

PARTHENON MARBLES

Clothing and Accessories

- Chiton: A light tunic worn by both men and women, often made of linen or wool, fastened at the shoulders.
- Himation: A cloak or mantle made of wool, worn over the chiton and draped around the body in various ways.
- Peplos: A garment for women, made from a large rectangular piece of fabric, folded at the top and fastened at the shoulders with brooches, often worn during ceremonies.
- Toga: Although Roman, the equivalent garment in ancient Greece for men was the himation, used in ceremonial contexts or to denote a certain dignity.
- Crown (stephanos): A crown made of foliage or flowers, worn during ceremonies to honor the gods or indicate a special status.
- Sandals (crepidae or perones): Open shoes worn by Athenians, sometimes with straps that wrap around the legs.
- Chlamys: A short cloak worn by horsemen, fastened at the shoulder to allow freedom of movement.

Objects and Accessories

- Oenochoe: A jug used for pouring wine or water, often seen in libation scenes.
- Phiale: A flat, handle-less bowl used for libations in religious ceremonies.
- Krater: A large vessel used for mixing wine and water, often decorated and used at banquets.
- Stele: A standing stone or engraved tablet, often used to mark important events or honor the gods.
- Hydria: A three-handled water jar, often carried by women.
- Torch: Carried in scenes of procession or offering, symbolizing light or purification.
- Thyrsus: A symbolic staff topped with a pinecone, associated with the rituals of Dionysus but also used in other ceremonial contexts.
- Sword (xiphos): A short weapon, symbolizing military power and bravery.
- Shield (hoplon): A large round shield of the hoplites, symbolizing protection and military duty.
- Laurel wreath: A symbol of victory and honor, often associated with heroes or important figures.

Postures and Gestures

- Prostration: The act of bowing down in respect or submission to a deity or an important person.
- Striding (ceremonial walk): A dynamic posture with one leg slightly advanced, indicating movement, often used to represent the procession.
- Raised hand: A gesture of greeting, prayer, or devotion, common in religious scenes.
- Bent knee: A posture indicating effort, movement, or deference, often seen in figures actively participating in the procession.
- Hieratic stance: An upright, still posture, symbolizing calmness, dignity, or authority.
- Libation gesture: The action of pouring a liquid (often wine or water) as part of a ritual, with one hand holding a cup and the other arm raised in offering.

Mythological Figures and Celebrations

- Horseman: A person mounted on a horse, often depicted in light armor with symbols of warfare and speed.
- Bearer: A person carrying a load, such as a hydria or basket, often associated with service or assistance activities.
- Athlete: Depicted in postures of competition or rest, symbolizing physical strength and the Panhellenic games.
- Citharist: A musician playing the cithara, participating in ceremonies and festivities.
- Shield-bearer: Often a young boy or servant accompanying soldiers, symbolizing protection and support.