

Sweden and the 1912 Olympics

The purpose of this exhibit is that using postcards and explanatory texts give an impression of how the OG, Olympic Games, in Stockholm emerged, notably the Swedish sports activities with other events at the 1912 Olympics and something what it meant for the Swedish sports the following years.

The postcards are largely drawn from the two series published by Granberg Art Industrial Ltd Publishers in Stockholm. This series comprises a total of 450 cards, of which 124 (41+83) is shown here. Sometimes there are numbers in brackets and that is when the number in each Granberg Series.

The first Granberg series with a bit of yellow cards shown on pages 10, 12-17 and 23. They are printed in 1912 in an unusual time for the cardboard. They are produced in Light Touch – more commonly known is letterpress. They thus have a grid and it was a predecessor to offset printing. This printing method was relatively uncommon at this time.

The second Granberg Series are made in an off-white in those days usually thinner paper. We refer to it as a rule, light pressure and sometimes genuine photograph. The postcards are therefore real photographs copied in a thick photo paper printed back. This method was chosen in order to quickly obtain the cards.

The photographer's name is not on any of the cards in Granberg series, but the caricature cards are signed by Torsten Schonberg

At the other 88 cards, we have entered the printing process as well as publisher and photographer where known.

The ten most unusual postcards have been surrounded with black frames.

The main source of obtaining information has been "Olympic Games in Stockholm 1912 – Official statement", which was released in 1913 and is over 1.000 pages and an article in the "Post Horseman" 2012 by Göran Heijtz.

The exhibit is divided as follows (page in parentheses):

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1. So grow the Olympics 1896–1908

OG, Olympic Games, organized in ancient Greece, starting in 776 BC to 393 AD, after which they were banned.

In England was organized in the 1600s something similar at the Olympics but ceased after about 60 years.

In Greece, there was a form of domestic Olympics from 1859, and for a while, but was just a national phenomenon that died out by itself.

Whoever grabbed the issue of OG was Pierre de Coubertin. He was a French baron, instructor, instructors, authors and publishers. He was the keynote speaker at the French sporting Union fifth anniversary of the Sorbonne University in Paris on 25 november 1892nd Here he presented his proposal on the Olympic Games. He had thought of resistance, but his proposal was met with loud applause.

On June 23, 1894 was held the first Olympic Congress in Paris in the Pierre de Coubertin management. Six other men from as many countries attended. One of them was Viktor Balck from Sweden, who even back then suggested Olympics in Stockholm.

He would reach the target later: Little Sweden managed the fourth country to get the OG and it's remarkable.



Olympia

Printing: Light Touch. **Photo:** Rudolf Rohrer, Athens – about the 1900th
The postcard is from the ruins of Olympia. That there was little left of the early Olympic Games were enough that the idea of modern game emerged.



Sorbonne. Grand Amphitheatre

Printing: Light Touch. **Photo:** Electrophot, Paris – Around 1905th
It was here at the Sorbonne as Pierre de Coubertin November 25, 1892 gave his speech and in which he proposed the Olympic Games.



Stadion Athens
Printing: Light Press. **Publisher:** A Pallis, Athenes.
 A postcard from the Olympic Games in Athens, possibly 1896

On 6 April 1896, it was time for the first Olympic Games of the modern era. Present were about 240 athletes and 13–14 nations – the data on the number of nations goes apart. Great Greek hero was Spiridon Louis, who won the marathon gold. Sweden had only one contestant. It was Henrik Sjöberg, who competed in the 100 meters, length, height, discus and Gymnastics. Best placement was four at the high jump of 1.60 meters.

It was quite natural that Greece would get the first modern Olympics 1896th. There were eight sports: cycling, fencing, gymnastics, weightlifting, shooting, athletics, swimming, and wrestling. Rowing was canceled because of bad weather.

1900 was the turn of Paris in France. It ended up OG as a side in a world and it really came in the background. Just the same, it was four years later in St Louis, USA.

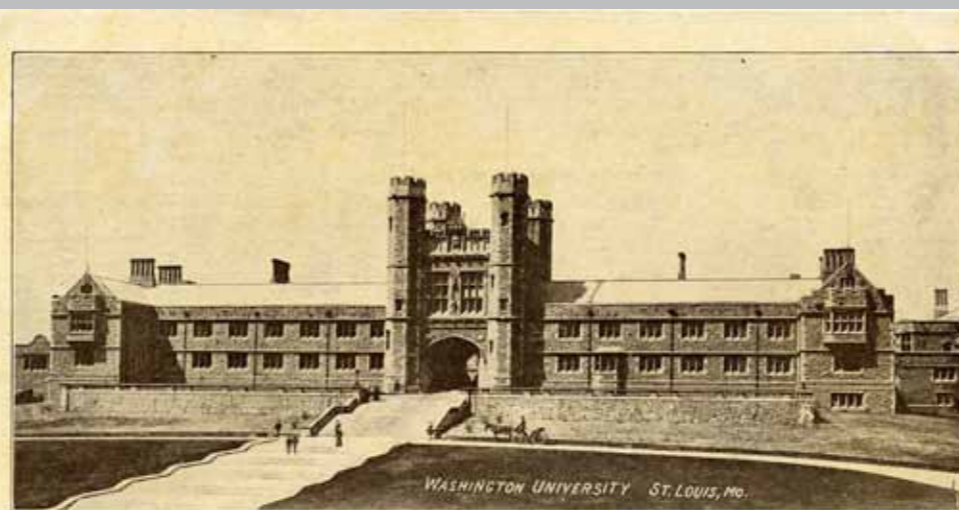


Vincennes with southern main stand
Printing: Light Touch
 This card is cancelled 1905 – probably made this year when the back is shared. At the Olympics in 1900 was settled cycling on the brand new Velodrome in Vincennes.

Though Ernst Fast (1881–1959) was raised in Husby-Ärlinghundra in Stockholm and took Sweden’s first Olympic medal. It happened in 1900 in Paris. Ernst was a long distance runner and it was in the marathon he took bronze. He competed for Sundbybergs IK and later Stockholm SK. Ernst never got any medal since he had left the competition area when it would be awarded prizes. It was, moreover, not medals at the Olympics, but prizes consisted of porcelain vases..



Olympic stadium in Athens 1906
Printing: Light Press. **Publisher:** Pallis & Cotzias, Athenes.
 The starting point for the Marathon race.



Washington University, St. Louis
Printing: Letterpress with cardboard
 An unfranked postcard from about 1902 from the area where the Olympics were held 1904th There are no known postcards from the competitions held on the campus.

1906 celebrated ten years with the OG with a successful extra games in Greece. Sweden had a great squad and took 14 medals: two gold, five silver and seven bronze. Sweden became the eleventh nation.



Olympic stadium in Athens 1906
Printing: Light Press. **Publisher:** Pallis & Cotzias, Athenes.
 An unfranked postcard where you see a wrestling match. United States became the best nation in the 1906 Olympics with 11 gold, seven silver and two bronze. Greece was second and Germany third.



The Stadium. FRANCO-BRITISH EXHIBITION. Printing: Light Press. **Publisher:** Millar & Lang. The management of the Franco-British exhibition, said yes to build a arena for the Olympics. It became a giant stadium with a 660 yard long bike path behind there was a running track measuring 536 meters in circumference. At home board was a swimming pool with dimensions of 100 x 15 feet with a diving tower that could be lowered to not obstruct the spectators.

During extra games in Athens in 1906 took the IOC simply from Rome the right to host the Games in 1908 because there was chaos in sports organizations there and the IOC asked England if they could take over games 1908th.

Since the English King Edward VII was in place in Athens in 1906 and then gave his support for the London Olympics, it meant that although there were two organizations in England, the British Olympic Association (BOA) and the British Olympic Council (BOC), which would agree, it was unlikely that they would go against the king's will.

At the end of November 1906 was made the formal decision that the games would go in London 1908th.

Games in London were determined during two 14-day periods. One in July and one in October. The one in October was called the Olympic Winter Games.

Sweden had sent nearly 180 active to London and success were good. Sweden became the third best nation. Home Nation UK won in superb style with the US in second place.

1912 was so meant that the games would go to Berlin, but it was not so. It instead became Sweden with Stockholm who had the honor to organize.



Olympic Games in London. Hugo Wieslander of the stadium. Printing: Light Touch
Hugo Wieslander, then 19, ran for five branches with a fifth place as best result. At the 1912 Olympics, he was medalist.



Per Thorén. Printing: Light Press. By participating in the winter part of the Olympics in 1908 and it became the bronze after countrymen Salchow and Johansson.



Olympic Games in London. The final of the 100 m swimming. Printing: Light Touch
In the 100-meter final was Swedish Juhlin with and he took the bronze. It was victory for a swimmer from the United States with a Hungarian second.



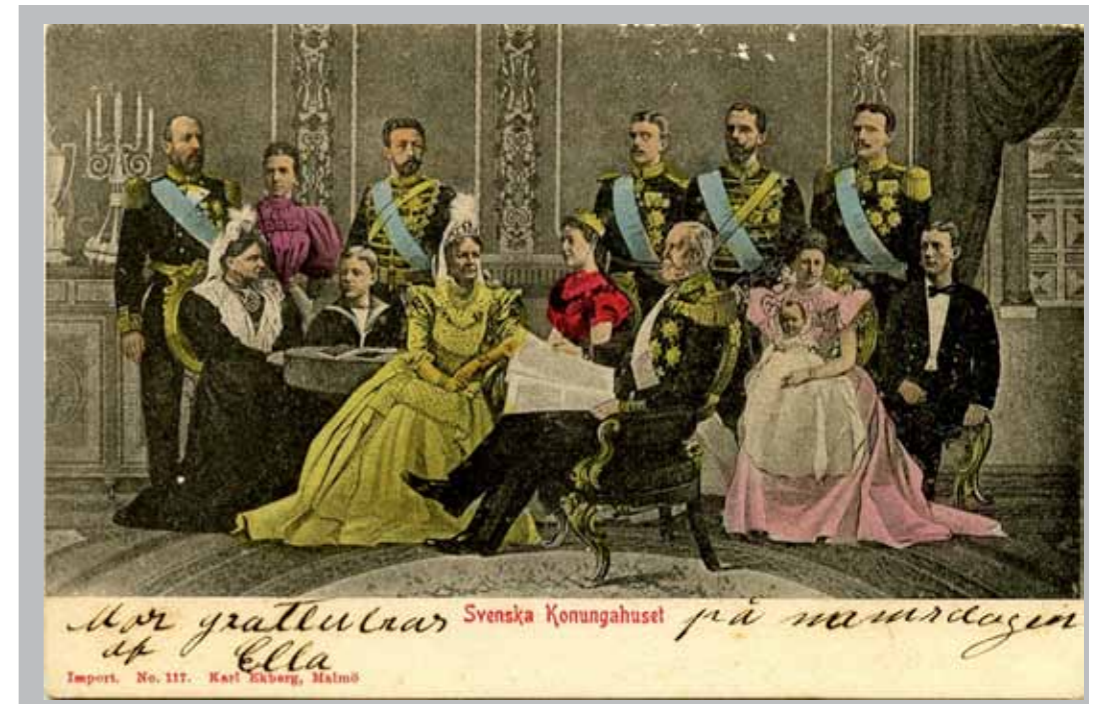
Olympic Games in London, Walking Race on 3500 m Englishman Web leads. Printing: Light Touch
A Swedish advertising shortly after the 1908 Olympics, written but unfranked. Swede Einar Rothman was seventh. Sweden became the third best nation in the Olympics in 1908.



Marstrand King Oscar playing Lawn Tennis
Printing: Light Touch
 Oscar II also played tennis.
 The card is quite common in black and white but rare as color card.



The King arrives at the stadium. (229)
 The royal family was dear guests at the Stadium.



Swedish royal
Printing: Light Touch
 The Swedish royal family actually played a significant role in the Swedish development of sport.

2. In this way Stockholm gets Olympic 1912

2.1 The royal influence

The Swedish royal family had for many years had a benevolent attitude to sport. Oscar II voluntarily donated example in the

middle of the 1880s land on North Djurgården to the sports park.

Crown Prince Gustaf introduced tennis in Sweden. He later became King Gustaf V and tennis player Mr. G.

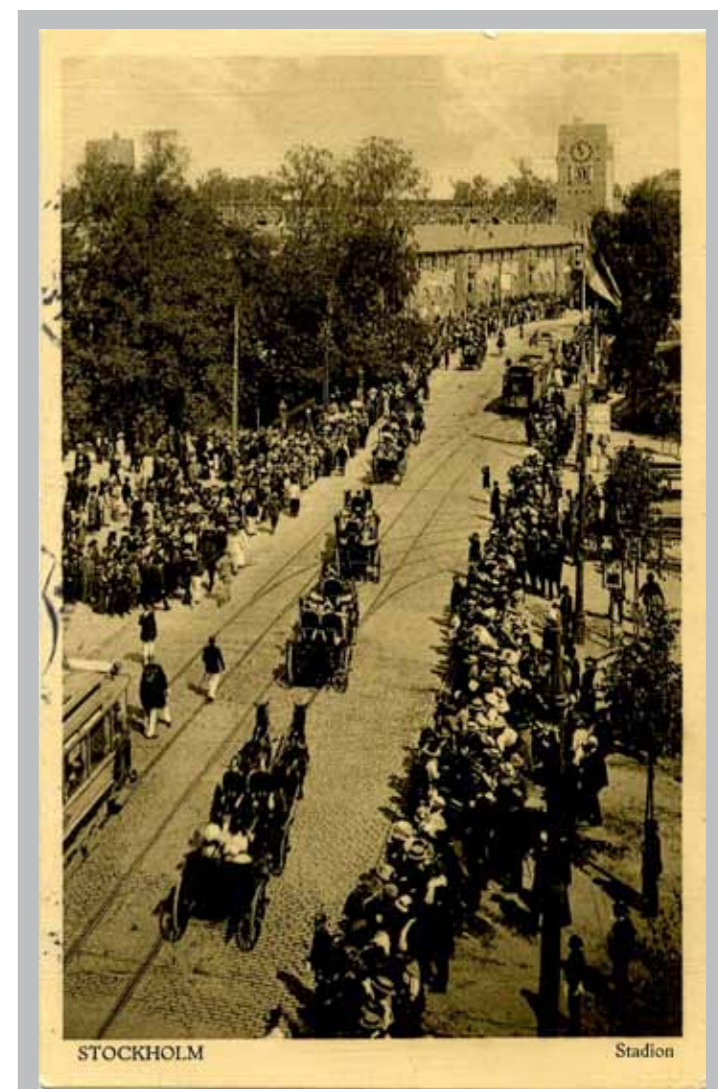
Gustaf V was the patron of the Olympic Games in Stockholm in 1912 and the sport meant a lot to royals as well as later. Several kings have been active athletes and coaches.



The royal at the lawn tennis competitions (61)
 King and several others from the royal family appeared at many of the Olympic events.



H.M. KONUNG GUSTAF V., Patron of the Olympic Games.
 (Granbergs serie I nummer 1)
 The king took an important part in the Olympic Games in Stockholm.

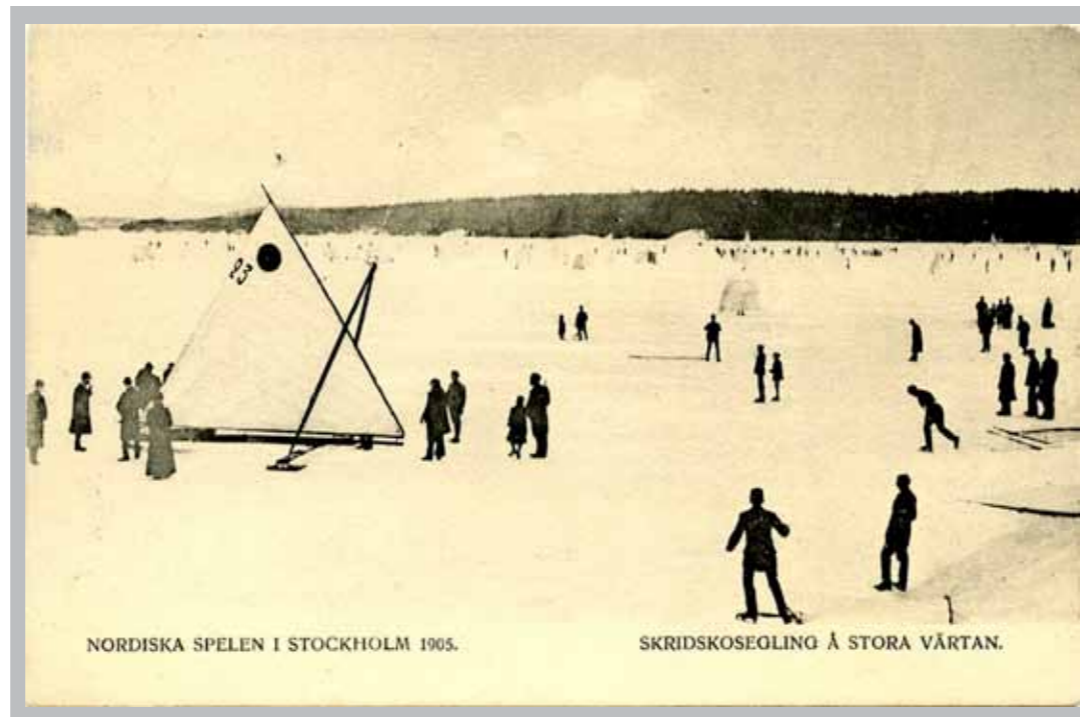


STOCKHOLM Stadium
Printing: Letterpress. **Publisher:** Eskil Holm, Stockholm.
 Import. The Royal family in the way to the opening of the 1912 Olympics.



NORDISKA SPELEN I STOCKHOLM 1905.
H. K. H. KRONPRINSEN OCH ÖFVERSTE BALCK.

**NORDIC GAMES IN STOCKHOLM 1905th
H.K.H. CROWN PRINCE AND Colonel Balck.**
Printing: Light Press. Photo: 3581st N's Lj., Stockholm.



ORDIC GAMES IN STOCKHOLM 1905th SKATE SAILING ON BIG VÄRTAN.
Printing: Light Press. 3586th N's Lj., Stockholm.

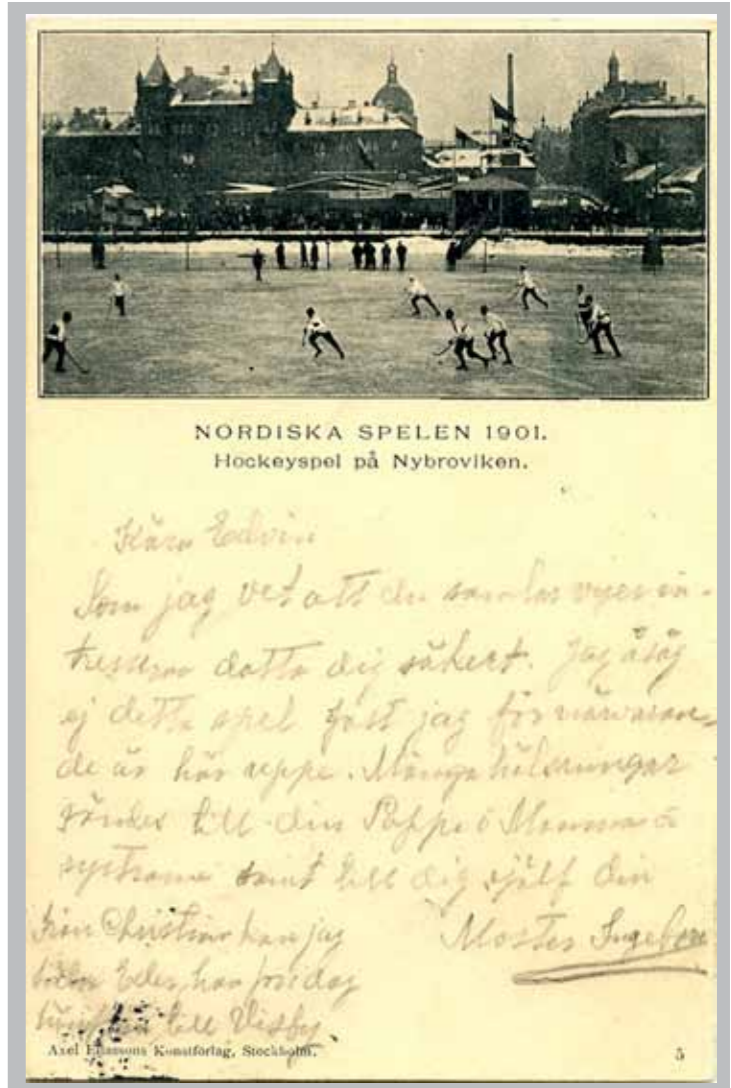
2.2 Nordic Games

Perhaps the most important argument for Stockholm in the selection of the Olympic city was the habit of organizing major sporting events. From 1901 had by Viktor Balck arranged Nordic Games were a major winter event resembled a Winter Olympics. During the week more than the games lasted seethed throughout Stockholm activity. With games introdu-

ced sports like bandy and ice hockey for a Swedish audience and became folk sports. Games held even cultural elements and patriotic manifestations, very typical of the time. Nordic Games was held seven times in Sweden -01, -05, -09, -13, -17, -22 and -26, and -03 in Oslo. Through games, the Swedish sports leaders gained experience implementing large structured arrangements which now came in handy when Stockholm was arranging Summer Olympics.



NORDIC GAMES 1905th Distance Ride Uppsala - Stockholm. At the target.
Printing: Light Press. Publisher: Axel Eliasson's Art Publishers, Stockholm.



NORDISKA SPELEN 1901.
Hockeyspel på Nybroviken.

NORDIC GAMES 1901th Hockey at Nybroviken.
Printing: Light Press. Publisher: Axel Eliasson's Art Publishers, Stockholm.



NORDIC GAMES. THE CHRISTMAS ELFS RACE (1909)
Printing: Light Press. Publisher: Nilsson Light Press Institute, Stockholm. Artist: Georg Stoopendaal.



Nordic Games in Stockholm in 1909. Crown Princess and Princess of Teck on skates.
Printing: Light Press. N's Lj., Stockholm.
The royal family was at this time a bit of a pioneer in the field of sport.



Stockholm. Strandvägen.

Printing: Light Press. **Publisher:** ENST G. Svanstrom, Stockholm. No.: 10726/8. Import After 1905, there was Swedish flags all the way. The union with Norway was a distant memory and now thrived nationalism. Even the old Russian hatred got off the ground after Sven Hedin and others warn. The military had an important role in Swedish society and there was an increased willingness to invest even more in defense.

The view across Strandvägen, Swedish flags and crown showed that there was a pride. Some years after the shooting of this view, it was also the Olympics, and not far from this place. A short distance away is seen Djurgårdsbrunnsviken where it was swimming, diving and rowing. A little to the left behind the houses on Strandvägen low sports park which was demolished to make way for the stadium. Stockholmers were proud of their stadium.



