

# Stars on Ice

## Ein Streifzug durch den Eiskunstlauf

...oder wie wird man ein Star auf dem Eis



**Figure Skating** is the theme of this exhibit in the Open Philately Class, because the exhibitor was a figure skater in her youth a few decades ago.



*rare stamp without black printing – imperforate – c)*

First, a young anonymous figure skater in the spotlight



and then after hard work training a Star on Ice is born

**Stars on Ice** – many names have melted like ice crystals, but some still shine today.

This exhibit takes a deeper look into the glittering world of Figure Skating. Therefore, it shows what is needed as accessories and which elements can be trained. There is a foray through the competitions of the amateurs of the last 115 years.

Some skaters have turned their sport into a profession and finally there is the award ceremony in the Hall of Fame.

The exhibit has two main aspects:

The first half of the exhibit sheds light on the developments in their respective times, e.g., in sports facilities, fashion or music while the figure skater has to train a lot and remain anonymous.

But over the time the first successes are achieved and in the course of their careers the athletes step out of anonymity and appear in the spotlight. So, the second half of the exhibit focuses on the figure skaters and their successes.

# Stars on Ice

## A stroll through figure skating

...or how to become a star on ice



### 1. The beginnings on the ice

- 1.1 Skating as means of locomotion in the beginning.....
- 1.2 ....and then from necessity to recreation.....
- 1.3 ....and from pleasure to winter sport figure skating

### 2. What do you need for figure skating?

- 2.1 With Skates... - Hot blades on cold ice
- 2.2 ...across the ice... - From lakes to ice centres
- 2.3 ...dressed in nice costumes... - Fashion in the course of time
- 2.4 ...to wonderful music - The soul of figure skating

### 3. Sports or Arts? Fascination on the Ice

- 3.1 Clubs and Associations
- 3.2 First the Compulsory, then the Free Skating
- 3.3 Beautiful figures, athletic jumps and fast pirouettes

### 4. Competitions turn figure skaters into Stars on Ice

- 4.1 Training
- 4.2 Championships and Olympics – a Star on Ice will be born
- 4.3 Awards for the best Amateur

### 5. Stars on Ice – from Amateur to Professional

- 5.1 Film Stars
- 5.2 Ice Revues for the life after compulsory and free skate
- 5.3 Figure Skating as an advertising medium
- 5.4 Legends on the Ice - Hall of Fame



# 1. The beginnings on ice

## 1.1 Ice Skating as means of locomotion in the beginning The Necessity

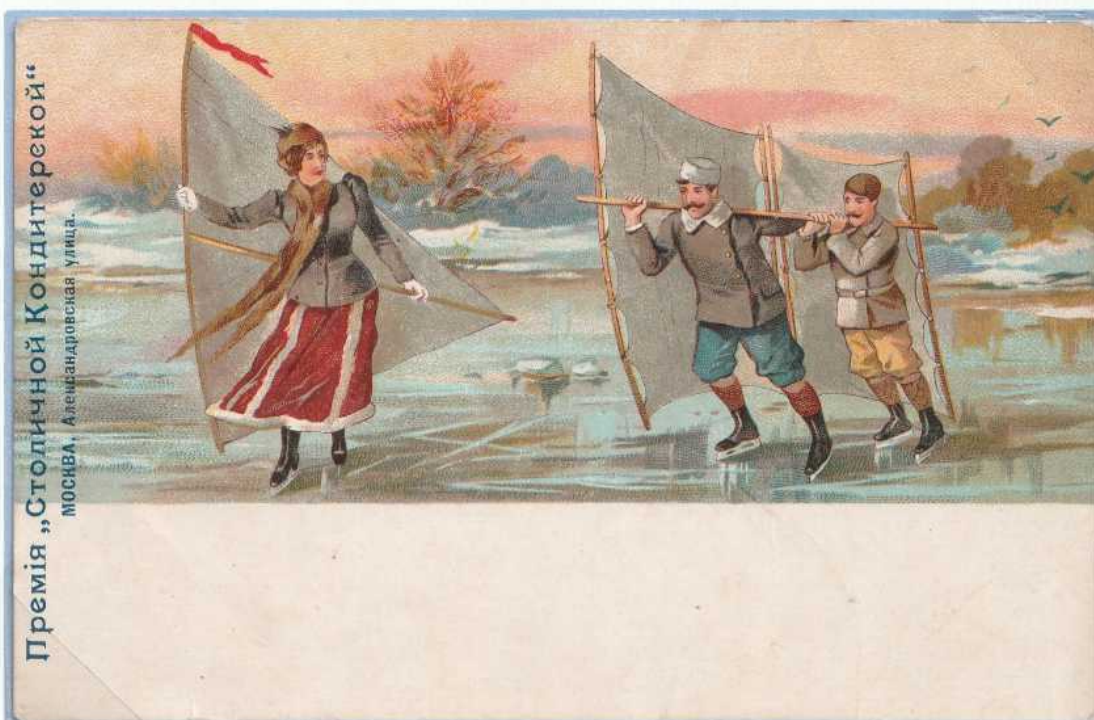
Ice skating finds its origins in the desire to cross frozen surfaces quickly. Centuries ago, man invented the bone skate as an aid or means of transport. Especially in the Netherlands, the need to get across the ice was great due to many ice surfaces and ice channels.



Since there were hardly any bridges in the past, the chimney sweeper skated across the frozen rivers to get to work.



*This old advertising picture postcard shows a Dutch milkmaid on the ice channel.*



*Specimen*  
The Post advertises the purchase of its new stamps by sending them to the press before the official issue. The stamps are not valid for postage and signed with the hand-stamp "Muster". But also, in the recent past, there was the necessity to move on ice. The postman skated around 1900 across the ice of the Spreewald to deliver letters and parcels.

In order to cross frozen lakes faster aids such as ice sails were built.

## 1.2 From Necessity to Recreation

## Pleasure of Skating

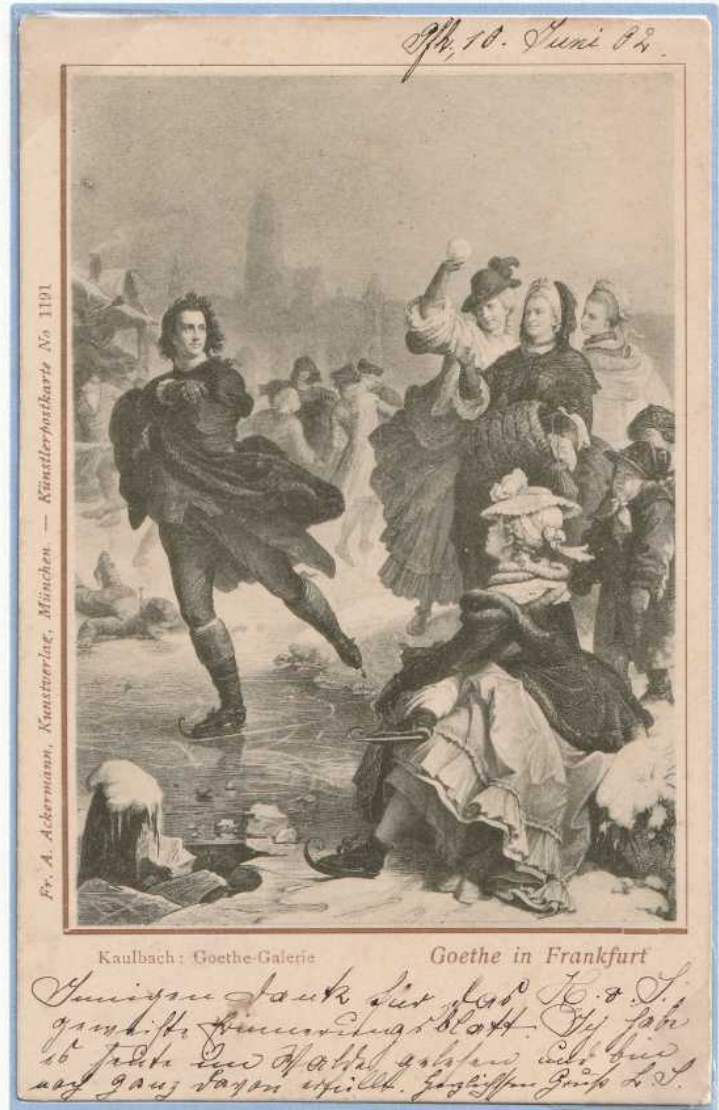
However, the picture changed and locomotion on the ice became more a leisure activity for pleasure. In the 17<sup>th</sup>/18<sup>th</sup> century, ice skating was often the preserve of the nobility and bourgeoisie.



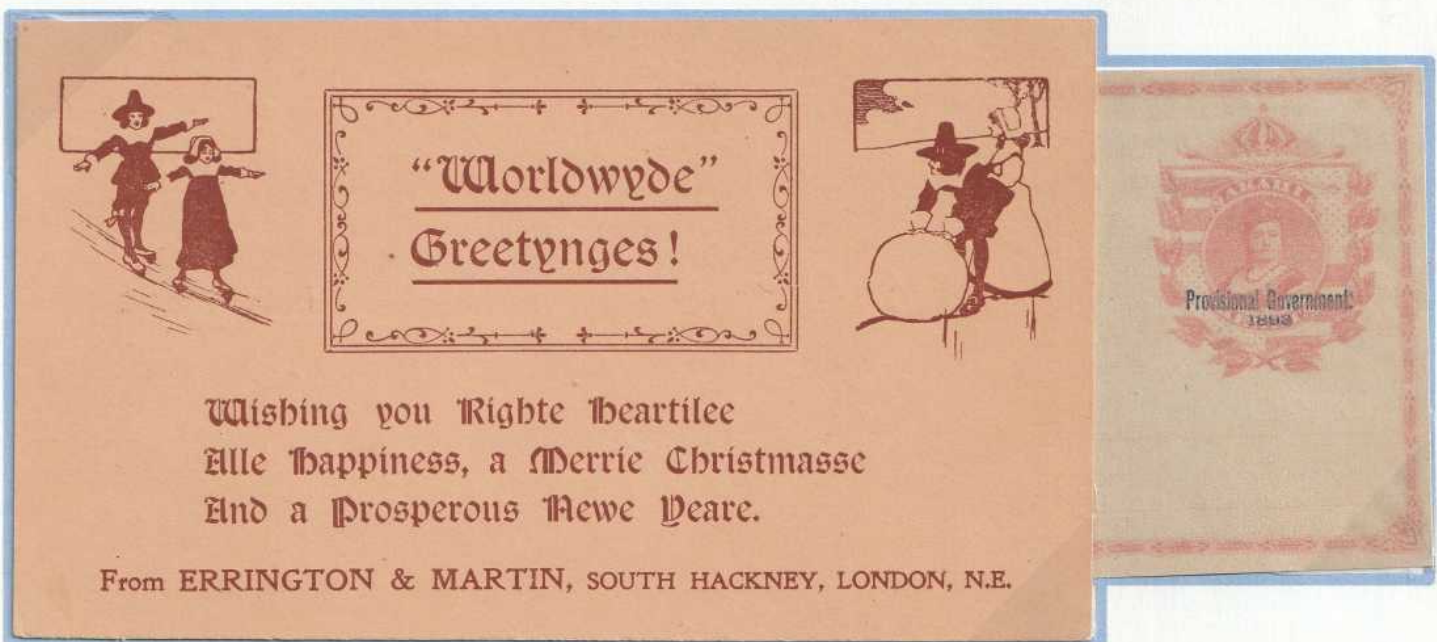
Ice skating as a painting motif in former times



This is a label of a swedish matchbox (Zündholzschachtel) from the year 1900-1910



Quote: "Spending a glorious sunny day on the ice like this was not enough for us; we continued our movements late into the night." Goethe, *Poetry and Truth III 12th Book*



Postal stationery of the provisional government in Hawaii in 1893, issued after the coup of Queen Lili'uokalani until the proclamation of the Republic of Hawaii in 1898. Produced for promotional by the stamp dealers Errington & Marti.

Ice skating was fun for young people, too

## 1.2 From Necessity to Recreation

## Leisure activity

As leisure time increased in the 20<sup>th</sup> century for society ice skating became popular for everyone.



"Decemberzegels" These stamps have a special December rate. This rate is valid during the Christmas period for mail (0-50gr) within the Netherlands.



Gliding over the ice was also a romantic affair.....



.....ups.....where sometimes a fall happens.....but it's good that the cavalier rushes to rescue.



100 years ago, cities and municipalities increasingly built natural or artificial ice rinks for their residents.

Eislauf auf dem Volksgartenteich.

Köln a/Rh.

Vorlag Ed. Hölzermann, Köln a. Rh.

### 1.3 From Pleasure to Winter Sport Figure Skating

### Popular Sport

Since exercise in the fresh air is also good for health, ice skating was discovered as a popular winter sport.



This display advertises "Uhlenbroeks Wunderbar Margarine" and describes on the back how ice skating helps for your health.



Color control strip for printing



Ice skating was a popular sport by young and old



Swiss postal stationery picture postcard international service 0.20 Fr. to Munich by airmail of 1940 with additional 0.10 Fr. with OKW censor stamp with number of censors

shows a pair of ice skaters on the lake.

### 1.3 From Pleasure to Winter Sport Figure Skating

### The "artistic" Sport

Later people did not just simply glide across the ice, but developed jumps, pirouettes as well as artistic figures. Figure skating was born and there were several movements to develop this beautiful sport.



A Viennese developed the performances of Jackson Haines (USA) further. This is considered as the beginning of figure skating as a competitive sport. In 1867 the Vienna Skating Club was founded. He is still active today.

To be good at figure skating you have to start as a child



This picture postcard, from Superbagnères in the Pyrenees shows an adult couple with artistic poses

Children and adults continued to create new figures and performances over the last 150 years, so that figure skating has become established as a competitive sport until nowadays.



## 2 What do you need for Figure Skating?

### 2.1 With Skates....

### Hot blades on cold ice

### The first blades

The first device for skating was the bone skate. Around the year 1300 Dutchmen developed iron blades with sharp edges and blades bent at the front.



*This private photo from the Olympic Museum in Lausanne shows three different models of blades from former times. The steel rails were strapped with leather straps.*



*2c Postal stationery envelope USA- domestic postage in 1899 - with private overprint on the back advertising for Barney and Berry blades.*



Over the years, the devices for the skates changed and the workmanship also varied from manufacturer to manufacturer.

As ice skating was discovered more as a leisure activity, blade manufacturer made marketing to sell their products to the customer. In this advertisement folding letter blades were offered among other things.

Litt. D.

Annoucer. IV.

Ein Annoncenbrief i

**Ernst Wasmuth.**  
 Architectur-Buchhandlung.  
 Alleiniges Depôt der Verlagshandlung  
 Vve. A. Morel et Co. in Paris.  
 Berlin. 14. Französische Strasse 14.  
 Specialität für Architectur-Malerei, Bildhauerei,  
 Ingenieur- u. technische Wissenschaften, Maschinen-  
 bau, Berg-, Hütten- und Eisenbahnwesen, alle  
 Kunstgewerbe, Archäologie etc. etc.

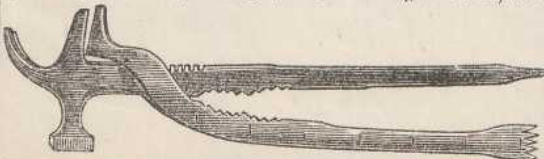
**Ungarweinhandlung**  
 von **L. Heimann.**  
 Berlin, Oranienburgerstr. 9/10  
 Tokayer für Kranke und Reconvalescenten  
 die grosse Flasche 1 Thlr.  
 " kleine " 15 Sgr.  
 Tischweine gut. Jahrg. die gr. Fl. v. 12 1/2 Sgr. an  
 Süsse unverf. Ungarweine " " " 15 " "

**Mehner & Hollmann.**  
 Berlin, Unter den Linden 17.  
 halten einem geehrten Publicum ihr Lager von Pa-  
 riser und Japanesischen Artikeln, Volkswaaren sowie  
 complete Zimmereinrichtungen bestens empfohlen. Bei  
 bester Bedienung solide Preise.

Preis-Medaille Export, Gros u. Détail. Verdienst-Medaille  
 Kunsthandlung  
 und  
**Stereoscopfabrik.**  
**Moser senior.** Wien 1873.  
 Erfinder des patent. Salon- (Dreh-) Stereoscops und des Visitoscops.  
**BERLIN, 23. Unter den Linden 23.**  
 Vordergebäude der „Kaiser-Gallerie“.



**Eisenwaaren-Handlung** sowie Magazin für  
 Haus- und Kücheneinrichtung von **Max Berg.** Ber-  
 lin, Friedrichstr. 174, empfiehlt alle in dieser Branche  
 vorkommenden Artikel.  
**Amerikanische Schlittschuhe,** beste Sorte,  
 von 5 bis 6 Thlr.  
**Hammerzangen,** zu 14 verschiedenen Zwecken zu  
 gebrauchen, à 1 Thlr. 5 Sgr., 1 Thlr. 15 Sgr. u. 2 Thlr.



Von Drei Thaler an

**Färberei & chemische Was**  
 von  
**D. COUNI**  
 Neu-Köllna/W. 23. Berlin. Neu  
 ANNAHME-LOKAL  
 Schlossplatz 7 und 8, Friedrich  
 Friedrich-Str. 149, Leipziger  
 Neu-Kölln am Wasser 2  
 in HAMBURG, in BRE  
 Grosse Burstah 53, Schweid

**Färberei à Ress**  
 Seidene Kleider, verlegene seidene S  
 met-Jacquets und Kleider, welche fahl o  
 den, werden in jeder Farbe wie neu wie  
 ebenso werden wollene und baumwo  
 allen Farben gefärbt, sowie mit den  
 bedruckt.  
**Chemische Wasch-**  
 Sämmtliche Herren- und Damen-Gar  
 Kleider, ächte Sammet-Jacquets und  
 dem Besatz, Uniformen, Stickereien,  
 Steppdecken, Schirme und Zeughüt  
 quets und Crêpe de Chine-Tücher, A  
 duinen, Capotten und Pelzsachen, so  
 wollene und halbwoollene Kleider, G  
 che, Polster und Möbel mit seidene  
 Bezügen werden unzertrennt, auf chem  
 Wege gereinigt, so dass sie, weder an  
 springlicher Neuheit leiden.

**Chemische Wasch-**  
 Sämmtliche Herren- und Damen-Gar  
 Kleider, ächte Sammet-Jacquets und  
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 Bezügen werden unzertrennt, auf chem  
 Wege gereinigt, so dass sie, weder an  
 springlicher Neuheit leiden.

