

VU Research Portal

Warfare and Society in Early Greece

Brouwers, J.J.

2010

document version

Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

[Link to publication in VU Research Portal](#)

citation for published version (APA)

Brouwers, J. J. (2010). *Warfare and Society in Early Greece: From the Fall of the Mykenaian Palaces to the End of the Persian Wars*. Eigen Beheer.

General rights

Copyright and moral rights for the publications made accessible in the public portal are retained by the authors and/or other copyright owners and it is a condition of accessing publications that users recognise and abide by the legal requirements associated with these rights.

- Users may download and print one copy of any publication from the public portal for the purpose of private study or research.
- You may not further distribute the material or use it for any profit-making activity or commercial gain
- You may freely distribute the URL identifying the publication in the public portal ?

Take down policy

If you believe that this document breaches copyright please contact us providing details, and we will remove access to the work immediately and investigate your claim.

E-mail address:

vuresearchportal.ub@vu.nl

Appendix

Catalogue

This catalogue incorporates the material used in the chapter on the iconographic evidence, *i.e.* pottery, figurines, and other objects dated to the period between *c.* 1000 and the early fifth century B.C. All items are organised according to type (figurines, sculpture, wall-paintings, pottery, Attic black-figure, Attic red-figure, and miscellaneous items); they are then listed first in alphabetical order by region (with, for example, Egypt and Etruria listed before Euboea; items with an unknown provenance are described first), then by settlement (when known), and finally placed in rough chronological order. If the museum inventory number (or simply the current whereabouts of the item) are known to me, it is listed at the end of the description. Items mentioned in chapter 6 are marked by a light grey bar on either side of the text.

Figurines

1. Provenance unknown to me. Figure of a helmet-maker, working on what appears to be a Corinthian type helmet; height 5.2 cm. Dated to the early seventh century. New York 42.11.42 (Fletcher Fund). References: Boardman 1991 [1978], 31 fig. 11; Thomas 1992, 55 fig. 39.
2. Provenance unknown to me. Bronze figurine of a warrior wrapped in a cloak and wearing a Corinthian helmet with transverse crest; he may once have held a spear in his left hand. Dated to the early fifth century. Wadsworth Museum (USA). References: Sekunda 1998, 10–11 (figs.).
3. Athens (Attika). Attic pottery figurine of a horse (head missing), from the lid of a *pyxis*, decorated with abstract, geometric patterns; has either a stylised double-axe or Dipylon shield at the waist; height 12.6 cm, length 13.8 cm. Dated to start of eighth century. Heidelberg G55. References: *CVA Germany* 27, pls. 1297.8–9.
4. Tanagra (Boiotia). Clay model of a four-horse chariot. The charioteer has a Boiotian shield slung around the back, while the warrior has an Argive shield on his arm and is furthermore equipped with a helmet. Dated to fifth century. Athens 4082. References: Crouwel 1992, pl. 5.2; Greenhalgh 1973, 29; Van Wees 2004, pl. 22.
5. Chios (Chios). Ivory horseman figurine; the reins have been carved with great care; no saddlecloth (bareback); of the rider, only his legs and lower arms have survived. Dated to middle of the seventh century. References: Boardman 1967, 242 pl. 96.

6. Olympia (Elis). Bronze figurine of a man with arms and legs spread and wearing a roughly conical helmet; remains of a shield handle. Dated to Geometric. Athens 6182. References: Byrne 1991, pl. 11 (no. 31).
7. Olympia (Elis). Elongated bronze figurines of a warrior with a Corinthian helmet (raised crest). Unearthed in front of the western façade of the Zeus temple. Dated to Late Geometric period. Athens 6177. References: Byrne 1991, pl. 12 (no. 41).
8. Olympia (Elis). Bronze figure from the ring handle of a cauldron, arm raised (spear missing); height 14.4 cm. Dated to around 750. Olympia B4600. References: Boardman 1991 [1978], 29 fig. 5.
9. Olympia (Elis). A hero stabbing a Kentaur with his sword. Both are nude, except for their headgear; height 11 cm. Dated to between 750 and 700. New York 17.190.2072 (Morgan Gift). References: Boardman 1991 [1978], 31 fig. 13; Thomas 1992, 56 fig. 41.
10. Olympia (Elis). Bronze group of a female figure riding a horse, side-saddle, arms spread. Dated to Late Geometric period. Olympia B1750. References: Byrne 1991, pl. 10 (no. 67).
11. Olympia (Elis). Bronze figurine of warrior with helmet (crest), spear, and shield. Dated to Geometric. Athens 6096. References: Byrne 1991, pl. 11 (no. 30).
12. Olympia (Elis). Bronze group, remains of chariot, with helmeted driver and lower part of passenger; found at second southern wall of stadium. Dated to Geometric. Olympia B1671. References: Byrne 1991, pl. 11 (no. 49); Crouwel 1992, pl. 3.3.
13. Olympia (Elis). Bronze figurine of warrior with conical helmet and belt (otherwise nude), rivet-holes in feet; may once have held shield and spear. Dated to after the Geometric period. Olympia B2000. References: Buchholz and Wiesner 1977, pls. 13.c–d; Byrne 1991, pl. 13 (no. 43).
14. Olympia (Elis). Bronze figurine of a warrior, with conical helmet and nude apart from belt. His extended left arm may once have held a shield, the raised right hand probably a spear. Parts of legs also missing, but clearly no greaves. Dated to after the Geometric period. Olympia B1999. References: Buchholz and Wiesner 1977, pl. 12; Byrne 1991, pl. 13 (no. 46).
15. Olympia (Elis). A warrior with belt and helmet, otherwise nude; most of arms missing; height 17 cm. Dated to around 650. Olympia B1701. References: Boardman 1991 [1978], 44 fig. 46.
16. Olympia (Elis). A naked charioteer (without chariot), believed to be Attic in origin; height 23 cm. Dated to around 650. Olympia B1700. References: Boardman 1991 [1978], 45 fig. 47.
17. Olympia (Elis). Bronze warrior figurine equipped with Corinthian helmet (stilted crest), bell-shaped cuirass, and greaves; otherwise nude; right hand broken off. Dated to sixth century. References: Sekunda 1998, 63 (figs.).
18. Olympia (Elis). Bronze model of a chariot, complete with a team of two horses. Date unknown. References: Lase 1987, 29 fig. 3.b.
19. Dodona (Epeiros). Bronze figurine of a warrior equipped with Corinthian helmet (stilted crest broken off), bell-shaped cuirass, tunic, and greaves; spear and shield now lost. Dated to sixth century. Ioannina Museum. References: Sekunda 1998, 58 (figs.).
20. Dodona (Epeiros). Bronze figurine of a warrior equipped with what looks like a leather-reinforced tunic or kilt, bell-shaped cuirass, Corinthian helmet with stilted crest; no greaves. Dated to sixth century. Ioannina Museum. References: Sekunda 1998, 20 (fig.).
21. Dodona (Epeiros). Bronze warrior with bell-shaped cuirass, helmet, greaves, and Boiotian shield; spear missing. Dated to around 500. Berlin. References: Thomas 1992, 72 fig. 57; Van Wees 2000*b*, 130 fig. 6 and 135 fig. 8.c.
22. Samos (Ionia). A team of horses, yoked (chariot missing); height 8 cm. Dated to around 750. References: Walter 1990, 69 fig. 69.
23. Samos (Ionia). Man and dog in the process of attacking a boar. Man is nude but has some sort of headgear and sword. Dated to around 730. References: Boardman 1991 [1978], 31 fig. 12; Walter 1990, 69 fig. 70.

24. Samos (Ionia). Young man (*hippostrophos?*) on horseback, but horse is missing; height of figure 19.5 cm. Dated to around 520. References: Walter 1990, 176 fig. 188.
25. Axos (Krete). From Axos, north slope of Ida, a male figure, nude, with broken leg and missing arms; ring at neck, sword at waist. Dated to Geometric. Heraklion 627 (Giamalakis collection). References: Byrne 1991, pl. 5 (no. 50).
26. Haghia Triada (Krete). Probably from Haghia Triada, a figurine of a nude male with crested helmet, both arms raised. Dated to Geometric. Heraklion. References: Byrne 1991, pl. 7 (no. 75).
27. Ayios Kosmas (Kynouria). A bronze figurine of a warrior; he may have held a shield in his left hand (now lost) and probably held either a spear or sword in his right (also lost). He is equipped with a bell-shaped cuirass, a Corinthian helmet with stilted crest, and greaves; otherwise nude. Dated to sixth century. Athens. References: Sekunda 1998, 5 (fig.).
28. Sparta (Lakonia). Clay head from the Amyklaion sanctuary with long hair and conical helmet (plume?); height 11.5 cm. Dated to around 700. Athens National Museum. References: Boardman 1991 [1978], 29 fig. 6.
29. Sparta (Lakonia). From the sanctuary of Artemis Orthia, a lead figurine of a warrior with shield held out, equipped with helmet and cuirass, greaves and spear, running right to left. Dated to Lead I or II (700–600). References: Wace 1929, 263 fig. 122.a.
30. Sparta (Lakonia). From the sanctuary of Artemis Orthia, a lead figurine of a warrior, moving to left, equipped with shield, single spear, helmet, and greaves. Dated to Lead I or II (700–600). References: Wace 1929, 263 fig. 122.e.
31. Sparta (Lakonia). From the sanctuary of Artemis Orthia, a lead figurine, parts missing, of warrior with helmet and spear, looking (running to?) right; perhaps wearing tunic with belt. Dated to Lead I or II (700–600). References: Wace 1929, 263 fig. 122.b.
32. Sparta (Lakonia). From the sanctuary of Artemis Orthia, some examples of early lead figurines, mostly spearmen and a few archers. Dated to Lead I (700–635). References: Dawkins 1929, pl. 183.
33. Sparta (Lakonia). From the sanctuary of Artemis Orthia, further examples of lead figurines: note, for example, the flute-players. Dated to Lead II (635–600). References: Dawkins 1929, pl. 189.
34. Sparta (Lakonia). From the sanctuary of Artemis Orthia, sample of lead figurines of spearmen, archers, and a rider. Dated to Lead II (635–600). References: Dawkins 1929, pl. 191.
35. Sparta (Lakonia). From the sanctuary of Artemis Orthia, a small lead figurine of a rider. Dated to Lead II (635–600) or III–IV (600–500). References: Wace 1929, 272 fig. 125.e.
36. Sparta (Lakonia). From the sanctuary of Artemis Orthia, a lead figurine of a presumable female (Athena) figure, equipped with shield and helmet, holding a single spear in both hands. Dated to Lead II (635–600) or III–IV (600–500). References: Wace 1929, 272 fig. 125.d.
37. Sparta (Lakonia). From the sanctuary of Artemis Orthia, lead figurine *c.q.* plaque, featuring two winged, female figures and a male warrior with helmet, greaves, and shield; no weapon visible. Dated to Lead II (635–600) or III–IV (600–500). References: Wace 1929, 272 fig. 125.a.
38. Sparta (Lakonia). From the sanctuary of Artemis Orthia, a lead figurine of a naked archer, moving to right, equipped with bow and quiver. Dated to Lead II (635–600) or III–IV (600–500). References: Wace 1929, 272 fig. 125.h.
39. Sparta (Lakonia). From the sanctuary of Artemis Orthia, a lead figurine of a nude warrior with shield and greaves; his head, which originally bore a helmet, has gone. Dated to Lead II (635–600) or III–IV (600–500). References: Wace 1929, 272 fig. 125.b.
40. Sparta (Lakonia). From the sanctuary of Artemis Orthia, sample of lead figurines of spearmen, archers, and riders. Dated to Lead III (600 to before the end of the sixth century). References: Dawkins 1929, pl. 197.
41. Sparta (Lakonia). Lead figurine in the shape of an archer. Dated to between 620 and 580. Sparta museum. References: Van Wees 2000*b*, 153 fig. 17.e; Wace 1929, pl. 191.18.
42. Amphipolis (Makedonia). Bronze figurine of Herakles as a kneeling archer, found close to Amphipolis. Date unknown. References: Thomas 1992, 66 fig. 49.

43. Longa (Messenia). Bronze figurine from the temple of Apollo Korythos equipped with Korinthian helmet, bell-shaped cuirass, thigh guards, and greaves; shield and sword (or, less obviously in this case, spear?) lost. Dated to sixth century. Athens 14789. References: Sekunda 1998, 56 (figs.).
44. Delphoi (Phokis). Bronze figurine of a warrior, with small round shield in left hand and raised right arm (spear missing); from the Sacred Way at Delphoi. Dated to Geometric. Delphoi 7731. References: Byrne 1991, pl. 14 (no. 20).
45. Karditsa (Thessaly). Bronze warrior, with helmet, belt, and Dipylon-shield slung around the back; spear missing; height 28 cm. Dated to around 700. Athens Br. 12831. References: Boardman 1991 [1978], 29 fig. 7; Buchholz and Wiesner 1977, pls. 13a-b; Snodgrass 1999 [1967], pl. 16; Thomas 1992, 52 fig. 35.

Sculpture

46. Aigina (Aigina). Temple dedicated to Aphaia, a local fertility goddess. Note that the sculptures were heavily restored and sometimes reworked by the sculptor Thorwaldsen. Dated to between 510 and 480. Ruins in situ; sculptures from east and west pediment at Munich Glyptothek; some bits and pieces in the Athens National Museum and the Aigina Museum. References: Biers 1987 [1980], 159 fig. 7.4 (plan) and 177 fig. 7.25 (pediments); Boardman 1991 [1978], fig. 206.
47. Athens (Attika). Frontal chariot relief (four horses), restored, discovered on the Akropolis. Dated to second quarter of the sixth century. Akropolis Museum 575. References: Boardman 1991 [1978], fig. 256.
48. Athens (Attika). A limestone pediment from the Akropolis: Herakles and the Hydra fight while Iolaos waits with the chariot. Very shallow (3 cm) relief; height at centre 79 cm. Dated to between 560 and 550 BC. Akropolis Museum 1. References: Boardman 1991 [1978], fig. 196.
49. Athens (Attika). 'Rampin Rider': perhaps one of a pair. The figure is naked and wears a wreath of wild celery on his head (the prize in the Nemean and Isthmian Games). Dated to around 550 BC. Louvre 3104 and Akropolis Museum 590. References: Boardman 1991 [1978], fig. 114; Snodgrass 1980, pl. 32.
50. Athens (Attika). Horseman found on the Akropolis; a miniature 20 cm in height. Dated to about 510. Akropolis Museum 623. References: Boardman 1991 [1978], 140 fig. 166.
51. Athens (Attika). Horseman found on the Akropolis; nude. Total height of horse is about 1.12 m. Dated to about 510. Akropolis Museum 700. References: Boardman 1991 [1978], 140 fig. 165.
52. Athens (Attika). A frieze from the Akropolis: charioteer mounting, perhaps part of an assembly of gods. Dated to the final decade of the sixth century. Akropolis Museum 1342. References: Boardman 1991 [1978], fig. 200.
53. Athens (Attika). Possibly a base for a seated figure, retrieved from Themistoklean wall, with sides depicting warriors and chariots. Dated to about 500. Athens 3477. References: Boardman 1991 [1978], fig. 241; Snodgrass 1999 [1967], pl. 36.
54. Lamprai (Attika). Stele capital depicting a rider on one side (front), possibly a squire leading his master's horse. The rider is armed with a spear and may carry a shield. Dated to about 550. Athens 41. References: Boardman 1991 [1978], fig. 229.
55. Samos (Dodecanese). Statue of Aiakes from Samos town, the dedication reads (in Boardman's translation): 'Aiakes, son of Brychon, dedicated [me]. He secured the booty for Hera during his stewardship'; height 148 cm. Dated to around 540. Tigani Museum 285. References: Boardman 1991 [1978], 97 fig. 96.
56. Samos (Dodecanese). Parts of sculpture; torso and head of warrior found at the Heraion; equipped with Ionian-type helmet and bell-shaped cuirass; long hair. Dated to about 530 to 520. Staatliche Museen, Berlin. References: Boardman 1991 [1978], fig. 146 fig. 170; Walter 1990, 169 and 170 figs. 181 and 182.
57. Olympia (Elis). Pediment of the Megarian treasury: gigantomachy. Dated to about 510 to 500. Olympia. References: Boardman 1991 [1978], fig. 215.

58. Myous (Ionia). Relief slab showing a two-horse chariot. Dated to about 540. Berlin. References: Boardman 1991 [1978], fig. 222.
59. Gortyn (Krete). Clay 'Athena': female figure with helmet (made separately); used to be equipped with shield and spear. The body is wheel-made, the head and face moulded. Height 36 cm. Dated to between 660 and 650 BC. Heraklion 18502. References: Boardman 1991 [1978], 39 fig. 34.
60. Prusias (Krete). Incised limestone stele of a warrior with greaves, Argive shield, single spear, and helmet. Dated to latter half of seventh century. Heraklion 402. References: Boardman 1991 [1978], fig. 252.5.
61. Prusias (Krete). Incised limestone stele of a warrior with greaves, Argive shield, single spear, and helmet. Dated to latter half of seventh century. Heraklion 399. References: Boardman 1991 [1978], fig. 252.3.
62. Paros (Kyklades). A death feast relief: the 'hero' reclines on a couch; armour is suspended from pegs on the walls. Dated to about 500. Paros. References: Boardman 1991 [1978], fig. 255.
63. Sparta (Lakonia). Fragment of a stone statue: the helmeted head of a warrior. Dated to sixth century. Sparta. References: Sekunda 1998, 7 (fig.).
64. Sparta (Lakonia). Torso of warrior; he is naked, but equipped with a helmet. Once thought to be the memorial statue of Leonidas, but it is too early for that. Dated to late sixth century. Sparta Museum. References: Snodgrass 1980, pl. 42.
65. Sparta (Lakonia). From the sanctuary of Artemis Orthia, part of a limestone relief showing a warrior. Date unknown. References: Dawkins 1929, pl. 64.14.
66. Sparta (Lakonia). From the sanctuary of Artemis Orthia, limestone relief of a ship. Date unknown. References: Dawkins 1929, pl. 74.69.
67. Didyma (Milesia). Statue; seated figure of Chares, son of Kleisis, 'archos (ruler) of Teichioussa'; height 149 cm. Dated to around 550. London B278. References: Boardman 1991 [1978], 96 fig. 95.
68. Kyzikos (Mysia). Relief slab depicting a two-horse chariot. Dated to about 520. Istanbul 525. References: Boardman 1991 [1978], fig. 221.
69. Delphoi (Phokis). Sikyonian treasury, depicting the Argo, a rider, spear-armed heroes leading cattle. Dated to about 560. Delphoi. References: Boardman 1991 [1978], fig. 208.
70. Delphoi (Phokis). Pediment and portions of sculptured frieze from the Siphnian treasury. Dated to around 525 BC. Delphoi. References: Biers 1996 [1980], 174 fig. 7.21 (pediment) and 175 figs 7.22-23; Boardman, figs 130 and 212.
71. Delphoi (Phokis). Pediments of the temple of Apollo at Delphoi, including chariots, on the West pediment, an apparent Gigantomachy (although 'hazardously' restored, according to Boardman). Dated to about 520 to 510 BC. References: Boardman 1991 [1978], fig. 203.
72. Delphoi (Phokis). Metopes of the Athenian treasury, including some with clear views of Argive shields. Dated to about 490 to 480. Delphoi. References: Boardman 1991 [1978], fig. 213.

Wall-paintings

73. Tatarlı (Lydia). Lydian wall-painting from the Tatarlı tumulus, near Dinar (province of Afyon), showing sphinxes and warriors fighting with curved blades. Dated to the Archaic period. References: Özgen and Öztürk 1996, 45 fig. 84.
74. Kalapodi (Phokis). Fragments of a wall-painting, from the temple, showing warriors with Corinthian helmets and raised spears, in a similar pose as on the famous Chigi olpe. Dated to around 650. References: Whitley *et al.* 2007, 42 fig. 50.

Pottery (excluding Attic black- and red-figure)

75. Provenance unknown to me. So-called 'Dirmil' *krater*; stylised representation of ship. Forward section (to right) has small fore foot and horn, aft section is curved upwards. The pot

is likely of Euboian manufacture. Dated to Late Protogeometric period. References: Crie laard 1996, fig. 32.a; Van Doorninck 1982, 278–279 figs. 2–3.

76. Provenance unknown to me. Procession of chariots: a single ‘nude’ figure appears to leap onto a chariot and grab one of the charioteers by his hair. Dated to Late Geometric period. Athens 222 (Stathatou Collection). References: Snodgrass 1998, 163 fig. 62.

77. Provenance unknown to me. Neck fragments of an Attic amphora showing two armed warriors, each equipped with a round shield with clear rim (possibly Argive shield), plumed helmets, and twin spears. Exact provenance unknown (market find). Dated to Late Geometric (third quarter of eighth century). Heidelberg G140. References: *CVA Germany* 27, pls. 1310.1–2.

78. Provenance unknown to me. Amphora depicting a procession of chariots: each chariot has a driver and a warrior with two spears (one in each hand). There are four chariots on the pot, with the warrior alternatively facing forward and backward. Snodgrass suggests that this represents a martial feat whereby the warrior would make a 360 degree turn. Dated to Late Geometric period. Hamburg 1966.89. References: Snodgrass 1998, 64 fig. 25.

79. Provenance unknown to me. Protoattic stand depicting a men in ornate clothes, carrying spears, walking left to right. One of the figures is labelled ‘Menelas’, a name that should perhaps not—according to Snodgrass—be equated with Menelaos. Procession of riders depicted in the top frieze above this procession of men. Dated to the seventh century. Berlin A42. References: Morris 1984, pl. 7; Snodgrass 1998, 102 fig. 40.

80. Provenance unknown to me. An *aryballos* showing a battle between heavily-armed spearmen, all with shields featuring animal blazons; each warrior is equipped with a bell-shaped cuirass, spears, greaves. Note that most of the men fight with crestless helmets. Dated to Middle Protokorinthian period. Berlin 3773. References: Pfuhl 1923, no. 58; Van Wees 2000b, 141 fig. 10.

81. Provenance unknown to me. *Krater* showing, on one side, a battle between (dismounted?) warriors; the reverse shows three *hippobatai*, with the outlines of second horses indicating the presence of *hippostrophoi*. Dated to Middle Korinthian period. California 8/361. References: Greenhalgh 1973, 104 fig. 54.

82. Provenance unknown to me. Cup featuring, in Snodgrass’ words, ‘extremely odd scenes’. These are duels between spearmen flanked by ‘supporters’, *i.e.* riders (but clearly not, if we take the identifications seriously, the squires of the men fighting). Side A: Achilles, supported by Phoinix, fights Hektor, who in turn is supported by Sarpedon (long dead in the poem by that time). Side B: Aias supported by Aias (probably the Greater and Lesser, respectively) fighting Aineias, supported by Hippokles (neither this figure nor a duel between any Aias and Aineias are known from Homer). Beneath one ear, Dolon crouches. Dated to Middle Korinthian period, around 580. Brussels. References: Snodgrass 1998, 122–123 fig. 47.

