

II. Sport in Antiquity

II-1

Kadletz, Edward. "The Race and Procession of the Athenian Oscophoroi," *Greek, Roman, and Byzantine Studies*, 21, No. 4 (1980), 363-71.

In Athens during the month of Pyanepsion, late October and early November, a race and procession took place in the festival of the Oscophoria. The race by boys carrying branches with grapes was conducted from a temple of Dionysios in Athens to the temenos of Athena Skiras in Phaleron. The victors in the race were given the honor of drinking the *Pentaploa*, a concoction of wine, honey, cheese, barley, and olive oil, as well as the right to dance with the chorus upon its return from the religious procession that traveled along the same route as the race. The term *Oscophoroi*, the bearers of grape boughs, can be shown to define not only the runners in the foot race, but the processioners as well. Based upon primary sources.

—Brian Legakis

II-2

Nagy, Blaise. "The Athenian Athlothetai," *Greek, Roman, and Byzantine Studies*, 19, No. 4 (1978), 307-13.

The Athlothetai were men of considerable distinction whose powers covered specific activities of the Panathenaia, the premier festival of Athens. Their most important function was to administer the festival in both religious and athletic matters. The ten athlothetai were responsible for distributing the sacred Athenian olive oil to the victors in the Panathenaic Games. Evidence for their official responsibilities now suggests that the Athlothetai of Athens ex-

isted from at least the fifth century to the second century B.C. Based upon primary sources, including inscriptions; numerous notes.

—Brian Legakis

II-3

Davis, J. A. "Notes on the Panathenaea," *Journal of Hellenic Studies*, 78 (1958), 23-42.

Earliest festivals to worship Athena included procession, sacrifice and feasting. About 560 B.C. organized competitions including horse racing, athletics, and music were well established. Prizes of Panathenaic amphorae with inscriptions provide archeological evidence of these events. Two amphora, one awarded for a two-horse chariot race and another illustrating foot-races, are dated 'about 560 B.C.' Expenses for the athlothetai, those involved in the administration of contests for prizes, are discussed. Based on primary sources; 39 notes.

—Emelia-Louise Kilby

II-4

Hereward, Daphne. "Inscriptions from Pamphylia and Isauria," *Journal of Hellenic Studies*, 78 (1958), 57-77.

Hereward explains that a board of gymnasiarchs holds office yearly and is known by the name of its president. When a city had more than one gymnasium, there could be additional boards of gymnasiarchs. Inscription from Aspendos in her opinion refers to the users of the gymnasia and their respective gymnasiarchs. Inscription is cited as a Roman date, after A.D. 70. Based on primary sources; 11 notes and 1 illustration relating to this inscription.

—Emelia-Louise Kilby

II-5

Catling, H. W. "A Mycenaean Puzzle from Lefkandi in Euboea." *American Journal of Archaeology*, 72, No. 1 (1968), 41-49.

A twelfth century B.C. fragment of a chariot and driver may (in the author's opinion) illustrate a very light cart used in races. He traces historical examples of chariots, reviewing research into construction, design, dress of the driver, in three stages of the Aegean Late Bronze Age. Based on primary sources and secondary works; 83 Notes, 4 Plates.

—Emelia-Louise Kilby

II-6

Ashmole, Bernard. "Torch-Racing at Rhamnus," *American Journal of Archaeology*, 66, No. 3 (1962), 233-234.

Two fragments joined together at the author's suggestion show a runner from the torch race, with possibly a sponsor or trainer on one side and another runner with a high headdress on the other side. The trio stand before the goddesses presumed to be Demeter and Persephone. 9 notes, 3 figures.

—Emelia-Louise Kilby

II-7

Lloyd, Robert B. "The Aqua Virgo, Euripus and Pons Agrippae," *American Journal of Archaeology*, 83, No. 2 (1979), 193-204.

A detailed discussion of the dispersal of water to baths in Rome is presented. Of particular interest are a few references to swimming in the streams: the Virgo and the Euripus. It is suggested that some water projects developed by Agrippae (circa 33 B.C.) served practical purposes of drainage as well as providing places for rowing and swimming. Based in part on primary sources. 88 notes. 4 figures.

—Emelia-Louise Kilby

II-8

Crowther, Nigel. "Nudity and Morality: Athletics in Italy," *Classical Journal*, 75 (1980-81), 119-23.

The author examines the background of nudity of athletes competing in Rome, and states that the earliest known date for this phenomenon was A.D. 60 at the Neronia. Although earlier Romans such as Cato the Elder deplored nudity in athletics, "the prejudice against nudity disappeared in Rome" in the first century A.D. Based on primary sources and secondary works; 32 notes.

—David S. Matz

II-9

McLeod, Wallace E. "Egyptian Composite Bows in New York," *American Journal of Archaeology*, 66, No. 1 (1962), 13-19.

Following a brief, well-documented review of legendary feats with the bow and arrow, the author describes those of Egyptian pharaohs. Complete details of bows and fragments, housed in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, are given". Based on primary sources; 41 notes. 5 figures.

—Emelia-Louise Kilby