**T. Trantw**  
 Buch- u. Musikal  
 Püschel & Wentzel, Kgl. Hofb  
 Berlin, 107. Leipziger Str  
 Großes Lager von Büchern und Musik  
 Größtes Musikalien-Feihinf

**H. Caspary's Ba**  
 für Wäsche und Lei  
 Empfehlenswerthes Lager all  
**Tricotbeinkleider, Camisols,**  
 besonders engl. Wolle, welche in  
 nicht einlaufen, bei mässigen  
**Oberhemden**  
 die nach Maass gefertigten wi

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1 Groschen letter postage 1st weight step – Großer Brustschild / Deutsches Reich from 1873

The advertisement folding letter by .J.J. Schreiber, Berlin, first edition Litt. D Ser.IV. with printed stamp was sold under the postage value and financed by advertisements to cover the cheaper postage fee (we can find nearly the same concept for private TV-channels nowadays)

## 2.1 With Skates...

## Hot blades on cold ice

## Manufacturer

When skating became a winter sport, special factories for skates emerged.



Stadt, Plankengasse 7  
Wien, den *26. März* 1896

Herr *Friedr. Kroiss*  
in *Austetten*

Ihre Postsparcassa-Anweisung vom *12/3 1896* Erlagschein  
Nr. *28* habe ich erhalten und den darauf bemerkten Betrag Ihnen in  
Rechnung dankend gutgeschrieben.

*5/2 1896* Es erscheint hiermit Ihrer Aufstellung gemäss meine Factura vom  
geebnet.

Bei fernem Bedarf mich Ihnen bestens empfohlen haltend, zeichne  
mit aller Hochachtung  
**P. KÜLL.**

Giro-Conto bei der Oesterr.-ung. Bank.  
Postsparcassa u. Clearing-Conto Nr. 805.808.  
**Telefon Nr. 6785.**

Correspondenz-Karte.

*Friedr. Kroiss*  
Handlung  
in *Austetten*  
Post. bez.



2 Kreuzer printed matter domestic Austria 1896 postal stationary with private overprint on the back with a picture of blades from company Merkur

Postcard from Schlittschuh-Industrie GmbH (Skates-Industry Ltd.) with „Gebühr bezahlt“-Postmark. Prepayment of postage in cash as an emergency measure at the Post Office because no stamps were available. Manually remark of the postage of 8000 RM = correct Postcard-Postage betw. 24.08.1923 – 31.08.1923 just few days while German High Inflation INFLA

Postkarte

Gebühr bezahlt

29.8.23.1923

Schlittschuh-Industrie G. m. b. H. Firma  
Raßevormwald (Rhld.)  
Telefon Nr. 7

A. Hagedorn & Comp.  
Osnabrück.

den *28.8.23* <sup>La</sup> ~~Seh~~/Vm.

Nr. 13. 12. 22. 2000.  
„Standard Gepoka“ Postk. DRGM. DRWZ.

THE HEISER SKATE Co.  
Builders of the Beautiful Heiser Skates  
3740 UNIVERSITY AVE. N. E.  
MINNEAPOLIS, 21, MINNESOTA

MINNEAPOLIS  
MAR 28  
3 PM  
6 1952

Remember Only you can  
PREVENT  
FIRE

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Wapello Roller Rink  
Wapello, Iowa

DEMAND HEISER SKATES AND PRODUCTS FOR YOUR CUSTOMERS!

The manufacturer made not only in winter skates for ice skating, but also in summer for roller skating

2 cent domestic postcard Private postal stationary USA

## 2.1 With Skates...

## Hot blades on cold ice

## Made in Germany-skates

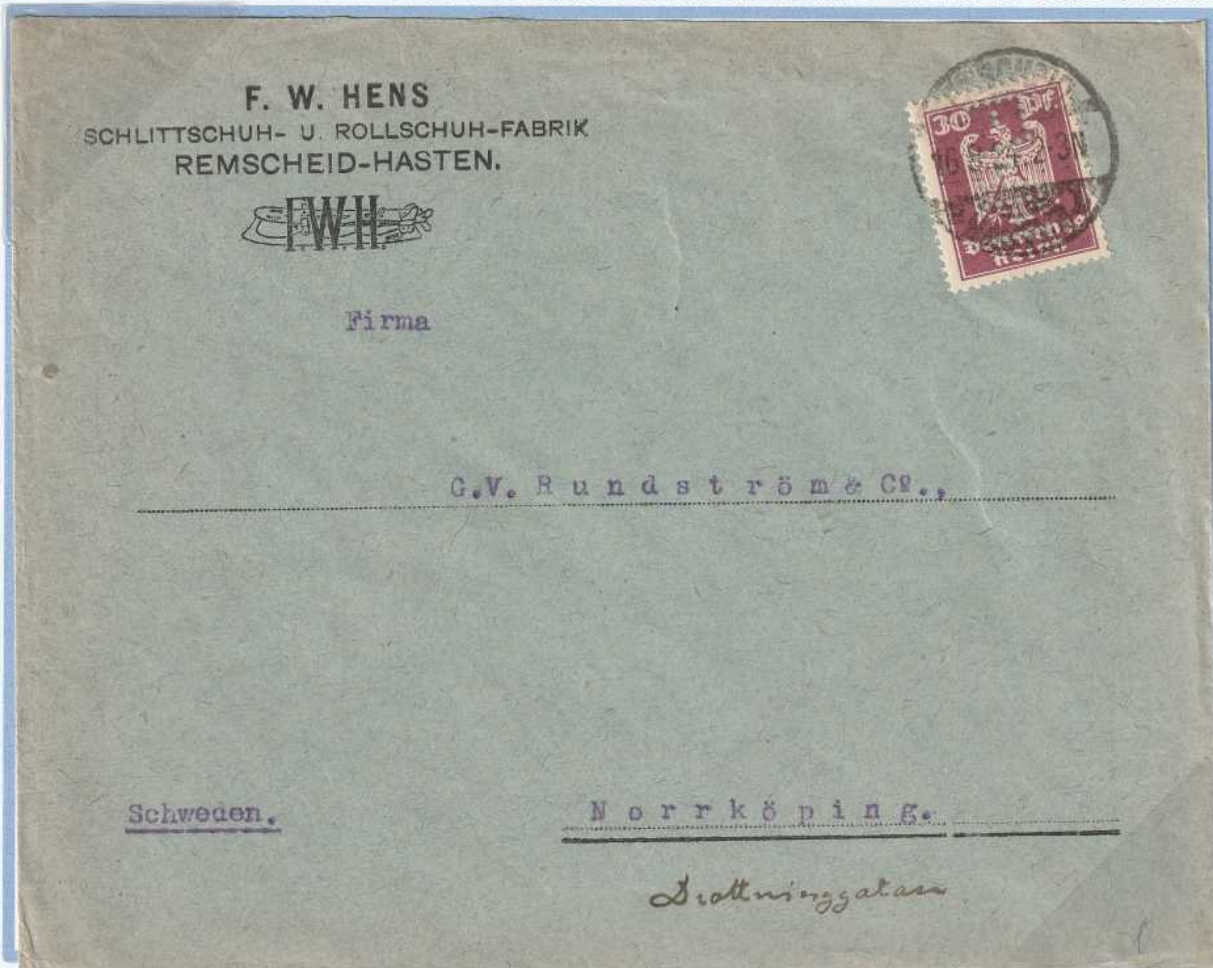
Most ice skates once came from the Bergisches Land. Made in Germany.

Remscheid was the stronghold before production was moved to Asia for cost reasons.



Perfins / Company perforations were private property marks from 1884 onwards on official stamps as protection against theft, resale or "private withdrawal". J P (9,10,15 holes) for Joh. Pet. Becker Jr. Remscheid Postcard postage 40 Mark 01.03.23 – 01.07.23. B

Joh. Pet. Becker Jr. was an inventor who had two Deutsche Reichs-Patents for skate attachments.



Perfins used by F.W. Hens, Remscheid – Letter postage international. no reduction to Sweden 0,30 Mark FWH (11,15,14 holes) is in this stamp from top to bottom (left) – but should be from bottom to top (right) – The stamp was placed in the hole punch the wrong way round by the company.

## 2.1 With Skates...

## Hot blades on cold ice

## Branded skates

It all depends on the right "brand". Market-leading companies produces Brands as Polar, Gloria and Hudora.

In Remscheid-Hasten was the Polar factory and this sender's meter mark advertises for skates from Polar.



## »GLORIA« Schlittschuhe müssen es sein!

Es zeigt sich während jeder Saison, wie beliebt diese hochwertigen, sportgerechten Markenschlittschuhe sind.

Wer diese einmal gehabt hat, bleibt dabei und läßt sich durch nichts beirren, denn es gibt einfach nichts Besseres!

So wird „GLORIA“ wegen seiner bestechenden Mustergültigkeit auch während der nächsten Saison sich nicht allein behaupten, sondern den Anhängerkreis sicher noch erweitern können.

Bevor Sie nun Ihren Bedarf für die nächste Saison aufgeben, wollen Sie bitte den Vertreterbesuch abwarten, zumindest jedoch die demnächst erscheinende Saisonliste 1935/36.

Aber dann erwartet Ihre gesch. Bestellung recht gerne, mit vielem Dank im Voraus

**HERM. BECKER**  
Schlittschuh- u. Rollschuhfabrik  
**REMSCHIED**

Februar 1935

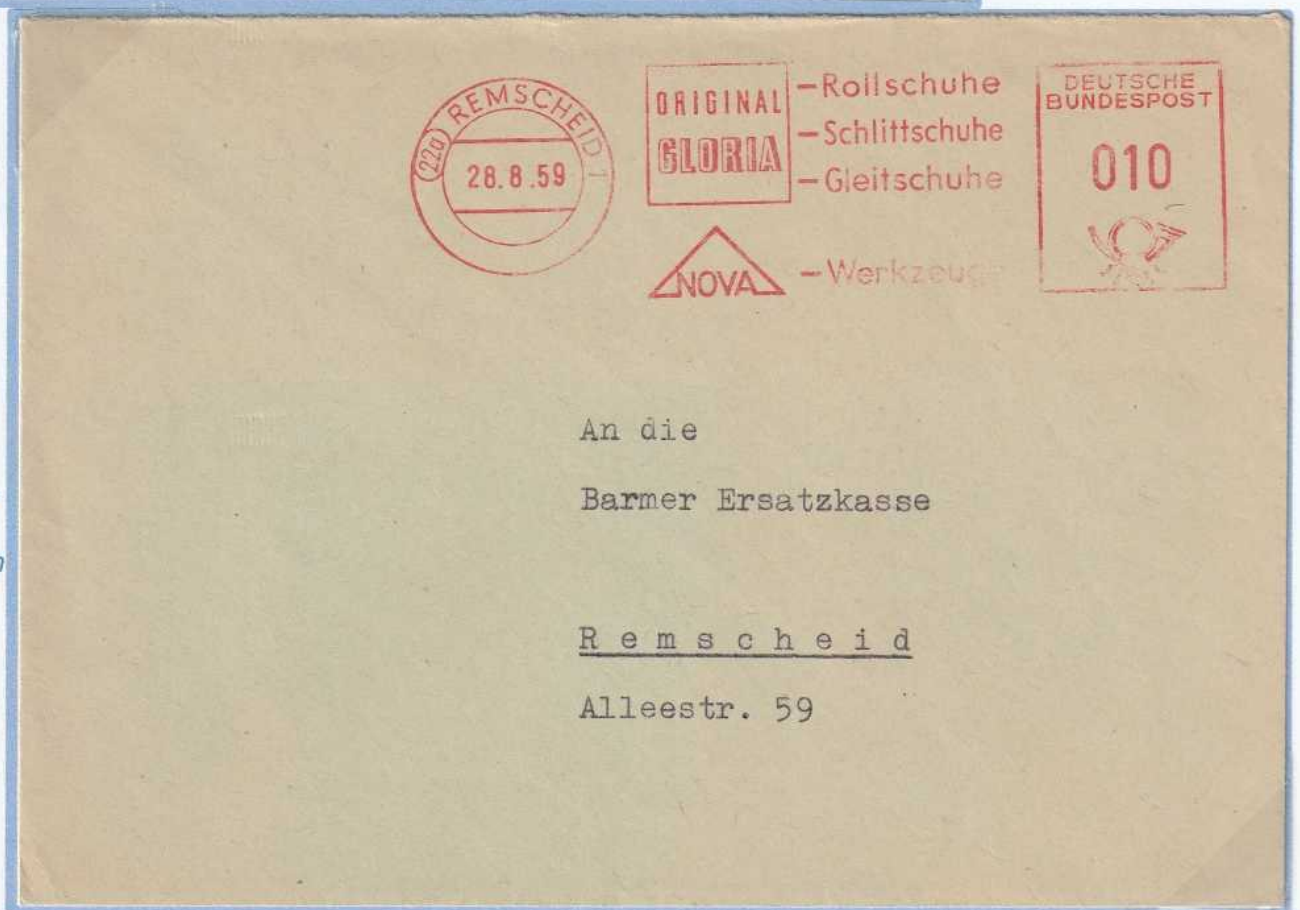
DRUCKSACHE



Firma  
Jacob Schubert  
Eisenwaren  
G m u n d e n / Ob.-Oesterr.

German Empire 1935: Printed matter in card form with sender's meter mark; special postage to Austria 3 Pf

Local letter for 10 Pf in 1959 with sender's meter mark from Remscheid with advertisement for Gloria Ice- and Roller-Skates



An die  
Barmer Ersatzkasse  
Remscheid  
Alleestr. 59

## 2.1 With Skates...

## Hot blades on cold ice

## Skating boots

In the course of time, the blades and boots were firmly connected with screws. A new improvement with success.



This instruction leaflet from a box of Hudora skates shows an example of these screws.



Stamp with St. Andrew's cross in the stamp field from a 50er post office sheet (DM 24,00) and one with corrected sheet price (DM 12,00).

The half of the sheet was not for sale (Andrew's cross) and excluded from settlement. These stamps were destroyed, while the other half stamps of the sheet with cliché cancellation were sold by the post department for collector's stamps on subscription.

Women wear white boots,  
Men wear black boots



Original Autograph-Card of Marika Kilius and HansJürgen Bäumlér including advertisement of Hudora

Hudora from Remscheid-Lennep today still sells skates, trampolines and other sports equipment.

## 2.1 With Skates... Hot blades on cold ice

## Skates of all kind

Nowadays the blades have an approx. 3-4 mm thick hollow grinding in the transverse direction and a slight curvature in the longitudinal direction. At the front tip there are prongs to jump off for jumps and to perform certain steps. There are only ready-made skates with boots available.



Italy = Boots

This Swedish booklet was issues to honour sports women and shows a ready-made skate boot



Printed matter up to 20 g at 4 Pf. - Printed matter up to 50 g was exempt from the "Notopfer Berlin" as of 1949. A skate can be seen in the logo of a sports exhibition in 1951 in the advertising machine cancellation.



This stamp booklet from the Czech Republic shows ladies' boots on World Championship in Prague 1993.

The skates have hardly changed since the 40 years and probably wouldn't change in future (private remark)

**2.2 ... across the ice.... From lakes to Ice Centres Natural Ice**

What would be an ice skater with skates alone? Not a skater. Of course, you also need the appropriate ice surface.

What is ice? Ice is the solid phase of water.  
 Water solidifies into ice at a temperature below freezing.  
 Why can you skate on ice? The way it works is that we melt the ice slightly with the blades, creating a thin film of water on the surface that makes us glide over the ice.



The first ice facilities were frozen lakes and rivers with natural ice. It was therefore only possible to skate when it was cold and icy.



Picture postcard from a calendar of 1920 shows skaters across a frozen river

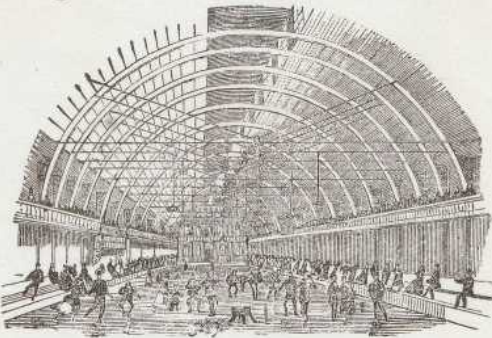


20 cent Swiss postal stationery picture postcard international service by railway mail 3490 to Germany on 09.12.1939. Ice skating on a lake in winter time

Gradually, artificial ice rinks were built so that skaters became more and more independent of frozen ice. There were various concepts for financing the construction of artificial ice rinks.

No. 18

# The Fort Wayne Rink Association




## FIRST MORTGAGE BOND

Know all Men by these Presents, That THE FORT WAYNE RINK ASSOCIATION of Indiana, is indebted to ALFRED HATTERSLEY, or bearer, in the sum of Fifty Dollars, and hereby promises to pay to the said ALFRED HATTERSLEY, or to the bearer hereof, or to the office of said Association, in the City of Fort Wayne, in the State of Indiana, without any right of redemption with interest thereon from the date hereof at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first of January and July respectively in each year, upon presentation and surrender of the annexed coupon; and it is hereby also expressly declared and agreed, that if default shall be made in the payment of any such coupon on this Bond when such interest shall become due and be demanded, and if such installment shall be in arrear for the period of sixty days after presentation and demand of payment of the coupon of this Bond, as well as the principal of each of the Bonds of the series of which this is one, then and in that event due and payable immediately in the manner and with the effect provided in the deed of trust and mortgage of the Association to secure the payment thereof, which is hereinafter mentioned.

This Bond is one of a series of Two Hundred Bonds of Fifty Dollars each, numbered consecutively, amounting in the aggregate to Ten Thousand Dollars, all of which Bonds are of like tenor and which Bonds is equally secured by a certain deed of trust and mortgage of even date herewith, made by ALFRED HATTERSLEY as trustee, which conveys to the said trustee a certain plat of the town of Fort Wayne.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, The said Association has caused its corporate seal to be hereunto set, and the same to be attested by the signatures of its President and Secretary, the same to be signed by its Secretary this first day of January, 1873.

*E. P. Williams*  
Secretary.



SENTINEL PRINT, FT. WAYNE.

The Fort Wayne Rink Association in Indiana/USA issued promissory note bonds of 50 US-Dollars. This note from 1873 bears the number 18 and shows a rare motif on a bond: skaters.



**2.2 ... across the Ice... From lakes to Ice Centres Artificial ice rink**

Further measure was the issuing of share certificates, as the Wiener Eislauf-Verein did for the expansion of the club's own open-air artificial ice rink at Heumarkt/Vienna, which was opened in 1912 and is still in operation today.

Mitglieds-Nr. \_\_\_\_\_ Laufende Nr. \_\_\_\_\_

An den  
**Verwaltungsrat des Wiener Eislauf-Vereines**  
**WIEN.**

Ich  
Wir zeichne \_\_\_\_\_ hiemit für die Vergrößerung der Freiluftkunsteisbahn  
auf dem Platze des Wiener Eislauf-Vereines in Wien \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ Stück Teilschuldverschreibungen à Kronen 100.— und  
verpflichte \_\_\_\_\_ mich \_\_\_\_\_ den Gesamtbetrag von K \_\_\_\_\_ in Worten  
\_\_\_\_\_ Kronen \_\_\_\_\_ nach der Generalversammlung  
des Wiener Eislauf-Vereines, welche die Vergrößerung der Freiluftkunst-  
eisbahn beschließt, über Aufforderung des Verwaltungsrates innerhalb  
14 Tagen an der Kassa des Wiener Eislauf-Vereines in Wien zu erlegen.  
Die gezeichneten Anteilscheine sind auf den Namen \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ auszufolgen.

