

so. 1 The lack of material evidence and the conflicting historical sources make such

an investigation a tough endeavor. It's the purpose of this paper to demonstrate that nudity in Greek athletic contest had its roots in prehistoric Greece and was at precisely the same time his preparation for war.

http://pacificsurfliner.biz/__media__/js/netsoltrademark.php?d=nudist-video.net between warriorathlete and athlete is that both were naked but the former wore in specific events some parts of his panoply which he lost as time went on.

The opponents

were nude except for a helmet and greaves, and taken a shield. It's potential that this kind of race was practiced in some local competitions before its

Intro into the Olympic plan. beach freedom were held at Nemea and

Based on Philostratos were of great antiquity.²

In Athens an effort had been made at the close of the sixth century to

This is evident from a small

number of black figured Athenian vases (Figs, 2,3) that depict sportsmen wearing loincloths. This attempt seemingly failed, and nudity again became the trend

in athletics. It is possible that this is what Thucydides and Plato had in mind

when they wrote that the intro of nudity in the games had taken place

just before their own time. The few of these vases (520-500 B.C.)

* beach blondes am thankful for the useful criticism and comments of anonymous reviewers of this Journal.

1. For http://norinsurance.com/__media__/js/netsoltrademark.php?d=nude-beach.net see James Arieti, "Nudity in Greek Athletics," *The Classical World* 68 (1975): 431-436.

Also see Kenneth Clark, *The Nude: A Study of Ideal Art* (London, 1957), pp.21. 162, 163.

These studies offer an

Commendable help toward understanding a phenomenon within a higher civilization. When, nevertheless, one attempts to locate

the origin of the trouble, which is lost in the dark mists of prehistoric time he cannot use the same reasoning (selfcontrol, health and attractiveness arguments) to clarify it. If one does so

he must be prepared to acknowledge that all races of the

world began their existence on earth at the bottom of the scale with the exclusion of the Greeks.

like all other human races, commenced their career at the bottom of the scale and worked their way upward from

savagery to civilization and true kept some survivals of that old condition. This paper attempts to describe the

State of the human race, its psychological nature and reasoning, its mental and moral abilities, and its protracted

Battle against fear.

2. For Philostratos as an incorrect source see E. L. Bowie, "Greeks and Their Past in the Second Sophistic," *Past and Present* 46 (1970): 17. For more on the armed-race see Aristophanes *Birds* 291;

PlatoLaws 833a; Pausanias 2.11.8; 5.12.8; 6.10.4; Pollux 3.3; Philostratos Gymn. 8, 24.

http://relocationlife.net/__media__/_js/netsoltrademark.php?d=b-boyz.com -body Attic Vase.

(1903) amount 14. (Courtesy of the Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies).

prompted some scholars to raise the question of reintroduction of loincloths in

Sports.³ This was not an attempt to "reintroduce" but rather to introduce

loincloths in the games because prior to these vase representations there is

nothing in Greek art to signify the existence of loincloths in athletics. The

alleged change from loincloths to nudity is not illustrated in any Greek art.

Thucydides wrote the Spartans "were the first to bare their bodies and,

after stripping openly, to anoint themselves with oil when they participated in

Fit exercise." Dionysios of Halicarnassos considered that "The first man who

at the close of the sixth century to introduce the loincloth and that this temporary way is the

reason for

Thucydides' statement?" See E. Norman Gardiner, *Athletics of the Ancient World* (Oxford,

1930), p. 191

(hereafter mentioned as AAW). On loincloths see, e.g., J. C. Mann, "Gymnazo in Thucydides

1.6.5-6," *Classical*

Review 24 (1974): 77, who wrote: "While the representations of athletes on vases had

usually portrayed them

naked, it may be that an attempt to reintroduce loincloths had been made in Greece before

Thucydides' time (as

Implied by E. N. Gardiner [AAW] advertisement amount 163 .)". James Arieti, "Nudity in

Greek Athletics," [431 11.31

said: "E. Norman Gardiner [AAW, p, 191] suggests, on the foundation of a vase belonging to

the end of the sixth century

this time. But Gardiner is himself quite unsure on this point, lifting it just as a question, and

there's no real

evidence that the loincloth was reintroduced." read and Arieti's statements are wrong since

Gardiner