Preserving Sports Heritage
Art and Artifacts from the Collection of the
Amateur Athletic Foundation of Los Angeles

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Art, artifacts, awards and medals offer a window to the magical world of sports. The person looking through this window is transported instantly to yesterday or to a day more than a century ago. Sports history comes alive to each one of us as we look at a football used in a big game, the uniforms worn by a favorite athlete or a poster announcing an event. These items are a part of sports history and they help us to relive it.

The Amateur Athletic Foundation of Los Angeles (AAF) is pleased to share with you an opportunity to explore the history of sport through this catalog. You will find in its pages selected items from the AAF’s rich collection of art and artifacts that come from professional and amateur sports.

We have titled this publication, Preserving Sports Heritage, in honor of Mr. Bill Schroeder. In 1936 Schroeder and the Helms Athletic Foundation began assembling an extensive collection. Through the years, other major Los Angeles institutions supported the effort. We are particularly grateful to the Ueberroth Family Foundation, for acquiring the collection, keeping it intact, and donating it to the AAF.

The AAF continues to preserve and build the collection so that future generations will have the opportunity to use this window to see the history of sports. We encourage you to visit the AAF Web site at www.aafla.org for additional information and other periodic virtual exhibits from the collection.

John C. Argue
Board Chairman, Amateur Athletic Foundation

Anita L. DeFrantz
President, Amateur Athletic Foundation
Member, International Olympic Committee
The Amateur Athletic Foundation of Los Angeles' (AAF) collection of sport-related art and artifacts captures the history of sport from the early 1900s to the present. The collection owes its creation to W.R. “Bill” Schroeder, who in 1932 began developing a sports memorabilia collection for public viewing to honor athletes for their accomplishments. Schroeder's vision became a reality in 1936 with the formation of the Helms Athletic Foundation.

The Helms Foundation established awards programs for athletes ranging from high school sports to the professional level. The foundation also started the Helms Halls of Fame, devoted to top athletes in individual sports. These served as predecessors of the sports halls of fame we know today. Schroeder collected sports artifacts, or memorabilia, from those athletes the foundation inducted into the Helms Halls of Fame. Schroeder's many friends in the world of sports also provided pieces to the foundation.

The Helms family continued its financial support of the foundation until 1970 when United Savings and Loan took over as benefactor. In 1973 United Savings and Loan merged with Citizens Savings, and the foundation adopted the name Citizens Savings Athletic Foundation. The Ueberroth Family Foundation took over as benefactor in February of 1981. By September of that same year, the Ueberroths' foundation was joined by First Interstate Bank. The Ueberroth Family Foundation and First Interstate Bank of California, in 1982, purchased and restored the Britt House, a historical home in the West Adams district of Los Angeles. The Britt House became home to the foundation's sports collection, awards program, library and offices. Operation of the foundation continued until the summer of 1985. At that time, the Britt House and the memorabilia and library collections it contained were donated to the AAF.

The AAF is endowed with Southern California's share of the surplus from the 1984 Olympic Games. The foundation awards grants to youth sports organizations, initiates its own youth sports programs and manages the Paul Ziffren Sports Resource Center Library. Its mission is to serve Southern California youth through sport.

The AAF Collection of Art and Artifacts is representative of both professional and amateur sports. The collection is noteworthy, especially for its pieces from the first half of the 20th century. More than 50 sports are represented by trophies, award medals, uniforms, equipment, pins, badges, ephemera, posters, numismatic and philatelic materials, prints and drawings. While the AAF does not operate a museum or hall of fame it uses the collection for educational purposes and to loan for use in other exhibits.

The strength of the collection is the 1,500-
The AAF Collection of Art and Artifacts consists of two parts: the Olympic Games collection and the General Sports collection. The Olympic Collection is an exceptional collection rivaling any in the United States or abroad. This collection is a wonderful educational resource. The AAF, as the legacy of the 1984 Olympic Games, is preserving it for future generations.

The Olympic Collection contains pieces from 1896 to the present. The collection includes posters, award and participation medals, certificates, torches, badges, pins, cloth patches, tickets, equipment and uniforms. Athletics (track and field), aquatic sports, rowing, boxing, gymnastics, equestrian, cycling, fencing, speed and figure skating, and the discontinued sport of golf, are among the many of the Olympic sports represented.

The General Sports Collection has been cross-referenced by sport and type of artifact. American football and baseball have numerous pieces including complete and partial uniforms, balls (many autographed), helmets, and shoes from collegiate and professional players. Auto racing has few artifacts and roughly 30 trophies. Archery and badminton are very small collections, associated primarily with female athletes of the early-to mid-20th century. Tennis has a uniquely even mix of noted male and female athletes represented through equipment, trophies and clothing. Athletics has shoes, field equipment, racing batons and jerseys. Boxing features equipment and clothing.

The art and artifacts on the following pages represent a wide range of the collection. Not all sports represented in the collection are depicted in this catalog. We have tried to present the highlights, based on the significance of pieces and their aesthetic and exhibit qualities. With over 10,000 pieces in the collection this was quite a task. We hope you enjoy and learn from this catalog of the AAF’s rich and diverse collection.
There are many water-based sports, but the term “aquatics” or “aquatic sports” usually refers specifically to swimming, diving, water polo and synchronized swimming. All four of these sports are part of the Olympic Games and other major international events such as the Commonwealth Games, Pan American Games and the Asian Games.

Synchronized swimming is the most recent Olympic aquatic sport. It was introduced at the 1984 Los Angeles Games. There are two events in Olympic synchronized swimming: team and duet. Synchronized swimming is one of only two sports on the Olympic program exclusively for women, the other being softball.

Water polo, a sport created in the 1870s, joined the Olympic program in 1900. Hungary was particularly successful in Olympic competition, winning a medal in every Olympic tournament between 1932 and 1980. The International Olympic Committee in September 1997 voted to add women’s water polo to the lineup of events at the 2000 Sydney Games. The first Olympic diving event was platform diving at the 1904 St. Louis Games. Springboard diving, or fancy diving as it was called at the time, made its first appearance in 1908 at London. Originally restricted to men, Olympic diving was open to men and women in 1912. Divers, in recent years, have tended to specialize in one event or the other. The last diver to win Olympic gold medals in both events was Greg Louganis, of the United States, who did so in 1984 and 1988. Synchronized diving will be on the Olympic program in 2000 at Sydney.

Swimming was one of the sports at the first modern Games in 1896. It is the most widely practiced aquatic sport and attracts the greatest spectator interest. There were 38 swimming events at the 1996 Atlanta Games. Swimmers from 22 countries won medals. Swimming has produced several stars, but perhaps the greatest was Mark Spitz, an American who won seven gold medals, with a world record in every event, in the 1972 Games setting a single-Games record unsurpassed by anyone in any sport.
Water Polo Cap (goalie).  1992
Games of the XXV Olympiad, Barcelona
Speedo
Polyester, plastic
8 5/8 x 8 inches
Water Polo Ball, autographed.  1992
Games of the XXV Olympiad, Barcelona
Mikasa
Rubber
8 3/4 inches diameter
› Autographed by the 1992 U.S. Olympic
Water Polo Team. The U.S. team
finished fourth.
Water Polo Ball, autographed. 1952
Games of the XV Olympiad, Helsinki
Duke & Son
Leather
8½ inches diameter
Autographed by the 1952 U.S. Olympic Water Polo Team that finished fourth in the Olympic tournament.
Men’s Swimsuit. 1992
Games of the XXV Olympiad, Barcelona
Speedo
Nylon
13 x 11 inches
Women’s Swimsuit. 1972
Games of the XX Olympiad, Munich
Speedo
Nylon
28½ x 14½ inches, size 34L
Worn by Sandra Neilson, winner of three Olympic gold medals in 1972.
Diving Trunks. 1932
Games of the X Olympiad, Los Angeles
Wool, cotton, nylon
15 x 13½ inches
Worn by 1932 Olympic bronze medalist
Frank Kurtz.
Fountain Ferry Trophy, Louisville Boat Club Swimming Meet, 150 Yard Open.
1922
Queen City Silver
Sterling plate
14 x 10 1/2 x 6 3/4 inches
Won by John Weissmuller, Illinois Athletic Club. Weissmuller won two gold medals at the 1924 Olympic Games.
1984 Olympic Games Fine Arts Series.
1982
Games of the XXIII Olympiad, Los Angeles
David Hockney
Offset lithograph, signed by the artist
36 x 24 inches
Gstaad, Championnat Suisse de Natation. 1931
Alex Diggelmann
Lithograph
50 x 35¾ inches
Diving for Success.  1929
Willard Frederick Elmes
Offset lithograph
43 3/8 x 36 7/8 inches

Those who plunge headlong into their work come out with its prizes
MEAN IT AND YOU’LL MAKE IT
Favorites. 1930
Willard Frederick Elmes
Offset lithograph
43 15/16 x 35 7/8 inches
Running, throwing and jumping are among the most fundamental forms of physical competition. Track and field, or athletics, as most of the world calls the sport, is a direct outgrowth of the human impulse to test one’s foot speed, and running and throwing prowess against others.

