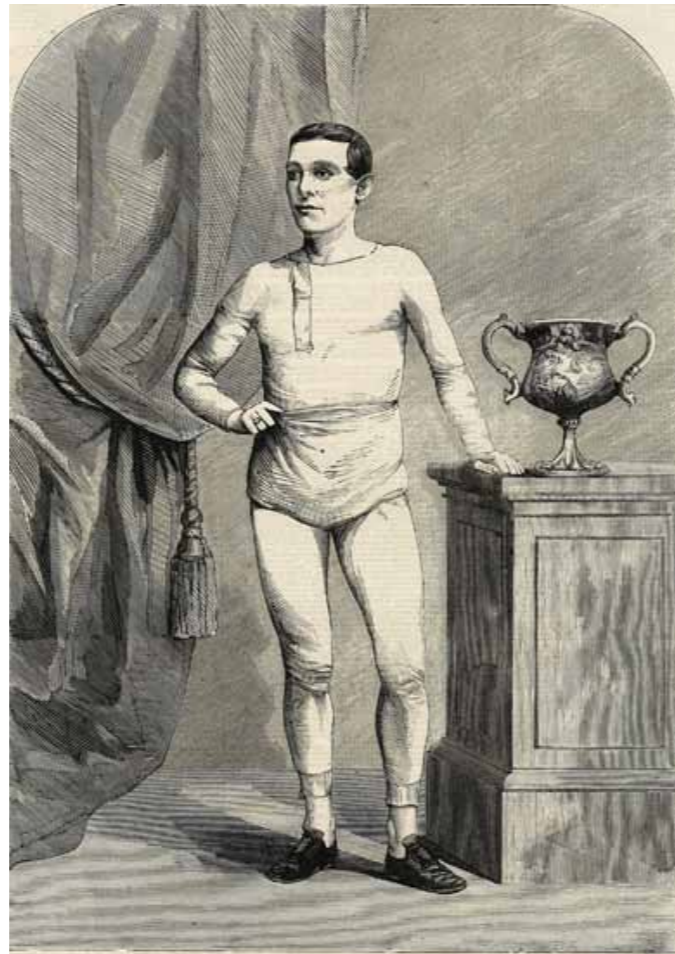
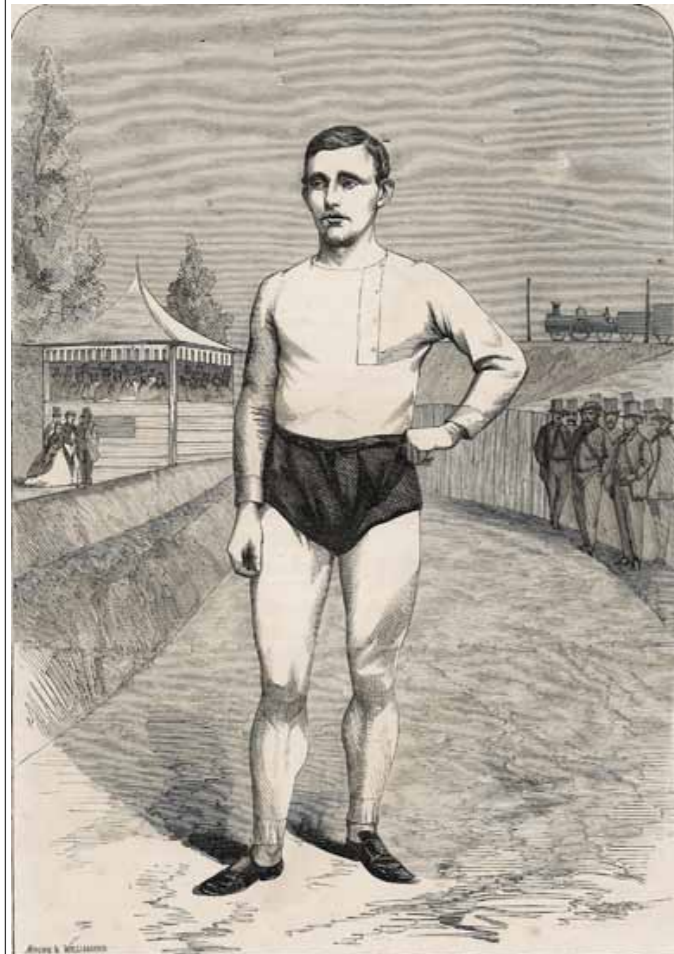


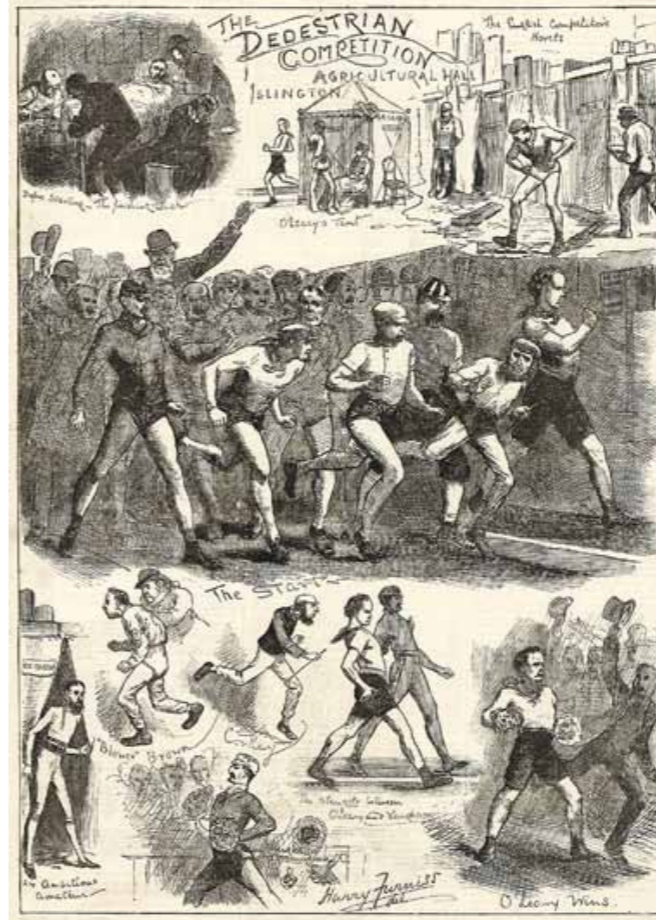
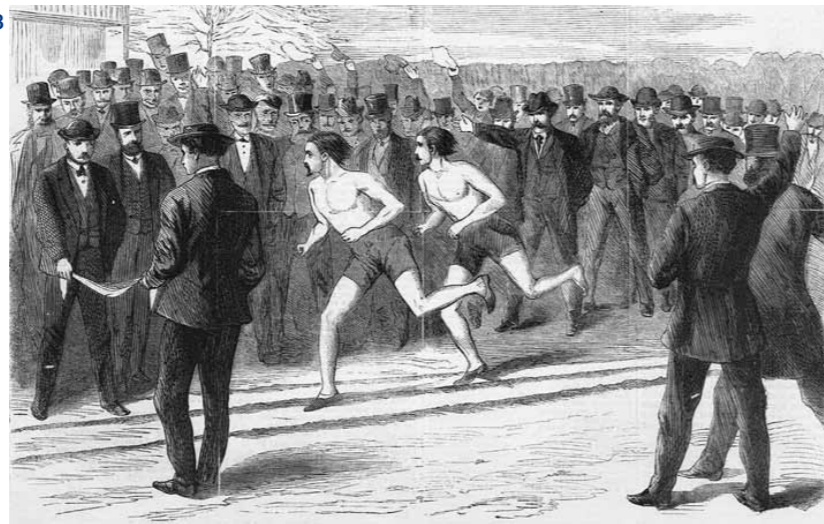


Runners and Walkers 1

Marathoneum — Documents 1



- 1 Edward Mills. The six miles champion pedestrians. *The Illustrated Sporting News*, September 6, 1862. Xylograph, 33,7 x 23,5 cm.
- 2 Sam Barker. This distinguished runner, who has contended against some of the best long distance runners of the day, and who formerly belonged to the celebrated Deerfoot troupes. *The Illustrated Sporting News*, October 18, 1862. Xylograph, 33,4 x 23,7 cm.
- 3 The foot-race on „Fashion Course“, Long Island, November 23, 1868. *Harpers Weekly*, December 12, 1868. Xylograph, 15 x 23 cm.



- 4 The pedestrian competition, Agricultural Hall Islington. *The Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News*, March 30, 1878. Xylograph, 33,2 x 23,8 cm.
- 5 Captain Robert Barclay Allardice (1779-1854), one of the first "gentlemen runners" of the 19th century, won a bet worth 16,000 English pounds in 1809. He succeeded in running 1,000 miles in 1,000 hours - with no more than one mile in each hour. *Kirby's wonderful and eccentric Museum; or Magazine of remarkable Characters*, 1813. Copperplate Engraving, 20,3 x 12,4 cm.
- 6 The Oxford and Cambridge athletic sports in the christ church meadows, Oxford: The two-mile race. *The Illustrated London News*, March 24, 1866. Xylograph, 16,2 x 23,6 cm.



