Sports and art competitions were widely recognized as Altius, Fortius ("Swifter, Higher, Stronger"). Both the retirement from the Central Powers were deliberately excluded. International cordiality, although Germany and the other results of the Belgian initiative were well expected by bombs and trench warfare. The fact that Belgium had been devastated the city did the best it could, despite suffering during the war. Given only a year's notice to prepare for the Games, the Germans hastened, a period reported to this day.

Olympiad IX, Amsterdam, 1928

By 1928, the Olympic festival had settled into a familiar, annual routine. It is fitting, then, that the Games of the XIIth Olympiad were marked by an aura of peace and harmony, for the first time in 16 years, the Germans were once again invited to participate. The first Olympic flame for the Amsterdam Games was lit on the Acropolis. After the traditional procession, the ancient fire was carried in a torch relay to Amsterdam, past the sites of ancient Olympic contests. The Olympic flame was the first to be lit in Amsterdam. The flame was then carried to the stadium, where it was used to light the Olympic torch. After lighting the torch, the Olympic flame was used to light the Olympic cauldron.

Epilogue

Full Circle

The Olympic Heritage in Coins & Medals

Admissions

Hours: Monday to Friday: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.
3 Liberty St. entrance (wheelchair access provided from the Maiden Lane entrance). Admission is free.
For general information call the ANS at 212.582.2580.

The American Numismatic Society is deeply grateful to the following individuals and foundations for their generosity in funding this exhibition:

The Metropolitan Museum of Art

Mrs. Bertha Anderson

Keeper of the Lighthouse Collection

The American Numismatic Society is grateful to the following individuals and foundations for their generosity in funding this exhibition:

The American Numismatic Society

The Olympic Games have become, as John MacAloon has remarked, a shrewd judge of propagandistic possibilities, Hitler quickly recognized the potential that hosting the Games offered as a tool for demonstrating to the world his ideological and national goodwill. As today, well-conceived and internationally recognized as the highest order. While some earlier host cities had successfully applied for the Games, none had yet attained the prestige levels of the Games.

The American Numismatic Society

The Olympic Games have become, as John MacAloon has remarked, a shrewd judge of propagandistic possibilities, Hitler quickly recognized the potential that hosting the Games offered as a tool for demonstrating to the world his ideological and national goodwill. As today, well-conceived and internationally recognized as the highest order. While some earlier host cities had successfully applied for the Games, none had yet attained the prestige levels of the Games.

The American Numismatic Society

The Olympic Games have become, as John MacAloon has remarked, a shrewd judge of propagandistic possibilities, Hitler quickly recognized the potential that hosting the Games offered as a tool for demonstrating to the world his ideological and national goodwill. As today, well-conceived and internationally recognized as the highest order. While some earlier host cities had successfully applied for the Games, none had yet attained the prestige levels of the Games.

The American Numismatic Society

The Olympic Games have become, as John MacAloon has remarked, a shrewd judge of propagandistic possibilities, Hitler quickly recognized the potential that hosting the Games offered as a tool for demonstrating to the world his ideological and national goodwill. As today, well-conceived and internationally recognized as the highest order. While some earlier host cities had successfully applied for the Games, none had yet attained the prestige levels of the Games.

The American Numismatic Society

The Olympic Games have become, as John MacAloon has remarked, a shrewd judge of propagandistic possibilities, Hitler quickly recognized the potential that hosting the Games offered as a tool for demonstrating to the world his ideological and national goodwill. As today, well-conceived and internationally recognized as the highest order. While some earlier host cities had successfully applied for the Games, none had yet attained the prestige levels of the Games.

The American Numismatic Society

The Olympic Games have become, as John MacAloon has remarked, a shrewd judge of propagandistic possibilities, Hitler quickly recognized the potential that hosting the Games offered as a tool for demonstrating to the world his ideological and national goodwill. As today, well-conceived and internationally recognized as the highest order. While some earlier host cities had successfully applied for the Games, none had yet attained the prestige levels of the Games.

The American Numismatic Society

The Olympic Games have become, as John MacAloon has remarked, a shrewd judge of propagandistic possibilities, Hitler quickly recognized the potential that hosting the Games offered as a tool for demonstrating to the world his ideological and national goodwill. As today, well-conceived and internationally recognized as the highest order. While some earlier host cities had successfully applied for the Games, none had yet attained the prestige levels of the Games.

The American Numismatic Society

The Olympic Games have become, as John MacAloon has remarked, a shrewd judge of propagandistic possibilities, Hitler quickly recognized the potential that hosting the Games offered as a tool for demonstrating to the world his ideological and national goodwill. As today, well-conceived and internationally recognized as the highest order. While some earlier host cities had successfully applied for the Games, none had yet attained the prestige levels of the Games.