Wien, am \_\_\_\_\_ Unterschrift: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ Adresse: \_\_\_\_\_



Postal stationery card 5 Heller with private printing of the Vienna Ice Skating Club to finance the ice rink.



Hängematten in mehr als 30 Ausführungen.

# Ferdinand Pachhofer

Wien, III. Hauptstraße Nr. 36.  
Telephon 93-7-96

Spezialartikel der Seilerwaren-Industrie  
Sportartikel und Luftzugverschleiß-  
Erzeugung



**DRUCKSACHE**

Titl. \_\_\_\_\_

Tennis u. Eislaufplätze

Jah. A. Rothensteiner,



Pachhofers Lenkrodel „Saturn“

WIEN VII.,  
Neustiftgasse 6



ÖSTERREICH  
5  
WIESNER  
BESUCHET DIE  
WIESNER  
7-14. MÄRZ 1937

Printed matter domestic 2nd postage rate 5 Gr

Suppliers, such as sporting goods dealers, also benefited from the expansion of artificial ice rinks.

## 2.2 ...across the Ice...From lakes to Ice Centres

## Operation of Ice Rinks

Further infrastructure was needed for the operation of artificial ice rinks. In the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, Carl von Linde, worked on improved of refrigeration processes and built the first refrigeration equipment. In 1879 he founded the company for Linde's Eismaschinen AG. His cooling process was also used on ice rinks to keep the ice surfaces smooth. (Glatteis – Eisglatt).



*Company perforations/perfins were private property marks in Bavaria from 1884 onwards on official stamps as protection against theft, resale or "private withdrawal".*

*The stamp 7 ½ Pf König Ludwig shows the letters **G.L.** which were used between 1911 and 1920 on stamps of the above mentioned "Gesellschaft für Linde's Eismaschinen".*



For the amusement of the citizens of Berlin an ice pavilion was opened in 1908 on Lutherstraße in Schöneberg : the Berlin Ice Palace.

This was the first of several halls built in Berlin around 1910. This picture postcard shows the large ice rink, which was operated with the help of Linde's refrigeration technology.

## 2.2 ...across the ice... From lakes to Ice Centres

## Olympic Stadium

The demands on the infrastructure of the ice rinks increased due to Olympic Games and other competitions. Larger artificial ice rinks with stands for the audience were needed.



The picture postcard shows the sold-out Olympic Stadium in Garmisch-Partenkirchen in 1936 at a gala exhibition with stands for the audience



After that, work was also done on roofing and ice halls were built so that the stars could skate on the ice completely independent of the weather. Architects created diverse concepts for the construction.

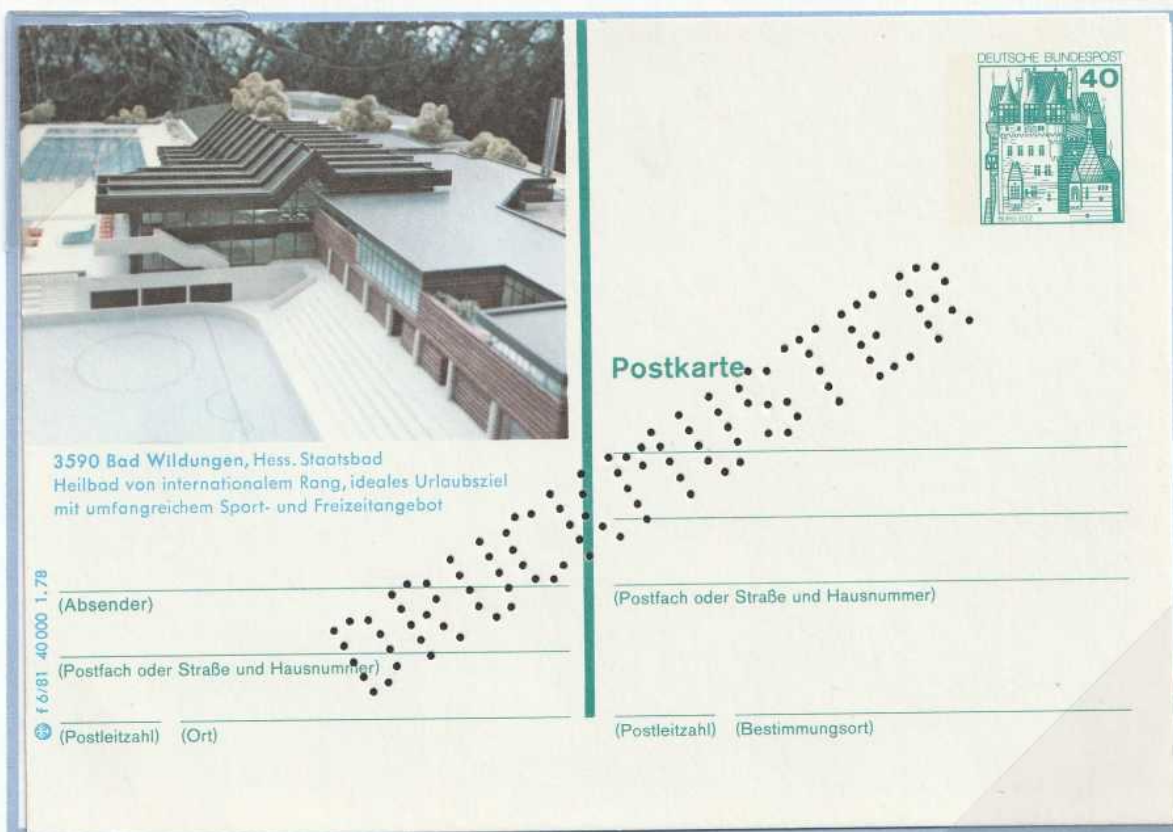


This *sample block* from Japan shows the ice pavilion in Sapporo at Winter Olympics 1972. In the sixties and seventies of the last century, more and more ice halls were built. Since then, training and competitions have only been held in halls.

## 2.2 ...across the Ice... From lakes to Ice Centres

## Ice Centres

Multi-purpose centres were also built, e.g., with an ice rink, an outdoor area and a swimming pool.



Postal stationery picture postcard with perforation « PRINT SAMPLE » for presentation purposes  
The exhibitor of this exhibit skated on this ice rink herself - in the beginners' competition in 1983 😊



In the GDR, the main venue for figure skating was the Kuchwald Hall in Karl-Marx-Stadt/ Chemnitz. Gaby Seyfert, Jan Hoffmann, Kati Witt and Mandy Wötzel/Ingo Steuer, among others, trained there with Jutta Müller, the most successful coach of all time.  
In figure skating, the GDR was one of the top nations.

In West Germany, the Federal Training Centre is in Oberstdorf / Allgäu. The figure skaters have ice surfaces to train on nearly all times in winter and summer time and do not have to share it with the public skating, because there are three different ice halls.



## 2.2 ...across the Ice... From lakes to Ice Centres

## Ice Centres

In addition to the Federal Training Centre in Oberstdorf, there are ice centres even in smaller communities, e.g., Adendorf (district of Lüneburg) and Grefrath (near Krefeld).

Ist nachstehende Anschrift richtig?

333  
1500/9548

POTTHAST  
GHS ADENDORF  
WEINBERGSWEG

3146 ADENDORF

Ja

Nein, sie lautet:

Bültenweg 9A

2126 Adendorf

Postleitzahl

---

für Paketsendungen \*)

Postleitzahl

---

Anschrift festgestellt:  
1/6 Hi

Angaben geprüft:

\*) sofern nicht mit Anschrift für Briefsendungen übereinstimmend.

MAIL ORDER KATIER  
**Alle Bücher**  
MAIL ORDER KATIER  
8 München 40 - Westfisch 4022 08

MÜNCHEN 40  
31.5.78  
8

Postleitzahl  
gebühr  
040

D. Wittich

An  
Postamt

3146 Adendorf

Postleitzahl

Address checks by the post office were possible using a postcard form. Here is an order from 1978 for postcard fee of 40 Pf. Address verifications between 01.08.1964 and 31.03.1993 were made without surcharge.



In 1984 Katarina Witt won an Olympic gold medal in Sarajevo-Zetra.

Unfortunately, this famous sport facility is destroyed, because of bombs at the Balkan War.

Gebühr  
zahlt  
Empfänger

Nachgebühren

10

Antwortbrief

**Leuchtturm Albenverlag**

Paul Koch KG  
Abt. Marktforschung  
Postfach 13 40

2054 Geesthacht

Reply-paid letter - fee paid by recipient postage due 70 Pf. because of 2<sup>nd</sup> postage rate.

Jederzeit - Eislaufzeit  
anytime skating time in the ice centre

## 2.3 Fashion/Costumes in the course of time

## Fashion before 1924

The clothing or costumes always followed the fashion, patterns and materials of the time. In the early days of figure skating skaters wore their street clothes. Men wore trousers and jackets and ladies were not allowed to show their knees. Only "long" dresses were allowed.

And here is the catwalk: Have fun!



by Pellegrini

The painter Carlo Pellegrini (1866-1937) won the gold medal at the Olympics 1912 in Stockholm for his paintings "Wintersport". Cultural and Art competitions at the Olympic Games were held from 1912 to 1948. The idea goes back to Pierre de Coubertin, the founder of the modern Olympic movement.

## 2.3 Fashion/Costumes in the course of time

## et voilà....the short skirt

The Norwegian figure skater Sonja Henie introduced the short skirt at the 1924 Winter Olympics.

As it was much easier to perform jumps and figures in this "sportswear", this clothing fashion was quickly adopted by the other skaters and was a great innovation.



An aerogramme (airmail light letter under 5gr) as a folded letter from Norway to Germany



Original autograph card of Sonja Henie from 1930



Skirts in the course of the time

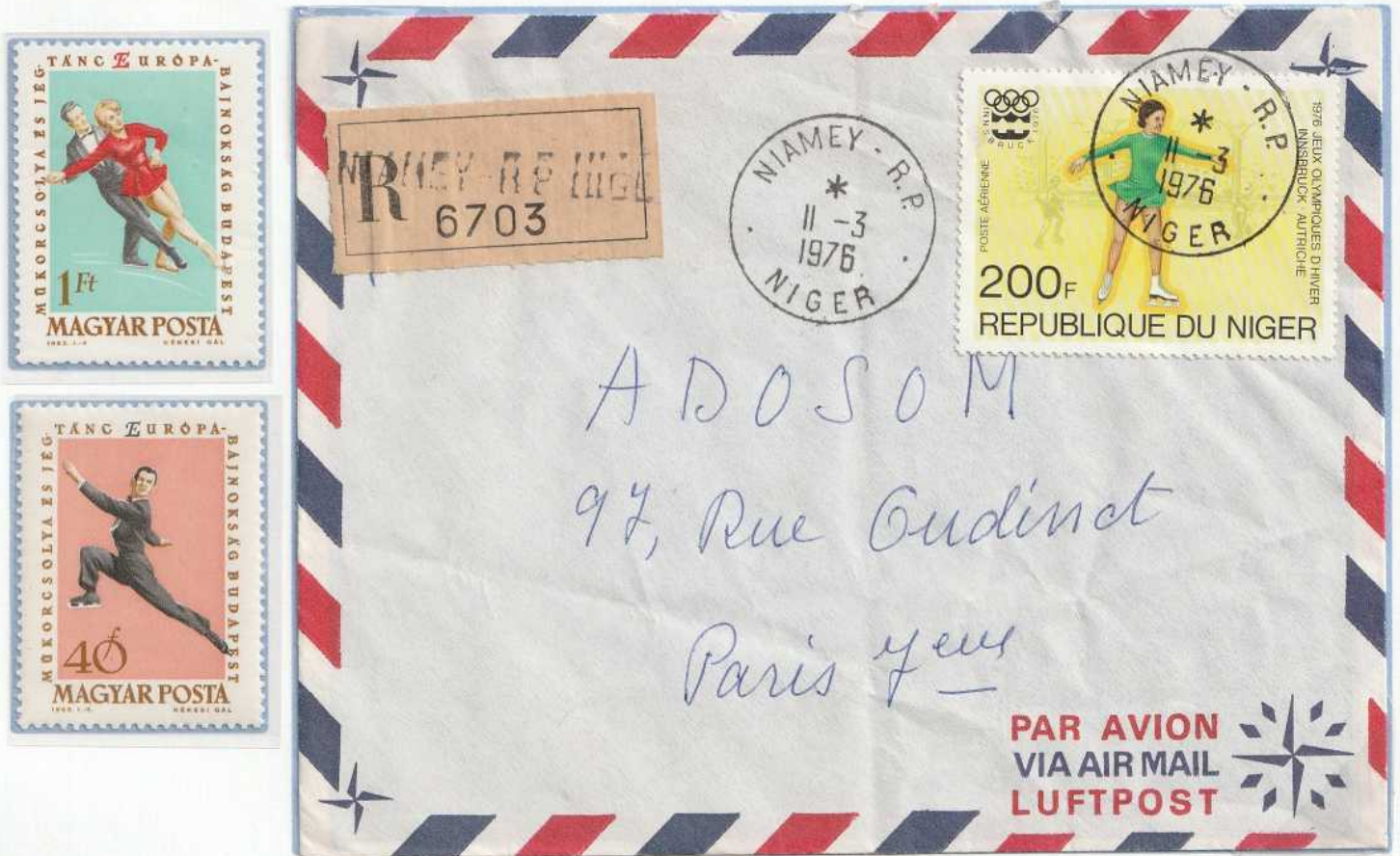


The postmark is dated 27.01.1950. The year (the first 2 digits) is the 24th year of Emperor Hirohito. We owe the first stamp with an identifiable female figure skater Japan. This stamp dated 27.01.1947 shows Estu Ibaraki in a high-necked dress and a skirt of medium length.

### 2.3 Fashion/Costumes in the course of time

### Fashion until the 1980s

Until the 1980s, fashion on the ice remained "high-necked" and well-behaved.



*Registered airmail international service letter from Niger to France*

The stamp issues from Hungary, on the occasion of the European Championships held in Budapest in 1963 shows that skirts were not too short. The sleeves were worn long. Man wore suits.



*GDR airmail letter international service from 1951 to Switzerland (1st weight 50 Pf and airmail 25 Pf = 2 x set Schierke and 3 strips Pfennig value of the Academy of Sciences), shows a figure skater in a dress with long sleeves.*



## 2.3 Fashion/Costumes in the course of time

## Nowadays

The development of figure skating moved on to greater technical difficulties. Simple jumps became double and triple jumps. Likewise, the artistic design of the programmes became more and more important. This placed high demands on the creativity of the costumes. It became more colourful.



Stamp individual

In the 1980s, Katarina Witt was one of the skaters who did not simply wear a dress. It was assigned to the motto of the free skate together with the appropriate music (e.g., Carmen).



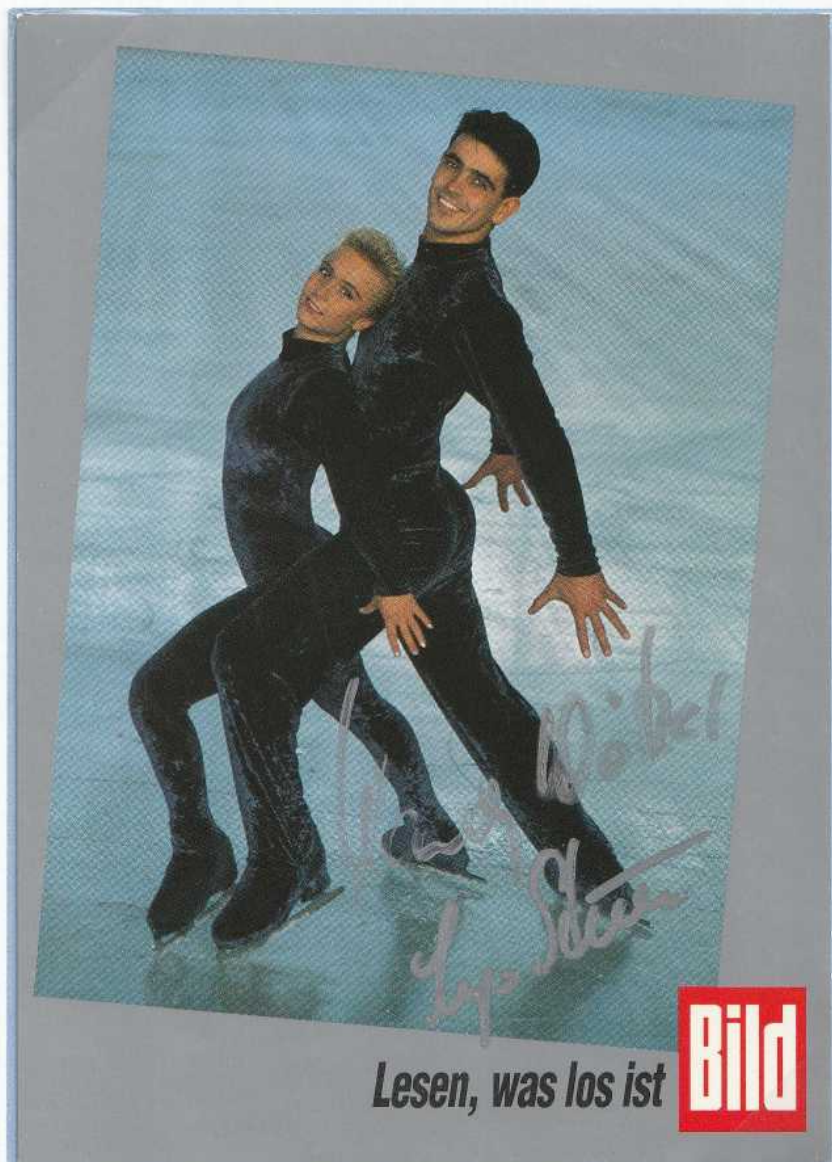
Oksana Bajul (Ukraine) won in this costume to the music of Swan Lake Gold in Lillehammer 1994.



...who is looking under the skirts?  
Lingerie is important too.... ;-)



Since the season 2004/2005 the "skirt obligation" for women in pair skating competitions has been abolished and since then it is possible for women to wear trouser suits.



Original autograph of Mandy Wötzel + Ingo Steuer with advertising from a well-known daily newspaper.

The World champions from Chemnitz took advantage of this before: both wore trouser suits for the gala exhibition show.

## 2.4 Music – the soul of figure skating

## Waltzes

Just as the costumes adapted to the sporting level and the trends of the time, so did the music.

In the glittering world of figure skating competitions with Toeloop, Rittberger, Flip & Co. the music may seem like a minor matter to some.

