

### PART III

## CATALOGUE OF STAMPED OBJECTS

#### EXPLANATORY NOTE

In the Catalogue of stamped silver objects it was intended that for each entry there should be illustrations of the object itself, of its stamps, and of casts made from its stamps wherever this would be helpful. Photographs of the casts are sometimes easier to read than photographs of the actual stamps because in the latter discoloration of the silver may impair legibility. In addition, each entry was to be accompanied by drawings to facilitate the reading of monograms. This intention has been largely fulfilled, but the quality of the illustrations varies, and in a few instances the stamps were so illegible as to make any attempt at transcription futile.

Since it has not always been possible to study the objects at first hand or to secure good photographs or casts, the following method has been adopted: In each instance it is stated whether the readings of the stamps were taken from the object itself or from reproductions. Unless indicated otherwise, the readings given are those of the author. Frequently it has been necessary to rely on the interpretations of other writers, particularly Rosenberg and Matsulevich, and where these authors disagree the reading that seemed the most reasonable according to the reproduction has been chosen, or else the reading was confined to what was readily visible in the reproduction. This method may seem arbitrary, but it must be emphasized that the disputed points concern only minor variations in the spelling of an inscribed name or the clarity of certain letters in an inscription or monogram. They do not significantly affect the conclusions drawn in the text.

Further, standard letters have been adopted in transcription. The lettering of the inscriptions is so small and the stamps are so frequently excessively worn that it is usually difficult to distinguish the exact form of a letter. The alpha, for example, appears in three forms: Α, Α, Α; or, the epsilon: Ε and Ε. The distinctions are rarely clear, however, and accurate reproductions were, therefore, not feasible.

No attempt has been made to give the actual sizes of the stamps in each case, or to indicate the relationship between the stamps and their enlarged reproductions. It was decided always to reproduce the clearest available photographs of the stamps regardless of variations in the sizes of the enlargements. The dimensions of Imperial stamps are reasonably uniform. For nos. 44 and 46 the reproduction is to scale; for no. 45 it is double. These examples set a standard measurement for Imperial stamps. Dimensions of Irregular stamps

## BYZANTINE SILVER STAMPS

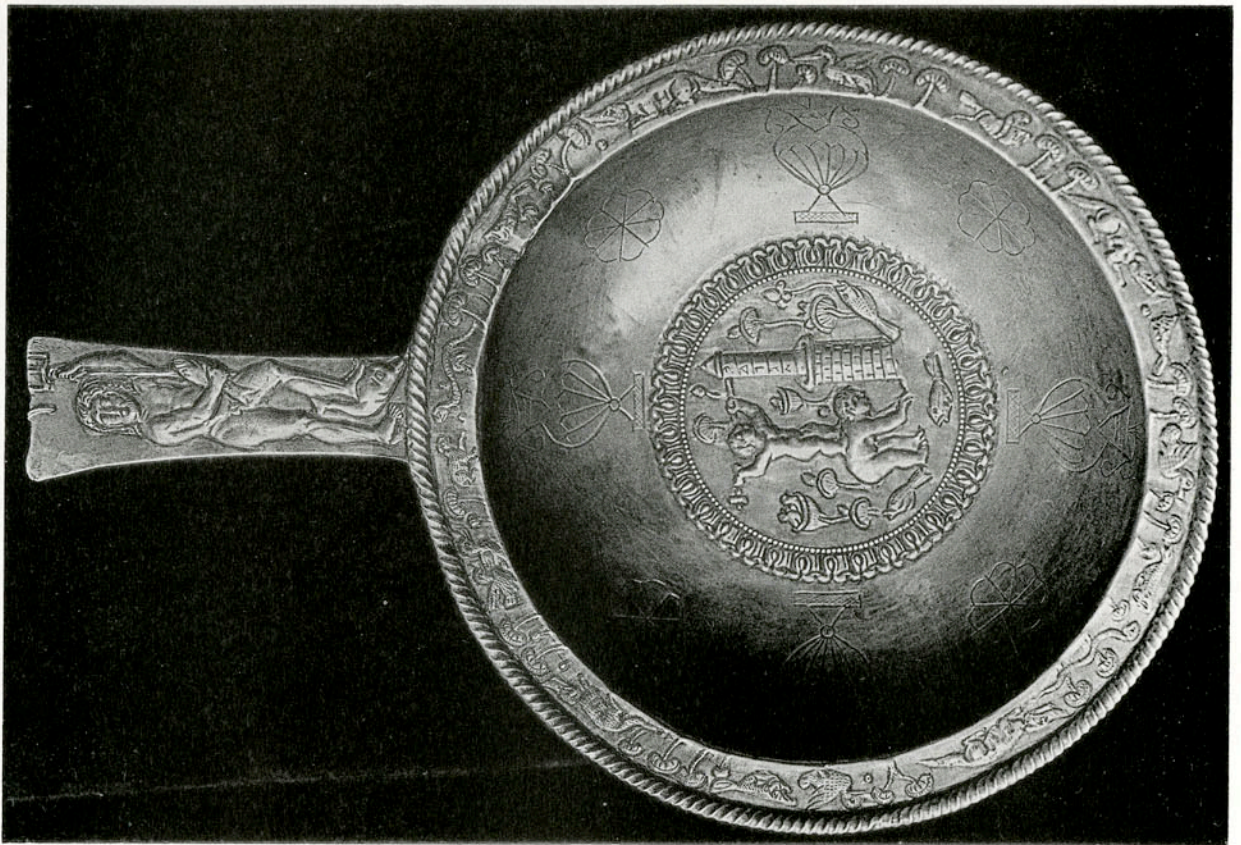
do not vary greatly, and can be ascertained from the dimensions given for the whole object or, in some instances (nos. 74, 82), from the scale which is provided. The size of the illustration of the stamps determined the space available for the reproduction of the objects themselves.

Finally, cross references to corresponding names and monograms in the stamps on different objects are given where they seem to be useful; for a full synopsis of related features on different stamps, Tables I-IV should be consulted.

# CATALOGUE



OBJECTS WITH IMPERIAL STAMPS FROM  
THE REIGN OF ANASTASIUS I, A.D. 491-518



a. *Trulla* with Nilotic Relief



b. The Stamps

No. 1. *TRULLA* WITH NILOTIC RELIEF

THE HERMITAGE, LENINGRAD; acc. no. W. 2

DESCRIPTION: *Trulla* with Nilotic scene in relief (fig. a). Nilotic motifs decorate the rim; incised vases surround the central disc in which two erotes, midst fishes and lotus plants, play beside a Nilometer. The handle is decorated with a figure of Poseidon standing with one foot on a dolphin and holding a fish and a trident.

Wt. 958.4 gr.; diam. 24.5 cm.; diam. of footring 11.2 cm.; ht. 8.4 cm. (Matsulevich).

PLACE OF DISCOVERY: Bought in 1859 in Perm (renamed Molotov in 1942).

CONTROL STAMPS: Four stamps on handle — two round, one hexagonal, one triangular (fig. b). It is difficult to judge whether the stamps were applied before or after the handle was decorated, but since the clearest stamp, the triangle, is found in the hollow formed by the head of Poseidon on the obverse, it seems unlikely that it was stamped after the relief was formed; and, indeed, the other stamps appear to have been worn down when the handle was beaten and polished. The readings were taken from cast and photograph:

○ Bust, type 1; inscribed DN A[N]AST[A]||SIVS PP AVG.

○ The same?

◻ Monogram of box type (p. 6), almost indistinguishable; inscribed [Θ]ΕΩ ΔΟΡΟ[V]?



△ Small cross; worn, box-type monogram which Rosenberg tentatively read ΔΙΟΜΙΔΟΝ (the reading seems doubtful since there is no sign of a M); inscribed ΚΟΝ[CT]||ΑΝ]ΤΙΟC?



DATE: Anastasius I, A.D. 491–518 (p. 6).

*Principal References:* Rosenberg, pp. 630–631; Matsulevich, *Byz. Ant.*, p. 61, no. 11, pp. 75–79, figs. 9–11, pl. 16; C. Picard, *BCH*, LXXVI (1952), pp. 82, 83.

*Source of Illustration:* The Hermitage.

## No. 2. THE PLATE OF PATERNUS

THE HERMITAGE, LENINGRAD

DESCRIPTION: Large paten with design of vine, birds, and chalices around the rim (fig. a). In the center a monogram of Christ with the letters A and  $\omega$  inscribed on either side; surrounding this, within the rim, the inscription:

+ EX ANTIQVIS RENOVATVM EST PER PATERNVN  
REVERENTISS(imvm) EPISC(opvm) NOSTRVN AMEN\*

Wt. 6224 gr.; diam. 61 cm.; diam. of footring 31.8 cm.; ht. of footring 1.8 cm. (Matsulevich).

PLACE OF DISCOVERY: Found in 1912, in Malaia Pereshchepina, Government of Poltava, South Russia, with nos. 30, 31, 73, 79.

CONTROL STAMPS: Four stamps on base of dish – two round, one hexagonal, one triangular. It is difficult to judge whether they were applied before or after the plate was decorated. The readings were taken from the object:

○ (fig. b) The bust, in three-quarter face, wears a helmet (see pp. 7, 9); inscribed DN ANASTA||SIV[S] PP AVG.

○ (fig. c) Bust type 1; inscribed MH||NNA (p. 6).

⊠ (fig. d) Monogram of Anastasius or Justinian, type b; inscribed  $\Xi$ ENOΦIAOY. Relative position of monogram and inscription to the hexagonal frame differs from that usually found in the Imperial series; normally the inscription is divided by the monogram, and the latter's vertical axis intersects angles rather than sides of the hexagon (cf. also nos. 5, 9, 72, 73).

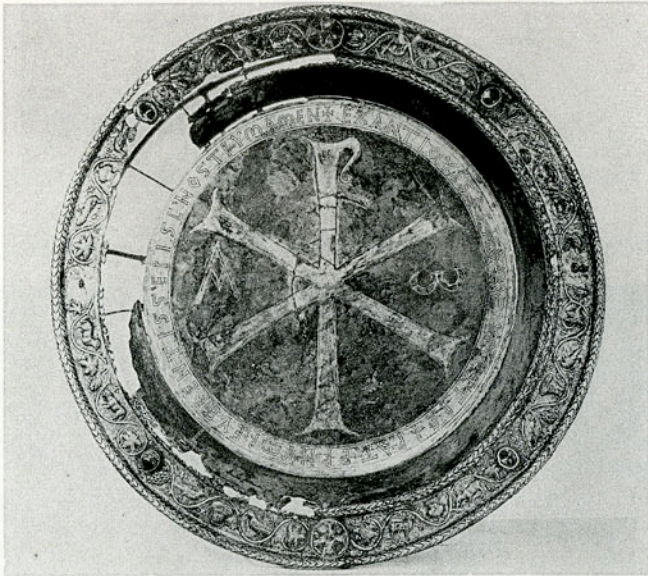
△ (fig. e) Small cross; box-type monogram that reads I $\omega$ ANNOV and is also found in the corresponding stamp of no. 3; inscribed KOMI||T[AC].

DATE: Anastasius I, A.D. 491–518 (p. 6). The secondary monogram may refer to John the Paphlagonian, *comes sacrarum largitionum* in A.D. 498 (p. 29, Table V).

*Principal References:* Rosenberg, pp. 632–633; Matsulevich, *Byz. Ant.*, p. 5, no. 6, p. 101 ff., figs. 21, 22, pls. 26, 27; *Byz. Art*, 1958, no. 28.

*Source of Illustration:* Victoria and Albert Museum, reproduction courtesy of the Hermitage Museum and of Mr. John Beckwith.

\* Paternus has been identified with a dignitary of that name who was Bishop of Tomi in the first quarter of the sixth century. On the evidence of the stamps, the plate was made in Constantinople. Changes were subsequently carried out in the decoration of the rim; but these, according to Matsulevich, are not the "renovation" to which Paternus' inscription refers. See also *supra*, p. 33 f.



a. The Plate of Paternus



b. Round



c. Round

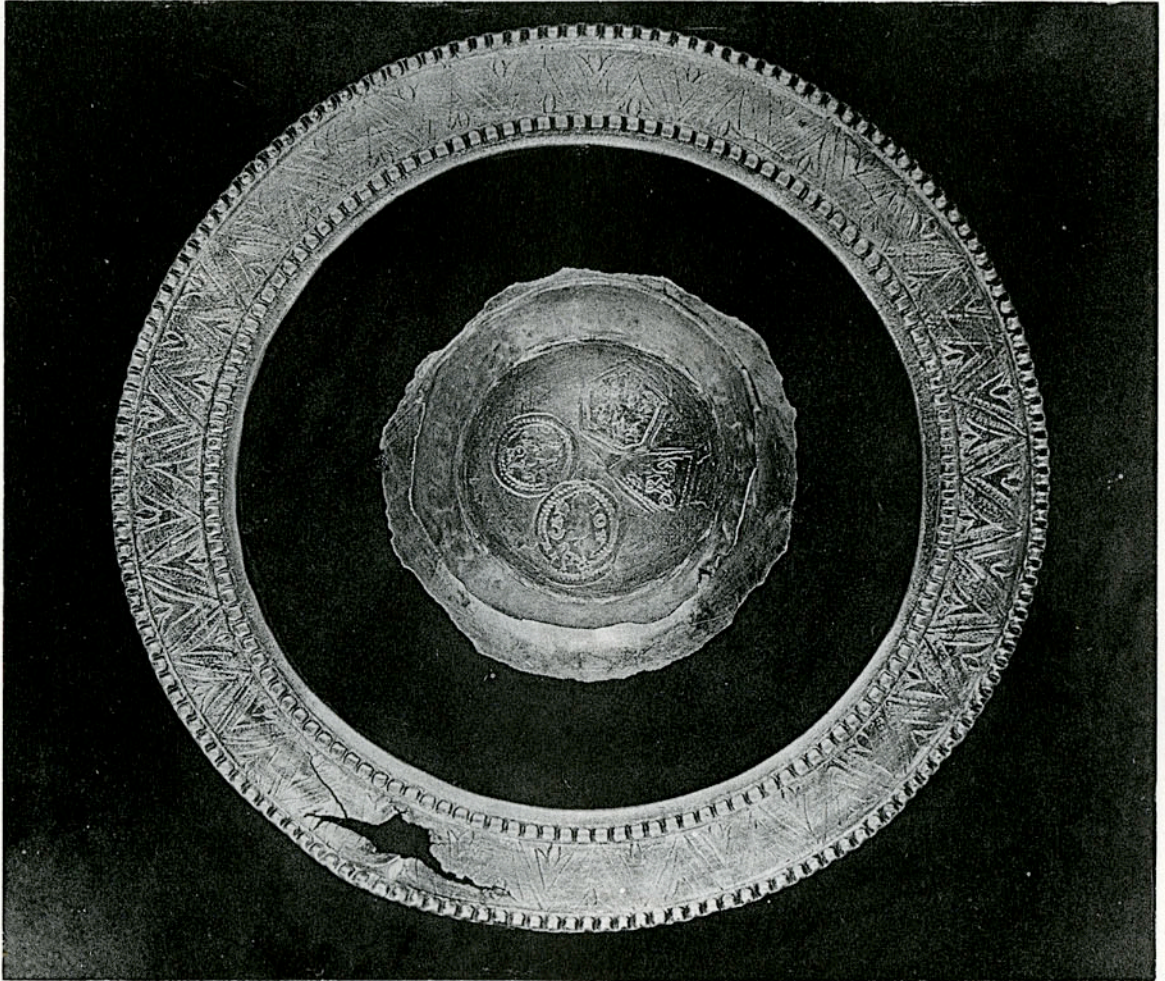


d. Hexagonal



e. Triangular

The Stamps



Ornamented Bowl, with reverse of Central Fragment  
showing Stamps

### No. 3. ORNAMENTED BOWL

THE MUSEUM OF THE HISTORY OF THE LATVIAN SSR, RIGA

DESCRIPTION: Fragmentary bowl with ornamented rim. The central part, including the footring, has become detached (see fig.).

Wt. 253.30 gr.; diam 17 cm.

PLACE OF DISCOVERY: Voronia, Lake Peipus.

CONTROL STAMPS: Four stamps – two round, one hexagonal, and one triangular. The photograph does not indicate whether the stamps were applied before or after the decoration of the plate. The readings were taken from the photograph:

○ Bust, type 1 (the nimbus is not clearly distinguishable, but its absence would be unusual in a stamp of this period; see p. 9); box-type monogram appears to be identical with that in the second round stamp and in the triangle, and similar to the monogram in the triangle of no. 2; it reads ΙΩΑΝΝΟΒ; inscribed ΙΣΑΚ||ΙΟΒ.



○ Bust very worn; monogram as above; inscribed ΘΩ||ΜΑ.



◇ Small bust; monogram indistinct; inscribed ΚΟ[С||Μ]Α?

△ Monogram like those in the round stamps; inscribed ΘΩ||ΜΑ.



DATE: This set of stamps resembles the stamps on nos. 1 and 2 and may, accordingly, be dated in the reign of Anastasius I, A.D. 491–518. The name ΙΩΑΝΝΟΒ may refer to John the Paphlagonian, *comes sacrarum largitionum* in A.D. 498 (see no. 2).

*Principal References:* Rosenberg, pp. 634–635; Matsulevich, *Byz. Ant.*, p. 76, note 1.

*Source of Illustration:* Museum of the History of the Latvian SSR, Riga.

## No. 4. PLATE FROM SUTTON HOO

THE BRITISH MUSEUM, LONDON

**DESCRIPTION:** Large platter with geometric designs on the rim, in a second interior border, and in the center (fig. a). In the second border are four medallions containing, alternately, the figure of a seated Tyche (Constantinople?) similar to the figure on fifth-century square stamps (see no. 82), and a running figure holding an unidentifiable object in her hands. The rim decoration also includes four medallions, each with a running figure.

Diam. 27" (approx. 68.58 cm.); diam. of footring 11" (approx. 27.94 cm.); ht. 2½" (approx. 6.35 cm.) (Kitzinger).

**PLACE OF DISCOVERY:** Found in 1939 as part of the treasure in an Anglo-Saxon ship-burial at Sutton Hoo, Suffolk.

**CONTROL STAMPS:** Four stamps on bottom of plate – two identical hexagonal, two identical long stamps (fig. b). No clear indication of when they were applied. The readings were taken from the object:

○ (fig. c) Monogram of Anastasius or Justinian, type a; inscribed ΘΩ||MA; cross above and below monogram.



○ (fig. d) Same as above.



□ (fig. e) Bust appears to be of type 1, although it is possible that the emperor is wearing a plumed helmet, in which case it would belong to an earlier type (p. 9); box-type monogram, inscribed DN ANASTA[S]||IVS PP AV[G].



□ (fig. f) Same as above.



**DATE:** Anastasius I, A.D. 491–518 (p. 6f).

*Principal References:* E. Kitzinger, "The Sutton Hoo Ship-Burial, V: The Silver," *Antiquity*, XIV (1940), pp. 40–50, pls. x, figs. D, E, xvi, xvii, xviii; *The Sutton Hoo Ship-Burial, A Provisional Guide* (British Museum, London, 1952), pp. 28–30, 47, pls. 12, 14.

*Source of Illustration:* The British Museum, reproduction courtesy of the Trustees.

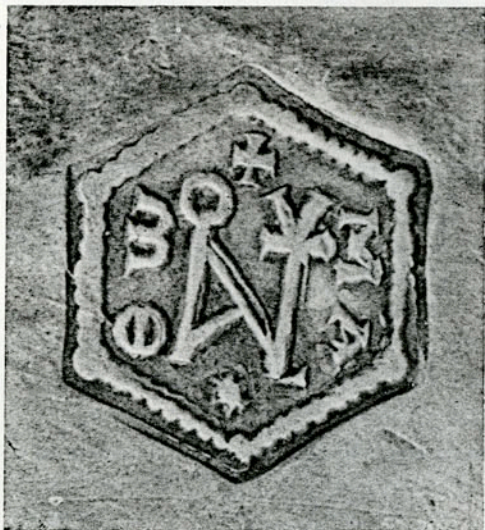
\* The outlines of this stamp, the disfiguration of the bust and inscription, indicate that the stamping instrument jumped up and to the left in a double strike. This fact accounts for the A formation in the monogram: Actually the additional strokes are the remains of the lower right foot of the N repeated in the double strike.



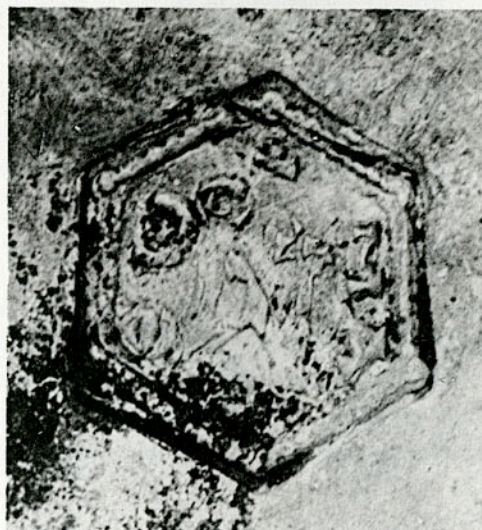
a. Plate from Sutton Hoo



b. Detail of Back



c. Hexagonal



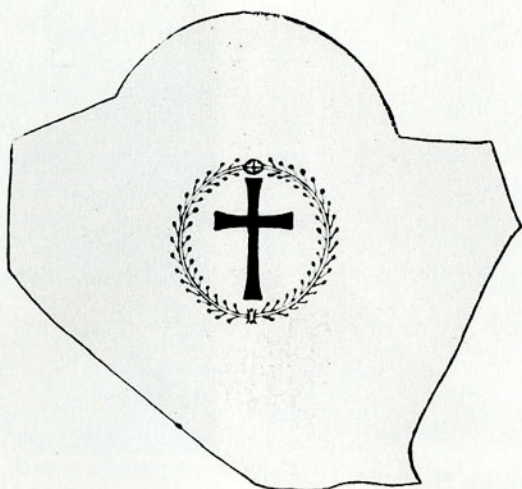
d. Hexagonal



e. Long



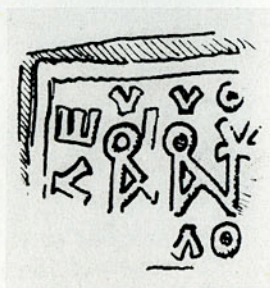
f. Long



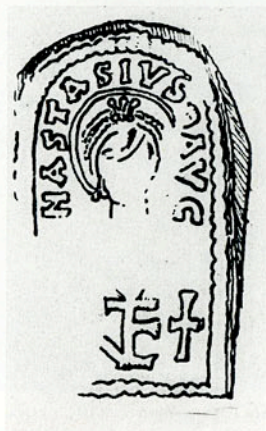
a. Drawing of Fragment of Plate with Niello Cross



b. Hexagonal



c. Square



d. Long



e. Long

Drawings of the Stamps

No. 5. FRAGMENT OF PLATE WITH NIELLO CROSS

THE DISTRICT MUSEUM, RAZGRAD, BULGARIA; acc. no. 704

DESCRIPTION: Fragment of plate with niello cross in the center, surrounded by wreath (fig. a).

Diam. (originally) ca. 30 cm.; present diam. 17 cm.; diam. of footring 13 cm. (Gerasimov).

PLACE OF DISCOVERY: Found in 1925, in Svetlen, Aiazlar, Popovsko, Bulgaria.

CONTROL STAMPS: Four stamps – one hexagonal, one square, two identical long stamps. ~~Gerasimov does not indicate whether they were applied before or after the decoration was finished.~~ The readings of the stamps were taken from the drawings published by Gerasimov: *photographs.*

*The decoration of the wreath cuts into it. It shows on the back.*

○ (fig. b) The relationship of the inscription and monogram to the sides of the hexagon differs from that usually found in Imperial stamps (see the corresponding stamps on nos. 2, 9, 72, 73). The box-type monogram reads ZENO; inscribed + ΘΕΟΔΩΡΟΥ



□ (fig. c) Box-type monogram of Anastasius or Justinian, type a; inscribed [ε] ΛΕΟΒ[Σ.ΕΡ]ΙΟΥ



*like that in the hexagon?*

□ (fig. d) Bust, type 1; box-type monogram, ~~undeciphered~~; inscribed [DN A]NASTAS||IVS [PP] AVG.



□ (fig. e) Same as above; inscription is worn.



DATE: Anastasius I, A.D. 491–518 (p. 7). Although the monogram in the hexagon might denote Anastasius' predecessor Zeno, A.D. 474–491, and the object be thought, therefore, to precede the others of the reign of Anastasius, the substitution of a square stamp for a triangular one and the type of imperial bust suggest a position following nos. 1–4.

Principal Reference: T. Gerasimov, *Bulletin de l'Institut archéologique bulgare*, XIII (1939), pp. 335–337, figs. 367, 368 (drawings only) (in Bulgarian).

Source of Illustration: Gerasimov.

*T. Gerasimov "Deux plats  
cahier archéologique"*

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

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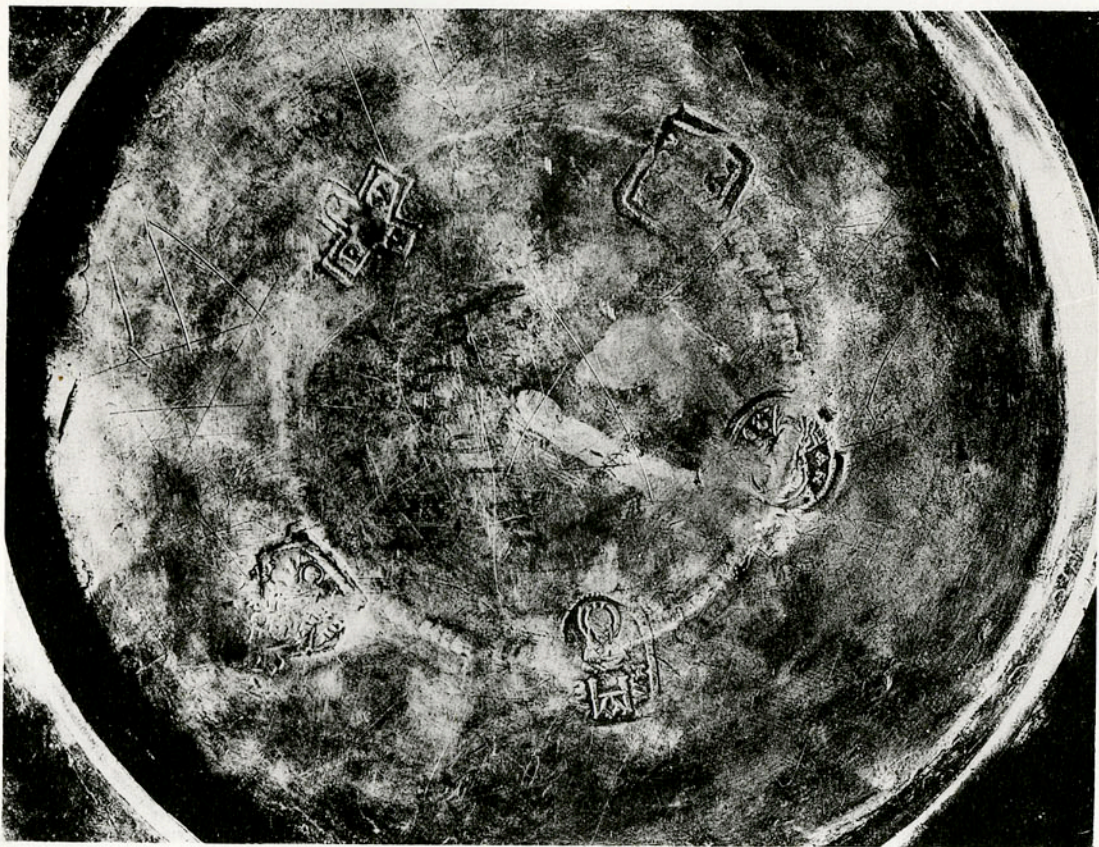
THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

OBJECTS WITH IMPERIAL STAMPS FROM  
THE REIGN OF JUSTINIAN I, A.D. 527-565



a. Dish with Ornamental Rosette



b. The Stamps

No. 6. DISH WITH ORNAMENTAL ROSETTE

THE STATE HISTORICAL MUSEUM, MOSCOW; acc. no. 10397

DESCRIPTION: Dish with delicate rosette ornament in central roundel and curved lines radiating to rim (fig. a).

Wt. 1600 gr.; diam. 38.7 cm.; diam. of central rosette 7.5 cm.; diam. of footring 16.3 cm. (Matsulevich).

PLACE OF DISCOVERY: District of Novobaiazet, former Government of Erivan, Russian Armenia (see nos. 96, 97).

CONTROL STAMPS: The five stamps – a round, a hexagonal, a square, a long, and a cruciform – disposed symmetrically on the base, were damaged when the ring around the rosette (fig. b) was worked. The readings were taken from the photograph:

○ Bust, type 1; inscribed ANΔ||PEOV.

□ Double strike; box-type monogram of either Anastasius or Justinian, type b; small, nimbed bust above the monogram; inscription barely legible.



□ Monogram not visible; inscription barely legible.

□ Bust, type 1; box-type monogram; inscribed [Θ]ω||MA.



⊕ Square arms; monogram illegible; inscribed in vertical letters K||V||P||V.

DATE: Although the imperial monogram, as well as the imperial bust, may belong to either Anastasius or Justinian, no cross stamps have been found among the stamps of Anastasius. This group, therefore, very probably belongs to the reign of Justinian I, A.D. 527–565 (see p. 7). The shape and lettering of the cross stamp, however, indicate an early date in Justinian's reign, as does the box-type monogram (see p. 15f.).

*Principal References:* Protasov, pp. 69–74, pl. IX, 3; Matsulevich, *Byz. Ant.*, p. 117f., figs. 29, 30.

*Source of Illustration:* The State Historical Museum.

## No. 7. PLATE WITH RELIEF OF GRAZING HORSE





THE HERMITAGE, LENINGRAD; acc. no. W. 280

DESCRIPTION: Plate with relief, in central roundel, of a horse grazing in front of a tree (fig. a). A pattern of acanthus leaves and lotus flowers surrounds the roundel.

Wt. 1623 gr.; diam. 41 cm.; diam. of footring 16.7 cm. (Matsulevich).

PLACE OF DISCOVERY: Found in 1780 (?), near the village of Sludka, on the Kama River, Government of Perm (renamed Molotov in 1942).