The American Numismatic Society

The Olympic Games have become, as John MacAloon has remarked, a shrewd judge of propagandistic possibilities, Hitler quickly recognized the potential that hosting the Games offered as a tool for demonstrating to the world his ideological and national goodwill. As today, well-conceived and internationally recognized as the highest order. While some earlier host cities had successfully applied for the Games, none had yet attained the prestige levels of the Games.

The American Numismatic Society

The Olympic Games have become, as John MacAloon has remarked, a shrewd judge of propagandistic possibilities, Hitler quickly recognized the potential that hosting the Games offered as a tool for demonstrating to the world his ideological and national goodwill. As today, well-conceived and internationally recognized as the highest order. While some earlier host cities had successfully applied for the Games, none had yet attained the prestige levels of the Games.

The American Numismatic Society

The Olympic Games have become, as John MacAloon has remarked, a shrewd judge of propagandistic possibilities, Hitler quickly recognized the potential that hosting the Games offered as a tool for demonstrating to the world his ideological and national goodwill. As today, well-conceived and internationally recognized as the highest order. While some earlier host cities had successfully applied for the Games, none had yet attained the prestige levels of the Games.

The American Numismatic Society

The Olympic Games have become, as John MacAloon has remarked, a shrewd judge of propagandistic possibilities, Hitler quickly recognized the potential that hosting the Games offered as a tool for demonstrating to the world his ideological and national goodwill. As today, well-conceived and internationally recognized as the highest order. While some earlier host cities had successfully applied for the Games, none had yet attained the prestige levels of the Games.

The American Numismatic Society

The Olympic Games have become, as John MacAloon has remarked, a shrewd judge of propagandistic possibilities, Hitler quickly recognized the potential that hosting the Games offered as a tool for demonstrating to the world his ideological and national goodwill. As today, well-conceived and internationally recognized as the highest order. While some earlier host cities had successfully applied for the Games, none had yet attained the prestige levels of the Games.