83. Provenance unknown to me. Cup showing a battle scene between warriors fighting with spears (single), shields, helmets, and greaves (no apparent body-armour, some men nude); the fight is flanked by mounted squires. Dated to Middle Korinthian period. Athens 330. References: Greenhalgh 1973, 98 fig. 51.

84. Provenance unknown to me. Battle between heavily-armoured spearmen, some holding their shields in profile; one warrior has fallen on his behind before the enemy; all warriors equipped with shields and spears, swords at their sides. From left, a rider approaches wearing a helmet and equipped with a long spear (‘true cavalry’? armed squire?). Reverse shows *hippobatai* with two spears each. Dated to Middle Korinthian period. Brunswick 235. References: Greenhalgh 1973, 101 fig. 53.

85. Provenance unknown to me. Fragments of *krater*, showing warrior fighting over corpses, with warriors further removed from the battle crouching behind their shields. Some warriors are nude, others are equipped with bell-shaped cuirasses. Most are equipped with greaves, all with Korinthian helmets and spears; many have swords at their sides. The frieze below depicts riders (squires?) equipped with single spears. Dated to Middle Korinthian period. New York 12.229.9 (gift John Marshall). References: Van Wees 2000b, 133 fig. 7.

86. Provenance unknown to me. Korinthian *kotyle* showing two warriors in single combat, flanked by harpies or sirens. The warriors are equipped with single spears, shields, helmets,

- and greaves; otherwise nude. Dated to Middle Corinthian period. Boston 95.14. References: Boardman 1998, 196 fig. 389.
87. Provenance unknown to me. Corinthian cup showing, on the outside, procession of riders equipped with spears; inside, Gorgon's head. Dated to Middle Corinthian period. Moscow, Pushkin 1b7. References: Boardman 1998, 197 figs 392.1–2.
88. Provenance unknown to me. Lakonian cup attributed to the Rider Painter: a warrior (Kadmos?) crouching and raising his spear to strike down a snake (Ares' dragon?) that has coiled itself around the column of a small shrine or temple. Dated to the sixth century. Louvre E669. References: Boardman 1998, 211 fig. 431.
89. Provenance unknown to me. Lakonian *hydria* attributed to the Hunt Painter, showing mounted squire with second horse observing two named warriors in single combat. The warriors are nude apart from their helmets, greaves, and shields; they fight with single spears, a corpse lying on the ground beneath them. Dated to the sixth century. Rhodes 15373. References: Boardman 1998, 209 fig. 424.
90. Provenance unknown to me. Lakonian cup by the Rider Painter, showing a naked youth on horseback, followed by a winged figure and surrounded by birds (including one perched on the horse's neck!). Dated to the sixth century. London B1. References: Boardman 1998, 211 fig. 432.
91. Provenance unknown to me. Lakonian cup, showing two figures armed with spears attacking a boar; the beardless figure at left, also wearing an animal skin, is perhaps female. If so, she may be Atalante, and the scene is thus one of myth (Kalydonian hunt). Dated to around 560. Louvre E670. References: Boardman 1998, 210 fig. 426; Carpenter 1991, 194 fig. 285; Stibbe 1972, pl. 78.1 (no. 220).
92. Provenance unknown to me. *Hippobatai* with double spears; their *hippostrophi* are drawn beside them. The *hippobatai* and the *hippostrophi* have differently coloured horses (either black or white). Dated to Late Corinthian period. Leipzig T4849. References: Greenhalgh 1973, 107 fig. 55.
93. Provenance unknown to me. Bottle showing the ambush of Troilos by Achilleus. Achilleus is equipped with helmet (stilted crest), Argive shield, greaves, and double spears; Troilos is naked from the waist down, leading two horses. Two women collect water. Priam observes the scene at far left. Dated to Late Corinthian period. Athens 277. References: Boardman 1998, 191 fig. 375.
94. Provenance unknown to me. Corinthian red-ground *krater* showing the departure of Amphiaraos, equipped with bell-shaped cuirass, greaves, helmet, and brandishing a sword. His charioteer has an Argive shield slung around his back. Dated to Late Corinthian period. Berlin F1655. References: Boardman 1998, 200 fig. 401.
95. Provenance unknown to me. *Aryballos* showing two lines of crudely painted warriors, their heads and feet barely emerging from behind their huge Argive shields. Dated to Late Corinthian period. London market. References: Boardman 1998, 190 fig. 366.
96. Provenance unknown to me. Fragmented Corinthian *hydria* showing the battle between Achilleus (right) and Memnon (left). Achilleus' chariot, manned by Automedon, stands at left; Memnon's chariot at right (charioteer's name largely lost). Memnon's charioteer has an Argive shield slung around his back. Dated to around 530. Baltimore 48.2230. References: Carpenter 1991, 227 fig. 326.
97. Provenance unknown to me. Boiotian *kantharos* showing three figures: figure at left equipped with shield and spear (Athena?); centre figure with greaves, tunic, shield, spear, and helmet; figure at right unarmed and naked. Date unknown. Leipzig T1863. References: Boardman 1998, 226 fig. 443.
98. Provenance unknown to me. Boiotian *skyphos*, showing Theseus killing the Minotaur using his sword. At left, Ariadne, at right, seven youths (upper tier) and seven maidens (lower tier, white skins). Reverse shows a rider equipped with helmet and spear, galloping left to right and followed by winged figure. Date unknown. Louvre MNC675. References: Boardman 1998, 228 fig. 446.1-2.
99. Provenance unknown to me. *Krater* showing on one side Hektor setting off for battle in his chariot, with his parents and other supporting characters seeing him off; on the other

side, Glaukos also sets off in a chariot. Date unknown. Louvre E63. References: Snodgrass 1998, 135 fig. 51 (Hektor side only).

100. Aigina (Aigina). Fragment of a *krater* showing a number of warriors equipped with single thrusting spears held in overarm position. Dated to Middle Protoattic period, about 660 to 640. Berlin 31573 (or Berlin A33). References: Morris 1984, pl. 21 (right); Van Wees 2000b, 145 fig. 14.

101. Aigina (Aigina). From Aigina necropolis. Fragmentary conical stand showing battle between warriors, who are all naked but equipped with helmets, shields, greaves, and spears. Attributed to near the Polyphemos Painter. Dated to around 650. Berlin A40. References: Morris 1984, pl. 18.

102. Hypsele (Andros). Fragment. Parts of three warriors. Two at left equipped with helmets with stilted crests, multiple spears (centre figure has three), Dipylon shields, sword and dagger at waist. Figure at right with helmet, no shield. Dated to Late Geometric period. References: Televantou 1993, 197 fig. 6.

103. Argive Heraion (Argolid). *Amphora*, restored from fragments. Side A: diminutive and unarmed rider on horseback, facing right. Horse flanked by large fish. Side B: horse flanked by fish. Dated to Late Geometric period. References: Courbin 1966, pl. 8; Waldstein 1905, 117 fig. 42.

104. Argive Heraion (Argolid). Fragment. Lower parts of four figures, all facing left. From left to right: large figure with 'double feet' (possibly a mythical character?), struck by arrow in shin; smaller figure with bow and arrow, abdomen pierced by arrow; larger figure with 'double feet'; foot of smaller figure. Dated to Late Geometric period. Athens National Museum. References: Ahlberg 1971a, 14 fig. 4.

105. Argive Heraion (Argolid). 'Argive Heraion' stand fragments showing groups of heavily-armed spearmen fighting. Dated to Middle Protoattic period, about 675 to 650. Athens. References: Morris 1984, pl. 17; Van Wees 2000b, 146 fig. 15; Waldstein 1905, pl. 67.

106. Argos (Argolid). Globular *oinochoe* showing two warships, facing each other, with a male figure leading two horses in the space between them on the other side of the pot (in between their sterns). Dated to end of Middle Geometric II to start of Late Geometric I. Argos 10320. References: Pappi 2006, 233 figs 2–5.

107. Argos (Argolid). *Krater*. Two depictions (mirroring each other) of unarmed male figure leading a horse by the reins. Dated to Late Geometric period. Argos no. C.201. References: Boardman 1985 [1964], 28 fig. 17; Boardman 1998, 72 figs. 127.1–2; Courbin 1966, pls. 43–45 and 113.

108. Argos (Argolid). Fragments of *krater*. Figure with goad taming horse. Group of people in the distance watching. Dated to Late Geometric period. Argos no. C.240. References: Courbin 1966, pl. 40.

109. Provenance unknown to me (Attika). Mixing bowl. Chariot following a rider. Both unarmed. 'Robed' charioteer. Chariot depicted with single wheel in side-view and drawn by one horse. Dated to Early Protoattic period. References: Anderson 1961, pl. 2.c; *CVA Germany IX*, pl. 415.

110. Athens (Attika). Belly-handled *amphora* from Kerameikos tomb PG 18; belly is decorated with a small, stylised horse. Overall height: 47.2 cm. Dated to Protogeometric period. References: Lemos 2002, 60 fig. 83.3.

111. Athens (Attika). Fragment of stand; single combat between warriors armed with swords. They graspeach other's helmet plumes. Analysis of the clay and style indicate this belongs with Athens no. 17384. Dated to Middle Geometric II period. Royal Ontario Museum no. 957X245. References: Ahlberg 1971a, 49–51 fig. 47.

112. Athens (Attika). Fragment of stand; two warriors in single combat, both equipped with swords and helmets with plumes. Analysis of the clay and style indicate this belongs with Ontario no. 957X245. Dated to Middle Geometric II period. Athens National Museum no. 17384. References: Ahlberg 1971a, 49–51 fig. 48.

113. Athens (Attika). *Krater*; both sides of the vase depict battles around a central, beached ship. Each ship has a pronounced ram, horn, and a curved stern. Side A: warriors with Dipylon shields, spears, swords, and plumed helmets surround the vessel. Two swordsmen

engage in single combat in the vessel's aft section. In the forward section, one warrior is holding a spear in overhand position (facing left), while another is aiming his bow (facing right). Both are equipped with sidearms (swords). On the ram, facing the archer, is a figure holding a spear in overhand position. Side B: warriors with Dipylon shields, spears, swords, and plumed helmets, surround this ship as well. Underneath the sail of the vessel is a human figure, perhaps a captive. The aft section features single combat between swordsmen, a Dipylon warrior, and one apparently 'nude' figure (perhaps the steersman). Dated to Middle Geometric II period (according to Coldstream 1968; Ahlberg 1971*a*, 39 believes it to be Late Geometric). Metropolitan Museum of Art no. 34.11.2. References: Ahlberg 1971*a*, 27–29 figs. 28–30 and 49–51 fig. 50 (details); Ahlberg 1971*b*, fig. 1; Coldstream 1968, 26 and 28; Davison 1961, fig. 138.

114. Athens (Attika). Fragment of *krater*. Falling warrior with Dipylon shield, sword, and helmet. Underneath him is another dying or dead warrior, with helmet with drooping plume, grasping spear. To left is a figure with a rectangular shield. Thought to be by the same painter of the Louvre A519-fragment. Dated to Late Geometric Ia period. Athens National Museum. References: Ahlberg 1971*a*, fig. 9.

115. Athens (Attika). Fragments of *krater*. Battle aboard a ship. Five figures, two of which partly preserved. Central two figures are warriors: the one on the left is an archer, at waist either a sword or a dagger. The figure on the right has a rectangular shield and two spears. Ahlberg interprets this scene as suggesting 'a disarming and maltreatment of captive warriors after the sea fight' (1971*a*, 38). Dated to Late Geometric Ia period. Louvre no. A534. References: Ahlberg 1971*a*, 37–38 fig. 45.

116. Athens (Attika). Fragments of *krater* (perhaps connected with Louvre A528). Only part of a ship is preserved, with two warriors: both 'nude', equipped with spears and swords. A third figure is visible at the far left (partly lost). A figure at the extreme right is either dead or dying (horizontal). Dated to Late Geometric Ia period. Louvre no. A537. References: Ahlberg 1971*a*, 31 fig. 35.

117. Athens (Attika). Fragments of *krater* (perhaps part of same *krater* as Louvre A537). Preserved is the prow of a longship; two figures are fending off an attacker (sword, helmet) that has climbed onto the vessel. His neck is pierced by an arrow. Arm of second assailant at extreme left, holding spear. Defenders: foremost is brandishing a sword, scabbard at waist. Behind him, an archer, with sword at waist. Dated to Late Geometric Ia period. Louvre no. A528. References: Ahlberg 1971*a*, 31 fig. 34.

118. Athens (Attika). Fragment of *krater*. Three figures, from left to right: 'nude' figure with spears (partly preserved), 'nude' figure pierced by spear in abdomen, and a warrior (partly preserved) with dipylon-shield and sword at waist. Dated to Late Geometric Ia period. Louvre no. A555. References: Ahlberg 1971*a*, 19 fig. 13.

119. Athens (Attika). Fragments of a pedestalled *krater*; some fragments in Athens National Museum. Prothesis scene. Processions of Dipylon-warriors on foot (helmeted and two spears each); two-wheeled chariots, each with a driver and a Dipylon-warrior. Said to be by painters associated with the Dipylon Master. Dated to Late Geometric Ia period. Louvre A522. References: Ahlberg 1971*b*, fig. 5; Davison 1961, figs. 15a–b.

120. Athens (Attika). Fragmentary pedestalled *krater* from the Dipylon cemetery and attributed to the Dipylon Master. *Prothesis* scene plus processions of chariots (two wheels, two horses; a driver and a Dipylon warrior). The Dipylon warriors are equipped with helmets and two spears. The mourners (with raised arms) are all unarmed. Other warriors lack shields; have both swords and daggers at their waists; some warriors (smaller figures) only swords. Also depicted is a ship with men at the oars. Dated to Late Geometric Ia period. References: Ahlberg 1971*b*, fig. 4; Coldstream 1968, 30 pl. 7a; Davison 1961, fig. 3.

121. Athens (Attika). *Krater* fragments, including a piece currently at Yale University. Two friezes. Top frieze: battle-scene. From left to right: a pile of corpses (horizontal and apparently naked), a figure with helmet (drooping plume) and sword, a figure with rectangular shield, helmet, and sword, grasping the plume of the next figure's helmet, also armed with sword; then, archer with sidearm (sword) and helmet, figure with rectangular shield, helmet, and spear in overhand position, 'nude' figure (damaged), figure with rectangular shield, grasping the helmet plume of a falling (or dead) warrior with Dipylon

shield, sword, and spear. Bottom frieze: at least three warriors with Dipylon shields, helmets with drooping plumes, swords, and spears. On the far left, two figures engaged in combat, including a Siamese twin (Aktorione-Molione?). Dated to Late Geometric Ia period. Louvre no. A519. References: Ahlberg 1971a, 16 figs. 5 and 6; Boardman 1998, 38 fig. 50 (detail); Rystedt 2006b, 244 fig. 6a; Snodgrass 1998, 17 fig. 5.

122. Athens (Attika). Fragments of *krater*. Side view of longship. Dipylon-warrior on forefoot, holding two spears in one hand, sword at waist. Number of warriors aboard the ship, all equipped with swords. One of these uses a rectangular shield. A number of horizontal 'nude' figures are depicted in front of the ship's bow (drowned corpses?). Dated to Late Geometric Ia period. Louvre no. A527 plus Louvre no. A535. References: Ahlberg 1971a, 33–34 figs. 36–38; Davison 1961, figs. 13a–c.

123. Athens (Attika). Fragments of painted pot. Two figures. To left, 'nude' figure with body pierced by arrow; knees seem to buckle. To right, a figure brandishing a sword (scabbard at waist). Possibly by the same painter of the Louvre A519-fragment. Dated to Late Geometric Ia period. Louvre no. A560. References: Ahlberg 1971a, 18 figs. 10–11.

124. Athens (Attika). *Krater*. Chariots, each with single driver, one wheel indicated in side view, and single horse. Perhaps the earliest representation of a charioteer wearing the characteristic long robe (as per Greenhalgh 1973, 186). One Dipylon warrior on foot (detailed), helmet with drooping crest, and two spears. Also, *prothesis* scene: some mourners with one hand raised, while the other rests on their scabbards. Other mourners unarmed, both arms raised. Dated to Late Geometric Ia to Ib period. Athens National Museum no. 806. References: Ahlberg 1971a, 61–62 fig. 53; Davison 1961, fig. 18; Greenhalgh 1973, 27 fig. 18.

125. Athens (Attika). *Krater*; depicts no less than five different kinds of Dipylon shields. Top frieze: *prothesis* scene. Bottom frieze: procession of Dipylon warriors and chariots (two wheels in tandem, driven by 'nude' but helmeted figures; teams of three horses). Dipylon-warriors are large, wear helmets, and are equipped with two spears and a sword. Included is a figure that may be a Siamese twin (Ahlberg 1971b, 240ff). Claimed to be by Hirschfeld Painter or his workshop. Dated to Late Geometric Ib period. Metropolitan Museum of Art no. 14.130.14 (New York). References: Ahlberg 1971a, 61–63 fig. 56; Ahlberg 1971b, fig. 25; Boardman 1998, 36 fig. 47 (detail); Davison 1961, fig. 26; Osborne 1998, 33 fig. 13.

126. Athens (Attika). Fragmentary pedestalled *krater*. Dipylon warrior: shield with very narrow middle portion and exaggerated rim sections (top and bottom); helmeted and equipped with two spears. Chariots with two wheels side by side; driver and Dipylon warrior on at least one; different figures on others or only the driver. Chariots drawn by teams of three horses. Dated to Late Geometric Ib period. Nicholson Museum no. 46.41 (Sydney). References: Ahlberg 1971b, fig. 14.

127. Athens (Attika). Large funerary *krater*. Upper frieze: bier and mourners. Lower frieze: procession of chariots. Each chariot (two wheels in side view) is driven by a Dipylon warrior with helmet (drooping plume), but otherwise unarmed. Chariots identical to cart used to transport the dead man's bier. Dated to Late Geometric Ib period. Athens National Museum no. 990. References: Ahlberg 1971b, fig. 54; Boardman 1985 [1964], 25 fig. 14 (detail); Boardman 1998, 35 fig. 45; Coldstream 1968, pl. 8.b; Davison 1961, fig. 25; Greenhalgh 1973, 21 fig. 7 and 33 fig. 26.

128. Athens (Attika). *Oinochoe*; frieze on belly depicts a number of warriors; some of these are armed with bows and arrows. They are otherwise unarmed and wear no armour. One warrior appears to carry two spears. Dated to end of Late Geometric I period. Athens National Museum no. 194. References: Ahlberg 1971a, 14 fig. 3.

129. Athens (Attika). So-called 'Lambros *oinochoe*'. Frieze around the belly: number of warriors as well as a few corpses. A total of at least fourteen figures are represented: four Dipylon warriors, eight helmeted warriors without shields, two corpses. Corpses are generally unarmed, apart from their helmets. Two additional figures are difficult to interpret: one is very small and apparently unarmed, the other is little more than a blob. The Dipylon warriors carry no spears, but attached to their waists are both swords and daggers. Their arms are not shown (tied behind their backs?). The warriors without shields sometimes carry a sword at their waist; two brandish their swords. One or two touch the hilt of a Dipylon

warrior's sword. The corpses imply a battlefield. Possibly the Dipylon warriors are being taken prisoner; an interpretation suggested by Ahlberg. Dated to end of Late Geometric I period. Louvre no. CA2509. References: Ahlberg 1971a, 21–24 figs. 19–24; Rystedt 2006b, 244 fig. 6.b; Snodgrass 1998, 21 figs. 7 and 8.

130. Athens (Attika). Fragmentary pedestalled *krater* showing *prothesis*, mourning men with swords, chariot with Dipylon-warrior, ship shown below ear. Dated to Late Geometric I. Louvre A517. References: Rystedt 2006b, 241 fig. 3.

131. Athens (Attika). Spouted *krater*, found at Thebes. Side A: number of chariots (one wheel depicted, drawn by single horse, robed charioteers) and unarmed man on horseback, moving right. Side B: longship and rowers; a man (Paris? Theseus? regular moral?) grabs a woman (Helen? Ariadne?) by the wrist and is apparently leading her to the ship. Dated to Late Geometric IIa period. London no. 1899.2-19.1. References: Boardman 1998, 44 fig. 67; Greenhalgh 1973, 21 fig. 8 (detail); Hampe 1936, pl. 22 (ship); Langdon 2006, 206 figs 1–2; Snodgrass 1998, 34 fig. 13.

132. Athens (Attika). Procession of chariots. The charioteers are 'nude' and do not appear to wear any helmets. Chariots depicted with single wheel (side view). Each chariot is drawn by single horse. Dated to Late Geometric IIa period. Leiden no. I.1909/1.1. References: Coldstream 1968, pls. 11.a–b; Greenhalgh 1973, 22 fig. 10.

133. Athens (Attika). *Oinochoe*. Three friezes. Frieze on neck: male figure equipped with helmet with drooping plume, sword, and dagger, holding two horses by their reins. Shoulder frieze: dogs. Main frieze: procession of Dipylon warriors, all helmeted and equipped with two spears. Dated to Late Geometric IIa period. Cambridge no. GR-1-1935. References: Coldstream 1968, pls. 13.e–f.

134. Athens (Attika). Procession of chariots. Robed charioteers with helmets, otherwise unarmed. Chariots depicted with a single wheel (sideview). Each chariot drawn by team of two horses. Dated to Late Geometric IIa period. Erlangen no. I.458. References: Davison 1961, figs. 77a–c; Greenhalgh 1973, 25 fig. 15.

135. Athens (Attika). Rider in the middle of a procession of chariots (single-wheel). Charioteers and rider all 'nude' apart from helmet with two drooping plumes. Each chariot is drawn by a single horse. Dated to Late Geometric IIb period. Toronto no. 929.22.10. References: Greenhalgh 1973, 22 fig. 9.

136. Athens (Attika). So-called 'Borrowski *amphora*'. *Prothesis* and mourners on neck; body has two friezes. Upper frieze: procession of chariots: each chariot has two wheels side by side, drawn by team of four horses; helmeted driver and warrior with a round shield, helmet, and two spears. Lower frieze: dogs (?). Dated to Late Geometric IIb period. Essen K969. References: Ahlberg 1971b, fig. 41; Greenhalgh 1973, 35 fig. 27.

137. Athens (Attika). *Amphora*; *prothesis* scene on neck. Frieze on belly: procession of warriors with round (Argive?) shields decorated with animal blazons. Each warrior has a helmet and carries two spears. Dated to Late Geometric IIb period. Benaki Museum no. 7675. References: Boardman 1998, 44 fig. 68; Davison 1961, fig. 50.

138. Athens (Attika). Rider wearing a helmet with stilted crest, (similar to the helmet found in tomb T45 at Argos), on a rearing horse. Also depicted are four-horse chariots, and warriors on foot with round shields, armed with spears. Dated to Late Geometric IIb period. Athens National Museum no. 810. References: Greenhalgh 1973, 48 fig. 32.

