



Tumbler. Nataliya Shevchenko. XXI century. Russia



Dives. Nataliya Shevchenko. XXI century. Russia

Dive. Pedro Cobo. XXI century. Colombia

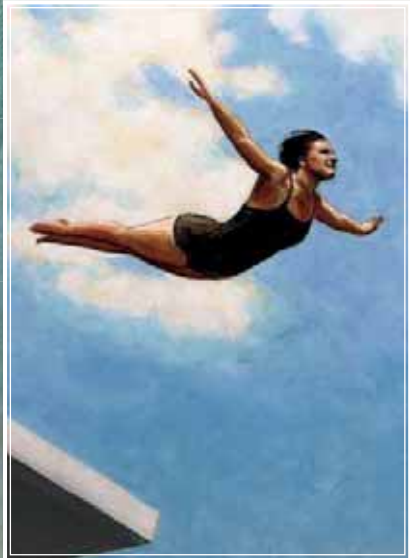


Dive. Pedro Cobo. XXI century. Colombia

Question. Nataliya Shevchenko. XXI century. Russia



Dive. Danny MacCoe. 2018. USA



Flight in the Clouds. Sarah Maurice. XXI century. USA



Tower dive. Temoana, French Polynesia



Swallow Dive. Malcolm Liepke. 2017. USA



*Soviet physical culture. Panel.
Aleksandr Samokhvalov. 1936*



*At the Water Station. Vladimir Koshkin. 1936. State Art
Museum named after O.M. Radishchev. Saratov, Russia*

Diving in Socialist Realism

Socialist realism was the predominant form of approved art in the Soviet Union from its development in the early 1920s to its eventual fall from official status beginning in the late 1960s until the breakup of the Soviet Union in 1991. While other countries have employed a prescribed canon of art, socialist realism in the Soviet Union persisted longer and was more restrictive than elsewhere in Europe, creating a style that has no equals in the world.

The theme of sport in the USSR was an integral part of the Soviet art - a large number of paintings and graphic works were devoted to the topic of a healthy mind in a healthy body.

Sport was one of the most important brands of Soviet ideology. Athletic achievements glorified the prestige of the Soviet political system and were evident proof of the superiority of the Soviet way of life.

The realistic works of famous Soviet artists - Aleksandr Deineka, Yuriy Pimenov, Aleksandr Samokhvalov, Georgiy Nissky, Kirill Kustodiey, Viktor Pankov - are a natural continuance of the artistic traditions of the Russian Peredvizhniki passed down from generation to generation by both artists of the early twentieth century and the school that was preserved and developed in the 1950s. This tradition was uniquely realized by the best creators of the 1960-1970.

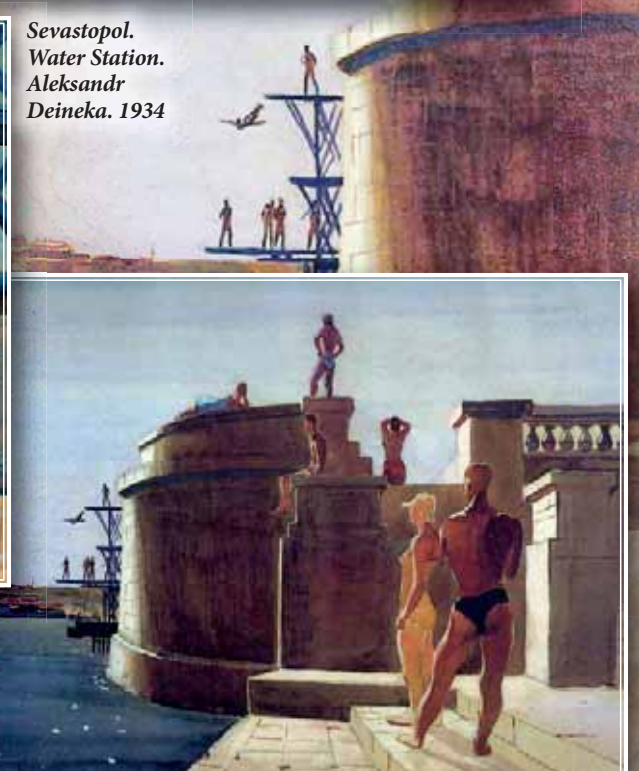
Contemporary artists continue the tradition of socialist realism, one of them is Georgiy Guryanov from Russia. In his paintings Georgiy attempted to reflect the Soviet works of art of the 1930s. G. Guryanov's Dive into the Water (1998-2000) serves as remarkable proof of the lingering tradition.

*Swimmer. Sergey Luppov. Second half of the
1920s-1950s. Art Museum named
after V. and A. Vasnetsov. Vyatka, RSFSR*

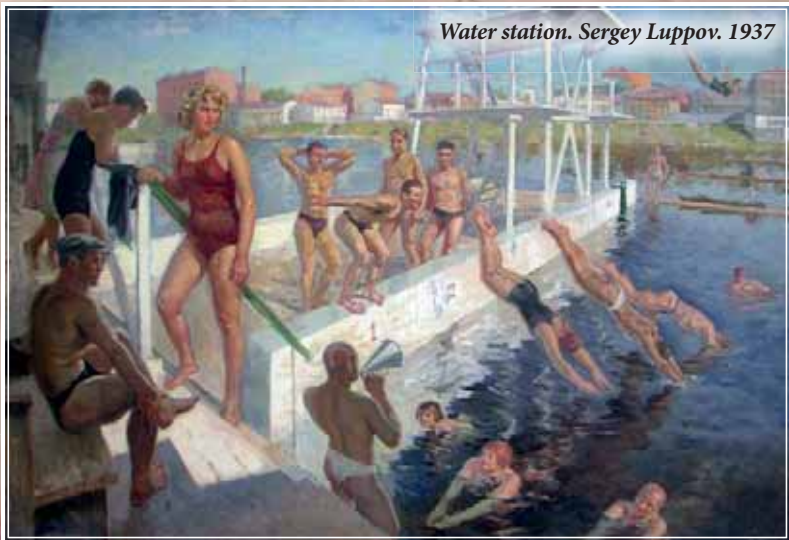


*Sevastopol. Dynamo Water
Station. Aleksandr Deineka.
1938*

*Sevastopol.
Water Station.
Aleksandr
Deineka. 1934*



Water station. Sergey Luppov. 1937



Water Station. Sergey Luppov. 1937. Art Museum, Taganrog, Russia



Sports new buildings in Moscow. Sergey Luchishkin. Museum of Art, Ivanovo, Russia



Dive. Georgiy Guryanov. 1995-2001. Russia



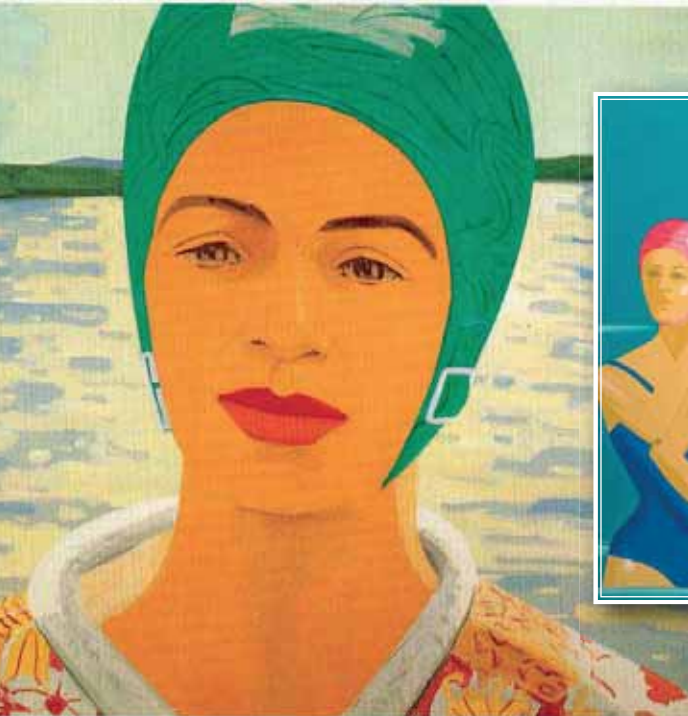
Sports. Sergey Luppov. 1930. Russia



Diving boy. Aleksandr Deineka. 1939. National Museum "Kyiv Art Gallery", Kyiv, Ukraine



Russian swallow. Mikhail Serdyukov. 1976. Regional Art Museum, Orenburg, Russia



Eleuthera. Alex Katz. XX century. USA

File 9132. Alex Katz. XX century. USA

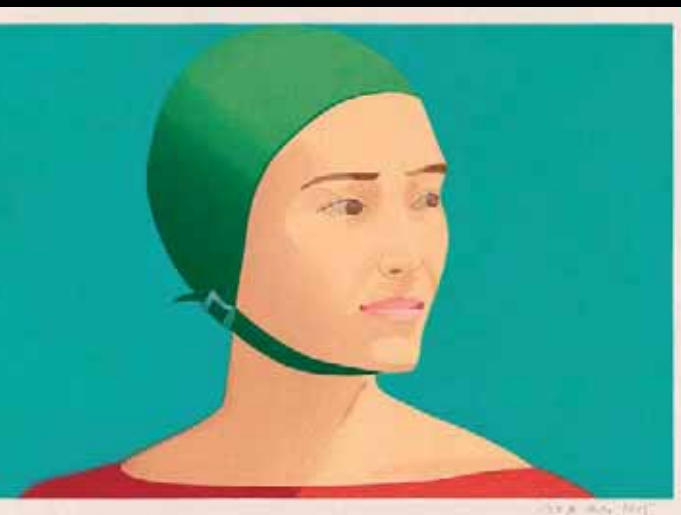
Diving in Pop-Art

Pop-art is a set of experimental, modernist, emphatically unusual, exploratory endeavours in the art of the twentieth century. Pop art of the 1950s and 1960s emerged as a reaction to abstract expressionism. This artistic approach shows itself as an emotional and energetic style, that exploits emotions of the present.

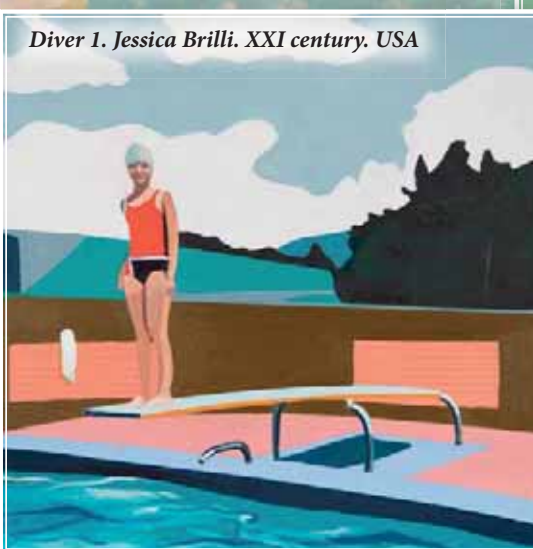
The main elements Pop-art are the divertissement with size, colour and quantity, availability of photographic, painted images of large sizes, use of repetitive motives, use of neon paints, bright colouring, comics, and many interesting details. Authors often used synthetics, plastic, paper, metal and more to implement their ideas,

American artist Andy Warhol is the most famous figure in mid-century Pop-Art. It is he who tried to take this style beyond art and make it a way of life. In his works, Warhol tried to move away from human influence, relied on replicated, familiar images. He was one of the first to use screen printing as a way to create paintings.

Many representatives of this artistic movement addressed the topic of aquatic sports in general and diving in particular in their works.



Girl in a Green Hat. H&M collection. Alex Katz. USA



Diver 1. Jessica Brilli. XXI century. USA

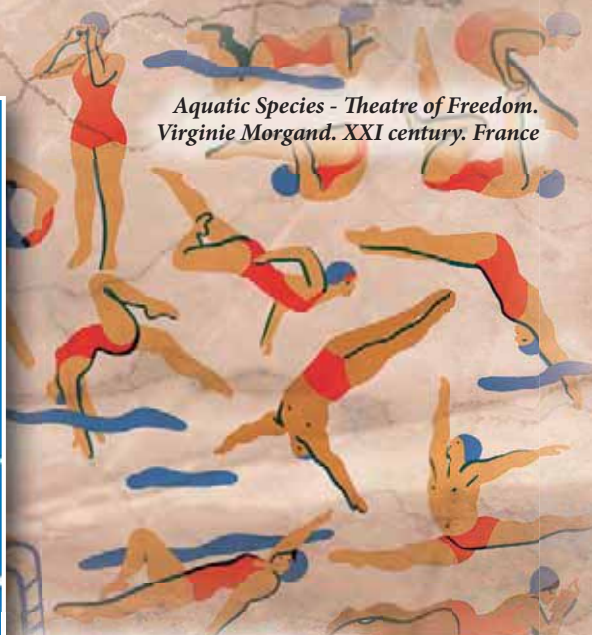
*In the Pool. 9.
Virginie Morgand.
XXI century. France*



*Diver 2. Jessica Brilli.
XXI century. USA*

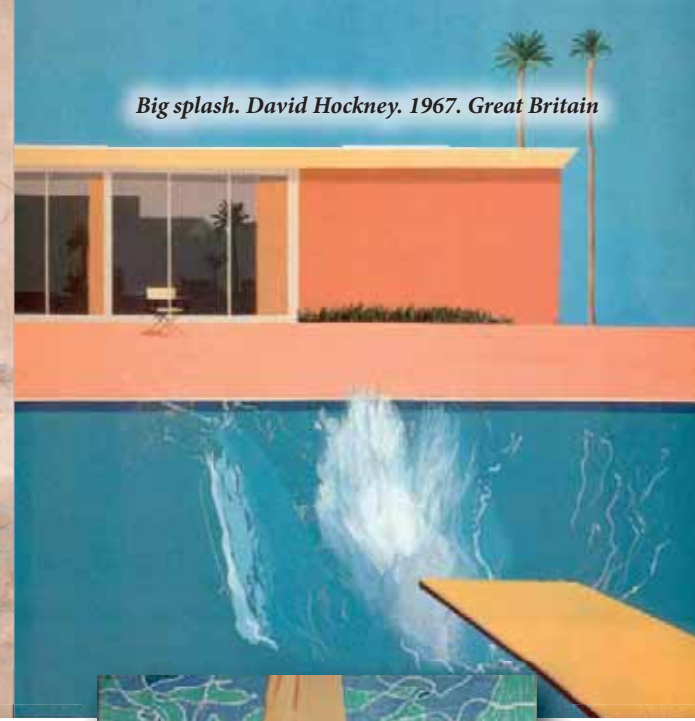


Aquatic Species - Theatre of Freedom. Virginie Morgand. XXI century. France



In the pool. 5. Virginie Morgand. XXI century. France

Big splash. David Hockney. 1967. Great Britain



Olympic poster. 1972. Munich. David Hockney. 1970

Quite interesting are the works of the American artist, the Guggenheim Fellowship winner (for the manifestation of exceptional creative potential or exceptional creative abilities in art), who continues the figurative traditions of Pop-Art, Alex Katz - File 9132, Eleuthera, Swimmer, Green Hat.

Also noteworthy are the works of one of the most influential artists of the twentieth century, a prominent representative of Pop-Art of the 1960s, awarded the Order of the Companions of Honour of Great Britain, David Hockney.

In November 2018, David Hockney's painting Portrait of an Artist (Pool with Two Figures) was sold at Christie's auction for a record amount of 90 million 300 thousand dollars.

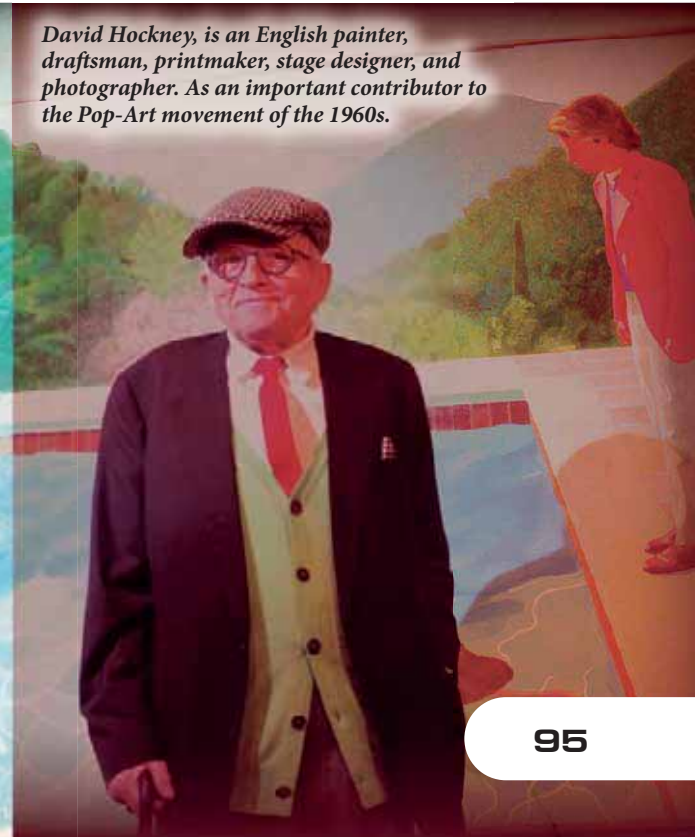
This British painter, a classic representative of Pop-Art, dedicated many of his works to aquatic sports. His paintings Splash, Big Splash, California, Peter Getting Out of Nick's Pool continue to impress onlookers. Hockney said of them, "I loved the idea of painting this thing that lasts for two seconds: it takes me two weeks to paint this event that lasts for two seconds".

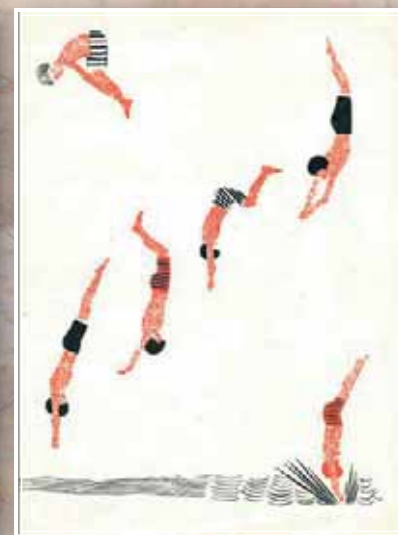
A wonderful lithograph by David Hockney, a poster of diving events of the XX Olympic Games in Munich in 1972 is a point of undeniable interest for sports fans.



Portrait of an Artist (Pool with Two Figures) David Hockney. 1972. In November 2018, it was sold for US\$ 90.3 million, at that time the highest price ever paid at an auction for a painting by a living artist

David Hockney, is an English painter, draftsman, printmaker, stage designer, and photographer. As an important contributor to the Pop-Art movement of the 1960s.





Diving. Illustration of the book «Camp» by Alexey Lakhonov

Diving in Graphic Design



Diving on book endpapers. XX century



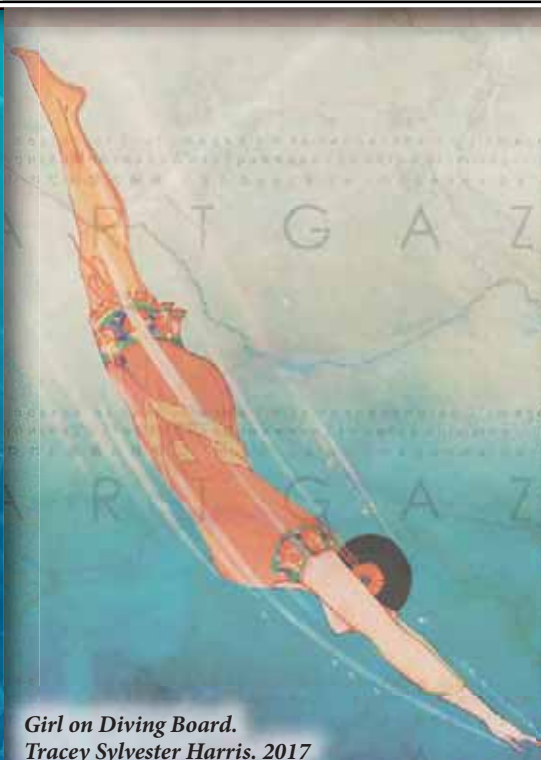
Graphic design uses visual compositions to solve problems and communicate ideas through typography, imagery, colour, and form. Graphic designers create and combine symbols, images, and text to form visual representations, ideas and messages.

The term “graphic design” was coined in 1922 by William Addison Dwiggins. The development of graphic design can be traced from the time of human origin: from cave paintings, Babylonian cuneiform, Egyptian graphic symbols, images on the Roman Column of Trajan, illuminated manuscripts of the Middle Ages to the neon lights of New York and Tokyo.

The formation and self-determination of graphic design took place in a certain socio-cultural context. Modernism as an ideology of the early twentieth century became a historical prerequisite for graphic design.

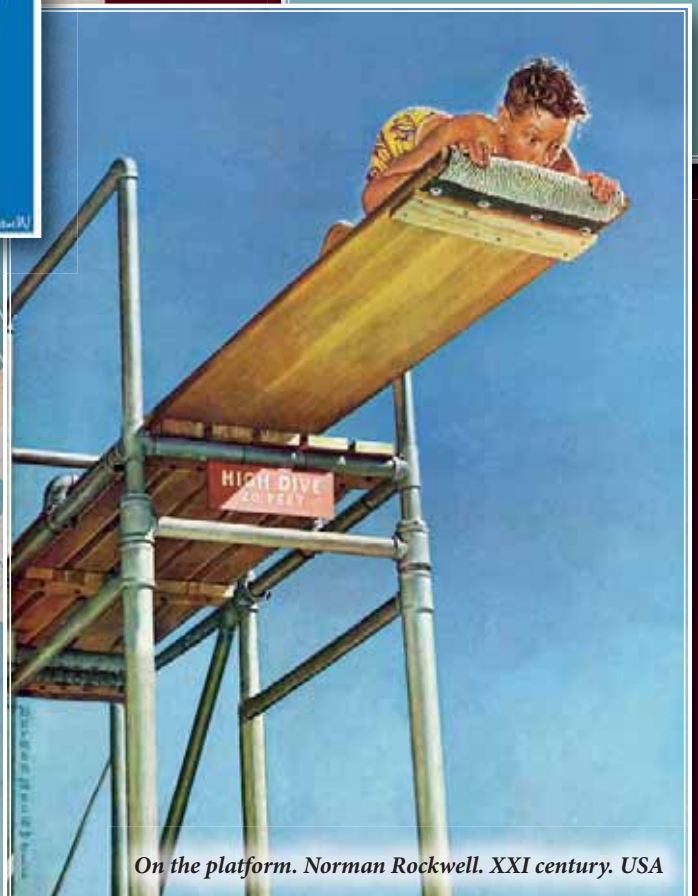
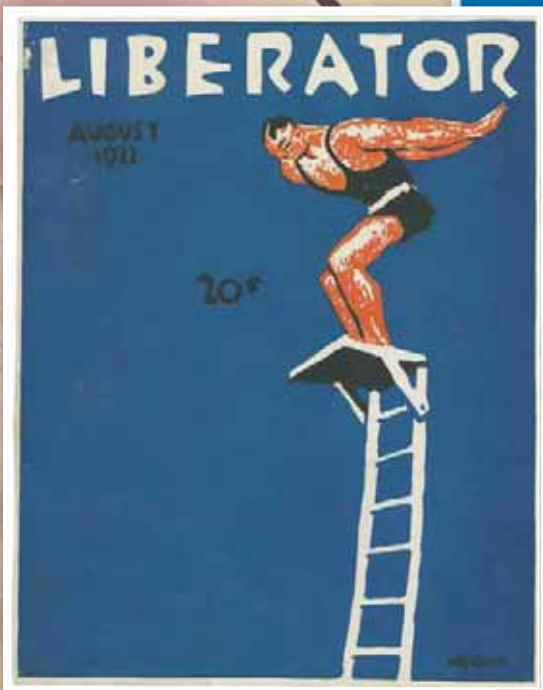
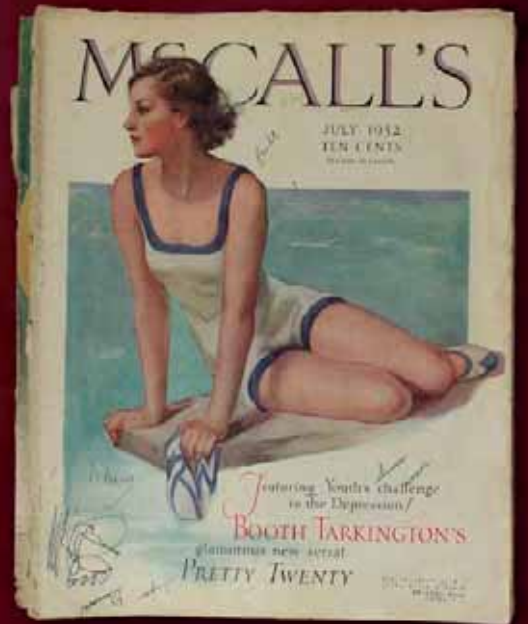
The initial stage of development of graphic design may be called modernist. Its main components were vividly represented in the poster art.

