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 Euboia; 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.


8. Olympia (Elis). Bronze figurine 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.


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.


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).


17. Olympia (Elis). Bronze warrior figurine equipped with Korinthian helmet (stilted crest), bell-shaped cuirass, and greaves; otherwise nude; right hand broken off. Dated to sixth century. References: Sekunda 1998, 63 (figs.).


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).


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 Korinthian helmet with stilted crest, and greaves; otherwise nude. Dated to sixth century. Athens. References: Sekunda 1998, 5 (fig.).


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 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.


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.).


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.

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.


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.


54. Lamptraia (Attika). Stelae 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.


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. Staattliche Museen, Berlin. References: Boardman 1991 [1978], fig. 146 fig. 170; Walter 1990, 169 and 170 figs. 181 and 182.


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.


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.


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.


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 Korinthian helmets and raised spears, in a similar pose as on the famous Chigi olpe. Dated to around 650. References: Whitel 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 forefoot and horn, aft section is curved upwards. The pot
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, 102 fig. 40.

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 man 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 Menelao. 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. Athens 330. References: Greenhalgh 1973, 98 fig. 51.

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 hippostrophei. 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 duals 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,

87. Provenance unknown to me. Korinthian cup showing, on the outside, procession of riders equipped with spears; inside, Gorgon’s head. Dated to Middle Korinthian 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. Hippobatai with double spears; their *hippostrophoi* are drawn beside them. The *hippobatai* and the *hippostrophoi* have differently coloured horses (either black or white). Dated to Late Korinthian period. Leipzig T4849. References: Greenhalgh 1973, 107 fig. 55.

92. 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 Korinthian period. Athens 277. References: Carpenter 1991, 227 fig. 326.

93. 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.

94. 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: Carpenter 1991, 227 fig. 326.

95. 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.

96. 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.
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.


102. Hyspele (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.


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.


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.


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 grasp each 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.


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 s wordsmen
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 Dipylnon 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 Dipylnon warrior, and one apparently ‘nude’ figure (perhaps the steersman). Dated to Middle Geometric II period (according to Coldstream 1968; Ahlberg 1971a, 39 believes it to be Late Geometric). Metropolitan Museum of Art no. 34.11.2. References: Ahlberg 1971a, 27–29 figs. 28–30 and 49–51 fig. 50 (details); Ahlberg 1971b, fig. 1; Coldstream 1968, 26 and 28; Davison 1961, fig. 138.

114. Athens (Attika). Fragment of krater. Falling warrior with Dipylnon 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 1971a, 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’ (1971a, 38). Dated to Late Geometric Ia period. Louvre no. A534. References: Ahlberg 1971a, 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 swords and shields. 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. Dated to Late Geometric Ia period. Louvre no. A537. References: Ahlberg 1971a, 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. A538. References: Ahlberg 1971a, 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 Dipylnon shield and sword at waist. Dated to Late Geometric Ia period. Louvre no. A555. References: Ahlberg 1971a, 19 fig. 13.

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

120. Athens (Attika). Fragmentary pedestalled krater from the Dipylnon cemetery and attributed to the Dipylnon Master. Prothesis scene plus processions of chariots (two wheels, two horses; a driver and a Dipylnon warrior). The Dipylnon 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 1971b, 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 nudes), 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 Dipylnon
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 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. 8b; 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. 6b; 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.


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.


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, unmanned 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.

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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.


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.


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 1971a, 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. References: Buchholz 1987, 105 fig. 40.b.


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). Procession of chariots (single wheel, two horses each, unarmed charioteers). 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.
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 1971a, 39 believes it to be Late
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 right, another

References: Coldstream 1968,

pl. 175.

174. References: Benson 1970,

shoulder. Dated to Late Geometric period (735

pl. 173.

172. References: Coldstream 1968,

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 knater. 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 hydria. Chaotic. Presumably
prothesis scene: unarmed figures with both hands held to head; armed figures (with sword)
held to head). A number of horses are depicted. Dated to Late Geometric period. Louvre no. A575. References: Ruckert 1976, pls. 15.3-5.

