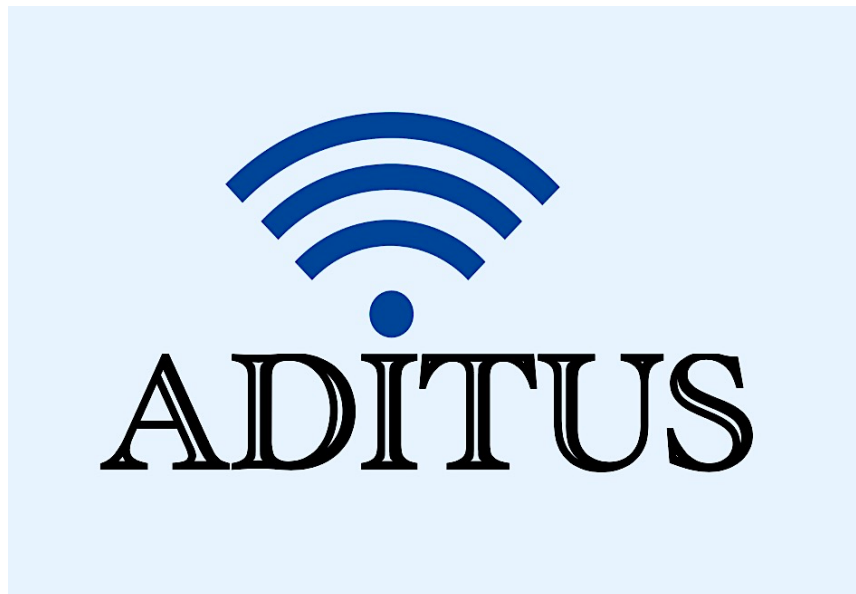


# ADITUS – Reader: Digitale Tools und Datenbanken für die Altertumswissenschaften



Der vorliegende Reader ist im Rahmen des ADITUS-Projekts ADITUS (Altertumswissenschaftliche Digitale Tutorientools für Studierende) unter der Leitung von Prof. Dr. Nicola Hömke und Dr. Simone Finkmann am Heinrich Schliemann-Institut für Altertumswissenschaften erarbeitet worden und soll Studierenden einen schnellen Überblick über hilfreiche digitale Tools und Datenbanken für die Altertumskunde geben und den Einstieg in die Nutzung erleichtern. Es handelt sich um eine kleine Auswahl der verfügbaren digitalen Tools, die keinen Anspruch auf Vollständigkeit erhebt und kontinuierlich erweitert werden soll. Für Tools und Methoden zur digitalen Textanalyse wurde bewusst auf eine Darstellung der Programme verzichtet, die bereits ausführlich von der [forTEXT-Projektgruppe](#) beschrieben wurden.

## Mitwirkende:

- Merle Kallet: Tutorin, WS 2021/2022
- Jonas Rosenow: Tutor, WS 2021/2022
- Clara Harboth: studentische Hilfskraft und Tutorin, WS 2021/2022
- Sontje Ladwig: studentische Hilfskraft und Tutorin, SoSe 2022

# THEOI

<b>Vollständiger Titel</b>	THEOI Greek Mythology
<b>Kurztitel</b>	THEOI
<b>Funktion</b>	Mythologisches Lexikon
<b>URL</b>	<a href="https://www.theoi.com/">https://www.theoi.com/</a>
<b>Verfügbarkeit</b>	frei zugänglich
<b>Inhalt und Umfang</b>	sehr übersichtlich gestaltetes und gut zu navigierendes Online-Lexikon zu den wichtigsten Gestalten des antiken Mythos mit einer hilfreichen Auflistung zentraler griechischer und lateinischer Textstellen
<b>Sprache</b>	Englisch
<b>Nutzungshinweise</b>	Neben den sehr übersichtlich gestalteten Aufsätzen und hilfreichen Übersichten bietet die THEOI-Datenbank auch eine umfangreiche Bildergalerie sowie eine digitale Bibliothek mit englischen Übersetzungen der griechischen und lateinischen Originalquellen an: <a href="https://www.theoi.com/Galleries.html">https://www.theoi.com/Galleries.html</a> , <a href="https://www.theoi.com/Library.html">https://www.theoi.com/Library.html</a>

## Nutzungsanleitung:

### Schritt 1:

Suchen Sie die Hauptseite auf und starten Sie die Navigation: <https://www.theoi.com/>

## Schritt 2:

Sie haben verschiedene Möglichkeiten mit Ihrer Suche zu beginnen:



- a) Über **Hyperlinks** der Hauptkategorien auf der Startseite
- b) über die **Drop-Down-Menüs** am oberen Bildschirmrand,
- c) über die **Menüliste** am linken Seitenrand,
- d) über das **Textsuchfeld** am oberen linken Seitenrand.

### a) Suche über die Hyperlinks der Hauptkategorien

Das Theoi-Projekt liefert auf der Startseite eine Auswahl an 15 Kernthemen, welche die Nutzer\*innen mit Hyperlinks zu den dazugehörigen Unterkategorien weiterleiten. Beispiel: Olympische Götter (Olympian Gods)

# THEOI GREEK MYTHOLOGY

Welcome to the Theoi Project, a site exploring Greek mythology and the gods in classical literature and art. The aim of the project is to provide a comprehensive, free reference guide to the gods (*theoi*), spirits (*daimones*), fabulous creatures (*theres*) and heroes of ancient Greek mythology and religion.

 <p>GREEK GODS</p>	 <p>OLYMPIAN GODS</p>	 <p>TITANS &amp; TITANESSES</p>	 <p>NYMPHS &amp; SATYRS</p>
 <p>MYTHIC BESTIARY</p>	 <p>GIANTS &amp; GIANT-KIN</p>	 <p>HEROES &amp; VILLIANS</p>	 <p>STAR MYTHS</p>
 <p>ENCYCLOPEDIA A-Z</p>	 <p>CULT OF THE GODS</p>	 <p>LEGENDARY CREATURES</p>	 <p>LEGENDARY TRIBES</p>
 <p>FAMILY TREES</p>	 <p>MYTHOLOGY GALLERIES</p>	 <p>CLASSICAL TEXTS</p>	

Von der Startseite werden Sie zur Unterseite <https://www.theoi.com/greek-mythology/olympian-gods.html> weitergeleitet. Diese enthält vier Elemente:

