

OLYMPIC GAMES

AND THEIR HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

This Maximaphily exhibit will attempt to illustrate the Historical Development of the Olympic Games from Antiquity to the Present. It is divided into three major parts. *First* the Ancient Games at Olympia (776BC to AD 393) focusing on the Site, the Main Events, the ideal Athlete in Classical Sculpture and Famous Champions at Olympia. *Second* the Modern Olympic Games focusing on the Athens 1896 1st Modern Olympic Games; followed by Highlights from each of the subsequent Games from Paris 1900 to Sydney 2000, using Maximum Cards of the Champions of these Games, of the Events and of the Sites. *Third* the Winter Olympic Games from Chamonix 1924 to Salt Lake City 2002. Here too the story is told using Maximum Cards of the Champions, the Events and the Sites.

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1.1 SITES OF ANCIENT GAMES (Corinth, Delphi, Olympia)



STAMP: (1d. blue, brn orange; Engraved)

Issue: 10. X. 1933

Withdr: 31. VIII. 1935

For: Air Post Service between
Italy - Greece - Turkey

CARD: Aspioti Bros, Corfu

CANCEL: 11. II. 1934, (8 bars), Corinth

CORINTH, SITE OF THE ISTHMIAN GAMES (ARCHAIC TEMPLE OF APOLLO, CORINTH)

The *Isthmian Games* were originally of a local character. Later they assumed a Pan-Hellenic nature.

The Corinthians were responsible for them. The *Isthmian Games* were in honor of Poseidon and were held every 2nd year. They consisted of athletic contests, horse racing and poetical and musical competitions.

DELPHI, SITE OF THE PYTHIAN GAMES (THEATER AND TEMPLE OF APOLLO, DELPHI)

The *Pythian Games* were first celebrated in 582 BC in the sanctuary of Apollo Pythios at Delphi. They became one of the main Pan-Hellenic festivals, held every 4 years. The athletic events were the *Stadium* Foot race, *Diaulos* double Stadium race, *Dolichos* long distance race, *Wrestling*, *Boxing* and *Pankration*. There were also *Equestrian* races held at the plain of Krissa.



STAMP: (3.50d. multi; Lithographed)

Issue: 20. VI. 1959

Withdr: 1. XII. 1959

For: Ancient Greek Theater

CARD: Stournaras, Athens, nr. W 1501

CANCEL: 2. VII. 1959, Delphi, regular

1.1 SITES OF ANCIENT GAMES (Corinth, Delphi, Olympia)



STAMP: (1.50d, bright green; Engraved)

Issue: 15.II.1961

Withdr: 19.V.1977

For: Tourist Publicity

CARD: P & C. Athens, nr. 192

CANCEL: First Day, Olympia, regular

OLYMPIA, HILL OF KRONUS, RUINS OF THE TEMPLE OF ZEUS

The thickly wooded hill of Kronus rises north of the ruins of Olympia, site of the Ancient Olympic Games. The 1st Olympiad is placed in the year 776 B.C. Every four years, a truce was declared and all warfare ceased for a month. Greek colonists, from city-states around the Mediterranean and the Black sea, traveled to Olympia to participate in and observe the Games. The Games took place over five days, encompassing the first moon, following the summer solstice. In AD 393, the Games were abolished by Theodorus I of Byzantium.

OLYMPIA, THE TEMPLE OF ZEUS (Representation)

This Temple was the most important monument, adorned with Doric columns. Inside, there was a gigantic statue of Zeus by Pheidias, considered as one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient world.

STAMP: (4d, multi; Lithographed)

Issue: 6. V. 1988

For: Seoul 1988 Olympics

CARD: E. Tzaferis. Athens, nr. 25

CANCEL: 23. VII. 1988, Anc. Olympia, special illustration & mention: OLYMPIC FLAME LIGHTING.



1.1 SITES OF ANCIENT GAMES (Corinth, Delphi, Olympia)

STAMP: (7d, multi; Lithographed)
Issue: 15.V. 1978
For: I.O.C. 80th session
 CARD: DELTA. Athens, nr. D-145
 CANCEL: 14.VI.1978, Olympia, regular



THE LIGHTING OF THE OLYMPIC FLAME AT THE TEMPLE OF HERA

At Ancient Olympia, a priest offered the winner of the 1st foot race a torch, who then lit the altar fire and was pronounced '*Olympionikes*' (Olympic Victor). Since 1936, the lighting of the Olympic Flame is carried out by classically robed women, on the altar in front of the Temple of Hera. The flame is ignited by a parabolic mirror that focuses the sun rays. It is then passed hand to hand by torch-bearing runners (1000m each) until it reaches the site of the Modern Olympic Games.

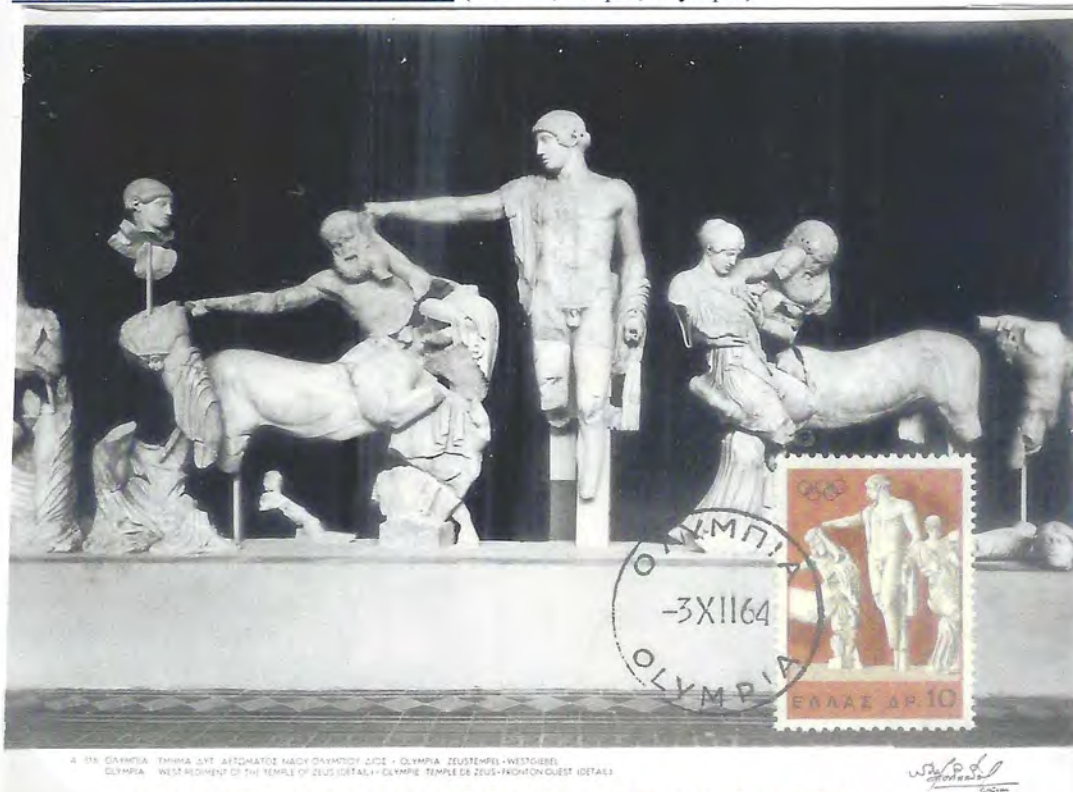
OLYMPIA, THE STADIUM

This is *Stadium III* dating from the end of the classical period 4th century B.C. The width of the track is 30m. and the length from start to finish is 192.28m. The start of the tracks was defined by two gutters where the feet of the runners were placed.



STAMP: (8d, multi; Lithographed)
Issue: 11.VIII.1980
For: Moscow 1980 Olympics
 CARD: Rotaphoto. Athens, nr. 216
 CANCEL: First Day, Olympia, regular

1.1 SITES OF ANCIENT GAMES (Corinth, Delphi, Olympia)



STAMP: (10d. multi; Lithographed)

Issue: 24.X.1964

Withdr: 24. VII. 1966

For: Tokyo '64 Olympics

CARD: Stournaras, nr. A 316

CANCEL: 3. XII. 1964, Olympia
(place kept), regular

WEST PEDIMENT OF THE TEMPLE OF ZEUS, OLYMPIA, ca. 456 B.C.

Archeological Museum, Olympia

Apollo stands in the center of the west pediment of the Temple of Zeus at Olympia, which depicts the battle between the Centaurs and the Lapiths. Apollo holds in his left hand a bow whilst his right is stretched out. The god, magnificent and calm, is the avenger of the insulting behavior of the Centaurs, and comes to restore right and order in favor of the Lapiths.

STAMP: (10l. Overprint on 10lepta, brown red; Engraved)

Issue: overprint V. 1923;

on the 1907 Cretan State issue

For: Revolution of 1922

CARD: Heritiers A. Pallis, Athens

CANCEL: 5. IX. 1932, Athens-Syntagma, regular

HERMES OF PRAXITELES (Statue Detail) ca. 330 B.C. (Olympia Archaeological Museum)

This statue of Parian marble is an authentic work by the brilliant sculptor Praxiteles. It was discovered in the ruins of the Temple of Hera, where it stood according to the ancient writer Pausanias. Praxiteles conveys in marble the beauty of the human form in its youthful perfection.



Hermès de Praxitèle.

1.2.1 THE FOOT RACES (Stadion, Diaulos, Dolichos, Armor Race)



STAMP: (10F. multi; Photogravure)

Issue: 7. V. 1984

For: Los Angeles 1984 Olympic Games

CARD: Tony Krier, Luxembourg

CANCEL: 25. X. 1986, Schiffflange, special mention and illustration (triple); based on the gold medal design by Jean Jacoby for the Amsterdam 1929 Olympics.

THE 'STADION' RACE

A foot race the length of the stadium (192.28 m). The athletes stopped at the end of the stadium without returning to the starting line. This was the oldest event of the Games and the only event in the first 13 Olympiads. Each of these Olympiads was named after the victor. Koroibos of Elis was the first athlete to win this race.

STAMP: (10d. black & fawn; Lithographed)

Issue: 28. VII. 1972

For: Munich 1972 Olympic Games

CARD: Argenta, Athens

CANCEL: 2. VIII. 1972, Athens, regular

THE 'DIAULOS' RACE

(Running Youths, Panathenaic amphora, 5th cent. B.C. Etruscan Museum, Vatican).

In 724 B.C. during the 14th Olympiad a second foot race was added. The 'Diaulos' race was a sprint down the length of the track and back to the starting point.



1.2.1 THE FOOT RACES (Stadion, Diaulos, Dolichos, Armor Race)



STAMP: (1.50d. multi; Lithographed)

Issue: 6. IV.1967

Withdr: 6. I.1969

For: 7th Classical Marathon Race, Athens

CARD: Agfa. Athens

CANCEL: First Day, Athens, regular

THE 'DOLIKHOS' LONG DISTANCE RACE

(Runners on an ancient vase, offered to S. Louis, winner of the 1st modern Marathon Race at the Athens 1896 Games).

The 'Dolikhos' race was added during the 15th Olympiad. This was an endurance race up and down the stadium, as many as 24 times, about 4800m. This event was probably connected to the 'spondophotoi' (the official heralds), who were running across the country to announce the Truce.

THE 'HOPLITODROMOS' RACE IN ARMOR

(Warriors, Mycenaean Crater, 12th cent. B.C. National Museum, Athens).

The 'Hoplitodromos' race was a foot race the length of two stadia, where the runners were clad only in helmets, shields and leg armor, but otherwise run naked. This clanking dash reflected a practical objective of athletic training, that of keeping young men physically fit for war.



STAMP: (120d. multi; Lithographed)

Issue: 28. VI. 1999

For: 4000 years of Hellenism

CARD: Societe Archeologique, nr. 1426

CANCEL: 10. VIII. 1999, Athens, regular

1.2.2 THE PENTATHLON (Stadion, Discus, Javelin, Jump, Wrestling)



STAMP: ((10d. multi; Lithographed)

Issue: 4. VI. 1996

For: Centenary of modern Olympic Games

CARD: Metropolitan Museum, New York, nr. 26870

CANCEL: 2. XII. 1996, Athens, regular

THE 'STADION' RACE OF THE PENTATHLON

(Runners from a 6th century B.C. Panathenaic Amphora, Metropolitan Museum, New York).

The 'Pentathlon' begun in 708 B.C. during the 18th Olympiad. This is an athletic test made up of five separate events e.g. the *Stadion*, the *Discus*, the *Javelin*, *Jumping* and *Wrestling*. The winner was the athlete who came first in three of the five events. This 5-event test was the embodiment of the ideal, all-round athlete; powerful, fast and flexible.

THE 'STADION' RACE OF THE PENTATHLON

(Running Youths, Panathenaic Amphora).



STAMP: (4.50d. multi; Lithographed)

Issue: 12. VIII. 1960

Withdr: 31. XII. 1960

For: Rome 1960 Olympic Games

CARD: Mimosa, Kiel

CANCEL: 31. XII. 1960, Athens, regular

1.2.2 THE PENTATHLON (Stadion, Discus, Javelin, Jump, Wrestling)



STAMP: (2.50d. multi; Lithographed)

Issue: 12. VIII.1960

Withdr: 31. XII.1960

For: Rome 1960 Olympics

CARD: Private Edition, Athens

CANCEL: 31.XI.1960, Athens, regular

'DISCUS' THROWER OF THE PENTATHLON (Panathenaic Amphora)

The *Discus* throw was the 2nd of the *Pentathlon* events. The earlier discus was made of stone. Metal ones came later on and they were harder to handle, because of their smoothness. These disks had designs of birds, crosses or young men training. Ancient Discus Throwers - unlike their modern counterparts - did not spin around two or three times to gain impetus, but did no more than a three quarter turn. This limited liberty of movement was to prevent wild throws, resulting in accidents. Five throws were permitted and only the best one counted.

STAMP: (2.50d. multi; Lithographed)

Issue: 24. X. 1964

Withdr: 24. VII. 1966

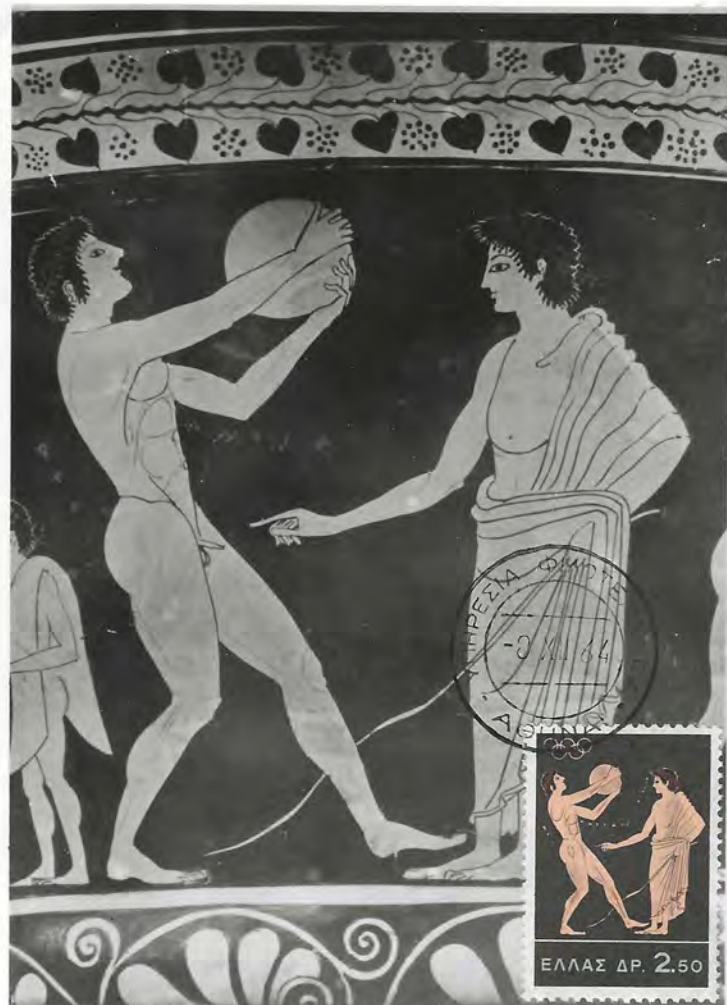
For: Tokyo 1964 Olympic Games

CARD: Agfa, Athens

CANCEL: 8. XII.1964, Athens, regular

'DISCUS' THROWER OF THE PENTATHLON

(Detail from an Hydria vase c.510 B.C. Berlin Museum)



1.2.2 THE PENTATHLON (Stadion, Discus, Javelin, Jump, Wrestling)



STAMP: (5d. multi; Lithographed)

Issue: 12. VIII.1960

Withdr: 31. XII.1960

For: Rome 1960 Olympics

CARD: Private Edition, Athen

CANCEL: 31.XI.1960, Athens, regular

JAVELIN' THROWER OF THE PENTATHLON

(Ancient vase of red figures, State Museum, Berlin)

The athletes hurled a blunt-tipped wooden spear, competing for the greatest distance. To help guide the Javelin, competitors wrapped the shaft with a leather strap unwound. Five throws were permitted and only the best performance counted.

STAMP: (70L. green & orange brown; Photogravure)

Issue: 21. IX. 1963

Withdr: 31. XII. 1964

For: 4th Mediterranean Games, Naples

CARD: Private Edition, Naples

CANCEL: 9. I. 1964, Naples, regular

'JAVELIN' THROWER OF THE PENTATHLON

(Ancient Greek vase of red figures, Naples Museum)



1.2.2 THE PENTATHLON (Stadion, Discus, Javelin, Jump, Wrestling)



STAMP: (1.50d. multi; Lithographed)

Issue: 12. VIII.1960

Withdr:31. XII.1960

For: Rome 1960 Olympics

CARD: Mimosa, Kiel

CANCEL:First Day, Athens, regular

THE 'LONG JUMP' OF THE PENTATHLON

(Red-figured Kylix of the 5th century BC)

The Olympic 'Jump' was what is known today as the hop, skip and jump. In front of the athlete was a pit of a small depth. The hop was effected from the edge of the pit and the skip and jump within it. The contestants carried weights of stone or lead which they dropped during the jump. The weights were of varied shapes and sizes, according to the strength of the athlete.

THE 'LONG JUMP' OF THE PENTATHLON



STAMP: (2d. multi; Lithographed)

Issue: 24. X. 1964

Withdr:24. VII.1966

For: Tokyo 1964 Olympics

CARD: Agfa, Athens

CANCEL: 7. XII. 1964, Athens, regl

1.2.2 THE PENTATHLON (Stadion, Discus, Javelin, Jump, Wrestling)



A. 46. ΑΘΗΝΑΙ ΑΡΧΑΙΟΛ. ΜΟΥΣΕΙΟΝ. ΑΝΑΤΑ. ΜΕ ΣΚΗΝΑΣ ΠΑΛΑΙΣΤΡΑΣ (ΓΕΡΗ ΤΟ ΣΩ Π.Χ.)
ATHENS. ARCHEOL. MUSEUM. RELIEF WITH PALAESTRA SCENES (ABOUT 600 B.C.)



STAMP: (1.50d. mar. blk, gray; Litho)

Issue: 28. II. 1972

For: Munich 1972 Olympics

CARD: Stournaras, Athens, nr. A 46

CANCEL: First Day, Athens, regular

'WRESTLING' OF THE PENTATHLON

(Relief of two Wrestlers from the base of a *Kouros* statue c.510 BC, Nat. Archaeol. Museum, Athens)

Wrestling was one of the most popular sports at Olympia. Wrestlers rubbed with oil and sand their thickly muscled bodies to toughen and protect their skin. They gripped each other on a platform in the center of the stadium and struggled to force each other to the ground. It required three falls of the opponent to win. Milon of Croton was one of the most famous of the wrestling victors.

STAMP: (60d. vertical perf. multi; Offset Litho)

Issue: 6. V. 1988

For: Seoul 1988 Olympic Games

CARD: I. Molindris, Athens

CANCEL: 5. XI. 1988, Athens, special mention: *CLASSICAL ATHLETISM--MAXELLAS '88* concordant illustr. (triple)

'WRESTLING' OF THE PENTATHLON

(Ancient vase of red figures, State Museum, Berlin)



1.2.3 BOXING & PANKRATION



STAMP: (6d. multi; Lithographed)
Issue: 24. X. 1964
Withdr: 24. VII. 1966
For: Tokyo 1964 Olympics
 CARD: Agfa, Athens
 CANCEL: 4. XII. 1964, Athens, regl

BOXING

(Fragment of an ancient vase dating from 490 BC, representing two boxers, State Museum, Berlin)

Boxing was first introduced in 688 BC during the 23rd Olympiad. Boxing was the bloodiest of all the Olympic combat sports. Boxers wrapped their fists tightly with narrow strips of leather and pummeled each other brutally until one was knocked unconscious or gave up by raising his right hand. Often boxers were beaten beyond recognition. The family of Diagoras of Rhodes claimed Olympic victories by the father, three sons and two grandsons.

STAMP: (110L. plum, Engraved)

Issue: 25. VI. 1960

Withdr: 31. XII. 1961

For: Rome 1960 Olympic Games

CARD: Traldi, Milan, nr. 523

CANCEL: 14. VIII. 1960, Rome, special mention: 'GIOCHI DELLA XVII OLIMPIADE-STADIO OLIMPICO'

BOXING

(The 'Seated Boxer' bronze statue by Apollonius of Athens.

Early 1st century BC, Museo Naz. delle Terme, Rome)



56 - ROMA - PUGILATORE IN RIPOSO
 (MUSEO NAZIONALE ROMANO)

1.2.3 BOXING & PANKRATION



STAMP: (25L.blue & dark blue green; Photogravure)

Issue: 28. VIII. 1954

For: Promotion of Sports

CARD: Luigi Bernocchi, Firenze

CANCEL: First Day, San Marino, concordant illustr. (triple)

'PANKRATION' WRESTLING & BOXING

(Hellenistic marble composition, Uffizi Gallery, Florence)

The *Pankration* - a combination of wrestling and boxing - was first introduced in 648 BC during the 33rd Olympiad. It was a violent event that placed the physical well-being and even the life of the athletes in danger. Almost every imaginable move was permitted, from kicking and trampling to punching and strangling. Only biting and eye gouging were forbidden. One famous pankratist was the Thessalian Polydamas.



