

THE 1900 OLYMPIC GAMES

*Results for All Competitors
in All Events, with Commentary*

by
Bill Mallon

RESULTS OF THE EARLY MODERN OLYMPICS, 2



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Introduction

“It was the best of times, it was the worst of times.” Paraphrasing Charles Dickens, one might describe the 1900 Olympics as “the worst of Games, and — the worst of Games.”

The 1900 Olympic Games are perhaps the most unusual Olympics in modern history. They have been termed, with the 1904 Olympics, “The Farcical Games.” The 1900 Olympics were poorly organized, almost chaotic. Years later many of the competitors had no idea that they had actually competed in the Olympics, but only that they had competed in an international sporting event in Paris in 1900.

It is reasonable to ask, why an unofficial report of an Olympic Games which ended 96 years ago? This book is one of what was at first an informal series that I have produced in an attempt to resurrect the results of the earliest Olympic Games. The first dealt with the other “farcical” Games, those of 1904, and was self-published for a few friends in 1981. The second dealt with the 1920 Olympic Games, and was also self-published in 1992. Concurrent with the present work is a similar one, number 1 in the formal series, from McFarland, on the 1896 Olympics Games. Similar efforts are planned for 1906 and 1908, and a second edition of the 1904 book is shortly forthcoming.

Complete records of the results of the earliest Olympics do not exist, unlike contemporary Olympic Games, in which computers and the media dissect each event with almost surgical precision. Several works have been written which have attempted to compile the records of all the Olympics, but usually they are limited to just the top few places. Among these are *Olympia-Lexikon*, published in 1939 by Fritz Wasner in Germany and giving the top six finishers for all known events. This was followed by International Olympic Committee member Ferenc Mező’s 1956 book *The Modern Olympic Games*, which listed only the medalists. The best known effort to date was done by the doyen of Olympic historians, the late Austrian Erich Kamper (who died in November 1995), who wrote *Enzyklopädie der Olympischen Spiele* in 1972, giving the top six finishers in all events. In 1984, David Wallechinsky first published *The Complete Book of the Olympics*, which lists the top eight finishers in all Olympic events and is updated and revised after each Olympics.

There has been a rebirth of interest in the history of the Olympic Games. Kamper, Wallechinsky, and the author of this book were founding members of the International Society of Olympic Historians (ISOH), which was created on 5 December 1991. Much of this work has been reviewed and edited by members of ISOH. In addition, much of the work has used material contributed by other ISOH Members. I am thankful to all of them for their efforts.

Along these lines, a recent book on the 1900 Olympic Games has been published by two members of ISOH, Karl Lennartz and Walter Teutenberg, entitled *II. Olympische Spiele 1900 in Paris*. The book is in German and primarily contains descriptions of the German Olympic effort, but it has excellent source material and is extremely well done. A large statistical section accompanies it but the information is nowhere near as complete as that contained herein.

In all cases herein, I have attempted to look at the primary sources from 1900. I have been able to find a great many of them, although a few proved elusive, notably in a sport which has long frustrated me — shooting. I have provided copious notes for this book, alerting the reader to discrepancies between “my” listed results and those of earlier works. I in no way wish to demean the efforts of earlier authors. The references and notes are included in order to let the reader know that I have looked at that other published result, but think it is incorrect; in all cases I have attempted to give the reason, trying always to quote a reliable 1900 source.

I give special thanks to the following: Max Amman [SUI/EQU], Jim Crossman [USA/SHO], Juan Fauria í Garcia [ESP], John Findling [USA], Heiner Gillmeister [GER/TEN], Arild Gjerde [NOR], Regnier “Pim” Huurman [HOL], Richard Hymans [GBR/ATH], Jiří Kössl (CZE), Hans Agersnap Larsen [DEN], Karl Lennartz [GER], Wolf Lyberg [SWE/many sports], Rooney Magnusson [SWE/ATH], Norbert Müller [GER], Giuseppe Odello [ITA], Jaroslav Pruner [CZE], Markku Siukonen [FIN], Magne Teigen [NOR], Walter Teutenberg [GER], David Wallechinsky [USA/many sports], Karel Wendl [IOC], and Ture Widlund [SWE]. I am especially grateful to three members of ISOH who have helped me immeasurably on the 1900 Olympic Games in particular: Ian Buchanan [GBR/ATH], Tony Bijkerk [NED], and the late Erich Kamper [AUT]. This book would not have been possible without their assistance.

I have written a number of books on the Olympics, and they have been dedicated to a number of people, for various and sundry reasons. This one is for Karen for obvious ones.

Bill Mallon
Durham, North Carolina

October 1997

Abbreviations

General

A	athletes competing	F	format of competition
AB	abandoned	IOC	International Olympic Committee
AC	also competed (place not known)	jo	jump-off
bh	behind	NH	no-height
C	countries competing	NM	no mark
d.	defeated	NP	not placed
D	date(s) of competition	OR	Olympic Record
DNF	did not finish	scr	scratched
DNS	did not start	so	sailover (won by forfeit, yachting)
DQ	disqualified	T	time competition started
E	entered	vs.	versus
est	estimate(d)	wo	walkover (won by forfeit)
f	final	WR	World Record

Sports

ARC	Archery	PEL	Pelota Basque
ATH	Athletics (Track & Field)	POL	Polo
CRI	Cricket	ROW	Rowing & Sculling
CRO	Croquet	RUG	Rugby Football
CYC	Cycling	SHO	Shooting
EQU	Equestrian	SWI	Swimming
FEN	Fencing	TEN	Tennis (Lawn)
FTB	Football (Association) [Soccer]	TOW	Tug-of-War
GOL	Golf	WAP	Water Polo
GYM	Gymnastics	YAC	Yachting

Nations

ARG	Argentina	BEL	Belgium
AUS	Australia	BOH	Bohemia
AUT	Austria	CAN	Canada

CUB Cuba
DEN Denmark
ESP Spain
FRA France
GBR Great Britain
GER Germany
GRE Greece
HAI Haiti
HUN Hungary
IND India
IRI Iran (Persia)

IRL Ireland
ITA Italy
LUX Luxembourg
NED The Netherlands
NOR Norway
PER Peru
ROM Romania
RUS Russia
SUI Switzerland
SWE Sweden
USA United States

References

with Their Abbreviations as Cited in Text

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- Escr *L’Escrime Française (Journal des Armes)*. Weekly French (Paris) fencing magazine, 1900.
- FI *Fri Idret*. Weekly Danish (København) sporting newspaper, 1900.
- Golfl *Golf Illustrated*. Monthly British (London) golf magazine, 1900.
- JDM *Journal de la Marine*. Weekly French (Paris) sailing magazine, 1900.
- JDS *Journal des Sports*. Daily French (Paris) sporting newspaper, 1900.
- L’A *L’Aviron*. Weekly French (Paris) rowing magazine, 1900.
- LDdT *Le Depeche de Toulouse*. Daily French (Toulouse) newspaper, 1900.
- LGym *Le Gymnaste*. Weekly French (Paris) gymnastics magazine, 1900.
- LLP *La Libre Parole*. Daily French (Paris) newspaper, 1900.
- LSt *Le Stand*. Weekly French (Paris) shooting and gymnastics magazine, 1900.
- LVGA *La Vie au Grand Air*. Weekly French (Paris) sporting newspaper, 1900.
- Monde *Le Monde*. Daily French (Paris) newspaper, 1900.
- MS *Le Miroir des Sports*. Weekly French (Paris) sporting newspaper, 1900.
- NYHP *New York Herald (Paris Edition)*. European edition (Paris) of American daily newspaper, 1900.
- NYT *New York Times*. Daily American (New York) newspaper, 1900.
- OR 1900 Official Report, which was actually the summary of the sporting events held at the 1900 Exposition Universelle. The exact bibliographic data is as follows: Mérillon, Daniel, editor. *Concours internationaux d’exercices physiques et de sport: Rapports publiés sous la direction de M. D. Mérillon, délégué général*. 2 vols. Paris: Imprimerie Nationale, 1901 (Vol. 1) and 1902 (Vol. 2).
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- Roberts Robertson, George Stuart. “The Olympic Games by a Competitor and Prize Winner,” *Fortnightly Review* 354 (1 June 1896): 944–957.

- SaF *Shooting and Fishing*. Weekly American (New York) shooting magazine, 1900.
 SchwS *Schwimm-Sport*. Weekly German (Berlin) swimming magazine, 1900.
 SiB *Sport im Bild*. Weekly German (Berlin) sporting magazine, 1900.
 SiW *Sport im Wort*. Weekly German (Berlin) sporting magazine, 1900.
 SUI *Le Sport Universel Illustré*. Weekly French (Paris) sporting newspaper, 1900.
 TF *The Field*. Weekly British (London) sporting newspaper, 1900.
 TFOP *1900 Track & Field Official Program*, 1900.
 TirN *Le Tir National*. Weekly French (Paris) shooting magazine, 1900.
 TLS *Tous les Sports et Les Sports Athlétiques*. Weekly French (Paris) sporting newspaper, 1900.
 Velo *Le Vélo*. Weekly French (Paris) cycling newspaper, 1900.
 Wass *Wassersport*. Weekly German (Berlin) aquatic and sailing magazine, 1900.
 YG *Yachting Gazette*. Weekly French (Paris) sailing magazine, 1900.
 YM *The Yachtsman*. Weekly British (London) sailing magazine, 1900.
 YW *Yachting World*. Weekly British (London) sailing magazine, 1900.

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1900 Olympic Games — Analysis and Summaries

<i>Dates:</i>	14 May–28 October 1900
<i>Sites:</i>	Paris, France; Le Havre, France; Compiègne, France
<i>Official Opening By:</i>	none
<i>Countries Competing:</i>	28 ^{1*} [28 Men–5 Women]
<i>Known Athletes Competing:</i>	1,222 [1,200 Men–22 Women]
<i>Estimated Athletes Competing:</i>	1,588 [1,566 Men–22 Women]
<i>Sports:</i>	19 [19 Men–5 Women]
<i>Events:</i>	95 [95 Men–8 Women]

International Olympic Committee Members in 1900 [27] (Years on IOC in brackets)

Argentina	José Benjamin Zubiaur [1894–1907]
Belgium	Count Maxime de Bousies [1894–1901]
Bohemia	Dr. Jiří Guth-Jarkovský [1894–1943]
Denmark	Niels V. S. Holbeck [1899–1906]
France	Pierre Frédy, Baron Pierre de Coubertin [1894–1925] Ernst Callot [1894–1913] Henri Hébrard de Villeneuve [1900–1911]
Germany	Karl August Willibald Gebhardt [1896–1909] Count Archambauld Talleyrand de Périgord [1899–1903]
Great Britain	The Rev. Robert Stuart de Courcy Laffan [1897–1927] Charles Herbert [1894–1906]
Greece	Demetrios Vikelas [1894–1897] Count Alexandros Mercati [1897–1925]
Hungary	Dr. Franz Kémény [1894–1907]
Italy	Count Eugenio Brunetta d’Usseaux [1897–1919]