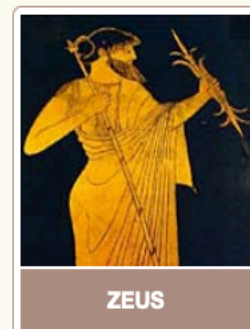
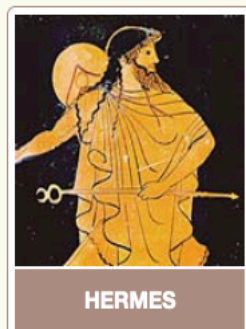
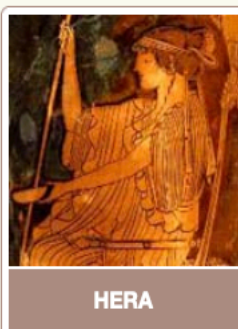
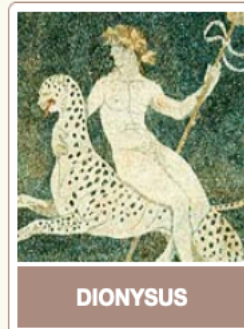
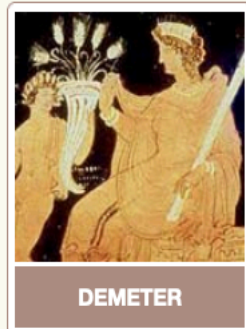
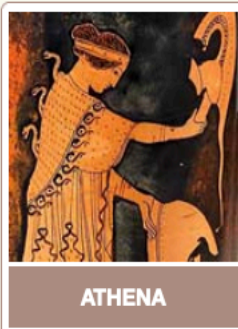
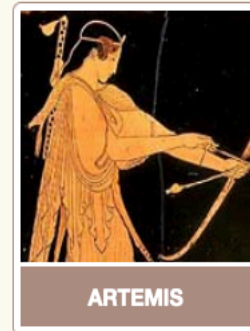
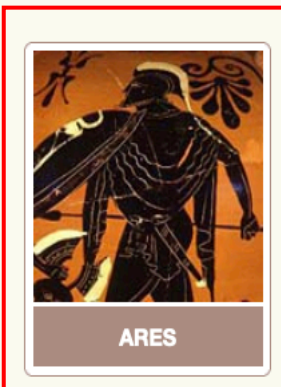
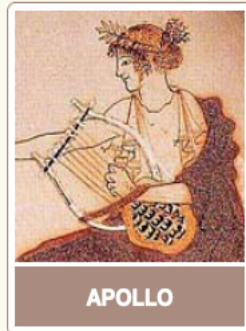
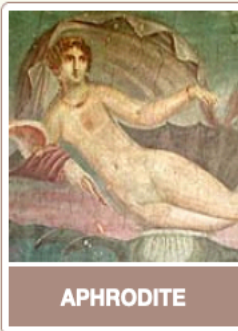
1. Eine Übersicht über die 12 olympischen Götter und Göttinnen, die erneut bequem mit Hyperlinks zu Unterseiten zu den einzelnen Gottheiten verlinkt, z.B. Ares.

[Greek Mythology](#) >> [Greek Gods](#) >> [Olympian Gods](#)

# OLYMPIAN GODS

## I. THE TWELVE OLYMPIANS

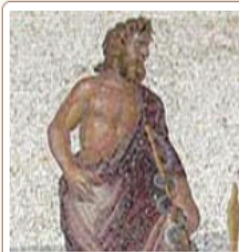
The Twelve great gods of the Greeks were known as the Olympians. Together they presided over every aspect of human life. The goddess Hestia (listed here in the second rank) was sometimes included amongst the Twelve.



2. Eine Übersicht über die anderen olympischen Gottheiten, die auch wiederum mit Hyperlinks zu den Unterseiten für die einzelnen Figuren, wie z.B. die Götterbotin Iris, verlinkt ist.

## II. OTHER OLYMPIAN GODS

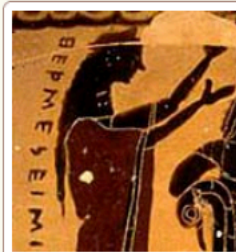
A number of other gods were described as Olympian. Most of these were functionaries or minions of the Twelve. For example, the Horae belonged to Zeus, the Muses to Apollo, Eileithyia and Hebe to Hera, and the Erotes to Aphrodite.



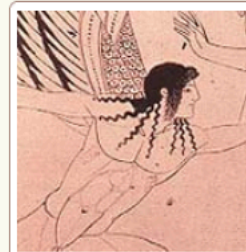
ASCLEPIUS



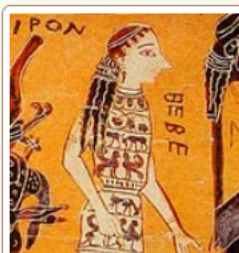
CHARITES



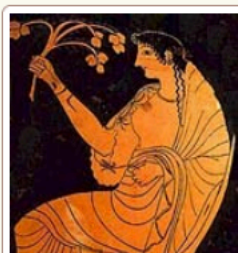
EILEITHYIA



EROS



HEBE



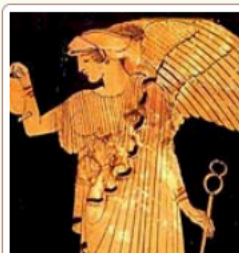
HESTIA



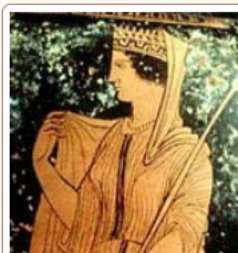
HORAE



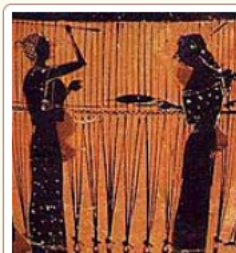
HYGEIA



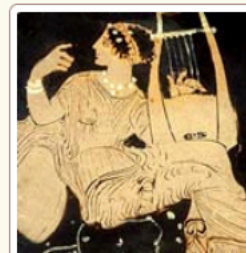
IRIS



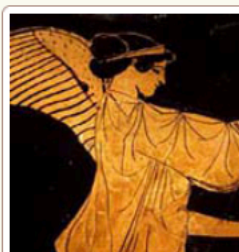
LETO



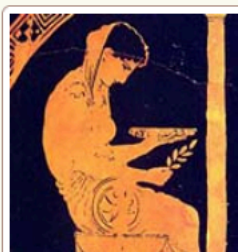
MOIRAE



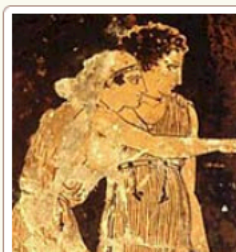
MUSES



NIKE



THEMIS



TYCHE

3. Eine Übersicht über die verschiedenen Kategorien von Olympischen Gottheiten mit einer kurzen Zusammenfassung auf Englisch auf der rechten Seite und zwei tabellarische Übersichten zu den unter Punkt 1 und 2 aufgeführten Gottheiten am linken Seitenrand.

#### OLYMPIAN GODS MAJOR

GREEK	ROMAN
Aphrodite	Venus *
Apollo	Apollo *
Ares	Mars
Artemis	Diana
Athena	Minerva *
Demeter	Ceres
Dionysus	Liber *
Hephaestus	Vulcan
Hera	Juno
Hermes	Mercury
Poseidon	Neptune
Zeus	Jupiter

\* Both the Greeks and Romans used the titles Cypris for Aphrodite, Phoebus for Apollo, Bacchus for Dionysus and Pallas for Athena.

#### OLYMPIAN GODS MINOR

GREEK	ROMAN
Asclepius	Aesculapius
Ariadne	Ariadne
Charites	Gratae **
Deimus	Metus
Dike	Justitia
Dioscuri	Dioscuri
Eileithyia	Lucina
Eirene	Pax
Enyo	Bellona
Eris	Discordia
Eros	Cupid
Erotes	Cupides
Eunomia	Eunomia
Ganymedes	Ganymede
Harmonia	Concordia
Hebe	Juventas
Heracles	Hercules
Hestia	Vesta
Hygeia	Salus
Hymenaeus	Hymen
Iris	Iris
Leto	Latona
Moirae	Parcae
Musae	Musae **
Nike	Victoria
Peitho	Suada
Phobus	Terror
Psyche	Psyche
Themis	Themis
Thyone	Thyone
Tyche	Fortuna

\*\* The Roman names for the individual Muses and Charites were the same as the Greek.

#### CATEGORIES OF OLYMPIAN GODS

The Olympian gods ("Theoi Olympioi") presided over every facet of ancient life and were often grouped according to their common functions.

