

GALLIARUM GYMNETICA

1881

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The Olympic games are a series of athletic and artistic contests which are held in honor of the gods at the city of Olympia in the Peloponnese. The games were first held in 776 B.C. and continued to be held every four years until 393 A.D. when they were abolished by the Emperor Theodosius I. The games were held in a stadium which was built by the architect Libanius. The stadium was 213 meters long and 60 meters wide. The games were held in a series of contests which were divided into four groups: the pentathlon, the stadion, the diaulos, and the hoplitodromos. The pentathlon consisted of a foot race, a long jump, a javelin throw, a discus throw, and a wrestling match. The stadion was a foot race of 192 meters. The diaulos was a foot race of 384 meters. The hoplitodromos was a foot race in which the runners wore a helmet, a breastplate, and greaves. The games were held in a series of contests which were divided into four groups: the pentathlon, the stadion, the diaulos, and the hoplitodromos. The pentathlon consisted of a foot race, a long jump, a javelin throw, a discus throw, and a wrestling match. The stadion was a foot race of 192 meters. The diaulos was a foot race of 384 meters. The hoplitodromos was a foot race in which the runners wore a helmet, a breastplate, and greaves. The games were held in a series of contests which were divided into four groups: the pentathlon, the stadion, the diaulos, and the hoplitodromos. The pentathlon consisted of a foot race, a long jump, a javelin throw, a discus throw, and a wrestling match. The stadion was a foot race of 192 meters. The diaulos was a foot race of 384 meters. The hoplitodromos was a foot race in which the runners wore a helmet, a breastplate, and greaves.