

# eME

eMuseum of Sports

3D Gallery of the International Museum of  
Sport  
Summary

## International Museum of Sport

### Frames

#### Frame 1:

**Title:** Roberto Gesta de Melo

**Contents:**

Roberto Gesta de Melo is a collector of sports objects.

More than 50 years ago, he created the Olympic Gallery, which has already organized several Exhibitions in Brazil and abroad. The Olympic Gallery and the South American Confederation of Athletics donated 200 artifacts to the International Athletics Federation for the start of their Heritage Program.

And 1,300 objects to the 13 South American Federations of Athletics (100 each) to promote the creation of Athletics Museums on the Continent. Currently, the Olympic Gallery is acting in the expansion of the International Sports Museum in the Amazon Arena in Manaus.

#### Frame 2:

**Title:** PREPARATORY EVENTS FOR THE 1916 GAMES

**Contents:**

Berlin was chosen as the venue for the 1916 Olympic Games at the 1912 session of the International Olympic Committee in Stockholm.

After this decision, Germany started to organize several sports events, many of which used the term "Olympic Games".

At the request of the IOC, the denomination "Olympic Contests" or "Olympic Festivals".

The term abusive continued to be used in other countries, such as Luxembourg, where the Olympic Games were organized by the Sporting Club Luxembourgeois de Mondorf les Bains on 10 August 1913.

#### Frame 3:

**Title:** INAUGURATION OF THE 1916 OLYMPIC GAMES STADIUM

**Contents:**

The official stadium of the Games, "Grünwald Stadion", opened on June 8, 1913.

## Gallery

During the inauguration of the Olympic stadium, there was the participation of a Zeppelin and an airplane.

Symbol of peace at the opening of the Olympic stadium, a Zeppelin is shot down during the war.

Postcard showing Zeppelin on fire in 1916, in the year planned for the realization of Games, according to the drawing of a visual witness.

### Frame 4:

**Title:** ALL-RUSSIA GAMES

**Contents:**

At the 1912 Olympic Games, the Russian team ranked penultimate among the 18 participating countries.

Prince Romanov, to prevent this situation in the future, determined that "All-Russia Games" were held annually.

In 1913, the first such events was held in Kiev.

At the Games, 8 Russian and 1 world records were set.

These Russian Games were the first with the participation of women. Athlete Natalia Popova ran the 100 meters in 13.1 and set a world record that remained for 7 years.

3rd place medal at the 1913 Kiev Games.

In 1914, in Riga, were held the second and last "All-Russia Games."

Badges of the 1914 Riga Games.

### Frame 6:

**Title:** THE 1940 HELSINKI OLYMPIC GAMES

**Contents:**

Envelope with vignette and Olympic stamp of tourist advertising from Riga, Latvia RIGAA TO THE 1940 OLYMPIC GAMES IN LATVIA, sent on November 29, 1939.

Official envelope of the 1940 Helsinki Games with mechanical advertising stamp used by the Organizing Committee. MACHINE 654, on March 1, 1939 (machine used from late 1938 to half of 1939).

**Frame 7:**

**Title:** THE 1940 HELSINKI OLYMPIC GAMES

**Contents:**

Happy Holidays postcards from the 1940 Helsinki Games.

**Frame 8:**

**Title:** OLYMPIC GAMES OF ST. MORITZ OF 1940

**Contents:**

St. Moritz had already organized the 1928 Winter Olympics, which led the IOC, with the stalemate of the cancellation of Sapporo, to decide for the Swiss city as an alternative venue for the event.

St. Moritz propaganda brochure for the 1940 Winter Games, in German.

**Frame 9:**

**Title:** 1940 GARMISCH PARTENKIRCHEN OLYMPICS

**Contents:**

In 1939, the IOC chose Garmisch Partenkirch as the venue for the 1940 Winter Games.

Five months later, on September 1, Germany invaded Poland, resulting in the outbreak of World War II.

In November, the 1940 Winter Games were definitively cancelled.

Prototype of the 1940 Garmisch Partenkirchen Games Awards Medal.

Coast that only 5 medals were minted.