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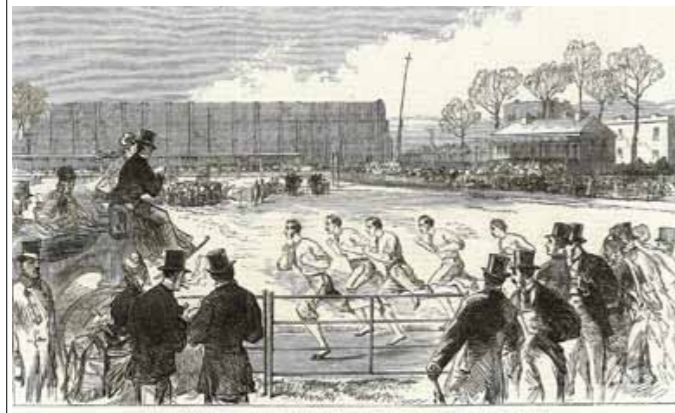
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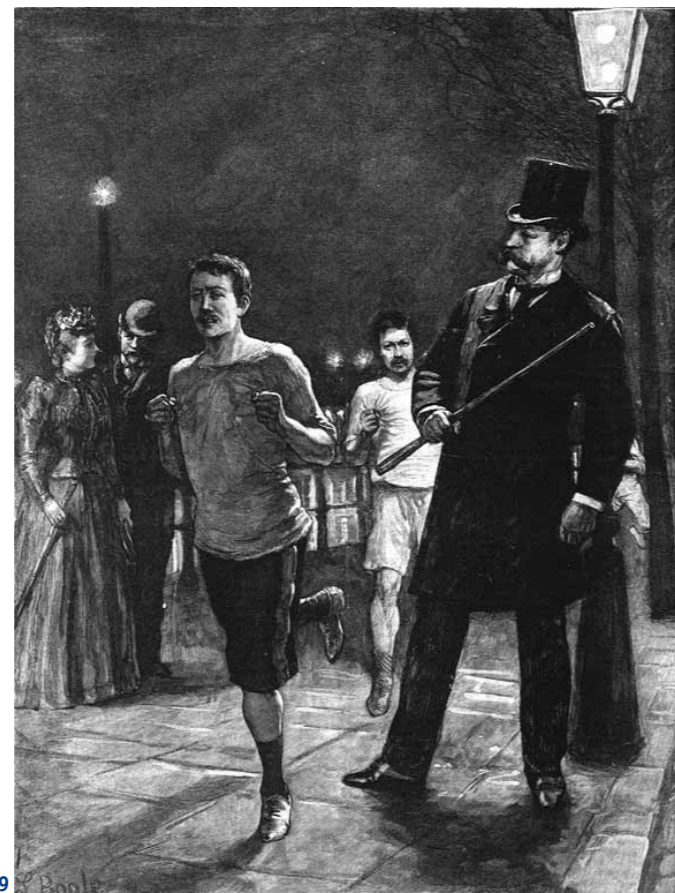
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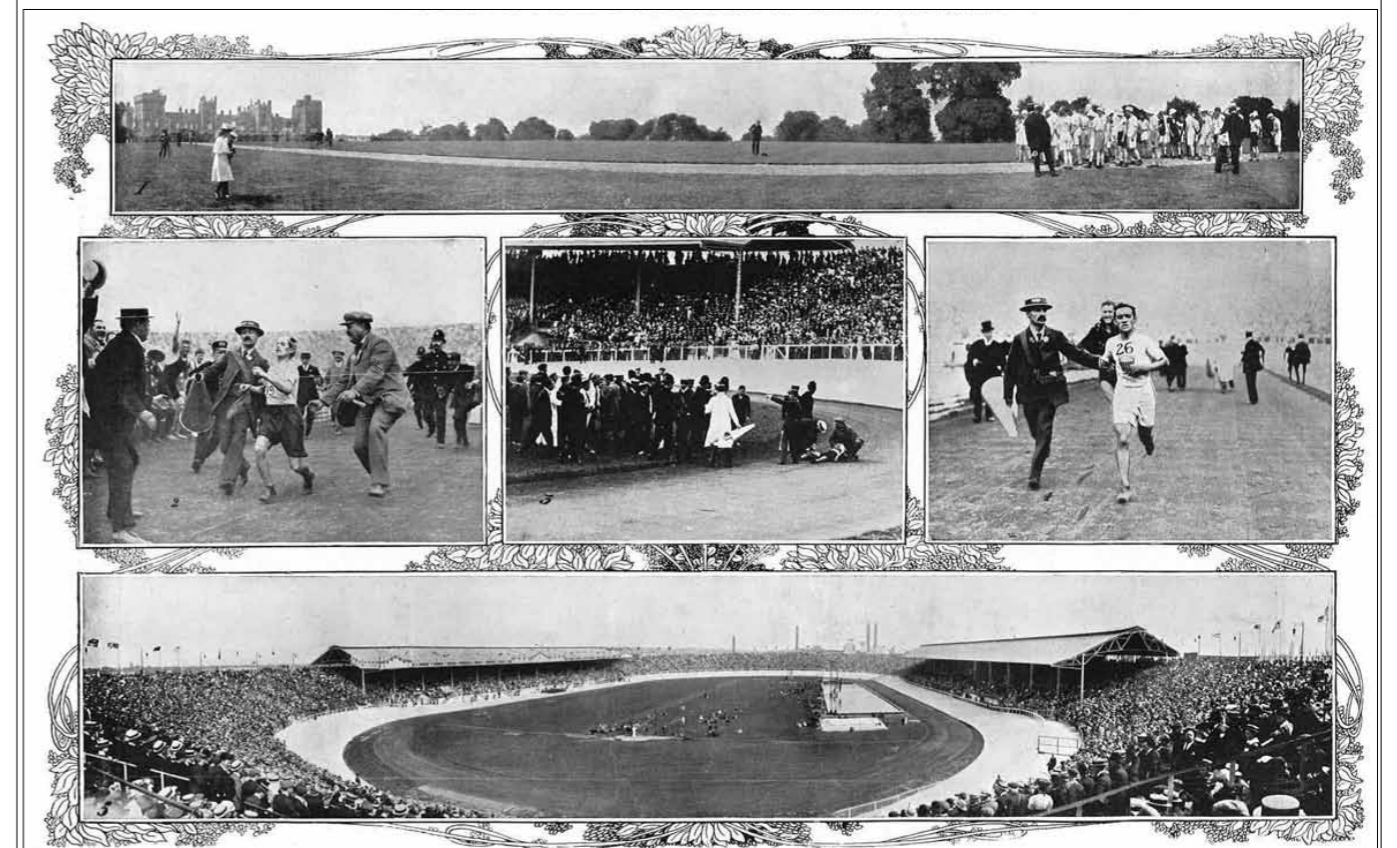
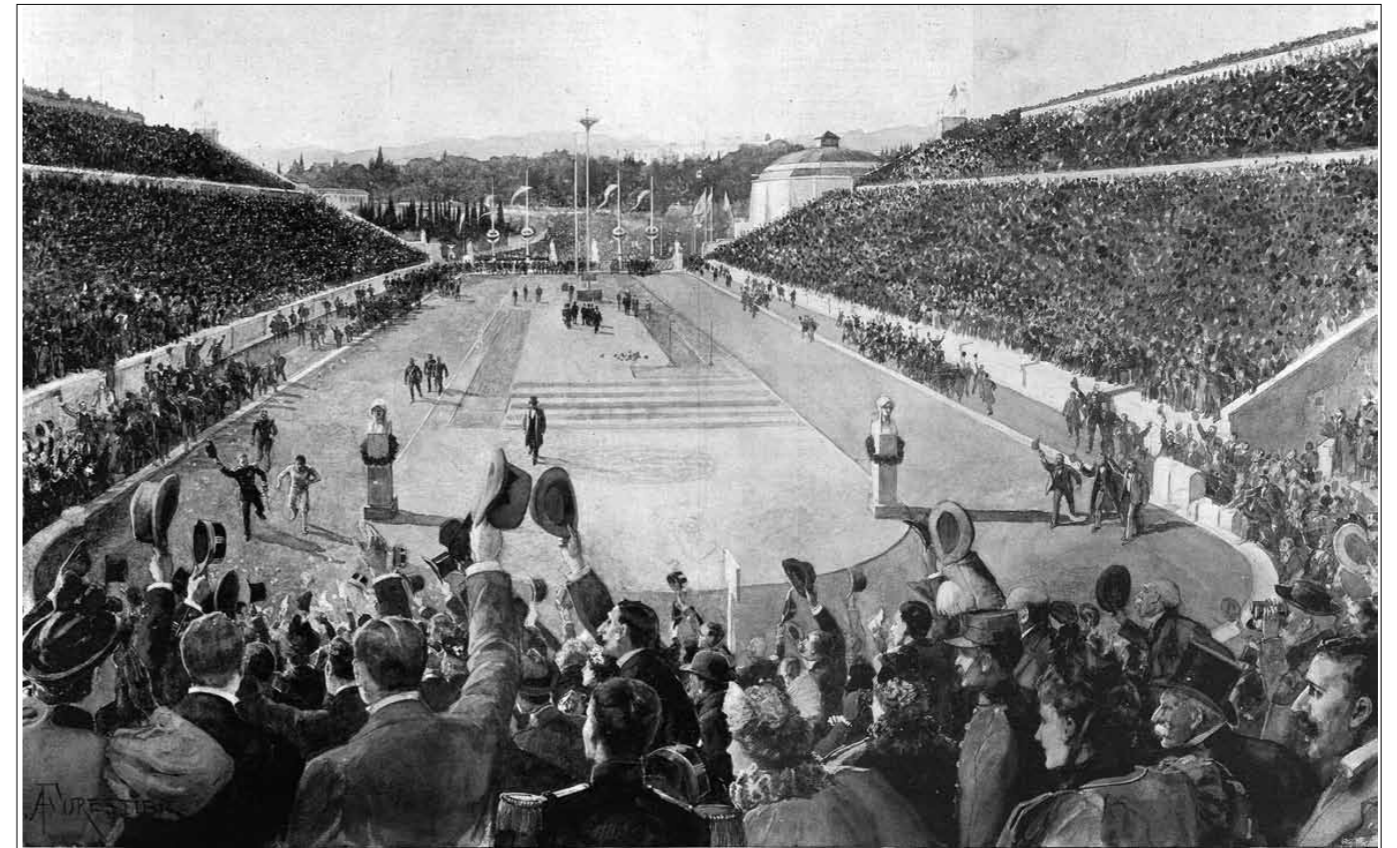


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- 7 A paper-chase of the Thames Hare-and-Hounds Club, at Roehampton bottom
The Illustrated London News, November 27, 1869.
 Xylograph, 16,2 x 23,8 cm.
- 8 Oxford and Cambridge athletic sports at West Brompton: The one mile race.
The Illustrated London News, March 27, 1869.
 Xylograph, 16 x 23,7 cm.
- 9 Hare and Hounds in the street of London.
The Graphic. An illustrated weekly Newspaper, October 11, 1890.
 Autotypie, 30,2 x 22,5 cm.



- 10 Revival of the Olympic Games at Athen: Louis winning the race from Marathon.
The Illustrated London News, April 25, 1896.
 Autotypie from a photograph by John Macropoulos, Athens, 31,7 x 45,8 cm
- 11 The Marathon race from Windsor to the stadium, and its sensational finish.
Supplement to The Illustrated London News, August 1, 1908.
 Autotypie, 24,8 x 33 cm.



Runners and Walkers 2

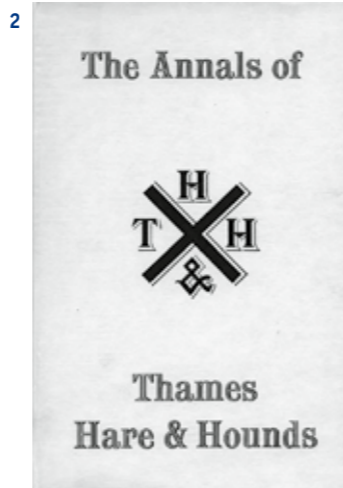
Marathoneum — Documents 2



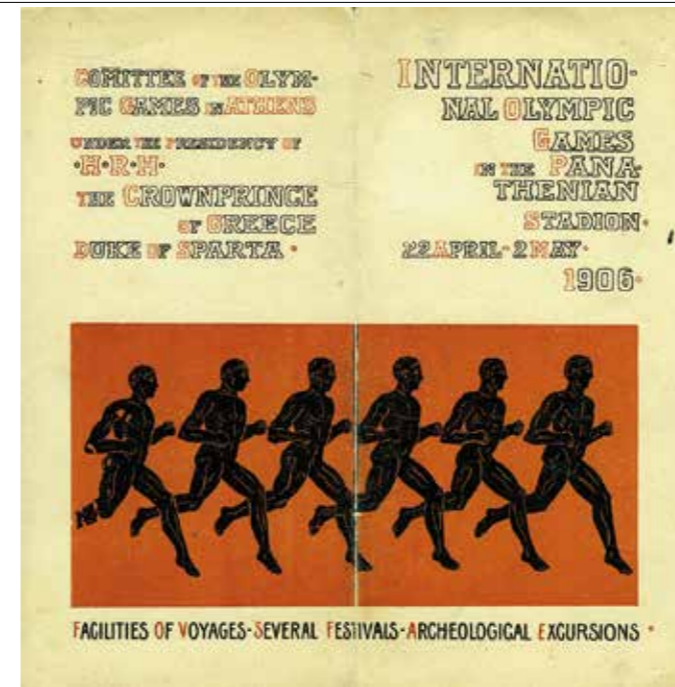
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1 Decorate scraps for an autograph/poetry book. Chromolithograph, ca. 1900, 15,5 x 10,5 cm.