STAMP: (35d. multi; Lithographed)

Issue: 3. III. 1986

For: European Wrestling Championship

CARD: Greek Commercial Edition

CANCEL: 20. V. 1986, Athens, special mention:

GREECE-ITALY BINATIONAL MAXIMAPHILY EXHIBITION', concordant illustration (triple)

'PANKRATION' WRESTLING & BOXING

(Hellenistic bronze composition, 3rd cent.BC, Munich Museum)

1.2.4 CHARIOT & HORSE RACES



STAMP: (4.50d. multi; Lithographed)

Issue: 24. X. 1964

Withdr: 24. VII. 1966

For: Tokyo 1964 Olympics

CARD: Agfa, Athens

CANCEL: 18. I. 1965, Athens, regular

THE 'TETHRIPPON' FOUR-HORSE CHARIOT RACE

(Votive Relief from Olympia dedicated to Zeus for winning a Chariot Race, State Museum, Berlin)

The Four-Horse Races began in 680 BC during the 25th Olympiad and were held at the Hippodrome. This contest was one of very few in which competitors were clothed. As many as 40 Four-Horse Chariots hurled back and forth down a 400m track, as they attempted to complete 12 double laps, totaling nearly 9 miles. Inevitably, chariots crashed and horses panicked in the dust and commotion, as they careened wildly around a single turning post at each end of the course.

A FOUR-HORSE CHARIOT RACE WINNER CROWNED BY 'NIKE'

(Reverse side of an Ancient Greek Coin. The Four-Horse Chariot was a favorite subject among ancient Greek coin designers. This is a 4-drachma silver coin from Syracuse, Sicily, 5th cent. BC)



STAMP: (50l. plum & black; Litho)

Issue: 24. III. 1959

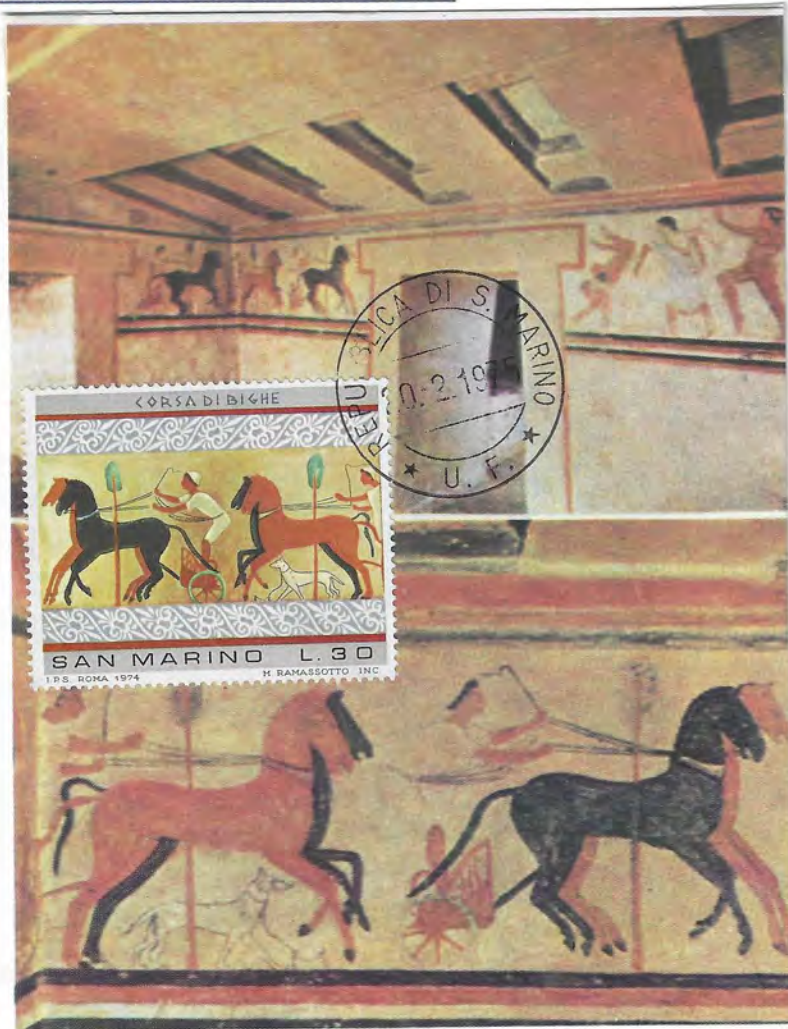
Withdr: 19.V.1977

For: Ancient Coins-1st issue

CARD: Gevaert, Athens

CANCEL: First Day, Athens, special mention & illustration

1.2.4 CHARIOT & HORSE RACES



STAMP: (30L. multi; Litho & Engraved)

Issue: 20. II. 1975

For: Etruscan Art

CARD: Edition "Roma", nr. 39

CANCEL: First Day, San Marino, regular

THE 'SYNORIS' TWO-HORSE CHARIOT RACE

(Wall painting from the Tomb on the Hill, Chiusi)

The Two-Horse Races began in 408 BC during the 93rd Olympiad and were held at the Hippodrome at Olympia.

STAMP: (15d. from a sheet of 4; Lithographed)

Issue: 15. III. 1984

For: Return of the Parthenon Marbles

CARD: Max. Grecs, Athens

CANCEL: 2. IV. 1984, Illioupolis, special illustr. & mention:
'3RD PANHELLENIC THEMATIC EXHIBITION'

HORSE RACING

(*Young Riders on Galloping Horses*, Relief detail of the Panathenaic procession from the West side of the Frieze of the Parthenon, by Phidias c.440 BC, British Museum, London)
Horse Races were first introduced in 648 BC during the 33rd Olympiad. During the Horse Racing event at Olympia, riders galloped bareback. The winning horse received much acclaim, regardless of whether it reached the finish with its rider.



1.3 ATHLETE IN CLASSICAL SCULPTURE



SCULPTURES ROMAINES - PALAIS DU VATICAN - ROME - LE DISCOBOLE

STAMP: (5c + 5c. green; Engraved)

Issue: 20. V. 1920

Withdr: 14. V. 1921

For: Antwerp 1920 Olympic Games

CARD: Braun & Cie, Paris, nr. 883 Sc

CANCEL: 13. VIII. 1921, Antwerp (place of event)

THE IDEAL ATHLETE

DISCOBOLUS (*Head: Profile, wavy hair*)

(Roman marble copy after the Greek original bronze statue by Myron c.450 BC, Museo Vaticano, Vatican)

This statue exemplifies the ideal athlete. Myron captured the athlete at his maximum point of tension - as his torso twists into a crouching position, left hand resting on the right knee, right arm drawn back to its farthest point - ready to uncoil and unleash the discus.

STAMP: (35L. light violet & brown; Engraved)

Issue: 25. VI. 1960

Withdr: 31. XII. 1961

For: Rome 1960 Olympic Games

CARD: E. Richter, Rome, nr. 108

CANCEL: 14. VIII. 1960, Rome (place kept & of the event),
special illustration & mention: 'XVII OLIMPIADE -
VILLAGGIO OLIMPICO'

THE IDEAL ATHLETE

DISCOBOLUS (*Head: Full face, short hair*)

(Discobolo di Castel Porziano, Museo Nazionale Romano, Rome)

This is a slightly different copy of the Greek original. The athlete's viewpoint is fixed sideways looking at us, while on the copy above, his viewpoint is fixed towards the ground. His hair is very short and the fingers of the left hand are fully extended.



1.3 ATHLETE IN CLASSICAL SCULPTURE



STAMP: (12f+3f. yellow-green & blue-green; Engraved)

Issue: 25. VII. 1956

Withdr: 31. XII. 1958

For: MELBOURNE 1956 OLYMPIC GAMES

CARD: Service Comm. Monum. Historiques, Paris

CANCEL: First Day, Saarbrücken, regular,

'L' ATHLETE DE BENEVENT', 5th cent. B.C.

Musée du Louvre, Paris

Bronze bust of the Victor of Benevent. This statue of an Olympic winner does not show personal characteristics, only those of the "good and honest youth". It was always offered by the athlete to Zeus, with whose help the athlete achieved his great victory. It could only become a portrait in the case of continuous Olympic victories.

STAMP: (50l. maroon, black & gray; Lithographed)

Issue: 28. VII. 1972

For: Munich 1972 Olympic Games

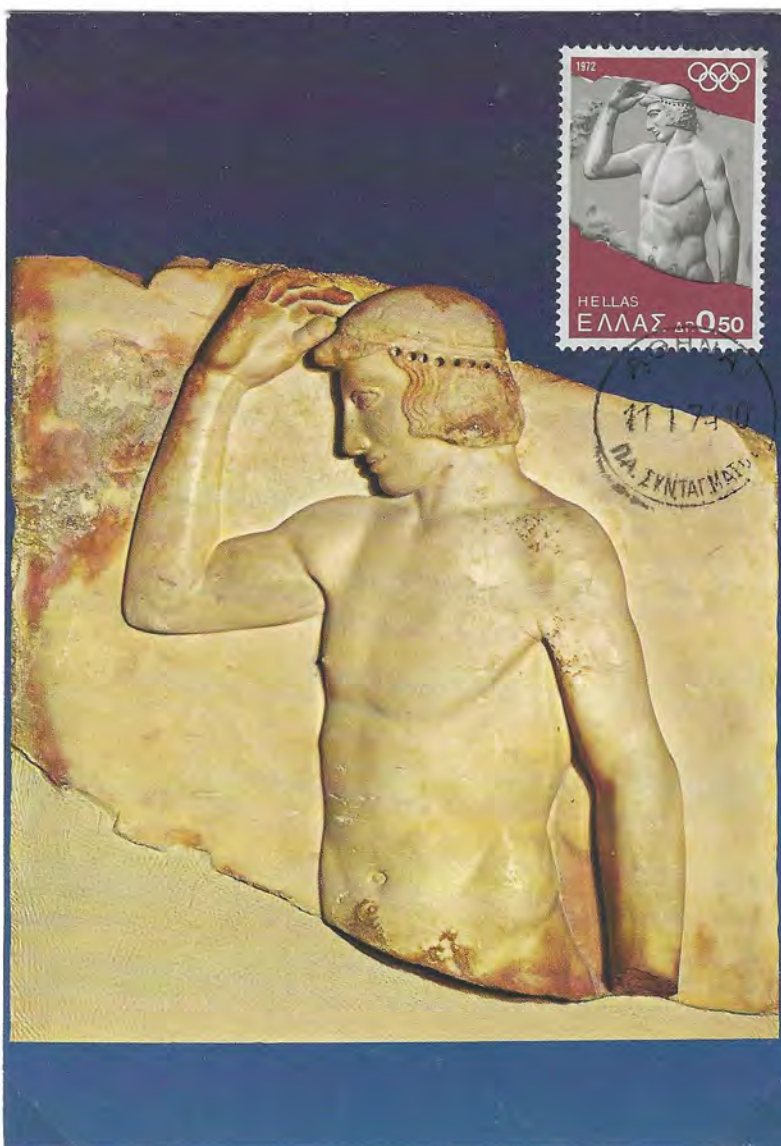
CARD: Delta, Athens, nr. D-2105

CANCEL: 11. I. 1974, Athens (place kept), regular

THE SELF-CROWNING ATHLETE

(Votive Relief from the sanctuary of Athena at Sounion c. 460 BC, National Archaeological Museum, Athens)

This Relief depicts a young athlete crowning himself. From the metal crown that adorned his head, only the holes that served to fasten it now remain. The stance and the expression of the young athlete show that this was a pious offering to the great goddess Athena.



1.3 ATHLETE IN CLASSICAL SCULPTURE



STAMP: (2.50 Euro, multi; Lithographed)

Issue: 15. III. 2002

For: Athens 2004 Olympic Games

CARD: National Museum, Naples

CANCEL: First Day, Athens, special illustr. & mention:
'OLYMPIC GAMES-ATHENS 2004'

THE 'DORYPHORUS' LANCE-BEARER

(Marble statue copy based on a Greek bronze original c. 440 BC, National Museum, Naples)
The *Doryphoros* was known as the "Canon" as it portrayed the ideal proportions for the human figure. Polyclethus was the first sculptor to show articulation of the spine, balance of the thorax on the pelvis and turn the head on the shoulder. The *Doryphoros* was one of the most influential statues of antiquity.

STAMP: (200L. yellow-green; Engraved)

Issue: 25. VI. 1960

Withdr: 31. XII. 1961

For: Rome 1960 Olympic Games

CARD: Strengel & Co., Berlin, nr. 13285

CANCEL: 18. IX. 1961, Rome, regular

THE ATHLETE 'APOXYOMENOS' SCAPER

(Roman marble copy after the Greek original by Lysippus c.325 BC, Museo Vaticano, Vatican)

It depicts a young athlete scraping his forearm after bathing. The viewpoint is not fixed, as the statue is in a relaxed twisting pose. This is a new trait in sculpture. Lysippus introduced new ideal proportions of a more slender athlete's body with a smaller head.



1.4 FAMOUS CHAMPIONS AT OLYMPIA



STAMP: (50l. black & yellowish brown; Lithographed)

Issue: 1. IV. 1924

Withdr: 1. XI. 1924

For: VIII Olympiade - Paris 1924

CARD: Private edition, Paris

CANCEL: 23. V. 1924, Paris (place kept)

2nd CANCEL: 15. VII. 1924, Colombes, special mention: 'VILLAGE OLYMPIQUE'

MILON OF CROTONA

Milon was a renowned *Wrestler* of the 6th cent. BC from Crotona in Magna Graecia (Italy). He took part in seven Olympiads from the 60th Olympiad in 540BC to the 67th in 512 BC and won six of them. His great strength was legendary, similar to that of Hercules. At old age he tried to split up a tree which closed upon his hands and held him prisoner. He was attacked and killed by wolves.

STAMP: (20c + 10c. dark green & light blue, Engraved)

Issue: 20. V. 1961

Withdr: 18. XI. 1961

For: Famous Personalities

CARD: Musees Nationaux, Paris

CANCEL: First Day, special mention: *PIERRE PUGET*, Marseilles (place of his birth & death)

MILON OF CROTONA

Marble composition by Pierre Puget, 1682, Musee du Louvre, Paris

Puget, instead of showing the renowned wrestler *Milon* at a moment of triumph, he chose to illustrate the hero's agony before his tragic death. Having caught his hand in a tree stump that he was trying to uproot, *Milon* was attacked and killed by wolves. Every muscle strains against the entrapping stump, while his facial expression communicates agony.



1.4 FAMOUS CHAMPIONS AT OLYMPIA



STAMP: (50l. black & yellowish brown; Lithographed)

Issue: 1. XI. 1937

Withdr: 1. VII. 1943

For: Historical issue

CARD: Argenta, Athens

CANCEL: 4. VIII. 1940, Athens-Syntagma, regular

DIAGORAS OF RHODES CARRIED BY HIS SONS

(Work of the French painter Rossier)

In 448 BC, old man *Diagoras*- an Olympic Champion in *Boxing* in 464 BC plus 6 times Champion at the Nemean and Isthmian Games -had the good fortune in seeing both his sons Olympic Champions on the same day (*Damagetos* the oldest won in *Boxing* and *Akousilaos* in *Pankration*). His sons crowned *Diagoras* with their crowns, lifted him on their arms and carried him among the jubilant crowd. Just then a Spartan shouted to him: "*Die now Diagoras. There is nothing left for you but to ascent to Olympus*". Soon after *Diagoras* did die in the arms of his sons.

STAMP: (1200d. olive-green, Lithographed)

Issue: 15. I. 1954

Withdr: 16. II. 1958

For: Ancient Greek Art - 1st issue

CARD: Stournaras, Athens

CANCEL: 10. VII. 1955, Delphi (place kept), regular

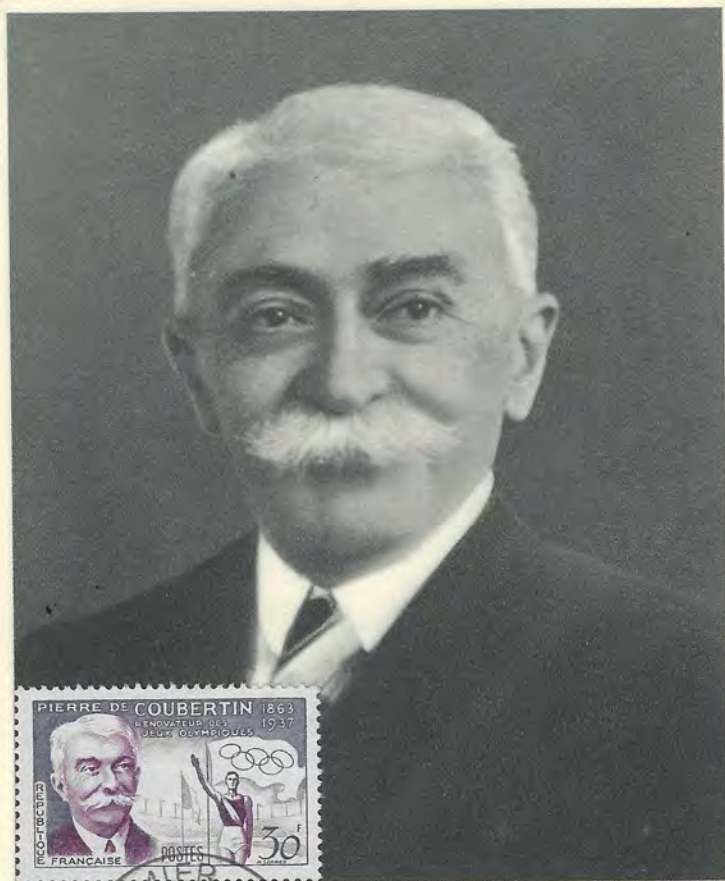
THE DELPHI CHARIOTEER

(Bronze statue, a little Archaic in its supreme simplicity c.470 BC, Museum of Delphi)

This statue depicts an athletic youth with broad shoulders wearing a long khiton with parallel folds. It used to belong to a group of a 4-horse Chariot and it was presented as an offering by *Polyzalus* tyrant of Gela, Sicily, in gratitude for his *Chariot Race* Victory in the 478 BC Games. At Olympia, the winner of the Chariot Races was not the Charioteer, but the owner of the chariot and horses. The owner was crowned with the traditional olive wreath, whilst the Victorious Charioteer was crowned with a woolen band.



2.1 THE FOUNDER & THE I.O.C.



DE COUBERTIN PIERRE
1863-1937

STAMP: (30f. dark blue, gray-purple; Engraved)

Issue: 24. XI. 1956

Withdr: 20. IV. 1957

For: P. de Coubertin, founder of Modern Olympics

CARD: Max. Francais, Paris

CANCEL: First Day, Paris, special mention:

'PIERRE DE COUBERTIN'

PIERRE DE COUBERTIN (1863-1937)

Pierre de Coubertin was the founder of the Modern Olympic Movement. Impressed by the appeal and magnificence which the Olympics had in Antiquity, he proposed the re-establishment of the Olympic Games and defined their focus to be international in character, aiming to develop friendship, co-operation and peace among nations.

STAMP: (2.80f. multi; Lithographed)

Issue: 23. VI. 1994

Withdr: 9. XII. 1994

For: Centenary of Internat. Olympic Committee

CARD: Olympic Collectors' Society, Leicester, nr. 5

CANCEL: 29. VIII. 1994, Puteaux, special illustr. *Pierre de Coubertin* & mention: 'EXPOSITION PHIL. OLYMPIQUE - CONGRES DU CENTENAIRE-COMITE INTERNATIONAL'

INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE in 1894

Pierre de Coubertin I.O.C.'s 1st Secretary General (on stamp and on card seated on the left). In the middle is *D. Vikelas* I.O.C.'s 1st President. The I.O.C. was founded 1894 in Paris by *Pierre de Coubertin* during the Internat. Congress organized to promote athletics. He succeeded in having 79 delegates from 12 countries accept the re-establishment of the Olympic Games. He was the 2nd president of the I.O.C. from 1896 to 1924. Since 1915, the headquarters of the I.O.C. are in Lausanne and is consisted of 75 members. The I.O.C. has the general control of the Games.



2.2.1 ATHENS 1896 (Site & Main Venue)



Péricles - Perikles - Perikles.

THE ACROPOLIS AND THE PARTHENON (Representation)

The 1st Modern Olympic Games were held under the shadow of the sacred hill of the Acropolis. The most important of the sites of Ancient Greece. At the foot of the Acropolis, Pericles the most celebrated leader of Athens (standing wearing a helmet) is addressing the Athenians.

PANATHENIAN STADIUM, ATHENS

The long and narrow lay-out of the Stadium reflected the proportions of one at Ancient Olympia. The Athens 1896 Games were held between Apr. 6 to 15. The opening ceremony was witnessed by 70.000 spectators. There were 295 athletes - 214 Greek and 81 foreign - representing 13 nations. Foreign athletes came at their own expense. US athletes dominated the Track Events, French the Cycling, Swiss & German the Gymnastics. Overall, the 1st Olympic Games were a roaring success.



STAMP: (650d. brown, from a sheet of 4, based on the 10d. stamp design of the 1896 Olympics commem. issue; Lithographed)
Issue: 25. III. 1996
Withdr: 24. III. 1997
For: Centenary of Olympics
 CARD: Panopoulos, Athens, nr. 5
 CANCEL: 6. VI. 1996, Athens, special illustr. & mention: '100 YEARS - REBIRTH OF MODERN OLYMPIC GAMES'

STAMP: (8d. blue; Engraved)
Issue: 10. XII. 1934
Withdr: 31. VIII. 1939
For: Complementary stamp of the *Lanscapes* issue of 1927
 CARD: Early Postal Edition, Athens
 CANCEL: 1. X. 1939, Athens, special mention: 'STADIUM - 10TH BALKAN GAMES'



100-METER RACE, ATHENS 1896

THOMAS BURKE OLYMPIC CHAMPION, AT STARTING POINT

Thomas Burke of Boston (2nd from the left on card) was the champion of the 100-meter Race at Athens 1896 1st Modern Olympic Games. Burke had registered the fastest time 12.00 in the heats and in the final he equalled his time and defeated F. Hoffmann of Germany by 2 meters. He also won the 400-meter Race. He later became a lawyer and wrote for the Boston Journal and the Boston Post.

MARATHON RACE, ATHENS 1896**WINNER SP. LOUIS ARRIVING AT STADIUM**

This race was in honor of *Phillipides*, who in 490 BC ran 40km from Marathon to Athens to announce the victory of the Greeks over the invading Persians. In the 1896 Marathon Race 17 runners took part. After 2h 58' 50" the Greek *Spyros Louis* crossed the finish line. When *Louis* entered the stadium, the crowd went wild. This was the most important event for the Greeks, a link to their ancient heritage.



STAMP: (500L. multi; Photogravure)

Issue: 1. VIII.1996

For: Centenary of Olympics

CARD: C. R., Brescia

CANCEL: First Day, Rome, special
mention: 'ATENE - ATLANTA,
GIOCHI DEL CENTENARIO'
GIOCHI DEL CENTENARIO'

STAMP: (3d. multi; Lithographed)

Issue: 10. VI. 1971

For: 75th Anniversary of
Modern Olympic Games

CARD: Forte, Athens

CANCEL: First Day, Athens, regular

2.3.1 PARIS 1900; ST. LOUIS 1904

**SITE OF THE 2nd OLYMPIC GAMES, PARIS 1900**

PARIS LE PALAIS DE JUSTICE, LA CONCIERGERIE ET LE PONT DU CHANGE

The Paris 1900 Games were held as part of a World's Fair. The events were spread over 5 months. There were 997 athletes from 24 countries and a total of 95 events in 18 Sports. Women made their first appearance and *Charlotte Cooper* of Great Britain was the first female champion in Tennis. *Alvin Kraenzlein* won 4 athletics events and *Ray Ewry* won 3 Jumping events.

