

Journal Surveys

I. Classical Sport

- I-1 Miller, Stella G. "The Macedonians at the Panhellenic Sanctuaries," *American Journal of Archaeology*, 86, No. 2 (April 1982) 276.

In a convention report, the author discussed the role of Philip and Alexander in fostering Panhellenism. These men promoted extensive building at Panhellenic sites, made major dedications and proclamations at festival centers, and encouraged Greeks to convene on a regular basis.

—Emelia-Louise Kilby

- I-2 Decker, Wolfgang. "Bibliographie zum Sport im Alten Agypten für die Jahre 1978 und 1979" [Bibliography of Sport in Ancient Egypt, 1978-1979], *Stadion*, 5 (1979), 161-92.

This bibliography on sport in Egypt of the Pharaohs is a sequel to the monograph *Annotierte Bibliographie zum Sport im Älten Agypten* by the same author and comprises 159 titles for the period from mid-1978 to late 1979. The thematic construction of the work corresponds to that of the *Bibliographie* in that the various treatises are annotated. "Pictorial Documents" and "Reviews" are two new subject headings that have been added. An index of authors is also included. (Copyright 1979 by E. J. Brill. Reprinted with permission.)

—Wolfgang Decker

- I-3 Ebert, Joachim. "Zu Fackelläufen und anderen Problemen in einer griechischen agonistischen Inschrift aus Ägypten" [The Torch races and other Problems in a Greek Athletic Inscription from Egypt], *Stadion*, 5 (1979), 1-19.

This article refers to L. Koenen's book, *Eine agonistische Inschrift aus Ägypten und frühptolemäische Königsfeste* (*An Athletic Inscription from Egypt and early Ptolemaic Royal Festivals*). In addition to a general appreciation of Koenen's work, the wording of the inscription needs further critical analysis. The result is a syntactically different opinion of the introductory passage and thus a different assessment of responsibilities with regard to the organization of the Basileia. This treatise also deals with controversial points concerning classical torch races. In particular the writer puts forward a new interpretation suggesting that the races were individual rather than relays. Additional considerations are devoted to the hippic agons mentioned in the inscription, particularly the races over short distances (e.g. the stade race), which are never described in great detail in classical literature, and to the various age categories for athletes. Based upon primary sources and secondary works; 48 notes. (Copyright 1979 by E. J. Brill. Reprinted with permission.)

—Joachim Ebert

- I-4 Romano, David G. "The Stadium of Eumenes II Pergamon," *Archaeological Notes*, *American Journal of Archaeology*, 86, No. 4 (October 1982), 586-589.

The theater area at Pergamon contained a large terrace, an Ionic Temple, and stoas constructed during the period of Eumenes II (197-159 B.C.). The terrace was approx-

imately 210 meters long and 15 meters wide and of sufficient size to serve as a stadium. The theater seated 10,000 spectators, who could see its entire length. The long axis of the stadium led directly to a temple which the author suggested was dedicated to Athena Nikephoros, since Eumenes II established crown games in 182 B.C. in honor of this goddess. Based on primary sources and secondary works; 24 notes; 1 plate with 3 figures.

—Emelia-Louise Kirby

I-5 Norman, Naomi J. "Excavations at Carthage, 1982," *American Journal of Archaeology*, 87, No. 2 (April 1983), 247.

In reports of the 84th Meeting of the Institute, there was brief mention of a circus at Carthage undergoing excavation. The circus, at least 496 meters long and 80-81 meters wide, was the second largest in the Roman Empire. The seating capacity was close to that of the Circus Maximus. Evidence suggested that the circus ceased to function in the seventh century.

—Emelia-Louise Kirby

I-6 Ridgway, Brunilde S. "Sculpture from Corinth," *Hesperia*, 50, No. 4 (1981), 422-448.

This lengthy survey of sculpture from Corinth from the Archaic Period through the sixth century after Christ contained references to a quadriga and athletic monuments which lined the Classical race tracks. A second reference, pertaining to the period from 44 B.C. to ca. 100 A.D., suggested that statues of young boys, perhaps victors of boys' competitions or ideal physical types, probably stood around the gymnasium. Based on primary sources and secondary works; 106 notes; 6 plates.

—Emelia-Louise Kirby

I-7 Salter, Michael. "Classic Game, Classic People: Ball Games of the Lowland Maya," *World of Play: Proceedings of the 7th Annual Meeting of the Association of the Anthropological Study of Play* (1983), 81-90.

Although rubber ball games of Meso America were enjoyed by a number of different groups, most literature implied that the games everywhere were similar to the Aztec-Toltec version, featuring scoring rings, stone equipment, and human sacrifices. However, the lowland Maya game of the classical period (300-900 A.D.) employed a much larger, heavier ball which could knock players down. Rather than stone, they wore wooden, leather, and cloth padding. Their method of scoring has yet to be discovered, but evidence to date has suggested that their game differed significantly from the central Mexican stereotype. Based on primary research in Europe and North and Central America and secondary sources; 3 notes.

—Mary Lou LeCompte

I-8 Romano, David G. "The Panathenaic Stadium and Theater of Lykourgos," *American Journal of Archaeology*, 87, No. 2 (April 1983), 255.

In his report at the 84th Institute, Romano suggested that the Panathenaic Stadium of 330-326 B.C. was on the Pynx. Previously it was assumed that the stadium, built by Herodes Atticus near the Ilissos River in the mid-second century A.D., was also the

site of the stadium of Lykourgos. Excavations in the nineteenth century, however, revealed no stadium beneath the Roman one.

—Emelia-Louise Kilby

I-9 Thompson, James G. "Teaching the History of Physical Education outside the Classroom," *Journal of Physical Education*, 77, No. 1 (September/October 1979), 22-23.

Underscoring the need for innovative approaches to teaching sport history, the author provided the itinerary of a study tour to Greece. Focusing on physical education in ancient Greece, visits to archaeological sites and museums in Athens, Corinth, Delphi, Olympia, Sparta, and Crete were supplemented by reading and lectures. Based upon secondary works; 5 notes.

—Ralph C. Wilcox