



M. Bulatova  
D. Bielokurov

# Memorabilia

*in Olympic Culture and Heritage*





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# Foreword of the President of the National Olympic Committee of Ukraine

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The Olympic Games are a grandiose phenomenon, one of the most stable and significant cultural traditions in human history. The Olympic Games, which began in Ancient Greece, have survived thousands of years, becoming a fact of global importance that occupies an extremely essential place in world culture.

The Olympic legacy is not a story set in stone. It is a living spirit that is passed down from generation to generation, inspiring achievement, uniting people of different cultures and nations. It is the embodiment of strength, courage, fair play and the pursuit of excellence, leaving its mark not only on the sports arenas, but also in the hearts of millions.

The International Olympic Committee, together with UNESCO, carries out a great deal of work to promote the cultural heritage of the Olympic movement through various projects, initiatives and educational programs aimed at uniting sports, culture and education. Particular attention is paid to the preservation and presentation of artifacts, documents and symbols related to the history of the Olympic Games. After all, it is the Olympic memorabilia, which unites Olympic medals, awards, diplomas, posters, mascots, torches and many other things that are significant witnesses of the Games, that reflects the evolution of the Olympic movement, and also embodies the unification of people of different nations around common values such as peace, friendship and equality.

The pages of the book "Memorabilia in Olympic Culture and Heritage" contain valuable educational information that serves as a kind of bridge between the past and the present, connecting the time being with the historical heritage of the Olympic Games. Undoubtedly, this bright book, imbued with the Olympic spirit, will become an integral part of Olympic education and will enrich the arsenal of the Olympic legacy.

**Vadym Guttsait,**  
Olympic champion





M. Bulatova, D. Bielokurov

## Memorabilia in Olympic Culture and Heritage



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## F OREWORD

Olympic sport is one of the most amazing phenomena in the history of mankind, a universal arena of cooperation between countries and people in the name of strengthening peace and mutual understanding between nations and promoting harmonious human development.

This understanding of Olympic sport, which defines its special role in the modern world, is determined by the humanitarian and humanistic, educational, and upbringing components of Olympism – a philosophy of life rooted in the achievements of ancient Greek civilisation and developed thanks to the efforts of humanists and educators of subsequent eras, including the modern period, based on the centuries-old history, views, and enthusiasm of Baron Pierre de Coubertin, his many supporters, and successors.

The concept of Olympism found its reflection in Olympic memorabilia (items of remembrance that are collectible, associated with personalities or events of the Olympic movement), representing a part of Culture and Olympic Heritage.

Items of memorabilia released in celebration of the Games of Olympiads and Olympic Winter Games reflects the uniqueness of the time and place in history when representatives of various countries from around the world come together to celebrate humanity.

Olympic memorabilia is an unquestionable reflection of the values of Olympism and is inextricably linked to the concept of Olympic Culture – a developing complex of accumulated human knowledge, norms, values, meanings, and models of behaviour that correspond to the conceptual issues of the Olympic Charter.

Olympic memorabilia are extremely diverse, distinguished by deep inner meaning, symbolism, cultural, artistic, and educational richness.

The Olympic memorabilia can be figuratively divided into five categories:

- the first category includes items of Olympic heritage created to announce the upcoming Games and identify them: posters, logos, torches, pictograms, badges, tickets to the ceremonies and competitions, daily official programmes, and various souvenir products bearing the logos of the respective Games;
- the second category covers the awarding memorabilia – a set of items directly related to honouring the winners and medallists of the Olympic Games, prominent representatives of the Olympic movement, and outstanding figures who have made a great contribution to the Olympic sport and celebration of the Olympic Games. This type of Olympic memorabilia includes awarding, participants, merit medals and diplomas, floristry, precious gifts, commemorative and challenge prizes in which symbolism is organically intertwined with artistic values;
- the third category of Olympic memorabilia includes historical documents, Official Reports of the Olympic Games and Olympic Winter Games;
- the fourth, most extensive category of Olympic memorabilia, embraces personal belongings and sports equipment of athletes, photographs and autographs of celebrities, diaries, items created in honour of Olympic sports stars, items that belonged to officials, etc.;
- the fifth category of Olympic memorabilia includes objects of philately, numismatics and phaleristics, deltiology, bibliophilia, cinematography, etc.

The creation of Olympic memorabilia involves teams of specialists developing unique images that reflect the time and place of the Olympics. Organising Committees of the Games initiate and conduct a special competitions to attract the best masters of their craft to create the identity and design of the Olympic Games and their quality attributes.

The book presented to you is the ninth edition in a series of encyclopedias, showcasing the rich historical and cultural heritage of Olympic sports, which publication was supported by Serhiy Bubka, IOC member and President of the NOC of Ukraine. The book includes a description of the role of the

award memorabilia in Olympic culture and heritage. It provides detailed information on the origin, rooting, and evolution of the Olympic memorabilia (medals, diplomas, prizes, and bouquets). It offers explanations of the numerous symbolic meanings contained within these awards and lists the names of their creators – outstanding masterminds and manufacturers (medalliers, designers, sculptors, artists, florists, etc.). It also highlights the historical and cultural value of these items.

The encyclopaedic nature of this edition, along with its design based on the results of detailed and comprehensive research, enables a significant expansion of the body of knowledge regarding the Olympic memorabilia, which will help to enhance the popularity and authority of Olympic sports as an important part of modern international life.

The information for this book was gathered many years bit by bit. The main sources of data were the Official Reports of the Olympic Games and Olympic Winter Games. An invaluable sources of information were the numerous articles and books by Olympic historians, published in different countries of the world, photographic materials and exhibits of Olympic museums, private collections and auctions, and, finally, the main repository of Olympic treasures – the Olympic Museum in Lausanne.

The book is intended for Olympic educators and those involved in preserving the Olympic Culture and Heritage – university students and teachers, scientists, researchers, athletes and coaches, sports journalists, officials and those who are enthusiastically interested in Olympic sports.

The authors of the book express their sincere gratitude to the International Olympic Committee, Olympic Solidarity, the Olympic Studies Centre, IOC members, International Olympic Academy, the curators of Olympic Museums, connoisseurs and collectors, members of the IOC Commission on Culture and Heritage, Olympic Academies of various countries, and, of course, Olympians, for their inspiration and support, without which the creation and publication of this book would have been impossible.







# Chapter 1. Medals





## H istorical Background

The medals of the Games of the Olympiad and the Olympic Winter Games are the most valued personal awards for athletes, something they strive for and dream about during their gruelling training sessions. However, this has not always been the case.

In ancient Greece, Olympic champions were surrounded by attention, honour, and glory. They were national heroes and became honorary citizens of their city-states. Poems and laudatory odes were composed about them. They were celebrated by their contemporaries. In the presence of numerous spectators, the victors of the Olympic competitions were crowned with wreaths made from the branches of a sacred olive tree and presented with palm twigs. The names of the winners were engraved in stone, which is why we know the names of the heroes of the Olympic competitions of ancient Hellas. It is well known that during 292 Games of the Olympiad held in ancient Greece, no award medals were ever produced or given.

In modern times, the tradition of awarding medals to the winners of the Olympic Games was started from the 1896 Games of the I<sup>st</sup> Olympiad in Athens, winners were awarded silver medals for the first place, and athletes who came second were awarded medals made of copper or bronze.

At the 1900 Games of the II<sup>nd</sup> Olympiad in Paris, for the first time, medals were awarded to the champions and to the second and third-place finishers. For this purpose, an award plaque (i.e., a rectangular-shaped medal) was created from gilded silver, silver, and bronze respectively.

On three occasions in Olympic history – at the 1904 Games of the III<sup>rd</sup> Olympiad in St. Louis, the 1908 Games of the IV<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in London, and the 1912 Games of the V<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Stockholm – winners and medallists were awarded medals made of pure gold, silver, and bronze. This tradition symbolically reflects the golden, silver, and bronze ages in human history.







After World War I, the financial situation did not allow the continuation of the traditions of awarding winners and medalists established at previous Games. Therefore, on the eve of the 1920 Games of the VII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Antwerp, it was decided that winners, first and second runners-up in individual sports would be awarded medals made of gilded silver, silver, and bronze. In team sports, the members of the winning team received gilded silver medals, while only the captains of the second and third-place teams received silver and bronze medals respectively.

At all subsequent Games of the Olympiads and the Olympic Winter Games, the winners of the competitions were awarded gilded silver medals, athletes who came second were awarded silver medals, and those who came third received bronze medals.

Moreover, since 1992, additional materials have been used in the design of award medals to symbolise the host country and add a unique touch to the medals. For instance, the award medals for the XVI<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1992 in Albertville (France) included Lalique glass crystal, reminiscent of the Savoie mountains. The innovation in the award medals for the XVII<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1994 in Lillehammer was the use of sparagmite granite, abundant in Norway. The reverse side of the award medals for the 2008 Games of the XXIX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Beijing was adorned with a jade disk. The award medals for the XXII<sup>nd</sup> Olympic Winter Games 2014 in Sochi featured transparent polycarbonate inserts.

Over the years, shapes of the award and participant medals changed. At the 1900 Games of the II<sup>nd</sup> Olympiad in Paris, the traditional round shape award medal was replaced by a rectangular plaquette. The participant medal for the 1904 Games of the III<sup>rd</sup> Olympiad in St. Louis was octagonal; for the III<sup>rd</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1932 in Lake Placid, the 1936 Games of the XI<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Berlin, the XVII<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1994 in Lillehammer and the XIX<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 2002 in Salt Lake City – in the form of a plaquette. The participant medal for the 2016 Games of the XXXI<sup>st</sup> Olympiad in Rio de Janeiro had an irregular shape.







The award medals were presented to athletes in specially prepared boxes. In some cases, the award medals were attached to ribbons for wearing on the chest. The first ever case of a ribbon being attached to an award medal was recorded at the 1896 Games of the 1<sup>st</sup> Olympiad in Athens. In 1904 in St. Louis, the medal was attached to a coloured ribbon with an English safety pin to secure it to the athlete's chest. The organisers chose a ribbon in the colours of the national flag, a practice repeated for the commemorative medal of the 1912 Games of the V<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Stockholm and the award medal for the IX<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1964 in Innsbruck. Later, ribbons in the colours of the five Olympic rings or the colours of distinct Olympics were used.

In 1960, the organisers of the Games of the XVII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Rome first produced thin bronze chains in the shape of an olive twig so that the medals could be worn around the athletes' necks. Interestingly, to safeguard against unforeseen circumstances, the organisers provided scissors to the girls presenting the medals so they could quickly cut the chains if necessary. However, the idea was well-received, and chains were subsequently used multiple times, including at the 1972 Games of the XX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Munich and the 1976 Games of the XXI<sup>st</sup> Olympiad in Montreal. In other cases, at the Games of the Olympiads and at the Olympic Winter Games, the medals are attached to decorative ribbons and hung on the athletes' necks during the Victory Ceremonies.

The medals of the Olympic Winter Games never had a common design. The shapes of the winter Games' medals have been more varied, the size – generally larger, they are thicker, and heavier than those for the Games of Olympiad.







But at most modern Olympic Games, medals have served as recognition not only for the winners of competitions. To honour the vast number of people involved in the organisation and conduct of the Olympic festivities, participant medals and commemorative medals have been used.

All athletes, VIPs, officials, and participants at each Games receive a participant medal, which should not be confused with award or commemorative medals. Participant medals, presented since the first modern Olympic Games, are a key part of all Olympic collections.

A commemorative medal is usually issued to mark a specific event. For example, a large number of commemorative medals were issued to mark the World Expositions of 1900 and 1904, during which the Games of the II<sup>nd</sup> and III<sup>rd</sup> Olympiad were held in Paris and St. Louis, respectively. Such medals are also dedicated to the Opening Ceremony of the Games and the inauguration of Olympic venues. Sometimes medals are issued in honour of the host city of the Games.

At many Games, commemorative medals have honoured all those who contributed to the organisation of the Olympic festivities, such as participants in the Olympic Torch Relay, volunteers, participants in the Olympic Arts Festival, police officers, and others.

Souvenir medals, which have become a highlight of many Olympic Games, are also of a special kind.

Leading medaliers, sculptors, and designers of their time have been involved in the creation and design of the Olympic medals. The creators of the first medals at the 1896 Games of the I<sup>st</sup> Olympiad were the French sculptor and medalier Jules-Clément Chaplain and the Greek artist Nikiforos Lytras.





Sometimes, a medal design was so successful that it was used as the basis for the medals of several other Games. This was the case with the design of the award medal by the aforementioned Jules-Clément Chaplain, which was reused for the award medals of the unofficial 1906 Games in Athens. The obverse design of the award medal by the Australian sculptor and medalier Sir Bertram Mackennal was used at the 1908 Games of the IV<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in London and the 1912 Games of the V<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Stockholm. The obverse design of the participant medal, also created by Sir Bertram Mackennal, was repeated at the 1908 Games, the 1912 Games, and the 1948 Games of the XIV<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in London.

The reverse design of the award medal, created by the Austrian medalier and designer Arthur Seliger, was used at the IX<sup>th</sup> and XII<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games, held in Innsbruck in 1964 and 1976 respectively.

However, the most frequently used design for the award medals "Trionfo" was created by the Italian artist, sculptor, and medalier, Professor Giuseppe Cassioli of Florence: the obverse side of the medal was used from 1928 to 2000, and the reverse from 1928 to 1968. The competition saw this design used for more than 70 and 40 years respectively.

After 76 years in 2004 the Greek designer Elena Votsi introduced a new styled medal depicting the Panathenaicos stadium. This new obverse design remains in use from 2004 to 2024.

The custom to change the reverse of the Olympic medal started in 1972 in Munich. Since then the Organising Committee of the host city has been given the freedom of the design of the reverse, with the IOC giving final approval.







All the main rules for awarding medals are stipulated in the Olympic Charter. Awarding medals to winners is based on their ranking: for first and second place, medals made of 925 sterling silver are awarded, with the winner's medal being covered with six grams of pure gold; for third place, athletes are awarded bronze medals. The parameters for the award medal were established: a diameter of about 60 mm and a thickness of 3 mm.

Today, the design of the Games of the Olympiad medals must incorporate certain visual elements defined by the International Olympic Committee and the Games' Organising Committee, with final approval belonging to the International Olympic Committee. The medal must depict the Greek goddess of victory, the Olympic emblem, the full name of the Olympic Games, the name of the sport or event, and the emblem of the Games' Organising Committee. Additionally, they must reflect the visual image and cultural and aesthetic elements selected by the Organising Committee. For example, the medals for the 2008 Games of the XXIX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Beijing combine metal with jade.

In this chapter of the book, we invite readers to learn about the history of Olympic medals – award, commemorative, and souvenir – which are the most important memorabilia of the modern Olympic movement.







# The Games of the I<sup>st</sup> Olympiad. Athens, 1896

The organisers of the Games of the I<sup>st</sup> Olympiad of the modern era, held in Athens in 1896, prepared medals to reward the winners and the athletes who finished second, in contrast to the ancient Games, where just the victor was awarded a wreath made of sacred olive branches, a palm twig, and red woollen ribbons.

The creator of the award medal was the French sculptor and medalier Jules-Clément Chaplain. The Paris Mint (Monnaie de Paris) produced approximately 100 copies.

At the first Games of the modern era, medals were awarded to winners (a silver medal weighing 62 g, with a diameter of 48 mm and a thickness of 4 mm) and athletes who finished in second place (a copper or bronze medal weighing 50 g, with a diameter of 50 mm and a thickness of 4 mm.) Medals were not awarded to the athletes who finished third.

On the obverse of the award medal, the head of Olympian Zeus, crowned with a wreath of olive branches (a copy of the Pheidias masterpiece), is depicted. He holds a globe in his hand, above which the winged Greek Goddess of victory Nike rises, holding a twig of olive in her hands. On the left, the inscription "Olympia" is visible, and on the right, the name of the medal's creator "J.-C. Chaplain." On the reverse side, the Acropolis of Athens is depicted, with the inscription in Greek at the bottom "International Olympic Games in Athens 1896."

The award medals were placed in leather presentation cases. Sometimes, the medal was attached to an English pin, adorned with a decorative bow.



*Jules-Clément Chaplain – a French sculptor, one of the best medaliers in France, member of the Academy of Fine Arts, creator of the award medal of the 1896 Games of the I<sup>st</sup> Olympiad*







Award medal for the winner of the 1896 Games of the 1<sup>st</sup> Olympiad in Athens. Design: Jules-Clément Chaplain. Manufacturer: Monnaie de Paris. Silver. Weight: 62 g. Diameter: 48 mm. Thickness: 4 mm



Award medal for the second place at the Olympic Games, 1896. Design: Jules-Clément Chaplain. Manufacturer: Monnaie de Paris. Bronze. Weight: 50 g. Diameter: 50 mm. Thickness: 4 mm



Award Olympic medals in Athens 1896 were presented in leather cases

Award medal of the 1896 Games of the 1<sup>st</sup> Olympiad attached to an English pin, adorned with a decorative bow, and the presentation case



◀ Award medal for the winner of the 1896 Games of the 1<sup>st</sup> Olympiad in Athens, on a decorative ribbon in the colours of the national flag of Greece. This was the first instance of using a ribbon for an Olympic medal





◀ *Commemorative medal of the 1896 Games, Athens. Design: K. Houtopoulos. Manufacturer: Wilhelm Pittner Mint, Vienna. Brass. Weight: 10.9 g. Diameter: 29 mm. Thickness: 2 mm*

A commemorative participant medal was created for athletes, contributors to the Games, judges, organisers, and VIPs. The medal was designed by the Greek artist Nikiforos Lytras and manufactured by the Wilhelm Pittner Mint, Vienna, Austria.

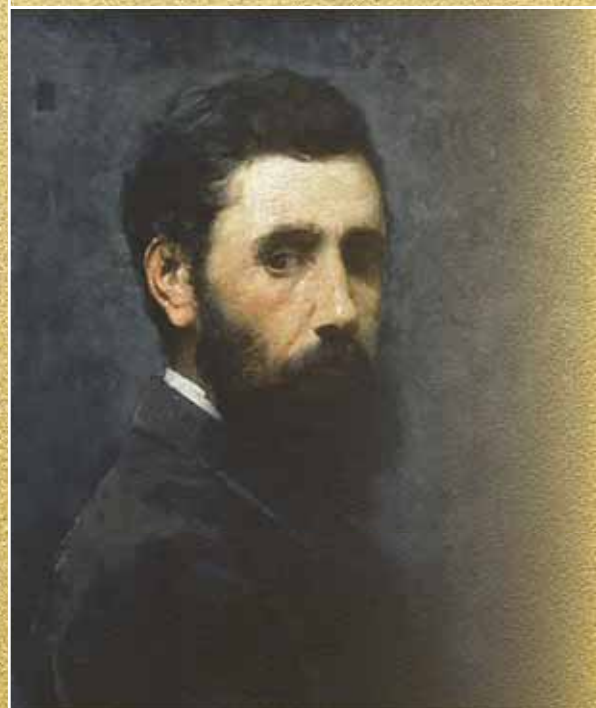
The medals, weighing 58 g, with a diameter of 50 mm and a thickness of 4 mm, were produced in gilt bronze, silver-plated bronze, and bronze.

On the obverse of the medal, the figure of the goddess of victory, holding a winner's olive wreath in her outstretched right hand and a sceptre in her left hand, is depicted. Beside her is a Phoenix, emerging from flames, symbolising the revival of the Olympic Games. Above the woman's head is an ancient temple in the rays of the rising sun. On the right is an inscription in Greek "Olympiad in Athens," and at the bottom, "Olympic Games 776 BC, 1896 AD, Athens." On the reverse side, the edge of the medal is adorned with olive twigs, decoratively tied with a ribbon, in the centre is a small five-pointed star, and the Greek inscription is written in five lines "International Olympic Games, Athens 1896." In small letters, the name of the engraver and the place where the medal was made is marked "W. Pittner, Vienna."

The medals were placed in presentation cases with velvet lining inside.

A total of 20,000 participant medals were produced, some of which were awarded to participants of the Games, while others were sold to commemorate such an important event in history as the International Olympic Games.

A commemorative medal dedicated to the venue of the great sports celebration – the Panathenaic or Kallimarmaro stadium – was designed by K. Houtopoulos and issued to pay tribute to the Games of the 1<sup>st</sup> Olympiad. The inscription on the upper edge mentions the names of Herodes Atticus, the first Roman consul of Greek origin who rebuilt the stadium in marble (144 AD), and Georgios Averoff, who provided funding for the refurbishing of the Panathenaic stadium for the Games of the modern era. On the reverse side of the medal is an olive wreath, decoratively tied with a ribbon, similar to an ancient Olympic award, and the dates of the ancient (776 BC) and modern (1896 AD) Olympic Games.



*Self-portrait of Nikiforos Lytras – Greek artist, patriarch of modern Greek painting, who created commemorative medals for the first Olympic Games of the modern era*





Commemorative participant medal of the 1896 Games of the 1<sup>st</sup> Olympiad in Athens, in a presentation case. Design: Nikiforos Lytras. Manufacturer: Wilhelm Pittner Mint, Vienna. Gilt bronze. Weight: 58 g. Diameter: 50 mm. Thickness: 4 mm



Commemorative participant medal of the 1896 Games of the 1<sup>st</sup> Olympiad in Athens. Design: Nikiforos Lytras. Manufacturer: Wilhelm Pittner Mint, Vienna. Silver-plated bronze. Weight: 58 g. Diameter: 50 mm. Thickness: 4 mm



Commemorative participant medal of the 1896 Games of the 1<sup>st</sup> Olympiad in Athens. Design: Nikiforos Lytras. Manufacturer: Wilhelm Pittner Mint, Vienna. Bronze. Weight: 58 g. Diameter: 50 mm. Thickness: 4 mm





For the 1900 Games of the II<sup>nd</sup> Olympiad in Paris, award plaquettes, participant medals, and commemorative medals were prepared by the Organising Committee of the Games.

The award plaquette of the Games of the II<sup>nd</sup> Olympiad was created by the French sculptor, engraver, and medalier Frédéric Vernon and produced by the Paris Mint (Monnaie de Paris).

Since these Games were the first in Olympic history to award medals to the winner, first and second runners-up, corresponding award plaquettes were made from gilded silver (weighing 57 g), silver (weighing 55 g), and bronze (weighing 54 g). The plaquette had dimensions of 42x60 mm and a thickness of 4 mm.

On the obverse of the rectangular plaquette, the winged Nike, holding laurel wreaths for the winners in her raised hands, is depicted. In the background at the bottom is the panorama of Paris and the venue of the World Universal Exposition. At the top is the inscription "French Republic," in the central part "Paris 1900," and "World Exposition." On the reverse side is a winning athlete, reminiscent of an ancient Greek athlete, with a laurel twig in his raised hand standing on a podium, on which sport and event in which the athlete excelled is inscribed. Behind him are crowded stadium stands and the Acropolis of Athens. In the left corner is a taller podium with images of oak twigs, decoratively tied with a ribbon, as the oak, representing freedom, is a national symbol of France.

The plaquette was placed in a presentation case.



# The Games of the II<sup>nd</sup> Olympiad. Paris, 1900



*Frédéric-Charles Victor de Vernon –  
French sculptor, engraver, medalier,  
member of the Academy of Fine Arts  
of France, creator of the award  
medal of the 1900 Games  
of the II<sup>nd</sup> Olympiad, Paris*





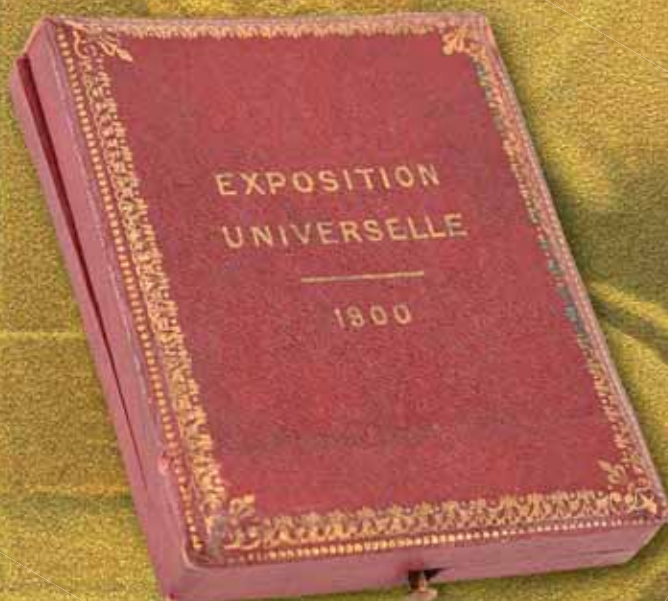
*Award plaque for the silver medallist of the 1900 Games of the II<sup>nd</sup> Olympiad, Paris. Design: Frédéric Vernon. Manufacturer: Monnaie de Paris. Silver. Weight: 55 g. Size: 42x60 mm. Thickness: 4 mm*



*Award plaque for the winner of the Olympic competitions, 1900 Games of the II<sup>nd</sup> Olympiad, Paris. Design: Frédéric Vernon. Manufacturer: Monnaie de Paris. Gilded silver. Weight: 57 g. Size: 42x60 mm. Thickness: 4 mm*



*Presentation case for the award plaque of the 1900 Games of the II<sup>nd</sup> Olympiad, Paris*



*Award plaque for the bronze medallist of the 1900 Games of the II<sup>nd</sup> Olympiad, Paris. Design: Frédéric Vernon. Manufacturer: Monnaie de Paris. Bronze. Weight: 54 g. Size: 42x60 mm. Thickness: 4 mm*



For the Exposition and these Games, the Paris Mint also issued a commemorative participant medal, created by the French sculptor and medalier Jules-Clément Chaplain. The medal was produced in five variations: gilded silver (weight unknown), silver (weighing 107 g), gilded bronze (weighing 102 g), silver-plated bronze (weighing 103 g), and bronze (weighing 98 g). Each medal has a diameter of 65 mm and a thickness of 3 mm.

On the obverse of the participant medal, the national personification of the French Republic and its values of Liberty, Equality, Fraternity – Marianne – is depicted wearing a Phrygian hat and an oak wreath.

To the left of Marianne is a sprawling oak tree, symbolising freedom, and to the right is a panorama of Paris, with a bridge over the Seine. The edge bears the inscription “République Française.” The rim is marked with the inscription “Bronze” (or “Silver”) along with an image of the Cornucopia, which is the emblem of the Paris Mint. On the reverse side, the medal features the winged Nike, holding a victor’s wreath and a palm twig in her right hand, lifting a victor who holds a flaming torch. The edge bears the inscription in French “Exposition Universelle Internationale 1900.” The name Jules-Clément Chaplain is engraved in small letters. Below, the buildings of the Exposition are depicted, with a rectangular plaquette in the foreground bearing the name of the recipient.

The medal was presented in a display case with a gold inscription in three lines: “Exposition Universelle 1900.”



*Jules-Clément Chaplain – French sculptor and medalier, member of the Academy of Fine Arts, creator of the commemorative medal for the 1900 Games of the II<sup>nd</sup> Olympiad, in Paris*







Medal of the 1900 Paris Exposition, awarded to participants of the Games of the II<sup>nd</sup> Olympiad. Design: Jules-Clément Chaplain. Manufacturer: Monnaie de Paris. Gilded bronze. Weight: 102 g. Diameter: 65 mm. Thickness: 3 mm



Medal of the 1900 Paris Exposition, awarded to participants of the Games of the II<sup>nd</sup> Olympiad. Design: Jules-Clément Chaplain. Manufacturer: Monnaie de Paris. Gilded silver. Diameter: 65 mm. Thickness: 3 mm



Medal of the 1900 Paris Exposition, awarded to participants of the Games of the II<sup>nd</sup> Olympiad. Design: Jules-Clément Chaplain. Manufacturer: Monnaie de Paris. Silver. Weight: 107 g. Diameter: 65 mm. Thickness: 3 mm



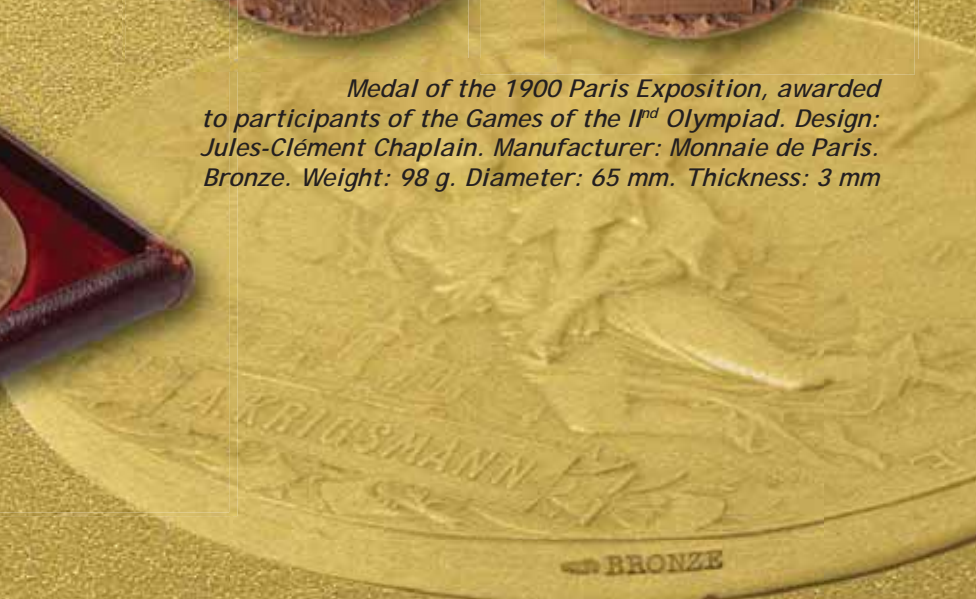
Medal of the 1900 Paris Exposition, awarded to participants of the Games of the II<sup>nd</sup> Olympiad. Manufacturer: Monnaie de Paris. Silver-plated bronze. Weight: 103 g. Diameter: 65 mm. Thickness: 3 mm



Participant medal of the 1900 Paris Exposition in a presentation case



Medal of the 1900 Paris Exposition, awarded to participants of the Games of the II<sup>nd</sup> Olympiad. Design: Jules-Clément Chaplain. Manufacturer: Monnaie de Paris. Bronze. Weight: 98 g. Diameter: 65 mm. Thickness: 3 mm





The organisers of the 1900 Paris Exposition commissioned several types of commemorative medals and plaquettes, which were also used to honour participants, judges and officials of the Games of the II<sup>nd</sup> Olympiad.

One of these was presented by Madame E. Picard, the wife of the Exposition's director. The plaquette was created by the French medalier and engraver, member of the Academy of Fine Arts, Édouard Pierre Blin. Made of bronze, it weighed 77.75 g and measured 41x69.5 mm.

On the obverse side, the plaquette features a sculpture of the beautiful Nike of Samothrace. In the lower right, the creator's name "E. Blin" is engraved, beneath which is the inscription in French, "According to antiquity," with the Latin phrase "Everyone will win" along the bottom edge. On the reverse, the creator depicted a woman in ancient Greek attire, seated with a sword in hand on steps, against the backdrop of a mighty oak tree and an ancient Greek temple. In the right corner of the steps is the creator's name "E. Blin." Below is a rectangular plate, on which the name of the recipient was engraved. Along the bottom edge is the Latin inscription "Remember the Fatherland."

Additionally, on behalf of the Organising Committee of the 1900 Paris Exposition, a commemorative plaquette was issued, which was awarded to judges of various competitions, including the Olympic Games.

The plaquette was created by the French artist Louis-Alexandre Bottée and was produced by the Parisian company Christofle. Made of gilded bronze, it measured 82.6x140 mm.

The plaquette depicts PHEME, the ancient Greek goddess of fame, seated on a throne with a palm twig, symbolising victory, and a long trumpet for proclaiming news. On either side of the throne are laurel twigs, with the date "1900" above and the word "Jury" below. The creator's name, "L.-A. Bottée," is engraved on the right side of the throne's backrest.



*Louis-Alexandre Bottée – French artist, creator of the commemorative plaquette for the 1900 Paris Exposition, awarded to judges of the Games of the II<sup>nd</sup> Olympiad*



*Commemorative plaquette for the 1900 Paris Exposition, awarded to judges of the Games of the II<sup>nd</sup> Olympiad. Gilded bronze. Size: 82.6x140 mm*







*Commemorative plaquette presented by Madame E. Picard, wife of the director of the 1900 Paris Exposition. Design: Edouard Pierre Blin. Bronze. Weight: 77.75 g. Size: 41x69.5 mm*



*Commemorative plaquette awarded on behalf of the Minister for outstanding contributions to physical education. Design: Frédéric Vernon. Bronze. Size: 42x60 mm. On the reverse side, the inscription reads: "Physical Education on Behalf of the Minister"*



The organisers of the Olympic competitions in various sports produced special medals to commemorate the participants. The most artistically valuable commemorative medals were awarded to participants in the shooting and gymnastics competitions.

For example, the best participants in the shooting competitions were recognised with a medal by the Union of French Shooting Societies, created by the French medaliers Henri Alfred Auguste Dubois and Charles Gustave de Marey. The medal was struck in silver (weighing 48 g) and bronze (weighing 45 g), with a diameter of 45 mm.

The obverse side features the sculpture "Gloria Victis" ("Glory to the Vanquished"), created by the French sculptor and painter Antonin Mercié. Winged Gloria, wearing a cuirass, supports a young soldier who has fallen in battle, symbolising the heroism of the soldiers who became victims of the Franco-Prussian War of 1870, and glorifying their patriotism. The soldier, symbolising defeat, holds a broken sword in his right hand and raises his left hand to the sky. The soldier's body position suggests resurrection, which can turn defeat into future victory. To the left of the sculpture are the initials of its creator, Antonin Mercié ("AM"), and on the left edge is the inscription "H. Dubois" ("Henri Dubois"). The edge of the obverse bears the inscription "Honoured Fatherland". The reverse side depicts a rooster (the symbol of France), crowing while standing on the discarded symbols of war: a shield, rifles, and a military flag. The desired arrival of peace is underlined by the rising sun and an olive twig along the edge of the reverse. The inscription along the top reads "Union of French Shooting Societies," and in the centre, the French text is inscribed in six lines: "International Exposition Competitions – VII<sup>th</sup> National Competitions," with the date "1900" at the bottom. A rectangular plate bears the engraved name of the recipient. To the right of the plate is the inscription "C. Marey" ("Charles Marey").

The medal was presented in a red leather case.

In addition, since 1900, as part of the Paris Exposition, numerous gymnastics competitions were held, including the Federal Festival of the Union of French Gymnastics Societies, the International Gymnastics Championship, and the Festival Competition of the Seine Gymnastics Societies Association, so it was decided to commemorate their participants with a special medal. Made of silver-plated bronze, it weighed 33 g, with a diameter of 44 mm.

On the obverse side, various gymnastics apparatuses are depicted, while the reverse side bears the inscription in French in five lines: "International Gymnastics Competitions 1900," adorned by olive and oak twigs. Along the edge of the reverse, the inscription reads: "Patronage and youth work."



*Henri Alfred Auguste Dubois – creator of the commemorative medal for participants in the shooting competitions, awarded by the Union of French Shooting Societies at the 1900 Games*



*Marius Jean Antonin Mercié – French sculptor and painter, President of the Society of French Artists, creator of the "Gloria Victis" sculpture*





*Commemorative medal for participants in the shooting competitions, awarded by the Union of French Shooting Societies. Design: Henri Dubois, Charles Marey. Silver. Weight: 48 g. Diameter: 45 mm*



*Commemorative medal for participants in the shooting competitions, awarded by the Union of French Shooting Societies. Design: Henri Dubois, Charles Marey. Bronze. Weight: 45 g. Diameter: 45 mm*



*Commemorative medal for participants in the shooting competitions of the 1900 Games in a leather case*



*Commemorative medal for participants in gymnastics competitions of the 11<sup>th</sup> Olympic Games 1900 in Paris. Silver-plated bronze. Weight: 33 g. Diameter: 44 mm*





For the 1904 Games of the III<sup>rd</sup> Olympiad in St. Louis, award, participant, and commemorative medals were prepared by the Organising Committee of the Universal Exposition.

For the first time in Olympic history, the three first placed athletes in each event were awarded medals made of pure gold, silver, and bronze. This tradition was later repeated twice: at the 1908 Games of the IV<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in London and at the 1912 Games of the V<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Stockholm.

Thus, Olympic winners were awarded gold medals (weighing 30 g), athletes who finished second received silver medals (weighing 39 g), and those who took third place were awarded bronze medals. Each medal had a diameter of 39 mm and a thickness of 3 mm. The award medals were produced by the Dieges & Clust, New York, USA.

On the obverse side of the award medal, there is an image of an athlete holding a victory wreath in his right hand, with his left hand raised, pointing to the Acropolis of Athens in the rays of the rising sun, symbolising the continuity of the Games from antiquity to the present. In the background is a bas-relief illustrating the sporting events of antiquity. Above the athlete figure is the inscription "Olympiad," and in the lower right corner, "1904." On the reverse side of the medal is the winged Nike hovering above the globe, holding Olympic awards: a wreath and a palm twig for the victor. In front of her is a large olive wreath, in the centre of which is the name of the sporting competition. Behind Nike is the bust of Zeus, the supreme deity of ancient Greece and the patron of the ancient Olympic Games, known in ancient Rome as Jupiter. The reverse side of the medal bears the inscription "Universal Exposition" at the top and at the bottom, in three lines, "St. Louis USA."

For the first and only time, the medal was attached using a coloured ribbon (in blue, yellow, and red) to a decorative plate with a pin on the reverse side, so it could be pinned to the athlete's chest. The plate itself contained text in English in three lines: "Universal Exposition Olympic Games St. Louis." At the top, it was adorned with three columns: the central one bore the inscription "1904," the left depicted a caduceus, the symbol of trade, which was also the symbol of the 1904 Universal Exposition in St. Louis, and on the right column, the victory wreath of the Olympic competition winners. By the way, this decorative plate was used to hold many award medals of the Games and commemorative medals of the 1904 Universal Exposition in St. Louis.

The medal was placed in a presentation case.

# The Games of the III<sup>rd</sup> Olympiad. St. Louis, 1904



*Award medal of the 1904 Games of the III<sup>rd</sup> Olympiad on a decorative ribbon*





Award silver medal of the 1904 Games of the III<sup>rd</sup> Olympiad in St. Louis. Manufacturer: Dieges & Clust, New York. Silver. Weight: 39 g. Diameter: 39 mm. Thickness: 3 mm



Award medal for the winner of the 1904 Games of the III<sup>rd</sup> Olympiad in St. Louis. Manufacturer: Dieges & Clust, New York. Gold. Weight: 30 g. Diameter: 39 mm. Thickness: 3 mm

Award medal of the 1904 Games of the III<sup>rd</sup> Olympiad in a presentation case



Award bronze medal of the 1904 Games of the III<sup>rd</sup> Olympiad in St. Louis. Manufacturer: Dieges & Clust, New York. Bronze. Diameter: 39 mm. Thickness: 3 mm







Also, a participant medal was produced for the Games of the III<sup>rd</sup> Olympiad, the designer of which remains unknown. The medal is octagonal in shape, weighs 30 g, measures 40x40 mm, and has a thickness of 3 mm.

On the obverse side, an athlete-winner walking with an olive twig in his hand against the background of the rising sun is depicted. Behind him is the 5-line inscription "Olympic Games, St. Louis, USA, 1904." On the reverse side, there are three coats of arms framed by ivy leaves – those of the city of St. Louis, the state of Louisiana, and the United States of America – along with the date "1803" (the year of the purchase of French Louisiana by the United States, as the 1904 Universal Exposition in St. Louis was dedicated to the centenary of this event), and an English inscription in six lines: "Universal Exposition Commemorating the Olympic Games 1904 Physical Culture Department." At the bottom is engraved "Frederick J.V. Skiff Director of Exhibits."

Special medals were made for organisers and officials, indicating the holder's position.

These medals were attached by a ring to a striped ribbon (with blue, white, red, and yellow stripes), which was attached to a metal plate with a clasp. The plate bears the inscription "International Committee, American Committee, Hon. Official, etc."

A total of 1,500 participant medals were produced. Medals were awarded to 630 participants of the Games.



*Commemorative medal of the 1904 Universal Exposition in St. Louis. Design: De Paulis. Manufacturer: Monnaie de Paris. Bronze. Weight: 60 g. Diameter: 50 mm.*

*On the obverse, four allegorical female figures representing different cultures of the world are shown placing offerings on a stone podium. On the front of the podium the scales of justice and clasped hands are shown. In the background is an olive tree. On the reverse, the text is inscribed in four lines: "St. Louis 1904 America Welcomes the World." To the left is the mark of the Paris Mint*



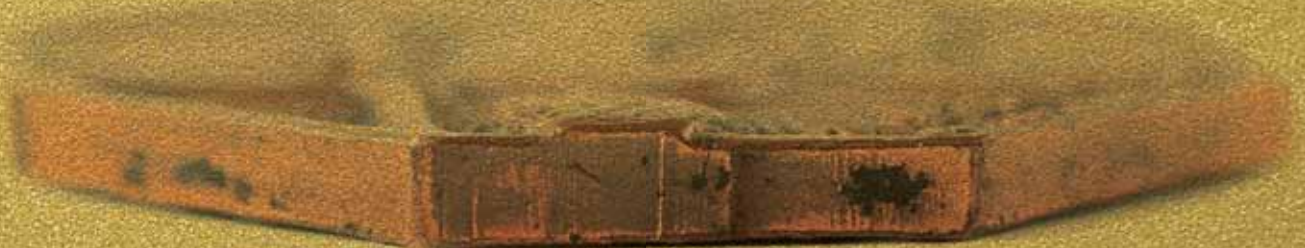




*Participant medal honouring members of the International Committee of the 1904 Games of the III<sup>rd</sup> Olympiad in St. Louis. Weight: 30 g. Size: 40x40 mm. Thickness: 3 mm*



*Participant medal of the 1904 Games of the III<sup>rd</sup> Olympiad in St. Louis. Weight: 30 g. Size: 40x40 mm. Thickness: 3 mm*







◀ Award medal for the winner of the Olympic Championship in basketball among amateur teams in 1904 in St. Louis. Manufacturer: Dieges & Clust, New York. Gold. Weight: 19.2 g. Diameter: 39 mm

In addition to the official sports, the programme of the Games of the III<sup>rd</sup> Olympiad also included demonstration sports, one of which was basketball. In 1904, four basketball tournaments were held: the Olympic Championship for amateur teams, a college tournament, a basketball league for public school students, and a tournament for elementary school students.

For the winner of the Olympic Championship in basketball among amateur teams, a special award medal was created. Made of gold by Dieges & Clust, New York, it weighed 19.2 g and had a diameter of 39 mm.

On its obverse is the bust of Hermes holding a flag with the inscription "Peace" ("Pax") against the background of the rising sun. Above and below are two ribbons with the text "Universal Exposition" and "St. Louis USA 1904." The bust of Hermes is surrounded by a circular oak wreath, which is four times entwined with a ribbon. Around the wreath is the text "Olympic World's Championship." On the reverse side is the inscription "Basketball," followed by the name and surname of the athlete, with the manufacturer's mark "Dieges & Clust St. John New York Solid gold" engraved below.

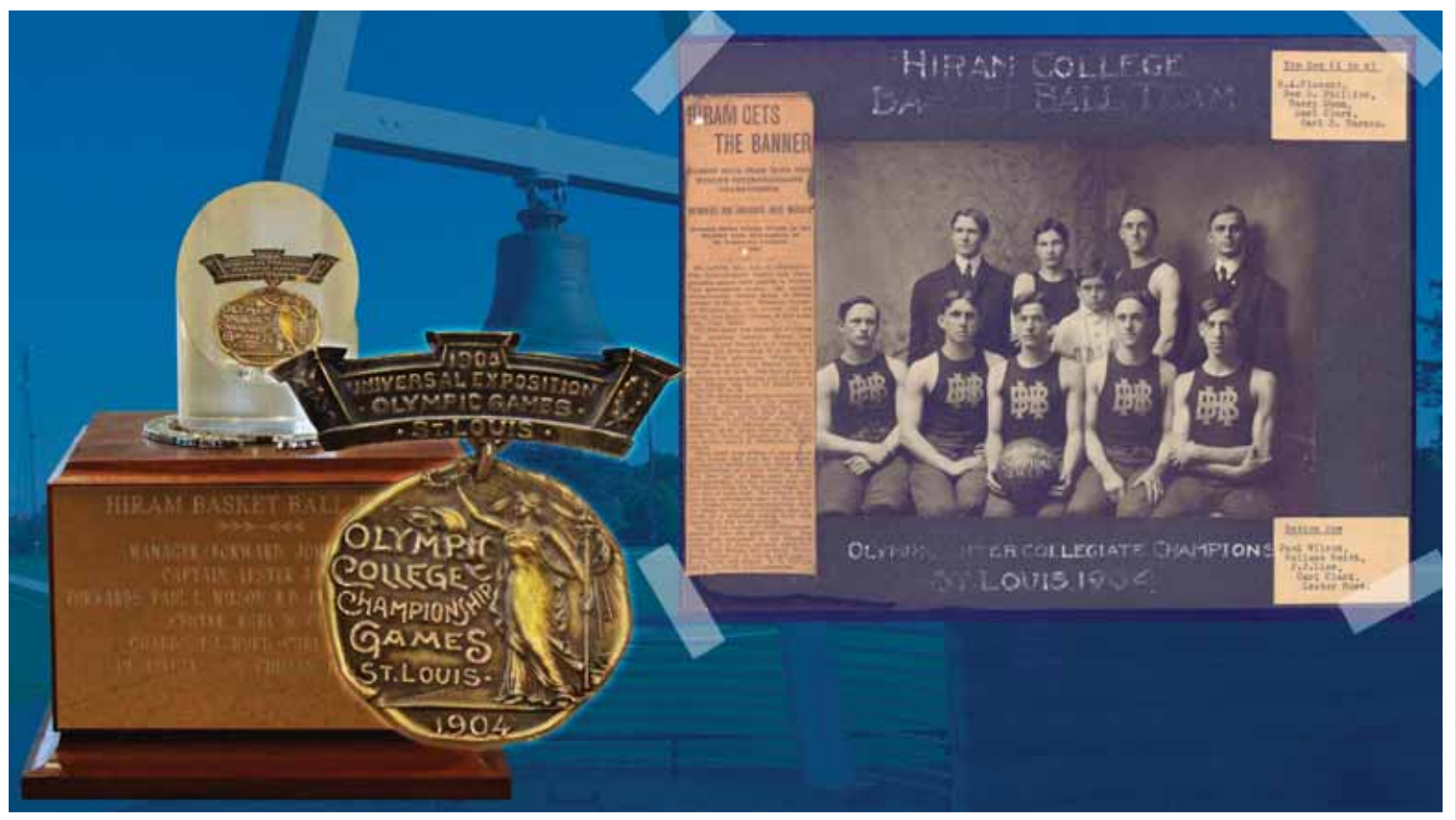
The college basketball tournament was won by the team of Hiram College (Ohio, USA), which was awarded a gold medal. On the obverse of the medal, there is an image of the beautiful goddess of victory holding an olive wreath in her outstretched right hand to crown the winner and a lit torch in her left hand. The English inscription in six lines reads: "Olympic College Championship Games St. Louis 1904." On the reverse side, the name of the winning college, the name of the sport "Basketball," and the name and surname of the player are engraved. At the bottom is the seal of the manufacturing company. The medal is attached to a typical decorative plate with a fibula clasp.



Judge's badge (in the form of a medal) of the 1904 Universal Exposition in St. Louis, USA







Award medal for the winner of the Olympic Intercollegiate Championship in Basketball. 1904, St. Louis. The awards were given to students of Hiram College



Award medals for members of the winning team of the Olympic College Basketball Championship. 1904, St. Louis





◀ A typical decorative plate with a pin on the reverse side, to which many of the medals awarded at the Games of the III<sup>rd</sup> Olympiad and commemorative medals of the 1904 Universal Exposition in St. Louis were attached. The plate itself featured the text in English in three lines: "1904 Universal Exposition Olympic Games St. Louis." It was adorned with three columns at the top: the central column displayed the inscription "1904," the left one depicted a caduceus, or symbol of trade, which was the emblem of the 1904 Universal Exposition in St. Louis, and the right column featured a laurel wreath, the symbol of victory

Special commemorative medals were awarded to the winners of the Olympic golf tournament, which was part of the 1904 Games. Medals made of gold (team event) and silver (individual event) were produced for them.

The design of the medal was created by Colonel George McGrew, the founder and president of Glen Echo Country Club, as well as the chief organiser of the Olympic golf competition. The medals were produced by Mermod & Jaccard Jewelry Co, St. Louis.

The gold medal was made of 14-karat gold (585 fineness), with a diameter of 33 mm. On the obverse, there is a depiction of a golf bag with clubs, a ball, twigs of thistle (this plant is a symbol of Glen Echo Country Club), olive, and oak, the national tree of the United States, along with a beautifully curved ribbon with the inscription "Golf." The reverse side bears the engraving "Glen Echo Country Club," the winner's name, and the manufacturer's mark "Mermod & Jaccard Jewelry Co St. Louis."

The medal is attached using a typical decorative plate.



Winner's medal for the international team foil fencing competition, organised by the International Athletic Union as part of the III<sup>rd</sup> Olympiad during the 1904 Universal Exposition in St. Louis







Winner's medal for the golf team event at the 1904 Games of the III<sup>rd</sup> Olympiad in St. Louis.  
Design: George McGrew.  
Manufacturer: Mermod & Jaccard Jewelry Co, St. Louis. Gold.  
Diameter: 33 mm



Winner's medal for the individual golf competition at the 1904 Games of the III<sup>rd</sup> Olympiad in St. Louis.  
Silver. Diameter: 33 mm





At the 1904 Games, handicap events were held, in which amateur athletes competed against professionals. These competitions had nothing to do with today's understanding of handicap – competitions for people with disabilities.

Special medals were made for the winners of various handicap events. We will mention just a few of them, specifically in athletics and swimming.

For example, a gold medal weighing 2.8 g and with a diameter of 30 mm was awarded to the winner of the Olympic handicap running broad jump competition.

In the centre of the obverse side of the medal, there is an olive twig, with the inscription "WAAAU" (Western Amateur Athletic Association Union) on the left, "Handicap" and Hermes' winged foot, which was one of the symbols of the 1904 Universal Exposition in St. Louis, on the right. The reverse side bears the name of the event "running broad jump," the winner's name, and the manufacturer's mark "Mermod & Jaccard." The medal is attached to a typical decorative plate of the Universal Exposition.

The winner's medal for the open handicap 100-yard dash was also made of gold. It weighed 2.8 g and had a diameter of 30 mm.

In the centre of the obverse side of the medal, there is a depiction of the Western Hemisphere with the outlines of North and South America. The globe is integrated into a stylised fleur-de-lis, which is an element of the coat of arms and flag of Louisiana. Hermes' winged feet are depicted on both sides. A ribbon with the inscription "Athletic Meeting Open Handicap" encircles the edge. The reverse side bears the name of the event, the winner's name, and the manufacturer's mark "Mermod & Jaccard." The medal is attached using a typical decorative plate of the Universal Exposition.

Other medals were created for the Olympic 440-yard swimming handicap event. The centre of the obverse side depicts an athlete kneeling, receiving a palm twig from the winged goddess of victory. To the right is the emblem of the Universal Exposition in St. Louis, with a bust of Hermes against the backdrop of a rising sun, and a ribbon with the inscription "Peace" ("Pax"). The upper edge is inscribed "Olympic Games". The engraving "St. Louis" appears at the bottom.



*Medal-shaped badge belonging to the inspector of handicap athletic competitions at the III<sup>rd</sup> Olympiad in St. Louis in 1904*



*Bronze medal for third place in the 440-yard swimming handicap at the III<sup>rd</sup> Olympiad in 1904*

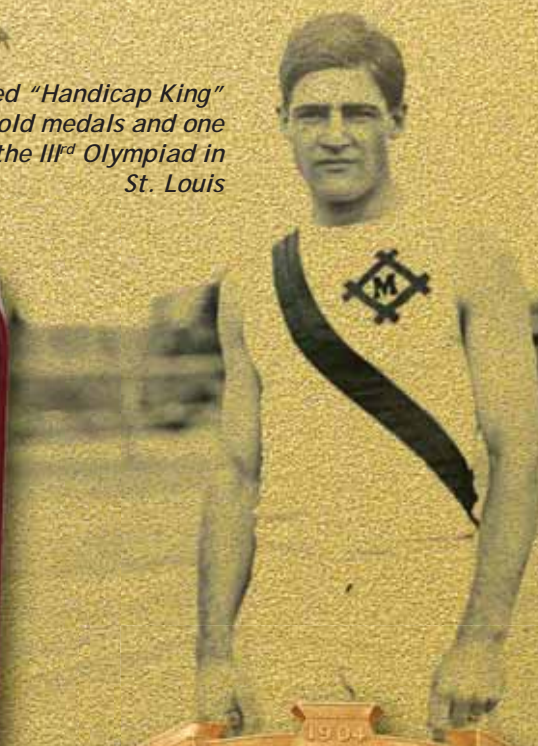






Winner's medal for the Olympic running broad jump competition (handicap).  
Manufacturer: Mermod & Jaccard Jewelry Co, St. Louis. Gold.  
Weight: 2.8 g. Diameter: 30 mm

American athlete, so called "Handicap King"  
Calver Gastedt won four gold medals and one  
silver at the 1904 Games of the III<sup>rd</sup> Olympiad in  
St. Louis



Winner's medal for the WAAAU running broad jump (handicap) in the original case. Manufacturer: Mermod & Jaccard Jewelry Co, St. Louis. Gold.  
Weight: 2.8 g. Diameter: 30 mm



Winner's medal for the Olympic 100-yard dash (open handicap) in the original case. Manufacturer: Mermod & Jaccard Jewelry Co, St. Louis. Gold. Weight: 2.8 g. Diameter: 30 mm



For the 1906 Intercalated Olympic Games in Athens, which played a fundamental role in the development of the Olympic movement, award, participant medals, and a commemorative plaque were issued.

Winners and runners-up in individual events were awarded medals for first (gilded silver, weighing 63 g), second (silver, weighing 63 g), and third place (bronze, weighing 58 g). All medals had a diameter of 50 mm and a thickness of 2 mm. The medal was designed by the renowned French sculptor and medalier Jules-Clément Chaplain, with production by the Paris Mint (Monnaie de Paris).

The obverse of the medal depicted the head of Olympian Zeus holding a globe on which stands a winged Nike with an olive twig in her hands. The reverse featured the Acropolis. The only difference from the medal of the 1896 Olympic Games was the inscription, where the year was changed to "International Olympic Games in Athens 1906."

The medal was presented in a case.

Medals awarded to winners in individual and team events differed. In team events, athletes who finished in first and second place were awarded silver (weighing 18 g) and bronze medals, respectively. These medals had a diameter of 31 mm. The obverse of the team event medal displayed a winged Nike holding a palm twig, seated on a podium inscribed "Olympia." The lower part of the medal was adorned with an olive twig, replicating the obverse of an ancient stater of Chalias. The reverse of the medal featured an olive wreath and an inscription in Greek in five lines: "International Olympic Games in Athens 1906."

## Intercalated Olympic Games. Athens, 1906



*Jules-Clément Chaplain – French sculptor and medalier, member of the Academy of Fine Arts, creator of the award medal for the 1906 Intercalated Olympic Games*



◀ Award medal for the winner of team events at the 1906 Intercalated Olympic Games in Athens. Silver. Weight: 18 g. Diameter: 31 mm





*Award silver medal of the 1906 Intercalated Olympic Games in Athens. Design: Jules-Clément Chaplain. Manufacturer: Monnaie de Paris. Silver. Weight: 63 g. Diameter: 50 mm. Thickness: 2 mm*



*Award medal for the winner of the 1906 Intercalated Olympic Games in Athens. Design: Jules-Clément Chaplain. Manufacturer: Monnaie de Paris. Gilded silver. Weight: 63 g. Diameter: 50 mm. Thickness: 2 mm*



*Award bronze medal of the 1906 Intercalated Olympic Games in Athens. Design: Jules-Clément Chaplain. Manufacturer: Monnaie de Paris. Bronze. Weight: 58 g. Diameter: 50 mm. Thickness: 2 mm*



*Award medal of the 1906 Intercalated Olympic Games in Athens in a presentation case*





## Λ Ε Υ Κ Ω Μ Α

ΤΩΝ ΕΝ ΑΘΗΝΑΙΣ

## Β' ΔΙΕΘΝΩΝ ΟΛΥΜΠΙΑΚΩΝ ΑΓΩΝΩΝ

1906

The participant medal, designed by the Greek artist Niki-foros Lytras, was produced at the Wilhelm Pittner Mint in Vienna.

The medals, made of gilded bronze, silver-plated bronze, and bronze, weighed 58 g and had a diameter of 50 mm.

The obverse of the medal depicted the figure of the goddess of victory holding a victor's olive wreath in her outstretched right hand and a sceptre in her left. Next to her was a Phoenix, symbolising the revival of the Olympic Games. Above her head was an ancient temple bathed in the rays of the rising sun. To the right was an inscription in Greek: "Olympic Games 776 BC-1896 AD," with "Athens" below. The reverse of the medal featured an olive wreath around the edge, tied with a ribbon, with a small five-pointed star in the centre and an inscription in Greek in five lines: "International Olympic Games Athens 1896." At the bottom was the manufacturer's mark: "Wilhelm Pittner, Vienna".

The medals were placed in presentation cases.

A commemorative plaquette was also issued for these Games, created by the French sculptor and medalier Paul Vannier. The plaquette, made of silver-plated bronze, weighed 96.6 g, measured 48x70 mm, and had a thickness of 3 mm.

The obverse depicted an athlete holding a shield and sword aloft, along with the victor's awards: a palm twig as a symbol of peace and an olive wreath as confirmation of victory in the Olympic competitions. He stands before the Olympic stadium filled with spectators, with the sun rising behind and the Acropolis in the distance. The reverse shows the winged goddess of fame, PHEME, flying over an olive tree near the Parthenon, holding a trumpet in her left hand to proclaim the victor and a palm twig in her right hand.

For members of the Greek Organising Committee of the 1906 Games, special medals were created, representing a copy of an ancient Greek coin from Kos, minted in 460 BC. These were issued in silver-plated bronze (weighing 14 g, measuring 25x38 mm) and bronze (weighing 18 g, measuring 24x27 mm). A total of 841 copies were awarded.

The obverse of the medal featured the figure of a discus thrower and a tripod, with a drop ornament and the inscription "Kos". The reverse showed a tablet with an inscription in Greek in four lines and a signature.



*Medal of a member of the Greek Organising Committee, awarded for services in the preparation and execution of the 1906 Olympic Games in Athens. Silver-plated bronze. Weight: 14 g. Dimensions: 25x38 mm*



*Commemorative medal of the 1906 Intercalated Olympic Games in Athens on an award ribbon in the colours of the Greek national flag. The obverse of the medal featured the winged goddess Nike in flight (a creation by Paionios), with a circular inscription in Greek: "International Olympic Games Athens 1906." The reverse showed a bird's-eye view of the Panathenaic Stadium against the backdrop of two Athenian temples, with a circular inscription in Greek: "Panathenaic Stadium"*



*Participant medal of the 1906 Intercalated Olympic Games in Athens. Design: Nikiforos Lytras. Manufacturer: Wilhelm Pittner Mint, Vienna. Gilded bronze. Weight: 58 g. Diameter: 50 mm*



*Participant medal of the 1906 Intercalated Olympic Games in Athens. Design: Nikiforos Lytras. Manufacturer: Wilhelm Pittner Mint, Vienna. Silver-plated bronze. Weight: 58 g. Diameter: 50 mm*



*Participant medal of the 1906 Intercalated Olympic Games in Athens. Design: Nikiforos Lytras. Manufacturer: Wilhelm Pittner Mint, Vienna. Bronze. Weight: 58 g. Diameter: 50 mm*



*Participant medal of the 1906 Intercalated Olympic Games in Athens in a presentation case*

*Commemorative plaque of the 1906 Intercalated Olympic Games in Athens. Silver-plated bronze. Design: Paul Vannier. Weight: 96.6 g. Size: 48x70 mm. Thickness: 3 mm*



For the 1908 Games of the IV<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in London, award and participant medals were produced. The design of both types of medals was entrusted to the renowned Australian sculptor and medalier Sir Bertram Mackennal. They were manufactured by the jewellery and metalworking company Vaughton & Sons in Birmingham, England.

Winners and medallists of the Olympic competitions were awarded gold, silver, and bronze medals. In team sports (football, ice hockey, polo, and water polo, except for team events in rowing), only one award medal was given to the team captain, who then passed it on to the National Sports Federation.

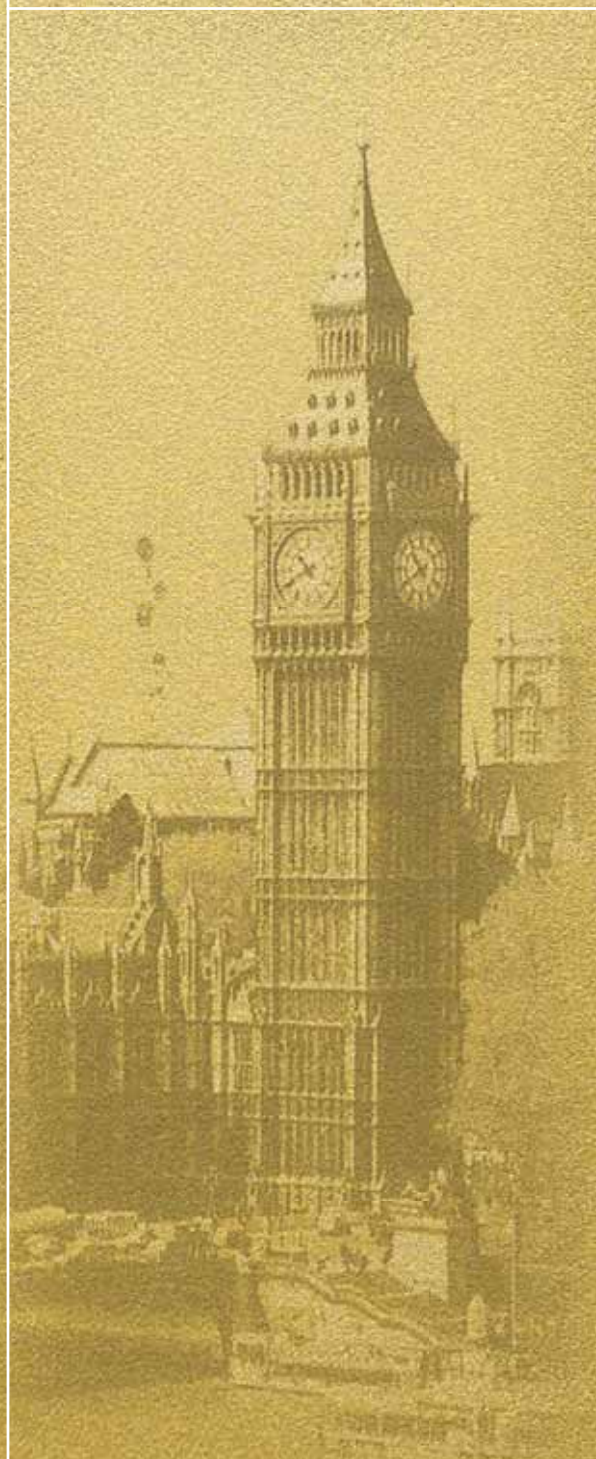
In sports such as gymnastics and sailing, awarding of medals in team events was also unique. The winning team was awarded as follows: the captain received a gold medal, and team members received silver medals; if the team won silver, the captain received a silver medal, and team members received bronze medals; if the team came third, everyone received bronze medals.

A notable feature of the 1908 Games' award medals was their small size due to the high cost of production. The winner's medal in individual competitions was made of 14-carat gold (weighing 25 g, with a diameter of 33.5 mm, and a thickness of 1.8 mm), the second-place medal was made of 925 sterling silver (weighing 19 g, with a diameter of 33.3 mm, and a thickness of 2.2 mm), and the third-place medal was made of bronze (weighing 19 g, with a diameter of 33.5 mm, and a thickness of 2.7 mm). A total of 250 gold, 260 silver, and 260 bronze medals were produced.

On the obverse of the medal, an athlete-winner with a palm twig in hand is depicted, accompanied by two goddess ready to crown the victor. On the reverse side, there are figures of Saint George the Victorious on a horse slaying a dragon (it is worth noting that Saint George is the patron saint of London), and the winged Nike holding a palm twig. The edge of the medal is engraved with the name of the champion and the sport in which the medal was awarded.

The medals were placed in the presentation cases with gold embossing: red for winners, blue for silver medallists, and bronze for third-place medallists. The cases were embossed with the inscription in English in four lines: "Olympic Games, Winner (Second Prize, Third Prize), Sport, Event, London, 1908."

# The Games of the IV<sup>th</sup> Olympiad. London, 1908







Award gold medal of the 1908 Games of the IV<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in London. Design: Sir Bertram Mackennal. Manufacturer: Vaughton & Sons, Birmingham, England. Gold. Weight: 25 g. Diameter: 33.5 mm. Thickness: 1.8 mm



Award silver medal of the 1908 Games of the IV<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in London. Design: Sir Bertram Mackennal. Manufacturer: Vaughton & Sons, Birmingham, England. Silver. Weight: 19 g. Diameter: 33.3 mm. Thickness: 2.2 mm



Award bronze medal of the IV<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in 1908 in London. Design: Sir Bertram Mackennal. Manufacturer: Vaughton & Sons, Birmingham, England. Bronze. Weight: 19 g. Diameter: 33.5 mm. Thickness: 2.7 mm

Presentation cases for storing award medals: red with gold embossing – for gold, blue – for silver, bronze – for bronze medal





Each participant of the Games also received a commemorative medal. The medal was made of gold-plated silver (weighing 61 g), silver (60 g), silver-plated bronze (60 g), bronze (60 g), and tin (47 g). Their diameter was 50.7 mm, and their thickness was 5mm. Gold-plated medals were given to VIPs, silver and bronze to officials. Each athlete who participated in the Olympic competitions was awarded a tin medal.

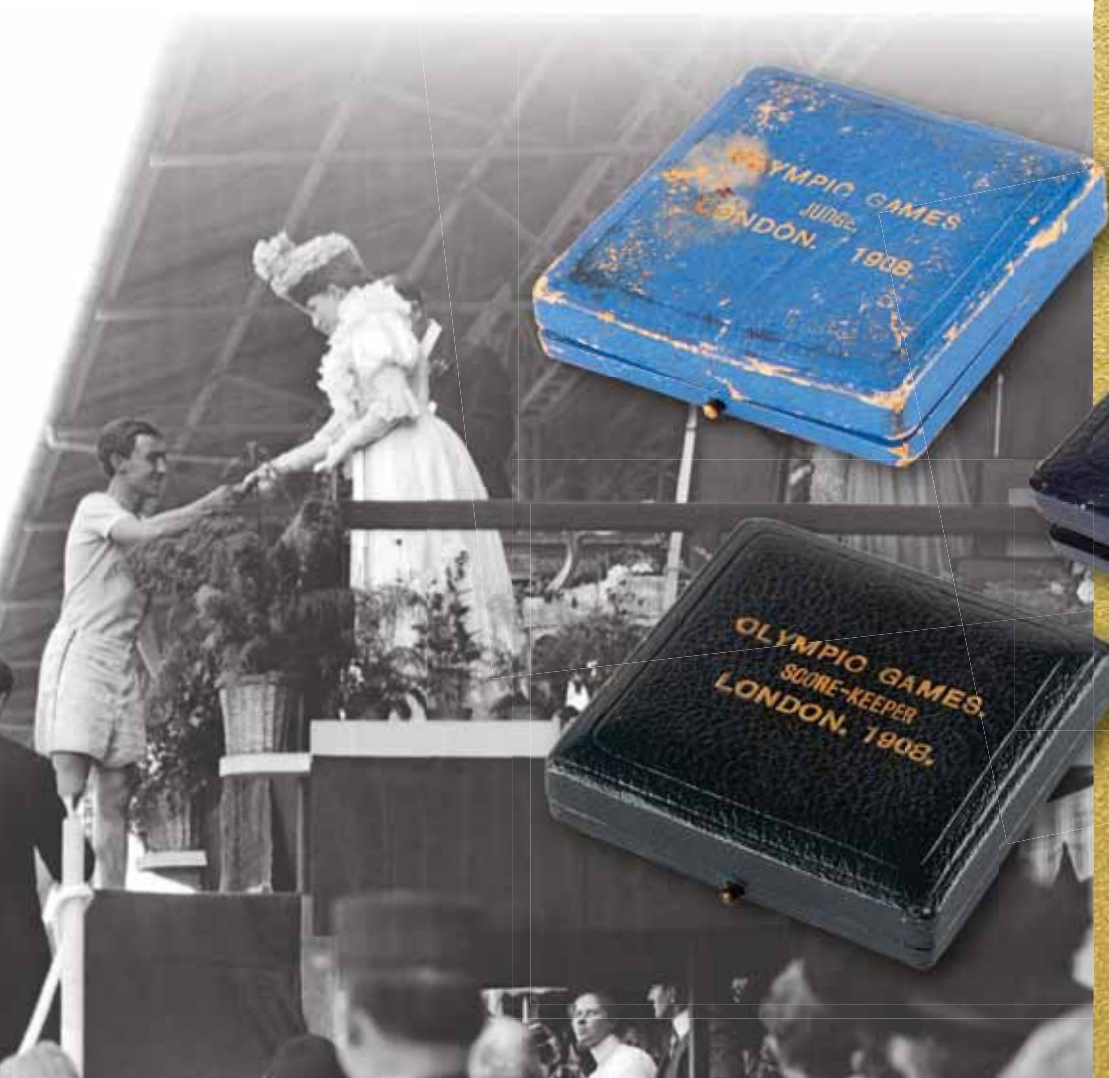
On the obverse, a charioteer drives a chariot while a judge, holding a palm twig in one hand and a victory wreath in the other, announces the winner.

On the reverse, the winged goddess of fame, PHEME, rises above the globe with a long trumpet, heralding news, and a palm twig, symbolising supremacy. To the left of the goddess is a list of cities that hosted the Games of the Olympiad: Elis (the city-state where Olympia is located), Athens, Paris, St. Louis, London. To the right is an inscription in English in six lines: "In commemoration of the Olympic Games held in London 1908."

The medals were placed in the presentation cases of red, light blue, dark blue, and black colours.



*Sir Bertram Mackennal – Australian sculptor and medalier, creator of the award and commemorative medals of the 1908 London Games of the IV<sup>th</sup> Olympiad. The first Australian sculptor to be knighted*



*Presentation cases for the participant medals of the 1908 Games of the IV<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in London*





Participant medal of the 1908 Games of the IV<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in London. Design: Sir Bertram Mackennal. Manufacturer: Vaughton & Sons, Birmingham, England. Gold-plated silver. Weight: 61 g. Diameter: 50.7 mm. Thickness: 5 mm



Participant medal of the 1908 Games of the IV<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in London. Design: Sir Bertram Mackennal. Manufacturer: Vaughton & Sons, Birmingham, England. Silver. Weight: 60 g. Diameter: 50.7 mm. Thickness: 5 mm



Participant medal of the 1908 Games of the IV<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in London. Design: Sir Bertram Mackennal. Manufacturer: Vaughton & Sons, Birmingham, England. Silver-plated bronze. Weight: 60 g. Diameter: 50.7 mm. Thickness: 5 mm



Participant medal of the 1908 Games of the IV<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in London. Design: Sir Bertram Mackennal. Manufacturer: Vaughton & Sons, Birmingham, England. Bronze. Weight: 60 g. Diameter: 50.7 mm. Thickness: 5 mm



Participant medal of the IV<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in its presentation case



Participant medal of the 1908 Games of the IV<sup>th</sup> Olympiad. Design: Sir Bertram Mackennal. Manufacturer: Vaughton & Sons, Birmingham, England. Tin. Weight: 47 g. Diameter: 50.7 mm. Thickness: 5 mm

VAUGHTON



For the 1912 Games of the V<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Stockholm, award, participant, and commemorative medals and plaquettes were issued by the Organising Committee of the Games.

Winners were awarded gold medals in individual events and gold-plated silver medals in team events. Athletes who placed second and third received silver and bronze medals, respectively. All medallists in both individual and team events were awarded medals.

However, the Swedish Olympic Committee made the following exceptions to the rules: a gold medal was awarded to each member of the winning team in equestrian events, doubles in lawn tennis, and in sailing (12 m class yachts) to the helmsman and his assistant.

Thus, medals were made of gold (weighing 24 g), gold-plated silver (18 g), silver (16 g), and bronze (19 g). Each medal had a diameter of 33 mm and a thickness of 2.5 mm.

The obverse of the award medal remained unchanged from 1908, designed by Australian sculptor and medalier Sir Bertram Mackennal. The reverse was created by Swedish sculptor Erik Lindberg. CC Sporrang, Kungsholmen, Sweden, produced the following quantities of award medals: 90 gold, 200 gold-plated silver, 285 silver, and 270 bronze — a total of 845 pieces.

The centre of the obverse features an athlete standing between two goddess who crown him with a wreath. On the reverse, a young herald figure announces the start of the Olympic Games, holding a scroll in his raised right hand and a trumpet in his left. Next to the herald figure is a monument to the distinguished Swedish educator and sports scientist Pehr Henrik Ling. The edge bears the Swedish inscription "Olympic Games Stockholm 1912."

The medals were placed in the presentation cases with golden embossing, made by Ernström & Medberg, Stockholm.

# The Games of the V<sup>th</sup> Olympiad. Stockholm, 1912



◀ Award medal for the team that placed first in the 1912 Games of the V<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Stockholm. Designers: Sir Bertram Mackennal (obverse), Erik Lindberg (reverse). Manufacturer: CC Sporrang, Kungsholmen. Gold-plated silver. Weight: 18 g. Diameter: 33 mm. Thickness: 2.5 mm





*Award medal for the winner of individual events at the 1912 Games of the V<sup>th</sup> Olympiad. Designers: Sir Bertram Mackennal (obverse), Erik Lindberg (reverse). Manufacturer: CC Sporrang, Kungsholmen, Sweden. Gold. Weight: 24 g. Diameter: 33 mm. Thickness: 2.5 mm*



*Award silver medal in individual events at the 1912 Games of the V<sup>th</sup> Olympiad. Designers: Sir Bertram Mackennal (obverse), Erik Lindberg (reverse). Manufacturer: CC Sporrang, Kungsholmen. Silver. Weight: 16 g. Diameter: 33 mm. Thickness: 2.5 mm*



*Award bronze medal in individual events at the 1912 Games of the V<sup>th</sup> Olympiad. Designers: Sir Bertram Mackennal (obverse), Erik Lindberg (reverse). Manufacturer: CC Sporrang, Kungsholmen. Bronze. Weight: 19 g. Diameter: 33 mm. Thickness: 2.5 mm*

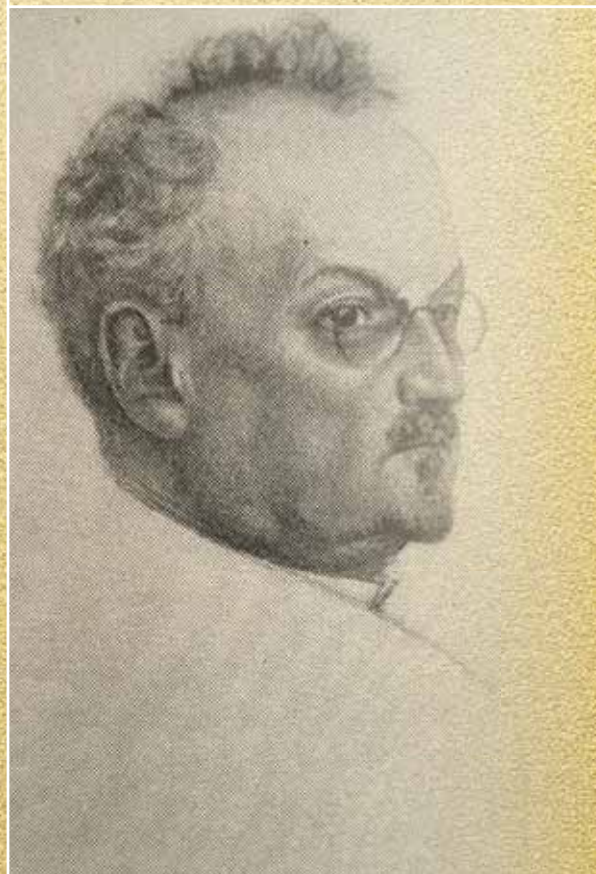


In May 1910, the Swedish Olympic Committee decided to commission participant medals to be presented to officials and athletes who took part in the 1912 Games of the V<sup>th</sup> Olympiad. Participant medals made of gold were presented to His Majesty King Gustaf and His Royal Highness the Prince of Sweden on behalf of the Organising Committee of the Games. Silver medals were given to members of the Swedish Olympic Committee and the International Olympic Committee, bronze medals to the presidents of special committees and the heads of international judging panels, and pewter medals to all participants, officials, and personnel of the Swedish Olympic Committee.

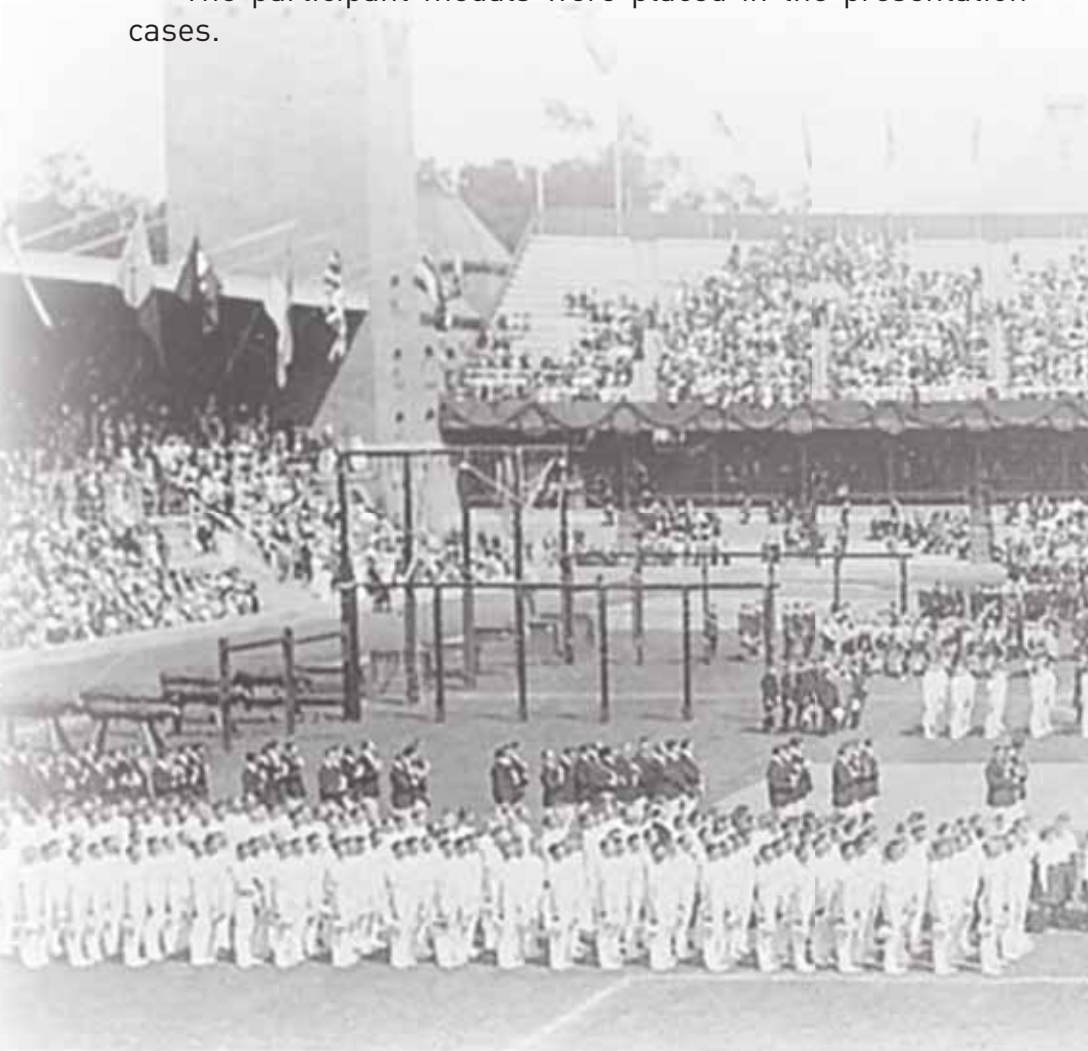
The medals were produced by Vaughton & Sons, Birmingham, England, from gold (weight unknown), silver (53 g), bronze (55 g), and tin (45 g). Diameter 51 mm, thickness 5 mm.

The obverse of the participant medal, created by Sir Bertram Mackennal, remained the same as for the 1908 Games of the IV<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in London, while the reverse was redesigned by Swedish sculptor Erik Lindberg. The reverse depicts a statue of Zeus seated on the capital of an Ionic column, holding a sceptre and a winged Nike rising above the globe. In the background are outlines of the Stockholm Royal Palace, the island of Helgeandsholmen, and the facade of the Swedish Parliament building (Riksdag). The upper edge bears the Swedish inscription in two lines "In memory of the Olympic Games Stockholm 1912."

The participant medals were placed in the presentation cases.



*Johan Erik Lindberg – Swedish sculptor and medalier, creator of the reverse of the award and commemorative medals for the 1912 Games of the V<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Stockholm*







*Participant medal of the 1912 Games of the V<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Stockholm. Designers: Sir Bertram Mackennal (obverse), Erik Lindberg (reverse). Manufacturer: Vaughton & Sons, Birmingham, England. Gold. Diameter: 51 mm. Thickness: 5 mm*



*Participant medal of the 1912 Games of the V<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Stockholm. Designers: Sir Bertram Mackennal (obverse), Erik Lindberg (reverse). Manufacturer: Vaughton & Sons, Birmingham, England. Silver. Weight: 53 g. Diameter: 51 mm. Thickness: 5 mm*



*Participant medal of the 1912 Games of the V<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Stockholm. Designers: Sir Bertram Mackennal (obverse), Erik Lindberg (reverse). Manufacturer: Vaughton & Sons, Birmingham, England. Bronze. Weight: 55 g. Diameter: 51 mm. Thickness: 5 mm*



*Participant medal of the 1912 Games of the V<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Stockholm. Designers: Sir Bertram Mackennal (obverse), Erik Lindberg (reverse). Manufacturer: Vaughton & Sons, Birmingham, England. Tin. Weight: 45 g. Diameter: 51 mm. Thickness: 5 mm*







A commemorative medal was issued to honour high-ranking officials, members of the National Olympic Committees and the Swedish Olympic Committee, members of Royal Families, as well as Swedish athletes who were winners of the 1912 Games of the V<sup>th</sup> Olympiad. The medal was designed by renowned Swedish sculptor and medalier, Professor Adolf Lindberg, made of silver, weighing 22 g (with ribbon), and measuring 38x44 mm.

The obverse features the left profile of King Gustav V of Sweden. The upper edge bears the Swedish inscription "Gustav V King of Sweden." At the bottom is the medallist's name "A. Lindberg." On the reverse, crossed palm and olive twigs are depicted, surrounded by the symbol of Sweden – three royal crowns. The upper edge bears the Swedish inscription in three lines "In memory of the Olympics Stockholm 1912." The medal is topped by the royal crown of Sweden and attached to a ribbon in the colours of the national flag of the country.

*Commemorative medal of the 1912 Games of the V<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Stockholm. Design: Adolf Lindberg. Silver. Weight: 22 g (with ribbon). Size: 38x44 mm*



*Commemorative medal of the 1912 Games of the V<sup>th</sup> Olympiad for officials on a decorative ribbon in the colours of the national flag of Sweden*



*Johan Adolf Lindberg – Swedish sculptor and medalier, professor of drawing at the School of Arts in Stockholm, known as the engraver of medals for the King of Sweden, creator of the commemorative medal for the Games of the V<sup>th</sup> Olympiad, commissioned by King Gustav V*





*Commemorative medallion in honour of the victorious US Olympic team in New York. Manufacturer: Dieges & Clust, New York. 1912*

Residents and the municipalities of certain cities and sports organisations, wishing to express their attitude towards the Olympic Games and the winners of the Olympic competitions, initiated commemorative awards. For example, the administration of New York City prepared commemorative medallions for participants of the 1912 Games of the V<sup>th</sup> Olympiad – members of the US team, which were presented to them upon their return from Europe. The medallion was produced by “Dieges & Clust,” New York.

The obverse of the medallion bears the inscription in English in 14 lines “Founded by the citizens of New York City in memory of the victorious return of the American team from the Olympic Games in Stockholm 1912.” At the top is a shield depicting the US national flag, to the left an olive twig, and a shield with the coat of arms of New York City. The reverse features the American flag flying over an ancient Greek column. A young woman dressed as an ancient Greek goddess greets an athlete, holding an olive twig in her outstretched hand. At the feet of the goddess is a palm twig, at the feet of the athlete standing on a podium as a member of the American team, is a bald eagle, the national symbol of the USA. In the background are hilly terrain and outlines of an ancient Greek temple. In the upper right corner, the inscription in English reads “New York welcomes.”

Equally beautiful commemorative plaquettes were awarded to members of the US team who, on 23 July 1912, after the Games of the V<sup>th</sup> Olympiad, participated in sports competitions to mark the opening of Parc de Pommery (France), where the International Olympic Committee was then located.

On the front side of the plaquette, created by André Mare, a Greek athlete is depicted, contemplating the location of the International Olympic Committee. A laurel twig bears a French inscription in three lines: “Reception in honour of American Olympians. 23 July 1912.” At the top is the inscription “Parc de Pommery.”

On the reverse side of the plaquette, there is a beautiful view of Parc de Pommery with the château of the Pommery estate in Reims, and a panel indicating the name of the winner, the sport, and event.



*Commemorative plaquette in honour of the victorious US Olympic athletes in Parc de Pommery on 23 July 1912. Design: André Mare. Bronze. Weight: 72 g. Size: 7x4.5 cm*





For the 1920 Games of the VII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Antwerp, award, participant, and commemorative medals were issued by the Organising Committee of the Games.

After World War I, financial conditions did not allow maintaining the traditions of awarding winners and medallists as in previous Games. Therefore, it was decided to award them in individual sports with gold-plated silver, silver, and bronze medals. In team sports, the awards were given as follows: members of the winning team received gold-plated silver medals, while the second and third place teams received silver and bronze medals only for the team captains.

The winner award medal was made of gold-plated silver, the first runner-up medal was made of silver, and the second runner-up medal was made of bronze. All award medals had a diameter of 60 mm and a thickness of 3.5 mm. A total of 450 gold-plated silver medals, 400 silver medals, and 400 bronze medals were produced (1,250 medals in total).

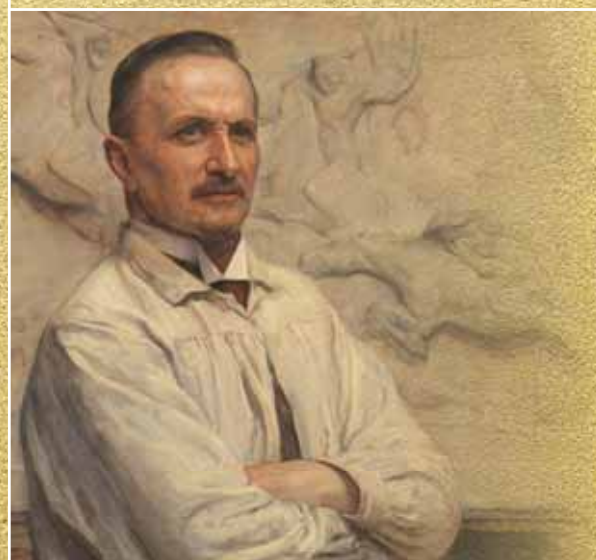
The designer of the award medal was the Belgian sculptor Josuë Dupon, and the manufacturer was the Coosemans Mint in Brussels.

On the obverse side of the medal, a victorious Olympian is depicted holding a victory wreath and a palm twig in hand. To his left is the winged goddess PHEME, announcing the joyful event with a trumpet. To the right is the silhouette of the Triumphal Arch. Beneath the horizontal meander band is the inscription "VII Olympiad." At the bottom, the name of the creator, "Josuë Dupon," is engraved.

In the centre of the reverse side of the medal is a statue of the hero from ancient legends named Brabo, who is throwing the severed hand of the giant villain into the river. According to legend, in ancient times, the giant Antigonius demanded tribute from all ships passing through the river. If the captain refused to pay, the villain would cut off his hand. This continued for a long time until the Roman soldier Brabo killed Antigonius, cut off his hand, and threw it into the river. Hence, the name of the city Antwerp, which in Old Flemish means "thrown hand." The statue, set on a fountain with figures, symbolises the triumph of good and justice. In the background is a panorama of Antwerp: the cathedral, the seaport, and ship masts. At the top, around the upper edge, is the inscription "Antwerp, MCMXX" (this is the Roman numeral representation of the year 1920). At the bottom is the coat of arms of Antwerp against a background of olive twigs.

The medals were placed in the presentation cases with gold embossing: "1<sup>st</sup> (2<sup>nd</sup>/3<sup>rd</sup>) prize VII Olympiad Antwerp 1920."

# The Games of the VII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad. Antwerp, 1920



*Josuë Dupon – Belgian sculptor,  
creator of the award medal for the  
1920 Games of the VII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in  
Antwerp*





*Gold award medal for the winner of the 1920 Games of the VII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Antwerp. Design: Josué Dupon. Manufacturer: Coosemans Mint, Brussels. Gold-plated silver. Weight: 86 g. Diameter: 60 mm. Thickness: 3.5 mm*



*Award silver medal of the 1920 Games of the VII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Antwerp. Design: Josué Dupon. Manufacturer: Coosemans Mint, Brussels. Silver. Weight: 85 g. Diameter: 60 mm. Thickness: 3.5 mm*



*Award bronze medal of the 1920 Games of the VII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Antwerp. Design: Josué Dupon. Manufacturer: Coosemans Mint, Brussels. Bronze. Weight: 81 g. Diameter: 60 mm. Thickness: 3.5 mm*



*Presentation case for the award medals of the 1920 Games of the VII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Antwerp*





For the 1920 Games of the VII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Antwerp, a participant medal was created by the Belgian sculptor Pierre Theunis. The production of the medal was entrusted to the Coosemans Mint in Brussels.

The bronze medal, weighing 75 g, with a diameter of 60 mm and a thickness of 4 mm, was intended to award participating athletes of the Games and officials.

On the obverse side of the medal, a chariot drawn by a pair of horses and driven by an Olympic athlete is depicted. Approaching him is the winged goddess Nike, holding a victory wreath in her hand. On the reverse side, three Olympic victors gaze at the goddess, who stands on a podium with a wreath in her hands, ready to commence the award ceremony. To her right, a cauldron with the Olympic flame glows. The silhouettes of the athletes are set against a view of the Antwerp cathedral, confirming the location of the Games of the Olympiad. To the left, along the edge of the medal, is the inscription "VII Olympiad – Antwerp," and at the bottom, the year "1920" is written in Roman numerals (MCMXX). At the bottom is the engraved name of the creator "P. Theunis".

Additionally, the Organisational Committee of the Games of the VII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad commissioned a commemorative medal to award members of the International Olympic Committee, the Organisational Committee of the Games, and champion athletes from Belgium. The creator of the medal was the Belgian sculptor and medalier Godefroid Devreese.

The medal, with a diameter of 31 mm, was made of silver in a run of 425 copies.

On the obverse side of the medal is the profile of King Albert of Belgium, crowned with a laurel wreath. At the bottom is the name of the creator "G. Devreese." Around the edge is the inscription "Albert King of the Belgians." On the reverse side is the national coat of arms of Belgium, around which is the text "VII Olympiad Antwerp 1920." The medal is topped with a royal crown, which is attached to an elegant red and gold ribbon.



*Pierre Theunis – Belgian sculptor, creator of the participant medal for the 1920 Games of the VII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Antwerp*



*Godefroid Devreese – Belgian sculptor and medalier, creator of the participant medal for the Games of the VII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad for IOC members, the Organisational Committee of the Games, and Belgian Olympic champions*





*Participant medal of the 1920 Games of the VII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad.  
Design: Pierre Theunis. Manufacturer: Coosemans Mint, Brussels. Bronze.  
Weight: 75 g. Diameter: 60 mm. Thickness: 4 mm*



*Commemorative medal of the 1920 Games of the VII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad  
in Antwerp. Design: Godefroid Devreese. Silver. Diameter: 31 mm*





J. J. 1898 Chamonix. Arrivée du train

# 1<sup>st</sup> Olympic Winter Games. Chamonix, 1924

On the eve of the Winter Sports Week, held from 25 January to 5 February 1924 in Chamonix under the aegis of the International Olympic Committee and later declared as the 1<sup>st</sup> Olympic Winter Games, the organisers held a competition for the design of the Chamonix-1924 award medal, which was won by the French engraver Raoul Benard. A total of 2,000 medals were produced in the workshops of the Paris Mint (Monnaie de Paris).

Winners were awarded medals made of gilded silver (weighing 75 g), while athletes who placed second and third received medals of silver (weight unknown) and bronze (weighing 67 g) respectively. The medal's diameter was 55 mm, and its thickness was 4 mm.

On the obverse, the central part featured an athlete with skis and skates against the backdrop of the Alps and Mont Blanc. Along the right edge, there was an inscription in French, "Raoul Benard."

The reverse bore a fourteen-line French inscription: "Chamonix Mont Blanc Winter Games 25 January-5 February 1924 organised under the auspices of the French Olympic Committee with the support of the International Olympic Committee to celebrate the VIII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad."

The medal was placed in the presentation case.



*Raoul René Alphonse Benard –  
French engraver, creator of the  
award medal for the 1<sup>st</sup> Olympic  
Winter Games 1924 in Chamonix*



1924 年夏蒙尼冬季奧運會的金、銀、銅牌(銀牌為複製品)  
Winners' Medals, 1924 Chamonix Winter Olympics  
(Silver Medal is a replica)

瑞士洛桑奧林匹克博物館藏品  
Collections of The Olympic Museum, Lausanne, Switzerland





*Gold medal of the 1<sup>st</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1924 in Chamonix. Design: Raoul Benard. Manufacturer: Monnaie de Paris. Gilded silver. Weight: 75 g. Diameter: 55 mm. Thickness: 4 mm*



*Silver medal of the 1<sup>st</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1924 in Chamonix. Design: Raoul Benard. Manufacturer: Monnaie de Paris. Silver. Diameter: 55 mm. Thickness: 4 mm*



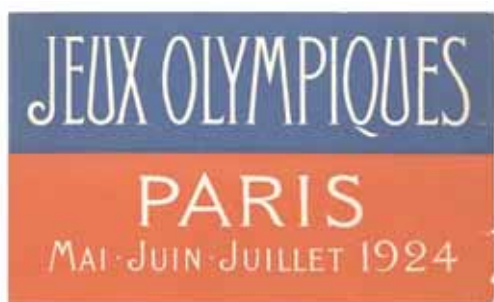
*Bronze medal of the 1<sup>st</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1924 in Chamonix. Design: Raoul Benard. Manufacturer: Monnaie de Paris. Bronze. Weight: 67 g. Diameter: 55 mm. Thickness: 4 mm*

*Award medal of the 1<sup>st</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1924 in the presentation case*



 **BRONZE**





# The Games of the VIII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad. Paris, 1924

For the 1924 Games of the VIII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Paris, award, participant, and commemorative medals and plaquettes were issued by the Organising Committee of the Games.

Starting from these Games, awarding of medals (gold, silver, and bronze) to all athletes who placed first to third in individual and team events was guaranteed by the General Regulations of the International Olympic Committee.

The award medal for the 1924 Games was created by the French sculptor, engraver, and medalier André Rivaud, and produced by the Paris Mint (Monnaie de Paris) in a quantity of 304 sets.

Athletes or teams that placed first received a medal of gilded silver (77 g), those in second place received a silver medal (76 g), and those in third place received a bronze medal (70 g). The diameter of all types of medals was 55 mm, and the thickness was 3 mm.

The obverse depicted two athletes against the background of radiating beams, with one athlete extending a hand to the other helping him rise. At the bottom were five interlacing rings. The reverse showed a composition of sports equipment symbolising the variety of Olympic sports: a ski, ski pole, balls, oar, javelin, discus, shot, and fencing masks. At the bottom left was a lyre symbolising the arts competitions at the Games of the Olympiad. In the centre was a four-line inscription, "VIII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad Paris 1924." The edge of the medal was engraved with the winner's name and the sport in which they triumphed.

The medals were placed in gift cases.



*André Rivaud – French sculptor, engraver, and medalier, creator of the award medal for the 1924 Games of the VIII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Paris*





Award gold medal of the 1924 Games of the VIII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Paris.  
Design: André Rivaud. Manufacturer: Monnaie de Paris. Gilded silver.  
Weight: 77 g. Diameter: 55 mm.  
Thickness: 3 mm



Award silver medal of the 1924 Games of the VIII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Paris. Design: André Rivaud. Manufacturer: Monnaie de Paris. Silver. Weight: 76 g. Diameter: 55 mm. Thickness: 3 mm



Award bronze medal of the 1924 Games of the VIII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Paris. Design: André Rivaud. Manufacturer: Monnaie de Paris. Bronze. Weight: 70 g. Diameter: 55 mm. Thickness: 3 mm



Presentation case for the award medal of the 1924 Games of the VIII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Paris



BRONZE





◀ Commemorative medal for participants in the athletic competitions of the 1924 Games at the "Colombes" stadium. Silvered bronze. Dimensions: 2x2.8 cm. The medal was shield-shaped. On the obverse, within a circle, were sporting implements against a background of oak twigs. Along the top edge was the inscription in French "VIII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad Paris," and at the bottom "Colombes." The reverse bore a four-line inscription "Colombes Sport France 1924 Paris-art"

The participant medal for the 1924 Games of the VIII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Paris, designed by the French engraver Raoul Benard, was produced by the Paris Mint (Monnaie de Paris) in bronze, weighing 72 g, with a diameter of 55 mm and a thickness of 4 mm.

The obverse featured a relief depiction of the goddess Nike crowning victorious athletes with laurel wreaths. At the bottom was the engraved name "Raoul Benard." The reverse showed a view of Paris with a relief inscription in three lines "VIII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad Paris 1924" with the designer's monogram at the bottom.

The participant medal was placed in the presentation case with a gold inscription in three lines "VIII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad Paris 1924."

*Commemorative medal for participants in the athletic competitions of the VIII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad. Copper. Inscription in French along the edge of the medal: "Olympic Games," in the centre in two lines "Paris 1924." On the reverse was a depiction of a running athlete*



Portrait of Heinrich Kautsch – Czechoslovak sculptor and medalier, creator of the commemorative plaquette for participants in the shooting competitions





*Participant medal of the 1924 Games of the VIII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Paris. Design: Raoul Benard. Manufacturer: Monnaie de Paris. Bronze. Weight: 72 g. Diameter: 55 mm. Thickness: 4 mm*



*Presentation case for the participant medal of the 1924 Games of the VIII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Paris*



*Commemorative plaque for participants in the shooting competitions of the 1924 Games of the VIII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Paris. Design: Heinrich Kautsch. Bronze. Weight: 87 g. Dimensions: 70x51 mm*  
*The obverse featured a view of the building and venue for the shooting competitions in Reims. The reverse bore a plaquette for engraving the participant's name against a background of laurel and oak twigs, festively tied with a ribbon. The inscription in French read in six lines "27<sup>th</sup> National and International Shooting Competitions Olympic Matches from 7 to 22 June 1924, organised by the Reims Shooting Society"*







At the Games of the VIII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Paris from 25 May to 9 June 1924, a football tournament was held in which men's teams of 22 countries participated, nineteen of which were from Europe. Since the World Cup had not yet been introduced at that time, the Olympic Games were the event where the world's strongest team was determined. The winner of the 1924 Olympic football tournament was the team of Uruguay.

In addition to the Olympic award and commemorative medals, special commemorative medals were commissioned by the French Football Federation.

On the obverse of these medals, the name of the winner and the inscription "Paris 1924" in two lines are placed. The left edge of the medal is adorned with an olive twig. On the reverse side is the figure of a footballer dribbling the ball.



*Commemorative bronze Olympic plaque in dimension 5,7x0,4 cm, Weight 53 g. Designer: Charles Pillet. On the obverse side of the medal the seated women holding a branch of laurel and one branch of oak. Signed on the olive tree and lower left. On the reverse side the olive tree and the caption in Latin "Mens Fervida in Corpore Lacertoso" (A fiery mind in a well-formed body). On the edge of the medal the mint mark and inscription are placed*



◀ *Commemorative medal of the French Football Federation, awarded to Pedro Cea (Uruguay), champion of the football tournament at the 1924 Games of the VIII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Paris*





*Commemorative medal of the world and Olympic champion 1924, Uruguayan Pedro Casella. Gold, enamel. Weight: 11 g. Such a commemorative medal in the form of a gold pendant, coated with enamel, was awarded to the winners of the Olympic tournament and world champions – the players of the Uruguayan football team.*

*On the obverse of the pendant is the inscription in five lines: "VIII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad World Champion (Name and surname of the player) Uruguay Paris 1924." Its edges are decorated with two balls placed on laurel twigs. On the reverse side is a multicoloured Olympic symbol, above which are two olive twigs, and in the corners – balls on laurel twigs*



*Silver presentation box for storing the Olympic awards of the football tournament winners. Paris – 1924.*

*The award-winning Olympic medals were presented in a box, the lid of which was decorated on the outside with a drawing of a football match episode. On the front panel of the box is the inscription in French: "Olympic Games Paris 1924," below which is the Olympic symbol, and even lower, the text: "Uruguay Olympic Champion Football." Interestingly, after the medals were awarded, the box was allowed to be kept by the captain of the winning team, José Nasazzi*



## II<sup>nd</sup> Olympic Winter Games. St. Moritz, 1928

For the II<sup>nd</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1928 in St. Moritz, award medals were produced based on the sketch by the Swiss sculptor Arnold Hünérwadel from gilded silver (weighing 51 g), silver (weight unknown), and bronze (61 g). The diameter of each medal is 50.4 mm, and the thickness is 3 mm. A batch of 31 sets was produced by the famous mint Huguenin Frères, Le Locle, Switzerland.

On the obverse side of the award medal is a figure skater in a dance, around whom six ice crystals are placed. On the reverse, at the top, are the Olympic rings, with olive twigs on the sides, and the inscription in five lines in French: "II<sup>nd</sup> Olympic Winter Games St. Moritz 1928."

The medal was placed in a gift box, on the lid of which were depicted the Olympic rings and the text in French in two lines: "II<sup>nd</sup> Olympic Winter Games St. Moritz 1928 1<sup>st</sup> (2<sup>nd</sup> / 3<sup>rd</sup>) prize."

The participant medal of the II<sup>nd</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1928 in St. Moritz was made according to the sketch of the Swiss sculptor and medalier Milo Martin at the mint Huguenin Frères, Le Locle, Switzerland. Struck from bronze, it weighed 22 g, with a diameter of 37 mm.

On the obverse of the medal is an image of a woman rushing on a sledge drawn by Basque horses, against the backdrop of a mountain range. In her hand is an olive twig as a symbol of victory. At the bottom of the medal are the Olympic rings and the designer's name "Milo Martin." On the reverse side is the inscription in six lines in French: "II<sup>nd</sup> Olympic Winter Games St. Moritz 1928," complemented at the bottom by budding flowers.

The medal was placed in the presentation case with the Olympic rings embossed in gold and the inscription in French in two lines: "II<sup>nd</sup> Olympic Winter Games St. Moritz 1928."

The participant medals were awarded to athletes and officials.



*Milo Martin – Swiss sculptor and medalier, creator of the commemorative medal of the II<sup>nd</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1928 in St. Moritz*



◀ *Participant medal of the II<sup>nd</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1928 in St. Moritz. Design: Milo Martin. Manufacturer: Huguenin Frères, Le Locle, Switzerland. Bronze. Weight: 22 g. Diameter: 37 mm*



Award gold medal of the I<sup>nd</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1928 in St. Moritz. Design: Arnold Hünérwadel. Manufacturer: Huguenin Frères, Le Locle, Switzerland. Gilded silver. Weight: 51 g. Diameter: 50.4 mm. Thickness: 3 mm



Award silver medal of the I<sup>nd</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1928 in St. Moritz. Design: Arnold Hünérwadel. Manufacturer: Huguenin Frères, Le Locle, Switzerland. Silver. Diameter: 50.4 mm. Thickness: 3 mm



Award bronze medal of the I<sup>nd</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1928 in St. Moritz. Design: Arnold Hünérwadel. Manufacturer: Huguenin Frères, Le Locle, Switzerland. Bronze. Weight: 61 g. Diameter: 50.4 mm. Thickness: 3 mm



Presentation case of the participant medal of the I<sup>nd</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1928 in St. Moritz

Award medal of the I<sup>nd</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1928 in the presentation case





# The Games of the IX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad. Amsterdam, 1928

For the 1928 Games of the IX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Amsterdam, award, participant medals, and commemorative plaquettes and medals were prepared by the Organising Committee of the Games.

The award medals were created by Italian artist, sculptor, and medallist, Florentine professor Giuseppe Cassioli.

The medals were produced by the Dutch State Mint, Utrecht, with a mintage of 254 gold, 258 silver, and 259 bronze awards (a total of 771 pieces). The difference in their numbers is due to the varying number of awards granted in the Olympic art competition, which was part of the 1928 Games of the IX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad.

For the first place, athletes were given a gold-plated silver medal (66 g), for second place – a silver medal (65 g), and for third place – a bronze medal (74 g). The diameter of the medals was 55 mm, and the thickness was 3 mm.

On the obverse of the medal, the goddess Victory is depicted with a laurel wreath in her raised right hand and a palm twig in her left. To the right of the goddess is a Greek amphora with scenes of athletic competitions. To the left is a fragment of the Colosseum, above which is a horizontal inscription in four lines: “IX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad Amsterdam 1928.” This design was consistently repeated on the obverse of the award medals until the 2004 Games of the XXVIII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Athens.

On the reverse of the medal is a group of athletes carrying the Olympic champion on their shoulders. His right hand is raised in a greeting, and in his left hand, he holds a palm twig. This reverse design was repeated on the medals of subsequent Olympic Games for 40 years, until 1968 inclusive.

The medals were placed in the presentation cases with a gold-embossed inscription in three lines “IX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad Amsterdam 1928.”



*Giuseppe Cassioli – Italian artist, sculptor, and medallist, Florentine professor, creator of the award medal of the 1928 Games of the IX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Amsterdam*



*Award medal of the winner of the 1928 Games of the IX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Amsterdam. Design: Giuseppe Cassioli. Manufacturer: Dutch State Mint, Utrecht. Gold-plated silver. Weight: 66 g. Diameter: 55 mm. Thickness: 3 mm*



*Silver medal of the 1928 Games of the IX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Amsterdam. Design: Giuseppe Cassioli. Manufacturer: Dutch State Mint, Utrecht. Silver. Weight: 65 g. Diameter: 55 mm. Thickness: 3 mm*

*Bronze medal of the 1928 Games of the IX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Amsterdam. Design: Giuseppe Cassioli. Manufacturer: Dutch State Mint, Utrecht. Bronze. Weight: 74 g. Diameter: 55 mm. Thickness: 3 mm*



*Presentation case for the award medals of the 1928 Games of the IX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Amsterdam*



Participant medal of the 1928 Games of the IX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Amsterdam, created by renowned Dutch medallist Johannes Cornelis Wienecke, was manufactured by the Dutch company Gerritsen & Van Kempen, Zeist, from three types of materials – gold-plated bronze (61 g), silver (58 g), and bronze (62 g), with a diameter of 55 mm and a thickness of 4 mm.

On the obverse side – figures of a naked man and woman standing on a podium in front of an Olympic altar. They hold a lit torch and vine twigs in their hands. Below are scales as a symbol of justice and equality, as well as olive branches. On the reverse side, the goddess Victory is depicted in the rays of the rising sun, towering over the decorated Olympic Stadium in Amsterdam. In her left hand is a laurel wreath, and in her right – a trumpet. Below, between the trunks of olive trees – two hemispheres of the Earth, bound together by the coat of arms of Amsterdam. Around the edge of the medal is the inscription “IX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad Amsterdam 1928.” The edge of the medal is engraved with the name of the awardee in English.

The participant medal was intended for distribution to the participants of the Games and officials. The Games' Official report states that 5,139 medals were distributed to all those entitled by protocol, and 762 were given to individuals who actively participated in the organisational work of preparing and conducting the Games.

The participant medal was placed in the presentation case with an inscription around the edge “IX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad · Amsterdam · 1928.”



*Johannes Cornelis Wienecke – renowned Dutch medallist, creator of the commemorative medal of the 1928 Games of the IX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Amsterdam*



*Commemorative plaque and multi-coloured ceramic plate presented to the Uruguayan team - winner of the Olympic tournament 1928.*

*On the bronze commemorative plaque depicting a scene from a football match, there is an inscription in Spanish in six lines “José Nasazzi Winner of the World Football Championship Olympic Games Amsterdam June 13, 1928.” The plaque measures 13.5x9.5 cm in the presentation case. The plate with a diameter of 21.5 cm has an inscription in German “Greetings, Olympia! 1928 Olympic Heroes, Greetings!”*







Commemorative medal of running competitions of the 1928 Games of the IX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Amsterdam. Design: Dutch medallist Jaap Kaas. Weight: 33 g. Diameter: 41 mm. Thickness: 3 mm.

On the obverse of the medal, created in the Art Deco style, there is a figure of a naked athlete running against the background of the Olympic stadium. Around the edge of the medal is the inscription in Dutch "Beauty in sport." On the reverse side – the date "1928" and two monograms "R" and "K"



Commemorative medal of the 1928 Games of the IX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Amsterdam. Design: Hungarian sculptor and medalier Eduard Telcs. Bronze. Weight: 67 g. Diameter: 59 mm

On the obverse – a naked athlete walking, holding a laurel twig high in his hand. Next to him is the vertical inscription "1928." On the reverse side, on the central shaped plate, there is an inscription in three lines "Olympic Games Amsterdam," under which the Olympic symbol is engraved. On either side of the plate are laurel leaves as a symbol of victory



Participant medal of the 1928 Games of the IX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Amsterdam. Design: Johannes Cornelis Wienecke. Manufacturer: Gerritsen & Van Kempen, Zeist, Netherlands. Gold-plated bronze. Weight: 61 g. Diameter: 55 mm. Thickness: 4 mm



Participant medal of the 1928 Games of the IX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Amsterdam. Design: Johannes Cornelis Wienecke. Manufacturer: Gerritsen & Van Kempen, Zeist, Netherlands. Silver. Weight: 58 g. Diameter: 55 mm. Thickness: 4 mm

Presentation case for the participant medal of the 1928 Games of the IX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Amsterdam





## III<sup>rd</sup> Olympic Winter Games. Lake Placid, 1932

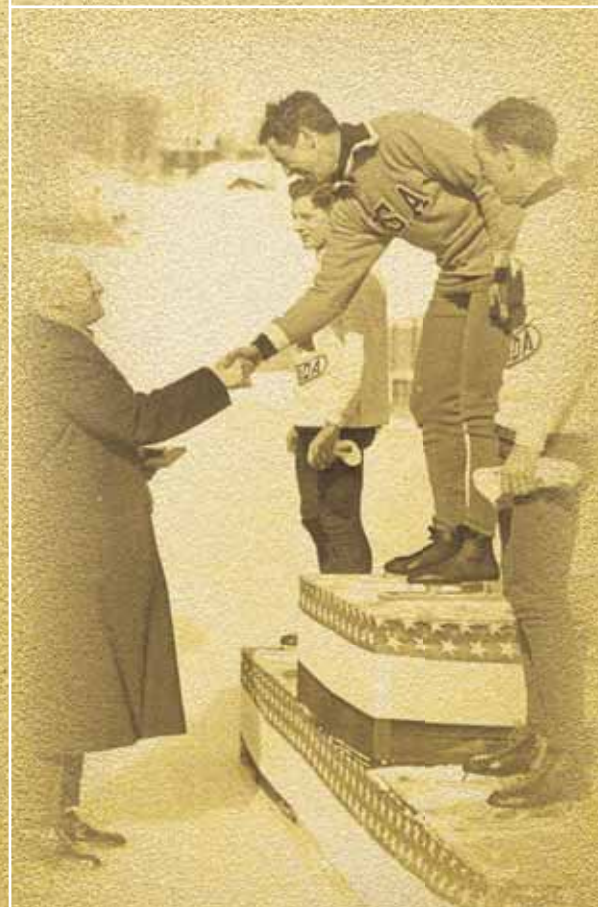
The medals for the III<sup>rd</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1932 in Lake Placid were produced by Robbins, Attleboro, Massachusetts, USA, using gilded silver, silver, and bronze, with a diameter of 54 mm.

On the obverse side of the medal, at the top, a winged goddess is depicted rising above the clouds with a laurel wreath in her right hand. In the background, one can see the Adirondack mountains, at the base of which are the winter sports stadium, the ski jump, and the landscape of Lake Placid. The curved shape of the medal symbolises the crests of ancient columns. On the reverse side, the Olympic rings are depicted above an English inscription in four lines "III Olympic Winter Games Lake Placid 1932," beneath which are crossed olive twigs.

The participant medal for the III<sup>rd</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1932 in Lake Placid was designed as a plaquette by Robbins, Attleboro, Massachusetts, USA, made of bronze weighing 83 g, measuring 48x60 mm.

On the obverse side, a winged goddess of victory is depicted against a mountain range. In her left hand, she holds a torch with Olympic flame, and in her right hand, a trumpet, with which she announces the opening of the Winter Olympics. At the top of the medal are the Olympic rings. The reverse side of the medal is adorned with a curved twig of laurel, upon which are placed six shields with relief depictions of athletes representing sports included in the Olympic programme (ice hockey, figure skating, ski jumping, cross-country skiing, speed skating, bobsleigh), as well as scenes of curling (bottom left) and dog sledding (bottom right). In the centre of the medal, an English inscription in six lines reads "III Olympic Winter Games Lake Placid 1932." At the top edge of the plaquette is the manufacturer's hallmark "Robbins, Co, Attleboro."

Seven hundred participant medals were produced for presentation to honoured guests, officials, and participants.



*For the first time in Olympic history at the III<sup>rd</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1932 in Lake Placid, athletes – winners and medallists – ascended the Olympic podium for the award ceremony. Previously, those were the VIPs who stood on the podium during the award ceremonies*





*Award winner's medals of the III<sup>rd</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1932 in Lake Placid.  
Manufacturer: Robbins, Attleboro, Massachusetts, USA. Gilded silver, silver, bronze. Diameter: 54 mm.*



*Participant medal of the III<sup>rd</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1932 in Lake Placid. Manufacturer: Robbins, Attleboro, Massachusetts, USA. Bronze. Weight: 83 g. Size: 48x60 mm*





# The Games of the X<sup>th</sup> Olympiad. Los Angeles, 1932

For the 1932 Games of the X<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Los Angeles, award, participant, and commemorative medals were commissioned by the Organising Committee of the Games.

The award medals were designed by the Italian sculptor and medalier Giuseppe Cassioli and produced by Whitehead & Hoag Co, Newark, New York.

Winners of the Olympic competitions received medals of gilded silver (weight 97 g), athletes who placed second received silver medals (93 g), and those who placed third received bronze medals (76 g). The diameter of the medals was 55.5 mm, and the thickness was 4 mm. One hundred and twenty sets of Olympic awards were produced for the winners and medallists.

The design of the Olympic award medals remained the same. However, on the obverse side, the inscription was changed to "X<sup>th</sup> Olympiad Los Angeles 1932," and the diameter of the medal was increased by 0.5 mm (to 55.5 mm). The manufacturer's hallmark "Whitehead & Hoag" is on the rim of the medal.

The medals were placed in the presentation cases.



X<sup>TH</sup> OLYMPIAD  
LOS ANGELES







*Award winner's medal of the 1932 Games of the X<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Los Angeles. Design: Giuseppe Cassioli. Manufacturer: Whitehead & Hoag Co, Newark, New York. Gilded silver. Weight: 97 g. Diameter: 55.5 mm. Thickness: 4 mm*

*Award silver medal of the 1932 Games of the X<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Los Angeles. Design: Giuseppe Cassioli. Manufacturer: Whitehead & Hoag Co, Newark, New York. Silver. Weight: 93 g. Diameter: 55.5 mm. Thickness: 4 mm*



*Award bronze medal of the 1932 Games of the X<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Los Angeles. Design: Giuseppe Cassioli. Manufacturer: Whitehead & Hoag Co, Newark, New York. Bronze. Weight: 76 g. Diameter: 55.5 mm. Thickness: 4 mm*



*Presentation case for the award medal for the 1932 Games of the X<sup>th</sup> Olympiad*





The participant medal for the 1932 Games of the X<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Los Angeles was designed by the New York sculptor and medalier Julio Kilenyi and produced by the Whitehead & Hoag Co, Newark, New York, from bronze, weighing 147 g, with a diameter of 69 mm and a thickness of 6 mm, in a quantity of 1,500 pieces.

On the obverse side, an athlete holding the Olympic flag is depicted, with the inscription in three lines "X<sup>th</sup> Olympiad 1932." The reverse side features, against the backdrop of the coat of arms of the United States of America, two female figures representing the state of California and the host city of Los Angeles. In the hands of one woman is an olive twig, the other one holds a shield bearing the coats of arms of California and Los Angeles. In the left corner is the engraving of the California poppy, the symbol of the state. The composition is topped with the inscription "Los Angeles California." At the bottom, the designer's name "Kilenyi" is engraved.

The medals were placed in the presentation cases.



*Julio Kilenyi – New York sculptor and medalier, creator of the commemorative medal for the 1932 Games of the X<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Los Angeles*



◀ *Commemorative medal of the demonstration athletic event of the 1932 Games of the X<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Los Angeles. Established by the Dortmund Sports Club, Germany*





*Souvenir medal of the 1932 Games of the X<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Los Angeles*  
 On the obverse side, the text in English "Olympic Games 1932" is prominently displayed in the centre. Above the inscription "Souvenir" is an athlete running against the backdrop of interlaced rings. At the bottom, above the inscription "Los Angeles, Cal." (abbreviation for "California"), the California grizzly bear, the state symbol, is engraved. On the reverse side, the central part features an image of warships at anchor, with the inscription in English "US Navy"



*Commemorative medal of participants in the demonstration gymnastics performances held during the 1932 Games of the X<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Los Angeles. Bronze. Diameter: 38 mm*  
 On the obverse side, the same image as on the commemorative medal for the 1932 Games of the X<sup>th</sup> Olympiad is presented. On the reverse side, the inscription in three lines reads "Gymnastics Demonstration August 10, 1932"



*Participant medal of the 1932 Games of the X<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Los Angeles.*  
 Design: Julio Kilenyi. Manufacturer: Whitehead & Hoag Co, Newark, New York.  
 Bronze. Weight: 147 g. Diameter: 69 mm. Thickness: 6 mm



*Presentation case of the commemorative medal of the 1932 Games of the X<sup>th</sup> Olympiad*





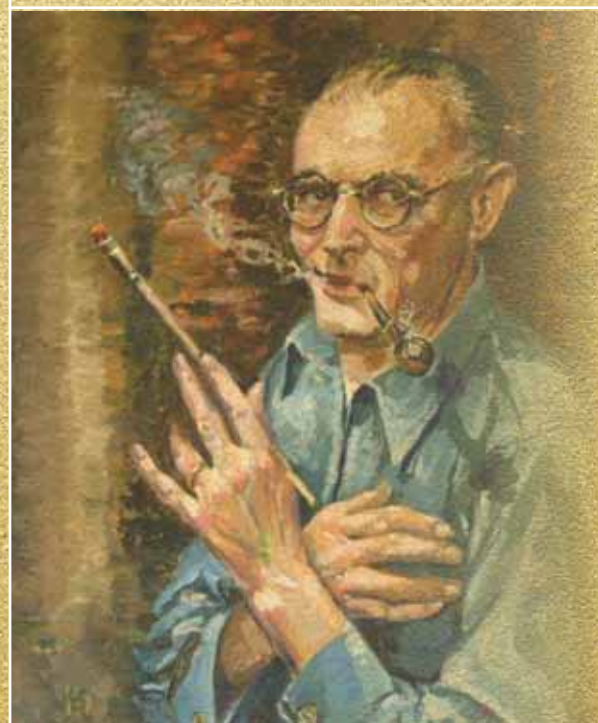
## IV<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games. Garmisch- Partenkirchen, 1936

For the IV<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1936 in Garmisch-Partenkirchen, winner's, and participant medals were issued by the Organising Committee of the Games.