**See Notes on pages 28–29.*

The Netherlands	Baron Frederik Willem Christiaan Hendrik van Tuyll van Serooskerken [1898–1924]
New Zealand	Leonard Albert Cuff [1894–1905]
Romania	Prince Gheorghe Bibesco [1899–1902]
Russia	General Aleksey Butowsky [1894–1900] Prince Sergey Beloselsky-Belotsersky [1900–1908] Count Nikolao Ribeaupierre [1900–1916]
Sweden	General Viktor Gustaf Balck [1894–1921] Count Carl Clarence von Rosen [1900–1948]
Switzerland	Baron Godefroy de Blonay [1899–1937]

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le-Pont; May, chef du service administratif de l'enseignement à la Préfecture de la Seine; Crinon, professeur de gymnastique de la Ville de Paris; Le lieutenant-colonel en retraite Tamisey, président de l'Union des Sociétés d'instruction militaire; Barral, vice-président de l'Union des Sociétés d'instruction militaire; Fleuret, président du Cercle nautique de France; Vieira, président du Rowing-Club; Tellier, président des Pagayeurs parisiens; Régnier, président de la Société nautique de la basse Seine; Ménier, délégué du Yachting-Club; Gondinet, président de l'Union française de Sports athlétiques; **Pierre de Coubertin, secrétaire-général de l'Union française de Sports athlétiques**; Bonvalot, président du Racing-Club; Montagne, commissaire général du Lendit de Paris; Demeny, professeur du Cours d'éducation physique de la Ville de Paris; Boucher-Cadart, président de chambre à la Cour d'appel de Paris, président de la Société française de sauvetage; Rousset, vice-président de l'Union vélocipédique de France; Mousset, publiciste, membre du comité de l'Union vélocipédique de France; Le docteur Minart, vice-président d'honneur de l'Union vélocipédique de France; Le chef de bataillon du génie Renard, directeur de l'Établissement central d'aérostation militaire; Gaston Tissandier, publiciste, membre du conseil de la Société française de navigation aérienne; W. de Fonvielle, publiciste, vice-président de la Société française de navigation aérienne.

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 Count P. de Maillé [Cycling]
 F. Neufville
 Arthur O'Connor [Courte Paume]
 Count N. Potocki [Fencing]
 Count Jacques de Pourtalès [Golf]
 Charles Richefeu [Longue Paume]
 André Toutain
 Count Turquet de la Boisserie
 Léon Hébrand de Villeneuve [Fencing]

The Selection of Paris and the Organization of the Games

At the Sorbonne Congress of 1894, at which Pierre de Coubertin succeeded in reestablishing the Olympic Games, he proposed that the first Olympic Games be held in 1900 in his native city of Paris. But the delegates thought that six years was too long to wait and lobbied to hold the first Olympics in 1896. It was decided that the Greeks held the right to the first Olympics and they were scheduled and celebrated in 1896 in Athens. The second Olympic Games would be held in 1900 in Paris, instead.

But at the end of the 1896 Olympic Games, the Greeks decided that they held the rights to more than simply the First Modern Olympic Games. They made a permanent claim to the Olympic Games, as if it was their birthright. In Athens, the King of Greece, among others, imprompted Baron Pierre de Coubertin and the International Olympic Committee (IOC) to declare that city the permanent home of the Olympic Games. Coubertin's resistance inflamed the Greeks, and editorials and letters complained that the Baron was "a thief, trying to strip Greece of one of the historic jewels of her raiment."³

During the closing banquet, King Georgios gave a speech in which he made the Greek claim and suggested to Coubertin that he should give his consent — or resign. King Georgios had much support on his side. At the closing banquet, the American athletes circulated a petition to hold the Games regularly in Athens and they later wrote a letter to *The New York Times*,⁴ stating, "We also desire to acknowledge our entire satisfaction with all the arrangements for the conduct of the Games. The existence of the Stadium as a structure so uniquely adapted to its purpose; the

proved ability of Greece to competently administer the Games, and, above all, the fact that Greece is the original home of the Olympic Games; all these considerations force upon us the conviction that these Games should never be removed from their native soil.”⁵ George Robertson, a British classics scholar who had competed in Athens, also supported the Greek plan in an article he had written.⁶

Coubertin, pretending not to understand, addressed an open letter to the King; he thanked him and also the city of Athens and the Greek people for the energy and the enthusiasm with which they had replied to the appeal in 1894, but confirmed that the Games of the second Olympiad would be held in Paris in 1900.

Coubertin alone fully understood the history of the resurrection of the Olympic Games, and only he knew his plans for their future. He wrote: “They were preparing to capture the exclusive possession of the Olympic Games, and the idea of seeing, every four years, such huge crowds jammed into the restored stadium filled them with joy and hope.”⁷ Coubertin suggested to the Crown Prince the idea of staging Greek or Panhellenic Games at Athens every four years in the two-year intervals between the regular Olympic celebrations.⁸ There was no royal loss of face, for the Crown Prince later realized the financial impossibility of monopolizing the Games for the benefit of Athens.⁹ Greece’s military action against Turkey on the island of Crete in 1897 also obviated the chance for Greece to host the 1900 Olympic Games.¹⁰

With the selection of Paris assured for 1900, Coubertin then turned his energy toward organizing the second Olympic Games. A second Olympic Congress was scheduled hastily for Le Havre, France, in 1897. It seemed an odd choice of site for the Congress, but Wolf Lyberg has noted, “Normandie also happened to be his [Coubertin’s] home province and furthermore the newly elected French President (Félix Faure) was a citizen of Le Havre, where he stayed during the summer holidays. He was sure that a Congress like this would interest the President.”¹¹

Coubertin desired another Congress, but he was determined that it should not discuss matters already established or waste its time on petty details and technicalities; instead, it should discuss theories and pedagogical questions in order to advance the cause of amateur sport.

The Congress assembled in July with President Faure acting as honorary president of the congress. There were 59 delegates, of which 47 were French. The remainder came from Bohemia, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, Italy, Russia, Spain, Sweden, and the United States.¹² Thanks to the foresight of Coubertin in planning the program, neither the basic Olympic organization nor its problems were discussed, the Congress centering on the useful lessons to be learned from the Games and methods of applying these lessons to the spread of the amateur athletic movement all over the world.¹³ No discussion of the 1900 Olympic Games took place.¹⁴

In 1900, a large world’s fair was planned for Paris — “L’Exposition Universelle Internationale de 1900 à Paris.” Coubertin’s dream was to reconstruct the ancient site of Olympia at the exposition — its temples, stadia, gymnasia, and statues. He thought that such glorification of sport would focus attention on the Olympic Movement and promote internationalism through athletic competition.¹⁵ In fact, before the Congress of 1894 in Paris, Coubertin had proposed a grandiose project to the directors of an earlier world’s fair, the 1889 Universal Exposition. He wished to reconstruct the Altis of Olympia, with its temples, statues, gymnasia and stadia. Documents and works of art would be displayed there, landmarks in the history of sport, from ancient times to the present. The sporting events would take place in these prestigious surroundings.¹⁶

The director of the 1900 l’Exposition Universelle was a man named Alfred Picard, a conservative official who believed sport to be a useless and absurd activity. He resented Coubertin’s intrusion of thrusting upon him this idea. Picard thanked Coubertin, filed his plan, but did not follow it.¹⁷

Coubertin appointed an old friend, Viscount Charles de La Rochefoucauld, as president of

the Organizing Committee of the Games of the second Olympiad. La Rochefoucauld had an excellent reputation as a sportsman, and his social standing made him a great figure around whom to rally the best people of France for the second revival of the Games. Robert Fournier-Sarloveze, cavalry officer, sportsman, and later the mayor of Compiègne, was named secretary-general.¹⁸

Coubertin's committee was welcomed enthusiastically, in France and in other countries. Henri Desgrange, who was to found the sporting daily *L'Auto*,¹⁹ and was at the time director of the cycle-racing stadium of the Parc des Princes at the Auteuil Gate, wrote to Coubertin: "I have a field of 26,000 square meters, a cycle track of 666 meters, all you need for running and for tennis. I can give you everything except the Seine...." Pierre Giffard's *Le Petit Journal* offered to take charge of the swimming competitions, and Pierre Laffitte's *La Vie au Grand Air* offered its columns.²⁰

Commissioners of sports were chosen from among the blue bloods of France, noted not only for their titles but for their ability and independence. The list of La Rochefoucauld's committee members was the most imposing of its kind ever drawn up, and he and Coubertin had plans for the Games that were quite up to the high standard of the personnel of the Organizing Committee. The first meeting of the committee took place on 29 May 1898 at the Hôtel de La Rochefoucauld.

At that first meeting, the organizing committee produced a program which included track and field athletics, French and British boxing, wrestling, gymnastics, and fencing, river and ocean yacht racing, cycling, golf, archery, weight lifting, rowing, swimming, diving, lifesaving, and water polo (see Appendix I). Everything pointed to its ultimate success.

The British, Irish, and Scottish amateur athletic associations were the first to enter, followed by several American universities and clubs. Word was sent that a Russian team would come. A powerful team of Australian athletes that had planned a tour of Europe postponed its trip for eighteen months so that its journey would coincide with the date of the Games.

But trouble was ahead. An American sports promoter first proposed the idea of having the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States erect a gigantic athletic club on the grounds of the exposition and conduct a series of athletic events "to show the French how to train in order to revive sports in France." Fortunately, Caspar Whitney, an American IOC member, opposed this idea and it was finally suppressed, but not without having created great uncertainty in Europe regarding the 1900 Olympic Games.²¹

Then came the blow that threatened to destroy Coubertin's whole beautiful Olympic idea. The Union des sociétés françaises sports athlétiques (USFSA), of which Coubertin was secretary-general, on 9 November 1898 suddenly put out an announcement claiming the exclusive right to anything and everything in the nature of sport to be organized in Paris in 1900.²²

In reality it was nothing more than a threat, but La Rochefoucauld did not wish to be involved in such a political fight, and he resigned from the organizing committee. Coubertin, urged to withdraw from the Olympic picture so that France might appear unified and without division in 1900, also did so, only to note later sadly, "I surrendered — and I did wrong in doing so."²³

The first act of the new group was to publish a list of committees for the 1900 Games that included practically every politician in the nation. They also proposed an entirely new list of events and new places to hold them. Picard named Daniel Mérillon, president of the French Shooting Association, as president of this new organization on 19 February 1899, and Mérillon promptly proceeded to broadcast information regarding the new program, publishing them in June 1899. The result could have been expected. Organizations all over the world had made plans in accordance with the original program announced by Coubertin and most of them refused to have anything to do with the new committee.²⁴

Picard and Mérillon's committee planned to place the Olympic Games at Vincennes, which

in 1900 was far from the center of Paris. They had vaguely classified the sports into the various sections of the fair program, placing gymnastics along with the sports of school children on their program, and relegating yachting to “Class 33—Material of Commercial Navigation.” Skating and fencing were placed in the cutlery section; rowing fell under lifesaving; and track and field was categorized with provident societies. It required no mastermind to see that the Olympic Games were going to set no new standards of accomplishment under such auspices.^{25,26}

Under Mérillon’s plans, the track and field athletics would be held on the grounds of the Racing Club of France, at the Croix-Catelan in the Bois de Boulogne; the swimming would take place at Asnières in the Seine River; the yachting was scheduled for both Meulan and Le Havre; the fencing at the Tuileries Gardens in the Palais des Expositions; the lawn tennis on the Ile de Puteaux; the gymnastics at Vincennes; the equestrian events at the Avenue de Breteuil; the cycling at the Parc des Princes; and the shooting at several different venues.²⁷ It all anticipated the Olympics that took place toward the end of the 20th century, with the events scattered in many venues, but without the advantage of easy transport and access to these venues.