139. Athens (Attika). *Amphora*. Procession of alternating chariots (single wheel, unarmed charioteer, team of two horses) and warriors on body of vase, with group of warriors leading them (or following them, depending on how one looks at this scene). This latter group consists of three figures armed with swords, followed by two warriors that each have a round shield with clearly defined rim (Argive shields?), two spears, and a helmet. Dated to Late Geometric IIb period. Ashmolean Museum no. 1916.55 (Oxford). References: Ahlberg 1971b, fig. 33.

140. Athens (Attika). Procession of chariots (each with single wheel, drawn by single horse; robed charioteers). Dated to Late Geometric IIb period. Berlin no. 3203. References: Davison 1961, fig. 48a–b; Greenhalgh 1973, 23 fig. 11.

141. Athens (Attika). *Oinochoe*, found in grave unearthed in the Athenian agora. Two friezes, neck and belly. Upper frieze: number of Dipylon warriors, armed with spears and swords, helmet with drooping plume. Lower frieze: Siamese twin (Aktorione-Molione) mounting chariot and fending off attacker. The twins have helmets, sword; body is rectangular (checkered pattern), may represent a kind of body-armour or shield. There are two more chariots: charioteer of one is unarmed but wears a helmet; the other is driven by a Dipylon warrior, equipped with two spears and sword, helmet. This latter chariot, the only one with two wheels, and that of the twin is drawn by a pair of horses; the other, it seems, by a single horse. Aktorione-Molione are attacked by two warriors: both armed with a single spear (held overhead) and a sword, helmet with drooping plume. Dated to Late Geometric II period. Agora Museum no. P4885. References: Ahlberg 1971a, 13 fig. 2; Boardman 1998, 41 figs. 59.1-2; Crouwel 2006b, 166 fig. 5; Davison 1961, fig. 97; Greenhalgh 1973, 13 fig. 3; Snodgrass 1998, 30-31 fig. 11.
142. Athens (Attika). *Oinochoe*; two friezes, on neck and belly. Upper frieze: warrior with helmet and sword at waste holding two horses by the reins. Lower frieze: scene of battle on and around a beach ship. Ship is facing left. In front of ship: fallen Dipylon warrior; figure with shield and sword. Aboard ship: sea pikes; sitting figure with spear or steering oar; Dipylon warrior with sword and spear (overhand position); Dipylon warrior with bow, arrow, and sword; figure with spear (overhand). Other figures, continuing to right: 'nude' figure with sword and possibly spear; fallen Dipylon warrior struck by many spears; archer; another corpse with many wounds; Dipylon warrior with two spears and sword at waist. Dated to Late Geometric II period. Copenhagen no. 1628. References: Ahlberg 1971a, 29-31 figs. 31-33; Boardman 1998, 41 fig. 60; Davison 1961, fig. 133; Osborne 1998, fig. 17.
143. Athens (Attika). *Oinochoe*; shipwreck scene on neck. Capsized longship, with single figure (survivor) on top. Other figures, all 'nude', surround the vessel: they are presumably drowning or already dead. Dated to Late Geometric II period, around 725-710. Munich no. 8696. References: Davison 1961, fig. 84; Osborne 1998, 35 fig. 14; Snodgrass 1998, 35 fig. 14.
144. Athens (Attika). *Amphora*; procession of chariots on belly, lion pulling down a doe on the neck. Dated to Late Geometric period. London British Museum 1936.10-17.1. References: Boardman 1985 [1964], 27 fig. 16.
145. Athens (Attika). Fragment. A file of three different figures; at far left, parts of a fourth figure. From left to right: figure with rectangular shield, two spears, helmet; figure with Dipylon shield (or something similar), two spears, helmet; figure with round shield, two spears, helmet with drooping plume. Dated to Late Geometric period. References: Greenhalgh 1973, 65 fig. 38.
146. Athens (Attika). Fragment. Chariot with single wheel, drawn by single horse, driven by Dipylon warrior. Helmet with drooping plume, but no weapons. Dated to Late Geometric period. References: Greenhalgh 1973, 20 fig. 6.
147. Athens (Attika). Fragment. Mounted warrior, armed with two spears (perhaps javelins), helmet with drooping plume. Dated to Late Geometric period, around 700. Athens National Museum no. 15.995. References: Greenhalgh 1973, 49 fig. 34.
148. Athens (Attika). *Kantharos*. Central figure in the main frieze: warrior (sword at waist), torn by two ferocious animals (lions?). At right: male figure with lyre confronting two female figures, carrying jugs on their heads. To left: a 'nude' warrior with a sword at his waist leading away female figure; two warriors engaged in single combat using swords. Possibly early work by Painter A (from so-called 'Rattle Group'). Dated to Late Geometric period. Copenhagen no. 727. References: Ahlberg 1971a, 50 fig. 49 (detail) and 61 fig. 54 (detail); Boardman 1985 [1964], 26 fig. 15; Boardman 1998, 43 figs. 65.1-2; Davison 1961, fig. 128; Langdon 2006, 209 fig. 3 and 210 fig. 4.
149. Athens (Attika). Neck *amphora*; two main friezes on body. Upper frieze: procession of chariots (single wheel, three horses each, charioteer and passenger apparently both unarmed). In their midst is a rider brandishing a spear; a second horse is indicated beside him. Lower frieze: file of uniformly equipped warriors, with round shields, spears, and helmets with drooping plumes. Dated to Late Geometric period. Buffalo no. C12847. References: Coldstream 1968, 59 no. 21a; Snodgrass 1971b, 45-46 pl. 5.

150. Athens (Attika). As Greenhalgh puts it, 'Pottery from the grave of an eighth-century Athenian who surely rode to war.' Pottery includes two items decorated with horses, one featuring a mounted warrior; contents include a large terracotta horse. Dated to Late Geometric period. References: Greenhalgh 1973, 49 fig. 33.
151. Athens (Attika). At least two corpses to left; to right, a Dipylon type shield, either left on the battlefield or placed there by someone (legs of a living figure are visible next to the shield). Dated to Late Geometric period. Greifswald Museum no. 87. References: Ahlberg 1971*a*, 64 fig. 57.
152. Athens (Attika). Scene of two seated figures with rattles, flanking a large table, above which two Dipylon type shields are suspended, presumably from pegs on the wall behind. Dated to Late Geometric period. London 1916.1-8.2. References: Buchholz 1987, 105 fig. 40.b.
153. Athens (Attika). Clay tripod showing a figure armed with both spear and sword attacking a lion (Herakles and the Nemean lion?). Dated to Late Geometric period. Kerameikos 407. References: Carpenter 1991, 138 fig. 174.
154. Athens (Attika). So-called 'Kynosarges jug'. Scene of two seated figures with rattles; a table between them with a Dipylon shield positioned on it or, perhaps more likely, suspended from the wall behind it. Dated to Late Geometric period. Collection of the British School. References: Buchholz 1987, 105 fig. 40.a.
155. Athens (Attika). *Oinochoe*-fragment. Dipylon-warrior with two spears, one in overhand position. Crest on helmet. Object at his waist unidentifiable: could be the sword worn by the warrior or he may have been struck by an arrow (Ahlberg 1971*a*, 20). Dated to Late Geometric period. Akropolis Museum no. 290. References: Ahlberg 1971*a*, 20 fig. 17.
156. Athens (Attika). Procession of chariots (single wheel, two horses each, unarmed charioteer). In their midst is a solitary rider, perhaps helmeted. Greenhalgh points out that a second set of reins indicates that he was holding on to a second horse (1973, 22-23). Dated to Subgeometric period. Villa Giulia no. 1212. References: Greenhalgh 1973, 23 fig. 12.
157. Athens (Attika). Procession of charioteers, similar to New York no. 10.210.8. Dated to Early Protoattic period. New York no. 21.88.18. References: Greenhalgh 1973, 24 fig. 14.
158. Athens (Attika). Processions of chariots and at least one rider on horseback. All are unarmed. Charioteers are 'robed'. Chariots depicted with single wheel in side view, drawn by a pair of horses. Dated to Early Protoattic period. New York no. 10.210.8. References: Davison 1961, figs. 69a-b; Greenhalgh 1973, 24 fig. 13.
159. Athens (Attika). Rider on horseback. Equipped with round shield (Argive?), helmet with crest (Korinthian?), and two spears. Dated to Early Protoattic period. Pergamonmuseum no. 31006 (Berlin). References: Greenhalgh 1973, 50 fig. 35.
160. Athens (Attika). *Amphora*, thought to be by the Anaktos Painter. Main frieze on belly shows procession of chariots (single wheel, robed and unarmed charioteers, drawn by a team of two horses). Dated to Early Protoattic period. References: Boardman 1985 [1964], 49 fig. 45; Boardman 1998, 98 fig. 189.
161. Athens (Attika). Fragment found at the Agora. Bottom half of three figures (moving right), armed with two spears each. Two figures at left may be wearing linen corselets. Third figure is equipped with round shield (Argive?). Dated to Early Protoattic period. Agora P24032. References: Jarva 1995, 34 fig. 9.
162. Athens (Attika). Two files of warriors, apparently engaging each other. Left-hand group is attacking; foremost warrior has spear in overhand position (other warriors not visible in photograph), greaves, Argive shield, Korinthian helmet; otherwise nude. Right-hand group: all have greaves, Argive shields, Korinthian helmets. Foremost warrior has sword drawn; second has sword drawn and is equipped with two spears; remainder all equipped with two spears. Dated to Early Protoattic period (670 to 640). Pergamonmuseum no. 31.573.141 (Berlin). References: Greenhalgh 1973, 72 fig. 44; Morris 1984, pl. 8 (left).
163. Athens (Attika). Fragmentary mug showing battle between naked warriors with shields, spears, and helmets; one warrior has fallen awkwardly. Dated to around 660. Kerameikos Museum 73. References: Morris 1984, pl. 26 (left).
164. Eleusis (Attika). *Skyphos* from a grave at Eleusis. Side A: battle around a beached ship. Ship has ram and horn, scorpion-tail stern. The vessel is flanked by two warriors, each

equipped with Dipylon shields, three spears. Figure with bow on ship. Human figure at steering oar. Side B: to left, one human figure with sword carrying oblong object, next archer. Centre, two horizontal figures ('nude'); no doubt corpses. To right, another archer and a figure holding a spear in overhand position. Helmet types unknown. Dated to Middle Geometric II period (according to Coldstream 1968; Ahlberg 1971*a*, 39 believes it to be Late Geometric). Eleusis no. 741. References: Ahlberg 1971*a*, 34–37 figs. 42–43 and 96 fig. 105; Boardman 1998, 33 figs. 41.1–2; Höckmann 1980, 303 fig. 78.b.

165. Myrrhinous (Attika). *Amphora*. Five friezes (two on neck, one on shoulder, two on body). Neck: warriors with rectangular shields; mourners below. Shoulder: grazing animals (hard to see on photos). Upper frieze on body: procession of chariots (robed charioteer, single wheel; teams of two horses). Lower frieze: procession of warriors: round shields (clear rim and perhaps emblazoned?), crested helmets (Korinthian-type?), two spears each. Attributed to Philadelphia Painter. Dated to Late Geometric IIIb period. References: Ahlberg 1971*b*, fig. 35; Snodgrass 1964*b*, 5 and 6 nn. 15 and 17.

166. Vougliameni (Attika). Boiotian *kantharos* showing a warrior equipped with Dipylon-shield, plumed helmet, and bow; height 6.1–6.4 cm. Dated to Late Geometric (second half eighth century). Heidelberg G60. References: *CVA Germany* 27, pl. 1313.8.

167. Provenance unknown to me (Boiotia). Restored Boiotian *hydria*. Chaotic. Presumably *prothesis* scene: unarmed figures with both hands held to head; armed figures (with sword) holding one hand to their head. A number of horses are depicted. Dated to Late Geometric period. Louvre no. A575. References: Ruckert 1976, pls. 15.3–5.

168. Provenance unknown to me (Boiotia). Boiotian *krater*. Dipylon warriors, without weapons, on chariots drawn by one horse each. The chariots resemble skateboards. Dated to Late Geometric period (c. 700 or slightly earlier, according to Ruckert). Tuebingen no. S./10 1239. References: Ruckert 1976, pl. 17.4.

169. Provenance unknown to me (Boiotia). Restored Boiotian *pithos*. A number of friezes. Rim shows the grazing animals. Frieze directly below handles depicts galloping horses and at least one chariot with unarmed driver (perhaps the painter wished to indicate how many horses there were to a team by painting them one after the other). Next frieze: chariots (similar to the previous one) clearly drawn by teams of two horses. Bottom frieze: deer and smaller animals (snake, fish, perhaps others). Dated to Subgeometric period. Musée Royaux d'Art et d'Histoire no. A1036 (Brussels). References: Ruckert 1976, pls. 16.1–2 and 16.5.

170. Provenance unknown to me (Boiotia). Boiotian *amphora*. From left to right: warrior with round shield, spear, and helmet with drooping plume confronting a Dipylon warrior with spear and helmet; chariot with two wheels in side-view, transporting warrior with rectangular shield and spear in overhand position, unarmed charioteer, chariot drawn by team of two horses. Dated to Subgeometric. Munich no. 2234. References: Ahlberg 1971*a*, 43 fig. 46; Greenhalgh 1973, 13 fig. 4.

171. Provenance unknown to me (Boiotia). Boiotian Subgeometric vase featuring a battle-scene between two warriors, one with round, the other with Dipylon shield; another warrior with rectangular shield rides off on a chariot, holding a spear overhand. Dated to early seventh century. References: Greenhalgh 1973, 13 fig. 4.

172. Provenance unknown to me (Boiotia). Boiotian *kantharos*. Chariot with unarmed driver. Single wheel in side-view. Chariot is drawn by single horse. Another horse is tied behind the chariot. Dated to Late Geometric period (end of the eighth century, according to Ruckert). Göttingen no. 533h. References: Ruckert 1976, pls. 26.1 and 26.3.

173. Thebes (Boiotia). Boiotian *oinochoe*. Neck: two men wrestling or boxing. Birds on shoulder. Dated to Late Geometric period (735–720, according to Ruckert). Louvre no. A568. References: Benson 1970, pl. 37.5; Ruckert 1976, pl. 2.2–4.

174. Thebes (Boiotia). Boiotian *oinochoe*. Neck: horse with pendant double-axe. Shoulder decorated with bird motif. Dated to Late Geometric period. Copenhagen no. 5371. References: Coldstream 1968, pl. 45.a; Ruckert 1976, pl. 2.1.

175. Thebes (Boiotia). Boiotian *pyxis*. Lid has decorative handle in shape of horse with small pot underneath; body decorated with pictures of birds. Dated to Late Geometric period. Berlin no. 3143.6. References: Ruckert 1976, pl. 21.3.

176. Thebes (Boiotia). Boiotian *oinochoe*. Neck: warrior with sword at waist and two lines on either side of his body, holding two horses by the reins. On the shoulder, a horse lying down. Dated to Late Geometric period (around 735, according to Ruckert). Athens National Museum no. 236. References: Ruckert 1976, pl. 4.1.
177. Thebes (Boiotia). Boiotian *krater*. Five figures, flanked by horses. From left to right: small unarmed figure facing right; large figure with ball-shaped right hand (glove?) confronting another large figure, with ball-shaped left hand; large figure facing right, lines at either side of body, holding a stick (?); smaller figure, facing right, with sword at waist and lines at either side of body, holding horse by reins. Dated to Late Geometric period (around 700, according to Ruckert). Athens National Museum no. 12896. References: Coldstream 1968, pls. 44.g and 44.j; Ruckert 1976, pl. 17.3; Kr 2.
178. Thebes (Boiotia). Korinthian *aryballos* found at Thebes. From left to right: griffin; unarmed figure on horseback; small figure, stance possibly suggesting religious worship; central figure in long, checkered dress, with round shield and spear overhead (the goddess Athena?); another figure, robed; another unarmed figure on horseback. Possibly mythological. All figures are facing right. Dated to Early Protokorinthian period. Ashmolean museum no. 504. References: Johansen 1923, pl. 20.1.
179. Thebes (Boiotia). *Aryballos* found at Thebes, but of Korinthian make. Main frieze: scene of battle. Many wear greaves; all of them are equipped with Argive shields decorated with animal blazons. One side is equipped with normal Korinthian helmets, the other have stilted crests. Apparently all are clothed. They fight using spears; some are clutching an additional spear in their shield-hand. One warrior grasps the crest of a dead warrior lying on the ground. There are three pairs of warriors engaging in single combat. Dated to Middle II to Late Protokorinthian period. Louvre no. CA931. References: Amyx 1988, 38; Boardman 1991 [1978], 42 fig. 41; Payne 1931, pls. 1:8-11.
180. Thebes (Boiotia). So-called 'Macmillan' *aryballos*, found in Thebes, but of Korinthian make. Purportedly by the same hand as the Chigi olpe. Three friezes. Top: battle between uniformly equipped warriors (only blazons are different), with Argive shields, spears, and Korinthian helmets; some carry an additional spear in their shield-hand. Middle frieze: youths on horseback at full gallop, moving left. Lower frieze: hounds coursing hare. Top modelled in the shape of a lion's head. Dated to Middle II to Late Protokorinthian period. British Museum no. 1889.4-18.1. References: Amyx 1988, 31 pls. 11:1a-b; Boardman 1998, 93 figs. 176.1-2; Morris 1984, pl. 24; Shanks 1999, fig. 3.24.
181. Thebes-Pyri (Boiotia). Restored Boiotian *amphora*. Belly: warrior with sword and dagger, holding two large horses by the reins. Dated to Late Geometric period (around 690, according to Ruckert). Thebes Museum. References: Ruckert 1976, pls. 13.2 and 14.4.
182. Capua (Campania). Neck *amphora* showing Achilles pursuing another warrior (Troilos?) on horseback, who is turning around and readying an arrow. Another archer behind Achilles. Dated to Late Korinthian period, about 550. References: Amyx 1988, 268; Carpenter 1991, 31 fig. 29.
183. Cerveteri (Etruria). Korinthian *krater*, showing symposion scene in upper frieze; horse race in lower frieze. A dog is tied beneath each couch in the symposion scene (thus, a *krater* featuring men feasting, dogs, and horses: all aristocratic themes). Dated to Early Korinthian period. Louvre E635. References: Boardman 1998, 198 figs 396.1-2.
184. Cerveteri (Etruria). Large West-Greek *krater* by Aristonothos: one side shows the blinding of Polyphemos, the other a merchantman approached by a warship. The merchantman has a round bottom, while the warship has a sharp forefoot. Each vessel has three warriors on the deck, equipped with shields, helmets, and long spears. The warship furthermore features rowers, while the merchantman is under sail. Dated to the Archaic period. Rome, Conservatori. References: Boardman 1998, 140 figs 282.1-2.
185. Cerveteri (Etruria). Korinthian column *krater* showing Herakles firing arrows at a monster, while Hesione throws rocks at it. A chariot, turned away from the battle, stands ready. Dated to Late Korinthian period, around 550. Boston 63.420. References: Boardman 1998, 201 fig. 402; Carpenter 1991, 146 fig. 199.
186. Tarquinia (Etruria). *Aryballos* found in a tomb at Tarquinia, but of Korinthian make. Warriors in single combat, nude, but equipped with spears (overhand position), Korinthian

helmets, and Argive shields. To left of duellists, unarmed youth on horseback; to right, horse. Dated to Early Ripe Corinthian period. Berlin no. F1056. References: Amyx 1988, 97 pls. 44:3a–b.

187. Veii (Etruria). So-called 'Chigi *olpe*'; found in an Etruscan tomb near Formello but of Corinthian make. Four friezes. Upper frieze: two groups of warriors about to fight, all equipped with Argive shields, greaves, one or two spears, and Corinthian helmets. Some are nude, some wear tunics and/or bell-shaped cuirasses. Far left: two warriors are still arming themselves. A set of spears side by side clearly shows that one is shorter than the other. Moving to right: a group of warriors, apparently running to catch up with the foremost group. A piper is depicted in between these two groups. The warriors in front are levelling their spears at the enemy (overhand position). The enemy troops are also divided into two groups: of the one nearest to their opponents, the warriors are holding their spears in overhand position, the group behind, in underhand position, the spears protruding from between their shields. Middle frieze, from left to right: chariot with unarmed charioteer and youth leading the two horses; sphinx; group of men killing a lion, one of whom is equipped with a bell-shaped cuirass; a nude figure is mauled by the lion. At far right, the Judgement of Paris. Bottom frieze: two youths and dogs, hunting rabbit or hare. Below this frieze: a dark band decorated with a variety of running animals: dogs (and lions?), deer, goats, and a hare. Dated to Middle II to Late Protokorinthian period. Villa Giulia no. 22679. References: Amyx 1988, 32; Benson 1989, pl. 20.2 (detail); Boardman 1998, figs. 178.1–3; Connolly 1988, 38–39 (restored detail); Hurwit 2002; Johansen 1923, pls. 39–40.

188. Eretria (Euboia). Fragments of *amphora*, showing men jumping on or off chariots (*apobatai*); at least some of the drivers are equipped with Dipylon shields. Some chariots are chased (?) by dogs. Dated to Late Geometric. References: Crouwel 2006*b*, 167 fig. 6.

189. Eretria (Euboia). Fragment of *skyphos*; graffito of ship (forward part missing), facing right, with sails deployed. Curved scorpion-tail stern. Structure at top of mast may be a crow's nest. Dated to Late Geometric period. References: Crie laard 1996, fig. 32.e.

190. Lefkandi (Euboia). Hydria; on shoulder: two human figures, with bow and arrow, facing each other. One figure's head is surrounded by dots (helmet?). Dated to Middle Protoegeometric period. References: Boardman 1998, 20 fig. 15 (detail).

191. Lefkandi (Euboia). Pyxis found at Toumba cemetery; ship facing right, mast set up, with some sort of rigging in between mast and prow. A pair of large spears (*i.e.*, 'sea pikes') are set against the vessel's stern. Horizontal lines may represent decking or railing. Dated to between 850 and 825. References: Crie laard 1996, fig. 32.b; Crie laard 2006, 279 fig. 14.2g; Popham 1987, 357 fig. 4.

192. Lefkandi (Euboia). Fragment of krater wall; ship with small forefoot and large horn. Only the forward section of the ship is preserved. Dated to Subprotoegeometric. References: Crie laard 1996, fig. 32.c; Crie laard 2006, 279 fig. 14.2f; Popham *et al.* 1979, pl. 284.11.

193. Samos (Ionia). Cup. Athena with shield and spear, touched by sphinx; Kentaur, caldron decorated with griffins, deer (stag), leopard or lion attacking man. Dated to around 690 or 680. References: Walter 1990, 108 fig. 122.

194. Samos (Ionia). Ring-vase decorated with multiple heads of animals and humans, including the head of a warrior equipped with Ionian-type helmet. Dated to around 600. References: Walter 1990, 94 fig. 106.

