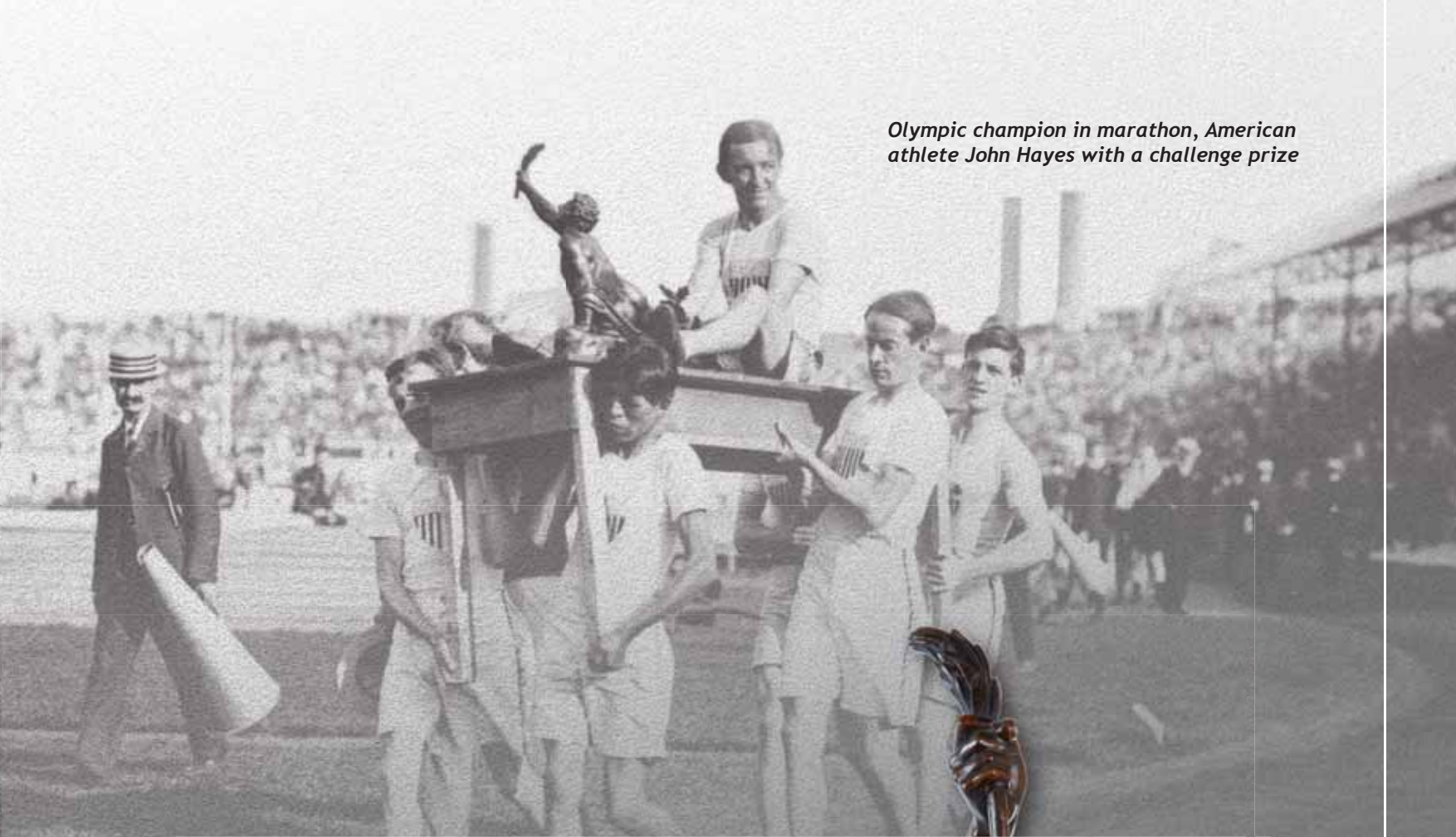
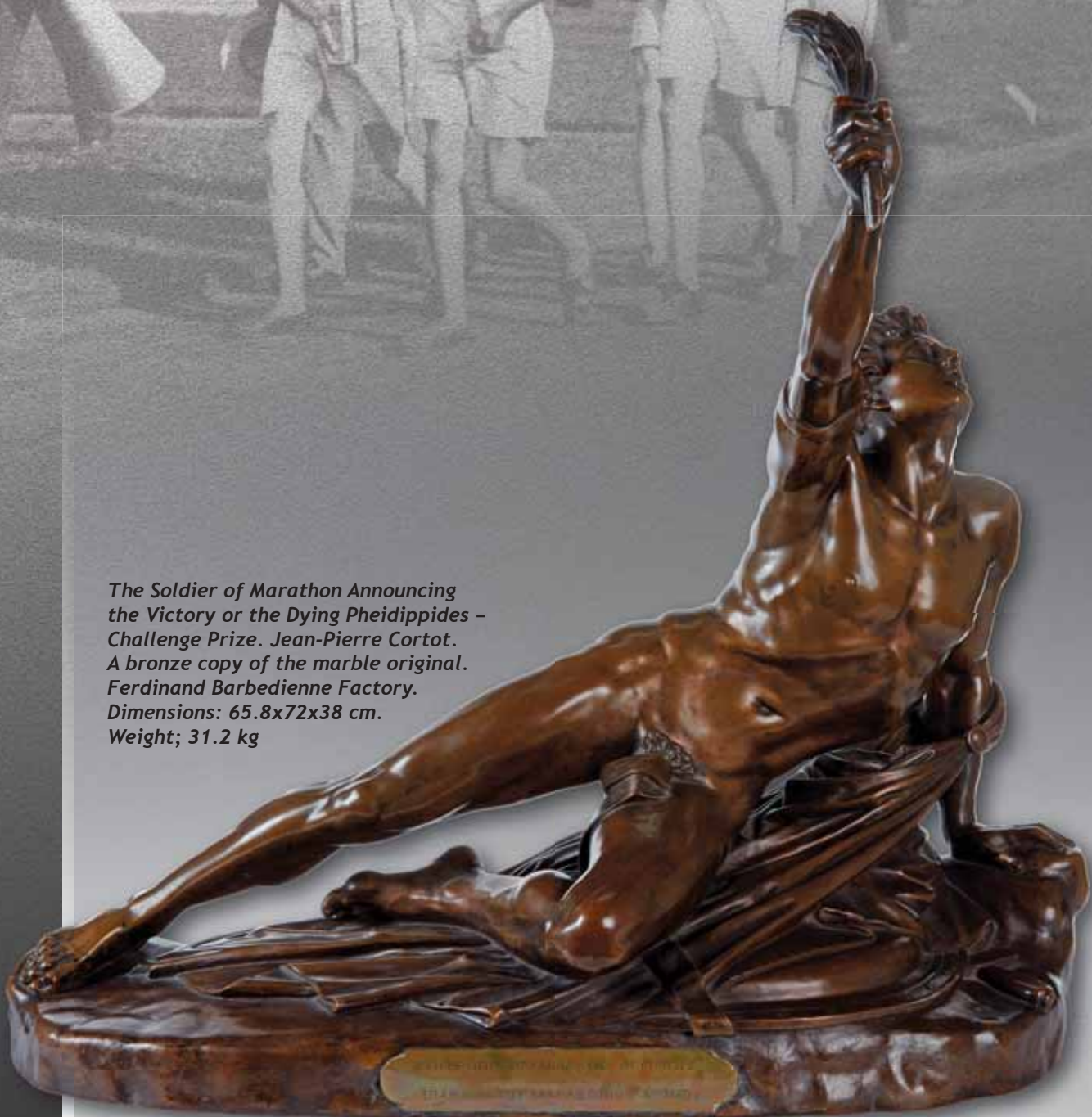


Olympic champion in marathon, American athlete John Hayes with a challenge prize



The Soldier of Marathon Announcing the Victory or the Dying Pheidippides – Challenge Prize. Jean-Pierre Cortot. A bronze copy of the marble original. Ferdinand Barbedienne Factory. Dimensions: 65.8x72x38 cm. Weight; 31.2 kg

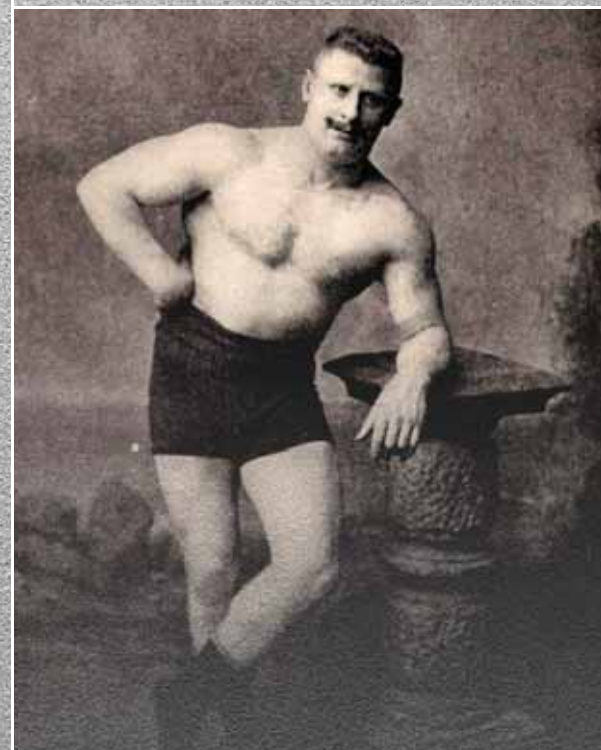


The Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Guild, which later became the Goldsmiths & Silversmiths Co., was founded in London in 1888 and developed the Arts and Crafts movement, aiming to revive craftsmanship, traditional design, and decoration that had declined during the industrial revolution in Great Britain. In 1908, George Hart and three of his partners launched production of silverware, including the manufacturing of cups and trophies. Inspired by the idea of awarding Olympic competition winners and presumably promoting their products, the company Goldsmiths & Silversmiths Co. donated their challenge cup for the wrestling event of the Greco-Roman style (heavyweight) for their challenge possession.