Coubertin attempted to salvage matters by issuing a bulletin urging athletic groups to support the new organization. He then began a tour of Europe during which he agreed to serve as an unofficial liaison between the new organizing committee and foreign teams. He visited Prague, Berlin, Copenhagen, Stockholm, and Russia. The Olympic authorities of Sweden, Hungary, Austria, and Bohemia insisted on conducting all their correspondence through Coubertin, while in the United States, Caspar Whitney and Professor Sloane reported that the information forthcoming from Paris was so vague and uncertain that they were about to cancel America’s participation.²⁸

Eventually, the new organizing committee conducted a myriad of sporting events alongside the great world’s fair of 1900. The sporting events were rarely called “Olympic.” The term “Olympic Games” was discarded and replaced with “Concours internationaux d’exercices physiques et de sport.” In the press, the competitions were hailed variously as “International Games,” “International Championships,” “Paris Championships,” and “World Championships.” Occasionally in the foreign press one read of the “Olympian Games” or, rarely, “Olympic Games.”²⁹ Coubertin would later comment to his friends: “It’s a miracle that the Olympic Movement survived that celebration!”³⁰

Coubertin played a very minor role in the eventual “Olympic Games” of 1900. Monique Berlioux later commented, “The name of Pierre de Coubertin was not mentioned once, by journalists or by officials,”³¹ though that is probably an exaggeration, albeit a minor one. The exposition was a failure in the sporting sense. The athletic contests were poorly organized, the events were held in dismal facilities, and there was mass confusion among the athletes because of the plethora of events conducted. An Australian competitor, Stanley Rowley, summed up the feelings of many for his country’s national press:

To treat these events as world’s championships would be really an insult to the important events they are supposed to be. They are treated by most of the competitors as—A HUGE JOKE—and when it comes to that one has come all this way from Australia to compete in them, it really seems ridiculous.³²

The dismal organization of the 1900 “Olympic Games” is probably best exemplified by the closing paragraph in the chapter by Howell and Howell in which they argue that perhaps there were no Olympic Games in 1900: “These Games were certainly not worthy to be considered an Olympic Games, and with the lack of involvement of Coubertin and the IOC, it can successfully be argued that no Olympics were held in Paris in 1900. The movement that showed so much promise in 1896 seemed to have collapsed by 1900.”³³

1900 Paris World's Fair: L'Exposition Universelle Internationale de 1900 à Paris

Though this was only the second modern Olympic Games, their founder, Baron Pierre de Coubertin, had had a long association with World's Fairs. When only 15, he had attended the 1878 Exposition Universelle in Paris. His thoughts on that occasion are not recorded, but he was noted to be an "enthusiastic visitor at the next great Paris fair, in 1889."³⁴ In 1893, while travelling in America, Coubertin also attended the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago.

The 1900 Exposition Universelle at Paris was the last, and is considered the greatest, of a cycle of five Parisian expositions that began in 1855 (1855, 1867, 1878, 1889, and 1900). The most recent one had been the successful 1889 exposition and only a few years later, on 13 July 1892, the French Third Republic made plans for the 1900 Exposition Universelle. Jules Roche, French minister of commerce, noted the symbolic importance of a World's Fair in 1900, "The Exposition of 1900 will synthesize the nineteenth century and ascertain its philosophy."³⁵

Formal planning for the 1900 Exposition began on 9 September 1893, when Alfred Picard was named the head of the Governing Commission. He made elaborate plans, and the authorization bill which provided funding for the plans was passed by the French legislature on 13 June 1896, despite opposition in the press and even among the politicians. The legislature approved a budget of 105 million francs, which was to come from 40 million francs provided by governmental sources (20 million each from Paris and the French republic) and 65 million francs from the sale of tickets to the Exposition.

The Exposition Universelle opened on 15 April 1900. Picard invited 53 foreign powers and over 40 accepted the invitation, including all the great powers, notably the Germans. For the first time, the great enemy of the French people, Germany, was to exhibit at an exposition on French soil. Officially there were 83,047 exhibits — 38,253 by France and 44,794 by the foreign exhibitors. The United States was the largest of the foreign exhibitors, with 7,610 displays totalling 337,000 square feet of space. The 1900 Exposition Universelle occupied a main site near the banks of the Seine in Paris, consisting of 279 acres, and an annex at the Bois de Vincennes of 274 acres. The Paris site consisted of five sections arranged along three axes, forming a large letter "A" in central Paris.

The Exposition was applauded for its displays of architecture and fine arts. The architectural layout used some existing buildings, but added many outstanding new structures and included some temporary exhibition displays. Remaining from earlier expositions were the Palais du Trocadéro from the 1878 Exposition and the Galerie des Machines and the Eiffel Tower from the 1889 Exposition. The fine arts displays at the Grand Palais and the Petit Palais were quite popular. They showed little of the work of the Impressionists and Postimpressionists, but included sculptural displays by Auguste Rodin, and also displays by Gustav Klimt and Ferdinand Hodler. The most popular display at the 1900 Exposition Universelle was at the Palace of Electricity, where the crowds could witness that new wonder of the world — electricity. Visitors wondered at the many electric lights which illuminated the Trocadéro and the Seine panorama. They marvelled at the newly invented automobile as well.

The Exposition Universelle ran from 15 April through 12 November 1900. Total attendance was noted to be 50,860,801 visitors with 48,368,504 in Paris and 2,492,297 at Vincennes. The most visitors came in September (9,555,059) with the most popular day being 7 October on which 652,082 people visited the exposition. The financial balance sheet for the Exposition is controversial. In January 1901 Picard estimated a loss of 2 million francs, or less than 2 percent of the total outlay. But Brown³⁶ noted that a 30 April 1903 report indicated a profit of 7 million francs (expenses of 119,225,707 francs against receipts of 126,318,169 francs), and that later estimates showed profits as high as 9½ million francs.

In summary, Brown's last paragraph³⁷ well describes the various opinions of the 1900 Exposition Universelle:

With respect to attendance figures or impressions carried home, most contemporaries regarded it a success but not the astonishing success anticipated. Among Frenchmen who believed expositions provided an opportunity for France to show its best face, some concluded that it revealed instead a second-rate power, a nation overshadowed by the Germans, the Americans, and even the Japanese. Both foreign commentators and their French counterparts wrote of the exposition with an ambiguous mixture of optimism and *fin-de-siècle* pessimism. Among the favorable, Patrick Geddes decried beneath a glittering surface its retrospective character as a "literal museum of the present" and an "incipient museum of the History of Civilization," though he found overwhelming the exposition's size and diversity. And while some lamented the absence of revolutionary advances in technology, Henry Adams contemplated the gigantic dynamos and saw a world of power he could not understand. Those sharing Adams's pessimism perceived, as Richard Mandell has suggested, the dim outlines of the 20th century, where material progress would race ahead of humanity's ability to deal with it, where things and knowledge would so accumulate that people could neither adequately classify nor fully comprehend them, and where simple faith in science, reason, and progress was about to be shattered. The exposition accordingly mirrored Europe of the *belle époque*, a brilliant, if often arrogant and naively optimistic, civilization that all too rarely examined itself with discernment.

The Games of the 2nd Olympiad

The Olympic Games can be said to have begun on 14 May and lasted until 28 October. However, there was no opening or closing ceremony, and one's interpretation of the date of opening and closing is entirely dependent on which events are termed "Olympic."³⁸ No real official interpretation has ever been made and various sources list differing events, further adding to the confusion that was Paris 1900.

It is difficult to know, because of the confusion over titles, and the many, many events held at the fair, what events should actually be considered "Olympic" and which should not. The IOC had no real control of this and thus one sees various listings. Many unusual sports and events were contested such as motorboating, balloon racing, underwater swimming, live pigeon shooting, and an obstacle swimming race.³⁹

In many sports, medals were not awarded. Most of the listed prizes were cups and other similar trophies. In several sports, notably fencing, shooting, and yachting, professional events were held and considered later by the IOC to be of "Olympic" stature.

As always, track & field athletics were the highlight of the Olympic Games. In the United States press, they were the only events termed "Olympic." But even they were surrounded by controversy. The French scheduled Sunday competition, which was not considered *de rigueur* in the United States in 1900. The Americans threatened not to compete and the French at first reconsidered, moving many of the events to 14 July. However, 14 July was Bastille Day, so the French moved the start of some events back to Sunday, 15 July. The Americans were confused by much of this, and many of them, notably several pole vaulters, failed to show for their events.

The star of the track & field contests was Alvin Kraenzlein, who is still the only athlete to win four individual gold medals in track & field at a single Olympics. In the long jump, Kraenzlein met his archrival, Meyer Prinstein, a Jew. Both competed on Saturday, with Prinstein leading

the qualifying for the long jump. The finals were to be held on Sunday and Prinstein refused to compete out of principle, although he had competed on his Sabbath. Kraenzlein did compete on Sunday and posted a winning jump which surpassed Prinstein's Saturday effort. Prinstein proposed a Monday jump-off, which Kraenzlein refused. Prinstein then punched Kraenzlein in the mouth and the two feuded for years.

The other star of those track & field events was Ray Ewry, who holds the all-time record for Olympic victories, with ten from 1896 to 1908 (including 1906) in the standing jumps, which have since been discontinued. In Paris, he easily took the standing high jump, the standing long jump, and the standing triple jump. Altogether, the United States took 17 of the 23 championships in track & field athletics. Other winners were Alfred Tysoe and Charles Bennett of Great Britain in the 800 and 1,500 meters, and Britain's John Rimmer in the 4,000 meter steeplechase.

The marathon was won by Michel Théato. Théato was presumed to be a French baker in 1900, but more recent research by French Olympic historian Alain Bouillé has shown that he was actually a Luxembourgish national in 1900. Théato did not learn until twelve years later that he had become an official Olympic champion! He recalled then that in 1900, in suffocating heat, he finished first in a marathon, run through the back streets of Paris in 2-59:45.

Because of scheduling errors, the course had been changed several times and the race was not well organized. One finisher, American Arthur Newton, claimed that he had taken the lead early in the race and was never passed, and should have been the winner. But he would be listed as fifth, more than an hour behind Théato. It has been noted that Théato's knowledge of the streets of Paris may have helped him in his relatively easy victory on a brutally hot day. An American, Dick Grant, who finished sixth, later brought an unsuccessful lawsuit against the IOC, claiming that a cyclist had knocked him down as he was about to overtake the Frenchman.⁴⁰

The 1900 Olympics are important because women made their Olympic début. Women competed in 1900 in lawn tennis, golf, croquet, equestrian events, yachting, and probably also in ballooning, if one considers that an Olympic sport. Charlotte Cooper (GBR) won the first championships by a woman, in lawn tennis singles and mixed doubles. Margaret Abbott (USA) won the golf championship in early October. Years later, Abbott's relatives did not know for certain that the title she won that day had been for the Olympic championship.

