



Figure 1. Trajan's Column, open battle genre Scene (XXIV)ⁱ



Figure 2. Roman coin from 56 BCE under Pompey. The three trophies represent his three Triumphs.ⁱⁱ



Figure 3: Dionysiac Cult Celebration, mid to late fifth century BCE.ⁱⁱⁱ



Figure 2: Scythian Funerary Scene^{iv}



Figure 3: Portonaccio Sarcophagus, 190-200 CE, National Museum of Rome, for a general of Marcus Aurelius, showing battle with the Sarmatians. The trophy on the right shows a face mask used in battle. Another relief on the column of M. Aurelius shows a trophy with this type of mask.^v



Figure 5: Reliefs of the Temple of Hadrian, held at the National Archaeology Museum of Naples.^{vi}



Figure 6: Victory carrying the standard of military success from Hadrian's temple on the Campus Martius, 145 CE, the location where the Roman Triumphs began.^{vii}

ⁱ From <http://arts.st-andrews.ac.uk/trajans-column/the-project/numbering-conventions-and-site-guide/>, Univ. of Saint Andrews, [accessed 6 July 2017].

ⁱⁱ Image from ancient Coin Search Engine; a similar coin also appears in Beard, *The Roman Triumph*, 20.

ⁱⁱⁱ <https://www.britannica.com/topic/mystery-religion>, Louvre, Paris.

^{iv} <https://www.thecultureconcept.com/scythians-warriors-of-ancient-siberia-british-museum-show>.

^v Open source image from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Portonaccio_sarcophagus.

^{vi} <http://ancientrome.ru/art/artworken/img.htm?id=7303> From the Temple of Hadrian on the Campus Martius, dates to 145 CE. (Museo archeologico nazionale di Napoli). This represents another image of a trophy.

^{vii} From <http://ancientrome.ru/art/artworken/img.htm?id=7300> from <http://ancientrome.ru/art/artworken/art-search-e.htm>. Sculpture owned by Rome, Capitoline Museums, Inv. No. MC768.