SITE OF THE 3rd OLYMPIC GAMES, ST. LOUIS 1904

ST. LOUIS EARLY 1900's, COMMERCE ON THE LEVEE (Painting)

The 1904 St. Louis Olympics organizers spread the events over 4 1/2 months. They were lost in the chaos of a World's Fair, the '*Louisiana Purchase Exhibition*'. Of the 91 events, only 42 included athletes who were not from the United States. The 1904 Olympics did have a few highlights. They were the first at which Gold, Silver and Bronze medals were awarded for 1st, 2nd and 3rd place.



STAMP:(4.50fr.dk slate gray; Engraved)

Issue: 7. V. 1947

Withdr:23.VIII.1947

For: 12th UPU Congress,
Paris, May 7 - July 7, 1947

CARD: Barre - Dayez, nr. 2012N

CANCEL:31.V.1947, Paris, slogan
cancel with special mention:
'U.P.U. XIIIe CONGRES PARIS'

STAMP:(2c red brn black; Engraved)

Issue: 18. VI. 1998

For:Centenary of the Trans -
Mississippi Exposition issue

CARD: Dover Publ. Inc.

CANCEL: 14.VIII. 2001, St. Louis,

2.3.2 LONDON 1908



STAMP: (0.60 E. multi; Photogravure)

Issue: 23. II. 2008

For: Birth Centenary

CARD: Italian Commercial Edition

CANCEL: First Day, Correggio RE (place of birth), special mention: 'DORANDO PIETRI - OLIMPIADI DI LONDRA', concordant illustration (triple)

MARATHON RUN (42km or 26ml), LONDON 1908 DORANDO PIETRI, OLYMPIC LEGENT

The event that caught the public imagination around the world was the dramatic ending of the *Marathon*. After 42 km (26 miles) of running, the first man to enter the stadium was *Dorando Pietri* of Italy, but he collapsed on the track five times and was disqualified when officials carried him across the finish line. At the Opening Ceremony, the athletes marched into the stadium by nation. There were 2,008 athletes (37 women, 1,971 men) from 22 Nations in 110 events (22 Sports). *Ray Ewry* won the standing *High Jump* and the standing *Long Jump* for the 3rd time and became the only person in Olympic history to win a total of 8 gold medals in individual events.

STAMP: (1p. scarlet; Typographed)

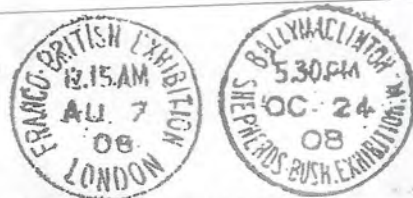
Issue: 1. I. 1902

Withdr: 6. V. 1910

For: Sovereign issue

CARD: Valentine series, London

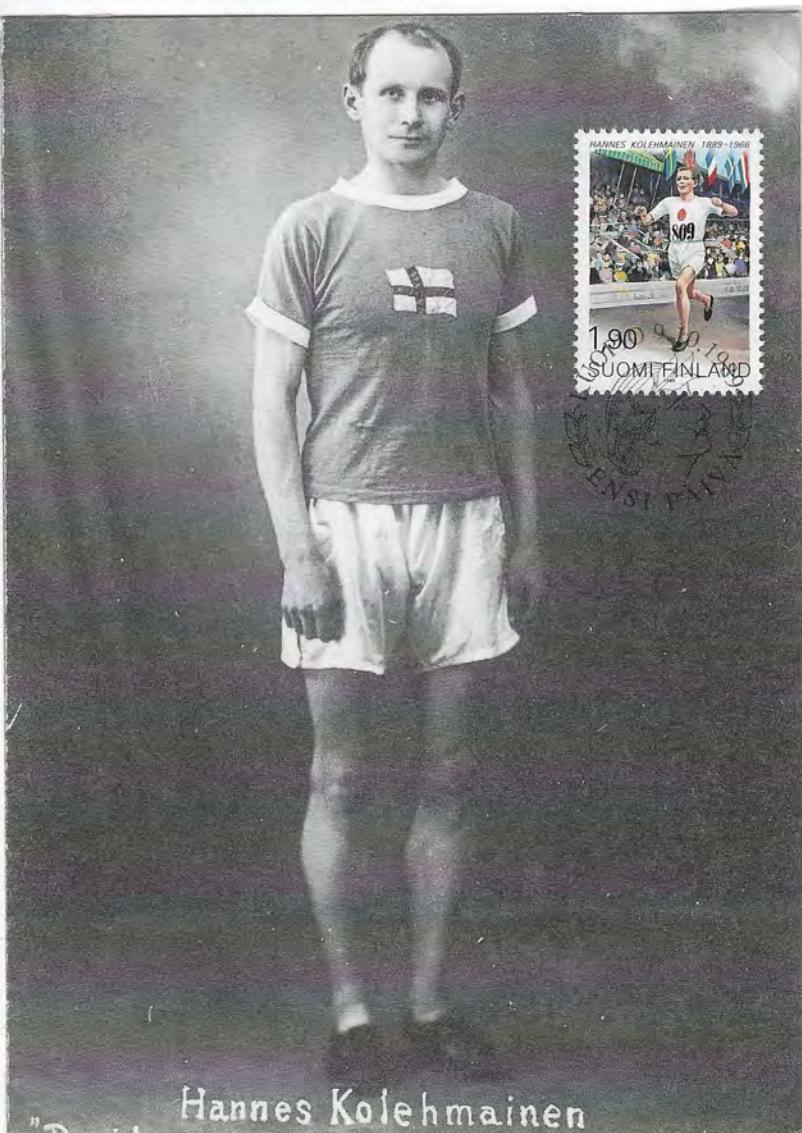
CANCEL: 26. IX. 1908, London, special mention: 'FRANCO-BRITISH EXHIBITION' which also refers to the London 1908 Olympics.



LONDON 1908 SITE OF THE 4th OLYMPIC GAMES, AS PART OF FRANCO-BRITISH EXHIBITION; KING EDWARD VIII

The London 1908 Games were simply part of the Franco-British Exhibition. Neither stamps nor special cancellations of Olympic character were issued. However, there were two special cancellations for the Exhibition: *FRANCO-BRITISH EXHIBITION, LONDON '08' & SHEPHERDS BUSH EXHIBITION BALLYMACLINTON '08'*. The Games were well organized, but the competitions were run entirely by the British, which led to numerous disputes.





STAMP: (1.90m. multi; Lithographed)

Issue: 9. X. 1989

For: Birth Centenary of H. Kolehmainen

CARD: Finish Sport Museum, Helsinki

CANCEL: First Day, Kuopio (place of birth), special illustr.

**5000m, 8000m, 10 000m RACES, STOCKHOLM 1912
HANNES KOLEHMAINEN OLYMPIC CHAMPION**

Hannes Kolehmainen was a vegetarian bricklayer. He became the first of the famous "Flying Finns" by racing to victory in the 5000, 8000 and 10 000 meter Races. He went on to triumph in the Marathon in the 1920 games.

STAMP: (20c. blue, magenta & olive gray, Engraved)

Issue: 9. VII. 1960

Withdr: 3. XII. 1960

For: Rome 1960 Olympic Games

CARD: Combier, Paris

CANCEL: First Day, Paris, special mention:

'JEUX OLYMPIQUES DE ROME 1960'

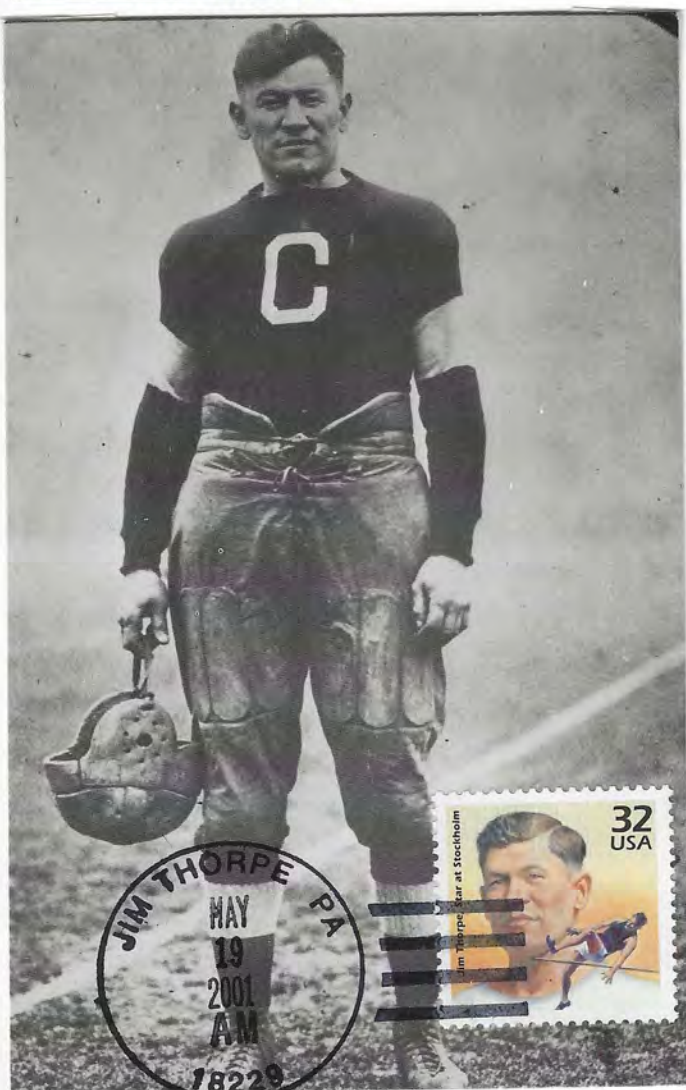
5000m RACE, STOCKHOLM 1912

JEAN BLOUIN SECOND

In the 5000m Race, Blouin and Kolehmainen pulled away from the other finalists and ran the race with Blouin in front and Kolehmainen right behind him. Every time Kolehmainen tried to pass, Blouin would resist the challenge. On the homestretch, Kolehmainen tried once more, finally reaching Blouin's shoulder 20m from the tape. Blouin veered into Kolehmainen, but his legs began to buckle and Kolehmainen was able to win by a yard. On Sept. 29, 1914 Blouin died in action at the battle of the Marne.



2.3.3 STOCKHOLM 1912



STAMP: (32c. from a pane of 15, multi; Photogravure)

Issue: 3. II. 1998

For: Celebrate the Century 1910's -
Jim Thorpe star at Stockholm.

CARD: Koerber Co., nr. BB-18

CANCEL: 19. V. 2001, JIM THORPE, PA
(place of birth), regular

PENTATHLON & DECATHLON, STOCKHOLM 1912

JIM THORPE OLYMPIC CHAMPION

Jim Thorpe was part Native American and part Irish. He mastered both the *Pentathlon* and the *Decathlon* events in an unmatched display of all-around athletic prowess. Swedish king Gustav V declared him "*the greatest athlete in the world*".

STAMP: (37c. multi; Photogravure)

Issue: 24. VIII. 2002

For: 112th Anniv. of Birth

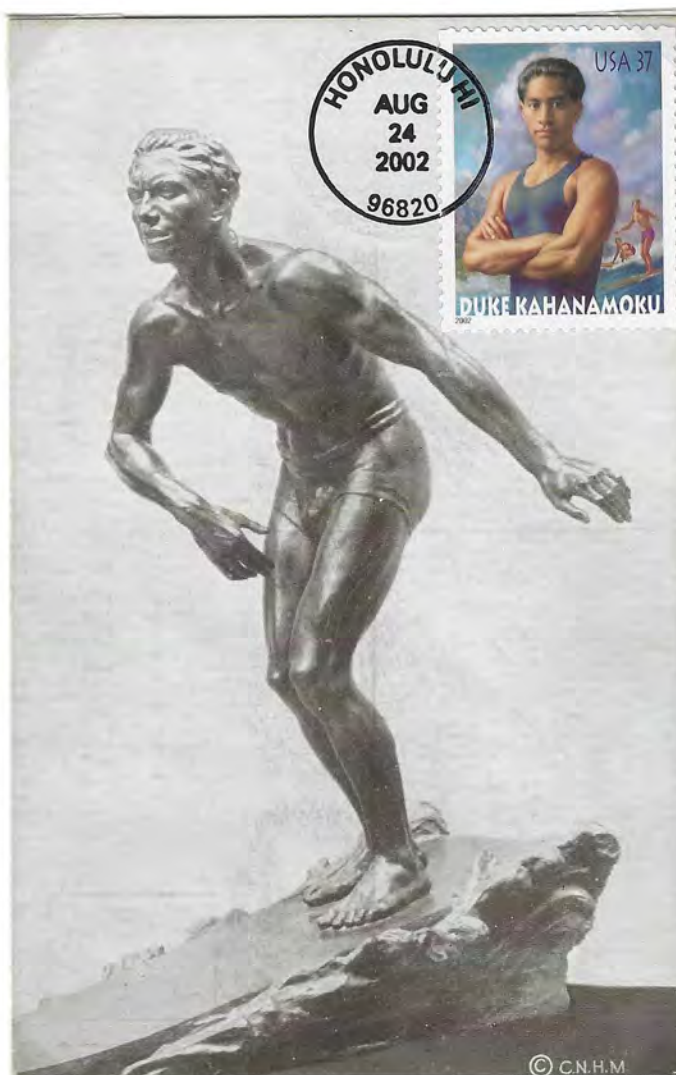
CARD: Nat. Hist. Museum, Chicago, nr. A-62

CANCEL: First Day, Honolulu (place of birth
and exact date of birth), regular

SWIMMING, 100m FREESTYLE, STOCKHOLM 1912

DUKE KAHANAMOKU OLYMPIC CHAMPION

Duke Kahanamoku was a full-blooded Hawaiian Swimmer and Surfer born in Honolulu on Aug. 24, 1890. He introduced the flutter kick and Hawaiian crawl in international competition. He won the *100m Freestyle Swimming* in Stockholm 1912 and eight years later in Antwerp 1920. He later went on to become an innovator and champion in the sport of Surfing. He was renowned not only for his athletic prowess, but also for his grace and good sportsmanship.



2.4.1 ANTWERP 1920



STAMP: (15c + 15c. brown; Engraved)

Issue: 20. V. 1920

Withdr.: 14. V. 1921

For: Antwerp 1920 Olympic Games

CARD: Braun, Paris, nr. 01037R

CANCEL: 30. X. 1920, Antwerp (place of event), regular

RUNNING, ANTWERP 1920

'LA COURSE' (by P. Richer)

The 1920 Games were to Belgium as compensation for all the grief that had been inflicted on the Belgians during the World War I. The losers of the War Germany, Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey were not invited. Hannes Kolehmainen won again in the *Marathon*. The 5000m saw the Olympic debut of Paavo Nurmi of Finland. Nurmi won three days later the 10 000m Race. Duke Kahanamoku won again in 100m *Freestyle* and another gold in *Relay Swimming*. The Antwerp 1920 Games were not very impressive and not well documented.

STAMP: (5c + 5c. green, Engraved)

Issue: 20. V. 1920

Withdr.: 14. V. 1921

For: Antwerp 1920 Olympic Games

CARD: Braun, Paris, nr.883 Sc

CANCEL: 8. IV. 1921, Antwerp (place of event), regular

DISCOBOLUS, ANTWERP 1920

(Roman marble copy after the Greek original bronze statue by Myron c.450 BC, Museo Vaticano, Vatican)

This statue exemplifies the ideal athlete. Myron captured the athlete at his maximum point of tension - as his torso twists into a crouching position, left hand resting on the right knee, right arm drawn back to its farthest point - ready to uncoil and unleash the discus.



SCULPTURES ROMAINES - PALAIS DU VATICAN — ROME - LE DISCOBOLE



ATHLETE TAKING THE OATH, PARIS 1924

In the Paris 1924 Games, the *Olympic Oath* was taken by *Geo Andre*. The *Oath* was first introduced in the Antwerp 1920 Games. The *Olympic Flag* with the five interlocking rings - shown here enwrapping the high podium - was also raised for the first time at the Antwerp 1920 Games. Great Britain's *Harold Abrahams* and *Eric Liddell* won golds in the 100m and 400m Race. *Paavo Nurmi* won 3 gold medals in the track & field events. *Johnny Weissmuller* (first Tarzan of the films) won 3 golds in *Freestyle Swimming*.

100m RACE, PARIS 1924

HAROLD ABRAHAMS OLYMPIC CHAMPION

Harold Abrahams of Great Britain streaks to his 100m victory in Paris 1924. He is better known to us from the academy award winning movie of 'CHARIOTS OF FIRE'. *Abrahams* registered the fastest times in the early heats. It was only then that he realized he had a chance to win the Olympic Gold. After a perfect start, the runners ran almost even for the first 40 or 50 m, but then *Abrahams* began to move ahead, gaining with each stride until he crossed the tape with a two-foot victory.



STAMP: (10c. gray green yellow green; Typographed)
 Issue: 1. I. 1924
 Withdr: 1. XI. 1924
 For: Paris 1924, Olympics
 CARD: Noyer, Paris, nr. 346
 CANCEL: 18. IX. 1924, Paris, regular

STAMP: (40+10c. red brown; Engraved)
 Issue: 16. VI. 1937
 Withdr: 16. XI. 1938
 For: Sports & Recreation of PTT employees
 CARD: AN, Paris, nr. 449
 CANCEL: 16. VI. 1937, First Day, Paris, regular

2.4.3 AMSTERDAM 1928; LOS ANGELES 1932

**10 000m RACE, AMSTERDAM 1928****PAAVO NURMI OLYMPIC CHAMPION**

Paavo Nurmi the 'Flying Finn' captured the 10 000m Gold in 1928 by six-tenths of a second. Between 1920 and 1928 Nurmi won a record total of 9 Gold medals. The Amsterdam 1928 Games were a success. Women were for the first time included in the Track and Field events.

80m HURDLES & JAVELIN, LOS ANGELES 1932**BABE DIDRICKSON ZAHARIAS OLYMPIC CHAMPION**

Babe Didrickson won Gold medals in 80m Hurdles and the Javelin and a Silver in the High Jump. Didrickson was the queen of the L.A. Games, who personally embodied the Olympic motto 'Faster, Higher, Stronger'. The Los Angeles 1932 Games had very low participation, however the level of competition was excellent. These Games saw the introduction of automatic timing and photofinishing cameras; the use of victory platform for award ceremonies and playing the National Anthems.



STAMP: (18c. purple; Engraved)

Issue: 22. IX. 1981

For: Famous Amer. Athletes

CARD: Crossing Cards, NY, nr. 106

CANCEL: 25. IX. 1986, Port Arthur
(place of birth), regular

STAMP: (3.40m. violet, red; Photo)

Issue: 18. III. 1997

For: Birth Centenary

CARD: Finnish edition 'suomen urheilumuseo'

CANCEL: 22. III. 1997, Turku (place of birth), special illustration and mention: 'PAAVO NURMI - 100 YEARS (VUOTTA).'

2.4.4 BERLIN 1936



STAMP: (25c. multi; Photogravure)

Issue: 6. VII. 1990

For: American Olympic Legends

CARD: Fotofolio, New York NY, nr. P137

(photo by Reni Riefenstahl)

CANCEL: 27. IX. 1998, Arlington VA, special mention
JESSE OWENS & corcondant illustration (triple)

100m, 200m, 400m RELAY & BROAD-JUMP, BERLIN 1936 JESSE OWENS OLYMPIC LEGEND

The Berlin 1936 Games are best remembered for Hitler's failed attempt to use them to prove his theories of Aryan superiority. *Jesse Owens*, the black American track phenomenon, dominated the Berlin Games. *Owens* outshone every other athlete, winning 4 Gold medals in the 100m, 200m, Broad-Jump and the 400m Relay. It was black American athletes like *Owens*, who exploded the Nazi myth of Aryan supremacy. However these Games are noteworthy because they saw the introduction of the *Torch Relay* in which a lighted torch is carried from Olympia to the host city of the Games. They were also the first to be seen on television.

STAMP: (3 +2 pf. brown; Engraved)

Issue: 9. V. 1936

Withdr: 30. VI. 1937

For: Berlin 1936 Olympics

CARD: NPG Musterschutz, nr. 215/3

CANCEL: 13. VIII. 1936, Berlin, special illustr. (Olympic Rings) and mention: 'XI OLYMPIADE 1936'

GYMNASTICS, HORIZONTAL BAR, BERLIN 1936

Athletes have to perform giant swinging motions in a variety of positions around the bar, which is 8 feet high. The routine requires almost static handstands at the top of the bar as well as somersaults & vaults over the bar before it is grasped again. The dismount begins with giant swings which produce a high flying arc and allow for multiple twisting and somersaulting towards the final landing. The dismount is one of the most thrilling and dangerous moments in this sport. At the Berlin 1936 Games, Finland's *A. Saarvala* won Gold, while Germany's *K. Frey* and *A. Schwarzmann* won Silver and Bronze.





JAVELIN THROW, BERLIN 1936

The *Javelin Throw* recalls the winning of *Gerhard Stock* of Germany, who was in the 5th place after four rounds. The crowd began chanting "*Stock, Stock don't be a 'wet blanket' go ahead and do throw 70 meters*". Well, *Stock* unleashed a throw of almost 72 meters that was enough for the Gold.

EQUESTRIAN, BERLIN 1936

These events recall *lieut. Konrad von Wangenheim*, a leading German hero of the 1936 Games, who had broken his collarbone during the steeplechase portion of the *Equestrian three-day event, team*.

The next day *Wangenheim* was thrown again from his horse, but he managed to complete the competition enabling the German team to win the Gold medal.



STAMP: (8+4pf. red orange; Engraved)

Issue: 9. V. 1936

Withdr: 30. VI. 1937

For: Berlin 1936 Olympics

CARD: *Giulio Marino, Vittorio Veneto*

CANCEL: 13. VIII. 1936, Berlin, special illustr. (Olympic Rings) and mention: 'XI OLYMPIADE 1936'

STAMP: (40 +35 pf. violet; Engraved)

Issue: 9. V. 1936

Withdr: 30. VI. 1937

For: Berlin 1936 Olympics

CARD: Private Edition, Berlin, nr. 40a

CANCEL: 13. VIII. 1936, Berlin, special illustr. (Olympic Rings) and mention: 'XI OLYMPIADE 1936'

2.5.1 LONDON 1948



STAMP: (1p. scarlet; Photogravure)

Issue: 10. V. 1937

For: New Sovereign of British Commonwealth

CARD: Photochrome & Tunbridge Wells, London

CANCEL: 29. VII. 1948 (Opening Day), Wembley (exact place of event), special illustration: *Olympic Rings & mention: 'OLYMPIC GAMES WEMBLEY - GT. BRITAIN'*

OLYMPIC GAMES WEMBLEY, LONDON 1948

Special cancellation (KING GEORGE VI)

In 1948 London managed to stage a postwar 'austerity Olympics'. World War II losers, Germany and Japan, were not invited to participate. The 1948 Olympics also saw the first participation by Communist countries. The wonder woman at these Games was Holland's *Fanny Blankers-Koen* with 4 Golds in the 100m, 200m, 80m Hurdles and 400m Team Relay.

