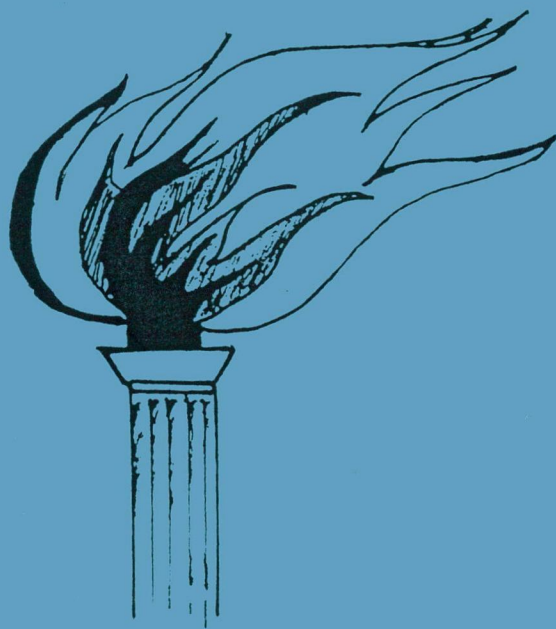


TORCH BEARER



SOCIETY of OLYMPIC COLLECTORS

TORCH BEARER

VOLUME II. DECEMBER 1985. ISSUE 4.

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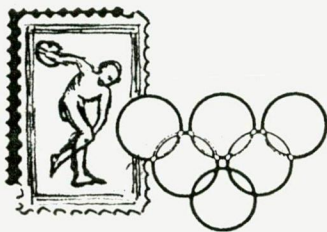
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Editor: Franceska Rapkin.

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FRONT PAGE

It seems incredible that, with this issue, the Society will have completed two years of existence. Elsewhere, you will be able to read the annual reports of your officers, and you will learn that the Society continues to grow and that our financial position is healthy. Therefore I am happy to report that, for the third year running, we are able to manage on our current membership fees. I would however, like to stress that, without the efforts of our printer, John Miller, and his wife Betty, it would not have been possible to avoid an increase in the subscription rate. John underwent a particularly nasty hip replacement operation in the summer, but in spite of this, he managed not only to get each issue out on time, but also to prepare several reprints that were necessitated by our ever-growing membership.

Apart from my thanks to the Millers, thanks are also due to the other officers of your Society, without whom we would cease to function. The increase in the membership is largely due to the efforts of our hard-working Secretary, John Osborne, and both John Crowther and his auction and Bob Wilcock who runs the packet have also done a first class job for the Society this year, as both vendors and buyers will testify. Colin Faers, our Treasurer has kept our accounts ship-shape, and Ken Cooke has been trying to start a library. If any member has books or periodicals that they no longer require, please send them to Ken for the library.

Unfortunately, this issue must go to press before our meeting at B.P.E. but a full report will appear in the next issue. Will you also make a note in your diaries NOW, that Stampex 1986 will be held at the usual venue from 4 to 9 March, and an S.O.C. meeting will be held on either the Saturday or the Sunday. Unfortunately, I am

unable to announce which day it will be at the time of writing.

From an Editor's point of view, I have had sufficient interesting material for 1985, but I am now beginning to run low on original items. Please let me have your views and news, and, in particular, let me have any interesting Olympic news from your own country. We now have members in twenty eight countries, most of which have a national Olympic Committee, so the odd items will appear in the national press. Remember, that what may be common knowledge in Australia or China, could well be news to us in Europe.

It only remains for me to thank you for your support in 1985 and to ask for your continued support in the coming year. A very merry Christmas to all of you, wherever you may be, and a happy, healthy and prosperous New Year.



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SECRETARY'S REPORT.

It is very encouraging to be able to report that we now have over two hundred members in twenty seven countries. I receive letters every day from all parts of the globe with enquiries for membership. Our collecting interests are diverse, from the philately of particular Olympiads to the colourful pins that were so popular at the 1984 Los Angeles Games. S.O.C. is YOUR Society. Please keep the queries, ideas and suggestions coming. News of the Olympics in your part of the world is always appreciated. Tell the Committee about your collection; please use the auctions and the packets to buy and sell material, and use MEMBER'S FORUM to make contact with other members. Would you like to make contact with other members in your area? If so, write to me, and I will try to arrange a meeting. I now have a bulging archive of press cuttings which mention our Society. I can usually obtain all cuttings which appear in the U.K. press, but can't always obtain them from overseas. If you see mention of us, could you please send me the original or a photocopy, giving the name of the publication and the date when it appeared. Post and copying charges will gladly be refunded. Best wishes for a happy collecting Christmas and a successful New Year.

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT.

So far, there has been very little material forthcoming from members, and I do appeal to you all to let me have any surplus magazines or books that you may have. However, I have been trying other sources for surplus material, and have met with some success. I hope to be able to issue a listing of available books in time for the March issue, and also to prepare a few regulations on how the library will operate.

PACKET SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The exchange packet is making very pleasing progress, to the benefit of the twenty members now on the circuit, who have been able to add some excellent items to their collections at bargain prices. Our ten vendors, including three from overseas, have sold £486 of their duplicates in the first two packets alone, (sales from the second packet amounted to 48%) and the Society has earned a useful income from the 10% commission. Both stamps and postal history sell well, with a bias towards items from the host countries. The third packet is now nearing completion, the fourth is on its way, and the fifth is about to start. My thanks to all those who have sent booklets for sale; please keep them coming, so that we can have an even more successful packet in 1986.

AUCTION MANAGER'S REPORT.

As I write this report, the closing date for bids on Auction No.6 is very close, and it would seem that we will have record sales of about 85% of the reserves. This is most pleasing when one considers the paucity of bids on the June auction. C'est la vie! I am sure that you will agree that the material in the auctions over the past twelve months has shown a wide spread over most periods and provided something of interest for all collectors. However, we do rely heavily on members providing the material to keep the auctions viable, and I hope that you will all consider using them for the disposal of anything that you have surplus to requirements. Please give an accurate description and indicate the minimum figure at which you are prepared to sell. If the reserves are kept at a reasonable level, this usually prompts vigorous bidding and the vendor is pleased with the result. If you have any suggestions regarding the format of the auctions, please let me know. Finally, can I make a plea that members settle the invoice for successful bids in the 10 days allowed.

MEMBER'S FORUM

Manfred Bergman sent in a few corrections to comments in the September issue. ISRAPHIL '85; Harry Beinart showed in the class for invited guests, and Manfred himself showed in the Class of Honour, not in the Jury Class.

THE OLYMPICS AND THE MOVIE MAKERS. That famous citation at the start of the article is not from de Coubertin, though many people, probably the majority, make the same mistake. It was coined by the Right Reverend, the Bishop of Pennsylvania in his sermon at the special service in St Paul's Cathedral in London on the 19 July 1908. De Coubertin took this up in his speech at the Government Banquet which took place on 24 July. At that speech, de Coubertin acknowledged that it was the Bishop of Pennsylvania who was the originator of that quotation.

PROFILE: HAROLD ABRAHAMS. It is worthy of mention that he was against the boycotting of the 1936 Olympic Games in Berlin, in spite of the fact that he was a Jew. In fact, it was largely on account of his attitude that the British sent a team to Berlin, the British Olympic Association were in favour of staying away.

Monique Berlioux was NOT among the medal winners in London in 1948, she was eliminated in the semi-finals of the 100 metres back stroke. She was not an assistant to either Avery Brundage or Lord Killanin, but a Director of the I.O.C. Obviously, both the TIMES and the TELEGRAPH got their facts wrong!

Member, Mr J-P Picquot, 45 Quai Carnot, 92210 St.Cloud, France, is looking for the oldest Wimbledon postmarks, and covers from 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950 and 1951. He would also like to find a correspondent and exchange partner for British tennis.

Member Peter A.K.Lim, P.O.Box 83, Teluk Intan, Perak, Malaysia is a 40 years old teacher, who collects stamps. F.D.C.'s, stickers, magazines postcards and posters. He plays badminton, table tennis and billiards. He also compiles sports records, events and newspaper cuttings. He is looking for a pen-pal. Anyone interested should write to Peter at the above address.

