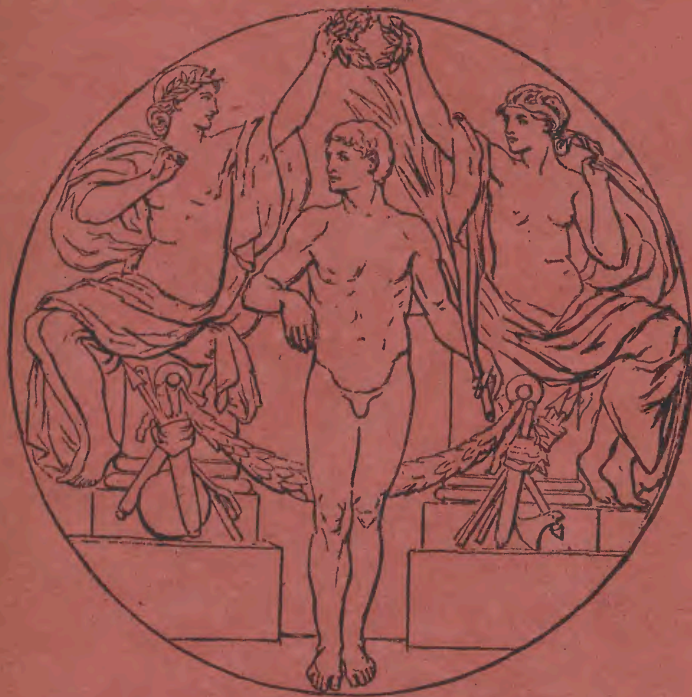


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THE  
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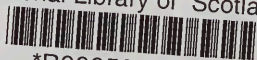


BY THEODORE ANDREA COOK  
MEMBER OF THE  
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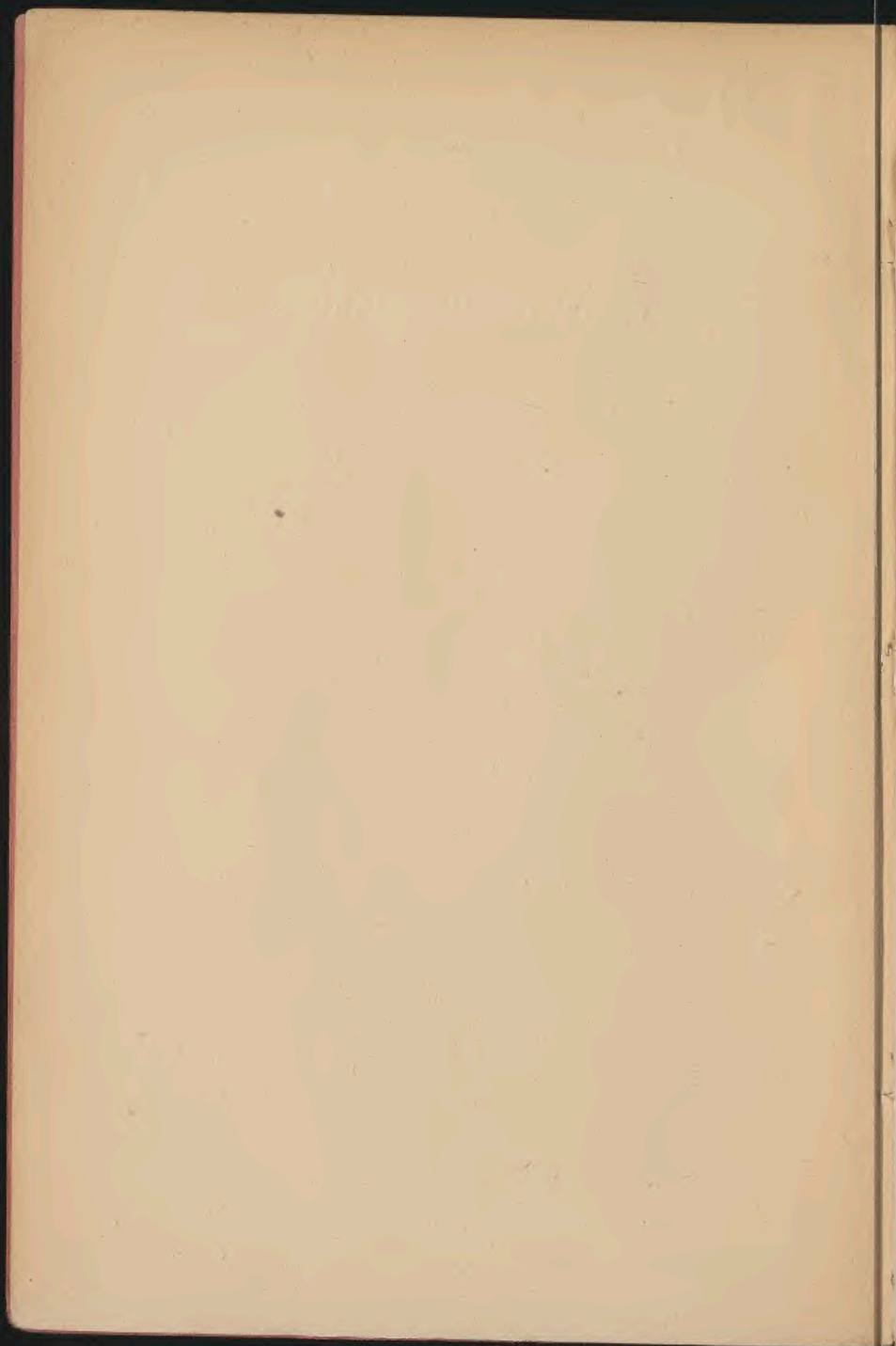


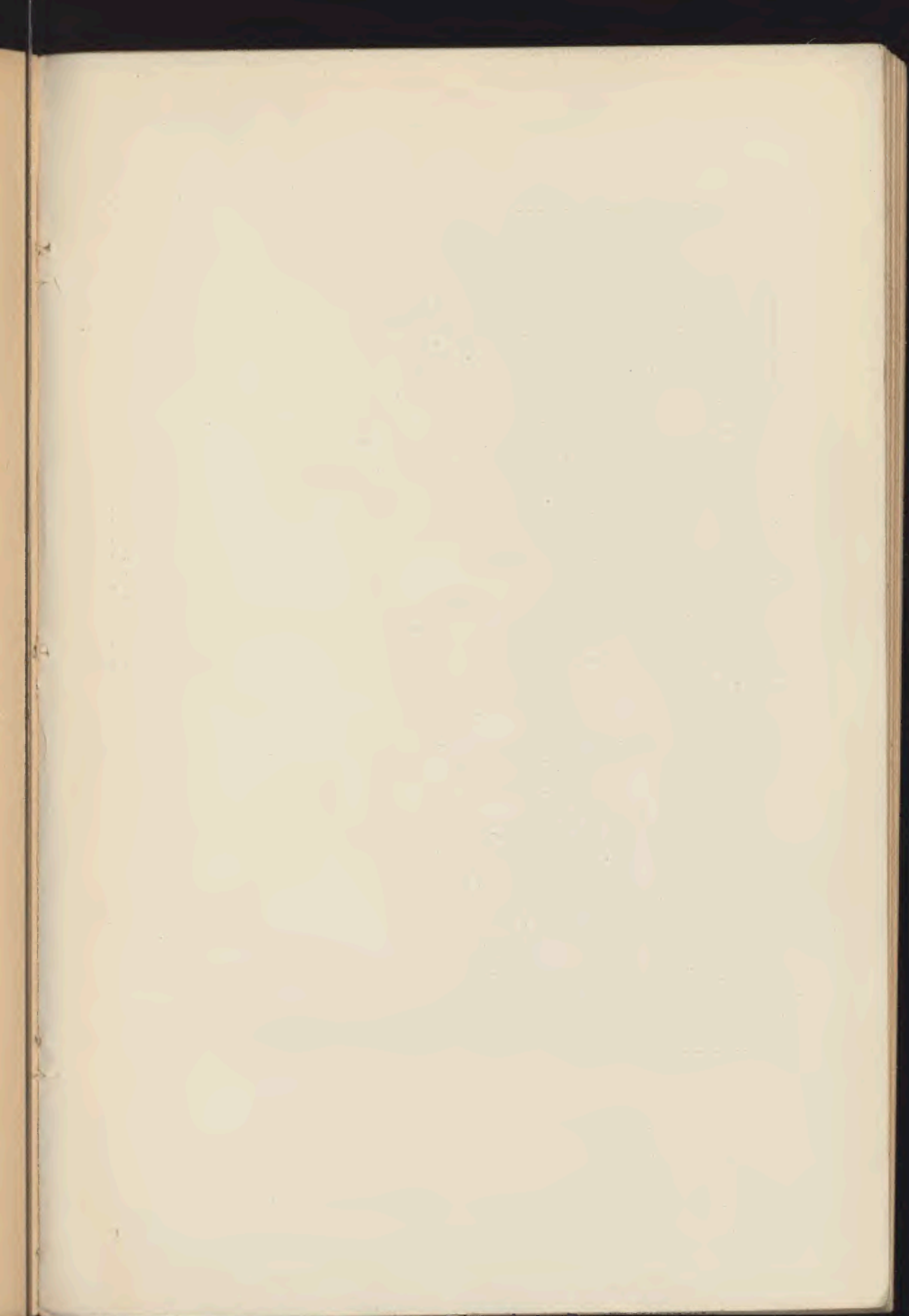
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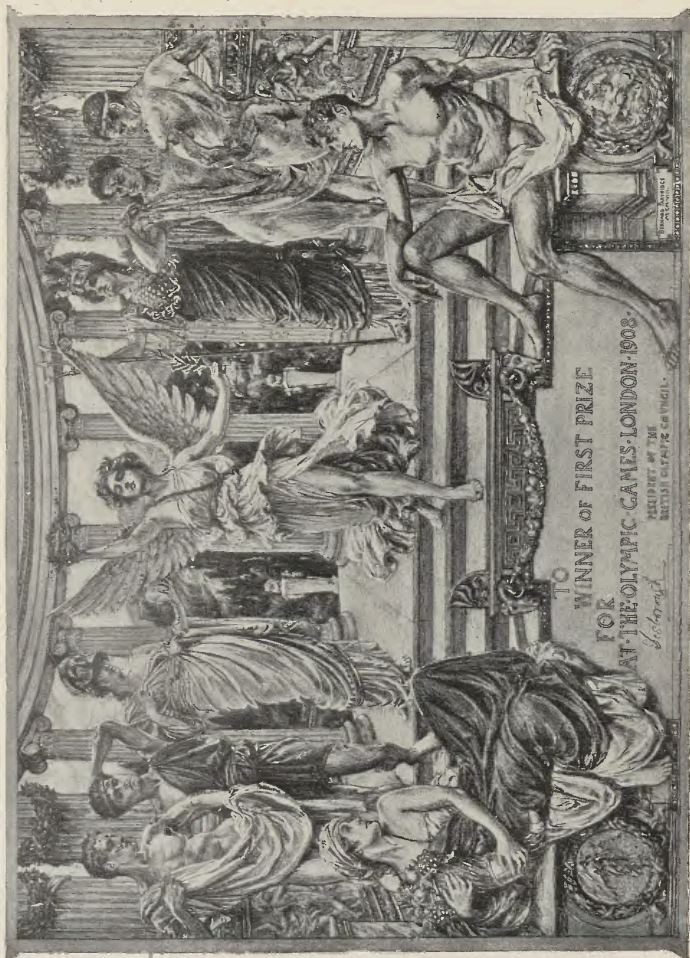
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THE OLYMPIC GAMES









THE PRIZE DIPLOMA  
DESIGNED BY BERNARD PARTRIDGE

THE  
OLYMPIC GAMES

*BEING* A SHORT HISTORY OF THE  
OLYMPIC MOVEMENT FROM 1896 UP  
TO THE PRESENT DAY, *TOGETHER*  
*WITH AN* ACCOUNT OF THE GAMES  
OF ATHENS IN 1906, AND OF THE  
ORGANISATION OF THE OLYMPIC  
GAMES OF LONDON IN 1908

BY

THEODORE ANDREA COOK

MEMBER OF THE BRITISH OLYMPIC COUNCIL



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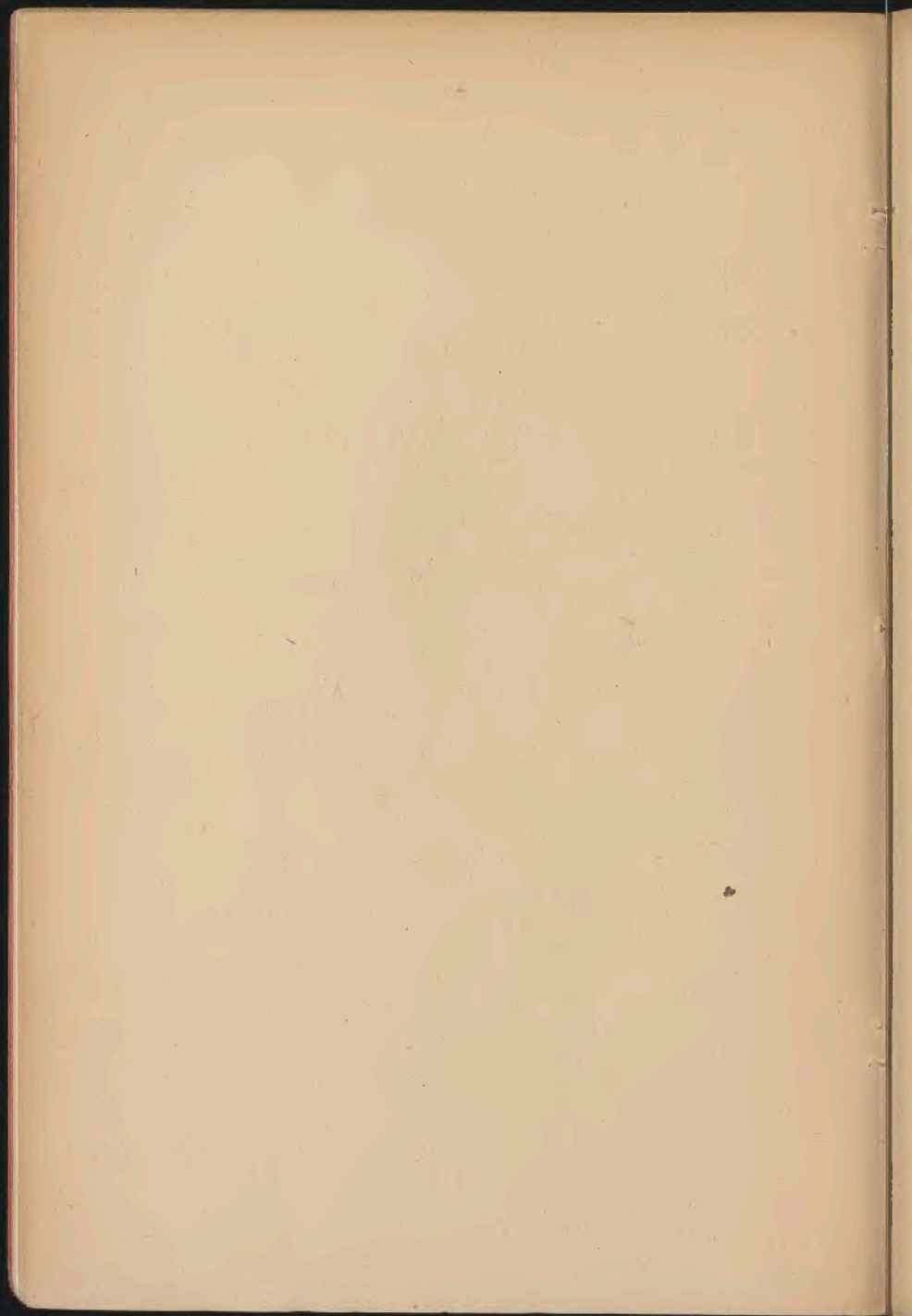
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LONDON



TO THE  
PRESIDENT, SECRETARIES, AND MY  
FELLOW MEMBERS OF THE  
BRITISH OLYMPIC COUNCIL

AS SOME SLIGHT RECOGNITION OF THEIR DEVOTED LABOUR  
IN THE CAUSE OF INTERNATIONAL AMATEUR SPORT  
THIS RECORD OF A FEW OF ITS RESULTS IS  
GRATEFULLY DEDICATED BY THEIR  
SINCERE ADMIRER  
THE AUTHOR



## PREFACE

*Haec scripsi non otii abundantia sed amoris erga te*

It is only due to my readers to explain the origin of these pages and their development into the chapters now issued for public circulation.

Two years ago I was present at the celebration of the great international athletic meeting in Athens, as a member of the British Olympic Association and captain of the English Fencing Team. Two other members of that team have since taken a large part in the labours of the Association which have been the preliminary to the Olympic Games of London this summer, and one of these, Lord Desborough, is the President of the Association. It is not too much to say that since the Olympic movement began no such successful games were ever held as those of 1906 in Athens; and it is very largely due to that success and to the fact that it was witnessed and enjoyed by our own King and Queen, and by the Prince and Princess of Wales, that the organisation of the official Games in London was undertaken and carried through.

Nothing more appropriate than the brilliance and good fortune of the Athenian meeting could possibly be imagined, and though, as will be shown later, it did not possess the official character of the gathering in London this summer, it certainly set a standard which no organisers of international sport can afford to neglect in

## PREFACE

England or elsewhere. I therefore issued, at first, only for private circulation, a little chronicle of the doings in Athens of those English athletes in whom I was chiefly interested; and I had at first determined only to reprint those pages for larger circulation after the Games in London had been brought to a conclusion during this autumn. But I have yielded to the request that the facts already in existence should be at once placed before the public, who have not yet quite grasped the significance of the Olympic movement, and who may perhaps be glad to know something of the history and the immediate antecedents of the meeting in London's great Stadium this July. This book, therefore, may be considered as the first part of a history which will not literally be completed until the last of this year's Olympic meetings are over, in October or November. But it contains a short sketch of the whole movement resulting in these Games, and as much of the actual results of the events outside the Stadium as could be printed up to the moment when these pages went to Press.

That the Athenian Meeting of 1906 should have been so successful, and that we should be trying to reproduce its best features in London, is, as I said, a most appropriate and fortunate coincidence; for one of the most characteristic and most lasting relics of the ancient Games of Greece is the poetry of Pindar, and if Pindar's verses could have been written by any other than a Greek they most certainly would have

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## PREFACE

been inspired by one of the same race as ourselves. "August he was," writes the old poet, "in his converse with citizens, and he upheld the breed of horses after the Hellenic wont." That might just as well have been said by an Englishman of King Edward VII. There is in Pindar's Odes, "an inspiration and an enthusiasm," writes Professor Tyrrell, "as vivid as in later ages were awakened by love, hate, war, destiny, patriotism, religion": the very enthusiasm, in fact, with which modern athletic England welcomes the Derby, the University Boat-race, or a match at Lord's. It springs, indeed, from much the same sources; if a victory at Epsom means much to us when a King or a Prime Minister carries off "the Blue Ribbon of the Turf," so to an Alcibiades it meant little less than rescue from imminent disaster when two, out of the seven chariots he had entered, won first and second prizes on the plain of Elis. And hence it is that Pindar's "Odes of Victory" are unique in literature, partaking of the natures of an oratorio, a ballad, and a collect. "They were heard," says the authority already quoted, "with a feeling compounded of that with which one listens to an anthem, and that with which one witnesses the victory of one's old school at cricket."

Small wonder is it, then, that such ideals should have inspired some modern dreamer to revive all that is now possible of their original traditions. To no Englishman do we owe that dream, though this country will perhaps be able

## PREFACE

to claim some small share in its realisation. We are not much given to creative imaginations. We prefer to take hold on ancient growths and mould them slowly to our liking, from precedent to precedent. The ancient Games were dead. We left them in their grave. But a Frenchman thought differently. He believed that the games suppressed more than 1500 years ago by the edict of the Emperor Theodosius might be revived in a modern setting that would give every opportunity for the varieties of modern development without losing all the benefits of a more simple-minded and heroic past. After a year's tentative work in various countries, Baron Pierre de Coubertin called together the first Olympic Congress of modern times in the spring of 1894 at the Sorbonne, where the "Hymn of Apollo," first discovered at Delphi, was sung again to the original notes of music composed for it so many centuries before Christ. It was listened to by representatives of France, England, the United States, Greece, Russia, Sweden, Belgium, Italy, and Spain. Messages of support and sympathy were received from Hungary, Bohemia, Germany, Holland and Australia. An International Committee was appointed; and it was agreed to hold the first of the modern Games in Athens in 1896.

In May 1908 the International Olympic Committee was composed as follows:—

*President*, M. le Baron Pierre de Coubertin.

*Members*: France: MM. Hébrard de Ville-neuve, Le Comte Alb. de Bertier de Sauvigny,

## PREFACE

E. Callot ; England : Lord Desborough, the Rev. de Courcy Laffan ; Germany : General Comte von der Asseburg, Comte C. Wartenleben, Dr. W. Gebhardt ; United States : Prof. W. M. Sloane, James H. Hyde ; Russia : Comte de Ribeaupierre, Prince Simon Troubetzkoy ; Sweden : Colonel Balck, Comte Clarence von Rosen ; Italy : Comte Brunetta d'Usseaux, Prince Scipion Borghese ; Austria : Prince Alexandre de Solms Braunfels ; Hungary : Comte Geza Andrassy ; Bohemia : Dr. Jiri Guth ; Greece : Comte Alex. Mercati ; Belgium : Comte H. de Baillet-Latour ; Holland : Baron de Tuyll ; Spain : Comte de Mejjorada del Campo ; Denmark : Capitaine Grut ; Switzerland : Baron Godefroy de Blonay ; Norway Th. Hefta ; Portugal : Dr. de Lancastre ; Mexico : Miguel de Beistegui ; Australia : R. Coombes ; Argentine Republic : Manuel Quintana ; Peru : Carlos F. de Candamo ; Bulgaria : E.-N. Tzokow.

In the Appendix to this volume I have placed a short account of the Games of 1896, and of those which followed in Paris in 1900, and in St. Louis (U.S.A.) in 1904. These three are the real forerunners of the Games of 1908 in London which are a part of the official, quadrennial cycle thus begun, a cycle which may be said to have consecrated and given a world-wide significance to that athletic movement which has been one of the most characteristic features of this generation. Its value has been acknowledged by the Governments, even by the thrones, of those nations which have hitherto taken part

## PREFACE

in it. The splendid enthusiasm of Greece in 1896, and again at their own Meeting in 1906, has proved at once salutary and infectious. Other nations, other Governments, and other Princes, have in the last twelve years realised that this enthusiasm was deeply rooted in the patriotic, the racial, the elemental instincts common to civilised humanity.

In England, however, the organisation of the Olympic Games is left without any official assistance of any sort or kind. But expectations of an excellence sufficiently high to form a permanent and universal standard were courteously nourished concerning our efforts by national committees who have been assisted by the subsidies and the formal recognition of their Governments. We have been obliged, therefore, to make a large demand upon private munificence and upon the generous support of individual citizens. The writer of these pages will consequently be well repaid if any reader into whose hands they fall will at least take his due share in explaining to our compatriots the necessities and the obligations of an athletic event which is unprecedented in this country and will remain unparalleled in our lifetime. These obligations may in part be conveniently discharged by addressing a subscription to the care of the Honorary Secretary of the British Olympic Association, 108 Victoria Street, Westminster.

This modest volume has no pretensions to be a very serious contribution to the history either of sport or travel. But it contains the notes of our



## PREFACE

voyage in the S.Y. *Branwen*, R.Y.S. from Naples to Athens, and back again, by way of Ithaca, Corfu, Ragusa, and Spalato, to Venice. She was the smallest craft of her kind that had ever made the trip, and proved her seaworthiness again by steaming through the gale of 1907, when the harbours of Cannes, Villefranche, and Marseilles were full of bigger yachts at anchor. Moreover, I make no excuse for dwelling, here and there along the stages of the *Branwen's* journey, on questions of history or literature or art which were suggested by the scenes we visited. For they are more germane to the whole conception of the Olympic Games than has sometimes been appreciated by the critics of our revived Olympiads. This revival is, in its best ideals, far from being the mere apotheosis of athletic strength and skill, either in one country or in the modern world, which is sometimes imagined : it strives to reproduce the deeper associations of national and historic character which were so richly and permanently aroused by the Olympic Games of ancient Greece.

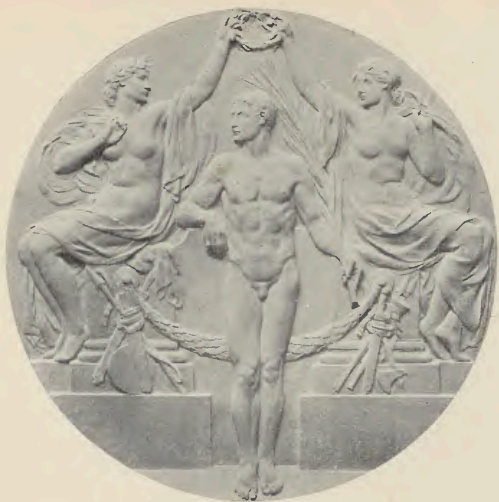
Here in this England of to-day we may not have found it possible, even with the assistance of the very elect, to organise the international competitions in sculpture, painting, architecture, music, or literature which the arch-priest of the revival dreamt of in its earliest days ; and here in modern England, though we can imitate the songs of Pindar more closely than the inhabitants of Pindar's home, we cannot yet equal the matchless marbles of Praxiteles or Myron which the

## PREFACE

gatherings on the Altis of Olympia in Elis long ago evoked.

But we may at least remember that the ancient Games of Greece were only ruined by the professionals of the late Roman Empire; that there was once a time when athletic energy did not imply limited liability companies, when first-rate games did not depend on gate-money for their existence, when statues like the bronze horseman of George Frederick Watts were not almost alone in their embodiment of what physical perfection might mean to men and nations.

As I have shown in some of the following pages, there is a close connection between the highest development of our senses and the appeal of all the highest art; but it is not to this that I would draw attention here. I wish now to point out simply that these new Olympic Games are enlarging our horizon in other ways than merely those of sport. Each of the great cities of Europe is in turn welcoming within its gates the pick of the manhood of the world, trained in every fourth year to the very summit of human physical achievement. From each city these visitors take something home with them besides their medals and their palms of victory and their applause—something less tangible than any of these, but far more valuable. And if I have chosen Athens, and our voyage to Athens, as a typical example of what may be learnt and enjoyed on an expedition primarily undertaken for the sake of sport, it is not merely because Athens, the scene of the first year of these revivals in



OBVERSE OF THE OLYMPIC PRIZE MEDAL  
(PERMANENT DESIGN FOR THESE GAMES) BY BERTRAM  
MACKENNAL



REVERSE OF THE OLYMPIC PRIZE MEDAL  
(ST. GEORGE FOR ENGLAND) BY BERTRAM MACKENNAL



OBVERSE OF THE OLYMPIC COMMEMORATION MEDAL  
(PERMANENT DESIGN FOR THESE GAMES) BY BERTRAM MACKENNAL



REVERSE OF THE OLYMPIC COMMEMORATION MEDAL  
(FOR THE GAMES IN LONDON) BY BERTRAM MACKENNAL

## PREFACE

1896, the scene of her own international festival in 1906, has certain unapproachable attractions that no visitor can ever see unmoved, but because each of the cities in which from time to time Olympic Games will fall to be celebrated has its own lesson, its own charm, and I hope that abler pens than mine will in their turn commemorate them.

I have to express my gratitude to Mr. G. S. Robertson for his Greek Ode and Mr. Morshead's translation of it, and to the editors and proprietors of *Baily's Magazine*, the *Fortnightly Review*, the *Edinburgh Review*, the *Field*, the *Times*, the *Daily Telegraph*, and other papers, for the courtesy with which extracts from articles written for them by myself and others have been permitted to appear in pages which owe so much to the drawings of the *Branwen's* owner, and to the athletic photographs so excellently taken by Messrs. Bowden, the only photographer who went out specially from England to the Athenian Games. I have also reproduced the Olympic Prize and Commemoration medals from the designs of Mr. Bertram Mackennal, and the diplomas drawn by Mr. Bernard Partridge. Both were exhibited in the Royal Academy. If all goes well, I propose to add to what is now published, a complete account of the Olympic Games of 1908. By this means I trust that the public may be put in possession of an easily accessible record of the most important typical events both in the English Games and in the Olympic movement as a whole. That movement

## PREFACE

cannot fail to have a most beneficent and widespread influence on the immediate future of those international amateur athletics which are, in my belief, so great a factor in international goodwill, in the progress, and the mutual understanding of the peoples of the world.

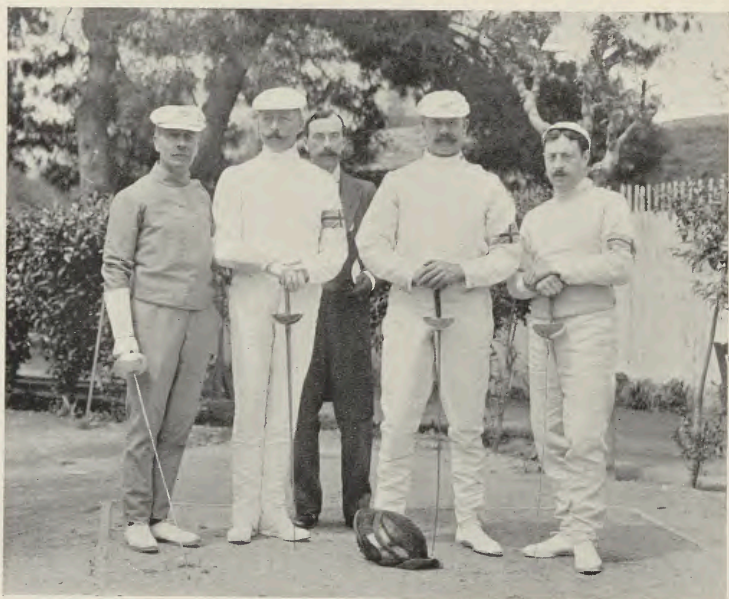
One more point deserves consideration. It is the fortunate coincidence of the proximity of the Olympic Games in London to the Franco-British Exhibition ; for owing to this, the Exhibition obtains just that touch of international and world-wide interest which was needed to complete its perfections ; and, owing to this, the Games are this year placed under the immediate patronage, not only of England, which has been called "the motherland of sport," but also of France, which, by her gift to the modern world of the pioneer of the Olympic movement, has once more brilliantly justified her title of "the mother of ideas."

If I am right, the revival of the Olympic Games in modern times will have gifted us with something greater from the Past of Greece than even the material artistic treasures which her athletic enthusiasm inspired and bequeathed. For in the warring little world of Hellas there was at least one recurring period of perfect Peace which nothing was permitted to destroy, the sacred period of the celebration of the Olympic Games. Then, those who had only faced each other in the heat of martial encounter learnt to strive, without anger, for a prize that was worth more in reputation and in popular acclaim

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THE DIPLOMA OF MERIT  
DESIGNED BY BERNARD PARTRIDGE



*Photo by Bowden*

THE ENGLISH FENCING TEAM AT ATHENS



## PREFACE

than that to which **any** save the greatest soldiers could aspire. The members of the Hellenic brotherhood, divided by the mountains and the seas, then met together on the sacred Plain of Elis in "a peaceful strife" that taught them the lessons of a generous endeavour, and explained to them the characteristics, hitherto unknown and unappreciated, of the athletes against whom they strove.

Who shall say that the Olympic Games to-day will not produce a result even more lasting, and certainly more widespread? Of all the influences now at work to stay the cruel hand of war, who shall say that any single one is more potent in its effects than that increase of international athleticism which is the most significant factor in the intercourse of modern nations? The politicians may have their conferences at the Hague; but we still hear rumours of war, we still prepare for peace by making ready for more war again. Can any one deny that the meeting of the International Olympic Committee at the Hague is likely to do more lasting good for all the nations represented than any political assembly of diplomats ever called together? It has, at any rate, given us in this country the opportunity of attempting to make some adequate return for all the boundless hospitality with which our athletes have for so many years been welcomed abroad. We do not show our emotions on the surface, as a nation. But we are not ungrateful, as a matter of fact. For far too long we have conveyed the impression to all our visitors that

## PREFACE

we only tolerate their presence because they are our guests. It is time that this impression was removed; and nothing is better calculated to remove it than the various entertainments organised in connection with the Games, or than the hearty welcome that will be extended to every foreigner who comes into our arena by the population of London and the British Isles.

There is one point with which I would conclude this preliminary sketch of the Olympiad of 1908, and it is one which will be instantly appreciated by any one who has ever taken part in international sport. It is the production, through the labours of the British Olympic Council and of the sub-committees it has appointed, of a code of rules for every sport, translated into three languages, and accepted by every foreign nation that has competed. If the Council had effected nothing else, this result would alone have justified its labours; and in this, the first international code of sport ever produced with the unanimous sanction of the world's sporting representatives, I see a real contribution to the amenities of life of which this country may be justly proud. This code I have published in a separate volume uniform with this.

T. A. C.

CHELSEA, *June* 1908

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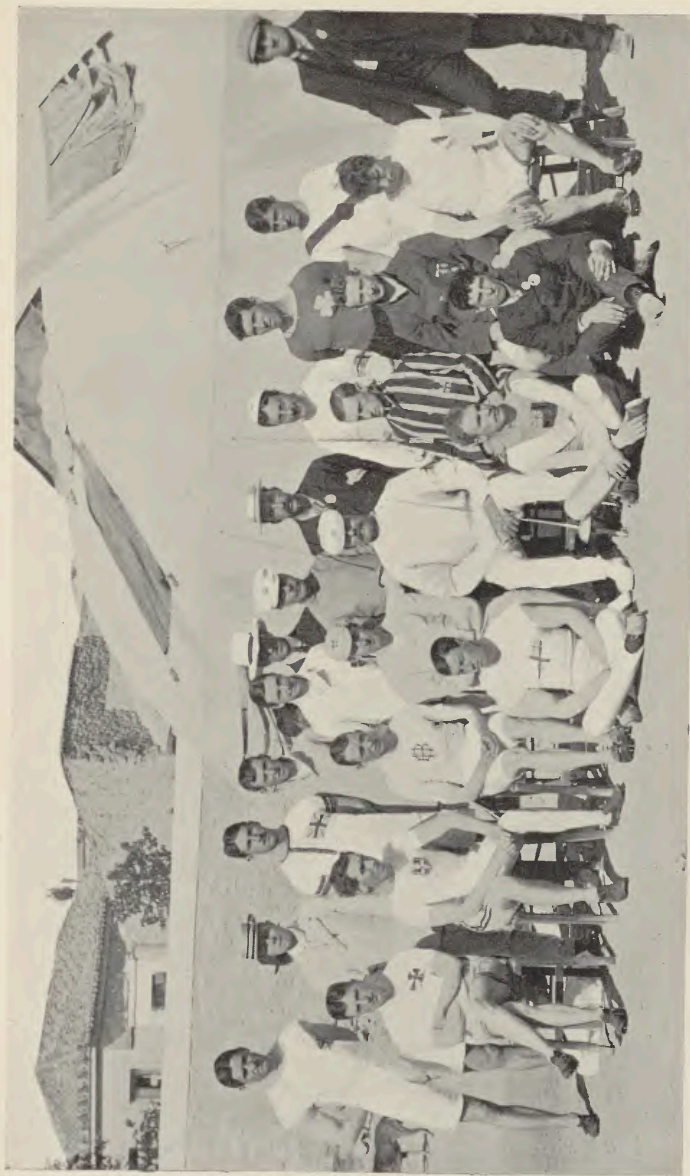
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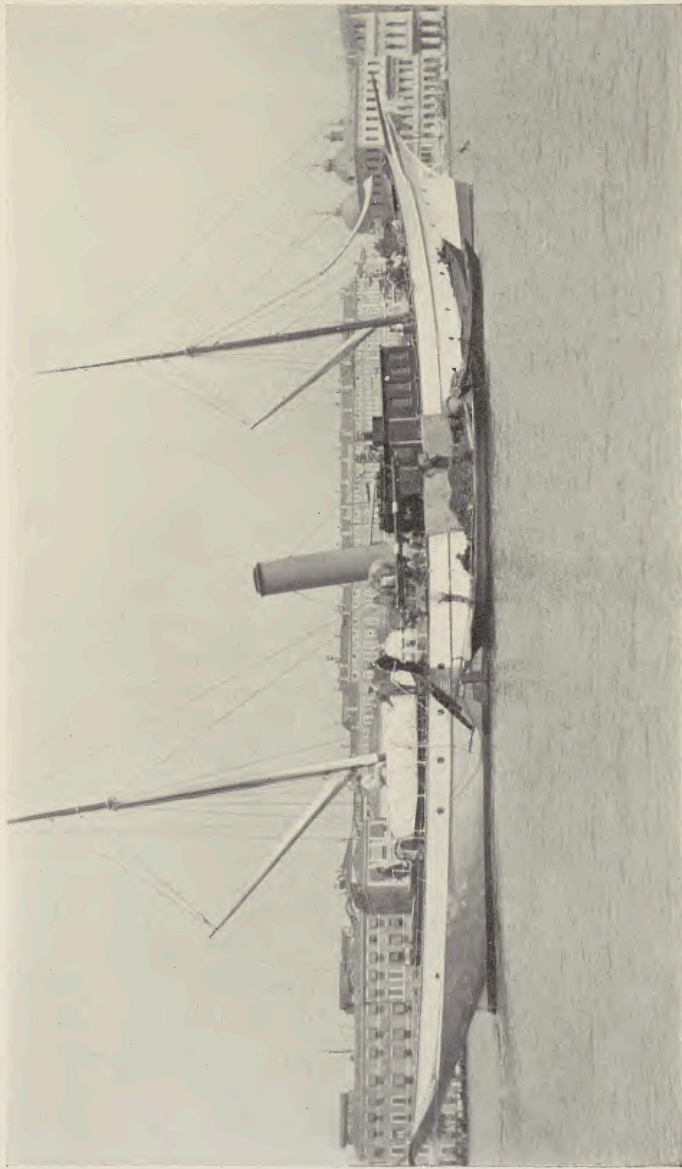
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*Photo by Bowden*

THE ENGLISH COMPETITORS AT ATHENS



*Photo by T. A. C.*

S. Y. BRANWEN, R. Y. S., COALING

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTORY : THE OLYMPIC GAMES

Laudabunt alii claram Rhodon aut Mitylenen,  
Aut Epheson, bimarisque Corinthi  
Mœnia, vel Baccho Thebas, vel Apolline Delphos  
Insignes, aut Thessala Tempe :  
Sunt quibus unum opus est intactæ Palladis urbem  
Carmine perpetuo celebrare. . . .

It is not without significance that the fundamental date in classical chronology is 776 B.C., "the year of the first Olympiad." This choice of an athletic event by the historians indicates that this first Olympiad had grown to be recognised as the beginning of a series of circumstances essentially important to the welfare of the Hellenic world. So much was this the case that origins not merely Heroic but even Divine were attributed to the earliest celebrations of these athletic festivals, and that the Oracle herself did not disdain to recommend the revival of ceremonies so grateful to the Gods who watched over the good of Greece.\*

The official sanction given to athleticism and physical culture by the Spartan Government was no doubt a large factor in the subsequent

\* The greater part of this chapter originally appeared in *Baily's Magazine*.

## THE OLYMPIC GAMES

success of a revival that proved popular from one end of the Hellenic community to the other; but a deeper cause is to be found in the religion and art of the races most concerned in it. The dedication, through some form of public and ceremonial exhibition, of the strength and activity of the Hellenic youth to those Divine Powers which especially protected them was essentially characteristic of the earliest Hellenic folklore and religion; and the opportunities thereby afforded to such sculptors as Myron, or such poets as Pindar, for the themes their art might rightly immortalise, were also in entire accordance with the Hellenic love of physical humanity, and with those expressions of it which have remained unequalled in the world's history, whether in marble or in literature.

This is no place to give further details of what the Olympic Games in Elis meant to Hellas, in its widest sense, to a world sufficiently restricted in extent to allow inter-communication (either in language or in actual travelling) to be quite easy, yet developed enough in civilisation to have produced artistic masterpieces that no other community and no other age have ever excelled. It will be enough to say that the Olympic Games went on until Hellas was no more than a name, until the Capitol loomed larger in the world's history than the Parthenon.

Games of some kind were continuous in Greece from the ninth century B.C.; but the chronological importance attached to 776 B.C. seems to indicate that more ancient glories were then

## INTRODUCTORY

permanently revived ; and in the same way the Olympic Games of 1896 were a revival of those classical ideals which had done so much not only to unite the scattered members of the old Hellenic community, but also to inspire some of the most notable expressions of the best Hellenic art ; and it is again a most significant fact that this modern renaissance of world-wide athleticism was not directly due to England, " Mother of international sport," as she has sometimes been called ; for as a nation we are not given to initiative—we prefer to let things grow and shape them slowly to our liking. It is to Baron Pierre de Coubertin, a distinguished citizen of France, that the world owes the new series of Olympiads ; and if his ambition is ever fully materialised, there is no reason why the year 1896 should not hold as large a place in future history as does that famous point in time 2671 years before it.

In 1896 the dreams of Baron de Coubertin were translated into fact by the first Olympic Games of modern times in Athens. That locality was an inevitable choice. To the world as we know it Athens represents all that is left of the splendours of old Greece. The Altis of ancient Elis is in ruins. The munificence of a private citizen has restored for modern Athens a marble arena greater than Olympia had ever known. At Athens, then, the new cycle was definitely begun, and every country made engagement to continue these Games every four years, in one great city after another of the various competing nations. So they were held next in Paris, in 1900 ; and after that in St. Louis,

## THE OLYMPIC GAMES

in 1904. The difficulties of organisation and a lack of the proper publicity, in the first of these cases, and the expense of the voyage over the Atlantic in the second, militated against the full success which Paris and St. Louis deserved. Until two years ago Rome held the privilege of organising the Games of 1908. But during the meeting of the international representatives at Athens, where our own King and Queen, with the Prince and Princess of Wales, were present, this privilege was offered by the Italian Representatives to England, and provisionally accepted by the British Representative, after the Crown Prince of Greece had very courteously expressed his good wishes for the success of London's enterprise.

Fortunately for us, a nucleus for future work already existed in the British Olympic Association, presided over by W. H. Grenfell (as Lord Desborough then was), with the Rev. R. S. de Courcy Laffan as secretary, and a few devoted helpmates. Its Council was immediately developed into a gathering which contains the president, or secretary, or some distinguished member officially appointed, of each great club or association which is at the head of the various branches of sport in this country. After due consultation, it was decided that the Games could be held in London in 1908, and should begin on July 13, under the control of the following gentlemen whose names I give in full as the best guarantee possible for the excellence of the preliminary arrangements :

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## COUNCIL OF BRITISH OLYMPIC ASSOCIATION

(108 Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.)

*Chairman* : Right Honourable Lord Desborough of Taplow C.V.O., President of the Épée Club ; Acting President, Lawn Tennis Association ; Ex-President, Oxford University Boat Club ; Ex-President, Oxford University Athletic Club ; Member of the International Olympic Committee.

Right Honourable Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, Automobile Club.

Major-General Right Honourable Lord Cheylesmore, C.V.O., Chairman of Council, National Rifle Association.

Sir Lees Knowles, Bart., Ex-President, Cambridge University Athletic Club.

Colonel Sir C. E. Howard Vincent, K.C.M.G., C.B., A.D.C. to the King, M.P., Member of the International Olympic Committee. (*Since deceased.*)

F. P. Armstrong, Motor Yacht Club.

H. Benjamin, Ex-President, Amateur Swimming Association.

E. A. Biedermann, Hon. Sec. Tennis and Racquets Association.

J. Blair, Scottish Cyclists' Union.

T. W. J. Britten, Hon. Treas., National Cyclists' Union.

Michael J. Bulger, M.D., Irish Amateur Athletic Association.

Guy M. Campbell, F.R.G.S.

Theodore A. Cook, F.S.A., Amateur Fencing Association.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. R. Crosse, Sec., National Rifle Association.

J. H. Douglas, Amateur Boxing Association.

D. S. Duncan, Hon. Sec., Scottish Amateur Athletic Association.

W. Hayes Fisher, President, National Skating Association.

P. L. Fisher, Hon. Sec., Amateur Athletic Association.

Major F. Egerton Green, Hurlingham Club.

R. G. Gridley, Hon. Sec., Amateur Rowing Association.

F. B. O. Hawes, Hon. Sec., Lacrosse Union.

W. Henry, Hon. Sec., Royal Life Saving Society.

G. Rowland Hill, President, Rugby Football Union.

Captain A. Hutton, F.S.A., President, Amateur Fencing Association.

E. Lawrence Levy, Hon. Sec., Amateur Gymnastic Association.

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- G. R. Mewburn, Hon. Sec., Lawn Tennis Association.  
Colonel G. M. Onslow, National Physical Recreation Society.  
E. J. O'Reilly, Irish Cyclists' Association.  
W. Ryder Richardson, Hon. Sec., Amateur Golf Championship Committee.  
G. S. Robertson, British Representative Juror in Olympic Games at Athens, 1906.  
C. Newton Robinson, Yacht Racing Association.  
B. Heckstall Smith, Sec., Yacht Racing Association.  
A. E. Stoddart, Sec., Queen's Club.  
E. H. Stone, Clay Bird Shooting Association.  
A. H. Sutherland, Chairman, Amateur Wrestling Association.  
E. Syers, Hon. Sec., Figure Skating Club.  
H. M. Tennent, Hon. Sec., Hockey Association.  
F. J. Wall, Sec., Football Association.  
Colonel H. Walrond, Hon. Sec., Royal Toxophilite Society.  
*Honorary Secretary* : Reverend R. S. de Courcy Laffan, Member of the International Olympic Committee.  
*Assistant Secretary* : Captain F. Whitworth Jones.

It would, however, have been utterly impossible for any Council, however strongly constituted, to bring to a successful conclusion the extremely complicated organisation necessary this summer, unless the whole of the United Kingdom had assisted them in their endeavours to produce a Meeting not only worthy of this country's reputation, but fit to set a standard which all future Games may copy, wherever they be held. The rest of the world, speaking through their appointed representatives at the meetings of the International Olympic Committee which I was privileged to attend at The Hague in 1907, certainly left nothing lacking in their support. They were ready to take our prize medals as the standard medals of these Games for ever, and they definitely agreed to accept the verdict of



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English judges throughout the enormous programme. No higher compliment could have been paid either to our taste or to our love of justice. But more than this was necessary, and the inevitable hard work was cheerfully undertaken by Olympic Committees organised in every country to select representative athletes, secure Government subsidies to pay for their journey, raise subscriptions with the same object, investigate the amateur status of competitors, who could only enter with that official guarantee, and correspond on every conceivable subject and in about a dozen different languages with the British headquarters at 108 Victoria Street, Westminster, where the threads of this huge undertaking were inspected, manipulated, woven slowly into some semblance of a pattern, by the British Council, whose names I have just given.

It will be realised already that the series of Games resulting in the Meetings of 1896, 1900, 1904 and 1908, with future meetings in 1912, 1916, and so forth, implies a quadrennial cycle involving a permanent organisation in which one central board, called the International Olympic Committee, is at the head of the various councils which manage each nation's separate athletic affairs, and the meetings resulting from this are those technically known as "The Olympic Games." But no one is, after all, in a position to say that Greece is not to use a title so characteristically appropriate to herself for international gatherings which occur in a different series from that of the official cycle just described. As a

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matter of fact, the brilliant and interesting gathering in Greece in 1906, which is described in the first part of this little book, was called "The Olympic Games at Athens." They were by far the most successful meeting of the kind ever held up to that time, and, owing to the official support given them by their royal family and by their Government, they take a very special place in the history of international sport, as is only right in the case of the nation which first showed the world the civilising effect of physical competition so many centuries ago.

In consequence of the specially national and official aspects given to the Greek Games, which are also largely assisted by the permanent arena in Athens, the meeting of 1906 will be repeated at Athens in 1910, 1914, and so forth, and no one who cares either for international sport or for the deathless traditions of Athenian history will be disposed to refuse the modern Greeks their right to a local cycle of their own, which is sure to benefit by the code of international rules and arrangements now drawn up in London. Still it must not be confused with the original and what may be called the official cycle, of which the Olympic Games in London this summer are a part; and it may without discourtesy be suggested that, until railway communication becomes better developed, some difficulty will be experienced by other countries in sending athletes to Greece so soon after the official quadrennial Games have been celebrated in the various great cities of Europe; for it means that almost directly after

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the Games of 1908 had been organised in London the English Committee had to begin thinking about sending over athletes to Greece in 1910.

If, in far-off Athens, so large a total as 901 competitors was possible for the unofficial gathering of 1906, it was not too much to expect at least twice that number at the official Games in London in 1908. Two years ago, in Greece, I saw representatives of America, Australia, Greece, France, Bohemia, Sweden, Crete, Norway, Great Britain, Ireland, Smyrna, Canada, Cyprus, Austria, Constantinople, Belgium, Italy, Denmark, Egypt, Germany, Finland, Samoa, Holland, Salonica, Switzerland, Russia, and Hungary. Apart from the babel of tongues, the confusion of habits, names, and characteristics which this list involves, it suggests one very definite difficulty, and that is the number of entries possible in these Games for every separate event. In Greece there were seventy-seven starters in the Marathon Race alone, and a very high average throughout the whole of the seventy-two competitions. As about 2000 men from 20 nations have entered in London for exactly twenty competitions with about one hundred separate events, it is perhaps just as well that our arena at Shepherd's Bush could hold the whole external breadth of the Athenian marble stadium upon the 100 yards of turf which is inside our running track, and that the 235 yards in length of this same turf is bigger than the external measurement of the Coliseum at Rome. But no building would be big enough unless the definition of "one nation" were very strictly

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made, and unless the number of entries possible from "one nation" in each event were very strictly limited.