195. Provenance unknown to me (Korinthia). Cup. One fully-armed warrior in pursuit of another. There are two youths on horseback, one rushing off, away from the heavy-armed warriors and toward two nude figures at left, while the other follows the pursuing heavy-armed warrior, presumably his master (*hippobatas*). Dated to Middle Ripe Corinthian period. References: Greenhalgh 1973, 97 fig. 50.

196. Korinth (Korinthia). *Aryballos*, attributed to the Evelyn Painter. Warrior with Argive shield, sword, spear, and helmet with stilted crest following an unarmed rider. Animals and plants (possibly one representing the Tree of Life) decorate the remainder of this *aryballos*. Dated to Early Protokorinthian period. London no. 1969.12-15.1. References: Amyx 1988, 17; Boardman 1998, 91 figs. 166.1–2; Coldstream 1977, 172 figs. 56.b–c; Greenhalgh 1973, 58 fig. 37; Neeft 1987, 67 fig. 15.a; Shanks 1999, fig. 3.3.

197. Korinth (Korinthia). *Aryballos*. Upper frieze: chariot drawn by a team of two horses, followed by a figure leading a horse, holding something overhead. Charioteer unarmed. Chariot confronted by man armed with spear held in overhand position, running figure behind him. Another figure falls on his sword (presumably represents the suicide of Aias). Lower frieze: animals (goat, ram, lion, bull). Dated to Middle Protokorinthian I to II period. Berlin no. 3319. References: Amyx 1988, 23 pls. 5:1a–b.
198. Korinth (Korinthia). *Aryballos*. Interpreted as a scene of myth. Figures on horseback approaching from left may represent the Dioskouroi. Woman possibly Helen, abducted by Theseus (to right), who is armed with a spear. At far right, figure brandishing a sword, perhaps representing Peirithoös. Dated to Middle Protokorinthian I to II period. Louvre no. CA617. References: Amyx 1988, 23; Johansen 1923, pl. 22.1; Shanks 1999, fig. 3.2.
199. Korinth (Korinthia). *Alabastron*. A 'still life' depicting weapons and armour: sword (in scabbard), greaves, two spears (one shorter than the other and equipped with a throwing-loop), bell-shaped cuirass, and Korinthian helmet. Dated to Late Proto- to Early Ripe Korinthian period. Staatliche Museen no. 3148 (Berlin). References: Snodgrass 1964b, pl. 33.
200. Korinth (Korinthia). *Aryballos*. Two riders at full gallop; dressed, but unarmed. Dated to Early Ripe Korinthian period. Kaepelli no. 408 (Lucerne). References: Amyx 1988, 114 pl. 47:5.
201. Korinth (Korinthia). *Aryballos*. At left, dismounted warrior with Argive shield, greaves, and single spear, labelled *hippobatas*. In front of this figure, an unarmed youth on horseback leading a second horse (the warrior's) and labelled *hippostrophos*. Dated to Early Ripe Korinthian period. Athens National Museum no. 341. References: Alföldi 1967, 14 fig. 1; Greenhalgh 1973, 58 fig. 36; Payne 1931, 287 no. 482.
202. Korinth (Korinthia). *Aryballos*. Three riders, two confronting. They are clothed, but unarmed. Dated to Early Ripe Korinthian period. London no. 1958.1-14.1. References: Amyx 1988, 98 pl. 44:5.
203. Korinth (Korinthia). Fragments. Four figures: nude warrior on foot with Korinthian helmet and Argive shield engaged in duel with another warrior (only rim of shield preserved); fully-armed warrior on horseback (Korinthian helmet, Argive shield, spear), and; unarmed youth on horseback. Dated to Early Ripe Korinthian period. Perachora no. 2434. References: Dunbabin 1962, pl. 97; Greenhalgh 1973, 86 fig. 46.
204. Korinth (Korinthia). Warriors with Korinthian helmets, Argive shields, and spears engaging in single combat. One warrior is nude, the other clothed. Dated to Early Ripe Korinthian period. Kaepelli no. 407 (Lucerne). References: Amyx 1988, 114 pl. 47:6.
205. Korinth (Korinthia). *Aryballos*. Single combat between warriors, nude but equipped with Korinthian helmets, Argive shields, and spears (overhand position). The combatants are flanked on either side by horses. Dated to Early Ripe Korinthian period. London no. 1922.10-17.1. References: Amyx 1988, 97 pl. 44:4.
206. Korinth (Korinthia). *Oinochoe*. Battle between heavy-armed warriors (equipped with Korinthian helmets, single spears, swords at their waists, greaves). In their midst is the kneeling figure of an archer, protected by the shield of one of the warriors. Also depicted are a number of horsemen, equipped with helmets (with stilted crests) and spears, but they have no body-armour of any kind (no greaves, no corselets, no cuirasses), or shields. One of the riders has two spears. Dated to Middle Ripe Korinthian period. London no. 1814.7-4.491 (OC421). References: Greenhalgh 1973, 99 fig. 52; Payne 1931, no. 1090.
207. Korinth (Korinthia). Fragments of column *krater*. Warrior on horseback, equipped with round shield (note rim and whirligig decoration), two spears, and Korinthian helmet. Outline of second horse, presumably used by his squire. Dated to Middle Ripe Korinthian period. Korinth no. CP-2634. References: Amyx and Lawrence 1975, pl. 35.181.
208. Lechaion (Korinthia). *Aryballos* unearthed in the cemetery at Lechaion. Scene of battle. From left to right: nude figure, facing right, stabbing a nude archer in the back; figure with checkered clothing, helmet with stilted crest, Argive shield, and spear in underhand position, facing right; nude (?) warrior facing left with Korinthian helmet, holding Dipylon shield and spear in left hand, another spear in right hand (overhand position); nude warrior with helmet with stilted crest, Dipylon shield and spear in left hand, another spear in right hand

(overhand position), facing left; warrior, moving left but craning neck to look back, nude, Korinthian helmet, drawing sword from scabbard; nude warrior with Korinthian helmet, Dipylon shield in front of him, touching crest of last warrior with left hand, holding spear in right (overhand). Dated to Early Protokorinthian period. Korinth no. CP-2096. References: Amyx 1988, 25 pls. 6:1a–e; Boardman 1998, 92 figs. 171.1–2; Shanks 1999, 141 fig. 3.33.3.

209. Perachora (Korinthia). Cup. From left to right: nude figure, moving right, facing left; sphinx, facing right; warrior with Korinthian helmet, Argive shield, two spears, moving right; sphinx, facing left; two warriors with Argive shields (note blazons), Korinthian helmets, and spears, in single combat. Dated to Middle Protokorinthian I to II period. Perachora no. 673. References: Amyx 1988, 25; Dunbabin 1962, pl. 30; Shanks 1999, fig. 3.19.3.

210. Perachora (Korinthia). Fragmentary *aryballos*. From left to right: piper playing double-flute; kneeling archer; warrior with Dipylon shield, Korinthian helmet, and spear in overhand position; warrior with Argive shield, Korinthian helmet, and spear in overhand position. These are all facing right. Other group (opponents), facing left, continuing from left to right: warrior with Dipylon shield, Korinthian helmet, struck by arrow in shin; warrior with Korinthian helmet, something in hand (stone?). Then: facing right, warrior with Dipylon shield; facing left, warrior with shield (round?), Korinthian helmet; another figure. Dated to Middle Protokorinthian I to II period. Perachora no. 27. References: Amyx 1988, 25; Dunbabin 1962, 15–17 pls. 2 and 57; Shanks 1999, fig. 3.23.

211. Perachora (Korinthia). *Aryballos*. Two warriors, one nude, the other (partly) dressed (cuirass?), equipped with Korinthian helmets, spears (overhand), greaves, and Argive shields, in single combat. Flanked on either side by an unarmed youth on horseback. Dated to Early Ripe Korinthian period. Perachora no. 1571. References: Dunbabin 1962, pl. 61; Greenhalgh 1973, 85 fig. 45.

212. Perachora (Korinthia). Fragment of a *pyxis*, showing an archer kneeling behind a heavily-armed warrior. Dated to Middle Korinthian period, about 600 to 575. Perachora 1842. References: Dunbabin 1962, pl. 78; Van Wees 2000b, 153 fig. 17.d.

213. Perachora (Korinthia). Fragment. Fully-armed warrior with Argive shield, Korinthian helmet, two spears, and greaves on horseback. Note the outline of a second horse, presumably ridden by his squire. Dated to Early Ripe Korinthian period. Perachora no. 1556. References: Dunbabin 1962, pl. 61; Greenhalgh 1973, 87 fig. 47.

214. Perachora (Korinthia). *Aryballos*. To left, fully-armed warrior. To right, a fully-armed warrior leaping from horseback, ready to confront his opponent. The warrior is equipped with Korinthian helmet, Argive shield, greaves, and spear (overhand). Dated to Early Ripe Korinthian period. Perachora no. 1590. References: Dunbabin 1962, pl. 61; Greenhalgh 1973, 87 fig. 48.

215. Chania (Krete). Pot found at Chania (Krete), but made in Euboia; team of horses moving right, yoked to a chariot. Chariot contains two human figures: one unarmed (driver), the other equipped with dipylon shield, and at least two spears, helmet with drooping plume. Dated to Late Geometric period. Heraklion museum. References: Boardman 1998, 57 fig. 77.

216. Mouliana (Krete). Mounted warrior, equipped with spear, helmet, and possibly a shield (or quiver?); from a vase found in a cremation burial. Dated to probably tenth century. Heraklion 3742. References: Crouwel 1981, pl. 70 (V57); Greenhalgh 1973, 47.

217. Teke (Krete). *Krater* showing a warrior dressed in a fringed tunic and equipped with a rectangular shield (single-grip) and spear; also present a hunter, similarly equipped but lacking the shield (one spear has already struck a stag). Dated to Early Protogeometric period. Heraklion, Teke Tomb F. References: Boardman 1998, 21 figs 22.1-2.

218. Paroikia (Kyklades). *Amphora* found in the main cemetery at Paros. Fully-armed horsemen equipped with spears and swords, seem poised to attack various types of warriors: a Dipylon warrior, 'nude' figures, and so forth. Also note warrior on chariot, who seems to be actively taking part in the battle, fighting from the chariot, and rushing to meet a warrior with a round shield (Argive?). Corpses litter the battlefield. Dated to Late Geometric period (somewhat earlier than the next pot). References: Zaphiropoulou 2002, pl. 76A; Zaphiropoulou 2006, 272 figs. 1–4 and 275 fig. 11.

219. Paroikia (Kyklades). *Amphora* from the main cemetery at Paros. *Prothesis* scene on neck. Shoulder: corpse flanked by warriors. Belly: various kinds of troops, those with shields ('heavy') and those without ('light'). Heavy troops equipped with helmets (stilted crests) and round, presumably Argive shields. Corpse. One heavy-armed warrior is equipped with a bow, confronting slingers. Behind this last heavy-armed warrior is another archer ('nude'), and a number of horsemen. Dated to Late Geometric period (later than the previous pot). References: Zaphiropoulou 2002, pl. 76B–D; Zaphiropoulou 2006, 273 figs. 5–8 and 274 fig. 9 (detail of *prothesis* scene).

220. Provenance unknown to me (Lakonia). Lakonian cup attributed to the Hunt Painter, the inside of which shows youths equipped with spears and greaves carrying dead older men. Only two of the youths and their burden are shown in detail, but other youths are shown on either side of these two, also carrying corpses. This probably represents young men (sons?) carrying the bodies of fallen (older) warriors (fathers?) off the battlefield. Dated to around 550 to 540. Berlin 3404. References: Boardman 1998, 210 fig. 428; Sekunda 1998, 19 (fig.); Stibbe 1972, pl. 74.1 (no. 218).

221. Melos (Melos). Wide-mouthed vessel. Main scene is one of mythology: a chariot with Apollo and two maidens is drawn by a team of four winged horses. The scene on the neck shows a duel between two warriors (Argive shields and greaves). One wears a Corinthian or Ionian helmet; other an open-faced helmet with stilted crest and bell-shaped cuirass, sword at waste. Both men hold their spears overhead. In between the men is a bell-shaped cuirass, flanked by greaves and topped by a Corinthian helmet (prize?). Flanked by a woman on either side. Dated to the last quarter of the seventh century. Athens National Museum no. 911 (Boardman 1998 also lists no. 3961?). References: Boardman 1985, 47 fig. 42; Boardman 1998, 128–129 figs. 250.1–2; Osborne 1998, 62 fig. 27.

222. Brindisi (Puglia). Corinthian *aryballos* found in Italy. From left to right: warriors with Corinthian helmets, two spears each, Argive shields, in single combat; bird; lion attacking goat; man attacking a woman with knife; rabbit or hare; two sphinxes with a chicken (cock?) in the middle. Dated to Middle Protokorinthian period. Brindisi no. 1609. References: Benson 1989, 50; Shanks 1999, fig. 3.29.

223. Taras (Puglia). *Aryballos* found in Italy but of Corinthian make. Top frieze: hunt (or race?) with unarmed men on horseback, dog. Unarmed figures at left with tripod. Middle frieze: wild animals. Lower frieze: hounds coursing hare. Dated to Middle II to Late Protokorinthian period. Taranto no. 4173. References: Amyx 1988, 38; Shanks 1999, fig. 3.19.4

224. Kameiros (Rhodes). So-called 'Euphorbos plate'. Possibly inscribed by an Argive judging by the inscription (Boardman 1998, 143). Hektor and Menelaos fighting over the corpse of Euphorbos. Hektor has a Corinthian helmet, greaves, and a bell-shaped cuirass; bird-blazon on Argive shield. Both Menelaos and Euphorbos similarly equipped, but helmets with stilted crests and of darker colour than Hektor's Corinthian helmet. Dated to Middle Wild Goat Style period (toward end of seventh century). London no. 1860.4-4.1. References: Boardman 1998, 154 fig. 290; Carpenter 1991, 221 fig. 311; Snodgrass 1998, 105 fig. 42.

225. Rhodes (Rhodes). *Aryballos* found in Rhodes, but of Corinthian make. Single combat between warriors with Argive shields and Corinthian helmets, fighting with spears in overhand position. One figure is nude, the other dressed (the latter perhaps wears a cuirass?). Flanked by panthers. Dated to Early Ripe Corinthian period. Rhodes no. 13008. References: Amyx 1988, 96 pls. 44:1a-b.

226. Samothrace (Samothrakia). *Alabastron* depicting Herakles and two companions fighting Amazons led by Andromeda; Herakles and his followers are equipped as heavily-armoured spearmen, while one of the Amazones fights as an archer. Dated to Early Corinthian period. Lost. References: Van Wees 2000b, 143 fig. 12.

227. Gela (Sicily). *Aryballos*; found in Sicily but of Corinthian make. Main frieze depicts battle. From left to right: warrior with greaves, Corinthian helmet, spear (overhand), greaves, Argive shield--otherwise nude--confronting a clothed warrior, with greaves, Corinthian helmet, Argive shield, and spear (underhand); two other similar warriors in single combat, one has an oblong, possibly single-grip shield with boss, fighting over a corpse; two other, similar warriors in single combat; another duel between similarly equipped warriors over a

corpse. Frieze below: lion, deer, griffin, bull. Dated to Middle II to Late Protokorinthian period. References: Amyx 1988, 38; Johansen 1923, pl. 34.2; Shanks 1999, fig. 2.3.

228. Syrakousai (Sicily). *Aryballos* from the Athenaion at Syrakousai, but of Corinthian make. A chariot race (moving right). Each chariot is drawn by a team of two horses. Charioteers unarmed. Figure at far right may represent the referee? Tripod likely prize. Dated to Middle II to Late Protokorinthian period. References: Amyx 1988, 44; Johansen 1923, pl. 34.1; Shanks 1999, fig. 3.34.

229. Thasos (Thasos). Fragments of a Kykladic (Thasian?) plate showing a rider in a tunic holding the reigns of a second horse (its head is clearly visible behind that of the rider's own horse). Dated to the sixth century. Thasos 2057. References: Boardman 1998, 131 fig. 255.

Attic black-figure and bilingual pottery

230. Provenance unknown to me. Attic black-figure *lekanis* lid attributed to the C ('Corinthianising') Painter, showing two riders in front: the one visible is unarmoured and holds a single spear overhead, ready to be thrown (Greenhalgh suggests light cavalry, but they might just as well be scouts). Behind them follows the rest of the army: regular warriors on foot as well as *hippobatai* that have dismounted and are walking beside their horses. Greenhalgh believes these dismounted men to be 'officers' to each of the 'phalanxes' of 'hoplites' on foot, but other interpretations are possible. Dated to between 575 and 550. Naples. References: Anderson 1961, pl. 29; Greenhalgh 1973, 112 fig. 56.

231. Provenance unknown to me. Attic black-figure *amphora*, attributed to the painter of Akropolis 606, showing a *hippobatas* riding right to left; tripod blazon. Dated to between 575 and 525. Tübingen S101298. References: Beazley 1956, 81; *CVA Germany* 44, pls. 2132.1 and 2133.1-2.

232. Provenance unknown to me. Attic black-figure tripod *pyxis* attributed to the C ('Corinthianising') Painter: one frieze shows a battle between warriors (a mass of various small encounters between two to three warriors each). Dated to around 570 to 560. Louvre CA616. References: Van Wees 2004, 178 fig. 21.b.

233. Provenance unknown to me. Attic black-figure *dinos* by the Painter of Akropolis 606 (name vase): four-horse chariot and warriors in full armour (helmets, greaves, shields, cuirasses); at least one figure carries two spears. Dated to between 570 and 560. Akropolis Museum 606. References: Beazley 1956, 81; Boardman 1991 [1974], 45 fig. 47.

234. Provenance unknown to me. Fragment of an Attic black-figure *kantharos* signed by Nearchos: Achilles with his horses (yoked). Achilles wears greaves and a bell-shaped cuirass (otherwise naked); his helmet and set of two spears are behind him. Dated to between 570 and 555. Akropolis 611. References: Anderson 1961, pl. 14; Beazley 1956, 82; Boardman 1991 [1974], 46 fig. 49.

235. Provenance unknown to me. Attic black-figure vase. Riders with spears in overhand position fighting horse-archers: Greenhalgh and Anderson interpret this scene as depicting Greek mounted javeliners fighting barbarian horse-archers. Dated to around 565. Athens 15.116 (formerly Akropolis 606). References: Anderson 1961, pl. 30.a; Greenhalgh 1973, 115 fig. 58.

236. Provenance unknown to me. Tyrrhenian *amphora* attributed to the Timiades Painter, showing Neoptolemos in full armour (no shield) sacrificing Polyxena while other warriors (all named and armoured) hold her above the makeshift altar. The scene is flanked by Nestor and Phoinix, shown in elaborate dress holding spears; Phoinix looks away from the sacrifice. Dated to between 565 and 550. London 97.7-27.2. References: Beazley 1956, 97; Boardman 1991 [1974], 50 fig. 57; Carpenter 1991, 29 fig. 23.

237. Provenance unknown to me. Tyrrhenian *amphora* attributed to the Castellani Painter: Apollo and Artemis, both with helmets and swords, use their bows to shoot down Tityos. Dated to between 565 and 550. Louvre E864. References: Beazley 1956, 97; Boardman 1991 [1974], 50 fig. 59.

238. Provenance unknown to me. Tyrrhenian *amphora* attributed to the Castellani Painter: Apollo and Artemis shoot the children of Niobe; Artemis wears a helmet. Dated to between 565 and 550. Hamburg 1960.1. References: Boardman 1991 [1974], 50 fig. 60.

239. Provenance unknown to me. Attic black-figure *amphora*, showing *hippobatas* and *hippostrophos* riding side by side (latter also equipped with a single spear). Dated to around 560. Naples 81292. References: Greenhalgh 1973, 119 fig. 61.
240. Provenance unknown to me. Attic black-figure *amphora* by the Painter of London B76: Achilles, in full armour (helmet, Boiotian shield) ambushing Troilos (unarmed youth on horseback) and Polyxena (kneeling in front of the fountain). Dated to around 560. London 97.7-21.2. References: Beazley 1956, 86; Boardman 1991 [1974], 48 fig. 55.
241. Provenance unknown to me. Attic black-figure neck *amphora*, attributed to the Camtar Painter: Achilles arming; Boiotian shield, greaves, bell-shaped cuirass, Korinthian helmet (stilted crest). Achilles is dressed in a short tunic. Dated to around 560. Boston 21.21. References: Beazley 1956, 84; Boardman 1991 [1974], 48 fig. 53.
242. Provenance unknown to me. Attic black-figure belly *amphora* attributed to the Camtar Painter: warriors engaged in combat, naked or equipped with a cuirass; all wear helmets, greaves, and carry shields, they fight with spears. Dated to around 560. Basel (Bloch Collection). References: Boardman 1991 [1974], 47 fig. 52.
243. Provenance unknown to me. Fragments of a black-figure *dimos* signed by Lydos: Gigantomachy, including Artemis and her bow, Aphrodite equipped with shield and spear fighting a giant (shield with wasp device, helmet), another god (Ares?) with a three-dimensional shield blazon fighting a giant. Dated to between 560 and 540. Akropolis 607. References: Beazley 1956, 107; Boardman 1991 [1974], 66 figs 64.1–4.
244. Provenance unknown to me. Black-figure *oinochoe* potted by Kolchos and painted by Lydos: Herakles, armed with shield and spear (no greaves) fights Ares (full armour and shield) over the body of Kyknos; presence of some sort of arbiter (centre), chariots and their drivers turned away from battle at flank, with Athena between Herakles and his chariot. Dated to between 560 and 540. Munich 8760. References: Boardman 1991 [1974], 69 fig. 68.
245. Provenance unknown to me. Attic black-figure *hydria* attributed to the Painter of Vatican 309: Herakles draws his sword and comes to rescue Deianeira from Nessos. Dated to between 560 and 540. Louvre E803. References: Beazley 1956, 120; Boardman 1991 [1974], 71 fig. 74.
246. Provenance unknown to me. Attic lip cup attributed to the Epitimos Painter: the giant Enkelados raises his spear, confronting Athena. To the lower left of the giant, a *peltast*. Dated to between 560 and 530. Copenhagen 13966. References: Best 1969, pls. 1.a–c; Boardman 1991 [1974], 89 figs 121.1–2.
247. Provenance unknown to me. Attic black-figure belly *amphora* attributed to the Amasis Painter: Menelaos in linen cuirass, greaves, helmet, draws his sword; next to him, Helen; both figures flanked by men carrying spears. Dated to between 560 and 525. Private collection in Great-Britain. References: Boardman 1991 [1974], 77 fig. 90.
248. Provenance unknown to me. Attic black-figure belly-*amphora* attributed to the Amasis Painter: riders equipped with spears (one each); coursing hound (a hunting scene?). Dated to between 560 and 525. Munich 8763. References: Boardman 1991 [1974], 77 fig. 91.
249. Provenance unknown to me. Attic black-figure cup showing warriors (one nude, the other wearing a tunic), both with single spears, engaged in combat, while two light-armed riders with spears appear to charge into the scene; Greenhalgh suggests these men are light cavalry. Dated to around 550. Taranto. References: Greenhalgh 1973, 114 fig. 57.
250. Provenance unknown to me. Attic black-figure neck *amphora* attributed to Group E: Herakles fights the Nemean lion with a sword; men and Kentaurs (some armed with swords). Dated to between 550 and 530. Ashmolean 1965.135. References: Beazley 1956, 137; Boardman 1991 [1974], 78 fig. 94.
251. Provenance unknown to me. Attic black-figure vase showing a warrior with Boiotian shield bidding farewell while the reverse shows his *hippostrophos* holding his horse; the *hippostrophos* carries a spear, as do the two men flanking him. Dated to between 550 and 525. Warsaw 142320. References: Greenhalgh 1973, 120 fig. 63.
252. Provenance unknown to me. Attic black-figure band cup showing a group of horsemen, all equipped with spears held in overhand position, charging a group of warriors on foot

The warriors are all nude apart from their shields and helmets; they have one spear each. Dated to between 550 and 525. Berlin 1797. References: Greenhalgh 1973, 123 fig. 65.