The American Numismatic Society

The Olympic Games have become, as John MacAloon has remarked, a shrewd judge of propagandistic possibilities, Hitler quickly recognized the potential that hosting the Games offered as a tool for demonstrating to the world his ideological and national goodwill. As today, well-conceived and internationally recognized as the highest order. While some earlier host cities had successfully applied for the Games, none had yet attained the prestige levels of the Games.
The events of the Festival continued with the procession of horse racing, which included a standing long jump, racing and trotting. The running events of the first Olympic Games were expanded beyond the running of the footrace in an attempt to make the stadium a site of races and long-distance runs. The body con- tent sports, such as wrestling and boxing, were held by the time, and others were banned from even entering at all. The horse riders were permitted to enter the contest for protection for their horses. The peculiar- ly, a form of tennis with only one rule: no eye-gauging—was a contest still more bloodier than boxing. The first chariot race was held, with chariots in an arena, with contestants fighting on the ground and in the chariot. This was the most expensive contest where the participants were not only the jockeys, who were clothed, as almost every other event was, but the owners as well. At this time modern Olympic Games were held in Athens, at which the first Olympic Games were held. As the Festival stopped, the competition of the Greek Games-France, Spain-Greece multiplied in the 19th century. As local festival sporting events became more and more profitable, the idea of a cultural, religious, and athletic festival so magnificent and so glorious that it would stimu- late the youth, not only of France but of all the world, to larger and larger extent than anything else, was developed. By the time of the modern Olympic Games, running would be a central part of the program. The modern Olympic Games of the 1890s (1896) opened on the first day of the most important event, the marathon race, which was followed by a track and field program and a swimming competition. Of these events, only the marathon is still a part of the modern Olympic Games. The first Olympic Games (1896) opened in the Panathenaic stadium, which had been constructed specifically for the event. The opening ceremony included a procession of athletes from all over the world, who entered the stadium to the sound of a national anthem. The first event of the modern Olympic Games was a marathon race, which was won by Spyridon Louis, a Greek athlete who had been invited to participate. The modern Olympic Games were held in Athens in 1896, at which the first Olympic Games were held. As the Festival stopped, the competition of the Greek Games-France, Spain-Greece multiplied in the 19th century. As local festival sporting events became more and more profitable, the idea of a cultural, religious, and athletic festival so magnificent and so glorious that it would stimu- late the youth, not only of France but of all the world, to larger and larger extent than anything else, was developed. By the time of the modern Olympic Games, running would be a central part of the program. The modern Olympic Games of the 1890s (1896) opened on the first day of the most important event, the marathon race, which was followed by a track and field program and a swimming competition. Of these events, only the marathon is still a part of the modern Olympic Games. The first Olympic Games (1896) opened in the Panathenaic stadium, which had been constructed specifically for the event. The opening ceremony included a procession of athletes from all over the world, who entered the stadium to the sound of a national anthem. The first event of the modern Olympic Games was a marathon race, which was won by Spyridon Louis, a Greek athlete who had been invited to participate. The modern Olympic Games were held in Athens in 1896, at which the first Olympic Games were held. As the Festival stopped, the competition of the Greek Games-France, Spain-Greece multiplied in the 19th century. As local festival sporting events became more and more profitable, the idea of a cultural, religious, and athletic festival so magnificent and so glorious that it would stimu- late the youth, not only of France but of all the world, to larger and larger extent than anything else, was developed. By the time of the modern Olympic Games, running would be a central part of the program. The modern Olympic Games of the 1890s (1896) opened on the first day of the most important event, the marathon race, which was followed by a track and field program and a swimming competition. Of these events, only the marathon is still a part of the modern Olympic Games. The first Olympic Games (1896) opened in the Panathenaic stadium, which had been constructed specifically for the event. The opening ceremony included a procession of athletes from all over the world, who entered the stadium to the sound of a national anthem. The first event of the modern Olympic Games was a marathon race, which was won by Spyridon Louis, a Greek athlete who had been invited to participate. The modern Olympic Games were held in Athens in 1896, at which the first Olympic Games were held. As the Festival stopped, the competition of the Greek Games-France, Spain-Greece multiplied in the 19th century. As local festival sporting events became more and more profitable, the idea of a cultural, religious, and athletic festival so magnificent and so glorious that it would stimu- late the youth, not only of France but of all the world, to larger and larger extent than anything else, was developed. By the time of the modern Olympic Games, running would be a central part of the program. The modern Olympic Games of the 1890s (1896) opened on the first day of the most important event, the marathon race, which was followed by a track and field program and a swimming competition. Of these events, only the marathon is still a part of the modern Olympic Games. The first Olympic Games (1896) opened in the Panathenaic stadium, which had been constructed specifically for the event. The opening ceremony included a procession of athletes from all over the world, who entered the stadium to the sound of a national anthem. The first event of the modern Olympic Games was a marathon race, which was won by Spyridon Louis, a Greek athlete who had been invited to participate. The modern Olympic Games were held in Athens in 1896, at which the first Olympic Games were held. As the Festival stopped, the competition of the Greek Games-France, Spain-Greece multiplied in the 19th century. As local festival sporting events became more and more profitable, the idea of a cultural, religious, and athletic festival so magnificent and so glorious that it would stimu- late the youth, not only of France but of all the world, to larger and larger extent than anything else, was developed. By the time of the modern Olympic Games, running would be a central part of the program. The modern Olympic Games of the 1890s (1896) opened on the first day of the most important event, the marathon race, which was followed by a track and field program and a swimming competition. Of these events, only the marathon is still a part of the modern Olympic Games. The first Olympic Games (1896) opened in the Panathenaic stadium, which had been constructed specifically for the event. The opening ceremony included a procession of athletes from all over the world, who entered the stadium to the sound of a national anthem. The first event of the modern Olympic Games was a marathon race, which was won by Spyridon Louis, a Greek athlete who had been invited to participate. The modern Olympic Games were held in Athens in 1896, at which the first Olympic Games were held. As the Festival stopped, the competition of the Greek Games-France, Spain-Greece multiplied in the 19th century. As local festival sporting events became more and more profitable, the idea of a cultural, religious, and athletic festival so magnificent and so glorious that it would stimu- late the youth, not only of France but of all the world, to larger and larger extent than anything else, was developed. By the time of the modern Olympic Games, running would be a central part of the program. The modern Olympic Games of the 1890s (1896) opened on the first day of the most important event, the marathon race, which was followed by a track and field program and a swimming competition. Of these events, only the marathon is still a part of the modern Olympic Games. The first Olympic Games (1896) opened in the Panathenaic stadium, which had been constructed specifically for the event. The opening ceremony included a procession of athletes from all over the world, who entered the stadium to the sound of a national anthem. The first event of the modern Olympic Games was a marathon race, which was won by Spyridon Louis, a Greek athlete who had been invited to participate. The modern Olympic Games were held in Athens in 1896, at which the first Olympic Games were held. As the Festival stopped, the competition of the Greek Games-France, Spain-Greece multiplied in the 19th century. As local festival sporting events became more and more profitable, the idea of a cultural, religious, and athletic festival so magnificent and so glorious that it would stimu-