Stockholm. Salt Meters Way. About 1901.

Printing: Letterpress. **Publisher:** Axel Eliasson's Art Publishers, Stockholm The new century had come, but Stockholm was still no world city.

3. How Stockholm became an Olympic city

3.1 Stockholm is ready

The fact that Sweden would get OG was in a way unexpected in a way not. In connection with the dissolution of the union in 1905, Sweden had undergone something of a national crisis, but it did get better. Nationalism grew strong and here come the sport to become a constituent.

In Stockholm it was very up. Around 1905 there lived 325,000 people in the city and it grew even outside. Stockholm was well no metropolis, but claimed to be one.

With Viktor Balck of the International Olympic Committee, there were opportunities in the sporting front. Two stable sports organizations appeared: Central Association for the Promotion of Sports and Swedish Gymnastics and Sports Association which in 1903 became the Swedish Sports Confederation.

The Swedish application to host the Olympic Games were well-founded and fell IOC in taste. When the Germans pulled out so appointed Stockholm 28 May 1909 unanimously adopted by the IOC to host the Games 1912th.

1912 beginning was not so fun: Titanic sank, August Strindberg Agony and the difficult Malmslätts disaster with 22 deaths. It would still be a Sunshine Olympiad in Stockholm.



Djurgården promenade. Stockholm. printing: Letterpress. **Publisher:** Granberg, Stockholm Around the 1902nd .Djurgården played then as now an important role in Swedish sports life and at Skansen next to it was built activities just for the Olympics.



Stockholm, Opera and Rosenbad. Printing: Letterpress

The opera was, moreover several extra performances during the Olympic weeks 1912th.



Stockholm. New Parliament House. Printing: Light Press.

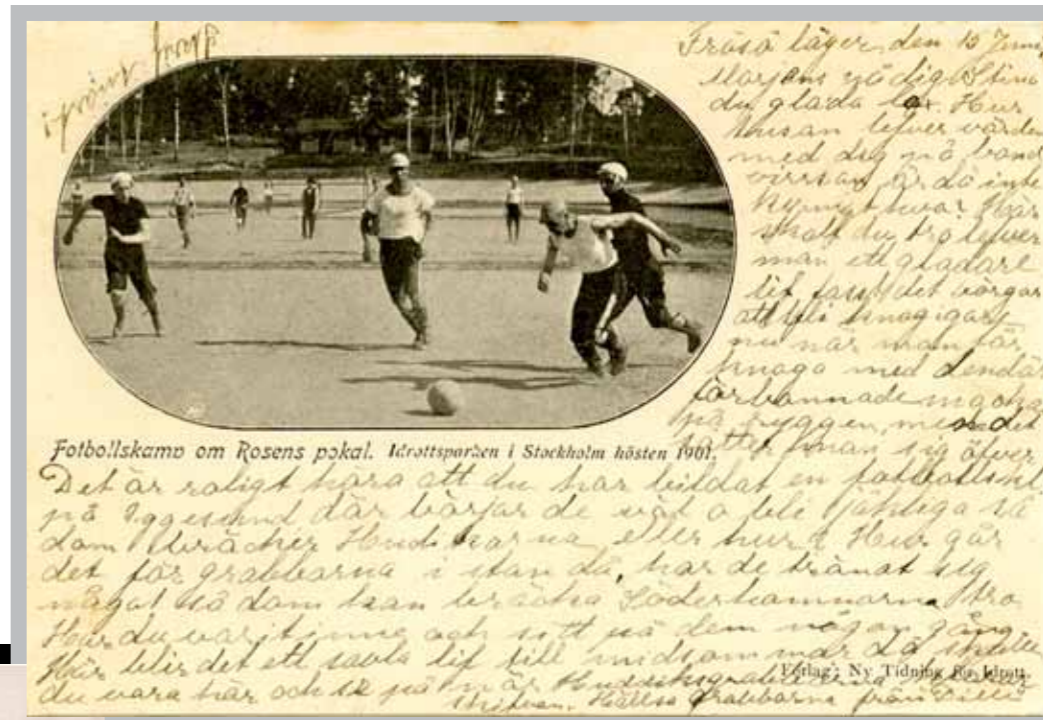
The Parliament hosted the IOC, the International Committee, meeting in the 1912 Olympics.

3.2 Athletic park

Arena issue was important. Östermalms IP was only a few years old and there were plans for a renovation and modernization. Sports ground was consecrated September 30, 1906, but in 1910 they decided to build a new stadium.

You threw your eyes to the sports park, which was also natural because the stadium was owned by one of the Central Association affiliates. Viktor Balck was one of the partners.

Sports Park was officially opened September 8, 1896.



Stockholm. Athletic Park. Printing: Letterpress. Publisher: New Magazine for Sports

Count Clarence von Rosen was after Viktor Balck the main advocate for sport foray into Sweden. In 1899 he donated the trophy that would be conquered in a football tournament. On the postcard from 1901 was met AIK - Gefle in a final that ended 1-1. When Gefle next year won the trophy permanently appointed von Rosen a new, highly migratory, trophy, which from 1903 to 2000 were Swedish Championship. Clarence von Rosen was 1904 chairman of the Swedish Football Association formed. He was the founder of the Central Association for the promotion of sport – what is today called the RF, the Swedish Sports Confederation.



Athletic park (without attribution)
Printing: Light Touch – on plain paper, so-called authentic photography
 Unfranked cards with handwritten text: Cl König on Xernia in Athletic park 1910th Claës König (1885–1961) did not participate in the 1912 Olympics but well in the Olympics in 1920 and 1924.
 On the front push the card: William Lamb Royal Court Photographer

Stockholm Athletic park was considered a model facility of its kind, and its construction was made possible by King Oscar II voluntarily donated land at North Djurgården. The facility was built in a light festive architecture that characterized the oldest sports facilities.

The facility included a gravel pitch for football and athletics with a cement path around it. Cement Line had a circumference of 400 meters, and was used for cycling and running.



Stockholm. Athletic Park. Printing: Letterpress.
 Stamped 5 cents 4:12:15. The card should be taken from 1905 to 1910.



Stockholm from the hot air balloon. (Östermalm)

Printing: Light Press Carl Nilsson Light Press Institute, Stockholm

The cards have undivided back why dating can be made to the 1905th. Idrottsparcen be straight up and straight down from the black marks in the frame edges. The park was demolished to make way for the Stockholm Olympic Stadium, which was completed for the Olympics in 1912 and which today plays a significant role in the capital's sporting life. Plays Djurgårdens IF after 2000 is Sweden's most successful football club with three national championships and a total of all time eleven national championships. Besides Stockholm Athletic park were two tennis courts and two large pavilions, tennis pavilion which was the eastern and housed including two covered tennis courts with wood floors.



Stockholm. Entrance to the Athletic Park

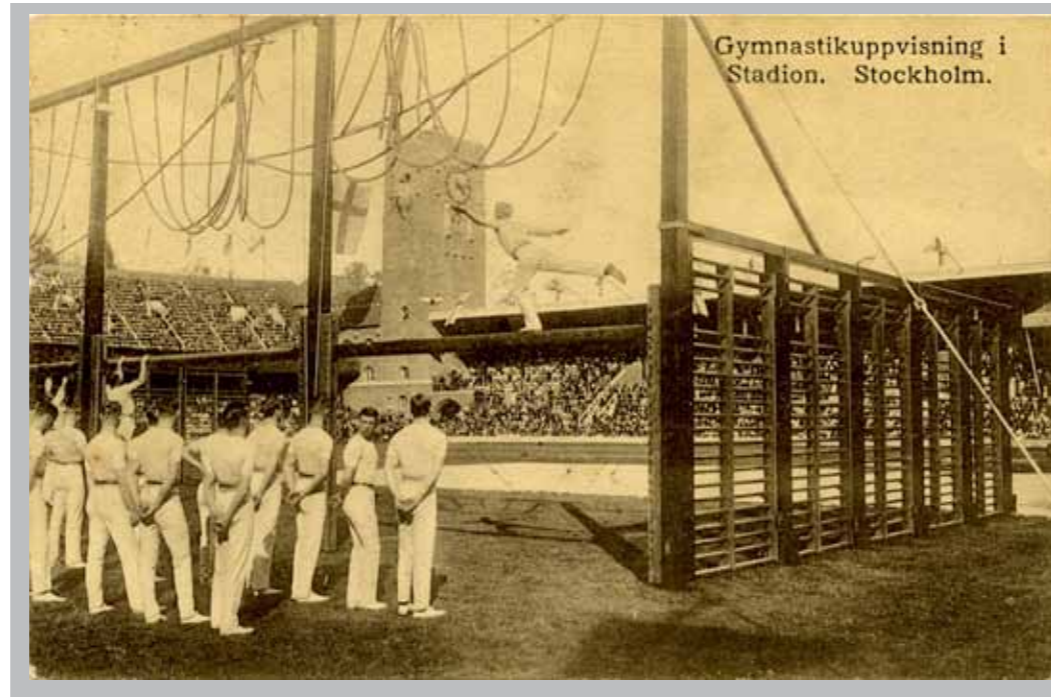
Printing: Letterpress. **Publisher:** Bernh. Franke & Co's publishers, Stockholm. Import. Stamped 5 cents 7/3/05. The card should be taken around the 1903rd

3.3 Stadium with the inauguration

Torben Grut wanted to create a Swedish stadium with inspiration from early history, simply to get a national mood. It was something that was prevalent at that time – years after the dissolution of the union with Norway.



STOCKHOLM. Outside the Stadium
Printing: Letterpress. **Publisher:** Granberg Art Industri AB, Stockholm
 Axel Leonard "Acke" Hallgren (1885–1940) began as a cartoonist, was a student at the Academy of Fine Arts 1908–16.



Gymnastics Display the stadium. Stockholm.
Printing: Light Touch
 Postmarked 07/21/1912



STOCKHOLM. Main entrance to the stadium
Printing: Light Press. **Publisher:** P. Fromm, Stockholm
 Postmarked: 06/05/1912

Originally, the organizing committee imagined a more temporary stadium on Östermalm sports ground, which after the Games would be dismantled. These tanks were abandoned.

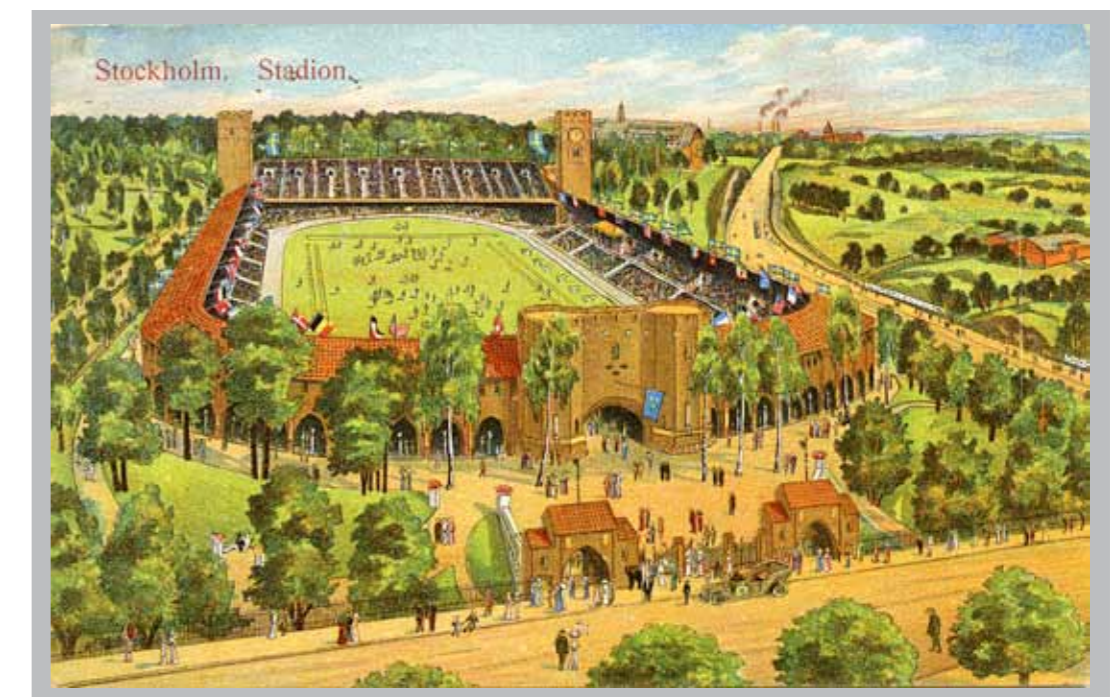
Stockholm Stadium is a wonderful edifice. The walls are built of red brick Mälaren and the facades have Helsingborg hand battered brick used.

The final bill for stadium stopped at just under 1.2 million, and it was for 1912 a very large sum.



Stockholm. Stadium (drawing from probably 1912)
Printing: Light Press. **Publisher:** Swedish Lithographic Co., Stockholm

They studied the Swedish building tradition from the city walls and castles in the Middle Ages. Stone and brick were the first thing that came to mind. Based on this, they chose façade in hand made brick and detail of rough hewn granite.



Stockholm. Stadium (drawing from probably 1912)
Printing: Light Press. **Publisher:** Swedish Lithographic Co., Stockholm

3.3 Stadium with the inauguration

Stadium was opened June 1, 1912 and after the invasion sang 500 singers Hear us Svea and our country. Nationalism prevailed.

Viktor Balck gave a grand speech. He began by talking about his desire for increased health and vigor of the nation's people through sport. He also talked about stadium inception.



Stadion (without title on the card)

Printing: Light Press.

The inauguration of the stadium June 1, 1912 with Viktor Balck as speakers.

The opening speech was given by the Crown Prince Gustav Adolf, but it was King Gustav V officially opened the stadium.



From the stadium's inauguration. King explains Stadium consecrated.

Printing: Light Press. **Publisher:** Granberg Art Industri AB, Stockholm
The royal grandstand.

After the inauguration there was display of gymnastics and much more. The whole city felt full of life this day. It was a Folkest both in and outside the stadium.



From stadium inauguration (OG Card 227)

Sunday, June 1 at 15:00 was the solemn inauguration of the Stockholm Olympic Stadium.

It has created many unforgettable moments at the Stadium as:

1912: Anders Ahlgren and Ivar Böhling wrestled for over nine hours without the game was decided.

1942: Gunder Hägg set several world records in running. **1972:** Ricky Bruch set a world record in the discus – 68.40 meters.

1975: Anders Gärderud set a world record of 3,000 m steeplechase, time: 8.09,8

1987: Patrik Sjöberg's world record in the high jump with 2.42 meters.

Stockholm Marathon and DN Gala is the annual event. Stadium was first used in 1987 to a pop concert when Eurythmics visited Stockholm. Later, the Rolling Stones, Bruce Springsteen and Luciano Pavarotti and others had the concert here.



From the stadium's inauguration. 10.000 mtr race. B. Fock at the target.

Printing: Light Press. **Publisher:** Granberg Art Industri AB, Stockholm

Bror Fock ran so well at 10,000 meters that he was selected for the Olympics and was part of the Swedish team silver at 3000 meters.



Stadion (without title on the card). **Printing:** Light Touch

The card is postmarked 6/14/1912. The card is from the Swedish Olympic tryouts in Marathon the day after the inauguration of the stadium. It was sunny that day.



ÖFVERSTE V. G. BALCK
 Ordförande i Olympiska Spelens Organisationskommitté.
 Präsident des Organisationskomitees der Olympischen Spiele.
 President of the Olympic Committee.
 Président du comité d'organisation des Jeux Olympiques.

COLONEL V.G. BALCK. (3)
 Viktor Balck was the man behind the 1912 Olympics.



OLYMPISKA SPELENS ORGANISATIONSKOMMITTÉ.
 Die Mitglieder des Organisationskomitees. The members of the Olympic Committee.
 Les membres du comité d'organisation des Jeux Olympiques.

OLYMPIC ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE (4)
 13 gentlemen and although the number it was happy with the most during the Olympic Games.

4. Olympic cards to provide advertisements

4.1 Stadium and Stockholm views

Granberg Art Industrial Company Limited in Stockholm was known for its postcard and the OG was issued a series of 87 cards but short number 42 is unknown. These cards were sold as PR for the Games. The first postcard series given according to a notice in the Daily News at the end of March 1912th. Earliest known for discharge is 6 april. The cards with numbers 1-79 were issued probably at the same time. For a promotional postcard shows that short 80-86 was issued May 4. Card 87 was added later when it shows people at the Stadium, which opened on June 1.



STOCKHOLM.
 Riddarholmen.
 Riddarholmsinsel. The isle of Riddarholmen. L'île de Riddarholmen.

STOCKHOLM. Riddarholmen
 The open water has been and is important for Stockholm.



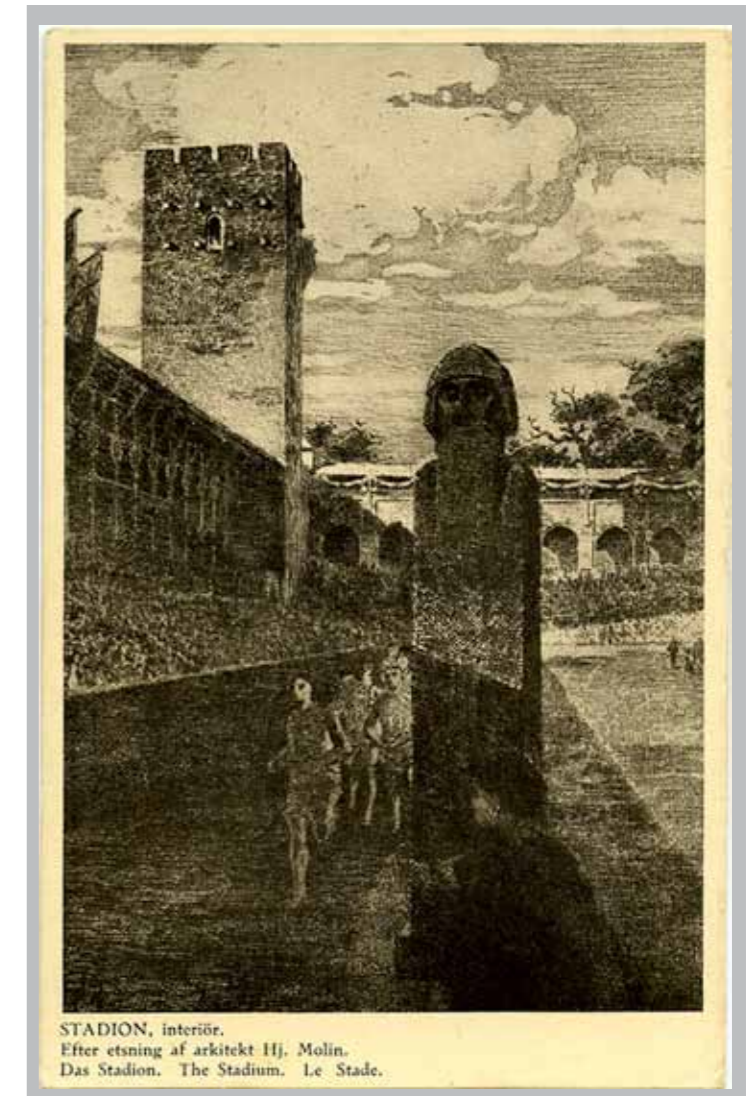
STOCKHOLM. Vasabron och Riksbanken.
 Wasabrücke und Reichsbanksgebäude. Vasa-Bridge and Royal Bank Building.
 Pont de Vasa et Banque d'État.

Vasa Bridge and Empire Bank (32)
 Vasa Bridge connects Norrmalm with the Old Town and was completed in the 1878th. The year before the Olympics replaced the original gas lamps of the current, which is designed in Art Nouveau style.



STOCKHOLM.
 Djurgårdsbron.
 Tiergarten-Brücke. Djurgården-Brücke. Pont de Djurgården.

Djurgården Bridge (38)
 Here at Djurgården bridge was actually the Olympic activities in 1912 or rather underneath. Rowing races went here and just a little way off there was a built Aquatics Center.



STADION, interiör.
 Efter etsning af arkitekt H. Molin.
 Das Stadion. The Stadium. Le Stade.

STADIUM, interior. (40)
 Hjalmar Molin attended the Technical School and the Academy of Art in Stockholm.

4.2 Stockholm Card with overpressure

To advertise OG imprint some 20 color cards and black and white cards with famous Stockholm views with advertising for the games.

It was printed in German, English, French and Italian. They also seem to be keeping most in precisely that order.



Stockholm. Skeppsholmen.
Printing: Letterpress.
 Italian text.



Stockholm. Royal Palace.
Printing: Letterpress. **Publisher:** Axel Eliasson's Art Publishers, Stockholm
 Italian text.



Stockholm. Ship bridge from City garden.
Printing: Letterpress. **Publisher:** Axel Eliasson's Art Publishers, Stockholm
 German text. Stamped Stockholm 20/02/1912.

The cards were sold in Stockholm, but also abroad as the Swedish art exhibition in Brighton, Travel and Tourism Fair in Berlin, the exhibition in Turin and the International Hygiene Exhibition in Dresden.

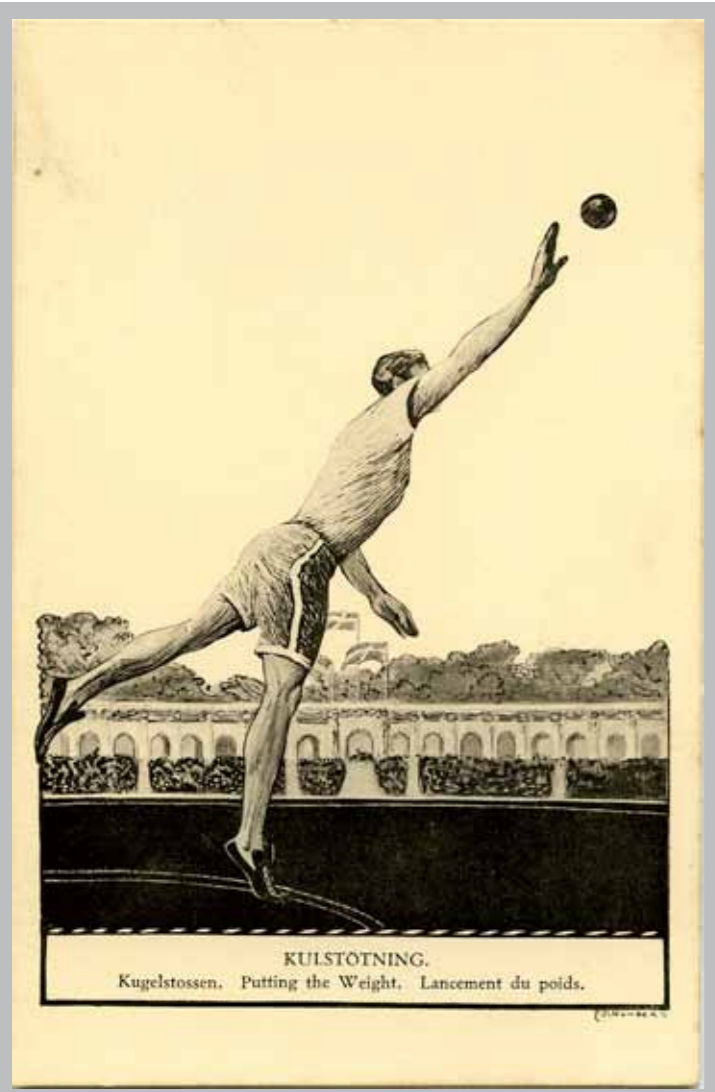
The cards are relatively hard to find and especially in postmarked condition.