Mr Leslie Gailey, 9682 South, 529 East, Sandy, UT 84070 USA, is looking for autographs and personal items of Olympic medallists. Those of particular interest are, Phillip Noel-Baker, Captain Mark Phillips, Nadia Comaneci, Harold Abrahams and Alfred Hajos. Will trade or purchase, as he has many autographs and philatelic material for exchange.

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Thanks to William Trull for sending details of the Wheaties packet. Members living in the U.S. were able to send away for the poster, if they ate sufficient Wheaties before 30 November!

WHEATIES Salutes a Champion

★★ Mary Lou Retton ★★

At 4'9", Mary Lou Retton stands tall among Olympic champions. During the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics, she won our hearts as she captured the gold medal in the women's all-around gymnastics competition. She did so by performing the remarkable feat of scoring a perfect "10" in the very last event—the vault.

Mary Lou also collected two silver and two bronze medals in team and individual events.

These achievements make this dynamic 16-year-old champion the first American woman **ever** to win an Olympic medal in individual gymnastics.

Mary Lou's winning spirit begins in her training sessions. These sessions can last as long as five hours a day, six days a week. Yet, like all great champions, she never has to be pushed. "It's always, 'Yes, let's go!'" her coach exclaims.

One of five children in an athletic family that grew up eating Wheaties, Mary Lou began her gymnastics training eight years ago, when her parents sent their energetic young daughter to dancing school. Since 1981, this Fairmont, West Virginia native has distinguished herself in over 30 gymnastic meets around the world. And yes, every week she still enjoys the great taste of Wheaties.

Wheaties is proud to salute Mary Lou Retton, an extraordinary Olympic champion.



★ **FREE** ★
 Mary Lou Retton
POSTER!

Get this special autographed color poster (21" x 30") free with 3 Wheaties UPC symbols. See side panel for order form.

Help Develop Future Champions

Team up with Mary Lou Retton and Wheaties to help develop future gymnastic champions! Redeem the special 10¢ coupon inside this package on your next purchase of Wheaties, and we'll contribute an additional 5¢ to the U.S. Gymnastics Federation's Junior National Program—up to a maximum contribution of \$100,000.

MARY LOU RETTON POSTER SEE BACK FOR DETAILS

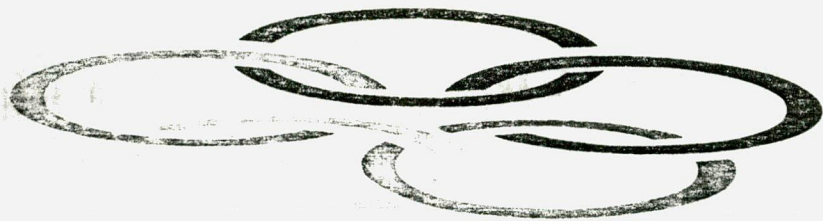
NEWS OF 1992

Bob Wilcock and Tim Nagel.

There is a fascinating development in the Olympic world at present, of strong interest to collectors. After Montreal and its multi-million dollar loss, cities were reluctant to put themselves forward to host future Olympic Games. Now, after Los Angeles, cities are falling over one another to host the 1992 Summer and Winter Games; enter the marketing men.....

In the past, candidate committees have had stationery and envelopes prepared with their name on, naturally, but the Olympic postage meter used by the Lake Placid Committee in 1964 to advertise its candidature for the 1968 Olympic Winter Games was, until now, the only directly philatelic item from a candidature committee. There have been other 'philatelic' items, but these have been, for the most part, created by collectors or dealers, notably so-called 'Olympic Flight' covers and cachets; attractive perhaps, but contrived.

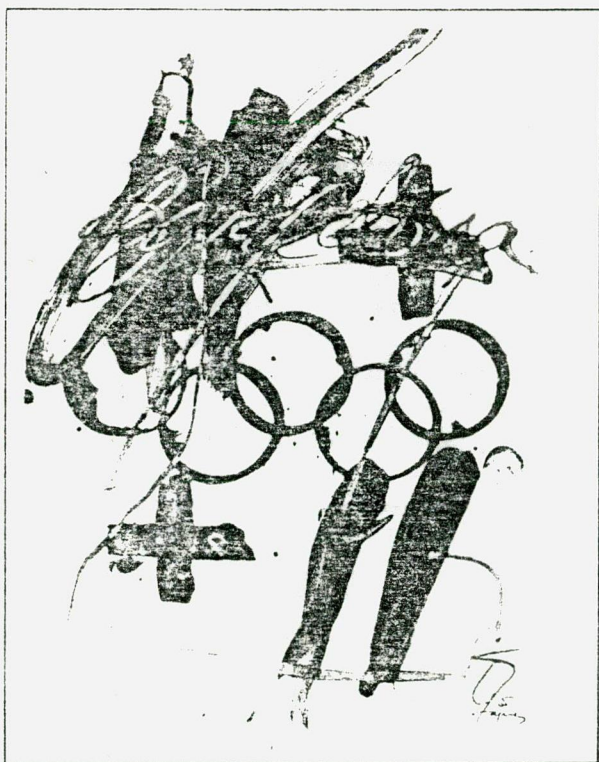
Now it is changing; there is promotion, publicity, advertising, so there are collectibles. Perhaps it started in Barcelona. In 1982, the City Council published a postcard advertising their candidature. There is a vignette, and since 1983, (possibly earlier) a postage meter slogan, and at least two machine cancellations. (See Torch Bearer June 1985 Page 100) The handstamp shown on the same page is another 'first'. Amsterdam has a vignette. They like most, if not all, the committees, have issued brochures and booklets. Brisbane has issued attractive posters. In relation to the Winter Games, Lillehammer in Norway have a conventional printed envelope, while Falun in Sweden have produced a large postcard, a large sticker and a poster. Berchtesgaden in Germany have issued two stickers and a lapel pin. Albertville in France have two different posters (one self-adhesive), two different stickers and two different badges. Now the



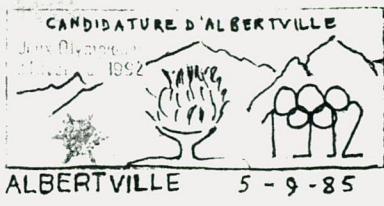
BARCELONA '92

Design for postcard and sticker from Barcelona.

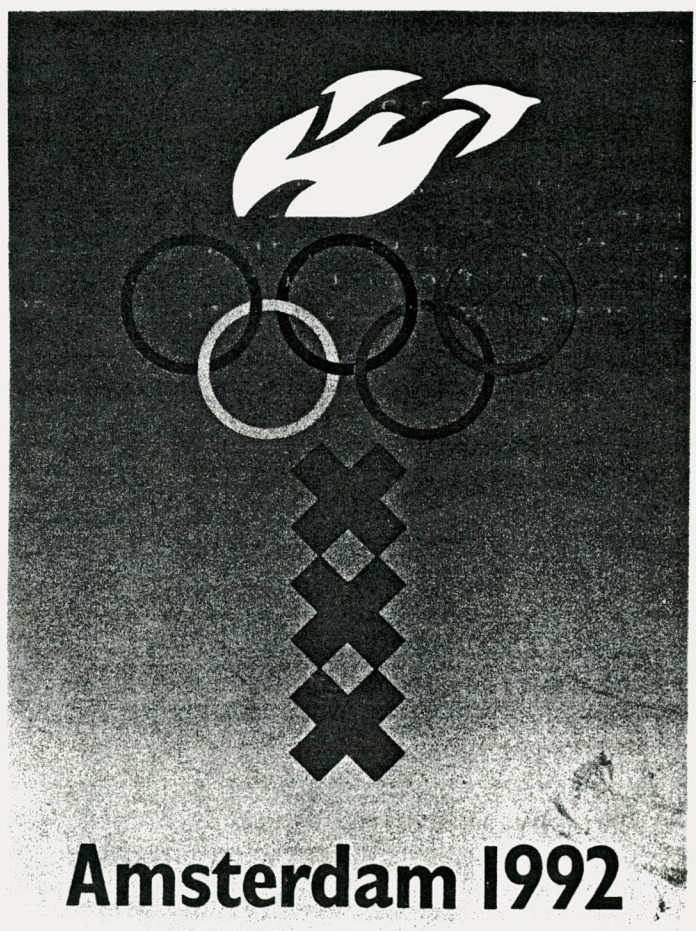
BARCELONA
PRO JOCS OLIMPICS
1992



Ajuntament de Barcelona 1982



Slogan cancellation from Albertville.