Ideas of outstanding masters of the first half of the twentieth century are an example for new generations of graphic designers.



Girl on Diving Board. Tracey Sylvester Harris. 2017





Cover of the Liberator magazine. August 1922. William Gropper. United Kingdom

On the platform. Norman Rockwell. XXI century. USA



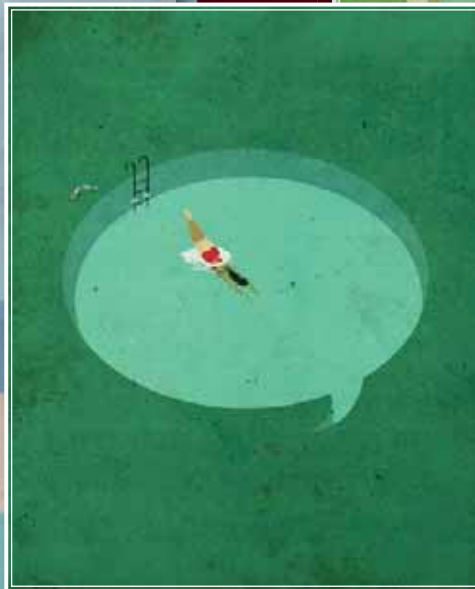
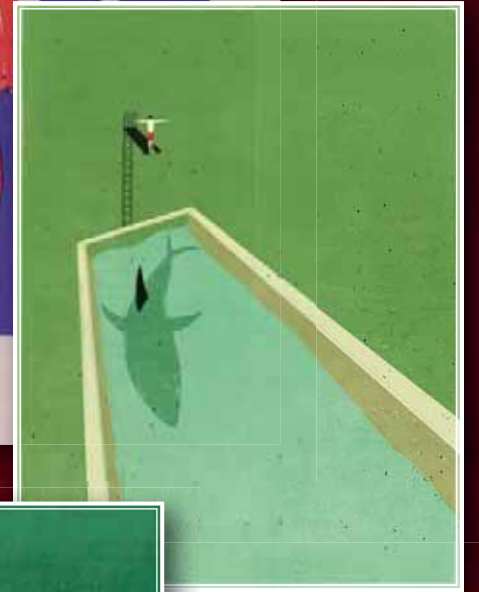
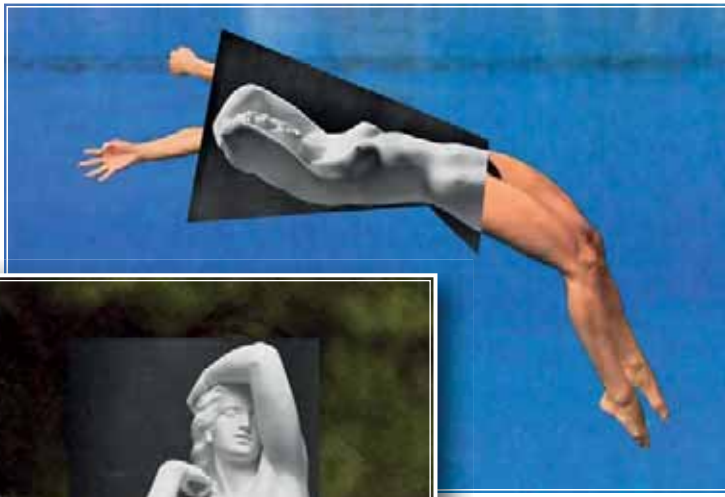
Throughout its existence, graphic design has undergone radical transformations, in the first half of the twentieth century. The visual component was the goal of the design project, so its objects were evaluated taking into account aesthetic qualities. Modern graphic design has become communicative where the visual decisions act not in the role of the purpose, and as means of communication.

Collage was an important step in the development of graphic design, appearing in the first half of the twentieth century in France; this technique was dictated by the desire for creative experimentation due to the fact that traditional oil painting ceased to correspond to the spirit of the time. The founders of Cubism, Pablo Picasso and George Braque are the founders of the collage in fine arts.

The industrial culture of the early twentieth century gave impetus to the development of photo collage. This technique is widely used in the avant-garde works.

Given the rapid and massive growth in information sharing, the demand for experienced designers is greater than ever, particularly because of the development of new technologies and the need to pay attention to human factors beyond the competence of the engineers who develop them, where sport plays an integral part in amassing the designer's ideas.







Diving in Posters

A poster is a concise, noticeable, often coloured image with short text, usually made on a large sheet of paper that is made for advertising, informational or educational purposes. In other words, it is a visual message to the viewer who must come to conclusions or take certain action.

The poster as new artistic genre was developed at the end of the XIX century in European art. The invention of colour lithography immediately raised its artistic level. Famous artists took part in the creation of the posters and introduced the refined Art Nouveau style into the advertising art. Among them were masters of the first magnitude: Aubrey Beardsley, Eugène Grasset, Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec, Alphonse Mucha, William Bradley. The first exhibition of European art posters took place in New York in 1890.

Much attention was paid to the sports in poster art of the late nineteenth - early twentieth century. Magazine posters or calendars promoted various sports and related techniques, clothing, and lifestyle.

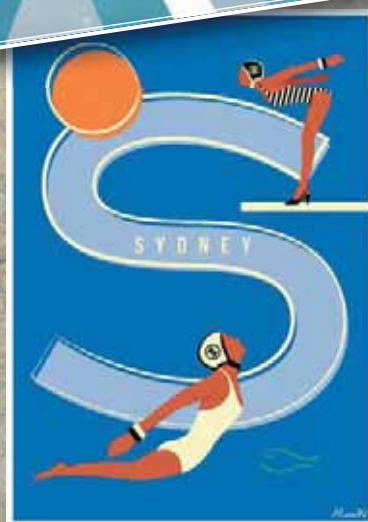
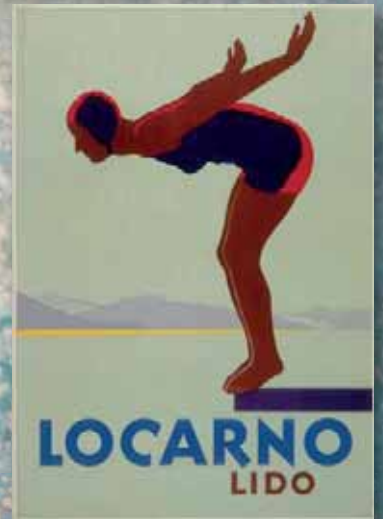
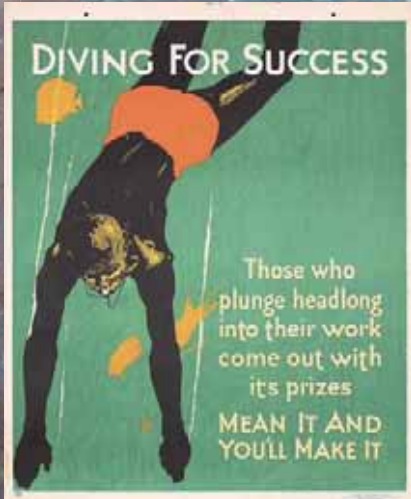
Lithography began to be considered as an independent kind of art in the twentieth century when the offset printing and photography were used to produce posters. In particular, in 1920–1970, painting, graphics, and photography became actively included into posters.

With the advent of relatively cheap digital printers in the late XX - early XXI century, digital poster printing became widespread.

The poster often uses artistic metaphor, figures of different scales, images of events that take place at different times and in different places, the outline of objects, as well as photographs in combination with drawing and painting.

Diving posters are mostly advertisements of competitions or coveted vacation spots. Tanned, trained, physically perfect divers are captivated by active activities on the water, encouraged to practice sports and lead a healthy lifestyle, inspire to conquer new horizons.







Diving in Philately

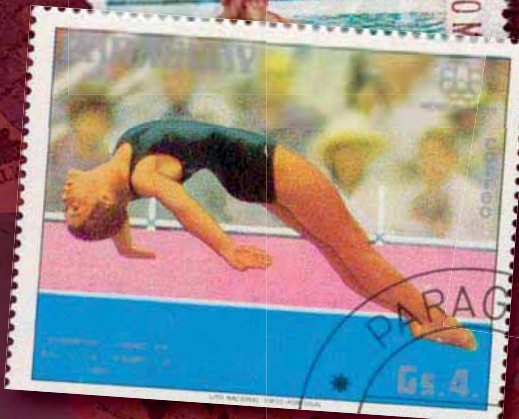
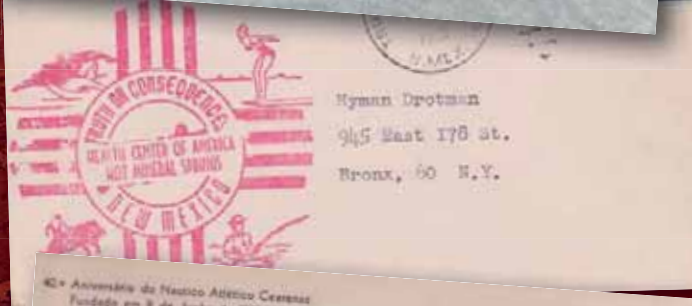
As diving events had significantly spread internationally in the first half of the twentieth century, post offices in most countries of the world issued postage stamps dedicated to this sport. More often postage stamps depict diving events at the Olympic Games, World Championships, Continental Championships, student Universiades held under the auspices of FISU, etc.

Series of stamps and postage blocks were made shortly before the commencement of various competitions held by the International Amateur Swimming Federation, National Championships around the world, Continental Games.

A series of postage stamps dedicated to prominent personalities who have promoted this sport are of interest to collectors.

Another type of postage stamps on diving are the commemorative, which are usually made at a high printing resolution.







Series of postage stamps Sport in the USSR. 1935



It is worth mentioning a series of postage stamps called The Sports in the USSR, which were issued in 1935, 1938 and 1948. Prominent artists of that time were involved in creating this series.

In 1935, the stamp depicting Diving made by artist Vasilii Zavyalov was issued in 200,000 copies; in 1938, artist Ivan Dubasov created a Diving postage stamp, which was issued in 4,100,000 copies; in 1948, artist V. Andreev created a Diving postage stamp, which was issued in 1,000,000 copies.

In 1956, artist L. Golovanov worked on a series of stamps Spartakiad of the Peoples of the USSR. The Diving stamp was issued with a circulation of 200,000 copies.

In the following series of sports stamps of the USSR Spartakiad of the Peoples of the USSR, World Championships, the theme of diving was not included.



Series of postage stamps Sport in the USSR. 1948

Series of postage stamps Sport in the USSR. 1938





ORIGINAL FLIGHT
 LANTA
 TO
 PULCO
 EASTERN

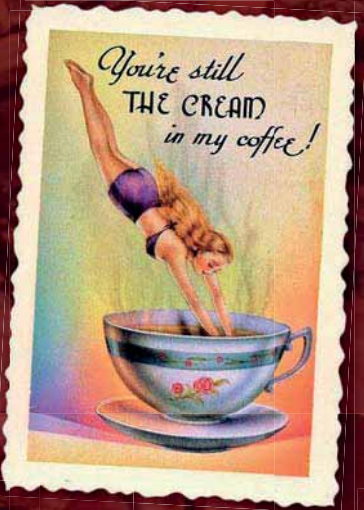
Diving in Postcards

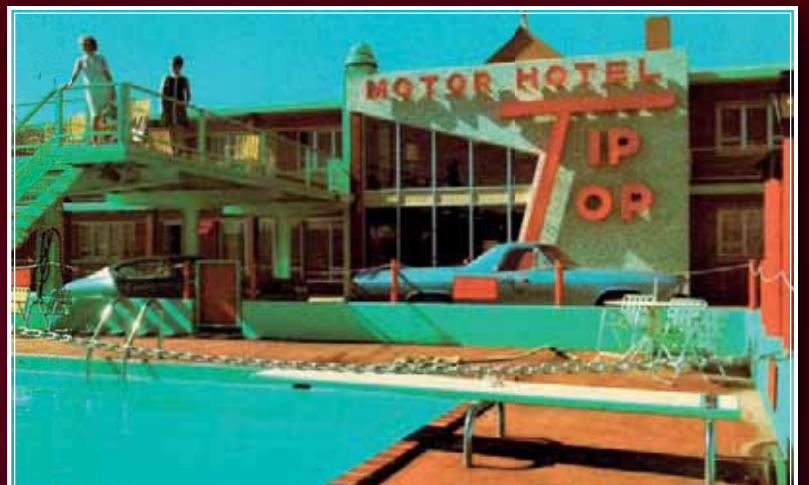
The number of tourists to aquatic and seaside resorts in the European countries increased in the second half of the nineteenth century. These were predominantly middle- and working-class representatives in the middle and late nineteenth century, respectively.

The most important means of advertising aquatic resorts were postcards (open letters), which were used actively in the late nineteenth century. The development of this new means of communication and advertising contributed to the technical achievements of the era. In the 1870's, thanks to the appearance of colour lithography, the range of open letters (postcards) expanded. Postcards were made for sale, and here the artists focused on the favourite subjects of the resort audience.

Main plot was aquatic leisure. Slender and tanned young men and women, sunlit ponds serving as background, became the embodiment of health, youth, and a certain social status, encouraging such a desirable vacation.









Diving in Caricature (Cartoon)

Caricature or cartoon is an unusual, grotesque genre of art. From the very beginning, caricature destroyed all the usual notions of fine art: it depicted the high and heroic in a prosaic form, and what claimed to be an important and significant form of parody and protest.

Caricature is one of the oldest forms of art. Elements of caricature are found in the works of the ancient world (Greece and Rome), medieval miniatures of the Middle and Far East.

The first recognized cartoonist in Europe was Swiss silhouette artist Jean Hubert (1721–1786). Russian Empress Catherine II bought nine pieces by the artist from the Volteriade series (caricatures of Voltaire) for her collection.

As an art form, caricature was formed in the late nineteenth - early twentieth century.

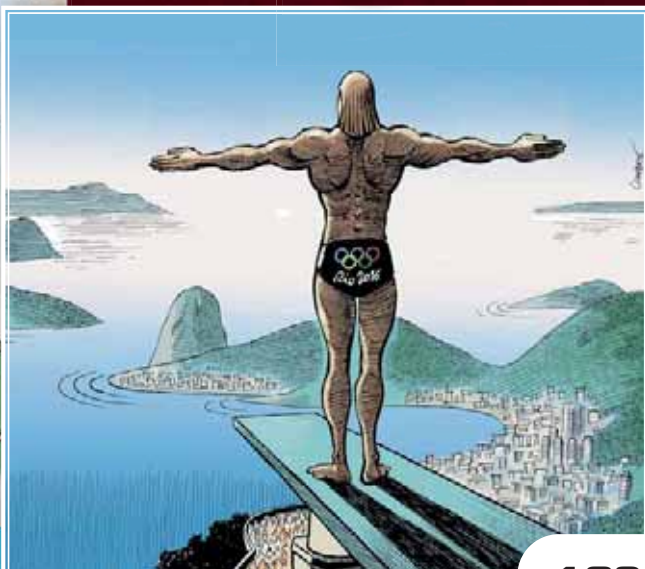
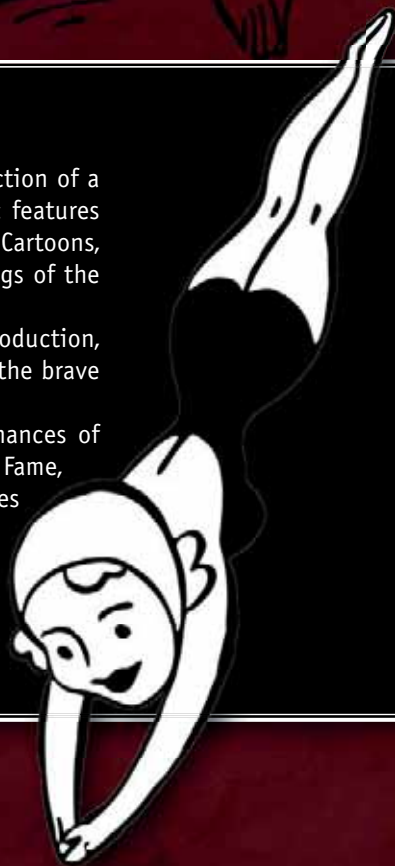
In sports, diving in particular, a kind of caricature, called a friendly cartoon was commonly used. It was a good-natured

humorous image (usually exaggerated in the depiction of a face or actions), in which the most characteristic features of the protagonist were altered and emphasized. Cartoons, unlike caricatures, did not ridicule the shortcomings of the hero, they were good-natured, made people smile.

Often cartoons of artists had a literary introduction, which strengthened the positive attitude towards the brave divers.

Many cartoons were dedicated to the performances of athletes at the Olympic Games, the Diving Hall of Fame, the hard work of photojournalists, coaches, judges etc.

Among the authors of numerous cartoons on the topic of diving should be mentioned James Whitworth, Alexey Kivokurtsev, and many-many others.





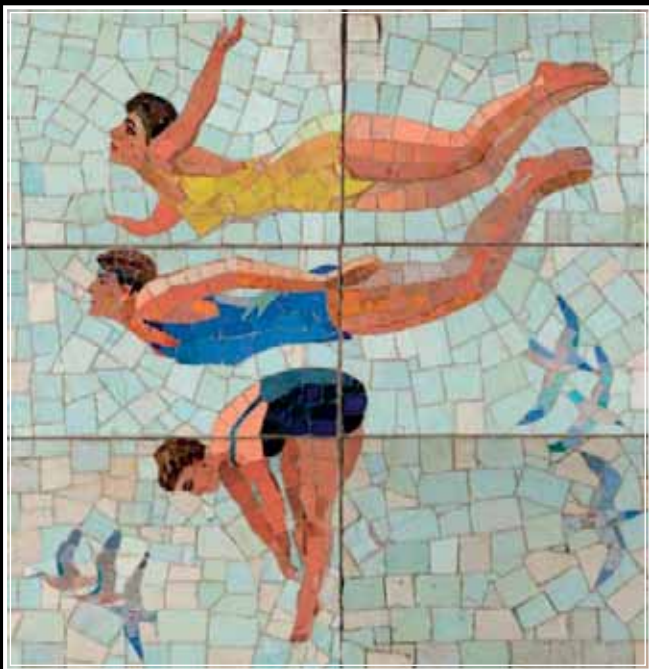
Diving on Mosaic Panels of the Soviet Era

The subject of a healthy, athletic way of life became quite pronounced in the Soviet monumental art. Sculptural compositions were created throughout the country, reflecting the diversity of sports; the walls of concert halls, metro stations, facades of sports and leisure facilities, schools, pioneer camps were decorated with murals, mosaic panels and stained-glass windows on the subject of various sports and notably diving.

A special place among all these varieties belongs to the mosaic panels.

Mosaic is a form of decorative monumental art, which dates back to the IV millennium BC, the time of the Sumerian state. Initially, the mosaic served a pragmatic purpose to protect veneered surfaces from atmospheric or other adverse effects. With the development of various materials, evolution of glass-making as well as the enlargement of glass and processing stone techniques, it became increasingly complex, acquired a decorative and functional role. Picturesque creations, mosaic panels began to serve as room and building facades decor.

Of course, the execution of such works was entrusted to competent and talented artists.



Divers. Mosaic panel. Aleksandr Deineka. 1964. Tver, Russia



Diving. Aleksandr Deineka. Mosaic sketches. Watercolour, paper. Regional Art Museum. Tomsk, Russia

Diving. Aleksandr Deineka. Mosaic sketches. Watercolour, paper. Regional Art Museum. Tomsk, Russia





Water station. Mosaic panel. Tatiana Eremina (student of Aleksandr Deineka). The first half of the XX century



Water station. Circulation graphics. Tatiana Eremina. The first half of the XX century

One of them was the great artist, Academician Aleksandr Deineka, who created masterpieces of monumental art - mosaic panels on the theme of labour, sports, and technological progress, which still adorn public places. Young boys and girls on Deineka's mosaics dive into the water, go parachuting, take heights in pole vault, and ski from a springboard. Each figure registered against the blue cloudless sky creates the feeling of endless rise, the possibility of conquering insurmountable peaks.

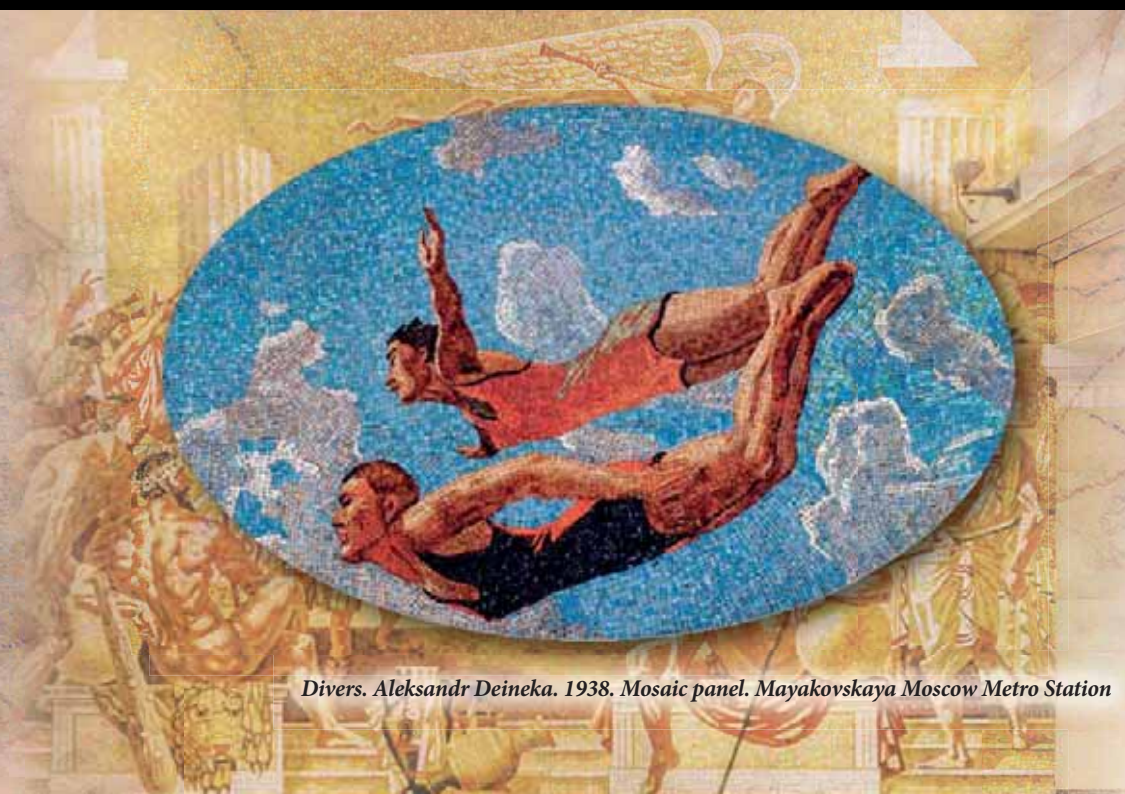
The artist repeatedly addressed the topic of diving. Deineka's first and the most successful project on sports was the creation of a mosaic ceiling panel in 1939, which still adorns the Mayakovskaya Moscow Metro Station. The work in the style of Venetian mosaic was performed by outstanding mosaicist Vladimir Frolov according to the artist's sketches. It should be noted that the Mayakovskaya Metro Station with mosaic panels based on drawings by Aleksandr Deineka was recognized worthy of the Grand Prix at the World's Fair in New York in 1939.

