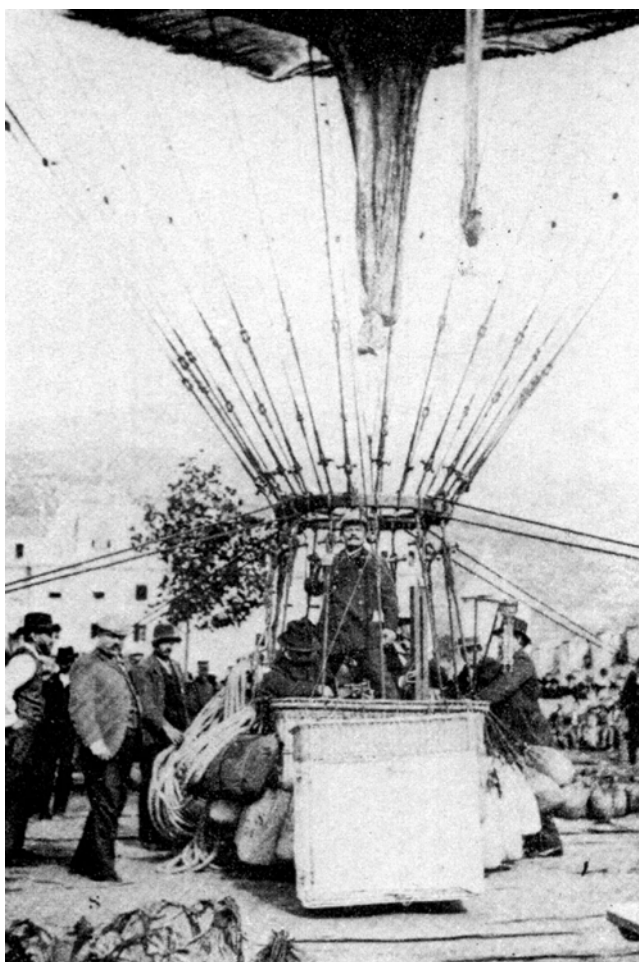


Figure 5. Balloon “Wega” preparing to take off on October 3, 1898 for the first trans-Alp balloon flight. The pilot for this historic flight was Captain Eduard Spelterini.

Additionally, two pieces of postal stationery with special stamp imprints were issued – again rather suddenly and without prior announcement (Figure 4). The stamps appearing on the cards bear no indication of value. Instead, the words “TAXE PERÇUE” are included allowing worldwide delivery of the cards. The picture sides of the cards show: (1) the two pilots, and (2) their balloon.

In a footnote to this story of the *Breitling Orbiter III* and its crew, I quote the following from the International Olympic Committee Press Service:

HIGHLIGHTS - Number 364 - 23.04.1999

On Tuesday, the IOC President presented the Olympic Order to pilots Brian Jones and Bertrand Piccard, the first to complete a successful circumnavigation of the globe by hot air balloon.

At a ceremony held at the Olympic Museum, the IOC President praised the pilots for their courage and determination, and thanked them for helping to spread the Olympic spirit through the message of peace which they faxed to the presidents of the National Olympic Committees (NOCs) of all the countries over which they flew.

“The wind allows our balloon to become, for a few days, a link among all the countries of the world as well as an ambassador of the Olympic ideal based on peace, mutual understanding and solidarity,” Jones and Piccard wrote before setting off on their epic journey.”

Attending the ceremony were the British Ambassador and Consul General in Switzerland, Christopher Hulse and John Roland Nichols; Councillor of State of the Canton of Vaud Jacqueline Maurer; IOC member Denis Oswald; honorary IOC member Raymond Gafner; the secretary general of the International Aeronautical Federation (FAI) Max Bishop; the IOC director general and secretary general, François Carrard and Françoise Zweifel; plus more than 100 children aged from 3 to 13, wearing special commemorative T-shirts in honour of the two pilots.

The Olympic connections are extensive, indeed!

FIRST GLIDER FLIGHT OVER THE ALPS

Only a half year before the *Breitling Orbiter III* achievement, another remarkable event was celebrated: the 100th anniversary of the first crossing of the Alps by balloon. This happened in Sion, one of the bid cities for the 2006 Olympic Winter Games. Captain Eduard Spelterini, in October 1898, crossed the Alps in his balloon, *Wega*, starting in Sion and flying to Dijon, France (Figure 5). The trip was actually much longer than planned. The aerophilatelic commemoration of the centennial (Figure 6) clearly ties aeronautic history to actual Olympic life. The jubilee flight was made in the *Pestalozzi*, an airship owned by an association named Kinderdorfvereinigung in Wahlwies. Cards were sold as a fundraising tool, costing a remarkable 29 DM each (about US\$15). The majority of the cost was donated to projects for children.

A line of text in the special postmark reading “1^{ère} Traversée des Alpes” (1st Crossing of the Alps) brings to mind additional Olympic connections, again involving Switzerland.



Figure 6. Centennial commemoration of the first trans-Alp balloon flight was noted on this aerophilatelic cover carried on the jubilee flight airship, Pestalozzi.

In the report of the Olympic Games of 1936 mention is made of a Prix Aeronautique awarded for outstanding achievements in air sports. The decision to make such an award was adopted during the IOC Session in Berlin 1936. The Prix Aeronautique for this Olympiad went to the Swiss glider pilot, Hermann Schreiber, who three years previously had been the first to cross the Alps without any motorized assistance.

Consulting Olympic literature, one finds little mention of this award, not more than two to three lines even in the most comprehensive works. Air-mail from that 1933 flight over the Alps has been documented, with covers shown in several exhibits (Figure 7). Even Olympic philatelic literature reproduces these beautiful items. Reminded of these handsome covers, this author finally succeeded in buying two of them this spring. Prompted by their purchase, I decided to learn more about them.

Due to the lack of detail in Olympic literature, the first step in my research was to consult the Swiss airmail catalog. This flight is listed as #33.1 in

the chapter on special flights, test flights, and other aeronautic events. The cachet for this flight describes the flight as having been made by a glider from Zürich, Switzerland to Milan, Italy and back to Arosa, Switzerland in February 1933. The flight was announced well in advance in the February 7, 1933 issue of the official publication, *Amtsblatt*. Different types of mail were transported on the flight for both Zürich to Milan and for Milan to Arosa. However, the catalog also mentions the names of the two pilots: Robert Fretz, pilot of the tow plane, and Willy Farnier, pilot of the glider. Nowhere did the name Hermann Schreiber appear!

Eventually, though, I succeeded in discovering the information I sought. Hermann Schreiber, chief of the sport of gliding in Switzerland, wrote about the flight for which he was honored. On August 4, 1933, he and his comrades were at Rochers-de-Naye, Switzerland. At one o'clock in the afternoon his aircraft, an S18 glider of Swiss construction with a wing span of 14.5 meters, was launched into the sky using elastic cords (like a slingshot). Crossing

over the Diablerets, he entered the Valais region of Switzerland, and then overflew the airport at Sion deep in the valley. Using the thermal currents, he climbed to an altitude of 3,200 meters at a speed of 1.5 meters/second. Some critical moments remained in the flight, as well as some distance to travel, before he touched down using a difficult landing maneuver some 5½ hours later near the village of Palaneda in Switzerland.

