

FIGURES



FIG. 1.—Silver dish celebrating the Decennalia 388 of the Spanish born emperor Theodosius the Great. Probably made in Constantinople. Found in Almendralejo, Extremadura, Spain. (Real Academia de la Historia, Madrid.) (Negative from the Instituto Arqueológico Alemán, Madrid.)



FIG. 2.—The colossus from Barletta. Bronze. The emperor Marcius (450-457), or perhaps Heraclius (610-641). (Barletta, Italy.)

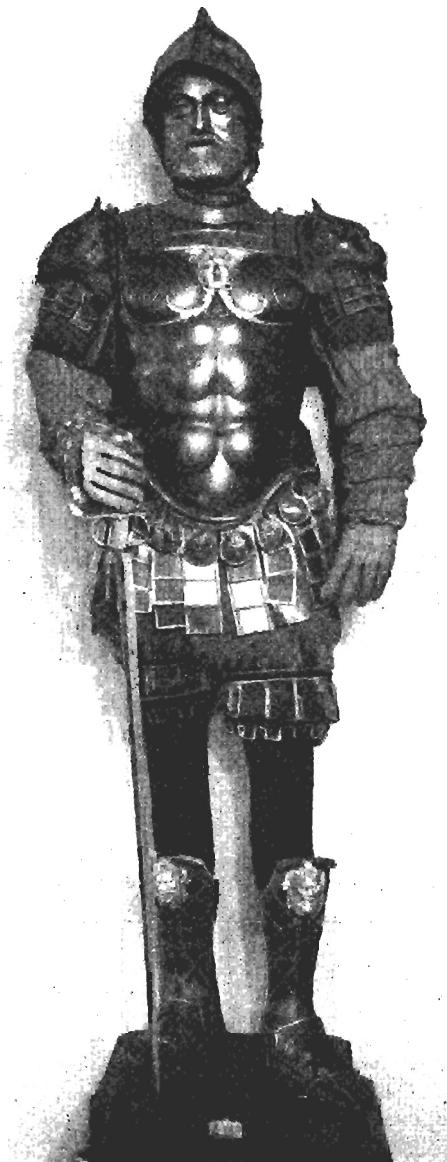


FIG. 3.—The emperor Carlos V in Italian armour «a la romana». Work by Bartolomeo Campi. (Madrid, Armería Real, A 188). (Phot. authorized by the courtesy of Patrimonio Nacional.)

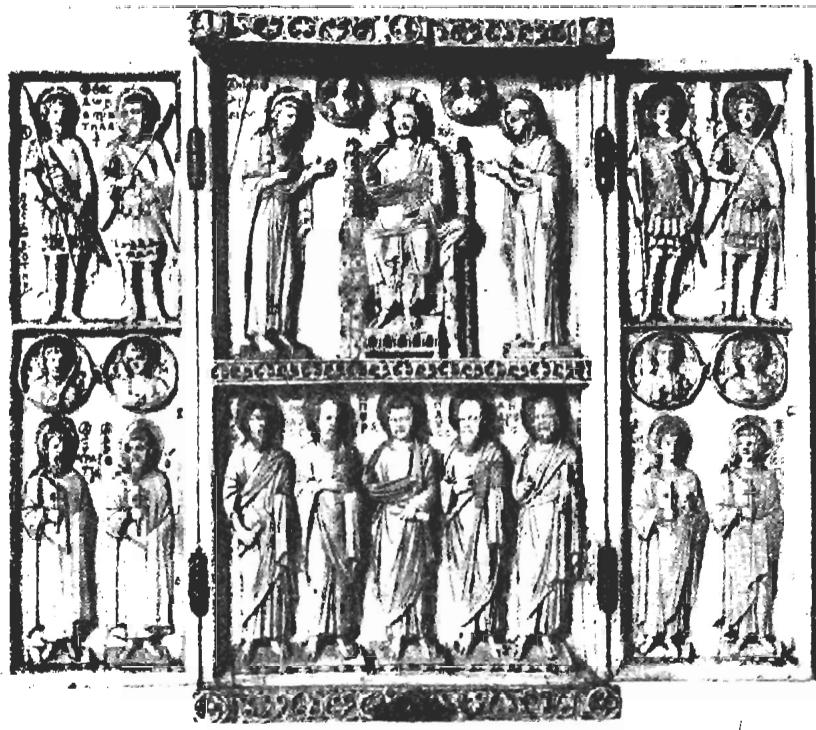


FIG. 4.—The Harbaville Triptych inside. On top left and right warrior-saints. Ivory, Constantinople, middle of the 10th century. (Musée du Louvre, Paris.)



FIG. 5.—Panel of ivory casket representing hunting scene. Byzantine work from the middle of 11th century. (Cathedral Treasury, Troyes, France.)



FIG. 6.—Persian clibanarius attacking. Graffito from wall of private house, Dura-Europos, 2nd-3rd century A. D. (In situ).



FIG. 7.—Types of armour from Scylitzes. Nos. 1-3, infantryman and clibanarii in scale and lamellar armour; nos. 4-6, muscle armours; nos. 7-9, clibanarii with Hellenistic and Persian elements in their armours.



FIG. 8.—Armour types. No. 1, mounted archer; nos. 2-3, clibanarii by second main-painter; nos. 4-6 and 8, officer's armours; no. 7, infantry man.



FIG. 9.—Byzantine segmented helmet found at Deir-el-Medineh, Egypt. Probably 5th century A. D. (Museum van Oudheid, Leiden.)

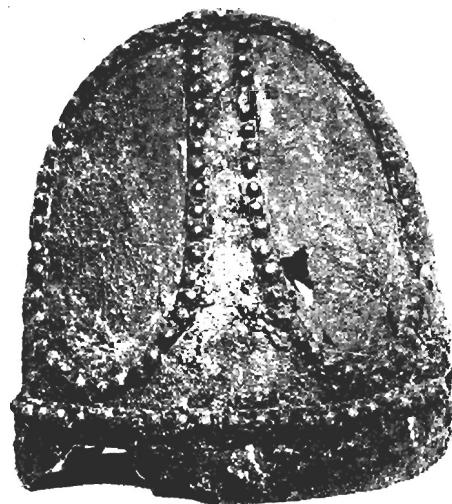


FIG. 10.—Sassanian helmet, bronze, 3rd-4th century A. D. (Brit. Mus., London.)



FIG. 11.—Byzantine helmet with representations of saints, iron, 13th century. (State Mus. Moscow.)