The prize is an exquisite silver cup with a lid crowned by a pinecone, the oldest symbol of fertility. In terms of shape, the cup resembles the ancient Greek drinking vessel called kantharos, which was considered an attribute of Heracles. The body of the cup is adorned with reliefs depicting battles of antiquity involving riders and hoplites. On the sides of the cup, the artist placed masks with the face of the supreme god Zeus as if observing what is happening. The cup has two delicate handles decorated with garlands of leaves and olive fruits. The delicate handles of the kantharos extend beyond the upper line of the vessel planted on a tall stem. The base and stem grip of the cup feature noble acanthus ornamentation in the form of stylised leaves. The cup bears the inscription: "Olympic Games. Perpetual Challenge Cup. Wrestling. Presented by the Goldsmiths & Silversmiths Co. Ltd. 112 Regent Street, London. 1908." The size of the cup is 44x32x19.5 cm.

The prize was presented to the Hungarian athlete Richard Weiss, an Olympic champion in Greco-Roman wrestling in the super heavyweight category.

GOLDSMITHS
SILVERSMITHS COMPANY
112 REGENT ST



Richard Weiss, Olympic champion in Greco-Roman wrestling (heavyweight), was awarded the Challenge Prize – the Goldsmiths' & Silversmiths' Cup





The Challenge Cup of the Goldsmiths' & Silversmiths' Company – the award for the winner in Greco-Roman wrestling. Dimensions: 44x32x19.5 cm

HRH George, Prince of Wales, presented a Challenge Prize to the Organising Committee of the Games of the IVth Olympiad for the winner of the individual 100 km bicycle race. The Challenge Prize is an elegant silver cup with a lid. The top of the cup is represented in the form of a flame torch. In shape, the cup resembles an ancient kantharos with protruding handles along the line of the vessel. The decorative elements placed on the handles, base, and cup's grips are simple and take the form of stylised leaves. The cup is placed on a black pedestal. The inscription on the cup reads in English: "Challenge Cup presented by George Prince of Wales. Olympic Games. London. 1908. 100 Kilometre Bicycle Race. C. H. Bartlett" (the name of the recipient, British cyclist Charles Bartlett). The cup was created by Carrington & Company. The weight of the cup is 4.18 kg, and its dimensions: 55.5x34x22 cm.

The Hurlingham Polo Association, one of the oldest and most prestigious polo clubs in Great Britain (founded in 1875), presented its Challenge Prize for Olympic competition winners. The cup was received by the Great Britain team, which won the tournament.



HRH George, Prince of Wales, donated a Challenge Prize for the 100 km Olympic cycling race





Challenge Prize donated by HRH George, Prince of Wales. Artwork. Silver.
Created by Carrington & Company. Dimentions: 55.5x34x22 cm, weight: 4.18 kg

Richard Luttrell Pilkington Bethell, Lord Westbury, donated the Challenge Prize for the Olympic clay pigeon shooting competitions.

The silver cup with a lid and two handles, adorned with restrained floral-leaf ornamentation and rocaille, is an example of jewelry art. It is placed on a silver and wooden base. The inscription on the plaque reads: "Presented to The International Olympic Committee. By the Right Hon, Lord Westbury, as a perpetual Challenge Trophy, for Clay Bird Shooting. 1908." The size of the cup is 46.5x40x25 cm.

The prize was presented to the Canadian athlete Walter Henry Ewing, a champion in the individual trap shooting events.



Walter Henry Ewing was awarded Lord Westbury's Challenge Trophy for his victory in Clay Bird Shooting

◀ Lord Westbury's Challenge Cup for the Olympic clay pigeon shooting competition. Dimensions: 46.5x40x25 cm

Also, to award the winners of the competitions of the 1908 Games in London, a commemorative prize donated by the Duke of Somerset was conveyed to the Organising Committee. The prize cup, belonging to the category of art pieces, was made by the company Potteries and Newcastle Cripples Guild from silver and silver-plated metal. The cup measures 59x19 cm and weighs 2.3 kg. This commemorative prize was not awarded at the Games.

Algernon St. Maur, Duke of Somerset, donated a commemorative prize for the Olympic champion and conveyed it to the Organising Committee of the Games of the IVth Olympiad in London

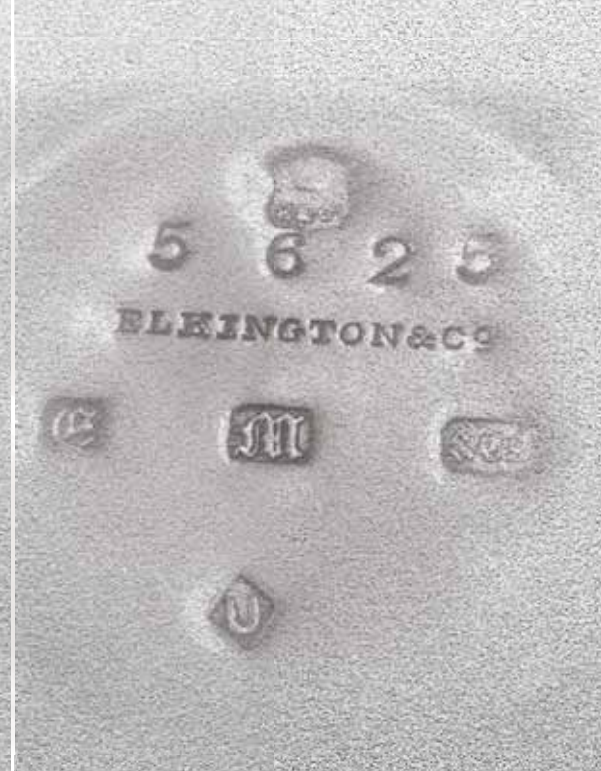


*The Duke of Somerset
as Edward, Duke of Somerset—Lord Protector of England*

The commemorative prize – the Duke of Somerset's cup, which was not awarded at the Games of the IVth Olympiad. Dimensions: 59x19 cm. It is exhibited in the Olympic Museum in Lausanne ►



The Football Association of England presented a Challenge Prize for the winners of the Olympic football tournament. The Challenge Prize of Football Association is a true piece of art. The sculptural composition is made of silver, and the base is made of copper and wood. The dimensions of the Challenge Prize: 67x42x32 cm, and it weighs 12.8 kg. It was manufactured by the company "Elkington & Co Ltd." The sculptural composition consists of three figures – the captains of rival football teams and the winged goddess Nike, rising above the globe, with a wreath for the winner. The players lean against a lavishly decorated pedestal on which the creators placed a medallion with a fragment of a football match. The medallion is framed by olive and oak branches as well as a victory ribbon. An oak branch also adorns the base of the upper part of the sculptural composition. The base of the Challenge Prize is made of copper. It has two handles for easy carrying and four sturdy legs for display. The base bears the inscription "Presented by the Football Association of England."



The England team - winner of the Olympic football tournament in 1908



Challenge Prize presented by the Football Association of England for the winners of the Olympic football tournament. Created by the "Elkington & Co Ltd." Dimensions: 67x42x32 cm, weight: 12.8 kg ▶