"Thus we nevertheless succeeded: takeoff with an elastic cord – flight over our mountains – and landing in Switzerland. An old target was finally achieved! The crack, however, which my bird suffered in landing, prevents me from excessively high spirits ..." wrote Schreiber in Walter Ackermann's book "Komm, flieg mit!".

In summary, then, I learned that there were two different first-crossings of the Alps within a six month period in 1933. One was in a glider towed

through the air by a motorized aircraft, while the flight of the second glider was initiated by elastic cords. The latter flight, which was deemed more sporting since it used no motorized power, was the only one selected to receive the special Olympic award three years later. Schreiber attended the Olympic Games of Berlin as a participant in the demonstration event of gliding held in Berlin-Staaken.

It's not difficult to imagine that Hermann Schreiber had other more important matters on his mind during preparations for his flight than the transport of collectors' mail! Nevertheless, the circle can be closed by philatelic means. Alex Walter Diggelmann, a lover of aeronautic sports, was honored with an Olympic gold medal in the 1936 fine arts competition for his graphic work "Arosa I" which shows a sticker-decorated suitcase (symbolizing travel). Diggelmann did commemorate his Swiss



Figure 7. While this cover was indeed carried aboard the first glider flight across the Alps, it was not the flight of Swiss pilot, Hermann Schreiber, which came some six months later.



Figure 8. A.W. Diggelmann designed the two low values of the 1948 Olympic Winter Games stamps for Switzerland.

comrade, Schreiber's, 1933 glider flight with a postcard for the 1944 Olympic Jubilee celebrating the 50th anniversary of the IOC (see *JSP*, May/June 1999, page 5, figure 6). This card, while not postal stationery, is a desirable item for Olympic collectors.

[Editor's Comment: philatelists should take note that these are corrections to previously accepted information regarding the design of the 1944 Jubilee postcard, namely that: (1) the postcard identifies the pictured work as "Arosa," but this was *not* the same Diggelmann work entitled "Arosa I" that garnered the medal at the 1936 Olympic Fine Arts competition, and (2) Schreiber's trans-Alp flight was *not* the Zürich-Milan-Arosa cross border flight that we've always believed, but rather a strictly Swiss trip of far shorter duration.]

The 1936 Olympic gold medal winner, A.W. Diggelmann, later entered his two stamps for the 1948 Olympic Winter Games that took place in St. Moritz, Switzerland (Figure 8). (In all, Diggelmann designed a total of five different Swiss stamps in the following years.)

Hermann Schreiber's achievements and the demonstration of gliding within the framework of the 1936 Olympic Games contributed greatly to its enhanced reputation. This led to the official decision of the IOC at its session in March 1938 in Cairo to establish gliding as an optional sport on the Olympic program. The vote of 22 to 3 was overwhelmingly in favor of gliding. The 1948 Olympic Games, the first following World War II, would have seen the debut of gliding as a full Olympic sport. Unfortunately, it was among the victims of this terrible war.

In order for a gliding competition to be fair, a

standard glider was designed that all participants were to use. In German, the plane was dubbed the *Olympia Meise* ("titmouse" in English – any of a variety of small birds with dull-colored feathers). Collectors will recall that the seven stamps designed for the 1940 Olympics in Finland (which were never issued) included an illustration of the Olympia Meise glider on the 2+50 value (Figure 9). As we know, neither the Tokyo, nor the Helsinki Olympics were held and thus the gliding events were canceled. At its 39th Session in Lausanne in 1946, the IOC once again officially removed the Prix Aeronautique from the schedule of the Olympic Games after introducing gliding into the program eight years before. Gliding was again mentioned in the discussions of the sports program of the 1948 Olympic Games in London, allowing organizers the option of including it in the official program of events. Perhaps it was the strain of putting on an Olympics so soon after the war. Maybe it was the prohibition of sporting competition on Sunday, resulting in the extension of the Olympic Games by two days. For whatever reason, though, the official appearance of an Olympic gliding event never materialized. ☹

REFERENCES

Special thanks go to Dr. Hans Nietlispach of Switzerland for his support in the case of Hermann Schreiber. Other recently published articles, especially on the planned Olympic debut of gliding sports, include:

Rathjen, Karl, "Die 'Olympia-Meise'- das Olympia-Segelflugzeug für die Olympischen Spiele 1940," *IMOS Bulletin* (#3, March 1998).

Nonis, Algerio, "El vuelo 'sin motor'- una disciplina olímpica," *Podium* (#21, April 1998).



Figure 9. An Olympic glider competition had been planned for 1940. The "Olympic Meise" glider shown on an essay for Finland's 1940 Olympic stamps.

Centennial of the Barcelona Football Club

by Jordi Virgili

For the second time in as many years, Spain has commemorated the centennial of a football club. The first, issued on February 10, 1998, noted the 100th anniversary of the founding of the Athletic Football Club of Bilbao (*Journal of Sports Philately*, July/August 1998, Volume 36, #6, page 22). On March 11, 1999, the Barcelona Football Club was honored with a 35 peseta stamp (Figure 1).

The multicolored stamp features a poster by Catalan painter Antoni Tàpies celebrating the club's anniversary. The stamp measures 28.8 mm by 40.9 mm and is perforated 13¾. A total of 2.5 million stamps were printed.



Figure 1. Stamp honoring the centennial of the Barcelona Football Club, issued March 11, 1999. Shown below is the first day cancel for the stamp.



Two first day cancels were available. The first, which appears in Figure 1, was applied in Madrid. A second cancel (Figure 2A) was used at the philatelic exposition in Barcelona.

The Barcelona Football Club, or “Barça” as it is more familiarly known, was founded by Swiss tradesman Joan Gamper (Figure 2D). This first sports club in Barcelona was born on November 29, 1899. Since then, Barça’s history has become a social phenomenon surpassing the mere sports world. The club has 104,000 members with 1,300 booster or fan clubs around the world.

In 1922, the club built its first sports grounds – “Les Cords.” From that point on, expansion has continued. The current Barcelona F.C. stadium, known as Camp Nou (Figure 2E), opened its gates in 1957. Following several improvements to enlarge the stadium, it can now seat 99,000 spectators and has been honored with a 5-star rating by UEFA, the European Union of Football Associations.

Throughout its history, the blue-and-scarlet team has won the League Championship on 15 occasions, the King’s Cup 24 times, five Supercups, one European Champions Cup (the most important), four “Recopas” and three Fairs Cups, among many other championships (Figure 2F).

While Barcelona F.C. is known primarily for its football team, it supports many other sports as well. Its eleven sports disciplines have been very successful in both national and international championships. The club’s basketball, handball, rollerhockey, athletics (track & field), and volleyball teams are the most important. The club also operates a residential school for developing amateur football players.