166. Vougliameni (Attika). Boiotian kantlaros showing a warrior equipped with
Dipylon-shield, plumed helmet, and bow; height 6.1-6.4 cm. Dated to Late Geometric (second

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 period. Munich no. 2234. References: Ahlberg 1971a, 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

172. Provenance unknown to me (Boiotia). Boiotian knateros. 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).

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.

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 pýxis. 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.

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; unarmored 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 unarmored 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 stilled crests. Apparently all are clothed. They fight using spears; some are clenching 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.


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
helms, and Argive shields. To left of duellists, unarmed youth on horseback; to right, horse.
Dated to Early Ripe Korinthian 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 ot Korinthian make. Four friezes. First frieze: two groups of warriors about to fight, all equipped with Argive shields, greaves, one or two spears, and Korinthian 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 (Euboea). 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 2006b, 167 fig. 6.

189. Eretria (Euboea). 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: Crielaard 1996, fig. 32.e.

190. Lefkandi (Euboea). 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 Protogeometric period. References: Boardman 1998, 20 fig. 15 (detail).

191. Lefkandi (Euboea). 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: Crielaard 1996, fig. 32.b; Crielaard 2006, 279 fig. 14.2g; Popham 1987, 357 fig. 4.

192. Lefkandi (Euboea). Fragment of krater wall; ship with small forefoot and large horn. Only the forward section of the ship is preserved. Dated to Subprotogeometric. References: Crielaard 1996, fig. 32.2; Crielaard 2006, 279 fig. 14.2f; Popham et al. 1979, pl. 284.11.


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 (hippopobatas). Dated to Middle Ripe Korinthian 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.

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 Perithoös. 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.


201. Korinth (Korinthia). *Aryballos*. At left, dismounted warrior with Argive shield, greaves, and single spear, labelled *hippopatases*. 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: Alfeld 1967, 14 fig. 1; Greenhalgh 1973, 58 fig. 36; Payne 1931, 267 no. 482.


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-armoured 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. Kaeppelli no. 407 (Lucerne). References: Amyx 1988, 114 pl. 47.6.


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 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.


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 Dipyton shield and spear in left hand, another spear in right hand (overhand position); nude warrior with helmet with stilted crest, Dipyton 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, Arge shield, two spears, moving right; sphinx, facing left; two warriors with Arge 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 Arge 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 Arge 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 pýxis, 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 Arge 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, Arge 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 museum. 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 1999, 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 Korinthian 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 Korinthian 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). Korinthian aryballos found in Italy. From left to right: warriors with Korinthian 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 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 Korinthian 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.


225. Rhodes (Rhodes). Aryballos found in Rhodes, but of Korinthian make. Single combat between warriors with Argive shields and Korinthian 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 Korinthian 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 Korinthian period. Lost. References: Van Wees 2006b, 143 fig. 12.

227. Gela (Sicily). Aryballos; found in Sicily but of Korinthian make. Main frieze depicts battle. From left to right: warrior with greaves, Korinthian helmet, spear (overhand), greaves, Argive shield—otherwise nude—confronting a clothed warrior, with greaves, Korinthian 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 Korinthian 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 reins 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.

230. Provenance unknown to me. Attic black-figure lekanis lid attributed to the 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 hippobatæ 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 hippobates riding right to left; tripod blazon. Dated to between 575 and 525. Tubingen 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 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 (helmet, 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], fig. 47.

234. Provenance unknown to me. Fragment of an Attic black-figure kantharos signed by Nearchos: Achilleus with his horses (yoked). Achilleus 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.


236. Provenance unknown to me. Tyrrenhian 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. Tyrrenhian 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.


Attic black-figure and bilingual pottery

239. Provenance unknown to me. Attic bilingual vase showing a maenad and a satyr in a landscape setting. Dated to between 570 and 560. Athens 1968. References: Beazley 1956, 82; Boardman 1991 [1974], fig. 60.
239. Provenance unknown to me. Attic black-figure amphora, showing hippobatas and hippoponos riding side by side (latter also equipped with a single spear). Dated to around 560. Napels 81292. References: Greenhalgh 1973, 119 fig. 61.