Track and field events were central components of the ancient Greek Olympic Games. The first Games featured only a running race, but as time went on other races, plus throwing and jumping events, were added.

In the modern era, track and field continues to be the centerpiece of the Olympic Games. The first modern Games in 1896 included 12 track and field events restricted to only male competitors. The International Olympic Committee added women’s events in 1928. The 1996 Olympic Games in Atlanta featured 24 events for men and 20 for women.

As a spectator sport, track and field has experienced a decline in popularity in the United States. Ironically, at the same time, the sport has risen to new heights internationally. The World Championships in Athletics is one of the premier sporting events in the world, drawing a cumulative worldwide television audience of several billion. The sport’s international appeal is reflected in the wide range of nations that produce elite track and field athletes. At the Atlanta Games, athletes from 44 different nations won medals.
1932 Games of the X Olympiad, Los Angeles
A.G. Spalding & Bros.
Cotton, silk, polyester
29 x 18 inches (size 38)
› Worn by Lillian Copeland.

Discus. 1932
Games of the X Olympiad, Los Angeles
Broderna Sandstroms Skidfabriks A.B.
Metal, wood
6 7/8 inches diameter
› Used by Lillian Copeland.

Track & Field Shoes. 1932
A.G. Spalding & Bros.
Bronzed leather, metal, cotton
10 1/2 x 3 3/4 inches
› Worn by Olympian Lillian Copeland.
Copeland, a discus thrower, was a silver and gold medalist in 1928 and 1932 respectively.
1500 Meter Run, Joie Ray vs. Abel Kiviat, Annual Indoor Meet – Chicago Chapter
A.I.B.. 1924
Dieges & Clust
Silver, wood, felt
18 x 5 x 7 inches; square base 6 ¼ inches
> Won by Olympian Joie Ray.
Hammer. 1956
Berg
Steel, iron
4 inches diameter x 36 inches
> Used by Harold Connally, Olympic gold medalist in 1956.

Track & Field Shoes. c. 1940s – 1950s
Riddell
Leather, cotton lacing, steel
12 7/8 x 4 1/4 inches
> Worn by Olympian Bob Mathias. Mathias won the gold medal in the decathlon in both 1948 and 1952.

Shot. Mid-twentieth century
Healthways
Iron
4 1/2 inches diameter
**Javelin.** c. 1930s
Sportartiklar
Wood, metal, cotton
73 3/4 inches
Track & Field Shoe. 1935
Bronzed leather shoe, wood
10½ x 3½ x 3 inches
Worn by four-time Olympic gold medalist (1936) Jesse Owens during the 1935 Big Ten Track Championships. Owens set three new world records and tied the 100-yard record during this championship.
Award Diploma. 1912
Games of the V Olympiad, Stockholm
Olle Hjortzberg
Lithograph
21 7/8 x 15 1/4 inches
> Presented to Olympic gold medalist F.W. Kelly, first place in the 110-meter hurdles.
Olympic Award Medal. 1932
Games of the X Olympiad, Los Angeles
Giuseppe Cassioli
Gilt silver
2 11/64 inches diameter
› Won by Lillian Copeland, Track and Field (Athletics), women’s discus.

Award Diploma. 1928
Games of the IX Olympiad, Amsterdam
C.J. Van Der Hoef
Lithograph, embossing
27 7/8 x 20 1/2 inches
› Presented to Lillian Copeland, 1928 Olympic silver and 1932 gold medalist in the discus.
VIIIe Olympiade. 1924
Games of the VIII Olympiad, Paris
Orsi
Lithograph
48 x 32 inches
Fly BEA

British European Airways

Fly BEA. 1948
Games of the XIV Olympiad, London
Abram Games
Screen print
40 x 25 inches
Reichssporttag des B.D.M. 1934
Ludwig Hohlwein
Lithograph
46 3/4 x 33 1/2 inches
USA Deutschland Leichtathletik – Länderkampf der Frauen. 1965
R. Hals
Lithograph
33 3/4 x 11 3/4 inches

Athletics (Track & Field)
Auto racing is one of the world's most popular spectator sports. One reason for the sport's popularity is the wide range of auto racing styles from which to chose. Formula One, CART, drag, stock, and Indy are just some of the many varieties of motor racing. A typical Formula One race, according to one estimate, attracts a worldwide television audience of more than 360 million viewers.

The growth of auto racing has gone hand-in-hand with the development of automobile technology. Early races took place in both North America and Europe in the late 19th century and incorporated the latest technological innovations. One of the world's most famous races, the Grand Prix of Le Mans, was first staged in 1906. Across the Atlantic, America's best known race, the Indianapolis 500, had its first running in 1911.

Barney Oldfield was among the pioneering drivers in the sport. Oldfield, a one-time bicycle racer, turned to auto racing and set a number of speed records in the early 20th century, culminating in an 81.734-mph (132-kph) performance in 1910 at Daytona Beach, Florida. Oldfield and other early drivers, such as Ralph DePalma and Earl Cooper, paved the way for future generations of racers who have braved the dangers of the sport to become some of the highest paid athletes in the world.
(from left to right)

**Auto Racing Helmet.** c. 1910
Canvas, felt
7 7/8 x 7 inches
› Worn by racecar driver Ralph DePalma.

**Auto Racing Helmet.** 1934
G. Spalding & Bros.
Leather, brass, velvet
8 3/4 x 7 x 7 1/4 inches
› Worn by racecar driver Rex Mays.

**Racing Goggles.** Early 20th century
Metal, plastic, leather, elastic
7 1/2 x 2 inches
Budweiser Cup Free for All
Distance 5 Miles. 1912
Meriden B. Company
Sterling silver
28½ x 19¾ x 12¾ inches
In the pre-prohibition era, Anheuser-Busch donated various trophies and awards for local competitions in a variety of activities. Anheuser-Busch was a strong early supporter of motorized vehicles.

Auto Racing
Ten Mile Free For All. 1910
Derey Silver Company
Sterling silver
14\(\frac{1}{4}\) x 12 x 11 inches
› The first prize trophy was won by Ralph DePalma in a Fiat Cyclone.

Fastest Mile Made – Korea Siberia Cup. 1903
Shreve and Co.
Sterling silver
17\(\frac{1}{2}\) x 11\(\frac{1}{2}\) x 11 inches
› Won by Barney Oldfield with a time of 56 seconds by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at Ingleside Park in San Francisco.

10 Mile Open. 1903
J.F. Fradley & Co.
Sterling silver, animal horn
13\(\frac{3}{4}\) x 10\(\frac{1}{4}\) x 9\(\frac{3}{4}\) inches
› Presented by the Cleveland Automobile Club to Barney Oldfield driving a Winton “Baby Bullet” with a time of 10:35 4/5.
Often thought of as casual backyard recreation, badminton played at the elite level requires great quickness, strength and flexibility. Today badminton is an international sport played in the Olympic Games and professionally.

The game takes place on a rectangular court with a net approximately 5-feet (1.5-meters) high. Players use racquets to hit a shuttlecock made of feathers. Badminton is called the world's fastest racquet sport because the shuttlecock often travels at speeds of more than 200 mph (320 kph). Events include men's and women's singles, men's and women's doubles and mixed doubles.

The origins of the sport are more than 2,000 years old. Games in which players used their hands, or feet, or sticks and bats to hit a shuttlecock existed in several parts of Asia including China, Japan, Southeast Asia and the Indian subcontinent.

The use of paddles evolved in England during the Middle Ages. The concept of a net developed in the 1400s. As with so many other sports, the evolution of badminton into an organized sport occurred in 19th century England with the creation of clubs and federations designed to promote the sport.