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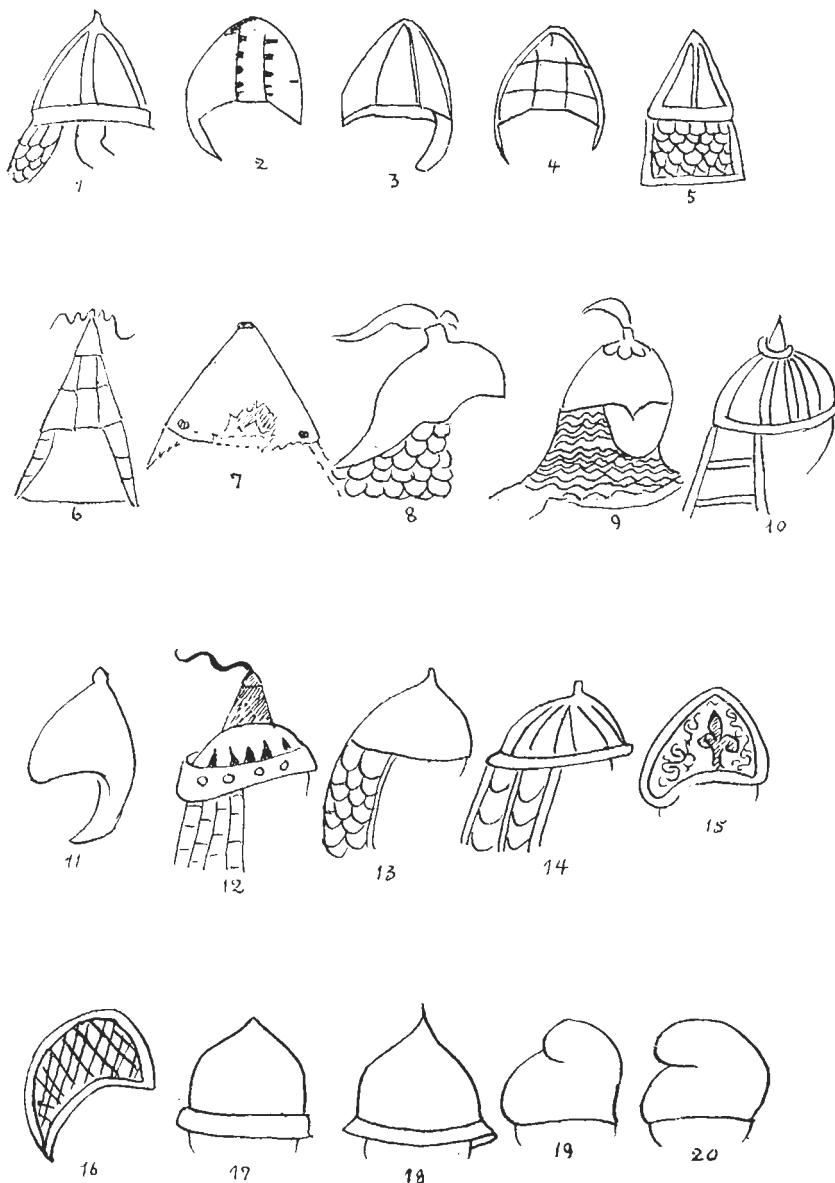


FIG. 12.—Various types of helmets. No. 1, Dacian, from Trajanus Column; nos. 2-4, clibanarius types from tombs in Kertsch, 2nd cent. A. D.; no. 5, Persian horseman, silver bowl, 8th cent. A. D.; no. 6, clibanarius, Dura-Europos 2nd cent. A. D.; no. 7, fragment of Russian helmet, 8th cent.; no. 8, Ardeshir I on rock-relief, 3rd century A. D.; nos. 9-10, Persian manuscript miniatures about 1400 and 14th cent.; nos. 11-20, types from Scylitzes.

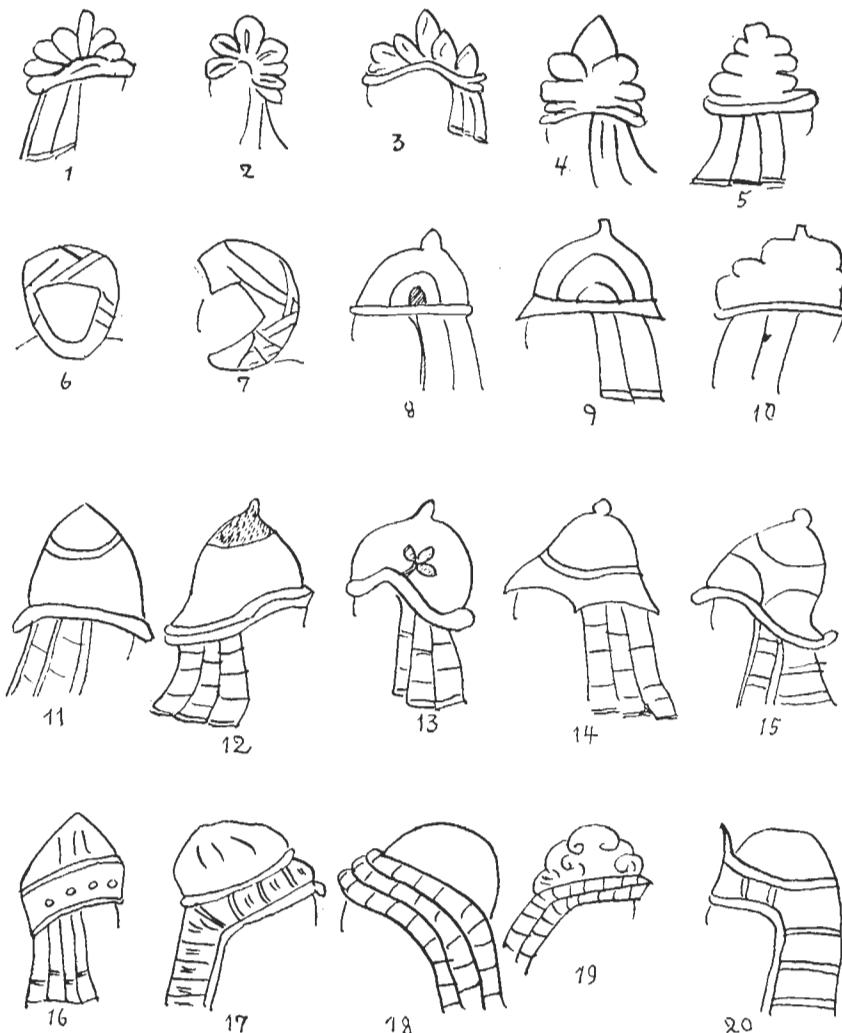


FIG. 13.—Nos. 1-5, turbans by the first main-painter; nos. 6-7, by the second main-painter; nos. 8-15, various types of helmets by the first painter; nos. 16-20, «amazon caps».