Deineka went back to the topic of diving in 1964, when he was asked to design a facade of the building of the Primorskaya Sanatorium of the Council of Ministers of the USSR in Sochi. The artist prepared several versions of sketches, which were submitted to the evaluation commission. However, the commission rejected the academician's proposals because of the recurrence and similarity with the work done previously (in 1939).

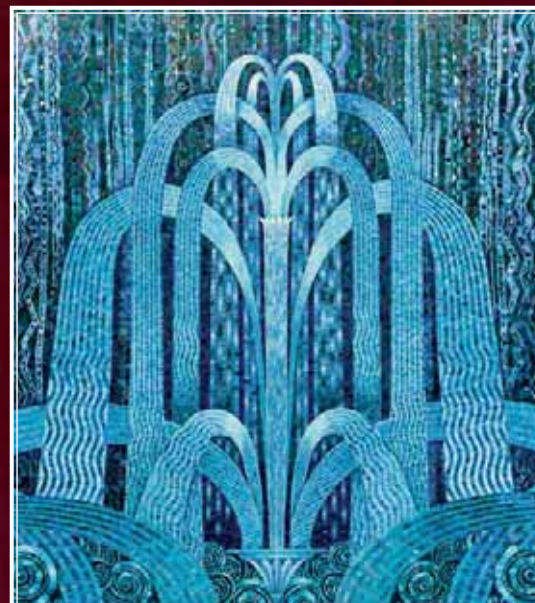
As for the sketches by Aleksandr Deineka, currently they are a part of the Kursk Art Gallery, the Tomsk Regional Art Museum, and a private collection in France.

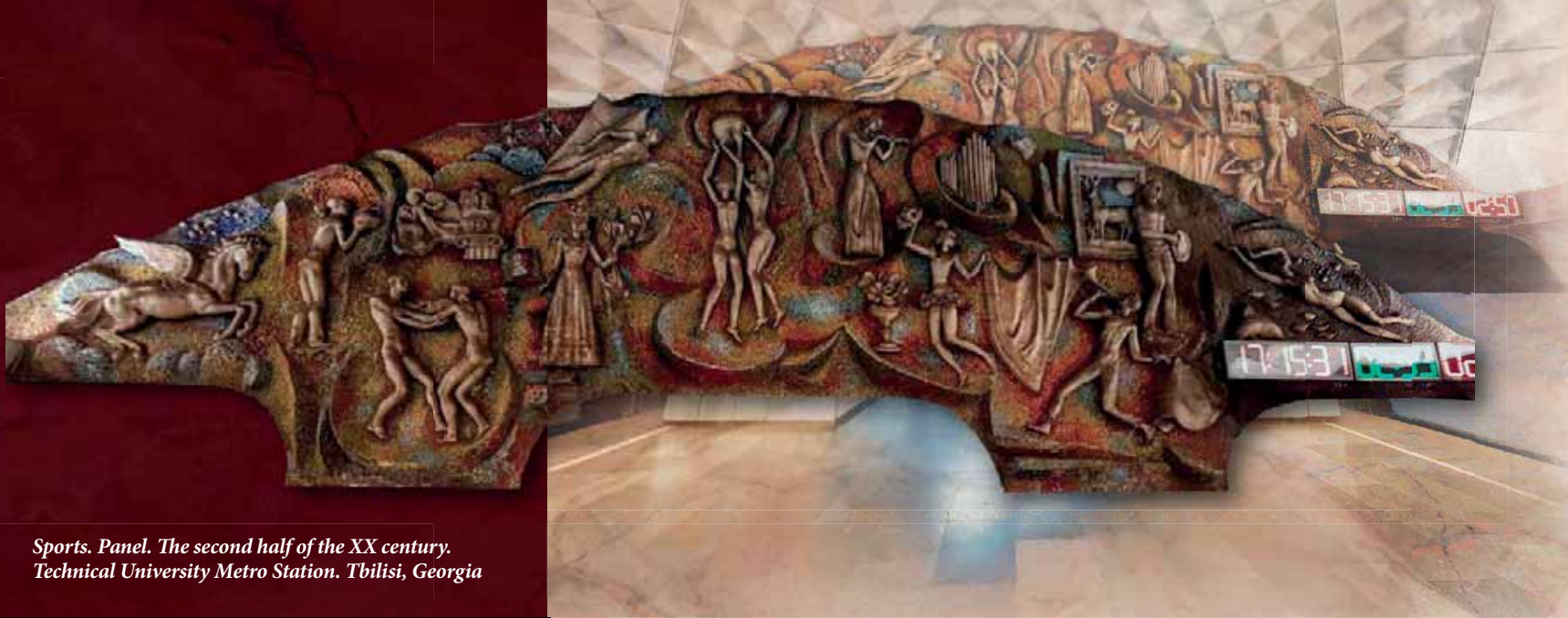


Self-portrait. Aleksandr Deineka. 1948. Art Gallery, Kursk, Russia



Divers. Aleksandr Deineka. 1938. Mosaic panel. Mayakovskaya Moscow Metro Station





Sports. Panel. The second half of the XX century. Technical University Metro Station. Tbilisi, Georgia



Water sports. Mosaic panel. Sports and recreation complex. The second half of the XX century. Tula region, USSR

The only piece that has survived from this “mosaic” history is a mosaic panel created in 1964 (2x2 m) according to a 1939 sketch, the main plot of which repeats unrealized sketches for the facade of the sanatorium in Sochi.

Mosaic flourished as monumental art in the USSR in the 1960s and 1970s. Identical buildings, erected according to a single plan during the “Khrushchev Thaw”, needed decoration. Teams of monumental artists begin their difficult work, creating new unique paintings. The artworks were made of pieces of coloured opaque glass.

One of the most significant uniquely styled pieces on the theme of aquatic sports was a mosaic mural created in 1970 by the Ukrainian monumental artists Galyna Zubchenko and Grygoriy Pryshedko on the wall of the Nauka Sports Centre in Kyiv.

Mosaic panel Movement is a dynamic light optimistic work that radiates positive energy and demonstrates the perfection of human bodies and their organic connection with the aquatic world. The work is full of symbolism. And no wonder, as Grygoriy Pryshedko was the apprentice of the prominent Mexican monumentalist Diego Rivera in 1963–1965!

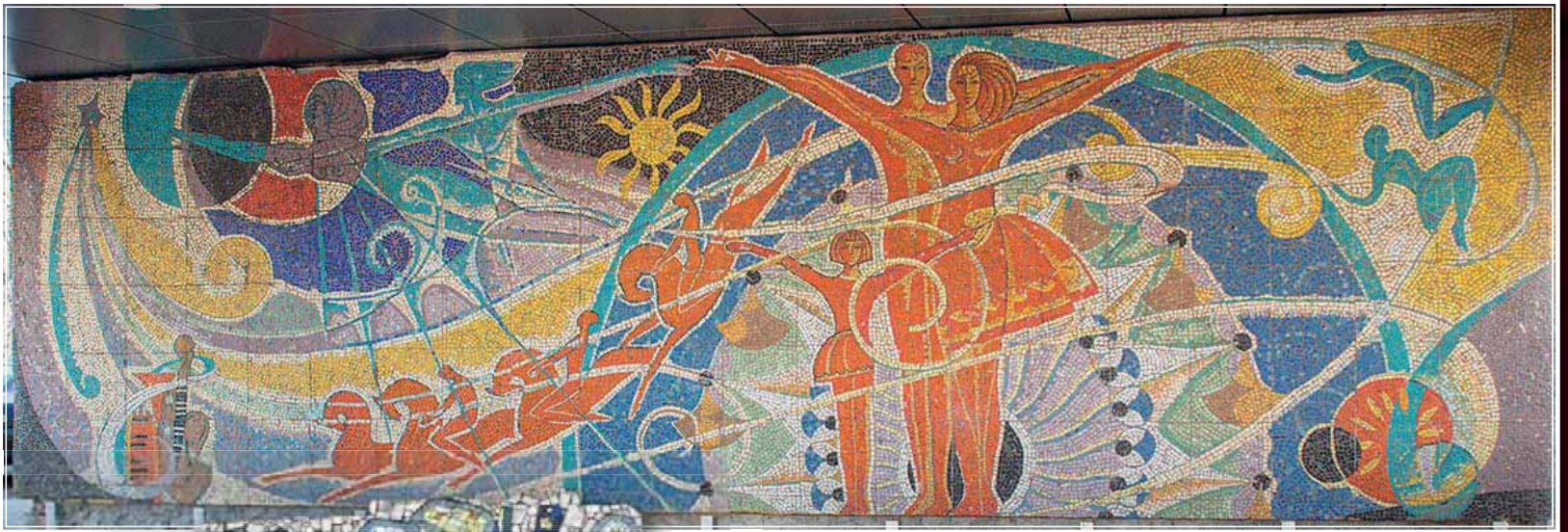
The mosaic panel called the Underwater World, which adorns the facade of the pool building (Kyiv National Economic University) is also of interest. It proudly represents the second wave of modernism of the 1970s.



Water sports. Mosaic panel. The second half of the XX century. Kobuleti, Georgia



Water sports. Mosaic panel in the dolphinarium. Zaur Tsuladze and Vaya Byapova. 1974. Batumi, Georgia



Mosaic panel. The upper station of the cable car in Kharkiv. The second half of the XX century



Mosaic panel. The First of May Pool. Kyiv. The second half of the XX century

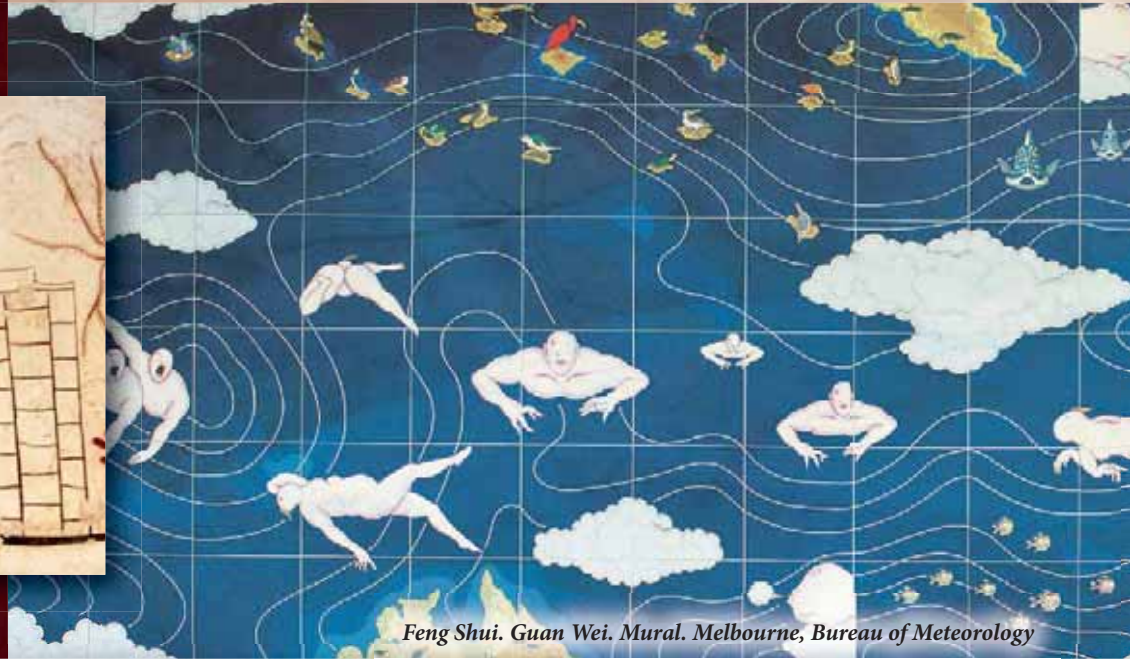


Aquatics. Mosaic panel. Sports complex of the Kyiv State University of Economics. The second half of the XX century



Movement. Mosaic panel. Galyna Zubchenko and Grygoriy Pryshedko. Facade of the sports complex Science. Kyiv. 1970

Diver. Ceiling slab. The tomb of the diver. Paestum



Feng Shui. Guan Wei. Mural. Melbourne, Bureau of Meteorology

Diving in Street Art



Street art is unofficial and independent visual art created in public locations for public visibility. Includes graffiti (street art), tags, stencil graffiti, sticker art, posters, street installations, LED art, etc.

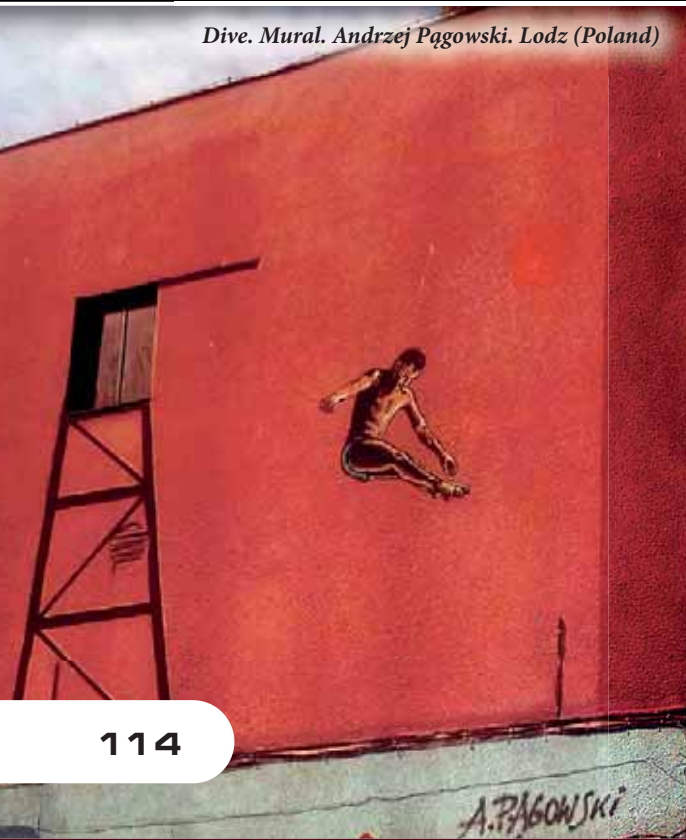
Artists have changed art, placing their masterpieces in the unexpected places. Street art is also multifunctional in a way that artists communicate directly with the public and reach much wider audiences than the representatives of traditional arts.

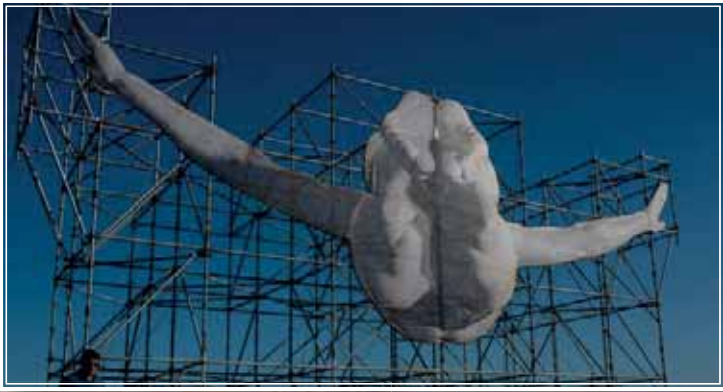
Beginning from the ancient times, creativity was manifested through rock paintings. Later on, people began to express their thoughts by drawing pictures and inscriptions on the walls.

The street art we are used to seeing today probably appeared during World War II. This urban art flourished in the 1960s in the American city of Philadelphia.

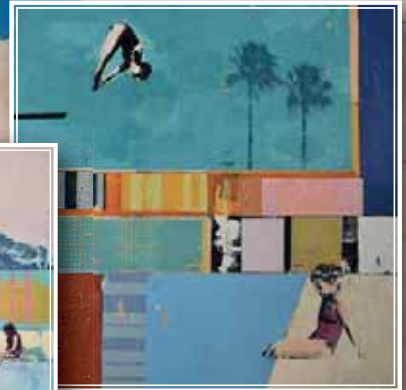
Today, works of street artists on diving are the adornment of many modern cities on all five continents. The most famous creators of this genre are the British creator Thomas Nugent, the artist JR, who made the Olympic sculptures in Rio de Janeiro.

Dive. Mural. Andrzej Pągowski. Lodz (Poland)





Diver. Artist IR. Rio de Janeiro. 2016.



Leap into the water. Mural on the wall of an indoor pool. Berlin, Germany



Platform dive. Danielle Anjou. XXI century. USA



Dive. Sculpture at the St. Clair Inn. USA



Diving in the Street Sculpture

Diving is a favourite pastime of the Mediterranean coast, South and North America, the Far East. It is no wonder that this fondness is reflected in the large number of sculptures and sculptural ensembles that remind of the achievements of athletes and immortalize them. Sculptural compositions also adorn exquisite maritime hotels.

Diving is generally depicted in the works of monumental and decorative sculptors, easel genres, as well as in the sculpture of small forms.

In particularly interesting composition is called The Dive, located in the hotel St. Clair Inn (Michigan, USA).

Beautiful bronze sculptures depicting diving by French sculptor Daniel Anjou adorn many parks and private residences. For example, the sculpture High Dive is the adornment of the swimming pool of one of the US resorts.

The bronze sculpture of the American sculptor Deborah Zeller Dive makes a pleasant impression.

Prominent Canadian parks are adorned with magnificent sculptures of divers, embodied in the images of indigenous Canadians by author Lea Vivot.

Embankments in Spanish Las-Palmas de Gran Canarias and Santander are highlighted by the original sculptures of plungers and children diving into water.

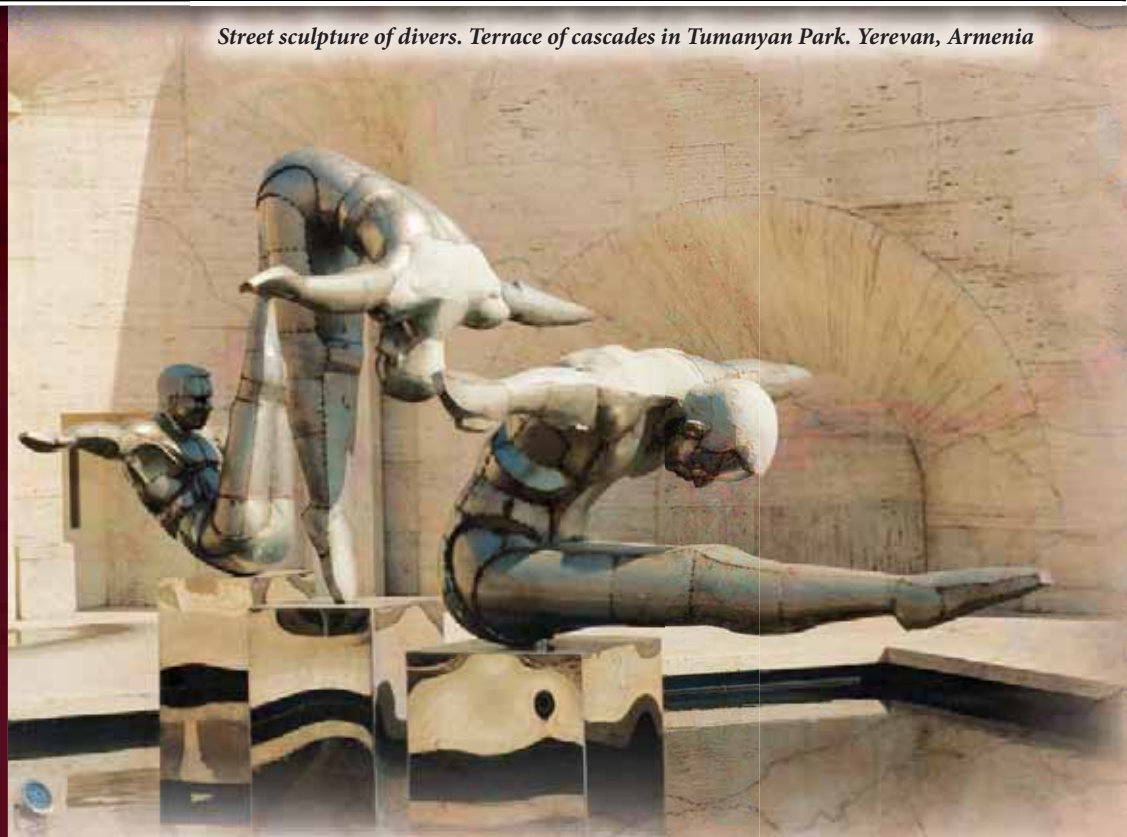


Amness. Bronze sculpture. Janis Ridley. XXI century. United Kingdom



Diver. Cindy Ingraham Keefer. XXI century. USA

Street sculpture of divers. Terrace of cascades in Tumanyan Park. Yerevan, Armenia





Dive. Annick Leroy. The sculpture is displayed in the pavilion of the Agency on Tourism. France



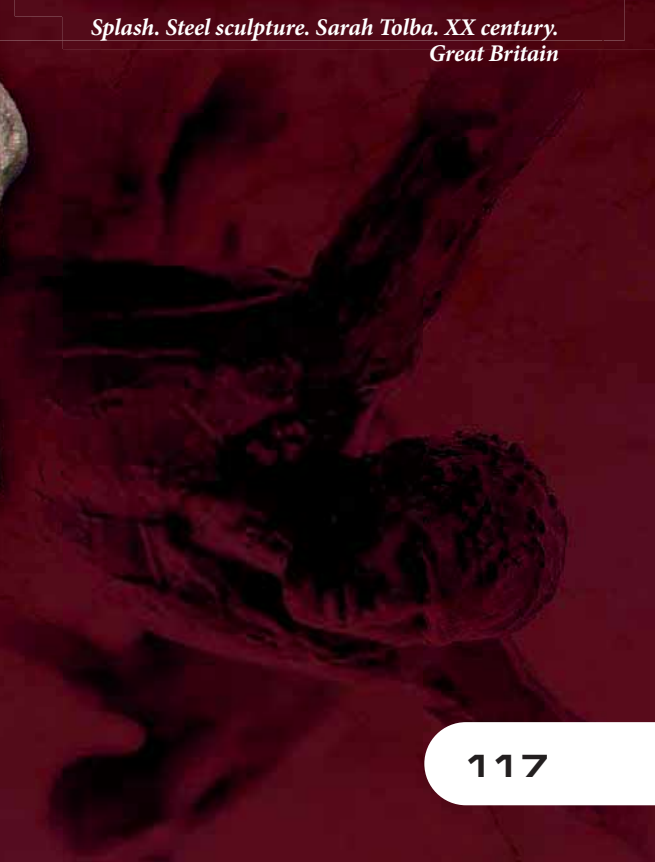
Dive. Bronze sculpture



Diver. Idel Ianchelevich. Liege. Belgium

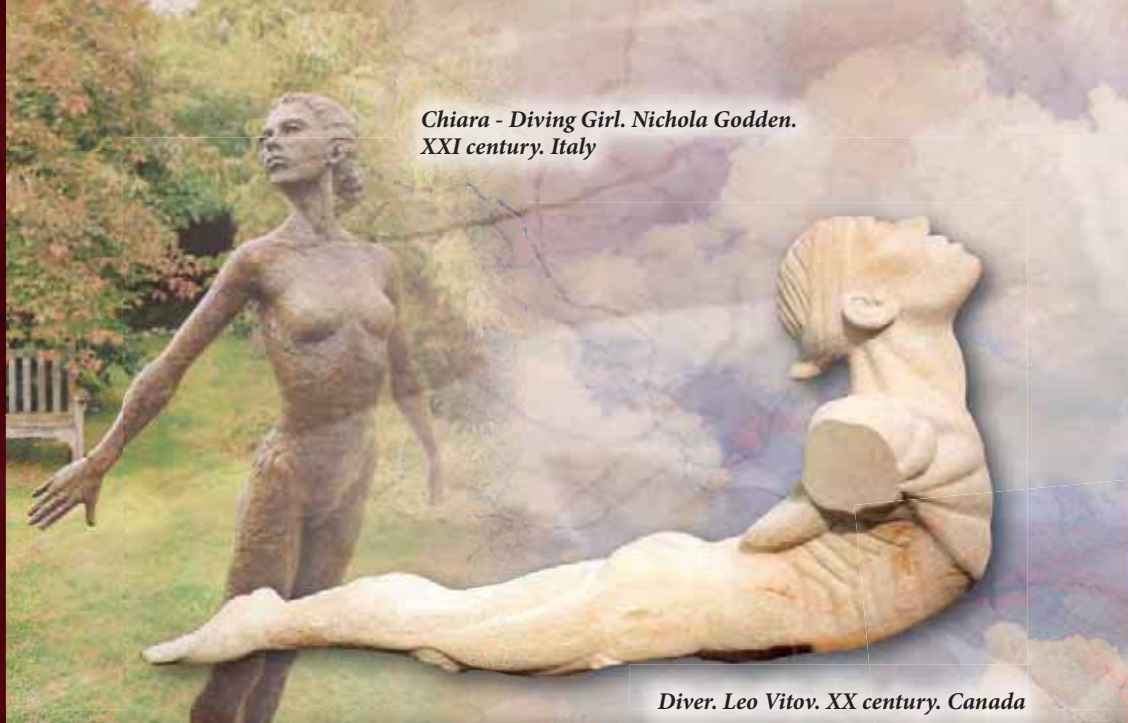


Splash. Steel sculpture. Sarah Tolba. XX century. Great Britain





*Contemplation. Roger Reutimann.
XX century Switzerland – USA*



*Chiara - Diving Girl. Nichola Godden.
XXI century. Italy*

Diver. Leo Vitov. XX century. Canada

*Dive. Deborah Zeller.
XXI century. USA*



A bronze sculpture of a diver graces the entrance of one of the sports centres in Valencia (Spain).