Badminton Racquets and Press.
c. 1930s – 1940s
Ken Davidson Autograph Model
Racquets: wood, leather, paint, lacquer, nylon strings; press: wood and metal
Racquets: 26 x 7\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{8} inches; press: 9\frac{1}{4} \times 8\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{3}{8} inches
(left to right)

Triad Ladies' Double C '45. 1945
Bronze, bakelite, plastic
7 x 4 x 3 inches

American Badminton Championships
Ladies Singles. 1941
Sterling silver
3½ x 8 inches
Won by Thelma Kingsbury.
Games utilizing balls and bats have existed in many parts of the world for centuries. Modern baseball grew out of a variety of 17th century ball games that immigrants brought to North America. A milestone in the evolution of baseball occurred in 1845 when Alexander Cartwright, of New York, codified the rules of the game. By 1858 enthusiasts had formed the first national baseball association. That was followed by the creation of the National League in 1876 and the American League in 1900. Major League Baseball attracts more spectators in the United States than any other professional team sport – more than 70 million in 1998.

Americans like to think of baseball as their national pastime. Indeed, some writers have argued, with varying degrees of success, that baseball both shaped and reflected the development of a national American identity. There is no question that baseball represents an American cultural icon, but, in reality, baseball is not uniquely American. The story of baseball is a fascinating example of cultural diffusion. The game has become popular throughout the world. Outside the United States, baseball has become most fully developed in Japan and Latin America. And, in each case, the sport has clearly been shaped by the cultural mores of the host country.

Softball, developed in Chicago in 1887, is closely related to baseball. Softball utilizes a larger ball than baseball, and pitchers throw underhand rather than overhand. Competitions fall into one of two categories: fast pitch and slow pitch.

The International Softball Federation, founded in 1952, has been instrumental in spreading the sport's popularity worldwide. A majority of the world's players involved in organized competition are female. In fact, only women play softball in the Olympic Games. Softball became an Olympic sport at Atlanta in 1996. The United States, China and Australia finished first, second and third.
Baseball Jacket, House of David. c. 1930s
A.G. Spalding & Bros.
Wool, leather, plastic
24 3/4 x 15 1/2 inches

The House of David, a religious movement centered in Benton Harbor, Michigan, sought to publicize its word through its barnstorming baseball team, whose players were distinguished by their long hair and beards.
National League Champions Pennant.
1914
Felt, applique, silk, cotton flannel
48 3/4 x 17 3/4 inches

Baseball Cap, Los Angeles Dodgers.
c. 1960s
Tim McAuliffe, Inc.
Wool, cotton, leather, plastic
10 1/4 x 7 3/8 x 4 1/2 inches
Worn by Baseball Hall of Famer
Sandy Kofax.
The John Moores Trophy, World Amateur Baseball Championship. 1938
Vaughtons, Ltd.
Sterling silver
50 x 16¼ x 16¾ inches
While the trophy was donated by John Moores, a wealthy sportsman from Birmingham, England, it was Leslie Mann, a former Major League Baseball player, who conceived the idea of the trophy, when, in 1938, he instituted the World Amateur Baseball Federation. Mann is credited with getting baseball included as an exhibition sport in the 1936 Olympic Games.
**Autographed Softball.** 1996
Games of the XXVI Olympiad, Atlanta
Mizuno
Leather, cotton
3 3/4 inches diameter
» Autographed by the 1996 USA Women’s Softball Team, Olympic gold medalists.

**Autographed Softball Glove.** 1996
Games of the XXVI Olympiad, Atlanta
Mizuno
Leather
10 1/4 x 6 1/4 x 7 inches
» Autographed by the 1996 USA Women’s Softball Team, Olympic gold medalists.
World Series Passes. 1963

Globe Safety Tickets
Lightweight paperboard, ink, string
Assorted sizes

These field, press, and clubhouse passes were used during the 1963 World Series between the Los Angeles Dodgers and New York Yankees.
The story of basketball’s invention is well known. James Naismith was a student at a YMCA training college in Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1891, when a teacher challenged his students with an assignment to create an indoor sport to improve the physical condition of young men during the winter. Naismith, a Canadian, put up two peach baskets, one at each end of the college gymnasium, and wrote 13 basic rules governing the game.

As the rules evolved, leading to a faster, more mobile game, the popularity of basketball spread rapidly. Initially conceived of as a men’s game, basketball also caught on in American women’s colleges in the 1890s.

Although the United States was the center of basketball development, the YMCA introduced the sport throughout the world during the early 20th century. FIBA, the international basketball federation, was founded in 1932. Through the efforts of FIBA and other organizations, the internationalization of basketball continued throughout the century.

The first men’s Olympic basketball tournament was staged outdoors at the 1936 Olympic Games. Women began Olympic competition in 1976.

Today there are men’s and women’s professional leagues in many countries. The leading men’s and women’s leagues, the NBA and the WNBA, are based in the United States. Most players are American, but the leagues include several players from Europe, Africa, South America, Australia and Asia.
Women's Basketball Jersey.
Late 1930s - early 1940s
Powers Athletic Wear
Rayon and cotton
24 x 17 inches
Worn by Hazel Walker who played for Tulsa Business College, El Dorado and Little Rock. She was selected to All-America teams seven times between 1934 and 1945.
Basketball Uniform Jersey. c. 1922
O’Shea Knitting Mills
Wool knit, felt, felt applique work
28¼ x 15¾ x 14¼ inches
Worn by University of Kansas player, Paul Endacott. Endacott played guard for Kansas 1920 - 1923 and was All-America in 1922 and 1923.
U.S. Olympic Team Basketball Uniform.
1956
Games of the XVI Olympiad, Melbourne
Wilson Sports Equipment
Cotton knit, satin, satin applique, embroidery, plastic, and stainless steel
Top: 27½ x 19 inches;
Bottom: 16 x 15½ inches
Worn by K.C. Jones, Olympic gold medalist. Jones was an outstanding college and professional basketball player. He was inducted into the Naismith Memorial Basketball Hall of Fame in 1989.
4ème Championnat d'Europe Basketball.
1946
Noël Fontanet
Lithograph
39½ x 27¾ inches
Boxing is an ancient sport. Archeologists have found evidence of boxing dating back to early Mesopotamian civilization. The first known written rules were developed many centuries later in 1743 in London. The evolution of boxing rules took an important step forward in 1867 with the publication of the Marquess of Queensberry rules, calling for rounds of specified periods and the use of gloves in some contests. Boxing, throughout most of its history, was a bare-knuckle affair. It was not until the 20th century that gloves became universally used.

Today there are essentially two forms of boxing: amateur and professional. Amateur boxing features three-round contests, and athletes use protective headgear. Professional bouts range from four to 12 rounds of three minutes each.

There are 17 weight classes in professional boxing ranging from strawweight at 105-lbs. to heavyweight at more than 190-lbs. Meanwhile, several governing bodies and promoters vie for control of the sport. Yet, despite the multitude of weight classes and governing bodies, controversies over poor officiating, concerns about boxer safety and widespread suspicion about its integrity, boxing continues to fascinate millions of fans internationally. Pay-for-view television deals and the popularity of boxing as a betting sport ensure that top championship fights are extremely lucrative ventures. As a result, the best boxers in the world are also among the world’s highest paid athletes each year.
Boxing Shoes. c. 1900
A.G. Spalding & Bros.
Leather, steel, cotton lacing
12 7/16 x 7 7/8 x 4 inches
Used by James “The Boilermaker” Jeffries. Heavyweight champion between 1899 and 1905, Jeffries was brought out of retirement as the “Great White Hope” to face Jack Johnson for the heavyweight title in 1910.

Jump Rope. c. 1920s
Leather, wood, brass, steel
Training jump rope used by boxer Ace Hudkins.

Boxing Corner Stool. 1942
Wood, pigment
13 7/8 x 13 3/16 x 17 inches
Used in the ring corner of Manuel Ortiz at the Hollywood Legion Stadium, August 7, 1942. That evening Ortiz won the bantam weight title from Lou Salica with a knockout.

Boxing Gloves. 1927
Everlast Sporting Goods Manufacturing Company
Leather, cotton fabric, cotton lacing
11 7/8 x 7 7/8 x 2 3/4 inches
Used by boxing legend Jack Dempsey.
**Speed Bag.** Early 20th century
Leather, metal grommets
13 x 8¼ inches

**Boxing Timers.** Mid-20th century
C.L. Guinand
Metal
2¾ x 1½ x 7/16 inches

> Boxing timers, one used to time the round and the other to time the knockdown count.
Cycling is a relatively new sport, having emerged following the invention of the bicycle in the 19th century. The first bicycle races took place in the 1860s in France. Cycling was part of the first Olympic Games in 1896. The International Union of Cyclists was founded in 1900.