But of course, it is part of it - because no dance on the ice, no complicated jump would be conceivable without it - otherwise the skaters would just be mimes.



Even at the Olympic Games of Antiquity, competitions with musical accompaniment were held.



The first competitions more than 100 years ago were usually accompanied by the sound of waltzes. The skaters performed steps and figures in three-four time.....e.g., "Roses from the South" by Johann Strauß Son, was the free skate music for Anni Hübler-Horn and Heinrich Burger at the 1908 Olympic Games in London in Pairs Skating.



Stamp individual designed by Motivgruppe Musik e.V. shows the composer Emilie Waldteufel and some skaters.

In addition to Johann Strauß Son, the Alsatian (France) composer was already called the "Waltz King" in Paris during his lifetime, e.g., for "Les Patineurs Valse"

Specimen in yellow print..... and in black print Published stamp  
Specimen - same as "Muster" in Germany - are for the press before issue  
when you waltz you dance in a circle.....round after round....



Stamp booklet 10 x 2,30 Franc Marianne were sold in the train "Mozart" Paris-Blois



For the passages in alternation fast – slow – fast operettas or classical excerpts were added, e.g., Mozart, Chopin, Vivaldi..... Freestyle music used to be a highly conservative matter. For a long time, almost classical pieces of music were chosen. Only instrumental songs were allowed to be played, vocals not.

## 2.4 Music – the soul of figure skating

## Hot rhythms on cold ice

Since the 1980s, the music for the performances has been chosen together with the costumes according to a motto. With melodies from opera, folklore, film, pop, rock and musicals, the skaters put together a variety of sound sequences in their 4 ½-minute free skate.



The ice dance couple Jane Torvill/Christopher Dean caused a sensation in 1984 with BOLERO from RAVEL. The free skate is unforgettable....



Katarina Witt is also remembered for her performance 1988 in Calgary to the music of CARMEN by BIZET



self-adhesive stamp booklet from Belgium 10 x standard rate for domestic letter – with a variety of dances. Ice dancers must have a good feeling for music.

From records over tapes to MP3-Player:



Ice skaters bring their chosen music to the competitions on recordings. Over the decades, the type of recordings have adapted to the current state of entertainment technology.



The Organizers of competitions in Germany have to pay fees for the music to GEMA.

## 2.4 Music – the soul of figure skating

## National Anthems

But Music is not only needed as free skate music. Specific music is also played at award ceremonies after a competition: the national anthems.

Beethoven's (He died 1827 in Vienna) "Ode to Joy" was used between 1952-1964 as an anthem for the German-Team (GDR+FRG) at the Olympics.



Letter from Austria to the French Zone/Germany. Austrian censorship postmark over "US Civil Censorship" "B" from Frankfurt with info slip in regards to forbidden content.



From 1968 onwards were two German teams at the Olympic Games. For West German winners, the Deutschlandlied by Hayden (music) and Hoffmann von Fallersleben (lyrics) was played as the national anthem. For East German winners were played "Auferstanden aus Ruinen". On behalf of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the SED, Johannes Becher wrote the lyrics and Hanns Eisler composed the music. It was played at general award ceremonies from Nov 1949 until reunification in 1990.

## 2.4 Music – the soul of figure skating

## Gala Shows

Especially for free skating at the gala exhibition of champions, which follows at the end of every international competition, excerpts from musicals or popular music are taken often.



e.g., Elvis-Songs or.... ...Musicals from Gershwin...  
.....inspires the audiences and create a good atmosphere.

... or from Andrew Lloyd Webber....



Cancan by  
Jacques Offenbach

Chansons by  
Edith Piaf

Well known Music (Evergreens) are very important at Ice Shows like Holiday on Ice or - in former times - the Vienna Ice Revue.



black print  
specimen



published stamp

Postal stationery with private overprint of Notes of the 'Philatelist-Waltz' by Robert Stolz.  
The composer wrote waltzes for the Vienna Ice Revue in the 1950s.



### 3 Sports or Arts?

### Fascination on the Ice

#### 3.1 Clubs and Associations

#### Foundations

As mentioned above in the beginning skaters skated purely for pleasure, but since over 100 years ago more and more people organised themselves into skating clubs. Coaches were hired and there were fixed training times at the rinks. Club competitions were held and by belonging to a club you could take part in championships.



*This membership card shows that the Hamburger Schlittschuhläufer-Verein e.V. was founded in 1881. He is still active today under the name Hamburger Schlittschuh-Club.*



*Postal stationery card from Bavaria with overprint 3 on 2 Pfennig - previously local postcard with private overprint*

The first skating clubs were founded in Frankfurt, Hamburg and Munich.

### 3.1 Clubs and Associations

### Associations

The skating clubs organised themselves into associations. They still actively shape figure skating today.



Medal for German Championship 1951

Championships in Roller Skating are also held



Roller Skating

In 1888, the German National Ice-Skating Association was founded for all ice sports and renamed in 1897 in German Ice-Skating Association. The club stamp of the German Ice-Skating Association indicates that roller skating was practised in the clubs in addition to ice sport.



Medal for German Championship 1951 of Deutscher Eissportverband



After World War II, the federation was dissolved and the new DEV Deutscher Eissportverband e.V. was founded in the FRG and DELV Deutscher Eislauf-Verband was founded in GDR. They were active for all ice sports, such as ice hockey or speed skating.



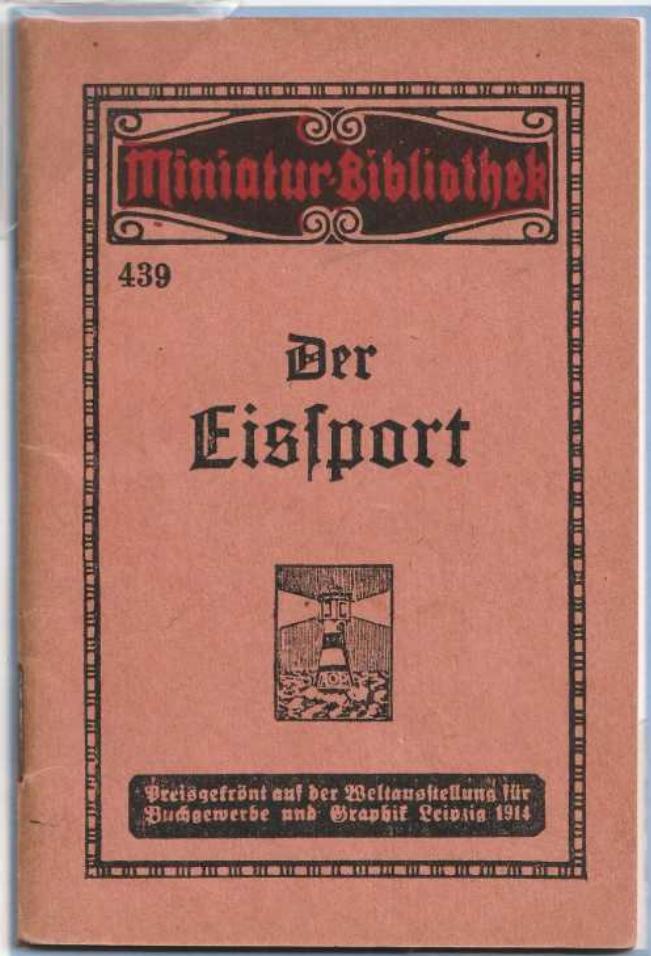
I.S.U. Congress

In 1965 a new association was founded – just for Figure Skating: DEU Deutsche Eislauf-Union e.V. which is still active today and member of I.S.U. International Skating Union.

### 3.1 Clubs and Associations

### Judgement

After the skaters had organized themselves into clubs; associations had established the framework of conditions for competitions where judges evaluated the individual performances of the participants. Judging meant that each judge gave an A grade for the technical execution and difficulty of the programme and a B grade for artistic expression and execution. Marks could be awarded on a scale from 0.0 to 6.0.



Inhalt.

|                                      | Seite |
|--------------------------------------|-------|
| Allgemeines                          | 2     |
| Die bekanntesten Schlittschuhsysteme | 7     |
| Die Bekleidung des Eisläufers        | 11    |
| Das Vorwärtslaufen                   | 14    |
| Das Rückwärtslaufen                  | 18    |
| Das Übertreten                       | 21    |
| Das Hogenlaufen:                     | 24    |
| Der Vorwärts-Auswärts-Hogen          | 25    |
| Der Vorwärts-Einwärts-Hogen          | 28    |
| Der Rückwärts-Auswärts-Hogen         | 30    |
| Der Rückwärts-Einwärts-Hogen         | 30    |
| Kontrabogen-Laufen                   | 30    |

The Leipzig publishing house "Verlag für Kunst und Wissenschaft" published booklets in the "Miniature Library", which won prizes at the World Book Exhibition in Leipzig in 1914. No. 439 described the elements and compulsory figures the skaters had to perform in competitions.



This Olympic Collective Picture shows judges on the ice after a compulsory performance.



## 3.2 First the Compulsory, then the Free Skating

## The disciplines

There are six disciplines in figure skating competitions:



Woman's Single

Ice Dance



Men's Single

Pair Skating



30 years of synchronized figure skating in Finland - skaters of "Marigold IceUnity"



Postmark for the World Synchronized Skating Championships, Zagreb/Croatia 2009

There are also world championships in **Synchronized figure skating**. 6 athletes from a synchronized team were synchronicity and the choreographies plays an important role.

Since 2014 the **Team competition** has been part of the Olympic programme. A team consists of one woman, one man, one ice dance pair and one pair. Each member of the Team competes for their country and tries to score as many points as possible - for the team victory.

### 3.2 First the Compulsory, then the Free Skating The unpopular Compulsory

The competitions initially consisted of compulsory and free skating - later of compulsory, short programme and free skating and nowadays only short programme and free skating in each discipline.

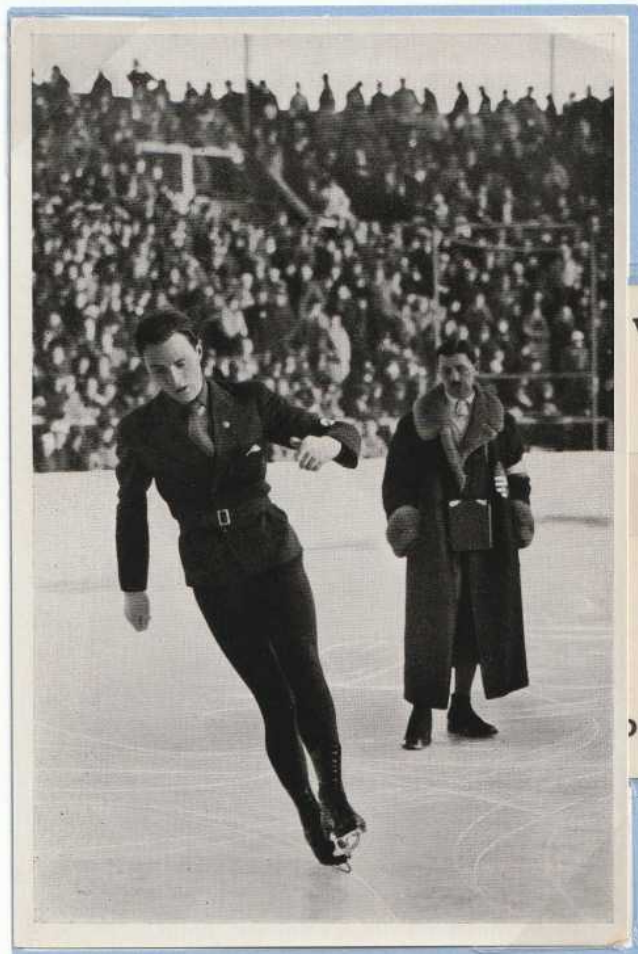
Compulsory: The skaters had to perform fixed two- or three-circle figures without template and had to skate at least 3 congruent circles of the specific figure.

There was a total of 69 compulsory figures. It was prescribed on which edge of the skate, outwards or inwards, and in which direction, forward or backwards, the figure had to be skated.



The stamp from Hungary 1920 is the oldest stamp depicting figure skating (compulsory skater).

The stamp was sold with 100% surcharge on the face value for the sports. It is part of a set of sport stamps. They were the first sports series issued in Europe, which was not issued on the occasion of Olympics.



V. OLYMPISCHE WINTERSPIELE 1936  
GARMISCH-PARTENKIRCHEN



Tribünen-  
Stehplatz  
RM. 1.00

Berechtigt zur  
einmalig. Eintritt!  
Aufbewahren und  
auf Verlangen  
vorzeigen!

№ 016009

DIE OLYMPISCHEN EISLAUF-PFLICHTFIGUREN

A rare ticket for the entrance to the 1936 Olympic Games for compulsory skating. This ticket is not tied to a day.

The compulsory figures to be shown in the top row: counter turn, double triple, loop, slap bow lower row: three and counter three

The picture (N. 60) from the scrapbook Olympia 1936 Volume I

shows Karl Schäfer (Austria) at compulsory skating on the ice with a judge behind him during the Olympics 1936. Judges evaluate the skated figures according to symmetry, posture, swing and size.

Right:  
This old postcard shows the traces of the compulsory figures on a frozen lake by skaters in training.



Due to the lack of public interest, the compulsory has been dropped from the competitions since 1990.

### 3.2 First the Compulsory, then the Free Skating The beloved Free skate

The figure skating competition nowadays in single's and pairs skating today consist of a short programme and a free skate. The short programme lasts 2 min 50 sec, the free skate lasts 4 min for women and 4 ½ min for men and pairs and consists of jumps, pirouettes and step sequences. The choreography must ensure that the movement and music are in harmony.



Men's Single Warm-up



Women's Single Warm-up

The competition starts with the warm-up. The skaters are divided into groups of approx. 6 skaters. They warm up at the same time and train the last jumps before the competition starts.



Start pose of free skate



A pair during free skate



Final pose at the end



The intermediate bar shows the movement of a jump (from left to right).

The judgement in competitions, like the Olympics, the ratio of compulsory to free skating was 60% compulsory and 40% free skating until 1968 and 50:50 until 1972. In 1976, the short programme was introduced, so that the judgement consisted of 30% compulsory, 20% short programme and 50% free skate. Since 1990 the short programme counted 1/3 and the free skate 2/3 of the score.

### 3.3 Beautiful figures, athletic jumps and fast pirouettes

### Translation

Depending on the competition class, the elements to be performed are predetermined by the rules. To present elements in the free skate and to get momentum the skater must change from one foot to the other by transferring - forwards or backwards. The movement is created by shifting weight to the inner edge of the skate, which gives speed for the take-off of a jump. Single skaters and pairs need to translate for a run-up for pirouettes or lifting figures.



Multiple-franking-cover 20 centimes from Davos (venue of the World Championships in 66) to Bern

Forward translation is the first ever figure you need to learn when you start with figure skating.



You often have to translate backwards in a short programme or in a free skate.

### 3.3 Beautiful figures, athletic jumps and fast pirouettes

### Moon/Flyer

Other basic elements are moon, flyer and step sequences. The figure "moon" is skated round. The movement is performed on the right leg, standing slightly inwards, but can also be performed outwards. The figure "Flyer" you glide on one foot and stretches the other leg backwards.



Autograph from Gaby Seyfert / Chemnitz



The moon - running inwards

Gaby Seyfert shows us a moon. She was the first world-famous Sportswoman of the GDR in figure skating. European winner 1967, 1969 und 1970 and world winner 1969 and 1970.



Plate error: 5<sup>th</sup> sheet column additional slash on the line of the right leg (left hand side)

The figure flyer in a specific way

The girl on the cover picture shows the figure flyer



### 3.3 Beautiful figures, athletic jumps and fast pirouettes

### Jumps

In the free skate, the music is usually interpreted with jumps in addition to step changes. Height, speed, momentum, and distance are the characteristics of well executed jumps. They differ according to how they are approached (forwards, backwards, outwards or inwards) and they called – among others - **Toeloop, Salchow, Flip, Rittberger, Lutz and Axel**. In addition to single jumps there are also jump sequences consisting of at least two jumps together.



The approach to a jump can be forwards....

.... or backwards.



*Print and colour trial before issue in different colours - pairs imperforated.*

Movement sequence in a jump

The "Axel" is the most difficult jump of all because you jump it forwards and land backwards after at least 1 ½ turns. Other jumps are backwards and landed backwards. The number of turns is from 1 up to 4 rotations.



Danish registered letter from Horning with multiple-franking and Registration label no. Hx 574  
The landing after a jump is the same for all jumps - always backwards outwards.

### 3.3 Beautiful figures, athletic jumps and fast spins/pirouettes

### Spins

Spins are about turning around your own axis. There are a variety of spins but they all fall into the following three categories – **standing/upright, sitting and balance/camel spins**.

They can be performed as single spins as a jump in, a jump around, a leg change or in combinations with other spins.



Sit spin



Camel spin



Upright spin *The block issue differs from the individual stamp by the missing year at the bottom right*



The Biellmann spin is one of the best-known spins and the only one named after a person. It is an upright spin, a variation of the layback spin. While spinning on one leg, the skater pulls the other leg up and holds the foot.



Brigitte Groh/Holger Maletz, Deutsche Meister und Olympiateilnehmer 1988

For the pairs, it is all about the exact interplay. The **death spiral** must be part of the routine. The lady slides almost horizontally on one leg and is only held by the outstretched arm of the gentlemen and pulled around the body axis of the partner as shown on *this Autograph Card*.

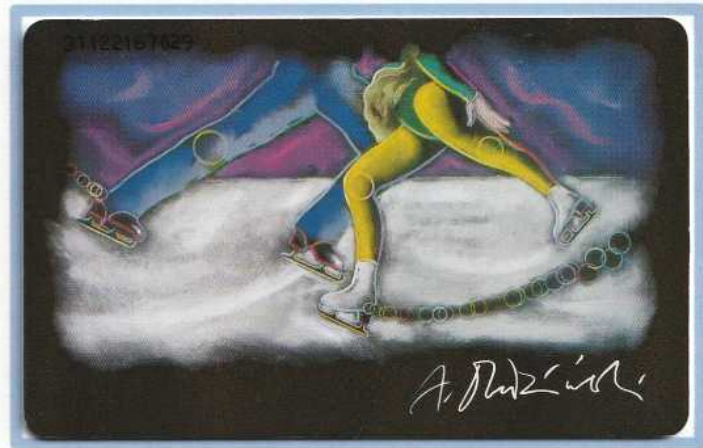
### 3.3 Beautiful figures, athletic jumps and fast pirouettes

### Pair Skating

In the discipline Pair Skating the couple always consists of one man and one woman and of two parts: the short program with compulsory elements and the freestyle, in which the elements are freely selectable. "Leading"-Countries for Pair Skating are:



Sovjet-Union  
Russia



Telephone-Card 12 DM from 1992. Telekom was sponsor of the Olympics in Albertville and Barcelona with illustration of Pair Skating



Germany



Canada



One-armed Lift Figure



Postal Stationery with private printing from 1. Winter-Spartakiada 1955, which was a mass sports event held in Prague then every 5 years  
The couple shows a two-armed Lift Figure. Lift's are only in Pair Skating to be performed.