THE THEOI AGORAIOI were the gods of the "agora" (the marketplace and people's assembly). Zeus, as the god of kings and princes, presided over the assembly, alongside Athena, as goddess of wise counsel, Dike (Justice), Themis (Custom) and Calliope (Eloquence). The gods of the marketplace, on the other hand, were led by Hermes, the god of commerce, along with Hephaestus and Athena, the patron gods of artisans: weavers, potters, metalworkers, sculptors, etc. Apollo was another god of the marketplace.

THE THEOI DAITIOI were the gods of feasts and banquets. Dionysus, the god of wine, and Hestia, goddess of feasting, presided over these. They were accompanied by festive gods such as Aphrodite, goddess of pleasure, and the Charites, goddesses of joy, dancing and other amusements. The Theoi Mousikoi, or gods of music, also accompanied the feast.

THE THEOI GAMELIOI were the gods of marriage. The first of these were Zeus, Hera, and Aphrodite, but others included Hymenaios (Wedding Song), the Erotes (Loves), Peitho (Persuasion), the Charites (Graces), Eunomia (Good Order), Harmonia (Harmony) and Hebe (Youth).

THE THEOI GEORGIKOI were the gods of agriculture. Olympian Demeter was their leader, but for the most part these were non-Olympian chthonic gods. See the Gods of Agriculture page for more information.

THE THEOI GYMNASTIKOI were the gods of the gymnasium, athletics and the Games. The first of these were Hermes, Heracles and the Dioscuri. Nike (Victory) and Agon (Contest) were minor daemones of the Games. Eros, as the god of comradeship, was also frequently worshipped in the gymnasia.

THE THEOI HALIOI were the gods of the sea led by King Poseidon. Several of the other Olympian gods had minor maritime roles including Apollo, Artemis, Aphrodite and the Dioscuri who presided over embarkations, harbours, safe voyage, and salvation from storms. Most of this class of god, however, were non-Olympian marine divinities.

THE THEOI IATRIKOI were the gods of medicine and healing. These belonged to the train of Apollo and included his son the medicine-god Asclepius, and his family: Epione (Soothing), Hygeia (Good Health), Panacea (Curative), Aegle (Radiance), Iaso (Healing), Aceso (Cure) and Telesphorus (Accomplisher).

THE THEOI KTESIOI were the gods of house and home. They were led by Zeus protector of the home (Ctesius) and of the family courtyard (Hicesius) along with Hestia, the goddess of the hearth. Hecate and Hermes were also important household gods who protected the gates and entranceways.

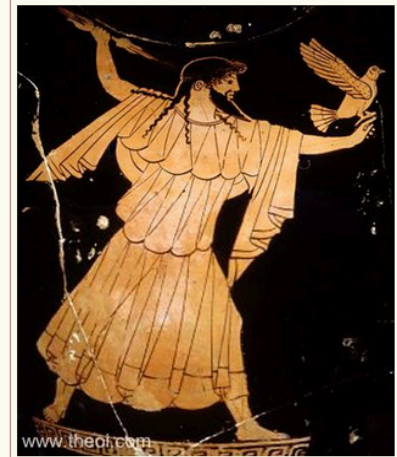
THE THEOI MANTIKOI were the gods of oracles, divination and prophecy. These were led by Apollo, the god of oracles and seers, and Zeus, the god of fate. Other oracular gods included the Titanesses Phoebe (at Delphi) Themis (at Delphi and Dodona), Dione (at Dodona) and Mnemosyne (at Lebadeia). The god Hermes presided over certain primitive forms of divination including the casting of stones, coin-throwing oracles, and astrology. Lastly Pan and the Nymphs inspired the rustic prophets.

THE THEOI NOMIOI were the gods of the countryside and country pursuits, including hunting, fowling, fishing, and the herding of cattle and sheep. They were led by the Olympians Artemis (for hunting), Hermes (for herding) and Dionysus. The rest of the rustic gods were mostly non-Olympian divinities. See the Theoi Nomioi page for more information on these.

THE THEOI MOUSIKOI were the gods of music, dance and education in the arts. They were led by the Olympian twins Apollo and Artemis, the former presiding over music and poetry, and the latter over the choirs and dances of girls. Other important musical gods included the nine Muses, the dancing Charites or Graces, and the musical demi-gods Hymenaeus and Linos. Dionysus, Hermes and Aphrodite were also gods of music and the arts.

THE THEOI POLEMIKOI were the gods of war. These were led by Ares and Athena, and included gods such as Enyo, Eris (Strife), Nike (Victory), Deimos (Terror) and Phobos (Fear). Zeus, as the god of fate, and Apollo, as god of archery, also had wartime functions.

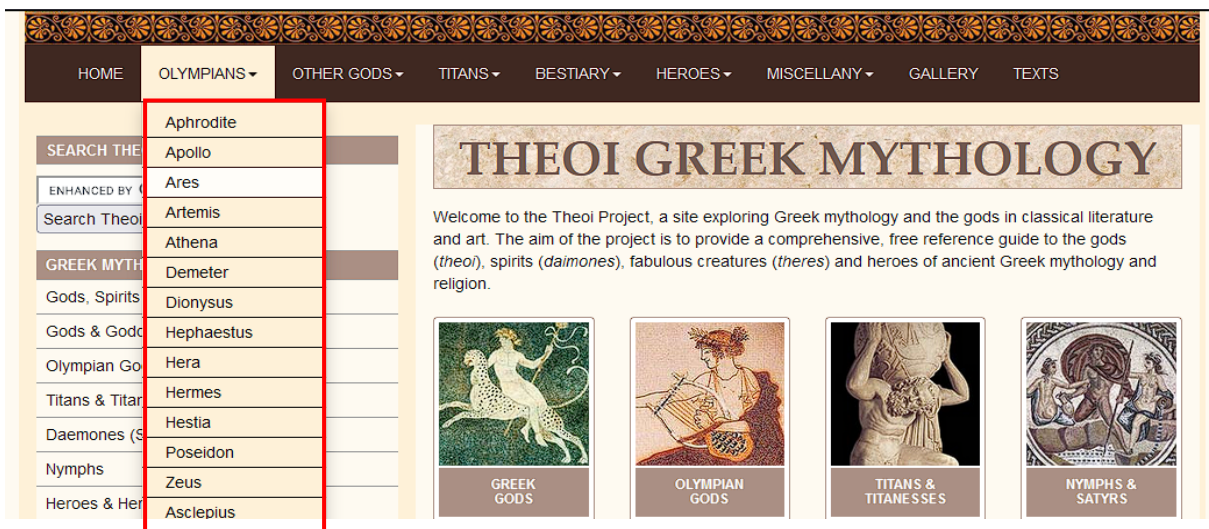
THE THEOI THESMIOI were the gods of divine law and custom. These were led by Zeus Nomius (of the Laws) and Demeter Thesmophorus (the Law Bringer). Lesser gods in this sphere included the Horae, specifically Dike (Justice), Eunomia (Good Order), and Irene (Peace), their mother Themis (Custom), and Apollo.