There are three disciplines in Olympic cycling: track racing, road racing and mountain biking. Track cycling takes place on a steeply-banked track in a facility known as a velodrome. Road races are contested over distances that vary from one Games to the next. The individual men’s race at the 1996 Atlanta Games covered a 137.7-mile (222-kilometer) course, while the women raced 64.8 miles (104 kilometers). The Atlanta Games included the first mountain bike races in Olympic history, featuring men’s and women’s events over rugged terrain on unpaved paths. Cycling also will figure prominently as one of the three legs of the new Olympic sport of triathlon at the Sydney 2000 Olympic Games.

The world’s most famous bicycle race is the annual Tour de France. The tour covers about 2,500 miles (4,000 kilometers) each summer, and lasts more than three weeks. Scandal rocked the 1998 tour after police discovered that several riders and teams were using performance-enhancing drugs. The 1999 tour received a public relations boost when American rider Lance Armstrong won the race after surviving testicular cancer.
(top row, left to right)

**First Prize Five Miles.** 1892  
John Harriott  
Gilt silver  
3 ¾ x 1 ¾ inches  
› Won by W.S. Cummings.

**Grocers Road Race, MPL’s to Hotel St. Louis, First Place Prize.** 1894  
Gold, silver  
2 ¾ x 1 ¾ inches  
› Won by John Nilsson, world champion speedskater.

(center)

**First Prize One Mile.** 1892  
John Harriott  
Gilt silver  
3 ¾ x 2 ½ inches  
› Won by W.S. Cummings.

(bottom row, left to right)

**Two Mile Handicap, Second Prize.** 1895  
John Harriott  
Sterling silver  
4 ½ x 1 ¼ inches  
› Won by W.S. Cummings.

**First Prize 10 Mile Canton.** 1892  
John Harriott  
Gilt silver  
4 ½ x 1 ¼ inches  
› Won by W.S. Cummings.
Challenge Trophy for 25 Mile Team Race.
1893
Simpson, Hall, Miller & Co.
Silverplate
21 x 9 inches
The Riverside Whelemen first won the trophy in 1893.
U.S. Cycling Team Jersey. 1976
Games of the XXI Olympiad, Montreal
John F. Kucharik, Custom made Bicycle Clothing
Polyester
29 x 15½ inches
Worn by Olympian Ron Skarin in the 4000 Meter Team Pursuit.
La Danoise. 1899
Paul Fischer
Lithograph
33 3/8 x 25 3/8 inches
Internationales “Semperit – Criterium”.
1948
W. Hofmann
Lithograph
33 x 23 inches
Tour de Suisse. 1933
Anonymous
Lithograph
50 x 36 inches
A wide range of sporting activities fall under the general heading of equine sports including thoroughbred racing, harness racing, dressage, show jumping, endurance riding, polo, rodeo, skijoring, gymkhana, rodeo and fox hunting. Equine sports have existed in virtually every society that has used horses and ponies.

Equine sports in the Olympic Games have an interesting history. Polo was part of the Olympic program at five Games between 1904 and 1936. Great Britain, Argentina, Mexico, France, Spain and the United States all won polo medals. A crowd of more than 45,000 watched Argentina defeat Great Britain, at Berlin, in the final Olympic polo championship.

Olympic equestrian competition began at Paris in 1900 with three jumping events. A more diverse equestrian program was introduced in 1912 at Stockholm, consisting of jumping, dressage and three-day competitions. These events have remained on the program ever since. The year 1956 marked a unique episode in Olympic history – the first time two different countries hosted events of the same Games. Melbourne, Australia had been selected to host the 1956 Games. Strict Australian quarantine regulations, however, prevented the import of horses to the country. Therefore, the equestrian competition took place thousands of miles away, in Stockholm, five months before the opening ceremony in Melbourne.

Prior to the 1952 Helsinki Games, only military men were allowed to compete in the Olympic Games. At Helsinki, for the first time, civilians and women were allowed to compete in Olympic equestrian. Four women competed at the 1952 Games, including Lis Hartel, a Danish woman, who in 1944 had contracted polio and become paralyzed below the knees. Hartel won a silver medal in dressage at Helsinki. Hartel's performance proved to be a preview of things to come. Women, in recent Games, have excelled at dressage, winning the gold medal in individual dressage in seven of the past 10 Games.
Racing Silks.  1941
Dave Stirling Suits & Racing Colors
Silk and cotton satin, metal snap fasteners
Jacket: 27¼ x 16¼ x 22 inches,
Cap: 5½ x 9½ x 6¾ inches.
» Silks worn by N. Wall riding
Bay View, 1941 Santa Anita Handicap winner. The silks represent owner
Mrs. Anthony Pelleteri.
Polo Mallet and Ball. c. 1930s
Bamboo, wood, leather, paint, ink.
Mallet: 50½ x 9¾ inches;
Ball: 3¼ inches diameter
The polo ball bears the autographs of Will Rogers and Bill Rogers.
Horseshoe. 1932
Games of the X Olympiad, Los Angeles
Metal
5 7/8 x 5 1/2 inches
› Horseshoe worn by Marcoix, ridden by Lt. F. Pahud de Mortanges of Holland, in 3-day individual event in Los Angeles. Pahud de Mortanges, riding Marcoix, took the gold medal in this event in both 1928 and 1932.

Riding Crop. 1932
Games of the X Olympiad, Los Angeles
Copper, wood, leather
29 x 4 1/4 inches
› Riding crop used by Olympic gold medalist Takeichi Nishi of Japan in the Prix Des Nations – individual events in the 1932 Olympic Games.
The California Polo and Pony Racing Association. 1904
Shreve and Company
Sterling Silver
12¾ x 10½ x 7½ inches
Jeux Equestres de la XVIème Olympiade.
1956
Games of the XVI Olympiad, Melbourne
John Sjövård
Offset lithograph
39 3/4 x 24 3/4 inches
1984 Olympic Games Fine Arts Series.
1982
Games of the XXIII Olympiad, Los Angeles
Roy Lichtenstein
Offset lithograph, signed by the artist
24 x 36 inches
Entitled, “The Red Horsemen”,
Lichtenstein created this image in 1975.
London 1948, Philips Radio. 1948
Games of the XIV Olympiad, London
Philips Radio
Offset lithograph
18 7/8 x 12 7/8 inches
Fencing, of course, originated as a form of warfare. Early African, Asian and European societies also practiced various types of swordsmanship for sport. Interestingly, the real development of European fencing, the precursor of the modern sport, occurred only after swords had been rendered obsolete in combat by the introduction of gunpowder and bullets.

Dueling, or the practice of settling personal disputes with swords, may have bolstered interest in fencing in the late Middle Ages and the centuries that followed. Gradually, however, the dominant form of fencing came to be fencing for sport. The advent of lightweight weapons with blunted tips in the 17th century, and the later invention of the mesh facemask, were important factors in the development of sport fencing.

Fencers today compete using the foil, épée or sabre. Typically, an elite fencer will specialize in just one weapon. Competition includes individual and team events for men and women.

Fencing is one of only eight sports that have been contested in every Olympic Games. Women competed in Olympic fencing as early as 1924. European athletes have dominated Olympic fencing. Hungarian fencers established one of the most impressive records in Olympic history, between 1924 and 1964, winning a remarkable 46 consecutive victories in the men’s team sabre.
Saber. 1951
T. Ferretto
Aluminum, brass, enamel, steel, chromium
40 1/2 x 6 1/2 x 5 3/4 inches
A fencing saber that was presented to Gustavus T. Kirby during the First Pan American Games in 1951 in Buenos Aires. A profile of Eva and Juan Peron appears on the guard.

Fencing Mask.
Joseph Vince
Cotton, wire mesh, metal
12 x 7 x 9 1/2 inches
Universal Exposition of 1900. 1900 Games of the II Olympiad, Paris Jean Pal Lithograph 64 x 46 inches The Olympic Games were held in conjunction with the Universal Exposition. Using women in advertising was very popular in France during this period. Ironically, women did not compete in Olympic fencing until 1924.
Olympiad Peace Friendship. 1980
Games of the XXII Olympiad, Moscow
Offset lithograph
33\(\frac{3}{16}\) x 22\(\frac{3}{16}\) inches

Fencing
North American football grew out of the older English sport of rugby. Football evolved gradually, adding new rules over a period of several decades. Sport historian Ronald Smith attributes the creation of new rules to the 19th century American desire to establish a more “scientific, rational” sport than the one offered by the free flowing, seemingly chaotic game of rugby.