### 3.3 Beautiful figures, athletic jumps and fast pirouettes

### Pair Skating

Pairs show synchronous single running elements and special pair running elements such as thrown jumps, lifts, pair skating pirouettes and death spirals.



Start of the freeskate

The couple is upside down with stage fright



Proof sheet: trial print stamp without blue background colour and rings imperforated

Flyer



Translation



Run-up to a jump

Below: Issued stamp



#### Einlieferungsschein Blatt 2

|                                  |   |    |  |
|----------------------------------|---|----|--|
| Gegenstand                       | Einschreib – Brief – Päckchen<br>Wirtschaftspäckchen *) |    |  |
| Verlangte<br>Zusatzleistung      | Rückschein – Eilsendung<br>Eigenhändig – Luftpost *)    |    |  |
| Nachnahme                        | M   | Pf | *) Zutreffen-<br>des unter-<br>streichen |
| Empfänger                        | Herrn<br>Dedo Burhop                                    |    |  |
| Bestimmungs-<br>ort              | 02894 Stollhamm   |    |  |
| Datum der<br>Einlieferung        | 14.2.69   |    |  |
| Verklebte Ein-<br>lieferungs-Nr. | 991   |    |  |

Auf  
Einlie-  
ferungs-  
schein  
kleben!

9374 Gelenu  
zum Aufkleben des  
Nummernzettels  
991 SbPA

Issued stamp on registered cover of the GDR with registered fee label. There were Special-registered mail by handing at a machine of self-service post offices (SbPA) with 50Pf register-fee on R-slip between 1967 and 1990.

### 3.3 Beautiful figures, athletic jumps and fast pirouettes

### Ice Dance

In the discipline Ice Dance the couple always consists of one man and one woman. Ice Dance is step-technical, which has to be performed accurately, fast-paced and in adaptation to the music in a dance-like and acrobatic manner. It was not until the 1930 that ice dance developed into an established competitive sport. This development came mainly from Great Britain, where most of the compulsory dances were created. The International Skating Union held the first World Ice Dance Championships in Paris in 1952. It became an Olympic competition in 1976 in Innsbruck.



Unused Entrance-Ticket (free of charge) for the first ever Ice Dance Compulsory Dance competition at Olympics.



Ludmilla Pachomova (1946-1986) and her husband A. Gorschow won the first Ice Dance Competition at the Olympic Games. She died because of leukaemia at the age of 39 and was inducted into the Hall of Fame USA together with A. Gorschow in 1988.



Accident in printing: Left hand side stamp with "button" in the middle of the gentleman's suit! The stamp right hand side is correct.



Phases of ice dance figures



Sequence of movements in ice dance in the cut strip. There are no acrobatic jumps in ice dance.



# 4. Competitions turn figure skaters into Stars on Ice

## 4.1 Training

## No pain – No gain

To get to the top of the winner's podium you have to start skating and training as a little child. The everyday life of a figure skater in top-class sport is a daily hard and often monotonous training among ambitious skating mothers, alongside ballet coaches, psychologists, fitness trainers, choreographers and music consultants. No pain – no gain for more than 10 years. Yeah.



Skating mothers supervise ice training and others such as jogging and ballet.



4 arm Lift-Training



2 arm Lift-Training

France Telecom phone card with a skater to train the splits



In the training the free skating elements have to be practised many times.

Variety: plate error upper bow of the first S of World Championships is shorter than the others - field 2

After years of intensive training the skaters will show their skills in competitions and hope to stand on the winners' podium as glittering ice princesses or princes with flowers and applause to become a star on the ice.

## 4.2 Championships and Olympic Games – a Star on Ice

Go for the Gold

Now it's time for the medals!

The dream of every figure skater is to participate at national and international championships and, of course, the Olympic Games, which take place every four years.

The first international figure skating competitions were held by the Vienna Ice Skating Club in 1882 on its club ground.

At the first Viennese competition, the Norwegian Axel Paulsen finished third. He showed his famous jump, which is still part of the figure skating today.

The first European Championships took place in 1891, even before the ISU was founded. The first European Champion was the German Oskar Uhlig.

In 1896, the first World Championships took place in St Petersburg, which was again won by a German, this time Gilbert Fuchs.

The ladies fought for the title of world champion for the first time in 1908 in Davos, but for the title of European champion only in 1930 in Vienna.



Privat postage stamps of Olymp-Post e.K., Rostock  
The delivery was made from RIDAS Ltd. and owner was Eckhard Regenthal. Olymp-Post e.K. has been deleted.



Airmail letter from South Korea from the 1st day of the Winter Olympics in PyeongChang 2018 with Olympic flame and medals - waiting for the athletes.

## 4.2 Championships and Olympic Games – a Star on Ice will be born 1908

Figure skating has been an Olympic discipline since 1908 in London at the Summer Olympics. Four figure skating events were contested (Men, Woman, Pair and Special Figures). It was the first time ever that a winter sport was included in the program of the Olympic Games - 16 years before the first Winter Games in Chamonix.



*Deutsche Post took over the motif for this stamp from Ajman / United Arab Emirates. Unfortunately, Deutsche Post used only half of the picture, so it looks like as Anni Hübler-Horn is about to fall over.*

Annie Hübler-Horn and Heinrich Burger (DR) were the first Olympic winners in pair skating.

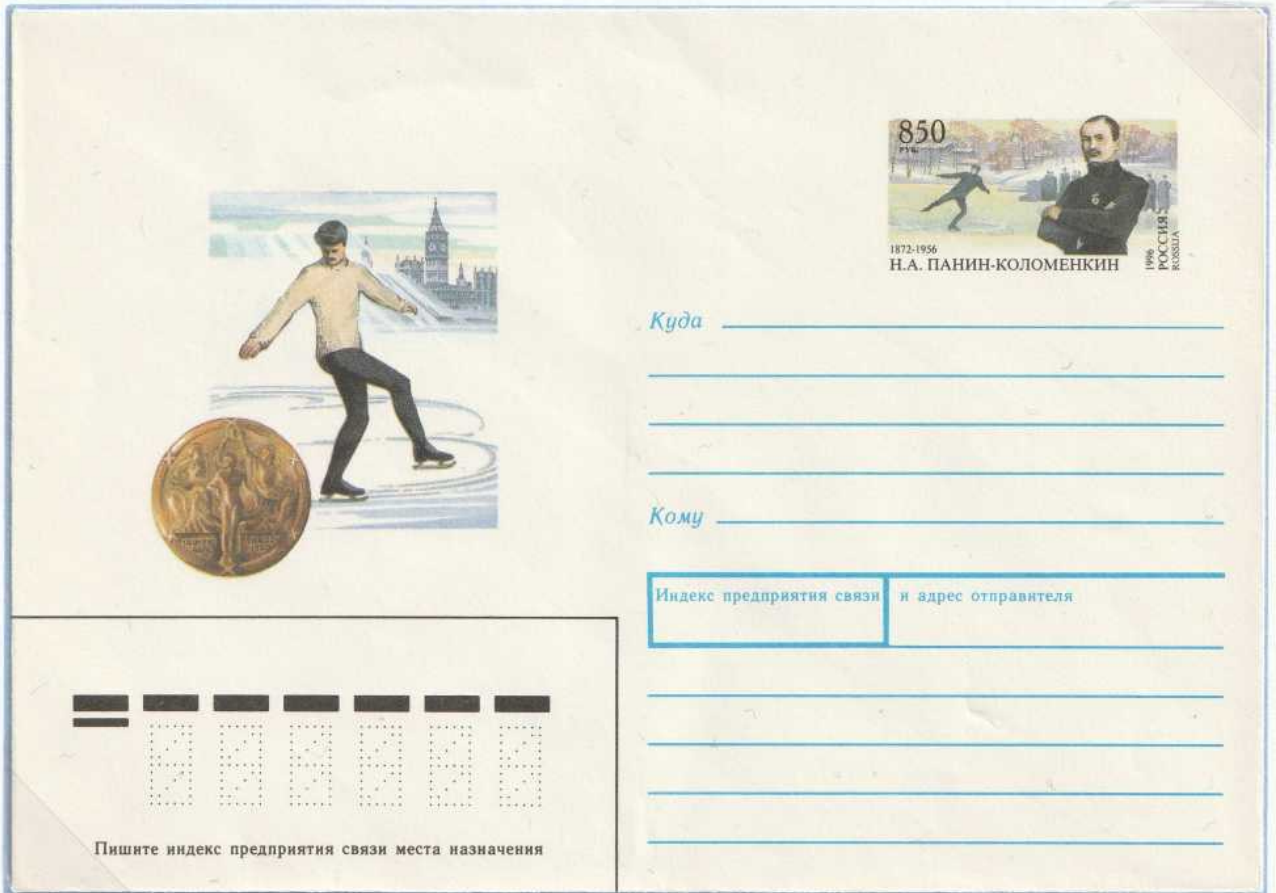


*Original Autograph-Card of Anni Hübler-Horn (1885 – 1976)  
She was the first ever female winner at Olympic Games.*

In the men's singles competition were three Swedish skater on the podium and two of them are still well-known, because they invented the jumps: (Ulrich) Salchow and (Per) Thorén.

## 4.2 Championships and Olympic Games – a Star on Ice will be born 1908-20

For the special figure's competition, which was held only once, the aim was to "draw" predetermined symmetrical figures as precisely and artfully as possible. Each participant could report four freely selected figures one week before the competition – two of them were run.



Postal Stationery with private printing from Russia shows Nikolai Kolomenkin-Panin, the winner of the Special Figures Discipline. He won in his domain confidently and so the first ever Olympic gold medal for Russia.

The next Olympics 1920 were in Antwerp. 1920 + 1924, German athletes did not receive invitation to the Olympic Games.



An advertising machine cancellation related to Olympia was used for the first time.

However, Ludowika Jacobsson run in Antwerp in 1920 (at the Winter Sports Weeks 23-29.04.20). She won the pairs competition with her husband Walter from Finland. She was a native German from Potsdam....



The stamp booklet of the Swedish post shows the gold medal winner 1908 + 1920 Magda Julin (Sweden) in red.

## 4.2 Championships and Olympic Games – a Star on Ice will be born 1924-34

In 1924, the 1<sup>st</sup> Winter Olympic Games were held in Switzerland - with figure skating, of course.



Here is a lid for coffee cream from the Olympic Museum in Lausanne to commemorate Chamonix 1924.

The last place in the women's competition in Chamonix 1924 was Sonja Henie from Norway with 11 years and 295 days old was the youngest competitor at these Winter Games. At the beginning of her free skate she fell, embarrassedly just said "Oops!" and started again. Since then, the press has affectionately called her Miss Oops.

You will learn more about Sonja Henie later on.....

Gold-, silver- and bronze medals are also hotly contested outside the Olympic Games at German-, European- and World Championships. At the 1932 World Championships in Montreal, a young German, Ernst Baier, won the bronze medal.

And here it is..... The original bronze medal of men's single figure skating world championship:



A unique piece due to the engraving: World's Championship 1932 Gentlemen's Singles - Third Place



The first special postmark with reference to figure skating was issued on the occasion of the 1934 European Championships in Prague. This championship was held for women and pairs in Prague and for men it took place in Austria.

**4.2 Championships and Olympic Games – a Star on Ice will be born** 1936

On 21 January 1936, the European Figure Skating Championships began in Berlin's Sport Palace - as a kind of rehearsal for the Olympic Games in Garmisch-Partenkirchen one month later.

Preis 50 Pfg.



Deutscher Eislauf-Verband

# Europa-Meisterschaften

im Eis-Kunstlaufen 1936

für Herren, Damen und Paare

am Freitag, 24. Januar 1936

Sonnabend, 25. Januar 1936

Sonntag, 26. Januar 1936

im Berliner Sportpalast

Berlin W, Potsdamer Str.

*This program booklet was published by the organizer, DEU German Ice-Skating Association, for the European Championships and contains the regulations as well as the compulsory figures and a list of participants and judges.*



EUROPAMEISTERSCHAFTEN  
IM EISKUNSTLAUFEN  
BERLIN-OLYMPIAJAHR 1936



## 4.2 Championships and Olympic Games – a Star on Ice will be born 1936

The favourites in pair skating, apart from the Pausin siblings, were Maxi Herber and Ernst Baier. The pairs free skating took place on 13.02.1936 in the afternoon at 2.30 p.m. in the Olympic Stadium in Garmisch.

| Eiskunstlauf — Patinage figures — Figure-Skating |      |                 |
|--|------|-----------------|
| <b>Pflichtlaufen</b>                             |      |                 |
| Sonntag  | 9.   | .....11.30      |
| Montag   | 10.  | .....9.00       |
| Dienstag   | 11.  | .....9.00       |
| Mittwoch   | 12.  | .....9.00       |
| Donnerstag                                       | 13.  | .....9.00       |
| <b>Paarlaufen</b>                                |      |                 |
| Donnerstag                                       | 13.  | .....14.30      |
| <b>Kürlaufen Herren</b>                          |      |                 |
| Freitag  | 14.  | .....14.30      |
| <b>Kürlaufen Damen</b>                           |      |                 |
| Samstag  | 15.  | .....14.30      |
| <b>Figures imposées</b>                          |      |                 |
| Dimanche   | 9    | .....11.30      |
| Lundi  | 10   | .....9.00       |
| Mardi  | 11   | .....9.00       |
| Mercredi   | 12   | .....9.00       |
| Jeudi  | 13   | .....9.00       |
| <b>Patinage couples</b>                          |      |                 |
| Jeudi  | 13   | .....14.30      |
| <b>Figures libres messieurs</b>                  |      |                 |
| Vendredi   | 14   | .....14.30      |
| <b>Figures libres dames</b>                      |      |                 |
| Samedi   | 15   | .....14.30      |
| <b>Compulsory Figures</b>                        |      |                 |
| Sunday   | 9th  | .... 11.30 a.m. |
| Monday   | 10th | .....9 a.m.     |
| Tuesday  | 11th | .....9 a.m.     |
| Wednesd.   | 12th | .....9 a.m.     |
| Thursday   | 13th | .....9 a.m.     |
| <b>Pair-Skating</b>                              |      |                 |
| Thursday   | 13th | .....2.30 p.m.  |
| <b>Free Skating, men</b>                         |      |                 |
| Friday   | 14th | .....2.30 p.m.  |
| <b>Free Skating, ladies</b>                      |      |                 |
| Saturday   | 15th | .....2.30 p.m.  |



\* IV<sup>èmes</sup> Jeux Olympiques d'Hiver 1936 • IV<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter-Games 1936 \*

# IV. OLYMPISCHE WINTERSPIELE 1936

**Tages-Programm**

PROGRAMME QUOTIDIEN 13. II.

DAILY PROGRAMME

PREIS/PRIX/PRICE/RM 0.50

REUCKE

A picture of Herber/Baier during a free skate on the *front page of the daily programme* of 13.02.1936

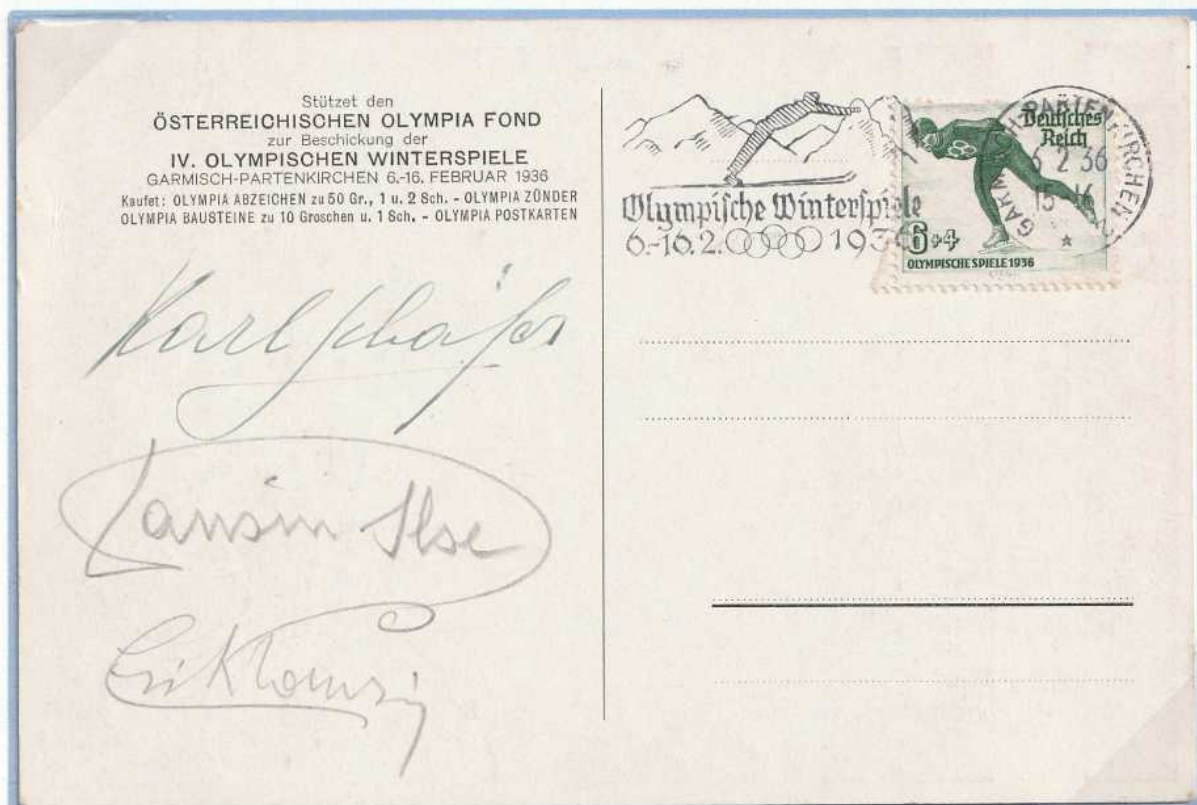
## 4.2 Championships and Olympic Games – a Star on Ice will be born 1936

Sonja Henie from Norway, who won the Olympic Games 1928 in St. Moritz and 1932 in Lake Placid, won her third Olympic title in a row in 1936 in Garmisch-Partenkirchen. She is still unsurpassed until today.



Ozaphan film was a brand name by Kalle or Agfa for 16mm amateur film in the 1920/1930's. It is the predecessor of the 8 mm or Super-8- films. The projectors for the 16 mm films were supplied with hand-cranked and for a projection distance of two meters and an image format of approx. 30 x 40 cm. The film is about the two woman competitors Sonja Henie (Gold-medal winner) and Cecilia Colledge (Silver-medal winner).

The postcard from the Olympic Stadium in Garmisch-Partenkirchen shows Sonja Henie



Original signatures of Karl Schäfer AT (Gold – Men's Single) and the Pausin siblings (Silver - pairs), both from Austria, at the Winter Olympics 1936.