The Barcelona F.C. Historic Museum is the second most visited museum in Catalonia. The museum hosted an exhibition of sports philately from March 11-21, 1999 to commemorate the centennial. International Olympic Committee President Juan Antonio Samaranch’s sports stamp collection was one of the exhibits on display. Also available at the exhibition were seven cancels (Figures 2A-G).

SOURCES:

Información #3/99. Correos y Telégrafos, Servicio Filatelico de España.

Cròniques del BARÇA (1899-1992). Barcelona 1992.

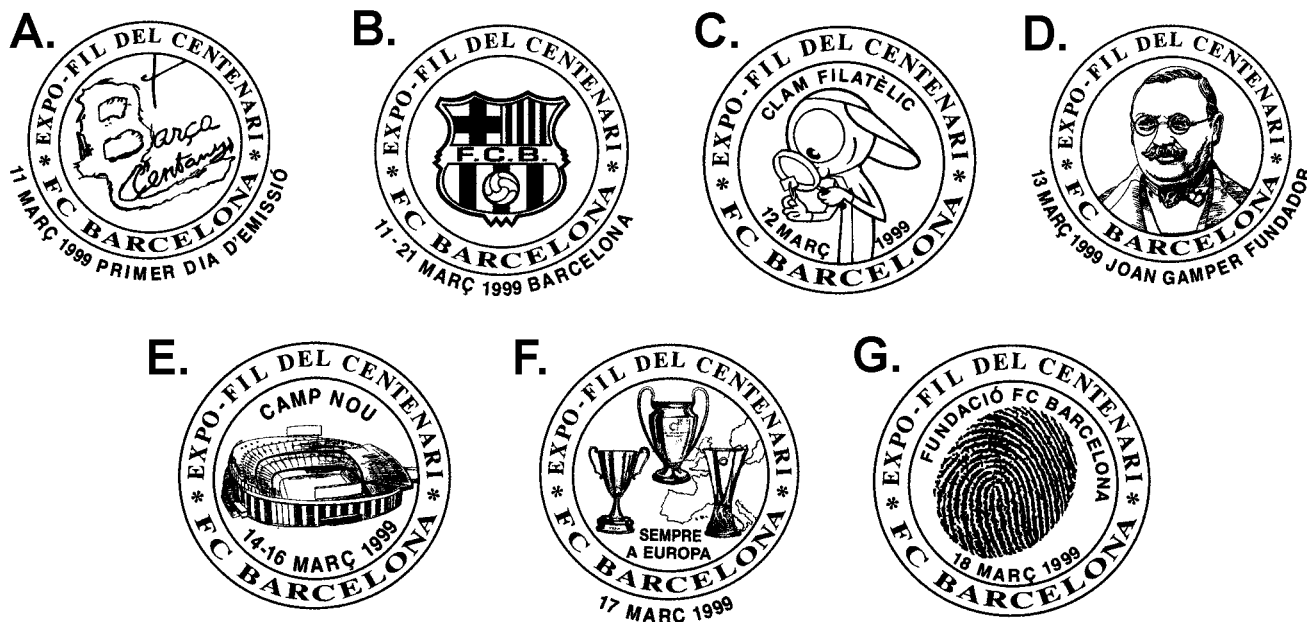


Figure 2. Seven cancels applied at the philatelic expo in Barcelona from March 11-21.

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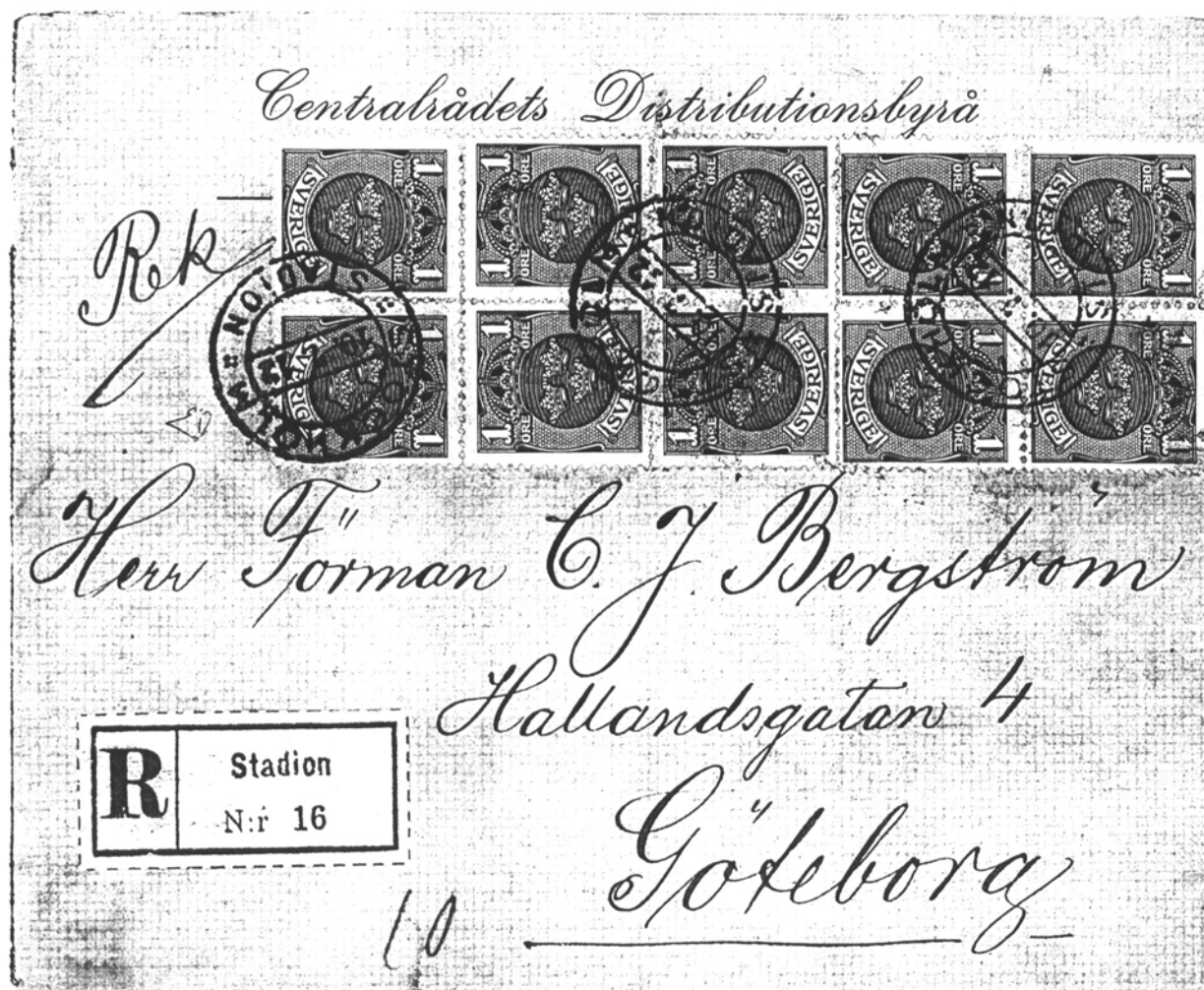


CUSTOM IMPRESSIONS

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AUCTION RESULTS

by Sherwin Podolsky



Lot 60339. Registered cover from the post office at the Stockholm Olympic Stadium. Cancel without "LBR" meaning letter was posted from inside the facility rather than from the letterbox outside.