Football’s early development was rooted in the elite colleges of the Eastern United States. Yale coach Walter Camp played a key role in guiding the development of American football.

The college game gained prominence well before professional football ascended to its current level of popularity. Football was a significant part of college life even before the turn of the century. As the sport grew, so did concerns about professionalism, academic abuse and financial mismanagement. The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching issued a 1929 report confirming such problems and calling for much closer regulation of football and other sports. The issue of how to balance the desire to build a winning sports program against the need to protect the academic integrity of educational institutions has remained a recurring theme in football and other intercollegiate sports.

The dominant professional league, the National Football League, began in 1920 as the American Professional Football Association. The NFL has faced a number of rival leagues throughout its existence, most notably the American Football League. The AFL competed with the NFL throughout the 1960s, and eventually in 1970 merged with the NFL. The rivalry between the leagues drove revenues from the sale of television rights to all-time highs. It also led to the establishment in 1967 of a championship game between the AFL and NFL called the Super Bowl. Although the first Super Bowl failed to attract a capacity crowd, it has grown into an enormous event in the United States, drawing a domestic television audience in 1999 of about 130 million viewers.
Uniform Jersey, Los Angeles Rams.
c. 1960s
Russell Southern
Cotton, silk-screening
34½ x 23 inches
Worn by Ed Meador.
(clockwise from top)

**Football Helmet.** c. 1930
A.G. Spalding & Bros.
Leather
10 x 9 x 8 3/4 inches

**Football Shoes.** 1915
A.G. Spalding & Bros.
Leather, cotton lacing, wood
11 1/2 x 6 1/2 inches
Worn by Alexander M. Weyand, Army tackle. Weyand was a teammate of George S. Patton.

**Autographed Football.** 1916
Leather, ink
10 3/4 x 6 3/4 inches
This is the game ball for the 1916 game between Georgia Tech and Cumberland University. The game set the record for the most points scored in a college football game, 222 to 0. The ball was autographed by Georgia Tech’s coach, John Heisman.
Football, or soccer as people in the United States call it, is the world’s most popular sport. Indeed, football is played in every country on earth.

The folk art of many cultures, dating back several centuries, depicts various football games. The modern era, however, did not begin until the creation of football clubs in England in the 19th century and the establishment of FIFA, the international governing body of football, in 1904. Today, 203 nations are members of FIFA.

Part of football’s appeal is its conceptual simplicity. Two teams of 11 players play on a large grass field. In international play the field measures no more than 120 yards by 80 yards (110 meters by 73 meters). Only the goalkeeper is allowed to use his or her hands to handle the ball on the field of play. The object is to score a goal in the opposing team’s net. Matches are 90 minutes long and divided into two halves.

The men’s World Cup is a huge worldwide event surpassed only by the Olympic Games. More people watch the final game of the men’s World Cup than any other sports event on earth. Some analysts estimate that nearly 2 billion people watched television broadcasts of the 1998 World Cup final, staged in France and won by the host country.

Played for the first time in 1930, the World Cup takes place every four years. Brazil, which has produced such famous players as Pelé and Ronaldo, has been the most successful nation in World Cup competition, winning the cup a record four times.

Throughout most of the 20th century, football was predominantly a men’s sport. Organized women’s clubs, however, also emerged in England in the 1800s. During the last two decades of the 20th century, the women’s game developed rapidly. The first FIFA women’s world championship was in 1991. The United States hosted the 1999 Women’s World Cup. The American team won the cup, playing before capacity crowds throughout the country.
Soccer Ball, autographed. 1999
Adidas
Leather, vinyl coating, rubber bladder, ink
8 inches diameter
Soccer ball autographed by the members of the 1999 Women’s World Cup Championship team, the USA.
Soccer Jersey, Brazil, autographed. 1994
Umbro
Polyester
28 x 18 inches (adult small)
> Autographed by soccer great, Pelé.
London 1948, Philips Radio. 1948
Games of the XIV Olympiad, London
Philips Radio
Offset lithograph
18 13/16 x 12 7/8 inches
Grande Concorso 1950. 1950
F. Romoli
Lithograph
53⅛ x 28⅞ inches
Stævnet. 1930
Sven Brasch
Lithograph
34\(\frac{3}{4}\) x 25\(\frac{5}{8}\) inches
Dansk Boldspil-Unions. 1939
Sven Brasch
Lithograph
33½ x 24½ inches
Scotland is the country most closely associated with the birth and growth of golf. The world's first golf club was established in Scotland in the 1700s, although historians disagree on which club and date hold the distinction of having been first. References to golf in Scottish culture predate the founding of any club by several centuries. The game enjoyed such popularity in the 1400s that James II persuaded Parliament to forbid the playing of golf so that the male population could spend its leisure time practicing the more practical art of archery, believed vital to the defense of the nation. Scotland also hosted the first golf tournament, in 1860, at Prestwick. And, Scottish emigrants were instrumental in introducing the sport in other parts of the world.

Golf, despite the lack of a true world championship or inclusion in the Olympic Games, is truly an international sport. While the United States continues to produce most of the best players, leading male and female players also come from Europe, Australia, Asia, South America and Africa. The top two money winners on the women's tour in 1998 were from Sweden and South Korea. The second leading earner on the men's tour was a Fijian citizen of Indian descent.

The financial magnitude of golf also is quite impressive. Golfers, in the United States alone, spent more than $30 billion in 1998 on golf fees, services and products.
Olympic Games Golf Championship Runner-Up.
1904
Games of the III Olympiad, St. Louis
J. Bolland Jewelry Co.
Sterling silver
13 x 15 x 7½ inches
Won by Henry Egan Chandler.

Catalina Country Club - Bobby Jones Trophy Championship.
1937
Silverplate cast figure, marble, and felt
12 x 6¾ x 6¾ inches
Won by Frank Hixon, the trophy sponsor was P.K. Wrigley, a member of the family that owned the famous chewing gum company. The Wrigley family had controlling interest in Catalina Island, located off the coast of Southern California.
Combloux l'Hôtel P.L.M.
et le Mont-Blanc.  1925
Pierre Commarmond
Lithograph
39½ x 24¾ inches

Golf
Ice hockey evolved from a number of Northern European games. The period of modern growth began in Canada. By the 1880s, several leagues and associations existed in Canada. The sport spread south to the United States where, by the 1890s, it was played in several cities. European development soon followed with the creation of the International Ice Hockey Federation in 1908 and the first European championship in 1910.

Professional teams and leagues have existed in hockey from an early stage. There are several professional leagues in the world today. The leading league is the National Hockey League based in North America. Although at one time almost all of the players in the league were Canadian, athletes from the United States and Europe now compose about a third of all NHL players.

Olympic ice hockey began in 1920 as part of the Antwerp “Summer” Olympic Games. Canada, for many years, was the dominant team in Olympic hockey. Following World War II, though, the Soviet Union made a concerted effort to achieve prominence in international competition. The USSR won the Olympic gold medal in 1956, 1964, 1968, 1972, 1976, 1984 and 1988, and again in 1992 playing under the banner of the Unified Team. That string was interrupted only twice, by American victories in 1960 and 1980. The success of the Soviet Union in Olympic competition spurred interest in a match between the nominally amateur Soviet national team and the best professional players from the NHL. The result was a thrilling eight-game Canada – USSR series in 1976 that the Canadian professionals narrowly won. While Canada won the series, the Soviet players proved that they were as good as anyone in the world.

Women’s Olympic ice hockey made its debut at the 1998 Olympic Winter Games. The United States defeated Canada for the gold medal, followed by Finland in third place.
(left to right)

**Ice Hockey Gloves. c. 1940s**
Leather, linen, cotton batting
12 7/8 x 6 1/4 x 3 1/4 inches

**Ice Hockey Goalie’s Stick. c. 1970s**
Sher-Wood Stick
Wood
60 x 15 x 1 inches
> Used by Los Angeles Kings goalie Mario Lessard.

**Hockey Pucks. undated**
Rubber
3 inches diameter

**Ice Hockey Goalkeeper’s Mask. c. 1970s**
Cooper Mask
Fiberglass, pigment, elastic, leather, felt, metal
8 x 6 1/8 x 3 inches
> Worn by Los Angeles Kings goalie Dennis Dejordy.
Chamonix Mt. Blanc
Tous Les Sports d'Hiver. 1930
Roger Broders
Lithograph
39½ x 29¼ inches
This image advertised the 1930 Ice Hockey World Championships in Chamonix.
Lacrosse began as a Native American game and religious ritual. The first Europeans to see the game were French missionaries in what today is Canada. The early missionaries referred to the activity as la crosse.