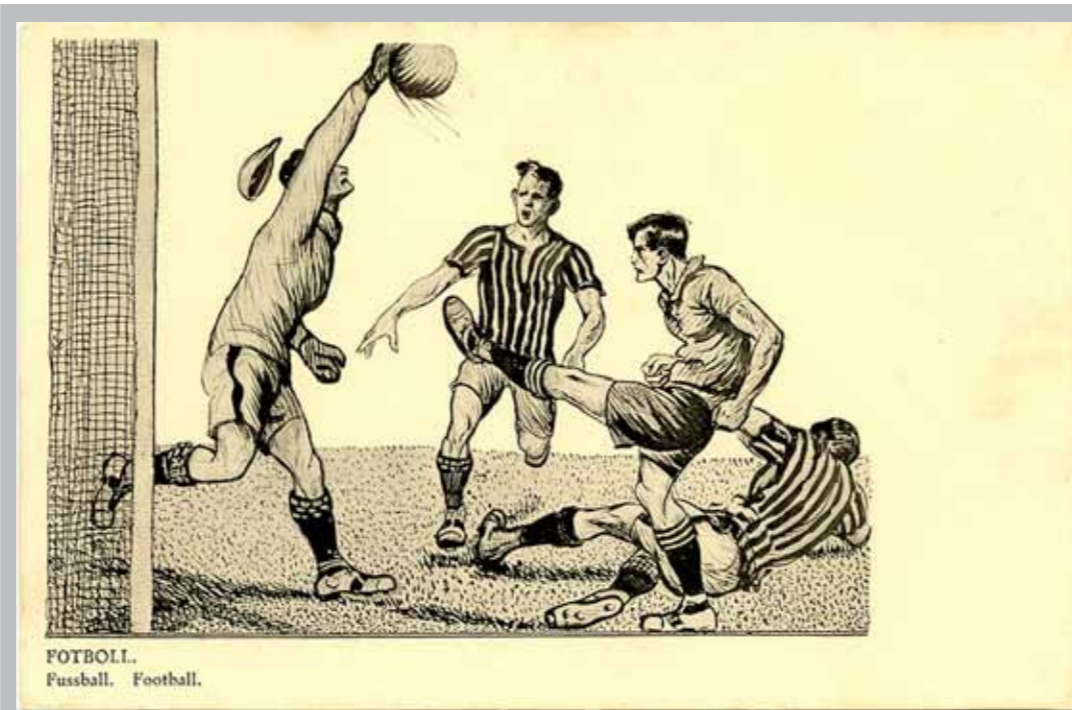
Stockholm. Knight's house.
Pressure: Light Press. **Publisher:** Granberg Art Industri AB, Stockholm
 English subtitles.



Stockholm. View from Katarina Lift.
Pressure: Light Press. **Publisher:** Granberg Art Industri AB, Stockholm
 French text. Posted 01.29.1912 but unfranked.



SHOT-PUT (18)
At the 1912 Olympics, two branches in the shot put: Mc Donald, United States, won the best hand and countryman Rose with right and left hands.



FOOTBALL (7)
On June 29, started the football tournament during the Olympics, which was to be settled in three arenas.



LAWN TENNIS (12)
Tennis became the first branch in the 1912 Olympics. Indoor races started in May 5

4.3 Athletics – caricature

Torsten Schonberg (1882–1970) was a Swedish illustrator and artist. Schonbergs ability to capture the characteristic was particularly reflected in the caricatures and jokes images. He soon signed sports stories that were published in albums years 1907–1915.

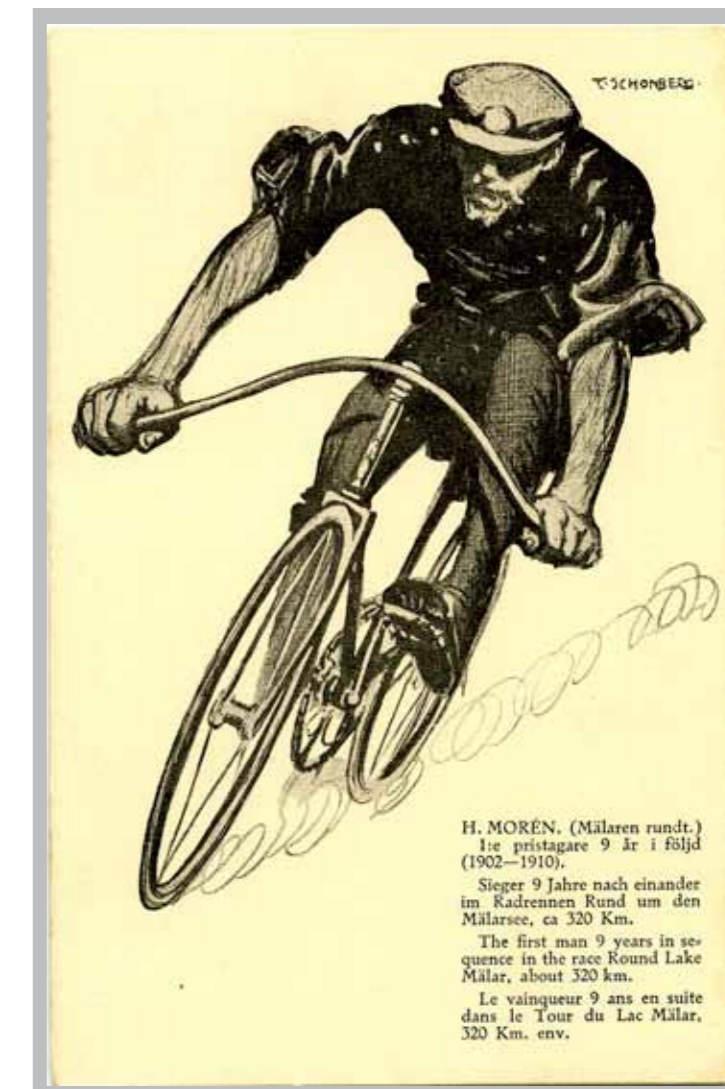
Caricatures were very common in the press 100 years ago and exists to this day, albeit on a smaller scale. Then as now, there may be a lot of attention, for example in 2005 with the so-called Muhammad cartoons in Jyllands-Posten. The latter can be called more than caricatures caricatures Torsten Schonberg and many with him accomplished.



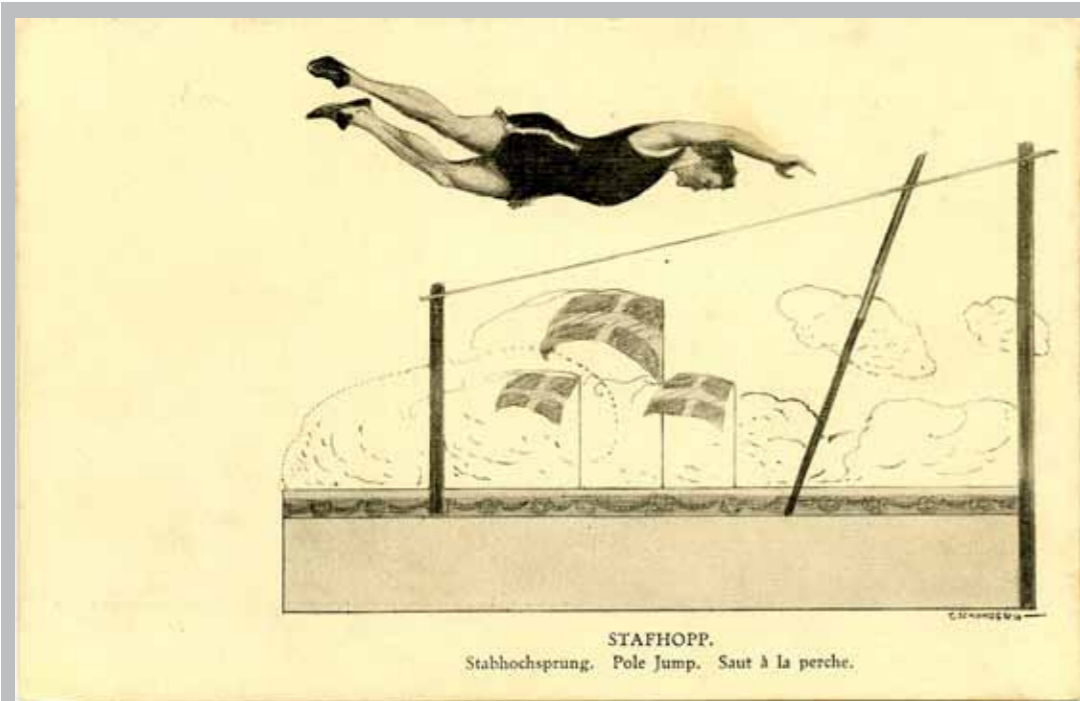
WATER POLO (26)
Sweden was actually a world nation in water polo at the beginning of the 1900s, but now Sweden is far from world class.



FENCING (8)
Fencing has been an Olympic branch from its inception 1896th. For women, it became an Olympic branch first 1924th. It specializes in foil, sword or saber.



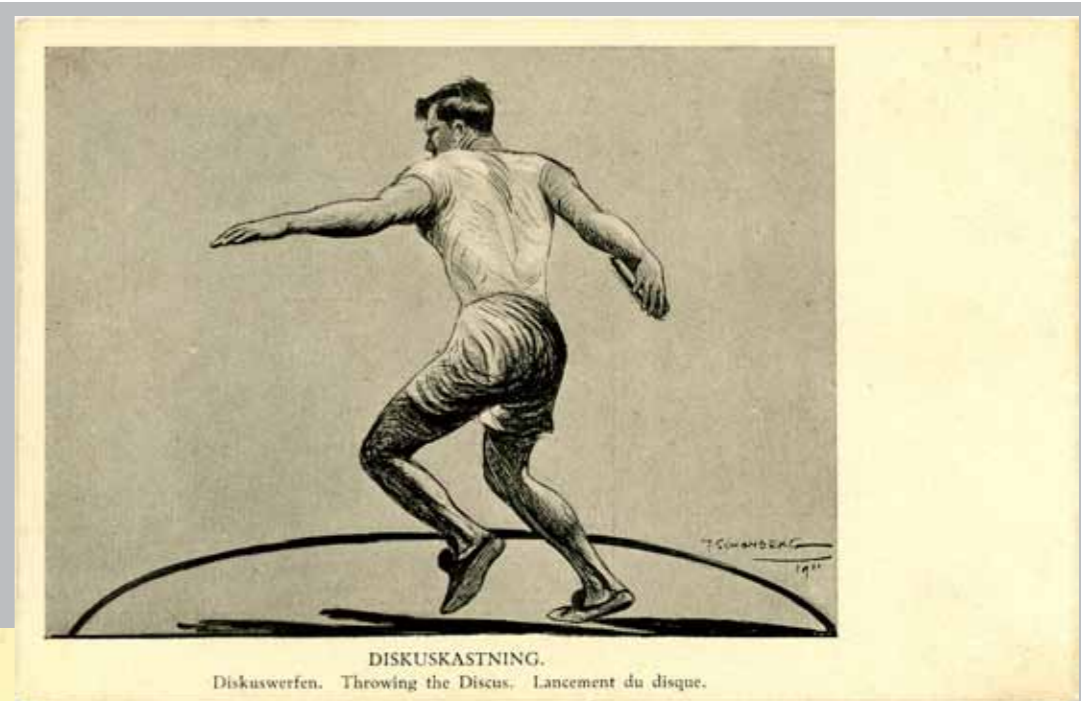
H. MORÉN (24)
Henry Moren was a large Swedish Olympic hopes but was "only" place 15th. His grandson Micah Moren has also been cyclist and currently has bicycle shop in Huddinge outside Stockholm..



POLE-JUMP (14)

At the 1912 Olympics, the U.S. firm favorite. Harry Babcock won gold at 3.95 m and Marc Wright and Frank Nelson shared the silver. A mistake was then also awarded the Bronze – despite a gold medal to the winner and silver medals to the two in second place. One of them was the Swede Bertil Uggla.

Torsten Schonberg also signed posters, book covers and stamp series (1938-1945). He competed for Olympic poster but his contribution was not lost. To wrote on Torsten Schonberg when he published a book 1914th
 ”Sports artwork’s undisputed greatest artist. With Schonbergs charming ”on the grain taken” drawings regret no acquaintance and not in the least interested in sports neglect it.
 For all friends of Swedish jokes humor are the inalienable and they are illustrative of the sport and the pursuit athletes great popularity.”



DISCUS THROWING (15)

Some especially during the Olympic Games in Stockholm was that they had then so typical part branches: Discus throw with the best hand and discus throws combined. It was in Ling courses that would fit in both hands. The best place was the best Swedes eight and ten, a total contrast three and four, which shows how important it was in Sweden with a versatile workout.



MARATHON RACE (17)

Marathon is probably the Olympic branch you most associate with Greece and the most prestigious distance. Marathon 1912 Olympics were most notable contest. It was the only day when the stadium was completely packed with 22,000 people. According to the official account of the Olympics was marred Olympic track of tens of thousands of people. 100 policemen and 300 soldiers were deployed along the route and made sure it was kept clean of cars. Exactly 100 years later, on 14 July 2012, was organized a commemorative marathon, which became the center of the celebration of the Olympic Games in Stockholm 100 years.



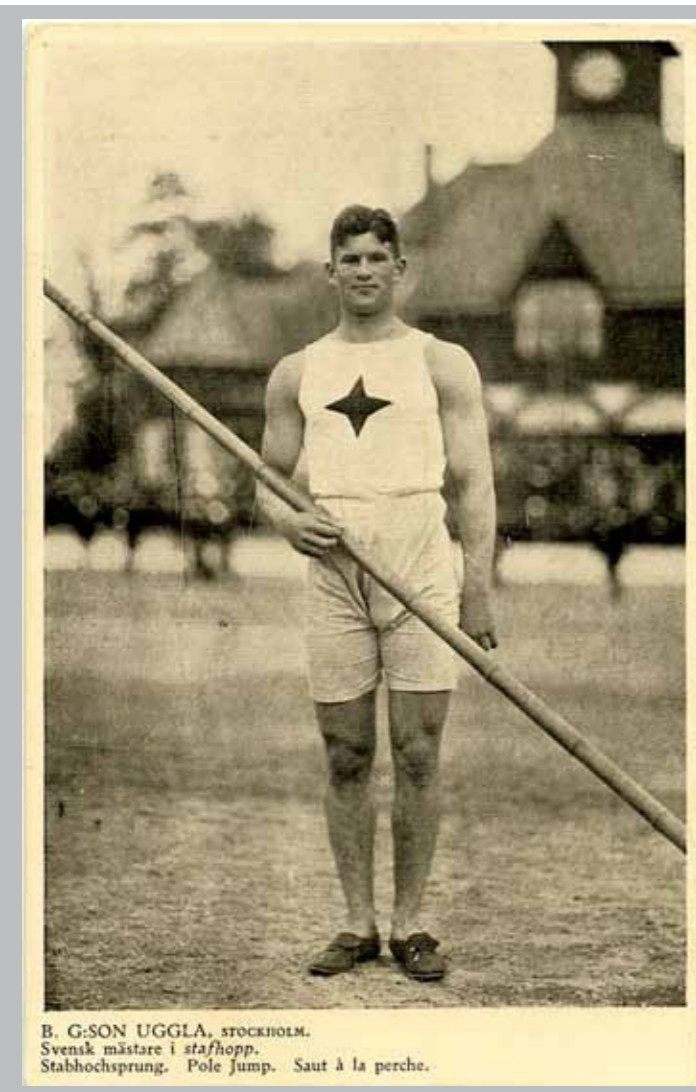
MARATHON RACE (11)

Kennedy Kane McArthur, South Africa, won the marathon at the 1912 Olympics. Afterwards Japanese Shizo Kanaguri, who disappeared in the middle of the race known. He returned to Sweden and completed the distance 54 years, eight months, six days, eight hours, 32 minutes and 20.3 seconds later.



LINDBERG »RUSHES» (30)

It is probably Knut "Little" Lindberg seen on this caricature.



B. G:SON UGGLA, STOCKHOLM.
Svensk mästare i stafhopp.
Stabhochsprung. Pole Jump. Saut à la perche.

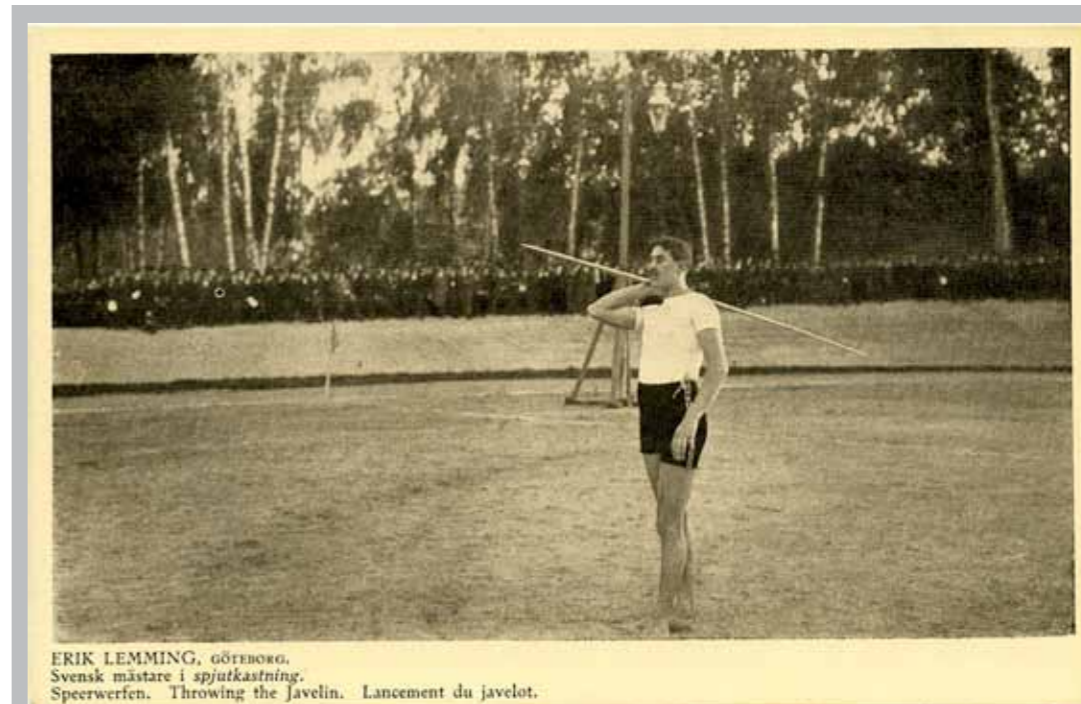
B. G:SON UGGLA, STOCKHOLM. Swedish champion in the pole vault. (50). Bertil Ugglå was a big Swedish Olympian in 1912, 1920, 1924 and 1928 in track and field, fencing and modern pentathlon.



O. R. EKBERG, STOCKHOLM.
Stående längdhopp. (Svensk mästare.)
Weitsprung aus dem Stand. Standing Broad Jump. Saut en longueur sans élan.

O.R. EKBERG (62)

Ragnar Ekberg became the 13th Standing long jump (3.03) and unplaced in the 100 meters. At the 1908 Olympics, he was fifth in the standing long jump.



ERIK LEMMING, GÖTEBORG.
Svensk mästare i spjutkastning.
Speerwerfen. Throwing the Javelin. Lancement du javelot.

ERIK LEMMING, GÖTEBORG. Swedish champion in the javelin. (47)

Eric Lemming was a big Swedish javelin hope and he met expectations with gold.

4.4 Athletes – from photographs

Track and field was already at the Olympic Games in ancient times. The race ran it when a stage –180 meters. Combined events was also an early branch and it consisted of discus throwing, long jump, javelin, running and wrestling. In the 1800s the track and field break through and in the UK it became a competitive sport around 1850.

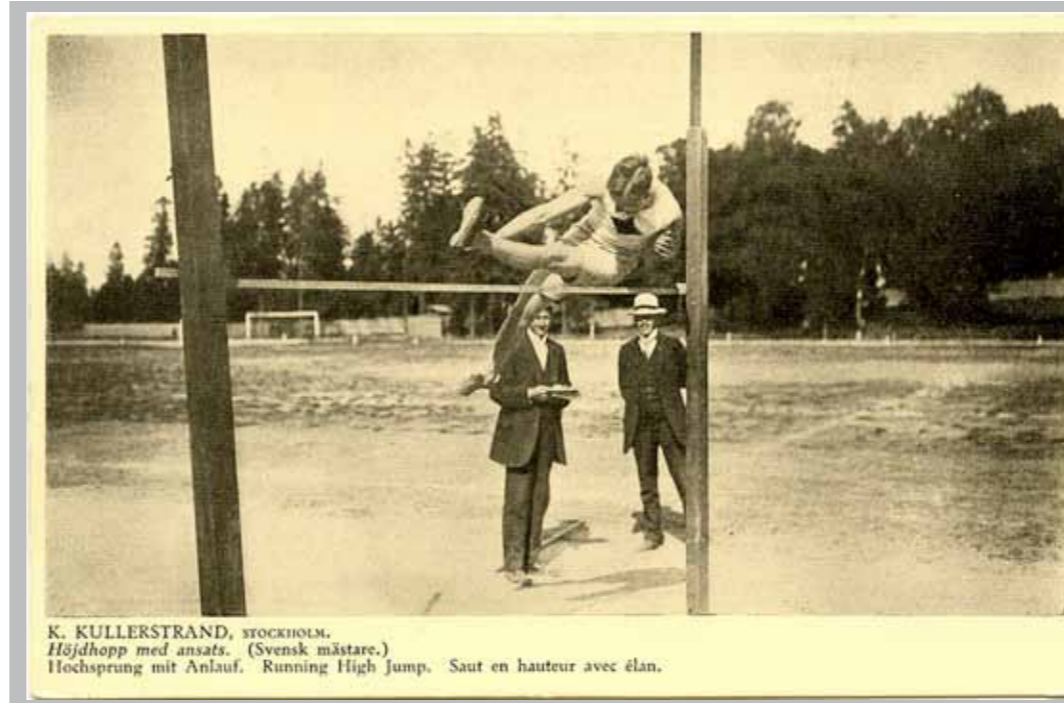
Ahead of 1912 Olympics revolved much around the track and field – ie athletics.



