

Diving "Acrobatic sport"

COLLECTION PLAN

- 1 - The first divers
- 2 - Diving
- 3 - Platform and the springboard
- 4 - Competitions

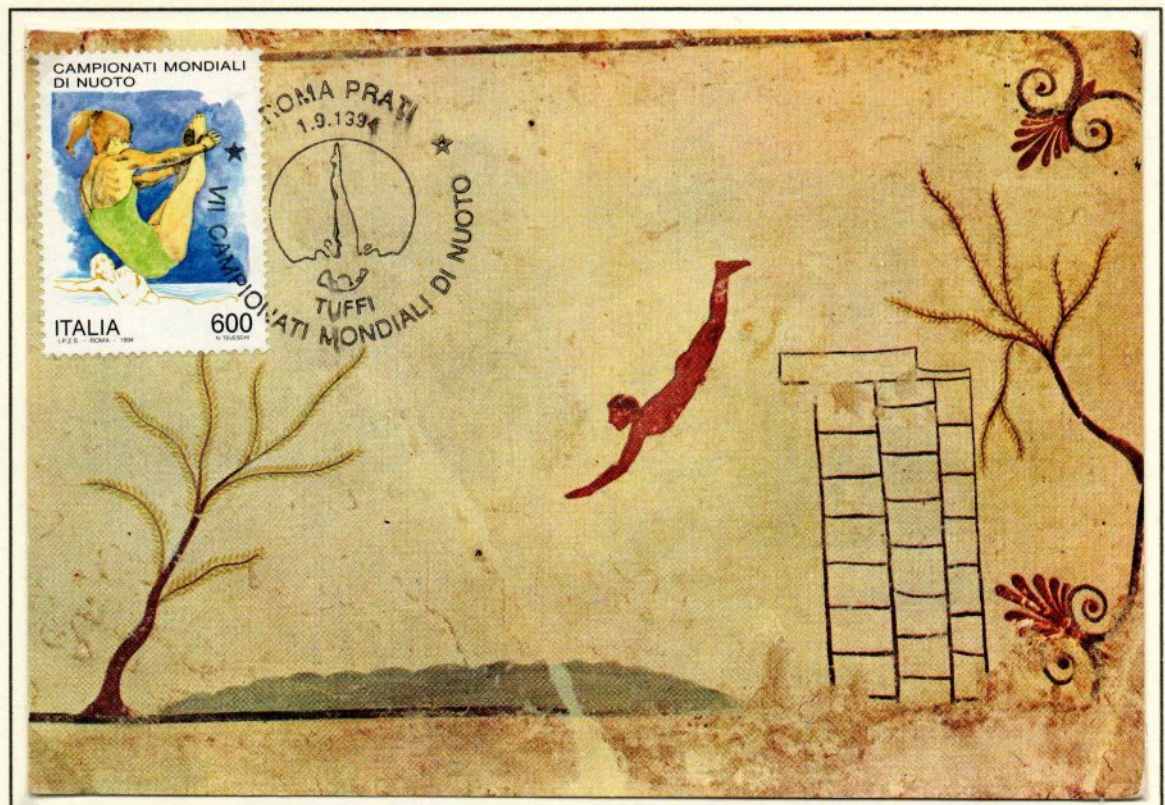
Total 16 sheets

Ancient Egypt

Since ancient times, diving has been both a necessity and a pastime, from the Egyptians to the Greeks and Romans. Fascinating is the image of the young man depicted on a tomb in Paestum while suspended in the air, diving as he abandons the world of the living and reaches that of the dead.



Greek-origin statue depicting a "Diver" from around 1500 BC



Fresco dating back to around 475 B.C., found in a necropolis near Paestum (Salerno) in the tomb called the "Diver",

Diving "Acrobatic sport"

1 - The first divers

The modern version of diving seems to have originated in Germany in the 1800s, when at the end of the working day, the workers who labored in the salt pans of Halle an der Saale (Sachsen-Anhalt) would dive from small improvised springboards into freshwater pools to wash off the salt. The main feature of these dives was that before entering the water, the most daring performed aerial acrobatics.



Halle an der Saale (Germany)



Salt carriers



Bridge over the Saale River



Berlin - Bridges over the Spree



The first diving performances took place in the mid-1800s in Berlin with divers coming from Halle an der Saale who dived from the bridges of Berlin into the waters of the Spree River.

1909 Bayern - Postal Stationery Commission of private



Rome - Ponte Milvio



Photocopy

Following the example of Germany, Great Britain, and Sweden, towards the end of the 19th century diving began to spread in Italy and also in the Balkans where Ponte Milvio and the Mostar Bridge became ideal springboards for diving.



The legendary diver Emir Balič, Champion of diving from the Mostar bridge in Bosnia and Herzegovina



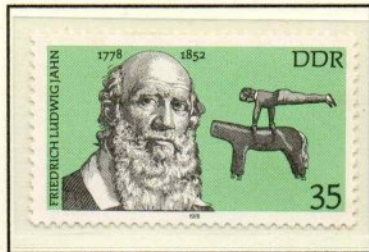
28th June/8th July 1909 - Celebration for the inauguration of the indoor swimming pool in Würzburg - Sanderrassen. Humorous illustration for "The First Dives"

This passion for diving also infected some gymnasts who used it to train without risking painful landings during the most challenging trials with acrobatics and somersaults that ended with a dive into the water.



Swedish gymnastics exercises

1776-1839, Centenary of the death of P. H. Ling, inventor of Swedish gymnastics



1778 -1852 Centenary of the birth of F. Ludwig Jahn, inventor of modern gymnastics

Stamps with variety, "Diver with the missing torch"