Postcard design from Amsterdam.

Albertsville post office has introduced the first ever slogan postmark which advertises a candidature committee. You can be sure that Paris will not be too far behind.

There will be more reports in Torch Bearer as further details become known, and where possible, items will be made available to S.O.C. members. Albertsville badges were offered to those who attended the meeting during B.P.E.; mint vignettes were circulated with the packet, and also vignettes on cover with the Albertsville slogan cancellation. Overseas members may obtain them by sending three I.R.C's to Bob Wilcock. If you have any new information, please let the Editor know, so that it can be published in Torch Bearer.

The decisions regarding 1992 will be made late in 1986. The 1996 Olympic Summer Games are widely anticipated to be in Athens, if the Greeks wish to stage them. Meanwhile, this summer, Leningrad has put in an official bid to host the 1996 Winter Games. Any offers for the year 2000?



SAVOIE OLYMPIQUE
ALBERTVILLE
CANDIDATURE AUX **1992**
JEUX OLYMPIQUES
D'HIVER
FRANCE

FIRST STAMPS FOR SEOUL

The Twenty Fourth Olympic Games will be held in Seoul from 17 September until 2 October 1988. The Olympiad, which traces back to the athletic festivals of ancient Greece, makes it its ideal to bring forth a peaceful world. "Harmony and Progress" has been adopted as the motto for the Seoul Olympiad, which will long be remembered as a glorious event in our history.

In celebration of the event, the Ministry of Communications will issue eight kinds of stamps each year from 1985 until 1988. The two illustrated, are the first in the series.

1. THE EMBLEM.

The idea of the design comes from 'Sam Taegeuk', a Korean traditional motif of decoration which combines three huge commas into a circle representing harmony of heaven, man and earth. This motif is often found in the decoration of the Korean traditional gate and works of folk handicrafts. As the emblem of the Seoul Olympics, 'Sam Taegeuk' represents "gathering" and "diffusing", the centripetal movement symbolises the gathering of the world's athletes in Seoul for peaceful competition, whereas the centrifugal movement symbolises the diffusing spirit of peaceful competition throughout the world.

2. THE MASCOT.

The mascot is a Korean tiger depicted as a cute little figure. Through legends and fables the tiger has been familiar to us as a powerful but friendly animal. This particular tiger is turning "salmo", a hat with a long tape attached to it, which is put on when farmers play farm music at a festival. "Sangmo" placed on a tiger's head is intended to represent the folk tradition of the Korean people. The 'S' shape of the tape is the first letter of the host city, Seoul.

Date of issue. 20 March 1985. Designs by Seung-Choon Yang, (the Emblem) and Hyun Kim (the Mascot) Nine million of each stamps were printed in four colour photogravure on white, unwatermarked paper. They were printed at the Korean Mint Corporation in sheets of twenty stamps. The two stamps were also printed as souvenir sheets, and one and a half million of these sheets were prepared.



Information supplied by the Korean Philatelic Bureau.

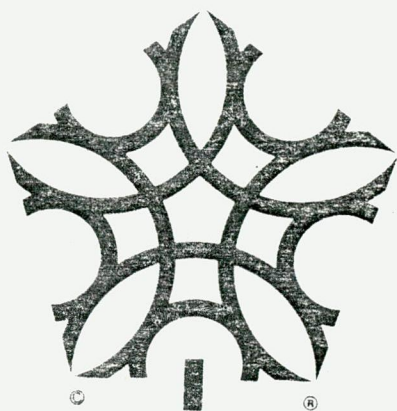
MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL!

Enclosed with this issue of TORCH BEARER, you will find a membership renewal form. Make life easier for your Treasurer by completing the form and sending it along with your 1986 subscription. If you wish to be certain of receiving your March issue of TORCH BEARER, you must send your subscription before 31 January. If you send off your cheque TODAY, it is done, and out of the way for another year!

THE 1988 GAMES

The wheels are already turning steadily for both the Olympic Winter Games in Calgary and the Summer Games in Seoul. Elsewhere in the magazine, will be found details of the first Olympic issue released by Korea. Members wishing to acquire their own information, may like to know that the address for the XV Olympic Winter Games Organising Committee is, P.O.Box 1988, Station C, Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2T 5R4. The address for the Summer Games is, Seoul Olympic Organising Committee, 181 Ulchiro 2-GA, Chung-Gu. Seoul, South Korea.

The logo for the Seoul Games will be found on the stamp design, the logo for the Winter Games in Calgary is illustrated below.



Calgary '88

USEFUL ADDRESSES

Amsterdam Olympic Games '92 Committee,
City of Amsterdam Sports Department
Town Hall, Rusland 6,
1012 CK Amsterdam,
The Netherlands.

Olympic Office,
Calle 62, No. 420 Zona Franca
0 8004 Barcelona,
Spain.

Brisbane City Council, 1992 Olympics,
Brisbane Administration Centre,
69 Ann Street
Brisbane, Queensland,
Australia.

Organising Committee for the Winter Games, Anchorage
6160 Airpark Drive,
Anchorage, Alaska 99502
USA

The Organisation for Winter Olympics in Falun,
P.O.Box 345
5-791 28 Falun,
Sweden.

Candidature Committee for the 1992 Winter Olympics
73200 Mairie D'Albertville
France.

Bewerbungs Komitee,
Postfach 2240
D 8240 Berchtesgaden
West Germany.

Birmingham Olympics '92
Olympics Office,
110 Colmore Row,
Birmingham B3 3AG
Great Britain.



Information supplied
by Robert Budge.

KNOW YOUR THEME

Harry Beinart.

The main object of thematic philately is to tell the story of a chosen subject with philatelic material. When displaying a collection, one should strive that all the information conveyed in the write-up is as accurate as possible. The search for the correct information can be just as interesting and as rewarding as the search for the correct philatelic material.

At OLYMPHILEX '85 in Lausanne, there was an Olympic exhibit, extensively written up in English, that had many glaring errors in the information. May I be allowed to correct some of the major errors, so that others will be prevented from continuing the same mistakes in their own collections, for this is how mis-information gets a hold.

ST LOUIS 1904.

The exhibitor stated that South Africa was represented in the marathon by two black and one white runners. These three did not represent South Africa, but had entered as individuals. The South African Olympic Games Association was only formed on 18 April 1908, and the team selected by that body to compete in London in 1908 was the first official South African team to compete in an Olympic Games. The two black runners referred to above were natives of Zululand who were working at the St. Louis World Fair and entered as individuals, as did the white runner. C.J.P. Lucas in his book "The Olympic Games 1904" published in 1905, wrote, 'There are several foreign nations to whom American athletes owe their thanks for sending teams thousands of miles to compete in the Olympic Games of 1904, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Canada, Australia, Zululand, the Transvaal and Cuba were represented at the Games.'

1906 INTERIM GAMES.

It was stated that these games were written in the Olympic record books. This is incorrect. These Games were not given official I.O.C. patronage, and are not numbered in the series of Olympiads.

PARIS 1924.

The exhibitor stated that President Domergue administered the Olympic Oaths. This is wrong; he only declared the Games open. The oath was administered by Geo André, the popular French athlete who had won two gold medals in 1908. It was also stated that, "the U.S. regained prestige with most points scored". No points are officially awarded at the Olympic Games, all such scoring is done by the journalists, using different systems, and are entirely unofficial.