The bronze sculpture Chiara – Diving Girl by Italian artist Nicola Godden makes an unforgettable impression.

British sculptors Janis Ridley and Sarah Tolba created remarkable pieces called the Amness and Splash, respectively.

Diver - a sculpture on a painted steel arch with a radius of 10 m and weighing 3.5 tons is 3.20 m tall, weighing 80 kg - by Belgian artist Idel Ianchelevic is a source of inspiration. A slightly smaller original sculpture was installed in the city of Liège at the entrance to the Albert Canal in 1939 before the International Aquatic Exhibition. During World War II, the sculpture was dismantled and deposited in the Palace of Fine Arts, where it was unfortunately destroyed. Later, there were several initiatives to restore the Diver. Only in June 2000, a copy made of stronger and more durable materials was presented to the public.

For many years, the Park of the Wingate Institute for Physical Education and Sports has been adorned by a magnificent sculpture of a diver.

A sculptural composition gracing the terrace of the cascades of Tumanyan Park in the Armenian capital Yerevan is dedicated to Armenian outstanding divers.

Many enchanting compositions and individual sculptures are created by the masters of the XXI century they all celebrate the beauty of a diving athlete.



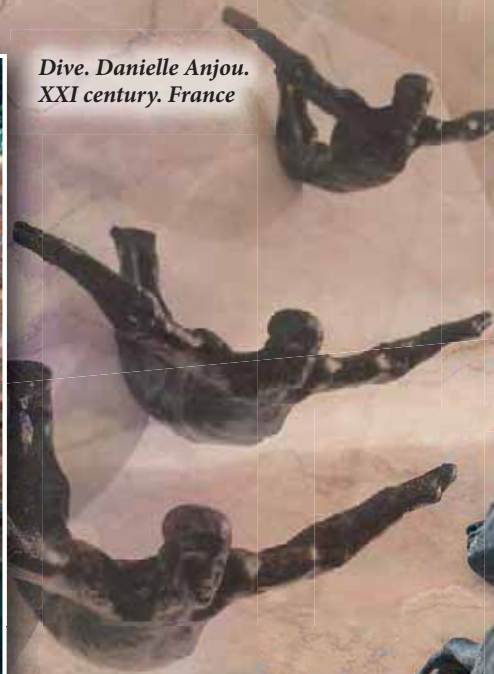
*Sculpture. Casa Padrini.
Aluminium*



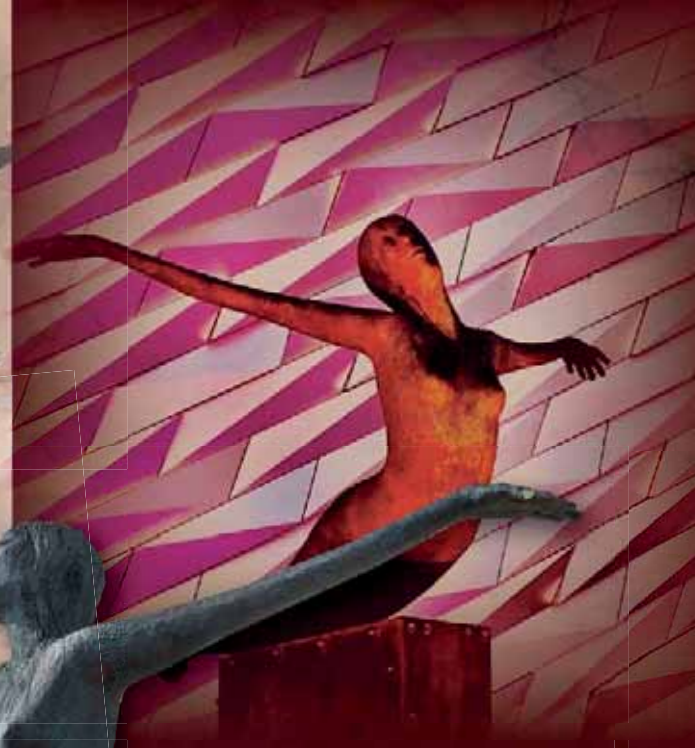
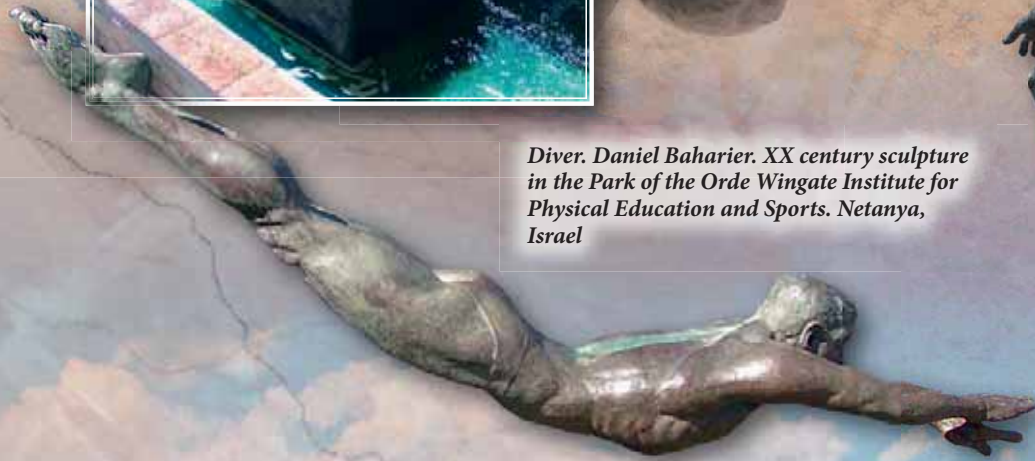
Diver. Wall street sculpture



Dive. Danielle Anjou. XXI century. France



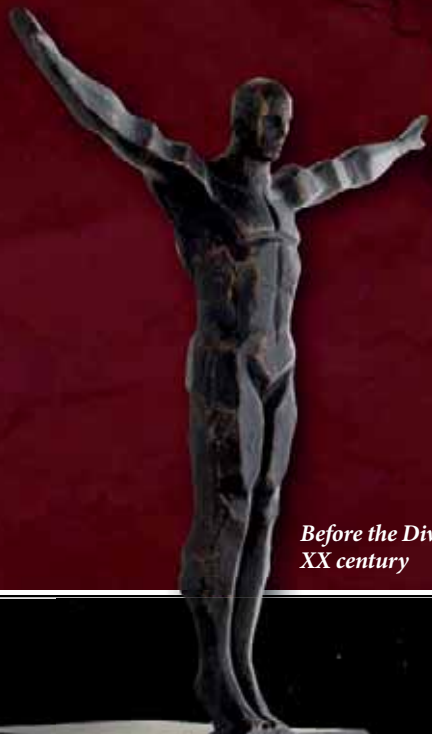
Diver. Daniel Baharier. XX century sculpture in the Park of the Orde Wingate Institute for Physical Education and Sports. Netanya, Israel



Titanica - a girl that dives into the water. Rowan Gillespie



Street sculptures of divers



Before the Dive. Metal sculpture. XX century



Dreaming Woman. Paul Donovan. XX century. USA

Diving in Small-Scale Sculpture

One of the most common types of sculptural art is the small-scale sculpture. These figurines are affordable, small in size, pieces intended for mass consumption, including table-portrait busts, figurines, and figured compositions of the household genre and other subjects. This type of sculptural art also includes reliefs: commemorative medals and coins, decorative medallions, glyptics (the art of carving on precious and semi-precious stones, ivory, glass, used to make jewellery and seals).

Materials for small-scale sculpture are also various metals and alloys (bronze, cast iron), porcelain (china), faience, glass, bone, stone, plastic and more.

Small-scale sculpture is three-dimensional, tangible objective, like the world around us. On this principle, a beautiful, meaningful statuette is created, which borders on decorative art. Complementing each other, these areas of art have entered the lives of the broadest sections of society, appealing to all.

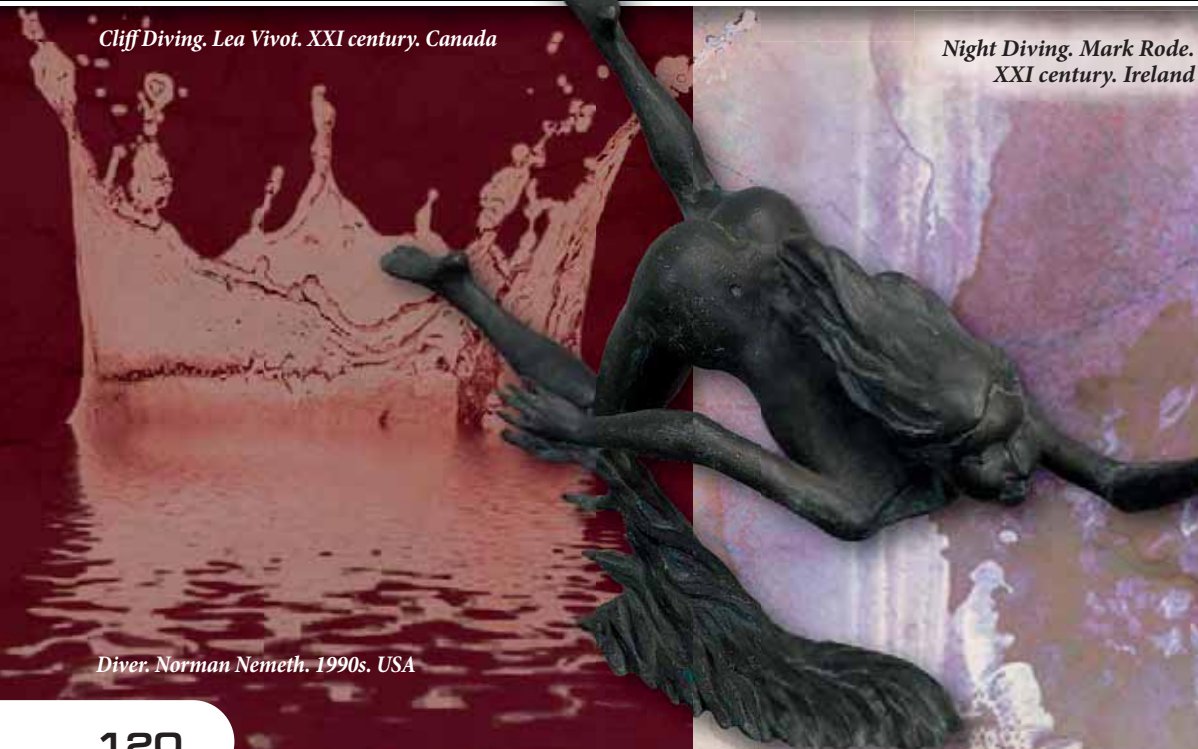
The small size of such sculptural works determines the peculiarity of pictorial techniques, which consists in vivid imagery, decorative use of colours, careful processing of details.

Staging a figure in space, transmitting its movement, posture, gesture, play of light and shade, which enhances the relief of the form, architectural organisation of volume, choice of proportions, the nature of the silhouette are the main expressive means of sculpture that make an unforgettable impression on the spectator.



Cliff Diving. Lea Vivot. XXI century. Canada

Night Diving. Mark Rode. XXI century. Ireland



Diver. Norman Nemeth. 1990s. USA

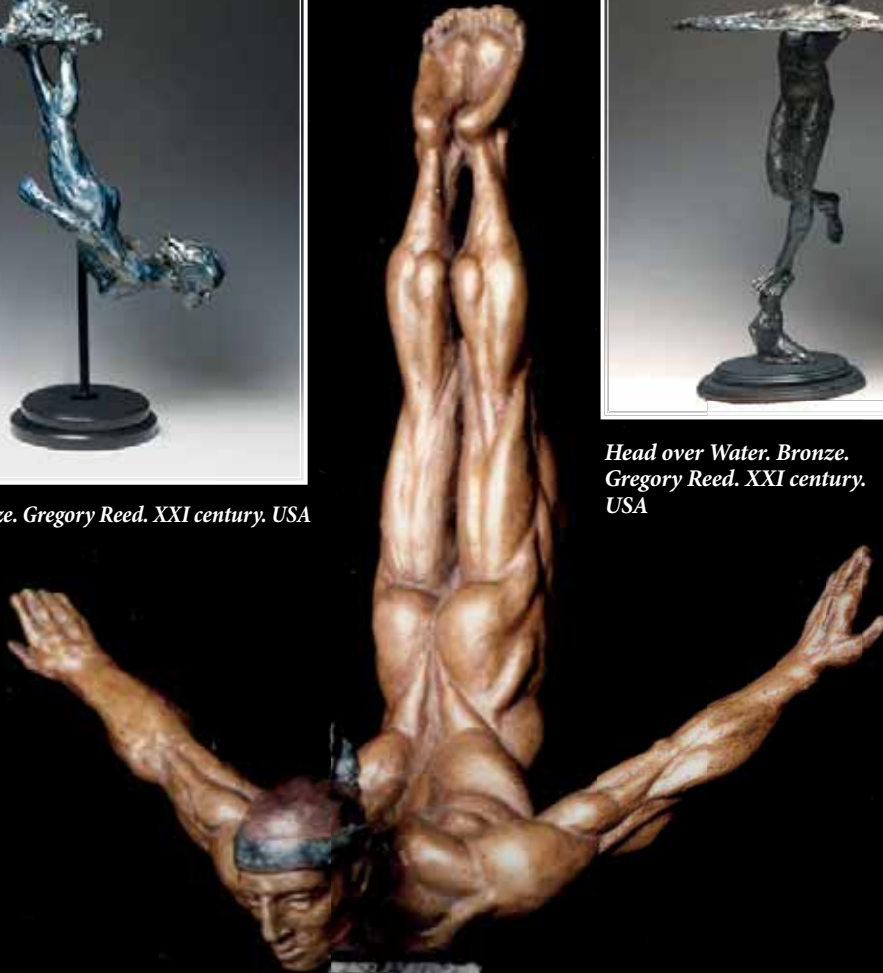




Diver. Bronze. Gregory Reed. XXI century. USA



Head over Water. Bronze. Gregory Reed. XXI century. USA



Cliff diving. Lea Vivot. XXI century. Canada



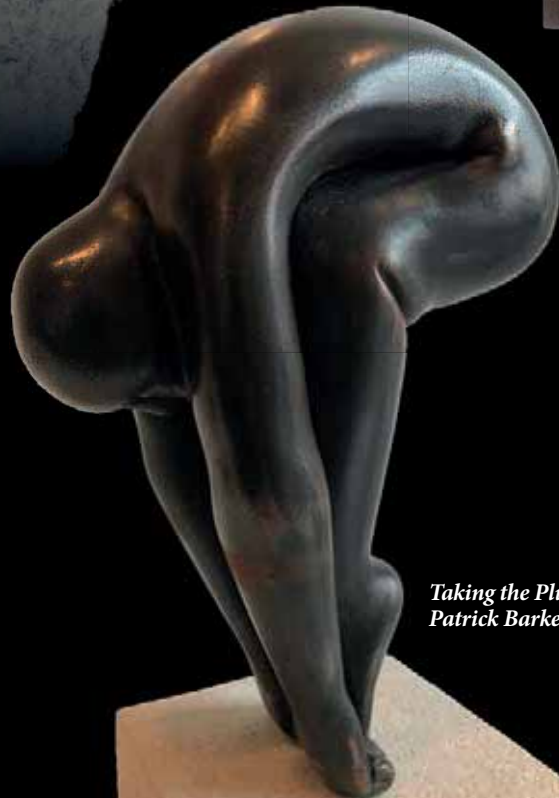
Divers. Carole Feuerman. XXI century. USA



Diver. Carole Feuerman. XXI century. USA



Child Fish Diving. Bronze fountain sculpture. Sergio Bustamante. XXI century. Mexico



Taking the Plunge. Patrick Barker



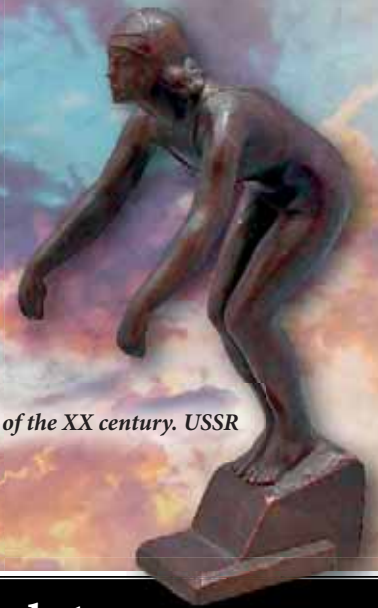
Joy. Mark Rode. XXI century. Ireland



*Diver. Bronze.
Édouard Fraise.
France*



*Platform diving. Bronze.
Daniel Anjou. France*



At the start. Metal. The middle of the XX century. USSR

Diving in Bronze Sculpture

The use of bronze - an alloy of tin (10%) and copper (90%) - for the manufacture of sculptures became the most widespread in the Greek art of the classical period. Bronze has remained a popular tool in all areas of three-dimensional art to this day.

The most common type of sculpture is a small-scale sculpture, i.e., small in size works of genre and household themes, portrait figurines, etc., intended for mass consumption. This category includes sculptures on the topic of diving, especially in the countries where this aquatic sport is popular among people.

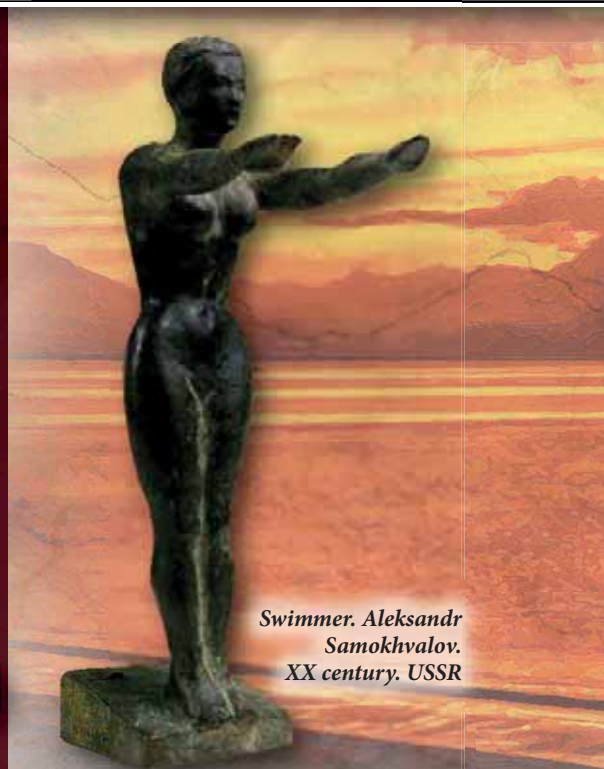
The diving theme was increasingly used in the sculpture of the 1920s and the 1930s, focusing on the pictorial means that convey the human condition at the climax of its tension. The European bronze sculptures of this period reflect the facial expressions of the diver, and the muscles of the upper and lower extremities, all this complemented by a virtuoso play of light and shadow, creating a holistic artistic image.

In the works of modern sculptors, you can see a great variety of plastic moves - from brutally sculpted to graphically silhouetted, almost intangible. In any case, the sculptural form becomes an important semantic factor in the disclosure of the theme. In this case, the emotional content of the image of the diver is often transmitted not through facial expressions, but through poses and gestures.

Competitive drama of the performance, a burst of emotions, the beauty of the athlete's body - all this is inherent in the sculpture, which reveals the theme of diving. Sculptors of different generations and stylistic trends unite by the interest in this topic.