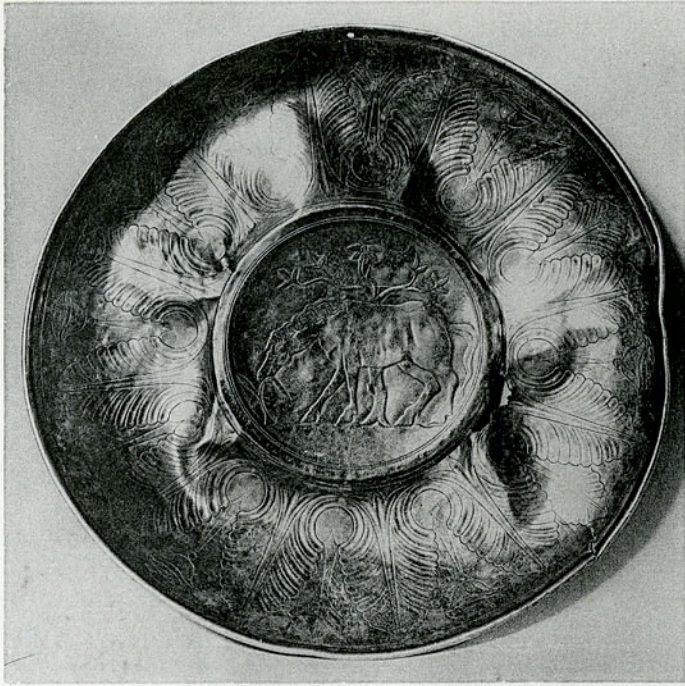
CONTROL STAMPS: Five stamps – a round, a hexagonal, a square, a long, and a cruciform; disposed symmetrically on base of plate (fig. b). They appear to have been damaged during the beating of the relief (Matsulevich, p. 115). The readings were taken from casts and photographs:

- The double strike has twisted the bust, type 1; inscribed ΔΙ. .NH||. .VC.
- The double strike has displaced the monogram and repeated the left-hand part of the inscription; monogram of Justinian or Anastasius, type b; inscription barely legible. 
- Monogram as above; inscribed ITA||ΛO[V]. 
- Nimbed bust; the box-type monogram is similar to the monogram in the cross stamp, and may be the same as that in the long and cross stamps of nos. 8–13, where it reads ΠΕΤΡΟV; inscribed [ΕVΓ]ΕΝΙΟV (Matsulevich). 
- ⊕ Square arms; the monogram has been flattened out, but its right side, which is visible, suggests that it is similar to the monogram in the long stamp; inscribed in vertical letters ΚΟ||ΝΩ||. .||ΟC. 

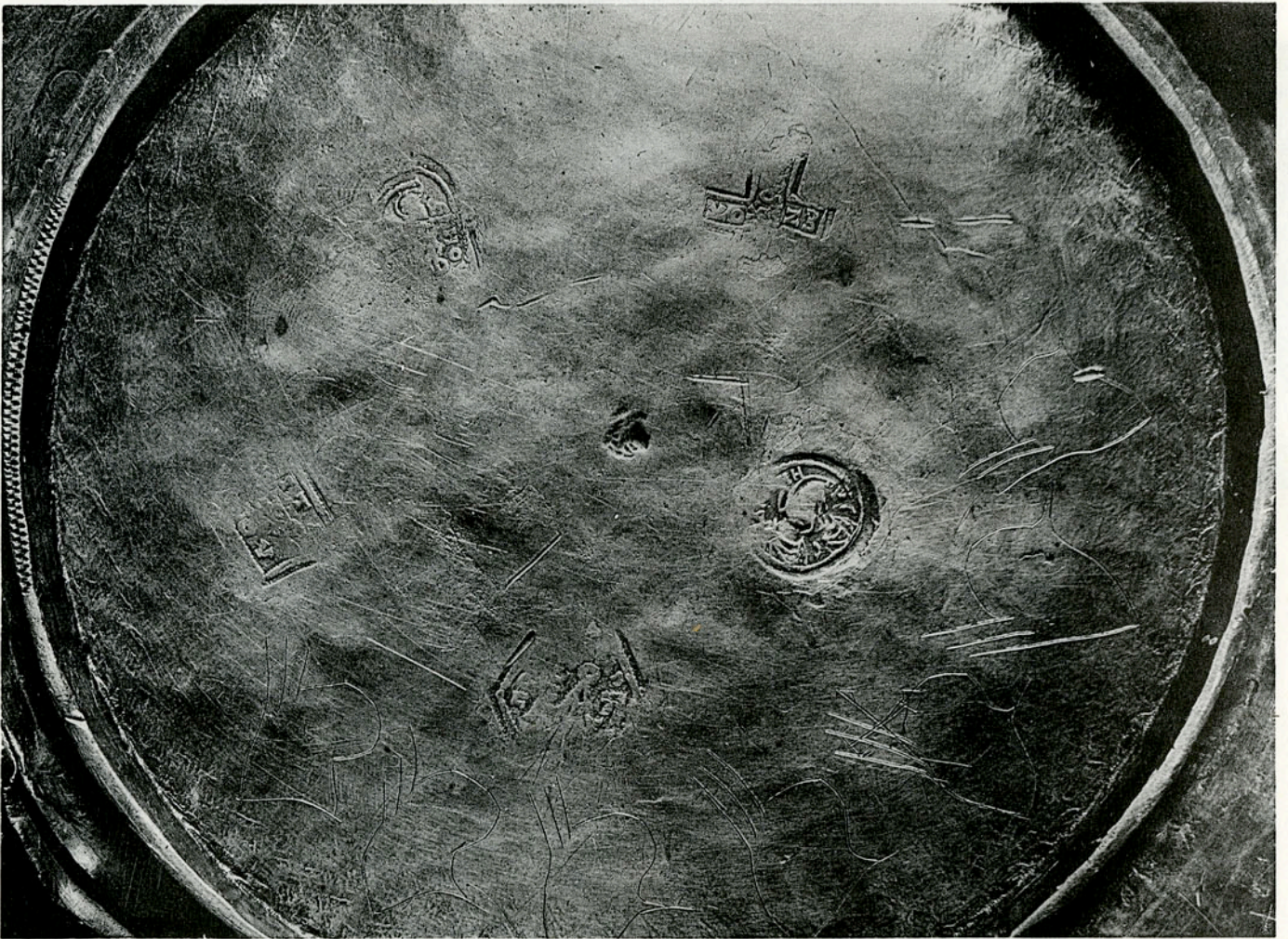
DATE: The secondary monogram may relate these stamps to those on nos. 8–13, which are assigned to the reign of Justinian I, A.D. 527–565 (see no. 11, and p. 13). This monogram probably belongs to Peter (? Barsymes), *comes sacrarum largitionum*. The early form of the Emperor's monogram suggests that this set of stamps, like those on nos. 8 and 9, may belong to the Petrus mentioned in 542 (see p. 28f., note 88 and Table V). The characteristics of the cross stamps also indicate an early date in the reign of Justinian (cf. no. 6).

*Principal References:* Rosenberg, pp. 702–703; Matsulevich, *Byz. Ant.*, p. 4, no. 5, pp. 79, 115–120, fig. 28, pl. 30.

*Source of Illustration:* The Hermitage.



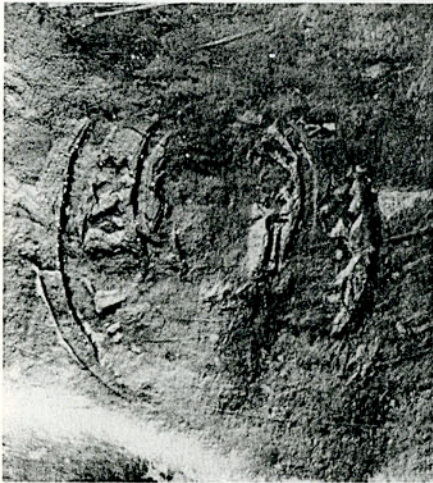
a. Plate with Relief of Grazing Horse



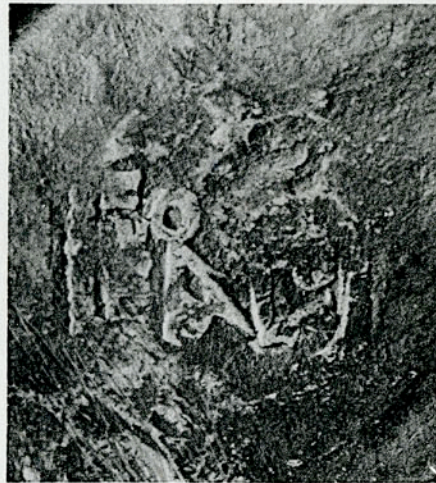
b. The Stamps



a. The Tyler Chalice



b. Round



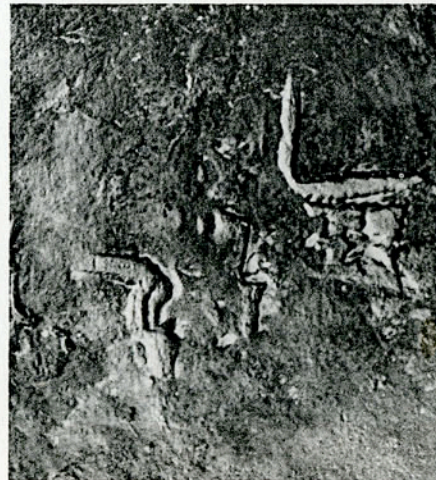
c. Hexagonal



d. Hexagonal



f. Cruciform



e. Long

The Stamps

## No. 8. THE TYLER CHALICE

THE DUMBARTON OAKS COLLECTION, WASHINGTON, D. C.; acc. no. 55.18

DESCRIPTION: Chalice (fig. a) with gilded inscription around brim: + TA CA EK TΩN CΩN COI ΠPOCΦEPOMEN K(υπι)Є.

Wt. 527.7 gr.; diam. 16.8 cm.; ht. 17.4 cm.

PLACE OF DISCOVERY: Said to have been found with the Riha plate (no. 20) in a tomb supposed to be that of a bishop (Bréhier, p. 176). Riha is about 60 km. southeast of Antioch, on the way to Hama (see no. 20).

CONTROL STAMPS: The five stamps – a round, two hexagonal, a long, and a cruciform – were applied before the chalice was finished since they are inside the base where no stamping instrument could easily have reached (text p. 2). The readings of the stamps were taken from the object:

○ (fig. b) Bust, type 1; inscribed BAX||XOV.

○ (fig. c) Monogram of Anastasius or Justinian, type b; inscribed ΠIEN||[TI]OV.



○ (fig. d) Monogram barely visible; inscribed [ΠIEN]||TIOV?



□ (fig. e) Bust, type 1; the box-type monogram reads ΠETPOV and is found again in the cross stamp and in the corresponding stamps of nos. 7, 9–13; inscribed CEP||[ΓIOV]? Identical with the corresponding stamp on no. 9.



⊕ (fig. f) Square arms; monogram as in long stamp; inscribed in vertical letters Θ||[Ω]||MA||C \*; identical with the corresponding stamp on no. 9.



DATE: Justinian I, A.D. 527–565. The secondary monogram probably belongs to Peter (? Barsymes), *comes sacrarum largitionum* in 542 (see no. 7).

*Principal References:* Bréhier, p. 176 and *passim*; Rosenberg, pp. 700–701; H. Peirce and R. Tyler *Byzantine Art* (London, 1926), p. 26f., pl. xx; G. Downey, *AJA*, LV (1951), p. 351; *DOC*, no. 9.

*Source of Illustration:* Dumbarton Oaks.

## No. 9. PLATE WITH RELIEF OF A SHEPHERD

THE HERMITAGE, LENINGRAD; acc. no. W. 277

DESCRIPTION: Plate with relief of a shepherd with two goats and a dog (fig. a). On the reverse, an ornamental leaf pattern with chalices.

Wt. 1381.1 gr.; diam. 24 cm.; diam. of footring 9.2 cm. (Matsulevich).

PLACE OF DISCOVERY: Klimova, district of Solikamsk, Government of Perm (renamed Molotov in 1942). Found, with nos. 36 and 100, in 1907.

CONTROL STAMPS: Five stamps, on the base – a round, a hexagonal, a square, a long, and a cruciform (fig. b). The hexagon appears to have been damaged during the soldering of the footring (Matsulevich, p. 113). The readings of the stamps were taken from casts and photographs:

○ Bust, type 1; inscription illegible.

⊖ Monogram of either Anastasius or Justinian, type b (see nos. 6, 7, 8), partially destroyed; there is a small, nimbed bust above the monogram; inscribed [AΘH]NOΓ||ΕΝΟV (Matsulevich). The relative position of the inscription to the sides of the hexagon differs from that in the majority of instances in the Imperial series (see nos. 2, 5, 72, 73).

□ Monogram as above; inscription barely legible.

⊖ Nimbed bust; monogram reads ΠΕΤΡΟV, and is found again in the cross stamp and in the corresponding stamps of nos. 7, 8, 10–13. According to Matsulevich, the stamp is inscribed CΕΡ||ΓΙΟV, but some of the letters cannot be determined from the reproduction. Identical with the corresponding stamp on no. 8.

⊕ Square arms; stamp slipped badly in the striking so that the monogram is displaced; inscribed in vertical letters [ΘΩ]||ΜΑ||C\* (Matsulevich); identical with the corresponding stamp on no. 8.

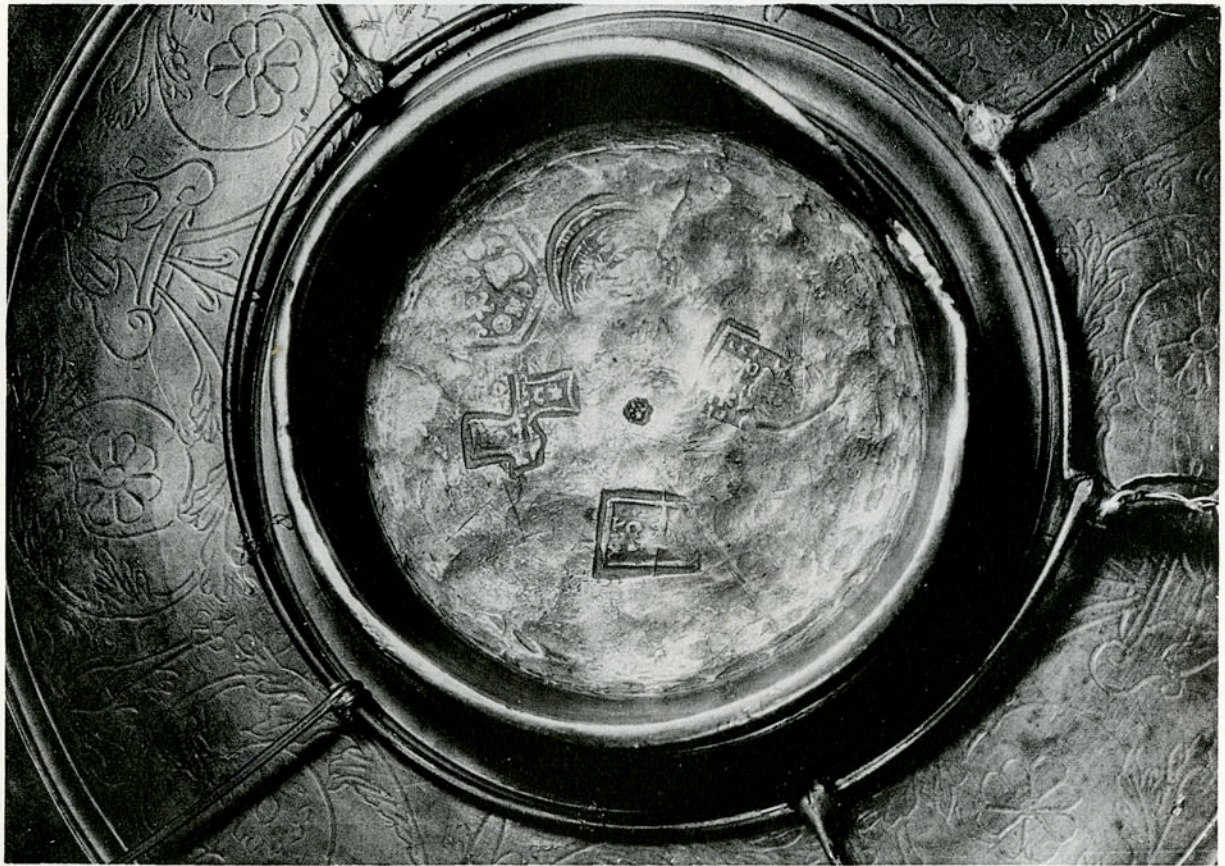
DATE: The long and cruciform stamps date this piece in the same period as no. 8, Justinian I, A.D. 527–565. The secondary monogram probably belongs to Peter (? Barsymes), *comes sacrarum largitionum* in 542 (see no. 7).

*Principal References:* Rosenberg, pp. 698–699; Matsulevich, *Byz. Ant.*, p. 4, no. 4, p. 112f., pl. 31f.

*Source of Illustration:* The Hermitage.



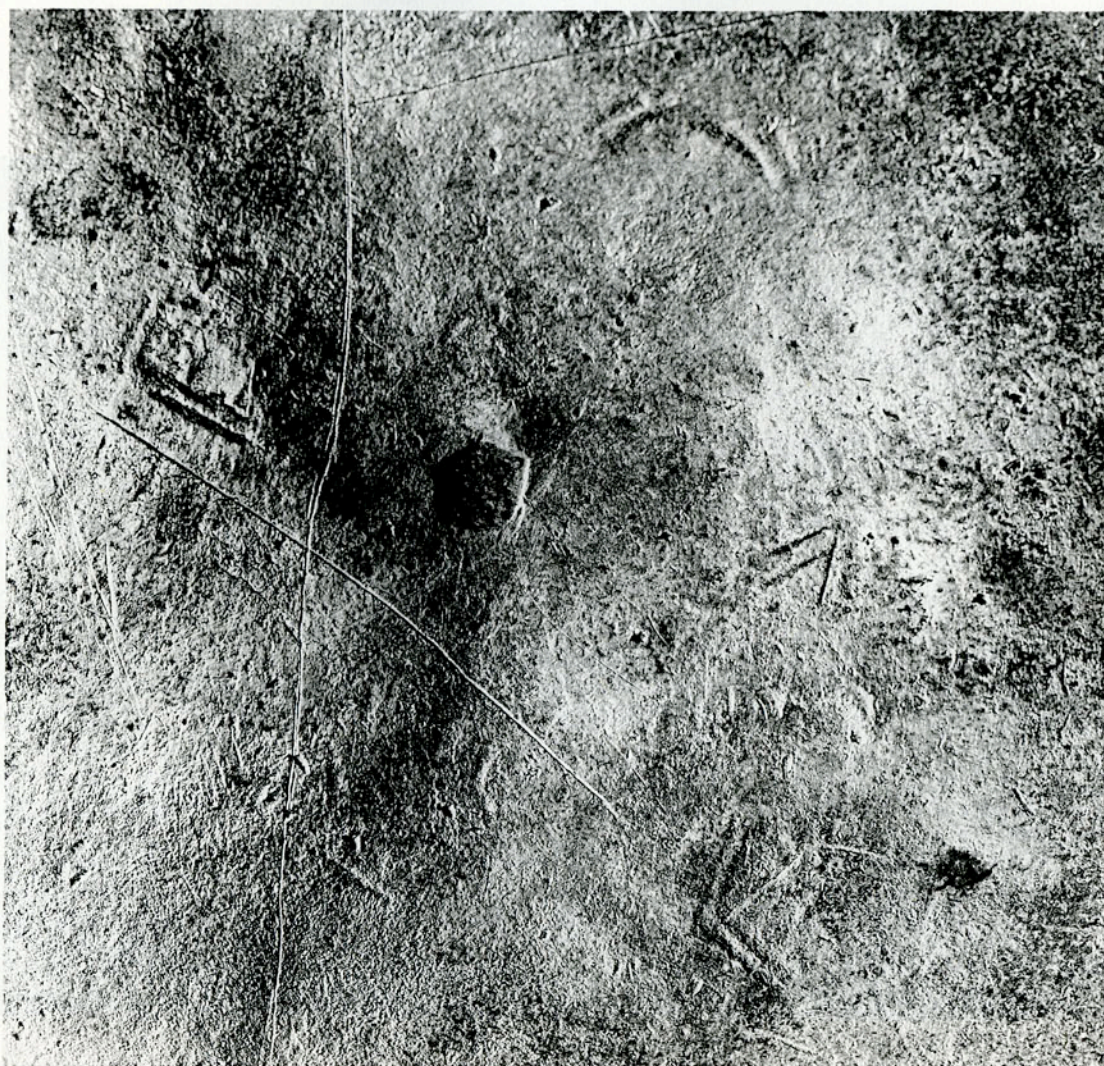
a. Plate with Relief of a Shepherd



b. The Stamps



a. Fragment of Dish with Relief of Silenus



b. The Stamps

## No. 10. FRAGMENT OF DISH WITH RELIEF OF SILENUS

THE DUMBARTON OAKS COLLECTION, WASHINGTON, D. C.; acc. no. 51.20

DESCRIPTION: Fragment of platter showing Silenus, reclining, and a dancing satyr playing on a pipe (fig. a).

Wt. 1652 gr.; diam. of plate (originally), *ca.* 55 cm.; diam. of footring, 22.3 cm.

PLACE OF DISCOVERY: This fragment has been traced by Mr. Marvin C. Ross to the collection of L. Pollak in Rome, but no further information is available.

CONTROL STAMPS: Five very indistinct stamps are discernible (fig. b); they are especially worn near the centering point which indicates that the plate was worked after the stamps had been applied. The object was examined in the original:

○ Illegible.

○ Indistinct.

□ Indistinct.

□ (fig. b, upper left) A box-type monogram is clear, and it would appear to belong to the ΠΕΤΡΟV group (nos. 7-9, 11-13).



⊕ The arms seem slightly flared; possibly a double strike.

DATE: Justinian I, A.D. 527-565: the box-type monogram in the long stamp dates these stamps not later than the reign of Justinian I, and the flared arms of the cross stamp indicate a date in the latter part of his reign (p. 15f). The ΠΕΤΡΟV monogram, as in nos. 7-9, 11-13, probably belongs to Peter (? Barsymes), *comes sacrarum largitionum*, and the stamps could be either of the period *ca.* 542 or 547-550 (see Table V and p. 28f., note 88).

*Principal References:* Matsulevich, "Prikam'e," p. 153 f., pl. v:1; *idem*, *B-A*, p. 126, fig. 6; *DOH*, p. 56, no. 132, fig. on p. 63; *DOC*, no. 8.

*Source of Illustration:* Dumbarton Oaks.

NO. II. ORNAMENTED SALVER

THE HUNGARIAN NATIONAL MUSEUM, BUDAPEST

DESCRIPTION: Fragment of salver with ornamental scroll, leaf motif, and decorative border (fig. a).

Wt. 721.97 gr.; length 24.6 cm.; length of foot 13 cm. (Thomas).

PLACE OF DISCOVERY: Tépe, Bihar, Hungary.

CONTROL STAMPS: On the broken edge of the salver the remains of five stamps are evident – a round, a hexagonal, a square, a long, and a cruciform (figs. b and c). It is not clear from the photograph whether these stamps were applied before or after the decoration was finished. The readings were taken from the photograph and cast:

○ Nimbed bust, type 1; inscribed IOVA|[IANOV].

⊙ Monogram of Justinian I, type c (p. 13); small bust above monogram; inscribed XPIC[TO]|[ΦΟΡΟ[V].



□ Only bottom half remains; monogram of Justinian or Anastasius, type b; inscribed .....OV.



⊐ Bottom half of nimbed bust is clear; monogram like that in the corresponding stamps on nos. 7-10, 12, 13, probably reads ΠΕΤΡΟΥ; inscribed [Θ]ω|[M[A]?

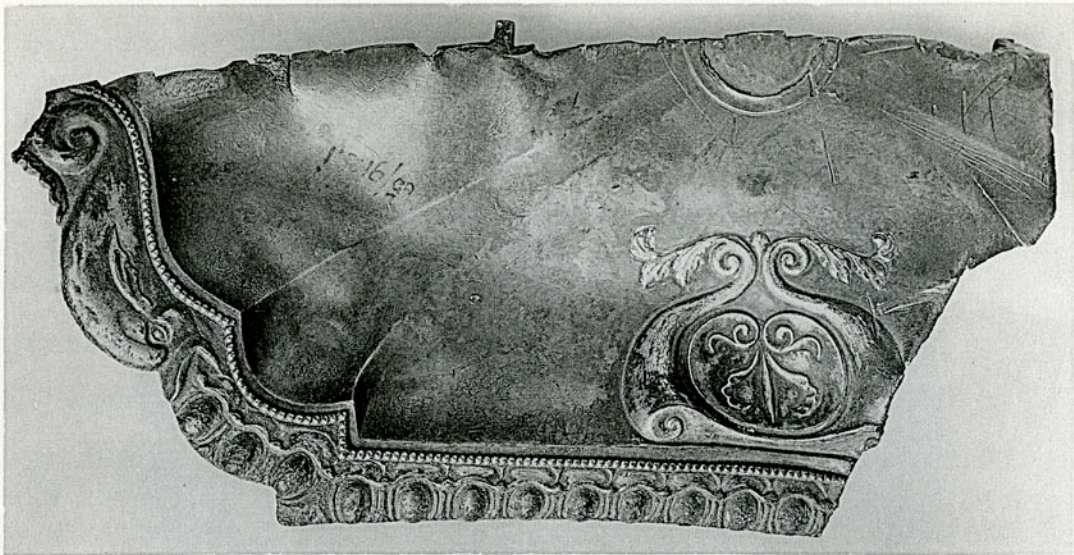


⊕ One square arm is seen close to round stamp: part of one letter is visible and appears to be inscribed vertically.

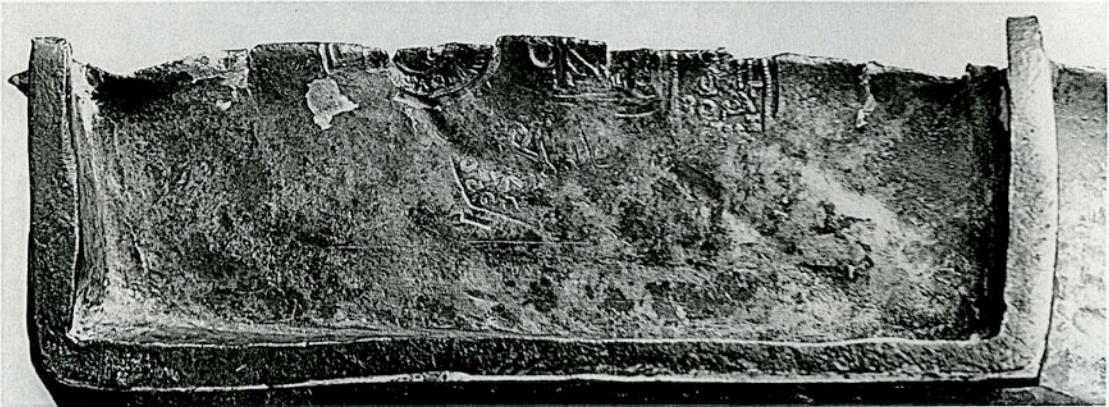
DATE: The monogram in the hexagon belongs to Justinian I, A.D. 527-565. The secondary monogram belongs to Peter as in nos. 7-10, but in this case the later form of the Emperor's monogram suggests a later period. Possibly 547-550 (Table V).

*Principal References:* Rosenberg, pp. 714-715; Matsulevich, *Byz. Ant.*, p. 8, no. 16, pp. 110, 111, figs. 25, 26; G. Fehér, in the publication by G. László, *Études archéologiques sur l'histoire de la société des Avars = Archaeologia hungarica*, N.S., XXXIV (1955), pp. 255, 256, pls. LVII:1, LVIII; E. B.-Thomas, *Archäologische Funde in Ungarn* (Budapest, 1956), pp. 326, 327.

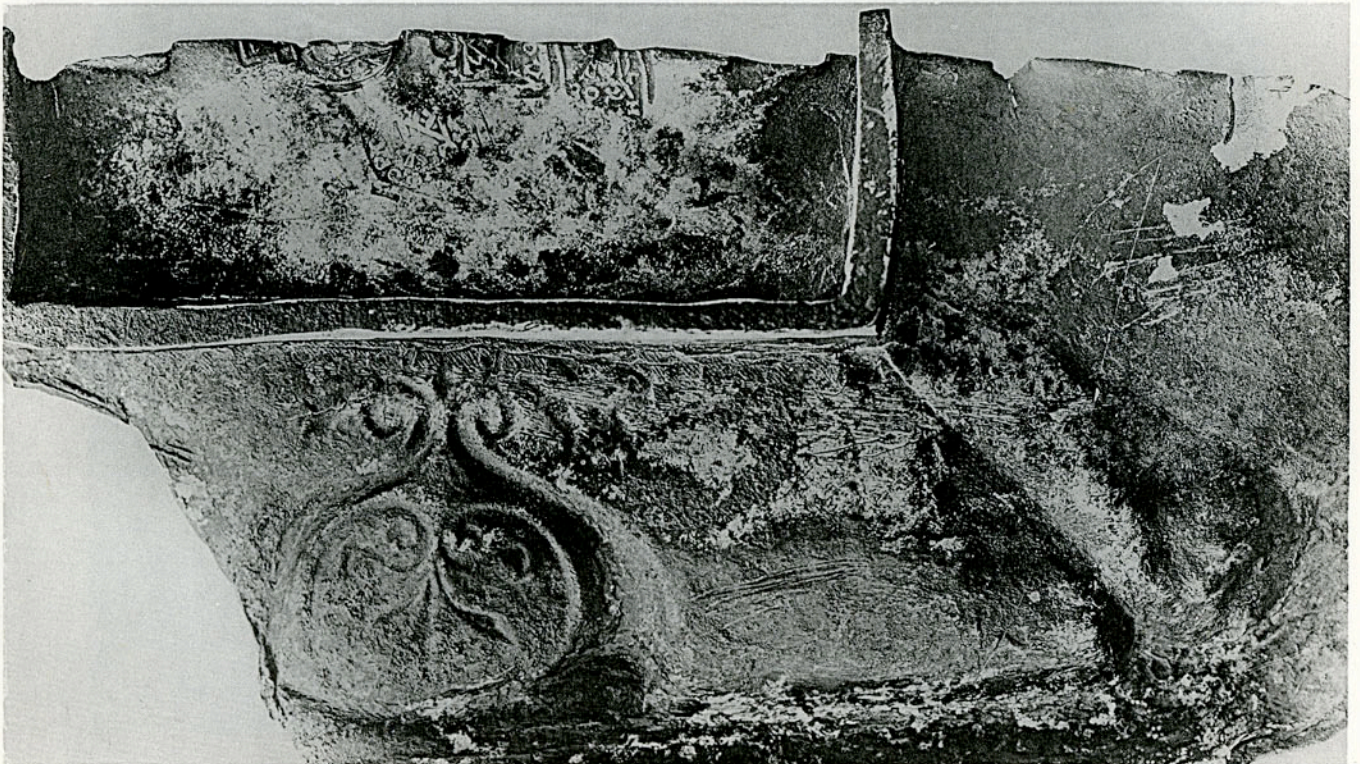
*Source of Illustration:* The Hungarian National Museum.