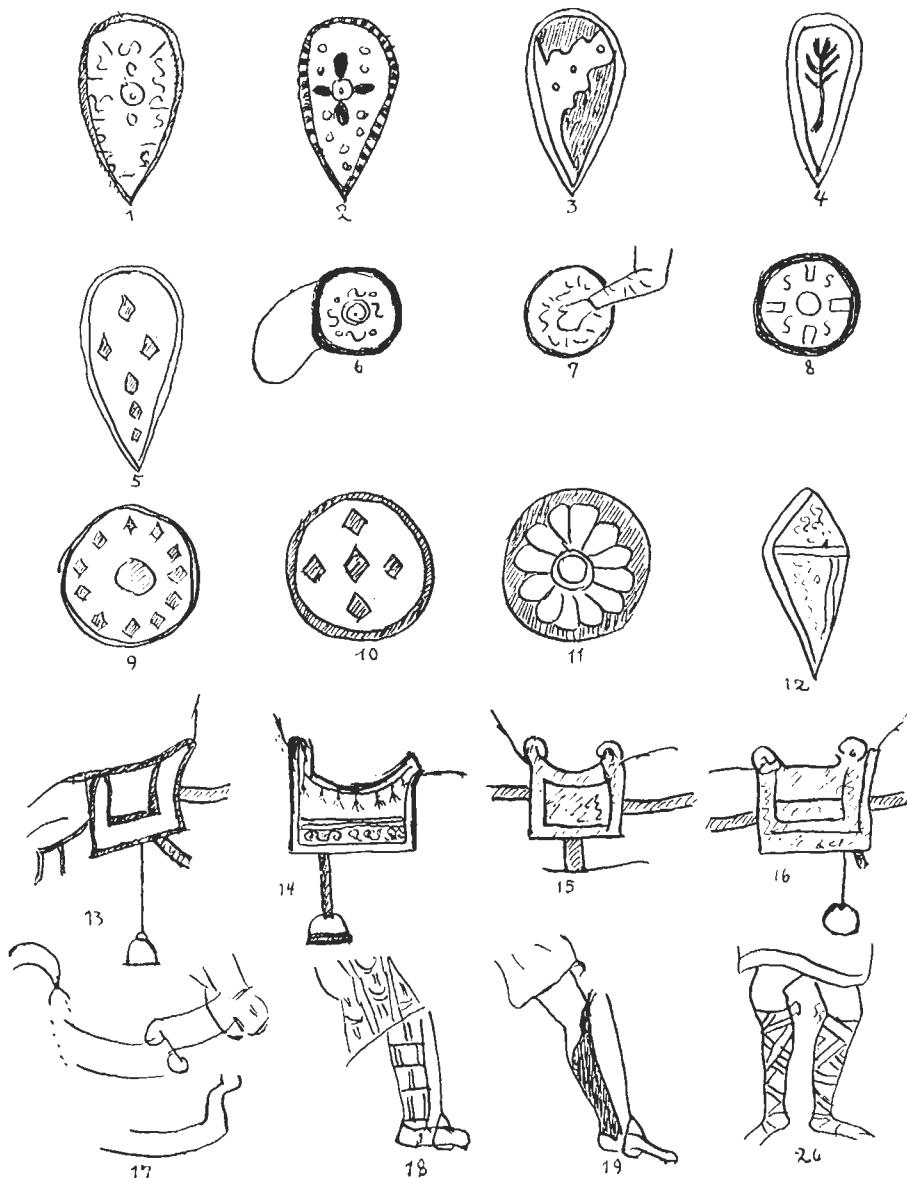


FIG. 14.—Types of shields, saddles, horse-bits and leg-protection, from Scylitzes.

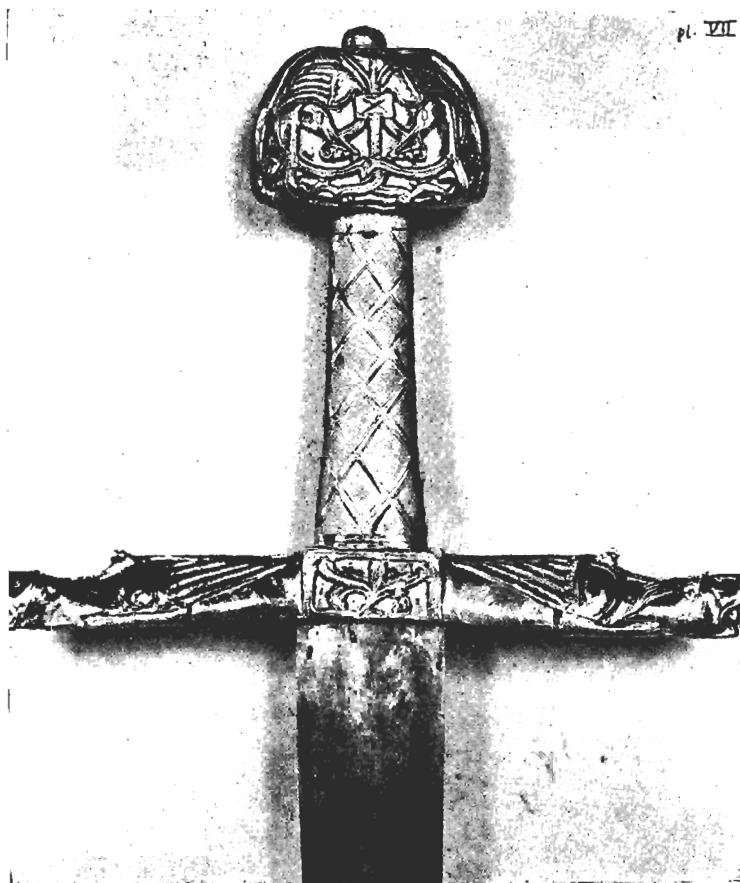


FIG. 15.—Golden hilt of so-called «sword of Charlemagne», former coronation sword of France. (Galerie d'Apollon, Musée du Louvre, Paris.)