The statement...."1924. Chas Thunberg, the Finn, won three gold medals", conveys nothing. There is no mention of the events that Thunberg won. The viewer is expected to know that Thunberg was a speed skater, and that he won his medals at the Winter Games and not in Paris.

AMSTERDAM 1928.

The exhibitor, referring to the shot putter on the Dutch Olympic stamp of 1928 (SG 367) states: "it shows the traditional shot-put stance." The shot putter on this stamp would be disqualified for "throwing", as the shot does not rest against his neck as required by the rules. On the same page, he shows other shot putters that are depicted in the correct stance.

BERLIN 1936.

The statement, "Hitler refused to give public congratulations to the negro athletes", is incorrect. On the first day of the athletics, Hitler congratulated the two German winners, whereupon Count Baillet-Latour, the President of the I.O.C. sent word to Hitler that he was only a guest of honour, and that his official function was only

to preside over the opening and closing ceremony, while the I.O.C. designated people were to act at the prize-giving ceremonies.

Jesse Owens won four, not three gold medals, as mentioned by the exhibitor. He won the 100 metre dash, 200 metres, Long Jump and he was also a member of the winning 4 X 100 metres relay team.

The statement "the finest single performance was that of Jack Lovelock winning the 1500 metres" is rather ludicrous, since Lovelock's time of 3.47,8, although a World Record at the time, would not get him into his country's (New Zealand) second 4 x 1500 metres relay team today. The present New Zealand record by John Walker stands at 3.32,4, which means that Lovelock would finish more than 100 metres behind him! On the other hand, Owens performances in 1936, were of such a calibre, that it is possible that, even today, he would have a place in the United States World Championship or Olympic team.

ROME 1960.

The comment..."Italy was prominent in cycling and polo" should read, "Water Polo", as the word "polo" is popularly connected with the game on horse-back, and which was not on the Olympic programme.

There were other mistakes, but none as glaring as those mentioned above. I respectfully suggest that exhibitors and those who give displays do their homework well, before committing themselves to paper. The above comments may, at first appear petty, but it is so very important that facts given are correct. Others, less experienced than ourselves, look at these exhibits in order to learn. If they glean mis-information, it does not take long for these simple, and easily avoided mistakes, to be passed on down the line.

ATTENTION! Members in the North East may like to know that John Crowther is giving a display to Southport PS on 4 February 1986

METER CANCELS FOR 1980 WINTER GAMES

Glen Estus

An interesting aspect of Olympic philately is the collecting of postage meters honouring the various Olympic Games. Usually non-philatelic in origin, these examples are often publicity for the various commercial enterprises connected with the particular Games. Thus, often it becomes very difficult to acquire examples of such material. There is no publicity that such meters are available, and when collectors are informed and try to acquire examples, the businesses involved are very often not responsive to collector's requests.

In February 1980, Lake Placid, New York State, hosted the XIII Olympic Winter Games. Below are listed the meter cancellations that were known to have been used. The list is complete up to September 1984, but there may be other, unlisted examples.

Lake Placid Olympic Organising Committee, used machine number PB 911976. Design shows the 1980 Olympic emblem and LAKE PLACID/ 1980/ WINTER OLYMPICS.

Lake Placid Chamber of Commerce, used machine no. PB512745 and PB3317438. Design shows 1980/ WINTER OLYMPICS.

Bank of Lake Placid. (part of the Irving Trust Company) used machine no. PB 686809 and PB 646719. Design showed 1980 emblem and THE OFFICIAL BANK OF/ THE 1980 OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES.

Irving Trust Company (New York NY) used machine no. PB 634463 and had the same design as that used at the Bank of Lake Placid.

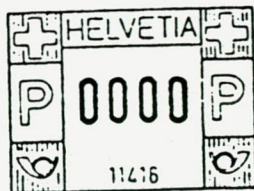
Xerox (Rochester NY), used machine No. PB 631181, Design showed the 1980 emblem and XEROX IS THE OFFICIAL SUPPLIER OF COPIER/ DUPLICATE AND/ FACSIMILE EQUIPMENT TO THE 1980 WINTER OLYMPIC GAMES.

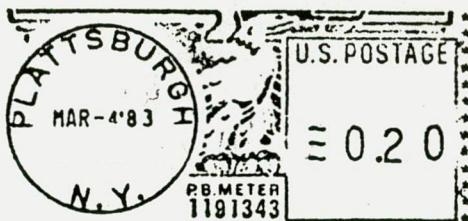
Stanley Tools (New Britain CT) used machine no. PB 666821. Design showed the Olympic symbol in a rectangle and THE/ TOOLS THAT/ HELPED BUILD THE OLYMPICS.

North Country Community College (Saranac Lake NY) used machine no. PB 861759 and PB 3315716. Design showed OFFICIAL OLYMPIC/ COMMUNITY COLLEGE/ 1980 WINTER GAMES.

The Coca Cola Inc. (Plattsburgh NY) used machine no. PB 1191343, with the slogan 1980 / OLYMPIC/ OFFICIAL /DRINK, in a rectangle with the Olympic rings.

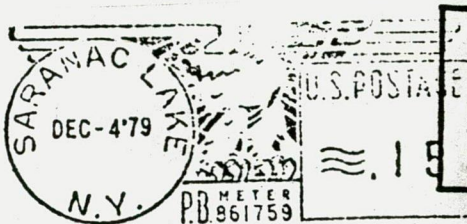
The International Olympic Committee (Lausanne) used machine no. 11416 and the slogan XXII/ OLYMPIADE / LAKE PLACID/ MOSCOU with emblems of both Games





Used by the Coca Cola Company.

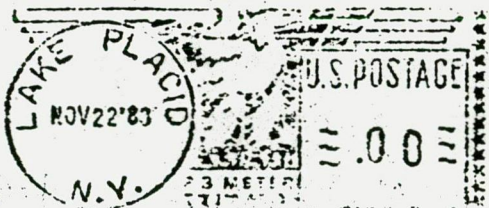
**"OFFICIAL OLYMPIC
COMMUNITY COLLEGE"
1980 WINTER GAMES**



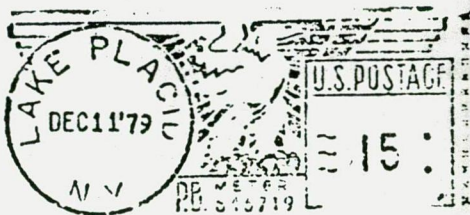
North Country Community College.

1980

WINTER OLYMPICS



Lake Placid Chamber of Commerce.



Bank of Lake Placid.

OLYMPIC MEDALLISTS

Manfred Bergman.

Funny facts, sad facts, interesting facts!

H.J. Bammler and his partner, M. Kilins, won the silver medal in figure skating pairs in 1960 and 1964. They returned the silver medal which they won in 1964, since both had signed a professional agreement before the 1964 Olympic Games had started.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Burghley KCMG, later the 6th Marquis of Exeter, won the 400 metres hurdle race in 1928. He won the silver medal in the 4 X 400 metres relay in 1932. From 1932 to 1981, he was a member of the I.O.C., and from 1946 to 1976, the President of the International Amateur Athletic Federation. (I.A.A.F.) He was also the Chairman of the Organising Committee of the XIV Olympiad in London in 1948.

Coubertin entered "Ode to Sport" under a double pseudonym, George Hohnd of Germany and Martin Eschbach for France, in the literature class of the Concours D'Art in 1912. He won a gold medal for Germany!

Thorlief Haug of Norway won the bronze medal in a special ski jump in Chamonix in 1924. In 1974, it was discovered that the jury had made a mistake. In fact, Haug was placed fourth! Anders Haugen, a Norwegian who had emigrated to the United States in 1908, and who competed as an American in Chamonix, was in fact, the bronze medal winner. Haug's daughter, Anne-Marie Magnussen, remitted her father's medal to the 86 year old Anders Haugen at a ceremony in Oslo in September 1974.

Dr Otto Herschmann of Austria was the bronze medal winner in the 100 metres free style men's swimming in 1896, and the silver medallist

in the team sabre (fencing) in 1912. He was deported on 14 June 1942 to the Izbica Concentration camp. His precise death date is unknown.