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.


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.


247. Provenance unknown to me. Attic black-figure belly amphora attributed to the Amasis Painter: Menelakos 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.


251. Provenance unknown to me. Attic black-figure vase showing a warrior with Boiotian shield bidding farewell while the reverse shows his hippoponos holding his horse; the hippoponos 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.


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; hippocrepis 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.


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.


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.).
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 2000b, 135 fig. 8.b.

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.

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.

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. Capeshorne Hall (Bromley-Davenport Collection). References: Boardman 1991 [1974], 127 fig. 189.

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.


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.

Provenance unknown to me. Attic black-figure cup (type C) of the so-called Class of Topband Stemlisses: warrior acrobat, equipped with shield, helmet, and greaves. Dated to between 525 and 500. Würzburg 428. References: Boardman 1991 [1974], 125 fig. 184.

Provenance unknown to me. Attic black-figure amphora attributed to the Three-line Group: Achilleus fighting an enemy (Menon?), while another warrior has fallen to the ground. The men are equipped with full armour, Argeive 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.

Provenance unknown to me. An Attic black-figure hydria of the Leagros Group: Achilleus, 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.

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.

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.

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.

Provenance unknown to me. Attic black-figure amphora showing a clash between a hippocabas and a mounted Amazon, both equipped with double spears, while a second


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. 1a-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.


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


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.


300. Provenance unknown to me. Attic black-figureoinochoe 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 kylis, the outside of which shows heavily-armed warriors in combat; one archer, equipped with a helmet, kneels and takes aim. Date unknown. Sold in Basle. References: Van Wees 2004, 176 fig. 20; Vos 1963, pl. 2.a.

303. Pescia Romana (Italy). Attic black-figure Tyrhenian 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 kentaur 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
amounged 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.


312. Provenance unknown to me (Boiotia). A black-figure Si àna 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 Siàna cup. Inside: warrior with Boiotian shield, crouching. Outside: warriors running, with riders (armed hippocræatoc) in their midst. Side A: two hippocræatoc and three warriors on foot. Side B: three hippocræatoc and two warriors (this side heavily restored: the fifth figure is almost entirely modern). Thus, a total of six warriors on foot and six hippocræatoc, 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.


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.

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 Kalydonian 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 between 570 or slightly later. Florence 4209. References: Beazley 1956, 76; Beazley 1956, 76; Boardman 1991 [1974], 42–44 figs 46.1–7; Carpenter 1991, figs 1–2 and 75; Shear 2000, 102 fig. 141.


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). Tyrhensive 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: Meneikos (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.


328. Vulci (Etruria). Attic black-figure cup, the outside of which shows a battle-scene involving warriors on foot, chariots; hippocrepis 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.


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).


333. Vulci (Etruria). Attic black-figure belly amphora (type A) signed by Exekias: Achilleus 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: Achilleus 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 around 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.


340. Vulci (Etruria). Attic black-figure hydria of the Leagros Group: Achilleus 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: Achilleus 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.


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 GR1843.11-3.9. References: Fields 2007, 18 (fig.).


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 Merrymouth 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 corslets. Dated to between 575 and 555. Wurzburg 451. References: Beazley 1956, 57; Boardman 1991 [1974], 39 fig. 37.


349. Ialysos (Rhodes). Attic black-figure lekanes 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.


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 dinos: a team of horses charge in from the left, a tired 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.


358. Orvieto (Umbria). Attic black-figure fragments showing two helmeted heads; one helmet is of Korinthian type, the other features a stilled 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.).


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.
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.

Provenance unknown to me. Attic red-figure cup, inside of which shows a nude figure equipped with a peltē 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.

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. 17a.

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 corsēl (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.

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.

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 machairā ('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.).

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.


Provenance unknown to me. Attic red-figure cup depicting section of crenulated wall or tower; warriors with Korinthian helmets, composite conical helmets, spears, and shields defend the wall from attackers directly beneath them. Around 500. References: Van Wees 2008, 112 (fig.).