The award medal was designed by the German artist, Professor Richard Klein, and produced by the Deschler und Sohn in Munich, Germany. The medal was made of gilded silver (weighing 324 g), silver (weight unknown), and bronze (334 g). It had a diameter of 100 mm and a thickness of 4 mm. A total of 36 gold, 36 silver, and 36 bronze medals were minted.

The obverse of the medal featured an ancient chariot pulled by a trio of horses entering a triumphal arch composed of four rays at the top. Standing on the chariot is the goddess Nike holding a laurel wreath in her hands. The lower part of the medal depicted winter sports equipment (a sled, skis, a hockey stick, and a figure skate), beneath which was the relief inscription "Garmisch-Partenkirchen" (the name of the German ski resort in Bavaria, formed by the merger of two towns in 1935). To the right above the arch were the artist's initials "R K" (Richard Klein). The reverse of the medal displayed the Olympic rings in the centre, surrounded by the relief text "IV Olympic Winter Games 1936." The edge of the medal bore the inscription "Argentum 990" ("Silver 990").

The medal was presented in a case adorned with the Olympic rings.



*Richard Klein – German artist,  
creator of the award medal for the  
IV<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1936 in  
Garmisch-Partenkirchen*





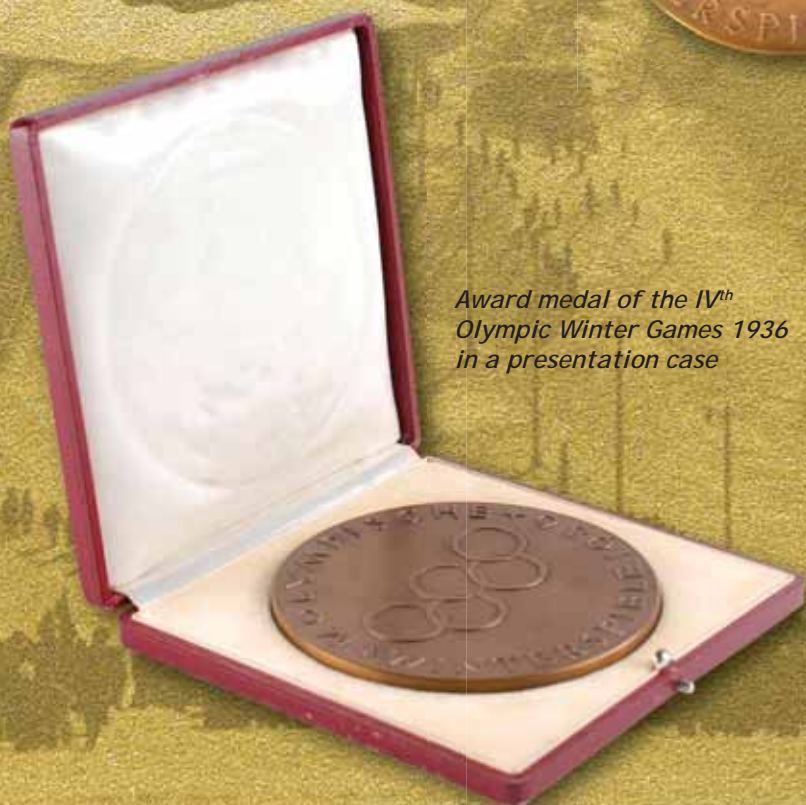
Award gold medal of the IV<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1936 in Garmisch-Partenkirchen. Design: Richard Klein. Manufacturer: Deschler und Sohn, Munich, Germany. Gilded silver. Weight: 324 g. Diameter: 100 mm. Thickness: 4 mm



Award silver medal of the IV<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1936 in Garmisch-Partenkirchen. Design: Richard Klein. Manufacturer: Deschler und Sohn, Munich, Germany. Silver. Diameter: 100 mm. Thickness: 4 mm



Award bronze medal of the IV<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1936 in Garmisch-Partenkirchen. Design: Richard Klein. Manufacturer: Deschler und Sohn, Munich, Germany. Bronze. Weight: 334 g. Diameter: 100 mm. Thickness: 4 mm



Award medal of the IV<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1936 in a presentation case



Garmisch-Partenkirchen. IV. Olympischen Winterspiele 1936





Special award medals were prepared for participants in team demonstration sports. Specifically, for the winner and medallist of the ice stock sport competition, award plaquettes were produced featuring the full-colour logo of the Games, coated with enamel. The winner received a plaquette made of gilded bronze with a red decorative stripe and silver enamel, while the second place received a silver-plated bronze plaquette with a blue decorative stripe.

The centre of the plaquette displayed the emblem of the 1936 Games in Garmisch-Partenkirchen, surrounded by a double wreath of laurel and oak twigs. Below was the text in German in six lines: "Ice Stock Sport Competition IV Olympic Winter Games 1936 in Garmisch-Partenkirchen International Team Competition 1<sup>st</sup> (2<sup>nd</sup> or 3<sup>rd</sup>) Place."

The medal was presented in a case.

The participant medal of the IV<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1936 in Garmisch-Partenkirchen was made of bronze, with a diameter of 60 mm, and a total of 1,660 copies were issued.

The obverse of the medal featured the logo of the Games, with the inscription in German around the edge: "IV Olympic Winter Games 1936 Garmisch-Partenkirchen." The reverse displayed the Olympic motto "Citius Altius Fortius" ("Faster Higher Stronger"), complemented by a stylised fir twig.



*Commemorative medal of the IV<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1936 in Garmisch-Partenkirchen. Silver. Weight: 10.91 g. Diameter: 27 mm*







*Case of the participant medal of the IV<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1936 in Garmisch-Partenkirchen*



*Participant medal of the IV<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1936 in Garmisch-Partenkirchen. Bronze. Diameter: 60 mm*



*Award plaque for the winner of the ice stock sport competition held as part of the IV<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1936 in Garmisch-Partenkirchen. Manufacturer: Carl Poellath, Schrobenhausen. Gilded bronze, enamel. Weight: 107 g. Dimensions: 6x8.6 cm*





# The Games of the XI<sup>th</sup> Olympiad. Berlin, 1936

For the 1936 Games of the XI<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Berlin, award, participant medals, and a large number of commemorative medals and plaquettes were created.

The award medal was designed by the Italian artist, sculptor, and medallist Giuseppe Cassioli and produced by B. H. Mayer in Pforzheim. Gold-plated silver (weighing 78 g), silver (72 g), and bronze (62 g) medals were made with a diameter of 55 mm and a thickness of 3 mm (the bronze medal was 4 mm thick). 320 medals of each type were produced, amounting to 960 pieces in total.

The obverse side of the medal features the goddess of victory holding a winner's wreath in her raised right hand and a palm twig in her left. To the right of the goddess is a Greek amphora with scenes of athletic competitions. To the left is a fragment of the Colosseum, above which is the horizontal inscription in four lines "XI. Olympiade Berlin 1936." The reverse side of the medal depicts a group of athletes carrying the Olympic champion on their shoulders. He raises his right hand in greeting to the participants of the Games and holds a palm twig in his left hand as a symbol of victory. The edge of the medal bears the manufacturer's mark "B. H. Mayer Pforzheim."

The medals were placed in the presentation case with the Games' logo on the lid.





*Award gold medal of the 1936 Games of the XI<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Berlin. Design: Giuseppe Cassioli. Manufacturer: B. H. Mayer, Pforzheim, Germany. Gold-plated silver. Weight: 78 g. Diameter: 55 mm. Thickness: 3 mm*



*Award silver medal of the 1936 Games of the XI<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Berlin. Design: Giuseppe Cassioli. Manufacturer: B. H. Mayer, Pforzheim, Germany. Silver. Weight: 72 g. Diameter: 55 mm. Thickness: 3 mm*



*Award bronze medal of the 1936 Games of the XI<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Berlin. Design: Giuseppe Cassioli. Manufacturer: B. H. Mayer, Pforzheim, Germany. Bronze. Weight: 62 g. Diameter: 55 mm. Thickness: 4 mm*



*Award medal of the 1936 Games of the XI<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in the presentation case*







*Otto Placzek – renowned Berlin sculptor and medalier, creator of the commemorative medal for the 1936 Games of the XI<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Berlin*

The commemorative participant medal for the 1936 Games of the XI<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Berlin was designed by the renowned Berlin sculptor and medalier Otto Placzek. An edition of 20,000 pieces was cast by four different foundries: “Heintze & Barth,” “Sperlich,” “Noack,” and “Martin & Pilzing.” The medals issued by each foundry can be distinguished by their colour and mark. The medals, weighing 114 g, with a diameter of 70 mm and a thickness of 7 mm, were made from dark brown, red-brown, and green-brown bronze. They were presented to participants, members of national delegations, and officials.

The obverse side of the medal depicts five athletes representing different continents, each pulling on the rope of the Olympic bell, with the inscription “XI. Olympiade Berlin 1936.” The reverse side features the Games’ logo, with the name of the creator “Otto Placzek” engraved along the right edge.

The medal was presented in a case with the Games’ logo on the lid.







*Participant medal of the 1936 Games of the XI<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Berlin. Design: Otto Placzek.  
Bronze. Weight: 114 g. Diameter: 70 mm. Thickness: 7 mm*



*Presentation case of the participant medal of  
the 1936 Games of the XI<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Berlin*



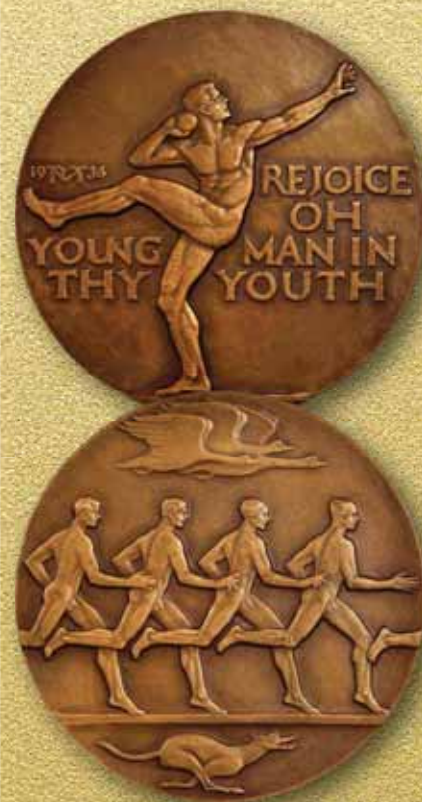


◀ Official participation medal "Olympia Tanzwettspiele 1936 Berlin." Bronze. Diameter: 60 mm. The international dancing events were part of the programme of the 1936 Games of the XI<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Berlin

Otto Placzek was also commissioned to design various commemorative medals proposed by the Organising Committee of the Games. These included commemorative medals for participants in aviation, automobile, and cycling rallies. The artist used a single design for the reverse side of all these medals – an image of the Games' logo, with the inscription in German around the edge "XI. Olympiad Berlin 1936." The obverse side highlighted the individual significance of each medal. Each medal has a diameter of 70 mm.

One such award was the commemorative medal for participants in the Berlin 1936 cycling rally. The obverse side of the bronze medal with a diameter of 70 mm features five clusters of sun rays passing through the Olympic rings. Above the rings is the inscription "Star Cycle Rally."

The commemorative medal for the postal pigeon flight at the Opening Ceremony of the 1936 Games of the XI<sup>th</sup> Olympiad was made of brass, weighing 117 g, with a diameter of 70 mm. The obverse side depicts a pigeon with the inscription in three lines "Berlin 1936 1. August," and at the bottom is the name and surname of the creator "Otto Placzek." The reverse side features the five Olympic rings and the inscription in four lines "XI. Olympiad Berlin 1936." This medal honoured everyone who provided pigeons for the Opening Ceremony (20,000 birds were brought to the stadium).



The medal presented by American scholar, athlete, physician, military man, educator, and sculptor Tate McKenzie at the 1936 Olympic art competition. Bronze.

The obverse side of the medal depicts a shot putter and the inscription in four lines in English "Rejoice, young man, in thy youth." The reverse side shows athletes running accompanied by birds and animals, symbolising the unity of all living things on Earth

◀ Commemorative medal of the postal pigeon flight at the Opening Ceremony of the 1936 Games of the XI<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Berlin. Design: Otto Placzek. Brass. Weight: 117 g. Diameter: 70 mm



*Commemorative medal of participants in the cycling rally of the 1936 Games of the XI<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Berlin. Design: Otto Placzek. Bronze. Diameter: 70 mm*



*Commemorative medal of participants in the automobile rally of the 1936 Games of the XI<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Berlin. Design: Otto Placzek. Diameter: 70 mm*



*Star Flight Participation medal of the 1936 Games of the XI<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Berlin. Design: Otto Placzek. Diameter: 70 mm*



*Presentation case of the commemorative medal of the 1936 Games of the XI<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Berlin*







◀ Commemorative medal of the 1936 Games of the XI<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Berlin. Design: K. Roth. Manufacturer: Bayer Hauptmünzamt, Munich. Bronze. Weight: 22.23 g. Diameter: 36.9 mm. Thickness: 2.4 mm

Another commemorative medal for the 1936 Games of the XI<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Berlin was produced by the Bavarian State Mint (Bayer Hauptmünzamt) in Munich, in silver and bronze, with a weight of 22.23 g, a diameter of 36.96 mm, and a thickness of 2.4 mm. The creator of the medal was Karl Roth.

The obverse features the Games logo with the inscription around the edge in German, "Olympic Games Berlin MCMXXXVI" (which is 1936 in Roman numerals). The reverse depicts the goddess of victory holding a laurel wreath for awarding the winner in her left hand and an olive twig in her right hand. The edge of the medal bears the inscription, "In Honour of the Homeland, In Glory of Sport."

The manufacturer's stamp "Bayer Hauptmünze AMT – Feinsilber" is on the edge of the medal. The medal was presented in a case with the number "1936" and the Olympic rings embossed in gold.



Commemorative medal awarded to individuals who contributed to the organisation of the 1936 Games of the Olympiad in Berlin. Features the official motto "Ich rufe die Jugend der Welt!" translated into English as "I Call the Youth of the World!" Hallmarked and signed by the artist on the reverse



◀ Commemorative medal of the 1936 Games of the XI<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Berlin. Design: K. Roth. Manufacturer: Bayer Hauptmünzamt, Munich. Silver. Weight: 22.23 g. Diameter: 36.9 mm. Thickness: 2.4 mm





Commemorative souvenir medal of the 1936 Games of the XI<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Berlin. Manufacturer: Meissen Porzellan Manufaktur (Meissen Porcelain Manufactory). Brown porcelain. Diameter: 118 mm.

The obverse of the medal features the Games logo and the inscription in German "Olympic Games 1936 Berlin," and the reverse shows a bird's-eye view of the main stadium of the Games, with the inscription around the edge "Reichsportfeld Berlin"

Commemorative medal of the 1936 Games of the XI<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Berlin. Brass.

Diameter: 57 mm

The obverse features the Games logo, while the reverse depicts the Brandenburg Gate, the symbol of Berlin. It shows the goddess of victory in a quadriga, which, according to the original idea of the sculptor Johann Gottfried Schadow, symbolises the winged messenger of peace. Around the edge, there is an inscription in German "XI. Olympiad Berlin 1936"



Commemorative medal "For Special Services to the Olympic Games." Silver-plated bronze. Weight: 159.19 g. Diameter: 80.9 mm.

The obverse of the medal features a nude athlete with an Olympic flag against the background of a swastika. The reverse has the Olympic motto in three lines "Citius Altius Fortius." The obverse of the medal has a German inscription around the circle, "Year of Preparation for the Olympic Games 1935," and on the reverse, "Year of the Olympics 1936." Oak leaves flank both years

Commemorative medal of participants in the Olympic torch relay for the 1936 Games of the XI<sup>th</sup> Olympiad. Manufacturer: Munich Mint. Silver. Diameter: 140 mm.

The obverse shows an athlete with a lit torch from Olympia, with the inscription at the top "Olympia" and at the bottom "23 July 1936." The reverse features two hands: one passing and the other receiving an olive twig against the backdrop of five interlinked rings. Inscriptions read "1-16 August" (the dates when the Olympic flame arrived in Berlin and was extinguished after the Games), "XI. Olympic Games Berlin 1936"





The Organising Committees of the 1936 Games of the XI<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Berlin and the IV<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games in Garmisch-Partenkirchen introduced commemorative awards for individuals who contributed to the successful celebration of the Games. The design of the awards was developed by Professor Waldemar Remisch.

The highest commemorative award was the German Olympic Medal of Honor, First Class, given for special merits in the leadership of the Games organisation (767 awards). It had the appearance of a white enamel star with five rays, behind which radiated five golden rays. In the centre of the award were five Olympic rings, with an imperial eagle at the tip of the upper ray. The medal was worn on a red neck ribbon with black edges and five white stripes symbolising the five Olympic rings. The ribbon width was 5 cm.

The German Olympic Medal of Honor, Second Class, was awarded for special merits in executive-organisational activities (3,364 awards). This medal had a similar design and ribbon but was slightly smaller and was worn on a breast ribbon 3 cm wide.

The Third-Class award was an Olympic medal given for other contributions to the preparation and conduct of the Olympic Games (54,915 awarded).

On the obverse of the award medal (weight 23.6 g, diameter 37 mm), on the background of an Ionic column topped with five Olympic rings, an imperial eagle holding an oak wreath with a ribbon in its claws, with a swastika in the centre, is depicted. By the wreath is the inscription "1936." The reverse bears the text in German in seven lines "For Merit in Cooperation in the Olympic Games 1936," under which is an oak twig. The medal's ribbon was similar to that of the Second-Class badge but had thinner white stripes. The ribbon width was 3.2 cm.

Commemorative awards were presented in cases with golden embossing of the five interlinked Olympic rings.



*Commemorative medal of the XI<sup>th</sup> Olympiad Games "For Merit" Third Class. Design: Waldemar Remisch. Weight: 23.6 g. Diameter: 37 mm*





*Commemorative medal of participants in the car rally of the 1936 Games of the XI<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Berlin. Gilded metal, enamel. The medal depicts the symbol of Berlin – the Brandenburg Gate and five enameled Olympic rings, with the inscription around the edge in German "Olympia 1936 Car Rally"*



*Commemorative medal of the 1936 Games of the XI<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Berlin. Bronze. Weight: 14.52 g. The obverse of the medal shows a figure of a nude marathon runner holding an olive twig in his right hand, five Olympic rings, and the inscription in two lines "Berlin 1936"*



*Commemorative medal of the 1936 Games of the XI<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Berlin. Silver-plated bronze. Weight: 18.4 g. Diameter: 35 mm. The obverse features the right profile of an ancient Greek athlete and laurel twigs along the edge of the medal. In the centre is the inscription in German in four lines "4711 – Memory Olympia 1936 Berlin." The reverse has the Olympic symbol of the Berlin Games – a bell with the inscription "4711," along the edge a laurel wreath tied with a ribbon, and the inscription in German in two lines "Cologne Glockenstrasse" (Cologne, Bell Street). The number 4711 refers to the house in Cologne where the famous "Eau de Cologne" was first produced*



◀ *German Olympic Medal of Honor, Second Class, which the Organising Committees of the 1936 Games of the XI<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Berlin and the IV Olympic Winter Games in Garmisch-Partenkirchen awarded for special merits in executive-organisational activities of the 1936 Games. Design: Waldemar Remisch*

*German Olympic Medal of Honor, First Class, which the Organising Committees of the 1936 Games of the XI<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Berlin and the IV<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games in Garmisch-Partenkirchen awarded for special merits in the leadership of the 1936 Games organisation. Design: Waldemar Remisch*





Commemorative medal of participants in cycling competitions of the 1936 Games of the XI<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Berlin from the German Cyclists' Federation.

Silver-plated bronze. Weight: 26.67 g. Diameter: 40.4 mm.

On the obverse is an olive twig intertwined with the Olympic rings and the text in German in four lines, "Olympic commemorative medal 1936."

On the reverse, against the background of a swastika, is the abbreviation DRV (translated from German, "German Cyclists' Federation")



Commemorative medal of the 1936 Games of the XI<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Berlin. Gilt bronze. Weight: 15.68 g. Diameter: 34.4 mm.

On the obverse is the Olympic symbol and an olive twig, as well as the German inscription in four lines, "Olympic commemorative medal 1936." On the reverse is a nude figure of a soldier in a kayak, with a sword and shield in his hands against the background of a swastika, with the inscription around the edge, "German Defence Forces on the German Rhine 7. III. 1936"

Commemorative medal of shooting competitions of the 1936 Games of the XI<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Berlin.

On the obverse of the medal are the five Olympic rings, above which is the inscription in two lines, "Olympia Berlin 1936," slightly below the designer has placed a target and on both sides, and two oak twigs. On the reverse is the inscription "Aschen 1936" in the centre, and an oak wreath tied with a ribbon around the edge of the medal



Commemorative medal of the 1936 Games of the XI<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Berlin.

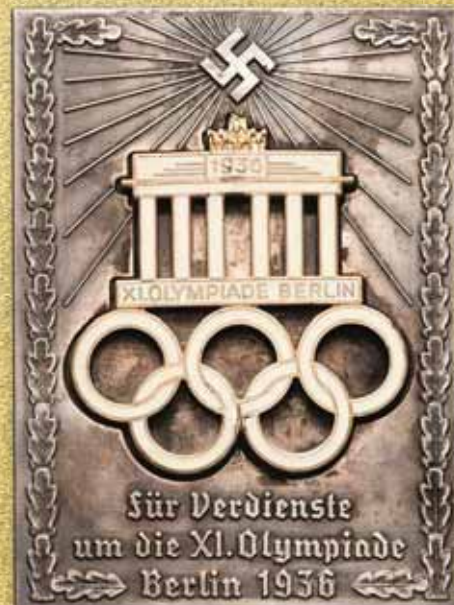
Design: B. H. Mayer. Silver. Weight: 12.96 g. Diameter: 34.2 mm.

On the obverse is a torchbearer running, the Olympic symbol, and the inscription around the edge, "Olympia 1936." On the reverse is a participant in shooting competitions against the background of a target





Commemorative medal issued for the 1936 Games of the XI<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Berlin. Bronze. Diameter: 97 mm.  
On the obverse is a relay participant depicted above the Olympic symbol. At the bottom is the inscription in German in two lines, "Olympiad Berlin 1936"



Commemorative plaque "For Merits in Conducting the 1936 Games of the XI<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Berlin." Silver-plated bronze, enamel.  
Weight: 242.3 g. Size: 72x100 mm  
On the obverse are the Brandenburg Gate above the Olympic rings, coated with enamel and partially gilded. At the top is a shining swastika, from which rays emanate in different directions. At the bottom is the text in German in three lines, "For Merits at the XI. Olympiad Berlin 1936." Around the edge is a decorative border in the form of oak leaves



Commemorative plaque Issued for the 1936 Games of the XI<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Berlin. Manufacturer: Lauchhammer. Bronze. Size: 97x119 mm.  
The plaque depicts stylised scenes of ancient Greek athletic competitions – horse riding, chariot racing, wrestling, longjumping, and running



Commemorative plaque presented on the occasion of Mayor of Stuttgart visiting the Olympic Village of the Games of the XI<sup>th</sup> Olympiad. Bronze.  
On the obverse is a view of the city of Stuttgart. On the reverse is the text in ten lines, "The Mayor of Stuttgart in memory of staying at the Stuttgart House in the Olympic Village during the Games of the XI. Olympiad. Berlin 1936"



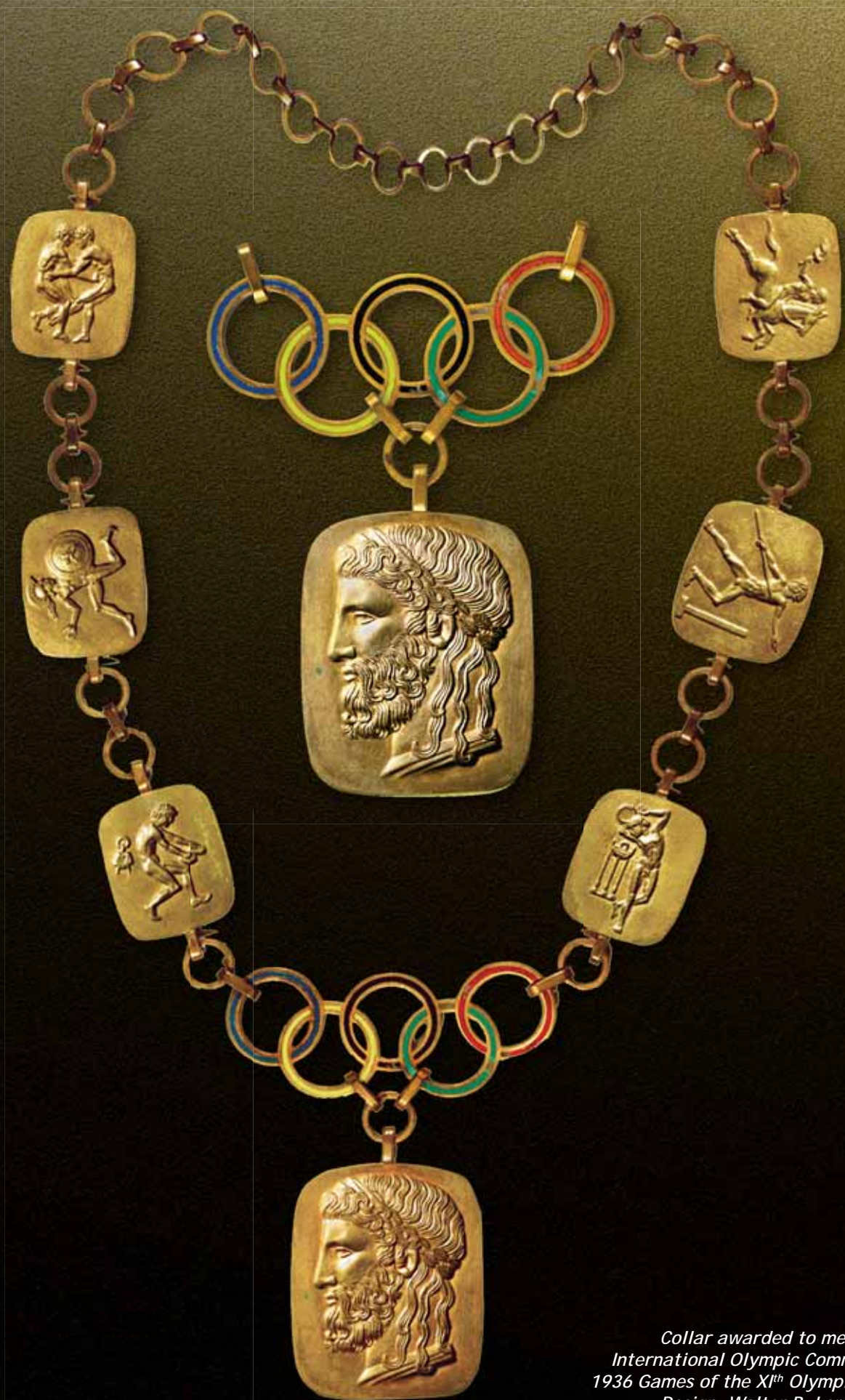
Commemorative collars (massive chains with pendants symbolising the status of the owner) were commissioned by the Organising Committee of the 1936 Games of the XI<sup>th</sup> Olympiad for members of the International Olympic Committee and its President Henri de Baillet-Latour. A total of 69 copies were created. The collars were worn only during the Olympic Games in Berlin. After the Games, they were returned to the Organising Committee with the agreement for further use at the 1940 Games of the XII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad. Although the 1940 and 1944 Olympic Games were cancelled, the collars were stored in Berlin. However, during World War II, they disappeared, and their subsequent fate remains unknown.

The commemorative pectoral decoration for IOC members was designed by the German sculptor Walter B. Lemcke using replicas of ancient Greek exhibits kept in the Museum of Prehistory and Early History in Berlin.

The collar, made of cast bronze, is a large chain (80 cm long) with six medallions. On the right side, there is a medallion depicting a rider with a torch (a copy of a silver coin from Taranto, dated 300 BC), a javelin thrower (a copy of a vase painting, 430 BC), a discus thrower from Kos (a copy of a silver coin, 500 BC). On the left side, there are wrestlers (a copy of a silver coin from Aspendos, 400 BC), a runner in full armour (a copy of a vase painting fragment, 500 BC), a long jumper holding stone weights (a copy of a vase painting fragment, 490 BC). The two lower plates are connected by the Olympic symbol – five interlacing Olympic rings, covered with coloured enamel, to which the central element of the collar is attached – a pendant depicting the head of the supreme deity of the ancient Greeks, Zeus, a fragment of a marble sculpture. On the reverse is an engraving in German, “XI Olympiad Berlin 1936.” There is also space left for the inscriptions of the next ten Olympics.







*Collar awarded to members of the  
International Olympic Committee at the  
1936 Games of the XI<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Berlin.  
Design: Walter B. Lemcke. Bronze.  
Length: 80 cm*



The V<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1940 were initially planned to be held in Sapporo, Japan. However, Japan lost the right to host both the Summer and Winter Games of 1940 when it began the Sino-Japanese War. The International Olympic Committee then chose sunny St. Moritz (Switzerland) as the new location. Due to disagreements between the Organising Committee and the IOC, the venue was changed again, this time to Garmisch-Partenkirchen, which hosted the Winter Games 1936. Ultimately, the V<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games were cancelled due to the outbreak of World War II.

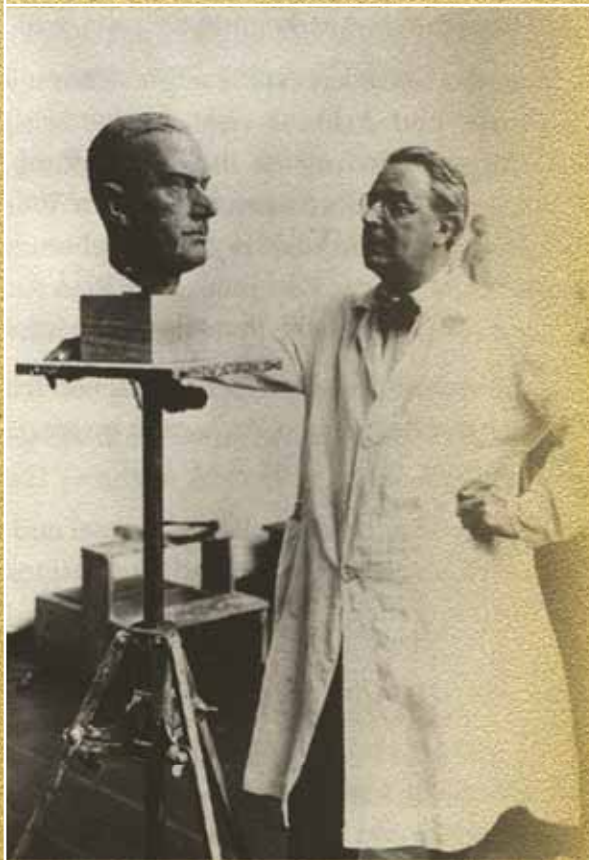
However, medals for winners and participants of the V<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1940 in Garmisch-Partenkirchen were produced, created by German sculptor and medalier Hans Schwegerle. On the obverse of the winner's medal, athletes competing in winter sports such as figure skating, skiing, ice hockey, and luge are depicted. Diagonally across are the words of the Olympic motto "Citius Altius Fortius." On the reverse side, the Olympic symbol and two olive twigs are shown, along with the German inscription in five lines "V Olympic Winter Games Garmisch-Partenkirchen 1940."

Participant medals were produced in three bronze samples, with a diameter of 70 mm and weights ranging from 100 to 128 g: 100 or 112-gram medals were planned for athletes, while medals weighing 128 g, as they included an additional intermediate disc without an inscription, were prepared for judges and assistants. These medals were issued in 1939 in Munich by Karl Herzne.

Each medal features the same design on the obverse: a sportsman takes the Olympic oath in front of the flag bearer. Both men stand on a podium inscribed with "Garmisch-Partenkirchen." The background shows mountains with the date "1940." The circular German inscription reads "V Olympic Winter Games." The name of the designer, "H. Schwegerle," is engraved on the lower edges of the two lighter medals. On the reverse side, five Olympic rings are depicted, with the inscription "Teilnehmer" (for athletes) or "Richter und Helfer" (for judges and assistants) above them.

Unfortunately, the prepared award and commemorative medals were never to be presented.

## V<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games. Garmisch- Partenkirchen, 1940 (not celebrated)



*Hans Schwegerle – German sculptor and medalier, participant in the art competition of the 1928 Games of the IX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Amsterdam, creator of the award and commemorative medals for the V<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1940 in Garmisch-Partenkirchen (cancelled)*







*Award medal of the V<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1940 in Garmisch-Partenkirchen. Design: Hans Schwegerle. Not awarded*



*Participant medal designed for athletes at the V<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1940 in Garmisch-Partenkirchen. Bronze. Weight: 110, 112 g. Diameter: 70 mm*



*Participant medal prepared for judges and assistants at the V<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1940 in Garmisch-Partenkirchen. Design: Hans Schwegerle. Manufacturer: Karl Herzne, Munich. Weight: 128 g. Diameter: 70 mm. Not awarded*





# The Games of the XII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad. Helsinki, 1940 (not celebrated)

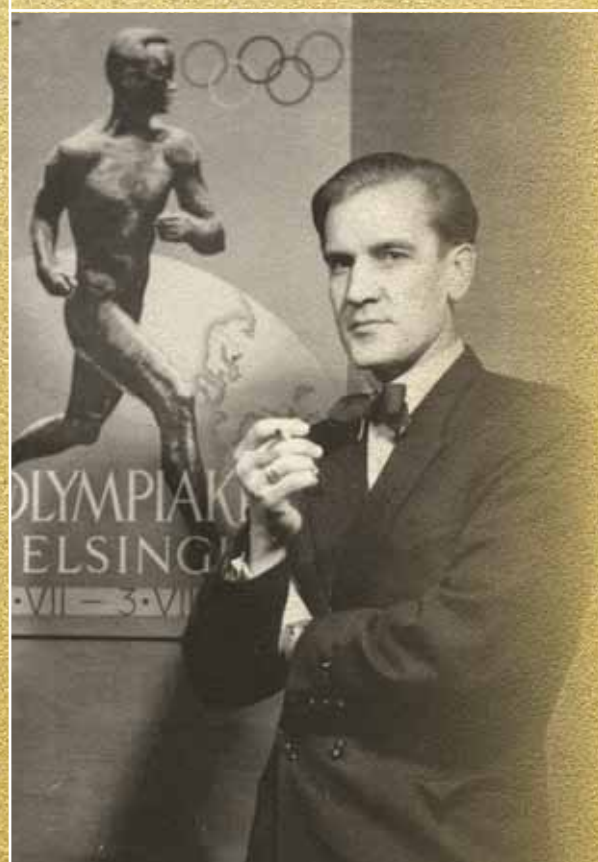
The 1940 Games of the XII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad were initially scheduled to be held in Sapporo (Japan). However, following Japan's withdrawal from hosting the Games, the International Olympic Committee made a decision to change the Games' host city to Helsinki (Finland) in 1938.

For the 1940 Games of the XII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Helsinki, the Finnish company Hopeatehdas Oy produced a commemorative medal, designed by Finnish sculptor and medalier Ilmari Sysimetsä. A total of 3,650 medals were made in gilded tombac, silver-plated tombac, and tombac, with a weight of 14 g and a diameter of 37 mm.

On the obverse of the medal, a torch-bearing athlete runs against the backdrop of a globe. The territory of Finland is highlighted in relief. The lower part of the medal is decorated with two olive twigs. The upper part bears the Finnish inscription "XII Olympiad 1940 Helsingfors." On the reverse side, the Olympic Stadium tower in Helsinki and the inscription "XII Olympiad Helsinki 1940" are depicted.

The medals were placed in the presentation cases.

The Organising Committee of the Games commissioned the production of the award memorabilia, which was never presented afterwards.



*Ilmari Sysimetsä – Finnish sculptor and medalier, creator of the commemorative medal for the 1940 Games of the XII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Helsinki*



◀ *Plaster sketch for the medal of the 1940 Games of the XII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Helsinki, created in October 1940*



*Commemorative medal for the 1940 Games of the XII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Helsinki. Design: Ilmari Sysimetsä. Manufacturer: Hopeatehdas Oy. Gilded tombac. Weight: 14 g. Diameter: 37 mm*



*Commemorative medal for the 1940 Games of the XII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Helsinki. Design: Ilmari Sysimetsä. Manufacturer: Hopeatehdas Oy. Silver-plated tombac. Weight: 14 g. Diameter: 37 mm*

*Commemorative medal for the 1940 Games of the XII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Helsinki. Design: Ilmari Sysimetsä. Manufacturer: Hopeatehdas Oy. Tombac. Weight: 14 g. Diameter: 37 mm*



*Commemorative medal of the 1940 Games of the XII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in the presentation case*



*Commemorative badges made for the V<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games in Sapporo and the 1940 Games of the XII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Tokyo.*

*The badges feature the Olympic symbol against the backdrop of Japan's national symbol, Mount Fuji (Fuji-san), and the year "1940." The English inscription reads "V Olympic Winter Games. Sapporo" or "1940 Games of the XII Olympiad. Tokyo." They were attached to red grosgrain ribbons*





# V<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games. St. Moritz, 1948



For the V<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1948 in St. Moritz, winner's, participant, and commemorative medals were issued by the Organising Committee of the Games.

The winner's medals were created by Swiss designer Paul-André Droz and minted by Huguenin Freres, Le Locle, Switzerland, in gilded silver (100 g), silver (103 g), and bronze (104 g), with a diameter of 60 mm and a thickness of 5 mm. In total, 29 gold, 48 silver, and 46 bronze medals (123 pieces) were awarded at these Games.

On the obverse side of the medal, between two hexagonal ice crystals, the inscription in four lines reads "V<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games St. Moritz 1948." On the reverse, a hand holding an Olympic lit torch is depicted against the background of five Olympic rings, surrounded by six ice crystals. At the top edge is the Olympic motto "Citius Altius Fortius." Below the torch are the initials of the creator "PD" (Paul-André Droz) and the name of the manufacturer "Huguenin."

The medals were placed in the presentation cases.



*American skier Gretchen Fraser displays the gold and silver medals she won in alpine skiing competitions at the V<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1948 in St. Moritz*







*Award gold medal of the V<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1948 in St. Moritz.  
Design: Paul-André Droz. Manufacturer: Huguenin Frères, Le Locle,  
Switzerland. Gilded silver. Weight: 100 g. Diameter: 60 mm.  
Thickness: 5 mm*



*Award silver medal of the V<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1948 in  
St. Moritz. Design: Paul-André Droz. Manufacturer: Huguenin  
Frères, Le Locle, Switzerland. Silver. Weight: 103 g.  
Diameter: 60 mm. Thickness: 5 mm*



*Award bronze medal of the V<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1948 in St. Moritz.  
Design: Paul-André Droz. Manufacturer: Huguenin Frères, Le Locle,  
Switzerland. Bronze. Weight: 104 g. Diameter: 60 mm. Thickness: 5 mm*



JEUX OLYMPIQUES D'HIVER  
ST MORITZ SUISSE





*Commemorative medal of the V<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1948 in St. Moritz. Design: Emil Widerkehr. Manufacturer: Bern Mint. Gold. Weight: 27.05 g. Diameter: 33 mm.*

*The obverse depicts the Olympic rings in front of an olive twig, with the French inscription around the edge of the medal "V<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games St. Moritz 1948." The reverse shows a kneeling nude male figure holding a lid torch in his left hand. Around the edge is the Olympic motto "Citius Altius Fortius"*

Participant medal of the V<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1948 in St. Moritz to honour athletes and officials was made of bronze based on a sketch by sculptor and medalier, jeweller and teacher at the School of Applied Arts in Lucerne, Emil Widerkehr. The medal weighs 25 g and has a diameter of 40 mm.

The obverse features a symbolic figure of Victory against the backdrop of a mountain range, while the reverse, beneath five Olympic rings surrounded by hexagonal ice crystals, bears the French inscription in five lines "V<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games St. Moritz 1948." The medal was placed in the presentation case with golden Olympic rings on the lid.



◀ *Commemorative medal of the V<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1948 in St. Moritz. Diameter: 44 mm. The obverse shows two flags – the Swiss and the Olympic – against the backdrop of a mountain landscape. Below is the inscription in two lines "Olympiad 1948 St. Moritz." The reverse depicts a skier descending a mountain slope. There are two loops at the top and bottom*





*Participant medal of the demonstration event "Military Ski Patrol Race," or "Patrol Race," held within the programme of the V<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1948 in St. Moritz. Manufacturer: Huguenin Frères, Le Locle, Switzerland. Bronze. Diameter: 50 mm.*

*"Patrol Race," an Olympic event for military patrols, was a precursor to the modern biathlon. The obverse shows a ski patrol climbing a mountain. On the reverse, in the centre, is the Olympic symbol, beneath which is the French inscription in two lines "Military Patrols," and around the edge the inscription "V<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1948 St. Moritz"*



*Participant medal of the V<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1948 in St. Moritz. Design: Emil Widerkehr. Bronze. Weight: 25 g. Diameter: 40 mm*



*Participant medal of the V<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1948 in the presentation case*





The three first placed athletes in each event of the 1948 Games of the XIV<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in London were awarded medals made by John Pinches (Medallists) Ltd. Clapham, in the southwest part of London, United Kingdom, commissioned by the Organizing Committee of the Games.

The winner's medals retained the design created by Professor Giuseppe Cassioli. The only change was the inscription "XIV<sup>th</sup> Olympiad London 1948."

First place medals were made in gilded silver (weighing 69 g), second place medals in silver (weighing 65 g), and third place medals in bronze (weighing 64 g). The diameter and thickness of the different types of medals were the same, measuring 51.4 mm and 4 mm, respectively.

The number of gold, silver, and bronze medals varied: 138 gold, 136 silver, and 139 bronze medals. The quantity depended on the number of athletes registered for participation in the team competitions of the 1948 Games of the XIV<sup>th</sup> Olympiad.



# The Games of the XIV<sup>th</sup> Olympiad. London, 1948



*Olympic medals of the 1948 Games were made by John Pinches (Medallists) Ltd., Clapham, southwest London, United Kingdom*



# OLYMPIC GAMES



*Winner's medal of the 1948 Games of the XIV<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in London. Designer: Giuseppe Cassioli. Manufacturer: John Pinches (Medallists) Ltd., London, United Kingdom. Gilded silver. Weight: 69 g. Diameter: 51.4 mm. Thickness: 4 mm*



*Award medal of a silver medallist of the 1948 Games of the XIV<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in London. Designer: Giuseppe Cassioli. Manufacturer: John Pinches (Medallists) Ltd., London, United Kingdom. Silver. Weight: 65 g. Diameter: 51.4 mm. Thickness: 4 mm*



*Award medal of a bronze medallist of the 1948 Games of the XIV<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in London. Designer: Giuseppe Cassioli. Manufacturer: John Pinches (Medallists) Ltd., London, United Kingdom. Bronze. Weight: 64 g. Diameter: 51.4 mm. Thickness: 4 mm*





The commemorative participant medal of the 1948 Games of the XIV<sup>th</sup> Olympiad was issued by the same London-based company John Pinches (Medallists) Ltd.

Three versions of the medal were created: gilded bronze (weighing 61 g), silver-plated bronze (weighing 61 g), and bronze (weighing 60 g). The gilded and silver-plated medals were awarded to high-ranking officials and dignitaries, while the bronze ones were given to athletes and members of National Olympic Committees. The diameter of the medals is 51.5 mm. A total of 4,062 copies were produced.

The obverse of the medal was designed based on the same sketch by Australian sculptor and medalier Sir Bertram Mackennal as for the medals for the 1908 Games in London and the 1912 Games in Stockholm. The obverse depicts a quadriga with a charioteer and a judge ready to award the winner with a palm of victory.

The reverse design was developed by John Pinches (Medallists) Ltd. At the top is a panorama of London (view of Big Ben, the Palace of Westminster, and St. Paul's Cathedral), beneath which is the English inscription in three lines "XIV· Olympiad London 1948" and the five Olympic rings.

The medals were placed in the presentation case. The gilded, silver-plated, and bronze medals were placed in cases of different colours (red, blue, green), indicating the rank of the official or athlete.



*Sir Bertram Mackennal – Australian sculptor and medalier, creator of the obverse of the commemorative medal of the 1948 Games of the XIV<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in London*



◀ *Samples of the commemorative Olympic medal of the 1948 Games of the XIV Olympiad in London. Manufacturer: John Pinches (Medallists) Ltd., London. Bronze. Diameter: 33 mm*



*Participant medal of the 1948 Games of the XIV<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in London. Obverse design: Sir Bertram Mackennal; reverse design: John Pinches (Medallists) Ltd. Manufacturer: John Pinches (Medallists) Ltd., London, England. Gilded bronze. Weight: 61 g. Diameter: 51.5 mm*



*Participant medal of the 1948 Games of the XIV<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in London. Obverse design: Sir Bertram Mackennal; reverse design: John Pinches (Medallists) Ltd. Manufacturer: John Pinches (Medallists) Ltd., London, England. Silver-plated bronze. Weight: 61 g. Diameter: 51.5 mm*

*Participant medal of the 1948 Games of the XIV<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in London. Obverse design: Sir Bertram Mackennal; reverse design: John Pinches (Medallists) Ltd. Manufacturer: John Pinches (Medallists) Ltd., London, England. Bronze. Weight: 60 g. Diameter: 51.5 mm*



*Participant medal of the 1948 Games of the XIV<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in the presentation case (obverse)*



*Participant medal of the 1948 Games of the XIV<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in the presentation case (reverse)*



# TH|MARTHINSEN

QUALITY SINCE 1883 NORWAY

*Jeweller house Thorvald Marthinsen, which has been operating in Tonsberg since 1883, is Norway's finest manufacturer of gold and silver items. It was entrusted with producing the Olympic medals of 1952*

The production of Olympic medals for the winners and medallists of the VI<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1952 in Oslo was entrusted to Norway's finest manufacturer of gold and silver items, the jeweller house Thorvald Marthinsen, Tonsberg. The medals, made of gilded silver (weighing 136 g), silver (weighing 120 g), and bronze (weight unknown), had a diameter of 71 mm and a thickness of 3 mm. There were issued 45 gold, 44 silver, and 47 bronze medals (a total of 136 pieces).

The designer of the obverse of the medal was Greek artist, sculptor, and member of the Athens Academy, Vasos Falireas, whose sketch was approved by the International Olympic Committee. The creator of the reverse was Norwegian designer and illustrator Knut Yran.

The obverse of the medal features an Olympic lit torch above the Olympic rings. In the centre is the inscription "Olympia" in Greek letters, with the French inscription "Olympic Games" in a semicircle at the top, and the Olympic motto "Citius·Altius·Fortius" at the bottom.

The reverse shows a stylised silhouette of the Oslo City Hall between two hexagonal ice crystals, beneath which is the Norwegian inscription in three lines "VI. Olympic Winter Games Oslo 1952," ending with a third crystal.

The medals were placed in the presentation cases.

## VI<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games. Oslo, 1952



*Knut Yran – Norwegian designer and illustrator, creator of the reverse of the award medal of the VI<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1952 in Oslo*





*Winner's medal of the VI<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1952 in Oslo. Design: Vasos Falireas (obverse) and Knut Yran (reverse). Manufacturer: Thorvald Marthinsen, Tonsberg, Norway. Gilded silver. Weight: 136 g. Diameter: 71 mm. Thickness: 3 mm*



*Award silver medal of the VI<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1952 in Oslo. Design: Vasos Falireas (obverse) and Knut Yran (reverse). Manufacturer: Thorvald Marthinsen, Tonsberg, Norway. Silver. Weight: 120 g. Diameter: 71 mm. Thickness: 3 mm*



*Award bronze medal of the VI<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1952 in Oslo. Design: Vasos Falireas (obverse) and Knut Yran (reverse). Manufacturer: Thorvald Marthinsen, Tonsberg, Norway. Bronze. Diameter: 71 mm. Thickness: 3 mm*



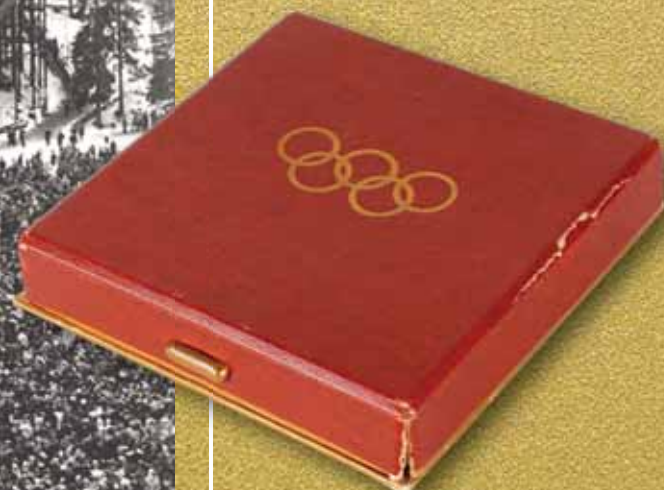
*Award medal of the VI<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1952 in the presentation case*



The participant medal of the VI<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1952 in Oslo was awarded to all participants, organisers, and honourable guests of the Games. The copper alloy medal weighs 64 g and has a diameter of 55 mm was produced by the jeweller house Thorvald Marthinsen, Tonsberg, with a total issue of 1,900 copies.

The obverse of the medal features the Games logo, with the inscription in Norwegian around the edge: "VI. Olympic Winter Games Oslo 1952." The reverse depicts a large hexagonal ice crystal in the centre, surrounded by the words of the Olympic motto "Citius Altius Fortius," separated by three smaller ice crystals.

The medal was placed in the presentation case, the lid of which is decorated with a golden Olympic symbol.



*Presentation case of the commemorative medal of the VI<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1952 in Oslo*





*Participant medal of the VI<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1952 in Oslo.  
Manufacturer: Thorvald Marthinsen, Tonsberg, Norway. Copper.  
Weight: 64 g. Diameter: 55 mm*



*Participant medal of the VI<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1952 in Oslo in the presentation case*





*Finnish jeweller company Kultakeskus Oy, a leader in the Scandinavian and Baltic countries in the production of precious metal products, manufactured the award medals for the 1952 Games of the XV<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Helsinki*

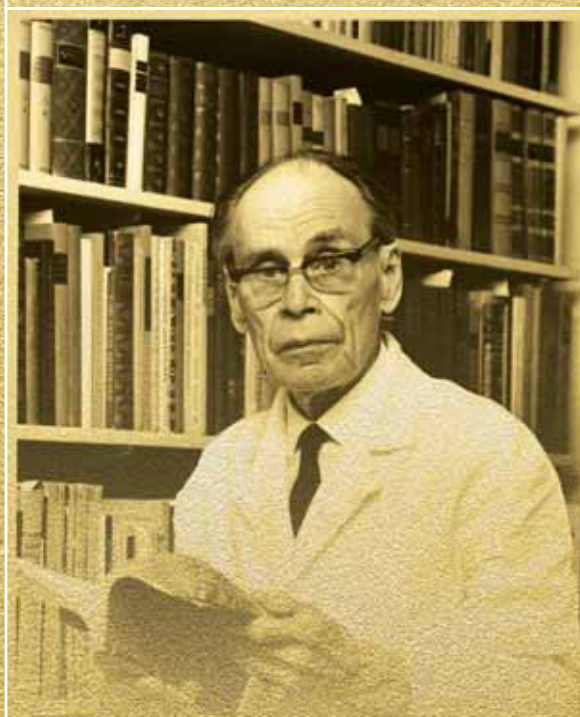
**A**t the 1952 Games of the XV<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Helsinki, athletes who finished first to third in Olympic competitions were awarded the following medals: gold (gilded silver, weight 68 g), silver (68 g), and bronze (59 g). The award medals of different grades had the same diameter – 51 mm and thickness – 3.3 mm.

The proposals of the Organising Committee of the Games to change the appearance of the award medal did not find support among the members of the International Olympic Committee and were rejected by the IOC Congress in 1951. The medal once again adhered to the sketches of the Italian artist, sculptor, and medallist, Florentine professor, Giuseppe Casoli. The design of the inscription in four lines “XV Olympiad Helsinki 1952” was done by the Finnish artist, graphic designer, and one of the most prominent Finnish teachers of graphic art, Aukusti Tuhka.

The award medals were produced by the Finnish jeweller company Kultakeskus Oy with a total issue of 320 sets, totaling 960 pieces.

The award medals were placed in the presentation cases with the golden Olympic symbol on the lid.

# The Games of the XV<sup>th</sup> Olympiad. Helsinki, 1952



*Aukusti Tuhka – Finnish artist, graphic designer, and teacher of graphic art, creator of the inscription design on the award medal of the 1952 Games of the XV<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Helsinki*



◀ *Olympic champion Emil Zatopek with his wife Dana Zatopkova with the award medals of the 1952 Games of the XV<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Helsinki*





*Award silver medal of the 1952 Games of the XV<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Helsinki. Design: Giuseppe Cassioli, Aukusti Tuhka. Manufacturer: Kultakeskus Oy. Silver. Weight: 68 g. Diameter: 51 mm. Thickness: 3.3 mm*



*Award gold medal of the 1952 Games of the XV<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Helsinki. Design: Giuseppe Cassioli, Aukusti Tuhka. Manufacturer: Kultakeskus Oy. Gilded silver. Weight: 68 g. Diameter: 51 mm. Thickness: 3.3 mm*



*Award bronze medal of the 1952 Games of the XV<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Helsinki. Design: Giuseppe Cassioli, Aukusti Tuhka. Manufacturer: Kultakeskus Oy. Bronze. Weight: 59 g. Diameter: 51 mm. Thickness: 3.3 mm*



*Award medal of the 1952 Games of the XV<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in the presentation case*



The creator of the participant medal of the 1952 Games of the XV<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Helsinki was the Finnish sculptor and medalier Kauko Räsänen. The medal was produced by the Finnish company Veljekset Sundqvist Oy, Helsinki, in a quantity of 14,000 copies. The bronze medal weighs 77 g, has a diameter of 54 mm, and a thickness of 6 mm.

On the obverse, it features the heads of two athlete laureates against the background of the Olympic Stadium, with the relief text "Helsinki Helsingfors 1952" at the top edge. On the reverse, it shows a male and female athlete holding torches above the Olympic rings, with the relief text "XV Olympiad" at the top. The recipient's name was engraved on the edge of the medal.

The medal was housed in a case embossed with golden Olympic rings.

Additionally, for the 1952 Games of the XV<sup>th</sup> Olympiad, a commemorative plaque for torchbearers was produced and presented during the Olympic torch relay. The plaque was minted by Veljekset Sundqvist Oy, Helsinki, from bronze, weighing 66 g, and measuring 38x70 mm.

The obverse side of the plaque features a large flame emerging from behind a mountain peak. At the top, the inscription "XV Olympiad" and five Olympic rings, and at the bottom in three lines "1952 Helsinki Helsingfors."

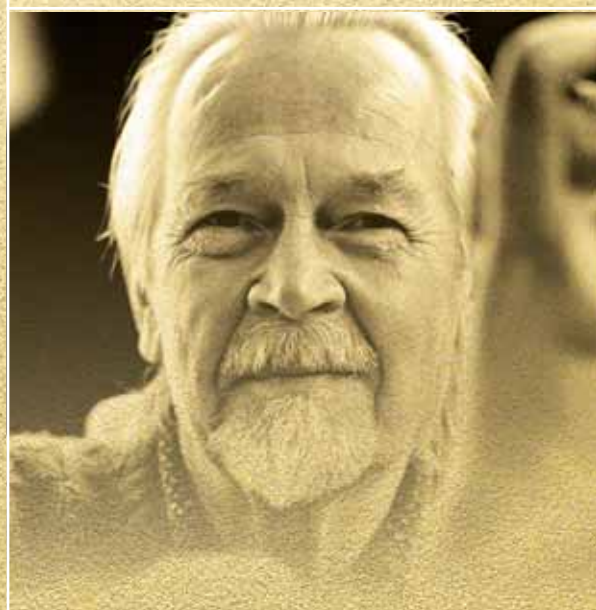
Furthermore, the Organising Committee of the 1952 Games in Helsinki commissioned, produced, and awarded special Medals of Merit in three classes:

Cross of Merit, 1<sup>st</sup> class: to IOC members, heads of National Olympic Committees, presidents of International Sports Federations, leading officials of the Games who distinguished themselves in the organisation of the Games, or individuals with particularly valuable merits for the Games or the Olympic movement.

Cross of Merit, 2<sup>nd</sup> class: to members of National Olympic Committees, general secretaries, and board members of National Olympic Committees or International Sports Federations, mid-level officials in the organisation of the Games who distinguished themselves in the organisation of the Games.

Medal of Merit: to coaches and individuals who contributed to the preparation of the Finnish team, officials of the Organising Committee who distinguished themselves in the organisation of the Games, managers of the Finnish sports federation, and officials involved in the Games.

The medals were attached to a ribbon in the colours of the Finnish national flag.



*Kauko Räsänen – Finnish sculptor and medalier, creator of the commemorative medal of the 1952 Games of the XV<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Helsinki*



*Commemorative plaque of the torchbearer of the 1952 Games of the XV<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Helsinki. Manufacturer: Veljekset Sundqvist Oy, Helsinki, Finland. Bronze. Weight: 66 g. Size: 38x70 mm*



Participant medal of the 1952 Games of the XV<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Helsinki. Design: Kauko Räsänen. Manufacturer: Veljekset Sundqvist Oy, Helsinki, Finland. Bronze. Weight: 77 g. Diameter: 54 mm. Thickness: 6 mm



Presentation case of the participant medal of the 1952 Games of the XV<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Helsinki



Medal of Merit for the contribution to the organisation of the 1952 Games of Olympiad in Helsinki. Silver. Diameter: 31 mm



Order of Merit, 1st class. Goldplated, white enamel, 57x67 mm. With loop and ring, and light blue ribbon bar with white stripes





## VII<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games. Cortina d'Ampezzo, 1956

For the VII<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1956 in Cortina d'Ampezzo, winner's, and participant medals were issued by the Organising Committee of the Games.

The sketch of the winner's medal was created by the Milanese sculptor and medalier Costantino Affer and produced in the same city by Lorioli Fratelli, whose artistic director was the aforementioned Costantino Affer.

The winners' award medals were made of gilded silver (weight 117 g), silver (weight 117 g), and bronze (weight 108 g), with a diameter of 60 mm and a thickness of 3 mm. During the Games, 40 gold, 38 silver, and 39 bronze medals were awarded (a total of 117 pieces).

On the obverse side of the medal depicted a head of a woman crowned with a tiara in the form of five Olympic rings, and the Olympic lit torch to her right. Around the edge is the inscription in Italian "VII Olympic Winter Games." To the left of the woman's neck is engraved the name "Cost Affer," and to the right edge is the name of Lorioli. On the reverse, the silhouette of Mount Pomagagnon (one of the main elements in the Games' symbolism) is overlapped by a stylised ice crystal. Around the edge is the Olympic motto, the location, and the year of the Games "Citius Altius Fortius. Cortina 1956."

The award medals were placed in the presentation cases.



*Presentation cases of the award medals of the VII<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1956 in Cortina d'Ampezzo*







*Winner's award medal of the VII<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1956 in Cortina d'Ampezzo. Design: Costantino Affer. Manufacturer: Lorioli Fratelli, Milan, Italy. Gilded silver. Weight: 117 g. Diameter: 60 mm. Thickness: 3 mm*



*Award silver medal of the VII<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1956 Games in Cortina d'Ampezzo. Design: Costantino Affer. Manufacturer: Lorioli Fratelli, Milan, Italy. Silver. Weight: 117 g. Diameter: 60 mm. Thickness: 3 mm*



*Award bronze medal of the VII<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1956 in Cortina d'Ampezzo. Design: Costantino Affer. Manufacturer: Lorioli Fratelli, Milan, Italy. Bronze. Weight: 108 g. Diameter: 60 mm. Thickness: 3 mm*





*The Organising Committee of the Games had the option of choosing the design of the participant medal. Sculptor and medalier Costantino Affler presented five sketches for the Organising Committee to compare*

The same mould was used to produce the participant medal, which was entrusted to Lorioli Fratelli, Milan.

All athletes participating in the Games received a bronze medal weighing 48 g and measuring 45 mm in diameter. Members of National Olympic Committees and International Sports Federations, honourable guests, and members of the diplomatic corps received a special participant medal, which differed from the regular one in that it was made of silver (weighing 54 g), while members of the International Olympic Committee received a gilded silver medal (weight unknown). A total of 2,700 copies were produced.

Bronze participant medals were placed in yellow presentation cases, while silver and gilded silver medals were placed in blue presentation cases.

Additionally, by the order of the National Olympic Committee of Italy, souvenir medals made of gilded silver, silver, bronze, and copper alloy (of smaller diameter) were produced, with the obverse duplicating the obverse of the award medal, and on the reverse, around the edge, the inscription "National Olympic Committee of Italy" and a five-pointed star.



*Souvenir medal of the VII<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1956 in Cortina d'Ampezzo. Gilded silver*





*Participant medal of the VII<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1956 Games in Cortina d'Ampezzo. Design: Costantino Affer. Manufacturer: Lorioli Fratelli, Milan, Italy. Gilded silver. Diameter: 45 mm*



*Participant medal of the VII<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1956 Games in Cortina d'Ampezzo. Design: Costantino Affer. Manufacturer: Lorioli Fratelli, Milan, Italy. Silver. Weight: 54 g. Diameter: 45 mm*



*Participant medal of the VII<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1956 in Cortina d'Ampezzo. Design: Costantino Affer. Manufacturer: Lorioli Fratelli, Milan, Italy. Bronze. Weight: 48 g. Diameter: 45 mm*



*Case of the participant medal of the VII<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1956 in Cortina d'Ampezzo*





# The Games of the XVI<sup>th</sup> Olympiad. Melbourne, 1956

The three first placed athletes in each event of the 1956 Games of the XVI<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Melbourne were awarded medals.

The medal retained the design created by the Florentine artist, sculptor, and medallist Giuseppe Cassioli. The only new feature was the inscription in English in four lines: "XVI Olympiad Melbourne 1956." The medals were produced by the private mint K. G. Luke, Melbourne, Australia, commissioned by the Organizing Committee of the Games.

The gold Olympic medal weighed 69 g and had a diameter of 50 mm; the silver medal weighed 70 g and had a diameter of 51 mm; the bronze medal weighed 64 g and had a diameter of 51 mm. The thickness of all medals was 4 mm.

The medals were ordered and distributed as follows: 280 gold-plated medals were ordered, 273 were distributed; 280 silver medals were ordered, 273 were distributed; 290 bronze medals were ordered, 281 were distributed.

The medals were placed in the presentation cases, on the lid of which the Olympic symbol and the inscription in three lines "XVI<sup>th</sup> Olympiad Melbourne 1956" were depicted.



*Presentation case of the award medal of the 1956 Games of the XVI<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Melbourne*





*Award gold medal of the 1956 Games of the XVI<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Melbourne. Design: Giuseppe Cassioli. Manufacturer: K. G. Luke, Melbourne, Australia. Gold-plated silver. Weight: 69 g. Diameter: 50 mm. Thickness: 4 mm*



*Award silver medal of the 1956 Games of the XVI<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Melbourne. Design: Giuseppe Cassioli. Manufacturer: K. G. Luke, Melbourne, Australia. Silver. Weight: 70 g. Diameter: 51 mm. Thickness: 4 mm*



*Award bronze medal of the 1956 Games of the XVI<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Melbourne. Design: Giuseppe Cassioli. Manufacturer: K. G. Luke, Melbourne, Australia. Bronze. Weight: 64 g. Diameter: 51 mm. Thickness: 4 mm*





Participant medals of the 1956 Games of the XVI<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Melbourne were created by the Hungarian-born Australian architect, sculptor, and medallist Andor Mészáros. The moulds were produced by John Pinches (Medallists) Ltd., London, and the medals themselves were issued by the private mint K. G. Luke, Melbourne, Australia.

The bronze medal weighed 105 g, had a diameter of 63 mm, and a thickness of 4 mm. Out of a total mintage of 12,250 medals, 11,305 were awarded.

On the obverse side of the medal, the artist depicted nine pairs of athletes moving behind an Olympic flag bearer. The flag, placed in the centre, was surrounded by the words of the Olympic motto "Citius Altius Fortius."

On the reverse side of the medal, the coat of arms of Melbourne was depicted, adorned with acanthus leaves and crowned with Olympic rings. One of the elements of the medal was the image of a kangaroo, a symbol of Australia. Around the edge was the inscription "Olympic Games Melbourne 1956."

The participant medals were placed in plastic presentation cases.



*Andor Mészáros – Hungarian-born Australian architect, sculptor, and medalier, creator of the participant medal of the 1956 Games of the XVI<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Melbourne*







*Commemorative medal issued on the occasion of the opening of the Olympic Park in Melbourne in 1956. Manufacturer: K. G. Luke, Melbourne, Australia.*

*On the obverse is the logo of the Games, flanked by olive twigs. Around the edge of the medal is the inscription in English "Presented on the occasion of the opening day of Olympic Park 1956"*



*Participant medal of the 1956 Games of the XVIth Olympiad in Melbourne in the presentation case*

*Participant medal of the 1956 Games of the XVIth Olympiad in Melbourne. Design: Andor Mészáros. Manufacturer: K. G. Luke, Melbourne, Australia. Bronze. Weight: 105 g. Diameter: 63 mm. Thickness: 4 mm*



As the equestrian competitions of the 1956 Games of the XVI<sup>th</sup> Olympiad were held in Stockholm, special awards were issued for their winners and participants.

The award medals were produced by the Swedish company Lagerströms Fabriks AB, Mjölby, in a quantity of 12 sets (12 gold, silver, and bronze each).

The winner's medal was made of gold-plated silver (weight 108 g). The second-placed athlete received a silver medal (106 g), and the third-placed athlete received a bronze medal (92 g). The diameter of all the medals was 50 mm, and the thickness was 6 mm.

The designer of the obverse side of the award medal, Swedish artist, sculptor, and medalier John Sjösvärd depicted a statue of a rider in a chlamys in the central part – a copy of the masterpiece of the ancient Greek sculptor Pheidias, which adorned the frieze of the Parthenon in Athens, in an effort to highlight the connection of equestrian sports to ancient Greek Olympic celebrations. Around the edge was the inscription in Swedish "XVI Olympiad Equestrian Competitions 1956 Stockholm."

On the reverse side, the composition by the Greek artist, sculptor, and member of the Athens Academy Vasos Falireas featured an Olympic lit torch emerging from the Olympic rings. The torch and Olympic symbol were placed in front of the inscription in Greek "Olympia." Completing the composition was the inscription around the edge in French "Games of the Olympiad" and the Olympic motto "Citius·Altius·Fortius."

The medals were placed in the presentation cases, with the logo of the equestrian competitions of the Games of the XVI<sup>th</sup> Olympiad and the inscription "Stockholm 1956" embossed in golden colour on the lid.

# The Games of the XVI<sup>th</sup> Olympiad. Stockholm, 1956



*Vasos Falireas – Greek artist, sculptor, member of the Athens Academy, designer of the reverse of the award medal for the equestrian competitions of the 1956 Games of the XVI<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Stockholm*







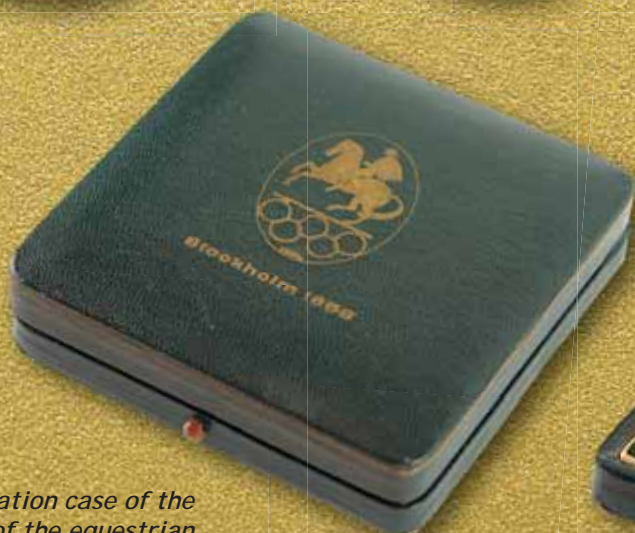
Award gold medal of the equestrian competitions of the 1956 Games of the XVI<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Stockholm. Design: John Sjösvärd (obverse), Vasos Falireas (reverse). Manufacturer: Lagerströms Fabriks AB, Mjölby, Sweden. Gold-plated silver. Weight: 108 g. Diameter: 50 mm. Thickness: 6 mm



Award silver medal of the equestrian competitions of the 1956 Games of the XVI<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Stockholm. Design: John Sjösvärd (obverse), Vasos Falireas (reverse). Manufacturer: Lagerströms Fabriks AB, Mjölby, Sweden. Silver. Weight: 106 g. Diameter: 50 mm. Thickness: 6 mm



Award bronze medal of the equestrian competitions of the 1956 Games of the XVI<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Stockholm. Design: John Sjösvärd (obverse), Vasos Falireas (reverse). Manufacturer: Lagerströms Fabriks AB, Mjölby, Sweden. Bronze. Weight: 92 g. Diameter: 50 mm. Thickness: 6 mm



Presentation case of the award medal of the equestrian competitions of the 1956 Games of the XVI<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Stockholm



Special medals were issued for the participants of the equestrian competitions and those who made significant contributions to the organisation of the 1956 Games of the XVI<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Stockholm. They were produced by Lagerströms Fabriks AB, Mjölby, Sweden, from bronze, weighing 39 g, measuring 42x50 mm, and 4 mm thick. The designer of the medal was the Swedish artist, sculptor, and medallist John Sjösvärd.

On the obverse of the oval medal, the artist depicted a relief sculpture of an ancient Greek horse rider and five Olympic rings. At the bottom of the medal, there are two olive twigs flanking a lit torch. Around the edge is an inscription in Swedish "XVI Olympiad Equestrian Competitions Stockholm 1956." The reverse side is blank.

Some medals had "6/1956" engraved on the reverse – these were awarded to the torchbearers who carried the torch on horseback at the Opening Ceremony of the Games.

The medals were placed in the presentation cases with the logo of the equestrian competitions of the Games of the XVI<sup>th</sup> Olympiad and the inscription in two lines "Stockholm 1956" embossed in golden colour.



*John Sjösvärd – Swedish artist, sculptor, medalier, designer of the obverse of the award medal, participant medal, and Olympic poster for the equestrian competitions of the 1956 Games of the XVI<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Stockholm*







*Participant medal of the equestrian competitions of the 1956 Games of the XVI<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Stockholm. Design: John Sjösvärd. Manufacturer: Lagerströms Fabriks AB, Mjölby, Sweden. Bronze. Weight: 39 g. Size: 42x50 mm. Thickness: 4 mm*

# JEUX EQUESTRES XVI<sup>th</sup> OLYMPIAD



*Participant medal of the equestrian competitions of the 1956 Games of the XVI<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in the presentation case*







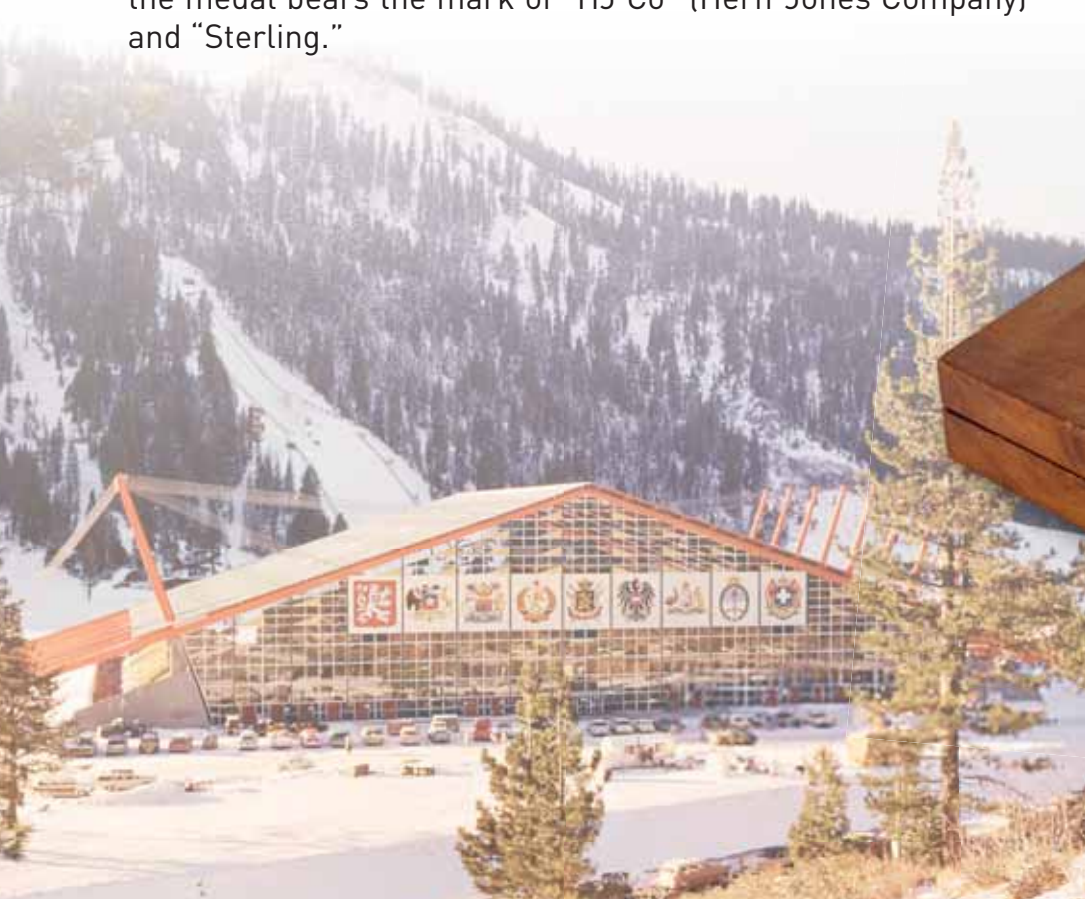
## VIII<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games. Squaw Valley, 1960

For the VIII<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1960 in Squaw Valley, award, and participant medals were issued by the Organising Committee of the Games.

Award medal was manufactured by Herff Jones, Indianapolis, Indiana, USA, from gilded silver (for first place, weight 97 g), silver (for second place, weight 104 g), and bronze (for third place, weight 86 g). Diameter: 55 mm, thickness: 4.3 mm. A total of 60 sets of awards were produced.

The obverse side of the medal features male and female profiles symbolising the youth of America and the world. Around the edge is the inscription "VIII Olympic Winter Games."

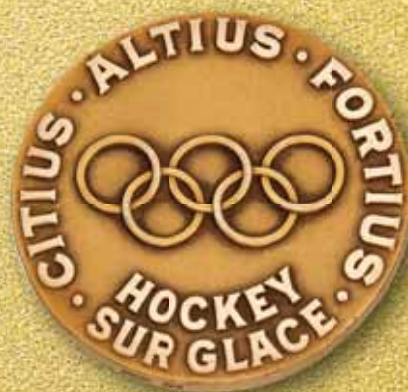
The reverse side displays the Olympic rings in the centre, with the Olympic motto "Citius·Altius·Fortius" around the top edge. The lower half was reserved for the name of the sport, as per Rule 41 of the Olympic Charter, which came into effect in 1956, stating that all winners' medals must include the name of the sport in which the athlete excelled. The edge of the medal bears the mark of "HJ Co" (Herff Jones Company) and "Sterling."



*Presentation case of the medal of the VIII<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1960 in Squaw Valley*



*Award gold medal for the winner  
of the VIII<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games  
1960 in Squaw Valley. Manufacturer:  
Herff Jones, Indianapolis, Indiana, USA.  
Gilded silver. Weight: 97 g. Diameter:  
55 mm. Thickness: 4.3 mm*



*Award silver medal of the VIII<sup>th</sup> Olympic  
Winter Games 1960 in Squaw Valley.  
Manufacturer: Herff Jones, Indianapolis,  
Indiana, USA. Silver. Weight: 104 g.  
Diameter: 55 mm. Thickness: 4.3 mm*



*Award bronze medal of the VIII<sup>th</sup> Olympic  
Winter Games 1960 in Squaw Valley.  
Manufacturer: Herff Jones, Indianapolis,  
Indiana, USA. Bronze. Weight: 86 g.  
Diameter: 55 mm. Thickness: 4.3 mm*



*Medal of the VIII<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games  
in the presentation case made of sequoia*





◀ Herff Jones, founded in Indianapolis, Indiana, in 1920, created and produced the award and participant medals for the VIII<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1960 in Squaw Valley

The medals were presented in square wooden cases made of sequoia, a redwood symbolising the state of California .

The participant medal of the VIII<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1960 in Squaw Valley was designed and manufactured by Herff Jones in Indianapolis, Indiana, USA. The bronze medal weighed 77 g, with a diameter of 50 mm.

The obverse side features the Games' logo, surrounded by the embossed text "VIII Olympic Winter Games"; the reverse side depicts a hand holding the Olympic lit torch, surrounded by the embossed text "Squaw Valley, California 1960".

Medals in the presentation cases were awarded to all athletes and officials.



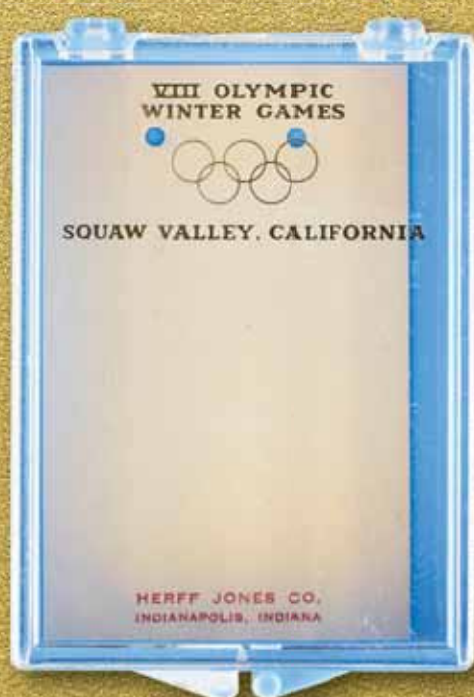
Award medal introduced by the International Ice Hockey Federation to honour the winner of the World Ice Hockey Championship held as part of the VIII<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1960 in Squaw Valley. Manufacturer: Huguenin Frères, Le Locle, Switzerland. Gilded bronze. Weight: 89 g. Diameter: 58 mm. The obverse side features a hockey goalkeeper against the background of a goal, with the inscription "World Championship 1960" around the edge in French and English. The reverse side bears the inscription "International Ice Hockey Federation" in French with the organisation's logo in the centre







*Participant medal of the VIII<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1960 in Squaw Valley.  
Design: Herff Jones Manufacturer: Herff Jones, Indianapolis, Indiana, USA.  
Bronze. Weight: 77 g. Diameter: 50 mm.*



*Participant medal of the VIII<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1960  
in the presentation case*





# The Games of the XVII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad. Rome, 1960

The winners and runners-up of the 1960 Games of the XVII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Rome were presented award medals. The medals retained the design created by Professor Giuseppe Cassioli, though the obverse and reverse were swapped. The medals were produced by Artistici Fiorentini, Florence, in quantities of 280 gold (273 awarded), 280 silver (273 awarded), and 290 bronze (281 awarded).

The gold medals for the winners were made of gilded silver (medal weight 102 g; 215 g with the chain); the silver medals for second place were made of silver; and the bronze medals for third place were made of bronze. Diameter: 54 mm, with an olive wreath frame: 68 mm, thickness: 3.5 mm.

The obverse side of the award medal depicts a victorious athlete with a palm twig in hand, carried by jubilant athletes against the background of a stadium. Below is a panel indicating the sport in which the athlete excelled, in Italian. The reverse shows the goddess of victory with a laurel wreath in her raised right hand and a palm twig in her left, against the background of the Colosseum and a vase to the left. To the right is an inscription in Italian in three lines: "Games of the XVII Olympiad Rome MCMLX" (i.e., 1960).

Framing of the medal with a bronze olive leaf wreath was a new feature in the design. For the first time in Olympic history, the medals were attached to a bronze chain with elements resembling olive leaves.

The medals were presented in red, white, and green presentation cases.



*For the first time in the history of the modern Olympic Games, the medals were attached to a bronze chain with elements resembling olive leaves*







Award gold medal for the winner of the 1960 Games of the XVII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Rome. Design: Giuseppe Cassioli. Manufacturer: Artistici Fiorentini, Florence. Gilded silver. Weight: 102 g (215 g with the chain). Medal diameter: 54 mm; with frame: 68 mm. Thickness: 3.5 mm



Award silver medal of the 1960 Games of the XVII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Rome. Design: Giuseppe Cassioli. Manufacturer: Artistici Fiorentini, Florence. Silver. Weight: 102 g. Medal diameter: 54 mm; with frame: 68 mm. Thickness: 3.5 mm



Award bronze medal of the 1960 Games of the XVII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Rome. Design: Giuseppe Cassioli. Manufacturer: Artistici Fiorentini, Florence. Bronze. Weight: 102 g. Medal diameter: 54 mm; with frame: 68 mm. Thickness: 3.5 mm



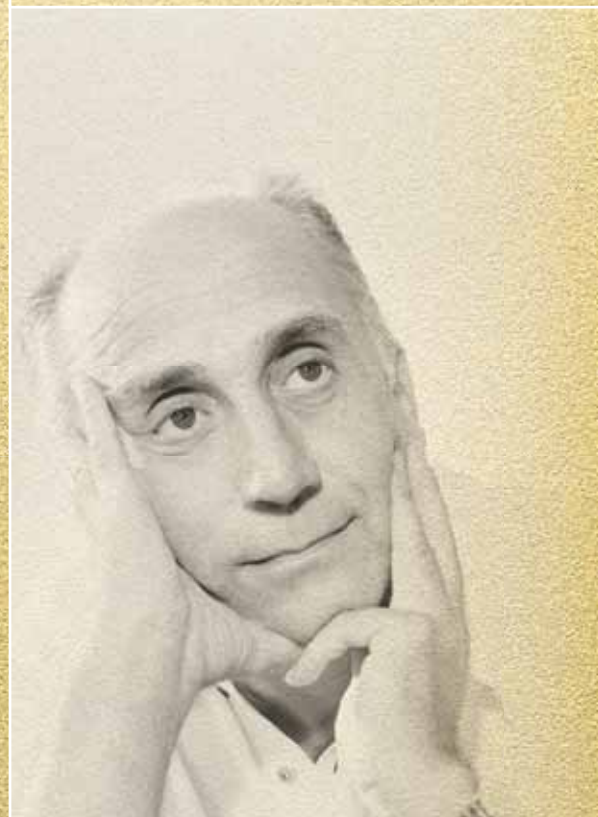
Medal of the 1960 Games of the XVII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in the presentation case



The commemorative participant medal of the 1960 Games of the XVII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Rome was designed by the Italian sculptor and medalier, who worked in the realist style, Professor Emilio Greco, and manufactured by Bertoni, Milan from bronze, weighing 78 g, with a diameter of 55 mm and a thickness of 7 mm. Variants of this medal exist in gilded bronze with different sizes and thicknesses. These medals were awarded to athletes and officials – a total of 16,276 pieces.

The obverse side features a relief image of a woman running with Olympic lit torch against the background of the five interwoven Olympic rings. The reverse side shows eagles rising above the Olympic stadium and heading into the distance. The composition is completed with an Italian inscription around the edge: "Games of the XVII Olympiad," the host city "Rome," and the year in Roman numerals "MCMLX" (i.e., 1960). The creator's original concept symbolises victory at the Olympic Games and the rapid spread of this news worldwide.

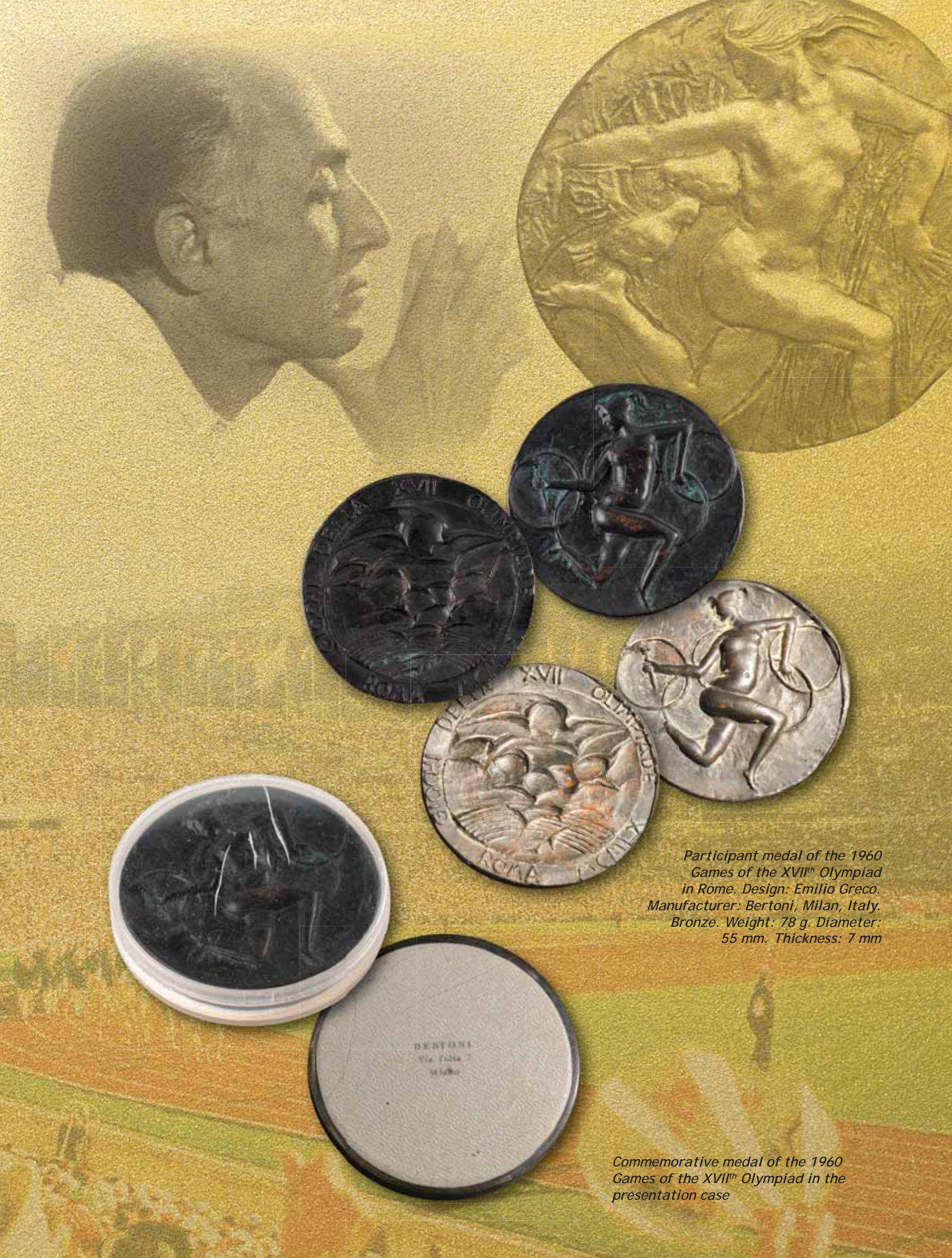
The commemorative medal was placed in a plastic presentation case.



*Emilio Greco – Italian sculptor and medalier, who worked in the realist style, professor, creator of the commemorative medal of the 1960 Games of the XVII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Rome*







*Participant medal of the 1960 Games of the XVII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Rome. Design: Emilio Greco. Manufacturer: Bertoni, Milan, Italy. Bronze. Weight: 78 g. Diameter: 55 mm. Thickness: 7 mm*

*Commemorative medal of the 1960 Games of the XVII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in the presentation case*



Also, on behalf of the Organising Committee of the 1960 Games, the Italian Mint (Palazzo della Zecca) in Rome issued a commemorative medal created by the Italian sculptor, artist, and medalier Renato Signorini. The medal was presented to all participants of the Games: IOC members, officials, athletes, managers, journalists, and others.

The medal was made of 900/1000 gold grade (weighing 105 g), silver (weighing 91 g), and bronze (weight unknown), with a diameter of 60 mm. On the obverse of the medal, the logo of the Games – the Capitoline Wolf suckling the twins Romulus and Remus, the founders of Rome, with the Olympic rings – was depicted, with the embossed Italian text “Giochi della XVII Olimpiade” around the edge. In the centre was the inscription “MCMLX,” meaning “1960.” At the bottom were the four letters “S. P. Q. R.,” standing for “Senatus Populusque Romanus” or “The Senate and People of Rome.” On the reverse, an Olympic lit torchbearer was pictured with the Arch of Constantine to the left and the Parthenon to the right. The artist's name “R. Signorini” was inscribed on the right side and the city's name “Rome” at the bottom. The medal was placed in a white leather presentation case with the logo of the Games on the lid, with the Italian inscription “Giochi della XVII Olimpiade” at the top and “Roma 1960” at the bottom.

Also, on the eve of the 1960 Games of the XVII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad, the Italian National Olympic Committee issued several commemorative medals of sports venues, such as “Palazzetto dello Sport,” “Velodromo Olimpico,” “Stadio Flaminio,” “Stadio del Nuoto,” etc. The obverse of these medals featured images of Olympic facilities, and the reverse bore the logo of the 1960 Games, with an olive twig to the left, an oak twig to the right, and the Italian inscription “C.O.N.I. XXX.IX.MCMLVII” at the top.



*Renato Signorini – Italian sculptor, artist, and medalier, creator of the commemorative medal of the 1960 Games of the XVII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Rome*



◀ *Commemorative plaquette from the municipality of Castel Gandolfo for participants in the canoeing and kayaking competitions held as part of the 1960 Games of the XVII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Rome. Weight: 17 g. Size: 30x43 mm. On the obverse, against the backdrop of the Castel Gandolfo municipality, the Italian text “XVII Olimpiade Roma 1960 – Rowing and Canoe – Lago di Castel Gandolfo” is inscribed in six lines. On the reverse, the coat of arms of the municipality of Castel Gandolfo is depicted, surrounded by olive and oak twigs, with the Italian inscription “Comune di Castel Gandolfo” at the bottom in three lines*





*Commemorative medal of the 1960 Games of the XVII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Rome. Design: Renato Signorini. Manufacturer: Palazzo della Zecca, Rome, Italy. Gold. Weight: 105 g. Diameter: 61 mm*



*Commemorative medal of the 1960 Games of the XVII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Rome. Design: Renato Signorini. Manufacturer: Palazzo della Zecca, Rome, Italy. Silver. Weight: 91 g. Diameter: 60 mm*



*Commemorative medal of the 1960 Games of the XVII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Rome. Design: Renato Signorini. Manufacturer: Palazzo della Zecca, Rome, Italy. Bronze. Diameter: 60 mm*



*Commemorative medal of the 1960 Games of the XVII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in the presentation case*







In addition to the official medals by the Organising Committee from the Games in Rome, many state and public institutions involved in organising and conducting the Olympic festivities created medals, enlisting experts, renowned engravers, and medaliers.

The commemorative medal of the 1960 Games of the XVII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad, designed by the Italian political and public figure Cesare Merzagora, was minted by the Italian Mint in Rome in gold, silver, and bronze. The obverse depicted a man holding an Olympic lit torch against the backdrop of ancient columns, while the reverse featured a tree reaching the clouds and the Olympic rings, with the inscription "Olimpiadi di Roma 1960."

Another commemorative medal was issued by the Italian Rowing Federation to honour the participants in the Olympic competitions in this sport. The medal was minted by Lorioli Fratelli, Milan, Italy, made of bronze, weighing 30 g, and with a diameter of 36 mm.

On the obverse side of the medal, the Colosseum is depicted against the background of the inscription "XVII Olympiad," with the text "Italian Rowing Federation" around the edge of the medal. On the reverse side, the coat of arms of Italy is centred against the backdrop of the Olympic rings. Above the coat of arms is the abbreviation "FIC" (Federazione Italiana di



*Cesare Merzagora – Italian political and public figure, creator of the commemorative medal of the 1960 Games of the XVII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Rome*



◀ *Commemorative medal of the Torch Relay at the 1960 Games of the XVII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Rome. Design: Cesare Merzagora. Manufacturer: Italian Mint, Rome. Bronze. Weight: 31 g. Diameter: 67 mm*





*Commemorative medals of the 1960 Games of the XVII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Rome featuring Olympic venues*



*Commemorative medals of the 1960 Games of the XVII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Rome. Silver*





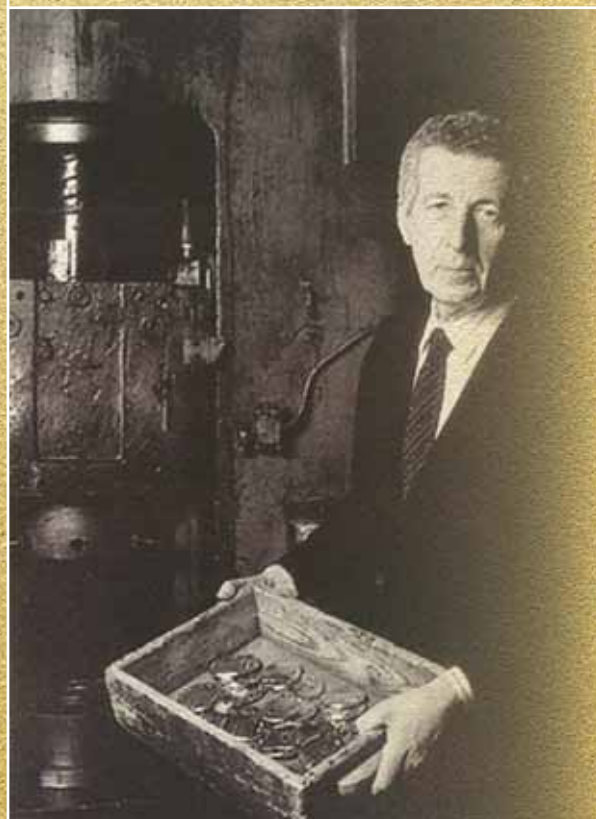
◀ Commemorative medal of the 1960 Games of the XVII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Rome. Bronze. The obverse depicts the Colosseum with the inscriptions "XVII Olimpiadi" and "Roma 1960." The reverse shows the logo of the Games against the backdrop of the Olympic lit torch, with two twigs, olive and oak, completing the composition

Canottaggio, or the Italian Rowing Federation) and five Olympic rings in a frame. At the bottom, in a semicircle, is the inscription "Citius Altius Fortius" (Faster Higher Stronger).

Additionally, various sports federations issued commemorative medals for these Games. For example, the Italian Rowing Federation produced medals to honour participants in the Olympic rowing competitions. The medal was minted by Lorio- li Fratelli, Milan, in bronze, weighing 30 g, and with a diameter of 36 mm.

The obverse side of the medal depicted the Colosseum with the inscription "XVII Olimpiadi" around the edge, and the reverse featured the coat of arms of Italy against the backdrop of the Olympic rings. Above the coat of arms was the abbreviation "FIC" (Federazione Italiana di Canottaggio or Italian Rowing Federation) and the five Olympic rings in a frame. At the bottom, the Olympic motto "Citius·Altius·Fortius" was inscribed in a semicircle.

The Organisation Committee of the 1960 Games, municipal authorities of the cities hosting the Olympic competitions, Olympic Sports Federations prepared and introduced many souvenir medals to reminisce of the unforgettable events of the 1960 Games of the XVII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Rome.



Riccardo di Vittorio Liorioli – Italian scientist, medalier, Head of Liorioli Fratelli, Milan, which produced the commemorative medals of the 1960 Games of the XVII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Rome



◀ Commemorative medal of the 1960 Games of the XVII Olympiad in Rome. Manufacturer: Liorioli Fratelli, Milan, Italy. Bronze. Weight: 30 g. Diameter: 36 mm





*Souvenir medal of the 1960 Games of the XVII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Rome. Design: Costantino Affer. Bronze. The obverse depicts the Colosseum and the Arch of Constantine against the backdrop of St. Peter's Basilica. At the top is the Italian inscription "XVII Olimpiade," and at the bottom – "Roma 1960 Italy." The reverse shows a hand holding a lit torch and the inscription "XVII Olimpiade 1960" in three lines, with pictograms of various sports from the Olympic programme around the edge*



*Commemorative medal from the Organising Committee of the 1960 Games of the XVII Olympiad. Design: Emilio Greco. The obverse depicts an ancient Greek athlete with a torch in hand. The reverse shows the Olympic symbol, with the Italian inscription "Comitato Olimpico Nazionale Italiano" around the edge*





# IX<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games. Innsbruck, 1964

For the IX Olympic Winter Games 1964 in Innsbruck, award, participant, and commemorative medals were issued by the Organising Committee of the Games.

The award medals were made by the Austrian Mint, Vienna, from gold-plated silver (weight 168 g) for the winners, silver (weight unknown) for the second place, and bronze (138 g) for the third place. The diameter of the medals was 70 mm, and the thickness was 4 mm. The award medal was designed by the Viennese artist Martha Coufal-Hartl (obverse) and the Austrian medalier and designer Arthur Zelger (reverse). Seventy sets of awards were minted for these Games.

The obverse featured a snowy mountain range of Tyrol, under which was the name of the sport in which the athlete excelled. The composition was complemented by the German inscription "Innsbruck 1964" and the name of the medal designer "M. Coufal."

The reverse depicted the coat of arms of Innsbruck, above which were the Olympic rings. The medal was surrounded by the inscription "IX Olympic Winter Games." The medal was attached to a ribbon in the colours of the Austrian national flag.

It is worth noting that the award medals of the IX<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1964 were the first to use a fabric ribbon to hang the medal around the athlete's neck.

The medals were presented in a leather presentation case with the Games logo on the lid.



*Arthur Zelger – Austrian medalier and designer, creator of the reverse of the award medal of the IX<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1964 in Innsbruck*





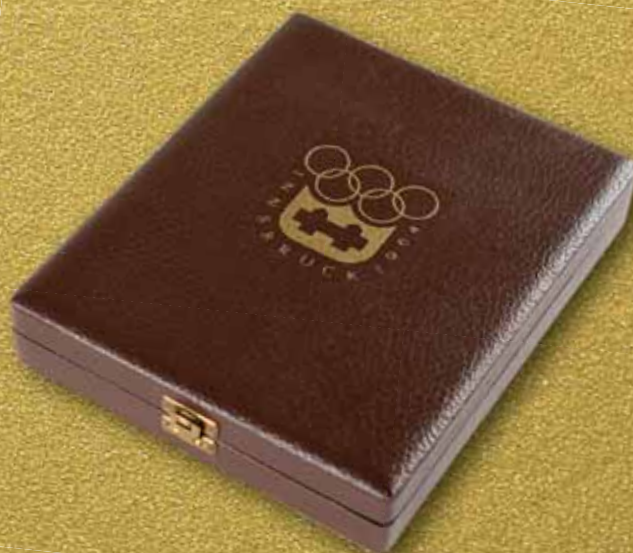
*Award gold medal of the IX<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games  
1964 in Innsbruck. Design: Martha Coufal-Hartl  
(obverse); Arthur Zelger (reverse). Manufacturer:  
Austrian Mint, Vienna. Gold-plated silver. Weight: 168 g.  
Diameter: 70 mm. Thickness: 4 mm*



*Silver award medal of the IX<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games  
1964 in Innsbruck. Design: Martha Coufal-Hartl  
(obverse); Arthur Zelger (reverse). Manufacturer:  
Austrian Mint, Vienna. Silver. Diameter: 70 mm.  
Thickness: 4 mm*



*Bronze award medal of the IX<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games  
1964 in Innsbruck. Design: Martha Coufal-Hartl  
(obverse); Arthur Zelger (reverse). Manufacturer:  
Austrian Mint, Vienna. Bronze. Weight: 138 g. Diameter:  
70 mm. Thickness: 4 mm*



*Award medal of the IX<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1964 in the presentation case*





◀ Participant medal presented to officials of the IX<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1964 in Innsbruck. Design: Ferdinand Maria Josef Welz. Manufacturer: Austrian Mint, Vienna. Gold. Weight: 17.47 g. Diameter: 30 mm

The participant medal of the IX<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1964 in Innsbruck was manufactured by the Austrian Mint, Vienna, according to a design by the Viennese sculptor and medalier, Professor Ferdinand Maria Josef Welz, head of the medal art workshop at the Vienna Academy of Arts. The medals were minted in gold (weight 17.47 g, diameter 30 mm) and bronze (weight 78 g, diameter 61 mm). Gold medals were presented to officials, and bronze ones to athletes.

The obverse side of the medal features a panorama of Maria Theresa Street with the Column of Saint Anne in Innsbruck against the backdrop of the Alpine mountain landscape. The reverse side depicts the coat of arms of Innsbruck with the Olympic rings above it. Below the coat of arms is the inscription in German "Innsbruck 1964." The edge of the medal bears the inscription "IX. Olympic Winter Games."

A total of 5,000 participant medals were produced and were presented in red cases with the Games logo.

Various commemorative medals were also created for the IX<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1964 in Innsbruck.

A series of commemorative medals for different sports (bobsleigh, speed skating, luge, etc.) were released. Gold medals weighed 17.49 g and had a diameter of 30 mm. The obverse depicted a winter sport with its name engraved. The reverse featured the Games logo and the edge inscription in German "IX. Olympic Winter Games."



◀ Commemorative medal of the IX<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1964 in Innsbruck. Silver. Weight: 11.2 g. Diameter: 28 mm



Ferdinand Maria Josef Welz – Viennese sculptor and medal artist, professor, head of the medal art workshop at the Vienna Academy of Arts, creator of the participant medal of the IX<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1964 in Innsbruck





*Participant medal of the IX<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1964 in Innsbruck. Design: Ferdinand Maria Josef Welz. Manufacturer: Austrian Mint, Vienna. Bronze. Weight: 78 g. Diameter: 61 mm*



*Participant medal of the IX<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1964 in the presentation case*



Another commemorative medal with depictions of winter sports was made of silver. The obverse featured the Court Church in Innsbruck with the edge inscription in German "IX. Olympische Winter Spiele Innsbruck 1964." The reverse showed the Olympic symbol surrounded by images of four winter sports (ski jumping, alpine skiing, figure skating, bobsleigh).

Commemorative medals of Merit were issued for these Games to honour individuals who contributed to the organisation of the IX<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1964 in Innsbruck. The medal was attached to the chest with an English pin on the back of the medal ribbon in the colours of the national flag of the Republic of Austria. Interestingly, the ribbon was folded into a triangle for males and a bow for females.



*Commemorative medal of the IX<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1964 in Innsbruck. Silver*



◀ *Commemorative medals of the IX<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1964 in Innsbruck. Gold. Weight: 17.49 g. Diameter: 30 mm*





*Commemorative medal of Merit awarded for contribution to the organisation of the IX<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1964 in Innsbruck. Silver-plated bronze. Diameter: 35 mm*



*Commemorative medal of Merit (women's award) for contribution to the organisation of the IX<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1964 in Innsbruck. Silver-plated bronze. Diameter: 35 mm*



*Set of commemorative medals awarded to volunteers of the IX<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1964 in Innsbruck. This included a "For Achievement" medal (diameter 35 mm), an identical "For Achievement" medal (diameter 18 mm), and a small red and white ribbon bar. They were housed in the presentation case with a gilded Austrian coat of arms on the lid*





For the 1964 Games of the XVIII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Tokyo, award, participant, and commemorative medals were issued by the Organising Committee of the Games.

The award medals were produced by the Japanese Mint, Tokyo. The design of the medals, created by the art director of the Japanese Mint Toshitaka Koshiba, was based on the design of the award medals for the 1928 Games in Amsterdam, by the Italian artist, sculptor, and medallist Giuseppe Cassioli.

A distinctive feature of these medals is the inscription on the obverse "XVIII Olympiad Tokyo 1964," below which the sport in which the athlete excelled was necessarily indicated. A new detail also appeared – a removable frame for the medal with a hole for a ribbon featuring the colours of the Olympic flag.

A total of 314 gold, 314 silver, and 319 bronze medals were produced – a total of 947 pieces.

The medals were made of gold-plated silver (102 g, of which 6 g was pure gold), silver (103 g), and bronze (102 g). The diameter of the medals was 63 mm, thickness 3 mm.

The medals were placed in multicoloured lacquered presentation cases.

# The Games of the XVIII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad. Tokyo, 1964





# TOKYO

## 1964



*Gold award medal of the winner of the 1964 Games of the XVIII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Tokyo. Design: Giuseppe Cassioli, Toshitaka Koshiba. Manufacturer: Japanese Mint, Tokyo. Gold-plated silver. Weight: 102 g, of which 6 g is gold. Diameter: 63 mm. Thickness: 3 mm*



*Silver award medal of the 1964 Games of the XVIII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Tokyo. Design: Giuseppe Cassioli, Toshitaka Koshiba. Manufacturer: Japanese Mint, Tokyo. Silver. Weight: 103 g. Diameter: 63 mm. Thickness: 3 mm*



*Bronze award medal of the 1964 Games of the XVIII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Tokyo. Design: Giuseppe Cassioli, Toshitaka Koshiba. Manufacturer: Japanese Mint, Tokyo. Bronze. Weight: 102 g. Diameter: 63 mm. Thickness: 3 mm*



*Award medal of the 1964 Games of the XVIII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in the presentation case*



For the 1964 Games of the XVIII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad, a participant medal was created, with the obverse side designed by the Japanese artist and sculptor Tarō Okamoto and the reverse side by the Japanese designer Kazumitsu Tanaka. The medal was produced by the Mint Bureau of the Ministry of Finance, Osaka, from copper with a dark green coating (weight 118 g, diameter 61 mm, thickness 8 mm). It is known that 17,000 copies were distributed to athlete participants and officials.

The obverse side of the medal depicts the relief silhouettes of three runners and a diver separated by an olive twig. At the bottom is the signature of the creator, Tarō Okamoto. The reverse features the five Olympic rings, above which is the inscription in English and Japanese “XVIII Olympiad,” and below them “Tokyo 1964.”

The medals were placed in the presentation cases.

A similar but smaller-sized medal made of silver-plated copper was used to award flag bearers.



*Tarō Okamoto – Japanese surrealist artist and sculptor, creator of the obverse sketch of the participant medal for the 1964 Games of the XVIII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Tokyo*







*Participant medal of the 1964 Games of the XVIII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Tokyo. Design: Tarō Okamoto (obverse), Kazumitsu Tanaka (reverse). Manufacturer: Mint Bureau of the Ministry of Finance, Osaka. Copper. Weight: 118 g. Diameter: 61 mm. Thickness: 8 mm*



*Participant medal of the 1964 Games of the XVIII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in a wooden presentation case*





Several commemorative medals were also issued for the 1964 Games of the XVIII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Tokyo in various designs to honour participants and organisers of the Games.

One of these medals, with a diameter of 51.5 mm, was made of gold-plated bronze. The obverse depicts a girl running with a lit torch in her hand. To her right is the Olympic symbol and the year "1964," and around the edge is the inscription "XVIII Olympiad Tokyo." The reverse is decorated with a large palm twig, a symbol of peace, and the Japanese inscription "18<sup>th</sup> Olympiad 1964."

Another commemorative medal was made of 900-grade gold in various sizes and weights and silver (weight 80.3 g, diameter 65 mm). The obverse depicts a quadriga drawn by spirited horses, driven by an Olympian athlete with a torch in his raised hand against the background of a Shinto shrine gate. The reverse bears the Games' logo and the inscription "Tokyo 1964." Around the edge is the inscription in English and Japanese "18th Olympic Games."



*Commemorative medal of the 1964 Games of the XVIII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Tokyo. Gold-plated bronze. Diameter: 51.5 mm*



*Commemorative medal of the 1964 Games of the XVIII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Tokyo. Silver. Weight: 80.3 g. Diameter: 65 mm*

*Gold commemorative medal of the 1964 Games of the XVIII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad was issued in various designs*





*Commemorative medal of the 1964 Games of the XVIII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Tokyo. Gold-plated bronze. Diameter: 60 mm*



*Commemorative medal issued for the Olympic Fire Festival in Tokyo, held as part of the 1964 Games of the XVIII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Tokyo. Bronze. Weight: 94.5 g. Diameter: 59 mm.*

*The obverse features a courageous face of an athlete, crowned with an olive wreath, in left profile. The inscription in English in three lines reads "1964 Tokyo XVIII Olympiad." The reverse shows a dragon encircling the Olympic lit torch, with the Olympic symbol and the Japanese inscription "Olympic Fire Festival in Tokyo"*





*Large souvenir commemorative medal of the 1964 Games of the XVIIIth Olympiad in Tokyo. Diameter: 97 mm.*

*The obverse depicts a figure of a discus thrower, with the inscription in English "Tokyo 1964" to the left. Around the edge are the names of cities that hosted the Olympic Games. The reverse bears a Japanese inscription*



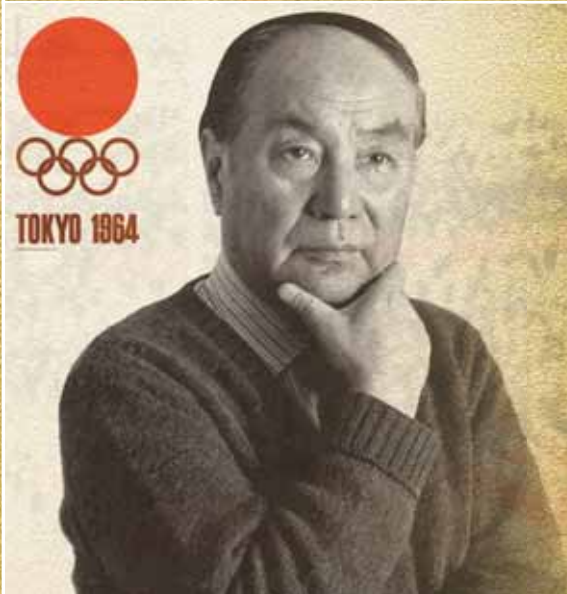
*Commemorative medal issued for the 1964 Games of the XVIIIth Olympiad in Tokyo. Design: Eiji. Gold-plated bronze. Weight: 405 g. Diameter: 154 mm. Thickness: 9.6 mm.*

*The obverse depicts an athlete running against the background of the Olympic symbol, with the inscriptions "XVIII Olympic Games" and "Tokyo 1964"*



*Commemorative medal awarded to employees of the Tokyo Metropolitan Police who ensured public order and safety during the 1964 Games of the XVIIIth Olympiad in Tokyo. Bronze. Diameter: 50 mm.*

*The obverse features a lit torch surrounded by competing athletes and an olive twig. The top inscription in Japanese reads "18th Olympic Games," and the bottom reads "In memory of the Tokyo Games." The reverse features a chrysanthemum flower and five interlaced rings, with the Japanese inscription "Kanagawa Prefecture Police"*



*Yusaku Kamekura – Japanese graphic designer, considered the best designer in post-war Japan, creator of commemorative medals of the 1964 Games of the XVIIIth Olympiad in Tokyo*





Commemorative medal of the 1964 Games of the XVIII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Tokyo. Creator: Yusaku Kamekura. 18-karat gold. Diameter: 22 mm. The obverse features a runner at the start, with the inscription "Tokyo 1964 XVIII Olympiad" around him. The reverse shows the Games' emblem and the inscription in English and Japanese "Tokyo 1964"



Commemorative medal of the 1964 Games of the XVIII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Tokyo. Creator: Yusaku Kamekura. Silver. Diameter: 30 mm

Set of commemorative medals (gold, silver, bronze) of the 1964 Games of the XVIII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in the presentation case. Creator: Yusaku Kamekura. Issued by the Tokyo Olympic Fundraising Foundation



Commemorative medal of the 1964 Games of the XVIII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Tokyo. Creator: Yusaku Kamekura. Bronze. Diameter: 30 mm





For the X<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1968 in Grenoble, award, and participant medals were issued by the Organising Committee of the Games.

For the first time in modern Olympic history, an individual award medal was designed for each event included in the programme of the Games 1968 in Grenoble. The medals, created by the French graphic designer and typographer Roger Excoffon, were minted at the Paris Mint (Monnaie de Paris) using a process of photographic transfer onto acid-etched steel. The engraving and finishing works were carried out by the Administration of Coins and Medals in Paris.

In the centre of the obverse of the award medal was the logo of the Games, designed by Roger Excoffon, with the inscription "Grenoble 1968" below it in French. Around the edge of the medal was the inscription "X<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games." The composition was complemented by three ice crystals at the bottom. The reverse of the medal featured a pictogram of the sport, also designed by Roger Excoffon, and the name of the event in which the award was contested.

The award medals, with a diameter of 60 mm and a thickness of 3.3 mm, were made of gilded silver (weighing 124 g), silver (115 g), and bronze (116 g) — a total of 250 sets.

The medal was attached to a special holder, through which a ribbon of Olympic colours was threaded.

The award medals were stored in the presentation case with a silk lining: white for the gold medal, blue for the silver, and red for the bronze.

## X<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games. Grenoble, 1968



*Roger Excoffon – French graphic designer, typographer, creator of the award medal, logo, and pictograms for the X<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1968 in Grenoble*







*For the first time in history, an individual award medal was created for each event included in the programme of the Winter Games 1968. The obverse of all the award medals featured the official emblem of the Games and the inscription in French "X<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games Grenoble 1968." On the reverse were the pictograms of each of the events*



*Presentation case of the award medal of the X<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1968 in Grenoble*





*Commemorative medal of the X<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1968 in Grenoble. Design: Josette Hébert-Coëffin. Silver-plated bronze. Weight: 119 g. Diameter: 64 mm. On the obverse the winged Nike, hurrying with a wreath in hand to award the winner, is depicted. In the centre of the reverse were the Olympic rings and the inscription in French "Victory in Olympia Grenoble 1968."*

Participant medal of the X<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1968 in Grenoble, created by the French sculptor and medalier Josette Hébert-Coëffin, was minted at the Paris Mint (Monnaie de Paris). The medals were made of silver-plated bronze (for officials) and bronze (for athletes) – a total of 5,000 pieces. The medal weighed 158 g and had a diameter of 68 mm.

On the obverse of the medal the head of a Greek athlete in left profile against a background of large ice crystals was depicted; at the bottom, the designer's name "J. M. Coëffin" was noted. On the reverse was a panorama of Grenoble surrounded by the text "X<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games" and "Grenoble 1968." At the top right was the Olympic logo of the Games. The edge of the medal bore the inscriptions "1967" (the year of issue) and "Bronze".

The participant medal was placed in the presentation case.



*Josette Hébert-Coëffin – French sculptor and medalier, creator of the commemorative medal of the X<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1968 in Grenoble*



◀ *Participant medal of the X<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1968 in the presentation case*





*Participant medal of the X<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1968 in Grenoble.  
Design: Josette Hébert-Coëffin. Manufacturer: Monnaie de Paris.  
Silver-plated bronze. Weight: 158 g. Diameter: 68 mm*



*Participant medal of the X<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1968 in Grenoble.  
Design: Josette Hébert-Coëffin. Manufacturer: Monnaie de Paris. Bronze.  
Weight: 158 g. Diameter: 68 mm*



*Presentation case of the participant medal of the X<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1968 in Grenoble*



For for the 1968 Games of the XIX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Mexico City, award medal, participant, and commemorative plaquettes were issued by the Organising Committee of the Games.

The award medals were designed based on sketches by the Florentine sculptor Giuseppe Cassioli, and complemented by Mexican architect Pedro Ramírez Vázquez, Mexican artist, designer, and architect Eduardo Terrazas, and American graphic designer Lance Wyman.

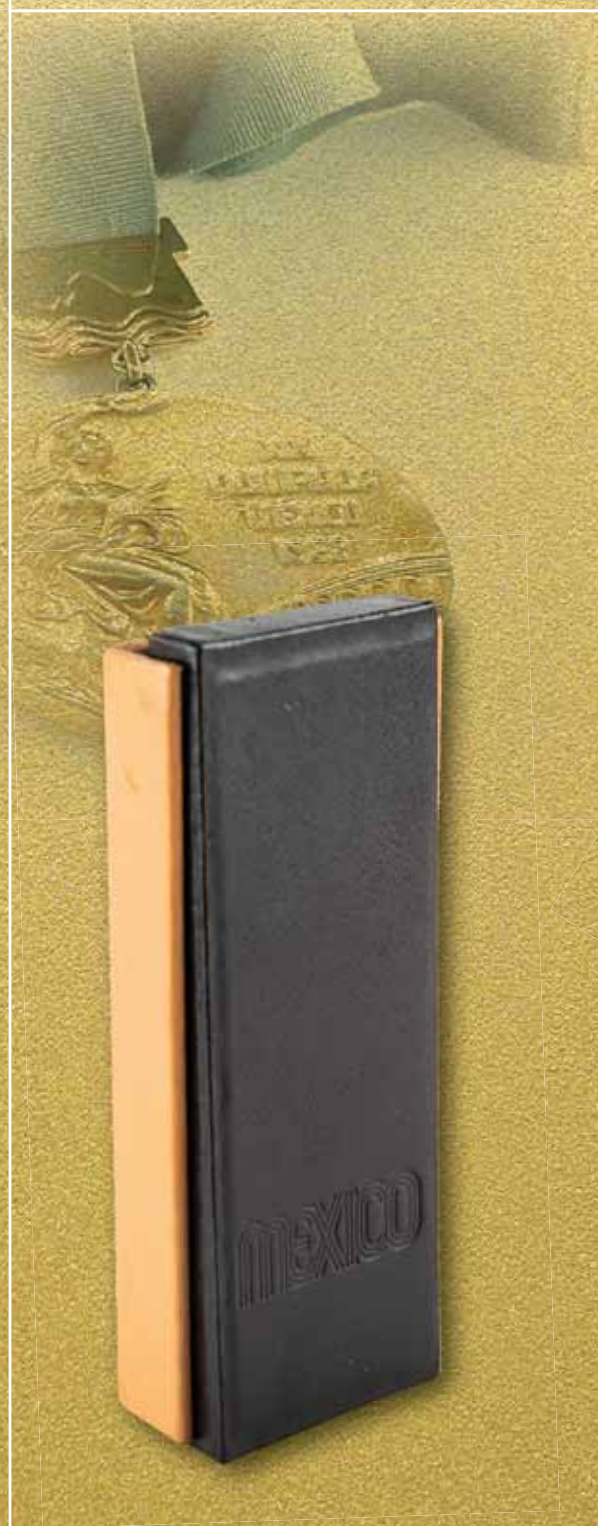
The medals were made of gilded silver (weighing 125 g), silver (124 g), and bronze (110 g), with a diameter of 60 mm and a thickness of 3.5 mm. The issue comprised 174 gold, 170 silver, and 183 bronze medals (a total of 527 pieces).

The obverse side of the medal traditionally depicted the goddess of victory with a palm twig in her left hand and a winner's wreath in her right, against the background of the Colosseum. On the right was the inscription "XIX Olympiad Mexico 1968." The reverse showed a champion being carried by athletes against the background of the Olympic stadium.

The award medal of these Games introduced a new element – an eyelet, to which a colourful silk ribbon was attached. On the obverse side of the clasp was a pictogram (a graphic symbol of the sport), and on the reverse – the name of the sport. Different solid-coloured ribbons were used for different sports in the Olympic programme (for example, green for athletics and rowing, blue for swimming, burgundy for gymnastics, yellow for boxing, etc.).

The medal was placed in the presentation case with the embossing "Mexico" on the lid.

# The Games of the XIX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad. Mexico City, 1968



*Creators of the Olympic design  
for the 1968 Games of the XIX<sup>th</sup>  
Olympiad (from left): Eduardo  
Terrazas, Pedro Ramírez  
Vázquez, Matías Goeritz, Peter  
Murdoch, and Lance Wyman.  
1967*



*Award gold medal of the 1968 Games of the XIX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Mexico City. Design: Giuseppe Cassioli, Pedro Ramírez Vázquez, Eduardo Terrazas, Lance Wyman. Gilded silver. Weight: 125 g. Diameter: 60 mm. Thickness: 3.5 mm*



*Award silver medal of the 1968 Games of the XIX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Mexico City. Design: Giuseppe Cassioli, Pedro Ramírez Vázquez, Eduardo Terrazas, Lance Wyman. Silver. Weight: 124 g. Diameter: 60 mm. Thickness: 3.5 mm*



*Award bronze medal of the 1968 Games of the XIX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Mexico City. Design: Giuseppe Cassioli, Pedro Ramírez Vázquez, Eduardo Terrazas, Lance Wyman. Bronze. Weight: 110 g. Diameter: 60 mm. Thickness: 3.5 mm*

*Award medal of the 1968 Games of the XIX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in the presentation case*







*Participant plaque of the 1968 Games of the XIX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Mexico City. Designer: Lance Wyman. Copper. Weight: 116 g. Dimensions: 50 x 50 mm. Thickness: 5 mm*

The participant plaque for the 1968 Games of the XIX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Mexico City was designed by the American graphic designer Lance Wyman and made of copper. It was presented to athletes and officials.