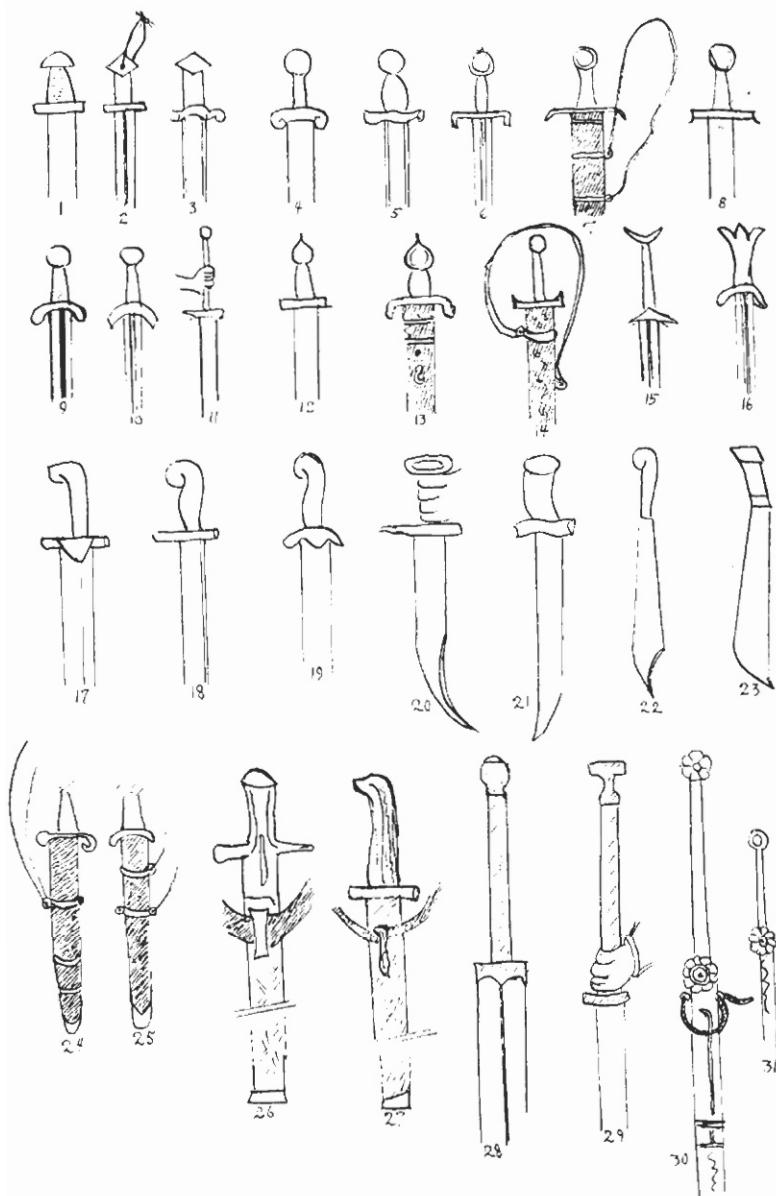


FIG. 16.—Nos. 1-25, sword types used by the Scylitzes-painters; no. 26, sword from rock-relief with triumph of Chapur I, 3rd cent. A. D.; no. 27, Persian silver plate with Chapur II, 4th cent.; no. 28, Palmyrenian stele 2nd century A. D.; no. 29, East Iranian silver bowl, 4th cent.; nos. 30-31, Turkestan caves 7th-8th cent.



FIG. 17.—Sassanian silver plate representing Chapur II (383-388 A. D.) dispatching a lion. Sword with sabre grip. (Hermitage Mus. Leningrad.)

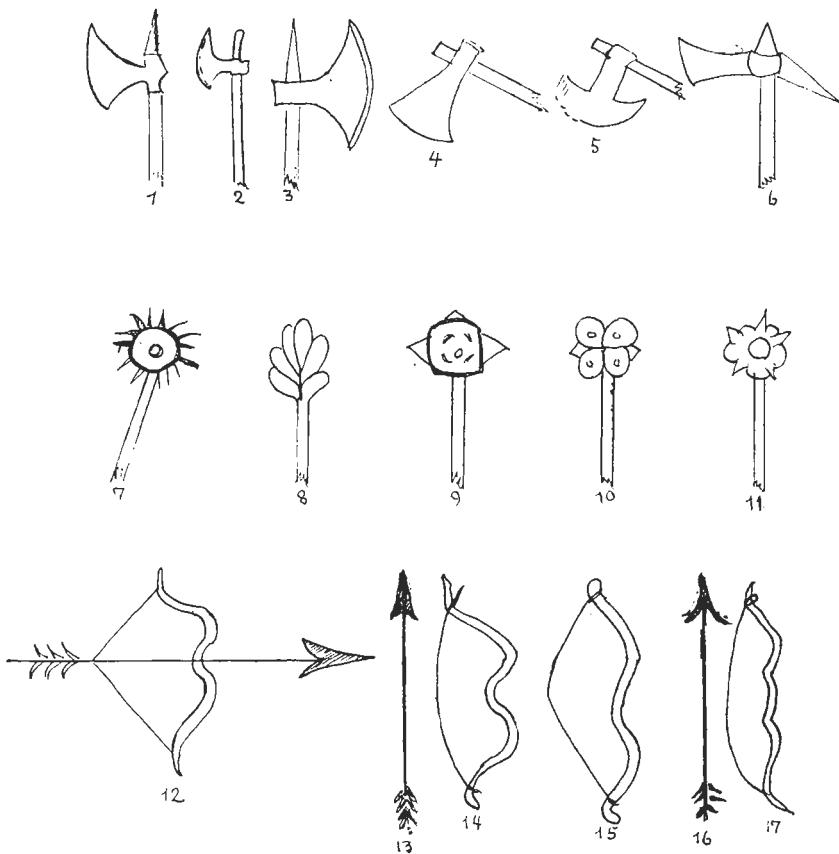


FIG. 18.—Types of axes, maces, bows and arrows from the manuscript.