2 James Ryan / Ian H. Fraser: The Annals of Thames Hare & Hounds 1868 to 1945 with the Present Generation 1946 to 1968. Title page with logo. London 1968, 15 x 22,3 cm.



2



3



4

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5

- 3 Program for the 1906 Olympic Games in Athens. Lithograph, 21 x 21 cm.
- 4 The 1906 Olympic Games in Athens: A view into the stadium. Autotype, 23,5 x 16,5 cm.
- 5 Vanquished victor, victor and runners-up in the Marathon, London 1908. Supplement to *The Illustrated London News*, August 1, 1908, I. Autotype, 24,8 x 33 cm.

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M. FLACK, 1^{er} prix des courses de 800 et 1,500 mètres. M. SPIRIDION LOUIS, vainqueur de la course de Marathon. M. BURKE, 1^{er} prix de la course avec obstacles.

Photographies Zacharie Zachariadès, communiquées à « l'Illustration » par M. Proot.



M. ELLIOT, 1^{er} prix de l'élevation du poids à une main.



Timbres créés à l'occasion des Jeux Olympiques communiqués par M. Pollio.



M. PAROUKEOPOULOS 2^e prix dans le lancement du disque.



M. PYRGOS, prix de l'escrime à l'épée entre professeurs. Phot. Zachariadès.



M. KARASERTAS, vainqueur du tir. Phot. Zachariadès.

des honneurs et des bienfaits dont ses compatriotes veulent le combler. Nous ajoutons à nos gravures les élégantes vignettes des sept types de timbres-poste créés extraordinairement par le gouvernement hellénique, en commémoration de ces solennités, et très recherchés des philatélistes. La deuxième Olympiade (nouvelle série) doit être célébrée à Paris en 1900. Le cadre sera moins classique; mais le voisinage de la tour Eiffel lui conviendra peut-être mieux que celui de l'Acropole. E. F.



6 Le Zappelon, où ont eu lieu les concours de lutte et d'escrime. — D'après une photographie communiquée par M. de Coubertin.

6 The 1896 Olympic Games in Athens. L'illustration 25. Avril 1896, No. 2774, S. 337. Autotype, 27,9 x 38,9 cm.

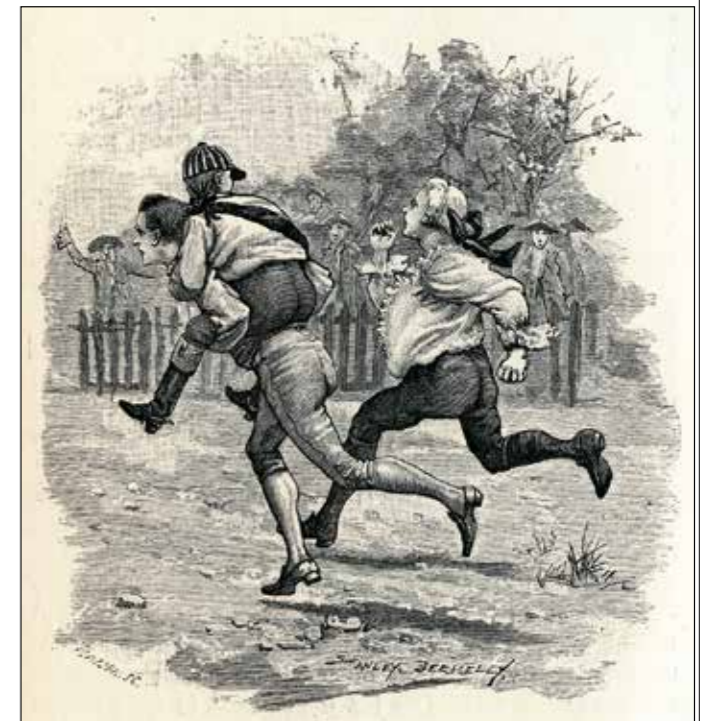


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7 Fritz Käpernick's fast footrace against the race horse Gauklerin in the Zoological Garden of Leipzig, 1881. Wood engraving based on an original drawing by G. Broling 23,4 x 16,8 cm

8 Race between elderly fat man and man with jockey on back. Athletics and Football by Montague Sherman, London, 1887 Engraving after Stanley Berkely, 9 x 9,5 cm.

8



9 Cripples' race. Athletics and Football by Montague Sherman, London, 1887 Engraving after Stanley Berkely, 9 x 8 cm.

9





The David-Martin-Collection

Marathoneum — Documents 3

Dave Martin's lifetime achievements as a coach, scientist, employee of many sports institutions, and as the author of the two best-selling books on marathon history have earned him a special "um" as a leading expert in

On his first visit in July 2008, he brought along two large suitcases of running memorabilia as a gift for the Berlin Sports Museum. After detailed discussions, he was convinced that the Berlin Sport Museum was the right place for all his souvenirs from many world-

During another three visits in 2009, 2010, and 2012, he gave the museum many more items from his collection. In 2011 and 2012, he sent a lot of library materials and museum objects – paid for by AIMS – to Berlin. After his death, his sister sent the remainder of the estate in 25 boxes to Berlin. A total of 90 boxes weighing a total of 2.1 tons were shipped from Atlanta across the Atlantic to Berlin!

This became the "David-Martin-Collection," which includes the important English magazines and newspapers (altogether 88 titles!) about athletics, the marathon and sports medicine and is fully available for research.

The David-Martin-Collection is a unique collection in scope and composition, honoring Dave Martin's tremendous lifelong contribution to running in a marvelous way that is unique in the museum and library world.



David Edward Martin
* 1. Okt. 1939 † 28. Febr. 2018

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David E. Martin (Atlanta, Georgia, USA) visits the Berlin Sports Museum on June 17, 2010 and donates about 90 kg of documents, posters, medals, etc. from his private collection.



David E. Martin is just as delighted about his treasures as is the Berlin Sports Museum. From left to right: Martina Behrendt (Director of the Berlin Sports Museum), Horst Milde, David Martin.



Atlanta Olympic Parc: Brickstone for David Martin



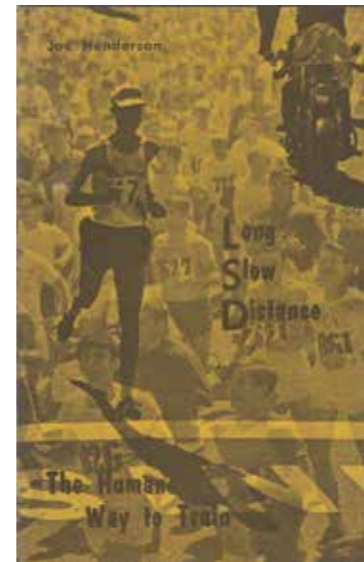
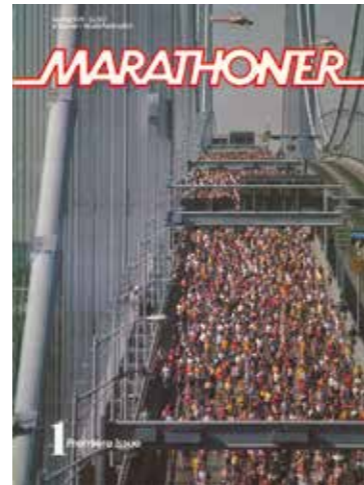
The complete collection of T-shirts from the Peachtree Road Race



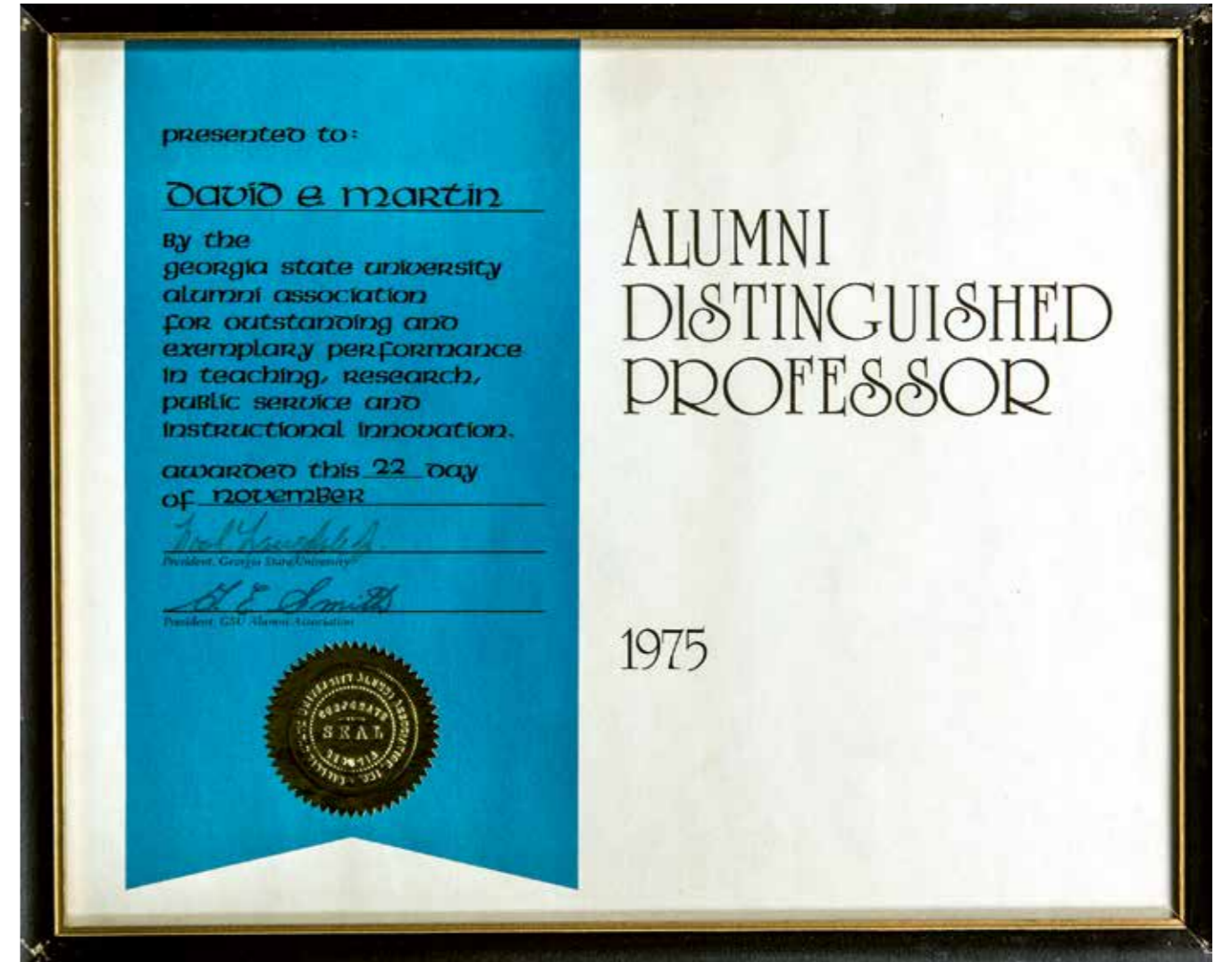
Much gratitude goes to the many volunteers at the famous Atlanta Track Club, who packed the first 31 boxes in painstaking detail, each carton with its own computer-printed table of contents.



DR. DAVID E. MARTIN



Posters, textiles, shoes and bibliophile rarities from the David-Martin-Collection.