The plaque, weighing 116 g and with a thickness of 5 mm, had a square shape measuring 50x50 mm, divided into equal parts. Twenty of these featured pictograms of Olympic sports disciplines. In the fourth row from the top was the Games' logo. On the reverse of the plaque was an inscription bordered by two horizontal lines, "Games of the XIX Olympiad."

The plaque was placed in a plastic presentation case.



*Commemorative plaque of the 1968 Games of the XIX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Mexico City. Weight: 77.7 g. Dimensions: 60.0x52.3 mm. Thickness: 2.3 mm*



*Plastic presentation case of the participant plaque of the 1968 Games of the XIX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Mexico City*



*Lance Wyman - American graphic designer, creator of the participant plaque and co-creator of the award medal of the 1968 Games of the XIX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Mexico City*







*Set of a participant plaquette and commemorative coins of the 1968 Games of the XIX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in a case, which the leadership of the Republic and its president Gustavo Díaz Ordaz presented to honoured guests and winners of the 1968 Mexico Grand Prix – a stage of the world championship in auto racing held in Mexico City a week after the conclusion of the Games*



*A large number of commemorative souvenir medals were issued for the 1968 Games of the XIX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Mexico City. They tightly interwove images of cultural monuments of the indigenous peoples of Central America and modern Olympic sports*







Commemorative medal for the contribution of the international organisation "Mexico Lions Club" (volunteers) to the successful holding of the 1968 Games of the XIX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Mexico City. Weight: 41.666 g of 21-carat gold, equivalent to 37.5 g of 24-carat gold.

Diameter: 40 mm

On the reverse is an inscription in Spanish  
"We offer and wish peace to all peoples  
on earth"





For the XI<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1972 in Sapporo, award, participant, and commemorative medals were issued by the Organising Committee of the Games.

The award medals were created by Japanese artists and designers Kazumi Yagi (obverse) and Ikko Tanaka (reverse), and minted by the Mint Bureau of the Finance Ministry, Tokyo, Japan. A total of 267 medals were produced (89 of each type).

The medals were made of gilded silver (weighing 130 g), silver (weight unknown), and bronze (149 g). Dimensions: 57.3x61.3 mm, thickness: 5 mm.

The medal has an irregular square shape with slightly rounded wavy edges. The obverse features a winding ribbon stylised to represent a slalom ski course, with the contours of an ice-skating rink stadium placed to the right in a depression. On the reverse, beneath the Japanese text "XI Olympic Winter Games Sapporo," there is a depiction of the sun as a symbol of Japan, under which is the English text in four lines "XI Olympic Winter Games." To the right of the sun is the logo of the 1972 Winter Games and the inscription "Sapporo '72."

At the top of the medal, there is a plaquette to which a blue ribbon with a stripe of five colours corresponding to the colours of the Olympic rings is attached. On the obverse of the plaquette, a silhouette of an athlete symbolising a specific sport of the Olympic programme is depicted, while the name of this sport in English is engraved on the reverse.

The award medal was placed in a presentation velvet case.

## XI<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games. Sapporo, 1972



*Ikko Tanaka – Japanese artist and designer, creator of the reverse side of the award medal of the XI<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1972 in Sapporo*







*Award gold medal of the XI<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1972 in Sapporo. Design: Kazumi Yagi (obverse) and Ikko Tanaka (reverse). Manufacturer: Mint Bureau of the Finance Ministry, Tokyo, Japan. Gilded silver. Weight: 130g. Dimensions: 57.3x61.3 mm. Thickness: 5 mm*



*Silver award medal of the XI<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1972 in Sapporo. Design: Kazumi Yagi (obverse) and Ikko Tanaka (reverse). Manufacturer: Mint Bureau of the Finance Ministry, Tokyo, Japan. Silver. Dimensions: 57.3x61.3 mm. Thickness: 5 mm*



*Bronze award medal of the XI<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1972 in Sapporo. Design: Kazumi Yagi (obverse) and Ikko Tanaka (reverse). Manufacturer: Mint Bureau of the Finance Ministry, Tokyo, Japan. Bronze. Weight: 149g. Dimensions: 57.3x61.3 mm. Thickness: 5 mm*



*Award medal of the XI<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1972 in the presentation case*





◀ Participant medal of the XI<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1972 in Sapporo. Design: Shigeo Fukuda. Manufacturer: Mint Bureau of the Finance Ministry, Tokyo, Japan. Bronze. Weight: 136 g. Diameter: 60 mm

The participant medal of the XI<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1972 in Sapporo was minted by the Mint Bureau of the Finance Ministry, Tokyo, Japan, based on a sketch by Japanese artist and sculptor Shigeo Fukuda. The participant medal was presented to athletes and officials.

The medal, weighing 136 g and with a diameter of 60 mm, was made of bronze.

The obverse side of the medal features the Olympic emblem of the Games and the inscriptions in Japanese and English "Sapporo '72." On the reverse side, there are two large arrows attached to the hands and feet of a stylised athlete, reflecting the noble spirit of sportsmanship, intended as an arrow's swing forward, depicting the human figure in motion.

The medals were housed in a plastic presentation case.

Inspired by the idea of hosting the Olympic Games, many Japanese companies, entrepreneurs, and the Japanese people became participants in an extensive fundraising campaign. For this purpose, special commemorative medals made of precious metals – gold and silver – were prepared and issued, as well as a large number of souvenir commemorative medals.



Shigeo Fukuda – Japanese artist and sculptor, creator of the participant medal of the XI<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1972 in Sapporo



◀ Commemorative medal for fundraising for the XI<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1972 in Sapporo. Weight: 26.74 g. Diameter: 33 mm





*Tarō Okamoto – Japanese artist, art theorist, and writer, especially known for his avant-garde paintings, sculptures, and murals, as well as his theorisation of traditional Japanese culture and avant-garde artistic practices. Creator of the commemorative medal of the XI<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1972 in Sapporo*



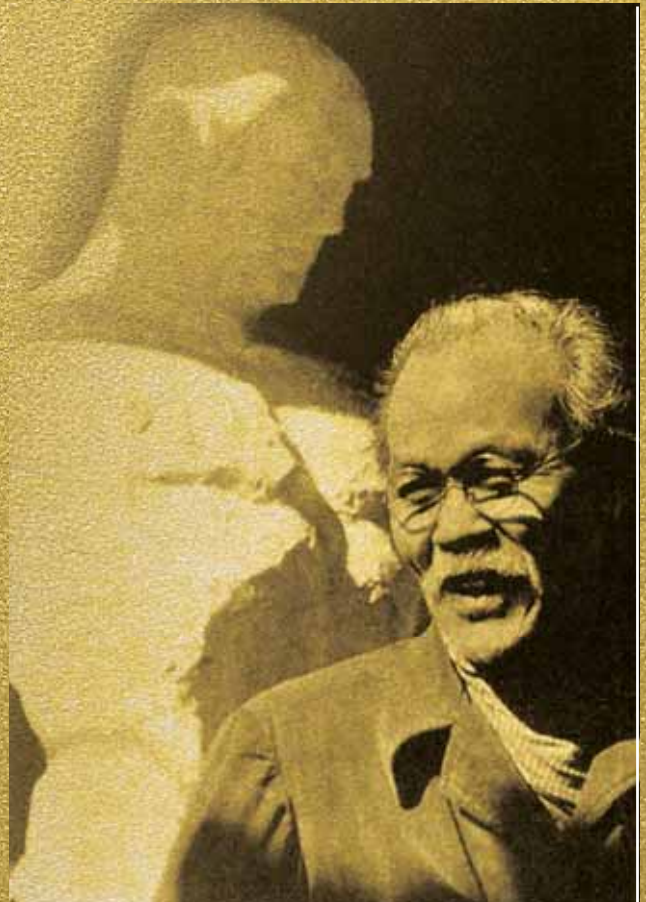
*Commemorative medal of the XI<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1972 in Sapporo. Design: Tarō Okamoto. Weight: 100 g. Diameter: 60 mm*



*Commemorative medal for fundraising for the XI<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1972 in Sapporo. Design: Seibo Kitamura. Weight: 104 g. Diameter: 51 mm. The obverse features the logo of the Games, beneath which is the text in Japanese and English "XI Olympic Winter Games Sapporo '1972." On the reverse, an athlete is depicted against a mountain backdrop*



*Commemorative medal for fundraising for the XI<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1972 in Sapporo. Design: Seibo Kitamura. Manufacturer: Japan Mint. Copper. Weight: 91.5 g. Diameter: 50 mm*



*Seibo Kitamura – Japanese sculptor, creator of the commemorative medals of the XI<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1972 in Sapporo*





Commemorative souvenir medal of the XI<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1972 in Sapporo



Commemorative medal of the XI<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1972 in Sapporo



Commemorative souvenir medal of the Opening Ceremony and Lighting of the Flame of the XI<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games in Sapporo 1972. Weight: 33.4 g. Diameter: 40 mm. Thickness: 3 mm



Commemorative souvenir medal of the XI<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1972 in Sapporo. Bronze. Diameter: 50 mm



Commemorative souvenir medal presented by the governor of Hokkaido Island to participants and guests of the XI<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1972 in Sapporo. Diameter: 50 mm



Commemorative souvenir medal of the XI<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1972 in Sapporo. Weight: 15.1 g. Diameter: 35.2 mm. The obverse features various types of skiing. On the reverse are the logo of the Games and two olive twigs, along with the inscription "Sapporo '72"





Set of commemorative souvenir medals of the XI<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1972. Diameter: 32 mm.  
The obverse features various types of the Olympic programme, such as ice skating and alpine skiing, ski jumping, and the inscription "XI Olympic Winter Games Sapporo Japan." On the reverse are the logos of the Games and the inscription in two lines in Japanese and English "Sapporo 1972"



Official Sapporo-72 Torchbearer Medal.  
Bronze, 32x33 mm



Commemorative souvenir medal of the XI<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games, issued by "Ski magazine."  
Non-magnetic alloy. Weight: 17.4 g. Diameter: 40 mm. Thickness: 1.9 mm.  
The obverse features the Olympic lit cauldron and the inscription "XI Winter Olympic Games." On the reverse are two olive twigs and the inscription in five lines "1972 Winter Olympics Commemorative Ski Magazine"



Commemorative souvenir medal of the XI<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1972 in Sapporo. Silver. Weight: 49.69 g.  
Diameter: 50 mm.

The obverse features winter sports of the Olympic programme. On the reverse are the Olympic symbol, Shinto shrine gates, an ice crystal against the background of a Mount Fuji, with the inscription around the edge in Japanese and German "XI Olympic Winter Games Sapporo 1972"



For the 1972 Games of the XX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Munich, award, participant, and commemorative medals were issued by the Organising Committee of the Games.

The award medal was created by the Italian artist and sculptor Giuseppe Cassioli (obverse) and the German sculptor and graphic artist Gerhard Marcks (reverse), and produced by the Bavarian Mint, Munich, Germany.

The medals were made of gold-plated silver (weighing 161 g), silver (150 g), and bronze (130 g), with a diameter of 66 mm and a thickness of 4 mm. A total of 364 gold, 364 silver and 381 bronze medals (1,109 medals in total) were minted.

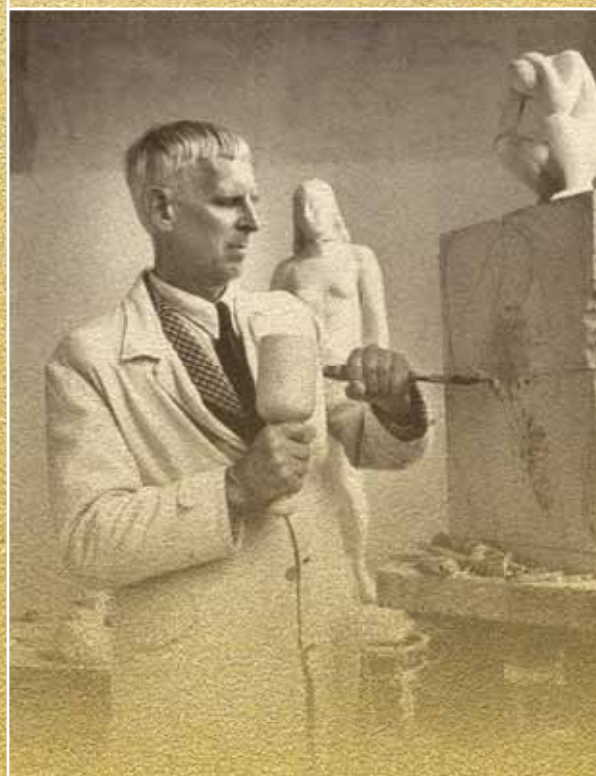
The obverse traditionally depicts the goddess of victory holding a palm twig in her left hand and a winner's wreath in her right, with the inscription "XX Olympiad Munich 1972" to the right. On the reverse, there are figures of the two nude youths Castor and Pollux – heroes of Greek mythology, twin children of Zeus and Leda, patrons of athletic contests and friendship. The artist allegorically represented the fraternal unity of East and West Germany on the medal. The initials of the artist are engraved at the bottom. The name and surname of the winner, the name of the country they represented, and the name of the sports event were inscribed along the edge of the reverse side a few minutes after the competition ended.

For the second time in the Olympic history, chains replaced the usual ribbons, which easily wrinkled and got dirty. A brass chain weighing 52 g and 90 cm long, was passed through a ring soldered to the medal. Chains were plated with gold, silver, or bronze to match the colour of the medal.

The medals were placed in the presentation case.



# The Games of the XX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad. Munich, 1972



*Gerhard Marcks – German sculptor and graphic artist, creator of the reverse side of the commemorative medal of the 1972 Games of the XX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Munich*





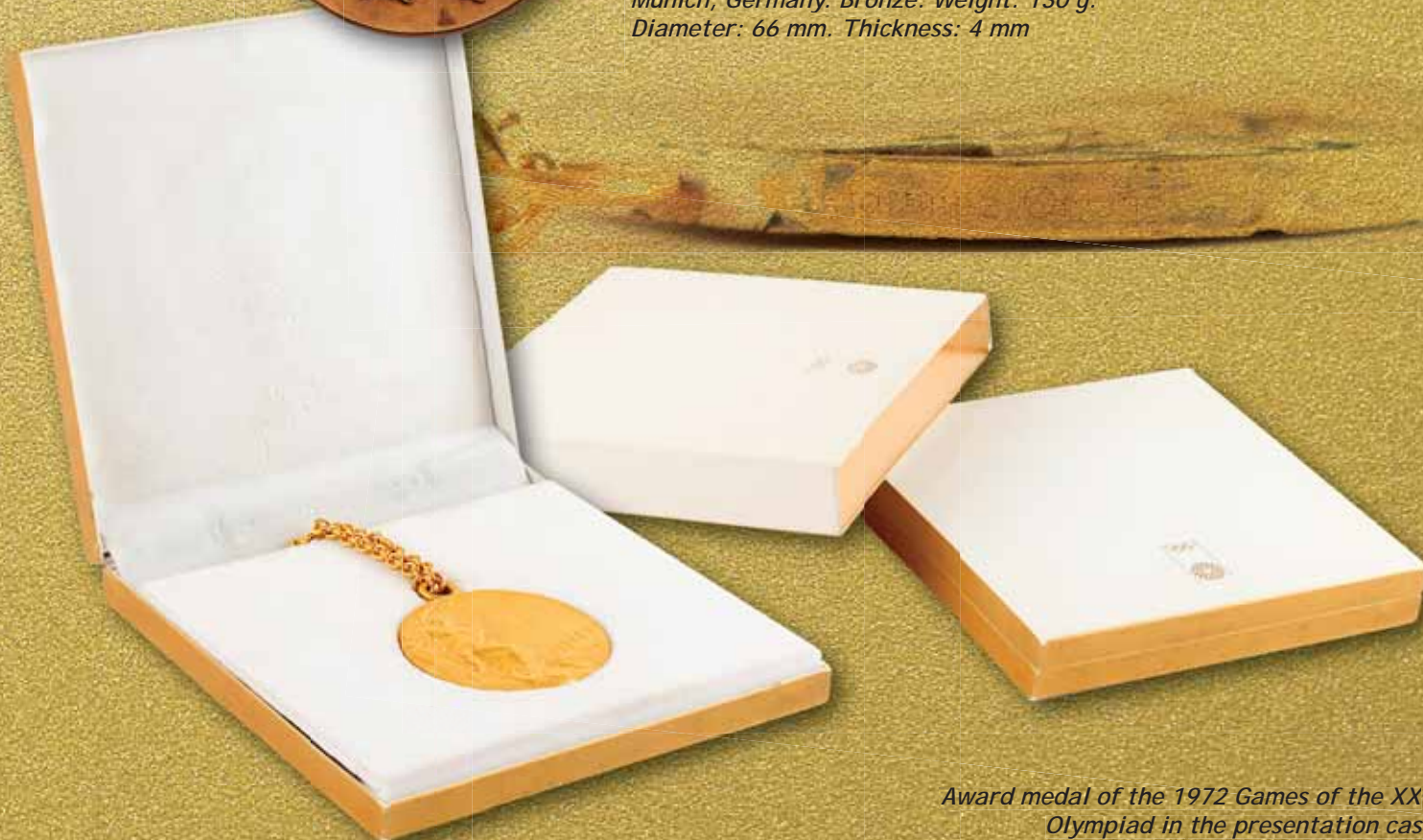
*Award medal of the winner of the 1972 Games of the XX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Munich. Design: Giuseppe Cassioli (obverse), Gerhard Marcks (reverse). Producer: Bavarian Mint, Munich, Germany. Gold-plated silver. Weight: 161 g. Diameter: 66 mm. Thickness: 4 mm*



*Award silver medal of the 1972 Games of the XX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Munich. Design: Giuseppe Cassioli (obverse), Gerhard Marcks (reverse). Producer: Bavarian Mint, Munich, Germany. Silver. Weight: 150 g. Diameter: 66 mm. Thickness: 4 mm*



*Award bronze medal of the 1972 Games of the XX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Munich. Design: Giuseppe Cassioli (obverse), Gerhard Marcks (reverse). Producer: Bavarian Mint, Munich, Germany. Bronze. Weight: 130 g. Diameter: 66 mm. Thickness: 4 mm*



*Award medal of the 1972 Games of the XX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in the presentation case*





◀ Participant medal of the 1972 Games of the XX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Munich. Design: Fritz Koenig. Producer: Krupp, Munich, Germany. Stainless steel. Weight: 143 g. Diameter: 50 mm. Thickness: 9 mm

The participant medal for the 1972 Games of the XX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Munich was produced by the Krupp, Munich, Germany, based on a design by German abstract sculptor Fritz Koenig.

The medals were made of stainless steel, weighing 143 g, with a diameter of 50 mm and a thickness of 9 mm. They were awarded to athletes, all accredited team members, international referees, jury members, National Olympic Committee members, and International Olympic Committee members, totalling about 15,000 people.

The obverse of the medal features the Munich Games logo at the top, with the inscription "XX. Olympiad Munich 1972" in two lines in the centre between two horizontal lines. On the reverse, there are the Olympic rings, beneath which are two stylised hands and an olive twig.

The medal was placed in a transparent presentation case.

Additionally, commemorative souvenir medals (gold and silver) were produced for these Games to honour Munich, the host city of the Games. The reverse side of such medals usually depicted a panorama of the city's notable landmarks.

A series of commemorative medals dedicated to individual sports included in the programme of the 1972 Games of the XX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad was also released. These medals were made of gold, silver, and bronze.



Fritz Koenig – German abstract sculptor, creator of the participant medal of the 1972 Games of the XX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Munich

◀ Participant medal of the 1972 Games of the XX Olympiad in the presentation case





*Commemorative souvenir medal of the archery competitions at the 1972 Games of the XX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Munich. Silver (900 fineness). Weight: 28 g. Diameter: 40 mm.  
The obverse depicts an archer wearing a Phrygian hat. On the reverse are the Olympic symbol and the inscription in German in two lines "Olympic Games Munich 1972." At the bottom is a figure of a monk from the Munich city coat of arms*



*Commemorative souvenir medal of the 1972 Games of the XX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Munich in the presentation case. Design: Japanese medalier Tarō Okamoto. Bronze. Weight: 259 g. Diameter: 70 mm.  
The obverse shows a female athlete crossing the finish line with an olive twig in her hands. On the reverse are the Olympic symbol and the Games mascot – dachshund Waldi against the backdrop of the Olympic stadium. Inscriptions on the medal: at the top "1972," at the bottom in German around the edge "Olympic Games"*







Commemorative souvenir medal of the 1972 Games of the XX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad "Munich – Olympic City." Silver.  
Weight: 44.2 g. Diameter: 50 mm



Commemorative souvenir medal of the 1972 Games of the XX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad "Munich – Olympic City."  
Gold (22 carats). Weight: 3.25 g. Diameter: 19 mm



Commemorative souvenir medal of the 1972 Games of the XX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad "Munich – Olympic City."  
Gold (999.9 fineness). Weight: 3.1 g



Commemorative souvenir medal of the 1972 Games of the XX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad with the inscription in five lines in German "XX Olympic Summer Games Munich – Kiel 1972." Silver (999.9 fineness). Weight: 4.15 g. Diameter: 27 mm



Commemorative medal of the 1972 Games of the XX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad. Bronze. Diameter: 35 mm



Commemorative medal of the Torch Relay of 1972 Games of the XX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad. Gold (900 fineness). Weight: 7 g



Commemorative souvenir medal of the 1972 Games of the XX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Munich. Weight: 2.31 g. Diameter: 20 mm



Commemorative souvenir medal of the 1972 Games of the XX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Munich. Silver. Weight: 11.56 g. Diameter: 28 mm





*Commemorative souvenir medal of the 1972 Games of the XX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad "Munich - Olympic City." Gold. Weight: 29.5 g. Diameter: 34 mm*



*Commemorative souvenir medal of the 1972 Games of the XX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad "Munich - Olympic City." Silver*



*Official commemorative medal of the swimming competitions at the 1972 Games of the XX Olympiad in Munich. Weight: 17.59 g. Diameter: 32 mm. Thickness: 12 mm*



*Commemorative medal of the 1972 Games of the XX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Munich. Diameter: 38 mm*



*Commemorative medal of the gymnastics competitions at the 1972 Games of the XX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad. Bronze. Weight: 14 g. Diameter: 32 mm*



*Commemorative medal of the 1972 Games of the XX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad. Weight: 3.04 g. Diameter: 20 mm*



*Set of 3 gilded souvenir medals with a common reverse design of the Munich Olympics 1972*





## XII<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games. Innsbruck, 1976

For the XII<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1976 in Innsbruck, award, participant, and commemorative medals were issued by the Organising Committee of the Games.

As in the 1964 Games, the award medals for the Games 1976 in Innsbruck were produced by the Austrian Mint, Vienna, from designs by Viennese artist Martha Coufal-Hartl (obverse) and Austrian medalier and designer Arthur Zelger (reverse).

The medals were made from gilded silver (weighing 164 g) for the winners, silver for the second-placed athletes, and bronze for the third-placed athletes. The medals have a diameter of 72 mm and a thickness of 5.4 mm.

The obverse side of the medal features the Bergisel ski area with the Alps in the background and the Olympic flame in the foreground to the right. The name of the sport is inscribed at the top left, and the designer's name "Coufal" (M. Coufal) is at the bottom right. The reverse side repeats the design of the 1964 medal: the centre features the Games logo, with the inscription "Innsbruck 1976" around the edge. The German text "XII Olympic Winter Games" is inscribed around the edge of the medal.

The medal was attached to a special holder, through which a red-white-red ribbon was threaded.

The award medals were housed in the presentation case.



*Arthur Zelger – Austrian medalier and designer, creator of the reverse of the award medal of the XII<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1976 in Innsbruck*







*Award silver medal of the XII<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1976 in Innsbruck. Design: Martha Coufal-Hartl (obverse); Arthur Zelger (reverse). Manufacturer: Austrian Mint, Vienna. Silver. Diameter: 72 mm. Thickness: 5.4 mm*

*Award medal of the winner of the XII<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1976 in Innsbruck. Design: Martha Coufal-Hartl (obverse); Arthur Zelger (reverse). Manufacturer: Austrian Mint, Vienna. Gilded silver. Weight: 164 g. Diameter: 72 mm. Thickness: 5.4 mm*



*Award bronze medal of the XII<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1976 in Innsbruck. Design: Martha Coufal-Hartl (obverse); Arthur Zelger (reverse). Manufacturer: Austrian Mint, Vienna. Bronze. Diameter: 72 mm. Thickness: 5.4 mm*



*Award medal of the XII<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1976 in the presentation case*





*Commemorative medal for volunteers of the XII<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1976 in Innsbruck. Bronze. Diameter: 35 mm. Thickness: 3 mm*

*The obverse of the medal features the Games logo with two burning cauldrons of the Olympic flame, reminiscent of Innsbruck hosting the Winter Games twice (in 1964 and 1976), the Olympic symbol, and the year "1976."*

*The German inscription "XII Olympic Winter Games Innsbruck For Service" circles the edge. The reverse shows the Austrian coat of arms.*

*The medal was attached to a grosgrain ribbon with the Olympic colours at the edges and the Austrian national flag in the centre ►*



The participant medal for the XII<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1976 in Innsbruck, created by Austrian medalier W. Pichl, was made from gilded and silver-plated bronze. Gilded medals were given to high-ranking and official persons, while silver-plated medals were awarded to athletes.

The medal weighs 32 g and has a diameter of 50 mm.

The obverse features the Innsbruck Olympic emblem on ice crystals, with the German inscription "XII. Olympic Winter Games" around the edge. The reverse shows the Bergisel ski jump with a panorama of Innsbruck and the Austrian Alps in the background.

The medal was awarded in the presentation case.



*Participant medal of the XII<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1976 in Innsbruck.*

*Design: W. Pichl. Gilded bronze. Weight: 32 g.*

*Diameter: 50 mm*



*Participant medal of the XII<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1976 in Innsbruck.*

*Design: W. Pichl. Silver-plated bronze. Weight: 32 g. Diameter: 50 mm*



*Presentation case of the participant medal of the XII<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1976 in Innsbruck*





Commemorative medal of the XII<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1976 in Innsbruck. Gold. Weight: 3.54 g. Diameter: 20 mm. Thickness: 12 mm. The obverse features the Games logo and the German inscription "XII. Olympic Winter Games" around the edge, while the reverse shows a panorama of Innsbruck with the inscription "XII. Olympic Winter Games Innsbruck 1976" around the edge



Commemorative medal of the XII<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1976. Silver (of 999-degree fineness). Diameter: 34.2 mm. The obverse features the Olympic symbol in the centre, with the sports included in the Games programme around the edge. The reverse shows a panorama of Innsbruck, with the German inscription "XII. Olympic Winter Games Innsbruck 1976" at the top



Commemorative medal of the ski jumping events of the XII<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1976 in Innsbruck. Gold (of 900-degree fineness). Weight: 17.46 g. Diameter: 31.98 mm



Commemorative medal of the alpine skiing slalom events of the XII<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1976 in Innsbruck. Gold (of 900-degree fineness). Weight: 17.36 g. Diameter: 31.98 mm



Commemorative medal of the speed skating events of the XII<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1976 in Innsbruck. Silver (of 900-degree fineness). Weight: 15.2 g. Diameter: 35.36 mm



Commemorative medal of the cross-country skiing events of the XII<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1976 in Innsbruck. Gold (of 900-degree fineness). Weight: 17.38 g. Diameter: 31.98 mm

Large commemorative medal of the XII<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1976. Bronze  
The obverse features the Olympic rings against the backdrop of the Olympic lit torch, with the Innsbruck coat of arms on the left and the Austrian coat of arms on the right. The inscription "XII. Olympic Winter Games 1976" circles the edge. The reverse shows landmarks of Innsbruck, with the inscription "Innsbruck - Olympic City" around the edge and three ice crystals at the bottom





For the 1976 Games of the XXI<sup>st</sup> Olympiad in Montreal, award, participant, and commemorative medals were issued by the Organising Committee of the Games.

The award medals were produced by the Royal Canadian Mint, Ottawa, based on designs by the Italian artist and sculptor Giuseppe Cassioli (obverse) and the Canadian graphic designer Georges Huel (reverse).

The medals were made of gilt silver (weighing 160 g), silver (154 g), and bronze (125 g), with a diameter of 60 mm and a thickness of 6 mm. A total of 364 gold and silver medals and 381 bronze medals were produced (1109 in total).

The obverse side of the medal featured the traditional design unchanged since 1928. The only modifications were the number of the Olympiad, the host city, and the date, resulting in the inscription "XXI<sup>st</sup> Olympiade Montreal 1976" in French on the obverse. The reverse side displayed a laurel wreath, a symbol of victory in the ancient games, with the Montreal Games logo in the centre top, also created by Georges Huel. The edge of the medal was engraved with the name of the sport for which the medal was awarded.

The medal was attached to a gilt, silver, or bronze chain, corresponding to the type of medal.

The medal was presented in a case inside a black leather presentation box with the Games logo embossed on it.

# The Games of the XXI<sup>st</sup> Olympiad. Montreal, 1976



*Georges Huel – Canadian graphic designer, creator of the reverse side of the award medal and the obverse of the participant medal of the 1976 Games of the XXI<sup>st</sup> Olympiad in Montreal*





# Gymnastique



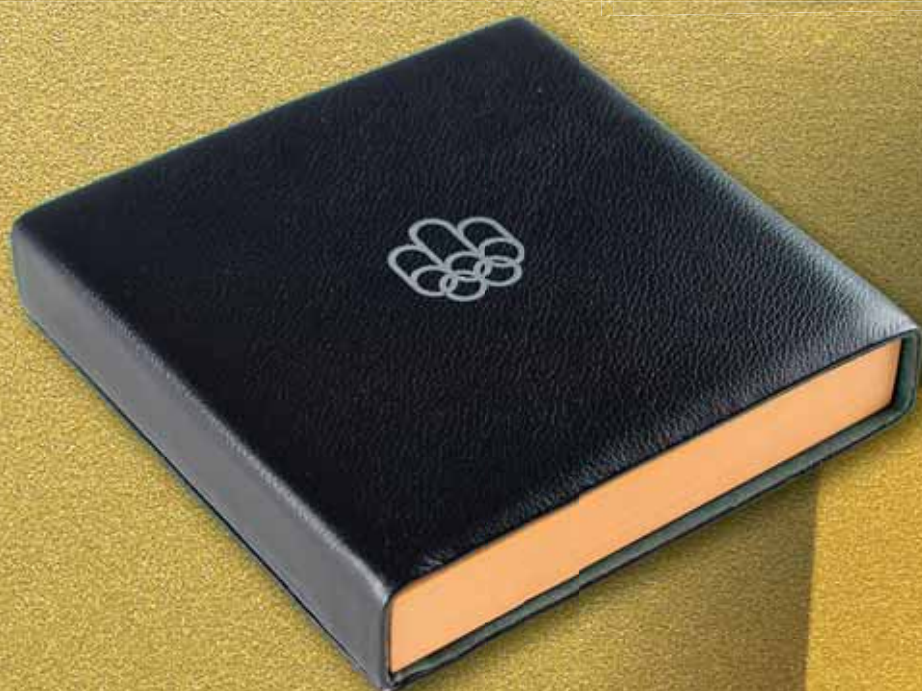
*Gold award medal of the 1976 Games of the XXII Olympiad in Montreal. Design: Giuseppe Cassioli (obverse), Georges Huel (reverse). Manufacturer: Royal Canadian Mint, Ottawa. Gilt silver. Weight: 160 g. Diameter: 60 mm. Thickness: 6 mm*



*Silver award medal of the 1976 Games of the XXII Olympiad in Montreal. Design: Giuseppe Cassioli (obverse), Georges Huel (reverse). Manufacturer: Royal Canadian Mint, Ottawa. Silver. Weight: 154 g. Diameter: 60 mm. Thickness: 6 mm*



*Bronze award medal of the 1976 Games of the XXII Olympiad in Montreal. Design: Giuseppe Cassioli (obverse), Georges Huel (reverse). Manufacturer: Royal Canadian Mint, Ottawa. Bronze. Weight: 125 g. Diameter: 60 mm. Thickness: 6 mm*



*Presentation case of the award medal of the 1976 Games of the XXII Olympiad in Montreal*







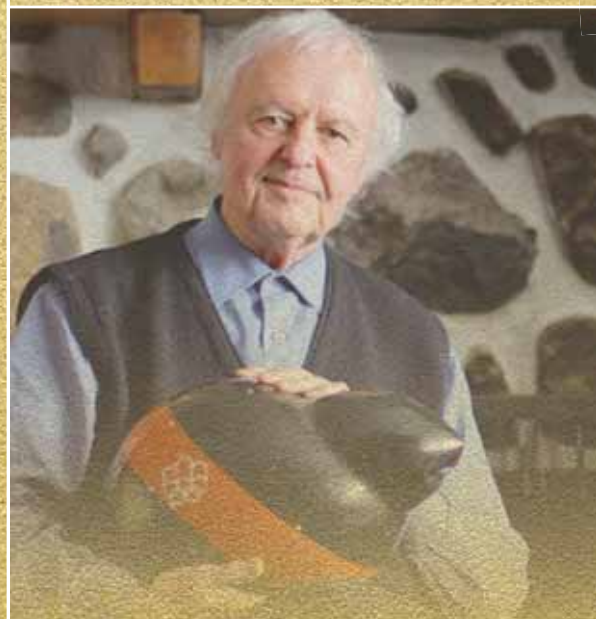
*Participant medal of the 1976 Games of the XXI<sup>st</sup> Olympiad in Montreal.  
Design: Georges Huel (obverse); Pierre-Yves Pelletier (reverse).  
Manufacturer: Royal Canadian Mint, Ottawa. Copper. Weight: 40 g.  
Diameter: 45 mm. Thickness: 3 mm*

The participant medal of the 1976 Games of the XXI<sup>st</sup> Olympiad in Montreal was produced by the Royal Canadian Mint, Ottawa, designed by Canadian graphic designers Georges Huel (obverse) and Pierre-Yves Pelletier (reverse).

The medal, made of copper, weighed 40 g, with a diameter of 45 mm and a thickness of 3 mm. The medals were presented to athletes and officials.

The obverse side of the medal featured the logo of the Games. The reverse side depicted the Montreal Olympic Stadium with the inscription in French "XXI<sup>st</sup> Olympiade Montreal 1976" in two lines.

The medal was presented in a case.



*Pierre-Yves Pelletier – Canadian graphic designer, creator of the reverse side of the participant medal of the 1976 Games of the XXI<sup>st</sup> Olympiad in Montreal*



◀ *Official commemorative medal of the 1976 Games of the XXI<sup>st</sup> Olympiad in Montreal. Manufacturer: Huguenin Frères Mint, Le Locle, Switzerland. Weight: 52.15 g. Diameter: 40 mm. Thickness: 12 mm.  
The obverse of the medal depicted a bird's eye view of the Olympic Stadium and Velodrome. The reverse featured the Games logo, a panorama of Montreal, and the inscription "XXI<sup>st</sup> Olympiade Montréal 1976."  
The medal was housed in a red presentation case*





*Set of commemorative souvenir medals (21 pieces) featuring sport pictograms from the programme of the 1976 Games of the XXII Olympiad in Montreal. Weight: 14.7 g. Diameter: 31.75 mm. Thickness: 3 mm. The reverse featured the Games logo and the inscription "Montreal 1976"*



*Commemorative plaquette issued by Canada Post in honour of the 1976 Games of the XXII Olympiad in Montreal. Bronze. Weight: 16 g. Size: 24x40 mm. Thickness: 2 mm. The obverse featured the Games logo and inscriptions in English and French "XXII Olympiade Montreal 1976 Canada." The reverse depicted a maple leaf, a symbol of the country, with the inscription in English and French "Canada Post Bronze"*



For the XIII<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1980 in Lake Placid, award, participant, and commemorative medals were issued by the Organising Committee of the Games.

The award medals were created by Tiffany & Co, New York, USA, and produced by the private mint Medallic Art Co, Dayton, Nevada.

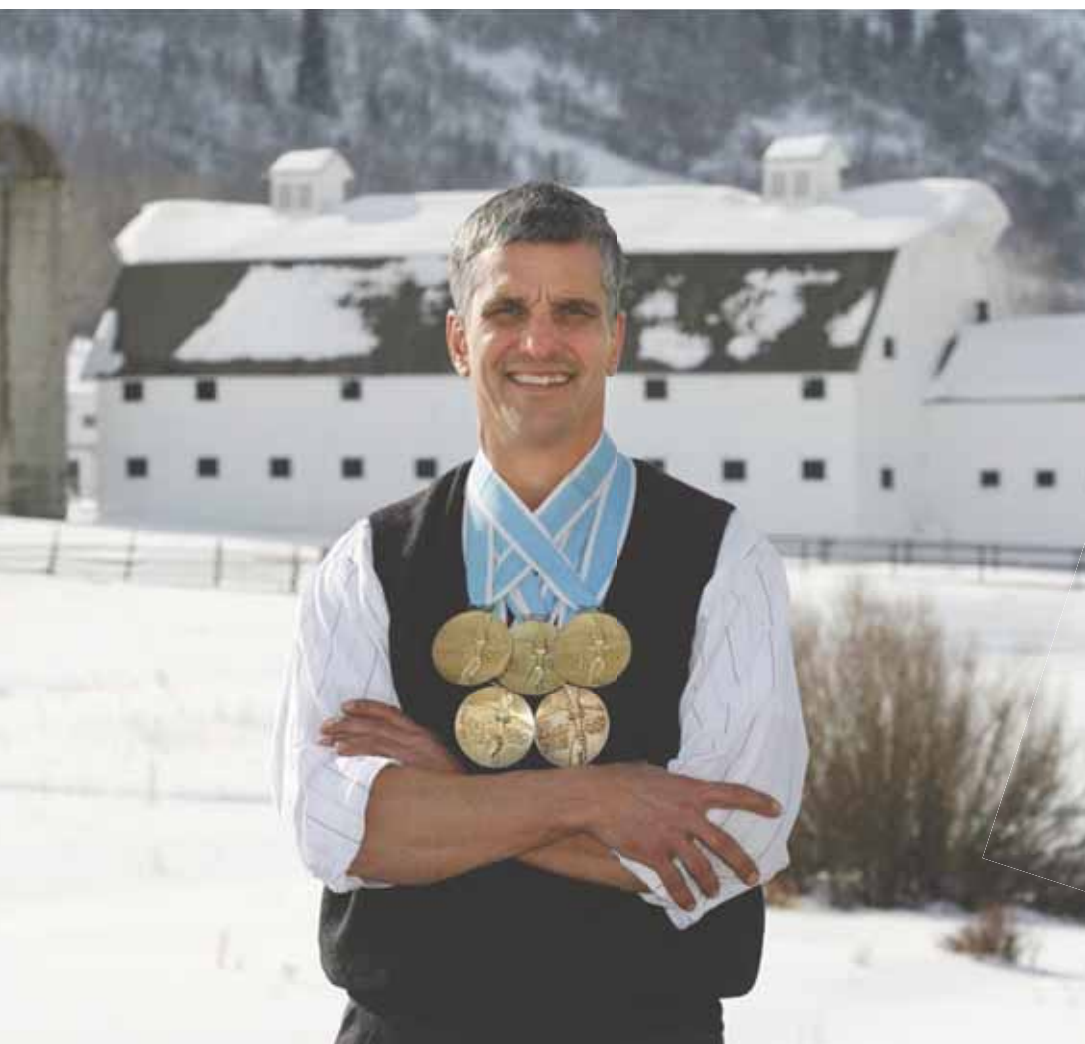
The medals, with a diameter of 80 mm and a thickness of 6.1 mm, were made of gilt silver (weight: 210 g), silver (208 g), and bronze (180 g).

The central element of the obverse side of the medal was a depiction of a hand holding an Olympic lit torch against the backdrop of the Adirondack mountain range in northeastern New York State. The five interlacing Olympic rings to the right and the inscription "XIII Olympic Winter Games" in English on the left completed the composition. The reverse featured a lush pine twig and the inscription "Lake Placid 1980" in English, with the official Games logo at the top and the name of the sport for which the medal was awarded at the bottom.

The medal was attached to a special holder with a Tiffany blue grosgrain ribbon with white edges on both sides.

The medal was kept in the presentation case.

*American speed skater Eric Heiden was awarded five gold medals at the XIII<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1980 in Lake Placid*



## XIII<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games. Lake Placid, 1980







*Silver award medal of the XIII<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1980 in Lake Placid. Design: Tiffany & Co, New York, USA. Manufacturer: Medallic Art Co, Dayton, Nevada. Silver. Weight: 208 g. Diameter: 80 mm. Thickness: 6.1 mm*



*Gold award medal of the XIII<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1980 in Lake Placid. Design: Tiffany & Co, New York, USA. Manufacturer: Medallic Art Co, Dayton, Nevada. Gilt silver. Weight: 210 g. Diameter: 80 mm. Thickness: 6.1 mm*



*Bronze award medal of the XIII<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1980 in Lake Placid. Design: Tiffany & Co, New York, USA. Manufacturer: Medallic Art Co, Dayton, Nevada. Bronze. Weight: 180 g. Diameter: 80 mm. Thickness: 6.1 mm*



*Award medals of the XIII<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1980 in the presentation cases*



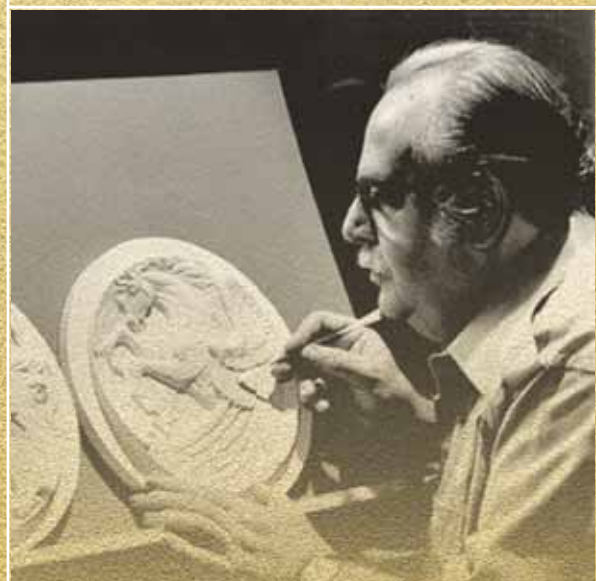
The participant medal for the XIII<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1980 in Lake Placid was produced by the private mint Medallic Art Co, Dayton, Nevada, designed by American sculptor Marcel Jovine (obverse) and American designer and medalier Neil Kennedy (reverse).

The medals, weighing 202 g and with a diameter of 76 mm, were made of nickel silver and were awarded to athletes, officials, and volunteers.

Similar to the participant medal of the 1932 Lake Placid Games, which depicted six sports from the Olympic programme, the 1980 medal featured stylised images of nine sports from the programme. The obverse displayed relief images of biathlon, bobsleigh, alpine skiing, speed skating, cross-country skiing, luge, ski jumping, figure skating, and ice hockey.

The 1980 medal also introduced a new element: the Olympic oath. The reverse featured the Lake Placid Olympic logo surrounded by the words of the Olympic oath in English in four concentric circles: "In the name of all competitors, I promise that we shall take part in these Olympic Games, respecting and abiding by the rules that govern them, in the true spirit of sportsmanship, for the glory of sport and the honour of our teams".

The medal was housed in the presentation case.



*Marcel Jovine – American sculptor, creator of the obverse side of the participant medal of the XIII<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1980 in Lake Placid*

◀ *Commemorative medals of the XIII<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1980 and III<sup>rd</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1932 in Lake Placid. Gold (22 carats). Weight: 17 g. Diameter: 27 mm. The obverse depicted the official Olympic poster, while the reverse showed sports from the Olympic programme (ski jumping, speed skating). The circular inscription in English read "XIII Olympic Winter Games Lake Placid 1980" and "III Olympic Winter Games Lake Placid 1932" respectively*





*Commemorative medal of the XIII<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1980 in Lake Placid. Silver. Weight: 255 g. Diameter: 76.1 mm.*

*The obverse featured the Games logo in the centre, surrounded by images of eight Olympic sports events. The reverse depicted the 1980 calendar, flanked by flaming torches, with skis and hockey sticks at the bottom, and pine twigs with cones at the top*



*Participant medal of the XIII<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1980 in Lake Placid. Design: Marcel Jovine (obverse); Neil Kennedy (reverse). Manufacturer: private mint "Medallic Art Co.," Dayton, Nevada. Nickel silver. Weight: 202 g. Diameter: 76 mm*



*Participant medal of the XIII<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1980 in the presentation case*



For the 1980 Games of the XXII<sup>nd</sup> Olympiad in Moscow, award, participant, and various types of commemorative medals were issued by the Organising Committee of the Games.

The award medal was created by the Moscow Mint, RSFSR, USSR, based on designs by Florentine sculptor Giuseppe Cassioli (obverse) and Moscow sculptor Ilya Postol (reverse). The medal was made of gold-plated silver (weight 132 g), silver (125 g), and tombac, or a mixture of copper and zinc (120 g). Diameter: 61.3 mm, thickness: 3 mm. The edition consisted of 455 gold, 452 silver, and 467 bronze medals (a total of 1374 pieces).

The obverse side of the medal maintains the design since 1928: the goddess of victory with a palm twig in her left hand and a winner's wreath in her right, a fragment of the Colosseum and a chariot on the lower right, and an amphora on the left. At the top right is an inscription in Russian in four lines "Games of the XXII Olympiad Moscow 1980."

The reverse side depicts a stylised Olympic cauldron with a sacred Olympic flame against a stadium background, with the logo of the Games in the upper right part. The edge is engraved with the name of the sport in Russian.

A ribbon in official Olympic colours was attached to the medal with a ring.

The medals were placed in a red presentation case.



# The Games of the XXII<sup>nd</sup> Olympiad. Moscow, 1980





Award silver medal of the 1980 Games of the XXII<sup>nd</sup> Olympiad in Moscow. Design: Giuseppe Cassioli (obverse); Ilya Postol (reverse). Manufacturer: Moscow Mint, RSFSR, USSR. Silver, tombac. Weight: 125 g. Diameter: 61.3 mm. Thickness: 3 mm



Award medal of the winner of the 1980 Games of the XXII<sup>nd</sup> Olympiad in Moscow. Design: Giuseppe Cassioli (obverse); Ilya Postol (reverse). Manufacturer: Moscow Mint, RSFSR, USSR. Gold-plated silver. Weight: 132 g. Diameter: 61.3 mm. Thickness: 3 mm



Award bronze medal of the 1980 Games of the XXII<sup>nd</sup> Olympiad in Moscow. Design: Giuseppe Cassioli (obverse); Ilya Postol (reverse). Manufacturer: Moscow Mint, RSFSR, USSR. Copper, zinc. Weight: 120 g. Diameter: 61.3 mm. Thickness: 3 mm

БАСКЕТБОЛ



Award medal of the 1980 Games of the XXII<sup>nd</sup> Olympiad in a red presentation case





*Participant medal of the 1980 Games of the XXII<sup>nd</sup> Olympiad in Moscow. Design: Angelina Leonova. Manufacturer: Leningrad Mint, RSFSR, USSR. Tombac. Weight: 125 g. Diameter: 60 mm. Thickness: 7 mm.*

The participant medal of the 1980 Games of the XXII<sup>nd</sup> Olympiad in Moscow was issued by the Leningrad Mint, RSFSR, USSR, based on the design by Moscow sculptor and medalier Angelina Leonova. The medals, weighing 125 g, with a diameter of 60 mm and a thickness of 7 mm, were made of tombac and awarded to athletes and officials. The issue was 25,452 pieces.

The obverse features the logo of the Games against the background of a stadium arena. At the top, there is an inscription in Russian in four lines "XXII Olympiad Moscow 1980." The reverse depicts a bas-relief of Red Square in Moscow.

The medal was placed in a red presentation case.



*Participant medal of the 1980 Games of the XXII<sup>nd</sup> Olympiad in the presentation case*



*Commemorative medal in honour of the Olympic Torch Relay of the 1980 Games of the XXII<sup>nd</sup> Olympiad in Moscow. Yellow metal. Weight: 103.99 g. Diameter: 59.5 mm.*

The obverse of the medal depicts a torchbearer running, a stadium turn, and an olive twig. The reverse features the logo of the Games, with the inscription "Games of the XXII Olympiad Moscow 1980" around the edge. The medal was placed in the presentation case





Commemorative medal for participants in  
the cultural programme of the 1980 Games of  
the XXII<sup>nd</sup> Olympiad in Moscow.  
The obverse side of the medal shows the logo of  
the Games against the background of a treble clef



Set of commemorative desk medals depicting the cities hosting the 1980 Games of the XXII<sup>nd</sup> Olympiad:

"Moscow – the capital of the XXII Olympic Games" (weight 65 g, diameter 34.7 mm)

"Kyiv – the city of the Olympic football" (37.05 g, 65 mm)

"Minsk – the city of the Olympic football" (33 g, 64 mm)

"Leningrad – the city of the Olympic football" (33.4 g, 65 mm)

"Tallinn – the city of the Olympic regatta" (33.19 g, 65 mm)

Design: Y. Y. Romensky. Manufacturer: Leningrad Mint. Aluminium and tombac. Edition: 1000 pieces.

The obverse of the medals shows panoramas with city landmarks and the inscription "All flags will come to visit us." The reverse features the logo of the Games of the Olympiad and inscriptions in Russian, English, French, and Spanish "Welcome XXII Olympiad 1980." Around the edge is the inscription with the names of the cities "Moscow Tallinn Leningrad Kyiv Minsk"





*Commemorative desk medal of the 1980 Games of the XXII<sup>nd</sup> Olympiad in Moscow. Bronze. Weight: 98.82 g. Diameter: 58 mm. Thickness: 5 mm. The obverse features the Olympic mascot Misha and the inscription "Olympiad 80." The reverse shows a peace dove and the inscription "1980 Moscow"*



*Commemorative medal of the Olympic regatta of the 1980 Games of the XXII<sup>nd</sup> Olympiad. The obverse depicts a panorama of Tallinn and sailboats. The reverse shows the logo of the 1980 Games of the XXII Olympiad in Moscow*



*Commemorative medal of the 1980 Games of the XXII<sup>nd</sup> Olympiad in Moscow. The obverse features the Games' mascot, and the reverse shows the logo and pictograms of the Games around the edge*



*Commemorative medal of the 1980 Games of the XXII<sup>nd</sup> Olympiad in Moscow. The obverse features the Games' mascot, and the reverse shows the logo and pictograms of the Games around the edge*



*Commemorative medal of the 1980 Games of the XXII<sup>nd</sup> Olympiad in Moscow. The obverse depicts the Games' mascot. The reverse shows a lit torch in a hand and the inscription around the edge "Games of the XXII Olympiad Moscow 1980"*



*Commemorative medal of the 1980 Games of the XXII<sup>nd</sup> Olympiad in Moscow. Tombac. Diameter: 65 mm. Edition: 1000 pieces. The obverse shows the bear Misha, the Games' mascot, and the reverse features the logo and pictograms*





*Commemorative souvenir medal of the 1980 Games of the XXII<sup>nd</sup> Olympiad in Moscow. The obverse depicts a bust of an ancient Greek athlete, and the reverse shows the logo of the Games against the background of the Luzhniki Stadium, with the inscription around the edge "Games of the XXII Olympiad Moscow 1980"*



*Commemorative souvenir medal of the 1980 Games of the XXII<sup>nd</sup> Olympiad in Moscow. Medallist: S. A. Kornilov. Manufacturer: Leningrad Mint. Aluminium. Weight: 34.58 g. Diameter: 65 mm. Edition: 2,000 pieces*



*Commemorative souvenir medal of the 1980 Olympic football tournament in Kyiv. Bronze. The obverse shows a moment of the game, the inscription "Olympic football tournament Kyiv," and the reverse features Kyiv landmarks*



*Commemorative souvenir medal of the 1980 Games of the XXII<sup>nd</sup> Olympiad in Moscow. The obverse depicts the Olympic lit torch against the background of a map of the USSR with a star marking Moscow, and the inscription "Moscow 1980." The reverse shows the logo of the Games and two olive twigs, with the inscription around the edge "Games of the XXII Olympiad in Moscow"*



*Commemorative souvenir medal "Olympic Torch Relay" of the 1980 Games of the XXII<sup>nd</sup> Olympiad in Moscow*



*Commemorative medal of the 1980 Games of the XXII<sup>nd</sup> Olympiad in Moscow. The obverse depicts the Olympic flame cauldron embracing a globe, and the inscription "XXII Olympic Games Moscow 1980." The reverse shows the logo of the Games surrounded by olive twigs*





*Commemorative medal "Olympic Torch Relay" of the 1980 Games of the XXII<sup>nd</sup> Olympiad in Moscow*



*Commemorative medal "Olympic Torch Relay" of the 1980 Games of the XXII<sup>nd</sup> Olympiad in Moscow*



*Commemorative medal of the 1980 Games of the XXII<sup>nd</sup> Olympiad in Moscow, awarded for services in the development of sport*



*Commemorative medal of the 1980 Games of the XXII<sup>nd</sup> Olympiad in Moscow, awarded to participants of the international youth camp of the Games*



*Commemorative medal of the 1980 Games of the XXII<sup>nd</sup> Olympiad in Moscow, awarded for participation in maintaining order and ensuring security*



*Commemorative medal of the 1980 Games of the XXII<sup>nd</sup> Olympiad in Moscow, awarded to participants in the preparation of the city of Moscow for the 1980 Games of the XXII<sup>nd</sup> Olympiad. Bronze*





*Commemorative souvenir medal "Athletics"  
of the 1980 Games of the XXII<sup>nd</sup> Olympiad in Moscow*



*Commemorative souvenir medal "Football"  
of the 1980 Games of the XXII<sup>nd</sup> Olympiad in Moscow*



*Commemorative souvenir medal "Sailing Regatta.  
Tallinn" of the 1980 Games of the XXII<sup>nd</sup> Olympiad*



*Commemorative medal "Sailing Regatta. Tallinn"  
of the 1980 Games of the XXII<sup>nd</sup> Olympiad*



*Commemorative medal of the 1980 Games  
of the XXII<sup>nd</sup> Olympiad in Moscow, awarded for active  
participation in the construction of Olympic venues*



For the XIV<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1984 in Sarajevo (Yugoslavia), award, participant, and commemorative medals were issued by the Organising Committee of the Games.

The award medals were created based on the design of Serbian and Yugoslav sculptor, artist, engraver, and medal designer Nebojša Mitrić. At the Majdanpek / ZIN Mint, Belgrade, Yugoslavia. 285 sets of award medals were produced, of which only 222 were awarded.

The award medal represents an irregularly shaped metal plate with rounded edges, on which the actual medal is embossed and slightly protrudes above the surface of the plate.

The plate, approximately 71x65 mm in size (the medal itself has a diameter of 65.1 mm), with a thickness of 3.1 mm, was made of gilded silver (weighing 165 g), silver (159 g), and bronze (172 g).

The central part of the obverse side of the medal features the Games' logo, surrounded by the inscription in Serbian "XIV Olympic Winter Games Sarajevo 1984." On the reverse of the actual medal is a stylised head of an athlete, crowned with an olive wreath. The plate is inscribed with the name of the sport in English, for which the medal was awarded.

The medal was attached to a special holder, through which an scarlet ribbon was threaded.

The award medal was stored in the presentation case.



## XIV<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games. Sarajevo, 1984





*Award medal of the winner of the XIV<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1984 in Sarajevo. Design: Nebojša Mitrić. Manufacturer: Majdanpek / ZIN, Belgrade, Yugoslavia. Gilded silver. Weight: 165 g. Plate dimensions: approximately 71x65 mm; medal diameter: 65.1 mm. Thickness: 3.1 mm*



*Award silver medal of the XIV<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1984 in Sarajevo. Design: Nebojša Mitrić. Manufacturer: Majdanpek / ZIN, Belgrade. Silver. Weight: 159 g. Plate dimensions: approximately 71x65 mm; medal diameter: 65.1 mm. Thickness: 3.1 mm*

*Award bronze medal of the XIV<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1984 in Sarajevo. Design: Nebojša Mitrić. Manufacturer: Majdanpek / ZIN, Belgrade. Bronze. Weight: 172 g. Plate dimensions: approximately 71x65 mm; medal diameter: 65.1 mm. Thickness: 3.1 mm*



*Award medal of the XIV<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1984 in the presentation case*





# SARAJEVO 1984

WINTER OLYMPICS

◀ Commemorative medal in honour of the XIV<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1984 and the 1984 Games of the XXIII<sup>rd</sup> Olympiad in Los Angeles. Brass. Weight: 15 g. Diameter: 29 mm

The participant medal of the XIV<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1984 in Sarajevo was produced by the mint at the Institute for Manufacturing Banknotes and Coins, which is a specialised division of the National Bank of Yugoslavia (Zavod Za Izradu Novčanica), Belgrade. The creator of the medal was Serbian and Yugoslav sculptor, artist, engraver, and medal designer Nebojša Mitrić.

The medal was made of bronze in three sizes: 95x106 mm weighing 502 g, 78x86 mm weighing 219 g, and 60x65 mm weighing 129 g. The medium and large size medals were awarded to high-ranking and official persons, while the small size medals were awarded to athletes.

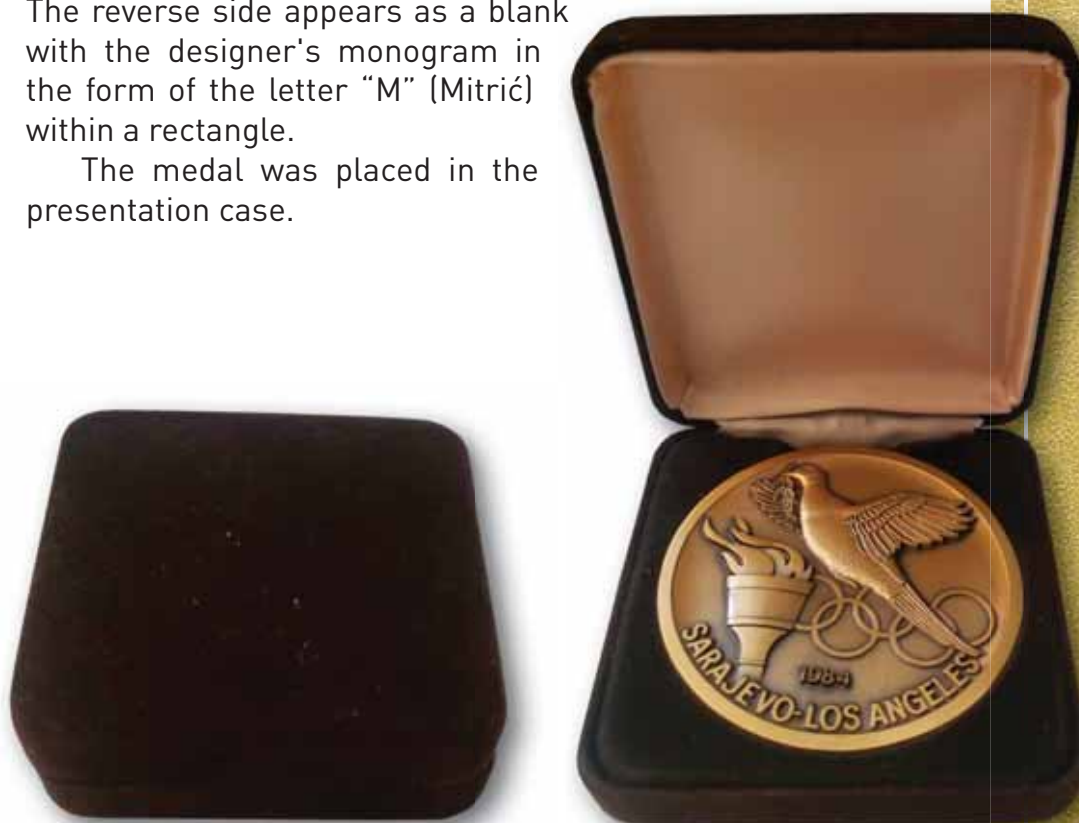
The hexagonal bronze plate features an embossed circle, within which is a stylised relief text "Sarajevo 84." Below it are the Olympic rings and the Games' logo.

The reverse side appears as a blank with the designer's monogram in the form of the letter "M" (Mitrić) within a rectangle.

The medal was placed in the presentation case.



*Nebojša Mitrić – Serbian and Yugoslav sculptor, artist, engraver, and medal designer, creator of the award medal and participant medal of the XIV<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1984 in Sarajevo*



*Commemorative medal of the XIV<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games in Sarajevo and the 1984 Games of the XXIII<sup>rd</sup> Olympiad in Los Angeles in the presentation case*





*Participant medal of the XIV<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1984 in Sarajevo. Design: Nebojša Mitrić. Manufacturer: mint at Zavod Za Izradu Novčanica, Belgrade, Yugoslavia. Bronze. Weight: 502 g. Dimensions: 95x106 mm*



*Participant medal of the XIV<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1984 in the presentation case*



For the 1984 Games of the XXIII<sup>rd</sup> Olympiad in Los Angeles, award, participant, and commemorative medals were issued by the Organising Committee of the Games.

The award medal was produced by Jostens, Inc., Indianapolis, Indiana, based on the traditional design by the Italian artist, sculptor, and medallist Giuseppe Cassioli, interpreted by the American designer, artist, and illustrator Dugald Stermer. The faces and figures of the athletes were altered slightly to reflect the ethnic diversity of the competition participants, highlighting the international character of the Olympic movement.

The medals were made from gilded silver (weight 142 g) for the winners, silver (weight 137 g) for the second-placed athletes, and bronze (weight 116 g) for third placed. The medals had a diameter of 63.5 mm and a thickness of 6 mm. A total of 478 gold and 478 silver medals and 498 bronze medals were produced (a total of 1454 pieces).

The obverse side of the medal depicted the goddess Victory with a laurel wreath and palm twig against the backdrop of the Colosseum. To the right, there was an English inscription in four lines: "XXIII Olympiad Los Angeles 1984." The reverse showed a winning athlete with a palm twig in hand, carried by a jubilant crowd with a stadium in the background. The edge was engraved with the name of sport and event in English.

The medals were complemented by a ribbon of aqua, magenta and vermillion, and were placed in the presentation case.

# The Games of the XXIII<sup>rd</sup> Olympiad. Los Angeles, 1984

*Award medal of the winner of the 1984 Games of the XXIII<sup>rd</sup> Olympiad in Los Angeles. Gilded bronze. Diameter: 63.5 mm. Both sides of the award medal are inscribed with the word "Sample." The medal is presented in a wooden case, with a plaquette on the front panel bearing the Games' logo, the Olympic symbol, and the text "THE GOLD, Created By Jostens, For The LAOOC And The XXIII<sup>rd</sup> Olympiad Games 1984"*







Award silver medal of the 1984 Games of the XXIII<sup>rd</sup> Olympiad in Los Angeles. Design: Giuseppe Cassioli, Dugald Stermer. Manufacturer: Jostens, Inc., Indianapolis, Indiana. Silver. Weight: 137 g. Diameter: 63.5 mm. Thickness: 6 mm



Award medal for the winner of the 1984 Games of the XXIII<sup>rd</sup> Olympiad in Los Angeles. Design: Giuseppe Cassioli, Dugald Stermer. Manufacturer: Jostens, Inc., Indianapolis, Indiana. Gilded silver. Weight: 142 g. Diameter: 63.5 mm. Thickness: 6 mm



Award bronze medal of the 1984 Games of the XXIII<sup>rd</sup> Olympiad in Los Angeles. Design: Giuseppe Cassioli, Dugald Stermer. Manufacturer: Jostens, Inc., Indianapolis, Indiana. Bronze. Weight: 116 g. Diameter: 63.5 mm. Thickness: 6 mm



Award medal of the 1984 Games of the XXIII<sup>rd</sup> Olympiad in the presentation case







*Commemorative medal of the 1984 Games of the XXIII<sup>rd</sup> Olympiad in Los Angeles, named "The William May Garland Award" – an IOC member for the USA and Chairman of the Organising Committee of the 1932 Games of the X<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Los Angeles. This medal honoured individuals who contributed to the successful organisation of the Games*

In addition to official Olympic awards, Dugald Stermer created designs for medals for winners and medallists in demonstration events not included in the official Games programme – baseball, tennis, and surfing, as well as for the competitions in wheelchair racing featured as a demonstration event within the athletics programme. These medals were made according to the same principles as the official award medals.

The obverse side depicted moments of athletes' competitions in the relevant sports events. The reverse side was identical for all medals, featuring the Games' logo "Star in Motion," Olympic rings, and the year "1984" framed by laurel twigs.

These medals were attached to a tricolour ribbon, 40.6 cm long. The medals were placed in the presentation case.



*Commemorative medal of the 1984 Games of the XXIII<sup>rd</sup> Olympiad in Los Angeles*



*Dugald Stermer – an American designer, artist, and illustrator, co-creator of the award medal and creator of the participant medal of the 1984 Games of the XXIII<sup>rd</sup> Olympiad in Los Angeles*



*Commemorative medal of the Olympic Torch Relay of the 1984 Games of the XXIII<sup>rd</sup> Olympiad in Los Angeles. Silver. Weight: 31.1 g. Diameter: 39 mm*

*Souvenir medal of the 1984 Games of the XXIII<sup>rd</sup> Olympiad in Los Angeles*





*Award medal of the competitions in wheelchair racing held as a demonstration event within the athletics programme of the 1984 Games of the XXIII<sup>rd</sup> Olympiad in Los Angeles. Design: Dugald Stermer. Silver. Weight: 152 g. Diameter: 60 mm. Thickness: 5 mm.*

WIC BOARDSAILING EXHIBIT



*Award medals of the demonstration events in baseball, tennis, and surfing, held as part of the 1984 Games of the XXIII<sup>rd</sup> Olympiad in Los Angeles. Design: Dugald Stermer. Bronze. Weight: 122 g. Diameter: 60 mm*





*Official participant medal, awarded to volunteers of the 1984 Games of the XXIII<sup>rd</sup> Olympiad in Los Angeles. Bronze. Weight: 94 g. Diameter: 60 mm. The obverse side depicted the "Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum," framed by two olive twigs, with the Olympic motto "Citius Altius Fortius" above.*

*The reverse side bore the Games' logo and the inscription "Los Angeles XXIII Olympiad" around the edge.*

The participant medal for the 1984 Games of the XXIII<sup>rd</sup> Olympiad in Los Angeles, created by American designer, artist, and illustrator Dugald Stermer, was produced by Jostens, Inc., Indianapolis, Indiana. 12,500 medals were awarded to athletes and officials, 1,400 awards to representatives of the International Olympic Committee and National Olympic Committees, and 2,000 medals to technical officials and jury members.

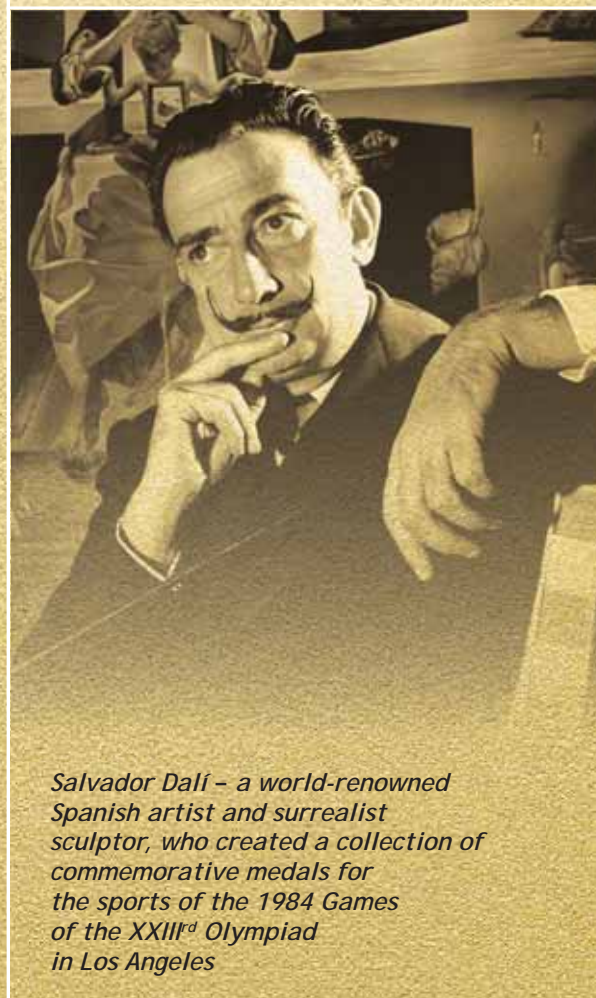
The medal weighed 94 g, with a diameter of 60 mm and a thickness of 5 mm.

The obverse side featured the Olympic lit torch, with the Olympic motto "Citius Altius Fortius" above it, and the inscription "XXIII Olympiad" below. The reverse side bore the Games' logo above the Olympic rings and laurel twigs. At the top, along the edge, was the name of the Games' host city, "Los Angeles," and below the rings, the year "1984".

The medal was housed in the presentation case.



*Participant medal of the 1984 Games of the XXIII<sup>rd</sup> Olympiad in Los Angeles. Design: Dugald Stermer. Manufacturer: Jostens, Inc., Indianapolis, Indiana. Bronze. Weight: 94 g. Diameter: 60 mm. Thickness: 5 mm.*



*Salvador Dalí – a world-renowned Spanish artist and surrealist sculptor, who created a collection of commemorative medals for the sports of the 1984 Games of the XXIII<sup>rd</sup> Olympiad in Los Angeles*







*Set of commemorative medals for the sports included in the programme of the 1984 Games of the XXIII<sup>rd</sup> Olympiad in Los Angeles. Design: Salvador Dalí. Silver. Weight: 46.74 g. Diameter: 46 mm*



Commemorative medals depicting the Olympic sports of the 1984 Games of the XXIII<sup>rd</sup> Olympiad in Los Angeles. Brass. Weight: 10 g. Diameter: 32 mm. These medals were used as tokens for public transport fare during the Games









## XV<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games. Calgary, 1988

For the XV<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1988 in Calgary, Canada, award, participant, and commemorative medals were issued by the Organising Committee of the Games.

Award medals were created by the Canadian designer, artist, and calligrapher, Friedrich Peter, a lecturer at Vancouver College of Art and Emily Carr Institute of Art and Design. The medals were minted by Jostens, Inc., Toronto, Canada.

The medals, 69 mm in diameter and 5 mm thick, were made of gilt silver (weighing 198 g), silver, and bronze.

The obverse side of the award medal features a relief image of profiles of a Native American in a symbolic headdress made of winter sports equipment – skis and ski poles, bobsled, skates, sleds, and a biathlon rifle, and an Olympic champion crowned with a olive wreath. The reverse side of the medal shows the official logo of the Games, framed by text in French and English “XV Olympic Winter Games,” with “Calgary 1988” inscribed at the bottom. The edge of the medal is engraved with the name of the sport and event in English and French.

The medal was attached to a special holder through which a grosgrain tricolor ribbon was threaded.

The award medal was placed in the presentation case.

*Friedrich Peter – Canadian designer, artist, calligrapher, creator of the award medal of the XV<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1988 in Calgary*







*Award silver medal of the XV<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1988 in Calgary. Design: Friedrich Peter. Manufacturer: Jostens, Inc. Mint, Toronto, Canada. Silver. Diameter: 69 mm. Thickness: 5 mm*



*Award gold medal of the XV<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1988 in Calgary. Design: Friedrich Peter. Manufacturer: Jostens, Inc. Mint, Toronto, Canada. Gilt silver. Weight: 198 g. Diameter: 69 mm. Thickness: 5 mm*



*Award bronze medal of the XV<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1988 in Calgary. Design: Friedrich Peter. Manufacturer: Jostens, Inc. Mint, Toronto, Canada. Bronze. Diameter: 69 mm. Thickness: 5 mm*



*Award medal of the XV<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1988 in the presentation case*







*Participant medal of the XV<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1988 in Calgary.  
Design: Cornelius Martens. Manufacturer: Jostens, Inc., Toronto, Canada.  
Bronze. Weight: 133 g. Diameter: 64 mm*

The participant medal of the XV<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1988 in Calgary was minted by Jostens, Inc., Toronto, based on the design by Canadian artist and sculptor of Ukrainian descent, Cornelius Martens.

The bronze medal, weighing 133 g and 64 mm in diameter, features the emblem of these Games on the obverse side, with the text "XV Olympic Winter Games Calgary 1988" around the edge in French and English. The reverse side depicts a panoramic view of Calgary, the Saddledome stadium, and the Canadian Rockies, with the Olympic motto "Citius Altius Fortius" at the bottom. To the left, there is the Olympic lit torch.

The medal was placed in a velvet presentation case.

Commemorative medals were presented to all athletes and officials.



*Cornelius Martens – Canadian artist and sculptor of Ukrainian descent, creator of the commemorative medal of the XV<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1988 in Calgary*







Commemorative medal in honour of Calgary, the host city of the XV<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1988. Weight: 133 g. Diameter: 64 mm.

The obverse features the logo of the Games with the relief text in English and French around the edge "Calgary'88 Host City." The reverse shows the coat of arms of Calgary. The medal was issued in a limited series.

The medal for participation in the Opening Ceremony of the XV<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games in Calgary 1988, awarded to members of the Organising Committee and officials.

Bronze. Diameter: 35 mm.

The obverse features the logo of the Games, surrounded by the relief text "XV<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games Calgary 1988" in French and English. The reverse, below a stylised Olympic cauldron, bears the inscription "Cérémonies MCMLXXXVIII" (i.e., the year "1988").



Commemorative medal of the demonstration events of the XV<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1988 in Calgary.

Design: Cornelius Martens. Bronze. Weight: 155 g.

Diameter: 64 mm.

The obverse features the logo of the Games, surrounded by the relief text "XV Olympic Winter Games Calgary 1988" in French and English. The reverse shows the pictograms of the three demonstration events at these Games: curling, freestyle skiing, and short track speed skating.



Medal of the Olympic Arts Festival, held as part of the XV<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games in Calgary 1988.



Volunteer commemorative medal of the XV<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games in Calgary 1988. Bronze. Weight: 136 g.

Diameter: 63 mm.

The obverse features the logo of the Games, surrounded by the relief text "XV Olympic Winter Games Calgary 1988" in English and French. The reverse depicts a geometric mountain landscape with Olympic buildings and the relief text "Team'88 Calgary" in English and French.



For the 1988 Games of the XXIV<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Seoul, award, participant, and commemorative medals were issued by the Organising Committee of the Games.

The award medal was minted by the Korea Security Printing and Minting Corporation, Seoul, based on designs by Italian artist, sculptor, and medalier Giuseppe Cassioli (obverse) and South Korean graphic designer Yang Sung-chun (reverse).

The medals were made according to the provisions of the Olympic Charter. The gold medal, which consisted of 92.5 % silver and was gilded with more than 5 g of gold, weighed 146 g. The silver medal (92.5 % silver, 7.5 % bronze) weighed 140 g, and the bronze medal (95 % bronze, 4 % copper, and 1 % zinc) weighed 129 g. All medals were 60 mm in diameter and 5 mm thick.

A total of 525 gold, 515 silver, and 550 bronze medals (1,590 in total) were produced for the official Olympic programme sports. An additional 55 gold, 55 silver, and 78 bronze medals (188 in total) were produced for demonstration and exhibition sports. All medals were awarded during the Games.

The obverse side of the medal features the traditional design by Giuseppe Cassioli and an inscription in English in four lines "XXIV Olympiad Seoul 1988."

The Organising Committee decided to use a unique Korean-style design for the reverse side of the award medals for official sports. The reverse depicts a dove, symbolising peace, with a laurel twig in its beak, and the logo of the Games at the top. The edge of the medal is engraved with the name of the sport.

The medal was attached to a special holder through which a ribbon was threaded.

The medal was placed in the presentation case.

*Winner's medal for taekwondo, demonstration sport of the XXIV<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Seoul*



# The Games of the XXIV<sup>th</sup> Olympiad. Seoul, 1988



*Yang Sung-chun (Republic of Korea) – graphic designer, creator of the award medal of the 1988 Games of the XXIV<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Seoul*







*Award silver medal of the 1988 Games of the XXIV<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Seoul. Design: Giuseppe Cassioli (obverse); Yang Sung-chun (reverse). Manufacturer: Korea Security Printing and Minting Corporation, Seoul. Silver. Weight: 140 g. Diameter: 60 mm. Thickness: 5 mm*



*Award gold medal of the 1988 Games of the XXIV<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Seoul. Design: Giuseppe Cassioli (obverse); Yang Sung-chun (reverse). Manufacturer: Korea Security Printing and Minting Corporation, Seoul. Gilt silver. Weight: 146 g. Diameter: 60 mm. Thickness: 5 mm*



*Award bronze medal of the 1988 Games of the XXIV Olympiad in Seoul. Design: Giuseppe Cassioli (obverse); Yang Sung-chun (reverse). Manufacturer: Korea Security Printing and Minting Corporation, Seoul. Bronze. Weight: 129 g. Diameter: 60 mm. Thickness: 5 mm*



*Award medal of the 1988 Games of the XXIV<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in the presentation case*





The participant medal of the 1988 Games of the XXIV<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Seoul was minted by the Korea South Printing and Minting Corporation, Daejeon, Republic of Korea, based on the design by South Korean graphic designer Kim Kwang-hyun.

The bronze medal, weighing 116 g, 60 mm in diameter, and 6 mm thick, was minted in a total of 20,400 pieces and presented to athletes and officials.

The obverse side of the medal features the national treasure of the Republic of Korea – Namdaemun (the Great South Gate of the Seoul Fortress Wall) surrounded by familiar motifs of ancient Korean folk paintings, such as mountains, clouds, the sun, and cranes, which are symbols of longevity, purity, and peace in Korean culture. The reverse side features the Olympic emblem of the Games, with the English inscription “XXIV Olympiad Seoul 1988” below it.

The medal was placed in the presentation case.

Additionally, participant medals were issued for officials and judges.

Bronze medals in the shape of an octagon, weighing 155 g and measuring 66x66 mm, were separately produced with inscriptions in English and Korean.

The obverse side depicts a Korean archer on horseback, with the Olympic symbol and the inscription in English in two lines “XXIV Olympiad Seoul 1988” at the bottom. On the reverse side, beneath the Olympic emblem, are the facsimile signatures of IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch and President of the Seoul Olympic Organising Committee Park Seh-jik, with the Seoul Olympic Stadium depicted below and the dates of the Games “1988.9.17–10.2” engraved.

The medal was placed in the presentation case.



*Commemorative medal of the First International Outdoor Sculpture Symposium, held as part of the Seoul Arts Olympiad, dedicated to the 1988 Games of the XXIV<sup>th</sup> Olympiad. On the obverse, in the centre, is the inscription in English “Seoul Arts Olympiad,” with the edge bearing the inscription in Korean and English “First International Outdoor Sculpture Symposium.” On the reverse, in the centre, is the Games’ logo, with the edge bearing the inscription “Seoul Olympic Organising Committee”*



◀ *Series of medals of Merit in the successful celebration of the 1988 Games of the XXIV<sup>th</sup> Olympiad from the Government of the Republic of Korea.*

*Medal No. 1 (from the left) was awarded to individuals who directly participated in the preparation and holding of the Games;*

*Medal No. 2 – to individuals who indirectly participated in the preparation and holding of the Games;*

*Medal No. 3 – to individuals who participated in cultural and artistic events;*

*Medal No. 4 – to those who provided security and protective services;*

*Medal No. 5 – to volunteers*





*Commemorative medal of the Mayor of Busan, where the Olympic regatta of the 1988 Games took place. Bronze. Weight: 117.8 g. Diameter: 60 mm. Thickness: 5 mm*



*Commemorative medal awarded for the involvement of Korean volunteers in the boxing competitions of the 1988 Games*



*Commemorative medal of the Olympic Committee of the Republic of Korea. Bronze. Diameter: 60 mm*



*Participant medal of the 1988 Games of the XXIV<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Seoul. Design: Kim Kwang-hyun. Manufacturer: Korea South Printing and Minting, Daejeon, Republic of Korea. Bronze. Weight: 116 g. Diameter: 60 mm. Thickness: 6 mm*

*Participant medal of the 1988 Games of the XXIV<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in a presentation case*

*Medals for the participation of officials and judges of the 1988 Games of the XXIV<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Seoul. Bronze. Weight: 155 g. Dimensions: 66x66 mm*





# XVI<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games. Albertville, 1992

For the XVI<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1992 in Albertville (France), award, participant, and commemorative medals were issued by the Organising Committee of the Games.

The award medals were designed by the French glass artisan and jeweller Marie-Claude Lalique and created by the French luxury glass making company Lalique, Paris. For the first time in the history of the Olympic Games, the award medals were made from Lalique glass crystal, adorned with gold, silver, and bronze. The material for the medals was chosen intentionally, as it resembled the rock of the Savoy mountains. The medals were handcrafted and required numerous precise and meticulous stages in the process of working with metal and glass. Their production involved 35 sequential stages, each conducted by a different person.

The winners' medals were made of crystal and gilded silver (weight 169 g), the silver medallists' medals – of crystal and silver (weight 175 g), and the bronze medallists' medals – of glass crystal and bronze. The diameter of all the medals was 92 mm, and the thickness was 9.1 mm. A total of 330 sets of award medals were produced.

The central element on the obverse side of the medal is the five Olympic rings against the background of a mountain valley in a gradation coating, creating a sense of perspective. In the upper part of the metal plate, a stylised twig of noble laurel and the Games logo are engraved. The lower part of the medal is adorned with the inscription in French and English "Albertville 92 XVI<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games." On the reverse side of the medal, the Olympic rings and a decorative motif are presented, engraved on the colourless glass. The visible lines symbolise the mountains. At the bottom part of the medal, on the metal section, is the sport for which the medal is awarded.

A metal loop with bevelled corners holds a wide silver ribbon, with five narrow stripes in the colours of the Olympic rings in the centre.

The award medal was kept in the presentation case.



*Marie-Claude Lalique – French glass artisan and jeweller, creator of the award medal of the XVI<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1992 in Albertville*







*Award silver medal of the XVI<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1992 in Albertville. Design: Marie-Claude Lalique. Manufacturer: Lalique, Paris, France. Crystal, silver. Weight: 175 g. Diameter: 92 mm. Thickness: 9.1 mm*



*Award medal of the winner of the XVI<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1992 in Albertville. Design: Marie-Claude Lalique. Manufacturer: Lalique, Paris, France. Crystal, gilded silver. Weight: 169 g. Diameter: 92 mm. Thickness: 9.1 mm*



*Award bronze medal of the XVI<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1992 in Albertville. Design: Marie-Claude Lalique. Manufacturer: Lalique, Paris, France. Crystal, bronze. Diameter: 92 mm. Thickness: 9.1 mm*



*Award medal of the XVI<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1992 in the presentation case*



Also, at the XVI<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1992 in Albertville, award medals were produced for the winners of demonstration sports, such as curling, speed skiing, and freestyle skiing.

The winner's medal, weighing 202 g and measuring 69 mm in diameter, was made of gilded bronze; the second-place medal, weighing 236 g and measuring 69 mm in diameter, was made of silver.

The obverse side features the Games logo, with the edge text in French and English "XVI<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 8-23 February 92." On the reverse side, the logo is presented against the backdrop of mountains, with the edge text in French and English "XVI<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games."

The medal was attached by a loop to a silver ribbon with five stripes in the colours of the Olympic rings.

The participant medal for the XVI<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1992 in Albertville was produced by the Paris Mint (Monnaie de Paris), Paris, France. The creator of the medal was the French sculptor and medalier Renée Mayot.

The medal, made of chromed steel, weighs 189 g and measures 68 mm in diameter.

The obverse side of the medal features the Games logo, with the edge text in French and English "XVI<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 8-23 February 92." On the reverse side, a star shining over the Alps and the Olympic rings are depicted, with the Olympic motto "Citius Altius Fortius" inscribed at the top edge and "Albertville 92" at the bottom.

The medal was placed in the presentation case.

Participant medals were awarded to athletes and officials.



*Renée Mayot – French sculptor and medalier, creator of the participant medal of the XVI<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1992 in Albertville*



*Medal awarded to the IOC members from the city of Albertville at the 91<sup>st</sup> IOC session in Lausanne in 1986, where Albertville was elected as the Olympic host city of the XVI<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1992*





*Commemorative medal of Albertville - the host city of the XVI Olympic Winter Games 1992*



*Award medal for the silver medallist of a demonstration sport at the XVI<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1992 in Albertville. Silver. Weight: 236 g. Diameter: 69 mm*



*Award medal for the winner of a demonstration sport at the XVI<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1992 in Albertville. Gilded bronze. Weight: 202 g. Diameter: 69 mm*



*Commemorative medal of the XVI<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1992 in Albertville. Manufacturer: Monnaie de Paris. Silver. Weight: 31 g. Diameter: 41 mm. The obverse side features the Games logo, and the reverse side shows a view of the Albertville station from a bird's-eye view*



*Participant medal of the XVI<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1992 in Albertville. Design: Renée Mayot. Manufacturer: Monnaie de Paris, Paris, France. Chromed steel. Weight: 189 g. Diameter: 68 mm*





For the 1992 Games of the XXV<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Barcelona, award, participant, and commemorative medals were issued by the Organising Committee of the Games.

The award medal was created by the Royal Mint of Spain (Fabrica Nacional de Moneda y Timbre), Madrid. Spanish artist and sculptor Xavier Corberó designed the award for the Games in Barcelona, based on the traditional design created by Giuseppe Cassioli back in 1928.

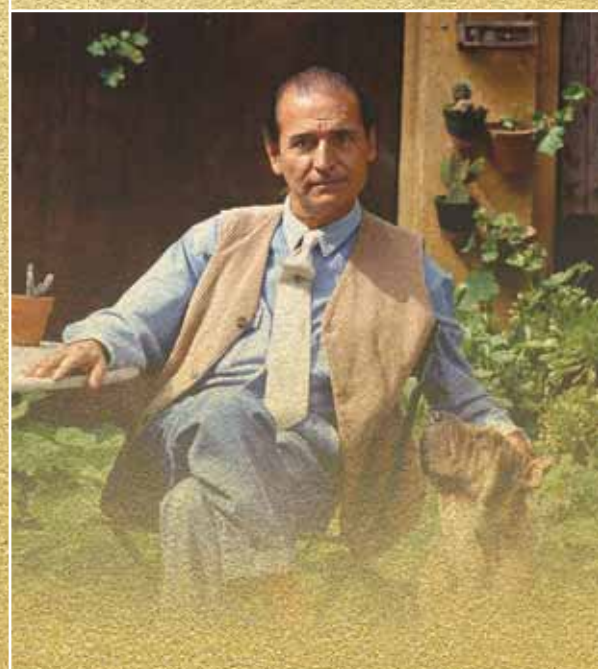
The winner's medal was made of gilded silver (weight 244 g), the second-place medal – of silver (269 g), and the third-place medal – of bronze (224 g). The diameter of all medals was 71 mm, and the thickness was 6 mm. In total, 1,691 copies were minted.

On the obverse side, a medallion with a diameter of 56 mm is superimposed on the medal and slightly off-centre, depicting the goddess of Victory in a modernist style, holding a victory wreath and a palm twig. The woman sits on a step adorned with a meander, above which is inscribed in Spanish in four lines “XXV Olimpiada Barcelona 1992,” and below it – the Olympic symbol and laurel twigs. On the reverse side of the medal, the creator concisely placed the Games logo.

The medal was attached to a ribbon in the Olympic colours.



# The Games of the XXV<sup>th</sup> Olympiad. Barcelona, 1992



*Xavier Corberó i Olivella – Spanish artist and sculptor, co-creator of the award medal and creator of the participant medal of the 1992 Games of the XXV<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Barcelona*





*Award silver medal of the 1992 Games of the XXV<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Barcelona. Design: Giuseppe Cassioli, Xavier Corberó. Manufacturer: Fabrica Nacional de Moneda y Timbre, Madrid. Silver. Weight: 269 g. Diameter: 71 mm. Thickness: 6 mm*



*Award medal for the winner of the 1992 Games of the XXV<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Barcelona. Design: Giuseppe Cassioli, Xavier Corberó. Manufacturer: Fabrica Nacional de Moneda y Timbre, Madrid. Gilded silver. Weight: 244 g. Diameter: 71 mm. Thickness: 6 mm*



*Award bronze medal of the 1992 Games of the XXV<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Barcelona. Design: Giuseppe Cassioli, Xavier Corberó. Manufacturer: Fabrica Nacional de Moneda y Timbre, Madrid. Bronze. Weight: 224 g. Diameter: 71 mm. Thickness: 6 mm*







◀ Participant medal of the 1992 Games of the XXV<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Barcelona, awarded to athletes and officials. Design: Xavier Corberó. Manufacturer: Fabrica Nacional de Moneda y Timbre, Madrid. Polished copper. Weight: 254 g. Diameter: 70 mm. Thickness: 8 mm

The participant medal for the 1992 Games of the XXV<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Barcelona was issued by the Royal Mint of Spain (Fabrica Nacional de Moneda y Timbre), Madrid, designed by Spanish artist and sculptor Xavier Corberó.

The medal, weighing 254 g, with a diameter of 70 mm and a thickness of 8 mm, was made of polished copper (for athletes and officials) and gilded copper (for VIPs). Interestingly, the medal has no rim, with its edge being smoothed.

On the obverse side of the medal, beneath the inscription "XXV Olimpiada Barcelona 1992," the Games logo is depicted. To the left is the logo of the Royal Mint of Spain, and to the right – the initials of the creator, XC (Xavier Corberó). On the reverse side is a spiral above an elongated lightning bolt, symbolising the movement of a running athlete.

The medal was presented in a suede case.

Participant medals were awarded to athletes and officials.



Suede case of the participant medal for the 1992 Games of the XXV<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Barcelona



◀ Participant medal of the 1992 Games of the XXV<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Barcelona, awarded to VIPs. Design: Xavier Corberó. Manufacturer: Fabrica Nacional de Moneda y Timbre, Madrid. Gilded copper. Weight: 254 g. Diameter: 70 mm. Thickness: 8 mm





*Commemorative medal of the XVI<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1992 in Albertville and the 1992 Games of the XXV Olympiad in Barcelona. Manufacturer: Royal Dutch Mint, Netherlands. Brass. Weight: 5.34 g. Diameter: 25.2 mm. Thickness: 1.5 mm*



*Commemorative medal for the participants of the Olympic Torch Relay of the 1992 Games of the XXV<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Barcelona. Weight: 5.34 g. Diameter: 25.2 mm. Thickness: 1.5 mm*



*Commemorative medals of the 1992 Olympic competitions in tennis, weightlifting, and equestrian sports in Barcelona. Silver. Weight: 20 g. Diameter: 40 mm*



For the XVII<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1994 in Lillehammer, award, and participant medals were issued by the Organising Committee of the Games.

The award medals were produced by the Norwegian company Thorvald Marthinsen, Tønsberg, based on a design of Ingerd Hanevold in Norway. The innovative feature was the use of sparagmite granite, highlighting the Norwegians' love and respect for nature.

The medals were made of Norwegian granite framed in gilded silver (weighing 131 g), silver, and bronze, with a diameter of 78 mm and a thickness of 8.5 mm.

On the obverse side of the award medal, the central element is the Olympic rings made of metal on dark sparagmite, complemented by stylised ice crystals. The composition is completed by the inscription in English "The XVII Olympic Winter Games Lillehammer '94." The reverse side features a pictogram and the name of the sport for which the medal was awarded, along with the Games' logo.

The medal was attached to a special holder, through which a grosgrain ribbon in the colours of the Games with images of ice crystals was threaded.

The award medal was kept in the presentation case.

## XVII<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games. Lillehammer, 1994



*Ingerd Hanevold – Norwegian jewellery designer, creator of the award medal of the XVII<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1994 in Lillehammer*







*Award medal of the winner of the XVII<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1994 in Lillehammer. Design: Ingjerd Hanevold. Manufacturer: Thorvald Marthinsen, Tønsberg, Norway. Sparagmite granite, gilded silver. Weight: 131 g. Diameter: 78 mm. Thickness: 8.5 mm*

*Award silver medal of the XVII<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1994 in Lillehammer. Design: Ingjerd Hanevold. Manufacturer: Thorvald Marthinsen, Tønsberg, Norway. Sparagmite granite, silver. Weight: 125 g. Diameter: 78 mm. Thickness: 8.5 mm*

*Award bronze medal of the XVII<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1994 in Lillehammer. Design: Ingjerd Hanevold. Manufacturer: Thorvald Marthinsen, Tønsberg, Norway. Sparagmite granite, bronze. Weight: 122 g. Diameter: 78 mm. Thickness: 8.5 mm*

*Award medal of the XVII<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1994 in the presentation case*





The participant medal for the XVII<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1994 in Lillehammer, created by Norwegian designer Morten Kleppan, was produced by "Thorvald Marthinsen," Tønsberg.

The copper medal, shaped like an irregular plaquette, weighed 223 g and measured 66x76 mm. It was awarded to athletes and officials.

On the obverse, the Games' logo and the Olympic rings are depicted among ice crystals and pictograms of sports events in an ancient rock art style, with the English text in five lines "The XVII Olympic Winter Games Lillehammer 1994." The reverse features various sports pictograms and ice crystals.

The plaquette was placed in a wooden presentation case.



Lillehammer 94

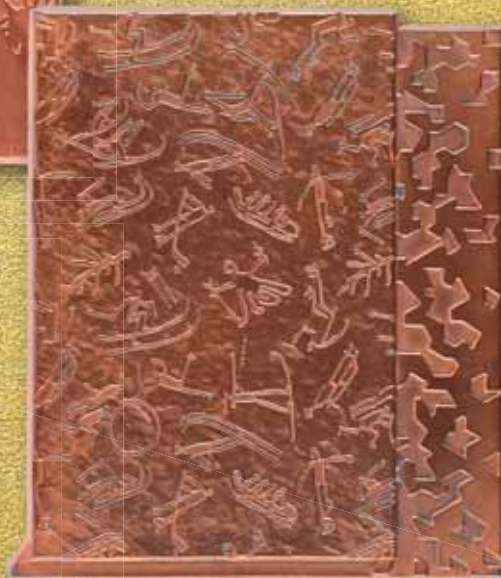


*Morten Kleppan – Norwegian designer, creator of the participant medal of the XVII<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1994 in Lillehammer*





*Participant medal of the XVII<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1994 in Lillehammer. Design: Morten Kleppan. Manufacturer: Thorvald Marthinsen, Tønsberg, Norway. Copper. Weight: 223 g. Dimensions: 66x76 mm*



*Participant medal of the XVII<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1994 in the presentation case*



For the 1996 Games of the XXVI<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Atlanta, award, participant, and commemorative medals were issued by the Organising Committee of the Games.

The award medal was produced by Reed and Barton, Taunton, Massachusetts, based on designs by Giuseppe Cassioli (obverse) and the design studio Malcolm Grear Designers (reverse).

The medals were made of gilded silver (weighing 180 g), silver (175 g), and bronze (165 g) with a diameter of 70 mm and a thickness of 5.5 mm. A total of 633 gold, 635 silver, and 661 bronze medals (1,929 in total) were minted.

The obverse side of the award medal features the traditional image by Italian artist, sculptor, and medallist Giuseppe Cassioli: the goddess of victory holding a palm twig and an olive wreath against the backdrop of the Colosseum. To the right are the five Olympic rings and the English inscription in three lines "XXVI Olympiad Atlanta 1996." To the right of the goddess' feet is a chariot, and to the left, an ancient amphora.

The reverse depicts the Games' logo in the centre. The composition is completed by a stylised olive twig known as the "Quilt of Leaves" with a pictogram of sport in the centre and the inscription "Centennial Olympic Games" around the edge.

The medal is attached by a loop to a two-colour green and gold ribbon with a laurel leaf pattern, embroidered with the Games' emblem and the inscription "Atlanta 1996" in gold.

The medal is presented in a wooden case engraved with the Games' logo and the inscription "Centennial Olympic Games" around the edge.



# The Games of the XXVI<sup>th</sup> Olympiad. Atlanta, 1996



*The American design studio "Malcolm Grear Designers" created the reverse design of the award medal and the commemorative medal of the 1996 Games of the XXVI<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Atlanta*





Award silver medal of the 1996 Games of the XXVI<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Atlanta. Design: Giuseppe Cassioli (obverse); design studio "Malcolm Gear Designers" (reverse). Manufacturer: Reed and Barton, Taunton, Massachusetts. Silver. Weight: 175 g. Diameter: 70mm. Thickness: 5.5 mm

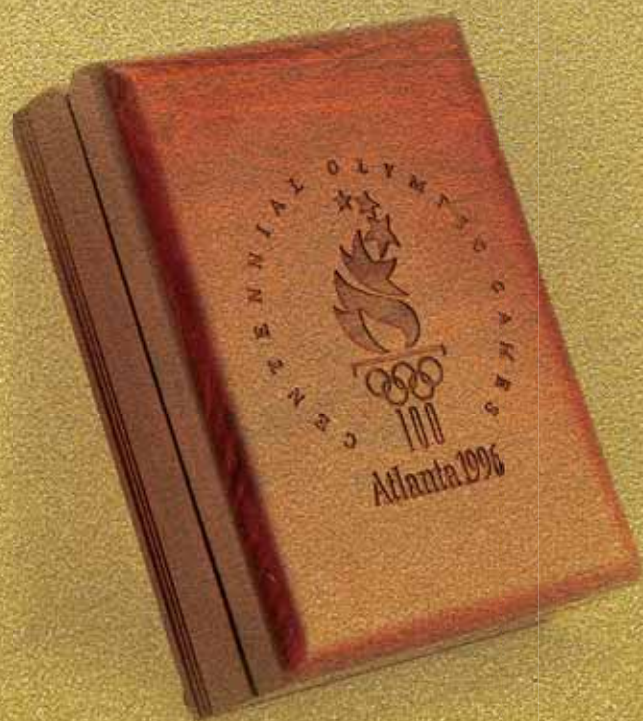


Award medal of the winner of the 1996 Games of the XXVI<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Atlanta. Design: Giuseppe Cassioli (obverse); design studio "Malcolm Gear Designers" (reverse). Manufacturer: Reed and Barton, Taunton, Massachusetts. Gilded silver. Weight: 180 g. Diameter: 70 mm. Thickness: 5.5 mm

Award bronze medal of the 1996 Games of the XXVI<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Atlanta. Design: Giuseppe Cassioli (obverse); design studio "Malcolm Gear Designers" (reverse). Manufacturer: Reed and Barton, Taunton, Massachusetts. Bronze. Weight: 165 g. Diameter: 70 mm. Thickness: 5.5 mm



Award medal of the 1996 Games of the XXVI<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in the presentation case







◀ Participant medal of the 1996 Games of the XXVI<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Atlanta. Design: "Malcolm Gear Designers" studio. Manufacturer: Reed and Barton, Taunton, Massachusetts. Bronze. Weight: 60g. Diameter: 60mm. Thickness: 3mm

The participant medal for the 1996 Games of the XXVI<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Atlanta was produced by Reed and Barton, Taunton, Massachusetts, based on a design by the "Malcolm Gear Designers" studio.

The bronze medal, weighing 60 g, with a diameter of 60 mm and a thickness of 3mm, was awarded to all athletes and officials.

The centre of the obverse side features the Games' logo with the inscription "Games of the XXVI Olympiad" around the edge. The reverse shows a stylised olive twig ("Quilt of Leaves") and the inscription "Centennial Olympic Games."

The medal was placed in a green velvet pouch and a green presentation case.



◀ Pouch and presentation case of the participant medal of the 1996 Games of the XXVI<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Atlanta





*Commemorative sports medals of the 1996 Games of the XXVI<sup>th</sup> Olympiad.  
Sponsor - "General Mills." Aluminium. Weight: 6.5g. Diameter: 39mm. Thickness: 3mm*





The award, participant, and commemorative medals for the XVIII<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1998 in Nagano were produced by the Kiso Kurashi Craft Centre Mint, Shiojiri, Nagano Prefecture, designed by the Japanese designer Takeshi Ito.

The winner's medal, made of gilded silver, weighed 256 g; the second place medal (silver) weighed 250 g, and the third place medal (bronze) weighed 230 g. All medals had a diameter of 80 mm and a thickness of 9.7 mm.

The design of the awards medals for the XVIII<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games reflects the national artistic traditions of Japan. The designer used the Japanese art of maki-e lacquer miniature (spraying fine particles of gold and silver onto wet Kiso lacquer) and cloisonné enamel technique, firing vitreous enamel, and employing photographic technologies during metal processing to create a true work of art. Each medal was unique as they were handcrafted by the best Japanese artisans. The hand painting allowed for the embodiment of the idea "Games from the heart – with love."

The obverse of the medal features the Games' logo against the backdrop of the rising sun and five Olympic rings. At the top is the English inscription "The XVIII Olympic Winter Games." The composition is completed by olive twigs on both sides of the logo. The reverse side of the medal's lacquer miniature shows the Games' logo against the backdrop of the snow-capped Shinshu mountains at dawn. At the bottom, there is an image of the sport's pictogram in which the athlete excelled. Around the edge of the medal is the English inscription "The XVIII Olympic Winter Games, Nagano 1998."

The medal is attached to a light blue ribbon with a yellow border and the Games' logo. It was placed in a velvet presentation case.

## XVIII<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games. Nagano, 1998



*Japanese designer Takeshi Ito – creator of the awards medal of the XVIII<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1998 in Nagano*







*Silver award medal of the XVIII<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1998 in Nagano. Design: Takeshi Ito. Manufacturer: Kiso Kurashi Craft Centre mint, Shiojiri, Nagano Prefecture, Japan. Silver, lacquer. Weight: 250 g. Diameter: 80 mm. Thickness: 9.7 mm*



*Gold award medal of the XVIII<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1998 in Nagano. Design: Takeshi Ito. Manufacturer: Kiso Kurashi Craft Centre mint, Shiojiri, Nagano Prefecture, Japan. Gilded silver, lacquer. Weight: 256 g. Diameter: 80 mm. Thickness: 9.7 mm*



*Bronze award medal of the XVIII<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1998 in Nagano. Design: Takeshi Ito. Manufacturer: Kiso Kurashi Craft Centre mint, Shiojiri, Nagano Prefecture, Japan. Bronze, lacquer. Weight: 230 g. Diameter: 80 mm. Thickness: 9.7 mm*



*Award medal of the XVIII<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1998 in the presentation case*





The participant medal for the XVIII<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1998 in Nagano was awarded to athletes and officials.

The bronze medals weighed 132 g and had a diameter of 60 mm. They were produced by different manufacturers, leading to variations in colour from golden to dull bronze.

The obverse of the medal features the five intertwined Olympic rings and the name of the host city, Nagano, against a stylised forest background with a curve representing a ski slope. The lower part is engraved with the year of the Games, 1998. The reverse side displays the Games' logo and the English inscription in two lines "XVIII Olympic Winter Games, Nagano 1998." The edge of the medal is uniquely finished.

The medal was placed in the presentation case.

Several types of commemorative medals were also produced for these Games.

One set of official commemorative medals was created by designer Setsurō Takahashi, Nagano Prefecture. A total of 2,000 sets were created.

The medals were made of pure gold (weight 11.5 g, diameter 25 mm), silver (weight 11.5 g, diameter 25 mm), and bronze (weight 100 g, diameter 60 mm).

The obverse shows a bust of a girl representing the city of Nagano against a background of ice crystals, with the English inscription in two lines "Nagano 1998." The reverse features the Games' logo surrounded by the Shinshu mountains, with the English inscription around the edge "XVIII Olympic Winter Games Nagano 1998."

Additionally, a set of commemorative souvenir medals was produced for various winter sports. These medals were made of silver (weight 130 g) and bronze (weight 100 g), with a diameter of 60 mm.



*Commemorative medal of the XVIII<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1998 in Nagano. Silver-plated copper. Diameter: 30 mm. The obverse features the Olympic cauldron surrounded by pictograms of various winter sports, with the inscription in Japanese at the bottom "To Nagano." The reverse shows the inscription "Nagano" against a large ice crystal next to a map of Japan, with the English inscription around the edge "XVIII Olympic Winter Games 1998"*



*Participant medal of the XVIII<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1998 in Nagano. Bronze. Weight: 132 g. Diameter: 60 mm*



*Participant medal of the XVIII<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1998 in the presentation case*





Set of commemorative medals of the XVIII<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1998 in Nagano for various winter sports. Silver. Weight: 130 g. Bronze. Weight: 100 g. Diameter: 60 mm

Set of official commemorative medals of the XVIII<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1998 in Nagano. Design: Setsurō Takahashi. Gold, silver, bronze



For the 2000 Games of the XXVII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Sydney, award, participant, and commemorative medals were issued by the Organising Committee of the Games.

The award medals were produced by the Royal Australian Mint in Canberra and the Perth Mint, based on designs by the Florentine sculptor Giuseppe Cassioli (obverse), the Polish artist and sculptor-designer of the Royal Australian Mint Wojciech Pietranik, and the Australian designer Brian Thompson.

The medals, made of gilded silver (weighing 188 g), silver (185 g), and bronze (170 g), had a diameter of 68 mm, a thickness of 3 mm at the edge, and 5 mm at the highest part of the relief. A total of 750 gold and 750 silver medals and 780 bronze medals were produced (a total of 2,280 pieces).

The design of the award medals for the Games of the XXVII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad retained traditional features while incorporating new elements symbolising the Green Continent – Australia. On the obverse side of the medal, the goddess of victory is depicted holding a laurel wreath and palm twigs, with the Colosseum and a chariot drawn by four horses beside her. The composition is completed by a twig of Australian acacia – a plant native to Australia, an ancient Greek amphora, and an inscription in English in four lines “XXVII Olympiad Sydney 2000.” On the reverse side is a stylised image of the Sydney Opera House, a symbol of the Games' host city, the Olympic lit torch, and five interlaced Olympic rings. The edge of the medal features the name of the sport and event for which the medal was awarded. For the first time in the history of the Games, athletes could have their name engraved on the Olympic medal upon request.

The water effect visible on both the obverse and reverse sides of the award medals adds volume and highlights another characteristic of Sydney – a city washed by the waters of the Pacific Ocean.

The medal is attached to a ribbon in the colours of the Games with a water motif, made by the Woolmark Corporation, featuring a silver-embroidered inscription “Sydney 2000.”

The medal was placed in the presentation case consisting of a metal base and a blue acrylic lid.

# The Games of the XXVII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad. Sydney, 2000



*Wojciech Pietranik – Polish artist, sculptor-designer of the Royal Australian Mint, co-creator of the award medal of the 2000 Games of the XXVII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Sydney*







Award silver medal of the 2000 Games of the XXVII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Sydney. Design: Giuseppe Cassioli (obverse), Wojciech Pietranik, Brian Thompson. Manufacturer: Royal Australian Mint, Canberra, Perth Mint. Silver. Weight: 185 g. Diameter: 68 mm. Thickness: 3-5 mm



Award medal of the winner of the 2000 Games of the XXVII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Sydney. Design: Giuseppe Cassioli (obverse), Wojciech Pietranik, Brian Thompson. Manufacturer: Royal Australian Mint, Canberra, Perth Mint. Gilded silver. Weight: 188 g. Diameter: 68 mm. Thickness: 3-5 mm

Award bronze medal of the 2000 Games of the XXVII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Sydney. Design: Giuseppe Cassioli (obverse), Wojciech Pietranik, Brian Thompson. Manufacturer: Royal Australian Mint, Canberra, Perth Mint. Bronze. Weight: 170 g. Diameter: 68 mm. Thickness: 3-5 mm



Presentation set of Olympic award medals of the 2000 Games of the XXVII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Sydney



Award medal of the 2000 Games of the XXVII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Sydney in the presentation case





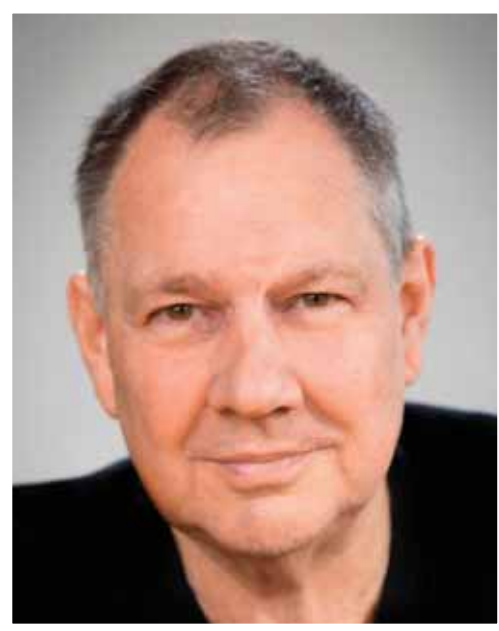


◀ Participant medal of the 2000 Games of the XXVII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Sydney. Silver. Weight: 69 g. Diameter: 50 mm. Thickness: 4 mm

A silver participant medal for the 2000 Games of the XXVII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Sydney was created, weighing 69 g, with a diameter of 50 mm and a thickness of 4 mm. Approximately 25,000 such medals were awarded to accredited participants of the Olympic Games.

The central place on the obverse side of the medal is occupied by the Games logo with the inscription "Sydney 2000" and five interlaced Olympic rings below it. In the centre of the reverse is an inscription in English in three lines "Games of the XXVII Olympiad," beneath which are the Olympic rings. The "Fluid Energy" motif, depicted as stylised ocean waves on both the obverse and reverse, is a concentric pattern symbolising the Olympic rings reflected in Sydney Harbour.

The medal was presented in a plastic case and cardboard box.



Brian Thompson – Australian designer, co-creator of the award medal of the 2000 Games of the XXVII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Sydney



Commemorative medal of the 2000 Games of the XXVII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in the presentation case and cardboard box





Set of commemorative medals marking the countdown to the 2000 Games of the XXVII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Sydney.

Manufacturer: Perth Mint. Aluminium, coated with a layer of bronze. Weight: 20 g.

Diameter: 38.74 mm. Thickness: 2.5 mm.

The obverse features the logo and the number of days until the start of the Games, with the inscription "Games of the XXVII Olympiad" around the edge. The reverse presents a panorama of the city's landmarks and the inscription "Sydney 2000"





Set of commemorative medals of the 2000 Games of the XXVII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad (12 pieces) featuring depictions of Olympic sports practised by the Games' mascots – Olly, Syd, and Millie. Manufacturer: Royal Australian Mint, Canberra, Perth Mint. Aluminium, coated with a layer of bronze. Weight: 20 g. Diameter: 38.74 mm. Thickness: 2.5 mm. On the reverse side – the Games logo and the inscription in English around the edge “Games of the XXVII Olympiad”





Commemorative medal of the 2000 Games of the XXVII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad for Sydney railway workers. Manufacturer: Royal Australian Mint, Canberra, Perth Mint. Silver (999 fine). Weight: 20 g. Diameter: 38.74 mm. Thickness: 2.3 mm. The obverse features an image of the front of a Sydney city train, with the inscription "In memory of the Sydney 2000 Olympic Games 15 September – 1 October" around the edge

Commemorative medal of the Olympic Torch Relay of the 2000 Games of the XXVII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad, awarded to torchbearers. Aluminium, coated with a layer of bronze. Weight: 20 g. Diameter: 38.74 mm. Thickness: 2.3 mm.

The obverse features a stylised coloured image of a torchbearer, with the inscription "Olympic Torch Relay Sydney 2000"

The reverse has the inscriptions "11,000 torchbearers," "100 days," "1 celebration," "1,000 communities"



Commemorative medal of the 2000 Games of the XXVII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad, issued one year before the start of the Games by the official partner of the Games - "Sunday Telegraph." Brass. Weight: 7.5 g. Diameter: 27 mm. Thickness: 2 mm



Commemorative medal of the 2000 Games of the XXVII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in the presentation case. Limited edition. Pewter. Diameter: 50 mm





For the XIX<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 2002 in Salt Lake City (USA), award, and participant medals were issued by the Organising Committee of the Games.

The award medals were created by the American designer Scott Givens, and manufactured by Axiom Design.

The medals were shaped like river stones found in Utah's streams and rivers, embodying the spirit of the American West – from ancient blacksmithing to modern technology. Sixteen design variations of the medals were created to correspond with the number of events in the Olympic programme.

The awards were made of gold, silver, gold plating and copper (1<sup>st</sup> place), silver and copper (2<sup>nd</sup> place), copper and zinc (3<sup>rd</sup> place). The medals had a diameter of 85 mm, a thickness of 10 mm, and different weights: the gold and silver medals weighed 567 g (the heaviest in Olympic history), and the bronze medal weighed 454 g. O.C. Tanner, Salt Lake City, Utah, produced 861 medals, of which 477 awards were given during the Olympic Games, and the rest were made in case of tie results and handed over to the International Olympic Committee at the Olympic Museum in Lausanne (Switzerland).

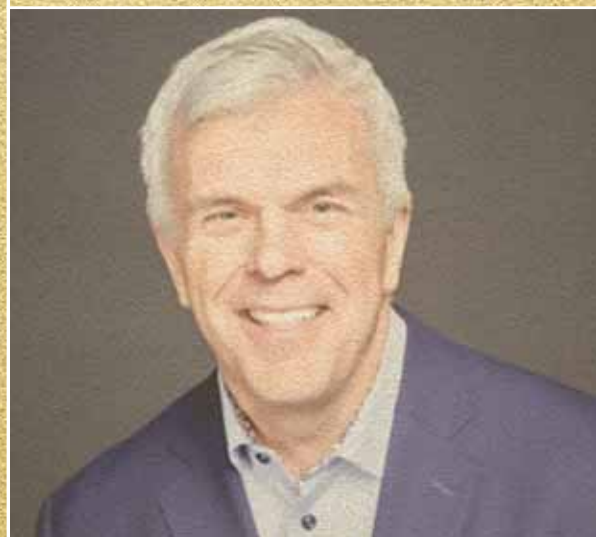
The obverse of the award medal featured an image of an athlete holding a lit torch against a backdrop of an icy mountain. Freed from mountain ice and rock, it symbolized the resilience of the human spirit and the ability to inspire. At the bottom of the medal was the image of the Olympic rings, and to the left was the Games' motto in English "Light the Fire Within," which was proposed for the first time in Olympic history by the Games' Organising Committee. At the base of the ribbon loop was the Roman numeral XIX, indicating the number of the Games, and combined with the inscription in English "Olympic Winter Games" completing the composition.

The reverse of the medal had a central relief of the Greek goddess of victory, Nike, holding an olive leaf as a symbol of the ancient Greek tradition of awarding champions with a wreath of sacred olive twigs, as well as a relief image of the sport (as opposed to previous Games where a pictogram of the sport was depicted) for which the medal was awarded. On the left side of the medal, the name of the host city and the year of the Games "Salt Lake 2002" was engraved, and on the right, the name of the event for which it was awarded. The composition was completed with the Games' logo at the top of the medal.

The medal was attached to a dark blue ribbon with the embroidered 2-line inscription in English "Salt Lake 2002 Light the Fire Within."

The medals were kept in the presentation case made of solid walnut wood, adorned with the Olympic rings on the lid, with a personal certificate mounted on the left side of the interior and the medal in a velvet frame on the right. The certificate featured the Olympic symbol at the top with the 3-line

## XIX<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games. Salt Lake City, 2002



*Scott Givens – American designer,  
co-creator of the award medals of  
the XIX<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games  
2002 in Salt Lake City*







*Award silver medal of the XIX<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 2002 in Salt Lake City. Design: Scott Givens, Axiom Design. Manufacturer: O.C. Tanner Mint, Salt Lake City, Utah, USA. Silver, copper. Weight: 567 g. Diameter: 85 mm. Thickness: 10 mm*



*Award medal of the winner of the XIX<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 2002 in Salt Lake City. Design: Scott Givens, Axiom Design. Manufacturer: O.C. Tanner Mint, Salt Lake City, Utah, USA. Gold, silver, gilt silver, copper. Weight: 567 g. Diameter: 85 mm. Thickness: 10 mm*



*Award bronze medal of the XIX<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 2002 in Salt Lake City. Design: Scott Givens, Axiom Design. Manufacturer: O.C. Tanner Mint, Salt Lake City, Utah, USA. Copper, zinc. Weight: 454 g. Diameter: 85 mm. Thickness: 10 mm*



*Award medal of the XIX<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 2002 in the presentation case*





inscription in English and French “Olympic Winter Games Salt Lake 2002,” and the athlete’s surname. At the bottom were the facsimile signatures of IOC President Jacques Rogge and President of the Games’ Organising Committee Mitt Romney.

The participant medal of the XIX<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 2002 in Salt Lake City, designed as a plaquette, was minted by O.C. Tanner, Salt Lake City, Utah, and given to athletes and officials.

The bronze plaquette weighed 240 g and measured 50x90 mm.

The obverse side depicted three athletes seemingly emerging from a mountain, striving upwards towards perfection and victory. Below them were the Olympic rings, and at the top was the inscription in English in three lines “XIX Olympic Winter Games Salt Lake 2002.”

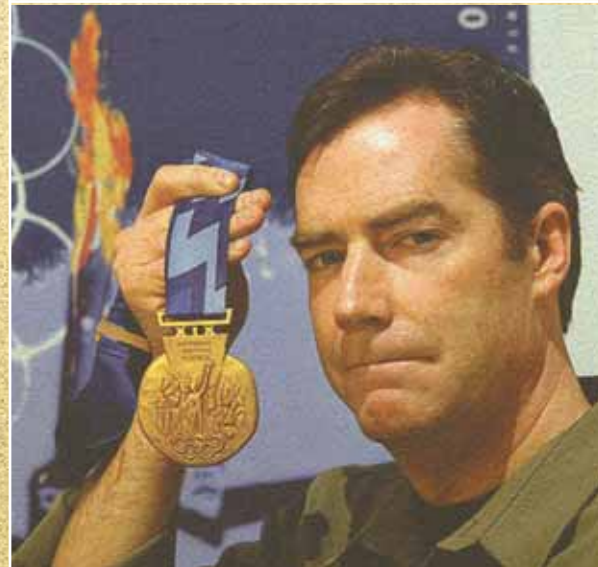
On the reverse side of the plaquette is an image of Delicate Arch, the most famous landmark in Arches National Park, Utah. On the arch against the backdrop of the mountains is the Games’ motto “Light the Fire Within.” At the bottom are the Games’ logo and the Olympic symbol.

The plaquette was placed in a wooden presentation case, adorned with the five Olympic rings on top.

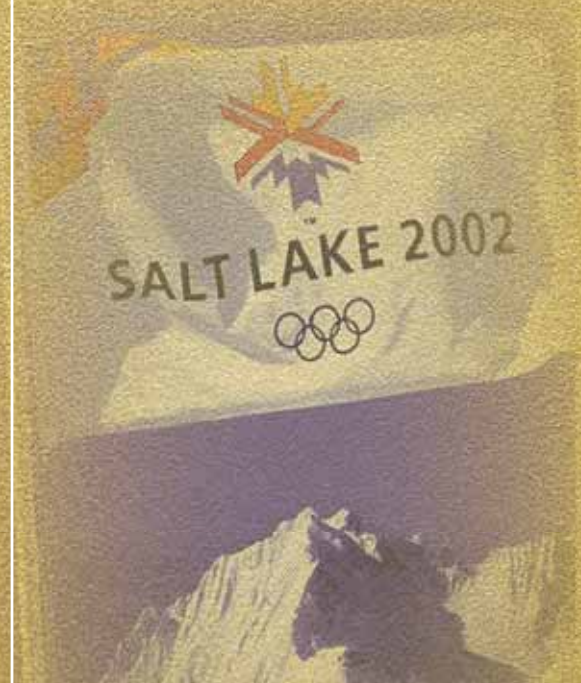
A similar bronze plaquette, also minted by O.C. Tanner, Salt Lake City, was made for volunteers. It weighed 102 g and measured 50x90 mm.

The obverse depicted an athlete with an outstretched hand, seemingly offering help, against a mountain backdrop. Behind the hand was a schematic image of the running tracks of the Olympic stadium. At the top is the inscription in English in three lines “XIX Olympic Winter Games Salt Lake 2002,” and at the bottom are the Olympic rings. The reverse duplicated the back of the participant plaquette of the 2002 Games.

The commemorative plaquette for volunteers was placed in the presentation case.



*Brent Watts – Head of Axiom Design, co-creator of the award medals of the XIX<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 2002 in Salt Lake City*



**SALT LAKE 2002**

XIX OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES





*Participant medal of the XIX<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 2002 in Salt Lake City. Manufacturer: O.C. Tanner Mint, Salt Lake City, Utah. Bronze. Weight: 240 g. Dimensions: 50x90 mm*



*Participant medal for volunteers of the XIX<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 2002 in Salt Lake City. Manufacturer: O.C. Tanner Mint, Salt Lake City, Utah. Bronze. Weight: 102 g. Dimensions: 50x90 mm*



*Participant medal of the XIX<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 2002 in the presentation case*



*Participant medal for volunteers of the XIX<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 2002 in the presentation case*





For the 2004 Games of the XXVIII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Athens, award, participant, and commemorative medals were issued by the Organising Committee of the Games.

The award medals were minted by EFSIMON based on designs by the Greek artist and sculptor Elena Votsi, and their reliefs were created by the Greek sculptor Kostas Kazakos.