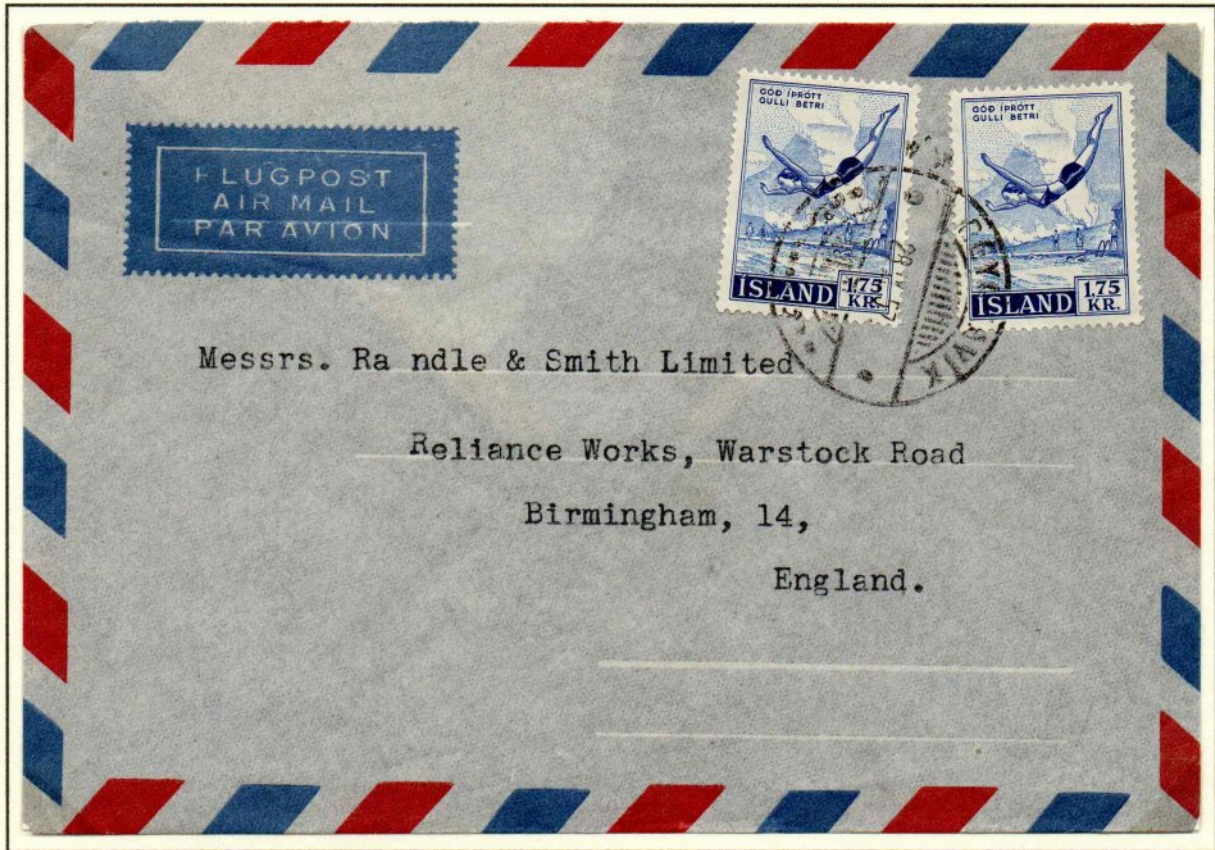
Argentina 1959 - Pan American Games in Chicago



"Diver with the torch"



At the same time, in the countries of Northern Europe, a school of diving developed that, using platforms about +/- 10 meters high, allowed spectacular jumps that thrilled the audience.



The first countries where diving performances were held were Germany for 'acrobatic' dives from the springboards and the Scandinavian countries for platform diving.



"Swim at any time of the year in Duisburg's pools"



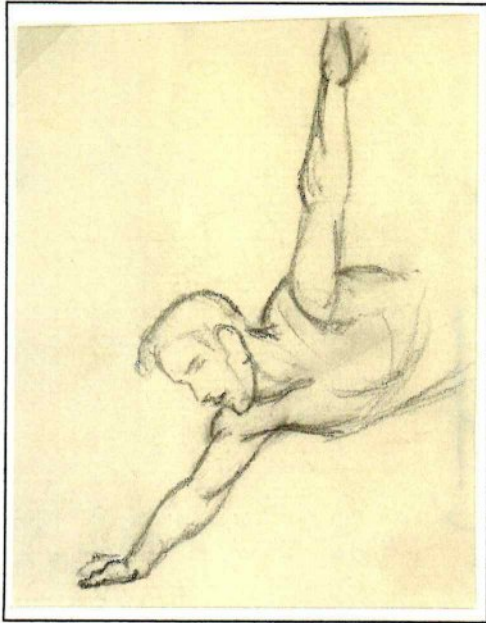
1950 Göppingen - German swimming and diving championships



Diving "Acrobatic sport"

2 - Diving

Dives are divided into five groups (from 1 to 5) depending on the direction of take-off and the direction of the jumps and twists, plus a sixth group (6) for dives starting from the vertical, which are performed from the platform. The rotation positions are four and are identified with the letters from A to D.



Ecuador 1939 - Pencil drawing of the "Diver"
Cristóbal Savinovich

Each dive is identified by an alphanumeric code composed of 3 or 4 numbers and a letter. The first number indicates the dive group, the second number (only for groups 1 to 4) indicates the flight position: 0 if it is regular, 1 if a variation in flight is performed; for group 5 it indicates the subgroup from 1 to 4.

Ecuador - Cardboard with the sketch of the stamp "Diver", issued to commemorate the first "Olimpiada Bolivariana de 1938", held in La Paz, Bolivia



The stamp depicts the Ecuadorian diver Cristóbal Savinovich, winner of two gold medals in the 3 m springboard and 5 m platform diving events

Group 1 - FORWARD

The diver is facing the water and rotates forward



Ecuador 1939
"Specimen" with perforation



Melbourne 1956
Joaquín Capilla (Messico)
Olympic Champion of the Platform

Group 2 - BACKWARD
The diver is facing away from the water and rotates backward

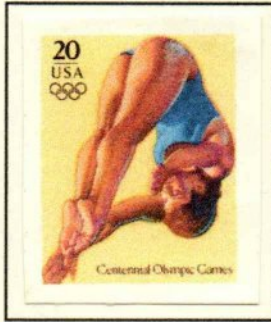


"Mihon" "Specimen"

