

Contents

Preface	7
Introduction	9
The Prelude: An Oxford Breakfast	35
The Journal · Bonn	39
The Journal · Athens	107
Appendix	
Boland's Host, Heinrich Borgass	171
Boland's Companion, Alfred Joseph Pazolt	175
Dr Georgios Baron von Streit, Boland's Benefactor	201
Notes	205
Bibliography	295
Index	307

Preface

When Arnd Schmitt in 1988 won a gold medal in fencing (épée) at the Seoul Olympics and a team gold in Barcelona in 1992, nobody was aware of the fact that the University of Bonn could take pride in a much earlier twofold Olympic champion. Almost a century before, a young Irishman, John Pius Boland, after studying law in Bonn in the winter term of 1895/1896, had set out on his journey to Athens where he was victorious in both the singles and the doubles of the Olympic lawn tennis event – at the first Olympic Games of the modern era. Equally unknown at the time was that the Irishman had left a graphic account of his sojourn in Bonn and his Greek adventure in the form of a diary. Boland's personal diary came to light under mysterious circumstances in 1994, and a copy of it was placed at my disposal by Don Anthony of the British Olympic Association. He hoped that I would undertake its publication, as a member of staff of Bonn University, and also the author of a book on tennis in the Olympics. Due to various obligations it has taken more than a decade before, after extensive searches in the archives of Athens, Dublin, London and Bonn, such a publication could eventually materialize. In addition, Boland's legacy would never have seen the light in its present form without the resourcefulness and untiring assistance of Achilles Laios, Athens, and Dr Cyril White, Dublin. I very much hope that I have done justice to their efforts at last. My friends John F. Davis and Melissa Hardie have been so kind as to read the first and the second draft respectively of my text, but it goes without saying that I am solely responsible for errors that may have occurred in it. The Academia Verlag Richarz of St Augustin, after publishing my book on tennis in the Olympics, has now, in the fiftieth anniversary year of his death, undertaken the task of publishing Boland's diary.

For help of various kinds, I also owe a debt of gratitude to the following: Judith Curthoys, Oxford; John J. Devine, Jr., Boston; Michael Faßbender, Luxemburg; Judith Joseph, Edgbaston; Caroline Mullan, Blackrock; Dr Sonia Parkinson, Salcombe; Dr Franziska Rogger, Bern; Dorothee Shortt, Dublin; Anthony Tinkel, Reading; David Tovey, Tewkesbury; Gerhard Trautmann, Taverny, France; Stephen van Dulken, London.

Bonn, March 2008

Heiner Gillmeister

Introduction

Sometime in 1994, the British Olympic Association received a parcel, and its anonymous sender (in a letter which accompanied it) explained that he was returning a manuscript which he had borrowed from “Jack Boland” many years before and which he had simply forgotten to return.¹ He asked the Association either to send it to his family, or to place it in their archive.² Of course, the BOA was definitely the wrong addressee. Apparently, the sender had been misled by that popular fallacy that “Jack Boland”, the first Olympic tennis champion, was an Englishman. Fortunately, a member of the Association, Don Anthony, knew better and sought the advice of an Irishman, the late Lord Killanin.³ This “Eminent Hibernian” seemed a good choice. Boland, Killanin said, had been the very same man who had read the lesson at his wedding. He therefore knew him well, but after searches (conducted, as we shall see, with Irish thoroughness) the former IOC president reported that he had been unable to trace any living relatives. He therefore agreed with Don Anthony that the proper place for it would be the IOC museum in Lausanne.⁴

That the sender of the parcel chose to preserve his anonymity was, perhaps, not entirely without a reason. His “forgetfulness” may be seen in connection with the mysterious history of Boland’s Olympic medals, which until shortly before his death had adorned the walls of his London house, in wooden velvet-lined frames to which withered olive leaves were attached.⁵ According to the testimony of Boland’s daughter Bridget, they had at some time been lent to “an Irish club or association”.⁶ When in June 1998 one of the medals suddenly appeared at an auction at the Olympic Training Center in Colorado Springs, it transpired that both medals had been borrowed by an Irish Olympic Association domiciled in London with a view to highlighting an exhibition with them during the 1956 Melbourne Games.⁷ This exhibition, however, had never materialized.

In the 1980’s, the medals were sold to a London coin dealer, and it is perhaps a fair guess that our anonymous sender had a hand in this unauthorised deal. At any rate, it was from this source that they found their way to an American dealer, who auctioned both off for \$5,000 each to two different American buyers. When one of them decided to sell his medal again, it came into the possession of US dealer Ingrid O’Neil,⁸ who offered it for a minimum bid of \$11,500.⁹ However, after it had appeared in her auction catalogue, the Olympic Council of Ireland voiced their doubts as to the legitimacy of the deal, and on their behalf a representative of the United States Olympic Committee (USOC) read a protest note at the beginning of the auction. Upon which the auctioneer at first withdrew the item, but when its former owner

was able to produce a certificate and an invoice proving the legitimacy of his purchase, the medal was eventually sold for \$13,500, despite the remonstrance from the OCI.¹⁰

This, however, was by no means the end of the mysterious story. A mail bid auction, again organized by Ingrid O'Neil, was set for 17 April 2004,¹¹ and here, as item c200 in the catalogue, Boland's second medal reappeared. This time, prices again went up steeply, the minimum bid being \$20,000.¹² Contrary to the situation which prevailed ten years before, when Lord Killanin had failed to unearth any living relatives of Boland (clearly a case of Irish nonchalance considering the fact that the Olympic champion had a son and no fewer than five daughters),¹³ quite a few of whom are now known to exist and who all live in Ireland.¹⁴ Given this fact, it is unquestionable that the medals as well as the manuscript of the diary can rightfully be claimed by them.

Boland called his diary a "journal",¹⁵ and by using this term may have wanted to be part of a literary tradition popularised by Fielding and Herder in the 18th century. In recent years, the genre of the journal has had a famous continuator, Patrick Leigh Fermor who, by a strange coincidence shares with Boland the nickname "Paddy". Although in his best-selling novel *A Time for Gifts*, Fermor's destination is Constantinople rather than Athens, he like Boland makes a stop in Bonn (where he and a companion laugh their heads off watching a Laurel and Hardy movie)¹⁶ and at Munich's Hofbräuhaus, interspersing his narrative with mongrel German. By venturing out on their journeys, both Boland and Fermor followed in the wake of famous English 19th-century travellers such as Charles Darwin and Richard Lander, the explorer of the Niger, whose careers have been so admirably described by Peter Raby in his book *Bright Paradise*. Unlike Darwin and Lander (who, incidentally, had both been authors of journals),¹⁷ their quest was not for scientific knowledge. Rather, they were interested, more generally, in the people, their language, the customs and the cultural life of the countries they visited.

The language of Boland's journal is unpretentious. There is, in fact, a world of difference between this piece of writing and what he had published at the same time in *The Oratory School Magazine* and *The Oxford Magazine*, or indeed his later literary output. Particularly coming to mind is his autobiographical *Irishman's Day*, which because of the author's attempts at stylistic elegance is rather heavy going. A special feature of the journal are the many titbits from foreign languages with which Boland garnishes his narrative, especially German and, as soon as he had arrived in Athens, Greek. As for the acquisition of foreign languages, Boland could not vie with his wife, who spoke half a dozen with ease.¹⁸ Her talent Boland hardly possessed. His grappling with that exotic language German, in particular, makes his journal extremely funny reading, especially for native speakers of the language. This,

however, is a rather marginal aspect of the journal. Of much greater importance from the view-point of cultural history are Boland's matter-of-fact, though at times somewhat naïve observations (pardonable in someone so young) on everyday life in Bonn under the Kaiser. His comments on German university life and its representatives,¹⁹ and his description of that notorious "Fifth Season" in the Rhineland, carnival, are particularly interesting, as local historians have recently discovered.²⁰ Occasionally, he evokes scenes of bygone times such as that of the "hideous tug boats, with their following of four or five barges" plodding wearily upstream emitting "the blackest of smoke." This seems strange even to those who like the present writer have spent half of their life-time in Bonn.

Of particular interest in this respect are Boland's remarks on a man who was a predecessor of the present writer at the Department of English more than a hundred years ago, Professor Moritz Trautmann.²¹ Boland had been fortunate to attend his lectures (on the "History of English Literature up to the end of the Middle Ages")²² when the professor was riding his hobbyhorse, Langland's alliterative poem *Piers Plowman*. Boland, who like his compatriot George Bernard Shaw spoke with an Irish accent,²³ greatly admired the pronunciation of the English words occurring in the German's discourse, calling it "extremely good". But then he had this to say about the speaker: "[...] as a whole he did not please me, for he has a sleepy manner of delivering. He speaks clearly enough, but with an entire absence of life or gesture." Strangely enough, and despite his rather stolid nature and suffering from bad health from the early 1890's until his untimely retirement in 1912,²⁴ Trautmann was the author of a five act comedy (German: *Lustspiel*) entitled *Auf nach Afrika!*²⁵ As might be expected, this piece was not exactly funny.²⁶

The play deals with the acquisition of new territory in Africa for the German Empire by the German East African Company under the leadership of Dr Karl Petri, who is one of the main characters.²⁷ Two young Germans, Albert and Karl Witte, apprentices to a metalworker (German: *Schlosser*) having run away from their jobs, manage to conclude a contract with Hariri, Sultan of Usara and overlord of Urewe, who cedes to the German Empire Usara and Urewe. After reading out the contract, the black-white-red flag of the Empire is hoisted.²⁸ The two young men had before succeeded in outwitting and undoing their English colonialist rival, Johnson, who had been assisted by two German renegades, Pfeiffer (anglicized as Piper), an alcoholic and deserter of the French-German war of 1870–1871, and Schmeckel (anglicized as Smeckel), a thief and a murderer from Mecklenburg. (Of course, had the Irishman known about the Professor's leanings, he might have felt some sympathy for him, despite the fact that the professor was a Protestant.)

The play was published in 1889, and the views expressed by Trautmann of how the German Empire should conquer new territories were mild if compared with those he advanced in 1915 in an article the professor had published in *Alldeutsche Blätter*.²⁹ Here, he virtually advocated the annexation of Luxemburg, Belgium, Courland, Livonia, Estonia and large parts of Poland, which he considered basically German because German (or a variant of German such as was Flemish, a Low-German dialect) was spoken there. Those parts of the population not speaking German should be expelled, their non-German languages eradicated and banned and German peasants substituted in their place. Even the editors of this right-wing journal, who published the article by Trautmann (whom they called a well-known linguist and pioneering champion for the preservation and purity of the German mother-tongue) refrained from sharing such extremist views.³⁰ Those views can perhaps be explained by the embitterment of an old man caused by the death of his son Heino, who as a professor of medicine in 1913 contracted endocarditis as a result of his indefatigable research into a threateningly high incidence of typhoid bacteria in the harbour of Hamburg.³¹ The old professor, a “Geheimer Regierungsrat”, bearer of the Prussian order of the Red Eagle (4th class) and the Order of the Crown (3rd class),³² succumbed to an attack of bronchitis in Frankfurt on 13 November 1920. Family tradition, however, has it that he died of a broken heart because of the Fatherland’s defeat in the Great War.³³



Fig. 001: Professor Moritz Trautmann, imperialist and a stickler for the regulation and purification of the German language, in 1902. This is the last photograph taken of the professor. It used to stand in a frame on the desk of his son Erich, a district court judge in Stromberg, a town in the Rhineland Palatinate. Photograph from the collection of Michael Trautmann, Feilitzsch, Germany.



Fig. 002: Professor Trautmann and his family in 1902. Back row, from left to right: Trautmann's son Walther, his daughter Ilse and her husband Dr Georg Küntzel, who later became a professor of history in Frankfurt. Front row, from left to right: Trautmann's son Erich, Moritz Trautmann, his wife Johanna née Zeising, and Trautmann's son Heino, later a professor of medicine in Hamburg. Photograph from the collection of Michael Trautmann, Feilitzsch, Germany.



Fig. 003: Professor Trautmann and his wife (centre) celebrating their silver wedding in Bonn on 26 June 1898. This photograph, taken at the back of their home at Königstrasse 49, Bonn, shows the professor almost as Boland had seen him three years previously. The third from left (back row) is an unidentified English family friend – the professor of English did have friends in England after all. Photograph by courtesy of Gerhard Trautmann, Taverny, France.



Fig. 004: The Trautmann family at leisure on their balcony at the rear of their home. Leftmost, sitting at the table, the unknown English family friend; the remainder of the family are (from left to right) Heino, Erich (smoking), Walther, Ilse, professor Trautmann and his wife. Photograph by courtesy of Gerhard Trautmann, Taverny, France.



Fig. 005: Contemporary view of Trautmann's fashionable home at Königstrasse 49, Bonn; Boland's headquarters were just round the corner in Argelanderstraße. Photograph by courtesy of Gerhard Trautmann, Taverny, France.



Fig. 006: The professor's home today. The tree in front of it has become a-more-than-a-hundred year old veteran, and the attic has undergone considerable change. Photograph by Heiner Gillmeister (2007).

Even a casual remark in Boland's diary can on closer inspection turn out to be the beginning of an intriguing story. On one of Boland's excursions to Wiesbaden, for example, he suffered from an inflammation of his eyes and had therefore consulted Professor Pagenstecher, ophthalmologist of international fame who counted Queen Victoria among his patients.³⁴ At about the same time, Pagenstecher had been successful in curing the wife of an eccentric globetrotter from Australia. The man was a barrister and an M.D. by profession and had never practised long in either capacity. A member of an affluent family from Melbourne, and never in financial straits, he used to tour Europe in the company of his wife and teenage daughter, lavishing all his time on a passionate enjoyment of art.³⁵ In Wiesbaden, the threesome happened to stay at the Hotel Rose, the very same establishment (according to his journal) as was patronized by young Boland. Because the teenage girl was descended from an Irish family,³⁶ she had begun to teach herself Irish. One day, in order to make sure of the correct pronunciation of the word *elm*, she approached two Irish girls of about her age whose names she had discovered in the hotel register.³⁷ The two girls were Nancy and Mary Boland, the Olympic champion's sisters, who were staying at the hotel together with their chaperone, Miss Dillon. Although they helped her, she was told that Irish was only spoken by the country people of the South and West of Ireland and some scholars, and that, if she sought more in-depth information, she had better ask a real expert on the subject, the girls' brother Patrick.³⁸ This is what she did, and queries subsequently sent to him were duly and competently dealt with in Ireland.

After the Bolands had said good-bye to Wiesbaden, and addresses had been exchanged, she (by that time become a young woman of 23) and her parents eventually found themselves in London where they had taken a flat in Queen Anne's mansions, overlooking St James's Park. One day, a page brought her the card of a Mr John Boland and showed him into her room where she was nursing a cold with the aid of a hot water bottle. Mr Boland revealed to her that he was the brother of Patrick, the great Irish scholar of the family, but alas! a shocking correspondent. It had been he who had answered all her letters. He explained that he was a Member of Parliament, representing South Kerry in Ireland. This said, he invited her and her parents to tea on the Terrace of the House,³⁹ and this was the beginning of a romance which eventually led to their marriage in 1902.⁴⁰ Thus ended a story that might have begun at the Hotel Rose in Wiesbaden, or at Dr Pagenstecher's many years previously, in 1896. Boland's daughter Bridget, who related the latter part of the story and who on other details of her father's life is (as we shall see) abominably misinformed, does not seem to have been aware of this strange coincidence.

As for Boland's command of Irish, it must be said that he was neither a native speaker of the language nor had he learnt it at school. Presumably he became a student of Irish in the late 1890's and is known to have later used Irish when he advocated the cause of Scottish Gaelic during the passing of a Scottish Bill in the Grand Committee of Parliament. At any rate, on 13 December 1900 he registered as a member of the Gaelic League in London. Incidentally, it was the same day on which the famous Irish language writer Pádraic Ó Conaire joined. The League encouraged the learning of Irish and even had a Dictionary Committee, to which Boland donated £100 in 1901. It was he who suggested the establishing of summer schools for the training of Irish language teachers in the same year. Apparently he had himself seen the efficacy of such schools in the Adirondacks district of New York state. Together with another MP, Tom O'Donnell, he set up a school of this kind in Glenbeigh in Kerry, his constituency.⁴¹

Boland's account of his journey to Athens and the Olympic Games is in many ways unique. It has a wealth of hitherto unknown details which not infrequently shed a completely new light on the event and set right some of the hitherto imperfectly known facts. He is, for example, the first to relate the correct results of the Olympic tennis event, and considering the pedantry with which he noted departure times of trains and boats throughout his journal, we can trust him when he states that the Austrian Schmal, winner of the twelve-



Fig. 007: John Pius Boland and his wife Eileen (he called her "Eily") (photographs taken 1901). From Bridget Boland, *At my Mother's Knee*.



Fig. 008: Bolands at 135 Capel Street where John Pius was born on 16 September 1870. Courtesy of Desiree Shortt, Dublin.



Fig. 009: 135 Capel Street today. Photograph by Heiner Gillmeister 2005.

Fig. 010: Boland's signature in Irish (above) and its printed form as used in his *Some Memories* (1928).