**Frame 10:**

**Title:** 1940 GARMISCH PARTENKIRCHEN OLYMPICS

**Contents:**

Prototype of the 1940 Garmisch Partenkirchen Games participation medal.

Coast that only 5 medals were minted.

**Frame 11:**

**Title:** EXHIBITION OF OLYMPIC PIECES SÃO PAULO

**Contents:**

The Exhibition Sport Movement was made up of more than 2,000 pieces that build a timeline, starting in the ancient Kingdom of Egypt, passing through Classical Antiquity and its Etruscan, Greek and Roman civilizations. It continues through the Middle Ages, the Renaissance, the beginning of modern sport, in the 19th century and the mega competitions of our century.

Covered the Olympic Games and the most important events such as the Far East Games, Pan American Games, Asian Games, African Games, European Games and Pan-Pacific Championship.

**Frame 12:**

**Title:** WOLDENBERG AND GROSS OLYMPICS BORN 1944

**Contents:**

After the German occupation of Poland in 1939, thousands of soldiers were sent to concentration camps, many of whom remained there for more than 5 years.

It was in the concentration camps of Woldenberg and Gross Born that The Olympic Games took place in 1944 among prisoners of war.

In one of the darkest epochs known to mankind, achievement of these events, in the most unfavorable conditions, surpass accounts of works of fiction.

This extraordinary victory of the human spirit over violence and oppression can only be preserved thanks to the pieces of philately and medalist produced.

**Frame 13:**

**Title:**

MIE - Sergei Bubka and Terezinha Guilhermina visit exhibition Sport Movimento in Brasília

**Contents:**

For 3 years, before and during the games RIO 2016, the Olympic Gallery presented, under the patronage of CAIXA ECONOMICA FEDERAL, the largest Sports Exhibition ever held in the country, with more than 2,000 items, in the cities of São Paulo, Curitiba, Brasília, Fortaleza, Recife, Salvador and Rio de Janeiro

**Frame 14:**

**Title:** OLYMPIC GAMES NOT HELD

**Contents:**

The Olympic Games of the Modern Age were created mainly because of the efforts of Baron Pierre de Coubertin.

Since its first edition in 1896, in Athens, they just not occurred in 1916, 1940 and 1944, due to the I and II World Wars.

Thus, contrary to what had happened in some moments of Greek antiquity, conflicts were not interrupted because of these sports festivals.

So instead of competing in friendly rivalry, the athletes of the world were engaged in a cruel fight, in which many died.

Before these interruptions, there were important competitions aimed at preparing sportsmen for the canceled events.

**Frame 15:**

**Title:**

OLYMPIC GAMES BERLIN 1916

**Contents:**

Several preparatory competitions for the 1916 Olympic Games were held in Germany.

During some of them, promotional postcards were sold to the benefit of Equestrian Associations for participation in the 1916 Games.

The official stadium of the Games, "Grunewald Stadion", was inaugurated on June 8, 1913.

**Postcard of the official inauguration of the 1916 Berlin Games with commemorative vignette and the rare postmark of the same day as the inauguration.**

**Frame 16:**

**Title:** OLYMPIC GAMES BERLIN 1916

**Contents:**

## Gallery

The German Post Office had commissioned drawings from a Munich artist, Professor Franz von Stuck, for the issue of a series commemorative to the Games. Ten tests were drawn up, but the stamps were never printed.

The drawings were later used by the German Athletic Federation as vignettes of propaganda.

General Programs and Regulations of the 1916 Games, in French and German, published by the German Imperial Committee of the Olympic Games.

### **Frame 17:**

**Title:** THE 1940 HELSINKI OLYMPIC GAMES

**Contents:**

Poster of the 1940 Helsinki Games.

The same design was used us Olympic Games of Helsinki, 1952.

Medals commemorative of the 1940 Helsinki Games.

### **Frame 18:**

**Title:** THE 1940 HELSINKI OLYMPIC GAMES

**Contents:**

Statuette commemorating the 1940 Helsinki Games.

Vase commemorating the 1940 Helsinki Games.

### **Frame 19:**

**Title:** THE 1940 HELSINKI OLYMPIC GAMES

**Contents:**

Sheer with trials of Hammarsten-Jansson seals of seven vignettes in navy blue (Never issued).

