Alice and Marge Greenough were prototypes of the 450 professional cowgirls employed in rodeos in the 1930s. Most of these women competed in relay races, trick riding or the lucrative saddle bronc riding. The demise of the professional cowgirl was the direct result of Gene Autry and his Flying A Rodeo; by the end of World War II only 12 women per year earned a living in rodeo. Based on secondary sources, 18 notes, 3 photographs.

—LYNNE EMERY

In 1965, 25-year-old Nellie Kleinsmidt began karate training in Cape Town. She was a founder of the Karate-Zen organization in 1973, received her first black belt in 1977, became a full time instructor in 1982, and won her sixth black belt in 1998. She is the first colored woman in Africa to gain international referee status. These accomplishments for a woman of color in South Africa represent a continual battle against racial and gender discrimination. Her athletic, educational, officiating and organizational contributions to karate have served to create new perspectives for women. Based on primary and secondary sources, 59 notes.

—RICHARD V. MGCEHEE

The Yearbook was the main publication of the Central Board for Furthering Folk and Youth Games in the late 1800s and early 1900s. Articles indicate the Board’s interest in health, walking excursions, folk and patriotic games, military preparation, female sports, construction of playing fields and particularly the promotion of soccer and other sports for youth, based on principles of the English public schools. Activities of the Central Board contributed significantly to the needs of adolescents, the most numerous population group in Germany at the time. Based on secondary sources, 21 notes.

—RICHARD V. MGCEHEE

Harvey's article brings to light information on football outside the public schools of England and points out the importance of football culture in the Sheffield area during the 1850s and 1860s. However, Harvey ignores the work of many researchers who claim a dominant role for public schools in the development of football. He seems unfamiliar with probable origins of football and the varieties of games that were played and omits or dismisses viewpoints opposed to his. Based on secondary sources, 19 notes.

—RICHARD V. McGEHEE


Before 1863 a variety of football rules were used by British public schools and the wider society. Largely independent of public school influences, rules of the Sheffield FC were codified in the 1850s and 1860s and were used by many clubs in their area. In London, the Football Association was formed in 1863 for the purpose of standardizing rules. Conflicts between rugby and soccer advocates led the FA to adoption of soccer rules. FA rules were largely ignored and without Sheffield support, the Association might have disbanded and a new FA formed to govern both soccer and rugby. Based on primary and secondary sources, 144 notes.

—RICHARD V. McGEHEE


The first two written sets of rules for jousting appeared in Italy (1465) and England (1466). Both are detailed and comprehensive. Duke Visconti's regulations were for a single event in Milan, celebrating his daughter's wedding. Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester, was Constable of England and a cruel executioner when he prepared his Rules, which were in effect for 150 years. The two sets of rules have many similarities but is not known whether Tiptoft, who had spent 1458-1461 in Italy, based his regulations partially on Visconti's. Based on primary and secondary sources, 99 notes.

—RICHARD V. McGEHEE
Bare-knuckle fighting, combining punches and kicks, arose in France in the early 9th century without any apparent preceding activity. Men fought in response to challenges, to preserve their honor. Sword dueling was widespread in France at the time and bare-knuckle dueling was an analogous activity (complete with spectators, honor, and code) available to common people. By 1837, dueling was being vigorously prosecuted by the courts. Savate (later called chausson and French boxing) may have originated as bare-knuckle dueling, but it later became an educational and military gymnastic exercise and combat sport. Based on primary and secondary sources, 45 notes.

—RICHARD V. MCGEHEE

De Coubertin chose several early International Olympic Committee members for their connections to publications that could disseminate and champion Olympic ideas. He established the Revue Olympique in 1901 as a vehicle for promotion of the Olympic Movement within a broader cultural context associated with the discourse of aesthetic modernism. De Coubertin wrote most of the Revue’s content, which included sport trends, International Olympic Committee events, and essays associating sport with other disciplines. He viewed sport as reflecting the values of high culture. Before 1914, the very few printed copies of the publication were distributed mainly to International Olympic Committee members. Based on primary and secondary sources, 110 notes.

—RICHARD V. MCGEHEE

The definition of professional which Cail, as RFU president, helped codify in the late 1800s followed rational capitalist ideology. Cail was a gentleman, businessman, and Newcastle city councilor who consistently exhibited capitalist rationality. As a middle class sportsman, he was interested in maintaining a realm of sport exclusively for members of his class. Labor movements of the 1880s and 1890s were symptomatic of growing class struggles. The principal basis for definition of rugby professionals was the capitalist aim of maintaining workers at their jobs, thus leaving the amateur game for those who could afford it. Based on primary and secondary sources, 70 notes.

—RICHARD V. MCGEHEE