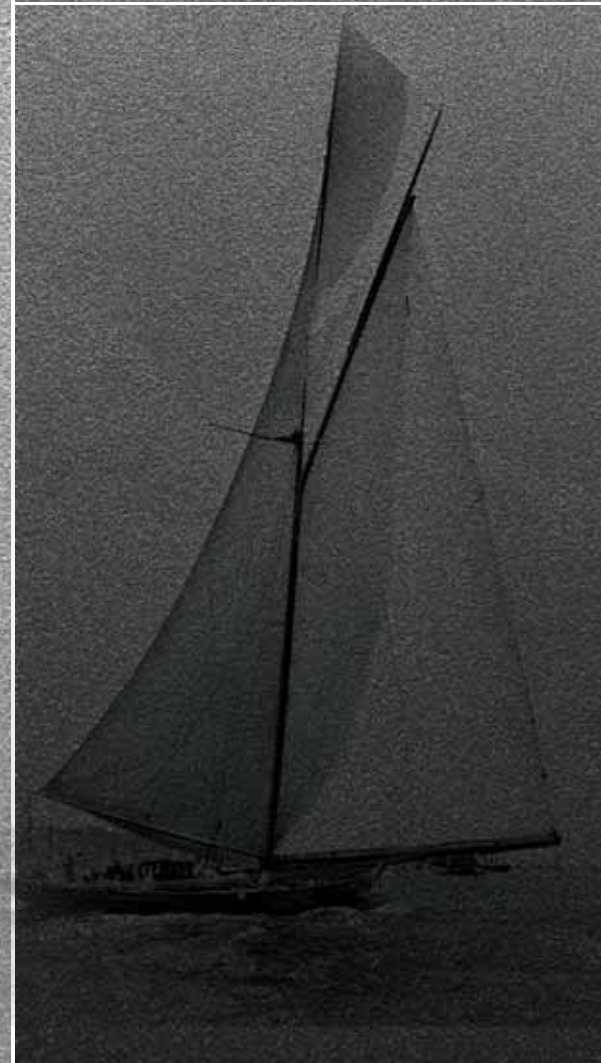






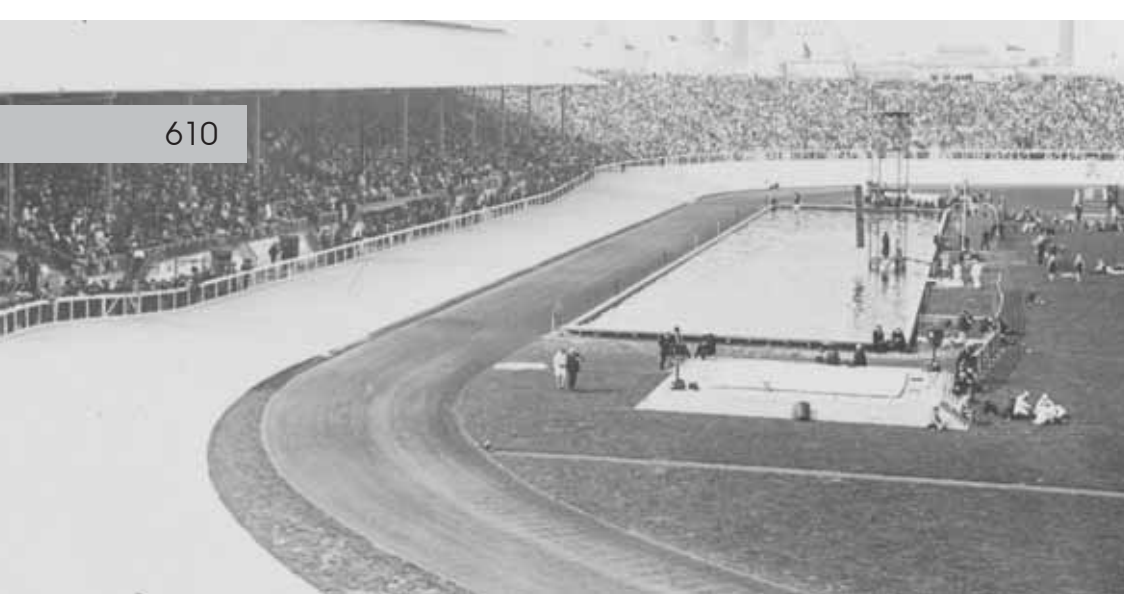
The President of the French Republic, Armand Fallières, commissioned an award prize for the winner of the Olympic sailing competition – the creation of the renowned porcelain factory in Sèvres (a suburb of Paris). The Sèvres craftsmen created a vase in the «royal blue» colour (bleu de roi), invented by chemist Jean Hellot in the late 18th century, with double gilding, which remain hallmarks of Sèvres porcelain to this day. The vase was designed in the Art Nouveau style, which was fashionable during this period, using the tradition of hand-painting. The vase was adorned with two rows of foliage garlands in the Egyptian style (lotus leaves) and delicate golden ornaments.

The award was handed over to the Organising Committee of the 1908 Games of the Olympiad. The Challenge Prize was awarded to the British crew in the 6-metre class yacht – Charles Crichton, Gilbert Laws, and Thomas McMeekin. Dimensions: 25.5x58.5 cm.





*The Sèvres Vase – a Challenge Prize donated by the President of the French Republic for the winner of sailing competitions (yacht class – 6 metres).
Dimensions: 25.5x58.5 cm*



At 1908 London Olympics, a special Challenge Prize was presented – the Olympic Cup, founded by Baron Pierre de Coubertin in 1906. It was awarded to individuals or associations for their special merits in the service of sport. The cup, made of silver, partly gilded and coloured crystal, is a true masterpiece of art. On the elegant crystal stem, decorated with olive branches, there is a silver dish adorned with ribbons, garlands, and five leafy pendants. In the centre of the dish stands a column, on top of which the winged goddess Nike rises, leaning on a scroll with the inscription “23 June 1894,” the foundation date of the International Olympic Committee.

In 1908, Pierre de Coubertin’s Olympic Cup was awarded to the Central Association for the Promotion of Sports in Sweden. The prize is exhibited in the Olympic Museum in Lausanne, Switzerland.



IOC President Baron Pierre de Coubertin founded a Challenge Prize, which was awarded to individuals or associations for their special merits in the service of sport – the Coubertin Cup





Baron Pierre de Coubertin's cup awarded to individuals or Organisations for their special merits in the service of sport. The silver artwork was created by Durand Leriche et Massin. Dimensions: 25x18.7 cm. Weight: 600 g



The Games of the Vth Olympiad. Stockholm, 1912

At the 1912 Games of the Vth Olympiad in Stockholm, the number of prizes awarded in various sports events increased. In addition to the prizes mentioned above, ten new Challenge Prizes were presented:

1. From HM King of Sweden – for the athletics pentathlon;
2. From the HIM Emperor of Russia – for the athletics decathlon;
3. From the city of Budapest – for team sabre fencing;
4. From HIM Emperor of Germany – for team military horse riding;
5. From HIM Emperor of Austria – for the equestrian sport in dressage (individual);
6. From Count Géza Andrassy – for the equestrian show jumping (individual);
7. From HM King of Italy – for the equestrian show jumping (team);
8. From the Swedish Cavalry – for the equestrian individual eventing;
9. From Baron Pierre de Coubertin – for the modern pentathlon;
10. From Countess Casa de Miranda – for women's platform diving.

In addition, the French President donated two Sèvres vases, which were presented to the National Association of Swedish Gymnastics and Athletics Clubs and the Swedish Central Association for the Promotion of Athletics.

The agreement on presentation of Challenge Prizes was signed by the winners of the respective competitions as well as two members of the Olympic Committee. The prizes had to be returned no later than 1 January 1916, and handed over to the International Olympic Committee or the Organising Committee of the following Olympics.





*The collection of Olympic prizes
of the 1912 Games of the Olympiad
in Stockholm*



Let us focus on the description of the newly introduced prizes. The prize of HIM Emperor Nicholas II of Russia in the athletics decathlon, called The Conquest of Siberia by Yermak, was a true piece of art. It was monumental boat shaped drinking vessel called "Kovsh" of Art Nouveau style, set with two chalcedony cabochons, two sapphire cabochons and two yellow sapphire cabochons. Silver boat was gilded inside. Bow ornamented with a rider and the imperial arms with the crowned double-headed eagle. The Trophy was created by the world-famous Russian jeweler House of Fabergé, provider of the Imperial Court of Russia. The design of the prize tells the story historical events in the 16th century when Cossack chieftain Yermak, leading an army, conquered the peoples of Siberia, expanding the borders of the Russian Empire to the East. The handle of the chalice features figures of the conqueror with his troops on the edges of the subjugated nations.

The award, made by order of the Russian emperor, was of a deeply symbolic nature. The team of the Russian Empire took part in the Olympic Games for the first time. By sending a team of 181 athletes to Stockholm, the Russian leadership intended to conquer the Olympic podiums in the same way as the army of the Cossack ataman Ermak Timofeevich conquered Siberia.



Nicholas II – Emperor of Russia, King of Poland, and Grand Duke of Finland – presented a Challenge Prize for the winner of the Olympic athletics decathlon

◀ *King Gustav V of Sweden awards the winner of the Olympic athletics decathlon, American athlete Jim Thorpe*

Carl Fabergé – Russian jeweller, founder of the dynasty of master jewellers, creator of the Challenge Prize for the winner of the Olympic athletics decathlon, commissioned by Emperor Nicholas II of Russia





The Challenge Prize presented by Emperor Nicholas II of Russia for the athletics decathlon, is a silver boat shaped chalice titled The Conquest of Siberia by Yermak, created by Peter Carl Faberge. Materials: silver, gilded silver, precious stones. Dimintions: 47.5x59.8x31 cm. Weight: 12.2 kg





The second President of the International Olympic Committee, Baron Pierre de Coubertin, presented a Challenge Prize for the winner of the Olympic Games in modern pentathlon. The Challenge Prize was a vase with a diameter of 20 cm, a height of 40 cm, made of silver and placed on a marble round base consisting of two tiers. The vase has an elegant decoration at the top and garlands of olive branches near the base. The central part is adorned with a complex pattern consisting of olive wreaths and rings. The base is decorated with intricate floral-leaf decor. The inscription in French in silver on the marble base reads "Olympic Games."



Baron Pierre de Coubertin presented a Challenge Prize for the winner of the Olympic modern pentathlon



◀ Gösta Lilliehöök (Sweden) won the modern pentathlon at the Vth Olympic Games and was honoured with the Challenge Prize presented by Baron Pierre de Coubertin



Challenge Prize of Baron Pierre de Coubertin for the Olympic modern pentathlon. Dimensions: 40x20 cm



Bronze sculpture – the Challenge Prize of the city of Budapest for the team sabre fencing



Hungarian sculptor Éde Telcs – creator of the Challenge Prize for the winner in Olympic team sabre fencing

The prize of the city of Budapest for the victory in team sabre fencing is a bronze sculpture created by Eduard "Éde" Telcs. The height of the sculpture is 64 cm, and it weighs 3.8 kg. At the base of the sculpture, there is a French inscription that reads: "Permanent Challenge Prize of the Olympic Games from the city of Budapest for the winners of team sabre competitions. 1912." The proposed Challenge Prize was approved in 1911 by the National Olympic Committee of Hungary. In 1912, at the Games of the Vth Olympiad, this Challenge Prize was awarded to the winners of the team fencing competition in sabre – the team from Hungary. Due to the cancellation of the next Games in 1916 and Hungary not being invited to participate in the 1920 Games, the Challenge Prize was no longer awarded. It is currently preserved in the Sports Museum of Hungary in Budapest.