STAMP: (750L. multi, Photogravure)

Issue: 1. VII. 1996

For: Centenary of Olympics

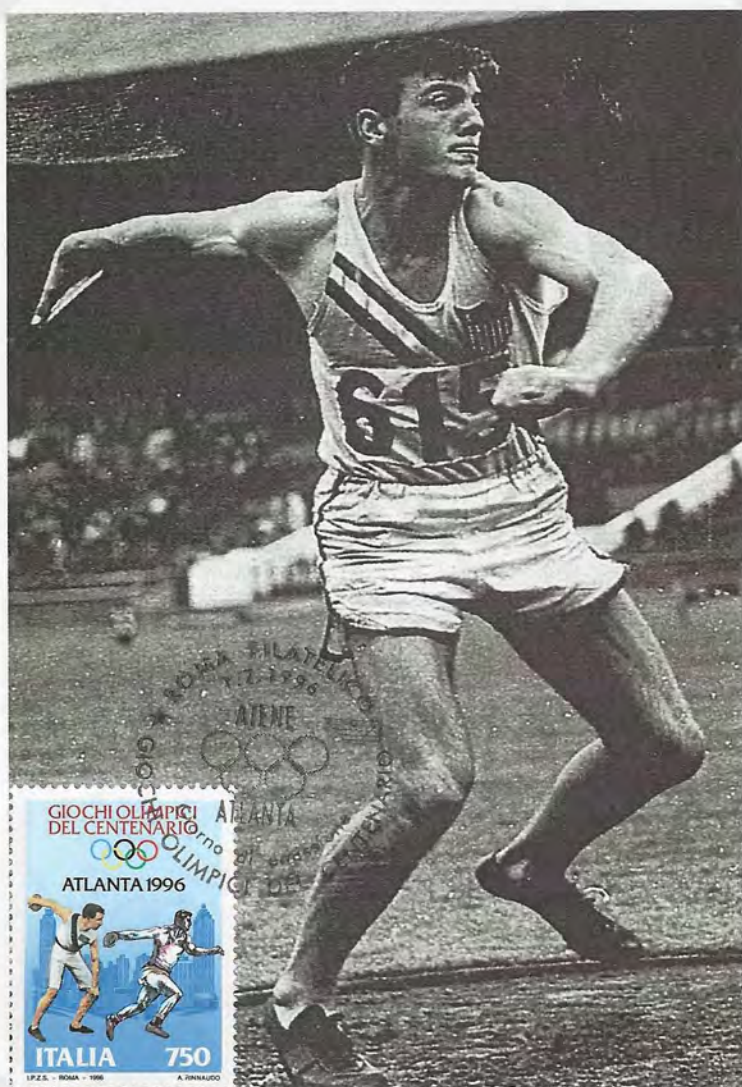
CARD: C. R., Brescia

CANCEL: First Day, Rome, special illustr. & mention

DECATHLON, LONDON 1948

BOB MATTHIAS OLYMPIC CHAMPION

Only 17 years old *Bob Matthias* of USA (card & stamp: athlete on the right) clinched the 1948 Olympic Decathlon - despite the fact that until a few months before the Games, he had never thrown a Javelin, Pole Vaulted, or run a 1500-meter and he hardly ever Broad Jumped or raced 400m. He took the Olympic Decathlon title again in 1952.



2.5.2 HELSINKI 1952



STAMP: (30h. violet brown; Engraved)

Issue: 24. IV. 1954

For: Czech Athletics program

CARD: ORBIS Czech edition

CANCEL: 7. X. 1956, Kosice, special mention:
'XXVI MEDZINARODNY MARATON'

5000m, 10,000m, MARATHON, HELSINKI 1952

EMIL ZATOPEK OLYMPIC LEGEND

This Card recalls *Emil Zatopek* of Czechoslovakia who, in the Helsinki 1952 Games, became the first runner - since *Kolehmainen* - to win both the 5000m and 10,000m Races. *Zatopek* then decide to attempt an unprecedented triple by competing in the *Marathon*; even though he had never run a *Marathon* before. *Zatopek* managed to outrun easily his main competitors and when he entered the stadium to complete the final lap, the crowd greeted him as the hero of the 1952 Games, chanting "Za-to-pek, Za-to-pek".

STAMP: (20mk + 3mk. deep blue; Engraved)

Issue: 16. XI. 1951

Withdr: 31. I. 1955

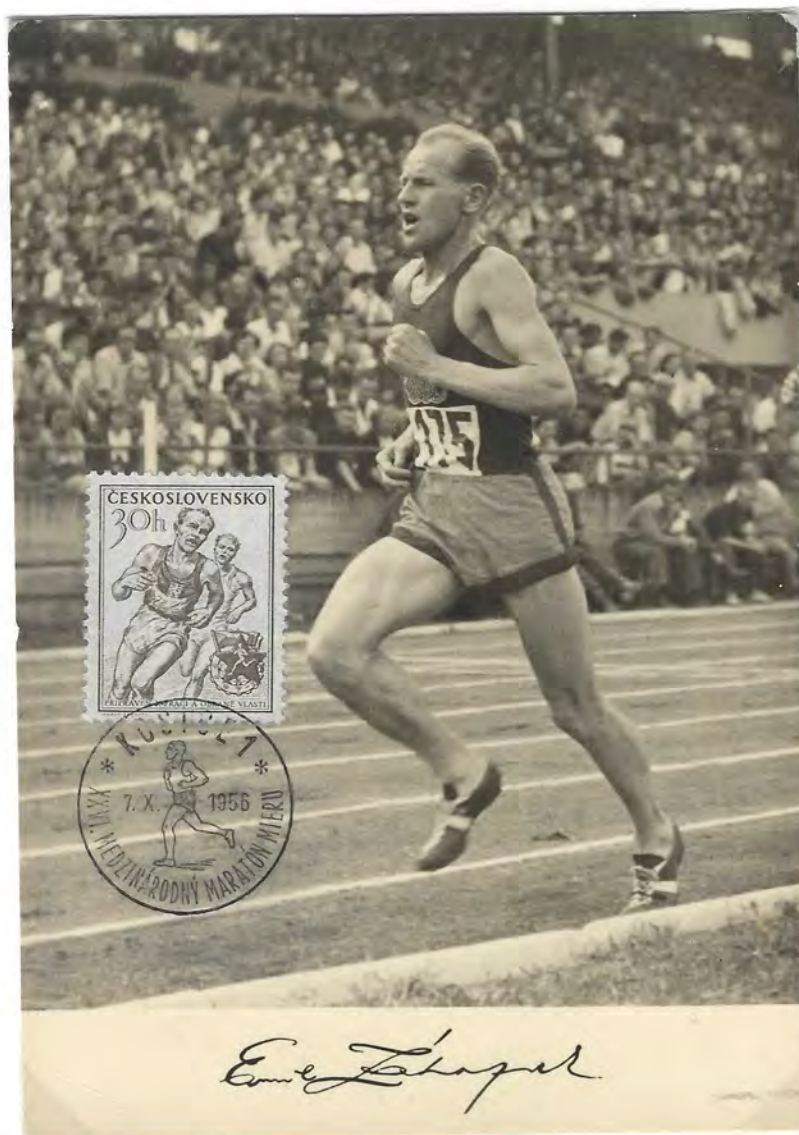
For: Helsinki 1952 XV Olympic Games

CARD: Pouliainen G.Y., Helsinki

CANCEL: 26. VII. 1952, Helsinki, special illustr: *Olympic Rings* and mention: 'XV OLYMPIA - HELSINKI'

THE OLYMPIC STADIUM,, HELSINKI 1952

This is the Stadium where the 15th Olympic Games took place from July 19 to Aug. 3rd. At the Opening Ceremonies there was a thrilling roar as *Paavo Nurmi* - Finland's legendary distance hero - entered the Stadium with the *Olympic Torch* and then handed it to another Finish distance legend, *Hannes Kolehmainen*, who ignited the *Olympic Flame* atop the Stadium Tower. The Helsinki Games saw the USSR joining the Olympics. Despite fears of cold war showdown, Soviet and American athletes got along quite well. These Games were very well run.



Emil Zatopek

2.5.2 HELSINKI 1952



STAMP: (15mk + 2mk. green; Engraved)

Issue: 16. XI. 1951

Withdr: 31. I. 1955

For: Helsinki 1952 XV Olympic Games

CARD: F.P.J. Helsinki, nr. 33/10

CANCEL: 22. XI. 1952, Helsinki, special mention

FOOTBALL (SOCCER), HELSINKI 1952 (recalls)

TEAM HUNGARY OLYMPIC CHAMPIONS

The Helsinki 1952 Games saw the start of the East European monopoly in Olympic Football (Soccer) with the victory by Hungary. The Hungarians, supported by the state, introduced the national team concept to a sport in which the players had come from clubs and played as individuals. They developed tactics and discipline as a team unit; an approach that proved very successful.

STAMP: (12mk + 2mk. rose carmine; Engraved)

Issue: 16. XI. 1951

Withdr: 31. I. 1955

For: Helsinki 1952 XV Olympic Games

CARD: F.P.J. Helsinki, nr. 33/10

CANCEL: 22. XI. 1952, Helsinki, regular

WOMEN'S DIVING, HELSINKI 1952

PATRICIA McCORMICK OLYMPIC CHAMPION

The Women's Diving event debuted in the Antwerp 1920 Games. It is performed from a springboard 3m above the water. Prior to 1996, each finalist made 5 compulsory dives and 5 voluntary ones. At the Helsinki 1952 Games, Patricia McCormick of Long Beach California won 2 Gold medals in the Springboard Diving and the Platform Diving. Then 4 years later she repeated her double medal performance in the Melbourne 1956 Games.



2.5.3 MELBOURNE 1956



STAMP: (7 1/2p. dark blue; Engraved)

Issue: 31. X. 1956

For: Melbourne 1956 Olympic Games

CARD: Private Australian edition

CANCEL: 5. VII. 1959, Sydney, regular

THE OLYMPIC TORCH, MELBOURNE 1956

RON CLARKE OLYMPIC ATHLETE (on card)

On card *Ron Clarke* carrying the *Olympic Torch* at the *Opening Ceremony* of the Melbourne 1956 Games. These Games saw the smallest number of competitors since 1932 due to its remoteness. There were two boycotts over the Israeli-led takeover of the Suez Canal and the Soviet invasion of Hungary. The I.O.C. scored a political coup by forcing West and East Germany to enter as a combined team. This practice continued for the next two Olympics.

STAMP: (25f. dark green, lilac brown; Engraved)

Issue: 28. XI. 1953

Withdr: 4. IX. 1954

For: Promotion of Sports

CARD: Helio-Lorraine, Nancy

CANCEL: First Day, Paris, special mention: *SPORTS*

MARATHON, MELBOURNE 1956

ALAIN MIMOUN OLYMPIC CHAMPION (on card)

The Algerian born *Alain Mimoun* had made a habit of finishing second to *Emil Zatopek* - three times Olympics e.g. London 1948 10 000m and Helsinki 1952 5000m & 10 000m and twice in European championships. In 1956 in Melbourne, *Mimoun* stayed with the leading group for the first half of the race then he surged forward and no one came close to him again, winning by 92" sec. ahead the second runner. *Mimoun* waited for *Emil Zatopek* who came 6th and in a trance. *Mimoun* asked him "*Emil, why don't you congratulate me? I am an Olympic Champion*" *Zatopek* snapped out of his trance, he saluted and embraced *Mimoun*. *Mimoun* recalls "*that was better than the medal*".



LES SPORTS :
"Athlétisme"

2.6.1 ROME 1960



STAMP: (5l. rose, red & brown; Photogravure)

Issue: 23. V. 1960

For: Rome 1960 Olympic Games

CARD: Private edition, actual photo of the event

CANCEL: 25. VI to 10. VII. 1960, San Marino, special mention and illustration of *Olympic Torch*.

LIGH HEAVYWEIGHT BOXING, ROME 1960

CASIUS CLAY (Mohammad Ali) OLYMPIC CHAMPION

The charismatic 18 year old *Casius Clay* (e.g. *Mohammad Ali*) attracted the most attention. He won the *Light Heavyweight Boxing* Olympic Gold. The Rome 1960 Games set a new standard for Olympic splendor, with the Italians as perfect hosts. The jet airplane transported more athletes than ever before. More than 5000 athletes from 84 nations competed. Television cameras beamed the competitions around the world. Olympic performances peaked. Ethiopia's *Abele Bikila* sprinted barefoot to the finish line to capture Gold in the *Marathon*.

STAMP: (2.50d. multi; Lithographed)

Issue: 18. I. 1961

Withdr: 1. VI. 1961

For: Victory of Prince Constantine, Rome 1960

CARD: Private edition, Athens

CANCEL: First Day, Athens, regular

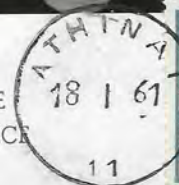
YACHTING, DRAGON CLASS, ROME 1960

CROWN PRINCE CONSTANTINE OLYMPIC CHAMPION

At the Rome 1960 Games, the *Dragon Class, Yachting* - discontinued event - was won by *Crown Prince Constantine* of Greece. It was the first Olympic Yachting medal to be won by his country. The Yachting events were held at the bay of Naples. Constantine's mother Queen Frederica, was at the quayside to congratulate him and in the traditional manner, pushed him into the water.



S. A. R. LE DIADOCHE
CONSTANTIN DE GRÈCE





STAMP: (5y + 5y. bister; Engraved)

Issue: 11. X. 1961

For: Tokyo 1964 Olympic Games

CARD: Stufidre, Anzio, nr. 31

CANCEL: 14. IV. 1962, Tokyo, special illustr.

**JAVELIN THROW, TOKYO 1964 (recalls)
PAULI NEVALA OLYMPIC CHAMPION**

The *Javelin Throw* event recalls the unexpected victory by *Pauli Nevala* of Finland. Japan became the first Far Eastern nation to conduct the Games. The Japanese saw the Olympics as a chance to regain national esteem, which had suffered badly as a result of World War II. The only political problem was South Africa, which was excluded from the Tokyo Games, because of its apartheid policies. Journalists described the Tokyo Olympics as the "*Happy Games*". The Japanese were brilliant organizers. There were superb athletic performances. Ethiopia's *Abele Bikila* made history by his 2nd consecutive *Marathon* victory.

STAMP: (32c. multi; Lithographed)

Issue: 19. VII. 1996

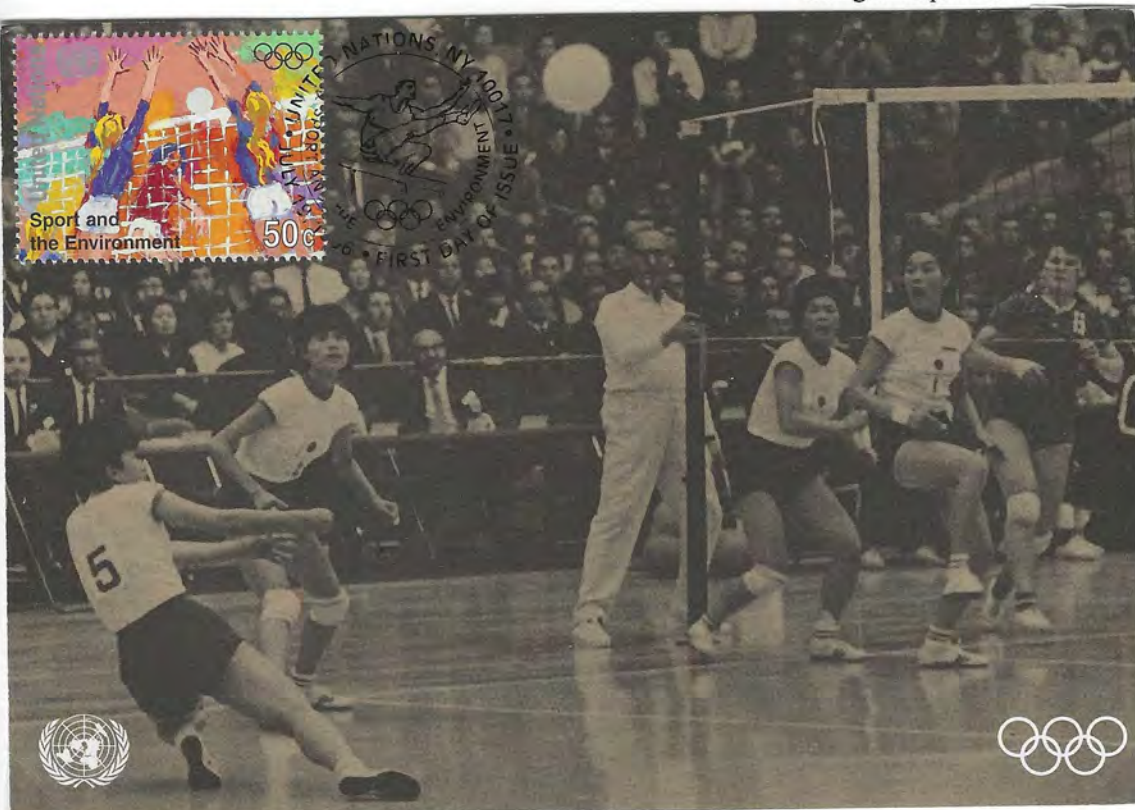
For: Sports and the Environment

CARD: U.N. Postal Administr. New York, nr. 42

CANCEL: First Day, New York, special illustr. & mention: :
'SPORT AND THE ENVIRONMENT'

**WOMEN'S VOLLEYBALL, TOKYO 1964
JAPANESE TEAM OLYMPIC CHAMPIONS**

The *Japanese Team* won the final game over the Soviet Team, under the strict coach H. Daimatsu. This game gained an 80% audience rating on Japanese television.



2.6.2 MEXICO 1968



STAMP: (1.20p. blue & violet blue; Photogravure)
 Issue: 17. XII. 1965
 For: Mexico 1968 Games
 CARD: Ammex Asociado, Mexico D.F., nr. Ad-155
 CANCEL: First Day, Mexico, special mention: 'XIX JUEGOS OLIMPICOS MEXICO 1968'

MAYAN BALL PLAYER & THE SCORE OF THE GAME, MEXICO 1968

(Engraved Disk, Mayan culture c.500 AD). The Mexico City Games in 1968 are best known for the Black Power protests by the American runners *Tommie Smith* and *John Carlos*. The year 1968 was a highly politicized one. The Soviets had invaded Czechoslovakia. Ten days before the Games, the Mexican government brutally suppressed student riots, resulting in many deaths. The I.O.C. refused to take a stand on this. Yet it condemned Smith and Carlos for their disrespectful behavior.

MEXICO'S MAYAN SPORTS HERITAGE, MEXICO 1968 MAYAN PELOTA COURT (from Copan, Honduras 400-850AD)

In Mayan Pelota Ball Game, the padded players were forbidden to use their hands. They had to strike a hard rubber ball against masonry, using their hips. If the ball dropped on the paved floor, it is "dead" and so too maybe the team at fault. The privileged Mayan nobles cheered the action from atop the walls, while ordinary Mayan spectators lined end zones and the platforms



STAMP: (1c. yellow green & black; Photogravure)
 Issue: 27. XI. 1964
 For: Tokyo 1964 Olympics
 CARD: Libreria Evangelica, San Pedro, nr. 424.40
 CANCEL: 22. XII. 1979, Tegucigalpa,

2.6.3 MUNICH 1972



STAMP: (2.25s. multi; Lithographed)

Issue: 21. VI. 1994

For: Centenary of Internal Olympic Committee

CARD: Carmel Publishing

CANCEL: First Day, Tel Aviv-Yafo, special illustration: *Olympic Rings & Flag* and mention: *INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE CENTENNIAL***OPENING OF 20th OLYMPIC GAMES, MUNICH 1972 (recalls)
ISRAEL DELEGATION PARADING OLYMPIC TRAGEDY**

The West Germans staged the biggest Olympics yet in 1972 in Munich hoping to erase embarrassing memories of the Nazi Games of 1936. However, on Sept. 5, eight Palestinian terrorists invaded the quarters of the Israeli team in the Olympic village, murdering two and taking nine hostage. The terrorists made their way to the airport where all the Israeli captives and three of the terrorists were killed, during a failed rescue attempt. The Games were suspended for 34 hours and a memorial service was held in the stadium.

STAMP: (15+5p. blue, red, yellow, green & gold; Photogravure)

Issue: 16. VII. 1992

For: Barcelona 1992 Olympic Games

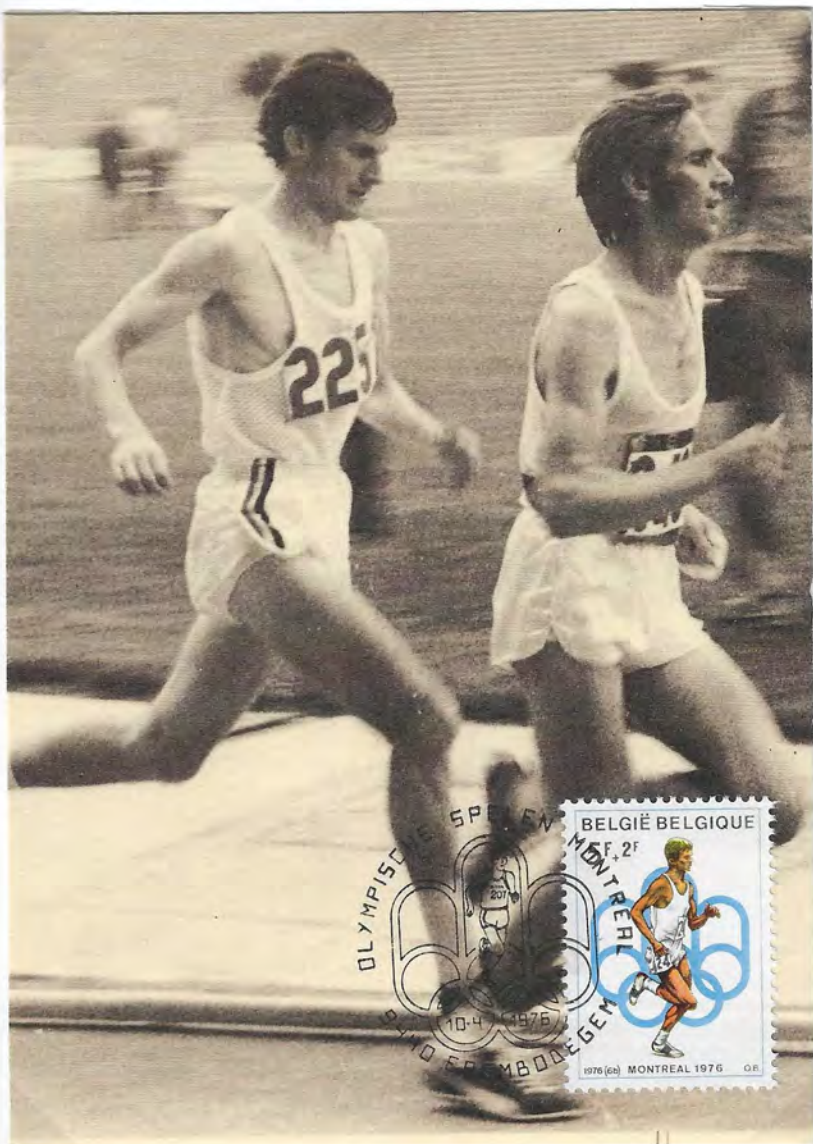
CARD: ASEMA, nr. 114/1992

CANCEL: First Day, Barcelona, special illustr. & mention

**SWIMMER WITH RAISED HANDS, MUNICH 1972 (recalls)
MARK SPITZ OLYMPIC TRIUMPH**

The star of the Munich 1972 Games was Mark Spitz of USA who captured an incredible 7 Gold medals in the Swimming events, e.g. 100m and 200m Freestyle, 100m and 200m Butterfly, 4x100m and 4x200m Freestyle Relay, and 4x100m Medley Relay. This was the most that had ever been won by any athlete in a single Olympics.