Ingemar Johansson of Sweden won the silver medal in boxing (heavy-weight) in Helsinki in 1952. He was disqualified for "passivity" and the medal was withheld. The I.O.C. decided to award him the medal twenty nine years later in 1981. The medal was remitted to Johansson in Göteborg on 9 May 1982.

Ewa Klobukowska of Poland won the bronze medal in the 100 metres flat race in 1964. She was also a member of the 1964 winning team of the 4 X 100 metres relay. A positive sex test proved her not to be a woman! In 1967 she was prohibited from competing in women's events, and later, on the grounds of the decision by the International Amateur Athletics Federation, her name was stricken from the records list.

Robert Lucien LeGendre of the United States, won the bronze medal in the pentathlon in Paris in 1924. He established within this event a world record for the broad jump, with a leap of 7:765 metres.

Julius Lenhart participated in the 1904, St. Louis Games gymnastic events. He won a gold medal in the combined exercises, individual men, gold medal in the combined exercises, mens team (this event was won by the City of Philadelphia and not the national team) a silver medal in the combined competition (nine events) a discipline that has been discontinued since 1904. Lenhart appears in all sources as being an American citizen. In fact, he was an Austrian living in the United States. He always kept his Austrian nationality!

Shoryu Nan of Japan was third in the 1936 Marathon race. In fact, he is Korean, and is listed

in the Korean honour list of Olympic participants under the name Sung Yong Nan.

George Washington Orton won the 2,500 metres steeple chase and the bronze medal in the 400 metres hurdle race in 1900 in Paris. In all the Olympic records he is listed as an American. In fact, he was a Canadian who studied in the United States.

Kitei Son of Japan won the Marathon race in Berlin in 1936. He too was a Korean, and his correct name was Kee-Chung Sohn.

Adolf Spinnler took part in the gymnastics events in 1904. Gold medallist in the combined competition, nine events for men, bronze medal for the combined floor exercises, twelve events for individual men. In all the records, Spinnler is listed as being a German. In fact, he was a Swiss who was temporarily living in Germany.

John Baxter Taylor of the United States was the first coloured athlete to win a gold medal, in 1908 in the relay, 200 X 200 X 400 X 800 metres. Taylor ran the 400 metres section.

Adolfo Tunesi of Italy is listed in all the official records as having won the bronze medal in the combined exercises for men, individual. In fact, he did not participate. His compatriot, Serafino Mazzarocchi won the medal. He participated in the event under the name of his friend, Tunesi!

GOT FIVE MINUTES? Write an article for the Editor!

REFLECTIONS ON "THOUGHTS"

Denis Heenan.

Manfred Bergman's thoughts, (TORCH BEARER, June 1985) on my article "Calling All Olympic Collectors" (March 1985 issue) raises some interesting points. However, before I begin, I must apologise for my ignorance on many philatelic matters. I live out in the bush in Swaziland; we have no society or club in the whole country; I receive one philatelic publication monthly, plus TORCH BEARER quarterly, and stamp collecting is only one of many hobbies that I seem to have acquired.

Dr Bergman starts with "Quo Vadis?", and for my part, I must say, "This far, and no further!" Having started in general Olympics, invested fairly heavily into it, I am now in the situation of having a very large and comprehensive collection with practically no gaps, except for a few imperf's. I have collected assiduously (and probably unwisely at times) everything that I could lay my hands on, including the plethora of Arab issues, (perf and imperf!) and our old friends from the C.A.R., Equatorial Guinea, et.al. For me, the 1984 Games are the end of the road, and I hope, the rip-offs. I have decided to concentrate, if possible, on the 1956 Melbourne Games, with postal history, stationery, and any other interesting items that come my way from these Games. In other words, to enlarge in one direction from a well established base. I would advise any new collector to study Dr Bergman's most interesting and thought provoking list/suggestions, and to limit himself to one or two of these themes within a theme. Once upon a time, as in all good fairy stories, one could collect "Sport". For a serious collector with limited funds, this is really now a fairy story.

I have rightly been taken to task for the

interesting blunder of stating that Uruguay issued sets of stamps (1924 and 1928) to commemorate its victories in Olympic football, and also stating that it was a non-participating nation, thereby sending Manfred Bergman into his Fourth Dimension, and the shades of Asimov! I was intending to infer a "non-host" country, but my mental gremlin had a field day. My apologies to others who found my mental gymnastics somewhat confusing.

The 1948 Peruvian imperfs are missing from my collection, so I cannot comment, but I do have the 1948 Monaco imperfs. These I purchased from Gibbons as "imperfs" and not "proofs". Without querying Gibbons directly on this point, I was prepared to accept their description at face value. If they are wrong, (does this often happen?) where does one turn for accuracy? Especially bearing in mind where I live. Again; Costa Rica 1924; Gibbons "stamps of the World" is strangely silent on this issue. Trachtenberg includes them in his Olympic section, but then, he also includes the 1939 Stadium issue!

I see a definite need amongst Olympic collectors for a real authoritative work, listing all Olympic and pseudo-Olympic issues, with as much information as can be gathered about each stamp or issue..... any volunteers?

++++
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LONDON 1908

Bob Wilcock.

The London 1908 Olympic Games pose problems for the philatelist, there are no stamps and no obviously Olympic postmarks; so how can the Games of the Fourth Olympiad be represented philatelically? It is not easy, and even the top quality general displays of Olympic Games at OLYMPHILEX in Lausanne were weak when it came to 1908. However, I think an attractive and interesting display can be put together, and it is probably not as difficult as trying to represent Paris 1900 or St. Louis 1904.

It was during the Interim Olympic Games in Athens in 1906 that the Italians announced that Rome would not be able to host the 1908 Games. The invitation was extended to Great Britain, and London accepted, and the principle work of the organisation fell upon the British Olympic Association, founded in 1905. The prize item of postal history for the collector therefore is an envelope of the British Olympic Association in use during this period. Not surprisingly, only a few have survived, and it is to postcards and the Franco-British Exhibition that the average collector must look.

The 1908 Games were held in conjunction with the Franco-British Exhibition, and the main events took place in the stadium built on the edge of the exhibition site at the Great White City in west London. Construction started on 2 August 1907. It cost approximately £80,000 and could hold 150,000 spectators, of which 68,000 were seated, 17,000 of them under cover. The running track was three laps to the mile. Outside of this was a banked cycle track, and a part of the field was occupied by a swimming tank, 330 feet long, 50 feet wide and 14 feet deep at the centre for high diving. This, in spite of the fact that the distances were measured in metres!

BRITISH OLYMPIC ASSOCIATION.

London S.W.

AUG 24 1908

7.30



Rossler Orovsky Esq.,

Hon. Sec. Olympic Committee,

Vaclavske nam, 63,

BOHEMIA.

PRAGUE.

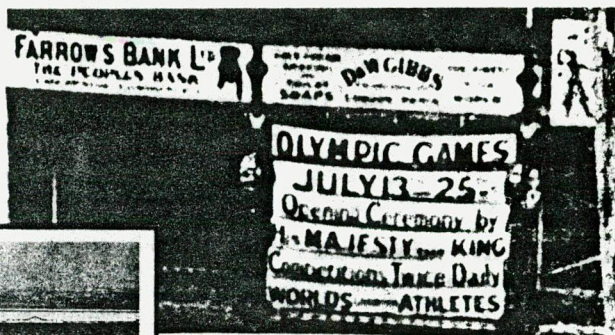
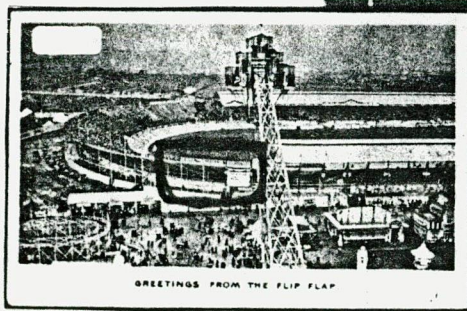
British Olympic Association cover from 1908.
(Courtesy of Sherwin Podolsky)

In recent years, the White City Stadium became a dog racing stadium and, sadly, it was demolished in 1984.