*Clément Armand Fallières ,
the 9th President of France,
presented a Challenge Prize to
the Organising Committee of the
Games of the Vth Olympiad*

*Sèvres porcelain vase –
the Challenge Prize
of the French President
to honour the Organisation
recognised as the best
sports promoter ▶*



The President of France donated two Sèvres vases, which were presented to the National Association of Swedish Gymnastics and Athletic Clubs and the Swedish Central Association for the Promotion of Athletics.

The vases were produced in a blue color known as Sèvres blue invented by chemist Jean Hellot. They are adorned with golden lotus leaves and features golden ornament in the Art Nouveau Style.





The prize of King Gustav V of Sweden for the victory in the athletics pentathlon is a bronze portrait bust of the Swedish King Charles XII (sculptor Jacques-Philippe Bouchardon). The king's head strong turn signifies his activity and determination, while his delicate facial features convey sensitivity. Dimensions: 78x60x45 cm.

Initially, the Challenge prize, medal, laurel wreath, and diploma for the winner of the athletics pentathlon were awarded to American athlete James Thorpe. However, in 1913, after James Thorpe had been deprived of his Olympic champion title, they were passed on to Norwegian athlete Ferdinand Bie.



King Gustav V of Sweden presented a Challenge Prize for the winner in the athletics pentathlon. Portrait of King Gustav V. Philip de László. 1922



Jacques-Philippe Bouchardon - French sculptor who worked in Sweden, creator of the portrait sculpture of Charles XII (1749)



◀ Bronze bust of King Charles XII of Sweden - a Challenge Prize for the athletics pentathlon. The prize is a copy of the portrait sculpture created by Jacques-Philippe Bouchardon, exhibited in the Louvre. Produced by Herman Bergman Konstgjuteri AB. Dimensions: 78x60x45 cm

The prize of the Swedish opera singer Christina Nilsson, Countess Casa de Miranda, for the victory in women's platform diving is a piece of applied art presented in an elegant silver cup, gilded on the inside. This exquisite vase was created by Tiffany & Co. (New York).

The handles of the vase are held by graceful figures of two girls in ancient Greek attire. The shape of the handles is done in the Art Deco style. A gold stripe bordered by a gold Greek ornament called the palmette (a plant-like ornament in the form of a fan-shaped palm leaf) with blackening is applied around the diameter of the vase. The foot of the vase is decorated with mascarons of Greek goddesses, adorned with floral decor and fragments of Ionic columns. The base also has a golden stripe of palmette ornament. The dimensions of the prize: 34x36.5x47.5 cm, weighing 4.39 kg.



Swedish opera singer Christina Nilsson, Countess Casa de Miranda with the Challenge Prize



Challenge Prize presented by Countess Casa de Miranda for the winner of the Olympic women's platform diving event. Silver, gilt silver. Dimensions: 34x36.5x47.5 cm, weighing 4.39 kg

At the equestrian competitions of the 1912 Games of the Vth Olympiad in Stockholm, several awards were presented. Emperor Wilhelm II of Germany presented a Challenge Prize for victory in the team competitions in show jumping – a silver shield, designed by Otto Rohloff. The central part of the shield features the image of Emperor Wilhelm II of Germany in military uniform with decorations. The relief of the emperor is placed in a wreath in the form of a medallion decorated with laurel leaves and ribbons. At the top of the shield is the crown of the German Empire, as Wilhelm II became the first ruler of the United Germany, which included the federal monarchies of Bavaria, Württemberg, Saxony, the grand duchies of Baden and Hesse, and others as well as the free cities of Hamburg and Bremen.

The lower part of the shield depicts lowered historical standards surrounding the coat of arms, the main heraldic symbol of the German Empire. The central medallion is adorned with festoons of fruits, and the entire composition of the shield is decorated with an extended type of Greek orthogonal ornament – meander, which has a certain connection with the motif of the swastika – a symbol of light, fire, and eternal movement as well as olive branches with fruits. The inscription in German states: “Challenge Prize for the Olympic Games. Presented in 1912.” The silver shield is placed on a wooden base and bordered by a textile fringe. The weight of the prize is 5.6 kg, and its dimensions: 67x44 cm.



Emperor Wilhelm II of Germany presented a Challenge Prize for the winner in the team show jumping equestrian event

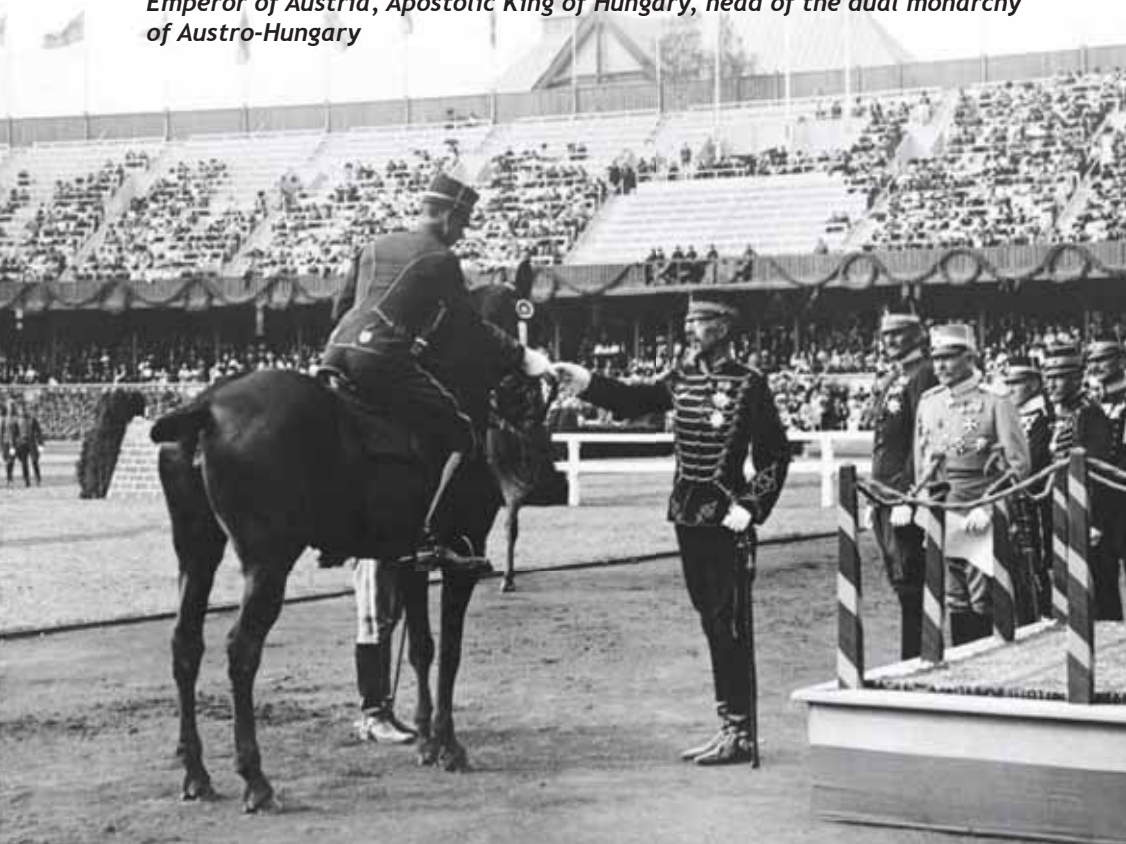




Challenge Prize – a silver shield for the winners of the Olympic team show jumping equestrian event – presented by Emperor Wilhelm II of Germany. Dimensions: 67x44 cm, weight: 5.6 kg

The State of Austro-Hungary, presented a Challenge Prize for the winner of the equestrian competition in dressage (individual championship). The prize takes the form of a replica of the statue of Austrian military leader, Generalissimo of the Holy Roman Empire, Prince Eugene of Savoy, in Vienna. It possesses not only historical but also cultural value. It was created by the Austrian sculptor Anton Dominick von Fernkorn. The bronze silver-plated sculpture depicts a rider on a rearing horse, with the military equipment of the defeated enemy under the horse's hooves. It is placed on a two-tier wooden base richly decorated with bronze overlays. The six fragments of the upper decoration consist of pairs of female figures in ancient Greek draped peplos, leaning against a cartouche adorned with a pair of eagles (two motifs) and the crown of the Empire (four motifs). At the base of the figures are the attributes of the defeated in battle – sheathed daggers (maces), swords, shields, and lowered standards. The composition is unified by a garland of fruit-bearing plants entwined with ribbons. On the lower tier of the prize, there are two cartouches decorated with the crown of the Empire. On the first medallion, the words of the Olympic motto – “Citius, Altius, Fortius” – are adorned with laurel festoons. On the second medallion, the inscription in Latin reads: “Franz Joseph, Emperor of Austria, Apostolic King of Hungary.” The weight of the prize is 10.8 kg, and its dimensions: 47x26.5x35.5 cm. Material: cooper, silver.