STAMP: (5+2f. multi; Photogravure)

Issue: 10. IV. 1976

For:

CARD: Belgische Maximafielen, nr. 41-000

CANCEL: First Day, Erembodgem, concordant illustration *Runner (triple)* with Montreal '76 Olympic Symbol, special mention: 'OLYMPISCHE SPELEN MONTREAL'

RUNNING, MONTREAL 1976

The Montreal 1976 Games were the most expensive ever and were carried under high security measures. They were hit by a boycott of African nations demanding the expulsion of New Zealand for having sent a rugby team to South Africa. Athletic performances were brilliant. Czech cyclists won the 100m team sprint. Americans "Sugar" Ray Leonard and brothers Michael and Leon Spinks won Gold medals in *Boxing*. The best male athlete was Bruce Jenner who won the Gold medal in the Decathlon.

STAMP: (5.70l. multi; Photogravure)

Issue: 20. X. 1976

For: Romanian Olympic medalists in Montreal '76

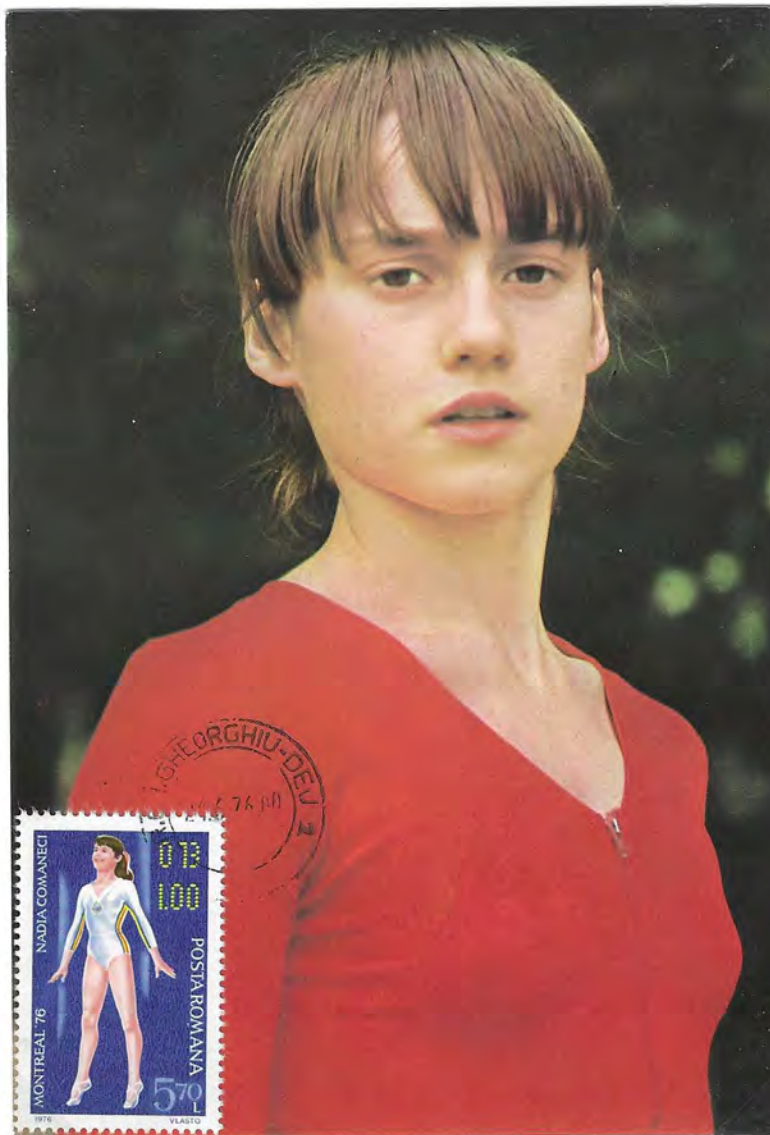
CARD: Arta Grafica, Bucharest, nr. 10

CANCEL: 21.X.1976, Gheorghiu-Dej, regular

GYMNASTICS, MONTREAL 1976

NADIA COMANECI OLYMPIC LEGEND

The star of Montreal 1976 Games was the 14 year old Romanian gymnast *Nadia Comaneci*, who with flawless grace performed the never before imagined, winning 7 scores of perfect 10's and 3 Gold medals in *Gymnastics*.





**CYCLING, 4000m TEAM PURSUIT, MOSCOW 1980 (recalls)
SOVIET TEAM OLYMPIC CHAMPIONS**

This Max. Card recalls the victory of the Soviet team that set a world best time of 4:14: 64 in the quarter finals, achieving a speed of 56.55km per hour. Although eighty-one countries participated, the United States and a dozen of other nations (e.g. Japan, West Germany) boycotted the Games in protest over the USSR's invasion of Afghanistan

STAMP: (4+2k. multi; Lithographed)

Issue: 20. VI. 1979

For: 22nd Olympic Games, Moscow

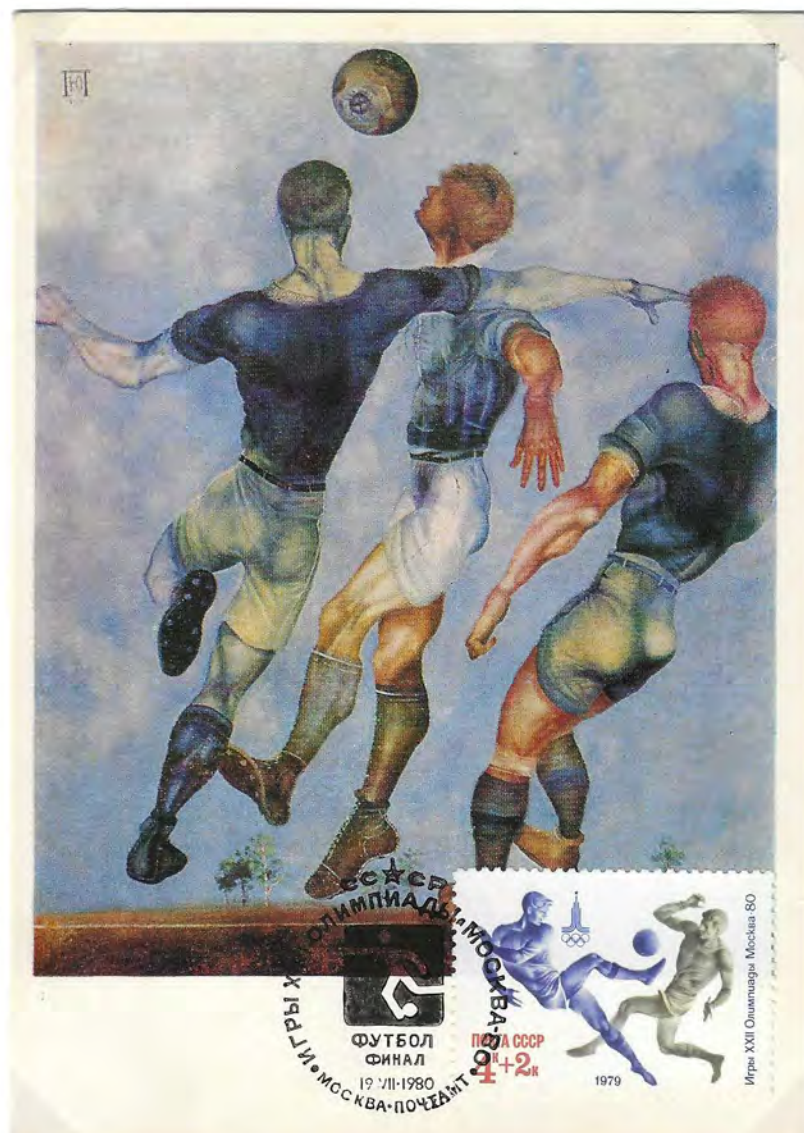
CARD: Russian edition based on a painting by Y.Pimenov

CANCEL: 19. VII. 1980 (Opening Day), Moscow, special mention:

'FOOTBALL-XXII OLYMPIAD-MOSCVA', concordant illst.

**FOOTBALL (SOCCER), MOSCOW 1980 (recalls)
CZECHOSLOVAKIA TEAM OLYMPIC CHAMPIONS**

Seven of the 16 qualifying teams withdrew as part of the anti-Soviet boycott and were replaced by lesser teams. The only goal of the final was scored by Jindrich Svoboda, who entered the game with 19 minutes to play. The Olympic final was played in a rainstorm.



STAMP: (4+2k. multi; Lithographed)

Issue: 22. IX. 1977

For: Moscow 1980 Olympics

CARD: Russian edition, Moscow '78

CANCEL: 19. VII. 1980 (Opening Day)

Moscow, special mention:

'VELOSPORT - XXII

OLYMPIAD - MOSCVA',

concordant illustrat. (triple)

2.6.5 LOS ANGELES 1984



CAMP: (20c. multi; Photogravure)
 Issue: 4. V. . 1984
 For: Los Angeles '84 Olympics
 CARD: Uncover, Cheyenne, nr. 84-21
 (signed by Greg Louganis)
 CANCEL: First Day, Los Angeles, regular

DECATHLON, MOSCOW 1980 & LOS ANGELES 1984**Daley THOMSON of Britain, 2 GOLD MEDALS**

Daley Thompson first competed in the Olympics in 1976, finishing 18th in the Decathlon, he was only 18. In the Moscow 1980 Games, he won the Gold medal. In the Los Angeles 1984 Games, Thompson faced Jürgen Hingsen of West Germany. It was a close battle over the first 7 events, but then Thompson pulled away with strong performances in the pole vault and the javelin. With the gold medal secure, Thompson needed to run the final event, the 1,500m, in 4:34.98 to break Hingsen's world record. Thompson won in 14.33 seconds and broke the world record.

STAMP: (0.46 E. multi; Photogravure)

Issue: 15. IV. 2000

Withdr: 10. XI. 2000

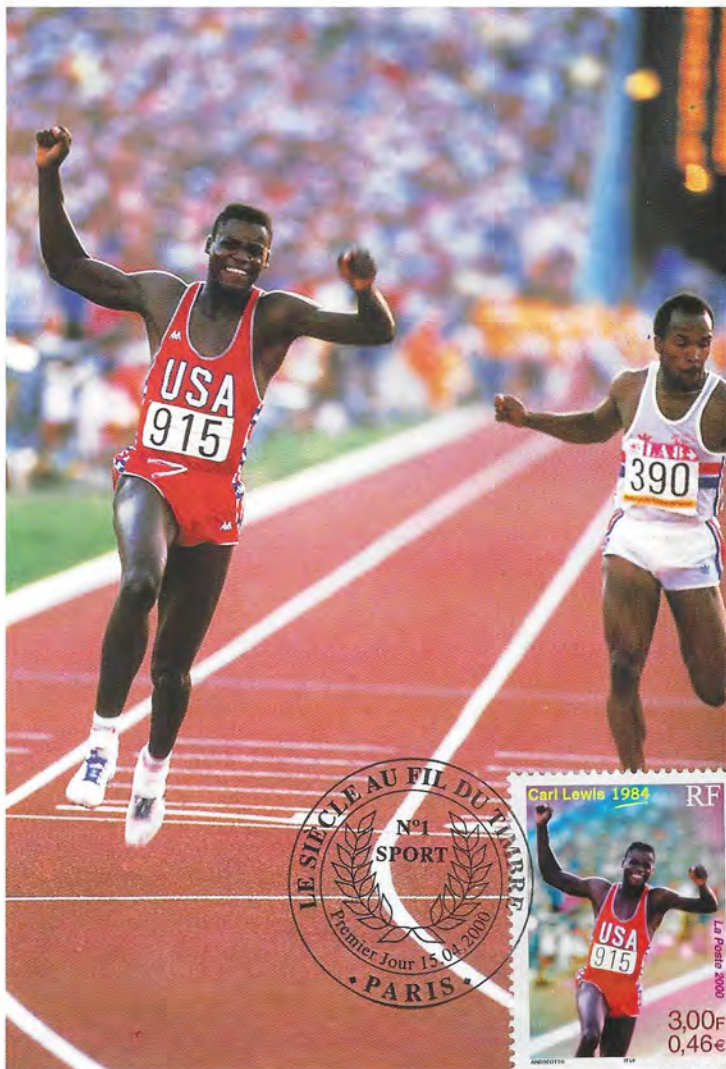
For: 20th Century - Sports

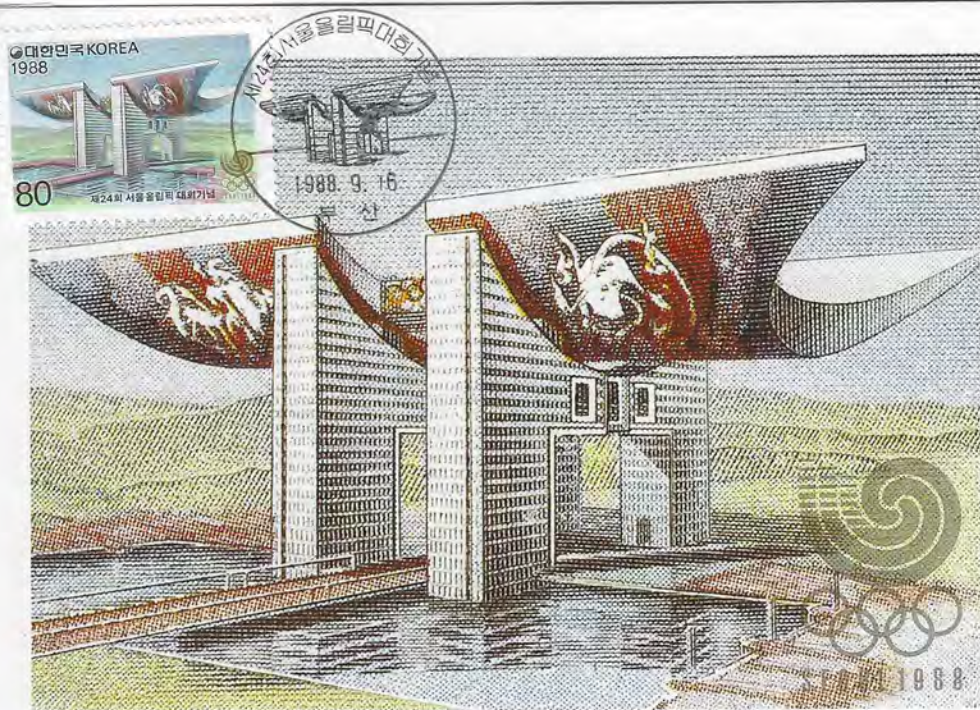
CARD: Castelet, Paris, nr. G 2502

CANCEL: First Day, Paris, special illustr. & mention

RUNNING, RELAY, LONG JUMP, LOS ANGELES 1984**CARL LEWIS OLYMPIC LEGEND**

The star of the Los Angeles 1984 Games was Carl Lewis, the US Track and Field phenomenon, who won 4 Gold medals (matching Jesse Owens 4-gold sweep). Carl Lewis won in the 100m and 200m Runs, the Long Jump and 400m Relay. In the 100m he finished a full eight feet ahead of his nearest rival. The Los Angeles Games were hit by a revenge boycott by the USSR. These were the first Games to be staged without government financing and they were successful.





STAMP: (80w. multi; Engraved)

Issue: 16. IX. 1988

For: Opening of the Seoul 1988 Olympic Games

CARD: Official Korean Edition

CANCEL: First Day, Seoul, special mention concordant illustr.

OLYMPIC TEMPLE, SYMBOLIC STRUCTURE, SEOUL 1988

The Seoul 1988 Games were the first in 12 years in which both the Americans and the Soviets competed but North Korea, Cuba, Albania and Ethiopia boycotted them. The competitions were marred by ugly disputes and drug controversies. In the 100m Canada's *Ben Johnson* flashed past his rival *Carl Lewis*. However, three days later, Johnson was forced to forfeit his medal after testing positive for steroids. The Seoul Games were efficiently staged and the South Koreans received high marks for their hospitality.

OLYMPIC TORCH FROM OLYMPIA EN ROUTE TO SEOUL, SEOUL 1988

The *Lighting of the Olympic Flame* is carried out from ancient Olympia and symbolizes the historical continuance of the Games. The *Flame* is lit on a *Torch* from the rays of the sun using a metallic reflector. Then the *Torch of the Olympic Flame* is relayed by thousands of athletes, first to Athens and then to the city hosting the Games, in this case to Seoul.



STAMP: (170d. multi; Lithographed)

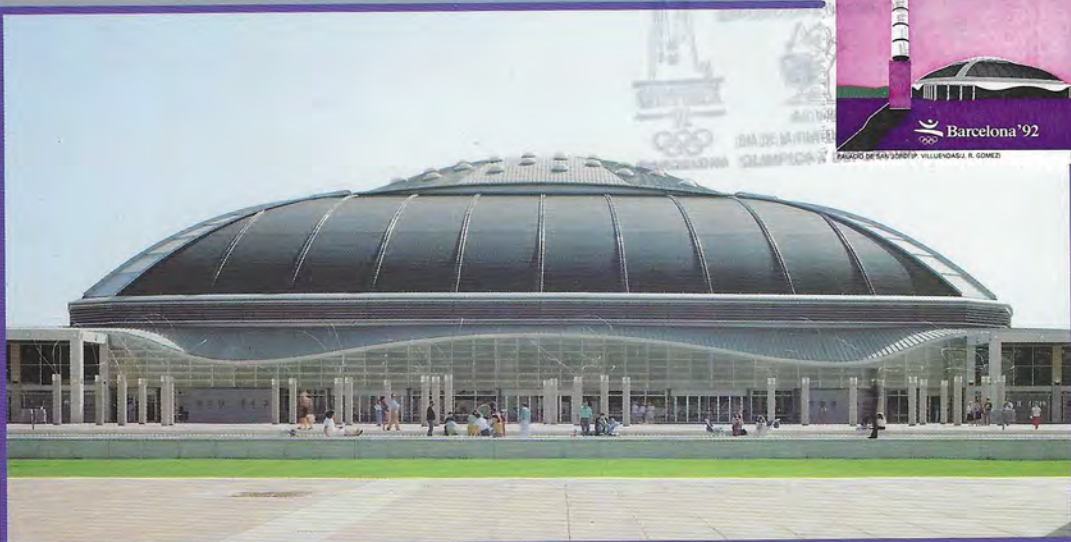
Issue: 6. V. 1988

For: Seoul 1988 Olympics
(join issue with Korea)

CARD: Hesais, Athens, nr. 16-G-6

CANCEL: 23. VIII. 1988, Olympia,
special illustr. & mention:
LIGHTING OF OLYMPIC FLAME

2.6.6 BARCELONA 1992



TAMP: (27+5p. part of a triptych, multi; Phototgravure)

Issue: 25. VII. 1992

For: Barcelona 1992 Olympics

ARD: Triange, Barcelona, nr. 3004

ANCEL: 4. VIII. 1992, Barcelona, special mention: *OLYMPHILEX '92 - DIA FILATELIA OLIMPICA*

B A R C E L O N A

ST. JORDI SPORTS PALACE, BARCELONA 1992

The Barcelona 1992 Games run without any boycotts or Cold War skirmishes. A record 12 00 athletes from 172 nations took part and South Africa was welcomed back. Twelveformer Soviet Republics paraded together under separate flags and the rubric Unified Team. The Unified Team won 45 Olympic Golds.

SWIMMING EVENTS, BARCELONA 1992 (recalls)

HUNGARIAN SWIMMERS OLYMPIC CHAMPIONS

This Max. Card recalls the triumph of Hungarian Swimmers *Tamas Darnyi* with 2 Golds in the 200m and 400m Individual Medley and *Krisztina Egerszegi* with 3 Golds in the 100m and 200m Backstroke and 400m Individual Medley.



STAMP: (18+5p. multi; Photogravure)

Issue: 3. X. 1990

For: Barcelona 1992 Olympics

CARD: ASEMA, nr. 84/1990

CANCEL: First Day, Barcelona, special illustr. & mention: *'JOCOS DELA XXV OLIMPIADA'*

CENTENNIAL OLYMPIC GAMES



Atlanta 1996
TM, © 1992 ACOG

SWIMMING 400m INDIV. MEDLEY, ATLANTA 1996 (recalls) TOM DOLAN OLYMPIC CHAMPION

In *Swimming*, the American s Tom Dolan and Eric Namesnik won the Gold and Silver respectively in the Men's 400-meter Individual Medley. Of the 197 countries invited the Atlanta Games all came with a total of 10 750 athletes, both numbers a record. There were many outstanding performances in the 271 events. In the overall Medal Standings the U.S. came 1st with a total of 101; 2nd Germany with 65; 3rd Russia with 63; 4th China with 50 & 5th Australia with 41.

WOMEN'S 400m, 200m , ATLANTA 1996 MARIE-JOSE PEREC OLYMPIC LEGEND

Perec of France won clear victory at 400m in the 1991 World Championships. At the Barcelona 1992 Olympics she won the 400m by almost 2m from defending champion O. Bryzhina. At the Atlanta 1996 Games, she won again in the 400m becoming the first runner to win the 400m twicw. Three days later, she won the 200m, becoming the second runner to win both the 400m and 200m.



