

The Kelly Family of Philadelphia made fame and fortune, respectively, in the world of international rowing, and in selling building bricks in the city of their birth. It seemed wise to tell this story in five sections: Jack Kelly, Senior; rowing history and technology; John B. Kelly, Jr., and his four Olympic Games Competitions; Grace Kelly and the Puzzling Circumstances other brother Jack's death, and fifthly; an effort at recapitulation.

### John Brenden Kelly, Senior

John Brenden Kelly, Senior, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania on October 4, 1889, and died June 20, 1960.<sup>1</sup> One writer called him:

*"[...] just plain Jack Kelly to mot Philadelphians, a handsome, towering giant of a man, broad-shouldered and with the bearing of an athlete."*<sup>2</sup>

Writing on the history of that city, G. Don Fairbairn called the senior Kelly, "America's All-Time Sculling Champ." Another Philadelphia historian noted that Kelly was a rowing champion at age ten, adding the possible hyperbole that he was "*the greatest single sculler the world has ever known.*"<sup>4</sup> He was a Philadelphian "*through and through*", and the "son of Irish farmers from County Mayo."<sup>5</sup> Kelly was a great Olympic Games champion—a "Rags to riches" tale.<sup>6</sup> He attended night school at the Spring Garden Institute, carried building bricks, excelled in football, basketball, rowing, and when his country declared war, he "entered the U.S. Army in 1918."<sup>7</sup>

Single sculls competition at the Olympic Games began in Paris 1900, continued in the pre-war festivals 1904, 1908, and 1912—all before the Philadelphia bricklayer became a participant. Rather, he looked to win the even older "Diamond Sculls"—Henley Regatta in 1919, held on London's Thames River. The American never competed there, not as widely-reported, because he was not of "gentle birth", but because his Vesper Boat Club had, in 1905, aggrievedly "breached the regatta's rule on amateurism, for using a public subscription to raise travel money."<sup>8</sup> Kelly was in Antwerp, Belgium for the first post-war Olympic Games, the competitions held at the Wilbreck water basin. Kelly "[...] won the single sculls and also the doubles partnering with Paul Costello."<sup>9</sup>

For more than a century, many Philadelphians considered the Kelly family a kind of semi-royal panache. At the Games of the Eighth Olympiad in Paris 1924, "Jack" combined again with his Philadelphia cousin, Paul Costello, "to repeat the double sculls victory they had enjoyed first in 1920."<sup>10</sup> Long before that date, the senior Kelly, "one of 10 children", "[...] started to train and row, winning his first race in 1909."<sup>11</sup> Never far from the Schuylkill River and daily bouts of fun and near-exhaustive rowing sculls, Kelly started his successful business and with his wife, Margaret, raised a family of two girls and one boy, Jack, and retired from rowing after the 1924 games, devoting the next thirty-five years to city

politics, public service, the brick business, and always recreational rowing on the river. It was a special body of water, with scores of "boat houses", containing almost every rare kind of human-powered craft, including sculls. The patriarch of the clan passed away on June 20, 1960, age seventy, and an Inquirer journalist-poet, thinking of the elder Kelly, wrote:

*"Be proud of your blackened eye. It isn't the fact that you're licked that counts, but did you fight and why."*<sup>12</sup>

There's a statue of the imperious Kelly, the Elder, his son standing reflectively.<sup>13</sup> Most obituaries are, understandably, praiseful, and he does look admirable. The Pennsylvania governor, David I. Lawrence, called "Kel" a man "*of great aspirations and towering accomplishments.*" The staid *New York Times* said of Kelly: despite his great wealth, Kelly "carried a lifetime membership card from his Philadelphia Bricklayers Union number 1." No higher praise. Prince Rainer of Monaco, and Princess Grace Kelly "attended her father's rites." The "high and low [...]" the state and nation mourned the loss of Jack Kelly, the man of many worthy facets." Pope John XXIII sent a message to Princess Grace and her husband: "*We recommend to the Divine Mercy the soul of your dear father [...]*"<sup>14</sup>