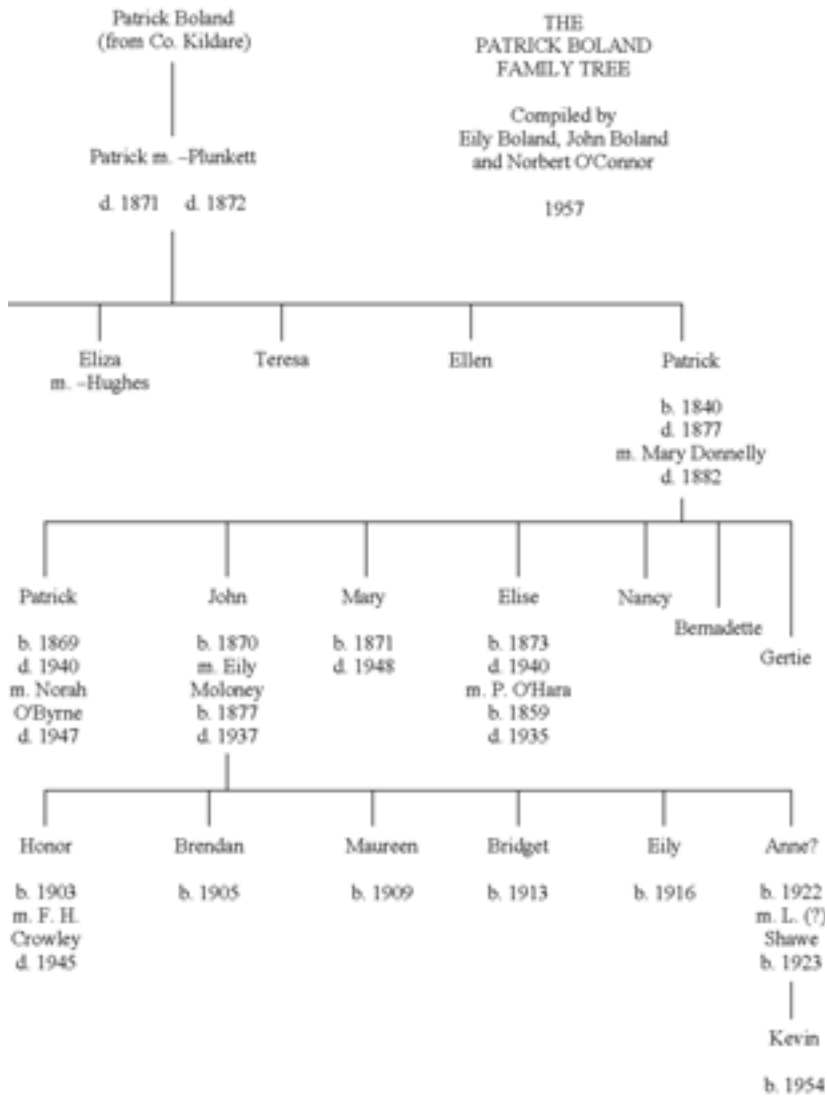
hour bicycle race, “[...] didn’t cover quite 300 kilometres [...]” owing to the very high wind.⁴² It is disputed whether Schmal achieved 315 or 295.3 kilometres, but Boland’s testimony tips the scales in favour of the second figure.⁴³ We also learn that the true reason for cancelling the scheduled yachting events was not, as had always been thought, gale force winds but the lack of starters after the three yachts which arrived from Alexandria had been placed in quarantine.⁴⁴ Boland’s account of wrestling also seems to correct the Official Report in that he has the Dane Viggo Jensen rather than the Serb Tapavica engage in a wrestling bout with the Greek Christopoulos.⁴⁵ Sometimes his observations are of a subtle irony, of which, of course, the Irishman at the time he was writing could hardly have been aware. On his way to Athens, his ship dropped anchor for half an hour at Santi Quaranta (modern Saranda) on the Albanian coast. Some forty Albanians boarded, and Boland turned up his nose at their “national costume (which they were wearing, he remarked, “in all degrees”) & - dirt.” What would he have said had he known that Evangelos Zappas, the real inventor of the modern Olympic Games, to whom the Greeks to this day lay claim as their national hero and benefactor, and whose grandiose sporting facility, the Zappeion,⁴⁶ he would soon visit, had in reality been a true son of Albania, Vangjel Zhapa?⁴⁷

Like his father Patrick before him, John Pius Boland, K.S.G., B.A. (London), M.A. (Oxon.), LL.D. (N.U.I.), was born on 16 September 1870 at 135 Capel Street, Dublin.⁴⁸ His last name, Boland, was the anglicised form of Irish *Beolain* meaning ‘little mouth’, and his second Christian name was given to him in order “to console Pope Pius IX for the loss of the Papal States”!⁴⁹ Suffering agonies at school in England from his brother’s giving this shameful fact away, he later fined each of his relations sixpence every time they failed to call him John.⁵⁰ And an echo of the ridicule poured on him was the scathing remark of fellow Oxford Olympian George Stuart Robertson in a letter to the editor of *The Oxford Magazine*. “For heaven’s sake”, Robertson scoffed, “let this heresy be buried forever in oblivion, like the Christian and surname of my critic.”⁵¹

John Pius was born into a well-heeled family, that of the proprietor of Ireland’s leading bakery chain and milling company. To the present day, not only

Irishmen but also (Irish-) Americans are familiar with the broad range of “Boland’s Biscuits” (note the alliteration) – Custard Creams, Bourbon Creams (chocolate flavour), Jersey Creams and Cream Crackers – although some may prefer “Jacobs”, their competitors’ brands.⁵²

A brief and extremely interesting history of the company was written by Boland himself in the late 1920s. He related how his grandfather, the son of a farmer in the County of Kildare, whose house had been burnt in the uprising of 1798,⁵³ had come to Dublin sometime before 1820. Having started as a journeyman baker, he took premises of his own in 1823 in Capel Street where he ran a small bakery. He married a Protestant from Belfast whose maiden name was Plunkett and who one year before her death converted to Catholicism. She thus at last fulfilled a long-cherished wish of her husband (“a man of simple piety”, who for over thirty years had taught catechism at the Pro-Cathedral in Marlborough Street on Sundays). He died one year before her.⁵⁴ Boland’s father, the youngest child of the family and the only surviving son, was a kind of a ‘good-for-nothing’ when a boy. Born on 10 October 1840, he was first sent to an inferior boarding school near Clondalkin, then for a few years attended Clongowes Wood College, the famous Jesuit College near Salins,⁵⁵ after which he seems for a short spell to have been at some school in France. Running away from Robert E.G. Grady, the owner of a coach building firm to whom he had been apprenticed, he enlisted in the Dragoons. He was bought out from them by his father and sent back to Mr Grady, but soon made an escape to America. Landing up in Chicago, he called on a business partner of his father, who introduced him into the routine of the bakery trade. After staying in America for a few years, he was called home by his father in either 1865 or 1866 to take up the business in Dublin. A daring entrepreneur very unlike his father, he worked up the business to a huge success within the short period of nine years. Shortly after his return, he bought the old Meeting House of the Presbyterians at the back of the Capel Street premises (thus expanding the firm’s productivity considerably). Then in 1873 in a hazardous coup for £20,000 (£10,000 of which he had to borrow within a few days) he acquired Ringsend Mills (then known as Pim’s Mills), which had been established in 1868 on the banks of the Grand Canal basin.⁵⁶ This marked the beginning of the highly successful milling branch of the company,⁵⁷ finally secured in 1888, after the family business had become Bolands Ltd,⁵⁸ by the installation of an innovative and highly productive roller plant replacing the twenty-two remaining pairs of millstones.⁵⁹ In those days, sinking money in an expensive roller plant only paid off if market prospects were good, and good they were in view of no fewer than three bakeries owned by the company in



THE
PATRICK BOLAND
FAMILY TREE

Compiled by
Eily Boland, John Boland
and Norbert O'Connor

1957

Fig. 011: The Boland family tree (detail) to which John Pius himself contributed one year before his death. Courtesy of Désirée Shortt, Dublin.

Dublin:⁶⁰ In addition to the original Capel Street bakery, a Model Bakery had been established in 1870 in Kingstown (known by the Irish name of Dunlaoghaire)⁶¹ and another had been set up in Grand Canal Street in 1874.⁶²

Bolands bakery and its milling branch survived two World Wars.⁶³ As for the bakeries, bread production in Capel Street continued until 1913, after which the premises were used for wheat storage and eventually sold in 1970. They have in the meantime been turned into an office building. In 1966, Ireland's president Eámon de Valera at a meeting of the "survivors of the Old Third Battalion of the Dublin Brigade of the Irish Volunteers" unveiled a plaque on its wall to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the Easter Rising of 1916, during which the Bakery had served as his headquarters.⁶⁴ There was, of course, a touch of irony in the very act since its former owners had been strong opponents of the political views of the occupants. The Kingstown Bakery ceased production in 1954 and was subsequently sold off to Dun Laoghaire VEC for £350,000.00. The Grand Canal Street Bakery became the main production Bakery producing alongside its full range of breads an extensive range of confectionary. Completely rebuilt in 1952 with the inclusion of huge oil storage facilities, it nevertheless began to falter in the 1970's because of fast changing technology and management problems, coupled with a declining market in bread and the intransigence of some thirty Trade Unions which had to be dealt with. Acquired by a group of opportunist "entrepreneurs" in 1976, the firm went bankrupt in 1984 and its premises were bought by a property developer and rebuilt as an office block. The Ringsend Mills were completely refurbished in 1932 by Henry Simon Ltd who replaced the original steam plant by electrical power derived from the Shannon hydroelectric scheme. With capacity increased by the introduction of new technology in the 1950's, the Mill was taken over by Barrow Milling Company in 1976 and together with it went into liquidation in 1976. It was bought from the receiver by the Irish Agricultural Wholesale Society (IAWS) and given another boost by the introduction of new machinery in the 1980's. It continued to operate until 2001 when its new owner, after a close look at the Irish flour market, became convinced that it would be wiser to concentrate on the IAWS Bakery business, which by that time included the very successful Cuisine de France. Thus the last few tons of wheat passed through the break rolls of the Ringsend Mills on 23 November 2001. That is why today only the latest offspring of the former bakery empire, Bolands Biscuits, survives, albeit only in the name. With the postwar gradual decline in the demand for bread, Bolands considered a return to their biscuit production, but on a much more ambitious scale. In 1957, a brand new biscuit factory was put up at Deansgrange in South Dublin. For a time, the new firm managed to encroach successfully on the territory of the



Fig. 012: Drawing of Bolands' Ringsend Mill. From the journal *The Miller* (June, 1888).



Fig. 013: Ringsend Mills, or what remains of them, in 2005. Photograph: Heiner Gillmeister 2005.

market leader, Jacobs. In 1966, the two competitors pooled their resources and concentrated their production at the new Irish Biscuit Factory in Tal-laght.⁶⁵ But, alas!, even Bolands and Jacobs amalgamated were not to last. After having been taken over by the French Danone group, they have of late become part of the Jacob Fruitfield Food Group.⁶⁶ It acquired the Irish Biscuits company (including both the Jacob's and Boland's businesses and

brands) on 3rd August 2004, taking the business back into Irish private ownership after about a decade of French control.⁶⁷ Ironically, the Boland family had had no part in the affairs of the company since Nicholas Donnelly, the executor of Boland's father Patrick, had floated the company in 1888. Members of the family had remained shareholders in it for many years, though, and it is a fair guess that the Olympic champion and his brother Patrick, neither of whom had to earn a living for the major part of their lives, were among them. John's parents both died an untimely deaths (his father on 17 May 1877 at the age of 37, his mother aged 42 on 19 April 1882)⁶⁸, the reason for his mother's half brother, Nicholas Donnelly, to become his guardian. Dr Donnelly was the Assistant Bishop of Dublin and Titular of Canea in Crete,⁶⁹ and it seems plausible to assume that due to his influence religion was to play a dominant role in the boy's education in the years to come.



Fig. 014: John Pius Boland (standing, outside right), his brother Patrick (to his right) and his five sisters. In the middle, Adda Dillon, a remote cousin, and Bishop Nicholas Donnelly, his mother's half brother and the children's guardian. 1893.

He first went to the Catholic University School in Dublin, a junior school run by the Marist Fathers.⁷⁰ (Curiously enough, it was the school which, probably unique in Olympic history, was to produce yet another Olympic champion, Ronald Delany,⁷¹ who won the gold medal in the 1956 Melbourne 1,500 metres track and field event.) After two years, he attended Cardinal

Newman's Oratory School in Edgbaston (Birmingham) and subsequently Christ Church in Oxford. (As for The Oratory, there is another curious coincidence in that the founder of the Olympic Games of the modern era, Pierre de Coubertin, should himself have paid a visit to this school in the 1880s when Boland was one of its sixty pupils.⁷² Of course, Coubertin never realized that The Oratory produced, on the first occasion of his Games, an Olympic champion twice-over! Nor did Boland, in turn, ever mention the fact that he in all likelihood had seen Coubertin at his school!)

With his educational background it was only natural that Boland after his arrival in Bonn should have joined a Catholic students' corporation, the Bavaria. At the beginning of the 19th century there had been a growing antagonism between the Catholic Church on the one hand and those layers of German society on the other who had embraced the ideas of Enlightenment. In the summer of 1844, this antagonism had come to a crisis when an exhibition of the Holy Tunic in Trier gave rise to a fierce polemic against the Catholics' veneration of saints and relics. In order to counteract polemics, Catholic students founded clubs of their own in various German university towns. This was the beginning of Catholic corporate students' organisations. The first Catholic students' corporation to constitute itself, on 15 November 1844 in Bonn,⁷³ had been the Bavaria, which distinguished itself from other corporations by the fact that as a faithful disciple of the Catholic Church, it was strictly opposed to their duelling practice.

A true Bavarian, Boland made the duelling corporations a laughing stock when he remarked, on the occasion of a grand scale funeral parade of the corporations on Bonn's Kaiserplatz: "Scars were very numerous, so one had no difficulty in spotting the fighting Corps."⁷⁴ He later enlarged on the failure to bring the Catholic and Duelling Corporations together for the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the German Empire.⁷⁵ At the end of his student life in Bonn, he humorously described the treatment by Professor Sämisch, the director of the University Eye Hospital, for "a cut over the eye" he had contracted in a soccer match.: "Professor Semish [sic]", he wrote, "simply put a plaster on it. With the bandage I have been accordingly masquerading as a duelling student & so may be said to have put the finishing touch to my student life."⁷⁶

That Boland was a deeply religious man becomes evident elsewhere in his journal. It is natural, after what has been said about Boland's students' corporation, that he should have risen early on 3 November in order to attend (in the company of two American priests) a procession for the feast St Ursula, the city of Cologne's patron saint – at 6.45a.m!⁷⁷ He gives a vivid and detailed description of the procession, which should be of great interest to local historians. In Athens, he patiently listened for more than an hour to a late after-

noon sermon delivered by Father Henri Didon, O.P., one of the many 19th-century inventors of the Olympic Games and a confidant of Coubertin, although Didon preached in French and the Irishman “found him almost impossible to follow as his utterance was anything but clear.”⁷⁸

During his political career as a Member of Parliament representing South Kerry Boland’s Catholicism seems to have been less pronounced. But after “the Irish cause” had fallen “to pieces in his hands” (according to his daughter Bridget)⁷⁹ it was apparently given fresh impetus in 1918 when in the election of that year his party succumbed to their rivals Sinn Féin. On the eve of Boland’s giving up his seat in Parliament, Pope Benedict XV made him a Knight of the Order of St Gregory the Great for his work in Parliament for Catholic education in England and Scotland.⁸⁰ And in the years following he made every effort to prove himself worthy of this honour. Looking for a new cause, he became Secretary General of the Catholic Truth Society (1926–1947),⁸¹ an organisation which was founded by Cardinal Herbert Vaughan and James Britten as early as 1868 and which today is still working “to develop and disseminate as widely as possible completely reliable publications about the faith, teaching and life of the Catholic Church.”⁸² Boland’s daughter Bridget gave a vivid and humorous description of how the former tennis champion managed to keep the whole family busy with his job:⁸³

He took over the running of a non-profit making (it had to be that) publishing organisation, the Catholic Truth Society, and devoted the rest of his life to it. In his eighties he could still be seen proof-reading a new translation of the Bible (in very small print, without glasses) with Homer at his elbow for relaxation (as he feared he was forgetting his Greek). When a new Papal Encyclical came out, the whole family used to be coralled to help: my father with the Latin text, my mother with the official Italian translation, one of us reading aloud the English translation he was publishing, with him and my mother querying the wording of it from the sense of their texts, and the rest of us proofreading, one inserting their queries for the translator and the others who were old enough each supposed to spot any typographical errors the others missed. I hated this, and soon managed to opt out on the grounds, all too true, that my own spelling was unreliable anyway.

Again according to his daughter Bridget, Boland attended the seven o’clock mass (in Westminster Cathedral)⁸⁴ every day of his life, “always jogging there and back to keep fit”⁸⁵ – a curious instance of Muscular Christianity, to be sure. Frequent were his and the whole family’s pilgrimages to the shrine of Our Lady at Lourdes in thanksgiving for the recovery of his daughter Honor from a dangerous attack of appendicitis.⁸⁶

What was John Pius Boland the man like? His daughter Bridget was not the only person captivated by his good looks. “Well over six foot tall,” she wrote,⁸⁷ “with an athlete’s figure all his days, with eyes of a very light but startling blue, he exuded a kind of intelligent innocence which is a rare combi-

nation.” He had a mellifluous voice which persuaded other people that he must be some kind of parson (which was, of course, not altogether wide of the mark!).⁸⁸ How good a tennis player was he? His journal is evidence that he must at least have been an all-round athlete. In Bonn, he intensively tested local skating facilities, criticizing the lack of springiness of the ice at Bonner Eisklub’s skating rink;⁸⁹ he twice engaged in football matches against local school teams,⁹⁰ and played a round of golf on Wiesbaden’s parade ground (“Exercir Platz”) in the month of February!⁹¹ His forte, however, seems to have been cricket. From his days at the Oratory School, a photograph of the school’s eleven survives on which he appears as one of the team’s batsmen, another being Father Edward Pereira. Pereira was an outstanding player, a county cricketer who represented Warwickshire,⁹² and the implication of the photograph seems to be that John Boland was at least the Oratory’s second string. Boland himself commented on his game, claiming to have scored a century in the principal trial match at Oxford, that of the Seniors, and to have been Captain of the Christ Church Cricket match at Oxford, that of the Seniors, and to have been Captain of the Christ Church Cricket XI for two years. Moreover, he said he had been invited to play for the University in one of its



Fig. 015: The Oratory School XI (1888). Outside right, standing, with pads, Brother Edward Pereira, Boland’s tennis tutor; centre, standing with bat and pads, John Pius Boland. Photograph Oratory School Archive, Reading.

matches, but unfortunately his finals exam had been on at the same time so that he decided that it was better to make sure of his degree rather than try for

a ‘blue’.⁹³ Commendable as this is, a different reason for his not gaining a blue was given by the Blue Manqué immediately after the Games, in his interview with *The Saturday Herald*:⁹⁴ “An undergraduate at Oxford, one of its best cricketers of the day, he [Boland] regarded lawn tennis, the game in which his everlasting distinction [had] been won, as decidedly second to England’s national pastime – cricket. But for his illness Oxford would have had him in time to take his place on her first eleven.” The truth seems to be that neither of his reasons for his absence from Oxford’s 1st Eleven holds water, and that the Olympic champion in retrospect somewhat overrated his performance as a cricketer.⁹⁵

As for lawn tennis, Boland was well aware of the outstanding performance of his two contemporaries and countrymen, Dr Joshua Pim and Harold Sigerson Mahony.⁹⁶ The former won The Championship at Wimbledon’s All England Club in 1893 and 1894, and the latter that of 1896, the year of the first Olympics. (Boland, after having stood for South Kerry, would later become Mahony’s representative in the House of Commons!) Both Pim and Mahony (with Mahony emerging victorious) would in 1898 contend for the Championship of Germany in Bad Homburg.⁹⁷ Of course, Pim and Mahony played in



Fig. 016: Oratory School Old Boys’ cricket team (1895). Second from left (seated) the Reverend Edward Pereira; fifth from left (seated) John Pius Boland, first Olympic lawn tennis champion, Athens, 1896. The Oratory School, Archive, Woodcote, Reading, Berks.

The Journal • Bonn

[p. 1]¹⁵¹ A desire to acquire a knowledge of the German language & to make acquaintance with German University life has led me to fix upon Bonn as a suitable University town for spending the winter months.

I propose to jot down occasionally in this journal events of personal interest and such observations on manners and customs as may appear to me worth preserving in writing.