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 corselets, 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.


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 readiness themselves for the hoplitodromos. Dated to between 490 and 480. Berlin F2307. References: Sekunda 2000, 8 (fig.).


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 L69.11.35 (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 Achilleus, 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 men 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 calyxkrater 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 Tyszkiæwicz 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.


396. Athens (Attika). Attic red-figure cup attributed to the Euerigos 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.


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 1827. 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.


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): raked 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.


408. Cerveteri (Etruria). Attic red-figure skyphos attributed to the Brygos Painter: the ransom of Hektor; behind Achilleus, 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 2006b, 129 fig. 4.b.


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.


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.


416. Vulci (Etruria). Attic red-figure belly amphiara (type C) attributed to Oltos: Briseis on one side, Achilleus on the other, with beard and equipped with greaves, scale-reinforced linen corselet, 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 aclothed 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 corselets), 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.


419. Vulci (Etruria). Attic red-figure hydria signed by Hypsis: 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, Achilleus attending to the wounds of Patroklos (caused by an arrow). Both wear linen corselets at least partly covered with scales; Patroklos wears a cap while sitting on his shield; Achilleus 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 Achilleus 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.

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.


430. Vulci (Etruria). Attic red-figure cup attributed to the Foundry Painter (name vase): inside shows Hephai stos making new armour for Achilleus 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 nacked 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.


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.

434. Vulci (Etruria). Attic red-figure kalpis attributed to the Tyszwickicz 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.


Miscellaneous items


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 bowls. 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 Scythian archer, flanked by rider, dog, youth. Dated to between 500 and 470. Munich 8774. References: Cook 1981, pl. 61 (G27).


446. Tiryns (Argolid). Fragments of votive shield. Four figures. Central two are engaged in single combat. Possibly Achilles fighting Penthesilea. Achilles 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


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 Aristion (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.


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 kales (‘Megakles is good/beautiful’), although the name was later erased and replaced by Glaudios, no doubt following Megakles’ ostracism in 486 BC. Dated to end of the sixth century. Akropolis 1037. References: Beazley 1963, 159; Boardman 1975, 54 fig. 53; Van Wees 2000b, 129 fig. 4a.

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 J.N. 2787. References: Boardman 1991 [1978], fig. 236.


459. Unknown (Boiotia). Fibula; Boiotian, but found in Kreta. Side A: ship with two archers fighting each other; they have been struck by arrows in the shins. Side B: Siamese twin (Aktorione-Moliore?), 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.


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 Geryones. Herakles wearing the lion skin, quiver, and using a sword to despatch Geryones. Geryones' 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 Amphiaraoa 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 corselet?) 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 Kassandra, 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

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 Pirithoos, who are stuck to their chairs; all of the figures are named. Dated to around 560. Olympia B2198a. References: Carpenter 1991, 98 fig. 126.


477. Olympia (Elis). Bronze relief, shield band panel, showing Achilleus fighting Penthesileia (first three letters of her name inscribed). She is equipped with helmet, single spear, and Argive shield (inside shown); Achilleus 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.


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 dismounted 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.


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, 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, fig. 354; Cook 1981, pl. 82 (G35).


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 (details of headpiece).


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. Pentekouphia (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 48a.

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 (Kyklades). Relief pítanos. 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 pithos is decorated with figurative metopes, showing warriors without shields attacking women (sometimes with children). The vase portrays the sack of Troy by the Achaians. Dated to around 675 (Osborne) or the late seventh century (Boardman). Mykonos museum. References: Boardman 1985, 50 fig. 46 (detail); Osborne 1998, 54 fig. 25; Snodgrass 1999 (1967), pl. 33.


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


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.


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.


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 farewel (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.


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 pithos 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).


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 Corinthian helmets); bottom tier features deer. Dated to the sixth century. References: Özgen and Öztürk 1996, 125 fig. 154.


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-Sakellaraki 2002, 145 fig. 16.