The medals were made of gilded silver (weighing 148 g), silver (139 g) and bronze (118 g). The medals had a diameter of 60 mm and a thickness of 5 mm. A total of 682 gold, 678 silver and 696 bronze awards were created (2,056 in total).

The award medal received a completely new appearance, significantly different from the design used since 1928. The creators managed to embody the images of Ancient Greece, the ancient Olympiads and their connection with the modern Olympic movement.

On the obverse side is a reconstructed statue of the winged Nike by ancient Greek sculptor Paionios (421 BC), worshipped in ancient times as the personification of victory both in the stadium and on the battlefield. Nike flies over the white marble Panathenaic Stadium in Athens, where the 1896 Games of the I<sup>st</sup> Olympiad were held, bringing victory to the strongest athletes. In the distance is an image of the Athens Acropolis (unlike previous Games' medals, which featured the Roman Colosseum). At the top of the medal is the inscription in Greek "XXVIII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad Athens 2004" and the five Olympic rings. On the reverse side is an image of the Olympic cauldron with sacred flame, lit in Ancient Olympia, and the Games' logo. Adding solemnity was a quotation by Pindar's Olympian Ode dedicated to the victory of athlete Alcimedon, created in 460 BC. At the bottom, the name of the sport in which the athlete excelled was inscribed in Greek.

The medal was attached by a loop to a ribbon in the colours of the Games with embroidered white Olympic rings and the inscription in English "Athens 2004."

The medals were placed in the presentation case.

# The Games of the XXVIII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad. Athens, 2004



*Elena Votsi – Greek designer,  
creator of the obverse side of the  
award medal of the 2004 Games  
of the XXVIII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad*







Award silver medal of the 2004 Games of the XXVIII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Athens. Design: Elena Votsi, Kostas Kazakos. Manufacturer: EFSIMON Mint. Silver. Weight: 139 g. Diameter: 60 mm. Thickness: 5 mm



Award medal of the winner of the 2004 Games of the XXVIII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Athens. Design: Elena Votsi, Kostas Kazakos. Manufacturer: EFSIMON Mint. Gilded silver. Weight: 148 g. Diameter: 60 mm. Thickness: 5 mm



Award bronze medal of the 2004 Games of the XXVIII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Athens. Design: Elena Votsi, Kostas Kazakos. Manufacturer: EFSIMON Mint. Bronze. Weight: 118 g. Diameter: 60 mm. Thickness: 5 mm



Presentation casebox of the award medal of the 2004 Games of the XXVIII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad





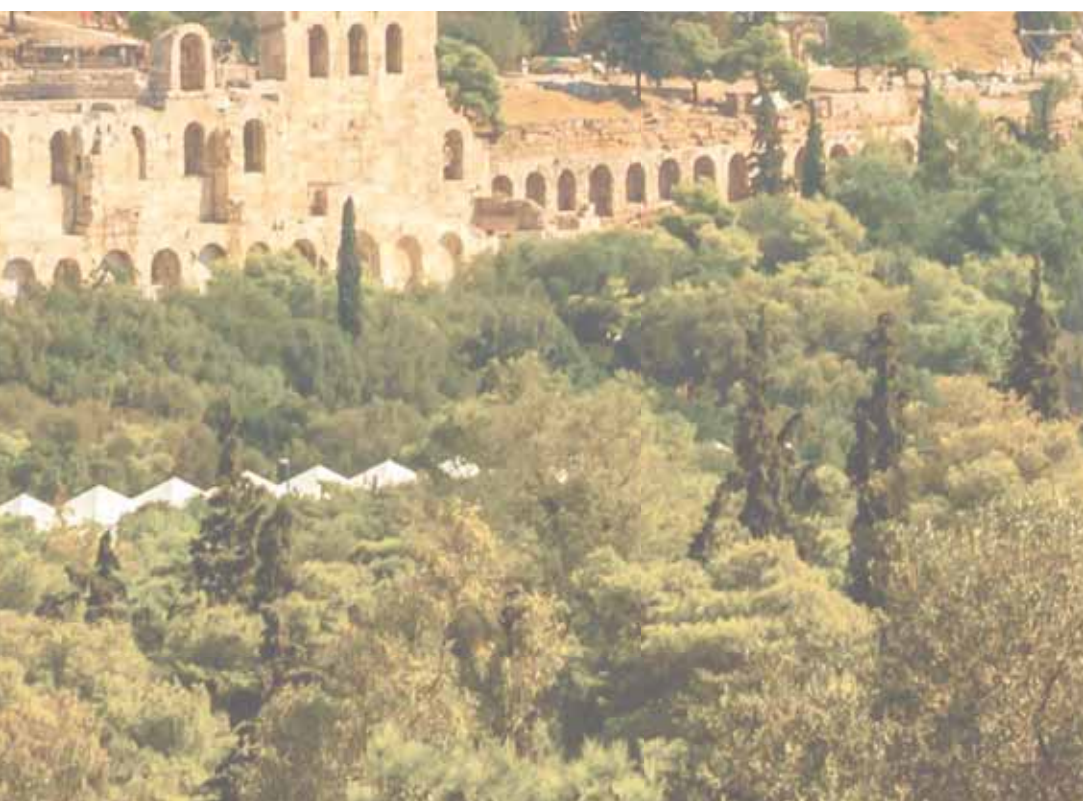
*Commemorative medal of the 2004 Games of the XXVIII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Athens, presented to the members of the security division*

The participant medal of the 2004 Games of the XXVIII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Athens was issued by EFSIMON Mint and presented to athletes and officials.

The bronze medal weighs 61 g, with a diameter of 50 mm and a thickness of 4 mm.

On the obverse side of the medal, there is the logo of the 2004 Games of the XXVIII Olympiad, the inscription "Athens 2004" and the five Olympic rings. The composition is complemented by vertically arranged traditional ancient Greek ornamentation and ancient inscriptions. The central place on the reverse is occupied by an inscription in English in two lines "Games of the XXVIII Olympiad 13–29 August 2004." The same ornamentation and ancient inscriptions as on the obverse, but arranged horizontally, adorn the medal.

The presentation box was specially designed by EFSIMON in consultation with ATHENS 2004.



ΑΘΗΝΑ 2004



*The presentation box of the participant medal of the 2004 Games of the XXVIII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Athens*





*Participant medal of the 2004 Games of the XXVIII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Athens. Manufacturer: EFSIMON Mint. Bronze. Weight: 61 g. Diameter: 50 mm. Thickness: 4 mm*





For the XX<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 2006 in Turin (Italy), award, and participant medals were issued by the Organising Committee of the Games.

The design of the award medal was created by a team led by the Italian master in logo design, branding and identity, advertising, and digital communication Dario Quatrini, inspired by ancient Italian coins and ornaments. The Italian company Ottaviani International, Recanati, issued 364 sets of award medals.

The medals, with a diameter of 107 mm and a thickness of 10 mm, had different weights: gold (gilded silver) – 469 g, silver – 465 g, bronze – 455 g.

The award medal has a round shape with a hole in the centre, symbolising the Italian Piazza. According to the artists' concept, the central hole opens up space for the victorious athlete's heart, beating with joy, pride, and vitality, a symbol of life itself. The medal is considered complete only when it hangs around the athlete's neck, resting on their chest. It then encircles the heart area, drawing attention to the athlete's life force and emotions. To highlight the three-dimensional characteristics of the medal, its surface was meticulously treated using fillings and cavities with shiny and matte textures. The production of each medal using the lost-wax casting method took 10 hours.

The obverse side features a relief image of graphic symbols. At the bottom are the Games logo, five Olympic rings, and the inscription "Torino 2006." On the reverse side of the medal are: on the left, the five Olympic rings and the name of the event; on the right, the name of the sport and its corresponding Olympic pictogram. On the medal's edge is an inscription in three languages: Italian, French, and English "XX<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games."

Unlike in previous Games, the ribbon is not attached to the top of the medal but is wrapped around it.

Through the hole in the centre, a ribbon in the colours of the Games with the inscription "Torino 2006" was tied.

The medal was placed in the presentation case.

## XX<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games. Turin, 2006



*Dario Quatrini – Italian art director and designer, creator of the award and participant medals of the XX<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 2006 in Turin*







Award silver medal of the XX<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 2006 in Turin. Design: Dario Quatrini. Manufacturer: Ottaviani International, Recanati, Italy. Silver. Weight: 465 g. Diameter: 107 mm. Thickness: 10 mm



Award medal of the winner of the XX<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 2006 in Turin. Design: Dario Quatrini. Manufacturer: Ottaviani International, Recanati, Italy. Gilded silver. Weight: 469 g. Diameter: 107 mm. Thickness: 10 mm



Award bronze medal of the XX<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 2006 in Turin. Design: Dario Quatrini. Manufacturer: Ottaviani International, Recanati, Italy. Bronze. Weight: 455 g. Diameter: 107 mm. Thickness: 10 mm

Award medal of the XX<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 2006 in the presentation case





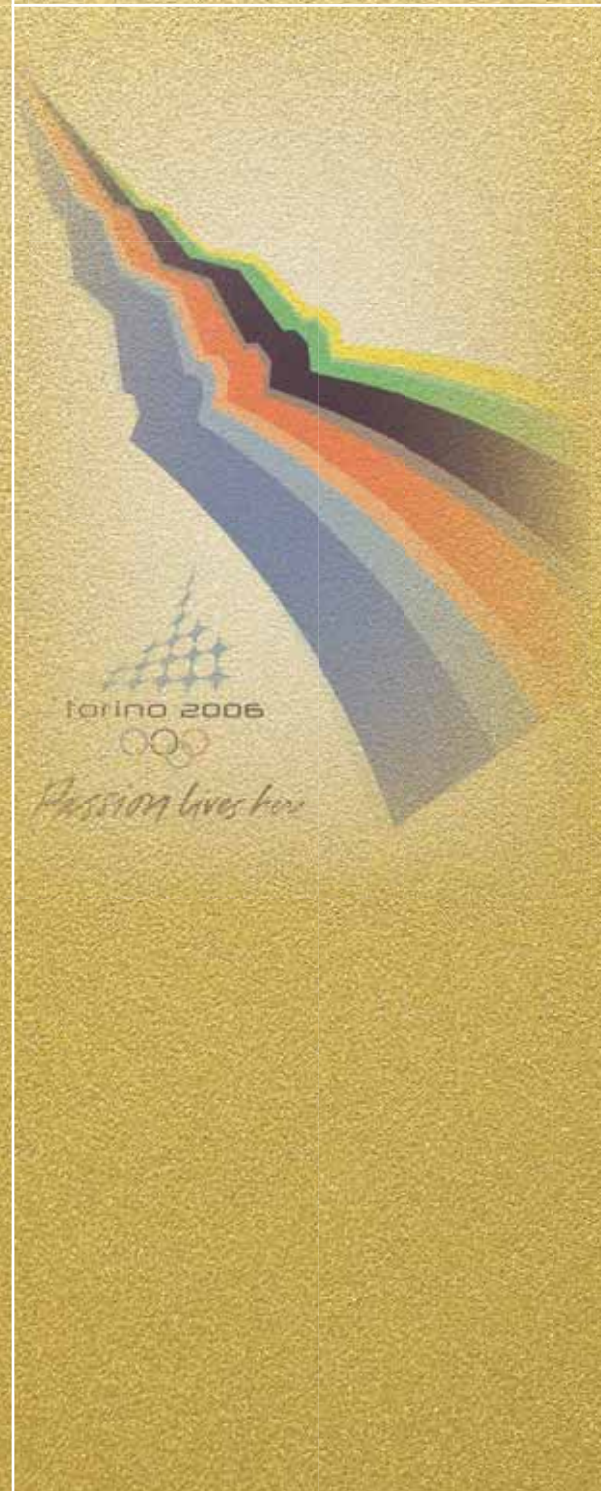


The participant medal of the XX<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 2006 in Turin was also created by the Italian designer Dario Quatrini and produced by Ottaviani International, Recanati, Italy.

The medals were made with the same design in tin and bronze. Tin medals (weight 33 g, diameter 40 mm) were presented to athletes and officials, bronze medals (weight 31 g, diameter 40 mm) – to volunteers. Additionally, 106 gilded silver medals were minted for VIPs: members of the International Olympic Committee, heads of National Olympic Committees, and International Sports Federations.

The obverse side features the Games logo with the Alpignano aqueduct at the top. The reverse side shows several rays in the form of ice crystals, the Olympic rings, and the motto "Citius Altius Fortius" at the bottom.

The medal was placed in the presentation case.







*Participant medal of the XX<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 2006 in Turin. Design: Dario Quatrini. Manufacturer: Ottaviani International, Recanati, Italy. Bronze. Weight: 33 g. Diameter: 40 mm*



*Participant medal of the XX<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 2006 in Turin. Design: Dario Quatrini. Manufacturer: Ottaviani International, Recanati, Italy. Tin. Weight: 33 g. Diameter: 40 mm*



*Participant medal of the XX<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 2006 in the presentation case*



For the 2008 Games of the XXIX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Beijing, award, participant, and commemorative medals were issued by the Organising Committee of the Games.

The award medal was created from sketches by the Greek designer and sculptor Elena Votsi (obverse) and the Central Academy of Fine Arts and Medal Design Group of China (reverse). The medals were produced by the China Banknote Printing and Minting Corporation.

The awards were made of gilded silver (weight 190 g), silver (185 g), and bronze (170 g). The diameter of the medals is 70 mm, and the thickness is 6 mm.

The obverse features a reconstructed statue of the Winged goddess of victory Nike by Paionios. The goddess hovers over the Panathenaic Stadium in Athens, bringing victory to the strongest athletes. The Acropolis of Athens is visible in the distance. At the top is the English inscription "XXIX Olympiad Beijing 2008" and the Olympic symbol.

For the first time, jade was used for the design of the reverse, symbolising beauty, nobility, perfection, strength, and immortality. In the centre of the jade disc is a metal insert depicting the Games logo, the five Olympic rings, and the inscription "Beijing 2008." The colour of the jade varies according to the medal type: white for gold, light grey for silver, and green for bronze. At the top near the edge, the sport's name is engraved, and at the bottom, the event in which the award was won.

A red ribbon with a cloud pattern and the white inscription "Beijing 2008" was attached to the medal via a bracket associated with a double dragon.

The medal was placed in a lacquered wooden box made of red rosewood and a white brocade box.



# The Games of the XXIX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad. Beijing, 2008







Award silver medal of the 2008 Games of the XXIX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Beijing. Design: Elena Votsi (obverse); Central Academy of Fine Arts and Medal Design Group of China (reverse). Manufacturer: China Banknote Printing and Minting Corp. Silver, jade. Weight: 185 g. Diameter: 70 mm. Thickness: 6 mm



Award medal of the winner of the 2008 Games of the XXIX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Beijing. Design: Elena Votsi (obverse); Central Academy of Fine Arts and Medal Design Group of China (reverse). Manufacturer: China Banknote Printing and Minting Corp. Gilded silver, jade. Weight: 190 g. Diameter: 70 mm. Thickness: 6 mm

Award bronze medal of the 2008 Games of the XXIX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Beijing. Design: Elena Votsi (obverse); Central Academy of Fine Arts and Medal Design Group of China (reverse). Manufacturer: China Banknote Printing and Minting Corp. Bronze, jade. Weight: 170 g. Diameter: 70 mm. Thickness: 6 mm



Award medal of the 2008 Games of the XXIX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in the presentation case and box







The participant medal of the 2008 Games of the XXIX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Beijing was presented to all athletes and officials. Made of bronze, it weighed 122 g and had a diameter of 55 mm.

The obverse features the Games logo and the Olympic symbol. The relief text “Games of the XXIX Olympiad” in Chinese and English encircles the medal at the top. The composition is complemented by a view of the Beijing National Stadium “Bird’s Nest.” The reverse side features the five Fuwa mascots above gusts of wind and the Games motto “One World – One Dream” in Chinese and English.

The medal was kept in a red presentation case.



*Commemorative medals of the 2008 Games of the XXIX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Beijing featuring the Olympic venues on the obverse and the Games' mascots on the reverse. Weight: 32.7 g. Diameter: 45 mm*





*Participant medal of the 2008 Games of the XXIX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Beijing.  
Bronze. Weight: 122 g. Diameter: 55 mm*



*Participant medal of the 2008 Games of  
the XXIX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in the presentation case*





*Commemorative medals of the 2008 Games of the XXIX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Beijing featuring the Games' mascots in the presentation case. On the reverse side of the medal is the Games' logo and an inscription in Chinese and English around the edge, "Games of the XXIX Olympiad"*







Commemorative medal of the 2008 Games of the XXIX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Beijing. Gold-plated copper. Weight: 32.69 g. Diameter: 45 mm.

The obverse features a multi-coloured image of the Olympic mascots, and on the reverse is the Games' logo and the main stadium of the Games, the "Bird's Nest." Around the edge, an inscription in English and Chinese reads "Games of the XXIX Olympiad"



Commemorative medal of the 2008 Games of the XXIX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Beijing. Gold-plating. Weight: 32.69 g. Diameter: 45 mm.

The obverse features an engraving of the Olympic mascots, and on the reverse is the coloured Games' logo and outline of the main stadium, the "Bird's Nest." Around the edge, an inscription in Chinese and English reads "Games of the XXIX Olympiad"



Commemorative medal of the 2008 Games of the XXIX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Beijing.

The obverse depicts the Olympic flag with multi-coloured Olympic rings against the backdrop of the Imperial Palace in Beijing and the Parthenon in Athens. Above is the inscription "Citius Altius Fortius." On the reverse side is the coloured Games' logo. Around the edge, an inscription in Chinese and English reads "In memory of the handover of the Olympic flag"



Commemorative medal of the 2008 Games of the XXIX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Beijing. Gold-plated copper. Diameter: 60 mm.

The obverse features the Olympic mascots in colour against the backdrop of China's landmarks – the Imperial Palace and the Great Wall of China. On the reverse side is the Games' logo, and around the edge is the inscription "Games of the Olympiad" in Chinese and English



Souvenir commemorative medals of the 2008 Games of the XXIX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Beijing "Olympic Flower." Brass. Weight: 44.7 g. Diameter: 50 mm. Thickness: 3.1 mm



# XXI<sup>st</sup> Olympic Winter Games. Vancouver, 2010

For the XXI<sup>st</sup> Olympic Winter Games 2010 in Vancouver (Canada), award, and participant medals were issued by the Organising Committee of the Games.

The design of the award medal was based on the art motifs of the indigenous peoples of British Columbia and the symbol of North America – the image of the killer whale, created by the Canadian industrial designer and architect Omer Arbel and artist, designer, and jeweller Corrine Hunt, a representative of the so-called First Nations of North America.

The medals were produced by the Royal Canadian Mint, Ottawa, from gold-plated silver (weight: 576 g), silver (550 g), and bronze (500 g), with a diameter of 100 mm and a thickness of 6 mm, in a quantity of 615 pieces. The metals used for their production were sourced from recycled components of computers, keyboards, TVsets, and electrical cables supplied by the Canadian mining company Teck Resources Limited. For the first time in Olympic history, the Organising Committee highlighted its contribution to the fight against environmental pollution from technological waste.

Unlike their predecessors, the medal has a curved surface shape, embodying the waves of the Pacific Ocean and the snow-capped mountain ranges of British Columbia, using special laser technology.

With the help of high electronic technologies, Corrine Hunt's artistic work was divided into fragments, corresponding to the total number of Olympic medals. Each Olympic medal was engraved with one of the fragments of the killer whale. This pattern does not repeat on any medal, making each Olympic award (gold, silver, or bronze) unique. The chosen technology involved a 30-step process to manufacture each medal.

The obverse side of the medal features a stylised image of a killer whale and five interlacing Olympic rings. On the reverse side are the Games' logo, Olympic symbol, and inscriptions in English and French, "XXI<sup>st</sup> Olympic Winter Games," as well as the name of the sport and event for which it was awarded.

The medal was attached to a ribbon in the colours of the Games with the inscription "Vancouver" and the Games' logo.

The award medal was kept in a felt presentation case.



*Omer Arbel, Canadian industrial designer and architect, and Corrine Hunt, Canadian artist, designer, and jeweller – co-creators of the award medal of the XXI<sup>st</sup> Olympic Winter Games 2010 in Vancouver*







*Silver award medal of the XXI<sup>st</sup> Olympic Winter Games 2010 in Vancouver. Design: Omer Arbel, Corrine Hunt. Manufacturer: Royal Canadian Mint, Ottawa. Silver. Weight: 550 g. Diameter: 100 mm. Thickness: 6 mm*



*Gold award medal of the XXI<sup>st</sup> Olympic Winter Games 2010 in Vancouver. Design: Omer Arbel, Corrine Hunt. Manufacturer: Royal Canadian Mint, Ottawa. Gold-plated silver. Weight: 576 g. Diameter: 100 mm. Thickness: 6 mm*

*Bronze award medal of the XXI<sup>st</sup> Olympic Winter Games 2010 in Vancouver. Design: Omer Arbel, Corrine Hunt. Manufacturer: Royal Canadian Mint, Ottawa. Bronze. Weight: 500 g. Diameter: 100 mm. Thickness: 6 mm*



*Felt presentation case of the award medal of the XXI<sup>st</sup> Olympic Winter Games 2010 in Vancouver*



The participant medal of the XXI<sup>st</sup> Olympic Winter Games 2010 in Vancouver, was created by Canadian designers Shawn Parkinson and Chloe Douglas and produced by the Royal Canadian Mint, Ottawa.

Made of silver-plated bronze, in weight of 89 g and a diameter of 60 mm.

The obverse side of the medal features a unique design of a killer whale, considered a symbol of the Komoyue First Nation, and the Olympic rings. The reverse side displays the Games' logo, graphics inspired by Canada's natural and cultural diversity, and a relief motto in English and French, "With glowing hearts/Des plus brillants exploits."

The medals were placed in the presentation case with the inscription in English and French, "With glowing hearts/Des plus brillants exploits".

The medals were awarded to athletes and officials.

A participant medal was also created for volunteers, featuring graphics inspired by Canada's natural and cultural diversity on the front, with the same reverse side as the participant medal.



*Shawn Parkinson – multidisciplinary designer from Vancouver, co-creator of the participant medal of the XXI<sup>st</sup> Olympic Winter Games 2010 in Vancouver*

*Presentation case of the participant medal of the XXI<sup>st</sup> Olympic Winter Games 2010 in Vancouver*







*Participant medal of the XX<sup>I</sup><sup>st</sup> Olympic Winter Games 2010 in Vancouver. Design: Shawn Parkinson, Chloe Douglas. Manufacturer: Royal Canadian Mint, Ottawa. Silver-plated bronze. Weight: 89 g. Diameter: 60 mm*



*Participant medal for volunteers of the XX<sup>I</sup><sup>st</sup> Olympic Winter Games 2010 in Vancouver. Design: Shawn Parkinson, Chloe Douglas. Manufacturer: Royal Canadian Mint, Ottawa. Silver. Weight: 89 g. Diameter: 60 mm*

WITH  
GLOWING  
HEARTS





For the 2012 Games of the XXX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in London, award, and participant medals were issued by the Organising Committee of the Games.

The award medal designed by the Greek sculptor Elena Votsi (obverse) and British artist David Watkins (reverse), was produced at the Royal Mint, Llantrisant, Wales.

The medals were made of gilded silver (weighing 433 g), silver (400 g), and bronze (375 g). The medals had a diameter of 85 mm, a thickness of 7 mm, and a production run of 302 gold, 304 silver, and 356 bronze medals (a total of 962 pieces).

The obverse of the medal for the Games of the XXX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad retained the design created by sculptor Elena Votsi for the 2004 medal: the winged Nike flying over the Panathenaic Stadium, bringing victory to the best athlete; the Acropolis in the background, and the Olympic rings above. The only change was the inscription "XXX Olympiad London 2012." The edge was engraved with the name of the sport and event. The reverse was done in an abstract style with the 2012 Games logo in the centre and was a metaphor for the modern city. Lines running through the centre formed the main design motif, symbolising the broad reach of the Games, as well as the efforts and achievements of the participants. A wavy horizontal stripe represented the Thames. A square contrasting with the round shape of the medal provided balance to the composition. It highlighted the centre and enhanced the sense of place, as on a map insert.

The centre featured the Games logo with four irregular polygons symbolising the numbers that together formed the year of the Games: "2," "0," "1," and "2." One part contained the name of the host city, London, and another the image of the Olympic rings.

The medal was attached to a ribbon with an abstract pattern and a white inscription "London 2012" in purple – the royal colour, indicating that in the year of the 2012 Games of the XXX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad Queen Elizabeth II of Great Britain celebrated 60 years on the throne.

The medal was placed in the presentation case.



# The Games of the XXX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad. London, 2012



*David Watkins – British artist, creator of the reverse of the award medal of the 2012 Games of the XXX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in London*





*Silver award medal of the 2012 Games of the XXX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in London. Design: Elena Votsi (obverse); David Watkins (reverse). Manufacturer: Royal Mint, Llantrisant, Wales. Silver. Weight: 400 g. Diameter: 85 mm. Thickness: 7 mm*



*Winner's award medal of the 2012 Games of the XXX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in London.*

*Design: Elena Votsi (obverse); David Watkins (reverse). Manufacturer: Royal Mint, Llantrisant, Wales. Gilded silver. Weight: 433 g. Diameter: 85 mm. Thickness: 7 mm*



*Bronze award medal of the 2012 Games of the XXX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in London. Design: Elena Votsi (obverse); David Watkins (reverse). Manufacturer: Royal Mint, Llantrisant, Wales. Bronze. Weight: 375 g. Diameter: 85 mm. Thickness: 7 mm*



*Award medal of the 2012 Games of the XXX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in the presentation case*



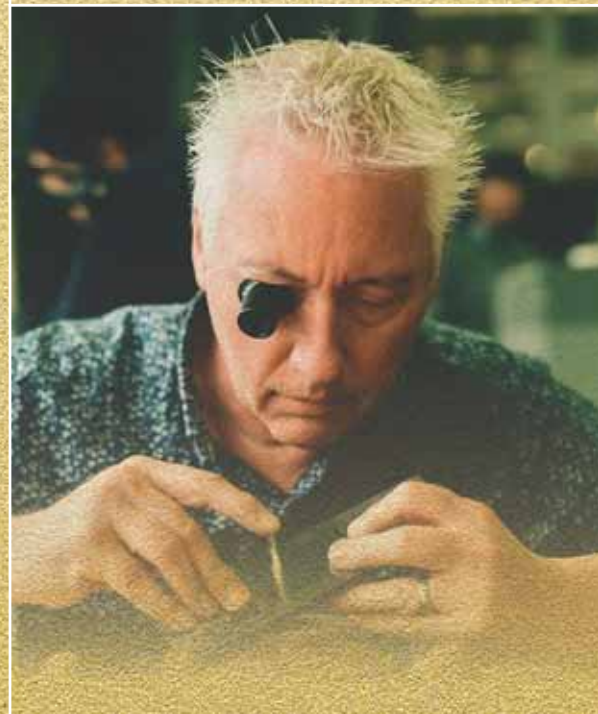


The participant medal for the 2012 Games of the XXX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in London, designed by Gordon Summers – Chief Engraver of the Royal Mint, was manufactured at the Royal Mint, Llantrisant, Wales.

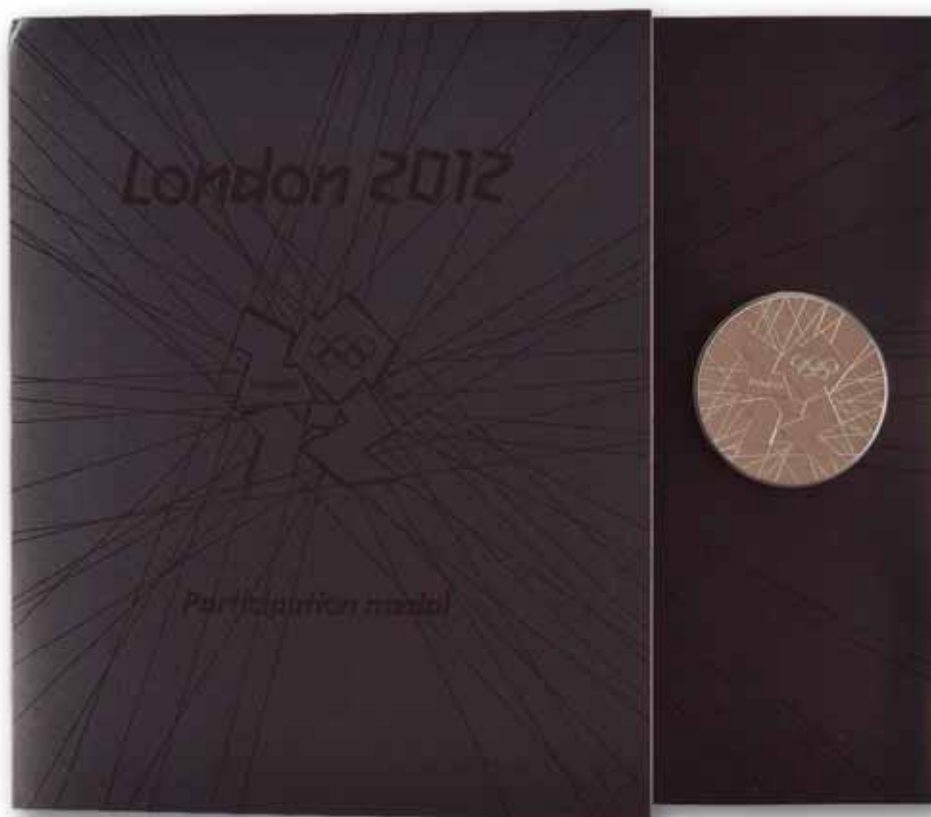
The medal, made of cupronickel alloy, weighed 42,g and had a diameter of 38,mm. A total of 35,000 medals were produced and awarded to athletes and officials.

The obverse featured the image of the five interlaced Olympic rings and the inscription at the top “Games of the XXX Olympiad London 2012.” The reverse was done in an abstract style with the Games logo in the centre.

The medal was placed in a presentation booklet.



*Gordon Summers – Chief Engraver of the Royal Mint, creator of the participant medal of the 2012 Games of the XXX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in London*



◀ *Participant medal of the 2012 Games of the XXX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in a presentation booklet*





*Participant medal of the 2012 Games of the XXX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in London.  
Design: Gordon Summers. Manufacturer: Royal Mint, Llantrisant, Wales.  
Cupronickel alloy. Weight: 42 g. Diameter: 38 mm*





For the XXII<sup>nd</sup> Olympic Winter Games 2014 in Sochi, award, participant, and commemorative medals were issued by the Organising Committee of the Games.

The design of the award medals was developed by the Russian artists from the Leo Burnett Group: Sergey Tsarkov, Alexandra Fedorina, Pavel Nasedkin, and Sergey Yefremov. The composition was based on a patchwork quilt – the official visual image of the Olympic Games in Sochi, created in accordance with the traditions of various cultures and peoples of the Russian Federation. The patchwork quilt combined 16 patterns from Gzhel to Khokhloma into a graphic interpretation that blended tradition and modernity.

Each medal contained transparent polycarbonate inserts with a design applied by laser, giving the medals a sense of lightness. The entire production cycle included 25 stages and took over 18 hours.

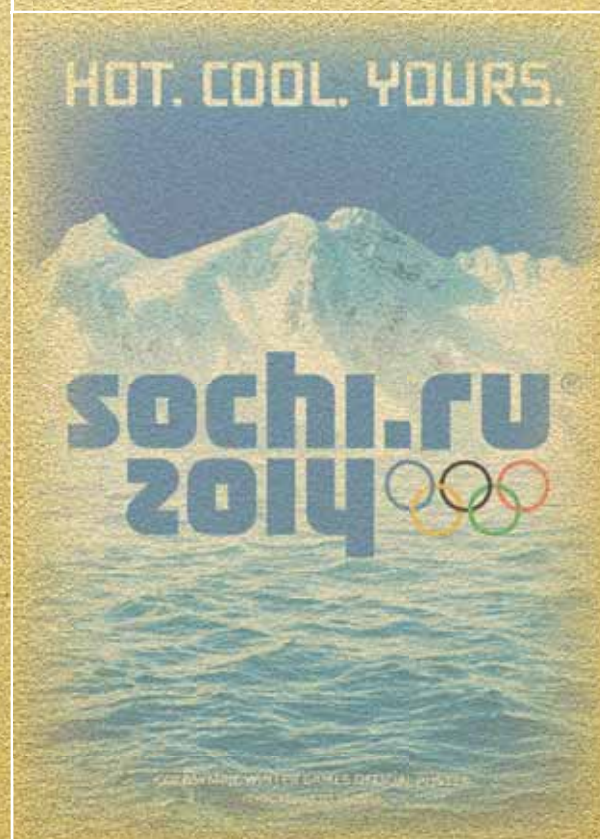
The medals, with a diameter of 100 mm and a thickness of 10 mm, had different weights: gold (gilded silver) – 531 g, silver – 525 g, bronze – 460 g. A total of 1,254 award medals were produced by the Adamas jewellery Co. in Moscow.

The obverse of the medal featured the Olympic rings. The reverse included the Games logo and the engraved name of the event for which the medal was awarded, in English. Both sides of the medal were decorated with a polycarbonate insert symbolising ice and bearing a fragment of the visual image of the Games – the patchwork quilt. The edge of the medal bore the inscription “XXII Olympic Winter Games” in Russian, English, and French.

The medals were attached to a blue ribbon with fragments of the patchwork quilt in the colours of Olympics and the inscription “Sochi 2014.”

The award medal was placed in a white wooden presentation case.

## XXII<sup>nd</sup> Olympic Winter Games. Sochi, 2014





Winner's award medal of the XXII<sup>nd</sup> Olympic Winter Games 2014 in Sochi. Design: artists from the Leo Burnett Group: Sergey Tsarkov, Alexandra Fedorina, Pavel Nasedkin, and Sergey Yefremov. Manufacturer: Adamas, Moscow. Gilded silver, polycarbonate. Weight: 531 g. Diameter: 100 mm. Thickness: 10 mm



Silver award medal of the XXII<sup>nd</sup> Olympic Winter Games 2014 in Sochi. Design: artists from the Leo Burnett Group: Sergey Tsarkov, Alexandra Fedorina, Pavel Nasedkin, and Sergey Yefremov. Manufacturer: Adamas, Moscow. Silver, polycarbonate. Weight: 525 g. Diameter: 100 mm. Thickness: 10 mm



Bronze award medal of the XXII<sup>nd</sup> Olympic Winter Games 2014 in Sochi. Design: artists from the Leo Burnett Group: Sergey Tsarkov, Alexandra Fedorina, Pavel Nasedkin, and Sergey Yefremov. Manufacturer: Adamas, Moscow. Bronze, polycarbonate. Weight: 460 g. Diameter: 100 mm. Thickness: 10 mm

*Leo Burnett*  
GROUP

Award medal of the XXII<sup>nd</sup> Olympic Winter Games 2014 in the presentation case



A unique feature of these Games was the “cosmic” medals with fragments of a meteorite that exploded over Chelyabinsk in 2013. They were awarded to seven athletes who won on February 15, the anniversary of the meteorite's fall.

In addition, for the XXII<sup>nd</sup> Olympic Winter Games 2014, a participant medal was produced by the Adamas jewellery Co. in Moscow and awarded to athletes and officials. The polished steel medal weighed 81 g, had a diameter of 50 mm, and a thickness of 5 mm.

The obverse side of the medal featured the Games logo next to the patchwork quilt. Around the edge of the medal, there was an inscription in English, French, and Russian, “XXII Olympic Winter Games.” The reverse had the Olympic rings and fragments of the patchwork quilt.

The medals were presented in a white case decorated with the patchwork, the Games logo, and motto.

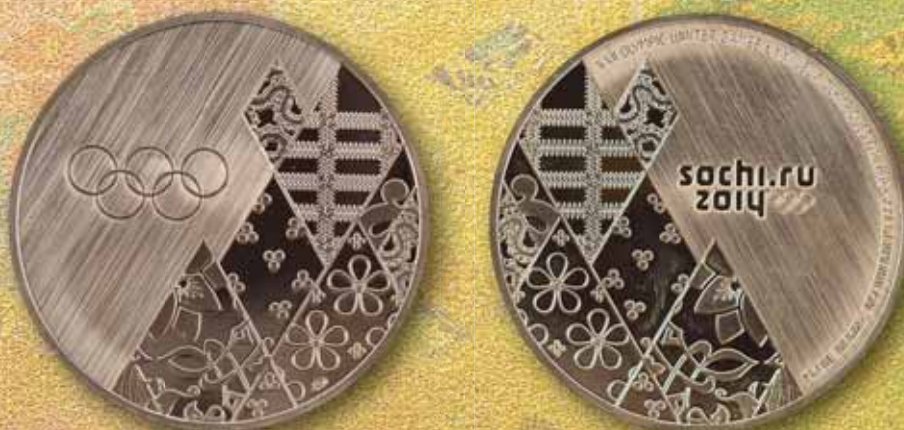
Additionally, a commemorative medal for participants of the Opening Ceremony was issued with a circulation of 40,000 copies. The creator of the medal was Pixmob medal v 1.0, Canada. These LED medals with remote control were given to each participant before the Opening Ceremony of the Games. The medals were designed to automatically light up in different colours during the celebration.

On the obverse side of the medal is the logo of the Games and the five interlaced Olympic rings. The medal was attached to a ribbon with the English inscription “XXII Olympic Winter Games Opening Ceremony February 07, 2014” decorated with the patchwork ornament.



◀ Commemorative medal for participants of the Opening Ceremony of the XXII<sup>nd</sup> Olympic Winter Games. Developer: Pixmob medal v 1.0, Canada





*Participant medal of the XXII<sup>nd</sup> Olympic Winter Games 2014 in Sochi.  
Manufacturer: Adamas Jewellery Co, Moscow. Polished steel. Weight: 81 g.  
Diameter: 50 mm. Thickness: 5 mm*



*Participant medal of the XXII<sup>nd</sup> Olympic Winter Games 2014 in the presentation case*



For the 2016 Games of the XXXI<sup>st</sup> Olympiad in Rio de Janeiro, award, participant, and commemorative medals were issued by the Organising Committee of the Games.

The award medals were created and issued by the Brazilian Mint, Rio de Janeiro, using the obverse design by Elena Votsi.

Award medals were made from gilded silver (weighing 500 g), silver (495 g), and bronze (472 g), with a diameter of 85 mm. They varied in thickness: from 6 mm at the edge to 11 mm at the centre of the medal. A total of 2,488 medals – 812 gold, 812 silver, and 864 bronze – were produced.

On the obverse side of the award medal, a winged Nike is depicted flying over the Panathenaic Stadium, bringing triumph to the best athlete. At the top, the inscription “XXXI Olympiad Rio 2016” and the five Olympic rings. On the reverse side of the medal, laurel twigs frame the logo of the Games. The names of the winners and the sport were inscribed on the edge of the medal.

The award medal is attached to a bright ribbon in the colours of the Games. The inscription “Rio 2016” and the five Olympic rings are embroidered in white.

The medals are presented in cases made of Freijó wood, certified by the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC).

# The Games of the XXXI<sup>st</sup> Olympiad. Rio de Janeiro, 2016





Silver award medal of the 2016 Games of the XXXI<sup>st</sup> Olympiad in Rio de Janeiro. Design and manufacturer: Brazilian Mint, Rio de Janeiro. Silver. Weight: 495 g. Diameter: 85 mm. Thickness: 6-11 mm

Gold award medal of the 2016 Games of the XXXI<sup>st</sup> Olympiad in Rio de Janeiro. Design and manufacturer: Brazilian Mint, Rio de Janeiro. Gilded silver. Weight: 500 g. Diameter: 85 mm. Thickness: 6-11 mm



Bronze award medal of the 2016 Games of the XXXI<sup>st</sup> Olympiad in Rio de Janeiro. Design and manufacturer: Brazilian Mint, Rio de Janeiro. Bronze. Weight: 472 g. Diameter: 85 mm. Thickness: 6-11 mm



Award medal of the 2016 Games of the XXXI<sup>st</sup> Olympiad in a wooden presentation case



The production process of the award medals met all environmental requirements – from the initial extraction to the development of the final product. Firstly, the gold medal of these Games did not contain any traces of mercury, unlike the gold medals of previous Games, which contained a minimal amount of mercury (as the process of separating gold and mercury is very complex). Secondly, the silver and bronze medals were made using 30 % recycled materials. The substance was melted down and decontaminated to obtain a quality material for the medals. Thirdly, the ribbon was made of 50 % recycled plastic bottles.

The participant medal of the 2016 Games of the XXXI<sup>st</sup> Olympiad in Rio de Janeiro was created by the Brazilian Mint, Rio de Janeiro.

The irregularly shaped medal made of cupronickel alloy, or nickel silver, weighs approximately 100 g and measures 44x53 mm.

On the obverse side, the logo of the Games is depicted, with the five interlaced Olympic rings at the bottom. On the reverse side of the medal, a geometric pattern, and the inscription in English, French, and Portuguese in three lines “XXXI Olympiad Rio 2016” and the five interlaced Olympic rings.

The medal was placed in a presentation folder with a case.



◀ Participant medal of the 2016 Games of the XXXI<sup>st</sup> Olympiad in a presentation folder





*Commemorative medal with Vinicius, the mascot of the 2016 Games of the XXXI<sup>st</sup> Olympiad in Rio de Janeiro. Weight: 24 g. Diameter: 40 mm. Thickness: 7 mm*



*Participant medal of the 2016 Games of the XXXI<sup>st</sup> Olympiad in Rio de Janeiro. Manufacturer: Brazilian Mint, Rio de Janeiro. Cupronickel alloy. Weight: 100 g. Dimensions: 44x53 mm*



*Participant medal of the 2016 Games of the XXXI<sup>st</sup> Olympiad in a presentation folder with a case*



For the XXIII<sup>rd</sup> Olympic Winter Games 2018 in PyeongChang, award, and participant medals were issued by the Organising Committee of the Games.

The award medals were designed by the renowned South Korean industrial designer Lee Suk-woo, who incorporated Hangul – the Korean alphabet – into his design, symbolising the efforts of athletes from around the world who united to participate in the Games.

The medals, with a diameter of 92.5 mm and a thickness of 4.4 to 9.42 mm, had different weights: gold – 586 g (gilded silver), silver – 580 g (silver), bronze – 493 g (red brass). The Korea Minting, Security Printing and ID Card Operating Corporation, Daejeon, issued 259 sets of award medals.

The obverse side of the award medal features dynamic diagonal lines and the embossed Olympic rings, symbolising both the history of the Olympic Games and the determination of its participants. On the reverse side of the medal, the logo of the Games, the sport, and the event for which it was awarded are depicted.

Along the right edge of the medal, the two-dimensional characters of the Hangul alphabet, which convey consonant sounds, were transformed by the designer into three-dimensional figures and cut into cylindrical shapes that expand to create textured lines on the obverse side of the medal. The inscription “XXIII Olympic Winter Games PyeongChang 2018” is engraved in Korean on the left edge of the medal.

The medals were attached to a coloured ribbon made of traditional South Korean Gapsa fabric, on which the letters of the Hangul alphabet are depicted, as well as the Olympic rings and the inscription “PyeongChang 2018” embroidered in white.

## XXIII<sup>rd</sup> Olympic Winter Games. Pyeongchang, 2018



*Lee Suk-woo – South Korean industrial designer, creator of the award medal of the XXIII<sup>rd</sup> Olympic Winter Games 2018 in PyeongChang*





*Gold award medal of the XXIII<sup>rd</sup> Olympic Winter Games 2018 in PyeongChang. Design: Lee Suk-woo. Manufacturer: Korea Minting, Security Printing and ID Card Operating Corporation, Daejeon. Gilded silver. Weight: 586 g. Diameter: 92.5 mm. Thickness: 4.4–9.42 mm*



*Silver award medal of the XXIII<sup>rd</sup> Olympic Winter Games 2018 in PyeongChang. Design: Lee Suk-woo. Manufacturer: Korea Minting, Security Printing and ID Card Operating Corporation, Daejeon. Silver. Weight: 580 g. Diameter: 92.5 mm. Thickness: 4.4–9.42 mm*



*Bronze award medal of the XXIII<sup>rd</sup> Olympic Winter Games 2018 in PyeongChang. Design: Lee Suk-woo. Manufacturer: Korea Minting, Security Printing and ID Card Operating Corporation, Daejeon. Bronze. Weight: 493 g. Diameter: 92.5 mm. Thickness: 4.4–9.42 mm*



*Award medal of the XXIII<sup>rd</sup> Olympic Winter Games 2018 in the presentation case*



The award medal was placed in a round presentation case, inspired by the curves of Korean architecture and finished in wood, like many temples and buildings in the country. The logo of the Games is depicted on the outside of the lid.

The participant medal of the XXIII<sup>rd</sup> Olympic Winter Games 2018 in PyeongChang was issued by the Korea Minting, Security Printing and ID Card Operating Corporation, Daejeon. For the first time, participant medals were only awarded to athletes.

The medal, made of cupronickel alloy, or nickel silver, weighed 30 g and had a diameter of 40 mm.

On the obverse side, the logo of the Games is depicted on a textured background with the inscription “XXIII Olympic Winter Games PyeongChang 2018” in English and French at the top. The logo consists of Hangul characters forming the first consonants of each syllable in the word PyeongChang. The first character also represents three elements of Korean national culture, symbolising the harmony of heaven, earth, and humanity. The second character symbolises snow and ice, as well as the stellar performances of the athletes.

On the reverse side, the Olympic rings and ice crystals are depicted on a textured background.

The medal was placed in the presentation case.





# PyeongChang 2018



*Participant medal of the XXIII<sup>rd</sup> Olympic Winter Games 2018 in PyeongChang.  
Manufacturer: Korea Minting, Security Printing and ID Card Operating Corporation,  
Daejeon. Cupronickel alloy. Weight: 30 g. Diameter: 40 mm*



*Presentation case of the participant medal of the XXIII<sup>rd</sup> Olympic  
Winter Games 2018 in PyeongChang*



For the 2020 Games of the XXXII<sup>nd</sup> Olympiad in Tokyo, award medals were issued by the Organising Committee of the Games. They were designed by the Greek sculptor Elena Votsi (obverse) and Junichi Kawanishi, Director of the Japan Sign Design Association and the Osaka Design Society (reverse). The 2020 Games medals were cast from recycled metals used in consumer electronics collected over the past two years. Thanks to the “Tokyo 2020 Medal Project,” about 6.81 million phones, as well as countless digital cameras, laptops, and other devices with a total weight of 78,985 tons, were collected and recycled.

The medals were made of gilded silver (weight 556 g), silver (550 g), and red brass (95 % copper, 5 % zinc; weight of the medal 450 g). The diameter was 85 mm. The thickness ranged from 7.7 mm in the thinnest part to 12 mm in the thickest. A total of 5,000 medals were produced. The obverse traditionally featured a depiction of the winged Nike rising above the Panathenaic Stadium against the backdrop of the Acropolis of Athens. Above her, in relief, was the English inscription “Games of the XXXII Olympiad Tokyo 2020” and the five Olympic rings. The reverse featured the Games’ logo at the centre. The edge of the medal was engraved with the name of the event in English.

The medal was attached to a ribbon in the colours of the Games’, with the Olympic rings and the English inscription “Tokyo 2020.” The ribbons combine the traditional Japanese design motifs of ichimatsu moyo and kasane no irome in a modern presentation intended to reflect Japan itself, and its demonstration of unity and diversity.

Organisers also presented cases for the award medals that adhered to the ancient traditions of Japanese craftsmanship and Olympic values. Each case, made of Japanese ash, had its own unique wood grain pattern subtly woven into the design, symbolising each Olympian stepping onto the start line or playing field.



# The Games of the XXXII<sup>nd</sup> Olympiad. Tokyo, 2020



*Junichi Kawanishi – Director of the Japan Sign Design Association and the Osaka Design Society, creator of the reverse of the award medal of the 2020 Games of the XXXII<sup>nd</sup> Olympiad in Tokyo*

◀ Commemorative medal of the 2020 Games of the XXXII<sup>nd</sup> Olympiad in Tokyo was produced by the International Olympic Committee for presentation to IOC members and guests, technical officials, and managers of International Sports Federations. The Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee neither produced nor distributed participants medals



*Gold award medal of the 2020 Games of the XXXII<sup>nd</sup> Olympiad in Tokyo. Design: Elena Votsi (obverse); Junichi Kawanishi (reverse). Gilded silver. Weight: 556 g. Diameter: 85mm. Thickness: 7.7–12 mm*



*Silver award medal of the 2020 Games of the XXXII<sup>nd</sup> Olympiad in Tokyo. Design: Elena Votsi (obverse); Junichi Kawanishi (reverse). Silver. Weight: 550 g. Diameter: 85 mm. Thickness: 7.7–12 mm*



*Bronze award medal of the 2020 Games of the XXXII<sup>nd</sup> Olympiad in Tokyo. Design: Elena Votsi (obverse); Junichi Kawanishi (reverse). Brass. Weight: 450 g. Diameter: 85mm. Thickness: 7.7–12 mm*



*Award medal for the 2020 Games of the XXXII<sup>nd</sup> Olympiad in the presentation case*



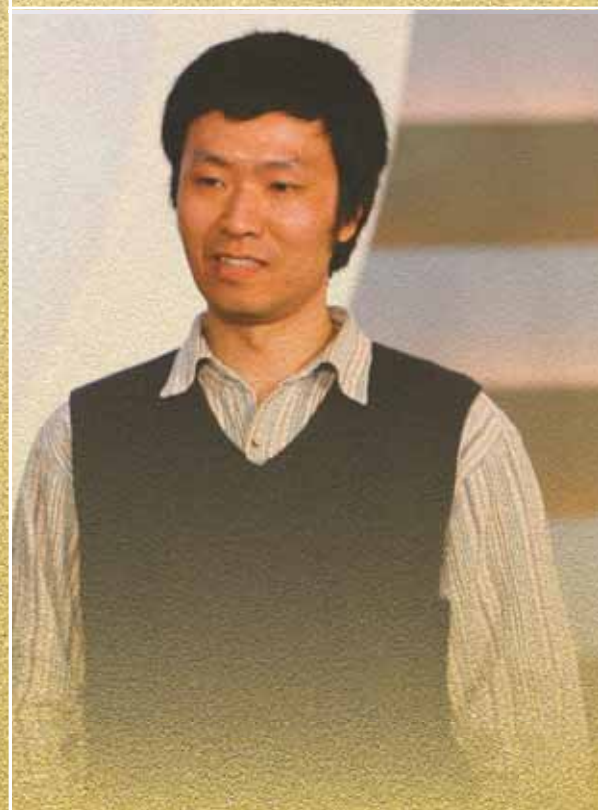
For the XXIV<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 2022 in Beijing, award, and commemorative medals were issued by the Organising Committee of the Games.

The award medals were named “Tong Xin,” which translates to “Together as one.” The sketches of the Olympic medals were designed by a team of teachers and students from the Central Academy of Fine Arts, led by designer Hang Hai, who was also a key member of the team that designed the 2008 Games medals. The 87 mm diameter medals made of gilded silver, silver, and bronze were created by the Shanghai Mint.

The design of the medals features a classic form based on the traditions of ancient Chinese jade pendants with concentric circles from the Han Dynasty (206 BC–220 AD). Eighteen technologies and twenty quality checks were used in the production of each medal. It took eight hours under a microscope to polish one gold medal.

The obverse side of the medals features concentric circles radiating outward, embodying the traditional Chinese philosophy of harmony between heaven, earth, and people. The rings also represent the Olympic vision of building a better world through sport. The raised edges create a channel effect. The outer channel contains ice and snow icons, the next is decorated with cloud iconography. The inner channel has the English inscription “XXIV Olympic Winter Games Beijing 2022.” The composition is completed with the depiction of the Olympic rings in the centre of the medal.

## XXIV<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games. Beijing, 2022



*Hang Hai – Chinese designer, head of the team of teachers and students of the Central Academy of Fine Arts who created the award medal of the XXIV<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 2022 in Beijing*







*Silver award medal of the XXIV<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 2022 in Beijing. Design: Hang Hai. Manufacturer: Shanghai Mint. Silver. Diameter: 87 mm*



*Gold award medal of the XXIV<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 2022 in Beijing. Design: Hang Hai. Manufacturer: Shanghai Mint. Gilded silver. Diameter: 87 mm*



*Bronze award medal of the XXIV<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 2022 in Beijing. Design: Hang Hai. Manufacturer: Shanghai Mint. Bronze. Diameter: 87 mm*







◀ Commemorative medal of the Opening Ceremony of the XXIV<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 2022 in Beijing

The centre of the reverse side of the medal features the Games' logo, with the name of the Games in Chinese "XXIV Olympic Winter Games Beijing 2022" below it. The surrounding rings imitate star trails with 24 dots, symbolising the number of the Games. The overall composition resembles a star map, conveying the wish for athletes to achieve excellence and shine like stars. On the outermost ring at the bottom is the inscription of the sport and event for which the medal is awarded.

The medal was attached to a red silk ribbon, a lucky colour in China, decorated with the Olympic rings, patterns, and snowflakes. The medal was presented in a bamboo case, highlighting Chinese cultural features and aligning with the "Green Olympic Games" sustainability initiative.

A commemorative medal for the Opening Ceremony of the XXIV<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games was also created. The obverse features the Games' logo against the background of the "Bird's Nest" stadium. Along the top edge is the inscription in Chinese and English "XXIV Olympic Winter Games Opening Ceremony," and at the bottom the date "2022.02.04," with several snowflakes along the edges. The reverse depicts the Games' mascot and the inscription "Beijing 2022."

A limited edition commemorative gold-tone medal was released, weighing 225 g and with a diameter of 75 mm.

The obverse shows the Beijing Games logo surrounded by the relief text "XXIV Olympic Winter Games," and the reverse features a stylised snowflake with six olive twigs, the relief Olympic motto in English and Chinese "Faster Higher Stronger Together," and the motto of the Beijing Olympic Games "Together for a Shared Future." The medal was placed in the presentation case.



Presentation case of the commemorative medal of the Opening Ceremony of the XXIV<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 2022 in Beijing







*Commemorative medal of the XXIV<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 2022 in Beijing.  
Weight: 225 g. Diameter: 75 mm*



*Commemorative medal of the XXIV<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games  
2022 in the presentation case*





The award medals for the 2024 Games of the XXXIII<sup>rd</sup> Olympiad in Paris were produced by the Paris Mint (Monnaie de Paris). Reflecting the motto of the XXXIII<sup>rd</sup> Olympic Games, "Games Wide Open."

The design of the award medal was created by the French luxury jewellery house Chaumet, turning the medal into a true gem. On the obverse side of each medal, hexagonal metal plates are incorporated, taken from the original structure of the Eiffel Tower during repair works conducted in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Interestingly, the hexagon is a symbol of France, as the country's metropolitan territory resembles a hexagon on the map. This geometric figure has often been depicted on French coins. Located in the centre and adorned with the emblem of the 2024 Games, this piece of heritage fits perfectly into the gold, silver, and bronze bases of the medal.

Each award medal weighs between 455–529 grams, has a diameter of 85 mm, and a thickness of 9.2 mm. The gold medals are made of gilded silver (98.8 % silver and 1.13 % gold), the silver medals are made of silver, and the bronze medals are composed of copper, zinc, and tin. A total of approximately 5,084 medals have been produced.

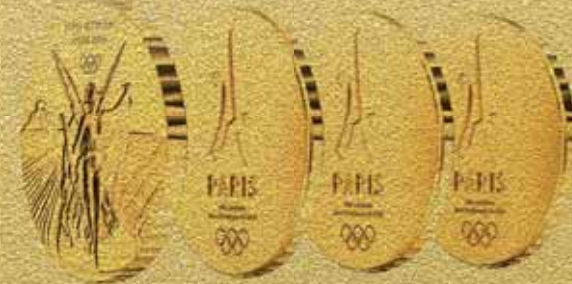
On the obverse of the medal, thin raised lines radiate outward at equal intervals from the metal hexagon, adding texture and brilliance to the medal. This creative concept embodies both the radiance of France in the world and the brilliant performances of the athletes at the Games.

To secure the metal pieces of the Eiffel Tower on the medal, an equally symbolic element was needed, which came in the form of six metal rivets. For the Parisian award medal, the iconic "Clous de Paris" nail shape was chosen, reminiscent of the famous rivets of the Eiffel Tower.

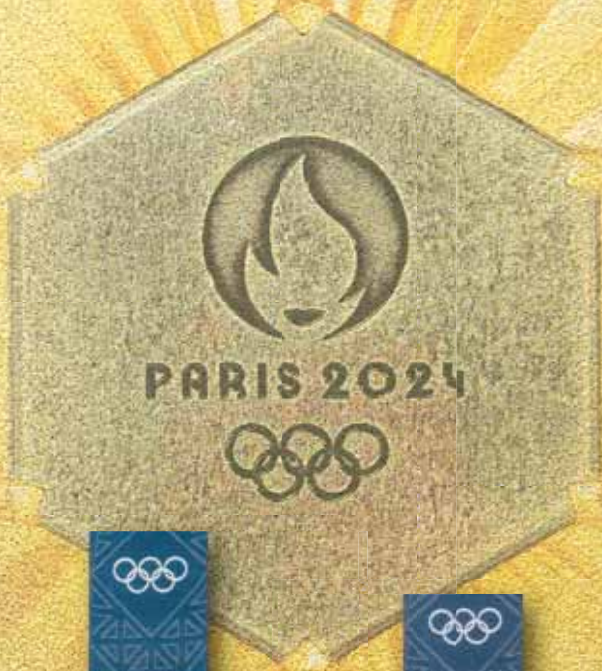
The reverse side of the award medal was designed by the Greek designer Elena Votsi, depicting the goddess of victory, Nike, soaring above the Panathenaic Stadium. On the horizon to the left of the stadium is the Parthenon, referring to the Games of the I Olympiad of modern times, and to the right is the Eiffel Tower, reminding us that the Games are being held in Paris. Around the top, in a circular fashion, is the inscription in French: "Games of the XXXIII Olympiad – Paris 2024." The Eiffel Tower also inspired the unique design of the medal ribbons, which are dark blue and decorated with the lattice of the Eiffel Tower.

The Organising Committee of the Games of XXXIII<sup>rd</sup> Olympiad neither produced nor distributed participants medals.

# The Games of the XXXIII<sup>rd</sup> Olympiad. Paris, 2024







*Gold award medal of the Games of the XXXIII<sup>rd</sup> Olympiad 2024 in Paris. Design: Philippe Starck in collaboration with Chaumet. Manufacturer: Monnaie de Paris. Gilded silver, metal. Diameter: 85 mm. Thickness: 9.2 mm*



*Silver award medal of the Games of the XXXIII<sup>rd</sup> Olympiad 2024 in Paris. Design: Philippe Starck in collaboration with Chaumet. Manufacturer: Monnaie de Paris. Silver, metal. Diameter: 85 mm. Thickness: 9.2 mm*



*Bronze award medal of the Games of the XXXIII<sup>rd</sup> Olympiad 2024 in Paris. Design: Philippe Starck in collaboration with Chaumet. Manufacturer: Monnaie de Paris. Copper, zinc, tin. Diameter: 85 mm. Thickness: 9.2 mm*



*The world's largest luxury goods company – LVMH Moët Hennessy Louis Vuitton – has created an elegant case to hold the Olympic medal. The case itself is an object of applied art*









## Chapter 2. Diplomas



# H

## istorical Background

Olympic diplomas are paper certificates awarded to the best athletes at the Olympic Games as a recognition of their talent, sporting mastery, and dedication necessary to excel in Olympic competitions among the strongest.

The practice of presenting Olympic diplomas dates back to the inception of the modern Olympic Games in 1896 when diplomas were issued to Olympic champions as an additional prize alongside medals.

Starting from the 1904 Games, diplomas were awarded to all three medallists – gold, silver, and bronze.

Since 1952, athletes occupying the first six positions received diplomas, and from 1984, the practice extended to the top eight athletes.

Each Olympic Games diplomas feature a unique design and are an integral part of the Olympic legacy. The design of the diploma, like that of Olympic medals, falls under the responsibility of the Organising Committee of the Olympic Games but must always be approved by the International Olympic Committee. Medallists' diplomas often have gold, silver, or bronze backgrounds, while those for athletes placing fourth to eighth have simpler designs.

An Olympic diploma always includes the signatures of the President of the International Olympic Committee and the Chairman of the Organising Committee of the Olympic Games. Occasionally, Organising Committees conduct small diploma award ceremonies, but more often, they simply place Olympic diplomas in envelopes along with other documents that each athlete takes home.

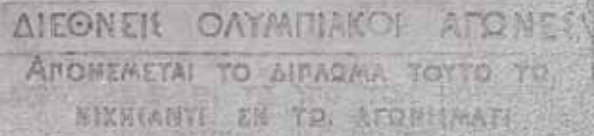
Similar to Olympic medals, if an athlete who received a diploma later faces sanctions for violating the IOC Code of Ethics, the World Anti-Doping Code, or other statutes, they are required to return the diploma to the International Olympic Committee.

In most cases in modern Olympic history, the Organising Committees of the Olympic Games and the Olympic Winter Games have enlisted the greatest artists to design the Olympic diplomas by organising special contests. Many Olympic diplomas are works of art themselves, reflecting the connection between antiquity and modernity, using trends of art and styles characteristics of different historical periods. Often, the creators of the Olympic diplomas draw on ancient national craftsmanship techniques to create their masterpieces.

The production of diplomas is entrusted by the Organising Committees of the Games to the best printing enterprises in the respective countries, thereby achieving the highest quality of the diplomas produced.



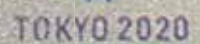




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1. The first step is to identify the problem.
 2. The second step is to define the problem.
 3. The third step is to analyze the problem.
 4. The fourth step is to develop a solution.
 5. The fifth step is to implement the solution.
 6. The sixth step is to evaluate the solution.
 7. The seventh step is to monitor the solution.
 8. The eighth step is to maintain the solution.
 9. The ninth step is to improve the solution.
 10. The tenth step is to document the solution.







# The Games of the I<sup>st</sup> Olympiad. Athens, 1896

At the Games of the I<sup>st</sup> Olympiad held in 1896 in Athens, the Olympic medals and diplomas were personally presented to the winners by the King of Greece. On a small table placed at the Panathinaikos Stadium, on a platform beautifully adorned with carpets and flags, olive and laurel branches were laid out as a reminder of the ancient Altis, along with various diplomas, made on blue or white paper and rolled into long scrolls.

After a special bell ring, each winner would ascend to the platform and, bowing to the King, who would utter a few kind words, receive a diploma, a prize medal, and an olive branch. The King would shake hands with the winner, who would then step aside to make way for the next champion. Naturally, each participant received applause from the spectators.

The design of the Olympic diploma was created by one of the most renowned Greek artists of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, Nikolaos Gyzis. Inspired by the idea of reviving the Olympic Games, Gyzis crafted a masterpiece that combines deep historical significance, beautiful romantic imagery, and numerous symbolic details.



*Nikolaos Gyzis – Greek artist, creator of the award diploma for 1896 Games of the I<sup>st</sup> Olympiad in Athens*







Award diploma for the Games of the 1<sup>st</sup> Olympiad. Creator: Nikolaos Gyzis. 1896. Athens. Dimensions: 60x48 cm. Edition: 60 copies



The upper part of the diploma features the Parthenon, with the Greek flag flying above it, and in front, a Phoenix rises into the sky, symbolising the revival of the Olympic Games. The lower part of the diploma depicts two elegant young women in ancient Greek attire: on the right is the winged Nike with an olive branch for the victor, and on the left is the contemplative Athena, reminiscent of ancient times, the city's patroness, who presided over the first modern Olympic Games. Testifying to this connection is Athena's eternal companion, the owl, perched on the backrest of a marble bench adorned with a relief depicting men competing in chariot races. One of the participants of the races, depicted on the relief is inspired by the winged Nike, who has turned towards the finish line, holding a victory wreath in her right hand. It can be assumed that the artist intended to refer to one of the mythological versions of the ancient Olympic Games' founding myth – the competition between Pelops and Oenomaus.

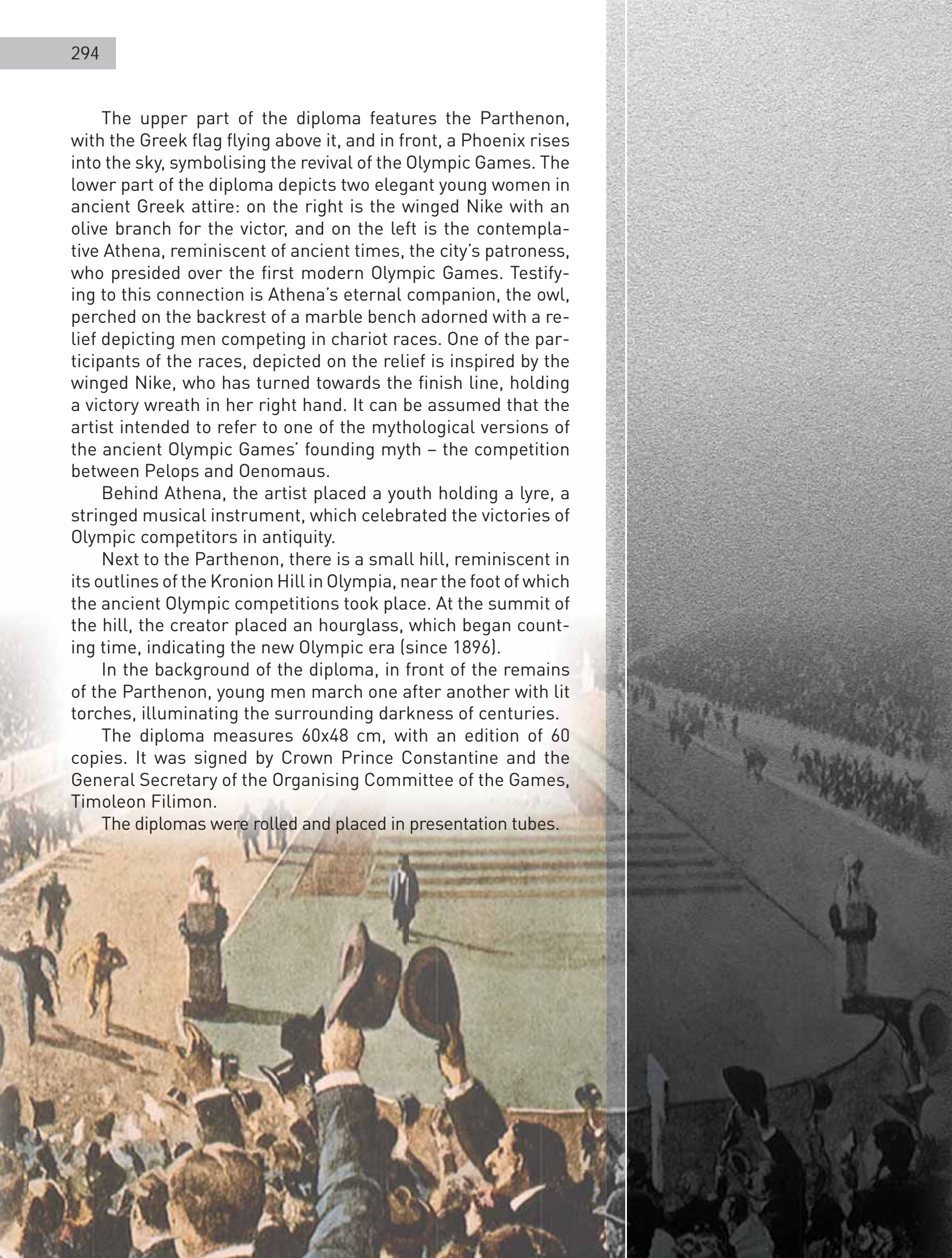
Behind Athena, the artist placed a youth holding a lyre, a stringed musical instrument, which celebrated the victories of Olympic competitors in antiquity.

Next to the Parthenon, there is a small hill, reminiscent in its outlines of the Kronion Hill in Olympia, near the foot of which the ancient Olympic competitions took place. At the summit of the hill, the creator placed an hourglass, which began counting time, indicating the new Olympic era (since 1896).

In the background of the diploma, in front of the remains of the Parthenon, young men march one after another with lit torches, illuminating the surrounding darkness of centuries.

The diploma measures 60x48 cm, with an edition of 60 copies. It was signed by Crown Prince Constantine and the General Secretary of the Organising Committee of the Games, Timoleon Filimon.

The diplomas were rolled and placed in presentation tubes.





*Two-time Olympic champion  
Thomas Burke (USA) with award  
diplomas and branches  
of sacred olive*



*Winners of the Games of the 1<sup>st</sup> Olympiad  
with award diplomas rolled into tubes*



*Reconstruction of  
the tube for storing  
the award diploma for  
the Games of the 1<sup>st</sup>  
Olympiad in 1896*



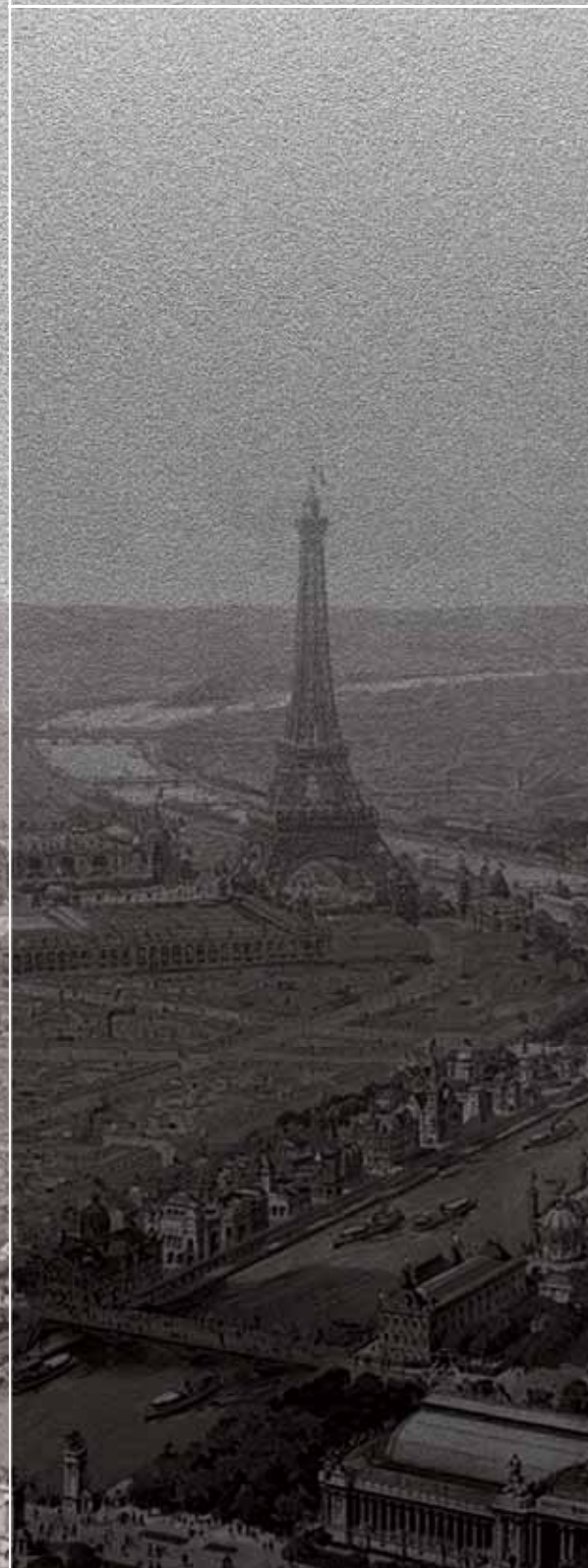
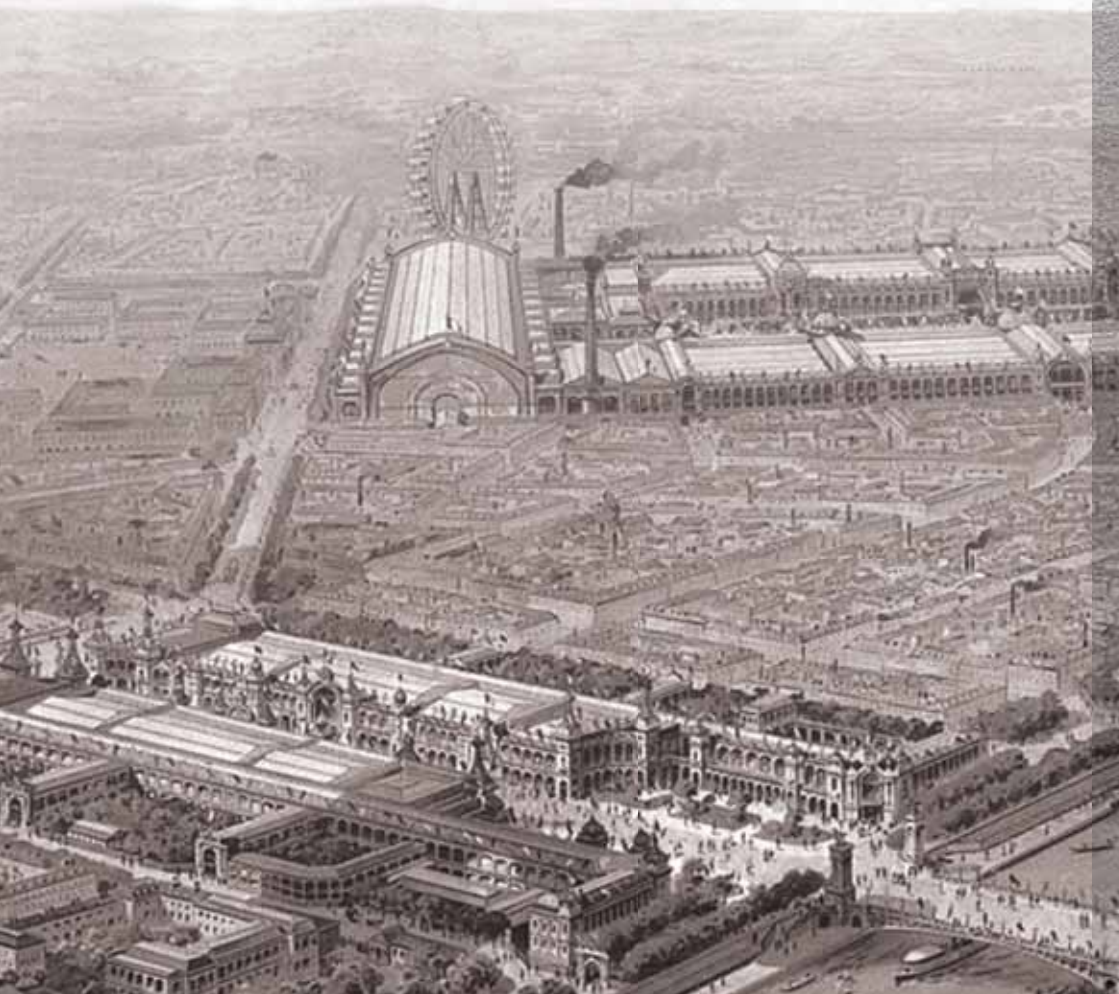


The award diploma of the 1900 Games of the II<sup>nd</sup> Olympiad was created by the company Millet et Antoine in Paris. The central part of the 52x42 cm diploma features a grand figure of the goddess of piety and benevolence Pietas and a young male victor of the competitions. The goddess directs the attention of the young athletes to the image of a woman – the symbol of France, rising above the Earth against the backdrop of a rising sun. The goddess of piety is depicted on the steps of an ancient Greek temple, surrounded by young men with sporting equipment for shooting, rugby, weightlifting, fencing, and a girl holding the flag of France and the winner's laurel wreath. To the right in the lower corner of the diploma, there are French musicians with trumpets and drums, calling for the Olympic competitions and celebrating the winners.

In the foreground, there is a shield with the coat of arms of Paris, which was the host city for the Games of the II<sup>nd</sup> Olympiad. In the upper part of the diploma, there is a commemorative ribbon containing the inscription in French "International Gymnastic Championship Vincennes."

In the centre, there is a text announcing that the diploma was awarded to the winner of the International Gymnastics Championship held as part of the physical exercises and sports competitions of the 1900 World Exposition. The diploma is signed by the President of the World Exposition, Alfred Picard and two other authorities.

# The Games of the II<sup>nd</sup> Olympiad. Paris, 1900





Exposition Universelle de 1900

DIRECTION GÉNÉRALE DE L'EXPOSITION

CONCOURS D'EXERCICES PHYSIQUES & DE SPORT

LAURENCE



Award diploma of the 1900 Games of the II<sup>nd</sup> Olympiad in Paris, made by Millet et Antoine. Dimensions: 52x42 cm



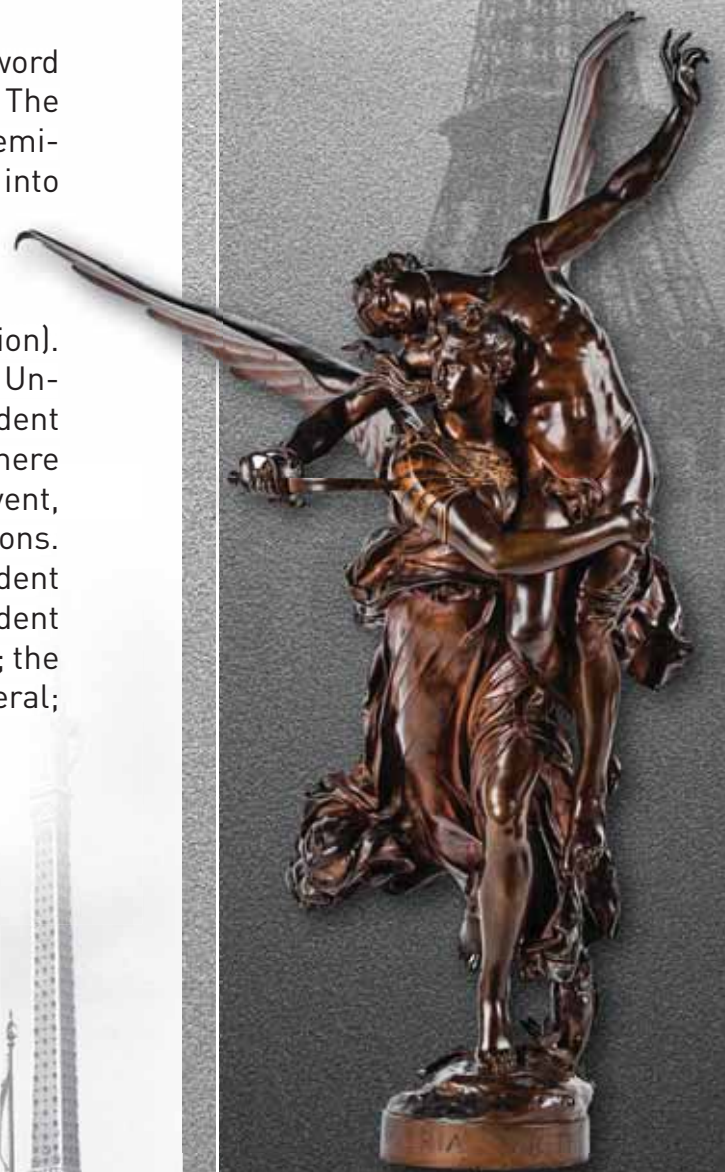
Some International Sports Federations produced special diplomas for awarding Olympic winners. Unfortunately, only a few diplomas from those Games have survived to our time, including the award diploma for shooting. On this diploma, the organisers placed an image of the world-famous sculpture *Gloria Victis* ("Glory to the Vanquished"), created by the French sculptor Marius Jean Antonin Mercié and cast by the great foundryman Ferdinand Barbedienne. The original plaster model, created at the Villa Medici in Rome in 1872, received an honorary medal at the Salon in Paris in 1874.

The allegorical figure of winged Gloria in armour, supporting a fallen young man in battle, symbolises the heroism of soldiers who became victims of the Franco-Prussian War of 1870 and glorifies their patriotism.

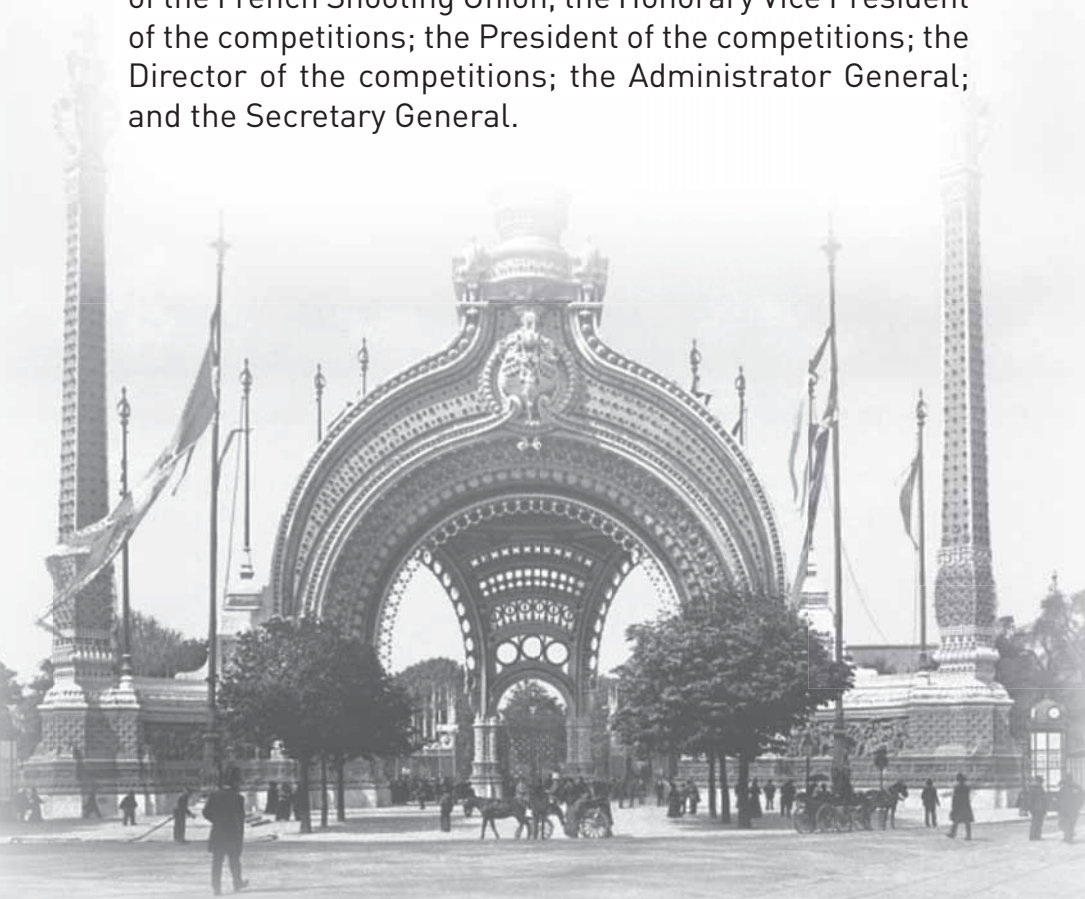
The soldier symbolising defeat holds a broken sword in his right hand and raises his left hand to the sky. The posture of the soldier has a Christian dimension, reminiscent of resurrection, which can transform defeat into future victory.

The inscriptions on the diploma are in French in five lines and include: "For the Homeland. International Shooting Competitions (7<sup>th</sup> National Competition). Organised at Camp de Sator (Paris – Versailles) 1900. Under the Honorary Presidency of M. Émile Loubet, President of the Republic. French Shooting Union." Further, there are the athlete's surname, first name, sport and event, and placing at the 1900 Universal Exposition competitions.

At the bottom, there are five signatures: the President of the French Shooting Union, the Honorary Vice President of the competitions; the President of the competitions; the Director of the competitions; the Administrator General; and the Secretary General.



*Sculpture Gloria Victis*  
("Glory to the Vanquished"). Bronze.  
Creator: Marius Jean Antonin Mercié.  
Made by Ferdinand Barbedienne.  
1874. Paris, France





POUR LA PATRIE!

# CONCOURS INTERNATIONAL DE TIR

(7<sup>e</sup> CONCOURS NATIONAL)

ORGANISÉ AU CAMP DE SATORY (PARIS-VERSAILLES) EN 1900

Sous la Présidence d'honneur de M. ÉMILE LOUBET, Président de la République

PAR

L'UNION

DES

SOCIÉTÉS DE TIR DE FRANCE



London-Paris, in big. 1898 et 1900. — No. 108

M.

*Talot.*

à

*Chatou*

a obtenu le 1<sup>er</sup> Prix à la Cible populaire sur silhouette, du Concours de l'Exposition Universelle de 1900.

POUR LE COMITÉ DU CONCOURS.

Le Président de l'Union  
des Sociétés de Tir de France,  
Vice-Président d'honneur du Concours,

*Amiel*

Le Président du Concours,

*F. Commission*

Le Directeur du Concours,

*Bon*

L'Administrateur général,

*E. Morillot*

Le Secrétaire général,

*Cauchemez*

Award diploma of the winner of the shooting competition at the Games of the II<sup>nd</sup> Olympiad. 1900, Paris





Additionally, the programme of the 1900 Olympic Games in Paris included ballooning, which was one of the most spectacular sports. Competitions for distance and altitude flights were held.

Special diplomas were made in the fashionable Art Nouveau style to award the winners. The diploma, adorned with stylised ornamentation, features a fragment of balloon competitions (in the lower left corner) and an image of a goddess in ancient Greek attire sitting above the clouds (in the lower right corner). In her left hand, she holds an olive branch for the award, and her right hand leans on a shield with three letters – the first letters of the words of the national motto of the French Republic – LEF (Liberté Égalité Fraternité, which translates to Liberty Equality Fraternity). In the clouds in the lower right corner, there is the autograph of the creator of the diploma. The upper part of the award diploma is adorned with a medallion featuring a cameo profile of two heroes crowned with laurel wreaths as victors. The creator of the diploma directs us to the pioneers – Pilâtre de Rozier and Marquis François d'Arlandes, who, on 21 November 1783, in Paris, became the first in history to ascend into the sky in a hot air balloon called "AD ASTRA" ("To the Stars"). The balloon was constructed by the Montgolfier brothers, Joseph-Michel and Jacques-Étienne (also French).







*The 1900 Games of the II<sup>nd</sup> Olympiad were held in conjunction with the Universal Exposition taking place in the French capital. Some competitions were organised by the International Olympic Committee, while others were separate Exposition events and classified as "unofficial." Balloon races were part of this programme. The diploma for the winner in this category, like other Exposition diplomas, are the peace of Art*





Members of the International Olympic Committee made a great contribution to the successful organisation of the Games of the II<sup>nd</sup> Olympiad and were distinguished with commemorative diplomas of the Universal Exposition.

The central focus of the commemorative diploma of the World Exposition is a figure of a labourer, as evidenced by the tools in their hands, accompanied by a winged angel holding a flaming torch – a symbol of knowledge, education, progress, and surrounded by angels with a ribbon bearing the word “Paix” (“Peace”).

The left part of the diploma is adorned with a mighty oak tree – a symbol of the power of France – with a shield bearing the motto of the French Republic as well as ribbons with the inscriptions “Liberté, Égalité, Fraternité.” Below, there is an image of a labourer and a mother nursing a baby. At the bottom, there is a plaque with the inscription “Hard Work.”

In the right part of the diploma, against the backdrop of young trees, flowers, and slender plants, there is a stylised plaque with the inscription “Arts.” Below it, a young man in ancient Greek attire, crowned with a laurel wreath, recites artistic works, and a girl, engrossed in reading, has a stack of books and scrolls at her feet. Below, there is a plaque with the inscription “Fensée Idéale” (“Ideal Defence”).

In the middle of the lower part of the diploma, the figure “1900” stands for the year of the Exposition. On the left, there are workman’s tools (sickle, hammer) and fruit – wheat ears, apples, and laurel branches. On the right, there is scientific equipment – a compass and a caduceus, or kerykeion, which is a symbol of medicine, scrolls and more.

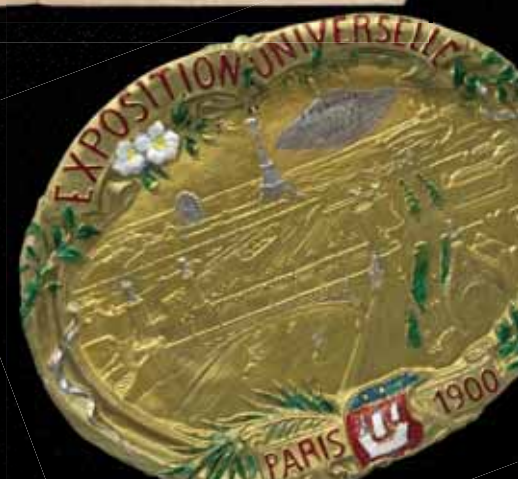
The base for the award inscription is a marble plate adorned with columns and a garland of apples, rings, and Ionic capitals in an ancient style.







Commemorative diploma of the 1900 Universal Exposition in Paris awarded to members of the International Olympic Committee.  
 Dimensions: 75x58.5 cm. Issued by the Ministry of Commerce, Industry, Posts, and Telegraphs





The winners of the competitions at the 1904 Games of the III<sup>rd</sup> Olympiad in St. Louis, held as part of the Universal Exposition, were also honoured with diplomas prepared for winners in various sectors of the exposition.

In the centre of the diploma, measuring 53x43 cm, there is an image of a young woman whose body is covered with the flag of the United States, draped in the form of a Greek chiton. This woman represents the United States of America. Her right hand rests on a globe, symbolising the global scale of the Exposition. She wears a Jacobin hat, a symbol of freedom, and an oak wreath, symbolising strength and longevity.

To the right of the central heroine stands a female figure wearing a crown and a light French dress with a royal cape, representing Louisiana, or "New France" – the territory that occupied the southern half of the French holdings in North America in the 17<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> centuries.

In her left hand, the central heroine holds a lit torch, passed to her by a naked youth, who embodies Hermes – the ancient Greek god of commerce and good luck, the patron of arts and crafts (as indicated by the wings on his feet).

The narrative composition is framed by a double olive garland. Interweaving, these garlands form 50 wreaths, inside of which are the names of U.S. states. The fifty-first wreath rises above the head of the Key figure of the award diploma.

To the left on the diploma's border stands the date "1803," which refers to the year when the United States purchased the French territories in Louisiana (which constituted 23 % of the territory of that day USA). To the right is the date "1904" – the year of the World's Fair, dedicated to the centennial anniversary of the acquisition of Louisiana (the celebration was postponed to April 1904).

The award diploma bears the inscription in four lines: "United States of America. Universal Exposition Saint Louis MDCCCIV. Commemorating the acquisition of the Louisiana territory. The International Jury of awards has conferred a gold (silver, bronze) medal upon..." At the bottom, there are the signatures of the officials of the Exposition's Organising Committee.

# The Games of the III<sup>rd</sup> Olympiad. St. Louis, 1904



*Self-portrait of the American artist Will Hicok Low – creator of the diploma for the 1904 Universal Exposition in St. Louis*





Award diploma for Olympic competitions held as part of the Universal Exposition in St. Louis, 1904. Dimensions: 53x43 cm





The creator of the award and commemorative diplomas for 1908 Games of the IV<sup>th</sup> Olympiad was the English illustrator Bernard John Partridge.

The artist designed two types of diplomas. Diplomas of the first type were intended only for awarding the medallists of the Olympic competitions. Olympic champions received diplomas larger in size than the diplomas of silver and bronze medalists (51.8x39.6 cm compared to 37x27 cm).

Each holder of a gold medal also received a smaller copy of the Olympic diploma to present to their Club or Association as a memento of their success.

In the centre of the award diploma, the artist placed the winged Nike with a victor's wreath and an olive branch in her hands. On either side of Nike stand Athena (on the left) and Britannia (on the right), surrounded by young athletes, some of them with traditional victor's wreaths.

The far-left figure holds a horn of plenty, reminding us that the ancient Olympic Games were dedicated to Zeus, who was nursed by a goat named Amalthea, whose horn became known as the Cornucopia ("Horn of plenty").

The characters depicted on the diploma are arranged in a Greek rotunda with a colonnade, lavishly decorated with reliefs depicting scenes from ancient Greek mythology and two medallions. On the marble medallion adorning the step in the lower left corner of the diploma, Nike is depicted, and on the right, George the Victorious slaying a dragon (he is the patron saint of London). Both medallions are surrounded by a laurel wreath with an ornate ribbon.

The characters and design of the diploma indicate the inseparable connection between the ancient Greece and the modern 1908 Olympics in London.

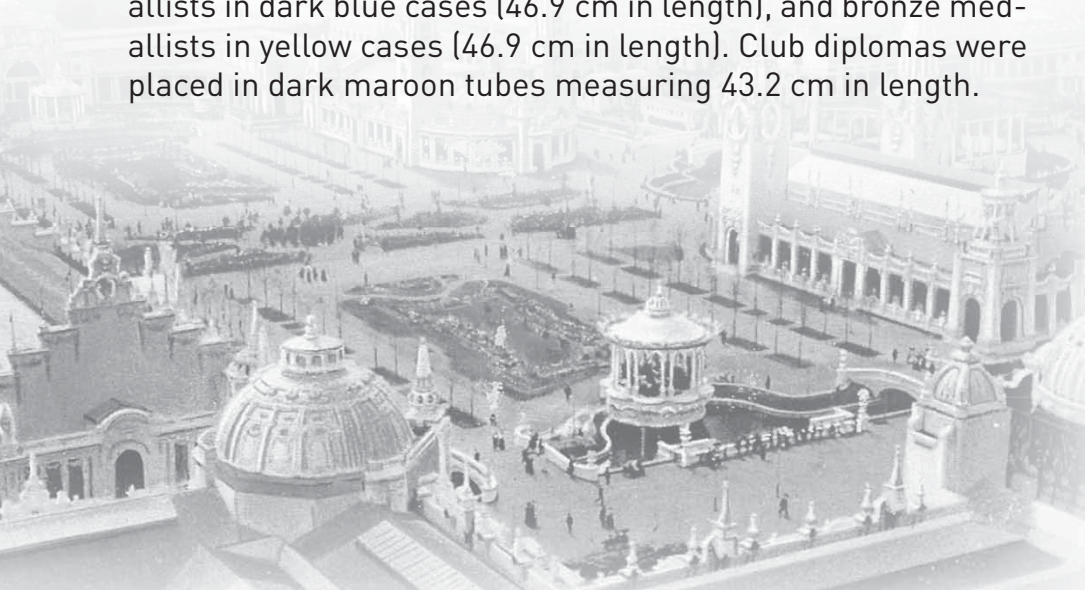
The inscription on the foreground of the diploma states who and in which sport the diploma was awarded at the 1908 Games. The diploma is signed by the President of the British Olympic Council, William Grenfell, the First Lord Desborough.

The diplomas were rolled up and placed in cases. Winners received diplomas in red cases (52.1 cm in length), silver medalists in dark blue cases (46.9 cm in length), and bronze medalists in yellow cases (46.9 cm in length). Club diplomas were placed in dark maroon tubes measuring 43.2 cm in length.

# The Games of the IV<sup>th</sup> Olympiad. London, 1908



*English illustrator Bernard John Partridge – creator of the Olympic diplomas for the 1908 Games of the IV<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in London*





Award diploma for winners and medallists of the 1908 Games  
of the IV<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in London. Creator: Bernard John Partridge.  
Dimensions: 37x27 cm





The second type of diploma, known as the “Diploma of Merit,” had a slightly different appearance. On it, Bernard John Partridge depicted Nike, seated on a throne, with a victor’s wreath in her right hand and a shield in her left. At the foot of the throne, there is a resting athlete (on the left), and the beautiful lady History, who records all events (on the right).

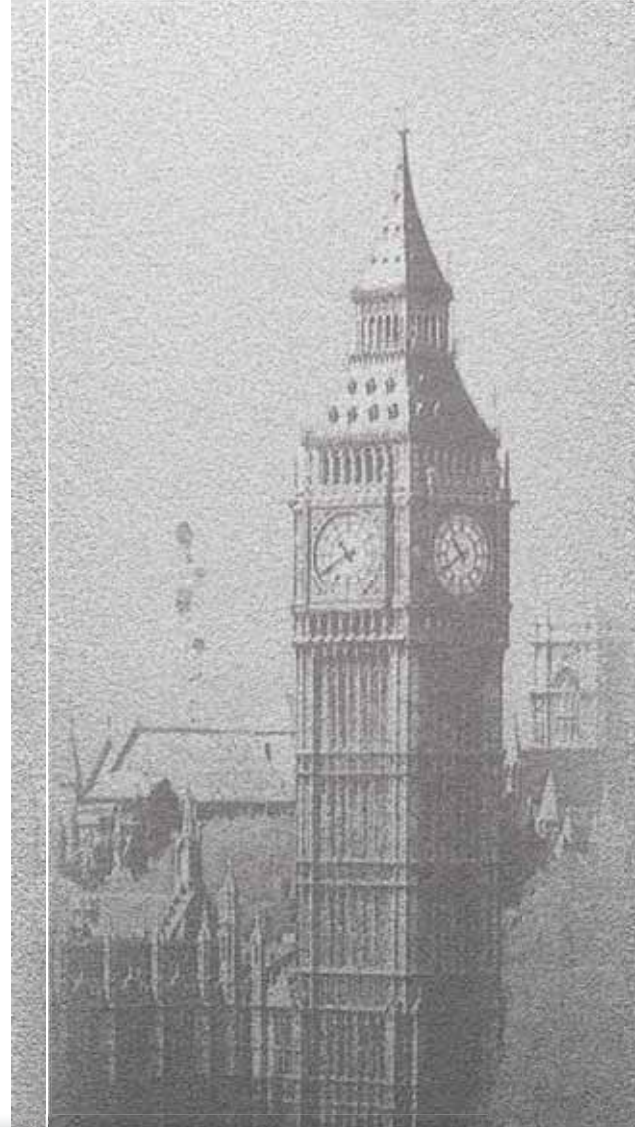
The composition is richly adorned with garlands of flowers and fruits, which elegantly complement Greek columns, arches, friezes, and mosaic floors with ornamentation.

The inscription on the diploma in five lines reads: “Olympic Games · London · 1908. Diploma of Merit. Awarded to ... For ... by the British Olympic Council.”

Below, there is the signature of William Grenfell, the President of the British Olympic Council, the First Lord Desborough.

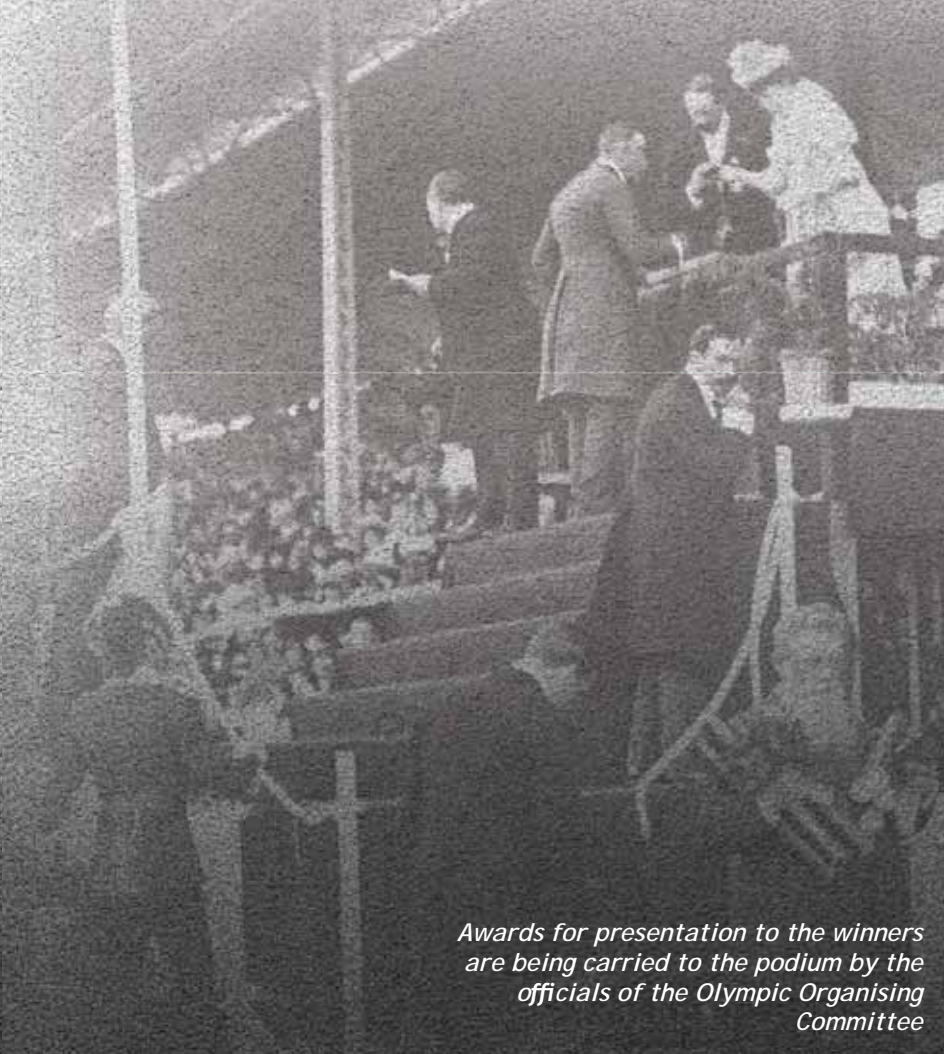
Commemorative diplomas (of which 500 copies were ordered) were placed in blue tubes measuring 43.2 cm in length.

Honorary diplomas were awarded to various associations responsible for organising events of the Games, to athletes who achieved a high level of skill but did not become champions or medallists, and to individuals for their contributions to the British Olympic Council’s organisation of the Games.



*Diploma of Merit for contributors of the 1908 Games of the IV<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in London. Creator: Bernard John Partridge. Dimensions: 42.5x28.75 cm*





*Awards for presentation to the winners  
are being carried to the podium by the  
officials of the Olympic Organising  
Committee*



*Awarding of the winners and medallists of the 1908 Games of the IV<sup>th</sup> Olympiad. In the photo: diplomas  
in tubes awaiting their recipients*



The Olympic award diploma for the 1912 Games of the V<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Stockholm was designed by the Swedish artist and illustrator, Professor Olle Hjortzberg from the Royal Academy of Arts. Diplomas were printed in an edition of 1,000 copies at the Centraltryckeriet printing house in Stockholm. The Olympic champion's diploma had dimensions of 47.5x65 cm, while the silver and bronze medallists' diplomas measured 29x46 cm.

The diploma features a portrayal of one of the most revered goddesses of ancient Greek mythology, Athena. This is evident through various attributes: the goddess of wisdom and war typically wears a helmet (here, the helmet is stylised into a diadem); Athena's chiton is adorned with an aegis featuring the head of the Gorgon Medusa; and snakes, symbols of rebirth and eternity, are the constant companions of Athena. In her right hand, the goddess holds a staff, while in her raised left hand, Nike, the spirit of victory, hovers over the globe.

The representation of Athena on the 1912 Olympic diploma is a stylised reflection of the colossal sculpture created by the renowned ancient Greek artist of the High Classical period, Pheidias – the Athena Parthenos. This statue adorned the temple atop the Acropolis in Athens and was made of gold and ivory.

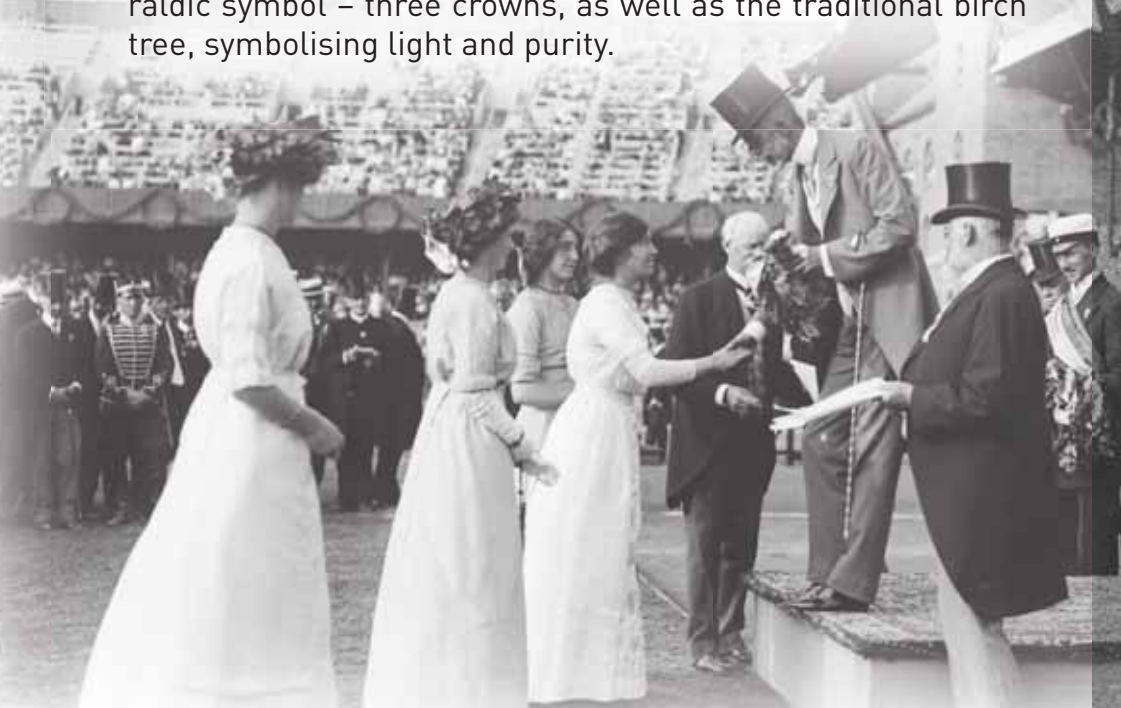
It's worth noting that in Pheidias' masterpiece, the ceremonial helmet on the head of the goddess is meticulously detailed: a triple crest of the helmet is adorned with Sphinx figures between winged horses – Pegasus (children of the Gorgon Medusa), and griffins are placed on the cheekpieces. The creator of the diploma, while preserving all the elements of Pheidias' masterpiece, skilfully stylised the creation of the great ancient Greek sculptor into a ceremonial diadem in the Art Nouveau style.

The figure of the goddess is set against the backdrop of the Olympic Stadium in Stockholm, specially constructed for the 1912 Games. To the left of the figure is Sweden's national heraldic symbol – three crowns, as well as the traditional birch tree, symbolising light and purity.

# The Games of the V<sup>th</sup> Olympiad. Stockholm, 1912



*Swedish artist, Professor Olle Hjortzberg – creator of the Olympic award diploma for the 1912 Games of the V<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Stockholm*







Olympic Award diploma for the 1912 Games of the V<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Stockholm. Creator: Olle Hjortzberg. Printing: Centraltryckeriet printing house, Stockholm. Dimensions: 47.5x65 cm. Edition: 1,000 copies



A garland of laurel leaves and white lilies adorns the goddess's figure. The colours used for Athena's robe, aegis, sandals, diadem, Nike on the globe, and the heraldic symbol are yellow and blue, corresponding to the colours of the Swedish national flag.

The diploma is executed in the Art Nouveau artistic style, which gained significant popularity from the late 19<sup>th</sup> to the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

The inscription on the diploma consists of five lines: "V<sup>th</sup> Olympiad. Olympic Games Stockholm 1912"

followed by information about the athlete's name, placement, sport and event.

In accordance with the general regulations of the Olympic Games, every prize-medal had to be accompanied by a diploma.

Additionally, every competitor, other than a winner, whose performance was of pre-eminent merit, was presented with a special Diploma of Merit. Such diplomas were also awarded to participants of the marathon race and the cycling race around Lake Mälaren (Malar) who completed the distance within the winner's time plus 25 %.

The Diploma of Merit was the same as the Award Diploma for the prize-winners. It's size was fixed at 47,5x65 cm. About 1,000 prize-diplomas and 450 Diploms of Merit were awarded.

In addition to the award diplomas issued by the Games' Organizing Committee, the winners of the Olympic competitions were granted special diplomas from the International Olympic Committee. This diploma was decorated with laurel garlands, ribbons and elegant cameo and included an inscription in French: "V<sup>th</sup> Olympiad Stockholm 1912. Sport and event, name of the winner. The document was signed by IOC President Baron Pierre de Coubertin.

After the closing of the Games, the Swedish Olympic Committee decided to issue additional Commemoration Diplomas:

- A Commemorative Diploma was awarded to all major associations represented at the various Games, members of the International Olympic Committee, and leading persons of National Olympic Committees.

- A diploma for Meritorious work was presented to members of the Swedish Olympic Committee, Presidents and Secretaries of Special Committees.

- A Contractors' Diploma was given to firms and organisations that meritoriously carried out the contracts with the Swedish Olympic Committee and the Stadium.

In total, approximately 2,000 diplomas were awarded.



*Special award diploma from the International Olympic Committee for the winners of Olympic competitions. Stockholm, 1912.*











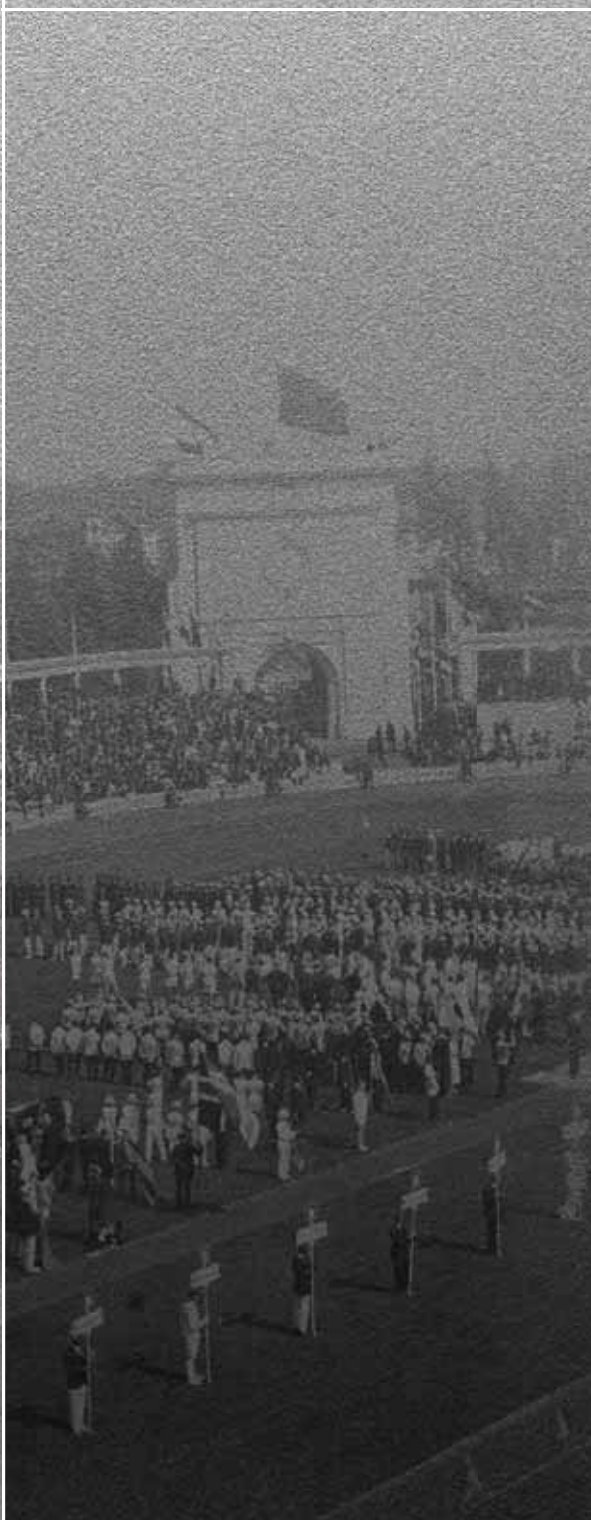
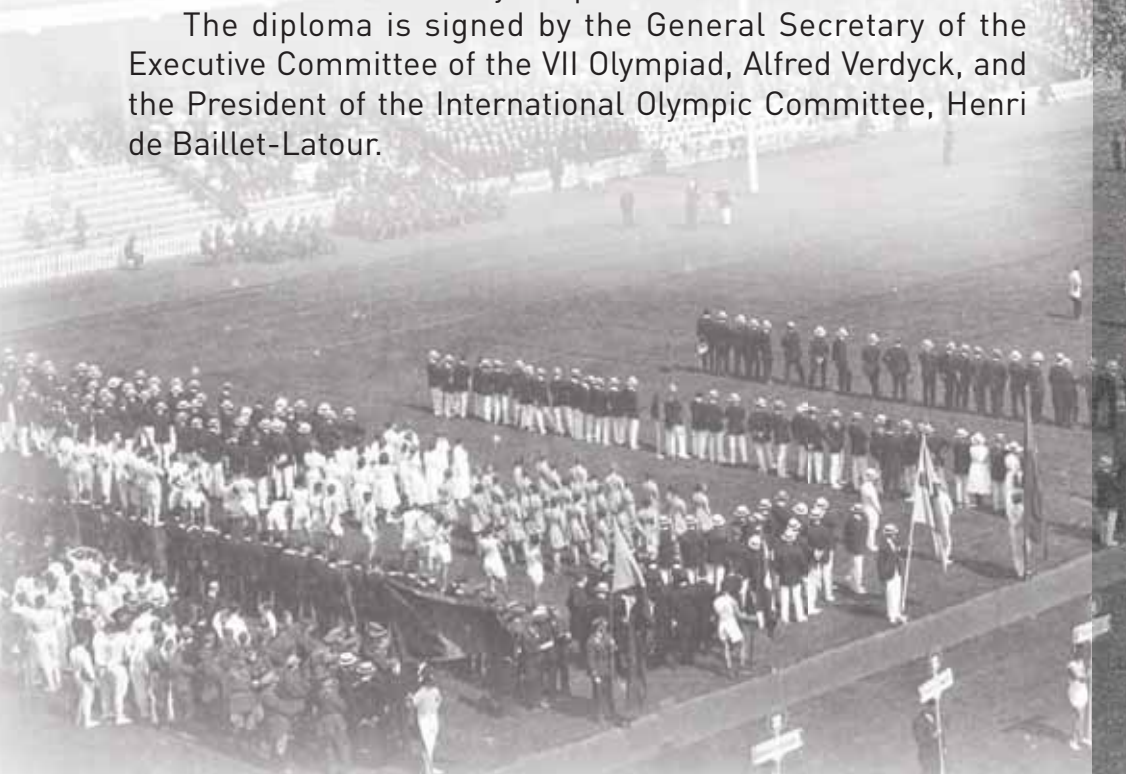
# The Games of the VII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad. Antwerp, 1920

The creator of the Olympic diploma for the 1920 Games of the VII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Antwerp was the Belgian artist Jean Malvaux. The diploma, measuring 72x55 cm, was printed by J. E. Goossens, S. A. in Brussels with an edition of 1,350 copies.

The central figure of the diploma is the goddess Athena, who is crowning an athlete, the victor of the Olympic competitions, with a triumphal wreath. Behind her is an ancient Greek temple, athletes with victors' wreaths and palm fronds, as well as garlands of flowers. To the right of the goddess, there is a racetrack with athletes awaiting their awards. In the distance, you can see the Cathedral of Our Lady in Antwerp and the city panorama.

In the lower right corner, the artist placed a memorial plaque adorned with mascarons of lion heads, garlands of olive branches, and an acroterion in the Greek classical style. The plaque stands on legs shaped like eagle's paws, which is one of the main attributes of Zeus. The inscription on the memorial plaque reads, "VII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad. Antwerp 1920." Below that, there is information about the athlete's placement, event, and the name and country are placed.

The diploma is signed by the General Secretary of the Executive Committee of the VII Olympiad, Alfred Verdyck, and the President of the International Olympic Committee, Henri de Baillet-Latour.







*Award diploma of the 1920 Games of the VII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Antwerp. Creator: Jean Malvaux.  
Printing: J. E. Goossens, S. A., Brussels. Dimensions: 72x55 cm. Edition: 1,350 copies.*



# I<sup>st</sup> Olympic Winter Games. Chamonix, 1924

The task of creating a diploma to honour the winners and medallists of the “Winter Sports Week,” which took place in the commune of Chamonix, one of the oldest ski resort in France in 1924 and was later recognised by the International Olympic Committee as the I<sup>st</sup> Olympic Winter Games, was entrusted to the illustrator Paul Plumereau. According to his design, a diploma measuring 74x54 cm was created and printed at the Imprimerie Debar printing house (Reims-Paris).

The award diploma features a skier gazing at the beautiful nature of the French Alps near the foot of Mont Blanc. In the valley, the artist depicted an ice rink with people enjoying themselves, capturing the atmosphere of entertainment.

The diploma is framed with a garland made of branches of coniferous trees and pinecones, which are the fruits of coniferous plants, similar to the olive branch with fruits on the diplomas of the Olympic Games, symbolising years of hard work to achieve fruitful results.

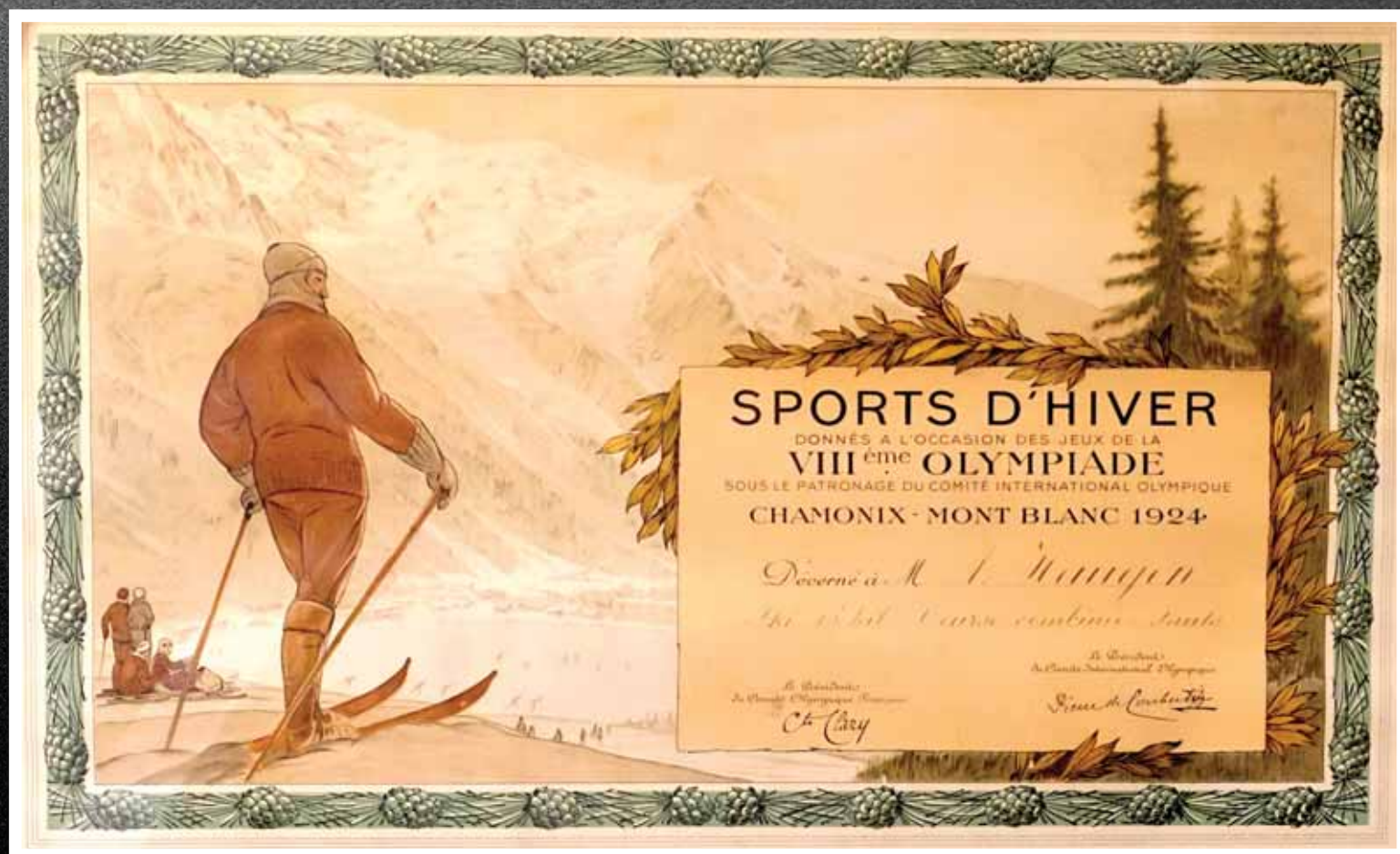
The text is placed within a rectangle of a warmer beige colour, surrounded by olive branches. The inscriptions are in French in three lines: “Winter Sports. Presented on the occasion of the VIII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad, held under the patronage of the International Olympic Committee. Chamonix-Mont Blanc 1924.” Below that are the name and surname of the athlete, placement and event.

The diploma is signed by the President of the International Olympic Committee, Pierre de Coubertin, and the President of the French Olympic Committee, Count Justinien de Clary.