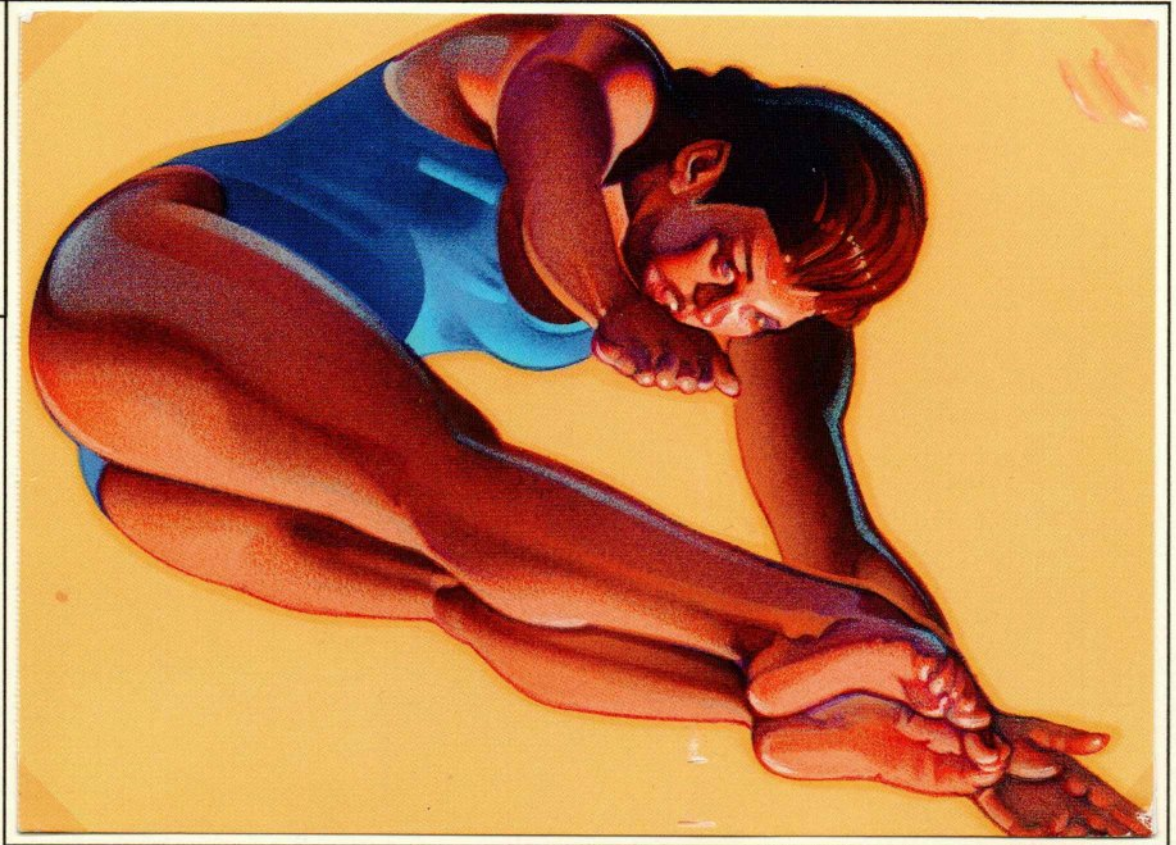
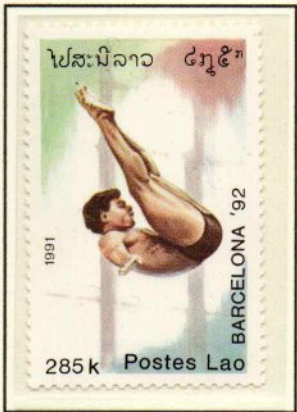
The third number indicates the number of half turns, while for groups 5 and 6 the fourth number indicates the half twists. Finally, the letter indicates the rotation position.

In official competitions, there are seven judges for individual events, while for synchronized diving there are 11 judges.

Group 3 - REVERSE
The diver jumps facing the water with a backward rotation



Photocopy



USA 1996 - Commemorative Postal Stationery of the Atlanta Olympic Games (USA)

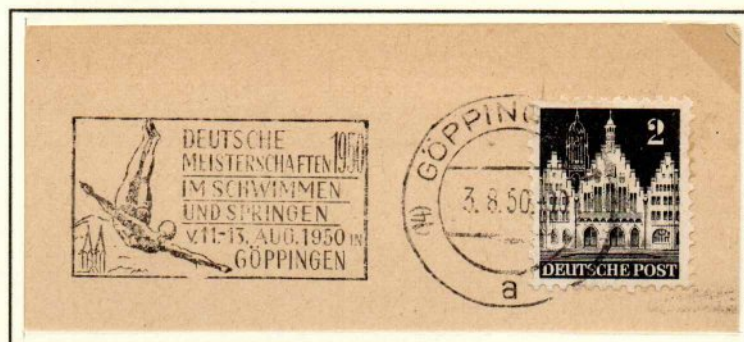
Dives are judged based on all aspects of the dive: starting position and approach, flight phase, entry into the water, and the conformity of body movements to those declared before the execution of the dive. The scores are then multiplied by a difficulty coefficient, derived from the number of movements in the dive.

Group 4 - RETURNED
The diver jumps backward into the water with a forward rotation



Monaco Proof Color - Montreal Olympic Games 1976

Group 5 - TWISTING DIVE
Dive with the body twisting around its axis



Group 6 - VERTICAL
The diver starts from the vertical position and it is performed only from the platform

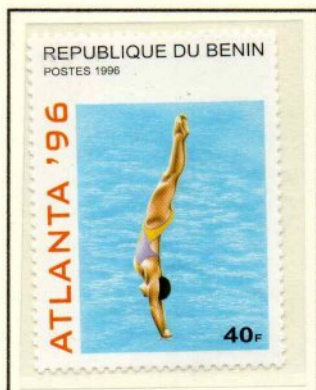
1955 - 1st Spartakiade of Czechoslovakia

Platform diving

In addition to Groups, dives are classified into four different rotation positions (A, B, C, D), which can be assumed during the flight phase.

