

Journal Surveys

I. Antiquity and Middle Ages

I-1 Mouratidis, John. "Herodotus and His Attitudes on Games and Athletics: An Interpretation," *Canadian Journal of History of Sport*, 12, No. 1 (May 1981), 1-9.

In his *History of the Persian Wars*, Herodotus strove to demonstrate the similarities and differences between Greeks and Barbarians. One of the dominant differences lay in the concept of games and athletes, and these played an important part in the background of his history. Herodotus made particular note of the Panhellenic Games and the legendary heroes of those games. Based on primary and secondary works; 36 notes.

—Barbara Schrodt

I-2 Olivova, Vera. "From the Arts of Chivalry to Gymnastics," *Canadian Journal of History of Sport*, 12, No. 2 (December 1981), 29-55.

Applied gymnastics descended from the "arts of chivalry" (riding, fencing, and dancing) of the early Middle Ages. Battle tactics devised for the Crusades demanded training in mounting and manoeuvring a horse while clad in heavy armour, and led to the development of special training in mounting a live steed. After the Crusades, the knighthood in battle was replaced by mercenary armies, and a new tradition developed in Western Europe—the Round Table, with stylized dancing, riding and armed combat. The need for precise control over the movements of the horse led to special exercises known as "voltige," which consisted of jumping in and out of the saddle, which became part of the training for fencing and riding. By the 11th century, voltige called for many moves and a stress on style, and had become an art in itself. In the industrial era Guts Muths developed a gymnastics training system called "balancier," based on voltige, and added the rounded beam and the pole to the wooden horse. The saddle of voltige was replaced by two handles, from which the parallel bars then evolved. Eventually, the revolution of the arts of chivalry into physical training culminated in Jahn's system of "turnen." Based on primary and secondary works; 34 notes, 9 figures.

—Barbara Schrodt

I-3 Carter, John. "Perspectives on Medieval Sport in Twelfth and Thirteenth Century England," *Canadian Journal of History of Sport*, 12, No. 1 (May 1981), 10-16.

William Fitz Stephen's impressive description of 12th Century London sports provides an incomparable store of information for the interested scholar. His *Description of London*, organized by seasons, contains details about all sports and competitive activities of the time, including: animal sports, football, hunting, and running and jumping activities. His account gives insights into what sports were played, and how they were played; the implications of the connections between sports and war; and

participation in so-called aristocratic sports by non-aristocrats. Based on primary and secondary works; 25 notes.

—Barbara Schrodt

I-4 Carter, John. "The Public Records as Indirect Sources for Medieval Sport: England in the Thirteenth Century," *Canadian Journal of History of Sport*, 12, No. 1 (May 1981), 17-23.

The literary evidence for sport in medieval England is extensive. Much can be gleaned from public records: the coroner's rolls, the rolls of itinerant justices, the Close rolls, the Patent rolls, and the Liberate rolls. These documents tell us: which sports were played, by whom, and where; the equipment used; the milieu in which the game was played; and the sociological connection between the people and their games. Based on primary and secondary works; 26 notes.

—Barbara Schrodt