253. Provenance unknown to me. Attic black-figure pl. showing a rider equipped with bell-shaped cuirass, helmet, and single spear (no shield). Dated to between 550 and 525. Leipzig T314. References: Greenhalgh 1973, 116.

254. Provenance unknown to me. Attic black-figure cup showing a battle between warriors on horseback and on foot. Most of the horsemen use spears; one of them is armoured and equipped with shield, ready to charge an armoured warrior on foot (an extremely rare depiction); another horseman is a mounted archer (not a 'barbarian'). Note that this cup has been heavily restored (portions dubious). Dated to between 550 and 525. Louvre F72. References: Greenhalgh 1973, 121 fig. 64.

255. Provenance unknown to me. Attic black figure plate, reconstructed from fragments, showing a rider equipped with bell-shaped cuirass, helmet, and two spears. The figure is surrounded by men carrying spears. Beneath the main scene, hound coursing hare; cattle along the plate's rim. Exact provenance unknown (auction). Dated to third quarter of the sixth century. Heidelberg 68/2. References: Boardman 1998, 234 fig. 464; *CVA Germany* 31, pls. 1503.1-4.

256. Provenance unknown to me. Attic black-figure vase showing a *hippobatas* dismounting; *hippostrophos* depicted next to him. Dated to between 550 and 525. London B191. References: Brouwers 2007a, 311 fig. 7; Greenhalgh 1973, 120 fig. 62.

257. Provenance unknown to me. Attic black-figure eye cup, showing on one side the head of Athena wearing crestless helmet, on the other a warrior with helmet equipped with stilted crest. Dated to between 550 and 500. Toledo 67.135. References: *CVA USA* 17, pls. 817.1-2 and 818.1.

258. Provenance unknown to me. Attic black-figure neck *amphora*, showing a battle between a small number of warriors, one of whom is equipped with a Boiotian shield; also present is a chariot (charioteer has a Boiotian shield slung around his back), as well as a rider (horse rampant). Dated to between 550 and 500. Basel BS1921.329. References: *CVA Switzerland* 4, pls. 182.1-4.

259. Provenance unknown to me. Attic black-figure belly *amphora* by Exekias: Aias putting his sword hilt down in a small heap of sand as he prepares to commit suicide by throwing himself on the blade. Dated to between 545 and 530. Boulogne 558. References: Beazley 1956, 145; Boardman 1991 [1974], 81 fig. 101 (detail); Carpenter 1991, 230 fig. 332.

260. Provenance unknown to me. Attic black-figure neck *amphora* by Exekias: Memnon, in full armour, and an African assistant, 'Amasis', equipped with *pelte*-shield and club; another African squire to left. Dated to between 545 and 530. London B209. References: Beazley 1956, 144; Boardman 1991 [1974], 81 fig. 99 (detail); Carpenter 1991, 227 fig. 324.

261. Provenance unknown to me. Attic black-figure *psykter* signed by Nikosthenes, attributed to Painter N: battle of gods and giants. The giants are all uniformly equipped, which is customary, and wear bronze cuirasses, helmets, greaves, and are equipped with either Argive or Boiotian shields, and spears; includes a chariot. Dated to between 545 and 510. Houston (de Menil Collection). References: Boardman 1991 [1974], 100-101 figs 154.1-2.

262. Provenance unknown to me. Attic black-figure neck *amphora* attributed to the Affecter: Zeus and Hermes, the latter carrying his sceptre, the other figures (gods?) carry spears. Dated to between 540 and 520. Ashmolean 509. References: Beazley 1956, 239; Boardman 1991 [1974], 101 fig. 155.

263. Provenance unknown to me. Attic black-figure *amphora* (type C) attributed to the Affecter: men in elaborate dress carrying spears, apart from centre figure in short tunic. Dated to between 540 and 520. London B150. References: Beazley 1956, 246; Boardman 1991 [1974], 101 fig. 156.

264. Provenance unknown to me. Attic black-figure platter fragment from the Akropolis, showing a warship with at least two warriors (*epibatai* or 'marines') standing on the deck. They are nude except for their greaves, shields, and helmets; they are equipped with single spears. Dated to around 530. Athens 2414. References: Fields 2007, 16 (fig.).

265. Provenance unknown to me. Attic black-figure *amphora* attributed to the Andokides Painter: warrior in full armour, including thigh guards, equipped with Boiotian shield and helmet with two crests; single thrusting spear. Dated to between 530 and 520. Louvre G1. References: Van Wees 2000*b*, 135 fig. 8.b.
266. Provenance unknown to me. Attic black-figure belly *amphora* attributed to the Group of Toronto 305: warriors are preparing to leave home. At left, a warrior with two spears, shield, greaves, and helmet stands with his back turned towards a woman; at centre, dog beneath two horses, one mounted by a squire carrying two spears; at right, heavily-armed warrior with two spears standing next to a Skythian archer. Dated to between 530 and 510. New York 41.85. References: Beazley 1956, 283; Boardman 1991 [1974], 130 fig. 196.
267. Provenance unknown to me. Attic black-figure neck *amphora* attributed to the Antimenes Painter: warriors with shields, spears (one carrying a set of two) and followed by a Skythian archer read the entrails of a sacrificed animal held out by a boy. Dated to between 530 and 510. Brussels R291. References: Beazley 1956, 270; Boardman 1991 [1974], 126 fig. 187.
268. Provenance unknown to me. Attic black-figure neck *amphora* attributed to the Antimenes Painter: Herakles fights the lion using his sword. Dated to between 530 and 510. Capesthorpe Hall (Bromley-Davenport Collection). References: Boardman 1991 [1974], 127 fig. 189.
269. Provenance unknown to me. Attic black-figure neck *amphora*, showing two warriors playing a boardgame. They have placed their helmets with stilted crests on top of their (Boiotian) shields, positioned behind them. They are equipped with greaves and possibly thigh guards; the figure on the left wears a bell-shaped cuirass. Dated to last quarter of the sixth century. References: Buchholz 1987, 151 fig. 55.c.
270. Provenance unknown to me. Attic black-figure plate by Psiax: a warrior with greaves and helmet blowing a trumpet. Dated to between 525 and 500. London B590. References: Beazley 1956, 294; Boardman 1991 [1974], 119 fig. 169.
271. Provenance unknown to me. Attic black-figure cup of the so-called 'Flower-Palmette' (FP) Class: the paths of a round-bottomed ship (merchantman) and bireme (warship) cross. Dated to between 525 and 500. London B436. References: Boardman 1991 [1974], 123 fig. 180.
272. Provenance unknown to me. Attic black-figure cup (type C) of the so-called Class of Topband Stemlesses: warrior acrobat, equipped with shield, helmet, and greaves. Dated to between 525 and 500. Würzburg 428. References: Boardman 1991 [1974], 125 fig. 184.
273. Provenance unknown to me. Attic black-figure neck *amphora* attributed to the Three-line Group: Achilles fighting an enemy (Memnon?), while another warrior has fallen to the ground. The men are equipped with full armour, Argive or Boiotian shield, and a single thrusting spear each; battle is flanked by female onlookers. Dated to between 520 and 510. Brussels A712. References: Beazley 1956, 320; Boardman 1991 [1974], 138 fig. 217.
274. Provenance unknown to me. An Attic black-figure *hydria* of the Leagros Group: Achilles, carrying a shield with a wheel of legs motif emblazoned on it (common), prepares to drag the naked body of Hektor behind his chariot. Dated to between 520 and 500. Boston 63.473. References: Boardman 1991 [1974], 133 fig. 203; Carpenter 1991, 223 fig. 316.
275. Provenance unknown to me. Attic black-figure vase showing Skythian horseman (left) about to finish off a fallen heavily-armed warrior (underfoot) with his spear; he carries a second spear and is equipped with a sword. Another horseman (right) equipped with two spears seems poised to attack the Skythian. The fallen warrior also has two spears. Dated to late sixth century. Munich. References: Greenhalgh 1973, 149 fig. 78.
276. Provenance unknown to me. Attic black-figure fragments showing a clash between horsemen armed with spears and equipped with helmets and greaves. Dated to late sixth century. Louvre C10354. References: Greenhalgh 1973, 128 fig. 69.
277. Provenance unknown to me. Attic black-figure vase showing clash between two horsemen, one in a bronze cuirass (both with greaves, helmets, swords, and spears); a fallen warrior with cuirass, helmet, shield, and single spear underfoot. Dated to late sixth century. Würzburg 206. References: Greenhalgh 1973, 129 fig. 70.
278. Provenance unknown to me. Attic black-figure *amphora* showing a clash between a *hippobatas* and a mounted Amazon, both equipped with double spears, while a second

- Amazon lies on the ground. Dated to late sixth century. Brussels R300. References: Greenhalgh 1973, 132 fig. 71.
279. Provenance unknown to me. Black figure scene: heavily-armed warriors ('hoplites') accompanied by Skythian archers. Late sixth century. Basle market. References: Vos 1963, pl. 5.a.
280. Provenance unknown to me. Attic black-figure vase. The belly shows how a four-horse chariot is harnessed; the charioteer is shown wearing a long white robe. The shoulder depicts a battle-scene: men are fighting while a four-horse chariot storms into the scene; the charioteer apparently has a Boiotian shield slung around his back. The horses gallop over a corpse. The warriors are equipped with Argive shields and Korinthian helmets; at far right, a Skythian archer. Frieze near bottom shows riders and men on foot hunting boar. Dated to late sixth century. London B304. References: Anderson 1961, pl. 16 (belly); Greenhalgh 1973, 26.
281. Provenance unknown to me. Attic black-figure scene, showing warriors departing for battle on a chariot (one charioteer equipped with two spears). Also present are Skythian archers and other warriors. Late sixth century. London B426. References: Vos 1963, pl. 3.
282. Provenance unknown to me. Black-figure scene showing heavily-armed warriors crouching amid bushes (ambush), with a Skythian archer in front of them all, crouching and taking aim. All of the 'hoplites' are equipped with Korinthian helmets (stilted and normal crests; those with normal crests also have two feathers on either side of the crest), Argive shields, greaves, and bell-shaped cuirasses. Late sixth century. New York 26.60.76 (Fletcher Fund). References: Vos 1963, pl. 8.
283. Provenance unknown to me. Black-figure scene showing a battle between heavily-armed warriors. one equipped with a Boiotian shield; the battle is flanked on either side by a crouching Skythian archer. Late sixth century. Leiden Vst25. References: Vos 1963, pl. 7.
284. Provenance unknown to me. Black figure scene: heavily-armed warriors accompanied by Skythian archers. One of the warriors has a shield featuring a blazon in the shape of an anchor. Late sixth century. Leiden PC51. References: Vos 1963, pl. 5.b.
285. Provenance unknown to me. An Attic black-figure *amphora*, showing Diomedes and Hektor fighting over the body of 'Skythes', who is depicted as a Skythian archer. The warriors are equipped with Argive shields, Korinthian helmets, bell-shaped cuirasses, greaves, and single thrusting spears. Dated to late sixth century. Musee Pince. References: Van Wees 2000b, 128 fig. 2; Van Wees 2004, 176 fig. 19; Vos 1963, pl. 6.a.
286. Provenance unknown to me. Attic black-figure cup, showing a griffin on one side, and a Skythian archer equipped with an axe on the other, running right to left. Late sixth century. Angers, Musee Pince. References: Vos 1963, pls. 1.a-b.
287. Provenance unknown to me. Black-figure scene showing Skythians on horseback, equipped with double spears and accompanied by hounds; hunting scene or warfare? Late sixth century. Louvre F248. References: Vos 1963, pl. 12.a.
288. Provenance unknown to me. Attic black-figure dish with, interior, a scene of two warriors (heroes) playing a board game. The warriors are equipped with bell-shaped cuirasses, helmets with stilted crests, twin spears, and greaves. They have their Boiotian shields slung around their backs. Dated to possibly late sixth century. Berlin-Charlottenburg F3267. References: Buchholz 1987, 151 fig. 55.a.
289. Provenance unknown to me. Neck fragment of Attic black-figure *amphora*, attributed to the Nikosthenes Painter, showing a warrior in a linen corslet and greaves. Dated to later sixth century. Kansas 41.50. References: Beazley 1956, 222.
290. Provenance unknown to me. Attic black-figure cup attributed to the Painter of the Nicosia *olpe*: the birth of Athena; most of the gods stand around with a spear in their hand. Dated to the last quarter of the sixth century. New York 06.1097 (Rogers Fund). References: Boardman 1991 [1974], 121 fig. 175.
291. Provenance unknown to me. Attic black-figure *pelike* attributed to the Acheloos Painter: men equipped with double spears prepare to capture Silenos as he stops to drink from a

- fountain. Dated to end of the sixth century. New York 49.11.1 (Rogers Fund). References: Beazley 1956, 384; Boardman 1991 [1974], 136 fig. 210.
292. Provenance unknown to me. Attic black-figure *calyx krater* attributed to the Rycroft Painter: Achilles and Aias in full armour playing a game. Dated to end of the sixth century. Toledo 63.26 (gift of Edward D. Libbey). References: Boardman 1991 [1974], 142 fig. 227.
293. Provenance unknown to me. Attic black-figure *kyathos* depicting battle between horsemen and warriors of foot. An armoured horseman charges a crouching warrior, who readies himself to thrust his spear into his assailant's horse. Dated to about 500. New York 41.162.116 (formerly Gallatin collection). References: Greenhalgh 1973, 126 fig. 67.
294. Provenance unknown to me. Attic black-figure pl. showing a rider equipped with helmet and spear riding down a warrior equipped with cuirass, shield, and helmet. Another light-armed figure with a helmet stabs the man on the ground with his spear, while a second warrior with shield flees the scene. Dated to around 500. Akropolis 1957.DA498. References: Greenhalgh 1973, 127 fig. 68.
295. Provenance unknown to me. Attic white-ground black-figure *lekythos* attributed to the Phanyllis Group depicting a warrior arming for battle. He wears a linen cuirass, is clipping on his greaves; an Argive shield is propped up against a man who holds two spears; other men behind the arming figure hold a single spear each. Dated to around 500. Cambridge Fitzwilliam GR 6-1957. References: Boardman 1991 [1974], 145 fig. 237; Haspels 1936, 202.
296. Provenance unknown to me. White-ground black-figure *lekythos*, attributed to the Beldam Painter, depicting warriors equipped with swords and holding severed heads. Dated to between 490 and 480. London B658. References: Boardman 1991 [1974], 163 fig. 279; Haspels 1936, 269; Van Wees 2004, 137 fig. 7.
297. Provenance unknown to me. Attic white-ground black-figure *lekythos* of Sleep and Death in full armour carrying Sarpedon (naked) from the battlefield. Dated to early fifth century. Berlin 3252. References: Boardman 1991 [1974], 155 fig. 251; Haspels 1936, 255.
298. Provenance unknown to me. Attic black-figure *epinetron* attributed to the Sappho Painter: Amazons arming for battle, equipped with helmets, Argive shields, and a set of two spears each. Dated to early fifth century. Athens 2184. References: Boardman 1991 [1974], 159 fig. 263; Haspels 1936, 228.
299. Provenance unknown to me. Attic white-ground black-figure *lekythos* attributed to the Sappho Painter (Little Lion Class): Achilles in full armour and Boiotian shield amuses Polyxena. Dated to early fifth century. Athens 552. References: Boardman 1991 [1974], 158 figs 262.1-2; Haspels 1936, 227.
300. Provenance unknown to me. Attic black-figure *oinochoe* attributed to the Keyside Class: Odysseus is tied to his mast while the Sirens sing; his ship is probably a bireme, equipped with a ram in the shape of a boar's head. Dated to between 475 and 450. Stockholm (Throne-Holst Collection). References: Boardman 1991 [1974], 164 fig. 286.
301. Provenance unknown to me. Attic black-figure vase, showing warriors fighting, a warrior standing behind a seated figure, and a warrior stepping onto a chariot, his Boiotian shield slung around his back. Date unknown. Madrid. References: Warry 1980, 15 (fig.).
302. Provenance unknown to me. Attic black-figure *kylix*, the outside of which shows heavily-armed warriors in combat; one archer, equipped with a helmet, kneels and takes aim. Date unknown. Sold in Basel. References: Van Wees 2004, 176 fig. 20; Vos 1963, pl. 2.a.
303. Pescia Romana (Italy). Attic black-figure Tyrrhenian *amphora* showing Achilles standing over the body of Troilos. The body is slumped against an omphalos altar; the head of Troilos is in Achilles' hand. Other warriors approach from the right. Achilles is equipped with a Boiotian shield. Dated to around 560. Florence 70993. References: Carpenter 1991, 32 fig. 33.
304. Athens (Attika). Attic black-figure neck amphora by the Nessos Painter (name vase); the scene on the neck shows Herakles attacking the kentauros Nessos with a sword. Dated to between 635 to 600. Athens 1002. References: Boardman 1991 [1974], 21 fig. 5.1 (detail of neck).
305. Athens (Attika). Black-figure Siana cup, possibly 'Attic-Boiotian': interior, a battle between two warriors over a fallen fighter, who is leaning on his elbow; exterior, an

- armoured rider (badly preserved), with face turned towards us (helmet with double crest), followed by rearing (or jumping, galloping?) horse; details are unclear. Dated to second quarter of the sixth century. Heidelberg 27/7. References: *CVA Germany* 31, pls. 1492.5-6.
306. Athens (Attika). Attic black-figure *mastos* cup showing two horsemen equipped with greaves and twin spears, shown from the front, flanked by two other spearmen, carrying double spears; they have a cloak or something similar draped across their left arms (not shields). Dated to between 550 and 525. London B375. References: Greenhalgh 1973, 125 fig. 66; Snodgrass 1999 [1967], pl. 41.
307. Athens (Attika). Attic black-figure *amphora* showing two Greek warriors kneeling while Skythian archers next to (behind?) them fire at an unseen enemy. The warriors are equipped with greaves, Argive shields, and Korinthian helmets; each carries a set of two spears. Dated to late sixth century. Berlin F1865. References: Snodgrass 1999 [1967], pl. 38; Vos 1963, pl. 6.b.
308. Athens (Attika). Attic black-figure *dinos* found on the Akropolis (reconstructed). Gigantomachy: the gods battle the giants, who are equipped with greaves, bell-shaped cuirasses, Korinthian helmets, Argive shields, single spears, and swords. One giant is pierced in the neck by a spear; this giant also equipped with thigh guards. Dated to around 500. Athens Act.607. References: Beazley 1956, 107; Carpenter 1991, 92–93 fig. 112.
309. Liosia (Attika). Attic black-figure belly *amphora* by the Painter of Akropolis 606: a mounted spearman, riding next to a second horse (doubtlessly that of his squire). Dated to between 570 and 560. Berlin 4823. References: Beazley 1956, 81; Boardman 1991 [1974], 45 fig. 48.
310. Vari (Attika). Attic black-figure *skyphos krater*, including a depiction of Herakles, equipped with bow and arrow, freeing Prometheus. Attributed to Nessos Painter. Dated to between 635 and 600. Athens 16384. References: Boardman 1991 [1974], 22 fig. 6.2 (Herakles).
311. Provenance unknown to me (Boiotia). Attic black-figure *lekythos*, 'in the manner of the Gorgon Painter' (Boardman): belly shows two lions flanking a Korinthian helmet (side view). Dated to between 600 and 570. Louvre CA823. References: Beazley 1956, 12; Boardman 1991 [1974], 23 fig. 16.1.
312. Provenance unknown to me (Boiotia). A black-figure Siana cup attributed to the Heidelberg Painter: warriors engaged in single combat, equipped with Argive shields (shown in profile), Korinthian helmets, and single thrusting spears; only one warrior is equipped with greaves. Dated to around 560. Athens 435. References: Brijder 1991, pl. 108.e; Van Wees 2000b, 129 fig. 3.b.
313. Provenance unknown to me (Boiotia). Restored Attic black-figure Siana cup. Inside: warrior with Boiotian shield, crouching. Outside: warriors running, with riders (armed *hippostrophoi*?) in their midst. Side A: two *hippostrophoi* and three warriors on foot. Side B: three *hippostrophoi* and two warriors (this side heavily restored: the fifth figure is almost entirely modern). Thus, a total of six warriors on foot and six *hippostrophoi*, all running to left (same direction around the cup). Dated to between 560 and 550. Laon 37.1015. References: Beazley 1956, 681; *CVA France* 20, pls. 892.1 and 892.3-4.
314. Capua (Campania). Attic black-figure Droop cup attributed to the Group of Rhodes 12264: Amazonomachy, featuring heavily-armed warriors fighting Amazons; chariot. Dated to between 560 and 530. New York 06.1021.161 (Rogers Fund). References: Beazley 1956, 192; Boardman 1991 [1974], 90 fig. 126.
315. Naukratis (Egypt). Attic black-figure fragments showing a warrior next to a horse. Dated to around 550. Boston 86.577. References: *CVA USA* 14, pl. 680.2.
316. Caere (Etruria). Attic black-figure neck *amphora* attributed to the Painter of Vatican 309 (name vase): single combat between naked warriors equipped with shields and helmets (one of them apparently lost his spear and is drawing or has drawn his sword). The scene is flanked on either side by a male and female figure. Dated to between 560 and 540. Vatican 309. References: Beazley 1956, 121; Boardman 1991 [1974], 71 fig. 73.
317. Caere (Etruria). Attic black-figure *dinos* by Exekias: the inside of the rim depicts a ship. Dated to between 545 and 530. Villa Giulia 50599. References: Beazley 1956, 146; Boardman 1991 [1974], 81 fig. 102 (detail).