The first award for Alumni Distinguished Professor.

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The Marathonum in the Berlin Sports Museum

Marathonum — 5 Documents



„Keep on Running“ on December 7, 2019

„We are delighted to announce that at the 9th World Congress of AIMS in Macau 6th to 7th December 1994 the Sportmuseum Berlin has been declared the ‚AIMS Marathon - Museum of Running‘.

Because of your many years of experience and collecting materials in this field, Berlin, seems to be an ideal location to evaluate and document the development of running in the world.“

Andy Galloway

Secretary General, 22 December 1994

The Beginnings of AIMS

AIMS was born as a concept a while before it took this name! At a meeting of 35 marathon directors from 30 countries at the Sheraton Hotel in New York on October 26, 1981, an alliance was formed, initially called the International Race Directors Association. Among other things, they discussed the establishment of a Marathon World Championships. In order to continue the discussion of organizational issues, further meetings were arranged at the Honolulu Marathon in December 1981 and at the London Marathon in May 1982.

At the race directors' meeting held at the Princess Kaiulani Hotel in Honolulu from December 10 - 11, 1981, the participants received the proposed bylaws of the international marathon organization to be established.

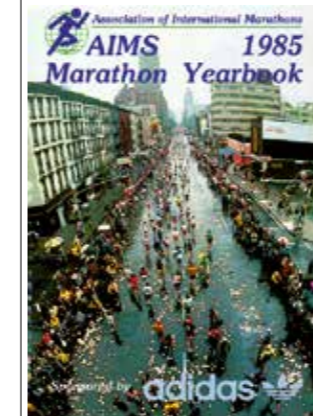


Letter of appeal from AIMS dated December 22, 1994.



Plaque commemorating the meeting in Honolulu. Donation from Alain Lunzenfichter (Paris)

After the constituent meeting of the AIMS Board on May 28-29, 1982 in Montreal (Canada), the first AIMS newsletter was sent to the members.



The first issue of the AIMS Yearbook, the forerunner of the magazine Distance Running.



Will Cloney * 1911 † 2003
AIMS President 1982-1985



Chris Brasher * 1928 † 2003
AIMS President 1985-1987



Bob Dalgleish * 1936 † 1990
AIMS President 1987-1990



Hiroaki Chosa * 1930
AIMS President 1990-2010



Paco Borao * 1946
AIMS President since 2010

The participants agreed that the proposed name, Directors of International Marathon Events Society, and the acronym DIMES "has to go". The race directors accepted the name Association of International Marathons with the acronym AIMS as the new name.

A steering committee was also appointed to examine the feasibility of a World Circuit. The idea from Montreal Marathon Race Director Serge Arsenault for a World Circuit was that these races should be organized in five geographical regions: America, Africa, Asia-Oceania and Europe (divided into two zones). The best runners would run three marathons each year over a two-year period, so they would run in all zones over the course of this period. They would receive points according to their times and rankings, and an overall marathon world champion would be determined, with the champions being awarded at the end of each second year.

The Steering Committee would become the future Board of Directors of AIMS. In Honolulu, the participants had already agreed on many points, which would later form the basis for the future organization. Will Cloney from Boston was the moderator in Honolulu. AIMS was to consist of events over the standard marathon distance (42,195km or 26 miles and 385 yards). An international marathon was described as a race in which at least one runner from a country other than the marathon host country participated.

New York race director Fred Lebow argued that other types of events could be included once AIMS was fully organized. The initial membership fee was set at \$1000 for full members and \$500 for associate members. Thereafter, the annual membership fee was set at half of these fees. Individual memberships were \$100. It was decided that the Association would be non-profit and that the founding meeting of AIMS would be held in London in May of the following year.

The ensuing months were filled with plenty of correspondence, but the idea for a World Circuit was finally dropped. It is quite interesting that this idea has been revived today in the form of a joint initiative of the World Marathon Majors of London, New York, Chicago, Boston, Berlin and Tokyo.

Between the meetings in Honolulu and London, there was an ad hoc meeting of the Steering Committee on April 20, 1982, in connection with the Boston Marathon. In the meantime, the statutes for AIMS were being prepared for the founding congress in London, which was held at the Park Lane Hotel from May 6-7, 1982. The 61 participants included Horst Milde (Berlin Marathon) and Wolfram Bleul (Frankfurt Marathon), both from Germany.

Will Cloney (Boston) was elected President, Chris Brasher (London) Vice President, Andy Galloway (Hamilton, NZ) Secretary/Treasurer. Appointed to the board were Hiroaki Chosa (Fukuoka), Serge Arsenault (Montreal), George Courmouzis (Athens), Kathrine Switzer (Avon), David Benson (Honolulu), Anders Olsson (Stockholm), Elpidio Dorotheo (Manila) and Jose Werneck (Rio de Janeiro); Vince Regan (Manchester) was appointed Press Officer.

The idea behind these appointments was that the board should include representation from every part of the world. Rules and regulations were established and AIMS started out as The Association of International Marathons, later to include other road racing distances. It was agreed that regular meetings would be held approximately every eighteen months to coincide with a member's marathon at that time and to allow for geographical distribution of meetings. It was also decided that each elected president could serve a maximum of three consecutive terms. Thus, AIMS was established and was ready to function as an international marathon organization.

The Beginnings of a Museum for Running

When sports were barely represented in the 1981 Prussian Exhibition in Berlin (West), G. Steins criticized: „A stale aftertaste remains that sport, which today organizes more than 17 million people in the Federal Republic of Germany and, in addition, is pursued by countless others outside of clubs, was not included by the “guardians of culture” in the traditional concept of culture and was not appreciated as a significant cultural form of behavior or social phenomenon.” In the preparations for Berlin’s 750th anniversary celebrations, sport and its history were being ignored once again. In addition, the Berlin Senator for Culture had responded negatively in a report on the overall concept for Berlin’s future cultural offerings, as he considered a museum focused on sport and medicine to be unfeasible. At the end of 1984, it was leaked from East Berlin that a special exhibition on physical culture and sports was to be set up there for the anniversary of Berlin in 1987. On January 23-24, 1985, the cultural committee for the German Gymnastics Federation gave the green light for an exhibition on 175 years of the gymnastics venue Turnplatz Hasenheide, which was conceived by the author and was to be on display in 1986 and 1987. Two days later, the author wrote an appeal „Doesn’t the sporting city of Berlin have a history?“ with the central statements: „It is striking that an essential part of social life, namely sport, should not receive sufficient historical recognition. ... Following an outstanding sports history exhibition in Berlin in 1987, the goal should now be to create a representative Berlin Museum of Sport.“ This appeal was made on January 27, 1985, by H. Milde to a number of sports functionaries, together with an invitation to join a working group on sports history on February 6, 1985. Meanwhile, G. Steins held a discussion with the museum representative for the State of Berlin on January 31, 1985, about possible subsidies for planned sport-history activities. However, the response to the resulting parliamentary inquiry was very vague and cautious. The working group on sports history then resulted in the Berlin State Sports Association setting up an ad hoc commission on sports exhibition projects, which met for the first time on April 19, 1985. Finally, with the help of this commission, the exhibition Sport in Berlin. From a Knights’ Tournament to City Marathon was opened in the Kunstforum (Art Forum) at the Grundkreditbank.

In September 1985, the third AIMS World Congress took place in Berlin at the Hotel International, parallel to the Berlin Marathon. On this occasion, an exhibition on running was supposed to be on display in the shop windows of a well-known department store on Kurfürstendamm during the 1985 Berlin Marathon. With the help of race director H. Milde, requests for loans were sent out all over the world starting in April 1985, and G. Steins penned a concept for the exhibition. Unfortunately, due to personnel changes in the management of the department store, the running exhibition in the finish area of the Berlin Marathon could not take place. Instead, all the loans and donations on the sport of running that were received were used for the 1987 exhibition From the Knights’ Tournament to the City Marathon. At that time, there was not yet a significant pool of running artifacts, so about 95% of the exhibited objects were borrowed.

At the very last moment, we acquired the pastel-chalk work by Elke Kirs-taedter, who left her landscape depictions to reflect artistically on the Berlin Marathon, which took place on October 4, 1987. At the opening of the Sport in Berlin exhibition in the Kunstforum of the Grundkreditbank on November 5, 1987, this fresh work was hung in the exhibition. Over the course of the exhibition, together with H. Milde, the idea was developed to bring together art and running objects of all kinds in an annually expanding Marathon Gallery and to establish this Marathon Gallery as the nucleus of a (West) Berlin Sports Museum. The pastel chalk work was purchased by the Milde family; it was displayed



Above: Leaflet on the exhibition Sport in Berlin. From Knights' Tournament to City Marathon", November 3, 1987 – January 3, 1988, at the Kunstforum of the Grundkreditbank. Right: Booklet accompanying the exhibition.



Brochure for the exhibition „40 Years of 'Sport Frei' (athletes' greeting)" in the exhibition center at the TV Tower in Berlin (East) from September 30 – November 6, 1988.



1979 Boston Marathon: Number 1 for Bill Rodgers. Donation from Bill Rodgers (USA)



1988 Olympic Games in Seoul, marathon start number 260 with which Katrin Doerre ran for the bronze medal. Donation by Katrin Doerre-Heinig (Erbach)

Medals and awards!



2



- 1 Tableau with 21 Volkslauf people's run medals made of 800 silver, which were awarded in Baden-Württemberg (Germany) from 1966-1969. Donation from Werner Sonntag (Ostfildern)
- 2 Vest with 130 badges, medals, pins and 40 Volkslauf people's run medals from the Federal Republic of Germany from 1973-1976. Donation by Hans-Dieter Lang (Berlin)
- 3 Presentation tableau for finisher medals from the Tatar Run in 2017 (Kazan Marathon). Donation from the Kazan Marathon (Kazan/Russia)
- 4 Combination of the finisher medals from the 2016/17 Fun Run Series by the Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality Sports INC: „Each participant who completes the races will receive the specially designed fragmented medals of the Fun Run Series and can combine the medals of the Fun Run Series after the 6 events.“ Donation from Helmut Winter (Berlin)
- 5 Left: AIMS/ASICS World Athlete of the Year Award. From 1992-2012, AIMS annually awarded the Golden Shoe to the most outstanding athletes in the marathon in recognition of outstanding achievements in the year of the competition. Samuel Kamau Wanjiru (KEN) received this award in 2009 for his Olympic victory at the 2008 Beijing Olympics.



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Right: AIMS/CITIZEN World Fastest Time Award. This prize was awarded by the AIMS to the half marathon and marathon runners who set a new world record for one of the two distances, which was awarded in this form from 1988-2010. Samuel Kamau Wanjiru (KEN) received this prize for his world record time of 58:35 min at the Fortis City-Pier City Run on March 17, 2007. Donation from AIMS (London/Athens)



5



6

Front left: AIMS Award. The breaking of both the world records for women and men at the BIG 25 Berlin in Berlin on May 9, 2010 is a novelty in international street running. This unique achievement prompted AIMS to present the BIG 25 Berlin with an AIMS Award on May 8, 2011. Donation from Christoph Kopp (Berlin)

6 AIMS Lifetime Achievement Award. Horst Milde (founder of the Berlin Marathon) was the first German to receive the AIMS Lifetime Achievement Award on November 9, 2018 in Athens. Donation by Horst Milde (Berlin)

on the marathon programme in 1988; the creation of the Marathon Gallery was announced; and the collection was increased annually by one work of art until 1995.