European immigrants to Canada played the game as early as 1842. The first formal club, the Montreal Lacrosse Club, was established in 1856. Canadians introduced the game to Great Britain in 1876 in a series of exhibition matches played before audiences that included Queen Victoria. The British, in turn, took the sport to many parts of their colonial empire.

Lacrosse appeared twice in the Olympic Games, in 1904 and 1908, although only three nations were represented in Olympic play – the United States, Great Britain and Canada.
Lacrosse Goalkeeper’s Helmet. undated
Leather, steel, brass, polyethylene
14 x 10 x 8½ inches

Lacrosse Stick. undated
Wood, leather, cat gut
42½ x 8¾ x 2 inches

Lacrosse Ball. undated
Rubber
8 inches diameter

Lacrosse Gloves. undated
Win Well
Leather, vinyl, metal grommets
13½ x 6½ x 3½ inches
Rowing as a mode of transportation and a form of labor has existed since the earliest appearance of watercraft. Undoubtedly, there have been rowing races for as long as people have rowed boats. Rowing's development as a formal sport began on London's Thames River. Probably the earliest organized race on the Thames was the Doggett Coat and Badge Race, first contested in 1716.

Universities in both England and the United States were instrumental in promoting rowing in the 18th and 19th centuries. In fact, the first intercollegiate sports event in the U.S. was a rowing competition in 1852 between Harvard and Yale. FISA, the international rowing federation, was founded in 1891 to advance amateur rowing. Meanwhile, rowing also developed as a professional sport during the late 19th century.

Rowing was scheduled for the first Olympic Games in 1896 at Athens. Inclement weather, however, forced cancellation of the regatta. Rowing was in the next Games in 1900, and has been part of the Olympic program ever since. Women began Olympic competition in 1976. Today, about half of all competitive rowers worldwide are women.

The modern sport includes competition in several different boats ranging from single-person boats to those that hold eight people. Some events involve “sweep” rowing, in which each athlete uses only one oar. Other events involve sculling, in which rowers use two oars. The largest boat in rowing, the eight-oared shell, is approximately 62 feet (18.9 meters) in length and weighs no less than 214 pounds (97 kilograms).
Rowing Leotard. 1979
Games of the XXII Olympiad, Moscow
Zwickel
Polyester and applique
30 x 17½ inches
Worn by Anita L. DeFrantz, 1976 Olympic bronze medalist. This was part of the U.S. Women’s Rowing team uniform. The United States boycotted the Olympic Games in Moscow. The uniform, however, was used during world championships prior to the 1980 Olympic Games.
Rowing Jersey. 1910
A.G. Spalding & Bros.
Wool
29⅜ x 16½ inches
Worn by Benjamin Wallis at Yale
University. Wallis later coached rowing at
California State (1914 – 1924) and UCLA
(1933 – 1947), the latter as a volunteer.
Summer Sports in USSR. 1935
Intourist
Lithograph
39\(\frac{3}{4}\) x 24\(\frac{3}{8}\) inches
Internationale Ruderregatta. 1929
Gerold Hunziker
Lithograph
50 x 35\(\frac{3}{4}\) inches
Nautische Spiele Kantonales
Wettkampf Basel. 1928
Niklaus Stoecklin
Lithograph
50⅛ x 35½ inches
The various forms of skating are well-known to viewers of the Olympic Winter Games.

Speed skating takes place on a 400-meter track and features competition between pairs of skaters who skate against the clock. Short track skaters use a much smaller oval and race in packs. Figure skating events include the singles, pairs and ice dancing.

All forms of skating originated in northern climates in which lakes, ponds, rivers and canals froze. Skating was depicted in Dutch art as early as the 15th century. Scandinavian literary references to skating date back even farther. Although today we do not associate Scotland with ice skating, the world's first ice skating club was formed in 1742 in Edinburgh. The International Skating Union, founded in 1892, is one of the oldest sports governing bodies in international sport.

Figure and speed skating events were part of the first Olympic Winter Games in 1924 at Chamonix. But, even before the Chamonix Games, there was Olympic skating. Skaters competed in men's and women's singles, and pairs events in the 1908 and 1920 “Summer” Games.

Figure skating, in recent years, has become the most-watched Winter Olympic event by television viewers in North America and Europe. The February 23, 1994, broadcast of women's figure skating during the Lillehammer Games attracted what, at the time, was the sixth largest audience in American broadcast history.
Speed Skating Medals. 1895 - 1900
R. Hemsley
Gold, enamel, mother of pearl
Various – 3 x 1¾ to 5½ x 2¼ inches
› John Nilsson, National North America and International Men’s Outdoor Champion, was also the World’s Professional Champion 1897 – 1900.
Women’s Skating Costume. 1980
Michael Jon
Silk chiffon, various synthetic fibers & weaves, glass beads, rhinestones
35 x 14 inches
Worn by 1968 Olympic gold medalist Peggy Fleming during a 1980 special command performance at the White House in Washington, D.C.
(Clockwise from top)

**Speed Skate.** 1849
J. Nooitge Daght & Zn
Wood, steel
15 3/8 x 2 1/4 x 2 3/16 inches

**Ice Skate.** 1830
Wirths
Wood, iron, brass
13 3/16 x 4 3/8 x 2 3/4 inches

**Ice Skate.** 1870
B.C. & S. Winslow
Wood, leather, steel, brass plating
10 1/4 x 2 3/8 x 2 3/16 inches

**Speed Skate with Blade Guard.** c. 1930s
J.E. Strauss
Leather, stainless steel, cotton twill closing ties
Skate: 14 5/16 x 3 3/4 x 7 1/2 inches;
Guard: 15 5/8 x 1 3/16 x 1 inches
† Worn by 1936 Olympic bronze medalist Leo Freisinger, National Men's Indoor Champion 1937 – 1938.
Chamonix – Mont Blanc. 1924
I Olympic Winter Games, Chamonix
Roger Soubie
Lithograph
42½ x 29¾ inches
Figure Skating, Official Poster Series.  
1995  
XVIII Olympic Winter Games, Nagano  
Kazumi Kurigami, photographer;  
Katsumi Asaba, designer  
Monochrome print, Offset lithograph  
$40\frac{1}{2} \times 28\frac{11}{16}$ inches
Modern skiing involves three disciplines: alpine, nordic and freestyle. Alpine skiing includes such events as the downhill, slalom and giant slalom. Nordic skiing is composed of cross country, ski jumping and nordic combined.

In freestyle skiing athletes compete in aerals, moguls and ballet.

Cross country skiing is the oldest form of skiing. Evidence suggests that cross country skiing existed 5,000 years ago in Scandinavia, Finland and Russia. The earliest skiers used their skis as a means of transportation for a variety of purposes including warfare.

The earliest formal cross country ski competitions took place in Norway during the 1700s. Competitive ski jumping developed in Norway a century later. Alpine skiing emerged in the late 19th century in Europe, but it was not until the 1930s that the international governing body for skiing, the FIS, sanctioned alpine events.

Cross country and ski jumping were part of the first Olympic Winter Games at Chamonix in 1924. Alpine skiing entered the Games in 1936. Freestyle made its first Olympic appearance as an exhibition in 1988, and achieved full status in 1992 at Albertville.

Although Europe, Russia and, to a lesser extent, North America have produced the most Olympic medal winners in skiing, other medalists have come from Japan, New Zealand and Kazakhstan.
The Olympic Games were canceled in 1940 due to World War II. Originally awarded to Japan, the Olympic Games were taken away from Japan in 1938 after Japan invaded China.
Chamonix-Mont Blanc. 1924
I Olympic Winter Games, Chamonix
Charles Hallo
Lithograph
42½ x 31 inches
St. Moritz. 1926
II Olympic Winter Games, St. Moritz
Carl Moos
Lithograph
39½ x 27¾ inches
Racing Bib. 1948
V Olympic Winter Games, St. Moritz
Cotton
9 3/8 x 11 1/4 inches
Worn by Olympic gold medalist Gretchen Fraser.

Sun Valley Idaho. 1948
Anonymous
Offset lithograph, photomontage
37 3/4 x 25 1/2 inches
Olympian Gretchen Fraser is featured wearing her Olympic Winter Games racing bib.
1950 World Ski Championships U.S.A.,
1949
Herbert Bayer
Lithograph
34 x 24½ inches
Tennis is a major professional sport played throughout the world. Its origins are obscure. Games resembling tennis existed in North Africa and the Middle East prior to the appearance of the game in Europe.