A - STIFF

Legs and arms completely extended



B - BACK FLIP

Legs straight and arms bent



C - CLUSTERED

Legs and arms bent



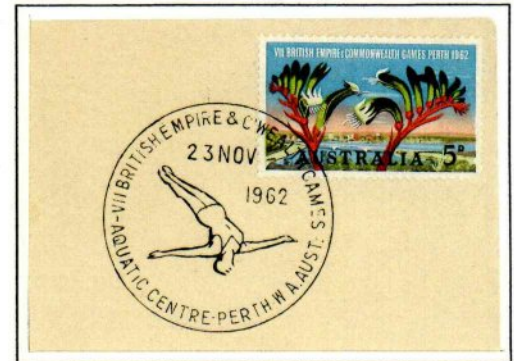
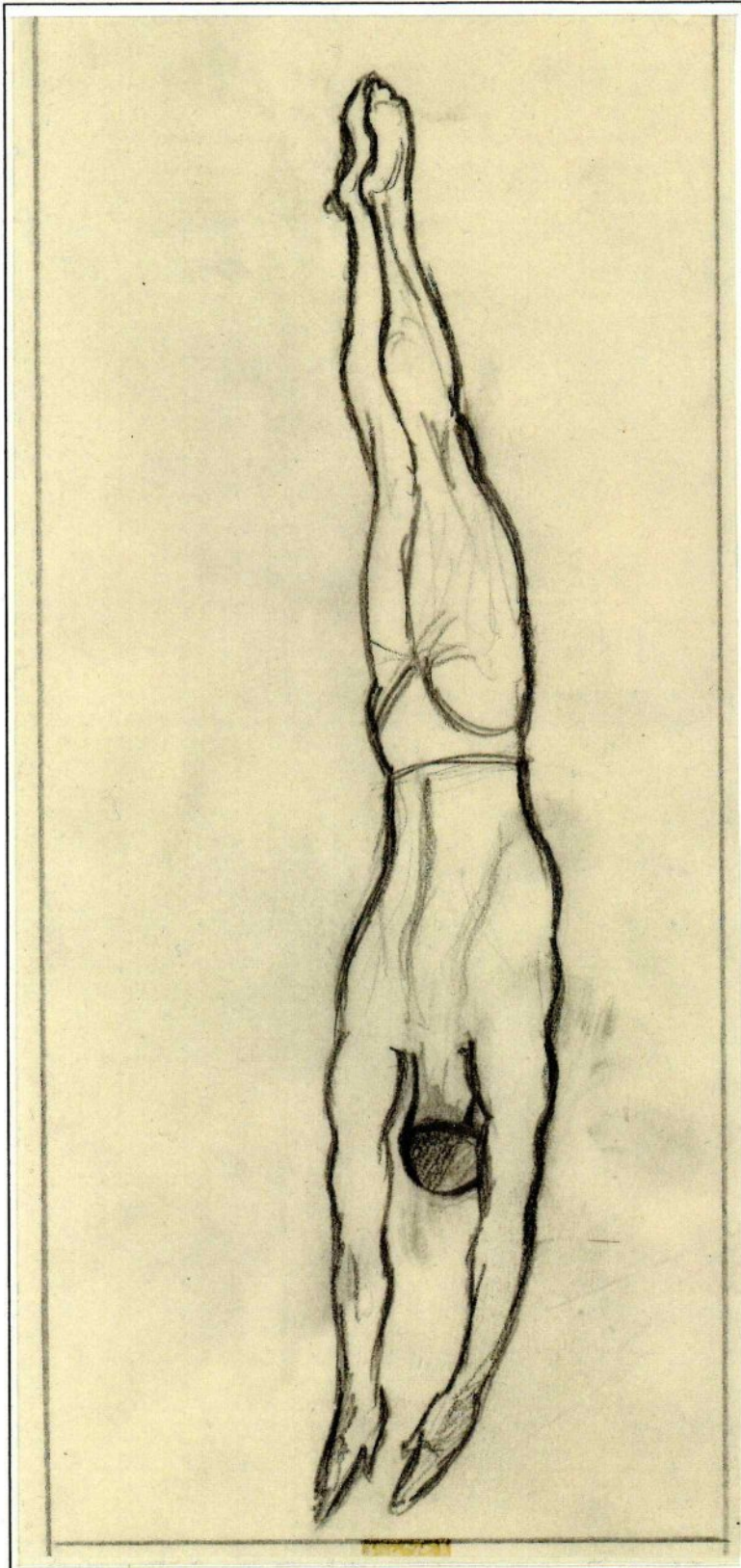
Klaus Dibiasi

D - FREE

The body position is discretionary with the legs together and in maximum extension



Corrado Manciola - Pencil drawing for the creation of the San Marino stamp dedicated to Swimming at the 1964 Tokyo Olympic Games



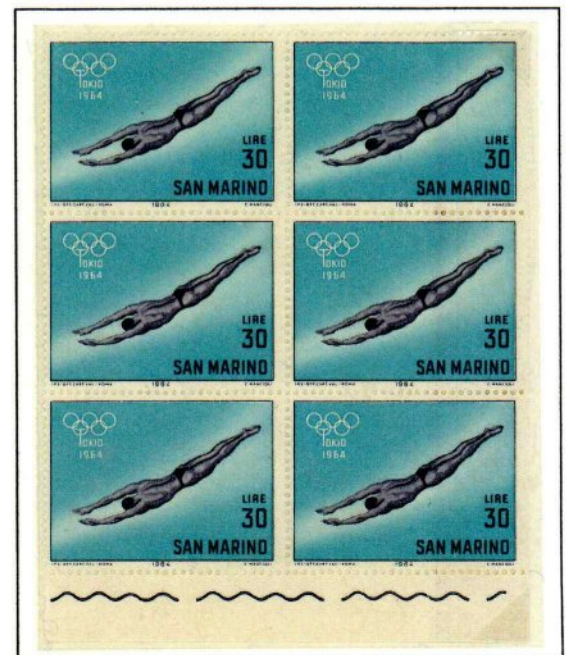
The flight phase



Nicaragua 1948
"Waterlow & Sons LTD."
Specimen with perforation

The entry into the water is the most important phase of diving and must occur vertically into the water, with the body perfectly straight, with the arms and feet aligned and extended.

The entry into the water



San Marino 1964 - Tokyo Olympic Games

Diving "Acrobatic Sport"

3 - Platform and springboard

Diving competitions require very specific equipment that is set up for the Olympics and the various International Championships. At the 1936 Berlin Olympics, separate pools for swimming and diving were used for the first time.



Berlin 1936 - Registration label "Olympia Schwimmstadion"

Currently at the Olympics, diving competitions take place in indoor facilities and in separate pools.