*Diploma for participants of  
the I<sup>st</sup> Olympic Winter Games  
of 1924 in Chamonix – Swedish  
curling team (demonstration sport)*







Award diploma of the 1<sup>st</sup> Olympic Winter Games of 1924 in Chamonix. Artist: Paul Plumereau.  
Printing: "Imprimerie Debar," Reims-Paris. Dimensions: 74x54 cm



The task of creating the award diploma for the 1924 Games of the VIII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Paris was entrusted to the French artist, caricaturist, and engraver, Bernard Étienne Hubert Naudin, whose candidacy was proposed by the Department of Fine Arts.

As both an artist and an engraver, Naudin expressed concerns about the loss of the image's quality during cheap printing. After careful selection, the Devambez publishing house in Paris, led by the prominent designer and engraver, Professor André Devambez of the National School of Fine Arts of France, was chosen to produce the diploma. The diploma is considered an unquestionable masterpiece.

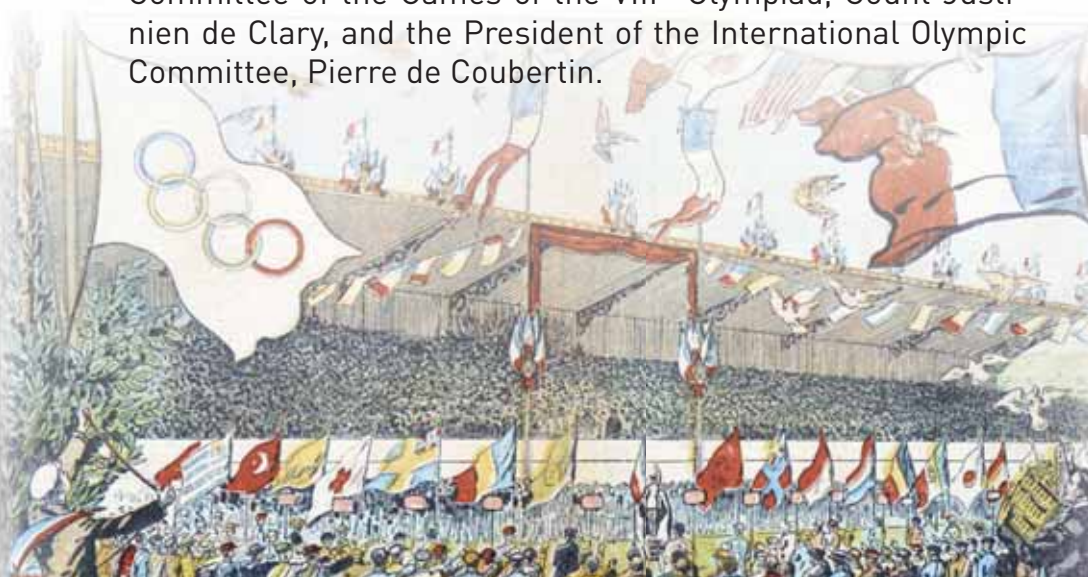
The Organising Committee of the Games was fortunate to achieve the most accurate reproduction of the Olympic diploma at the most advantageous price, which allowed to print the required number of copies, measuring 49.5x63.2 cm.

The central figure of the diploma is the graceful figure of Nike, the winged goddess who, having just descended from the heavens, holds sacred olive and palm branches high in her hands to award the victor.

To the left of the main heroine, between columns of a Greek temple adorned with olive wreaths, allegorical figures include an athlete with a spear, a woman, and a young participant in poetic literary competitions. To the right, there is an athlete with a victor's wreath and a girl who participated in musical competitions. It's worth noting that during the Games of the VIII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad, in addition to sporting events, there was an arts competition where artists competed in architecture, literature, sculpture, painting, and music – the so-called "Five Muses."

At the top of the diploma, it reads "VIII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad. Paris. MCMXXIV (1924)." At the bottom, it states "Diploma," followed by the name of the awardee and the type of competition.

The signing of the diplomas was entrusted to the calligraphy service established by the French Olympic Committee. Each diploma contained the signatures of the President of the French Olympic Committee, the President of the Organising Committee of the Games of the VIII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad, Count Justinien de Clary, and the President of the International Olympic Committee, Pierre de Coubertin.

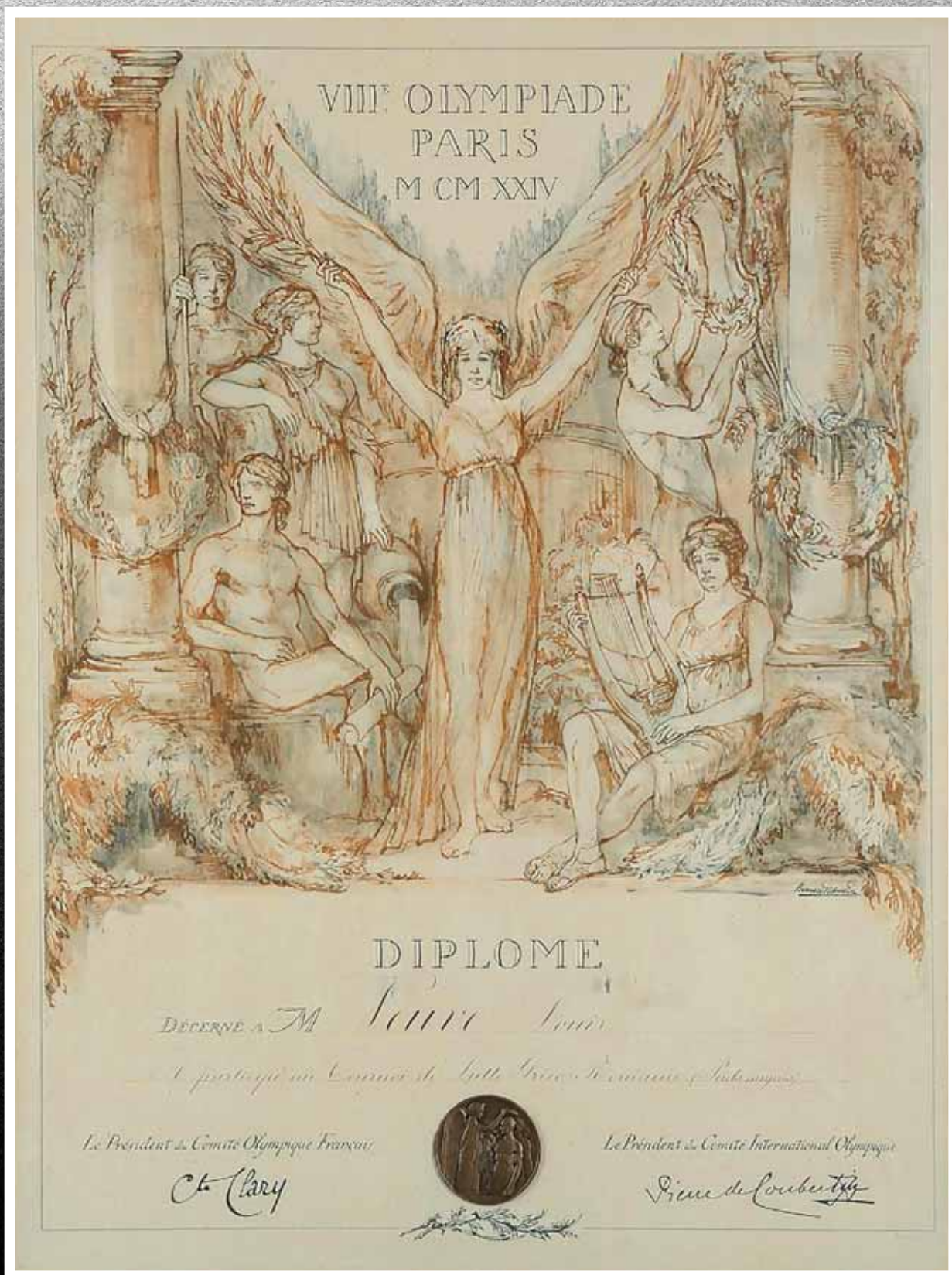


# The Games of the VIII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad. Paris, 1924



*French artist, caricaturist, and engraver Bernard Étienne Hubert Naudin – creator of the award diploma for the 1924 Games of the VIII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Paris*





Award diploma of the 1924 Games of the VIII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Paris. Creator: Bernard Étienne Hubert Naudin  
Printing: Devambez publishing house, Paris. Dimensions: 49.5x63.2 cm.



The award diploma for the II<sup>nd</sup> Olympic Winter Games of 1928 in St. Moritz was produced by Simplon S.A in Lausanne, Switzerland.

The designer placed a composition of olive branches and the inscription "St. Moritz 1928" at the centre of a sky-blue and beige sheet measuring 39x34 cm. This composition, along with the Olympic symbol and the border of the diploma, was printed in gold, the text in a dark chocolate colour, and the signatures in black ink.

In the upper right corner, a double-sided bakelite copy of the commemorative medal is attached.

The text on the diploma is in French in four lines and reads, "II<sup>nd</sup> Olympic Winter Games. Organised by the Swiss Olympic Committee. Diploma. Awarded to..." followed by the name and surname of the athlete, sport and event.

At the bottom, there are the signatures of the President of the International Olympic Committee, Henri de Baillet-Latour, and the President of the Swiss Olympic Committee, William Hirschy.

## II<sup>nd</sup> Olympic Winter Games. St. Moritz, 1928







II<sup>ES</sup> JEVX OLYMPIQUES D'HIVER  
ORGANISÉS PAR  
LE COMITÉ OLYMPIQUE SVISSE

# DIPLOME

*Décerné à*

*Le Président du Comité  
Olympique Suisse  
W. Hirschy.*

*Le Président du Comité  
International Olympique*



Simplon S.A. - Lullmann

Award diploma of the II<sup>nd</sup> Olympic Winter Games of 1928 in St. Moritz.  
Printing: Simplon S.A. company, Geneva. Dimensions: 39x34 cm



The award diploma for the 1928 Games of the IX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Amsterdam was created by the Dutch artist and designer Christian Johannes van der Hoef.

The diploma was printed in gold and black colours at the Senefelder printing house in Amsterdam, with a total of 1,842 copies produced. It measures 54x74 cm and was designed in the highly fashionable Art Deco style of that era, featuring a beautiful ornamental border.

On the diploma, there is a stylised winged goddess of victory, Nike, holding a flaming torch, as it was during these Games that the Olympic flame was first lit at the opening ceremony. The winged Nike appears to be flying over five Olympic rings.

Below this image is the Dutch text in three lines: "IX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad. Amsterdam. 1928," followed by the athlete's placement, surname, country, sport and event.

The diploma is signed by the President of the International Olympic Committee, Henri de Baillet-Latour, and the President of the National Olympic Committee of the Netherlands, A. Schimmelpenninck.

The same type of diploma was awarded to the Officials of the Games, who made a significant contribution to it's successful conducting.

The Organising Committee of the Games on the proposal of an International Federation awarded a Diploma of Merit to a competitor whose performance has been brilliant but who has not won a prize.

The diploma was used both for the prize diploma and the Diploma of Merit

# The Games of the IX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad. Amsterdam, 1928



*Dutch artist and designer Christian Johannes van der Hoef created the award diploma for the 1928 Games of the IX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Amsterdam*







Award diploma of the 1928 Games of the IX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Amsterdam. Creator: Christian Johannes van der Hoef. Printing: Senefelder printing house, Amsterdam. Dimensions: 54x74 cm. Total copies: 1,842



## III<sup>rd</sup> Olympic Winter Games. Lake Placid, 1932

The award diploma of the III<sup>rd</sup> Olympic Winter Games, held in 1932 in Lake Placid (USA), was produced in the size of 35.5x25.5 cm.

The background is the image of the commemorative plaque of the participant of the Games – the winged goddess of victory Nike with a trumpet of glory and a torch against the background of the mountain scenery of Lake Placid. The composition is crowned by the Olympic symbol – five intertwined rings.

The diploma also shows an award-winning Olympic medal: on the left is its front side with the winged goddess Nike flying over the Lake Placid sports venues, on the right – the reverse side, on which the Olympic symbol and olive branches, as well as the inscription in English “III Olympic Winter Games. Lake Placid 1932.”

Below it is written “Diploma. Awarded to...,” followed by the first and last name, country, the athlete’s placement, sport and event.

The diploma was signed by the President of the International Olympic Committee, Henri de Baillet-Latour, and the President of the III Olympic Winter Games Committee, Godfrey Dewey.

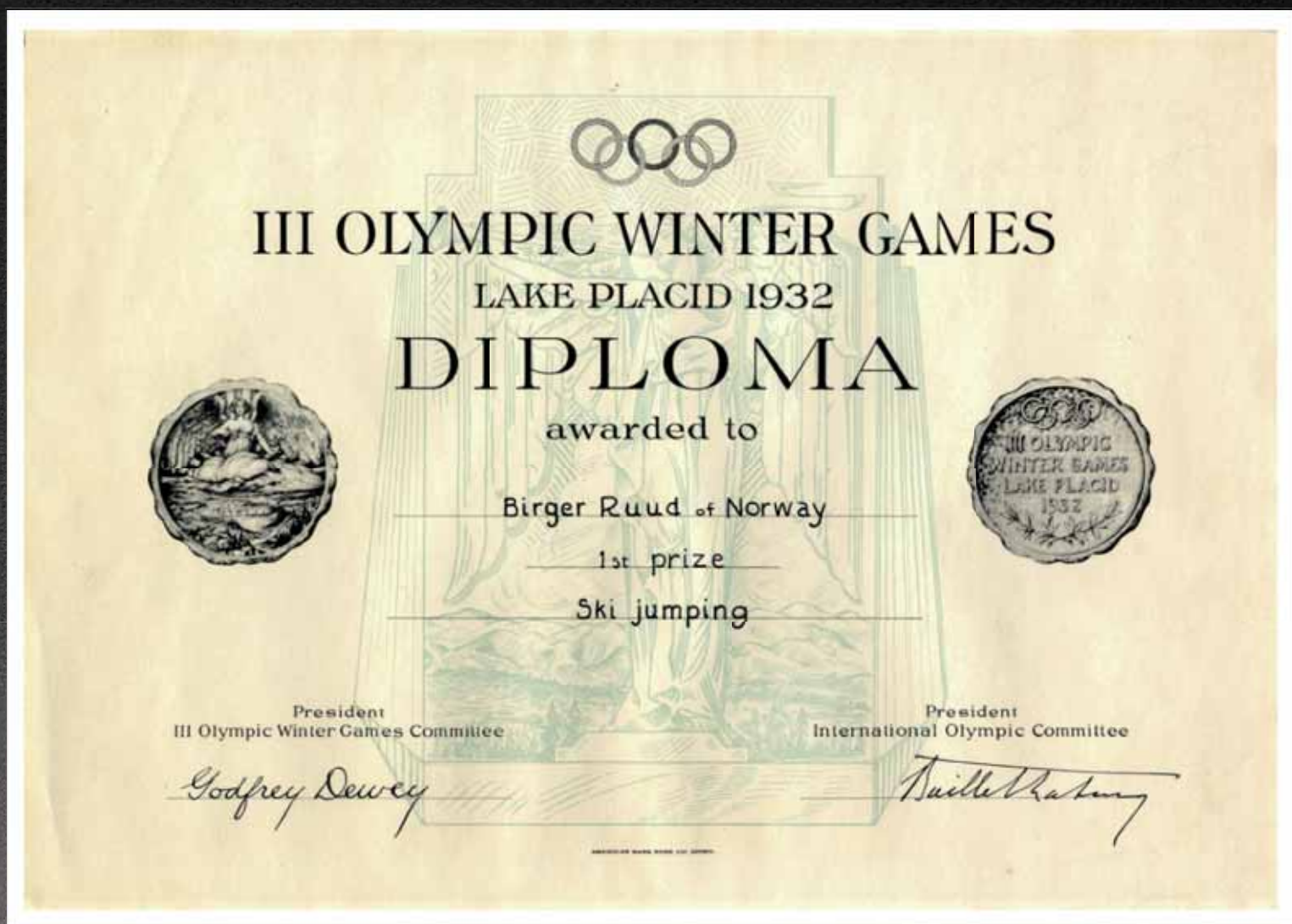


*For the first time in Olympic history, at the III<sup>rd</sup> Olympic Winter Games in 1932 in Lake Placid, Los Angeles, medal winners and athletes mounted the Olympic podium to be awarded. Previously, VIP personalities stood on the podium during award ceremonies*





Award diploma of the III<sup>rd</sup> Olympic Winter Games of 1932  
in Lake Placid. Dimensions: 35.5x25.5 cm





Many artists presented sketches of the Olympic diploma for the 1932 Games of the X<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Los Angeles. Projects had been evaluated for more than a year, but none of them was considered satisfactory. In the end, representatives of the Organising Committee turned to Harry Muir Kurzworth, art curator of the Los Angeles Museum, to enlist his help in creating a suitable design. He was immediately interested and took up the matter himself.

The diploma had a size of 60x48 cm. The design, colour scheme and many details of this Olympic diploma were based on the classical art of red and black-figure Greek vase painting.

The frame is represented by a sacred olive branch, which is the highest award for a participant in the Olympic Games.

On the left is Columbia, which symbolises the hosting state of the USA. With the flaming Olympic torch in her hand, she greets the peoples of the world. The woman wears a Doric chiton and a Phrygian winged liberty hat on her head. Columbia is depicted against a background of stars, symbolising aspiration, and the rising sun, which is the embodiment of progress. At her feet, there are mountains, palm and orange groves, and Los Angeles City Hall as a symbol of the state and city hosting the Games.

On the right stands Athena – the patroness of the first host-city of the modern Olympics, the goddess of wisdom, warfare and handcraft. She is clad in a classic chiton and himation. The scaly skin on the shoulders is a symbol of power over one's enemies. Athena's forehead and hand are adorned by wreaths of victors made of sacred olive, and she also holds a statue of Nike on the globe. The goddess has lowered her shield and spear, and placed her war helmet at her feet, demonstrating peaceful intentions. The Temple of Athena – the Parthenon – in the Greek capital Athens can be seen on the horizon.



# The Games of the X<sup>th</sup> Olympiad. Los Angeles, 1932



*Harry Muir Kurzworth, the artistic curator of the Los Angeles Museum, created the Olympic award diploma for the 1932 Games of the X<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Los Angeles*



Award diploma of the 1932 Games of the X<sup>th</sup> Olympiad  
in Los Angeles. Dimensions: 60x48 cm





The frieze in the upper part of the diploma depicts various competitions of the ancient Games, depicted on vases of the 5<sup>th</sup> century BC. The lower frieze represents other types of ancient athletic competitions.

The lower edge of the diploma is trimmed by a typical Greek ornament decorated (from the left) with the coat of arms of the United States of America; the "Bear flag" of California, which is one of the official symbols of the state; Olympic rings in the centre; a bunch of grapes, which is one of the symbols of the city of Los Angeles; and the coat of arms of the city of Los Angeles.

The terracotta and black colour scheme were borrowed from 5<sup>th</sup> century BC vases exhibited in the Museum of Los Angeles.

The central part of the diploma contains inscriptions in English "Diploma. X<sup>th</sup> Olympiad. Los Angeles 1932." Next comes the information about the name and surname of the athlete, sport and event. Concluding the central part of the diploma is a view of the main stadium of the Games, filled with spectators, over which the flags of the participating countries are flying, and above the central entrance there is a cauldron with a lit Olympic flame.

Below are the signatures of the President of the Organising Committee of the Games, Charles H. Sherrill, and the President of the International Olympic Committee, Henri de Baillet-Latour.



◀ The colour scheme and ornamentation of the diploma were borrowed by the artist from ancient Greek vases dating back to the 5<sup>th</sup> century BC, preserved in the Los Angeles Museum

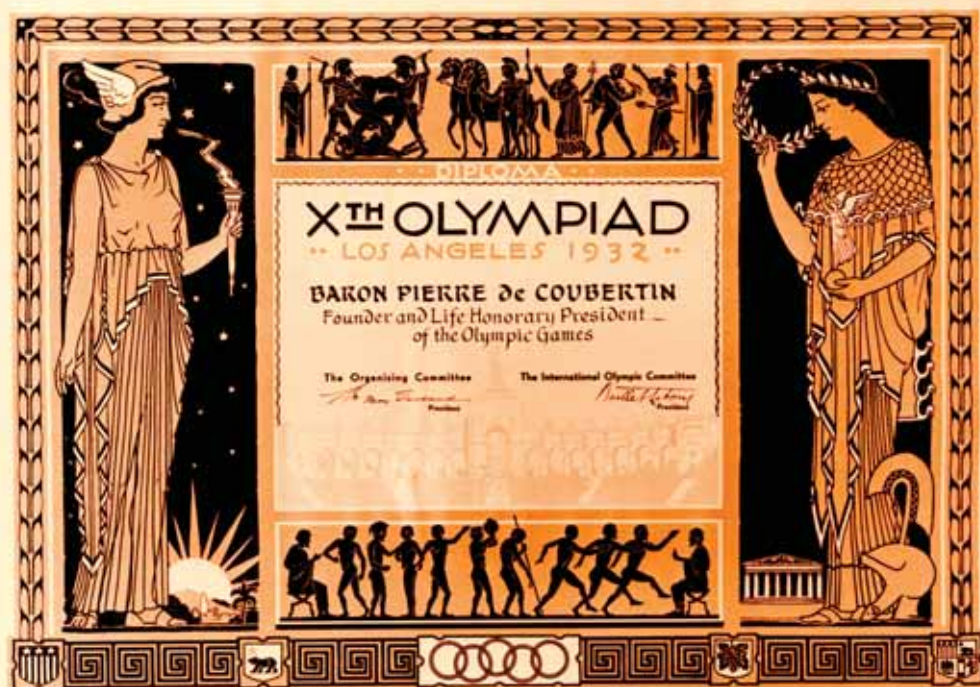




*Sketch of the diploma*



*Intermediate print of the diploma after applying black paint*



*The Olympic diploma presented to Baron Pierre de Coubertin, the "Founder and Life Honorary President of the Olympic Games," on behalf of the Organising Committee and the International Olympic Committee*



## IV<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games. Garmisch- Partenkirchen, 1936

The central figure of the award diploma of the IV<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games of 1936 in Garmisch-Partenkirchen was the image of the award medal of the Games, the date "1936" and the Olympic symbol on a dark mustard background. The obverse side of the medal depicts a chariot drawn by three horses. On the chariot stands the winged goddess of victory, Nike, with the victor's olive wreath in her right hand. The chariot races along the arch, which symbolises the hippodrome in Ancient Olympia.

Items of winter sports equipment are presented below: sledges, skis, hockey stick, skates – symbols of various types of the Olympic programme. On the lower edge of the medal is the inscription in a semicircle in German "Garmisch-Partenkirchen."

The lower part of the diploma on a beige background contains information: the inscription in German "IV. Olympic Winter Games. Garmisch-Partenkirchen. 6-16 February 1936," followed by the athlete's surname, name, country, sport and event, and the athlete's placement.

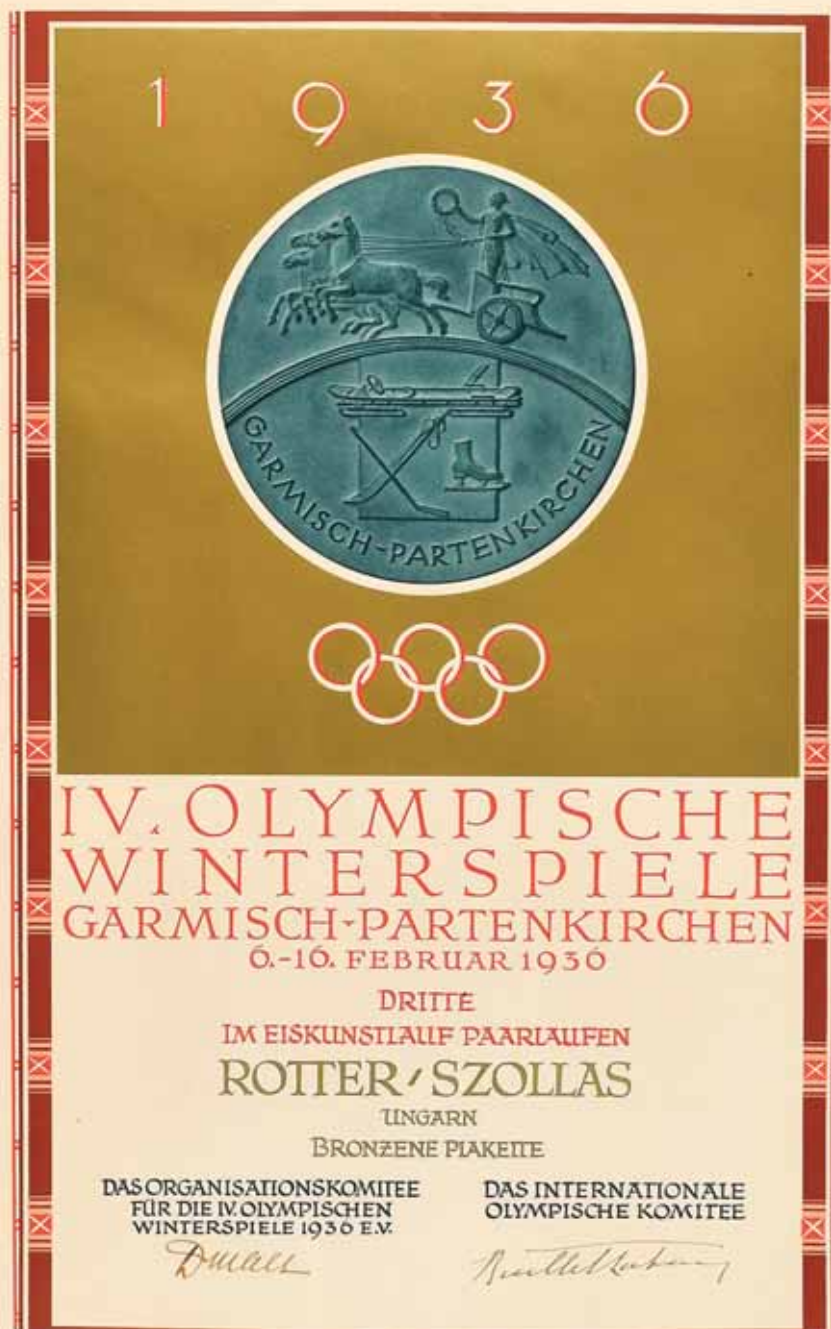
The diploma was signed by the President of the International Olympic Committee, Henri de Baillet-Latour, the President of the Organising Committee of the IV<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games, Karl Ritter von Halt.

The diploma measuring 35x49 cm is decorated with a classic ornament in brown, beige, and red colours with elements of intersecting lines symbolising the meeting of the earthly and the heavenly.



*The award diploma for the demonstration Olympic event – ice stock – belonging to the women's national team of Germany. 1936, Garmisch-Partenkirchen*





Award diploma of the IV<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games of 1936 in Garmisch-Partenkirchen. Dimensions: 35x49 cm





# The Games of the XI<sup>th</sup> Olympiad. Berlin, 1936

**T**welve leading German graphic designers were involved in the creation of award diploma projects of the 1936 Games of the XI<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Berlin. As a result, the competition committee selected the design of the diploma developed by the Berlin professor Ernst Böhm. It is worth emphasising that this model has become a completely new concept of the Olympic diploma. The artist suggested using white cardboard for its manufacture.

The Berlin Erasmus Druk Company undertook the production of the diplomas, which was an extremely challenging task due to the use of unusual material, and printed 1,500 copies, as well as the corresponding folders. The paper was provided by the Berlin firm J. W. Zander. The size of the diploma was 52.5x41.5 cm.

The Olympic stadium, embossed on a white background, became the central part of the layout. To its left, the Brandenburg Gate is embossed on a gilded background as a symbol of the Games host city, to the right is the Olympic bell, which calls athletes from all over the world to participate in the Games, as the bell itself became the emblem of the 1936 Games in Berlin.



*Professor Ernst Böhm created the award diploma for the 1936 Games of the XI<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Berlin*







Award diploma of the 1936 Games of the XI<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Berlin. Creator: Ernst Böhm. Printed by Erasmusdruck, Berlin. Dimensions: 52.5x41.5 cm. Edition: 1,500 copies







The central part of the diploma, divided horizontally by a gold strip, contains the inscription "Ehrenurkunde" in German, which translates as "Diploma," and the edges on both sides are embossed with olive branches. Above this strip is the inscription "XI. Olympiad Berlin 1936," engraved in red on a white background.

In the lower part of the diploma, on a white background, inscriptions are alternately placed in black and red: the name of the winner, the country, the type of competition in which the athlete excelled (as a note: the red, white, and black colours used for the inscription in the award diploma were colours of the Nazi flag).

At the bottom of the diploma, the facsimile signatures of the President of the Organising Committee of the Games of the XI<sup>th</sup> Olympiad, Theodor Lewald, and the President of the International Olympic Committee, Henri de Baillet-Latour, as well as the five Olympic rings in their primary colours are embossed on the gilded strip.







A commemorative diploma for participants in the first-ever Olympic Torch Relay at the 1936 Berlin Olympics



A commemorative medal, accompanied by the diploma, given to police officers for maintaining order at the 1936 Games of the XI<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Berlin



A commemorative diploma for participants in gymnastic demonstrations at the 1936 Games of the XI<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Berlin





# V<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games. St. Moritz, 1948

The award diploma for the V<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games of 1948 in St. Moritz was printed on light beige paper.

At the centre of the 31.5x44 cm diploma, there is a full-colour Olympic symbol – five interlocked rings. In the upper part of the diploma, there is a stylised snowflake, reminiscent of the winter nature of the Games, and in the lower part – a sun within the snowflake, as the Olympic Winter Games are held in the sunny and snowy town of St. Moritz, which proudly bears the name “Top of the World,” a true diamond among Swiss Alpine resorts.

The inscription on the diploma is in French: “V<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games. St. Moritz 1948, Diploma.” Below that, there are the recipient’s last name, first name, placing, sport, and event.

The diploma was signed by the President of the International Olympic Committee, Johannes Sigfrid Edström, and the President of the Olympic Committee of Switzerland and the Organising Committee of the V<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games, Marcel Henninger.

The participants of the competition and officials were presented with diplomas of the same type.



**V. OLYMPISCHE WINTERSPIELE**  
ST. MORITZ 1948







V<sup>ES</sup> JEUX OLYMPIQUES D'HIVER  
SAINT-MORITZ 1948



DIPLOME  
*Rolf Olinger*, 3<sup>e</sup> Rang  
SKI

DESCENTE MESSIEURS

LE PRÉSIDENT DU COMITÉ  
OLYMPIQUE SUISSE ET DU  
COMITÉ D'ORGANISATION  
DES V<sup>ES</sup> JEUX D'HIVER:



LE PRÉSIDENT DU  
COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL  
OLYMPIQUE:

Imprimé St. Gallen A.C. - St. Gall - Dessiné Hans Wirth, St. Gall





# The Games of the XIV<sup>th</sup> Olympiad. London, 1948

The award diploma for the 1948 Games of the XIV<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in London was created by an unknown designer.

The 57.5x43.8 cm diploma is adorned with a rather simple design. In its central part, there is a winner's wreath in the shape of a horseshoe, made up of two olive branches. In the centre of the wreath, the word "Diploma" is inscribed, along with the five Olympic rings, the athlete's last name, country, sport and event, in which they excelled.

Below that, there are the signatures of the President of the International Olympic Committee, Johannes Sigfrid Edström, the President of the 1948 Games of the XIV<sup>th</sup> Olympiad, Mr. Portal, and the Chairman of the Organising Committee of the 1948 Games of the XIV<sup>th</sup> Olympiad, Lord Burghley.

At the top of the diploma is the inscription "Olympic Games London," and at the bottom – "1948." On the left and right sides of the Olympic wreath, there are palm tree branches, which were also presented to victors in the ancient Olympics. The palm branch, known as the "palm of victory," is a main symbol of triumph, peace, and immortality.

It's worth noting that starting from the first post-war 1948 Games of the XIV<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in London, award diplomas were presented not only to medallists but also to athletes who secured the fourth, fifth, and sixth places.







# OLYMPIC GAMES LONDON

DIPLOMA



B. E. Rosengren  
SWEDEN  
Football: 1st

*H. Edström*  
PRESIDENT, INTERNATIONAL  
OLYMPIC COMMITTEE

*Patel*  
PRESIDENT OF THE  
GAMES

*Burgess*  
CHAIRMAN, ORGANISING  
COMMITTEE

1948

Award diploma for the 1948 Games of the XIV<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in London. Dimensions: 57.5x43.8 cm



## VI<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games. Oslo, 1952

The award diploma for the VI<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games of 1952 in Oslo was designed by the artist Knut Yran.

The 29x42 cm diploma was printed on warm beige paper. The diploma is adorned with a full-colour Olympic symbol in the centre and a stylised golden seal-like design at the top of the document. In the centre of the seal, there is a snowflake surrounded by the words of the Olympic motto "Citius · Altius · Fortius," with three small snowflakes replacing the dots.

Below the snowflake, the Norwegian text reads, "VI<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games. Oslo 1952" and below the Olympic rings, the word "Diploma" is in gold. Beneath that, the recipient's last name, first name, country, their rank in the event, the sport, and the type of competition are inscribed.

Below, there are the signatures of the President of the International Olympic Committee, Johannes Sigfrid Edström, and the President of the Organising Committee of the VI<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games, O. Ditlev-Simonsen.

At the bottom of the diploma, there is a seal with the logo "VI<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games. Oslo 1952" created using the method of raised embossing. A pattern made of olive branches and snowflakes adorns the sides of the diploma.

All medallists and athletes who secured 4<sup>th</sup> to 6<sup>th</sup> places in individual events were presented with award diplomas. A total of 400 copies were printed, but only 273 diplomas were signed and distributed.

Additionally, commemorative diplomas were created for all participants, coaches, officials, members of the International Olympic Committee, and National Olympic Committees. Commemorative diplomas, with a design similar to the award diplomas, were signed and presented by the President of the Organising Committee of the VI<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games of 1952, O. Ditlev-Simonsen, and the Secretary General of the VI<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games of 1952, Rolf Peterson.

In total, 1,700 such diplomas were issued.



*Knut Yran – creator  
of the Olympic diploma  
for the 1952 Games in Oslo*







DE VI. OLYMPISKE VINTERLEKER  
OSLO 1952



DIPLOM

SIMON SLÅTTVIK  
GULLMEDALJE  
SKI-KOMB. RENN

*J. E. Edström*  
J. E. EDSTRÖM  
President  
Den Internasjonale Olympiske Komite

*Olav Høyen*  
OLAV HOYEN  
President  
Organisationskomiteen

Design by Knut Yran Printed in Norway Printed by Knut Yran, Oslo

Award diploma for the VI<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games of 1952 in Oslo. Creator: Knut Yran.  
Dimensions: 29x42 cm. Edition: 400 copies. Distributed: 273 diplomas



The design competition for the Olympic diploma for the 1952 Games of the XV<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Helsinki finished on 15 September 1951. However, the jury did not find any of the submitted projects worthy. The authors of the top five designs were asked to submit new proposals. Eventually, the work of the artist Rolf Christianson was considered the best and received approval from the Games' Organising Committee. Olympic diplomas were printed in Finnish and Swedish languages. Swedes, Danes, Norwegians, and representatives of the Swedish-speaking population of Finland received diplomas with the text in Swedish, while all others received them in Finnish.

Olympic diplomas were presented to the top six athletes in each sport.

On the 35x50 cm diploma, the artist depicted the sculpture of the prominent Finnish athlete of the present time, Paavo Nurmi located near the entrance of the Olympic Stadium in Helsinki. This image is set against the backdrop of an ancient Greek Ionic column, symbolising the connection between modern and ancient Olympic Games.

The inscription on the diploma is done in two colours: burgundy and black – "XV Olympia. Helsinki 1952." The recipient athlete's last name, first name, placement, sport and event.

At the bottom of the diploma, there are five coloured Olympic rings and a view of Helsinki's landmarks.

The diploma bears the signatures of the President of the International Olympic Committee, Johannes Sigfrid Edström, and the President of the Organising Committee of the 1952 Games of the XV<sup>th</sup> Olympiad, Erik von Frenckell.

In total, 1,800 diplomas were printed and sent to the respective National Olympic Committees by the end of 1952.

# The Games of the XV<sup>th</sup> Olympiad. Helsinki, 1952



*Artist Rolf Christianson – creator  
of the Olympic diploma for  
the 1952 Games in Helsinki*







# XV OLYMPIA

HELSINKI 1952

*Klaus Wagner*

*V P.*

*Ratsastus Kenttäkilpailu*

XV OLYMPIA HELSINKI 1952  
JÄRJESTELYTOIMIKUNTA

*Leif von Friesen*

PUHEENJOHTAJA

KANSAINVÄLINEN  
OLYMPIALAINEN KOMITEA

*H. E. Astrom*

PRESIDENTTI







## KUNNIAKIRJA

*Herr Sten Suvo*

ON SAANUT

KISOJEN MUISTOMITALIN



XV OLYMPIA HELSINKI 1952

JÄRJESTELYTOIMIKUNTA

*Pekka V. Keskitalo*  
PUHEKIRJASTAJA

*M. S. Mäkelä*  
KISOJEN JOHTAJA



TASAVALLAN PRESIDENTTI  
SUOMEN VALKOISEN RUUSUN JA SUOMEN LEIJONAN  
RITARIKUNTIEN SUURMESTARI

ON *heinä* KUUN 24 PÄIVANA 1952 PÄÄTTÄNYT ANTAA

*Kansliapäällikkö  
Otto Mayerille*

SUOMEN OLYMPIALAISEN 2 LUOKAN ANSIOISTIN.

*Heikki Hietanen*  
RITARIKUNTIEN VARAKANSLERI

*Eino Hakkio*  
RITARIKUNTIEN SIHTSERI



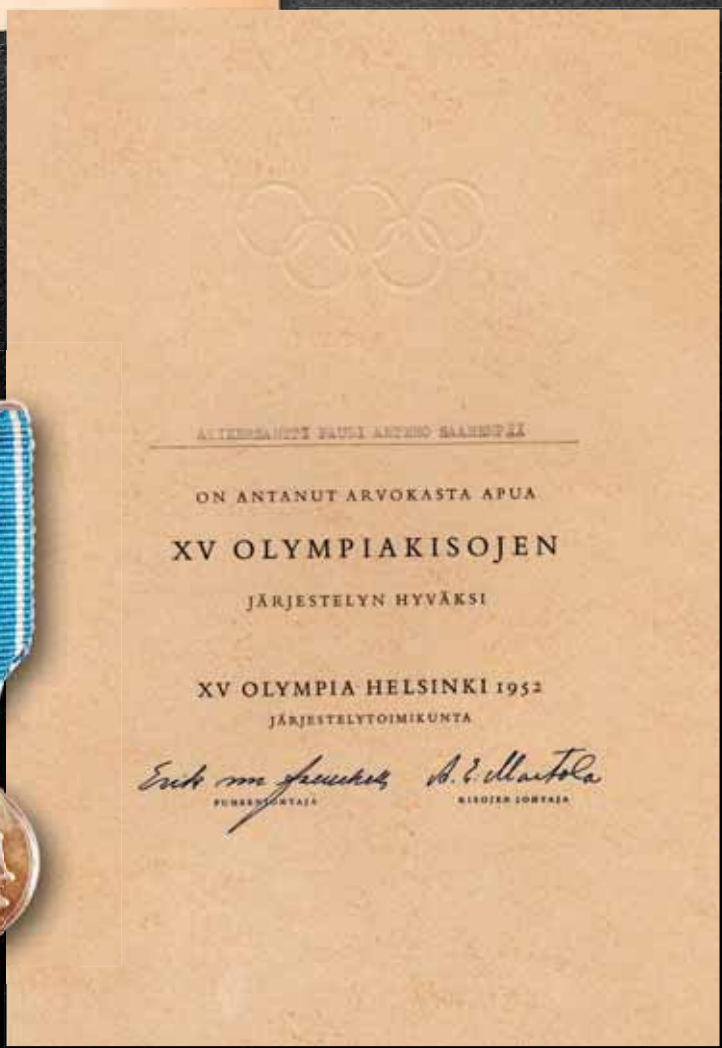
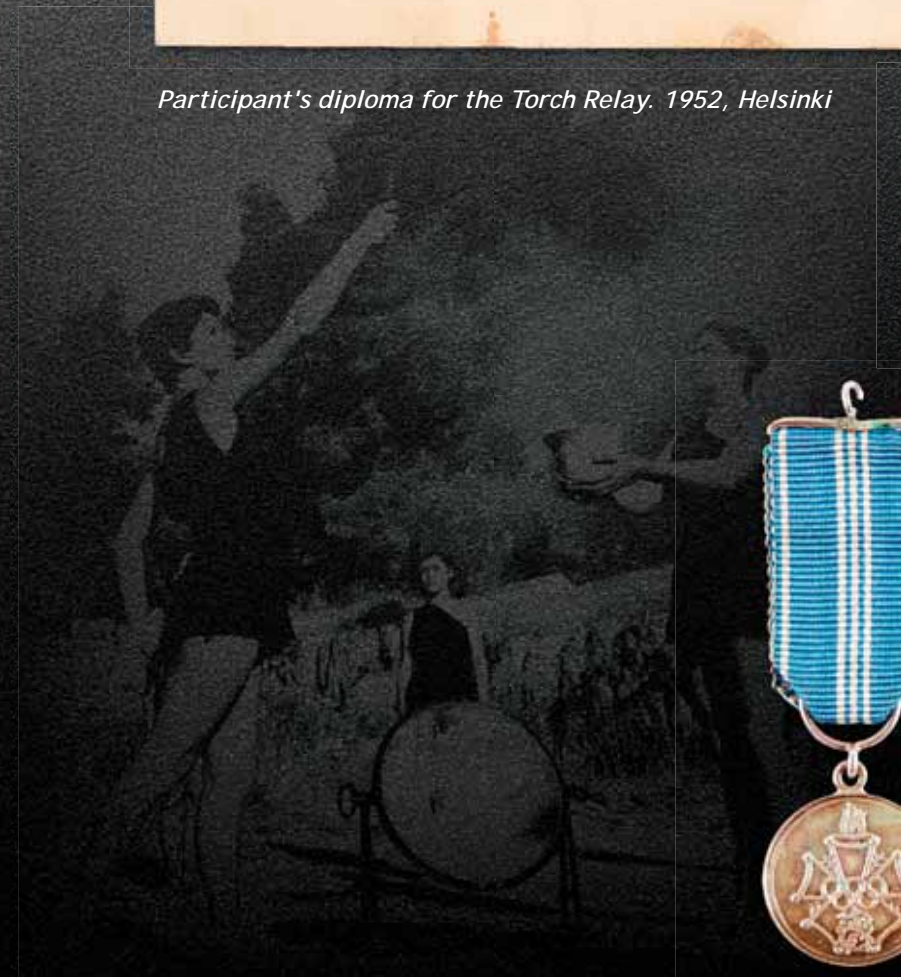
Commemorative diploma for the 1952 Games of the XV<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Helsinki

Award and diploma as a sign of appreciation for taking part in the organisation of the 1952 Games of the XV<sup>th</sup> Olympiad were presented to the Executive Committee Chancellor Otto Mayer





Participant's diploma for the Torch Relay. 1952, Helsinki



Volunteer's diploma for the Games of the XV<sup>th</sup> Olympiad. 1952, Helsinki



# VII<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games. Cortina d'Ampezzo, 1956

For the VII<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games of 1956 held in Cortina d'Ampezzo, two types of diplomas were created: an award diploma for athletes who placed in the top six in their competitions and a commemorative diploma for all participants.

The award diploma was designed by the Roman architect Pino Stampini. The diploma was printed on specially crafted ivory-coloured paper with a watermark. The main decoration of the diploma is a garland in the shape of the letter "U" made of pine branches with cones and flowers, surrounded by silver snowflakes. At the base of the garland is a white ribbon with the Olympic motto "Citius. Altius. Fortius." The Olympic symbol at the top of the diploma, in the form of five rings, and the inscription beneath them in Italian "VII Olympic Winter Games. Cortina 1956" are in golden.

In the centre is the word "Diploma," under which the athlete's last name, first name, country, their ranking, sport, and event are stated in black script.

These diplomas were signed by the President of the International Olympic Committee, Avery Brundage, and the President of the Organising Committee of the VII<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games, Paolo Thaon di Revel.

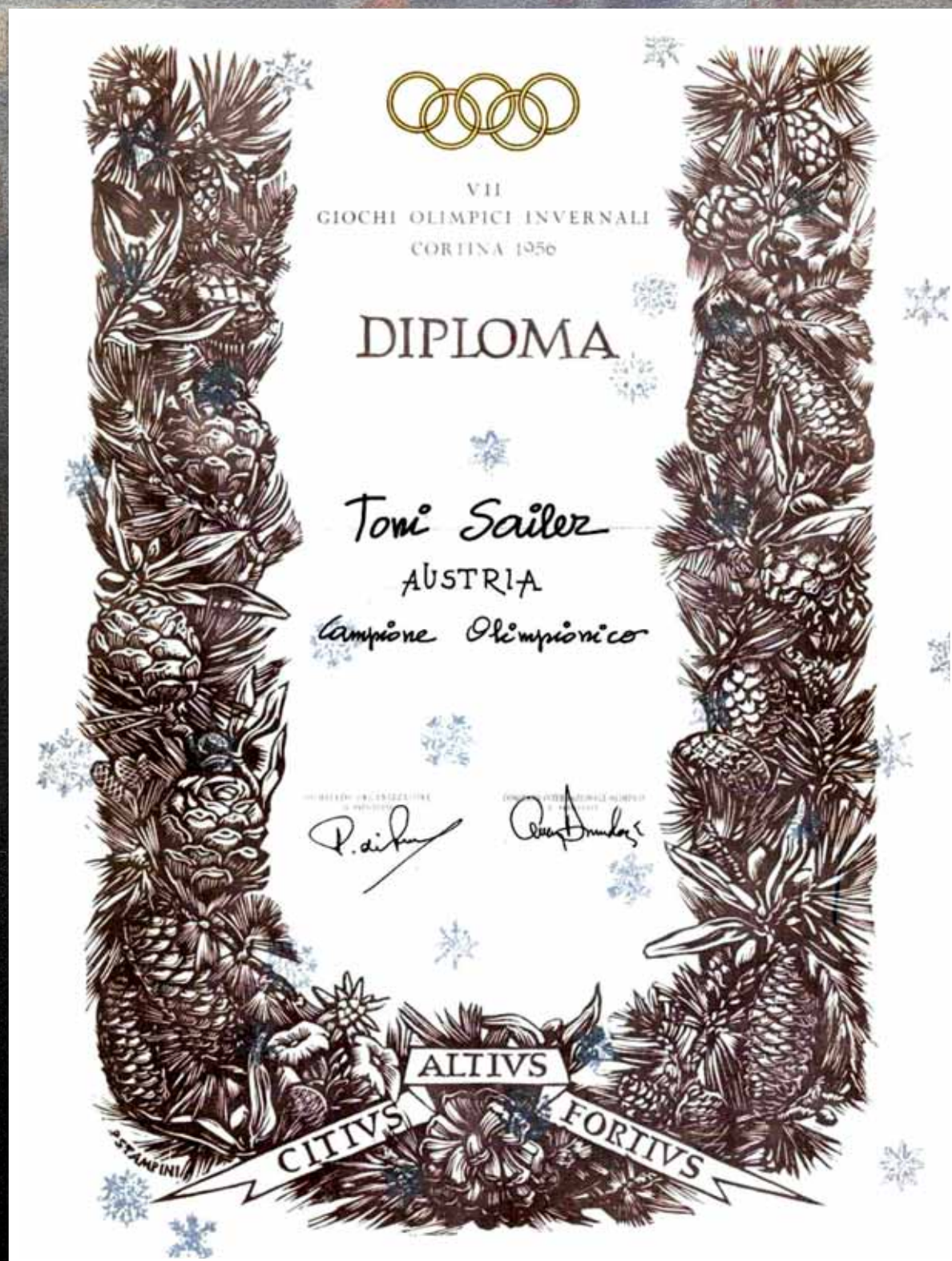
A total of 300 diplomas of this kind were printed and packed into special tubes.



*Pino Stampini created the award diploma for the VII<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games in Cortina d'Ampezzo, 1956*

*Packaging tube for the award diploma*





Award diploma for the VII<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games of 1956 in Cortina d'Ampezzo.  
Creator: Pino Stampini. Edition: 300 copies



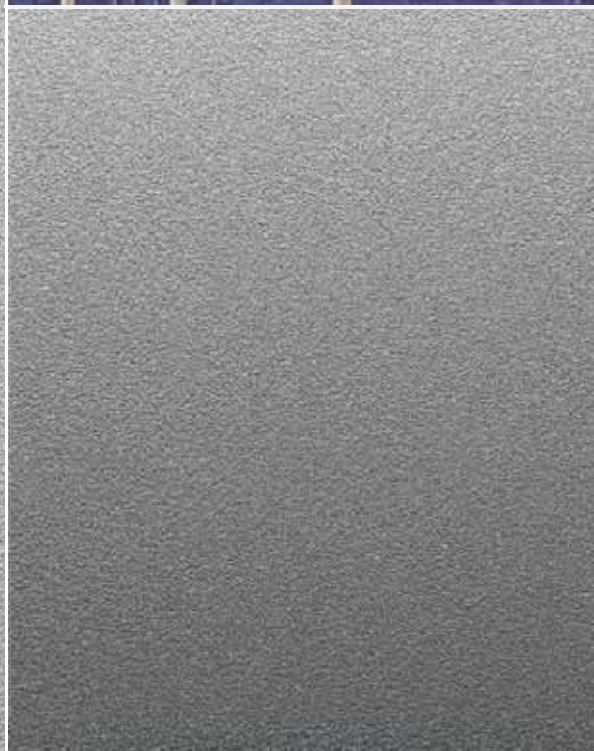
The participant diploma, created by Corrado Manciola from Rome, measured 33x48 cm and was produced in full-colour print. The background colours were chosen according to the season – blue for the upper part, representing the Italian sky, and white for the lower part, representing snow and ice.

The central focus is on the stadium's cauldron with the Olympic flame. Above it, the Olympic motto "Citius-Altius-Fortius" and the full-colour Olympic symbol are placed. White glints on the Olympic rings symbolise snow, emphasising the winter nature of the Games. At the top of the diploma, it is written in Italian: "VII Olympic Winter Games Cortina 1956." Below the cauldron, the word "Diploma" is written in blue.

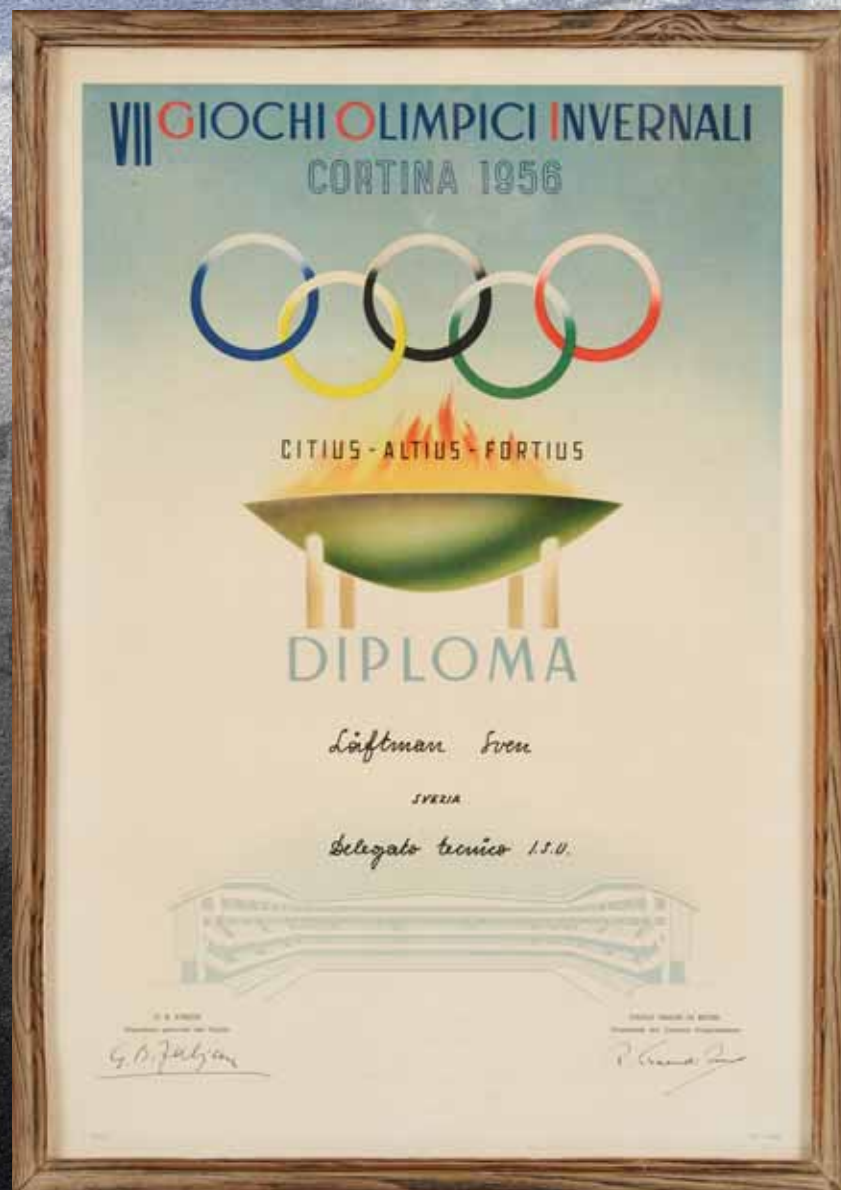
In the centre of the lower part of the diploma, there is an embossed logo "VII Olympic Winter Games Cortina 1956."

At the bottom of the diploma, the Olympic Ice Stadium is depicted, and the signatures of the President of the Italian Olympic Committee, Giulio Onesti, and the President of the Organising Committee of the VII<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games, Paolo Thaon di Revel, are placed.

This diploma was presented not only to all participated athletes and team representatives – but also to IOC members and National Olympic Committee members, officials, everyone who contributed to the success of the Olympic Winter Games. In total 3,000 copies were printed.







Participant's diploma for the VII<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games of 1956 in Cortina d'Ampezzo. Creator: Corrado Manciola. Dimensions: 33x48 cm. Edition: 3,000 copies



Diploma of Merit from the Cortina d'Ampezzo municipality for contribution to the Games



The designer of the award diploma for the 1956 Games of the XVI<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Melbourne, Australia, remains unknown.

The diploma, measuring 58x44 cm, was printed on arctic ivory-coloured paper, with a print run of 4,000 copies. The design utilised four shades of grey for the diploma's decoration, with signatures in blue-black ink. The Olympic symbol – the five rings – was embossed and highlighted in silver.

The central artistic element of the diploma features the coat of arms of the host city of the Games, Melbourne, with the motto "Vires Acquirat Eundo," which translates from Latin as "We gather strength as we go." Above the coat of arms, the Olympic symbol, and the motto "Citius – Altius – Fortius" are placed. To the left and right of the centre, olive branches with fruits are depicted.

In the centre, the inscription in English reads: "Diploma (stylised in Greek font). Olympic Games Melbourne 1956." Following this: the participant's placement, sport and event, name are printed.

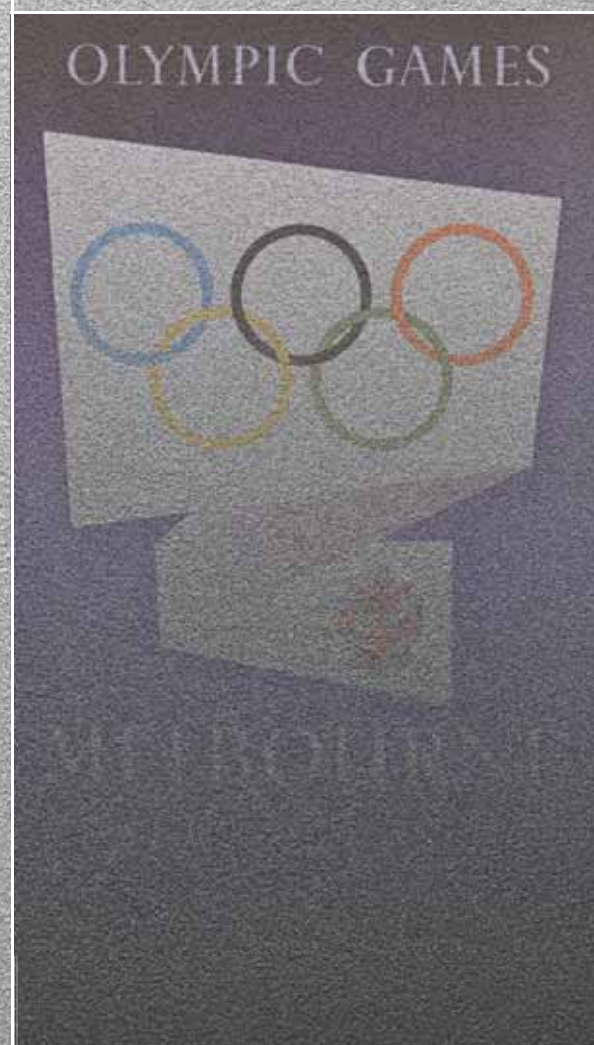
At the bottom, the signatures of the President of the International Olympic Committee, Avery Brundage, the President of the Organising Committee, Robert Gordon Menzies, and the Chairman of the Organising Committee, V. S. Kent-Hughes, are featured.

These diplomas were issued to:

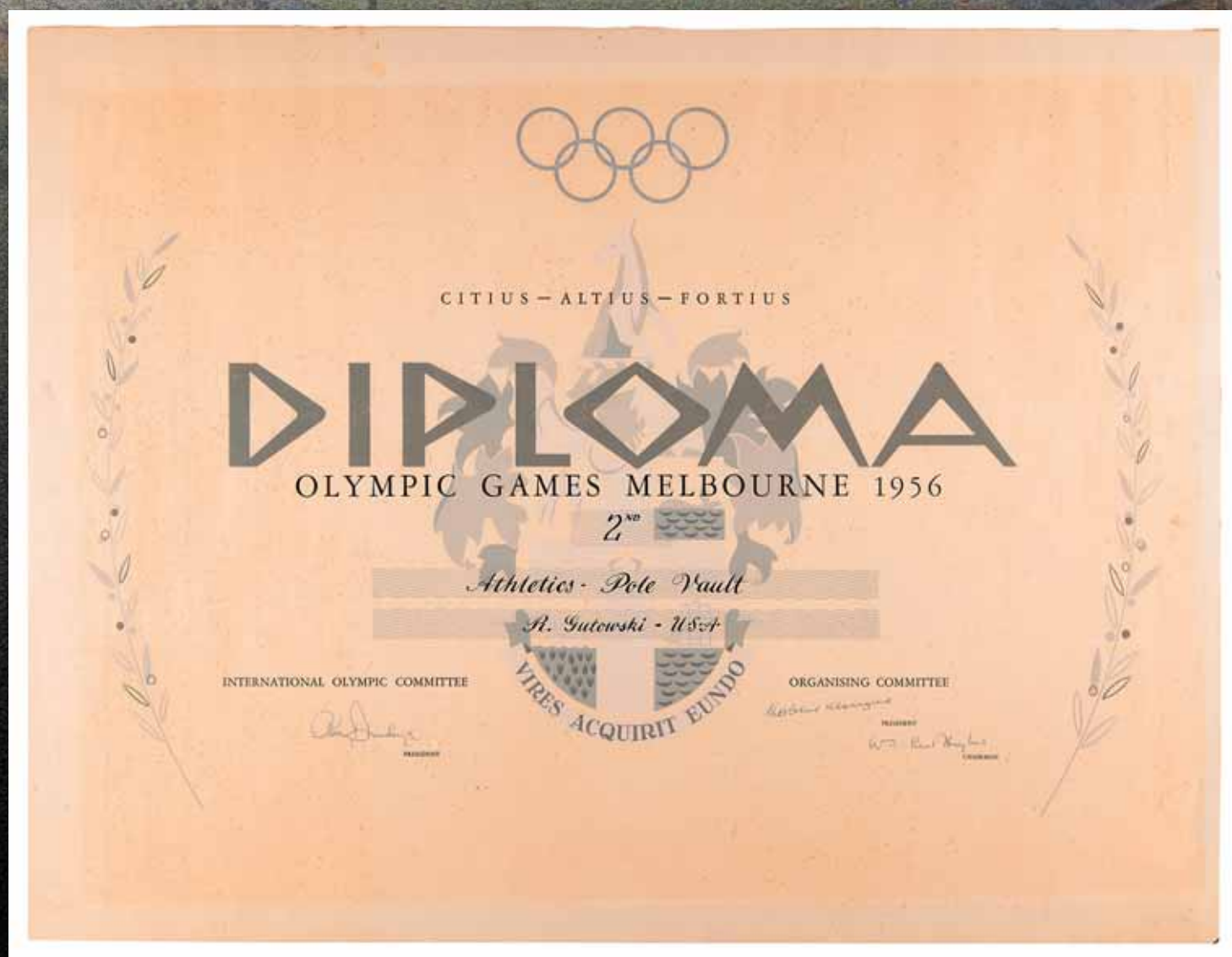
- Individual participants and team members who ranked from first to sixth place.
- Individuals officially attached to teams (within the percentage defined by Rule 36) who were not participating.
- Attested officials of International Federations.

The diplomas were packed in cardboard tubes and sent to the National Olympic Committees. Unfortunately, some were lost in transit, and others were damaged. All damaged diplomas were replaced, as stated in the "Official Report of the 1956 Games."

# The Games of the XVI<sup>th</sup> Olympiad. Melbourne, 1956







Award diploma for the 1956 Games of the XVI<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Melbourne. Dimensions: 58x44 cm. Edition: 4,000 copies



Considering that the equestrian events of the Games of the XVI<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in 1956 were held in Stockholm, Sweden, special diplomas were created for this event. They measured 30x41 cm.

The design of these diplomas was done by the Swedish artist John Sjösvärd. The main artistic feature is a medallion with an image of a rider (a copy of the work by Pheidias that adorned the frieze of the Athenian Parthenon) with the five Olympic rings framed by crossed branches of sacred olive. The diploma is adorned with a simple garland of olive leaves.

The inscription on the diploma is in three languages: Swedish, French, or English. It reads "Equestrian Games of the XVI<sup>th</sup> Olympiad." Below that, in gothic font, the participant's place, sport and event, name and country are printed.

The diploma is signed by the President of the International Olympic Committee, Avery Brundage, and Prince Bertil, President of the Organising Committee. At the bottom is the inscription "Stockholm 1956."



*John Sjösvärd created the award diploma for the equestrian events of the Games of the XVI<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in 1956 in Stockholm*







*Participant's diploma for the 1956 Equestrian Games of the XVI<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Stockholm (Sweden)*



*Award diploma for the 1956 Equestrian Games of the XVI<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Stockholm (Sweden). Creator: John Sjösvärd. Dimensions: 30x41 cm*



# VIII<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games. Squaw Valley, 1960

Following a competition for the best diploma design on the eve of the VIII<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games in Squaw Valley, California, two types of diplomas were created. Award diplomas were given to the first six winners in each event, while other athletes and officials from the National Olympic Committees participating in the Winter Games received Commemorative Participant's certificates.

The award diploma was printed on warm beige paper to reflect the sunny atmosphere of the Games. The top part of the diploma, measuring 23.5x31.1 cm, features an image of the Olympic medal (gold, silver, or bronze, depending on the ranking), while the central part showcases the full-colour Olympic symbol.

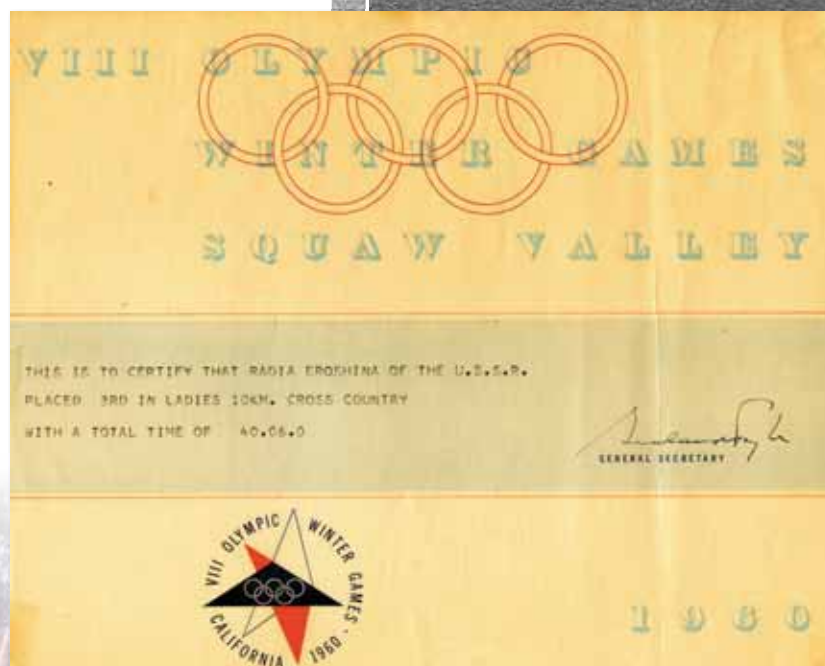
The inscription, using a specially designed English font, reads "VIII Olympic Winter Games. Squaw Valley California 1960," followed by "Diploma." Below this, in smaller font, the athlete's last name, first name, sport, event, and place achieved are listed.

At the bottom of the diploma, there are the signatures of the President of the International Olympic Committee, Avery Brundage, and the President of the Organising Committee Prentis C. Hale.

The commemorative participant certificate, measuring 22.5 x 19 cm, was printed on beige paper with a horizontal light turquoise stripe in the middle. The Olympic rings outlined in red are placed at the top, accompanied by the text "VIII Olympic Winter Games Squaw Valley" in light turquoise.

Below the horizontal stripe, the text informs that the athlete (last name and first name) from the country (name) participated in the competition (sport and event) and achieved a certain place (indicated). To the right is the signature of the Secretary General of the Organising Committee of the VIII<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games, G. D. Toro.

At the bottom of the certificate is the emblem of the Games and the year "1960."



*Commemorative Participant's Certificate for the VIII<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games in 1960 in Squaw Valley. Dimensions: 22.5x19 cm*







VIII

Olympic Winter Games  
Squaw Valley, California 1960

  
*Diploma*

Veikko Hakulinen

Mens 4x10 KM Cross Country Relay

First

  
COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIQUE  
President

  
ORGANIZING COMMITTEE  
President



The design of the award diploma for the 1960 Games of the XVII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Rome, was created by the internationally renowned Italian graphic designer Elio Tomei. In his work, he captured Italy's new organisational potential on the global stage, showcasing the close connection between the modern era and ancient times. Despite Roman dominance over Greece, the Olympic Games continued to be held in Olympia for 500 years.

The diploma, measuring 62x47 cm, was printed in a quantity of 1,800 copies. The artist placed the text of the diploma on ancient parchment, set against a brown background that resembles the appearance of opus testaceum, a type of ancient Roman wall construction known for its incredible strength and durability. Some structures built using opus testaceum techniques have survived to this day.

The main text of the diploma was placed on parchment made from calf skin. The Romans used such "ancient paper" for creating books, and even today, it's used in the Vatican for writing highly important documents.

On the left side, the artist positioned the logo of the Games – a bronze sculpture of the Capitoline Wolf, which nursed the legendary founders of Rome, Romulus and Remus. On the pedestal, there is a plaque with the inscription "MCMLX" (1960 in Roman numerals) and the five Olympic rings. At the bottom, the word "ROMA" (Rome) is inscribed.

The text on the diploma is in Italian: "Games of the XVII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad," followed by "Diploma," the athlete's last name and first name, the name of the National Olympic Committee (for the first time in history), the ranking achieved, sport and event.

# The Games of the XVII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad. Rome, 1960



*Elio Tomei created the award diploma for the 1960 Games of the XVII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Rome*







*Award diploma for the 1960 Games of the XVII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Rome. Creator: Elio Tomei.  
Dimensions: 62x47 cm. Quantity: 1,800 copies*



At the bottom of the award diploma, there are the signatures of the President of the International Olympic Committee, Avery Brundage, and the President of the Organising Committee of the XVII<sup>th</sup> Olympic Games, Giulio Andreotti.

The diplomas were awarded to winning athletes and those who earned honourable places in both individual and team competitions. Diplomas were also presented to the Olympic committees of countries whose athletes won medals during the games.

The official commemorative diploma for participants of the Games of the XVII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Rome, printed on warm yellow-beige paper, features a golden frame. In the centre of the diploma, there is a bronze medallion with a relief depicting Romulus and Remus with the Capitoline Wolf and the Olympic rings. The Italian text reads, "Games of the XVII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad. Roma. Diploma. For a noble contribution to the organisation and holding of the Games of the XVII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad." At the bottom, there are the signatures of the President of the Executive Committee of the XVII<sup>th</sup> Olympic Games, Giulio Onesti, and the President of the Organising Committee of the XVII<sup>th</sup> Olympic Games, Giulio Andreotti. Dimensions: 34.3x47.6 cm.

In addition, special Diplomas of Merit, signed by the President of the Organising Committee of the XVII<sup>th</sup> Olympic Games, Giulio Andreotti, and the President of the Executive Committee of the XVII<sup>th</sup> Olympic Games, Giulio Onesti, were issued to individuals and institutions that contributed to various aspects of the Games' organisation. A total of 5,800 copies were printed.

The Organising Committee of the Games of the XVII<sup>th</sup> of the Olympiad issued a number of diplomas to verify activities and contribution to the success of the Games: a diploma of the Olympic Torch Relay Participation, a diploma for contribution to medical and biological provisioning, etc. The Mayor's Office of the City of Rome and the Province's authorities presented diplomas to organisations responsible for hosting the Olympiad's guests and visitors.



*Commemorative diploma for Participant of the 1960 Games of the XVII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Rome. Dimensions: 34.3x47.6 cm*



*Diploma of Merit from the scientific-medical committee, part of the Organising Committee of the 1960 Games of the XVII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Rome, issued to all doctors involved in medical support during the Games*







Diploma for participants in the Olympic Torch Relay



Mayors of certain cities along the relay route awarded commemorative diplomas to participants of the Olympic Torch Relay



The Provincial Tourist Board of Rome created an honorary diploma for all those who participated in the reception and accommodation of guests in hotels and the private sector, which was presented during an official reception



Diploma confirming the holder's presence in Rome during the 1960 Games of the XVII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad, available for purchase in souvenir shops



# IX<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games. Innsbruck, 1964

The award and participant diplomas for the IX<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games of 1964 in Innsbruck were designed by the renowned Austrian professor, Arthur Zelger.

The award diploma, measuring 35x47 cm, was printed on beige paper, a stylized design is applied with olive-coloured paint. The diploma features athlete with an olive wreath of victory and a lit torch held forward in his hand, hovering over the Olympic venues. The athlete's silhouette is stylised in the shape of the Olympic cauldron above the main stadium of the Games in Innsbruck-1964. In addition to the curves of the skating stadium, the bright image includes a hockey and figure skating ice rink.

At the bottom of the diploma is the emblem of the Innsbruck Games – the five Olympic rings rising above the city's coat of arms. The coat of arms depicts a bridge over the Inn River, from which the city got its name. The bridge and the five Olympic rings symbolise the friendship that connects the youth – participants of the Olympic Winter Games.

The diploma is inscribed in a strict font in German with the following words "Diploma. IX<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games. Innsbruck 1964." Below that, the athlete's name and surname, country, their place in the competition, sport, and event are printed in red.

At the bottom of the diploma, there are the signatures of Avery Brundage, the President of the International Olympic Committee, Heinrich Drimmel, the President of the Organising Committee of the IX<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games, and Friedl Wolfgang, the General Secretary of the IX<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games.

The participant diploma for these Games was printed on light blue paper, measuring 35x47 cm. In the central upper part, the emblem of the Games, applied in gold, is placed. Below it, the text "Diploma. IX<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games. Innsbruck 1964" is presented.

The central part of the diploma features a blue ice crystal, in the centre of which a recipient's name and personal details are printed in red ink.

At the bottom, there are the signatures of Friedl Wolfgang, the General Secretary of the IX<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games, and Henry Drimmel, the President of the Organising Committee of the IX<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games.



Participant diploma for the IX<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games of 1964 in Innsbruck. Creator: Arthur Zelger. Size: 35 x 47 cm

*Olympic diploma of the Austrian Amateur Radio Association, presented to outstanding radio operators for covering events of the IX<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games of 1964 in Innsbruck. Size: 30x21 cm*







Award diploma of the IX<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games of 1964 in Innsbruck.  
Creator: Arthur Zelger. Size: 35x47 cm



For the 1964 Games of the XVIII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Tokyo, types of diplomas – award and participant for the athletes and the officials respectively – were presented. Both diplomas were designed by the renowned Japanese artist, graphic designer Hiromu Hara.

To create the diplomas, the artist suggested using dense Japanese paper with embossed vertical olive branches. Between the branches, in the central part of the diploma, the emblem of the Games was placed – a red sun on a white background (the national flag of Japan). Below that, there are the five Olympic rings and the inscription “Tokyo 1964,” executed in powdered gold. The dimensions of the diplomas are 39x39 cm.

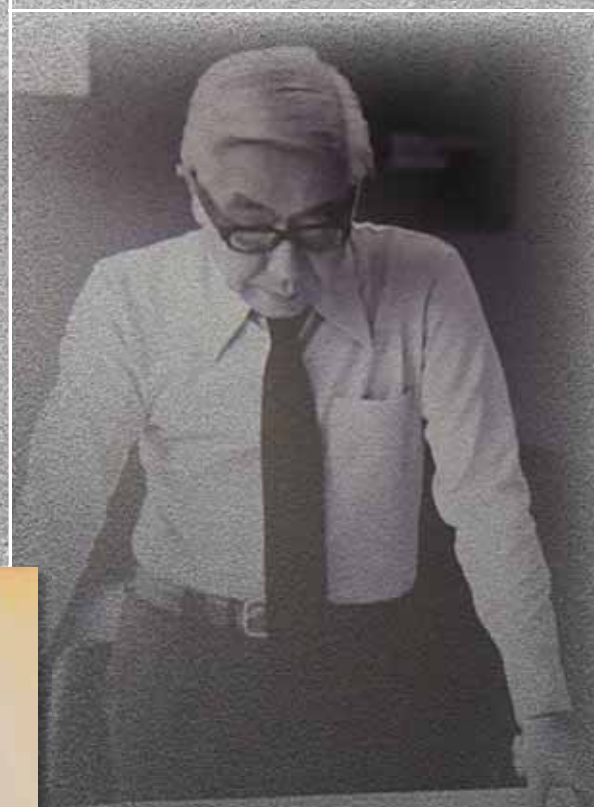
On the award diploma, there is a trilingual inscription (Japanese, French, and English) with the words “The Games of XVIII Olympiad, Diploma,” the athlete’s surname and name, country, placement, sport and event.

At the bottom, there are the signatures of Avery Brundage, the President of the International Olympic Committee, and Daigoro Yasukawa, the President of the Organising Committee of the XVIII<sup>th</sup> Olympic Games.

The award diplomas were partly presented to athletes in the Olympic Village, while others were sent to the respective National Olympic Committees for further distribution to the athletes.

The participant diploma, measuring 28x38 cm, had a similar design to the award diploma. However, beneath the word “Diploma,” there were words of recognition and gratitude in Japanese and English, as well as the recipient’s name and country. At the bottom, the inscription “Organising Committee of the XVIII Olympic Games Tokyo 1964” and the signature of Daigoro Yasukawa, the President of the Organising Committee of the XVIII<sup>th</sup> Olympic Games, were placed.

# The Games of the XVIII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad. Tokyo, 1964



*Hiromu Hara created the Award and Participant diplomas for the 1964 Games of the XVIII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Tokyo*



*Commemorative diploma for the participant of the 1964 Games of the XVIII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Tokyo. Creator: Hiromu Hara. Size: 28x38 cm*







TOKYO 1964

第十八回オリンピック競技大会  
LES JEUX DE LA XVIII OLYMPIADE  
THE GAMES OF THE XVIII OLYMPIAD

賞状  
DIPLOME DIPLOMA

MICHAKOV, ALEXANDRE

U. S. S. R.

2<sup>ND</sup>

GYMNASTICS — MEN TEAM

COMITE INTERNATIONAL DES JEUX OLYMPIQUES  
INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE

安川第五郎

SHOICHIRO YASUKAWA

PRESIDENT

COMITE INTERNATIONAL DES JEUX OLYMPIQUES  
INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE

Arny Brundage

PRESIDENT

Award diploma of the 1964 Games of the XVIII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Tokyo. Creator: Hiromu Hara. Size: 39x39 cm



# X<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games. Grenoble, 1968

French graphic designer and typographer Roger Excoffon created two types of diplomas for the X<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games in 1968 in Grenoble: an award diploma presented to the top six participants in each event as well as a commemorative diploma for all officials, athletes, journalists, and participants of these Games.

The award diploma, sized 31.8x44.5 cm, was crafted on cream-coloured paper.

At the top, the words "Grenoble 1968. X<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games" are placed, the emblem of the Games – rendered in relief.

The word "Diploma" and the frame for the recipient's personal details are highlighted in patinated gold colour. Within the frame of five lines with rounded corners, the athlete's name, ranking, sport, and discipline are handwritten.

At the bottom of the diploma, signatures of the President of the International Olympic Committee Avery Brundage, the President of the Organising Committee of the X<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games Albert Michallon, and the General Director of the Organising Committee of the X Olympic Winter Games Robert Héraut are placed.

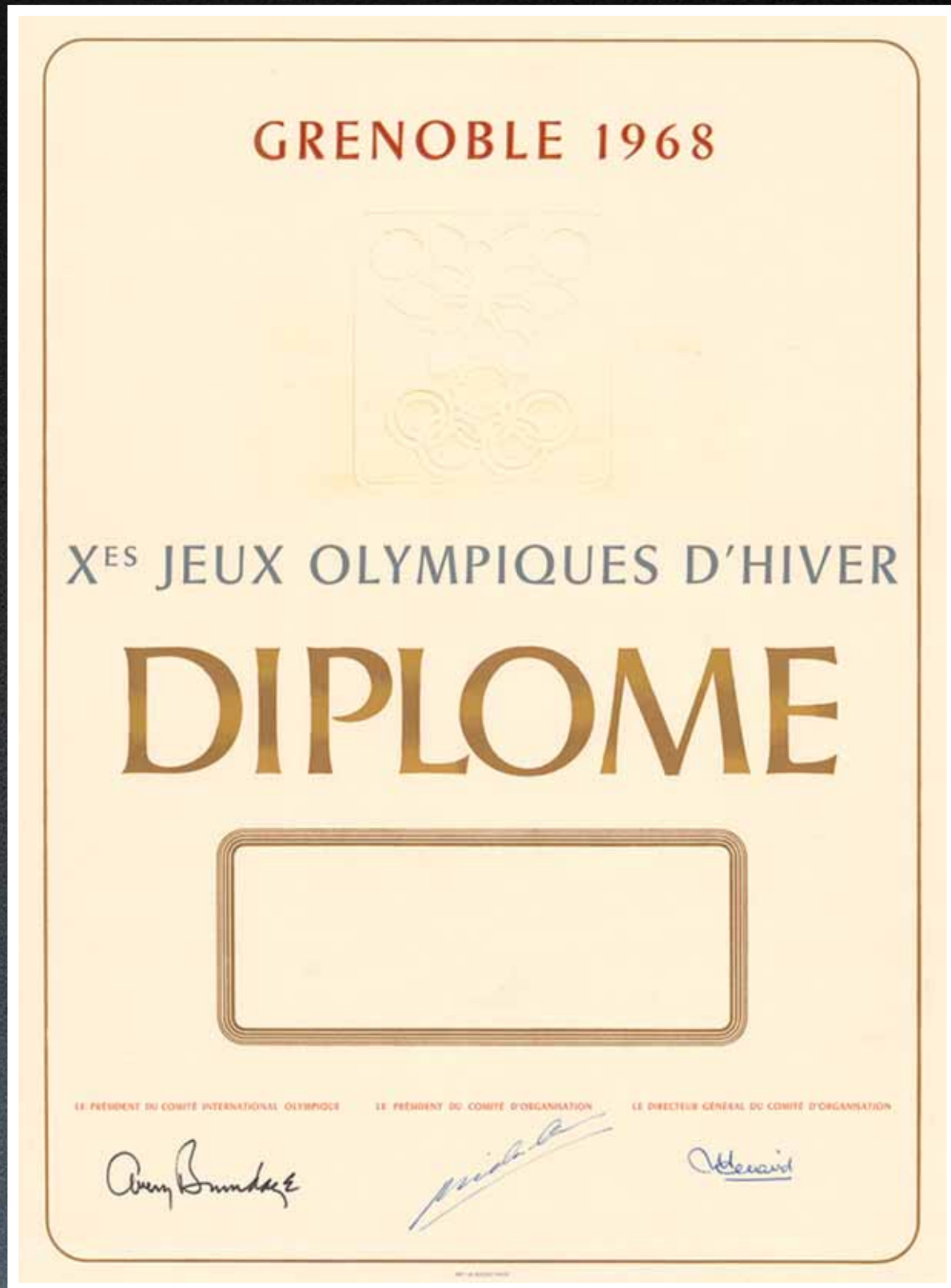


*French graphic designer and typographer Roger Excoffon – creator of the award and commemorative diplomas of the X<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games of 1968 in Grenoble*





Award diploma of the X<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games of 1968 in Grenoble.  
Creator: Roger Excoffon. Dimensions: 44x32 cm





The award diplomas were presented in tubes covered with velvet of various colours, on which the gold emblem of the Games was embossed. The colours of the tubes corresponded to the colours of the velvet cases for the medals presented to the winners.

The central adornment of the participant diploma, sized 31.8x44.5 cm and printed on white offset paper, is the Games logo, executed in bas-relief embossing. The emblem features a snowflake between three red roses, which are symbols of Grenoble. At the bottom are five Olympic rings. Above and below the emblem, inscriptions in gold are made in French: "Grenoble 1968. X<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games."

Below in strict black font, the word "Diploma" is placed, below which there is a blue frame for adding the recipient's name.

At the bottom of the diploma, signatures of the President of the Organising Committee of the X<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games Albert Michallon and the General Director of the Organising Committee of the X<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games Robert Héraut are placed.

The participant diplomas were issued to all officials, athletes, journalists, and other participants of the Games.

A total of 18,000 diplomas were printed.



*Award diplomas were presented in tubes covered with velvet of various colours, on which the gold emblem of the Games was embossed.*

*The colours of the tubes corresponded to the colours of the velvet cases for the medals presented to the winners*





Participant diploma of the X<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games of 1968 in Grenoble. Creator: Roger Excoffon. Dimensions: 31.8x44.5 cm.



Diploma of a participant in the Olympic Torch Relay of the X<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games of 1968 in Grenoble





The award and commemorative Olympic diplomas for the 1968 Games of the XIX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Mexico City were created by the American graphic designers Lance Wyman and Jan Stornfeld.

The central element on the diploma, sized 31x31 cm, features a fragment of the Games' logo. The logo was designed by integrating the official symbol of the Games the five interlocked rings – into the number 68, creating a parallel typography that incorporated images found in the pre-Columbian art of the indigenous peoples of Central America. The logo vividly expressed a sense of place and culture, visually emphasising that the Games took place in Mexico. The figures 6 and 8 were composed of pictograms representing the sports included in the Games' programme.

At the top of the diploma, the text is in Spanish: "The Organising Committee of the XIX Olympiad awards this diploma," followed by the recipient's name, surname, country, ranking, sport, and event. Below is "Mexico, D.F. October 1968."

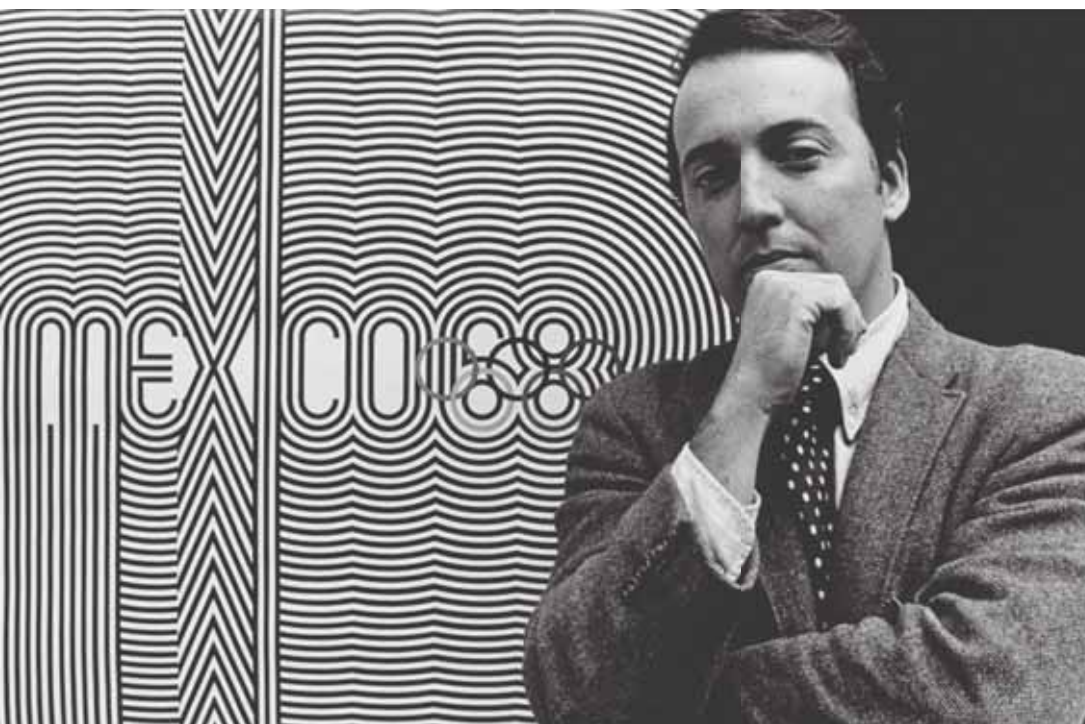
The diploma was signed by the President of the International Olympic Committee, Avery Brundage, and the President of the Organising Committee of the XIX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad, Pedro Ramirez Vazquez.

At the bottom of the diploma, the emblem of the 1968 Games is placed.

# The Games of the XIX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad. Mexico City, 1968



*American graphic designer Lance Wyman – one of the creators of the award and commemorative Olympic diplomas for the 1968 Games of the XIX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Mexico City*





EL COMITE  
ORGANIZADOR  
DE LOS JUEGOS DE LA  
XIX OLIMPIADA

OTORGA

# DIPLOMA

A ERIKA ZUCHOLD  
DE ALEMANIA DEL ESTE  
POR HABER OBTENIDO EL 2º LUGAR  
EN LA COMPETENCIA DE GIMNASIA, SALTO CABALLO TRANS.

MEXICO, D. F., OCTUBRE 1968

  
COMITE OLIMICO INTERNACIONAL  
AVERY BRUNDAGE  
PRESIDENTE

  
COMITE ORGANIZADOR DE LOS  
JUEGOS DE LA XIX OLIMPIADA  
PEDRO RAMIREZ VAZQUEZ  
PRESIDENTE

MEXICO 68

Award diploma of the 1968 Games of the XIX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Mexico City.  
Creators: Lance Wyman and Jan Stornfeld. Dimensions: 31x31 cm

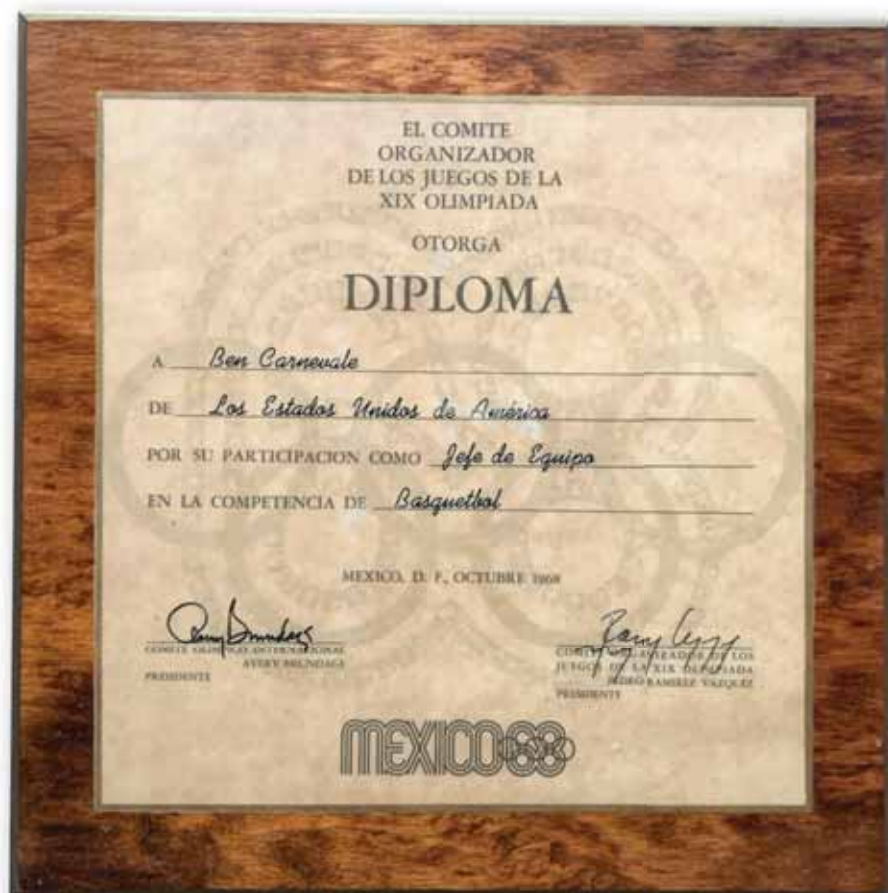
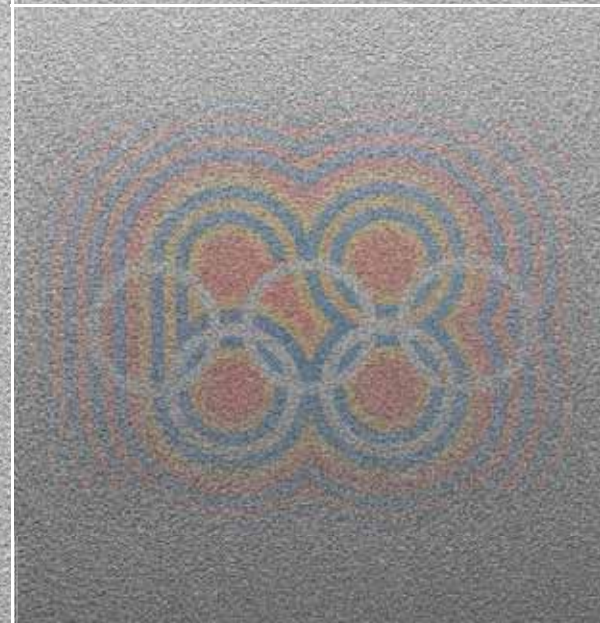




The commemorative diploma is similar in size and design to the award diploma. The difference lies in the textual design: beneath the word "Diploma" in Spanish, the recipient's name and surname are specified, followed by lines "For participation as..." and "In competitions of..."

The signatures of the President of the International Olympic Committee, Avery Brundage, and the President of the Organising Committee of the XIX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad, Pedro Ramirez Vazquez, are in the lower part of the diploma.

In total, 2,250 diplomas were awarded during these Games.



◀ Participant diploma of the 1968 Games of the XIX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Mexico City. Creators: Lance Wyman and Jan Stornfeld





*Diploma of the winner of the Olympic Pigeon Competitions at the 1968 Games of the XIX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Mexico City*



*Diploma of appreciation from the Organising Committee of the XIX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad, awarded for investigation in the field of human genetics and biology*



# XI<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games. Sapporo, 1972

For the XI<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games in 1972 in Sapporo, Japan, two types of diplomas were created: the award diploma (for athletes who were the top six in each event) and the commemorative diploma. They were designed by renowned Japanese graphic designer Hiromu Hara.

The award diploma was printed on cream-coloured paper and sized 53x53 cm.

At the top of the diploma, the designer placed the symbol of the Games (created by Kazumasa Nagai), which combines three elements: the rising sun, a symbol of Japan, a snowflake representing winter, and the Olympic rings. Below the emblem is the English inscription "Sapporo 1972."

The diploma features text in three languages (Japanese, French, and English): "XI Olympic Winter Games. Diploma."

Next are the sport and event, ranking, athlete's surname, name, and country.

At the bottom, the signatures of the President of the Organising Committee of the XI<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games, Kogoro Uemura, and the President of the International Olympic Committee, Avery Brundage, are placed.

Commemorative diplomas were also awarded, sized 28x38.8 cm. Their design resembled that of the award diplomas, with the exception that beneath the word "Diploma" in Japanese, words of recognition and gratitude in both Japanese and English were placed, along with the recipient's name.

At the bottom, the inscription "Organising Committee of the XI Olympic Winter Games. Sapporo 1972" is followed by the signature of the President of the Organising Committee, Kogoro Uemura.



*Japanese graphic designer Hiromu Hara – creator of the award and participant diplomas for the XI<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games in 1972 in Sapporo*

*Participant diploma of the XI<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games in 1972 in Sapporo. Creator: Hiromu Hara. Dimensions: 28x38.8 cm*







Award diploma of the XI<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games of 1972 in Sapporo. By Hiromu Hara. The size is 53x53 cm



The creator of the Olympic award and participant diplomas for the 1972 Games of the XX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Munich was one of Germany's distinguished graphic designers, Otl Aicher.

The diplomas were meticulously designed for all Olympic events and were pre-printed, allowing for the names of winners, medallists, and other diploma recipients who took the first six places to be added and presented on the day of competitions in the Olympic Village.

In the upper right corner of the diploma, printed on white paper measuring 28x30 cm, the logo of the 1972 Munich Games is displayed. The colours chosen for the logo corresponded to the Alpine tones – blue and white. The emblem consists of a stylised garland – a radiant sun, or the so-called “Rays of Munich,” and the five intertwined Olympic rings.

At the centre of the diploma, there is a rainbow-coloured stripe reflecting the colours of the surrounding Alps – blue, azure, dark blue, green, yellow, and orange. Three of the used colours match the Olympic ring colours (yellow, green, and blue).

The designer intentionally avoided using red-black tones in the design, as they were present in the German Nazi flag. Otl Aicher was an anti-Nazi due to his convictions and played a crucial role in restoring morale in the post-war German and European society.

The text on the diploma is printed in three languages (French, English, German) using the Helvetica font, size 55.

The athlete's name, country, sport, and the place they achieved in the 1972 Games are specified on the diploma.

The diploma is signed by the President of the International Olympic Committee, Avery Brundage, the President of the Organising Committee of the Games of the XX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad, Willi Daume.

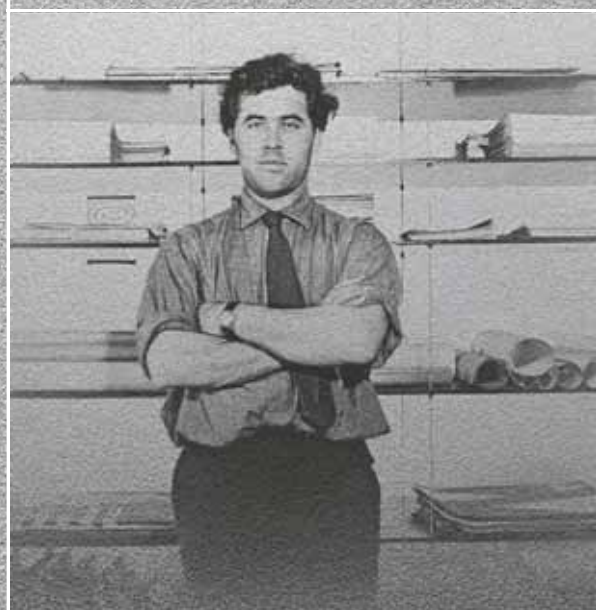
The participant diploma, measuring 28x30 cm, features the emblem of these Games in the upper right corner and a multi-coloured stripe in the centre. The text in German, English and French is printed above the strip: “Diploma. Games. XX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad. Munich. From August 26 to September 10 1972.” Under the strip is the inscription “Official” and a place to enter the name and surname.

Below are the signatures of the President of the Organising Committee of the Games of the XX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad Willi Daume and the Secretary General of the Organising Committee of the Games of the XX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Munich.

Participant diplomas were awarded to all accredited team members, judges, jury members, and members of National Olympic Committees. In total, about 15,000 people received participant diplomas.

*Participant diploma of the 1972 Games of the XX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Munich. Author: Otl Aicher. Dimensions: 28x30 cm*

# The Games of the XX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad. Munich, 1972



*German graphic designer Otl Aicher – the creator of the award diploma of the 1972 Games of the XX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Munich*







Athlétisme  
Saut en hauteur  
Femmes

Athletics  
High Jump  
Women

Leichtathletik  
Hochsprung  
Frauen

gusenbauer ilona aut



a gagné  
la Médaille de bronze  
aux Jeux  
de la XXe Olympiade  
à Munich en 1972

has won  
the Bronze Medal  
at the Games  
of the XXth Olympiad  
Munich 1972

hat bei den Spielen  
der XX. Olympiade  
München 1972  
die Bronzemedaille  
gewonnen

*Avery Brundage* *Günther Krauß*

4. 9. 1972

Der Präsident  
des  
Internationalen  
Olympischen  
Komitees

Der Präsident  
des  
Organisationkomitees  
für die Spiele  
der XX. Olympiade  
München 1972



# XII<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games. Innsbruck, 1976

The creation of award and participant diplomas for the XII<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games of 1976 in Innsbruck, just like for the 1964 Games, was entrusted once again to the renowned Austrian graphic designer, Arthur Zelger. Based on his sketches, both award and commemorative diplomas were produced.

The main decoration on both diplomas is a stylised letter “I” – the first letter in the name of the Organising city, presented in the form of a ski jump tower. According to another version, the diploma features the curve of a skate – a common element in various winter sports: skiing, bobsleigh, luge, figure, and speed skating.

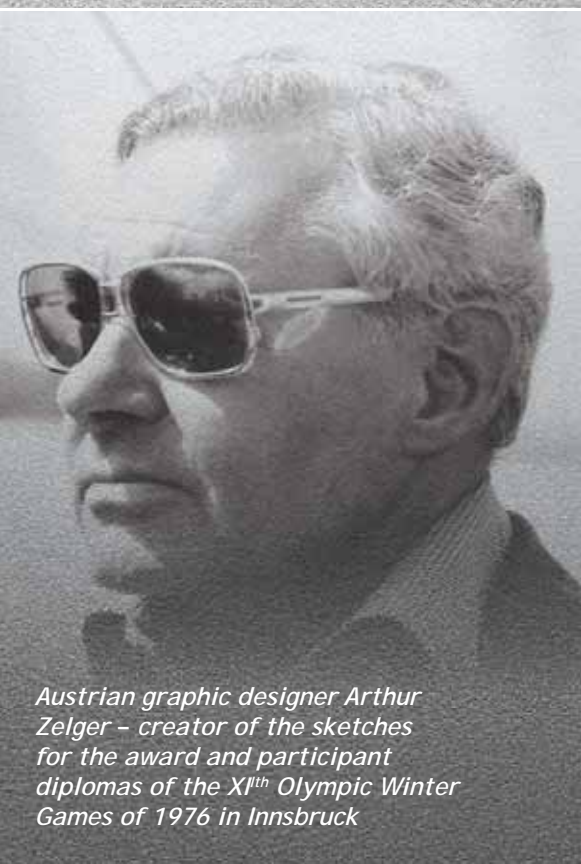
For the design of the award diploma measuring 28.5x33.6 cm, the artist used brown-white stripes, where the image smoothly transitions from brown-white to white-brown. In the lower part of the diploma, the Olympic symbol – the five multi-coloured intertwined rings and the Games logo – is executed in red on white (the colours of the Austrian flag). The logo represents the coat of arms of Innsbruck, depicting the city across the Inn River, from which the city derives its name. The city and the five Olympic rings signify the unity of athletes, for whom Innsbruck became a meeting place in 1976.

The inscriptions on the diploma are in German: “XII. Olympic Winter Games. Innsbruck 1976.” Further, the athlete’s name, surname, placement, sport and event are listed.

The diploma is signed by the President of the International Olympic Committee, Lord Killanin, the President of the Organising Committee of the XII<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games, Fred Sinowatz, and the Secretary General of the Organising Committee of the XII<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games, Karl Heinz Klee.

The diploma was presented in a case-tube with a hardcover, featuring a gold-embossed image of the Innsbruck Games logo.

A participant diploma of a light grey colour at the top bears the German inscription: “XII. Olympic Winter Games. Innsbruck. 1976,” while at the bottom, a stylised image of the letter “I” against the backdrop of mountains and the five Olympic rings is depicted. The diploma is intersected by two horizontal stripes in the central part: bright red with the inscription “Diploma” and white with the signatures of the President of the Organising Committee of the XII<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games, Fred Sinowatz, and the Secretary General of the Organising Committee of the XII<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games, Karl Heinz Klee. The colours of the stripes serve as a reminder of the colours of the Austrian flag. The diploma measures 21.5x30 cm.

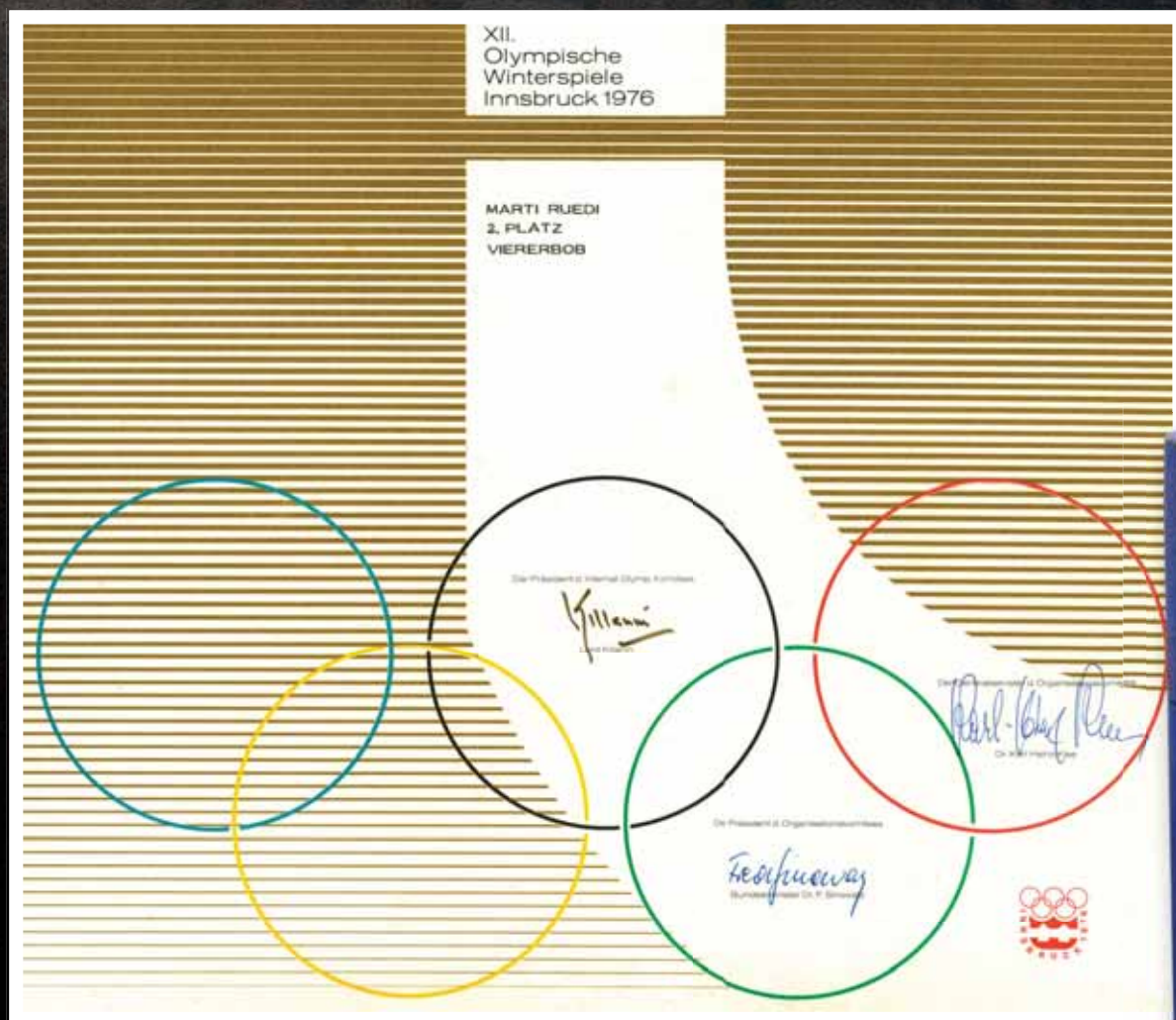


*Austrian graphic designer Arthur Zelger – creator of the sketches for the award and participant diplomas of the XII<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games of 1976 in Innsbruck*



*Participant diploma of the XII<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games of 1976 in Innsbruck.  
Creator: Arthur Zelger. Dimensions: 21.5x30 cm*





Award diploma of the XII<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games of 1976 in Innsbruck. Creator: Arthur Zelger.  
Dimensions: 28.5x33.6 cm. On the right, a special tube in which the diploma was presented



The creation of the award diploma for the 1976 Games of the XXI<sup>st</sup> Olympiad in Montreal was entrusted to Canadian graphic designer Georges Huel. According to his concept, the diploma resembled the diplomas of the previous 1972 Games.

In the central part of the award diploma measuring 30x42 cm, the artist placed the Olympic Games 1976 logo in white on a background of a red stripe (colours of the Canadian national flag). The logo is quite simple – the five Olympic rings naturally transition into the letter “M,” representing Montreal, the Host City of the 1976 Games.

Following the dominant red (official colour) stripe are five contrasting stripes of different heights. Unlike the pastel colours used by designer Otl Aicher for the previous Games, Georges Huel opted for contrasting colours. He stated, “In Canada, we have distinct winter and summer seasons, and the colours of the Olympic identity should reflect that.”

Therefore, on the diploma, the next stripe in height, of purple colour, symbolises tourism, followed by purple representing Art and Culture, then blue for the Press, green for the Olympic Village, and finally, orange for Services.

The font used for inscriptions is Univers, 55 and 75 (Roman Black). The inscriptions were prepared in advance in two languages – French and English. The text was prepared beforehand, with only the recipient’s name, surname, country left to be added.

At the bottom, the signatures of the President of the International Olympic Committee, Lord Killanin, and the President of the Organising Committee and Commissioner general for the Games of the XXI<sup>st</sup> Olympiad, Roger Rousseau, endorse the diploma.

The participant diploma measuring 30x42.5 cm features a central decoration of the Olympic Stadium in Montreal, executed in gold embossing on a silver-grey background. In the upper left corner of this segment, the Games logo is placed.

At the top on a beige background, centred in two columns, the text in French and English reads: “Games. XXI<sup>st</sup> Olympiad. Montreal. 1976. Diploma.” Below, the name and surname of the athlete, sport and event are indicated.

The diploma is signed the President of the International Olympic Committee, Lord Killanin, and the President of the Organising Committee and Commissioner general for the Games of the XXI<sup>st</sup> Olympiad, Roger Rousseau.

A total of 15,000 award and participant diplomas were distributed.

# The Games of the XXI<sup>st</sup> Olympiad. Montreal, 1976



*Canadian graphic designer Georges Huel – creator of the award diploma for the 1976 Games of the XXI<sup>st</sup> Olympiad in Montreal*



*Participant diploma of the 1976 Games of the XXI<sup>st</sup> Olympiad in Montreal. Dimensions: 30x42.5 cm*



Aviron  
huit rameuses en  
pointe avec barreuse  
femmes

Rowing  
Eight with  
coxswain  
Women

Elena Zubko  
U.R.S.S.



Médaille d'argent

Silver medal

Membre de l'équipe  
qui s'est classée  
deuxième aux Jeux  
de la XXI<sup>e</sup> Olympiade  
Montréal 1976

Membre of the team  
placing second  
in the Games  
of the XXI Olympiad  
Montréal 1976

René Bouchard  
Président du Comité organisateur  
et Commissaire général  
des Jeux de la XXI<sup>e</sup> Olympiade  
President of the Organizing Committee  
and Commissioner general  
for the Games of the  
XXI Olympiad

Lord Killanin  
Président du Comité international olympique  
President of the International Olympic Committee

Award diploma of the 1976 Games of the XXI<sup>st</sup> Olympiad in Montreal.  
Creator: Georges Huel. Dimensions: 30x42 cm



# XIII<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games. Lake Placid, 1980

For the XIII<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games of 1980 in Lake Placid, two types of diplomas – award and participant – were produced based on the sketches of the American designer Robert W. Whitney.

The award diploma is printed on white paper measuring 30x35 cm. The diploma features two frames: the upper one formed by three horizontal stripes of gold, silver, and bronze colours, and the lower one by a blue stripe.

In the central part of the diploma, a full-colour logo of the XIII Olympic Winter Games and two pine branches executed in embossing are placed. The logo represents several broken lines symbolising the mountainous landscape of the Olympic region. These lines merge with vertical lines forming a stylised Ionic column – a reminder of the ancient Olympic Games. The column is crowned by the Olympic rings and ends with curved hemispheres symbolising the double Olympic flame cauldron, in reference to the 1932 Games also held in Lake Placid.

The broken stripes of blue, red, and white colours on the blue background of the emblem are the colours of the American flag.

The inscription on the diploma is in English: “XIII Olympic Winter Games. Lake Placid. 1980.” Further, in handwriting, the athlete’s name, surname, sport and event, and ranking were added (to ensure accuracy, each participant filled out a form with their name in advance).

The diploma is signed by the President of the International Olympic Committee, Lord Killanin, the President of the Organising Committee of the XIII<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games, Reverend J. Bernard Fell, and the Vice President Art Devlin.

According to the Official Report, 434 individuals from 21 national teams were awarded diplomas.

All athletes and officials of those Games were granted a participant diploma, measuring 22.8x30.4 cm. On the diploma, framed by a blue stripe at the top and a grey one at the bottom, the creator placed an image of a participant’s medal of these Games; the inscription is in English “XIII Olympic Winter Games. Lake Placid. 1980.” Below is the name of the recipient. The document was signed by the President of the Organising Committee of the XIII<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games, Reverend J. Bernard Fell, and the Vice President Art Devlin.



*Robert W. Whitney created award and participant diplomas for the XIII<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games of 1980 in Lake Placid*



*Participant diploma of the XIII<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games of 1980 in Lake Placid. Creator: Robert W. Whitney. Dimensions: 22.8x30.4 cm*





Award diploma of the XIII<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games of 1980 in Lake Placid.  
Creator: Robert W. Whitney. Dimensions: 30x35 cm



The creation of the diploma for the Games of the XXII<sup>nd</sup> Olympiad, held in 1980 in Moscow, was entrusted to the Soviet master of book graphics and graphic designer Aleksandr Arkhutik.

The Olympic award diploma, measuring 29.5x42.3 cm, was printed on white paper. The decoration of the diploma consisted of a stylised Stadium oval with six differently coloured running tracks (five colours corresponding to the Olympic symbol). The curves of the stadium followed the shape of the 1980 Games logo.

At the bottom of the diploma, the official symbol of the Games of the XXII<sup>nd</sup> Olympiad (the five intertwined Olympic rings with lines pointing upwards, symbolising running tracks, and a star on top – stylised Spasskaya Tower of the Kremlin) was placed.

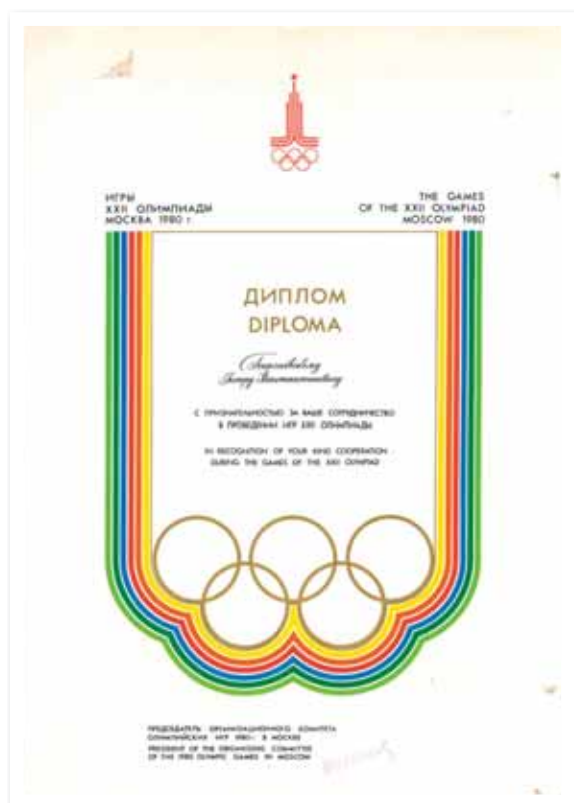
On the top of the diploma, inscriptions in two languages – Russian and English – were featured: “Games of the XXII Olympiad. Moscow 1980. Diploma.” Below were the sport and event, the athlete’s surname and name, country, and ranking.

At the bottom of the diploma, the signatures of the President of the International Olympic Committee, Lord Killanin, and the President of the Organising Committee of the Games of the XXII<sup>nd</sup> Olympiad, Ignatiy Novikov, were placed.

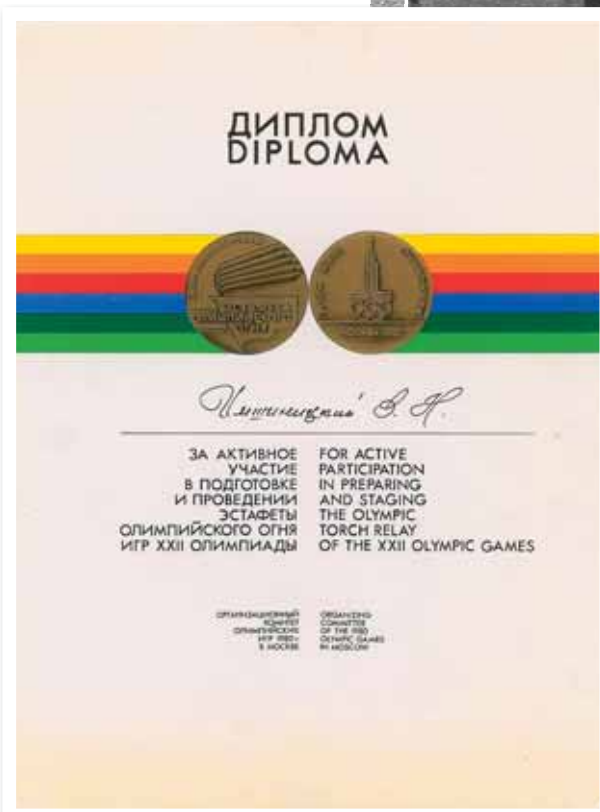
A total of 2,500 diplomas were awarded.

In addition to the award diploma, the Organizing Committee issued participant diplomas, diplomas for the Olympic Torch Relay participants, and diplomas of recognition.

# The Games of the XXII<sup>nd</sup> Olympiad. Moscow, 1980



*Diploma of recognition for the 1980 Games of the XXII<sup>nd</sup> Olympiad in Moscow*



*Aleksandr Arkhutik created award and participant diploma for the Games of the XXII<sup>nd</sup> Olympiad 1980 in Moscow*

*Commemorative diploma for active participation in preparing and staging the Olympic Torch Relay of the XXII Olympic Games*



ИГРЫ  
XXII ОЛИМПИАДЫ  
МОСКВА 1980 г.

THE GAMES  
OF THE XXII OLYMPIAD  
MOSCOW 1980

# ДИПЛОМ DIPLOMA

БОРЬБА ВОЛЬНАЯ  
ВЕСОВАЯ КАТЕГОРИЯ ДО 57 кг

WRESTLING FREESTYLE  
WEIGHT CLASSES UP TO 57 kg

БЕЛОГЛАЗОВ СЕРГЕЙ  
СССР

BELOGLAZOV SERGEI  
URS

МЕСТО 1 PLACE

ПРЕДСЕДАТЕЛЬ ОРГАНИЗАЦИОННОГО КОМИТЕТА  
ОЛИМПИЙСКИХ ИГР 1980 г. В МОСКВЕ  
PRESIDENT OF THE ORGANISING COMMITTEE  
OF THE 1980 OLYMPIC GAMES IN MOSCOW



ПРЕЗИДЕНТ МЕЖДУНАРОДНОГО  
ОЛИМПИЙСКОГО КОМИТЕТА  
PRESIDENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL  
OLYMPIC COMMITTEE

Award diploma of the 1980 Games of the XXII<sup>nd</sup> Olympiad in Moscow.  
Creator: Aleksandr Arkhutik. Dimensions: 29.5x42.3 cm



## XIV<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games. Sarajevo, 1984

The award and participant diplomas of the XIV<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games of 1984 in Sarajevo are works of art in their own right. They were designed by the Yugoslavian artist, professor, member of the Academy of Sciences and Arts of Serbia, Milivoj Š. Unković, who was working in Bosnia at that time.

In the centre of the award diploma, measuring 34x34.9 cm, the artist placed a figure of a victorious athlete against the backdrop of the stylised logo of the Games – a snowflake – executed in the technique of traditional embroidery from the Sarajevo region. The athlete stands on a podium, which depicts a fragment of a rainbow. In the upper left corner, the emblem of the XIV<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games is located, while at the bottom, the Olympic Symbol – five Olympic rings are depicted. The inscription in three languages (French, English, Yugoslav) reads: "XIV<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games. Yugoslavia. Sarajevo. 1984." Below, under the word "Diploma," the athlete's surname and name, ranking, event type, and the signatures of the President of the IOC, Juan Antonio Samaranch, and the President of the Organising Committee of the XIV<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games, Branko Mikulić, endorse the diploma.

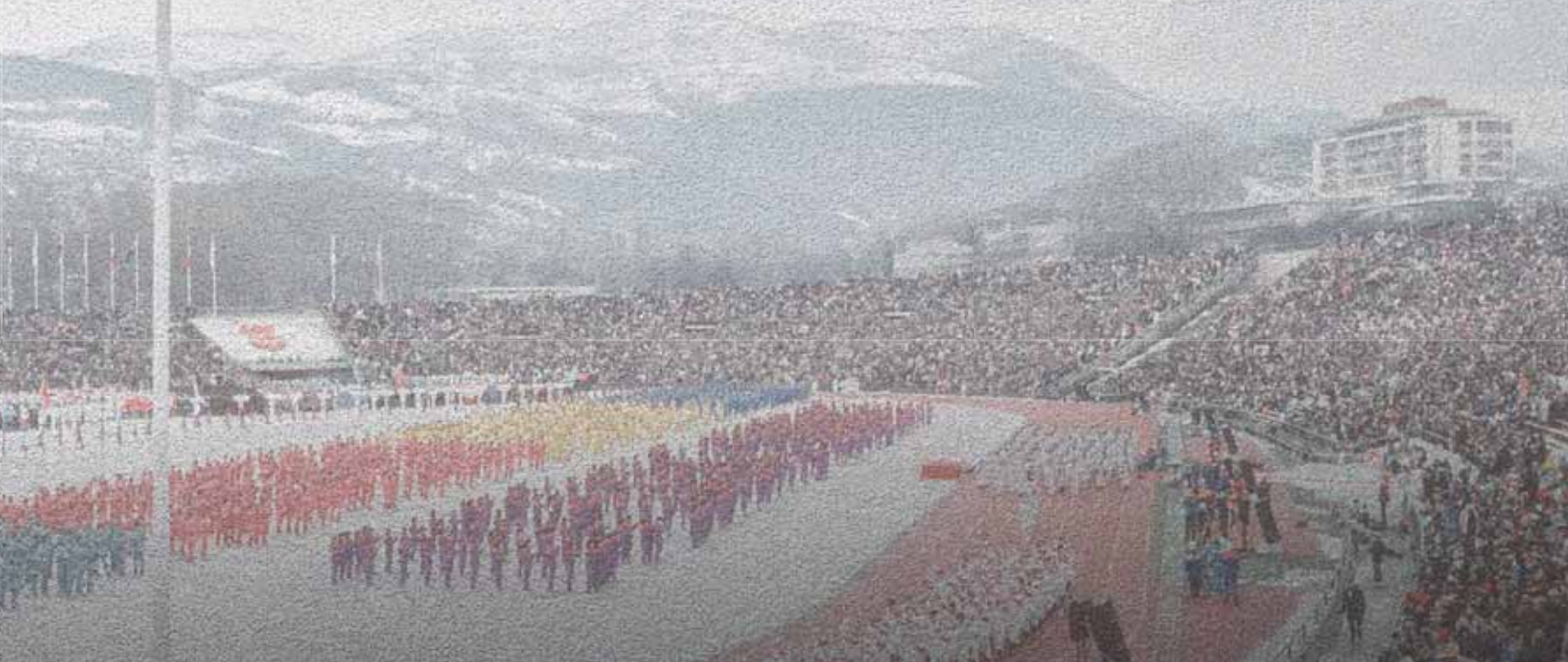
The commemorative diploma, measuring 35x33.6 cm, also features the stylised Games' logo – a snowflake, above which a dove of peace is depicted. Above the logo, a rainbow in olympic colours is placed, and to the right, the figure of a downhill skier rapidly descending on a slope. In the lower left corner, the Olympic's logo – a stylised snowflake, five Olympic rings, and the English inscription "Sarajevo '84" are placed. Then the surname and name of recipient and the text in 3 languages (French, English, Yugoslav) "In recognition of your kind cooperation and participation at the XIV Olympic Winter Games." At the bottom of the diploma, there is the signature of the President of the Organising Committee of the XIV Olympic Winter Games Branko Mikulić.