ZEUS

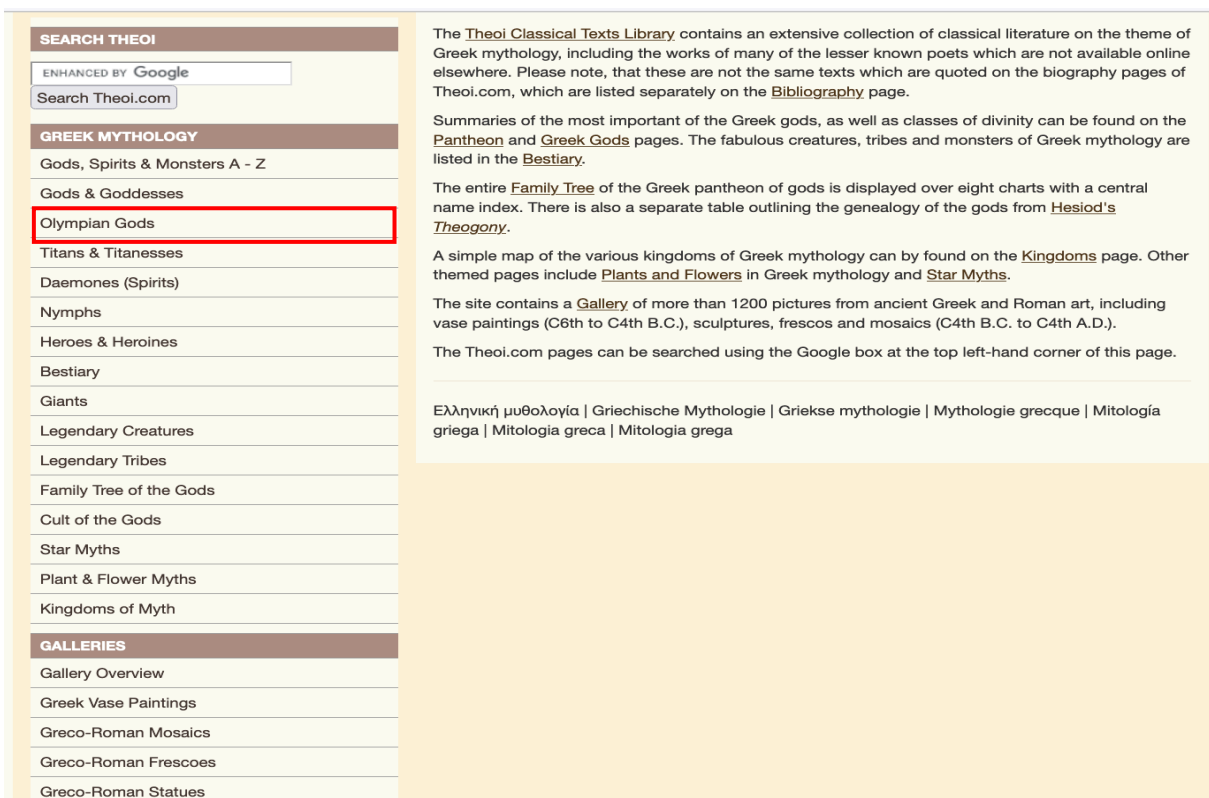
## b) Suche über die Drop-Down-Menüs am oberen Bildschirmrand

Alle wichtigen Figurenkategorien sind auch in der Registerkarte auf der THEOI-Hauptseite verlinkt. Über das Drop-Down-Menü können Sie ebenfalls zu den Unterseiten Ihrer gesuchten Figur gelangen.



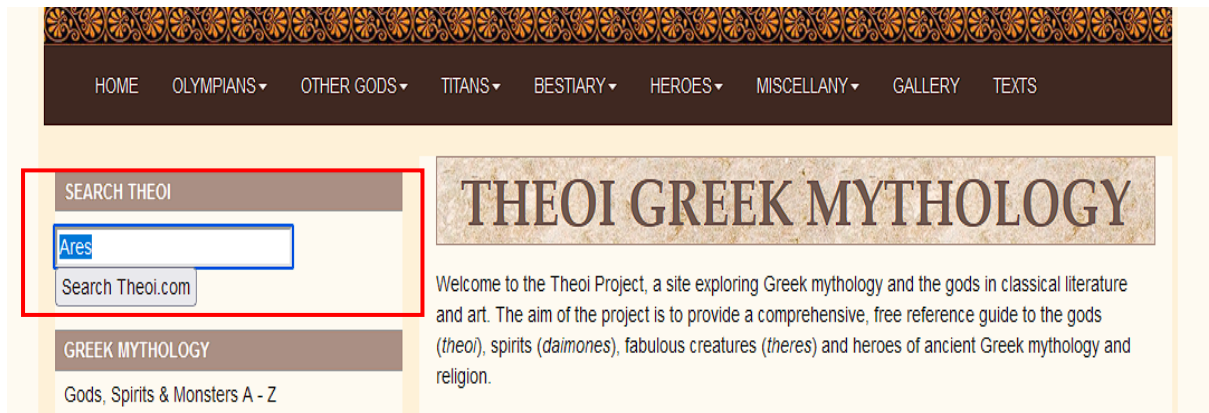
## c) Suche über die Liste am linken Seitenrand

Zusätzlich zur Registerkarte am oberen Seitenrand können Sie auch die Übersicht am linken Seitenrand verwenden. Die Einträge leiten Sie ebenfalls zu den bereits vorgestellten Unterseiten, wie z.B. den Olympischen Gottheiten weiter.