Some idea of this limitation may be gathered from the typical fact that England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales are, for the purpose of these Games, taken as "one nation," and could therefore send out only twelve representatives to compete in the hundred yards. No professionals whatever were allowed to compete in any of the Games in any capacity, or to take any share at all in their organisation. It must never be forgotten, too, in this connection, that the meeting at Shepherd's Bush was by no means either a fresh opportunity for competition between English, Scotch, Irish, and Welsh athletes, or a mere exhibition of the various sports developed by British activity. It may be considered, on the contrary, to be a serious (almost a desperate) endeavour on our part to hold our own against all comers in a programme composed of those sports which have attained sufficient popularity outside the English-speaking community to justify their inclusion in an international meeting. Several things follow from this principle. The first is that it would be grotesque to offer the rest of the world prizes in such games as cricket: as well might America include baseball, or Spain pelota. The competitions would be so limited in scope as to lose all general interest. The next result is that the four sections of the United Kingdom have had to be content, for the time, to be mere geographical expressions; for it was only by the most sincere and enthusiastic

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union that we could hope to withstand the combined onset of the picked athletes of every other nation. Thirdly, the most careful tests were carried out in every part of the country to produce the best performers, whether they were English, Welsh, Scotch, or Irish, in the several events; and to the pre-eminence of the Olympic meeting in athletic importance every other event has been subordinated.

That this last fact had not been wholly grasped at first by a large section of the uninstructed public was rather unfortunately evidenced by the needless discussion concerning the Belgian crew at Henley, when some of those gentlemen who seem to prefer every other country to their own, and never hesitate to attribute the basest motives to the powers that be, started the agitation that the winners of the Grand Challenge Cup had been unfairly treated by the rules to be enforced during the rowing season of 1908. These hasty critics apparently did not know that these rules had been passed some months before the 1907 Henley Regatta began, and that every member of the Belgian eight was perfectly aware of them when they rowed. The correspondence was only stopped when the Belgian captain, explaining that his club was quite competent to look after its own interests, pointed out that even if he had been specially asked to enter for the Grand Challenge on July 1, 1908, he could not have done so, because the Belgians were naturally going to save their crew for the Olympic Regatta of July 28, when they hoped to meet not a single club or a

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single college, but a representative British eight. I only mention this because it may be taken as typical of the dislocations which were necessary this season in our usual quiet calendar of annual sport. Every foreign nation was treated in precisely the same way as the Belgians, and every sport suffered the same temporary and local changes as rowing.

It has been said above that the grass inside the Olympic arena at Shepherd's Bush is larger than the outside of the Coliseum at Rome or the new stadium at Athens. I may describe it more accurately by saying that the cinder-path all round the grass measures exactly one-third of a mile; the concrete cycle-track outside this again is, of course, slightly longer, and is embanked at each corner with solid slopes that form the inside of the wall containing a large public promenade all round the lowest tiers of seats. These latter are arranged in an enormous amphitheatre, built up of steel girders and concrete, which will hold over fifty thousand seats, and has cost almost as many pounds sterling. One part of it contains a series of boxes wholly sheltered from the weather, and the royal box is opposite the vast concrete swimming bath, built just inside the running track,  $109\frac{1}{2}$  yards long by 50 ft. wide, with a depth of 12 ft. in the middle for high diving.

These details alone will give some idea of the difficulties with which the British Olympic Council were faced when they began their task of organisation in 1906. Running tracks, cycle tracks, swimming baths, and large expanses of turf existed,

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indeed, in or near London ; but where could all these be combined with seating accommodation for some 60,000 people ? Echo for a time answered, Where indeed ? A solution was eventually discovered in what at first sight had appeared to add yet another difficulty to the Council's task, the project of a Franco-British Exhibition in the same summer as that appointed for the Olympic Games. The connection between the two schemes needs explanation, for it has been very generally misunderstood ; and when to this misunderstanding is further added the confusion about "Olympia," an excellent place of permanent entertainment in London built without any reference whatever to the Olympic Games of 1908, there is little wonder that the public did not quite grasp the situation.

It must be realised, to begin with, that the Government, after the habit of English Governments, has given no financial recognition, either to the good work done for English trade by the Franco-British Exhibition, or to the civilising and ameliorating conditions resulting from such international gatherings as the Olympic Games of London. In both examples of neglect, of course, we stand alone among the Governments of Europe ; and the success of both undertakings was deliberately left to private enterprise and generosity. I am sure, therefore, that the public will, for just this reason, appreciate even more highly than they might otherwise have done the significant facts that all the profits of the Franco-British Exhibition go to charity, and any profits

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there may remain after the unpaid organisers of the Olympic Games have seen the completion of their labours are devoted to the expenses incurred by the permanent British Olympic Association in perpetuating the organisation that will send out representative athletes from this country to take part in future Olympic meetings elsewhere. The spirit which has animated both the leaders of the Franco-British Exhibition and the Council in charge of the Olympic Games may be further estimated from the cordial understanding arrived at between the two as soon as each side realised what the programme of 1908 was to be. They promptly agreed to avoid the evils of competition by combining in one sensible plan, which would leave each party perfect freedom and yet minimise any possible loss to either. The enormous expanse of vacant ground at Shepherd's Bush, with its entrance inside the four-mile radius, made it possible to put the Games next door to the Exhibition, so that visitors to one might easily pass over to the other. The funds privately subscribed to the Exhibition authorities enabled them not only to put up the splendid buildings designed for their own purposes in showing the industrial development of France and her colonies, and of the British Empire, but also to erect the most magnificent athletic arena the world has ever seen, and to hand it over to the Olympic Council in return for a proportion of the gate-money.

A more fortunate arrangement for the athletic credit of this country could hardly be imagined, under the circumstances, than that just described.



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But the expenses of the Olympic Games by no means ended with the erection of an appropriate arena ; nor could a proportion of a fortnight's gate-money cover a capital outlay of some £50,000. So a series of athletic events was arranged from the middle of May till the Olympic Games of July 13, to continue after them until the autumn Olympic contests in football, hockey, and lacrosse. By these means, therefore, it may be hoped that the sporting public spirit which enabled England to possess an athletic arena on such splendid lines will see a full return of its generous expenditure. It may be added that by the 1st of May the Stadium had been visited by the Track Committee appointed by the Amateur Athletic Association to supervise the conduct of that portion of the Olympic Games. It was composed of Messrs. Val Hunter, H. Venn, G. V. A. Schofield, and P. L. Fisher (Hon. Sec.) and these gentlemen officially measured the track, stating it to be exactly 1760 ft. in circumference, a fact which is much to the credit of Charles Perry (late of the London Athletic Club) who was the professional engaged to superintend its construction. The path was in splendid order, with magnificently-planned corners ; and, being entirely sheltered from the wind by the huge surrounding tiers of seats, it seemed likely to produce fast times. But at the preliminary trials several runners found the straights rather too long in the distance-races, and seemed to prefer a somewhat squarer plan. The length of the turf inside is 235 yards, with a

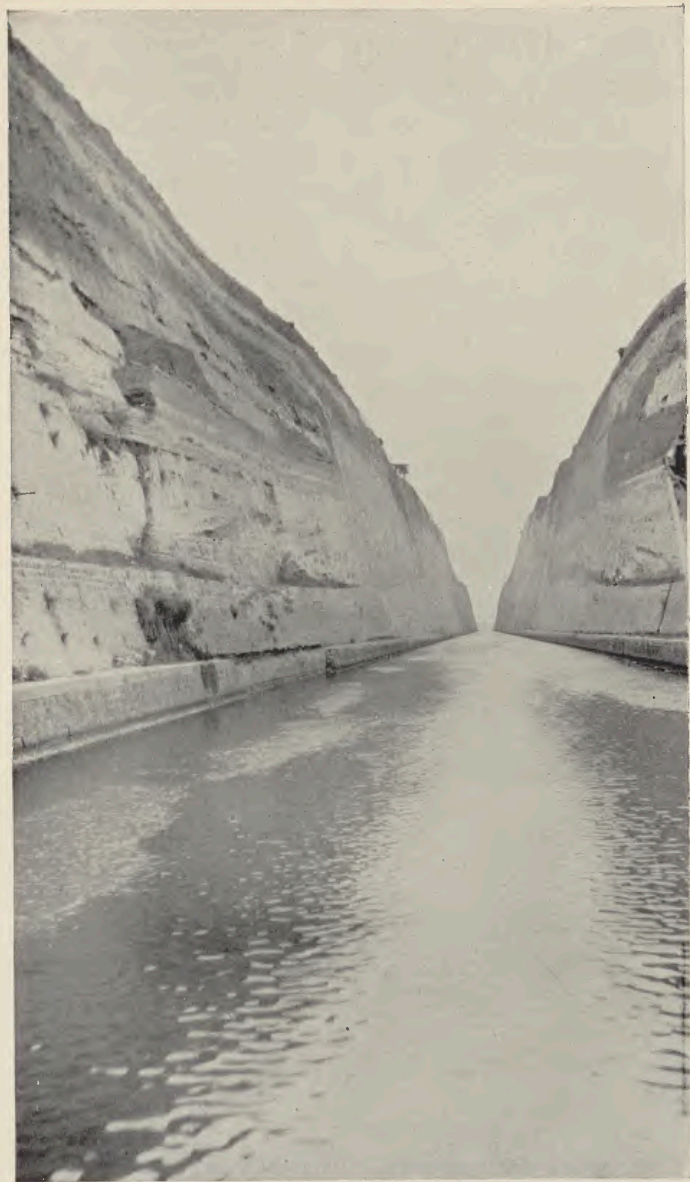
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width of just over 99 yards. The cinder-path is 24 ft. wide, and the cycle track (which is banked at every corner) has a width of 35 ft. of concrete. The first stanchion of the Stadium was set in place on July 31, 1907.

I must now touch on the expenses incurred directly by the British Council.

It will be generally admitted that it would be something like a national disgrace if we did not come up to the high standard of efficiency expected of us by the rest of the athletic world; and our general reputation for open-hearted hospitality could scarcely be better exercised than on an occasion when some two thousand foreign sportsmen and their friends were visiting these shores. With these objects, the Olympic Council arranged for the proper carrying out not only of athletics, cycling, swimming, wrestling, fencing, and gymnastics in the Shepherd's Bush arena, but of a regatta at Henley on July 28, of rifle-shooting at Bisley on July 9, just before the National Rifle Association's meeting, of yacht races at Ryde on July 27, of polo at Hurlingham on June 15, of lawn tennis at Queen's on May 1, and Wimbledon on July 6, and of other competitions, unsuitable to the arena, and held in various parts of England. For all these gold, silver, and bronze prize medals have been allotted. The only cups given are challenge prizes open for the whole series of future meetings, such as Count Brunetta d'Usseaux's statuette, or the fencing trophy reproduced from the Pourtalés Vase and presented by

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*Photo by T. A. C.*

EASTERN ENTRANCE OF THE CORINTH CANAL



*Photo by T. A. C.*

THE PARTHENON

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British fencers, or the Cup given by the Prince of Wales, or the prize offered by Greece to the winner of the Marathon race. The only trophies that can be kept by competitors are the medals, accompanied by certificates, which are awarded to the first, second, and third in each event. Special diplomas, from drawings by Mr. Bernard Partridge, are also awarded to meritorious performances which do not obtain a prize. A very large number of badges had also to be provided for all the competitors and for the very numerous officials connected with the organisation. Finally, commemorative medals, designed by Mr. Bertram MacKenna, and exhibited in the Royal Academy, have been struck for award to all personally engaged in carrying through the Games. Besides all this, dinners were arranged for the many official representatives specially appointed by the Governments or sovereigns of their respective countries to accompany their athletes in London; to the athletes themselves; to the foreign judges and officials who have been requested to assist the English executive; and to many more. In this respect the City Companies, the associations owning halls in London, and the various clubs interested in sport, came forward with offers of that unstinted personal hospitality which is appreciated more than almost any other form of welcome; and all competing athletes were elected honorary members of the Polytechnic (which provided a list of suitable lodgings for them) from the moment they landed.

In the definite physical improvement of the

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race, in the growth of mutual respect and mutual esteem from friendly rivalry and social contact among the athletic youth of so many different nations, the ideals which animated the Olympic Games of 776 B.C. will, it is hoped, be detected in the latest gathering of A.D. 1908. Modern life offers many contrasts to the philosophy of ancient Hellas, and modern sport has of late shown many tendencies antagonistic to Hellenic principles. It may be well that, at any rate once in every four years, we should cast our eye back to that purer dawn of physical culture when "personal expenses" were unknown, when the "shamateur" was yet unborn, and when the joy of generous contest and the strength and health of youth were considered the best blessings Providence could bestow upon a grateful nation.

Certainly those blessings seem most widely and heartily appreciated in modern Greece; and to the Athenian Games of 1906, with all their significant effects on the international athletic movement of the present day, I must now turn; for the preparations we made for them were in reality the beginnings of our Olympic Games in England.

## CHAPTER II

### PREPARATIONS

*Cras ingens iterabimus aequor*

DURING the summer of 1905 I was asked to join the British Olympic Association, which had been formed under the presidency of W. H. Grenfell (as Lord Desborough then was), with the Rev. R. S. de Courcy Laffan as secretary. Both were members of the International Olympic Council, composed of representatives of every nation interested in sport, and created by Baron Pierre de Coubertin, its first president, to whom the idea of reviving in modern Europe the Olympic Games of ancient Hellas is primarily due.

The difficulties of carrying out such ideas are both obvious and numberless, and had not England been represented by these two men it is safe to say that we should have heard little of the movement. But the name of Willy Grenfell of Harrow and Ball'ol was a sufficient guarantee to rouse the support of every one who wished to see this country worthily represented in competition with other nations; and the devoted industry of Mr. Laffan, a personal friend and I may

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almost say a disciple of Baron de Coubertin, ensured that individual and painstaking persistence without which the best and highest endeavours must necessarily fail in practical results.

In 1905 the secretary of the Greek Olympic Committee in London was Mr. Marinaky, of the Greek Legation, and as soon as he explained that an athletic gathering of an important international character was to be held in Athens in 1906, I felt that it would be an unrivalled opportunity to take out a British Fencing Team and compete with the *épée de combat* upon that historic soil. I had had the honour of taking to Paris in 1903 the first team of English fencers who ever entered an open competition abroad. Athens was farther off than Paris, but I was not mistaken in my belief that five thoroughly representative swordsmen would accompany me, even with the very considerable sacrifice of time and money which so long a journey implied.

The team was composed as follows :

	Height ft. in.	Age	Weight st. lbs.
Lord Desborough . . . . .	6 0	50	14 0
Sir Cosmo Duff Gordon . . . . .	6 0	43	12 7
Edgar Seligman . . . . .	5 8½	38	12 8
Charles Newton Robinson . . . . .	5 7	52	10 7
Lord Howard de Walden (spare man) . . . . .	5 11¼	26	12 2
Theodore Andrea Cook (Captain) . . . . .	5 11¼	39	13 4

Among these, the man who had had the longest experience of fencing against foreign competitors was Newton Robinson, who introduced the *épée* to far wider popularity in England



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than it had ever enjoyed before, and in the first open *épée* tournament held in this country (May 5, 1900) was second to W. Sulzbacher. Perhaps his best performance had been winning the sixth place at Etretat in 1904, the first occasion on which an Englishman ever reached the final in a first-class open *épée* tournament in France. His record has been consistently good, and he had twice been captain of an English team before we sailed for Athens.

Lord Desborough's athletic prowess is too well known, and has been too often described, for me to need to say more here than that his swordsmanship is as good as anything else he ever touched, and that he can always be depended on to score hits in the best company. He was captain of the English team in the great tournament at the Crystal Palace, and he won the championship of the *épée* at the Royal Military Tournament. But it is safe to say that he never had so much bad luck (I am almost tempted to say he was never so badly treated by the judges) as in our third fight at Athens, which we should undoubtedly have won if his hits had been correctly scored. Even as it was, the result was declared a dead-heat after every bout had been given against him. His reputation, however, has never suffered from such temporary reverses in sport, and his presence in the British team had an effect that cannot be estimated merely by numerical results. It also conferred an honour on our expedition which had been quite unexpected when I had first thought of organising our journey, for, his Majesty's

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Government having received an invitation from the Greek Government to send representatives to the Olympic Games in Athens on April 22, 1906, Sir Edward Grey thereupon appointed Lord Desborough as the first, and Mr. R. C. Bosanquet, Director of the British School at Athens, as the second. A still further and even more satisfactory result followed. His Majesty King Edward VII, with the Queen and the Prince and Princess of Wales, were present in Athens for these Games, and watched the fight between England and Germany, which resulted in a victory for our team; and immediately after the King's return to London that summer he most kindly sent a message to the captain of the team that he would thenceforth be the patron of the Amateur Fencing Association of Great Britain and Ireland. This recognition of English swordsmanship, deeply appreciated wherever the art of fence is fostered by our countrymen, was no doubt in large measure due to Lord Desborough's influence and personality, as well as to the fortunate success of the British arms on the particular occasion when his Majesty first saw an international match.

Edgar Seligman, who fought with the British forces in the South African War, is one of the strongest men of his size I ever met, and from living a large portion of every year abroad he is perhaps more accustomed to foreign surroundings than any other English fencer. His great ability in swordsmanship will be sufficiently indicated by the fact that he has

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held the amateur championship of both foil and *épée*.

Sir Cosmo Duff Gordon, though rarely seen in fencing tournaments, held a very high place in the estimation of the best judges on both sides of the Channel for a characteristic style of fencing which is far more deadly than it looks at first sight. Entirely abandoning the orthodox methods necessary to swordsmen with less natural talents, he has a sureness of eye and a rapidity and neatness of attack which have frequently baffled the finest *épéistes* in Europe when they have first encountered him. He fully justified his membership of the Athens team by being the first Englishman who ever hit four Frenchmen consecutively in the final heat for a team championship.

Lord Howard de Walden, already a fine exponent alike of the foil, the sabre, and the *épée*, was only at the beginning of a reputation for first-rate swordsmanship which will go far if he has time and inclination to pursue his practice in first-rate conditions. He contributed very greatly to the enjoyment of the team by going out to Athens on his yacht *Branwen*, in which he started from Naples on April 17, with Lord Desborough, Sir Cosmo Duff Gordon, and myself as his companions.

This team was stronger than it may have appeared to those who did not know the enormous value in *épée* fencing of experience, strength, and the confidence against strangers which these qualities engender. But an excellent proof of the

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men's real capabilities was afforded by the match arranged on the *terrain* of the Sword Club, on Saturday May 10, 1907, when the Athens team, without Lord Desborough, fought a team of five picked from the Rest of England, and beat them by seventeen to ten. The score showed only two *coups doubles*, and its details are as follows :

<i>The Athens Team</i>	6	7	8	9	10	Hits received
1. Cook . . . . .	x	o	o	o	o	1
2. Duff Gordon . . . . .	o	o	o	o	x	1
3. Howard de Walden . . . . .	x	x	o	o	x	3
4. Newton Robinson . . . . .	x	x <sup>c</sup>	o	x	o	3
5. Seligman . . . . .	x <sup>c</sup>	o	o	o	x	2
Total hits received . . . . .						10

<i>Rest of England</i>	1	2	3	4	5	Hits received
6. Daniell . . . . .	o	x	o	o	x <sup>c</sup>	2
7. Montgomerie . . . . .	x	x	o	x <sup>c</sup>	x	4
8. Martineau . . . . .	x	x	x	x	x	5
9. Davson . . . . .	x	x	x	o	x	4
10. Evan James . . . . .	x	o	o	x	o	2
Total hits received . . . . .						17

This indicates that, with the presence of Lord Desborough to complete the six, our team was fairly representative of English fencing and not unworthy to appear in the tournament at Athens.

As will be seen from the list of winning per-

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performances at the Athenian Games given in later pages, the English athletes as a whole were not very successful in other forms of sport, apart from fencing, though such good runners as Hawtrey, Crabbe, Halswell, and MacGough represented this country on the cinder-path. The great event of the meeting, the Marathon Race, though not credited to an Englishman, was certainly won by a Canadian, who most thoroughly deserved it, for he had been training on the road for several weeks beforehand. Hawtrey won the five mile race; two British cyclists won the tandem bicycles, and we also scored the  $12\frac{1}{2}$  mile bicycle race; and Taylor won us the mile in swimming with Jarvis second; but the British athletes suffered from lack of that careful organisation which went so far to help the Americans to victory, and my own experience leads me to believe that if another visit is made to these Games at Athens in 1910 the whole British team should start together from the Port of London in a steamer big enough for them to live on comfortably in the harbour of Phalerum throughout their stay in Greece. But I will not anticipate. Our fencing team has not left London, and I must return to the events immediately preceding their departure.

Among the most important of these was the official sanction given by the Amateur Fencing Association to our team to represent England in the fencing tournament, a sanction without which none of us could have worn in Athens those articles of clothing which are now among

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our most treasured possessions—the little Union Jack on our left arms and the white international cap with the Tudor rose that commemorates the first royal recognition of English swordsmanship by Henry VIII.

Early in March the British Minister, who had a relation in the English Fencing Team, was good enough to advise me that Phalerum would be a better anchorage for the yacht than the Piraeus, and we found he was entirely correct. From the Foreign Office I was also informed that “those members of the British team who have uniforms would be well advised to take them, but that court dress is not likely to be required. Top hats and frock-coats are almost certain to be wanted. There are likely to be official festivities both in the daytime and evening, connected with the Games, to which the British competitors will be invited.” Our baggage was therefore rather heavier and more extensive than I had at first imagined necessary, and after many experiments I found that a cricket-bag, rather longer and deeper than usual, was the best thing in which to carry duelling swords, masks, and other fencing paraphernalia. It was interesting too to discover on my return home that a driver, being exactly the same length as an *épée*, would go into this same bag with my other golf-clubs, and that a lawn tennis racquet with its wooden press lay quite comfortably along the bottom of this accommodating receptacle, which only needed heavy straps all round it at each end to complete its charms.

## PREPARATIONS

In the last weeks before our start the code of fencing rules to be used in the tournament reached London, and it at once became evident that they had been drawn up by some one more conversant with the foil than with the sword. We immediately formulated our objections, printed them in a small pamphlet, and sent them off to Greece, signed by every member of the team and warmly supported by the official recommendations of the British Olympic Association. The larger proportion of our wishes were eventually carried out, for we only demanded the same code of rules invariably employed in similar tournaments in Paris, London, Ostend, and elsewhere; but I was most unexpectedly faced, on arrival in Athens, by a demand from the French that we should fight with buttons only on our swords, and without the *pointe d'arrêt*, that slightly projecting atom of keen steel which greatly assists a judge in seeing whether a hit has been made with the point or not, and which often is the only method by which a perfectly legitimate score can be rapidly and neatly made upon the wrist, forearm, or hand. However, in time we surmounted the French objections; and it eventually appeared that they had had a very natural reason, for their originator, a brilliant *fleurettiste*, was rightly anxious to avoid as far as possible those very hits upon the forearm by which he was eventually touched on several occasions by our team.

On Thursday, April 12, 1906, Newton Robinson, Seligman, and myself started from Victoria

## THE OLYMPIC GAMES

Station by the 11 A.M. train for Paris. Lord Desborough and Duff Gordon had gone a little earlier, having determined to go round by sea through the Straits of Gibraltar, and to meet me in Naples, where Lord Howard de Walden's *Branwen*, R.Y.S., would be in waiting.

As there were several hours to spare in Paris before it was necessary to go on, we drove from the Gare du Nord to the Tour d'Argent, where Frédéric had prepared one of the best dinners I ever tasted; and we were greeted by Jean Stern, Georges Berger, Jacques Holzschuch, and Georges Breittmayer, whom I had previously invited to meet us. Baron Pierre de Coubertin came in for a short time later on. We had a capital evening with our French friends, whom we had met on several stricken fields before, and left them reluctantly to catch the night express to Rome, which we reached early in the morning of Saturday the 14th, finding the Hotel Excelsior almost entirely full, in spite of our having ordered rooms some time before. There Newton Robinson and Seligman stayed until the morning of Wednesday the 18th, when they took train to Brindisi, starting from there at midnight on board an Austrian-Lloyd steamer for Patras, whence they proceeded by train to Athens, and we met again in the Imperial Hotel, Rue des Muses, Place de la Constitution.

On Sunday the 15th I took the sleeping-car train from Rome to Naples, where I drove to the



## PREPARATIONS

Grand Hotel close to the sea-shore, and soon afterwards went down to the harbour where the *Branwen* lay at anchor, and found Lord Desborough and Duff Gordon already on board.



FRAGMENT OF ARCHAIC SCULPTURE SUPPOSED TO REPRESENT  
A TRIBAL ENCOUNTER PRESIDED OVER BY LOCAL DEITIES IN  
CYLINDRICAL HEADDRESS

## CHAPTER III

### NAPLES

*Ἄηρ γὰρ παρὰ νηυσὶ βαθεῖ ἦν, οὐδὲ σελήνη  
Οὐράνοθε προύφαινε, κατείχετο δὲ νεφέεσσιν.*

WE had arrived just in time to see the after-math of the eruption of Vesuvius, and very terrible it was. In Naples itself we found that things were not so bad as we expected. There was great discomfort, but no real danger as soon as the authorities discovered that some of the volcanic dust was so heavy that it broke through any flat roof which was insufficiently supported. Nearer the crater this heavy dust was more prevalent. In Naples not much fell after the worst activity had passed. But even on April 16 the whole town was still a foot deep beneath a grey deposit of fine ashes which sometimes shaded off into a reddish brown. The whole of the conical top of Vesuvius had been blown off, and its fragments were being distributed for some weeks all over Italy. Our comrades travelling to Brindisi on the 18th found the dust had spread eastward from sea to sea. On a previous day, when the wind changed suddenly, a brown fog descended upon Paris,

## NAPLES

nexplicable to local meteorologists from any other reason save Vesuvius. The Black Forest had been visited with the same powdery traces of volcanic matter. But where the *Branwen* lay in Naples Bay we were luckily in bright sunshine, and the wind took the worst of all the dust away from us. Still, all her engines had to be carefully protected, and the crew had to work double tides in cleaning up her decks and brass-work.

Inland, and nearer Vesuvius, the scene was very different. No description can exaggerate the horror of that irremediable catastrophe. Many hundreds of families were not merely homeless, but landless too; and there will be no prospect of vineyards on that soil for centuries. I walked upon lava ten feet thick, and at the depth of my walking-stick it was still red-hot, glowing with a dull, sinister persistence that suggested an Inferno of malignant heat. In other places the dull grey broken surface still smoked or steamed with angry clouds of noisome vapour. The journey from Somma to Ottajano revealed yet more destruction. A bare five hundred still remained out of a thriving population of some eighteen thousand. A fine dust of powdered lava had drifted three feet thick over everything, and in some streets it had piled up to the very top of the lamp-posts. The troops were doing all they could to relieve immediate distress and to keep order, giving away loaves of bread and distributing scanty supplies of water.

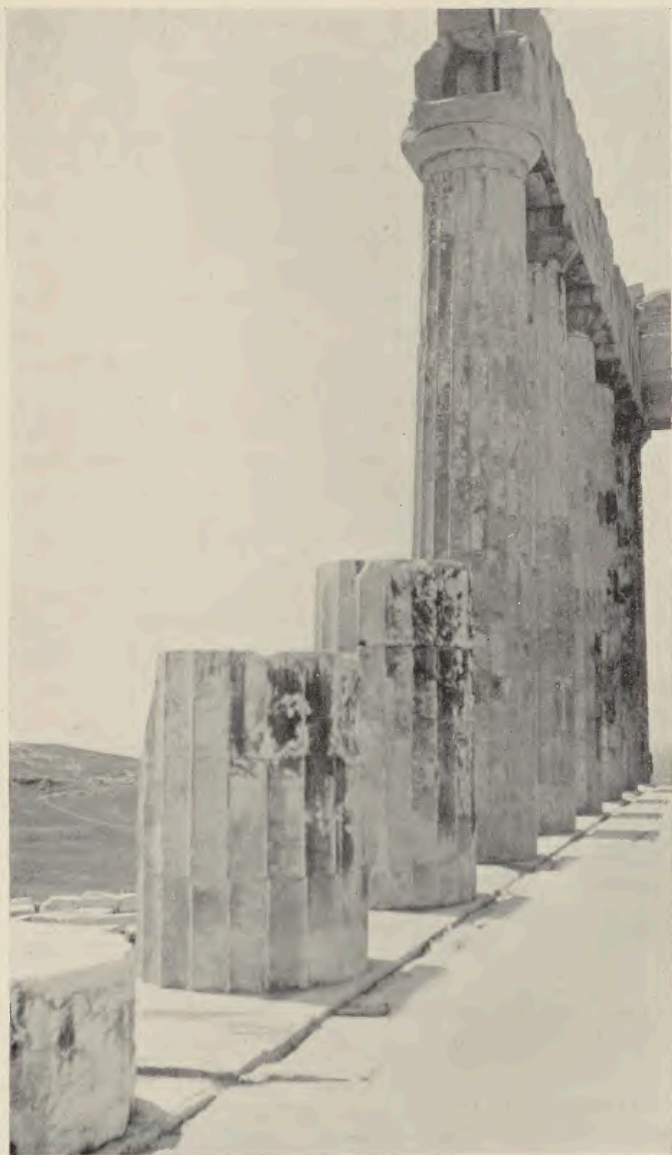
All this had been incredible when we had only

## THE OLYMPIC GAMES

approached the desolated area from the bay. There, it is true, on the south-east of Vesuvius, we had seen the houses of Bosco Trecase overwhelmed in lava and smoking still. The slow, irresistible streams of molten pumice-stone had appeared so unexpectedly that they seemed to have come from some separate rent low down upon the mountain side, and not from the main crater. The few deaths had been caused among old or bed-ridden persons who would not leave their homes till it was too late, for it was not the lava stream that killed. The showers of bursting stones and red-hot rocks had indeed slain and wounded one or two, but there was shelter against them.

It was on the other side of the mountain, between Naples and the crater, that the greatest loss of life occurred. In this district the hail of missiles had been far more terrible and far more fatal in its results. There were also occasional outbursts of white-hot sand and vapour, which rushed down from the crater at appalling speed and shrivelled up everything instantaneously in their path.

The railway to Torre Annunziata had been blocked. So it was necessary to drive. As the carriage advanced the darkness grew more dense. It was only half an hour after noon when the black fog came down like a shroud, and both driver and guide refused to proceed. At last a faint light glimmered by the roadside. It was a tiny shrine, with about a score of tiny candles flickering beside it. The kneeling women rose to



*Photo by T. A. C.*

THE BROKEN COLUMNS OF THE PARTHENON



*Photo by T. A. C.*

BETWEEN THE PILLARS OF THE PARTHENON

## NAPLES

ask "Is there any more sunshine anywhere?" A little farther on the Red Cross tent had been put up, and sisters of mercy were at work near the church, where more than two hundred persons had been killed.

At Ottajano, the next day, worse still was to be seen. The railway was entirely taken up by the relieving operations of the troops, and it was very difficult to get into a train at all. Several women were returning from Naples to their ruined homes. In three-quarters of an hour the wan sunlight of the city was obscured by darkness. Soon after midday a waft of favouring breeze dispelled the murk, and all the women clapped their hands and shouted "for the sight of God's good sunshine." In another half an hour the pall had descended upon them again, and one rose to her feet and screamed she had been saved from hell once and she would not go back to it again. But the train moved slowly on, and at last reached Ottajano.

In that unhappy town not a single house with a flat roof remained intact. The miserable people had been driven from their ruined homes, yet could find no shelter from the falling showers of red-hot stones outside. Bodies, terribly mangled by the broken *débris* of the walls and rafters, were still being brought out of the ruins by the soldiers, and here and there they were pulling down houses that were obviously unsafe. At five that afternoon the soldiers, who were full of sympathy and real kindness, distributed more bread. Water was very scarce, and was only

## THE OLYMPIC GAMES

brought up with great difficulty. In one long street, twenty feet wide, the sand was piled up twenty feet high against the houses on each side. It was impossible to move about in comfort without motor-goggles to protect the eyes and a respirator over the mouth, and all the time the thin drift of heavy dust kept falling.

It was scarcely ten minutes' walk from the last edge of the lava stream to the extremity of Pompeii, and as we strolled through its forum and its ghost-like streets the smoke of Vesuvius that had overwhelmed it once seemed menacing a fresh destruction. In the Museum the pitiful remnants of Roman humanity, contorted in the last burning agonies of death, were a fresh and hideous reminder of what the soldiers had been taking out of the smouldering houses only the day before. The attitudes of each were almost identically the same. Torre Annunziata had become another Pompeii.

Some of the details described I saw myself; others were told me by Sir Thomas Lipton, who went up into the distressed districts as soon as locomotion of any sort was possible at all. He also put a fast steam launch at our service in order that our journey across the bay to Torre Annunziata might be made in the most comfortable manner possible; and we dined that night on board the *Erin*, whose decks were so much bigger than our own that there seemed space enough to hoist the little *Branwen* over the side and lay her on the dinner-table.

This eruption of Vesuvius has now almost



## NAPLES

passed into ancient history, but there is one other episode in it which I must record. The Italian royal family behaved magnificently throughout the long-drawn sorrows of that terrible catastrophe. One of them stayed by her husband through the worst of it, so as not to give any encouragement for the richer inhabitants of Naples to leave the stricken city to its fate, though the dust-laden air cannot have been comfortable, or even healthy for the young. Nearly every night, when the heavy volcanic *débris* was steadily falling and no one knew which roof would break down next, she must have said good-bye to her children without knowing whether they would meet again.

The King of Italy was soon on the spot himself, doing everything in his power to organise relief or to console his sorrow-stricken subjects. It was one of his later visits that was concerned with the dramatic incident to which I have referred. He sent for the priest of the church in which so many worshippers had been buried by the ruins of the fallen roof, and asked whether it were true that the congregation had been specially summoned by their pastor to prayer at that hour, and whether he had been with them when the disaster had begun. The priest said yes. Then the King in one short sentence bade him leave the country.

There was, of course, much commotion caused by this at first among those politicians in Rome who resented any royal interference in ecclesiastical concerns. But when the Pope heard of it

## THE OLYMPIC GAMES

he thoroughly agreed. "If the King had not done this I should have banished him myself."

The full facts did not come out for some time afterwards. But the truth is that as the priest was standing on the altar steps above his kneeling congregation, he looked up and saw a thin drift of white dust and mortar trickling from a crack in the wall close to the roof. Terror seems to have paralysed his natural instincts, for he rushed off without a word of warning through a small door at the east end to his own house, and left his congregation to their fate. Very few out of more than two hundred were brought out alive. Fortunately this is a very rare exception to the courage and self-sacrifice usually evinced by men of his race and creed.

I shall not take up space in this brief record with descriptions of what every traveller has seen and every lover of Italy has read. Both at Rome and Naples we walked in the Sacred Ways, we visited the temples; we trod—some of us for the first time—the soil that had hitherto been only the shadowy background to classical authors who had suddenly become living personalities, for we moved among the visible dwelling-places of the heroes of their verse and prose, we experienced that thrill of amazed recognition, that vague stirring of memories so deep they seem almost ancestral, which is the guerdon of every visitor to ancient Italy at the sight of things and places hallowed by immemorial association.

For me a recent acquaintance with that fascinating writer, Victor Bérard, had given a

## NAPLES

peculiar charm to almost every circumstance of the voyage that was soon to begin. For in his wonderful book, called "Les Phéniciens et l'Odysée,"\* this brilliant author has thrown a new light on Homer which makes travelling in the Mediterranean a series of romantic and adventurous discoveries and gives fresh glamour to the most aged sea in history, that "mother of navies" on which Odysseus voyaged by the help of the more ancient lore Phœnician mariners had left for his instruction. By that light too at last I was to voyage on

" the sea

With every note of music in its tone,  
With tides that wash the dim dominion  
Of Hades, and light waves that laugh in glee  
Around the isles enchanted. . . ."

\* I first drew attention to this book some time ago in articles published in the *Fortnightly* and *Edinburgh Reviews*, portions of which I have used here as occasion demanded.

## CHAPTER IV

### FROM ITALY TO GREECE

Illi robur et aes triplex  
Circa pectus erat qui fragilem truci  
Commisit pelago ratem  
Primus . . .

It was at half past two on the afternoon of April 17 that we four swordsmen started on our little Odyssey from Naples Bay—a Scot, two English, and the Welshman on whose boat we sailed the fickle seas. She had not long been worked out on her first voyage from Southampton to Monte Carlo, and she was now to cruise from Naples to the Piraeus, and back up the Dalmatian coast to Venice.

He thought of Athens Tournament loomed like another siege of Troy; it coloured all our journey, and lent appropriate comparisons even to the small size of our craft, for she was scarcely larger than Odysseus's ship, and her speed was about ten knots,\* which cannot have been more than three knots better than his swiftest sailing. Even the elements joined the conspiracy, and

\* The s.v. *Branwen*, R.Y.S., has been altered and improved since we were all aboard her; but by the kindness of Messrs. John I. Thornycroft and Co. I am able to give the technical

## FROM ITALY TO GREECE

Polyphemus thundered, "vomiting stones and fire and smoke," as we swung out to sea due south towards the Isle of Capri.

Our course was laid through the Bocca Piccola to round Campanella Point, so we had soon passed the headland that holds Posilipo on its slopes, and behind it farther west I could just see the islet of Nisida :

" a waste islet, stretching without the harbour, neither right at hand nor yet far off, a woodland isle wherein are wild goats unnumbered. . . . Also there is a fair haven," says Odysseus, " where is no need of moorings, but men may run the ship on the beach. At the head of the

description of her builders, who worked to Lloyd's highest class :

Length over all . . . . .	135 ft. 0 in.
" between perpendiculars . . . . .	111 " 6 "
" on load water line . . . . .	108 " 0 "
Breadth moulded . . . . .	16 " 6 "
Depth . . . . .	11 " 3 "

The yacht is of steel, with handsome scroll figure-head and trail board, quarter badges, &c., the design being oak leaves and acorns in relief, and embodying the owner's armorial bearings. She is rigged as a fore and aft schooner with two pole masts. The machinery is situated amidships, and consists of a triple-expansion condensing engine, having cylinders 9 in., 15 in., and 25 in. diameter, with a stroke of 18 in., and a cylindrical multi-tubular return tube boiler 9 ft. 7 in. inside diameter by 8 ft. 9 in. long, constructed for a working pressure of 180 lb. per square inch, to Lloyd's requirements. The decks and all skylights and fittings are of teak. Fresh water tanks to hold 500 gallons of water are arranged fore and aft. Two boats are carried in davits, a 20-ft. gig and a 16-ft. cutter (which can be replaced by a motor-launch). A steam windlass for working the cables and warping the yacht is fitted forward.

## THE OLYMPIC GAMES

harbour is a well of bright water issuing from a cave, and round it are poplars. Thither we sailed, and some god guided us; a mist lying deep about the ship."

The modern island of Nisida is a crescent of land with the opening seawards on the other side of the Bay of Baiæ, forming a harbour like the eye on a peacock's feather, and now called Porto Pavone. Above it lies that region of extinct volcanoes whose craters, like dried-up sockets, gave it the ancient name of the Land of Eyes, *Κυκλωπία*, the haunt of the Cyclops.\*

The goats that fed on Nisida in Odysseus's days gave their name later to Capri, farther south. There is now a prison on it, and not much more; but the spring of Homer's mariners is still there, protected by a wall.

The morning after his companions had rested, Odysseus, you will remember, rowed his boat round the harbour point towards that volcanic mainland whose sulphurous fumes had laid deep mist about his ships. Two obelisks of rock, one east and one westward, are at either end of the island. You will pass one of them to-day if you make the passage that Odysseus made some nine-and-twenty centuries ago. They are the rocks the Cyclops hurled; one was "the stone he cast before," the other that which fell "behind" the ship of the adventurer.

Arrived at the mainland and walking up the torrent bed of S. Basilio, the modern traveller

\* I have used here part of an article published in the *Edinburgh Review* for January 1905.

## FROM ITALY TO GREECE

reaches the great cavern called the Grotto of Sejanus. This is the cave of Polyphemus, guarded by tall pines and oaks :

*Μακρῆσιν τε πίτυσσιν ἰδὲ δρυσὶν ὑψικόμοισιν.*

And the pines are still taller than any round the coast. "About it," says Odysseus, "a high outer court was built with stones." The entrance is walled up to this day, and through a brick archway you must still penetrate to the great hall wherein the lambs and kids of the Cyclops were penned, among his milk-pails and his bowls.

The original natural cavern was evidently long used by the country people as a safe refuge for their flocks and for themselves, as long as that primitive pastoral life endured of which Polyphemus was a terrible Homeric type, an incarnation of the volcano, "vomiting stones and fire and smoke," which ever brooded sullenly above the shepherd's pastures.

For many a mile, as we steamed quietly along in the sunshine of that April afternoon, the pillar of smoke above Vesuvius spread heavily upwards over the north-eastern horizon, and it was not till we were long past Sorrento that its ominous presence ceased to weigh down the sky. Once round the point, and with the Gulf of Salerno behind us, we steered for more open seas, and the waves rose higher as the evening grew more dark.

After dinner on the 17th I remember giving orders that I should be called when we drew near the Straits of Messina, as we hoped to do very early the next morning. But the wind was

## THE OLYMPIC GAMES

contrary. We ran into so strong a gale that we were glad enough to anchor in Messina harbour just before seven o'clock on the evening of the 18th. We started again about two the next afternoon, with the desolate coast hills of southern Italy upon our left, and ran eastward on a heavy ground-swell right across the mouth of the Adriatic and slanting slightly southwards to Patras, where we anchored and slept sound that Friday night. The captain was away again at six on the morning of the 21st, so that we awoke within the western waters of the Gulf of Corinth.

Hellas at last! We might indeed have been the comrades of Odysseus, judging by the stern welcome old Poseidon gave us in our voyage to the shores of Greece. The *Branwen* had shown herself a fine little sea boat. But she took the waves as a steeplechaser takes a hedge, and shook herself before she plunged again into the smother; and I at any rate had spent the last thirty hours or so upon my back praying for the dawn. But that was the last of the bad weather—for the time. The sun shone gloriously all the afternoon, and when we had steamed slowly through that queer rift in the rocks which is the Corinth Canal, the coast of Attica smiled before us above a brilliant sea.

Short as our voyage had been, so far, it had been full of suggestiveness, full of surprises. The Mediterranean coasts had seemed astonishingly barren, rocky, sterile, without sign of life or cultivation between the various ports. But the sea itself was mysterious, romantic, breathing



## FROM ITALY TO GREECE

old history upon its breezes : at any moment might have risen on the horizon the black ship of the old sea-rover, faring homeward from Troy's ruins to Penelope. So it was the charts in the deck-house and the captain's tracings of our course that had most of all attracted me, and the condensed literature of the "Mediterranean Pilot" at his elbow. It is curious that in this oldest sea of all the "Pilot" has ever been written by the power that held the seas by right of strength. The French "Pilot" is but the translation of our own, for England, owning so little land, yet holds the coaling-stations of this inland sea from west to east. Before her came the French, inheritors of Dutchmen and Van Tromp, who profited in turn by the Venetians and Turks. In like manner had the sailors of old Rome inherited the sea-lore of the Greeks, who took their commerce, as they took their "Pilot's Guides," from the Phœnicians of yet older days, And the strange thread that runs through all this history is that the "Instructions to Navigators" in every century were edited by the sea power that was strongest : her sailors' notes were copied by the rest ; her maps and charts were reproduced by all the others. The *Odyssey*, as Victor Bérard showed, is based on the Phœnician "Pilot's Guide" ; and that is why Homer may be more clearly understood in the deck-house of an English yacht to-day than in the study of the greatest scholar ever bred.

In so small a boat, with no pilot but our captain, we were nearer Homeric conditions of

## THE OLYMPIC GAMES

navigation than are most modern seafarers, for it is worth while remembering that Odysseus could take his latitude without any better instrument than a short length of twine, which he would hold up between his eye and the heavens. With one end of it on the Pole-star and the other end on the horizon he could swing it round until it passed through the tail of the constellation called the Bear, and so make a fair guess at his position. The whole process \* was suggested (with possible limits of error) by Sir William Thomson (as the late Lord Kelvin was then) in the *Mathematical Tripos* for 1874, and his own solution is given in the *Educational Times* for April 1901 (No. 6707). Odysseus had no "Nautical Almanac," or he might have found out his longitude as well by the same process, taking the moon and some bright star near her as his two points; and it has always been a mystery to me that Nansen, who describes his difficulties in getting home after his chronometers ran down, did not employ this ancient method, which would of course become more and more accurate the nearer the observer was to the North Pole.

The star we now call the Pole-star could not have been used as we now use it until about five hundred years ago, and it is most interesting to observe that astronomy can give us a suggestion for the date of the Homeric poems which neither Victor Bérard nor any other Homeric editor has yet used; for Calypso bade Odysseus keep the Bear "ever on the left as he traversed the deep" towards Greece, and we are told how he saw

\* These references were kindly given me by Professor Greenhill.

## FROM ITALY TO GREECE

“the Pleiads and Boötes that setteth late, and the Bear, which they likewise call the Wain, which turneth ever in one place, and keepeth watch upon Orion, and alone hath no part in the baths of Ocean.” \* The last line recurs in *Iliad* xviii. 489, and is evidently taken straight out of the Phœnician “Pilot’s Guide,” on which Homer based his seafaring episodes. The thing which modern critics have never discovered is that if you followed these directions now your course would lie about 500 miles in the interior of Africa. But the Rev. Dr. Pearson, D.D. (*Proc. Camb. Phil. Soc.* 1881, vol. iv. pt. ii. p. 93), has calculated that in the springtime on the Mediterranean the Bear was just above the horizon, near the sea but not touching it (having “no part in the baths of Ocean”), at a period before 750 B.C. and after 1000 B.C., exactly the time in which the origin of the poems is deduced from other arguments that have never employed this striking and beautiful confirmation.

Modern Homeric scholars are not alone in their inattention to astronomical accuracy in classical authors, for Pliny and Columella, writing in the latter half of the first century A.D., carelessly copy Hesiod in saying that Arcturus was visible early on the 23rd or 21st February, whereas on those days the sun set in Rome at about half-past five, and the star would not have passed their horizon

\* Πληιάδας τ' ἔσορῶντε καὶ ὀψὲ δύνοντα βοώτην  
Ἄρκτον θ', ἣν καὶ ἄμαξαν ἐπὶ κλησιν καλέουσιν,  
ἣ τ' αὐτοῦ στρέφεται καὶ τ' Ὠρίωνα δοκεύει,  
Ὅη δ' ἄμμορος ἐστὶ λοετρῶν Ὠκεανοῖο.

Od. v. 272–5.

## THE OLYMPIC GAMES

before 6.30 P.M. They forget that the stars had changed in their aspect since Hesiod wrote (*Op. et Di.* 504-7) early in the eighth century B.C.; and they evidently did not realise why Homer, writing before Hesiod, applied the epithet "late-setting" to Arcturus (or Boötes) in the passage I have just quoted from *Od.* v. 272. The late time when this brilliant star set in the spring of Odysseus's Mediterranean was quite unmistakable, and the wily mariner is therefore rightly described as having kept his eye fixed on it as carefully as he kept the Bear on his left, to determine his voyage eastwards from the Pillars of Hercules to Corfu.\*

One more example I must quote from the Phœnician log-books, which have been passed on so carefully from one thalassocracy to another that many of Homer's descriptions can be followed in every detail from the "Mediterranean Pilot" in every English captain's chart-room. And this instance shows in a very curious manner that if it is advisable for Homeric editors to take their work occasionally into the open air, it is no less essential for Admiralty compilers to have an occasional knowledge of the Greek in which their far-off originals were written. Scala Nova, on the coast of Asia Minor, is the modern port for Ephesus, and from it a camel-track leads up to the railway by which the city of Diana can be approached from the mainland. The captain who desires to make the harbour, if he reads his official advice will find he is warned to sail for the hill

\* Paley's "Hesiod," ed. 1883, reprints Dr. Pearson's paper on this point in his Appendix.

## FROM ITALY TO GREECE

called "Prion." Now "Prion" is the Greek for a "saw," and if the captain makes for the serrated edge of the sierra he will see, he will go too far south and lose his ship. The rounded hill of Coressus on which Ephesus is built is, on the contrary, the "Pion" ("sleek, plump, or rounded," in the Greek) for which he should have shaped his course; and every guide-book falls into the same mistake, which is perpetuated in the index of Schubart's edition of Pausanias, where the sad error of "Pion vel Prion" is observable, referring to the passage (vii. v. 10) where Mount Pion is mentioned in the description of the geography of Ephesus. Mark Twain's "Innocents Abroad" is, however, entirely correct. "Out of the mouths of babes and sucklings . . ." But I must say no more of Homer and the "Pilot's Guide" until the yacht is on her journeys once again.