### Some history, philosophy and technology of small craft sculls

Many months were spent gathering facts on the Kelly "clan," and on the historical roots of "sculls." Only then did I appreciate Benjamin Ivry's opinion that "*More than any other sport, rowing is filled with ritual, tradition, and aesthetics.*"<sup>15</sup> Journalist-historian John Rodda, assisted the International Olympic Committee (IOC) president, Lord Killanin, in a history of a variety of rowing types in ancient Egypt, as early as "circa 1430 B.C."<sup>16</sup> Ignoring history, Barbara Kirch wrote that a Diamond single sculls rower is "*the ultimate rowing machine.*"<sup>17</sup> On a reverential note, the first Oliver Wendell Holmes (1809-1894) wrote: "*You can row yourself easily and gently all day, or you can row yourself blind and black in the face in ten minutes, just as you like.*"<sup>18</sup> Roman poet Virgil (70-19 A.D.) wrote dramatically about the single rower: "*Their bent arms churn the waters into foam.*"<sup>19</sup> A certain J. David Farmer wrote of Olympic Games rowing: "*Graceful, powerful, and fluid—competitive rowing is a dramatic image of Olympic ideal [and] an inspiration to artists.*"<sup>20</sup> Lastly, Samuel Crother helped historians with a reminder that "*sculling was popular in the Pre-Civil War [...] the Schuylkill Navy was created in 1857, and the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen in 1872.*"<sup>21</sup>

### John B. Kelly, Jr. gives his best at four Olympic Games 1948-1960

Jack Kelly, the younger, was born May 24, 1927, and died March 3, 1985.<sup>22</sup> Urged on by his dad, he began



J. B. Kelly, Sr. (left) and J. B. Kelly, Jr. (right). Picture references can be provided by Karl Lennartz

training and competing while only a fourth grade student at the Penn Charter School.<sup>23</sup> In an effort to tell a clear history of this compulsively busy “Jack” Kelly, Jr., as an Olympic athlete, the remainder of this section 3 is divided into: the London Olympics 1948; the Helsinki Olympics 1952; the Melbourne Olympics 1956, and the Rome Olympic Games in Rome 1960.

The early rowing recollection of Jack, Jr., may have been a family visit to the expert boat “workshop by the Zurichsee of Zurich, Switzerland,” where senior Kelly bought his young son a special boat.<sup>24</sup> Kelly, the younger, competed in four summer Olympic Games, at ages 21, 25, 29 and 33, winning a sculling bronze medal in 1956.

**1948:** James Edward Sullivan (1861-1914), co-founder of the American Amateur Athletic Union (AAU), the union’s president and, arguably, their most important leader, had a “Sullivan Award” in his honor, and its first recipient in 1930. Jack Kelly, Jr., won the award in 1947.<sup>25</sup> At the London Olympic Games in 1948, Jack Kelly, only 21 years of age, was eliminated in the single sculls’ semi-final.<sup>26</sup> The famed journalists, John Kieran and Arthur Daley, watched for Kelly, the University of Pennsylvania student-athlete:

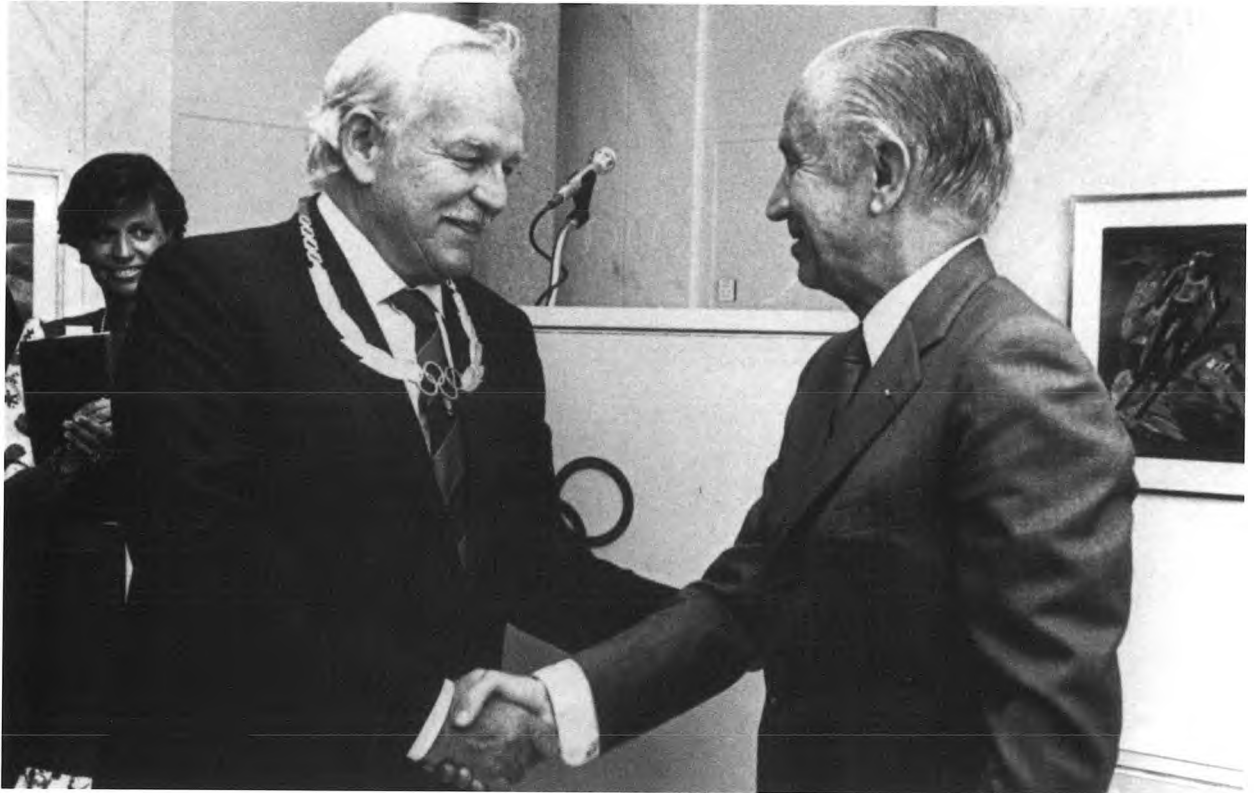
*“The handsome Kelly was so weakened by a heavy cold [amidst ice-cold rain] that he collapsed at the finish line [...].”<sup>27</sup>*

“Jack” Kelly was not close to winning a 1948 Olympic medal, but in 1947 and again 1949, he raced and won where his father was not allowed to compete, at Henley’s

Diamond Sculls.<sup>28</sup> The first time, arriving home on the Cunard White liner, the twenty-year old was greeted by New York City mayor, William O’Dwyer and a band of Philadelphia Kelly Family enthusiasts.<sup>29</sup> At the second Henley, he won easily over the mile and 550 yard Thames River course, rowing in a specially made-in-Switzerland shell. “Mrs. Winston Churchill awarded Jack with the [winners] goblet.”<sup>30</sup>

**1952:** Everything was nearly perfect at the Olympic Games in Helsinki, Finland. The Soviets were in the Games for the first time. As was his way, Jack Kelly gave his best effort at the moment, and won the first round, heat 3 and second place in the semi-final—a race one must win to advance to the final. USOC team manager Tomas D. Bolles described the drama in this “repechage.”<sup>31</sup> “*It was neck and neck between Kelly and Kocerka [Poland], the latter winning by two-tenths of a second, thus eliminating the Philadelphian from the final.*”<sup>32</sup> A former American Olympic wrestler, Alexander M. Weyand, wrote unsparingly about Kelly, when he wrote: “*Americans were greatly disappointed, when Jack Kelly collapsed in a semi-final for single sculls.*”<sup>33</sup> An important aside is that “Soviet rowers would contend in every rowing event at their first Games.”<sup>34</sup>