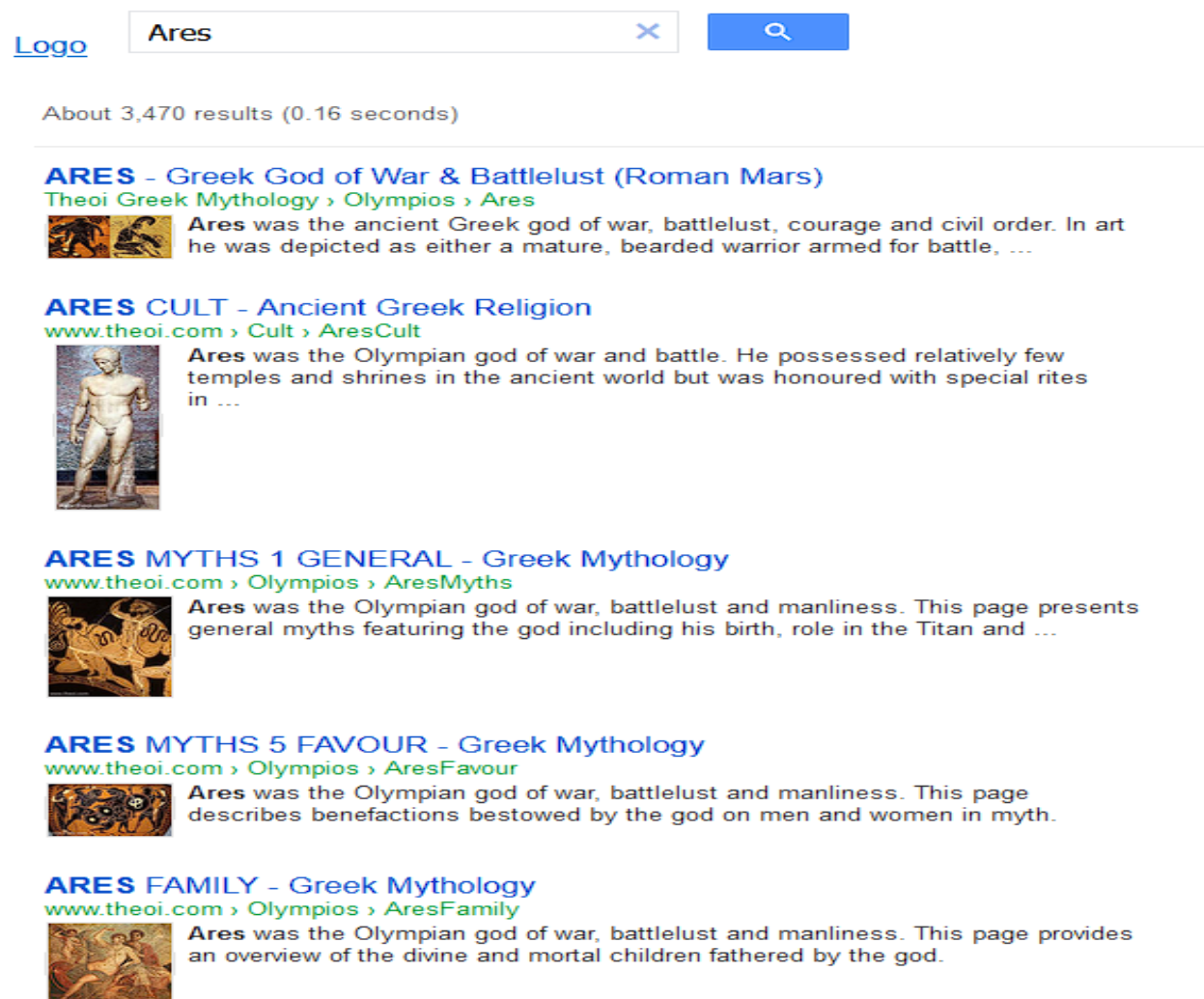


#### d) Suche über das Textsuchfeld

Zu guter Letzt können Sie auch einfach die gesuchte Figur in der Suchmaske auf der Hauptseite eingeben.



Diese Suchfunktion zeigt Ihnen im Stil einer Google-Suche alle THEOI-Ergebnisse für die eingebenene Person an.





### Schritt 3:

Die Unterseiten sind alle nach ähnlichem Muster angelegt. Auf der linken Seite findet sich unter der von der Hauptseite bereits bekannten Suchmaske eine kurze Übersichtstabelle zur gesuchten Figur mit Angaben zur Genealogie, der Wirkstätte, dem typischen Wirkungsbereich, Symbolen und Opfertieren sowie beim Beinamen und der römischen Namensvariante.

[HOME](#)   [OLYMPIANS](#)   [OTHER GODS](#)   [TITANS](#)   [BESTIARY](#)   [HEROES](#)   [MISCELLANY](#)   [GALLERY](#)   [TEXTS](#)

ENHANCED BY Google

Search Theoi.com

Greek Mythology >> Greek Gods >> Olympian Gods >> Ares

ARES

Greek Name	Transliteration	Latin Spelling	Translation
Ἄρης	Arês	Ares	Mars

ARES was the Olympian god of war, battelust, courage and civil order. In ancient Greek art he was depicted as either a mature, bearded warrior armed for battle, or a nude, beardless youth with a helm and spear.

**MYTHS**

Ares had an adulterous affair with the goddess Aphrodite but her husband Hephaistos trapped the pair in a golden net and humiliated them by calling the rest of the gods to witness. <<More>>

When Aphrodite fell in love with the handsome youth Adonis, the god grew jealous, transformed himself into a boar, and gorged the boy to death as he was out hunting. <<More>>

Ares transformed his daughter Harmonia and her husband Kadmos (Cadmus) of Thebes into serpents and had them carried away to the Islands of the Blessed. <<More>>

The god slew Hallirhothios to avenge the rape of his daughter Alkippe. He was tried at the court of the Areiopagos in Athens but acquitted of murder. <<More>>

Ares apprehended the criminal Sisyphos, an impious man who had dared to kidnap the god of death Thanatos. <<More>>

During the battle between Herakles and Ares' villainous Kyknos (Cycnus), the god intervended but was



Ares, Athenian black-figure amphora C6th B.C., Worcester Art Museum

ARES SUMMARY

THE GOD ARES

<b>Parents</b>	Zeus and Hera
<b>God of</b>	War, courage, battelust
<b>Home</b>	Mount Olympus
<b>Symbol</b>	Helm
<b>Sacred Animals</b>	Serpent
<b>Retinue</b>	Deimos, Phobos, Enyo
<b>Other Names</b>	Enyalios
<b>Roman Name</b>	Mars

ARES PAGES INDEX

Part 1: Introduction

- o [Symbols & Attributes](#)
- o [Family Tree of Ares](#)
- o [Gallery](#)
- o [Hymns to Ares](#)
- o [Physical Descriptions](#)
- o [Encyclopedia Entry](#)
- o [Sources](#)

Part 2: Ares God of

- o [War & Battles](#)
- o [Sacking of Towns](#)
- o [Civil Order & Rebellion](#)
- o [Brigands](#)

Am linken Seitenrand findet sich zudem eine Inhaltsübersicht zu dem ausführlichen Artikel über die behandelte Figur am rechten Seitenrand. Die Übersicht lässt Sie bequem zwischen einzelnen Abschnitten des Aufsatzes hin- und herspringen.

ARES PAGES INDEX

Part 1: Introduction

- o [Symbols & Attributes](#)
- o [Family Tree of Ares](#)
- o [Gallery](#)
- o [Hymns to Ares](#)
- o [Physical Descriptions](#)
- o [Encyclopedia Entry](#)
- o [Sources](#)

Part 2: Ares God of

- o [War & Battles](#)
- o [Sacking of Towns](#)
- o [Civil Order & Rebellion](#)
- o [Brigands](#)
- o [Violence & Rage](#)
- o [Manliness & Courage](#)
- o [Fear & Cowardice](#)
- o [War Chariot Races](#)
- o [Planet Mars](#)
- o [Identified with Foreign Gods](#)

SYMBOLS & ATTRIBUTES

Ares' main attribute was a peaked warrior's helm. Even in domestic scenes, such as feasts of the gods, he was depicted either wearing or holding his helm. The god's other attributes included a shield, a spear and sometimes a sheathed sword. Although his shield was often decorated with an emblem of some sort, ancient artists simply used a generic one drawn from their standard repertoire rather than something specific to the god.

Ares was usually dressed as a standard Greek warrior with a short tunic, breastplate, helm and greaves. The breastplate was often omitted in favour of a simple tunic, and he was sometimes depicted nude except for the helm and shield. Ares can be quite difficult to identify in ancient Greek art as there is little to distinguish him from other warrior figures. <<More>>

SACRED ANIMALS

Ares' sacred animal was the serpent. He was also associated with certain birds, such as the vulture and a few species of owl, which ancient augury identified as portents of war, sedition and ill-fortune. <<More>>

The most famous of the god's animals in myth were the Colchian Dragon, a serpent set by Ares to guard the Golden Fleece, and the Ismenian Dragon, a giant snake which guarded his sacred spring near Thebes. <<More>>

ARES PAGES ON THEOI.COM

Die Aufsätze enthalten, um die Navigation zu vereinfachen, ebenfalls Hyperlinks << More>> zu den ausführlicheren Informationen und Quellenangaben. Den Abschluss bildet eine Gesamtbibliographie.

## SACRED ANIMALS

Ares' sacred animal was the serpent. He was also associated with certain birds, such as the vulture and a few species of owl, which ancient augury identified as portents of war, sedition and ill-fortune.