When the East German sports collection was transferred to the Berlin Sports Museum by the Berlin City Council on October 1, 1990, it had a library stock that filled approx. 110 linear meters, 72,772 sports photographs and negatives, approx. 6,000 documents and approx. 8,800 other artifacts of various kinds. By the end of 2019, the library had about 110,000 artifacts (up 12.5 times!) of various kinds, the photo archive grew to about 1.5 million sports photographs and negatives (up 20.6 times!), and the library now extends over 1,170 linear meters (up 10.6 times!). In addition, since October 3, 1990, running materials of all kinds have been solicited in a targeted manner and have been collected since 2015 under the umbrella of the Marathoneum.

From the 17th Berlin Marathon in 1990 to the 20th Berlin Marathon in 1993, the Berlin Sports Museum presented smaller exhibitions of posters, running objects and works of art at the Marathon Expo.

Berlin is especially a city of running: with the first cross-country and street races initiated around 1900, long-distance running found an important home in Berlin, and numerous initiatives for German and international running originated here. The Berlin Cross-Country Run (since 1964) and the Berlin Marathon (since 1974) successfully continue these traditions and today are among the most renowned running events. The Berlin Sports Museum's philosophy therefore naturally also reflects a museum of running! For this reason, the first major running exhibition, entitled QuerStadtein! - From Cross-Country Run to Berlin Marathon was organized in the Berlin State Archives from September 19 to December 7, 1994.

After that, the Berlin Sports Museum was called the AIMS Marathon - Museum of Running. The cooperation with AIMS turned out to be very successful: In January 2008, a top-class AIMS delegation visited the Berlin Sports Museum/AIMS Marathon Museum of Running, was convinced by the work being done, and handed over a cheque for \$10,000. In the summer of 2008, another \$10,000 was donated and at the same time an annual donation of the same amount was pledged. Since then, the AIMS Marathon Museum of Running has continuously received running artifacts of all kinds from all over the world and has become a magnet for numerous experts from the marathon world.

The Marathoneum includes about 2,500 posters, 1,500 T-shirts, 2,200 finisher medals and 1,600 accreditation cards from races around the world. In the library there are more than 95 German and English-language running magazines. The total stock of the collections is deposited and recorded on approx. 340 meters of shelves in two large deposit rooms in the Berlin Sports Museum according to museological rules. Special treasures of the museum include: the extensive and magnificent English language collection of Dr. David Martin (Atlanta/USA): the collections of Henryk Paskal (Poland); Wim Verhoorn (Netherlands); Werner Sonntag (Germany); as well as the estate of the four-time marathon winner Max Wils (Berlin).



Exhibition Faster - Higher - Stronger. Pommel horse gymnasts, speedy runners and rowing patents from Berlin in the Steinhaus of the Friedrich-Ludwig-Jahn-Sportpark, June 23, 1991 - January 1, 1993. View of the showcases with running artifacts.



Exhibition QuerStadtein! - From Cross-Country Run to Berlin Marathon in the Berlin State Archive, September 19 - December 7, 1994. View into the exhibition room (above, below), invitation card to the exhibition (left).



Ausstellung im Lichthof (Haus des deutschen Exhibition in the Lichthof Atrium (House of German Sports) in the Berlin Olympic Park: Up to now we have challenged the stadium - now the stadium challenges us! Trial museum at a controversial location, September 13, 1997 - May 24, 1998. M. Behrendt (left, Director of the Berlin Sports Museum describes the display case with the loans from Waldemar Cierpinski to) Ingrid Stahmer (right, Senator for School, Youth and Sports).



Invitation to the exhibition Sport in der Kunst on the occasion of the 32nd Berlin Marathon in the Wassergalerie, September 22 - October 3, 2005.



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On display!

- Lichthof Atrium in the Haus des Deutschen Sports (House of German Sport) (Berlin Olympic Park): View of the exhibited wheelchair objects. (Status: November 2011).
- Signed memorabilia of Naoko Takahashi's world record run at the 28th Berlin Marathon 2001, in which she was the first runner to beat the 2:20 mark with a time of 2:19:46.
- Pocket watch that Paul de Bruyn received after his victory in the Boston Marathon in 1932.
- Race numbers from Mary Jepkosgei Keitany and Samuel Kiplimo Kosgei, who both set a world record over 25 km on May 9, 2010 in Berlin.
- Signed souvenirs from Patrick Makau Musyoki, who set a world-record time of 2:03:38 at the 38th Berlin Marathon on September 25, 2011.
- Silver trophy (replica) awarded for winning the marathon in 1896, donated by Michel Bréal. This true-to-original replica was donated to the AIMS for its 25th anniversary and is now in the Marathoneum.
- Signed running shoe worn by Mary Jepkosgei Keitany on her world-record run on May 9, 2010 in Berlin over 25 km (1:19:53).
- Memorabilia from the New York Marathon on November 4, 2012, which was cancelled due to a hurricane.
- View into the exhibition room with the showcases for the Boston and New York Marathons.



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Running shirt worn by pacemaker Christoforus Merosus at the 42nd Berlin Marathon in 2015.
Donation from Mark Milde (Berlin)



T-shirt with race number (both signed) worn by Eliud Kipchoge at the Berlin Marathon in 2015.
Donation from Eliud Kipchoge (Kapsisiywa/Kenya).



Light running shirt worn by Werner Sonntag in a Spartathlon (246km).
Donation from Werner Sonntag (Ostfildern).



Photo vest and accreditation card worn by Victor Sailer at the 2012 Olympic Games in London.
Donation from Victor Sailer (New York).



Brütting running shoe „Road-Runner“.
Donation from Werner Sonntag (Ostfildern).



Signed race number worn Kenenisa Bekele Beyecha when he won his marathon debut in Paris on April 6, 2014 in 2:05:04.
Donation from Kenenisa Bekele (Addis Ababa).



Signed running shoes worn by Viktor Röthlin when he came in 6th place in the marathon at the Beijing Olympic Games in 2008 in 2:10:35.
Donation from Viktor Röthlin (Kerns/Switzerland).



Signed race number worn by the Jemima Jelagat Sumgong when she won the 2016 Olympic Marathon in Rio de Janeiro in 2:24:03.
Donation from Jemima Sumgong (Kapsabet/Kenya).

Collection Artifacts!



Gold-plated silver laurel wreath, which Max Wils received for his victory in the „German Marathon Run“ in 1920 in Berlin.
Donation from Evelyn John (Berlin).



On the occasion of the 100th Boston Marathon in 1996, former winners received this anniversary jacket.
Donation from Charlotte Teske (Darmstadt).



Signed training shoes and Olympic top (bustier) from Constantina Dita, who won the 2008 Olympic marathon in Beijing in 2:26:44.
Donation from Constantina Dita (Boulder/USA).
Photo: Jürgen Engler, Berlin.

Receptions and visits!



At a joint reception hosted by the Senate Sports Administration and the Berlin State Sports Association at the „International Club Berlin“ on January 22, 2008, AIMS presented the Forum for Sports History - Supporters' Association for the Berlin Sports Museum with a check for the expansion of the AIMS Marathon Museum of Running in the Berlin Olympic Park.
From left to right: Wim Verhoorn (AIMS board), Francisco Borao (AIMS board), Al Boka (AIMS treasurer), Martina Behrendt (Director of the Berlin Sports Museum), Thomas Härtel (State Secretary of the Berlin Senate Sports Administration), Horst Milde (AIMS board, member of the board for the Marathon Museum in the Forum for Sports History, Berlin).
State Secretary Thomas Härtel declared on behalf of the Berlin Senate:
„Sport City, you see, means not only a great number of successful athletes, but also a strong ratio of sports fields and gyms to the population, as well as a kind of liveliness in the whole sport scene, many regional, national and international sports events and – as we are becoming more and more aware – it also provides a permanent home for the preservation of great moments and eras in sport history. For this reason, it is with great pleasure that Berlin is privileged to be home to the exemplary Sports Museum, and I am – let me say – “proud as a peacock” that the museum incorporates the AIMS Marathon Museum of Running.”
Foto: Jürgen Engler, Berlin.



Paco Borao (AIMS President) welcomes guests from the Berlin Sports Museum, Forum for Sports History and the Senate Department for Sports at the reception on July 2, 2016, in the „International Club Berlin“ on the occasion of the naming of the event „Marathoneum“.
Photo: Jürgen Engler, Berlin.



During the World Championships in Athletics, an AIMS reception was held in the Berlin Sports Museum on August 19, 2009. From left to right: Evangelos Papapostolou (Athens), Hiroaki Chosa (Fukuoka), Rosa Mota (Portugal), Mrs. Chosa (Fukuoka), Hugh Jones (London), Horst Milde (Berlin), Wallace Williams (Virgin Island).
Photo: Gerd Steins, Berlin.



Naoko Takahashi visited the Berlin Sports Museum with a Japanese television team on September 16, 2008, and described the memorabilia in her „show-case“ to the television team
Photo: Gerd Steins, Berlin.



On September 28, 2019, Olympic champion Constantina Dita and world-record holder Tegla Loroupe were presented with an oak sapling from the Berlin Olympic Stadium in the Marathoneum.
From left to right: C. Dita, K. Gereit, T. Loroupe, H. Milde, G. Steins.
Photo: Jürgen Engler, Berlin.

Impressum:
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Marathoneum - Documents 5
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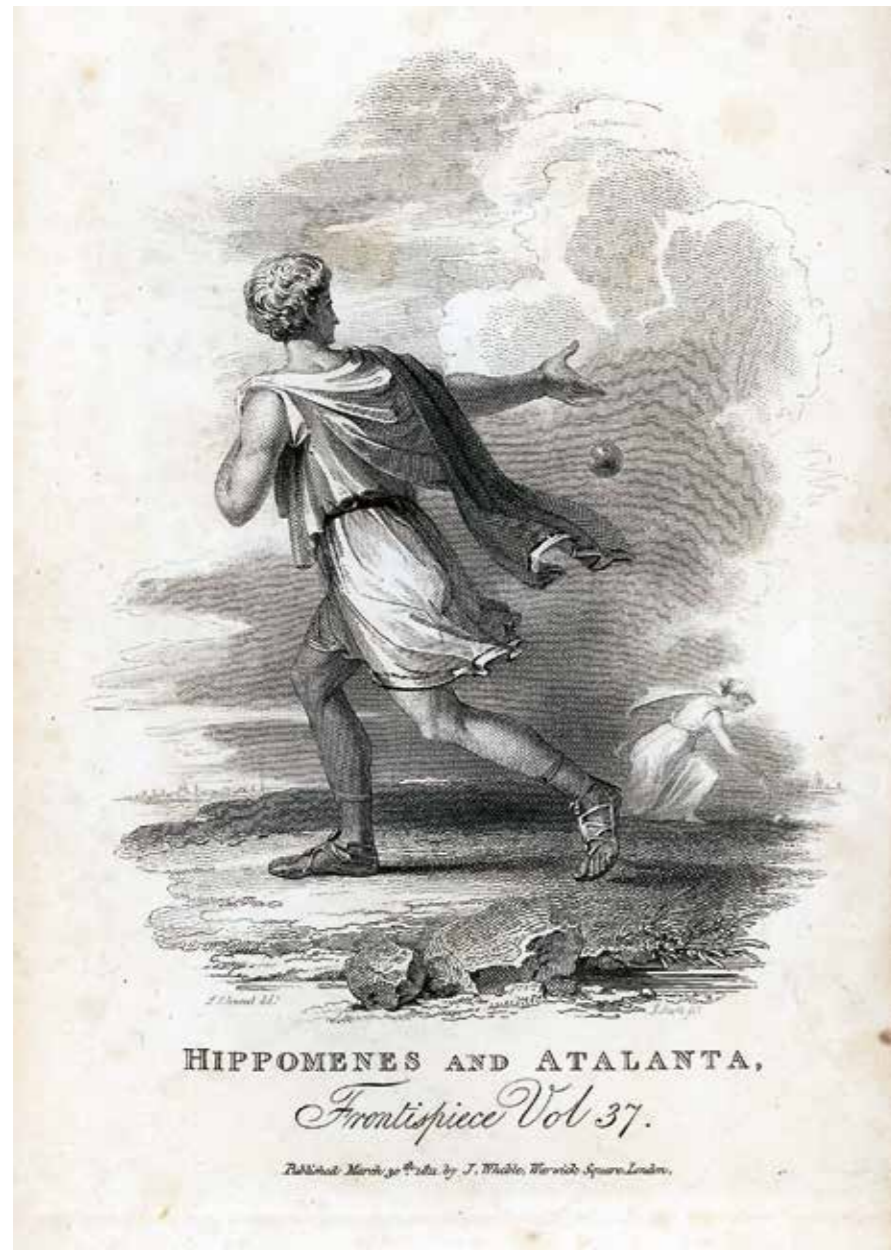
Gerd Steins (Präsident des FoS):
GeSteFoS@t-online.de