As the day on which my fellow traveller – Ley¹⁵² – & myself left London augured ill for a quiet passage across the Straits, we decided on the Dover & Calais route, neither of us claiming to be good sailors. Leaving Charing † at 8.15 on the evening of October 4th 1895, we had a wait of nearly an hour's duration at Calais.

Events had proved our wisdom in selecting that route

Fortunately too this route to Cologne was very little patronised & we were left undisturbed in our compartment till the German frontier was [p. 2] reached at Herbestal. A short delay at Brussels at the early hour of 5.30 enabled us procure a refreshing cup of coffee.

Cologne was reached shortly before 12 & there a couple of days was spent. Cologne was not new to me but the Dom always is.

On the evening of the 6th I took the opportunity of seeing Les Huguenots¹⁵³ acted in the Stadttheater. It was excellently rendered & I was fortunate too in having a noted Berlin opera singer – Paul Bassetch – in the role of Raoul.¹⁵⁴ I should never recommend the Hotel Continental in Cologne – it is of a commercial traveller's nature I fancy, & of public rooms, as far as I could see, there was but one in addition to the dining room.

The following day found me at the Hotel Kley in Bonn. The hotel is a fair one & very prettily situated on the banks of the Rhine, but here again, with the exception of a combined reading & smoking room, I could find no other public room. Perhaps in summer the Dependances [sic], now [p. 3] closed, furnish other rooms.

That evening Professor Fisch,¹⁵⁵ with whom Ley had lived for a few months some years previously, introduced me to Herr Oberlehrer Borgass, his colleague at the Gymnasium here in Bonn.¹⁵⁶

On the following day I decided to enter his family & accordingly on the 11th I became installed in Argelanderstrasse 28.

The family consists of Borgass, his wife & two young children, &, as far as I can make out, one general servant, for Frau Borgass appears to do a lot of domestic work herself.¹⁵⁷



Fig. 031: Argelanderstrasse 28 in Bonn, the home of Heinrich Borgass and his family and their lodger J.P.B. in 1895/96. Photograph by Heiner Gillmeister (2007).

We first climbed Petersberg, having journeyed by steam tram to Mehlem & thence ferried over to Königswinter. Petersberg commands an [p. 4] excellent view over the Sieben Gebirge and the surrounding country, & the restaurant on its summit moreover provided us with dinner.



Fig. 032: Greetings from Königswinter viewed from the opposite bank of the Rhine on a contemporary postcard. On top of the hill the Hotel Petersberg. From the collection of Günter Adolphs.

[p. 12] Saturday Oct 18th

This afternoon I was witness of “Fussball” as she is played in Bonn. The game was between the two leading Gymnasiums here & was witnessed by quite a number of people in addition to a host of schoolboys & of gamins¹⁷⁰ generally. It took place in the Hof Garten immediately in front of the University buildings. The ground was elaborately roped or rather stringed, & gay with quite a number of flag posts. The players appeared to range from 15 to 18 years of age, but had had only an elementary idea of the game.

The leading idea was to kick whenever one could & of dribbling & passing there was practically none.¹⁷¹

One boy however courted attention by using his head instead of his feet on a couple of occasions.

In the centre of the ground was a disused fish pond which,¹⁷² if it did not add to accuracy of play, at least added to its eccentricity.

Novel tactics of disposing the players were adopted. Three hung about in the neighbourhood of goal, [p. 13] two played back, & apparently the remaining six had been coached to follow the ball & kick whenever possible. Hands were claimed more than once, twice were free kicks granted. On one occasion all the players grouped round the Referee – a master evidently – who proceeded to take out a book, presumably of rules, – & after a five minutes delay some conclusion was evidently come to, but while the defenders were getting back to the goal line, one of the other side suddenly kicked the ball through. This feat was met with a howl of execration¹⁷³ & the ball was sent back. Evidently a penalty kick had been allowed, but now, with only the goalkeeper opposed to him, the same player failed to ‘enmesh the leather.’ Thereupon vociferous cheers came from the gamins. While I was there either side failed to score. The spectators evidently enjoyed the game and greeted anything in the nature of a charge, fall or miss with a laugh. Their comments, however, I could not understand.¹⁷⁴

Powerful voices they all possessed & in the intervals of ‘colloquium’, what with the incessant & loud talking, it was almost impossible to [p. 18] make oneself heard across the table without shouting. I stayed on with Herr Füchtjohann till 11, when the formal part of the Kneipe came to an end – police regulations I believe do not allow of the piano being played beyond that hour – but with two or three exceptions, the others stayed on, & after much bowing & hand shaking I left.

What with the banging of the sword, the singing & loud talking, I had this morning as near an approach to a bad headache as I have ever had & I had only 2 ½ glasses of beer.

Of course the entire proceedings were new & interesting in their way to me, but I can’t say it afforded me much enjoyment, as I didn’t understand the language well enough. Everything was perfectly orderly & except that ‘silen-tium’ was not easily obtained, the discipline was admirable.

Doubtless I shall have later more opportunities of criticising with better knowledge.

[p. 19] Tuesday Oct 28th

Yesterday, on the occasion of the funeral of the Curator of the University, Dr. Gandtner,¹⁸² I was witness of a striking spectacle.

About 3.30 I went down to the Hofgarten and found a great crowd of people on both sides of the Kaiserplatz and in front of the University.



Fig. 050: The Kaiserplatz in Bonn around 1900. In the background with a turret on top the University Building, in front of which the corporations would have been “drawn up”. Collection Günter Adolphs.



Fig. 058: St Ursula's Church, Cologne, on a contemporary post-card. Collection Günter Adolphs.



Fig. 059: St Ursula upon landing in Cologne is put to death with her companions after the Flemish 15th-century painter Hans Memling. The archer's arrow became one of her symbols. In the background: the churches of St Pantaleon and Gross St Martin and, still "under construction", Cologne Cathedral, anachronisms all of them.

This ended it was a case of asking any lady one liked for the next dance, by going up & bowing before her &, in any case, muttering some equivalent for ‘may I have the pleasure’. First came the Polonaise, merely a procession round & round the room, but with some figures in the nature of a maze.

Meanwhile the chaperons had established themselves at the tables at the end of the room or in the small adjoining room & and were supplied with materials for eating & drinking. During the pauses, which were lengthy one either deserted one’s partner & formed one of a group of men in the middle of the room, or later on sat by her if there were a vacant chair. At 10.30 came supper. Fortunately for me, the lady I took in spoke English admirably, for as I afterwards found out one always returned to the same place at the supper table during the intervals for the rest of the evening. I daresay this is different to the ordinary German [p. 42] custom, at least Borgass expressed his surprise at the arrangement. Evidently the tip is to secure one’s best partner for supper. It was so strange coming back to the supper table after every dance instead of the sitting out one has been accustomed to. Then too the intervals are long as are also the dances. However as the room was considered too small for all to dance in at once – at an English dance one would have said it was too large for the twenty couples – our Master of Ceremonies only permitted six couples to dance at a time, the others meanwhile promenaded round until their turn came. Though we didn’t leave before 2 I don’t believe we got through more than 14 or 15 dances at the very most. Waltzes are evidently not in such vogue as with us, nor was the Pas de Quatre²⁰⁴ attempted. The rest of the programme consisted of Schottisches²⁰⁵ [sic] – our Polka²⁰⁶ – , Polka Mazurkas,²⁰⁷ Kreuz Polkas & Rhinelanders,²⁰⁸ & a couple of Lancers.²⁰⁹ The style of waltzing is certainly very different from ours for it is the reverse of quiet & is indeed more springy than our hop waltz. Fortunately two of my waltz partners fell in to my [p. 43] way admirably, though an attempt of mine at the German style failed absolutely with another.

[p. 44] Sunday Dec 8th

Yesterday I entered on the 9th week of my German family life & may fitly record here the stage of my progress. On Thursday evening last I made my first attempt at narrative in the shape of a ghost-story, suggested by some incident in the conversation. The actual story was that narrated to me several years ago at the Oratory by Clement Pollen.²¹⁰ I quite warmed to the subject & was fairly fluent but did not get to sentences of any length. In fact I have come to the conclusion that the only standard of comparison possible in the matter of one’s German progress, consists in one’s capacity to reel off long

[p. 54] Thursday Jan 23rd



Fig. 074: The Hotel du Nord, apparently the favourite haunt of Bonn's young Brits. Original postcard from the Municipal Archive, Bonn.

Of skating we have had so far only three days, but I have hopes of some more presently.

My first week after the Xmas holidays was decidedly a gay one for Tuesday the 14th found me at a Bavaria Tanz kränzchen & the following day at an English one quickly got up at the Hotel du Nord as a send off to several English girls & boys going back to school after their holidays here.²²³ Three of the latter tried to distinguish themselves by shouting out 'prosit Jameson'²²⁴ at the Tewele one evening. Their story is that they roused the whole restaurant, but another has it that a stalwart German simply turned them out. Anyhow they were highly delighted to find a notice of the fracas in the paper a few days later.²²⁵

The Transvaal question is certainly shelved for the moment, though after his excitement over the matter I was rather amused a couple of evenings ago when Borgass laid it down that the consequence of it all will be that England & Germany will draw close together & this for the simple reason that [p. 55] England needs German help! In reply to my holding that England should never if possible enter into any Continental alliance, he says there ought to be an understanding at least similar to that between Italy & England in the Mediterranean, for India he deems the prey of Russia at any moment & he considers that France has a greater hatred for us than for Germany. All along he assumes that it was we who made the first attack, though I perceive the Kaiser's

for he said that though all nations were invited to send representatives to Paris, Germany was the only one of any importance which failed to do so.²⁴⁴

In a conversation this evening I learnt that the ‘alt Lutherani’ are the “highest” in Germany, but kilometres “lower” than the High Church. The Calvinists are the “lowest” of all. Bismarck & Falk²⁴⁵ are the two connected with the Kulturkampf.

Previous to marriage both parties undergo a ‘brautexamen’ before the Pfarrer. When Frau Borgass underwent hers, there were in all 10 couples examined at the same time, especially in the catechism.

[p. 64] Friday Feb 8th

Since the English Bachelors decided to give a costume dance on the 11th, my time has been much occupied with secretarial duties, for I have practically undertaken the entire arrangement.

Having just returned from a so-called “Wissenschaftliche Abend” I propose to write down an account of it. About 8.30 the proceedings opened with a speech on Modern Music from ‘Lieschen’ lasting a bare 10 minutes. As far as I could follow, he dealt principally with Wagner, Tinel²⁴⁶ & Mascagni²⁴⁷ but of the French or English composers not a word. After his speech there was hardly a single member who spoke at all seriously & not one of them on the general subject, in fact the only serious words were those dealing with the necessity of having a proper ‘Wissenschaftliche Abend’. All the others simply humbugged, so after about half an hour, the Consenior, who presided, left the chair & the meeting came to an end without any result in the way of voting & very little information to the attentive [p. 65] hearer on the actual subject of debate.

This is a very fair specimen of similar evenings I have passed before. Although they only come once in a fortnight, the average German student finds it impossible to be really serious on any such general subject. Possibly when the initial speech is delivered by an ‘alter Herr’ there is more attention paid. There has been one such evening during the semester so far, but I was unfortunately absent.

Then came a contrast. The rules of the Club came up for discussion & an account of correctness was displayed over it that would have astonished one not conversant with the spirit of the Corporation.

It had not abated a jot when I left at 11, after nearly two hours. It was very rare for any speaker to be listened to for more than a few minutes at a time. To say that it was lively conveys no idea of the character of the discus-

where having first taken a turn through the Hochstrasse & finding it not so orderly as in the day time, I hired a black domino & turned into the Gürzenich Ball about 9. It was a really wonderful sight. There must have been well over 4000 people there, all in some sort of costume, with all the rooms, numerous & spacious as they were[,] literally packed. The large hall was even more spacious than the Ch. Ch. [Christ Church] hall, but dancing even less practicable than in Bonn. People kept walking round me or tight abreast[,] & between them & the wall again were supper tables.

There were at least three other bands playing as were [p. 74] in adjoining rooms where dancing went on to some extent. Supper tables however occupied most of the available space. I expected to come across some of my fellow Bavarians but did not do so, & was consequently without a single acquaintance. However I 'du'ed everyone, & was never without a partner, for no introductions were necessary. The hour and a half passed very quickly & I was quite sorry to leave feeling the carnival spirit mounting in me – without any extraneous aid. I got back to Bonn about 12 & found the Lese dance in full swing.

It only lasted however till 3, & again we English held on to the bitter end. The great majority were again in costume but the crush was not so great as on Sunday.

Carnival proper ended then, but a short play acted in the Hotel du Nord by the Forrests & an impromptu dance later on in the evening of Thursday brought it really to an end.

During the week I have certainly gone back in [p. 75] my German, as the people in my house tell me & no wonder, but I seek to excuse myself by saying that my Carnival consisted in speaking English.

The terrible 'Neben sätze' are however becoming more manageable & I generally manage now to get the verbs at the end. The vocabulary has yet to come but I foresee that extensive reading is about my only chance, for I have only a fortnight longer in Bonn. I can understand now a great deal of the conversation not directly addressed to myself which goes on for instance in a tram or railway carriage.

I consider that a distinct advance, for such scrappy conversation is always a difficult matter to follow. I have observed a tendency in myself to fall in with the Rhinelanders pronunciation of 'ig' & 'ich' but regard it in a way as a sign of progress, for it betokens more freedom of expression.²⁶³ Needless to say I shall take measures to correct it.

believe an ordinary Fuchs is subjected to stiff questioning. Needless to say we all got through. Afterwards the long expected football match against the *Gymnasialschüler* came off. We raised 10 players – of sorts – & were eventually defeated by 1 to love. The game was played on the *Exercir Platz* on *Cas-sels Ruhe*, with a terrible wind & no side lines so that the game extended practically indefinitely on one side.

It was about the funniest game I ever played in, but I hope our return match on Saturday will be still [p. 82] more so. I expect we shall have quite a gallery.

The *Schlusskneipe*, & with it the end of my student life to all intents & purposes, began about 8.30 & was a fitting wind up to a thoroughly enjoyable semester. Prof. *Kirschkamp* & several other guests were there – in all we must have numbered over 40, and the officials were in full uniform.

The *Burschen* function came off about 9.30 & was heralded with a *Weihe-lied*.²⁹¹ Then the Senior took us in turn by the hand and recited an oath to which one replied ‘*Ich gelobe*’. Meanwhile the F.M. changed one’s band to the tricoloured *Burschen* band while one of the remaining *Fuchsen* stood by with the banner of the Corporation. The whole reception was really impressive. Then followed hand-shaking and congratulations from every one & a *Salamander* to the three of us, as well as the singing of the *Bundeslied*.

Later on *Viviers* was made *präsidium*, *Roelx Con:pr:* & I F.M. of the *Kneipe*. As it was the last night, I remained quite a long time until 1.15, but [p. 83] a few I hear kept it up till after 4. I exercised my privilege of ‘*steigen in die Kanne*’²⁹² by making *Ecuador* drink at my command. I half expected they would have made a [dead] set at me²⁹³ & made me drink, but I was left alone & so did not go beyond 3 glasses, the most I have ever drunk of an evening.

I was lucky enough to hear *Koser* give his last lecture. It was on History of the present day. Only a short time ago he was elected to a high post in Berlin & consequently his farewell lecture was very interesting. He spoke faster than is usual with him I believe & was at times quite beyond me, but he beat all the others in the portentous length of some of his sentences.²⁹⁴

There was to have been a torchlight procession in his honour, but he declined it on the ground of his not having yet received an official written intimation of his being given this post.



Fig. 114: Vienna's new parliamentary building (Reichsratsgebäude), according to Baedeker "an impressive edifice in the Greek style" designed by Theophil von Hansen in which the two independent houses, the Abgeordnetenhaus (Boland's Lower House) and the Herrenhaus (House of Lords) were connected by two lower lateral wings. It had taken almost ten years to build it (1874–1883).



Fig. 115: Vienna's k. u. k. Hofburgtheater which Boland found externally and internally magnificent. There is still a controversy between the supporters of either Karl Freiherr von Hasenauer (1833-1894), chief architect of the 1873 Vienna World Exhibition, and Gottfried Semper (1803-1879), creator of the Semper Opera in Dresden, as to which of the two designed it. The theatre had opened in the fall of 1887. Courtesy of Wien Museum, Vienna.



Fig. 126: Work in progress at the Corinth Canal ca 1885, a decade before Boland crossed it.



Fig. 127: The Corinth Canal completed 3 years before Boland crossed it in a railway carriage.

It appears not to be a success: at any rate the Austrian Lloyd boats [p. 93] go right round Greece from Patras to Athens – 28 hours – instead of going through the Canal.



Fig. 141: Athens: the Royal Palace (original postcard before 1920). Provenance of picture <<http://www.cs.man.ac.uk/~rizos/postcards/athens/anaktora.jpg>> 20 February 2004.



Fig. 142: The Royal Palace in 1896. Provenance of picture Tobler, p. 9.

Heavy rain came on towards the close of the ceremony & there was a general scurry homewards. As we were passing by the palace in the afternoon, the Greek soldiers there were dancing their peculiar & remarkably slow & solemn dance, relieved³⁴⁴ occasionally by gyrations à la ballet dancer by the leader.

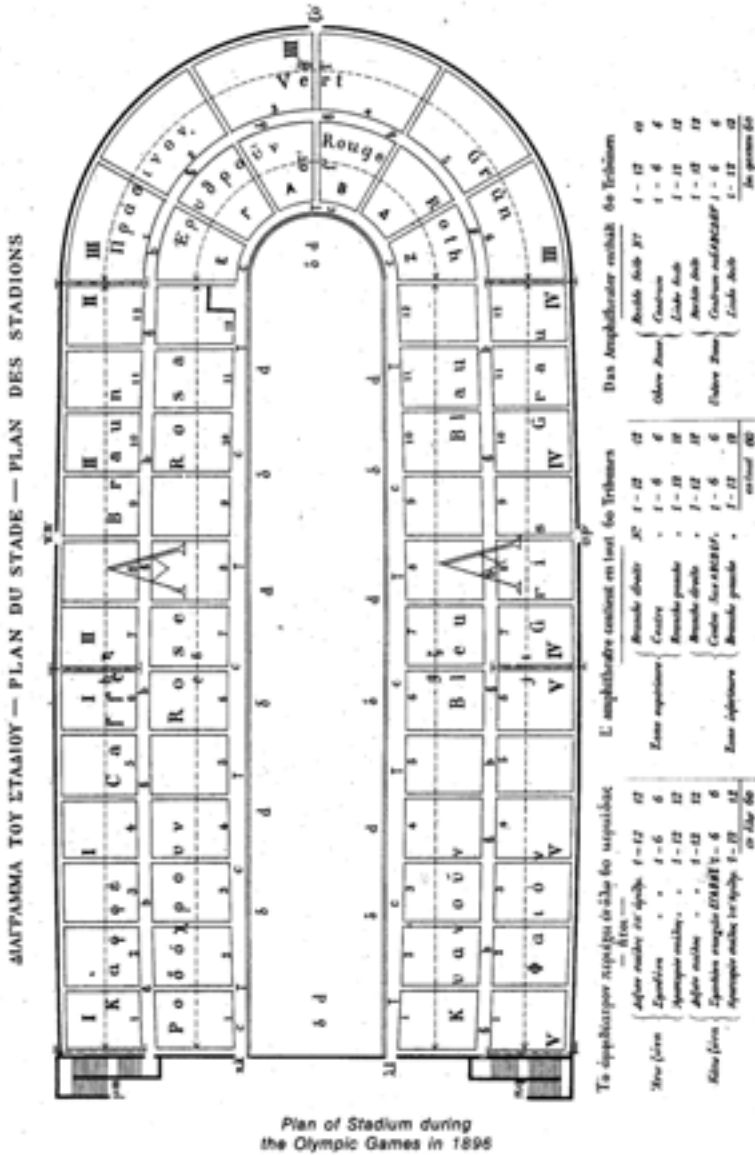


Fig. 153: Plan of the Olympic Stadium, with Boland's block E clearly indicated. Boland's "curve" would have been the spendone, the semi-circular end of the ancient hippodrome built under Herodes Atticus (ca. 101–177 A.D.) and excavated by the German archaeologist and architect Ernst Ziller.