[<<More>>](#)

The most famous of the god's animals in myth were the Colchian Dragon, a serpent set by Ares to guard the Golden Fleece, and the Ismenian Dragon, a giant snake which guarded his sacred spring near Thebes. [<<More>>](#)

### SACRED BIRDS & ANIMALS

**I. BARN OWL** (Greek *aigolios*), **EAGLE-OWL** (Greek *buas*), **VULTURE** (Greek *gups*), **WOODPECKER** (Greek *ipne*)

*Antoninus Liberalis, Metamorphoses 21 (trans. Celoria) (Greek mythographer C2nd A.D.) :*  
"Zeus loathed them [the giants Agrios and Oreios] and sent Hermes to punish them . . . But Ares, since the family of Polyphonte [mother of the giants] descended from him, snatched her sons from this fate. With the help of Hermes he changed them into birds. Polyphonte became a small owl whose voice is heard at night. She does not eat or drink and keeps her head turned down and the tips of her feet turned up. She is a portent of war and sedition for mankind. Oreios became an eagle owl, a bird that presages little good to anyone when it appears. Argios was changed into a vulture, the bird most detested by gods and men. These gods gave him an utter craving for human flesh and blood. Their female servant was changed into a woodpecker. As she was changing her shape she prayed to the gods not to become a bird evil for mankind. Hermes and Ares heard her prayer because she had by necessity done what her masters had ordered. This a bird of good omen for someone going hunting or to feasts."

### II. SERPENT (Greek *drakon*)

The poisonous serpent was sacred to Ares. In ancient art he was often shown holding a serpent, or with a serpent-device on his shield.

For MYTHS of Ares and the serpent see:  
(1) [Ares Wrath: Cadmus \(Drakon of Thebes\)](#)  
(2) [Ares Favour: Aeetes \(Drakon of Kolkhis\)](#)

## SOURCES

### GREEK

- o *Homer, The Iliad* - Greek Epic C8th B.C.
- o *Homer, The Odyssey* - Greek Epic C8th B.C.
- o *Hesiod, The Shield of Heracles* - Greek Epic C8th - 7th B.C.
- o *The Homeric Hymns* - Greek Epic C8th - 4th B.C.
- o *Greek Lyric II Anacreontea, Fragments* - Greek Lyric C5th - 4th B.C.
- o *Callimachus, Fragments* - Greek Poetry C3rd B.C.
- o *Antoninus Liberalis, Metamorphoses* - Greek Mythography C2nd A.D.
- o *Quintus Smyrnaeus, Fall of Troy* - Greek Epic C4th A.D.
- o *Nonnus, Dionysiaca* - Greek Epic C5th A.D.

### ROMAN

- o *Hyginus, Fabulae* - Latin Mythography C2nd A.D.
- o *Ovid, Metamorphoses* - Latin Epic C1st B.C. - C1st A.D.
- o *Ovid, Heroides* - Latin Poetry C1st B.C. - C1st A.D.
- o *Virgil, Aeneid* - Latin Epic C1st B.C.
- o *Valerius Flaccus, The Argonautica* - Latin Epic C1st A.D.
- o *Statius, Thebaid* - Latin Epic C1st A.D.
- o *Statius, Silvae* - Latin Poetry C1st A.D.

### BIBLIOGRAPHY

[A complete bibliography of the translations quoted on this page.](#)

Dem Hauptaufsatz in der Mitte der Seite vorangestellt ist eine kurze Übersicht über die verschiedenen Namensbezeichnungen der besprochenen Figur im griechischem Original (ohne Akzente), als buchstabengetreue Umschrift, in der latinisierten Schreibweise und schließlich der lateinisch-römische Name der Gottheit.

HOME OLYMPIANS OTHER GODS TITANS BESTIARY HEROES MISCELLANY GALLERY TEXTS

ENHANCED BY Google  
Search Theoi.com

ARES SUMMARY

THE GOD ARES

Parents	Zeus and Hera
God of	War, courage, battlilust
Home	Mount Olympus
Symbol	Helm
Sacred Animals	Serpent
Retinue	Deimus, Phobus, Enyo
Other Names	Enyallus
Roman Name	Mars

ARES PAGES INDEX

Part 1: Introduction

- [Symbols & Attributes](#)
- [Family Tree of Ares](#)
- [Gallery](#)
- [Hymns to Ares](#)
- [Physical Descriptions](#)
- [Encyclopedia Entry](#)

Greek Mythology >> Greek Gods >> Olympian Gods >> Ares

**ARES**

Greek Name	Transliteration	Latin Spelling	Translation
Ἄρης	Arēs	Ares	Mars

ARES was the Olympian god of war, battlilust, courage and civil order. In ancient Greek art he was depicted as either a mature, bearded warrior armed for battle, or a nude, beardless youth with a helm and spear.

MYTHS

Ares had an adulterous affair with the goddess Aphrodite but her husband Hephaistos trapped the pair in a golden net and humiliated them by calling the rest of the gods to witness. <<More>>

When Aphrodite fell in love with the handsome youth Adonis, the god grew jealous, transformed himself into a boar, and gorged the boy to death as he was out hunting. <<More>>

Ares transformed his daughter Harmonia and her husband Kadmos (Cadmus) of Thebes into serpents and had them carried away to the Islands of the Blessed. <<More>>

www.theoi.com

Der Artikel endet jeweils mit einer kurzen Auflistung wichtiger Originalzitate über das Aussehen der Gottheit.

**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTIONS OF ARES**

Classical literature offers only a few, brief descriptions of the physical characteristics of the gods.

*Homer, Iliad 5. 592 ff (trans. Lattimore) (Greek epic C8th B.C.) :*  
"Ares made play in his hands with spear gigantic and ranged now in front of Hektor and now behind him. Diomedes of the great war cry shivered [with fear] as he saw him."

*Homer, Iliad 18. 516 ff :*  
"[In a battle-scene engraved on the shield of Akhilleus (Achilles):] And Ares led them [an army of men], and Pallas Athene. These were gold, both, and golden raiment upon them, and they were beautiful and huge in their armour, being divinities, and conspicuous from afar, but the people around them were smaller."

*Hesiod, Shield of Heracles 56 ff (trans. Evelyn-White) (Greek epic C8th or 7th B.C.) :*  
"Ares insatiable in battle, blazing like the light of burning fire in his armour and standing in his chariots, and his running horses trampled and dented the ground with their hooves . . . And all the grove and the altar . . . were lighted up by the dread god, Ares, himself and his armour, and the shining from his eyes was like fire . . . manslaughtering Ares screaming aloud, courses all over the sacred grove."

*Hesiod, Shield of Heracles 191 ff :*  
"[In a battle-scene engraved on the shield of Herakles:] And on the shield stood the fleet-footed horses of grim Ares made gold, and deadly Ares the spoil-winner himself. He held a spear in his hands and was urging on the footmen: he was red with blood as if he were slaying living men, and he stood in his chariot. Beside him stood Deimos (Fear) and Phobos (Flight), eager to plunge amidst the fighting men."

*Quintus Smyrnaeus, Fall of Troy 1. 923 ff (trans. Way) (Greek epic C4th A.D.) :*  
"Straight from Olympus down he [Ares] darted, swift and bright as thunderbolt terribly flashing from the mighty hand of Zeus."

*Quintus Smyrnaeus, Fall of Troy 7. 400 ff :*  
"Ares, to gory strife he speedeth, wroth with foes, when maddeneth his heart, and grim his frown is, and his eyes flash levin-flame around him, and his face is clothed with glory of beauty terror-blent, as on he rusheth: quail the very gods."