*Start in the water. Bronze.
Elena Yanson-
Manizer. 1926.
USSR*



*Swimmer. Aleksandr
Samokhvalov.
XX century. USSR*



*Sportswoman after swimming.
Painted plaster. 1935. USSR*

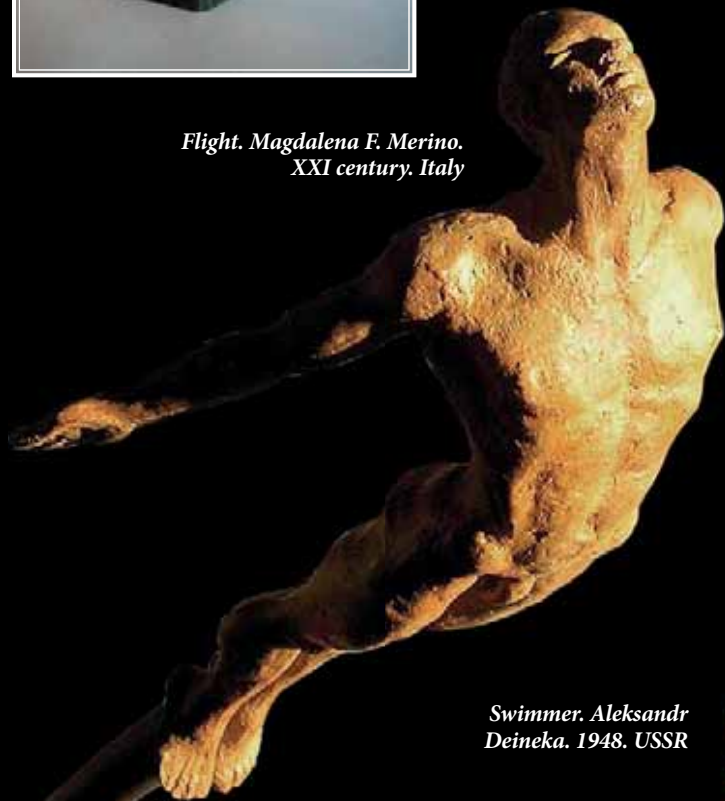


The swimmer.
Vasily Pogorelov.
1930. USSR



*A nude female
figurine captured in
the pike-position for
diving*

Flight. Magdalena F. Merino.
XXI century. Italy



Swimmer. Aleksandr
Deineka. 1948. USSR



Swimmer. Yevgeniy Zakharov.
The second half of XX century. USSR



Acrobat. Bronze.
1937. Monumental
Sculpture Factory.
USSR



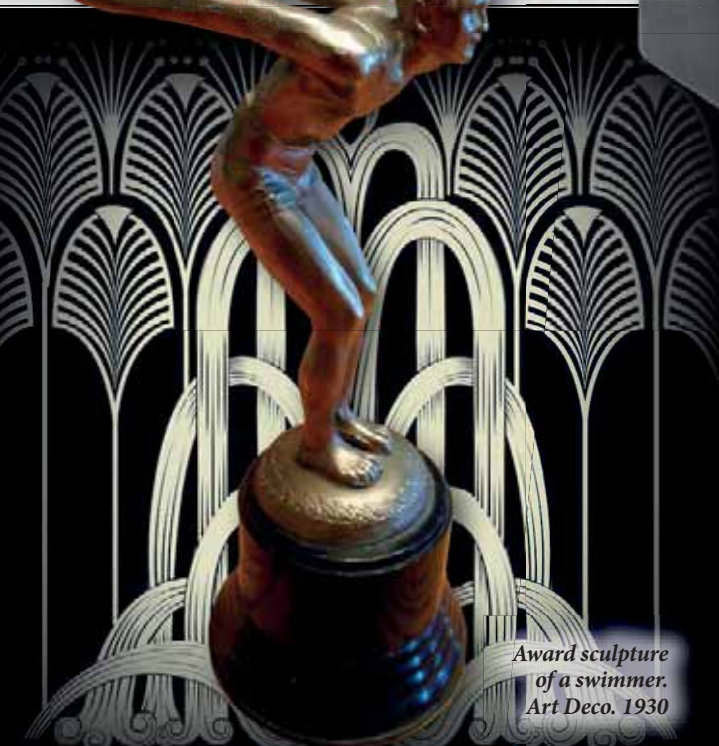
Olympian. Early XX century. Bronze



Diver. Modern sculpture in the Art Deco style. A copy of Milo



Diving Mermaid. Book holder. Bronze. 1930s. France



Award sculpture of a swimmer. Art Deco. 1930

Diving in the Art Deco Sculpture

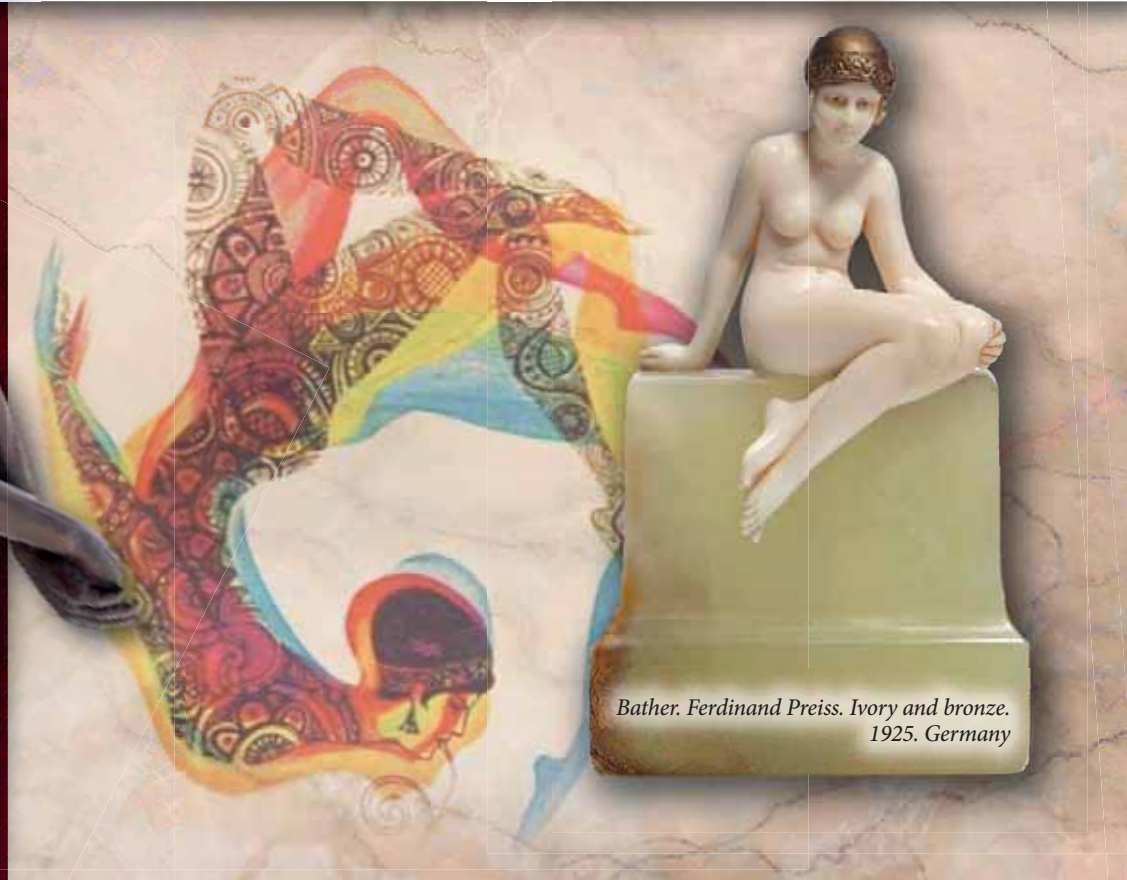
Of great interest are the works of sculptors in the style Art Deco. In the decorative and applied arts, the sculptures in bronze and ivory became a symbol of this style. The French and German artists created a unique style in small sculptures in the 1920s and 1930s, which raised the status of decorative sculpture to the level of high art. The classic representatives of Art Deco in sculpture are Demètre Chiparus, Paul Philippe (France), Ferdinand Preiss, Otto Poertzel (Germany), Bruno Zach, Josef Lorentz (Austria).

The works of sculptors on the theme of diving in Art Deco are an absolute reflection of the culture of the first half of the twentieth century, the embodiment of the spirit of 1920-1930. Based on the oldest French tradition of high-quality decorative art, they combined the elegance and luxury, and embodied the essence of their time.

Of great interest are the works of Ferdinand Preiss (1892–1943), the best German representative of Art Deco sculpture, who worked in Berlin. He mixed ivory, bronze, onyx and marble to create radiant sculptures that were the embodiment of the frame of mind of his time. Experts believe that none of his contemporaries could surpass Preiss in the art of ivory carving.

Ferdinand Preiss was most active in the period between the world wars - at a difficult time for Germany.

Diver. Bronze. Milo. 1930s



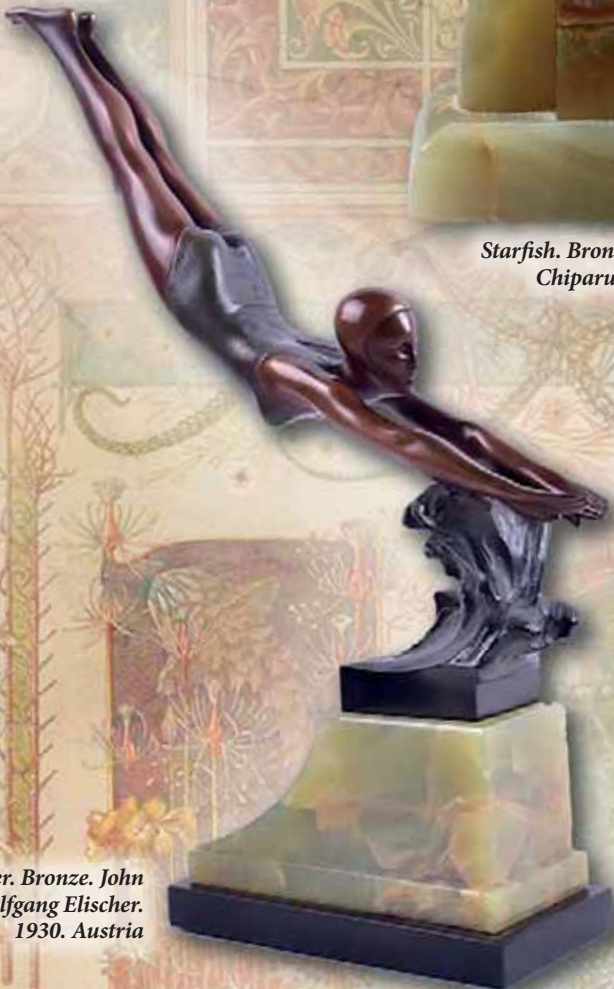
Bather. Ferdinand Preiss. Ivory and bronze. 1925. Germany



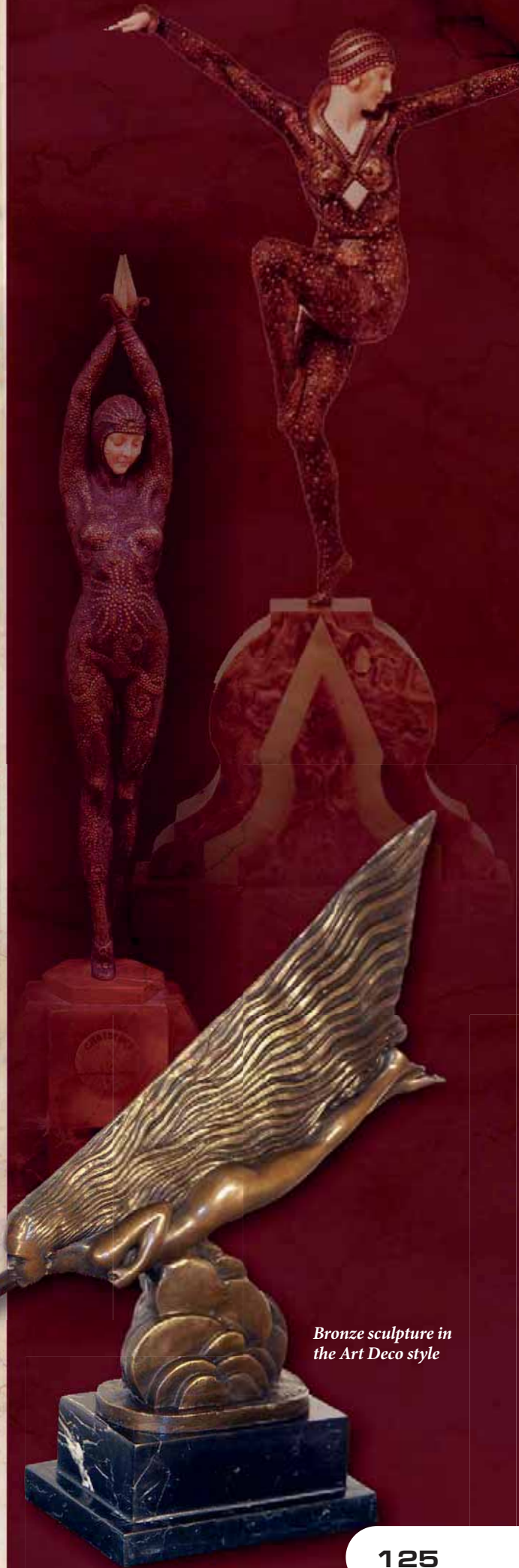
Diver. Bronze. Édouard Fraise. 1930



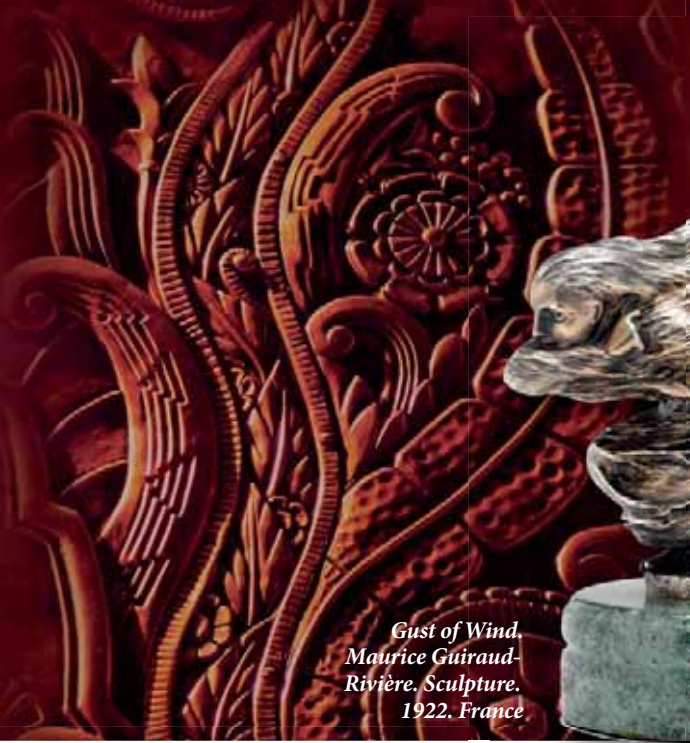
Starfish. Bronze, ivory, marble. Demètre Chiparus. 1925. Private collection. New York



Diver. Bronze. John Wolfgang Elischer. 1930. Austria



Bronze sculpture in the Art Deco style



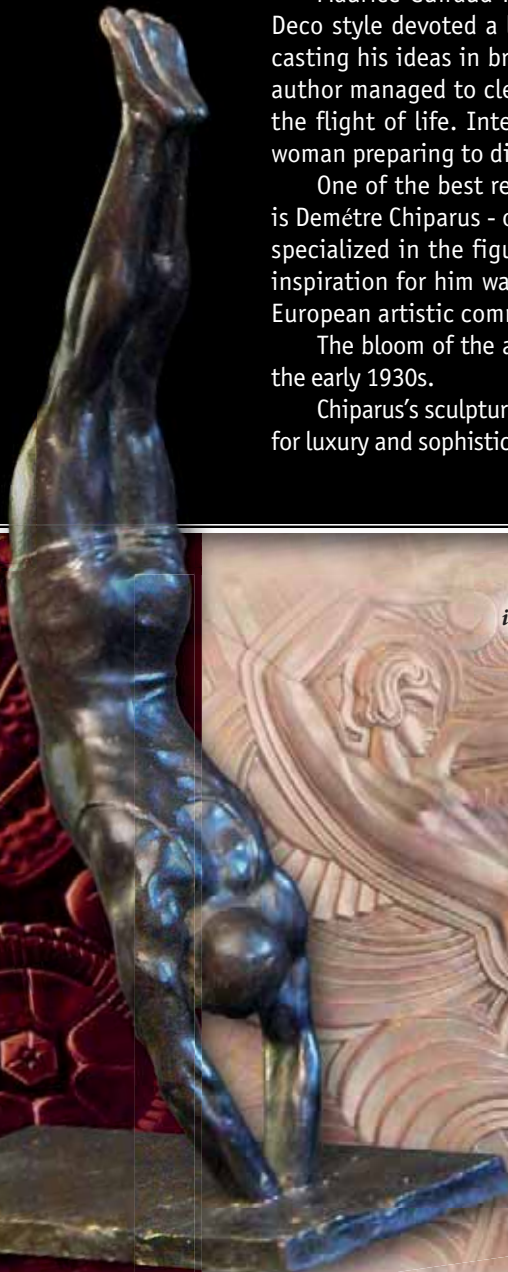
Gust of Wind, Maurice Guiraud-Rivière. Sculpture. 1922. France



Book stand with a picture of the women's diving. Antique cast iron sculpture. Art Deco



Diver. Ferdinand Preiss. 1930



Entering the water. Bronze. Marcel-André Bouraine. 1936

Sports occupied a special place in the works of the sculptor, inspired by the healthy, proportionate, beautiful bodies of the athletes, he created the series Olympians, exhibited in 1930 in Leipzig. The reaction from the audience was overwhelming.

Maurice Guiraud-Rivière, a French painter and sculptor who worked in the Art Deco style devoted a large number of his works to depicting women in sports and casting his ideas in bronze and ivory. In particular, in the sculpture the Comet, the author managed to clearly convey the feelings of a woman directed like a comet in the flight of life. Interesting are the bronze figures La Rafale (1920), depicting a woman preparing to dive, with hair blowing in the wind.

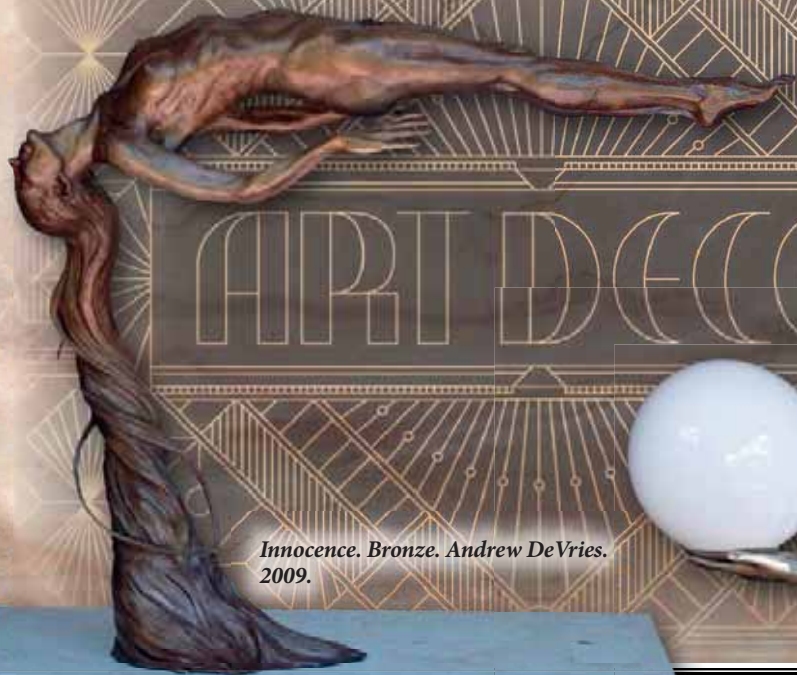
One of the best representatives of Art Deco, who worked with ivory and bronze is Demêtre Chiparus - one of the most famous students of Ferdinand Preiss. Chiparus specialized in the figures of acrobats and dancers. A particular love and source of inspiration for him was Diaghilev's Russian ballet, which had a huge impact on the European artistic community.

The bloom of the artist's talent was throughout the period from the mid-1920s to the early 1930s.

Chiparus's sculptures became the absolute embodiment of the Art Deco era, striving for luxury and sophistication.

Philip Shelton - a Man Diving into the Water. Ferdinand Preiss. 1926. Private collection





Innocence. Bronze. Andrew DeVries. 2009.

With the growing popularity of aquatic sports in the world, many sculptors have turned to this theme, depicting the beautiful bodies and refined movements of athletes. Diving in this sense is a unique sport that combines dynamism, agility, physical perfection, unique elements of acrobatics, a wonderful sense of the aquatic environment and more.

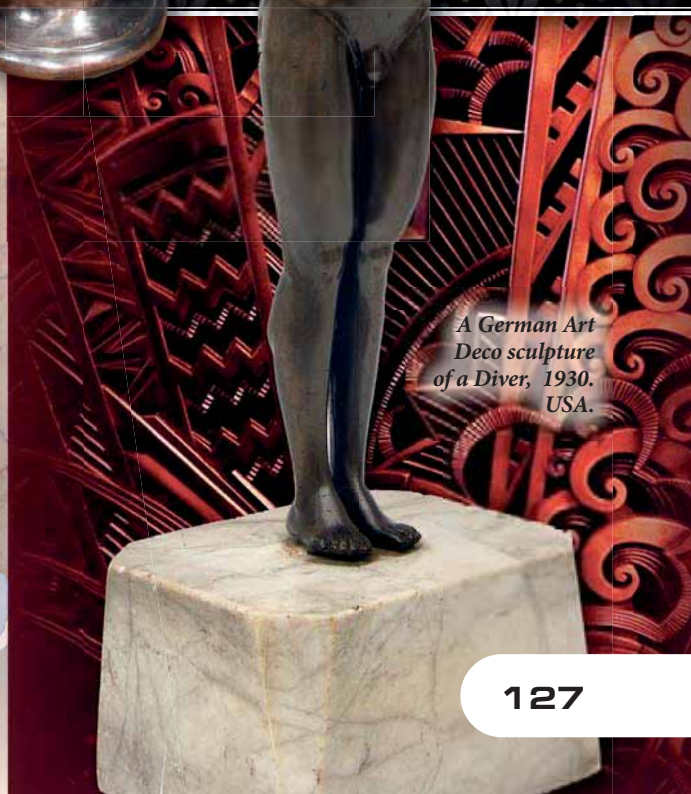
In the 1930s, Art Deco sculptors in various parts of the world dedicated their work to brave divers. Among them are a number of German and Austrian sculptors, along with John Wolfgang Elischer, the Frenchman Marcel-André Bouraine, who dedicated his sculpture *Entering the Water* to the participants of the 1936 Olympic Games in Berlin. (1930), the Italian Odoardo Tabacchi drew attention with his works to the theme of women's diving, Canadian sculptor Robert Tait McKenzie, winner of a bronze medal at the 1932 Olympic Art Contest in Los Angeles in the category of reliefs and medals, who presented a life-affirming bronze sculpture *Dive* (1923).

American skyscrapers marked the summit of the Art Deco style; they became the tallest and most recognizable modern buildings in the world. They were designed to show the prestige of their builders through their height, their shape, their color, and their dramatic illumination at night. Some of these architectural wonders may be bravely compared to diving platforms leading into infinity. Rockefeller Centre added a new design element: several tall buildings grouped around an open plaza, with a fountain in the centre, resembling a swimming pool complex.



Silver-bronze floor lamp. Art Deco

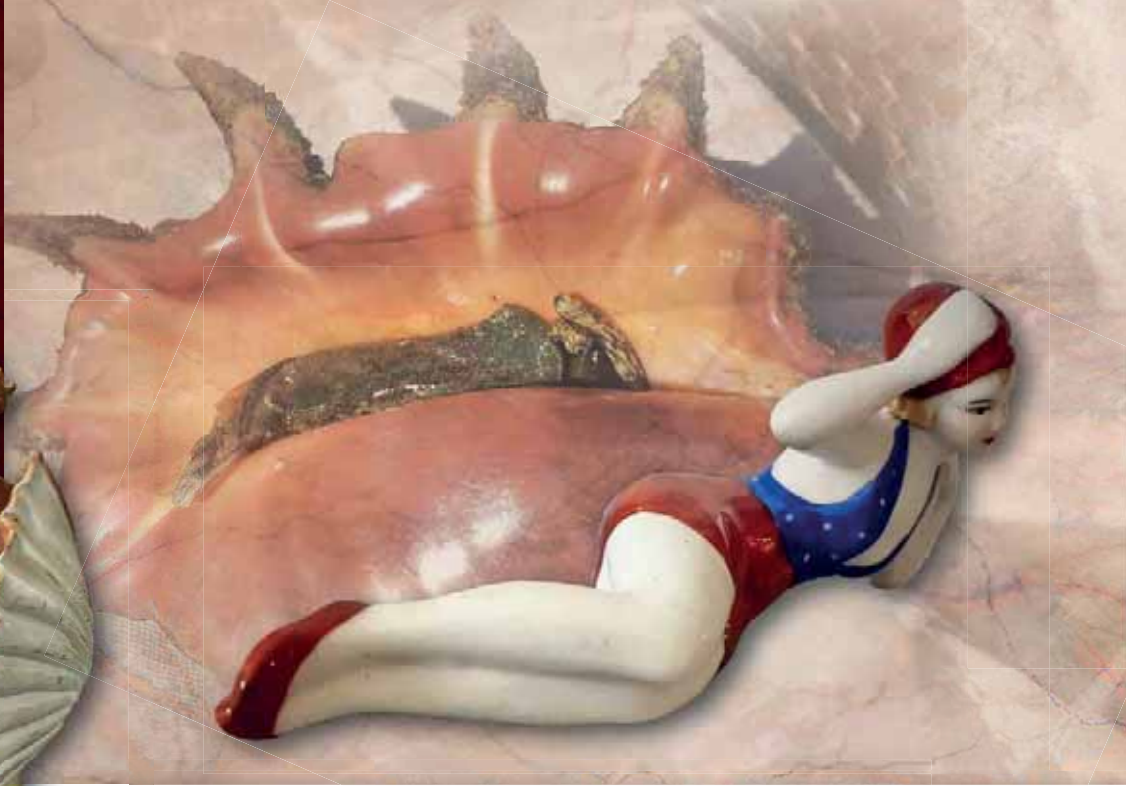
Sirens. Roman Tyrtov. 1989



A German Art Deco sculpture of a Diver, 1930. USA.