STAMP: (32c. from a pane of 20, multi; Photogravure)

Issue: 2. V. 1996

For: Atlanta 1996 Olympics

CARD: Postcard Factory, AO-ATH-507

CANCEL: JUL20 - AUG 2, 1996, Atlanta, special illustr. and mention: 'AQUATICS STATION'

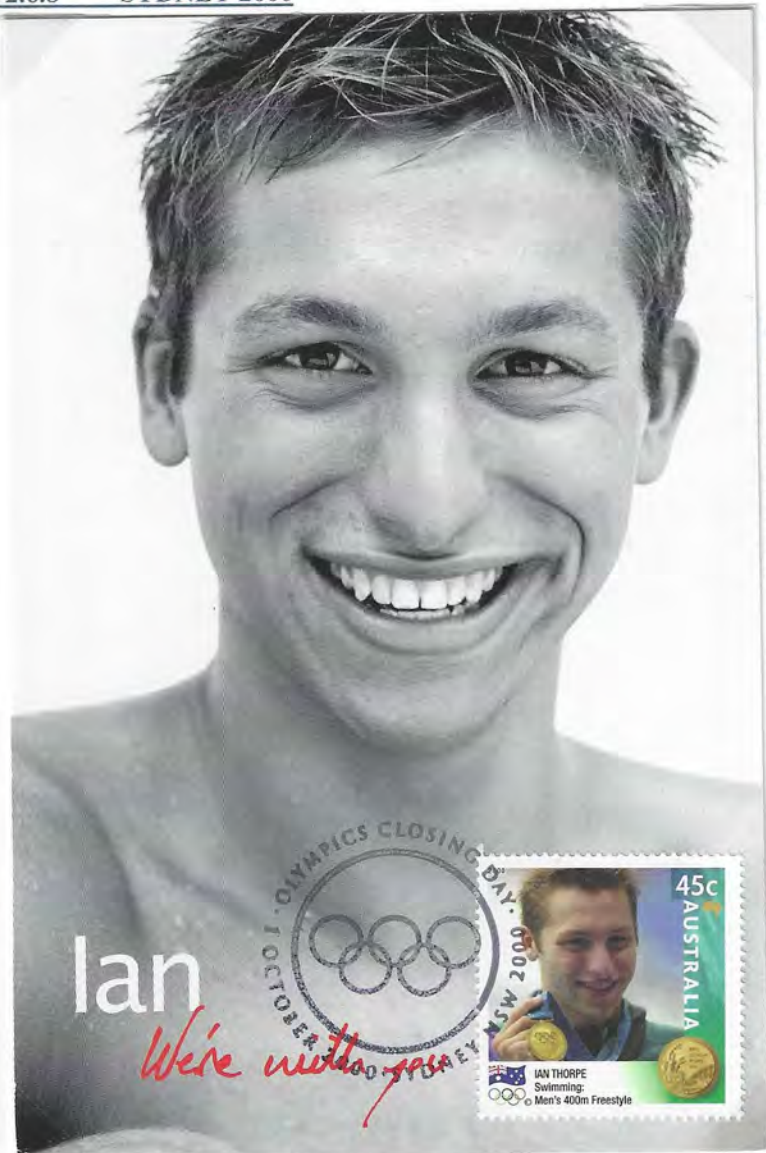
STAMP: (0.50 Eur. multi; Photogravure)

Issue: 19. VII. 2003

For: World Athletic Championships, St. Denis

CARD: Castelet, nr. G. 2952

CANCEL: First Day, St. Denis, special mention; concordant illustration (triple)



STAMP: (45c. multi; Digitally Printed)

Issue: 1. X. 2000

For: Australian Gold Medalists
at Sydney 2000 Games

CARD: Westpac Banking Corp.

CANCEL: First Day, Sydney, special illustr.

Olympic Rings and mention:

'OLYMPICS CLOSING DAY'

SWIMMING, 400m FREESTYLE, SYDNEY 2000

IAN THORPE OLYMPIC CHAMPION

This Maximum Card depicts *Ian Thorpe* of Australia, who was the Gold medal winner in the 400-meter Freestyle Swimming.

The Sydney 2000 Games were the largest ever with 10,651 athletes (6,582 men and 4,069 women) competing in 300 events. During the Opening Ceremonies the Native-Australian *Cathy Freeman* lit the Olympic Flame. *Freeman* went on to win Gold in Athletics in the Women's 400m Race.

STAMP: (45c. multi; Digitally Printed)

Issue: 1. X. 2000

For: Australian Gold Medalists
at Sydney 2000 Games

CARD: Westpac Banking Corp.

CANCEL: First Day, Sydney, special illustr.

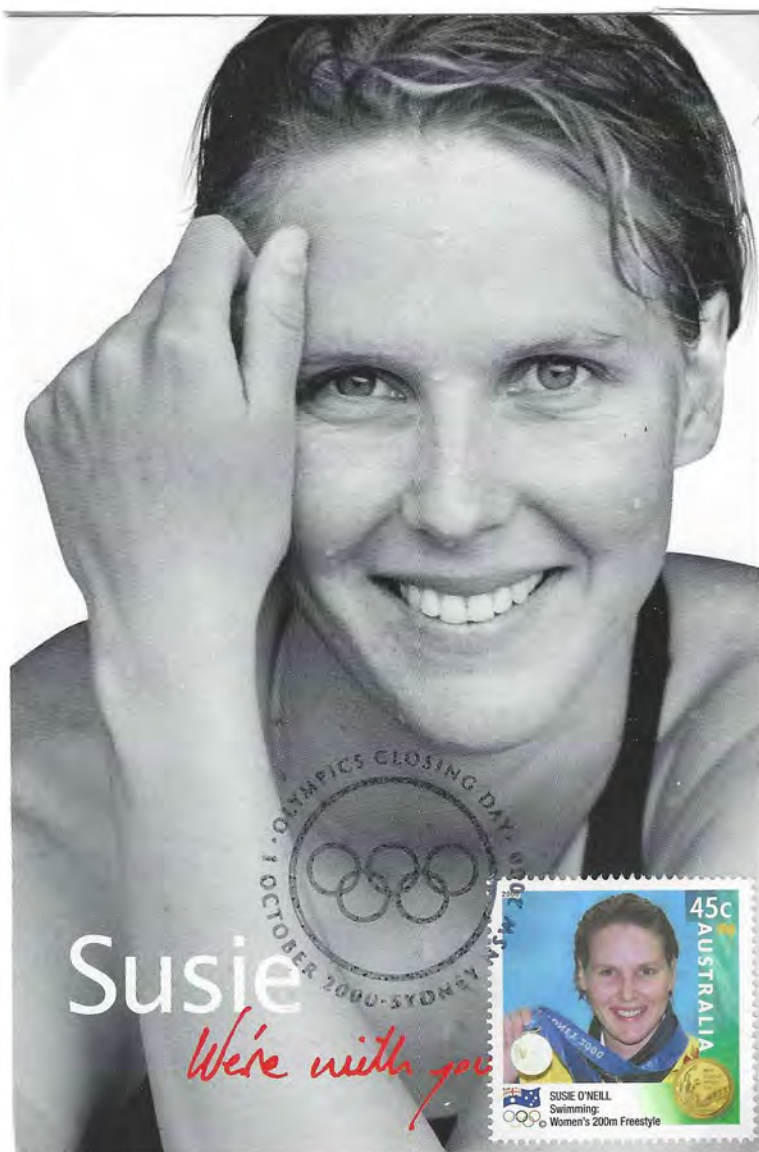
Olympic Rings and mention:

'OLYMPICS CLOSING DAY'

SWIMMING, 200m FREESTYLE, SYDNEY 2000

SUSIE O'NEILL OLYMPIC CHAMPION

This Maximum Card depicts, *Susie O'Neil* of Australia, who was the Gold medal winner in the Women's 200m Freestyle Swimming. In the overall Medal Standings of the Sydney 2000 Games, the U.S. came 1st with a total of 97 (40 Gold); 2nd Russia with 88 (32 Gold); 3rd China with 59 (28 Gold); 4th Australia with 58 (16 Gold) and 5th Germany with 38 (13 Gold).



3.1.1 CHAMONIX 1924



SKI JUMPING, CHAMONIX 1924

The Winter Olympic Games are about 30 years younger than the Summer Games. P. de Coubertin, the founder of the Modern Olympics, had no interest in adding Winter Games to the Olympic program. However, the growing cadre of Skiing and Skating athletes clamored for inclusion and in 1924 the 1st Winter Olympic Games began in the small alpine resort of Chamonix in France. The present Maximum Card refers to the 1937 'World Skiing Games. Nevertheless this is the earliest M.C. that shows Ski activities at the location of the first Winter Games.

SKI JUMPING, CHAMONIX 1924

This Maximum Card bears a unique cancellation, identical to the image of the 1937 French stamp (see stamp on MC on top) for the Chamonix Internat. Skiing activities and celebrates the 60th anniversary of these World Skiing Games.



STAMP: (1.50f. dark blue; Engraved)

Issue: 18. I. 1937

Withdr: 23. IX. 1937

For: Internat. Ski Meeting
at Chamonix-Mont Blanc

CARD: Monnier, Chamonix, nr. 180

CANCEL: 11. II. 1937, Chamonix, special
mention: JEUX MONDIAUX SKI
- CHAMONIX MT. BLANC'

STAMP: (2.30f. red, blue, blk; Engraved)

Issue: 22. XII. 1990

Withdr: 10. X. 1992

For: Albertville 1992 Winter
Olympic Games

CARD: P. E. Co., Ottawa

CANCEL: 24. II. 1997, Chamonix, special
mention: 'CHAMPIONNATS DU
MONDE DE SKI - 60E
ANNIVERSAIRE 1937-1997'

3.1.1 CHAMONIX 1924



STAMP: (47c. multi;Lithographed)
Issue: 19. III. 2001
For: World Figure
 Skating Chapionships
 CARD: World Figure Skating ,
 Colorado Springs
 CANCEL: First Day, Montreal, reg.

FIGURE SKATING, CHAMONIX 1924**GILLIS GRAFSTROM OLYMPIC CHAMPION**

At Chamonix, the Scandinavians dominated most events, as they had long tradition in *Cross-Country Skiing*, *Ski Jumping* and *Skating*. *Thunberg* of Finland won 2 Golds in the 1500m and 5000m *Speed Skating*. *Haug* of Norway won 3 Golds in the 15km, 50km and *Combined Cross-Country Skiing*. *Gillis Grafstrom* of Sweden won Gold in *Figure Skating*. Actually his 2nd Gold his 1st was in 1920 as some Winter Sports were part of the Summer Games.

STAMP: (33c. multi; Lithographed)

Issue 12. I. 2000

For: Celebrate Century 1980's

CARD: World Figure Skating , Colorado Springs

CANCEL: 8. II. 2002, Salt Lake City, special illustr.
 and mention: 'FIGURE SKATING'

FIGURE SKATING, CHAMONIX 1924**SONJA HENIE OLYMPIC LEGEND**

The athlete that stole the limelight at Chamonix was the 11 years old Norwegian *Sonja Henie*. *Henie* became Norway's national *Figure Skater* just weeks prior to these Games. Although *Henie* did not do well at Chamonix, she gained experience that helped her become one of the most accomplished *Figure Skaters*. *Henie* went on to win Gold medals in St. Moritz 1928, in Lake Placid 1932 and in Garmisch 1936.



3.1.2 ST. MORITZ 1928

**THE SITE OF ST. MORITZ, ST. MORITZ 1928**

St. Moritz is located in the Rhaetian Alps in the valley of the river Inn and the lakes Sils and Silvaplana. St. Moritz has the world's oldest ski school founded in 1927. The St. Moritz 1928 Games were faced with warm weather and heavy rain that forced the cancellation of some Speed Skating and Bobsled events. The overall winners were the Norwegians. The star of these Games was *Sonja Henie* who won Gold in *Figure Skating*, transfixing the crowds with her near-perfect figures, incorporating the fluid movements of ballet.

CROSS-COUNTRY SKIING ST. MORITZ 1928
JOHAN GROTUMBRATEN OLYMPIC CHAMPION

Johan Grotumbraten of Norway won 3 Gold medals in the 15km Cross-Country Skiing, in the Combined Cross-Country & Jumping and in the Combined Individual Ski Jumping events.

STAMP: (5c. dp green; Photogravure)

Issue: 1. XII. 1931

Withdr: 31. V. 1932

For: Pro Juventute series

CARD: Gabarell, Thalwit, nr. 5935

CANCEL: 1. XII. 1931, Sils-Maria

CANCEL: 2. XII. 1931, Grindelwald

(arrival - postally used)



STAMP: (4k. multi; Litho & Engraved)

Issue: 11. X. 1991

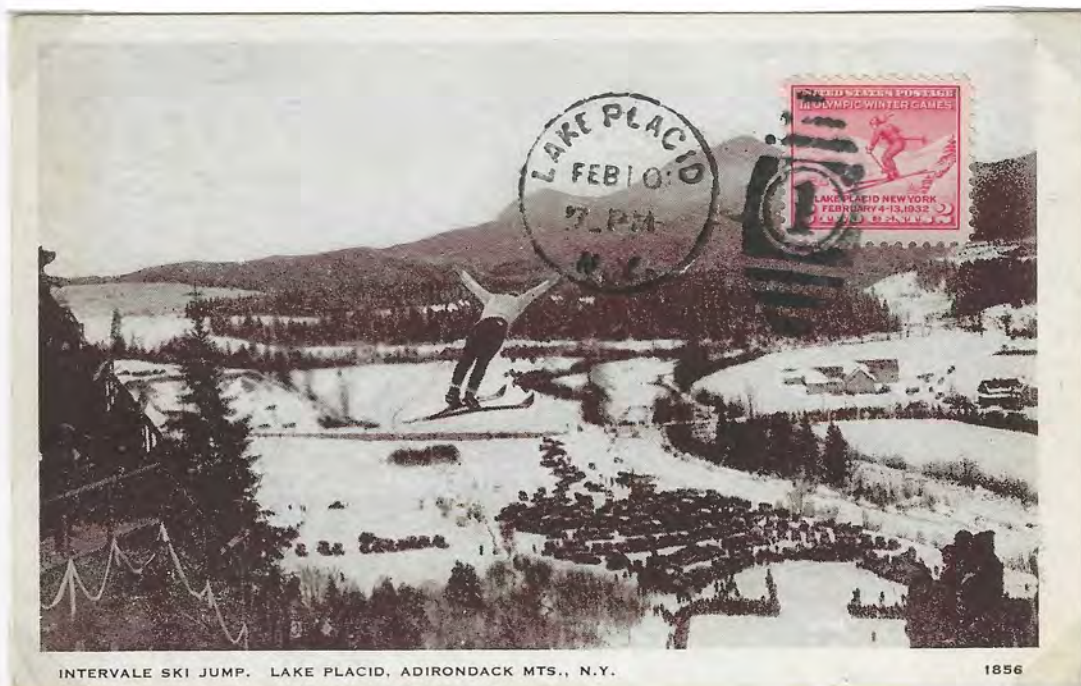
For: Norwegian Winter
Olympics Champions

CARD: Olympia Toppen nr. 1/1991

CANCEL: F. D. Lillehammer, special
mention: LILLEHAMMER '94



3.1.2 LAKE PLACID 1932

**SKI JUMPING, LAKE PLACID 1932**

The 3rd Winter Olympic Games were held at Lake Placid, located in the Adirondack Mts. of upper New York State. The warm weather was again a problem. Snow had to be truck down from Canada. Only 17 countries participated compared with 25 at St. Moritz. However, the high number of 78,000 spectators made up for the fewer athletes. The U.S. dominated the *Speed Skating* events winning 4 Golds in the 500m, 1500m, 5000m and 10,000m. Canada won again Gold in *Hockey*. The *Skiing* competitions were dominated by the Scandinavians with Ruud in *Ski Jumping* and Grottnumbraten (see previous page St. Moritz) in the *Nordic Combined* Indiv. and Sonja Henie in *Figure Skating*.

ALPINE SKIING, LAKE PLACID 1932

STAMP: (2c. carmine; Flat Plate Print.)

Issue: 25. I. 1932

For: 3rd Winter Olympic Games, Feb. 4-13, 1932

CARD: Velva Tone N.Y., nr. 1856

CANCEL: 10. II. 1932, Lake Placid, reg.

STAMP: (2c. carmine; Flat Plate Print.)

Issue: 25. I. 1932

For: 3rd Winter Olympic Games, Feb. 4-13, 1932

CARD: Private Edition

CANCEL: 10. II. 1932, Lake Placid, reg.



STAMP: (12+6pf. carmine & on back 6+4pf. dark green; Engraved)

Issue: 25. XI. 1935 Withdr: 30. VI. 1937

For: Garmisch-Partenkirchen 1936 Winter Games

CARD: Oesterreichischen Olympia Fond

CANCEL: 6. II. 1936 (Opening Day), used only at the main Post Office in Garmisch-Partenkirchen, special illustration of *Mountains with Olympic Rings* and mention: 'IV OLYMPISCHE WINTERSPIELE 1936'

2nd CANCEL: 6. II. 1936, Garmisch-Partenkirchen, slogan cancellation with a special illustration of a *Ski-Jumper with Mountains in the background* and mention: 'Olympische Winterspiele 6.-16. 2. 1936'



SKI JUMPING, GARMISCH-PARTENKIRCHEN 1936

BIRGER RUUD OLYMPIC CHAMPION

This Max. Card recalls *Birger Ruud* of Norway who was the Gold medal winner in the *Ski Jumping*. (Later during WW II *Ruud* was imprisoned by the Nazis for refusing to collaborate with them). The 1936 Winter Games were held under the Nazi regime, in the twin Bavarian villages of Garmisch-Partenkirchen. There were 28 countries and about half a million spectators. *Alpine (Downhill) Skiing* was introduced for the first time.

STAMP: (25+15pf. ultramarin; Engraved)

Issue: 25. XI. 1935 Withdr: 30. VI. 1937

For: Garmisch-Partenkirchen 1936 Winter Games

CARD: G. Decaux, Leysin, Suisse, nr. 347

CANCEL: 13. VII. 1936, Berlin, special illustration (Bell with) *Olympic Rings* and mention: 'XI OLYMPIADE 1936'



4-MAN BOBSLED,
GARMISCH-PARTENKIRCHEN 1936
SWISS TEAM OLYMPIC CHAMPION

This Max. Card recalls the victory of the *Swiss Bobsled Team* led *Pierre Musy* who won the Gold medal in the 4-Man Run; while the U.S.A. won in the 2-Man Run.

3.1.3 GARMISCH-PARTENKIRCHEN 1936



STAMP: (24g. deep violet; Photogravure)

Issue: 20. II. 1936

Withdr: 30. IV. 1936

For: Innsbruck, World Ski Championships 1936

CARD: Heliogravure Combier Macon

CANCEL: 21. II. 1936, Innsbruck, special illustration *Olympic Jumper* and mention: 'FIS-WETT-KÄMPFE'

Earliest Pictorial Ski Cancel.

ALPINE SKIING - DOWNHILL, INNSBRUCK WORLD SKI CHAMPIONSHIPS 1936

Follow up to the GARMISCH-PARTENKIRCHEN 1936 WINTER GAMES

The 4th Winter Games at Garmisch-Partenkirchen took place from Feb. 6 to 16, 1936.

On Feb. 21, 1936, only 5 days after the end of these Winter Games, the World Ski Championships took place at Innsbruck, Austria as a follow up.

MEN'S SLALOM, INNSBRUCK WORLD SKI CHAMPIONSHIPS 1936

Follow up to the GARMISCH-PARTENKIRCHEN 1936 WINTER GAMES

The 4th Winter Games at Garmisch-Partenkirchen took place from Feb. 6 to 16, 1936.

On Feb. 21, 1936, only 5 days after the end of these Winter Games, the World Ski Championships took place at Innsbruck, Austria as a follow up.



STAMP: (12g. Prus green; Photogravure)

Issue: 20. II. 1936

Withdr: 30. IV. 1936

For: Innsbruck, World Ski Championships 1936

CARD: Gebr. Metz, Tübingen, nr 425N/9

CANCEL: 21. II. 1936, Innsbruck, special illustration *Olympic Jumper* and mention: 'FIS-WETT-KÄMPFE' Earliest Pictorial Ski Cancel.



Olympiade 1948 St Moritz

STAMP: (10+10c. chocolate & blue; Photogravure)

Issue: 15 .I. 1948

Withdr: 31. XII. 1948

For: St. Moritz 1948 Winter Games

CARD: Olympia Verlag, Zurich

CANCEL: 30. I. 1948 (Opening Day), St. Moritz, special
 illustr. *Olympic Rings* & mention:
 'V OLYMPISCHE WINTERSPIELE'

OLYMPIC RINGS' FLAG, ST. MORITZ 1948

In 1948, the Winter Olympic Games resumed after a 12-year interval due to the WW II and returned to the neutral Swiss mountain resort of St. Moritz. Notably absent from the Games were teams from defeated Germany and Japan, but athletes from 28 other nations competed - including for the first time, teams from Denmark, Iceland, Lebanon, Chile and Korea.

STAMP: (5+5c. dark blue green & yellow; Photogravure)

Issue: 15 .I. 1948

Withdr: 31. XII. 1948

For: St. Moritz 1948 Winter Games

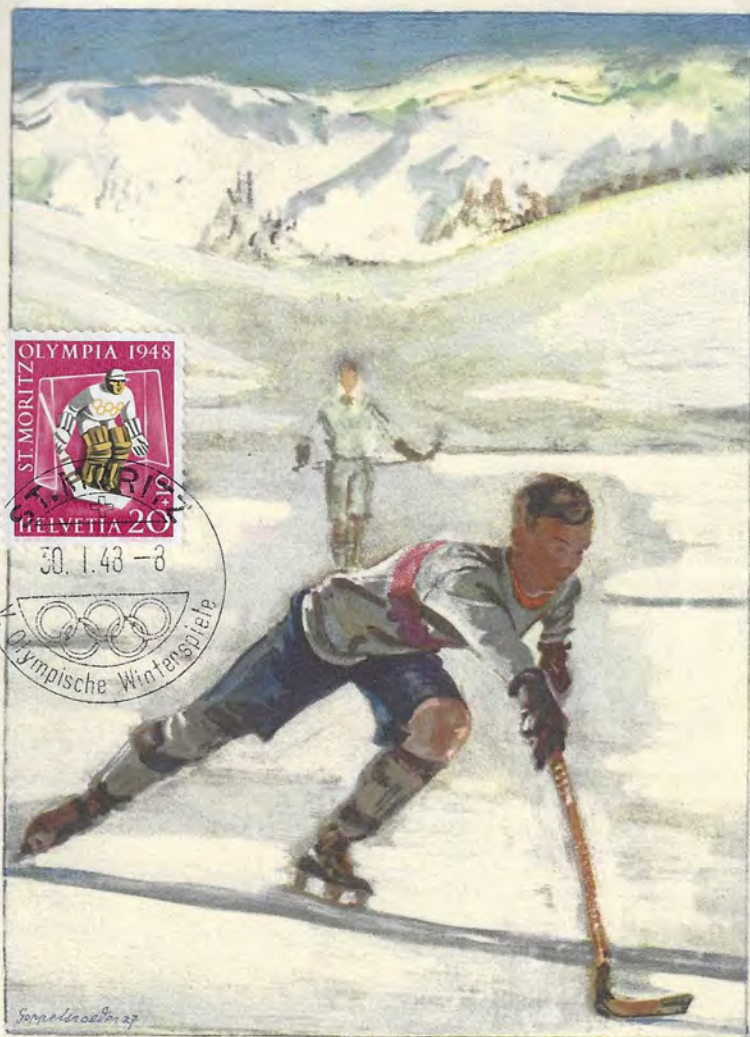
CARD: Olympia Verlag, Zurich

CANCEL: 30. I. 1948 (Opening Day), St. Moritz, special
 illustr. *Olympic Rings* & mention:
 'V OLYMPISCHE WINTER SPIELE'

OLYMPIC RINGS' FLAG & SUN, ST. MORITZ 1948

St. Moritz site of the V Winter Olympic Games of 1948.





