



OLYMPIC GAMES



ST. LOUIS

July 1 - November 23, 1904

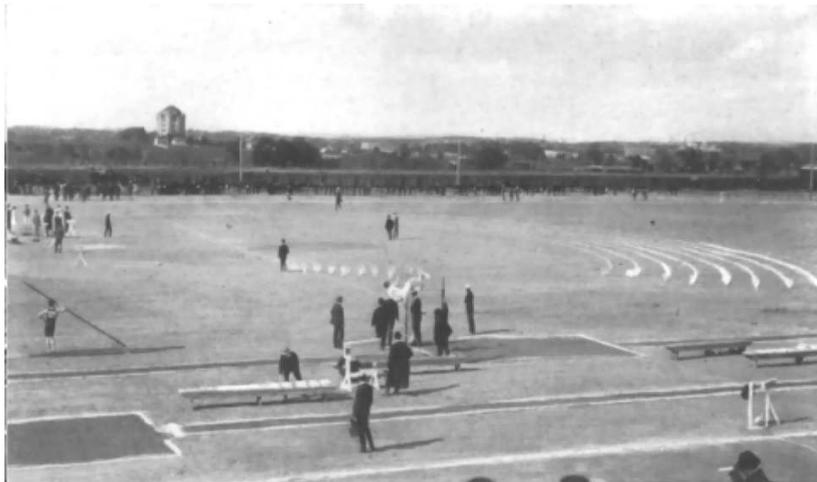


In the shadow of World's Fair, again

The 1904 Summer Olympics, officially known as the Games of the III Olympiad, was an international multi-sport event which was celebrated in St. Louis, Missouri, in the United States from August 29 until September 3, 1904, as part of an extended sports program lasting from July 1 to November 23, 1904, at what is now known as Francis Field on the campus of Washington University in St. Louis. It was the first time that the Olympic Games were held outside Europe.

European tension caused by the Russo-Japanese War, and the difficulty of getting to St. Louis, kept most of the world's top athletes away. Only 62 of the 650 athletes who competed came from outside North America, and only 12–15 nations were represented in all. 80% of competitors were from the United States, and in over half of the events these were the only competitors. In some cases the U.S. national championship was combined with the Olympic championship.

The city of Chicago, Illinois originally won the bid to host the 1904 Summer Olympics, but the organizers of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in St. Louis would not accept another international event in the same time frame. The exposition organization began to plan for its own