Rarities and acquisitions from the Marathoneum

(AIMS Marathon-Museum of Running in Berlin)

Marathoneum — Documents 6



HIPPOMENES AND ATALANTA,
Frontispiece Vol 37.
Published March 30 1811 by J. Whible, Warwick Square, London.

1

Running in ancient world I

Atalanta (Greek Mythology): The daughter of either the Arcadian lasos or the Boeotian Schoineus was a hunter who did not want to marry. She was loved by Meleager, with whom she joined together with other heroes to hunt the Calydonian Boar. She refused to marry a man who could not beat her in a race, and every man who attempted and lost was to be killed. Hippomenes took on the challenge. Upon the advice of Aphrodite to carry three golden apples with him, he let one after the other fall. Atalanta could not resist stopping to pick them up, which allowed him to win the race.

1
Hippomenes and Atalanta
Etching, L. Clennel del., J. Scott fec.
Sheet size 13.7 x 22.4 cm.
Frontispiece Vol 37 of *The Sporting Magazine or Monthly Calendar of the Transactions of the Turf, the Chase.* London: J. Whible, 1811.
Purchase from the antiquarian book trade.

Running in ancient world II

The historian Herodotus wrote about the messenger Pheidipides (The sixth book - called Erato, No. 98-99), who supposedly made the run from Athens to Sparta. 500 years later, under reference to Heracleides, Plutarch and Lucian created heroic legends about him. In his treatise "Vindication for an Error in Greeting," Lucian mentioned the "Marathon runner." In Lucian's work, the messenger was the long-distance runner made famous by Herodotus, Pheidippides or Philippides: "The hemerodrom Philippides was the first to announce 'Rejoice, we are victorious' to the gathering of worried rulers about the outcome of the battle. As he announced the news, he died upon his last breath of "Rejoice!"

2
Des Herodotus neun Bücher der Geschichte
Second German translation from Greek by Johann Goldhagen, Lemgo: 1756.
Sheet size 12.3 x 19.8 cm.
Purchase from the antiquarian book trade.

3
Portrait of Elizabeth Barrett Browning, (1806-1861)
Following the publication of her first volume of poems in the 1840s, Elizabeth Barrett received enthusiastic letters from the poet Robert Browning (1812-1889), whom she married in September 1846, following a correspondence of 574 letters. "The Battle of Marathon" is the first epic poem by Elizabeth Barrett, which she wrote when she was 12 years old and which her father privately published in 1820. In this poem she tells only the original run to Sparta and back.
Portrait and beginning of poem printed after: *The Poetical Works of Elizabeth Barrett Browning.* London: Henry Frowde, 1904.
Sheet size 12.5 x 18.8 cm.
Purchase from the antiquarian book trade.

4
To the oldest Finalist of Spartathlon 89
Based on the report of Herodotus, the Spartathlon has been held since 1983 over a distance of 246 km from Athens to Sparta. The run must be completed within a time limit of 36 hours.
Werner Sonntag received this trophy for his successful participation in 1989.
Donation from Werner Sonntag, Ostfildern.



2



2



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4

Professional runner

Runners were likely the first “professional athletes.” Some ran as part of their civil and military vocations. In order to survive, good endurance running was an indispensable basis for a successful hunt for many of our ancestors. For others, it was a religious self-commitment. Ever since man could walk upright, he has been running.

Messengers and footmen had the duty of scouting out the roads on their noble employers’ journeys. At night they ran with torches ahead of the carriages, and when they entered the cities they cleared the way for the carriages by yelling loudly and beating their way through the masses.

The running messenger played a role in practically all cultures and times until, with industrialisation and mechanisation, human legs were replaced by wheels, motors, and electricity for transmitting information.



Jean Galliard, ein Flüchtiger und zu allerley geheimen Ver- richtungen employierter angeflügelter Mercurius.
 Daß er den Reiter stets begleitet, Daß er oft kriegt schönen Lohn.
 Laßt er im Lauf viel Ruh sich kosten, Ein Christ läuft in den Gängen schnell.
 Ist er von schlauer Künsterkeit, Nach der verheißnen Lebens-Cron.
 Vertraut man ihm geheime Posten, Da gilt kein Bill sein oder wanken.
 Von P. S. C. Mey. Martin Engelbrecht sculpsit. 1740.

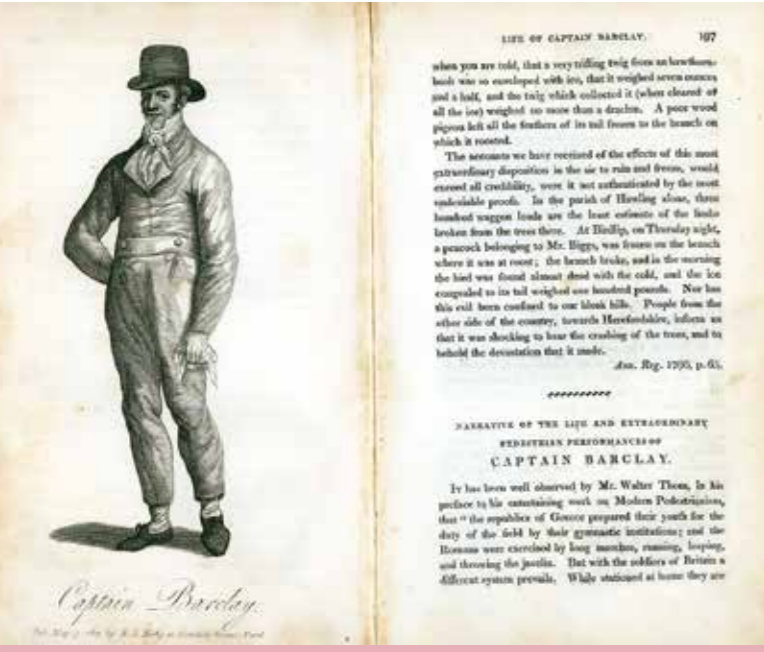
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5 Der aller geschwindeste (The very fastest)
 Etching, Martin Engelbrecht, approx. 1740.
 Sheet size 21 x 33.2 cm.
 Purchase from the antiquarian book trade.

6 Narrative of the life and extraordinary Pe- destrian Performances of Captain Barclay
 Captain Robert Barclay Allardice (1779-1854), one of the first “gentlemen runners” of the 19th century, won a bet worth 16,000 English pounds in 1809. He succeeded in running 1,000 miles in 1,000 hours - with no more than one mile in each hour.
 Engraving by R.S. Kirby London House-Yard, 1813.
 Kirby’s wonderful and Eccentric Museum; or magazine of remarkable Characters. Including all the Curiosities of Nature and Art, from the remotest period to the present time. Vol. IV, London, 1813, p. 197-229.
 Sheet size 12.5 x 20.3 cm.
 Purchase from the antiquarian book trade.

6

3



Myth Marathon

The confusion of the story of Pheidippides, the courier between Athens and Sparta, as told by Herodotus, with the tradition handed down by Plutarch (De Gloria Atheniensium 3), of the soldier who ran the twenty-six miles from Marathon to Athens to bring the first tidings of the defeat of the Persians, has cropped up again. Plutarch gives the story and adds that, while most authorities give the name of the runner as Euclides, Heraclides Ponticus calls him Thersippus.



7

7 Euclides announcing the Victory at Marathon
 Colored copper engraving after a painting by B.R. Haydon, Fisher and Son. London & Paris 1836.
 Sheet size 10.4 x 7.6 cm.
 Purchase from the antiquarian book trade.

8 Coureur de Marathon (Victory Herald of Marathon)
 The marathon legend was made popular in Germany by the sculptor Max Kruse (1854-1942). Kruse created this sculpture in 1879. He presented it in 1881 in the Academy exhibit in Berlin and received the “Great Prize of Rome.” The National Gallery in Berlin then contracted him to create a bronze of it, which has been in the possession of the Berlin National Gallery since 1884. A larger version was created for the west gable of the “Theater des Westens” (“Theatre of the West”) in Berlin in 1894/95, where it once again can be found today.
 Photo postcard from the studio Micheli Berlin, 1906.
 Size 8.9 x 13.8 cm.
 Purchase from the antiquarian book trade.

8



9 Miles „Marathon“
 The Handley Page (Reading) H.P.R.1 Marathon was a British civilian 20-passenger light transport aircraft produced by Handley Page (Reading) Limited of Woodley Aerodrome, Reading, England. The aircraft was designated Miles M.60 Marathon and the first of three prototypes flew on May 19, 1946.
 Postcard of a watercolor from I. Salmon LTD. Sevenoaks, 1946.
 Sheet size 9 x 14 cm.
 Purchase from the antiquarian book trade.

Marathon as a synonym for stronger and faster

10 Marathon
 Stallion of the cold-blood Percheron breed from the French national stud farm „Le Haras du Pin“.
 Postcard, undated.
 Sheet size 13.9 x 8.9 cm.
 Purchase from the antiquarian book trade.



10



4

Marathon race 1896

Contrary to popular belief, linguist Michel Bréal never visited the town of Marathon. While attending the Olympic congress in Paris in 1894, he had the idea of reviving the legendary run by Pheidippides during the Olympic Games in Athens in 1896.

He wrote a letter to Pierre de Coubertin on 15 September 1894, stating: "Since you are going to Athens, try to see if you could not organise a race from Marathon to Pnyx*. That would give it a feeling of the Antiquities. If we knew the time that the Greek soldier required, we could set a new record. I would be willing to donate a prize to the winner of the marathon."

In Bulletin No. 3 (January 1895) of the Olympic Games in Athens, the athletics programme was announced with a "Footrace, called marathon race."