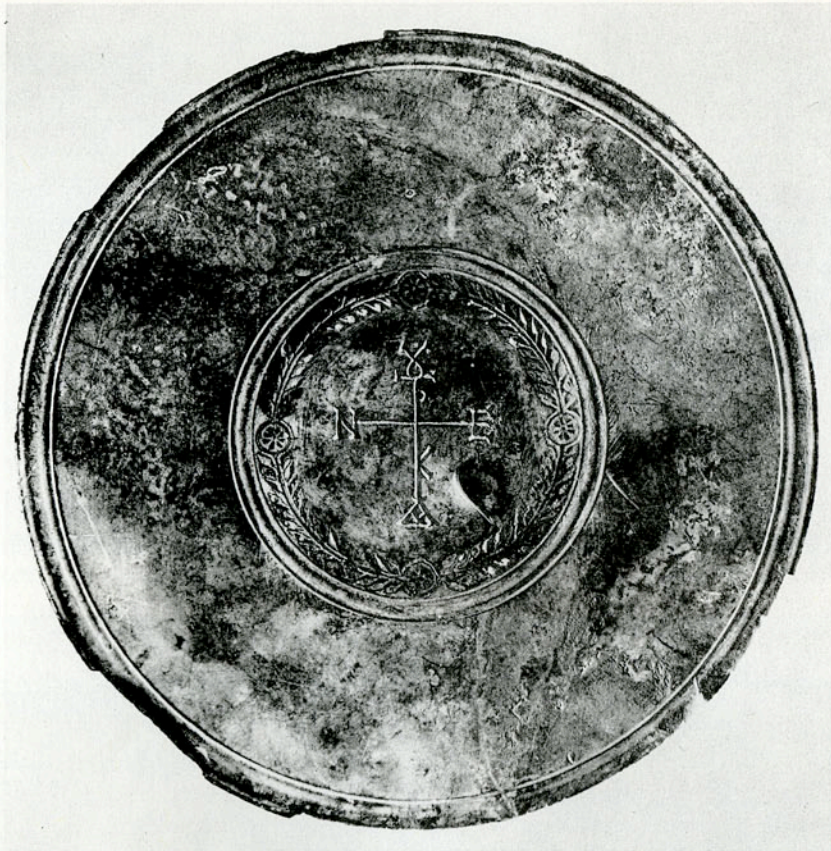
a. Ornamented Salver



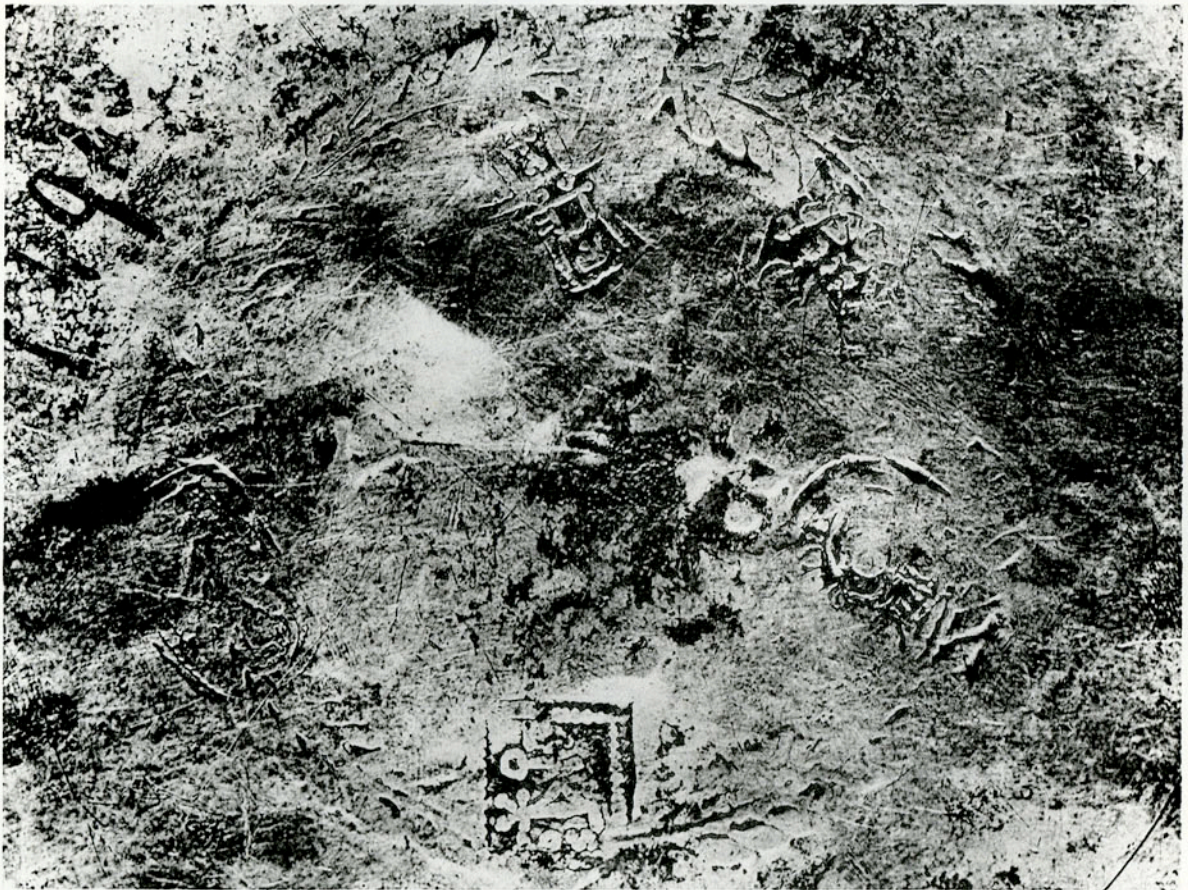
b. Cast of Stamps



c. The Stamps



a. Plate with Niello Monogram



b. The Stamps

## No. 12. PLATE WITH NIELLO MONOGRAM

EHM. STAATLICHE MUSEEN, BERLIN-DAHLEM (formerly in the Kaiser-Friedrich Museum)

DESCRIPTION: Fragment of plate with cruciform monogram in center surrounded by wreath with four medallions (fig. a). There is a low footing.\*

Diam. 18.5 cm. (Wulff).

PLACE OF DISCOVERY: Purchased in 1908. From Binbir-Kilisse, Asia Minor.

CONTROL STAMPS: Five stamps – a round, a hexagonal, a square, a long, and a cruciform; these were damaged when the niello design, which breaks into the stamps, was worked (fig. b). With the possible exception of the long stamp, all are identical with the stamps on no. 13. The readings were taken from the photograph and the interpretation of the inscriptions was derived from comparison with the stamps on no. 13:

○ Bust, type 1(?); inscribed ΔAN||[NO]V.

⊙ Monogram of Justinian I, type c (p. 13); small, nimbed bust above monogram; inscribed [NI]||ΛOV.



□ Monogram of Justinian I, as above, in reverse; inscribed ΛOV||KA.



⊐ Bust, type 1; monogram barely discernible; inscribed ΕV[Γ]||ΕΝΙΟV? (see no. 7).

⊕ Arms slightly flared; monogram, like that in the corresponding stamps of nos. 7-11, 13, reads ΠΕΤΡΟV (the P seems to be missing); inscribed + A||[NΔ]||PE||O]V.



DATE: Justinian I, A.D. 527-565. The secondary monogram may belong to Peter, 547-550 (see no. 11). A late date in Justinian's reign is suggested by the flared arms of the cross; the cruciform monogram on the face of the plate belongs to a period after ca. 536 (p. 16).

*Principal References:* O. Wulff, *Altchristliche Bildwerke*, I (Berlin, 1909), no. 1107 and pl. LVII; Rosenberg, pp. 718-719; Matsulevich, "Arg. byz.," p. 295; H. Schlunk, *Kunst der Spätantike im Mittelmeerraum* (Berlin, 1939), no. 110.

*Source of Illustration:* Ehem. Staatliche Museen, Berlin-Dahlem.

\* Wulff, p. 227: "Schalenboden... Kreisrund mit niedrigem Ringfuss; ringsum gebrochen und die Ränder schadhaf, nahe der Mitte Eindruck eines scharfen Werkzeuges; die Niellomasse z.T. ausgefallen (aus dem Monogramm gänzlich); die Stempel der Rückseite z.T. von dem durchgedrückten Relief der niellierten Teile wieder weggepresst."

## No. 13. THE CUP OF SYMEONIOS

THE WALTERS ART GALLERY, BALTIMORE; acc. no. 57.633

DESCRIPTION: Chalice with gilded inscription around brim (fig. a): + VΠEP  
 EVXHC K(α) CΩTHPIAC CVMЄΩNIOV MAFICTP(ov) K(α) TΩN ΔIAPHEPONTΩN  
 AVTΩ.

Diam. 12.3 cm.; ht. 13 cm. (WAG).

PLACE OF DISCOVERY: Found in 1910 in Hama, Syria, with nos. 34, 89, 98, and possibly nos. 18 and 80 (p. 20).

CONTROL STAMPS: Five stamps – a round, a hexagonal, a square, a long, and a cruciform; all, with the possible exception of the long, are identical with the stamps on no. 12. They are found in the base of the chalice where no stamping instrument could easily have reached and must have been applied, therefore, before the chalice was finally fashioned (see no. 8). The readings were taken from the object:

○ (fig. b) Nimbed bust, type 1(?); inscribed ΔAN||NOV.

○ (fig. c) Monogram of Justinian I, as in the corresponding stamp of no. 12; small nimbed bust; inscribed NI||ΛOV.



□ (fig. d) Reversed monogram of Emperor as on the square stamp of no. 12; inscribed ΛOV||KA.



□ (figs. b, e) Bust, type 1; box-type monogram belongs to the ΠETPOV group, as do the monograms in the cross stamp and the corresponding stamps of nos. 7–12; inscription in this stamp is barely legible.



⊕ (figs. c, e) Arms very slightly flared as in cruciform stamp of no. 12; monogram as above; inscribed [+ A||NΔ]||PE||OV.



DATE: Justinian I, A.D. 527–565. Secondary monogram belongs to Peter, possibly 547–550 (see no. 11).

*Principal References:* Diehl, p. 106, no. 2, pl. XIX:1; Rosenberg, pp. 728–729 (no stamps published); WAG, no. 395; Downey, *AJA*, LV (1951), p. 350.

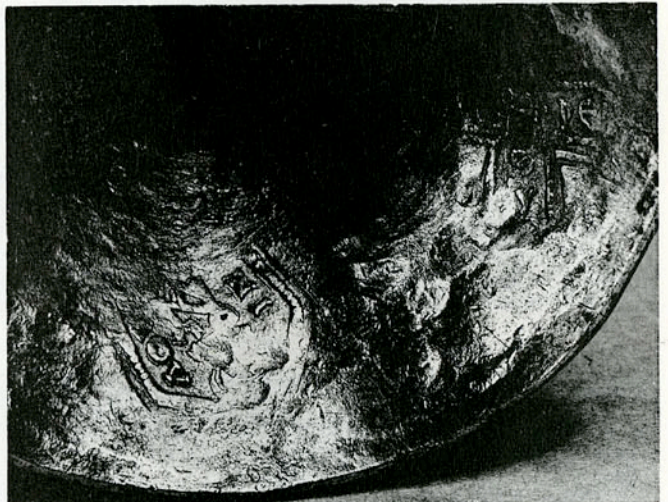
*Source of Illustration:* The Walters Art Gallery.



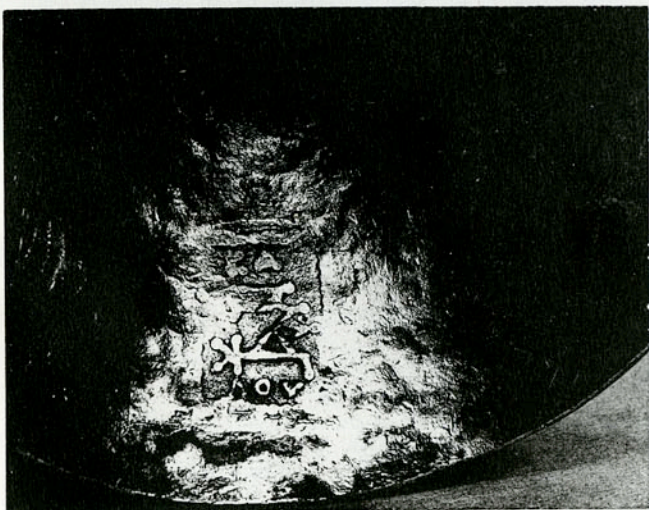
a. The Cup of Symeonios



b. Long and Round



c. Hexagonal and Cruciform



d. Square



e. Cruciform and Long

The Stamps

No. 15. PLATE FROM UST'-KISHERT'

THE HERMITAGE, LENINGRAD; acc. no. W. 351

DESCRIPTION: A simple plate with stylized rosette ornament in center surrounded by foliate design (fig. a).

Wt. 240 gr.; diam. 19.8 cm.; diam. of footring, 8.8 cm.; ht. of footring, 0.7 cm. (Matsulevich).

PLACE OF DISCOVERY: Found in 1916, in Ust'-Kishert', near Kungur, Government of Perm (renamed Molotov in 1942). Formerly in the Letunov Collection and the Museum of Kungur. Acquired in 1926.

CONTROL STAMPS: Five stamps – a round, a hexagonal, a square, a long, and a cruciform (figs. b and c). Matsulevich indicates that they were applied before the decoration was finished (p. 114). The readings are based on the photographs and cast:

○ Nimbed bust, type 1; inscribed ANT[O||NIOV].

⊖ Monogram of Justinian I; type c (see nos. 12–13); small, nimbed bust above the monogram; inscribed AO[V]||KA.



□ As the result of a double strike the right-hand bar of the monogram appears twice. It is possible, however, to distinguish a monogram of the Anastasius-Justinian type; inscription illegible.



⊖ Bust, type 1(?); the cruciform monogram reads IOVNIANOV and is found again in the cross stamp and in the corresponding stamps of no. 16; inscribed ....|| AKTOV?



⊕ Flared arms; monogram as above; inscribed IΩ||[AN]||N||OV.



DATE: The flared arms of the cross and the cruciform secondary monogram place these stamps late in the reign of Justinian I, A.D. 527–565 (p. 15f., and nos. 12–14); this conclusion is supported by the relationship between these stamps and the stamps of no. 16. The secondary monogram may belong to Julian, *comes sacrarum largitionum*, whose period of office is not known (Table V).

*Principal References:* Rosenberg, pp. 716–717; Matsulevich, *Byz. Ant.*, p. 5, no. 7, pp. 76, 114, fig. 27, pl. 29.

*Source of Illustration:* The Hermitage.



b. The Stamps



c. Cast of the Stamps



a. Plate from Ust'-Kishert'



a. Plate with Relief of Venus in the Tent of Anchises



b. The Stamps

No. 16. PLATE WITH RELIEF OF VENUS IN THE TENT OF ANCHISES

THE HERMITAGE, LENINGRAD; acc. no. W. 350

DESCRIPTION: Plate with relief depicting Venus in the tent of Anchises (fig. a).

Wt. 837 gr.; diam. 26.5 cm.; diam. of footring 11 cm. (Matsulevich).

PLACE OF DISCOVERY: Found in 1925 in Kopchiki, near Kungur, Government of Perm (renamed Molotov in 1942).

CONTROL STAMPS: Five stamps – a round, a hexagonal, two long, and a cruciform (fig. b) which appear to be damaged by subsequent working of the relief on the front of the plate; for example, the line of the shield cuts into one of the long stamps. The readings were taken from the cast and photograph:

- Bust, type 1; inscribed ΙΩΑΝ||[N]OV; identical with the corresponding stamps on nos. 17 and, possibly, 20, 21, and 22.
- ⊞ Monogram of Anastasius or Justinian, type b; inscribed ΙΤΑ||[Λ]OV. This name is also found in the square stamps of no. 7, no. 17A, B, and no. 25.
- Bust, type 1; monogram ΙΟV/ΙΑΝOV as in the cross stamp, and also in the corresponding stamps of no. 15; inscribed ΙΩΑΝ||NOV.
- Same as above, less clear.
- ⊕ Flared arms; monogram as above; inscribed in vertical letters [CΕ]||P||Γ||OV (see the corresponding stamps on no. 17).



DATE: The relationship between these stamps and those on no. 15 dates them in the same period, late in the reign of Justinian I, A.D. 527–565. The relationships with succeeding numbers support their assignment to the latter part of the reign, that is, after *ca.* A.D. 550. The secondary monogram may belong to Julian, *comes sacrarum largitionum*, whose period of office is not known (Table V).

*Principal References:* Rosenberg, pp. 688–689; Matsulevich, *Byz. Ant.*, p. 3f., no. 3, pp. 25–31, pl. 3f.

*Source of Illustration:* The Hermitage.

## No. 17 A and B. THE HERMITAGE RELIQUARY

THE HERMITAGE, LENINGRAD

DESCRIPTION: Reliquary with high lid decorated with two crosses (fig. a). It once contained a second reliquary in gold. On the sides, roundels with busts: Christ between Saints Peter and Paul, and the Virgin between two archangels; at each end, one saint in roundel, possibly Saints George and Demetrius. All figures are nimbed.

Ht. of box 6.5 cm.; ht. of box with lid 10 cm.; length 12 cm.; width 8 cm. (Rosenberg).

PLACE OF DISCOVERY: Found in 1897 in the excavations of a cruciform church in the ancient city of Chersonesus, Crimea.

CONTROL STAMPS: Two identical sets of four stamps – one group on bottom of box (fig. b) and one inside the lid (figs. c and d). In both the hexagonal is missing and in each group there is one round, one square, one long, and one cruciform. The cross in relief on the lid of the box breaks into the lines of one of the cross stamps which makes it evident that the reliquary was stamped before it was decorated, for the lines of the cross stamp are clearest in the hollow of the relief. The readings were taken from the photographs and one cast:

○ 17 A, bottom of reliquary:

Nimbed bust; inscribed IΩA[N||NOV] (see the corresponding stamps on nos. 16, 20, 21, 22).

□ Monogram of Justinian, type c; inscribed ITA||[ΛOV] (see 17 B, and nos. 7, 16, 25).



□ Nimbed bust; illegible cruciform monogram; inscribed ΠAV||[ΛOV].



⊕ Flared arms; cruciform monogram like the monogram in the long and cross stamps of 17 B, 18; inscribed C||[ΕΡ]||ΓΙ||OV.



○ 17 B, top of reliquary:

Nimbed bust; inscription illegible.

□ Monogram of Justinian, type c; inscribed [ITA]||ΛOV (see above).



□ Nimbed bust; cruciform monogram like that in the cross stamp, also found in the corresponding stamps of 17 A, 18; inscribed [Π]AV||ΛO[V] (see above).



⊕ Same as in 17 A.



DATE: Justinian I, A.D. 527–565. The relationship of the round stamps to the corresponding stamps on nos. 16, 20, 21, 22, and the fact that the inscribed name in the square is the same as that in the hexagon of no. 16, place the stamps in the latter part of Justinian's reign, after *ca.* A.D. 550.

*Principal References:* Rosenberg, pp. 704–705; N. Bélaev, "Le reliquaire de Chersonèse," *Seminarium Kondakovianum*, III (Prague, 1929), pp. 115–131, pls. xviii, xix; résumé in French, pp. 131–132.

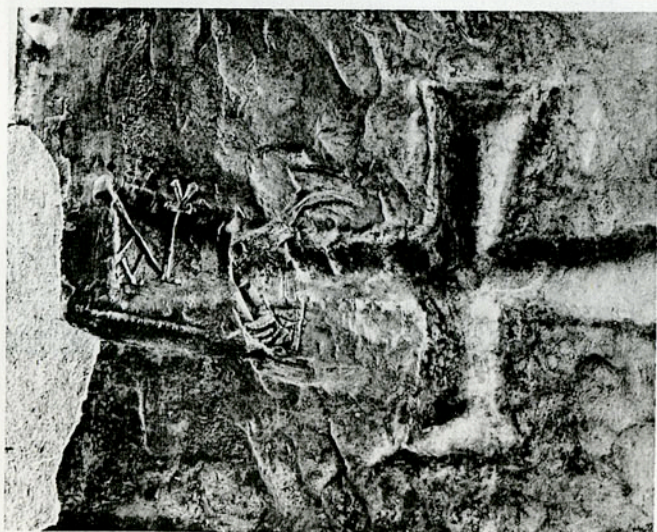
*Source of Illustration:* The Hermitage.



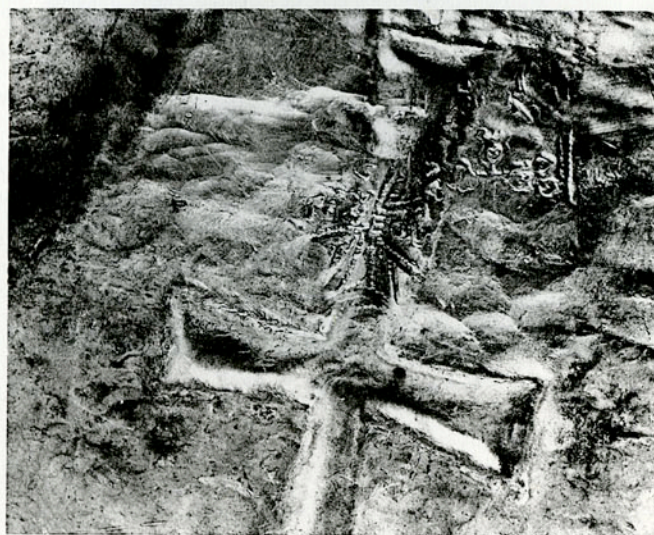
a. The Hermitage Reliquary



b. Stamps on Bottom of Reliquary



c. Square and Round



d. Cruciform and Long

Stamps on inside of Lid of Reliquary



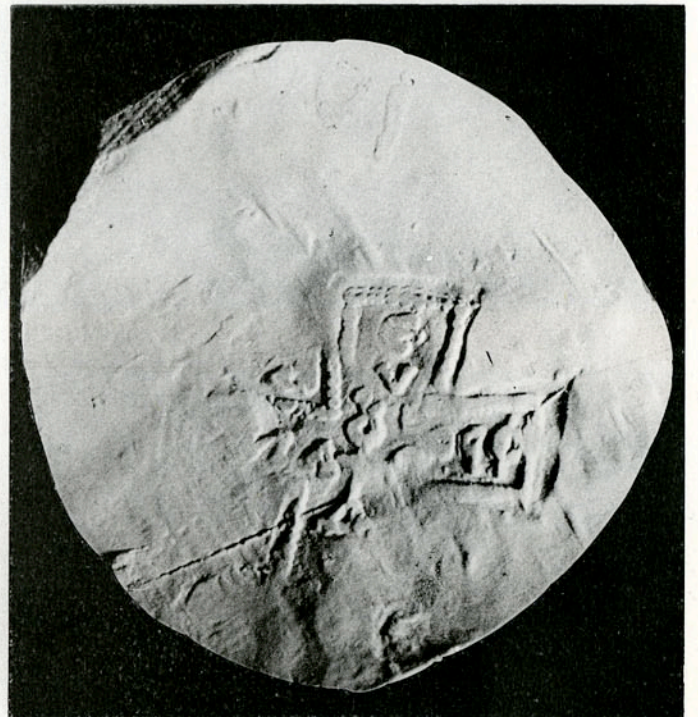
a. The Chalice of St. Anne



b. Cast of Round Stamp s  
*and hexagonal*



c. Cast of Long Stamp



d. Cast of Cruciform Stamp

## No. 18. THE CHALICE OF ST. ANNE

THE CONVENT OF ST. ANNE, JERUSALEM

DESCRIPTION: Chalice (fig. a) with gilded inscription around the brim: + VΠΕΡ ΕΥΧΗC ΗΛΙΩΔΩΡΟV Κ(α) ΑΚΑΚΙΟV ΤΕΚΝΟΝ ΘΩΜΑ ΑΜΑ ΤΩΝ ΔΙΑΦΕΡΟΝΤ[Ω]Ν ΑΥΤΟΙC (Skehan).

Ht. 19 cm. (Skehan).

PLACE OF DISCOVERY: Said to be from Kara, between Hama and Aleppo. This is almost certainly the actual find-spot of the famous "Antioch" and "Hama" treasures (see nos. 13, 34, 89, 98, and possibly no. 80), but there is no record of this chalice among the descriptions of these two treasures (see p. 20).

CONTROL STAMPS: "Inside the base are four stamps..." (letter of March 23, 1956, to Prof. G. Downey from Father Skehan, who was then at the American School of Oriental Research in Jerusalem). Casts of three stamps—a round, a long, and a cruciform—were taken by Prof. Henri Seyrig. The stamps are inside the foot of the chalice, as in the Tyler Chalice, no. 8, and, as in the case of the Tyler Chalice and of nos. 13 and 34, they were surely applied before the object was finished. The readings of the stamps were taken from the casts:

○ (fig. b) Nimbed bust; inscribed + ΛΕΟΝ||ΤΙΟV. ✓

○ (fig. b) *Monogram Justinian type... (see below)*

□ (fig. c) Nimbed bust; cruciform monogram like that in the cross stamp and like the monograms in the corresponding stamps on nos. 17A and B; inscription barely legible. [Λ]ΟΝ||ΙΔΩV, see no. 18.1



✓

⊕ (fig. d) Flared arms; monogram as above; vertical lettering ΕV||ΦΡΟ||Ν [Ι||ΟV?].



✓

DATE: The flared arms of the cross, the vertical lettering, the cruciform monograms, and the relationship between these monograms and the monograms in the corresponding stamps of no. 17 place these stamps in Justinian's reign, A.D. 527–565, and probably in the latter part, after *ca.* A.D. 550.

*Principal References:* J. Braun, *Das christliche Altargerät* (Munich, 1932), p. 78, pl. 11: 32.

*Source of Illustration:* Braun, *op. cit.* (fig. a); Dumbarton Oaks Photographic Collection (figs. b–d).

*Stamps Photographs supplied by Igor Sevcenko of 4 stamps. To saint's Supplement.*

○ : *Monogram Justinian type c (?); inscription not clear;*

No. 19. CANDLESTICK

THE BRITISH MUSEUM, LONDON

DESCRIPTION: Slender candlestick or lampstand with no ornament (fig. a).

Wt. 333 gr.; ht. 20.8 cm.

PLACE OF DISCOVERY: Lampsacus, Hellespont. Found with nos. 24, 52, and 53. Acquired in 1848.

CONTROL STAMPS: Five stamps – a hexagonal, a square, a long, and two cruciform. They were applied before the base of the candlestick was finally fashioned, since they are stamped on the inside of the hollowed lobes of the base where no stamping instrument could have been applied without flattening out the lobe (see no. 90). The readings were taken from the object:

□ Overlapping one of the cross stamps (fig. b): the monogram is just discernible near the initial letters  $\text{CE}$  of the cross stamp inscribed  $\text{CE}[\text{BA}]\text{CTOC}$ . This stamp is clear enough to permit recognition of the Anastasius-Justinian type of monogram. There may possibly be an additional stroke in the  $\text{A}$ , which would make it a monogram belonging to Justinian alone, type c (cf. p. 13); the inscription in this stamp is not clear.



□ In one of the lobes of the candlestick base near the long stamp (fig. d): barely legible.

□ Distinguishable by the remains of a small bust, a slightly arched rim, and part of the right-hand inscription (fig. d). Illegible.

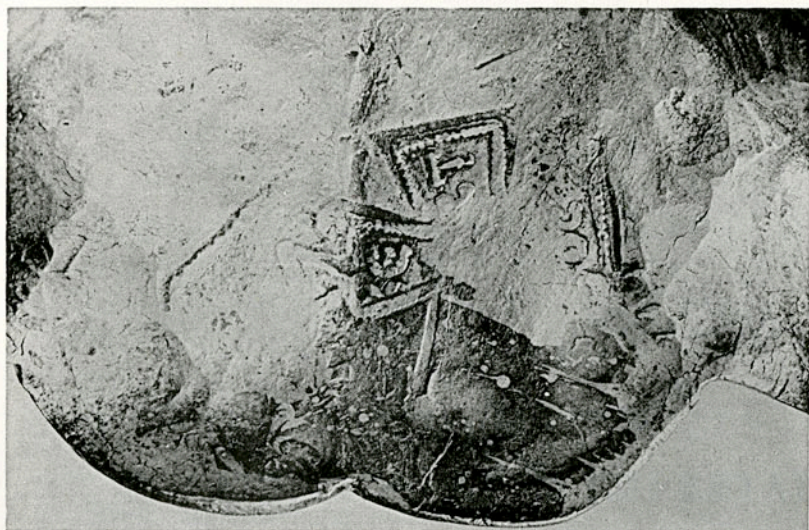
⊕ (fig. b) Flared arms; monogram not clear; inscribed in vertical letters  $\text{CE}||[\text{BA}]||\text{CT}||\text{OC}$ ; see the inscription in the corresponding stamp of no. 27, and in the long stamp of no. 25.

⊕ (fig. c) Similar to above; less clear.

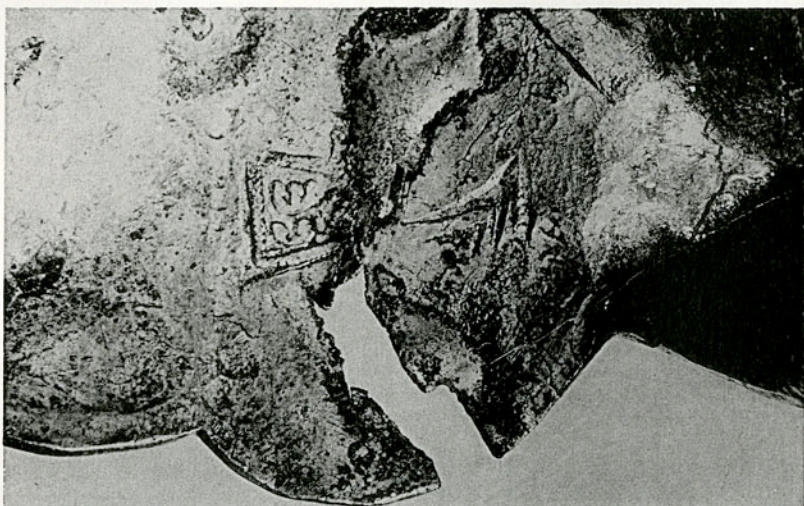
DATE: The monogram in the hexagon belongs to Anastasius I or Justinian I. The flared arms of the cross and the vertical letters date this group of stamps not earlier than the last half of the reign of Justinian I, A.D. 527–565. The relationship between the cross stamps and the corresponding stamp on no. 27 from the reign of Justin II support a late date in Justinian's reign.