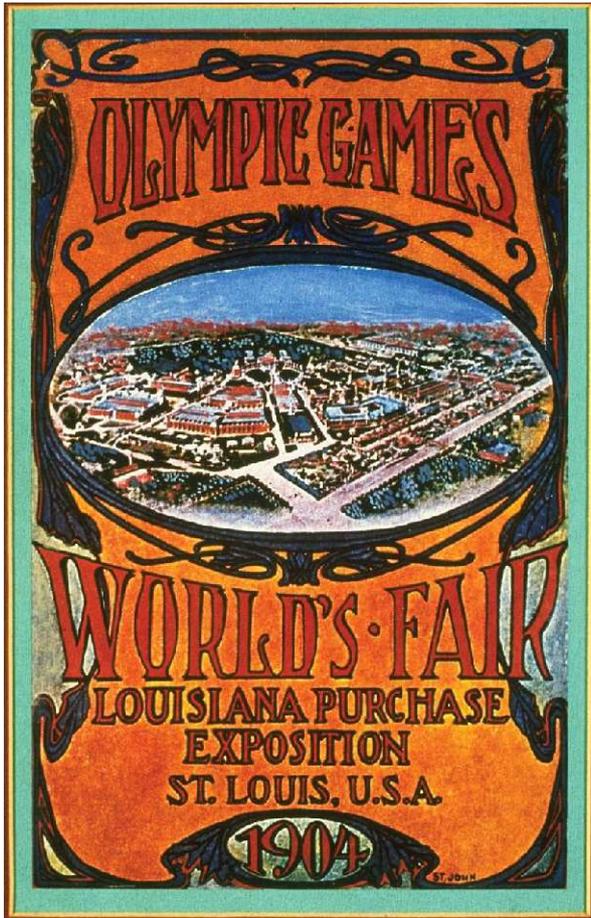


sports activities, informing the Chicago OCOG that its own international sports events intended to eclipse the Olympic Games unless they were moved to St. Louis. Pierre de Coubertin, the founder of the modern Olympic movement, gave in and awarded the games to St. Louis.

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SPORTS

The St. Louis organizers treated the Games in a manner similar to the previous Olympiad, with competitions were reduced to a side-show of the World's Fair and overshadowed by other, more popular cultural exhibits.

Officially, the games lasted for four and a half months, with James Edward Sullivan attempting to hold a sporting event every day for the duration of the fair. The Olympic-calibre events were mixed with other sporting events that Sullivan also called "Olympic", with the IOC declaring that 94 of these events were Olympic. The actual athletics events that formed the bulk of the

recognised Olympic sports were held from Monday, August 29 to Saturday, September 3.

94 events in 17 disciplines, comprising 16 sports, were part of the Olympic program in 1904. The number of events in each discipline is given in parentheses.

Aquatics:

Diving (2 events)

Swimming (9 events)

Archery (6 events)

Athletics (25 events)

Boxing (7 events)

Cycling (7 events)

Fencing (5 events)

Football (1 event)

Golf (2 events)

Gymnastics (11 events)

Lacrosse (1 event)

Roque (1 event)

Rowing (5 events)

Tennis (2 events)

Tug of war (1 event)

Weightlifting (2 events)

Wrestling (7 events)

Basketball, Hurling and Baseball were featured as demonstration sports. Water polo is mentioned in the games reports for the 1904 Summer Olympics but currently is not included in the IOC's medal database and retrospectively considered by IOC as a demonstration sport as well.

Venues

VENUE	SPORTS
Creve Coeur Lake	Rowing
Francis Field	Archery / Athletics / Cycling / Football / Gymnastics / Lacrosse / Roque / Tennis / Tug of war / Weightlifting / Wrestling
Francis Gymnasium	Boxing / Fencing
Forest Park	Diving / Swimming / Water Polo
Glen Echo Country Club	Golf

OPENING CEREMONY

David R. Francis (1850 -1927), the President of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, declined to invite anybody else to open the Games and on July 1 did so himself in a short and poorly attended ceremony. Francis was one of the main promoters of the St. Louis World's Fair of 1904, serving as President of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. Historians generally emphasize the prominence of themes of race and empire, and the Fair's long-lasting impact on intellectuals in the fields of history, art history, architecture and anthropology. From the point of view of the memory of the average person who attended the fair, it primarily promoted entertainment, consumer goods and popular culture.

The 1904 Summer Olympics were held in combination with that Exposition, and by overseeing the opening ceremony, Francis became the only American to open an Olympic Games who never served as President or Vice-President of the United States.

The track/soccer/football stadium at Washington University in St. Louis, as well as the adjacent gymnasium, are named in Francis' honor. Francis Field was the site of the 1904 Summer Olympics; Francis attended the opening ceremony and officially opened the games as the representative for the host nation.

Francis served in various positions including Mayor of St. Louis, the 27th Governor of Missouri, and United States Secretary of the Interior. He was the U.S. Ambassador to Russia between 1916 and 1917, during the Russian Revolution of 1917.