**1956:** For many American athletes, the so-called summer games of 1956 were held in Melbourne, Australia from opening ceremonies, November 22nd through closing ceremonies on Saturday, December 8. Possibly, these “awkward” dates agreed with the thirty year old Kelly, winning a bronze medal on November 27.<sup>35</sup> Eighteen-year old Russian, V. Ivanov, won the race, Australia’s



S.A.S. Rainier III, Prince of Monaco and Grace Kelly's spouse, was a member of the IOC from 1949 – 1950. The picture shows him with IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch, who awarded him with the Olympic Order on 18 July 1988. Picture references can be provided by Karl Lennartz

Stuart Mac Kenzie won silver. Both were teen-age young men. David Miller wrote about the medal ceremony:

*“Jumping up and down in his euphoria..., Ivanov threw his medal in the air and saw it disappear into the waters of Labe Wendouri. Although he dived in to search repeatedly, he failed to find it, as did professional divers. The IOC presented him with a replacement.”*<sup>36</sup>

The essence of sport—to “spend” oneself in honest athletic competition—is depicted in photos of exhausted athletes Ivanov and Kelly.<sup>37</sup> David Miller wrote that the younger Jack Kelly won his Olympic medal thirty-six years after the senior Kelly was disallowed entry into London’s Diamond Sculls.<sup>38</sup> The son had one more Olympic Games left in him, before exploring different Olympian enterprises.

**1960:** Kelly’s fourth and final Olympic Games rowing competition took place at “Lake Albano, a volcanic crater lake [...] about 12 miles from Rome via the venerable tomb-lined Appian Way.”<sup>39</sup> Kelly, unable to match his 1956 bronze medal, competed in double sculls—“Kel” in the “bow”, and William J. Knecht at “stroke.” They

couldn’t keep up, and were “fourth in their heat and last in the ‘repechages.’”<sup>40</sup> The champion men “scullers” were from “Czechoslovakia, the Soviet Union, and Switzerland, in that order.”<sup>41</sup>

#### More on the Kelly Family

Nothing can be more accurate about Jack Kelly, Sr., and his one son, Jack, Jr.: they possessed courage, resoluteness, and intelligence. They must have had, in addition, an abundance of “moxie” or individual verve.<sup>42</sup> Back in 1960, at the senior Kelly’s death, his “Last Will” was read—a unique legal document that read, in part, according to David Wallechinsky:

*In his unorthodox will, pithy language [...] wry admonitions, he bequeathed portions of his estate to his wife and children. Husbands of my three daughters get nothing [...] and the last memorable sentence of his will:*

*“Just remember, when I shove off for greener pastures or whatever it is on the other side of the curtain, that I do it unafraid and if you must know, a little curious.”*

*He signed his will in [Irish] green ink.*<sup>43</sup>



Grace Kelly (left); and Albert II (right), Prince of Monaco and grandson of John Brendan Kelly, Sr., who participated thrice in Olympic bobsleigh competitions between 1988 and 1994 and has been a member of the IOC since 1985. Picture references can be provided by Karl Lennartz

### Grace Kelly and the puzzling circumstances of her brother Jack's death.

Both Grace and Jack, Jr., died young, 52 and 57 years, respectively, and in tragic manners. On the three hundredth "birthday" of her city Philadelphia, billed "A Philadelphia Tribute to Grace Kelly, actress," she would die violently on September 14, 1982, only months after "an outpouring of love and affection, genuinely felt, genuinely bestowed."<sup>44</sup> But this paper is not about Grace, but rather, about her father and her brother, international rowing champions, Olympic Games champions in scull racing.