The confusion as to which events were Olympic is illustrated by an incident that occurred around 1965. The French Olympic Committee, in an attempt to count its living Olympic medal holders, and using the Hungarian book *The Modern Olympic Games* by Ferenc Mező, discovered that a certain Vasserot, ranked second in the cycling sprint event, was still alive. When questioned, the veteran vaguely remembered that he had raced in 1900 on the track at Vincennes, but he did not know that he had taken part in the Olympic Games. He died in 1968, labelled as a "silver medallist" by the French. But more thorough research, later undertaken by Austrian Erich Kamper, found that the championship in sprint cycling in 1900 went to the Frenchman Georges Taillandier, with another Frenchman named Sanz in second place and an American named Lake in third, the latter having eliminated Vasserot in the semi-final.

How many athletes competed? How many sports were held and how many events? How many men and women athletes were there? All these numbers are today dissected carefully by the world's press and sporting organizations. One would wish to be precise about this, but it is simply not possible. Many official publications have used the numbers of 22 nations competing and *circa* 1,300 athletes, with 11 or 12 women. Those numbers are certainly in error, but how much in error, even in which direction the error has occurred, and how to correct that error, depends entirely on one's interpretation as to which events in 1900 should be considered as "Olympic."

Which Events and Sports Were the Olympic Games?

In 1900, the term “Olympic Games” was rarely seen and most of the events were given various other names, such as “Concours Internationaux” or “Championnats d’Exposition.” In addition to the events which could be considered as Olympic events, there were numerous other sporting events conducted in the summer of 1900 in connection with the Paris Exposition, including professional events, handicap events, and world championships. This has bedeviled Olympic historians ever since.

Reet and Maxwell Howell discussed the problem which faced the IOC as concerns the designation of 1900 Olympic sports, “In 1912, the IOC attempted to sort out from the muddle which of the events and contests could be designated as ‘Olympic’ sports and which winners would be placed on the Olympic roll.”⁴¹ Gaston Meyer also mentions this decision, although it is possible that the Howells used his work as their reference: “It is very difficult to place much faith in a roll of honour painfully reconstructed in 1912...”⁴²

I am unable to find any documentation that such a meeting or decision ever took place. Wolf Lyberg does not mention it in his description of the 1912 Session, nor in his description of any of the Sessions of the IOC.⁴³ Norbert Müller likewise does not mention this in his book on Olympic Congresses.⁴⁴

Karl Lennartz and Walter Teutenberg, in their excellent book on the 1900 Olympic Games, support my view that no such meeting or official pronouncement ever took place: “In many works, it is read that the IOC later met to decide which events were Olympic and which were not. This is not correct and no decision has ever been made. No discussion of this item can be found in the account of any Session.”⁴⁵

The IOC does have a xeroxed document which is held at the IOC Archives in Lausanne.⁴⁶ The document is a bit amorphous, containing four (4) pages listing the dates, the sports, the events, and the entrants by sport and nation for the 1900 Olympics, but it has no source or credit given. The title is as follows:

*Jeux Olympiques de 1900.
Le programme général comportait les épreuves suivantes:*⁴⁷

What is the source of this document? It is difficult to say, but it may have been the work of Gaston Meyer, formerly the Director-General of the IOC, and the author of the chapter on the 1900 Olympic Games in Killanin and Rodda’s book.⁴⁸ Meyer has written a lot on the early Olympic Games and was the only IOC official with any significant knowledge of them prior to the formation of the IOC departments of research, archives, and documentation in the late 1980s. Meyer notes,

Even today it is extremely difficult to sort out the wheat from the chaff among the prize winners. That is why reference books give the yachting results as if they were all entirely official. Association football, polo and rugby appear only as titles of contests in the official program. Cricket, croquet and golf, if one believes the final decisions of the IOC, were the only official events; there was no boxing; wrestling had disappeared and so had weightlifting.⁴⁹

Lennartz and Teutenberg did not designate which sports were Olympic in 1900. Basically, in the results section of their book they listed everything which was contained in the Official Report.⁵⁰

What of the Official Report? Should not this be the criterion by which we judge the “officialty” of the events of the 1900 Olympic Games? Hardly. The 1900 Official Report is con-

sidered to be the report edited by Daniel Mérillon concerning the sports of the 1900 Universal Exposition. Entitled *Concours internationaux d'exercices physiques et de sport: Rapports publiés sous la direction de M. D. Mérillon, délégué général*, it was contained in two volumes and was published in Paris by the Imprimerie Nationale in 1901 (Vol. 1) and 1902 (Vol. 2). It is solely a report of the sporting events conducted in Paris during the spring, summer, and autumn of 1900 alongside the world's fair. The term "Olympic Games" is almost never used and there is no distinction anywhere of which events should be considered Olympic.

What of Coubertin? He never wrote on this officially. As mentioned above, his original organizing committee did publish a program (see Appendix I), but it was superseded by Mérillon's committee and their plans and cannot be considered to have any official status.

Thus if any decision is to be made, it must be made by historians or statisticians of the current age. I have essayed this decision, the justification being, if not in this book, where else? Nobody else has looked at as many sources in as many languages, with the possible exception of Lennartz and Teutenberg, but they did not emphasize the statistics and results and did not attempt to make this determination, although they discussed it. Making this determination involves the use of the principles of what constitutes an Olympic event in the 1990s and the matters that were discussed officially by the IOC from 1894 to 1900; a bit of consideration is given also to Coubertin's philosophy of Olympism. This last point is important, for Coubertin certainly had nothing in mind like what took place in 1900 and he never would have considered all the events of 1900 to be Olympic in nature.

Four criteria currently must be met for any event or sport to have been considered an Olympic event in current nomenclature. One, the event should be international in scope, allowing entries from all nations. Two, no handicap events should be allowed. Three, the entries must be open to all competitors (which means mainly that limitations based on age, religion, national origin, or competency, such as junior or novice events, should not be allowed). And four, the IOC does not allow events based on motorized transport and has only once approved the inclusion of one in the Olympic Games — that being motorboating in 1908. A fifth criteria should also apply, that of the events being restricted to amateurs. While no longer a criterion for inclusion on the Olympic program, it certainly was in 1900, save for the fencing events.

Now, Lennartz and Teutenberg point out, correctly, that to apply these current criteria to a completely different era, that of 1900, is hardly good history. It is not. But if we look at the above criteria in the context of 1900, little should actually change.

First, that the events should be international was true in 1900 as well as today. Coubertin strongly desired the Olympics to be an international event and did not wish to restrict entry on national origin in any manner. Thus, events in 1900 which were contested among Frenchmen only, such as national championships, or regional sporting societies of France, should not be included on the 1900 Olympic program.

Second, that handicap events should not be allowed was also definitely true in 1900. Even by 1900, the IOC had adopted the motto of "Citius, Altius, Fortius," and they certainly desired the Olympic events to be contests among the world's best athletes competing on an even basis. This would absolutely cause us to eliminate all handicap events from consideration in 1900.

Third, any restriction of the events to certain classes of competitors was antithetical to Coubertin's principles even in 1900. Coubertin did not wish to restrict the Olympics in any way, with the exception of amateurism. He wanted them open to all amateur athletes in all parts of the world. To consider events for juniors, or novices, or armies, would certainly violate his philosophy, in 1900 as well as today. I know of only a few exceptions to this principle. In 1896 a swimming event for sailors only was on the program. And until 1952, equestrian events were open only to military personnel, specifically officers.

Fifth, amateurism was certainly a requirement for an event to be considered Olympic in

1900, with one exception. At the 1894 Sorbonne Congress which reestablished the Olympic Games, one of the conclusions of the Congress was, "Except in fencing only amateurs [will be] allowed to start."⁵¹ Fencing professionals were allowed, and professional foil fencing was included in 1896. Fencing teachers, or masters, were considered professionals but were considered "gentlemen" in this era, and it was apparently considered acceptable for them to compete in the Olympic Games initially. Professional events in any other sport, however, should not be considered Olympic events.

The fourth criterion, that of motorized transport, was skipped. This is important, for it would affect three sports conducted during the 1900 Universal Exposition: automobile racing, motorboating, and balloon racing. (The balloon is arguably motorized but it works on a heat sink as an engine.) In automobile racing, it also appears that the racers were professional, which would certainly eliminate it. Balloon racing and motorboating are not so easily eliminated but one cannot in good faith call them Olympic sports either. I am omitting them as Olympic sports but would welcome any criticism while continuing to defend the decision.

Given all this, following is a list of all the sports and events conducted during the 1900 Universal Exposition. In the columns at the right are the above criteria, and the rightmost designates those events I think should be included as Olympic.

	<i>Amateurs/Pros</i>	<i>Int'l</i>	<i>Hdcp</i>	<i>Open</i>	<i>Olympic</i>
Athletic Sports					
Athletics (Track & Field)	Amateurs	Yes	No	Yes	✓
Rugby Football	Amateurs	Yes	No	Yes	✓
Football (Soccer)	Amateurs	Yes	No	Yes	✓
Cricket	Amateurs	Yes	No	Yes	✓
Lawn Tennis, Amateur	Amateurs	Yes	No	Yes	✓
Golf	Amateurs	Yes	No	Yes	✓
Pelota Basque, Amateurs	Amateurs	Yes	No	Yes	✓
Lawn Tennis, Professional	Pros	Yes	No	Yes	
Croquet	Amateurs	No	No	Yes	
Bowls	Amateurs	No	No	Yes	
Longue-Paume	Amateurs	No	No	No	
Athletics, Handicaps	Amateurs	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Athletics, Professional	Pros	Yes	No	Yes	
Golf, Handicaps	Amateurs	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Pelota Basque, Professionals	Pros	Yes	No	Yes	
Courte-Paume ⁵²	—	—	—	—	
Gymnastics					
Championnats Internationaux	Amateurs	Yes	No	Yes	✓
Federal Contests	Amateurs	No	No	No	
Association Contests	Amateurs	No	No	No	
Grand Nationals	Amateurs	No	No	No	
Fencing					
Épée	Amateurs	Yes	No	Yes	✓
Épée, Professionals	Pros	Yes	No	Yes	✓
Épée, Amateurs/Pros	Amateurs/Pros	Yes	No	Yes	✓
Foil	Amateurs	Yes	No	Yes	✓
Foil, Professionals	Pros	Yes	No	Yes	✓
Sabre	Amateurs	Yes	No	Yes	✓
Sabre, Professionals	Pros	Yes	No	Yes	✓