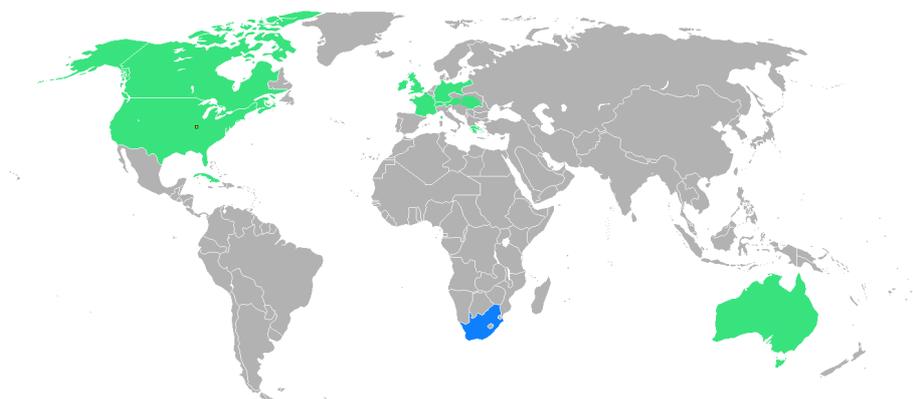
NATION	PARTICIPANTS
AUSTRALIA 	3
AUSTRIA 	2
CANADA 	56
CUBA 	3
FRANCE 	1
GERMANY 	22
GREAT BRITAIN 	6
GREECE 	14
HUNGARY 	4
SOUTH AFRICA 	8
SWITZERLAND 	2
UNITED STATES 	526
Some sources claim that the following nations also competed at the Games	
ITALY 	1
NORWAY 	2
NEWFOUNDLAND 	1

*Austria and Hungary were parts of Austria-Hungary but the results are reported separately

*South Africa was also a part of British Empire at that time.

*Canada and Newfoundland were not independent countries at that time.

*In the early Olympic Games, several team events were contested by athletes from multiple nations. Retroactively, the IOC created the designation "mixed team" to refer to these groups of athletes. During the 1904 games, athletes participating in mixed teams won medals in athletics and fencing. Some athletes won medals both individually and as part of a mixed team, so these medals are tabulated under different nations in the official counts.



Medal count

The list includes medals awarded in each of those events, excluding those awarded in the sport of water polo, which is mentioned in the games reports for the 1904 Summer Olympics but which currently is not included in the International Olympic Committee's medal database. The United States won all three medals in that competition, with a New York team taking first place, a

Multi-medalist Frank Kugler is recognised as an American by the IOC although he was a German national at the time of the Games. The same applies to Swiss national Gustav Thieffenthaler.

The IOC also lists French-American Albert Corey as a United States competitor for his marathon silver medal, but (together with four undisputed Americans) as part of a mixed team for the

RANK	NATION	GOLD	SILVER	BRONZE	TOTAL
1.	UNITED STATES	78	82	79	239
2.	GERMANY	4	4	5	13
3.	CUBA	4	2	3	9
4.	CANADA	4	1	1	6
5.	HUNGARY	2	1	1	4
6.	GREAT BRITAIN	1	1	0	2
	MIXED TEAM	1	1	0	2
8.	GREECE	1	0	1	2
	SWITZERLAND	1	0	1	2
10.	AUSTRIA	0	0	1	1
		96	92	92	280

Chicago team taking second, and a team from Missouri taking third.

Gold medals were awarded to event winners for the first time at the 1904 games.

The nationalities of many medalists are disputed as many competitors were recent immigrants to the United States who had not yet been granted US citizenship. In 2009, historians from the International Society of Olympic Historians discovered that cyclist Frank Bizzoni formerly thought to be an American athlete was still an Italian citizen when he competed in 1904.

The IOC considers Norwegian-American wrestlers Charles Ericksen and Bernhoff Hansen to have competed for the United States; each won a gold medal. In 2012, Norwegian historians however found documentation showing that Ericksen did not receive American citizenship until March 22, 1905, and that Hansen, who was registered as an "alien" as late as 1925, probably never received American citizenship. The historians have therefore petitioned to have the athletes registered as Norwegians.