For his victory in dressage (individual championship), Swedish athlete Carl Bonde was awarded the Challenge Prize of Emperor Franz Joseph Franz - Emperor of Austria, Apostolic King of Hungary, head of the dual monarchy of Austro-Hungary



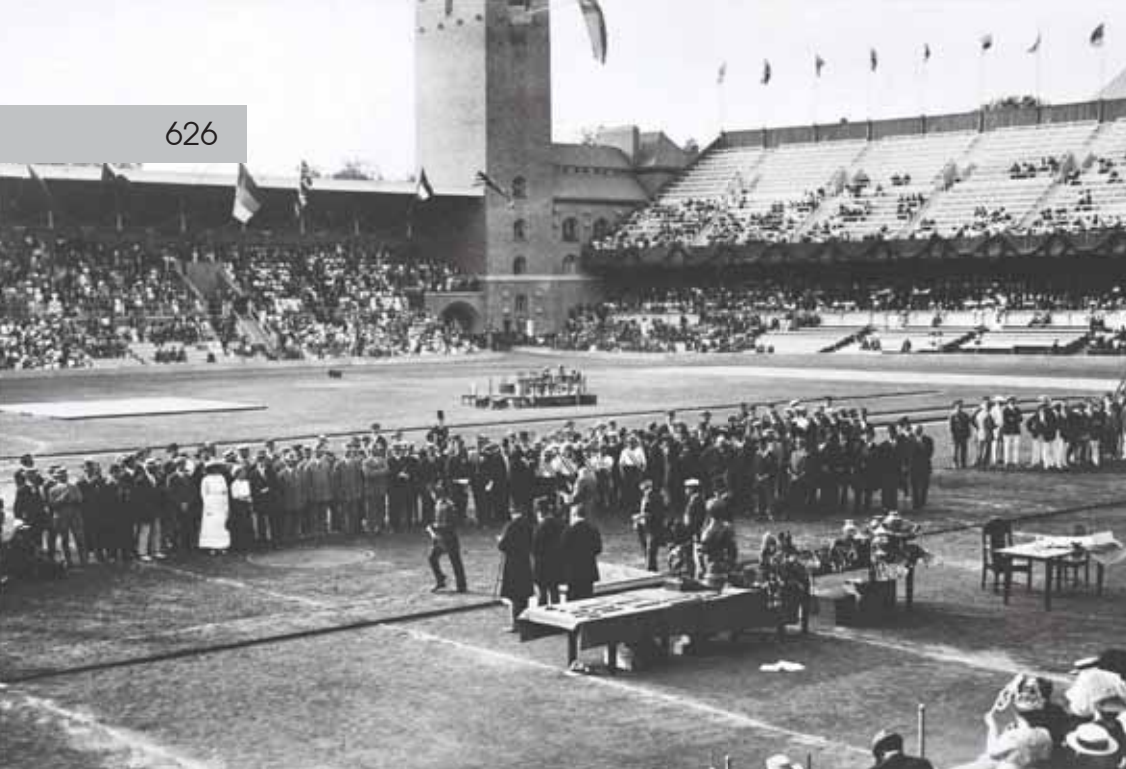
Franz Joseph – Emperor of Austria, Apostolic King of Hungary, head of the dual monarchy of Austro-Hungary – presented a Challenge Prize for the winners of the Olympic equestrian event in dressage (individual championship)



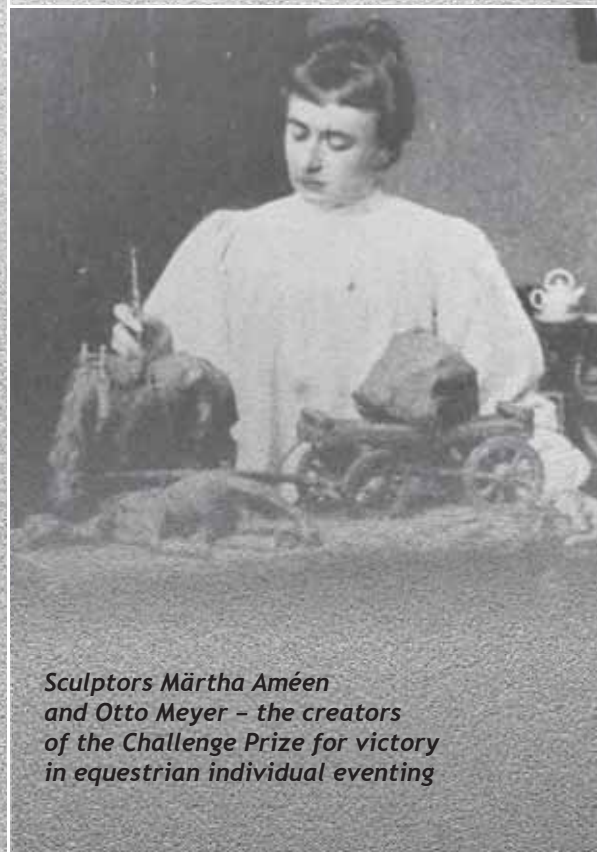
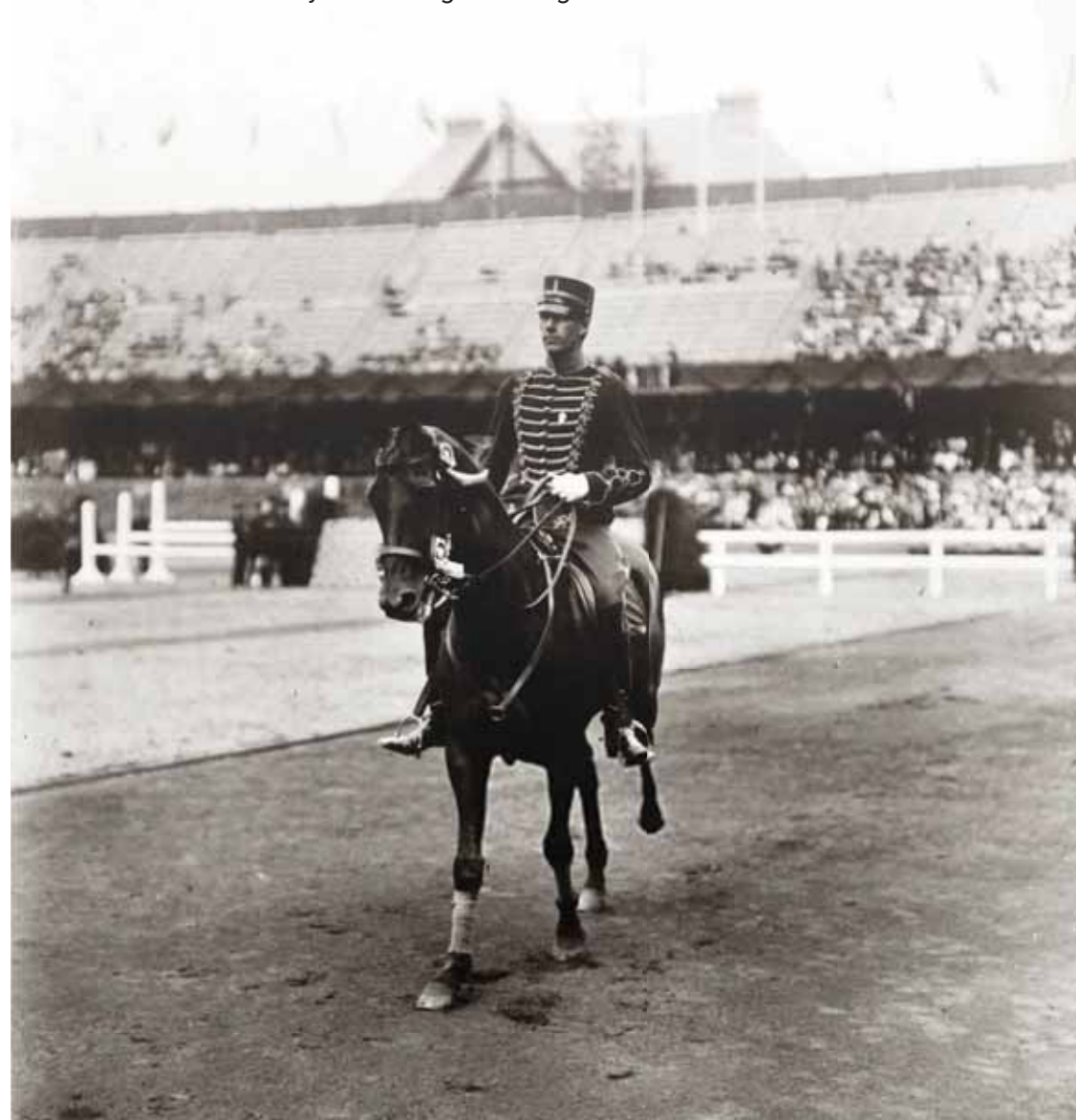
Sculptor Anton Dominik von Fernkorn – creator of the Challenge Prize of the Austrian Emperor



*Challenge Prize of Emperor Franz Joseph of Austro-Hungary for the winner of the Olympic equestrian competition in dressage (individual championship). Artwork created by Anton Dominick von Fernkorn.
Dimensions: 47x26.5x35.5 cm, weight: 10.8 kg*



The Challenge prize, presented by the Cavalry of Sweden, was handed over to the Organising Committee of the Games for awarding the winners of the equestrian individual eventing. This is evidenced by an inscription in Swedish on a plaque placed on a wooden pedestal of a bronze sculpture of a rider in the military uniform of the Swedish army with a sword in hand. The creators of the prize were sculptors Märtha Améen and Otto Meyer. It weighs 35 kg. Dimensions: 84x59x25.8 cm.



Sculptors Märtha Améen and Otto Meyer – the creators of the Challenge Prize for victory in equestrian individual eventing



◀ *Swedish athlete Axel Nordlander – the winner of the Olympic equestrian individual eventing was awarded with the Challenge Prize of the Swedish Cavalry*



Challenge Prize of the Swedish Cavalry for the winner of the Olympic equestrian individual eventing.
Created by Märtha Améen and Otto Meyer. Dimensions: 84x59x25.8 cm, weight: 35 kg



The large official portrait of the last King of Italy, Victor-Emmanuel III, who presented the Challenge Prize for equestrian team show jumping

For the winners in equestrian team show jumping, the last King of Italy, Victor Emmanuel III presented a Challenge Prize, which is a piece of art. It is a bronze gilded sculpture of the winged goddess Nike, soaring above the globe, with a wreath for the winner of the Olympic Games in her right hand, placed on a beautifully crafted marble base of a tender beige colour. The pedestal is decorated with delicate garlands of fruits and flowers, as well as figures of sphinxes – children of the Chimera, referring us to ancient Greek mythology – creatures with the heads of women, the bodies and paws of lions, the wings of an eagle, and the tail of a bull, the riddle of which was solved by Oedipus. There is a silver cartouche, topped by the crown of Italy, on the pedestal adorned by an element of equestrian equipment, and the decor is completed with a horseshoe as a symbol of luck. The cartouche is engraved with “The prize was presented by His Majesty Victor Emmanuel III, King of Italy. For the equestrian competitions of the Olympic Games.” The dimensions of the Challenge Prize: 78x40x40 cm.