Pin commemorative of the Helsinki games of 1940.

### **Frame 20:**

**Title:** THE 1940 HELSINKI OLYMPIC GAMES

**Contents:**

The Organizing Committee of the Games began the previous sale of tickets to the Games.

Invoice in the name of Arthur Wetzell, with a description of the tickets sold to him.

UNIQUE

THE 1940 Helsinki Games Organizing Committee commissioned from the German firm J. F. Eisfeld G. m. b. H., in Berlin, the candles of the future torches of the Games.

Customs declaration of the sending of the candles.

Sail in the original box sent from Berlin to Helsinki.

**Frame 21:**

**Title:** THE 1940 HELSINKI OLYMPIC GAMES

**Contents:**

Menu cover and wine list with propaganda from the 1940 Helsinki Olympics.

Ship menu of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd Bremen" line, with propaganda of the 1940 Helsinki Olympic Games.

**Frame 22:**

**Title:** SAPPORO WINTER OLYMPICS 1940

**Contents:**

At the beginning, it was possible for a country to organise the Summer and Winter Olympic Games in the same year. Japan therefore submitted Tokyo and Sapporo's nominations for the 1940 Games.

Sapporo was conditionally chosen as the venue for the 1940 Winter Olympics at the 1937 International Olympic Committee session in Warsaw. He received final approval at the IOC session in Cairo in March 1938.

The Games would be held from 3 to 12 February.

The previous year, Tokyo had been elected to host the 1940 Summer Games. Insignia of the 1940 Sapporo Winter Games.

**Frame 23:**



**Title:** SAPPORO WINTER OLYMPICS 1940

**Contents:**

As with preparations for the 1940 Tokyo Games, the Sapporo Organizing Committee produced several publications, including the Game Regulations in several languages.

General Regulations and Program of the Sapporo Winter Games of 1940, in German.

**Frame 24:**

**Title:** SAPPORO WINTER OLYMPICS 1940

**Contents:**

On July 15, 1938, a year after the start of the Sino-Japanese War, the Sapporo Games of 1940 were cancelled.

Sapporo's application dossier for the 1940 Winter Olympics.

In fact, the publication, titled "Winter Sports in Japan," was edited by the Tokyo Municipal Office and contains dozens of original winter photos.

In the preamble, there is an invitation from the mayor of Tokyo, Torataro, Uchizuka, to the 1940 Games in Tokyo, the Sports Center of the East.

**Frame 25:**

**Title:** OLYMPIC GAMES OF ST. MORITZ OF 1940

**Contents:**

On 3 September 1938, the IOC Executive Committee, meeting in Brussels, announced the choice of St. Moritz, Switzerland, as the venue for the 1940 Winter Games.

Due to differences between the International Ski Federation and the Organizing Committee of the St. Moritz Games, on the one hand, and the Olympic Committee on the other, on the participation of ski instructors in the Winter Games (considered "professional" by the IOC), the Games were removed from St. Moritz.

This controversy, by the way, had already taken place at the 1936 Winter Olympics in Garmisch, which led Austrian and Swiss skiers to boycott the event. And some Austrians decided to compete for Germany.

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**Tables**

**Table 1:**

**Title:** GOLD MEDAL OF THE I OLYMPIC GAMES OF THE FAR EAST

**Contents:**

In 1912, in Stockholm, Japan was the first Asian country to participate in the Olympic Games. Japan made itself represent by 2 athletes: Yahiko Mishima and Kanakuri Shizo.

Shizo, did not complete the marathon due to the intense heat. The Swedish authorities have not heard of his whereabouts for more than 50 years. Invited to finish the race, he returned to Stockholm, located where he had stopped and completed the marathon 55 years, 8 months, 6 days and 32 minutes after he started it. The first Olympic Games in the Far East were held from 3 to 7 February 1913. Participated in the event: the Philippines Islands, the Republic of China, the Empire of Japan, the British East Indies (Malaysia), the Kingdom of Thailand and the British Colony of Hong Kong.