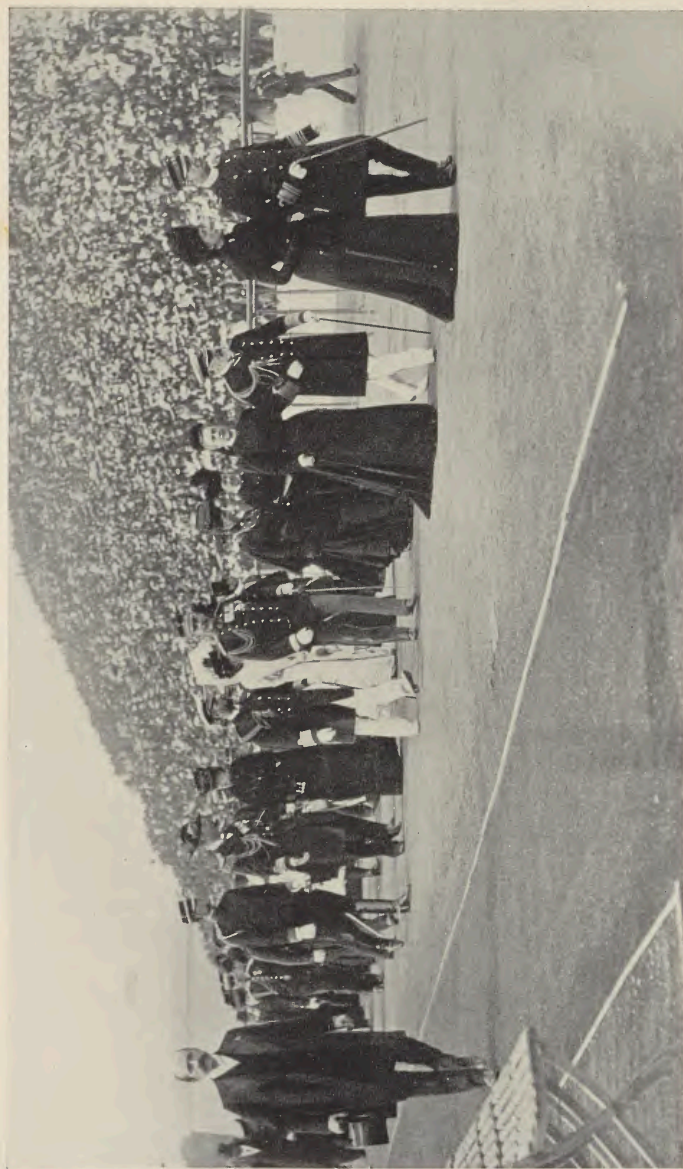
It was on our way to anchorage in the Bay of Phalerum (which is far better than the Piraeus, except when a particular wind blows from the south-east, and this rarely happens in spring) that we had our first sight of the Acropolis.

## CHAPTER V

### THE PARTHENON

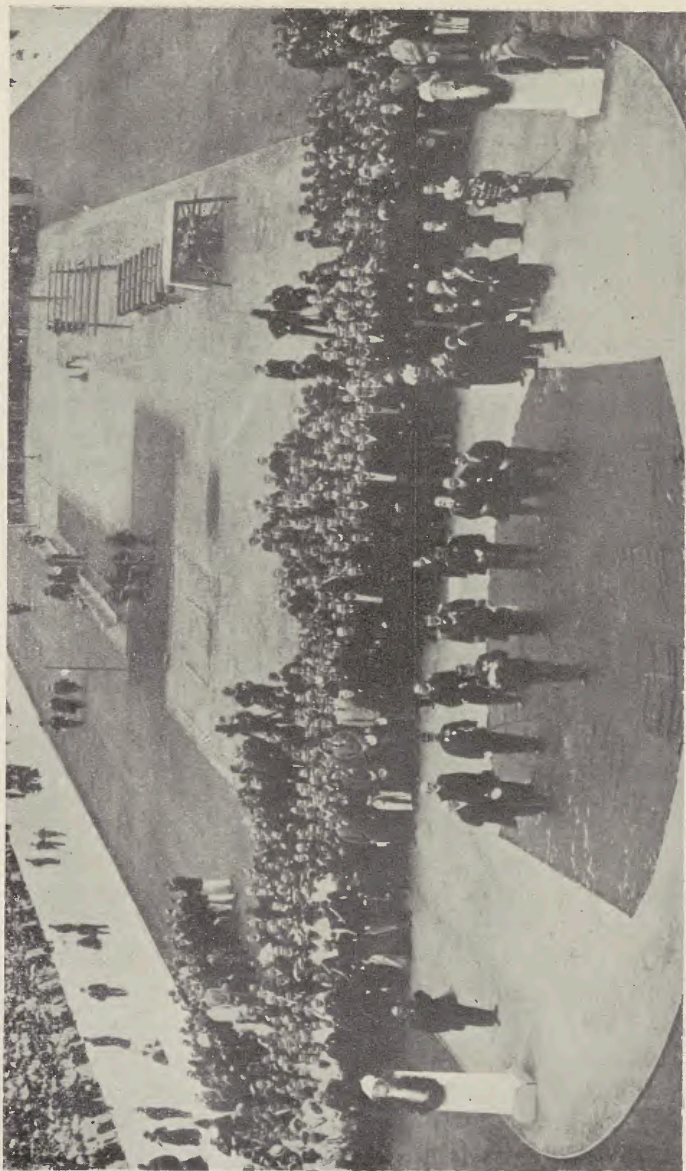
Jadis, bien jeune encore, lorsque le jour splendide  
Sort de l'ombre vainqueur,  
Ton image a blessé, comme d'un trait rapide,  
Les forces de mon cœur,  
Ah! qu'il saigne ce cœur! et toi, mortelle vue,  
Garde toujours doublé  
Au dessus d'une mer égarée et chenue  
Un temple mutilé. . . .

IN the midst of a sublime horizon upon the rocky summit of its buttressed hill rises the cold and chaste perfection of the Parthenon against a burning sky. There is a solemnity about it that becomes almost tragic, and the impressions of a first visit, after you have climbed the limestone slopes and reached the hewn Pentelic marble at the top, are confused with a multitude of incongruous associations. Byron, Chateaubriand, Mounet-Sully, Saint Paul: many more memories spring up, unbidden, inharmonious. Hector and Patroclus, Theseus and Ariadne, Odysseus and Nausicaa form themselves and fade, as in Faust's vision of immortal Helen and the face "that launched a thousand ships and burnt the topless towers of Ilium." But Pericles and



*Photo by Bowdler*

OPENING OF THE ATHENIAN STADIUM : THE ROYAL PROCESSION



OPENING OF THE ATHENIAN STADIUM : PRESENTATION OF THE COMPETITORS



## THE PARTHENON

Pheidias are far away; Athena's self stays hidden in her cloud. No *coup de foudre* that ignorant anticipation promised bursts from the sapphire heavens. You leave it in perplexity.

An angry self-examination follows; an almost indignant comparison between the eyes that looked, the heart that would not understand, and those long-vanished eyes and hearts which saw and understood when first the Parthenon was built. Slowly you struggle to envisage those fortunate contemporaries of Pheidias, happy in their reconquered country, in their resources, in their firm-won fame; happy in their opportunity of thus building something exactly to their minds, of thus realising an ideal long cherished, of thus perfecting, not for themselves alone but for all time, the steadfast image of their dream.

It is but natural to envy this imagination of them. Right or wrong, it is a picture that imposes itself upon you; and on the other side is the modern fashionable dissatisfaction with existing life: a pose—which seems now the mode—of preferring either past or future to the present and any other country to our own; a public which is neither homogeneous nor enthusiastic, and can neither be fairly revealed in any single mirror nor soundly roused by any single battle-cry. Out of this strange society, out of this mingled, hurrying modern life, with all its telegraphs and railway trains and daily newspapers, you have walked suddenly into the Temenos of ancient Hellas, into the ordered shrine designed by men whose dream was harmony and balance and pro-

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portion, whose victory over the Barbarians had been won as much by the intelligence of their brains as by the courage of their hearts, who here determined to put into tangible, eternal form those disembodied theories of philosophic reason which they knew and felt. Yet between us and them the Parthenon is the link the traveller chooses, though this building, ruined by centuries of man's neglect, by years of conscious vandalism, obscured by age-long mists of new religions that rise from the very soil and well-nigh veil its snowy outlines from the sun, must be almost unintelligible to the Christian of the twentieth century. To see the meaning of that severely splendid embodiment of the best which paganism could bestow, you must arouse the ancestral Pagan who lies sleeping in the tissues of us all, you must strip off that temporary obsession which clings so close and hard around the heart of us, or you will lose your way amid the blinding sunlight of a Past where only the best and most sincere of you may walk, of an age in which you too have had your share, however dim and distant are its traces in your being.

Modern Athens will help you no wise in this conscious effort. Even its tiny churches, like withered beldames crouching in a corner of the market place, are silent of a Past that had vanished before they were born, are silent even of the years that saw their birth or saw the very stone brought here from Cana where the water was made wine. There is no help in things visible. Nor can you long postpone the inevitable test. Like

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a proud woman, conscious of her worth, who confidently waits the time when we shall come to her, the moment when her cold yet irresistible appeal shall conquer, when the joy of attainment shall be doubled by the patience of her self-command—so stands the Acropolis, high above Athens, as some far vision of diviner things may float above the dusty clouds of earth; and certain of the victory that crowns eternal youth.

In the end, the very soil is sacred to you; its flowers and grasses are the silent offering of Nature's beauty; the sky-line bends above the solemn majesty of pillared porticoes like some tremendous benediction.

Sero te amavi.

Henceforth your life is altered. Those columns, architraves, and capitals are holding up another temple, builded not with hands. The burden of whole useless libraries of other people's lexicons has slipped from the pilgrim's shoulders. With head erect, and eyes far-fixed upon some blue and infinite horizon, he moves in the free air, and feels the breath of beauty blowing from the heights.\*

It is possible to try and convey to others some part of the impression which the Acropolis of Athens made upon me at first sight. But to describe the place itself is useless, were it even within my powers. Like many another wonder of the world, its appeal differs according to the

\* Several passages in the first part of this chapter, originally suggested by the publications of a brilliant French writer, have been translated from my article in *Les Armes*, a weekly paper published in Paris.

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channels through which it must be made; and almost half of that appeal depends on seeing it upon Hellenic soil. There is a Genius of Place, as there is individual influence in every personality; and on the Acropolis that Genius is more insistent than in any other spot I know. "You may almost hear the beating of his wings." It is not dependent on the landscape, though here, as in similar instances, the surroundings seemed made to fit their central gem; it is not dependent upon accidents of time or idiosyncrasies of character, for the Parthenon, like all great works of art, makes its essential call on those primeval fibres of our common humanity through which the greatest artists of all ages have made their own appeal to all the populations of the world. But inasmuch as no other architectural composition has had quite this effect upon all beholders—has, in fact, so nobly succeeded in impressing the meaning of its builders upon every successive generation—it is worth while asking why what at first appears to be only an arrangement of straight lines of marble should have been able, in the certain mind of its creator, to express so much. If there is any answer to this, it will also be the answer to the even more insistent question: why so much architecture afterwards has been not only meaningless but positively offensive, both to its contemporaries and to their posterity.

One general consideration must be at once stated, and then left. If architecture is not a fair reflection of the age and the life that called

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it into being, it will fail in every other age, and will appeal to no other form of life. Now it is fashionable, as I have noticed, to be pessimistic about our own times and our own country. But without being that, it is possible to say that both are presented to any thinking man to-day as a far more complex environment than was the case in any country even only two centuries ago. Within that short span of history boundaries have lapsed, races and nationalities have slid into each other or changed their temperament in the melting-pot of war, distances have decreased, the material difficulties of time and space have almost disappeared. Politics present themselves under the form of compromise; patriotisms tend to become vague generalities of colour; nationalities are but the reflection of wide-reaching ties of blood that constant inter-marriage weakens every day. If it is difficult to appeal to a public which is no longer homogeneous, it is still more difficult to express that monstrous shape which shall embody its distinctive personality. So it is not the English architect alone who is to blame for the absence, in this twentieth century, of any architectural style that can express or reflect the age and the life in which he lives.

That marvellous moment in the early sixteenth century when all the knowledge of his time could be garnered in a Leonardo's single brain has gone; its parallel can never more return. Knowledge has now perforce become a divided kingdom in which the specialist, in his own ring-fence, explores his own few acres with very little

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reference to any other's work. So laboured the editors of Homer, till Bérard took them into Homer's seas.

So there is little of that unity in modern life or thought which architectural conceptions can best reflect. In Greece, as I have said, the unity and harmony of thought and life was the one essential characteristic which the citizens of Pericles desired to see embodied in the Parthenon.

I shall have something more to say on this difficult subject in a later chapter. I have confined myself, now and here, only to first impressions. And even our first impressions of Hellenic soil were not given us by the miracle of the Acropolis or by the art of ancient Greece. They swept upon us with the dust and glare of modern Athens, which at first seemed to reproduce a great deal of the aspect and even more of the language of a provincial capital in southern France. Yet over all the bustle and confusion of each day's activity there remained the consciousness that the Acropolis was somewhere near at hand. I may compare it, perhaps, to the feeling some of Napoleon's soldiers must have had, drawn up in line beneath the shadow of the Pyramids. For the weight of more than twenty centuries was in the gaze that seemed bent down on us from those inviolate heights above the city.

I cannot better express that feeling than by printing at the end of this chapter the Greek ode written for the Games of 1896 (the first of the new series of official Olympiads) and recited there by Mr. G. S. Robertson, who kindly allows me to

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reproduce his beautiful verses together with the spirited translation which accompanies them from the pen of Mr. E. D. A. Morshead.

### ΑΘΗΝΑΙΣ

ἀνδρῶν τηλεδαπῶν ἔσμὸν αἰείσομαι βαρβάρων,  
αὐτὸς συμπεδέχων κρατεροῦ πόνου, οὐ  
βάρβαρον στράτευμα·  
ἀκαμαντόποδος γὰρ ὄρμῃ μάχας  
ἦλθον, ἦλθον, ἰώ,  
ματρός τ' ἔσσυμένοι καλλιχόρων τεχνῶν ἰμέρφ,  
κάλλους ματρός, ἰσπεφάνου πόλιος,  
καὶ κλέους, Ἀθανᾶν.  
ἴτ', ἀδελφεοῖ, ὕμνῳ ὀρθώσατ' ἐγ—  
κωμίων ἄωτον·  
ἔστω δ' ἄμμι θεὸς γλυκὺ λαῖτμα πλέουσι  
ναυσίπομπος αὐδάς,  
πληχθέντες γὰρ ἔρωτ' ἐρατεινοτάτας παρθένου  
νῦν διαστέιβομεν θάλασσαν.  
μᾶτερ, δόξαν ἔχεις ξεινοσύνας αἰεὶ πανδόκου,  
καὶ σοὶ μαρτυρεῖ μένος ἱρὸν Ὀρέσ—  
του θεᾶς φυγόντος,  
λύτρον ᾧ γ' ἀβλαβούς ἔδωκας βλάβας·  
ἄμμε δ', ᾧ κλεεννά,  
εὐφρων δεξαμένα γ' ἀγλαΐαισι νικαφόροις  
ἄθλων σῶν πέλασον μεθέποντας ἐκὰς  
σὴν χάριν κλέος τε.  
ἄποθεν γὰρ ἐπερχόμεσθ' ἀθρόοι,  
τοὺς γὰρ Ἀγγλίαθεν

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ἔσσευεν φιλότιμος ἔρως ἐφορᾶν χῶ-  
 ραν, ὄθ' ἀμφὶ καλῇ  
 αὐτοὶ μαρνάμενοί ποτ' ἐλευθερία, σὺν δὲ Μοι-  
 σᾶν τέκνον, τὸν βίον προῆκαν·  
 τοὺς δ' ἄθλων μοι ἄνακτας πόρεν ὀλβία Γαλλία,  
 τοὺς δ' ἀθρέω βαθὺ λήϊον Οὐγγαρίας  
 Τευτόνων τ' ἔχοντας,  
 στράτον οὐδ' Ἀμέριστος αἰ' ἐξέπευ-  
 ψεν δρόμοις ἀφαιρόν.  
 Πηλῆος δὴ λέγεται καὶ Θέτιος γάμοισιν θεῶν  
 ἠρώων τε χόρον μέγα δῶμα γερά-  
 ραι· σοί, ᾧ πάνολβε,  
 πατρίδος πάρα νῦν Πατήρ, τῆς ἐμῆς  
 προσφιλῆς ὄμαιμος·  
 Μοσκῶων τε γάνος πάρα, χᾶτερος αἰῶν  
 πατρίαν Ἀλέξαν-  
 δρος τῆς σῆς πεδαμείβει. ἀγάλλεο δ', ᾧ φιλτάτα,  
 καὶ δέκευ δωρεὰν αἰοιδᾶς.

GEORGE STUART ROBERTSON.

*Athens, 1896.*

### TRANSLATION OF THE ABOVE.

Up, my song !  
 An alien crowd, we come  
 To this Athenian home—  
 Yet not like Persian plunderers of old,  
 But in frank love and generous friendship  
 bold !



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I too, who sing hereof,  
I too, in strenuous sport, with sons of Hellas strove.  
"All hail!" we cry, "All hail!"  
Fair mother of the Arts! O violet-crowned,  
Home of Athena! Glory's sacred ground!  
Onward, in love of thee, we spread our eager  
sail!

Up, comrades! let your voices raise  
The flower of song, the blossom of her praise—  
And, as we fleet across a halcyon sea,  
May the god gently waft our song to thee!  
Love-smitten for the Maid, the loveliest birth  
That Heaven e'er gave to earth,  
We come, her grace to gain—  
Ploughing with pinnace fair the bright auspicious  
main!

O mother Athens! ever from old time  
The homeless wanderer found a home with thee—  
Bear witness Agamemnon's son, thy guest,  
Whom awful Furies drove o'er land and sea  
In stern requital of his glorious crime,  
Till Athens gave him rest!  
Now unto us, O Land of fame divine,  
Stretch forth thy hand in welcome! from afar  
Let glory of the strife that is not war  
Commend us to thy shrine!

Lo, from the wide world manifold we come—  
From England's hearths and homes draw hither  
some,  
Children of sires who, in the days gone by,  
Warred for thy liberty,

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Warred by the poet's side,  
The Muses' child, who in Aetolia died !  
And other some from gallant France draw nigh,  
Lords of the peaceful strife, with thee to vie ;  
And some from German forests, strong and  
bold,  
Or where Hungarian cornlands wave their gold !  
And some thro' Western ocean cleave their way—  
And fleet of foot are they !

Once, long ago—when Peleus to his side  
Drew Thetis as a bride—  
Came gods and heroes to the palace-hall,  
For that high festival.  
To-day, O happy Hellas, see him stand,  
Thy king, the nursing father of thy land,  
Brother of one right dear to England's heart and  
mine !  
See from the North draw nigh  
A star of Muscovy !  
See how, once more, from hills afar,  
Not now with arms and war,  
An Alexander comes, of royal line—  
Quitting his land for thine !

Athens, all hail ! Hail, O rejoicing throng !  
And from our lips receive the tributary song.

E. D. A. MORSHEAD.

## CHAPTER VI

### THE GAMES IN ATHENS

Sunt quos curriculo pulverem Olympicum  
collegisse juvat . . .

WE dropped anchor in the Bay of Phalerum at five o'clock on the afternoon of Saturday, April 21, and forthwith went up to Athens on a queer little railway which runs from Piraeus to the town.

In our carriage was an enthusiastic young footballer from Smyrna who was anxious to know what we thought of the chances of his team. We concealed our ignorance as far as possible, and saw no more of him. I hope he won. He had no English teams to beat. In the Hotel Imperial, close to the central square of Athens, we found Newton Robinson and Seligman awaiting us, together with a message that the Captain of the team was expected at the club.

I hurried there, while the others went to dinner, and found an animated meeting in process of discussing the fencing rules. This they did for hours, and I secured the passing of as many of our amendments as possible, until sheer hunger drove me back to dinner, carrying numbers of tickets, invitations, and free passes for everything to my companions, some of whom slept in the

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hotel that night and for the rest of our stay; but I preferred to go back with the owner and sleep on the yacht, which lay close to the friendly bulwarks of the English second cruiser squadron, anchored off Phalerum. Athens was sadly overcrowded, and the extraordinary mixture of foreigners present made me heartily sympathise with the classical authors who called them all "barbarians."

Modern Greek we found entirely beyond us. Even the syllables of Euripides with a French accent appeared to be unintelligible to the native. At last we discovered that the accent, or syllabic stress, in nearly every word was wholly different from that familiar to us through the classics, and that even the quantity of the vowels had altered, long syllables becoming short, and *vice versâ*. Such words as *Ægina* or *Phalærum* are difficult to swallow when you hear them first. The acting of *Ædipus Tyrannus* under these conditions in the Stadium inflicted tortures which Sophocles can never have imagined possible on the most distant posterity of his "barbarian" admirers. It seemed curious that one might have understood him better in the famous Chalkpit Theatre at Bradfield, or on the stage of the O.U.D.S. at Oxford. This was not because, being Englishmen, an English pronunciation of the Greek was more familiar to us. It was because the Sophocles of the Athenian stadium had been deliberately modernised.

"κατ' εμμετρον μεταφρασιν  
ΑΓΓΕΛΟΥ ΒΛΑΧΟΥ"

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as the frontispiece of the booklet given us set forth. What this "metrical version" meant to any one familiar with Sophoclean iambs may be judged from the opening lines, which I transcribe from the text of 1906, accents and all :

Ω τέκνα, νέα γενεὰ τοῦ παλαιοῦ  
Κάδμον, τί εἰς τὰς ἔδρας ταύτας κάθησθε  
κρατοῦντες ἐστεμμένους κλάδους ἰκετῶν ;  
Πληροῖ τὴν πόλιν ὄλην θυσιῶν καπνός,  
ἦχος παιάνων θλιβερῶν καὶ στεναγμῶν.

But what interested us more immediately was the way in which the modern Greek organiser of Olympic Games strove to adopt the syllables of his ancient language to the nomenclature of modern sport. Here are a few examples from the programme :

δρόμος μετ' ἐμποδίων.  
(Hurdle-race.)

Ἄλμα ἀπλοῦν ἀνευ φορᾶς.  
(Standing Long Jump.)

Ἄλμα τριπλοῦν.  
(Hop, Step, and Jump.)

Ἀντισφαίρισις ἀπλῆ κυρίων.  
(Lawn Tennis, men's singles.)

Ποδοσφαίρισις.  
(Football.)

Ἀγών ξίφους ἀσκήσεως.  
(Foil Competition.)

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Ἄγών ξίφους τριγωνικοῦ.

(Epee Competition.)

Ἄγών σπάθης.

(Sabre Competition.)

Ἄγών δικώπων λέμβων μετὰ 2 ἑρετῶν καὶ  
πηδαλιούχου.

(Boat-race for pairs with a coxswain.)

βολὴ στρατιωτικοῦ τυφεκίου.

(Target Shooting with military rifle.)

Even this short list, chosen for linguistic purposes, will indicate the wide variety of the contests offered; and Englishmen will notice the omission of many games with which they are familiar, such as cricket, polo, or racquets, while others are included which seem scarcely worthy of such dignified company, though "hop-step-and-jump" may be classical; and other events, of purely Greek character were, of course, appropriate to the place and the occasion. The complete list I have printed on another page, in giving the full results of the meeting; and it will be noticed, on comparing it with the English programme for the Games of 1908 in London, that the official cycle, as I may call it, is guided by the wishes of the International Council at The Hague, and therefore does not include games which have secured only a limited acceptance, with conditions familiar only to a very few. Spain, for example, could not secure the inclusion of pelota, or America that of baseball, or England that of cricket, because there would not be

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sufficient international competition to make it fair to other nations that the result should be scored against them in the total. To have no opportunity of even meeting the winners in an unfamiliar event, and yet to lose all chance of scoring anything for that event when the successes of each nation in the whole Games come to be counted up, this is obviously contrary to the whole principle of international sport at these meetings; and we have to recognise that the principle involved is more important than any detail which is lost.

The first great function of the Athenian Games was the formal welcome of the competitors in the marble stadium. The British athletes were led by their official chief and representative, Lord Desborough, in a top hat and frock-coat; and as a consequence of this the English Fencing Team, clad in equally ceremonious attire, were in the first rank of a column which contained many more famous athletes than ourselves. We stood on the left of the front line when the whole body had been massed together.

King Edward and the Prince of Wales had lunched with Sir Francis and Lady Elliot at the British Legation, the party including Sir Charles Hardinge, the Mayor of the Piraeus, the two official British representatives, Commander the Hon. Seymour Fortescue, R.N., Major Ponsonby, and Earl Howe. His Majesty afterwards changed into the uniform of a British admiral to escort the Queen, who was in deep mourning, to the stadium. For hours before, an enormous crowd

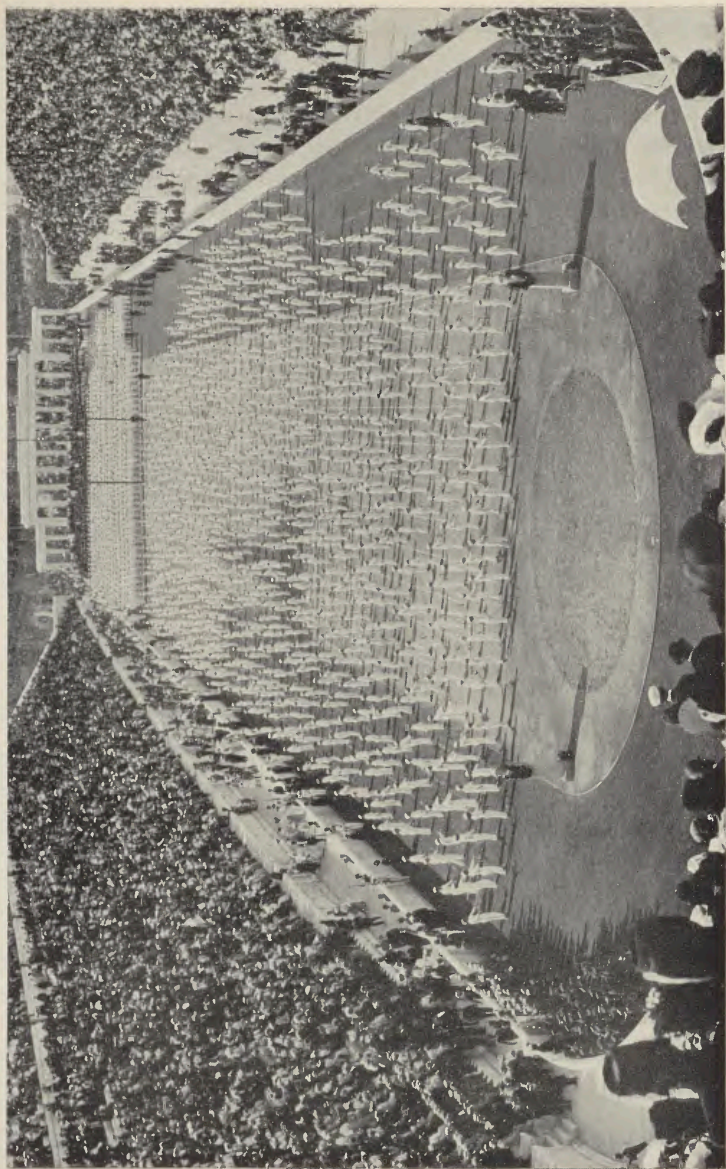
## THE OLYMPIC GAMES

had moved towards this huge marble arena, until at least 50,000 people were massed in the vast horseshoe with its long straight sides, at the end of which a fine entrance of columnar architecture has been built. By three o'clock a brilliant group filled the grand stand on the inside of the curve opposite the entrance, and the King and Queen of Greece, the King and Queen of England, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the whole of the Greek royal family, surrounded by officers in uniform, made up a splendid centre in a most impressive scene. A burst of cheering heralded the advance of the athletes to a space between two marble columns, on which a pair of carven heads, recovered from the ruins beneath and wreathed in living laurel, recalled the first Olympic Games of Hellas. A long blast sounded on the bugles, and the King of Greece declared the Games were open.

A few gymnastic exhibitions followed, the most pleasing of which was that given by the Danish girls, short-skirted and neat-legged, led by a teacher in grave flowing robes and abundant light golden hair. Colonel Balck's Swedish team also gave an almost excessive testimony to the practical results of that gentleman's persistent and enthusiastic energy in the cause of national calisthenics. I am bound to say, however, that my patience did not last as long as that of the royal spectators, who stayed to watch the combined evolutions of massed gymnastic teams long after I had left the stadium. Two of our party dined that night at the Palace,

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*Photo by Bowdler*

GREEK BOYS IN THE ATHENIAN STADIUM: GYMNASTIC DISPLAY



*Photo by Bowden*

THE MATCH WITH GERMANY : ERKRATH v. DESBOROUGH

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and in the evening the Acropolis was brilliantly illuminated.

On the Monday King Edward and the Prince of Wales visited the special building near the stadium in which the preliminary rounds of fencing took place, and both shook hands with Edgar Seligman and complimented him on securing a place in the final of the foil competition after a brilliant display in the earlier rounds, in which he was only beaten by Dillon-Kavanagh, the celebrated French *fleurettiste*. He did not go further in the competition, being anxious to keep fresh for the more important task of the team fights that were coming. As a matter of fact, the foil is not a weapon at all, and is wholly unsuitable for scoring hits in a competition. It is the instrument of perhaps the most graceful and courteous form of athletic exercise in the world, and its whole spirit is destroyed by mere combativeness. The British Council did well to enact, in the Games of 1908, that the foil should be limited to a display, called an *assaut d'honneur*, in which two picked representatives of every nation should show their best form without attempting to score points at all.

Of the other English athletes, Bouffler, of the Polytechnic, also distinguished himself by getting into the final of the bicycle race.

On Tuesday morning the fencing ground became the centre of the most brilliant gathering of the day. Punctually at eleven the King and Queen of Greece and their sons, the King and Queen of England, with the Prince and Princess

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of Wales, arrived on the *terrain*, and spent some time examining the swords used and the caps and colours of the English team, who were kept waiting some little while by the Germans.

This was the first heat of the International Epee Team Tournament, and great interest was manifested in the result. The Crown Prince of Greece had offered a prize, in addition to the Olympic medals, and the King of Greece's private secretary was president of the jury. Nothing better than the ground which had been prepared could be wished for an *épée* fight, and the sun shone brightly as the first pair of *épéistes* were called into the arena. I need not here give the details, so it will suffice to say that Lord Desborough, Sir Cosmo Duff Gordon, Newton Robinson, and Seligman won handsomely by nine points to two out of a possible sixteen.

The German captain was then presented to King Edward, who thereupon asked the English captain to give three cheers for the German team, which were very heartily shouted by the large assemblage present. It was generally recognised that the Italian style in which the Germans fought was chiefly responsible for their defeat by so large a margin. But Lord Desborough and Newton Robinson never showed better form in their lives, and a German had only to move his guard a few inches to be hit immediately by their watchful points upon his wrist. This naturally encouraged us all very much, and I fear we heard with comparative indifference that, owing to the entire absence of English competitors,

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those two excellent French players, MM. Germot and Decugis, had got into the final of the lawn tennis. Taylor won the mile swimming for England that afternoon in Phalerum Bay, with Jarvis second to him.

That night the British royal party left by sea for Naples, and there was a great torchlight procession round the central square of Athens.

Dillon-Kavanagh's expected victory for France with the foils came off right enough on Wednesday, but Casimir, a first-rate all-round fencer, was a good second to him. A great deal of delay occurred before our next heat for the *épée* teams could begin, so we went into the stadium, where the hot sunshine (which was hotter than it had been at all as yet) beat down with considerable violence on the tiers of white marble seats, and shone in little points of gold upon the circle of soldiers who lined the topmost grade in the big white arena. The big policeman, Martin Sheridan, won the discus (thrown in the Gymnasium in the "free style") for the United States with a world's record of 41 metres 46; a Greek was second, and a Finn came third.

This is one of the most appropriate events possible in any Olympic Games, and as the Greeks themselves provided some very curious rules for competitions in the Athenian stadium, it may be as well to state here some of the conclusions arrived at by Mr. E. N. Gardiner, which he published in the 27th volume of the *Journal of Hellenic Studies* as he kindly permits me to make use of his valuable researches on both the

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discus and the javelin in ancient literature and art.\*

The discus was a most important part of the Hellenic pentathlon at the original Olympic Games, and owing to the discus having provided a subject for two of the most famous masterpieces of Greek sculpture, it has been often taken as typical of all classical athleticism, which is yet another reason why the nation in which the Games of 1908 are held should not entirely neglect it. The two statues referred to are, of course, the standing Discobolus of the Vatican, and the still more famous Discobolus in the Palazzo Lancelotti in Rome, by Myron, who has chosen a later moment in the throw and has deliberately frozen into marble, as it were, an instantaneous fraction of a swift combined movement, with a result that can only be understood if the whole process of the throw be carefully reconstructed from indubitably correct classical sources. What happens when nothing but a passage of ancient Greek is taken, and corrupt at that, is only too evident from the impossibilities in the modern Greek rules for the Athenian Games, which are founded on the mistranslation of a corrupt text, and plant the unfortunate athlete on a small platform that slopes downward, hampering him still further by extraordinary restrictions as to the movements of his body and limbs. Mr. Gardiner has conclusively shown what the

\* I first published a short account of these researches in an article in the *Daily Telegraph* from which I have taken several passages for use in this chapter.

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Greeks actually did from the pictorial evidence of a large number of vases and statues, which can alone explain the texts.

Taking the standing Discobolus of the Vatican first, we see the athlete just after he has rubbed the discus with sand, to get a firm grip, holding it in his left hand, and standing just behind the line beyond which his foot may not pass in making the throw. The weight is momentarily on the left leg, but the tense muscles of the other calf and thigh show that it will soon be transferred to the right, which will become the pivot on which the essential body swing depends. Though the position is restful, it is the pause that precedes action. The eyes are measuring the distance to which he can swing the left foot forward at the final instant of the throw, just as the right-handed bowler is on his left foot when the ball leaves his hand in cricket. The nervous curl of the fingers of the outstretched right hand, which seems to assist the eye in estimating the required distance accurately, betokens a readiness to seize the discus when it is swung forward in the preliminary movement, which takes it, in both hands, straight in front of him. The position, in fact, is far from betokening merely unimportant "rest"; it is a most important and typical part of the actual throw.

From the position, then, immortalised in the Vatican statue, the discobolus first moves to a position in which the discus is held by both hands straight in front of him, level with the waist, as shown on a Lekythos in the British Museum

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(B. 576), and it may be noted that the winner at Athens raised his discus in both hands straight above his head, evidently with the object of still further increasing the swing, as is shown in the bronze figure in the British Museum (675). All this time the right foot has been advanced, and in cases where the left foot has been shown advanced (on classical vases) it always has to be withdrawn (or the right foot advanced in turn, if the left remains stationary) before anything further happens. From the position, then, in which the discus is held by both hands in front of the thrower, the next motion shows it swung downwards towards the ground and lying flat on the extended right forearm, held by the crooked fingers. Then comes the momentary position of Myron's statue, in which the right foot is still to the front, the right arm is swung back as far as it will go, the knees are bent, and the whole body is bent forward and to the right to assist the swing.\* From this position the right hand swings forward, and simultaneously the whole body pivots on the right leg, with the result that the left foot advances vigorously and sustains, in turn, the whole weight

\* The left hand rests across the right knee, which comes to the wrist, because (as Mr. C. B. Fry explained) the left shoulder is so far down and round as to be almost perpendicularly beneath the raised right shoulder; and thus the left arm helps to balance the right in a preliminary movement which could not possibly last long. The left foot only touches the ground with the toe because it is about to swing forward, while the right is almost flat upon the ground, and seems to be held firm by the bent toes, because it is about to be the pivot of the swing.



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as the discus leaves the hand. The right foot must be once more carried to the front by the impetus of the throw; but it will, of course, be essential to avoid any part of the feet passing the mark. The thrower stood on absolutely level ground. Whether there were marks behind him and on each side of him further to limit the space for this preliminary action is uncertain.

I only read Mr. Gardiner's articles after my return from Athens, but it is interesting to recall how closely the form shown there, corresponded with the natural movements in the series from which Myron chose his single attitude. The Greek champion Georgantas was beaten, even under the rules laid down by his compatriots, by the sheer strength of Jaervinnen, a Finn, who conquered in spite of any regulations by pure muscle.

I may as well take this opportunity to complete my indebtedness to Mr. Gardiner's researches by giving the results of his inquiry into ancient javelin-throwing, a sport which was also exhibited in the Athenian stadium under a code of rules which were not sufficiently specific to prevent the competitor from holding the javelin as he liked. So the judges allowed them full latitude, but no thong is used, either in Athens or London.

A Panathenaic amphora presented by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman to the British Museum represents two Athenian youths on horseback, clad in the regulation dress of a bright-bordered chiton fastened over the shoulder and the petasos. The second rider carries a javelin, which he is about to throw at a

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target with a bull's-eye clearly marked on it; the first has thrown his weapon and already ridden past the mark. In each case the javelin is represented merely by a straight line, but on a vase at Athens and on another in the Louvre the javelins are shown with regular leaf-shaped heads in representations of the same competition. Of course they must have been pointed in any case if, as the presence of the target indicates, accuracy in direction was of the essence of the game, which may be compared with the heads and posts or lemon-cutting of our modern Military Tournament. But, though very popular, it was not treated as a serious athletic event, for only five amphoræ of oil were awarded as the first prize. It was, in fact, part of the military duty of every rich Athenian citizen, and, as such, it was taught by Themistocles himself to his son Cleophantus, as Plato tells us; and in later years Xenophon urges all cavalry officers to stimulate their men to attain proficiency by offering prizes for it.

Obviously the first real uses of the javelin among the ancient Greeks would be for hunting and for war; and in both accuracy of aim would be far more important than mere length of throw. In the representation of a cavalry fight in a vase from the Acropolis the thong by which the spear was held is very clearly shown; indeed, at the moment chosen by the artist the horseman's arm is swung behind his head and the spear is poised, the instant before its flight, on the extended thong alone. This thong was very naturally

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adopted by the gymnasium from the arts of war and of the chase, and it was no doubt the light cavalry, first developed at the end of the Peloponnesian War, who really improved the weapon, until it had become indispensable to Xenophon's men, and had entirely replaced the long, heavy spear of the Heroic Age. By degrees the gymnasium specialised the art of throwing the javelin on foot, instead of on horseback, apparently having competitions both for distance and for accuracy; and it is the throwing for distance on foot that we saw in the Athenian arena. The use of the thong was known very widely in Rome, Gaul, and Spain, as well as Hellas, and more especially in Denmark, where relics of it have been discovered among weapons of the early Iron Age at Nydam. If this may be considered especially appropriate to Colonel Balck's Scandinavian athletes, who have hitherto beaten the rest of the world in javelin-throwing, it must be added that similar relics are known in Ireland from the fourth century B.C., and an Irish spear with a loop is shown in Lord Dillon's picture of Captain Thomas Lee, painted in 1594.

As the javelin and the discus are two of the events in the Olympic Games of 1908 which most faithfully recall the classical festivals of ancient Greece, and as a victory in these events counts as much as success in any other, it will be well for Englishmen to take in future the same trouble as other nations have taken to achieve some degree of mastery in these hitherto unknown

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competitions. The thong used to throw the javelin was an exclusively European invention, chiefly applied to light-armed troops, and its value was decisively proved by the experiments carried out for Napoleon by General Reffye, who demonstrated that a javelin thrown only twenty metres with the hand alone could be propelled eighty metres with the thong. At the Olympic meeting in Athens, the Swedish javelin without a thong was used, weighing 2 lb. and Lemming won with 53 metres 90. Practical experiments by Colonel Balck in Sweden, and Mr. Henry Balfour, keeper of the Pitt Rivers Museum, in Oxford, have gone a long way towards developing this style.

In using the thong (which is not permitted in the Olympic Games), the fingers must draw the loop tight from the point where it is firmly attached to the shaft. There will, of course, be a difference in the action, according as distance or accuracy is the object. In the latter—which is derived from war and the chase—the weapon is pointed and thrown horizontally; in the former it is blunt and poised with one end higher than the other. There is, in fact, just the difference observable between throwing down a wicket from the deep field and throwing the cricket-ball in athletic sports. Just as the run in throwing the cricket-ball consists of a few short, springy steps, so in throwing the javelin for distance the runner is careful to be able to turn his head backwards, at one point, in order to see his right hand—a position absurd in the chase or in war—and also

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to extend his left hand forward, as a balance, so as to deliver the throw with all the momentum of a real body swing in which the right shoulder describes a full arc from back to front. A mark was set down, in competitions, beyond which the thrower might not pass his foot (as in our weight and hammer), and Pindar's verses on this subject show, among other things, that, as the javelin was part of the pentathlon, an athlete would be disqualified for the whole competition if his foot passed the mark in throwing.



Ye eers & o'ye letuens ye freudemaue ande ye  
Englyshemen

## CHAPTER VII

### THE WREATH OF OLIVE

Οὐ μὲν γὰρ μείζον κλέος ἀνέρος ὄφρα κεν ἦσιν  
ἢ ὅτι ποσσὶν τέ βέεξῃ καὶ χερσὶν ἐῆσιν.

AFTER a delay until the evening on Wednesday for the next heat in our *épée* team fight, it was so late and dark that we had to leave the competition with the Belgians unfinished, and we returned with some relief to the hotel to find out what our compatriots had been doing elsewhere.

It appeared that though beaten in one of the bicycle races, we had won the twenty kilometres, in which W. T. Pett of Putney came in easily first in fast time. Abrahams, Healey, and Reed had also won their respective heats in the preliminaries of the hundred metres in the stadium, Halswell and Crabbe had safely got through the first round of the half mile.

On Thursday morning our *épée* team, entirely recovered from the fatigue and annoyance of fighting in the dark the night before, did excellently well in the completion of their match with Belgium, winning three fights out of the last four, and thus qualifying for the final by a superiority of five points.

A very large crowd assembled for the final

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between England and France, and Verbrugge, the well-known Belgian *maître d'armes*, was president of the jury. I shall confine myself here to saying that I did not personally agree with the decision of the jury, though of course I officially accepted it. Even after the bad luck of the rest of the team, Sir Cosmo Duff Gordon's magnificent fighting produced a dead heat, and scored a record because he was the first Englishman to hit four Frenchmen one after the other in a final heat. The fact that an English team had reached the final heat at all in an open tournament of this international importance was in itself a record of which they may well be proud as a promise of better things to come.

It is open to question whether I was right in continuing to fight the team again immediately after the dead heat; and for whatever that may have contributed to our final defeat I must take full responsibility. The fact remains that the greater experience of the French enabled them to win a majority of the deciding bouts more easily than the previous encounter had led me to imagine would be possible, and they therefore took the first prize.

In deciding to go on at once, I had calculated that our own men had only had part of a full round with the Belgians before the final, whereas the French had not only met the Greeks but had had to fight off a dead heat with them as well, and I therefore expected that we should physically outlast them when both sides were tired. But I forgot the reserves of nervous energy and cal-

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culated vigour on which Frenchmen can always call in an emergency, and they deserve every credit that their second fight against us was successful. It is, I think, unparalleled, in so large a meeting, that two dead heats between teams of four should have occurred in one day.

Taking all our four fights together, Seligman shows the best total, with twelve hits (counting *coups doubles*) and only six defeats. Lord Desborough was untouched by the Germans, and Newton Robinson's steadiness in adverse circumstances was chiefly responsible for victory over Belgium. His best hits were made on Casimir the German, and on Dillon-Kavanagh, who was also twice hit by Seligman.

In other directions Englishmen did well that day. Lieutenant Hawtrey won the five miles in the stadium, for instance, which was one of the best things the British athletes did, but at a heavy cost of physical disablement owing to the sharp turns at each end of the cinder-path. The weather remained gorgeous, the bright blue sky, dazzling white light, and snowy marble combining to make the crowded stadium an extraordinary scene of life and colour. The Crown Prince usually attended, and on any typical day you might have seen wrestling going on opposite the royal box, while the Americans were winning hundred yard heats down one side and Colonel Balck was judging gymnastics on the other. It was the most animated picture of national enthusiasm for athletics I had ever seen, for the enormous stadium usually held a



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crowd of over thirty thousand, and the whole of Athens was crammed with enthusiastic spectators of every country, East and West, the New World and the Old, with a great confusion of tongues only surmounted by the general good humour. Carriages, all with a pair of willing, small horses, kept driving with great uproar through the thronged and dusty streets. Above it all, in the clear air, shone the ancient monuments of the immortal past, aloof from the noisy multitude of the material present, in which for the time we were most of us too ardently involved to be able to think of the artistic treasures so near at hand and yet so far from us.

On the Friday Seligman added still further to his reputation by getting into a semi-final pool for the individual *épée* competition; Lord Howard de Walden also showed very pretty form in an assault at sabres at the club before the Queen of Greece, and as he won the Craven Stakes at Newmarket in the same week, he must have created a record which will be difficult to beat. But this practically closed our fencing for the visit, and we determined to see all that was possible both of Athens and of the other sports. I will conclude the story of these latter first.

Saturday and Sunday, April 28 and 29, were chiefly devoted to social entertainments of various kinds. One day we dined at the British Legation; on the next we attended an enormous lunch given by the Crown Prince in the Aktæon Hotel at Phalerum, where the health of the Greek royal

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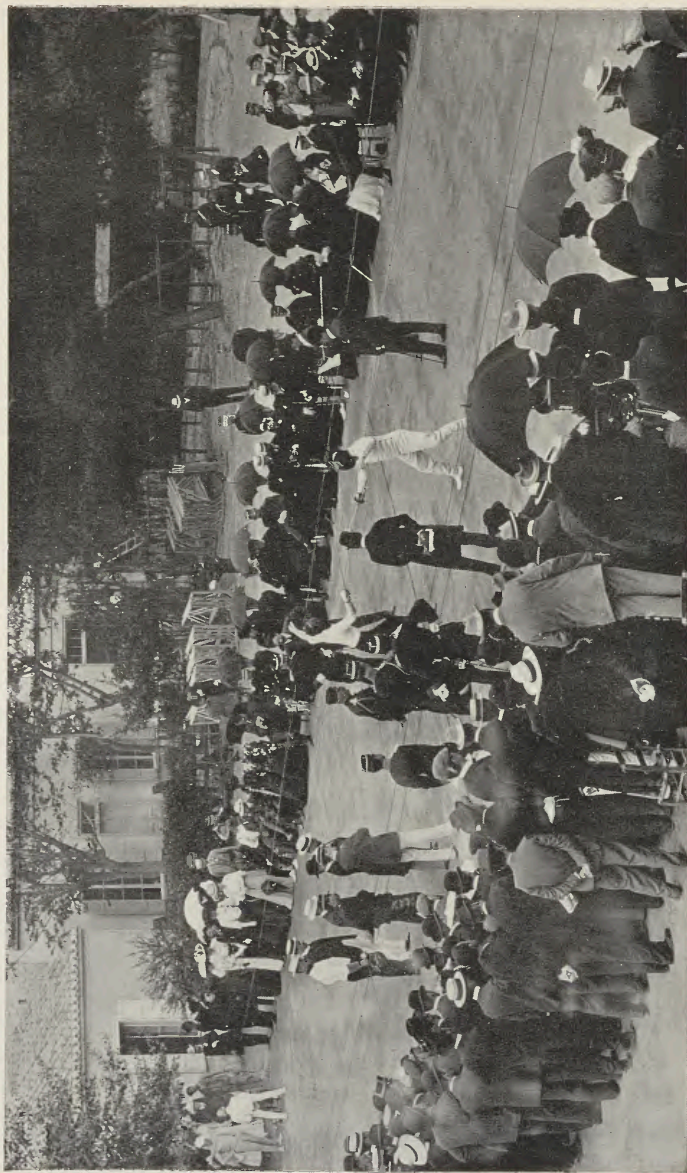
family was drunk in every accent known to civilisation and with the heartiest applause. In the afternoon Mrs. Bosanquet had a delightful garden-party in the house of the Director of the British School, where the chief topic of conversation was the defeat of O'Connor in the long jump which had been considered a certainty for him. Later on a performance of the *Œdipus Rex* was given in the stadium, after the precedent set the year before with the *Antigone*. I have already mentioned my own impression of this occurrence, and I can do no better than add to it the opinion of the able and experienced writer in the *Times* of May 16, 1906, who expressed himself as follows :

“The unsuitability of the Stadion for a dramatic representation was once more apparent. The scientific study of the usages of the ancient stage seems to have made little progress at Athens during the past twelve months. The arrangements of the orchestra, *scena*, and proscenium were even inferior to those of last year : it was explained that a storm had damaged the scenery, and presumably the *thymele* or central altar, which was visible on the former occasion, was blown away by the wind. The criticisms formerly made on the *mise en scène* can only be repeated. There were the same *opéra comique* tights, the same inartistic drapery, the same squad of Roman legionaries, the same ineffective grouping of actors and chorus, the same absence of choral evolutions. The leading parts of *Œdipus* and *Jocasta* were well acted



*Photo by Bowdler*

SHERRING WINNING THE MARATHON RACE, WITH PRINCE GEORGE OF GREECE



THE MATCH WITH GERMANY : SCHON v. SELIGMAN

*Photo by Bowden*

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by M. Furst and Mme. Lorando, but in a style hardly suggestive of classic severity ; the heroic and the statuesque were missing, as well as the semi-religious restraint ; Jocasta, moreover, was impossibly young and impossibly dressed. Among the minor parts the best was that of the second messenger, a young man, who looked admirable and delivered his message well. The text was handled in the most arbitrary manner and cuts were made, especially in the choruses, irrespective of sense and even of grammar. The modern Greek pronunciation was, of course, employed, and its superiority to its cacophonous English substitute amply demonstrated. The English system, which, in the interests of "quantity," ignores the accents handed down from antiquity by usage as well as by literature, finds fewer supporters every day, and its doughtiest champions would abandon the cause if they could only hear a Greek play recited by Greeks."