Fig. 163: Hermann Weingärtner, Olympic champion at the horizontal bar. Provenance of photograph: Kluge, *1896 Athens*, p. 113.

It was getting late, so very few remained for the parallel bars & rope climbing, the latter of which I learn was also won by a Greek.

Today (April 10th) however has been the day of the Games as the great Marathon Race was decided, & to everyone's delight, won by the Greek Loues. America's flag went up for the finals of the 100 metres & the hurdle race, Goulding in the latter being barely a foot behind. Had he taken the first hurdle quicker he would have won, for he was speedier between the hurdles than Curtis.

The High Jump also went easily to America as did also the Pole Jump but before the latter was decided, various false alarms were given of the arrival of the Marathon runners which caused the entire stadium to rise at intervals [p. 107] to their feet. At length we heard the cannon, which was fired as the first man passed the barracks on the Marathon road. This was about a quarter to five & as the race had started at two, we did not expect the first man till shortly after five. From that moment the Pole Jump was abandoned & the excitement became intense. Appeals to the spectators to sit down were in vain & all eyes were turned towards the road which curved as it approached the station [sic]. The first false alarm had been caused, as I heard somebody say by the arrival of the bicyclist who brought the chronometer, but soon after the

The three Princes remained to the end & I had to go through a bout of handshaking with all the umpires & committee men. It was after 6.30 when we finished.

On my return to the hotel I found an invitation to dejeuner at the Palace for Sunday at 11.30, so on turning up there in company with Flack, Robertson & Kasdaglis found that all the athletes that had taken part, had been invited & what with the members of the Committee & other guests, we must have sat down quite 250. The King & the Princess alone of the royalties came to it, but from a tribune above we were surveyed by the Princess [p. 115] Marie³⁸⁴ & her betrothed the Grand Duke [George] of Russia & other members of the household.³⁸⁵ It was nearly 12 before we began. An excellent dejeuner of 5 or 6 courses was served including the national Pilau.³⁸⁶ About half way through the King stood up and half read half spoke a short speech in French welcoming us all & concluding with “au revoir” not an “adieu” as he expressed the wish that the Games should be held always in Athens & not at the various other capitals.³⁸⁷

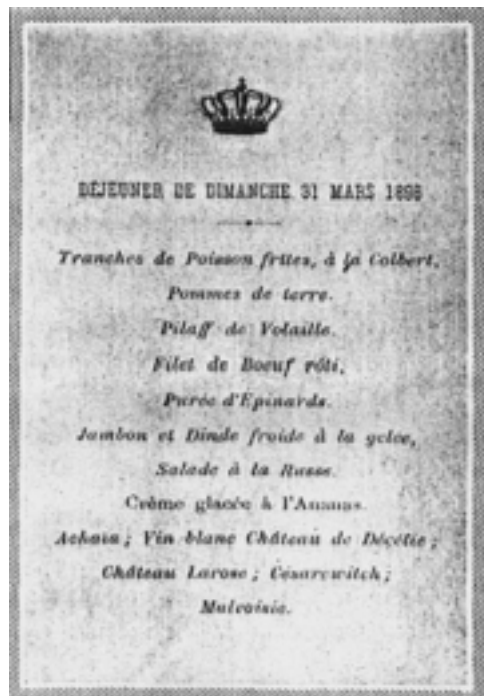


Fig. 172: A copy of the menu which Kurt Doerry, a well-known German sports journalist had managed to get hold of. It features the “pilaff” mentioned by Boland. Image from Doerry, p. 223.

This was followed by a somewhat longer address in Greek, whose purport I could not catch. He was interrupted at times by enthusiastic cheers. Lunch then went on, our glasses being filled with champagne – rather too sweet – cheers being given for the King at intervals by the various nationalities. Loues,



Fig. 181: Boland's diploma the colour of which has faded in the course of more than a century. Designed by Nikolaos Gyzis (1842–1901), it showed the Parthenon against the backdrop of a rising phoenix and Athena's owl spreading its wings in front of it. In the centre, there is the design of the ancient Olympic chariot race, and this is flanked by the allegorical figures of Victory (Greek Nike, right) holding an olive branch, and Greece (Greek Hellas, left) listening to Time (his attribute is a water clock or klepsydra, literally 'water thief') plucking at a lyre. The diploma was signed by the Crown Prince Constantine, the President, and Timoleon Philemon, the General Secretary of the Olympic Games Committee. From Boland's daughter Bridget it has been passed on to Dr Cyril White, Dublin. The word ΑΠΛΩ (apló) after LAWN-TENNIS indicates that this was the diploma for the singles; it is not known what became of the one for the doubles.



Fig. 182 and Fig. 183: One of the medals won by Boland and sold at auction in 1998. Offered for a minimum of \$11,250, it finally fetched \$13,500. The Olympic medals had been designed by the French sculptor Jules-Clément Chaplain (1839–1909), the creator of the French franc pieces after the turn of the century. The medal showed on the obverse the head of the Olympian Zeus and a winged Nike holding a branch of bay, on the reverse the Acropolis and in Greek the words International Olympic Games in Athens 1896.

good command of German since the language would have continued to be spoken in the family. The couple had one daughter, Caroline Mary or Carrie, who was born in Boston on 9 June 1863.⁴³⁹ However, much like his father, Henry soon married a second time, in Manhattan, New York, in 1868. His second wife, again to judge from her name, Josephine E. Reggio, had Italian ancestors, but was an American citizen all the same.⁴⁴⁰ Josephine or Josefina was Henry's consort in Bonn in 1895.⁴⁴¹ The couple had two sons, Arthur,⁴⁴² and Alfred Joseph, who was born in Newton rather than in Boston, on 1 March 1872, and was therefore not as young – twenty-four – as Boland would have him.⁴⁴³ What had led him and his father to settle in Bonn is not clear.



Fig. 193: The stately mansion in 33 Baumschulallee of the affluent Pazolt family who could treat the entire Bavaria corporation to dinner. Photograph by Heiner Gillmeister.

After his return from Athens, Alfred Pazolt entered upon a course of studies in the philosophical faculty of Bonn University. Unfortunately, it is neither known in what way he was qualified to be accepted nor what his subjects were.⁴⁴⁴ At any rate, he did not pursue his studies long. After only three terms and after his third had hardly begun, he had his name removed from the university register. He is said to have studied painting under Peter Janssen, a painter from Düsseldorf known for his frescoes who had become director of the famous Kunstakademie in 1895. This is not altogether implausible for we know from Bonn's foreigners' list of 1895 that he chose to style himself a painter (German: *Maler*) as early as that year,⁴⁴⁵ and from Boland's diary

Alfred Pazolt's works were hung at the Royal Academy four times, three were shown at the Walker Art Gallery in Liverpool,⁴⁷⁸ two at the London Salon and one at the Royal Institute of Oil Painters.⁴⁷⁹ He was also exhibited once in Leeds,⁴⁸⁰ at the St Ives Free Library Loan Exhibition of 1903,⁴⁸¹ and twice by the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society.⁴⁸² A special institution of St Ives were the Show Days on which all the artist's studios were open to public viewing and local artists exhibited their year's work.⁴⁸³ Throughout the ten odd years of his stay, the American showed his paintings every year with the exception of 1905 and 1906 when he was in Australia.⁴⁸⁴

"Although occasionally depicting craft on the high seas, Pazolt concentrated on realistic depictions of the vastness of the ocean and particularly favoured those dramatic moments before, during and after storms, with threatening clouds and waves whipped up into a frenzy."

This is what art historian David Tovey has to say about Pazolt, and characterizing his style very well. Pazolt had an early success at the Royal Academy in 1901 with "The Rain Squall" and, in 1903, his three canvases on Show Day, "Sunbright Seas", "Trackless Deep" and "The Passing Squall" were considered noteworthy "for their clever rendering of wave movement, sea atmosphere, and for the truth of their sea colour".⁴⁸⁵ The critic was particularly impressed by "The Passing Squall", which, although small, he considered an important work. "Through the driving storm mist the run of the sea is admirably shown, as the waves with streaming crests fly before the ever increasing fury of the gale. In fact, a feeling of old ocean, its mystic power and majestic movement pervades the entire picture, and will, we believe, achieve for it notable success." In 1904, when he was elected onto the Committee of the Arts Club, at least one of his works was exhibited at the World's Fair Exposition in St Louis, the site of the Games of the Third Olympiad. It was an oil painting entitled "Sunlit Seas", this, incidentally a quote from Longfellow's poem "Ultima Thule".⁴⁸⁶ It is not impossible that his earlier visit to the Olympics had so whetted his appetite that he graced the exhibition with his personal presence. Although he did not exhibit on Show Day in 1905, his seascape "A Fair Wind" was hung at the Royal Academy that year. He also did not exhibit on Show Day in 1906, but he had a major work, "Alone in the deep afar", priced at £80, at the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society show that autumn. A historical scene, "Santa Maria Leaving Palos 1492", depicting the ship of Columbus, was a new departure in 1907 and was hung at the Royal Academy.

In 1947, Alfred Pazolt suffering from serious heart trouble moved to Exmouth together with his wife. They had sold Walton Leigh under the condition that the chapel should be kept. Eventually, the property was bought by the Plymouth Diocesan Trust, and Alfred Pazolt contributed £ 1,000 towards the debt on this purchase, this with a view to having an extension built onto the chapel for which he offered to pay. Dissatisfied with the plans for this extension, he expressed the hope that some day a real church “in the style of the smaller old pre-reformation churches” would arise on that property. Unfortunately, this hope became a reality only after his death, in December 1962, when the Salcombe Catholic Church was blessed and opened by Bishop Cyril Restieaux. It arose on what had been the spacious garden of former Walton Leigh, which was demolished in 1976.⁵¹¹

While at Walton Leigh, Alfred Pazolt is known to have travelled abroad at least four times. In 1925, he went to Algiers “for a few days”, and in 1927 he returned for four days to good old Germany after a lapse of almost thirty years.⁵¹²

Alfred Pazolt's most spectacular journeys were to occur in 1929. In that year and at the age of 57, he signed on as purser at a nominal wage of one shilling a month with the *SV Garthpool*.⁵¹³ This impressive four masted steel barque was twice bound for Australia, and Pazolt sailed in her on both occasions. (It is interesting that Charles Napier Hemy, his uncle, had at the age of ten undertaken the same journey⁵¹⁴ – it had been the inspiration for his later career as a marine painter.)



Fig. 207: Model of a Salcombe clipper by Alfred Pazolt. It now adorns the bar of Salcombe Yacht Club. Photograph John Murrell, Salcombe.

Dr Georgios Baron von Streit, Boland's Benefactor



Fig. 215: Medewitzsch, the manor of the von Streits, ca 1840–1850. From Poenicke, *Album*, reproduced in Heimatverein Lippendorf-Kieritzsch, title page.

According to his daughter and family tradition, Georg[ios] Agis [Freiherr von] Streit was descended from a Tyrolean family who had earned their baronial title during the siege of Vienna by the Turks (1683).⁵³⁷ The existence of the family seems to be first instanced in the 17th century when a certain Hans Streit was, on behalf of Brandenburg and the principality of Bayreuth (house of Brandenburg-Hohenzollern), a bailiff in the town of Creußen on the river Main in Upper Franconia.⁵³⁸ From 1809, the von Streits occupied the estate Medewitzsch twenty-five kilometres south of Leipzig.⁵³⁹ The great-grandfather of Georgios was Franz Carl Theodosius Baron (German: *Freiherr*) von Streit, a Prussian cavalry captain (German: *Rittmeister*), who according to the parish register of Medewitzsch had married Christiana Carolina Louisa, the only child of Hans Caspar Ludwig von Wurmb, cavalry lieutenant colonel in the army of Saxony and lord of Medewitzsch. His second child, Georgios's philhellenic grandfather, was Hans (Johannes) Alexander [von] Streit. He was born and baptized in extremis on 18 November 1812. He is said to have been a master at a grammar school (German: *Gymnasium*),⁵⁴⁰ but then to have had

surgeon who introduced the use of antiseptics. On Pagenstecher see “Könige und Tagelöhner verdanken ihm das Augenlicht”, in: *Wiesbadener Kurier*, 10 April 1957, and “Porträts Wiesbadener Ärzte”, in: *Wiesbadener Tagblatt*, 18 April 1950.

³⁵ Cf. Bridget Boland, p. 11.

³⁶ She was the daughter of Dr Patrick Moloney of Melbourne, Australia. Cf. *Who Was Who, 1951–1960*, p. 115, *s.v.* BOLAND, John Pius.

³⁷ On this and the following see Bridget Boland, pp. 134–137.

³⁸ John Pius Boland himself was the author of a biographical essay in which he paid tribute to his elder brother Patrick, who had been born on 9 October 1869. As he pointed out himself, their lives for “the first thirty [years] were almost one” – John Pius and Patrick having undergone the same education and undertaken the same extensive journeys in their youth together. In 1896 on one of their journeys to the south of France, Patrick had met and fallen in love with Eleanore (Sarah) O’Byrne, who was descended of a noble Irish émigré family (descendants of the “Wild Geese” who had left Ireland for France between 1691 and 1789) and the daughter of the Comte and Comtesse de St Gery. He married her in St Jean de Luz in 1897 and afterwards settled in London where he practised law. He ran for parliament like his brother John Pius in 1900, but having failed to be elected he eventually retired from the law and with his wife and his two daughters Eleanore and Maeve moved to Galway where he bought a stately mansion overlooking Galway Bay. It had been built around 1840 as a townhouse for the Persse family and was called “Glenard” (1922). There he lived for the remainder of his life amidst the exquisite furniture, fine clocks and china the couple had brought with them from France. He devoted much time to the study of religious literature, notably the lives of saints, in his large library. After his death in 1940 and that of his wife in 1947, the two Misses Boland sold “Glenard” to Mr and Mrs Patrick Ryan (1961) retaining a small part of the ground on which they had built a house of their own. On 23 February 1986 in the ball room of the Great Southern Hotel the firm Rooney Auctioneers dispersed the furniture and effects of Miss Eleanor Boland, the last surviving member of Patrick’s family who had died in November 1985. Meanwhile, “Glenard” had been converted into a first-class hotel renamed “The Ardilaun Hotel” which had opened for business in 1962. Cf. Boland, John Pius, “Patrick Joseph Boland (1869–1940)”, *passim*. White, “The Bolands – a Short History”, *passim*, and <<http://www.ardilaunhousehotel.ie/htmlsite/aboutus.asp>> 19 January 2005.

³⁹ In *An Irishman’s Day*, Boland devotes a whole chapter to “Tea on the Terrace”, *ibid.*, pp. 99–101. He mentions “a set of small rooms” there “in

games for the University, though never against Cambridge.” *At my Mother’s Knee*, p. 31.

⁹⁶ Cf. Anonymous, “Our Olympian Champion, Mr. J.P. Boland”, p. [2]: “[...] I understood that the re-establishing being a project the success of which many felt inclined to doubt, would attract very few of the well-known champions of the game, such as Dr Pim, [...]”, and Boland, *Irishman’s Day*, p. 166: “Some of the best river-fishing in these parts [Rosdohan, South Kerry] is in the Blackwater [...] which runs into the Kenmare River near Dromore, the Castle of the Mahonys. One of the family was H. S. Mahony, who, with W. J. Hamilton and J. Pim, formed a group of Irish tennis players, famous with the Dohertys, at the old Wimbledon courts.”

⁹⁷ On Pim (20 May 1869–15 April 1942), a member of Landsdowne LTC who most of his life lived in Dublin see Higgins’s book, and H.S. Mahony, “The Old School and the New”, in Myers, pp. 22–25. On his match against Mahony for the Championship of Germany see the present writer’s *Tennis. A Cultural History*, p. 271 f.

⁹⁸ Cf. Boland, *Obituary*, p. 18/24: “But it was in lawn tennis that I was so fortunate to have his coaching. It was my last year at school, reading for the London B.A. There was one half-hour in the week when I was given free time whilst the other boys were in class. Then it was that Edward played singles with me, coached me, and laid the foundation which was so useful for my game when, later, I played lawn tennis for Ireland in the first Olympic Games at Athens in 1896.”

⁹⁹ However, Bridget Boland mentions a tennis tournament involving Boland and his brother Patrick during holidays in St Jean de Luz close to the Spanish border, cf. *At my Mother’s Knee*, p. 32.

¹⁰⁰ Cf. Bridget Boland, *At my Mother’s Knee*, p. 96: “What Wissant had for the family was [...] extremely good tennis for my father and his older children. The presence of the latter amenity was explained by the existence [...] of about a dozen big villas along the dunes and the [...] Hotel de la Digue [...]. In and out of them tumbled dozens of children of the rich bourgeoisie of Roubaix and Lille to play with us [...] and young people to provide tennis partners for the older Bolands.”

¹⁰¹ Cf. Ayton, p. 2 [map of the army’s itinerary].

¹⁰² Personal communication by Cyril White, Dublin.

¹⁰³ Cf. <http://www.ireland.org/irl_hist/hist19.htm> 8 April 2004. For an early account of this, see Castleford’s 14th-century chronicle in Eckhardt, Vol. II, p. 923 f., lines 34180–34219. Castleford, who later and wrongly named Pope Alexander as Henry’s conniving ally (34208), gives the following reason for Henry’s invasion (lines 34180–34185):

school, the son of a farmer. Oakley received his BA (a 4th in Natural Science) in 1896 and his MA in 1899. He died in 1934. Judith Curthoys, Archivist, Christ Church, in a letter dated 31 July 1998.

¹⁵¹ This diary was discovered in 1994 when an unknown person sent it to the British Olympic Association saying that he had borrowed it many years before and that he had since forgotten to return it.