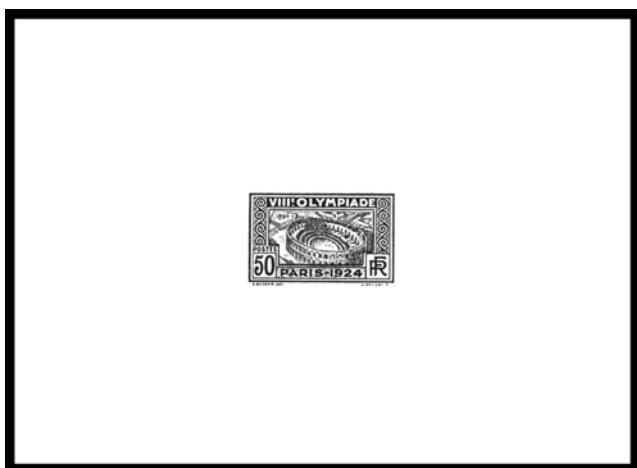
This is the second installment of the prices realized in the David Feldman Olympic auction of February 1999. Prices are in Swiss francs and do not include the buyer's commission of 15%. The Swiss franc had a value of US\$.6751 at the time part one was prepared.

The next Feldman auction with Olympic material is scheduled for November 1999. Their address is PO Box 81, 12113 Onex/Geneva, Switzerland. E-mail: admin@davidfeldman.com.

According to SPI-member Ossi Virtanen, the major portion of the Olympic material in the Feld-

man auction came from the famous collection of Franco Canepa of Italy. Ossi describes the auction as the best Feldman has ever held.

Lot 60328. 1908 London. Three exposition cards used from Shepards Bush Exposition plus a special commemorative expo envelope from France. No mention is made whether cards are pictorial and show Olympic scenes. Whether any items had dates of Olympic reference is not known. The exposition cancels do not contain any Olympic wording. Estimated at Sfr.120 - 200. Realized Sfr.160.



Lot 60430. Essay of the 50c. Stadium at Nîmes. Design not adopted as it was determined that no Olympic events took place at this stadium.

Lot 60332. 1908 London. Pietri Dorando, Marathon winner. Three contemporary postcards and three modern commemorative cards. Est. Sfr. 80 - 100. Realized Sfr. 120.

Lot 60335. 1912 Stockholm. "JEUX OLYMPIQUES/STOCKHOLM 1912/LE 29 JUIN-22 JUILLET" rubber-stamp boxed cachet with broken frame line in black at bottom left of cover to USA. 4x5 öre postage tied by machine publicity cancel. Unusual to have two different Olympic cancels on same cover. Est. Sfr. 400- 500. Realized Sfr. 2200.

Lot 60339. 1912 Stockholm. Stadion hand cancel on registered cover to Göteborg. Registry label of Stadion. VF and rare. Signed E. Diena. Est. Sfr. 1000 -1500. Realized Sfr. 9000. *Illustrated.*

Lot 60340. 1912 Stockholm. Official postcard franked 5 öre tied by "STOCKHOLM STADION 9.7.12 cds. VF and rare. Cancel is without "LBR" which means it was posted at the counter inside the post office at the stadium. VF and rare. Est. Sfr. 700-1000. Realized Sfr.8000.

Lot. 60341. 1912 Stockholm. Official postcard franked with 5 öre tied by "STOCKHOLM STADION/LBR 9.7.12" cds. VF and rare. The LBR cancel indicates that the item was posted more conveniently at the postbox outside the post office. Est. Sfr. 700-1000. Realized Sfr. 2800.

Lots 60342 and 60343. 1912 Stockholm. Both cards with Stadion LBR cancels, but the latter appears less attractive because the stamp and cancel are within

the message area. Est. Sfr. 500-700 each. Lot 60342 realized Sfr. 3400. Lot 60343 realized Sfr. 950.

Lot 60346. 1912 Stockholm. Cover addressed to Roessler-Orovksy, Bohemian Olympic Committee on cover with letter head of Vth Olympiad Organizing Committee. Est. Sfr. 200- 300. Realized Sfr. 1600.

Lot 60359. 1920 Antwerp. 5c to 15c. Set of three proofs in black, each numbered "15" with Belgian post office embossed seal. Fine and extremely rare. Est. Sfr. 4000-5000. Realized Sfr. 11000.

Lot 60373. 1920 Antwerp. Part set to 40c. Helmet definitives. Each stamp tied by ANTWERPEN/ANVERS/VII OLYMPIADE/8.IX.1920 cds. With registry label inscribed "Antwerpen/Anvers/VIII Olympiade." With arrival cancel on back. Est. Sfr 1000-1500. Realized Sfr. 2400.

Lots 60380 and 60381. 1920 Antwerp. Stationery envelopes, "Comite Belge de la VIIIme Olympiade" Lot 60380 with the machine Olympic publicity cancel. Lot 60381 with the Olympic round hand cancel on the stamp. Each cover addressed to Roessler-Orovsky of the Czech Olympic Committee. Est. each Sfr 200-300. Realized respectively Sfr. 1000 and Sfr 2000.

1924 Paris. There were 47 lots of deluxe proofs, original drawings, proofs, essays, etc. and every one was illustrated in the catalog. The proofs come on thin paper, gummed paper, thick paper, shiny paper and in various colors. Each item is on a separate piece of paper. Some of the proofs have cutouts at bottom . There is at least one collective proof with 3 designs. The 25c exists with separate frame and vignette on one paper. The lowest price realized was Sfr. 300 for Lot 60430: 50c essay of the unissued design showing Stadium at Nîmes in brown on thin paper. *Illustrated.*

Lot 60442. 1924 Paris. 25c. NH imperforate margin single. Signed Brun. Est. Sfr. 700-1000. Realized Sfr.1500.

Lot 60456. 1924 Paris. First Day cancel on "Lutte" 15c. Pasteur postal card. Canceled with the Olympic slogan machine cancel on July 25, 1924. Very rare to find such a cancel on this postal stationery card. Est. Sfr. 2000-3000. Realized Sfr. 4200 Lot 60456 is similarly First Day canceled on the "Aviron" postal stationery card and realized Sfr. 4400.

Lot 60471. Paris 1924. "Paris XIV Port Paye" Endless type machine cancel on stampless cover. Fine and extremely rare. Only two recorded. Est. Sfr. 1500-2000. Realized Sfr. 9500.

Lot 60483. Paris 1924. Souvenir postcard with set of 4 Olympic stamps and a vignette all tied by three strikes of the Colombes Stade Olympique hand cancel. Also single line COLOMBES STADE OLYMPIQUE at bottom. Addressed to Milano, Italy. Est. Sfr. 500-700. Realized Sfr. 1700.