Deutscher Reichsbund für Leibesübungen / Fachamt Eissport  
 Sonnab., 19. Febr. 38, 20<sup>15</sup>, Berl. Sportpalast, Potsdam. Str. 170-172

**Weltmeisterschaft im Kunstlaufen für Herren**  
 Das Fachamt Eissport übernimmt keinerlei Haftung für irgendwelche Sach- oder Körperschäden, die beim Besuch entstehen

Deutsche Sporthilfe  
 5/1 Sportgroschen  
 Gutschein für 5/1 Sportbilder

**EUROPA  
 Tanz  
 und  
 Weltstadt-  
 Variete**

Druck und Entwurf EBIFA Eberswalde

|          |                        |          |            |           |
|----------|------------------------|----------|------------|-----------|
| BLOCK    | Musik-Tribüne-Parterre | REIHE    | SITZ       | <b>10</b> |
| <b>2</b> |                        | <b>1</b> | <b>011</b> |           |

Preis einschließlich Sportgroschen **RM 6,00**

Karte aufbewahren u. auf Verlangen vorzeigen. Wer widerrechtlich einen Platz erhöhter Preisstufe einnimmt, macht sich strafbar. Beim Verlassen des Hauses wird die Karte ungültig. **Programmänderungen vorbehalten.** - Das Eintrittsgeld wird **nicht** zurückgezahlt.

Original entrance-tickets for the 1938 World Championships in Berlin. Horst Faber, Rissersee, was on 4<sup>th</sup> place.

**DIE  
 SPORT-ARENA**

**SPORTPALAST**

**EISSPORT-PROGRAMM / SPORT-PALAST**



**Deutsche Meisterschaften  
 im Eiskunstlaufen 1939**  
 für  
**Paare und Männer**

**Reichsoffener Frauen-Juniorwettbewerb  
 um den Otto Schöning-Pokal**  
 am 6., 7. und 8. Januar 1939

**PREIS 30 PFENNIG**

At this German Championships won Horst Faber his first title in Men's single.

## 4.2 Championships and Olympic Games – a Star on Ice will be born 1939-45

Figure Skating even in World War II



A rare participant's badge of the 3-city-championship Berlin-Munich-Vienna from 1939.

Berlin and Vienna were great Competitors, just think of the pairs Herber/Beier and Pausin/Pausin.



Bohemia+Moravia stamp with asterisk on the sheet margin and a special postmark from the last German Youth Champion 1942 - from Prague

The Reichsjugendführung cancelled 1943 the skating championship of the Hitler Youth as ice skating was considered feminine and worthless for military training.....

The next Winter Olympics in 1940 were initially awarded to Japan, then to St. Moritz and Helsinki. Due to disagreements the IOC decides the Games were to be held in Garmisch-Partenkirchen again, as in 1936.



Because of the World War II the Olympics 1940 were cancelled and in 1944, of course, no Games were held.

This picture postcard was used in 1941 on the occasion of the International Wintersportsweek in Garmisch-Partenkirchen

## 4.2 Championships and Olympic Games – a Star on Ice will be born

1948

No international championship took place during World War II. German athletes were not allowed to participate in the first years after resumption.

At European Championships also non-Europeans were allowed.

This applied until the 1948 European Championships in Prague.

The Canadian Barbara Ann Scott won the European Championships and remained the only non-European champion.

Also, the Winter Olympics 1948 in St. Moritz (same as 20 years ago) had to take place without German participation.

However, German figure skaters were able to show their sporting skills at post-Olympic gala exhibitions, for example in Garmisch-Partenkirchen:



Amerikanische Olympia-Teilnehmer als Gäste  
in Deutschland.

----- Brunnh. 254 -----

Die amerikanische Olympia-Mannschaft in Eiskunstlauf zeigte im Anschluss an die Winterolympiade 1948 in St. Moritz in Garmisch-Partenkirchen ihr grosses Können. Besonders herzlich war das Einvernehmen zwischen den amerikanischen und deutschen Eiskünstlern. Unser Bild zeigt: Die amerikanische Eiskunstläuferin Eileen Seigh inmitten ihrer deutschen Kollegen. Hier unterhält sie sich mit Horst Faber, dem bekannten deutschen Eiskunstlaufmeister.

3. März 1948 / DENA-Bild München



*DENA (German News Agency) - press photo from Garmisch on 03 March 1948.*

The 9 x German Champion Horst Faber (on the right in the picture) was able to participate in international championships until 1939. He won the bronze medal at the European- and World Championships in 1939.

Then he was allowed to take part again in 1951 and he was on the 2<sup>nd</sup> place at the European at the first attempt (after 12 years absence).

## 4.2 Championships and Olympic Games – a Star on Ice will be born 1952-60

In 1952 German skaters were again allowed to participate at the Olympic Games. In Pair Skating the German couple Ria Baran-Falk/Paul Falk won the gold medal.

In 1956, the Winter Olympics were held in Italy / South Tyrol.



The advertising machine cancellation of Cortina d'Ampezzo 1956 refers to women's figure skating and is the first with regards to figure skating at the Olympics (Pattinaggio Artistico Femm.).



Issued stamp



The stamp of the 8<sup>th</sup> Winter Olympics  
The deer jump was the trademark of

in 1960 in Squaw Valley (USA) show a deer jump.  
Sjoukje Dijkstra from the Netherlands, who won the silver medal.



Epreuves d'artistes - Proof signed by the artist -

Blocks on special handmade paper made with a hand press in black or another colour than the issued stamp.  
These blocks are made by the artist himself with the consent of the post office and signed by him.

## 4.2 Championships and Olympic Games – a Star on Ice will be born 1960-64

Figure skating championships became more popular in the 1960s and were almost street sweepers in Germany when the pairs competition, in which the couple Kilius/Bäumler compete, was broadcasted.



More and more households have television reception and can watch the skaters in the free skate. The Russian stamps draw attention to 70 years (1899-1969) of radio waves and their various uses (top right TV with ice skating)



*This private photo* shows the young skating couple Marika Kilius and Hans-Jürgen Bäumler at a reception in their honour after a successful competition.

## 4.2 Championships and Olympic Games – a Star on Ice will be born 1964

1964: The last season for Kilius/Bäumler. They signed a professional contract for an ice show for their life after the amateur carrier. But more about that later..... The 1964 Olympic Games in Innsbruck and the World Championships in Dortmund were still to come.

IX. OLYMPISCHE WINTERSPIELE  
INNSBRUCK 1964

OLYMPIA-EISSTADION

EISKUNSTLAUF

PAARE

29.

JÄNNER

19<sup>30</sup>

UHR

TRIBÜNE  
OST

Stehplatz



ZAWADLBRÜCK

03233

S 100.-

Gelöste Karten werden nicht zurückgenommen.

(Zuzüglich 10% Vorverkaufsgebühr)

Der Benützer dieser Karte unterwirft sich der Hausordnung.

In Innsbruck  
Kilius / Bäumler won  
the silver medal  
behind  
the Russian couple  
Belousova/  
Propotopov.

Russia won 10 times  
in a row the title  
in pairs skating.

IX. OLYMPISCHE WINTERSPIELE  
INNSBRUCK 1964

OLYMPIA-EISSTADION

EISKUNSTLAUF

KÜR – DAMEN

2.

FEBER

16<sup>30</sup>

UHR

1. RANG  
OST

7

REIHE

35

SITZ S 250.-



ZAWADLBRÜCK

Gelöste Karten werden nicht zurückgenommen.

(Zuzüglich 10% Vorverkaufsgebühr)

Der Benützer dieser Karte unterwirft sich der Hausordnung.

Entrance-Tickets for  
women's single,  
free skating and for  
pairs free dance  
competition at the  
Olympic Games 1964  
in Innsbruck.



Belousova / Protopopov

Kilius / Bäumler

Wilkes / Revell



Bottom imperforated edge piece

Here a lady from Bulgaria performing  
a deer jump at that woman's free skating

At their last performance in Dortmund Kilius/Bäumler won  
the World Championship title - Belousova/Protopopov silver.

The *original autograph* received the exhibitor personally from Hans-Jürgen Bäumler.



## 4.2 Championships and Olympic Games – a Star on Ice will be born 1965-66

After the 1964 Olympic Games, the German skating pair Kilius / Bäumlner had to give back their silver medal, as they had already signed a professional contract before the Games. In 1987 they received their medals back.

After the end of the career of Kilius/Bäumlner the Russians Bolousova/ Protopopov won the 1965 European Championships in Moscow.....



...just like at the EM



in Bratislava one year later.



Absender:  
Expéditeur:

Winnfried Ratschkowski  
Lübeck  
Schönböckener Straße 9a

24

Postleitzahl

(Straße und Hausnummer oder Postfach)

MIT LUFTPOST  
PAR AVION



POSTKARTE – Antwortkarte  
CARTE POSTALE – réponse

Deutschland.

Herrn O. Mengebier,

Halle - Saale,

Seebener Str. 31.

DDR.  
402

Postleitzahl

(Straße und Hausnummer oder Postfach)

Although the World Championships in Davos starts on 22.02.66 (see above advertising postmark) the postmark on the reply postcard shows 21.02.66. It was sent to the GDR by airmail. The stamp (Displacement) for the airmail surcharge was not recognised by the GDR-Post and was therefore blackened. Postal war.

Gabriele Seyfert (GDR) won silver at her first participation at a world championship – in Davos 1966.

## 4.2 Championships and Olympic Games – a Star on Ice will be born 1968-71

1965 the IOC decided to end the all-German team (FRG/GDR) due to ongoing quarrels between the both teams.



Sports-Press-Picture from Walter Rohrlapper, Leipzig

The graphic artists Dietrich Dorfstecher and Rudolf Platzer designed the DDR sports stamps for the Winter Games in Grenoble 1968.

For the first time GDR and FRG sent to the Olympic Games in Grenoble their own teams.

Left: Gaby Seyfert on top of the winner's podium. She was the first woman who jumps the triple "Rittberger" jump.

Next page: Jutta Müller is the most successful figure skating coach of all time. First, she led her daughter, Gaby Seyfert, to two World Championship titles (1969-1970).

ard Bahn

# SKI-WEIS

1969

SPORT-JAHRES-MEISTER  
NR.1 - 21. JAHRGANG - 3. MÄRZ 1969  
Postverlagsort NURNBERG J3972

*Erfolgreichste Eislaufer-Mutti in Europa ist Frau Müller-Seyfert aus Karlmarxstadt (Chemnitz)*



**Sonja Morgenstern**

**Christine Errath**

**Gabriele Seyfert**  
Europa- und Weltmeisterin

## 4.2 Championships and Olympic Games – a Star on Ice will be born 1971

Championships were very popular in the 1970's. European Championships 1971 were again hosted by Switzerland.



One country -  
three languages.  
*The machine cancellation shows advertisement for the European Championship in Zurich 1971 in German – French and Italian was also available.*

The World Champions 1971 were searched in Lyon / France.  
The lucky winner were Ondre Nepela and Beatrix Schuba (AT) in single's and Irina Rodnina / Alexei Ulanow (RUS) in pairs and Ljudmila Pachomowa / Alexander Gorschkow (Rus).



*Reply cards: Postal-Cards reply were used in intergovernmental postal traffic until 01.07.1972. Here is a Postal-Card reply from Lyon (F) to Bremen (D) with a German Post stamp to domestic postage.*

## 4.2 Championships and Olympic Games – a Star on Ice will be born 1973-76

In 1973 the European Championships took place in the city of Cologne. The city council made marketing for this popular event - they used a sender's meter mark with a beautiful skate boot.



This sender's meter mark was used on the first day of the European Championship on 06th Feb 73.



The winner in men's single was Ondrej Nepela (CSR). He holds 5 x EM-titles 1969-73; 3 x WM-titles 1971-73 and Olympic gold 1972. After his amateur career he was Professional at Holiday on Ice and later he was the coach of Claudia Leistner, Mannheim – European Champion 1989.



*Accident in printing: less red colour*



*issued stamp*

Ice Dance became an Olympic discipline at the games in Innsbruck 1976 as a new figure skating discipline

A milestone in Ice Dance development was reached with the ice dancing couple Jane Torvill and Christopher Dean GB



They interpreted the music of Ravel's Bolero in free skating as a continuous piece and won Olympic Gold in Sarajevo 1984 with a score of 6.0.

## 4.2 Championships and Olympic Games – a Star on Ice will be born 1980

In the 1980s figure skating became very popular because of the change in costumes and the choice of music. It turned from the rather conservative and sometimes staid figure skating to ice ART skating, where emphasis was placed on expression and creativity. It became more colourful.

Norbert-Schramm was the main contributor to this development.

His coach was Erich Zeller. The Second World War destroyed the sporting future of Erich Zeller. As an athlete, he was never able to participate in World championships, European championships or the Olympic Games.

His coaching career began in 1956. His first pupil was Hans-Jürgen Bäuml. Erich Zeller became the most successful West German figure skating coach. His pupils won 25 European and 25 World Championship titles and 42 medals at 7 Olympic Games, e.g. Hans-Jürgen Bäuml and Marika Kilius, Dagmar Lurz and Norbert Schramm. From 1970 to 1985 he was national figure skating coach. He was also President of the World Coaches' Association.



*He had to wear this ID-Card with picture in the ice centre in Sarajevo for training*



*Borderline Material*

One of the pupils of Erich Zeller was Norbert Schramm. He attracted attention with his extravagant choreographies and his "Norbert Schramm pirouette" in the 80<sup>th</sup>



## 4.2 Championships and Olympic Games – a Star on Ice will be born 1983-88

Unforgettable – 1984 in Sarajevo and 1988 in Calgary:  
The great success of Katarina Witt and Jutta Müller, the  
couch of Katarina Witt (GDR).

At the 1983 European Championships in Dortmund,  
Norbert Schramm (FRG) won the men's title, while  
Katarina Witt (GDR) became European champion.  
This was her first title at international championships.  
She won nearly every title between 1984 and 1988.



Borderline material



At the EM in Dortmund all couches, athletes and press  
had to wear this ID-Card from the local security company. This is the original card from Jutta Müller, Coach of GDR.



In this Olympic Stadium in Sarajevo-Zetra won Katarina Witt her first gold medal at Olympics.  
She won also the next Olympic Games in Calgary

In 1984 the Federal Republic of Germany and West Berlin were considered as foreign country for the Post of GDR.  
The postage for international service letter was 35 Pf. and the express fee was 50 Pf.

The last Winter Olympics with two German teams took place in Calgary in 1988. At that time, no one had any  
idea that there would be only one German team at the next Games in 1992.....

## 4.2 Championships and Olympic Games – a Star on Ice will be born 1990's

The 1990's - the decade with the triple jumps.



Japan's Midori Ito (World Champion 1989) was almost unbeatable as she was able to do triple jumps. At the 1991 World Championships she jumped so high that she landed behind the rail in a television camera.

In Albertville 1992 she was the first woman to jump a triple Axel (3 1/2 revolutions).

In 1992 in Albertville (FR) and in 1994 in Lillehammer (NO) Winter Olympics were held. This was the first time the Winter and Summer Games were separated.

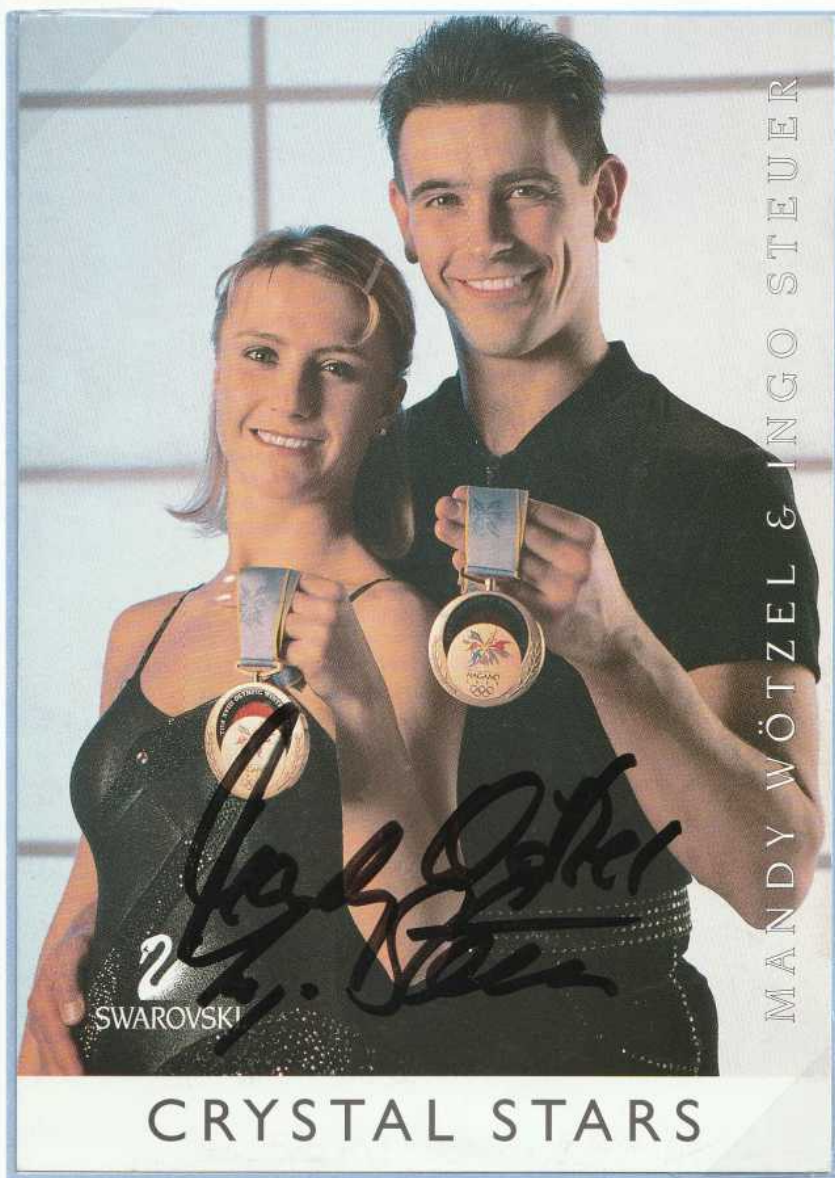
Also, since 1992 there are no more compulsory competitions at Olympics.



Nancy Kerrigan (USA) became famous in 1994 in Lillehammer as the victim of an iron bar attack by her opponent Tonya Harding (USA).



100 kroner silver coin from Norway with miring PP (polished plate = reflective background, matt relief)



6,0 - the dream of every Skater.

In order to make the subjectively evaluated sport of figure skating more transparent and objective, the ISU (Intern. Skating Union) has developed a new scoring system that has replaced the "old" system (now called the "6.0 system") since the 2004/2005 season.