Jack Jr. led a frenetic life, one of his own choosing, but as he said of his dad: "My old man pushed the hell out of me."<sup>45</sup> The younger Kelly, like his father, loved Philadelphia. "Kel", Jr. was rich, and volunteered his time, skills, and personal magnetism to many civic endeavors. He remained "chairman of the board of the largest masonry company in the Northeast."<sup>46</sup> At age forty-three, he was elected president of the American AAU in 1970, and in the year preceding his death (1984), elevated to president of the United State Olympic Committee—the USOC.<sup>47</sup> He kept rowing, and in September of 1984, "won three gold medals in the Masters Nationals, [...]"<sup>48</sup>

His death occurred on Saturday, March 2, 1985, after a long, hard row on the river, followed immediately by a demanding run through the city streets. Chaos reigned in certain areas of Philadelphia, while the USOC was unable to elevate vice-president, Robert J. Helmick until March 21, 1985.<sup>49</sup>

Philadelphia civic and political leaders were horrified at Jack's death, and the "unusual details" of his passing. His close friend, Thatcher Longstreth gasped, shook his head, and cried "My God. I can't believe it." Former Mayor William J. Green lamented "If there is any family that ever symbolized the greatness of the Olympics, that family is the Kellys."<sup>50</sup> Of the scores of tributes, one more might be enough. A squadron of boats rowed on the river—single and double sculls; lots of 8-oared shells, and an empty seat in the stern of a double scull. Irish immigrant, Sean Dress, said "It was like giving him a last row down the river."<sup>51</sup>

### An Effort at Recapitulation<sup>52</sup>

A summary of three members of the Kelly Family is at the same time an "addition", that is, materials that may clarify and enrich the eighty-year history of this Irish-American family from Philadelphia. My university

librarian was sure that “*very few have checked out Louis Heiland’s 1938 The Schuylkill Navy of Philadelphia.*” I read it carefully and found scores of references to Jack Kelly, Senior, as competitive athlete and then as referee and the “*Commodore of the Schuylkill Navy.*”<sup>53</sup> Grace Kelly must be included in this section. She was the biggest “fan” of her dad and for her brother Jack. Her gruesome death resulted in world-wide coverage, and for many days. A French television commentator at Grace’s funeral, said, two days after her death on September 14, 1985: “*Au revior, Madame, you have perfectly fulfilled your contract.*”<sup>54</sup> The “chain of events” remains uncertain to this day, wrote J. Randy Faraborrelli, in a strangely-titled book, *Once Upon a Time. Behind the Fairy tale of Princess Grace and Prince Rainer.*<sup>55</sup> Authors Robert Lacey and James Spada wrote heart-rending details of her death.<sup>56</sup> Lastly, her home-town newspaper wrote an editorial on this September 15, 1982 — “The 300th birthday of Philadelphia”:

*She was the guest of honor at the Grace Kelly Film Festival at the Anenberg Center of the University of Pennsylvania last spring. The gala opening was billed as ‘A Philadelphia Tribute to Grace Kelly-actress.’ No one could have known or imagined it was a final tribute. It was an outpouring of love and [...] genuinely felt, genuinely bestowed.*<sup>57</sup>

The John B. Kelly—the “Kelly for Bricks Company”—remained in the family, possibly “*the best known in the city.*”<sup>58</sup> But the “dynasty” ended on March 2, 1985—the still contentious violent death of Jack, Jr. Medical doctor, Joseph F. Majdan, concluded that the combination of rowing and running—both on a warm afternoon resulted in the “sudden death” of fifty-seven year-old Jack Kelly, Jr.<sup>59</sup> Jack Seitz, a rowing expert and Kelly’s friend, was angry at the doctor, and cried “*John Brendan Kelly, Jr. did not have a bad heart; his heart was as good as God ever made.*”<sup>60</sup> What is not argumentative is that this gifted Kelly Jr. was, from the beginning made of “The Right Stuff”, one with a “*papable [suitable] sense of his own popularity and power.*”<sup>61</sup> And so might the same be said of the gifted family Kelly... all life-long residents of Philadelphia. ■

## Notes and References

- 1 See *Philadelphia Inquirer*, June 21, 1960, pages 1,3; Bill MALLON’s *Quest for Gold* (New York: Leisure Press, 1989), page 179; FAIRBAIRN, G. Don: *Philadelphia - Fabulous City of ‘Firsts’*. Wyncote, Pennsylvania: Kirsh Pub. Co., 1976, page number torn, and *The New York Times [NYT]*, June 21, 1960, p. 33.
- 2 *NYT*, June 21, 1960, page 33. There’s a rich history of John Kelly, Sr. as a young man. See DAVIS, Allen F. & HALLER, Mark H. (eds.): *The peoples of Philadelphia. A History of Ethnic Groups and Lower-Class Life, 1790-1940*. Philadelphia: The University of Pennsylvania Press, 1998, p. 149.