¹⁵² Frank Ernest Rooke-Ley, who entered [Oratory School, Edgbaston] in 1877. Tony Tinkel, M.A., Archivist, The Oratory School, Woodcote, Reading, in a letter dated 13 August 1996.

¹⁵³ Opera in French in Five Acts by Giacomo Meyerbeer; libretto by Eugene Scribe and Emile Deschamps; first performance at Paris Opera, 29 February 1836. The historical background of the plot is the massacre of St Bartholomew's Night in 1572, the protagonists being a loving couple, Valentine (soprano), a Catholic and daughter of Saint-Bris, and Raoul de Nangis (tenor), a Huguenot nobleman. In the 5th act, both are among the assassinated protestants of that night. For a full account of this opera see <<http://www.meyerbeer.com/Hug-syn.htm>> 26 November 2004.

¹⁵⁴ This singer is a real mystery; the name could also read Rassetch because there is almost no distinction between Boland's capital B's and R's on the same page; the final letters, too, are not completely ascertainable. According to Christine Göthner, the archivist at the Theaterwissenschaftliche Sammlung of Cologne University, who had before her the cast of the performance on 8 September 1895, the role of Raoul was sung by the well-known tenor Karel (Karl) Burian (Burrian), *12 January 1870, Neuraufnitz (Rousínov) near Rakonitz (Rakovník/CZ), †25 September 1924, Senomaty near Prague/CZ. On him see <http://www.musiklexikon.ac.at/ml/musik_B/Burian_Karel.xml> 17 July 2006. There was no justification either to call Burrian a "Berliner". Although he had performed at Berlin's Lindenoper (Royal Opera) twice in 1894, and again in 1898 (in the role of Raoul), 1899 and 1906, he was ubiquitous on the stages of Continental Europe and even gave a guest performance at New York's MET. Communication by Axel Schröder, Landesarchiv Berlin.

¹⁵⁵ Among the masters at the Königliches Gymnasium [the German term for grammar school], (now Bonn's Beethoven-Gymnasium) whom young Boland was to become acquainted with, "Oberlehrer Professor Dr." Fisch was the oldest having been a master there at last since 1882. As their senior he had, during a vacancy from August until September 1894, been deputy headmaster of the school, cf. *Königliches Gymnasium. Jahresbericht 1894–1895*, p. 37. Dr Fisch's subjects were the classical languages, Latin and Greek. At the end of the school year 1899–1900, on 1 April 1900, he retired, but died only a

¹⁹⁶ The bushy tail of a fox, often kept as a trophy after a hunt, or of certain breeds of dog. Cf. *Collins*, p. 205, *s.v. brush*¹, 5.

¹⁹⁷ *Daisy Bell*

From American Popular Songs by David Ewen:

“When Dacre, an English popular composer, first came to the United States, he brought with him a bicycle, for which he was charged duty. His friend (the songwriter William Jerome) remarked lightly: ‘It’s lucky you didn’t bring a bicycle built for two, otherwise you’d have to pay double duty.’ Dacre was so taken with the phrase ‘bicycle built for two’ that he decided to use it in a song. That song, *Daisy Bell*, first became successful in a London music hall, in a performance by Kate Lawrence. Tony Pastor was the first one to sing it in the United States. Its success in America began when Jennie Lindsay brought down the house with it at the Atlantic Gardens on the Bowery early in 1892.”

Daisy, Daisy, Give me your answer do?

I’m half crazy, All for the love of you!

It won’t be a stylish marriage, I can’t afford a carriage,
But you’ll look sweet upon the seat of a bicycle built for two!

There is a flower within my heart, Daisy, Daisy!

Planted one day by a glancing dart,

Planted by Daisy Bell!

Whether she loves me or not, Sometimes it’s hard to tell;

Yet I am longing to share the lot of Beautiful Daisy Bell!

(chorus)

Daisy, Daisy, Give me your answer do?

I’m half crazy, All for the love of you!

It won’t be a stylish marriage, I can’t afford a carriage,
But you’ll look sweet upon the seat of a bicycle built for two!

(chorus)

We will go “tandem” as man and wife, Daisy, Daisy!

Ped’ling away down the road of life,

I and my Daisy Bell!

When the road’s dark we can despise P’liceman and “lamps” as well;

There are “bright lights” in the dazzling eyes

Of beautiful Daisy Bell!

(chorus)

I will stand by you in “wheel or woe”, Daisy, Daisy!

You’ll be the bell(e) which I’ll ring, you know!

Sweet little Daisy Bell!

You’ll take the lead in each trip we take,

Then if I don’t do well; I will permit you to use the break,

My beautiful Daisy Bell!!!

Text from: <<http://www.gtgtandems.com/tech/daisy.html>> 27 December 2003. Sheets from <<http://translate.google.com/translate?hl=de&sl=en&u=http://www.users.csbsju.edu/~eknuth/mandotab/daisybel.html&prev=/search%3Fq%3Ddaisy%2Bbell%2Bsheet%26hl%3Dde%26lr%3D%26ie%3DUTF-8%26oe%3DUTF-8%26sa%3DG>> 11 May 2004.

¹⁹⁸ German *Krankenkasse*, ‘medical insurance’.

Pachmann grew up hearing that Liszt was present at his father's debut in Budapest – not merely present, in fact, but an actor in the drama. Upon the conclusion of Pachmann's performance of a Chopin Sonata, Liszt is said to have addressed the audience: "Those who have never heard Chopin before are hearing him this evening" – a tribute Pachmann answered with a performance of either Liszt's D-flat Étude ('Sospiro') or Liszt's transcription of Mendelssohn-artholdy's *Auf Flügeln des Gesanges*. Liszt then played his transcription of one of Chopin's *Chants polonais* for his young colleague. According to the same source, when Liszt visited England in 1886, he spent time with Pachmann and showed him how Chopin had played certain things. Very possibly this story is an exaggeration or even a fiction. In fact, Alan Walker tells me that his own notes are silent about any meetings between the two men except for the ones described in volume three of his biography of Liszt. (The occasion of Pachmann's Budapest debut is not among these meetings; nor is there evidence that Pachmann followed Liszt to Weimar.) Regardless of where he first heard Liszt play, however, he was unprepared for the experience. For him, Liszt was, as he later wrote, "alone on a mountain top." Source: <<http://www.arbiterrecords.com/notes/129notes.html>> 4 January 2004. Mark Mitchell's biography was published in 2002, cf. Mark Lindsey Mitchell, Vladimir de Pachman: *a piano virtuoso's life and art*, Bloomington, Ind.: Indiana University Press; Chesham: Combined Academic 2002.

²³⁸ Presumably the soprano Emma Baumann, (*7 April 1855, Erfurt, †3 February 1925, Leipzig). Cf. <<http://www.operone.de/saenger/opernsaengerb.htm>> 4 January 2004. There was a series of concerts in Leipzig from 28 May – 28 June 1896 dealt with in an article titled "The Musical Festival at Leipzig" in *The Musical Times*, issue of 1 July 1896, p. 482. "Frau Emma Baumann" was among the singers named in it. Cf. <<http://www.humanities.mcmaster.ca/~adm/1896.htm>> 4 January 2004.

²³⁹ *Crater*, *cratur*, or *crathur*, 'whisky, especially Irish whisky' (from the slang term *creature*, 'whisky', for which an Irish pronunciation was adopted. Cf. Green, p. 287, *s.v.* *crater* n.¹

²⁴⁰ Picture from Weffer, p. 195.

²⁴¹ As he stated himself in his annual report, this ceremonial address was delivered by Dr Leopold Contzen, the headmaster of the Königliches Gymnasium at the time, cf. *Königliches Gymnasium. Jahresbericht 1895–1896*, p. 40.

²⁴² Bonn's Arndt-Platz, the gymnasts' centre of the city. It was here that since 1892 the Zentralausschuss zur Förderung der Jugend- und Volksspiele in Deutschland held its games courses. At the same time, state-run courses for

lated into Russian by another pupil of his, the Polish-Russian thinker Leon Petrazhitsky, the latter book, an indispensable tool for any student studying Roman Law, running into three editions before the Russian Revolution (communication by Vsevolod V. Baibak, St Petersburg). Petrazhitsky became a full-time professor in St Peterburg in 1901. Cf. Poli and Libardi, p. 3, note 4. In his obituary, he is commended on his lack of needs and unpretentious amiability (“Bedürfnislosigkeit und schlichte Liebenswürdigkeit”), and his charitable nature is conspicuous in his bequeathing a noteworthy sum for the founding of a vegetarian school for children in Berlin.

²⁷⁶ Professor Hermann Seuffert was the son of a law professor from Würzburg, Johann Adam von Seuffert, and born in Ansbach on 28 August 1836. He obtained a doctor’s degree in Munich in 1861 and became lecturer and then associate professor there (1868). In 1869 he married the daughter of the head of Berlin’s Charité, Schönlein, with whom he had two children, a son and a daughter. He then held chairs in Giessen (1872), Breslau (1879) before being offered the chair in Bonn in 1890 where he held the office of a Rektor in 1885 and 1896. He was one of the pioneers of modern German criminal law and on the editorial board of the journal *Zeitschrift für die gesammte Strafrechtswissenschaft*. Seuffert died in Bonn on 23 November 1902; and the funeral oration was held by the Rektor, his colleague Ernst Zitelmann, whose lecture Boland had also attended. Cf. von Liszt and the entry in Leche, 1917, col. 219.) Not unlike his student Boland, Seuffert seems to have had a penchant for sports. During his time in Breslau, he and a colleague of his as members of the German-Austrian Alpine Club [Deutscher und Österreichischer Alpenverein (DOeAV)] made plans in 1881 for a ski hut (Breslauer Hütte) in the Alps. It was put up at 2.844 metres above sea level under the Wildspitze, the highest mountain of Tyrol, and inaugurated on 20 August 1882. Cf. <<http://www.dav-breslau.de/geschich.htm>> 24 November 2004. It is characteristic of the attitude of academics at the time towards sports that on the twenty pages of von Liszt’s obituary Seuffert’s sporting activities are not even mentioned.

²⁷⁷ Zitelmann, in his funeral oration, praised Seuffert as a born teacher (“ein geborener Lehrer”), quoted by von Liszt, p. 340.

²⁷⁸ These were the Princes Friedrich Heinrich and Joachim Albrecht of Prussia. Their doings in Bonn at the time were frequently mentioned in the local press, cf. for example the *General-Anzeiger für Bonn und Umgegend*, No 2750, 8 January 1896, p. 7a, under “Aus Bonn”, noticing their return from Braunschweig after their Christmas holidays.

²⁷⁹ Such was indeed the case. Loersch had not only counted the grand duke of Baden, but also the Kaiser among his students. When he died, William II wrote the following letter of condolence: “Dankbaren Herzens werde ich stets

Railway was the world's highest public railway until 1860 (max. altitude 898m above sea level). The special difficulties in planning and constructing this oldest of mountain railways were caused by the geographical nature of the surrounding districts in Lower Austria and Styria: for the first time in railway history a technically sophisticated railway-route was built across an alpine pass. Although the distance between the railway stations of Gloggnitz (Lower Austria/Niederösterreich) and Mürzzuschlag (Styria/Steiermark) at either end of the Semmering Railway is only 21km as the crow flies, the railway has to cover nearly double the distance (41,7 km) and cope with a difference in altitude of 439m through mountainous landscape. In 2004, the Semmering Railway celebrated its 150th birthday: On 16 May 1854, the Emperor and his wife travelled the whole distance, and on 17 July it was solemnly inaugurated. Cf. <http://www.noe.co.at/partner/trsued/whsemmeringbahn/hist_E.htm> 3 February 2004. Illustrations from <<http://www.semmeringbahn.at/geschichte.php>> 16 October 2004. There is a charming and fairly contemporary story about this railway by Peter Rosegger entitled "Als ich zum ersten Mal auf dem Dampfwagen saß" [When I First Sat on the Steam Wagon; from *Als ich noch ein Bergbauernbub war* (1900–1902)]; cf. <<http://home.t-online.de/home/Klaus.Kraml/rosegg.htm>> 16 October 2004. How one travelled by the Semmering train was described by Baedeker, *Oesterreich-Ungarn*, pp. 166–178.

³¹³ According to Baedeker, *Oesterreich-Ungarn*, p. 178, the hotel Elephant on the right-hand bank of the Mur near the Kettenbrücke and a fifteen minutes' walk away from the station was the best hotel of the place. The famous linguist and founder of Creole studies, Hugo Schuchardt (1842–1927), is known to have walked in his later years from his villa to the hotel Elephant for lunch every day, cf. Andreas Scheiger, "Raffinessen von Schuchardt", <http://www.uni-graz.at/communication/unizeit/archiv/2003/heft3/3_03_12.html> 7 November 2004. William Faulkner stayed at the Hotel Elephant on 13 August 1925 when he wrote a letter to his mother in which he stated that he had found this "nice old-fashioned hotel" on his way from the station to the town centre. Cf. <<http://www.graz03.at/servlet/sls/Tornado/web/2003/content/1E13263E1E4D8C27C1256B7A0035933A>> 7 November 2004. At the time, a certain Adolf Stengl, a Jewish waiter and hotel groom, had only just begun to work at the Grand Hotel Elephant. In 1938, after the Nazis had turned it into their recruiting office ["Wehrersatz-Inspektion"; located on Südtirolerplatz it is the residence of Austria's trade union (ÖGB) now], he wrote letters to foreign newspapers in which he reported on the prosecution of the Jews. He was sentenced to six years of imprisonment and it is not known whether he survived the ordeal. Cf. Heimo Halbrainer, "Jedenfalls muss auch diese Wahrheit unter das Volk kommen – Wie ein Grazer Kellner die Welt über den Prognom in Graz 1938 informieren wollte", in *David. Jüdische Kulturzeitschrift*,

to col whenever the King and his entourage appeared in public, cf. Leckie Schlüssel, p. 133–137. Spyridon Samaras (born in Corfu in 1863, died in Athens in 1917) was the composer of the Olympic Hymn. (Boland, having at least a rudimentary knowledge of Greek, is here using the form of address without final –s). Samaras, who is said to have achieved a synthesis of western European and traditional Greek music, after studying in Corfu under Spyridon Xyndas and at the Athens conservatory under Enrico Stancapiano, had since 1892 continued his studies at the conservatory in Paris under Léo Delibes. It is possible that owing to this circumstance Coubertin knew him personally. Along with Puccini, Mascagni (whom Boland mentions) and Leoncavallo he was as an opera composer a representative of Italian verismo. Cf. Leckie Schlüssel, p. 138 f. The lyrics of his Olympic hymn were based on a poem by Kostis Palamas (1859, died February 1943). In 1958, at the 55th IOC Session in Tokyo, the hymn of 1896 was unanimously adopted as the official Olympic anthem, cf. Lennartz, *Die Olympischen Spiele 1896*, p. 154 f., Tarassouleas, p. 133 (with picture of Samaras), and <<http://www.klassikon.com/olympic.html>> 5 June 2004 which latter provides an English version of the text (with editor's corrections) – for the Greek text and sheet of music see Leckie Schlüssel, appendix 7:

Immortal spirit of antiquity,
 Father of the true, beautiful and good,
 Descend, appear, shed over us thy light
 Upon this ground and under this sky
 Which has first witnessed thy imperishable fame
 Give life and animation to those noble games!
 Throw wreaths of fadeless flowers to the victors
 In the race and in the strife!
 Create in our breasts, hearts of steel!
 In thy light, plains, mountains and seas
 Shine in a roseate hue and form a vast temple
 To which all nations throng to adore thee,
 Oh immortal spirit of antiquity!

³⁵⁰ According to Leckie Schlüssel, pp. 134–147, the encore was demanded by the King who was urged to do so by the enthusiasm of the crowd. Her source is Coubertin himself who in his *Les jeux olympiques* wrote: “Cet hymne est frénétiquement applaudi par l’assistance. Tous les spectateurs, le roi lui même, demandent que l’exécution en soit répétée.”

³⁵¹ The famous French actress Sarah Bernhardt enacted the Medea, and the fact became imprinted in European consciousness by the posters designed by Nouveau Art artist Mucha as from 1894; the poster announcing her perform-

of 1918, her husband was imprisoned as a member of the Imperial Family; then came the shocking news of the assassination of Nicholas and Alexandra and their five children. In February 1919, Marie received word that her husband had also been assassinated by the Bolsheviks in St Petersburg. Marie and her girls never returned to Russia. During those years spent in England, Marie set up hospitals, worked with the Red Cross, and did other charity work. Cf. <<http://www.katoufs.com/marie.html>> 29 February 2004.

³⁸⁵ The invitation is reproduced from Lennartz, *Die Olympischen Spiele 1896*, p. 147, the menu from an article by the German sports journalist Kurt Doerry, p. 223.

³⁸⁶ Pilaf, pilaff [spelling on the menu], pilao, or pilaw, a dish originating from the East, consisting of rice flavoured with spices and cooked in stock, to which meat, poultry, or fish may be added. 17th century, from Turkish pilaw, from Persian. Collins, p. 1175, *s.v. pilau*.

³⁸⁷ The breakfast was described in detail by Politis and Anninos, pp. 99–101. The words of the King were, *ibid.*, p. 100: “Je ne vous dis pas adieu, je vous dis au revoir encore une fois ici.” These words were commented upon by the editors thus: “Les paroles du Roi ont produit la meilleure impression sur l’esprit du public, et en particulier l’idée qu’il a accentuée dans les deux toasts en indiquant Athènes comme siège stable et permanent des Jeux Olympiques.” See on the whole issue Andreas Höfer, *passim*.

³⁸⁸ The unidentified Frenchman was Hugues le Roux, the correspondent of *Le Figaro*, but his toast according to the official report followed that of the Secretary General, M. Philemon, cf. Politis and Anninos, p. 101.

³⁸⁹ The words of Philemon were: “[...] vous êtes le Roi non seulement des Hellènes de la Grèce libre, mais aussi des Hellènes qui habitent les pays grecs irrédimés.” *Ibid.* Since the famous address by John Kolettis, the Greek Prime Minister, to the National Assembly in 1844, all Greeks including the Greek royalty had looked forward to the recovery of what they considered their historic capital. The oldest son of King George was named Constantine because the last Emperor of Byzantium had gone by that name, cf. Llewellyn Smith, pp. 13 and 20. This is confirmed by Despina Geroulanos-Streit, the daughter of Boland’s benefactor Georgios Streit, who in her memoirs wrote: “Der Traum eines jeden Griechen, einer jeden Griechin war, endlich unter König Konstantin in Konstantinopel einzuziehen, gemäß den Voraussagungen alter Zeiten, in jenes Konstantinopel, das ein anderer Konstantin, tapfer auf seinen Mauern kämpfend und fallend, 1453 an die Ungläubigen verloren hatte.” Cf. Geroulanos-Streit, p. 97. After having been an eye-witness to Constantine’s burial in Naples in 1923, she remarked: “War ich doch von Kind auf der felsenfesten Überzeugung gewesen, dass ,ER’ uns das heißgeliebte und jahrhun-

an article entitled “Our Olympic Champion, Mr. J.P. Boland”, the paper, “ever zealous to maintain its prestige for earliest and best interviews with celebrities of the world of sport”, emphasized that this was especially the case “with those who [were] victorious sons of Erin [...]”. Boland lived in the house in Upper Leeson Street from 1897–1902; the house in the mid-Victorian style is now the headquarters of The St John’s Ambulance Brigade of Ireland. Boland, who according to the minutes of the 107th meeting of the Christ Church Debating Society was absent on Monday, 4th May 1896, was again “in the chair” at the next meeting, the 108th on Monday, May 11th 1896. On this occasion “Mr Lawrence’s vote of congratulation to the President on his Olympic victory was [...] passed unanimously.” From the Minutes of the 106th-113th meetings of the Society preserved in the archives of Christ Church, Oxford.