**Table 2:**

**Title:** SILVER MEDAL OF THE II GAMES OF THE FAR EAST CHAMPIONSHIP

**Contents:**

The IOC complained about the use of the term Olympic and the Games became called the Far East Championship Games.

China's introduction to the international competition scene had taken place at the I Olympic Games of the Far East, 1913.

And it solidified when Shanghai hosted the next Games in 1915. This was the first major international event held on Chinese soil.

**The second edition of the Games brought together athletes from the Republic of China, the Empire of Japan and of the Philippine Islands and were held from May 15 to 22, 1915.**

**Many participants at the Far East Games won medals at later Olympic Games.**

**Table 3:**

**Title:** THE EMPIRE OF WAR

**Contents:**

The Berlin Olympic stadium was closed with the onset of World War I and used to serve convalescent soldiers.

On August 5, 1915, it was reopened and used again for sports demonstrations, mainly from the Armed Forces.

These festivals began on June 27, 1915, even before of the reopening of the stadium, as shown in this postcard, of an event called

**"OLYMPIC ARMY FORCES CONtests".**

**Table 4:**

**Title:** PRIZE BOARD OF THE 1916 WAR CHAMPIONSHIPS

**Contents:**

Award plate for the **War Championships held** at the Olympic Stadium on August 20, 1916, the year of the Berlin Olympic Games.

Event organized by the German Imperial Olympic Committee on a date close to the planned Games of 1916 in the middle of World War I.

This competition was the only German version of the 1916 Olympic Games.

**Table 5:**

**Title:** MEDAL OF CHAMPION OF PODBIELSKI GAMES

**Contents:**

The "Podbielski Games" were organized at the Olympic Stadium in Berlin in June 1916, the year in which the cancelled Olympic Games of 1916 would be held.

These games were held in memory of Viktor v. Podbielski, who had died on January 21, 1916.

He had been elected chairman of the German Imperial Olympic Committee in 1909. Podbielski had led the German team at the Stockholm Olympics in 1912. He was instrumental in the construction of the Berlin Olympic stadium, which had opened in 1913, and was responsible for organizing the 1916 Games.

**Table 6:**

**Title:** OFFICIAL AWARD MEDAL OF THE 1916 OLYMPIC GAMES

**Contents:**

For the 1916 Olympic Games in Berlin, the prototype of the official award medal was coined.

At the front of the medal there is a warrior with a sword, shield and helmet, wrapped in a mantle, reproducing a figure from Greek antiquity.

## Gallery

On the back is the image of the German Imperial Eagle, surrounded by by Olympic Games Berlin 1916. One of the rarest items of Olympic collection, it is said that only 5 medals were minted.

### Table 7:

**Title:** THE LIMBIC GAMES OF TOKYO OF 1940

**Contents:**

Postcard propaganda of the 1940 Tokyo Olympics.

Porcelain sake glasses from the 1940 Tokyo Games.

### Table 8:

**Title:** THE LIMBIC GAMES OF TOKYO OF 1940

**Contents:**

Antique iron with the logo of the 1940 Tokyo Games.

### Table 9:

**Title:** THE LIMBIC GAMES OF TOKYO OF 1940

**Contents:**

Tokyo's candidacy dossier for the 1940 Olympic Games.

Propaganda bulletin announcing the publication of the General Rules and Program of the 1940 Tokyo Games.

General Rules and Program of the 1940 Tokyo Games, in German and Japanese.

### Table 10:

**Title:** THE LIMBIC GAMES OF TOKYO OF 1940

**Contents:**

Final Official Reports, published by the 1940 Tokyo Games Organizing Committee, in English, French and Japanese.

### Table 11:

**Title:** THE LIMBIC GAMES OF TOKYO OF 1940

**Contents:**

## Gallery

“ The 26th Centenary Asian Athletic Meet”, organized in Tokyo as part of the 2600th anniversary of Emperor Jimmu's establishment of the Japanese Empire, was an event held to replace the 1940 Tokyo Olympics.

700 athletes from Japan, occupied China, Hawaii, Manchukuo (puppet state), Thailand and the Community of the Philippines took part in the event.

### **Table 12:**

**Title:** THE LIMBIC GAMES OF TOKYO OF 1940

**Contents:**

Vignettes issued in celebration of the 1940 Tokyo Olympics.