*Principal References:* Dalton, *Catalogue*, p. 81, no. 376, pl. XXII; Rosenberg, pp. 712–713.

*Source of Illustration:* The British Museum, reproduction courtesy of the Trustees.



b. Hexagonal and Cruciform Stamps



c. Cruciform Stamp



d. Square and Long Stamps



a. Candlestick



OBJECTS WITH IMPERIAL STAMPS FROM  
THE REIGN OF JUSTIN II, A.D. 565-578



a. The Riha Paten



b. The Stamps

## No. 20. THE RIHA PATEN

THE DUMBARTON OAKS COLLECTION, WASHINGTON, D. C.; acc. no. 24.5

DESCRIPTION: Silver gilded paten with relief representing the Communion of the Apostles (fig. a). Inscribed around the rim: +  $\Psi\text{Π}\text{E}\text{P}$   $\text{A}\text{N}\text{A}\text{T}\text{I}\text{A}\text{V}\text{C}\text{E}\text{W}\text{C}$   $\text{C}\text{E}\text{P}\text{T}\text{I}\text{A}\text{C}$   $\text{I}\text{W}\text{A}\text{N}\text{N}\text{O}\text{V}$   $\text{K}(\alpha\iota)$   $\text{Θ}\text{E}\text{O}\text{Δ}\text{O}\text{C}\text{I}\text{O}\text{V}$   $\text{K}(\alpha\iota)$   $\text{C}\text{Ω}\text{T}\text{H}\text{P}\text{I}\text{A}\text{C}$   $\text{M}\text{E}\text{Γ}\text{A}\text{Λ}\text{O}\text{V}$   $\text{K}(\alpha\iota)$   $\text{N}\text{O}\text{N}\text{N}\text{O}\text{V}$   $\text{K}(\alpha\iota)$   $\text{T}\text{Ω}\text{N}$   $\text{A}\text{V}\text{T}\text{Ω}\text{N}$   $\text{T}\text{E}\text{K}\text{N}\text{Ω}\text{N}$ .

Wt. 904 gr.; diam. 35 cm.

PLACE OF DISCOVERY: The village of Riha, 60 km. southeast of Antioch. Found with no. 21; also with no. 8? and probably with nos. 22, 27, and 29.\*

CONTROL STAMPS: Four, possibly five stamps – a round, a square, a long, and a cruciform, clearly visible, and perhaps the remains of a hexagonal (fig. b). The stamps were applied before the relief was finished since they are clearest where the relief is deepest. The readings were taken from the object and were compared with the identical stamps on nos. 21 and 22:

- On the altar cloth, at the right-hand front edge of the altar; the double strike displaces the left-hand side of the inscription: nimbed bust; inscribed  $\text{I}\text{W}\text{A}\text{N}\|\|\text{N}\text{O}\text{V}$ .
- Only a beaded corner remains, just below the outstretched arm of the Christ on the left.
- On the front of the altar cloth; double strike: monogram of Justin II, type a (p. 13f.); inscribed  $\text{Δ}\text{Ω}\text{P}\text{O}\|\|\text{Θ}\text{E}\text{O}\text{V}$ .
- On the altar cloth, just below the left-hand Christ; double strike: nimbed bust, type I; cruciform monogram may be read  $\text{Θ}\text{E}\text{O}\text{Δ}\text{Ω}\text{P}\text{O}\text{V}$  and is identical with the monogram in the cross stamp and with the monogram in the corresponding stamps on nos. 21–26; inscribed  $[\text{I}\text{W}\text{A}\text{N}\|\|\text{N}\text{O}\text{V}]$  (see nos. 21, 22).
- ⊕ On the lower part of the right-hand Christ: flared arms; monogram as above; inscribed  $\text{Δ}\|\|\text{O}\text{M}\|\|\text{I}[\text{Δ}]\|\|\text{O}\text{V}$ .



DATE: Justin II, A. D. 565–578. The secondary monogram on nos. 20–26 may belong to Theodorus Petri, *comes sacrarum largitionum* in A. D. 577 (p. 29; Table V).

*Principal References:* Bréhier, p. 176 and *passim*; Rosenberg, pp. 686–687; *DOH*, p. 55, no. 129, fig. on p. 68.; *DOC*, no. 10.

*Source of Illustration:* Dumbarton Oaks.

\* The evidence suggesting that the objects said to have been found at Riha and Stuma respectively are parts of a single treasure will be discussed by M. C. Ross in vol. I of the Catalogue of the Byzantine and Early Mediaeval Antiquities in the Dumbarton Oaks Collection, which is forthcoming.

## No. 21. THE RIHA FLABELLUM

THE DUMBARTON OAKS COLLECTION, WASHINGTON, D. C.; acc. no. 36.23

DESCRIPTION: Flabellum with peacock-feathered border (figs. a and b); in the center, a tetramorph having four wings (with eyes), hands, feet, and wheels of fire (cf. Ezek. 1:5ff.).

Wt. 485 gr.; ht. 30.9 cm.; width 25.5 cm.

PLACE OF DISCOVERY: Found in Riha, Syria, with no. 20, and probably with no. 8, and nos. 22, 27, and 29 (see no. 20).

CONTROL STAMPS: Four stamps, clearly visible – a round, a square, a long, and a cruciform, and possibly the remains of a hexagonal obscured by the square on the right-hand side of the handle (fig. c). The decoration of the peacock-feathered border cuts into the cross stamp at the top, indicating that the silver was stamped before it was decorated. The stamps are identical with those on nos. 20, 22. The readings were taken from the object:

○ Nimbed bust, type 1; inscribed ΙΩΑΝ||NOV.

○ ?

□ Monogram of Justin II, type a; inscribed ΔΩΡΟ||[ΘΕ]OV.

□ Nimbed bust; cruciform monogram as in the cross stamp, ΘΕΟΔΩΡΟV, and found again in the corresponding stamps on nos. 20, 22–26; inscribed ΙΩΑΝ||[N]OV.

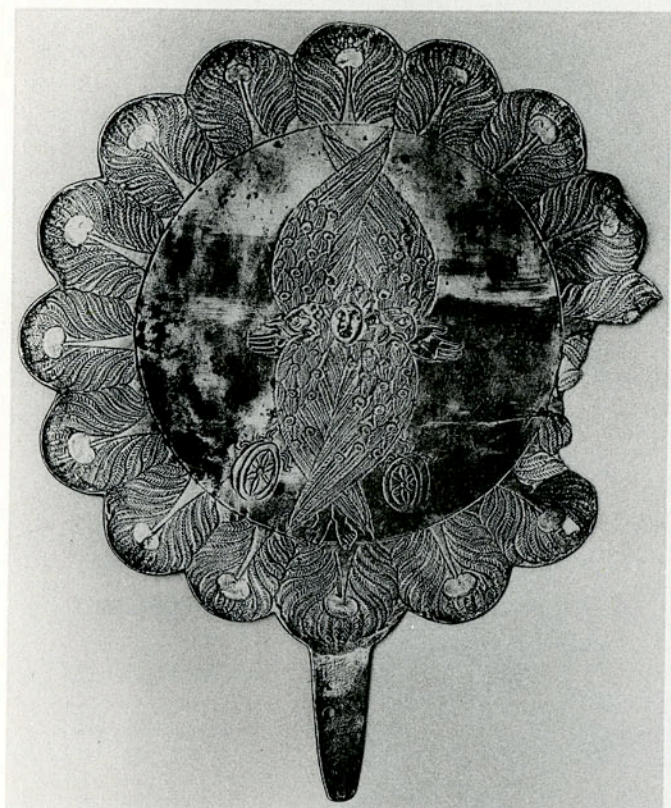
⊕ A double strike has disfigured the monogram which is the same as that above; flared arms; inscribed in vertical letters Δ||ΟΜ||ΙΔ||ΟV.



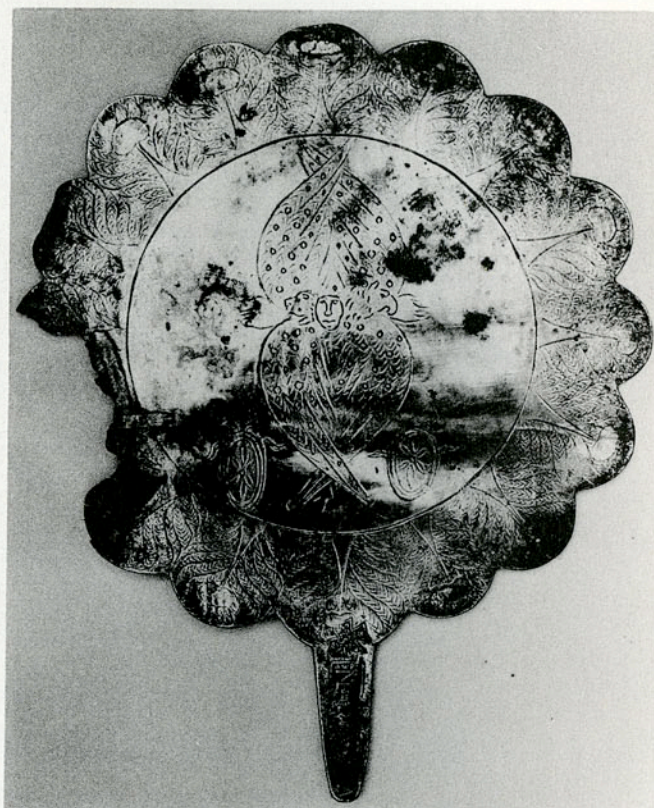
DATE: Justin II, A.D. 565–578. Theodorus Petri was *comes sacrarum largitionum* in A.D. 577 (see no. 20).

*Principal References:* Rosenberg, pp. 684–685; *DOH*, p. 54, no. 128, fig. on p. 67; *DOC*, no. 11.

*Source of Illustration:* Dumbarton Oaks.

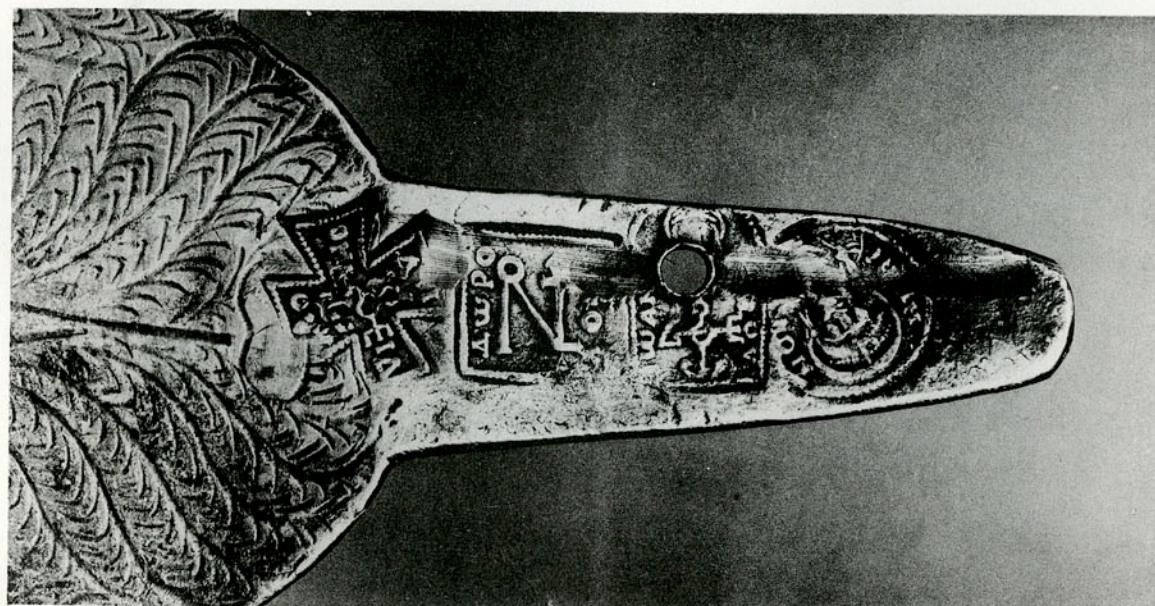


a. Front



b. Back

The Riha Flabellum



c. The Stamps

No. 23. PLAIN BOWL

THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM, KIEV

DESCRIPTION: Plain, deep bowl with no decorative relief (fig. a).

Diam. 8.4 cm.; ht. 4.4 cm.; diam. of base 5.6 cm. (Matsulevich).

PLACE OF DISCOVERY: Found at Martynovtsy, near Kiev.

CONTROL STAMPS: There are at least five stamps, but the individual shapes are not easily distinguishable (fig. b). The long stamp has been struck twice. There appear to be, in addition, a hexagonal, a square, and a cross. It is difficult to say whether they were applied before or after the vessel was finished, but they seem to have been damaged in the process of beating the bottom of the bowl (see the cross stamp). The readings of the stamps are based on what is visible in the photograph, and on the interpretations of Matsulevich given below:

○ Beneath the left-hand long stamp. Illegible.

□ Monogram partially visible, probably that of Justin II, type a; inscribed [CV]ME||ΩN[IC] (Matsulevich) or [CVM]E||ΩN[HC]? (see the long stamp, no. 24).



□ Nimbed bust; monogram ΘE[OA]Ω[POV] (Matsulevich\*), as in the cross stamp, and found again in the corresponding stamps of nos. 20-22, 24-26; inscribed [CVMΕΩ]NIC (Matsulevich\*).

□ Same as above (Matsulevich).

⊕ Flared arms; monogram as above; inscribed ΙΩ||[AN]||N||OV (Matsulevich).



DATE: Justin II, A.D. 565-578; Theodorus Petri was *comes sacrarum largitionum* in A.D. 577 (see no. 20).

*Principal References:* N. Fettich, "Die Metallkunst der landnehmenden Ungarn," *Archaeologia hungarica*, XXI (1937), p. 283, pl. cxxiv, 2; Matsulevich, "Prikam'e," p. 152 f., pl. v, fig. 2; *idem*, B-A, p. 125 f., fig. 5; N. Fettich, *Archäologische Studien zur Geschichte der späthunnischen Metallkunst = Archaeologia hungarica*, XXXI (1951), p. 134.

*Source of Illustration:* The Hermitage.

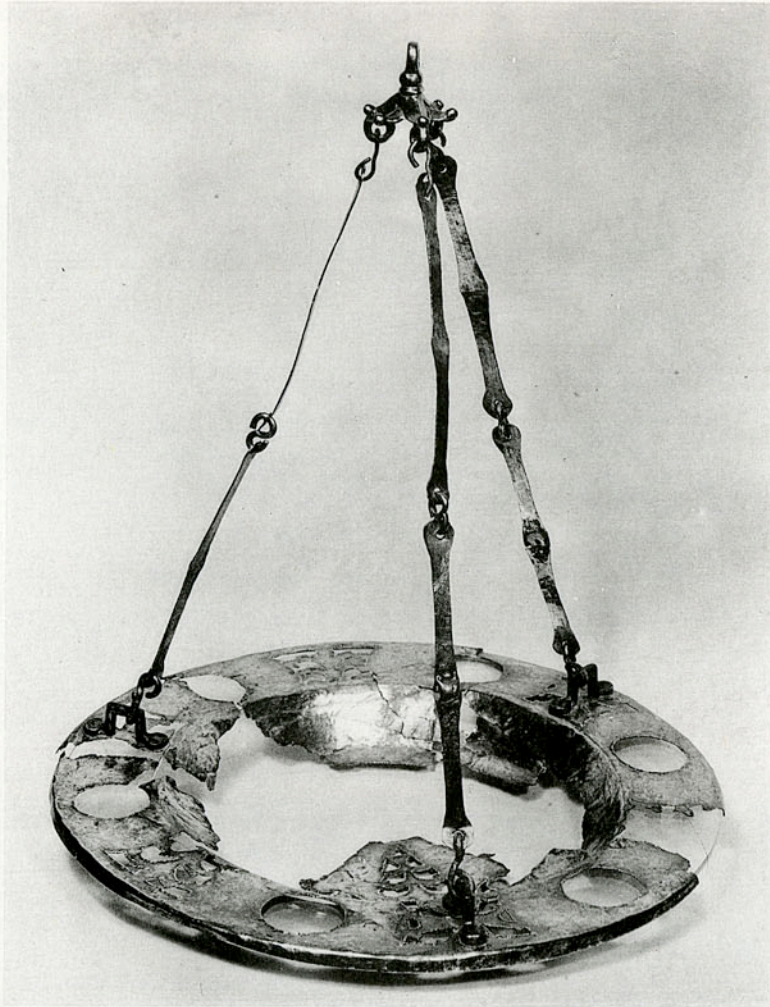
\* Matsulevich considers the fragment containing the monogram and the inscribed name as part of a separate (square) stamp.



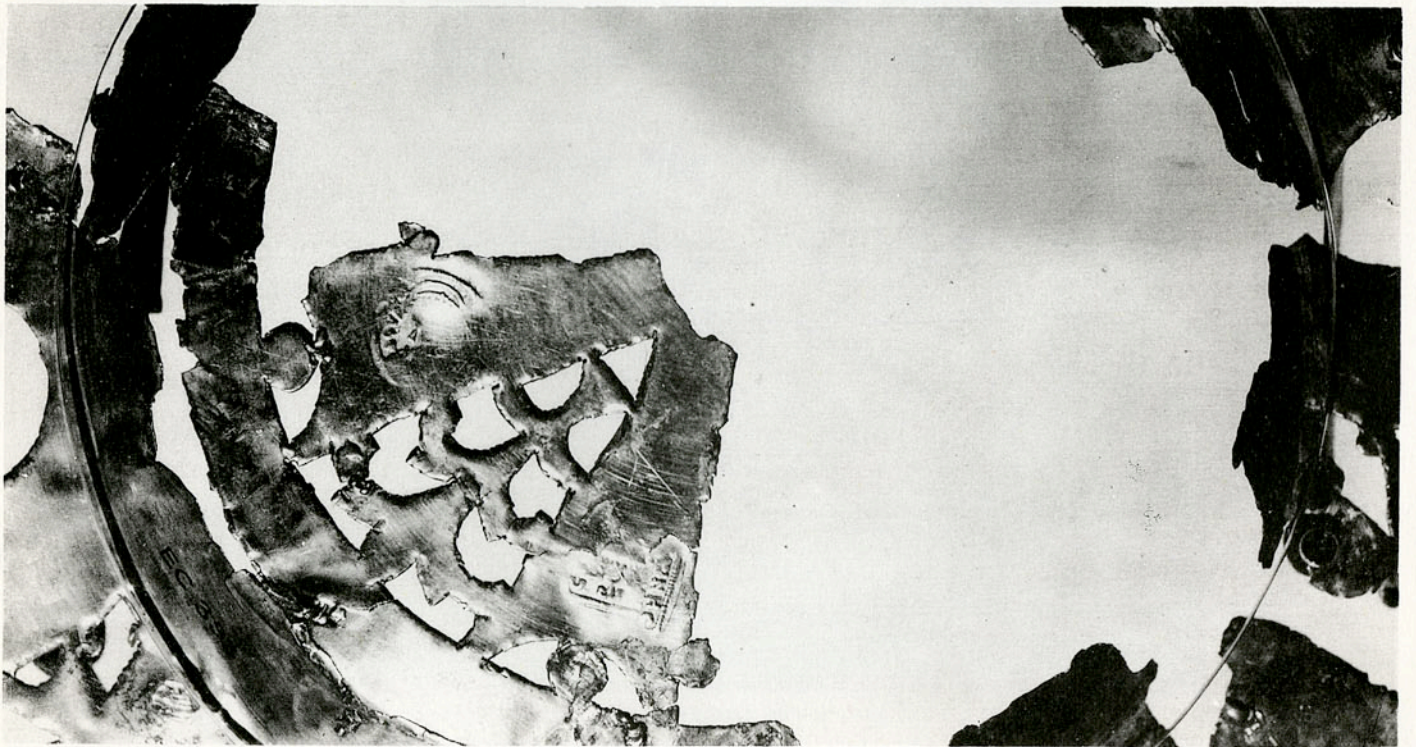
a. Plain Bowl



b. The Stamps



a. Pendant Lamp Dish



b. The Stamps

## No. 24. PENDANT LAMP DISH

THE BRITISH MUSEUM, LONDON

DESCRIPTION: Low dish in fragmentary condition with pierced decoration consisting of monogram of Christ (?) in the center, and crosses alternating with palmette design around the rim (fig. a). Lamp is suspended on three chains.

Diam. 24.8 cm.; diam. of inside depression 16.9 cm.; diam. of base 14.4 cm.

PLACE OF DISCOVERY: Lampsacus, Hellespont. Found with nos. 19, 52, and 53. Acquired in 1848.

CONTROL STAMPS: Since most of the central part of the base is lost, only two stamps remain – a round and a long (fig. b). Circular marks of the lathe cut into the stamps, indicating that they were worn when the dish was being polished before it was finished; the readings were taken from the object:

○ Nimbed bust, type 1; inscribed ΔOV.....

□ Nimbed bust; monogram ΘΕΟΔΩΡΟV, as in the corresponding stamps on nos. 20–23, 25; inscribed CV[ME]||ΩNHC. The right-hand side of the inscription has slipped in the striking. See the square and long stamps of no. 23.



DATE: The relationship between the secondary monogram and the corresponding monograms on nos. 20–23, 25, 26 places these stamps also in the reign of Justin II, A.D. 565–578; Theodorus Petri was *comes sacrarum largitionum* in A.D. 577 (see no. 20).

*Principal References:* Dalton, *Catalogue*, no. 393.

*Source of Illustration:* The British Museum, reproduction courtesy of the Trustees.

No. 25. INSCRIBED PLATE WITH CROSS

COLLECTION OF MR. AND MRS. PAUL MALLON, NEW YORK

DESCRIPTION: Plate with cross in center (fig. a). Inscribed around the cross:  
+ VΠEP EVXHC KAI CΩTHPIAC AΓAΘAΓΓEΛOV KAI ΘEOΔΩPOV EEKOVBITOPOC.

Diam. 37–37.8 cm.; diam. of base 26.4 cm.

PLACE OF DISCOVERY: Said to have been found near Latakia, Syria.

CONTROL STAMPS: Five stamps – a round, a hexagonal, a square, a long, and a cruciform. It is not easy to determine whether the stamps were applied before or after the decoration of the plate, but they appear to have been damaged during a subsequent beating of the silver. The readings were taken from the object:

○ (fig. b) Bust, type 1; inscribed ΕΘΕ||ΠΙ[OV].

⊕ (fig. c) Monogram of Justin II, type a; small, nimbed bust above the monogram; inscribed ΙΩΑΝ||NOV.



□ (fig. d) Monogram of Justin II, type b (p. 13 f.); inscribed ΙΤΑ||ΛΟV.



□ (fig. e) Nimbed bust; monogram ΘΕΟΔΩPOV like the monogram in the cross stamp, and found again in the corresponding stamps of nos. 20–24, 26; inscribed [CΕ]B[A]||CTOV? (see the inscribed names in the cross stamps of nos. 19 and 27).



⊕ (fig. f) Flared arms; monogram as above; inscribed ΚV||ΠΙ||ΑΚ||[OV].



DATE: Justin II, A.D. 565–578; Theodorus Petri was *comes sacrarum largitionum* in A.D. 577 (see no. 20).

Unpublished.

Source of Illustration: Dumbarton Oaks Photographic Collection.



a. Inscribed Plate with Cross



b. Round



c. Hexagonal



d. Square



e. Long



f. Cruciform

The Stamps



a. Dish with Relief of "Euthenia"



b. The Stamps

No. 26. DISH WITH RELIEF OF "EUTHENIA"

PRESENT LOCATION UNKNOWN

DESCRIPTION: Fragment of deep plate with relief in repoussé representing personification of "Abundance" (fig. a).

PLACE OF DISCOVERY: Kama River region, Russia. Formerly in the Alin Collection (Matsulevich).

CONTROL STAMPS: Five stamps are visible on the photograph reproduced by Matsulevich – a round, a hexagonal, two long, and a cruciform (fig. b). From their positions in the hollows of the relief it is evident, as in the case of the Riha paten, no. 20, that they were applied before the relief was beaten out. The readings were taken from the published illustration and from Matsulevich's text:

- On the right-hand shoulder of the bust. Almost obliterated.
- ◻ On the right-hand shoulder, below the round stamp: monogram of Justin II, type a; inscription not clear.
- ◻ Above the line of fruit, below and to the left of the hexagon: nimbed bust just distinguishable with three-pronged diadem, type 1.
- ◻ A little lower, to the left: same as the above, less clear.
- ⊕ On the left-hand shoulder of the figure near the neck: monogram ΘΕΟΔΩΡΟΥ is discernible, corresponding to monograms on nos. 21–25; inscribed ΕΥ||ΓΕ||ΝΙ||ΟΥ, according to Matsulevich; all of the letters cannot be made out in the reproduction and it is not clear whether they are inscribed vertically or in a clockwise direction around the arms of the cross.



DATE: Justin II, A.D. 565–578; Theodorus Petri was *comes sacrarum largitionum* in A.D. 577 (see no. 20).

*Principal References:* Matsulevich, "Prikam'e," p. 151 ff., pl. IV: 1, 2; *idem*, *B-A*, pp. 123–126, fig. 4; Kitzinger (1958), p. 4.

*Source of Illustration:* Matsulevich, "Prikam'e."

No. 27. THE STUMA PATEN





THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM, ISTANBUL; acc. no. 3759

DESCRIPTION: Gilded silver paten with relief representing the Communion of the Apostles (fig. a); inscribed around the rim: + VΠEP EVXHC K(α) C[ΩTHPIA]C CEPΓIOV T[OV] APΓVPOΠPATOV K(α) ANAΠAVCEΩC MAPIAC THC AVTOV CVMBIOV K(α) TΩN AVTΩN ΓΩNEΩN.

Diam. 37 cm. (Ebersolt).

PLACE OF DISCOVERY: From the village of Stuma, near Riha, Syria. Found with nos. 22 and 29, and also, probably, with nos. 8, 20, 21 (see no. 20).

CONTROL STAMPS: Five stamps on back of paten – a round, a hexagonal, a square, a long, and a cruciform (fig. b). As in the case of the Riha paten (no. 20), the stamps must have been applied before the relief was formed, since, for example, the hexagon on the back of the apostle bending over at the left is clearest where the relief is deepest, which could not have been so had the stamp been struck after the relief was hollowed out. The readings were taken from the photograph and from casts:

- (fig. c) On the draped arm and back of the left-hand Christ: nimbed bust with circular ornament on the crown, type 2; inscribed CTEΦ||ANOV.
- (fig. d) On the back of the bending apostle on the left: monogram of Justin II, type a; inscribed MEΓA||ΛOV. See also no. 29. There is a small bust above the monogram. 
- (fig. e) On the draped arm and back of the right-hand Christ: monogram as above; inscription damaged. 
- (fig. f) On the hands and chin of the apostle, on the left, bending over: monogram ΠETPOV, as in the cross stamp, and found again in the corresponding stamps of no. 28; inscribed IΩ[A]||NN[IC]. This stamp is similar to the long stamp on no. 28, but the placement of the letters is slightly different. 
- ⊕ (fig. g) On the altar cloth to the right of the long stamp: flared arms; the double strike has disfigured the monogram ΠETPOV; inscribed in a circular direction +CE||[BA]||CT||[OV] (see no. 19). 

DATE: Justin II, A.D. 565–578. The diadem of the imperial bust and the inscription in the cross stamp date these stamps after the ΘEOΔΩPOV group, nos. 20–26. This date is supported by the relationship between the long stamp in this group and the corresponding stamp on no. 28: thus, A.D. 577–578 (p. 30).

*Principal References:* Ebersolt, "Le trésor de Stuma," *Revue archéologique*, XVII (1911), pp. 407–419; Bréhier, p. 174 and *passim*.; Peirce and Tyler, *L'art byz.*, II, pl. 140; Kitinger (1958), pp. 18–19, fig. 19.

*Source of Illustration:* Archaeological Museum (fig. a); Giraudon (fig. b); Dumbarton Oaks Photographic Collection (figs. c–g; from casts taken by the Byzantine Institute, by permission of Dr. Rüstem Duyuran, Archaeological Museum, Istanbul).



a. The Stuma Paten



b. The Stamps



c. Round

d. Hexagonal

e. Square

f. Long

g. Cruciform

Casts of Stamps

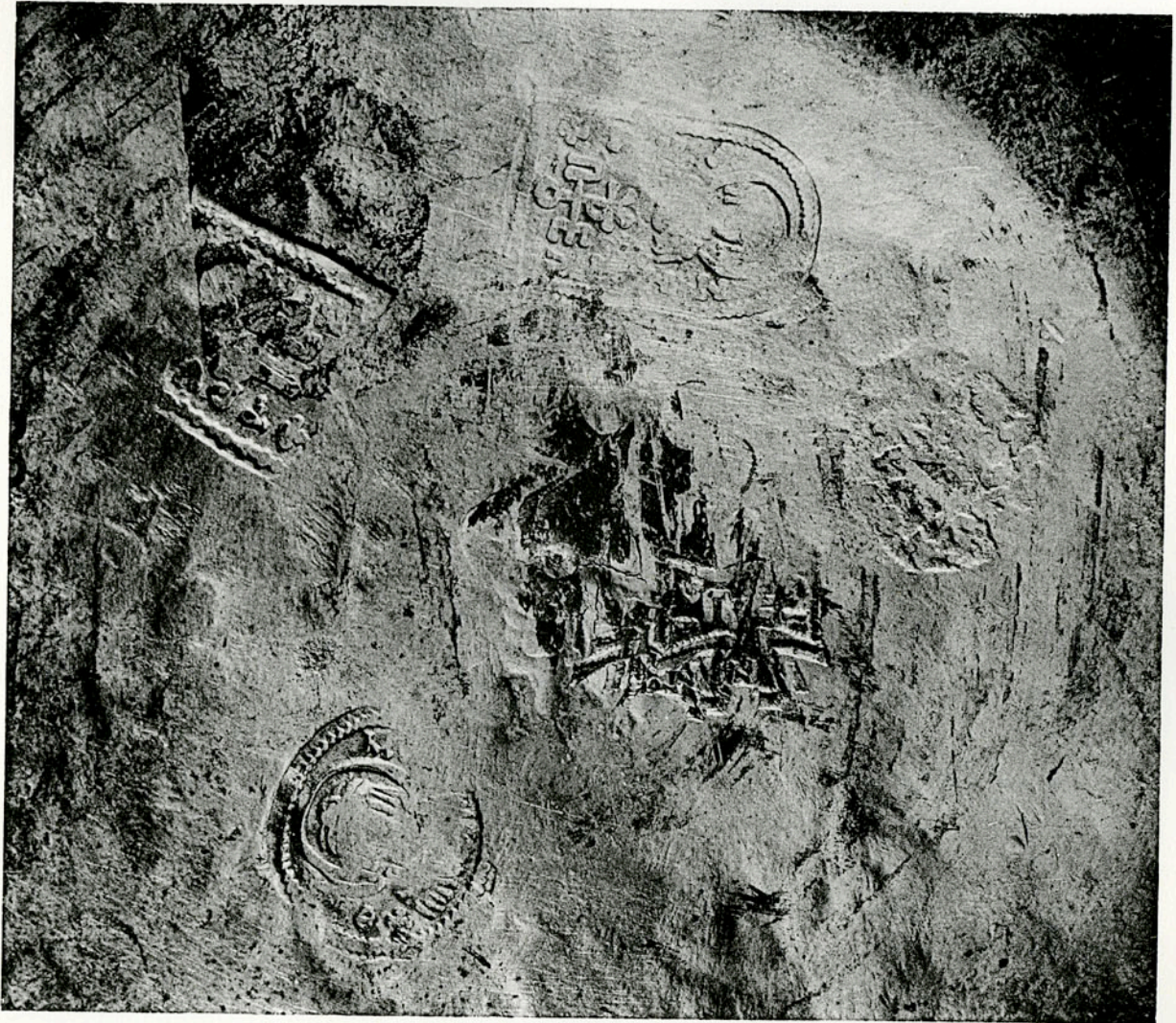


OBJECTS WITH IMPERIAL STAMPS FROM THE  
REIGN OF TIBERIUS II CONSTANTINE,

A.D. 578-582



a. Plate with Niello Cross



b. The Stamps

## No. 28. PLATE WITH NIELLO CROSS





THE BRITISH MUSEUM, LONDON

DESCRIPTION: Flat plate decorated in niello with cross in center, surrounded by ivy wreath (fig. a). Traces of gilding.