11 Daily program of the Olympic Games in Athens on April 10, 1896, page 6

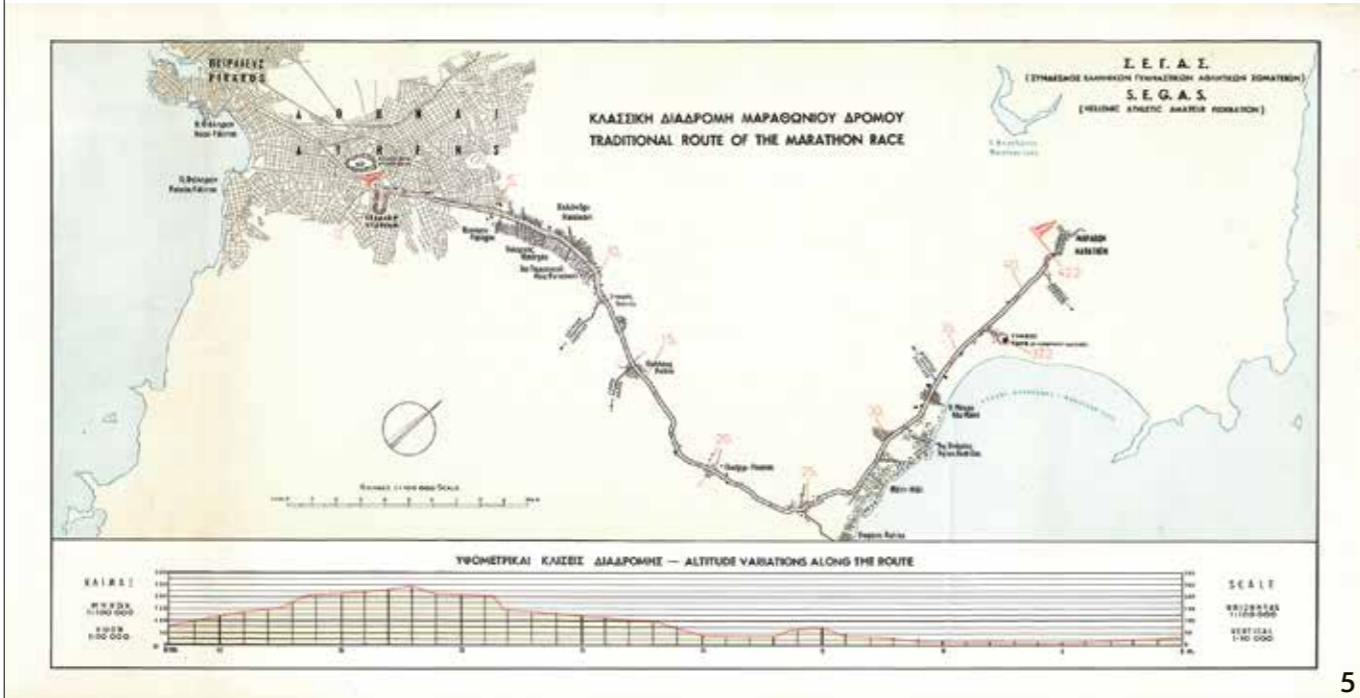
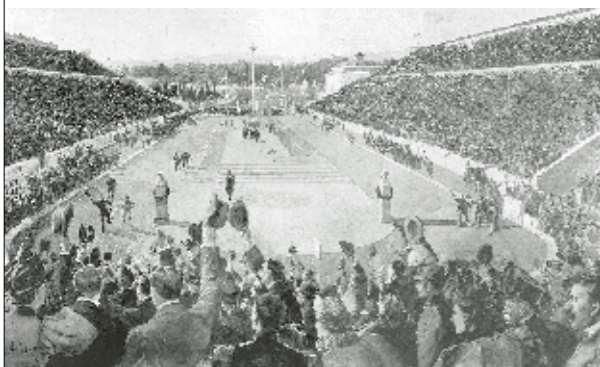
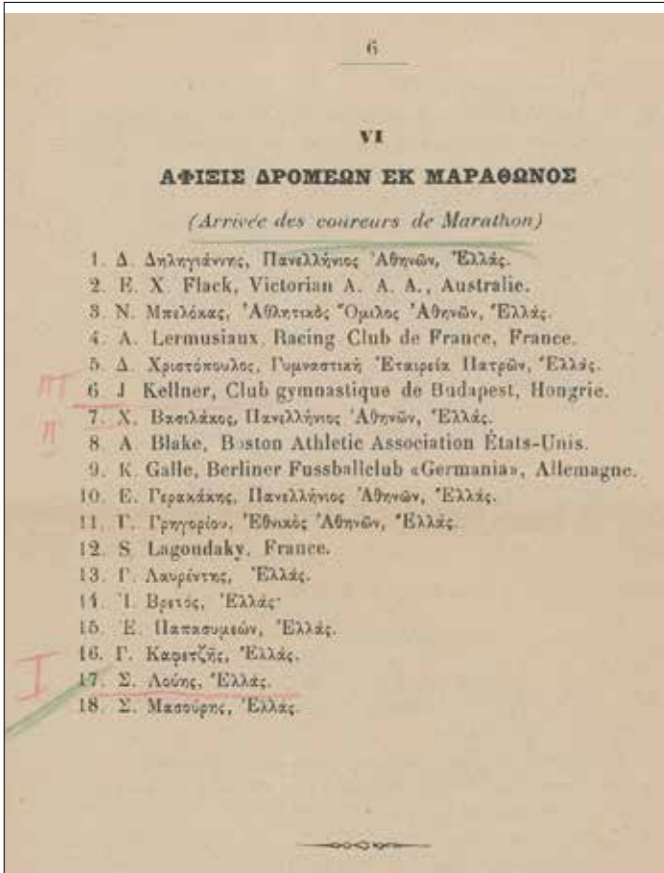
From a visitor, the first three athletes are marked in red:
 1. Spiridon Louis (GRE), 2:58:50 h
 2. Charilaos Vasilakos (GRE), 3:06:03 h
 3. Gyula Kellner (HUN), 3:06:35 h
 Sheet size 16.2 x 23.3 cm.
 Donation from Hans Fritsch, Bremen.

12 Revival of the Olympic Games at Athen: Louis winning the race from Marathon

The Illustrated London News, April 25, 1896. Autotypie from a photograph by John Macropoulos, Athens.
 Sheet size 31.7 x 45.8 cm.
 Purchase from the antiquarian book trade.

13 Traditional Route of the Marathon Race

Route map and elevation profile of the running course from Marathon to Athens, undated.
 Sheet size 56.4 x 28.8 cm.
 Donation from Alain Lunzenfichter, Paris.



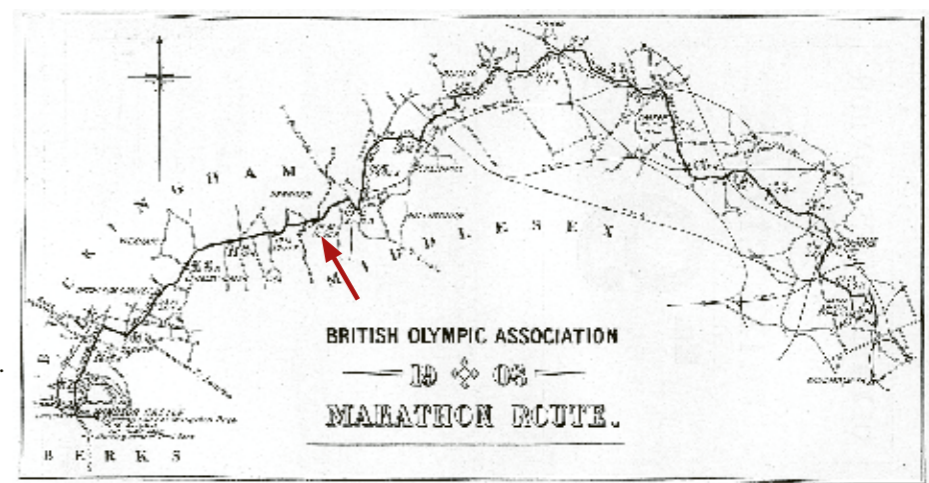
The London model 1908

The dominance of North American athletics caused the standard distance for the marathon course to be 25 miles (40 kilometres), although at the Boston Marathon, the oldest one of all, the course was 24 miles.

The 25-mile distance served as a reference point for the creation of the 1908 marathon in London. The course was carefully measured and a detailed course map was published.

The starting point was the east terrace of Windsor Castle, and the course ended at the entrance of the Great Stadium, making it exactly 26 miles. It was another 385 yards to the grandstands with the Royal box, so that the official report laconically called it "26 miles 385 yards," which is equivalent to 42.195 km. However, the official report made a mistake in the calculation, and it was reported as being "42.263 kilometres."

From then on, numerous marathon organizers kept to the distance of 26 miles 385 yards. At the 4th IAAF congress in 1921 in Geneva, the course length was confirmed as the standard distance. The World Records Committee officially assigned the distance to be run for the Olympic marathon course as 42.195 km = 26 miles 385 yards, according to the London model.



Distance Table of Marathon Route.

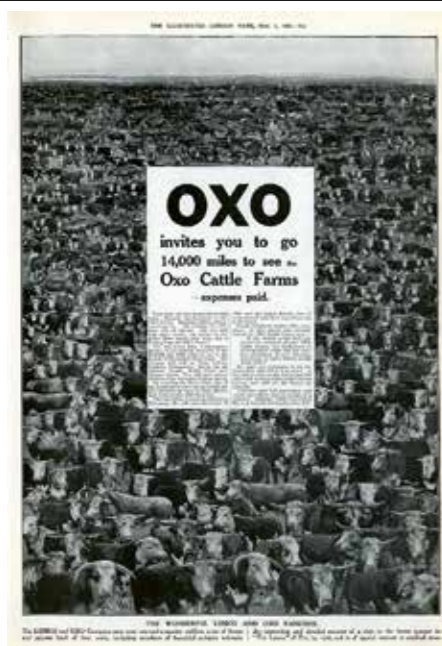
Miles	Kilometres	Location
0	0	Start Windsor Castle, East Terrace, 700 yards from Queen Victoria's Station.
1	1.6	Earnscliffe Bridge, Eam.
2	3.2	Windsor Road, about 50 yards past the "Princes of Wales" P.O.
3	4.8	Corner of High Street, Slough, and Uxbridge Road.
4	6.4	On road to Uxbridge.
5	8.0	Furns Lodge, on road in Uxbridge.
6	9.6	143 yards past "Uxbridge Hotel" P.O.
7	11.2	Long Jay Lodge, Four Heath.
8	12.8	Long Bridge, Uxbridge Moor.
9	14.4	The Lodge, High Street, Uxbridge.
10	16.0	Near Holmley Common, on road to Ickenham.
11	17.6	On road in Ickenham.
12	19.2	On bridge approach at Ealing and Ickenham Station, G.W. and G.C. Railway.
13	20.8	On Ealing Road, near Station Road.
14	22.4	Near Ealing Post Office.
15	24.0	At Burnham Farm, near Ealing Gas Works.
16	25.6	On Pinner Road, opposite Pinner Villa.
17	27.2	At Pinner Station, G.W. and G.C. Railway.
18	28.8	Kenton Road, Harrow.
19	30.4	Near grounds of Harrow Nursery Co.
20	32.0	At Sudbury and Harrow Road Station, G.C. Railway.
21	33.6	At Wembley and Sudbury Station, G.C. Railway.
22	35.2	At N.W. Railway.
23	36.8	Near six-mile milestone at Stonebridge Park, Midland Railway, Stonebridge Park, goods cinders.
24	38.4	No. 28, Railway Cottages, Willesden Junction.
25	40.0	On Wotton Road.
26	41.6	Entrance of Stadium, G.C. RR. 55.
26 miles 385 yards	42.263 kilometres	Full distance.