	<i>Amateurs/Pros</i>	<i>Int'l</i>	<i>Hdcp</i>	<i>Open</i>	<i>Olympic</i>
Shooting					
Int'l revolver match, team	Amateurs	Yes	No	Yes	✓
Int'l revolver match, individual	Amateurs	Yes	No	Yes	✓
Int'l rifle match, team	Amateurs	Yes	No	Yes	✓
Int'l rifle match, ind., 3 pos.	Amateurs	Yes	No	Yes	✓
Int'l rifle match, ind., stdg.	Amateurs	Yes	No	Yes	✓
Int'l rifle match, ind., knlg.	Amateurs	Yes	No	Yes	✓
Int'l rifle match, ind., prone	Amateurs	Yes	No	Yes	✓
Military rifle, 200 m. (Cat 1)	Pros	Yes	No	Yes	
Military rifle (Cat 2)	Pros	Yes	No	Yes	
Free rifle, 200 m. (Cat 3)	Pros	Yes	No	Yes	
Free rifle (Cat 4)	Pros	Yes	No	Yes	
Free rifle, 300 m. (Cat 5)	Pros	Yes	No	Yes	
Military pistol (Cat 6)	Pros	Yes	No	Yes	
Free pistol (Cat 7)	Pros	Yes	No	Yes	
Small-bore rifle (Cat 8)	Pros	Yes	No	Yes	
Small-bore rifle (Cat 9)	Pros	Yes	No	Yes	
Running boar (Cat 10)	Pros	Yes	No	Yes	
Military pistol (Cat 11A)	Pros	Yes	No	Yes	
Military pistol (Cat 11B)	Pros	Yes	No	No	
Mili. rifle, youth (Cat 12)	Pros	Yes	No	No	
Mili. rifle, adult (Cat 13)	Pros	Yes	No	No	
Society cont., youth (Cat 14)	Pros	Yes	No	No	
Union contests (Cat 15)	Pros	Yes	No	No	
Mili. rifle, national (Cat 16)	Pros	No	No	No	
Mili. pistol, national (Cat 17)	Pros	No	No	No	
Mili. rifle, youth, national (Cat 18)	Pros	No	No	No	
Free rifle, team, 300 m. (Cat 19)	Pros	Yes	No	Yes	
Free pistol, 50 m. (Cat 20)	Pros	Yes	No	Yes	
Active army, team (Cat 21A)	Pros	No	No	No	
Active army, ind. (Cat 21B)	Pros	No	No	No	
Territory armies (Cat 22)	Pros	No	No	No	
Active army officers, rifles (Cat 23)	Pros	No	No	No	
Active army officers, revolvers (Cat 23)	Pros	No	No	No	
Live pigeon shooting	Pros	Yes	No	Yes	
Trap shooting, international	Amateurs	Yes	No	Yes	✓
Trap shooting, national	Pros	No	No	No	
Catégorie des Nations	Pros	No	No	No	
Archery					
Tir à l'arc au berceau					
Au cordon doré à 50 m.	Amateurs	Yes	No	Yes	✓
Au chapelet à 50 m.	Amateurs	Yes	No	Yes	✓
Au cordon doré à 33 m.	Amateurs	Yes	No	Yes	✓
Au chapelet à 33 m.	Amateurs	Yes	No	Yes	✓
Championnat du monde	Amateurs	Yes	No	Yes	✓
Championnat de France	Amateurs	No	No	No	
Championnat des Sociétés	Amateurs	No	No	No	
Tir à l'arc à la perche (pyramide)	Amateurs	Yes	No	Yes	✓

	<i>Amateurs/Pros</i>	<i>Int'l</i>	<i>Hdcp</i>	<i>Open</i>	<i>Olympic</i>
Tir à l'arc à la perche (herse)	Amateurs	Yes	No	Yes	✓
Tir à l'arbalète, 20 m., Individual	Amateurs	No	No	No	
Tir à l'arbalète, 28 m., Individual	Amateurs	No	No	No	
Tir à l'arbalète, 35 m., Individual	Amateurs	No	No	No	
Tir à l'arbalète, 28 m., Team	Amateurs	No	No	No	
Tir à l'arbalète, 35 m., Team	Amateurs	No	No	No	
Equestrian Events					
Show jumping	Amateurs	Yes	No	Yes	✓
High jump	Amateurs	Yes	No	Yes	✓
Long jump	Amateurs	Yes	No	Yes	✓
Hacks and hunter combined	Amateurs	Yes	No	Yes	✓
Four-in-hand coach	Amateurs	Yes	No	Yes	✓
Polo	Amateurs	Yes	No	Yes	✓
Cycling					
Match sprint, amateurs	Amateurs	Yes	No	Yes	✓
25 km. track, amateurs	Amateurs	Yes	No	Yes	✓
Course de primes, amateurs	Amateurs	Yes	No	Yes	✓
Match sprint, professionals	Pros	Yes	No	Yes	
Tandem match sprint, professionals	Pros	Yes	No	Yes	
Course de primes, professionals	Pros	Yes	No	Yes	
1,500 m. team sprint, professionals	Pros	Yes	No	Yes	
24-hour race, professionals	Pros	Yes	No	Yes	
50 kilometers, professionals	Pros	Yes	No	Yes	
100 kilometers, professionals	Pros	Yes	No	Yes	
100 miles, professionals	Pros	Yes	No	Yes	
3,000 m. sprint, pros, 2nd series	Pros	Yes	No	No	
3,000 m. handicap, professionals	Pros	Yes	Yes	Yes	
25 km. motor-paced, pros, 2nd series	Pros	Yes	No	No	
Grand Prix Régional, professionals	Pros	No	No	No	
Automobilisme	Pros	Yes	No	Yes	
Rowing					
Single sculls	Amateurs	Yes	No	Yes	✓
Coxed pairs	Amateurs	Yes	No	Yes	✓
Coxed fours	Amateurs	Yes	No	Yes	✓
Coxed eights	Amateurs	Yes	No	Yes	✓
Coxless pairs, juniors	Amateurs	Yes	No	No	
Coxless fours, juniors	Amateurs	Yes	No	No	
Coxless fours, novices	Amateurs	Yes	No	No	
Coxed eights, juniors	Amateurs	Yes	No	No	
Yachting⁵³					
0-½ tons — event #1	Amateurs	Yes	No	Yes	✓
0-½ tons — event #2	Amateurs	Yes	No	Yes	✓
½-1 ton — event #1	Amateurs	Yes	No	Yes	✓
½-1 ton — event #2	Amateurs	Yes	No	Yes	✓
1-2 tons — event #1	Amateurs	Yes	No	Yes	✓
1-2 tons — event #2	Amateurs	Yes	No	Yes	✓
2-3 tons — event #1	Amateurs	Yes	No	Yes	✓
2-3 tons — event #2	Amateurs	Yes	No	Yes	✓

	<i>Amateurs/Pros</i>	<i>Int'l</i>	<i>Hdcp</i>	<i>Open</i>	<i>Olympic</i>
3–10 tons — event #1	Amateurs	Yes	No	Yes	✓
3–10 tons — event #2	Amateurs	Yes	No	Yes	✓
10–20 tons — event #1	Amateurs	Yes	No	Yes	✓
10–20 tons — event #2	Amateurs	Yes	No	Yes	✓
>20 tons	Amateurs	Yes	No	Yes	✓
Open Class	Amateurs	Yes	No	Yes	✓
Motorboating	Amateurs	No	No	Yes	
Swimming	Amateurs	Yes	No	Yes	✓
Bowls	Amateurs	No	No	Yes	
Ballooning	Amateurs	Yes	No	Yes	

In the list above, several sports and events as Olympic have been added which have never been listed before with that designation. In addition, a number of shooting events have been eliminated. Appendix III lists the sports and events which are usually listed on the 1900 Olympic Program by various Olympic historians. Following are the basic changes that I have made from those lists:

Olympic Events — Sports Added

Archery — Championnat du Monde
 Cycling — 25 kilometers
 Cycling — Course de Primes
 Equestrian — Hacks and Hunter Combined
 Equestrian — Mail Coach (Four-in-Hand) Competition
 Pelota Basque — Two-man Teams with Cesta
 Yachting — no classes added, but two races per (most) class(es) considered as separate events rather than one combined event for each class

Olympic Events — Sports Deleted

Shooting — Live pigeon shooting
 Shooting — Military pistol (Category 6)
 Shooting — Running wild boar shooting (Category 10)

Rewriting history is controversial, but in this case, rather than rewriting, the case seems more to be one of defining the actual situation to the best of our knowledge for the first time. I would urge the IOC to make some official decision concerning the above problem, possibly with the help of a consultative committee of the members of ISOH (International Society of Olympic Historians), to bring some consistency to the numerous books written on Olympic history.

The above argument notwithstanding, for the record, the most complete results I could find for all sports and all events, even those not determined to be “Olympic,” have been included in the present work. The names and vital dates of the competitors in what I consider to be the non-Olympic sports and events have not been researched; the names are, however, included in the index (but with an asterisk).

There is one sport that still raises questions and that is archery. I have discussed this with Karl Lennartz and consequently decided to keep it on the list of Olympic sports for certain events. But the sport was conducted in a highly unusual manner open to almost anybody who wished to compete. Details are given in the section on archery. If one further sport were to be eliminated from the 1900 Olympic list, it would be archery.

All of the medal lists and records given in the table below reflect the above determination of

what events should be considered Olympic. The table is very different, in many cases, from that seen in other sources, and cannot effectively be footnoted to explain the differences; the footnotes would be a book in themselves. The above argument explains why the numbers differ even from material I have published previously, notably in *The Golden Book of the Olympic Games*.

SUMMARY STATISTICS

1900 Olympic Games — Medals Won by Countries and Teams

	<i>Gold</i>	<i>Silver</i>	<i>Bronze</i>	<i>Medals</i>
France	29	42	38	109
United States	19	14	15	48
Great Britain	17	7	9	33
Belgium	6	6	5	17
Switzerland	6	2	1	9
Germany	4	3	2	9
Denmark	1	3	2	6
The Netherlands	1	2	3	6
Austria	—	3	3	6
Italy	3	2	—	5
Australia	2	—	3	5
Hungary	1	2	2	5
Norway	—	2	3	5
Great Britain/France	2	1	—	3
Great Britain/United States	1	1	1	3
Cuba	1	1	—	2
Canada	1	—	1	2
India	—	2	—	2
Bohemia	—	1	1	2
Luxembourg	1	—	—	1
Sweden/Denmark	1	—	—	1
Spain	—	1	—	1
United States/France	—	1	—	1
France/Great Britain	—	—	1	1
Great Britain/Bohemia	—	—	1	1
Mexico	—	—	1	1
Sweden	—	—	1	1
Totals (95 events)	96	96	93	285

Note 1: *No third in championnat du monde (Archery); two seconds/no third in sur la perche à la herse (Archery); no third in 5,000 meter team race (Athletics); no third in Cricket; no second/third in Doubles (Croquet); two firsts/no second in High Jump (Equestrian Events); no third in two-man teams with cesta (Pelota Basque); two thirds in Polo; two seconds/no third in Rugby Union Football; two thirds in free rifle, three positions (Shooting); two seconds/no thirds in free rifle, kneeling (Shooting); two thirds in men's singles (Tennis [Lawn]); two thirds in men's doubles (Tennis [Lawn]); two thirds in ladies' singles (Tennis [Lawn]); two thirds in mixed doubles (Tennis [Lawn]); no third in Tug-of-War; and two thirds in Water Polo.*

Note 2: *Two events in coxed fours (Rowing); two events in 0–½ ton class (Yachting); two events in ½–1 ton class (Yachting); two events in 1–2 ton class (Yachting); two events in 2–3 ton class (Yachting); and two events in 3–10 ton class (Yachting).*

Note 3: Several medals were won in team events by teams consisting of athletes from more than one nation. Great Britain and the United States shared 1st and 2nd places in Polo. The United States and France shared 2nd place in men's doubles (Tennis [Lawn]). Great Britain and France shared 2nd place in mixed doubles (Tennis [Lawn]). Great Britain and Bohemia shared one 3rd place in mixed doubles (Tennis [Lawn]); Great Britain and the United States shared the other 3rd place in mixed doubles (Tennis [Lawn]). Sweden and Denmark shared 1st place in the Tug-of-War. Great Britain and France shared 1st place in both events of the 2–3 ton class in Yachting.