Wt. 1169 gr.; diam. 26.9 cm.; diam. of footring 11.8 cm.

PLACE OF DISCOVERY: Found near the monastery of Acheiropoietos, six miles west of Kyrenia, Cyprus, with nos. 35 and 78; from the "First Cyprus Treasure" Acquired in 1899.

CONTROL STAMPS: Five stamps – a round, a hexagonal, a square, a long, and a cruciform (fig. b). It is difficult to determine whether they were applied before or after the decoration was finished. The readings were taken from the object:

- Nimbed bust, type 2; inscribed  $\Theta[\omega]||M[A]$ .
- ⊞ Monogram reads  $K\omega NCTANTINOV$ ; inscribed  $[I]\omega A[N]||NOV$ . There is a small bust above the monogram. This is the first instance in the regular Imperial series where the monogram in the hexagon does not resemble that in the square (see nos. 36, 41, and p. 11 f.). 
- Damaged monogram; it may belong to the Emperor Tiberius II (p. 12); inscribed  $TPV[\Phi]||\omega N?$  
- ⊞ Bust, type 2; monogram  $\Pi\epsilon\tau\rho\nu\varsigma$ , as in the cross, and also found in the corresponding stamps on no. 27; inscribed  $I\omega A||NNIC$ . 
- ⊞ Double strike; flared arms; monogram as above; inscribed in a circular direction  $[CI]||CI||NN||IC$  (see no. 36). 

DATE: The portrait type in the round stamp of no. 28 (type 2) could belong to Justin II, Tiberius Constantine, or Mauricius Tiberius. The monograms in the square and hexagon are not like those of either Justin II or Mauricius. The long and the cross stamps, however, are related to the corresponding stamps on no. 27, and thus indicate a date close to the reign of Justin II. These factors point to the reign of Tiberius II Constantine, A.D. 578–582.

*Principal References:* Dalton, *Arch.* 57, pp. 159, 165–168, pl. xvi: 2 (the stamps are also reproduced in a drawing in the text); *idem*, *Catalogue*, no. 397, pl. xxiv: Rosenberg, pp. 676–677; Matsulevich, "Arg. byz.," pp. 295, 299.

*Source of Illustration:* The British Museum, reproduction courtesy of the Trustees.

No. 29. INSCRIBED PLATE WITH CROSS





THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM, ISTANBUL; acc. no. 3761

DESCRIPTION: Plate with cross in center (fig. a); inscribed around the rim: + ΜΠΕΡ ΕΥΧΗC Κ(α) CΩΤΗΡΙΑC CΕΡΓΙΟΝ Κ(α) ΑΝΝΑC Κ(α) ΑΝΑΠΑΥCΕΩC ΔΟΜΕΤΙΟΝ [Κ(α)] ΙΩΑΝΝΟΝ (Ébersolt).

Diam. 35 cm. (Ébersolt).

PLACE OF DISCOVERY: The village of Stuma, near Riha, Syria. Found with nos. 22 and 27, and probably also with nos. 8, 20, 21 (see no. 20).

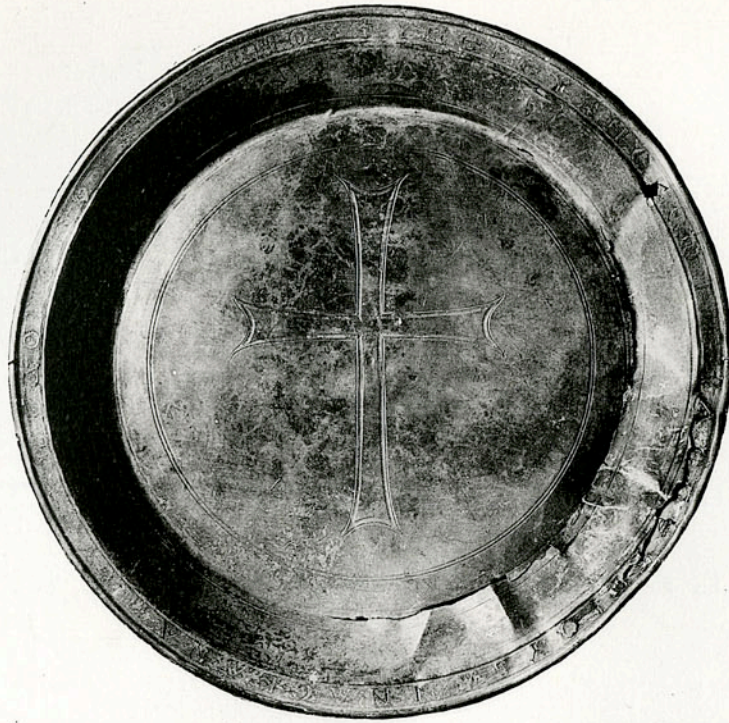
CONTROL STAMPS: Five stamps on back of paten (fig. b) – a round, a hexagonal, a square, a long, and a cruciform. It is difficult to determine whether they were applied before or after the paten was decorated. The readings were taken from casts and photographs:

- (fig. c) Imperial bust without nimbus, beardless, wearing crown with pendants and circular ornament with cross, type 3; inscribed .ΙΩΝ||. . .
- (fig. d) The identification of the monogram is not clear, but the stamp seems to be identical with the corresponding stamp on no. 27, in which case the monogram is that of Justin II, type a; inscribed ΜΕΓΑ||Λ[OV]; there is a small bust above the monogram. 
- (fig. e) The monogram is distorted, but it is different from the monogram in the hexagon and clearly does not belong to Justin II. It is possible that it reads ΚΩΝ-CTANTINOΝ (see the hexagon on no. 28) but the Ω is not visible. The inscription is not clear. 
- (fig. f) The imperial bust is like that in the round stamp; cruciform monogram; inscription not clear; the stamp has slipped in the striking, as shown especially by the lower part of the imperial bust. In this slip it is possible that the Λ to the left of the monogram was struck twice. 
- ⊕ (fig. g) Only part of the monogram is visible and it is difficult to determine whether it is the same as or different from the monogram in the long stamp; inscribed around the arms in vertical letters: Θ||Ω||Μ||Α (see nos. 30, 31). 

DATE: The imperial bust type belongs to Mauricius or Tiberius. The monogram in the hexagon appears to be that of Justin II, whereas the monogram in the square resembles that in the hexagon of no. 28 attributed to Tiberius. The name in the cross occurs in corresponding stamps from the reign of Mauricius. These factors suggest the brief reign of Tiberius II, A.D. 578–582, rather than that of Justin II or Mauricius (see p. 12).

*Principal References:* J. Ébersolt, "Le trésor de Stuma," *Revue archéologique*, XVII (1911), pp. 407–419.

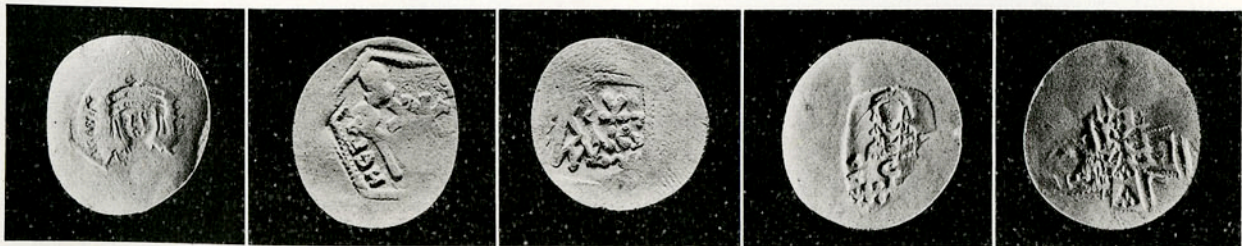
*Source of Illustration:* Dumbarton Oaks Photographic Collection (courtesy of Dr. Rüstem Duyuran, Archaeological Museum, Istanbul).



a. Inscribed Plate with Cross



b. The Stamps



c. Round

d. Hexagonal

e. Square

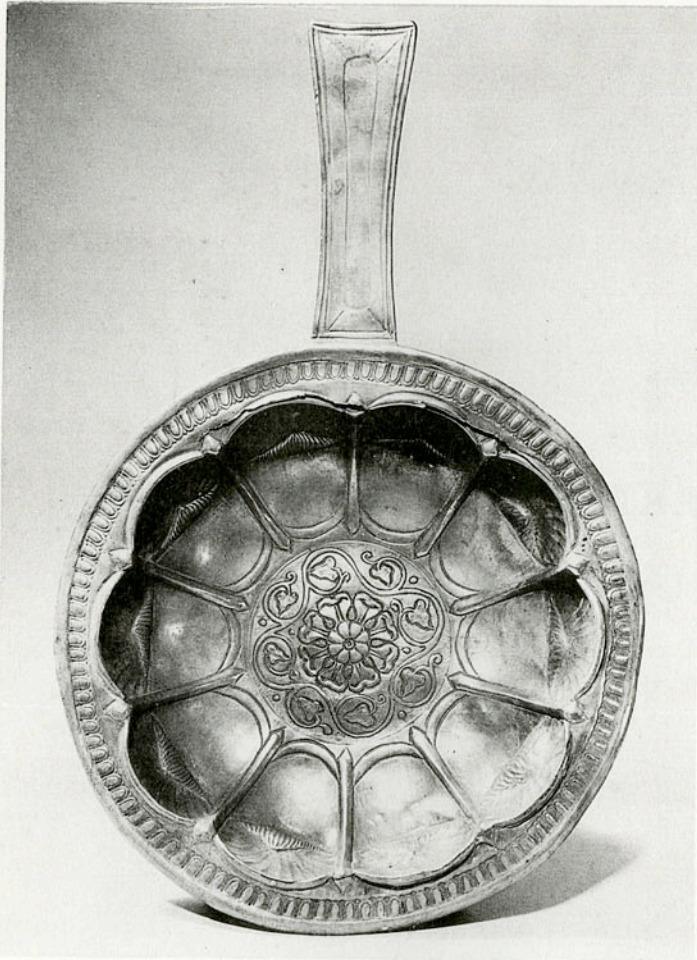
f. Long

g. Cruciform

Casts of Stamps



OBJECTS WITH IMPERIAL STAMPS FROM THE  
REIGN OF MAURICIUS TIBERIUS, A.D. 582-602



a. *Trulla* from Malaia Pereshchepina



b. Hexagonal Stamp



c. Stamps on the Bowl

No. 30. *TRULLA* FROM MALAIA PERESHCHEPINA





THE HERMITAGE, LENINGRAD; acc. no. W. 825

DESCRIPTION: Ten-sided *trulla* with ornamental rosette in center surrounded by scroll of leaves (fig. a). Evidently part of a two-piece set, with no. 31.

Wt. 1265.2 gr.; diam. 22.7 cm.; length of handle 13.5 cm.; ht. 7.2 cm.; diam. of footring 11.5 cm.; ht. of footring 2 cm. (Matsulevich).

PLACE OF DISCOVERY: Found in 1912, in Malaia Pereshchepina, Government of Poltava, with nos. 2, 31, 73, 79.

CONTROL STAMPS: Five stamps – a hexagonal (on the handle, fig. b), a round, a square, a long, and a cruciform (fig. c). The relief on the inside of the bowl cuts into the stamps indicating that they were applied before the bowl was decorated (Matsulevich, p. 82). All of the stamps are identical with those on no. 31. The readings were taken from the photographs and casts and were compared with the stamps on no. 31:

- Nimbed bust, type 2; inscribed + ΠΑΤ[P]||KIC.
- Monogram of Mauricius, somewhat damaged (p. 14); inscribed [ΠΑΤP||KI]C (see no. 31). There is a small bust above the monogram. 
- Monogram as above, damaged by a double strike; inscribed MAΞ||MOC. 
- Nimbed bust, type 2; the monogram resembles the imperial monogram in the square and hexagonal stamps and is not the same as the monogram in the cross. It is, with no. 31, the only such case in the Imperial series (Table III, p. 15); inscribed [+ ] ΠΑΤ||PIK[C]. 
- ⊕ Double strike; flared arms; cruciform monogram; inscribed in vertical letters Θ||ω||M||A. 

DATE: Mauricius Tiberius, A.D. 582–602. The relationship between the inscribed name in the cross and the name in the round stamp of no. 28 suggests that these stamps belong to the earlier part of the reign of Mauricius.

*Principal References:* Rosenberg, pp. 690–691; Matsulevich, *Byz. Ant.*, p. 7, no. 12, pp. 80–83, figs. 13, 14, pl. 17.

*Source of Illustration:* The Hermitage.

No. 31. EWER FROM MALAIA PERESHCHEPINA





THE HERMITAGE, LENINGRAD, acc. no. W. 826

DESCRIPTION: Eight-sided jug with handle (fig. a). Evidently part of a two-piece set, with no. 30.

Wt. 1335.3 gr.; ht. 25 cm.; diam. of neck 7.5 cm.; diam. of body 7.8–10 cm. (Matsulevich).

PLACE OF DISCOVERY: Found in 1912, in Malaia Pereshchepina, Government of Poltava, with nos. 2, 30, 73, 79.

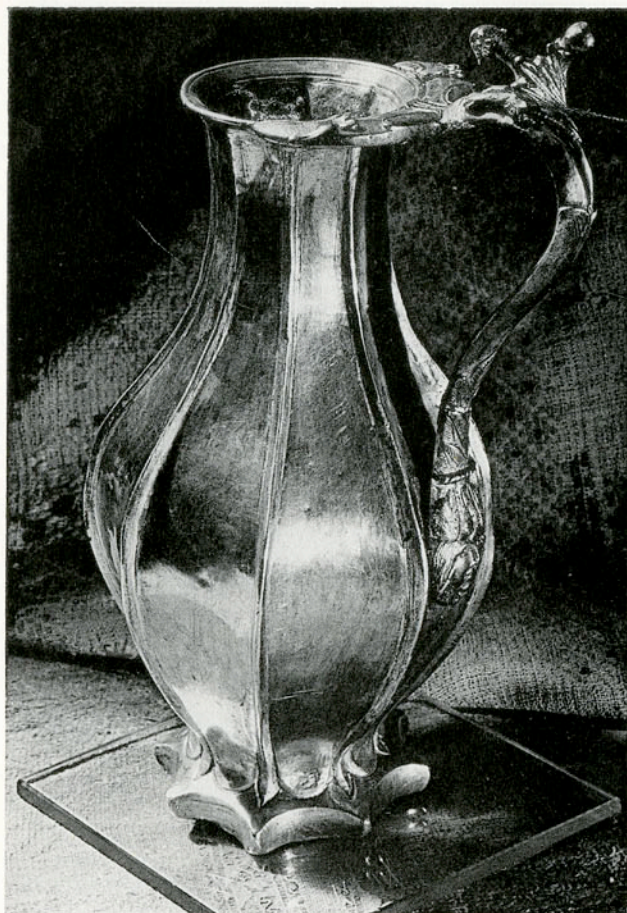
CONTROL STAMPS: Five stamps – a round, a hexagonal, a square, a long, and a cruciform (fig. b), identical with those on no. 30. Since this ewer is a companion piece to no. 30 and since the stamps are identical with those of no. 30, it is likely that they, too, were applied before the object was finished (Matsulevich, p. 85). The readings were taken from the photograph and were compared with the stamps on no. 30:

- Nimbed bust, type 2; inscribed [+ ΠΑΤΡ||]KIC.
- ◊ Monogram of Mauricius as in the square and the long, and the corresponding stamps on no. 30 (see no. 30); inscribed [Π]ΑΤΡ||KIC. 
- ◻ Damaged monogram as above; inscription illegible. 
- ◻ Nimbed bust, type 2; monogram as above; inscribed + Π[A]Τ||ΠI[KIC]. 
- ⊕ Flared arms; cruciform monogram, like the corresponding monogram on no. 30; inscribed in vertical letters Θ||Ω||M||A. 

DATE: Mauricius Tiberius, A.D. 582–602 (see no. 30).

*Principal References:* Rosenberg, pp. 692–693; Matsulevich, *Byz. Ant.*, p. 6, no. 9; pp. 82–85, figs. 15–17, pl. 18.

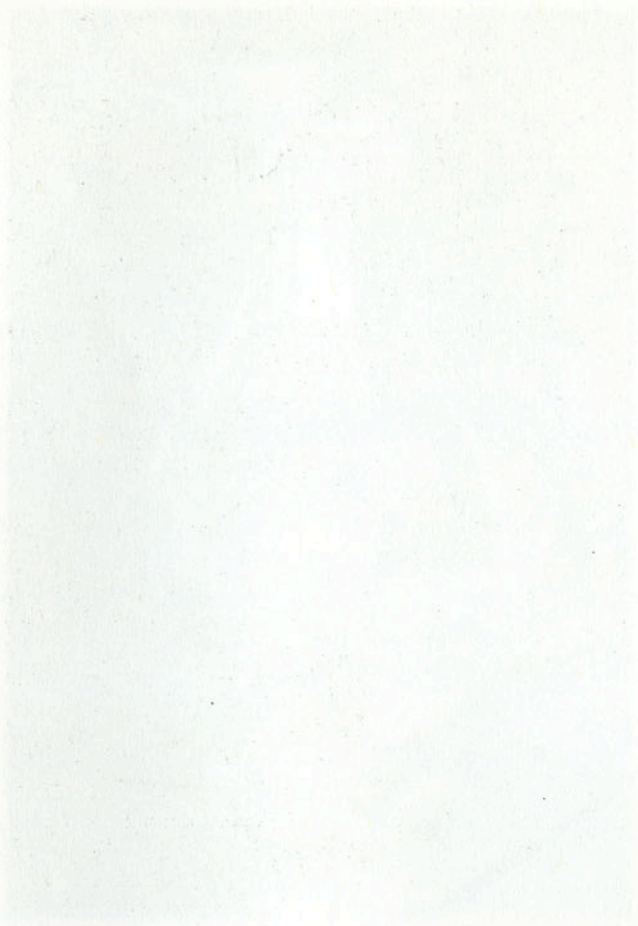
*Source of Illustration:* The Hermitage.

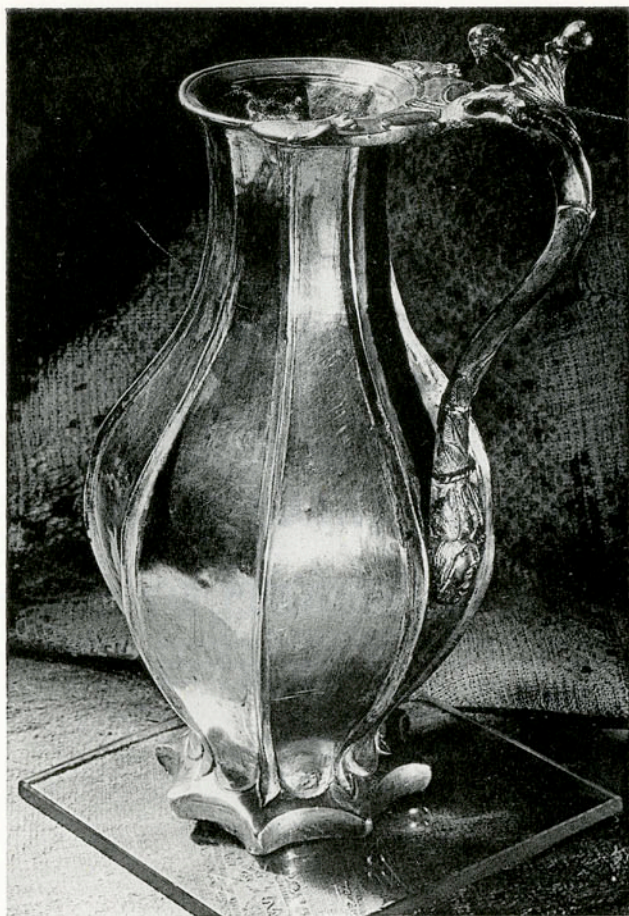


a. Ewer from Malaia Pereshchepina



b. The Stamps





a. Ewer from Malaia Pereshchepina



b. The Stamps



OBJECTS WITH IMPERIAL STAMPS FROM THE  
REIGN OF PHOCAS, A.D. 602-610



a. Plate "A" with Niello Cross from Mytilene (Lesbos). View of Back



b. The Stamps

No. 32. PLATE "A" WITH NIELLO CROSS FROM MYTILENE (LESBOS)

THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM, MYTILENE

DESCRIPTION: Simple plate, rather crudely decorated with concentric circles around rim and around niello cross in center (*Prakt.* [1954], p. 319, fig. 3, no. 4). Identical in design and execution with Plate "B" from Lesbos, no. 40 (p. 33f).

PLACE OF DISCOVERY: Found in 1951, on the Island of Mytilene (Lesbos), with nos. 40-43, 48-50, and with coins from the reigns of Phocas and Heraclius.

CONTROL STAMPS: Five badly damaged stamps on base of plate - one round, one hexagonal, two square, and a cruciform (figs. a and b). They were applied before the plate was decorated since they have been cut off by the incised circles inside the footring and shattered by the centering point. The readings were taken from the photograph:

- Nimbed bust with pointed beard, type 4a; inscription illegible.
- Only the top part is visible under the incised circles, below and to the left of the round stamp; it has been struck twice so that some of the monogram is repeated. Those parts of the monogram that are visible are portions of the Φ, the K, and the ω, and these could belong only to the Emperor Phocas.
- Above the round stamp, also cut by the incised lines: the monogram of Phocas; inscribed [ΘΕΟΔ]||ω[ΡΟC]; similar to the corresponding stamps on nos. 33, 34.
- Beside the first square, also cut by the incised lines: same as the above; though the monogram is less clear, its inscription is more legible: [ΘΕΟΔ]||ωΡΟC.
- ⊕ In the center of the plate, seriously damaged and struck at least twice so that the reading is confused.



DATE: The bust and monogram belong to the Emperor Phocas, A. D. 602-610; the nimbus on the bust suggests an early date in the Emperor's reign, and this supposition is supported by the relationship between these stamps and the stamps on no. 33, provisionally dated in A.D. 605.

*Principal References:* *BCH*, LXXIX, 1 (1955), p. 285; M. S. F. Hood, in *Journal of Hellenic Studies*, LXXV (1955), suppl., p. 16; A. K. Vavritsas, "Anaskaphe Krategou Mytilenes," *Prakt.* (1954, published in 1957), pp. 317-329.

*Source of Illustration:* Dumbarton Oaks Photographic Collection.

(301211) No. 33. PLATE WITH NIELLO MONOGRAM

THE MUSEUM OF ANTIQUITIES, NICOSIA, CYPRUS; acc. no. J. 455

DESCRIPTION: Plain plate with central wreath of leaves and monogram in niello, framed by two gilded bands (figs. a and b). ΙΩΑΝΝΟΥ.

Diam. 44 cm.; diam. of footring 19.4 cm.

PLACE OF DISCOVERY: Found in 1902 in Karavas (near ancient Lapithos), six miles west of Kyrenia, not far from the monastery of Acheiropoietos, Cyprus, with nos. 54, 58-66; from the "Second Cyprus Treasure."

CONTROL STAMPS: Five stamps – a round, a hexagonal, a square, a long, and a cruciform, applied before the relief was finished, since the decoration on the obverse cuts into the square stamp and the heavy strokes beaten near the cross stamp have obliterated part of the arms (fig. c). The readings were taken from the object:

○ Bust with pointed beard and without a nimbus, type 4b; inscribed + AI[Θ]||ΕΡIC (see nos. 44, 45).

⊙ Monogram of Phocas; small, nimbed bust above the monogram; inscribed + KOC|| [MAC].



□ Double strike disfigures the monogram and the inscription; monogram as above; inscribed + ΘΕΟΔ||ΩΡΟC + (see the corresponding stamps on nos. 32, 34).



⊐ Bust disfigured; cruciform monogram reads ΑΘΑΝΑCΙΟΥ and is similar to, but not identical with, the monogram in the cross stamp; inscribed + ΙΩ[A]||NNIC].



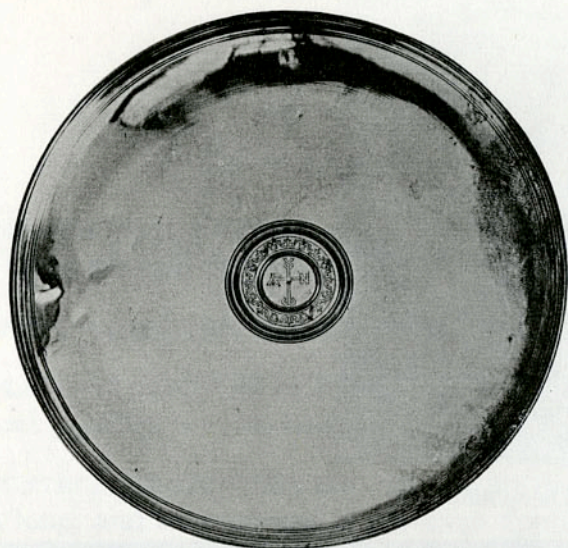
⊕ Flared arms; the cruciform monogram contains the same letters as the monogram in the long stamp but they are arranged differently; inscribed CI||[CI]||NN||C (see no. 37).



DATE: Phocas, A.D. 602-610. Athanasius was *comes sacrarum largitionum*, killed by Phocas in 605 (Table V).

*Principal References:* Dalton, *Arch.* 60, p. 3, pl. 1: 1, stamps on p. 14; Rosenberg, pp. 672-673; Matsulevich, "Arg. byz.," pp. 295, 299; P. Dikaios, *A Guide to the Cyprus Museum* (Nicosia, 1947), p. 118; *Byz. Art*, 1958, no. 38.

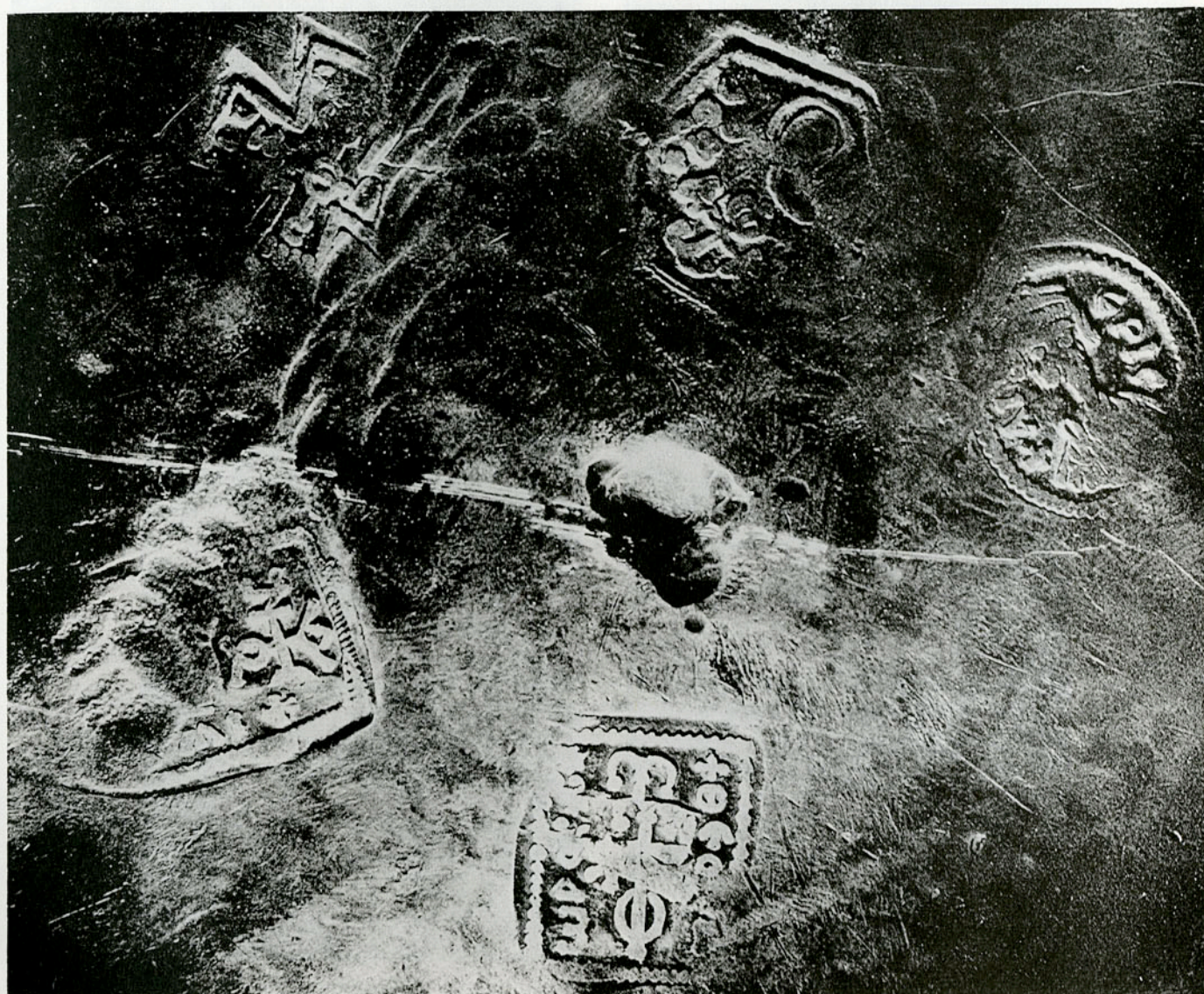
*Source of Illustration:* The Department of Antiquities, Cyprus.



a. Plate with Niello Monogram



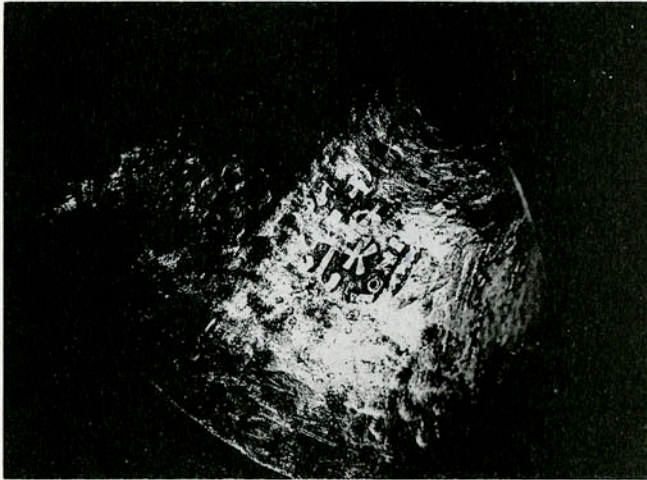
b. Detail of Center Medallion



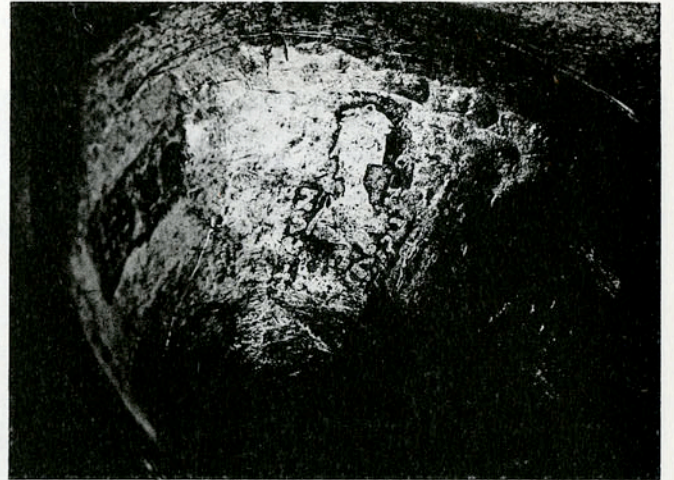
c. The Stamps



a. The Cup of Theophilos



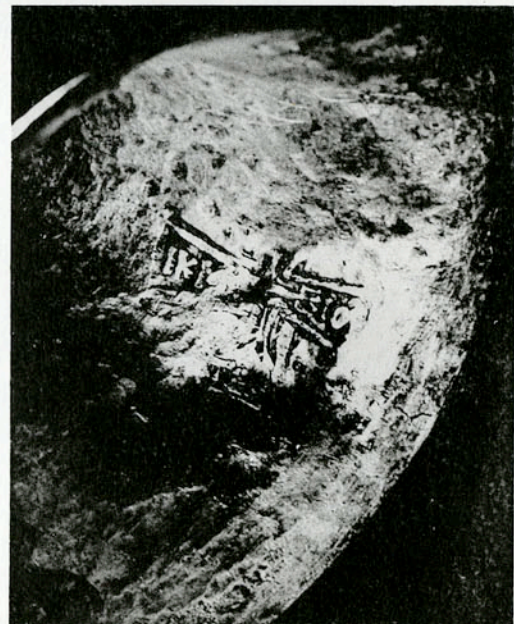
b. Hexagonal



d. Long



c. Square



e. Cruciform

The Stamps

## No. 34: THE CUP OF THEOPHILOS

THE WALTERS ART GALLERY, BALTIMORE; acc. no. 57.642

DESCRIPTION: Chalice with a gilded inscription around rim (fig. a): + VΠEP EVXHC KAI CΩTHPIAC IΩANNOV KAI ΘΩMA KAI MANNOV TΩN ΘEOΦIΛOY.