EINAR NILSSON, STOCKHOLM.
Kulatötning. Svensk mästare i kulstötning och diskuskastning.
Kugelstossen. Putting the Weight. Lancement du poids.

Einar Nilsson (53)

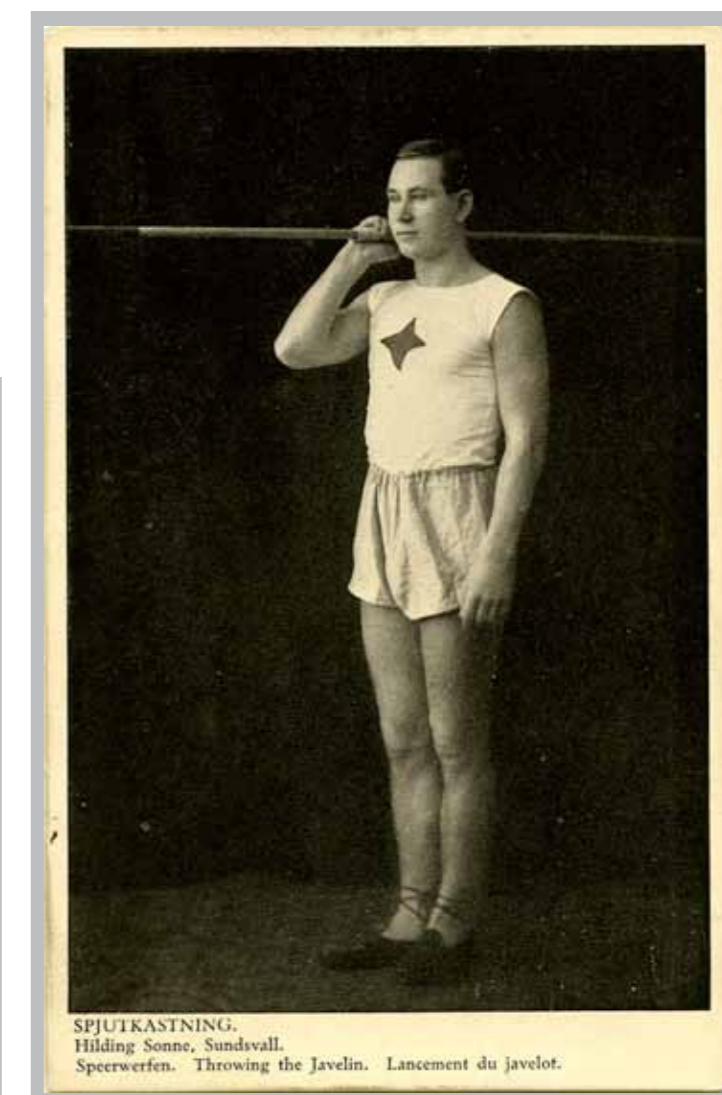
Einar from Djurgårdens IF competed discus with both hands (4th), ball in both hands (5), ball (7), discus (10) pentathlon (knocked out) and decathlon (rash).



K. KULLERSTRAND, STOCKHOLM.
Höjdhop med ansats. (Svensk mästare.)
Hochsprung mit Anlauf. Running High Jump. Saut en hauteur avec élan.

K. Kullerstrand (51)

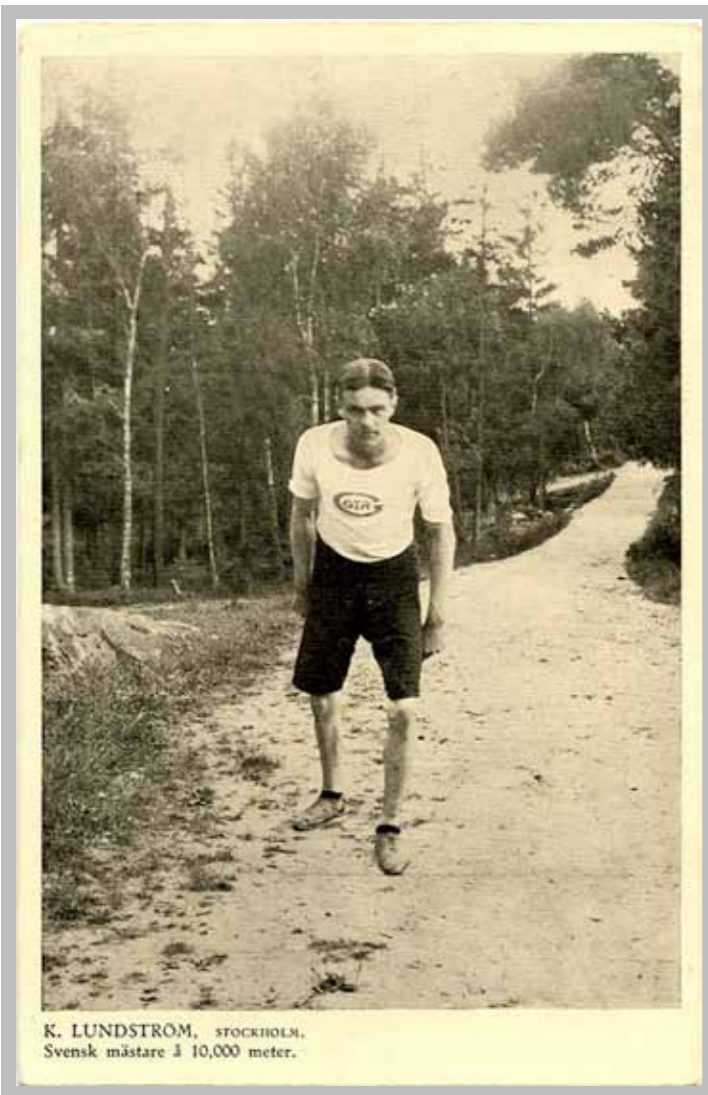
Karl Axel Kullerstrand was eight at the OG in Stockholm. He won three Swedish Championships: 1911, 1916 and 1917. He also had the Swedish record in the high jump with 189 cm 1917th.



SPJUTKASTNING.
Hilding Sonne, Sundsvall.
Speerwerfen. Throwing the Javelin. Lancement du javelot.

JAVELIN. Hilding Sonne, Sundsvall. (67)

Hilding Sonne was eleven in the javelin and 14th javelin both hands.



K. LUNDSTRÖM, STOCKHOLM.
Svensk mästare å 10,000 meter.

K. Lundström (68)
Klas Lundström was at the Olympics 13th in cross country running and was based on the 5000 meter attempt.



E. VIDE, STOCKHOLM.
Svensk mästare å 800 och 1500 meter.
Laufen 1500 Meter 1500 metres Flat. Course plate de 1500 mètres.

E. Vide (65)
Ernst Vide was a middle distance king years around the 1912th. At the Olympics, he took team silver for Sweden in the 3000 meters where he was the individual four and he was fifth in the 1500 meters.

At the Swedish Championships in Jönköping in 1911 was found despite the lousy weather that Swedes gone up tremendously. It was during the winter and spring training camp in Stockholm and 22 april was the Swedish athletes take the stadium in use for training. Olympic test events held at the Stadium in early June. Even in other sports, it was great preparation.

It may be noted that it hired an American track and field coach for the Swedes. His name was Ernie Hjertberg and was actually born in Jönköping named Ernst but moved with his family as a four year old to the U.S. He was the first fully professional coach in Sweden – remunerated equivalent to the then State Council salary.



HACKLÖPNING.
I. Möller, Göteborg. Svensk mästare å 200 och 110 meter.
Hürdenlaufen. Hurdle Race. Course de haies.

HURDLE. I. Möller, Gothenburg. Swedish champion on the 200 and 110 meters. (69)
Ivan Möller was unplaced in the 100 and 200 meters, but was part of the Swedish team in the 4x100 meters where it was silver. He was very good at 110 meters hurdles, but never participated in this branch in the Olympics.



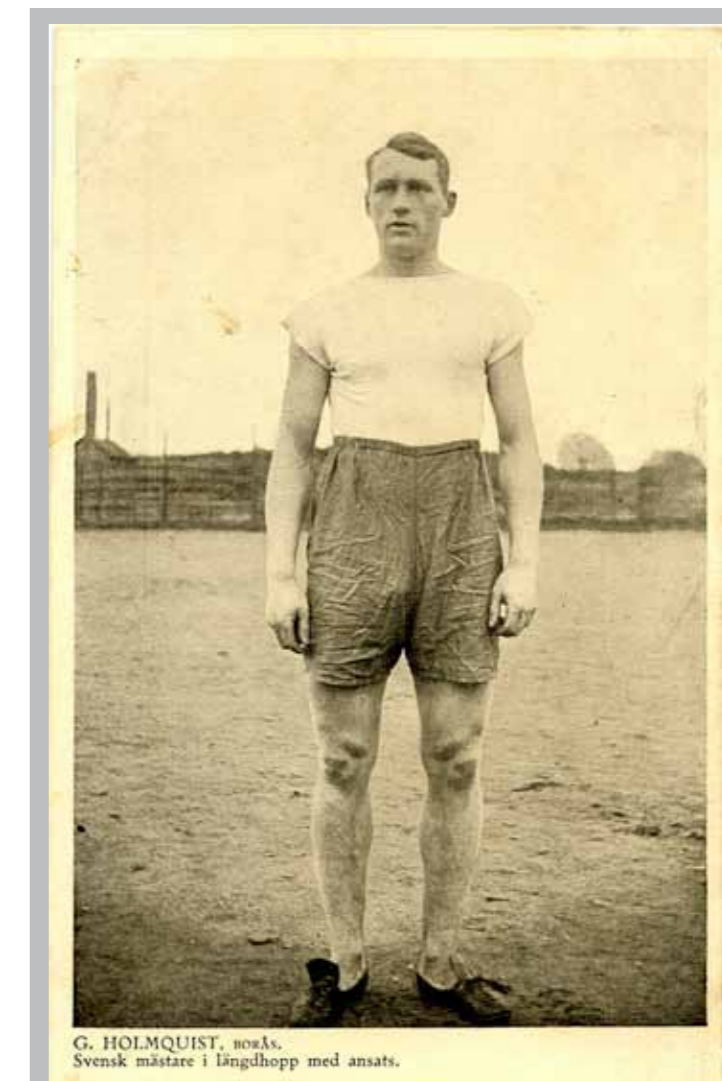
SIGGE JACOBSSON. Vår bästa Marathonlöpare.
Marathonlauf. Marathon Race. Course de Marathon.

SIGGE JACOBSSON. Our best marathon runners. (52)
Sigfrid "Sigge" Jacobson was born in Finland but Swedish citizen. He was sixth in the marathon at the 1912 Olympics. There was a large Swedish disappointment when he belonged to gold favorites.



TURE PERSSON, MALMÖ
vinner 200 meter.
Laufen 200 Meter. 200 metres flat. Course plate de 200 metres.

TURE PERSSON, MALMÖ wins 200 meters. (71)
Ture Persson was Swedish champion at 200 meters, but in the Olympics, he managed to reach the medal. He was fourth in one of the six semi-finals and thus missed the final.



G. HOLMQUIST, NORÅS.
Svensk mästare i längdhopp med ansats.

G. Holmquist (70)
Gustaf Holmqvist won the Swedish championship in long jump 1911 but got no place in the Swedish Olympic team.



PRISSKJUTNING.
Preisschiessen. Prize-Shooting. Concours de tir.

Price Shooting (48)

Athletes trained and competed for the Olympics. For the first insertion 2011 enrolled 640 shooters whom 442 were adopted. 200 went on to the second insertion. The top 100 were taken to the third bout in Stockholm May 4 to 5 1912th.

The Swedish preparation was meticulous and across the country was the Olympic Games on everyone's lips.

In cross-training was the Olympic test events in early June. Otherwise include fencing at Hasselbacken 12 to 14 May, tugging on Tranebergs IP in May and June, cycle around Lake Mälaren June 2, diving into Djurgårdsbrunnsviken June 4 to 5, shooting at Kaknäs and Rasunda May 3 to 7, and modern pentathlon in Stockholm april 8 to 12.

Cyclists competitions took place on 2 June with the traditional race around Lake Mälaren. This contest was Swedish championships and twelve men plus a reserve was selected for the Olympics.

As a final preparation was held a training camp in Mariefred. The Swedish riders were now ready to take up the fight.

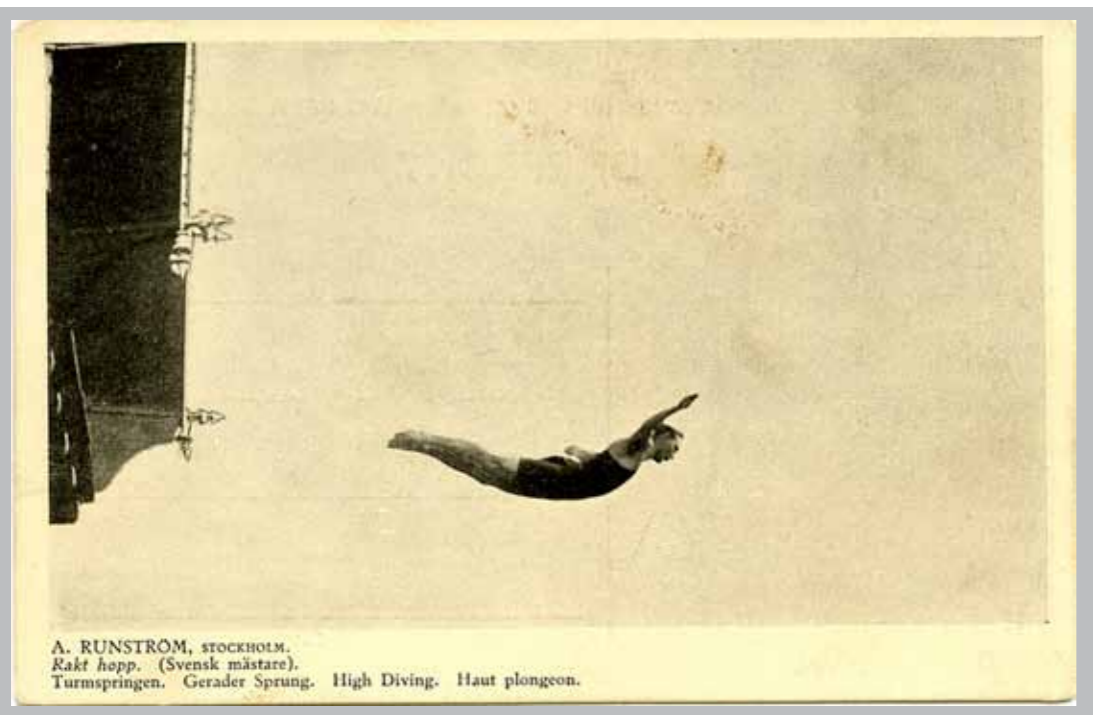


E. TÖRNROS.
Svensk mästare i Marathonlöpning.
Marathonlauf. Marathon Race. Course de Marathon.

E. Törnros (49)

E. Törnros should be G. Törnros for it's Gustav Törnros the picture. He was a Swedish hope for the Olympics but was deleted. The Extraordinary Olympics in 1906, he was four, and two years later at London Olympics 21th. He won national championships in the marathon in 1911 and 1912.

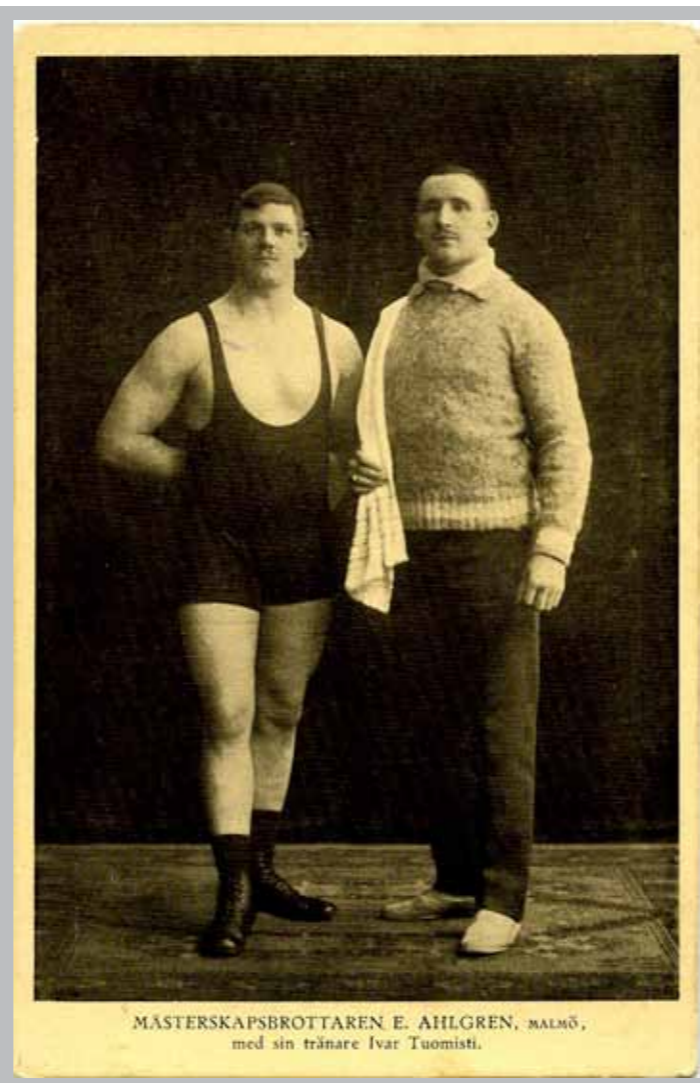
In Sollentuna church near Rotebro there specifically targets the memorial, which shows the turning point for the marathon.



A. RUNSTRÖM, STOCKHOLM.
Rakt hopp. (Svensk mästare).
Turmspringen. Gerader Sprung. High Diving. Haut plongeon.

A. Runström (64)

Axel Runström was sixth in straight jumps and was unplaced in failure hope. He also participated in the Olympics in 1908 as unplaced in varying jump and bronze medalist in the water polo team.



MÄSTERSKAPSBROTTAREN E. AHLGREN, MALMÖ,
med sin tränare Ivar Tuomisti.

Championship wrestler E. Ahlgren, Malmö with his coach Ivar Tuomisti (73)

E. Ahlgren named Anders Ahlgren and finished second at the Olympics in Greco-Roman style -82.5 kg.



MILITÄRTAFLAN.
Militärwettlauf. Military Walking Race. Concours de marche militaire.

Military competition (66)

This sport was introduced to the Olympics in 1912 from an idea by Pierre de Coubertin. Today we call the race for the modern pentathlon.

4.5 Awards and medals

Pricing is an important part in a competition. Total awarded 20 hiking rates ten of which were completely new to this OG. Sweden conquered no less than seven of these prizes.

The organizing committee in Stockholm had also, in accordance with what had previously been the case at the Olympic Games, to mint a commemorative medal to be awarded to officers and participants in the games. This medal's always obverse shows an ancient Greek char with four horses and two male figures, standing in the carriage, one runner up and another price judge, who rewards with laurel. On the reverse, conducted by E. Lindberg, were prepared on the crest of an ionic columns Zeus sitting on an antique chair and the goddess of victory in her hand, in the background, an outline of the castle in Stockholm and Helgeandsholmen with part of the parliament building facade.



GREFVINNAN DE CASA MIRANDAS (Christina Nilsson) vandringspris till segraren i raka trampolin hopp för damer.
Wanderpreis der Gräfin de Casa Miranda (geb. Christina Nilsson) an die Siegerin im Geraden Turmspringen für Damen.
Countess de Casa Miranda's (née Christina Nilsson) Challenge Cup to the winner of the Ladies High Diving.
Coupe Challenge offerte par la comtesse de Casa Miranda (née Christina Nilsson) au vainqueur dans le concours de Haut Plongeon pour Dames.

Countess de Casa Miranda (Christina Nilsson) prize to the winner in straight trampoline jumping for women (78)
Greta Johansson, Sweden won this branch and got a mortgage in the price.



H. M. Kejsarens af Ryssland vandringspris till segraren i Tiokamp.
Wanderpreis Sr. M. des Kaisers von Russland an den Sieger in Zehnkampf.
H. I. M. The Emperor of Russia's Challenge Cup to the winner of the Decathlon.
Le prix de S. M. l'Empereur de Russie au vainqueur dans le Décathlon.

H. M. The Emperor of Russia trophy to the winner of the Decathlon (76)
It was Jim Thorpe who won the prize but he was disqualified later.



The Gold and Silversmiths vandringspris i brottning till segraren i tungvikt. (Innehafvare: R. Weisz, Ungern.)
The Gold and Silversmiths Wanderpreis an den Sieger im Ringen (Schwergewicht). (Verteidiger: R. Weisz, Ungarn.)
The Gold and Silversmiths' Challenge Cup in Wrestling to the winner in Heavy Weight. (Holder R. Weisz, Hungary.)
Coupe Challenge offerte par the Gold et Silversmiths au vainqueur dans la lutte (Poids Lourds). (Défenseur: R. Weisz, Hongrie.)

The Gold and Silversmiths trophy in wrestling for the winner in the heavyweight (75)
U. Saarela, Finland received this award.



OLYMPISKA SPELFNS PRISMEDALJ.
Die Olympische Preismedaille. The Olympic Prize-Medal. La Médaille Olympique.

Olympic Games Price Medal (6)

Price Medal face was the same as at the London Olympics in 1908 - to the right - while from the side - to the left - was produced exclusively for the 1912 Olympics: A young herald proclamation Olympic Games, and standing next to a statue of Per Henrik Ling, the gymnastics father in Sweden. Medal size was the Olympics in London and Stockholm, 33 mm in diameter.

There were several other medals and diplomas.

The total cost of prices was over 25,000 crowns.