Olympiade 1948 St Moritz

STAMP: (20+10c. magenta, gray & orange yellow; Photogravure)

Issue: 15 .I. 1948

Withdr: 31. XII. 1948

For: St. Moritz 1948 Winter Games

CARD: Olympia Verlag, Zurich

CANCEL: 30. I. 1948 (Opening Day), St. Moritz, special
illustr. *Olympic Rings* and mention:
'V OLYMPISCHE WINTERSPIELE'

ALPINE (DOWNHILL) SKIING, ST. MORITZ 1948 HENRI OREILLER OLYMPIC CHAMPION

This Max. Card recalls *Henri Oreiller* of France who hurtled to 2 Golds in the Downhill events. The Alpine (Downhill) Skiing events, which were first introduced in 1936, drew nearly twice as many competing teams as the Nordic (Cross-Country) Skiing races.

STAMP: (20+10c. magenta, gray & orange yellow; Photogravure)

Issue: 15 .I. 1948

Withdr: 31. XII. 1948

For: St. Moritz 1948 Winter Games

CARD: Olympia Verlag, Zurich

CANCEL: 30. I. 1948 (Opening Day), St. Moritz, special
illustr. *Olympic Rings* and mention:
'V OLYMPISCHE WINTERSPIELE'

ICE HOCKEY, ST. MORITZ 1948 (recalls)

TEAM CANADA OLYMPIC CHAMPIONS

This Max. Card recalls *Team Canada's* Gold medal victory in *Ice Hockey* in the St. Moritz'48 Games. However, there was plenty of squabbling, for example a Hockey game between Sweden and Canada ended in a raging fist-fight.



Olympiade 1948 St Moritz

3.2.2 OSLO 1952



STAMP: (15+50. olive green; Photogravure)

Issue: 1. X. 1951

For: Oslo 1952 Winter Games

CARD: Abels Kunstforlag, Oslo

CANCEL: First Day, Trondheim, regular

SPEED SKATING, OSLO 1952

HJALMAR ANDERSEN OLYMPIC CHAMPION

Hjalmar Andersen of Norway, a truck driver, won 3 Gold medals in the 1500m, 5000m and 10,000m Speed Skating events. The Norwegians swept up 7 Gold medals. In the Oslo 1952 Games, good weather and good spirits prevailed. Germany and Japan were invited back. The Germans won 2 Golds in Bobsledding due to their overweight athletes. After these Games the officials established stricter weight limits for Bobsledding athletes.

STAMP: (200L. blue green & dark green; Engraved)

Issue: 20. IV. 1953

For: Sports Promotion

CARD: private Italian Edition

CANCEL: 29. VI. 1955, San Marino, special mention:

1ST INTERNAT. OLYMPIC STAMP EXHIBITION

WOMEN'S SLALOM & GIANT SLALOM, OSLO 1952 (recalls)

ANDREA MEAD LAWRENCE OLYMPIC CHAMPION

This Max. Card recalls the 19 years old Andrea Mead Lawrence of USA. The young Vermonter beat out Europe's fastest skiers winning two Gold medals in both the Slalom and Giant Slalom.





SKI JUMPING, OSLO 1952

ARNFINN BERGMANN OLYMPIC CHAMPION

Arfinn Bergmann of Norway, seen here during the Oslo 1952 Games, won a Gold medal in *Ski Jumping (Large Hill)*.

GIANT SLALOM, OSLO 1952

STEIN ERIKSEN OLYMPIC CHAMPION

Stein Eriksen of Norway seen here during the Oslo 1952 Games, won a Gold in the *Giant Slalom*. In 1954, after winning the *World Combine Alpine Championship* title, he became a sought-after ski instructor in the United States. There he became known for his debonair style on and off the slopes.



STAMP: (4kr. multi; Lithographed)

Issue: 21. II. 1992

For: Norwegian Winter
Olympics Champions

CARD: Olympia Toppen, nr. 2/1992

CANCEL: F. D. Lillehammer, special
mention: LILLAHAMMER '94

STAMP: (4kr. multi; Lithographed)

Issue: 21. II. 1992

For: Norwegian Winter
Olympics Champions

CARD: Olympia Toppen nr. 3/1992

CANCEL: F. D. Lillehammer, special
mention: LILLAHAMMER '94



STAMP: (10L. blue green & orange; Photogravure)
Issue: 26. I. 1956
For: VII Winter Olympic Games, Cortina 1956
 CARD: Official Ed. by Organizing Committee VII W. Games
 CANCEL: 27. I. 1956, Cortina, special illustr. & mention: VII WINTER OLYMPICS - HOCKEY- ICE STADIUM

JUMPING HILL 'ITALIA', CORTINA 1956

The 1956 Winter Games were held in the Italian ski resort of Cortina d'Ampezzo in the Dolomite Alps. For the first time television beamed images of Olympic skiers and skaters around the world, thus there was a massive global audience. The weather was balmy and Cortina was slush filled. The Soviet Union participated for the first time in the Winter Games.

SKI JUMPING, CORTINA 1956 ARNFINN BERGMANN WINTER OLYMPIAN

Arfinn Bergmann of Norway - photo taken at 'Ski Jump Italia' during the trials of the Cortina 1956 Games - was the Gold medalist at the Oslo 1952 Games, but at Cortina 1956 he lost to Antti Hyvarinen of Finland who became the new Gold medalist in Ski Jumping.



STAMP: (200L. black & red orange; Photogravure)
Issue: 15. XII. 1955
For: VII Winter Olympic Games, Cortina 1956
 CARD: Private Italian Edition
 CANCEL: 7. V. 1956, San Marino



ALPINE SKIING, CORTINA 1956
TONY SAILER OLYMPIC LEGEND

The 20-year old *Tony Sailer* of Austria was the star of the Cortina 1956 Games. Sailer - a plumber and future movie star - won 3 Gold medals and thus captured the Downhill Triple Crown, that is *Downhill*, *Slalom* and *Giant Slalom* with huge leads over his competitors.

50km CROSS-COUNTRY SKIING CORTINA 1956
SIXTEN JERNBERG OLYMPIC CHAMPION

Sixten Jernberg of Sweden - photo taken during the Cortina 1956 Games - won the Gold medal in the endurance 50km *Cross-Country Skiing* event with 2h 50' 27". He went on to win the 30km *Cross-Country Skiing* in the 1960 Games and again the 50km *Cross-Country Skiing* in the 1964 Games.



STAMP: (25L. gray black & red;
 Photogravure)
Issue: 15.XII.1955
For: VII Winter Olympic
 Games, Cortina 1956
 CARD: Private Italian Edition
 CANCEL: 7. V. 1956, San Marino,
 regular

3.3.1 CORTINA 1956



STAMP: (10L.ultramarin & pink; Photogravure)

Issue: 15.XII.1955

For: VII Winter Olympic Games, Cortina 1956

CARD: Mileti Nardo, Milano

CANCEL:13. XII. 1956, San Marino., regular

WOMEN'S' FIGURE SKATING, CORTINA 1956

TENLEY ALBRIGHT OLYMPIC CHAMPION

This Max. Card recalls the achievement of *Tenley Albright* of U.S.A. who won Gold in *Figure Skating*. *Albright* had fallen two weeks prior to the Games slashing her right ankle to the bone with her skate blade. Her father - a Boston surgeon - had flown to Cortina to stitch her up so she wouldn't miss the competition. *Albright* later became a surgeon herself.

STAMP: (1L.brown & yellow; Photogravure)

Issue: 15.XII.1955

For: VII Winter Olympic Games, Cortina 1956

CARD: Private Italian Edition

CANCEL:7. V. 1956, San Marino, regular

SPEED SKATING, CORTINA 1956

EVGENYI GRISHIN OLYMPIC CHAMPION

Evgenyi Grishin of the Soviet Union won Gold in the *500m Speed Skating* event in 40" 2/10 a new World Record and he also tied for Gold in the *1500m Speed Skating* event with his compatriot *Yuri Mikhailov* at 2:08.60. The Soviets - in the first Winter Olympics - won 16 medals, most than any country.



3.3.1 CORTINA 1956

**40km RELAY CROSS-COUNTRY, CORTINA 1956****SOVIET TEAM (VLADIMIR KUSIN) OLYMPIC CHAMPIONS**

The Soviet Team won Gold in the 40km Relay Cross-Country Skiing. In this photo is seen Vladimir Kusin in the final part of the competition. He finished ahead of the Finish and the Swedish Teams.

STAMP: ((2L.bright blue & red;
Photogravure)
Issue: 15.XII.1955
For: VII Winter Olympic
Games, Cortina 1956
CARD: Private Italian Edition
CANCEL::7. V. 1956, San Marino,
regular

**ICE HOCKEY FINAL, CORTINA 1956
SOVIET TEAM OLYMPIC CHAMPIONS**

The Soviet Hockey Team won 2 - 0 over Team Canada in the final Hockey game (see photo below), thus winning the Gold medal. Canada had traditionally won Gold in previous Hockey competitions.



STAMP: (5L.ultramarin & salmon
pink; Photogravure)
Issue: 15.XII.1955
For: VII Winter Olympic
Games, Cortina 1956
CARD: Private Italian Edition
CANCEL::7. V. 1956, San Marino,
regular

3.3.2 SQUAW VALLEY 1960



STAMP: (20c. carmine & ochre; Lithographed)

Issue: 27. I. 1960

Withdr: 31. III. 1962

For: Squaw Valley 1960 Winter Games

CARD: Private German Edition

CANCEL: 29. II. 1960, Berlin, special illustr. *Olympic Rings* & mention: 'SOMMER u WINTER SPIELE'

**SKI JUMPING, SQUAW VALLEY 1960 (recalls)
GERMAN ATHLETES OLYMPIC CHAMPIONS**

This Max. Card recalls that in the *Ski Jumping* events German athletes won 3 Gold medals (out of their total of 5 Golds). The Squaw Valley 1960 Games run smoothly, but there were no Bobsled Runs, due to the high cost of constructing them. Athletes of West and East Germany competed together. At the victory ceremonies they played Beethoven's 9th Symphony - for the German Gold medalists - instead of their respective national anthems.

STAMP: (4kr. multi; Lithographed)

Issue: 11. X. 1991

For: Norwegian Winter Olympics Champions

CARD: Olympia Toppen, nr. 3/1991

CANCEL: First Day, Lillehammer, special mention: LILLEHAMMER '94

**1000m SPEED SKATING, SQUAW VALLEY 1960
KNUT JOHANNESSEN OLYMPIC CHAMPION**

This Max. Card recalls *Knut Johannesen* of Norway win in the *1000m Speed Skating* event at the Squaw Valley 1960 Games. (He went on to win the *5000m Speed Skating* in the 1964 Games.) The Scandinavians dominated the Speed Skating events and did very well in Nordic Skiing. The U.S. won Gold in both Men's and Women's Figure Skating.





STAMP: (60g. dark blue; Photogravure)

Issue: 20. II. 1936

Withdr: 30. IV. 1936

For: Innsbruck, World Ski Championships 1936

CARD: Austrian Commer. Edition

CANCEL: 21. II. 1936, Innsbruck

Pictorial Ski Cancellation.

Earliest known.

THE SITE OF INNSBRUCK, INNSBRUCK 1964

Innsbruck is located in the valley of the river Inn, surrounded by the North Tyrolean and Bavarian Alps. It was the site of the 1964 and 1976 Winter Olympic Games.

SKI JUMPING, INNSBRUCK 1964 (recalls)

SCANDINAVIANS OLYMPIC CHAMPIONS

The Scandinavians dominated *Ski Jumping* with Norway's *Toralf Engan* winning Gold in the *Large Hill*; *Veikko Kankkonen* Gold in the *Normal Hill* and Norway's *Tomrod Knutsen* Gold in *Nordic Combined, Individual.*



STAMP: (1s. gold, grnish gray, black; Engraved & Photogravure)

Issue: 11. XI. 1963

For: Innsbruck 1964 Games

CARD: Ente Auton. Collio, nr. 0385

CANCEL: 6. II. 1964, Innsbruck,

special illustr. mention: IX
OLYMPISCHE WINTERSPIELE
- INNSBRUCK

3.3.3 INNSBRUCK 1964



STAMP: (1.20s. gold, dull blue, black; Engraved & Photogravure)

Issue: 11. XI. 1963

For: Innsbruck 1964 Winter Games

CARD: Nakladatelstvi, Bratislava

CANCEL: 6. II. 1964, Innsbruck, special illustr. *Olympic Rings & mention: IX OLYMPISCHE WINTERSPIELE- INNSBRUCK*

CROSS-COUNTRY SKIING, INNSBRUCK 1964 (recalls)

EERO MANTYRANTA OLYMPIC CHAMPION

The Scandinavians dominated the *Men's Cross-Country Skiing* events with *Eero Mantyranta* of Finland capturing two golds in the *15km* and *30km*. Sweden won the *40km Relay*. The Swede *Sixten Jernberg* won again in the *50km*. Norway's *Tormod Knudsen* won in the *Nordic Combined, Individual*.



STAMP: (1s. gold, grnish gray, black; Engraved & Photogravure)

Issue: 11. XI. 1963

For: Innsbruck 1964 Winter Games

CARD: Foto Sport - Landini - Abetone

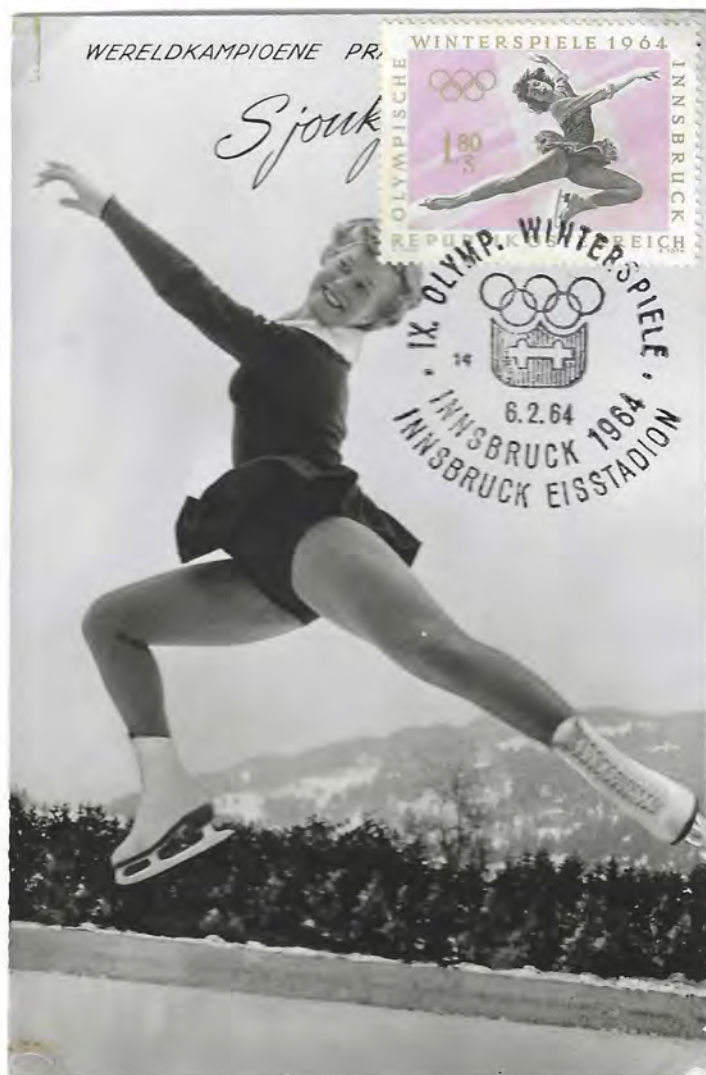
CANCEL: 6. II. 1964, Innsbruck, special illustr. *Olympic Rings & mention: IX OLYMPISCHE WINTERSPIELE- INNSBRUCK*

ALPINE SKIING, INNSBRUCK 1964 (recalls)

ZIMMERMANN & STIEGLER OLYMPIC CHAMPIONS

This Max. Card recalls the Austria's Golds in two Alpine events: *Downhill* with *Egon Zimmermann* and *Slalom* with *Joseph Stiegler*.

3.3.3 INNSBRUCK 1964



STAMP: (1s. gold, greenish gray, black; Engraved & Photogravure)

Issue: 11. XI. 1963

For: Innsbruck 1964 Winter Games

CARD: Takken, Utrecht, nr. 4965

CANCEL: 6. II. 1964, Innsbruck, special illustr. Olympic Rings & mention: IX OLYMPISCHE WINTERSPIELE - INNSBRUCK

WOMEN'S FIGURE SKATING, INNSBRUCK 1964

SJOUKJE DIJKSTRA OLYMPIC CHAMPION

This Card shows Sjoukje Dijkstra of Holland, who won the Gold medal in the Women's Singles Figure Skating events. In the Men's Singles the winner was M. Schnelldorfer of Germany; and in the Pairs, the passionate Soviet Skaters Ludmilla Belousova & Oleg Protopopov captured their first Gold.

STAMP: (3L. black brown & light brown; Photogravure)

Issue: 15. XII. 1955

For: Cortina 1956 Games

CARD: Private Italian Edition

CANCEL: 7. V 1956, San Marino, regular

2-MAN BOBSLED, INNSBRUCK 1964

EUGENIO MONTI UNOFFICIAL OLYMPIC HERO

Eugenio Monti of Italy became the unofficial hero of the Games. Monti, having just completed his Bobsled Run, pulled out a bolt from his own bobsled to give to the British, who had sheared a bolt on their sled. The British went on to win Gold. Monti did finally win his own Gold at the 1968 Games.



3.3.4 GRENOBLE 1968



STAMP: (40c. orange vermillion & rad lilac; Engraved)

Issue: 27. I. 1968

For: Grenoble 1968 Winter Games

CARD: Private French Edition

CANCEL: First Day, Andorre, concordant illustration (triple), special mention: 'X JEUX OLYMPIQUES D' HIVER'

DOWNHILL SKIING, GRENOBLE 1968

The Grenoble 1968 Games in the French Alps had to face record setting winds, thick fog and controversies over the Giant Slalom; the gender test for female athletes and banning posing in front of cameras with brand-name equipment.

STAMP: (0.46 E. multi; Photogravure)

Issue: 15. IV. 2000

Withdr: 10. XI. 2000

For: 20th Century - Sports

CARD: Castelet, Paris, nr. G 2478

CANCEL: First Day, Paris, special illustr. & mention

ALPINE SKIING, GRENOBLE 1968

JEAN CLAUDE KILLY OLYMPIC LEGEND

The star of these Games was 'Le Superman' French ski god Jean Claude Killy. Combining precision and explosive speed, Killy won all three Gold medals in the Alpine Skiing events of Downhill, Slalom and Giant Slalom. Killy was thus able to match Toni Sailer's feat in the 1956 Games.





STAMP: (4kr. multi; Lithographed)

Issue: 11. X. 1991

For: Norwegian Winter Olympic Champions

CARD: Olympia Toppen nr. 4/1991

CANCEL: F. D. Lillehammer, special mention: LILLAHAMMER '94

**MEN'S 20km BIATHLON, GRENOBLE 1968
MAGNAR SOLBERG OLYMPIC CHAMPION**

Norway's *Magnar Solberg* won the Gold medal in the 20km event of *Biathlon*. (He repeated his gold winning performance in the 1972 Games). The *Biathlon* combines *Cross-Country Skiing* and *Target Shooting* with a rifle.

STAMP: (75+25c. pink, yellow-green & black; Engraved)

Issue: 27. I. 1968

Withdr: 20. II. 1968

For: Grenoble 1968 Winter Games

CARD: Parison & Regnier, nr. 628

CANCEL First Day, Grenoble, special illustr. *Olympic Rings* mention: 'X JEUX OLYMPIQUES D' HIVER'

**WOMEN'S FIGURE SKATING, GRENOBLE 1968 (recalls)
PEGGY FLEMMING OLYMPIC CHAMPION**

This Card recalls America's only Gold medal by *Peggy Flemming*, who battling the flu and wearing a costume stitched together by her mother achieved 1st place in the *Women's Singles Figure Skating*.



スキー競技 (飛躍)
Ski Jumper



STAMP: (15+5y. multi; Photogravure)

Issue: 6. II. 1976

For: Sapporo 1972 Winter Games

CARD: Japan Stamp Publ. Ass., nr. 164-A

CANCEL: First Day, Sapporo, special mention and concordant illustration (triple).

SKI JUMPING, SAPPORO 1972 (recalls)

YUKIO KASAYA OLYMPIC CHAMPION

The Sapporo 1972 Games were held in the pristine shadow of Japan's Mount Eniwa and ended happily for the Japanese. This card shows Yukio Kasaya who won the Gold medal in Ski Jumping, Normal Hill. This was the 2nd ever medal for Japan in the Winter Games. Two other Japanese Ski Jumpers won Silver and Bronze in the same event.

STAMP: (16k. gray, blue & bright rose; Lithographed)

Issue: 20. I. 1972

For: Sapporo 1972 Winter Games

CARD: Russian Edition, Moscow, nr. 1583-c

CANCEL: First Day, Moscow, special illustr. and mention:
'XIth WINTER OLYMPIC GAMES, SAPPORO'

WOMEN'S CROSS-COUNTRY, SAPPORO 1972 (recalls)

GALINA KOULACOVA OLYMPIC CHAMPION

This Card recalls Soviet Women's domination in the Cross-Country events in the 1972 Games with Galina Koulacova winning 2 Gold medals in the 5km and 10km Women's Cross-Country events. Also the Soviet Women's Team won the 20km Cross-Country Relay race.



3.3.5 INNSBRUCK 1976



STAMP: (2s +9g. multi; Photogravure)

Issue: 14. III. 1975

For: Innsbruck 1976 Games

CARD: Ed. Ghedina, Cortina

CANCEL: 2. XI. 1975, Vienna, regular

SKI JUMPING, INNSBRUCK 1976 (recalls)**KARL SCHNABL OLYMPIC CHAMPION**

This Card recalls the Austrian champion *Karl Schnabl* who won Gold in *Ski Jumping, Large Hill*. Another local hero was *Franz Klammer* who won the Gold in the *Downhill* event of *Alpine Skiing*.