Most Top Three Finishes (includes all with 2 or more) [105]

	<i>Gold</i>	<i>Silver</i>	<i>Bronze</i>	<i>Medals</i>
Irving Baxter (USA-ATH)	2	3	—	5
J. Walter B. Tewksbury (USA-ATH)	2	2	1	5 [2]
Alvin C. Kraenzlein (USA-ATH)	4	—	—	4
Konrad Stäheli (SUI-SHO)	3	—	1	4
Hubert Van Innis (BEL-ARC)	2	2	—	4
Achille Paroche (FRA-SHO)	1	2	1	4
Stanley R. Rowley (GBR-ATH)	1	—	3	4
— Texier (FRA-YAC)	—	4	—	4
Ole Østmo (NOR-SHO)	—	2	2	4 [9]
Raymond C. Ewry (USA-ATH)	3	—	—	3 [10]
Charles Bennett (GBR-ATH)	2	1	—	3
Emil Kellenberger (SUI-SHO)	2	1	—	3
H. Lawrence Doherty (GBR-TEN)	2	—	1	3
Reginald F. Doherty (GBR-TEN)	2	—	1	3
E. Michelet (FRA-YAC)	—	1	2	3
Jacques Baudrier (FRA-YAC)	—	1	2	3
Sidney J. Robinson (GBR-ATH)	1	1	1	3
Anders P. Nielsen (DEN-SHO)	—	3	—	3
Zoltán von Halmay (HUN-SWI)	—	2	1	3
Harold S. Mahony (GBR/IRL-TEN)	—	2	1	3 [20]
Louis Martin (FRA-SWI/WAP)	—	—	3	3 [21]
— Aumoitte (FRA-CRO)	2	—	—	2
Albert Ayat (FRA-FEN)	2	—	—	2
Frédéric Blanchy (FRA-YAC)	2	—	—	2
Charlotte R. Cooper (GBR-TEN)	2	—	—	2
Lorne Currie (GBR-YAC)	2	—	—	2
E. William Exshaw (GBR-YAC)	2	—	—	2
John Gretton (GBR-YAC)	2	—	—	2
Henri Hérouin (FRA-ARC)	2	—	—	2
Ernst Hoppenberg (GER-SWI)	2	—	—	2 [30]
John A. Jarvis (GBR-SWI)	2	—	—	2
Frederick C. V. Lane (AUS-SWI)	2	—	—	2
Jacques le Lavasseur (FRA-YAC)	2	—	—	2
Algernon Maudslay (GBR-YAC)	2	—	—	2
Louis Richardet (SUI-SHO)	2	—	—	2
John T. Rimmer (GBR-ATH)	2	—	—	2
Conrad Röderer (SUI-SHO)	2	—	—	2

	<i>Gold</i>	<i>Silver</i>	<i>Bronze</i>	<i>Medals</i>
Alfred E. Tysoe (GBR-ATH)	2	–	–	2 [38]
Jean Collas (FRA-SWI/WAP)	1	1	–	2
Ramón Fonst Segundo (CUB-FEN)	1	1	–	2 [40]
Charles Gondouin (FRA-RUG/TOW)	1	1	–	2
C. Henriquez de Zubiera (FRA-RUG/TOW)	1	1	–	2
— Johin (FRA-CRO)	1	1	–	2
Dr. Georg Naue (GER-YAC)	1	1	–	2
Heinrich Peters (GER-YAC)	1	1	–	2
Helen de Pourtalès (SUI-YAC)	1	1	–	2
Hermann A. de Pourtalès (SUI-YAC)	1	1	–	2
Bernard de Pourtalès (SUI-YAC)	1	1	–	2
Meyer Prinstein (USA-ATH)	1	1	–	2
Emile Sarrade (FRA-RUG/TOW)	1	1	–	2 [50]
Gian Giorgio Trissino (ITA-EQU)	1	1	–	2
Ottokar Weise (GER-YAC)	1	1	–	2
Martin Wiesner (GER-YAC)	1	1	–	2 [53]
François Antoine Brandt (NED-ROW)	1	–	1	2
Pierre Gervais (FRA-YAC)	1	–	1	2
Edward Hore (GBR-YAC)	1	–	1	2
Peter Kemp (GBR-SWI/WAP)	1	–	1	2
Roelof Klein (NED-ROW)	1	–	1	2
George W. Orton (CAN-ATH)	1	–	1	2
Richard Sheldon (USA-ATH)	1	–	1	2 [60]
J. Howard Taylor (GBR-YAC)	1	–	1	2
— Waydelich (FRA-CRO)	1	–	1	2 [63]
Jean Charcot (FRA-YAC)	–	2	–	2
Henri Deloge (FRA-ATH)	–	2	–	2
— Doucet (FRA-YAC)	–	2	–	2
— Godinet (FRA-YAC)	–	2	–	2
Robert Linzeler (FRA-YAC)	–	2	–	2
— Mialaret (FRA-YAC)	–	2	–	2
Helène Prévost (FRA-TEN)	–	2	–	2
Norman D. Pritchard (IND-ATH)	–	2	–	2 [70]
Auguste Serrurier (FRA-ARC)	–	2	–	2
— Susse (FRA-YAC)	–	2	–	2
Victor Thibaud (FRA-ARC)	–	2	–	2
Otto Wahle (AUT-SWI)	–	2	–	2 [74]
Auguste Albert (FRA-YAC)	–	1	1	2
Hermanus G. Brockmann (NED-ROW)	–	1	1	2
Jacques Chastanié (FRA-ATH)	–	1	1	2
A. Dubos (FRA-YAC)	–	1	1	2
J. Dubos (FRA-YAC)	–	1	1	2
— Duval (FRA-YAC)	–	1	1	2 [80]
Maurice Gufflet (FRA-YAC)	–	1	1	2
Robert Gufflet (FRA-YAC)	–	1	1	2
Charly Guiraist (FRA-YAC)	–	1	1	2
Charles Hugo (FRA-YAC)	–	1	1	2

	<i>Gold</i>	<i>Silver</i>	<i>Bronze</i>	<i>Medals</i>
Patrick J. Leahy (GBR/IRL-ATH)	–	1	1	2
Jean Le Bret (FRA-YAC)	–	1	1	2
Maurice Lecoq (FRA-SHO)	–	1	1	2
F. Marcotte (FRA-YAC)	–	1	1	2
William Martin (FRA-YAC)	–	1	1	2
Josiah C. McCracken, Jr. (USA-ATH)	–	1	1	2 [90]
Marcel Meran (FRA-YAC)	–	1	1	2
Léon Moreaux (FRA-SHO)	–	1	1	2
Karl Ruberl (AUT-SWI)	–	1	1	2
Jules Valton (FRA-YAC)	–	1	1	2
Georges Van de Poële (BEL-EQU)	–	1	1	2
F. Vilamitjana (FRA-YAC)	–	1	1	2 [96]
Robert Garrett (USA-ATH)	–	–	2	2
Marion Jones (USA-TEN)	–	–	2	2
Louis Martin (FRA-SWI)	–	–	2	2
Désiré Méchez (FRA-SWI/WAP)	–	–	2	2 [100]
Arthur B. J. Norris (GBR/IRL-TEN)	–	–	2	2
Charles-Frédéric Petit (FRA-ARC)	–	–	2	2
Hedwiga Rosenbaumová (BOH-TEF)	–	–	2	2
Léon Sée (FRA-FEN)	–	–	2	2
Lewis P. Sheldon (USA-ATH)	–	–	2	2 [105]

Most Victories (includes all with 2 or more) [27]

	<i>Gold</i>	<i>Silver</i>	<i>Bronze</i>	<i>Medals</i>
Alvin C. Kraenzlein (USA-ATH)	4	–	–	4 [1]
Konrad Stäheli (SUI-SHO)	3	–	1	4
Raymond C. Ewry (USA-ATH)	3	–	–	3 [3]
Irving K. Baxter (USA-ATH)	2	3	–	5
J. Walter B. Tewksbury (USA-ATH)	2	2	1	5
Charles Bennett (GBR-ATH)	2	1	–	3
Emil Kellenberger (SUI-SHO)	2	1	–	3
Hubert Van Innis (BEL-ARC)	2	1	–	3
H. Lawrence Doherty (GBR-TEN)	2	–	1	3
Reginald F. Doherty (GBR-TEN)	2	–	1	3 [10]
— Aumoitte (FRA-CRO)	2	–	–	2
Albert Ayat (FRA-FEN)	2	–	–	2
Frédéric Blanchy (FRA-YAC)	2	–	–	2
Charlotte R. Cooper (GBR-TEN)	2	–	–	2
Lorne Currie (GBR-YAC)	2	–	–	2
E. William Exshaw (GBR-YAC)	2	–	–	2
John Gretton (GBR-YAC)	2	–	–	2
Henri Hérouin (FRA-ARC)	2	–	–	2
Ernst Hoppenberg (GER-SWI)	2	–	–	2
John A. Jarvis (GBR-SWI)	2	–	–	2 [20]
Frederick C. V. Lane (AUS-SWI)	2	–	–	2
Jacques le Lasseur (FRA-YAC)	2	–	–	2
Algernon Maudslay (GBR-YAC)	2	–	–	2

	<i>Gold</i>	<i>Silver</i>	<i>Bronze</i>	<i>Medals</i>
Louis Richardet (SUI-SHO)	2	–	–	2
John T. Rimmer (GBR-ATH)	2	–	–	2
Conrad Röderer (SUI-SHO)	2	–	–	2
Alfred E. Tysoe (GBR-ATH)	2	–	–	2 [27]

Youngest Competitors, Men (10 athletes/14 performances)

Yrs-days

<10*	unknown French boy (FRA-ROW, Coxed pairs)
13-196	Jakab Kauser (HUN-ATH, Pole vault)
15-130	Carl Alfred Goßler (GER-ROW, Coxed fours)
15-130	Goßler (GER-ROW, Coxed eights)
15-262	Ricardo Margarit Calvet (ESP-ROW, Coxed fours)
15-305	Paul Vasseur (FRA-WAP)
16-237	Louis G. Abell (USA-ROW, Coxed eights)
16-287	Ramón Fonst Segundo (CUB-FEN, Épée)
16-288	Fonst Segundo (CUB-FEN, Épée for Amateurs/Masters)
17-166	Arthur L. Newton (USA-ATH, 2500 Steeplechase)
17-170	Newton (USA-ATH, Marathon)
17-216	Edmund J. Minahan (USA-ATH, 100 meters)
17-217	Minahan (USA-ATH, 60 meters)
17-238	Juan Camps Mas (ESP-ROW, Coxed fours)

Youngest Medalists, Men (10 athletes/11 performances)

Yrs-days

<10	unknown French boy (FRA-ROW, Coxed pairs)
15-130	Carl Alfred Gossler (GER-ROW, Coxed fours)
15-305	Paul Vasseur (FRA-WAP)
16-237	Louis G. Abell (USA-ROW, Coxed eights)
16-287	Ramón Fonst Segundo (CUB-FEN, Épée)
16-288	Fonst Segundo (CUB-FEN, Épée for Amateurs/Masters)
17-290	Maxine Omer Decugis (FRA-TEN, Men's doubles)
17-300	Albert Roosevelt (FRA-RUG)
17-300	Raymond Whittindale (GBR-RUG)
18-190	Max Hainle (GER-SWI, 200 meter team race)
18-195	René Guyot (FRA-SHO, Clay trap)

Youngest Gold Medalists, Men (10 athletes/performance)

Yrs-days

<10	unknown French boy (FRA-ROW, Coxed pairs)
15-130	Carl Alfred Goßler (GER-ROW, Coxed fours)
16-237	Louis G. Abell (USA-ROW, Coxed eights)
16-287	Ramón Fonst Segundo (CUB-FEN, Épée)

*For cases in which exact birth dates are unknown, estimated ages are given in italics; years (and days) are counted using 1 January for "youngest" entries and 31 December for "oldest."