China - Postal Stationery



Beijing Olympics (China) 2008 - National Aquatics Centre



Photocopy



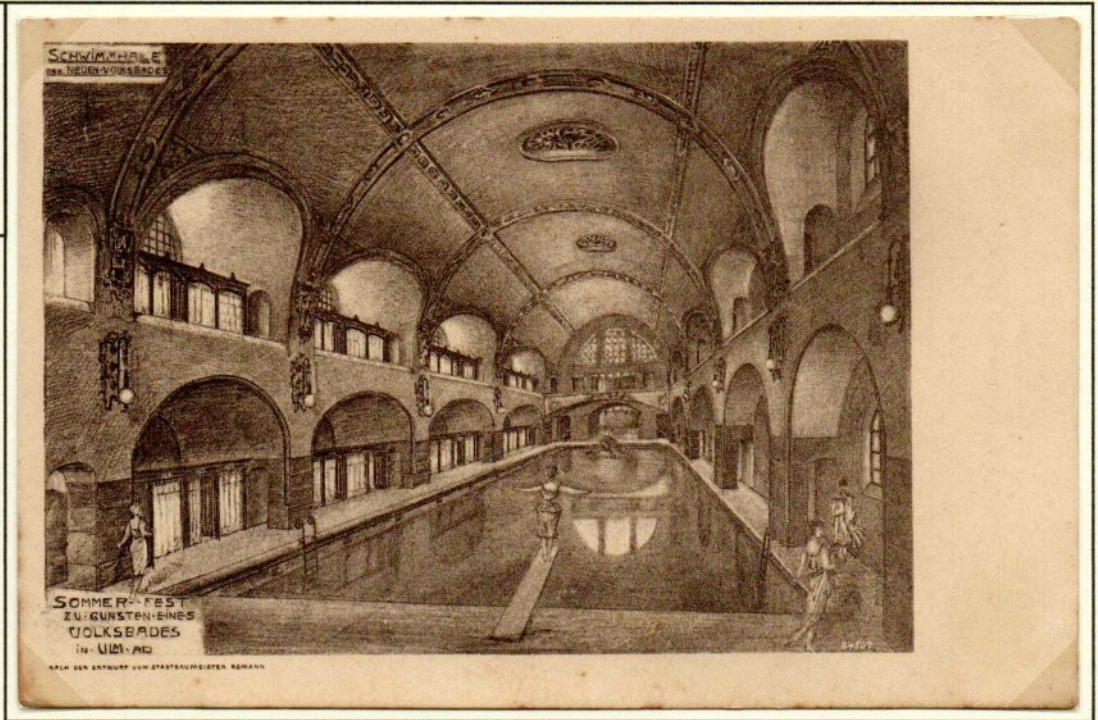
Sydney (Australia) Olympic Park Aquatic Centre

The first springboard were made of wood, whereas nowadays the diving boards are made of a flexible board in aluminum or fiberglass, which can be 1 meter or 3 meters high, covered with non-slip material.

Germany - Postal Stationery of private commission



Photocopy



1904 Ulm (Germany) - Celebration for the opening of the new indoor swimming pool

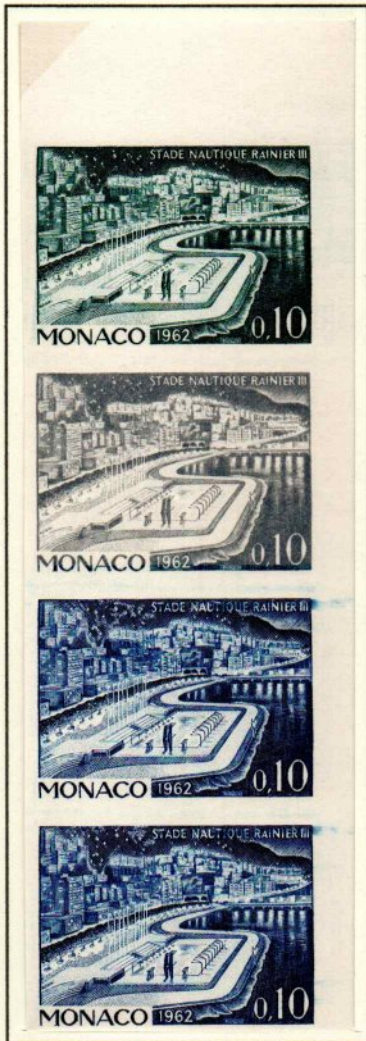


Each springboard is equipped with a device consisting of a gear to increase or decrease the flexibility of the board.



The rules that establish the dimensions of swimming pools and the spacing of equipment on platforms and springboards that host diving competitions are regulated by FINA (from 2022 World Aquatics).

"Color Proof"



Monaco 1962
Rainier III Nautical Stadium

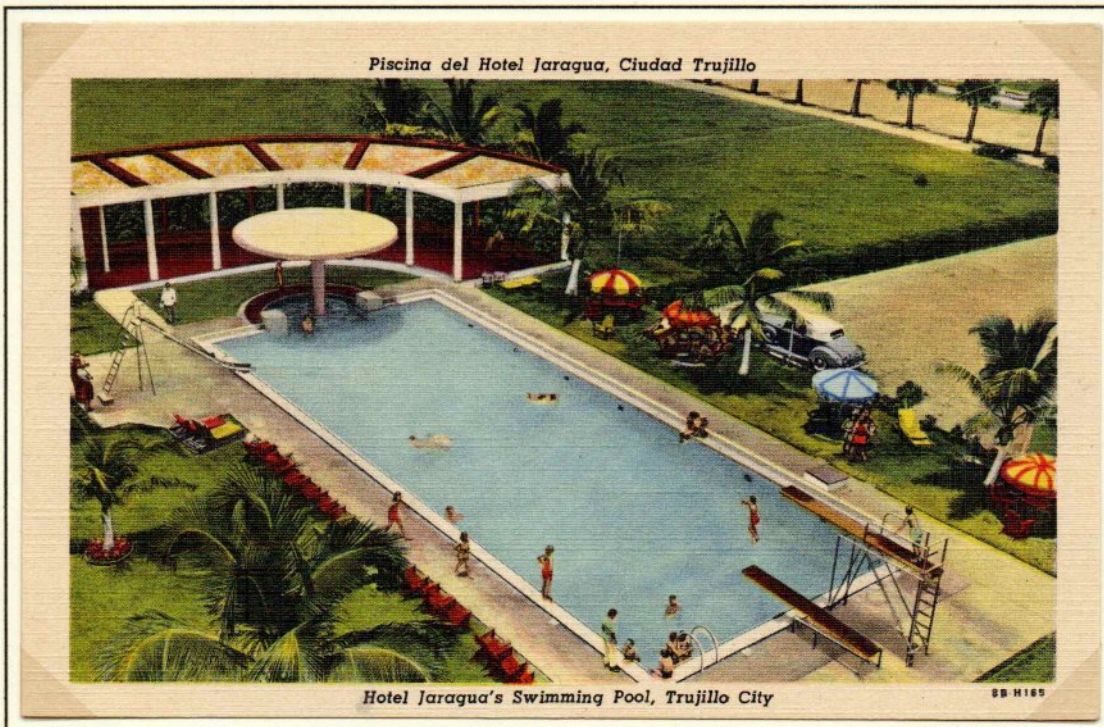


Bulgaria 1931 - Balkan Games of Sofia

Currently, these rules establish that the tank or swimming pool where diving competitions take place must measure 21 m x 25 m and the minimum water depth must be 5 m.