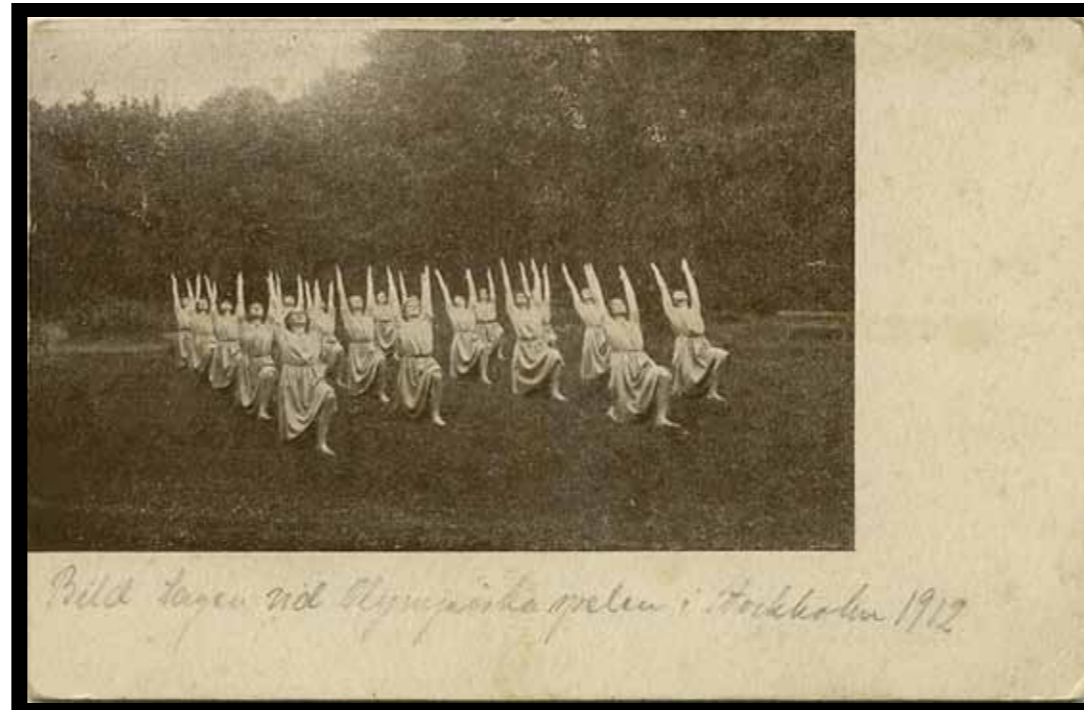


Grefve Geza Andrassy's vandringspris i Hästtäflingarne till segraren i prishoppning A.
Der Wanderpreis des Grafen Geza Andrassy an den Sieger im Preisspringen A. (Konkurrenzen zu Pferde.)
Count Geza Andrassy's Challenge Cup to the winner in Prize Jumping A. of the Horse Riding Competitions.
Le prix du comte Geza d'Andrassy au vainqueur dans le concours d'obstacles A. (Jeux Equestres.)

Count Gezaa Andrassy's trophy in the horse races for the winner in the price jumping A (77)
Jean Cariou, France, got the mortgage in the price.



OLYMPIC PRELUDES. FACULTY STUDENT CARNIVAL 21 MAJ 1912
 Students in Lund chose an Olympic theme for their fun 1912th
Printing: Letterpress. Scanian Central Printing, Lund



Olympic Games in Stockholm 1912th
Printing: Letterpress. **Photo / publisher:** Gymnastics Association in Helsinki, Finland
 It says on the card that it is photographed at the Olympics, but not during the competitions.



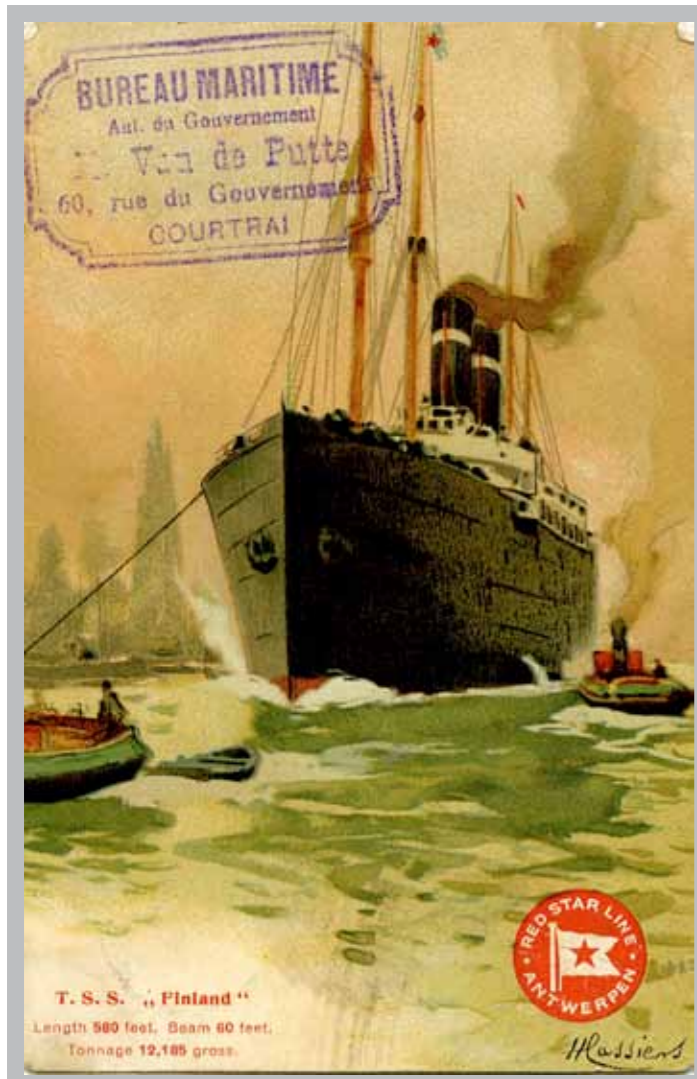
OLYMPIC GAMES IN STOCKHOLM 1912
Printing: Light Touch
 The Danish silhouette artist Otto N. Lehd cut visitor silhouette of black paper which he then pasted on a postcard with printed text.

4.6 Other promotional cards linked to the 1912 Olympics

It's been 100 years since the 1912 Olympics and thinking easily enough: no commercialism there is not! But what can be deceived. In a number of ways acquired private individuals and business income related to the Olympics.

There are an unknown number of cards around the Olympics, beyond Granbergs two numbered series. You can never know how many cards there were.

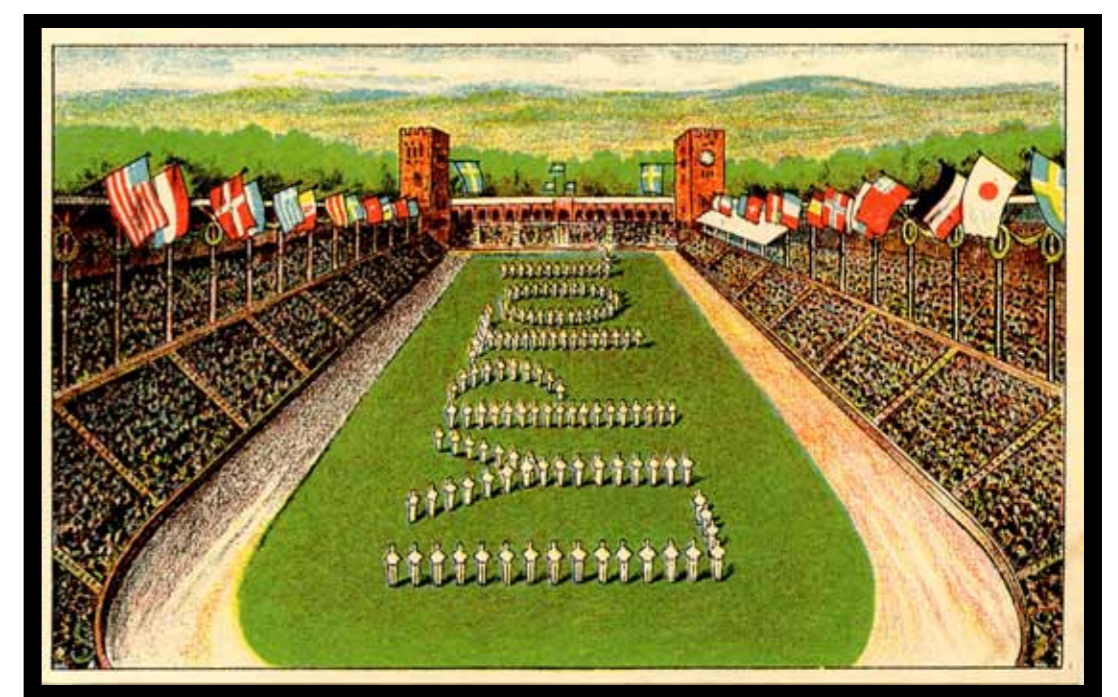
Most cards are Swedish but there are also overseas where one or the other did PR for the Olympics. Some countries presented the 1912 Olympic athletes' own postcards or postcard came after the Olympics. This made Sweden, for example after the Olympics in 1908 – see sheet 3.



FINLAND.
Printing: Light Press. The U.S. squad came to Sweden with the boat Finland and they also lived on it during the Olympics.



Aalborg County. The Olympic Games 1912th
Printing: Light Press. **Publisher:** V Overgaard, Skørping.
 Danish gymnasts at the 1912 Olympics.



LYPTOL. Printing: light pressure
 Lyptol was a strong mouthwash and we took the opportunity to link up to the Olympics.

5. The delivery of the cards

The Greeks went in Olympic stamps to its OS 1896 but in Sweden it was 16 years later no stamps. A writer letters to the editor in a newspaper had suggested otherwise, a Swedish Olympic stamp. Post General Juhlin did, however, with the thumb of such a "racket". However, letters were presented

brands with designs of Olympic poster. There are also three different cancellation related to the Olympics: Sweden's first machine cancellation with text 29/6-22/7 1912 and two cancellations in the temporary post offices in and around the stadium: Stockholm Stadion 28/6-27/7 1912 Stockholm Stadion LBR 28/6-27/7 1912th All postcards promoted to the post office did not automatically one of these cancellations, but it depended on what the mailboxes used.



Stockholm. 1:sta pristagaren i Marathonloppet. Mc. Arthur.

Stockholm. First prize winner in the marathon race, Mc. Arthur.

Printing: Light Press. **Publisher:** Swedish Lithographic Co., Stockholm

The South African gold medalist runs right into the stadium. He probably did not notice that there is a mailbox on the road just to the right of the reading man, who did not seem to care about what happens next.

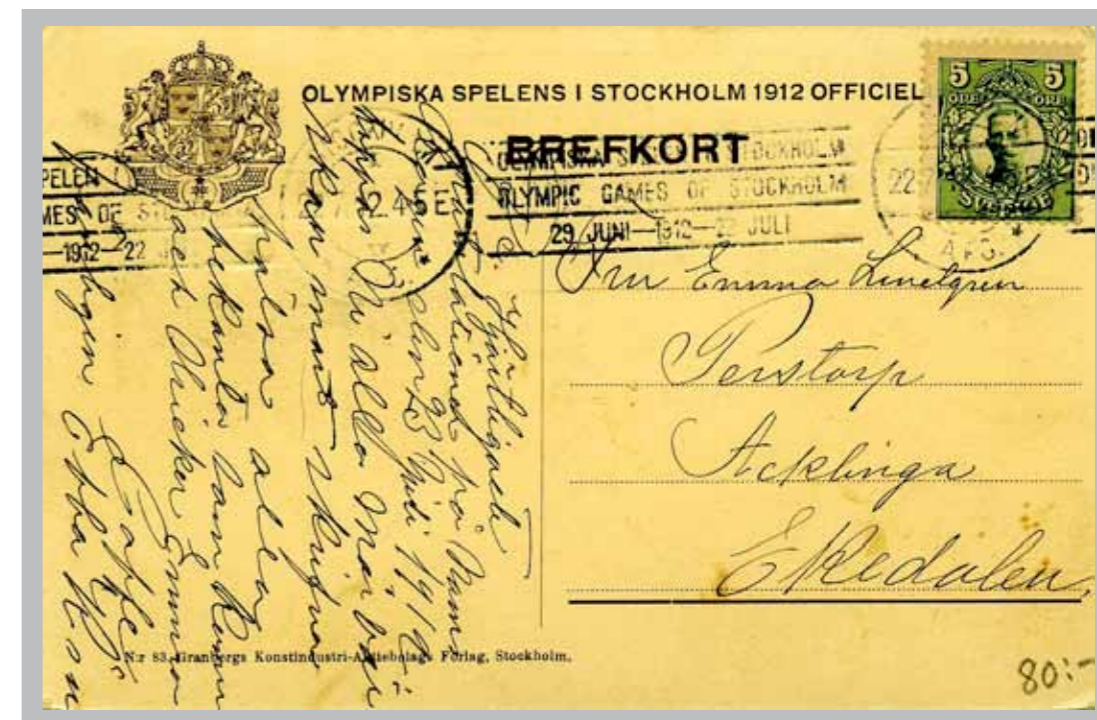


The Olympics were an advertising brand forward, which were printed with text in 16 different languages. The motive was the same as the Olympic Poster by Olle Hjortsberg.

Advertising stamps were printed in 4,782,200 copies, mostly in English: 2,337,600 and at least in Chinese: 17,500.

That the Chinese did not come to be used in China as it "would hurt Chinese people's sense of propriety." After a compromise the male sex organs was hidden but not even that was enough to appease the Chinese.

Stamp Bound promotional badges are very rare on postcards – a bit more common on the letter. The reason is probably that of advertising the brand in place, there would be room to write any longer greeting.



Stockholm machine stamp with PR for the 1912 Olympics. (Granberg Series 1 # 83)

View Page depicts Stockholm Stadium.

Impression is known from 27 April to 22 July, which was the last day of the Games. It was the first machine stamp in the world to promote Olympic Games.



Stockholm Stadion LBR. LBR stands for letter box. (Granberg Series 2 # 190)

The stamp used to mail items that have been on the box and not directly filed at the office.



Stockholm. New Royal. Post Office. Olympic Games of Stockholm 1912

Printing: Light press. **Publisher:** Granberg Art Industri AB, Stockholm

Torben Grut who designed the Stockholm Olympic Stadium was also involved in the creation of the Stockholm Post Office, which was finished 1903rd. This is one of several postcards that 1911 was fitted with a blurb for the 1912 Olympics. Post from Stadion was sent to Post Office where it then went on to their final destinations.

6 More than Sport during the Olympics

6.1 Singing festival

In connection with the Olympics was organized a Swedish singers celebration that brought together over 4,400 singers. The party had been arranged a provisional singers hall besides singers held 8,000 people.

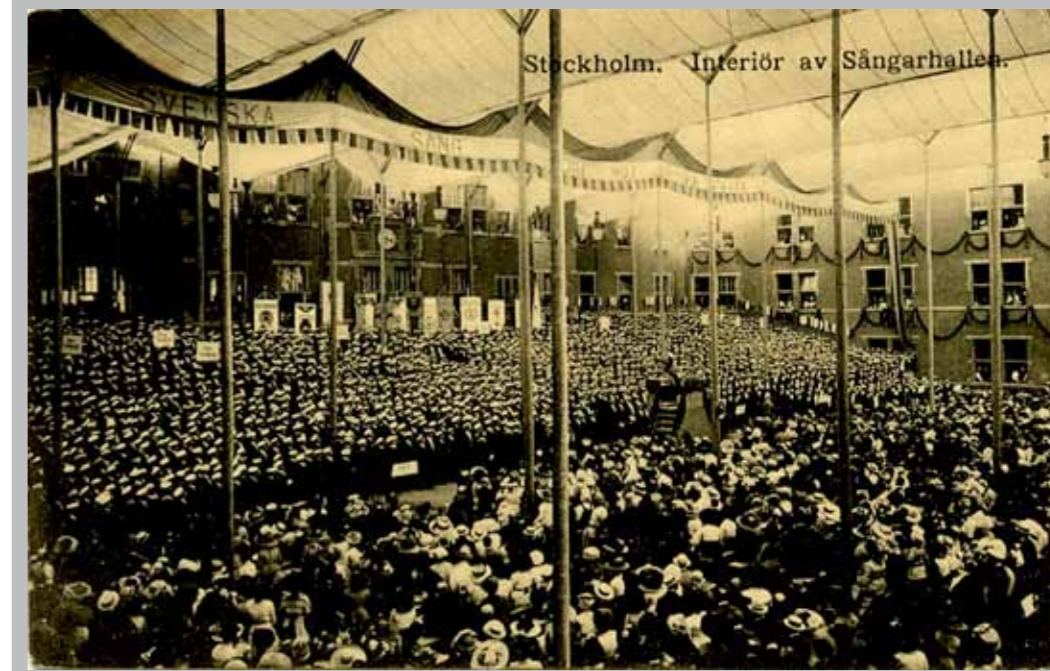
The feast lasted three days. There were two concerts of singers hall, an open-air concert at Skansen and a stadium.



SINGERS HALL at the second General Swedish singing festival in Stockholm 1912th

Printing: Light Press. Axel Eliasson's Art Publishers, Stockholm

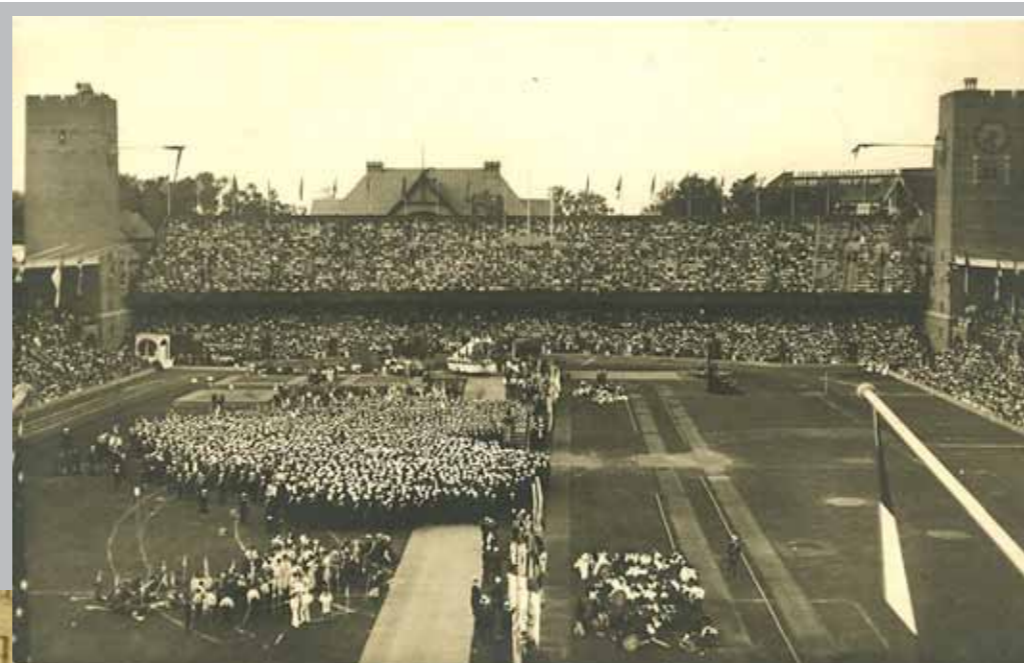
A song hall was erected in the courtyard of Engelbrekts elementary school at Valhallavägen. It was not far from the stadium.



Stockholm. Interior of Singing Hall

Printing: Light Press. Swedish Lithographic Co., Stockholm

It was submitted preferably patriotic songs by both the large choir of 4,400 people, as well as members from the county steams covenants that consisted of 200–800 singers.



The Swedish Singing Society's concert in the Stadium. (200)

A portion of the three-day festival singers became prominent in the Stadium.

The concert at the Stadium attracted 27,000 people to listen and preceded by a large singers pageant in which 6,000 people were included.

The lead went groups depicting patriotic song, war song, church song and folk song and groups from each county who showed up in each county special theme.



From singers walking in Stockholm July 13, 1912th Folk song.

Printing: Light Press. Swedish Lithographic Co., Stockholm



From singers walking in Stockholm July 13, 1912th. Honour guard around Swedish singing federation banners, one man from every county

Printing: Light Press. Swedish Lithographic Co., Stockholm

6.2 Scouting and amusement parks

A large scout camp was an integral part of the 1912 Olympics.

No less than 1,200 Scouts accommodated on Djurgården. The location was specifically in Manila, next Djurgårdsbrunnsviken.

Most scouts came from Sweden but some also from other countries.



Scout camp on Djurgården, Stockholm, during the Olympics 1912th
 Pressure: Light Press. Swedish Lithographic Co., Stockholm

Scouting came to Sweden in a time when social movements as revivalist movement, the temperance movement and the labor movement were great. 1910 counts as the starting year for Scouting in Sweden.

At the Olympics participated scouts from around 30 scout groups around the country.



From Swimming Competition were, the Royal Lodge.

Printing: Light Touch

Scouts are widely used in different arenas, and not least in the Aquatics Center. On this unfortunately short dark you can see three scouts.

Scouts were given a series of tasks during the Olympics. The stadium was the 600 scouts on site every day even on the tennis arena with several activities.

Scouts also had its own show of gymnastics stadium. It took place on Friday 12 July.



Amusement "Olympia" (27)

The pleasure was a small amusement park called Olympia and it was not far from Stadium. The location was near the Sturegatan surrounding Värtan.

Here was a larger restaurant, dance floors, puppetry, slides and other simple entertainment attractions.

Amusement park visited by no less than 350,000 people.

The entrance to the fairgrounds was 25 öre and a substantial part of the revenue accruing to the Organising Committee for the Olympic Games.



The restaurant at the amusement park "Olympia" (26)

The cards from the theme parks are among the most difficult to find in Granbergs OG series.



The restaurant at the amusement park "Olympia" (23)

Right near Stockholm Stadium, there were constructed amusement.

6.3 Celebrations

OG was not only synonymous with competitions. It happened much else, both on Olympic facilities and on the town. Singing party, amusement parks and large parties belonged to.

It was a series of official celebrations and some of them organized by the royals.

On 6 July, the King and Queen a garden-party in Logården the castle and 16 July they invited to dinner.

Crown Prince invited to two dinners at the castle.

Prince William turned back to the two parties.



Rosendal Palace

Pressure: Light Press. **Publisher:** L. Liebenfeld, Stockholm
At Rosendal Palace was one of the parties during 1912 Olympics.

Diversions were considered as an important thing in the Olympic Games in Stockholm. It was added October 30, 1911 a "Committee for Leisure".

The Committee worked with the city decorating, communications, pleasure trips, evening festivities and more.



Grand Restaurant Stadium. (15)

The restaurant next to the stadium attracted during the Olympic days the lovely summer 1912th

Hazel Hill pleasure palace was number one during the Olympics and there were eight official celebrations plus there were people who enjoyed themselves in general throughout the summer.

Hasselbacken in writing known from 1748 and today is the restaurant at the site.



New Royal Dramatic Theatre Stockholm

Pressure: Light Press. **Publisher / Print:** CN LJ, Sthlm
The new theater was completed in 1908 and during the Olympics was July 6 a Swedish ballad concert court singer John Forsell as soloist.



Stockholm. Nordic Museum

Printing: Light Press. **Publisher:** C. N. Lj Sthlm
The Nordic Museum emphasis was added in the summer of 1912 and that was including an exhibition of handicrafts from the county of Östergötland.



HAZEL HILL. STOCKHOLM

Printing: Light Press. **Publisher:** L. Liebenfeld, Stockholm
Hazel hill on Djurgården, the future hot spot where most of the OG the events took place.

7 The Competitions

7.1 Track and field

7.1.A 100 m – 1.500 m

Sweden succeeded very well in athletics, who then was the name for track and field.

Gold: Hugo Wieslander, Gustav Erik Lindblom and Lemming.

Silver: Men's team 3000 m, 4x100 m men's team, Hjalmar Andersson, Charles Lomberg and Georg Åberg.