Lot 60487. Paris 1924. Special Swiss Olympic postcard. Two strikes of Stade Olympique hand cancel tying stamps. With Swiss Olympic rowing vignette. Addressed to Geneva. Est. Sfr. 700-1000. Realized Sfr. 2600.

Lot 60488. Paris 1924. Village Olympique. Registered to Bordeaux. With Olympic 25c + 30c + 50c. Three strikes of the round Colombes/Village Olympique. With straight line "Colombes Village Olympique"

cancel. Red registry label with "Colombes Olympique" in black. A showpiece. Est. Sfr. 2000-3000. Realized 15000. *Illustrated.*

Lot 60509. Paris 1924. Pasteur postal stationery. 15c. Olympic postcards. Complete used set of 8. Minor faults. Scarce set used. Est. Sfr. 1500-2000. Realized Sfr. 3600.

Lot 60510 and Lot 60511. Paris 1924. Pasteur postal stationery. Unused set of eight in original commemorative envelope. VF. Each lot est. Sfr. 1500-2000. Each realized Sfr. 1600.

Lot 60541. Paris 1924. Syria. Olympiade set on cover. Canceled DAMAS. Est. Sfr. 200-300 Realized Sfr. 650.

Lot 60542. Paris 1924. Syria. Set on FDC. 2.10.24 cds. Est. Sfr. 200-300. Realized. Sfr. 750.

The next installment of prices realized will continue with 1924.



Lot 60488. Registered cover to Bordeaux with the special COLOMBES OLYMPIQUES registry label. Three types of postmarks: (1) The circular date stamp of Colombes Village Olympique; (2) The rounded box cancel inscribed JEUX/OLYMPIQUES/MAI à JUILLET/1924; and, (3) the straight line complementary postmark of COLOMBES-VILLAGE OLYMPIQUE.

2000 SYDNEY OLYMPICS

by Brian Hammond

OLYMPIC BID MATERIAL



Beijing's bid team supported their bid for the 2000 Games with a number of self-adhesive round multicolored labels. These featured their bid logo (shown at left): a Chinese-style building in gold above the Olympic rings in their true colors and text in red: "Beijing 2000 ..." My collection includes four versions:

(1) large (2½") on cream background; (2) large, on white background; (3) medium (1¾") on white background; (4) small (1¼") on white background. Numbers two through four were issued in sheets of six containing two of each label.

OLYMPIC POSTCARDS

In the May/June 1999 issue of the *Journal of Sports Philately* (Volume 37, #5), details were provided on postcards issued for the Sydney 2000 Olympic Club. Two cards have been added to the series: (#5) *Time* cover of August 2, 1976 – "Nadia Comaneci, She's Perfect"; and (#6) *Time* cover – "Olympic Turmoil, Why the Soviets Said Nyet."

Other Sydney postcards:

(1) Photographer taking a picture, issued by the Sydney *Morning Herald* (Figure 1). Text reads: (at top) "A Sea Change Sydney 2000" and below, "Australia tells its own story in a nationwide celebration that shows a sea change in our life today." Additional text on the reverse promotes the Sea Change Arts Festival.

(2) Issued by Kodak, a Sydney 2000 Official Partner. Aerial photograph of the Homebush Bay site taken in July 1997 with 1157 days to go. Shows the Olympic facilities under construction.

OLYMPIC COVERS AND STAMPS

In a previous column I provided details of the torch stamp and Olympic Day celebrations at Australia '99. Cathy Freeman, an Australian Olympian of aboriginal descent, helped launch Olympic Day at which a special cover and cancellation were issued. Also on March 22, Singapore issued their own torch cancellation (shown above).

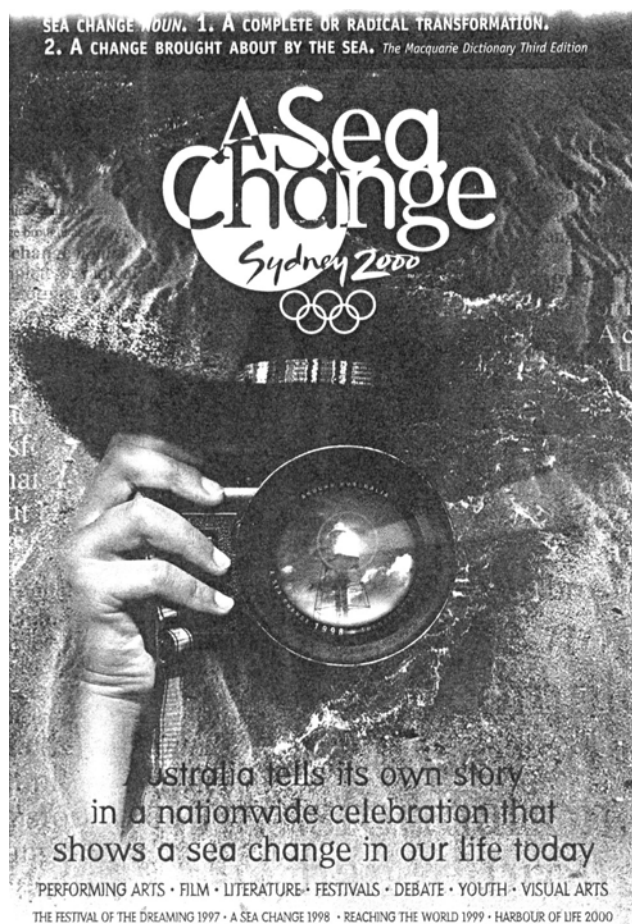


Figure 1. Sea Change Arts Festival postcard.

Cover #21 (Figure 2) from the Olympics 2000 series, posted on February 21, 1999, at Homebush's Olympic stadium commemorates the first 100,000 people to enter the new "Stadium Australia."

Another cover (Figure 3) commemorates the first event to be held in the stadium, a Rugby League double-header event attended by a capacity crowd on March 6, 1999.

The official opening of the Olympic Stadium took place on the evening of June 12, 1999. It included an hour of entertainment, a spectacular fireworks display, and a football match between the Socceroos and a FIFA World Stars team.

OLYMPIC VIGNETTES AND PHONECARD

A cinderella miniature sheet was issued on September 27, 1993 by the Brisbane Town Post commemorating Sydney's selection as host of the Games of the XXVIIth Olympiad. The value of the label is 20 cents. The text reads: "SYDNEY HOST OF 2000 OLYMPICS." It was printed by Printshop At The End Of The World in Brisbane.

On June 4, 1993, Telecom Australia, a Gold Supporter of the Sydney Bid, launched a phonecard with a value of AU\$5 to promote Sydney's Olympic candidacy. The total printing was 200,000 cards.



"Games of the New Millennium."

A second seal shows the mascots in their correct colors on top of a globe featuring Australia. Against a dark blue background beneath the globe are the words "Australia's Games."

Coca-Cola has issued a rectangular label showing the three Sydney mascots in their official colors on a red background. To the left and right, respectively, are the Sydney logo within a circle noting Coca-Cola as a "Team Millennium Olympic

Other vignettes that I have recently received include a light blue round seal (left) with the Sydney logo in color, the Olympic rings, and text in white reading "Share the Spirit." Around the perimeter of the label is additional wording:

Partner" in blue, and a bottle of Coke.