Dominican Republic - Postal Stationery



Trujillo (Dominican Republic) - Hotel Jaragua Swimming Pool



Photocopy



Santo Domingo - 1974
XII Central American
and Caribbean Games

The diving platform consists of a tower with horizontal platforms at 10 m, 7.5 m, and 5 m that extend over the pool. To prevent slipping, the platforms are covered with non-slip material.



ОРДЖОНИКИДЗЕ.
Водная станция.

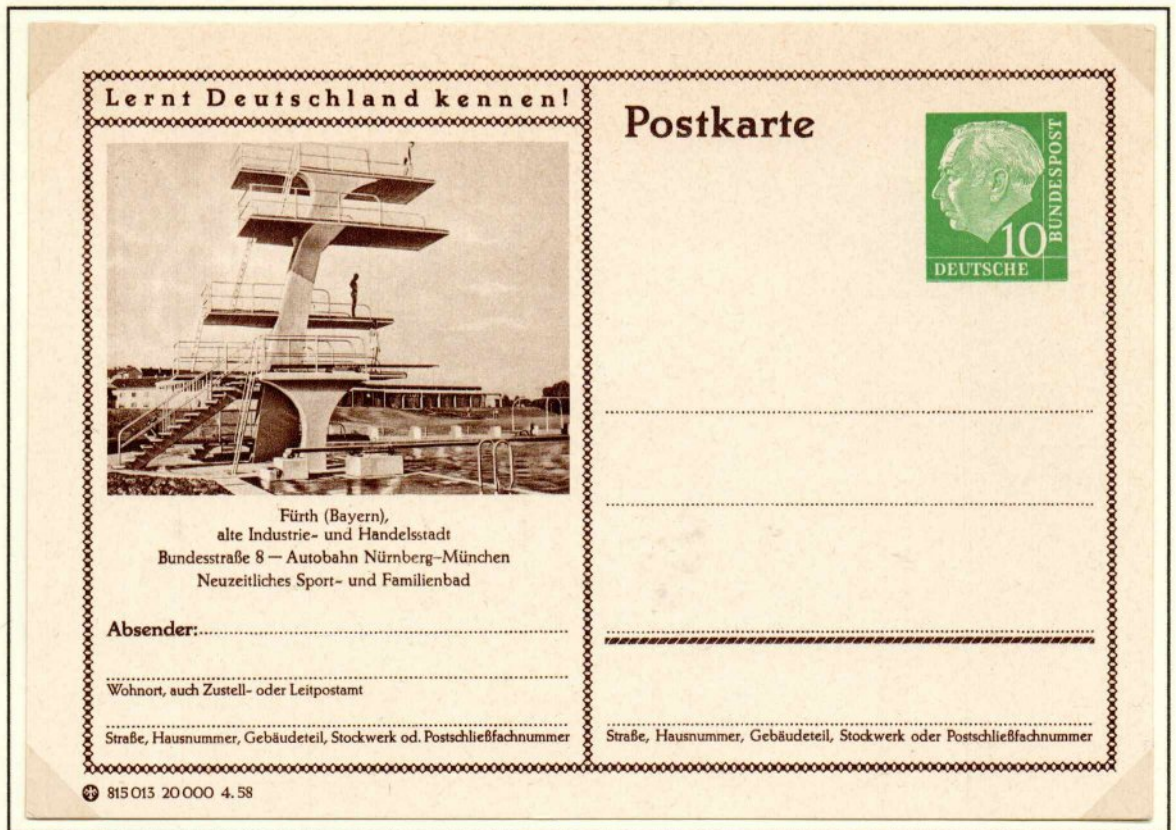


Photocopy



URSS 1958 - Postal Stationery

The most modern platforms are also equipped with elevators that save divers from the tiring stairs.



1958 Fürth (Bayern) - Swimming pool and diving facilities

Diving "Acrobatic sport"

4 - Competitions

Towards the end of the 19th century, diving spread throughout Europe and the first competitions began to be organized.