STAMP: (6k. multi; Lithographed)

Issue: 4. II. 1976

For: Innsbruck 1976 Winter Games

CARD: Russian Edition, Moscow, nr. 24/8a-2956

CANCEL: 4. II. 1977, Petrodvorets-Leningrad, regular

ICE DANCING, INNSBRUCK 1976**PAKHOMOVA & GORSCHKOV OLYMPIC CHAMPIONS**

This Card shows an actual photo of the pair *Ludmila Pakhomova* and *Aleksandr Gorschkov* (see their names written in Russian) who won the Gold medal in *Ice Dancing*. Ice Dancing made its debut during the Innsbruck 1976 Games. The Soviets dominated in the Pair Skating and Speed Skating events. Overall the Soviets won 13 Gold medals. America's *Dorothy Hamill* won the *Figure Skating* Gold.



STAMP: (15c. multi; Photogravure)
Issue: 1.II.1980
For: Lake Placid 1980 Games
 CARD: Dexter Press NY, nr. 5848
 CANCEL: F.D. Washington, special
 illustr. *Torch Bearer*, mention:
 'OLYMPIC TORCH RELAY'

ALPINE SKIING, LAKE PLACID 1980 (recalls).
HANNI WENZEL OLYMPIC CHAMPION

Alpine skiing at the 1980 Winter Olympics consisted of six events, held near Lake Placid NY. The races were held at Whiteface mountain in Wilmington from Feb. 14-23, 1980. This Maximum Card recalls *Hanni Wenzel* of Liechtenstein, who after taking Silver in the Women's Downhill and followed up with Gold in both the Slalom and Giant Slalom.

SLALOM & GIANT SLALOM, LAKE PLACID 1980
INGEMAR STENMARK OLYMPIC CHAMPION

Ingemar Stenmark of Sweden won 2 Gold medals in the *Slalom* and *Giant Slalom* events of Alpine Skiing, on mountain courses packed with man-made snow. (The card bears his signature).
 The climax of the Games was the most surprising win in *Hockey* by an inexperienced *Team U.S.A.* over the Soviet one, thus ending a 16 year long Soviet domination in Hockey.



STAMP: (2.40k.r. dark blue; Engraved)
Issue: 9. IX.1981
For: Swedes in the World
 CARD: Ultraforlaget, Stklm,
 nr.28-010
 CANCEL: First Day, Stockholm, special
 illustration and mention.

3.4.1 SARAJEVO 1984

STAMP: (4d. multi; Engraved)

Issue: 25 . XI. 1983For: Sarajevo 1984 Games

CARD: Svjetlost, Sarajevo, nr. 42/475

CANCEL: 12. II. 1984, Sarajevo, concor-
-dant illustr. special mention:
XIV WINTER OLYMPIC GAMES**SKI JUMPING - MT. IGMAN, SARAJEVO 1984**

The 1984 Winter Games at Sarajevo were a happy interval in the tragic history of this city. Then, Sarajevo was known as the site that ignited World War I. The Skiing facilities on Mt. Igman could be reached within 20 minutes from Sarajevo, making it an ideal site. In the early 1990's Sarajevo suffered tragically from the inhumanity of the Civil War and most of the Skiing facilities on Mt. Igman were destroyed. They now been refurbished, but the signs for mines are ever present.

HOCKEY PLAYER(S) - ZETRA HOCKEY ARENA, SARAJEVO 1984

The Zetra Hockey Arena was burned to the ground in 1992 at the start of the civil war. This had been the arena where Torvill & Dean excelled in Ice Dancing and Katerina Witt rose to prominence. In 1999, the Zetra Hockey Arena was once again reborn, looking much the same as before.



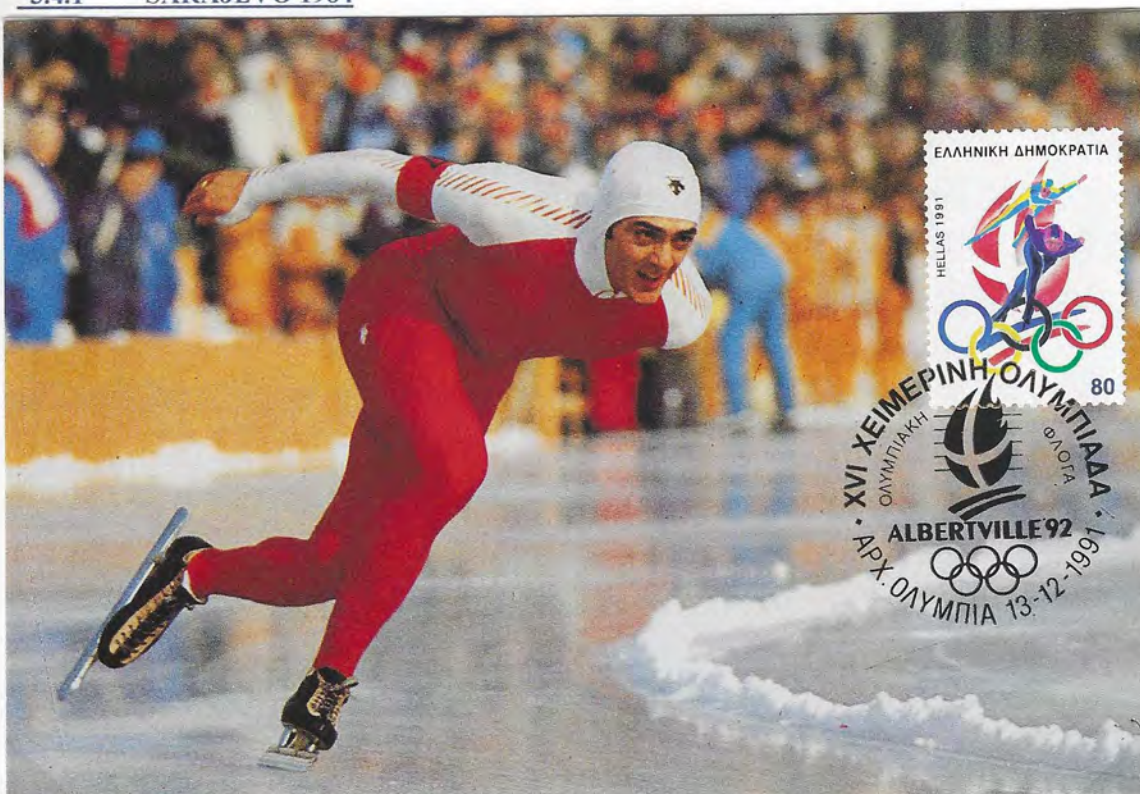
STAMP: (16.50d. multi; Lithographed)

Issue: 8 . II. 1984For: Sarajevo 1984 Games

CARD: Svjetlost, Sarajevo, nr. 42/607

CANCEL: 15. II. 1984, Sarajevo, concor-
-dant illustr. special mention:
XIV WINTER OLYMPIC GAMES

3.4.1 SARAJEVO 1984



STAMP: (80d. multi; Lithographed)
Issue: 9. XII. 1991
For: Albertville 1992 Games
 CARD: Tsakos-Benos, Athens
 CANCEL: 13. XII. 1991, Olympia,
 special illustr. and mention

SPEED SKATING, SARAJEVO 1984**GAETAN BOUCHER OLYMPIC CHAMPION**

This Card shows Gaetan Boucher of Canada who was one of the biggest stars at the Sarajevo '84 Games winning two Gold medals in the 1000m and 1500m *Speed Skating* events.

STAMP: (10pf. multi; Photogravure)

Issue: 19. I. 1988

For: Calgary 1988 Games

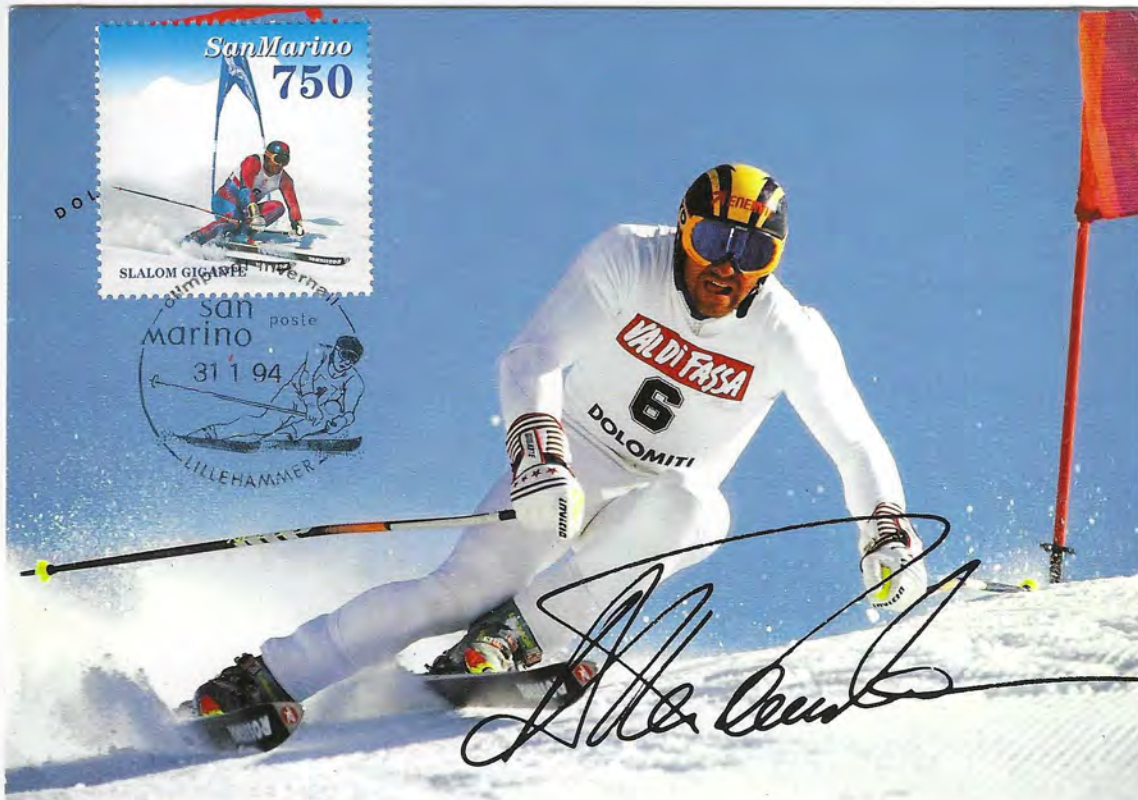
CARD: Veb, Wermsdorf

CANCEL: First Day, Berlin, sapecial mention:
 XV OLYMPISCHE WINTERSPIELE

WOMEN'S SPEED SKATING, SARAJEVO 1984**ANDREA SCHONE OLYMPIC CHAMPION**

East German women were the biggest stars in *Speed Skating* winning all 4 Gold medals. *Andrea Schone* won in the 3000m; *Karen Enke* won in both the 1000m and 1500m; *Christa Rothenburger* won in the 500m;





STAMP: (750L. multi; Lithographed)
 Issue: 31. I. 1994
 For: Lillehammer '94 Games
 CARD: Cormar, Bolzano, nr. 2612
 CANCEL: First Day, San Marino,
 special mention, concordant
 illustration (triple).

SLALOM & GIANT SLALOM, CALGARY 1988

ALBERTO TOMBA OLYMPIC CHAMPION

The superstar of the Calgary '88 Games was the Italian Alpine Skier *Alberto Tomba*, nicknamed 'La Bomba' who thrilled fans by streaking to double Golds in both the *Slalom* and *Giant Slalom* events. In the *Men's Figure Skating*, the U.S. and Canada had a duel between *Brian Boitano* and *Brian Orser*, known as the 'Battle of the Brians'. The U.S. managed to win the Gold. Tropical Jamaica participated with a 4-Man Bobsled that attracted world-wide attention.

STAMP: (35pf. multi; Photogravure)

Issue: 19. I. 1988

For: Calgary 1988 Games

CARD: Veb, Wermsdorf

CANCEL: First Day, Berlin, sapecial mention:
 XV OLYMPISCHE WINTERSPIELE

10km & 20km BIATHLON, CALGARY 1988

FRANK-PETER ROETSCH OLYMPIC CHAMPION

Frank-Peter Roetsch of East Germany won 2 Gold medals in the 10km and 20km *Biathlon* events. Biathlon combines Cross-Country Skiing and Riflery and it was first introduced as an Olympic Sport in 1960. Biathletes must demonstrate enormous physical control by skiing vigorously, then shooting at targets 50m away.



3.4.2 ALBERTVILLE 1992



STAMP: (300d. multi; Lithographed)

Issue: 9. XII.1991

For: Albertville '84 Games

CARD: Tsakos-Benos, Athens

CANCEL: 13. XII.1991, Olympia,
special illustr. and mention:
'XVI JEUX OLYMPIQUES D'
HIVER'**GIANT SLALOM, ALBERTVILLE 1992
ALBERTO TOMBA OLYMPIC CHAMPION**

Alberto Tomba won a Gold medal in the *Giant Slalom* event and
a record as the first Olympic Downhiller to win consecutive Golds in this event.
Up in the French Alps it was total 'Tombamania' as frenzied Italian fans roared for their idol.

CROSS-COUNTRY SKIING 15km, 50km ALBERTVILLE 1992**BJORN DAEHLIE OLYMPIC CHAMPION**

Bjorn Daehlie of Norway won 2 Gold medals in the 15km and 50km *Cross-Country Skiing* events.

Another Norwegian Vergard Ulvang won the 10km and 30km *Cross-Country Skiing* events.

Norway's team also won the 40km *Relay* event.



STAMP: (4.50kr. multi; Lithographed)

Issue: 23. II. 1993

For: Norway's Gold Medal
Winners in Winter Games

CARD: Norwegian Post, nr. 2-1993

CANCEL: First Day, Lillehammer,
special illustr. & mention

3.4.3 LILLEHAMMER 1994



**CROSS-COUNTRY SKIING, LILLEHAMMER 1994 (recalls)
NORWEGIANS OLYMPIC CHAMPIONS**

(Cross-Country Skiing: on card and stamp detail on left from a continuous 2-stamp design)

The Lillehammer 1994 Games were held only two years after the Albertville '92 Games due to the new Olympic schedule that alternates Summer and Winter Olympic Games every two years. These Games belonged to the Norwegians who won a total of 26 medals including 10 Golds. In the *Cross-Country Skiing* events the Norwegians won 4 Gold medals in the 10km, 15km, 30km and Combined.

**WOMEN'S SPEED SKATING, LILLEHAMMER 1994
CATHY TURNER OLYMPIC CHAMPION**

At the Lillehammer 1994 Games, America's *Cathy Turner* clinched her 2nd Gold medal in the 500-meter Short-Track Speed Skating. This event was a collision-prone, pack-skating event.



STAMP: (3.50kr. multi; Lithographed)
Issue: 27. XI. 1993
For: Lillehammer '94 Games
CARD: J. Farcigny, nr.C8 92026
CANCEL: 13. II. 1994, Lillehammer,
special illustr. mention: XVII
WINTER OLYMPIC GAMES

STAMP: (0.65l. multi; Lithographed)
Issue: 5. II. 2002
For: Salt Lake City 2002
Winter Olympic Games
CARD: Bulphila Ltd, Sophia, nr. 92
CANCEL: First Day, Sophia, special

3.4.3 LILLEHAMMER 1994



STAMP: (750L. multi; Lithographed)

Issue: 31. I. 1994

For: Lillehammer 1994 Winter Games

CARD: A.I.M. Varallo, Italy

CANCEL: First Day, San Marino, concordant illustration (triple),
special mention: 'OLYMPIADI INVERNALI LILLEHAMMER'

SKI JUMPING, LILLEHAMMER 1994
JENS WEISSFLOG OLYMPIC CHAMPION

The Lillehammer 1994 Games saw in *Ski Jumping*, Germans and Norwegians gliding to Gold medals. Led by *Jens Weissflog*, the Germans dominated the Team Jumping and Large Hill competition.

STAMP: (750L. multi; Lithographed)

Issue: 31. I. 1994

For: Lillehammer 1994 Winter Games

CARD: A.I.M. Varallo, Italy

CANCEL: First Day, San Marino, concordant illustration (triple),
special mention: 'OLYMPIADI INVERNALI LILLEHAMMER'

MEN'S DOWNHILL, LILLEHAMMER 1994
TOMMY MOE OLYMPIC CHAMPION

Tommy Moe of U.S.A. swooped down Kvitfjell Mountain to win the Gold medal in the *Downhill* event of Alpine Skiing.





STAMP: (0.46E. multi; Photogravure)

Issue: 28. I. 2002

For: Salt Lake City 2002 Winter Olympic Games

CARD: Castelet, Paris, nr. G 2727

CANCEL: First Day, Tignes-Savoie, regular

SNOWBOARDING, NAGANO 1998 (recalls)

ROSS REBAGLIATI OLYMPIC CHAMPION

Ross Rebagliati of Canada won Gold medal in *Snowboarding*. The Nagano 1998 Games saw the introduction of 2 new events *Snowboarding* and *Curling*, plus *Women's Ice Hockey* as an exhibition sport. For the first time professional players were allowed in *Hockey*, resulting in an unexpected victory by Czechs.

STAMP: (5.20f. red, blue & black; Engraved)

Issue: 11. II. 1998

For: Nagano 1998 Winter Olympic Games

CARD: AS DE COEUR, nr. 75MF 04

CANCEL: F. D., St. Pierre, concordant illustr. (triple)
and special mention: 'LE CURLING'

CURLING, NAGANO 1998 (recalls)

SWISS TEAM OLYMPIC CHAMPIONS

Curling made its official debut at the Nagano 1998 Games as a new Olympic Sport. The *Swiss Team* were thus the first ever team to win Gold in this new sport. In the overall medal counts Germany was 1st with a total of 29 medals and 2nd Norway with 29 medals.



3.4.4 SALT LAKE CITY 2002



SKI JUMPING, SALT LAKE CITY 2002 (recalls)
SIMON AMMANN OLYMPIC CHAMPION

These two Max. Cards recall *Simon Ammann* of Switzerland who won 2 Gold medals at the Salt Lake Games in both the *Large Hill* and *Normal Hill* of the *Ski Jumping* event. The Salt Lake City 2002 Winter Games were marked by unprecedented controversies and a record medal haul for U.S.A. the host country. In the overall medal counts, the U.S.A. was 1st with a total of 35 medals, Germany was 2nd with 34 medals, Norway was 3rd with 24 medals and Canada was 4th with 17 medals.

STAMP: (34c. multi; Photogravure)

Issue: 8. I. 2002

For: Salt Lake City 2002

Winter Olympic Games

CARD: Firefly Books Ltd, ON

CANCEL: 8. II. 2002, Park City UT,

special illustr. and mention:

'SKI JUMPING'



STAMP: (34c. multi; Photogravure)

Issue: 8. I. 2002

For: Salt Lake City 2002

Winter Olympic Games

CARD: Great Mountain West, 1997

CANCEL: First Day, Park City UT,

special illustr. *Alpine Skiing*

3.4.4 SALT LAKE CITY 2002

Figure Skating

SALT LAKE 2002 February 9-22



STAMP: (34c. multi; Photogravure)

Issue: 8. I. 2002

For: Salt Lake City 2002

Winter Olympic Games

CARD: Great Mountain West, 1997

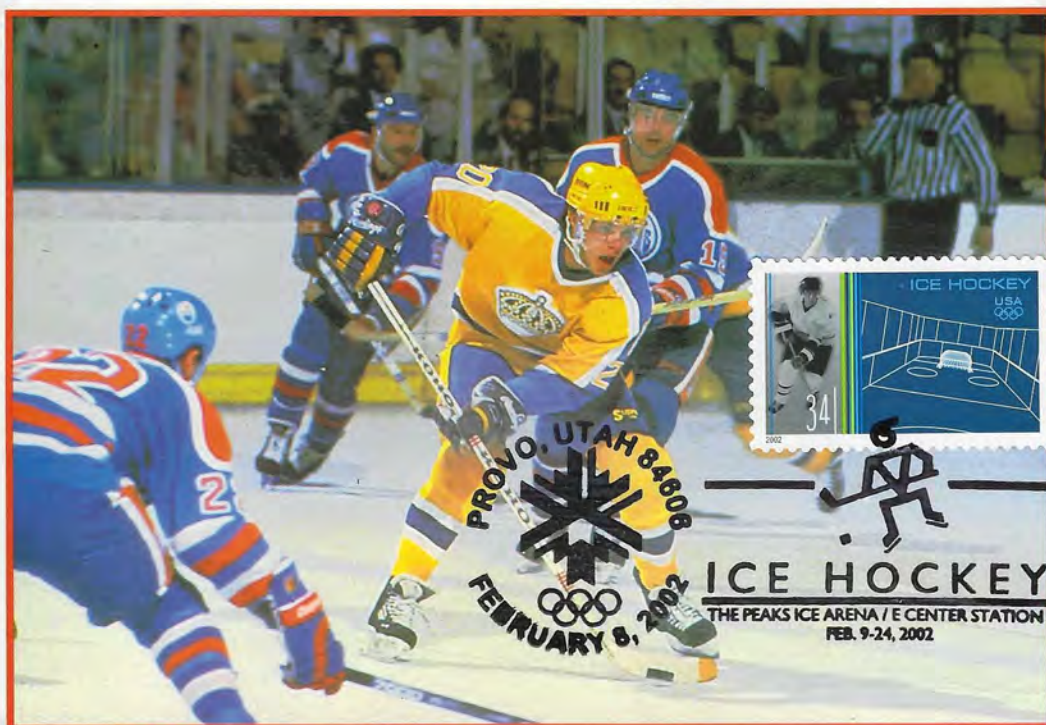
CANCEL: First Day, Park City, regular

FIGURE SKATING, SALT LAKE CITY 2002 (recalls)**JAMIE SALE & DAVID PELLETIER OLYMPIC CHAMPIONS**

The top story of the Salt Lake 2002 Games was on the controversy that erupted in the *Pairs Figure Skating* when the Canadian Pair of *Jamie Sale and David Pelletier* were deprived of a well deserved Gold medal, given to the Russian Pair. The public outcry that followed resulted in the IOC President's decision to give a duplicate Gold and ask for the reform of the judging system for Figure Skating.

ICE HOCKEY, SALT LAKE CITY 2002 (recalls)**CANADA TEAM OLYMPIC CHAMPIONS**

At the Salt Lake 2002 Games, *Team Canada* took both Gold Medals in the *Men's* and *Women's Ice Hockey*. Hockey is Canada's National sport. In the early Winter Games Canada was almost assured of a Gold medal in Hockey, but since the Soviets defeated Canada at the Cortina 1956 Games Canada had not been able to recapture the Gold in its favorite sport till the Salt Lake 2002 Games.



STAMP: (34c. multi; Photogravure)

Issue: 8. I. 2002

For: Salt Lake City 2002

Winter Olympic Games

CARD: Andre, Grenoble, 1992-73

CANCEL: 8. II. 2002, Park City UT,
special illustr. and mention:
'ICE HOCKEY'