It will be seen from the extract given above that its writer does not take my own view as to the effect of the modern pronunciation of ancient Greek upon a modern Englishman. These things are entirely personal questions, as to which few men can wholly agree, and I remain unconvinced. The only thing that really moved me in the whole performance was when a chorus of deep bass voices sang the alternate strophes after the second scene between *Œdipus* and *Creon*. But it was unfor-

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tunate that the composer, judging from his score, was unacquainted with the Greek language.

Glorious weather prevailed on the last day of the Games, and the whole of Hellas seemed concentrated at Athens to see the result of the great Marathon Race in the stadium. The day began well with Leahy winning the high jump for England, but our flag did not rise again in the final of the half-mile. The Americans made the pace, as usual, for both the Englishmen, Lieut. Halswell and Crabbe, had drawn outside places at the start. Before half-way had been reached, Halswell went up, and then Crabbe led, but at the last corner both the Americans spurted, shutting out the Englishmen, and won with Pilgrim and Lightbody; Halswell and Crabbe following in that order. The time was 2 min. 1 sec. for the 800 metres on a bad track.

The final for the hurdles was rather a surprise, as the Englishman made a bold showing. After one false start all got away level. Healey drew slowly out, and actually led at the last hurdle, but was beaten on the run-in by inches by the American, Leavitt, in  $16\frac{1}{5}$  sec.

Expectancy rose high as the time approached for the finish of the Marathon Race, and the enormous amphitheatre of marble seats was fairly humming with voices in every language. The Englishmen remembered that Cormack, a light-built runner, had done a fine long-distance race in the Transvaal over twenty-five miles, and Daly was our other champion, a man of very

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different style, tall, heavy, hot-tempered, and very plucky. The general opinion was that the better runners, with their greater experience, would be well under three hours for the forty-two kilometres. There were also great rumours about the Americans and Greeks practising for weeks on the course, so that the long interval of waiting by the 60,000 spectators was easily filled up, and every inch of the hill above the marble arena was packed with Greeks from every district south of Turkey, and there was a solid line of soldiers right round the top against the blue sky.

At ten minutes to six a sudden roar began gathering in the distance, and finally swelled up to the stadium gates, where a cavalry officer was seen riding ahead of a solitary runner. This was Sherring of Canada, a small, light man, running happily with a smile on his face. Prince George of Greece ran alongside him beside the track, and he finished his long and dusty journey in front of the King and Queen of Greece, who handed him a bouquet of flowers. He was also presented with a small goat, and then walked steadily to the dressing-room, evidently none the worse. Some time after a Swedish runner came in second, and I myself went out down the long road, lined with soldiers and spectators, leading from the suburbs into the stadium. A barbarian victory was evidently unexpected and unwelcome to the Athenian crowd. I hurried down the line, and met an American third, and another Swede fourth.

The day closed with a crowded and enthusiastic

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ball in the Aktaeon Hotel at Phalerum, and on Wednesday, May 2, the prizes were given away in the great stadium by the King of Greece. I still preserve the branch of olive from the ancient Altis of Olympia in Elis which accompanied our medals. We must have looked rather like a bridal procession as we descended the dais from the royal stand and walked down the centre of the white marble amphitheatre, which was crowded with the cheering Greeks. I had to carry the trophies of Newton Robinson and Seligman as well as my own, for they had already left Athens to be in time for the Fencing Tournament in Paris, where they again worthily represented England and once more helped to beat Belgium. By the kindness of the authorities our prizes had been presented much earlier than their place in the printed list had led me to expect, so we were able to pack up in comfort at the hotel and weigh anchor from Phalerum by six that evening. We had all taken formal leave of the King and Queen of Greece at a lunch given that morning by their Majesties in the Palace, and it was difficult to believe that the Olympic Games of Athens were really over. We went home by way of the Adriatic and Venice, and it was not for some time that we were able to resume our impressions of the greatest athletic gathering in which I at any rate had ever taken part.

It will perhaps be well if I conclude this portion of my subject with a few general observations on the Athenian Games, and a sketch of



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their results (which I quote from *Baily's Magazine*) before I say anything of our subsequent adventures.

The official programme of these Games showed the large number of 901 entries. The absentees were relatively very few indeed, and were more than compensated for by the names accepted after the lists had officially closed. Seventy-three names, for instance, were printed beforehand for the Marathon Race, and seventy-seven starters, of whom about a score were Greeks, were announced in the stadium on the day of the contest.

The next highest total of entries were seventy-five and seventy-three for the rifle-shooting matches; and the average was remarkably good throughout the seventy-two competitions.

The distribution of the first and second prizes among the many competing nationalities suggests a geographical theory of sport which deserves attention; and it will be seen, contrary to public opinion hitherto, that if the specialised and expensive organisation of the American team enabled them to score heavily in the "track athletic" events with some quite first-rate performers, it was reserved for other nations to show an all-round excellence in various events which many will value even more highly.

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The full prize list is as follows :

EVENT.	WINNER.	NATION.	SECOND.
Marathon Race (42 kils ; over 26 miles)	Sherring	British (Canada)	Swede.
100 Metres	Hahn	American	American.
Hurdles (110 metres)	Leavitt	American	British.
Quarter-mile (400 metres)	Pilgrim	American	British.
Half-mile (800 mts.)	Pilgrim	American	American.
1500 Metres	Lightbody	American	British.
Five Miles	Hawtrey	British	Swede.
Standing Long Jump	Ewry	American	American.
Long Jump	Prinstein	American	British.
Standing High Jump	Ewry	American	Belgian American
High Jump	Leahy	British	Hungarian.
Hop-Step-and-Jump	O'Connor	British	British.
Pole Jump	Gonder	French	Swede.
Hellenic Discus	Jaervinen	Finlander	Greek.
Free Discus	Sheridan	American	Greek.
Putting Stone	Georgantas	Greek	American.
Putting Weight	Sheridan	American	Hungarian.
Javelin	Lemming	Swede	Swede.
Weight Lifting			
Two hands	Tophalos	Greek	Austrian.
Each hand	Steinbach	Austrian	Italian.
Græco-Roman			
Wrestling—			
Light-weight	Watzl	Austrian	Dane.
Middle-weight	Weckmann	Finlander	Austrian.
Heavy-weight	Jensen	Dane	Austrian.
Walking—			
1500 metres	Bonhag	American	British (Canada).
3000 metres	Stantils	Hungarian	German.
Lawn Tennis—			
Men's Singles	Decugis	French	French.
Ladies' Singles	—	Greek	Greek.

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EVENT.	WINNER.	NATION.	SECOND.
Lawn Tennis—			
Mixed Doubles	—	French	Greek.
Men's Doubles	—	French	Greek.
Fencing—			
Foil	Dillon- Kavanagh	French	German.
Epee	La Falaise	French	French.
Sabre	Casimir	German	Dutch.
Sabre Teams	—	German	Greek.
Epee Teams	—	French	British.
Swimming—			
100 metres	Daniels	American	Hungarian.
400 metres	Sheff	Austrian	British.
1600 metres	Taylor	British	British.
Teams	—	Hungarian	German.
High Diving	—	German	German.
Rowing—			
Canoeing	—	French	French.
Gigs, with cox (1000 metres)	—	Italian	Italian.
Gigs, with cox (1600 metres)	—	Italian	Belgian.
Fours, with cox (2000 metres)	—	Italian	French.
Ships' Galleys, 6 oars (2000 mts.)	—	Italian	Greek.
Ships' Galleys, 16 oars	—	Greek	Greek.
Shooting—			
Military Rifle (300 metres)	Richardet	Swiss	Swiss.
Gras Rifle (200 metres)	—	French	Swiss.
Any Rifle (300 metres)	—	Swiss	Swiss.
Rifle Teams (300 metres)	—	Swiss	Norwegian.
Champion shot, lying down	—	Norwegian	—

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EVENT.	WINNER.	NATION.	SECOND.
Shooting—			
Champion shot, kneeling	—	Greek	—
Champion shot, upright	—	Norwegian	—
Any Revolver (20 metres)	Richardet	Swiss	Greek.
1873 Revolver	—	French	French.
Any Revolver (25 metres)	—	French	French.
Revolver (50 metres)	—	Greek	French.
Duelling-pistol (20 metres)	Moreaux	French	Italian.
Duelling-pistol (20 metres) at com- mand	—	Greek	Swede.
Clay Pigeons	G. Merlin	British	Greek.
Clay Pigeons, 2 barrels	S. Merlin	British	Greek.
Bicycling—			
1000 metres	Verri	Italian	British.
333 $\frac{1}{3}$ metres	Verri	Italian	British.
2000 metres, tandem	—	British	German.
5000 metres	Verri	Italian	British.
20 kilometres	Pett	British	French.
84 kilometres	Vast	French	French.
Tug-of-War	—	German	Greek.
Athletic Pentathlon	Mellander	Swede	Hungarian.
Rope-climbing	—	Greek	Hungarian.
Gymnastic Teams	—	Dane Norwegian (tie)	Italian German (tie).
Gymnastic Pentathlon	—	French	German.
Gymnastic Hexathlon	—	German	French.
Football	—	Dane	Smyrniote.

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It is obvious, of course, that some victories are worth more than others. But so much has been said about the "failure" of the British athletes that it may be well to point out the price the Americans had to pay for specialising in the stadium events. Their successes were very great, and they thoroughly deserved them; but outside "track athletics," in the stricter sense, they did very little. So that, if we take the whole of the seventy-two events mentioned in the card, we get the somewhat curious result that neither the British nor the American athletes did best all round. That distinction, it is instructive to observe, must go to our friends the French, who won the pole jump, gymnastic pentathlon, 84 kilometres bicycle race, foils, *épée*, *épée* team contest, duelling-pistols, Gras rifle (200 ms.), any revolver (25 ms.), the singles, mixed, and men's doubles in lawn tennis, and the canoeing; while their second prizes were the gymnastic hexathlon, 84 kilometres bicycle race, tennis singles, 20 kilometres bicycle, fours with cox. (2000 ms), *épée*, canoeing, any revolver (25 ms.), and revolver at 50 metres. Scoring five for each of their thirteen first prizes and three for each of their nine seconds (as is usual in America), this gives them a total of 92 points. To this the British athletes take second place with a total of 78 for nine firsts, viz., the five miles, Marathon Race, high jump, hop-step-and-jump, 1600 metres swimming, both clay-pigeon matches, and the 20 kilometres and 2000 metres tandem bicycle races; their eleven seconds being made up of the

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hurdles, quarter, 1500 metres, long jump, hop-skip-and-jump, *épée* team contest, 400 and 1600 metres swimming, and the 5000, 1000, and  $333\frac{1}{3}$  metres bicycle races. Every one will acknowledge the fitness of the Greeks taking so high a place as third in the list, and they are to be heartily congratulated on their success in holding their own against the picked athletes of the world with a score of 76, made up of eight firsts, viz., putting the stone (running), two-hand weight lifting, ladies' singles at lawn tennis, rope-climbing, sixteen-oar galleys, duelling-pistols at command, champion shot (kneeling), and revolver at fifty paces; with twelve seconds, composed of the Hellenic and the free discus, the sabre team contest, both clay-pigeon matches, the army revolver (20 metres), the sixteen-oar galleys, the six-oar galleys (2000 metres), the tug-of-war, and all the lawn tennis events except the singles. This is a varied list, which sufficiently demonstrates the real influence upon the nation of the movement typified by these Olympic Games.

Fourth come the Americans, whose total score of 75 is made up of eleven magnificent victories in the hundred, hurdles, quarter, half, 1500 metres, both long jumps, standing high jump, free discus, putting the weight, 100 metres swimming and 1500 metres walk; while their seconds were won in the hundred, half, standing long and high jumps, and putting the stone (running). Many will think that the quality of these events deserves the highest place of all. Still, since the

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programme of these sports was allowed to be as long as it was in Athens, it is only fair to judge each nation by the sum total of its athletic powers in every direction. Germany comes fifth with 46, and Italy sixth with 44, having done well in rowing and bicycling; the Swiss total of 35 was entirely composed of shooting successes. An extra five marks should be given to Denmark for the wrestling championship, which went to her winner of the heavy weights, and to Norway for the shooting championship of Herr Skattebo, who won both standing and prone competitions; this would bring their totals to 25, which is also equalled by Sweden, with her highly creditable seconds in the five miles and Marathon Race, and by Hungary. Austria's "strong men events" scored her 24. Finland took two firsts, and the list closes with Belgium, Holland, and Smyrna in that order. My details are all taken from the official statement of results issued by the committee on the spot.

In considering the record of the various nations, it must be remembered that the English-speaking races have hitherto enjoyed one preponderant and vital advantage, which is that athletic traditions are in our blood, and athletic framework is constantly being bred into the best of our boys. Every Olympic meeting in Athens increases the possibility of similar advantages for modern Greece, but until she can claim them she will find that a four-yearly burst of enthusiasm will not suffice to win her the Marathon Race and the best prizes, even if that enthusiasm be felt

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by every single member of her population from top to bottom, as was certainly the case in 1906. At least a hundred thousand persons, and probably many more, were massed together, in the stadium and for miles down the course, to watch the Greek champion, Koutoulakis, finish first in this important contest.

The shock to the public mind when a Canadian happily cantered home several minutes ahead can only, at this distance, be faintly imagined. There was a gasp of "Xenos!" ("A foreigner!") all round the stadium. As I walked down the course, that was lined with troops for more than a mile through the town, I heard repeated exclamations of "Allos Xenos!" ("Another foreigner!") as two Swedes and an American followed the Canadian. The long-looked-for Greek was fifth, and he was a fellow villager of the hero of 1896. Koutoulakis was not in the first thirteen. The winner was a Canadian, the sixth (Blake) was from Australia, the thirteenth (Cormack) a Scot from South Africa. Sweden provided the second and fourth; France, the eighth. Some time before the finish, while we were all waiting eagerly in the stadium for news, tidings arrived that Daly, the Irishman, was ahead within ten kilometres of Athens. This turned out to be untrue; but when Sherring (who is a small and light-built man) arrived, the maple-leaf he wore upon his jersey looked so like a shamrock that the mistake was easily explained. Daly, who led for a long way, ran on with blistered feet until hardly any skin was left on them and he was compelled



## THE WREATH OF OLIVE

to stop. He weighs over 13 stone. The pace at the start had been made far too hot, and may have accounted for Cormack getting a stitch early in the race which lost him a lot of ground. The winner had come over two months beforehand, and thoroughly accustomed himself both to the climate and the course; and it is quite possible that neither he nor any of the British competitors would have done so well if it had not been for the care of Mr. Bosanquet, of the British School, who sent his own cook with various necessaries to Marathon, the night before the race, and ensured whatever comfort was possible for the British runners. This is a race that will be difficult to reproduce elsewhere,\* and it will no doubt continue in Greece, owing to the strength of local associations; but any British competitor there in the future should understand that his chances will be most remote unless he arrives at least a fortnight beforehand. It will also be necessary for the British authorities to secure, some days in advance, a house, with proper food, drink, and blankets, in Marathon, for use by our athletes the night before the race. All other details were well looked after by the Greek authorities, though the medical examination of the competitors was rather a farce, and should be superseded in future by the production of a properly signed certificate by each runner. It

\* In 1908 it was arranged that competitors should start from Windsor, pass Eton and Harrow, and finish the twenty-six-mile course in the great Arena at Shepherd's Bush.

## THE OLYMPIC GAMES

was remarkable that Greece should have produced six out of the first thirteen to finish, and when they can breed a veteran like Mr. Fowler Dixon, who at the age of fifty-six can run a mile in nine seconds less than six minutes before Prince George, they may hope to find another winner who will do the Marathon course in less than 2 hours 50 minutes. The generous way in which both the public and the Press of Athens swallowed their disappointment after their first shock and, applauded Sherring's victory on every possible occasion, will not be easily forgotten, even by those who are most sceptical about the educational value of athletic meetings. The winner of 1906 could, no doubt, have done two hours and three-quarters had it been necessary, for he did it under 2 hours 52 minutes, which is 4 minutes better than 1896, and walked a long distance in the last half, and he finished as fresh as a daisy. That an American should be third will be a revelation to those who believe that the Yankees have no long-distance runners. Svanberg, the Swede, who ran in excellent form, gave promise of his admirable second when he ran so well in the five miles against Hawtrey; and France, after getting eighth in this race, and providing first, second, and third in the 84 kilometres bicycle race, over the same course, has fairly proved her right to an athletic distinction hitherto monopolised by the northern races.

Moved by a generous desire to give all their visitors a chance of knowing one another well,

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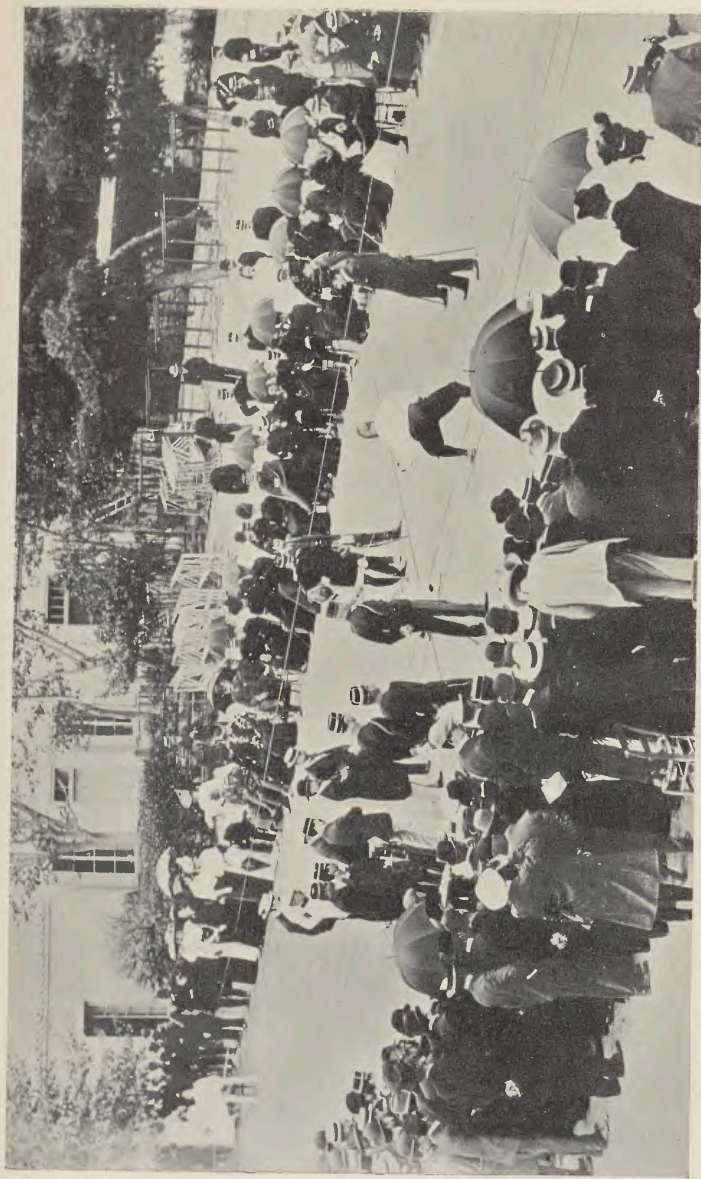
and living together at a moderate cost, the Greek Government arranged a kind of common hostelry for all competitors in the Zappeion, a fine white building in a park near the stadium. But this kindly plan did not prove a practical success. Men who had finished their contests came home late and made a noise. Men who still had their work before them could not get enough sleep. The necessary arrangements for feeding so many persons at once did not always suit competitors who had any little idiosyncrasies of appetite or health. The Americans took a house and most of them lived there together, under supervision. Mr. William Henry was wise enough to keep the English swimmers at the Aktaeon, in Phalerum Bay, close to the scene of their races, where they were joined by other British athletes who thought it advisable to leave the Zappeion. In future years it would be found both more economical and more healthy from a training point of view to charter a good steamer from London or Southampton, take all the British athletes out in her, anchor in Phalerum Bay about a week before the Games begin, and make her the permanent headquarters of the English team, both for food and sleep. Half a guinea a head for the whole trip, there and back, ought to be a liberal estimate of the daily cost of each athlete. We shall never either desire or obtain the £5000 which was in 1906 cheerfully placed at the disposal of the American team, but it is not essential for another English party to start from home with less than £200 towards [their legitimate expenses, and it is

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a somewhat unfair handicap against our men that they should be the only team who are not assisted to produce their best representatives by the smallest subsidy from their own Government.

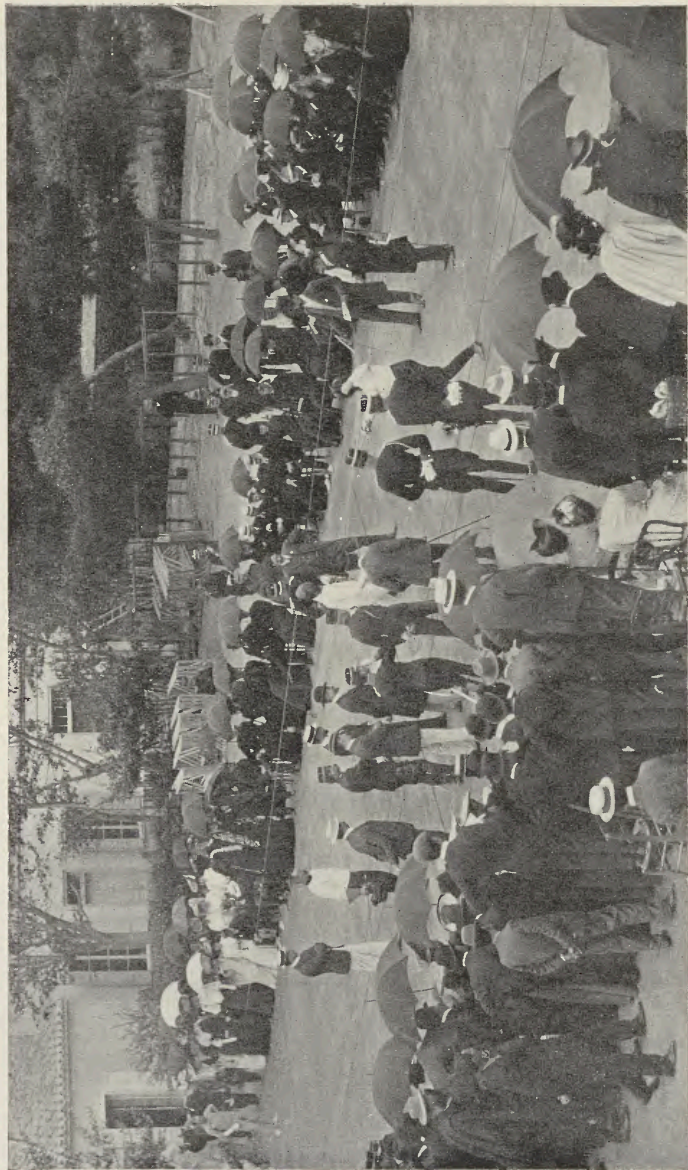
If it had not been for the exertions of the Rev. R. S. de Courcy Laffan, and the British Olympic Council, with its president, Lord Desborough, British athletes would not have got even what little help they had. By the Council's assistance a fund was distributed to the various responsible associations, which was made up of £80 from the *Greek* (not the English) Government, £50 from the Goldsmiths' Company, and £10 each from the Grocers, Salters, and Clothworkers, whose generosity had hardly been sufficiently recognised by the public.

There is no reason why the Council should not eventually become a kind of International Board which will take the lead in international sport as the Jockey Club now takes the lead in horse-racing. But the Council had no power to organise the English athletes at Athens. It was originally constituted to spread in Great Britain a knowledge of the Olympic movement started by Baron Pierre de Coubertin in 1896, and to secure that the views of our British associations should have their due weight in the organisation of the series of Olympic Games which began in Athens (1896), continued in Paris (1900), and St. Louis (1904), and are being held in London in 1908. The Greek Games of 1906 were an



*Photo by Borwick*

THE MATCH WITH GERMANY : PETRI *v.* NEWTON ROBINSON



*Photo by Bowden*

THE MATCH WITH GERMANY : CASIMIR *v.* DUFF GORDON

## THE WREATH OF OLIVE

excrescence upon this series which the Council cheerfully agreed to help. But their chief duty has lain in the organisation of the English Games of 1908. They will also endeavour to secure in the future, whether in London, in Athens, or elsewhere, that only those athletes participate in the Olympic Games who are duly accredited by the associations at the head of their respective sports, and that only those jurymen appointed by the various associations shall officiate in the various sections of the international jury. This is but the slightest sketch of their functions, but it is sufficient to show their paramount importance; and the Games in Athens emphasised the vital necessity of some such organisation.

For one thing, it is clear that the programme at Athens was too long. It is also clear that some contests are better suited for international competitions than others. In running or jumping, for instance, the victory of one man is usually evident to all. But in such events as high-diving or fencing, the result is far too much dependent on the quality of the judging and the method by which the judges are first selected and afterwards exercise their functions. In the high-diving at Athens, for example, the Greek newspapers followed general opinion in attributing the highest excellence either to the Swedes or to the English; but as the jury was composed of various nationalities, each with its own standard of efficiency and its own method of scoring, the result was that neither was awarded the prize.

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In fencing, again, the mistake was made of admitting to the jury professionals whose livelihood and reputation depended on the success of pupils who were competing ; and the rules for fencing as at first drawn up were so inadequate that the British Olympic Council had to exercise its full influence, and produce several vital alterations in the code. In the end, the success of the English fencers was far greater than any of their compatriots had imagined possible, and deserves remembrance because no English team has done so well since our first team went out to Paris and beat the Belgians in 1903 ; and because it was some compensation in Athens in 1906, where a country which can go mad about football at home could send no amateur eleven for the Olympic Games, to find that England could do so well in a sport which is still comparatively young in this country, but which, thanks to the efforts of such organisations as the Sword Club and the Epée Club, is rapidly acquiring a wide and deep influence among athletic Englishmen.

The questions raised by the merits of the fencing at Athens irresistibly lead us to the serious consideration of international juries. The principle of selecting a juror " to act for his country," or " to safeguard the interests of his compatriots," sounds well on paper ; but human nature is not perfect enough to produce satisfactory results from it in practice ; for it ends in a juror being honestly blinded to his countrymen's defects, and sincerely speedy in discovering the short-

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comings of others. One solution of the difficulty would be the establishment, in each department of international competition, of one authority, recognised by all the competitors before the meeting as supreme. He should be above any suspicion of partiality, and might, if necessary, be remunerated by the Central Committee of the Games in question, to whom alone he should be responsible. He would select, wherever necessary, assistants in his own department, responsible to himself alone. He would be guided in his decisions by such a code of rules as that which was accepted beforehand by all competitors in the Games of 1908 in London, where, by the work of the British Council, an accepted codification of the various rules enforced by different nationalities in the separate departments of sport has been produced, which will be the link between our various associations and those of other countries. This code will be unchangeable, when once a meeting has begun, and competitors have given their adherence to it by the fact of entry. No entries will be allowed after a given date. Every section of athletes should have a recognised captain, who might or might not be himself a competitor, but who must be responsible to the Central Committee for the actions of his team, and must be responsible to his team for all official communications as to time and place of contest during the actual Games, and for the proper upholding of the team's interests. In addition to this, the whole body of athletes from

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any one country, divided as it is into various sections under their respective captains, should acknowledge one distinguished amateur as their head and athletic representative on the spot; and he should be accompanied by another official representative selected by the Foreign Office (as was the case with Lord Desborough and Mr. Bosanquet at Athens), to direct and organise all the necessary social obligations and pleasures of which Greek courtesy and hospitality have set a standard that it will always be difficult to equal. The only addition necessary to complete the organisation would be a trained and paid servant, of intelligence and resource, who would have sufficient general knowledge of medicine, surgery, and massage to be of real assistance in case of injury or illness, and sufficient technical all-round knowledge of athletics to be of help during the last days of training and the actual moment of contest.

These suggestions would apply with as much force to Englishmen who met at home their visitors from abroad as to any English teams which contend in future in Olympic Games elsewhere, and I am glad to think that the most of them have been practically carried out in the organisation of the London Games of 1908.

It sounds at first as if the meetings at Athens would secure a unity of place and a just comparison of records which would prove a preponderant advantage, and eventually eliminate the necessity of any similar meetings elsewhere.

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But this is not quite true. The running-track of the Athenian stadium was certainly much better in 1906 than it was in 1896, but it was chiefly the higher class of the runners which produced  $11\frac{1}{5}$  sec. in 1906 instead of 12 sec. in 1896 for the hundred metres;  $16\frac{1}{5}$  sec. instead of  $17\frac{3}{5}$  sec. for the hurdles;  $53\frac{1}{5}$  sec. instead of  $54\frac{1}{5}$  sec. for the quarter; 2 min.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  sec. instead of 2 min. 11 sec. for the half; and 4 min. 12 sec. instead of 4 min.  $33\frac{1}{8}$  sec. for the 1500 metres. The Greek track is still far from being what an international racecourse ought to be, and its four sharp corners make so cruel a demand on fast runners that good performances can never be certain. Hawtrey's magnificent time in the five miles was made at a cost of physical disablement which every one must deplore, and too many of the short races were won purely by tactics instead of by sheer speed alone. This can only be very slightly improved, owing to the conformation of the permanent architectural surroundings. An arena seating 60,000 spectators is, of course, a valuable asset; but white marble is more interesting than comfortable in blinding sunshine.

Originally built about 330 B.C., the Athenian stadium nearly exhausted the Pentelic quarries in its reconstruction by Herodes Atticus some 500 years later, and then fell gradually into decay. But excavations were begun by the King of Greece in 1870, and in anticipation of the revival of the Games in 1896 the stadium was splendidly restored by the munificence of

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M. Avéroff, a wealthy Greek merchant of Alexandria. It was in 1906 certainly one of the most impressive buildings of the kind I had ever seen. But though considerably smaller than the English amphitheatre of 1908, it enjoys a setting which no other structure can ever equal, for above it are Lycabettus and the Acropolis. This makes it even more unfortunate that so permanent and costly a structure should necessitate a cinder-track with corners that are practically impossible for high speed, and a central enclosure too narrow for the proper arrangement of competitions that should take place on grass. The javelin competition, for instance, nearly proved fatal to the runners in the five-mile race.

But on the whole the Games of 1906 in Athens were a distinct success ; and it was a most fortunate omen that our King and Queen, with the Prince and Princess of Wales, saw the Games at Athens, and expressed their unqualified approval of the meeting and its various events. They are certain, too, to sympathise with ideals that are far wider than would be implied by a mere contest for athletic prizes, as was shown by Baron Pierre de Coubertin's meeting in the Comédie Française. His whole Olympic movement embraces plans for literature and art, and for an international education on the broadest physical and mental lines, that shall progressively benefit, not merely by Olympic Games, but by such an interchange of opinions as that produced at the yearly conferences already held in London, Berlin, Paris,

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Brussels, and elsewhere, under the direction of distinguished delegates from every nation. The large number of nations represented at Athens shows how widely the idea appeals to every one. The only great nation conspicuous by its absence was Spain; and with an English Queen upon the Spanish throne it is not likely that a nation which has produced and perfected so magnificent a game as pelota will long be absent from Olympic meetings in the future.

If there is one characteristic of the opening twentieth century more promising than another, it is the international goodwill which has been created by friendly international rivalries. The gospel of good sport has spread until it has reached nations which were previously untouched by any single spark of athletic emulation. This is producing results not upon the bodies only, but upon the minds and temperaments as well, of vast sections of the world's population. England no longer stands alone, as once she did, as the apostle of "hard exercise." It is immensely significant that the whole Olympic movement owes its renaissance to a Frenchman, and that France is the nation which holds the best all-round record at the last Games in Athens. We have had to see our pupils beat us, and we can but work our hardest to continue giving them a stubborn contest for supremacy. No friends are closer, no friendships last longer, than those made in the honest struggle for victory in manly sports. The amity of nations has been no little

## THE OLYMPIC GAMES

forwarded by the revival of the Olympic Games. The dream that started them deserves the strong and widespread support it has already obtained. It is now certain of a large measure of permanent and practical success.



ye debarkement of ye Englishmen vnto Grece : whereatts  
ye Greekes are moche estranged



*Ye lords of Weslar overthroneth the dyvers Sluigyns  
and the meyne of Flaunders*

## CHAPTER VIII

### ATHENS TOURNAMENT

Te non paventis funera Galliae  
Duraeque tellus audit Iberiae  
Te caede gaudentes Sicambri  
Compositis venerantur armis.

#### I

THIS is the song of the *Branwen*,  
Who loved the frolic breeze,  
The gay unconquered playmate  
Of the glowing Southern Seas ;  
Like Amphinrite's tresses  
On a breast as white as snow,  
The spray of the sunlit breakers  
From her dancing prow would flow,  
When Ocean's myriad-murmur  
Was calling her to stray  
Where the loveliest of her comrades  
Rode light on the foam at play.

#### II

So southward swift from Naples  
Her bright career she bent,

## THE OLYMPIC GAMES

While smoking Polyphemus  
His fire and ashes blent ;  
But she tossed her head and hastened  
To Sicilia's storm-tossed pale,  
Where Scylla and Charybdis  
Roared on the rising gale,  
Till she made Messina's harbour,  
And rested all the night  
To preen her ruffled pinions  
For her long south-eastern flight.

### III

Then Ionia's daughters called her,  
And the nymphs of Corinth sang,  
While the ancient hills of Hellas  
With their tuneful welcome rang ;  
Till she rose and bared her bosom  
To the golden kiss of Day,  
Where Poseidon and Athena  
Gave her greeting in the bay.

### IV

Four Knights were with her, chosen well,  
Englishman, Welsh, and Scot,  
Who wore the Rose and dared their foes  
To hinder them one jot.  
Two comrades more had gone before  
To hold the martial lists—  
Their helmets on their heads were set,  
Their gauntlets on their fists—  
And side by side they loudly cried  
A challenge fair and free,  
Till they were aware of an Almain there,  
Who answered courteously :



## ATHENS TOURNAMENT

V

'I am here for the right,' quoth the Almayne  
Knight,  
"And the eagles of my home  
I will uphold in combat bold  
Where'er the English roam."

VI

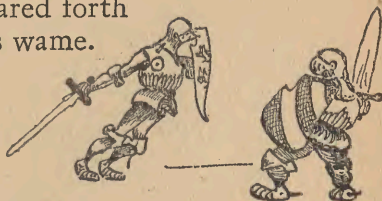
Two Kings sat by that tented field,  
Two Queens were looking on,  
When those black eagles spread their wings  
And the English Roses shone.

VII

Lord Desborough of Taplov  
Went first into the fight,  
And the Grenfell griffins on his crest  
Were nodding, black as night.  
He smote the Almayne captain  
Forthright so shrewd a stroke  
Through helm and head and shoulders  
That the captain's neck was broke.

VIII

But the second Almayne's vengeance  
Was hot upon that deed,  
And he charged on Maryculter  
Right fast across the mead,  
Three times Sir Cosmo foiled him,  
Three times stout Casmir came,  
Till at the fourth the Scot fared forth  
With a sword-thrust in his wame.



Syz Kormwee gadome gazeke pencia uforma  
an Almayne and overhoulde byss

## THE OLYMPIC GAMES

### IX

The Lord of Newton's Manor  
Was the third his blade to show,  
And his nimble thrust laid deep in dust  
The crafty Almayne foe.

### X

The fourth he was a sely man  
Who waited patiently,  
Till the last of England's enemies  
To test her chivalry  
Had spent his strength and tired at length,  
Then, calling on his God,  
With flashing eye and sword on high  
He pinned him to the sod.

### XI

What need to tell the shouting,  
The smiles of King and Queen,  
The triumph and the laughter  
And all that went between.  
What need to tell how Flanders  
Was smitten sore and fled,  
Or how the breast of Gallia's best  
Was filled with sorest dread.  
In that last fight Sir Cosmo,  
Still smarting from his wound  
Like the Wild Boar of Caledon  
Drove all men to the ground.  
Four Frenchmen felt his falchion  
Pierce all their harness through ;  
Four widows mourn in Paris town  
The lords his vengeance slew.

## ATHENS TOURNAMENT

### XII

High-hearted to the *Branwen*  
Her doughty Knights returned  
And Howard Lord of Walden  
With pride and glory burned.

### XIII

The Greeks were sore astonished  
When the *Branwen's* crew fared forth.  
To sail the sunlit waters  
That bore her to the north ;  
But or e'er she won to Venice,  
From Ragusa's storied walls  
From the hoary cliffs of Ithaca  
And Corfu's sunlit halls,  
From Spalato's ruined splendour  
And from Hadria's white-lipped seas  
The tale of Athens Tournament  
Went forth upon the breeze.

### XIV

The young Bulgarian dreams it  
As the stars pale in the sky ;  
Dalmatians, Turks, and Magyars  
Have heard its battle cry ;  
And a nameless terror seizes  
The wives of Paris town  
When they read the name of *Branwen*  
And her swordsmen of renown.



DIVERS SCRIBES AND RECORDERS RECEIUE YE HISTORIE FROME YE MEMORIOUS SPENCHEHEMYS

## CHAPTER IX

### ATHENS

Le divin c'est l'immatériel, l'incompréhensible. Les dieux Grecs étaient des hommes beaux et forts. Voilà pourquoi les statues Grecs ont une magnifique sérénité animale.

It might well be thought, from what has gone before, that we left Athens without seeing anything but the Olympic Games which have furnished the material for the first part of this little book; and I have endeavoured, at least in these pages, to add nothing to the quantity of material already published by more competent authorities on subjects well known to every scholar and visited by every traveller. Yet it would be rank ingratitude to pass over in utter silence some of the happiest hours I spent in Greece, under the guidance of Mr. Bosanquet, then head of the British School, who showed us all we ought to see, explained the difficulties we met, and left us to form our own opinions.

The first striking building of classical antiquity we beheld were the few columns left of Hadrian's great Temple of Zeus, which rise immediately above the small stream of the Ilyssus, scarce a stride in breadth, where Oreithyia, daughter of

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## ATHENS

Erechtheus, was gathering flowers when she was carried off by Boreas.

We had passed these ruins every day as we drove from our hotel to the new stadium, and at last I had leisure to look at them quietly in their lovely setting near the fountain of Callirhoe, from which still wells, among the dripping maidenhair fern, the purest water in the city. In the background rises the rocky plateau of crystalline limestone that is the Acropolis; the gently swelling hills towards Phalerum conceal the sparkling sea; and on the left, as you look out from Athens, are the slopes of bare Hymettus.

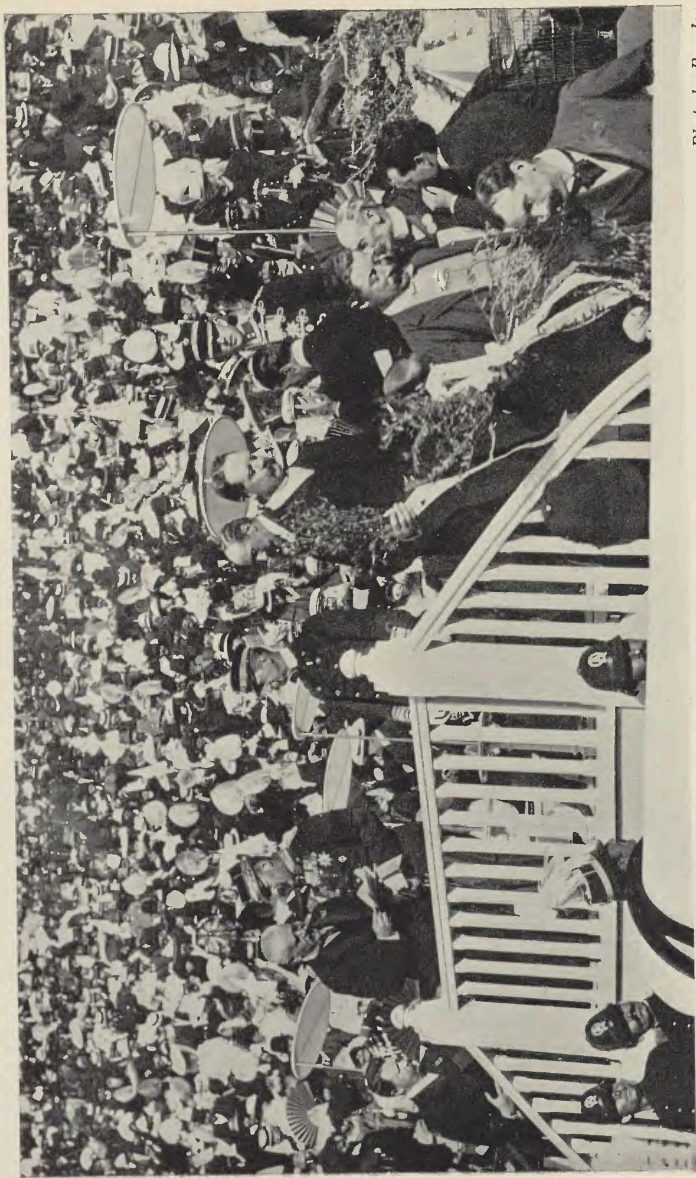
The Corinthian capitals of Hadrian's work are not in the usual pure Greek style, which has left only one example of the perfect Corinthian type in Athens—the choragic monument of Lysicrates. The chaste severity of a great building like the Parthenon seemed to Ictinus, its architect, to be better expressed in the plain majesty of the Doric, and the groups and statuary of Pheidias were clear and massive upon it, visible from a distance. Even the Temple of Theseus, the other great architectural treasure of Athens, is in severe Doric, though it is much smaller; and as Bishop Wordsworth says, "the loveliness of its colouring is such that from the rich mellow hue which the marble has now assumed it looks as if it had been quarried from the golden light of an Athenian sunset." Perfect as it is, and easily visible upon its platform, this wonderful construction shows very clearly all the best points of Doric detail,

## THE OLYMPIC GAMES

but from its smaller size it loses that magnificent effect of massive serenity which is typical of the Parthenon, its greater sister, and therefore its builders seem to have decorated it with more colour than was usual in temples of this order; and it is only by the rich colouring we can still see in the façade of St. Mark's at Venice that we should judge what the Greek temples really looked like in their prime. They were not white. They were not even the mellow gold of the Theseum. They were full of brilliant hues, enhanced by the varied surface of their sculptures.

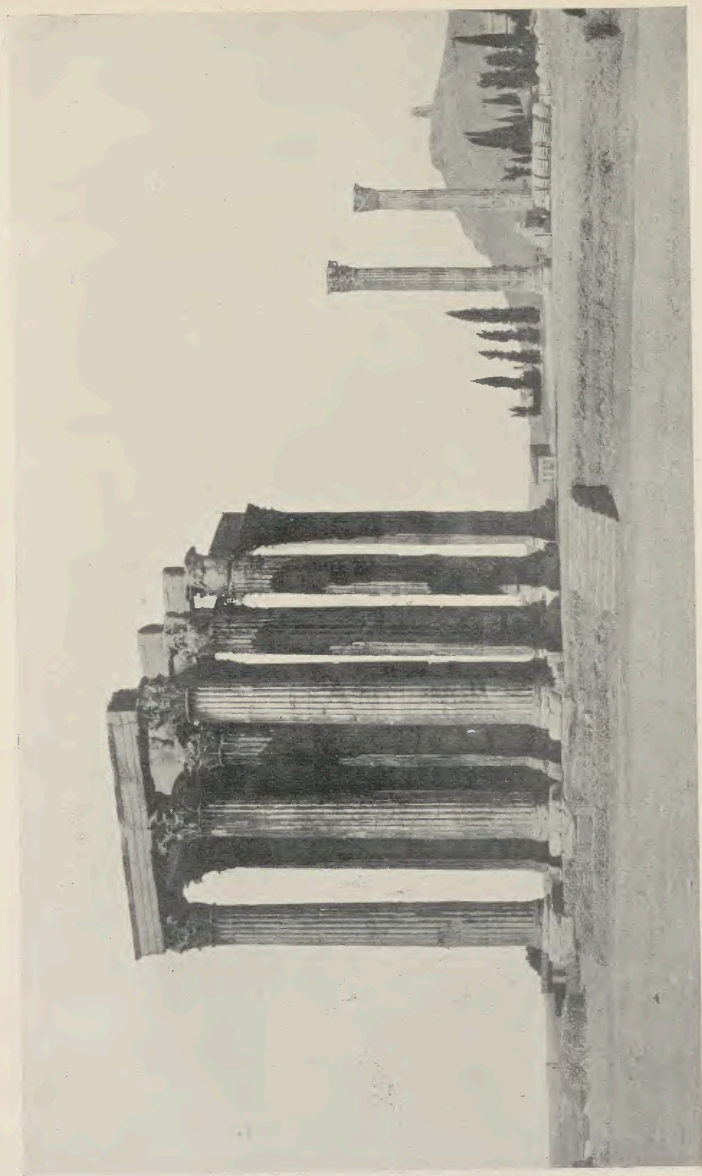
But I must complete the thought that Hadrian's columns have suggested. It is, briefly, that a Greek of the best period of classical antiquity would have made so large a building after the Doric style of the Parthenon. For a smaller building, such as the exquisitely graceful Erechtheum on the Acropolis, the Ionic order was appropriate. For the still smaller monument of Lysicrates, and for that alone, the Corinthian order remains the obvious choice of its Athenian designers.

The columns of Hadrian's Temple were the first and the Theseum was the last of the famous buildings of Greek history I saw in Athens. Between them in my memory stands out our third visit to the Acropolis. On its southern slopes are the vestiges of the Stoa of Eumenes, built in 200 B.C., and the earliest instance, I am told, of the structural use of the round arch. Not far off, the whole plan of the Temple of Æsculapius was discovered as recently as 1884.



*Photo by Bowden*

LORD DESBOROUGH RECEIVING HIS PRIZE AT ATHENS



THE TEMPLE OF OLYMPIAN ZEUS



## ATHENS

But by far the most interesting site in this approach which is so rich in ruins is the Theatre of Dionysus, in which the tragedies of Æschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides were first brought out before an Athenian audience. The front row of the semicircle of seats is still almost filled with the marble chairs in which the priests of Dionysus sat, and in the centre is the one more highly carved for the high priest himself, with satyrs and a bunch of grapes upon its front, Arimaspes and the griffins beneath, and a most delicate and beautiful group of the kneeling Eros holding two gamecocks on the triangle of its side-arms. Of this latter Mr. Bosanquet was kind enough to secure reproductions in plaster for one of our party, and one of them is on my study walls to-day.

Much of the detail we see now in this theatre was no doubt the result of the restoration of Herodes Atticus, but the general structure of the original building which echoed to the syllables of Æschylus remains unchanged. It is perfectly possible to hear a man speaking on the space that now represents the ancient stage if you stand at the top of the highest row of seats, and when the back scenes of the original theatre were added the voice must have been even more resonant. But I can hardly imagine the place ever held thirty thousand people. So many seem hardly possible in that pathetic ruin, the Graeco-Roman Theatre in Arles, and I am told that the Theatre of Syracuse is larger than either of these. In any case, after a visit to this Theatre of Dionysus on the slopes of the Acro-

## THE OLYMPIC GAMES

polis, it became much clearer why a revival of *Antigone* or *Ædipus* in the modern stadium at Athens can never be successful. The new surroundings are entirely incongruous.

Beyond this older theatre are the remains of the larger Graeco-Roman Theatre built on these same slopes by Herodes Atticus, and if you pass beyond the approach to the Acropolis, on your first visit, you reach the Areopagus, where the Apostle Paul is said to have disputed with the heathen philosophers. The old Agora formed a crowded market-place to the north-west, where the small platform just beneath the rising rock once held the statues of Harmodius and Aristogeiton.

The steps to the Propylaea rise from the Beulé Gate, with the pedestal of Agrippa on the left, and the bastion of the lovely little Ionic temple of Nike Apteros on the right, built of white Pentelic marble and reconstructed from its fragments in about 1834. The exquisite figure of a woman fastening her sandal, in the bas-relief in the Acropolis Museum, comes from this temple, and from its terraces you may look out to Phaleron, Munychia, Piræus, Salamis, Acrocorinthus, Ægina, and the wide Saronic Gulf.

The western portico of the Propylaea is built with fluted Doric columns, and three huge steps of Pentelic marble, with one dark blue Eleusinian stone, lead to the top. There is a slope of scarred soil, strewn with marble fragments and with limestone, stretching upwards for a short way beyond it. On the summit, and a

## ATHENS

little to the right, stands the Parthenon, not identical in orientation with the gateway of the Propylaea, as you notice when you stand beneath the enormous blocks of marble, over twenty-two feet long, which span that gateway from one pillar to another, but so placed that the play of light and shade may be varied in each building; and the Erechtheum is set at a different angle too, its graceful outlines forming a perfect contrast to the majestic solemnity of the larger structure.

This subtle quality of variation persists throughout the best Greek architecture. I have dealt with it at length elsewhere,\* so it will only be necessary here to say that just as the sites of these buildings are all set on slightly varying angles, so the measurements of their detailed construction are all different from those which are apparent to the casual eye. There is not a single straight line in the Parthenon. Each mighty step is planned upon so wide a curve that a stone slab six inches high placed at one extremity was invisible from the other when I had placed my head at the same level, owing to the swelling marble in between. No two columns are spaced at the same distance from each other as the next pair. The columns also lean slightly inwards. The angles at the exterior of the building lean slightly outwards. There are many more curious

\* See my "Spirals in Nature and Art" (John Murray). Mr. Penrose published long ago his careful measurements of the Parthenon, and Mr. Goodyear has lately proved that these same subtleties of calculated difference occur in other old buildings.