◀ *The Challenge Prize of King Victor Emmanuel III for the victory in the equestrian team show jumping competitions was awarded to the Swedish team. Dimensions: 78x40x40 cm*

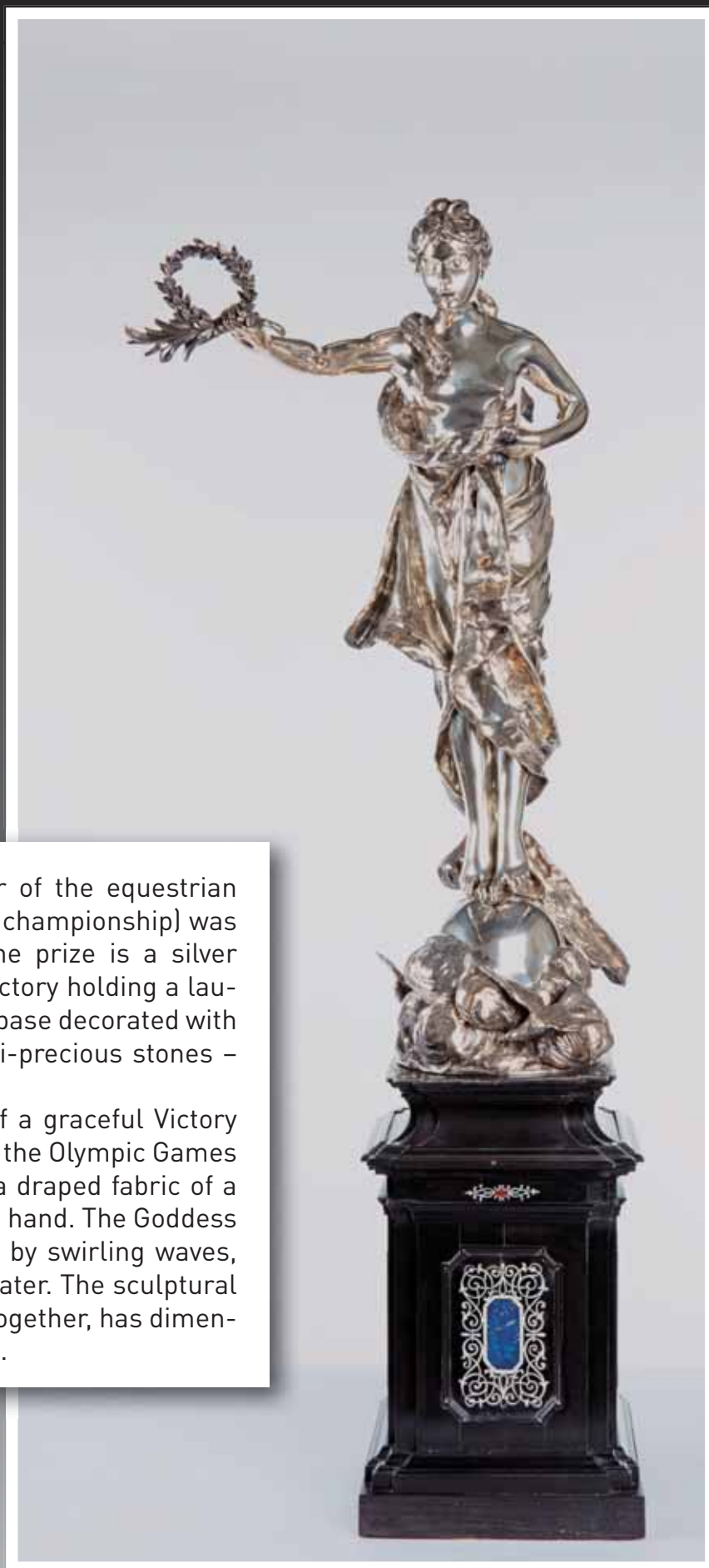


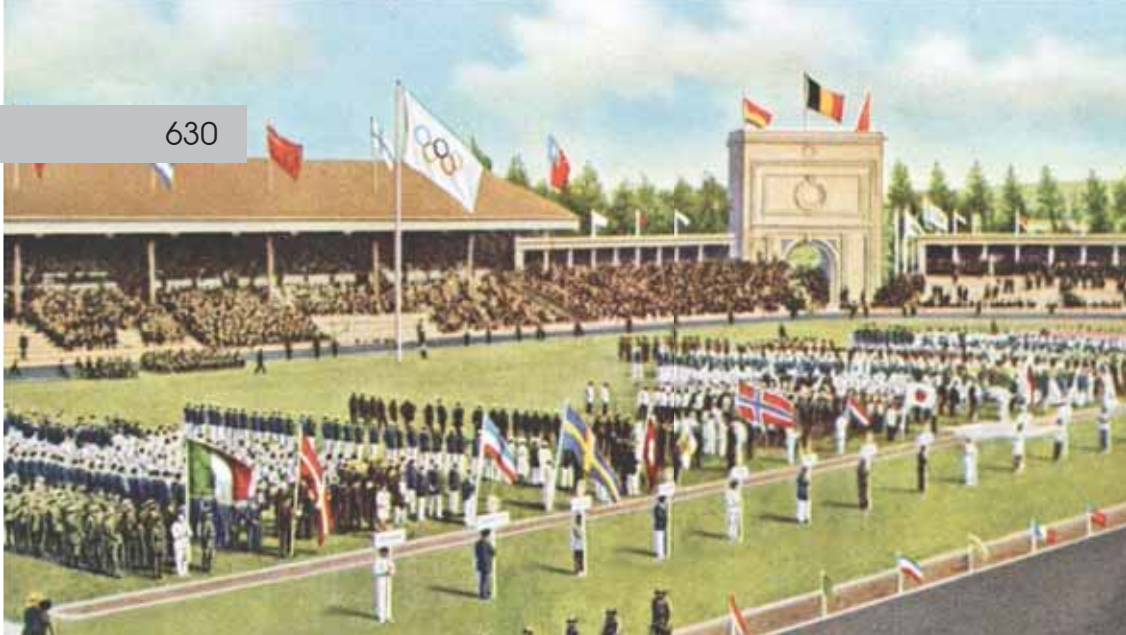
Count Géza Andrassy, depicted in a portrait by the Polish artist Wojciech Adalbert Kossak (1895), which is preserved in the Slovak National Museum, Betliar, presented the Challenge Prize for the winner of the Olympic equestrian competition in individual show jumping

The Challenge Prize for the winner of the equestrian competition in show jumping (individual championship) was presented by Count Géza Andrassy. The prize is a silver sculpture represented the goddess of Victory holding a laurel wreath placed on a classical wooden base decorated with silver openwork overlays featuring semi-precious stones – garnet and blue Hungarian opal.

The sculpture is a personification of a graceful Victory with a wreath for awarding the winner of the Olympic Games in her raised right hand, shyly holding a draped fabric of a chiton, fluttering in the wind with her left hand. The Goddess rises above the globe, which is washed by swirling waves, and two birds fly around the turbulent water. The sculptural composition, the statuette and its base together, has dimensions of 56x28x27.5 cm and weigh 8.2 kg.

The Challenge Prize of Géza Andrassy for the winner of the Olympic individual equestrian competition in show jumping was claimed by the French athlete Jacques Cariou. Dimensions: 56x28x27.5 cm, weight 8.2 kg ▶





The Games of the VIIth Olympiad. Antwerp, 1920

At the 1920 Games of the VIIth Olympiad in Antwerp, the tradition of presenting Challenge Prizes was continued. Thus, thirteen Challenge Prizes became the awards for the best athletes and teams: the prize of the King of Sweden – for the victory in the athletics pentathlon; the prize of the Emperor of Russia – for the victory in the athletics decathlon; the prize of Pierre de Coubertin – for the victory in modern pentathlon; the sculpture presented by Lucy Maud Montgomery – for the victory in the discus throw; the Goldsmiths' & Silversmiths' cup – for the victory in Greco-Roman wrestling (heavyweight); the sculpture of Count Brunetta d'Usseaux – for the victory in rowing (coxed eight); the cup of Count Brunetta d'Usseaux – for the victory in 1,500 m swimming; the cup of Lord Westbury – for the victory in clay pigeon shooting; the vase of the British Fencing Association – for the victory in the team sabre competitions; the prize of the King of Italy – for the victory in the equestrian competition (team show jumping); the prize of the Cavalry of Sweden – for the victory in the equestrian sport in individual eventing; the prize of the Football Association of England – for the winner of the Olympic football tournament; the prize of Countess de Casa Miranda – for the victory in women's platform diving.