The French were instrumental in developing the modern game. In the 13th century, the French played a game called paume, using the open hand to strike a ball. The use of a racquet gradually evolved over the next three centuries. There were, according to one account, about 1,800 courts in Paris by 1600. Then, as now, the game was played both indoors and outdoors. The French Revolution dealt a severe blow to the development of tennis.

The fortunes of the sport received a boost in 1874, however, when an Englishman, Major Walter Wingfield, patented a design for a lawn tennis court. Wingfield’s game of lawn tennis quickly became a favorite of the British upper classes, and from England spread throughout the British Empire and other parts of the world, as well.

Tennis has had a checkered Olympic history. Tennis was part of the Games from 1896 to 1924, with women participating as early as 1900. That was followed by a hiatus from 1928 until 1984. Tennis reappeared at the 1984 Games in Los Angeles as an exhibition sport, followed by full medal status in 1988.

There are, today, professional tours for both men and women, controlled respectively by the Association of Tennis Professionals and the Women’s Tennis Association. A major event in the fight for women’s equity in tennis, and in all sports, took place in 1973 when Billie Jean King, a star of women’s tennis, defeated Bobby Riggs, a male player, in an exhibition match in Houston, 6-4, 6-3, 6-3.
(left to right)

**Tennis Racquet. c. 1920s**  
Spalding  
Wood, silk cord, sinew, leather, brass tacks  
26$\frac{1}{16}$ x 9 x 1$\frac{3}{8}$ inches  
➤ William “Bill” Tilden II personal model tennis racquet.

**Tennis Racquet. 1928**  
Spalding  
Wood, silk cord, sinew, leather, brass tacks  
27$\frac{1}{4}$ x 8$\frac{3}{4}$ x 1$\frac{1}{2}$ inches  
➤ Used by John Hennessey in the 1928 Davis Cup match against France at Auteuil, Paris, France.

**Tennis Racquet. c. 1930s**  
Wilson  
Wood, silk cord, sinew, leather, brass tacks  
26$\frac{1}{16}$ x 8$\frac{3}{16}$ x 1$\frac{1}{8}$ inches  
➤ Ellsworth Vines personal model tennis racquet.
Olympic Award Medal. 1924
Games of the VIII Olympiad, Paris
André Rivaud
Gilt silver
2\(\frac{3}{4}\) inches diameter
› Won by Hazel Wightman, Tennis, women's doubles, partnered with Helen Wills.

Men's National Indoor Championship. 1920
Black, Starr & Frost, Ltd.
Sterling silver
11 x 4\(\frac{7}{8}\) x 3\(\frac{3}{4}\) inches
› Won by William “Bill” Tilden II.

Lawn Tennis Championship of the United States Women's Doubles. 1925
Black, Starr & Frost, Ltd.
Sterling silver
10 x 4\(\frac{7}{8}\) x 3\(\frac{3}{4}\) inches
› Won by Helen Wills, 1924 Olympic gold medalist, and Mary K. Browne.

Women's National Singles Championship Trophy. 1939
Gorham
Sterling silver
13\(\frac{3}{4}\) x 11 x 5\(\frac{1}{2}\) inches
› Won by Alice Marble.
Tennis Dress. Mid-1970s
Ted Tinling
Polyester fabric, plastic, embroidery
Dress: 30⅜ x 14⅞ inches;
Shorts: 14 x 11⅝ inches.
Two-piece tennis dress made for and worn by Billie Jean King.
The Olympic Games bring together more elite athletes from more countries competing in more sports than any other athletic event. As one of the world’s largest spectacles, the Games have given rise a variety of gatherings and ceremonies including the elaborate opening and closing ceremonies, arts festivals and scientific congresses. Similarly, organizers have developed rituals and visual symbols such as the torch relay, posters and mascots to enhance the celebratory atmosphere of each Olympic Games.

The torch relay is perhaps the most evocative ritual of the Games. The relay culminates in the lighting of the cauldron in the Olympic stadium. Although a flame burned at Olympia during the ancient Olympic Games, neither the relay nor the lighting ceremony was part of the early modern Games. The flame first appeared at the 1928 Amsterdam Olympic Games. The relay was inaugurated at the 1936 Games with a 3,000-person relay, from Greece to Berlin, designed to symbolize the continuity between the ancient and modern Games. Since its inception, the relay has become increasingly complex and lengthy. The 1996 Atlanta relay involved 12,467 runners, who combined to cover 16,700 miles (26,875 kilometers).

Posters are a prominent visual symbol of the Olympic Games. Posters promoting several individual sports events of the 1900 Games in Paris were published, but did not explicitly mention the Olympic Games. The first truly Olympic poster was designed for the 1912 Stockholm Games. It featured a nude male figure discreetly covered by a strip of cloth. As with the torch relay, the complexity of the Olympic poster program has increased significantly. A total of 63 posters were designed for the 1996 Olympic Games.

Mascots are a relatively recent phenomenon. Games organizers use the mascots as a promotional symbol to generate interest in the Games, particularly among children. Mascots also are commercial products that can be sold. The first mascot, Schuss, was created for the 1968 Olympic Winter Games. Schuss was followed, four years later by Waldi the Dachshund, the mascot of the Munich Games. Most mascots have been an animal of some sort. Mascots have included beavers, eagles, tigers, raccoons, wolves, and owls. A recent trend has been the use of multiple mascots, resulting in more symbols and more products to sell. For the 2000 Sydney Games there are three mascots: Olly, a kookaburra; Syd, a platypus; and Millie, an echidna.
(top to bottom)

**Olympic Games Tickets. 1968**
Games of the XIX Olympiad, Mexico City
Aboitz, S.A.
Paper
4⅛ x 4⅛ inches

**Olympic Stadium Pass. 1932**
Games of the X Olympiad, Los Angeles
Jeffries Banknote Company
Paper
5⅛ x 3⅛ inches

**Olympic Games Ticket, Gymnastics. 1932**
Games of the X Olympiad, Los Angeles
Jeffries Banknote Company
Paper
5⅜ x 2⅜ inches
Olympic Winter Games Tickets. 1980
XIII Olympic Winter Games, Lake Placid
Globe Ticket Company
Paper
7½ x 2½ inches

Olympic Games Tickets. 1972
Games of the XX Olympiad, Munich
Giesecke & Devrient
Paper
4½ x 5½ inches
Olympic Mascot, Snowlets, Stuffed Animals. 1998
XVIII Olympic Winter Games, Nagano
NAOC
Felt, string, polyester, cotton
6 x 6 x 3½ inches

Olympic Mascot, Misha the Bear, Stuffed Animal. 1980
Games of the XXII Olympiad, Moscow
R. Dakin & Co.
Fabric, plastic, shredded clippings/ground nutshells
8¾ x 4½ x 4 inches

Olympic Mascot, Sam the Eagle, Stuffed Animal. 1984
Games of the XXIII Olympiad, Los Angeles
Applause
Fabric, synthetic fibers
8 x 5½ x 4½ inches

Olympic Mascot, Waldi the Dachshund, Stuffed Animal. 1972
Games of the XX Olympiad, Munich
Fabric, cotton stuffing material
14 x 2¾ 5¾ inches
Participation Certificate. 1924
Bernard Naudin
Engraving, ink
25 1/2 x 19 3/8 inches
Presented to Gustavus T. Kirby, member of the American Olympic Committee.
The White House  
Washington  
Oyster Bay, New York  
July 3, 1908.

My Lords:  
The British Olympic Council, through its President, the Right Honorable Lord Desborough, having extended an invitation to the United States so that the government of the United States could be officially represented at the Olympic Games at London in 1908, it has given me pleasure to designate John E. Sullivan of New York as the Commissioner from the United States to the Olympic Games at London in 1908.

Theodore Roosevelt  
The Right Honorable  
Lord Desborough,  
President of the British Olympic Council.