## THE OLYMPIC GAMES

instances of deliberate and delicate divergence from mathematical accuracy, and it is this divergence which gives the Parthenon its living beauty. For the essential principle of life and growth is constant variation from the rigid type. No tree grows all its branches at the same angles to the trunk, no flower springs from the earth to meet the sun in the straight lines of geometry; and so Ictinus and Callicrates built, between 447 and 438 B.C., a temple for the Athenians which should enshrine, in lines of imperishable marble, subtly wrought, the evanescent and essential beauty which they loved.

The principles they worked on were known to the Romans and to the builders of the great cathedrals in the pointed architecture of the West. But at some time in the seventeenth century they were forgotten, overlaid by the frigid accuracies of the school of Mansard, or by the geometric tracings of a false Renaissance. And this is why the modern reproduction of such an ancient masterpiece as the Parthenon invariably fails to reproduce the old effect. Mere age and lapse of time have nothing to do with it. If some of our monstrosities of modern architecture are spared by the unwilling citizens of the next ten centuries, they will look no better then than they do to-day. But if we could see the Parthenon in the splendour of its new-born beauty, we should admire it even more than we do now, and this because the principles embodied in its structure are eternal, independent either of time or space, "a joy for ever"; for

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they are freed from those rigid laws of accurate measurement which the old builders had long ago overpassed and laid aside.

The saddest thing about a visit to the Acropolis is the thought that its worst ruin has been wrought by the hand of man. In 1687, for instance, the Venetian troops were under the command of Count Königsmark, who represented Francesco Morosini, when a German lieutenant fired the bomb which blew up the Turks' powder-magazine within the Parthenon. The Germans certainly owe the world a debt for that unlucky act of vandalism. But they have done their best to repay it by the excavation of Olympia in Elis.

I shall not multiply instances which are merely irritating, especially in a land where the inhabitants care so little, it appears, for the treasures of their inheritance; but it is impossible for an Englishman to avoid regretting that, if it were necessary for Lord Elgin to take away the famous marbles in order to preserve them, he should have given so little care to the supervision of their removal. His ignorant and clumsy workmen almost destroyed the work of Ictinus while engaged in saving the sculptures of Pheidias.

Yet, though bereft of well-nigh every ornament, and mutilated even in the skeleton of its structural anatomy, the Parthenon retains the unfaded glamour of its first conception. Like a broken statue which suggests the marvels of the perfect masterpiece, it preserves the spell which

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first inspired its wondrous lines, and leaves to every understanding heart the happy task of filling up the gaps at pleasure. This is the more remarkable because it is not the pathetic fragment of what was once the tenderness and grace of woman, or the resource and strength of man, or the complicated emotion of a group of human figures, or the self-sufficient majesty of serene divinities. It is a building only, erected for man's purposes after patterns man alone has made.

Nor does its charm essentially depend either upon the natural surroundings which add so much to the sympathy and pleasure of the visitor who travels to that storied shrine, or upon those gifts of mellowing time which make the shadows in its fluted pillars deepen into sunset gold instead of the more frigid blues and greys that fringe the bosoming snow on mountain pastures. There is in it something of the "stuff incorporeal that baulks the grave," \* something of that impalpable essence which informs all living things.

Who shall say, in these days when science is knocking so close upon the doors of Life and Death, that inorganic Matter as we have understood it hitherto is in its highest forms incapable of receiving some impress of what we still must call organic energies? At the last's last we are as incapable of defining one as we are unable to describe the other. The only thing about our own personality of the existence of which we can speak with greater certainty than of anything else connected with our being is our will, our

\* "Lays of Hellas," by C. A. Kelly.

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power of choice, "the satisfaction," as it has been called, "of a passion in us of which we can give no rational explanation whatever." This is the element which assures us of a Future and relieves us of that despotism of the Past to which the clod of shapeless mud and the iron-bound mathematical conclusion must alike be fettered. This is that life which is the baffling factor in all organic beings; and in the greatest masterpieces of creative art their beauty is as baffling and intangible as life. This too is the one link through which our brains can realise and our eyes can see as Pheidias, Ictinus, or Callicrates could see and realise the Parthenon. It is indeed the only clue by which we may arrive at any the least success in understanding what they meant.

Art, at its highest, is the expression of its maker's emotion through channels which the rest of his world may understand. And it is only that artist who gives you his own inspiration of the things and men he sees around him who will be intelligible not to his own time and his own friends alone, but to all time, and to all generations of the world's posterity. For the methods by which he has expressed the emotions roused in him by his environment are precisely similar to the methods by which we shall recognise the expression of similar emotions until man shall cease to be. We recognise it because the elements that are common to the artist and the spectator are inherent in humanity itself; in the long life-story of which each forms, or has formed, a part;

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in the organic character which has been shared by every man since we inherited this planet.\*

Art, though it may be found in any human handiwork, exists in nothing else, and is discoverable only through those common channels of perception which are most efficient in the strongest and the most healthy organisms. So that art has as little to do with insanity, or decadence, or deterioration, as with morals. In a madman those channels through which his mind should direct its communications to his comrades have become clogged; the balance between the receptive and responsive body and the creative mind has been destroyed, and so the possibility of his art's appeal is wrecked. The greatest artists have invariably possessed the most essential attributes of physical perfection.

But they have not always been distinguished by superiority in what we call "the moral sense." That is a quality which stands outside either the existence or the expression of artistic creativeness. It would be as untrue to say that an artist must be "moral" as it would be to say that "immorality" is an essential concomitant of the artistic temperament. We are under no more necessity to forgive a criminal because he is an artist than we are to suspect artistic persons of vaguely scandalous propensities. A school of writers seems to have arisen, of late years, who think that the first mark of genius is to be "unconventional"; that the true trade-mark of "the

\* See Sir Walter Armstrong's "Life of Gainsborough," and my own "Turner's Water-colours." (Cassell and Co.)



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artist" is an open scorn of Mrs. Grundy. They forget apparently that laws and conventions are only necessary because, as has been so well said, men are either incapable of a choice between two alternatives, or have no time to consider fully the differing results of various actions. Those who break these written or unwritten laws only find themselves far more straitly tied and bound within the fetters of some vice that brings the inevitable executioner: his feet may linger on their way, but they will never cease from their relentless progress to a doom without escape.

The true artist, on the other hand, is the man whose eyes can freely see, whose ears can freely understand, as the dull senses of his fellows never will, and who transmits the emotions which his senses have conveyed to him through instruments akin to ours, but tuned to a finer melody, and harmonised to deeper chords. For him the little hills rejoice on every side, the valleys also standing thick with corn do laugh and sing. Fire and hail, snow and vapours, the heavens that are a tabernacle for the sun, "which goeth forth as a bridegroom out of his chamber and rejoiceth as a giant to run his course"—these things appeal to him with a keener sympathy than ours, with a quicker perception of that intimate, far-off progression of the race throughout the ages, with a deeper knowledge of what Nature means to Man. And so, discovering the laws by which this Nature works, he frames some kindred principle on which to fashion new creations of

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his own. He does not merely reproduce the Beauty he has seen ; he adds to the stock of Beauty in the universe by his own skill and handiwork.

This, then, is one reason why the greatest creations of art are not for one age, but for all time ; not for one man, or even for one class of men, but for humanity. This too is one reason why such buildings as the Parthenon possess something of that undying, ever-changing, elemental charm that we perceive in hills and forests, in the rivers and the seas, in the glow of dawning or in the splendour of a setting sun ; And for this reason it is as difficult to analyse or to describe as they are. There is no other building in the world which has achieved so certain, so age-long, and so perfect a result.

Of the sculptures and the statues which we saw, during our stay in Athens, in her various museums, I shall not write here. Two of the less well known of them I have reproduced among my illustrations. Of the impression left by them, by the delightful little *figurines* from Tanagra, by the extraordinary relics of Mycenae or of Tiryns, I cannot take the space to speak. There were some daggers from Mycenae which especially appealed to us, inlaid with various metals like the craftsmanship of old Japan. Along one handle crept some trained cats, hunting geese, dating from 1500 years before Christ. In other ornaments of the same period appeared amber from the Baltic, an ostrich egg from the Nile, and many other traces of a far wider civilisa-

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tion than was once believed of the pre-historic Mediterranean. Mr. Evans's researches in the ancient palaces of Crete and Mr. Bosanquet's remarkable discoveries in Sparta give yet other proofs that we are still far from realising either that unknown society to whom Homer's verses were a new delight, or the still more remote thalassocracies from which Homeric mariners derived their commerce and their lore.



THE ENGLISH KNIGHTS DEPART

## CHAPTER X

### THE FOOTSTEPS OF ODYSSEUS—ITHACA AND CORFU

By many an island fort, and many a haven  
They sped, and many a crowded arsenal ;  
They saw the loves of gods and men engraven  
On friezes of Astarte's temple wall.  
They heard that ancient shepherd, Proteus, call  
His flock from forth the green and tumbling lea,  
And saw white Thetis with her maidens all  
Sweep up to high Olympus from the sea.

OUR yacht was small enough to go through the Corinth Canal without the least difficulty ; and as our time was limited, we returned by way of Patras and then steered northwards up the Adriatic. Beautiful as this journey was, it bereft us of that other voyage round Greece which is the best way to visit modern Hellas, because the towns are still turned, as Athens, Corinth, Argos and the others turn, towards the east. Their real neighbours are the Cyclades and the coasts of Asia Minor, and they are remote, in more than mere geography, from Italy and Western Europe.

Sailing from Naples, after the Calabrian coasts have faded, the next land you see is the Arcadian

## FOOTSTEPS OF ODYSSEUS

range and the ridge of Mount Taygetos, and so you pass southwards to Cape Tainaron off the coast of Maina, where dwell the pirates, lovers, murderers, of whom Byron sang, and whose traces we had seen on our last day in Athens. Even still, the whole district has the aspect of a country under siege, each house is walled in, with a high square tower in its centre, for "they are perpetually at variance with their neighbours." Considered to be the purest blood of all the Greeks and the first of the Peloponnesus in beauty and independence of spirit, these Mainotes have undoubtedly a large proportion of the old stock in their race, and they have preserved a curious heritage of stubborn strife with Crete from their far-off forefathers among the hills that are "the rugged nurse of liberty." They used to hand "a trembling tax-collector," says M. About, "a little purse of gold pieces hung on the end of a naked sword."

Beyond their fastnesses rises Cape Matapan, where Homer's wanderers might have beheld that famous pair,

. . . one swan-white,  
The little Helen, and less fair than she  
Fair Clytemnestra, grave as pasturing fawns  
Who feed and fear some arrow ; but at whiles,  
As one smitten with love or wrung with joy,  
She laughs and lightens with her eyes, and then  
Weeps ; whereat Helen, having laughed, weeps too,  
And the other chides her, and she being chid speaks nought  
But cheeks and lips and eyelids kisses her,  
Laughing ; so fare they, as in their bloomless bud  
And full of unblown life, the blood of Gods.

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And so, with the turn northwards, you reach the Ægean, the true thoroughfare of the Greeks, studded with stepping-stones from one mainland to the other, in a long string of islands to the Point of Attica.

But we returned to the west by the same route, at first, as we had come to Greece, through that long sapphire fiord between the hills which leads from Corinth past Itēa, the port of Delphi, past Vostizza and Patras to the blue horizon to the north and east, where

Arethusa arose from her couch of snows  
On the Acroceraunian mountains.

But we were not to reach our intended haven in Corfu without due hindrance. A gale sprang up from the north-west, and blew so bitterly and hard that the little *Branwen* had to fly for shelter to the nearest port.

Now this was Port Vathi in Ithaca, wherein the Phæacians, "having knowledge of that place" drove their vessel ashore, half a keel's length high upon the sand, and "lifted Odysseus from out their hollow ship, all as he was in the sheet of linen and the bright rug, and laid him, yet heavy with slumber, on the sand," and placed the gifts of Nausicaa and Alcinous beside him.

Our course had been laid from Patras to the north so as to slant upwards for Corfu through the channel between Cephalonia and Santa Maura, but the seas ran so high when we neared the open water that we had to turn back and make for the Gulf of Molo on the landward (or eastern) coast of Ithaca. On our right-hand side

## FOOTSTEPS OF ODYSSEUS

the Bay of Ex-Aito ran deep into the mountainous shores, but we turned sharply due south, and made for a narrow channel, which soon opened into a land-locked bay, partly ringed round with houses, and came to anchor in calm water near the square island of the Lazaretto off the village beach, completely sheltered from the storm outside. No description of it could be more perfect than the words of Homer (Od. xiii. 96) :

Φόρκυνος δέ τις ἔστι λιμὴν, ἀλίοιο γέροντος  
 Ἐν δήμῳ Ἰθάκης · δύο δὲ προβλήτες ἐν αὐτῷ  
 Ἄκται ἀπορρῶγες, λιμένος ποτιπεπτηῖται,  
 Αἶ τ' ἀνέμων σκεπώσιν δυσαῆων μέγα κύμα  
 Ἐκτοθεν · ἐντοσθεν δέ τ' ἀνευ δεσμοῖο μένουσιν  
 Νῆες εὖσσελμοι, ὅτ' ἂν ὄρμου μέτρον ἴκωνται.\*

As Bérard has pointed out, with Homer and the Pilot's Guide you may see everything that Odysseus knew. I had my "Odyssey" in my own cabin. In the captain's chart-room was the Pilot's Guide, which set forth that Ithaca was thirteen miles by four, nearly divided in two by the Gulf of Molo on the east coast, with hills over two thousand feet on each side. There are 13,000 inhabitants, who trade in currants, wine and oil, and its capital, Port Vathi, has a population

\* "There is in the land of Ithaca a certain haven of Phorcys, the ancient one of the sea, and thereby are two headlands of sheer cliff, which slope to the sea on the haven's side and break the mighty waves that ill winds roll without ; but within, the decked ships ride unmoored when once they have attained to that landing-place." (Butcher and Lang's Translation.)

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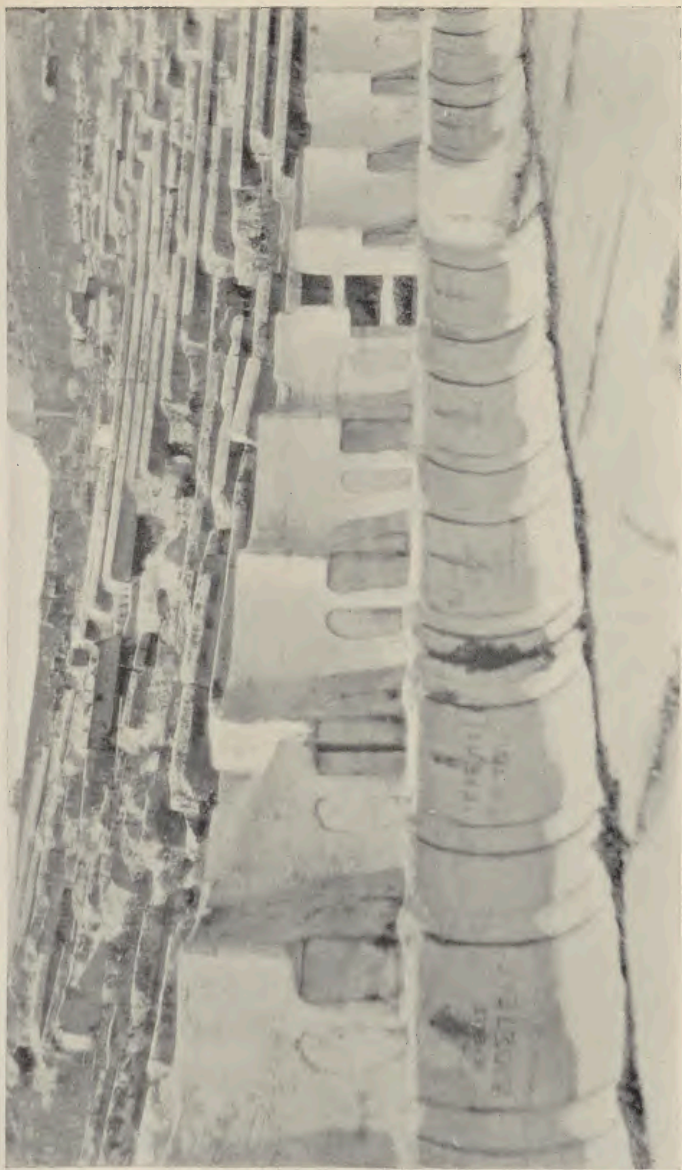
of 5500, living in neat white houses with paved streets.

Though the name "Vathi" is evidently the Greek word for "deep" this little town has no classical Greek origin ; for the island was desolate and uninhabited throughout the Middle Ages, and only populated again by the Venetian Republic in the sixteenth century, when the convenience of this harbour led to the building of the little capital all round its beach. Its rise to real importance dates from the English sovereignty over the Ionian islands, and in the market-place there stands the bust of Sir Thomas Maitland, their first governor, to commemorate the English rule. Before his day the Ithacans had voyaged only as far as Odessa or Trieste. But when they came in contact with a seafaring nation they travelled to lands much more distant. In the Transvaal, at the Cape, in Sydney or in Melbourne, they went out to earn their living ; but after eight or ten years, each, like Odysseus, comes back to his own Penelope, with the little fortune he has made so far from home.

But I must turn again to Homer. "At the harbour's head," continues the passage I have just quoted, "is a long-leaved olive-tree, and hard by is a pleasant cave and shadowy, sacred to the nymphs that are called the Naiads." And you will remember how grey-eyed Athene scattered the mist and showed the sea-worn wanderer the land where he was born, and bade him lay up safely in the cavern of the Naiads "his treasure, the gold and the unyielding bronze and fair

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*Photo by T. A. C.*

THE THEATRE OF DIONYSUS



*Photo by T. A. C.*

THE TEMPLE OF NIKE APTEROS

## FOOTSTEPS OF ODYSSEUS

woven raiment which the Phæacians had given him"; and how, like the kindly, shrewd, Greek goddess that she is, she determined to succour one "so wary, so ready of wit and so prudent." The Grotto of the Naiads you may still discover on the tableland above the hills that slope so sharply to the south-west of the harbour, beyond the windmills that are clear on the horizon; and yet further behind us, as we lay in "the harbour of Phorcys, the ancient one of the sea," was the other harbour, Port Polis, on the west side of the island, just beneath the city and the palace where Odysseus dwelt.

Nearer to Port Vathi itself, but off the main road into the island, is the rocky path by which the wanderer walked with Eumæus, the swine-herd, to the fountain Arethusa, near the rock called the Raven's Rock.

*πὰρ κόρακος πέτρῃ ἐπὶ τε κρήνῃ Ἀρεθούσῃ.*

You may see both to-day; and if you happen to be taking refuge here, as we were, from a sudden storm, you will realise not only a little of what that far-off home-coming meant to Laertes' son, but a great deal of the sea-lore of which the Odyssey is full in every page, the facts of Nature noted down by ancient Phœnician mariners, copied by Homer, and translated, well-nigh word for word, in the Pilot's Guide upon the table in your captain's chart-room. You see the double mountain; the four harbours; the three districts divided between herds of pigs and herds of goats and cultivated land; the

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rugged sheep-paths ; the springs of water ; the olive-trees above the sea.

Odysseus sailed here from Phæacia. It was to Phæacia the *Branwen* steered the next morning as soon as wind and wave grew favourable ; for the land of the Phæacians is Corcyra, which is Corfu, where we landed at half-past seven on Friday, May 4.

One of the most beautiful results produced by the storm of the past twenty-four hours became visible as we left Santa Maura on the horizon to the south and saw Paxos and Anti-Paxos on the northern skyline. The ground-swell had had some strange effect on the chalk bed of the sea, which gave it the loveliest sapphire tints I ever saw, light where the sunshine caught the crests of the still whitening waves, and deeper in the hollows where the roller curved before it broke. We were on the trade-route to the last outpost of the old Hellenic commerce ; Greece we should soon leave behind ; and the Palace of Alcinous was to be our last reminder of Odysseus and Athene.

The town of Corfu looked inviting enough in the quiet light of the evening, and we strolled happily through its quaint and narrow streets from the Custom House, until we came upon the broader Strada Nikephoros and so out upon a broad and breezy boulevard above the sea. Coffee and cigarettes were too tempting to be missed at the Hôtel d'Angleterre et Venise, from which there was a lovely view, and we stayed on till late into the night.

Some three hours' drive out of Corfu, slightly

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to the north, will bring you to the Bay of Liapades on the western coast, from which it is but a short walk to Palæo Castrizza, a monastery on a little rocky peninsula, where you may sit and dream, in a most marvellous garden, of the arrival of shipwrecked Odysseus so many a hundred years ago.\*

Corfu was anciently called "Scheria," because that word is only an epithet of Corcyra, which was so named for a good reason. It was the "Island of the Black Cruiser," *ναῦς θοῆ μέλαινα*, and "Scheria" is derived from a Hebrew root meaning black. It was distinguished by this name because upon its north-west coast, facing the Adriatic passage, there is a characteristically shaped rock which seems the petrified image of a boat, with sails and rigging spread, and her little skiff towed astern behind her. Modern Greeks still call it "Karavi," the Boat-rock, and as long ago as the days of Pliny we hear of it as a landmark with a legend. "A Phalacro Corcyræ promontorio, scopulus in quem mutatam Ulyssis navem a simili specie fabula est." You will still see the name "Cape Palacrum" upon the map; and this is indeed the "black ship" in which the Phæacians brought Odysseus to his home in Ithaca. On her return from this voyage "nigh her came the shaker of the earth Poseidon, and he smote her into stone, and rooted her far below with the down-stroke of his hand. . . ."

\* I have used here part of an article published in the *Fortnightly Review* for November 1904.

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λίθον ἐγγύθι γαίης

νῆι θοῇ ἵκελον . . .

This rock, then, must be near the harbour of Alcinous, for the Phæacians saw their black cruiser smitten into stone before their eyes. Further, that harbour is described in detail by Nausicaa : "There is a fair haven on either side of the town, and narrow is the entrance, and curved ships are drawn up on either hand of the mole, for all the folk have stations for their vessels, each man one for himself." Now on the English map (which M. Bérard found was exactly copied by his French Hydrographic Chart, No. 3052) two little bays, called Port Alipa and Port San Spiridione will be seen just beneath Palæo Castrizza, divided by a little peninsula which ends in a conical rock. In Port Alipa, where the narrow entrance is only 300 metres wide, the shore is divided by rocks into little compartments, "each man one for himself," and the beach is fringed with soft sand. The isthmus joining the peninsula to the mainland is flat, and this is "the place of assembly about the goodly temple of Poseidon (Od. vi. 266) furnished with heavy stones deep-bedded in the earth. There men look to the gear of the black ships, hawsers and sails, and there they fine down the oars."

From here it is an easy walk up the slope to the mountain island which held the Palace of Alcinous, ringed in by lofty overshadowing hills (Od. xiii. 177).

## FOOTSTEPS OF ODYSSEUS

. . . μέγα δ' ἡμιν ὄρος πόλει ἀμφικαλύψεν . . .

The palace stood where now are the ruins of the Chapel of St. George ; and with all the seafaring man's love of gardens, Homer tells us of the royal orchard "of four plough-gates, and a hedge runs round either side. And there grow tall trees, blossoming pear-trees and pomegranates, and apple-trees with bright fruit, and sweet figs and olives in their bloom . . . pear upon pear waxes old, and apple on apple, yea, and cluster ripens upon cluster of the grape." And here, to this day, you may see the almond-trees, the pears, and vines, and apples of the Monks.

The weary swimmer, it will be remembered, was swept upon the land at a different part of the coast ; "a great wave bore Odysseus to the rugged shore," we read, and almost sucked him out to sea again with the under-tow, as the cuttle-fish is dragged reluctant from her lair ; until at last "he came in his swimming over against the mouth of a fair-flowing river . . . smooth of rocks, and in that there was a cover from the wind." This is the little river of Ropa, which flows towards the Bay of Eumonais. Here is the wood above the stream where he went for the night ; and here the olives beneath which he slept while Nausicaa and her maidens drove hither across the plain from the palace to wash her linen on the rocks that make bright pools of fresh water in the last few hundred yards of stream before the river falls into the sea. Here,

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too, is the firm sandy beach on which the princess played at ball with her attendant virgins until their singing roused the hero from his sleep.

You may drive to-day along the level track through the Ropa valley by which Odysseus followed her in her return. It was evening when he reached "the fair grove of Athene; a poplar grove near the road," where the prudent princess bade him linger till she had seen her father. Within its shade there is still the greenest grass in all Phæacia, and near it is the only spring in all the Bay of Liapades. Within sight is the city of the Phæacians and the Palace of Alcinous. "It is easily known," says Nausicaa, "and a young child could be thy guide."

But Nausicaa's home was far from the harbour of Corfu we visited that May 4, farther almost, by association, than by the space of the three-hour drive; for in Corfu you feel that you are leaving Greece behind. When we turned north, and steered up the east coast of the Adriatic, Odysseus and the Olympic Games of Athens seemed centuries as well as leagues astern.



## CHAPTER XI

### RAGUSA AND SPALATO

. . . non semel Ilios  
Vexata : non pugnavit ingens  
Idomeneus Sthenelusve solus  
Dicenda Musis prœlia. . .

WE took about twenty hours of easy cruising from Corfu, to reach Gravosa by about half-past eight on Sunday morning. The entrance to the little bay is very lovely, for it is ringed with wooded hills, the sea is dotted with limestone islands of light gold, and on one side of the harbour a broad strong stream gushes from the mountain's breast like Sorgue from the plateau of Vaucluse. As we landed at the little quay near the neat Custom House, I felt delightfully vague as to our geography; it was all very much like one of Anthony Hope's romances come to life for our amusement. The Prisoner of Zenda might walk round the corner any minute. Furious and secret feuds were no doubt in progress between the little principalities with unknown names which dotted the fortified passes of the hills.

The drive across the neck of land to Ragusa, which takes about twenty minutes, is one of the

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most beautiful in Europe, a magnificent edition of the view from the road along the Riviera between Mentone and Monte Carlo; and there was every sign of wealth and cultivation in the valley as we drew near the towers and bastions of Ragusa's city walls.

This fortress of the seas and hills has an appearance so ancient that its very name has been imagined to be the root from which "Ragosity" or "Argosity" is derived. But we are far enough here from Jason and his Golden Fleece, though it is quite true that from the little haven which is now deserted for Gravosa you might have seen for many a century the

Centaur-carven caravels  
And galleons big with ore,  
Dromonds and mountain'd argosies  
That sack the globe no more . . .

The origin of Ragusa smacks only of the early years of modern Europe. Hellas, as I said, is far behind. Refugees from those ancient Latin towns, sacked by Barbarian invaders in the Balkans, founded the first "Rausium" at the decline of the Roman Empire; and, in a Slav country, Rausium, remaining Roman, was succoured by Byzantine troops and enabled to withstand a Saracen siege for fifteen months in 867. About a hundred years afterwards the Queenship of Venice was admitted by this sturdy little Adriatic city, which kept all the autonomy it could, until the attempted despotism of its own rulers compelled the acceptance of a Venetian

## RAGUSA AND SPALATO

Count in 1221. Within the next fourteen years the Dominican and Franciscan Friars arrived. The traces of all three are still very visible. But nothing is left of our own Richard Cœur de Lion, who touched dry land close to Ragusa for the first time on returning from the Crusades, borrowed a sum of money to erect a Church of Thanksgiving, and went away, leaving his creditors to build it.

The present plan of the town was laid out when the old wooden trading city was burnt in 1292 ; and as you walk up the stately Corso from the magnificent mediæval gateway of the Porta Pile, you realise that this is a place where earthquakes have worked their will. The Corso itself dates only from 1667, because of the last great visitation in the April of that year ; but it is full of character and has preserved the style and details of many of the older houses ; and everything you see is solid stone, the masonry that rises on each side, and every inch of paved thoroughfare between. The architecture goes on improving as you advance until you reach the beautiful Venetian Dogana on the left, while on your right the Rector's Palace stretches down one side of the vista which is ended by the Church of S. Biagio.

These buildings resume all the history of the place that it is necessary to know ; for the colossal moat and fortifications, ending in the Porta Pile at one end and the harbour on the other, were set up in those glorious days of independence at the beginning of the fifteenth century when Ragusa had shaken off the rule of Hungary and not yet

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gone back to Venice. During this period, Onofrio, an architect of the Venetian Gothic school, began the Rector's Palace, and the famous Æsculapius capital in the Loggia is typical of his work. Four other capitals he wrought, and one of these Mr. T. G. Jackson discovered at Gravosa. But all his five columns of Curzola stone and his interior walls were used when the Palace was given its present form in 1464, by Michelozzo, a pupil of Donatello, reckoned the most able architect of his day after Brunelleschi. Another follower of the Classic Renaissance, Giorgio Orsini, continued Michelozzo's work. The result is a singularly beautiful building, which might almost have been transplanted from the Grand Canal in Venice. The Dogana, though less pretentious, is almost as satisfactory in its own way. The Cloister of the Dominican Convent, with its lovely central well, is a most charming contrast to the Venetian work elsewhere, and the Franciscan Cloister is good too. Within the treasury of S. Biagio is a marvelous enamelled skull, together with a fine sixteenth-century ewer and basin like the work of a Nuremberg jeweller. The public buildings, in fact, are relatively as magnificent as those of Venice or the Low Countries, and just what you might imagine from the long-continued aristocratic Republic which ruled the town so well.

It was a most interesting day we spent wandering through these shady stone-paved streets, which seemed at first entirely populated by cats and Croats and small Austrian soldiers. We

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found the Corso lay along the bottom of a valley into which stone streets as steep as staircases drop sharply like the wynds of Edinburgh. Many of the houses had solid stone walls throughout, and the shops on the Corso often exhibited the old arrangement of an open archway on the ground floor, with a stone counter half across it. Our wanderings at one time brought us to an eighteenth-century square, as different as possible from the rest of the town, with a monumental stairway curving up to the Hospital like the steps upon the Capitol at Rome. But it was the harbour, with its tremendous fortifications looming above the water, that impressed me most, and here the full charm and mystery of the place were at their height. We strolled away, through deep-walled streets, arched in for nearly all their length, towards the open sea upon the other border of the town; and so climbed to a garden height that looked out over curtain-walls and bastions and donjon towers, like a Dalmatian Carcassonne, but circled by the blue and silver of the Adriatic, with golden limestone islands set like gems among its foam.

Behind the town, all along the sloping shoulders of the mountain range, the white road wound slowly southwards, guarded at each visible end of the horizon by an Austrian fort. A grave but pleasant sound of bells rose gently from the valley, and a Sunday procession of priests and friars passed by us slowly on the dusty road. We moved behind them to the inviting dining-room of the Imperial Hotel, outside the city

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gates; and after dinner we drove back, along that fairy-like coast-road to Gravosa, and soon slept sound on board the *Branwen*.

She had started long before I was awake, and by five on the afternoon of May 7 we had reached Spalato. It will be well for other travellers to remember that the day of the town's patron saint is not the best choice for a visit. But we elbowed our way through crowds of evil-smelling Croats, who fought or whistled, or joined in heavy dances with flat-footed damsels in thick petticoats, or stood round the inns and drank. Their wretched shops and houses had filled almost every available space in the Palace of Diocletian, within which a large part of the town is built. Its sea-front is Diocletian's colonnade. On a far larger scale, the place looks like what the amphitheatres of Arles or Nîmes must have looked when they were built over in the seventeenth century. A mighty column rises suddenly at the angle of a sordid street. Above the reeking doorway of a wine-shop spreads the gorgeous pattern of a cornice. The sea itself, now barred back by the quays, once entered the palace by a canal and water-gate, like the old Stairs in Somerset House on our Embankment.

Diocletian was in the fifty-ninth year of a vigorous life when he retired to the district where his father and mother had been slaves, in order to grow the cabbages he so much preferred to crowns. It was not, however, an entirely simple life to which the first emperor who wore the diadem withdrew; and the ruins of his country

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house make up the finest inhabited relic of the Roman Empire in the world, in that stupendous architecture only possible to the Cæsars or the Pharaohs, and never to be reproduced again. Like the coeval buildings at Palmyra and Baalbec, says Mr. T. G. Jackson, the structures of Diocletian mark that departure from the old strict rules of antiquity which started the development of modern European styles, and shows, at Spalato, the beginnings of both Romanesque and Byzantine detail. The arch, for instance, may be seen here turning simply from column to column without an entablature at all, abandoning the last relic of the trabeated formations. The corbelling and arcading work visible above one of the most beautiful of the gateways, the Porta Aurea, is equally extraordinary when its date is considered.

But it is, on the whole, the vast proportions and solid construction of this enormous building that are the most impressive things in it. There is very little in the modern town that is not contained within the emperor's walls. The actual sea-front is his open-cloistered walk surmounting his high containing wall. The churches are his temples. The town Piazza is his peristyle, with columns of Cipollino and rose-coloured granite. The whole area of his constructions covers a space of about 700 feet by 570, with uniform walls, except that they do not rise as the shore rises inland, and are therefore 70 feet high by the sea and only 50 feet at the back.

The most conspicuous object in Spalato from

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the sea is the Campanile of the Duomo, which was being restored when we were there. The original circular building to which it is attached was probably the Temple of Jupiter, unless Diocletian built it for his own tomb. The dome is raised on a succession of relieving arches of brickwork, arranged like scales to half-way up, and then finished in concentric courses of brick, which may once have had a central eye at the top, like the Pantheon, though the Romanesque finial on the apex of the roof outside is certainly as old as the thirteenth century. The stately columns that stand round the interior, and give the same impression of solemnity and strength as does the choir of some cathedrals, are here not essential to the construction at all, for they only support the projecting returns of the two entablatures. Clear of these columns the diameter of the whole building is only 35 feet 3 inches, and the space is reduced still further by two Gothic canopied shrines of the fifteenth century on each side of the high altar, and by a fine pulpit of limestone and marble, made in the early thirteenth century, which is one of the best pieces of pure Romanesque in the world. The great doors are magnificently carved, by an artist of Spalato in about 1214, with gilt relief on a red ground, and a border of Romanesque knotwork round the fourteen panels. They present the earliest and one of the finest specimens of mediæval woodwork in existence. The choir stalls of the same date, with splendid ramping lions at the end, and lattice-work panels, are also extremely good.



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The suggestion that Diocletian's tomb was its real origin has also been made for the Temple of Æsculapius, now the baptistery, a small rectangular building on a lofty podium near the Duomo. The interior must be almost unaltered save for the font; and the semi-cylindrical roof, finishing in a triangular pediment at each end, is built up of the same curved and massive stones as may be seen in the Temple of Diana at Nîmes. On the steps of it was preserved the magnificent sarcophagus of Meleager hunting the Wild Boar, which is now in the little museum. But the most interesting possession of this museum to an Englishman is the copy it cherishes of the noble volume published by Robert Adam, the English architect, who visited Spalato in 1757, and produced his admirable reconstruction of the palace, with engravings by Bartolozzi, in 1764. Another fine thing in the museum is the sphinx of black granite, which is a pair to that now in the Piazza del Duomo. Both were made in the eighteenth dynasty of the Pharaohs and originally came from Thebes.

We had one more look at the crowd in the Piazza before going on board again that evening, and it was curious to see the vivid contrast with the Roman Palace made by the later Town Hall, with its deliberately Venetian ornament and construction. We were soon to see its great originals. We left Spalato at seven o'clock on the morning of May 8 and made a sloping north-west course, straight towards Venice, through a gorgeous sea as smooth and sparkling as a mirror. In almost

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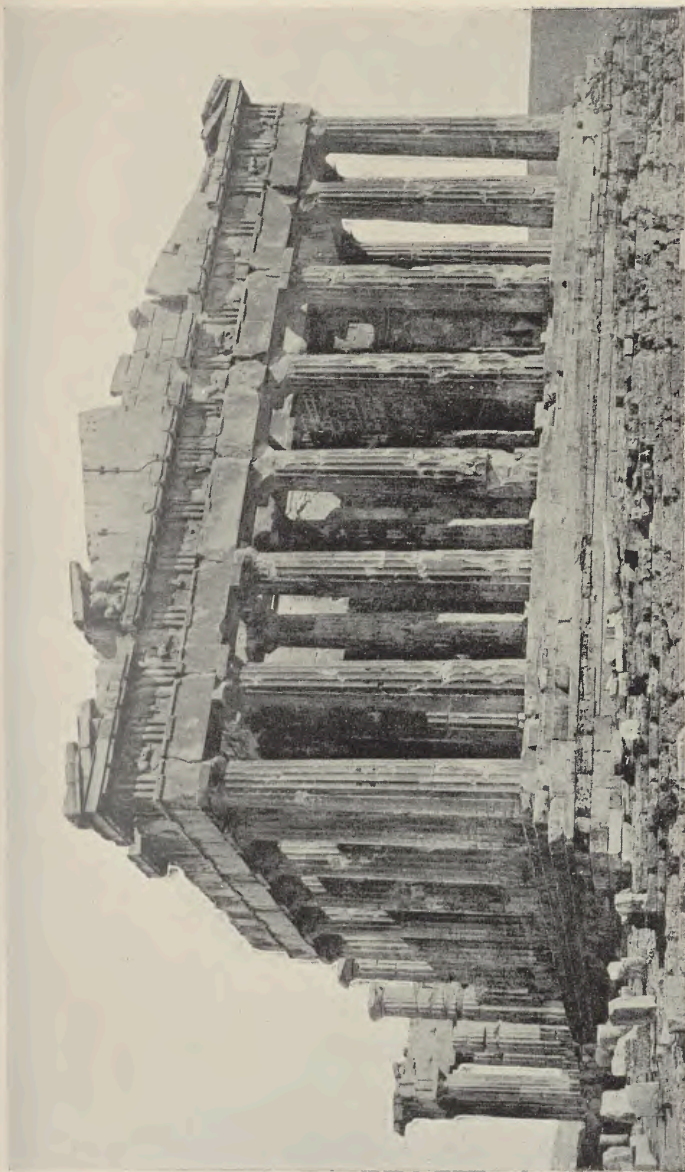
exactly four and twenty hours we were at anchor off the Salute, after a slow passage through the sea-entrances in a golden dawn.

Our voyage was at end. We celebrated the birthday of the *Branwen's* owner on the evening of May 9 in the Capello Nero.

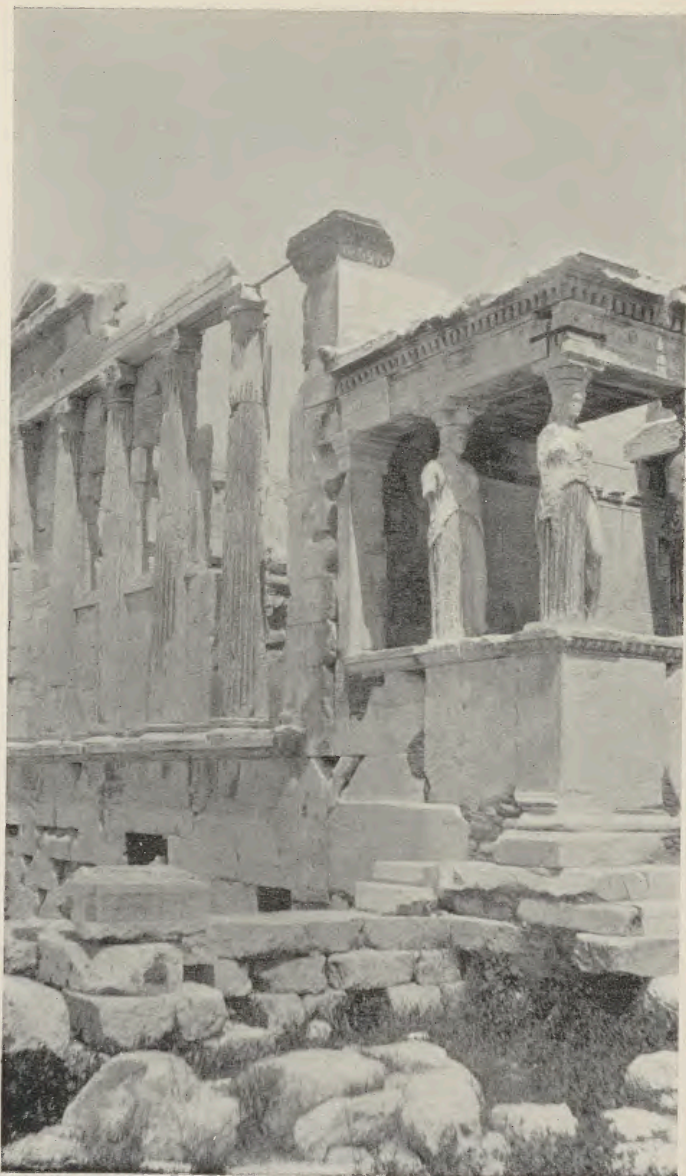
Hic dies anno redeunte festus  
Corticem astrictum pice dimovebit  
Amphoræ fumum bibere institutæ  
Consule Tullo.

We have repeated that little festival every year since then, and long may we all live to enjoy many another anniversary. Three days after its first celebration was completed, I was in Paris. We did not all meet again until we were home in London by the middle of June, and hard at work on the preliminary preparations for the Olympic Games of 1908.





THE PARTHENON



*Photo by T. A. C.*

THE CARYATIDES OF THE ERECHTHEUM

## CHAPTER XII

### THE BRITISH OLYMPIC ASSOCIATION

THE awakening of English interest in the Olympic movement dates from the meeting of the International Olympic Council in London in 1904, under the gracious patronage of His Majesty King Edward VII. The opening sessions were held at the Mansion House (by the kind permission of the Lord Mayor), and the final one at the Sports Club. It was then decided that the Olympiad of 1908 should be held in Rome. The immediate outcome of this visit of the International Olympic Council was the proposal to found a British Olympic Association, in order to bring Great Britain into touch with the Olympic movement. This Association was founded at a meeting held at the House of Commons in May 1905, when Mr. W. H. Grenfell, M.P. (now Lord Desborough), was elected chairman. A small Council composed of the chief-founders of the Association was then appointed, with directions to invite the leading governing association in each form of sport to appoint a member to represent it on the Council, the object being to secure that full information as to the views of experts in every branch of sport

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should be at the disposal of the Council without making that body so numerous as to be incapable of discussing in full meeting all questions which might arise. This representation has been gradually secured, and there is now scarcely any form of sport which is not represented either by an official delegate of the English governing association or by its president or honorary secretary. The Council does not claim to be anything more than a deliberative body, in which representatives of the different associations meet to concert on the best method of securing the due influence and representation of this country in Olympic Games and Conferences; or, when the Games are held in England, to cooperate with one another in their organisation. The results of its deliberations on any athletic question require in all cases the assent of the association concerned before they can be carried out, and no question of proportionate representation can therefore arise. The Association was represented at the Brussels Conference on Physical Education, held in June 1905. It was represented also at the conference organised at Paris in May 1906, by the International Olympic Committee, to consider the possibility of combining contests in art, literature, &c., with the celebration of modern Olympiads, a conference attended by a large number of the leading representatives of French art and literature, and many eminent foreigners. The Association was also instrumental in raising funds and in assisting British competitors to attend the Olympic Games at Athens in 1906, although these Games lie outside the International Olympic series.

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In April 1906, the Provisional Council of the British Olympic Association contained the following members :

The Rt. Hon. LORD DESBOROUGH OF TAPLOW (*Chairman President, Epée Club ; Acting President, Royal Life Saving Society.*)

The Rt. Hon. LORD MONTAGUE OF BEAULIEU.

Colonel Sir C. E. HOWARD VINCENT, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.P.

Sir LEES KNOWLES, BART., C.U.A.C.

H. BENJAMIN, Esq., *Past President, Amateur Swimming Association.*

T. W. J. BRITTEN, Esq., *Hon. Treasurer, National Cyclists' Union.*

W. HAYES FISHER, Esq., *President, National Skating Association.*

R. G. GRIDLEY, Esq., *Hon. Sec., Amateur Rowing Association.*

C. HERBERT, Esq., *Hon. Sec., Amateur Athletic Association.*

G. ROWLAND HILL, Esq., *President, Rugby Football Union.*

Captain A. HUTTON, *President, Amateur Fencing Association.*

E. LAWRENCE LEVY, Esq., *Hon. Sec., Amateur Gymnastic Association.*

E. SYERS, Esq., *President, Ski Club of Great Britain.*

F. J. WALL, Esq., *Hon. Sec., Football Association.*

Colonel H. WALROND, *Hon. Sec., Royal Toxophilite Society.*

THEODORE A. COOK, Esq., *A.F.A.*

Rev. R. S. de C. LAFFAN, M.A., *Hon. Secretary.*

The objects of the Association were stated to be as follows :

- (a) To spread in Great Britain a knowledge of the Olympic movement.
- (b) To secure that the views of British associations shall have their due weight and influence in the organisation of the Olympic Games.
- (c) To ensure the participation, both in Olympic Games and in International Athletic Congresses, of representatives

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properly accredited by the great athletic and sporting associations of Great Britain and by educational authorities interested in physical education ; and to facilitate the attendance of such representatives.

“The Olympic movement has for its object the revival, under modern conditions, of the Olympic Games of Ancient Greece.

“The Games celebrated during a period of over 1200 years in the Altis of Olympia were, in the palmy days of Greece, much more than great athletic gatherings, to which competitors came from every Grecian state.

“They constituted a bond of unity between the members of the Greek race scattered over the Mediterranean, from the Crimea to the Straits of Gibraltar. Their existence proved, and their quadrennially recurring celebration fostered, throughout the Greek world a sense of kinship, and a consciousness of common ideals which not even war between the states which composed that world was suffered to destroy or to obscure.

“The hope that great International games, celebrated at fixed intervals, in different cities of the modern civilised world, may play a similar part in the history of to-day, is the thought which lies at the root of the Olympic revival.

“The direction of the Olympic movement was assigned by the International Athletic Congress, held at the Sorbonne in 1894, to the International Olympic Committee.

“Three Olympiads of the new era have been celebrated, at Athens (1896), at Paris (1900), and at



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St. Louis (1904). The fourth will be celebrated at Rome in 1908, and energetic preparations are already being made for the event.

“In every case the effort has been made to make the Olympic Games fully representative of every modern form of athletic contest, and of every nation of the civilised world.

“The competitions are rigorously confined to amateurs.

“International Athletic Congresses have also been held as part of the Olympic movement. The last of these was convened by the International Olympic Committee in June 1905. It was held at Brussels, and was attended by 118 delegates from 17 different countries. The British Olympic Association was represented by its chairman and several other members of the Council who, with the help of other British representatives, were able to secure that due weight should be given to British views in several matters of importance.

“It is obviously much to be desired that Great Britain should be fully represented in the deliberations of such International Athletic Congresses, and in the competitions of the Olympic Games. It is for this representation that the British Olympic Association will work.

“It therefore appeals for support, not only to those interested in sports and athletics for their own sake, but also to all who, recognising the International significance of the Olympic movement, desire that Great Britain should assist in guiding its development, and in promoting its success.

“The British Olympic Association is the

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authorised representative in Great Britain of the International Olympic Committee, and its recognised medium of communication with all associations governing athletics and sports, and with all educational bodies.

“The government of the Association will be by a Council. It is at present proposed that two-thirds of the members shall be representatives nominated by the various recognised associations governing the different branches of sports and athletics in this country, and that the remaining one-third shall be elected at the annual general meeting held in June. The Council has power to make such alterations in the rules as shall from time to time seem to it advisable.

“Until this permanent Council can be duly appointed, the management of the Association has been entrusted to a Provisional Council, consisting of the members whose names appear above.

“Membership of the Association is open to all amateurs, and in order to make the Association as wide as possible, the annual subscription has been fixed at 5*s.*, which may be commuted for life membership by a payment of £2 2*s.*

“Associations and unions are admitted to membership of the Association on payment of an annual subscription of £1 1*s.*; Clubs on payment of an annual subscription of 10*s.* Such membership carries the right to receive all information at the disposal of the Association concerning international athletics and sport.

“During the past year the Association has co-operated with the Committee of the Olympic

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Games of Athens (April-May 1906), and has been able to secure the attendance and to assist in meeting the expenses of a number of British representatives nominated by various associations and unions. The chairman of the Association (Lord Desborough) has been appointed by His Majesty's Government First British Representative at Athens for the Olympic Games.

"The Rev. R. S. de C. Laffan will act as temporary Honorary Secretary of the Association until the permanent Council is constituted. Subscriptions and communications should be addressed to him at 119 St. George's Road, South Belgravia, London, S.W."

At the same time the following draft of Rules was issued for consideration :

1. The Association shall be called "The British Olympic Association."

2. The objects of the Association shall be :

(a) To spread in Great Britain the knowledge of the Olympic movement.

(b) To secure that the views of English associations shall have their due weight and influence in the organisation of the Olympic Games.

(c) To ensure the participation, both in Olympic Games and in International Athletic Congresses, of representatives properly accredited by the great athletic and sporting associations, and by educational authorities interested in physical education.

(a) To facilitate the attendance of such repre-

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representatives by making arrangements with railway companies and hotel proprietors, and, in case of need, helping to defray the representative's expenses.

3. The government of the Association shall be by a Council of Members.

Of these members shall be selected as follows :

One representative to be nominated by each of the following Associations : A.A.A., M.C.C., N.C.U., F.A., R.U., A.G.A., A.R.A., N.S.A., A.S.A., A.F.A.

The remaining members to be elected at the Annual General Meeting.