A third Sydney 2000 match box label is from a packet containing 144 boxes [see *JSP* May/June 1999, Volume 37, #5].

OLYMPIC "IGNITE THE DREAM" TOUR

The AMP "Ignite the Dream" tour is visiting over 140 towns across Australia this year, covering 80% of the torch route. This tour aims are to bring the excitement of the Olympic Games to all Australians. It's free and offers displays of historic Olympic torches, including the Sydney torch, appearances of the mascots, opportunities to meet famous Australian Olympians and information on the Olympic and Paralympic Games. Over one million people are expected to visit the show housed in two special trailers.

The tour commenced in Melbourne on March 17. The Melbourne *Herald Sun* produced a special supplement on March 18 and thanks to Tom D'Arcy I received a copy personally signed by Australian 5000 meter runner, Kate Andley, who was at the show that day. I have not seen any philatelic material for this tour. However, as the tour runs for nine months, the possibility exists that special cancels or other philatelic material may appear. I welcome any news from readers who may stumble across such items!

CARRY THE OLYMPIC FLAME IN 2000

AMP are also the sponsors of the torch relay. A form is being circulated in Australia with which people may nominate members of their community (or themselves) to carry the torch on one of the stages next year. Entries must be received by November 5, 1999. Potential applicants are judged on their individual accomplishments, outstanding acts of generosity, and voluntary contributions to the community.



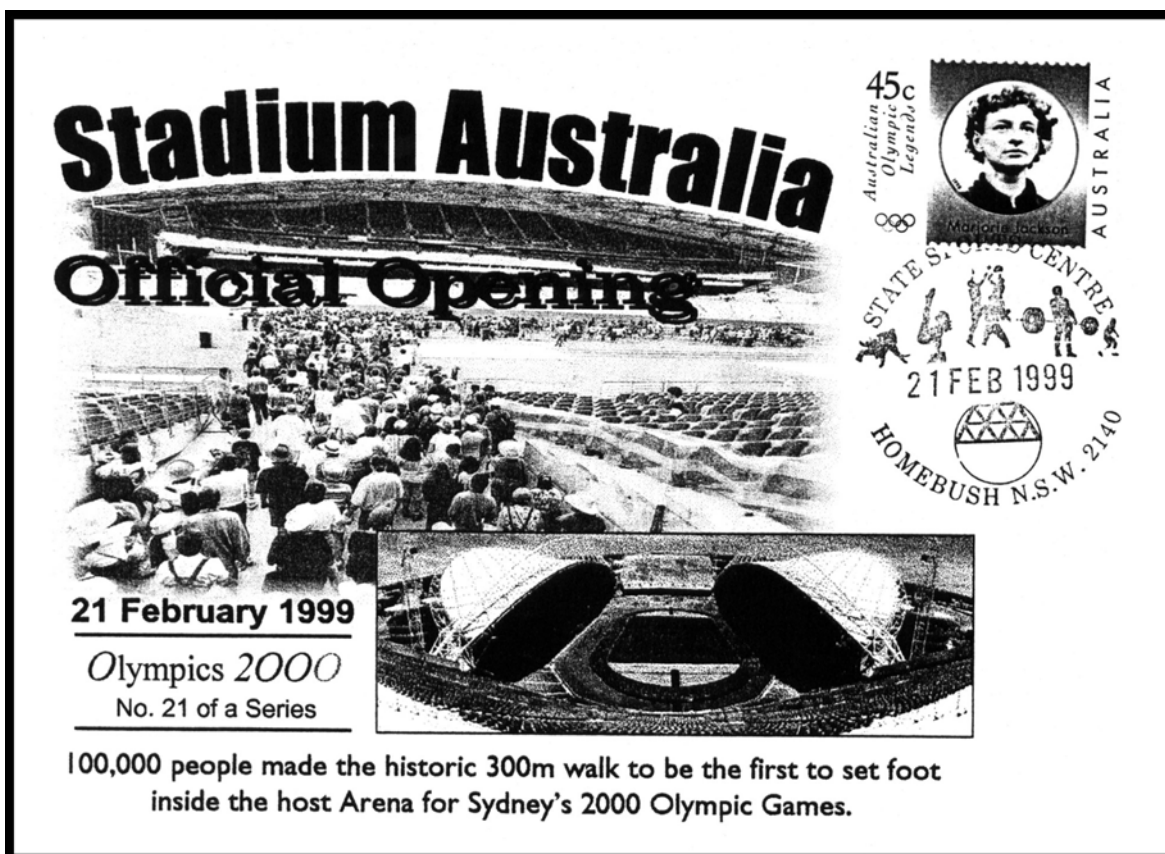


Figure 2. Cover and postmark commemorating the opening of the new stadium to the public.

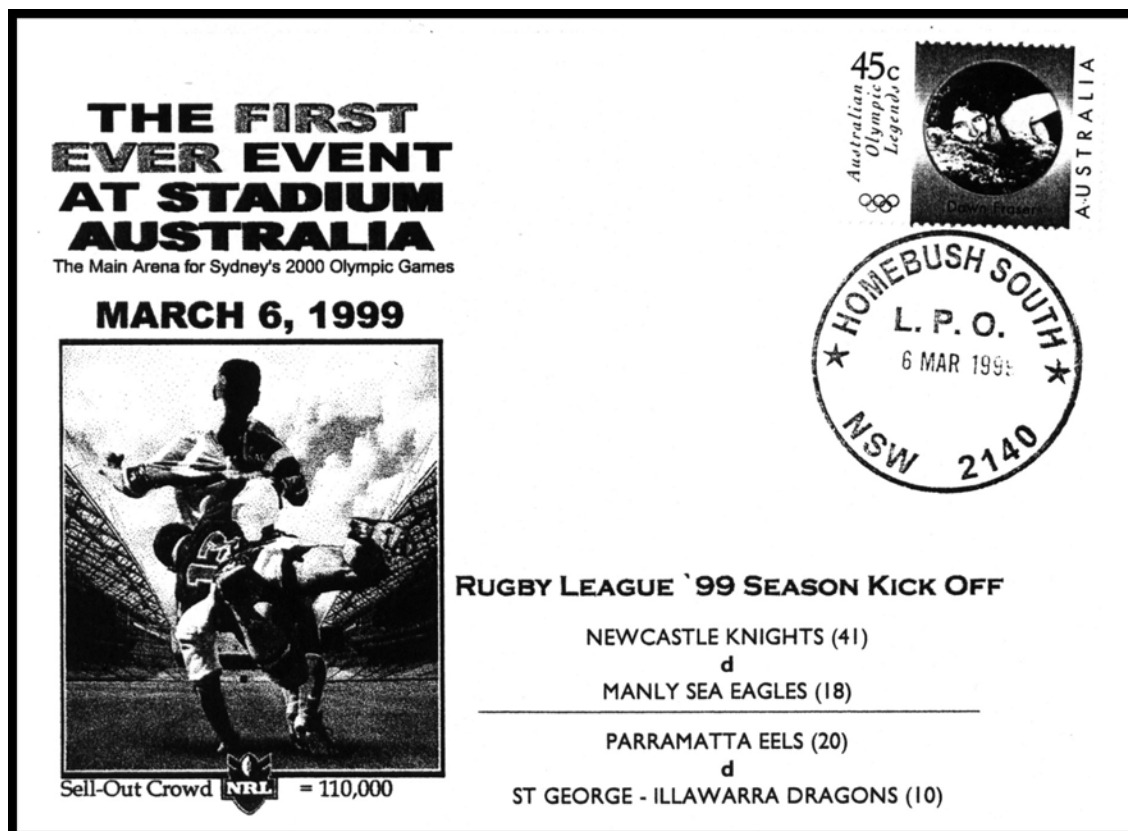


Figure 3. The first official event at the new stadium was a rugby league match.