Ship menu of the “Norddeutscher Lloyd Bremen” line, with propaganda of the 1940 Tokyo Olympic Games.

### **Table 13:**

**Title:** THE LIMBIC GAMES OF TOKYO OF 1940

**Contents:**

“ Bank” for propaganda coins of the 1940 Tokyo Games.

### **Table 14:**

**Title:** THE LIMBIC GAMES OF TOKYO OF 1940

**Contents:**

Propaganda brochure for the 1940 Tokyo Games

### **Table 15:**

**Title:** THE LIMBIC GAMES OF TOKYO OF 1940

**Contents:**

Official envelope of the 1940 Tokyo Games Organizing Committee, with Olympic vignette, containing printed material, sent to the Austrian Rowing Federation in Vienna.

### **Table 16:**

**Title:** THE LIMBIC GAMES OF TOKYO OF 1940

**Contents:**

Japanese postcards of Happy Holidays propaganda of the 1940 Tokyo Games.

**Table 17:**

**Title:** THE LIMBIC GAMES OF TOKYO OF 1940

**Contents:**

Tokyo was chosen as the venue for the 1940 Olympic Games at the International Olympic Committee session held in Berlin in 1936.

The victory was due to a huge diplomatic effort by the Japanese, as the candidacy of Tokyo faced restrictions from several countries due to the warlike expansionist policy of the Japanese Empire.

However, with the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese War on July 7, 1937, fears of the organization of the event in Japan.

And in July 1938, a year after the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese War, the Tokyo Games were officially canceled.

Insignia of the 1940 Tokyo Olympics.

**Table 18:**

**Title:** SCANDINAVIAN GAMES OF 1916

**Contents:**

Norway and Denmark were invited to participate in the Scandinavian Games and, with all three countries, the competition was carried out.

Awards plates from the 1916 Scandinavian Games.

This award evoked the image of the ancient warriors Vikings, symbol of that region.

The Scandinavian Games were held for the second and last time in 1922.

**Table 19:**

**Title:** SCANDINAVIAN GAMES OF 1916

**Contents:**

The aim of the Scandinavian Games was not to waste the benefits of Swedish athletes and the celebration of the Olympic year.

On the recommendation of the IOC, the Swedish Olympic Committee withdrew its support for the organization of Scandinavian substitute games, but did not object to their realization. Postcard of the event showing the end of the tug of war.

The tug of war was an Olympic sport contested from 1900 to 1920. He was part of the athletics program.

There is information that it was practiced in Greek antiquity.

**Table 20:**

**Title:** SCANDINAVIAN GAMES OF 1916

**Contents:**

Even with the beginning of the war, Sweden continued its preparations for the Berlin Games.

When, in 1915, it became evident that the conflict did not would end quickly and that the 1916 Games would be cancelled, Scandinavian substitute Games were scheduled in Stockholm.

Swedish lapel insignia 1916.

**Table 21:**

**Title:** BALTIC GAMES 1914

**Contents:**

The 1914 Baltic Games were opened on 7 June in connection with the 14th Swedish Gymnastics Festival and the Malmo Exhibition.

Russia (and its dependents Finland, Poland, Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia), Germany, Denmark and Norway participated.

Insignia of the participants of the 1914 Baltic Games: General Purpose pin and pins for Athletics and Gymnastics athletes.

**Table 22:**

**Title:** BALTIC GAMES 1914

**Contents:**

Several countries also organized preparatory events for the 1916 Games.

In June - July 1914, in Malmo, Sweden, the Games were held International Baltic, with athletes from Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Finland and Russia.

The yachting competitions, scheduled for August, were cancelled, due to beginning of World War I.

Silver plate given to the eight-row team with boss of the Baltic Games of 1914.

**Table 23:**

**Title:** THE 1944 WOLDENBERG OLYMPIC GAMES

**Contents:**

The fate of the Woldenberg prisoners was tragic. On January 25, 1945 the camp was evacuated and the soldiers forced to a march of more than 780 km. Only 300 survivors were rescued at Murnau on April 29, 1945, by the U.S. Army. Most of the philatelic material was lost.