Ceramic vessel in the form of Aphrodite inside the shell. IV century BC. Hermitage, St. Petersburg



Diving in Porcelain

Porcelain manufacture has a long history. One of their most common types is a small-scale sculpture the porcelain figurines.

Statuettes appeared in primitive society (22-24 thousand years BC) In Europe, the surge of interest in small sculpture dates back to the Renaissance, when art came out of the power of the church and the statuette was perceived as an interior decoration.

Porcelain figurines were first made in Europe at the Meissen Manufactory around 1735. A prerequisite for secular life was the collection of porcelain, which served as a decoration of houses. Every middle- and lower-class German family sought to buy if not a complete collection, then at least individual statuettes.

Following Meissen, manufactories in Nymphenburg, Hecht, and Berlin began making statuettes. Later, porcelain figurines dedicated to a particular theme began to be made to order for private clients, who decorated their homes with them.

Of the many manufacturers of Great Britain in the midst of the "porcelain fever" in the mid-eighteenth century, three factories should be noted ("Chelsea",



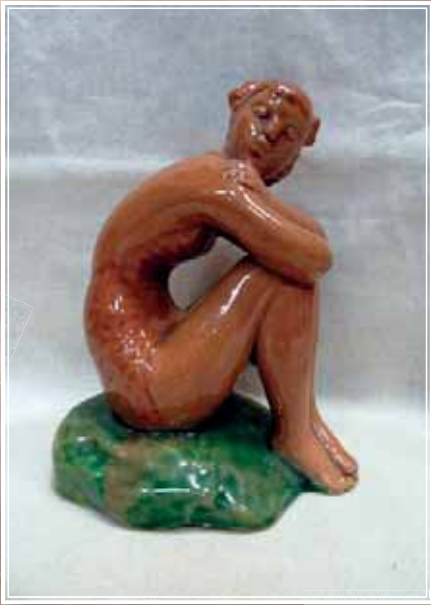
Porcelain plate with a Diver



Porcelain sculpture The Diving Girl (La Tuffolina). Odoardo Tabacchi. 1878



Bather. Porcelain figurine. Author M. Permyak. Porcelain and earthenware factory "Proletarian". Bronnitsy. 1920s



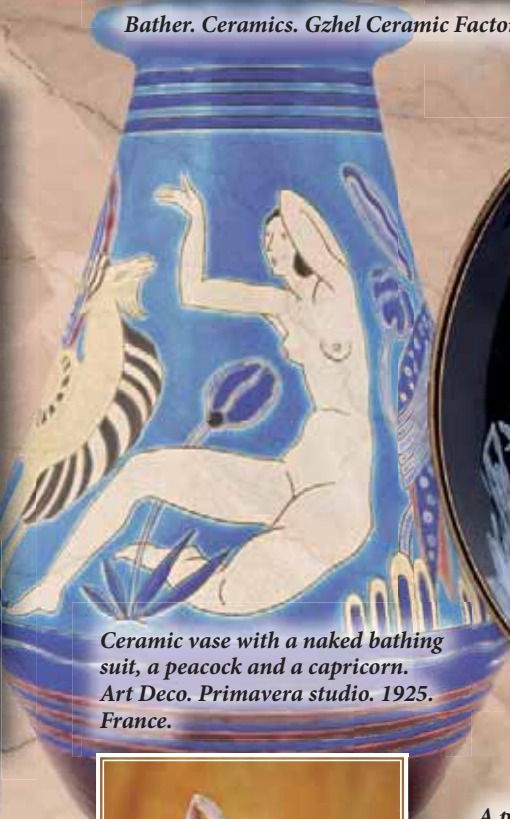
Bather. Ceramics. Gzhel Ceramic Factory



Young Swimmer. Polonne factory of art ceramics



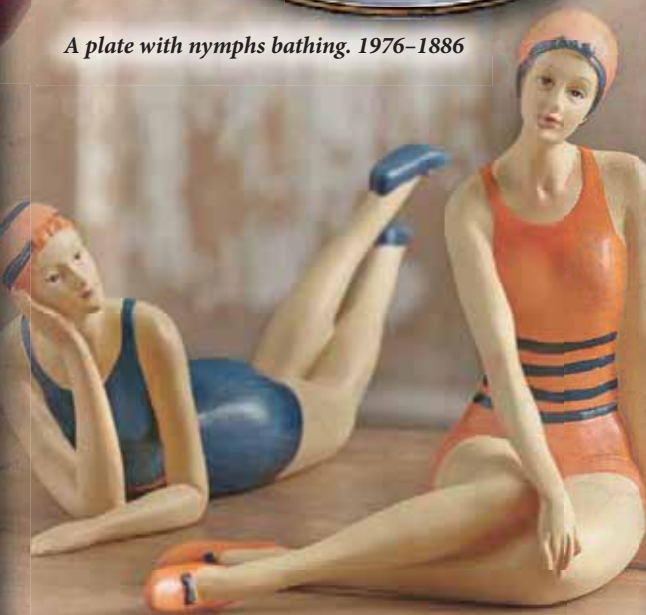
Holder for pins for a hat in Art Deco style. 1930s



Ceramic vase with a naked bathing suit, a peacock and a capricorn. Art Deco. Primavera studio. 1925. France.



A plate with nymphs bathing. 1976-1886



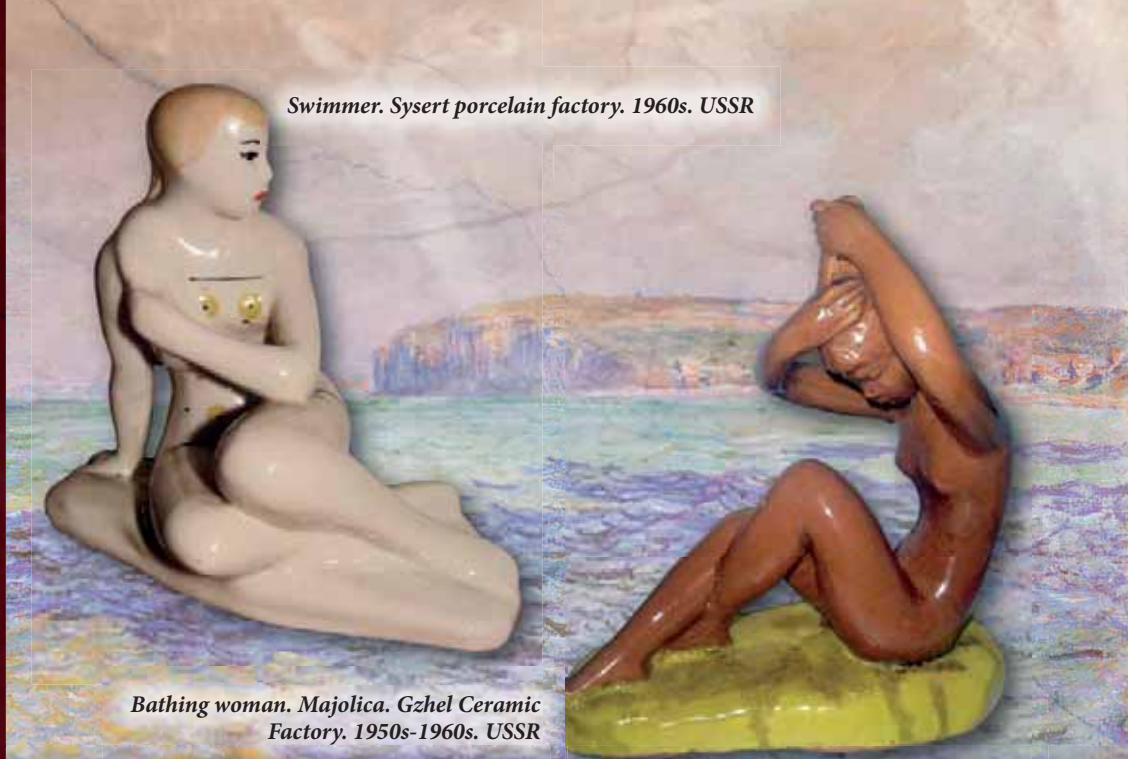
Beautiful swimmer and diver. Unglazed porcelain. Germany



High diving. Pate Klytie. National Gallery of Australia. 1950



Swimmer in a yellow swimsuit.
E. Hendelmann.
1950s - 1960s.
Leningrad porcelain factory.
Leningrad. USSR



Swimmer. Sysert porcelain factory. 1960s. USSR

Bathing woman. Majolica. Gzhel Ceramic Factory. 1950s-1960s. USSR



Diver. Lladro. Spain.
XXI century

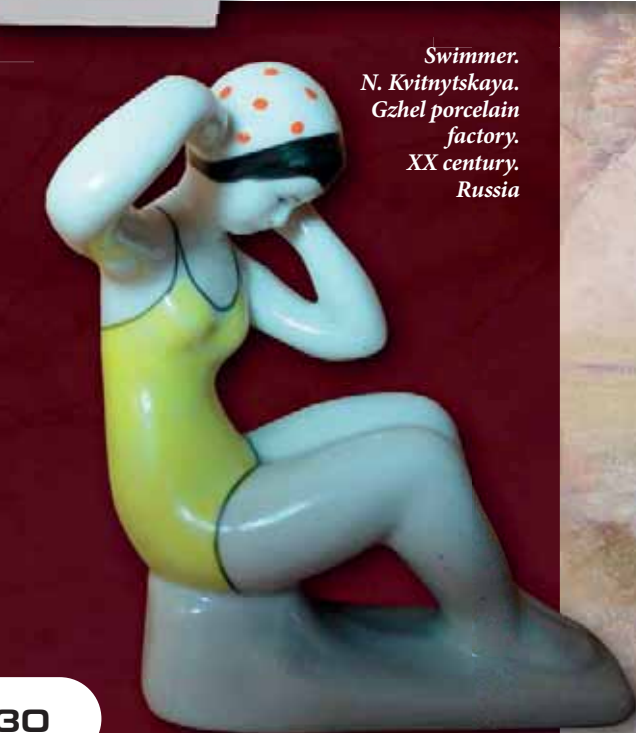
"Worcester" and "Derby"), which became the market leaders. Porcelain made them differ from those of the Meissen made of soft clay.

The main products of the "Derby" factory were the statuettes depicting the hobbies of the citizens - dancing, hunting and, of course, diving.

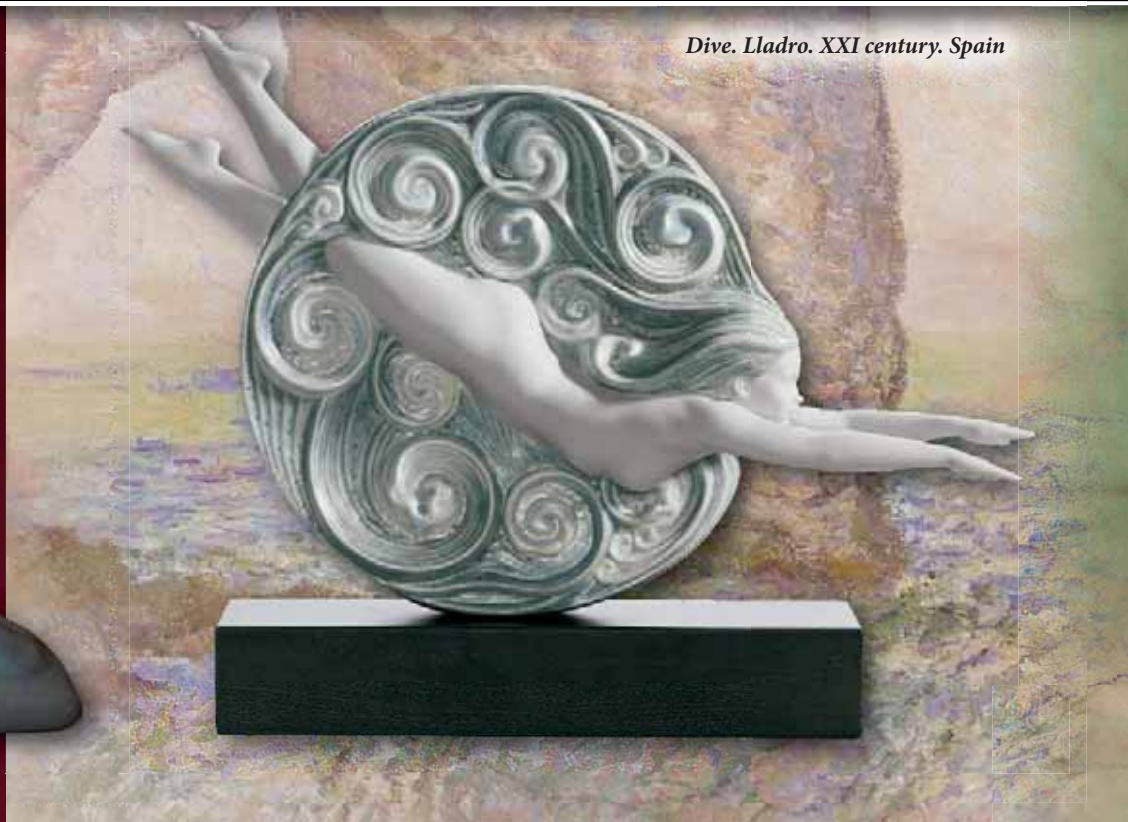
Not far behind the German and the British porcelain manufacturers was the porcelain of France ("Sevres", "Limoges"), Italy ("Capo di Monte"), Denmark ("Royal Copenhagen", "Bing and Grendal"), Austria ("Augarten"), Bohemia and Russia ("Imperial Porcelain Factory"), which also surprised fans of this wonderful sport with their produce.

Widespread fascination with aquatic events, especially diving, only increased the interest of porcelain manufacturers in the late nineteenth and the first half of the twentieth century. Images of beautiful ladies bold and passionate about diving attracted many buyers. The artists, in turn, began to add a touch of humour and satire to the work, depicting the life of bourgeois society, having fun diving.

Porcelain goods have become the desirable gifts due to their elegance, exclusiveness and small size.

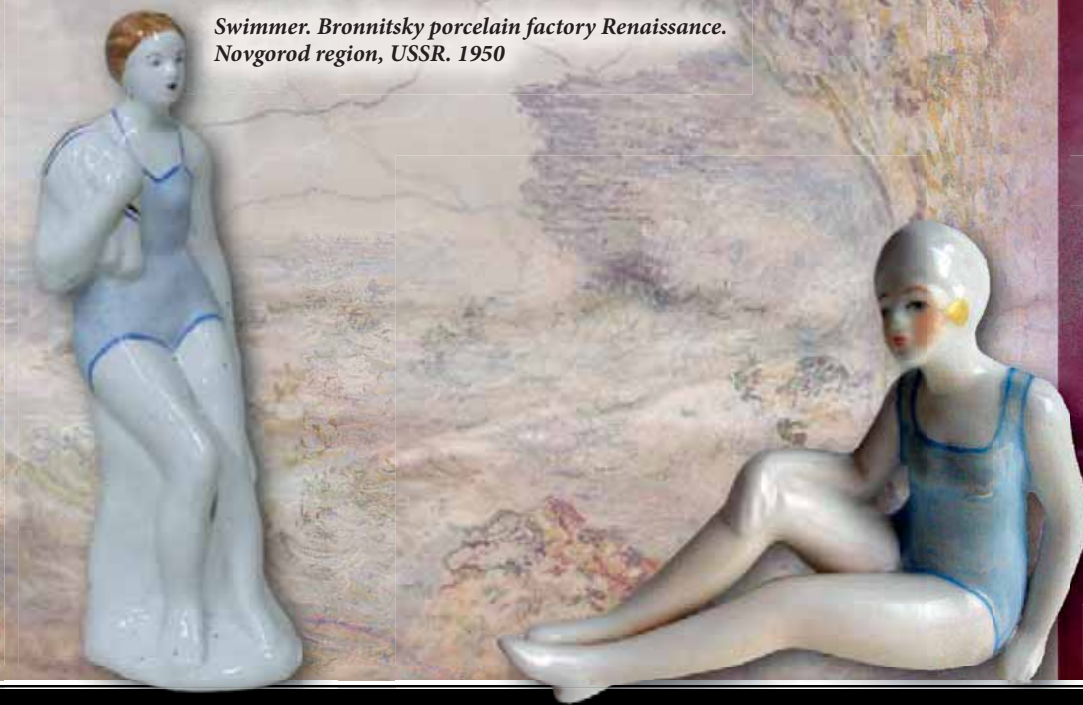


Swimmer.
N. Kvitnytskaya.
Gzhel porcelain factory.
XX century.
Russia



Dive. Lladro. XXI century. Spain

Swimmer. Bronnitsky porcelain factory Renaissance. Novgorod region, USSR. 1950



Bather. LFZ. Leningrad. USSR



Decorative and applied arts of the USSR kept pace with the development of the aquatic sports in the country. Porcelain and earthenware factories launched the production of the statuettes dedicated to sports, among which diving has taken a worthy place.

Soviet porcelain and faience factories - Leningrad Porcelain Factory (LFZ), Yerevan (Armenian SSR), Kinakovsky (Tver region, RSFSR), Korosten (Zhytomyr region, Ukrainian SSR), Kaunas (Lithuanian SSR), Gzhel Factory Moscow region), Dulovsky (Orekhovo-Zuyevo district, Moscow region, RSFSR) etc. began mass production that could become decoration of homes, encouraged young people to engage in this wonderful sport.

Soviet ceramics of the 1980s express the loose natural boldness, brightness, and polyphony of the compositions. Decorative ceramic fantasies of such Soviet artists and sculptors as Yelizaveta Lupanova, Galina Stolbova, Sergey Orlov, Sofia Velikhova, Anatoliy Kiselyov, Irina Nikonova, Ivan Riznych, Larisa Grigorieva are just some worthy examples of the great variety of Soviet sports culture.

Sculpture Swimmer. Gzhel porcelain factory. USSR



Young swimmer. G. Stolbova. 1950. LFZ. Leningrad



Swimmer. 1950s. USSR

Young swimmer. Proletariy porcelain and earthenware factory. 1960s.





Diving in Numismatics

Among the great variety of sports topics in numismatics one can single out coins dedicated to diving, especially in those countries where this is a popular sport.

Many countries have issued such coins, usually prior to the most significant events (Olympic Games, World or Continental Championships), as part of special series or on the occasion of anniversaries.

A sterling silver coin (925) depicting diving with denomination of 5 dollars was issued in Canada, in 1973, before the Games of the XXI Olympiad (1976), with a total of 79 102 copies.

In 1987, right before the XXIV Olympic Games in South Korea, a silver coin with the image of a diver weighing 33.6 g was minted.

Before the XXV Olympic Games in Barcelona, several coins on the subject of diving were issued. The year of 1990 was marked by the issuance of a silver coin in China (coinage silver) denomination of 10 yuan, weighing 30.0 g. In 1991, the country of Tonga (Oceania) minted a commemorative coin denominating 1 paang, weighing 31.6 grams of sterling silver (925), with a spread of 40,000 copies.





A commemorative coin on diving weighing 28.0 g was minted from a copper-nickel alloy before the 1996 Games of the XXVI Olympiad in the African country of Sao Tome and Principe.

Prior to the XXVIII Olympic Games Samoa and Sisifo (Western Samoa), a silver coin with a denomination of 10 dollars on the topic of diving.

Rwanda issued a coin that pictured diving with a denomination of 500 francs, weighing 15.55 g prior to the XXIX Olympic Games in Beijing 2008.

Before the First European Games in Baku (2015), the diving commemorative coins of 1, 5 and 100 manats denomination were minted in Azerbaijan. A coin made of copper-nickel alloy with a denomination of 1 manat, weighing 28.28 g, was issued in a circulation of 1,000 pieces; 5 manat coin made of 999 silver, weighing 31.21 g, circulation 200 pieces. A coin of 100 manats made of 999 gold, weighing 31.21 g, with a circulation of 500 pieces. The coins were minted by the Royal Mint of Great Britain and were all dedicated to diving.

Today, almost all major Championships or the Olympic Games are incomplete without a series of commemorative coins. Diving has become an integral part of this series, where the most prominent artists are involved in its design.





Diving in Phaleristics

Phaleristics is a science that studies badges. The name "Phaleristics" comes from the Greek word "phalari" - a metal plate that fastened the helmet of a warrior, which was later used as a clasp on military armour as well as to decorate horse armour. Phalari can be seen on many ancient Greek vases depicting horses. The Etruscans, who borrowed these ornaments from the Greeks, changing their name to "phalera", and began to use them as medals.

From the Etruscans phaleras passed to the Romans. In ancient Rome in the IV century BC phalera along with the gold ring served as signs of the power of senators. Phaleras soon became the awards of legionnaires, who proudly wore them during parades and battles. They were made of silver and gilded bronze, precious and semiprecious stones, glass. Various images were made on these badges: the heads of Medusa Gorgon, Mars, Minerva, Jupiter, other gods, emperors, their wives, and children. Phaleras were usually worn in odd numbers on the chest on special leather straps.

Quite popular are Phaleristics in sports. Athletes use pins that indicate their affiliation with a particular sports club or voluntary sports association. There are also pins of competition participants, tournaments and sports contests, badges of judges in sports, and those that reflect the qualifications of the athlete (category), badges and medals for winning competitions, and so on.

Starting from the 1896 Olympiad in Athens, the participants of the Olympic competitions were provided with commemorative medals of the Games. Badges that confirmed belonging to the team of a particular country. Winners of the Games were always awarded medals (at the 1896 Games of the I Olympiad - silver and bronze, later - gold, silver, bronze).

Sports phaleristics is not only an interesting science, but also the subject of admiration and memorabilia of millions of people around the globe and diving has occupied a worthy place in it.



Phaleras - large and small plates of round or oval shape, 4-7 cm in diameter. In ancient Rome, they were used as a decoration of horse armour, and later - as a military award, an analogue of modern medals







Part IV. *D*iving at the Olympic Games





The first Olympic diving event took place at the Games of the III Olympiad in 1904 in St. Louis. Medals were contested in the men's 10-metre platform and plunge for distance. The first Olympic champions were American athletes George Sheldon and William Dickey respectively.

At the 1908 Games of the following Olympiad in London, two sets of awards were contested in the men's 3-metre springboard and the 10-metre platform. The first in the history of the Olympics champion in springboard diving was German athlete Albert Zürner.

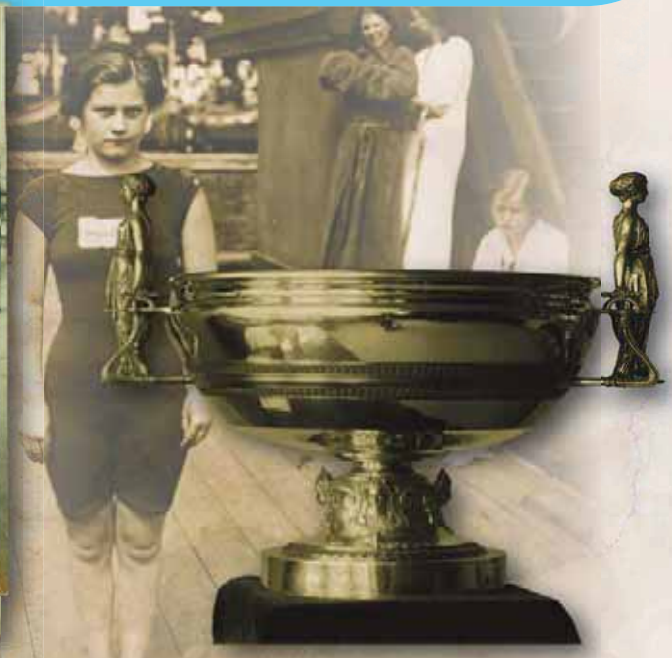
The 1912 Games of the V Olympiad were marked by the introduction of two new diving events - men's plain high diving and women's platform. The first Olympic champion in women's diving was Swedish athlete Margareta "Greta" Johansson, the first Olympic champion in men's plain high diving was Eric Adlertz from Sweden.

At the 1920 Games of the VI Olympiad in Antwerp, a new event was added to the Olympic programme - the women's springboard. The first Olympic champion in this event was American athlete Aileen Muriel Riggin.