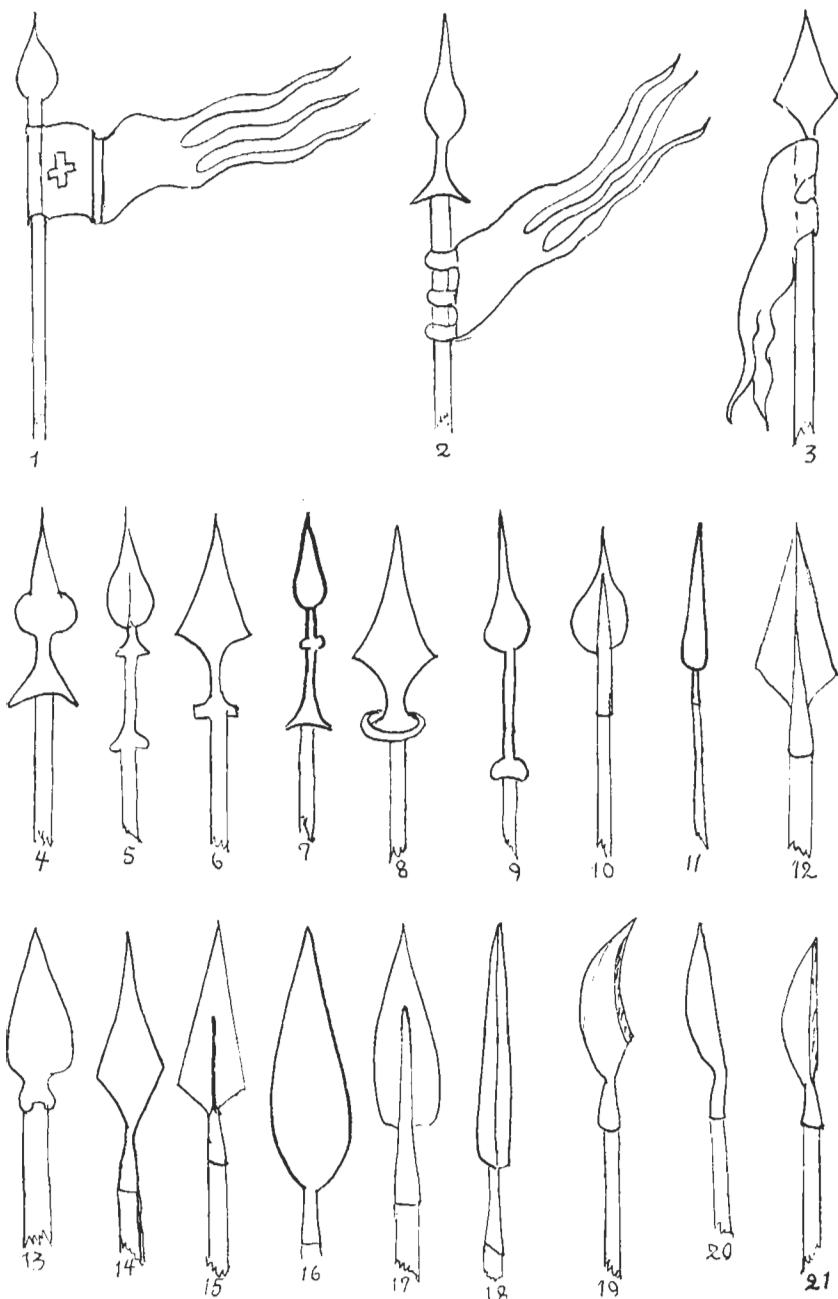


FIG. 19.—Types of lances and javelins from the manuscript. Nos. 19-21 with single edged blades.



FIG. 20.—Siege of Naples with stone-thrower and crossbow. From the manuscript by Petrus de Ebulo: *De rebus siculis carmen*, about 1187-1200. (Stadtbibl. Bern.)

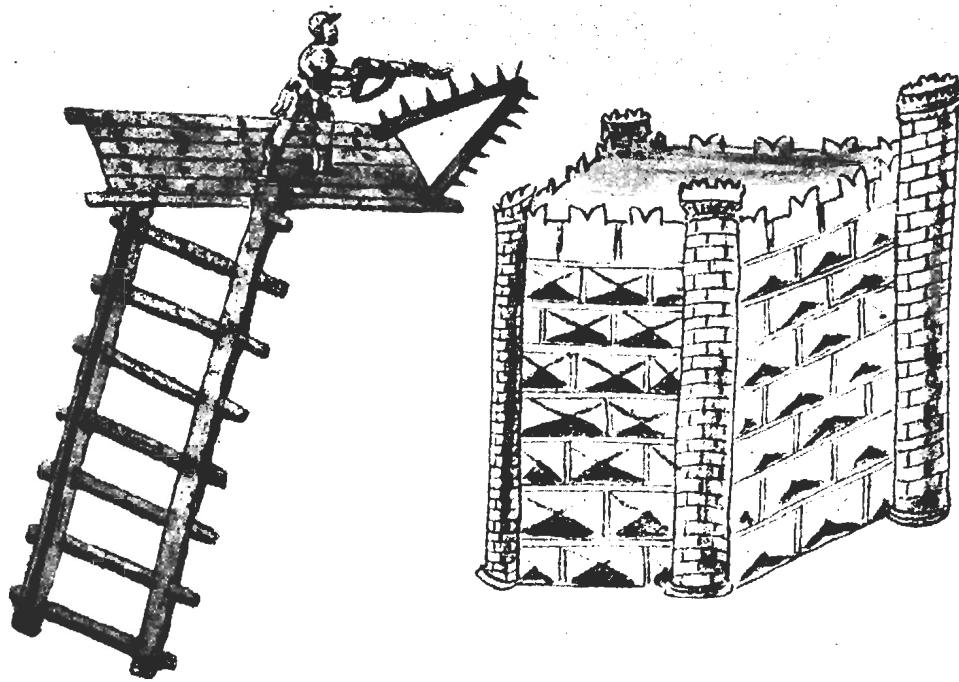




FIG. 22.—Scylitzes fol. 13 v. The emperor Michael has abdicated. On his throne the usurper Leo the Armenian is sitting. To the right some cavalry officers.



FIG. 23.—Scylitzes fol. 26 v. The murderers of the emperor Leo V are carrying his dead body to the Hippodrome, passing by the imperial palace, which is surrounded by the guards of Michael the Amorian.



FIG. 24.—Scylitzes fol. 34 v. The Byzantine navy at Berides burns the rebel navy of Thomas with Greek fire from a siphon.



FIG. 25.—Scylitzes fol. 36 v. Thomas and his cavalry entering the city of Adrianopolis, persecuted by the imperial cavalry.



FIG. 26.—Scylitzes fol. 39 r. The emir Amermumnes on his chair giving orders to his Hispano-Arab soldiers to burn their ships near Charax (Candia) on Crete.



FIG. 27.—Scylitzes fol. 39 v. The Byzantine navy at Crete fighting in vain against the Hispano-Arab conquerors of Crete.



FIG. 28.—Scylitzes fol. 44 r. The emperor Theophilos visiting the navy of the empress Theodora.



FIG. 29.—Scylitzes fol. 54 v. Victory over the Arabs. To the left Byzantine cavalry, to the right flying Arabs persecuted by the imperial army.

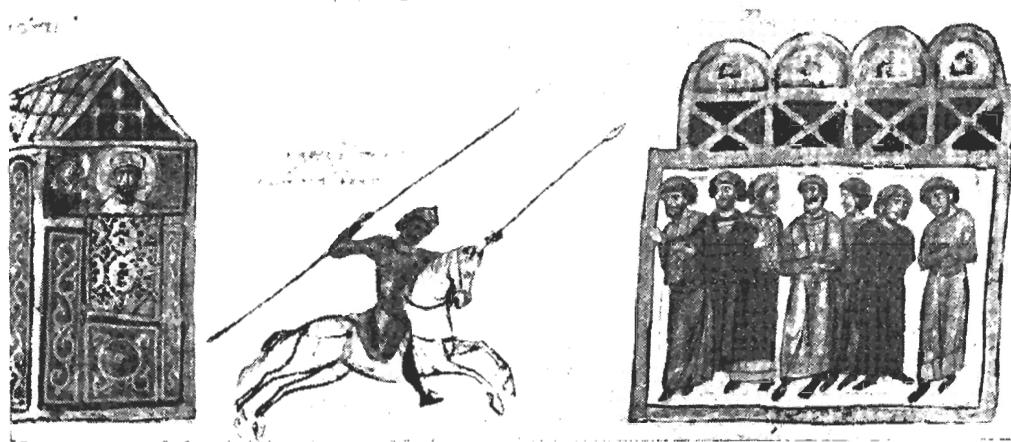


FIG. 30.—Scylitzes fol. 55 r. The Arab prisoner demonstrating to the emperor in the Hippodrome how to manage two very long cavalry lances from horseback.