318. Caere (Etruria). Possibly from Caere. Nikosthenic amphora attributed to Painter N (Overlap Group): neck shows a warrior on a hybrid creature, a 'cock-horse'. Note that the signature 'Nikosthenes' is the most common of all in Attic black-figure. Dated to between 545 and 510. Louvre F100. References: Beazley 1956, 216; Boardman 1991 [1974], 99 fig. 150.
319. Chiusi (Etruria). So-called 'François Vase', an Attic black-figure volute *krater*, a new shape in clay and signed twice (!) by both Kleitias (the painter) and Ergotimos (the potter). Various scenes based on myth (with almost all figures labelled), including the Kaledonian boar hunt, the retrieval of Theseus (his ship is shown), the funeral games of Patroklos (chariots), the wedding of Achilles and Thetis (men with sceptres, chariots), Aias in full armour carrying the dead Achilles, Ares in armour and carrying a Boiotian shield. Dated to 570 or slightly later. Florence 4209. References: Beazley 1956, 76; Boardman 1991 [1974], 42–44 figs 46.1-7; Carpenter 1991, figs 1–2 and 75; Shear 2000, 102 fig. 141.
320. Chiusi (Etruria). Bilingual eye cup signed by the potter Andokides: fully armoured warriors fighting over fallen warrior; two Skythian archers; one figure with short hair in Skythian dress and equipped with bow and quiver blowing a trumpet. Dated to between 530 and 500. Palermo V650. References: Beazley 1956, 256; Boardman 1991 [1974], 115 figs 160.1-2
321. Chiusi (Etruria). A late Attic black-figure *kylix*, the inside of which shows a warrior with a Boiotian shield walking left to right, a sheathed sword at his side. Outside shows Dionysos accompanied by Maenads. Dated to around 480. Boston 76.234. References: *CVA USA* 19, pls. 938.1-4.
322. Vulci (Etruria). Tyrrhenian *amphora* attributed to the Timiades Painter, showing Herakles fighting Amazones. The Amazones are dressed in short tunics, are greaved, wear helmets, and are equipped with spears and swords; male warrior naked with Boiotian shield. Dated to between 565 and 550. Boston 98.916. References: Beazley 1956, 98; Boardman 1991 [1974], 49 fig. 56; Carpenter 1991, 144 fig. 195.
323. Vulci (Etruria). Attic black-figure *amphora* by Lydos: Menelaos (wearing a tunic-cuirass hybrid, greaves, helmet; equipped with sword) re-united with Helen; another warrior (Neoptolemos?), equipped with bell-shaped cuirass, greaves, helmet, holding Astyanax by the ankle and moving toward Priam (who has sought refuge on an altar). Dated to between 560 and 540. Berlin 1685. References: Beazley 1956, 109; Boardman 1991 [1974], 68 fig. 67; Carpenter 1991, 34 fig. 36.
324. Vulci (Etruria). Attic black-figure belly *amphora* attributed to the Painter of Louvre F6: a warrior dancing (?) or showing off his shield to two flanking female figures. Dated to between 560 and 540. Munich 1369. References: Beazley 1956, 126; Boardman 1991 [1974], 71 fig. 76.
325. Vulci (Etruria). Attic black-figure band cup attributed to the Centaur Painter: men armed with spears attacking the Kalydonian boar, reverse shows Theseus fighting the Minotaur while unarmed men and women look on. All figures are named. Dated to between 560 and 530. Munich 2243. References: Beazley 1956, 163; Boardman 1991 [1974], 87 fig. 116.
326. Vulci (Etruria). Attic black-figure cup attributed to the Amasis Painter: divine stables, including a depiction of a Skythian archer, drawing his bow. Dated to between 560 and 525. Kings Point (Schimmel Collection). References: Boardman 1991 [1974], 74 fig. 83.
327. Vulci (Etruria). Attic black-figure belly *amphora* attributed to the Amasis Painter: Achilles arming. Other warriors and spear-carrying figures depicted as well. Achilles receives a Boiotian shield with an elaborate blazon (Gorgon head, horses and lions). Dated to between 560 and 525. Berlin 3210. References: Beazley 1956, 151; Boardman 1991 [1974], 76 fig. 87.
328. Vulci (Etruria). Attic black-figure cup, the outside of which shows a battle-scene involving warriors on foot, chariots; *hippostrophoi* and Skythian archer on the flanks, watching the battle. One of the most vigorous depictions of battle in Greek vase-painting. Dated to around 550. London B400 (= 1857.8-5.1). References: Van Wees 2004, pl. 20.
329. Vulci (Etruria). Attic black-figure belly *amphora* attributed to Group E: Herakles uses a sling to fight the Stymphalian birds. Dated to between 550 and 530. London B163. References: Beazley 1956, 134; Boardman 1991 [1974], 79 fig. 95.

330. Vulci (Etruria). Attic black-figure belly *amphora* attributed to Group E: the rape of Cassandra (greaves, bell-shaped cuirasses, Argive shields, swords and spears). Dated to between 550 and 530. Berlin 1698. References: Beazley 1956, 136; Boardman 1991 [1974], 78 fig. 93.
331. Vulci (Etruria). Attic black-figure cup signed by Exekias. Outside: warriors fighting over a body (Patroklos?); the warriors are all in full armour, using shields and spears. Inside: Dionysos on a ship surrounded by dolphins (transformed pirates, according to myth). Dated to between 545 and 530. Munich 2044. References: Beazley 1956, 146; Boardman 1991 [1974], 82 fig. 104.2 (ear).
332. Vulci (Etruria). Attic black-figure belly *amphora* attributed to Group E, potted by Exekias: Herakles, armed with his sword, fights the monstrous Geryon, who is equipped with bell-shaped cuirass, Argive shields, greaves, helmets, and spears. Dated to between 545 and 530. Louvre F53. References: Beazley 1956, 136; Boardman 1991 [1974], 79 fig. 96.
333. Vulci (Etruria). Attic black-figure belly *amphora* (type A) signed by Exekias: Achilles and Aias, both in full armour (including thigh guards) and wearing cloaks, play a game with one hand while holding their set of two spears in the other. Dated to between 545 and 530. Vatican 344. References: Beazley 1956, 145; Boardman 1991 [1974], 81 fig. 100; Shear 2000, 102 fig. 142.
334. Vulci (Etruria). Attic black-figure neck *amphora* signed by Exekias: Achilles kills Penthesileia, the former in full armour, both with shields and helmets (as usual, Amazons with open-faced helmets), both equipped with a thrusting spear and a sword. Dated to between 545 and 530. London B210. References: Beazley 1956, 144; Boardman 1991 [1974], 80 fig. 98.
335. Vulci (Etruria). Attic black-figure belly *amphora* attributed to the Painter of the Vatican Mourner (name vase): female figure (Eos?) mourning male figure (Memnon?), whose armour includes greaves, shield, helmet (propped up against the trees or suspended from branches). Dated to around 530. Vatican 350. References: Beazley 1956, 140; Boardman 1991 [1974], 93 fig. 134.
336. Vulci (Etruria). Attic black-figure belly *amphora* attributed to the Painter of Munich 1410: quarrelling heroes parted; they are equipped with linen corslets, helmets (propped up on their foreheads), shields (one with scorpion device), and greaves. Dated to around 530. Munich 1411. References: Beazley 1956, 311; Boardman 1991 [1974], 96 fig. 141.
337. Vulci (Etruria). Attic black-figure belly *amphora* (type A) by Psiax: Herakles' chariot, his driver equipped with sword and helmet. Dated to between 525 and 500. Munich 2302. References: Beazley 1956, 294; Boardman 1991 [1974], 119 fig. 168.
338. Vulci (Etruria). Attic black-figure *hydria* of the Leagros Group: Herakles about to kill the sleeping Alkyoneus with his sword. Dated to between 520 and 500. London B314. References: Beazley 1956, 360; Boardman 1991 [1974], 134 fig. 205.
339. Vulci (Etruria). Attic black-figure belly *amphora* (type A) attributed to the Leagros Group: Theseus carries off the Amazon Antiope in his chariot. Dated to between 520 and 500. Munich 1414. References: Beazley 1956, 367; Boardman 1991 [1974], 131 fig. 200.
340. Vulci (Etruria). Attic black-figure *hydria* of the Leagros Group: Achilles carrying the body of a dead woman, possibly Penthesileia; he holds two spears in his right hand, a Boiotian shield at his left leg; dead Amazon at left, as well as fighting warrior (spear underarm); Skythian archer at far right. Dated to between 520 and 500. London B323. References: Beazley 1956, 362; Boardman 1991 [1974], 133 fig. 204.
341. Vulci (Etruria). Attic black-figure *hydria* of the so-called Leagros Group: Achilles killing Troilos before the walls of Troy, next to a monument surmounted by a tripod. Shown are various warriors, a chariot, Argive and Boiotian shields; the Trojan wall features straight crenulations behind which are two regular warriors (one has a helmet with double crest), women, and a Skythian archer taking aim. Dated to between 520 and 500. Munich 1700. References: Beazley 1956, 362; Boardman 1991 [1974], 132 fig. 201.
342. Vulci (Etruria). An Attic black-figure *hydria* of the Leagros Group: Gigantomachy; chariot, Herakles with bow, Athena, giants in full armour (one of which overrun by chariot).

- Dated to between 520 and 500. Vatican 422. References: Beazley 1956, 363; Boardman 1991 [1974], 134 fig. 206.
343. Vulci (Etruria). Attic bilingual *kylix*: on the inside edge, several warships are depicted; the dolphins may indicate that these vessels are at sea, some distance from the coast. Dated to around 510 to 500. London GR1843.11-3.29. References: Fields 2007, 18 (fig.).
344. Vulci (Etruria). Attic black-figure neck *amphora* attributed to the Class of Toronto 315: Skythian archer, Aineias in full armour (bell-shaped cuirass, Boiotian shield) carrying Anchises from Troy. Dated to between 475 and 450. London B280. References: Beazley 1956, 589; Boardman 1991 [1974], 164 fig. 283.
345. Provenance unknown to me (Italy). Attic black-figure *amphora*, showing women carrying water on the belly; on the shoulder, a warrior crouches and prepares to spear the horse of an oncoming rider. There are two such riders, both armed with long spears and apparently ready to attack the crouching warrior. Bought in Rome. Dated to about 530. Boston 01.8125 (Pierce Fund). References: *CVA USA* 19, pls. 908.1–3.
346. Korinth (Korinthia). An Attic black-figure Merrythought cup by the C Painter: outside shows spearmen engaged in combat. They hold their spears overhand, are each equipped with shield, helmet, and greaves. Some wear tunics, others are naked; none appear to wear any cuirasses or corselets. Dated to between 575 and 555. Wurzburg 451. References: Beazley 1956, 57; Boardman 1991 [1974], 39 fig. 37.
347. Bolsena (Latium). Attic black-figure band cup signed by Hermogenes: warrior mounting his two-horse chariot. Dated to between 560 and 530. Ashmolean 231. References: Boardman 1991 [1974], 86 fig. 114.
348. Taras (Puglia). Attic black-figure fragment showing a warrior, equipped with bell-shaped cuirass, Korinthian helmet, and Argive shield, brandishing a sword. Dated to c. 520. Heidelberg S117. References: *CVA Germany* 31, pl. 1499.2.
349. Ialysos (Rhodes). Attic black-figure *lekane* by the KX Painter: Thetis gives her son Achilles a new set of armour, including two spears, a Boiotian shield (with leopard drawn unto it?), and a Korinthian helmet. Dated to between 585 and 575. Rhodes 5008. References: Beazley 1956, 24; Boardman 1991 [1974], 25 fig. 20.
350. Kameiros (Rhodes). An Attic black-figure cup, attributed to the Heidelberg Painter: Bellerophon, mounted on Pegasos, squares off against the Chimaira, while men equipped with a single spear each look on. Dated to between 575 to 555. Louvre A478. References: Beazley 1956, 66; Boardman 1991 [1974], 39 fig. 39.
351. Kameiros (Rhodes). Attic black-figure *hydria* by the Painter of London B76 (name vase): Hektor's chariot (four-horse team), flanked by men with spears and warriors with helmets, shields, and spears. Dated to around 560. London B76. References: Beazley 1956, 85; Boardman 1991 [1974], 48 fig. 54.
352. Kameiros (Rhodes). Attic black-figure *amphora*, showing Herakles fighting Kyknos; Zeus at centre, Athena at left, Ares at right. Kyknos is equipped with an Argive shield, while Ares has a Boiotian shield. The crests of Athena and Kyknos' helmets are stilted; Herakles is shown drawing his sword. Dated to around 540. London B197. References: Carpenter 1991, 58 fig. 65.
353. Siana (Rhodes). Attic black-figure cup attributed to the C ("Corinthianising") Painter: outside shows dismounted warriors (Argive shields, Korinthian helmets, greaves, two spears each) walking next to at least two horses each. Dated to between 575 and 555. London B380. References: Beazley 1956, 55; Boardman 1991 [1974], 38 fig. 35; Greenhalgh 1973, 117 fig. 60.
354. Siana (Rhodes). Attic black-figure Siana cup attributed to the Cassandra Painter: a warrior in a tunic and animal skin, equipped with Boiotian shield and spear (note thong), greaves, and helmet with stilted crest; he might be dancing. Dated to around 570. London B30. References: Brijder 1983, pl. 25.d; Van Wees 2000b, 135 fig. 8.a; Warry 1980, 13 (fig.).
355. Pharsalos (Thessaly). Fragment of an Attic black-figure *dimos*: a team of horses charge in from the left, a tiered grandstand with seated figures at right; a chariot-race. The name of the umpire, Achilles, has been added (the figure himself lost). Signed by Sophilos, who – rather unusually for Greek vase-painters – added a description of the entire piece: 'The Games for Patroklos.' It was found at Pharsalos in Thessaly, thought by later Greeks to be Achilles'

homeland: Snodgrass suggests the *dinos* was taken there on purpose. Dated to around 590. Athens 15499. References: Snodgrass 1998, 117 fig. 45.

356. Orvieto (Umbria). Tyrrhenian *amphora*: battle-scene on shoulder (helmets, spears, swords, Boiotian shields), death of Eriphyle on belly (chariot, Argive shield, bell-shaped cuirass, sword). Dated to between 565 and 550. Berlin 4841. References: Beazley 1956, 97; Boardman 1991 [1974], 51 figs 63.1-2.

357. Orvieto (Umbria). Attic black-figure neck *amphora* attributed to the Amasis Painter: Achilles arming. He wears a linen cuirass, carries one spear, has an elaborate Korinthian helmet, and an Argive shield. Dated to between 560 and 525. Boston 01.8027. References: Beazley 1956, 152; Boardman 1991 [1974], 76 fig. 86 (detail).

358. Orvieto (Umbria). Attic black-figure fragments showing two helmeted heads; one helmet is of Korinthian type, the other features a stilted crest and has an open face (possibly Ares and Athena?). Both helmets are decorated with abstract patterns. Dated to between 540 and 530. Heidelberg S121. References: *CVA Germany* 31, pl. 1498.5.

359. Orvieto (Umbria). Attic bilingual belly *amphora* (type A) attributed to the Andokides Painter: on both sides, Aias and Achilles, both in full armour and with two spears each, playing a game. Each side features one Argive and one Boiotian shield; the heroes are equipped with Korinthian helmets. On the black-figure side, the heroes wear thigh guards. Dated to between 530 and 515. Boston 01.8037 (Pierce Fund). References: Beazley 1963, 4; Boardman 1975, 19 figs 2.1-2.

Attic red-figure pottery

360. Provenance unknown to me. Attic red-figure cup attributed to Pheidippos: A warrior with helmet, shield, and greaves crouches (or stoops) down, spear in hand and kept low to the ground. Dated to between 525 and 515. New York 41.162.8 (Rogers Fund). References: Beazley 1963, 165; Boardman 1975, 73 fig. 79.

361. Provenance unknown to me. Attic red-figure *kylix*, showing a Skythian archer standing next to a horse, checking an arrow for straightness. Dated to the between 525 and 475. Berlin F2296. References: Fields 2007, 17 (fig.).

362. Provenance unknown to me. Attic red-figure *psykter* attributed to Oltos: warriors in full bronze armour and with single thrusting spears and shields riding dolphins. Dated to between 525 and 500. Kings Point (Schimmel Collection). References: Boardman 1975, 65 fig. 58.1-2.

363. Provenance unknown to me. Attic red-figure cup by Psiax: warriors, one fully dressed, one naked and turning his shield away from his body; all equipped with helmets, shields, a single thrusting spear each, and greaves. One figure has a shield with a bird (eagle?) emblazoned on it. Dated to between 525 and 500. Switzerland (private collection). References: Beazley 1963, 7; Boardman 1975, 26 fig. 15.

364. Provenance unknown to me. Attic red-figure cup attributed to Oltos: Herakles, equipped with Boiotian shield, fights Kyknos (naked but with shield, greaves, and helmet). Both fight using their swords; the battle is watched by both Athena and Ares, as well as two (mortal?) women. Note the crossed strings or ropes in the centre of Herakles' Boiotian shield: these recall the cross-staves depicted on the terracotta model of a Dipylon-shield found at the Kerameikos. Dated to between 525 and 500. London E8. References: Beazley 1963, 63; Boardman 1975, 67 fig. 65.

365. Provenance unknown to me. Attic red-figure cup attributed to Oltos: naked warriors equipped with spears, swords, shields, and helmets (no body-armour) running right to left. Note that the Korinthian helmets lack crests. Dated to between 525 and 500. Basel BS459. References: Boardman 1975, 67 fig. 63.

366. Provenance unknown to me. Attic red-figure *alabastron*, attributed to Psiax, showing a naked warrior with Korinthian helmet, greaves, and Argive shield (no weapon) and a Skythian archer checking an arrow for its straightness. Dated to between 525 and 500. Leningrad (Hermitage). References: Beazley 1963, 7; Boardman 1975, 25 fig. 12.

367. Provenance unknown to me. Attic red-figure cup by Psiax: Skythian archer holding a horse by the reins. Dated to between 525 and 500. New York 14.146.1 (Rogers Fund). References: Beazley 1963, 8; Boardman 1975, 26 fig. 13.
368. Provenance unknown to me. Attic red-figure cup, inside of which shows a nude figure equipped with a *pelte* shield, cap, and single spear in his right hand: possibly a 'Greek' peltast. Dated to between 525 and 475. Leipsic T487. References: Best 1969, pl. A; Van Wees 2004, pl. 5.
369. Provenance unknown to me. Attic red-figure fragment showing a naked youth stringing a bow; quiver at left, part of shield at right; axe beneath youth. Dated to between 525 and 475. Syracuse 22479. References: Vos 1963, pl. 17.a.
370. Provenance unknown to me. Attic red-figure volute *krater* attributed to Euphronios: Herakles fighting Amazons. Herakles is all but nude, armed with a club, bow, and a sword; two of the Amazons wear a linen corselet (rare), another is equipped like a Skythian archer. Various shield blazons, including cup, lion, gorgon's head. Dated to between 520 and 505. Arezzo 1465. References: Beazley 1963, 15; Boardman 1975, 40 fig. 29.
371. Provenance unknown to me. Attic red-figure *calyx krater* signed by Euphronios: Sleep and Death, both in full armour, carry away dead and naked Sarpedon; two other fully-equipped warriors flank the scene. Dated to between 520 and 505. New York 1972.11.10 (Durkee, Mills, Love). References: Boardman 1975, 37 fig. 22.
372. Provenance unknown to me. Attic red-figure *kylix* showing a battle between warriors, nude apart from their helmets, shields, and greaves; one of the warrior is equipped with the *machaira* ('falchion'). Sekunda suggests the falchion was adopted by the Greeks from the Persians. Dated to around 515. Berkely 8.4. References: *CVA USA* 5, pl. 213; Sekunda 2000, 16 (fig.).
373. Provenance unknown to me. Attic red-figure cup attributed to Oltos, showing Achilleus and Aineias fighting over Troilos. The heroes are equipped with single spears, shields, and helmets. Troilos has pushed his helmet higher atop his head; he is struck by Achilleus in his shoulder and is pulling his sword from its scabbard. Troilos, unlike the other two heroes, is otherwise nude. Dated to around 510. Louvre G18. References: Beazley 1963, 61; Carpenter 1991, 33 fig. 34.
374. Provenance unknown to me. Attic bilingual eye cup signed by Epiktetos. Outside: red-figure Satyr equipped with *pelte* and trumpet running right to left. Inside: black-figure rider equipped with two long spears. Dated to around 510. London E3. References: Beazley 1963, 70; Boardman 1975, 68 fig. 66.1–2.
375. Provenance unknown to me. Attic red-figure neck *amphora* attributed to Smikros: satyr equipped with *pelte*. Dated to between 510 and 500. Berlin 1966.19. References: Boardman 1975, 42 fig. 31.
376. Provenance unknown to me. Attic red-figure cup attributed to the Poseidon Painter: a piper plays while a young men (with a *pelte*-shield) dances; possibly a representation of the Pyrrhic dance. Dated to end of the sixth century. Once Luzern market. References: Beazley 1963, 136; Boardman 1975, 87 fig. 127.
377. Provenance unknown to me. Attic red-figure cup attributed to the Epidromos Painter: a warrior, naked apart from the *himation* draped around his shoulders and equipped with helmet and greaves, stabs a giant, bearded warrior with his sword, who is dressed and equipped with sword, Argive shield, and a helmet with a double crest. Dated to end of the sixth century. London E43. References: Beazley 1963, 118; Boardman 1975, 83 fig. 114.
378. Provenance unknown to me. Attic red-figure neck *amphora* attributed to the Kleophrades Painter: a satyr holding greaves in one hand (in a stand) and a Korinthian helmet in the other. Dated to between 505 and 475. Harrow School 55. References: Beazley 1963, 183; Boardman 1975, 102 fig. 140.
379. Provenance unknown to me. Attic red-figure cup depicting section of crenulated wall or tower; warriors with Korinthian helmets, composite corselets, spears, and shields defend the wall from attackers directly beneath them. Around 500. References: Van Wees 2008, 112 (fig.).