Diese Beschreibung bildet den Übergang zu einer Bildergalerie mit einflussreichen zeitgenössischen Darstellungen der behandelten Gottheit.

## ANCIENT GREEK & ROMAN ART



**K9.1 Ares, Eros, Aphrodite**

Athenian Red  
Figure Vase  
Painting C4th B.C.



**K9.5 Ares & Giant Mimron**

Athenian Red  
Figure Vase  
Painting C5th B.C.



**K20.11A Ares, Aphrodite, Muses**

Athenian Black  
Figure Vase  
Painting C6th B.C.



**K8.11 Ares, Birth of Athena**

Athenian Black  
Figure Vase  
Painting C6th B.C.



**K9.3 Feasting Ares & Aphrodite**

Athenian Red  
Figure Vase  
Painting C5th B.C.



**K9.4 Kneeling Ares & Athena**

Athenian Black  
Figure Vase  
Painting C6th B.C.



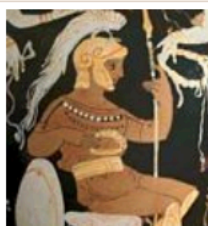
**T22.2 Ares, Creation Pandora**

Athenian Red  
Figure Vase  
Painting C5th B.C.



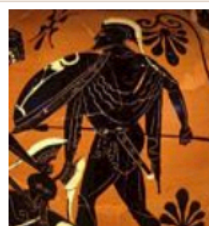
**M28.2 Ares, Cadmus, Dragon**

Athenian Red  
Figure Vase  
Painting C5th B.C.



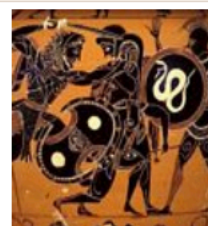
**K9.2 Ares Seated with Wreath**

Italian Red Figure  
Vase Painting C4th  
B.C.



**K9.6 Ares, Cycnus, Heracles**

Athenian Black  
Figure Vase  
Painting C6th B.C.



**K9.7 Ares, Cycnus & Heracles**

Athenian Black  
Figure Vase  
Painting C6th B.C.



**K4.12 Ares, Ixion, Hermes, Zeus**

Athenian Red  
Figure Vase  
Painting C5th B.C.

Am Ende der Seite befindet sich eine Übersicht über die für den Artikel verwendeten griechische und römische Quellen, weiterführende Quellen sowie ein Verweis auf die vollständige Bibliografie der für THEOI genutzten Übersetzungen.

## SOURCES (ALL ARES PAGES)

### GREEK

- *Homer, The Iliad* - Greek Epic C8th B.C.
- *Homer, The Odyssey* - Greek Epic C8th B.C.
- *Hesiod, Theogony* - Greek Epic C8th - 7th B.C.
- *Hesiod, The Shield of Heracles* - Greek Epic C8th - 7th B.C.
- *Hesiod, Catalogues of Women Fragments* - Greek Epic C8th - 7th B.C.
- *The Homeric Hymns* - Greek Epic C8th - 4th B.C.
- *Epic Cycle, The Aethiopis Fragments* - Greek Epic C8th B.C.
- *Epic Cycle, The Telegony Fragments* - Greek Epic C8th - 6th B.C.
- *Greek Lyric II Anacreontea, Fragments* - Greek Lyric C5th - 4th B.C.
- *Greek Lyric III Stesichorus, Fragments* - Greek Lyric C7th - 6th B.C.
- *Greek Lyric III Ibycus, Fragments* - Greek Lyric C6th B.C.
- *Greek Lyric III Simonides, Fragments* - Greek Lyric C6th - 5th B.C.
- *Greek Lyric IV Corinna, Fragments* - Greek Lyric C5th B.C.
- *Greek Elegaic Mimnermus, Fragments* - Greek Elegaic C7th B.C.
- *Greek Elegaic Theognis, Fragments* - Greek Elegaic C6th B.C.
- *Aeschylus, Agamemnon* - Greek Tragedy C5th B.C.
- *Aeschylus, Eumenides* - Greek Tragedy C5th B.C.
- *Aeschylus, Libation Bearers* - Greek Tragedy C5th B.C.
- *Aeschylus, Seven Against Thebes* - Greek Tragedy C5th B.C.
- *Aeschylus, Suppliant Women* - Greek Tragedy C5th B.C.
- *Aeschylus, Fragments* - Greek Tragedy C5th B.C.
- *Euripides, Bacchae* - Greek Tragedy C5th B.C.
- *Herodotus, Histories* - Greek History C5th B.C.
- *Plato, Cratylus* - Greek Philosophy C4th B.C.
- *Plato, Laws* - Greek Philosophy C4th B.C.
- *Plato, Republic* - Greek Philosophy C4th B.C.
- *Apollodorus, The Library* - Greek Mythography C2nd A.D.
- *Apollonius Rhodius, The Argonautica* - Greek Epic C3rd B.C.
- *Callimachus, Hymns* - Greek Poetry C3rd B.C.
- *Callimachus, Fragments* - Greek Poetry C3rd B.C.
- *Greek Papyri III Euphorion, Fragments* - Greek Epic C3rd B.C.
- *Greek Papyri III Amyntas, Fragments* - Greek Elegiac C2nd B.C.
- *Diodorus Siculus, The Library of History* - Greek History C1st B.C.
- *Strabo, Geography* - Greek Geography C1st B.C. - C1st A.D.
- *Pausanias, Description of Greece* - Greek Travelogue C2nd A.D.
- *Plutarch, Moralia* - Greek Historian C1st - 2nd A.D.
- *Plutarch, Parallel Stories* - Greek Historian C1st - 2nd A.D.
- *The Orphic Hymns* - Greek Hymns C3rd B.C. - C2nd A.D.
- *Antoninus Liberalis, Metamorphoses* - Greek Mythography C2nd A.D.
- *Aelian, Historical Miscellany* - Greek Rhetoric C2nd - 3rd A.D.
- *Athenaeus, Deipnosophistae* - Greek Rhetoric C3rd A.D.
- *Philostratus the Younger, Imagines* - Greek Rhetoric C3rd A.D.
- *Philostratus, Life of Apollonius of Tyana* - Greek Biography C2nd A.D.
- *Oppian, Halieutica* - Greek Poetry C3rd A.D.
- *Quintus Smyrnaeus, Fall of Troy* - Greek Epic C4th A.D.
- *Nonnus, Dionysiaca* - Greek Epic C5th A.D.
- *Colluthus, The Rape of Helen* - Greek Epic C5th - 6th A.D.
- *Greek Papyri III Anonymous, Fragments* - Greek Poetry C4th A.D.

## ROMAN

- [Hyginus, Fabulae](#) - Latin Mythography C2nd A.D.
- [Hyginus, Astronomica](#) - Latin Mythography C2nd A.D.
- [Ovid, Metamorphoses](#) - Latin Epic C1st B.C. - C1st A.D.
- [Ovid, Fasti](#) - Latin Poetry C1st B.C. - C1st A.D.
- [Ovid, Heroides](#) - Latin Poetry C1st B.C. - C1st A.D.
- [Virgil, Aeneid](#) - Latin Epic C1st B.C.
- [Virgil, Georgics](#) - Latin Bucolic C1st B.C.
- [Cicero, De Natura Deorum](#) - Latin Rhetoric C1st B.C.
- [Seneca, Hercules Furens](#) - Latin Tragedy C1st A.D.
- [Seneca, Medea](#) - Latin Tragedy C1st A.D.
- [Seneca, Phaedra](#) - Latin Tragedy C1st A.D.
- [Seneca, Troades](#) - Latin Tragedy C1st A.D.
- [Valerius Flaccus, The Argonautica](#) - Latin Epic C1st A.D.
- [Statius, Thebaid](#) - Latin Epic C1st A.D.
- [Statius, Silvae](#) - Latin Poetry C1st A.D.
- [Apuleius, The Golden Ass](#) - Latin Novel C2nd A.D.