4. The Council shall elect its own Chairman, Secretary, and Treasurer.

5. Meetings of the Council shall be held and at other times, at the discretion of the Chairman.

6. The Annual subscription shall be 5s., or a Life subscription of two guineas.

7. Subscriptions shall become due on June 1 of each year.

8. The Annual General Meeting shall be held in London in the month of June.

During the early summer of 1906 it was announced that the Olympiad proposed for Rome in 1908 was, owing to local reasons, impossible in that city, and that the International Olympic Council had addressed to the British Olympic Association, through Lord Desborough, an invitation to undertake this Olympiad. The first step taken by the British Olympic Association on receipt

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of this invitation was to address a circular to the associations governing sport in England asking for their opinion upon the proposal, and stating that if it was decided to hold this Olympiad in London the Council proposed to ask the governing associations to draw up programmes and regulations, to superintend the carrying out of these programmes in each sport, and to nominate a representative to serve on the Council of the British Olympic Association for the purpose of organising the Olympiad of 1908. By the middle of November, favourable replies having been received from the great majority of the associations and official representatives appointed, a resolution was passed at the Council meeting held on November 19, that these Olympic Games be held in London. On November 27, 1906, a letter from Lord Desborough was communicated to the Press, sketching the proposals of the Association, as follows :

*To the Editor of*  
SIR,

At a meeting of the Council of the British Olympic Association, held on Monday, the 19th inst., it was decided that the fourth celebration of the original series of Olympic Games should be held in London in the month of July 1908.

The first of these revivals very appropriately took place in Athens in 1896, the second was held in Paris in 1900, the third in St. Louis in 1904, and for the fourth Rome was suggested as the

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centre ; but as that did not prove practicable, the offer was made to England; and that offer, after the approval of the various athletic bodies had been obtained, the Committee has seen its way to accept.

H.R.H. the Crown Prince of Greece, who so ably presided over the Games held at Athens this year, which were outside the original cycle of Olympic Games started in the year 1896, has sent his "best wishes for the success of the London Meeting," and his sympathy is all the more gratifying as it was announced on the highest authority during the Olympic Games in Athens this spring, that it was the intention to hold Olympic Games every four years, beginning with 1906, in the magnificent Stadium constructed for that purpose in Athens.

Yet, even under all these circumstances, I should not have felt justified in making the announcement to which I ask you to give publicity to-day, were it not for the fact that I have received assurances of support—and it will be no exaggeration to call it enthusiastic support—from nearly every one of those great associations which control the various branches of sport in the United Kingdom. These associations have in each case delegated an official representative to serve on the British Olympic Council, and it will be these associations, working with the Council, who will control the arrangements of the particular form of sport with which they are connected.

It is, of course, too early to enter into details, but as this country has been the cradle of so many

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forms of athletic sport, it is absolutely essential that the Olympic Games, if they are held in England, should be carried out in a manner worthy of a great athletic nation; and the Committee would welcome any suggestions which may result from the kindness and experience of your readers. The Hon. Secretary, the Rev. R. S. de Courcy Laffan, who has been doing a considerable amount of work for some years past in connection with the International Olympic Committee, will be happy to give information to those who desire it, if communicated with at 119 St. George's Road, South Belgravia, S.W.

Although details have not been considered, the Council proposed to work on the following lines:

- (1) The events are only open to *bona fide* amateurs, and as many forms of sport will be included as may be practicable.
- (2) A guarantee fund will be formed.
- (3) A proposal is under consideration whereby the necessary buildings, tracks, enclosures, and an arena to seat 100,000 spectators will be provided free of expense to the Olympic Association, together with a proportion of the receipts to go towards the other expenses connected with the Games.
- (4) The Council do not propose to pay the expenses of any competitor whatever, either for travelling or for residence in this country.
- (5) The Prizes will consist of certificates with gold, silver, and bronze medals,

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which will become the standard medals for these Games. But certain Challenge Prizes have been offered in addition by the generosity of private individuals or of societies. Among these I may instance an exact reproduction of the Pourtales Vase in the British Museum, which will be mounted on a specially designed pedestal and presented for open competition among amateur teams of épistes by the Fencers of the United Kingdom, as an appropriate commemoration of the fact that the King has this year graciously consented to become the Patron of the Amateur Fencing Association; the Prize offered for the Discus by Madame de Montgomerie; and the 200 guinea Challenge Shield of the National Physical Recreation Society, which will be thrown open to the world for this occasion.

- (6) The Games will be held in July after Henley Regatta, and after the A.A.A. Championships.
- (7) As far as possible all the competitions, including swimming, archery, fencing, lawn-tennis, &c., will be held on the same site in which the amphitheatre for the track-athletics will be erected. But when, as in the case of rowing, it is necessary to hold the contest elsewhere, the arrangements will be made by the association governing that sport.
- (8) The Programme of the last Games at



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Athens may be seen in *Baily's Magazine* of July last, but that programme will be considerably altered.

- (9) Sub-Committees will in due course be appointed to deal with such questions as that of the Programme, of Finance, of Entertainment, and of each separate department of sports. Most important of all, perhaps, will be a set of Rules which will result from the communication between these Committees and the various societies representing organised sport in other countries, which will to a large extent govern future Olympic Games. Every competitor will be officially entered by the Association controlling the particular sport in which he has been chosen to represent his country ; and these entries will be limited.

The Olympic Games were called into being ten years ago to encourage a generous athletic rivalry among the various nations which took part in them, and at the same time that more friendly feeling which comes from better acquaintance; and it is to be hoped that the Olympic Games, if held in England, will in no degree, to say the least, fall short of those that have gone before.

Yours faithfully,

DESBOROUGH,

*Chairman British Olympic Association*

In accordance with the principles thus laid down, letters were sent to the members of the

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International Olympic Committee in the various countries requesting them to form Committees, and to take other necessary measures to ensure the participation of their fellow countrymen in the Olympiad in London. In response, Committees were formed in France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, Holland, Greece, Sweden, Denmark, Bohemia, Hungary, Switzerland, Bulgaria, the United States of America, and in every other country which desired to send its amateurs to the English games.

The proposal to construct the buildings and Stadium mentioned in Lord Desborough's letter had reference to the negotiations then in progress between the British Olympic Association and the Executive Committee of the Franco-British Exhibition. This agreement was finally concluded on January 14, 1907, and provided that the Exhibition Committee should construct at their own cost all the racing tracks and buildings necessary for carrying out the Olympic Games, and should provide all necessary equipment, attendants, advertisements, &c., and should advance to the British Olympic Association the sum of £2000 for current working expenses. The proceeds of the admission of the public will be divided between the Franco-British Exhibition and the British Olympic Association in the proportion of three to one. The details of the racing track and of the pond for Swimming and Diving competitions have been worked out by Committees of experts appointed by the British Olympic Association on the nomination of the A.A.A. and the A.S.A.

For the cycling track a special Committee,

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appointed on the nomination of the N.C.U., was at work, and a special sub-committee has inspected the two best tracks in Paris, that of the Parc des Princes and the Buffalo, and has had before it the details of other Continental tracks.

The track for running events measures three laps to the mile, that for cycling two and three-quarter laps to the mile. The measurements which have been approved for the pond for Swimming and Diving are 330 feet in length, by 50 feet in breadth, with a depth of 4 feet to 12 feet.

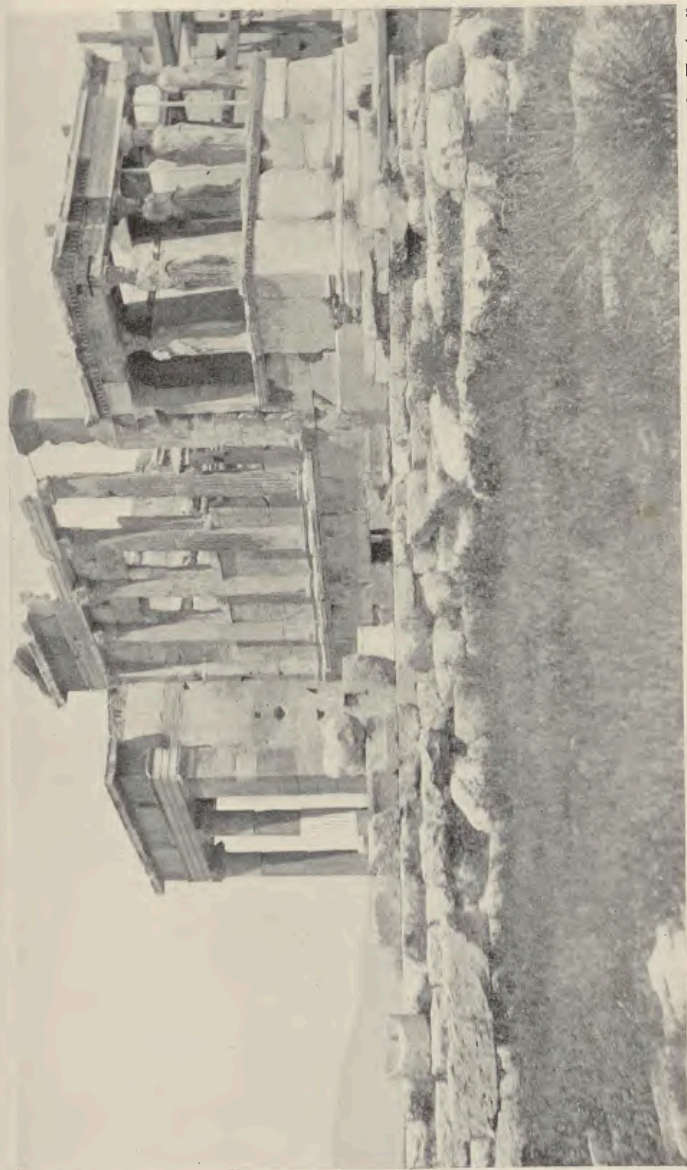
The British Associations have agreed that the Metric system shall be used for the measurement of distances, as has hitherto been the case in the Olympic Games which have taken place at Athens, Paris, and St. Louis.

The total accommodation for spectators according to the original plans was 66,288. The total cost of the Stadium and necessary equipment, as worked out by the Executive Committee of the Franco-British Exhibition, was to amount to £44,000. This Stadium and the racing tracks constructed for the Olympic Games were intended to be demolished at the conclusion of the Exhibition, and to form no permanent addition to the athletic grounds of London. The programmes in various sports are in course of elaboration and were published as soon as it was possible to complete them. The following sports will certainly be included, viz.: Athletics, archery, cycling, fencing, gymnastics, lacrosse, lawn tennis, motor-boats in three classes, polo, rifle-shooting, rowing,

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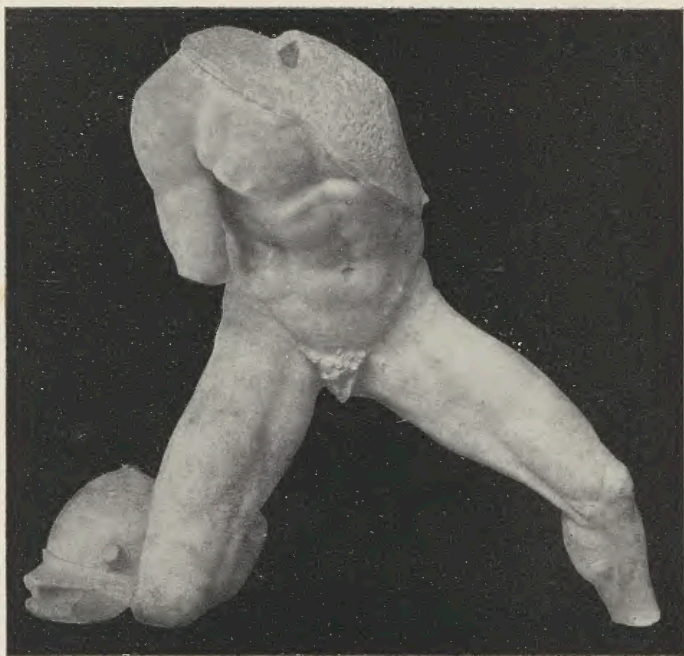
swimming, wrestling, yachting, and at a later date boxing and other sports were added. Arrangements were also made for winter sports to be held during the same year, and to be reckoned as an integral part of the Olympic Games.

The British Olympic Association opened permanent offices at 108 Victoria Street, Westminster.



*Photo by T. A. C.*

THE ERECHTHEUM



FRAGMENT OF STATUE IN CENTRAL MUSEUM,  
ATHENS, REPRESENTING A GAULISH WARRIOR  
FOUND BY THE FRENCH IN THEIR EXCAVATIONS AT DELPHI

## CHAPTER XIII

### THE INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE

THE last meetings of the International Olympic Committee took place at the Hague on the 23rd, 24th and 25th of May 1907 at the Ministry of the Interior in the Salle de Trèves, kindly placed at the disposition of the Committee by the Government of the Netherlands. The following countries were represented: Belgium (1), Bohemia (1), Great Britain (3), France (2), Germany (1), Greece (1), Holland (1), Hungary (1), Italy (1), Sweden (2), Switzerland (1).

The Committee was received in the name of H.R.H. Prince Henry of the Netherlands by his A.D.C., Baron Von Asbeck, to whom the President, Baron Pierre de Coubertin, delivered the gold Olympic Medal for presentation to His Royal Highness.

The Committee was also received by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Van Tets van Goudriaan, who gave a sympathetic address of welcome showing an intimate knowledge of, and profound sympathy with, the international significance of the Olympic movement.

Baron Pierre de Coubertin was unanimously

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re-elected President of the I.O.C. for the second term of ten years.

The following decisions were taken as to the representation of countries on the I.O.C. :

(a) On the motion of the British members it was unanimously resolved that the British Colonies in South Africa should be entitled to representation.

(b) For the Argentine Republic, Señor Don Manöel de la Quintana was unanimously elected.

(c) For Norway, from the representation of which Captain Angell had retired, Lt.-Col. Thomas Heftye, Director-General of Telegraphs of Norway, was elected.

(d) It was announced that Mr. F. R. Kémény had resigned the post of Hungarian representative and that the Hungarian Government had sent M. Jules Muzsa to the Hague to represent that country. It was decided to receive M. Muzsa at one of the sittings of the Committee and to communicate with him as interim representative pending his formal election as a member of the I.O.C.

(e) Some discussion took place as to the future representation of the United States, and it was unanimously decided that as soon as President Roosevelt vacated the office of President, Baron de Coubertin should be empowered to offer him a seat on the I.O.C.

### MEDALS, DIPLOMAS AND CHALLENGE CUPS

1. It was decided that a special Olympic Diploma should be prepared and presented to H.R.H. the Crown Prince of Greece.



## INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

2. The award of the Olympic Cup for 1906 was made to the Central Association of Sweden for the promotion of Sports.

3. The thanks of the I.O.C. were given to Comte Brunetta d'Usseaux for the statue of Pallas Athene which he has presented as a Challenge Trophy to the country which carries off the championship of the Olympic Games.

Considerable discussion took place as to the principle upon which the Brunetta trophy should be awarded, different suggestions being that it should be awarded to the country which carried off the largest number of gold medals, or to the country which carried off the greatest total of medals, or to that whose total score was greatest, counting the medals as 3, 2, 1 respectively. It was finally left to the British Committee to decide upon the principle of award, but at the request of the British members the I.O.C. itself undertook to make the actual award.

The thanks of the I.O.C. were given to the English fencers for the magnificent Challenge Cup which they had presented.

### LONDON OLYMPIAD

1. Some discussion arose as to the possibility of adopting a standard medal for all Olympic Games; the one face to be permanent, the other to change with each Olympiad. It was eventually resolved to leave the form of the medal to be awarded for the Olympic Games of London entirely to the British Committee, who were requested to have in view the possibility that such

## THE OLYMPIC GAMES

a medal might be used for future Olympiads. The I.O.C. would afterwards decide whether to adopt the British medal as a permanent design.

The general wish of the foreign representatives was understood to be for a medal in a case rather than one to be worn. The principle of a gold medal for all first winners was adopted, and it was decided that all competitors should have commemorative medals.

2. The British Committee were reminded that competitions in sculpture, music, literature, architecture and painting, the subjects chosen to be inspired by some athletic or sporting idea, should form part of the Olympiad, and the British Committee undertook to make arrangements accordingly. It was understood that no prizes beyond Olympic medals would be offered, but that an exhibition would be arranged.

3. General Regulations. A copy of these, as amended, appears in these pages. N.B.—The following points deserve special attention:—

The principle of English judges, with power to appoint foreign assistants, was carried unanimously.

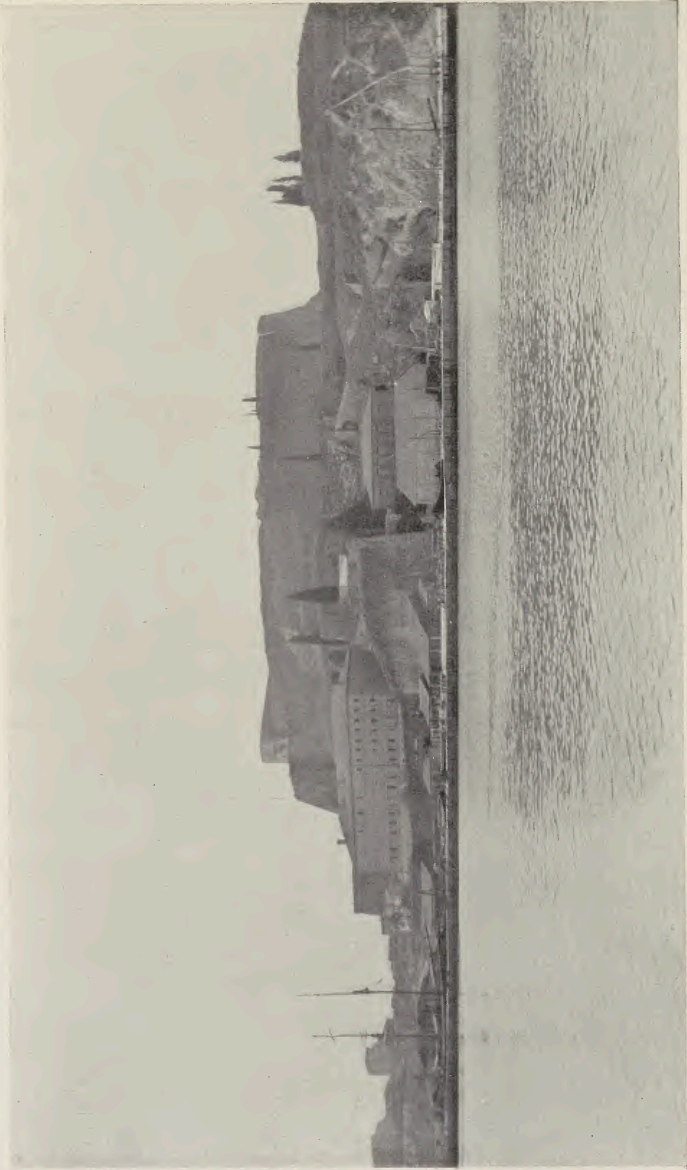
The Greek representative suggested that there should be an International Jury of Appeal for cases in which the judges disagreed, but this did not seem to find any support in the Committee.

The time allowed for making a protest was extended to one calendar month from the distribution of the prizes.

It was agreed that we should give commemorative medals to all competitors.



CARVING FROM THE TEMPLE OF NIKE APTEROS



*Photo by T. A. C.*

CORFU

## INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

Two additional articles were added, the first investing the B.O.C. with power to make changes in the regulations, the second specially proposed by the British members declaring that the I.O.C. would receive special recognition at the Games.

4. Programme. (A) Athletics adopted, with the suggestion that five miles might be substituted for four miles, and with the addition of Discus throwing in the Greek style.

(B) Archery adopted. (C) Cycling adopted.

(D) Fencing—Mr. Theodore A. Cook, representing the B.O.C. and the A.F.A., opened the discussion on this subject with a lucid explanation of the Programme and the Rules as drafted. A considerable number of technical questions were addressed to Mr. Cook by members of the Committee, to all of which he gave convincing and satisfactory replies, and finally the programme, as drafted, was accepted without alteration, and a vote of cordial thanks was given to Mr. Cook.

(E) Rugby and Association Football adopted.

(F) Flying Machines adopted, with the additions that models should be included.

(G) Golf adopted.

(H) Gymnastics. On this subject a long discussion took place. The Swedish members desired the complete elimination of all competitions between individuals, but finally agreed to accept the English offer to omit the individual championships for separate apparatus and to admit the all-round championships for individuals. It was decided that the rope-climbing should be marked by time and not by distance ; for the

## THE OLYMPIC GAMES

team competitions the number was extended to not less than 16 or more than 40 per team and the time limit to 30 minutes, while the directions to judges were made more detailed by the inclusion of suggestions presented by Col. Balck.

(I) Lacrosse, (J) Lawn Tennis, (K) Hockey and (L) Motor Boats, were all carried without alteration.

(M) Motor racing—certain alterations were made in the programme, but it was generally felt that Motor racing should not form an integral part of the Olympiad.

(N) Polo adopted.

(O) Military riding. This subject was referred to a Committee, which decided that Count C. Von Rosen should be requested to draw up a Report to the B.O.C. on the whole subject. Mr. Cook made an interesting statement as to the displays of Military riding which might be connected with the Olympiad.

(P) Racquets adopted.

(Q) Rifle-shooting. The request was made that shooting at shorter distances should be allowed, and it was agreed to use as far as possible the regulations of the Société Internationale de Tir in combination with the programme as printed. The desire was also expressed that Revolver and Pistol shooting, shooting at the running deer (any rifle in position), and clay bird shooting should form part of the Olympiad.

(R) Rowing. Lord Desborough gave a full explanation of the definition of an A.R.A. amateur,

## INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

and the programme was adopted with the addition of the request that the English definition of an amateur might be printed in full on the programme.

(S) Skating, (T) Swimming, (U) Tennis, (V) Wrestling, were all adopted. Great desire was expressed for the inclusion of Græco-Roman Wrestling, but, at the urgent request of the British members, no resolution was proposed on the subject.

(W) Yachting. The following conditions were adopted :

- (a) Skippers must always be amateurs ;
- (b) Professional crews allowed in boats over 5 tons ;
- (c) There will be no race for boats over 10 tons.

At the urgent request of Comte Brunetta d'Usseaux, the British members agreed to organise a Congress of Physical Education in connection with the Olympiad.

The Programme and General Regulations were submitted to the I.O.C. in English, French, and German, but it was understood that THE ENGLISH VERSION ALONE IS OFFICIAL.

At the conclusion of the discussion it was stated that as soon as the programme had been definitely fixed in England copies would be sent to the Olympic Committee of each country.

The B.O.C. could not undertake to embody all suggestions in their final programme, but would take account of them so far as it was possible to do so.

## THE OLYMPIC GAMES

A unanimous vote of thanks was passed to the B.O.C. for the manner in which the regulations and programme had been prepared and presented.

Mr. Theodore Cook returned thanks to the Committee for their courtesy for allowing him to be present at all their meetings.

In the absence of the President, the chair at the last meeting was taken by Colonel Sir C. E. Howard Vincent, K.C.M.G., C.B., A.D.C. to H.M. the King, M.P., who in a happy closing speech congratulated the I.O.C. on the successful termination of their labours, and expressed the unanimous regret of the members that they had been deprived by illness of the presence of their President.

The members of the I.O.C. present at the Hague have to return very cordial thanks to the Baron and Baroness de Tuyll, both for their own charming hospitality and for all the arrangements made to render the visit of the I.O.C. a pleasant one.

A dinner was given on the 23rd by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Madame Van Tets van Goudriaan, and on the 25th by the Baron and Baroness de Tuyll. The latter also gave a reception on the 24th, at which the members of the I.O.C. had the opportunity of meeting leading representatives of the Athletic and Sporting Associations of Holland.



## INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

The International Olympic Committee in May 1907 was composed as follows :

*President* : M. LE BARON DE COUBERTIN, 10 Boulevard Flandrin, Paris.

### MEMBERS

#### *France*

MON. HÉBRARD DE VILLENEUVE, 138 Boulevard Haussmann, Paris.

LE COMTE ALB. DE BERTIER DE SAUVIGNY, Villa St. Sebastien, Compiègne, Oise.

MON. E. CALLOT, 100 Boulevard Malesherbes, Paris.

#### *England*

LORD DESBOROUGH OF TAPLOW, Taplow Court, Taplow, Bucks.

SIR HOWARD VINCENT, M.P., 1 Grosvenor Square, London.

LE REV. DE COURCY LAFFAN, 119 St. George's Road, S. Belgravia, S.W.

#### *Germany*

LE GÉNÉRAL VON DER ASSEBURG, 4 Heirvarthstrasse, Berlin.

LE COMTE C. WARTENSLEBEN, 78 K. Friedrich Ring, Wiesbaden.

LE DR. W. GEBHARDT, 25 Kranachstrasse, Friedenau, b 1 Berlin.

#### *U.S.A.*

LE PROF. W. M. SLOANE, 109 East 69th St., New York.

JAMES H. HYDE, 18 rue Adolphe Yvon, Paris.

#### *Russia*

LE PRINCE SERGE BELIOSSELSKY, Kresteroski Ostrow, St. Petersburg.

LE COMTE DE RIBEAUPIERRE, St. Petersburg.

#### *Sweden*

LE COLONEL BALCK, Gymnastic Central Institute, Stockholm.

LE COMTE CLARENCE VON ROSEN, Centralpalatset, Stockholm.

#### *Italy*

LE COMTE BRUNETTA D'USSEAU, 52 Ave. du Bois de Boulogne, Paris.

## THE OLYMPIC GAMES

### *Austria*

LE PRINCE ALEXANDRE DE SOLMS BRAUNFELS, Schloss Oberwaltersdorf, Austria.

### *Hungary*

26 Bulyovszky-utozanteza, Budapest, vi.

### *Bohemia*

LE DR. JIRI GUTH, 4 Pricna ul, Prague.

### *Greece*

LE COMTE ALEX MERCATI, 25 rue de l'Académie, Athens.

### *Belgium*

LE COMTE H. DE BAILLET LATOUR, 23 rue du Trone, Brussels.

### *Holland*

LE BARON DE TUYLL, Velsen, Holland.

### *Spain*

LE COMTE DE MEJORADA DEL CAMPO, 3 Pasco de la Castellana, Madrid.

### *Denmark*

LE CAPITAINE GRUT, Holte, Seeland, Denmark.

### *Switzerland*

LE BARON GODEFROY DE BLONAY, Chateau de Grandson, Vaud, Switzerland.

### *Norway*

### *Portugal*

LE DR. DE LENCASTRE, Lisbon.

### *Mexico*

MIGUEL DE BEISTEGUI, Mexican Legation, London.

### *Australia*

R. COOMBES, Esq., c/o. N.S.W. Sports Club, 10 Hunter St., Sydney.

### *Argentine Republic*

SEÑOR DON MANÖEL DE LA QUINTANA, Buenos Ayres.

### *Peru*

CARLOS F. DE CANDAMO, 26 rue Beaujou, Paris.

### *Bulgaria*

E. N. TZOKOW, Bulgarian Legation, London.

## INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

GENERAL REGULATIONS for the Olympic Games of 1908 in London. Passed at the Hague Conference of 1907:

1. In accordance with the request of the International Olympic Committee, it has been decided to hold the International Olympic Games of 1908 in England.

2. The British Olympic Council, which is responsible for the Games, has delegated the actual management of the different sports to the associations governing them in England, who may appoint officials from other countries to assist in the several competitions.

3. The Olympic Games are exclusively confined to amateurs.

4. The definition of an amateur qualified to compete in any sport will be found in the detailed regulations under the heading of that sport.

5. The entries from each country will be limited in number. The limit number will vary for different events, and will be specified in the programme.

6. A "country" is any "territory having separate representation on the International Olympic Committee," or, where no such representation exists, "any territory under one and the same sovereign jurisdiction."

7. The amateur status of every competitor must be guaranteed by the association which, in his own country, governs the sport in which he desires to enter, as a competitor, or, where no such governing association or governing club

## THE OLYMPIC GAMES

exists, by a special committee of experts appointed by the Olympic Committee of that country.

8. All entries will be made through the governing associations, or, where governing associations do not exist, by amateur clubs, through the Olympic Committee of each country, who will be responsible to the British Olympic Association for the competence of such amateur clubs to guarantee that the competitors entered by them are amateurs within the conditions laid down in the British Olympic Association's Regulations for the several sports, as set forth in the programme of the Olympiad.

9. There will be no entrance fee for any event.

10. The Stadium events will be held in two sections. The main portion of the Games will take place in July 1908, but there will be a section for winter Games in October.

11. It is proposed to close the entries at least one month before the date fixed for the event for which the entry is made.

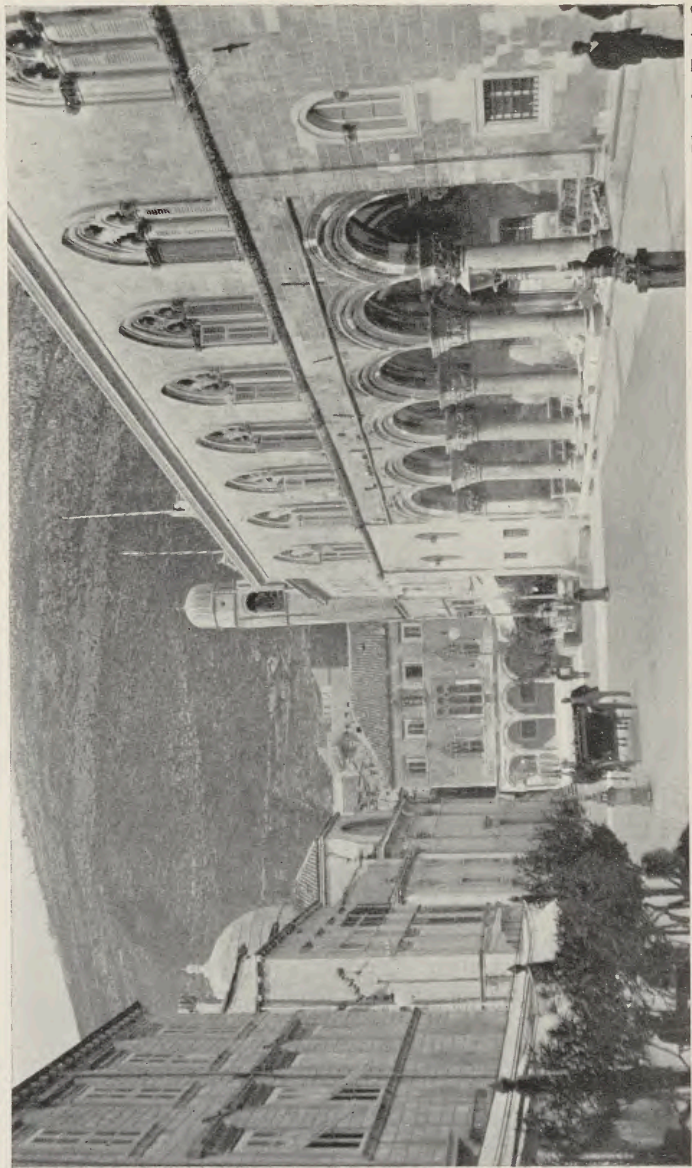
12. The British Olympic Council reserve to themselves the right to refuse the entry of any competitor without being bound to give reasons for their decision.

13. Objections to the qualifications of a competitor must be made in writing to the secretary of the British Olympic Council at the earliest moment practicable. No such objection shall be entertained after the lapse of one calendar month from the distribution of the prizes. Every objection shall be accompanied by a deposit of one pound (£1), and if upon investigation the objec-



*Photo by T. A. C.*

THE COAST FROM GRAVOSA TO RAGUSA



*Photo by T. A. C.*

RAGUSA

## INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

tion shall appear to have been made upon no reasonable ground the deposit shall be forfeited. The British Olympic Council shall decide on every objection after having heard the representative or representatives on the Honorary Committee (see Article 14) of the person making the objection.

14. An Honorary Committee will be formed, consisting of three representatives from each competing country, to be nominated by the Olympic Committee in that country. Special seats will be reserved for them, as for the members of the International Olympic Committee, at all contests and all festivities connected with the Olympiad, and they will be distinguished by a separate badge. [N.B.—In the case of competitors not represented on the Honorary Committee, the British Olympic Council will appoint three members to act on behalf of such competitors.]

All protests to be made to the officials managing any form of contest must be made through a member or members of the Honorary Committee representing the country to which the competitor belongs who desires to make the said protest for transmission to the said officials.

Any such protest must be made to the proper official within half an hour of the termination of the contest to which it relates.

[N.B.—Sections 13 and 14 do not apply to sports like Rowing and Yachting, which have special regulations for objections and protests.]

15. The prizes will consist exclusively of Olympic medals (gold, silver, or bronze) and certificates. In cases where challenge cups or

## THE OLYMPIC GAMES

trophies have been presented they will remain in the possession of the winners until the opening of the Games of 1912. All those who take part in the Olympic Games will be presented with commemorative medals.

16. The British Olympic Council will make no contribution to the expenses of any competitor, foreign or British.

17. The British Olympic Council shall be invested with full power to make in case of absolute necessity such changes as may be desirable in these Regulations.

18. The members of the International Olympic Committee are specially recognised as such at these Games, apart from any other functions which they may fill.

19. Natural-born or fully naturalised subjects or citizens of a "country" (as defined in Section 6 of these General Regulations), or of the Sovereign State of which a "country" forms part, are alone eligible to represent that country as competitors in the Olympic Games.

20. Where two or more countries (as defined in Section 6 of these General Regulations) form part of the same Sovereign State, a natural-born or fully naturalised subject or citizen of that Sovereign State may represent, as a competitor in the Olympic Games, either the country in which he was born or that in which he habitually resides.

21. In cases of teams, a number of reserves, not in excess of seven, may be entered, except where otherwise provided in the Special Regulations of any sport.



## CHAPTER XIV

### THE AMATEUR DEFINITION

[A] The following definition of an Amateur was passed in the Athletics and Sports Section of the International Olympic Congress held at Brussels, June 1905 :

1. Est Amateur toute personne qui n'a jamais pris part à une course, un concours ou une réunion ouverts à tous venants, ni concouru pour un prix en espèces, ou pour de l'argent provenant des admissions sur le terrain, ou avec des professionnels, et qui n'a jamais été dans aucune période de sa vie professeur ou moniteur salarié d'exercices physiques.

2. Le congrès estime qu'un professeur ou moniteur salarié d'exercices physiques peut être considéré comme amateur pour les Sports qu'il n'enseigne pas, à la condition, bien entendu, que dans la pratique de ces Sports, il n'ait jamais fait acte de Professionalisme et sous le contrôle de la Fédération à laquelle appartiennent les Sociétés où il veut les pratiquer comme amateur.

3. Le fait d'accepter le strict remboursement des frais de déplacement ne constitue pas un acte de Professionalisme.

## THE OLYMPIC GAMES

1 was carried *nem. con.* The English delegates and some others abstaining from voting on the ground that more light was required on the subject.

2 was carried by a majority.

3 was carried unanimously.

It is to be noted that Article 2 of the Règlement du Congrès expressly provides that the decisions of the Congress cannot be considered as binding either the International Olympic Committee or the associations represented at the Congress.

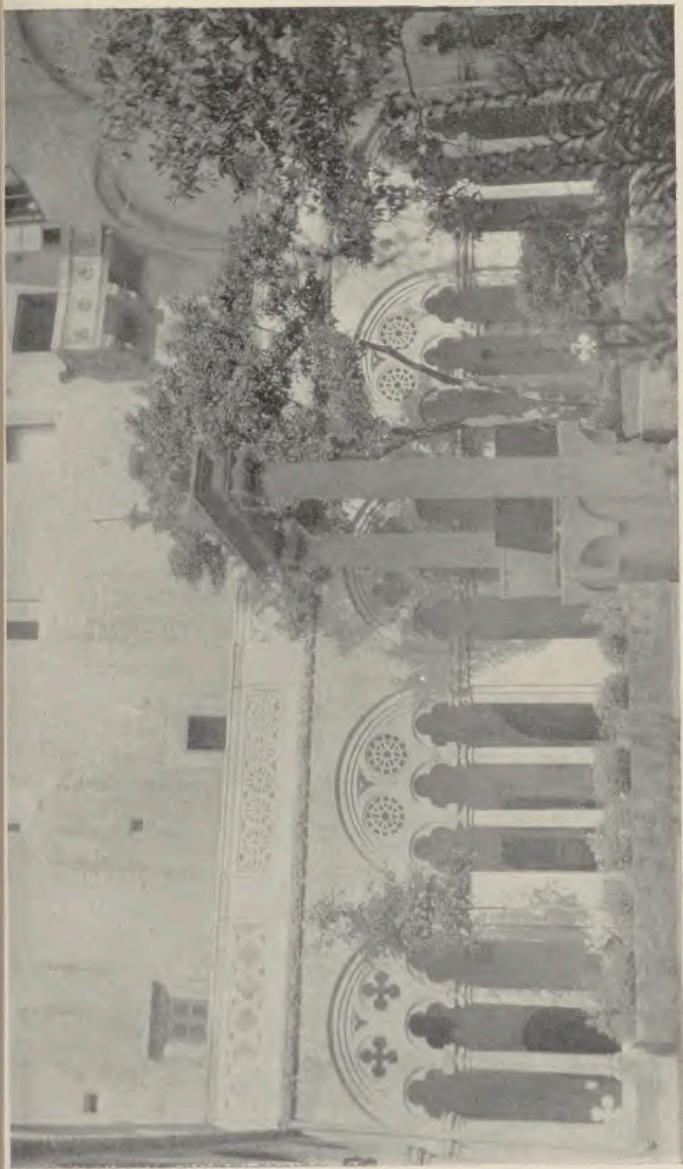
The definition given above is therefore to be considered merely as forming a basis of discussion by the associations governing Athletics and Sports in the several nations represented at the Congress.

[B] The following definition of an Amateur was laid down for the Olympic Games of St. Louis in 1904 in the official programme :

All athletic contests in conjunction with the Olympic Games that are open to amateurs and not controlled by other associations will be held under Rules of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, as follows :

### CONDITIONS OF COMPETITION

1. No person shall be eligible to compete in any athletic meeting, game, or entertainment given or sanctioned by this Union, who has (1) received or competed for compensation or reward, in any form, for the display, exercise or example of his skill in or knowledge of any athletic exercise, or



*Photo by T. A. C.*

THE FRANCISCAN CONVENT, RAGUSA



*Photo by T. A. C.*

THE PORT OF SPALATO

## THE AMATEUR DEFINITION

for rendering personal service of any kind to any athletic organisation, or for becoming or continuing a member of any athletic organisation ; or (2) has entered any competition under a name other than his own, or from a club of which he was not at that time a member in good standing ; or (3) has knowingly entered any competition open to any professional or professionals, or has knowingly competed with any professional for any prize or token ; or (4) has issued or allowed to be issued in his behalf any challenge to compete against any professional, or for money, or (5) has pawned, bartered, or sold any prize won in athletic competition, or (6) is not a registered athlete. Nor shall any person residing within the territory of any active member of this Union be eligible to compete for or to enter any competition as a member of any club in the territory of any other active member of this Union, unless he shall have been elected to membership in such club prior to April 1, 1891 ; provided, however, that this restriction as to residence shall not apply to undergraduates connected with any allied college athletic organisation.

2. No one shall be eligible to compete in any athletic meeting, games or entertainment given or sanctioned by this Union, unless he shall be a duly registered athlete, a member of the organisation from which he enters, and shall not have competed from any club in this Union during a period of three months next preceding such entry ; nor shall any member of any club in this Union, or any club in any district in this Union be allowed to com-

## THE OLYMPIC GAMES

pete in case he has within one year competed as a member of any other club then in this Union, except with the consent of such other club, which consent shall be filed with the Registration Committee of his district prior to such competition unless such other club shall have disbanded or practically ceased to exist ; provided that the requirements of this section shall not apply to any athletic meeting, games, or entertainment, the entries for which are confined to the club or organisation giving such meeting or entertainment.

[C] In the Regulations published by the Committee of the International Games at Athens in 1906, Article 5 runs as follows in the official English translation :

The Olympic Sports are exclusively reserved for amateurs.

An amateur is :

Any person who has never taken part in a contest or match for either money prize or remuneration from any source whatever, who has never competed with professionals and never received remuneration, whether exercising by himself or teaching or training others ; who has never procured money or pecuniary advantage by means of prizes won ; who has never used machines or material for sports with a view to advertisement. The amateur is, however, authorised to accept expenses for travelling to and staying in a strange town, such subsidy not being considered as remuneration.

[D] The first international code of amateur sport is that which has been published in the

## THE AMATEUR DEFINITION

clearly-printed hand-books of various colours issued from time to time in English, French, and German by the British Olympic Council. No central committee connected with sport has ever taken in hand or brought so nearly to completion a task of such magnitude and importance, and whatever else may be said about the Olympic movement, I hope it will never be forgotten that this body of legislation is at least one of its practical results.

In this code of rules, each sport enacts the special definition of the amateur appropriate to the particular difficulties which individual experience has taught to be likely in a wide field of competition; and the first noticeable thing about this definition is its variety; for all practical purposes, amateurism is indefinable in general terms, and a little consideration will show why this must inevitably be the case. Everybody has been aware for a long time that Mr. Arthur Balfour, for example, an unimpeachable amateur in golf, would not be allowed to row at Henley if he had competed against a professional, which is a perfectly natural and legitimate thing in his own form of sport. The conditions of modern cricket are such that its votaries, if they pursued the same policy in running, would be disqualified, for instance, by the Amateur Athletic Association. Every sport has its own charms; its own limitations; its own necessities; and every governing body has quite enough to do in safeguarding these, and these alone. To say that one cast-iron definition is to rule them all is to be entirely oblivious of the facts of ordinary life.

## THE OLYMPIC GAMES

In the various codes already published the definition of the amateur for each is as follows :

*Archery.*—No definition.—Stadium. July 17-20.

*Athletics.*—An amateur is one who has never competed for a money prize or monetary consideration, or for any declared wager or staked bet ; who has never engaged in, assisted in, or taught any athletic exercise as a means of pecuniary gain ; and who has never taken part in any competition with any one who is not an amateur.—Stadium. July 13-25.

*Boxing.*—An amateur is one who has never competed for a money prize, staked bet, or declared wager ; who has not competed with or against a professional for any prize (except with the express sanction of the Amateur Boxing Association), and who has never taught, pursued, or assisted in the practice of athletic exercises as a means of obtaining a livelihood or pecuniary gain.

*Clay-Bird Shooting.*—Any person who shoots or has shot in public as a means of livelihood, or who engages or has engaged in the teaching of shooting as a means of livelihood, or who has shot in any competition open only to professional shooters, shall be deemed a professional shooter.—Uxendon. July 8-11.

*Cycling.*—An amateur is one who has never engaged in, nor assisted in, nor taught any athletic exercise for money or other remuneration, nor knowingly competed with or against a professional for a prize of any description in public.—Stadium. July 13-25.

*Fencing.*—An amateur is one who has never



## THE AMATEUR DEFINITION

competed for a money prize or monetary consideration, or for any declared wager or staked bet ; who has never engaged in, assisted in, or taught any form of fencing as a means of pecuniary gain. Provided as follows : (a) Schoolmasters or school teachers giving instruction in any form of fencing to their school pupils as part of their school duties, and receiving no extra remuneration therefore, shall not thereby forfeit their amateur status. (b) This article shall not apply to commissioned officers (past or present) of the Army, Navy, or auxiliary forces of any nation in respect of any work done by them in their capacity as officers. (c) Fencers who have competed for money prizes awarded in competitions limited to the naval and military forces of their country do not thereby forfeit their amateur status. (d) A fencing club or association may cause the actual travelling fare of any member of such club or association competing at a fencing competition, to and from such competition, or any part of such fare, to be paid out of the funds at the disposal of such club or association, without thereby causing such member to forfeit his amateur status ; but save, as aforesaid, a competitor who receives expenses shall forfeit his amateur status.—Stadium. July 16-25.

*Football* (Association).—The competition shall be confined to amateurs. Any player registered with the Football Association as a professional, or receiving remuneration or consideration of any sort above his necessary hotel and travelling expenses actually paid, shall be considered to be

## THE OLYMPIC GAMES

a professional. Training expenses not paid by the players themselves will be considered as remuneration beyond necessary travelling and hotel expenses. Wages paid by an amateur club to a trainer are training expenses within the meaning of this definition.—Stadium. October.

*Golf.*—An amateur golfer shall be a golfer who has never made for sale golf clubs, balls, or any other article connected with the game; who has never carried clubs for hire after attaining the age of fifteen years, and who has not carried clubs for hire at any time within six years of the date on which the competition begins; who has never received any consideration for playing in a match, or for giving lessons in the game, and who for a period of five years prior to Sept. 1, 1886, has never received a money prize in any open competition.—Sandwich and Deal. June 1-3.

*Gymnastics.*—An amateur is any person who has never competed for a money prize, or remuneration from any source whatever, who has never competed with professionals, and never engaged in, assisted in, or taught any athletic exercise as a means of pecuniary gain. The strict repayment of out-of-pocket expenses by a responsible association or club does not disqualify a competitor as an amateur.—Stadium. July 14-16.

*Lacrosse.*—An amateur is one who has never competed for a money prize or monetary consideration, or for any declared wager or staked bet; who has never engaged in, assisted in, or taught any athletic exercise as a means of pecuniary gain.—Stadium. About Oct. 19.

## THE AMATEUR DEFINITION

*Lawn Tennis* (Grass Courts).—No definition.—  
Wimbledon. July 6-11.

*Motor-Boats*.—An amateur is one who has never been employed as a paid hand in the handling of a motor-boat or any other vessel, or in the running or construction of an internal combustion engine. The helmsman and every member of the crew must be further qualified under Nos. 7 and 8 of the General Regulations of the Olympic Games (1908), and his entry shall also be subject to No. 12 of those Regulations.—  
Southampton Water. July 11.

*Polo*.—No definition. Hurlingham. June 15-20.

*Rowing*.—No person shall be considered an amateur oarsman, sculler, or coxswain: (a) Who has ever rowed or steered in any race for a stake, money, or entrance-fee. (b) Who has ever knowingly rowed or steered with or against a professional for any prize. (c) Who has ever taught, pursued, or assisted in the practice of athletic exercises of any kind for profit. (d) Who has ever been employed in or about boats or in manual labour for money or wages. (e) Who is or has been by trade or employment for wages a mechanic, artisan, or labourer, or engaged in any menial duty. (f) Who is disqualified as an amateur in any other branch of sport.—Henley. July 28-30.

*Shooting*.—No definition. All conditions not provided for will be decided by the National Rifle Association Regulations, 1908.—Bisley. July 9-11.

## THE OLYMPIC GAMES

*Skating.*—A skater is not recognised as an amateur if he has since Jan. 1, 1893 :

(a) Practised in his own person any sporting bodily exercise as a means of gain (gymnastic and fencing instructors excepted); (b) practised or taught skating for money (the bare repayment of hotel or travelling expenses by his own club or association, or by the club or association holding a competition, and through his own club or association excepted); (c) sold or pledged prizes won in sporting competitions; (d) knowingly and without protest started in an open skating competition against a competitor who is not an amateur, according to these regulations.—Princes' Skating Rink. Oct. 19.

*Swimming.*—An amateur is one who has never competed for a money prize, declared wager, or staked bet; who has never taught, pursued, or assisted in the practice of swimming, or any other athletic exercise, as a means of pecuniary gain; and who has not, knowingly, or without protest, taken part in any competition or exhibition with any one who is not an amateur.—Stadium. July 13-25.

*Tennis* (Jeu de Paume).—No definition. The competitions will be played in accordance with the usual rules which govern the Amateur Championships of England.—Queen's Club. May 18.

*Wrestling.*—Definition the same as for Athletics.—Stadium. July 13-20.

In addition to the above, the Regulations have not yet been published for the following :

*Football.*—The Rugby authorities have not yet

## THE AMATEUR DEFINITION

issued their code. The competition begins on Oct. 19, and entries close on Sept. 1.

*Hockey*.—The same.

*Yacht Racing* was fixed at Ryde. July 27-29.

*Boxing* was fixed for October.

## CHAPTER XV

### THE PROGRAMME OF THE OLYMPIC GAMES IN LONDON, 1908

**Prizes.**—Every Olympic Prize Medal carries with it an Olympic Diploma. In addition to the Club or Association to which the winner or winning team in any event belongs, an Olympic Diploma is presented.

**N.B.**—Special Merit Certificates for specially meritorious performances may be awarded in every competition.

(IN ALL CASES THE FIGURES IN  
BRACKETS ARE APPROXIMATE.)

#### ATHLETICS.

In the Stadium, commencing July 13, 1908.  
Entries close June 12, 1908.

Maximum  
No. of Com-  
petitors from  
each Country.

Prizes in each event :

1st Prize.	Gold Olympic Medal.				
2nd „	Silver	„	„		
3rd „	Bronze	„	„		
100 metres Flat (109·3 yards)	.	.	.	.	12
200 metres Flat (218·6 yards)	.	.	.	.	12
400 metres Flat (437·2 yards)	.	.	.	.	12
800 metres Flat (874·4 yards)	.	.	.	.	12
1500 metres Flat (1639·5 yards)	.	.	.	.	12
110 metres Hurdle (120·2 yards)	.	.	.	.	12

# PROGRAMME OF GAMES

## ATHLETICS—*continued.*

	Maximum No. of Com- petitors from each Country
400 metres Hurdle (437·2 yards) . . . . .	12
3200 metres Steeplechase (3497·6 yards) . . . . .	12
5 miles Run (8·047 kilometres) . . . . .	12
10 miles Walk (16 kilometres) . . . . .	12
Marathon Race, about 25 miles (about 40 kilo- metres), on July 24, 1908 . . . . .	12
Standing Broad Jump . . . . .	12
Standing High Jump . . . . .	12
Running Broad Jump . . . . .	12
Running High Jump . . . . .	12
Hop, Step, and Jump . . . . .	12
Pole Jump . . . . .	12
Throwing the Hammer . . . . .	12
Putting the Weight . . . . .	12
Tug of War. Teams of eight . . . . .	4 teams
3 Mile Team Race (4·8 kilometres) 5 to run, 3 to count. . . . .	1 team
3500 Metres Walk (3825 yards) . . . . .	12
Discus. I. Free style . . . . .	12
II. As at Athens, 1906 . . . . .	12
Javelin. I. Free style . . . . .	12
II. With the Javelin held in the middle. . . . .	12
Relay Race 1600 metres (1749·8 yards) . . . . .	1 team
Teams of four with four reserves. Two at 200 metres (218·6 yards), one at 400 metres (437·2 yards), one at 800 metres (874·4 yards).	