Diam. 14 cm.; ht. 15.5 cm. (WAG).

PLACE OF DISCOVERY: Found in 1910, in Hama, Syria, with nos. 13, 89, 98, and possibly nos. 18 and 80 (p. 20).

CONTROL STAMPS: Only four stamps are distinguishable – a hexagonal, a square, a long, and a cruciform. They were applied inside the base where a stamping instrument could not easily have reached once the chalice was fashioned (see no. 8). The readings were taken from the object:

⊞ (fig. b) Disfigured monogram of Phocas; inscribed [IΩA]||NNOV; two crosses above the monogram.



□ (fig. c) Monogram as above; inscribed [ΘEOΔ]||ΩP[O]V (see the corresponding stamps on nos. 32, 33; in this case the last two letters have been distorted so as to resemble an ω).



⊞ (fig. d) Bust of Phocas, type 4b; the instrument slipped in the striking and thereby so elongated the bust as to make it seem to be in profile. An examination of the inscription on the right and of the diadem with circular ornament in the center indicates that this is not, however, a profile bust. Cruciform monogram like that in the cross stamp, also found in the corresponding stamps of nos. 35, 36. This monogram contains all the letters of the name KOCMAC, but it is unusual to find the initial letter K in such an obscure place, that is, within the arms of the C on the right (cf. nos. 35, 36, where the K is clearer)\*. Inscribed CVME||[ω]NIC.



⊞ (fig. e) Flared arms; monogram as above; inscribed in vertical letters [ΠA]||TP- IK||IOV.



DATE: Phocas, A.D. 602–610. The relationships between the square stamp and the corresponding stamp on no. 33, on the one hand, and between the secondary monogram and the secondary monograms on nos. 35 and 36, on the other, suggest that this group of stamps follows after *ca.* A.D. 605 (see no. 33).

*Principal References:* Diehl, p. 106, no. 1, pl. XIX: 2; Rosenberg, pp. 726–727; WAG, no. 396.

*Source of Illustration:* The Walters Art Gallery.

\* Compare the secondary monogram of no. 33, and p. 29, note 91

No. 35. CENSER





THE BRITISH MUSEUM, LONDON

DESCRIPTION: Six-sided vessel (fig. a); on each side a roundel containing a nimbed bust (Christ, the Virgin, Saints Peter, Paul, John the Evangelist, and James). The roundels are separated by foliate motifs with central discs containing a cross.

Wt. 255.5 gr.; diam. 10.9 cm. (corner to corner); diam. of footring 6.1 cm.

PLACE OF DISCOVERY: Found near the monastery of Acheiropoietos, six miles west of Kyrenia, Cyprus, with nos. 28 and 78; from the "First Cyprus Treasure." Acquired in 1899.

CONTROL STAMPS: Five stamps visible – a round, a square, a long, and two cruciform (fig. b). They are cut off by the rings inscribed on the base and were, therefore, applied before the object was finally decorated. The readings were taken from the object:

- (fig. b, upper left) Cut off by the rings of the base: barely visible, but a bust without nimbus and with pointed beard can be distinguished, type 4b.
- Double strike; near the round stamp, also cut off by the rings of the base: part of the monogram of Phocas can be seen and the inscription [IΩA]||NNOV. 
- Below the square, also cut by the rings of the base: a bearded bust is discernible, type 4b, and part of a cruciform monogram like that in the cross stamps and in the corresponding stamps of nos. 34 and 36; inscribed + IΩA||NNIC (identical with the long stamp on no. 36). 
- ⊕ Close to the center of the base: flared arms; monogram as above; inscribed in a circular direction CI||CI||NN||IC (see no. 37; identical with the cross stamp on no. 36). 
- ⊕ As above; incomplete and cut off by the rings of the base. 

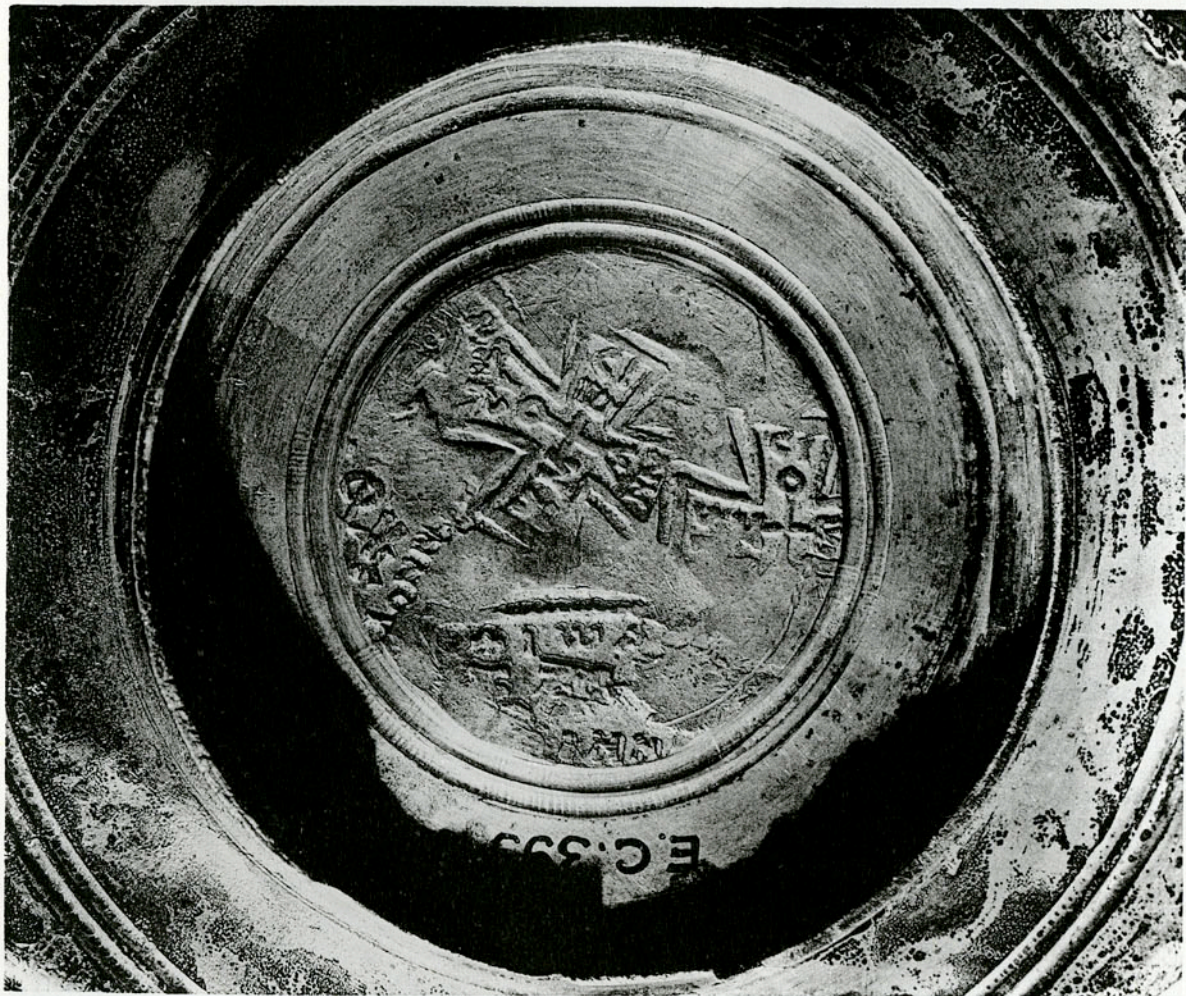
DATE: Phocas, A.D. 602–610. The relationship between the secondary monograms on this object and on no. 34 dates it in the same period, after *ca.* A.D. 605.

*Principal References:* Dalton, *Catalogue*, no. 399; *idem*, *Arch.* 57, p. 168f., pl. xvii; Rosenberg, pp. 670–671; Matsulevich, "Arg. byz.," p. 297.

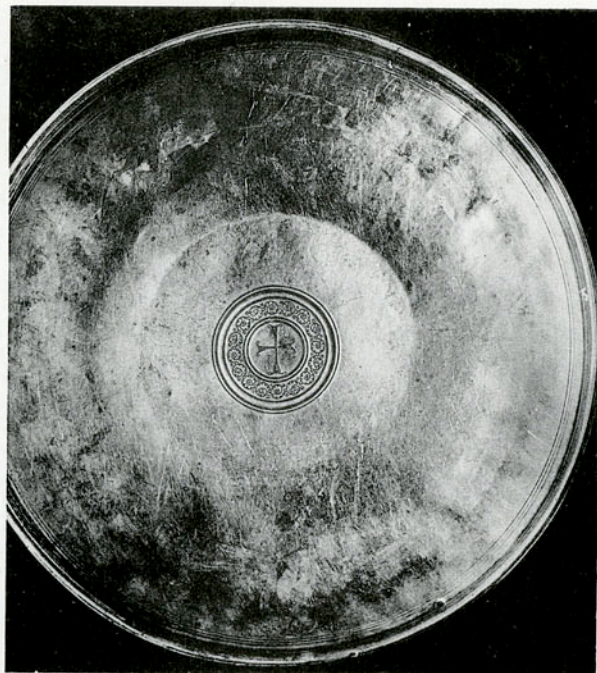
*Source of Illustration:* The British Museum, reproduction courtesy of the Trustees.



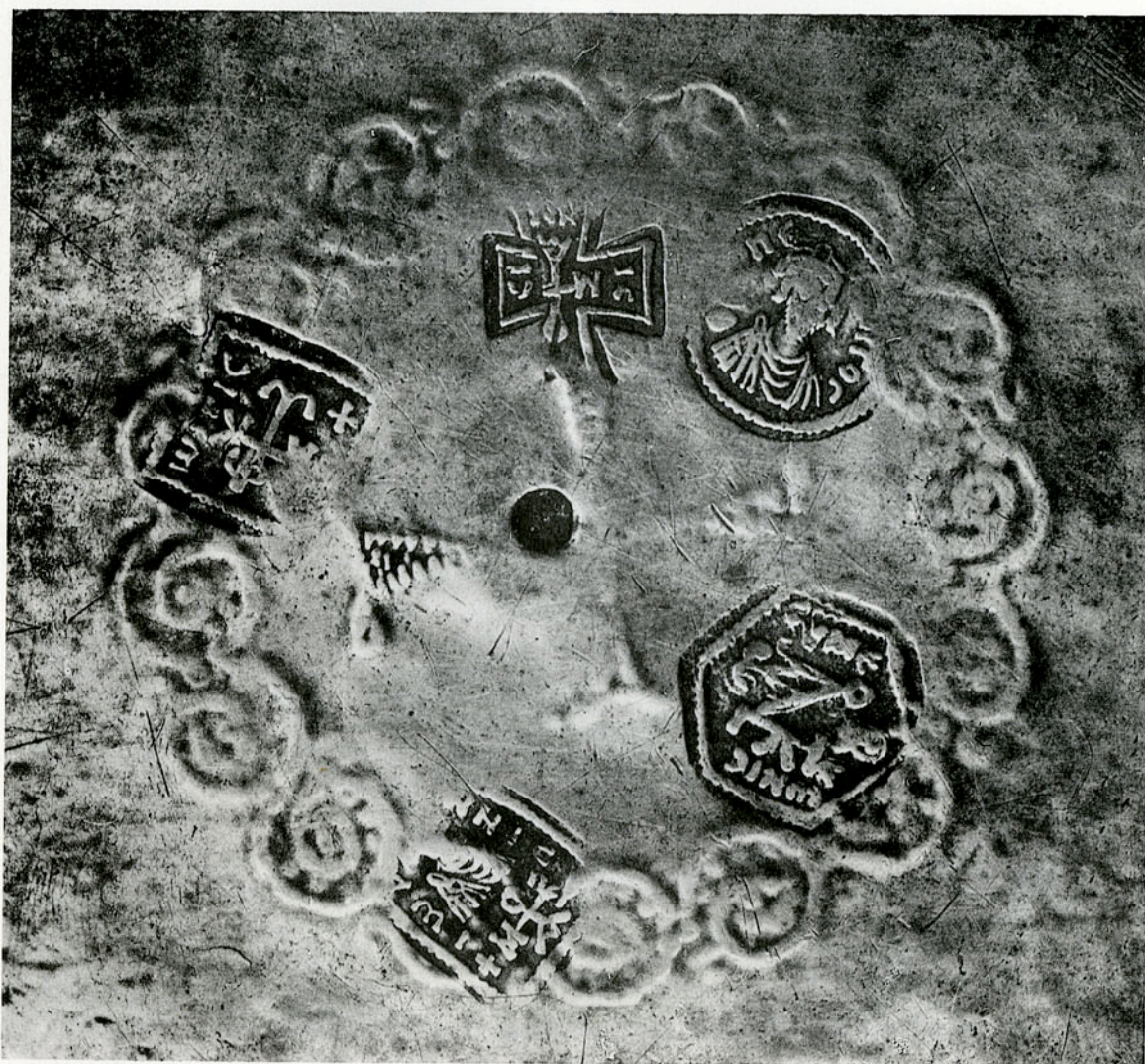
a. Censer



b. The Stamps



a. Plate "A" with Niello Cross from Klimova



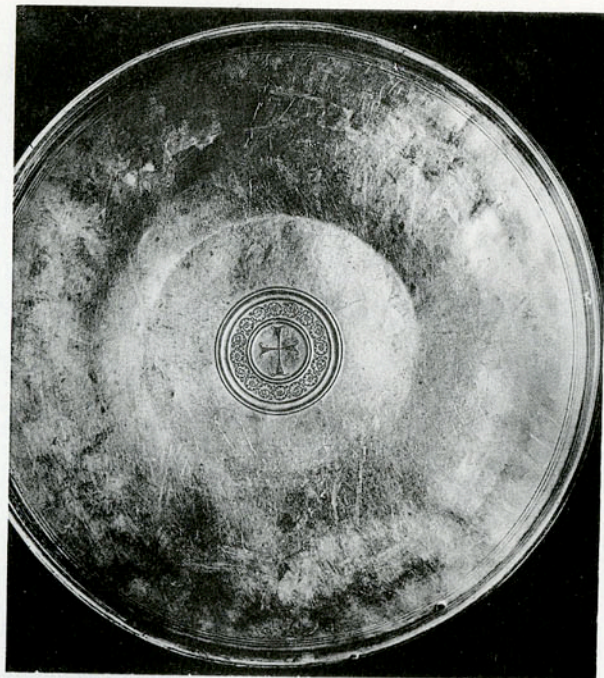
b. The Stamps



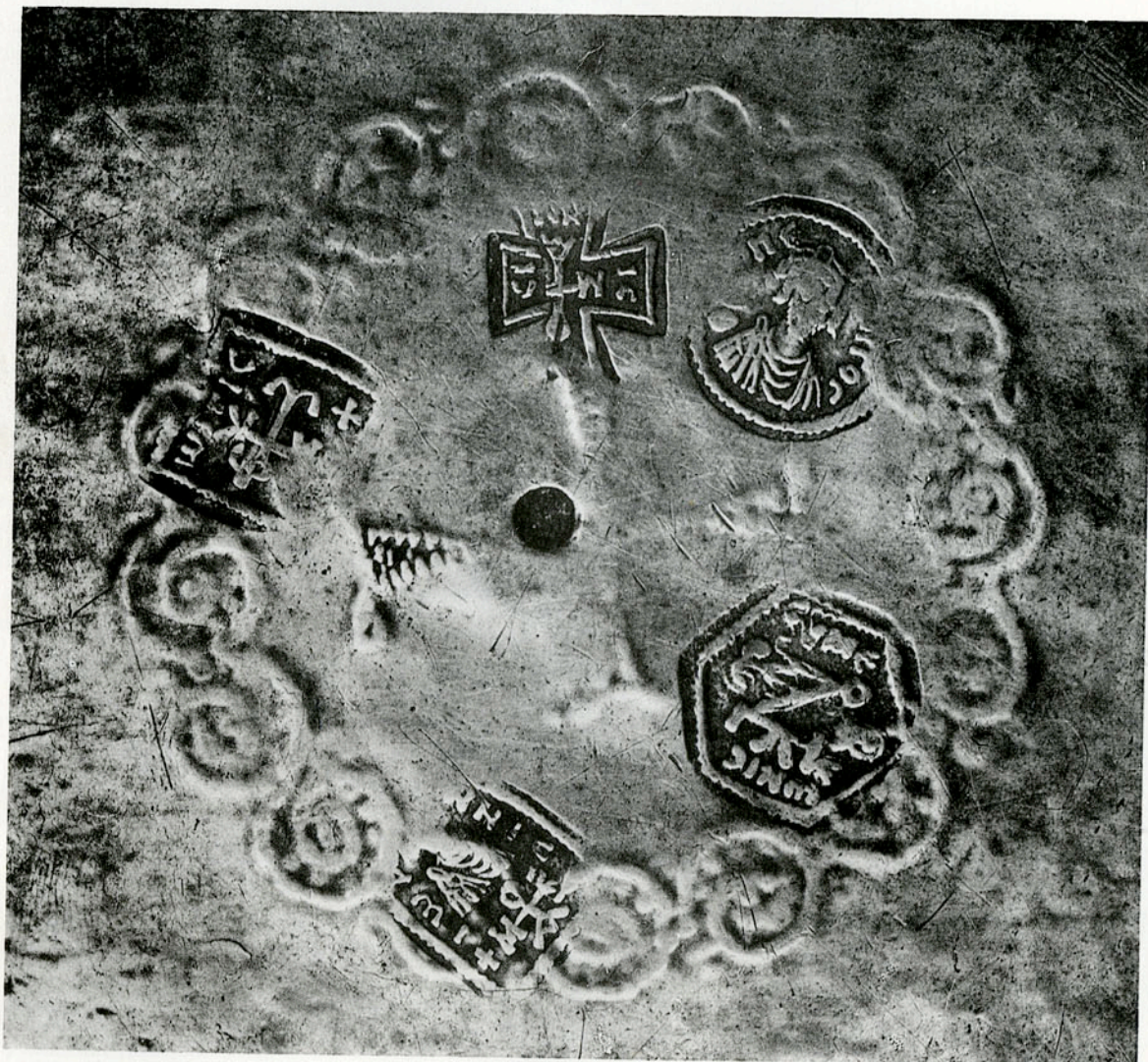
a. Censer



b. The Stamps



a. Plate "A" with Niello Cross from Klimova



b. The Stamps

No. 36. PLATE "A" WITH NIELLO CROSS FROM KLIMOVA





THE HERMITAGE, LENINGRAD; acc. no. W. 192

DESCRIPTION: Plain plate with niello cross in center, surrounded by floral wreath (fig. a).

Wt. 2294 gr.; diam. 45 cm. (Matsulevich).

PLACE OF DISCOVERY: Klimova, district of Solikamsk, Government of Perm (renamed Molotov in 1942). Found, with nos. 9 and 100, in 1907.

CONTROL STAMPS: Five stamps – a round, a hexagonal, a square, a long, and a cruciform (fig. b). The decoration of the floral wreath cuts into the stamps, indicating that they must have been applied before the decoration was finished (Matsulevich, "Arg. byz.," p. 296). The readings were taken from the photograph and cast:

- Bearded bust of Phocas without nimbus, type 4b; inscribed Θ . . Π Ε || . Π Τ Ο C.
- Monogram ΚΩΝCΤΑΝΤΙΝΟV (p. 12, and nos. 28 and 41); nimbed bust above the monogram; inscribed C V M E || Ω Ν Ι C. 
- Monogram of Phocas; inscribed + Λ . . . || Ω . Γ Ι C. 
- Bearded bust, type 4b; cruciform monogram like that in the cross stamp and in the corresponding stamps of nos. 34, 35; inscribed + Ι Ω Α || Ν Ν Ι C (identical with the corresponding stamp on no. 35). 
- ⊕ Flared arms; monogram as above; inscribed in a circular direction [C I] || C I || N N || I C (see no. 37; identical with the cross stamps on no. 35). 

DATE: Phocas, A.D. 602–610. The relationship between the long and cross stamps on this object and the corresponding stamps on no. 35 place it in the same period, after *ca.* A.D. 605 (see no. 35).

*Principal References:* Rosenberg, pp. 674–675; Matsulevich, "Arg. byz.," p. 293, no. 5, pl. XLV: 4.

*Source of Illustration:* The Hermitage.

ARTICLE 10. THE JUDICIAL BRANCH

Section 1. The judicial branch shall consist of the Supreme Court, the Court of Appeals, and the District Courts. The Supreme Court shall have the final authority in the interpretation of the Constitution and the laws of the State. The Court of Appeals shall have the final authority in the interpretation of the laws of the State. The District Courts shall have the final authority in the interpretation of the laws of the State.

Section 2. The Justices of the Supreme Court shall be elected by the people for a term of eight years. The Justices of the Court of Appeals shall be elected by the people for a term of eight years. The Justices of the District Courts shall be elected by the people for a term of eight years.

OBJECTS WITH IMPERIAL STAMPS FROM THE  
REIGN OF HERACLIUS, A.D. 610-641



a. Plate with Niello Monogram



b. The Stamps

## No. 37. PLATE WITH NIELLO MONOGRAM

THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART, NEW YORK, Fletcher Fund; acc. no. 52.25.2

DESCRIPTION: Plain, flat plate with niello monogram in center surrounded by ivy wreath (fig. a). Identical in design with nos. 38 and 39.

Diam. 13.4 cm.; diam. of footring 5.4 cm.

PLACE OF DISCOVERY: Cyprus? (see nos. 38 and 39).

CONTROL STAMPS: Five stamps – a round, a hexagonal, a square, a long, and a cruciform (fig. b). The bottom of the plate is greatly deteriorated; while it is difficult to determine with certainty whether the stamps were applied before or after the decoration was finished, the centering point breaks into a cross stamp, and concentric lines on the bottom of the plate, produced by work in the lathe, break into the stamps, particularly the square and the round. The stamps are all identical with the stamps on the other two plates of the set, nos. 38 and 39. The readings were taken from the object:

○ Barely visible near the footring: nimbed bust.

⊖ (fig. b, upper left) Monogram of Heraclius partially destroyed, type a; inscribed [IΩA]||NNI[C] or [CIC]||NNI[C]. Small crosses between the arms of the monogram.



⊖ (fig. b, upper right) Monogram of Heraclius, type b; inscribed MA[Γ||NE]C[\*].



⊖ (fig. b, lower left) Nimbed bust, type 5; cruciform monogram barely visible; inscribed [KOC]||M[AC] (see the corresponding stamps on nos. 39, 41-47, 51).



⊖ Struck twice; flared arms; cruciform monogram identical with the secondary monograms on nos. 38-40; inscribed [C]||C]||NN]||[C] (this name is found in the corresponding stamps on nos. 28, 33, 35, 36, 38-40, 44-46; notice also the variant spelling in the cross stamps on nos. 50-53).



DATE: Heraclius, A.D. 610-613. The imperial bust (p. 10), the early form of Heraclius' monogram in the square, and the inscribed name in the cross stamp, which is like that in corresponding stamps from the reign of Phocas, suggest that these stamps, like the stamps on nos. 38 and 39, belong to the early part of the reign of Heraclius. These stamps begin a long and closely interrelated series from the reign of Heraclius (for these relationships, all of which cannot be mentioned in the Catalogue, see Tables I-IV). Although occasionally a group of related objects might be placed, on the evidence of their stamps, in a slightly different position in the series, the objects must have been stamped approximately in the order given. It is not possible to date them more closely at this juncture, since not a single *comes sacrarum largitionum* from this period is known (p. 29).

Unpublished.

Source of Illustration: The Metropolitan Museum of Art.

No. 38. PLATE WITH NIELLO MONOGRAM

THE WALTERS ART GALLERY, BALTIMORE; acc. no. 57.652

DESCRIPTION: Plain, flat plate with niello monogram in center surrounded by ivy wreath (fig. a). Identical in design with nos. 37 and 39. This plate is the largest of the set of three.

Diam. 25.5 cm. (WAG).

PLACE OF DISCOVERY: Said to be from Cyprus.

CONTROL STAMPS: Five stamps – identical with those on nos. 37 and 39 and rather better preserved (fig. b). The round stamp was worn when work was done around the centering point. The readings were taken from the object:

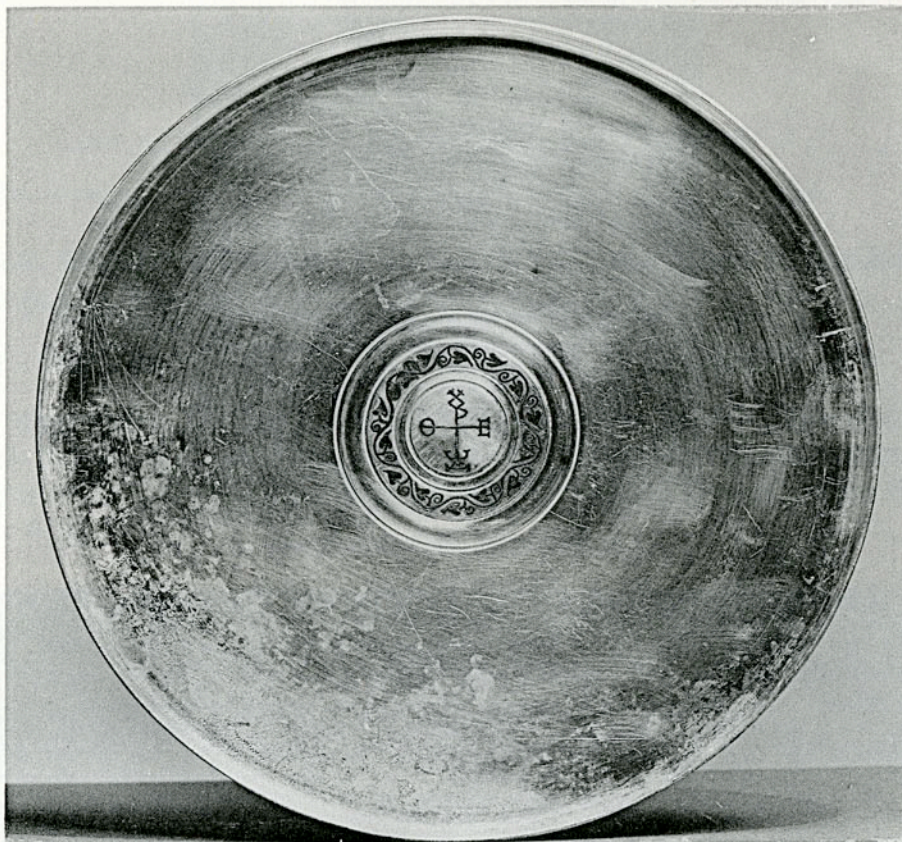
- Nimbed bust, type 5; inscribed [ΑΝΔ]||PEIC (see the corresponding stamp on no. 40).
- Monogram of Heraclius partially visible, type a; inscribed [(ΩΑ) ]||NNI[C] or [CIC]||NNI[C].
- Monogram of Heraclius, type b; inscribed ΜΑΓ||NEC✱.
- Nimbed bust, type 5; cruciform monogram like the monogram in the cross stamp and like the corresponding monograms on nos. 37, 39, 40; inscription not clear.
- ⊕ Flared arms; monogram as above; inscribed C||C||[[NN]||C]; identical with the corresponding stamps on nos. 37, 39, 40 (see no. 37).