There are literally thousands of different post cards from the Franco-British Exhibition. Many are extremely attractive, and they can form a collecting subject in their own right, but the Olympic collector needs to be more selective, concentrating on the cards of the stadium and of the Games. Postcards of the stadium are easy to find, and a small collection can be built quite cheaply. There are various litho cards showing the planned stadium with a grandiose

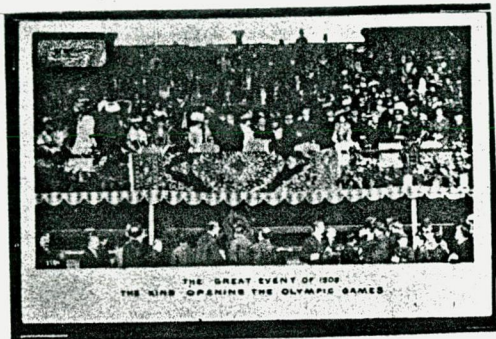
stone facade to the walls, but it was not finished to this standard, as later postcards show, Montreal was not the first! The commonest cards show the stadium nearing 'completion', and card No. 5185-2 published by Davidson Bros. is probably the commonest card of them all.

Later cards show the 'finished' stadium, and several have spectators in the stands and equipment on track and field, such as hurdles or gymnastic apparatus. These are probably truly Olympic cards, but not inevitably, since there were events in the stadium prior to the opening of the Olympic Games, for example, the Amateur Athletics Association championships on 4 July. However, all the used cards that I have in this group, do have postmarks later than the dates of the main Games, 13 - 25 July. There are two views of the stadium taken from the Flip-Flap, a giant fairground ride. One shows a 'plain' stadium, but the other shows spectators, and, more significantly, a block of canvas strips advertising the Olympic Games. This is not too difficult to find. Much more of a challenge are other general exhibition cards featuring the Games, or the Olympic poster.



Card showing the stadium, and an enlargement of the advert for the Olympic Games.

Next come the cards clearly featuring the Games or Olympic events. First is a card of the 'Great Event of 1908 / The King Opening the Olympic Games.' One printing incorrectly gives the date as 1909 in error.



There are a few cards featuring the competitions; I have one published in Scandinavia, possibly Finland, showing the "Finalen i 100m simning," and I would be most interested to hear from any member who may have other 1908 Olympic cards published outside Great Britain.

At first, the Games were not well attended, tickets being expensive, but support grew, and the Marathon especially, caught the public's imagination, both before and after the event. This dramatic contest was covered in great depth by the postcard publishers. The first card features the start at Windsor, and there are a number of cards showing the competitors en route, notably Dorando. Those from the major publishers, (Davidson, Rotary,) are not too difficult to find but a number were issued by local photographers along the route, and these are a different proposition. An attractive card from Wildt and Kray of London records Dorando's arrival at the stadium. Queen Alexandra wished the finish to be in front of the Royal Box, so that the 26 miles course was extended by 385 yards, and this race is still that length to this day. Those extra

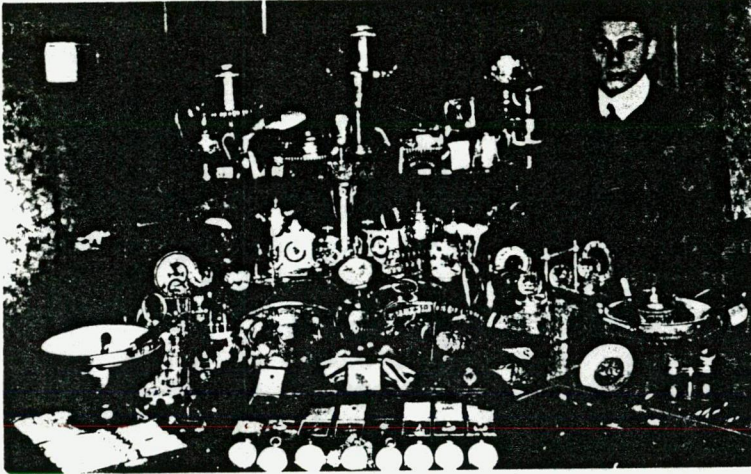
Swimming:

OFFICIAL FRANCO BRITISH EXHIBITION

POST
CARTE
Correspondence



CARD.
POSTALE.
Address



F Holman of Ilfracombe won 200m. breaststroke in world record time (18 July 1908)

100m Freestyle on 20 July was won by Charles Daniels of the U.S.A.

OFFICIAL FRANCO BRITISH EXHIBITION

POST
CARTE
Correspondence



CARD.
POSTALE.
Address



Olympiska Spelen i London. Finalen i 100 m. simning.

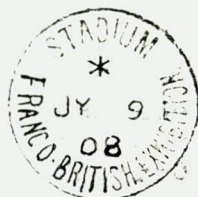


yards almost proved too much for the exhausted Dorando, and the dramatic shot of him breasting the tape, his arm supported by an official, makes a fitting climax to the race and to the collection, but it is not the end of the story. The assistance that he received cost Dorando the gold medal, which went instead to John Hayes of the United States, (depicted on several postcards) but Royal and public sympathy were all with Dorando, and honour was satisfied by the presentation to him of the 'Queen's Cup' by Queen Alexandra during the awards ceremonies on the closing day. Again, this event is well represented on postcards.

Not all the events took place in the stadium. Fencing took place at a special fencing ground just outside. (Is there a postcard?) Henley Regatta became the Olympic Regatta, of which a number of postcards exist. Motorboat racing was in Southampton Water, and sailing off Ryde, in the Isle of Wight. Other events took place at various London venues, but any postcards which exist will be extremely rare. Cards of the medal winners themselves, however, can be found. The most widely available, (apart from Dorando and Hayes) are the 'Health and Strength' series. Others published locally, such as those of P.C. Kelly's procession through Hull on 27 July, or of Fred Holman, the winner of the 200 metres breast stroke, which was published in his native Ilfracombe.

Postcards by themselves cannot make a philatelic display, they need to be complemented by postmarks. There are two relevant circular postmarks, one with the text around the rim 'FRANCO-BRITISH EXHIBITION LONDON', and the other, BALLYMAC-LINTON SHEPHERDS BUSH EXHIBITION 'W'. There were two dies of each; the word 'London' differentiates the former, one die having narrow lettering, the other, rounded lettering. It is the final 'W',

wide or narrow, that identifies the Ballymac-linton dies. Ballymac-linton postmarks dated 1909 are not an error, but they belong to the Imperial International Exhibition of that year, and are therefore not Olympic.



Some reference books illustrate a postmark 'STADIUM FRANCO-BRITISH EXHIBITION', but, in fact, this was never brought into use. It was planned to incorporate a post office in the stadium, and a handstamp was prepared. The Impressions book in the Post Office archives shows that it was issued to Paddington District Office on 9 July 1908, but as the Olympic Games drew near, it was realised that more changing rooms were needed, and the area set aside for the post office was converted accordingly. The hand stamp was presumably either returned to stock or destroyed.

Now the ideal in a philatelic display would be to have Olympic postcards postmarked with the Franco-British Exhibition postmark on an Olympic date, and with the message referring to the Games. This is, of course, asking for the moon. Stadia cards can be found every now and then with a Franco-British Exhibition postmark, but rare indeed are those with an Olympic date, and equally rare are other Olympic postcards with an exhibition postmark of any date.

Patience and a lot of searching will, however, enable you to find ordinary Exhibition cards postmarked 13 - 25 July, or 24 October, the date of the Soccer finals, or 29 - 31 October, dates

of the Hockey finals. Thus a card of the Opening Ceremony can be displayed with examples of the 13 July postmarks, the Marathon with a postmark of 24 July, and so on. For full details of all the events and their dates, the best source is the Official Report, if you can find, or get access to a copy. More easily obtainable is the 'Complete Book of the Olympics' by David Wallchinsky, published in 1984 by Viking Press in the United States, and by Penguin Books in the United Kingdom. It is strongly to be recommended for general reference. Otherwise, a few hours research in a major library with copies of 1908 newspapers will be most interesting and rewarding.