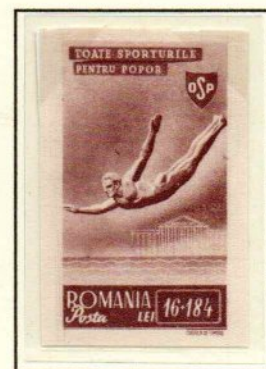


URSS 1967
IV Spartakiade

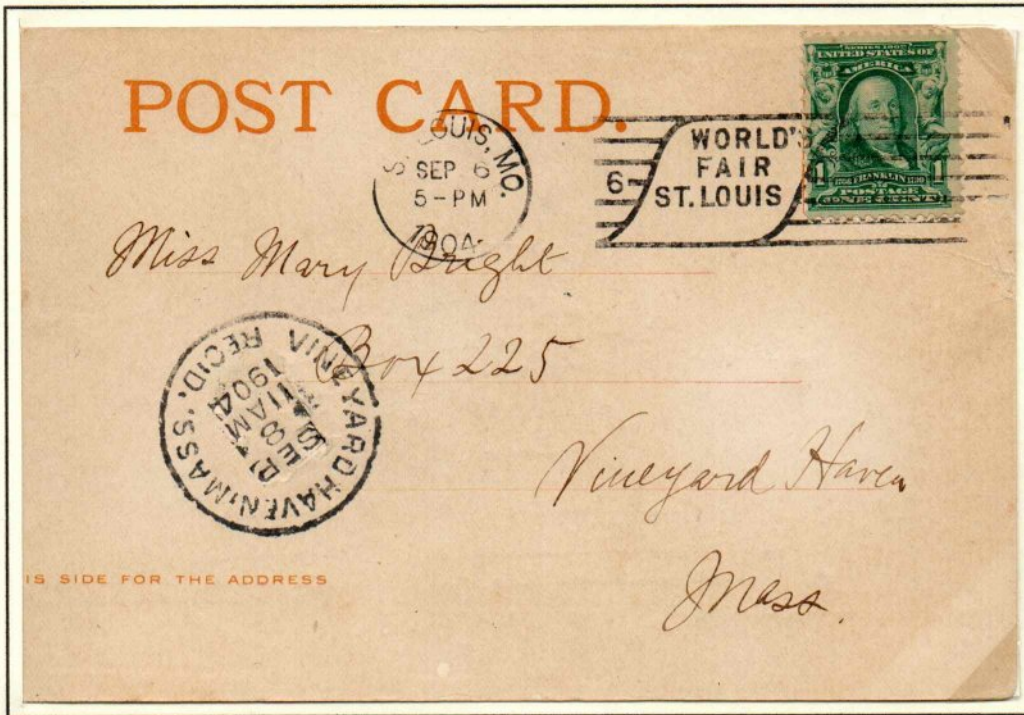


URSS - Mosca 1935
First Spartakiade
"Not disputed"

The rules for judging dives were agreed upon in 1891 and were used for the first official competitions held in Berlin and London in 1893.



In 1901, the first Federation dedicated solely to diving was founded, the Amateur Diving Association, while the first appearance of diving at the Olympic Games took place in 1904 as part of the St. Louis World's Fair, with two events reserved only for men, the platform (33 Feet) and the "Distance", a competition that combined the dive with the distance traveled underwater before resurfacing.



1904 - Olympic Games St. Louis



The "Distance" test jump and apnea



1904 - St. Louis World's Fair

"Le Plongeur Olympique", a sculptural work by Emma de Sigaldi created in 1961, installed in front of the entrance of the Ranieri III Nautical Stadium in Monaco.



"Le Plongeur Olympique"



Monaco Nautical Stadium Rainier III



Monaco - Artist's proof in black and white signed by the author, Jacky Larrieviere

The Amateur Diving Association later became part of the Amateur Swimming Association and subsequently of FINA (Fédération Internationale de Natation Amateur), established in 1908 during the London Olympic Games, which took place as part of the "Franco-British Exhibition". In 1908 in London, still for the male sector, for the Platform event with dives from 10 meters (5) and 5 meters (4), the Springboard event with dives from 3 meters and from one meter was added, replacing the "Distance" event.

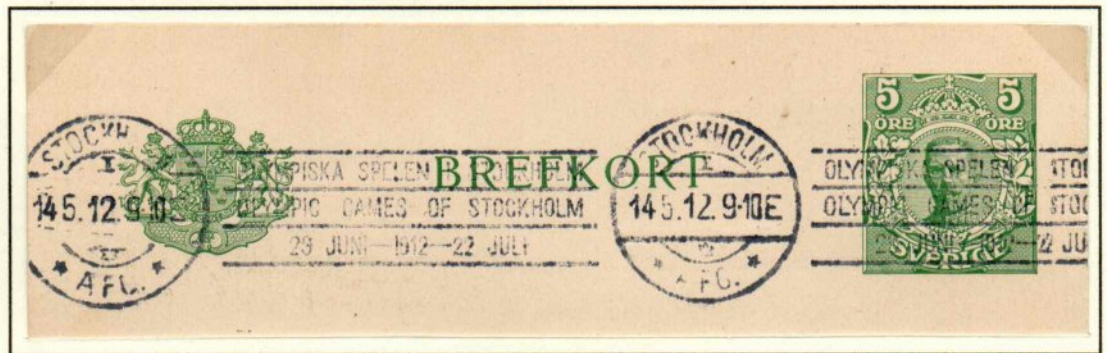
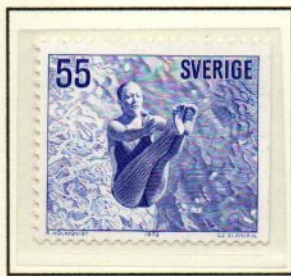


"Fédération Internationale de Natation Amateur" - Founded in 1908



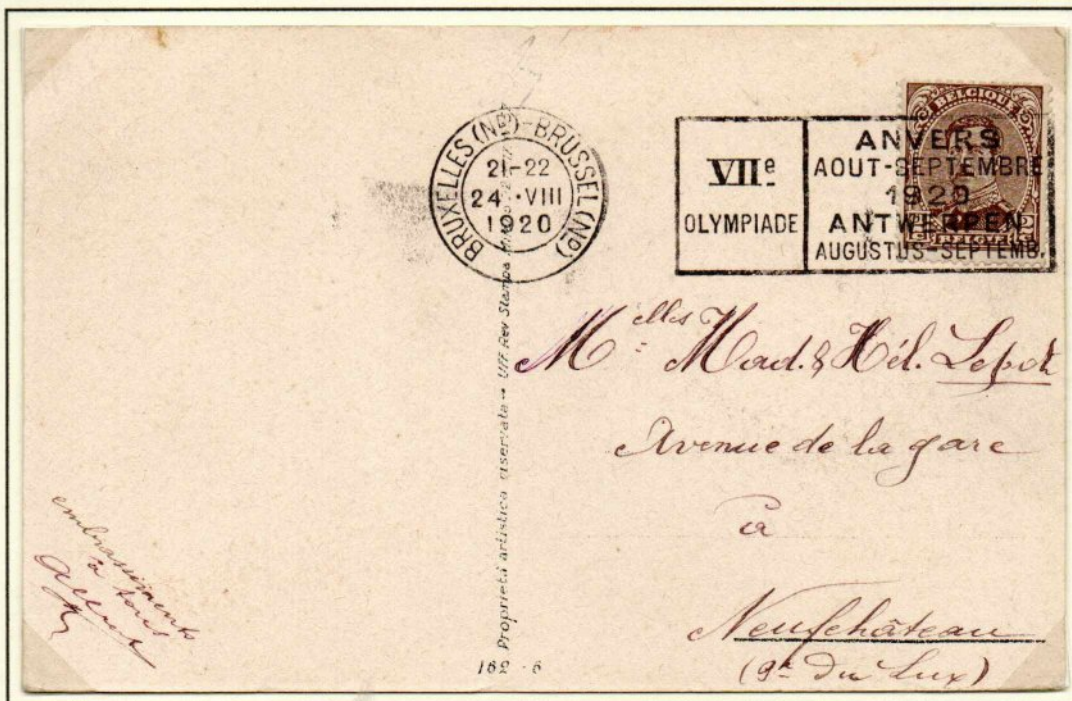
Franco-British Exhibition
18th July 1908,
Diving competitions

In 1912 at the Olympic Games in Stockholm (Sweden), the diving program added the High Platform event for men and the Platform event for women, thus making their Olympic debut.