⁴²⁴ Cf. *Jahresbericht des Königlichen Gymnasiums 1891–92*, p. 16, and *Königliches Gymnasium. Jahresbericht 1895–1896*, pp. 19 and 44.

⁴²⁵ Königliches Gymnasium zu Bonn. *Jahresbericht über das Schuljahr 1903*, p. 25.

⁴²⁶ Cf. *Königliches Gymnasium. Jahresbericht 1901*, p. 25.

⁴²⁷ Communication by Rainer H. Hoffmann, Düsseldorf.

⁴²⁸ Cf. *Königliches Gymnasium. Jahresbericht 1904*, p. 44.

⁴²⁹ Cf. Municipal Archive Bonn, Fremdenliste (Pr. 1122): “Henry Bazoldt [sic], Rentner, *19.7.1842, kath; Josefine B. 17.11.1844; Caroline B., *9.6.1860; Alfred B. Maler; *1.3.1872, alle wohnhaft 1895 in Baumschuler Allee [sic; note:] An der Baumschuler Allee, zwischen Poppelsdorfer Allee und Beethovenplatz/Colmantstraße.” Communication by Udo Müller, Municipal Archive, Bonn.

⁴³⁰ Information on Thomas’ career has been gleaned from the newspaper article “The Oldest Furrier” in the *Daily Boston Globe*.

⁴³¹ This is confirmed by the entry “Pazolt Thomas C. furrier, h. 13 Harrison av.” in Stimpson’s Boston Directory; containing the names of the inhabitants, their occupations, places of business, and dwelling houses, and the city register, with lists of the streets, lanes and wharves, the city officers, public offices and banks, and other useful information (1845), <http://bcd.lib.tufts.edu/view_text.jsp?urn=tufts:central:dca:UA069:UA069.005.DO.00017&chapter=d.1845.su.Pazolt> 21 June 2006.

⁴³² Cf. Germans in Boston, Resource Center, 1880 Census – Ward 10, <<http://homepages.rootsweb.com/~mvreid/bgrc/bo80wa10.html>> 21 June 2006. The date of Pazolt’s marriage has been communicated by John J. Devine, Jr., Boston.

⁵⁰⁶ Cf. Parkinson, p. 16.

⁵⁰⁷ Cf. <http://www.stivestrust.co.uk/html/1893_-_1920.HTM#19> [Source: *The St. Ives Times*, June 14th 1957] 16 May 2007.

⁵⁰⁸ Cf. Murrell, p. 1.

⁵⁰⁹ Cf. *The Seagoer*, Vol. 16, No 2, Winter 1951, pp. 70 (image) and 71 (text).

⁵¹⁰ Cf. *The Seagoer*, Vol. 24, No 1, Autumn 1958, p. 5. “Lifeboat”, From the painting by A.J. Pazolt, Exhibitor Royal Academy, etc.

⁵¹¹ *Ibid.*, pp. 38–41.

⁵¹² Cf. the Certificate of Naturalization, p. 8. In this source, Alfred was silent about other trips abroad to Australia (1904 and 1905) and the Canary Islands (1912), cf. <<http://www.findmypast.com/passengerListPersonSearchStart.action?submit=1&forenameSearchType=1>> 6 April 2007. Unfortunately, the Certificate of Naturalization does not reveal what part of Germany he visited; that he stopped by in Bonn is, of course, not unlikely. In November 1933, Theresa Pazolt was booked on the “Pacific Ranger” for a passage to San Francisco (she repeated the journey in 1936), possibly with a view to visiting her parents in Princeton in British Columbia, cf. Powell, *Granite*, p. 9. On the passengers’ list she too had a Salcombe address. Her having been a resident of Salcombe also becomes evident from her will, executor Tolhurst & Fisher, Southend-on-Sea, which states “Mary Theresa Pazolt of the Dolforgan Hotel Exmouth Devon widow formerly of Walton Leigh Salcombe Devon”. That the Pazolts had recollections of Salcombe is also indicated by the fact that Theresa bequeathed two oil paintings by Louis Greer [sic] to a Dr. D.O. Dwining of The Knoll, Salcombe, Devon, and the small Oilscape by [her] husband Alfred Joseph Pazolt and a Water Colour by H.S. Tuke to Miss Jean Baldwin of “Fairmount”, Salcombe, Devon.

⁵¹³ Because the vessel had first been an Indian jute trader, her earlier name was Juteopolis. On the history of the Juteopolis/Garthpool see <[http://www.bruzelius.info/Nautica/Ships/Fourmast_ships/Jutepolis\(1891\).html](http://www.bruzelius.info/Nautica/Ships/Fourmast_ships/Jutepolis(1891).html)> 28 July 2006. The vessel had been built in 1891 by W.B. Thompson & Co. Dundee.

⁵¹⁴ Cf. Powell, pp. 18–20 and 22.

⁵¹⁵ Cf. Shaw, p. 307.

⁵¹⁶ Cf. Stonham, p. 9.

⁵¹⁷ Many ships of Sir William’s fleet showed the first element of their owner’s name, e.g. Garthneill, Garthsnaid, Garthforce, Garthwray, Garthgarry, cf. the list in Course, p. 169.

⁵¹⁸ Cf. Shaw, *lo.cit.*

- Jahr-Feier der Universität Bern 1984*, Bern: Universität Bern 1984, pp. 203-237.
- Collins English Dictionary*, 4th ed., Glasgow: HarperCollins Publishers 1998; rpt. 1999.
- Coubertin, Pierre de, J. Philemon Timoleon, N.G. Politis and Charalambos Anninos, *The Olympic Games B.C. 776. – A.D. 1896. Second Part. The Olympic Games in 1896*, Athens: Charles Beck, and London: H. Grevel and Co 1897, rpt. Kassel: AGON Sportverlag 1996.
- Couling, David, *Solent Yachting Scene In Bygone Years 1890-1938*, London: Stanford Maritime 1984.
- Course, A.G., *Windjammers of the Horn. The story of the last British fleet of square-rigged sailing ships*, London: Adlard Coles Ltd 1969.
- Cowie, A.P., ed., *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English. Encyclopedic Edition*, Oxford: Oxford University Press 1992.
- Craik, Dinah, *An Unsentimental Journey Through Cornwall*, London: Macmillan and Co. 1884; rpt. Newmill, Penzance, Cornwall: The Jamieson Library 1988.
- Dann, Otto, "Die Anfänge demokratischer Traditionen in der Bundeshauptstadt. Zur Gründung der Bonner Lesegesellschaft im ausgehenden 18. Jahrhundert", in *Bonner Geschichtsblätter*, Vol. 30 (1978), pp. 66-81.
- Dauber, Reinhard, and Klaus Winands, "Der ehemalige deutsch-belgische Grenzbahnhof Herbesthal", in *Maisons d'hier et d'aujourd'hui – De woonstede door de eeuwen heen*, No. 65,1 Gembloux: Imprimerie Duculot 1985, pp. 40-60.
- Dibelius, W., "Moritz Trautmann", in Fritz Tillmann, ed., *Chronik der Rheinischen Friedrich Wilhelms-Universität zu Bonn*, Vol. 46 (1920), Bonn: Bonner Universitäts-Buchdruckerei Gebr. Scheur vorm. Carl Georgi, GmbH 1921, pp. 8-13.
- Doerry, Kurt, "Sportlich-kulinarische Erinnerungen", in *Sport im Bild*, Vol. 25, No. 14 (1919), pp. 222-225.
- Dolianitis, Georgios, "Constantinos Manos (1861-1913)", [unpublished essay to appear in *Journal of Olympic History*].
- Dolianitis, Giorgios, "Die griechischen 'Olympien': 1859, 1870, 1875, 1888-1889", in Lennartz, *Die Olympischen Spiele 1896*, pp. 11-13.
- Drosdowski, Günther, ed., *Duden. Das große Wörterbuch der deutschen Sprache in sechs Bänden*, Mannheim: Bibliographisches Institut 1976-1981.
- Dunbar, [N.N.], "Dr. Heino Trautmann †", in *Münchener Medizinische Wochenschrift*, Vol. 60, No. 50, 16 December 1913, pp. 2793-2795.
- Dunleavy, Joan, *Foundations. Establishment and Consolidation of Kingsbridge with Salcombe Catholic Parish*, Kingsbridge: Catholic Parish of Kingsbridge and Salcombe 1996.
- Eckhardt, Caroline D., ed., *Castleford's Chronicle of the Boke of Brut*, 2 vols., Oxford: Oxford University Press 1996.
- Ennen, Edith, and Dietrich Höroldt, *Kleine Geschichte der Stadt Bonn* [Bonner Geschichtsblätter, Vol. 20], Bonn: Wilhelm Stollfuss Verlag 1966.
- Ennen, Edith, et. al., *Der Alte Friedhof in Bonn*, Bonn: Stollfuss Verlag 1955.

- Wenig, Otto, *Verzeichnis der Professoren und Dozenten der Rheinischen Friedrich-Wilhelms-Universität zu Bonn 1818 – 1968*, Bonn: H. Bouvier u. Co. Verlag; Ludwig Röhrscheid Verlag 1968.
- White, Cyril M., “John Pius Boland (O.S. 1881-90). Scholar-Athlete-Statesman and the Establishment of the National University of Ireland”, in *The Oratory School Magazine*, No. 146 (1986), pp. 40-45; rpt. No. 153 (1993), pp. 18-23.
- White, Cyril M., “The Bolands – A Short History”, [unpublished typescript, 3 pp.]
- Whybrow, Marion, *St Ives 1883–1993: Portrait of an Art Colony*, Woodbridge: Antique Collectors Club 1994.
- Yeomans, Patricia Henry, and Pete Horner, “Tennis and Olympics: A Long and Sometimes Stormy Relationship”, in Patricia Henry Yeomans, *Southern California Tennis Champions Centennial 1887-1987. Documents and Anecdotes*, Los Angeles: Southern California Olympic Committee for the Olympic Games 1987, pp. 285-287.
- Zamenopoulou, Maria, *Athena 1896. Oi Olympiakoi Agones kai to Photographiko Leukoma tou Albert Maier*, Athens: Benaki Museum 2003.
- Zimmermann, Reinhard, “‘Was Heimat hieß, nun heißt es Hölle’. The Emigration of Lawyers from Hitler’s Germany: Political Background, Legal Framework, and Cultural Context”, in Jack Beatson and Reinhard Zimmermann, eds., *Jurists Uprooted. German-Speaking Émigré Lawyers in Twentieth-Century Britain*, Oxford: Oxford University Press 2004.
- Zitelmann, Ernst, *Radierungen und Momentaufnahmen*, Leipzig: Verlag von Duncker & Humblot 1904.

Index

Numbers refer to pages, those printed in italics to endnotes.

- 10,000-metre bicycle race 150
100-kilometre bicycle race 141 f.
100-metre race 145
110-metre hurdles race 145
12-hour bicycle race 155 f.
2,000-metre bicycle race 150
23rd Punjab Pioneers 80; 219
333-metre time trial 150
400-metre hurdles 138
400-metre race 135
800-metre race 135, 144
- Aachener Geschichtsverein (Aachen Historical Society) 199
Abbots, John Francis 37; 149
Abt, Franz Wilhelm 163
Achilleion Palace (Corfu) 119; 329
Acropolis 123-125, 139, 155, 159, 163; 9, 46, 339, 400
Adirondacks 16; 41
Admetos 31
Aenania (German students' corporation) 168
Akratopoulos, Aristides 142
Akratopoulos, Konstantinos 142, 147
Alcestis 31
Alexandria 155
Algiers 193
Algonquin 477
Aliens Restriction Order 191
All England Club 27
All Saints' Day 63
Alldeutscher Verband 21
Allman, Richard 195
Alpine Museum, Munich 302
Alsatia (Catholic students' corporation) 71
- Amadeo of Aosta, Duke 322
Amelie, Duchess of Oldenburg 47
Ancona 168
Ännchen (bei Schumacher), Godesberg Restaurant 42, 44 f., 87; 163
Anstie [?] 106, 109
Anthony, Don 9
Antigone 147, 160; 140, 369
Antwerp 180
Aphendopoulos, Stephanos Emmanuel 202
Apostles of the Sea 494
Arcilla, Reynaldo O. 304
Argelander, Friedrich Wilhelm August 156
Aristotle 405
Arminia (Catholic students' corporation) 71
Armistice Day (1929) 198
Arndtplatz 88; 242
Artemis 408
Arundel of Lankerne, Sir Humphrey 182
Ashes, the 148
Athena 161
Athens Lawn Tennis Club 140
Athens Palace Guard 129 f.
August Edler von Goedrich 391
Augusta, Georgia 359
Austria 176
Austrian Lloyd 118, 121; 325 f.
Averof, Georgios 126-128; 341
Avonmouth 191
- Bach, Johann Sebastian 237, 246
Bad Godesberg 42, 44, 83, 86 f., 100, 172; 162 f.
Bad Homburg 27

- Baedeker travel guide 305
 Balck, Viktor 346
 Baldwin, Jean 512
 Balliol College 36
 Balzac, Honoré de 231
 Barlow, Micah Yates 36 f.; 143
 Barnsden, Harry 36 f.; 146
 Baron, Julius 102; 275
 Barrow Milling Company 21
 Bartholomew's Night 153
 Basle 169
 Bassetch, Paul 39
 Battel, Edward 150, 166; 379
 Baumann, Emma 86; 241
 Baumbach, Rudolf 163
 Bavaria Students' Corporation 24, 48,
 51-53, 55 f., 61-63, 70-72, 75, 77,
 81, 86-90, 95, 97, 100, 106, 169,
 177; 73 f., 168 f., 264
 Bayreuth 201
 Beamish, Francis 450
 Beamish, George William 179; 456
 Beamish, Henry Baldwin 179
 Beamish, William 456
 Beaulieu (River) (Hants) 191
 Beaumont College 442
 Beerbohm, Max 237
 Beethoven, Ludwig van 237
 Beethovenhalle 82, 86
 Belfast 19, 195
 Belleveaux (monastery) 402
 Benedict XV, Pope 25
 Bengal Staff 80; 219
 Bentley, John Francis 442
 Berlin 105, 203; 243, 275, 294
 Berliner Turnerschaft 364
 Berlitz method (of language teaching)
 46
 Bernhardt, Sarah 135; 351
 Bielefeld 204
 Binding, D. 203; 553
 Bismarck, Otto von 89; 179, 245
 Bloch, John 244
 Blue Star Line 198 f.
 Blumentritt, Ferdinand 304
 Blunt, Wilfred Scawen 217
 Bodmin 181 f.
 Boland, Bridget 9, 15, 25, 31, 34, 56,
 161; 107, 134
 Boland, Eileen 10, 16, 33 f.; 84
 Boland, Eleanore 38
 Boland, Eliza 54
 Boland, Genie 14
 Boland, Gertie 58
 Boland, Honor
 Boland, John Pius 9 f., 15 f., 18, 20,
 24, 29-34, 70, 94, 111, 113 f., 118,
 121, 128, 131, 138, 140. 150-152,
 157, 161, 171, 175, 177, 182 f., 200;
 1, 4, 9, 14, 22, 38 f., 41, 54, 74, 93,
 99, 107, 113, 123, 134, 159, 162-
 164, 182, 188, 192, 199, 218, 222,
 231 f., 236, 267, 298-300, 304 f.,
 308, 314, 326, 336, 348 f., 351 f.,
 363, 365, 376 f., 381, 391, 394, 399
 f., 404, 422 f., 446
 Boland, Maeve 38
 Boland, Mary (née Donnelly) 23
 Boland, Mary 15; 233
 Boland, Nancy 15; 1, 14, 233
 Boland, Patrick 15, 36, 103; 38, 58,
 74, 99, 145
 Boland, Patrick sen. 18 f., 23; 77
 Bolands Ltd 19; 56
 Bonn University 42, 50, 57, 60, 77, 98,
 177; 19, 21, 74, 191
 Bonn University Library 85
 Bonner Eisklub 26; 89
 Borgass, Hans 172
 Borgass, Heinrich 39 f., 42, 47 f., 51,
 66, 68-70, 73, 76, 80 f., 86, 88, 171-
 173
 Borgass, Henriette 39, 51, 68 f., 74, 89
 f., 172; 187
 Borgass, Josef 172
 Borussia (students' corporation) 91,
 102; 251

- Boston & Maine Railroad 176
 Boston 175-177, 179; 443 *f.*; 451, 457
 Botzaris, Markos 334
 Boucher, [N.N.] 154
 Boucicault, Dion 30; 376
 Bowdens, Port Leven shipbuilders 495
 Boyer, Henry 182
 Brambeer, F.M. [?] 103, 109
 Brandenburg 201
 Bréal, Michel 163; 410
 Breslau (Wrocław) 275 *f.*
 Brindisi 118, 130, 168
 British Guiana 216
 British Olympic Association 9, 29
 Britten, James 25
 Brookes, William Penny 47
 Broutos, M. 165; 414
 Browne, Franklin Doughty 36 *f.*; 144
 Bruce, Thomas, 7th Earl of Elgin 402
 Bruges 37
 Brussels 39
 Bücheler, Franz 100 *f.*; 271
 Buckingham Palace 167
 Buckley, W. 32
 Budapest 202; 237
 Buenos Aires 532
 Bulgaria 166
 Burg, Johann Josef 73
 Burgers, T.F. 220
 Bürgerverein Bonn 90 *f.*
 Burgtheater (Vienna) 113 *f.*; 310
 Burian, Karel 154
 Burke, Thomas 135, 138, 144, 160
 Burns, Jennifer 112
 Burns, Patrick H. 147; 373
 Buß- und Bettag (Protestant Day of Penance) 70
 Busse, Friedrich 382 *f.*
 Butler, Sir William Francis 33
 Byron, George Gordon sixth Baron 119; 334
 Calais 39
 Camborne 183
 Campion, Norman 63
 Canada 176
 Canea, Crete 23; 140
 Canons Regular 181
 Cantão (Boa Vista) 198
 Cape Borda, Kangaroo Island 197
 Cape Verde Island 197 *f.*
 Carey, Michael 67
 Carita, Raphael 329
 Carmelite Convent, Exmouth 535
 Carnival 90-97
 Carolina (Austrian students' corporation) 116; 319
 Cassel, Johann Heinrich 162
 Castleford, Thomas 103
 Catholic Truth Society 25; 84
 Catholic University School, Dublin 23
 Chalandritsanos, Loukas 334
Chanson de Roland 21
 Chaplain, Jules-Clément 161; 9
 Charing Cross Station 39
 Charles II, Archduke (Austria) 319
 Charles, Prince of Wales 384
 Charlotte of Belgium, Empress of Mexico 322
 Charpentier, Marc-Antoine 351
 Cherubini, Luigi 351
 Chicago 19
 Chopin, Frédéric 86; 237
 Christ Church 24, 26, 97
 Christ Church Debating Society 70; 423
 Christian IX, King of Denmark 384
 Christie-Miller, J.B. 37
 Christopoulos, Stefanos 18, 146; 365
 Cicero, Marcus Tullius 100
 Clark, Ellery 159
 Cleveland, Grover 216
 Clondalkin 19
 Coesfeld 175
 Coist Gnótha 112