In 1996 a couple from Chemnitz won the European- and in 1997 the World Championship Title in Pair Skating, and also the Bronze medal in 1998 at the Olympic Games in Nagano:

Mandy Wötzel and Ingo Steuer

Original Autograph from Mandy Wötzel and Ingo Steuer on a Swarovski Card



## 4.2 Championships and Olympic Games

## special competitions

In addition to the yearly championships there are even more chances to show the athletic skills.



**Special Olympics** is the world's largest sports movement for people with intellectual disabilities and multiple disabilities. It is officially recognized by the International Olympic Committee and is allowed to use the term "Olympics" worldwide. The first Special Olympics were held 1968 in Chicago and the first Winter Special Olympics were in 1977 in Colorado/USA. Figure Skating is one of the winter sports, the participants move around on an ice rink with special skates. It's not about speed, but about the artistic execution and stringing together of jumps, pirouettes and steps.



**Universiade** – also known as the World University Games – are an international multi-sport event that has been held every two years since 1959 and is organised by the Fédération Internationale du Sport Universitaire (FISU). The Winter Games includes Figure Skating.

**Youth Olympic Games** made their debut in Innsbruck 2012 and the II. Winter Youth Olympic Games were held in Lillehammer from 12 to 21 February 2016. There were in Figure Skating a Girls-, Boys-, Pairs-, Ice Dance and a Team-Competition.



The **Golden Pirouette** (Spin) in Zagreb is an annual figure skating competition in which international figure skaters participate. In 2017, this competition took place for the 50th time.

## 4.2 Championships and Olympic Games

## Ups and Downs

It's a long road to fame. Since the early childhood you have to train hours and hours every day. And on the way there is not only success. Often you will also fail. But then you have to get up and keep going on.



There are tears when the jumps don't work or the judges were unfair. More training or may be a new trainer will help and next year you will have success again.



And sometimes you are involuntarily stopped by injuries. Unfortunately, injuries are always to be expected. *This press photo from Associated Press* has a text on the back: "Shortly before the end of her training, the well-known skater Cecilia Colledge suffered a leg injury that calls into question her participation in the women's competitions in Prague at the world championships 1939". and shows Megan Taylor (left), Cecilia Colledge (middle), Phil Taylor, Cecilia's mother and Mr. Gerschwin, the trainer of Cecilia, in her hotel room on 10<sup>th</sup> of February 1939 in Prague. She wasn't able to participate and Megan Taylor won the gold medal.

### 4.3 Awards for the best Amateur

### Athletes of the Year

The dream of every figure skater - to stand on top of the podium. Award ceremonies are held directly after the competition. In addition, top athletes can be honoured in various ways for their sporting achievements.

Ria Baran-Falk was awarded the title of "Sportswoman of the Year" (in 1950-1952) and in 1951 she was also awarded the title of "Sportsman of the Year" together with her skating partner and husband Paul Falk.

Marika Kilius was also voted Sportswoman of the Year as a pair skater - in 1959.

The title is awarded by vote of sport magazines and sport reporters.



*These plaques were presented to the Baran-Falk couple at the election for Sportsman of the Year 1951.*

*Unique!*

### 4.3 Awards for the best Amateur

### Fan Mail

Which sportsman doesn't like to receive it - fan mail.



Photo of Hans-Jürgen Bäumler (pairs skating) with plenty of fan mail



Fan mail envelope to Katarina Witt from the capitalist USA to the socialist GDR

Budapest, 1994. II. 23.

Lieber Joachim!

Ich habe Ihren Brief aus mitte Februar bekommen, deshalb beantworte ich es nur jetzt.

Beiliegend schicke ich Ihnen die beiden aufnahmen mit unterschritten zurück.

Neben an erwähne ich, dass Winterolympiade 1932 nicht in Los Angeles, sondern in Lake Placid und ebenso Winterolympiade 1936 nicht in Berlin sondern in Garmisch. Partenkirchen war (wie Sie es geschrieben haben)

Ich bin schon 87 Jahre alt und alle meine Sportkameraden sind gestorben.

Bedanke die Neujahr glückwünschen und - es ist besser zu spät, als nie - wünsche Ihnen auch alles Gutes und Gesundheit!  
(Sie sind sicher noch jung)

Herrliche Grüsse von  
Rotter Emilia  
(dr. Szmolár Pálne)

*Reply letter written by Emilia Rotter (Hungary) to return of autograph-cards*

Emilia Rotter + László Szollás were pair skater from Hungary and they won a lot of medals betw. 1930-1936

Next page:

Another kind of Award: Ernst Baier was not only inducted into the Hall of Fame, but he was also awarded the Gold Badge of Honour 1970 by the German Skating Union (DEU).

*The certificate of honour from DEU for Ernst Baier for exceptional performance - Unique.*



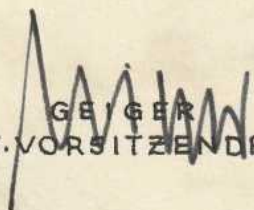
DEUTSCHE EISLAUF-UNION<sup>E.V.</sup>

# ehrenurkunde

**HERRN  
ERNST BAIER**

wird in Würdigung seiner Verdienste  
um den Eiskunstlauf die  
**EHRENNADEL IN GOLD**  
der Deutschen Eislauf-Union  
verliehen.

MÜNCHEN, DEN 1. 9. 1970

  
GEIGER  
1. VORSITZENDER



## 5.Stars on Ice – from Sport to Profession

### 5.1 Film stars

**Sonja Henie**

The best ice skaters in the world turn their sport into profession and usually start their professional career in a film production and/or an ice revue.

The most successful figure skater until nowadays was **Sonja Henie** from Norway (3 Olympic victories). She was discovered as an actress and starred in 20<sup>th</sup> Fox Century Films in the 1930/1940er years.



*Rare sender's meter mark of Deutsche Fox Film AG from 1938 – only few day's used for advertisement*



front



back (copy)

The above sender's meter mark can also be found *on the telephone card* on the occasion of the Lillehammer Games by Briefmarken Spiegel.

Next page: *You can see the film programme of "One in a million"* German title: Die Eiskönigin (Ice Queen)

Illustrierter  
**Film-Kurier**

SONJA  
HENIE



Die  
Eiskönigin



## 5.1 Film stars

## Marika Kilius/ HansJürgen Bäumler

Franz Antel, a Viennese film producer, made many films in the 1960s, including ice revue films with Marika Kilius and Hans-Jürgen Bäumler as actors.



"Die große Kür" was the first movie with Kilius/Bäumler. It is a comedy about participation in an ice revue show.



Individual stamp Marika Kilius



Individual stamp HansJürgen Bäumler



Due to the success of "Die große Kür" there was the next film "Das große Glück" two years later. The two main actors were a couple on the ice and found each other in the film. But that not happened for Kilius/Bäumler in real life.

## 5.2 Ice Revues for life after compulsory and free skate

## Vienna Ice Revue

To be a skating star in a famous ice show - it's a dream after plenty of years of hard training.

The "Vienna Ice Revue" and the American ice show „Holiday on Ice" were founded after World War II.

The ensemble included well-known former amateur figure skaters.

For "Vienna Ice Revue" most of the music was composed by Robert Stolz from 1952 onwards, the so called "Ice Operetta". A live orchestra with the possibility of interaction between ice artists and musicians created the immediacy that the audience knew and loved from musical theatre.



Vignette from Vienna Ice Skating Club

In Vienna, the performances took place at the square of the Vienna Ice Skating Club.



*an advertising machine cancellation* refers to the Vienna Ice Revue Solo highlights of the 1960s were offered by the world champions in pair skating Kilius/Bäumler as well as Olympic champion Manfred Schnelldorfer from Germany as well as the European Championship Regine Heitzer from Austria. In 1968, the three-time and so far last Austrian world champion, Emmerich Danzer, came to the Ice Revue.

The Vienna Ice Revue was the first association of Austrian athletes to travel abroad after World War II.

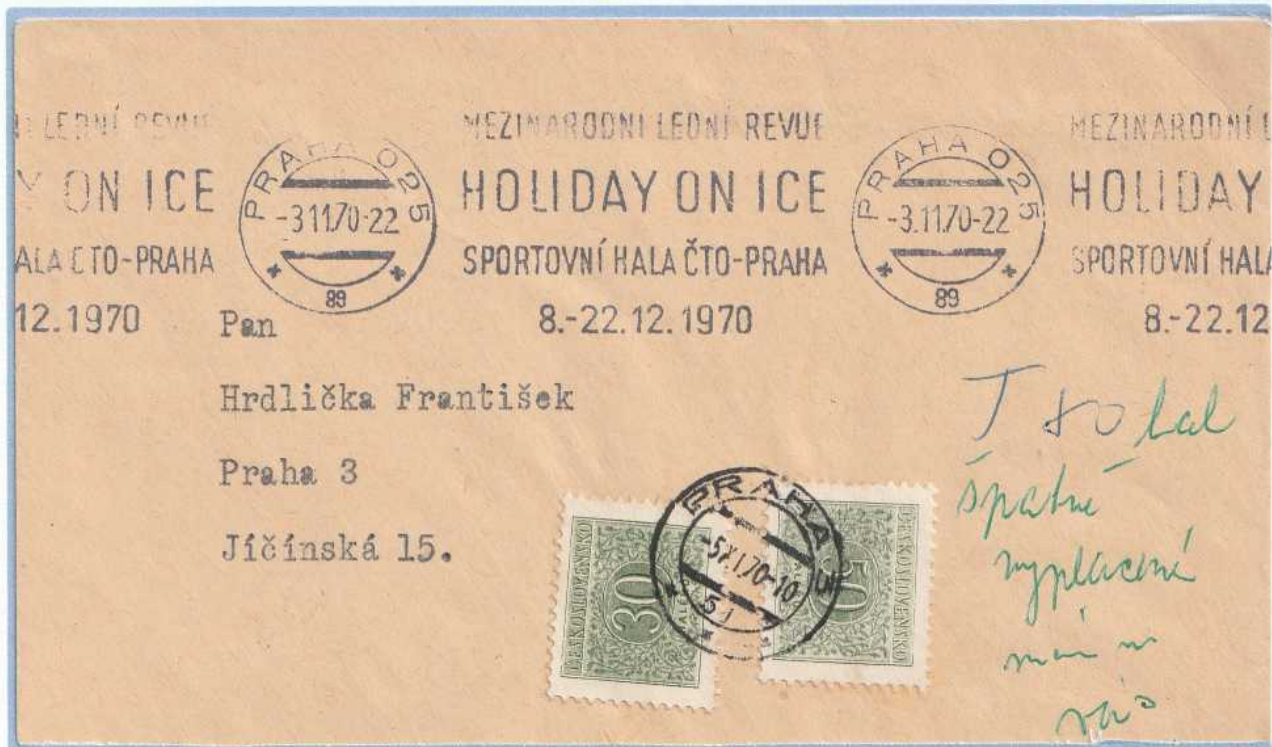


The Vienna Ice Revue is on tour in various cities - here in Brno / Czechoslovakia.

## 5.2 Ice Revues for life after compulsory and free skate

## Holiday on Ice

In the course of the 1960s, the Vienna Ice Revue slid into a financial crisis. At the beginning of the 1970s it was finally sold to the rival company "Holiday on Ice".



The American ice revue had the opportunity to perform its productions even in Eastern Europe during the time of the "Iron Curtain".

*Machine cancel Prague 1970 on unstamped local cover. Postage due with postage stamps.*



Marika Kilius and Hans-Jürgen Bäumler first performed at the Vienna Ice Revue and then at Holiday on Ice. Among other performances was "Madame Butterfly" by Puccini performed. Marika was sent "to her death" in a death spiral. As this didn't go down well with the audience, so after the death spiral she was brought back to life. Then the applause was sure.



### 5.3 Figure skating as an advertising medium

### Corporate advertising

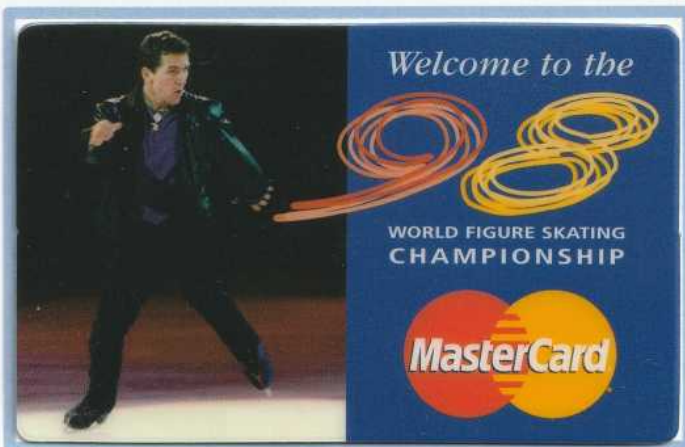
Figure skating also serves as an advertising medium.



For accessories, such as the ribbons from the company Van Engelen & Evers in Heeze (Netherlands)



and for those who use Veedol lubricants it runs like clockwork



**MASTERCARD SPOKESPERSON ELVIS STOJKO**

| BIOGRAPHY      |                                | INTERNATIONAL COMPETITIONS |                         |       |      |                      |       |
|----------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|-------|------|----------------------|-------|
| Birthdate:     | March 22, 1972                 | YEAR                       | TOURNAMENT              | PLACE | YEAR | TOURNAMENT           | PLACE |
| Birthplace:    | Newmarket, Ontario             | 1998                       | Olympic Winter Games    | 2     | 1994 | World Championships  | 1     |
| Hometown:      | Richmond Hill, Ontario         | 1997                       | ISU Championship Series | 2     | 1994 | Olympic Winter Games | 2     |
| Club:          | Mariposa Winter Club           | 1997                       | Nations Cup             | 1     | 1993 | Pretzelen            | 1     |
| Training Site: | Mariposa Winter Club           | 1997                       | Skate Canada            | 1     | 1993 | World Championships  | 1     |
| Coach:         | Dough Leigh and Michelle Leigh | 1997                       | World Championships     | 1     | 1992 | N H K Trophy         | 2     |
| Choreographer: | Utschi Keszler                 | 1996                       | ISU Championship Series | 1     | 1992 | Skate Canada         | 1     |
|                |                                | 1996                       | N H K Trophy            | 1     | 1992 | World Championships  | 3     |
|                |                                | 1996                       | Skate Canada            | 1     | 1992 | Olympic Winter Games | 7     |
|                |                                | 1996                       | World Championships     | 4     | 1991 | Skate Canada         | 1     |
|                |                                | 1995                       | N H K Trophy            | 1     | 1991 | World Championships  | 6     |
|                |                                | 1995                       | Trophy de France        | 1     | 1990 | Trophee aigue        | 3     |
|                |                                | 1995                       | World Championships     | 1     | 1990 | Skate America        | 8     |
|                |                                | 1994                       | Nations Cup             | 1     | 1990 | World Championships  | 9     |
|                |                                | 1994                       | Skate Canada            | 1     |      |                      |       |

© 1998 MasterCard International Incorporated

as well as for international companies such as MasterCard with Elvis Stojko from Canada (3 x WM)



Sponsors are persons or companies who financially support famous skaters, such as the company Artistry in Puchheim, sponsor of the German pair skaters Mandy Wötzel and Ingo Steuer, World Champions in 1997.

Often sponsors' advertisements can be found on jerseys and jackets. E.g., you can see in TV broadcast labels on clothes, when skaters wait for the judgment after their free skate (in der Tränenecke).

And at the very end: The Hall of Fame

The Hall of Fame is located together with the World Figure Skating Museum in Colorado Springs, USA. Successful figure skaters have been inducted into the Hall of Fame since 1976. Induction is the greatest honour and distinction that can be bestowed upon a skater.

Following some figure skaters who have won the most world championship titles and Olympic medals:



*The German version of his manual appeared in the Miniature Library of Sports and Games in Volume 23.*

**Ulrich Salchow**, Swede (1877-1949) was very successful with 9 European and 10 World Championship titles and an Olympic victory in 1908. In 1906 his manual for figure skating was published.

The "Salchow" jump, which he developed, is still known and jumped today.

He was inducted into the Hall of Fame in 1976.

## 5.4 Legends on the Ice - Hall of Fame

Men

**Gillis Grafström**, Swede (1893-1938).

His teacher was none other than Ulrich Salchow (see above).

Grafström was regarded as an elegant skater.

Between 1920 and 1929 he was 3 x World Champions and 3 x Olympic Champion!

He was inducted into the Hall of Fame in 1976.



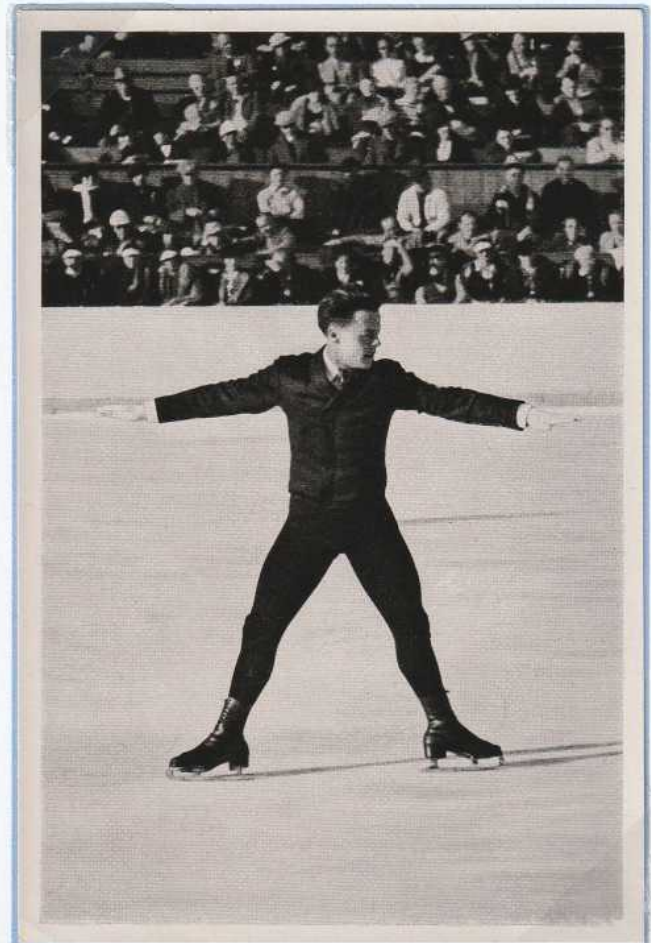
*Collector's picture no. 190 from the Olympia book of 1932*

**Karl Schäfer**, Austrian (1909-1976) - here together with Gillis Grafström (see above).

Between 1929 and 1936 he was 7 x World Champion, 8 x European Champion and 2 x Olympic champion.

He married Christine Engelmann, the daughter of the ice rink owner Eduard Engelmann and founder of the Vienna Ice Skating Club, Vienna.

He was inducted into the Hall of Fame in 1976.



**Felix Kaspar**, Austrian (1915-2003)

He trained also at the artificial ice rink of Eduard Engelmann junior. He was known for his high jumps. In 1935 he was runner-up in the European Championships behind his compatriot Karl Schäfer (see above). The following year he won the bronze medal at the Olympic Games as well as at the World Championships.