- 3 See note 1 FAIRBAIRN, *ibid.*
- 4 LEWIS, Arthur H.: *Philadelphia Kellys. With a Touch of Grace*. New York: William Morrow, Co., 1977, p. 207.
- 5 The first quote is from John M. CUMMINGS in the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, June 23, 1960, a page 16 editorial. The other quote is an obituary in the *Times* [London], June 21, 1960, p. 15a.
- 6 The origin of this phrase is located in Adrian Room, Compiler of Brewer’s Dictionary of Modern Phrase and Fable (London: Cassell and Co., 2002), page 564.
- 7 See note 2 above. This column continues: “*Kelly was promoted to lieutenant, discharged in 1919, went into bricklaying business for himself with a \$7,000 loan from his wealthy brothers, Walter (a judge) and playwright, George.*”
- 8 The story is debatable, but appears detailed, at length in “Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia” under “John B. Kelly, Sr.” The Henley Royal Regatta was first raced in 1839 “*on the now famous 1. mile 550 yard course that [...] finishes at the township*” See page 16 in CHURBUCK, D.C.: *The Book of Rowing*. Woodstock, New York: The Overlook Press, 1988.
- 9 *From Athens to Moscow* Moscow: Fizkultura i sport 1979, p. 62.
- 10 See CHURCHILL, James E. et. al.: *Pursuit of Excellence – The Olympic Story*. Danbury, Connecticut: Grolier Enterprises, 1979, p. 104.
- 11 See his obituary in *The Philadelphia Inquirer*, June 21, 1960, p. 1 headline, and p. 3.
- 12 *The Philadelphia Inquirer* (hereafter *Inquirer*), June 21, 1960, p. 3.
- 13 See MALLON’s *Quest for Gold* (note 1), p. 180.
- 14 In sequential order: Governor Lawrence, in the *Inquirer*, June 21, 1960, p. 3; the *NYT*, on “union membership”, see June 21, 1960, p. 33; “high and low” comments in the *Inquirer*, June 23, 1960, p. 16 editorial, and Pope John’s “special apostolic benediction” in the *Inquirer*, June 25, 1960, p. 12.
- 15 *Regatta – A Celebration of Oarsmanship* New York: Simon and Schuster, 1988, p. 11.
- 16 See their *The Olympic Games. 80 Years of People, Events, and Records*. New York: Collier Books 1976, p. 119.
- 17 See *Row for Your Life*. New York: Simon and Schuster, Inc., 1985, p. 115.
- 18 See medical doctor HOLMES in his essay “The autocrat of the breakfast-table,” *Atlantic Monthly*, 1 (May, 1858), p. 881.
- 19 Vergil’s full poem is reproduced in GROMBACH, John V.: *The Olympics 1960*. New York: Baltimore Books, 1960, p. 87. Mundane and accurate is the Random House Dictionary of the English Language (unabridged edition, 1971) definition of sculls as “an oar mounted on a fulcrum at the stern of a small boat and moved from side to side to propel the boat forward-double and single sculls.”
- 20 See FARMERS’ *Rowing/Olympics* Santa Barbara, California, 1984. Exhibition Booklet, p. 34.
- 21 CROWTHER, Samuel & RUHL, Arthur: *Rowing and Track Athletes*. New York: The Macmillan Co., 1905, pp. 24 and 87.
- 22 See *NYT*, March 3, 1985, pp. 1, 32; also lengthy articles on March 3, 4, 5, and 9. *The Times* [London] obituary is on March 4, 1985, p. 14g, while the evening *Inquirer* of Sunday, March 3, 1985, devoted portions of seven pages to his passing. The next day’s editorial was titled, “Jack Kelly, truly Olympian,” with lengthy additional biography on pp. 1, 8A, and 9A. There’s more on March 5, pp. 1, 6A, running on to March 7, 8, 9, and 10, each several columns in length.
- 23 See Ross E. KAUFFMANN in the *Philadelphia evening Bulletin*, June 3, 1937, p. 229.
- 24 DODD, Christopher: *The Story of World Rowing*. London: Stanley Paul and Co., Ltd., 1992, p. 90.