- Cologne 24, 38 f., 46, 48, 50, 64 f., 95 f., 182; 192
 Cologne Cathedral 39, 65, 96
 Cologne dialect 90, 97
 Columbus 185
 Connolly, James 159
 Constantine, Duke of Sparta, Crown Prince of Greece 35, 131, 136, 151, 161, 163-165, 203 f.; 140, 389, 409, 551, 553, 556
 Constantinides, Aristides 155; 391
 Constantinople (Byzantium) 10, 154; 326, 389
 Contzen, Leopold 172; 175, 240
 Cooks Travel Agency 123, 167
 Corfu 118 f., 168; 140
 Corinth 119, 167
 Corinth Canal 119, 121, 123, 202
 Cork 108
 Corneille, Pierre 351
 Cornwall 178, 183 f.
 Cotter, Richard 98 f.; 265
 Coubertin, Pierre de Frédy, Baron de 24 f.; 47, 72, 243 f., 334, 345 f., 349 f., 413, 442
 Course, A.G. 195 f.
 Craze, W. 187
 Crécy. Battle of 29
 Crete 140, 413
 Creußen 201
 cricket 26 f., 29, 141; 93, 95
 Cuisine de France 21
 Cumnor 442
 Curnow, John 192
 Curtis, Thomas 145
 cycling 46
 Cyprus 413

 Dacre, Harry 197
 Dafni Monastery 402
 Daikles 408
 Dáil Éireann 29
 Daly, Miss 107
 Danone, Groupe 22
 Danver, N. 179
 Darch, Malcolm 533
 Darwin, Charles 10
 Davos 359
 de la Roche, Othon 402
 de Pachmann, Vladimir 86; 237
 de Valera, Eámon 21, 33; 64, 107
 Deans Grange 21
 Degas, Edgar 180
 Degasperri, Giovanni 321
 Delany, Ronald 23
 Delibes, Léo 339
 Deliyiannis, Theodoros 164; 412
 Delves-Broughton, V.W. 141
 Deschamps, Emile 153
 Deutsche Kampfspiele 88; 243
 Didon, Père Henri, O.P. 24 f., 130 f.; 345
Die Afrikanerin 116; 308
 Digby, Edward 85
 Digby, Kenelm E.J. 103
 Dillon, Adda 15, 23
 Dillon, John 105
 Dimitriou, Antonis 413
 Dionysius, theatre of 159; 400
 discus throw 135
 Dixon, Ronald Neill 193
Doctor Thorne 367
 Doe (cook aboard SV Garthpool) 198
 Doerry, Kurt 153; 339
 Doherty, Father SM 320
 Doherty, Hugh Lawrence 96
 Doherty, Reginald Frank 96
 Dolforgan Hotel 200
 Domville-Fife, C.W. 192
 Donnelly, Nicholas 23; 69, 113
 Donnelly, Patrick 58
 Dörpfeld, Anna née Adler 339
 Dörpfeld, Wilhelm 126
 Dover 39, 76, 169
 Drachenburg 41; 159
 Drachenfels 40-44

- Dresden 113, 139; 359
 Dromore Castle 96
 Dublin 18 f., 21, 23, 29 f., 169; 58, 376
 Dublin Brigade 21
 Dundee 513
 Dunraven, Earl of 128
 Düsseldorf 69, 76, 172, 177
 Dwining, D.O. 512
- Easter Rising 21; 64, 105, 107
 Ecuador (Bavaria Kneipe name) 105
 Edgbaston (Birmingham) 23; 72; 442
 Edward III 29
 Edward VII 479
 Edwards, John Passmore 481
 Egerton, Sir Edwin Henry 150, 166; 380
 Eisleben 21
 Eleusis 123, 160; 402
 Elisabeth ("Sissy") Amalie Eugenie of Bavaria, Empress 140, 329
 Elizabeth I, Queen 217
 Elliot, Launceston 138, 146, 166; 356 f.
 Emmanuil, Afentopoula 542
 Erikson, Gustaf 534
 Escher-Prince, Zurich Supreme Judge 553
 Ethnikos Gymnastikos Syllogos 363
 Euripides 135; 351
 Exmouth (Devon) 193, 200; 512, 535
- Faliro 30, 123, 141, 150, 154 f., 157; 377
 Falk, Adalbert 89; 245
 Falmouth 181; 491
 Faulkner, William 313
Faust (opera) 110; 303
 Feldmann, W. Josef 69; 200
 Felten, Joseph 99; 269
 fencing 135 f., 163
 Fermor, Patrick Leigh 10; 16
- Festenberg (Twardogóra) 275
 Fidelio (Bavaria Kneipe name) 71
 Fielding, Henry 10
 Finnis, [N.N.] 141
 Fisch, Johannes 39, 76, 172; 155
 Flack, Edwin 30, 135, 138, 142, 144, 153, 159
 Flameng, Léon 142
 Flatow, Alfred (or Gustav 'Felix') 339
 Fleiner, Fritz 553
 Forrests (English family in Bonn) 97, 109
 Foundalis, Harry 405
 Francis, Father 192
 Frankfurt an der Oder 364
 Franz Joseph I, Emperor 319
 Frederick III, German Emperor 255
 Freeman, Amy Mary 181
 Freeman, John Albert 181
 Freeman, William George 181
 Freeman, Winifred 181
 Friedberg, Emil 204
 Friedrich Heinrich, Prince of Prussia 102; 278, 282
 Füchtjohann, Heinrich 51, 57, 88; 174 f.
 Füchtjohann, Wilhelm 175
 Funchal 197
- Galle, Karl 339
 Gandtner, Otto 57; 182
 Ganghofer, Ludwig 270
 Garibaldi, Guiseppe 202
 Garrett, Robert 135, 163
 Garthwaite, Sir William 195; 517
 Gebhardt, Willibald 339
 Genniges, S. 175
 George I, King of Greece 135 f., 151, 153 f., 162, 167; 350, 353, 364, 384, 387, 389
 George of Saxony-Meiningen, Duke 159

- George, Grand Duke of Russia 153; 384
- George, Greek Prince 131, 135 f., 146, 164 f.
- Gerbl, Franz Lorenz 168
- German East African Company 11
- German Golf Federation 359
- German-Austrian Alpine Club 276
- Geroulanos, Marinos 550
- Geroulanos, Hans 203
- Geroulanos-Streit, Despina 202 f.; 389, 549 f., 557
- Giessen 276
- Gill, Eric 84
- Gladstone, W.E. 138
- Glanville, Robert Cardew 186
- Glasnevin Cemetery (Dublin) 68 f.
- Glenbeigh 16
- Gloggnitz 312
- Glongowes Wood College 19; 55
- Goering, Hermann 413
- Goetz, Ferdinand 243
- golf 103; 283
- Gordon Relief Expedition 33
- Göttingen 282
- Goulding, Grantley 138, 145, 166
- Gounod, Charles 303
- Grady, Robert E.G. 19
- Grand Hotel (Kifissia) 164
- Grand Hotel de Patras 119
- Gravelotte, Eugène-Henri 163
- Gray (American family) 139
- Graz 116
- Greek language 139
- Greene, Harry Plunkett 222
- Grier, Louis 178, 184; 450, 453, 512
- Grier, Sir Edmund Wyly 450
- Griffith, Arthur 29
- Gross Sankt Martin Church, Cologne 65
- Guestphalia (students' corporation) 91; 253
- Guiney, David 5
- Guinness Ltd 58
- Guinness, Alec 134
- Gürzenich 97
- Gyzis, Nikolaos 161
- Hadrian IV (Nicholas Breakspear) 29; 103
- Haeffner, Heinrich 231
- Halle 282
- Hamburg 12 f., 29, 139, 152, 204; 359
- Hamilton, W.J. 96
- Hansen, Theophile 413
- Harrogate 384
- Harrow School 334
- Harte, Bret 20
- Hastings, Warren 442
- Hayden, Mary T. 29 f., 147, 150, 159, 163; 112, 113, 399
- Hayden, Thomas 112
- Haydn, Josef 237
- Heidelberg 140, 282, 359
- Hellenic Literary and Historical Archives Society (ELIA) 204
- Hemy, Charles Napier 179-181, 193; 460
- Henry II 29; 103
- Henry Simon Ltd 21
- Herakles 408
- Herbesthal 38
- Herder, Johann Gottfried 10
- Herodes Atticus 137 f.; 400
- Hesiod 405
- high jump 145
- Highland Spring Brewery, Boston 179
- Hillengass, Otto 232
- Hillman, [N,N.] 85
- Hilmteich (Graz) 116; 314
- Himmler, Heinrich 413
- Hitler, Adolf 413
- HMS Howe 155 f., 166; 392 f.
- Hofbräuhaus, Munich 10, 109 f.; 298 f.
- Höfer, Andreas 410

- Hofgarten 49 f., 57; 172
 Hofmann, Fritz 339
 Hohenfels-Berger, Stella 114; 310
 Hohe Straße (Cologne) 95 f.
 Holland 180
 Holland, Thurston 103
 Holy Tunic 24
 Home Rule 29, 31; 125
 Home Rule Bill 29
 Homer 405
 Hopfen, Hans 553
 Hotel Continental, Cologne 39
 Hôtel de la Digue (Wissant) 100
 Hotel de Ville (Trieste) 116, 118; 321
 Hotel Disch (Cologne) 95
 Hotel du Nord (Bonn) 81, 90, 97; 223
 Hotel Elefant (Graz) 116; 313
 Hotel Grande Bretagne (Athens) 124, 164 f.; 413
 Hotel Internazionale (Brindisi) 168 f.; 421
 Hotel Kaiserhof (Bonn) 255
 Hotel Kaiserhof (Wiesbaden) 85; 232
 Hotel Kley (Bonn) 39 f., 75
 Hotel Metropole (Vienna) 110 f.; 304
 Hotel Minerva (Athens) 122, 154, 157, 163; 113, 337, 413
 Hotel Rheineck (Bonn) 71 f., 75
 Hotel Rose (Wiesbaden) 84; 231 f.
 Hotel Stern (Bonn) 86, 88, 95; 165
 House of Commons 93
 Hüffer, Hermann 59 f.; 187
 Hugill, Stanley Edward James 197; 525 f., 531
 Hull 197
 Hüpperling, Wilhelm 171 f.
 Huschke, P.E. 275
 Husemann (Bonn restaurant) 83
 Hutton, W.M. 197; 525
 Hythe (Hants) 191

 Ibrahim Pasha 334
Iliad 405
 Ilíou Mélathron (Schliemanns house) 157-159; 337, 396
 India 81
 Ingogo 220
 Institut de Droit International 204
 International Olympic Committee (IOC) 131, 156; 349, 395, 413
 Iphitos (Greek legendary king) 408
 Ireland 183
 Irish Agricultural Wholesale Society (IAWS) 21
 Irish Association of Women Graduates 112
 Irish League 112
 Irish Parliamentary Party 29; 105
 Irish Republican Army (I.R.A.) 29
 Irish Trade Mark 32
 Isarlust (Munich restaurant) 110; 302
 Isle of White 191; 478
 Islington 179
 Italy 81

 Jacob Fruitfield Food Group 22
 Jahn, Otto 271
 Jameson, Leander Starr 81 f. ; 224
 Jameson, Middleton Alexander 224
 Jannina 327, 545
 Janssen, Peter 177
 Jareis, Carl 78
 Jensen, Viggo 18, 138, 146, 166; 356 f.
 Jerome, William 197
 Joachim Albrecht, Prince of Prussia 102; 278, 282
 Jonnart, Charles 204
Julius Caesar 76
 Junker, Carl 322

 Kaiserhalle (Bonn restaurant) 82 f.
 Kaiserplatz 57, 91
 Kamper, Erich 352
 Karaiskaki stadium 377
 Karaiskakis, Georgios 377
 Karamanlis, Constantine 413

- Karatheodory, Despina 549
 Kasdaglis, A.D. 358
 Kasdaglis, Dionysios 140, 147, 150,
 152 f., 157; 358
 Kasdaglis, X.E. 358
 Kasselsruh 42, 105; 162
 Keeping, Frank 150, 166; 379
 Kegeln (skittles, ninepins) 69
 Kelly, Jack 1
 Kendros, Savvas 413
 Kensal Green Cemetery 33
 Kensal Green St Mary's Catholic
 Cemetery 33
 Kerr-Smiley, Peter 197; 525
 Kessenich 42; 89
 Khartoum 168
 Kiel 550
 Kifissia 164, 202 f.; 412, 556
 Kildare 19
 Killanin, The Rt Hon The Lord 9 f.
 King's College, London 450
 Kingsbridge (Devon) 191
 Kingston, Sir Anthony 183; 2
 Kingstown (Dunlaoghaire) 21
 Kirschenfauth, Friedrich 339
 Kirschkamp, Jakob 99, 105; 268
 Klöden (town in Saxony) 21
 Kluge, Volker 10
 Kolettis, John 389
 König-Albert-Gymnasium (Leipzig)
 203
 Königswinter 41
 Korres, Georgios Styl. 396
 Koser, Reinhold 105; 294
 Kreuzberg 48, 63, 173; 191
 Kruger telegram 76, 81 f.; 217
 Kruger, S.J.P. 224
 Kulturkampf 89; 75; 177
 Küntzel, Georg 13
 Küppers, A. 59

 La Palma (Canary Islands) 197; 512
 Laffey, Sean 197
 Laing's Nek 220
 Laios, Achilles 204; 404
 Lake Champlain 176
 Lake Placid 98; 265
 Lamia (Greek town) 202
 Lampsas, Stathis 413
 Land's End 532
 Lander, Richard 10
 Landeshaus (armory in Graz) 116; 315
 Landsdowne LTC 97
 Landshut 109
 Langland, William 11, 98; 22
 Laurel and Hardy 10
 Lawrence, Kate 197
 le Roux, Hugues 387
 League of Nations 204
 Lee, Nathaniel 367
 Leeds 185
 Leipzig 88, 201-203 f.; 21 f., 140, 241,
 282, 551
 Lennartz, Karl 410
 Leo XIII, Pope 53; 177
 Leoncavallo, Ruggiero 349
 Lermusiaux, Albin 138
Les Huguenots 39
 Lesegesellschaft (reading society) 92-
 94, 97; 255
 Lewis of Hesse, Grand Duke 553
 Leys, Jan August Hendrik Baron 180;
 460
 Lieschen (Bavaria Kneipe name) 89
 Lille 100
 Lindsay, Jenny 197
 Lippendorf-(Neu)Kieritzsch 201, 204
 Lister, Joseph 1st Baron 34
 Liszt, Franz 86; 237
 Little Sisters of the Poor, Hartley, Ply-
 mouth 535
 Litzmann, Berthold 100; 270
 Liverpool 185; 435
 Lloyd, Mary Ann 460
 Loersch, Hugo 68, 77 f., 102, 133,
 165, 204; 199, 279

- London 156, 176, 179, 183
 London Salon 185
 Londos, Aglaia 202
 Londos, Andreas 202; 545
 Londos, Christodoulos 545
 Long Island, New York 359
 long jump 138, 144
 Lorraine, Claude 110;301
 Louis, Spiridon 145 f., 153, 162-164
 Lourdes 25; 86
 Löwel, Friedrich 302
 Lübeck 199; 534
 Luitpold, Prince Regent of Bavaria 299
 Lycabettus Hill 123-125

 MacBride, Arthur 528
 Mac-Mahon, Patrice Comte de 174
 Madeira 197
 Maguire, John D. 40; 158
 Mahdi Muhammad Ahmad 168
 Mahony, Harold Sigerson 27 f.; 96 f.
 Maine 176
 Mainz 359
 Majuba Hill 220
 Makarios III (Mikhail Khristodolou Mouskos) 413
 Malines Institute of Religious Music 246
 Malta 32; 155; 126
 Manawatu Gorge 116; 320
 Manhattan 177
 Mann, Thomas 176, 270
 Manos, Konstantinos 36 f., 88, 132 f., 141, 160, 162 f., 165 f.; 138-140, 415
 Manos, Thrasylvoulos 35 f.; 140
 Marathon 155, 163
 Marathon race 145, 154, 160, 166 f.
 Marburg 175
 Marie, Princess of Greece 153; 384
 Marist Fathers 23; 70
 Maroussi 164
 Marseille 395

 Marx, Karl 252
 Mascagni, Pietro 89; 247, 349
 Masson, Paul 150
 Master Mariners, Honorable Company of 195
 Mauritius 198
 Mavrocordatos, Prince Alexander 334
 Mavromichali, Roxane 140
 Max von Baden, Prince 553
 Maximilian I of Bavaria, Duke 299
 Maximilian of Habsburg, Emperor of Mexico 118, 178; 322
 McElroy, Father Prior 182
 Mears and Stainbank 182
Medea in Corinth 135; 351, 400
 Medewitzsch 201, 204; 539
 Megara 123
 Mehlem 41 f.
 Meinhold, Johannes 99 f.
 Melas, Alex 395
 Melas, Georgios 132
 Melas, Leon 31, 156, 159; 395
 Melas, Leon jun. 395
 Melas, Michael 156; 395
 Melbourne 9, 15, 23; 7, 36
 Memling, Hans 65
 Mennicken, Christian 172
 Merkates, Alexandros 132, 141
 Mesopotamia 191; 500 f.
 Metropol (Bonn movie theatre) 16
 Metropolitan Opera 154
 Meyer, Albert 126, 131, 150, 204
 Meyer, Elisabeth 339
 Meyerbeer, Giacomo 116; 153, 308
 Milan 168 f.
 Milford Sound N.Z. 119 f.
 Mindelo (St Vincent, Cape Verde) 198
 Miramar Castle 116, 118, 178; 322
 Missolonghi (Mesolóngion) 119; 334
 Mitre Peak 119 f.
 Mitropoulos, Ioannis 144; 363
 Miz (Bavaria Kneipe name) 75
 Moloney, Honor 34