OLYMPIC MERCHANDISE

The Olympic Store (PO Box 5000, Knoxfield Vic 3180, Australia; phone 61 3 9751 3056) have published two illustrated catalogs of all kinds of collectibles. They give full details of coins issued and how to subscribe to them. The media have reported that pin collecting mania is sweeping across Australia. A number of different sets of logo pins, mascot pins and sports pins are listed in the merchandise catalogs.

TRIAL EVENTS IN 1999

Test, or trial, events of Olympic venues sometimes present philatelic opportunities. Look for special cancels or cacheted covers that may appear for one or more of the following 1999 events:

- April 10-11. Mountain Biking. UCI World Cup, Fairfield City Farm
- August 5-8. Volleyball. International Tournament, Sydney Entailment Center, Darling Harbour
- August 19-22. Wrestling. FILA Youth World Championship, State Sports Center, Sydney Olympic Park
- September 1-5. Badminton. Australian International, Buring Pavilion, RAS Showgrounds
- September 10-12. Rhythmic Gymnastics. Australian International, Buring Pavilion, RAS Showgrounds
- September 16-26. Sailing. Sydney Harbour Regatta, Sailing Marina, Rushcutters Bay
- September 20-26. Archery. Sydney International Golden Arrow, Archery Center
- September 20-26. Tennis. ITF World Youth Cup, Tennis Center, Sydney Olympic Park
- September 22-24. Rowing. Pacific Rim International Regatta, International Regatta Center, Penrith Lakes
- September 22-26. Handball. International Invitational, Baring Pavilion, RAS Showground
- September 22-26. Hockey. Sydney International Challenge, State Hockey Center, Sydney Olympic Park.
- September 23-26. Equestrian. Sydney International 3-Day Event, Equestrian Center, Horsley Park
- September 26-28. Canoe/Kayak Sprint. Sydney International Regatta, International Regatta

- Center, Penrith Lakes
- September 28-October 3. Water Polo. FINA Men's World Cup, Sydney International Aquatic Center, Sydney Olympic Park
- September 30 - October 3. Canoe/Kayak Slalom. ICF World Cup, International Regatta Center, Penrith Lakes
- October 16-17. Modern Pentathlon. UIPM World Cup Final, Bicentennial Park, Sydney Olympic Park
- November 4-14. Baseball. IBA World Cup, Baseball Center, Sydney Showground
- November 27 - December 3. Judo. International, Sydney Exhibition Halls, Darling Harbour
- December 3-5. Fencing. World Cup/Challenge Australia, Hordern Pavilion, Centennial Parklands
- December 4-5. Taekwondo. International Invitational, State Sports Center, Sydney Olympic Park
- December 6-10. Cycling. Track Oceania Championships, Dunc Gray Velodrome, Bankstone
- December 7-11. Boxing. National Championships, Sydney Exhibition Halls, Darling Harbour
- December 12 and 14. Cycling Road Races. Oceania Championships, Cycle Road Course 4, Centennial Parklands.

OLYMPIC 5TH WORLD COLLECTORS FAIR

Little Sydney material was available at the fair held in Lausanne this spring. A series of talks and displays in the Olympic Museum warned collectors of the dangers of mistakenly obtaining fake Olympic coins, medals and pins. Some unofficial pins are now on the market for Sydney 2000. These items are usually of poor quality. It was suggested that for a complete Olympic collection we should consider including postcards and other Olympic memorabilia.

Informal discussion with some collectors centered around the Sydney 2000 stamp booklets mentioned in the May/June 1999 issue of *JSP* (Volume 37, #5). These booklets were privately overprinted by stamp dealers in very limited quantities obviously to make a profit. Nevertheless, they are official stamp booklets containing genuine postage stamps and the overprinting of the booklet covers was approved by the Australian postal authorities. The question being asked is if they should be considered sufficiently legiti-

mate to include in an Olympic collection? The choice, I believe, should be left up to the individual collector.

OLYMPIC SPONSORS

Thanks to Tom D'Arcy who regularly supplies information for this series, details of material from many Sydney 2000 sponsors is now available. Full details will appear in my next article (November/December 1999). Tickets for the 2000 Games went on sale in Australia beginning May 30, 1999. Ticket booklets were distributed by Australian newspapers.

Sports Stamp Journals For Sale

Complete run of *Sport Cast*, *SportStamps* and *Journal of Sports Philately* through volume 30 (1953-1992), all in binders. \$100 + shipping. John La Porta, PO Box 2286, La Grange, IL 60525. Email: album@ziplink.net.

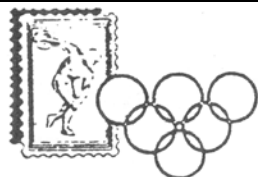
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NEWS OF OUR MEMBERS

by Margaret Jones

New Members

2155 Jordi Joan Bellaubi-Vea, L'Abat Samso 8, E-08017 Barcelona, Catalunya, Spain. Jordi is in marketing. *General Sports, 1992 Olympics, Olympic History, Soccer*. Email: bellaubi@datalogic.es

2156 Riccardo Belli, Via Masaccio 19, I-57128 Livorno, Italy. *General Sports, Olympics, European Championships*. Email: rbelli@comune.livorno.it.

2157 Ronald T. Guse, R.R. 1, Box 1739, Moscow, PA 18444-9746 USA. Ronald is a physical education teacher. *U.S. Olympic Material, Baseball, American Football*. (Jones)

2158 Jaroslav Petrasek, Zborovska 1025, Cesky Brod 28223, Czechoslovakia. He is an engineer. *Olympics*. (Manikian)

2159 John B. Wagner, 44 Wattle Road, Hawthorn, Victoria 3122, Australia. John is a civil engineer. *Downhill and Slalom Skiing*. Email: jwagner@c031.aone.net.au (WWW)

2160 Ursac Mircea, #810 Carter Place, 602 First Street S.E., Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2G 4W4. He is retired. *Summer Olympics*. (Jones)

2161 He Zhi Jian, 3 Xing Cai Li, Don Hai Dao 3 Long, Su Zhou 215005, P.R. of China. *Summer Olympics, Soccer*. (Jones)

2162 Ronald A. Greene, 8 Craig Street, Jericho, NY 11753 USA. *Golf*. (Jones)

1002 PSM Olympic & Sports Philately Group, % G. Nagarajah, PO Box 11748 GPO, 50756 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

RENEWED: 1860 Robert L. Eddy Jr, PO Box 440217, Aurora CO 80044-0217 USA.