Bronze: John Eke, Gustaf Holmer, Emil Magnusson, George Åberg, Bertil G: son Ugglå and Erik Almlöf.



100 mtrs. races. K. Lindberg (Sweden) wins his heat. (no number)

The special thing about this card is that it has no number so we can call it the number 0. It is also the only known card from Granberg series with no numbers.

Knut "Little" Lindberg (1882–1961) took the Olympic silver in the relay 4 x 100 m but was without a medal individually. Knut captured 27 Swedish championships including five in football. 1906, he set an unofficial world record in the 100 meters with 10.6 sec.



800 m race, Holden U.S.A. at the extreme right with Björn, Sweden, behind. (83)

Evert Björn (1888–1974) made it from the trial heats, but was eliminated in the semi-finals.

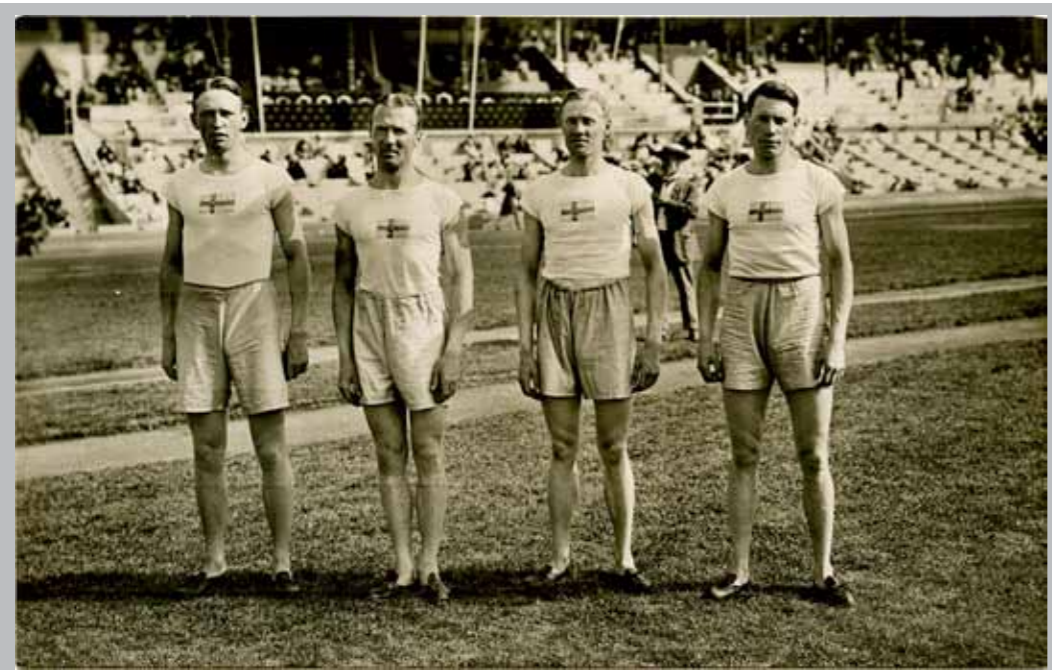
Evert Björn also competed at 1500 meters where he went to the finals. He got there on shared ninth place.



ERNIE HJERTBERG.
De svenska idrottsmännens tränare.

ERNIE HJERTBERG. The Swedish athletes' coaches. (79 series 1)

From the United States engaged the Swedish-born athletics coach Ernie Hjertberg. He had the reputation of being America's best track and field coach, and he lived up to expectations.



Relay race 400 m. The Swedish team, 2:nd prize. Persson, Möller, Luther, Lindberg (115)

Thure Persson (1892–1956). At 100 meters and 200 meters, he was eliminated out in the trial.

Ivan Möller (1884–1972). He was eliminated in the semi-finals of both the 100 and 200 meters.

Karl August "Charles" Luther (1885–1962) also participated in the 100 meters and 200 meters, but was eliminated in the semifinals.

Knut "Little" Lindberg (1882–1961) was in the semifinals of both the 100 and 200 m.



The Swedish mile runners, Zander and Björn. (121)

Evert Björn (1888–1974) went to the finals and ended up there tied for ninth place.

John Zander (1890–1967) was seventh in the final.

7.1.B 3.000 m and long distance

United won as expected, almost half of all the gold medals, but the Swedish investment gave several medals.

One of the most prominent Swedes were Sigge Jacobsson.

To write Christian Lindstedt of Sigge in the sports history book between heroism and stupidity that came out in 2005: Three years before the Olympics, he was 26 years old, staid and married, with no sporting history and hardly a person who was expected to launch a career as a runner.

But from the very beginning, his success somewhat of a story about it. In his first race at the distance, he became Swedish champion in June 1910th.

His exceptional background was a great asset, but it would later turn out that he was to say the least unusual. Sigges running career was marked by an unscrupulous energy, high degree of perfectionism, ingenuity, and especially an almost arrogant individualism.



Kohlemainen, Finland, Andersson and Eke, Sweden, the winners of the cross country race. (236)

Hannes Kohlemainen (1889–1966) from Finland set a new world record in the 5,000 meters with no less than 25 seconds and in addition, he won both the 10,000 m and cross-country races 8,000 meters. Second in terrain races became Swede Hjalmar "Insjön" Andersson (1889–1971) and third country man John Eke (1886–1964).



Sweden and Germany start in the team race 3,000 m (181)

There were not many started in the trial heats. Russia did not participate in it with Sweden and Germany. In the team event over 3,000 meters, it was the U.S., Sweden and the United Kingdom in the final and it also became the order of the price list.



Jakobsson, Sweden, the best European in the Marathon race (212)

Sigge came sixth in the marathon race.



Marathonlöparnes start från Stadion. Stockholm.

Marathon runners start from the stadium. Stockholm. Printing: Light Press. Swedish Lithographic

Sigge Jacobsen (1883–1961) was one of the favorites, but he does not appear on this particular card.

Since Jacobson's seemed to show that anyone could become a celebrated sports star he quickly became crowd favorites.

Emil Norlander sang like this in a couplet after the Olympics:

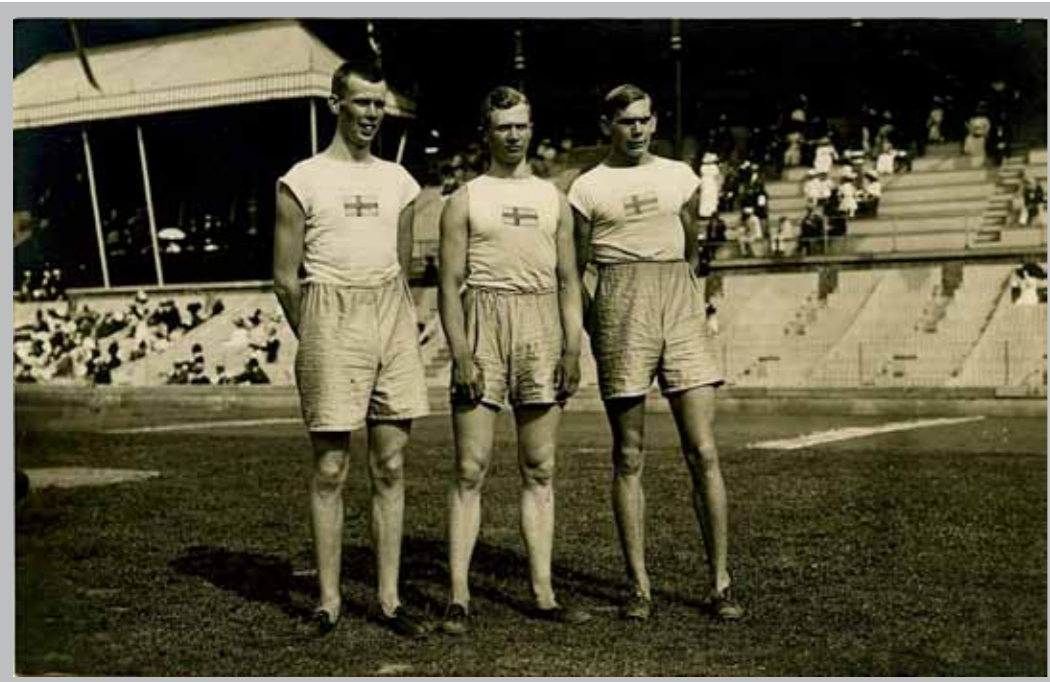
*A Sigge-Sigge Jacobsen
got bad, bad, bad the marathon
the roads were long they
and the shoes they were confined them
He ran, he ran as sweat ran
but he became only the sixth man.*

Sigge Jacobsen took the criticism hard. He lost his job and ended up with the run shortly after the Olympics.



The Swedish competitors in the cross country race 8.000 m.(224)

No less than twelve Swedes ran off road races.



The Swedes Lindblom, Åberg and Almlöf, who won the running hop, step and jump (216)
 Gustaf "Topsy" Lindblom (1891–1960) took gold in the triple jump.
 George Åberg (1893–1946) was second in the triple jump and third in length.
 Erik Almlöf (1886–1971) took bronze in the triple jump.



B. Uggla, Sweden, in pole jump.(167)
 Bertil Gustavsson Uggla (1890–1945) took 380 cm at the Olympic Games in Stockholm.



G. Lindblom, Sweden, winner of the hop, step and jump (219)

Gustaf "Topsy" Lindblom (1891–1960) became a national celebrity, and not just because he won gold in the triple jump. He became "Topsy with the Swedish people since he was once in Norrköping participated in the hunt for an escaped circus elephant named Topsy right.

Civilian, he was managing editor of Idrottsbladet (sport magasin) 1915–34, secretary of the Swedish Boxing Federation 1921–1929 and 1932–35, the manager of boxer Olle Tandberg 1940 and president of the National Dance Palace, Nalen, 1934–1960.

It was probably the most for Nalen he became known by the people.

7.1.C Jumping

One of the most notable efforts stood the Swedish triple jumpers for: all three medals. There were also medals in length and pole vault. In the high jump Sweden got no medals and Granberg series is no Swedish high jumper on the image.



G. Åberg, Sweden, 2:nd in hop, step and jump and 3:rd in running broad jump (218)
 George Åberg (1893–1946). Notably, he was at the Olympics jumped 718 cm in length.



G. Åberg, Sweden, 3:rd prize in running long jump (175)
 George Åberg (1893–1946). He was the first Swedish over seven meter in length.



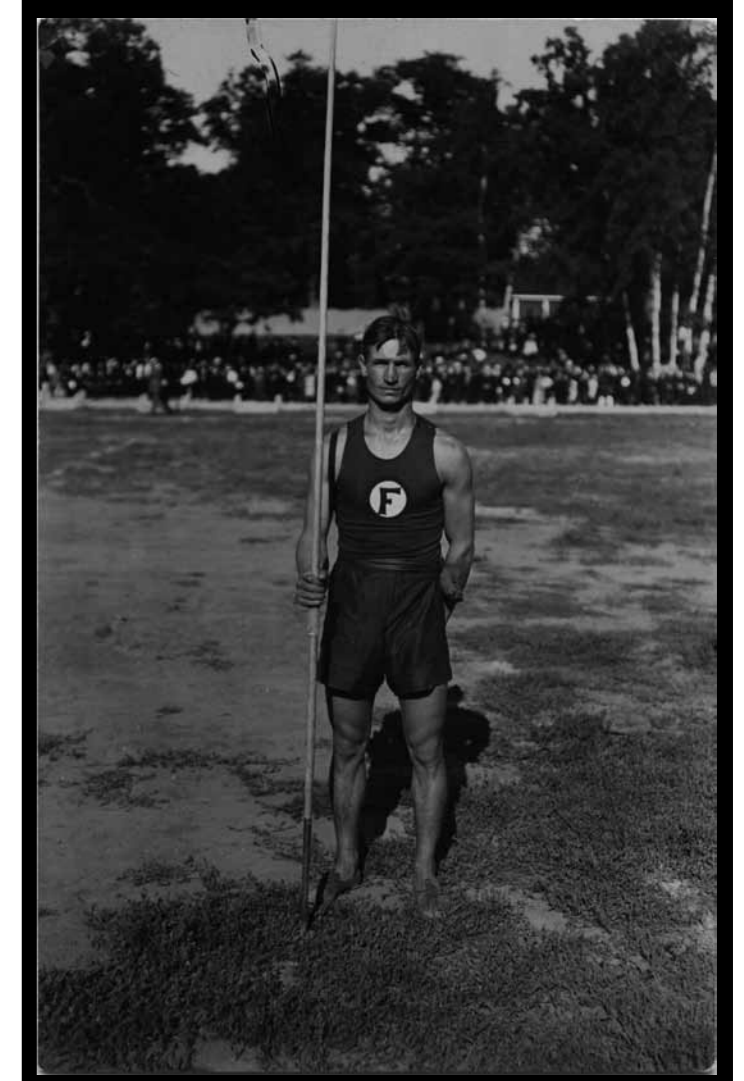
Malmsten, Sweden, in standing broad jump (102)
 Gustaf Malmsten (1889–1976) was fourth at 320 cm and it was eight centimeters from the bronze.



Penthalon. Wieslander, Sweden, throwing the discus (94)
 Hugo Wieslander (1889–1976) was sixth in the pentathlon. In the decathlon, he won when Jim Thorpe were disqualified.



Magnusson, Sweden, 3:rd in the discus throw(209)
 Emil Magnusson (1887–1933) was Sweden's leading discus thrower at the home Olympics.



William Krigsman
Printing: Light Touch
 William Krigsman wrote this card and it is he in the picture, probably Östermalms IP. He participated in the Olympics with a 13th place as the best location. He was later known above all as a leader.

7.1.D Throws, combined events and tug of war

American Jim Thorpe was the most omskrivne in the Olympics, double gold in the pentathlon and decathlon. Our Swedish Hugo Wieslander came sixth and second and got the gold when Jim Thorpe was disqualified after the Games. Hugo, however, refused to receive the gold.

Eric Lemming was one of our most publicized OG participates and a successful one. Tug of War team was also enclosed in gold. The resistance in the final big UK.

In discus became Swedish bronze by Emil Magnusson. In the shot put, there was no Swedish medal.



Lemming, Sweden, winner of throwing tje javelin, best hand(79)
 Eric Lemming (1880–1930) was a big Swedish javelin hope and he met expectations with gold. He competed in four Olympics, and not just in the javelin, but also in the discus.



The Swedish tug of war team, 1:st prize (117)
 The eight Swedish gold medalists: Victor Erik Larsson (1888–1934), Herbert Lindstrom (1886–1951), Erik Algot Fredriksson (1885–1930), Carl Jonsson (1885–1966), Johan Edman (1875–1927), August Gustafsson (1875–1938), Arvid Andersson (1881–1956) and Adolf Bergman (1879–1926).



The Swedish tug of war team, 1:st prize (109)

7.2 Gymnastics

Sweden had 56 participants in gymnastics and men's team in the artistic gymnastics took gold.

Olympic Games 1912 in Stockholm came to play a very large role in the development of Swedish sports life in its entirety, and not least in the gymnastics movement. In addition to gymnastics competitions were there also two Swedish shows. A male with 250 gymnasts and a female by 48. In addition, also Denmark and Finland were his epochal demonstration led by Niels Buckh and Elli Björkstén.



The Swedish lady gymnasts' defile (73)

The Swedes took part only in the show, not in any competition.

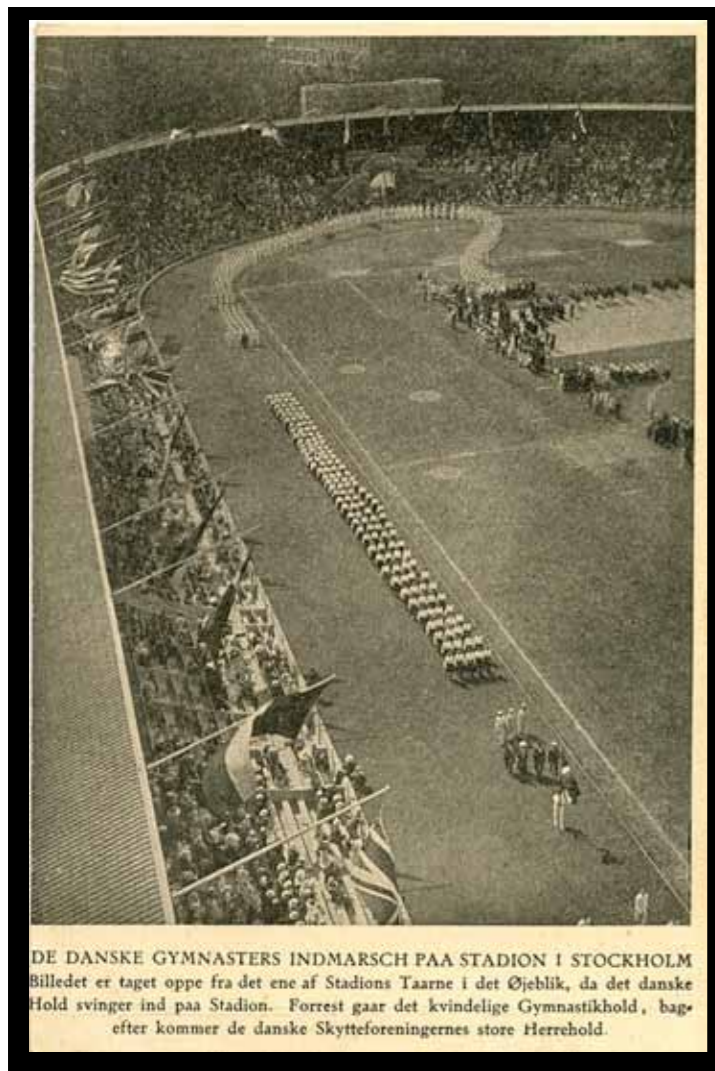


The Swedish gymnasts, winner of first price (87)

There was no sufficiently large indoor hall for gymnastics and therefore held competitions in the stadium.

Sweden had a good practicing team in artistic gymnastics and it was gold. The squad consisted of 24 men led by Captain Ebbe Lieberath. To these can be added the flag carrier Lieutenant KE Ekbladh. The upholstery was white Gymnastics shirt with short sleeves, white pants, white shoes and blue and yellow belts.

There were five judges in this competition squad and they came from Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Belgium and the UK.



DE DANSKE GYMNASTERS INDMARSH PAA STADION I STOCKHOLM
Billedet er taget oppe fra det ene af Stadions Taarne i det Øjeblik, da det danske Hold svinger ind paa Stadion. Forrest gaar det kvindelige Gymnastikhold, bagefter kommer de danske Skytteforeningernes store Herrehold.

THE DANISH GYMNASTS MARCH ON STADIUM IN STOCKHOLM.

Printing: Letterpress.

A Danish cards from the 1912 Olympics.



The Swedish lady gymnasts (66)

It should be noted that it was the very many volunteers in the different sports.

In gymnastics, it was 35 distributed as follows:

One of the leaders with three assistants

2 leaders of troop competitions

2 wires for the individual competition

17 judges with deputies

2 wires for the Swedish racing and performance groups

2 order managers with one assistant system manager

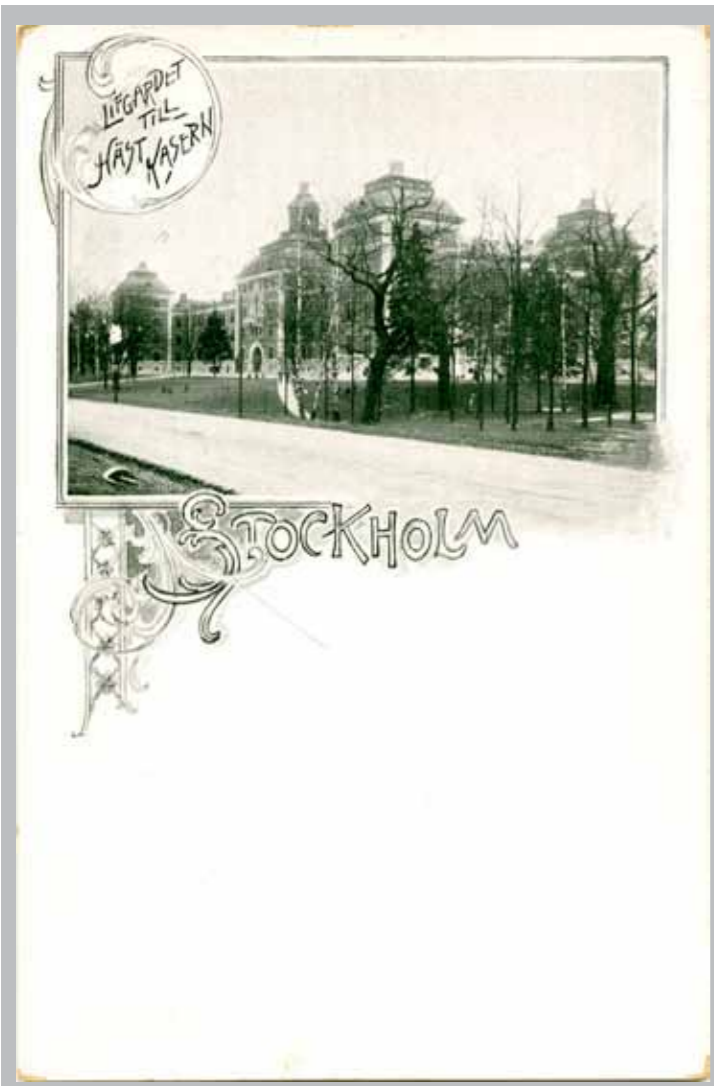
1 materials managers and one assistant equipment manager

3 racing secretary

It was also an functionary each from Belgium, Denmark, Norway and the UK



The Swedish gymnasts, winner of first price (91)



LIFE GUARDS TO HORSE BARRACKS STOCKHOLM

Printing: Letterpress

Life Guards next stadium was used a lot during the Olympics, including in connection with horse races.



Captain N. Adlercreutz (253)

Nils Adlercreutz (1866–1955) was sixth in the jumping with Ilex. On Atout he was four in eventing and was part of the Swedish team that won gold.



Lieutenant Count Lewenhaupt, Sweden (241)

Gustaf Lewenhaupt (1879–1962) took the gold medal in the team. With his horse Medusa became individually ninth.

7.3 Horse Contests

Horse sports was premiered at the 1900 Olympics but was then gone up to the Olympic Games in Stockholm.

At the IOC Congress in Athens in 1906 brought the Swedish representative Count von Rosen proposed equestrian competitions at the Olympic Games. It was tepid interest given the cost, but he managed to convince President Baron Pierre de Coubertin.

Sweden was given the task to Congress in The Hague in 1907 to come up with suggestions for equestrian competitions could be organized. This was done and the idea was that it would have been the horse races at the Olympics in 1908, but these came to be set.

In Berlin 1909 the Swedes developed a program for the Olympic Games in Stockholm, and here there was horse competitions.



Lieutenant Åke Hök, Sweden (257)

Åke Hök (1889–1963) with the horse Mona came 22nd jumping.