- 25 John A. LUCAS wrote a 111-page, privately-published book, *The Amateur Athletic Union of the United States – a century of Power and Progress 1888-1988*. See chapter 14 for all Sullivan Award winners 1930-1986.
- 26 MILLER, David: *The official History of the Olympic Games and the IOC, 1894-2004*. Edinburgh: Mainstream Pub. Co., Ltd., 2003, p. 126.
- 27 See their *Story of the Olympic Games 776 B.C. – 1948 A.D.* Philadelphia: J.B. Lippincott, 1948, pp. 341-342.
- 28 See *The Times* [London], July 7, 1947, p. 2, and *NYT*, July 3, 1949, section 5, pp. 1, 3.
- 29 *NYT*, July 16, 1947, p. 30.
- 30 *NYT*, July 3, 1949; section 5, p. 3.
- 31 A “repechage” is a supplementary heat, “to give a second chance to the second best in a preliminary heat.” (Cassell’s French-English Dictionary, 1951), p. 607.
- 32 See p. 207 in the *United States 1952 Olympic Book* (USOC publication 1952).
- 33 See *The Olympic Pageant* New York: The Macmillan Co., 1952, p. 310.
- 34 The quote is from POSEY, Carl A.: *XV Olympiad Helsinki 1952 – Cortina D’ Ampezzo 1956*. Volume 13 of 25 vls. *The Olympic Century*. World Sport Research, Los Angeles 2000, p. 30.
- 35 *The Olympic Games Melbourne 1956*. Melbourne: The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd.; see “Fifth Day” for single sculls results.
- 36 See David MILLER (end note 26), p. 149.
- 37 Rarely does one see such facial fatigue. See photos on p. 496 in *Der Olympischen Spiele Spiele 1956*. Stuttgart, Germany: 1957.
- 38 MILLER: *Official history* p. 71, adding: 1956 was the same year that Grace Kelly “married Prince Rainier of Monaco.”
- 39 PHILLIPS, Ellen: *XVII Olympiad Rome 1960 – Innsbruck 1964*. *The Olympic Century*; Volume 15 of 25 vls.; Los Angeles: World Sport Research and Pub., Inc. 1997, pp. 66, 139, 141.
- 40 *1960 United States Olympic Book*. New York: Olympic House 1960, p. 62.
- 41 David MILLER: *Official History*, p. 422.
- 42 The 1966 Random House Dictionary defines “Moxie” as “vigor, courage and aggressiveness.” Professor Doctor Marvin H. EYLER, from the University of Maryland, spoke at the International Olympic Academy in 1980. The 250 young delegates seemed inquisitive about “The Right Stuff,” and seemed to accept its possible larger meaning.
- 43 The will is reproduced in David WALLECHINSKY and his father Irving WALLACE, *The People’s Almanac*. New York: Bantam Books, 1978; Volume 2, p. 1200.
- 44 See editorial on p. 18A, in the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, September 15, 1982. The automobile accident made “headlines” around the world. Only a single example is the 4000 word biography of Grace Patricia Kelly, located on the internet under “The death of Grace Kelly, Her Serene Highness Princess Grace of Monaco.”
- 45 IVRY, Benjamin: *Sculling*. New York: Simon and Shuster 1988, p. 26.
- 46 “Bio on Jack Kelly,” *USA Today*, February 6, 1985, p. 36.
- 47 WEIR, Tom: “Kelly hopes to keep Olympic leadership on course,” *USA Today*, *ibid*. Also, Ellen Galford wrote: *With the money furor still unresolved, the USOC faced another crisis. At the beginning of 1985, it had elected a new president, John B. Kelly, Jr. [...] [who] suffered a fatal heart attack while jogging along a Philadelphia street*. See GALFORD’s XXIII Olympiad, Los Angeles 1984 Calgary 1988. Los Angeles: World Sport Research and Publications Inc., Volume 21, p. 90.