DATE: Heraclius, A.D. 610–613 (see no. 37).

Principal Reference: WAG, no. 378.

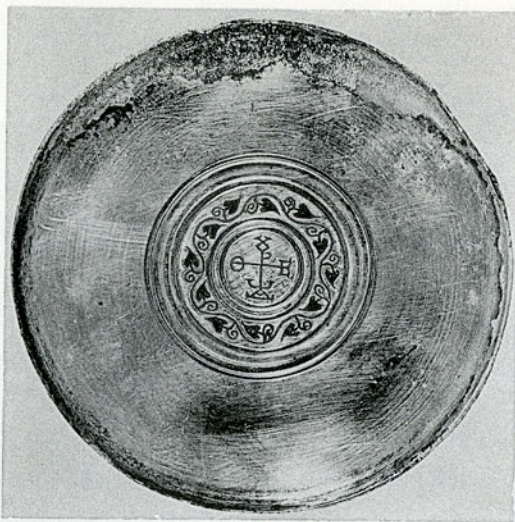
Source of Illustration: The Walters Art Gallery.



a. Plate with Niello Monogram



b. The Stamps



a. Plate with Niello Monogram



b. The Stamps

## No. 39. PLATE WITH NIELLO MONOGRAM

THE DUMBARTON OAKS COLLECTION, WASHINGTON, D. C.; acc. no. 60.60

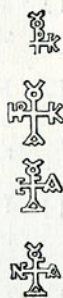
DESCRIPTION: Plain, flat plate with niello monogram in center surrounded by ivy wreath (fig. a). Identical in design with nos. 36 and 37. 38

Wt. 313 gr.; diam. 13.5 cm.; diam. of footring, 6 cm.; ht. of footring 1 cm.

PLACE OF DISCOVERY: "It is practically certain that both [this plate and the plate in the British Museum with a cross in the center, no. 28] were found in the same place [i. e., in Cyprus], though not necessarily at the same time (Dalton, *BZ*, p. 615).

CONTROL STAMPS: Five stamps – identical with those on nos. 37 and 38 (fig. b). They are most damaged around the centering point and near the solder of the footring, which indicates that they were applied before the object was finished. The readings were taken from the plate itself:

- Nimbed bust of Heraclius, type 5; inscription illegible.
- Monogram of Heraclius, partially destroyed, type a; two crosses within the arms of the monogram; inscription illegible.
- Monogram of Heraclius, type b; inscribed [M]A[Γ||N]EC[\*].
- Imperial bust, type 5; cruciform monogram as in the cross stamp and in the corresponding stamps of nos. 37, 38, 40; inscribed [KOC||MA]C (see no. 37).
- ⊕ Flared arms; monogram as above; inscribed in a circular direction [C||C]||[NN||C] (see no. 37; also nos. 38, 40).



DATE: Heraclius, A.D. 610–613 (see no. 37).

*Principal References:* Dalton, *BZ*, pp. 615–617 (no stamps published); Rosenberg, pp. 678–679 (no stamps published); *DOC*, no. 17.

*Source of Illustration:* Dumbarton Oaks.

No. 40. PLATE "B" WITH NIELLO CROSS FROM MYTILENE (LESBOS)

THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM, MYTILENE

DESCRIPTION: Plate crudely decorated with concentric circles around rim and around niello cross in center (*Prakt.* [1954], p. 319, fig. 3, no. 4). Identical in design and execution with Plate "A" from Lesbos, no. 32 (p. 33f.).

PLACE OF DISCOVERY: Found in 1951, on the Island of Mytilene (Lesbos), about 8 km. from the town of Mytilene, with nos. 32, 41-43, 48-50, and with coins from the reigns of Phocas and Heraclius.

CONTROL STAMPS: Five stamps on bottom of plate – a round, a hexagonal, a square, a long, and a cruciform (figs. a and b). Since they are cut off by the concentric circles incised on the base, they were applied before the decoration was finished (see no. 32). The readings were taken from the photograph:

○ Bust of Heraclius, type 5; inscribed +AN[Δ||PE]IC. This stamp is probably identical with the corresponding stamps on nos. 37-39 (see no. 38).

◇ This stamp is not clear, but the edge can be discerned between the square and long stamps.

□ Beneath the cross stamp and cut off by the incised circles on the base: monogram of Heraclius partially destroyed, type a or b; inscribed [ANΔ]||P[EA]C. This stamp appears to be identical with the corresponding stamps on nos. 41-43.



▢ Imperial bust, type 5; cruciform monogram like that in the cross stamp, also found in the corresponding stamps of nos. 37-39; inscription not clear.



⊕ Flared arms; cruciform monogram as above; inscribed [C||C]||NN||[C]; appears to be identical with the corresponding stamps on nos. 37-39 (see no. 37).



DATE: Heraclius, A.D. 610-613. The relationship of the round and cross stamps to the corresponding stamps on nos. 37-39, and of the square stamp to the square stamps on nos. 41-43 suggest that this object is dated between the two groups. There are seven stamped silver objects from Lesbos dated in the reign of Heraclius, nos. 40-43, 48-50, and one dated in the reign of Phocas, no. 32. Nos. 40 and 32 are identical in workmanship and decoration; it is, therefore, interesting that the analysis of the stamps also results in no. 40 being assigned a position relatively close to no. 32.

*Principal References:* Same as for no. 32.

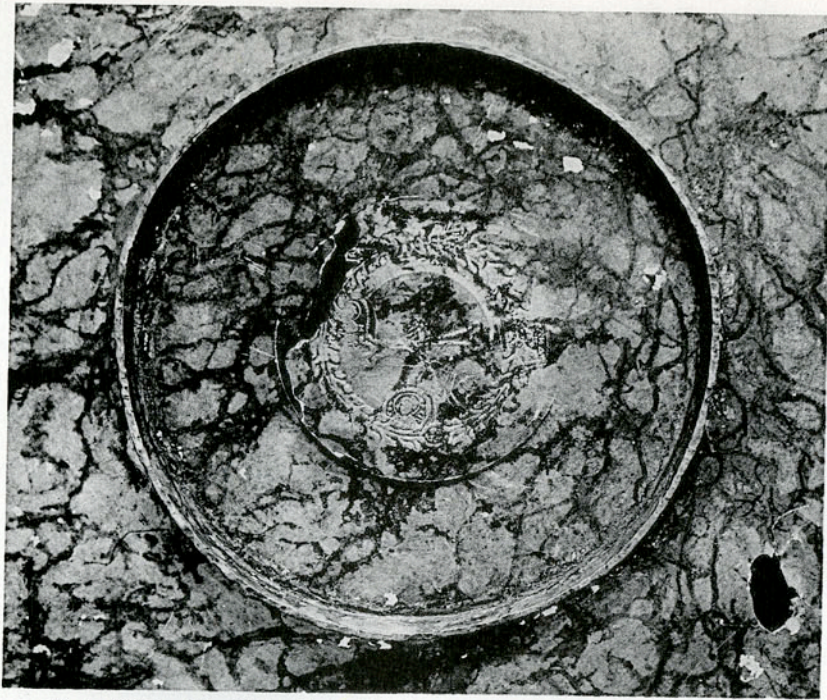
*Source of Illustration:* Dumbarton Oaks Photographic Collection.



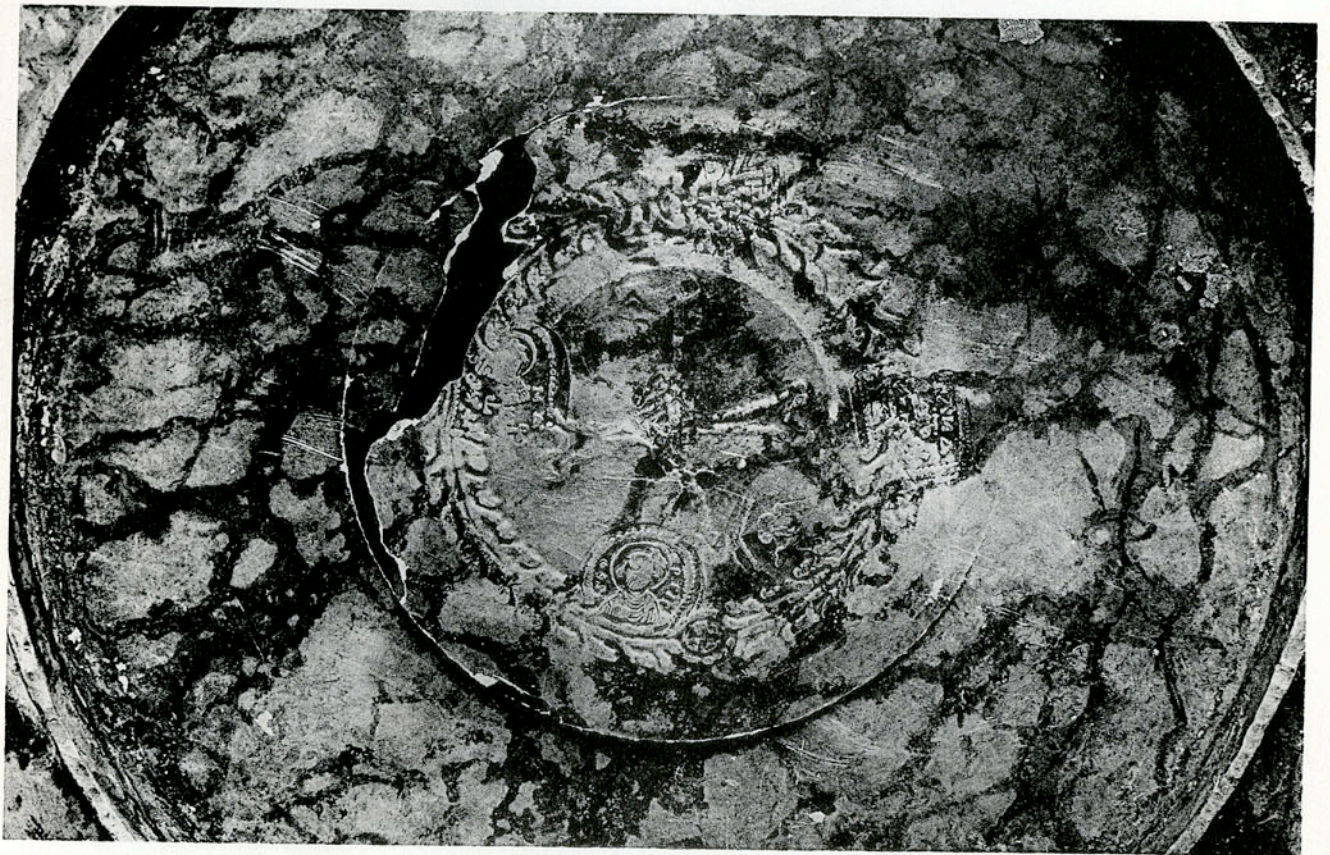
a. Plate "B" with Niello Cross from Mytilene (Lesbos). View of Back



b. The Stamps



a. Plate "C" with Niello Cross from Mytilene (Lesbos). Detail of Back



b. The Stamps

No. 41. PLATE "C" WITH NIELLO CROSS FROM MYTILENE (LESBOS)

THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM, MYTILENE

DESCRIPTION: Large plate with niello cross in center surrounded by stylized wreath of leaves (*Prakt.* [1954], p. 319, fig. 3, no. 6).

PLACE OF DISCOVERY: Found in 1951, on the Island of Mytilene (Lesbos), with nos. 32, 40, 42, 43, 48-50 (see no. 32).

CONTROL STAMPS: Five stamps – a round, a hexagonal, a square, a long, and a cruciform (figs. a and b); they appear to have been damaged by the wreath on the obverse, which indicates that they were applied before the plate was decorated. The stamps are identical with those on nos. 42, 43. The readings were taken from the photograph:

○ Bust of Heraclius, type 6a; inscribed +ΓΕΟ||ΡΓΙC.

◻ Just visible between the square and round stamps: monogram ΚΩΝCΤΑΝΤΙΝΟV, see nos. 28, 36 (p. 12).



◻ Monogram of Heraclius, badly battered, type b; inscribed +ΑΝΔ||[P]ΕΑC (the N is reversed, see also no. 43); this stamp is identical with the corresponding stamp on no. 43, and at least very similar to those on nos. 40, 42.



◻ Bust of Heraclius, type 6a; cruciform monogram reads CΕΡΓΙΟV and is found again in the cross stamp and in the corresponding stamps of nos. 42-50; inscribed +ΚΟC||MAC.



⊕ Double strike displaces part of the monogram and inscription; flared arms; monogram as above; inscribed [C]V||[M]Ε||[O]N||[H]C (see the corresponding stamps on nos. 42, 43).



DATE: Heraclius, A.D. 613-629/30. The relationship between the square stamp and the corresponding stamp on no. 40, and the relationship of the secondary monograms to the monograms on nos. 42-50 determine the placing of this group of objects, nos. 41-43, in the sequence.

*Principal References:* Same as for no. 32.

*Source of Illustration:* Dumbarton Oaks Photographic Collection.

No. 42. PLATE "D" WITH NIELLO CROSS FROM MYTILENE (LESBOS)

THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM, MYTILENE

DESCRIPTION: Plate with niello cross in the center surrounded by ivy wreath (*Prakt.* [1954], p. 319, fig. 3, no. 5).

PLACE OF DISCOVERY: Found in 1951, on the Island of Mytilene (Lesbos), with nos. 32, 40, 41, 43, 48-50 (see no. 32).

CONTROL STAMPS: Four (possibly five) stamps – identical with the corresponding stamps on nos. 41 and 43 (figs. a and b). The niello wreath cuts into the stamps, indicating that the plate was decorated after it was stamped. The readings were taken from the photograph:

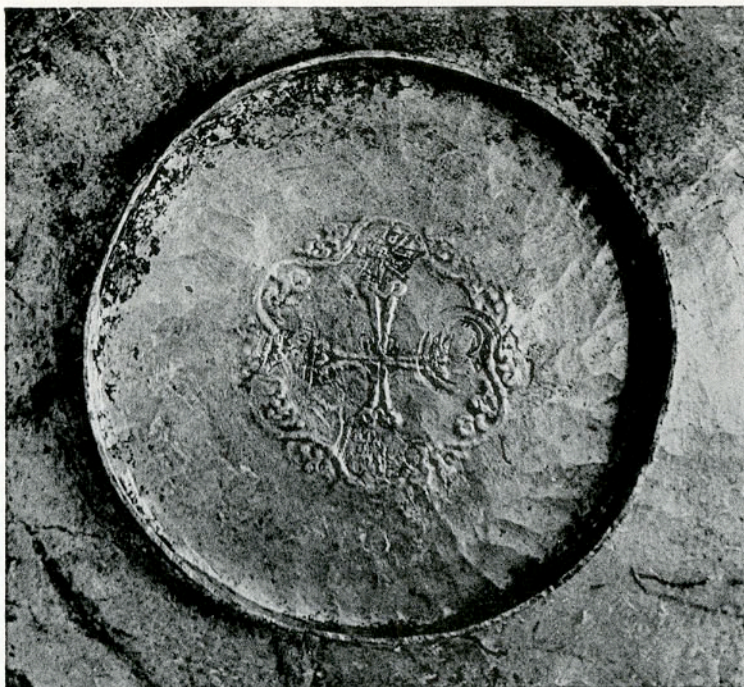
- Bust of Heraclius, type 6a; inscribed +ΓΕΟ||ΡΓΙC.
- Slight remains can be discerned just below the cross stamp, near the long arm of the niello cross.
- Greatly damaged; part of the monogram of Heraclius is seen, type b(?); inscribed +[AN]Δ|[PEAC] (see nos. 40, 41, 43).
- Bust of the Emperor, type 6a; monogram CΕΡΓΙΟV, as in the cross stamp, and found again in the corresponding stamps of no. 41, and nos. 43-50; inscribed [KOC]||MAC.
- ⊕ Flared arms; monogram as above; inscribed C[V]||M]E|[ON]||HC (see nos. 41, 43).



DATE: Heraclius, A.D. 613-629/30 (see no. 41).

*Principal References:* Same as for no. 32.

*Source of Illustration:* Dumbarton Oaks Photographic Collection.



a. Plate "D" with Niello Cross from Mytilene (Lesbos).  
Detail of Back



b. The Stamps



Stamps on Lamp from Mytilene (Lesbos)

No. 43. LAMP FROM MYTILENE (LESBOS)

THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM, MYTILENE

DESCRIPTION: Plain hanging lamp on low foot (*Prakt.* [1954], p. 319, fig. 3, no. 8).

PLACE OF DISCOVERY: Found in 1951, on the Island of Mytilene (Lesbos), with nos. 32, 40-42, 48-50 (see no. 32).

CONTROL STAMPS: Four stamps (possibly five) – identical with the corresponding stamps on nos. 41, 42 (see fig.). Since they appear to have been damaged in the area of the centering point while the bottom of the lamp was being worked, they must have been applied before the lamp was finished. The readings were taken from the photograph:

- Bust of Heraclius, type 6a; inscribed [+] $\Gamma$ [ $\epsilon$ O||P $\Gamma$ I]C.
- There may be slight remains between the cross and the long stamp.
- Monogram of Heraclius, disfigured: the A has been pushed to the lower right-hand corner, and the H, only partly visible, is attached to the K (see the corresponding stamp on no. 58); inscribed +AN[ $\Delta$ ]||PEAC (see nos. 40-42).
- Bust of the Emperor, type 6a; monogram  $\zeta$ EP $\Gamma$ IOV, as in the cross stamp and also in the corresponding stamps of nos. 41-42, 44-50; inscribed KOC||MA[C].
- ⊕ Flared arms; monogram as above; inscribed C[V||M]E||ON||HC (see nos. 41, 42).



DATE: Heraclius, A.D. 613-629/30 (see no. 41).

*Principal References:* Same as for no. 32.

*Source of Illustration:* Dumbarton Oaks Photographic Collection.

No. 44. SMALL, PLAIN PLATE





THE DUMBARTON OAKS COLLECTION, WASHINGTON, D. C.; acc. no. 51.24.

DESCRIPTION: Small, flat plate without design (fig. a).

Wt. 194.2 gr., diam. 13.3 cm.

PLACE OF DISCOVERY: Said to have been found in or near Smyrna, with no. 45 and possibly with no. 46. Acquired in 1951.

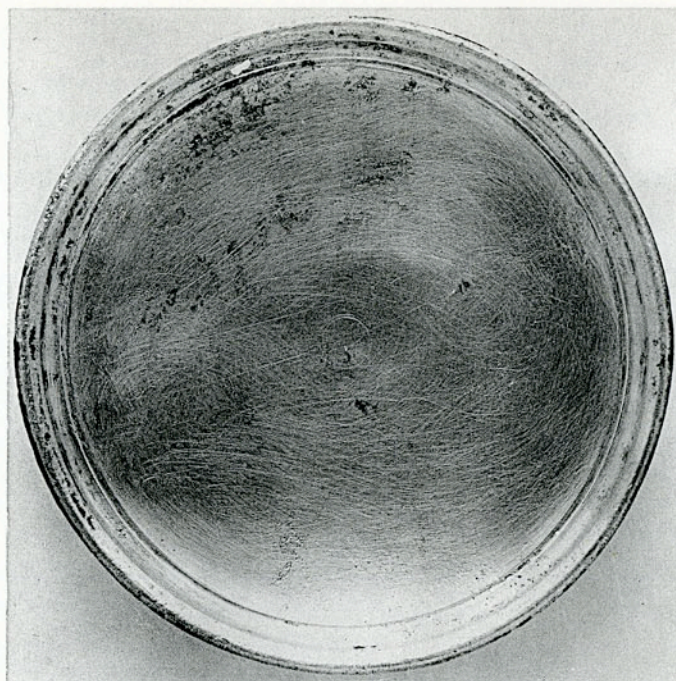
CONTROL STAMPS: Five stamps clearly visible – a round, a hexagonal, a square, a long, and a cruciform (fig. b). An additional stamp, very worn, perhaps hexagonal, can be discerned near one of the arms of the cross. It has been struck twice, possibly before the others were struck (see nos. 54, 55, 64, 65, p. 8). Circular marks of the lathe cut into the square and round stamps and the latter was disfigured when the plate was beaten near the footring. The centering point breaks into the cross stamp. Four of the stamps are identical with those on nos. 45, 46, but the clearly visible hexagon is different. The readings were taken from the object:

- Nimbed bust of Heraclius, type 6a; inscribed [+AIO]||EPIC (see nos. 33 and 45).
- Near the long stamp, greatly damaged: the monogram of the Emperor is distinguishable, type b; inscribed [+]A[NA]||PEAC. 
- Monogram of the Emperor, type b; inscribed ΛAMTP||OTAT[OV] or ΛAMTP||OTAT-[OC] (see no. 52). 
- Bust of the Emperor Heraclius, type 6a; monogram CЄPTIOV, as in the cross stamp and also in the corresponding stamps on nos. 41-43, 45-50; inscribed +KO[C]||MAC (see nos. 37-39, 41-43). 
- ⊕ Flared arms; monogram as above; inscribed in a circular direction [C]||[C]||NN||IC (see no. 37). 

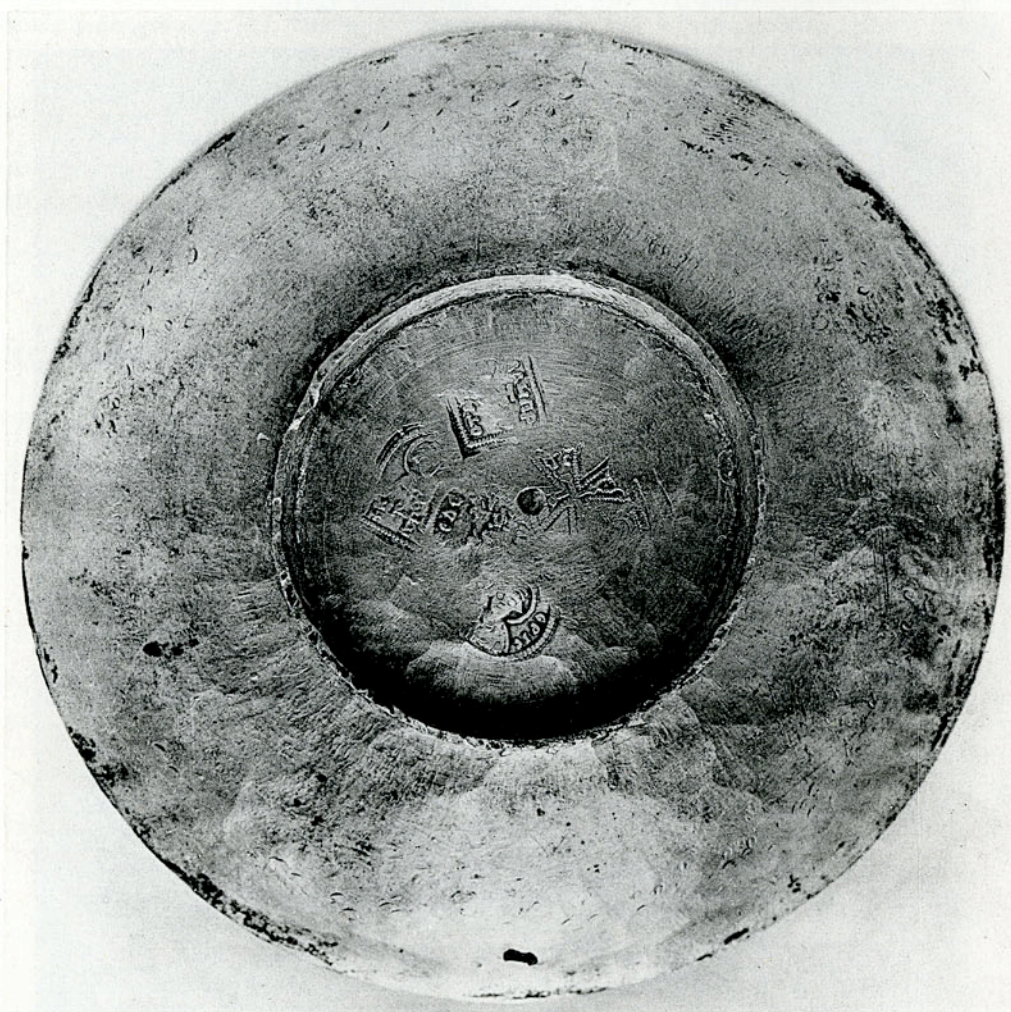
DATE: Heraclius, A.D. 613-629/30. The nimbed bust of the Emperor places this series, nos. 44, 45, 46, in the early part of his reign, with nos. 37-43; the long stamp is the same as on nos. 37-39, 41-43; the secondary monogram relates the stamps to nos. 41-43, 47-50; the square stamp is similar to corresponding stamps on nos. 51-54A. These factors combine to determine the placing of the three plates in the sequence.

*Principal References:* DOH, p. 56, no. 133; DOC, no. 16:3.

*Source of Illustration:* Dumbarton Oaks.



a. Small, Plain Plate



b. The Stamps (actual size)



a. Plate with Niello Cross, ΘΕΟΥ ΕΛΙHC



b. The Stamps (twice actual size)

No. 45. PLATE WITH NIELLO CROSS, ΘΕΟΝ ΕΛΠΙΣ

THE DUMBARTON OAKS COLLECTION, WASHINGTON, D. C.; acc. no. 51.23

DESCRIPTION: Small plate decorated in niello with cross in center surrounded by ivy wreath (fig. a). Inscribed between arms of cross: ΘΕΟΝ ΕΛΠΙΣ.

Wt. 320.9 gr.; diam. 13.7 cm.

PLACE OF DISCOVERY: Said to have been found in or near Smyrna, with no. 44 and possibly with no. 46. Acquired in 1951.

CONTROL STAMPS: Five stamps clearly visible (fig. b), four of which are identical with those on nos. 44 and 46, while the hexagon is different. Circular marks made by the lathe when the bottom of the plate was being polished wore down the stamps, which suggests that the plate was worked on after the stamps had been applied. The readings were taken from the object:

- Bust of Heraclius, type 6a; inscribed [+ΑΙΘ|Ε]ΠΙΣ (see no. 44).
- Monogram of Heraclius, type b. A small bust of Christ with crossed nimbus is seen above the monogram (p. 11). The inscription is not clear, but it begins with a cross and probably resembles the inscription in the corresponding stamp of no. 46.
- Monogram of the Emperor, type b; inscribed [ΛΑ]ΜΠΡ||ΟΤΑΤΟ[V?] (see no. 44).
- Imperial bust, type 6a; monogram CΕΡΓΙΟΝ, as in the cross stamp, and in the corresponding stamps of nos. 41-44, 46-50; inscribed [+]ΚΟC||[MAC].
- ⊕ Flared arms; monogram as above; inscribed in a circular direction [C|C]||NN||[IC] (see no. 37).



DATE: Heraclius, A.D. 613-629/30 (see no. 44).

*Principal References:* DOH, p. 56, no. 133; DOC, no. 16:2.

*Source of Illustration:* Dumbarton Oaks.

No. 46. PLATE WITH NIELLO CROSS, ΘΕΟV TIMH

THE DUMBARTON OAKS COLLECTION, WASHINGTON, D. C.; acc. no. 51.31

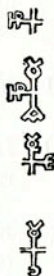
DESCRIPTION: Small plate decorated in niello with cross in center surrounded by ivy wreath (fig. a). Inscribed between arms of cross: ΘΕΟV TIMH.

Wt. 320 gr.; diam. 13.7 cm.

PLACE OF DISCOVERY: The plate belongs to a set of three, along with nos. 44 and 45, and was probably found with the latter two, possibly in Smyrna. It was acquired by Dumbarton Oaks in 1951, having previously been in a Swiss collection.

CONTROL STAMPS: Five stamps, four of which are identical with those on nos. 44, 45, while the hexagon of no. 44 is different (fig. b). As on no. 44, the marks of the lathe appear to run across the stamps, indicating that work was done on the plate after it was stamped. The readings were taken from the object:

- Bust of Heraclius, type 6a; inscription not clear.
- Monogram of Heraclius, type b; small bust of Christ with crossed nimbus above the monogram; inscribed +TEI. . . .
- Monogram as above; inscribed ΛΑ[M]ΠΡ||[OTATOV?] (see no. 44).
- Bust of the Emperor, type 6a; monogram CΕΡΓΙΟV, as in the cross stamp and in the corresponding stamps of nos. 41-45, 47-50; inscribed [KOC]||MAC.
- ⊕ Double strike; flared arms; monogram as above; inscribed in a circular direction [CI||CI||NN||]C (see no. 37).



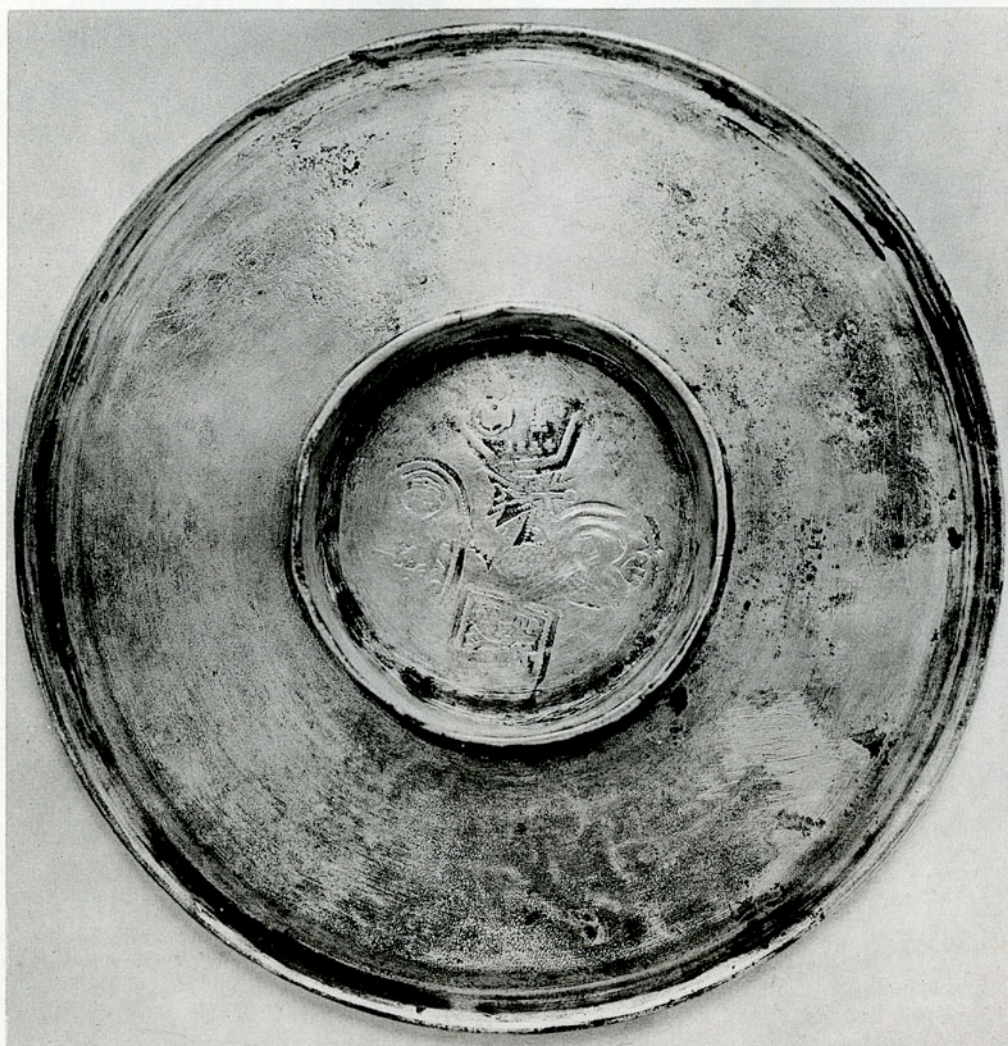
DATE: Heraclius, A.D. 613-629/30 (see no. 44).

