The chariot scenes appear to represent an actual event in the Panathenaic Procession. Foot-soldiers were driven by long-robed charioteers for part of a race, but finished it on foot, leaping off the chariots in motion. The soldiers wear armour and carry the large round shields of the Athenian infantry.

The chariot procession begins with a new harnessed team of four horses harnessed to a stationary vehicle. Ahead the next chariot has also two men, one of whom has turned up so fully leaping off the chariot. The next chariot has a foot soldier wearing a short tunic and cloak, with a round shield. On the far side of the horse a musical instrument, apparently the chariot behind.

Towards the head of the cavalcade the composition is not less engaging, and are musically wide groups between figures 40 to 20. The latter wears a heavy cloak (chlamys) with a short tunic.

These riders form a close rank of six overlapping one another. The division is marked by figure 30, who is placed nearest you, and is not overlapped by any other. They are uniformly dressed in body armour (chaepar) over a short tunic, with cloak and riding boots.

Here the composition is particularly uniform with horses and riders overlapping at regular intervals. Figures 30 through 15 wear a heavy cloak (chlamys).
Two figures rest on a double timbered joist above them. They ride without stirrups, which had been freshly made for them. The figures are shown in a landscape setting, possibly near a river or sea. The structure above them is part of the temple building or a monument. Further details, such as the exact location or significance, are not provided.

The figures are depicted in a realistic manner, with attention to detail in their attire and posture. The setting suggests a historical or mythological context, possibly from a civilization that valued such artistic representations.