Events in men's plain high diving did not root in the Olympic programme and were held only three times - at the Games of 1912, 1920, and 1924.



Men's first-ever diving event at the Games of the III Olympiad 1904. St Louis. USA





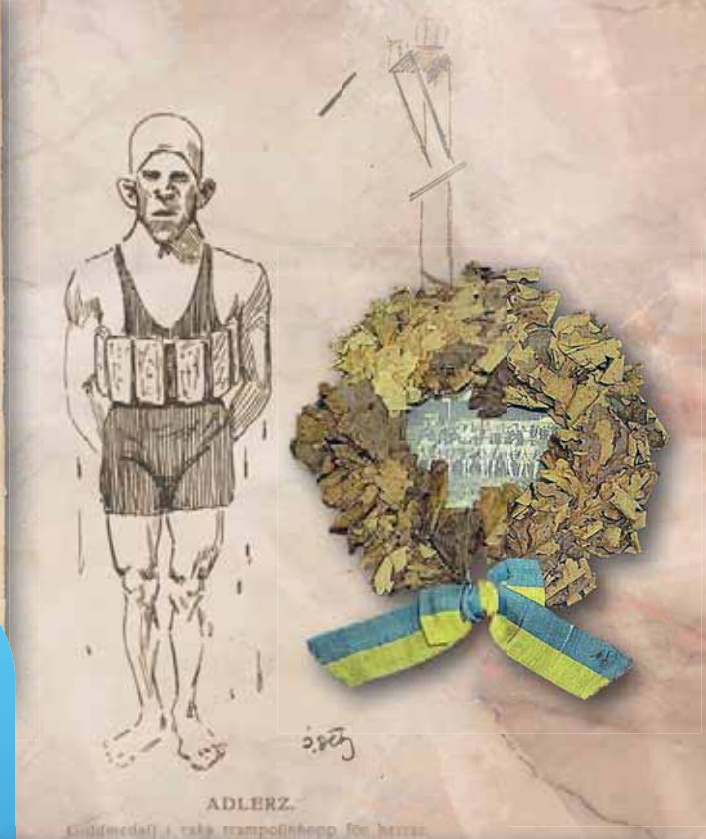
From 1928 to 2000, the Olympic programme did not change. Athletes competed in the 3-metre springboard and the 10-metre platform (both men and women).

During this period of history, the most effective participants of the Olympic Games were Klaus Dibiasi (1964, 1968 (2), 1972, 1976) from Italy and Gregory Louganis (1976, 1984 (2), 1988 (2)) from the United States, who won five Olympic awards in total.

Four athletes each won four Olympic medals - Clarence Pinkston (1920 (2), 1924 (2)) and Michael Galitzen both from the USA (1928 (2), 1932 (2)), Mexican diver Joaquín Capilla Pérez (1948, 1952, 1956(2)) and Giorgio Cagnotto (1972 (2), 1976, 1980) from Italy.

By 2000, the largest number of Olympic medals of various denomination in women's diving (four in total) was awarded to each of five outstanding athletes: Georgia Coleman (1928 (2), 1932 (2)), Dorothy Poynton-Hill (1928, 1932, 1936 (2)), Paula Jean Myers-Pope (1952, 1956, 1960 (2)), Patricia McCormick (1952 (2), 1956 (2)), all are from the USA as well as the athlete from the United team of Germany (GDR) Ingrid Krämer (1960 (2), 1964 (2))

The largest number of Olympic gold medals of the twentieth century - a total of four - was awarded to two divers: Gregory Louganis (1984 (2), 1988 (2)) and Patricia



Aileen Riggan. USA. 1920 Olympic women's springboard diving champion aged 14 and Nils Skoglund. Sweden. 1920 Olympic silver medallist men's plain high dive, aged 14 years and 11 days Antwerp. 1920





Let's dive.



McCormick (1952 (2), 1956 (2)) in men's and women's diving, respectively. The winners of three gold awards were Klaus Dibiasi (1968, 1972, 1976) and Ingrid Krämer (1960 (2), 1964).

Klaus Dibiasi managed to win Olympic medals at four Olympic Games (1964, 1968, 1972, 1976), three divers - Joaquín Capilla Pérez from Mexico (1948, 1952, 1956), Giorgio Cagnotto (1976, 1980, 1984) from Italy and Gregory Louganis from the USA (1976, 1984, 1988) - at three Olympic Games.

Two female athletes - Americans Dorothy Poynton-Hill (1928, 1932, 1936) and Paula Jean Myers-Pope (1952, 1956, 1960) managed to win Olympic medals at three Olympic Games.

The record-breaking length of an active sports career at the Olympics was demonstrated by Swedish diver Johan Jansson (1912–1924), Italian athlete Klaus Dibiasi (1964–1976), and American diver Gregory Louganis (1976–1988), who had been winning Olympic medals for 12 years. Women-record holders of the XX century are American athletes Dorothy Poynton-Hill (1928-1936) and Paula Jean Myers-Pope (1952-1960), who had been winning Olympic medals for eight years.



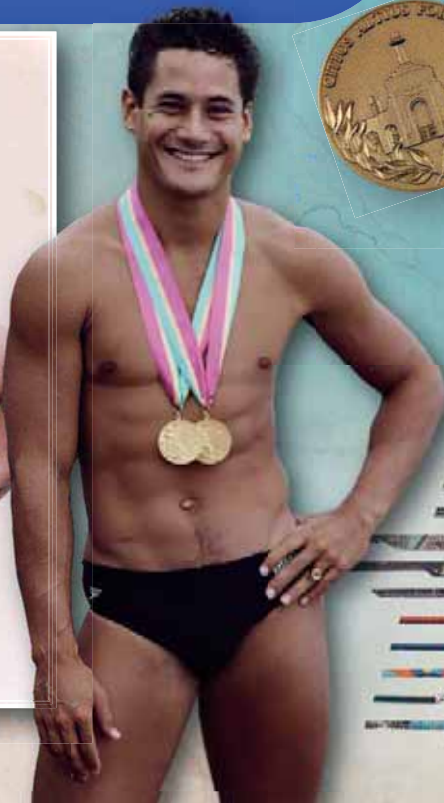
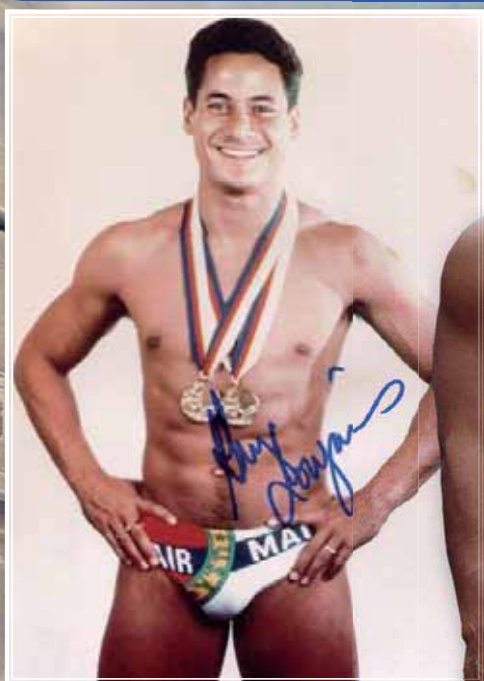


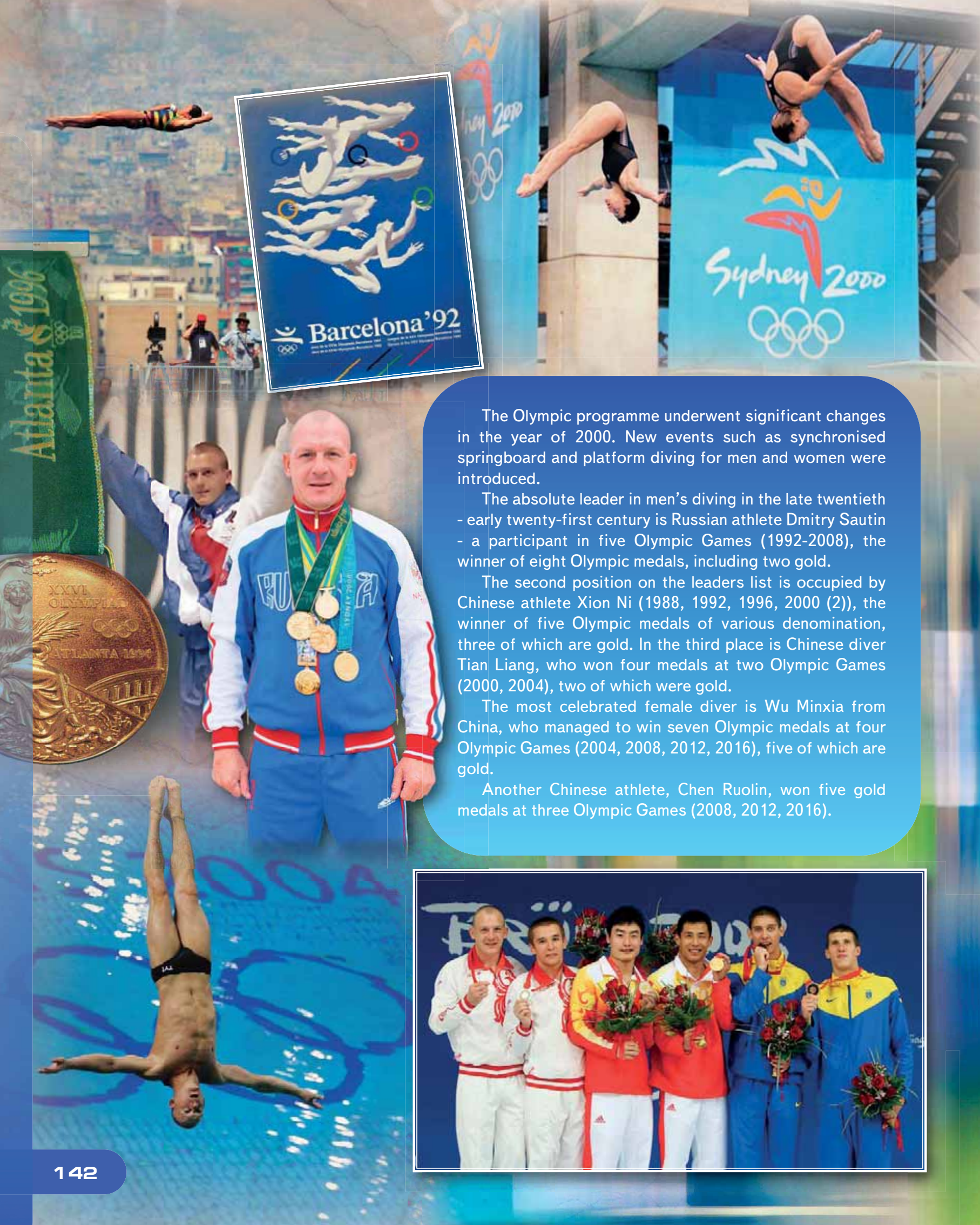
Italian diver Franco Giorgio Cagnotto (1964, 1968, 1972, 1976, 1980) and Austrian athlete Nikola “Niki” Stajković (1972, 1976, 1980, 1988, 1992) are the record holders by the number of Games of the Olympiads in which they participated - five. Three female athletes hold records by the number of times when they participated at the Games — four; they are: Isabel White from the UK (1912, 1920, 1924, 1928), American divers Juno Stover-Irwin, Nicole Pélissard-Darrigrand (1948, 1952, 1956, 1960).

The youngest champion of the Olympic Games of the twentieth century in the women’s springboard is 13-year-old American athlete Marjorie Gestring (1936) and 16-year-old Chinese athlete Sun Shuwei (1992) in the men’s event.

Thirty-eight-year-old Swedish diver Hjalmar Johansson became the most senior winner of the 1908 Olympic Games at the age of 34.

Twenty-eight-year-old American diver Maxine King became the most senior Olympic champion, and Mary Ellen Clarke, a 34-year-old American, became the most senior prize winner in diving Olympic history.





The Olympic programme underwent significant changes in the year of 2000. New events such as synchronised springboard and platform diving for men and women were introduced.

The absolute leader in men's diving in the late twentieth - early twenty-first century is Russian athlete Dmitry Sautin - a participant in five Olympic Games (1992-2008), the winner of eight Olympic medals, including two gold.

The second position on the leaders list is occupied by Chinese athlete Xion Ni (1988, 1992, 1996, 2000 (2)), the winner of five Olympic medals of various denomination, three of which are gold. In the third place is Chinese diver Tian Liang, who won four medals at two Olympic Games (2000, 2004), two of which were gold.

The most celebrated female diver is Wu Minxia from China, who managed to win seven Olympic medals at four Olympic Games (2004, 2008, 2012, 2016), five of which are gold.

Another Chinese athlete, Chen Ruolin, won five gold medals at three Olympic Games (2008, 2012, 2016).





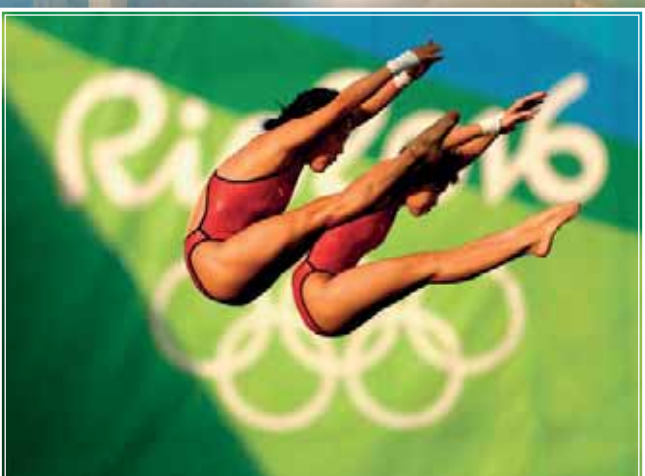
Prominent Chinese female athlete Fu Mingxia won five Olympic medals at three Olympic Games (1992, 1996 (2), 2000 (2)), four of which were gold.

Chinese diver Guo Jingjing won six Olympic medals at three Olympic Games (2000 (2), 2004 (2), 2008 (2)), four of which were gold. Guo Jingjing is one of the six four-time Olympic diving champions, along with his compatriots Fu Mingxia, Wu Mingxia, Chen Ruolin, and American divers Gregory Louganis and Patricia McCormick.

In the entire Olympic history of modern times, American divers have achieved the greatest success on the Olympic arena winning a total of 138 Olympic medals: 49 gold, 44 silver, 45 bronze; the second place belongs to the athletes from China, who won 69 Olympic medals, including 40 gold, 19 silver, 10 bronze; the third place is occupied by the Russian athletes who were part of the national teams of the USSR, the United Team of the CIS, and Russia and were awarded 35 medals - 8 gold, 14 silver, and 13 bronze.

Ukrainian divers occupy the 17th position in the Olympic ranking, having won two bronze Olympic medals.

For more than 110 years of the modern Olympic history, divers from 80 countries have been awarded Olympic medals.



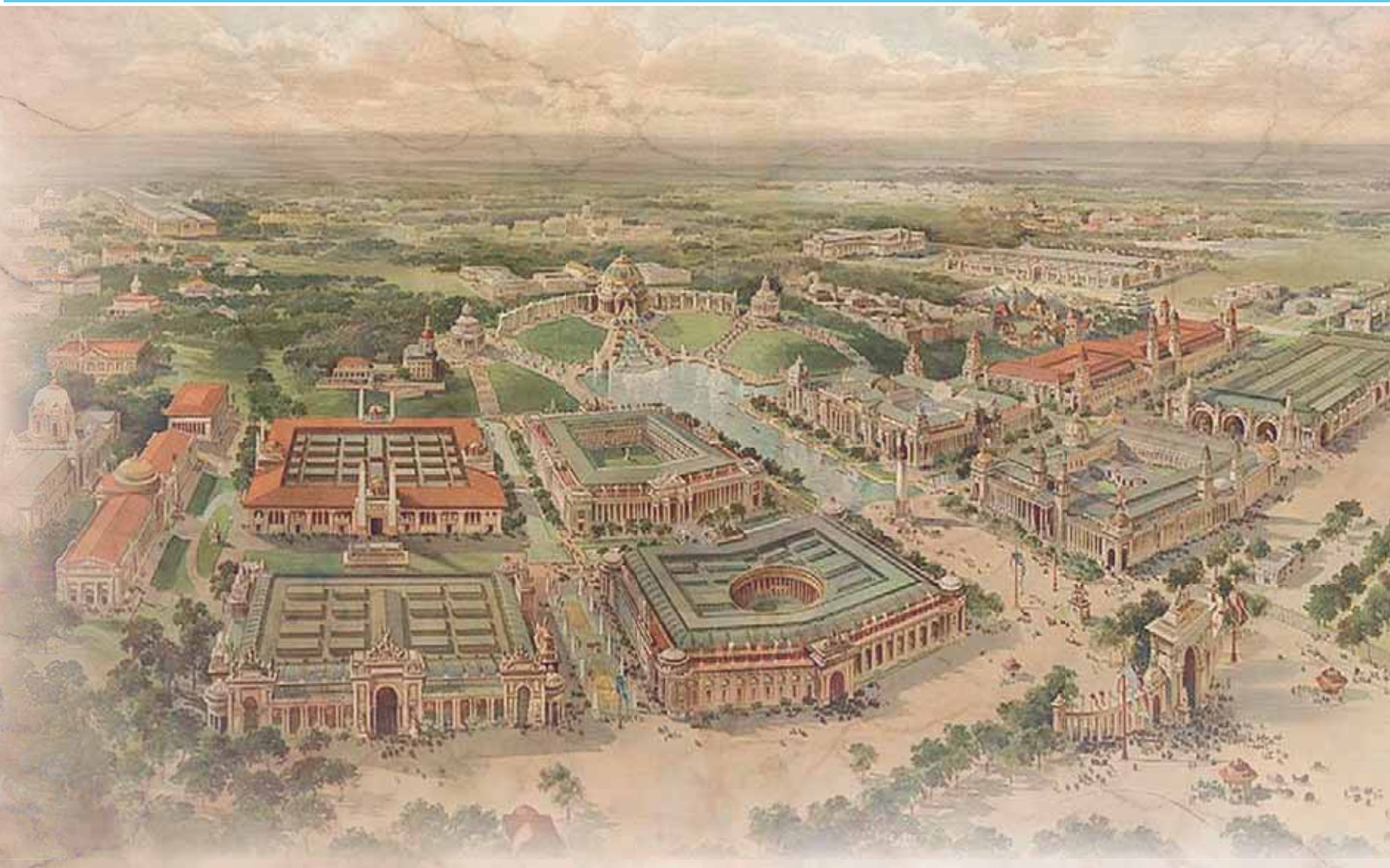


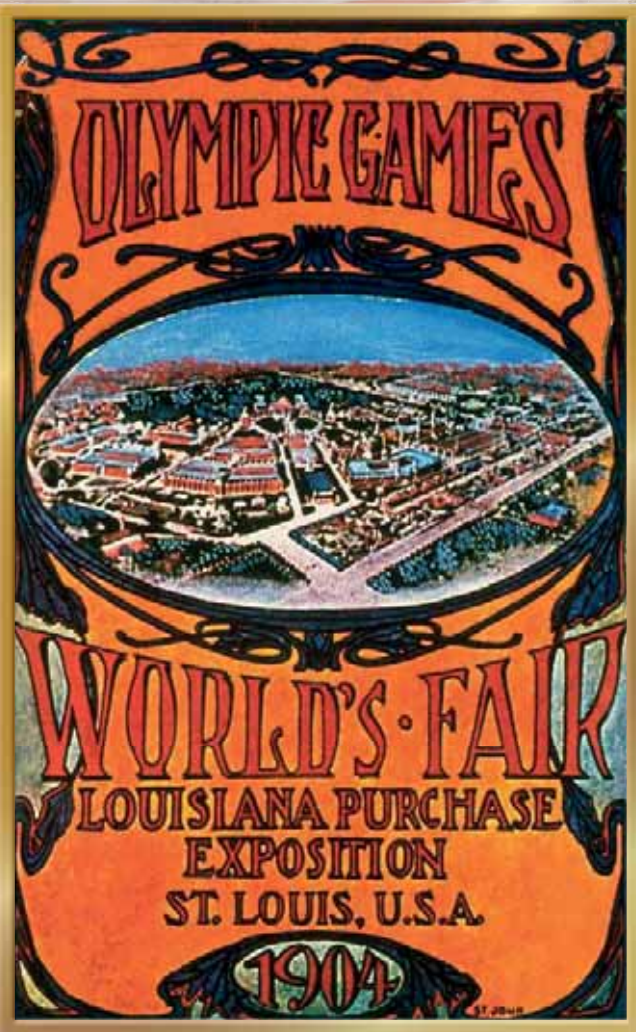
OFFICIAL SOUVENIR
WORLD'S FAIR - St. LOUIS 1904



Palace of Transportation.

The Games of the III Olympiad (St. Louis, 1904)





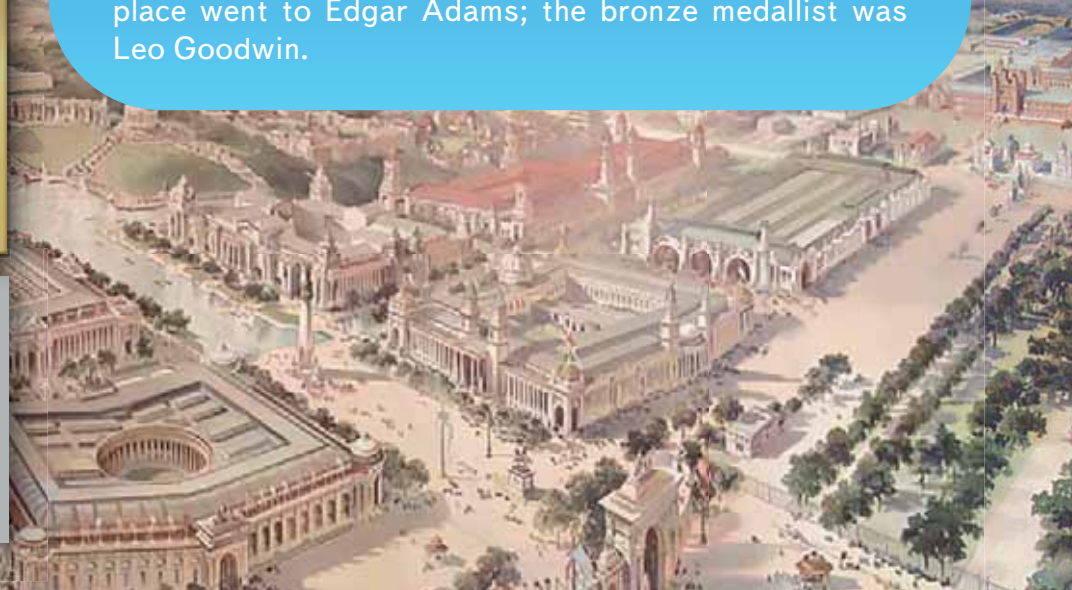
Diving events were first included into the programme of the Games of the III Olympiad in St. Louis (USA). The competition was held on an artificial lake of the municipal “Forest Park” on September 5 and 7, 1904.

They were attended by ten athletes from two countries - the United States (7) and Germany (3). Two sets of medals were competed for in the men’s diving from a 10-metre platform and plunge for distance.

Five athletes from two countries took part in the men’s platform diving event. American diver George Sheldon became the Olympic champion; the silver award was given to Georg Hoffmann from Germany; the bronze award was given to two athletes: Alfred Braunschweiger (Germany) and Frank Kügow (USA), who were in a tie by points.

Five American athletes took part in the plunge for distance events. The Olympic gold medal was awarded to William Dickey, who showed the best results; the second place went to Edgar Adams; the bronze medallist was Leo Goodwin.

The cover of the official World Fair programme became the symbol of the Games of the III Olympiad, with a horizontal oval in the centre of a panoramic view of St. Louis. Above the inscription “Olympic Games”. Below - the inscription in five lines “World’s fair. Louisiana Purchase Exposition. St. Louis, USA. 1904”. Author: S. John.