- 17-300 Albert Roosevelt (FRA-RUG)
- 18-190 Max Hainle (GER-SWI, 200 meter team race)
- 18-223 William H. Lister (GBR-WAP)
- 18-300 André Rischmann (FRA-RUG)
- 19-100 Karl Gustaf Staaf (SWE-TOW)

Oldest Competitors, Men (10 athletes/17 performances)

Yrs-days

- 53-055 Count Hermann A. de Pourtalès (SUI-YAC, 1-2 ton, race #2)
- 53-052 de Pourtalès (SUI-YAC, 1-2 ton, race #1)
- 52-357 John G. Beresford (GBR/USA-POL)
- 52-168 Foxhall P. Keene (GBR/USA-POL)
- 51-278 Henri Hébrard de Villeneuve (FRA-FEN, Épée)
- 49-225 Friedrich Lüthi (SUI-SHO, Free Pistol, Team)
- 49-225 Lüthi (SUI-SHO, Free Pistol, Individual)
- 48-161 Laurids P. W. Jensen Kjær (DEN-SHO, Free Rifle, Team)
- 48-161 Kjær (DEN-SHO, Free Rifle, 3 pos., Ind.)
- 48-161 Kjær (DEN-SHO, Free Rifle, Prone, Ind.)
- 48-161 Kjær (DEN-SHO, Free Rifle, Kneeling, Ind.)
- 48-161 Kjær (DEN-SHO, Free Rifle, Standing, Ind.)
- 48-073 Frank J. Mackey (GBR/USA-POL)
- 48-014 Anthony A. H. Sweijs (NED-SHO, Free Pistol, Team)
- 48-014 Sweijs (NED-SHO, Free Pistol, Individual)
- 47-191 Eugène Mougin (FRA-ARC, Au chapelet–50 meters)
- 47-139 Cecil Quentin (GBR-YAC, 20+ ton class)

Oldest Medalists, Men (10 athletes/12 performances)

Yrs-days

- 53-055 Count Hermann A. de Pourtalès (SUI-YAC, 1-2 ton, race #2)
- 53-052 de Pourtalès (SUI-YAC, 1-2 ton, race #1)
- 52-357 John G. Beresford (GBR/USA-POL)
- 52-168 Foxhall P. Keene (GBR/USA-POL)
- 49-225 Friedrich Lüthi (SUI-SHO, Free Pistol, Team)
- 48-073 Frank J. Mackay (GBR/USA-POL)
- 48-014 Anthony A. H. Sweijs (NED-SHO, Free Pistol, Team)
- 47-191 Eugène Mougin (FRA-ARC, Au chapelet–50 meters)
- 47-139 Cecil Quentin (GBR-YAC, 20+ ton class)
- 46-152 Maurice Lecoq (FRA-SHO, Free Rifle, Team)
- 46-148 Lecoq (FRA-SHO, Free Pistol, Team)
- 46-062 Solko J. van den Bergh (NED-SHO, Free Pistol, Team)

Oldest Gold Medalists, Men (10 athletes/performance)

Yrs-days

- 53-052 Count Hermann A. de Pourtalès (SUI-YAC, 1-2 ton, race #1)
- 52-357 John G. Beresford (GBR/USA-POL)

52-168	Foxhall P. Keene (GBR/USA-POL)
49-225	Friedrich Lüthi (SUI-SHO, Free Pistol, Team)
48-073	Frank J. Mackay (GBR/USA-POL)
47-191	Eugène Mougin (FRA-ARC, Au chapelet–50 meters)
47-139	Cecil Quentin (GBR-YAC, 20+ ton class)
43-222	Dominique Maximilien Gardères (FRA-EQU)
42-143	Franz Böckli (SUI-SHO, Free Rifle, Team)
39-338	Alfred Grütter (SUI-SHO, Free Rifle, Team)

Female Medalists–Youngest to Oldest (6)

<i>Yrs-days</i>	
20-251	Marion Jones (USA-TEN, Ladies' singles)
20-251	Jones (USA-TEN, Mixed doubles)
22-110	Margaret Ives Abbott (USA-GOL, Ladies')
23-274	Pauline "Polly" Whittier (USA-GOL, Ladies')
29-292	Charlotte Reinagle Cooper (GBR-TEN, Ladies' singles)
29-292	Cooper (GBR-TEN, Mixed doubles)
31-143	Helen de Pourtalès (SUI-YAC, 1-2 ton class, race #1)
31-146	de Pourtalès (SUI-YAC, 1-2 ton class, race #2)
38-276	Daria Pankhurst Wright Pratt (USA-GOL, Ladies')

Female Gold Medalists–Youngest to Oldest (3)

<i>Yrs-days</i>	
22-110	Margaret Ives Abbott (USA-GOL, Ladies')
29-292	Charlotte Reinagle Cooper (GBR-TEN, Ladies' singles)
29-292	Cooper (GBR-TEN, Mixed doubles)
31-143	Helen de Pourtalès (SUI-YAC, 1-2 ton class, race #1)

Total Known Competitors (Men and Women)

	<i>Arc</i>	<i>Ath</i>	<i>Cri</i>	<i>Cro</i>	<i>Cyc</i>	<i>Equ</i>	<i>Fen</i>	<i>Ftb</i>	<i>Gol</i>	<i>Gym</i>	<i>Pel</i>	<i>Pol</i>	<i>Row</i>	<i>Rug</i>	<i>Sho</i>	<i>Swi</i>	<i>Ten</i>	<i>Tow</i>	<i>Wap</i>	<i>Yac</i>	<i>Sub/Totals*</i>	
ARG	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/	1
AUS	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2/	2
AUT	-	1	-	-	-	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	13/	13
BEL	4	-	-	1	1	11	5	11	-	2	-	-	11	-	10	1	-	-	10	-	67/	66
BOH	-	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	7/	7
CAN	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2/	2
CUB	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/	1
DEN	-	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	3	-	-	14/	13
ESP	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9/	9
FRA	13	22	12	9	59	29	211	13	9	108	2	6	47	17	34	49	14	6	28	75	763/	743

**This figure adjusts for persons who competed in two or more events.*

The 1900 Olympic Games

	<i>Arc</i>	<i>Ath</i>	<i>Cri</i>	<i>Cro</i>	<i>Cyc</i>	<i>Equ</i>	<i>Fen</i>	<i>Ftb</i>	<i>Gol</i>	<i>Gym</i>	<i>Pel</i>	<i>Pol</i>	<i>Row</i>	<i>Rug</i>	<i>Sho</i>	<i>Swi</i>	<i>Ten</i>	<i>Tow</i>	<i>Wap</i>	<i>Yac</i>	<i>Sub/Totals*</i>
GBR	-	9	12	-	-	-	1	11	4	5	-	7	1	15	1	7	6	-	13	10	102/ 96
GER	-	6	-	-	3	1	2	-	-	14	-	-	19	15	1	6	-	-	7	4	78/ 75
GRE	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3/ 3
HAI	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/ 1
HUN	-	9	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	17/ 17
IND	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/ 1
IRI	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/ 1
ITA	-	2	-	-	7	2	10	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	25/ 25
LUX	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/ 1
MEX	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4/ 4
NED	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	7	4	-	-	-	3	29/ 29
NOR	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	7/ 7
PER	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/ 1
ROM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1/ 1
RUS	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4/ 4
SUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	3	16/ 16
SWE	-	8	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	13/ 10
USA	-	41	-	-	1	1	2	-	8	-	-	3	9	-	-	2	5	-	-	2	74/ 73
Tot	17	115	24	10	72	48	258	35	22	135	4	20	107	47	72	78	26	12	58	97	1257/1222
Nats	2	16	2	2	6	8	19	4	3	8	2	4	8	3	9	12	4	3	4	6	28

Women

	<i>Cro</i>	<i>Equ</i>	<i>Gol</i>	<i>Ten</i>	<i>Yac</i>	Totals
BOH	-	-	-	1	-	1
FRA	3	1	5	3	-	12
GBR	-	-	-	1	-	1
SUI	-	-	-	-	1	1
USA	-	-	5	2	-	7
Totals	3	1	10	7	1	22
Nations	1	1	1	4	1	5

Total Estimated Competitors

In several other sports, the exact number of competitors is not known. In addition, the number of competitors must be based somewhat on the interpretation of which sports should be accorded Olympic status (see the discussion on pages 11–17 above). In four sports, I could not identify all of the competitors: archery, equestrian events, fencing, and yachting. In shooting, not all competitors were identified in all events, but in the events which I determined to be Olympic shooting events, I did find all the shooters.

The following estimates of competitors can be made, based primarily on 1900 sources for number of competitors and their nationality. I have included only the affected sports and nations in this table. Estimated numbers and totals are indicated in bold. Normal type indicates no change would likely take place, even if all athletes were identified.

	<i>Arc</i>	<i>Equ</i>	<i>Fen</i>	<i>Yac</i>	<i>Sub/ Totals</i>
Belgium	20	15	5	-	87/ 86
France	100	40	220	300	1,095/ 1,075
Germany	-	1	2	12	86/ 83

	<i>Arc</i>	<i>Equ</i>	<i>Fen</i>	<i>Yac</i>	<i>Sub/</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Great Britain	–	–	1	18	110/	104
Hungary	–	–	7	–	19/	19
Italy	–	3	12	–	28/	28
The Netherlands	6	–	1	6	38/	38
Switzerland	–	–	3	6	19/	19
United States	–	1	2	12	84/	83
Totals	126	64	271	354	1,652/	1,588

The above numbers would seem to be the best or most reasonable estimates of the number of athletes that should be considered as having competed in the 1900 Olympic Games.