*Yugoslavian artist, professor, member of the Academy of Sciences and Arts of Serbia, Milivoj Š. Unković – creator of the designs for the award and participant diplomas of the XIV<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games in 1984 in Sarajevo*

◀ *Participant diploma of the XIV<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games in 1984.  
Creator: Milivoj Š. Unković.  
Dimensions: 35x33.6 cm*





Award diploma of the XIV<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games of 1984 in Sarajevo.  
Creator: Milivoj Š. Unković. Dimensions: 34x34.9 cm

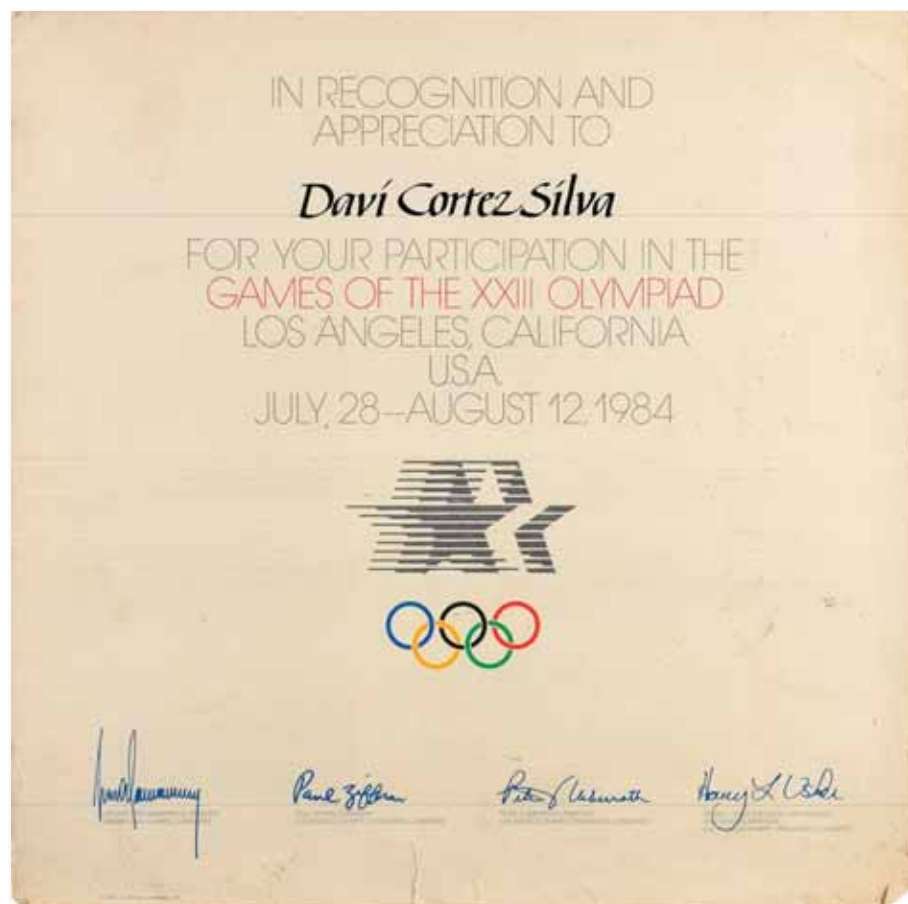


The design of the award diploma for the 1984 Games of the XXIII<sup>rd</sup> Olympiad in Los Angeles was entrusted to the "Robert Miles Runyan Associates" Company. A total of 4,510 award diplomas were printed, measuring 38x38 cm.

The design of the diploma was characterised by simplicity. In the centre of the diploma, the logo of the Games of the XXIII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad – a star – was placed, a universal symbol of humanity's highest aspirations. The horizontal lines symbolise the speed at which athletes strive for excellence. The repeating stars depict the competition among well-prepared opponents who are equally in splendid form. Below the stars is the emblem – the five multicoloured Olympic rings. Above, the English inscription "Games of the XXIII Olympiad," to the left – "For Excellence in Sports. Los Angeles. California, USA. July 28 – August 12. 1984." To the right – the name and surname of the athlete, country, placement, sport and event.

The award diploma was signed by the President of the International Olympic Committee, Juan Antonio Samaranch, the President of Los Angeles Olympic Organising Committee, Paul Ziffren, the Chairman of Los Angeles Olympic Organising Committee, Peter V. Ueberroth, the Executive Vice President and General Manager of the Los Angeles Olympic Organising Committee Harry L. Usher.

For the first time in the Olympic history, award diplomas were presented to top eight athletes.



# The Games of the XXIII<sup>rd</sup> Olympiad. Los Angeles, 1984



◀ Participant diploma of the 1984 Games of the XXIII<sup>rd</sup> Olympiad, Los Angeles. Dimensions: 38x38 cm



# GAMES OF THE XXIII OLYMPIAD



FOR EXCELLENCE  
IN SPORT  
LOS ANGELES,  
CALIFORNIA, USA  
JULY 28—  
AUGUST 12, 1984

Davi Cortez Silva  
Brazil  
2nd Place  
Football

*Handwritten signature of the Mayor of Los Angeles*  
RICHARD J. GOODEN  
MAYOR OF LOS ANGELES

*Handwritten signature of the President of the Olympic Committee*  
JOHN H. JOHNSON  
PRESIDENT OF THE OLYMPIC COMMITTEE

*Handwritten signature of the President of the United States*  
RONALD REAGAN  
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

*Handwritten signature of the President of the International Olympic Committee*  
JACQUES ROTHENBERG  
PRESIDENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE

Award diploma of the 1984 Games of the XXIII<sup>rd</sup> Olympiad, Los Angeles.  
Creator: Robert Miles Runyan Associates. Dimensions: 38x38 cm. Edition: 4,510 copies



The diplomas for athletes who finished 1<sup>st</sup> to 8<sup>th</sup> were handed over to the respective National Olympic Committees.

The participant diploma, measuring 38x38 cm, has a design similar to the award diploma. Above the stylised logo of the Games and the five Olympic rings, the inscription reads: "In recognition and appreciation to... for your contribution to the success of the Games of the XXIII Olympiad. Los Angeles, 1984."

At the bottom, there are the signatures of the President of the International Olympic Committee, Juan Antonio Samaranch, the President of the Organising Committee of the Games of the XXIII<sup>rd</sup> Olympiad, Paul Ziffren, the President of the Organising Committee of the Games of the XXIII<sup>rd</sup> Olympiad, Peter V. Ueberroth, the Executive Vice President and General Manager of the Organising Committee of the Games of the XXIII<sup>rd</sup> Olympiad, Harry L. Usher.

In total, 5,900 commemorative diplomas were awarded to officials, 2,000 to technical officials/jury members, 1,400 to representatives of the International Olympic Committee and National Olympic Committees, 2,500 to official team representatives, as well as 7,000 diplomas to athlete participants of the Olympic Games.

For participants in the Olympic Arts Festival held as part of the 1984 Los Angeles Games, special diplomas were produced. On warm beige paper measuring 38x38 cm, a stylised multicoloured inscription "ARTS" is depicted, with the first letter replaced by the Games' logo. Below the inscription is the Olympic symbol. At the top, under the participant's name or the name of the artistic group, the text reads: "In recognition and appreciation to... for your contribution to the success of the Olympic Arts Festival. Los Angeles, 1984."

At the bottom, one can see the signatures of the President of the Organising Committee of the Games of the XXIII<sup>rd</sup> Olympiad, Paul Ziffren, the President of the Organising Committee of the Games of the XXIII<sup>rd</sup> Olympiad, Peter V. Ueberroth, the Executive Vice President and General Manager of the Organising Committee of the Games of the XXIII<sup>rd</sup> Olympiad, Harry L. Usher, and the director of the Olympic Arts Festival, Robert J. Fitzpatrick.



*Diploma for participants of the Olympic Arts Festival, 1984, Los Angeles. Dimensions: 38x38 cm*







IN RECOGNITION AND  
APPRECIATION FOR  
YOUR PARTICIPATION IN  
THE 1984 OLYMPIC TORCH RELAY  
IN SUPPORT OF THE  
GAMES OF THE XXIII OLYMPIAD  
LOS ANGELES, 1984

LOS ANGELES  
OLYMPIC  
ORGANIZING  
COMMITTEE



*Paul Ziffer*

*Peter Ueberroth*

*Harvey L. Ulsch*

IN RECOGNITION AND  
APPRECIATION TO

FOR YOUR CONTRIBUTION TO  
THE SUCCESS OF THE  
GAMES OF THE XXIII OLYMPIAD  
LOS ANGELES, 1984



*Paul Ziffer*

*Peter Ueberroth*

*Harvey L. Ulsch*



ΣΕ ΑΝΑΓΝΩΡΙΣΗ ΚΑΙ  
ΕΚΤΙΜΗΣΗ ΓΙΑ  
ΤΗ ΣΥΜΜΕΤΟΧΗ ΣΟΥ ΣΤΗΝ  
ΟΛΥΜΠΙΑΚΗ ΛΑΜΠΑΔΗΡΟΜΙΑ  
ΤΟΥ 1984



*Paul Ziffer*

*Peter Ueberroth*

*Harvey L. Ulsch*

*Special diplomas were  
issued in recognition and  
appreciation for the  
contribution in the success  
of the Games, Olympic  
Torch Relay, security  
officer training, Olympic  
Art Festival, Opening and  
Closing ceremonies*

IN RECOGNITION AND  
APPRECIATION FOR YOUR  
PARTICIPATION IN THE  
SECURITY OFFICER TRAINING  
IN PREPARATION FOR THE  
GAMES OF THE XXIII OLYMPIAD  
LOS ANGELES, 1984

LOS ANGELES  
OLYMPIC  
ORGANIZING  
COMMITTEE



*Paul Ziffer*

*Peter Ueberroth*

*Harvey L. Ulsch*

IN RECOGNITION AND  
APPRECIATION FOR  
YOUR PARTICIPATION IN  
THE OPENING CEREMONIES  
FOR THE  
GAMES OF THE XXIII OLYMPIAD  
LOS ANGELES, 1984

LOS ANGELES  
OLYMPIC  
ORGANIZING  
COMMITTEE



*Paul Ziffer*

*Peter Ueberroth*

*Harvey L. Ulsch*

*David F. Widger*

IN RECOGNITION AND  
APPRECIATION FOR  
YOUR PARTICIPATION IN  
THE CLOSING CEREMONIES  
FOR THE  
GAMES OF THE XXIII OLYMPIAD  
LOS ANGELES, 1984

LOS ANGELES  
OLYMPIC  
ORGANIZING  
COMMITTEE



*Paul Ziffer*

*Peter Ueberroth*

*Harvey L. Ulsch*

*David F. Widger*



# XV<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games. Calgary, 1988

For the XV<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games of 1988 in Calgary, award and participant diplomas were produced by the Organising Committee.

The award diploma, honouring athletes who placed from first to eighth in each event, was printed on a square sheet of white cardboard. The decoration of the diploma featured the logo of the XV<sup>th</sup> Winter Games– a stylised snowflake above the Olympic rings. The snowflake in its shape and colour resembles a maple leaf – Canada’s national symbol. Additionally, it is composed of numerous letter “C’s,” as this is the first letter for both words – “Canada” and “Calgary.” In the centre of the diploma, there is a stylised image of the award medal. The medal’s design on the diploma is embossed according to the athlete’s placement – gold, silver, bronze, or grey.

The inscriptions on the diploma are in two languages – English and French: “XV Olympic Winter Games.” Below that is the recipient’s name and surname, written in black, the words “For Excellence in Sports,” the placement, the sport, and the event. At the bottom, it reads “Calgary, Alberta, Canada. 1988.”

The diploma was signed by Juan Antonio Samaranch, President of the International Olympic Committee, Frank W. King, Chair of the Organising Committee of the XV<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games, and William Pratt, President of the Organising Committee of the XV<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games.

In the upper left corner of the participant diploma is the Games’ logo – a stylised snowflake above the multicoloured Olympic rings. In the centre, the Organisers added the name of the awardee. Below, there are inscriptions in English and French: “In recognition of your participation in the XV<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games,” below which is “Calgary, Alberta, Canada. 1988.” The diploma is adorned with a horizontal scarlet stripe with scattered letter “C’s.”

At the bottom are the signatures of the Chief Executive Officer of the Organising Committee of the XV<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games, Frank V. King, President of the International Olympic Committee, Juan Antonio Samaranch, and President of the Organising Committee of the XV<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games, William Pratt.

The Official Report of the Calgary Games states that 1,098 diplomas were awarded to athletes who placed from first to eighth; 10,000 participant diplomas were distributed to IOC members, athletes, officials, VIPs, and selected media; 10,000 diplomas were presented to participants in the Opening and Closing ceremonies.



*Participant diploma of the XV<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games, 1988, Calgary*





XV Olympic Winter Games

XV<sup>es</sup> Jeux Olympiques d'hiver

*Ken Hareemchuk*

For Excellence in Sports

Pour l'excellence de sa performance

Fifth Place

Cinquième place

Ice Hockey

Hockey sur glace

Calgary, Alberta, Canada  
1988

*Paul S. L.*

Paul S. L.  
Chairman / Président du Comité  
XV Olympic Winter Games Organizing Committee  
Comité d'organisation des XV<sup>es</sup> Jeux Olympiques d'hiver

*Juan Antonio Samaranch*

H.E. Dr. Juan Antonio Samaranch  
President / Président  
International Olympic Committee  
Comité International Olympique

*William Firth*

William Firth  
President / Président  
XV Olympic Winter Games Organizing Committee  
Comité d'organisation des XV<sup>es</sup> Jeux Olympiques d'hiver



# The Games of the XXIV<sup>th</sup> Olympiad. Seoul, 1988

For the 1988 Games of the XXIV<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Seoul, both award and participant diplomas were created by the Organising Committee.

The award diploma, sized 31x35 cm, showcases a hunting scene from the tomb of warriors, an artifact dating back to the Koguryo Kingdom (37 BC–668 CE), which spread over North Korea and eastern Manchuria. This tomb is included in the UNESCO's World Heritage List.

At the top of the diploma, the emblem of the 1988 Games – the taegeuk symbol – representing motion, and the symbols of femininity and masculinity (yin and yang) and the five Olympic rings are placed. The emblem of the Seoul Games integrates two distinct movements: centripetal and centrifugal. The centripetal movement symbolises people globally converging in Korea, emphasising harmony worldwide. Conversely, the centrifugal movement signifies human progression towards happiness and prosperity.

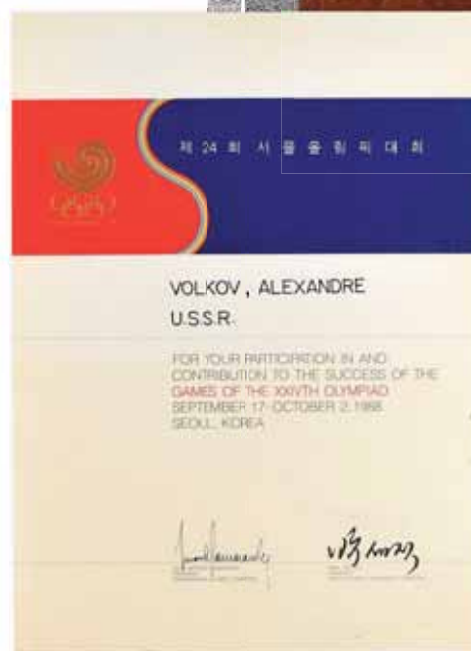
Beneath the Games' emblem, the inscription appears in both Korean and English: "Games of the XXIVTH Olympiad. September 17 – October 2, 1988. Seoul, Korea." Below that, details such as the athlete's name, country, "For Excellence in Sport," followed by the specific sport and event, and placement are inscribed.

The diploma bears the signatures of Juan Antonio Samaranch, President of the International Olympic Committee, and Park Seh-Jik, President of the Seoul Olympic Organising Committee.

The participant diploma, measuring 30.5x41 cm, is printed on cream-coloured paper. On the upper left side, against a bright red background, the Seoul Games' logo is featured, while the right side, set against a blue backdrop, displays the inscription in Korean: "Games of the XXIVTH Olympiad. September 17 – October 2, 1988. Seoul, Korea." Below the insert, the athlete's name and country are mentioned. Subsequently, the text reads: "For your participation and contribution to the success of the Games of the XXIVTH Olympiad. September 17 – October 2, 1988. Seoul, Korea."

At the bottom, the signatures of Juan Antonio Samaranch, President of the International Olympic Committee, and Park Seh-Jik, President of the Seoul Olympic Organising Committee, are placed.

The participant diploma was presented in an original brown folder.



*Participant diploma for the 1988 Games of the XXIV<sup>th</sup> Olympiad. Dimensions: 30.5x41 cm. A total of 23,000 commemorative diplomas were distributed to all athletes, members of National Olympic Committees, and other participants. At the top is a presentation folder with the Games' logo and the inscription "Seoul Olympic Organising Committee," in which the diploma was presented*





제 24 회 서울 올림픽 대회

GAMES OF THE XXIVTH OLYMPIAD  
SEPTEMBER 17 – OCTOBER 2, 1988  
SEOUL, KOREA

SCHRECK ULRICH FRG

FOR EXCELLENCE IN SPORT

FENCING

MEN INDIVIDUAL FOIL

4th PLACE

JUAN ANTONIO SAMARANCH  
PRESIDENT  
INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE

PARK SEH-JIK  
PRESIDENT  
SEOUL OLYMPIC ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

*Award diploma of the 1988 Games of the XXIV<sup>th</sup> Olympiad, Seoul.  
Dimensions: 31x35 cm. A total of 6,000 diplomas were awarded to athletes  
who secured the 1<sup>st</sup> to 8<sup>th</sup> places in team and individual events*



Both award and participant diplomas for the XVI<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games of 1992 in Albertville were created by the French designer Alain Doré and produced at the Gobe & Associete printing house. The award diploma was presented to athletes who secured the top eight positions in each event.

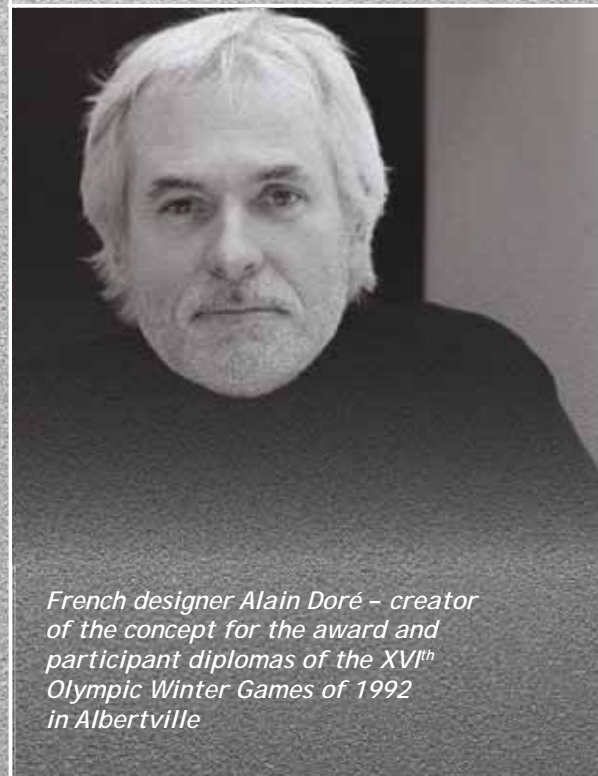
This diploma, printed on a white textured cardboard measuring 27.5x27.5 cm, features a central embossed illustration of Jean-Claude Killy and Michel Barnier as depicted on the poster for the XVI<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games of 1992 in Albertville. This illustration includes the sky, the sun, mountains, and the Olympic symbol. Surrounding this emblem is the French inscription “Albertville 92” in a circular seal. The diploma is adorned with two stripes: a vertical blue stripe and a horizontal red stripe. These colours, combined with the white background, mirror the colours of the French national flag, reminding us that the Games took place in this country. Below this, inscriptions in French and English detail the athlete’s name, event, placement, and date. In the lower right corner is the Games’ logo – the Olympic flame, presented in red on a white background, reflecting the colours of the Savoy region. Below the logo is the text “Albertville 92” and the Olympic symbol in the form of five Olympic rings. At the bottom of the diploma, the inscription appears in French and English: “XVI Olympic Winter Games in Albertville and Savoie, February 8–23, 1992.”

The diploma was signed by Juan Antonio Samaranch, President of the International Olympic Committee, along with the Presidents of the Organising Committee of the XVI<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games, Michel Barnier and Jean-Claude Killy.

The participant diploma, sized 27.5x 27.5 cm, shares a similar design to the award diploma. At its centre, the inscription appears in both English and French: “In appreciation for your participation in the XVI Olympic Winter Games in Albertville and Savoie.” Below this, the signatures of Juan Antonio Samaranch, President of the International Olympic Committee, and Presidents of the Organising Committee of the XVI<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games, Michel Barnier and Jean-Claude Killy, are displayed.

According to the Official Report of these Games, a total of 1,000 award diplomas were presented to athletes who secured the top eight positions, and 14,500 participant diplomas were awarded to all those who contributed to the successful conduct of the Games.

## XVI<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games. Albertville, 1992



*French designer Alain Doré – creator of the concept for the award and participant diplomas of the XVI<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games of 1992 in Albertville*



*Participant diploma of the XVI<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games of 1992 in Albertville. Dimensions: 27.5x27.5 cm*







NOM  
NAME Schindelholtz Lorenz

DISCIPLINE  
EVENT Bob à quatre

CLASSEMENT  
PLACING 3

DATE  
DATE 22 Février 1992

  
JUAN-ANTONIO SAMARANCH  
PRESIDENT

  
MICHEL BARNIER  
PRESIDENT

  
JEAN-CLAUDE KILLY  
PRESIDENT





XVI<sup>th</sup> JEUX OLYMPIQUES D'HIVER D'ALBERTVILLE ET DE LA SAVOIE - 8-23 FEVRIER 1992  
XVI OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES OF ALBERTVILLE AND SAVOIE - 8-23 FEBRUARY 1992

Award diploma of the XVI<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games of 1992 in Albertville.  
Creator: Alain Doré. Printed by Gobe & Associete printing house. Dimensions: 27.5x27.5 cm



The design of the award and participant diplomas for the 1992 Games of the XXV<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Barcelona was created by the Spanish artist and designer Javier Mariscal. Printing was done at the Royal Mint of Spain.

The central element of the diploma's design is the Games' official logo. The designer integrated the concept of the previous Games' diplomas by incorporating a semi-transparent element of the logo and five Olympic rings as the background. The official logo depicts a dynamic human figure overcoming an obstacle formed with the five rings. This figure is composed of three simple lines: the head symbolising the blue of the Mediterranean Sea, the arms representing the yellow of the sun and open embrace of hospitality, and the legs in a bright red colour akin to the land of Catalonia. Below the logo, the inscription appears in four languages (Catalan, Spanish, French, and English): "Games of the XXV Olympiad. Barcelona 1992," followed by the athlete's name. Below this, in all four languages, "For his/her excellent classification in," followed by the sport and event type, placement (or medal category).

At the bottom of the diploma, the signatures of Juan Antonio Samaranch, President of the International Olympic Committee, and Pasqual Maragall i Mira, President of the Organising Committee of the Barcelona 1992 Olympic Games (COOB'92), are displayed.

Olympic diplomas for athletes who secured 1<sup>st</sup> to 8<sup>th</sup> places were filled out immediately after the final competitions and delivered to the Olympic Village for presentation to the athletes by the respective Chief de Mission the next day.

For all participants of the Games, including officials and accredited members of National Olympic Committees, commemorative diplomas were prepared.

The participant diploma is printed on a white paper measuring 42x29.7 cm, with a vertical blue stripe with an uneven boundary along the left edge. At the top, it features the Games' logo and the Olympic symbol. Below it, the inscription appears in four languages: "In recognition and appreciation," followed by a line indicating the name of the awardee. Below this, in all four languages: "For his/her participation and contribution to the success of the Games of the XXV Olympiad. Barcelona 1992."

The diploma is completed with the signatures of Juan Antonio Samaranch, President of the International Olympic Committee, and Pasqual Maragall i Mira, President of the Organising Committee of the Barcelona 1992 Olympic Games (COOB'92).

# The Games of the XXV<sup>th</sup> Olympiad. Barcelona, 1992



*Spanish artist and designer Javier Mariscal – creator of the design of the award and participant diplomas for the 1992 Games of the XXV<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Barcelona*



*Participant diploma of the 1992 Games of the XXV<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Barcelona. Dimensions: 42x29.7 cm*





ELS JOCS DE LA XXV<sup>a</sup> OLIMPIADA  
BARCELONA 1992

A

LES JEUX DE LA XXV<sup>e</sup> OLYMPIADE  
BARCELONE, 1992

À

LOS JUEGOS DE LA XXV OLIMPIADA  
BARCELONA 1992

A

THE GAMES OF THE XXV OLYMPIAD  
BARCELONA 1992

TO

*Ingo spelly*

PER LA SEVA EXCEL·LENT  
CLASSIFICACIÓ EN

POR SU EXCELENTE  
CLASIFICACIÓN EN

POUR SON EXCELLENTE  
CLASSIFICATION EN

FOR HIS/HER EXCELLENT  
CLASSIFICATION IN

*canoë-kayak - Eaux calmes*

*C-2 500 m*

*Deuxième et médaille d'argent*

JOAN ANTONIO SAMARANCH  
PRESIDENT CIO

PATXAL MARAGALL I MUGA  
PRESIDENT COO'92



# XVII<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games. Lillehammer, 1994

For the XVII<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games in 1994 in Lillehammer, Norway, award and participant diplomas were created in a style that celebrated Norwegian folk art. This concept influenced the entire design of those Games.

A seamless pattern of crystalline forms inspired by natural ice formations, pictograms with striking shapes reminiscent of ancient rock art, and the northern lights on the Games' emblem allowed for a detailed exploration of the culture and history of the host city, creating a unique image of modern Norway.

The award diploma was printed on a square sheet of white paper, framed by a rich pink colour cardboard passe-partout. In the centre at the top of the frame, the five Olympic rings were placed, while at the bottom in a darker pink shade, the English inscription "Lillehammer 94" appeared.

On the actual diploma, at the upper left corner, three inscriptions in Norwegian, English, and French languages read "The XVII Olympic Winter Games. Lillehammer 1994. Norway." In the centre, the athlete's name, placing, sport and event were displayed. On the right, the Games' emblem depicted a stylised image of a unique natural phenomenon associated with Norway – the northern lights. Beneath it, in various colours, the Olympic rings and the text "Lillehammer 94" were featured.

At the bottom, the signatures of Juan Antonio Samaranch, President of the International Olympic Committee, Gerhard Heiberg, President of the Lillehammer Organising Committee, and Henrik Andenæs, General Director of the Lillehammer Organising Committee, were displayed.

The participant diploma was presented to athletes and officials to mark their involvement in the 1994 Winter Games. On a white paper measuring 21x29.6 cm, numerous pictograms were depicted. A blue stripe along the left edge of the diploma symbolised the winter nature of the Games, while colourful elements on the right side emphasised the main concept of the Games developed by Norwegian designers. At the top of the blue stripe, three inscriptions in Norwegian, English, and French languages read "The XVII Olympic Winter Games. Lillehammer 1994. Norway," and at the bottom, "Citius Altius Fortius" inscription was written. In the white field at the top centre, multicoloured Olympic rings were depicted, under which the name of the awardee was stated. Below this, in three languages: "In recognition of your participation in the XVII Olympic Winter Games. Lillehammer, Norway, 1994."

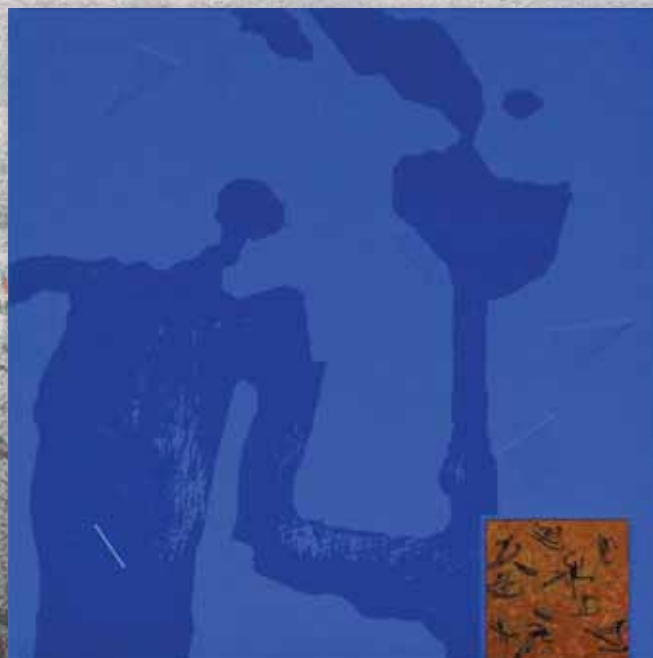
Further down, the Lillehammer Olympic logo was displayed, accompanied by the signatures of Juan Antonio Samaranch, President of the International Olympic Committee, Gerhard Heiberg, President of the Lillehammer Organising Committee, and Henrik Andenæs, General Director of the Lillehammer Organising Committee.

Both types of diplomas were presented in original folders.



*Participant diploma of the XVII<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games of 1994 in Lillehammer. Dimensions: 21x29.6 cm*





Award diploma of the XVII<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games of 1994 in Lillehammer



The design of the award and commemorative diplomas for the 1996 Games of the XXVI<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Atlanta was entrusted to the American design studio ACOG. The diploma, measuring 21.5x30.5 cm, was artistically styled to emulate an ancient Greek parchment.

The central focus of the diploma is the Centennial Olympic Games logo, set against the backdrop of “weathered” paper in a warm beige-ochre hue. The diploma’s background showcases three circles adorned with ancient Greek meander patterns and an olive wreath symbolising victory. Positioned at the diploma’s upper portion is the Olympic ring, serving as a reminder that the 1996 Games were a jubilee celebration commemorating the 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the modern Olympics. Encircled within this ring is the numeral 100, flanked by olive branches, while the text “Centennial Olympic Games” encircles the entire design. Below this, the primary logo is featured. This logo is constructed around the Olympic torch, crafted in the likeness of a classical Greek column, formed by the amalgamation of the five Olympic rings and the number 100, signifying the centenary of the modern Olympic Games. The flames metamorphose into stars, symbolising the athletes’ pursuit of excellence. At the lower part, the English inscription “Atlanta 1996” is displayed (Centennial Olympic Games logo).

A pictogram denoting the sport in which the honoured athlete excelled rests upon the stylised Greek column platform within the logo. Bold brown lettering carries the inscriptions in two languages (English and French): “For outstanding achievement” and “Medal Standing.” The details about the sport and event, athlete’s name, and surname are elegantly written in black italics. At the bottom, the five Olympic rings and the text in English and French, “Games of the XXVI Olympiad,” are showcased in black. The signatures of the President of the International Olympic Committee, Juan Antonio

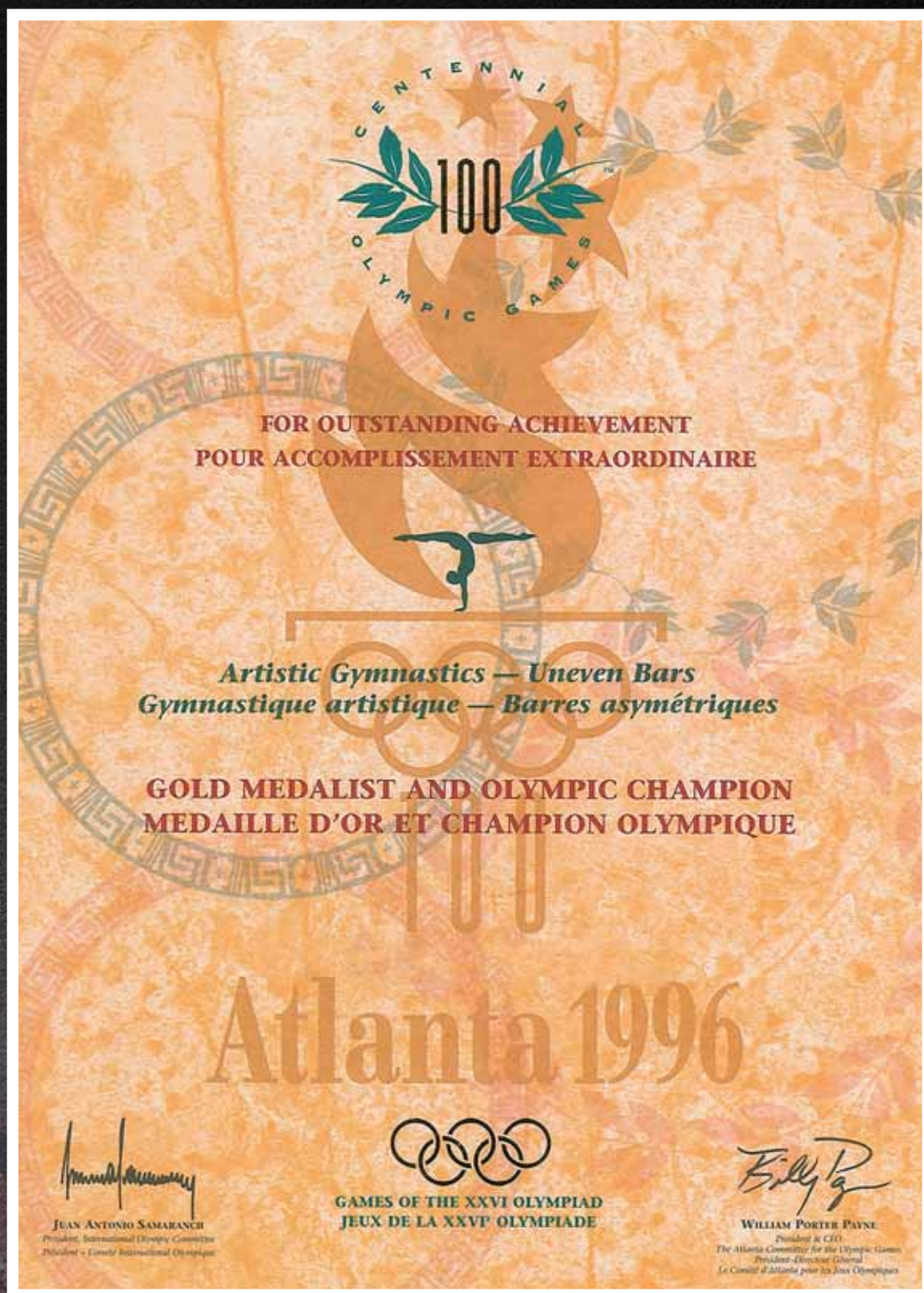
# The Games of the XXVI<sup>th</sup> Olympiad. Atlanta, 1996



◀ The award diplomas were placed in special folders in deep green colour with golden embossing of the Games logo



Award diploma of the 1996 Games of the XXVI<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Atlanta.  
Designer: American design studio ACOG. Dimensions: 21.5x30.5 cm



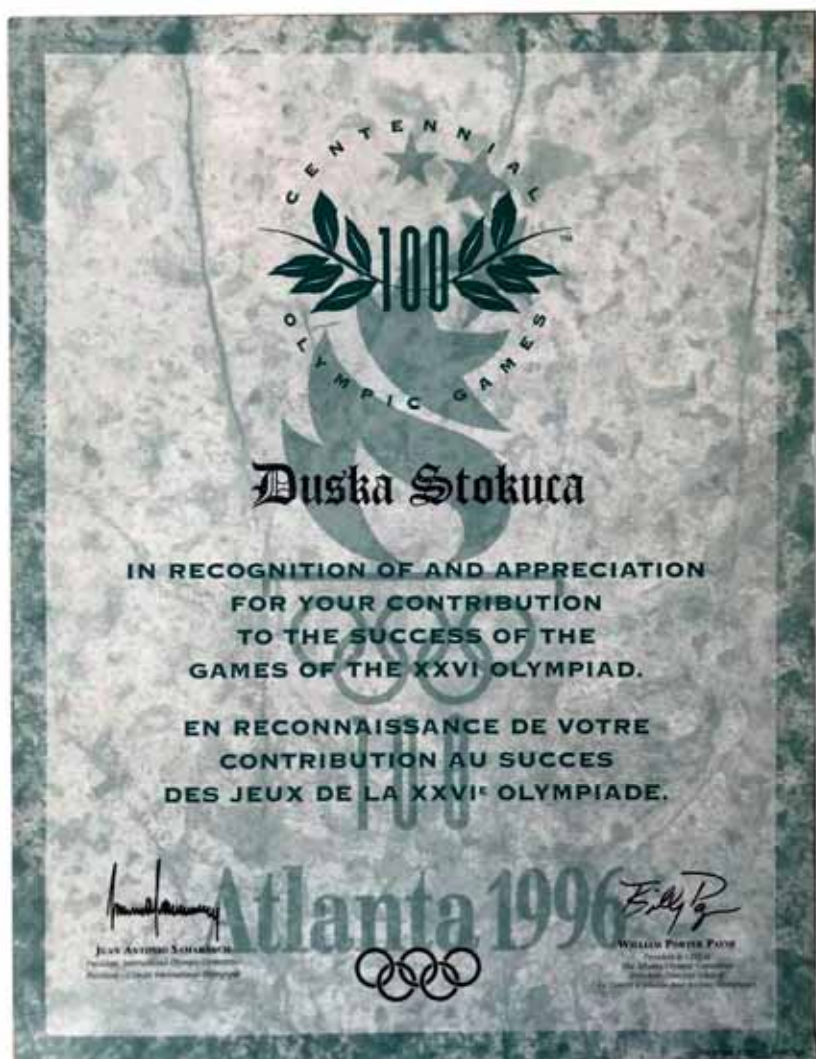


Samaranch, and the President of the Organising Committee of the XXVI<sup>th</sup> Olympic Games, William Porter Payne, grace the diploma.

Athletes achieving 1<sup>st</sup> to 8<sup>th</sup> place in individual and team competitions were granted award diplomas.

Commemorative diplomas were bestowed upon all accredited members of the Olympic family, ACOG design studio employees, and volunteers. In total, 10,646 diplomas were awarded. These commemorative diplomas bore a design akin to the award diplomas, retaining the same size and featuring an olive-green hue. Positioned at the centre, the recipient's name and surname were elegantly inscribed in black. Below this, the text in English and French conveyed the sentiment, "In recognition and appreciation for your contribution to the success of the Games of the XXVI Olympiad."

The diplomas were finalised with the signatures of the President of the International Olympic Committee, Juan Antonio Samaranch, and the President of the Organising Committee of the XXVI<sup>th</sup> Olympic Games, William Porter Payne.



◀ Diploma in recognition and appreciation for contribution to the success of the Games of the XXVI Olympiad





*Diploma of the participant in the Olympic Torch Relay of the 1996 Games of the XXVI<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Atlanta*





## XVIII<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games. Nagano, 1998

The design of the award and participant diplomas for the XVIII<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games of 1998 in Nagano (Japan) was entrusted to the London Associates Company. According to the Olympic Charter, award diplomas were presented to the top eight athletes in each competition. The diploma, measuring 21x29.7 cm, was printed on white paper. It features a frame adorned with colours of the emblem of these Games – a flower, with each petal representing an athlete practising a winter sport, and which can also be seen as a snowflake symbolising the Olympic Winter Games.

At the top centre of the diploma, the Games' logo takes prominence – a snowdrop shaped like a snowflake, symbolising the Olympic Winter Games. Beneath the flower, the English text "Nagano 1998" is inscribed, under which the five coloured Olympic rings are displayed. To the left, inscriptions in three languages (Japanese, French, and English) read "the XVIII Olympic Winter Games. Nagano 1998." At the centre, the word "Diploma" is elegantly written in golden letters. Below this, against the backdrop of five blue Olympic rings, referring us to the winter nature of the Games. Athlete's details are presented in three languages: name, surname, sport and event, placement, and the country they competed for.

At the bottom, the signatures of the President of the International Olympic Committee, Juan Antonio Samaranch, the President of the Organising Committee for the XVIII<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games, Eishiro Saito, and the General Director of the Organising Committee for the XVIII<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games, Makoto Kobayashi, are featured.

The diplomas were presented in the folders that reflected the colours of the winners' medals.

Commemorative diplomas were awarded to all participants, including volunteers. These diplomas carried text in three languages (Japanese, French, and English): "In recognition of your participation in the XVIII Olympic Winter Games, Nagano 1998." They were signed by the President of the International Olympic Committee, Juan Antonio Samaranch, the President of the Organising Committee for the XVIII<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games, Eishiro Saito, and the General Director of the Organising Committee for the XVIII<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games, Makoto Kobayashi.



*Commemorative diploma of the participant in the XVIII<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games of 1998 in Nagano, along with a folder embossed with the logo of the XVIII<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1998, in which the diploma was enclosed*



第18回  
オリンピック冬季競技大会  
長野1998

THE XVIII  
OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES,  
NAGANO 1998

LES XVIII<sup>es</sup>  
JEUX OLYMPIQUES D'HIVER,  
NAGANO 1998



# DIPLOMA 賞状 DIPLÔME

**ELENA PETROVA**

バイアスロン 女子4 x 7.5 kmリレー  
5位 ウクライナ

Biathlon Women 4X7.5km Relay  
5th Place UKR

Biathlon 4x7.5km relais femmes  
5e place UKR

2.19.1998

斎藤 英四郎

Eishiro Saito

会長、長野オリンピック冬季競技大会組織委員会  
President, The Organizing Committee  
for the XVIII Olympic Winter Games, Nagano 1998  
Président - Le Comité d'Organisation  
des XVIII<sup>es</sup> Jeux Olympiques d'Hiver, Nagano 1998

Juan Antonio Samaranch

会長、国際オリンピック委員会  
President, International Olympic Committee  
Président - Comité International Olympique

小川 寛

Makoto Kobayashi

事務総長、長野オリンピック冬季競技大会組織委員会  
Director General, The Organizing Committee  
for the XVIII Olympic Winter Games, Nagano 1998  
Directeur Général - Le Comité d'Organisation  
des XVIII<sup>es</sup> Jeux Olympiques d'Hiver, Nagano 1998





# The Games of the XXVII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad. Sydney, 2000

The award, participation and other commemorative diplomas for the 2000 Games of the XXVII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Sydney were created by the Sydney Organising Committee for the Olympic Games (SOCOG). The diploma, measuring 30x21 cm, was printed on white paper.

A vertical strip of blue colour adorned with the Games logo and the English text "Sydney 2000" embellishes the left edge of the diploma. The official Games logo for Sydney 2000 depicted an abstract representation of an athlete for the new millennium, inspired by the silhouettes of Australian boomerangs. An athlete holds a torch resembling the Sydney Opera House arches and the Australian landscape. The blue, yellow, and red colours symbolise the ocean, the desert, and the connection of Australia's modern culture with its indigenous traditions. At the top in gold, the Olympic rings and the English and French inscriptions "Games of the XXVII Olympiad" and "For outstanding achievement" are displayed. Below this, in black text, the placement, athlete's name and surname, sport, event are indicated. In the lower right corner, the signatures of the President of the International Olympic Committee, Juan Antonio Samaranch, and the President of the Organising Committee of the Games of the XXVII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad, Michael Knight, are present.







GAMES OF THE XXVII OLYMPIAD · JEUX DE LA XXVII<sup>e</sup> OLYMPIADE

FOR OUTSTANDING ACHIEVEMENT  
POUR ACCOMPLISSEMENT EXTRAORDINAIRE

GOLD MEDALLIST AND OLYMPIC CHAMPION  
MEDAILLE D'OR ET CHAMPION OLYMPIQUE

JEAN-PIERRE AMAT

ATHLETICS · 400M RELAY  
ATHLETISME · RELAIS 400M



JEAN-PIERRE AMAT  
PRESIDENT INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE  
PRESIDENT COMITE INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIQUE



MICHAEL JOUBERT  
PRESIDENT SYDNEY ORGANISING COMMITTEE  
PRESIDENT COMITE ORGANISATEUR DES JEUX  
OLYMPIQUES DE SYDNEY

Award diploma of the 2000 Games of the XXVII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Sydney.  
Created by the Sydney Organising Committee for the Olympic Games. Dimensions: 30x21 cm

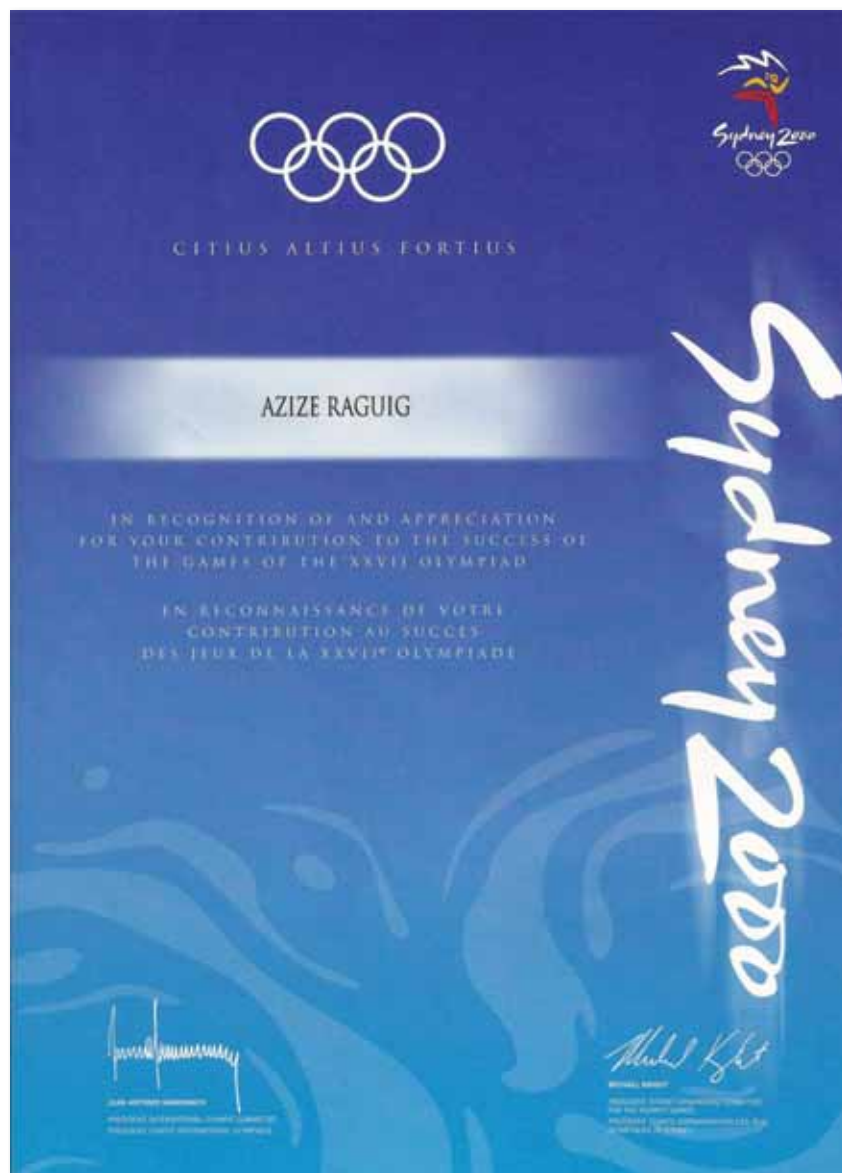


The participant diploma for these Games had a more ornate appearance. It featured a deep blue colour that smoothly transitioned into a soft sky-blue shade. The inscriptions on the blue background were done in white. Besides the Olympic symbol, motto, Games logo, and “Sydney 2000” text, as well as the Presidents’ signatures, the diploma had a white area for the recipient’s name. Beneath this, the English and French text read “In recognition of and appreciation for your contribution to the success of the Games of the XXVII Olympiad.”

At the bottom, the signatures of the President of the International Olympic Committee, Juan Antonio Samaranch, and the President of the Organising Committee of the Games of the XXVII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad, Michael Knight, are displayed.

Participant diplomas were awarded to athletes, officials, and volunteers.

Special diplomas were produced and distributed to the participants of the Olympic Torch Relay and Ceremonies of the Games.



◀ Participant diploma of the 2000 Games of the XXVII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad





*Diploma of the participant of the Ceremonies of the 2000 Games of the XXVII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Sydney*



*Diploma of the participant in the Olympic Torch Relay 2000*







## XIX<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games. Salt Lake City, 2002

The award and participant diplomas for the XIX<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games of 2002 in Salt Lake City, Utah, USA, were designed by the Organising Committee of the Games.

The award diploma, measuring 19.2x27 cm, was printed on a grainy white paper, reminiscent of snow. A vertical inscription in blue embossing "Salt Lake 2002" adorns the diploma, followed by the English and French inscriptions "XIX Olympic Winter Games" and the athlete placement.

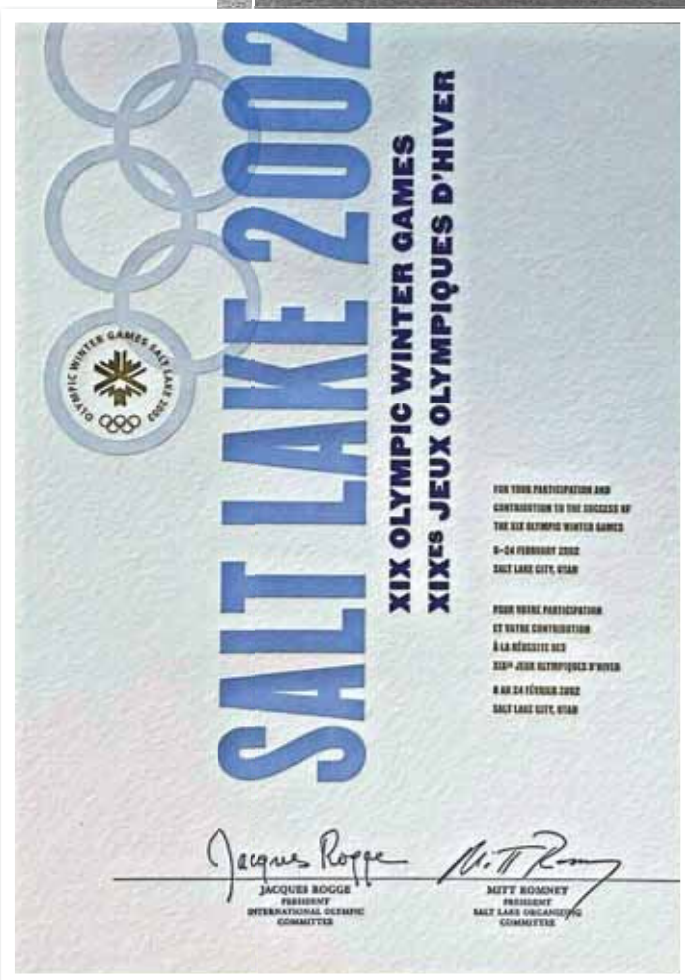
To the left, five Olympic rings are depicted in grey, with one of them containing the Games logo in gold. The logo is stylised as a snowflake, with the Olympic symbol below it and the English inscription "Olympic Winter Games Salt Lake 2002" encircling it. On the right, there are English and French inscriptions "For your participation and sportsmanship at the XIX Olympic Winter Games. 8–24 February 2002. Salt Lake City, Utah."

The diploma is signed by the President of the International Olympic Committee, Jacques Rogge, and the President of the Organising Committee of the XIX<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games, Mitt Romney.

The diploma was presented in a white folder, tied with an elegant blue ribbon bearing the inscription and logo of the XIX<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games.

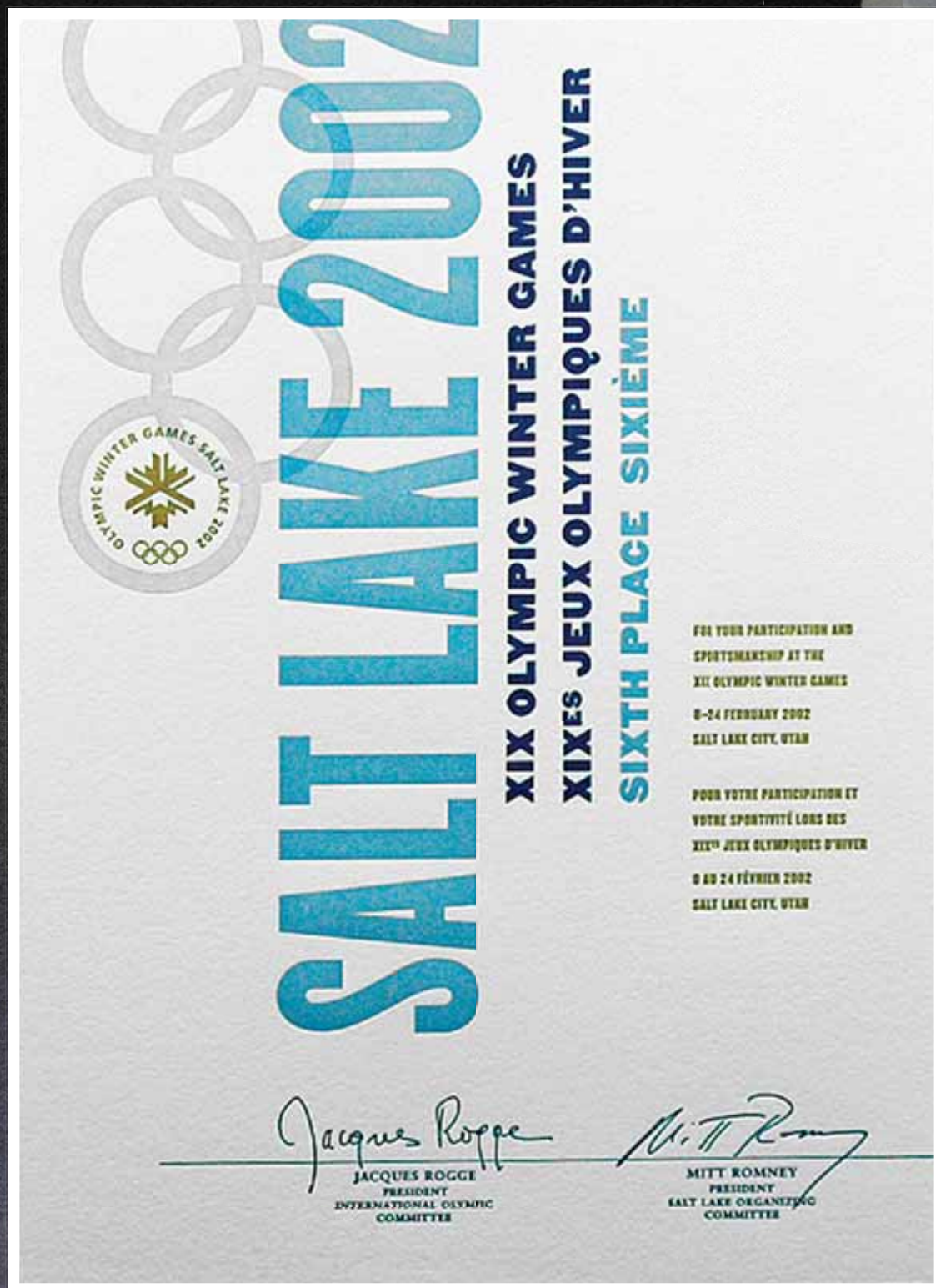
The participant diplomas were not much different in appearance from the award diplomas. They were presented to athletes, officials and volunteers.

*Participant diploma of the XIX<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 2002. Commissioned by the Organising Committee of the Olympic Games in Salt Lake City. Dimensions: 19.2x27 cm*





Award diploma of the XIX<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 2002 in Salt Lake City.  
Commissioned by the Organising Committee of the Olympic Games in Salt Lake  
City. Dimensions: 19.2x27 cm. At the top, an elegant envelope with the Games  
logo, in which the diploma was placed





# The Games of the XXVIII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad. Athens, 2004

For the 2004 Games of the XXVIII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Athens, the Organising Committee (ATHOC) created both award and participant diplomas.

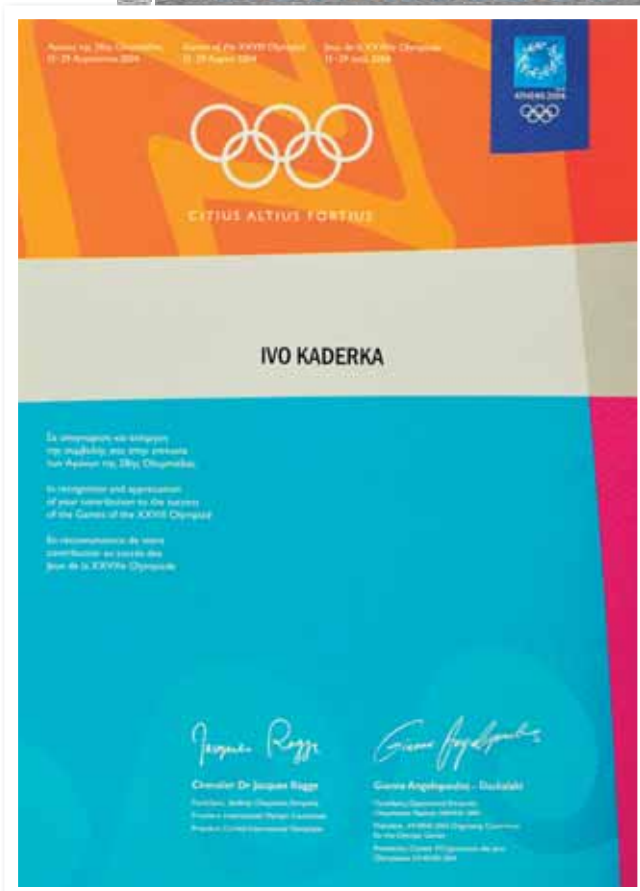
The award diploma, measuring 22.1x31 cm, is designed in various shades of olive colour. The upper part of the diploma is decorated with zigzag-like broken lines forming a meander pattern, symbolising lightning, which represents the symbol of abundant rain and the symbol of Zeus the Thunderer. The lower part of the diploma resembles ancient Greek text written with a stylus on wooden tablets coated with wax.

In the upper right corner of the diploma is the emblem of the Games – a Kotinos or a stylised olive wreath of the victor, symbolising the ancient Olympic Games' tradition. Additionally, olive is a sacred tree in Athens. The emblem of the Games is depicted in blue and white colours, which are the colours of the Greek national flag. All inscriptions on the diploma are in three languages: Greek, French, and English, indicating "Games of the XXVIII Olympiad. 13–29 August 2004," "For excellence in sport," further the athlete's last name, first name, sport, event and placing.

At the bottom of the diploma, there are the signatures of the President of the International Olympic Committee, Jacques Rogge, and the President of the Athens 2004 Organising Committee for the Olympic Games, Gianna Angelopoulos-Daskalaki.

The participant diploma is more colourful. The upper part is orange with a zigzag ornament in yellow (symbolising the sun). The Olympic symbol (five intertwined rings) and the motto ("Citius Altius Fortius") are displayed. The inscription in three languages – Greek, French, and English – indicates "Games of the XXVIII Olympiad. 13–29 August 2004." In the upper right corner is the Games logo, the inscription "Athens 2004," and the five intertwined rings. In the centre of the diploma, there is a light stripe with the recipient's name printed in black. The lower part of the diploma is blue and features an ancient ornament resembling cresting waves, symbolising the sea. On it, to the left, is a white inscription in three languages: "In recognition and appreciation of your contribution to the success of the XXVIII Olympiad."

At the bottom, there are the signatures of the President of the International Olympic Committee, Jacques Rogge, and the President of the Athens 2004 Organising Committee for the Olympic Games, Gianna Angelopoulos-Daskalaki.



*Participant diploma of the 2004 Games of the XXVIII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Athens. Commissioned by the Organising Committee of the Games*



Αγώνες της 28ης Ολυμπιάδας  
13-29 Αυγούστου 2004

Games of the XXVIII Olympiad  
13-29 August 2004

Jeux de la XXVIII Olympiade  
13-29 août 2004



James Goddard

Για εξαιρετική επίδοση στο άθλημα  
For excellence in sport  
Pour excellence au sport

Swimming  
Men's 200m Backstroke

Bronze Medallist  
3rd Place

Chevalier Dr Jacques Rogge  
Πρόεδρος, Διεθνής Ολυμπιακή Επιτροπή  
President, International Olympic Committee  
Président, Comité International Olympique

Gianna Angelopoulos - Daskalaki  
Πρόεδρος Οργανωτική Επιτροπή  
Ολυμπιακών Αγώνων Αθήνα 2004  
President, ATHENS 2004 Organising Committee  
for the Olympic Games  
Présidente, Comité d'Organisation des Jeux  
Olympiques ATHÈNES 2004

*Award diploma of the 2004 Games of the XXVIII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Athens. Commissioned by the Organising Committee of the Games (ATHOC). Dimensions: 22.1x31 cm*



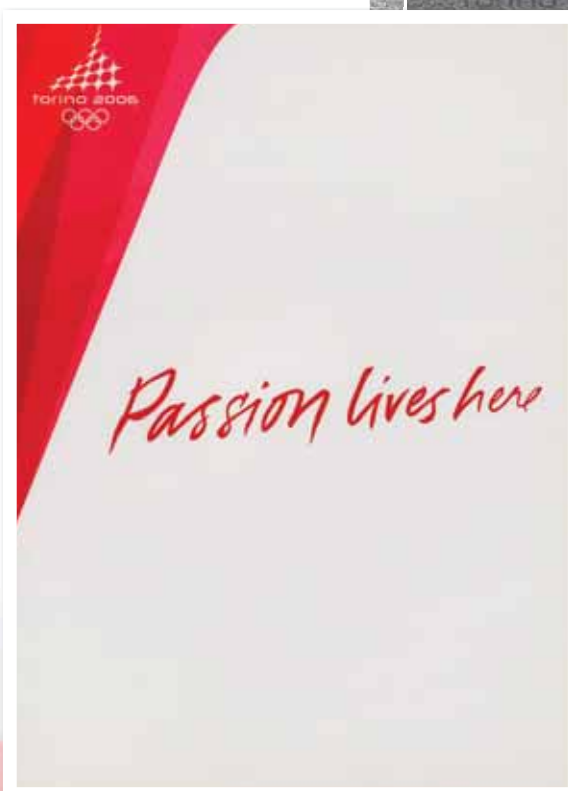
# XX<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games. Turin, 2006

For the XX<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games of 2006 in Turin, the Organising Committee prepared award diplomas for medallists and for athletes who placed 4<sup>th</sup> to 8<sup>th</sup>, as well as participant certificates.

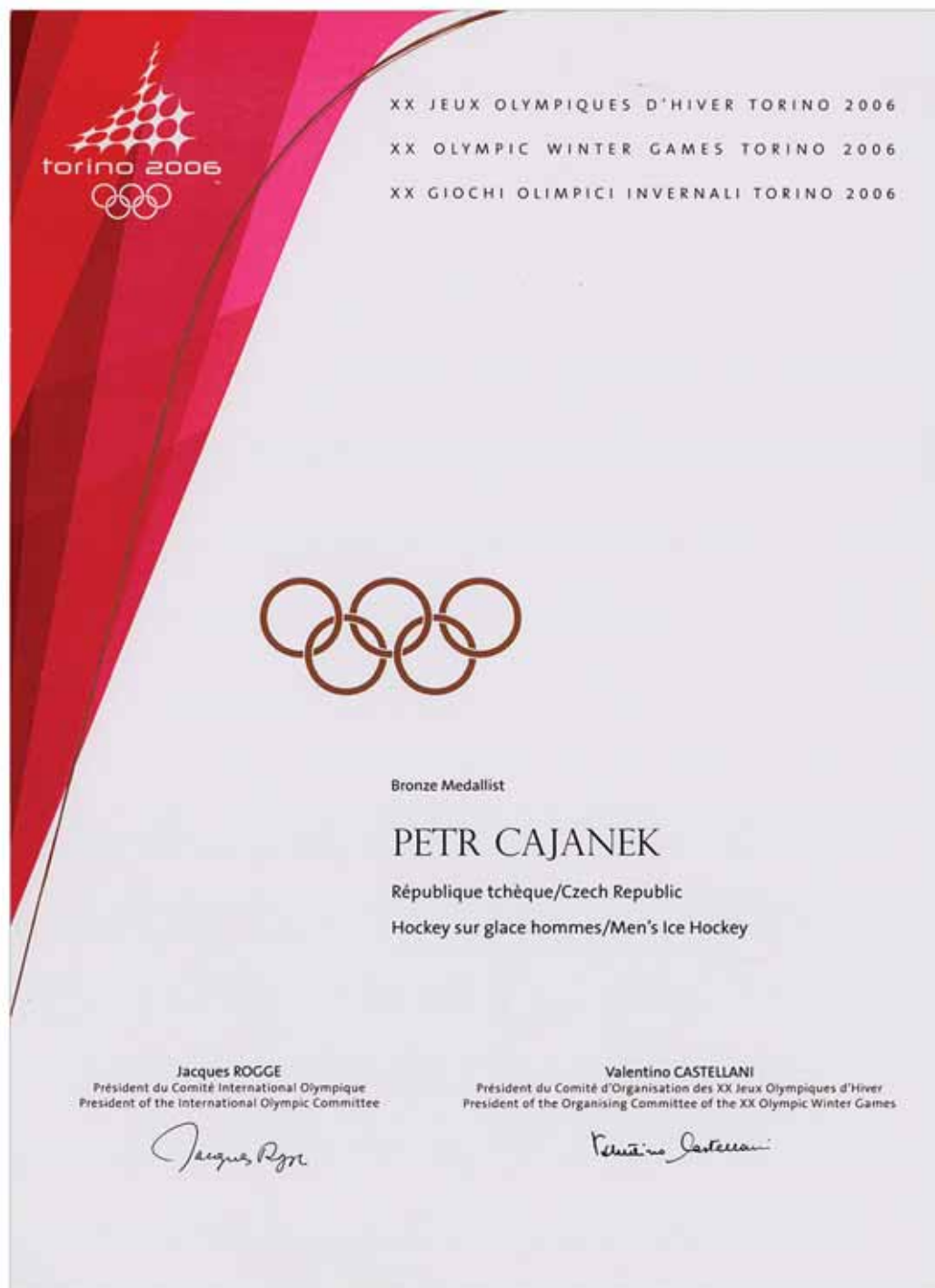
The award diploma measures 20.8x29.8 cm and is adorned with various shades of red, from raspberry to deep burgundy, symbolising the Piemonte region's association with this colour (the Piemonte flag and coat of arms are red and white), as well as the region's reputation for producing various types of red wines. On the left side of the diploma, there is a stripe with lines of different red and burgundy shades, and the Olympic emblem is depicted in white on this stripe. The emblem is the silhouette of the Mole Antonelliana, the main landmark of Turin. The building rises like a mountain peak made of ice crystals, where white snow meets the blue sky. These crystals form a web, symbolising modern technology connected to the eternal Olympic spirit of uniting nations. At the bottom, the inscription in Italian "Turin 2006" is accompanied by the five Olympic rings.

The award diploma was printed on white paper. In the centre it showcases the Olympic symbol in gold, silver, and bronze for medallists or the multicoloured Olympic rings for athletes who placed 4<sup>th</sup> to 8<sup>th</sup>. At the top, there are inscriptions in three

*The diplomas were placed in folders with the Games' logo and the motto "Passion lives here"*







Award diploma of the XX<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games of 2006 in Turin. Commissioned by the Organising Committee of the XX<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games in Turin 2006.  
Dimensions: 20.8x29.8 cm



languages: French, English, and Italian, saying “XX Olympic Winter Games Turin 2006.” Below the Olympic rings, there is information about the athlete’s place, their name, surname, representing country, sport, and event. The diploma was signed by the President of the International Olympic Committee, Jacques Rogge, and the President of the Organising Committee of the XX<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games, Valentino Castellani.

The commemorative certificate of participation, measuring 30x21 cm, is executed in a similar style. In the centre at the top, there are five full-colour rings, beneath which is the motto of the Games “Passion lives here” in red. Below the motto, the inscription in French and English reads “certificate of participation,” followed by the signatures of the President of the International Olympic Committee, Jacques Rogge, and the President of the Organising Committee of the XX<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games, Valentino Castellani. At the bottom, there is the inscription in three languages – French, English, and Italian – “XX Olympic Winter Games Turin 2006.”

Each certificate was presented in a folder with the Games’ logo and the motto “Passion lives here,” written in red on a white background.

The Organising Committee of the XX Olympic Winter Games issued a series of certificates for participants in the Olympic Torch Relay as well as for volunteers.



*Commemorative certificate of participation of the XX<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games of 2006. Commissioned by the Organising Committee of the XX<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games of 2006 in Turin. Dimensions: 30x21 cm*





 **XX Giochi Olimpici invernali  
Torino 2006  
22-28 febbraio 2006**

**XX Giochi Olimpici d'Inverno  
Torino 2006  
22-28 febbraio 2006**

**XX Jeux Olympiques d'Hiver  
Turin 2006  
22-28 février 2006**

**Attestato di partecipazione  
Volunteer Participation Certificate  
Attestation de participation en tant que Bénévole**

**Sara Domenica Angaramo**

**Ha contribuito in qualità di Volontaria N°02006 al successo dei XX Giochi Olimpici invernali - Torino 2006  
12-26 febbraio 2006**

**Contributed as a Volunteer to the success of the XX Olympic Winter Games - Torino 2006  
12-26 February 2006**

**A participé en tant que Bénévole N°02006 au succès des XX Jeux Olympiques d'Hiver - Torino 2006  
12-26 février 2006**

**Il Presidente del Comitato per l'Organizzazione  
dei XX Giochi Olimpici Invernali - Torino 2006**

**The President of the Organizing Committee  
of the XX Olympic Winter Games - Torino 2006**

**Le Président du Comité d'Organisation  
des XX Jeux Olympiques d'Hiver - Torino 2006**







  
CITTÀ DI COLLEGGNO  
Provvisori di Torino

L'Amministrazione Comunale esprime

Riconoscenza

di

**VOLONTARI "NOI 2006"**  
di Collegno

per il prezioso contributo professionale,  
il grande impegno, la partecipazione e la  
dedizione dimostrate per lo svolgimento  
dei XX Giochi Olimpici Invernali che si sono  
tenuti a Torino dal 10 al 26 febbraio 2006  
ed i IX Giochi Paralimpici che si sono svolti  
dal 10 al 19 marzo 2006.

Collegno, 31 marzo 2006

Il Sindaco  
Silvana Accossato  
*Silvana Accossato*

  
torino 2006  
 Cari  Banca di Roma

**"NOI 2006"**

 Parina 2006

**Programma Volontari Noi2006**  
Attestato Formazione Generale

GIUS. FERRERO MERLINO

Ha partecipato al corso di formazione generale per i Volontari Noi2006, confermando il suo impegno come  
protagonista del Gioco Olimpico Invernali di Torino 2006.

 Pierluigi  
Pierluigi è la squadra Noi2006

data 24/01/2005

 Noi2006



The award diploma and participant certificates for the 2008 Games of the XXIX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Beijing were prepared by the Beijing Organising Committee (BOCOG) and printed by Beijing Datangwanbang Reprography Development Co. The diploma's creator was the Guo Chunming. The size of the diploma is 35x46 cm.

The award diploma was produced on silk, a material directly associated with China's history. The design features a red and gold passepartout, with a white background displaying a golden ornament of "happy clouds." These clouds are an ancient Chinese decorative element symbolising good fortune.

In the upper left corner of the diploma is the Olympic's symbol in colour, while the "Dancing Beijing" Games logo, designed by Gan Gu is in the upper right corner. This logo combines ancient Chinese printing and calligraphy traditions with the theme of sports, represented by a figure of a person with raised hands in a running posture. This figure resembles the hieroglyph "jin," which means "Beijing." The emblem holds four main meanings: Chinese culture, the red colour of China, Beijing's hospitality to friends from around the world, and the pursuit of the highest achievements and excellence in accordance with the Olympic motto "Citius, Altius, Fortius."

# The Games of the XXIX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad. Beijing, 2008



*Guo Chunming – creator of the design of the award diploma for the 2008 Games of the XXIX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Beijing*







Award diploma of the 2008 Games of the XXIX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Beijing.  
 Creator: Guo Chunling, Beijing Organising Committee for the Games of the XXIX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad (BOCOG).  
 Printed by: Beijing Datangwanbang Reprography Development Co. Dimensions: 35x46 cm



The inscriptions on the award diploma are in three languages: French, English, and Chinese. They include the athlete's name, surname, medal standing, sport and event. At the bottom, there are the signatures of the President of the International Olympic Committee, Jacques Rogge, and the President of the Organising Committee of the XXIX<sup>th</sup> Olympic Games, Liu Qi.

The gold medallists' diplomas were made in golden colour; silver and bronze medallists' diplomas were made in silver and bronze colours, respectively. Athletes who placed 4<sup>th</sup> to 8<sup>th</sup> were awarded diplomas of olympic colours.

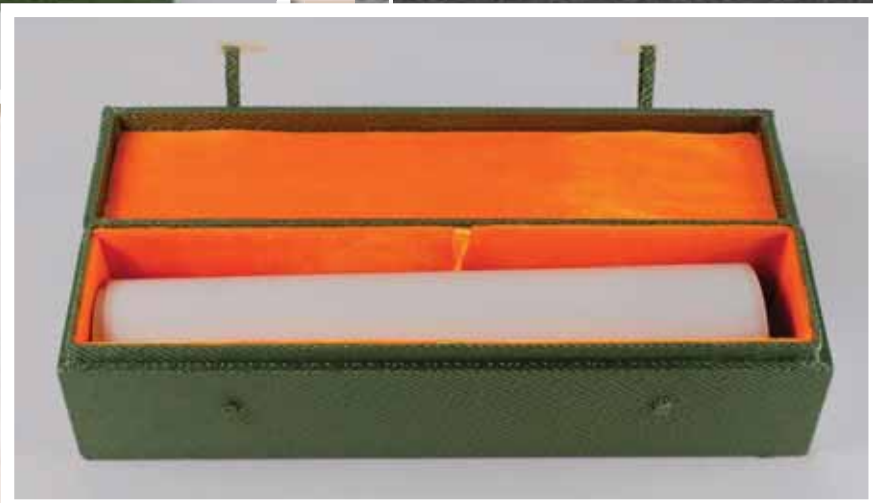
All the diplomas were packaged in silk-covered boxes, resembling scrolls.

All participants of the 2008 Games received vibrant commemorative certificates. The transition from red to bright yellow symbolises luck and respect in China, where yellow is a colour associated with the highest authority. The certificates feature a background of "clouds of luck."

In the top left corner is the IOC emblem, and in the top right corner is the emblem of the Games. The inscription in three languages – French, English, and Chinese – reads "Games of the XXIX Olympiad 8–24 August 2008" and "In recognition and appreciation of your contribution to the success of the Games of the XXIX Olympiad," and the name of the recipient. At the bottom, there are the signatures of the President of the International Olympic Committee, Jacques Rogge, and the President of the Organising Committee of the XXIX<sup>th</sup> Olympic Games, Liu Qi.



*Silk-covered boxes in which the diplomas were placed*







Certificate for contribution to the successful conduct of the 2008 Games of the XXIX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Beijing



Certificate of the participant in the Olympic Torch Relay of the 2008 Games of the XXIX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Beijing





For the XXI<sup>st</sup> Olympic Winter Games of 2010 in Vancouver, both award and commemorative participant diplomas were created.

During the design of the award diploma, artists aimed to avoid traditional visual elements such as maple leaves, red and white colours, etc. The designers wanted to showcase how the 21<sup>st</sup>-century Canada looks. The colour palette corresponds to the “from sea to sky” spectrum, omitting the shades of red used in the previous 1988 Games in Calgary. The primary graphics feature smooth curves and hybrid illustrations that combine natural and artificial objects belonging to Western Canada and the host city of the Games – Vancouver. The graphics express the natural beauty of the land and the modern city architecture.

The typography of the diploma supports organic bends present throughout the system, and its rounded forms reflect the motto of the Games, “With glowing hearts.”

In the upper left corner of the diploma, measuring 30x22.5 cm, against a blue-sky background, the Olympic symbol – the five intertwined white rings – is placed. On the right side, there is information about the athlete: name, surname, country, placement, sport and event.

The diploma is signed by the President of the International Olympic Committee, Jacques Rogge, and the President of the Organising Committee of the XXI<sup>st</sup> Olympic Winter Games, John Furlong.

At the bottom of the diploma, there are inscriptions in two languages (English and French): “XXI Olympic Winter Games,” followed by the motto “With glowing hearts” in English and “Des plus brillants exploits” in French.

In the bottom right corner, the Games’ logo – Ilanaaq – is placed. It represents a rock composed of five stones. “Ilanaaq” means “friend” in the dialect of the Inuit people. It symbolises the deep connection between the people of Canada and nature. Each stone in the logo leans on another to strengthen the

# XXI<sup>st</sup> Olympic Winter Games. Vancouver, 2010







## Sidney Crosby (CAN)

Olympic Champion and Gold Medallist, Men's Ice Hockey  
*Champion olympique et médaillé d'or, Hockey sur glace, hommes*

Jacques Rogge  
President of the International Olympic Committee  
*Président du Comité International Olympique*

John A. Furlong  
CEO of the Organising Committee of the XXI Olympic Winter Games  
*Directeur général du Comité d'Organisation des XXIes jeux olympiques d'hiver*



XXI Olympic Winter Games  
*XXI<sup>es</sup> jeux olympiques d'hiver*

WITH GLOWING HEARTS  
DES PLUS BRILLANTS EXPLOITS



WITH  
GLOWING  
HEARTS

Award diploma of the XX<sup>st</sup> Olympic Winter Games of 2010 in Vancouver. Dimensions: 30x22.5 cm



structure. The strength of Ilanaaq lies in the interaction of its parts, just as the strength of the Olympic movement lies in the unity of athletes. At the bottom of the logo is the inscription “Vancouver 2010” and the Olympic symbol.

The participant certificate had a similar design to the award diploma. In the centre at the top of the diploma, measuring 21.5x29 cm, the five intertwined Olympic rings were placed. Below them, the name of the recipient and the inscription “Certificate of Participation” in English and French. Below that, there is a two-language inscription “In heartfelt appreciation and recognition of your significant contribution to journey and success of the Vancouver 2010 Olympic Winter Games.”

The certificate is signed by the President of the International Olympic Committee, Jacques Rogge, and the President of the Organising Committee of the XXI<sup>st</sup> Olympic Winter Games, John Furlong.

At the bottom, inscriptions are made in English and French: “XXI Olympic Winter Games,” and on the right side, the motto: “With glowing hearts” in English and “Des plus brillants exploits” in French. In the bottom right corner is the Games’ logo.

Both types of diplomas were presented in appropriately designed folders.



◀ Vancouver 2010 Winter Olympics participation medal and certificate





Certificate of Participation in the XXII Olympic Winter Games of 2010. Dimensions: 21.5x29 cm



Certificate of the participant in the 2010 Olympic Torch Relay in Vancouver



For the 2012 Games of the XXX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in London, the London Organising Committee of the Olympic and Paralympic Games (LOCOG) prepared award diplomas and participant certificates.

The award diploma, measuring 29.5x21 cm, was printed on white paper and adorned with rays radiating from the Games emblem (created by the Wolff Olins), located at the bottom centre of the diploma. The rays of gold, silver, bronze, and grey correspond to the places athletes achieved, and namely, the first, second, third, and fourth to eighth.

At the top of the diploma, the Olympic symbol is placed in colour. The inscription in two languages (English and French) "Olympic Champion and Gold Medallist" is made in gold, "Silver Medallist" – in silver, and "Bronze Medallist" – in bronze. Below that, the name and surname of the athlete, NOC, medal standing, sport and event are listed.

At the bottom centre of the diploma, there is a source of light – the logo of the Games, which consists of four irregular polygons symbolising the numbers of the Olympic year – "2," "0," "1," "2." One of the parts includes the word "London," and another includes the image of the Olympic symbol – the five coloured rings.

Underneath the logo, there's an inscription in two languages "Games of the XXX Olympiad. 27 June – 12 August 2012."

# The Games of the XXX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad. London, 2012







*Anastasíia KOZHENKOVA*

*National Olympic Committee of Ukraine*

**Olympic champion and gold medallist**  
**Championne olympique et médaillée d'or**

Rowing  
Women's Quadruple Sculls

*Jacques Rogge*

Jacques ROGGE  
President  
International Olympic Committee

Président  
Comité International Olympique



*The Games of the XXX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad • Jeux de la XXX<sup>e</sup> Olympiade*  
27 July – 12 August 2012 • 27 juillet – 12 août 2012

*Sebastian Coe*

Sebastian COE KBE  
Chair  
London Organising Committee of the  
Olympic Games and Paralympic Games

Président  
Comité d'organisation des Jeux  
Olympiques et Paralympiques de Londres

*Award diploma of the 2012 Games of the XXX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in London.  
Commissioned by the London Organising Committee  
of the Olympic and Paralympic Games (LOCOG). Dimensions: 29.5x21 cm*



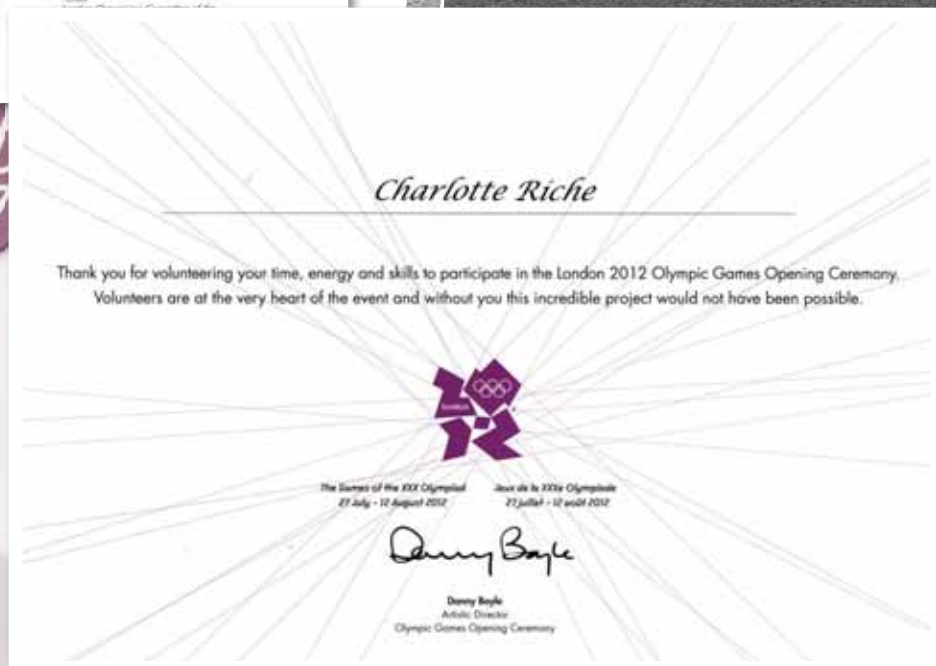
The diplomas are signed by the President of the International Olympic Committee, Jacques Rogge, and the Chair of the London Organising Committee of the Olympic Games and Paralympic Games, Sebastian Coe, KBE.

The participation certificates were printed on white paper. At the top of the certificate, a full-colour Olympic symbol – the five intertwined rings – is placed. Below that, the inscription in English and French “Participation certificate,” followed by the recipient’s surname and name. In the centre, there’s the logo of the 2012 Games, over which the inscription in English “Inspire a Generation” is placed, and below that, the inscription in English and French “Games of the XXX Olympiad 27 July – 12 August 2012.”

At the bottom of the certificate, there are signatures of the President of the International Olympic Committee, Jacques Rogge, and the Chair of the London Organising Committee of the Olympic Games and Paralympic Games, Sebastian Coe, KBE.

◀ *The commemorative participation diploma of the 2012 Games in London*

*Diploma of the volunteer of the Games of the XXX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad*



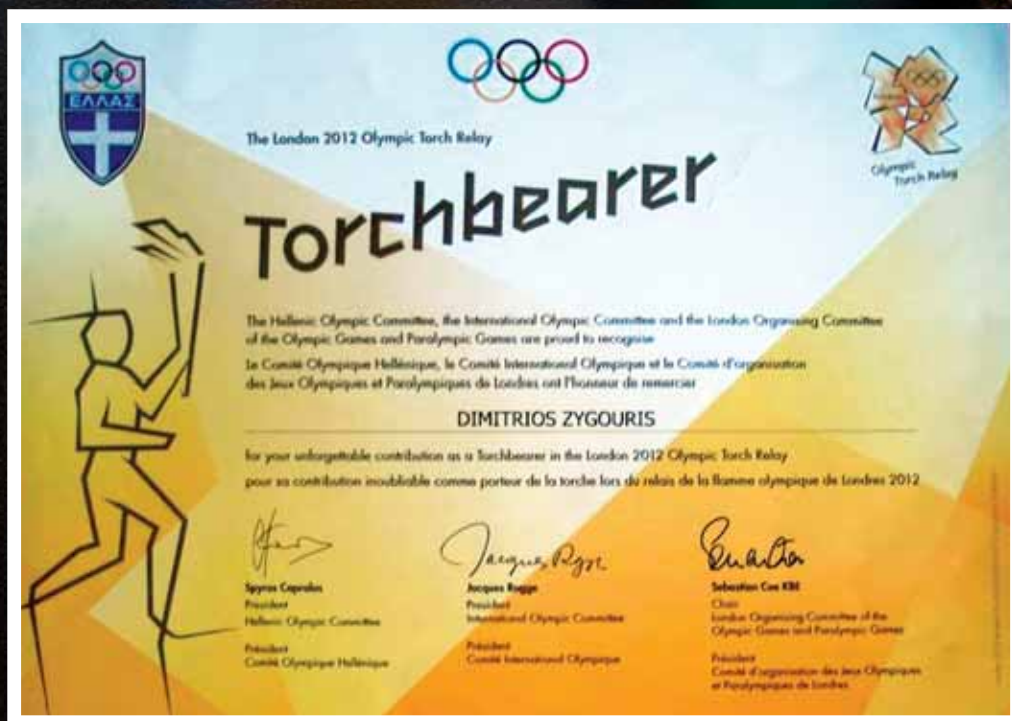




Participation certificate of the 2012 Games of the XXX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad



Commemorative certificate of the 2012 Games of the XXX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad



Diploma of the participant in the Olympic Torch Relay of the Games of the XXX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad



# XXII<sup>nd</sup> Olympic Winter Games. Sochi, 2014

For the XXII<sup>nd</sup> Olympic Winter Games of 2014 in Sochi, the Organising Committee of the 2014 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games in Sochi and the company Bosco Sport created both award and commemorative diplomas, as well as participant certificates.

The award diploma, measuring 29.7x21 cm, was printed on white paper. At the top of the diploma, the five white Olympic rings are placed, along with a fragment of the Olympic patchwork quilt with patterns resembling frost patterns on frozen windows. The elements of the patchwork quilt united the north and south, emotions and composure, delicacy and expression, as well as the diversity of Russia's peoples. Below that, there are inscriptions in three languages (English, French, and Russian): the sport and event, athlete's surname and name, country, and the place they achieved.

The award diplomas are signed by the President of the International Olympic Committee, Thomas Bach, and the President of the Organising Committee of the XXII<sup>nd</sup> Olympic Winter Games and XI<sup>th</sup> Winter Paralympic Games of 2014, Dmitry Chernyshenko.

Further down, the dates of the Games are indicated: 07.02–23.02.2014.

In the bottom left corner of the diploma, the logo of the 2014 Games is depicted, which consists of symbols "Sochi" and "2014" that are mirrored and continuation of each other, the element ".ru," and the Olympic rings. The mirrored similarity of "Sochi" and "2014" emphasises the climatic polarity of the city of Sochi, where snow-capped mountain peaks are reflected in the smooth surface of the Black Sea. Below that, a fragment of the ornament of the patchwork Olympic quilt is placed. To the right, the inscription in three languages







Olympic Champion and Gold Medalist / Champion Olympique et Médaille d'Or / Олимпийский Чемпион и Победитель

Thomas BACH

President of the International Olympic Committee

Président du Comité International Olympique

Президент Международного Олимпийского комитета

Dmitry CHERNYSHENKO

President/CEO Organizing Committee of the XXII Olympic Winter Games and XI Paralympic Winter Games of 2014 in the City of Sochi

Président du Comité d'organisation des XXIIes Jeux Olympiques d'hiver et des XIes Jeux Paralympiques d'hiver de 2014 dans la ville de Sochi

Председит Организационного комитета XXII Олимпийских зимних игр и XI Паралимпийских зимних игр 2014 года в городе Сочи

Дата / Date / Дата проведения: 07.02 - 23.02.2014

sochi.ru  
2014



XXII OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES OF 2014 IN THE CITY OF SOCHI

XXIIes JEUX OLYMPIQUES D'HIVER À SOTCHI

XXII ОЛИМПИСКИЕ ЗИМНИЕ ИГРЫ 2014 ГОДА В ГОРОДЕ СОЧИ

Award diploma of the XXII<sup>nd</sup> Olympic Winter Games of 2014 in Sochi. Commissioned by the Organising Committee of the Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games of 2014 in Sochi and Bosco Sport. Dimensions: 29.7x21 cm



“XXII Olympic Winter Games of 2014 in the city of Sochi” is located.

The participant certificate and the commemorative certificate were also printed on white paper. At the top, a horizontal strip of the patchwork quilt and the five multicoloured Olympic rings are placed. Below that, the inscription in three languages (French, English, and Russian) “Commemorative Certificate” or “Participant Certificate” is placed. Then come the name and surname of the recipient, followed by the Olympic motto in English “Hot. Cool. Yours.”

The certificates are signed by the President of the International Olympic Committee, Thomas Bach, and the President of the Organising Committee of the XXII<sup>nd</sup> Olympic Winter Games and XI<sup>th</sup> Winter Paralympic Games of 2014, Dmitry Chernyshenko.



*Participation certificate of the XXII Olympic Winter Games of 2014*



*Commemorative certificate of the XXII<sup>nd</sup> Olympic Winter Games of 2014*







*Certificate of the participant  
in the Olympic Torch Relay  
of the XXII<sup>nd</sup> Olympic Winter  
Games of 2014*



*Diploma for the best design of the official poster for  
the XXII<sup>nd</sup> Olympic Winter Games of 2014 Sochi*





The official diplomas of the 2016 Games of the XXXI<sup>st</sup> Olympiad were created by Casa de Moeda do Brasil company in collaboration with the Organising Committee of the Olympic and Paralympic Games in Rio de Janeiro.

The award diploma was printed on white paper measuring 43x30 cm and adorned with elegantly stylised olive branches, which are part of the laurel wreath. The winner received a diploma with gold embossing, the second-place holder – with silver, and the third-place holder – with bronze.

At the top of the award diploma, there is the Olympic symbol and the inscription “International Olympic Committee” in gold embossing. On the right, there is the logo of the 2016 Games – Stylised Rio – depicting mountains, sun, and sea in the form of swirling lines resembling the silhouettes of people dancing while holding hands. The logo, executed in the colours of the Brazilian national flag – blue, yellow, and green – symbolises interaction and energy, harmony in diversity, the exuberance of nature, and the Olympic spirit.

In the centre, there is a trilingual inscription (French, English, and Portuguese) the athlete’s name, NOC, placement, sport and event are presented.

At the bottom, there are the signatures of the President of the International Olympic Committee, Thomas Bach, and the President of the Organising Committee of the Olympic and Paralympic Games, Carlos Arthur Nuzman.

# The Games of the XXXI<sup>st</sup> Olympiad. Rio de Janeiro, 2016







Award diploma of the 2016 Games of the XXXI Olympiad. Created by Casa de Moeda do Brasil company, Organising Committee of the Olympic and Paralympic Games in Rio de Janeiro. Dimensions: 43x30 cm



Beneath the crossed olive branches, there is a trilingual inscription “Games of the XXXI Olympiad Rio de Janeiro, August 5–21, 2016.”

Additionally, all participants of the 2016 Games were awarded a participation certificate. This document, measuring 21x30 cm, was printed on white paper. At the top left, there is the Olympic symbol and the inscription “International Olympic Committee,” while on the right, there is the logo of the 2016 Games – Stylised Rio. In the centre, a trilingual inscription (French, English, and Portuguese) reads “Participant certificate,” under which the participant’s surname and first name are mentioned. Below, in three languages, is the phrase: “In recognition and high appreciation of your contribution to the success of the XXXI Olympiad.”

The signatures of the President of the International Olympic Committee, Thomas Bach, and the President of the Organising Committee of the Olympic and Paralympic Games, Carlos Arthur Nuzman, appear below this text.

The lower part of the diploma is coloured with asymmetrical fragments in the colours of the Rio 2016 Olympics. At the bottom, there is a trilingual inscription “Games of the XXXI Olympiad Rio de Janeiro, August 5–21, 2016.”

*Commemorative certificate  
of the 2016 Games of the XXXI<sup>st</sup>  
Olympiad. Dimensions: 21x30 cm*



*Participation certificate of the 2016 Games of the XXXI<sup>st</sup> Olympiad*





Certificate of a Medical Services volunteer at the 2016 Games of the XXXI Olympiad



Torchbearer certificates of the Games of the XXXI Olympiad



Volunteer certificate of the Games of the XXXI Olympiad



For the XXIII<sup>rd</sup> Winter Olympic Games, the Pyeongchang Organising Committee of the Olympic and Paralympic Games of 2018 created an award diploma, a commemorative certificate, and a participant certificate.

The decoration of the award diploma features a full-colour Olympic symbol – the intertwined Olympic rings – and the Games' logo (created by Ha Jong-joo), which is the Hangul letters of the Korean alphabet. The first element “ㅍ” represents three components of Korean traditional culture, Cheon-ji-in, symbolising the harmony between heaven, earth, and humanity. The second element “ㅇ” represents snow and ice, symbolising the respective winter sports. The logo employs five colours – traditional Korean colours that coincide with the Olympic flag's colours: white, black, blue, green, yellow, and red.

Following this, the athlete's name, surname, placement, sport and event are mentioned. The diploma is signed by the President of the International Olympic Committee, Thomas Bach, and the President and CEO of the Pyeongchang Organising Committee for the 2018 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games, Hee-Beom Lee. The titles of the Presidents are provided in three languages: French, English, and Korean.

At the bottom of the diploma the logo of Games is placed, using traditional Korean ornaments with geometric motifs. These geometric patterns consist of horizontal, vertical, diagonal lines, and circles. These ancient patterns in ornaments bring health, luck, harmony, and prosperity.

## XXIII<sup>rd</sup> Olympic Winter Games. Pyeongchang, 2018





Award diploma of the XXIII<sup>rd</sup> Winter Olympic Games. Commissioned by the Pyeongchang  
Organising Committee of the Olympic and Paralympic Games of 2018

XXIII Olympic Winter Games  
XXIII<sup>e</sup> Jeux Olympiques d'hiver  
제23회 동계올림픽대회  
09-25 February 2018



### Olympic Champion and Gold Medallist

Champion olympique et médaillé d'or | 올림픽 챔피언 및 금메달리스트

*Thomas Bach*

**Thomas Bach** President | Président | 위원장  
International Olympic Committee  
Comité International Olympique  
국제올림픽위원회



*Hee-Beom Lee*

**Hee-Beom Lee** President and CEO | Президент | 위원장  
The PyeongChang Organising Committee for  
the 2018 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games  
Le Comité d'Organisation des Jeux Olympiques  
et Paralympiques d'hiver de PyeongChang 2018  
2018 평창 동계올림픽대회 및 동계패럴림픽대회 조직위원회

Pyeon

평창 2018



The commemorative certificate and the participant certificate were also printed on white paper. At the upper left corner, the full-colour Olympic symbol is placed, under which there is an inscription in English: "International Olympic Committee" (IOC logo). In the upper right corner, there is the Games' logo. In the centre, a trilingual inscription (English, French, and Korean) reads "Commemorative Certificate" or "Participant Certificate," followed by the name of the awardee. Below, in three languages, is the phrase: "In recognition and gratitude for your contribution to the success of the XXIII Winter Olympic Games Pyeongchang 2018."

At the bottom, there are the signatures of the President of the International Olympic Committee, Thomas Bach, and the President and CEO of the Pyeongchang Organising Committee for the 2018 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games, Hee-Beom Lee.



*Participant Certificate of the XXIII<sup>rd</sup> Olympic Winter Games in Pyeongchang, 2018*



*Commemorative Certificate of the XXIII<sup>rd</sup> Olympic Winter Games in Pyeongchang, 2018*



# PyeongChang 2018



Volunteer Certificate of the XXIII<sup>rd</sup> Olympic Winter Games in PyeongChang, 2018



Torchbearer Certificate of the XXIII<sup>rd</sup> Winter Olympic Games of 2018 in PyeongChang



The award diplomas for the 2020 Games were created by the Tokyo Organising Committee of the XXXII<sup>nd</sup> Olympiad and were produced using a special technique with Mino tesuki kashi paper, which had been listed as intangible cultural heritage by UNESCO. It's difficult to pinpoint exactly when Mino-washi paper was invented, but there are samples that date back to 1300 years old. A notable feature of this paper is that it's thin but incredibly strong. Its production requires a large number of mulberry trees, access to clean water sources, and meticulous manual work.

The light beige diploma features the logo – the five full-colour Olympic rings – in the upper left corner. In the centre, there's the athlete's surname and name, the country's name. Below them, there's a trilingual inscription (English, French, Japanese): "Olympic champion and gold medallist," or "Silver medallist," or "Bronze medallist," or the place the athlete achieved. Following this, there's a trilingual description of the sport and event type. In the lower right corner, the Tokyo Games emblem is placed. At the bottom, there's a trilingual inscription: "Games of the XXXII Olympiad July 27 – August 8, 2021."

On the right side of the diploma, three geometric figures are placed, with colouration changing depending on the athlete's placement: gold, silver, bronze – accordingly for the medallists, and grey and blue for the 4<sup>th</sup> to 8<sup>th</sup> places.

The diploma bears the signatures of the President of the International Olympic Committee, Thomas Bach, and the the President of the Tokyo Organising Committee of the Olympic and Paralympic Games, Seiko Hashimoto. The size is 29.8x42 cm.



# The Games of the XXXII<sup>nd</sup> Olympiad. Tokyo, 2020



*Award diploma of the 2020 Games of the XXXII<sup>nd</sup> Olympiad in Tokyo. Creator: Organising Committee of the Games of the XXXII<sup>nd</sup> Olympiad. Size 29.8x42 cm*





Olympic Champion and Gold Medalist | Champion Olympique et Médaille d'or | オリンピックチャンピオン - 金メダリスト

Boxing, Men's Welter (63-69kg)  
Boxe, Hommes Poids mi-moyens (63-69 kg)  
ボクシング, 男子, フェルターー級 (63-69kg)

Thomas Bach

President, International Olympic Committee  
Président, Comité international Olympique  
国際オリンピック委員会 会長

橋本聖子

HASHIMOTO Seiko  
President, The Tokyo Organising Committee of the Olympic and Paralympic Games  
Présidente, Comité d'Organisation des Jeux Olympiques et Paralympiques de Tokyo  
オリンピック・東京2020大会組織委員会 会長



TOKYO 2020

Games of the XXXII Olympiad: 23 July - 8 August 2021 / Jeux de la XXXIIe Olympiade: 23 juillet - Août 2021 / 東京2020オリンピック競技大会 (2020年東京) / 2020年7月23日 - 8月8日

Winner diploma of the 2020 Games of the XXXII<sup>nd</sup> Olympiad in Tokyo.  
Creator: Organising Committee of the Games of the XXXII<sup>nd</sup> Olympiad. Size 29.8x42 cm





All participants of the 2020 Games also received participation certificates.

At the top of the white sheet, in the upper left corner, the five Olympic rings are placed, next to them there is the inscription "International Olympic Committee." On the upper right side is the logo of the 2020 Games. In the centre, a trilingual inscription reads "Participation Certificate," below which the participant's name is directly indicated. Further down, a trilingual inscription says, "In recognition and gratitude for your success at the Games of the XXXII Olympiad in Tokyo 2020."

At the bottom, there are the signatures of the President of the International Olympic Committee, Thomas Bach, and the President of the Organising Committee of the Games of the XXXII<sup>nd</sup> Olympiad, Seiko Hashimoto. Below that, the text in three languages reads "Games of the XXXII Olympiad July 27 – August 8, 2021." The bottom part of the diploma is adorned with a decorative element in the colours of the Tokyo 2020 Olympics.



Participation certificate of the 2020 Games of the XXXII<sup>nd</sup> Olympiad in Tokyo





Envelopes with the 2020 Olympic Torch Relay emblem, in which the torchbearer certificates were placed



Tokyo 2020 Olympic Torch Relay Torchbearer certificate



The Organising Committee of the 2022 Olympic and Paralympic Games in Beijing commissioned square-shaped award diplomas, measuring 38x38 cm, for finalists finishing first to eighth as well as participation certificates for the Games and the Olympic Torch Relay participants.

The square shape of the award diploma embodies the concept of the Yang element. Inside the square, the designers placed a circle – representing the Yin element. This reflects the dualistic worldview of traditional China and the pursuit of gender equality by the Chinese people and athletes worldwide as demonstrated at the XXIX<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games in Beijing.

Award diplomas for the champions and medallists were made in golden (1<sup>st</sup> place), patinated silver (2<sup>nd</sup> place), and bronze (3<sup>rd</sup> place) respectively. Athletes who placed fourth to eighth were given diplomas with a less exquisite design.

One part of the diploma – the square – is covered with cracks, reminiscent of the fact that some Olympic competitions are held on ice. The other part of the diploma, enclosed within the circle, features an image of a mountain range, seemingly blown by a light breeze. In Chinese culture, a light breeze (“Feng”) has long symbolised a rich harvest and good health, while mountain ranges herald the coming of the bright Yang, health, and prosperity. The fine filaments in the image indicate that everything in the world is interconnected by invisible threads, constantly flowing and changing.

The image on the diploma calls for harmonious interaction between individuals and their environment. In the top left corner of the award diploma is the Olympic symbol – five interlaced multi-coloured rings. At the top is the 2022 Games emblem, created by Chinese artist Lin Cunzhen, based on the Chinese hieroglyph denoting winter. The top part of the emblem resembles a speed skater, while the bottom part resembles a skier. The motif of the flowing ribbon symbolises China’s mountain ranges, sports venues, ski trails, and ice rinks. Blue represents dreams and the purity of ice and snow. The red and yellow colours of the Chinese flag symbolise the pursuit of victory, youth, and life energy.

## XXIV<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games. Beijing, 2022







Award diploma of the XXIV<sup>th</sup> Winter Olympic Games of 2022 in Beijing.  
 Creator: Organising Committee of the Olympic and Paralympic Games of 2022 in Beijing. Size: 38x38 cm



Below the emblem is an inscription in three languages: English, French, and Chinese, “XXIV Olympic Winter Games Beijing 2022 4–20 February 2022.” The surname and name of the athlete, placement, sport and event, and a sport pictogram stylised as an ancient Chinese seal – white on red – follow. The figures in the pictograms are stylised in the Chinese calligraphy art style.

At the bottom of the award diploma are the signatures of the President of the International Olympic Committee, Thomas Bach, and the President of the Beijing Organising Committee for the 2022 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games, Cai Qi.

The participation certificates of the XXIV<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 2022 had a simpler design. On a standard sheet of white cardboard, the Olympic symbol (in the top left corner) and the 2022 Games emblem (in the top right corner) are depicted.

Next is an inscription in three languages (English, French, and Chinese) “Olympic Winter Games Beijing 2022 Participation Certificate” and the recipient’s surname and name followed by “In recognition and appreciation of your contribution to the success of the XXIV Olympic Winter Games Beijing 2022.”

The signatures of the President of the International Olympic Committee, Thomas Bach, and the President of the Beijing Organising Committee for the 2022 Olympic and Paralympic Games, Cai Qi serve as endorsement. The bottom part of the diploma is in blue, depicting a mountain range, partially snow-covered and gently blown by the light wind – Feng – interwoven with fine golden filaments and calmly falling snowflakes of various shapes. The symbolism of the drawing is described above.

Certificates with warm words of congratulations were made for the participants of the Olympic Torch Relay. They were signed by the President of the International Olympic Committee, Thomas Bach, the President of the Hellenic Olympic Committee, Spyros Capralos, and the President of the Beijing Organising Committee for the 2022 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games, Cai Qi.



*Participation certificate of the XXIV<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games of 2022 in Beijing*





Certificate for the Torchbearer of  
the Beijing 2022 Olympic Torch Relay  
北京2022年冬奥会火炬接力  
火炬手证书



International  
Olympic  
Committee



Congratulations on your participation as a Torchbearer in the Beijing 2022 Olympic  
Torch Relay, to share Health, Joy and Energy, to spread the Olympic Spirit  
and to bring vitality to the Olympic Winter Games Beijing 2022

祝贺您作为火炬手，参与北京2022年冬奥会火炬接力  
分享“健康、欢乐、活力”，传播奥林匹克精神  
为北京2022年冬奥会增添了力量

Thomas BACH  
President of the International  
Olympic Committee  
国际奥林匹克委员会主席

Spyros CAPRALOS  
President of the Hellenic  
Olympic Committee  
希腊奥林匹克委员会主席

CAI Qi  
President of the Beijing Organising Committee  
for the 2022 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games  
北京2022年冬奥会和冬残奥会组织委员会主席

健康 欢乐 活力  
Health Joy Energy



The award diploma for the 2024 Games of the XXXIII<sup>rd</sup> Olympiad is a stylised reflection of the Olympic medal.

The Olympic Games winner received a golden-coloured diploma, athletes who placed second received a silver one, and those in third place – a bronze. Athletes who placed 4<sup>th</sup> to 8<sup>th</sup> were awarded diplomas of white colour.

The central part of the diploma features a white circle in the shape of the Olympic medal, on which the inscription “Games of the XXXIII Olympiad – Paris 2024” is applied in gold, silver, bronze, and black, and in two languages – French and English.

Below is the Games logo in black followed by the placing inscribed in gold, silver, and bronze, then – in black – the pictogram of the sport, the athlete’s name, the name of the NOC, the event, and the signatures of IOC President Thomas Bach and the President of the Paris 2024 Olympic and Paralympic Games Organising Committee, Tony Estanguet.

The dates of the Games – 26 July – 9 August 2024 are at the bottom (in black).

The white circle is elegantly placed on a square cardboard sheet measuring 24x24 cm, in gold, silver, bronze, creating a very special colour effect for the diploma. Thin lines run across the entire coloured surface of the diploma at uneven intervals.

This creative idea of using rays for texture and shine in the Olympic medal design, symbolises both the radiance of France in the world and the radiance of athletes at the Games.

At the bottom of the diploma, the creators placed the Olympic symbol – the five interlocking rings in white, symbolising a call for peace, confirming the words of IOC President Thomas Bach, “Let’s give peace a chance.”

Certificates of participation in the Games were also prepared, but the principle of their presentation remains unclear.

# The Games of the XXXIII<sup>rd</sup> Olympiad. Paris, 2024



*Certificate of participation in the 2024 Games of the XXXIII<sup>rd</sup> Olympiad in Paris*







Award diplomas of the 2024 Games of the XXXIII<sup>rd</sup> Olympiad in Paris. Size 24x24 cm









# Chapter 3. Floristry





*The scene of awarding the victor of the Olympic Games. Red-figure ceramics (painting fragment). 5<sup>th</sup> century BC*

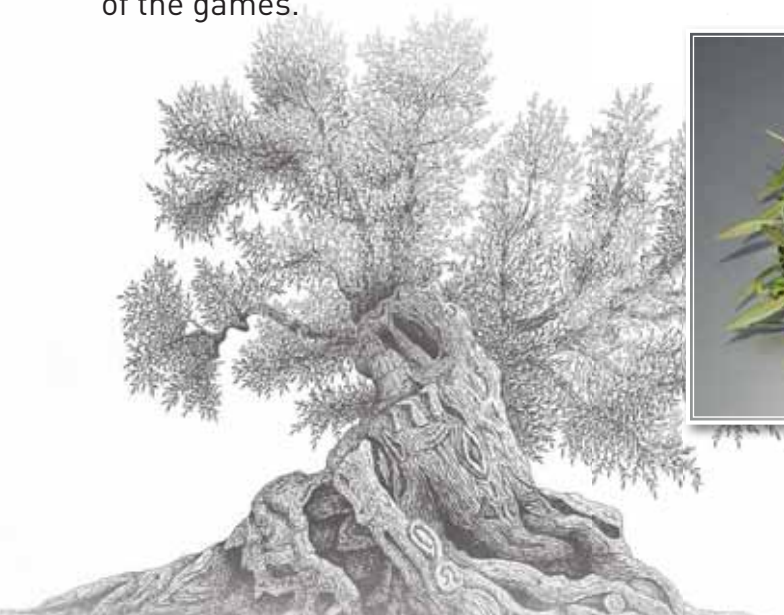
## H istorical Background

In ancient Hellas, from time immemorial, wreaths made of branches from sacred trees were used to crown victors, which were also presented with a victory-palm-twigs. The awards had not only aesthetic but also profound symbolic significance. Victors were awarded floral wreaths at all the sacred Panhellenic games – the Olympic, Pythian, Isthmian, Nemean, and Panathenaic. However, special importance was given to the wreath of the Olympic Games victors. The Olympic Games winners (Olympionics) was rewarded with the most prestigious prize – a sacred olive wreath, or Kotinos. According to the ancient Greek traveler and geographer Pausanias, the tradition of awarding the victor of the Olympic Games with an olive wreath was introduced by Heracles himself. The wreaths were made from branches of wild olive that grew in the sacred grove of Altis in Olympia and were called “Kallistephanos Elea” (olive of beautiful wreaths). The tree, which eventually became sacred, was planted by Heracles after completing his twelve labours. The wreaths had different forms: in one, the branches were intertwined in the shape of a horseshoe, in another – in the form of a closed circle.

The olive wreath was a highly prestigious symbol of victory and honour, reflecting the religious and cultural significance of the games.



*Kotinos – an award wreath in the form of a horseshoe*



*Kotinos – the award wreath of the victor of the ancient Olympic Games in the form of a closed circle*



*Awarding the victor of the Olympic Games. Red-figure ceramics (painting fragment). 5<sup>th</sup> century BC*



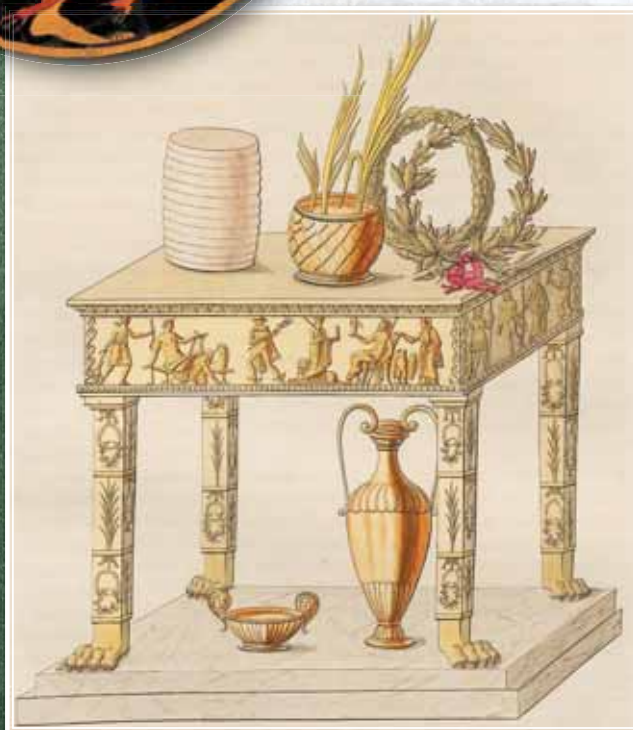
Pausanias also described the procedure of creating the award for the victor. According to this description, the branches for the award wreaths could only be cut by a young Greek boy (Pais Amphitalis), whose parents were alive. The branches were cut with golden scissors and stored until the award ceremony in the temple of Hera on a special table made of ivory and gold by the ancient Greek sculptor Kallotas, who was an apprentice of the great Pheidias and assisted him in creating one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World – the statue of Zeus at Olympia. Only the judges of the Olympic Games (Hellanodikai) had the right to create wreaths and crown the victors on the last day of the Games. After the herald announced the name of the victor, their head was adorned with an olive crown – a Kotinos, which was believed to provide divine protection.

*The awarding of the victors took place on the last day of the Olympic celebrations. The victors of the Games were crowned with an olive wreath. At the end of competitions the winners were decorated with woolen bandage (Tainia) and adorned with woolen ribbons around their arms, and legs. Red-figure ceramics (painting fragment). 5<sup>th</sup> century BC*



*The Table of Kallotas. Chrysolephantine (ivory and gold) table crafted by the great sculptor Kallotas, located in the temple of Hera. Used for storing award olive wreaths.*

*Illustration by the French artist Antoine-Chrysostome Quatremère de Quincy based on the description by Pausanias*





Awarding of victors took place in the Temple of Zeus, to which the victors would march triumphantly, holding palm twigs in their hands, while the audience traditionally showered them with flowers and leaves.

The presentation of the sacred olive wreath seemed to establish a connection between the athletes, nature, and the gods; the victor was endowed with the power to govern the plant world.

Herodotus described a story related to the olive wreath. Xerxes the Great, who ruled Persia from 485 to 465 BC, interrogating the captured Arcadians after the Battle of Thermopylae (480 BC), asked why so few Greeks defended Thermopylae. The answer was as follows: "All other men participate in the Olympic Games." And to the question, "What prize does the victor receive?" he received the answer: "An olive wreath." Then Tiritantachmes, one of his generals, exclaimed: "My God! Mardonius (the Persian commander – the main instigator of the plan to conquer Greece), what kind of people are these against whom you have brought us to fight? People who compete not for property, but for virtue".

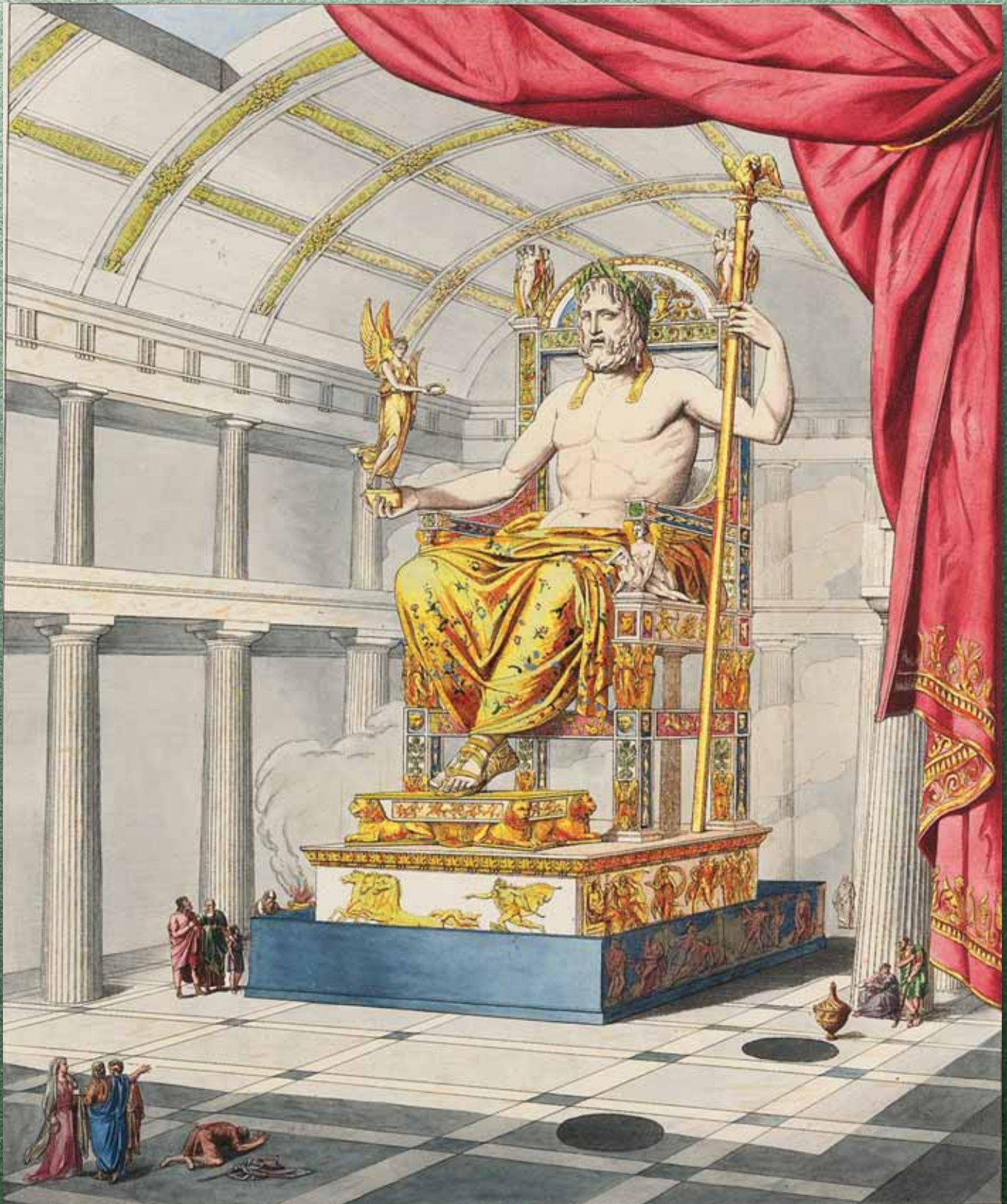


*Bronze statue of Zeus. 460 BC.  
National Archaeological Museum.  
Athens, Greece*



◀ *Winged Nike by  
Paeonios. 420 BC.  
Reconstruction*





*Reconstruction of the statue of Olympic Zeus by Pheidias. Antoine-Chrysostome Quatremère de Quincy. 1814*





*The victors of the Nemean Games were awarded a celery wreath*

The victors of the Nemean Games, held in honour of the world-ruler Zeus in the Nemean Valley on the Peloponnese peninsula, were awarded a wreath made of celery leaves — a symbol of tears, sorrow, and loss. The Games themselves had a commemorative aspect.

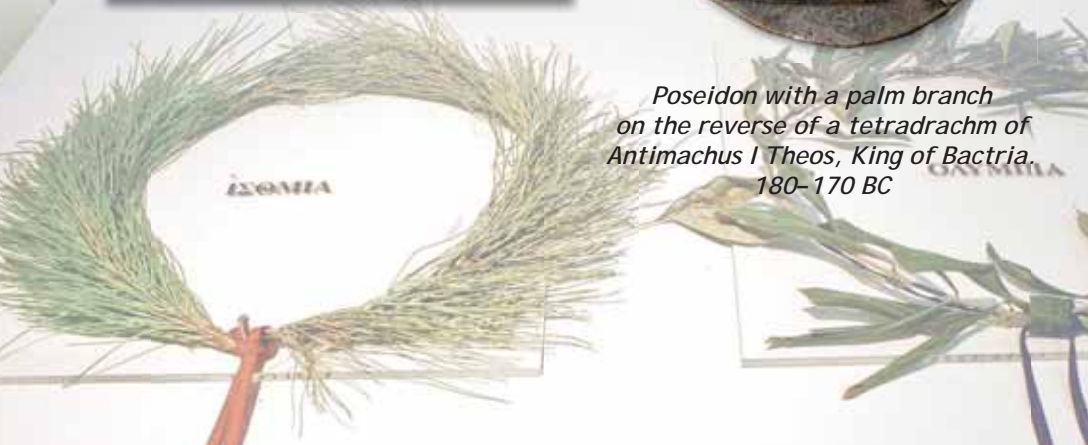
The victors of the Isthmian Games, held in honour of the sea lord Poseidon in Corinth, were awarded a palm branch, which throughout the ages symbolised peace, and a pine wreath. The pine wreath was a symbol of the victory of good over evil.