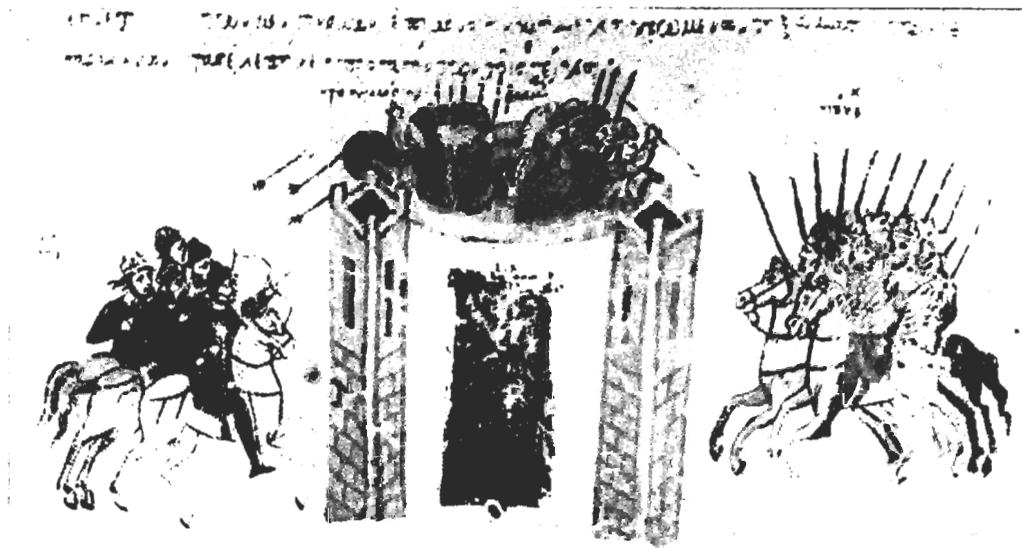


FIG. 31.—Scylitzes fol. 59 v. The city of Ammorion with the Byzantines inside the walls and towers sieged by the forces of the caliph Al-Marmun. To the left mounted archery of Turks, to the right heavy cavalry. The Byzantines are using javelins from the walls.



FIG. 32.—Scylitzes fol. 67 r. Soldiers with long swords drawn about to submit the calumnious woman who has offended the patriarch, Methodios, a trial.



FIG. 33.—Scylitzes fol. 72 r. The imperial army besieging Samosate just before the Arabs inside start their surprise attack.



FIG. 34.—Scylitzes fol. 73 v. The imperial forces of Petronas (to the left) defeat near Armenia the emir Amer (in the center) and his Arabs.



FIG. 35.—Scylitzes fol. 86 r. Basil catches and brings back the horse of the emperor, who is seen with labarum and his head aureoled.



FIG. 36.—Scylitzes fol. 99 v. The imperial forces invade the city of Taranto, the Arabs leaving it as prisoners deprived their weapons.

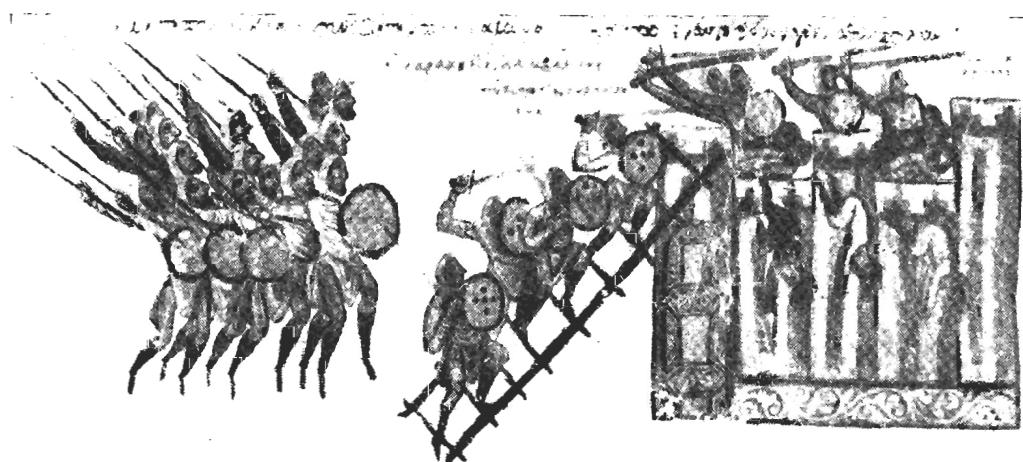


FIG. 37.—Scylitzes fol. 100 v. The Saracens conquering the city of Syracuse, whose inhabitants are seen murdered on the walls.



FIG. 38.—Scylitzes fol. 108 v. The Turks pursuing the Bulgarians, whose king Simeon is flying into the city of Dorostolon (Drista).

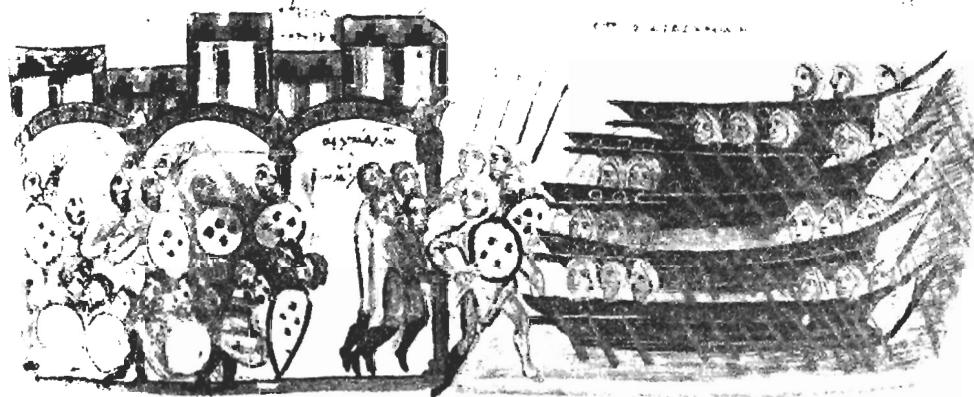


FIG. 39.—Scylitzes fol. 111 v. The conquest of Thessalonike by the Arab navy. The Arabs are bringing prisoners on board their ships.