Olympic Games Participation Letter. 1908  
Games of the IV Olympic Games, London  
Wove paper, ink  
13 x 10 1/2 inches  
Letter from United States President Theodore Roosevelt to Lord Desborough, President of the British Olympic Council.
Victory Rugby Football Trophy. 1924
Games of the VIII Olympiad, Paris
Marqueste
Gold, marble
18 1/2 x 11 x 6 inches
The Americans were victorious.
Banner. 1932
Games of the X Olympiad, Los Angeles
Linen, paint
33½ x 35½ inches
(clockwise from top left)

**Badge. 1924**
Game of the VIII Olympiad, Paris
Copper, enamel
1 5/16 x 1 5/8 inches
Number 6524.

**Badge. 1928**
Games of the IX Olympiad, Amsterdam
Kon. Begeer
Metal, enamel
1 3/8 x 1 inches

**Badge. 1948**
V Olympic Winter Games, St. Moritz
Silvered brass, inlaid enamel
1 5/16 inches diameter

**Badge. 1932**
Games of the X Olympiad, Los Angeles
Whitehead & Hoag, Co.
Metal
1 1/2 x 1 3/16 inches

**Badge. 1952**
Games of the XV Olympiad, Helsinki
Gold-plated bronze/brass, inlaid enamel,
grosgrain ribbon
4 1/2 x 1 1/8 inches

**Badge. 1936**
Games of the XI Olympiad, Berlin
L. CHR. Lauer
Bronze, cotton
1 3/4 x 1 5/8 inches

**Badge. 1956**
VII Olympic Winter Games, Cortina
Brass, inlaid enamel
1 3/4 x 1 7/16 x 3/8 inches

*The Olympic Games* 121
(left to right)

Torch. 1960
VIII Olympic Winter Games, Squaw Valley
Polished aluminum
19 1/2 inches
The Squaw Valley torch was based on the design of Ralph Lavers, who designed the 1948 London and 1956 Melbourne Olympic Games torches.

Torch. 1960
Games of the XVII Olympiad, Rome
Professor Amedeo Maiuri
Bronzed aluminum
15 3/4 inches

Olympic Award Medal. 1964
IX Olympic Winter Games, Innsbruck
M. Coufal
Silver
2 3/4 inches diameter
Olympic Award Medal. 1984
Games of the XXIII Olympiad, Los Angeles
Dugald Stermer
Gilt silver
2½ inches diameter

Olympic Award Medal. 1904
Games of the III Olympiad, St. Louis
Dieges and Clust
Gold
1½ inches diameter
Won by J.D. Lightbody, Track and Field (Athletics) 2,500 meter run.

Torch Holder. 1972
XI Olympic Winter Games, Sapporo
Munemichi Yanagi
Lightweight alloy with aluminum
8¾ inches

Torch. 1984
Games of the XXIII Olympiad, Los Angeles
Turner Industries
Spun aluminum, antique bronze finish, leather
22¾ inches
The Olympic Games

(left to right)

Torch. 1936
Games of the XI Olympiad, Berlin
Walter Lemcke and Peter Wolf
Fried Krupp A.G. Essen
Polished Norosta steel
10 3/4 inches

1936 Torch Relay. 1936
Games of the XI Olympiad, Berlin
Leng
Lithograph
40 x 25 3/8 inches
1984 Olympic Games Fine Arts Series.

1982
Robert Rauschenberg
Offset lithograph, signed by the artist
24 x 36 inches
The Games of the VI Olympiad were scheduled for Berlin. Due to World War I the Olympic Games were cancelled. An Olympic Day was organized in the Netherlands to keep the Olympic movement alive during this international crisis.
III Olympic Winter Games. 1932
III Olympic Winter Games, Lake Placid
Wiltold Gordon
Lithograph
40½ x 25 inches
The Olympic Games

Cortina d’Ampezzo.

VII Olympic Winter Games, Cortina

Bonilauri

Lithograph

39½ x 27¾ inches
Chamonix Mont – Blanc. 1924
I Olympic Winter Games, Chamonix
Auguste Matisse
Lithograph
42\(\frac{1}{2}\) x 30\(\frac{3}{8}\) inches
XI Olympische Spiele Segeln, Kiel. 1936
Games of the XI Olympiad, Berlin
Ottmar Anton
Offset lithograph
37\(\frac{3}{8}\) x 25\(\frac{3}{4}\) inches
The international sports calendar features a remarkable array of multisport competitions. International games are organized according to several criteria. The most common criterion is geographic, and it gives us many different regional games, such as the Pan American Games, Southeast Asian Games, All-African Games, and so on.

There are many other affiliations, however, around which events are structured: religion (Maccabiah Games), occupation (World Military Games, World Police and Fire Games, World Corporate Games), age (World Masters Games), sexual orientation (Gay Games), population (Small States European Games), educational status (World University Games), ethnicity (Arab Games) physical or mental attributes (Paralympics, Special Olympics, World Transplant Games), and language (Francophone Games). Sometimes more than one affiliation comes into play, as in the cases of the Islamic Countries Women’s Sports Solidarity Games or the European Youth Olympic Days. One of the larger multisports events is the Commonwealth Games, composed of nations that used to make up the British Empire.

There was a proliferation of non-Olympic international games in the last quarter of the 20th century, but the concept is not a new one. The 1911 Festival of the Empire, in London, included sports competition among athletes from several countries. China, Japan, Hong Kong, Thailand, Malaysia and the Philippines began a series of competitions in 1913 that served as the forerunner to the Asian Games. The Central American Games began in Mexico in 1926 and remain in existence today under the name Central American and Caribbean Games.

Today's international games range from obscure events to major fixtures on the sports scene. The 1998 Commonwealth Games, hosted by Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, included 6,000 athletes from 69 countries, competing in 15 sports.
Deutsche Alpine Skimeisterschaft. 1950
Otto Ottler
Offset lithograph
33¼ x 23 inches
Campionato Mondiale di Canoa e Slalom.
1971
Jessica Heis
Watercolor on paper
39¼ x 27¾ inches
59. Eidgenössisches Turnfest. 1928
Ernst Gustav Mossdorf
Lithograph
41 x 28¾ inches
First Maccabiah Games. 1932
Anonymous
Lithograph
39⅝ x 27¼ inches
These games were canceled due to World War II. The first Pan American Games were held in their originally schedule site, Buenos Aires, in 1951.
2ème Jeux Internationaux Silencieux.
1927
F. Bernajcomy
Lithograph
26½ x 20 inches
The International Silence Games are now known as the World Summer Games for the Deaf.
VI Juegos Deportivos Centroamericanos y del Caribe. 1950
C.A. Pacas
Silkscreen
20 x 16 inches
Poster art is a practical and profitable means of advertising. Invented in 1798 by Alois Senefelder (1771-1834), lithography allowed numerous prints to be created in less time. In 1858 Jules Cherét (1836-1933) produced the first color lithograph.

The Industrial Revolution embraced lithography and posters were increasingly used for advertising products, events and places. France was a leader in poster art in the late 19th and early 20th century and artists such as Cherét and Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec (1864-1901) excelled in this medium. Many artists were drawn to poster art and its popularity spread around the globe.

Travel posters enabled countries to promote tourism. With some events, such as the Olympic Games, companies used existing posters and added the Olympic rings or the wording Olympic Games to the poster. Some businesses had posters created just for the promotion of their product in conjunction with the event.

Film, or movie, posters have been in existence as long as movies themselves. Advertising films about the Olympic Games are no exception. Since the Olympic Games film of 1936, directed by Leni Riefenstahl, posters have been created to sell the movie and the Olympic Games not only in the host country but also throughout the world.
Italy, The Ideal Land for All Sports. 1935
A.M. Cassandre
Lithograph
39¾ x 24½ inches
Olimpiada w Tokio. 1966
Games of the XVIII Olympiad, Tokyo
Rapnicki
Lithograph
32¼ x 22½ inches
This Polish produced poster publicized the distribution of the film of the 1964 Olympic Games.
This is one of several travel posters used to advertise the Olympic Games in Helsinki. The 1940 Olympic Games were originally awarded to Japan but moved to Europe after Japan invaded China. Helsinki was awarded the Olympic Games that were later cancelled due to World War II.
The Official 1956 Olympic Games Film.
1956
Games of the XVI Olympiad, Melbourne
Robert Burton PTY, LTD
Lithograph
30 x 13¾ inches
This film poster of the 1956 Olympic Games was produced for film release in the United States.
Olympic Games. 1932
Games of the X Olympiad, Los Angeles
Hernando Gonzallo Villa
Lithograph
27 7/8 x 20 inches
The Santa Fe Railroad hired Los Angeles commercial artist Villa to create a poster advertising the railroad and the 1932 Olympic Games.
Olympia Fest der Voelker. 1936
Games of the XI Olympiad, Berlin
Offset lithograph
55⅓ x 37⅓ inches
• Numerous film posters were produced
to advertise the 1936 Olympic Games film
by Leni Riefenstahl.