14, 15 Official map of the marathon race course, Distance Table of Marathon Route
 The Fourth Olympiad being the Official Report of the Olympic Games of 1908.
 London: The British Olympic Association, 1908, 795 p.
 Sheet size 16.3 x 24.4 cm.
 Donation from Peter Hoffmann, Frankfurt/Main.

16 Distance Table 18 miles to go (Marker)
 The Distance Tables have been arranged the reverse of the above.
 The cast iron marker was erected 8.2 miles after the start at Long Bridge in Uxbridge Moor (see red arrow on map) and bears the 5-diamond emblem of the Polytechnic Harriers, the club entrusted with organizing



the race. Such signs were erected all along the route, but the only sign known to date to still exist is the 25 miles [to go] sign at Eton Bridge.
 Length 60 cm, width 15.2 cm, thickness 12.5 cm, mass 4,5 kg.
 Donation from AIMS, Athens.



17



18



19



20

17
Oxo invites you ...
Full page advertisement in *The Illustrated London News*, Nov. 7, 1908 - 645. Sheet size 29.2 x 40.5 cm. Purchase from the antiquarian book trade.

18
Health and Security ...
Full page advertisement in *The Graphic*, February 22, 1908 - 275. Sheet size 28.8 x 40 cm. Purchase from the antiquarian book trade.

19
Oxo cup
The marathon runners drank Oxo's meat broth from this cup. Height 10 cm, diameter 8.5 cm. Donation from AIMS, Athens.

20
Oxo in Cubes
Tin plated can in which Oxo bouillon cubes were sold from 1910. Sheet metal box 10.2 x 10.2 cm. Purchase via ebay.

21
Dorando Pietri
Another global significance of this London Olympic Marathon 1908 lay in the dramatic finale that took place in the final meters at the Olympic White City Stadium. Italian Dorando Pietri, who had led the race since the 24-mile mark, collapsed repeatedly and was helped back to his feet by referee Jack Andrew before reaching the finish line in a final sprint. He finished 32 seconds ahead of American Johnny Hayes, but the Americans lodged a protest and

Meat broth for runners!

Concentrated meat extract was invented by Justus von Liebig around 1840 and commercialized by Liebig's Extract of Meat Company (Lemco) starting in 1866. The original product was a viscous liquid containing only meat extract and 4% salt. In 1899, the company introduced the trademark Oxo for a cheaper version; the origin of the name is unknown, but presumably comes from the word 'ox'. The first Oxo cubes were produced in 1910 and further increased Oxo's popularity, as the cubes were cheaper than the liquid.

Dope of all kinds was forbidden during the London marathon. During the London 1908 Olympic Marathon, there were refreshment stands, many of them Oxo, so that runners had an athlete's bottle and regular access to rice pudding, raisins, bananas, lemonade and milk, as well as hot Oxo and cold Oxo and lemonade.



21

Hayes was awarded the victory. Public sympathy was with Pietro, and Queen Alexandra, who had witnessed Pietri's desperate struggle in the final stages of the race, awarded him a special commemorative trophy. Photo postcard No. 9469 A from Rotary Photo, London, 1908. Size 8.7 x 13.4 cm. Donation from AIMS, Athens.



22



23



24

22
Olympic jacket 1984
Wim Verhoorn coached the Dutch runners at the 1984 Summer Olympics in Los Angeles. From the legacy of Wim Verhoorn.

23
Olympic jacket 1988
Wim Verhoorn coached the Dutch runners at the 1988 Summer Olympics in Seoul. From the legacy of Wim Verhoorn.

24
Sweatshirt 1995
Memorial run for Fred Lebow in Central Park New York on January 7, 1995. From the legacy of Wim Verhoorn.



25

Wim-Verhoorn-Collection

Wim Verhoorn (Enschede/Netherlands) was a board member of AIMS from 1997 to 2007 and played a leading role in major running events in his country. Several times he visited the Berlin Sports Museum and arrived each time with full suitcases. From his many trips to running events around the world, he brought back exhibits and souvenirs of all kinds, which he donated to the museum. On March 16, 2021, he died at the age of 79 and since May 2021, thanks to the great help of Jan Schuttert, his sporting estate has been in the Marathoneum.

25
Bag first AIMS Congress Tokyo 1983
All attendees of the first annual AIMS convention received this briefcase. Donation from Wim Verhoorn, Enschede.

26
Souvenirs from all over the world
On his first visit to Berlin in 2008, Wim donated hundreds of running souvenirs to the Berlin Sports Museum. Donation from Wim Verhoorn, Enschede.



26

Impressum

Gerd Steins: Rara and acquisitions from the Marathoneum
Marathoneum - Documents 6
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Rarities and acquisitions part 2 from the

Marathoneum

(AIMS Marathon-Museum of Running in Berlin)

Marathoneum — 7
Documents

Marathon as a synonym for stronger and faster is a popular advertising medium



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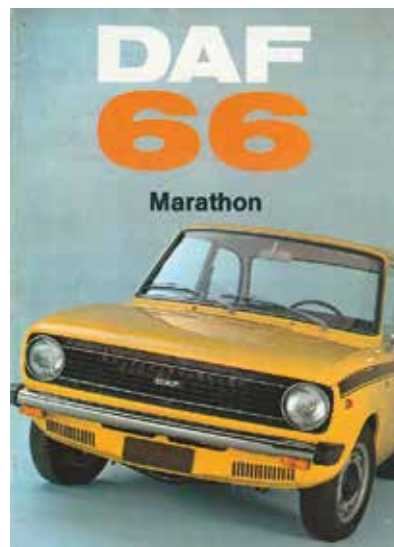
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2 The Marathon

The Magazine of Lincoln Road Boys' County Modern School in Peterborough (Cambridgeshire, England). Seventh volume 1949, no. 3 from summer 1949, 13.7 x 21 cm, 38 pp.

3 Marathon

Catalogue of ready-to-use high-speed cutting steels. Deutsche Edelstahlwerke AG Krefeld, ca. 1930s, 14.7 x 20.6 cm, 42 pp.

4 Marathon Herbal Tea

Product of the company 'Combat Coffee Roasters' (Waynesville, Missouri, USA). The marathon tee consists of Fennel Seed, Flax, Fenugreek Seed, Licorice Root, Peppermint Leaf, 85 g.

5 DAF 66 Marathon

Advertising brochure for the mid-range car 'DAF 66 Marathon' from the Dutch manufacturer DAF, which was produced in 1972-1973 in a quantity of 14,382 cars. 21 x 29.7 cm, 16 pp.

6 Marathon (cargo ship)

Photo postcard of the freighter of the Dutch shipping company: 'Kon. Nederlandse Stoomboot My N.V.'. Tonnage: 3,600 brt, year of construction: 1960.

7 Marathon Products

Advertising sign of the 'Ohio Oil Company', which had been using the product name 'Marathon' since 1930 and associated it with the slogan 'Best in the Long Run'. Enamelled sheet steel, diameter: 30 cm.

1 Marathon Export Beer

This beer with an alcohol content of 5% has been brewed in Greece by the Athens Brewery Ltd. since 1971. Bottle with 0.33 litre capacity.

Myth Marathon

Of all the stories told about the Battle of Marathon, the most famous is that Euclides ran to Athens after the battle, shouted: 'Rejoice, we have won', and fell down dead. This story first appears in Plutarch, who attributes it to an author who wrote much earlier, but still 150 years after the battle. It is not found in Herodotus and is probably not historical. Plutarch writes in his chapter 'De gloria Atheniensium' in the third part of the Moralia:

"Again, the news of the battle of Marathon Thersippus of Eroeadae brought back, as Heracleides Pontieus relates; but most historians declare that it was Euclides who ran in full armour, hot from the battle, and, bursting in at the doors of the first men of the State, could only say, 'Hail! we are victorious!' and straightway expired."

This story was glamorised in both literature and painting in the early 19th century. Poems and paintings commemorating Euclides, the messenger of war, were published without reference to the Olympic marathon, which was only introduced in 1896.

Elizabeth Barret Browning (1806-1861) wrote the poem 'The Battle of Marathon' in 1818, which her father published in a private print in 1820 (see Marathon-Documents 6, p. 2). In this poem she tells only the original run to Sparta and back.

8 La Nouvelle de la Victoire de Marathon

The French painter Louis Charles Auguste Couder exhibited the landscape-format oil painting 'The News of Marathon's Victory' at the Salon de Paris in 1819. The painting measured 129 x 146 cm and can no longer be found. In the catalogue 'Salon de 1819', C. Normand reproduced the painting as a line drawing.

9 Story 15 - Marathon Miltiades

Copperplate engraving, p. 53 from True Stories from Ancient History by Budden, Maria Elizabeth; illustrated by William Henry Brooke London: John Harris, 1822.

„Let it be remembered, that this Work is written rather to raise curiosity than to satisfy it: a mere initiatory trifle for very young readers.“ (Maria Budden)

10 Victoire de Marathon

Large original lithograph by Nicolas Chretien Charles, printed by Etienne Pierre Motte after a painting by Louis Charles Auguste Couder in the Palais Royal in Paris, lithograph on rolled China and Imperialfolio laid paper, decorative blind embossed dry stamp of the 'Galérie Lithographiée de son Altesse Royale Monseigneur Duc d'Orléans dédiée à son Altesse Royale la duchesse d'Orléans' at the bottom, pictorial representation approx. 24 x 32 cm, cardboard size approx. 31 x 44 cm, approx. 1830.



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11

Marathon race 1896

Contrary to popular belief, linguist Michel Bréal never visited the town of Marathon. While attending the Olympic congress in Paris in 1894, he had the idea of reviving the legendary run by Pheidippides during the Olympic Games in Athens in 1896.

He wrote a letter to Pierre de Coubertin on 15 September 1894, stating: "Since you are going to Athens, try to see if you could not organise a race from Marathon to Pnyx. That would give it a feeling of the Antiquities. If we knew the time that the Greek soldier required, we could set a new record. I would be willing to donate a prize to the winner of the marathon."

11 Le Coureur de Marathon

The French newspaper 'Le Journal illustré' reported on the first Olympic marathon in 1896. The wood engraving by Tofani shows a fictitious scene in the Olympic Stadium in Athens, based on the fictitious depiction by Couder, see Figure 10 opposite. Edition of 26 April 1896, wood engraving: 32 x 22 cm.

12 La Course de Marathon

Leonhard Hurst (GBR) at the finish line of the marathon race from Paris to Conflans, July 1896 (approx. 40 km, winning time: 2:31:30 h). Coloured wood engraving on the title page of the 'Supplément illustré du Petit Journal' of 2 August 1896.



12



13



14



15

Female Forerunners

13 Rural Sports

Female Running Match published Oct 1.1800 by Wheble, Warwick Square in: Sporting magazine Vol 17, page 252, copperplate engraving, 17.6 x 11.2 cm.

14 Women's race

Women's race with water tubs at the shepherd's festival in Marktgröningen (Württemberg). Wood engraving from around 1880, 18.9 x 12.6 cm.

15 La Course des Midinettes

Run of the midinettes in Paris. Coloured wood engraving on the title page of the 'Supplément illustré du Petit Journal' of 8 November 1903, 26.9 x 30.8 cm.

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