The prize of Countess de Casa Miranda for the victory in women's platform diving



The vase of the British Fencing Association – for the victory in the team sabre competitions



The sculpture presented by Lucy Maud Montgomery - for the victory in the discus throw



The prize of the King of Italy - for the victory in the equestrian competition (team show jumping)



The prize of the Football Association of England - for the winner of the Olympic football tournament



*The cup of Lord Westbury –
for the victory in clay pigeon shooting*



*The prize of the King of Sweden –
for the victory in the athletics pentathlon*



*The prize of Pierre de Coubertin –
for the victory in modern pentathlon*

*The prize of
the Cavalry of Sweden –
for the victory in
the equestrian sport in
the individual eventing*





The sculpture by Count Brunetta d'Usseaux – for the victory in rowing (coxed eight)



The cup of Count Brunetta d'Usseaux – for the victory in 1.500m swimming



The Goldsmiths' & Silversmiths' cup – for the victory in Greco-Roman wrestling (heavyweight)

The prize of the Emperor of Russia – for the victory in the athletics decathlon



The winners of individual competitions in various sports, in addition to the Challenge Prizes, received a commemorative bronze statuette called Victorious Athlete by Belgian sculptor Léandre Grandmoulin. This prize depicts an ancient Greek nude athlete with a laurel wreath of victory in his hand, standing on a 8-centimetre tall marble base. The statuette was cast in a quantity of 125 copies with serial numbers, and then its mould was destroyed to prevent counterfeiting. Dimensions: 36x9.5x9.5 cm, weight: 2,252 g.

The first president of Czechoslovakia, regarded as a founding father of the country Tomáš Garrigue Masaryk presented a Trophy to the winning gymnastics team.

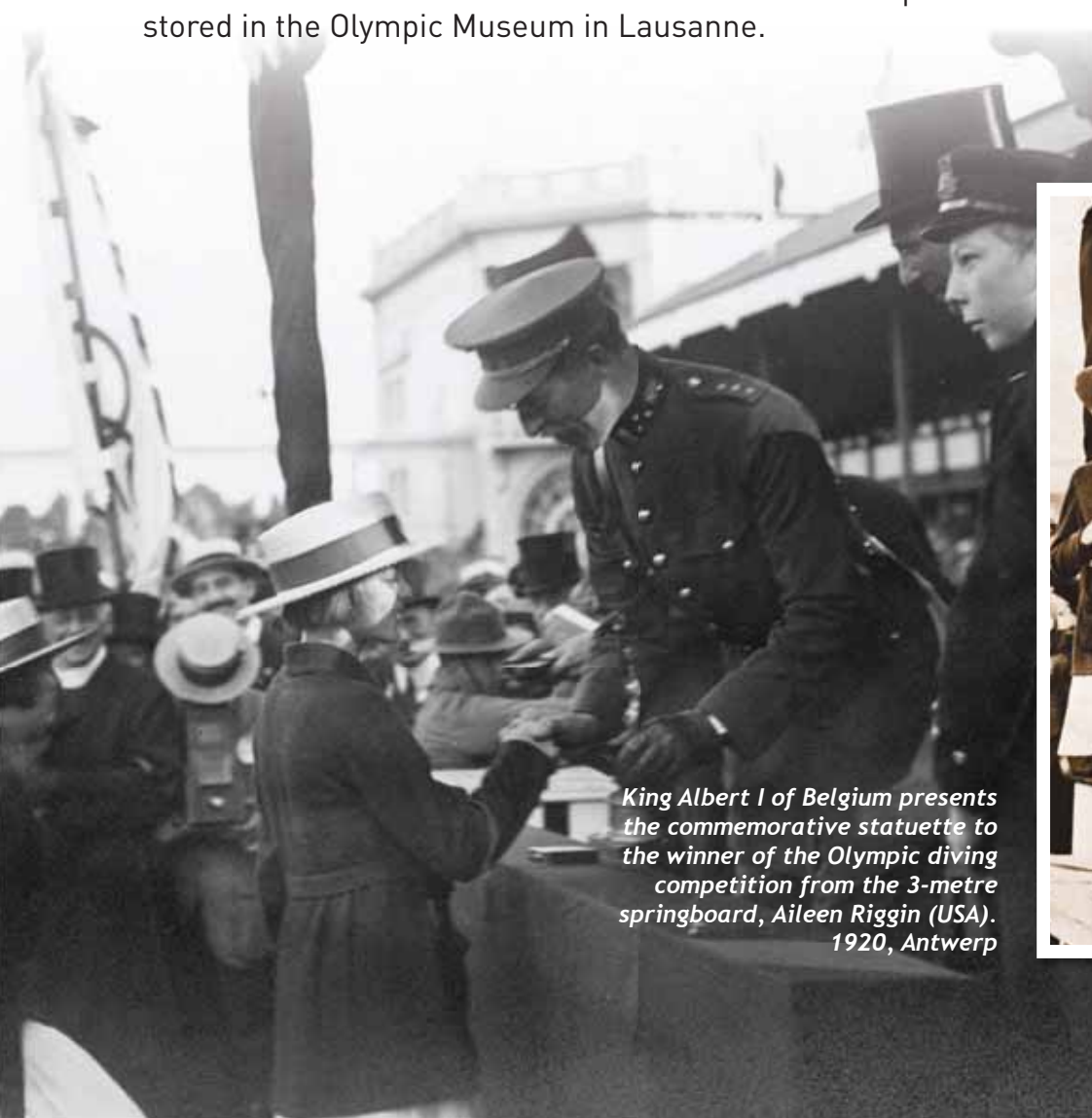
The iconic statue was designed in 1920.

The artwork – bronze sculpture depicting Icarus losing his wings – is the personification of an ancient Greek mythological plot, was created by Czech sculptor Jan Stursa.

The final form of the statue was undergoing the process of creation for several years. It was very difficult to find the persuasiveness of the diagonal fall of the body, which was anchored to the ground only with his feet. The balance of the composition was then achieved by a helical bend of the body, which was projected into the movements of the arms and the bowed head. The sculpture is signed by the artist on the base. Dimensions of the artwork 77x40x25 cm. The sculpture is stored in the Olympic Museum in Lausanne.



Portrait of Léandre Grandmoulin by Georges Lemmen. Léandre Grandmoulin – the creator of the award-winning sculpture for the 1920 Games of the VIIth Olympiad in Antwerp



King Albert I of Belgium presents the commemorative statuette to the winner of the Olympic diving competition from the 3-metre springboard, Aileen Riggin (USA). 1920, Antwerp



*Commemorative bronze statuette Victorious Athlete awarded to the winners of individual competitions in various sports at the 1920 Games of the VIIth Olympiad in Antwerp.
Creator: Belgian sculptor Léandre Grandmoulin. Dimensions: 36x9.5x9.5 cm, weight: 2,252 g*



Sculpture representing Icarus thunderstruck, presented by Tomáš Garrigue Masaryk, given to the winning gymnastics team. Creator: Jan Stursa. Dimensions: 77x40x25 cm



Another award was presented to the winners of football, rugby, cycling, track-and-field athletics, weightlifting, and gymnastic competitions. French sculptor Henri Fugère created several bronze commemorative vases for the Antwerp Games. The front side of the vases depicts winged Nike flying against the background of five intertwined rings, with decorations of oak and olive branches at the top of the vase. The reverse side features sports scenes: football players, weightlifters, rugby players, cyclists, gymnasts, and more. The sides of the vase feature lion's head masks and scroll handles. Dimensions of the vase: 47x26 cm, and it weighs about 9 kg.

In 1919, a decision was made by the IOC that starting from the 1920 Games of the VIIth Olympiad, Challenge Prizes would no longer be presented directly to athletes as they were extremely valuable and could be damaged or lost during transportation.

The International Olympic Committee made the following important decision regarding Challenge Prizes: "Olympic awards, too valuable, fragile, or heavy, will henceforth remain in the Olympic Museum in Lausanne, where the names of the winners at each Olympic Games will be inscribed on a marble tablet above them."





*The bronze commemorative vase was awarded to the winners of Olympic competitions in football, track and field, weightlifting, and gymnastics.
Creator - French sculptor Henri Fugère. Dimensions: 47x26 cm*

At the 1924 Games of the VIIIth Olympiad in Paris, commemorative prizes – vases made by Manufactory Nationale de Sèvres – were awarded to the winners of the Olympic competitions. The vases were crafted using traditional techniques with painted reserves (uncovered areas with brightly blue-glazed background), adorned with flowers or garland motifs. On the four-sided vases, medallions depicting four different sports included in the Olympic programme were placed.

The design of the Olympic vases was entrusted to the French artists Octave Denis Victor Guillonnet and Émile Louis Bracquemond, who created a magnificent masterpiece that could be admired at the International Exhibition of Decorative Arts held in Paris.

The first vase was ordered by the Paris City Council and created as a gift for the International Olympic Committee. The vase is a tall amphora with a beautiful curve, standing at a height of 110 cm, and its shape is known as the Vase de Blois. In the four round cartouches, nude figures are depicted, reminding viewers of the ancient origins of the Olympic Games. Each cartouche features characters sculpted in white bas-relief against a grey background, surrounded by laurel wreaths tied with ribbons. The lower part of the vase is blue with white and golden shades of the ascending laurel.

At the suggestion of the French Olympic Committee reduced copies of this vase (33 cm in height, diameter 16 cm) were made by world famous porcelain factory of Sèvres to award the winners of the 1924 Games as a "special souvenir". Four types of vases were created, with cartouches representing different sports:

- the first vase: diving, football, rowing, and rugby;
- the second vase: cycling, sailing, tennis, and shooting;
- the third vase: fencing, equestrian sports, Basque pelota, and parallel bars in gymnastics;
- the fourth vase: javelin throwing, rowing, boxing, and running.

In total 309 pieces of these vases were created to award various Olympic events. The vases were presented to the winners of individual Olympic events, as well as to the captains in team sports.