Lieutenant E.G. Caspersson (245)

Ernst Casparsson (1886–1973) became the sixth individual eventing at Irmelin won team gold. In jumping became the sixth place with Kiriki.



Lieutenant Nordlander, Sweden, winner of the military competition. (248)

Axel Nordlander (1879–1962) won the eventing individual and team. The horse's name was Lady Artist.



The Swedish team, who won the military competition (264)
 Axel Nordlander (1879–1962), Ernst Casparsson (1886–1973) and Nils Adlercreutz (1866–1955) was part of the Swedish team that won eventing,



Lieutenant von Blixen Finecke, winner of the steeple chase (240)
 Hans von Blixen Finecke S: r (1886–1917) was third in dressage – the task on the card do not match – with the horse Maggie.



Lieutenant H. von Blixen Finecke, 3rd in prize horseback riding (242)
 Hans von Blixen Finecke S: r (1886–1917) was third in dressage.



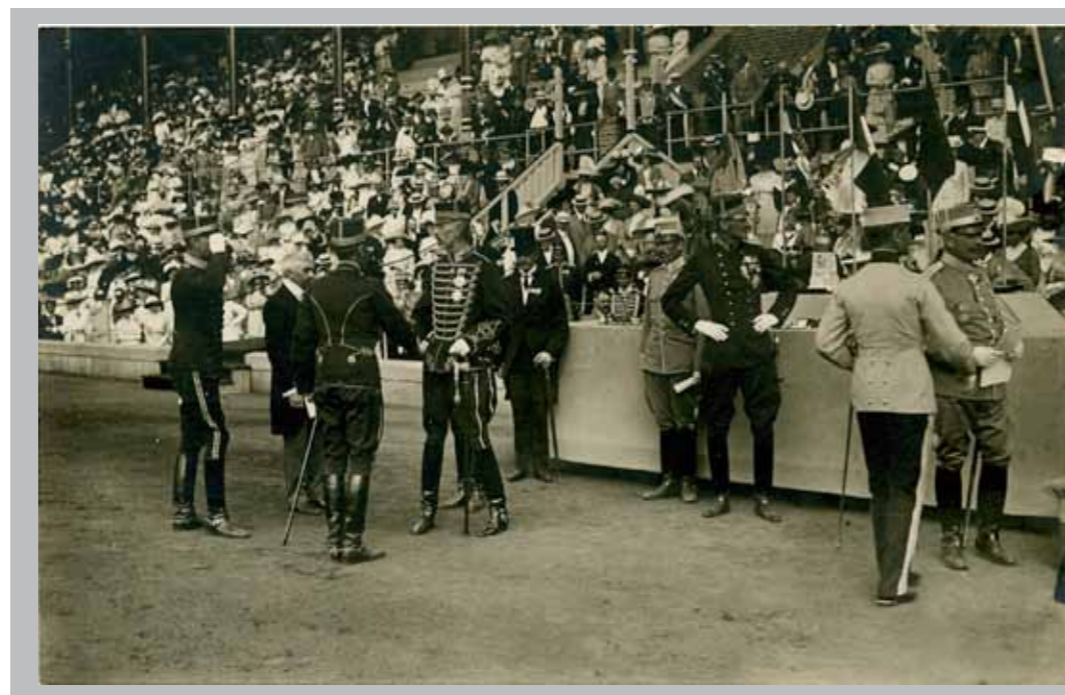
Count C. Bonde, Sweden, winner of the prize riding (250)
 Carl Bonde (1872–1957) took a gold at the 1912 Olympics but also an Olympic silver 16 years later.

Ten nations participated in equestrian competition in the 1912 Olympics: Belgium, Chile, Denmark, France, Norway, Germany, Russia, Great Britain, Sweden and the USA.
 It was very Swedish in the riding and they took care of most of the medals.

Several countries fell outside medals, including Denmark and Russia.

Medal breakdown was this:

Nation	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Points
Sweden	4	1	1	15
Germany	-	3	1	7
France	1	1	1	6
United States	-	-	1	1
Belgium	-	-	1	1



The King distributes the prizes at the horse riding competition (268)



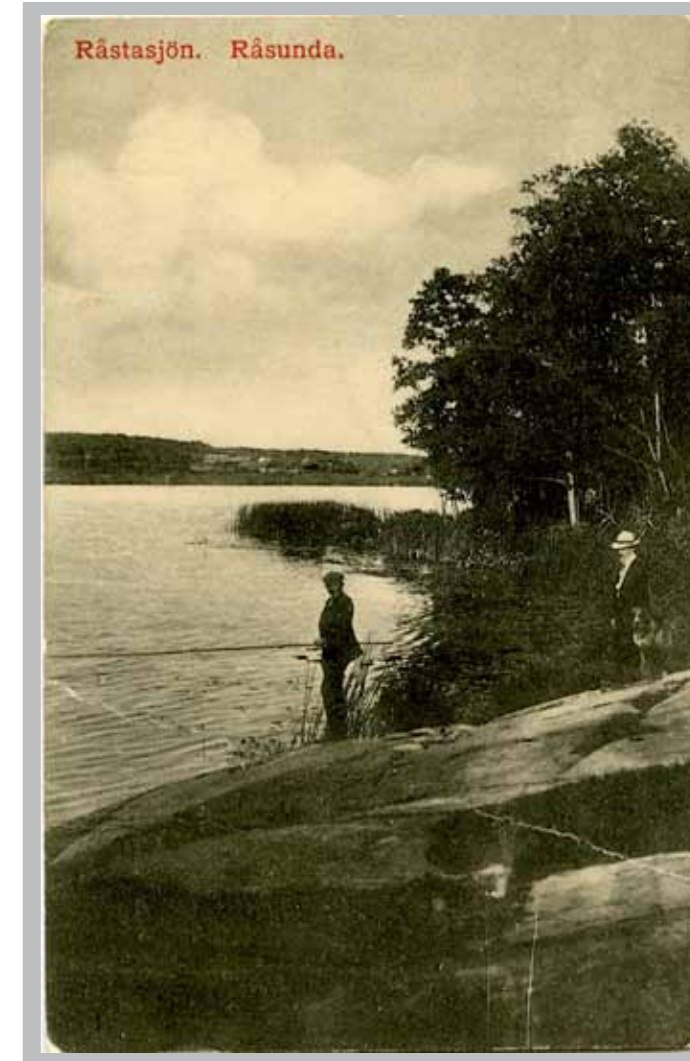
The Swedish team, winner of the prize jumping (270)
 Gustav Kilman (1882–1946), Gustav Lewenhaupt (1879–1962), Hans von Rosen (1888–1952) and Fredrik Rosencrantz (1879–1957) took Olympic gold.



2:nd, 3:rd and 1:st winners in the singleshot shooting at running deer (44)
 Medalists from left: Åke Lundeberg 1888–1939, Nestori Toivonen (1865–1927) was from Finland and Alf Swahn (1879–1931).



The Swedish shooting team. Army rifle shooting (3)
 There was gold in the Swedish team with free guns: Carl Björkman (1869–1960), Erik Blomqvist (1879–1956), Mauritz Eriksson (1888–1947), Hugo Johansson (1887–1977), Gustav Adolf Jonsson (1879–1949) and Bernhard Larsson (1879–1947). It is unclear who the seventh man is.



Råstasjön. Råsunda. cancelled 1911
Printing: Light Press. **Publisher:** Oscar Fr. Swedberg, Råsunda
 Hunting shooting was settled on a runway at Råstasjön in Solna, listed as Ellen Hill at Råsunda.

7.4 Shooting

Thirteen of the Olympic disciplines were decided at Kaknäs. The program included army rifles, Free Rifle competition, miniature rifle and pistol or revolver. Longest distance was with army rifle when fired at 600 meters. Pistol shooting was at 50 meters and the so-called duel shooting at 30 meters. At the duel shooting fired against a target who represented a military person wearing full-length. The target appeared for three seconds, then the shooter fired his shots. Then the goal was gone in seven seconds and came back.

Five shots were shot. The branch is left in the day, but called fast gun and pushed against a non-anthropomorphic painting.

For Swedish point shooting was a huge success. In the end, it was clear that Swedes would take up the fight during the Olympics.

Before the races had shooting ranges at the place Stora Skuggan was available for training shooting and also shooting ranges at Kaknäs on 25-28 June. Here it was shooting from morning to night.

Medal breakdown in shooting

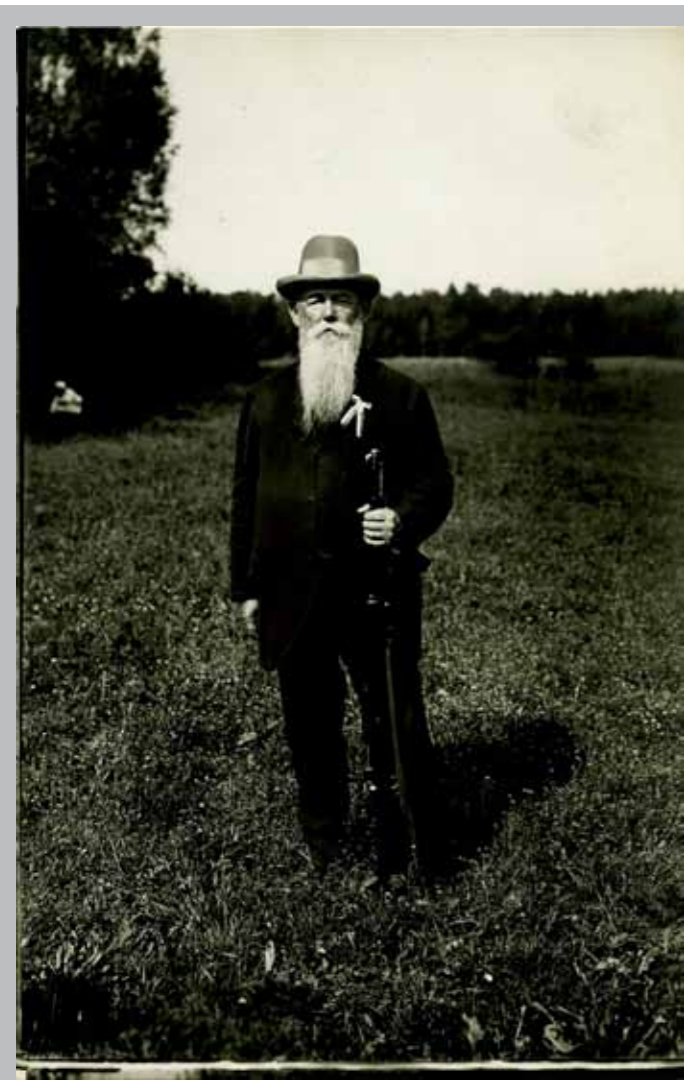
	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Points
Sweden	7	6	4	37
U.S.	7	4	3	32
United Kingdom	1	4	4	15
France	2	-	-	6
Denmark	-	1	2	4
Hungary	1	-	-	3
Norway	-	1	1	3
Germany	-	1	1	3
Russia	-	1	1	3
Finland	-	-	2	2



The Shooting-stands at Kaknäs (5)
 Kaknäs the drill field was the site of several shooting competitions.



NATIONAL SHOOTING CONTESTS AT KAKNÄS (1903)
Printing: Light Press. **Photo & publisher:** Thor Cliff



Shooting Veteran Accountant Swahn. (43)



The Swedish team, winner of the pistol shooting (39)
Gustaf Boivie (1864–1951), Johan Hübner von Holst (1881–1945), Eric Carlberg (1880–1963), William Carlberg (1880–1970).

Most successful of the Swedish shooters were William Carlberg. He came first in no less than three rounds.

Wilhelm participated in the Olympics in 1906, 1908, 1912 and 1924. The same thing was it twin brother Eric.



Sweden's team, winner of the shooting at running deer (42)
Shooters are Per Olof Arvidsson (1864–1947), Oscar Swahn (1847–1927), Åke Lundeberg (1888–1939) and Alfred "Alf" Swahn (1879–1931), the son of Oscar.

Some branches were almost foreign to the Swedes and get attracted to try to qualify for. In miniature rifle 50 meters used some of the Swedes at the auditions of ordinary rifle with open term funds.

So bearded Oscar Swahn participated in deer shooting in three Olympic Games: 1908, 1912 and 1920. In total he took during his Olympic career 3 gold, 1 silver and 2 bronze.

Oscar Swahn became the hitherto oldest Olympic gold medalist (64 years, 257 days).

Oscar Swahn is a legendary Swedish athlete who competed in the Olympics until he was just over 72 years. He was also selected for the 1924 Olympics as a 76-year-old but was forced to cancel due to illness.

Son Alfred Swahn, was even more successful than his father and took between 1908 and 1924 a total of nine medals - three gold, three silver and three bronze. Even his medals came in various forms of deer shooting.



From the shooting competitions at Råsunda. The Crown-Prince addressing the Swedish shooting veteran Mr. Swahn (14)



From the shooting competitions – at the lunch (18)
Kaknäs the drill field was the site of several shooting competitions and it was apparently a lot of time together.

7.5 Swimming, diving, rowing

Most swimming competition in Stockholm conducted in "City's bathing and swimming possibilities" in Norrström. Cold bath is called in the vernacular "Köhler" and low near Strömsborg.

Köhler fell away immediately when you would find a place for the Olympics when the track was only 33 1/3 meters long. For races over 500 meters required a 100-meter track.

They were looking for a suitable place to swim in the Greater Stockholm. Among the proposals were Saltsjöbaden bay at Lindarängen, Mälardalen beach above Marieberg and Råsunda Sea. Inadequate communications were obstacles to all these.



Rowing club 1912, Sweden, 2:nd prize in inrigged fours competition (281)

The boat was Conrad Brunkman (1887–1925), Herman Dahlbäck (1891–1968), Ture Rosvall (1891–1977), William Bruhn-Möller (1887–1964) and Wilhelm (Wille) Wilkens (1893–1967)

On 17–19 July 1912, it was time for the rowing competitions and the place was Djurgårdsbrunn Gulf.

The launch took place below the Villa Lida, about 200 meters west of Djurgården canal estuary.

The goal was flush with Torstenssons street / June hill, about 300 meters west of Djurgården.



A view of the olympic rowing course (274)

Starter was the renowned actor Axel Hultman, who incidentally was the first unofficial Swedish champion in swimming.

Along the beach road were temporary bleachers erected.

The Gold in rowing went to UK (2), Germany and Denmark.



A start for swimming 100 m. free style (104)

Sweden had four swimmers in the 100 meters. The only one who made it from the first round was Robert Andersson, but he was defeated in round two.

The possibility of obtaining a large audience to the races decided to Djurgårdsbrunn Bay advantage. Trams went to Djurgården bridge and from there it was a short walk.

The place, however, had a drawback, it could not be used after the Olympics, when the area was being exploited. It was therefore to be a temporary solution.



The start for the 400 m. team race for ladies (221)

This card and the right has the same number. It is from the same final and Granberg had two photographers on site.



The start for the 400 m. team race for ladies (221)

Only four teams participated in teams casing for women and it became final directly. Britain won in superior style with Germany in second place, third place Austria and Sweden four.



A water polo match 138)

There were six teams in water polo tournament and Sweden finished second after winning the UK, which was a great success.

Greta Johansson (1895–1978) was the great hope the Queen at the 1912 Olympics. She won gold in the high jump (10 meters) and was also Sweden's first female Olympic gold medalist.

Towards the end of her life she wrote in a letter about her in the summers 1902–1912 trained and learned swimming and diving. It was done by "trial and error" because the female athletes did not have a coach to help.

1913, she earned a living as a teacher of swimming and diving, and then lost its amateur status. She ended thus her active career.

She emigrated to the U.S. in 1913 and married there with professional diver and coach Ernst Brandsten. Together the pair was an active part of the evolution of diving in the USA.



The Swedish Adlerz, Johansson and Jansson, winners of the high diving (197)

Triple Victory for Sweden: Erik "Flea" Adlerz (1892–1975), Hjalmar Johansson (1875–1957), Jamie (John) Jansson (1892–1943)



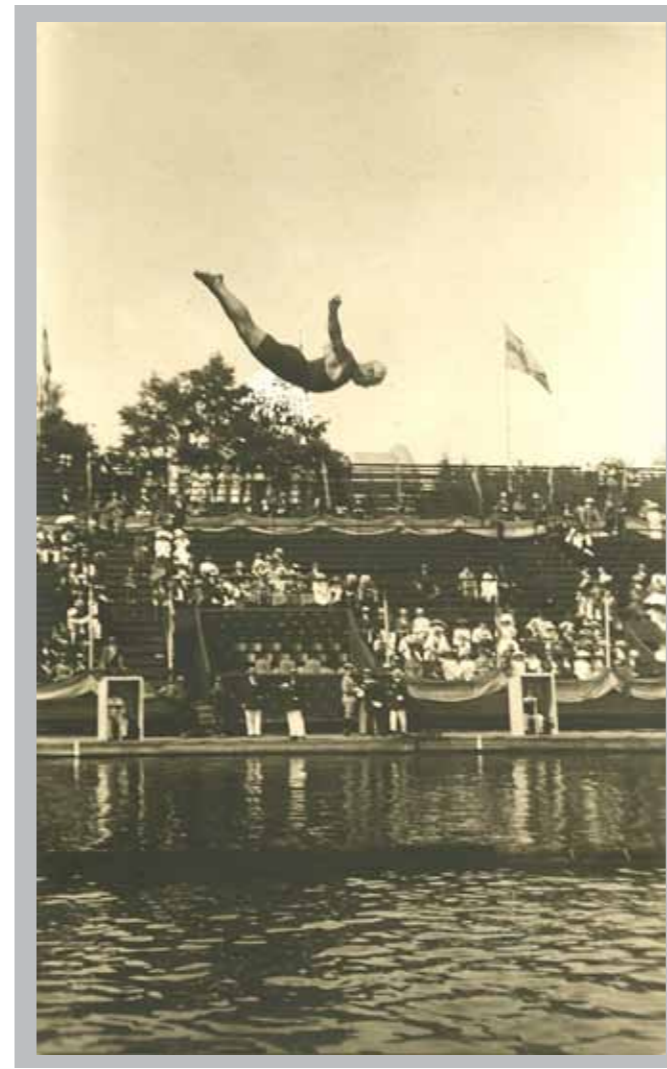
The Swedish lady swimmer Vera Thulin (217)

Vera Thulin (1893–1974) participated in swimming, where she was unplaced in the 100m free with 1.44.0.



Adlerz, Sweden, winner of high diving (223)

Erik "Flea" Adlerz (1892–1975) was a successful diver with two Olympic gold medals in Stockholm.



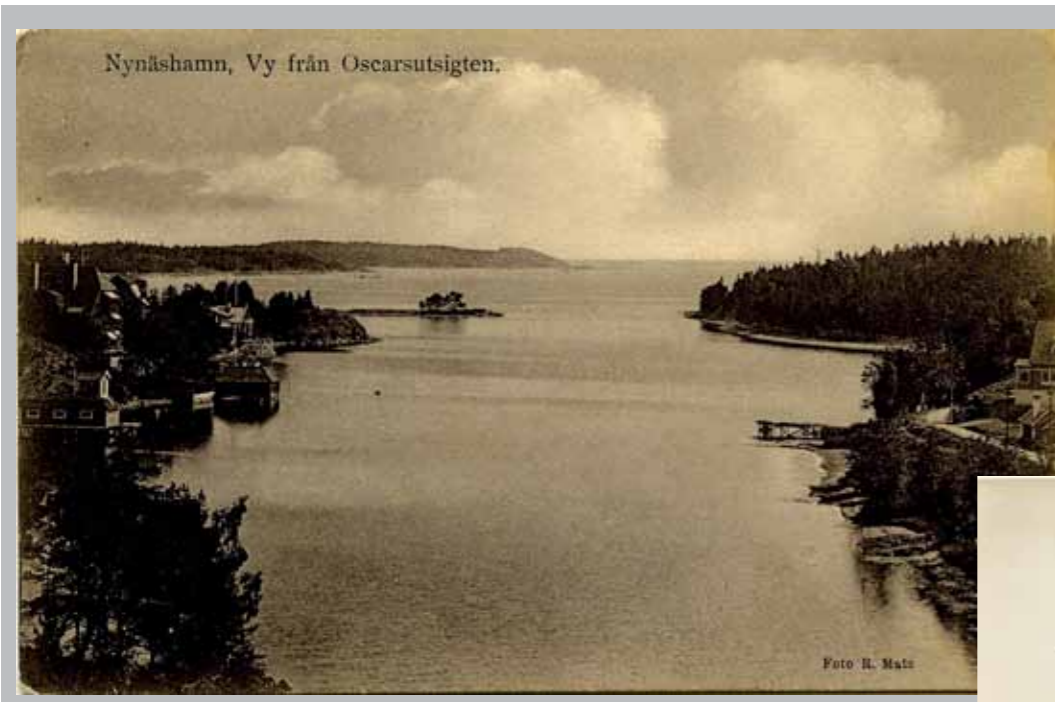
Hjalmar Johansson in high diving (88)

Hjalmar Johansson (1875–1957) took silver in straight jumps and did not went up to little sister Greta gold.



Greta Johansson, Sweden, winner of ladie's diving (202)

Margareta (Greta) Johanson (1895–1978) became the first woman to win an Olympic gold medal for Sweden.



Nynäshamn. View from the Oscars views
Printing: Light Press, imports. **Photo:** R. Matz.
 A view sent 1910th Two years later, the Olympic sailing a bite out of the Gulf.

7.6 Sailing

The races in sailing was placed to Nynäshamn. In Nynäshamn leased area north of the clubhouse and fenced, more permanent bridge was built, the fixed bridge was extended provisionally and more.

Nynäshamn was an excellent selected location. Communications with Stockholm was outstanding when the railway line Nynäs course been clear 1901th Nynäshamn was a growing society that became town years before the Olympics.



Nynäshamn, Royal Yacht Club Clubhouse

Printing: Light Press. **Publisher:** Swedish Lithographic Co., Stockholm
 A card from the time of the Olympics from the building area that was activated.



Wanda, Sweden (304)

Simultaneously with the Olympic sailing in Nynashamn, an international regatta with 120 participants from several countries. It was also an inshore race to Sandhamn. One of the boats was Swedish Wanda who is not competing in the Olympics, but still this OG card.

It was great Nordic dominance in races with the following medals and distribution points

	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Points
Sweden	1	2	1	8
Norway	2	-	-	6
Finland	-	1	2	4
France	1	-	-	3
Denmark	-	1	-	2
Russia	-	-	1	1



PART OF NYNÄSHAMN.

Printing: Light Press C N's Lj., Sthlm

Nynäs rail came in 1901 and it went almost straight into the water where it 1912 became the Olympic competitions in sailing.



Sandhamn. The postcard is written in OG month July in Sandhamn and then the hustle and bustle here. **Printing:** Light Press. **Publisher:** N.E. Andersson.