*Poseidon. Ceramic. Painting fragment. Louvre. Paris, France*



*Poseidon with a palm branch on the reverse of a tetradrachm of Antimachus I Theos, King of Bactria. 180–170 BC*



*The victors of the Isthmian Games were awarded a pine wreath*





*The victors of the Pythian Games were awarded a laurel wreaths*



*Apollo crowning Virgil  
Nicolas Poussin. Frontispiece for  
the edition of Publius Vergilius  
Maro's "Opera" 1641  
Since the time of the Pythian  
Games, the laurel wreath remains  
one of the most prestigious symbols  
of victory in human society.  
The custom of awarding military  
commanders, athletes, musicians,  
and poets with a laurel wreath for  
their achievements has survived.  
Nobel laureates and laureates of  
poetic awards are well-known  
examples of the continued highest  
status of the laurel wreath*

The victors of the Pythian athletic and poetic competitions, held in Delphi in honour of Apollo, were awarded laurel wreaths. From ancient times to today, the laurel wreath remains a symbol of victory, honour, glory, greatness, and peace.



*Apollo crowning himself with a laurel wreath. Antonio Canova.  
1781–1782. Marble. J. Paul Getty Museum. Los Angeles, USA*





*Winged Nike crowning the winner of the boxing competition with an olive wreath. Black-figure ceramics (painting fragment). 363–362 BC*



*Trophies of the young victor of the Panhellenic Games among ephebes: an olive wreath, an amphora, and a palm branch. Placed above the epigram. Marble funerary stele. 126–127 BC*

The victors of the Panathenaic Games, which were the largest religious-political event in ancient Athens held in honour of the city's patron goddess of wisdom Athena, were also awarded a wreath made of branches from the sacred olive tree and large so-called Panathenaic amphorae filled with sacred olive oil. Olive in Athens also had a divine origin, as it grew from the bare rock on the Athenian Acropolis. Other treasures, such as bronze tripods (big vases with three feet) were also given as prizes.

*Awarding the victor. Mosaic. 5<sup>th</sup> century BC. Archaeological Museum. Larissa, Greece*



*Victor's prize amphora from the Panathenaic Games. 340–339 BC*





*Statuette of Zeus the Scourger  
from the sanctuary of Dodona.  
National Archaeological Museum.  
Athens, Greece*



The victors of athletic competitions of a more localised nature, which were held annually since the reign of the famous king Pyrrhus (319–272 BC) in the territory of the ancient oracle of Greece – Dodona, were awarded a wreath made of the sacred oak. Pausanias in his work “Description of Hellas” claims that the prophecies given there (in Dodona) through the cooing of doves and the rustling of the sacred oak are the most accurate. People came to the sacred oak to hear the will of Zeus, and annual competitions dedicated to the ruling god of the world were also held here. The sacred oak of Dodona is mentioned in the works of Herodotus, Homer, Plato, and others.



*King Pyrrhus in a helmet  
adorned with an oak  
wreath. Marble  
sculptural portrait from  
the Villa of the Papyri  
near Herculaneum.  
National Archaeological  
Museum. Naples, Italy*

*Oracle of Zeus at Dodona.  
Reconstruction  
by Tomasz Hanć*







*Awards for the victor of athletic competitions: Panathenaic amphora (Games in Athens), shield (Games in Argos), and two wreaths – pine (Isthmian Games) and celery branches (Nemean Games). Marble funerary stele. Rampus*

An athlete who achieved victory in all Panhellenic Games was awarded an honorary title – a Periodonikes. The ancient Greeks particularly honoured such individuals. Even on tombstones, they noted the main achievements of his life – victorious wreaths at the Panhellenic competitions.

*Marble funerary stele of an unknown athlete – a winner of eight different ancient Greek games. The first wreath is labelled "Olympia," the last one – "Pergamum"*



*The victorious youth, also known as the Athlete from Fano, crowned with a victor's wreath. Greek bronze sculpture. Hellenistic period. 300–100 BC. J. Paul Getty Museum. Los Angeles, USA*





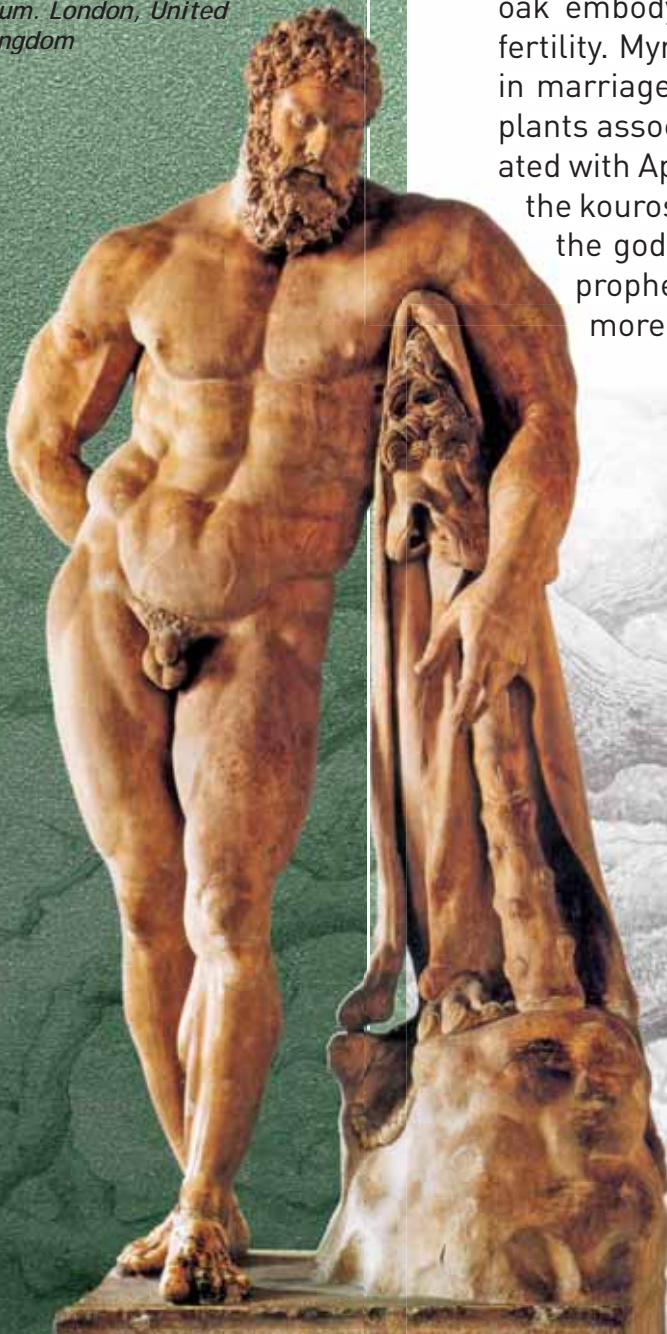


*Bust of the Greek youth Antinous, a favourite of the Roman Emperor Hadrian, wearing an ivy wreath (a symbol of mourning). Marble. 130-140 AD. British Museum. London, United Kingdom*

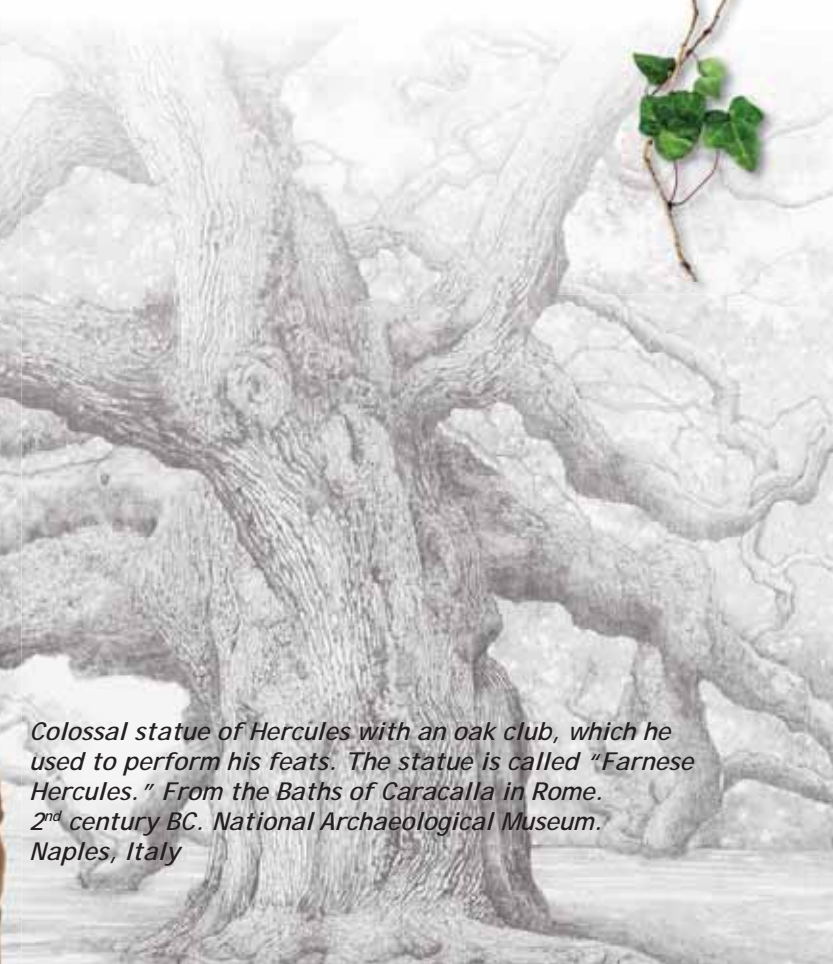


*Mosaic with the image of Dionysus crowned with a floral wreath. 4<sup>th</sup> century AD. Palazzo Massimo. Rome, Italy*

It is also worth noting that in the ancient Greek world, plants were dedicated to specific gods. For instance, olive and oak were symbols of Zeus, with oak embodying his wisdom and olive symbolising fertility. Myrtle, a plant of Aphrodite, was used both in marriages and funerals. Ivy and grapevine were plants associated with Dionysos. Laurel was associated with Apollo, the most beautiful god, the ideal of the kouros (ephebe, or a beardless, athletic youth), the god of archery, music and dance, truth and prophecy, healing, poetry, Sun and light, and more.



*Colossal statue of Hercules with an oak club, which he used to perform his feats. The statue is called "Farnese Hercules." From the Baths of Caracalla in Rome. 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC. National Archaeological Museum. Naples, Italy*







*The chariot race in the Circus Maximus. Alfredo Tominz. 1890*

Wearing wreaths made of laurel and oak leaves became a tradition among the aristocracy in Ancient Rome. The sculptures of Roman emperors that have survived to this day serve as vivid evidence of this. Oak wreaths on the heads of Roman rulers became a symbol of solemn dignity and honour.

A crown made of oak leaves was given as a reward for the winner of the Capitoline Games in Rome. This award was established by Emperor Domitian in 86 AD in honour of the supreme god Jupiter.



*Bust of Roman Emperor Domitian, crowned with a laurel wreath. Louvre, Paris, France*



◀ *The Triumphs of Caesar. Andrea Mantegna. c. 1488. Royal Collection, Hampton Court Palace. The painting features many deeply symbolic plants – a palm branch in Caesar's hands, laurel wreath over his head, laurel wreaths and garlands held by people surrounding Caesar, and, finally, an oak leaf garland*





*Portrait of Roman Emperor Julius Caesar crowned with a laurel wreath. Peter Paul Rubens. 1617. Private collection*



*Gaius Julius Caesar. Roman coins. 48-43 BC*



*Neoclassical medallion with the portrait of Julius Caesar crowned with a laurel wreath. 18<sup>th</sup> century*



*Bust of Emperor Tiberius crowned with a laurel wreath. Terracotta, enamel. Angelo Minghetti. 1849. Victoria and Albert Museum. London, United Kingdom*



*Gemma Claudia. Emperor Claudius and his wife Agrippina the Younger, on the right – Germanicus, a brave general, adopted by Tiberius, with his wife Agrippina the Elder – crowned with oak and laurel wreaths*



*According to Suetonius, Roman Emperor Gaius Julius Caesar was honoured with the highest military award – the Corona Civica, made from an oak leaf garland, as a token of gratitude for bravery and saving a large number of lives during the siege of Mytilene. Statue of Caesar. Nicolas Coustou. 1696. Versailles Gardens. Paris, France*

*Floor mosaic depicting a laurel wreath. Inside, there is a Greek inscription, a olive branch, and a leaf of ivy*





*Portrait of Petrarch  
crowned with a laurel  
wreath. Florentine School  
of Painting.  
16<sup>th</sup> century. Italy*



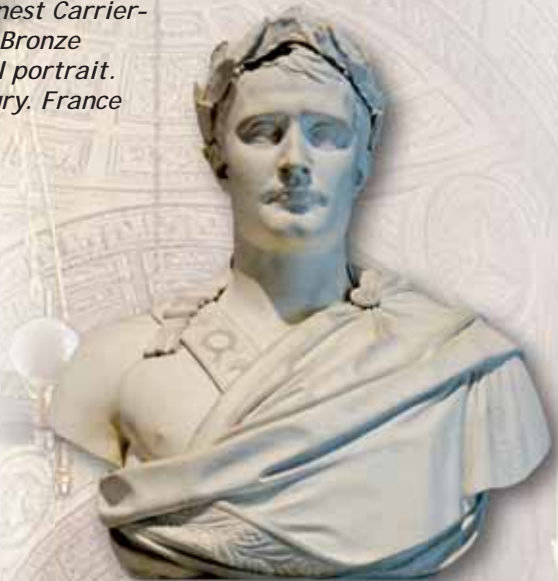
*Dante Alighieri at work depicted crowned  
with a laurel wreath. Luca Signorelli. 1499.  
Cathedral. Orvieto, Italy*



*Dante Alighieri,  
crowned with laurel.  
Albert-Ernest Carrier-  
Belleuse. Bronze  
sculptural portrait.  
19<sup>th</sup> century. France*

Interest in wreaths persisted during the Renaissance era (14<sup>th</sup>–17<sup>th</sup> centuries). Wreaths on the heads of saints and great martyrs in the form of a ring (Stephana) are a symbol of eternal life.

Throughout various periods in history, as well as in our present day, wreaths have been symbols of glory, triumph, power, and immortality. Wearing wreaths is customary in the form of a crown on the head or a garland on the chest.



*Bust of Emperor Napoleon adorned  
with a laurel wreath. Biscuit porcelain.  
Sèvres porcelain manufacture.  
Antoine-Denis Chaudet. 1811. France*

*Bust of an Olympic champion  
with a prize wreath. Bronze.  
Otto Pertz. Late 19<sup>th</sup> century.  
Germany*



*Youth in a laurel wreath. John Singer  
Sargent. 1874–1880. USA*



*Portrait of the poet Alonso Ercilla y Zúñiga,  
crowned with a laurel wreath. School of El  
Greco. 1576–1578. State Hermitage  
Museum. Saint Petersburg, Russia*





*Vestaline with a garland.*  
Carl Friedrich Deckler. 1855



*Wall painting from the west wall of Room L of the Villa of P. Fannius Synistor at Boscoreale. ca. 50–40 BC*

The ancient Greeks and Romans were also skilled at artfully making plant garlands – symbols of victory and honour – that adorned temples, statues of deities, and heroes with them.

The rules of arranging garlands, including considering the longevity of the plants, their fragrance, stress resistance, as well as the arrangement of colourful flowers and fruits, held deep symbolism, directing towards a deeper understanding of both specific events and life itself.

For instance, laurel in garlands was a symbol of glory, justice, honour, power, recognition, victory, and wisdom; fragrant myrtle (*lat. Myrtus*) was seen as a symbol of beauty, love, peace, and protection; olive (*lat. Olea europaea*) was a symbol of peace, victory, and compromise; phoenix palm (*lat. Phoenix dactylifera*) was a symbol of victory. Flowers such as roses (*lat. Rosa*), sacred chaste tree (*lat. Vitex agnus-castus*), iris (*lat. Iris*), wild carnation (*lat. Dianthus caryophyllus*), lavender (*lat. Lavandula*), lilies (*lat. Lilium*), immortelle (*lat. Helichrysum italicum*), whose name derives from Greek “helios” – sun, “chrysos” – gold, as well as pomegranate (*lat. Punica granatum*), symbolising fertility, were used to create garlands and adorn temples and statues of victors.

*Roman sarcophagus with Cupids holding seasonal garlands; episodes from the story of Theseus and Ariadne above the swags; on the lid, Cupids race chariots. Ca. 120–150 AD. Metropolitan Museum, New York*







*Flora. Louis Claude Vasse. 1764.  
The Metropolitan Museum of Art.  
New York, USA*

◀ *Flora. Roman fresco. Villa Arianna.  
Stabiae, Pompeii. 1<sup>st</sup> century. Italy*

*Goddess Flora. Luca Giordano. 1671.  
Prado Museum. Madrid, Spain*

The ancient tradition of rewarding winners of Olympic Games with gifts of Chloris (the goddess of flowers and new growth, Latin Flora) has persisted to this day. Olympic olive wreaths were replaced with bouquets of flowers – genuine works of floristry, embodying elegance and sophistication, where each flower carries a special meaning according to the language of flowers.

It is known that the language of flowers originated in the East. Everything that was not suitable to be expressed directly in text could be demonstrated through a complex system of symbols, by creation bouquets.

In Europe, the language of flowers was known during the Middle Ages and the Renaissance. The peak of floral symbolism and compositions made from them occurred in the 18<sup>th</sup> century in France and Victorian England. It was during this time that the science of the language of flowers, floriography, emerged, studying the symbolism of plants of different varieties, shades, and their combinations.

Flowers are so more than just beautiful decorations – they embody narratives of victory, honour and traditions. All while celebrating the greatest athletes of the planet.





*Flora Farnese.*  
*Early Roman copy*  
*of a Greek original.*  
*Marble.*  
*The Archaeological*  
*Museum. Naples,*  
*Italy*



*Flora. Evelyn De Morgan. 1894.*  
*Cannon Hall Museum. Barnsley,*  
*United Kingdom*





In most modern Olympic Games, the Olympic wreaths have been replaced by bouquets of flowers – true masterpieces of floral design, embodying elegance and refinement, with each flower holding special significance according to the language of flowers.

Nowadays the Olympic bouquet is an important part of the Olympic protocol and a hallmark reflecting the culture of the host country of the Games, which belong to the most remarkable phenomena in history.

The Organising Committees of the Games conduct a thorough selection of florists to create bouquets for the Olympic winners. Often, florists choose flowers that reflect the colour culture of the country, the colours of the national flag, flowers symbolic of the country where the Games are held, as well as flowers connected to significant historical events in the country.







In the present time the bouquets for winners must comply with the requirements set by the International Olympic Committee:

- flowers must be grown directly on the soil of the host country;
- bouquets must be lightweight; the height of the flowers should not exceed 25–30 cm;
- flowers should not have a strong scent or contain pollen (to prevent allergies);
- flowers should not have sharp thorns or spikes to avoid injuring the athlete or anyone else;
- flowers must be able to last a long time without water;
- flowers for the Winter Games must be frost-resistant;
- bouquets should not make loud rustling sounds or shine brightly under light, creating reflections.

Olympic bouquets are usually tied with a ribbon bearing the name of the city and the year of the Olympic Games, which is provided by the International Olympic Committee. However, this was not always the case.

Another important requirement is that the creation of bouquets must involve the employment of certain socially vulnerable groups to improve their social integration.

The history of Olympic floral arrangements is quite fascinating. We suggest to explore it starting from the Games of the 1<sup>st</sup> Olympiad.







# The Games of the I<sup>st</sup> Olympiad. Athens, 1896

The tradition of giving winners flowers, wreaths or tree branches was revived at the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century at the 1896 Games of the I<sup>st</sup> Olympiad in Athens, when the triumphant athletes of the Games “were presented by the King himself a diploma, a silver medal and an olive branch from the once sacred Olympic grove.” Those who completed the competition, securing second place, were awarded a bronze medal and laurel branches.

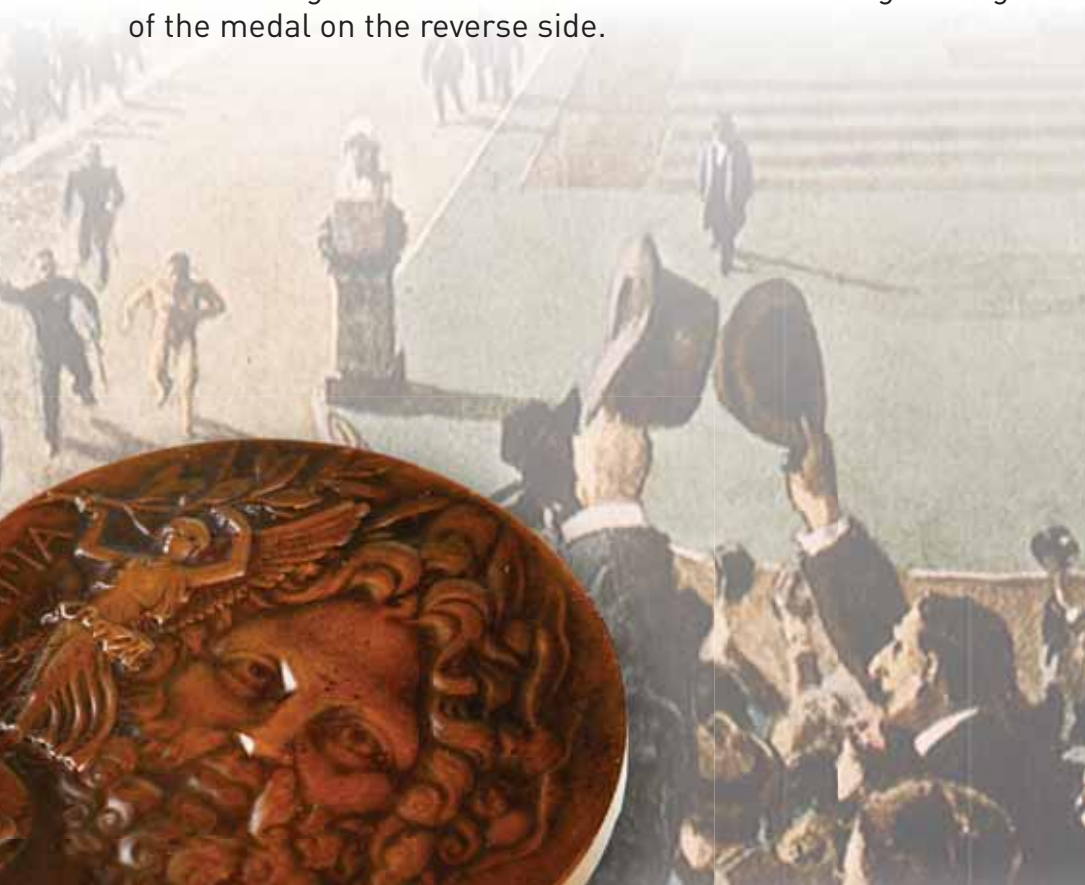
The medals of the first Contemporary Games contained elements of floristry, indicating their close connection with the Games of Antiquity.

In particular, on the front side of the award medal of the 1896 Games of the I<sup>st</sup> Olympiad in Athens, winged Nike is depicted, rising above the earthly globe, holding an olive branch in her hands for the winner's award.

On the obverse of the commemorative medal, the goddess of victory, Nike, is depicted, holding a winner's olive wreath in her raised right hand. An olive wreath is carved along the edge of the medal on the reverse side.



*Olive branches – the reward for the victors of the Games of the I<sup>st</sup> Olympiad. 1896, Athens*



◀ On the front side of the award medal of the 1896 Games of the I<sup>st</sup> Olympiad in Athens, ahead of Zeus Olympios, winged Nike is depicted with an olive branch in her hands





The award wreath and a medal of the winner of the 1896 Games of the 1<sup>st</sup> Olympiad. Musee de Monnaie. Paris



King of Greece, George I, presents the award to the first-ever victor of the Olympic competitions in the marathon, Spyridon Louis - an olive branch



Awarding the victors of the Games of the 1<sup>st</sup> Olympiad. 1896, Athens







# The Games of the II<sup>nd</sup> Olympiad. Paris, 1900

At the 1900 Games of the II<sup>nd</sup> Olympiad in Paris, the winners of some competitions received not only medals and diplomas, but also award wreaths and even commemorative prizes.

All the memorabilia created for the victors and participants of these Games contained elements of floristry, reflecting the enduring connection of the modern Games with ancient Greek traditions.

Indeed, on the obverse of the award plaquette, winged Nike is depicted rising above the stadium, bearing olive wreaths for the victors. On the reverse, the victorious athlete is shown holding an olive branch award.

On the obverse of the commemorative medal presented to all participants of the 1900 Universal Exposition, during which the athletic competitions of the II<sup>nd</sup> Olympiad took place, the winged Nike holds a wreath and an olive branch in her right hand. On the reverse, against the backdrop of a mighty oak, Marianne, an emblematic symbol of France, is depicted crowned with an oak wreath.



*Gustave Sandras (France) – Champion of the Games of the II<sup>nd</sup> Olympiad (gymnastics, individual championship) – was awarded a medal, a valuable prize, and an olive wreath. 1900, Paris*



◀ *Diploma for a participant in the 1900 Universal Exposition in Paris is adorned with an abundance of flowers and plants. The girls depicted on it hold branches and a wreath for the victors*





*Marianne, the emblematic symbol of France, crowned with a oak wreath against the backdrop of a mighty oak. Commemorative medal of the 1900 Universal Exposition. Obverse*

*Winged Nike with award wreath and palm twig. Commemorative medal of the 1900 Universal Exposition. Reverse*



*Winged Nike with olive branch wreaths for the victors of the competitions. Award plaque. Obverse. 1900*



*Jury's award badge. Contains elements of floristry – adorning olive garlands and the goddess with palm twig*



*The victor of the Olympic competitions with the olive branch award. Award plaquette. Reverse. 1900*



The Official Reports of the Games of the III<sup>rd</sup> Olympiad, held as part of the 1904 World's Exposition in St. Louis, Missouri, contains no information about the presentation of bouquets of flowers or leafy wreaths to the competition winners.

However, the award memorabilia abounds with floral elements. For example, on the obverse side of the award medal, an athlete is depicted holding an olive winner's wreath. On the reverse side, the winged Nike soars above the globe, with a reward wreath in her raised left hand and a palm twig in her right hand. An olive branch wreath serves as the frame for the name of the Olympic event.

On the commemorative medal, a running athlete is depicted with an olive branch in his hand. An oak branch, symbolising power, is placed in the upper left corner of the medal. On the reverse side of the commemorative medal, the designers included ivy leaves (*lat. Hedera*), a cultural symbol of friendship, perseverance, immortality, and loyalty. The golf medals feature a thistle bush (*lat. Cirsium*) – security blanket. It is worth noting that as early as 1702, the thistle, along with the motto «Nemo me impune lacessit» (“No one attacks me with impunity”), was placed on the coat of arms of Great Britain.

Elements of floristics on the official diploma of the Games – central figure pictured on the diploma is crowned with an oak wreath with a thistle in the background. The diploma is adorned with 50 laurel wreaths with the names of the states of the USA.

The sacred olive tree adorns the commemorative medal of the Universal Exposition.

# The Games of the III<sup>rd</sup> Olympiad. St. Louis, 1904



*Thistle branch on the award medal for the Olympic golf competition (1904)*



*Oak branch wreath on the award medal for the Olympic basketball championship*







*Floral elements on the award medal  
of the Games of the III<sup>rd</sup> Olympiad in St. Louis*



*Sacred olive tree on  
the commemorative medal  
of the Universal  
Exposition (1904)*



*Olive and oak branches on the commemorative medal  
of the Games of the III<sup>rd</sup> Olympiad in St. Louis*



# The Games of the IV<sup>th</sup> Olympiad. London, 1908

At the 1908 Games of the IV<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in London, the victors were honoured with bouquets made of oak from Windsor Forest, graciously provided by His Majesty King Edward VII. Each bouquet was bound with a ribbon depicting the national flag of Great Britain. The oak is a sacred tree for the British, a symbol of courage, valour, strength, and might.

At the advertisement poster of the Franco-British Exhibition in 1908, which hosted the 1908 Games of the IV<sup>th</sup> Olympiad, features a victor's olive wreath according to ancient Greek tradition.

Floristry is widely represented in the official memorabilia of the Games of the IV<sup>th</sup> Olympiad — award and commemorative medals, promotional and informational posters, participant and organiser badges, etc.

Olive crowns, palm, oak, and olive sprigs adorn the Olympic memorabilia referring to the Games' ancient roots, specifically Kotinos and palms.

*The informational poster depicts a fencer – a participant of the 1908 Games of the IV<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in London – against the background of a laurel wreath tied with a ribbon below*



1908 Franco-British Exhibition poster







*Official participant's badge of the 1908 Games of the IV<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in London featuring the head of Athena-Pallas and an olive branch*



*Participant medal presented to the organisers of the 1908 Games of the IV<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in London. Winged Pheme holds palm and oak twigs*

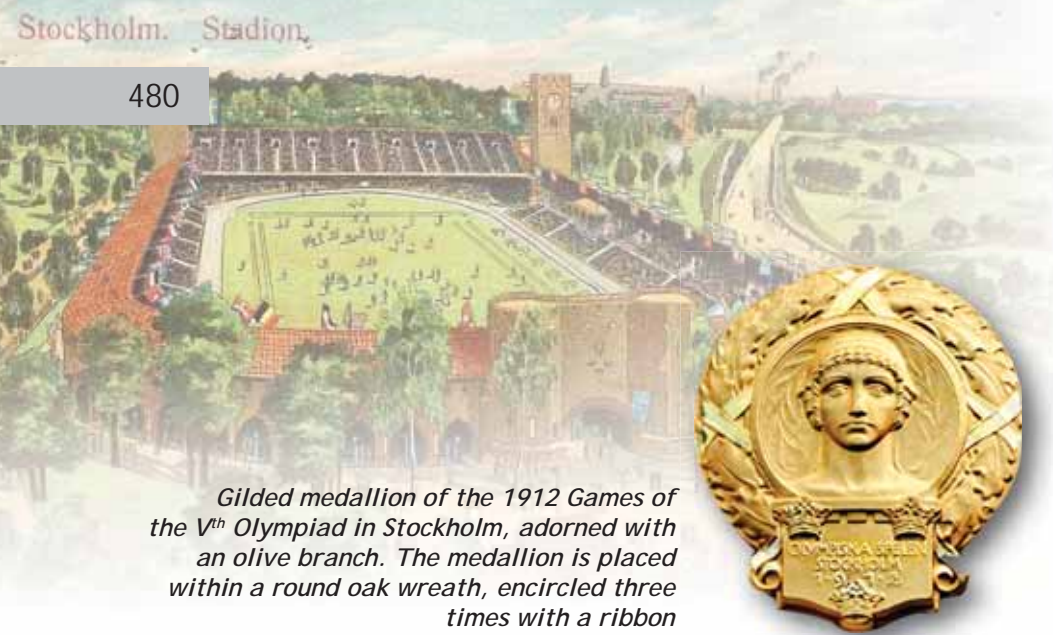


*Legendary Italian marathon runner Dorando Pietri, with a gold-plated silver cup and oak branch bouquet*



*On the gold Olympic medal of the 1908 Games, two goddesses are depicted crowning the victorious athlete with an olive wreath. The athlete holds a palm branch, and behind him is an elegant laurel garland*





*Gilded medallion of the 1912 Games of the V<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Stockholm, adorned with an olive branch. The medallion is placed within a round oak wreath, encircled three times with a ribbon*

# The Games of the V<sup>th</sup> Olympiad. Stockholm, 1912

At the 1912 Games of the V<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Stockholm, the winners were awarded by HM King Gustav V of Sweden, who crowned them with an oak wreath and presented them with a diploma and an Olympic medal.

The lush oak wreath was adorned with a ribbon tied in the shape of a bow. The colours of the ribbon – yellow and blue – reflected the colours of Sweden's national flag.

Additionally, for the awarding of participants of the Games, a gold-plated medallion was produced, with an oak wreath placed around its edge, wrapped three times with a ribbon.



*Annie Speirs (Great Britain) – Olympic swimming champion of the 1912 Games – wearing an oak wreath adorned with a ribbon in the colours of the Swedish national flag*



◀ *King of Sweden awards James Thorpe (USA), winner of the athletics decathlon, with a gold medal and an oak wreath. 1912, Stockholm*



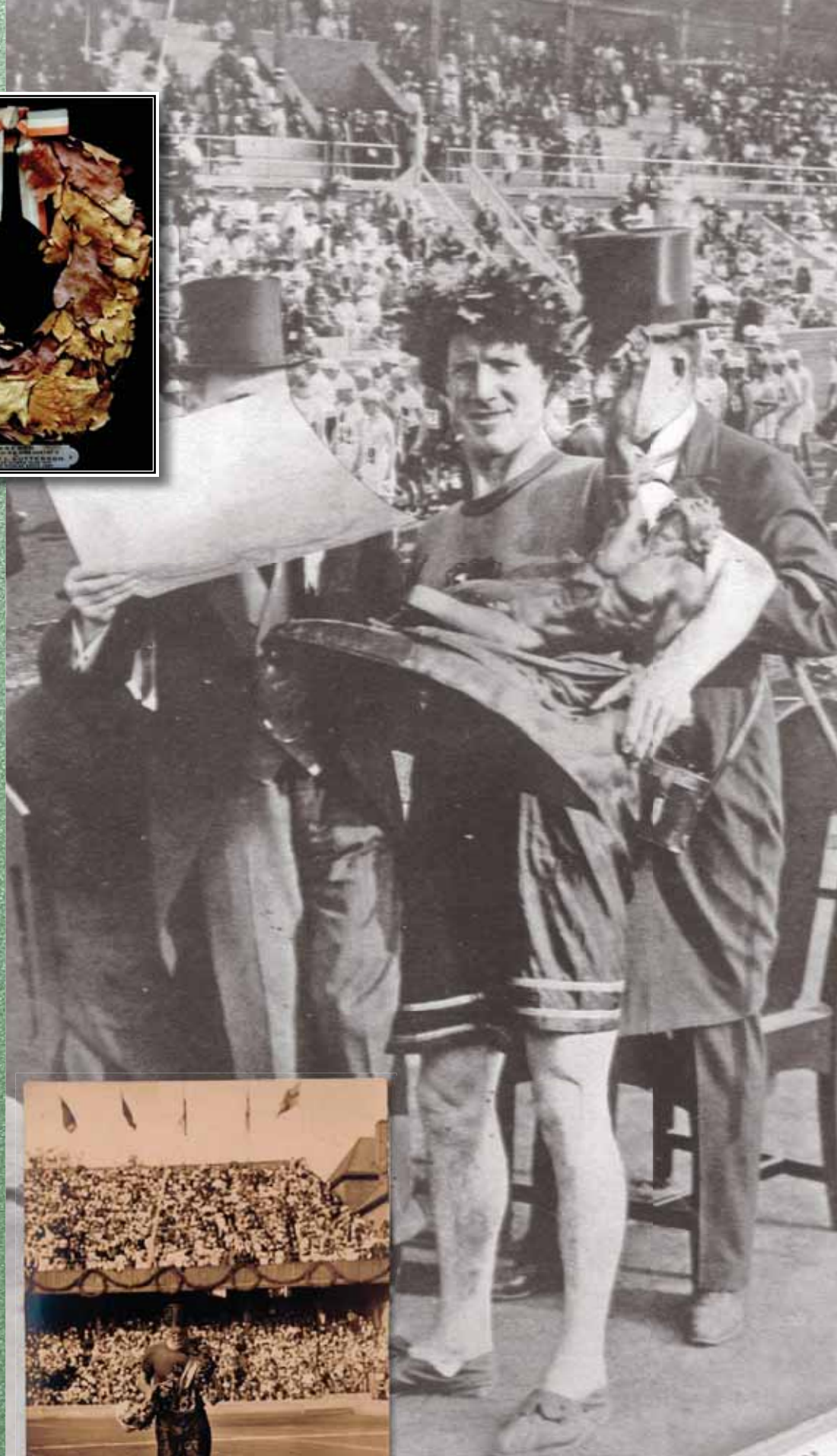
*Oak wreath awarded by the King of Sweden to the winner of the long jump competition, Albert Gutterson (USA). 1912, Stockholm*



*Commemorative wreath presented by the King of Sweden to Captain Carl Townsend Osburn (USA). 1912, Stockholm. The oak wreath is adorned with a ribbon in the colours of the Swedish national flag, and in the centre there is a photo of members of the US shooting team*



*Official participant's pin of the 1912 Games of the V<sup>th</sup> Olympiad, adorned with an olive branch*



*Kenneth McArthur from South Africa, winner of the marathon, wearing a trophy and an oak wreath on his head. 1912, Stockholm*

*The marathon winner at the finish was honoured with a triumphant floral garland*





# The Games of the VII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad. Antwerp, 1920

At the 1920 Games of the VII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Antwerp, the winners of competitions in individual Olympic events were honoured by the representatives of certain International Sports Federations with bouquets of flowers, olive and oak wreaths, and oak garlands. All such actions were private initiatives.

For instance, in the photos from the 1920 Antwerp Olympics, we see the winner of the Olympic marathon, Finnish athlete Hannes Kolehmainen, crowned with an oak wreath and a garland of live flowers; Estonian Olympic champion in weightlifting Alfred Neuland with a bouquet of flowers and a chest garland of laurel leaves.

Floristry is also richly represented at the Olympic memorabilia. On the Olympic award medal, its creator Josuë Dupont depicted an athlete with an award wreath and a palm branch in his left hand, while the commemorative medal and award diploma feature the goddess crowning the winners with award wreaths.

Olive wreaths, decorated with flower garlands, frame the coat of arms of Antwerp on the official poster of the Games of the VII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad. The floral garlands around the city's coat of arms refer to the unique genre of garland paintings popular in Antwerp during the Counter-Reformation period, widely represented in the works of Jan Brueghel the Elder, Hendrik van Balen, Hendrick de Clerck, Rubens, and others, uniting the Olympic tradition with the traditions of the Belgian capital.

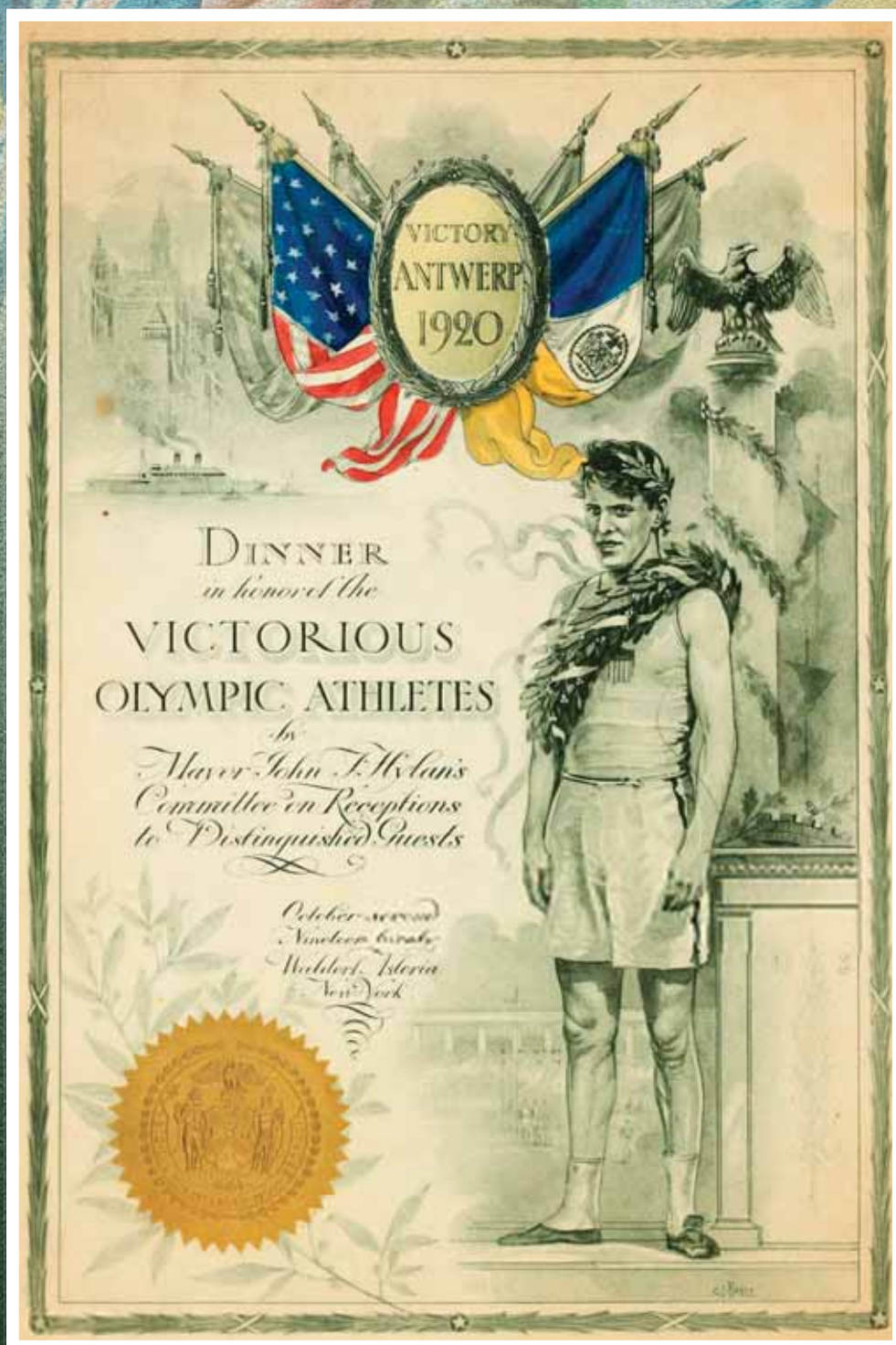


*Winner of the Olympic competitions, Estonian weightlifter Alfred Neuland, with a bouquet and a oak garland*



◀ *Olympic champion in the marathon, legendary Finnish athlete Hannes Kolehmainen, wearing the victor's wreath and holding a bouquet of flowers. 1920, Antwerp*





Invitation layout for the festive dinner in honour of the winners of the 1920 Games of the VII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Antwerp, held in New York (USA). The design depicts a victorious athlete adorned with wreaths and an award plant garland on the chest, olive and oak twigs in the background



# The Games of the VIII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad. Paris, 1924

The Organising Committee of the Games of the VIII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Paris in 1924 did not plan for the official presentation of flower bouquets to the winners and medallists of the Olympic competitions.

However, all the award memorabilia abound in floral and natural components. For instance, the award diploma, a creation of a great French artist Bernard Hubert, is rich in leafy wreaths, floral and leafy garlands that adorn ancient Greek columns. The winged Nike, the central figure of the diploma, holds palm and olive branches in both hands.

Palm twigs also decorate the official poster of the Games, where athletes are depicted with their arms outstretched in a Roman salute.

On the obverse of the commemorative medal created by Raoul Bénard, a beautiful Nike is shown crowned with a wreath and rewarding the victors. In her left hand, she holds numerous oak twigs, symbolising physical strength, power, and longevity.

Souvenir medals are adorned with olive twigs.

All the Olympic medals of the 1924 Olympics, the iconic symbol of achievement, incorporate floral and natural components, referring to the ancient roots and the close connection between sport and nature. The commemorative gift for the winners of the Olympic competitions, a Sèvres vase, is richly decorated with olive branches, applied in gold on the traditional Sèvres blue (Bleu de Roi) background.



*Souvenir commemorative medal  
of the 1924 Games  
of the VIII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad decorated  
with olive twigs*

JEUX OLYMPIQUES



VIII: OLYMPIADE  
PARIS  
M CM XXIV



*Participant medal of the 1924 Games  
of the VIII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad*



*Commemorative medal of the New York  
City Hall, awarded to the members of  
the USA team after their return from  
the 1924 Games of the VIII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in  
Paris. Decorated with olive, palm and  
laurel branches and leaves*

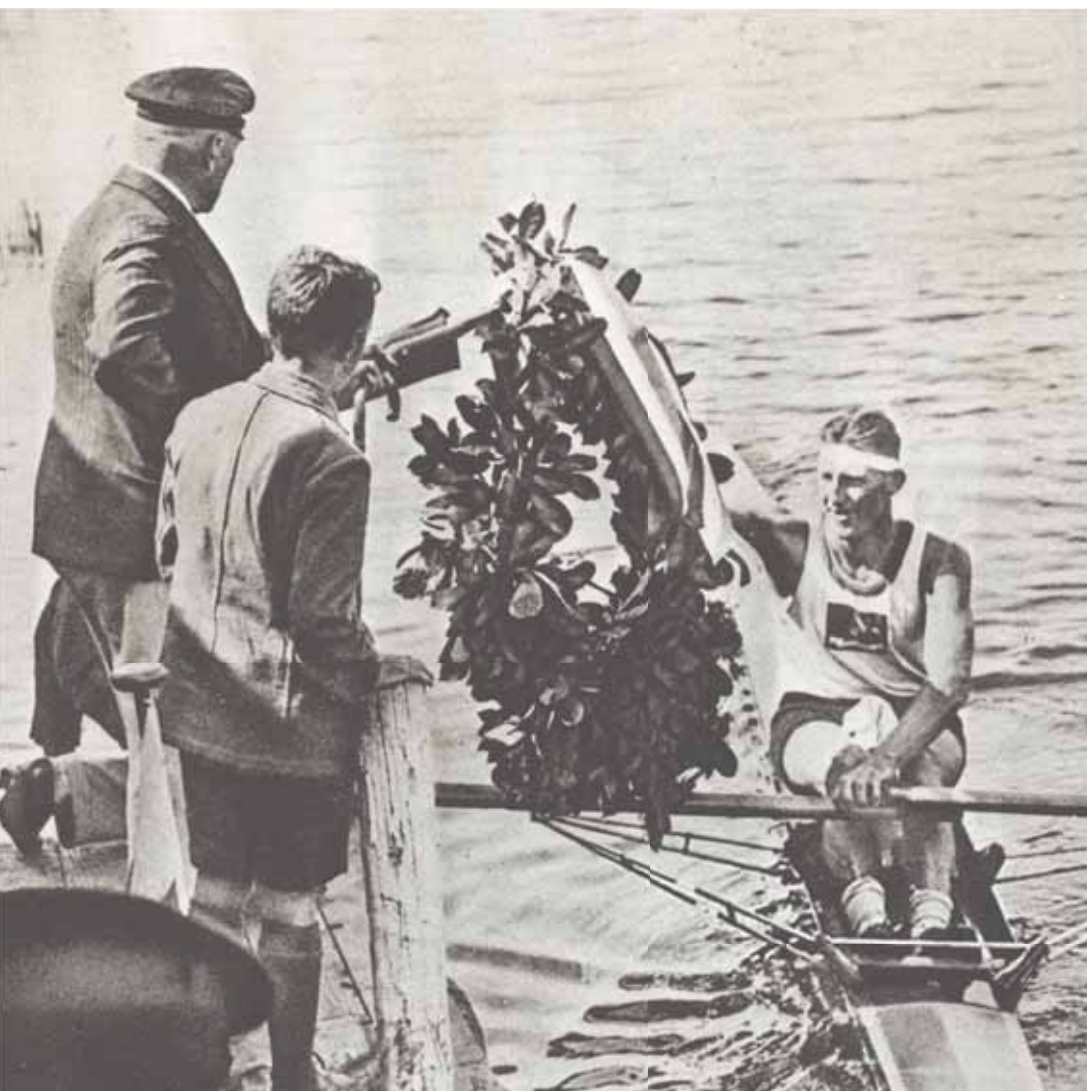


The Organising Committee of the Games of the IX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Amsterdam in 1928 did not plan for the official presentation of flower bouquets to the winners and medalists of the Olympic competitions.

However, the winners in some sports were awarded bouquets of white and red carnations (*lat. Dianthus caryophyllus*), symbolising purity, love, friendship, luck, happiness, and orange gerberas (*lat. Gerbera jamesonii*), the colour of the royal House of Orange–Nassau, beloved by the Dutch. All such actions were private initiatives.

In the photograph from these Games, the winner of the road cycling race, Danish cyclist Willy Hansen, holds a bouquet of orange gerberas, symbolising prosperity in all aspects of life, along with white and red carnations symbolising purity, luck, and love, and fern (*lat. Pteridophyta*) branches symbolising courage, determination, and sincerity. The German athlete and Olympic champion in the 800 m run, Karolina Radke, and other athletes are also depicted with the same bouquet.

The winners of individual competitions at the 1928 Games of the IX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Amsterdam were also presented with ceremonial wreaths-garlands. For instance, the distinguished Australian rower Henry Pearce was honoured with a large wreath – garland for his victory in the men's single scull rowing competition.



# The Games of the IX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad. Amsterdam, 1928



Australian rower Henry Pearce, winner of the men's single scull rowing at the 1928 Games, was honoured with a leaf garland





*Karoline Radke (Germany) –  
Olympic track-and-field  
champion with an award  
bouquet. 1928,  
Amsterdam*



*Danish athlete Willy Hansen, winner  
of the road cycling race at the 1928  
Games of the IX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in  
Amsterdam, was presented with  
a bouquet of orange gerberas, red  
and white carnations,  
and fern branches*



*Swiss crew Hans Schöchlin, Carl Schöchlin, and  
Hans Burkert, winners in coxed pairs rowing,  
were awarded with ceremonial wreaths. 1928,  
Amsterdam*



*The winners of the athletics competitions were  
also honoured with bouquets. In the centre is  
Karolina Radke (Germany), the Olympic champion  
in athletics. 1928, Amsterdam*



*On the obverse side of the awarding medal of the 1928 Games of the IX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Amsterdam, the goddess of victory is depicted with a laurel wreath for the victor in her right hand and a palm branch in her left. On the reverse side – there is a scene of honouring the victorious athlete with a palm branch in hand, surrounded by athletes wearing ceremonial wreaths and numerous palm branches*



*On the obverse side of the commemorative medal of the 1928 Games of the IX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Amsterdam, a man and a woman holding a torch are depicted. They hold a grapevine garland in their free hands. At the bottom are olive branches and scales as a symbol of balance.*

*On the reverse side of the commemorative medal, there is a winged Nike flying with the victor's laurel wreath in hand, and below are two olive trees. Interestingly, both felled trees have sprouted new powerful branches, symbolising the development of the modern Olympic movement. Two hemispheres of the Earth are positioned between the trees*



# T

## he Games of the X<sup>th</sup> Olympiad. Los Angeles, 1932



*An olive branch is depicted on the official logo of the Games of the X<sup>th</sup> Olympiad*

The Organising Committee of the Games of the X<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Los Angeles in 1932 did not plan for the official presentation of flower bouquets to the winners and medallists of the Olympic competitions. But, in some individual sports, winners were awarded flower bouquets. All such actions were private initiatives.

In the 1932 Olympics photo, we see the winner of the 200 m breaststroke swimming event, Australian Claire Dennis, with a beautiful bouquet in her hands. The victorious women in diving also adorned their swimsuits with elegant boutonnieres of roses.

In the photo, the legendary Dorothy Poynton (USA) – the 10-metre platform diving winner. We also see similar boutonnieres on the clothing of the winners of the 1932 Games in other competitions, allowing us to conclude that they were provided by the Games' Organising Committee.

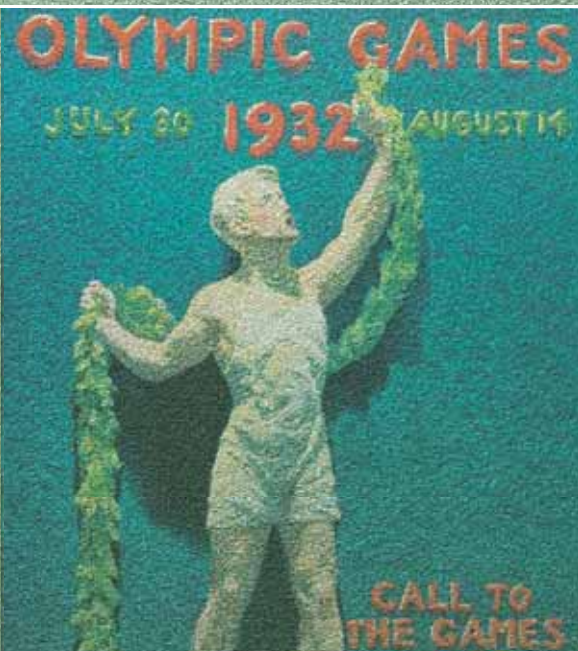
Floral elements were often present on the award medals, logo, and official badges, containing award wreaths, palm and olive branches. On the official poster of the Games, an athlete – a spondophoros – is depicted with a peace garland in his hands, announcing the upcoming Olympic Games and calling for a cessation of disputes and wars during this period.



*Claire Dennis, Australia, Olympic swimming champion, with a celebratory bouquet. 1932, Los Angeles*



*Dorothy Poynton, USA, Olympic diving champion, with a rose boutonniere*







The Organising Committee of the Games of the XI<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in 1936 in Berlin provided for the awarding of the winners of the Olympic competitions with oak leaf wreaths and a special gift – oak sapling, the plant that is a national symbol of Germany, embodying immortality, stability, and loyalty. This fact was remarkable and well-documented.

It is interesting to note that the award oak wreaths were horseshoe-shaped, which allowed the size of the awardee's head to be disregarded.

The oak crowns, open on the front side, were true copies of the victorious wreaths, which were awarded to the Roman charioteers.

In some sports at the Games of the XI<sup>th</sup> Olympiad, winners were awarded not only with the aforementioned, but also with special awards. For example, the winner in the single sculls rowing, Gustav Schäfer, was honoured with a significant oak wreath – garland that he could only wear diagonally across his chest.



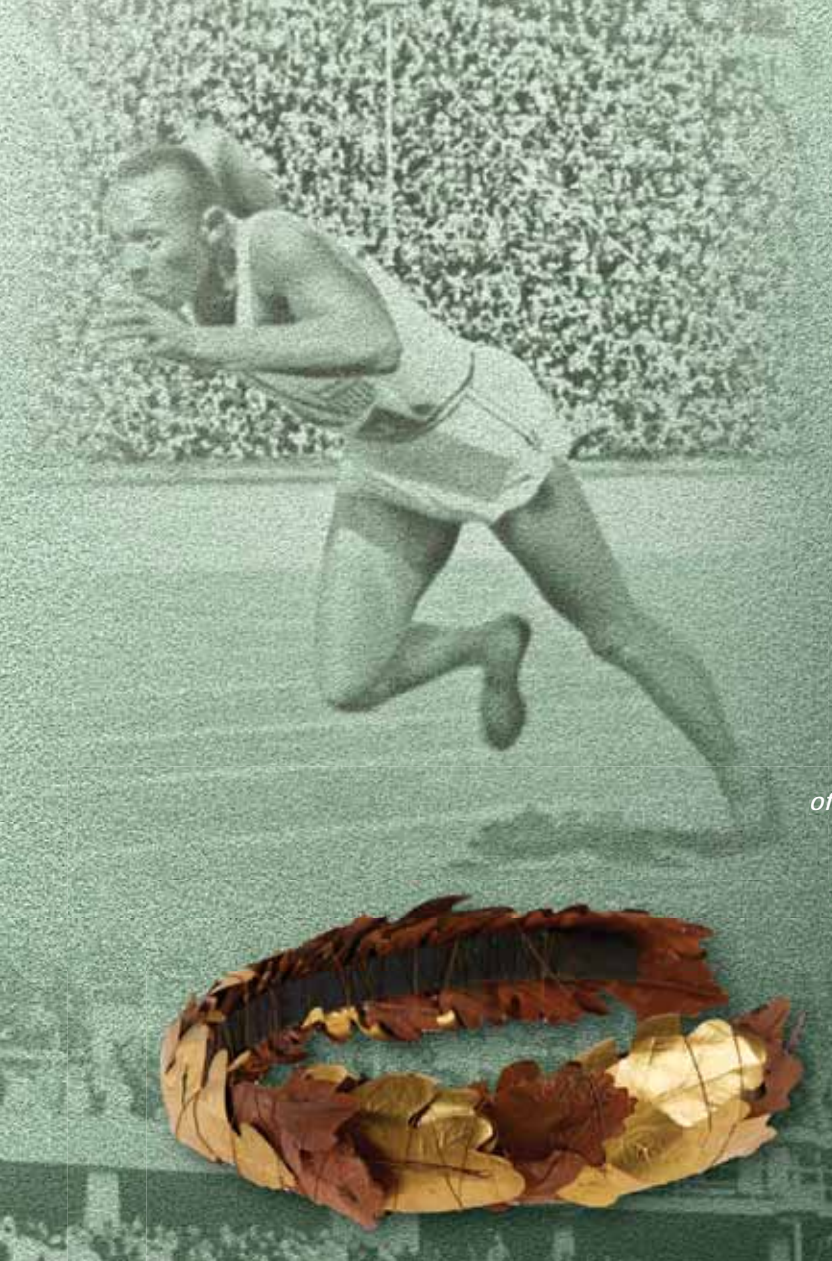
*Wreath of the winner of the 1936 Games of the XI<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Berlin, adorned with white and red ribbons with Nazi symbols*

# The Games of the XI<sup>th</sup> Olympiad. Berlin, 1936



*The official poster of the Games of the XI<sup>th</sup> Olympiad depicts an athlete-winner crowned with a horseshoe-shaped laurel wreath*

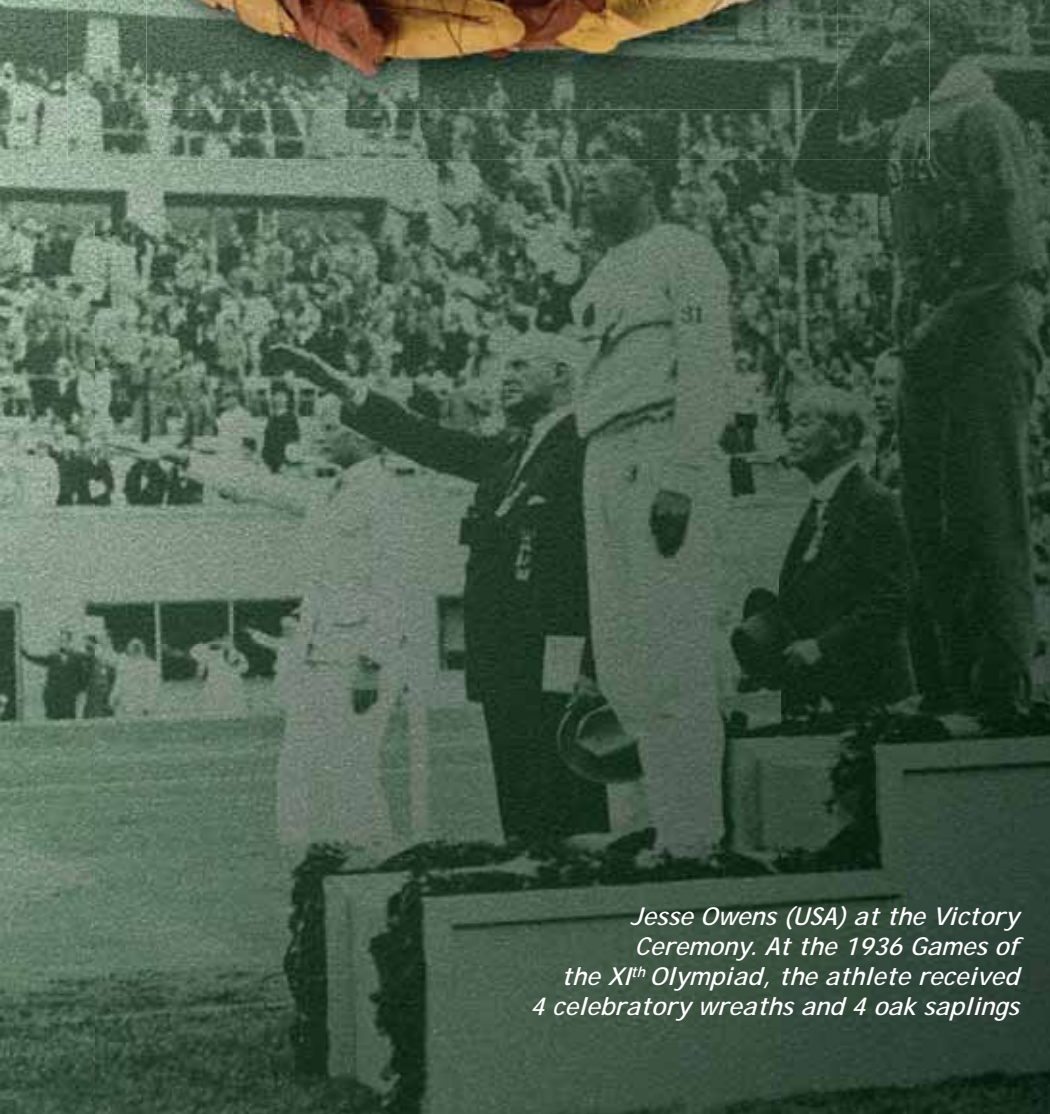




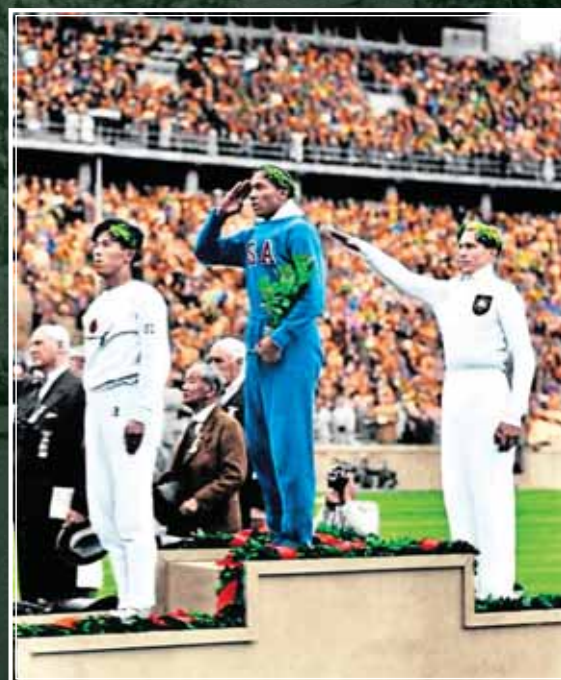
*Four-time Olympic champion of the 1936 Games of the XI<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Berlin, Jesse Owens, with his Olympic awards*



*The oak leaves wreath awarded for the winner on the 1936 Olympic Games in Berlin. Oak leaves and gold foil leaves tied together to form an open wreath. Dimension: 17,2x22 cm, weight: 80 g*



*Jesse Owens (USA) at the Victory Ceremony. At the 1936 Games of the XI<sup>th</sup> Olympiad, the athlete received 4 celebratory wreaths and 4 oak saplings*







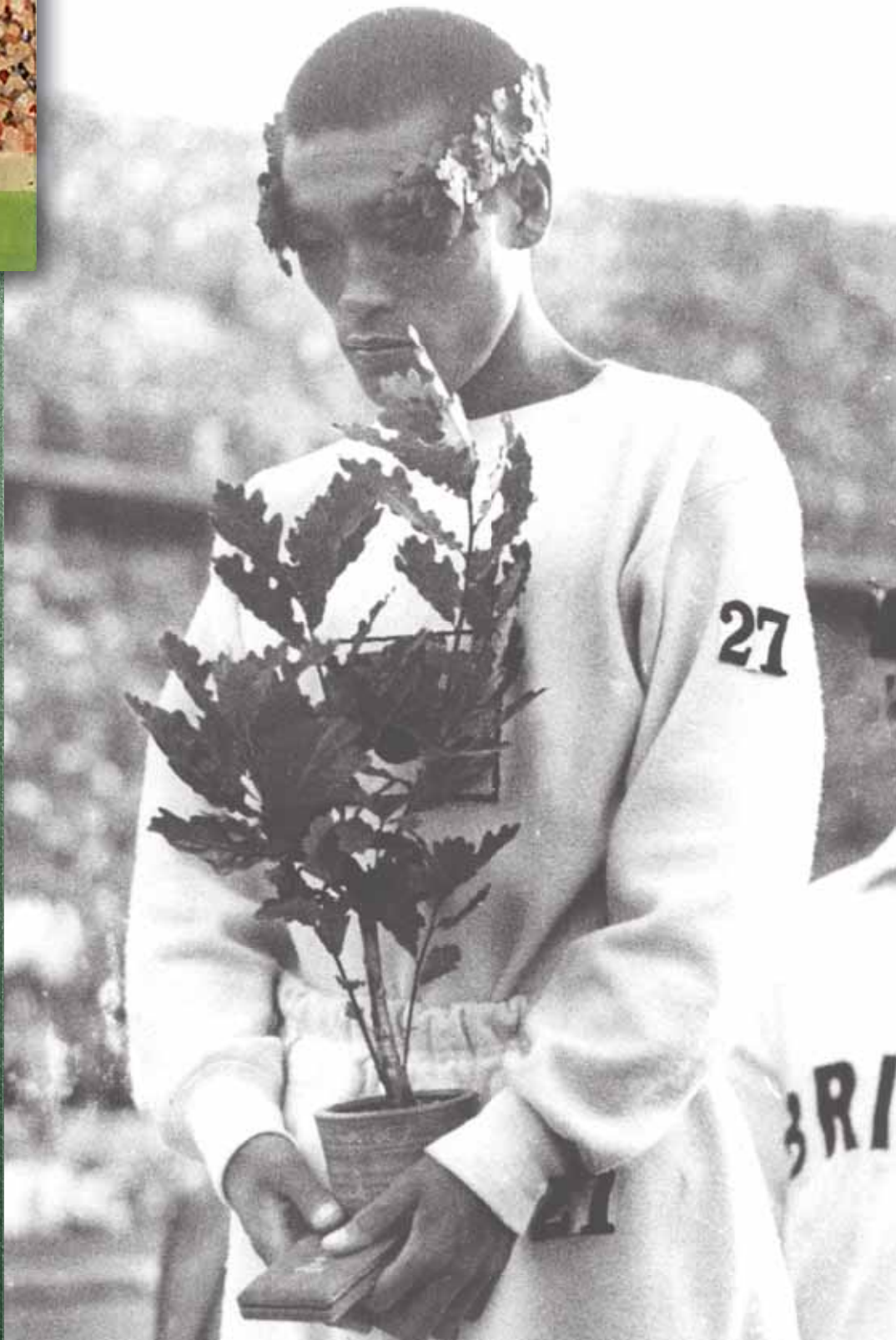
*Korean athlete Son Gi Jon, who competed as part of the Japanese team, winner of the marathon, with Olympic awards – oak wreath and oak saplings. 1936, Berlin*



*Awarding the winner of the Olympic Games. Cover of a special edition of the 'Berlin Illustrated Newspaper'. 1936, Germany*

The winners of the 1936 Olympic competitions were also awarded English oak trees grown from the year-old saplings. They were called the "Olympic Oaks." Little trees were placed in containers, packed in boxes, and supplied with special certificates for transportation abroad. In total, 130 saplings were presented.

After the Games of the Olympiad closed, most saplings were planted near main stadiums of different countries, and today, mighty oaks remind people of those glorious victories in the Olympic Berlin of 1936.







*The first Olympic marathon champion Spyros Louis (Greece) presents an olive branch, a symbol of peace, to Chancellor Adolf Hitler*

*American athlete Adolf Kiefer, Olympic swimming champion, with a celebratory bouquet. 1936, Berlin*



*On the podium adorned with garlands of oak branches wrapped in ribbons, the winners of the Olympic wrestling competitions: Aarne Reini (Finland, silver medalist), Yaşar Erkan (Turkey, champion), and Einar Karlsson (Sweden, bronze medalist). Yaşar Erkan, crowned with an oak wreath, holds an oak sapling in his hands*





The International Rowing Federation provided for the winners of the Olympic competitions to be awarded massive oak wreaths, ceremoniously adorned with beautiful ribbons. The wreaths were presented to the winners immediately after the finish.

*British athletes Jack Beresford and Leslie Southwood, Olympic champions in pairs rowing, receiving a massive celebratory oak wreath*





*German athlete Gustav Schäfer,  
Olympic champion in single scull rowing,  
with an oak wreath*



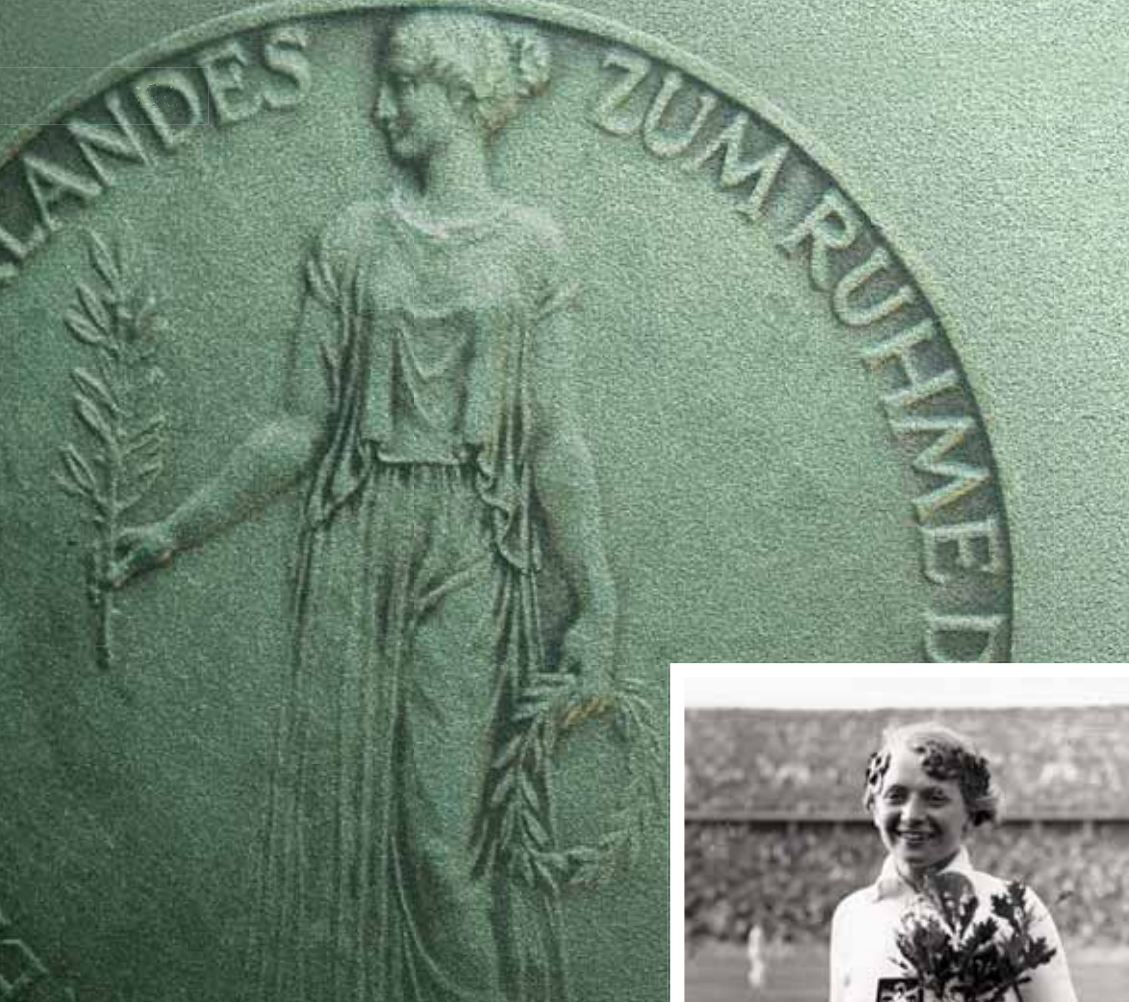
*German athletes Gerhard Gustmann,  
Herbert Adamski, and Dieter Arend,  
Olympic champions in coxless pair rowing  
with coxswain, with oak wreaths and  
bouquets of flowers in their hands*



*Rudolf Echstein, Anton Rom, Martin Karl, and Wilhelm  
Menne, Germany, Olympic champions in coxless four  
rowing, with oak wreaths*







*Ilona Elek-Schacherer, Hungary  
Olympic champion in rapier  
fencing, with a bouquet of roses  
and oak sapling*



*Otilie Fleischer, Germany,  
Olympic champion in javelin  
throwing, with an oak wreath  
and an oak sapling in her  
hands. 1936, Berlin*



*German athletes Gisela Mauermayer,  
Olympic champion, and Paula Mollenhauer,  
bronze medallist, in discus throwing,  
holding oak wreaths and an oak sapling  
in their hands*



*On the podium adorned with oak branch  
garlands, the victorious swimmers of  
the Olympic Games: silver medallist Inge  
Sørensen (Denmark), Olympic champion  
Hideko Maehata (Japan), and bronze  
medallist Martha Genenger (Germany).  
1936, Berlin*





Wreath of the winner of the main Saxon gymnastics competitions  
part of the programme of the 1936 Olympics in Berlin





At the first post-World War II 1948 Games in London, designers used floral elements (olive and palm branches) and award wreaths in creation of winners' medals and diplomas, commemorative medals, and more.

One may suggest that presenting bouquets of flowers to champions and medallists of the Olympic Games in some sports was initiated by certain Federations, Committees, or even admirers of those athletes. Thus, the International Cyclists' Union and the British National Cyclists' Union decided to award the winners of the cycling competitions with bouquets of flowers, as evidenced by photographs.

There are photographs from the Games of the XIV<sup>th</sup> Olympiad showing winners with bouquets of flowers; however, there is no information about the awarding of winners with floral-gifts in the Official Report of the Games of the XIV<sup>th</sup> Olympiad.



*Italian cyclist with a bouquet of flowers circling the track after winning the 1,000 meters scratch final at Herne Hill*

# The Games of the XIV<sup>th</sup> Olympiad. London, 1948





# OLYMPIC GAMES LONDON

## DIPLOMA



*Madison*  
PRESENTED INTERNATIONALLY  
TO ALL MEMBERS OF THE  
INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE

*Pöytäkirja*  
PRESENTED INTERNATIONALLY  
TO ALL MEMBERS OF THE  
INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE



*The French team in action, who went on to win the Gold medal, Charles Coste, Serge Blusson, Ferdinand De-canali, Pierre Adam, in 4,000 m team pursuit with bouquets of flowers*



*Fanny Blankers-Koen of the Netherlands is congratulated by her husband and coach, Jan Blankers, after she won the gold medal in the women's 200 metres run at the Olympic Games, holding an award bouquet*







# The Games of the XV<sup>th</sup> Olympiad. Helsinki, 1952

The development of floristry after World War II prompted the organisers of the Olympic Games to strive to decorate the Olympic ceremonies, bring joy, and convey a silent message to the winners and medallists of the Games.

The tradition of presenting floral bouquets to the winners and medallists of the Olympic competitions by the Organising Committee of the Games began in 1952 in Helsinki.

During the award ceremony, the medallists received medals, diplomas, an olive branch as a symbol of peace, and bouquets of white and red carnations (*lat. Dianthus*) and fern (*lat. Pteridophyta*) branches. From Latin, "dianthus" translates as the flower of Zeus, so carnations are considered a flower of divine origin, a symbol of good mood and luck, well-being, and understanding. In turn, fern is a symbol of wishes coming true.

The winners' award bouquets were quite laconic, yet symbolic, showing the connection between antiquity and modernity, and conveying good wishes to the athletes. They brought their owners undoubted pleasure.



*The award bouquet of the 1952 Games of the XV<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Helsinki consisted of white and red carnations and fern leaves*



*Miss Universe 1952, Armi Kuusela, presents olive branches to the Olympic champions – football players from Hungary. August 2, 1952, Helsinki*





*Soviet athletes – winners of the Olympic competitions with award bouquets*



*Olympic champions Maria Horokhovska and Nina Ponomaryova (USSR) with award bouquets. 1952, Helsinki*



*Medallists of the XV<sup>th</sup> Olympic Games in the 200 m run with award bouquets. From left: bronze medallist Nadiya Khnykina (USSR), champion Marjorie Jackson (Australia), silver medallist Berta Brouwer (Netherlands)*



*Participants in the women's 4x100 m freestyle relay: Ilona Novak, Judit Temes, Eva Novak, and Katalin Seke (Hungary) – Olympic champions of the 1952 Helsinki Games*



*Alain Mimoun (France) – two-time silver medallist in the 5,000 m and 10,000 m run with an award bouquet*





## VII<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games. Cortina d'Ampezzo, 1956

*Award ceremony for the winners and medallists of the VII<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games of 1956 in Cortina d'Ampezzo with medals, diplomas, and commemorative gifts – "bronzini" with a bouquet of edelweiss*

At the VII<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games of 1956 in Cortina d'Ampezzo, Italy, medals, diplomas, and bouquets of edelweiss (*lat. Leontopodium*), which are considered a symbol of purity and fidelity, courage and inaccessibility, love, and luck, were awarded to the winners and medallists of the competitions. Translated from German, the name of this flower sounds like "nobly white." The French call the edelweiss the alpine star, and the Italians – the silver flower of the rocks. The organisers of these Games placed bouquets of edelweiss in small round bronze vases and named the commemorative gift "bronzini."

However, it was not an honour prize from the International Olympic Committee but a gift of the Organising Committee of the Games, therefore, the presenting took place after athlete leaving the podium.



*Bronze award vase – "bronzini."  
1956, Cortina d'Ampezzo*





*Winner of the women's individual figure skating competition, Tenley Albright (USA), with Olympic awards – a medal, diploma, and “bronzini” with edelweiss. 1956, Cortina d'Ampezzo*





*Italian skier Franco Nones – Olympic champion in cross-country skiing in the 30 km race – with a gold medal and a bouquet of roses. 1968, Grenoble*

The red rose (*lat. Rosa*) became the symbol of the X<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games of 1968 in Grenoble. It was present in the Olympic symbolism of these Games: on the emblem (a white snowflake surrounded by three red roses), on the Olympic medals, on numerous posters, on diplomas, and more.

At the opening ceremony, after the Olympic oath was taken, a bright red rain fell from the sky: thirty thousand red roses were dropped from helicopters onto the stadium. It was these flowers that were included in the Olympic bouquets presented to the winners and medallists of the competitions.

The red rose undoubtedly remains the queen of all flowers, a symbol of love and passion.

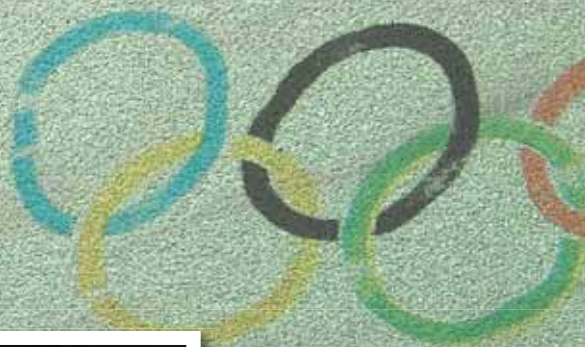


## X<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games. Grenoble, 1968



*Medallists in downhill skiing with medals and diplomas: bronze medallist Jean-Daniel Dätwyler (Switzerland), silver medallist Guy Périllat (France), champion Jean-Claude Killy (France)*





*Three American skaters, Jennifer Fish, Mary Meyers, and Diane Holum, display their silver Olympic medals, which they won in the 500 m sprint. 1968, Grenoble*



*Norwegian athletes Inger Aufles, Babben Enger-Dæhlie, and Berit Mordre-Lammedal, who won Olympic gold in women's cross-country skiing, with gold medals and ceremonial bouquets*





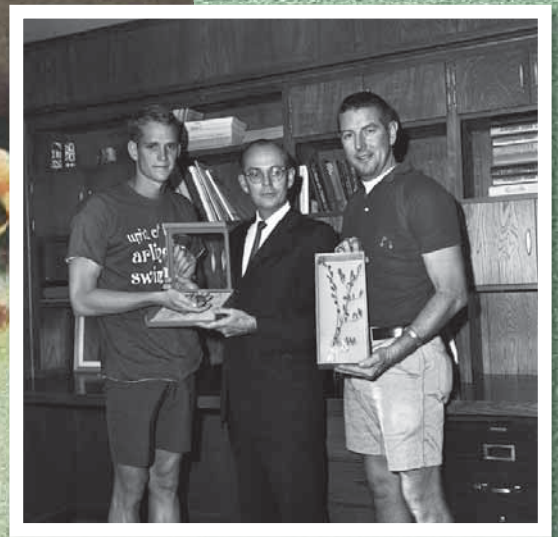
# The Games of the XIX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad. Mexico City, 1968

*Winners of the Olympic rowing  
competition (coxless pair) from  
Italy with their Olympic awards*

At the 1968 Games of the XIX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Mexico City, Olympic champions, in addition to medals and diplomas were also presented with an olive branch in an olive wood box – rectangular casket containing an olive branch from Olympia (dimensions 33x12.7x3.8 cm) with a transparent lid. A plaque at the bottom of the box displayed the text “Kotinos, a branch of wild olive from the sacred Altis Olympia, Glorious prize of the ancient winners of the Olympic Games Presented by the Olympic Committee of Greece.” Inside lies a branch of olive, bound with grey and white ribbons.



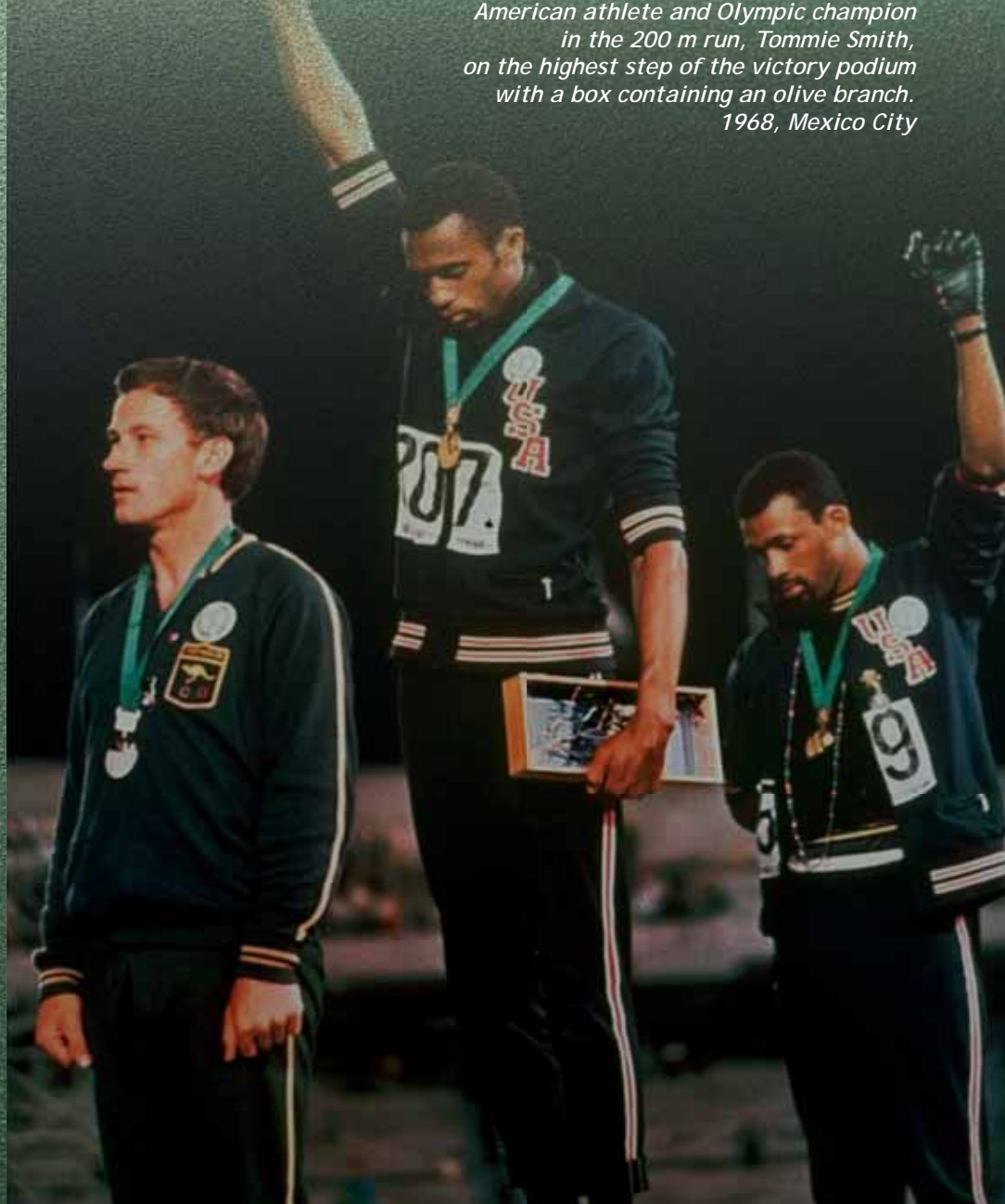




*Olympic champion Doug Russell (left) with his Olympic awards at the University of Texas*



*Ukrainian athlete Leonid Zhabotynskyi, Olympic champion in weightlifting in the super heavyweight category, with the Olympic medal and a box with an olive branch on the podium*



*American athlete and Olympic champion in the 200 m run, Tommie Smith, on the highest step of the victory podium with a box containing an olive branch. 1968, Mexico City*





# The Games of the XXII<sup>nd</sup> Olympiad. Moscow, 1980

Two types of the award Olympic bouquets were prepared for the 1980 Games of the XXII<sup>nd</sup> Olympiad in Moscow: first – white and red gladioli; second – white and red carnation were chosen. In folk culture, gladiolus (*lat. Gladiolus*) is known as the “sword lily,” stemming from the Latin word “gladius,” which means “sword” or “blade.” This is because the stem of the plant resembles the blade of a sword, and the bright red blooms of some varieties resemble drops of frozen blood.

Ancient Romans considered the gladiolus the flower of gladiators. In the world of flowers, gladiolus is the primary symbol of bravery, courage, friendship, loyalty, memory, and nobility. Hence, it remains the most popular flower for making bouquets for winners.



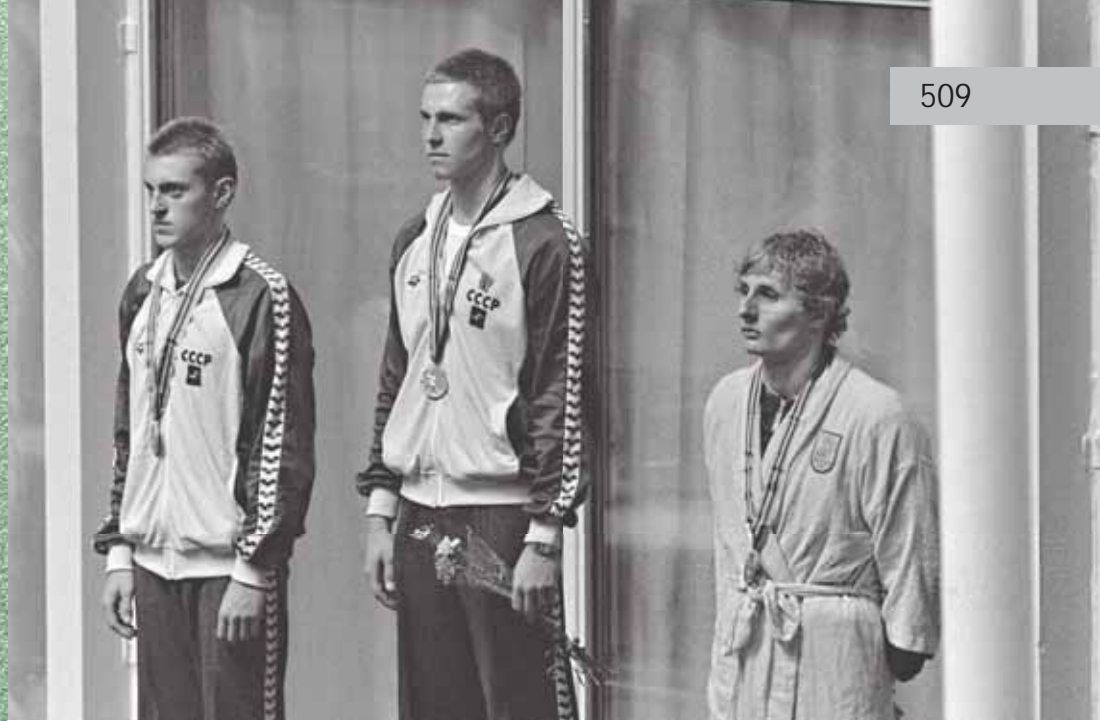
*French Olympic fencing champion  
Pascal Trinquet with her gold  
Olympic medal and a bouquet  
of gladioli. 1980, Moscow*







*Austrian equestrian Elizabeth Theurer displaying her gold Olympic medal in equestrian sports, holding a bouquet of white gladioli. 1980, Moscow*



*On the podium, winners of the Olympic swimming competition in the 1,500 m (from left): silver medallist Alexander Chayev (USSR), champion Vladimir Salnikov (USSR), and bronze medallist Max Metzker (Australia)*

Winners of the Olympic swimming and handball and other competitions at the Games of the XXII<sup>nd</sup> Olympiad were presented with small bouquets of carnations (*lat. Dianthus*). Ancient Greeks called it the “flower of Zeus,” attributing divine origins to the carnation. Romans adorned imperial chambers with this plant, considering it a symbol of good mood and luck. The French and English regard this flower as a symbol of well-being and mutual understanding. In the USSR, the beautiful carnation was seen as the flower of the Revolution and the Great Victory.

By gifting winners bouquets of carnations, the organisers of the Games paid tribute to their achievements and emphasised the unforgettable nature of their feats.



*The USSR women's handball team – winners of the Olympic tournament at the 1980 Olympics with small bouquets of carnations*



*The promotional posters of the cultural programme of the XXII<sup>nd</sup> Olympic Games depicted elements of the main motif of Zhostovo painting (folk art) – flower bouquets, featuring large garden and small field flowers*



## XIV<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games. Sarajevo, 1984



*Winners in women's figure skating (singles): silver medallist Rosalynn Summers (USA), champion Katarina Witt (GDR), and bronze medallist Kira Ivanova (USSR) on the Olympic podium with bouquets in their hands*

*On the victory podium, winners of the Olympic figure skating competition's bronze medallists Larisa Selezneva and Oleg Makarov (USSR), champions Elena Valova and Oleg Vasiliev (USSR), silver medallists Kitty Carruthers and Peter Carruthers (USA)*

Organisers of the XIV<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 1984 in Sarajevo used two types of bouquets for awarding the winners. One of them was distinguished by its lushness and abundance of field flowers. Notable for its colourful variety, the bouquet contained flowers in white, red, pink, yellow, and blue. The white colour symbolised sincerity and purity; pink – youth, tenderness, charm, and care; yellow – joy, warmth, soulfulness, and vitality; red – passion, freedom; and blue – peace, dedication, and elevated feelings. The second bouquet included luxurious, delicate, fragrant, sunny, fluffy mimosa, a symbol of rebirth and spring, constancy, faithful and eternal love.

With such wishes, the organisers turned to the athletes, presenting them with these wonderful bouquets.

*Winners of the Olympic ice dancing competition Jane Torvill and Christopher Dean (Great Britain) with their Olympic medals and bouquets*





*The winners of the Olympic ski jumping competition: silver medallist Matti Nykänen (Finland), champion Jens Weissflog (GDR), and bronze medallist Jari Puikkonen (Finland) holding bouquets of mimosas. 1984, Sarajevo*



*Gunde Svan of Sweden waves the crowd during the medal ceremony for Men's 15k race of the Cross Country Skiing competition in the 1984 Winter Olympics*



*Andrea Schöne and Karin Enke of the GDR and Natalia Petrusseva of the USSR with their award medals and flower bouquets*





*On the podium of the 4x200 m freestyle swimming relay winners: silver medallists – team of West Germany, champions – team of the USA, and bronze medallists – team of Great Britain with award bouquets*

# The Games of the XXIII<sup>rd</sup> Olympiad. Los Angeles, 1984

The Organising Committee of the Games of the XXIII<sup>rd</sup> Olympiad in Los Angeles prepared special bouquets for the award of the winners and medallists of the Games. Florists presented the Organising Committee with bouquets consisting of flowers symbolising the venue of the competition, as well as wishes for the athletes. Conroy's, a Los Angeles flower shop, was awarded the task of creating the 1984 Olympic bouquets. The florist included an orange noble bird of paradise flower (*lat. Strelitzia*), surrounded by red gerbera daisies (*lat. Gerbera jamesonii*), yellow orchids (*lat. Orchidaceae*), purple liatris (*lat. Liatris spicata*) fern leaves (*lat. Pteridium*), capturing the sunny, vibrant essence of California.

*Strelitzia*, also known as the bird of paradise, is the official flower of Los Angeles. It symbolises freedom and immortality. The delicate red gerberas in the bouquet represent wishes for happiness, prosperity, and joy, while fern is a symbol of luck and abundance, sincerity, and humility. The liatris flowers symbolise concentration of energy. The flowers symbolised the warmth and positivity of the Golden State, making this bouquet a very memorable part of Olympic history.



*The American gymnastics team, Olympic champions in the all-around competitions, holding bouquets at the Victory Ceremony. 1984, Los Angeles*



◀ *Lillie Leatherwood, Sherri Howard, Valerie Briso-Hooks, and Chandra Chesseborough of the United States celebrate on the podium with their gold medals after winning the women's 4x400 metre relay event*





*Olympic bouquets ready for the Victory Ceremony. Games of the XXIII<sup>rd</sup> Olympiad.  
Los Angeles, 1984*





On the victory podium, winners of the Olympic ice dancing competition (from the left): silver medallists Marina Klimova and Sergei Ponomarenko (USSR), champions Natalia Bestemyanova and Andrei Bukin (USSR), bronze medallists Tracy Wilson and Robert McCall (Canada) – with Olympic bouquets in their hands

## XV<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games. Calgary, 1988

The composition of the Olympic bouquet of the XV<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games of 1988 in Calgary was a true work of floristry, embodying elegance and sophistication, consisting of buds of red roses (*lat. Rosa*) and snow-white calla lilies (*lat. Zantedeschia aethiopica*). The calla lily (translated from Greek as “beautiful”) signifies purity, sincerity, faithfulness, and eternal life. The red roses in the bouquet symbolise love, deep affection, strength, and energy. The composition of these wonderful flowers embodies the excitement and gratitude, love and warm feelings of the organisers and spectators of the Games; the youth, determination, perseverance in achieving their goals, and the perfection of the Olympic winners and medallists.

At these Games, the organisers, for the first time, presented Olympic bouquets to the winners immediately after the end of the competition – to celebrate victory together with the audience. And already in the evening of the next day, a solemn award ceremony took place in Olympic Plaza, during which the presentation of medals and Olympic bouquets was one of the mandatory elements.

The bouquet awarded to the winner and medallists immediately after the competitions differed from the bouquet awarded at the Victory Ceremony. It was less ceremonial and consisted of red carnations (*lat. Dianthus caryophyllus*) and sprigs of baby's breath (*lat. Gypsophila paniculata*), symbolising friendship and admiration, purity of heart, sincerity, and happiness.

The bouquet also included an eucalyptus (*lat. Eucalyptus*) branch – a symbol of beauty, abundance, and protection.



Bouquet of the XV<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games of 1988 in Calgary was presented at the Victory Ceremony



◀ Winners of the Olympic men's downhill skiing competition: silver medallist Peter Müller (Switzerland), champion Pirmin Zurbriggen (Switzerland), and bronze medallist Franck Piccard (France) – with Olympic bouquets in their hands



*Katarina Witt, GDR, the Olympic champion in women's single figure skating, showcasing her gold medal. 1988, Calgary*



*Frank Peter Roetsch (GDR), a two-time Olympic biathlon champion (sprint 10 km and individual race 20 km), with a bouquet after his victory. 1988, Calgary*



*Silver medallist Christa Kinshofer (FRG), champion Frenny Schneider (Switzerland), and bronze medallist Maria Walliser (Switzerland) with award bouquets immediately after the end of the alpine skiing competition (giant slalom)*





# The Games of the XXIV<sup>th</sup> Olympiad. Seoul, 1988

The Organising Committee of the 1988 Games of the XXIV<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Seoul approved the floral composition proposed by the florists as the official Olympic bouquet. For the winners and medallists florists offered a composition created from pink gladioli, small white chrysanthemums, and a palm twig. Chrysanthemum, translated from Ancient Greek, means “golden flower.” In Asian countries, the plant’s place of origin, it is highly respected and revered. Chrysanthemums symbolise loyalty, nobility, and modesty here. The palm branch has been a symbol of victory, triumph, peace, eternal life, and the palm tree itself is considered sacred from ancient times and in all religions. As for the gladiolus, it has been known as the “sword flower” since Ancient Rome. According to legend, an ancient Roman commander ordered captive warriors from Thrace, whom he gave to the gladiators, to fight each other in the arena. The order was repeated three times, and the winner was even promised freedom. However, the warriors refused three times and thrust their swords into the ground. After this, the Thracians were executed, and their swords turned into beautiful flowers – gladioli, which are still considered a symbol of faithful companionship, loyalty, and spiritual elevation.

The designers of the Olympic bouquet of the Games of the XXIV<sup>th</sup> Olympiad embodied in it the wishes of nobility, loyalty, devotion, and spiritual exaltation in the difficult struggle for Olympic victory.



◀ On the podium are the prize-winners of the Olympic tennis doubles: silver medallists team Spain, champions team USA, bronze medallists team Czechoslovakia and Sweden with olympic awards. 1988, Seoul



An element of the bouquet, resembling a fan, which was presented to the medallists at the 1988 Olympic Games in Seoul, was a composition of golden rice ears. This element had several layers of symbolic meaning.

Firstly, rice in Korean culture is a staple food and a symbol of abundance and prosperity. The use of rice ears in the bouquet symbolised a wish for prosperity and well-being for the athletes.

Secondly, the rice ears reflected Korean traditions and culture, making the bouquet unique and authentic.

Thirdly, the composition of rice ears, resembling a fan, added decorative and original elements to the bouquet, making it distinct from standard bouquets. Combined with chrysanthemums, which symbolise nobility and longevity, the rice ears emphasised the significance and respect accorded to the athletes for their achievements.

Thus, this element of the bouquet was a carefully thought-out and multi-layered symbol, reflecting both Korean cultural traditions and the values associated with the Olympic Games.



*American diver Greg Louganis with his Olympic awards – medal and bouquet*



*Olympic tennis champion in women's singles Steffi Graf (FRG) with her Olympic medal and a bouquet*



*German swimmer Uwe Dassler, Olympic champion in the 400 m freestyle, with the Olympic medal and bouquet in hand*





# XVI<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games. Albertville, 1992

The Organising Committee of the XVI<sup>th</sup> Winter Olympics 1992 in Albertville prepared identical flower bouquets for the award of the winners and medallists of the Olympic competitions. The components of the Olympic bouquet were the already familiar red gerberas (*lat. Gerbera jamesonii*) and pure white daisies (*lat. Bellis perennis*), along with branches of fir (*lat. Abies*). The delicate gerberas in the bouquet symbolise joy and well-being, love, and happiness. The white daisies represent faithfulness, the strength of simplicity, and tenderness. The branches of the evergreen fir symbolise longevity, immortality, eternal youth, and strength. The bouquet was wrapped in silver foil, reminiscent of the sparkle of snow and ice.

According to the Organising Committee's plan, two types of award ceremonies were held: the presentation of flowers at the end of the final race or match at the competition venue (especially relevant for ice hockey, short track, speed skating, and curling, which took place indoors and where medals were awarded within 15 minutes after the competition), and the medal presentation on the snow platform in La Plagne, where a large number of spectators could be accommodated, and the entertainment aspect was most pronounced. Identical bouquets were used for both ceremonies.

*Victory Ceremony for the women's 3x7.5 km relay biathlon.  
1992, Albertville*



*Olympic bouquet for the XVI<sup>th</sup>  
Olympic Winter Games of 1992  
in Albertville*





*Silver medallist in giant slalom at the Olympics, Carole Merle (France), with an award bouquet*



*Canadian alpine skier Kerrin Lee-Gartner, Olympic champion in downhill skiing, with a bouquet of flowers at the 1992 Winter Olympics in Albertville*



*Winners of the Olympic figure skating competition in the women's singles: bronze medallist Nancy Kerrigan (USA), champion Kristi Yamaguchi (USA), and silver medallist Midori Ito (Japan) celebrating their Olympic success*





For the Olympic bouquet of the 1992 Games of the XXV<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Barcelona, a flower with a dense and bright cap of delicate inflorescences resembling a little cloud — statice (*lat. Limonium*), and small white carnations (*lat. Dianthus Caryophyllus*) were chosen by the Organising Committee to remind of the Mediterranean vibe.

Statice, or sea lavender, is a genus of perennial herbs widespread in the Mediterranean. This plant requires little moisture and retains its original appearance for a long time, making it a symbol of memory, beauty, and longevity. In the Olympic bouquet, statice serves as a reminder to athletes of that significant day when they received their Olympic medals, and carnations, a symbol of Spain, embody love, friendship, resilience, and sincerity.

# The Games of the XXV<sup>th</sup> Olympiad. Barcelona, 1992



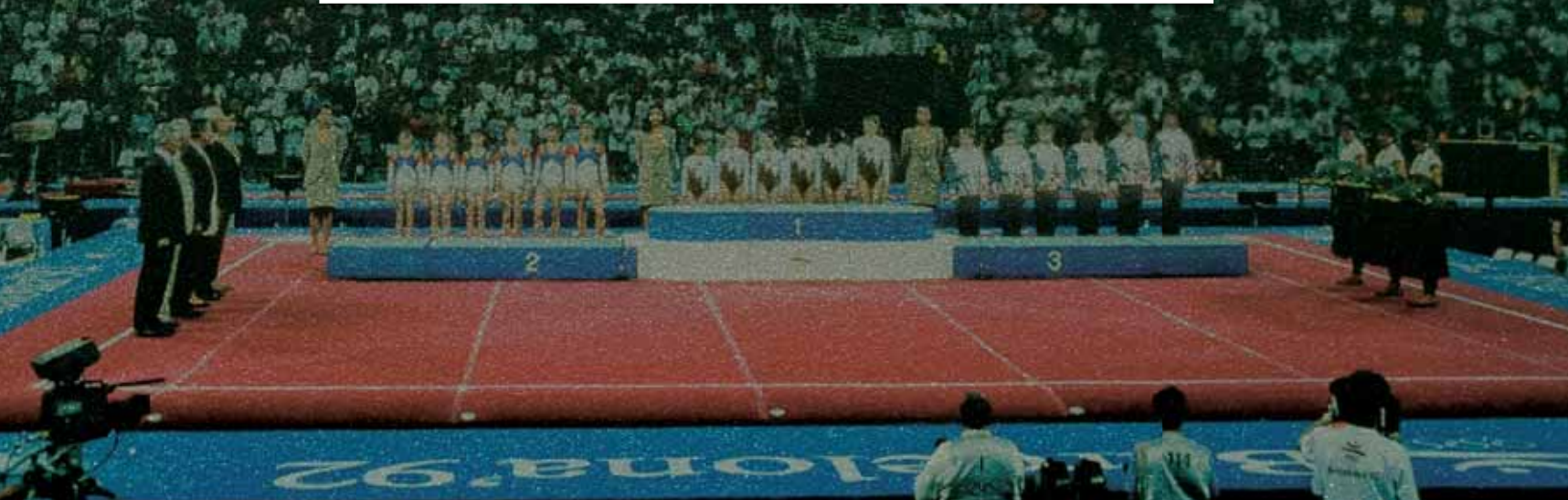
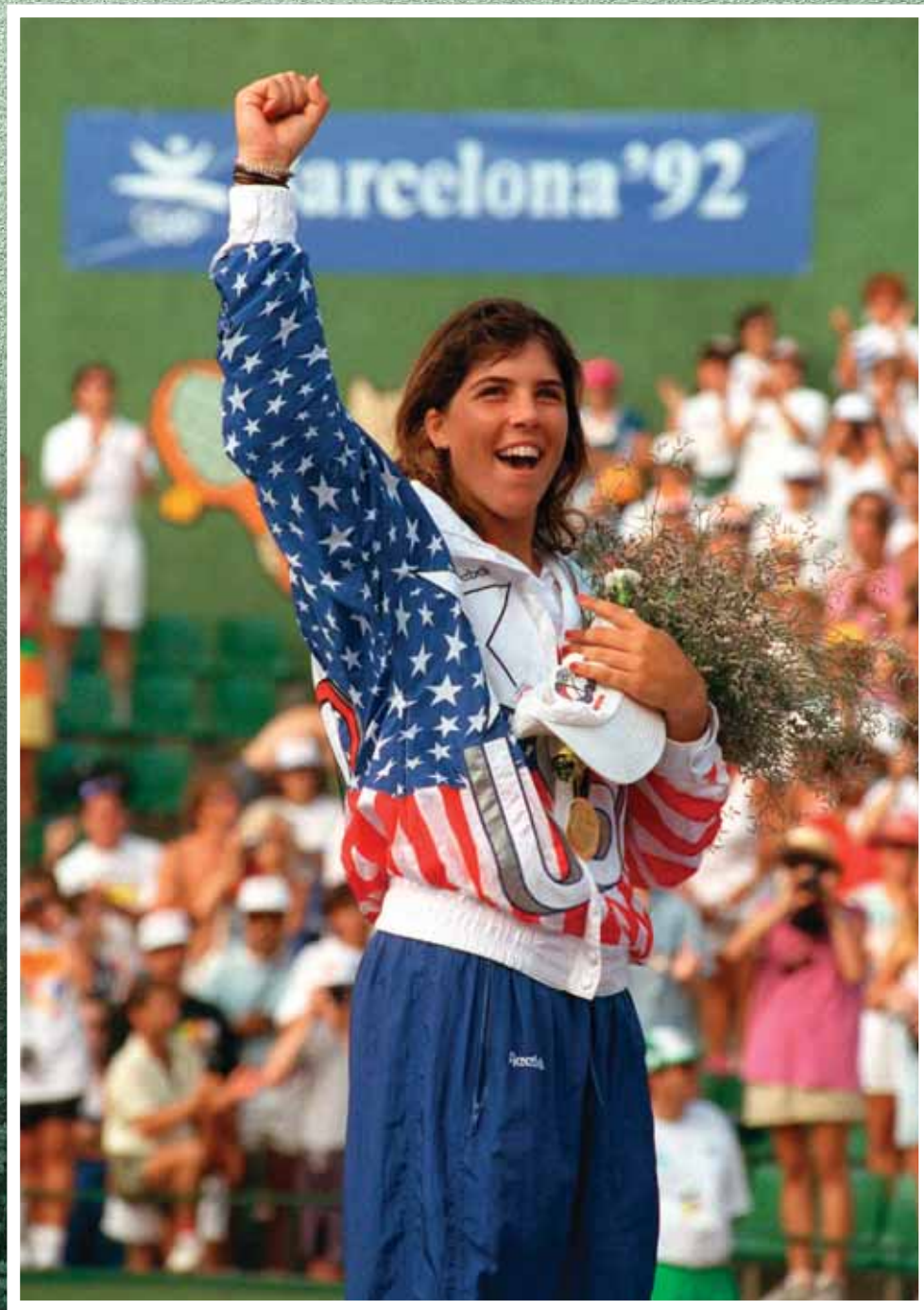
*Olympic medals and bouquets are delivered for the Victory Ceremony*



*Vitaly Scherbo of CUF – men's gymnastic all-around Olympic champion celebrating his victory*



*American tennis player Jennifer Capriati, the Olympic champion in women's singles tennis, with Olympic awards*







*Women's figure skating (singles) winners with their Olympic awards: silver – Nancy Kerrigan (USA), champion Oksana Baiul (Ukraine), bronze – Chen Lu (China)*

The Olympic bouquet for the winners of the XVII<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games of 1994 in Lillehammer was presented with white and yellow tulips (*lat. Tulipa*). White flowers are associated with purity and nobility, and yellow with joy, sun, prosperity, and success.

A bouquet of delicate first flowers, a symbol of spring and rebirth, signifies the organisers' pure intentions and their desire to give warmth and care to the winners of the Games.

For the events held at venues distant from the Medal Plaza, a celebratory ceremony for the winners and medallists of the Olympic competitions took place immediately after their completion – athletes were awarded original bouquets made of pine (*lat. Pinus*) branches, cones (*lat. Strobilus*), and frost-resistant flowers, adorned with festive ribbons.

## XVII<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games. Lillehammer, 1994



◀ *Bronze medallists of the women's 4x5 km relay – team of Italy – awarded after finishing in the event*





*Ukrainian figure skater Oksana Baiul, Olympic champion in women's singles, with a bouquet in her hands. 1994, Lillehammer*



*The Victory Ceremony in speed skating (5,000 m). From the left: silver medallists – team of the USA, gold – team of Italy, bronze – team of Australia*



*Italian Manuela Di Centa, a two-time Olympic champion in women's cross-country skiing (15 and 30 km)*





The Olympic bouquet of the 1996 Games of the XXVI<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Atlanta an exquisite work of floral art was designed by Mary Jo Means and. Five flowers were chosen, likely to echo the five Olympic rings. The blooms included sunflowers (*lat. Helianthus*), tiger lilies (*lat. Lilium lancifolium*), larkspur (*lat. Delphinium elatum*), cockscomb (*lat. Amaranthus*), tuberose (*lat. Polianthes tuberosa*) palm (*lat. Arecaceae*) leaves, and a laurel (*lat. Laurus nobilis*) branch.

The word “helianthus,” or “flower of the Sun,” comes from the Greek words “helios” (sun) and “anthemon” (flower). The sunflower, native to North America, symbolises resilience, vitality, optimism, faith in the future, abundance, luck, and well-being.

Lilies are an ancient symbol of purity, sincerity, love, loyalty, and noble origin. The orange lilies included in the Olympic bouquet signify success, gratitude, and respect.

Blue delphinium embodies regality, spirituality, new beginnings, and the joy of life. It emphasises the unique individuality of the recipient.

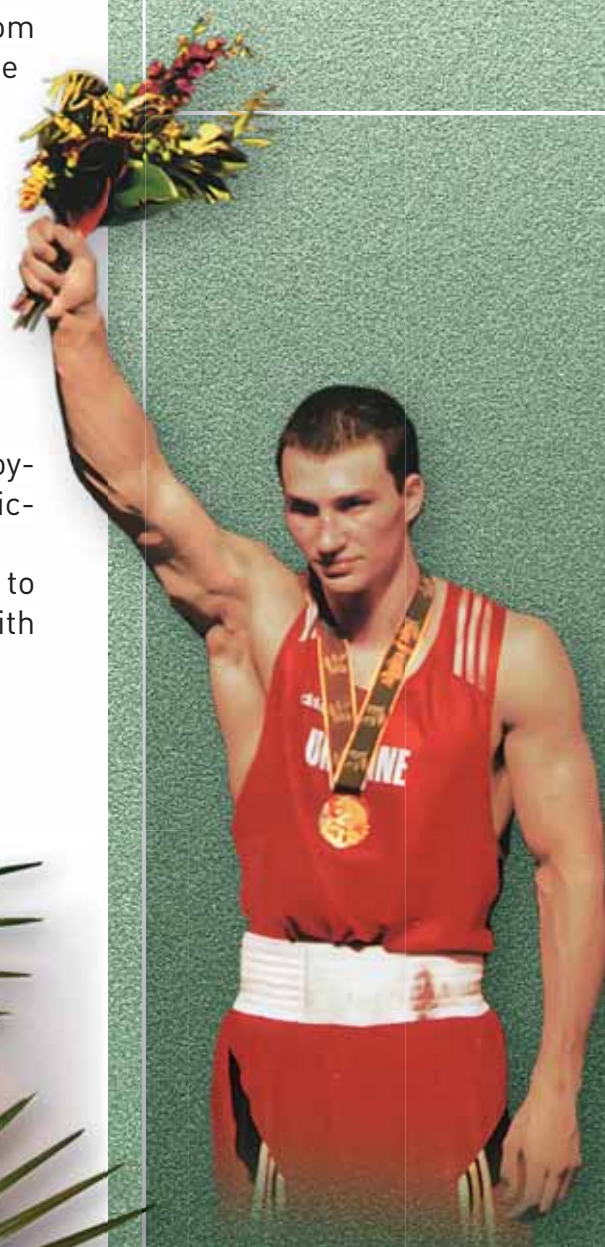
Red cockscomb is a symbol of immortality, faith, and loyalty. The palm branch, like the laurel branch, symbolises victory, triumph, peace, and eternal life.

The Olympic floral composition conveys the message to the winners: “You are a special person who enchants with your unique individuality.”

*Olympic bouquet of the 1996 Games in Atlanta*

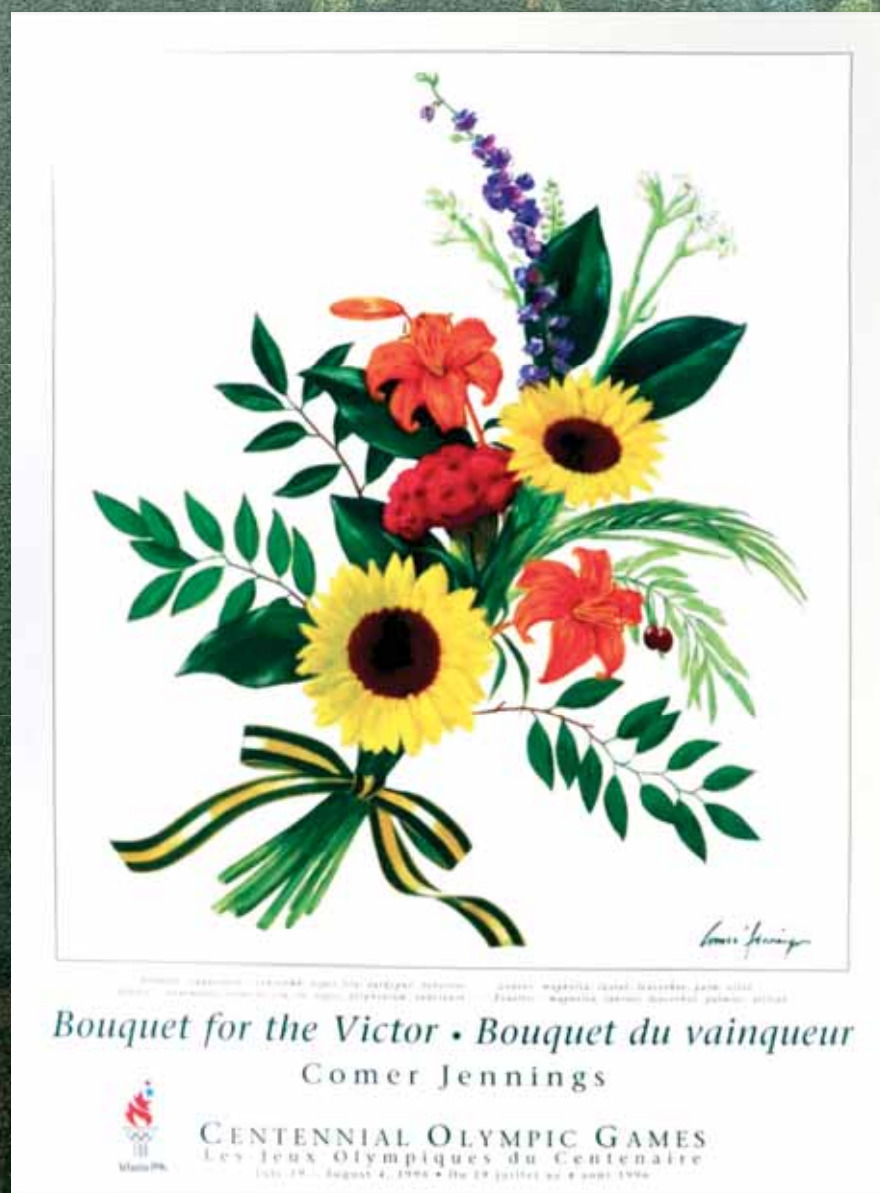


# The Games of the XXVI<sup>th</sup> Olympiad. Atlanta, 1996



*Ukrainian Vladimir Klitschko,  
Olympic boxing champion in  
the weight category over 91 kg,  
with Olympic awards*





Poster of the Games of the XXVI<sup>th</sup> Olympiad featuring the image of the award-winning Olympic bouquet. Bouquet for the winner.  
Author: American artist Comer Jennings. Atlanta, Georgia, USA



The floral composition for awarding the winners and medallists of the XVIII<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games of 1998 in Nagano consisted of traditional Japanese flowers – chrysanthemums (*lat. Chrysanthemum*). In the Land of the Rising Sun, the chrysanthemum is both a symbol of the sun and the nation. The stylised image of the sixteen-petal imperial golden chrysanthemum is the basis of the state emblem. For a long time, the depiction of this flower was considered sacred in Japan, and only the emperor and members of his family had the right to wear garments with chrysanthemum patterns as a sign of power, dignity, honour, and immortality. The chrysanthemum symbolises nobility, purity, faith, and love.

To allow spectators and team members present at the final stage of these Games to greet the winners and not wait until the evening Victory Ceremony, a decision was made to hold a preliminary award ceremony called the “Flower Ceremony,” during which athletes were presented with bouquets only. According to the International Olympic Committee, the tradition of holding Flower Ceremonies was initiated at the XVIII<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games in Nagano in 1998; however, photographs from previous Olympic Winter Games in Calgary (1988) and Albertville (1992) show athletes awarded with flower bouquets after the completion of Olympic events competitions.

In 1998 for the first time in the Olympic history at the official Flower Ceremony, winners and medallists were honoured with elaborate bouquets. The composition of white, pink, yellow, and red chrysanthemums arranged around dried branches in the shape of a sphere, resembling a bird’s nest was awarded. This element added a unique texture and symbolism to the bouquet, representing warmth, protection, and the idea of a safe haven—fitting themes for athletes who had reached the pinnacle of their careers.

*Medallists in women's freestyle skiing (moguls) at the first official Flower Ceremony in history. In the centre is Olympic champion Tae Satoya (Japan)*



## XVIII<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games. Nagano, 1998



*French snowboarder Karine Ruby, Olympic champion in giant slalom, at the medal and bouquet Victory Ceremony*







Winners of the Olympic biathlon competition (men's 4x7.5 km relay), Team Germany, at the Flower Ceremony. 1998, Nagano



Olympic champion in women's figure skating (women's singles) Tara Lipinski at the Victory Ceremony



Medal award ceremony for the Canadian speed skating team. Athletes are honoured with medals and ceremonial bouquets



Poster featuring Olympic memorabilia. The stamps depict the flowers included in the Olympic bouquet



Medal award ceremony for the Olympic ice hockey champions – team Czech Republic





# The Games of the XXVII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad. Sydney, 2000

The unique floral composition of the Olympic bouquet for the 2000 Games of the XXVII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Sydney was created using endemic flowers and plants from all over Australia.

The author of the concept and creator of the floral composition was Jamie Cree, managing director of Australian Flower Company, which produced over five thousand bouquets. The composition consisted of sixteen flowers, including the billy buttons (*lat. Craspedia*) and kangaroo paws (*lat. Anigozanthos*) from Western Australia, flannel flowers (*lat. Actinotus helianthi*) from Victoria, three varieties of grevillea (*lat. Grevillea*) from the tropical forests of Queensland, the evergreen wax flower (*lat. Chamelaucium*) from South Australia, the hammer banksia (*lat. Banksia grossa*) from the sandy soils of southwestern Western Australia, the waratah (*lat. Telopea speciosissima*) from New South Wales, and leaves of the white oak (*lat. Quercus alba*).

The creators of the Olympic bouquet aimed to showcase the diversity and beauty of Australia's flora – and they brilliantly succeeded! Through the language of Australian flowers, the organisers wished the winners and medallists of the Games prosperity, vitality, longevity, health, resilience, and patience in overcoming challenges.



Laura Wilkinson (USA) –  
Olympic champion in women's  
10-meter platform diving  
at the medal award ceremony



◀ Victory Ceremony for triple  
jump. On the Olympic podium:  
silver medallist Tatyana  
Lebedeva (RF), champion Tereza  
Marinova (Bulgaria), bronze  
medallist Olena Hovorova  
(Ukraine) celebrating their  
victory





*Team of Australia, winners of the Olympic swimming competition (men's 4x200 m relay), at the medal award ceremony with medals, bouquets, and mascots. 2000, Sydney*



**MEDALLISTS' BOUQUET  
BOUQUET DES MÉDAILLÉS**

*Games of the XXVIII Olympiad - Jeux de la XXVIII Olympiade*

*Ken Down*

*Poster featuring the main symbols of the Olympic Sydney, including the Olympic bouquet. The poster was created by Australian artist Ken Down*







## XIX<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games. Salt Lake City, 2002

At the XIX<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games of 2002 in Salt Lake City, during the Flower Ceremonies that took place after the final competitions at their conclusion site, athletes were greeted with vibrant bouquets of sun-flowers (*lat. Helianthus annuus*), yellow-orange gerberas (*lat. Gerbera jamesonii*), yellow roses (*lat. Rosas*), blue and violet statice (*lat. Limonium*). The bouquets were wrapped with yellow ribbons. Moreover, each evening at the official Victory Ceremony held at the "Olympic Medal Plaza," athletes were presented with bouquets of twenty five yellow roses shaped like an Olympic torch. The choice of roses for the bouquet was deliberate, as this flower is declared the national floral emblem of the United States. Through the Olympic bouquets of yellow roses, Americans expressed admiration, friendship, and respect for outstanding athletes, wishing them joy, happiness, and good health.



