

Journal Surveys

I. Ancient World

- I-1 Gori, Gigiola. "Games of Strength, Dexterity and Accuracy in Etruscan Civilization," *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 5, no. 3 (December 1988), 260-271.

Historical studies of Etruscan "entertainment-games" show they can be divided into three categories: strength, dexterity, and accuracy. The interpretative analysis of the role of the entertainment-games shows they were popular throughout the Etruscan civilization. The games held both a political and social importance because they were judged in the same regard as formal sporting events. Based on primary and secondary sources, 38 notes.

—Alberto Campain

- I-2 Milavic, Anthony. "The First Greek Wrestler-Type Coin," *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 10, no. 3 (December 1993). 409-417.

In 1990, Milavic purchased a silver wrestler-type coin, which was described as unpublished and struck by an uncertain mint. Milavic's analysis of the Archaic style, composition, fabric and weight of the coin determined that the coin was struck or minted in the Thracio-Macedonian region during the Archaic period of 530-510 B.C. Milavic's analysis proves the subject coin to be the earliest known Greek westler-type coin. Based on primary and secondary sources, 9 notes, 5 pictures, 6 illustrations.

—Jeff Worthington

- I-3 Slowikowski, Synthia. "The Tombs at Vergina and the Representation of Physical Culture," *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 7, no. 1 (May 1990), 140-147.

Artifacts have been discovered in three ancient royal tombs suggesting the possible presence of a "physical culture" in Macedon in the fourth century, Sports-related evidence found include a silver victor's diadem, a chariot race frieze, a tripod from the Greek Heraea festival, gilded stirgils, a large hunt-scene painting, and remains of four horses. The question remains whether these objects are sport or ceremonially related. Based on secondary sources, 37 notes.

—Jancy Darling

I-4 Teja, Angela. "Gymnasium Scenes in the Stuccoes of the Underground Basilica di Porta Maggiore," *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 11, no. 1 (April 1994), 86-96.

An ancient Roman Basilica built in the middle of the first century A.D. was discovered during an archaeological field study in Rome in 1917. The scenes on the walls provide information about the gymnasium, society and scholastic lives of Romans. Each picture includes scenes of physical education, gymnastics, and military training. Based on primary and secondary sources, 27 notes, 6 pictures.

—Hasan Birol Yalcin