# THE OLYMPIC GAMES

## ARCHERY.

Maximum  
No. of Com-  
petitors from  
each Country.

In the Stadium, on July 17, 18, and 20, 1908.  
Entries close July 2, 1908.

Prizes in each event :

1st Prize.	Gold Olympic Medal.
2nd "	Silver " "
3rd "	Bronze " "

<b>Gentlemen.—The York Round.</b> 72 arrows at 100 yards (94·4 metres), 48 arrows at 80 yards (73 metres), 24 arrows at 60 yards (54·8 metres)	30
<b>Ladies.—The National Round.</b> 48 arrows at 60 yards (54·8 metres), 24 arrows at 50 yards (45·7 metres)	30
<b>Gentlemen.—</b> 40 arrows at 50 metres (54·6 yards), shot singly Continental fashion	30

## CYCLING.

In the Stadium, commencing July 13, 1908.  
Entries close June 12, 1908.

Prizes in each event :

1st Prize.	Gold Olympic Medal.
2nd "	Silver " "
3rd "	Bronze " "

**Bicycle.**

One lap, 660 yards (603·491 metres)	12
1000 metres (1093·6 yards)	12
5000 metres (2·88 miles)	12
20 kilometres (12·427 miles)	12
100 kilometres (62·135 miles)	12

**Pursuit Race.**

Three laps (1·807 kilometres), Teams of four to start. First three to count in each heat . . . . . 1 team

**Tandem Bicycle.**

2000 metres (1·24 miles)	6 pairs
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# PROGRAMME OF GAMES

## FENCING.

Maximum  
No. of Com-  
petitors from  
each Country.

At the Fencing Ground, adjoining the Stadium, commencing July 16, 1908.  
Entries close June 15, 1908.

Prizes, events 1 and 2 :—

1st Prize.	Gold Olympic Medal.
2nd „	Silver „ „
3rd „	} Bronze „ „
4th „	
5th „	
6th „	
7th „	
8th „	

A Challenge Cup has been presented by English Fencers to the winning Épée Team.

### 1. Épée.

- |  |        |
|--|--------|
| (a) Individual . . . . .                   | 12     |
| (b) International Teams of eight . . . . . | 1 team |
- out of whom four fencers are chosen for each series.

### 2. Sabre.

- |  |        |
|--|--------|
| (a) Individual . . . . .                   | 12     |
| (b) International Teams of eight . . . . . | 1 team |
- out of whom four fencers are chosen for each series.

### 3. Foils.

A display, with commemorative medals for all engaged, by picked amateurs, two representing each nation.

## FOOTBALL (ASSOCIATION).

In the Stadium, about October 19, 1908.  
Entries close September 1, 1908.

Prizes :—Gold Olympic Medals to the winning team.

A Challenge Cup has been presented by the Football Association.

# THE OLYMPIC GAMES

## FOOTBALL (RUGBY).

Maximum  
No. of Com-  
petitors from  
each Country.

In the Stadium, about October 19, 1908.

Entries close September 1, 1908.

Prizes ;—Gold Olympic Medals to the winning team.

## GYMNASTICS.

In the Stadium, on July 14, 15, and 16, 1908.

Entries close June 12, 1908.

Prizes :—Individual competition (Heptathlon).

1st Prize. Gold Olympic Medal.

2nd „ Silver „ „

3rd „ Bronze „ „

Team Competition.

1st Prize. 1 Gold Olympic Medal  
to the team.

Silver Olympic Medal to  
each member of team.

2nd „ 1 Silver Olympic Medal  
to the team.

Bronze Olympic Medal  
to each member of  
team.

### 1. Individual Competitions . . . . . 20

Voluntary Exercises.

1. Horizontal Bar, swinging movements.
2. Horizontal Bar, slow movements.
3. Parallel Bars, slow and swinging movements.
4. Rings, steady.
5. Rings, flying.
6. Pommel Horse, quick movements.
7. Rope Climbing.

Every competitor must take part in every item.

# PROGRAMME OF GAMES

## GYMNASTICS—*continued.*

Maximum  
No. of Com-  
petitors from  
each Country.

2. Team Competitions . . . . . 1 team

Voluntary Mass Exercises. The exercises may be those known as free gymnastics or exercises with hand apparatus, or any combination of both or either.

Teams of not less than 16 nor more than 40.

Time limit 30 minutes.

3. Displays, Non-competitive.

With commemorative medals. Open to women.

## HOCKEY.

In the Stadium, about October 19, 1908.

Entries close September 1, 1908.

3 teams

3 teams.

Prizes :—Gold Olympic Medals to the winning team.

## LACROSSE.

In the Stadium, about October 19, 1908.

Entries close September 1, 1908.

Prizes :—Gold Olympic Medals to the winning team.

American Tournament System . . . . . 1 team

# THE OLYMPIC GAMES

## LAWN TENNIS.

Maximum  
No. of Com-  
petitors from  
each Country

### I. Grass Courts.

At the Grounds of the All England Club,  
Wimbledon.

Commencing July 6, 1908.

Entries close June 6, 1908.

Prizes in each event :—

1st Prize. Gold Olympic Medal.

2nd „ Silver „ „

3rd „ Bronze „ „

Men's Singles . . . . .	12
Men's Doubles . . . . .	6 pairs
Ladies' Singles . . . . .	12

### II. Covered Courts.

At Queen's Club, West Kensington.

Commencing May 6, 1908.

Entries close April 28, 1908.

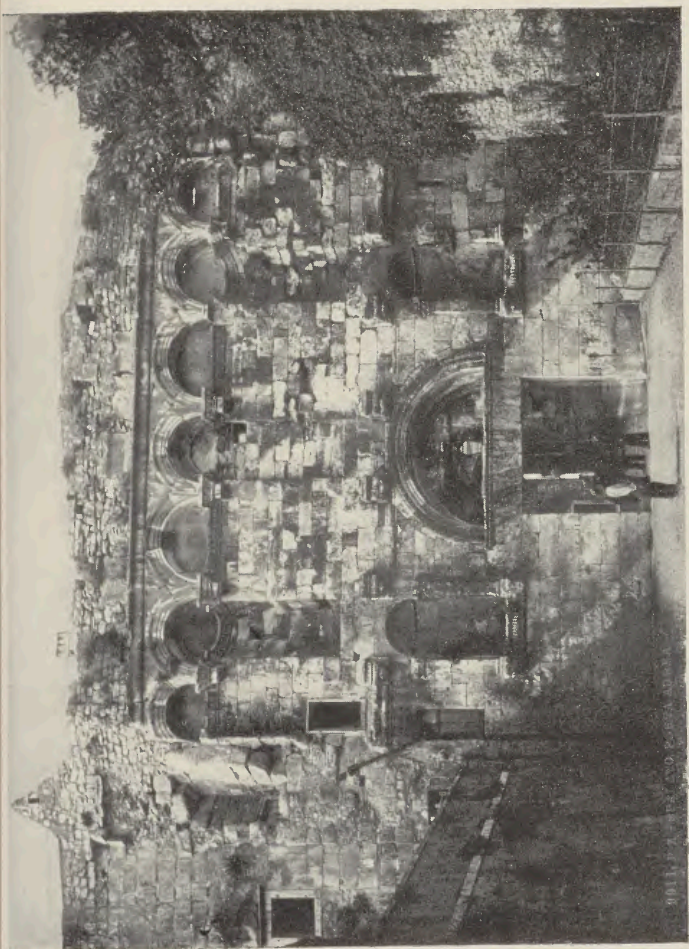
Prizes in each event :—

1st Prize. Gold Olympic Medal.

2nd „ Silver „ „

3rd „ Bronze „ „

Men's Singles . . . . .	12
Men's Doubles . . . . .	6 pairs
Ladies' Singles . . . . .	12



THE GOLDEN GATE, SPALATO



*Photo by T. A. C.*

THE PERISTYLE OF THE PALACE, SPALATO

# PROGRAMME OF GAMES

## MOTOR BOATS.

Maximum  
No. of Com-  
petitors from  
each Country.

In Southampton Water, starting from and finishing at the "Enchantress," the Flagship of the Motor Yacht Club, on July 11.

Entries close June 27.

Prizes in each event :—

- |            |                     |
|------------|---------------------|
| 1st Prize. | Gold Olympic Medal. |
| 2nd "      | Silver " "          |
| 3rd "      | Bronze " "          |

About 40 miles (64.3 kilometres): round mark-boats (as in the International Cup Race).

Races will be held for the following classes :—

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| (a) For Motor Boats of any length or horse-power.  | 3 |
| (b) For Motor Boats not exceeding 60 feet in length, and with a total piston area not exceeding that represented by four cylinders each of 155 mm. bore.   | 3 |
| (c) For Motor Boats exceeding 6½ metres but not exceeding 8 metres in length, not less than 800 kilos. in weight in running order, but without fuel or crew on board, and with a total piston area not exceeding that represented by four cylinders each of 106 mm. bore. Boats in this class must comply with the rules of the International Sporting Club of Monaco in regard to cruisers. | 3 |

## POLO.

At Hurlingham under Hurlingham Club Rules.

Commencing June 15, 1908.

Final Match June 20, 1908.

Entries close June 1, 1908.

Prizes.—Gold Olympic Medals to winning team. 5 teams

# THE OLYMPIC GAMES

## RACQUETS.

At Queen's Club, West Kensington.  
Commencing April 27, 1908.  
Entries close April 20, 1908.

Maximum  
No. of Com-  
petitors from  
each Country.

Prizes in each event :—

1st Prize. Gold Olympic Medal.

2nd „ Silver „ „

3rd „ Bronze „ „

Singles	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12
Doubles	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6 pairs

## ROWING.

At Henley on July 28, 1908, and following days.  
Entries close :

(a) In the case of Belgium, Canada, Germany,  
Holland, and the United Kingdom, not  
later than June 30, 1908.

(b) In the case of other countries not later than  
June 1, 1908.

Prizes.—Gold Olympic Medals to the winners in  
each event.

Eights (in best boats),	2
Fours „	2
Pairs „	2
Sculls „	2



# PROGRAMME OF GAMES

## SHOOTING.

Maximum  
No. of Com-  
petitors from  
each Country.

I. At Bisley, on July 9, 10 and 11, 1908.  
Entries close June 1, 1908.

Prizes in each event :—

- 1st Prize. Gold Olympic Medal.
- 2nd „ Silver „ „
- 3rd „ Bronze „ „

### 1. Rifle-Shooting.

(a) Team Competition. Teams of six . . . 1 team

National Military arm of any country.

Distances, 200, 500, 600, 800, 900, and  
1000 yards (182·876, 457·19, 548·628,  
731·504, 822·942, and 914·38 metres).

Targets. 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class targets.

Two sighters and fifteen shots for each com-  
petitor at each range.

(b) Individual Competition . . . . . 12

Any rifle, any sight, including telescopic.

Distance 1000 yards (914·38 metres).

Target. 1st class target.

Two sighters and twenty shots.

Team Competition. Teams of six . . . 1 team

Any rifle. Foresight open, any kind of  
backsight.

Distance, 300 metres.

Target. White target, 1 metre in diameter,  
divided into 10 zones, with black centre,  
0·60 metre in diameter.

Each competitor fires 120 shots (40 standing,  
40 kneeling, and 40 lying down), with 10  
sighting shots in each position.

(d) Individual Competition . . . . . 12

Any rifle. Foresight open, any kind of  
backsight.

Distance, 300 metres.

Target as in (c).

Number of shots as in (c).

# THE OLYMPIC GAMES

## SHOOTING—*continued.*

Maximum  
No. of Com-  
petitors from  
each Country.

### 2. Miniature Rifle-Shooting.

(e) **Team Competition.** Teams of four . . . . . 1 team

Any breech-loading rifle shooting miniature ammunition, any sights except magnifying or telescopic.

Distances, 50 and 100 yards (45·719 and 91·438 metres).

Targets :

50 yards (45·719 metres). 12 inches square.

Bull's eye  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter.

100 yards (91·438 metres). 24 inches square.

Bull's eye 3 inches in diameter.

(One inch equals 2·54 centimetres).

Four sighters and twenty shots at each distance.

(f) **Individual Competition** . . . . . 12

Any breech-loading rifle shooting miniature ammunition, any sights except magnifying or telescopic.

Distances, 50 and 100 yards (45·719 and 91·438 metres).

Targets :

50 yards (45·719 metres). 12 inches square.

Bull's eye  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter.

100 yards (91·438 metres). 24 inches square.

Bull's eye 3 inches in diameter.

(One inch equals 2·54 centimetres)

Four sighters and forty shots at each distance.

(g) **Individual Competition.** Disappearing target . . . . . 12

Any breech-loading rifle shooting miniature ammunition, any sights except magnifying or telescopic.

Distance, 25 yards (22·86 metres).

# PROGRAMME OF GAMES

## SHOOTING—*continued.*

Maximum  
No. of Com-  
petitors from  
each Country.

Target, three quarters length figure 4 inches high and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide at the widest part.

(One inch equals 2·54 centimetres.)

Two sighters and fifteen shots.

(h) Individual Competitions. Moving target . . . . . 12

Any breech-loading rifle shooting miniature ammunition, any sights except magnifying or telescopic.

Distance, 25 yards (22·86 metres).

Target, three quarters length figure 4 inches high and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide at the widest part.

(One inch equals 2·54 centimetres.)

Two sighters and fifteen shots.

### 3. Revolver and Pistol Shooting.

(i) Team Competition. Teams of four . . . . . 1 team

Any revolver or pistol with open sights.

Distance, 50 yards (45·719 metres).

Target, white  $19\frac{3}{4}$  inches in diameter, divided into 10 zones, with central black  $7\frac{3}{4}$  inches in diameter.

(One inch equals 2·54 centimetres.)

Two sighters and sixty shots.

Position standing; right or left hand with arm extended.

(j) Individual Competition . . . . . 12

Any revolver or pistol with open sights.

Distance, 50 yards (45·719 metres).

Target as in (h).

Two sighters and sixty shots.

Position standing; right or left hand with arm extended.

# THE OLYMPIC GAMES

## SHOOTING—*continued.*

Maximum  
No. of Com-  
petitors from  
each Country.

### 4. Running Deer Shooting.

(k) Team Competition. Teams of four . 1 team  
Any single, double, or repeating rifle with  
open sights.

Distance, 110 yards (100·582 metres).

Target. Running Deer. Bull's eye 6 inches  
diameter.

(One inch equals 2·54 centimetres.)

Two sighters and ten shots, one at each run.

Position, any.

(l) Individual Competition. Single Shot . 12

Any single, double, or repeating rifle with  
open sights.

Distance, 110 yards (100·582 metres).

Target as in (j).

Two sighters and ten shots, one at each run.

Position, any.

(m) Individual Competition. Double Shot. 12

Two sighters and twenty shots, two at each  
run.

Other conditions as (l).

## CLAY BIRD SHOOTING.

II. At the Grounds of the Uxendon Shooting School  
Club, on July 8, 9, 10, and 11, 1908.

Entries close June 1, 1908.

Prizes in each event :

1st Prize. Gold Olympic Medal.

2nd „ Silver „ „

3rd „ Bronze „ „

1. Individual Competition. . . . 12

2. Teams of six . . . . 2 teams

# PROGRAMME OF GAMES

## SKATING.

Maximum  
No. of Com-  
petitors from  
each Country

At Princes Skating Rink, commencing October 19,  
1908.

Entries close September 21, 1908.

Prizes in each event :

1st Prize.	Gold Olympic Medal.
2nd "	Silver " "
3rd "	Bronze " "

Gentlemen's Figure Skating . . . . .	3
Ladies' Figure Skating . . . . .	3
Pair Skating (Lady and Gentleman) . . . . .	3 pairs
Gentlemen's Special Figure Skating . . . . .	3

## SWIMMING.

In the Stadium, commencing July 13, 1908.

Entries close June 12, 1908.

Prizes in each event :

1st Prize.	Gold Olympic Medal.
2nd "	Silver " "
3rd "	Bronze " "

100 metres (109·3 yards) . . . . .	12
400 metres (437·2 yards) . . . . .	12
1500 metres (1639·5 yards) . . . . .	12
High Diving. From 5 and 10 metre boards, firm take off . . . . .	12
Fancy Diving. From 1 and 3 metre spring boards . . . . .	12
200 metres Team Race (218·6 yards) . . . . .	1 team
Teams of four.	
200 metres Breast Stroke (218·6 yards) . . . . .	12
100 metres Back Stroke (109·3 yards) . . . . .	12
Water Polo. Teams of seven . . . . .	1 team

# THE OLYMPIC GAMES

## TENNIS (Jeu de Paume).

Maximum  
No. of Com-  
petitors from  
each Country.

At the Queen's Club, West Kensington.

Commencing May 18, 1908.

Entries close May 11, 1908.

1st Prize. Gold Olympic Medal.

2nd " Silver " "

3rd " Bronze " "

Singles . . . . . 12

## WRESTLING.

In the Stadium, commencing July 13, 1908.

Entries close June 12, 1908.

Prizes in each event :

1st Prize. Gold Olympic Medal.

2nd " Silver " "

3rd " Bronze " "

### I. Style : Catch-as-catch-can.

Bouts limited to 15 minutes. 5 weights :

(a) BANTAM to 119 lbs. (54 kilos.) . . . 12

(b) FEATHER " 133 " (60.3 kilos.) . . . 12

(c) LIGHT " 147 " (66.6 kilos.) . . . 12

(d) MIDDLE " 161 " (73 kilos.) . . . 12

(e) HEAVY, over 161 " . . . . . 12

### II. Style : Græco-Roman.

Bouts limited to 20 minutes. 4 weights :

(a) LIGHT to 147 lbs. (66.6 kilos.) 12

(b) MIDDLE " 161 " (73 kilos.) 12

(c) LIGHT HEAVYWEIGHT " 161 " (93 kilos.) 12

(d) HEAVYWEIGHT. Any weight over 93 kilos. 12

# PROGRAMME OF GAMES

## YACHT RACING.

At Ryde on July 27, 28, and 29, 1908.

Entries close June 28, 1908.

Maximum  
No. of Com-  
petitors from  
each Country.

Prizes for all classes :

1st Prize. Gold Olympic Medal for helmsman, with Silver Olympic Medals for crew.

2nd Prize. Silver Olympic Medal for helmsman, with Bronze Olympic Medals for crew.

Gilt Commemorative Medals for owners of winning yachts.

Additional Prizes for 12 and 15 metre classes :

1st Prize. Gold Olympic Medal for mate or leading hand.

2nd Prize. Silver Olympic Medal for mate or leading hand.

1. The Races will be sailed under the Yacht Racing Association's Rules, as in force in 1908, and incorporating the International Rules.

2. Measurement of yachts will be in accordance with the International Rule.

3. There will be no Time Allowance.

4. The Classes for which matches will be arranged are those of :

6 metres	.	.	.	.	.	.	2 yachts
7 metres	.	.	.	.	.	.	2 "
8 metres	.	.	.	.	.	.	2 "
12 metres	.	.	.	.	.	.	2 "
15 metres	.	.	.	.	.	.	2 "

5. All Races will be started from and finish at Ryde Pier, Isle of Wight.

## CHAPTER XVI

### THE BEGINNING OF THE OLYMPIC GAMES IN ENGLAND, 1908

IN so long a programme as that given in the last chapter, it will at once be noticed that some events, owing to their nature, were impossible in the Stadium, and others again could not be brought off until after July 25, owing to the weather necessary for good performances. Among these latter are Boxing, Football, Hockey, and Lacrosse. As these take place after the middle of October, the winners cannot receive their prizes on July 25. Yachting and Rowing being fixed for July 27 and 28 respectively, are also too late, and of course they have to be brought off outside the Stadium, where the leading events are Track Athletics, Archery, Cycling, Fencing (in a special ground close at hand), Gymnastics, Swimming, and Wrestling. Several more contests still remain to be mentioned: they are, Lawn Tennis (both in covered courts and on grass), Motor Boats, Polo, Racquets, Shooting, and Tennis (Jeu de Paume). All of these are finished in time for the winners to receive their prizes on July 25, and I here set down the results of as many of them as have been



## THE OLYMPIC GAMES

decided before these pages went to press, viz. : Racquets, Covered-Court Lawn Tennis, Tennis (Jeu de Paume), and Polo.

### RACQUETS

The competition began on April 27, at Queen's Club. There were no foreign entries. The result was as follows :

#### SINGLES.

##### *First Round.*

Byes : J. J. Astor, H. M. Leaf, and V. H. Pennell.

E. B. Noel beat C. Browning by three games to one ; 18-14, 18-15, 15-3, 15-9 (56 aces to 41).

##### *Second Round.*

Byes : Astor, Leaf, and Brougham.

Noel beat Pennell by three games to love ; 15-12, 15-7, 15-5 (45 aces to 24).

##### *Third Round.*

Leaf beat Astor by three games to love ; 15-8, 15-5, 15-4 (45 aces to 17).

Noel beat Brougham by three games to love ; 15-4, 15-12, 15-6 (45 aces to 22).

##### *Final.*

E. B. Noel (British Isles) won the Gold Medal. H. M. Leaf retired owing to an injured hand.

#### DOUBLES.

V. H. Pennell and J. J. Astor beat E. B. Noel

## THE OLYMPIC GAMES

and H. M. Leaf by four games to two ; 15-11, 0-15, 15-7, 9-15, 18-14, 17-15 (74 aces to 77).

Noel played better racquets than the rest, and Leaf served well. Pennell hurt his foot at two games all. Astor showed far better form than in the singles. A close game.

### *Final.*

V. H. Pennell and J. J. Astor (British Isles) won the Gold Medals by beating E. W. Bury and C. Browning by four games to one ; 6-15, 15-7, 16-15, 15-6, 15-7 (67 aces to 50).

### LAWN TENNIS (COVERED COURTS)

This competition began on May 6, at Queen's Club.

Committee : Messrs. G. A. Caridia, R. F. Doherty, E. W. Lewis, G. R. Newburn, S. A. E. Hickson, and R. J. McNair. Referee, Mr. B. C. Eveleigh.

The foreign entries were composed of two ladies and two gentlemen from Sweden. Messrs. Wilding and Poitevin were not nominated in time by Australasia, and their entries had therefore to be refused by the British Olympic Council. The Lawn Tennis Committee for Great Britain did not complete their nominations, and such players as Mr. K. Powell and others were not seen in the competition at all. H. Roper Barrett was selected, and scratched, for the singles, but appeared in the doubles. This was one of the few Olympic competitions in which ladies took part. Lord Desborough was present as President both of the

## THE OLYMPIC GAMES

British Olympic Council and of the British Lawn Tennis Association.

The result was as follows :

### GENTLEMEN'S SINGLES.

#### *First Round.*

Byes: A. W. Gore, M. J. G. Ritchie, G. A. Caridia, W. Bostrom, and W. V. Eaves.

G. Setterwall (Sweden) beat L. H. Escombe (British Isles), 6/2, 6/3, 6/1.

#### *Second Round.*

Byes: Gore and Ritchie.

Caridia (British Isles) beat Setterwall (Sweden), 6/2, 6/1, 6/1.

Eaves (British Isles) beat Bostrom (Sweden), 7/5, 6/2, 9/7.

#### *Third Round.*

Gore beat Ritchie, 4/6, 6/3, 5/7, 6/1, 6/4.

Caridia beat Eaves, 7/5, retired.

#### *Final.*

A. W. Gore (British Isles) won the Gold Medal, and beat G. A. Caridia (Silver Medal) by 6/3, 7/5, 6/4. The Bronze Medal went to M. J. G. Ritchie.

### LADIES' SINGLES.

#### *First Round.*

Byes: Mrs. Adlerstrahle (Sweden).

Miss Greene beat Miss D. Boothby, 6/2, 6/2.

Mrs. Wallenberg (Sweden) beat Miss M. Coles (British Isles), 11/9, 4/6, 4/5 ; retired hurt.

## THE OLYMPIC GAMES

Miss G. Eastlake Smith beat Miss V. Pinckney,  
7/5, 7/5.

### *Second Round.*

Miss Greene (British Isles) beat Mrs. Adlerstrahle (Sweden), 6/1, 6/3.

Miss Eastlake Smith (British Isles) beat Mrs. Wallenberg (Sweden), 6/4, 6/4.

### *Final.*

Miss Eastlake Smith (British Isles) won the Gold Medal, and beat Miss Greene (Silver Medal) by 6/2, 4/6, 6/0. The Bronze Medal went to Mrs. Adlerstrahle (Sweden).

## GENTLEMEN'S DOUBLES.

### *First Round.*

G. M. Simond and G. A. Caridia beat G. W. Hillyard and W. V. Eaves, 2/6, 7/9, 6/4, 10/8, 6/4.

### *Second Round.*

G. M. Simond and G. A. Caridia (British Isles) beat G. Setterwall and W. Bostrom (Sweden), 6/4, 9/7, 12/6, 6/2.

A. W. Gore and H. Roper Barrett beat M. J. G. Ritchie and L. H. Escombe, 0/6, 6/4, 6/3, 6/3.

### *Final.*

A. W. Gore and H. Roper Barrett (British Isles) won the Gold Medals, and beat G. M. Simond and G. A. Caridia (Silver Medals) by 6/2, 2/6, 6/3, 6/3. The Bronze Medals went to G. Setterwall and W. Bostrom (Sweden).

# THE OLYMPIC GAMES

## TENNIS (JEU DE PAÛME)

This competition began at Queen's Club on May 18. The result was as follows :

### SINGLES.

#### *First Round.*

Mr. E. B. Noel beat Mr. Tatham.  
Mr. E. Miles beat Mr. Sands (U.S.A.).  
Mr. V. Pennell beat Mr. Cazalet.  
Hon. N. S. Lytton beat Mr. Biedermann.  
Mr. A. Page beat Mr. Palmer.

#### *Second Round.*

Mr. E. Miles beat Mr. Noel by 3 sets to none.  
Mr. Jay Gould (U.S.A.) beat Mr. V. Pennell,  
6/3, 6/3, 6/2.

#### *Third Round.*

Mr. E. Miles beat Hon. N. S. Lytton.  
Mr. Jay Gould (U.S.A.) beat Mr. A. Page.

#### *Finals.*

Mr. Jay Gould (U.S.A.) won the Gold Medal, and beat Mr. Eustace H. Miles (Silver Medal) by 3 sets to 0, 18 games to 13, and 106 strokes to 90, in an hour and 31 minutes.

In the *Field* the following note appeared : " In the ninth game, with the strokes deuce, Mr. Gould failed, in the opinion of H. Chambers, the marker, to hit the ball over the net from the hazard side. He appealed to the referee against the decision, presumably because he thought he had made chase the line. Having regard to the place, close to the

## THE OLYMPIC GAMES

marker's head, whither the ball went, it could not have made any other chase supposing the return was good. The appeal, therefore, should not have been allowed, or, if allowed, the decision should have been 'chase the line.' After some discussion, however, the stroke was treated as a 'let-ball.'"

Hon. N. S. Lytton beat Mr. A. Page for the Bronze Medal by 3 sets to 0.

### POLO

The Hurlingham Club present a Challenge Cup for the winners of the Olympic Polo, and the first match began on Thursday, June 18, the players being :

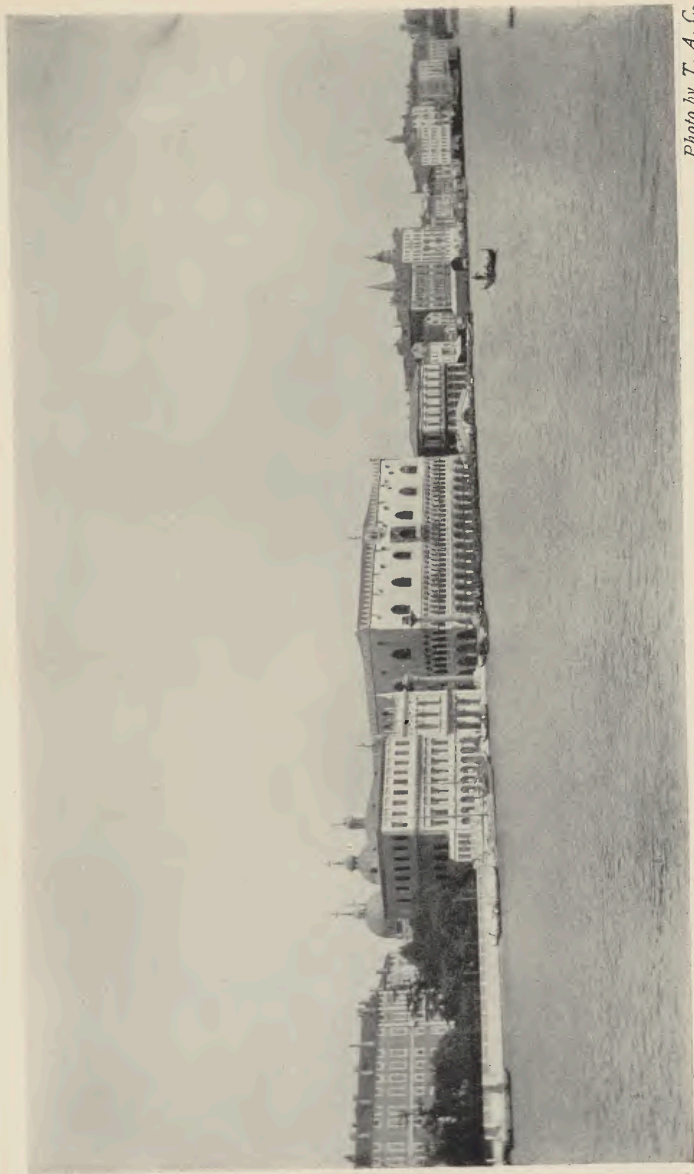
ROEHAMPTON : Captain H. Wilson, Mr. G. A. Miller, Mr. P. W. Nickalls, and Mr. C. D. Miller (back).

HURLINGHAM : Mr. W. H. J. Jones, Mr. F. M. Freake, Mr. W. S. Buckmaster, and Lord Wodehouse (back).

*Umpires*—Major MacLaren and Captain Fagan.

*Timekeeper*—Major Blacker.

The ground was rather heavy after rain, and exchanges were fairly even until at the end of the second ten Mr. Jones scored a goal for Hurlingham. The third period opened with Roehampton attacking hotly, and Mr. Nickalls soon scored for them, and Captain Wilson hit through again before the bell rang. In the fifth ten Hurlingham had



*Photo by T. A. C.*

VENICE



THE OLYMPIC BADGES FOR 1908



## THE OLYMPIC GAMES

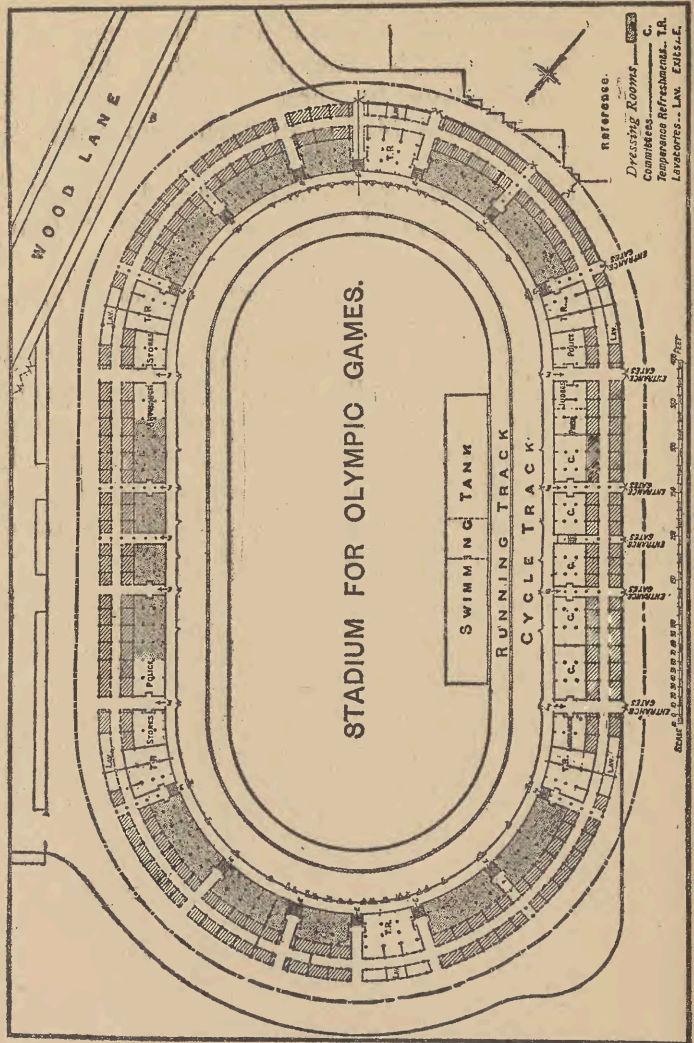
very bad luck, which lasted them till the end, when Mr. Buckmaster hit the post with a fine shot. Roehampton won by three to one, and on the following Sunday played an Irish team composed of:

Mr. A. M. Rotherham, Mr. J. McCann,  
Captain H. Lloyd, and Mr. P. O'Reilly  
(back).

*Umpires*—Major MacLaren and Captain Fagan.

After Mr. George Miller and Captain Wilson had each scored for Roehampton in the opening ten, the former got three more goals in the second period. Ireland's only goal was scored by Mr. McCann just before the bell rang at the end, and Roehampton won the Gold Medals and the Challenge Cup by eight goals to one.

PLAN OF THE GREAT ARENA  
BUILT BY THE FRANCO-BRITISH EXHIBITION FOR THE OLYMPIC GAMES



## APPENDIX I

### RESULTS OF THE OLYMPIC GAMES IN ATHENS, 1896; PARIS, 1900; and ST. LOUIS, 1904

[A.] The following is a list of the most important performances at the first Olympic Games of the Revised Series, held in Athens in 1896:

<i>Event.</i>	<i>Winner.</i>	<i>Nationality.</i>	<i>Record.</i>
100 metres flat.	Burke.	America.	12 secs.
400 " " "	Burke.	America.	54½ secs.
800 " " "	Flack.	England.	2 m. 11 s.
1500 " " "	Flack.	England.	4 m. 33 s.
110 metres hurdles	Curtis.	America.	17⅔ secs.
Running long jump	Clark.	America.	20 ft. 9¾ in.
Running high jump	Clark.	America.	5 ft. 11½ in.
Hop, step and jump	Connolly.	America.	45 ft.
Pole vault	Hoyt.	America.	10 ft. 9¾ in.
Putting shot	Garrett.	America.	36 ft. 2 in.
Discus	Garrett.	America.	95 ft. 7½ in.
Marathon Race	Loues.	Greece.	2 h. 55 m. 20 s.
Weight-lifting (1 hand)	Elliott.	England.	156 lb. 8 oz.
" (2 hands)	Jensen.	Denmark.	245 lb. 12 oz.

In his account of these Games, Baron de Coubertin describes his very natural emotion when he beheld the athletes of 1896 emerging from the same gateway through which the last Olympic athletes of fifteen hundred years ago had passed into their long oblivion. He speaks of the joy of the whole Greek nation at the victory of one of their countrymen in the Marathon Race, for which his friend, M. Michel Bréal, had given the prize. Sixty thousand spectators, among whom were the Kings of Greece and Servia, the Grand Duke George, and the Archduchess Theresa, rose simultaneously to their feet as Loues entered the arena. The shouts were loud enough to wake the dead upon the slopes of Parnes. The Crown Prince of Greece, and his brother, Prince George, had to carry off the victor in their arms to save him from the delirious enthusiasm of the crowd. A

## THE OLYMPIC GAMES

hotel-keeper passed him an order for 365 free meals. A lady tore off her gold watch and gave it him. Even a street urchin pressed forward with the promise to black his boots for nothing. It had its comic side ; but it was full of deeper interest as well. " At last, I understand," cried Charles Maurras, " that international sport will never weaken individual patriotism. On the contrary, it will strengthen the foundations of the love of country." It will lay them, he might have added, on a basis of generous and health-giving competition which will be better and more lasting than any of the appeals of drum and trumpet.

Mr. G. S. Robertson, whose Greek ode, written and recited on this occasion, I have reproduced elsewhere, has also written an account of these Games which must not be overlooked. We find the following details, which I select :

The English athletes won the 800 and 1500 metres, the single-handed weight-lifting and the single and double lawn-tennis, apart from Mr. G. S. Robertson's Greek ode which is reproduced in this book, and second places in several events. Their total number was six, of whom one was resident in Athens. Scarcely anything had been done to let any one in England know that the meeting was to be held, and I should know little about it but for Mr. Robertson's article in the *Fortnightly Review* for June 1896. The French successes were confined to bicycling and fencing. The Germans were easily pre-eminent in gymnastics. The Hungarians were the only nation except the Americans who attempted to send an all-round team, but only their swimming proved to be first-class. The English athletes were best represented by Mr. Flack, an Australian member of the London Athletic Club, who had a very long stride and won his races easily. Mr. Goulding, of Gloucester, lost the hurdles because he was not used to racing on cinders. Mr. Gmelin, of Oxford, only entered the 400 metres at the last moment, and ran second. Mr. Boland, of Christchurch, happening to be in Athens on a visit, bought all the requisites on the spot and won the lawn-tennis events. The Americans confined themselves to track athletics and reaped the reward of specialisation. Their only representatives competing outside, the brothers Paine, won the revolver shooting with very remarkable scores. A Swiss, an Austrian, and a Dane won one event each. An Italian walked all the way from Milan, only to be disqualified when he arrived.

Considering the short time during which the Greeks had become acquainted with any serious form of athletics they did remarkably well, though they lost the discus-throw to Garrett, of Princeton, who knew nothing of the discus, but was well able to use his weight. The Greek victory in the Marathon Race was of course their greatest triumph ; but they had practised over the course for months, and the winner was put in after the official entries had closed.

As to the value of the results the 800 metres ( $5\frac{1}{2}$  yards less than half a mile) was 11 seconds over the 2 minutes ; the 1500 metres ( $120\frac{1}{2}$  yards less than a mile) occupied 4 minutes  $33\frac{1}{2}$  seconds

## APPENDIX I

the 400 metres (437 yards) took  $54\frac{1}{2}$  seconds. These results are by no means first-rate, and are due to the cinder-path not being good, which was no fault of the ground man, and to the very sharp corners, which took off 3 seconds in the 400 metres, 4 seconds in the 800 metres, and 8 seconds in the 1500. The long jump was bad because the judges were unaware of the rule about taking off.

Much of the inexperience shown in the organisation of athletic details was repeated at the meeting of 1906; in all other ways the meetings of 1896 and 1906 were alike extraordinarily successful, and the first one thoroughly justified the suggestion, made by M. Bikélas, the leader of modern Greek literature, that the revised Olympic Games should be first held in Athens. National enthusiasm largely made up for the paucity of foreigners either in the arena or on the spectators' seats. On the whole, Mr. Robertson concluded, in 1896, that these Games would certainly be Olympic, if held in Athens, though not international; whereas, if held elsewhere they might lose in Olympic features what they gained in international popularity. The Games of 1908 may possibly lead him now to change his mind.

[B.] The following is a list of the most important performances at the second Olympic Games of the Revised Series, held in Paris in 1900:

<i>Event.</i>	<i>Winner.</i>	<i>Nationality.</i>	<i>Record.</i>
60 metres flat	Kraeuzlein	America.	7 secs.
100 " "	Jarvis	America.	$10\frac{1}{8}$ secs.
200 " "	Tewkesbury	America.	$22\frac{1}{2}$ secs.
400 " "	Long.	America.	$49\frac{3}{4}$ secs.
800 " "	Tysoe.	England.	2 ms. $1\frac{3}{8}$ secs.
1500 " "	Bennett.	England.	4 ms. 6 secs.
110 metre hurdle	Kraeuzlein	America.	$15\frac{3}{8}$ secs.
200 " "	Kraeuzlein	America.	$25\frac{3}{8}$ secs.
400 " "	Tewkesbury	America.	$57\frac{3}{8}$ secs.
2500 metre steeplech.	Orton.	America.	7 ms. 34 secs.
4000 " "	Rimmer.	England.	12 ms. $58\frac{3}{8}$ secs.
Running long jump	Kraeuzlein	America.	23 ft. $6\frac{7}{8}$ in.
Running high jump	Baxter.	America.	6 ft. $2\frac{1}{2}$ in.
Running triple jump	Prinstein.	America.	47 ft. $4\frac{1}{4}$ in.
Standing high jump	Ewry.	America.	5 ft. 5 in.
Standing long jump	Ewry.	America.	10 ft. $6\frac{1}{2}$ in.
Standing triple jump	Ewry.	America.	34 ft. $8\frac{1}{2}$ in.
Pole vault	Baxter.	America.	10 ft. $9\frac{3}{8}$ in.
Putting shot	Sheldon.	America.	46 ft. $3\frac{1}{2}$ in.
Discus	Baver.	Hungary.	118 ft. $2\frac{1}{4}$ in.
16-lb. hammer	Flanagan.	America.	167 ft. 4 in.
Marathon Race	Teato.	France.	2 hrs. 59 ms.

Very little interest was taken in these Games by the French, with the result that few other nations sent representatives, and

## THE OLYMPIC GAMES

a very fine team of American athletes practically swept the board. As a matter of fact they would probably have won a large proportion of their victories that year against any opposition.

[C.] The following is a list of the most important performances at the third Olympic Games of the Revived Series, held in St. Louis (U.S.A.), in 1904 :

<i>Event.</i>	<i>Winner.</i>	<i>Nationality.</i>	<i>Record.</i>
60 metres flat . . .	Hahn.	America.	7 secs.
100 " " . . .	Hahn.	America.	11 secs.
200 " " . . .	Hahn.	America.	21 $\frac{3}{8}$ secs.
400 " " . . .	Hillman.	America.	49 $\frac{1}{2}$ secs.
800 " " . . .	Lightbody.	America.	1 m. 56 secs.
1500 " " . . .	Lightbody.	America.	4 ms. 5 $\frac{5}{8}$ secs.
110 metre hurdle . . .	Schule.	America.	16 secs.
200 " " . . .	Hillman.	America.	24 $\frac{3}{8}$ secs.
400 " " . . .	Hillman.	America.	53 secs.
2500 metre steeplech. . .	Lightbody.	America.	7 ms. 39 $\frac{3}{8}$ secs.
Running long jump . . .	Prinstein.	America.	24 ft. 1 in.
Running high jump . . .	Jones.	America.	5 ft. 11 in.
Running triple jump . . .	Prinstein.	America.	47 ft.
Standing long jump . . .	Ewry.	America.	11 ft. 4 $\frac{7}{8}$ in.
Standing high jump . . .	Ewry.	America.	4 ft. 11 in.
Standing triple jump . . .	Ewry.	America.	34 ft. 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ in.
Pole vault . . .	Dvorak.	America.	11 ft. 6 in.
Putting shot . . .	Rose.	America.	48 ft. 7 in.
Discus . . .	Sheridan.	America.	128 ft. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.
16-lb. hammer . . .	Flanagan.	America.	168 ft. 1 in.
56-lb. weight . . .	Desmar- teau.	Canada.	34 ft. 4 in.
Marathon Race . . .	Hicks.	America.	3 h. 28 m. 53 s.
Weight-lifting (2 hands)	Kakousis.	Greece.	246 lbs.

It will be observed that, as in Paris four years earlier, the entry was not remarkable for its diversity, and the prize list was even less so ; but it is interesting that the only two nations to break the row of American triumphs, with a single victory apiece, were Canada and Greece.

Of course only a small proportion of the events are here recorded, and Mr. J. E. Sullivan informs us, in the book mentioned below, that "about 390 individual Olympic events were contested. Out of these about fourteen were won by foreigners." While on this point it may be of interest to notice that fishing in the Seine was allowed as an Olympic contest in France. I cannot but think that the narrowing of the programme seen in the Olympiad of 1908 in England is of advantage both to the dignity of the competitors and the value of the results in such important meetings.

The regulations for the St. Louis Games of 1904, which were held in the grounds of the Universal Exposition, are published

## APPENDIX I

in a pamphlet printed by the Department of Physical Culture in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. Besides the events already mentioned, this pamphlet gives the Rules for swimming, wrestling (catch-as-catch-can), gymnastics, Indian clubs, water-polo, fencing, tug-of-war, dumb-bells, rowing (on the Creve-cœur Lake), a game called "Roque," of which I never heard before, basket-ball, cricket, golf, archery, polo, football, baseball, and other games. The amateur definition enforced will be found in my fourteenth chapter.

The lists of events and records at Athens (1896), at Paris, and St. Louis, given here, are taken from Mr. J. E. Sullivan's book, published in Spalding's Athletic Library, called "The Olympic Teams of 1906 at Athens." The list of the events at this unofficial meeting itself, which appears in my seventh chapter, was compiled on the spot from the official prize list handed to me on the last day of the sports in Athens; and I have therefore not repeated it among the records of the official Olympiads which should be kept distinct from it and from the coming Games of 1910 in Athens, in order to avoid confusion.

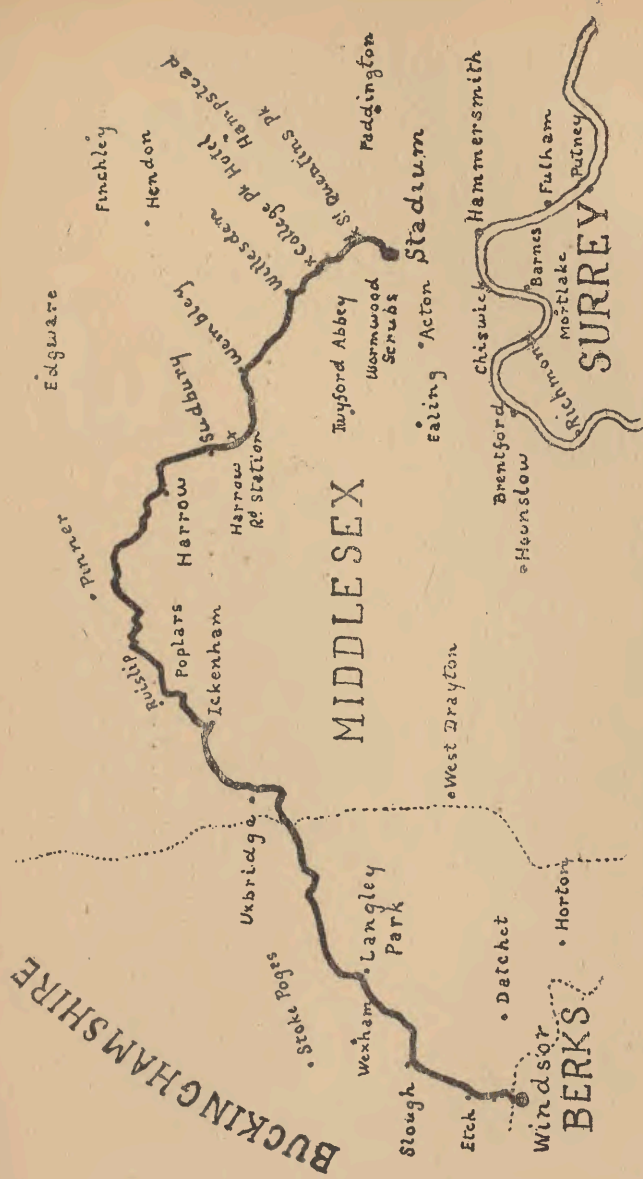
## APPENDIX II

### THE MARATHON RACE OF 1908

THE description of the Marathon racecourse, as supplied by the officials of the Athletic Section of the 1908 Olympiad, is as follows :

Starting from Windsor over the River Thames, through Eton, past Eton College to Slough, taking the main road towards London for about half a mile, turn to left for Uxbridge, through George Green, and passing Langley Park on right. Enter Uxbridge by road on right-hand side of church and Corn Exchange, proceed for about 400 yards towards London, then take road on left to Ickenham and Ruislip. At the Poplars, Ruislip (Polytechnic H.C.C. headquarters), turn to the left and take the road at the side of Ruislip Church towards Eastcote. Keep to the right for Pinner, following the direction of the sign-posts. You do not actually enter Pinner, but bear to the right at sign-post 300 yards past Pinner Gas Works. This road takes you over Metropolitan Railway. After crossing the railway turn to the right for Harrow. You re-cross the Metropolitan Railway at the Roxborough Hotel, Harrow, and then turn sharp to the left, and run parallel with the railway for about 1200 yards, and then turn sharp to the right, keeping Harrow Church and Schools, on your right. This road is called Pinner Road, and brings you to Sudbury. Through Sudbury and Wembley, passing L. and N.W. Railway (Sudbury and Wembley) on your right, and continue until you reach tram lines. Follow these until you reach the College Park Hotel, Willesden Junction, on the Harrow Road. Turn to the right here. This road takes you across Wormwood Scrubbs into Wood Lane for the Stadium. The approximate distance is 25 miles 600 yards.