The Australian Olympic Committee claims Francis Gailey as an Australian rather than an American as per the IOC records. He won three silver medals and a bronze in swimming.

team race silver medal. Other sources list these athletes as competitors for their country of birth rather than the United States.

MAJOR STARS

George Louis Eyser - German-American gymnast who competed in the 1904 Summer Olympics, earning six medals in one day, including three gold and two silver medals. Eyser competed with a wooden prosthesis for a left leg, having lost his real leg after being run over by a train.

Frank X. Kugler - In 1904 he won a silver medal in wrestlings' heavyweight category, bronze medals in weightliftings' two hand lift and all-around dumbbell events and another bronze in the tug of war. He is recognised as an American by the IOC although he was a German national at the time of the Games. He is the only competitor to win a medal in three different sports at the same Olympic Games.

Archie Hahn - won three golds - 60m, 100m and 200m sprint

Ray Ewry - won all three standing jumps (high, long and triple jump) as he had done in the 1900 Olympics.

Felix Carvajal (Cuba) - marathon; arrived at the last minute and had to run in street clothes that he cut around the legs to make them look like shorts. He stopped off in an orchard en route to have a snack on some apples which turned out to be rotten. The rotten apples caused him to have to lie down and take a nap. Despite falling ill from the apples, he finished fourth.

ANTHROPOLOGY DAYS

The 1904 Summer Olympics were held in conjunction with the Louisiana Purchase Exposition (also known as the St. Louis World's Fair). Since the 1889 Paris Exposition, human zoos, as a key feature of world's fairs, functioned as demonstrations of anthropological notions of race, progress, and civilization. These goals were followed also at the 1904 World's Fair. Fourteen hundred indigenous people from Southeast Asia, the Pacific Islands, East Asia, Africa, the Middle East, South America and North America were displayed in anthropological exhibits that purportedly showed them in their natural habitats. Another 1600 indigenous people displayed their culture in other areas of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. Two key figures at the 1904 World's Fair — William John McGee and James Edward Sullivan — devised an event that would bring anthropology and sport together: Anthropology Days.

James E. Sullivan was the head of the Department of Physical Culture at the LPE and an extremely influential figure in American sports. He is said to have a big interest in racial comparisons. Of particular concern to him were stories of the exceptional physical abili-



ties of some indigenous people — which would invalidate his assertions of the superior abilities of whites. Sullivan devised the "Special Olympics" (known as Anthropology Days) as a way of testing these theories, as

well as promoting the regular Olympic Games.

While Anthropology Days were not officially part of the Olympics program, they were closely associated with each other at the time, and in history. Anthropology Days took place on August 11 and 12, 1904, with about 100 indigenous men enlisted from among the human zoos, Model School and the rest of the fair grounds (no women participated in Anthropology Days, though some, notably the Fort Shaw Indian School girls basketball team, did compete in other athletic events at the LPE). Contests included "spear and baseball throwing, shot put, running, broad jumping, weight lifting, pole climbing, and tugs-of-war before a crowd of approximately ten thousand."

Participants competed against other members of their "race" in the initial trials, with the winners of each heat going on to compete against each other to "determine the fastest 'primitive'". These were the results to be compared to those of white Olympic athletes. Given the lack of preparation and training for these contests, it is not surprising that the participants largely achieved low scores. Though the racial comparisons from Anthropology Days were criticized as unscientific and a "farce," Sullivan disregarded these detractors and used them to prove his theories of white racial superiority. He concluded that "enlightened Americans were the best athletes in the world" and that "Native peoples were intellectually, socially, cognitively, and morally inferior by nature." When the scores did not fit Sullivan's theories, he excluded them, such as when he omitted from his records that "all the Native participants beat the American pole-climbing record holder...by ten seconds." Though not part of Anthropology Days, the achievements of the Fort Shaw Indian School girls basketball team (who beat out white teams to become the LPE champions) were similarly ignored by Sullivan.

Source: www.wikipedia.org