RESIGNED: Burega, Casey, Longenecker.

ADDRESS CHANGES:

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Jaroslav Petrasek: japex@iol.cz

Gunter Pilz: hongo@linznet.at

Jerome Wachholz: jwachholz@stratos.net

Ray Woodbury: rwoodbur@ag.nsw.gov.au

TOTAL MEMBERSHIP, JUNE 30, 1999 = 392

Exhibit Awards

JAPEX '98. Thomas Lippert received a silver-bronze award for his articles on the Nagano Olympic Games as printed in JSP. (*Addition to earlier information*).

KNOXPEX 99 (Knoxville, Tennessee). Heinrich Hahn was awarded an ATA gold for "Olympic Games-Germany 1936."

OKPEX 99 (Oklahoma City, OK). Alma Benedict won for a one-frame exhibit "'America's Favorite Pastime' – Baseball."

PLYMOUTH SHOW 99 (Michigan). Alyson Colton received a youth silver for "The Games of Winter."

SOPEX 99 (Medford, Oregon). Tom Pappas was awarded a bronze for "The First Olympics."

SPRING MEGA-EVENT (New York City, NY). Juan Carlos Santacruz: silver for "FIFA: World Cup."

WESTPEX 99 (San Francisco, California). Michael Jaffe won a gold, APS post-1980 medal, and American Assoc. of Philatelic Exhibitors creativity award for "The Resurgence of Hunting and Fishing on Indian Reservations"; Norman F. Jacobs Jr received a gold, ATA gold, and O'Neill awards for "Tennis."

NEW STAMP ISSUES

by Dennis Dengel

Algeria: April 15, 1998. World Cup soccer Championships, France. 24 dinars, soccer players.

October 18, 1998. National Olympic Committee 35th Anniversary. 5d, symbolic doves and rings.

Argentina: April 24, 1999. 100 years of Rugby in Argentina. 75 c, rugby player; 1.50 peso s/s, rugby scenes.

Bangladesh: October 24, 1998. International Cup Cricket Tournament. 6 takas, cricket player.

Belgium: May 15, 1999. Sports/Motorcycle Racing. Two 17+4 franc stamps, speed racing and trial racing; 30+7 franc s/s, motocross.

Chile: February 9, 1999. World Horse Jumping Record, 50th anniversary. 200 peso stamp showing Alber-to Larraguibel Morales and his horse.

Czech Republic: April 14, 1999. Czech Olympic Committee, 100th Anniversary. 9 koruny, Joseph Rossler-Orovsky, Czech flag, Olympic rings and gold leaves.

Great Britain: June 1, 1999. Millennium /Entertainers. The 26 pence value from this set shows Captain Bobby More of England holding trophy for 1966 World Cup.

Iran: June 10, 1998. World Cup Soccer Ch., France. 500 rials, soccer stadium and soccer player.

Italy: May 4th, 1999. Death of the Grand Torino Soccer Team, 50th anniversary. 800 liras (.41 euros), team members and the Basilica of Superga; 900L (.46E), team badge and the Basilica.

Mali: 1998. France's World Cup Soccer Victory. Three se-tenant 250 franc stamps

New Caledonia: April 20, 1999. 2st Games of the South Pacific. 5 francs, track and field; 10fr, tennis; 30fr, karate; 70fr, baseball.

North Korea: Feb 7, 1998. 1998 Nagano Winter Olympic Games. 20 jon, skier, 40 jon, skater.

May 5, 1998. World Cup Soccer championships, France. 30 jon, 50 jon, 80 jon s/s, soccer players.

South Korea: June 12, 1999. 109th International Olympic Committee Congress. 170 won, five hands clasped together,

Yugoslavia: April 9, 1999. World Tennis Championship. Two 6 dinar stamps showing tennis players.

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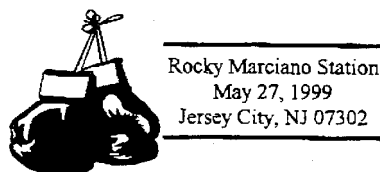
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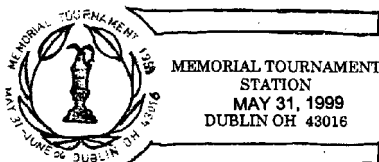


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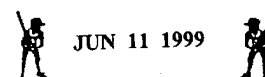


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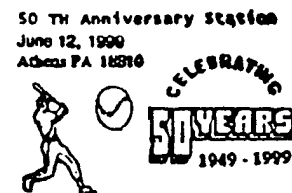
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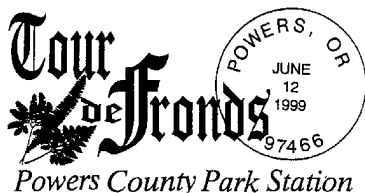
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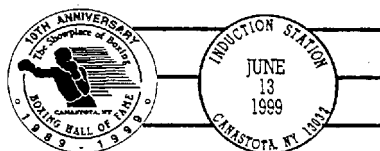
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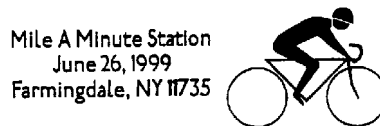
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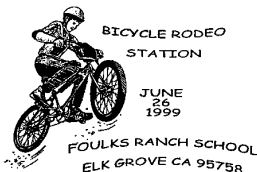
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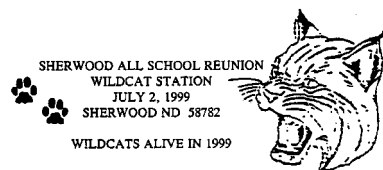
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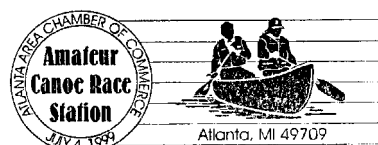
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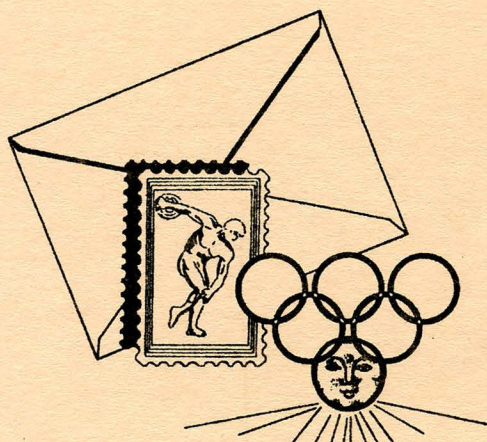
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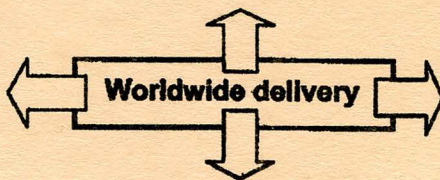
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