The overall medal standings

Place	Country	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
1	USA	2	1	2	5
2	Germany	0	1	1	2

Award Medal

The obverse of the medal depicts an athlete holding a laurel wreath in his right hand - a symbol of victory, his left hand raised, pointing to the Athenian Acropolis in the rays of the rising sun. This identifies the continuity of the Games of antiquity and modern times. In the background is a bas-relief illustrating the ancient sports. Above the figure of the athlete is an inscription "Olympiad", and in the lower right-hand corner is "1904".

On the back of the medal is the goddess of victory Nike on the globe. She holds a laurel wreath in her left hand and a palm branch in her right. In front of her is a large wreath of olive branches; in the centre of which is the name of an event (in this case - 800 m running). Behind Nike is a bust of the supreme deity of the ancient Greeks Zeus. The inscription "World's Fair" crowns the reverse side of the medal, below is written "St. Louis. USA".

The 1904 Olympic Games were the first to award gold, silver, and bronze medals to athletes for first, second and third places, respectively.



Commemorative Medal

The medal has an octagonal shape. The obverse depicts a winning athlete walking with an olive branch in his hand. Behind him is the rising sun, and the inscription "Olympic Games, St. Louis, USA, 1904".

On the reverse of the medal are three coats of arms - city, state, and the USA - framed with leaves and the date 1803 (The year of the Louisiana Purchase, i.e., the purchase of imperial rights to the western half of the Mississippi River basin from France by the United States; the World's Fair in St. Louis was dedicated to the centenary of this event), and the inscription "World's Fair. In memory of the Olympic Games, 1904. Physical Culture Department." Below is engraving of signatures of the heads of the Organizing Committee of the Games.



Officials' badges



Diploma of the 1904 World Fair in St. Louis



Postcards dedicated to the Games of the III Olympiad



Officially, the Games of the III Olympiad were opened on June 1, 1904 by David Francis, President of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition



Men's competition in diving took place for the first time at the 1904 Games of the III Olympiad in St. Louis (USA)

1. When were the Games of the III Olympiad held ?

- A. 1900.
- B. 1904.
- C. 1908.
- D. 1912.

2. The programme of which Olympic Games included the first diving events?

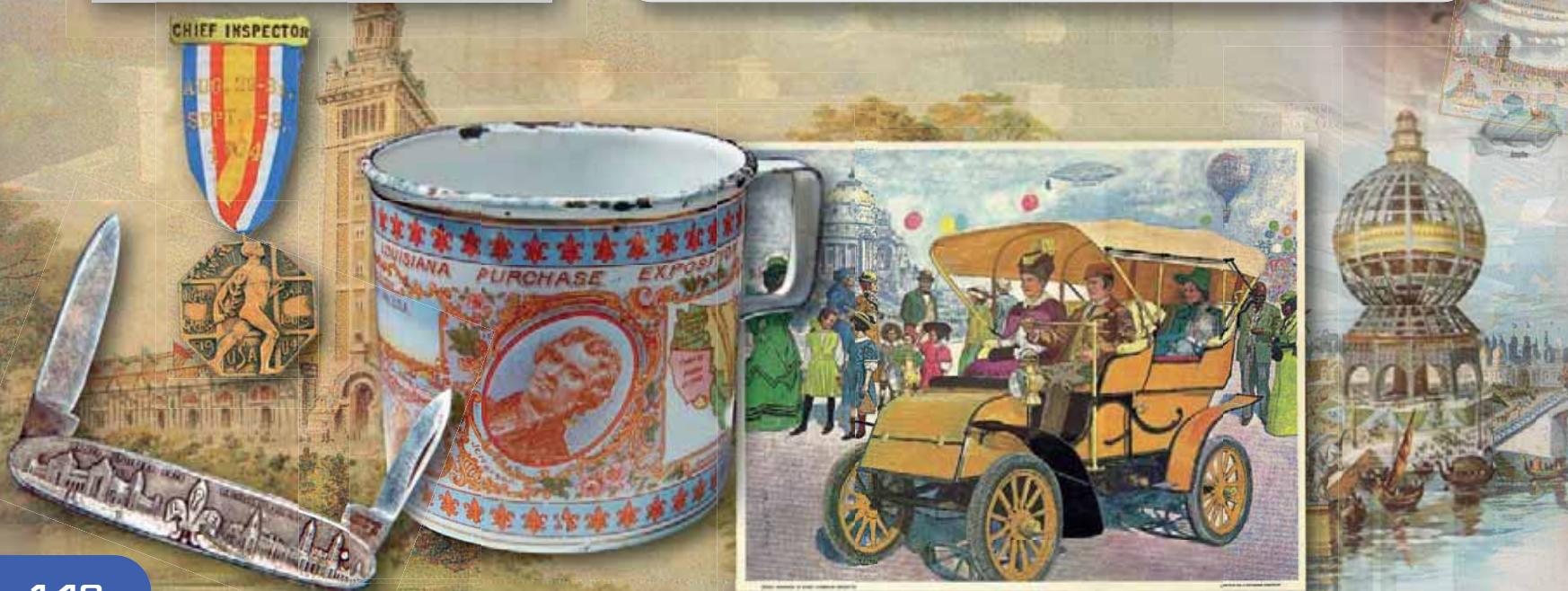
- A. The Games of the I Olympiad.
- B. The Games of the II Olympiad.
- C. The Games of the III Olympiad.
- D. The Games of the IV Olympiad.

3. Where were the the Games of the III Olympiad held?

- A. St. Louis (The USA).
- B. London (Great Britain).
- C. Athens (Greece).
- D. Paris (France).

4. How many athletes took part in diving events at the Games of the III Olympiad?

- A. 7.
- B. 8.
- C. 10.
- D. 12.



America's First Olympics

The
St. Louis
Games
of 1904



5. Teams of how many countries took part in the first Olympic diving events?

- A. One.
- B. Two.
- C. Three.
- D. Four.

6. How many athletes took part in men's platform diving competitions at the Games of the III Olympiad?

- A. 4.
- B. 5.
- C. 6.
- D. 9.

7. Name the winner of the men's platform competitions at the Games of the III Olympiad.

- A. Georg Hoffmann (Germany).
- B. Alfred Braunschweiger (Germany).
- C. George Sheldon (USA).
- D. Frank Kehoe (USA).

8. Name the diver who became a silver medallist men's plunge for distance at the Games of the III Olympiad in 1904

- A. Otto Hooff (Germany).
- B. Frank Kehoe (USA).
- C. Alfred Braunschweiger (Germany).
- D. Georg Hoffmann (Germany).

Alfred Braunschweiger (Germany) – the 1904 Olympic bronze medallist in the men's platform



Frank Kehoe (USA) – the 1904 Olympic bronze medallist in the men's platform



OFFICIAL SOUVENIR
POSTAL CARD.

Transportation Building



1. 1904
2. The Games of the III Olympiad.
3. St. Louis.
4. 10.
5. Two.
6. 5.
7. George Sheldon (USA).
8. Georg Hoffmann (Germany).



9. Which athlete became a silver medallist in men's platform at the Games of the III Olympiad in 1904?
 - A. Alfred Braunschweiger (Germany).
 - B. Otto Hooff (Germany).
 - C. Frank Kehoe (USA).
 - D. George Sheldon (USA).
10. How many athletes took part in men's long distance plunge events at the Games of the III Olympiad?
 - A. 4.
 - B. 5.
 - C. 7.
 - D. 8.
11. Name the winner of the Olympic long distance plunge events.
 - A. William William Dickey (USA).
 - B. Edgar Adams (USA).
 - C. Leo Goodwin (USA).
 - D. Newman Samuel (USA).



N. Y. A. C. OLYMPIC GAMES SWIMMING TEAM

E. H. ADAMS J. A. BUDDY W. E. DICKEY S. HESSER
 W. H. BRATTON K. J. GIANNINI, MGR. I. STEEN
 H. WALLE
 G. W. VAN CLEAF G. M. DANFELD E. D. GOODWIN H. B. WARREN E. DE B. HANDBLEY

Swimmers and divers' team of the New York Athletic Club at the 1904 Games of the III Olympic Games in St. Louis. Olympic medallists in diving: William Dickey (third from left in the second row), Edgar Adams (far from left in the second row), Leo Goodwin (centre in the first row)



OFFICIAL SOUVENIR
WORLD'S FAIR - ST. LOUIS 1904



Edgar Adams (USA) - the 1904 Olympic silver medallist in the men's plunge for distance



DICKEY,
A. C.
Plunge, Olympic Games



E. H. Adams, N. Y. A. C., Plunge for Distance.

12. Which athlete took the second place in the men's long distance plunge competition at the Games of the III Olympiad?
 - A. Newman Samuel (USA).
 - B. Edgar Adams (USA).
 - C. Leo Goodwin (USA).
 - D. William Dickie (USA).

13. Two plunge for distance divers showed the same results. What medal were they awarded?
 - A. Gold.
 - B. Silver.
 - C. Bronze.
 - D. Marked with a commemorative badge.

14. What country's team won the largest number of medals in diving at the Games of the III Olympiad in 1904 in St. Louis?
 - A. USA.
 - B. Germany.

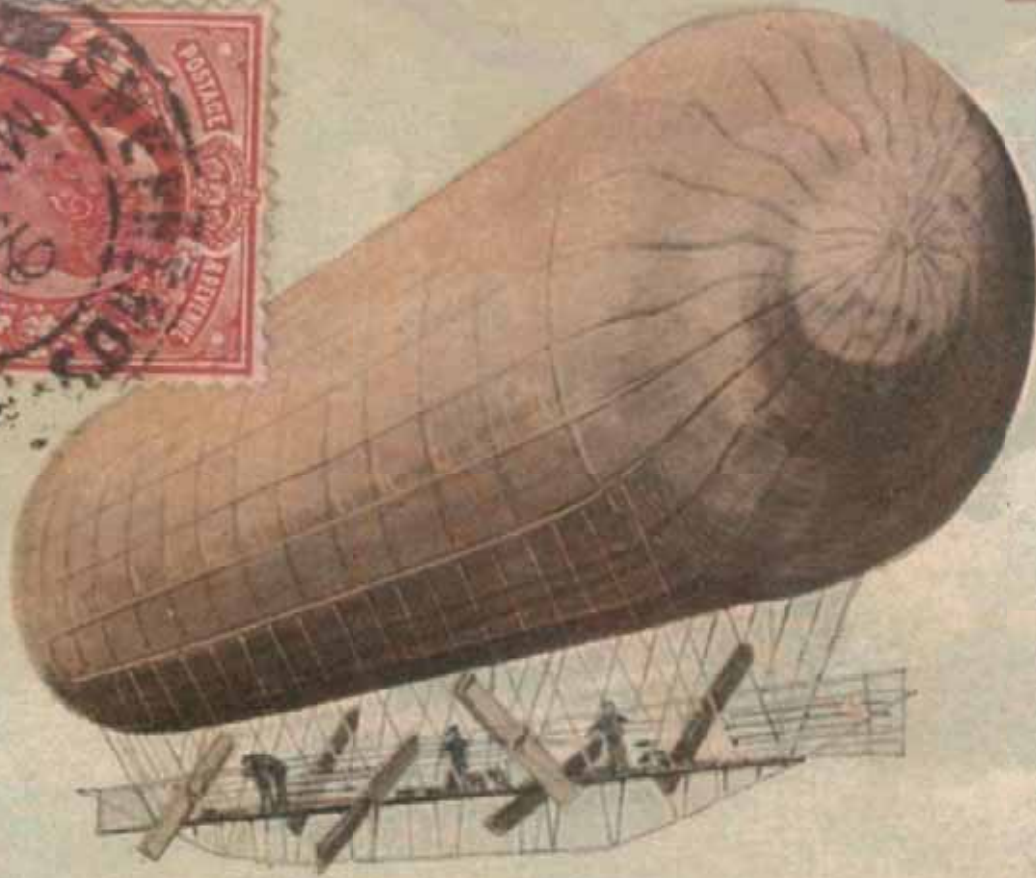


Leo Goodwin (USA) - the 1904 Olympic bronze medallist in the men's plunge for distance



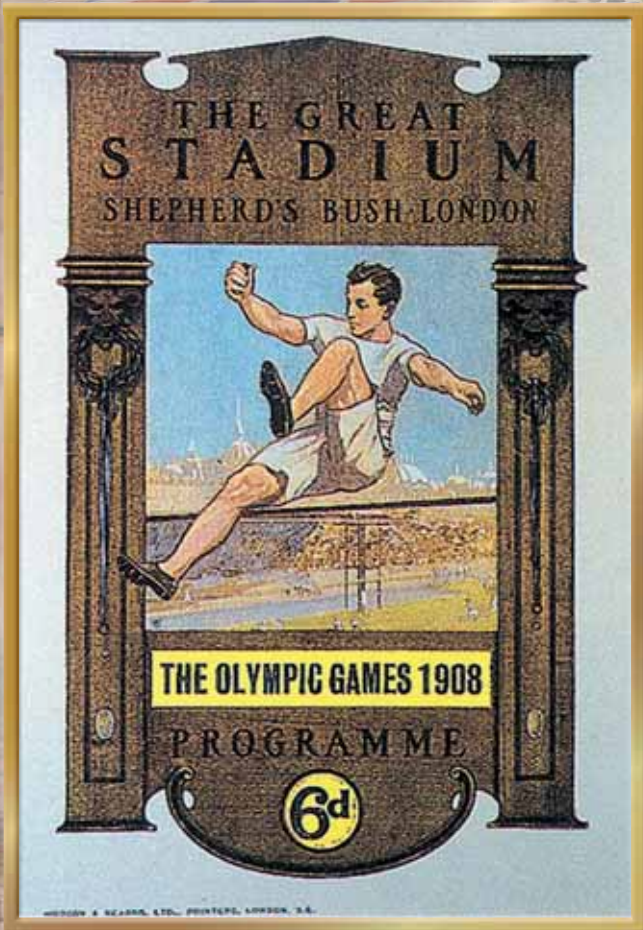
Arrival by Airship at the Franco-British Exhibition.

London, 1908



The Games of the IV Olympiad (London, 1908)





The diving events at the Games of the IV Olympiad were held from 14 to 24 July 1908 in London, the capital of Great Britain. The competitions venue was the swimming pool located in the “heart” of the “White City” stadium.

The Games were attended by 39 athletes from nine countries: Australasia (1), Belgium (1), Great Britain (16), Germany (5), Italy (1), Canada (1), USA (2), Finland (2), Sweden (10).

At the events of 1908, such disciplines as diving from a 3-metre springboard and a 10-metre platform were officially presented.

Twenty-three athletes from eight countries took part in the men’s springboard diving events. Albert Zürner, a German athlete, became the Olympic champion; his compatriot Kurt Behrens won the silver medal; and two athletes - George William Gaidzik (USA) and Gottlob Waltz (Germany) - won bronze medals.

Twenty-four athletes from six countries took part in the men’s platform diving events. The best were the Swedish athletes; they managed to take all the winning places on the podium with a big gap from other participants.

Hjalmar Johansson became the Olympic champion in platform; Karl Malmström won the silver medal, and Arvid Spångberg won the bronze medal.

Programme Cover of the Games of the IV Olympiad. In the centre is an athlete overcoming a hurdle. Behind him are the crowded bleachers of the stadium. The preparation for the Games of the IV Olympiad was taken quite responsibly by the British Organisation Committee. In 1908, a new White City Stadium was opened in London as evidenced by the inscription at the top of the cover “The Great Stadium. Shepherd’s Bush. London”. Below is the inscription “Olympic Games, 1908. Programme”. Design: Sydney Cope.



The overall medal standings

Place	Country	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
1	Germany	1	1	1	3
1	Sweden	1	1	1	3
3	USA	0	0	1	1

Award Medal

The front side depicts the winning athlete with a palm branch in his hand and two women ready to put a wreath on his head.

On the reverse is the figure of St. George the Conqueror on horseback, who kills a dragon with a spear, and the goddess Nike, holding a palm branch. The name of the sport for the victory in which it was awarded is engraved on the edge of the medal.

A peculiarity of the Games of the IV Olympiad medals was their small size - only 33 mm in diameter. This may be due to the fact that, contrary to the Olympic Charter, which required only gilding, these medals were made of precious metals. The individual events winning medal was cast from 14 ct gold.



Commemorative Medal

On the obverse of the medal a Greek chariot (quadriga) drawn by four horses is depicted. The figure of a judge proudly rises in the chariot with a palm branch in his left hand and a wreath of olive branches in his right. He is in a hurry to reward the winner. The chariot rider commands the chariot. This story later became popular and was repeated on commemorated Olympic medals in 1912, 1920, and 1948.

On the reverse is a fragment of the globe with marching goddess of victory with a palm branch and a wreath of olive branches in her right hand and a trumpet in her left. On the right is the inscription "In commemoration of the Olympic Games held in London, 1908". On the left are the names of the cities that hosted the Olympic Games: Elis (the polis where the Ancient Olympia was located), Athens, Paris, St. Louis, London.

Commemorative Medals were mostly made of uncoated metal, but there were also medals made of metal and covered with a layer of gilding, silver, and bronze.



Postage stamps dedicated to the Olympic Games



Award Diploma

The official badge of the Games of the IV Olympiad. For the first time, badges were made for members of the IOC, the Games Organisation Committee, and the British Olympic Council. All characters repeat the same plot (depicting the head of Athena Pallas and an olive branch) but differ in shape, size, colour of metal and enamel.





- 9. Alfred Braunschweiger (Germany).
- 10. 5.
- 11. William Dickie (USA).
- 12. Edgar Adams (USA).
- 13. Bronze.
- 14. USA.



**The 1908 Olympic Games,
the Great Stadium and the Marathon**
- A Pictorial Record



King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Edward VII declared the Games of the IV Olympiad open on July 13, 1908

15. When were Games of the IV Olympiad held ?

- A. 1904.
- B. 1908.
- C. 1912.
- D. 1916.

16. Where were the Games of the IV Olympiad held?

- A. Paris (France).
- B. Rome (Italy).
- C. London (Great Britain).
- D. Athens (Greece).

17. How many athletes competed for the title of the Olympic champion in diving at the Games of the IV Olympiad?

- A. 19.
- B. 29.
- C. 39.
- D. 49.

18. How many sets of prizes were contested at the diving events at the Games of the IV Olympiad?

- A. 1.
- B. 2.
- C. 3.
- D. 4.



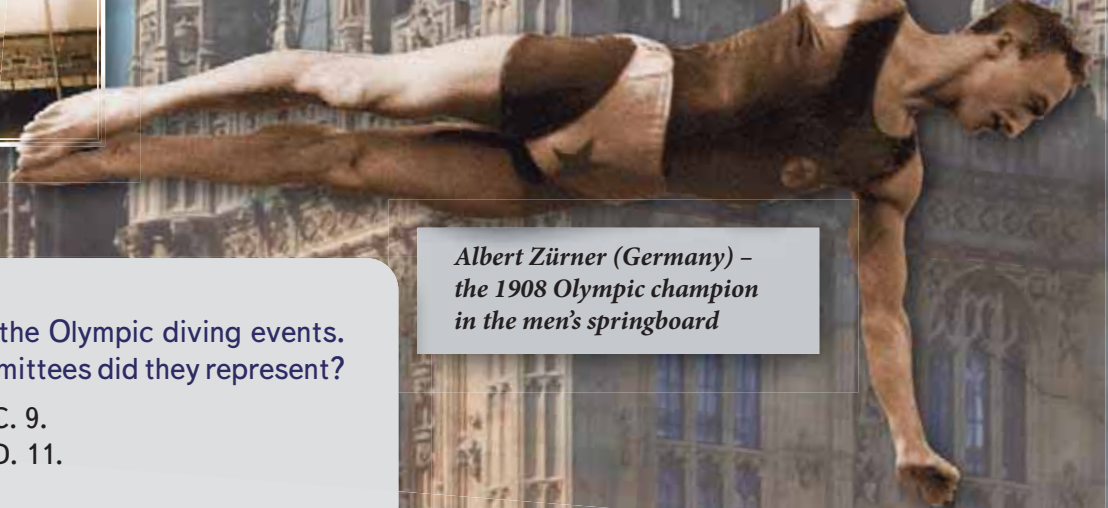
Diving from the platform at White City Stadium. London. 1908



The official ceremony took place at the White City Stadium



The diving event at the 1908 Olympic Games was held at the White City Stadium in London (Great Britain)



Albert Zürner (Germany) – the 1908 Olympic champion in the men's springboard

19. Thirty-nine athletes took part in the Olympic diving events. How many National Olympic Committees did they represent?

- A. 5.
- B. 6.
- C. 9.
- D. 11.

20. Twenty-three athletes from eight countries took part in the Games of the IV Olympiad in the springboard diving events. However, the representatives of only one country were on the podium. They demonstrated their unconditional advantage in this type of diving. Name the country.

- A. Sweden.
- B. Germany.
- C. USA.
- D. Austria.

21. Who became the Olympic champion in springboard at the Games of the IV Olympiad?

- A. Kurt Behrens (Germany).
- B. Albert Zürner (Germany).
- C. Gottlob Waltz (Germany).
- D. George William Gaidzik (USA).



The diving pool at the Games of the IV Olympiad was located directly at the White City Stadium

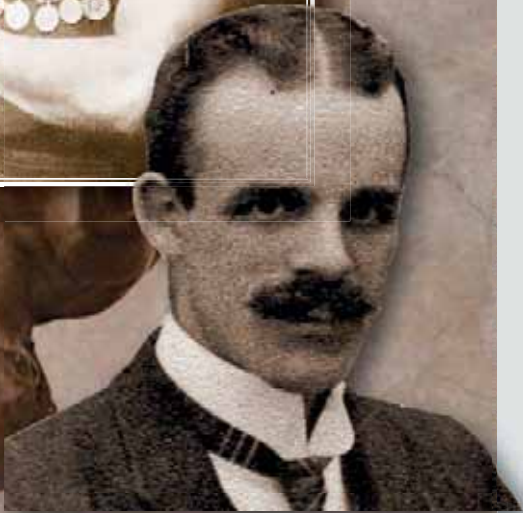
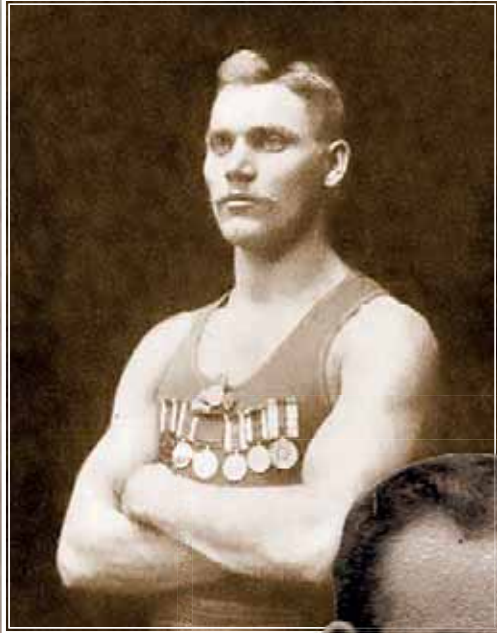


George Gaidzik (The USA) – the 1908 Olympic bronze medallist in the men's springboard





15. 1908.
16. London (Great Britain).
17. 39.
18. 2.
19. 9.
20. Germany.
21. Albert Zürner (Germany).



Hjalmar Johansson (Sweden) – the 1908 Olympic champion in the men's platform



22. In the springboard diving events, all of the winning positions were taken by the athletes from Germany. However, in the final, German diver Gottlob Waltz had a tie with another athlete for bronze. Name this athlete.

- A. George William Gaidzik (USA).
- B. Glen Grout (USA).
- C. Herbert Pott (Great Britain).
- D. Harold Nelson Smyrk (Great Britain).

23. In the platform event at the Games of the IV Olympiad, 24 participants competed for medals. How many National Olympic Committees did they represent?

- A. 8.
- B. 6.
- C. 9.
- D. 5.

24. Name the Olympic champion in the platform at the Games of the IV Olympiad in 1908.

- A. Hjalmar Johansson (Sweden).
- B. Arvid Spångberg (Sweden).
- C. Robert Andersson (Sweden).
- D. Karl Malmström (Sweden).