- Moloney, Patrick 36
 Monemvasia (Greek town) 202
 Monk of Bury St Edmunds 80
 Monk, Charles J. 283
 Moore, William G. 147; 373
 Morsbach, Lorenz 182
 Most (German; new wine) 48
 Mozart, Wolfgang Amadeus 237
Much Ado about Nothing 115 f.; 311
 Much Wenlock Games 47
 Mucha, Alfons Maria 351
 Münchner Hofoper 303
 Münster 175
 Münstereifel 175
 Münzzuschlag 312
 Murphy, [N.N.] 76
 Murphy, Alfred 107
 Murphy, Arthur 298
 Murphy, Charles „Carlo“ 107 f., 110; 215, 298
 Murphy, Cuthbert 107
 Murphy, Cyril 107
 Murphy, Ernest 107
 Murphy, Hubert 107
 Murphy, James J. 107; 298
 Murphy, Jerome 107; 298
 Murphy, JJ & Co., Cork 109; 298
 Murphy, Louis 107
 Murphy, Mary 107
 Murphy, Sir James 58
 Murrell, John 194
 Muscular Christianity 25

 Nansen, Fridtjof 561
 nap (card game) 47; 167
 Naples 168
 National University of Ireland 30, 32; 112, 130
 Neales Fine Art Auctioneers 186
 Negroponte, Christine 549
 Neumarkt (Cologne) 95 f.
 Neuwied 175
 New College 36
 New Ireland (formerly Neu Mecklenburg, Papua New Guinea) 191
 New York 176 f.
 New Zealand 116; 129, 525, 533
 Newcastle 180; 460
 Newman, Cardinal John Henry 23; 72
 Newton 177
 Nicholas I, Tsar 384
 Nicholas II, Tsar 384
 Nicolas, Greek Prince 131, 146, 164 f.
 Nicopolis 140
 Nike 161, 165
 Nikopoulos, Stamatios 378
 North Antrim 525
 Northern Ireland 29
 Nottingham 186
 Novesia (Catholic students' corporation) 71

 Ó Conaire, Pádraic 16
 O'Byrne, Eleanore "Sarah" 38
 O'Donnell, Tom 16
 O'Neil, Ingrid 9 f.; 8
 Oakley, William John 37; 150
 Oberkassel 84
 Odeon 159; 400
Odyssey 405
Oedipus Rex 400
 Old Pinakothek (Munich art gallery) 300 f.
 Olga Konstantinova Romanova, Queen of Greece 136; 353, 384
 Oliveira, John 198
 Olivier, Sir Laurence 134
 Olsson, Julius 179, 187; 452 f.
 Olympia 119; 408
 Olympian Zeus 161
 Olympias (Greek trireme) 154
 Olympic Council of Ireland (OCI) 9 f., 29
 Olympic diploma 161 f.
 Olympic Games 88
 Olympic hymn 134

- Olympic medals 161
 Olympic Stadium 127, 135, 137 f.,
 144, 146, 157, 160, 163, 166 f.; 140,
 341
 Olympic velodrome 377
 Omonia Square (Boland: Harmonia
 Sq.) 122, 164
 Oppenheim, Lassa 275
 Oppenheimer, Armand 413
 Oratory School 23 f., 26 f., 80; 72; 442
 Orchard, Richard Fredrick Samson 535
 Orinoco River 216
 Otto I of Greece (King) 202; 47, 353
 Oxford 24, 26 f., 30, 42, 88, 127, 166;
 140
 Oxford Union 35, 138
 Oxford University Athletic Club 37
- Paddy (Boland's Kneipe name) 66
 Paderborn 175
 Paganini, Nicolò 231
 Pagenstecher; Herrmann 15, 85; 34,
 232
 Palamas, Kostis 349
 Palatia (students' corporation) 91; 252
 Pale, the 29; 104
 Palfroy, Palmyre 413
 Palles, Lord Chief Baron 32
 Panhellenic Bazaar (Panhellenios Ag-
 ora) 140 f.
 parallel bars (team) 144
 parallel bars 144 f.
 Paris 167, 176; 413
 Paris Olympic Congress 37, 89
 Paris, Gaston 21
 Parnell, Charles Stewart 105
 Parthenon 161; 9
 Paspatis, Konstantinos 147
 Pass of Daphne 160; 402
 Paterson, Colonel Henry 79 f.; 219
 Paterson, Frank Fotrell 109
 Paterson, William 80
- Patras 118 f., 121, 155, 167, 202; 326,
 331 f., 545
 Payne, John 182 f.
 Paynter, William Cox 495
 Pazolt, Alfred Joseph 103, 107, 116,
 155, 159 f., 163 f., 168, 175, 178-
 187, 191-193, 195, 197-200; 77,
 113, 224, 324, 399, 429, 435, 443,
 446, 454, 468 f., 475, 477 f., 484,
 486, 488, 494-496; 501 f., 510, 512,
 535 f.
 Pazolt, Amelia 176
 Pazolt, Arthur 177; 435, 442, 469
 Pazolt, Caroline Mary "Carrie" 177,
 181, 184, 200; 429, 435, 468 f.
 Pazolt, Emil 176
 Pazolt, Henry 83, 91 f., 103, 175 f.,
 181 f.; 248, 429, 433, 435, 447; 470
 Pazolt, Josephine E. née Reggio 177;
 429, 440
 Pazolt, Louis 176, 184
 Pazolt, Mary L. 176
 Pazolt, Mary Theresa née Freeman
 181, 200; 488; 512
 Pazolt, Thomas C. 175 f.
 Pazolt, Ursula (née Kramer) 176; 436,
 438
 Pednolver Point 189
 Pednolver Rocks 491
 Penlee House Gallery & Museum 180
 Penzance 180. 182
 Pepper, Jerold 41
 Pereira, Edward 26 f.; 98
 Periander, Tyrant of Corinth 336
 Permanent Court of Arbitrations 204
 Perry, Charles 140
 Perugino (Pietro Vanucci) 109 f.; 300
 Petersberg 41-43
 Petrazhitsky, Leon 275
 Petri, Karl 11
 Petrokókinnos, Dimitrios 381
 Philadelphia 158
 Philemon, Timoleon 132, 154, 161;
 389

- Philip, Prince, Duke of Edinburgh 384
 Philippine Revolution 304
 Phlegon of Tralles 408
Piers Plowman 98
 pilaff 153; 386
 Pim, Dr Joshua 27 f.; 96 f.
 Pimlico 33
 Pindar 408
 Piraeus 123, 147, 155, 159
 Pissaro, Camille 301
 Pius X 246
 Pius XI, Pope 18
 Plato 405
 Plattsburgh 265
 Plautus, Titus Maccius 100
 Plunkett, [N.N.] 19
 Plymouth 182, 191
 pole jump 145 f.
 Pollen, Clement 73; 210
 pommel horse (horse sideways) 144
 Pongraz, Heimeran 299
 Poppelsdorf 172 f.; 187, 191
 Port Adelaide 195
 Porthminster (Beach) 187 f.; 468, 491
 Portland 176
 Prayer Book Rebellion 471
 Princeton, British Columbia 512
 Puccini, Giacomo 349
 Puck (Bavaria Kneipe name) 72, 75

 Québec 477
 Quellien, Narcisse 397

 Raby, Peter 10
 Rallis, Evangelos 142
 Raphael 300
 Rathauskeller (Bonn restaurant) 95
 Ratibor (Racibórz) 168
 Raydt, Hermann 243
 Red Cross Brigade 191; 500
 Redmond, John 105
 Reinkens, Joseph Hubert 264
 Restieux, Cyril 193
 Reusch, Heinrich 98 f.; 264
 Richert, Fritz 232
 Riley, Father W. 182
 rings 144
 Ringsend Mills (Pim's Mills) 19, 22; 86
 Ripuaría (Catholic students' corporation) 71
 Ritschel, Friedrich Wilhelm 271
 Ritter, Moriz 59
 Rizal, José P. 111; 304
 road race (87km) 155
 Robertson, George Stuart 18, 30 f.,
 127 f., 135, 142, 153, 159 f., 162,
 166; 342 f., 403 f.
 Roelx, [N.N.] (Belgian student) 61 f.,
 103, 105
 Rommel, Erwin 413
 Rondeau, Petit Séminaire du 345
 Rooke-Ley, Frank Ernest 39, 51; 152
 rope climbing 145
 Rosegger, Peter 312
 Rosenberg 42
 Roshdohan Island 31; 96, 320
 Rostock 282
 Rothschild, Mayer Amschel 231
 Roubaix 100
 Royal Academy 185
 Royal College of Physicians (Dublin)
 112
 Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society
 (RCPS) 185; 482
 Royal Institute of Oil Painters (RIO)
 185; 479
 Royal Palace (Athens) 129, 153
 Royal University of Ireland 112
 Rueter, Conrad J. 179; 457
 Rueter, Harry 457
 Rueter, Mary née Donansky 457
 Rueter, Mary T. 457
 rugby 95
 Russia 81
 Ryan, Patrick 38

- Sakellaridis, Ioannis Theophrastos 369
 Sakellaridis, K. 369
 Salcombe (Devon) 191-193; 468, 512, 533
 Salcombe Yacht Club 192 f., 200
 Sallins 19
 Salónica 353
 Samaras, Spyridon 133 f.; 349
 Sämisch, Theodor 24, 106; 295
 San Francisco 374, 512
 Sand, George 237
 Sandow, Eugen 298
 Santi Quaranta (Saranda) 18, 118, 168; 327
 Saxonia (German students' corporation) 175
 Saxony 201 f.
 Scarlatti, Domenico 237
 Schäcker, Hans-E. 297
 Schäfer, M. 49; 174
 Schildergasse (Cologne) 95
 Schliemann, Agamemnon 159; 397
 Schliemann, Andromache 31, 159; 395
 Schliemann, Heinrich 31, 124, 151, 156
 Schliemann, Sophie 159
 Schlossberg (Graz) 116
 Schmal, Adolf 18, 135, 156; 352, 379, 394
 Schmidt, August 243
 Schrörs, Franz Heinrich 98 f.; 267
 Schubert, Franz 237
 Schuchardt, Hugo 313
 Schuhmann, Carl 143 f., 146 f.
 Schumacher, Anna (Lindenwirtin) 163
 Schumann, Carl 143 f., 146 f.; 339
 Schumann, Clara 270
 Schumann, Robert 237
 Schurz, Carl 359
 Scotland 182
 Scribe, Eugène 153
 Searle, J.B. 61
 Sedan Day 174
 Semmering Railway 116 f.; 311
 Semper Opera 113
 Semper, Gottfried 113
 Seuffert, Hermann 102; 276 f.
 Shaw, Frank H. 195
 Shaw, George Bernard 11; 23
 Shropshire 150
 Siebengebirge 41 f., 44; 162
 Sinn Féin 25, 29; 107
 skat (German card game) 47, 58
 skating (Bonn Kessenich) 46, 78, 81; 89, 185
 Sobtzick, Felix 48, 51, 61; 168
 soccer 46, 49, 88, 105 f.
 Sophie, Princess of Prussia 163; 409
 Sophocles 147; 140, 369
 Sotheby's Sussex 186
 South Kerry 15, 25, 27, 31; 96
 Spahnsdorf 204
 Sparta 202
 Spender, Arthur E. 103
 SS Avelona Star 198 f.; 532
 SS Axbe-Mendi 531
 SS City of Berlin 435
 SS Devastation 147-149; 375
 SS Hungaria 118, 135; 325; 419
 SS Pacific Ranger 512
 SS San Francisco 147 f., 159; 374
 SS Venus 167; 419
 St Augustine of Canterbury 80
 St Cuthbert's College, Ushaw Durham 269
 St Gregory the Great 25, 182; 80
 St Ia 181-183
 St Ives 178 f., 181-183, 185, 187, 190, 192, 200; 468, 474, 491 f., 496
 St Ives Arts Club 178-180, 184 f., 187; 450, 454
 St Ivo 183
 St Jean de Luz 38, 99
 St Joan of Arc 112
 St Lawrence River 176; 477
 St Louis 185

- St Malo 491 *f.*
 St Mary's Church (Dublin) 69
 St Pantaleon Church, Cologne 65
 St Patrick's Day 33, 109; 296, 299
 St Petersburg 176
 St Petersburg Place 178
 St Ursula 23, 65, 77; 193
 St Ursula's Church, Cologne 64 *f.*, 182; 192
 St Ursula's Feast 64 *f.*
 St Vincent (Cape Verde) 198
 Stamford Bridge 140
 Stancapiano, Enrico 349
 steam tram 141 *f.*
 steam yacht race 154
 Steele, Scuppers (nickname) 197; 525
 Stengl, Adolf 313
 Stettin (Szczecin) 282
 Stevens (American family) 139
 Stevens, [N.N.] (A. Pazolt's manservant) 181
 Stone, Joseph 176
 Strachwitz, Count Moritz 537
 Streit, Georgios 131-133, 164 *f.*, 201-204; 389, 537, 549, 552 *f.*
 Streit, Julia née Karatheodory 202 *f.*; 549
 Stromberg 12
 Stromberg, Gisela 172
 Student, Kurt 413
 Subic, Jurij 396
 Suez Canal 41, 159
 Sully, Father 182
 SV Cutty Sark 195
 SV Garthgarry 517
 SV Garthneill 517
 SV Garthpool (Juteopolis) 193 *f.*, 196-198; 513, 519, 531
 SV Garthsnaid 517
 SV Garthwray 517
 SV Grace Veal 187
 SV Illawara 199; 533
 SV James Stevens 192; 491
 SV Lizzie R. Wilce 187 *f.*; 491 *f.*
 SV Mary Barrow 187 *f.*; 492
 SV Passat 199 *f.*; 534
 SV Sea Breeze 495
 SV Spinaway 494
 SV Stella Maris 190 *f.*; 494
 SV Stella Maris II 190 *f.*
 SV Susan Elizabeth 187, 192
 SV Susanne 191
 SV Swift 495
 Syngros, Andreas 336
 Syntagma Square (Athens) 122, 138, 156; 46, 413
 Talbot-Rice, Sir David 402
 Tallaght 22
 Tanzkränzchen (formal evening dance) 70, 72 *f.*, 75, 81
 Tapavica, Momsillo 18, 147; 365
 Taverna Xinos 142
 Tenerife 197
 tennis 9, 16, 25-31, 33, 36, 46, 78, 140 *f.*, 147, 149-151, 160-162, 167; 9, 89
 Tewele (Bonn restaurant) 81 *f.*; 225
 The Ardilaum Hotel (Galway) 38
 The Hague Second Peace Conference 204
The Rival Queens 367
 Thompson, W.B. & Co. 513
 Thynne, Thomas, Sir, 1st Viscount Weymouth 442
 Tinel, Edgar 89; 246
 Tissot, James 180
 Titcomb, Jessie 187
 Titcomb, William Holt Yates 490
 Tolhurst, Bernard Wilshire 434
 Tolhurst, John Edmund 488
 Tolstoy, Leo 231
 Torgau 21
 Toronto 450
 Tovey, David 185; 475, 490
 trajet (railway ferry) 84

- Transvaal 76, 80; 224
 Traun, Friedrich Adolf 27, 29 f., 126, 128, 139 f., 142, 150-152, 162; 9, 339, 342, 359, 381, 383
 Traun, Heinrich 359
 Trautmann, Erich 12-14; 26, 32
 Trautmann, Heino 12-14
 Trautmann, Ilse 13 f.
 Trautmann, Johanna 13 f.
 Trautmann, Moritz 11-14, 98; 21 f., 30, 32 f., 182
 Trautmann, Walther 13 f.
 Tremessen (Trzemesno) 200
 Trier 200
 Trieste 116, 118, 156; 321 f.
 triple jump 135, 144
 Trollope, Anthony 367
 Troy 31
 Tsitas, Giorgios 146 f.
 Tuke, Henry Scott 180; 512
 Turner, Cecil Willie 36; 142
 Türr, Istvan 202; 336
- UCLA tennis hall of fame 137
 Ulster Province 29
 Unitas (Catholic students' corporation) 71
 United States Olympic Committee (USOC) 9
 University College Dublin 4, 112
 University of Athens 202, 204
- van der Velde, Henry 461
 Vaughan, Herbert 25
 vault 144
 Venetian fete 147
 Venezuela 76; 216
 Venizelos, Eleftherios 140, 552
 Victoria, Queen 15, 167
 Vienna 110-116, 201
 Vikelas, Dimitrios 131, 156, 202; 140, 395, 549
- Viviers, [N.N.] (Belgian student) 61 f., 103, 105
 von Berger, Alfred Baron 310
 von Bethmann Hollweg, Theobald 30
 von Ferstel, Heinrich 112
 von Ghega, Karl Ritter 312
 von Hansen, Theophil 113
 von Hasenauer, Karl Baron 113
 von Hausen, Ludwig 253
 von Lersner, Baron Kurt 358
 von Muck, Reginwald 83, 175
 von Rottenburg, Franz Johannes 32
 von Sarter, Stephan Baron 159
 von Schenckendorf, E. 243
 von Schmidt, Friedrich 112
 von Seuffert, Jahn Adam 276
 von Streit, Christiana Carolina Louisa née von Wurmb 201
 von Streit, Ernst 539
 von Streit, Franz Carl Theodosius Baron 201
 von Streit, Hans 201
 von Streit, Hans Alexander 201 f.; 542
 von Streit, Sophie 202; 542, 544
 von Streit, Stephanos Aristomenes 202 f.; 537 f., 542 f.
 von Streit, Viktoria née Londos 202; 537
 von Wildenbruch, Ernst 270
 von Wurmb, Hans Caspar Ludwig 201
- Wach, D. 203
 Wagner, Richard 89
 Walker Art Gallery 185; 497
 Warwickshire 26
 Washington University 40
 Weegmann, Rudolf 174
 Weiberfastnacht 90
 weight lifting 138, 144
 Weingärtner, Hermann 144 f., 152; 339, 364
 Wellington N.Z. 320
 Wesel 175

- Westminster Cathedral 25; 80, 84
 Whistler, James Abbott McNeill 180
 White, Cyril 161; 7, 137
 Wiesbaden 15, 26, 76, 83 f., 103 f.,
 107, 109; 358
 Wild Geese (Irish refugees) 38
Wilhelm Tell 116; 316
 William I, German Emperor 255
 William II, German Emperor 53, 80 f.,
 86, 102, 172; 255, 279, 282, 329
 William V of Bavaria, Duke 299
 Wilson's Coal Companies 198
 Wimbledon 27
 Windscheid, D. 203
 Windthorst, Ludwig 53; 179
 Wineke, Alice 550
 Winfield, Major Walter Clopton 33
 Wissant 28 f.; 100
 Wood Barton (Exeter) 192
 World's Fair Exposition (1904) 185
 Wörner, Emil 203
 wrestling 146
 Wülker, Richard 22
 Xyndas, Spyridon 349
 yachting race 154
 Zappas, Evangelos (Zhapa, Vangjel)
 18; 47
 Zappeion 18, 135 f.; 46
 Zea harbour 154 f.
 Ziller, Ernst Moritz Theodor 137; 355,
 396
 Zitelmann, Ernst 102 f.; 161, 276 f.,
 282