- 48 Mark WAGENVELD wrote “The Olympic post topped a life of many triumphs,” *The Philadelphia Inquirer*, March 3, 1985, pp. 1, 6A.
- 49 The USOC presidency changed hands on March 21, 1985, from Kelly to Robert H. Helmick (1936–2003).
- 50 See Ellen O’BRIEN’s “Kel has died,” in *The Philadelphia Inquirer*, Sunday, March 3, 1985, p. 9A. C. Robert Paul, Jr., worked for Kelly during their AAU days, and he, “Bob” Paul, was devastated. See *The Olympian Magazine*, II (April 1985), pp. 4-11, and “extraordinary legacy.”
- 51 Read C. S. MANEGOLD, “In final row, he [Kelly] was driven as always,” *The Philadelphia Inquirer*, March 4, 1985, p. 9A.
- 52 P. 649 of the *Reader’s Digest Family Word Finder*, has a dozen synonyms, but Roget’s College thesaurus 1961, first definition of on p. 294 is “to summarize”—the one that I will use.
- 53 Interesting photos of Kelly, Sr., are located on pp. 25, 26, 37, 49, and 403. See also Kelly’s “Historical Sketch” on page 15. Also, all his “Champion single sculls” wins 1913-1916, 1919, and 1920. His 1914 victory is described in MENDENHALL, Thomas C.: *A Short History of American Rowing*. Boston: Charles River books, 1980, p. 61.
- 54 ENGLAND, Steven: *Grace of Monaco. An Interpretive Biography*. Garden City, New York: Doubleday and Co., inc. 1984, p. 378.
- 55 *New York City*. Warner Books, 2003, p. 409.
- 56 See SPADA’s book, *Grace. The Secret Lives of a Princess*. Garden city, New York: Doubleday and Co., Inc., 1987, p. 318, and LACEY’s: *Grace* New York: G.P. Putnam’s Sons, 1994, p. 320.
- 57 See “The death of a princess, Grace of Philadelphia” *The Philadelphia Inquirer*, September 15, 1982, and editorial essay on p. 18A. Also valuable is “Grace Kelly”—Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia.
- 58 *The Philadelphia Inquirer*, March 3, 1985, pp. 1, 6A.
- 59 The doctor’s analysis is located in an article “Exercise and the risk of sudden death,” in *Rowing USA* (June-July 1985), p. 16.
- 60 SEITZ’s opinion is located in his “Remembrance,” *Rowing USA* (April-May 1985), p. 16.
- 61 *The Right Stuff* is the title of Tom WOLFE’s book, New York: Farrar, Straus, Giroux, 1979. The last quote, incorporating the word “papable” is from SMILEY, Jane: *Charles Dickens*. New York: Penguin Putnam Inc., 2000, p. 121. Lastly, the young Theodore Roosevelt met Abraham Lincoln in the waning days of the nightmare American Civil War. Author David McCollough quotes Roosevelt as saying Mr. Lincoln is “the Ajax Telamon of our Party.” See MCCOLLOUGH’s biography, *Morning on Horseback. The Story of Theodore Roosevelt*. New York: Simon and Schuster, 2001, p. 309. The Classical myth of the Greek hero, Telamon, is told in the *Unabridged Random House Dictionary of the English Language*. New York: Random House 1966, p. 32. To finalize the modern story of the Kelly “clan”, see the very well-written book by Daniel J. BOYNE, *Kelly: Father, a son, an American Quest*. Mystic, Connecticut: P.O. Box. 6000.