380. Provenance unknown to me. Attic red-figure cup attributed to Onesimos: a naked man holds a helmet; an Argive shield lies behind him. Dated to around 500. Basel BS439. References: Beazley 1963, 319; Boardman 1975, 146 fig. 230.
381. Provenance unknown to me. Attic red-figure neck *amphora* attributed to the Berlin Painter: Menelaos, showing the inside of his Argive shield, re-united with Helen. Dated to between 500 and 480. Vienna 741. References: Beazley 1963, 203; Boardman 1975, 109 fig. 158.
382. Provenance unknown to me. Attic red-figure neck *amphora* attributed to the Berlin Painter: Herakles in combat with Amazons. The Amazons are equipped with linen corslets, swords, helmets, and greaves; they carry shields and fight using spears. Dated to between 500 and 480. Basel BS453. References: Beazley 1963, 1643; Boardman 1975, 106 fig. 149.
383. Provenance unknown to me. Attic red-figure cup attributed to the Eucharides Painter: warriors in loincloths, equipped with curtained shields and helmets perched atop their heads, crouch amidst bushes, undoubtedly a depiction of an ambush. Dated to between 500 and 470. Cambridge GR18.1937. References: Beazley 1963, 231; Boardman 1975, 116 fig. 167.
384. Provenance unknown to me. Attic red-figure *kylix* cup attributed to the Eucharides Painter. The inside shows a warrior, nude apart from his helmet, equipped with spear and shield, dancing to the tune of a piper depicted next to him (Pyrrhic dance). Dated to around 490. Louvre G136. References: Sekunda 2000, 7 (fig.).
385. Provenance unknown to me. Attic red-figure *kylix*, the inside of which shows a warrior sacrificing a ram: one of the earliest representations of the Greek rite known as *sphagia*. Dated to around 490 to 480. Cleveland 1926.242 (Allen Fund). References: Sekunda 2000, 25 (fig.).
386. Provenance unknown to me. Attic red-figure *kylix* attributed to the Antiphon Painter, the inside of which shows three men, nude apart from their helmets (one crestless) and shields. The blazons on the shields show running warriors, so the scene might be a depiction of men readying themselves for the *hoplitodromos*. Dated to between 490 and 480. Berlin F2307. References: Sekunda 2000, 8 (fig.).
387. Provenance unknown to me. Attic red-figure cup attributed to the Antiphon Painter: youth hunting a boar equipped with double spears. Dated to between 490 and 480. Baltimore 48.2115. References: Beazley 1963, 336; Boardman 1975, 149 fig. 240.
388. Provenance unknown to me. Attic red-figure cup attributed to the Foundry Painter: a warrior, naked from the waist up, holding a spear and equipped with helmet and greaves, leans on an Argive shield emblazoned with a scorpion. Dated to between 490 and 470. Cambridge 1927.149. References: Beazley 1963, 402; Boardman 1975, 161 fig. 266.
389. Provenance unknown to me. Attic red-figure cup attributed to the Brygos Painter: Aias dead, run through by his own sword, the scabbard depicted as if suspended from the wall behind. Dated to between 490 and 470. New York L.69.11.35 (Bareiss Collection). References: Boardman 1975, 152 fig. 246.
390. Provenance unknown to me. Attic red-figure *stamnos* attributed to the Triptolemos Painter. One side shows the mission to Achilles, the other Aias and Hektor (clear view of inside of an Argive shield of this period). Dated to around 480. Switzerland (private collection). References: Beazley 1963, 361; Boardman 1975, 173 figs 304.1-2.
391. Provenance unknown to me. Attic red-figure *kylix*, the outside of which shows warriors readying for battle; one boy helps a larger man to either cover or uncover his shield; another man equipped with linen corselet puts on his sword, while a third clips on greaves. Another figure is polishing the shaft of a fairly long spear. Dated to around 480. Vatican 16583. References: Sekunda 2000, 18 (fig.).
392. Provenance unknown to me. Attic red-figure cup, attributed to the Antiphon Painter, showing a young man working on a bronze Korinthian helmet. Dated to around 480. Ashmolean 518. References: Sekunda 2000, 52 (fig.).
393. Provenance unknown to me. Attic red-figure *calyx krater* attributed to Myson: rescue of Aithra on one side, warriors equipped with greaves, helmets (upturned cheek guards), spears (single), and shields with individual devices (Pegasos and kentaur). Dated to early fifth century. London E458. References: Beazley 1963, 239; Boardman 1975, 118 fig. 172.2.
394. Provenance unknown to me. Attic red-figure belly *amphora* attributed to the Tyszkiewicz Painter: Athena accompanied by Odysseus (Korinthian helmet) and Diomedes

- (with upturned cheek guards); Argive shields, single thrusting spear each. Dated to early fifth century. Stockholm 1963.1. References: Beazley 1963, 1643; Boardman 1975, 122 fig. 185.
395. Provenance unknown to me. Attic red-figure pl. depicting donkey with wood-framed packsaddle. Dated to early fifth century. Boston. References: Anderson 1961, pl. 7.
396. Athens (Attika). Attic red-figure cup attributed to the Euegides Painter: potter at left, metalworker at right; Athena (or a bronze statue of her?) at centre, with clear frontal view of an Argive shield (no blazon). The goddess holds a helmet with open face in her right hand (ears cut out from the helmet, as well). Dated to between 515 and 500. Akropolis 166. References: Beazley 1963, 92; Boardman 1975, 79 fig. 101.
397. Athens (Attika). Attic red-figure *pyxis* lid attributed to the Thaliarchos Painter: a young man working on a Korinthian helmet (crestless). Dated to end of the sixth century. Petit Palais 382. References: Beazley 1963, 81; Boardman 1975, 73 fig. 81.
398. Athens (Attika). Attic red-figure cup signed by Gorgos: Achilles and Memnon, both nude apart from their helmets and shields (no greaves) fight with spears (one each), while concerned women look on from the flanks. Dated to end of the sixth century. Agora P24113. References: Beazley 1963, 213; Boardman 1975, 52 fig. 48.1.
399. Tanagra (Boiotia). Attic red-figure cup attributed to Skythes: a man in a loincloth, carrying a shield and spear in one hand, his helmet in the other, running left to right. Shield blazon is a cock. Possibly another picture inspired by the *hoplitodromos*? Dated to between 520 and 505. Louvre CA 1527. References: Beazley 1963, 83; Boardman 1975, 76 fig. 91.
400. Tanagra (Boiotia). Attic red-figure cup signed by Phintias as the potter: a warrior in a loincloth and equipped with shield, spear, and greaves, is shown crouching down and pushing his helmet on top of his head. Dated to end of the sixth century. Athens 1628. References: Beazley 1963, 25; Boardman 1975, 52 fig. 49.
401. Nola (Campania). Attic red-figure *kalpis* attributed to the Kleophrades Painter: Iliopersis. The Achaians ravage Troy, killing Priam, taking Cassandra and Andromache; Aeneias escapes with Anchises. Warriors in full armour (linen corslets, helmets, greaves, shields). Aggressive action with swords; spears are held by some, but not used. Dated to between 505 and 475. Naples 2422. References: Beazley 1963, 189; Boardman 1975, 100 fig. 135; Carpenter 1991, 231 fig. 335.
402. Nola (Campania). Attic red-figure *krater* showing a warrior with a crestless Korinthian helmet pouring a libation; he wears a linen corselet and is furthermore equipped with greaves, shield, spear, and sword. Dated to around 480. London E269. References: Fields 2007, 15 (fig.).
403. Cerveteri (Etruria). Attic red-figure cup attributed to the Bowdoin Eye Painter (name vase): naked man with greaves, holding helmet in right hand and carrying spear, running right to left. Possibly a representation of the *hoplitodromos*? Dated to end of the sixth century. Brunswick (Bowdoin College). References: Beazley 1963, 167; Boardman 1975, 73 fig. 82.
404. Cerveteri (Etruria). Attic red-figure cup attributed to Onesimos: Herakles fights the sons of Eurytos; a sheathed sword is suspended from the wall. Dated to around 500. New York 12.231.2. References: Beazley 1963, 319; Boardman 1975, 147 fig. 231.
405. Cerveteri (Etruria). Attic red-figure cup signed by Douris (*Doris egrapsen*). Inside: Odysseus receives the armour of Achilles, including a linen corselet partially reinforced with scales. Outside: voting for the armour of Achilles, presided by the goddess Athena. Dated to between 500 and 460. Vienna 3695 (Castellani collection). References: Beazley 1963, 429; Boardman 1975, 167 fig. 285.1-2; *CVA Austria* 1, pls. 11.1-2 and 12.1-2.
406. Cerveteri (Etruria). Attic red-figure cup signed by Douris (*Doris agrepsen*). Inside: warrior equipping himself, assisted by woman (wife). Outside: warriors dressing themselves for battle. Dated to between 500 and 460. Vienna 3694 (Castellani collection). References: Beazley 1963, 427; Boardman 1975, 166 fig. 281; *CVA Austria* 1, pls. 9.1-2 and 10.1-2.
407. Cerveteri (Etruria). Attic red-figure *pelike* perhaps attributable to the Berlin Painter: Orestes, dressed in a linen corselet, has just stabbed Aigisthos with a sword. Klytaimnestra armed with a double axe. Dated to between 500 and 480. Vienna 3725. References: Beazley 1963, 204; Boardman 1975, 103 fig. 143.

408. Cerveteri (Etruria). Attic red-figure *skyphos* attributed to the Brygos Painter: the ransom of Hektor; behind Achilles, a helmet, shield, and sword are suspended from the wall. Dated to between 490 and 470. Vienna 3710 (Castellani collection). References: Beazley 1963, 380; Boardman 1975, 153 fig. 248; *CVA Austria* 1, pls. 35.1-3.
409. Chiusi (Etruria). A red-figure cup, showing a warrior in a loincloth, crouching behind his shield; he is furthermore equipped with an open-faced helmet and spear. Dated to between 520 and 510. Louvre G25. References: Ducrey 1985, 120 pl. 84; Van Wees 2000*b*, 129 fig. 4.b.
410. Chiusi (Etruria). Attic red-figure pl. by Paseas: a Skythian archer mounted on a horse. Some believe the rider is meant to represent Miltiades. Dated to between 520 and 510. Ashmolean 310. References: Beazley 1963, 163; Boardman 1975, 27 fig. 17; Snodgrass 1999 [1967], pl. 40.
411. Chiusi (Etruria). Attic red-figure cup attributed to Apollodoros: Theseus killing the Minotaur using his sword. Dated to end of the sixth century. Ashmolean 303. References: Beazley 1963, 120; Boardman 1975, 85 fig. 118.
412. Chiusi (Etruria). Attic red-figure cup attributed to Douris: Greek heavily-armed warrior running next to Skythian archer, right to left. Dated to between 500 and 460. Baltimore. References: Beazley 1963, 442; Boardman 1975, 166 fig. 283.
413. Viterbo (Etruria). Attic red-figure neck *pelike* attributed to Euphronios: dressed man with sun-hat and spear leading a horse. Dated to between 520 and 505. Villa Giulia. References: Beazley 1963, 15; Boardman 1975, 41 fig. 30.1.
414. Vulci (Etruria). Attic red-figure cup attributed by the Nikosthenes Painter: warriors preparing for battle, including some that are fully equipped while another is clipping on a greave. A man in a tunic and equipped with a spear blows a conch-shell (by way of a military trumpet?). Dated to between 530 and 510. Castle Ashby. References: Beazley 1963, 124; Boardman 1975, 77 fig. 93.1.
415. Vulci (Etruria). Attic red-figure spouted cup attributed to the Nikosthenes Painter: warrior and Skythian archers. Dated to between 530 and 510. Berlin 2324. References: Beazley 1963, 126; Boardman 1975, 78 fig. 98.
416. Vulci (Etruria). Attic red-figure belly *amphora* (type C) attributed to Oltos: Briseis on one side, Achilles on the other, with beard and equipped with greaves, scale-reinforced linen corslet, Argive shield (inside shown), Korinthian (?) helmet, and single thrusting spear. Dated to between 525 and 500. London E258. References: Beazley 1963, 54; Boardman 1975, 64 fig. 57.2.
417. Vulci (Etruria). Attic red-figure cup signed by Euphronios: inside shows a clothed man wearing a sun-hat and riding a horse; outside shows Herakles fighting Geryon. Herakles is equipped with his bow, Athena stands behind him, and Geryon is equipped with full armour (linen corslets), shields, greaves, and helmets. Dated to between 520 and 505. Munich 2620. References: Anderson 1961, pl. 18.b; Beazley 1963, 16; Boardman 1975, 39 fig. 26.1-2.
418. Vulci (Etruria). Attic red-figure pl. signed by Epiktetos (*Epiktetos egrapsen*): Skythian archer. Dated to between 520 and 490. London E135. References: Beazley 1963, 78; Boardman 1975, 72 fig. 77; Vos 1963, pl. 9.a.
419. Vulci (Etruria). Attic red-figure *hydria* signed by Hysis: Amazones arming for battle (shields, helmets, greaves; Amazones do not wear any armour to protect the upper body); one Amazon blows a trumpet. Dated to around 510. Munich 2423. References: Beazley 1963, 30; Boardman 1975, 50 fig. 43.
420. Vulci (Etruria). Attic red-figure cup attributed to the Sosias Painter: inside, Achilles attending to the wounds of Patroklos (caused by an arrow). Both wear linen corslets at least partly covered with scales; Patroklos wears a cap while sitting on his shield; Achilles has his cheek guards flipped up, he also wears sandals (most warriors, including Patroklos here, go barefoot in Greek vase-painting; perhaps this is to emphasise that Achilles was renowned as a fast runner?). Dated to between 510 and 500. Berlin 2278. References: Beazley 1963, 21; Boardman 1975, 53 fig. 50.1; Carpenter 1991, 217 fig. 301.

421. Vulci (Etruria). Attic red-figure *stamnos* attributed to the Kleophrades Painter: Theseus, armed with a double-axe, and Prokroustes. Dated to between 505 and 475. London E441. References: Beazley 1963, 187; Boardman 1975, 101 fig. 137.
422. Vulci (Etruria). Attic red-figure belly *amphora* (type A) attributed to the Dikaios Painter: Skythian archer at left, man with staff at right; in between, warrior with greaves, Argive shield (crab device), Korinthian helmet, and sword. Dated to end of the sixth century. London E255. References: Beazley 1963, 31; Boardman 1975, 51 fig. 45.
423. Vulci (Etruria). Attic red-figure belly *amphora* (type A) attributed to the Kleophrades Painter: a warrior in greaves, helmet, and linen cuirass, equipped with sword and spear, reads the entrails of a sacrificial animal held out by a boy; Skythian warrior with axe at left. Dated to end of the sixth century. Würzburg 507. References: Beazley 1963, 181; Boardman 1975, 96 fig. 129.1.
424. Vulci (Etruria). Attic red-figure belly *amphora* (type A) attributed to Euthymides: Theseus kidnaps Helen; bearded male figure at left all but nude, carrying sheathed sword and spear. Dated to end of the sixth century. Munich 2309. References: Beazley 1963, 27; Boardman 1975, 45 fig. 34.1.
425. Vulci (Etruria). Attic red-figure cup attributed to the Hischylos Painter: men preparing for battle while a woman carrying a spear looks on. Interestingly, one of the warriors wears a Korinthian helmet that is crestless. Dated to end of the sixth century. Munich 2588. References: Beazley 1963, 162; Boardman 1975, 75 fig. 86.
426. Vulci (Etruria). Attic red-figure belly *amphora* (type A) signed by Euthymides: Hektor dresses for combat, putting on a linen corselet, Korinthian helmet; Andromache hands him his helmet and carries a spear; Argive shield between her and Hektor. Dated to end of the sixth century. Munich 2307. References: Beazley 1963, 26; Boardman 1975, 44 fig. 33.1-2.
427. Vulci (Etruria). Attic red-figure cup attributed to the Bonn Painter: a deer hunt, with some men on horseback and others on foot (dress clearly inspired by Skythian archers), all equipped with a single thrusting spear each. Dated to between 500 and 480. Basel BS438. References: Beazley 1963, 351; Boardman 1975, 148 fig. 237.
428. Vulci (Etruria). Attic red-figure cup attributed to the Brygos Painter. Inside: Phoinix and Briseis; a sheathed sword and shield are hung from pegs on the wall behind. Outside: the death of Priam by fully-armed Achaians. Dated to between 490 and 470. Louvre G152. References: Beazley 1963, 369; Boardman 1975, 151 figs 245.1-2.
429. Vulci (Etruria). Attic red-figure cup attributed to the Foundry Painter: a warrior in full armour (linen corselet partly covered by scales) slaughtering a kentaur with his spear, held underarm. Dated to between 490 and 470. Munich 2640. References: Beazley 1963, 402; Boardman 1975, 161 fig. 268.
430. Vulci (Etruria). Attic red-figure cup attributed to the Foundry Painter (name vase): inside shows Hephaistos making new armour for Achilles while Thetis stands by and holds spear and Argive shield with scallops cut from the sides (a take on the Boiotian shield). On the outside of this cup, foundry-workers are busy making bronze sculptures, including one of a naked warrior equipped with helmet, spear, and shield. Dated to between 490 and 470. Berlin 2294. References: Beazley 1963, 400; Boardman 1975, 159 fig. 262.1-3; Carpenter 1991, 68 fig. 88.
431. Vulci (Etruria). Attic red-figure cup attributed to the Painter of the Paris Gigantomachy: battle between Greeks and Persians. Dated to around 480. Roman market. References: Beazley 1963, 417; Boardman 1975, 165 fig. 279.
432. Vulci (Etruria). Attic red-figure *stamnos* attributed to the Tyszkiewicz Painter: Dionysos fighting two giants, one of whom is on the ground and has drawn a *machaira* from its scabbard. Both giants equipped with linen corselets, shields, and helmets (upturned cheek guards); only one giant wears greaves. Dated to around 480. London E443. References: Carpenter 1991, 93 fig. 113.
433. Vulci (Etruria). Attic red-figure calyx krater attributed to the Tyszkiewicz Painter: Diomedes and Aineias, both in full armour (scale corselets) engaged in combat using spear and shield. Aineias equipped with a *machaira*. Dated to early fifth century. Boston 97.368. References: Beazley 1963, 290; Boardman 1975, 123 fig. 186.

434. Vulci (Etruria). Attic red-figure *kalpis* attributed to the Tyszwiekič Painter: Athena and Zeus fight giants. One of the giants has a linen corselet and a helmet with an ornate, transverse crest; he also wears a linen corselet. Dated to early fifth century. London E165. References: Beazley 1963, 294; Boardman 1975, 123 fig. 187.
435. Vulci (Etruria). Attic red-figure *stamnos* by the Siren Painter (name vase): Odysseus tied to the mast of his ship, with only a single tier of rowers; ship has a squared off fore foot. Dated to early fifth century. London E440. References: Beazley 1963, 289; Boardman 1975, 122 fig. 184.1.
436. Unknown (Italy). Attic red-figure cup attributed to the Triptolemos Painter. Inside: Greek warrior slaying Persian foe. Outside: Greek warriors fighting Persian mounted archers. Dated to around 480. Edinburgh 1887.213. References: Beazley 1963, 364; Boardman 1975, 172-173 figs 303.1-2.
437. Todi (Umbria). Attic red-figure cup attributed to the Nikosthenes Painter: Athena's chariot. Herakles, carrying a tripod, approaches from right. Athena's charioteer is equipped with helmet and greaves. Dated to between 530 and 510. Villa Giulia 27250. References: Beazley 1963, 124; Boardman 1975, 77 fig. 94.

Miscellaneous items

438. Provenance unknown to me. Stone seal showing an archer attacking a Kentaur, possibly Herakles attacking (killing) Nessos. Dated to Late Geometric period. Bibliotheque Nationale M5837. References: Boardman 1985 [1964], 29 fig. 18.
439. Provenance unknown to me. Badly damaged sarcophagus; headpiece features a departure scene. Dated to between 500 and 470. Leipzig T.3338. References: Cook 1981, pl. 51 (G10).
440. Provenance unknown to me. Izmir market, badly damaged sarcophagus. Headpiece features a battle between warriors (lower field features a chariot race); upper panel shows warriors killing an archer. Dated to between 500 and 470. Dresden 1643. References: Cook 1981, pl. 58 (G15).
441. Provenance unknown to me. Sarcophagus, headpiece featured a battle over a fallen warrior, flanked by chariots. Cook suggests features below horses might be the jambs of a city gate or, as he noted in the accompanying footnote, towers, or even tripods with bows. Dated to between 500 and 470. New York 21.169.1. References: Cook 1981, 45 fig. 29 (details of headpiece) and pl. 62 (G23).
442. Provenance unknown to me. Izmir market. Sarcophagus; headpiece features warriors killing a Skythian archer, flanked by rider, dog, youth. Dated to between 500 and 470. Munich 8774. References: Cook 1981, pl. 61 (G27).
443. Provenance unknown to me. East-Greek amphora stamp of a warrior carrying a dead compatriot, no doubt Aias rescuing the corpse of Achilleus. Date unknown. Ischia Museum. References: Snodgrass 1998, 37 fig. 15.
444. Argos (Argolid). Two iron firedogs fashioned in the shape of Greek longships, each with ram, horn, and scorpion-tail stern. From tomb T45 at Argos. Dated to Late Geometric period. References: Coldstream 1977, 146-147 fig. 47c; Connolly 1998 [1981], 263.
445. Tiryns (Argolid). Fragments of votive shield. One figure. Some sort of body-protection (leather padding?). Scabbard, sword in left hand; single-grip shield and two spears in right hand; helmet with stilted crest; greaves. Dated to Late Geometric period. References: Greenhalgh 1973, 69 fig. 42.
446. Tiryns (Argolid). Fragments of votive shield. Four figures. Central two are engaged in single combat. Possibly Achilleus fighting Penthesilea. Achilleus equipped with helmet with tall crest, scabbard, short skirt; brandishes sword. Penthesilea wearing longer garments, helmet with tall crest, spear in overhand position. Bird on spear. Figure at far left: short skirt, spear in overhand position, convex shield. Figure at far right: helmet with tall crest, convex shield, possibly a sword. Dated to Late Geometric period. References: Greenhalgh 1973, 68 fig. 41; Von Bothmer 1957, pls. 1a-b.
447. Athens (Attika). Small terracotta model of a Dipylon shield. Shield is convex with clearly delineated rim. Front is latticed (wicker?); with cross-staves on the back. No handle is

- indicated. Dated to Late Geometric period. London no. 1971.11-18.1. References: Connolly 1998 [1981], 51; Greenhalgh 1973, 66 fig. 39; Guida 1973, 23 fig. 2.5-7.
448. Athens (Attika). From the Kerameikos, a limestone stele showing a man armed with sword and spear. Boardman notes, 'All later stele warriors wear armour.' Dated to about 560. Kerameikos Museum. References: Boardman 1991 [1978], fig. 230.
449. Athens (Attika). Stele base depicting four riders. Dated to about 550 to 540. Kerameikos Museum P1001. References: Boardman 1991 [1978], fig. 240.
450. Athens (Attika). Fragment of a stele; of the warrior, only his greaved legs and the bottom portion of his spear remain. Below, in shallow relief, the warrior is shown mounting a two-horse chariot. Dated to about 530. New York 36.11.13. References: Boardman 1991 [1978], fig. 234.
451. Athens (Attika). Stele of Arisition (his name is engraved on the base); he is equipped with greaves, linen cuirass, spear; his helmet, made of a different material, is missing. Dated to about 510. Athens 29. References: Boardman 1991 [1978], fig. 235; Snodgrass 1999 [1967], pl. 39.
452. Athens (Attika). Stele from Athens, showing a warrior, naked apart from his helmet, either dancing or running. Dated to about 510. Athens 1959. References: Boardman 1991 [1978], fig. 239.
453. Athens (Attika). Silver coin from Athens: obverse, head of Athena (note peculiar helmet with very low crest); reverse, owl. Dated to later sixth century. References: Biers 1996 [1980], 192 fig. 7.51.
454. Athens (Attika). Plaque attributed to Euthymides. A warrior wearing only a loincloth, running right to left, equipped with helmet, Argive shield (with satyr blazon?), and a single spear. Has a dedication, *Megakles kalos* ('Megakles is good/beautiful'), although the name was later erased and replaced by Glaukytes, no doubt following Megakles' ostracism in 486 BC. Dated to end of the sixth century. Akropolis 1037. References: Beazley 1963, 1598; Boardman 1975, 54 fig. 53; Van Wees 2000b, 129 fig. 4.a.
455. Athens (Attika). Found near Athens, a stele that might not be a gravestone, depicting a kneeling and a standing warrior. The kneeling warrior (head and shoulders missing), equipped with sword and spear but otherwise naked, takes cover behind his shield. Dated to about 500. Copenhagen, Ny Carlsberg I.N. 2787. References: Boardman 1991 [1978], fig. 236.
456. Oropos (Attika). Terracotta model of a galley, with a short forefoot; from the Amphiareion of Oropos. Dated to either Geometric or Late Bronze Age. References: Crielaard 2006, 279 fig. 14.2a.
457. Sounion (Attika). Votive plaque, attributed to the Analatos Painter. Rear half of ship with curved stern. Warriors with round shields, helmets with stilted crests, and two spears each at the oars. Unarmed steersman. Dated to Early Protoattic period. Athens National Museum no. 14935. References: Boardman 1998, 100 fig. 192; Boardman 1985 [1964], 43 fig. 38.
458. Unknown (Boiotia). *Fibula*. Side A: ship transporting a horse (left); warriors with spears and round shields (right). Side B: ship with warriors (round shields, helmets with drooping plumes, long spears). Dated to seventh century. Berlin Antiquarium no. 31013b. References: Hampe 1936, pl. 5.
459. Unknown (Boiotia). *Fibula*; Boiotian, but found in Krete. Side A: ship with two archers fighting each other; they have been struck by arrows in the shins. Side B: Siamese twin (Aktorione-Molione?), with spears, in single combat with another warrior fighting with both sword and spear. Dated to around 700. References: Boardman 1985, 29 fig. 19; Hampe 1936, pl. 14; Snodgrass 1998, 32 fig. 12 (detail of twin).
460. Thebes (Boiotia). *Fibula*. Side A: rider on horseback trampling a figure underfoot. Side B: two warriors engaged in single combat. Warrior at left with helmet (Korinthian?), sword in left hand (wrist held by right hand of other warrior) and spear (overhand) in right; warrior at right has spear in overhand position, point near opponent's throat. Dated to seventh century. Athens National Museum no. 12341. References: Hampe 1936, pl. 15.
461. Thebes (Boiotia). *Fibula* (parts missing). Side A: Trojan Horse (a horse on wheels) and human figures (unarmed?). Side B: soldiers equipped with round shields, each with either a

broad rim or a large boss. They are further equipped with one spear each, helmet with drooping plume. Chariot drawn by a single horse. Archer behind this horse. Dated to seventh century. References: Hampe 1936, pls. 2–3.