In an “include everybody and every event” scenario, the above numbers would increase significantly, omitting only the sports and events which I do not consider of Olympic calibre (bowls, jeu de paume, ballooning, motorboating, automobile racing). In this case, the biggest changes occur in archery and shooting. Including the estimated numbers for those two sports, and using the above estimates for the equestrian events, fencing, and yachting, results in the following numbers of estimated competitors in 1900:

	<i>Arc</i>	<i>Equ</i>	<i>Fen</i>	<i>Sho</i>	<i>Yac</i>	<i>Sub/</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Austria	–	1	8	3	–	16/	16
Belgium	100	15	5	72	–	229/	228
Denmark	–	–	1	10	–	19/	18
France	5,100	40	220	6,098	300	12,159/	12,139
Germany	–	1	2	4	12	89/	86
Great Britain	–	–	1	3	18	112/	106
Greece	–	–	–	2	–	5/	5
Hungary	–	–	7	–	–	19/	19
Italy	–	3	12	49	–	77/	77
Luxembourg	–	–	–	1	–	2/	2
The Netherlands	6	–	1	11	6	42/	42
Norway	–	–	–	7	–	9/	9
Russia	–	2	2	1	–	5/	5
Switzerland	–	–	3	79	6	90/	90
United States	–	1	2	11	12	95/	94
Totals	5,206	64	271	6,352	354	13,012/	12,977

Therefore, it can be stated only that somewhere between 1,220 and 13,000 athletes competed at the 1900 Olympic Games.

Known Competitors by Nation

	<i>Subtotal Men</i>	<i>Subtotal Women</i>	<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>2-sport</i>	<i>Men Total</i>	<i>Total</i>
Argentina	1	–	1	–	1	1
Australia	2	–	2	–	2	2
Austria	13	–	13	–	13	13
Belgium	67	–	67	1	66	66
Bohemia	6	1	7	–	6	7

The 1900 Olympic Games

	<i>Subtotal Men</i>	<i>Subtotal Women</i>	<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>2-sport</i>	<i>Men Total</i>	<i>Total</i>
Canada	2	–	2	–	2	2
Cuba	1	–	1	–	1	1
Denmark	14	–	14	1	13	13
France	751	12	763	20	731	743
Germany	78	–	78	3	75	75
Great Britain	101	1	102	6	95	96
Greece	3	–	3	–	3	3
Haiti	1	–	1	–	1	1
Hungary	17	–	17	–	17	17
India	1	–	1	–	1	1
Iran (Persia)	1	–	1	–	1	1
Italy	25	–	25	–	25	25
Luxembourg	1	–	1	–	1	1
Mexico	4	–	4	–	4	4
The Netherlands	29	–	29	–	29	29
Norway	7	–	7	–	7	7
Peru	1	–	1	–	1	1
Romania	1	–	1	–	1	1
Russia	4	–	4	–	4	4
Spain	9	–	9	–	9	9
Sweden	13	–	13	3	10	10
Switzerland	15	1	16	–	15	16
United States	67	7	74	1	66	73
Totals	1,235	22	1,257	35	1,200	1,222
Nations	28	5	28	7	28	28

Known Competitors, Nations, and Events by Sports

	<i>Total Comp.</i>	<i>Men Comp.</i>	<i>Women Comp.</i>	<i>Nations</i>	<i>All Events</i>	<i>Women Events</i>
Archery	17	17	–	2	7	–
Athletics (Track & Field)	115	115	–	16	23	–
Cricket	24	24	–	2	1	–
Croquet	10	7	3	2	3	2
Cycling	72	72	–	6	3	–
Equestrian Events	48	47	1	8	5	1
Fencing	258	258	–	19	7	–
Football (Association) [Soccer]	35	35	–	3	1	–
Golf	22	12	10	4	2	1
Gymnastics	135	135	–	8	1	–
Pelota Basque	4	4	–	2	1	–
Polo	20	20	–	4	1	–
Rowing & Sculling	107	107	–	8	5	–
Rugby Football	47	47	–	3	1	–
Shooting	72	72	–	9	8	–

	<i>Total Comp.</i>	<i>Men Comp.</i>	<i>Women Comp.</i>	<i>Nations</i>	<i>All Events</i>	<i>Women Events</i>
Swimming	78	78	—	12	7	—
Tennis (Lawn)	26	19	7	4	4	2
Tug-of-War	12	12	—	3	1	—
Water Polo	58	58	—	4	1	—
Yachting	97	96	1	6	13	2
Subtotals	1,257	1,235	22	28	95	8
Multisport Athletes	35	35	0	7	—	—
Totals	1,222	1,200	22	28	95	8

Athletes Competing in Two Sports in 1900 (35)

Belgium (1)

Marcel Haëntjens. Croquet/Equestrian Events.

Denmark (1)

Charles Winckler. Athletics/Tug-of-War.

France (20)

— Bertrand. Swimming/Water Polo.

— Cadet.⁵⁴ Swimming/Water Polo.

Jules Clévenot. Swimming/Water Polo.

Jean Collas. Rugby Football/Tug-of-War.

Charles de Vendeville. Swimming/Water Polo.

— Gellé. Swimming/Water Polo.

Charles Gondouin. Rugby Football/Tug-of-War.

Constantin Henriquez de Zubiera. Rugby Football/Tug-of-War.

Maurice Hochepied. Swimming/Water Polo.

Louis Laufray. Swimming/Water Polo.

— Leclercq. Swimming/Water Polo.

Jean Leuillieux. Swimming/Water Polo.

Louis Marc. Swimming/Water Polo.

E. Martin. Swimming/Water Polo.

Louis Martin. Swimming/Water Polo.

Désiré Mércchez. Swimming/Water Polo.

Emile Sarrade. Rugby Football/Tug-of-War.

— Tartara. Swimming/Water Polo.

— Tisserand. Swimming/Water Polo.

— Verbecke. Swimming/Water Polo.

Germany (3)

Hans Aniol. Swimming/Water Polo.

Max Hainle. Swimming/Water Polo.

Gustav Lexau. Swimming/Water Polo.

Great Britain (6)

Thomas Burgess. Swimming/Water Polo.

Robert Crawshaw. Swimming/Water Polo.

William Henry. Swimming/Water Polo.

John Jarvis. Swimming/Water Polo.

Peter Kemp. Swimming/Water Polo.

F. Stapleton. Swimming/Water Polo.

Sweden (3)

August Nilsson. Athletics/Tug-of-War.

Gustaf Söderström. Athletics/Tug-of-War.

Karl Gustaf Staaf. Athletics/Tug-of-War.

United States (1)

Charles Sands. Golf/Tennis (Lawn).

NOTES

1. Two other "nations" could be considered to have been represented in 1900. Algeria and Ireland had athletes competing, but neither country in 1900 was an independent nation: Algeria was a part of France, and Ireland was a part of Great Britain. Algeria sent four gymnasts who competed for France. Ireland had athletes take part in athletics, polo, and tennis.

2. This was the committee initially organized by Baron de Coubertin. It eventually ceded control of the 1900 Olympic Games and sporting events at the 1900 Universal Exposition to the above committee headed by Daniel Mérillon. This committee had directors for each sport, and the sports are listed in brackets after the names of each director.

3. John J. MacAloon, *This Great Symbol: Pierre de Coubertin and the Origins of the Modern Olympic Games* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1981), p. 272.

4. *The New York Times*, 3 May 1896.

5. Bill Henry, "The IIInd Olympiad: Paris, 1900," in *An Approved History of the Olympic Games*, by Bill Henry (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1948), p. 55.

6. "The Olympic Games: By a Competitor and a Prize Winner," G. S. Robertson, *Fortnightly Review* 354 (1 June 1896): 944–956.

7. Coubertin, *Une Campagne de vingt-et-un ans* (Paris: 1908), p. 126.

8. These Games would be held only once, in 1906.

9. "II Paris 1900," by Gaston Meyer, in *The Olympic Games 1984*, ed. Lord Killanin and John Rodda (London: George Rainbird Ltd., 1983), p. 57.

10. Norbert Müller, *One Hundred Years of Olympic Congresses: 1894–1994* (Lausanne: IOC, 1994), p. 44.

11. Wolf Lyberg, *The History of the IOC-Sessions. I: 1894–1939* (n.p., 1994), p. 18.

12. Lyberg, *op. cit.*, p. 19.

13. Henry, *op. cit.*, p. 57.

14. Müller, *op. cit.*

15. Howell, *op. cit.*, p. 12.

16. Meyer, *op. cit.*, p. 57.

17. Meyer, *loc. cit.*

18. Henry, *op. cit.*, pp. 58–59.

19. Later *L'Équipe*.

20. Meyer, *op. cit.*, p. 58.

21. Henry, *loc. cit.*

22. Henry, *op. cit.*, p. 60.

23. Coubertin, *op. cit.*, p. 145.

24. Henry, *loc. cit.*

25. Henry, *loc. cit.*

26. Howell, *op. cit.*, p. 13.

27. Howell, *loc. cit.*

28. Henry, *loc. cit.*

29. Howell, *loc. cit.*

30. Meyer, *op. cit.*, p. 57.

31. Meyer, *op. cit.*, pp. 61–62.

32. *The Referee*, 1900, quoted in Howell, *op. cit.*, p. 17.
33. Howell, *op. cit.*, p. 17.
34. John E. Findling, "World's Fairs and the Olympic Games," *World's Fair* 10 (December 1990): 13–15.
35. Robert W. Brown, "Paris 1900: Exposition Universelle," in *Historical Dictionary of the Modern Olympic Movement*, ed. John E. Findling and Kimberly D. Pelle (Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1996), p. 155. Much of the material on the 1900 Exposition Universelle comes from this article by Brown (pp. 155–164) and the book by Richard D. Mandell, *Paris 1900: The Great World's Fair*.
36. *Ibid.*, p. 162.
37. *Ibid.*, pp. 162–163.
38. The opening date of 14 May should be maintained, as on that date foil fencing began, which is considered an Olympic sport in 1900 by all sources. Most recent sources have used 20 May, but that is an error, which can be corrected now that more complete details are known of the 1900 fencing competitions. It is far less certain when the Games ended, and this is the matter which is strictly open to interpretation.
39. See next section for further discussion of this problem.
40. Meyer, *loc. cit.*
41. Howell, *op. cit.*, p. 13.
42. Meyer, *op. cit.*, p. 61.
43. Lyberg, *op. cit.*
44. Müller, *op. cit.*
45. Karl Lennartz and Walter Teutenberg, *II. Olympische Spiele 1900 in Paris* (Kassel: Agon Sportverlag, 1995), p. 147. Translation from the computer program *German Assistant-Deluxe* (Fairfax, Va.: Globalink, 1995).
46. Provided to me kindly by Karel Wendl, former director of research for the IOC.
47. See Appendix II for the full text of this document.
48. Meyer, *op. cit.*
49. Meyer, *op. cit.*, p. 59. Although I suspect that the above described document is Meyer's work, the quoted statement does not really support that suspicion, as the document does not agree with it concerning which sports were official in 1900.
50. Lennartz, *op. cit.*, pp. 148–223.
51. Lyberg, *op. cit.*, p. 12.
52. Courte-paume was scheduled but not contested.
53. See the yachting section. There is some question about whether cash prizes were awarded in the 1900 yachting events. If so, this would lead one to eliminate it as an Olympic sport in 1900. For now, it is retained; one may support the conclusion that the prizes were "objets d'art" of the cash values listed.
54. It is impossible to tell who this is, based on the 1900 reports. The French water poloist by this name is not listed in any 1900 report with a given name. In swimming, both a M. Cadet and a Victor Cadet competed for France. It is almost certain that the water poloist was one of these two swimmers, but we cannot determine which one.