Austrian alpine skier Fritz Strobl, Olympic champion, with a bouquet during the Flower Ceremony, 2002, Salt Lake City



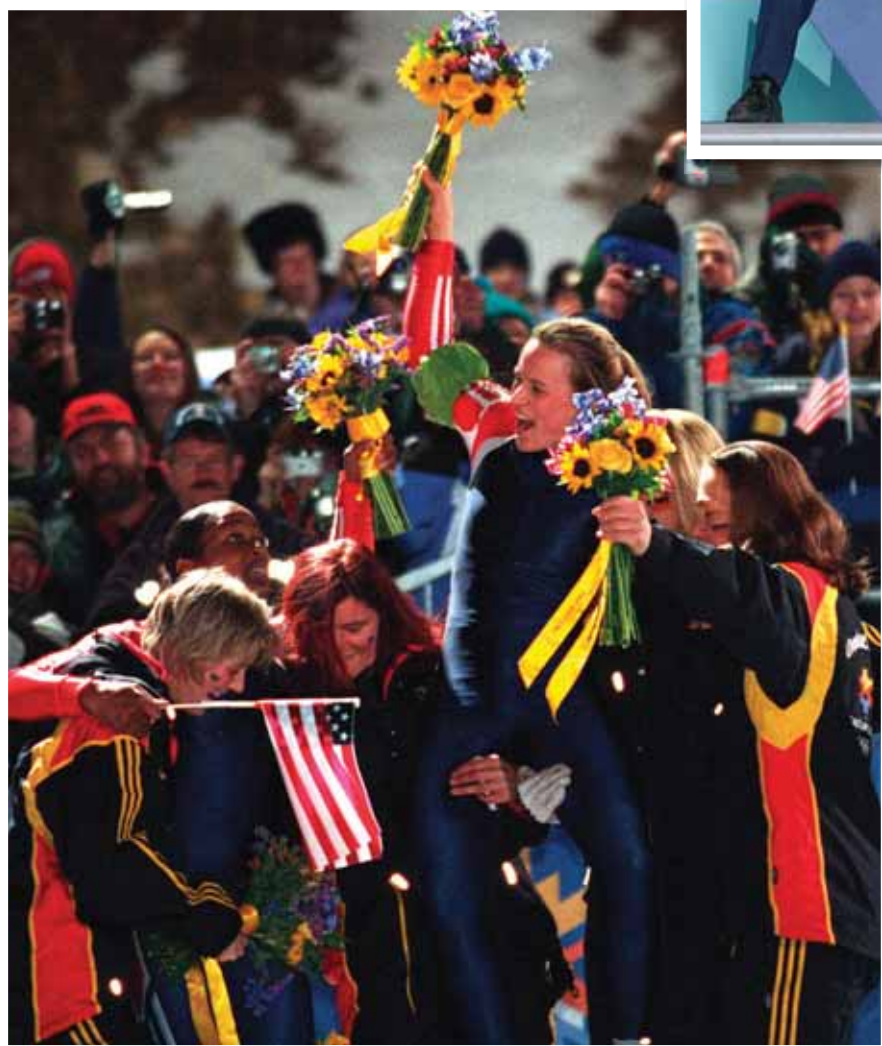




*On the Olympic podium figure skating (women's singles): silver medallist Irina Slutskaya (Russia), champion Sarah Hughes (USA), and bronze medallist Michelle Kwan (USA) – with medals and bouquets. 2002, Salt Lake City*



*After the Victory Ceremony the winners and medallists of the Olympic bobsleigh competition. 2002, Salt Lake City*



*The Flower Ceremony after the first-ever women's bobsleigh Olympic competition. American athletes Jill Bakken and Vonetta Flowers celebrate victory. 2002, Salt Lake City*





# The Games of the XXVIII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad. Athens, 2004

**B**efore awarding the winners with olive wreaths – a symbol of noble Olympic ideals and victory – the organisers of the 2004 Games of the XXVIII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Athens turned to the ceremony of awarding at the ancient Olympic Games. Several olive farms on the island of Crete provided the branches to make 5,513 wreaths. Besides olive crowns, special Olympic bouquets were prepared.

To create the Olympic bouquet at these Games, designers chose African daisies (*lat. Osteospermum*), red roses (*lat. Rosa*), tansies (*lat. Tanacetum vulgare*), sea lavender (*lat. Limonium carolinianum*), goldenrod (*lat. Solidago*), and olive twigs completed the bouquets.

African daisies symbolise optimism and joy, as well as a cheerful mood, and wishes for success in all endeavours. Red roses in the bouquet is a wish for love, tansy promises of eternal life and purification, sea lavender represents beauty, romantic feelings, spiritual balance and peace, the goldenrod in Greece is endowed with magical properties: it is used to ward off evil spirits and drive away misfortune. And finally, the olive branch – a symbol of peace, health, longevity, purity, victory, and strength of spirit. That is how many good wishes the florists placed in one bouquet.



*Victory Ceremony for women's freestyle wrestling (48 kg): silver medallist Icho Tesharu (Japan), champion Iryna Merleni (Ukraine), and Patricia Miranda (USA)*

*Iryna Merleni (Ukraine) Olympic champion in freestyle wrestling (48 kg), with an award olive crown and bouquet*







*Chen Shih-hsin (Taiwan) – Olympic champion in taekwondo (up to 49 kg) with medals, an olive wreath, and a bouquet*



*Winner and medallists of the Olympic marathon in 2004 (from left): silver medallist Mebrahtom Keflezighi (USA), champion Stefano Baldini (Italy), bronze medallist Vanderlei de Lima (Brazil)*



*Ukrainian Anna Bessonova, bronze medallist in rhythmic gymnastics on the Olympic podium*



*The Olympic bouquet of the 2004 Games of the XXVIII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Athens, preserved in the Olympic Museum in Athens*

ATHENS 2004





## XX<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games. Turin, 2006

The extravagant bouquet – used for both ceremonies – was prepared by the Italian florists for the winners and medalists of the XX<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games of 2006 in Turin.

It was composed of azaleas (*lat. Azaleastrum*), camellias (*lat. Camellia*), rhododendrons (*lat. Rhododendron*), complemented with green leaves of the mentioned flowers, clusters of craspedia (*lat. Craspedia*), anthurium (*lat. Anthurium*), as well as red heliconia (*lat. Heliconia*) flowers and small dried flowers of gypsophila (*lat. Gypsophila*). The first very obvious association with the bouquet is a flaming torch. The winners, waving the bouquet like the Olympic flame, look very symbolic. Azalea is a symbol of peace and well-being, happiness, and joy; camellia represents purity and tenderness, rhododendron – love and fidelity. Craspedia embodies wishes for longevity, strong health, and success, and anthurium signifies abundance and prosperity. The flowers in the bouquet were a beautiful combination of red and white, and framed in green, they were associated with the colours of the Italian flag.



German biathlete Ursula Disl –  
Olympic champion in the 4x7.5 km  
relay – at the Flower Ceremony



◀ Bronze medalists of the Olympic  
Winter Games in Turin – the French  
biathlon team – celebrating their  
success at the Victory Ceremony





*Estonian skier Andrus Veerpalu – Olympic champion in cross-country skiing. 2006, Turin with the Olympic bouquet*



*Women's curling team (Sweden) at the Flower Ceremony*



*Austrian skier Felix Gottwald – two-time Olympic champion in Nordic combined – at the Victory Ceremony*





The bouquet intended for the winners and medallists of the 2008 Games of the XXIX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Beijing was named “Hong Hong Hio Hio,” which translates from Chinese as “Red Flame.”

The floral composition included nine red Chinese roses (*lat. Rosa*), six St. John's wort flowers (*lat. Hypericum*), six leaves of hosta (*lat. Hosta*), six leaves of ophiopogon (*lat. Ophiopogon*), a bit of green Ti grass (*lat. Miscanthus sinensis*), all wrapped in golden silk. The nine roses (nine being a lucky number) symbolise the hospitality of the people of China, who are hosting the Games. Six varieties of other plants were chosen because six is a lucky number. St. John's wort flowers symbolise joy and inspiration; this plant brings luck and is associated with vitality and inspiration. Hosta leaves symbolise purity and faithfulness, harmony, and peace. In Japan and China, hosta is considered a sacred plant. Ophiopogon, or Japanese lilyturf, as a representative of lilies, symbolises purity.

During the Games, Olympic bouquets were arranged at the Fentai Flower Centre. The assembled Olympic bouquets were placed in an isolated waterproof box to preserve freshness to ensure no damage or loss of water and were transported in sealed vehicles at a stable temperature of 10–15 °C accompanied by security to the destination. It should be noted that only 6–8 hours passed from the time the flowers were gathered until they reached the hands of the athletes.

The Olympic award bouquet in form is a masculine, but it's flower composition is feminine. In this way, Chinese florists emphasised gender equality in Olympic sports.

*Victory Ceremony for the Olympic women's sabre fencing. 2008, Beijing*



# The Games of the XXIX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad. Beijing, 2008

*American swimmer, Olympic  
champion Ryan Lochte  
at the Victory Ceremony.  
2008, Beijing*







*Chinese florists prepare flower bouquets for the Victory Ceremony at the 2008 Games of the XXIX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Beijing*



*Australian athlete, Olympic champion in the 200 m freestyle swimming, Stephanie Rice, enjoys her victory at the Victory Ceremony*



*Chinese volunteers prepare for the Victory Ceremony with flower bouquets*





# XXI<sup>st</sup> Olympic Winter Games. Vancouver, 2010

**B**ouquets of the XXI<sup>st</sup> Olympic Winter Games of 2010 in Vancouver are unique in their monochrome colour palette. Ten thousand green chrysanthemums (*lat. Chrysanthemum*) – green “Anastasia” – were used as a centre piece of the bouquets. Those were surrounded by St. John’s wort berries (*lat. Hypericum perforatum*), leatherleafes (*lat. Liriope muscari*), aspidistra (*lat. Aspidistra elatior*) leaves, and monkey grass (*lat. Ophiopogon japonicus*) for an all-green arrangement. The finished bouquets were tied with a blue bow. It was the most laconic bouquet in Olympic history.

Aspidistra is a symbol of abundance, the green chrysanthemum signifies wisdom, dignity, and longevity, and feverfew, belonging to magical plants, symbolises light, goodness, and is used to ward off evil spirits. The choice of colour by the creators of the composition emphasised that the green colour has long been considered a symbol of happiness and joy, harmony and health, luck and abundance, vitality, and wisdom. Additionally, this colour, as a symbol of the environment, represents the green rural areas of British Columbia and Canada.

According to the rules of the International Olympic Committee, flowers for Olympic bouquets must be grown in the country hosting the Olympic Games. The bouquet presented to the demanding jury was composed of flowers grown in Canada but during the summer. In February, it was impossible to obtain them in the required quantity. Therefore, the chrysanthemum for the bouquet was delivered from Chilliwack in British Columbia, and all other components were from Ecuador.

The bouquet is well perceived both in men’s and women’s hands. It became the winner among twenty-three nominees presented by the Vancouver Organising Committee. A team of twenty-two florists led by June Strandberg and Margitta Schultz assembled 1,800 bouquets. The team included women with physical and mental disabilities, those struggling with drugs and alcohol, victims of violence, and those who wanted to change their lives for the better. Working on creating Olympic bouquets is an opportunity to change lives and become part of such a grand global event as Olympic Games.



South Korean figure skater Kim Yong Ah – Olympic champion in women’s singles – with a medal and a bouquet. 2010, Vancouver







*Medallists of the Olympic cross-country skiing events (30 km mass start): silver medallist Marit Bjørgen (Norway), winner Justyna Kowalczyk (Poland), and bronze medallist Aino-Kaisa Saarinen (Finland) at the Flower Ceremony. 2010, Vancouver*



*Italian athlete Arianna Fontana celebrates her success at the Flower Ceremony – 3<sup>rd</sup> place in short track speed skating (500 m). 2010, Vancouver*







# The Games of the XXX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad. London, 2012

The floral composition for the 2012 Games of the XXX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in London was designed by Susan Lapworth, a florist at Jane Packer in London. The flowers and herbs in the bouquet were grown in the U.K. and assembled by floristry students across the country. The winning bouquet included four types of roses (*lat. Rosa*) – three pink “Aqua,” three orange “Mari Claire,” three yellow “Ilios,” and three green “Wimbledon,” complemented by twelve stems of English lavender (*lat. Lavandula*), six stems of rosemary (*lat. Rosmarinus officinalis*), six stems of apple mint (*lat. Mentha suaveolens*), and six wheat (*lat. Triticum*) ears. The bouquet was bound with a lilac ribbon with the inscription “London 2012.”

It is no coincidence that roses became the main component of this composition, as they are the national symbol of Great Britain. Wheat embodies wishes for prosperity and wealth. The colours of the bouquet reflected the colours of the Olympic rings. Lavender, rosemary, and mint were intended to enhance the solemnity of the winners with their aroma.

To export the bouquet abroad, the winners and medallists had to obtain permission from a FERA plant quarantine inspector for the export of wheat. In addition to the winning bouquets, thirty compositions were made for the Opening Ceremony and 130 for event decoration.

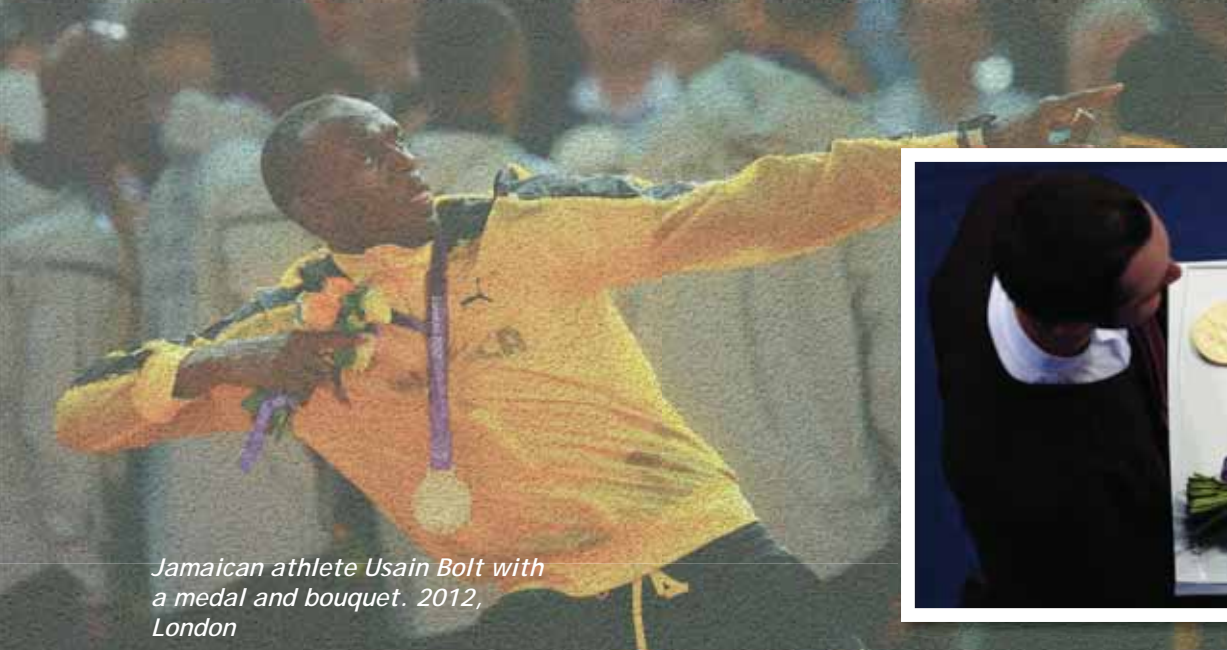
Interestingly, the 2012 Games in London were the first in Olympic history where men presented flowers and medals while women accompanied the athletes.

*Ukrainian Oleksandr Usyk –  
Olympic champion in boxing  
(91 kg). 2012, London*

*Kateryna Tarasenko, Yana Dementieva, Anastasiia Kozhenkova,  
Nataliia Dovhodko (Ukraine) – Olympic champions in the women's  
quadruple sculls – with medals and bouquets*







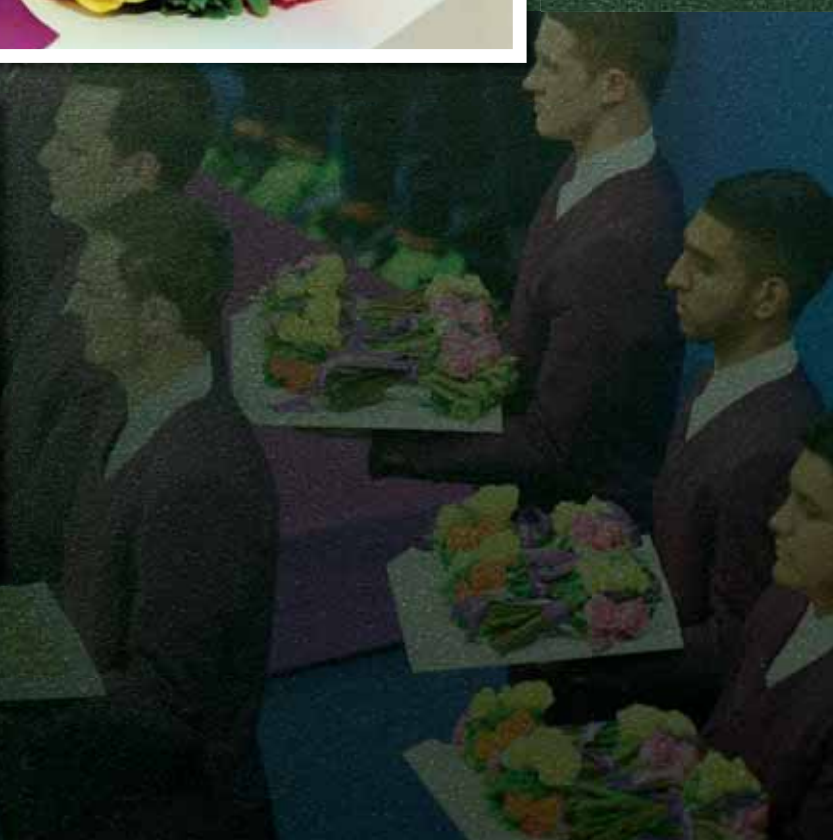
*Jamaican athlete Usain Bolt with a medal and bouquet. 2012, London*



*Winners' bouquets of the 2012 Games of the XXX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in London*



*American athletes, winners of the Olympic basketball tournament, enjoy the Victory Ceremony*





## XXII<sup>nd</sup> Olympic Winter Games. Sochi, 2014

From the twenty proposed designer compositions for the winners of the XXII<sup>nd</sup> Olympic Winter Games of 2014 in Sochi, a bouquet in the “patchwork” style was selected, embodying the official visual image of the Games, and having the motto “Hot. Cool. Yours.” The floral composition consisted of two types of chrysanthemums – white and green, as well as blue statice. The bouquet was complemented with laurel branches and yellow solidago.

Blue statice, symbolising success, deep trust, and memory, visualises the Black Sea, ice, and the sky over Sochi. The bouquet was complemented with laurel branches – a symbol of victory, eucalyptus representing the flora of Krasnodar Krai – a symbol of life and vitality, yellow solidago – a symbol of victory, and emerald salal leaves. The weight of the composition was slightly over 100 grams. Interestingly, this bouquet does not lose its colour or size even when dried.

The bouquet was bound with a blue ribbon provided by the International Olympic Committee with the inscription “Sochi 2014.” However, unlike the ribbons from previous Olympic Games, which were cut at an angle, the ends of this ribbon were cut straight.

At the XXII<sup>nd</sup> Olympic Winter Games, champions and medalists received bouquets twice: first during the Flower Ceremony immediately after the announcement of the results, and second during the solemn Victory Ceremony, which took place every evening at 20:14 at the Medals Plaza in the Olympic Park, where athletes received medals and flowers.



*South Korean Kim Yuna – silver medallist in women’s singles figure skating – with a medal and bouquet. 2014, Sochi*





*Flower Ceremony after the men's single figure skating event, 2014, Sochi*



*Olympic champion Dario Cologna (Switzerland) wiping tears of joy during the Flower Ceremony*



*Australian snowboarder, silver medallist of the XXII<sup>nd</sup> Olympic Winter Games, Torah Bright at the Victory Ceremony*



At the 2016 Games of the XXXI<sup>st</sup> Olympiad in Rio de Janeiro, winners and medallists did not receive Olympic bouquets. In the interest of sustainable development and environmental preservation, the organising committee decided to present a three-dimensional logo of the Games instead of bouquets, which embodies the mountains, sun, and sea of Rio in the form of winding lines resembling the silhouettes of people dancing and holding hands. Executed in the colours of the national flag of Brazil – blue, yellow, and green – it symbolises interaction and energy, harmony in the diversity of colours and flags of the participants' countries, the exuberance of nature, and the Olympic spirit.

However, Yannis Malandrakis, the mayor of the Cretan district of Platanias, appealed to the organising committee of the 2016 Games with a request to award the champion of the Games of the XXXI<sup>st</sup> Olympiad in marathon running with an olive cut from the world's oldest olive tree, whose age ranges from 3 to 5 thousand years. This tree is called "monumental" due to its size and whimsical shape. The diameter of the trunk at the base is 4.5 metres, and the perimeter is 12.5 metres. This olive has become an international symbol of peace, education, culture, and care for nature.

The gift from Greece – the cradle of the ancient Olympic Games – was handed over by the head of the Greek delegation in Rio de Janeiro, the president of the International Olympic Academy, Isidoros Kouvelos. The Greek national team, appearing first at the Olympic Stadium, traditionally called for peace and friendship among the peoples of the world through the olive branches.

*Three-dimensional logo of the Games, which the organisers of the 2016 Games in Rio de Janeiro presented to athletes replacing bouquets*

# The Games of the XXXI<sup>st</sup> Olympiad. Rio de Janeiro, 2016





# XXIII<sup>rd</sup> Olympic Winter Games. Pyeongchang, 2018



Continuing the tradition started at the 2016 Games in Rio de Janeiro, at the XXIII<sup>rd</sup> Olympic Winter Games of 2018 in Pyeongchang, winners and medallists were given the Games' mascot – a white tiger cub named Soohorang – during the Victory Ceremony.

Each Soohorang given to the medallists was adorned with a gold, silver, or bronze hat and a paper flower called "Eosa-kwa." This paper flower has a long history: it was given to those who passed the national exams in literature and martial arts during the Joseon Dynasty (1392–1910). By doing so, the organisers emphasised recognition of the athletes' achievements in accordance with Korean tradition and preserved an element of the flower ceremony, giving it significance for the host country, South Korea.

*White tiger cub Soohorang – the mascot of the XXIII<sup>rd</sup> Olympic Winter Games of 2018 in Pyeongchang was presented during the Victory Ceremony*



*American alpine skier Mikaela Shiffrin – Olympic champion in giant slalom – with the Olympic mascot. 2018, Pyeongchang*







# The Games of the XXXII<sup>nd</sup> Olympiad. Tokyo, 2020

The Olympic bouquets of the 2020 Games of the XXXII<sup>nd</sup> Olympiad in Tokyo were named “bouquets of victory.” Made from flowers grown in three prefectures along the northeast coast of Japan, the bouquets became an embodiment of the tragic events that struck these territories in 2011: a 9.0-magnitude earthquake and tsunami that led to the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear disaster. The organising committee of the 2020 Olympics put in a lot of effort to create a floral composition that would reflect the memory and strength of the people affected by the natural disaster and symbolise the unwavering hope for recovery. The bouquets of victory were made up of tulip gentians (*lat. Lisianthus*), sunflowers (*lat. Helianthus*), eustoma (*lat. Eustoma*), and aspidistra (*lat. Aspidistra*). Eustoma, symbolising purity, tenderness, and openness, were grown in Fukushima prefecture. After the agricultural industry was devastated, a non-profit organisation was founded to cultivate flowers, aiming to bring hope for economic recovery.







Sunflowers, symbolising pride, longevity, and strong family ties, were grown in Miyagi prefecture. Parents who lost their children due to the earthquake planted these flowers on the hill where their children sought refuge from the tsunami. Each year, the hill is covered with yellow sunflowers, the flower of which became a symbol of the residents of Miyagi affected by the 2011 natural disaster.

Iwate prefecture is widely known for the production of lisianthus flowers, which are part of the Olympic bouquet. More than half of the lisianthus grown in Japan comes from Iwate, making it a symbol of the region.

Aspidistra symbolises a city ready to warmly welcome athletes from around the world to the largest sporting event every four years.

Designers paid attention to the arrangement as well: all the flowers in the bouquet were placed in such a way that each of them could be seen from any angle under which the athletes held them during the Victory Ceremony. The flowers, with their short stems, were placed in a small pouch filled with a water-based gel, allowing the plants to stay beautiful and fresh for about 7 days. The Olympic composition is completed with a blue ribbon that binds the bouquet. At the 2020 Games, over 1,000 bouquets were presented, each adorned with a mascot of the games, Miraitowa. The Games' mascot was created from two hieroglyphs that translate as "future" and "eternity." By winning their medal, each athlete forever inscribes their name in history.

*Mete Gazoz of Turkey, the Olympic archery champion, celebrating his victory*







## XXIV<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games. Beijing, 2022

For the first time in Olympic history, at the XXIV<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games of 2022 in Beijing, artificial flower bouquets were used to award the winners and medallists. These bouquets were made using the traditional Shanghai technique of wool knitting, which originated in China during the Han (206 BC–220 AD) and Tang (618–907 AD) dynasties and is part of Shanghai's intangible Cultural Heritage. A distinctive feature of knitted flowers is that they never wither.

Li Meili, a designer and one of the project leaders at Hengyuanxiang company, inherited the traditions of the Shanghai technique of wool knitting. With the support of the All-China Women's Federation, the company involved seven knitting societies in Beijing, Shanghai, Tianjin, Jiangsu, and Zhejiang in the bouquet-making process.

Adhering to the concept of sustainable development, the company "Hengyuanxiang Group" – the official sponsor of the 2008 Games of the XXIX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad and the XXIV<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games 2022 – took over the provision of Olympic bouquets for the Victory Ceremony.

Olympic medal winners received an Olympic bouquet during the daily Victory Ceremony, starting on February 5, at the



*Li Meili is a designer and one of the project managers of the Hengyuanxiang company to create the 2022 Olympic bouquet*







*Olympic bouquet of XXIV<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games of 2022 in Beijing*



*The Olympic mascot of the 2022 Games – Panda Bing Dwen Dwen with bamboo branches*

Medals Plaza in the Beijing and Zhangjiakou Olympic Park, and immediately after the competition, the winners and runners-up were presented with an Olympic souvenir – the 2022 Games mascot Bing Dwen Dwen, decorated a wreath woven from branches of pine, bamboo and plum, known as the “Three Friends of Cold,” symbolising stability and vigorous vitality.

One thousand two hundred and fifty-one bouquets of 16,731 flowers were made for award ceremonies of the winners and medallists of the XXIV<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games.

Seven plants were included in the Olympic flower composition: a rose symbolising friendship, a Chinese rose – perseverance, a lily of the valley – happiness, a hydrangea – unity, a laurel leaf – victory, a fragrant osmanthus – a harvest, and an olive branch – peace. The composition is completed by a blue-blue ribbon with the inscription “Beijing 2022,” which is reminiscent of ice and snow with its colours.

In most of the modern Olympic Games, the Olympic wreaths have been replaced by bouquets of flowers – real works of floristry, the embodiment of elegance and sophistication, each flower of which has a special meaning according to the language of flowers.







# The Games of the XXXIII<sup>rd</sup> Olympiad. Paris, 2024

While planning the victory ceremonies, the Organising Committee for the 2024 Games of the XXXIII<sup>rd</sup> Olympiad has decided not to present flower bouquets to the winners of the Olympic competitions. Based on the principles of sustainable development, it was decided to transform the parks and gardens of Paris into floral displays of naturally growing plants, allowing not only the athletes but also everyone present to admire and enjoy the fruits of nature and the art of floristry both during the Olympic Games and the Paralympic Games duration.

The organisers still designated the so-called Flower of the Olympiad – Dahlia in brilliant red – to represent the Olympic Flame. This emblematic flower, embodying the Olympic passion, lit up the streets, gardens, and parks of the Games' host city.

The Frances Olympic Flame Dahlia was created specifically for the Paris 2024 Olympics as a unique and symbolic addition to the Games. The Dahlia stands out with vibrant colours – fiery shades of red, orange, yellow – that evoke the image of the Olympic flame.

In essence, the Frances Olympic Flame Dahlia is more than just a beautiful flower; it symbolises the Olympic spirit and integrates local French culture into the global celebration.

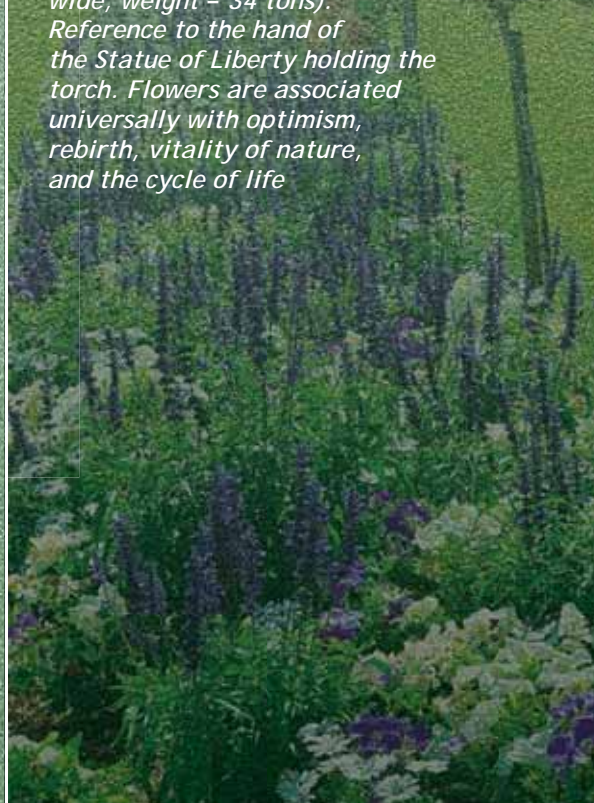
The adventure of this exceptional variety began in the laboratories of the Parc Floral de Paris, where the Olympic Dahlia came to life in jars meticulously supervised by the flower creator Christophe Kneblewski.

Its petals in the colours of the Olympic flame underline the emotional connection between the flower and the spirit of the Games.

The entire Parisian landscape was transformed into a vibrant canvas of colours, indulging everyone into the tenderness of floral celebration.



*Bouquet of Tulips (2019). Jeff Koons  
Gardens of the Petit Palais in Paris  
(height – 12.62 m, width – 8.35 m  
wide, weight – 34 tons).  
Reference to the hand of  
the Statue of Liberty holding the  
torch. Flowers are associated  
universally with optimism,  
rebirth, vitality of nature,  
and the cycle of life*







*Christophe Kneblewski - creator of the flower of the Olympiad - Frances Olympic Flame Dahlia*

*Dahlia - the Frances Olympic Flame - adorned streets, boulevards, parks, and gardens of Paris*



*Olympic champion in sabre fencing Olga Kharlan of Ukraine with the award medal and special Prize of the Organising Committee, Paris Games 2024 - a limited edition of the Olympic poster in the giftbox*









## Chapter 4. Prizes



## H istorical Background

The tradition of awarding commemorative prizes to the winners of athletic competitions dates back to ancient times. Among ancient trophies, the Panathenaic amphorae hold a special place.

In Ancient Greece, the winners of the Panathenaic Games, one of the largest religious and political festivals held in Athens in honour of the city's patron goddess Athena, were awarded Attic amphorae – clay vessels crafted with meticulous care and decorated by the finest craftsmen, filled with sacred olive oil from Plato's Academy Grove located in the suburbs of the city.

The first Panathenaic amphorae were presented in 566–565 BC, and they were used to honour the winners until the second century BC as a symbolic representation of the sacred significance of the event. The award Panathenaic amphorae featured a black-figure painting style. They were easily recognisable by the following characteristics: a floral ornament adorned the neck of the amphorae, an image of Athena Promachos with a spear and shield was placed on the front side, Doric columns with roosters symbolising the spirit of competition were depicted on both sides, the inscription “Award from Athens” was located near the left column, and a scene representing the victorious athlete's sport was depicted on the back side of the amphorae.

The shape of the Panathenaic amphorae changed over time: from barrel-shaped with a narrow neck and cone-shaped sharp bottom to more elegant and feminine forms. The painting of the Panathenaic amphorae was entrusted to many famous Athenian vase painters such as Exekias, Euphronios, Kleophrades, and others.

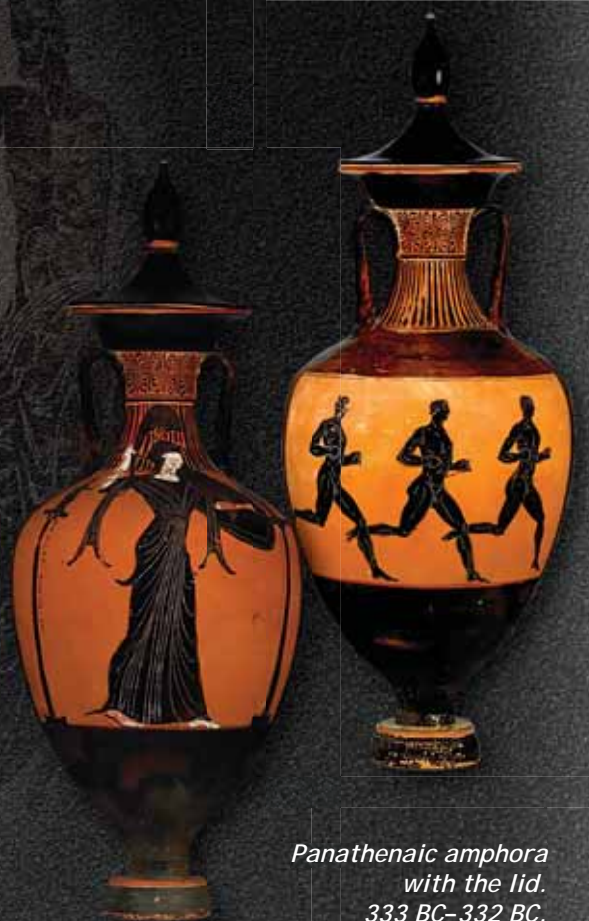
The oldest surviving Panathenaic amphora is the “Burgon Vase” (circa 560 BC), which is kept in the British Museum in London. The recipients of these first awards valued them highly because they were accompanied by significant symbols and represented prestige and achievements, reflecting the recognition of the athletes' skill and dedication. They became treasured keepsakes for the athletes, not only as symbols of victory but also as practical items that held great value in daily life.



*The Burgon vase  
560 BC. British  
Museum, London*







*Panathenaic amphora  
with the lid.  
333 BC–332 BC.  
British Museum, London*



*Panathenaic prize amphora,  
525–500 BC. Attributed to the  
Kleophrades Painter. Greek,  
Attic. Metropolitan Museum  
of Art, New York*





In the cultures of various nations, the types of awarding prize objects varied, but their value remained extremely high.

In the Roman era, gladiatorial combat was a popular form of entertainment, and the victors were often rewarded with prized possessions and symbolic trinkets. This practice the foundation for the concept of rewarding excellence in sports.

The Romans widely used a system of rewards during the time of the Empire. One of the trophies was a cup perceived as a symbolic vessel filled with sacred meaning. The base of the cup embodied the prototype of the earth, the bowl symbolised the home or house, and the lid represented the roof of the house providing reliable protection. The strict and solemn form of the cup emphasised its special role. This type of trophy – the cup – is widely used even today.

During the Viking era, the cups were regarded as trophies by the fierce and ruthless Scandinavian warriors (8<sup>th</sup>–11<sup>th</sup> century). They were generously adorned with motifs such as figures, shield knots, skulls, and other ancient Scandinavian protective symbols.



*Roman glass pyxis with lid.  
1<sup>st</sup> half of 1<sup>st</sup> century.  
Metropolitan Museum of Art,  
New York*



*Viking silver cup . Replica*





*Roman Lycurgus Cup.  
Glass, dichroic, later  
gilt-silver ornament  
mounted to rim and foot.  
4<sup>th</sup> century.  
British Museum, London*



*Viking age silver cup*



*Carolingian cup from the vale of York Viking hoard.  
9<sup>th</sup>–10<sup>th</sup> century. British Museum, London*



*Roman – British Colchester Vase. 175 AD,  
Colchester Castle Museum, Camulodunum*



During the Middle Ages, knights, as a sign of victory in tournaments received various prizes, including cups made of ceramics, silver, gold, bone, glass, and crystal, often embellished with precious gemstones. Knights were also awarded shields, swords, and armour as symbols of their valour and bravery, serving both as recognition of their achievements and as an enhancement of their status and rank in society.

In the Renaissance era, the history of sports trophies took a new turn. The influence of this cultural renaissance was immense, transforming trophies from simple symbols into intricately crafted awards. The Renaissance marked a more formal recognition of sporting feats, introducing the concept of awards that could be touched and admired. Among these were cups, plaques, and medals.

The oldest documented English horse racing prizes in the world are the Carlisle Bells, awarded during the reign of Queen Elizabeth I in 1599 for the historic British horse race on a 1,566-metre (173-yard) plain in the Carlisle Bell Horse Race held at Carlisle Racecourse in Cumbria, England. These bells have earned their place in history and are now kept in the Carlisle Guildhall Museum.

In the 16<sup>th</sup> century, winners of competitions were awarded cups mounted on stands, intended for holding drinks, sometimes adorned with enamel, precious stones, and metals. By the late 17<sup>th</sup> century, winners of sporting events were awarded cups, plates, and other items – trophies made of silver.

An example of this is the Kyp Cup (1699), a silver chalice with two handles presented to winners of horse racing events in New England. For a long time, trophies were fashioned with handles and shaped like a cup or jug. Winners in archery competitions were awarded a trophy – a silver arrow. The Scorton Silver Arrow traces its origin to 1673. The original silver arrow trophy, crafted with precision and elegance, serves as a symbol of excellence in archery and was provided by Henry Calverley, who also won the first event. It is awarded as a prestigious prize in an archery competition held in Scorton, a village in North Yorkshire, England.

In the later part of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, winners were awarded not only cups and silver trophies but also silver coffee and table sets, candelabra, jugs, and other valuable items. At the beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, a new tradition emerged – awarding winners with so-called challenge trophies, which the athlete held until the next competition, where the winner had to defend their title to retain the trophy; otherwise, it passed to the new victor.

This tradition became commonplace after King George III awarded a bare-knuckle boxer with an ornate belt in 1810. Challenge trophies are still used in sports today and are extremely prestigious. In the 19<sup>th</sup>



*Award cup. Gilded silver.  
Early 17<sup>th</sup> century. Hungarian Silver:  
The Nicolas M. Salgo Collection.  
London*

*The Carlisle Bells are still contested  
for despite dating back to 1559*







*16<sup>th</sup>-century silver stem cup.  
Hunting competition award.  
Metropolitan Museum of Art,  
New York*



*Chalice of the Abbot Suger of Saint-Denis. French 12<sup>th</sup>  
Century (mounting); Alexandrian 2<sup>nd</sup>/1<sup>st</sup> Century BC (cup).  
The National Gallery of Art, Washington DC*



*Medieval award cup, 1615-1648.  
Parcel gilt silver. Nuremberg, Germany*



*The Scorton Silver Arrow traces its origin back to 1673. Archery competition award*



century, cups, plates, plaquettes, statuettes, and championship belts became widely used for honouring the winners of sports competitions. Among these are the Ascot Gold Cup (1807), Eglinton Trophy (1839), Goodwood Cups (1856), Doncaster Cup (1858), America's Cup (1848), The FA Cup (1871), The Claret Jug (1872), Wimbledon Trophy (1877), Calcutta Cup (1879), Stanley Cup (1892), and others.

The design of trophies became an art form, reflecting the spirit of each sport. In the 20<sup>th</sup> century, trophies evolved into more than just awards; they became living chronicles of cultural and historical significance, capturing the hearts of sports enthusiasts. They are not merely objects but embodiments of dedication, passion, and triumphs preserved in time.

Athletes may be the only people in the world who can boast the largest number of exceptional trophies, as sports competitions have allowed for the honouring of winners since ancient times.

The tradition of awarding prizes during the Olympic Games dates back to 1896. In addition to Olympic medals, winners and outstanding athletes were awarded a variety of commemorative gifts and prizes from sports organisations and VIP admirers of Olympic sports at the early Olympic Games (1896–1904).

In 1908, prior to the Games of the IV<sup>th</sup> Olympiad, the IOC decided to stop awarding valuable gifts to winners, justifying the decision with the amateur status of the participants in the Olympic competitions. As a result, the valuable prizes provided by the Organising Committees of the Games were given a new status – that of the Challenge Prizes – with which they were awarded at subsequent Games from 1908 to 1920.

At its XXII<sup>nd</sup> Session in Rome in 1923, the IOC decided to discontinue the practice of awarding Challenge Prizes.

At the Games of the VIII<sup>th</sup> and IX<sup>th</sup> Olympiads, the Organising Committees awarded commemorative gifts to the winners on their own behalf.

Later, the adopted IOC regulations were violated by International Federations on special occasions. For example, at the III<sup>rd</sup> Olympic Winter Games of 1932 in Lake Placid (USA), the World Bobsleigh Championship was held simultaneously with the Olympic tournament. The winner – who became both the Olympic champion and the World champion – was awarded the Martino Cup by the relevant International Federation.

At the 1936 Games of the XI<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Berlin, the Athenian newspaper Vradini donated an ancient Corinthian helmet (6<sup>th</sup> century BC) for the marathon winner, and the International Amateur Boxing Federation (AIBF) introduced the tradition of awarding the best technical boxer of the Olympic Tournament, regardless of his ranking with the Challenge Prize – the Val Baker Cup, which is still being presented nowadays.

You are invited to explore these and many other stories in this chapter of the book.



*The Queen's Cup, Ascot, 1861:  
a Victorian Silver Trophy*





*Queen's Plate Trophy (1867)*



*Melbourne Cup Trophy (1867)*



*Ascot Gold Cup (1807)*



*Wimbledon Trophies*



*The Claret Jug (1872)*



*America's Cup (1848)*





# The Games of the I<sup>st</sup> Olympiad. Athens, 1896

The tradition of celebrating the winners of athletic competitions with commemorative awards was continued at the Games of the I<sup>st</sup> Olympiad in 1896 in Athens.

The awarding ceremony took place in a solemn atmosphere on the last day of the Games, just before their closing. The best athletes were awarded by HM King George I of Greece. The winners of some competitions were awarded special prizes. The most significant ones were distributed to the favorite of the public and the pride of the Greek people, the winner of the marathon, Spyridon Louis.

The first winner of the Olympic marathon, an event that was of great symbolism and importance for the Greeks and admirers of ancient history, received several prizes. The first prize was a 15 cm high silver cup, presented by the French philanthropist, linguist, historian, and Hellenophile Michel Bréal, who proposed including the marathon race in the Olympic programme. The cup he commissioned to be awarded to the winner of the first marathon was created in Paris by an anonymous silversmith according to Bréal's instructions.

The top part of the cup featured the inscription "Olympic Games 1896, the prize for the victory in the marathon, the gift from Michel Bréal." The engraving was made in Greek (as Mr. Michel Bréal personally requested this in his letter to the President of the IOC, Dimitrios Vikelas). The lower part of the cup decorated with various aquatic plants, flying birds, and insects, along with swimming ducklings implied a connection to the Battle of Marathon. It is well known that the area of the Marathon Plain is marshy, and the battlefield had turned into a swamp over the years.

Bréal's silver cup is currently safekept in the Cultural Centre of the Stavros Niarchos Foundation, which acquired the prize at Christie's auction on 18 April 2012.



*All the prizes were given by HM King George I at the special ceremony on the last day of the Games*





*The Bréal Silver Cup – award for the first-ever winner of the Olympic marathon race. Stavros Niarchos Foundation Cultural Centre*



Motivated by Bréal's actions, the renowned Greek antiquities dealer Prof. Ioannis Lambros presented the marathon winner with an ancient black-figured ceramic vase depicting running athletes representing dolichdrome under the guidance of Hellanodikai on it (6<sup>th</sup> to early 5<sup>th</sup> century BC). Mr. I. Lambros had previously obtained permission from the King of Greece for this gift. If a foreigner had become the winner, all the necessary formalities for exporting the antique item abroad would have been fulfilled.

It is interesting that in 1896, Scribner's Magazine claimed that Spyridon Louis had presented the ancient vase to the National Archaeological Museum in Athens, but no records of that donation were preserved in the museum's archives. For a long time, the whereabouts of the skyphos were considered unknown.

In 2014, the director of the National Archaeological Museum, Mr. George Kavvadias, recognised the skyphos in a book published by the University of Münster.

That same year, the Archaeological Museum of the University of Münster handed over the Greek skyphos from the sixth century BC to the Olympic Games Museum in Olympia.

The second cup presented to Spyridon Louis was made by Sidney Noel Co. from a metal alloy with silver electroplating. The height of the cup was 19 cm, its base was made in the form of a caryatid, the cup was decorated with flowers, and the inscription "Olympic winner marathon runner Spyridon Louis, 776–1896" was engraved on it.

The cup appeared on the cover of the magazine The Acropolis with the headline "Everything about Olympic Games winners" and a subtitle indicating that it was a "silver cup given to Spyridon Louis by Sidney Noel's company manager, Mr. Konstantinidis" (in reality, the cup was made not of silver but of silver-plated metal).



*Michel Bréal – a French linguist, historian, and Hellenophile who proposed including the marathon in the programme of the Games of Olympiad*







*Cup awarded to the winner of the marathon race from the company Sidney Noel. 1896*



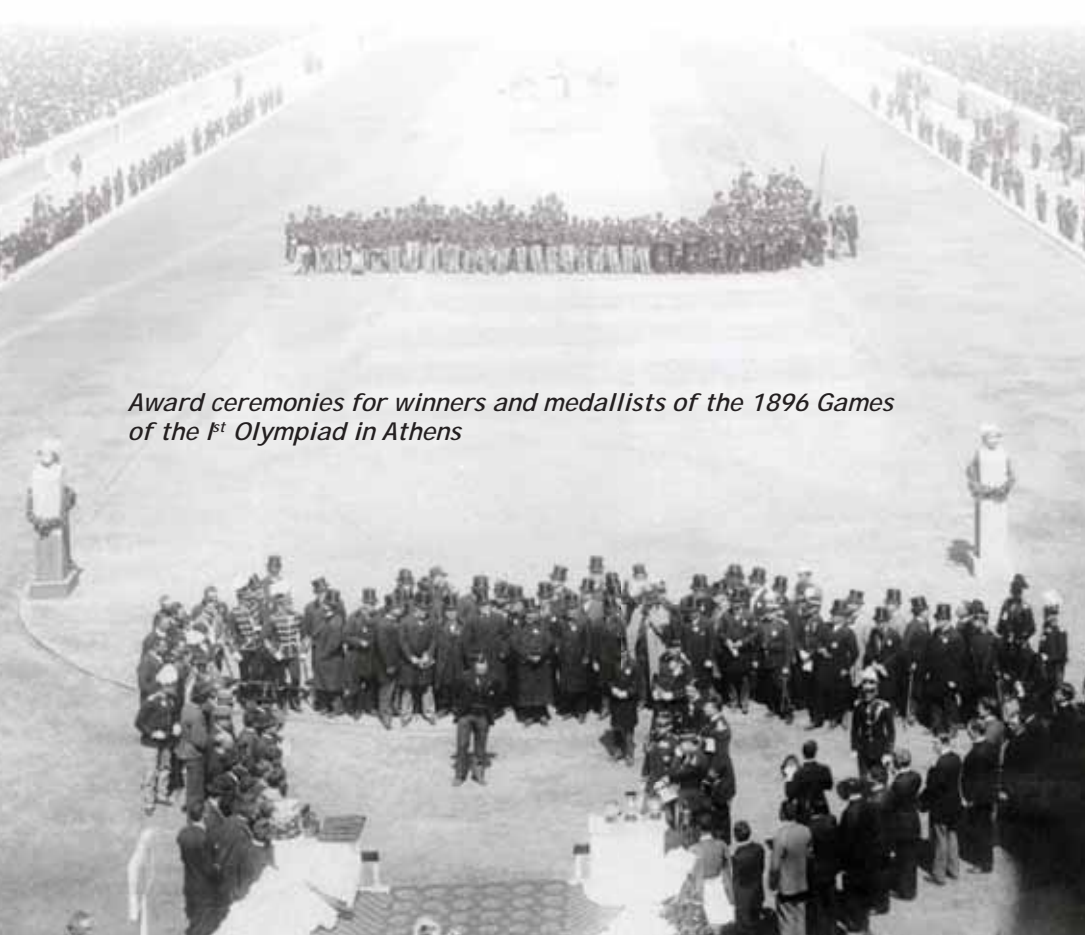
*Ancient Greek skyphos (6<sup>th</sup> century BC) – a gift from Ioannis Lambros to the winner of the marathon race at the Games of the 1<sup>st</sup> Olympiad*



The winner of the first ever Olympic marathon was given many unofficial gifts. So, the first gift presented to the Olympic marathon winner was a gold chain from the president of the Jewelers' Guild, Mr. P. S. Kiparissis, who accompanied Louis to the athlete's recreation room at the stadium along with Prince George. The Chairman of the Archaeological Society and the Prosecutor General of the Supreme Court, Mr. Dimosthenis Tsivanopoulos, presented Spyridon Louis with a ring featuring an ancient precious stone as a gift. There were numerous proposals to give Spyridon Louis lands, houses, estates, and other valuables, which were condemned by the public as they distorted the Olympic idea and the significance of victory itself. After all, in ancient times, Olympic winners were only awarded olive wreaths, which had moral value and allowed the athlete to cherish the prestige of victory itself.

Special prizes were prepared for the winners of other athletic competitions included in the programme of the 1<sup>st</sup> Olympic Games and were handed over to the Organising Committee of the Games. A beautiful silver cup given by the Athenian Club was presented to the foil fencing competition winner Eugene-Henri Gravelotte (France).

The prize is undoubtedly a work of art. The top of the cup is made in the form of a crown, and the body is decorated with an ornament containing plant motifs. The cup stands on four elegant legs adorned with palmettes (palm leaves). It is mounted on a round granite base, to which a plaque in the form of an unfurled scroll with an engraving about the 1896 event is attached.



*Award ceremonies for winners and medallists of the 1896 Games of the 1<sup>st</sup> Olympiad in Athens*



# PRESENTATION OF PRIZES



*The silver cup given by the Athenian Club was presented to the foil fencing competition winner Eugene-Henri Gravelotte (France)*





Mr. Pantelis Karassevdhas, the winner of the 200 m army rifle shooting competition, was awarded a rifle.

Mr. Ioannis Phrangoudhis, Olympic champion in 25 m high-speed pistol shooting, was awarded a pistol.

American athlete James Connolly, a winner Hop, Step and Jump (Triple Jump) was presented a silver cup from Prince George.

The Crown Princess Sophie (nee Princess Sophie of Prussia) presented a beautiful silver cup to Robert Garrett of Princeton University (USA) — shot put and discus throw competitions winner.

A silver cup was given by the King to Tom Burke of Boston (USA), of 100 m and 400 m dash winner.

Ellery Clark, high and broad (long) jump winner was awarded a silver dish.

William Hoyt, pole vault winner was presented a silver pot.

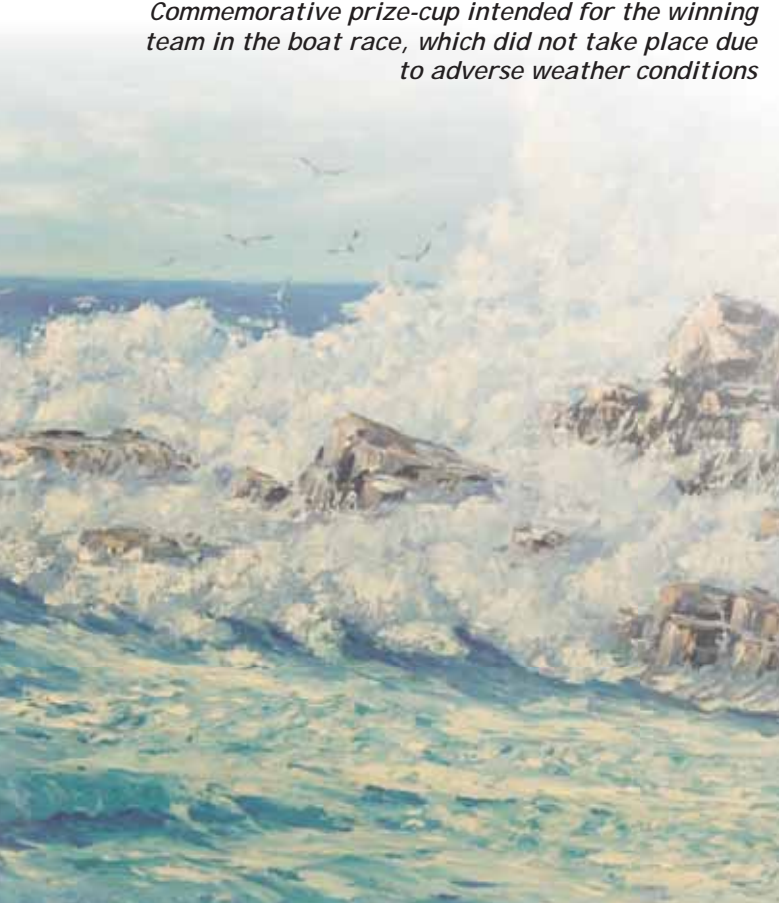
Commemorative prize-cup intended for the winning team in the boat race, which did not take place due to adverse weather conditions.

All prizes were given by HM King George I at a special ceremony just prior to closing on the last day of the Games.

*Commemorative prize-cup intended for the winning team in the boat race, which did not take place due to adverse weather conditions*



*The special medal presented by the King and a silver cup was given to Thomas Burke – the 100 m and 400 m dash winner*







*The Crown Princess Sophie (nee Princess Sophie of Prussia) presented a beautiful silver cup to Robert Garrett of Princeton University (USA) – shot put and discus throw competitions winner*



*Cup from HRH Prince George was presented to the triple jump winner American James Connolly*



The next day, foreign participants of the Games and honoured guests were invited to a gala banquet to mark the end of the Games at Kephissia, where another pleasant surprise awaited them.

Georgias Vroutos a renowned Greek artist who had studied under the best Italian sculptors as Antonio Canova, Adamo Tadolini and Tantolini, in his desire to express his feeling towards the Olympic ideal, created a bust of Winged Nike, in plaster of Paris, for the foreign Olympic victors.

The sculptor depicted the symbol of victory as a beautiful girl, her wings being attached in an unusual position without disrupting the image of the young beauty. Symbolically, the sculpted portrait of Nike was placed on a pedestal with an olive wreath and a palm branch, representing victory and peace. On the reverse side, the master engraved "1<sup>st</sup> Olympiad 1896", and on the right side of the base, his initials "G.V."

Each copy of the bust was sent to the Organising Committee so that it could be presented to the victors as a commemorative gift from the Athenian sculptor.

21 sculptures of Winged Nike were distributed during the closing banquet to the foreign victors of the Games at the Hotel Grand Bretagne on April 3.

The newspaper Skrip on 6 April 1896, stated, "... our foreign guests were deeply moved and expressed their sincere gratitude upon receiving such a significant gift."



*Georgios Vroutos – professor of sculpture of the Athens School of Fine Arts, creator of the Nike prize for foreign Olympic winners of the 1896 Games of the 1<sup>st</sup> Olympiad in Athens*







*Winged Nike – a plaster award sculpture for foreign winners of the Games of the 1<sup>st</sup> Olympiad, which was presented at the farewell banquet at the Hotel Grande Bretagne in Athens. Dimensions: 24x14x13 cm, weight: 886 g. Olympic Museum. Athens, Greece.*





# The Games of the II<sup>nd</sup> Olympiad. Paris, 1900

At the Games of the II<sup>nd</sup> Olympiad in 1900 at Paris, the winners and prize-winners of the Olympic competitions were awarded with plaques and diplomas. In some sports there were monetary rewards and valuable commemorative prizes.

According to the trends of that time, the commemorative prizes were bowls and cups, plaques, objects of decorative art – bronze statuettes and sculptures.

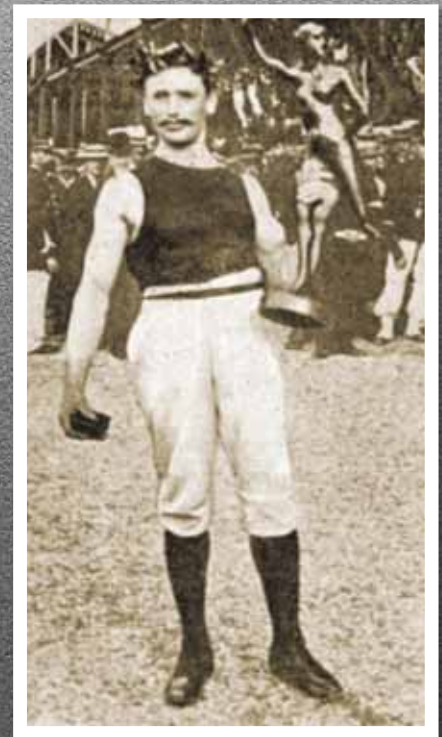
For instance, Gustave Sandras (France), the winner of the gymnastics individual all-around competition, was presented with a large bronze sculpture of a running girl of very significant size (more than 50 cm).

The winners of the men's coxed pair rowing competition, François Brandt, Roelof Klein, Hermanus Brockmann (Netherlands) and an unknown coxswain (France), received a bronze sculpture of a young singing woman named La Chanson. The figure of the young woman symbolises the greatness of youth's achievements, surpassing even time itself. It is interesting to note that the winners were only given the most optimistic part of the bronze sculpture Temps et Chanson created by Auguste Paris, which had won a gold medal at the Universal Exposition in 1889.

Ray Ewry (USA), the winner of the standing high jump event, was awarded a silver cup. The cup is adorned with a floral ornament, and in the centre, there is an engraving in English: "First prize. Standing high jump. Winner Ray Ewry, New York Athletic Club. Olympic Games. Paris. France. 15 July 1900. Height 5.11 – world record (1.655 m)."

Hermann Barrelet (France), the winner of the single sculls rowing competition, received an elegant French vase adorned with flowers and water plants.

The Olympic winners in sailing – the Swiss team – were presented with a porcelain sculpture of a running girl with a flowing fabric and a wreath.



*Gustave Sandras – the Olympic winner in individual gymnastics with awards and commemorative prizes. 1900*





*The prize for the winner of the standing high jump competition, American athlete and member of the New York Athletic Club, Ray Ewry. 1900, Paris*



*The French vase as the award for the winner in the single sculls rowing competition, French athlete Hermann Barrelet*



*Auguste Paris, a French sculptor and the creator of the award-winning sculpture Le Temps et La Chanson*



*The bronze sculpture Le Temps et La Chanson by Auguste Paris, the award for winners in the coxswain pairs rowing competition. 1900*





A silver prize was awarded to the winners of the polo competition, a mixed team of John Beresford, Denis St. George Daly, Alfred Rawlinson from Great Britain, and Foxhall Keene, and Frank MacKey from the USA.

A bronze plaque from the Ministry of War was presented to the winner of the carrier pigeons competition. The plaque depicts Goddess Athena with a flag in the left and releasing a carrier pigeon with the right hand. Around her, a cannon and small temples. At the bottom, the plate is decorated with little pigeons and laurel branches. The plate mounted on the large, wooden plaque (46x32 cm) with a large carved pigeon at top and scenes of carrier pigeons engraved around top.

The United States team, victorious in the men's eight rowing competition at the 1900 Universal Exposition, received a bronze sculpture, a replica of Antoine-Louis Barye's masterpiece Panther Attacking a Stag, made by a Swiss monastic brotherhood in Paris. The inscription on the bronze plaque reads, "Universal Exposition. 1900. Rowing Regatta August 26. Men's Eight. Rowing. First Prize."

The crew that finished third in the Olympic junior men's rowing competition was honored with a silver cup.

Obviously, there were other prizes, but unfortunately, no reliable information about them has survived.



*Charles Edward Sands (USA) – the winner of the golf competition with trophies*

*Trophy for carrier pigeons competition. Artwork. Created by Louis Convers, produced by Fumiere et Gavignot. Dimensions: 31.5x20 cm. Weight with wooden support 3,400 g*







*The prize-cup was awarded to the winners of the Olympic polo competition, a mixed team from Great Britain and the USA. 1900, Paris*



*The sculpture of a young girl became the prize for the winners of the 1900 Olympic sailing competition*



*The award prize for the athletes who took the third place in the Olympic rowing competition among juniors. 1900, Paris*



*The bronze sculpture Panther Attacking a Stag, the award for winners in the eights rowing competition. It was a replica of Antoine-Louis Barye's work created by the Swiss monastic brotherhood in Paris*

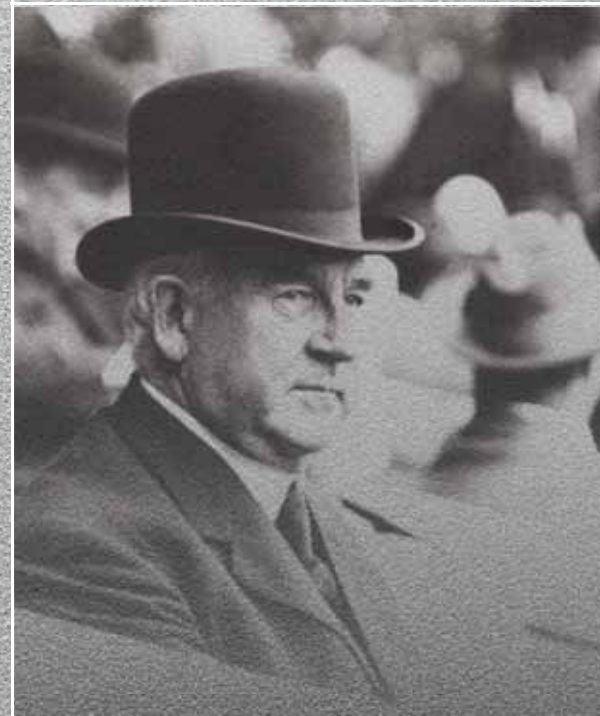




# The Games of the III<sup>rd</sup> Olympiad. St. Louis, 1904

The 1904 Games of the III<sup>rd</sup> Olympiad held in St. Louis, were interesting because the Organisers of the Games presented a large number of commemorative cups for the winners in various events.

The award cups were presented by the following dignitaries and in the following events respectively: David Rowland Francis, a prominent political and public figure in the United States who served as the mayor of St. Louis and governor of the state of Missouri, – for the winner of the marathon; Frederick J. V. Skiff, the director of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, – for the winner of the 100-metre run; A. L. Shapleigh, Chairman of the Committee on Physical Culture, Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, at the 1904 Games, – for the winner of the 400-metre run; Norris R. Gregg, the financial director of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, – for the winner of the 1500-metre run; Isaac Stacker Taylor, the chief architect of the exposition, who designed the best commercial, residential, industrial, and government buildings in St. Louis, – for the winner of the discus throw; Goodman King, one of the directors of the exposition, deputy chairman of three committees:



*Albert Goodwill Spalding presented the prize for the sports club whose athletes achieved the most success at the Games of the III<sup>rd</sup> Olympiad*







*Olympic Spalding Point prize-cup, awarded to the New York Athletic Club at the Games of the III<sup>rd</sup> Olympiad.  
1904, St. Louis*





manufacturing and humanitarian sciences, anthropology and aetiology, – for the winner of the shot put; Corwin H. Spencer, the first Vice-President of the Exposition, – for the winner of the weightlifting competition; John S. Huyler, one of the largest chocolate and confectionery manufacturers in America, – for the winner of the long jump; Abram G. Mills – for the winner of the 800-metre run; Charles J. Dieges – for the winner of the 56-pound weight throw; H. H. Baxter – for the winner of the pole vault; R. Wells Jr. – for the winner of the 16-pound hammer throw; J. J. Lawrence – for the winner of the 200-metre hurdles; George B. Parker – for the winner of the 400-metre hurdles; William G. Thompson – for the winner of the 200-metre run; W. J. Kinsella – for the winner of the steeplechase. Lemp Boys presented a cup for the winner of the triple jump; Albert Goodwill Spalding – for the most successful sports club at the Games.

Let us take a look at some of the cups.

For the winner of the marathon, a special award was presented by David Rowland Francis, the president of the Organising Committee who opened the Games of the III<sup>rd</sup> Olympiad and personally started this historic race. The prize-cup, which is a piece of art, is a vase with two ring-like handles. Its shape can be classified as Roman urns with hanging laurel wreaths. The neck of the vase is in the form of a flower, on which a winged Nike is placed, rising above the earthly globe and swirling waters, with a wreath to honour the winner. The reverse side of the prize bears the inscription: “Presented by David R. Francis.”



*Distinguished American civic and political leader David R. Francis presented a prize for the winner of the marathon at the Games of the III<sup>rd</sup> Olympiad*

*David R. Francis's prize for the victory in the marathon at the Games of the III<sup>rd</sup> Olympiad*







*Silver prize-cup donated by J.A. Holmes for the winner of the Olympic running high jump competition. The prize was presented to Samuel S. Jones, representing the New York Athletic Club. 1904, St. Louis*





Frederick J. V. Skiff, the director of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, presented a cup for the winner of the Olympic athletics competition in the 100-metre race. Skiff's cup resembles an ancient vase with two handles. The body of the cup is adorned with a winged Nike holding a winner's wreath, rising above the earthly globe. The neck of the prize-cup is decorated with an ornament of the feet of Hermes in winged sandals.

The cup bears the inscription: "100-metre dash. Olympic Games. MCMVIII. Louisiana Purchase Exposition. Saint Louis. Presented by F. J. V. Skiff." The base of the cup is adorned with a laurel branch, and the bottom is decorated with pentagram stars, ancient symbols that protect against all evil.

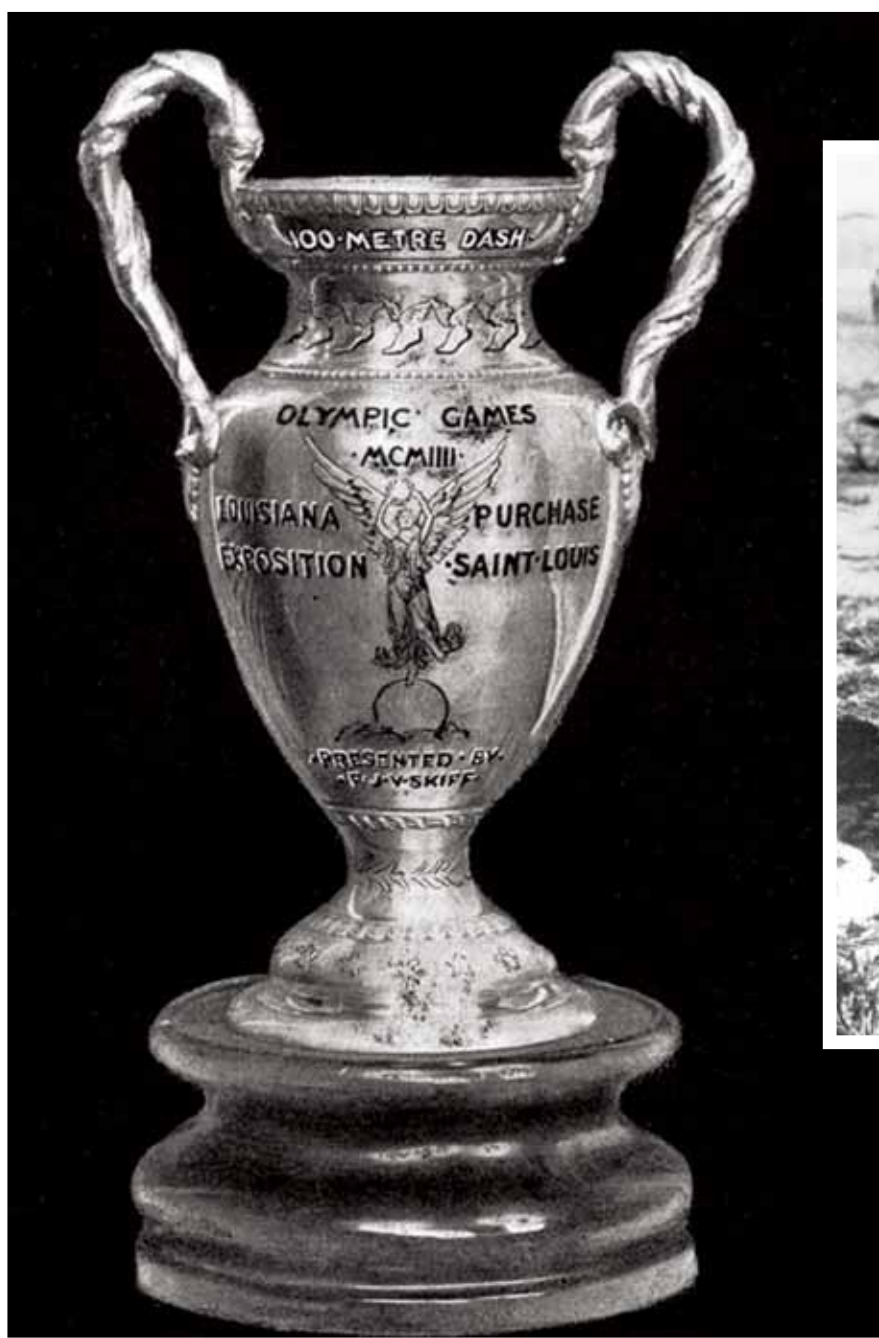
Norris R. Gregg, the Financial Director of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, presented the cup for the winner of the 1,500 m race. It is a metal vase shaped like an ancient Greek amphora with two handles, placed on a round chocolate-coloured base. The cup was awarded to James Lightbody, a representative of the Chicago Athletic Club and a three-time Olympic champion in the 800 m, 1,500 m, and 2,590 m steeplechase.

The silver cup donated by J.A. Holmes was presented to the Olympic champion in the running high jump, American athlete Samuel S. Jones, representing the New York Athletic Club. The cup, which has two handles in the form of rosettes, does not have any other ornaments. The cup is engraved with the inscription: "Running High Jump. Winner S. S. Jones."



*Frederick J. V. Skiff – Director of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in St. Louis, 1904, who presented the prize for the winner of the 100m race*





*F.J.V. Skiff's prize for the Olympic champion in the 100m race*



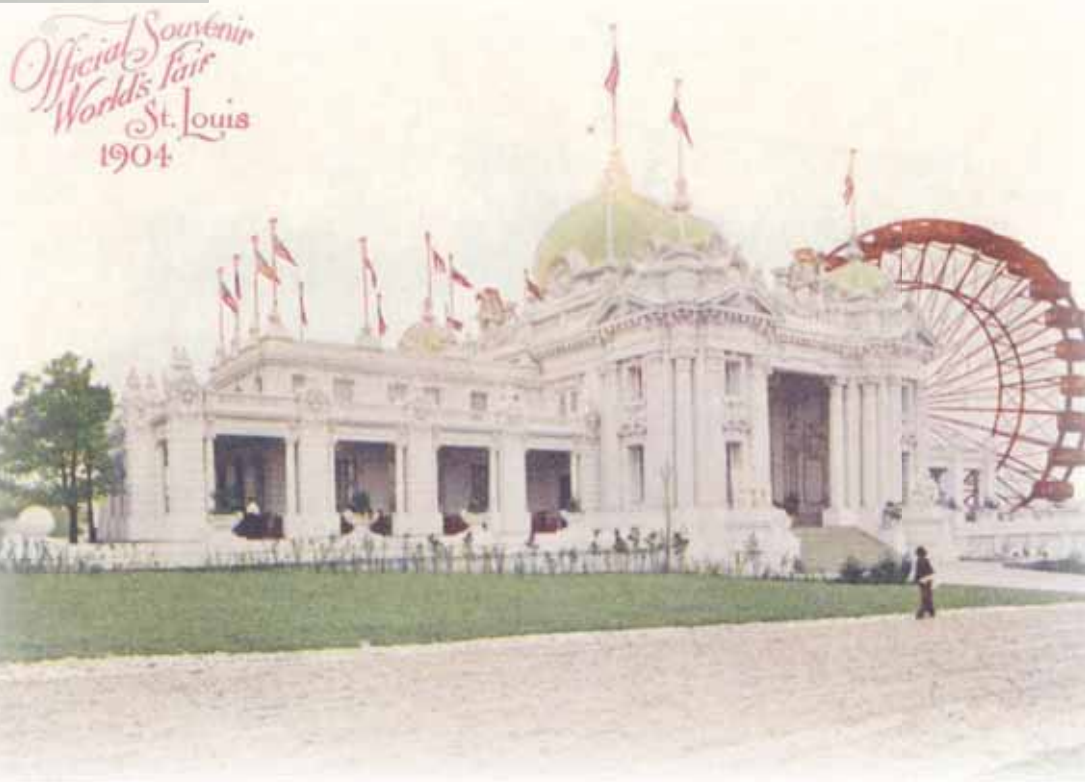
*Olympic champion Archibald Hahn with F.J.V. Skiff's prize. 1904, St. Louis*

*Director of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Frederick J. V. Skiff presenting the prize for the victory in the Olympic 100m race to Archibald Hahn. 1904, St. Louis*





Official Souvenir  
World's Fair  
St. Louis  
1904



*Albert Augustus Pope, one of the greatest importers, promoters and manufacturers of bicycles and automobiles in the USA, presented a special silver award for the bicycle race winner at the Games of III<sup>rd</sup> Olympiad 1904 in St. Louis*

Albert Goodwill Spalding, the American businessman, manager and sports official, presented a silver cup for the sports club whose athletes won the largest number of awards at the Games of the III<sup>rd</sup> Olympiad. The award was presented to the New York Athletic Club. Spalding's cup, which is a true masterpiece, is distinguished by its beautiful shape. The two handles are adorned with double rosettes. The body of the cup is decorated with an overlay in the form of the foot of the ancient Greek god Hermes in winged sandals (the patron of youth and trade), framed by an olive wreath. The composition is crowned with a small medallion depicting the head of a woman in a Jacobin hat, symbolising free Louisiana, with the winner's wreath against the backdrop of a rising sun. In her hands, she holds a tablet with the inscription "PAX" ("PEACE"). The upper part of the medallion bears the inscription "Universal Exposition," and the lower part reads "St. Louis USA 1904." The base of the prize-cup is delicately adorned with flower petals to complement the motifs decorating the cup handles. The cup is placed on a round chocolate-coloured base.

Albert A. Pope presented a special Cup for the bicycle race winners. It was a flower-ornate handled silver cup on wooden base, with engraved text "The Olympic Cup. St. Louis Exposition 1904. Bicycle Race Prize. Presented by colonel Albert A. Pope." The artwork was created by Mermod A. Jaccard Jewelry, Saint Louis. Dimensions (14x26,5 cm. 598 g.)

**Pope Manufacturing Co.**  
**Famous Chainless Bicycles**  
Equipped with two-speed gear, coaster brake, and cushion frame.

**All Standard Chain Models**

Eastern Department,  
Hartford, Conn.

"Columbia"  
"Tribune"  
"Cleveland"  
"Crawford"

Western Department,  
Chicago, Ill.

"Crescent"  
"Monarch"  
"Rambler"  
"Imperial"

Call us free at our  
on dealer's name,  
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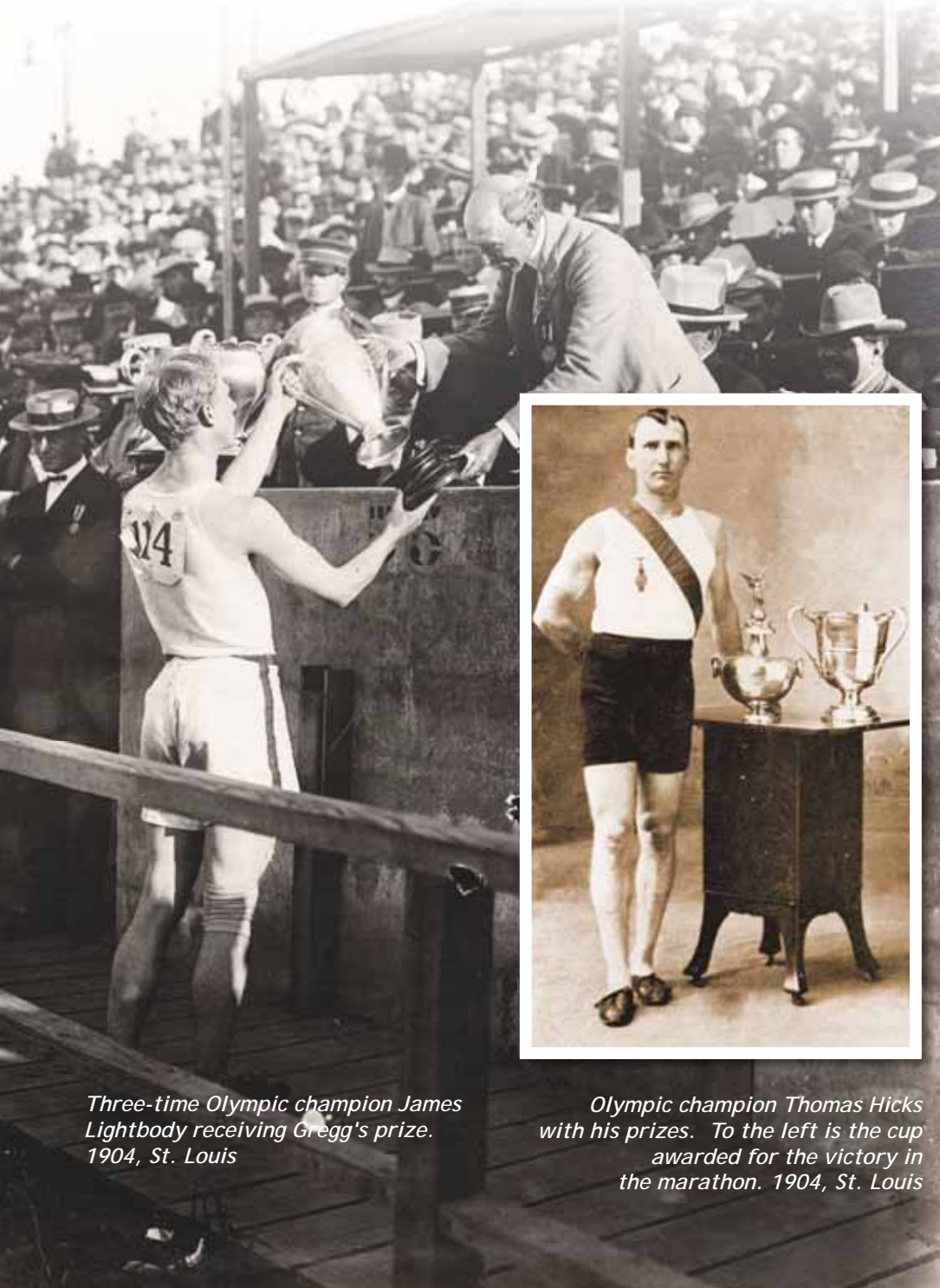




*Silver award prize donated by Albert A. Pope for the bicycle race winners.  
The artwork was created by Mermod A. Jaccard Jewelry, Saint Louis. Dimensions: 14x26,5 cm. 598 g.*



A special prize was presented for the winner of the Olympic golf tournament in the individual category. In 1903, in preparation for awarding the winners of the future international Olympic golf tournament, the American silversmith company Reed & Barton from Taunton, Massachusetts, presented the design of an award cup. It is an elegant, beautifully decorated silver cup placed on a large pedestal of deep black colour. The cup is adorned with flowers and thistles, an ancient symbol of nobility and also a symbol of Scotland, where, it is believed, the game originated. The plant is also the emblem of the most noble and ancient chivalric Order of the Thistle, which has the motto "No one harasses me with impunity." The central part of the cup's body depicts the building of the Glen Echo golf club, the venue of the future competition. The cup is inscribed with "International Golf Tournament."



*Three-time Olympic champion James Lightbody receiving Gregg's prize. 1904, St. Louis*

*Olympic champion Thomas Hicks with his prizes. To the left is the cup awarded for the victory in the marathon. 1904, St. Louis*



*Olympic winner and winner of the Olympic golf tournament in the individual competition Canadian George Lyon with the prize*



*Award-cup for the winner  
of the Olympic golf tournament*



*Presentation drawing of the award-  
cup for golf. Reed & Barton  
Company, 1903*





## Intercalated Olympic Games. Athens, 1906

The 1906 Intercalated Games or the Second International Olympic Games in Athens was an international multi-sport event that was not officially recognised by the IOC.

Celebrating the tenth anniversary of the 1896 Games, 854 athletes (848 men and 6 women), from 20 countries competed in 78 events in 14 disciplines, comprising 12 sports.

The winners were awarded medals and diplomas.

Except for the award medals and diplomas, commemorative medals, fifty special awards were presented to the winners of the Olympic competitions.

Sophia, the Princess of Greece, presented two awards: a silver inkwell for the winner in the men's single lawn tennis event and the Cooper Cup for the athletes finishing third in the mixed doubles tennis event. Municipal Council of Athens presented a marble statue of Goddess Athena, work of the famous Greek sculptor Georgios Vroutos for the winner in the marathon.

The Athenian Chamber of Trade introduced Hermes statuette to the winner of rope climbing competition.



*Paul Harry Pilgrim (USA), winner of the 400m and 800m races with trophy vases and laurel wreaths*



◀ *Busts of Aphrodite and Hermes were made to award the winners of the 1906 Olympic Games by the outstanding sculptor Louis Émile Gilliéron. They were excellent fragment copies of the great ancient Greek sculptures – Hermes and the Infant Dionysos by Praxiteles, also known as Hermes of Olympia, and the Aphrodite of Melos, more famously known as the Venus de Milo*





*A copper cup presented by HRH Princess Sophia of Greece to the athlete finishing third in the mixed doubles tennis event*



*A silver inkwell presented by HRH Princess Sophia of Greece to the winner of the men's singles in lawn tennis*



*Nikolaos Aliprantis (right) and Georgios Aliprantis (left) with different special awards on the table*



*A statuette of Hermes presented by the Athenian Chamber of Trade to the winner of the rope climbing competition*





*A large silver badge awarded to Martin Sheridan for his victory in the discus throw competition*

Many other prizes were handed over to the Organizing Committee of the 1906 Games to be awarded to outstanding athletes and teams who distinguished themselves at the Second International Olympic Games in Athens.

Education Secretary of France presented a porcelain vase.

Mouratis Brothers – Greeks from Great Britain – donated a large silver cup to the Organising Committee.

P. and K. Botasi brothers presented different prizes manufactured in gold and silver.

N. Kanellopoulos presented a statue of Hermes and a statue of Aphrodite.

Lord Mayor of Rome (Italy) presented a bronze copy of the Capitoline Wolf statue in Rome.

The state of Hungary presented a copy of the Honvéd monument in Budapest for awarding the Greek team.

Viktor Balck, the IOC member for Sweden, presented a copper copy of the ancient discus thrower sculpture for the Greek Gymnastics Club.



*Enrico Cruciani Alibrandi, Italian politician and mayor of Rome, donated a prize to the Olympic winner (1906)*



◀ *A bronze sculpture of the Capitoline Wolf (a miniature copy) presented by the Lord Mayor of Rome*





*A bronze sculpture of the Honvéd Monument (a copy of the national defenders' monument in Budapest, Hungary) was provided by the Hungarian government to award the Greek team. The sculptor was György Zala (1890)*



*A marble sculpture of the Greek goddess Athena was provided by the Municipal Council of Athens to award the marathon winner. The sculptor was Georgios Vrontos*

*A copper copy of the Greek sculpture Discobolus by Myron was provided by IOC member Colonel Viktor Balck to award the Greek Gymnastics Club*



*IOC member for Sweden, Colonel Viktor Balck, provided a special prize for the Greek Gymnastics Club*



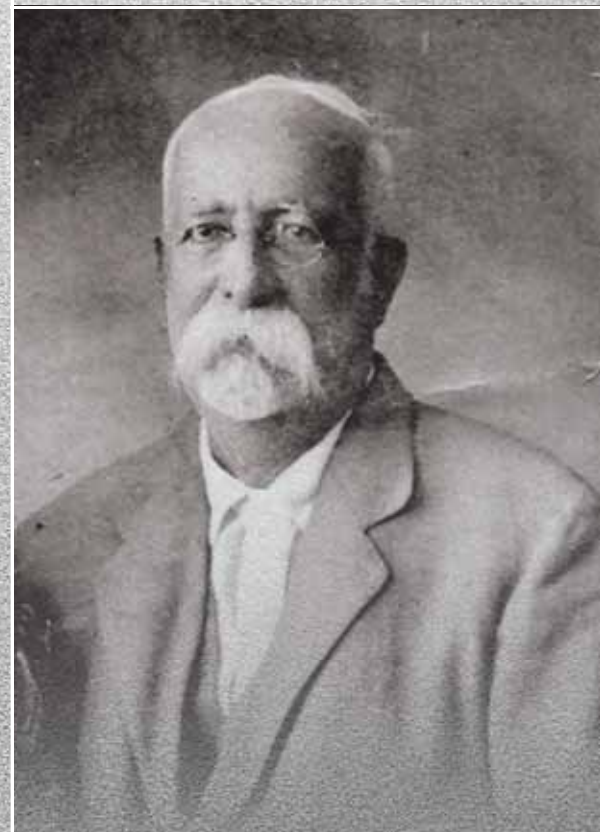
Special cups created by Émile Gilliéron were given to the winners of discus throwing in the Greek and free style, and a number of athletics competitions.

A large silver badge was presented to the winner of free style discus throwing Martin Sheridan USA.

Émile Gilliéron was a person who produced the majority of the prizes awarded to the winners of the 1906 Games.

Louis Émile Emmanuel Gilliéron was a Swiss artist and archaeological draughtsman best known for his reconstructions of Mycenaean and Minoan artefacts from the Bronze Age, the official artist of the 1896 Olympic Games and the 1906 Mesolympics.

Émile Gilliéron was a key figure when it came to creating a new Olympic iconography. His field experience that he had gained through collaboration with major archaeological excavations in Greece in the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century provided him with ideas and reference models that served as a foundation for this new Olympic iconography. Drawing from his archaeological knowledge, he used multiple reproduction techniques. He collaborated with archaeologists such as Heinrich Schliemann, Arthur Evans, and Georg Karo, describing and restoring ancient artifacts. Gilliéron frequently obscured the distinction between his own restorations and the original material, sometimes overshadowing the ancient material with his own creations.



*Louis Émile Emmanuel Gilliéron was a Swiss artist and archaeological draughtsman best known for his reconstructions of Mycenaean and Minoan artefacts from the Bronze Age, the official artist of the 1896 Olympic Games and the 1906 Mesolympics*

*The winner of the 1906 Intercalated Games was awarded a trophy – a replica of an ancient Greek kylix from Mycenae (1550–1500 BC) – made by Louis Émile Gilliéron. It is kept at the Olympic Museum. NOC of Greece, Athens*



*Trophy designs for the 1906 Mesolympics, Émile Gilliéron*







*The winner of the 1906 Olympic marathon was awarded a prize - replica of an ancient Greek vase (kantharos), made by Louis Émile Gilliéron. It is on display at the Olympic Museum in Thessaloniki, Greece*





# The Games of the IV<sup>th</sup> Olympiad. London, 1908

Sports Organisations of various countries, as well as prominent public figures, repeatedly proposed rewarding Olympic Games winners with commemorative gifts in addition to Olympic medals and diplomas.

The British Olympic Council, after discussing these proposals, decided to allow awarding of commemorative prizes, presented that their value did not exceed £100–£300, and that they would not remain in the possession of the winners longer than until the next Olympic Games, making them challenge.

A special contract was drawn up between the recipient and the President of the National Association under the control of the British Olympic Council for each prize, and in the following years, the International Olympic Committee was responsible for ensuring compliance with these rules. This way, the principle of amateurism was upheld, as Olympic Games winners did not receive any awards other than Olympic medals and diplomas.

The Organising Committee of the 1908 Games of the IV<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in London received twelve prizes for awarding the winners. Nine of them were presented during the award ceremony, while the remaining three were handed over to the International Olympic Committee for future presentation.



*The British Fencing Association initiated the Challenge Prize for the winners of Olympic competitions – a bronze vase, which was a brilliant replica of the Ionic amphora from 380–360 BC known as the Pourtales Vase. Pourtales was a late red-figure vase painter from Athens, a unique artistic personality. The vase created by him is a bell-shaped crater. The original Pourtales Vase is exhibited in the British Museum (London). The award-winning bronze replica of the vase, made by the company Mappin & Webb, was mounted on a pedestal with reliefs depicting the battle between the Horatii and the Curiatii. The pedestal was created by Jane E. Cook based according to the design by Edwin Godwin and A. Hollinghead. The French team got to own this cup, having become the champion in the team épée fencing competition*

*The Challenge Prizes of the 1908 Games of the IV<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in London*







Madame Lucy Maud Montgomery De Pembroke, donated a Challenge Prize for the Olympic athletics events in discus throwing in the Greek style. This prize, measuring 55x35x23 cm, is a brown wooden sculpture of a discobolus placed on a wooden base. The prize honoured American athlete Martin Sheridan, a two-time Olympic champion in discus throwing (free and Greek styles)



The municipal authorities and sports organisations of the city of Prague, the birthplace of the Sokol movement, initiated a Challenge Prize for outstanding achievements in gymnastics, officially called the Prize of the Royal Capital City of Prague for the Olympic Games in London-1908. It was a bronze sculpture that was so heavy that two guards had to help the winner move it from the podium. The creator of the prize, Weight Thrower, was the prominent Czech sculptor-realist Emanuel Halman, who worked at the Prague Academy of Fine Arts. The recipient of this prize was Italian gymnast Alberto Braglia, an Olympic champion in the all-around competition



Sixteen individuals who won gold medals in rowing received a souvenir to commemorate their victories – a silver-plated oar in a red leather gift case



On 25 July 1908, the award ceremony took place. Her Majesty Queen Alexandra personally presented the medals and Challenge prizes to the winners. She was assisted by members of the British Olympic Council, George Stuart Robertson and Theodore A. Cook. The prizes included:

1. A sculpture from HM King of Greece – for the marathon race.
2. The Prague Sculpture – for the gymnastics competitions.
3. The Montgomery statuette – for the discus throw.
4. The Prince of Wales Cup – for cycling (100 km race).
5. The Hurlingham Club Cup – for polo.
6. The Goldsmith & Silversmith Cup – for wrestling.
7. The Lord Westbury Cup – for clay pigeon shooting.
8. The British Fencing Association Cup, reproduced from the Pourtales vase, – for fencing competitions.
9. The cup founded by Count Brunetta d'Usseaux – for swimming.
10. The statuette presented by Count Brunetta d'Usseaux – for rowing.
11. The Football Association Trophy of England.
12. The vase presented by the President of the French Republic for yachting.



*Her Majesty Queen Alexandra awarded the Italian athlete Dorando Pietri with a Gold Cup for his demonstrated will to win. 1908, London*



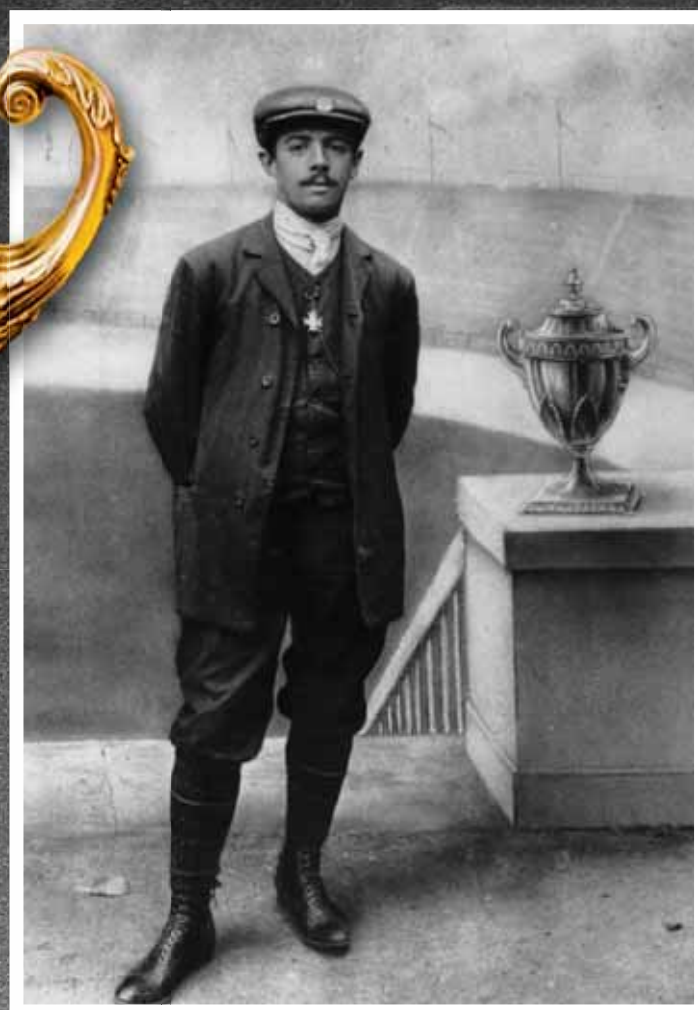




*Award-winning Dorando Pietri with the Gold Cup*



*The Gold Cup (gilt silver) presented to the Italian marathon runner Dorando Pietri at the 1908 Games of the IV<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in London*





Count Eugenio Brunetta d'Usseaux, an Italian nobleman, colleague of Pierre de Coubertin, a member of the IOC, and its general secretary since 1908, donated two Challenge Prizes to the British Olympic Council for the winners of Olympic competitions in rowing and swimming. The Challenge Prize for awarding Olympic winners in rowing is a bronze sculpture of Athena-Pallas, solemnly leaning on a shield placed on the ground. The beautiful goddess directs her thoughtful gaze at the statue of the winged goddess Nike held in her palm, rising above the globe with a winner's wreath in her hands. The winged Nike is a copy of the original work by the ancient Greek sculptor Pheidias from Olympia. However, originally, in ancient Olympia, Nike was held by Zeus in his right hand. The bronze statue was created by Alice Ney-Wetherbee. Dimensions: 93x45.5x42.5; weight: 33.8 kg. The Challenge Prize was awarded to the British team, the winner of the Olympic competition in men's eight rowing.

The Challenge Prize presented by Count Eugenio Brunetta d'Usseaux for long-distance swimming was a masterpiece of jewellery art as it was created by the Italian jewellery company Janetti Padre & Figli (Janetti Father and Sons). The silver cup, measuring 28x19x11 cm, is adorned with decorative laurel garlands and an ornate floral ornament. It has a classic shape two-handed Greek Cantharos (Cup with two vertical handles which often extend high above the rim of the cup).

The cup bears the inscription in Italian: "Challenge Cup for Swimming. IV Olympiad. London 1908." The base of the cup, or its pedestal, is decorated with a laurel branch wreath and the inscription "Presented by Eugenio Brunetta d'Usseaux."

The cup was presented as a gift to Olympic swimming champion Henry Taylor (Great Britain).



*Count Eugenio Brunetta d'Usseaux, member of the Italian Olympic Committee, with his daughter*



*The Athena-Pallas sculpture, presented by Count Brunetta d'Usseaux, for the winning team in the Olympic eight rowing competition. Dimensions: 93x45.5x42.5; weight: 33.8 kg*







*Challenge Prize presented by Count Brunetta d'Usseaux to the winner of the Olympic 1,500 m swimming competition. Created by Janetti Padre & Figli (Janetti Father and Sons). Dimensions: 28x19x11 cm*



HM King George I of Greece presented a Challenge Prize for the winner of the Olympic marathon. It was a bronze sculpture by Jean-Pierre Cortot called *The Soldier of Marathon Announcing the Victory or the Dying Pheidippides*. The marble original of the sculpture, created in 1834, is exhibited in the Louvre (Paris). The bronze version of the sculpture was cast in 1880 at the bronze foundry of Ferdinand Barbedienne. Its dimensions are 65.8x72x38 cm, and it weighs 31.2 kg.

The magnificent bronze sculpture reminds us of a triumphant page in ancient Greek history – the glorious victory in one of the greatest land battles of the Greco-Persian Wars, which took place on 12 September 490 BC, near the plain of Marathon, approximately 42 km from Athens. The news of the devastating defeat of the Persian army in the Marathon Valley was brought to Athens by the messenger Pheidippides, who ran immediately after the battle for over 40 km to the city. Having exclaimed, “Joy to you, we’ve won!” the warrior died. The plot of this legend inspired Jean-Pierre Cortot to create this magnificent sculpture. The sculptor placed an olive branch in the dying warrior’s hand.

This prize was awarded to the American athlete John Hayes, who finished second after Italian Dorando Pietri, but Pietri was disqualified, so Hayes became the Olympic champion.



*HM King George I of Greece  
commissioned a prize for the winner  
of the Olympic marathon*



*Jean-Pierre Cortot, creator  
of the sculpture *The Soldier  
of Marathon Announcing the Victory*,  
a bronze copy of which became  
an Olympic Challenge prize*



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



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



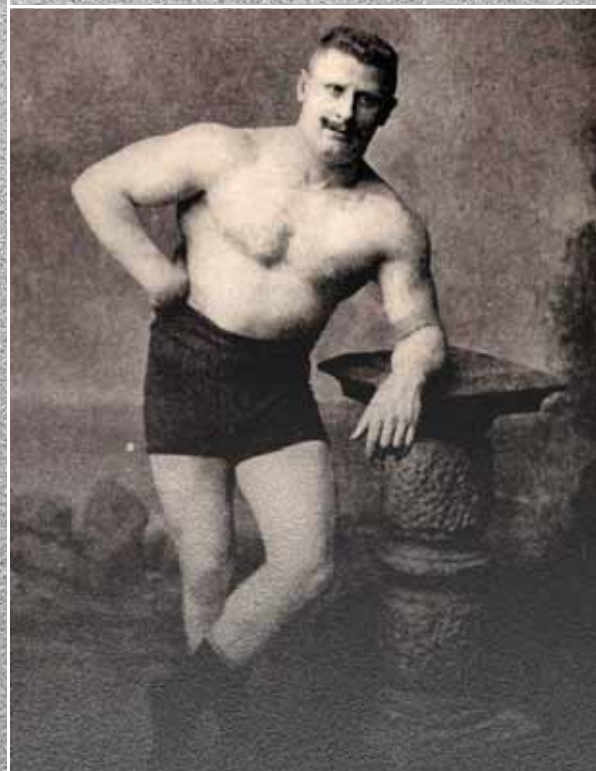


The Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Guild, which later became the Goldsmiths & Silversmiths Co., was founded in London in 1888 and developed the Arts and Crafts movement, aiming to revive craftsmanship, traditional design, and decoration that had declined during the industrial revolution in Great Britain.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

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

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

GOLDSMITHS  
& SILVERSMITHS COMPANY  
112 REGENT ST



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







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



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

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



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







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



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

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

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



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

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



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

*Algernon St. Maur, Duke of Somerset, donated a commemorative prize for the Olympic champion and conveyed it to the Organising Committee of the Games of the IV<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in London*



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



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



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



*The England team – winner of the Olympic football tournament in 1908*



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



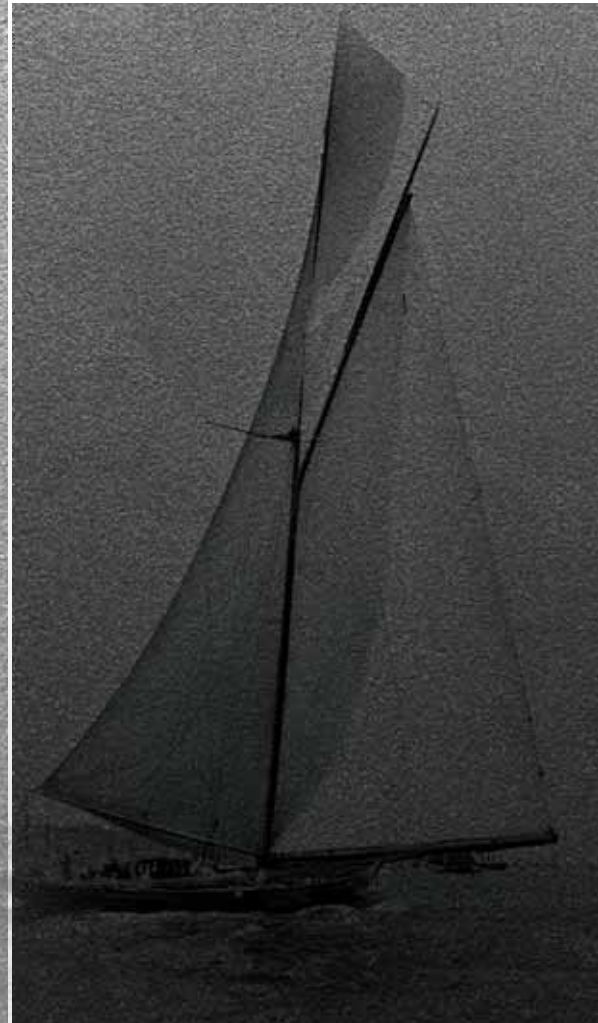






The President of the French Republic, Armand Fallières, commissioned an award prize for the winner of the Olympic sailing competition – the creation of the renowned porcelain factory in Sèvres (a suburb of Paris). The Sèvres craftsmen created a vase in the «royal blue» colour (bleu de roi), invented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

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







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





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

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



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







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





# The Games of the V<sup>th</sup> Olympiad. Stockholm, 1912

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

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

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

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







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





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

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




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

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

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







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





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



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



◀ Gösta Lilliehöök (Sweden) won the modern pentathlon at the V<sup>th</sup> Olympic Games and was honoured with the Challenge Prize presented by Baron Pierre de Coubertin





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





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



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

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



*Clément Armand Fallières ,  
the 9<sup>th</sup> President of France,  
presented a Challenge Prize to  
the Organising Committee of the  
Games of the V<sup>th</sup> Olympiad*

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



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

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







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

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



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



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

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



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

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



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



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



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

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



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







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



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

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



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



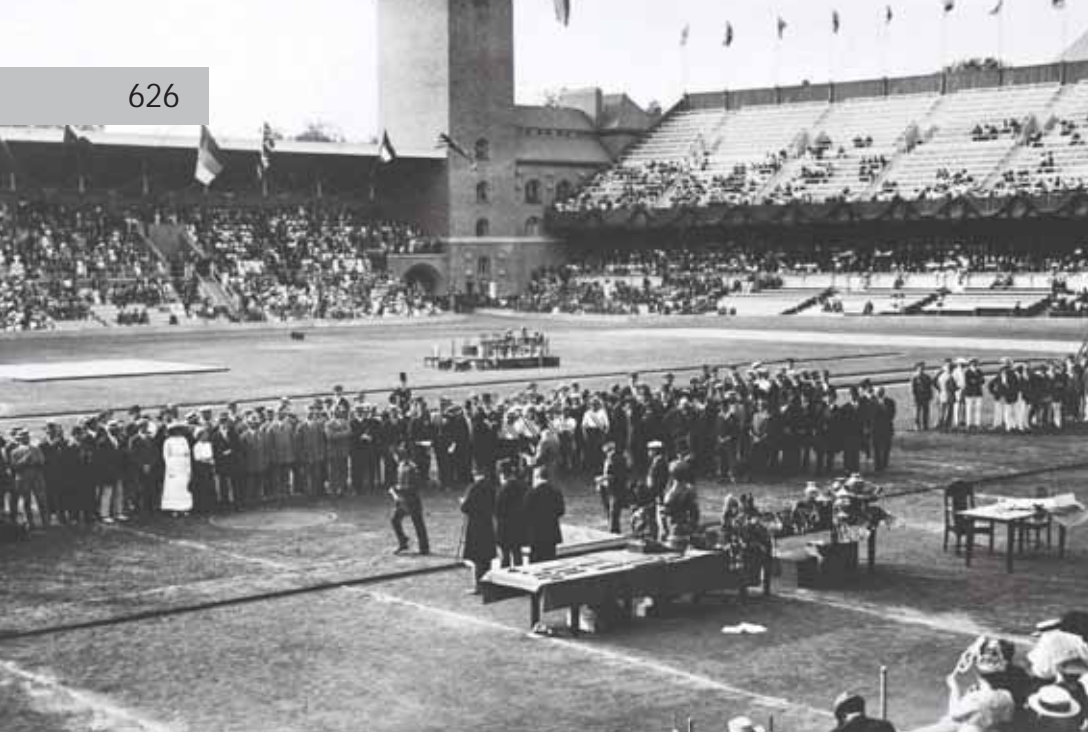
*Sculptor Anton Dominik von Fernkorn – creator of the Challenge Prize of the Austrian Emperor*





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





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



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



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





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



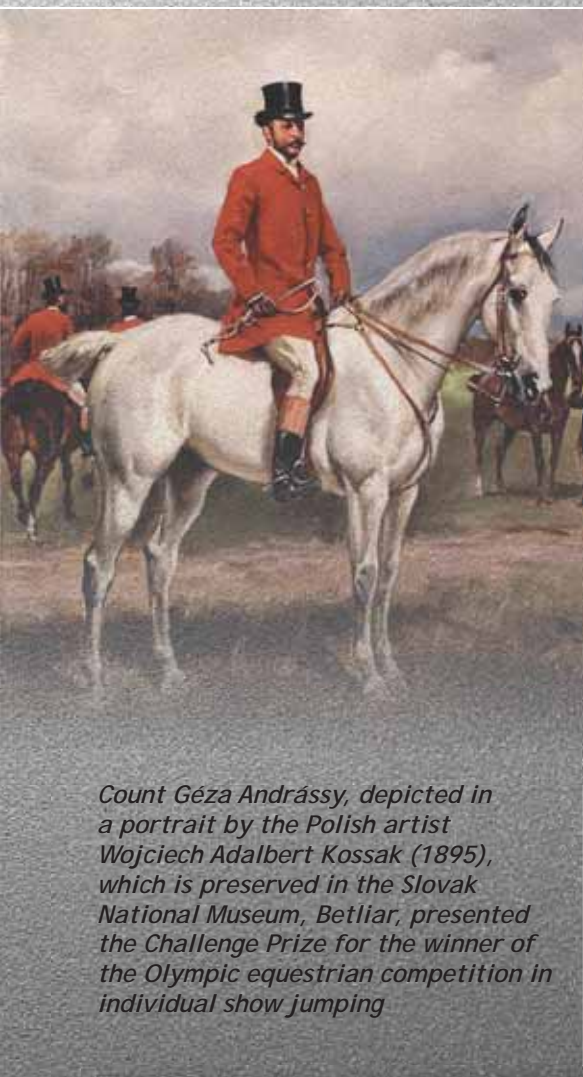


*The large official portrait of the last King of Italy, Victor Emmanuel III, who presented the Challenge Prize for equestrian team show jumping*

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

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



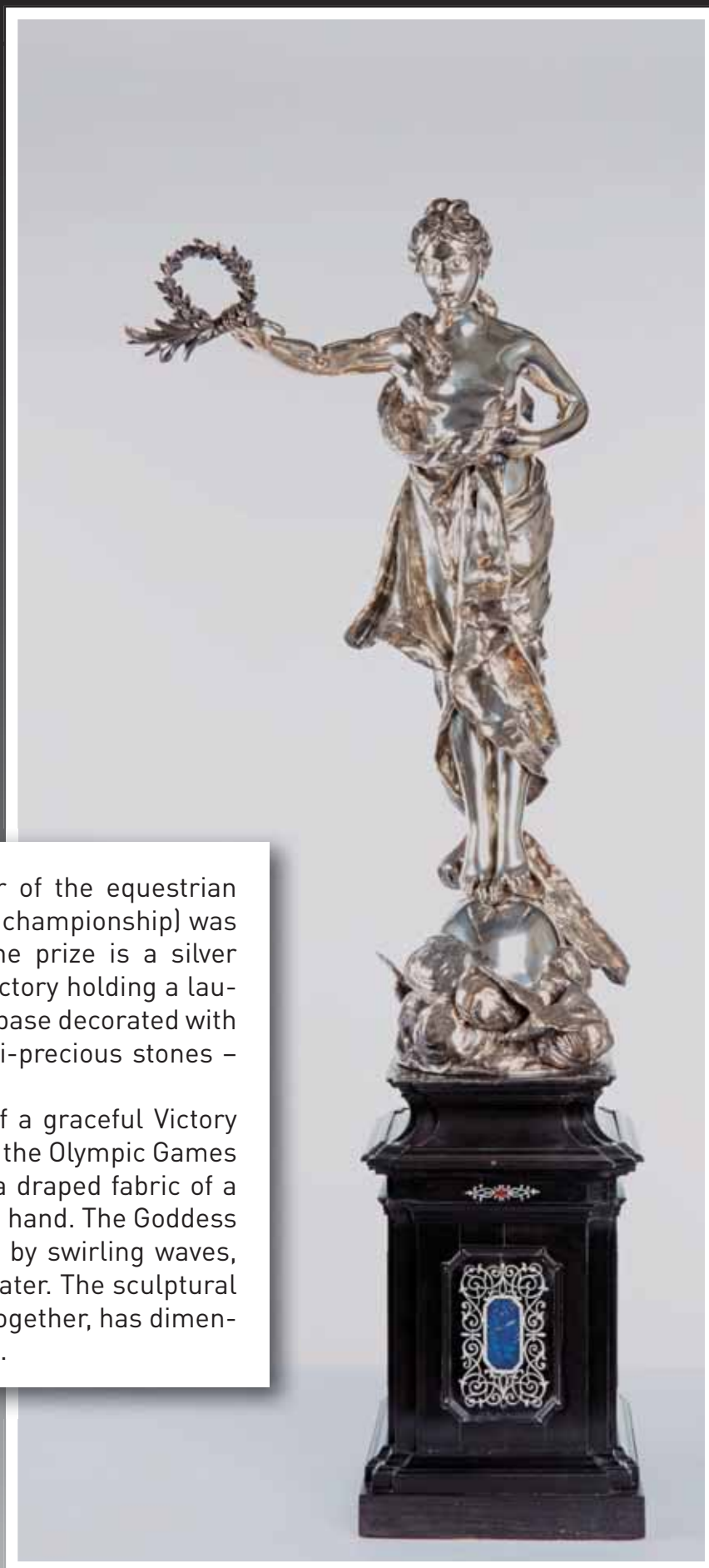


*Count Géza Andrassy, depicted in a portrait by the Polish artist Wojciech Adalbert Kossak (1895), which is preserved in the Slovak National Museum, Betliar, presented the Challenge Prize for the winner of the Olympic equestrian competition in individual show jumping*

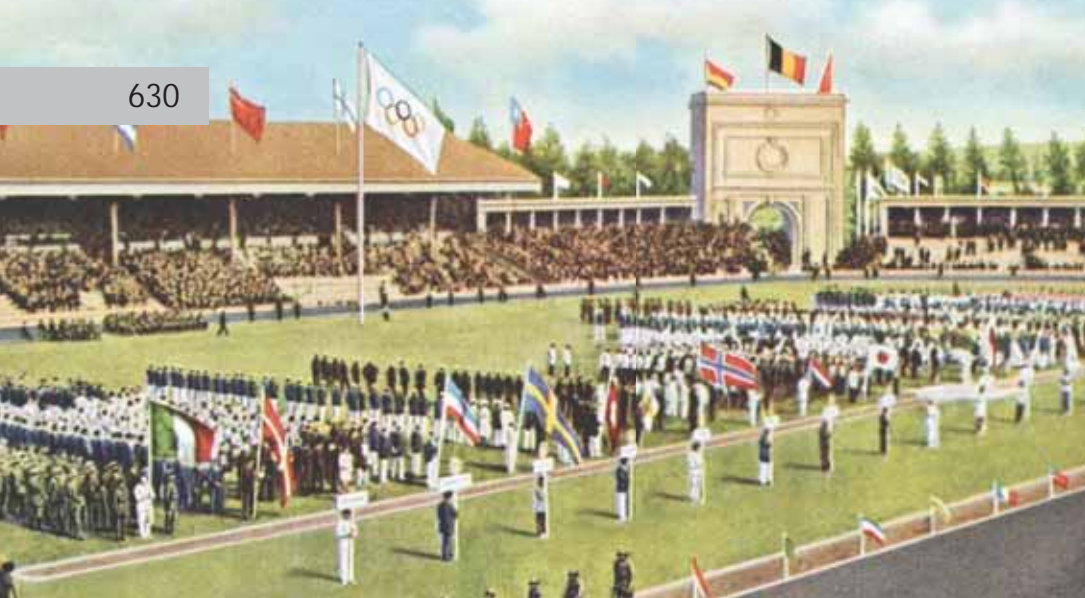
The Challenge Prize for the winner of the equestrian competition in show jumping (individual championship) was presented by Count Géza Andrassy. The prize is a silver sculpture represented the goddess of Victory holding a laurel wreath placed on a classical wooden base decorated with silver openwork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

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

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







# The Games of the VII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad. Antwerp, 1920

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



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



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





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



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



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





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



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



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

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







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



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



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



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



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

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

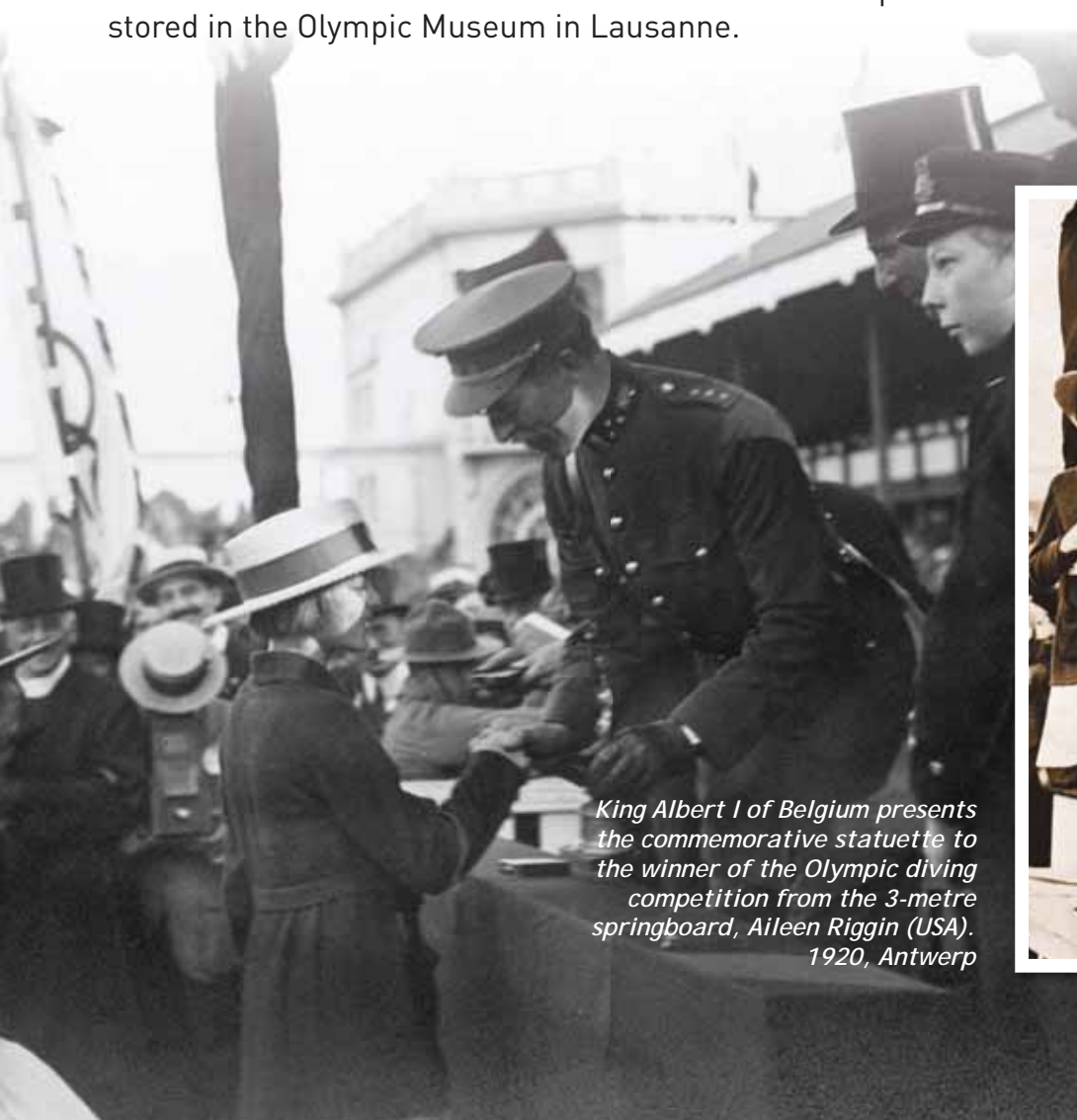
The iconic statue was designed in 1920.

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

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



*Portrait of Léandre Grandmoulin by Georges Lemmen. Léandre Grandmoulin – the creator of the award-winning sculpture for the 1920 Games of the VII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Antwerp*

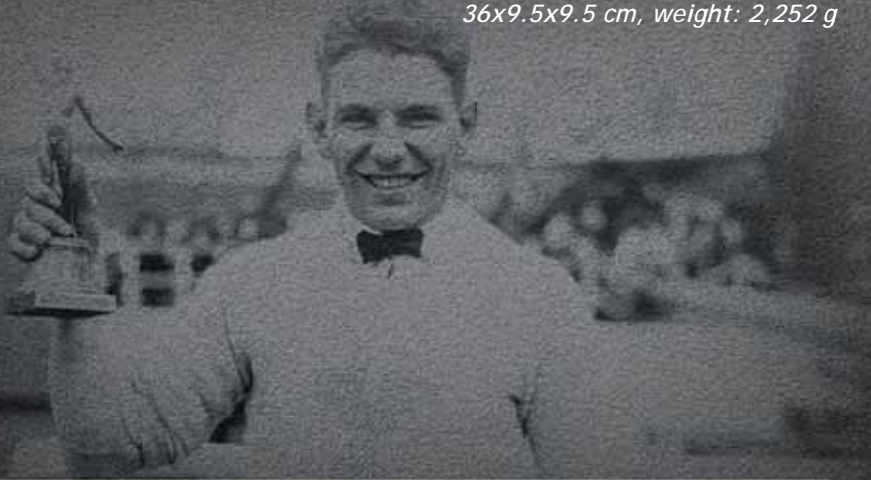


*King Albert I of Belgium presents the commemorative statuette to the winner of the Olympic diving competition from the 3-metre springboard, Aileen Riggin (USA). 1920, Antwerp*





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



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





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

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

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







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



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

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

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

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

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

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

# The Games of the VIII<sup>th</sup> Olympiad. Paris, 1924

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







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





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





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





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





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



# IX<sup>e</sup> OLYMPIADE AMSTERDAM 1928

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

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



## The Games of the IX<sup>th</sup> Olympiad. Amsterdam, 1928





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





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

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

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

The cup was presented at the 1<sup>st</sup> World Championship in bobsleigh of 1930 in Caux (Montreux), Switzerland. From 1932 to 1980, there were no separate bobsleigh World Championships, and the Olympic Games (1932, 1936, 1948, 1952, 1956, 1960, 1964, 1968, 1972, 1976, and 1980) were considered as both the Olympic and World Championships, and the winners were awarded with Martino Challenge Cup.

## III<sup>rd</sup> Olympic Winter Games. Lake Placid, 1932



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







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



The Organising Committee of the Games of the XI<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Berlin did not plan any commemorative presents for the winners.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

# The Games of the XI<sup>th</sup> Olympiad. Berlin, 1936



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



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



VAL BARKER CUP  
PRESENTED BY THE  
FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE DE BOXE  
AMATEUR



1956  
BO LAURIE  
FLYWEIGHT  
USA  
1940  
NOT CONTESTED



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

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

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

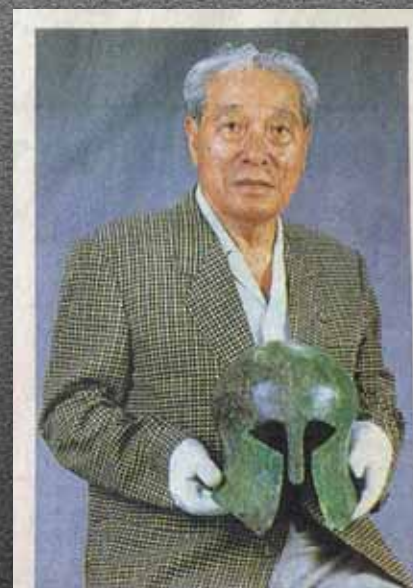
After winning the marathon, Son Kee Chung was deemed to have obtained this helmet as a prize, in addition to his gold medal. However, it was not delivered to him at the time; instead, it was given to the Charlottenburg Museum in Berlin, where it remained for almost five decades.

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

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

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

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



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



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



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**M. Bulatova, D. Bielokurov**

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