462. Thisbe (Boiotia). *Fibula*. Side A: two chariots, each with one wheel in side-view, warriors (two on left-hand chariot) with round shields, helmets with drooping plume, and spears. Side B: longship with figures aboard, of which two are warriors with round shield, helmets with drooping plumes, and spears. Unarmed figure at bottom of mast; another in the crow's nest. Also depicted: horse and foal. Dated to seventh century. Berlin Antiquarium no. 31013a. References: Hampe 1936, pl. 4.

463. Amathus (Cyprus). Silver bowl of Phoenician make, showing a city under siege. The warriors with the round shields are most likely Greeks, in particular Ionian mercenaries in Levantine employ. Note the use of scaling ladders and the presence of archers and, possibly, 'true cavalry'. Unearthed in a partially robbed chamber-tomb at Amathus, hence referred to as the 'Amathus Bowl'. Dated to around the middle of the seventh century. London. References: Myres 1933, 26 fig. 1 and pls. 1–3.

464. Samos (Dodecanese). Fragment of ivory relief depicting Perseus, equipped with conical helmet and sword, kills the Medusa Gorgon, supported by Athena (to left); looks like Perseus is also wearing a bell-shaped cuirass. Dated to around 610. References: Walter 1990, 109 fig. 123.

465. Samos (Dodecanese). A wooden footstool; ends decorated with horse's head and tail, engraved decoration of horse and goat. Horizontal surface of the footstool decorated with Geometric motifs; length about 53 cm. Dated to around 700. References: Walter 1990, 42 figs. 29 and 30.

466. Samos (Dodecanese). Fragment of bronze relief depicting the blinding of Polyphemos. Dated to between 675 and 650. References: Walter 1990, 105 fig. 119.

467. Samos (Dodecanese). Bronze relief, showing Herakles stealing the cattle of Geryoneus. Herakles wearing the lion skin, quiver, and using a sword to despatch Geryoneus. Geryoneus' heads equipped with Ionian-type helmets (with stilted crests), Argive shields, and greaves, attacking with thrusting spear. Dated to around 600. References: Carpenter 1991, 146 fig. 201; Walter 1990, 106 and 107 figs. 120 and 121.

468. Olympia (Elis). Bronze relief from a tripod, possibly showing the mission to Achilleus. One figure, equipped with a *kerykeion*, leads two other men who hold their spears sloped against their shoulders, spearheads down. The figure with the *pilos*-like hat might be Odysseus (suggestion of Carpenter). Dated to around 620. Munich 8770. References: Carpenter 1991, 217 fig. 303.

469. Olympia (Elis). Fragment of bronze relief, shield band panel, showing Amphiaraios stepping onto a chariot. He, like his charioteer, wears a bell-shaped cuirass. He is furthermore equipped with greaves and Korinthian helmet; he brandishes a sword in his right hand. His face is turned toward a woman at right (departure scene). Dated to late seventh century. Olympia B103. References: Carpenter 1991, 181 fig. 268.

470. Olympia (Elis). Bronze relief, shield band panel, showing Aias in a bell-shaped cuirass and greaves, carrying the dead body of Achilleus (helmet and possibly scale corslet?) from the battlefield. The figures are not named, but the motif is a popular one. Dated to around 600. Olympia 1911a. References: Carpenter 1991, 228 fig. 329.

471. Olympia (Elis). Bronze relief, shield band panel, showing Orestes grabbing the hair of a seated Aigisthos, who draws his sword from its scabbard; Orestes, also equipped with a sword at his side but otherwise naked, raises his spear to kill the usurper. Dated to around 580. Olympia B1802. References: Carpenter 1991, 246 fig. 353.

472. Olympia (Elis). Bronze relief, shield band panel, showing Aias grabbing Cassandra, who seeks refuge at a statue of Athena. Aias is naked apart from his cuirass and helmet; he brandishes a sword in his right hand. Athena is equipped with an Argive shield, spear, sword, and helmet with stilted crest. Dated to around 580. Olympia B1802e. References: Carpenter 1991, 232 fig. 337.

473. Olympia (Elis). Bronze relief shield band, depicting a warrior in bell-shaped cuirass, equipped with helmet, greaves, and sword, ready to kill a youth who has sought refuge at an

altar (probably Achilles killing Troilos). Dated to around 580. Olympia B987. References: Carpenter 1991, 32 fig. 31.

474. Olympia (Elis). Bronze relief, shield band panel, two naked men equipped with swords find the body of Aias, who has committed suicide. He is naked as well, lying on his belly, his sword running through his abdomen and out his back; his face is covered by his hands (sign of shame, the cause of his suicide). Dated to around 575. Olympia B1636x. References: Carpenter 1991, 229 fig. 331.

475. Olympia (Elis). Bronze relief, shield band panel: Herakles draws his sword and prepares to rescue Theseus and Peirithoös, who are stuck to their chairs; all of the figures are named. Dated to around 560. Olympia B2198a. References: Carpenter 1991, 98 fig. 126.

476. Olympia (Elis). Bronze relief, shield band panel, showing Agamemnon being restrained by Aigisthos (right) while Klytaimnestra drives a sword or dagger into his back. Dated to around 560. Olympia B1654d. References: Carpenter 1991, 242 fig. 350.

477. Olympia (Elis). Bronze relief, shield band panel, showing Achilles fighting Penthesileia (first three letters of her name inscribed). She is equipped with helmet, single spear, and Argive shield (inside shown); Achilles is naked apart from his greaves, helmet, and bell-shaped cuirass. He is furthermore equipped with sword, single spear, and a Boiotian shield. Dated to around 550. Olympia B1555b. References: Carpenter 1991, 225 fig. 320.

478. Olympia (Elis). Bronze relief, shield band panel, showing Herakles armed with a sword fighting Geryon, whose depicted as having three bodies, each equipped with greaves, shield, and helmet (one with stilted crest). Dated to around 550. Olympia B1975. References: Carpenter 1991, 147 fig. 202.

479. Olympia (Elis). Model of a chariot. Dated to archaic period. References: Crouwel 1992, pl. 3.1; Greenhalgh 1973, 32 fig. 25.

480. Olympia (Elis). Bronze relief, shield band panel, showing two warriors engaged in a game. The warriors are kneeling. They each wear a Korinthian helmet, one with stilted crest, and are furthermore equipped with greaves, sword, and single thrusting spear. Dated to after 500. References: Buchholz 1987, 139 fig. 52.c; Kunze 1950, 33-34 and 142 pl. 59.

481. Dramessi (Epeiros). Graffiti of a galley with short forefoot under sail, and a number of figures on deck. Dated to possibly around 1200. References: Basch 1987, 145 fig. 302.b; Crielaard 2006, 279 fig. 14.2a.

482. Lefkandi (Euboia). Clay model of a boat found on Xeropolis, north of a recently discovered wall (either a terrace wall or a city wall; definitely not that of a building). Dated to Protogeometric period. References: Whitley et al. 2006-2007, 40 fig. 47.

483. Klazomenai (Ionia). Sarcophagus, headpiece shows dismantled warriors with shields (curtains!), accompanied by riders (probably squires). Dated to between 530 and 515. Istanbul 1427 + London 86.3-26.1. References: Cook 1981, pls. 6-7 (B8).

484. Klazomenai (Ionia). Izmir market, but said to be from Klazomenai. Sarcophagus, headpiece features two warriors with shields (equipped with 'curtains') engaging in single combat, flanked by chariots; the helmets of the warriors are of Korinthian type with transverse crests. Dogs underneath chariot horses. Dated to between 525 and 510. Hanover 1897.12. References: Cook 1981, pls. 14-15 (C4).

485. Klazomenai (Ionia). Fragment of a sarcophagus showing two warriors moving left to right; they are equipped with shields and helmets, single spears; a rider stands at left, possibly a squire (dog underfoot). Dated to between 500 and 470. London 1886.13-26.1. References: Boardman 1998, 174 fig. 353.

486. Klazomenai (Ionia). Sarcophagus. Headpiece features warrior killing archer, flanked by other warriors, chariot, dog. Upper panel shows duel over fallen warrior. Dated to between 500 and 470. Berlin 3145. References: Cook 1981, pls. 64-65 (G28).

487. Klazomenai (Ionia). Sarcophagus said to be from Klazomenai; warriors with horses on panels, departure scene on headpiece (chariot, warriors, dog). Dated to between 500 and 470. Boston 04.285. References: Cook 1981, pl. 50 (G9).

488. Klazomenai (Ionia). Sarcophagus, headpiece features chariots and warriors (shields equipped with curtains); warriors in single combat on left upper panel. Dated to between 500 and 470. Louvre CA460. References: Cook 1981, 49 fig. 35 (details) and pl. 63 (G31).
489. Klazomenai (Ionia). Sarcophagus said to be from Klazomenai. Headpiece features a battle between horsemen and heavily-armed warriors on foot; upper panel shows two warriors slaying an archer. Dated to between 500 and 470. Louvre CA1024. References: Cook 1981, pl. 54 and pl. 59.3 (G13).
490. Klazomenai (Ionia). Izmir market, but said to be from Klazomenai. Sarcophagus featuring the sacrifice of Polyxena; one warrior with bronze bell cuirass, other with linen corslet. Dated to between 500 and 470. Leiden I.1896/12.1. References: Cook 1981, pl. 48.3 (G8).
491. Klazomenai (Ionia). Izmir market, but said to be from Klazomenai. Sarcophagus with badly damaged lid, decorated with scenes of battle (warriors, horses, chariots, and dogs); some shields with curtains. Dated to between 500 and 470. London 96.6-15.1. References: Cook 1981, pls. 39-46 (G1); Greenhalgh 1973, 144 fig. 77.
492. Klazomenai (Ionia). Sarcophagus showing two warriors equipped with greaves, swords, linen corslets, and helmets, leading their horses by the reins toward a central, winged figure, who is equipped with a shield. Each warrior is accompanied by a dog. Kentaurs at bottom left and right corners (feet of the sarcophagus). Dated to between 500 and 470. Berlin 4824. References: Boardman 1998, 174 fig. 354; Cook 1981, pl. 82 (G35).
493. Lemnos (Ionia). Incised stele that once served as a grave marker. Depicts top part of warrior equipped with Ionian helmet, Argive shield, and single thrusting spear; inscription written in Lemnion. Dated to the sixth century. Boardman 1999 [1964], 85-86.
494. Smyrna (Ionia). Sarcophagus from Old Smyrna, headpiece features duel between warriors, flanked by Kentaurs. Dated to between 500 and 470. Izmir museum (?). References: Cook 1981, 46 fig. 31 (details of headpiece).
495. Smyrna (Ionia). Sarcophagus from Old Smyrna, originally covered by stone slabs, headpiece features a battle between horsemen; all six riders are accompanied by dogs. Dated to between 500 and 470. Izmir 3493. References: Cook 1981, 38 fig. 22 (details of headpiece) and pl. 52 (G11).
496. Teos (Ionia). Sarcophagus, headpiece decorated black-figure with warrior in linen corslet and shield holding a horse, accompanied by a dog. Dated to between 500 and 470. Louvre CA1458A. References: Cook 1981, 41 fig. 25 (detail of headpiece).
497. Korinth (Korinthia). Silver coin from Korinth: obverse, pegasos; reverse, Athena Chalinitis (note crestless Korinthian helmet). Dated to later sixth century. References: Biers 1996 [1980], 192 fig. 7.52.
498. Korinth (Korinthia). Silver stater (coin) from Korinth showing Athena with a crestless Korinthian helmet on top of her head. The design of the helmet closely corresponds with that of a magnificent example currently on display in Sophia, Bulgaria. Dated to around 510. Korinth. References: Carpenter 1991, 66 fig. 83.
499. Korinth (Korinthia). Votive shield. Unearthed in the Korinthian kerameikos. It has two holes in the rim for suspension. Decorated with a horse; a heavy-armed footsoldier is depicted leaping from its back. The warrior is equipped with an Argive shield and wears a helmet with hinged cheekpieces. Dated to early fifth century contextually, but archaic in style. References: Brouwers 2007a, fig. 6; Newhall 1931, pl. II.
500. Penteskouphia (Korinthia). Fragments of a Korinthian plaque: at left, Teukros crouches beneath a shield held up by a compatriot and takes aim; at right, a chariot driven by Athena and Diomedes (named) fighting a (now lost) Trojan foe over the body of Pandaros. The name of Diomedes' regular charioteer, Sthenelos, is partly preserved. Dated to first half of sixth century?. Berlin F764. References: Snodgrass 1998, 124 figs. 48 and 48.a.
501. Ida cave (Krete). Fragmentary open-work from bronze stand, showing a ship with oarsmen; female figure and warrior with shield at the stern. Dated to Geometric. Heraklion 1638. References: Byrne 1991, pl. 21 (no. 27).
502. Mykonos (Kykklades). Relief *pithos*. Discovered in funerary context and originally filled with human bone. Neck: Trojan Horse, with warriors peering out from little windows in the

side as well as depicted around it. They are all armed with a set of two spears, open-faced helmets with stilted crests, round shields (Argive). One of the figures in the horse holds a shield, the other a sword (complete with scabbard and strap). Similar warriors are found on the shoulder. The upper part of the body of the *pitios* is decorated with figurative metopes, showing warriors without shields attacking women (sometimes with children). The vase portrays the sack of Troy by the Achaeans. Dated to around 675 (Osborne) or the later seventh century (Boardman). Mykonos museum. References: Boardman 1985, 50 fig. 46 (detail); Osborne 1998, 54 fig. 25; Snodgrass 1999 [1967], pl. 33.

503. Provenance unknown to me (Lakonia). Lakonian aryballos in the shape of a warrior's head wearing a Korinthian helmet. Dated to early sixth century. Sparta. References: Sekunda 1998, 12 (figs.).

504. Meneleion (Lakonia). Fragment of a belt from the Meneleion sanctuary showing warriors equipped with Dipylon (or Boiotian?) shields and crested helmets fighting. Dated to seventh century. References: Sekunda 1998, 52 (fig.).

505. Sparta (Lakonia). *Fibula*. Depicted is an encounter at sea. To left, warship with three dipylon-warriors holding long spears (pikes?) overhead. To right, round-bottomed ship with similar warriors. Dated to Geometric period (presumably). Louvre. References: Crielaard 1996, fig. 32.h; Hagy 1986, 227-229.

506. Sparta (Lakonia). From the sanctuary of Artemis Orthia, ivory seal (class 3) with warrior, running left to right: helmet, shield, single spear. Dated to possibly early seventh century. References: Dawkins 1929, pl. 145.1.

507. Sparta (Lakonia). From the sanctuary of Artemis Orthia, ivory plaque of a warrior (very detailed), with helmet, spear, bronze bell-shaped cuirass, greaves, tunic. Dated to Fifth Style (later seventh century). References: Dawkins 1929, pl. 108.

508. Sparta (Lakonia). From the sanctuary of Artemis Orthia, remains of ivory plaque showing two warriors, one with shield and spear, the other with helmet; both with greaves. Dated to Fifth Style (later seventh century). References: Dawkins 1929, pl. 107.2.

509. Sparta (Lakonia). From the sanctuary of Artemis Orthia, ivory plaque of a man equipped with spear (or staff), walking and accompanied by his dog (note the Homeric parallels in descriptions from the *Odyssey*). Dated to Fifth Style (later seventh century). References: Dawkins 1929, pl. 103.2.

510. Sparta (Lakonia). From the sanctuary of Artemis Orthia, ivory plaque of mounted warrior, with another warrior apparently perched precariously on the horse's hind quarters. Dated to Fifth Style (first half of seventh century). References: Dawkins 1929, pl. 104.1.

511. Sparta (Lakonia). From the sanctuary of Artemis Orthia, ivory plaque encrusted with lime showing a hero (Herakles) fighting a Hydra: note the sword used by the hero. Dated to Fifth Style (later seventh century). References: Dawkins 1929, pl. 103.1.

512. Sparta (Lakonia). From the sanctuary of Artemis Orthia, ivory plaque with rider. Dated to Fifth Style (first half of the seventh century). References: Dawkins 1929, pl. 104.2.

513. Sparta (Lakonia). Unearthed at the sanctuary of Artemis Orthia, depicting a scene involving a ship. At left (stern), a man and woman saying farewell (also interpreted as Paris abducting Helen). Aboard ship: unarmed steersman; warriors with Argive shields; several figures working the sail; man fishing; another figure on the ram, defecating. Dated to Fifth Style (end of the seventh century). Athens National Museum. References: Dawkins 1929, pl. 109; Hampe and Simon 1980, 223 fig. 358.

514. Sparta (Lakonia). From the sanctuary of Artemis Orthia, bone plaque with part of warrior, helmet and Boiotian-type shield. Dated to Seventh Style. References: Dawkins 1929, pl. 114.1b.

515. Sparta (Lakonia). From the sanctuary of Artemis Orthia, bone plaque with part of a warrior: shield, greaved leg, spear. Dated to Seventh Style. References: Dawkins 1929, pl. 114.1a.

516. Sparta (Lakonia). From the sanctuary of Artemis Orthia, bone plaque fragment with helmeted head of warrior. Dated to Seventh Style. References: Dawkins 1929, pl. 114.1c.

517. Sparta (Lakonia). From the sanctuary of Artemis Orthia, fragmentary ivory plaque depicting a two-horse chariot. Dated to Eighth Style (sixth century). References: Dawkins 1929, pl. 156.2.
518. Sparta (Lakonia). From the sanctuary of Artemis Orthia, fragments of a relief *piñhos* found in the so-called 'heroon', decorated with a scene of battle on the neck and a chariot on the shoulder. Note the detailed equipment, including Boiotian shield, swords, bell-shaped cuirass, animal skin, and so forth. Dated to not later than the late sixth century. References: Dawkins 1929, pls. 15 (photo) and 16 (drawing).
519. Sparta (Lakonia). Sizeable fragments of a miniature Argive shield. Probably date to the sixth century. References: Sekunda 1998, 53 (fig.).
520. Unknown (Lydia). Lydian silver alabastron with inscribed decoration featuring riders. Dated to the Archaic period. References: Özgen and Öztürk 1996, 238-239 (figs.).
521. Aktepe (Lydia). Lydian frieze of the Aktepe kline, part of which shows riders and chariot. Dated to the Archaic period. References: Özgen and Öztürk 1996, 43-44 figs. 75 and 78.
522. Ikiztepe (Lydia). Aryballos shaped like the head and neck of a horse; Rhodian type B. Height 7.65 cm. Probably made by the same workshop as the aryballos in the shape of a warrior's head, also from Ikiztepe. Dated to early sixth century. References: Özgen and Öztürk 1996, 134 (fig.).
523. Ikiztepe (Lydia). *Aryballos* shaped like the head of a Greek-style warrior with Ionian helmet; greyish clay, thin walls, well-fired; Rhodian type. Height 6.1 cm. Probably made by the same workshop as the *aryballos* in the shape of a horse's head, also from Ikiztepe. Dated to the sixth century. References: Özgen and Öztürk 1996, 135 (fig.).
524. Ikiztepe (Lydia). Lydian silver *alabastron* featuring four cocks in the top tier; a scene of lions killing bulls in the tier beneath; a battle-scene between groups of heavily-armoured men in Greek attire (bell-shaped cuirasses, tunics, greaves, spears, and Korinthian helmets); bottom tier features deer. Dated to the sixth century. References: Özgen and Öztürk 1996, 125 fig. 154.
525. Pazarli (Lydia). Lydian architectural terracotta fragments showing men armed with what look like Argive shields; legs feature wrappings of some sort; helmets with stilted crests and cheek-guards; spears overhead. Dated to the Archaic period. References: Özgen and Öztürk 1996, 25 figs. 24 and 25.
526. Themis (Skyros). *Fibula* from a grave on the estate of the Ayios Georgios Monastery. Side A: figure with Dipylon shield and a spear on horseback (holding the reins); spear upright in front of horse, arrow passing underneath horse. Side B: ship at sea with Dipylon-warrior with two spears, arrows flying after him. Two lines at left possibly the ends of spears carried by another warrior. Dated to later eighth century. References: Sapouna-Sakellarakı 2002, 145 fig. 16.