**Table 24:**

**Title:** THE 1944 WOLDENBERG OLYMPIC GAMES

**Contents:**

Several proofs have been issued in different colours of the Woldenberg seal.

After the stamps were issued, the shape was uncharacterized with a diagonal cut. 100 copies were printed in black with this cut.

Postcard with special stamp of Woldenberg concentration camp, sent from Tent 1 b to 23 a.

**Table 25:**

**Title:** THE 1944 WOLDENBERG OLYMPIC GAMES

**Contents:**

In Woldenberg was issued a stamp, with facial value of 10 pf., in red color: an athlete reaching the finish tape. These stamps were printed on paper donated by the International Christian Young Men Association or the Red Cross. The printing of these stamps was made using carved wooden shapes. The stamp was created by Tadeusz Plonczak and carved in rubber by Roman Wiczorkiewicz, using worn rubber boot soles and damaged gas masks. The reason for the stamp reminded the horrors of war: above the flag with the hoops olympics, four &bombing planes; below, war tanks.

**Table 26:**

**Title:** THE 1944 WOLDENBERG OLYMPIC GAMES

**Contents:**



## Gallery

The Woldenberg concentration camp housed about 7,000 prisoners, of which more than 6,000 were Polish officers. There was a post office to serve more than 50 stalls and mail delivery was made twice a day. There was a fee for sending the letters.

The Geneva Convention allowed prisoners of Concentration camps receive a certain salary, to be paid by the Germans, according to the hierarchy.

Proof in black of the Olympic stamp of 10 Gr, with the signature of the 2Lieutenant Edmond Czarnecki, who was the designer of the seal and the engraver in pear wood.

### Table 27:

**Title:** THE GROSS BORN OLYMPIC GAMES OF 1944

**Contents:**

At the end of 1942, the Gross Born concentration camp gathered about 6,000 Polish officers and a few hundred sergeants and shallow soldiers in 70 stalls.

The Gross Born Olympic Games were held from July 30 to August 15. 1944.

The winners received a paper medal showing the forehead of a former Greek athlete with laurel wreath, with the inscription "OLIMPIDA OBOZU OF II D 1944" (Olympic Games of the Camp of II D of Prisoners of War, 1944), with the five Olympic hoops.

This is certainly the most important medal in the history of the Olympic Games.

### Table 28:

**Title:** THE GROSS BORN OLYMPIC GAMES OF 1944

**Contents:**

Gross Born Games program, with three proofs of stamps that were never issued.

The cover of the program, folded into three parts, shows an athlete with a crown of laurels.

At the front and inside the program are the calendar of events and the names of the teams participants.

Sources of all descriptions of the Woldenburg Games and Gross Born Games:

"Polish Olympic Chronicle in Philately" by Fabian Bura (1976)

"The Olympic Movement Remembered in the Polish Prisoner of War Camps of 1944" by Sherwin Podolski

### Table 29:

**Title:** THE GROSS BORN OLYMPIC GAMES OF 1944

**Contents:**

On the opening date of the Games, three stamps were put into circulation. They were issued on sheets of 10 copies. The Olympic hoops surrounded by stylized laurel wreath were the motif of 10 pf. and 20 pf. and the 50 pf. stamp showed the Olympic hoops and a carriage race. The circulation was more than 5,000 copies for the stamps of 10 pf. and 20 pf. and about 4,700 copies for the copy of 50 pf. The drilling of the seals took place with a watch machine and they were produced by Włodzimierz Zieleniewski.

**Table 30:**

**Title:** THE GROSS BORN OLYMPIC GAMES OF 1944

**Contents**

Envelope with the Olympic pipe and stamp on the three Olympic stamps, sent to Blok I-54-3.

The postal services operated from December 3, 1943 to January 28, 1945, when the camp was evacuated. The prisoners had to walk for about 600 miles. Only the patients were left at the scene. Many died in that strenuous march. The survivors were released at Sandbostel by the British Army on 5 May 1945.

The remaining philatelic pieces of Woldenberg and Gross Born are the testimony of this fantastic saga of the Modern Age Olympic Games.

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