## BYZANTINE

- [Suidas, The Suda](#) - Byzantine Greek Lexicon C10th A.D.

## OTHER SOURCES

Source status of Ares pages:-

1. Fully quoted: Homer (*Iliad* & *Odyssey*), Hesiod, *Hesiod, Homeric Hymns, Epic Cycle & Homerica*, Apollodorus, Pausanias, Strabo, Herodotus, Orphic Hymns, Quintus Smyrnaeus, Callimachus, Aesop, Aelian, Ovid (*Metamorphoses*), Hyginus (*Fabulae* & *Astronomica*), Apuleius;

2. Partially or not quoted (Greek): Pindar, Greek Lyric (*Fragments*), Greek Elegaic (*Fragments*), Apollonius Rhodius, Diodorus Siculus, Antoninus Liberalis, Euripides, Aeschylus, Sophocles, Aristophanes, Plato, Theocritus, Lycophron, Plutarch, Philostratus & Callistratus, Nonnus, Oppian, Tryphiodorus, et. al.;

3. Partially or not quoted (Latin): Ovid (*Fasti*), Cicero, Statius, Colluthus, Propertius, Valerius Flaccus, et. al.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

A complete bibliography of the translations quoted on this page.

Die im Quellenverzeichnis aufgeführten Werke sind z.T. ebenfalls verlinkt, so dass Nutzerinnen selbst die behandelten Textstellen im Original, allerdings nur in der englischen Übersetzung nachlesen können. Es handelt sich bei den Ausgaben um digitalisierte Loeb-Ausgaben, wie im folgenden Beispiel von Valerius Flaccus' *Argonautica*: <https://www.theoi.com/Text/Valerius-Flaccus1.html>

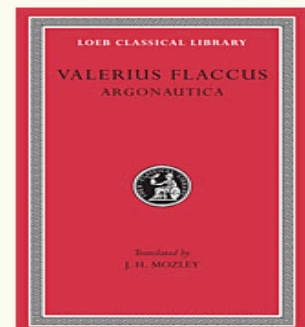
Classical Texts Library >> Valerius Flaccus, Argonautica >> Book 1

# VALERIUS FLACCUS 1

VALERIUS FLACCUS was a Roman poet who flourished in the late C1st A.D. during the reign of the Emperor Vespasian. His only surviving work is an unfinished epic poem entitled the *Argonautica*, describing the voyage of the Argonauts in their quest for the golden fleece. The work differs in many respects from the like-themed *Argonautica* of Apollonius Rhodius, composed four centuries earlier in Greek.

Valerius Flaccus, *Argonautica*. Translated by Mozley, J H. Loeb Classical Library Volume 286. Cambridge, MA, Harvard University Press; London, William Heinemann Ltd. 1928.

The most recent edition of this volume is available new from Amazon.com (click on image right for details). In addition to the translation, the book contains the source Greek text, as well as Mozley's introduction and footnotes.




Die oben bereits kurz vorgestellte Bildergalerie kann auch direkt über die Hauptseite nach bestimmten Motiven durchsucht werden. Es stehen sowohl ein Drop-Down-Menü, ein verlinkter Index am linken Seitenrand als auch eine verlinkte Bildergalerie für das Abrufen der Informationen zur Verfügung: <https://www.theoi.com/Galleries.html>

HOME
OLYMPIANS -
OTHER GODS -
TITANS -
BESTIARY -
HEROES -
MISC -
GALLERY -
TEXTS

- Gallery Overview
- Greek Vase Paintings 1
- Greek Vase Paintings 2
- Greek Vase Paintings 3
- Greek Vase Paintings 4
- Greek Vase Paintings 5
- Greek Vase Paintings 6
- Greek Vase Paintings 7
- Greek Vase Paintings 8
- Greco-Roman Mosaics 1
- Greco-Roman Mosaics 2
- Greco-Roman Mosaics 3
- Greco-Roman Frescoes
- Greco-Roman Statues 1
- Greco-Roman Statues 2


Greek Mythology >> Galleries



The Theoi Project galleries contain more than 1,200 images of ancient Greek art.


**GREEK VASE PAINTINGS GALLERY 1 (86 IMAGES)**

K Series: Olympian gods in ancient Greek vase painting C6th - 4th B.C.  
(Zeus, Poseidon, Demeter, Hera, Apollo, Artemis, Hephaestus, Athena)




**GREEK VASE PAINTINGS GALLERY 2 (75 IMAGES)**

K Series: Olympian gods and kin in ancient Greek vase painting C6th - 4th B.C.  
(Ares, Aphrodite, Hermes, Dionysus, Hestia, Hades, Persephone)



**GREEK VASE PAINTINGS GALLERY 3 (63 IMAGES)**


K Series: Olympian gods and kin in ancient Greek vase painting C6th - 4th B.C.  
(Chiron, Triton, Horae, Hebe, Muses, Charites, Pan, Hygeia, Plutus, Eros, Eros, Bendis)




**GREEK VASE PAINTINGS GALLERY 4 (100 IMAGES)**

L Series: Giants in ancient Greek vase painting C6th - 4th B.C.  
(Alcyoneus, Antaeus, Geryon, Talos, Polyphemus, Argus Panoptes)

M Series: Monsters and beasts of myth in ancient Greek vase painting C6th - 4th B.C.  
(Typhoeus, Cerberus, Hydra, Chimera, Griffins, Calydonian Boar, Sphinx, Nemean Lion, Colchian Dragon, Stymphalian Birds, Cretan Bull, Ismenian Dragon, Golden Ram)



**SEARCH THEOI**

ENHANCED BY 

**GREEK MYTHOLOGY**

- Gods, Spirits & Monsters A - Z
- Gods & Goddesses
- Olympian Gods
- Titans & Titanesses
- Daemones (Spirits)
- Nymphs
- Heroes & Heroines
- Bestiary
- Giants
- Legendary Creatures
- Legendary Tribes
- Family Tree of the Gods
- Cult of the Gods

Ebenso können alle verfügbaren griechischen und lateinischen Textausgaben über den letzten Eintrag der Menüleiste auf der Startseite abgerufen werden.



Alternativ können Sie auch einfach diesem Link zur Textübersicht folgen: <https://www.theoi.com/Library.html>

A screenshot of the 'THEOI TEXTS LIBRARY' website. The page has a light beige background with a gold border. At the top, there is a header with the title 'THEOI TEXTS LIBRARY' in a gold box. Below the header, there is a paragraph of introductory text. A search bar is located on the left side, with the text 'SEARCH THEOI' and 'ENHANCED BY Google'. Below the search bar, there is a list of classical texts under the heading 'CLASSICAL TEXTS LIBRARY'. The list includes titles like 'Aeschylus, Agamemnon', 'Aeschylus, Eumenides', etc. On the right side, there are sections for 'GREEK, ARCHAIC 800 B.C. - 500 B.C.' and 'GREEK, CLASSICAL 500 B.C. - 300 B.C.', each containing a list of translated works with their respective translators and dates. The 'TEXTS' menu item from the previous image is visible in the top right corner of the page.