The pages of the display may be embellished with vignettes; there is a single design in a number of different colours, (red, brown, orange or blue)perforate or imperforate. The vignette refers to the British Olympic Committee, but it was, in fact, unofficial and was printed setenant with quite unconnected labels. Tickets and other ephemera may enhance the collection, but should be kept separate if you wish to display competitively. In general, stamps and postmarks should be the most prominent part of the pages, an aim that frankly, cannot be achieved for 1908. The combination of postcards and postmarks is the best that can be managed, and with patience and perseverance, you will be surprised how large a collection can be put together.



1956 MELBOURNE CANCELS

Brian Gamble.

POSTAL SERVICES.

Post offices were established at all venues. Post office staffs at Heidelberg and Ballarat Villages were selected for their knowledge of languages.

A small post office within the main Stadium primarily served the needs of the press and broadcasters, To cater for the general public, two post offices were set up in the surrounding park and in the Olympic Park, in prefabricated structures of contemporary design.

At venues of contests of only one or two days duration, mobile post offices were used, caravans equipped with postal equipment, teleprinters and two built-in public telephone cabinets. These were also used as supplementary post offices at the Olympic Stadium and Olympic Park at busy times. These Olympic post offices handled letters and parcels. First day covers sold at the venues and the Bureau totalled 80,962 pieces. More than a quarter of a million first day covers were additionally handled by the Philatelic Bureau.

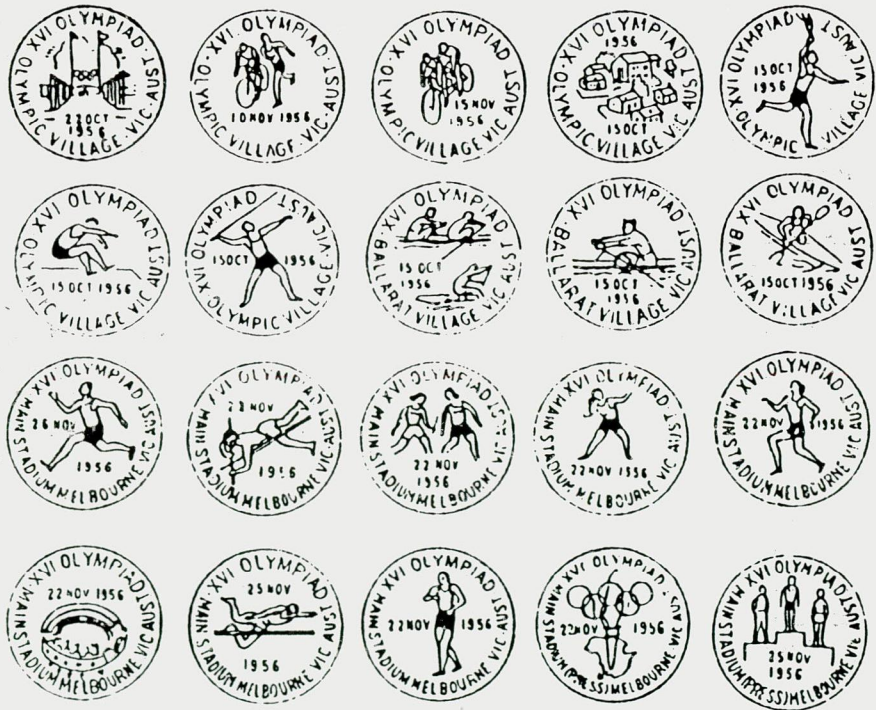
SPECIAL STAMPS.

The first postage stamp featuring the Games, (of two shilling denomination) was issued on 1 November 1954. The design was based on the Olympic poster and was printed in blue. The same design was used again twelve months later, but was then printed in green. From 31 October 1956 4d., 7½d., 1/- and 2/- Olympic stamps went on sale. The 4d. showing the amorial crest of the city of Melbourne and the 7½d. showing the Southern Cross and the Olympic Torch, were designed by the Commonwealth Bank Note Printing Branch. The 1/- and 2/- stamps, depicting Melbourne scenes, were produced in London and

Switzerland respectively by multi-colour photogravure process from designs of coloured photographs.

On 12 November, a commemorative aerogramme was issued. Fifty two pictorial hand applied post marks, depicting either the sports or their venues, were provided at all the Olympic post offices and bureaux.

Although there was a handstamp for Station Pier, Port Melbourne, this temporary post office was never opened, due to circumstances beyond the control of the postal authorities. However, as this postmark had been originally announced, in order to keep faith with the collectors who had supplied covers for cancellation, the canceller was allocated to the philatelic bureau and was applied to philatelic covers. Therefore, this is a "ghost" cancellation, from a post office that never existed.



Officials in Seoul are going tiger hunting! South Korea chose the Siberian Tiger, deified in Korean legend, as the mascot of the Games. These beasts have been extinct in the country for three decades, although some are believed to live in the mountains of North Korea. However, Seoul business men are contacting zoos worldwide to find a real specimen for the Games.

-Reuter-

Huge cash rewards have been offered to South Korean competitors who win medals at the Olympic Games in 1988. The South Korean Amateur Athletic Association (KAAF) said it would give 100 million Won (almost £100,000) to gold medallists in track, field or marathon events. Silver medallists would receive £50,000 and bronze medallists £30,000.

-Reuter-

As the International Olympic Committee prepares to go into conclave to decide the site of the 1992 Games, latest soundings indicate that support is currently divided like this: 23 for Barcelona, 18 each for Paris and Birmingham, 10 for Amsterdam and three for the rest. Birmingham rather fancies its chances as a late entry into the contest. Saatchi and Saatchi fancy their own: they are in a pole position for the marketing contract if it goes to Birmingham.

'TIMES' reporter-

ARGENTINA '85 report by Manfred Bergman

At the international Thematic exhibition held in Buenos Aires in July, six Olympic collections were entered in the competitive class. For the first time ever, the Grand Prix of the exhibition was awarded to an Olympic exhibit, that of Franco Pellegrini entitled "The Spirit of Olympia". Mr Pellegrini also received a large gold medal, the only one to be awarded at the

exhibition. Members who visited Olymphilex in Lausanne earlier this year, will have had the opportunity to study this marvellous exhibit.

Franco Canepa of Italy received a small gold medal, Mario Angelopoulos of Greece, a large silver gilt, Günther Nuyken of West Germany, a large silver, and B.Simady of Hungary, a silver medal. Furthermore, the collection of A Sanguinetti of Uruguay was displayed in the Jury Class, and that of myself in the Court of Honour.

Four members of the Jury were themselves Olympic collectors, Manfred Bergman, Heinrich Mannhart, A.Sanguinetti and Maurizio Tecardi.

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DR BROOKES AND THE OLYMPICS

Shropshire County Museum Service.

The small country town of Much Wenlock in Shropshire is an unlikely place to search for the origins of the modern Olympic Games. Yet here in 1850 Dr William Penny Brookes founded the Wenlock Olympian Society and staged annual Olympic Games from that date. Despite the presence of some of the country's leading athletes in the 1870's and 1880's, the contribution of Dr Brookes to Olympianism has been forgotten until recently.

He was active in athletic and physical education organisation throughout his life, a leading member of the national Olympian Association, founded in 1865, and in contact with Olympic pioneers of Greece. His role has been obscured by the success of the more influential Amateur Athletics Club (later the A.A.A.) and by his remote sphere of activity. Despite this, Baron Pierre de Coubertin, the true founder of the first modern Games at Athens 1896, visited the autumn games at Wenlock in 1890 and spoke and wrote enthusiastically of what he had seen, particularly in his periodical "La Revue Athletique" in December 1890.....

"...and of the Olympic Games which modern Greece has not yet revived, it is not a Greek to whom one is indebted but rather to Dr W.P. Brookes... now aged eighty two.. still active, vigorous, organising and animating them... Athletics does not count many partisans as convinced as W.D. Brookes."

