

## 6. Precise discussions of Homer's treatment of shields.

Wace and Stubbings, A Companion to Homer, pp. 510-13

3.41-13<sup>4</sup> xx-9 Gray, D.H.F. "Homeric epithets for Things" in Kirk p. 66 The traces of the body-shield are interesting examples of Homer's use of traditional material . . . On internal evidence alone the obscurity of the epithets and the fewness of the incidents show that they were not drawn from contemporary life.

See discussion p. 67 (xx-9)

xx-15a Lorimer, H. L. Homer and the Monuments p. 191 (see XX-15)

3.41-27<sup>3</sup> xx-25a Yamauchi, Edwin, Composition and Corroboration in Classical and Biblical Studies.

3.41-33<sup>8</sup> xx-16 e Page, Denys, History and the Homeric Iliad. pp. 232-233 Discussion on The Shield of Ajax (xx-16e gives summary)

Also, p. 234 But it is not enough to say simply that the tower shield of Ajax is an heirloom in the Iliad from its Mycenaean past. This type of shield is first seen in Hellas on dagger blade and signet ring from the shaft graves at Mycenae, made in the 16th century B.C.; but an entirely different type of shield is portrayed on the monuments from the 13th century onwards, - a relatively small shield, more or less round, wielded by a central handgrip; and the shields described by the formulas in the Iliad are also entirely different from the tower shield, one being a broad leather *σκιος*, the other a round bossed *δοπις* both wielded by hand and both very much smaller than the tower shield.

Kirk, G.S., The Songs of Homer (1962) p. 179 Yet knowledge of more specific and sometimes unimportant objects, like body-shields, silver-studded sword and boar's-tusk helmet, or the wheelad work-basket and Nestor's decorated cup, suggests that some passages, at least, must have had poetical prototypes either in the Mycenaean age itself or quite soon afterwards.