In 1937 he finally became World and European Champion and defended both titles a year later.

*Collector's picture no. 59 of the Olympia 1936 Band 1 Book*

## 5.4 Legends on the Ice - Hall of Fame

## Woman

**Sonja Henie**, Norwegian (1912-1969) won 10 world championship titles and 3 gold medals at the Olympics between 1926-1936. She was inducted into the Hall of Fame in 1976.

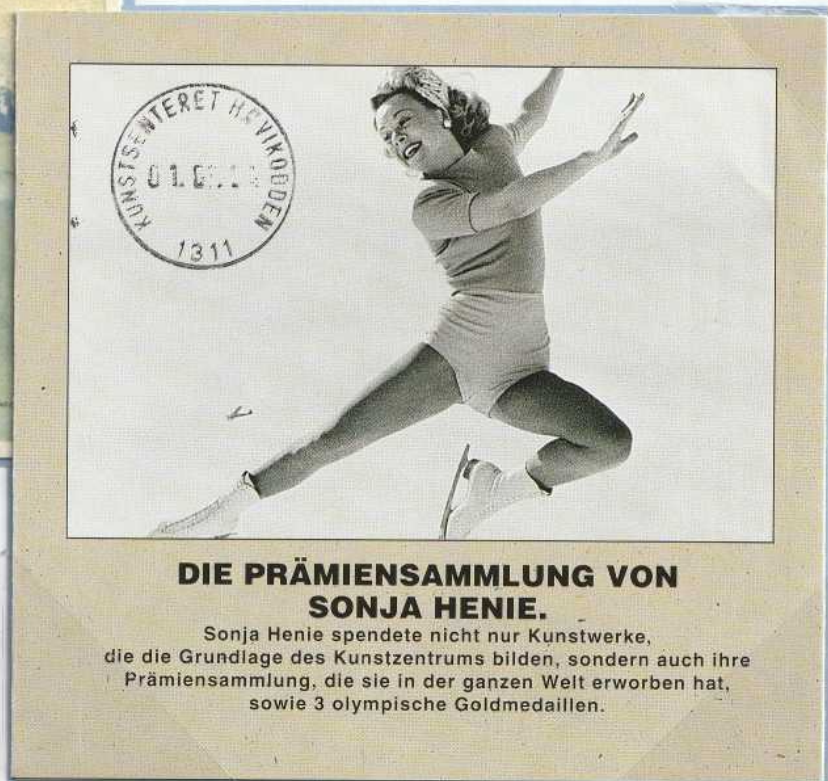
After amateur-, professional- and Hollywood careers, she married Norwegian shipowner Nils Onstad.



Painting of Sonja Henie on a postcard from Olympia-Verlag 1928 St. Moritz



Sender's meter mark for the 25<sup>th</sup> anniversary in 1993 of the Art Museum of Henie-Onstad.



Page with Sonja Henie from the museum's brochure

They created a monument with an art museum for modern art, that was also to serve as a cultural centre and shows the Olympic Medals and all the other trophies. It was inaugurated near Oslo in 1968 by Sonja Henie and King Olaf V of Norway. Nowadays the Art centre is visited by around 100,000 people each year.

## 5.4 Legends on the Ice - Hall of Fame

**Jutta Müller**, GDR (1928) Coach

Woman

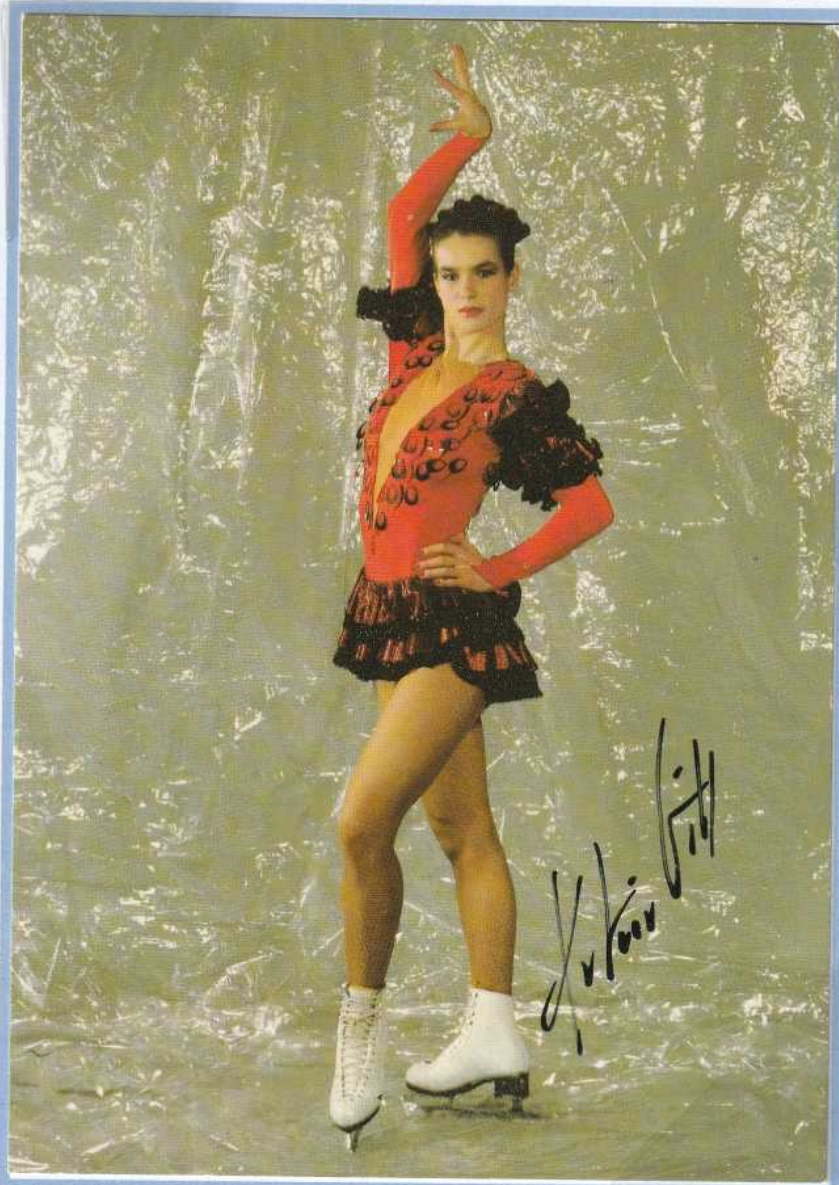
In 1955, she began her career as a figure skating coach at SC Wismut Karl-Marx-Stadt. In the following decades, she became one of the most successful coaches in the world. She first led her daughter Gabriele Seyfert to two world championship titles in 1969 and 1970. After that she coached Günter Zöller, Jan Hoffmann, Sonja Morgenstern, Marion Weber, Anett Pötzsch, Constanze Gensel, Katarina Witt, Simone Lang, Evelyn Großmann and Ronny Winkler until the reunification 1990.

Jutta Müller was honoured in the Hall of Fame for her services to figure skating in 2004.

One of the last competitions for Jutta Müller as a coach for GDR was the European Championship in Feb 1990. Her pupil Evelyn Großmann won Gold.



*The security ID-Card for Jutta Müller*



The famous **Katarina Witt**, German (1965) won two Olympic gold medals for GDR. She is a four-time World Champion and a six-time European Champion. She is only a feat away from the successes of Sonja Henie among female skaters.

In 1995 Kati Witt was inducted into the Hall of Fame.

After her ice-skating career, she worked as actress (e.g, Cameo-role in the film Toby Maguire with Tom Cruise) and for television and skated many years in Ice Shows like Holiday on Ice.

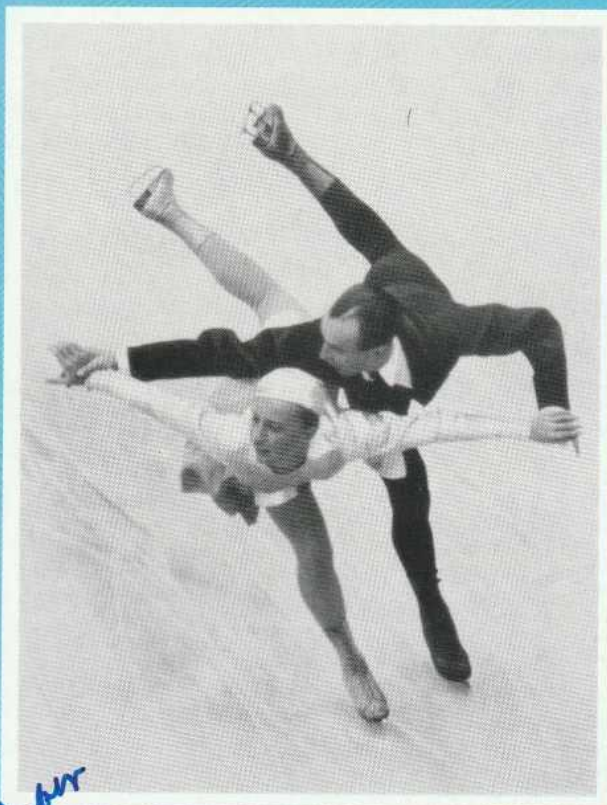
Another great success: She posed nude in December 1998 for the famous Playboy magazine in USA. It was the second ever sold-out issue of the magazine.

*Original Autograph of Katarina Witt*



# RÜCKBLICK AUF EIN EISLAUFLEBEN

ANLÄSSLICH DES  
75. GEBURTSTAGES VON MAXI HERBER-BAIER  
90. GEBURTSTAGES VON ERNST BAIER



*Maxi Herber*

*Ernst Baier*



*This brochure was released by DEU Deutsche Eislauf Union e-V. on the occasion of the anniversaries of Maxi Herber-Baier and Ernst Baier on 03<sup>rd</sup> October 1995 in Garmisch-Partenkirchen.*

*The cover of this brochure shows the original autograph of both figure skating stars of the 1930er.*

In pairs skating Herber/Baier became German champion seven times between 1934 – 1941 and European champion five times in a row from 1935 to 1939, world champion four times from 1936 to 1939 and Olympic champion in Garmisch-Partenkirchen in 1936.

Ernst Baier and Maxi Herber revolutionised pairs skating. They were the first to show parallel jumps. The pair was inducted into the Hall of Fame in 1979.

Baier is - along with the British Madge Syers, who achieved this in 1908 - one of only two people to win two medals in figure skating at one and the same Olympic Games, both in individual and pairs skating.

## 5.4 Legends on the Ice - Hall of Fame

## Pairs

Irina Rodnina, Soviet Union (1949), is the most successful pair skater in figure skating history.

She won with her partners Alexei Ulanov and then Alexander Saizew between 1969 and 1980 only gold medals (10 x World, 11 x Europe and 3 x Olympic-Titles)

She was inducted into the Hall of Fame in 1989.



Ria Baran-Falk and Paul Falk, German (1922-1968)(1921-2017) They never lost a competition. They became German champions 1947 and defended this title until 1952 and promptly became European champions in Zurich and world champions in Milan in 1951. In 1952 they defended both titles and they also won the gold medal at the 1952 Olympic Games in Oslo. They invented the lasso lift. Since 1993 "in the Hall".




### ■ PAUL FALK 24. Dez 2001

Der frühere Eiskunstläufer wurde gestern 80. In den 50er Jahren waren Paul Falk und Ria Baran (Bild) das umjubelte Traumpaar. „Wir waren Symbolfiguren. Unerkannt konnten wir nicht ins Kino gehen“, erinnert sich der Jubilar Falk, der 1952 in Oslo mit seiner Partnerin Olympiasieger im Paarlauf wurde. Als Ria Baran, die er 1951 heiratete, am 12. November 1986 starb, wurde es stiller um Falk. „Der Tod hat viel von der Legende zerstört. Die Dinge sind in den letzten Jahren nicht ganz so gelaufen, wie ich mir es vorgestellt habe“, hat der Jubilar einmal erzählt. Nach Olympia 1952 war das Paar zur Eisrevue „Holiday on Ice“ gegangen, bei der sie pro Woche 2000 Dollar Gage kassierten. Falk: „Dies wäre heute das Zwanzigfache. Wir waren eben die ersten deutschen Holiday-Stars.“ dpa

Newspaper article about Paul Falk and Ria Baran-Falk.

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 lifting the spirit  
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 figure skating to stir the imagination  
 lift the spirit and realize human potential  
 Through programs and collection  
 we strive to build an understanding  
 of figure skating as an enduring  
 meaningful athletic,  
 cultural and artistic endeavor.

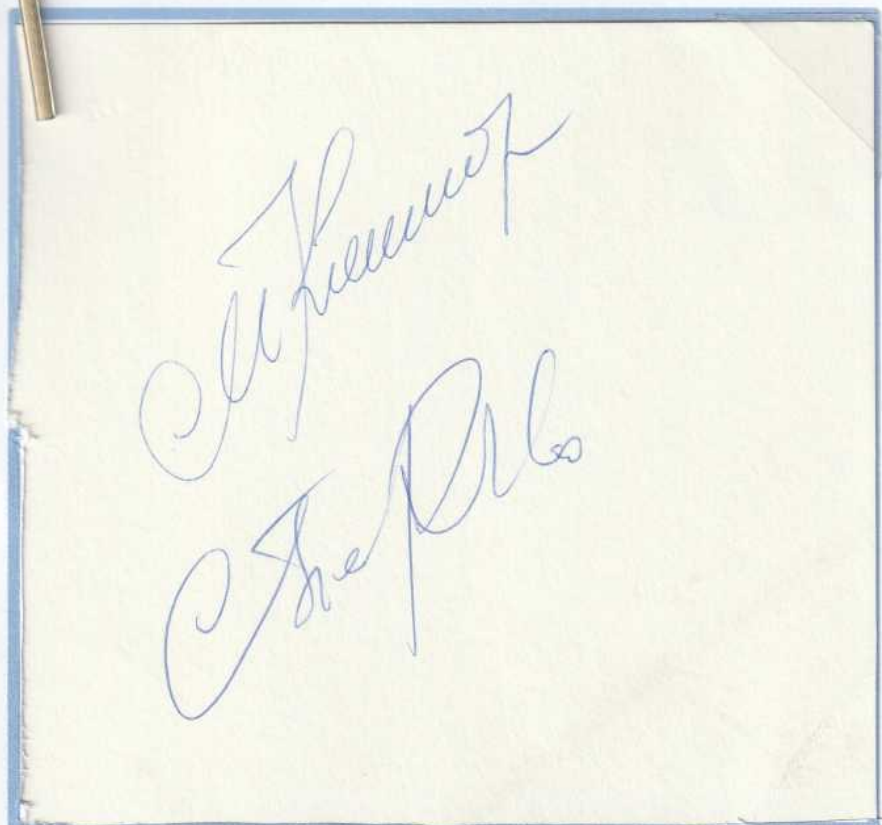


**World Figure Skating  
 Museum & Hall of Fame**

20 First Street  
 Colorado Springs, CO 80906 USA  
 Tel: 719.635.5200

[www.worldskatingmuseum.org](http://www.worldskatingmuseum.org)

**Ludmilla Pachomova**, Soviet Union (1946–1986) and her husband **Alexander Gorshkov** (1946-2022) left their mark on the first ice dance championships. Between 1970 and 1976 they won 6 x the World and 6 x the European Championships and 1 x the Olympic Ice Dance competition. In 1988 they were inducted into the Hall of Fame.



Autograph from Marina Klimova & Sergei Ponomarenko (Rus)

Here is a bookmark of the World Figure Skating Museum & Hall of Fame in Colorado Springs USA

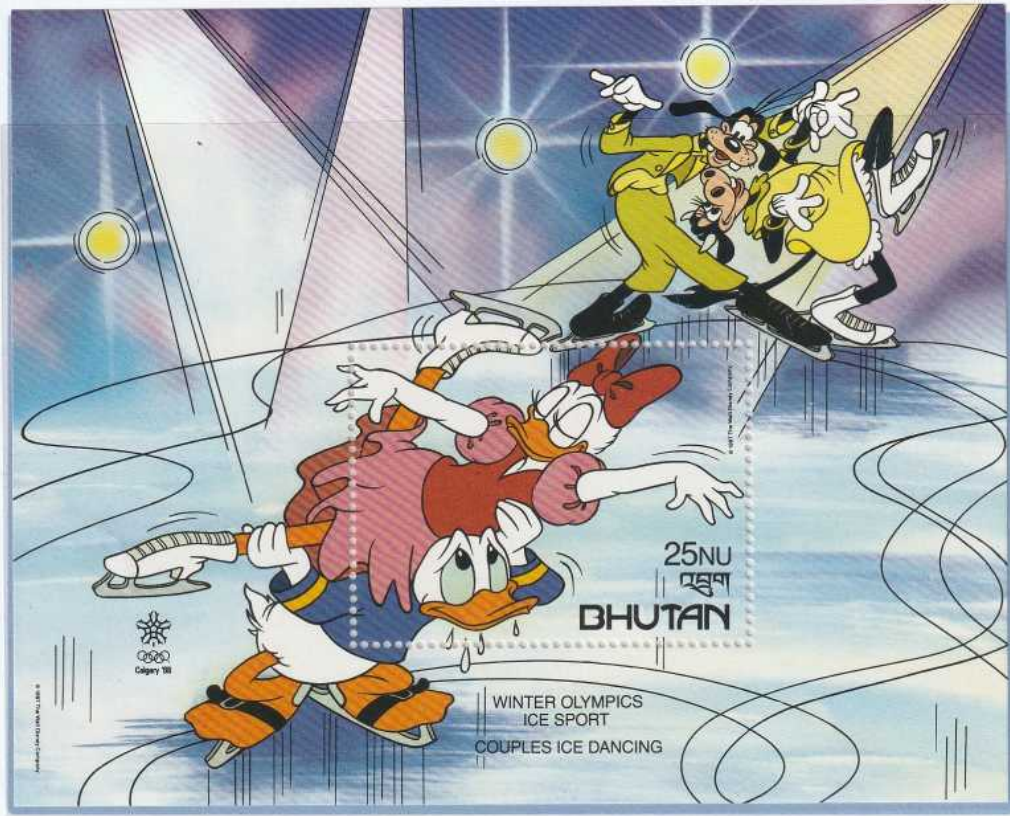
Normally every year new ice stars will be inducted – except the years since 2020.

The couple (on Ice and in private life) won every title in Ice Dance (especially in 1992 with Olympic Gold) and they are “members” in the Hall of Fame since 2000.

## 5.4 Legends on the Ice - Hall of Fame

## Applause

In the end - fame and applause will be the reward after years of hard-work training and a lot of competitions.



*Borderline* Donald Duck sweats a lot to be a good figure skating partner for Daisy.....



**Resumé:** Figure skating is hard-work - but with glory and applause for the best

Unfortunately, the exhibitor, who was a figure skater in her youth, wasn't inducted into the Hall of Fame 😊