OFFICIAL ROUTE FOR THE MARATHON RACE

# THE OLYMPIC GAMES

## DISTANCE TABLE OF MARATHON ROUTE.

Start Windsor Great Park, near the High Street Gate, 700 yards from Queen Victoria's Statue.

	Miles.	Kilo.
Barnespool Bridge, Eton . . . . .	1	1.6
Windsor Road, about 50 yards past the Prince of Wales P.H. . . . .	2	3.2
Corner of High Street, Slough, and Uxbridge Road . . . . .	3	4.8
On road to Uxbridge . . . . .	4	6.4
Furze Lodge, on road to Uxbridge . . . . .	5	8
145 yards past Crooked Billet P.H. . . . .	6	9.65
Near Ivy Lodge, Iver Heath . . . . .	7	11.26
Long Bridge, Uxbridge Moor . . . . .	8	12.87
The Lodge, High Street, Uxbridge . . . . .	9	14.48
Near Uxbridge Common, on road to Ickenham . . . . .	10	16
On road to Ickenham . . . . .	11	17.7
On Bridge Approach at Ruislip and Ickenham Station, G.W. and G.C. Railways . . . . .	12	19.3
On Eastcote Road, near Ruislip School . . . . .	13	20.92
Near Eastcote Post Office . . . . .	14	22.53
At Rummens Farm, near Pinner Gasworks . . . . .	15	24.14
On Pinner Road, opposite Penhurst Villa . . . . .	16	25.74
On Pinner Road, opposite 1 Hawthorne Villas . . . . .	17	27.35
Kenton Road, Harrow . . . . .	18	28.96
Near grounds of Harrow Nursery Company . . . . .	19	30.57
At Sudbury and Harrow Road Station, G.C.R. . . . .	20	32.18
At Wembley and Sudbury Station, L. & N.W.R. . . . .	21	33.79
Near sixth milestone at Stonebridge Park . . . . .	22	35.4
Midland Railway, Stonebridge Park, goods offices . . . . .	23	37
No. 28 Railway Cottages, Willesden Junction . . . . .	24	38.62
On Wormwood Scrubbs . . . . .	25	40.23
Entrance to Running Track of Stadium . . . . .	26	41.84
Full distance— $26\frac{1}{2}$ miles 42.3795 kilometres.		

## APPENDIX III

### THE BRITISH ENTRIES FOR THE OLYMPIC GAMES

To which a few others have been added, *e.g.*, Canadian,  
Australian, American, &c.

WHEN this book went to press, competitors had been formally entered for track-athletics, cycling, fencing, gymnastics, lawn tennis, shooting, swimming, and wrestling. They numbered 1893 in all, representing twenty-one different countries. The final total will be larger. I print here the names of the 513 British competitors, who make the largest individual total, and I have added entries from a few other English-speaking communities. The totals of the competitors from each country are as follows :

Australasia . . . . .	17
Austria . . . . .	32
Belgium . . . . .	69
Bohemia . . . . .	32
Canada . . . . .	58
Denmark . . . . .	72
Finland . . . . .	69
France . . . . .	219
Germany . . . . .	64
Greece . . . . .	20
Holland . . . . .	120
Hungary . . . . .	154
Italy . . . . .	119
Norway . . . . .	58
Russia . . . . .	6
Switzerland . . . . .	4
Turkey . . . . .	1
Sweden . . . . .	169
South Africa . . . . .	19
United Kingdom . . . . .	513
United States of America . . . . .	148
Total . . . . .	1893

# THE OLYMPIC GAMES

## I. TRACK ATHLETICS

### BRITISH TEAM

- 100 METRES FLAT.—J. W. Morton (West of Scotland Harriers), M. Chapman (Finchley Harriers), H. Watson (South London Harriers), H. S. Harmer (Southend Harriers), J. P. George (South London Harriers), H. J. Pankhurst (Salford Harriers), P. J. Roche (Knockree and Queen's College, Cork), W. Murray (County Dublin Harriers), D. Murray (County Dublin Harriers), J. P. Stark (West of Scotland Harriers), R. C. Duncan (West of Scotland Harriers), K. G. Macleod (Cambridge University A.C.).
- 200 METRES FLAT.—J. P. George (South London Harriers), J. W. Morton (West of Scotland Harriers), G. A. Hawkins (Polytechnic Harriers), L. J. de B. Reed (South London H. and L.A.C.), H. Watson (South London Harriers), S. Hurdsfield (Birchfield Harriers), H. J. Pankhurst (Salford Harriers), W. Murray (County Dublin Harriers), P. J. Roche (Knockree and Queen's College, Cork), W. Halswell (Edinburgh Harriers and L.A.C.), J. P. Stark (West of Scotland Harriers), R. C. Duncan (West of Scotland Harriers).
- 400 METRES FLAT.—E. H. Montague (London A.C.), A. Astley (Salford Harriers), E. H. Ryde (Cambridge University A.C.), N. G. Chavasse (Oxford University A. C.), C. M. Chavasse (Oxford University A.C.), A. Patterson (Sheffield United Harriers), C. C. Davies (Polytechnic Harriers), G. Nicol (Polytechnic Harriers), G. N. Morphy (Dublin University Athletic Union), R. C. Robb (Ulster), W. Halswell (Edinburgh Harriers and L.A.C.), G. W. Young (Bellahouston Harriers).
- 800 METRES FLAT.—T. H. Just (Cambridge University A.C. and L.A.C.); A. Astley (Salford Harriers), H. E. Holding (Oxford University A.C. and L.A.C.), J. F. Lintott (Ranelagh Harriers), G. Butterfield (Darlington Harriers), L. J. Manogue (South London H. and Irish A.C.), F. M. Ashford (Finchley Harriers), J. W. Lee (Heaton Harriers), J. C. English (Manchester A.C.), G. N. Morphy (Dublin University A.C.), I. F. Fairbairn-Crawford (Marylebone C.C. and West of Scotland Harriers), J. McGough (Bellahouston Harriers).
- 1500 METRES FLAT.—G. Butterfield (Darlington Harriers), H. A. Wilson (Hallamshire Harriers), F. A. Knott (South London Harriers), E. V. Loney (Birchfield Harriers), N. F. Hallows (Oxford University A.C.), J. Smith (Bradford A.C.), D. J. Edmund, J. W. Lee (Heaton Harriers), A. J. Robertson (Birchfield Harriers), G. N. Morphy (Dublin University Union), I. F. Fairbairn-Crawford (West of Scotland Harriers), J. McGough (Bellahouston Harriers).
- 110 METRES HURDLES.—A. H. Healey (Blackheath Harriers), K. Powell (London A.C. and Cambridge University A.C.), D. W. Walters (Cardiff University A.C.), E. R. J. Hussey

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- (Oxford University A.C.), O. Groenings (Polytechnic Harriers), E. E. Leader (Cambridge University A.C. and L.A.C.), W. A. Knyvett (Indian Police), T. J. Ahearne (Ireland), C. E. Kinahan (Faugh-a-Ballagh, Ireland), L. A. Kiely (Ireland), A. Gordon (West of Scotland Harriers and Queen's Park F.C.), A. Halligan.
- 400 METRES HURDLES.—J. B. Densham (S.L.H. and London A.C.), O. Groenings (Polytechnic Harriers), L. A. Burton (Broughton Harriers and A.C.), E. W. Gould (Newport, Mon., A. C. and S.L.H.), E. H. Montague (London A.C.), L. F. Tremeer (Polytechnic Harriers and L.A.C.), F. W. Harmer (London A.C.), G. Burton (Herne Hill Harriers), L. A. Kiely (Ireland).
- MARATHON RACE.—A. Duncan (Salford Harriers), J. G. Beale (Polytechnic Harriers), F. Lord (Wibsey Park A.C. Harriers), J. Price (Small Heath Harriers), H. F. Barrett (Polytechnic Harriers), F. B. Thompson (Ranelagh Harriers and L.A.C.), E. Barnes (Derby and County A.C.), A. Wyatt (Radcliffe Harriers), F. Appleby (Herne Hill Harriers), T. Jack (Edinburgh Southern Harriers), S. Stevenson (Clydesdale Harriers), W. T. Clarke (Sefton Harriers).
- 10 MILES WALK.—E. J. Webb (Herne Hill Harriers), F. T. Carter (Queen's Park Harriers, London), W. J. Palmer (Herne Hill Harriers), G. E. Larnar (Brighton and County Harriers), E. E. Larnar (Highgate Harriers), J. Butler (Polytechnic Harriers), R. Harrison (North Shields), G. R. J. Withers (Railway Clearing House A.C.), E. A. Spencer (Polytechnic Harriers), A. T. Yeomans (Highgate Harriers), T. E. Hammond (Blackheath H. and Surrey W.C.), S. C. A. Schofield (Blackheath H. and Surrey W.C.).
- 3500 METRES WALK.—G. E. Larnar (Brighton and County Harriers), E. J. Webb (Herne Hill Harriers), E. E. Larnar (Highgate Harriers), R. Harrison (North Shields W.C.), A. T. Yeomans (Highgate Harriers), F. T. Carter (Queen's Park Harriers), J. Butler (Polytechnic Harriers), W. J. Palmer (Herne Hill Harriers), S. L. Sarel (London A.C. and Thames H. and H.), B. C. Brown (Surrey W.C.), J. J. Reid (Clonliffe Harriers), R. Quinn (Bellahouston Harriers).
- 3200 METRES STEEPLECHASE.—A. Russell (Thomson-Houston A.C., Rugby), J. C. English (Manchester A.C.), C. G. Holdaway (Polytechnic Harriers), W. Grantham (Salford Harriers), H. Barker (Salford Harriers), A. J. Robertson (Birchfield Harriers), R. F. C. Yorke (London A.C.), H. Sewell (Derby and County A.C.), J. J. Daly (Irish-American A.C.), F. J. Buckley (Haddington Harriers), T. Downing (Haddington Harriers), J. W. Kinchin (Sparkhill Harriers).
- FIVE MILES RUN.—A. Duncan (Salford Harriers), E. R. Voight (Manchester A.C.), A. J. Robertson (Birchfield Harriers), W. Coales (Thrapston A.C.), J. E. Deakin (Herne Hill Harriers), H. A. Wilson (Hallamshire Harriers), E. Owen (Broughton Harriers and A.C.), F. M. Edwards (Cambridge University

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- A.C.), J. Murphy (Hallamshire Harriers), T. Downing (Haddington Harriers), J. J. Daly (Irish-American A.C.), S. Stevenson (Clydesdale Harriers).
- THREE MILES TEAM RACE.**—A. Duncan (Salford Harriers), H. A. Wilson (Hallamshire Harriers), A. J. Robertson (Birchfield Harriers), J. E. Deakin (Herne Hill Harriers), W. T. Clark (Sefton Harriers), N. F. Hallows (Oxford University A.C.), E. R. Voight (Manchester A.C.), W. Coales (Thrapston A.C.), F. M. Edwards (Cambridge University A.C.), J. J. Daly (Irish-American A.C.).
- STANDING BROAD JUMP.**—L. H. G. Stafford (unattached), F. O. Kitching (London A.C.), W. E. B. Henderson (Oxford University A.C. and L.A.C.), W. H. Bleaden (Oxford University A.C.), L. J. Cornish (London A.C. and Oxford University A.C.), T. J. Ahearne (Ireland), Con Leahy (Ireland), P. J. Leahy (Irish A.A.A.).
- RUNNING BROAD JUMP.**—W. H. Bleaden (Oxford University A.C.), L. J. Cornish (L.A.C. and Oxford University A.C.), O. Groenings (Polytechnic Harriers), C. R. Dugmore (Birchfield Harriers), A. C. B. Bellerby (Cambridge University A.C.), C. H. Williams (Cambridge University A.C.), T. J. Ahearne (Ireland), F. W. C. Watt (Ireland), D. Murray (County Dublin Harriers), C. Leahy (Irish A.A.A.), A. Gordon (West of Scotland Harriers).
- STANDING HIGH JUMP.**—L. H. G. Stafford (unattached), W. E. B. Henderson (Oxford University A.C. and L.A.C.), J. K. Macmeikan (Oxford University A.C.), A. E. Flaxman, Jun. (L.A.C. and S.L.H.), E. E. Leader (Cambridge University A.C. and L.A.C.), C. Leahy (Irish A.A.A.), T. J. Ahearne (Ireland).
- RUNNING HIGH JUMP.**—E. E. Leader (Cambridge University A.C. and L.A.C.), O. Groenings (Polytechnic Harriers), A. C. B. Bellerby (Cambridge University A.C.), C. Leahy (Irish A.A.A.), T. J. Ahearne, P. J. Leahy, G. M. Mayberry, J. B. Milne, G. H. Wilson.
- HOP, STEP, AND JUMP.**—C. R. Dugmore, T. J. Ahearne, C. Leahy, M. D. Dineen, G. M. Mayberry.
- POLE JUMP.**—A. E. Flaxman, Jun.
- THROWING THE HAMMER.**—R. H. Lindsay Watson, E. E. B. May, A. H. Fyffe, H. A. Leeke, John Murray, D. Carey, L. A. Kiely, T. R. Nicolson.
- WEIGHT.**—T. Kirkwood, E. Barrett, H. A. Leeke, J. Barrett, T. R. Nicolson, D. Horgan.
- TUG OF WAR.** (*United Kingdom, I.*)—H. Duke (Captain), W. Hiron, F. W. Goodfellow, J. Shepherd, A. Treton, E. Barrett, E. A. Mills, F. H. Humphreys, F. Merriman, F. G. Robjent (reserve), J. G. Bailey (reserve), W. West (reserve), W. H. Perry (reserve), D. Martin (reserve), A. McIntyre (reserve).
- United Kingdom, II.*—C. Foden (Captain), P. Philbin, J. M. Clarke, T. Butler, A. Kidd, G. Smith, T. Swindlehurst, D. McD. Lowey, W. Greggan, G. W. Robinson (reserve).

## APPENDIX III

A. Branthwaite (reserve), E. Jones (reserve), T. E. Holmes (reserve), H. Harrington (reserve).

*United Kingdom, III.*—T. J. Williams (Captain), W. B. Tammas, W. Slade, A. Munro, E. W. Ebbage, T. Homewood, E. E. O'Soorne, W. Chaffe, J. Woodget, P. Lincoln (reserve), W. Goodman (reserve), F. Fisher (reserve), A. Taylor (reserve), H. Franklin (reserve), H. Bonifaut (reserve), J. Taylor (reserve), J. Dowler (reserve).

DISCUS I. FREE STYLE.—H. A. Leeke, W. E. B. Henderson, E. Barrett, E. E. May, M. Collins, J. Murray, A. E. Flaxman.

DISCUS II. GREEK STYLE.—H. A. Leeke, W. E. B. Henderson, E. Barrett, E. E. B. May, M. Collins, J. Barrett, J. Murray, A. E. Flaxman.

JAVELIN I. FREE STYLE.—D. Horgan, E. Barrett, A. E. Flaxman, H. A. Leeke, W. E. B. Henderson, E. E. B. May, A. H. Fyffe.

JAVELIN II. HELD IN MIDDLE.—D. Horgan, H. A. Leeke, W. E. B. Henderson, E. E. B. May, A. H. Fyffe, A. E. Flaxman.

RELAY RACE.—E. H. Montague, J. P. George, J. W. Morton, G. A. Hawkins, H. J. Pankhurst, T. H. Just, A. Astley, W. Halswelle.

### SOUTH AFRICAN TEAM

100 METRES FLAT.—E. J. Duffy, R. E. Walker, H. T. Phillips, V. Duncker.

200 METRES FLAT.—E. J. Duffy, R. E. Walker, H. T. Phillips, V. Duncker.

400 METRES FLAT.—E. J. Duffy, H. T. Phillips, V. Duncker.

1500 METRES FLAT.—C. Hefferon, W. A. Shee.

110 METRES HURDLE.—D. A. Stupart, V. Duncker.

400 METRES HURDLE.—D. A. Stupart, V. Duncker.

3200 METRES STEEPLECHASE.—C. Hefferon.

5 MILES RUN.—C. Hefferon, W. A. Shee.

MARATHON.—J. M. Baker, C. Hefferon, A. B. Mole, C. E. Stevens, Vincent.

STANDING BROAD JUMP.—D. A. Stupart.

STANDING HIGH JUMP.—D. A. Stupart.

RUNNING BROAD JUMP.—D. A. Stupart.

RUNNING HIGH JUMP.—D. A. Stupart.

HOP, STEP, AND JUMP.—D. A. Stupart.

POLE JUMP.—D. A. Stupart.

WEIGHT.—D. A. Stupart.

DISCUS I. FREE STYLE.—D. A. Stupart.

DISCUS II. GREEK STYLE.—D. A. Stupart.

JAVELIN I. FREE STYLE.—D. A. Stupart, C. E. Stevens, Vincent.

JAVELIN II. HELD IN MIDDLE.—D. A. Stupart, C. E. Stevens, Vincent.

RELAY RACE.—C. Hefferon, E. J. Duffy, R. E. Walker, V. Duncker, H. T. Phillips (reserve).

# THE OLYMPIC GAMES

## AMERICAN TEAM

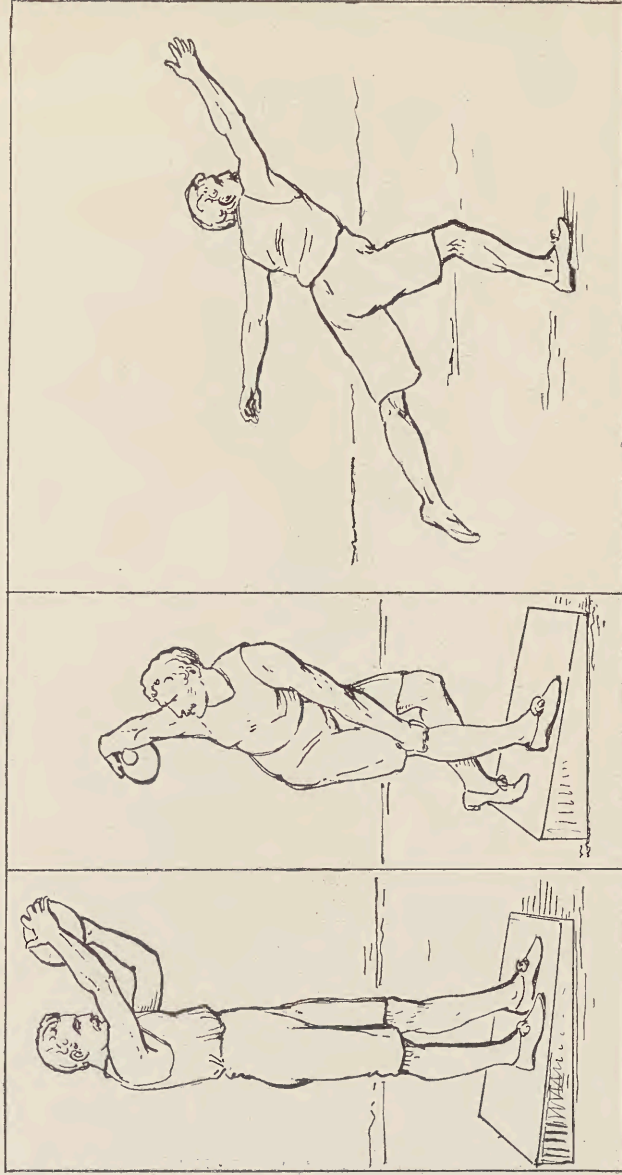
- 100 METRES FLAT.—N. J. Cartmell, R. Cloughen, W. F. Hamilton, H. J. Huff, E. G. Kiralfy, W. W. May, J. A. Rector, L. Robertson, W. R. Sherman, F. C. Smithson, L. B. Stevens, J. D. Whitham.
- 200 METRES FLAT.—J. C. Atlee, H. J. Cartmell, R. Cloughen, W. F. Hamilton, H. J. Huff, E. G. Kiralfy, R. Mason, W. W. May, J. A. Rector, L. Robertson, D. R. Sherman, J. D. Whitham.
- 400 METRES FLAT.—J. C. Atlee, J. C. Carpenter, N. J. Cartmell, F. M. De Selding, H. L. Hillman, R. Mason, N. A. Merriam, P. H. Pilgrim, W. C. Prout, H. P. Ramey, W. C. Robbins, J. B. Taylor.
- 800 METRES FLAT.—C. B. Beard, J. Bromilow, H. L. Coe, C. M. French, J. P. Halsted, L. P. Jones, J. D. Lightbody, J. O. Miller, P. H. Pilgrim, H. P. Ramey, F. P. Sheehan, M. W. Sheppard.
- 1500 METRES FLAT.—J. C. Blankenagel, H. L. Coe, G. A. Dull, J. P. Halsted, G. Hoyus, L. P. Jones, J. D. Lightbody, F. H. Riley, F. A. Rowe, M. W. Sheppard, J. P. Sullivan, H. L. Trube.
- 1100 METRES HURDLE.—E. T. Nooke, J. C. Garrels, J. L. Hart-rauft, L. B. Howe, F. J. Watwick, J. N. Patterson, W. M. Rand, D. R. Robbins, A. B. Shaw, F. C. Smithson.
- 400 METRES HURDLE.—C. J. Bacon, J. Bromilow, H. L. Coe, C. M. French, J. P. Halsted, W. F. Hamilton, J. L. Hartrauft, H. L. Hillman, L. V. Howe, J. D. Lightbody, N. A. Merriam, M. W. Sheppard.
- 3200 METRES STEEPLECHASE.—G. V. Bonhag, E. P. Carr, G. A. Dull, J. L. Eisele, J. P. Halsted, C. L. Hall, L. P. Jones, J. D. Lightbody, F. A. Rowe, R. A. Spitzer, H. L. Trube, H. C. Young.
- 5 MILES RUN.—J. T. Armour, F. G. Bellars, G. V. Bonhag, E. P. Carr, R. J. Carr, H. W. Cohu, G. A. Dull, J. L. Eisele, C. L. Hall, F. A. Rowe, H. L. Trube, H. C. Young.
- 10 MILES WALK.—G. V. Bonhag.
- MARATHON.—J. Forshaw, S. H. Hatch, J. J. Hayes, J. J. Lee, F. Lorz, T. P. Morrissey, W. O'Mara, M. J. Ryan, A. Thibeau, L. Tewanina, A. R. Welton, W. Wood.
- STANDING BROAD JUMP.—P. Adams, J. A. Biller, J. J. Brennan, R. C. Ewry, F. L. Holmes, F. C. Irons, S. Nuenz, L. Robertson, J. Schommer, M. J. Sheridan.
- STANDING HIGH JUMP.—P. Adams, J. A. Biller, J. J. Brennan, R. C. Ewry, F. L. Holmes, F. C. Irons, S. Nuenz, L. Robertson, J. Schommer, M. J. Sheridan.
- RUNNING BROAD JUMP.—P. Adams, S. H. Bellah, J. J. Brennan, E. T. Cooke, F. C. Irons, D. J. Kelly, J. T. Mahoney, F. Mount Pleasant, J. F. O'Connell, D. R. Sherman, B. T. Stephenson, F. Young





#### THE INTERNATIONAL FENCING CHALLENGE CUP

Presented by British Fencers for competition at the Olympic Games of 1908 and every fourth year afterwards for ever. This Cup, made by Messrs. Mappin and Webb, is a faithful reproduction of the Ionic Amphora of the Fifth Century B.C., called the Pourtales Vase, in the British Museum, mounted on a Pedestal set with bas-reliefs representing the fight of the Horatii and Curiatii, designed by Jane E. Cook and modelled by Edward Godwin and A. Hollinshead.



PARASKEVOPOULOS THROWING THE DISCUS ACCORDING TO THE GREEK RULES  
IN THE STADIUM AT ATHENS

DRAWN BY JANE E. COOK FROM INSTANTANEOUS PHOTOGRAPHS

## APPENDIX III

- RUNNING HIGH JUMP.**—J. J. Brennan, H. A. Sidney, F. C. Irons, J. T. Mahoney, H. Miller, T. Moffitt, J. N. Patterson, H. F. Porter, J. Schommer, B. T. Stephenson.
- HOP, STEP, AND JUMP.**—P. Adams, J. J. Brennan, E. T. Cooke, F. C. Irons, F. Mount Pleasant, J. F. O'Connell, J. Schommer, M. J. Sheridan, D. R. Sherman, B. T. Stephenson, F. Young, S. H. Bellah.
- POLE JUMP.**—C. Allen, S. H. Bellah, E. T. Cooke, W. R. Dray, A. C. Gilbert, B. Haggard, T. M. Jackson, C. S. Jacobs, E. C. Mercer, F. S. Nelson, H. E. Parker, C. S. Campbell.
- HAMMER.**—W. G. Burroughs, J. J. Flanagan, S. P. Gillis, M. F. Horr, M. J. McGrath, R. Rose, B. E. Sherman, L. J. Talbot.
- WEIGHT.**—W. G. Burroughs, W. W. Coe, J. R. Flanagan, J. C. Garrels, S. P. Gillis, M. F. Horr, W. A. Krueger, J. Schommer, M. J. Sheridan, B. T. Stephenson, L. J. Talbot.
- TUG OF WAR.**—W. G. Burroughs, A. K. Dearborn, J. J. Flanagan, S. P. Gillis, M. J. McGrath, R. Rose, M. J. Sheridan, L. J. Talbot, W. W. Coe (reserve), J. C. Garrels (reserve), M. H. Giffin (reserve), M. F. Horr (reserve), W. A. Krueger (reserve), B. E. Sherman (reserve), B. T. Stephenson (reserve).
- 3 MILE TEAM RACE.**—J. T. Armour, F. G. Bellars, G. V. Bonhag, E. P. Carr, R. J. Carr, H. W. Cohn, G. A. Dull, J. L. Eisele, C. L. Hall, F. A. Rowe, H. L. Trube, H. C. Young.
- 3500 METRES WALK.**—G. V. Bonhag.
- DISCUS I. FREE STYLE.**—P. Adams, W. G. Burroughs, A. K. Dearborn, J. J. Flanagan, J. C. Garrels, M. H. Giffin, S. P. Gillis, M. F. Horr, M. J. McGrath, R. Rowe, M. J. Sheridan, L. J. Talbot.
- DISCUS II. GREEK STYLE.**—P. Adams, W. G. Burroughs, A. K. Dearborn, J. J. Flanagan, J. C. Garrels, M. H. Giffin, S. P. Gillis, M. F. Horr, M. J. McGrath, R. Rowe, M. J. Sheridan, L. J. Talbot.
- JAVELIN I. FREE STYLE.**—P. Adams, W. H. Burroughs, A. K. Dearborn, J. J. Flanagan, J. C. Garrels, S. P. Gillis, M. J. McGrath, J. Schommer, B. E. Sherman, M. J. Sheridan, R. Rose, L. J. Talbot.
- JAVELIN II. HELD IN MIDDLE.**—P. Adams, W. G. Burroughs, A. K. Dearborn, J. J. Flanagan, J. C. Garrels, S. P. Gillis, M. J. McGrath, J. Schommer, B. E. Sherman, M. J. Sheridan, R. Rose, L. J. Talbot.
- RELAY RACE.**—N. J. Cartmell, H. J. Huff, J. B. Taylor, M. W. Sheppard, W. F. Hamilton (reserve), J. D. Whitham (reserve), N. A. Merriam (reserve), J. P. Halsted (reserve).

# THE OLYMPIC GAMES

## II. CYCLING

### BRITISH TEAM

- 660 YARDS. (*One lap.*)—E. Payne, G. C. Anderson, W. J. Bailey, V. L. Johnson, H. D. Buck, C. B. Kingsbury, J. Lavery, W. F. Magee, D. Flynn, B. Jones, G. F. Summers, A. J. Denny.
- 1000 METRES.—E. Payne, V. L. Johnson, W. J. Bailey, H. D. Buck, C. B. Kingsbury, B. Jones, J. Lavery, W. F. Magee, D. Flynn, H. Crowther, J. Matthews, G. F. Summers.
- 5000 METRES.—E. Payne, W. J. Bailey, H. D. Buck, C. B. Kingsbury, B. Jones, B. Andrews, J. Lavery, W. F. Magee, D. Flynn, C. N. Clark, L. Meredith, A. E. Calvert.
- 20 KILOMETRES.—A. J. Denny, L. Meredith, H. C. Bouffler, C. Brooks, F. G. Hamlin, C. B. Kingsbury, B. Jones, D. C. Robertson, B. Andrews, H. Mussen, D. Flynn, W. Lower.
- 100 KILOMETRES.—D. R. Noon, R. Jolly, J. Norman, S. F. Bailey, C. H. Bartlett, J. H. Bishop, C. A. Denny, L. Meredith, W. J. Pett, D. C. Robertson, H. Mussen, Jr., W. F. Magee.
- PURSUIT RACE.—L. Meredith, C. B. Kingsbury, E. Payne, H. D. Buck, B. Jones, J. Matthews, J. H. Bishop, C. H. Threlfall, J. L. Lavery.
- TANDEM. 2000 METRES.—R. Jolly, J. Norman, J. L. Barnard, A. Rushen, C. Brooks, W. H. T. Isaacs, F. G. Hamlin, H. T. Johnson, C. McKaig, E. C. Piercy, J. Matthews, L. Meredith.

### SOUTH AFRICAN TEAM

- 660 YARDS. (*One lap.*)—P. T. Frylinck, F. Shore, F. D. Venter, T. H. E. Passmore.
- 1000 METRES.—P. T. Frylinck, F. D. Venter, F. Shore.
- 5000 METRES.—P. T. Frylinck, F. D. Venter, F. Shore, T. H. E. Passmore.
- 20 KILOMETRES.—P. T. Frylinck, F. D. Venter, F. Shore, T. H. E. Passmore.
- 100 KILOMETRES.—T. H. E. Passmore.
- TANDEM.—2000 METRES.—F. D. Venter, P. J. Frylinck.

### AMERICAN TEAM

- 660 YARDS. (*One lap.*)—F. Hill.
- 1000 METRES.—F. Hill.
- 5000 METRES.—F. Hill.
- 20 KILOMETRES.—F. Hill.
- 100 KILOMETRES.—F. Hill.
- PURSUIT RACE.—F. Hill.

### CANADIAN TEAM

- 660 YARDS. (*One lap.*)—F. McCarthy, W. Andrews, G. Young, W. Anderson, W. Morton.
- 1000 METRES.—F. McCarthy, W. Andrews, G. Young, W. Anderson, W. Morton.

## APPENDIX III

5000 METRES.—F. McCarthy, W. Andrews, G. Young, W. Anderson, W. Morton.

20 KILOMETRES.—F. McCarthy, W. Andrews, G. Young, W. Anderson, W. Morton.

100 KILOMETRES.—F. McCarthy, W. Andrews, G. Young, W. Anderson, W. Morton.

PURSUIT RACE.—F. McCarthy, W. Andrews, G. Young, W. Anderson.

TANDEM. 2000 METRES.—F. McCarthy, W. Andrews, G. Young, W. Anderson.

### III. FENCING

#### BRITISH TEAM

TEAM FIGHTS. *Épée*.—Egerton Castle (Capt.), E. M. Amphlett, C. Leaf Daniell, C. H. Haig, M. V. Holf, S. Martineau, R. Montgomerie, E. Seligman.

*Sabres*.—Egerton Castle (Capt.), Lieut. E. Brookfield, R.N., Lieut. F. E. Feilmann, R.N., H. Evan James, W. W. Marsh, A. C. Murray, R. M. Willoughby, C. A. Wilson.

All the above fencers will fight in the individual competition except Egerton Castle and R. M. Willoughby (*sabres*).

The other competitors in the individual competition are J. P. Blake, R. Chalmers, H. Davids, P. M. Davson, L. V. Fildes in *Épée*; and Lieut. Lockhart-Leith, R.N., R. A. Badman, A. P. Chalke, D. W. Godfree, A. V. Keene, C. Barry Notley, in *sabres*.

In the foil display, J. Jenkinson and R. Montgomerie will represent England, but there will be no competition.

### IV. GYMNASTICS

#### BRITISH TEAM

INDIVIDUAL.—W. Tysall, S. Hodgetts, A. R. Hodges, L. Hanson, E. Dyson, A. V. Ford, C. H. Smith, G. Bailey, E. Aspinall, E. B. Dick, J. A. Watters, W. Fergus, W. Watters, J. Graham, S. Domville, G. Meade, R. S. Hanley.

### V. LAWN TENNIS (GRASS)

#### BRITISH TEAM

MEN'S SINGLES.—C. P. Dixon, W. V. Eaves, G. C. Ball-Greene, H. L. Doherty, J. C. Parke, W. C. Crawley, K. Powell, M. J. G. Ritchie, A. W. Gore, G. W. Hillyard, H. Roper-Barrett, G. A. Caridia.

MEN'S DOUBLES.—W. C. Crawley, K. Powell, M. J. G. Ritchie,

## THE OLYMPIC GAMES

J. C. Parke, C. H. Cazalet, C. P. Dixon, A. W. Gore, H. Roper-Barrett, G. W. Hillyard, R. F. Doherty, W. V. Eaves, G. C. Ball-Greene.

LADIES' SINGLES.—Mrs. D. K. Lambert Chambers, Mrs. B. Hillyard, Mrs. C. R. Sterry, Mrs. R. I. Winch, Miss A. N. G. Greene, Miss D. P. Boothby, Miss A. M. Morten.

### CANADIAN TEAM

MEN'S SINGLES.—R. B. Powell, J. T. Foulkes, C. R. Brown, H. M. Suckling.

MEN'S DOUBLES.—J. T. Foulkes, R. B. Powell, C. R. Brown, H. M. Suckling.

### SOUTH AFRICAN TEAM

MEN'S SINGLES.—H. A. Kitson, V. R. Gauntlett, Rev. J. Richardson.

MEN'S DOUBLES.—V. R. Gauntlett, H. A. Kitson, Rev. J. Richardson (reserve).

## VI, SHOOTING

### BRITISH TEAM

TEAM COMPETITION. THE INTERNATIONAL.—H. Britton, Sergt. R. E. Fenby, A. G. Fulton, J. E. Martin, G. McHaffie, H. Ommundsen, W. G. Padgett, E. L. Parnell, Major P. W. Richardson, J. Tippins, F. E. Varley, Sergt.-Maj. J. A. Wallingford.

INDIVIDUAL 1000 YARDS.—P. K. Whitehead, Col. J. Hopton, Col. G. C. Gibbs, Lieut.-Col. Hon. T. F. Fremantle, Capt. J. Ranken, M. Boyd, T. Caldwell, R. M. Thorburn, Col. J. K. Millner, D. J. C. Sellars, M. Blood, R. W. Barnet.

300 METRES TEAM.—Sergt.-Maj. J. A. Wallingford, Quatr.-Master-Sergt.-Instr. W. E. Robinson, Chief-Sergt.-Maj.-Instr. T. H. Raddall, Sergt.-Instr. A. T. Jackson, Quatr.-Master-Sergt.-Instr. R. Hawkins, Capt. G. D. Grant-Suttie, Chief-Sergt.-Maj.-Instr. C. W. Churcher, Chief-Sergt.-Maj.-Instr. H. E. Chaney, Assis.-Staff-Sergt. R. H. Brown, Quatr.-Master-Sergt.-Instr. J. Bostock, M. Blood.

INDIVIDUAL 300 METRES.—M. Blood, Quatr.-Master-Sergt.-Instr. J. Bostock, Assis.-Staff-Sergt. R. H. Brown, Chief-Sergt.-Maj.-Instr. H. E. Chaney, Chief-Sergt.-Maj.-Instr. C. W. Churcher, Capt. G. D. Grant-Suttie, Quatr.-Master-Sergt.-Instr. R. Hawkins, Sergt.-Instr. A. T. Jackson, Chief-Sergt.-Maj.-Instr. T. H. Raddall, Quatr.-Master-Sergt.-Instr. W. E. Robinson, Sergt.-Maj. J. A. Wallingford.

MINIATURE RIFLE TEAM.—E. J. Amooore, H. R. Humby, A. W. Wilde, W. E. Pimm, W. Milne, A. A. Carnell, A. E. Taylor, M. K. Matthews.

## APPENDIX III

- MINIATURE RIFLE (Stationary).—E. J. Amoire, A. W. Wilde, W. Milne, W. E. Pimm, M. K. Matthews, A. A. Carnell, H. R. Humby, A. E. Taylor, J. L. Milne, J. Warner, H. I. Hawkins, P. E. Plater.
- MINIATURE RIFLE (Disappearing).—E. J. Amoire, W. Milne, H. R. Humby, W. K. Styles, M. K. Matthews, A. W. Wilde, E. J. D. Newitt, J. L. Milne, H. I. Hawkins, P. E. Plater, J. F. Fleming, W. E. Pimm.
- MINIATURE RIFLE (Moving).—E. J. Amoire, W. Milne, W. E. Pimm, Kensett Styles, M. K. Matthews, A. W. Wilde, E. J. D. Newitt, J. L. Milne, H. J. Hawkins, J. F. Fleming, W. B. Marsden.
- REVOLVER AND PISTOL TEAM.—J. Bashford, G. H. Coles, P. H. Jones, W. R. Lane Joynt, J. N. Le Fevre, Capt. H. G. Lynch-Staunton, Maj. H. Munday, W. S. Newton, A. J. Raven, Sergt.-Maj. J. A. Wallingford, C. W. Wirgman.
- REVOLVER AND PISTOL (Individual).—J. Bashford, G. H. Coles, P. H. Jones, W. R. Lane Joynt, J. N. Le Fevre, Major H. Munday, W. S. Newton, A. J. Raven, Sergt.-Maj. J. A. Wallingford, C. W. Wirgman, Capt. H. G. Lynch Staunton, W. Ellicott.
- RUNNING DEER TEAM.—J. Bashford, M. Blood, Col. J. H. Cowan, W. Ellicott, W. R. Lane Joynt, Sergt.-Maj. A. J. Kempster, C. G. A. Nix, Capt. T. Ranken, A. E. Rogers.
- RUNNING DEER (single shot).—J. Bashford, M. Blood, Col. J. H. Cowan, W. Ellicott, W. R. Lane Joynt, C. G. A. Nix, Capt. T. Ranken, A. E. Rogers, Col. J. K. Millner.
- RUNNING DEER (double shot).—Col. J. K. Millner, J. Bashford, M. Blood, Col. J. H. Cowan, W. Ellicott, W. R. Lane Joynt, C. G. A. Nix, Capt. T. Ranken, Col. J. K. Rogers.

### CANADIAN TEAM

- TEAM COMPETITION. THE INTERNATIONAL.—T. F. Elmitt, H. Kerr, D. McInnes, C. R. Crowe, F. W. Ulton, J. Freeborn:
- INDIVIDUAL. 1000 YARDS.—Corp. D. McInnes, T. F. Elmitt, H. Kerr, C. R. Crowe, F. W. Ulton, J. Freeborn, F. H. Morris, S. Brown, A. Martin, J. A. Steele.
- TEAM. 300 METRES.—T. F. Elmitt, H. Kerr, D. McInnes, C. R. Crowe, F. W. Ulton, J. Freeborn.
- INDIVIDUAL. 300 METRES.—Corp. D. McInnes.

### AUSTRALIAN TEAM

- INDIVIDUAL. 1000 YARDS.—Sergt. S. A. Green.
- INDIVIDUAL. 300 METRES.—Sergt. S. A. Green.
- MINIATURE RIFLE INDIVIDUAL (Fixed).—Sergt. S. A. Green.
- MINIATURE RIFLE INDIVIDUAL (Disappearing).—Sergt. S. A. Green.
- RUNNING DEER (single shot).—Sergt. S. A. Green.
- RUNNING DEER (double shot).—Sergt. S. A. Green.

# THE OLYMPIC GAMES

## AMERICAN TEAM

- MINIATURE RIFLE (Disappearing).—W. Winans.  
MINIATURE RIFLE (Moving).—W. Winans.  
REVOLVER AND PISTOL TEAM.—Evens, Litchfield, Gorman, Sayre (Captain), Calkins, L. R. Hatch, Dietz, Lebouillier, Axtell, Prentys, Adams, W. Winans.  
REVOLVER TEAM.—E. H. Litchfield, R. H. Sayre, C. E. Tayntor, J. A. Dietz, T. Lebouillier, J. R. Calkins, C. S. Axtell.  
REVOLVER (Individual).—Evens, E. H. Litchfield, Gorman, R. H. Sayre, J. R. Calkins, L. R. Hatch, J. A. Dietz, T. Lebouillier, C. S. Axtell, Prentys, Adams, Winans, C. E. Tayntor.  
RUNNING DEER TEAM.—W. Winans.  
RUNNING DEER (single shot).—W. Winans.  
RUNNING DEER (double shot).—W. Winans.

## VII. SWIMMING

### BRITISH TEAM

- 100 METRES.—J. H. Derbyshire (Manchester), G. S. Dockrell (Dublin), P. Redmilovic (Cardiff), A. Tyldesley (Tyldesley), C. W. Edwards (Chester), G. Innocent (London).  
400 METRES.—H. Taylor (Chedderton), P. Redmilovic (Cardiff), W. Foster (Bacup), S. Blatherwick (Sheffield), T. S. Battersby (Wigan), F. A. Unwin (Sheffield), W. H. Haynes (Edinburgh), A. T. Sharp (London).  
1500 METRES.—H. Taylor (Chedderton), P. Redmilovic (Cardiff), T. S. Battersby (Wigan), W. Foster (Bacup), J. A. Jarvis (Leicester), S. Blatherwick (Sheffield), A. Moist (Birmingham), R. H. Hassall (London).  
200 METRES BREAST-STROKE.—W. W. Robinson (Liverpool), F. Holman (Exeter), P. Courtman (Manchester), F. H. Naylor (London), S. H. Gooday (London), A. Davies (London).  
100 METRES BACK-STROKE.—F. A. Unwin (Sheffield), J. R. Taylor (Rotherham), H. N. Haresnape (Liverpool), S. Parvin (London), S. Willis (Manchester), C. Lewis (Cheltenham), H. Seaward (Hastings).  
TEAM RACE (200 metres each man).—W. Foster (Bacup), P. Redmilovic (Cardiff), J. H. Derbyshire (Manchester), H. Taylor (Chedderton). To swim in the order named.  
*Reserves.*—G. S. Dockrell (Dublin), W. H. Haynes (Scotland), W. Kill (Leicester), G. Innocent (London).  
WATER POLO.—C. S. Smith (Wigan; Capt., goal), G. Nevinson (Salford; back), Geo. Cornet (Scotland; back), T. Thould (Weston-super-Mare; half-back), G. Wilkinson (Hyde; forward), P. Redmilovic (Wales; forward), C. E. Forsyth (Salford; forward).  
*Reserves.*—A. Judkins (London; goal), P. Shaw (Salford; first reserve back), A. E. Hill (second reserve back), W. H.



## APPENDIX III

Dean (Salford; first reserve forward), J. Hodgson (second reserve forward).

DIVING. *High Board*.—H. J. M. Aldons (London), W. Hoare (London), H. Goodworth (London), G. F. Cane (London), W. E. Webb (London), H. Smyrk (London), T. Harrington (London), F. J. Collins (Torquay).

DIVING. *Spring Board*.—H. E. Pott (London), H. Clark (London), R. Errington (London), H. Smyrk (London), W. Hoare (London), C. A. Cross (London), J. Beckett (London), B. Taylor (London), W. J. Bull (London), H. Crank (Bolton).

FANCY DIVING.—W. J. Bull, L. R. G. Errington, H. E. Pott, C. A. Cross, H. Clarke, A. R. Beckett, A. J. Taylor, H. N. Smyrk, W. D. Hoare, H. Crank.

### CANADIAN TEAM

100 METRES.—R. Zimmerman.

FANCY DIVING.—R. Zimmerman.

BACK STROKE.—R. Zimmerman.

### AMERICAN TEAM

100 METRES.—C. M. Daniels, L. Goodwin, R. B. Foster, H. J. Hebner, L. G. Rich, C. D. Trubenbach.

400 METRES.—C. M. Daniels, L. Goodwin, R. B. Foster, H. J. Hebner, L. G. Rich, C. D. Trubenbach.

1500 METRES.—J. B. Greene.

HIGH DIVING.—G. W. Gaidzik, H. C. Grote, F. A. Borneman.

FANCY DIVING.—G. W. Gaidzik, H. C. Grote, F. A. Borneman.

TEAM RACE.—C. M. Daniels, L. Goodwin, R. B. Foster, H. J. Hebner, L. G. Rich, C. W. Trubenbach.

BREAST STROKE.—A. M. Goessling, H. A. Gosnell.

BACK STROKE.—A. M. Goessling, H. A. Gosnell.

## VIII. WRESTLING

### BRITISH TEAM

GRÆCO-ROMAN. *Light*.—G. De Relwyskow, J. P. Shin, A. J. Whittingstall, A. E. Rose, H. J. Collett, E. J. Blount, W. Wood, W. Ruff, A. E. Hawkins, G. Mackenzie, A. Renn, G. A. Faulkner.

GRÆCO-ROMAN. *Middle*.—F. Beck, G. A. Bradshaw, G. de Relwyskow, S. V. Bacon, J. Baddeley, E. H. Bacon.

GRÆCO-ROMAN. *Light-Heavy*.—W. West, F. Beck, E. E. Nixson, A. Banbrook, C. H. Brown, H. J. Foskett.

GRÆCO-ROMAN. *Heavy*.—E. Barrett, F. H. Humphreys, G. C. O'Kelly.

CATCH AS CAN. *Bantam*.—G. H. Schwan, F. W. Knight, J. E. Cox, H. O. Sprenger, F. Davis, W. J. Cox, B. Sanson, G. J.

## THE OLYMPIC GAMES

Saunders, F. Tomkins, W. J. Press, H. P. Witherall, G. H. Sealey.

CATCH AS CAN. *Feather*.—W. Tagg, J. P. Shin, S. J. Peake, J. A. Webster, W. T. Adams, W. McKie, W. J. Jones, P. H. Cockneys, R. Couch, A. Holloway, J. G. White, A. J. Goddard.

CATCH AS CAN. *Light*.—A. Gingell, J. Hay, G. de Relwyskow, W. J. P. Henson, H. J. Collett, W. Wood, J. E. Blount, H. E. Baillie, G. Mackenzie, J. McKenzie, W. H. Shepherd, G. A. Faulkner.

CATCH AS CAN. *Middle*.—F. Beck, A. E. Wallis, G. de Relwyskow, G. A. Bradshaw, S. V. Bacon, E. H. Bacon, H. R. Chenery, A. Coleman.

CATCH AS CAN. *Heavy*.—E. Barrett, F. H. Humphreys, W. West, E. E. Nixon, L. Bruce, A. Banbrook, G. C. O'Kelly, C. H. Brown, H. J. Foskett, F. H. Harman.

### AMERICAN TEAM

CATCH AS CAN.—*Bantam*.—G. N. Mehnert.

CATCH AS CAN.—*Feather*.—G. S. Dole.

CATCH AS CAN.—*Light*.—J. H. Krug.

CATCH AS CAN.—*Middle*.—J. H. Craige, H. Gerig, F. Narganes.

CATCH AS CAN.—*Heavy*.—L. J. Talbot.

### CANADIAN ENTRY

CATCH AS CAN. *Bantam*.—A. Cote.





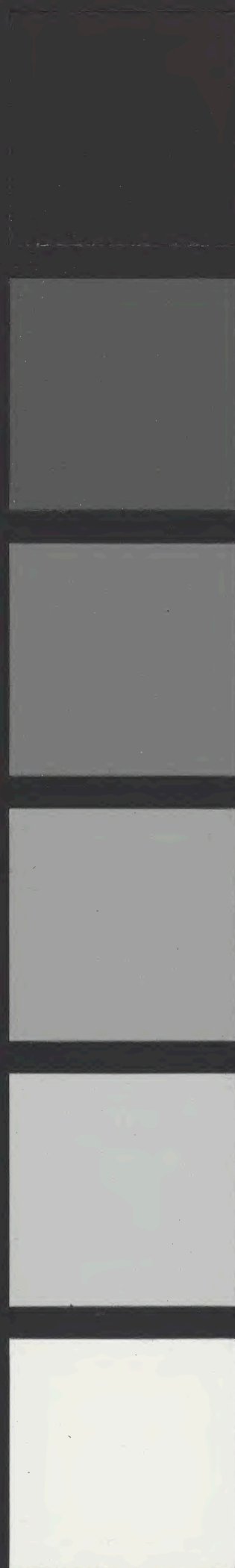
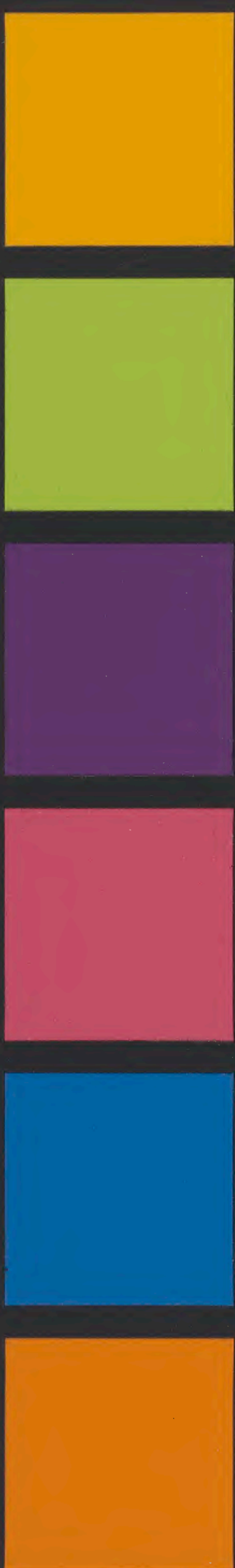
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100mm

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