The Games of the VIIIth Olympiad. Paris, 1924

*The commemorative gift –
Sèvres vase – was presented
to the International Olympic
Committee*





Sèvres vase - Olympic winner's special souvenir award (first type)



Sèvres vase - Olympic winner's special souvenir award (second type)



Sèvres vase - Olympic winner's special souvenir award (third type)



Sèvres vase - Olympic winner's special souvenir award (fourth type)



Commemorative cups, awarded to the winners of the Olympic mixed doubles lawn tennis competitions and Olympic football tournament in Paris, 1924

IX^e OLYMPIADE AMSTERDAM 1928

The captain of the winning team in the football tournament at the 1928 Games of the IXth Olympiad in Amsterdam was awarded a bronze prize-vase created by the sculptor Henri Fugère. The prize takes the form of an ancient Greek amphora with two vertically placed handles. It depicts a fragment of a football match and bears the inscription: "IXth Olympiad. Amsterdam 1928." On the sides, there are masks of lion heads. Laurel and olive branches are positioned at the top of the prize. The prize is placed on a marble base.

The winner of the Olympic football tournament, the team from Uruguay was awarded with that bronze prize, masterpiece of Henri Fugère in 1928.



The Games of the IXth Olympiad. Amsterdam, 1928



Bronze commemorative prize created by Henri Fugère, awarded to the winners of the 1928 Olympic football tournament in Amsterdam



The Organising Committee of the IIIrd Olympic Winter Games did not plan any prizes or commemorative presents for the winners of competitions in addition to medals and diplomas. However, in some sports, Olympic tournaments and competitions were held by international sports federations and were viewed as World Championships. This was the case for ice hockey, bobsleigh, etc.

At the IIIrd Olympic Winter Games of 1932 in Lake Placid, the winning team in the four-man bobsleigh competition was awarded a commemorative prize – Martino Cup. The prize was presented to the U.S. team by the captain of the German team, Werner Zahn, the world champion of 1931 and a legendary bobsledder.

The prize was founded by Hubert Melville-Martino, who headed the bobsleigh club in St. Moritz, Switzerland, for over 45 years. Hubert Martino, as he was commonly known, was also a great admirer of another winter sport, figure skating, and served as a judge at the Vth Olympic Winter Games in 1948 in St. Moritz.

The cup was presented at the Ist World Championship in bobsleigh of 1930 in Caux (Montreux), Switzerland. From 1932 to 1980, there were no separate bobsleigh World Championships, and the Olympic Games (1932, 1936, 1948, 1952, 1956, 1960, 1964, 1968, 1972, 1976, and 1980) were considered as both the Olympic and World Championships, and the winners were awarded with Martino Challenge Cup.

IIIrd Olympic Winter Games. Lake Placid, 1932



◀ A sketch by the German bobsledder Max Ludwig made three days before his team won the bronze medals at the IIIrd Olympic Winter Games of 1932 in Lake Placid. Size: 19.5x14.5 cm. The drawing depicts a tragic moment when during a practice run, the experimental German sled Farm III, designed, built, and piloted by the legendary Werner Zahn, crashed on Mount Van Hoevenberg just four days before the start of the Olympic Games. The curved runners of the German experimental sled were designed for snowy, not icy, tracks. As a result, the sled hit the wall of the second turn and flew into the air at a height of almost forty-two metres, crashed into a tree, and bent like a pretzel, scattering the athletes around. Werner Zahn, the bobsleigh pilot and the 1931 world champion, broke his left arm and had to withdraw from the competition. The other members of the crew suffered minor injuries





The Martino Cup, the challenge prize-cup awarded to the winners of the Olympic Games (1932–1980), which also served as the World Championship in bobsleigh

The Organising Committee of the Games of the XIth Olympiad in Berlin did not plan any commemorative presents for the winners.

The Amateur Boxing Federation (AIBA) decided and introduced the tradition of rewarding the most technical boxer in the Olympic tournament, regardless of his ranking, with the Challenge Prize Val Barker Cup. The introduced Prize was named in honor of English boxer Val Barker, who became the first honorary secretary of the International Amateur Boxing Federation (AIBA) in 1920.

Initially, it was a silver Cup weighing 3 kg, on which the following information was engraved: the name and surname of the athlete, the country's name, the athlete's weight category, the host city and year of the Olympic Games.

A gilded figure of a victorious boxer is applied to the foot of the Cup, and the branches of a mighty oak tree encircle the body of the cup.

After every Games, the details of the new cup holder were engraved on the base.

The rules for storing this prestigious prize state that the boxer who had received the Cup handed over to the representative of their National Federation for safe keeping until the next Games. The National Federation presented a written commitment to the AIBA regarding the preservation of the Cup and paid a financial contribution as insurance.

The Prize holders keep a copy of the Cup and a diploma. If an athlete from the same National Federation becomes the prize winner three times in a row, the Val Barker Cup remains with the federation permanently.

The first female awardee of the Val Barker Cup became Claressa Shields (USA), after winning the gold medal at the Games of the XXXIst Olympiad in Rio de Janeiro, in 2016.

The current Val Barker Cup is not the same prize that was awarded in 1936. Since then, the Cup has been lost several times, so its design has been modified.

The Games of the XIth Olympiad. Berlin, 1936



The Val Barker Cup awarded to the most technically skilled boxer of the Olympic Games



◀ Claressa Shields became the first female awardee of the Val Barker Cup at the Rio de Janeiro games in 2016

WAL BARKER CUP
PRESENTED BY THE
FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE DE BONS
AMATEUR



1956
DU LAURIE
FAMOUS
1940
NOT CONTESTED

1956
DU LAURIE
FAMOUS
1940
NOT CONTESTED

At the Games of the XIth Olympiad 1936 in Berlin Athenian newspaper *Vradini* decided to award the winner of the marathon, Korean athlete Son Kee Chung, who competed as part of the Japanese team, with a special prize. It was a Corinthian helmet of a hoplite, dated to the 6th century BC, which had been offered to the Olympic gods either as an expression of gratitude for victory or as a request for their favour in securing future Olympic triumphs. Such practice of awarding Greek cultural artefacts to the winner of the marathon had begun at the first modern Olympic Games in Athens in 1896.

The helmet was discovered near the Temple of Zeus in Olympia during excavations led by German archaeologist Professor Ernst Curtius between 1875 and 1882.

On the inner side of the helmet, there are two plaques with inscriptions in German: "From the Athenian daily newspaper *Vradini* to the winner of the marathon at the XIth Olympiad in Berlin, 1936" and "The Corinthian helmet found in Olympia, made in the 6th century BC, during the golden age of the Olympic Games." Dimensions: 28x18x21 cm.

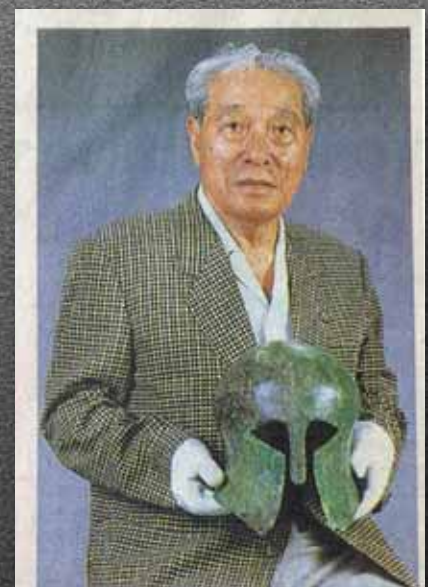
After winning the marathon, Son Kee Chung was deemed to have obtained this helmet as a prize, in addition to his gold medal. However, it was not delivered to him at the time; instead, it was given to the Charlottenburg Museum in Berlin, where it remained for almost five decades.

Despite the hoplite helmet being designated for the marathon winner by the Athenian newspaper *Vradini* at the 1936 Berlin Olympics, the IOC adhered to regulations that stipulated amateur athletes were not eligible to receive major prizes other than Olympic medals. This was the reason why Son Kee Chung returned home without even knowing he was supposed to receive the helmet. At that time, Korea was under Japanese colonial rule, and Japan had no intention of advocating for an athlete from its colony, Korea.

In 1975, information about the helmet resurfaced, and efforts to return it to its rightful owner began. This effort involved the Korean media, the Korean Olympic Committee, the *Vradini* Athenian newspaper, and the Greek Olympic Committee. The Germans proposed sending a replica to Son, but he refused.

Finally, after more than ten years, the German Olympic Committee officially granted the helmet to Son at an event in 1986 to commemorate the 1936 Berlin Olympics, and it was sent to him shortly thereafter.

In recognition of its significance, in 1987, the Korean government designated the helmet as Treasure No. 904, making it the first artefact of Western origin to receive such a designation. In 1994, Son Kee Chung donated this prized artefact to the government to be exhibited in the National Museum of Korea, declaring: "This helmet is not mine; it belongs to all the Korean people."



Sohn Ki-jong, 83, poses holding the ancient Greek helmet which he decided to donate to the government. He received it as an extra prize for winning the marathon in the 1936 Berlin Olympics.

Corinthian helmet of a hoplite, 6th century BC, discovered near the Temple of Zeus in Olympia during excavations led by German archaeologist Professor Ernst Curtius, became a special prize for the winner of the marathon at the Games of the XIth Olympiad in 1936 in Berlin. However, it was only presented to the winner, Korean athlete Son Kee Chung, nearly five decades after his victory. Son Kee Chung donated this prized artefact to the government to be exhibited in the National Museum of Korea, declaring: "This helmet is not mine; it belongs to all the Korean people"



EXHIBITION OF THE
CORINTHIAN HELMET
IN BERLIN 1936
CORINTHIAN HELMET
IN THE NATIONAL MUSEUM OF KOREA
OLYMPIA GERMANY

1870

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