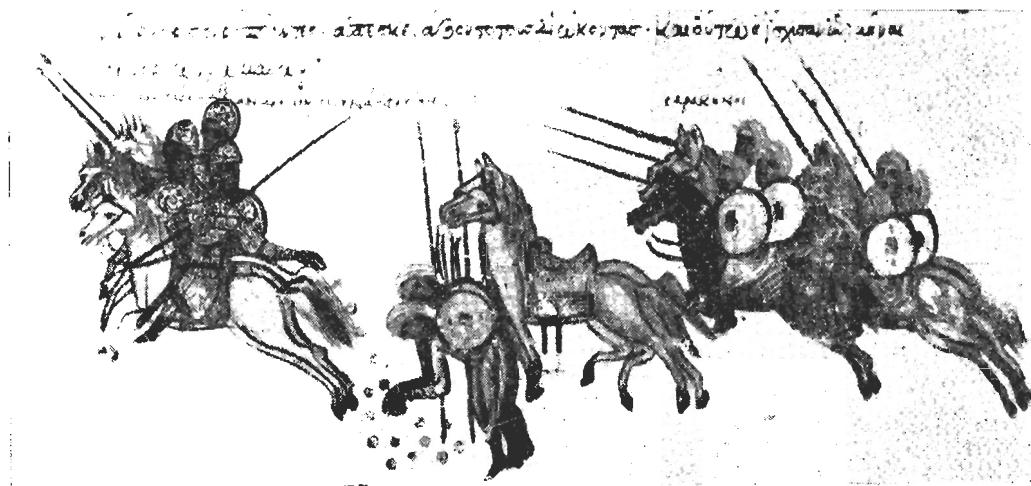


FIG. 40.—Scylitzes fol. 113 v. Constantine, the son of Andronicus Dux, and his fellows flying from the Saracenes and throwing gold coins in order to delay their pursuers.

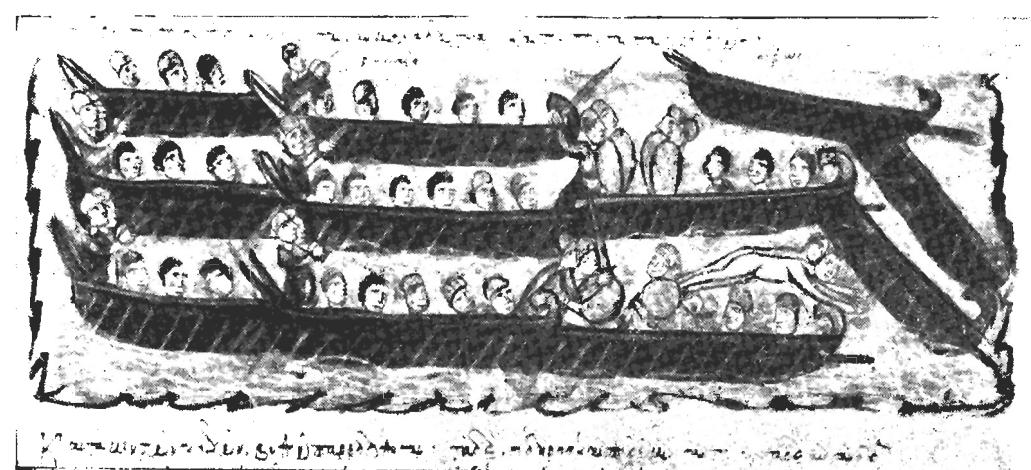


FIG. 41.—Scylitzes fol. 130 r. The Russian navy defeated by the imperial navy under the proto-bestiarus Theophanes.



FIG. 42.—Scylitzes fol. 151 v. The imperial forces under Nicephorus Phocas attacking the city of Mopsuestia with stone-throwers.

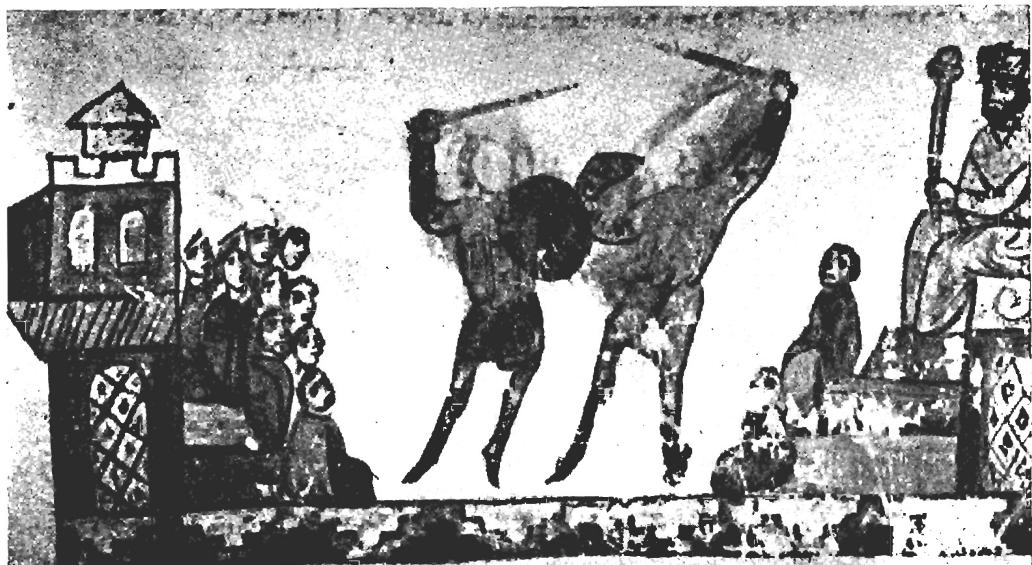


FIG. 43.—Scylitzes fol. 154 v. Single combat representing a sham fight between two armies in the Hippodrome of Constantinople in the presence of Nicephorus Phocas.



FIG. 44.—Scylitzes fol. 162 v. Two episodes of the sending of a message from the emperor Tzimisces to Bardas Skleros.



FIG. 45.—Scylitzes fol. 166 r. The Byzantine attack with stone-thrower on the Bulgarian capital Pertsthlabia (Preslav), which was in Russian hands.



FIG. 46.—Scylitzes fol. 169 r. The death of John Kurkuas in fight between imperial forces and Russians in front of Dorostolon.