Sandhamn. **Printing:** Light Press. **Publisher:** Axel Eliasson's Art Publishers, Stockholm. Import Sandhamn about the time of the 1912 Olympics.



"Erna-Signe", Sweden (314)

Silver in the 12-meter class for Dick Bergström (1886–1952), helmsman Hugo Clason (1865–1935), Folke Johnson (1887–1962), Kurt Bergström (1891–1955), Iwan Lamby (1885–1970), Erik Lindqvist (1886–1934), Per Bergman (1886–1950), Nils Persson (1879–1941), Sigurd Kander (1890–1980), Hugo Sällström (1870–1951) and Carl Leopold Hellström (1864–1962).



"Kitty", Sweden (305)

Gold in the 10-meter for Filip Ericsson (1882–1951), helmsman Carl Leopold Hellström (1864–1962), Humbert Lundén (1882–1961), Herman Nyberg (1880–1968), Paul Isberg (1882–1955) Harry Rosenswärd (1882–1955), Erik Wallerius (1878–1967) och Harald Wallin (1887–1946)



"Sans Atout", Sweden (293)

Swedish silver in 8-meter helmsman Bengt Heyman (1883–1942), Alvar Thiel (1893–1973), Herbert Westermark (1891–1981), Nils Westermark (1892–1980), Eric Sandberg (1884–1966) and Harald Wallin (1887–1946).

On the west coast propagated man to sail most of OG would be located in the neighborhood of Gothenburg, but nothing came of it. There was water around Nynäshamn not far from Stockholm.



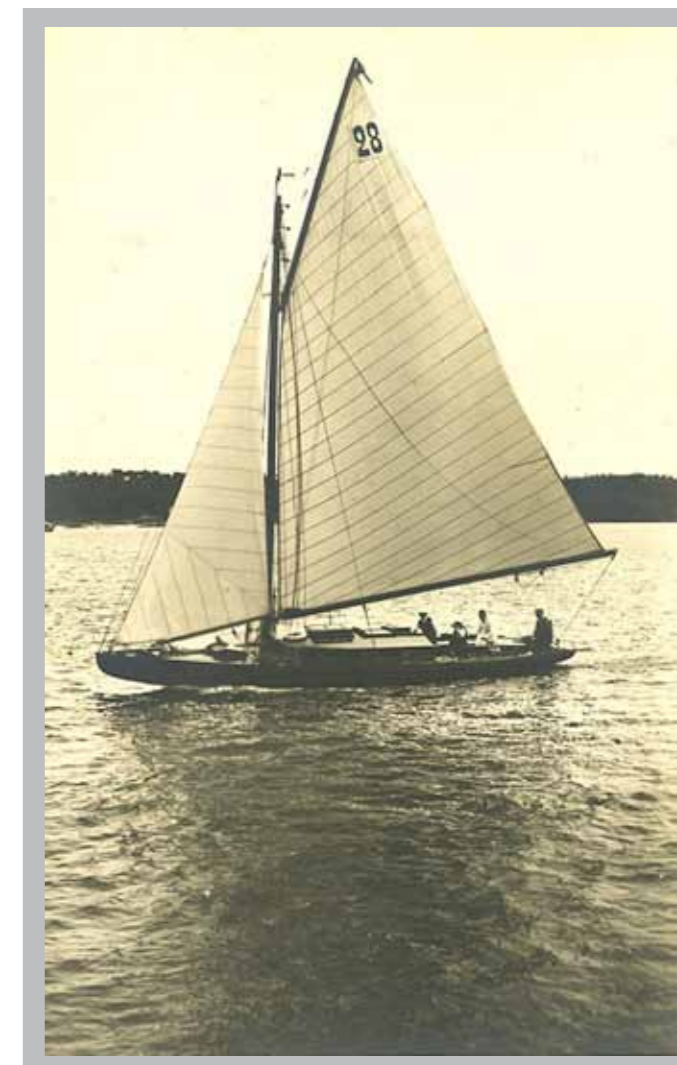
"Nina" Sweden (298)

Nina was no Swedish boat but it was pipples that competed successfully – silver medal.



"Bohème", Sweden (319)

This picture is taken in the international races KSSS arranged outside Sandhamn in close proximity to the Olympic sailing outside Nynäshamn in July 1912th. These international races designated in KSSS sailing protocol "Olympic", even though they were not. So it was no boat in the Olympics despite it being an "OG-card".



"Tyr", Sweden (312)

Tyr took part in the international races in Nynäshamn and Sandhamn but not in the Olympics.



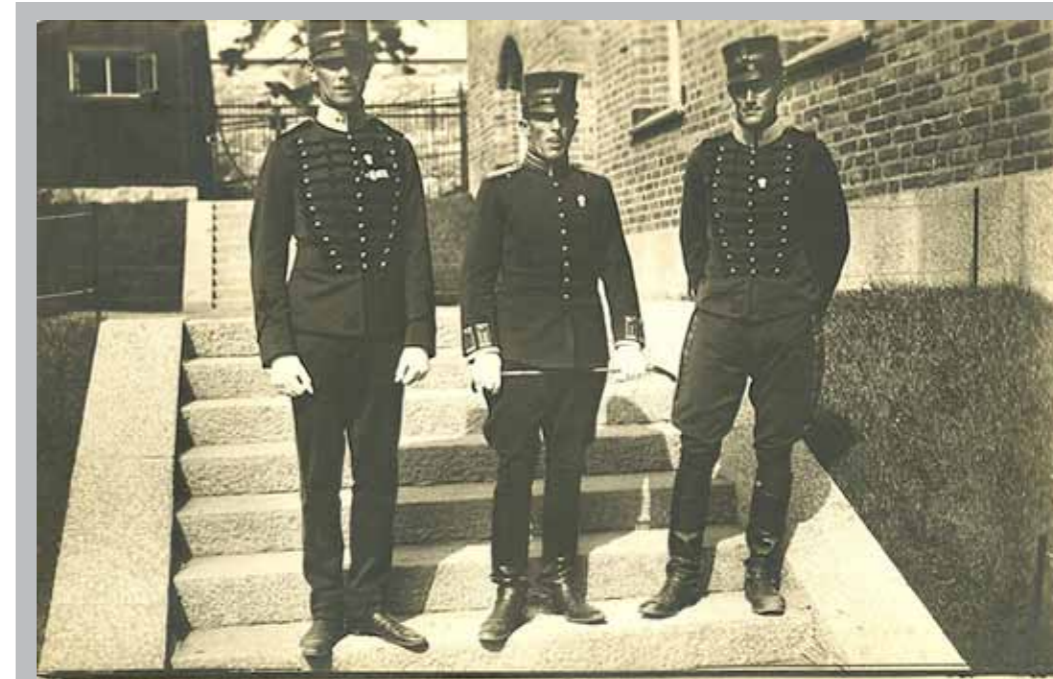
King Gustaf arrives at the Lawn Tennis ground (34)
Gustaf V was one of the very first active tennis players in Sweden. He became acquainted with the game when he visited England and Scotland 1879th



Lewis, the winner of the "Mälaren rundt", at the finish (107)
In case you could see two officers, including one in military uniform.

7.7 Cycling, modern pentathlon and tennis

Cycling was performed as Mälaren around. Best Swedish was seventh. In the team competition, it was gold. The completely newly composed branch modern pentathlon dominated Sweden's big with the top four places. It was gold, silver and bronze to Gösta Malcolm Lilliehöök (1884–1974), Karl Gösta Åsbrink (1881–1966) and Georg de Laval (1883–1970). Indoor tennis tournament was held in early May, while the outdoor tournament started on June 26 to be completely finished playing the day before the Olympic opening ceremony. In tennis, Sweden took two silver and one bronze.



The Swedes G.M. Lilliehöök, K.G. Åsbrink and G. de Laval, who won the modern pentathlon (162)

There were four Swedes in the top. American Patton – the World War II as did armored general – was fifth as a result mainly of two Swedes.



STOCKHOLM: TENNIS PAVILION AT STURE WAY.

Printing: Light Press C N's Lj., Sthlm.

1896 inaugurated the tennis pavilion, which was dismantled in 1910 to make way for the stadium. The following year it opened again after being moved to Fish Torp route 20.



From the Lawn Tennis competitions. Mrs S. Fick, Sweden (25)

Sigrid Fick (1887–1979) is one of the most successful tennis players with a total of 56 Swedish championships. In the 1912 Olympics, she took silver in the mixed doubles outdoors and bronze in mixed doubles indoors.



From the Lawn Tennis competitions. M:lle Broquedid, France. Mrs S. Fick, Sweden (24)

The outdoor tournament Frenchwoman took gold and silver Swede.

7.8 Football, Wrestling and other sports

Football was played from 29 June to 5 July games Östermalms IP, Tranebergs IP and Råsunda IP. Of the other sports include wrestling in the stadium, fencing of the tennis hall and several demonstration sports such as Icelandic Glima.

There was also competition outside the Olympic Games in mountaineering, hunting and art.



The Swedish football team (13)

Sweden lost in the eighth finals after extra time 3–4 against Holland and consolation tournament with 0–1 against Italy.

Swedish football was still quite strong this year 1912 when Djurgården IF won its first national championship after the final victory over Örgryte IS (0–0 at the Stadium, Valhalla 2–2 and 3–1 in the second play-off match at Råsunda. Five of the players in Olympics team came from right Djurgårdens IF.

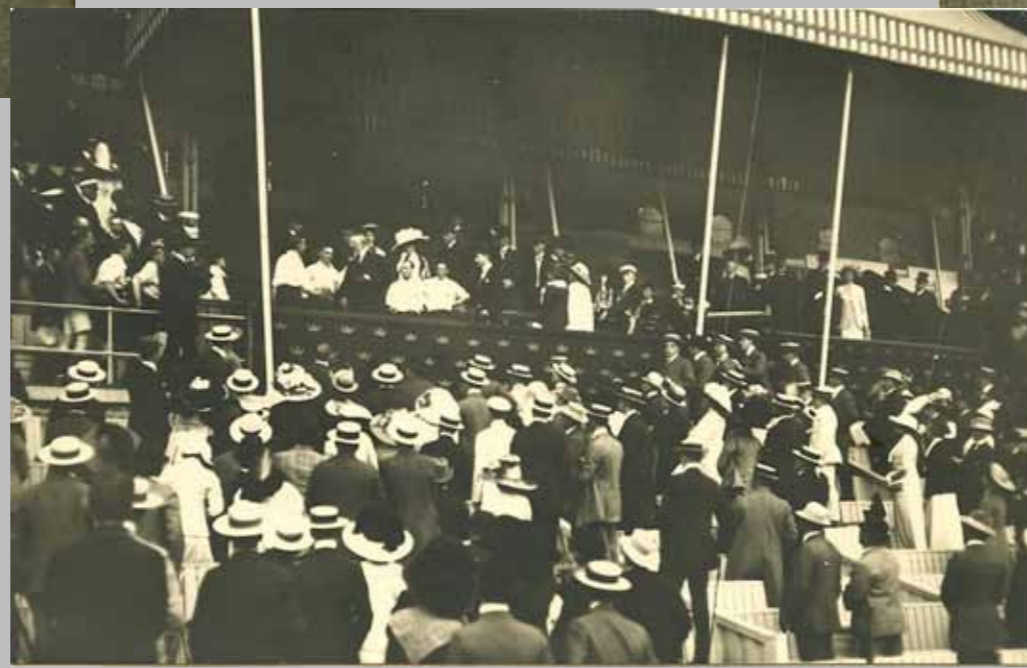


From the football competition. Germany–Austria (20)

Group Stage match played at Råsunda and the Germans were on their way to surprise, led at half time by 1–0.

In the interval conversed crown prince Gustavus with both teams. One wonders what he said for the second half was won by Austria 5–0 and 5–1 overall.

Olympic finals was played between England - Denmark, with the result 4–2.



England's football team receives the first prize om King Gustaf (54)

The English were the world's best soccer nation and won, not surprisingly Olympics.

The top ten countries in the medals in the Olympics

	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Points
Sweden	24	24	16	136
U.S.	23	18	19	124
United Kingdom	10	15	16	76
Finland	9	8	9	52
Germany	5	13	6	47
France	7	4	3	32
Denmark	1	6	4	19
Norway	4	1	3	19
South Africa	4	2	-	16
Hungary	3	2	3	16



Wrestling (63)

Wrestling was carried out at the Stadium. Finland became best nation with seven medals to four of the runner-up Sweden. Four countries took a medal each.



"Glima", the native character of wrestling on Iceland 213)

There were several demonstration sports during Olympics: longtime plays, Icelandic Glima and baseball.

8. Stockholm – 24 gold, and then...

Sunshine Olympics in 1912 was over – it had been very hot in July – and it was time to look towards 1916 in Berlin, which however had to be canceled because of the First World War.

After the Olympics, it was a scandal with Jim Thorpe who lost his gold when he was classified as professionals. It became the first posthumously as he was awarded his gold again.

1956, Sweden was part of the Olympics when Australia could not organize horse races. Therefore, it became Equestrian Olympics at the Stadium.

In the mid-1980s, the question arose of an Olympic Games in Stockholm. On 14 August 1996 searched Sweden game eight years later, but 5 September 1997 determined that Athens would host the Games

2004th

Maybe it was the last time Stockholm searched games...

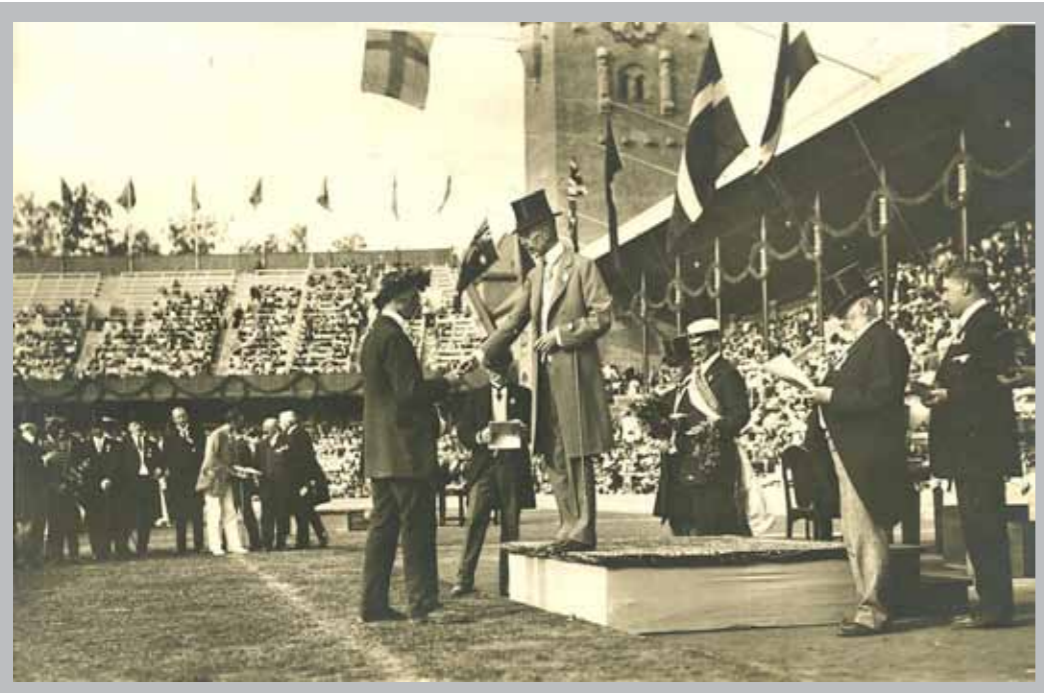
Three other Swedish cities have applied for Winter Olympics: Gothenburg 1984, Falun 1988 and 1992 and Östersund in 1994, 1998 and 2002.

We must content ourselves with throughout 2012 celebrated the 100th anniversary of the stadium and the Olympic Games in Stockholm 1912th. There were more than 100 different sports and cultural events in and around Stockholm. Starting occurred on January 6 with the ice festival Östermalms IP. Sunshine Week and Stadium Festival in early June were other highlights.



Three Swedish flags hoisted at the same time (176)

Swedish dominance and Sweden took the most medals of any country.



Lindblom, Sweden, the hop, step and jump winner, receives his prize (230)

Gustaf "Topsy" Lindblom (1891–1960) won the triple jump and received the gold medal of the king. Notably, the king stood up to, quite natural how the community was 100 years ago. The king was the highest in rank.



J. Thorpe, winner of the pentathlon and decathlon (238)

He was regarded as the games greatest athlete, but was after the Olympics disqualified.



Jakobsson, Sweden, the best European in the Marathon race (210)

Sigge came sixth and it was a great disappointment to many. Then as now, was there great demands on the Swedish participants.



The Swedes Lomberg and Wieslander, 3rd and 2nd in the decathlon (234)

Hugo Wieslander (1889–1976) took the gold medal at the Summer Olympics in 1912 in the decathlon after Jim Thorpe disqualified because he violated amateur rules. In 1982, Thorpe was reinstated as a shared gold medalist with Wieslander by the International Olympic Committee. Charles Lomberg (1886–1966) had a real great success and it was just the 1912 Olympics.



ANATOLE BOLIN

Anatole "Tolly" Bolin held the world record of 1,000 yards from 1918 to 1922. At the 1920 Olympics he competed in the 400 meters and 800 meters, but without reaching any final.

1916 would have been the Olympics in Berlin, but the First World War stopped it.

Sweden never came into the war, and even if there were problems with food and supplies Sweden fared well.

The Swedish athletes could even train and compete. There was even a separate "Olympic Games" 1916 called Swedish Games.

The branch that gradually grew stronger, the free sports and also football.

Sweden came well prepared for the Olympics in 1920 and it was much the same thing to the Olympics in 1948 in London as Sweden also went beyond World War II.



HANS JAGENBURG

High jumper from Kinnarumma was at the 1920 Olympics nine in height by 180.



RUNAR ÖHMAN

Runar was a hope for the 1920 Olympics but he seems to have stopped in the 1918th. He took ten national championships the years 1914-1918.



C.J. LIND

Carl-Johan "Massa" Lind (1883-1965) was a Swedish thrower from IF Göta in Karlstad who participated in the Olympics in 1912, 1920, 1924 and 1928. He took two medals in 1920: silver in hammer throw and bronze in weight throwing.

All 5 cards

The cards are issued by a publisher as a Swedish athletics coach at the 1912 Olympics had started. So it was Ernie Hjertberg who had a business in Gothenburg.

Printing: Light Touch

Publisher: International Novelty

W.PETTERSSON

William Peterson Björneman (1895-1965) was a Swedish sprint and distance jumpers from Kalmar IS. He broke through in 1920 with a gold medal and was part of the Swedish team bronze in the 4x100 meters. He won five national championships in the long jump: 1918-1920 and 1924th. His Swedish record of 7.39 held up until 1927.





Jacob Westberg, Swedish Games 1916th. Printing: Light Touch. Jacob Westberg (1885–1978) from NS Södermalm in Stockholm came 22th in the marathon at the 1912 Olympics. He became Swedish champion in 1915 and won the Swedish Games 1916th. He did not, however Olympics 1920th.



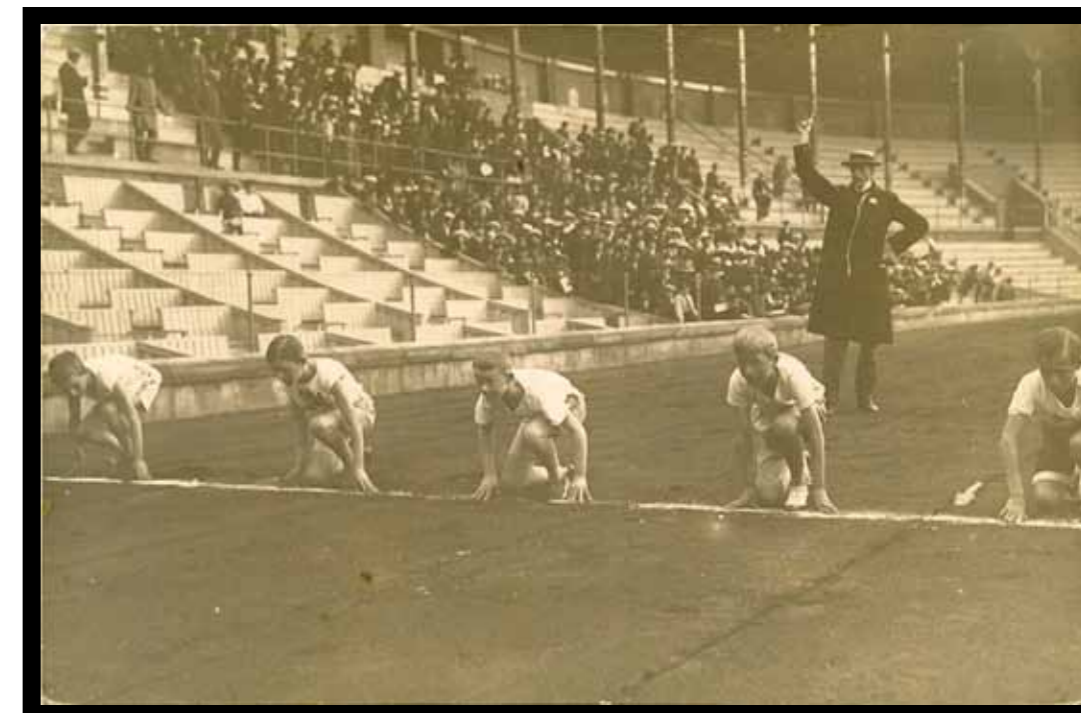
Institute Olympique de Lausanne - Session 1917th

Printing: Letterpress. R. E. Chapallaz fils, Lausanne. If any of the Swedes took part, we have not been able to ascertain

In 1916 it was time for the Swedish Games – arranged just for the Olympics had been canceled. One can also note that the Olympic movement, despite the war grew stronger. Switzerland Lausanne began to become the center of the Olympic movement.

1920 was the OG and the Swedish wave of success from 1912 continued in Antwerp. Sweden became the second best nation after the United States with 19 gold, 20 silver and 25 bronze.

The success continued in the upcoming Olympics, though not in that order as before. Overall, one can say, however: the 1912 Olympics has meant a lot to Swedish sport at all levels.



Stadium. Printing: Light Press. A card in the youth competitions at the Stadium, postmarked 9/23/1913. Stadium and the Olympic Games came to mean a lot for Swedish sport.



7th Olympiade - Anvers 1920th Defiles des athletes (Suede)

Printing: Light Touch

The Swedish Olympic team at the Olympics after Stockholm, then in Antwerp.



Junior championships in Scania province 1922nd

Printing: Light Press.

New stars came out and maybe his runner were inspired by the 1912 Olympics.



Football. Printing: Light Press. **Photo:** Th. Modin, Stockholm Ragnar Wicksell in Djurgården win the draw in the Swedish Championship final against AIK on 11/11 1917th "Ragge" participated in both the 1912 Olympics and 1920 while AIK's captain "Knutte" Nilsson never became Olympic players. Djurgården won the match at the Stadium with 3–1.