Stockholm (Sweden) Olympic Games, 23rd June - 22nd July 1912

The diving program was completed in 1920 in Antwerp with the inclusion of the springboard event for women; all the events were also confirmed for the 1924 Paris Olympics.

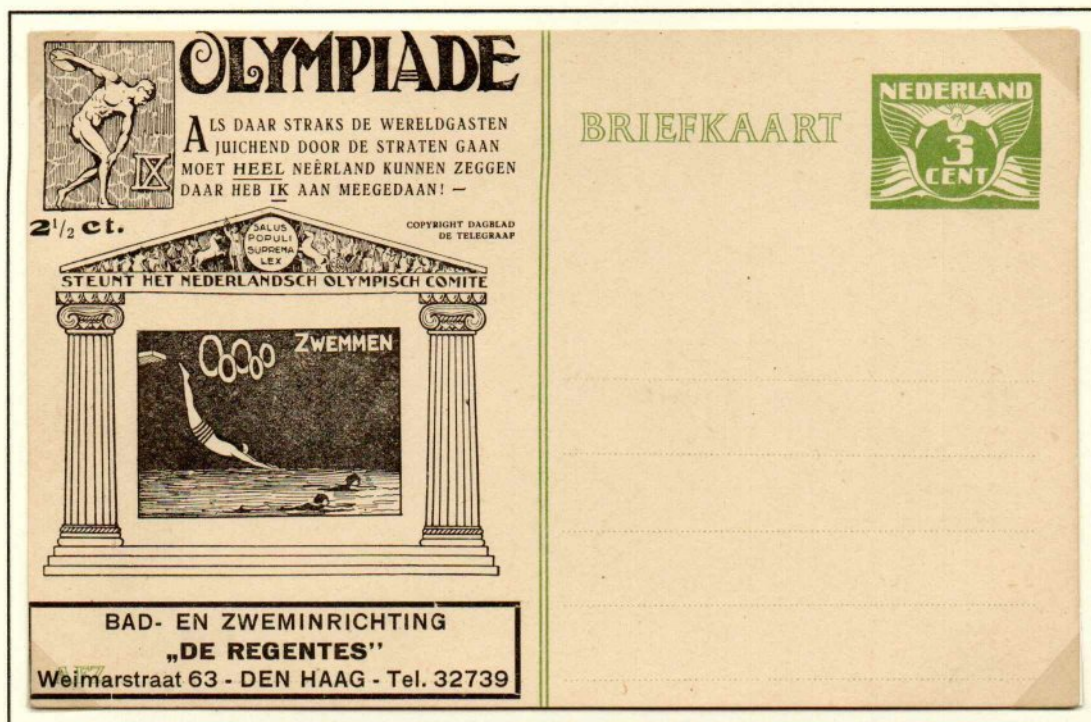


Antwerp (Belgium) Olympic Games, 14th August - 12th September 1920

Paris (France) Olympic Games
5th - 27th July 1924

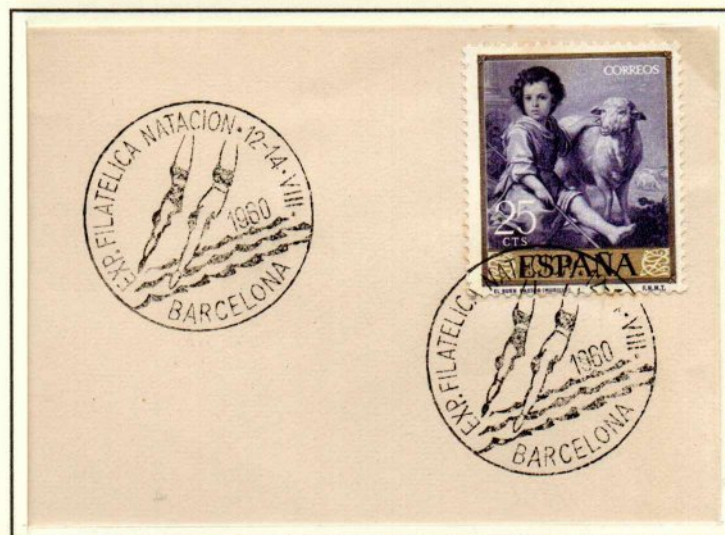
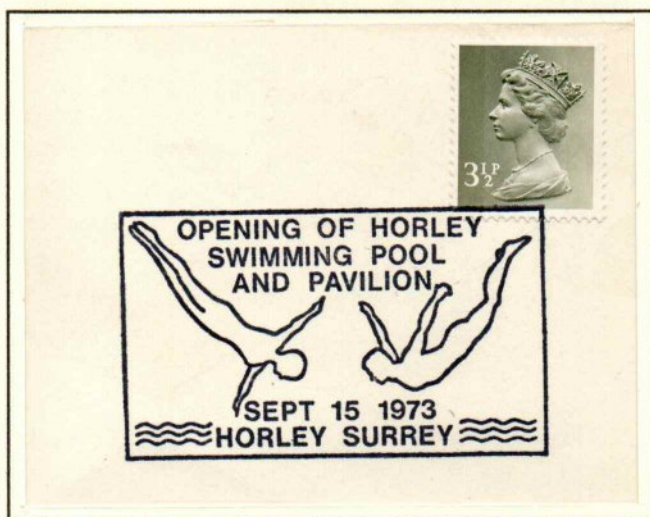


Albert White (USA)
Olympic Champion 1924 of
the Springboard and Platform



1928 Amsterdam Olympic Games, Postal Stationery with the advertisement of the company "De Regentes, swimming equipment," overprinted by the Huygens Bookstore, for the benefit of the "Netherlands Olympic Committee"

In Amsterdam in 1928, the high platform diving event was removed from the Olympic program, while the other diving events remained unchanged until the Sydney Olympics in 2000, when the men's and women's synchronized diving events with two divers together from both the Platform and the Springboard were introduced.



"Synchronized diving"