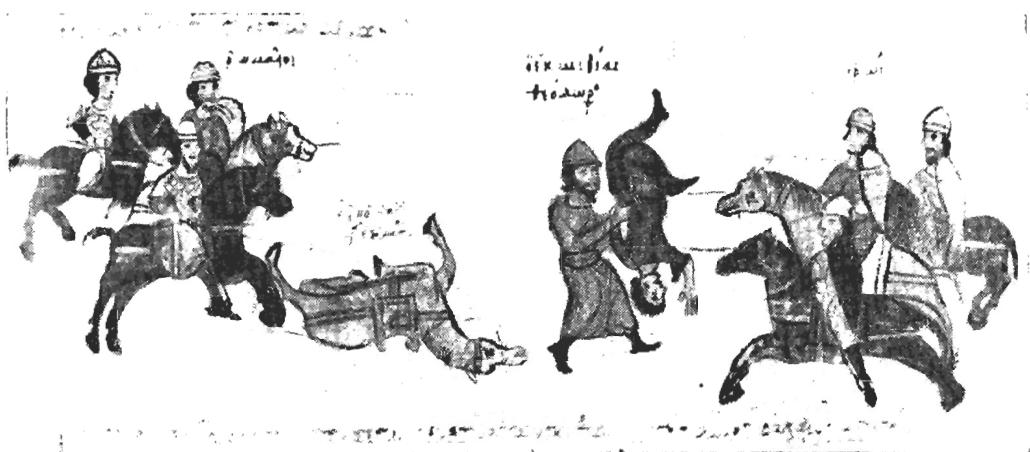


FIG. 47.—Scylitzes fol. 170 v. Fight between Byzantines and Russians who try to kill Theodorus of Mistheia; he is using a Russian as his shield.

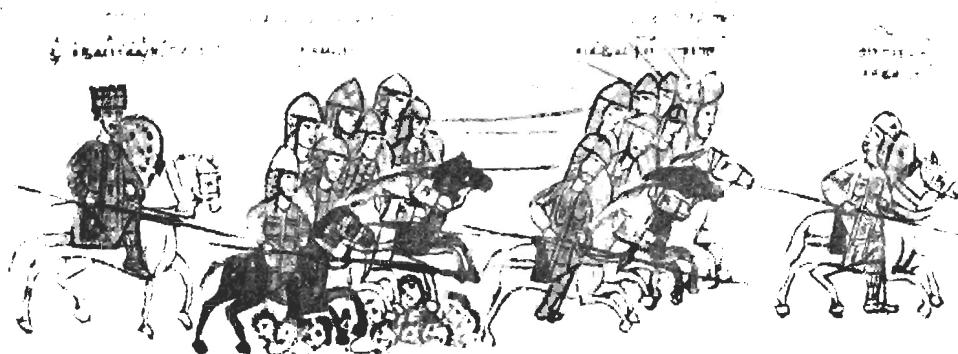


FIG. 48.—Scylitzes fol. 195 v. The emperor Basil II Bulgaroctonus, to the left behind his army, persecuting the Abasgos from Asiatic Scythia and their ruler Georgios.

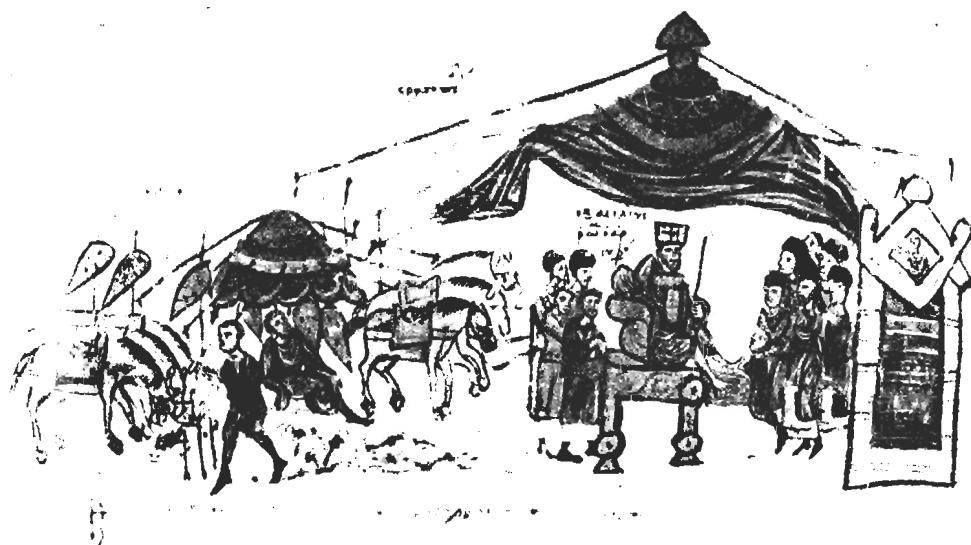


FIG. 49.—Scylitzes fol. 201 v. The emperor Romanus and the Byzantine camp outside the castle of Azazion near Aleppo.



FIG. 50.—Scylitzes fol. 202 r. The imperial eunuch puts the Arabs to flight with a shower of arrows near Antiochia.

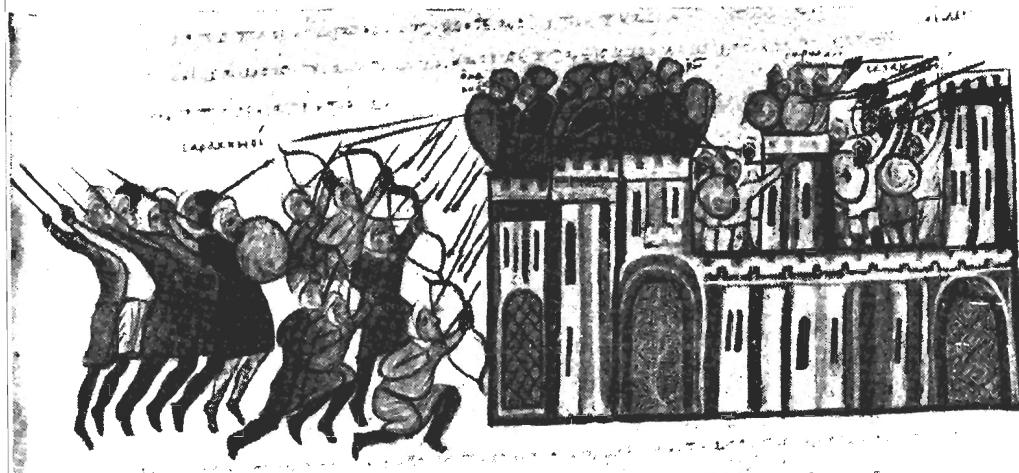


FIG. 51.—Scylitzes fol. 205 r. The imperial army under the protospatharius Georges Maniakes in three of the towers of Edessa. The Arab army attacking with javelins and arrows.