William Penny Brookes was born in Much Wenlock in 1809, the son of Dr William Brookes and his wife Mary. He studied medicine, qualified in 1831 and returned to Wenlock to join and eventually take up his father's practice. Always deeply involved with the affairs of his home town, his organisational energy and ability brought several projects to fruition; the

restoration of the council chamber in the Guildhall in 1848, the building of the Corn Exchange by public subscription in 1852, a founding director of the Wenlock Gas Company in 1856, and secretary to the Much Wenlock and Severn Junction Railway Company which connected the town with the railway network in 1861. In 1841 he founded and became the first president of the Wenlock Agricultural Reading Society, which provided a reading room available to the local inhabitants for a small subscription;

".... the inhabitants of this neighbourhood... will be provided with a good library of well selected useful and improving works, which will furnish abundant rational recreation to the general reader, contain an ample store of scientific information.... and prove of practical value to the agriculturalist, the mechanic and artificer....."

Similar improving sentiments led to the establishment of various subsidiary organisations or "classes", including an Olympian society "for the promotion of the moral, physical and intellectual improvement of the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood of Wenlock, and especially of the working classes by the encouragement of outdoor recreation and by the award of prizes annually at public meeting for skill in athletic exercises and proficiency in intellectual and industrial attainments."

The first Wenlock Olympian games were held in October 1850 on the racecourse at Much Wenlock. In the first few years, the event brought a closer resemblance to the traditional English rustic sports than to the classical Olympiad; football, cricket, quoits, an old women's race for a pound of tea, a blindfold wheelbarrow race, a jingling match, prison base and

chasing a pig through the town. The games changed character during the 1850's and by 1870 the programme was dominated by track and field events; running events, both flat and over hurdles, high leap and long leap, putting the 32lb. stone, throwing the hammer and the pole vault. By this date, the Wenlock Olympian games had come to wide notice and some notable athletes from all over the country were competing. The five-fold general competition, or pentathlon introduced in 1868, was won in 1869 by H.W. Brook, champion of the German gymnastic society of London in 1864 and 1867. His results included a high jump of 5'1", long jump of 18'5" and one shotput with each hand totalling 30'4". In 1871 Robert Clements of the German gymnastics society won the pentathlon and throughout the heyday of the Wenlock games, the 1870's and 1880's the prestige events were competed for and often won by outsiders, predominantly members of the Birmingham Athletics Club.

The day of the games was accompanied by much pageantry, Brookes' inspiration being a mixture of classical Olympianism and the sporting heritage of rural England. A speech from Brookes outside the town's principle inn, the Gaskell Arms, began the day and then the athletes proceeded through the streets, where the houses were decked in greenery and tributes to the officials of the society. The winners were presented with olive crowns, elaborate medals and odes to the victor were read. Invariably a formal dinner in the evening followed the procession back from the games ground. One of the events in particular, tilting at the ring, contributed to the pageant. This was a dramatic event, popular with the crowds and accorded pride of place in the newspaper reports of the day. A horseman dressed in compulsory costume, partly provided by the society, rode at a beam across the course from which was hung a small

ring, about 1½ inches in diameter, and endeavour to spear this ring with the long sharp point of a lance. The tilters in their brightly coloured costumes and striped lances always led the procession, preceded only by a young herald in the costume of Henry XIII time, mounted on a white horse.

The achievement of Dr Brookes and the Wenlock Olympians is all the more remarkable when the background to his life and work is considered. The population of the small, declining market town of Much Wenlock was just two thousand four hundred and eighty seven in 1841. Its character was primarily agricultural with a large minority of shop keepers and tradesmen serving the needs of the surrounding country, and a sprinkling of professional men, gentlemen farmers and minor gentry. Although the largest non-county borough in England, the borough of Wenlock had a limited influence of the central portion of the south of the county. Kelly's post office directory of 1864 characterised Wenlock as "chiefly agricultural but there is a considerable trade in malting and tanning, and in lime and limestone, for which the neighbourhood is famous." It was from this obscure and conservative background that Brookes struck a spark of the Olympic ideal, served on committees of national importance and became well known amongst continental pioneers of organised sport.

Brookes' qualities were vision and zeal, and pursued his aims doggedly at national and international level. He was always aware of the wider implications of this athletic and moral vision and of the origins of Olympic competition. As early as 1859 a prize of £10 was sent by the society to games held in Athens, the winner of which was made an honorary member of the Wenlock Olympian Society. In 1877 King George I of Greece presented

Brookes with a trophy which was awarded at the National Olympian Association Games in Shrewsbury in that year. In 1881, it was reported in the Greek newspaper "Clio" that "Dr Brookes, the enthusiastic Philhellene, is endeavouring to organise an international Olympian festival to be held in Athens." The Greek Chargé d'Affaire in London, Gennadius carried on a correspondence with Brookes writing " as a Greek, I can but feel indebted to you that you combined with this idea the project of a revival of the Olympic Games..... I believe that you will find a very sympathetic response in Greece." Only research abroad can reveal the true substance of these proposals.

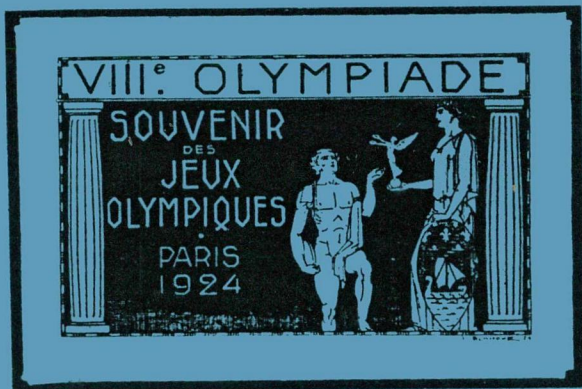
His concern for the moral and physical benefits to be derived from athletic exercise was not confined to the Wenlock games. Throughout his life he campaigned for the inclusion of physical education in the school curricula and demonstrated the results of an experiment with children at the national school in Wenlock. The society sent a petition to parliament "praying for the introduction of a clause into one of the educational bills empowering the committees of management of primary schools to combine physical with martial education." In 1884, he was invited to be a member of the physical education committee of the Birmingham School Board and in 1886, the committee of the National Physical Education Society. Just before his death in 1895 the Board of Education agreed to give special grants for physical exercise, drill and gymnastics in schools, the objective for which Brookes had long agitated.

The foundation of the National Olympian Association in 1865, with John Hulley of Liverpool and E. Ravenstein of the German Gymnastic Society of London, might have been the most noticeable achievement of his busy life. It was intended that the association should be " ...a

centre of union for the many gymnastic, athletic Olympian and similar clubs rapidly springing up all over the country." The first national Olympian Association games were held at Crystal Palace in 1866, and were a success. The Amateur Athletic Club, however, had been set up in response to the National Olympian Association and stole its thunder by organising their own championship before those of the National Olympian Association. A recent history of the Amateur Athletic Association suggests that the Amateur Athletic Club prospectus "had been cobbled together over Christmas with no more purpose than to thwart the National Olympian Association." The rival organisation was the creation of powerful London Establishment figures and Oxford and Cambridge athletes, becoming the A.A.A. in 1880 and eclipsing the the provincial efforts of Brookes and his association. The National Olympian Association held five further games, but faded from the national stage after the last at Hadley in 1883.

What was the achievement of William Penny Brookes? He was a pioneer in organising athletic sports and especially in introducing his Olympian ethic to a remote part of the country at a time when the idea was just becoming current in the universities and the services. Such was his wider influence and inspiration that de Coubertin visited Wenlock and quoted the Olympian Society as an example to be emulated. His lobbying of politicians and dogged publicity of his ideas on physical education formed part of the groundswell of opinion that was to lead to considerable change in public and governmental attitudes towards sport. He was a devoted servant of his home town, truly the "king of Wenlock" as nominated by a journalist of the time. Perhaps most important of all, he kept a detailed documentary and photographic record of the work of the Olympian Society, an archive of material of the early history of Olympianism that is unique.





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