*Principal References:* DOH, p. 56, no. 133; DOC, no. 16:1.

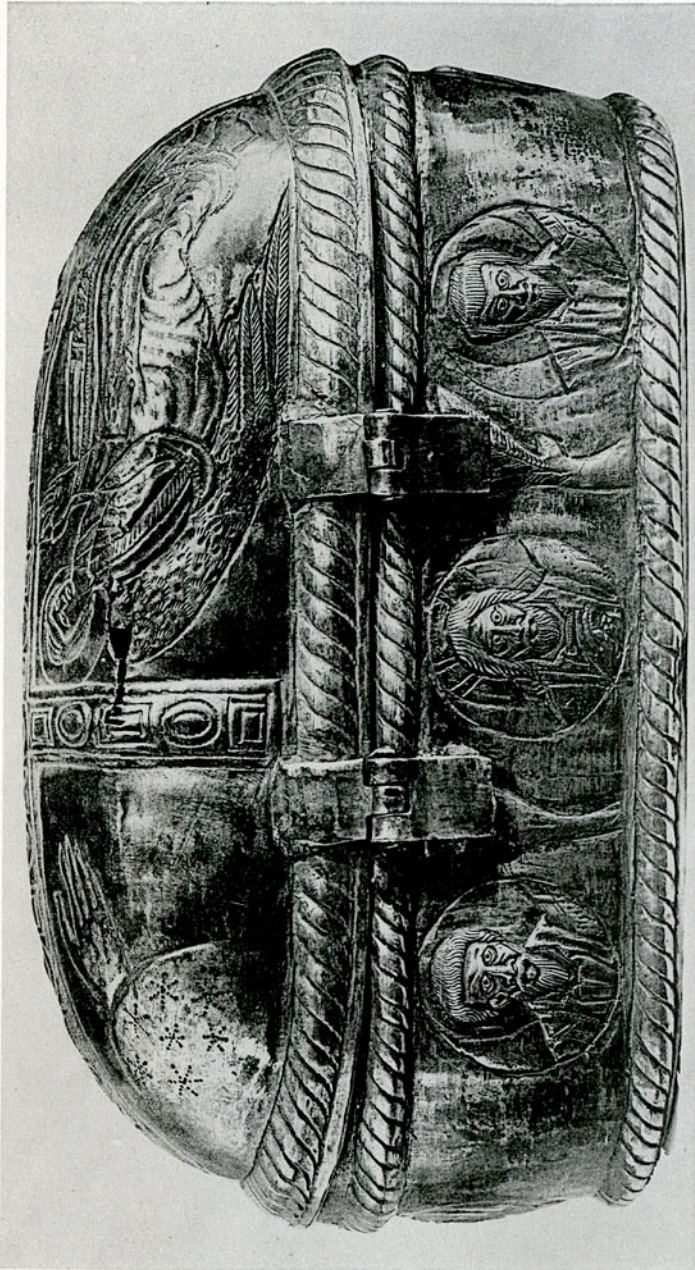
*Source of Illustration:* Dumbarton Oaks.



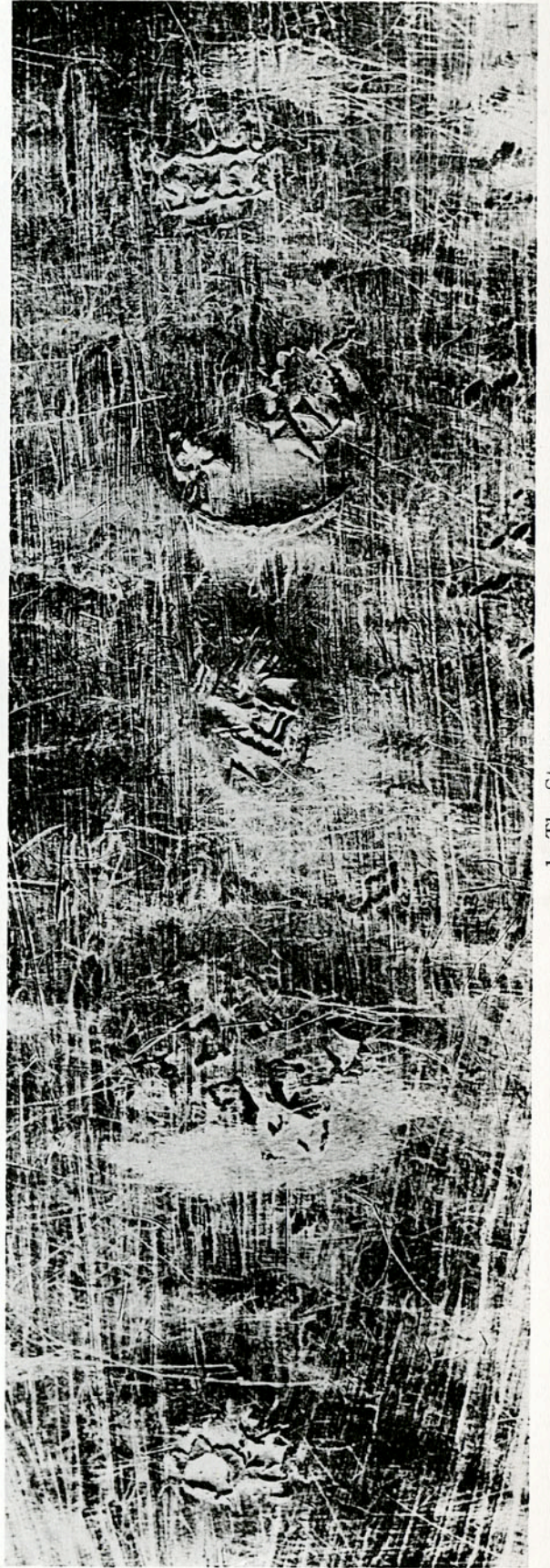
a. Plate with Nicello Cross, ΘΕΟΥ ΤΙΜΗ



b. The Stamps (actual size)



a. The Vatican Reliquary



b. The Stamps

## No. 47. THE VATICAN RELIQUARY

MUSEO SACRO, VATICAN

DESCRIPTION: Gilded silver reliquary with Christ and six saints in roundels on the sides (fig. a). On the lid are two angels between arms of a cross and, above, a hand and a dove. The figures are nimbed.

Ht. with lid 10.5 cm.; ht. of lid 5.5 cm.; ht. of box 5.8 cm.; length 19.5 cm.

PLACE OF DISCOVERY: Found in 1906 when the reliquary chest of Leo III, under the altar of the chapel of the Sancta Sanctorum in the Lateran, was opened.

CONTROL STAMPS: The remains of five badly deteriorated stamps can be seen. They appear to be (fig. b, from left to right): a hexagon (?), a square, a cross (?), a round, and a long (?). The outline of the round stamp sets the scale for the others. It is impossible to say whether they were applied before or after the object was decorated. The readings were taken from the object:

○ Not clear.

○ ?

□ Monogram of Heraclius, type a; there seems to be an additional bar on the K which is unusual.



□ Although scarcely distinguishable, the monogram may be the same as in the corresponding stamps of 41-46, 48-50. The reading [KOC]||MAC is suggested for the inscribed name.



⊕ Indistinguishable.



DATE: Heraclius, A.D. 610-641. The object is placed tentatively in this position in the series on the evidence of the inscription in the long stamp (see nos. 37-39, 41-46), which is not certain.

*Principal References:* P. Lauer, "Le trésor du Sancta Sanctorum," *Mon. Piot*, XV (1906), p. 71f., pl. XII:3; O. M. Dalton, *Byzantine Art and Archaeology* (Oxford, 1911), p. 564; Rosenberg, pp. 706-707. Good reproductions of the reliquary may be found in H. Grisar, *Die römische Kapelle Sancta Sanctorum und ihr Schatz* (Freiburg, 1908), p. 109f.; C. Cecchelli, "Il tesoro del Laterano," *Dedalo*, VII (1926), p. 231, fig. on p. 233.

*Source of Illustration:* The Vatican Library.

No. 48. PLAIN *TRULLA* FROM MYTILENE (LESBOS)

THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM, MYTILENE

DESCRIPTION: Simple, undecorated *trulla* with rounded handle (*Prakt.* [1954], p. 319, fig. 3, no. 9).

PLACE OF DISCOVERY: Found in 1951, on the Island of Mytilene (Lesbos), with nos. 32, 40-43, 49, 50 (see no. 32).

CONTROL STAMPS: Five stamps – a round, a hexagonal, a square, a long, and a cruciform (see fig.). Three of the stamps at least—the round, the long, and the cross—are identical with the stamps on no. 49. It is difficult to determine whether they were applied before or after the object was decorated. The readings were taken from the photograph:

○ Bust of Heraclius without nimbus, type 6b; inscribed ΦΙΛΙΠΠΙΟC.

○ Indistinct.

□ Monogram of Heraclius, type a; inscribed . . . . NTAC.

□ Bust without nimbus; monogram CΕΡΓΙΟV, but with larger letters than in the previous examples of this monogram in the long stamps of nos. 41-46 and similar to the corresponding monograms on nos. 49, 51, 58-70; inscribed ANΔ[[PE]AC.

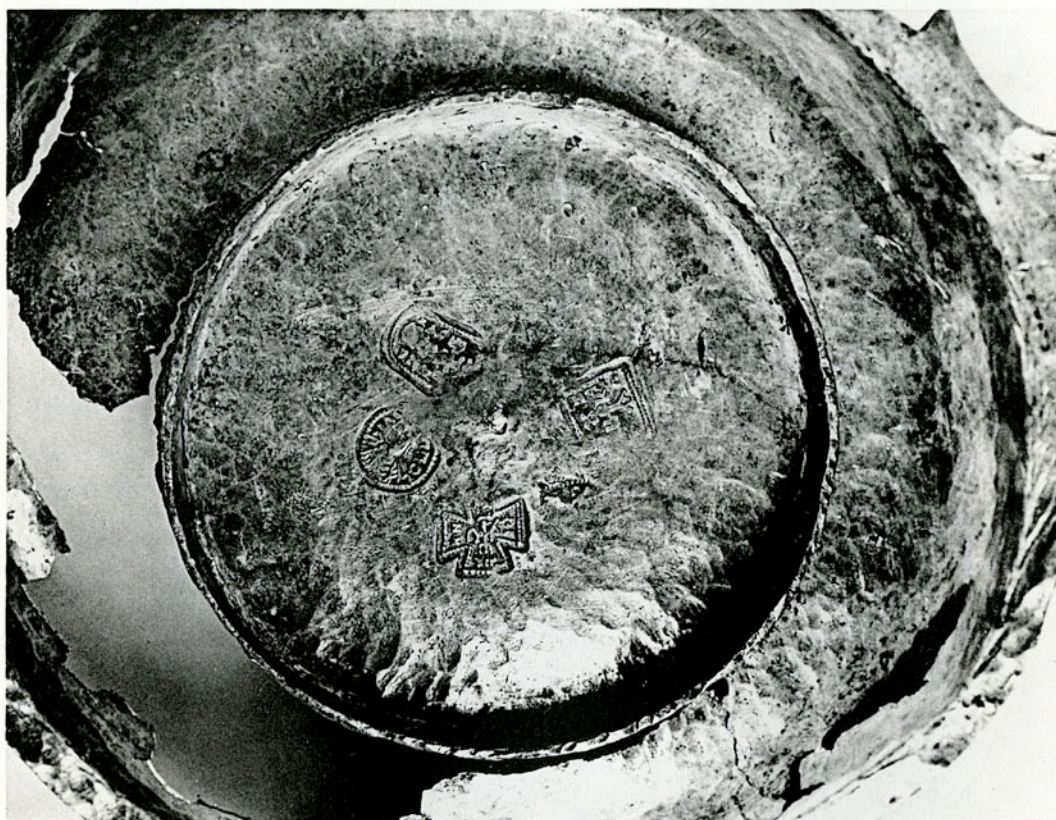
⊕ Flared arms; monogram as above, but with smaller letters (cf. 41-46, 49, 50); inscribed +I||ΩA||NN||IC.



DATE: Heraclius, A.D. 613-629/30. The bust of the Emperor without nimbus suggests that the stamps belong to a later period than nos. 37-46. The secondary monogram relates the stamps to nos. 41-46, but the larger size of this monogram in the long stamp relates the stamps to numbers 49, 51, 58-70.

*Principal References:* Same as for no. 32.

*Source of Illustration:* Dumbarton Oaks Photographic Collection.



Stamps on Plain *Trulla* from Mytilene (Lesbos)



Stamps on Ewer from Mytilene (Lesbos)

No. 49. EWER FROM MYTILENE (LESBOS)

THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM, MYTILENE

DESCRIPTION: Simple ewer (*Prakt.* [1954], p. 319, fig. 3, no. 2).

PLACE OF DISCOVERY: Found in 1951, on the Island of Mytilene (Lesbos), with nos. 32, 40-43, 48, 50 (see no. 32).

CONTROL STAMPS: Five stamps distinguishable, three of which—the round, the long, and the cross—are identical with the corresponding stamps on no. 48 (see fig.). The hexagon and the square are too worn to be clearly distinguished. The stamps are most worn near the centering point, which has virtually destroyed the hexagon, indicating that work was done in the lathe after the stamps were applied. The readings were taken from the photograph:

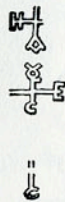
○ Bust without nimbus, type 6b (see no. 48); inscribed Φ[ΙΛΙ]||ΠΠΟC.

○ ?

□ Monogram of Heraclius, incomplete; inscription not clear.

□ The bust has been damaged; the monogram CΕΡΓΙΟV is visible though partially destroyed; inscription [ΑΝΔ||ΡΕΑ]C (see no. 48).

⊕ Flared arms; the monogram is partially visible and is the same as in the cross stamp of no. 48: CΕΡΓΙΟV; inscribed [+||ΩΑ]||ΝΝ||ΙC.



DATE: Heraclius, A.D. 613-629/30 (see no. 48).

*Principal References:* Same as for no. 32.

*Source of Illustration:* Dumbarton Oaks Photographic Collection.

No. 50. *TRULLA* WITH DECORATED HANDLE FROM MYTILENE  
(LESBOS)

THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM, MYTILENE

DESCRIPTION: *Trulla* with crude decoration on handle depicting female figure on pedestal and face (of Poseidon) beneath. On either side of the face are three roundels, each of the first two containing a bust and the last a rosette. Concentric circles decorate the inside of the bowl and a wave-crest pattern ornaments the rim (*Prakt.* [1954], p. 328, fig. 15).

Diam. 16.5 cm.; diam. with handle 31.3 cm.; depth 7.3 cm.; diam. of footring 10.7 cm. (Vavritsas).

PLACE OF DISCOVERY: Found in 1951, on the Island of Mytilene (Lesbos), with nos. 32, 40-43, 48, 49 (see no. 32).

CONTROL STAMPS: Five stamps – a round, a hexagonal, a square, and two cruciform (see fig.). It is difficult to judge whether they were applied before or after the *trulla* was decorated. The readings were taken from the photograph:

○ Nimbed bust of Heraclius, type 6a; inscribed CXOΛA||CTIKIC; this name occurs frequently in the remaining stamps of the Imperial series (see Table IV, nos. 51-74).

◇ Not clear.

□ Monogram of Heraclius, type a; inscribed K[OC]||M[A]C.

⊕ Flared arms; monogram CEPΓIOV (see nos. 41-49); inscribed CI||[CI||NN]||HC (see also no. 37, where the name is spelled slightly differently; the present spelling is also found in the cross stamps of nos. 51-53).

⊕ Struck twice; same as above; inscribed [CI||CI]||NN||HC.



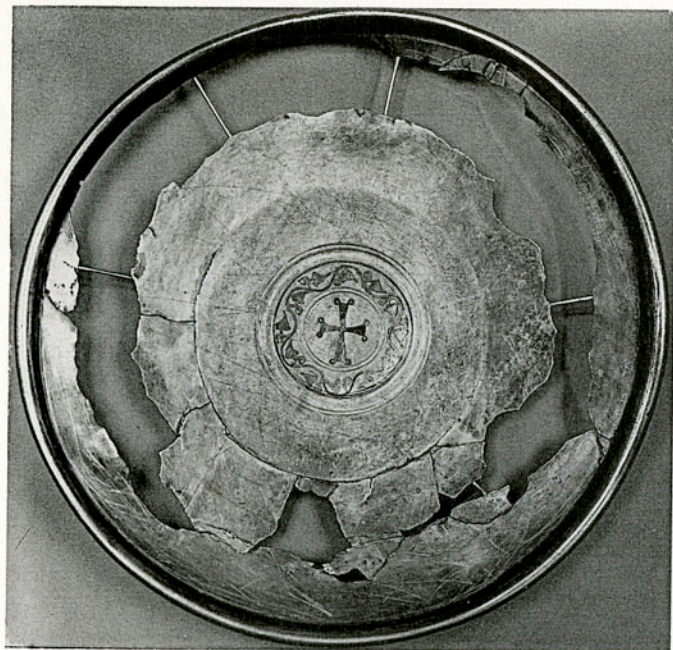
DATE: Heraclius, A.D. 613-629/30. The nimbed bust of the Emperor suggests an earlier date than that of nos. 48 and 49, but the relationship between these stamps and stamps later in the series supports the position here assigned to the object.

*Principal References:* Same as for no. 32.

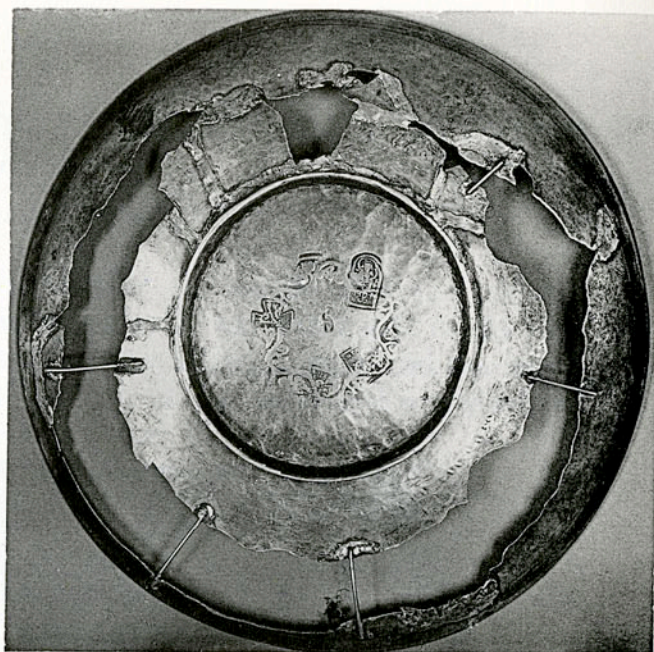
*Source of Illustration:* Dumbarton Oaks Photographic Collection.



Stamps on *Trulla* with Decorated Handle from Mytilene (Lesbos)



a. Front



b. Back

Plate "A" with Niello Cross from Kalganovka



c. The Stamps

No. 51. PLATE "A" WITH NIELLO CROSS FROM KALGANOVKA

THE HERMITAGE, LENINGRAD; acc. no. W. 284

DESCRIPTION: Plain plate decorated with niello cross in center surrounded by ivy wreath (figs. a and b).

Diam. 24.5 cm. (Matsulevich).

PLACE OF DISCOVERY: Found in 1878, with nos. 55 and 70, at Kalganovka, district of Solikamsk, Government of Perm (renamed Moloto vin 1942). Formerly in the Stroganov Collection.

CONTROL STAMPS: Five stamps – a hexagonal, a square, a long, and two cruciform (fig. c). The square, the long, and the cross are found again on nos. 52 and 54A. The ivy wreath on the obverse cuts into the stamps, indicating that the plate was decorated after it was stamped (Matsulevich, "Arg. byz.," p. 296). The readings were taken from the photograph and cast:

⊖ Between the long and the cross: inscribed CXOΛ[A||CTIKIC] (see the round stamp on no. 50).

□ Monogram of Heraclius, type a; inscribed Λ[AM]Π[P]||OTA[TOC] (see nos. 44-46, 52, and 54A).



⊖ Nimbed bust of Heraclius with three-pronged diadem, type 6d; cruciform monogram ΦΩΤΙΝΟV. The large format of the monogram resembles the later examples of the CΕΡΓΙΟV series, nos. 48, 49, and this type of lettering occurs again in later stamps, nos. 58-70; the same monogram, with smaller letters, is found in the cross stamp, and the same pair occurs in the stamps of no. 52. This stamp is inscribed KOC||MAC.



⊕ Flared arms; monogram as above; inscribed [C]I||C||N||N||HC (see the corresponding stamps on nos. 50, 52, 53).



⊕ Same as above; inscribed C||[C]I||N||N||HC.



DATE: Heraclius, A.D. 613-629/30. As in the case of no. 50, the nimbed bust suggests an early date for these stamps. On the other hand, the secondary monogram does not belong to the CΕΡΓΙΟV group (nos. 41-46, 48-50) and the relationship between these stamps and the stamps on no. 54A supports a later date.

*Principal References:* Rosenberg, pp. 708-709; Matsulevich, "Arg. byz.," p. 293, no. 3, pl. XLV: 2.

*Source of Illustration:* The Hermitage.

## No. 52. BOWL "A" FROM LAMPSACUS

THE BRITISH MUSEUM, LONDON

DESCRIPTION: Simple bowl with gilt cross in center. The arms of the cross extend to the rim, and in its center is a niello monogram of the proper name MHNA, or perhaps AMHN. The bowl is similar to, but slightly smaller than, no. 53, and was found in the same treasure (fig. a).

Wt. 191.5 gr.; diam. 16 cm.

PLACE OF DISCOVERY: Lampsacus, Hellespont. Found with nos. 19, 24, and 53. Acquired in 1848.

CONTROL STAMPS: Remains of five stamps – a square, a long, and three cruciform. Four of these, on the back of the plate, have been damaged by the decoration on the bowl, as is indicated by the concentric lines cutting into the stamps (fig. c). The fifth stamp, a cross, is found on the inside of the bowl, between the A and the N of the monogram, which also has damaged the stamp (fig. b). This bowl, and no. 53, are the only examples in the Imperial series on which the stamps are applied inside as well as outside the object. The stamps are the same as the corresponding ones on no. 51. The readings were taken from the object:

□ Monogram of Heraclius, type a, incomplete; inscribed [ΛΑΜΠΡ]||ΟΤΑ[ΤΟ]C (see no. 51).



□ Only the top is visible, beside the circles incised on the bottom of the bowl: a nimbed bust with trefoil ornament on crown, type 6d; cf. no. 51.

⊕ Nearest the square: a cruciform monogram like that in the corresponding stamps on no. 51; inscribed C||[C||NN]||HC.



⊕ Nearest the long stamp: monogram as above(?); inscribed C||[C||N]N||HC.

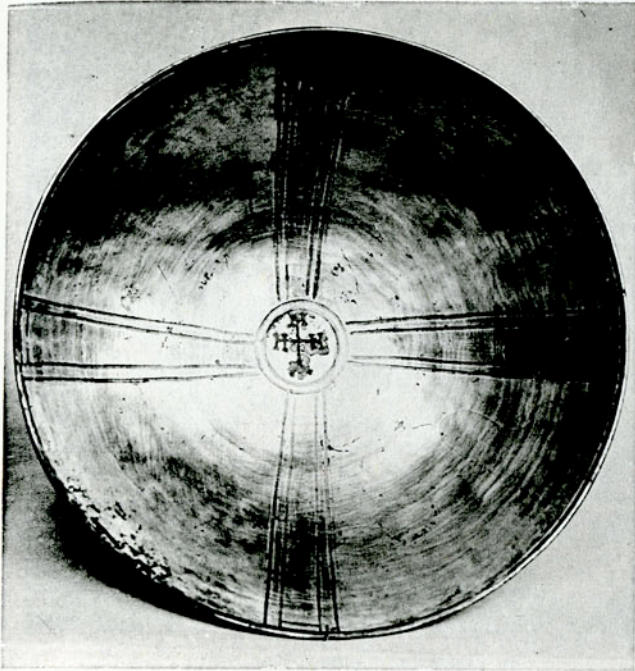


⊕ On the inside of the bowl; inscribed [C||C||N]N||HC.

DATE: Heraclius, A.D. 613–629/30 (see no. 51).

*Principal References:* Dalton, *Catalogue*, no. 379; Rosenberg, pp. 710–711.

*Source of Illustration:* The British Museum, reproduction courtesy of the Trustees.

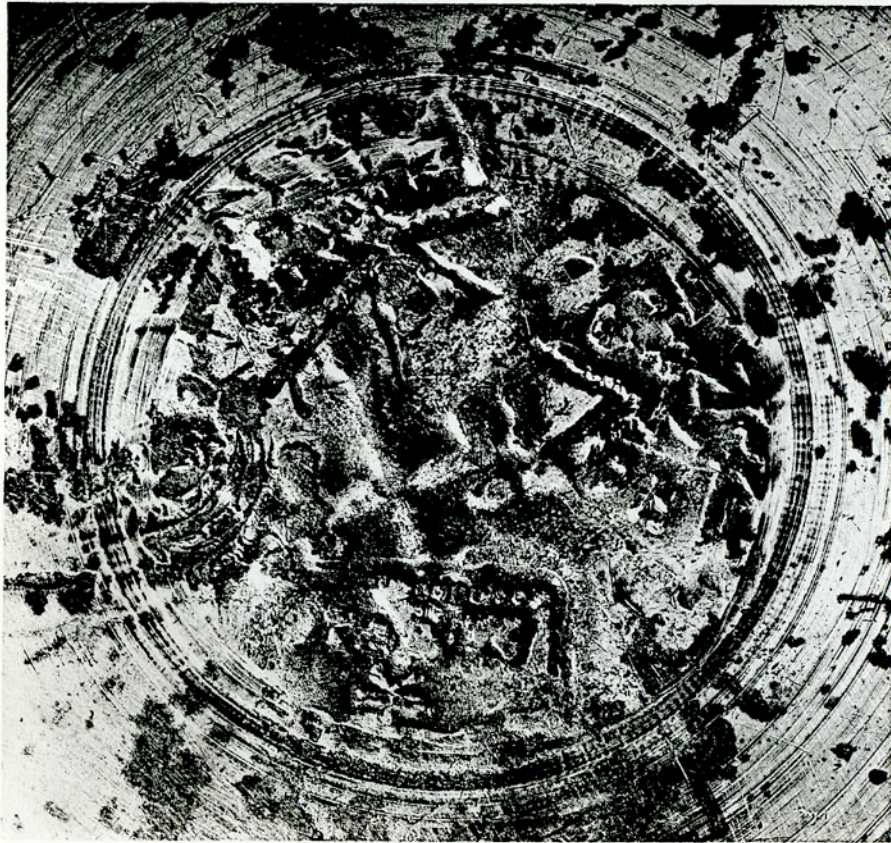


a. Inside of Bowl

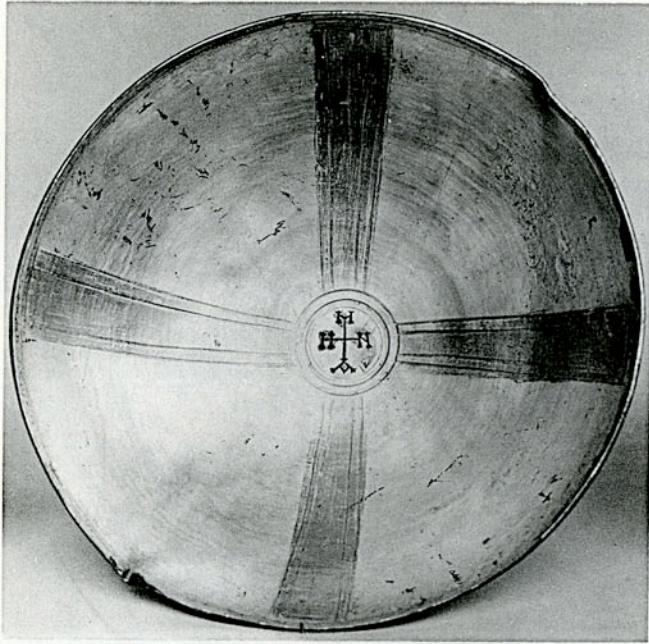


b. Detail of Center Monogram

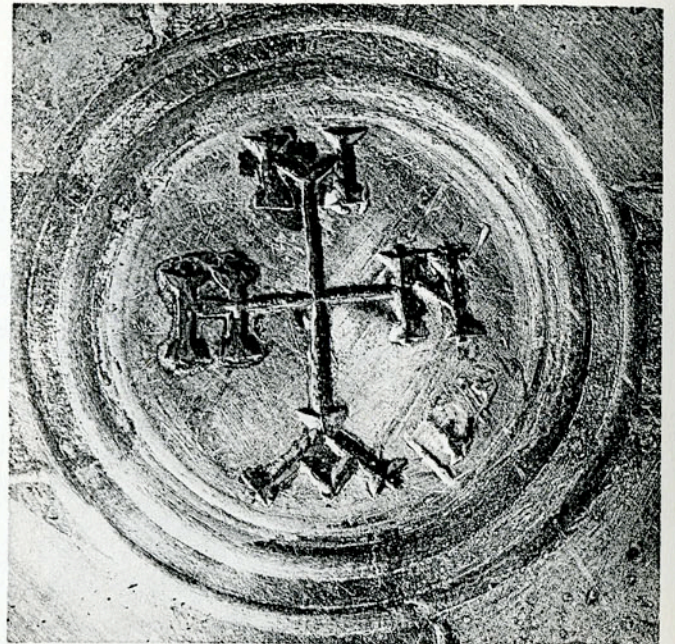
Bowl "A" from Lampsacus



c. The Stamps

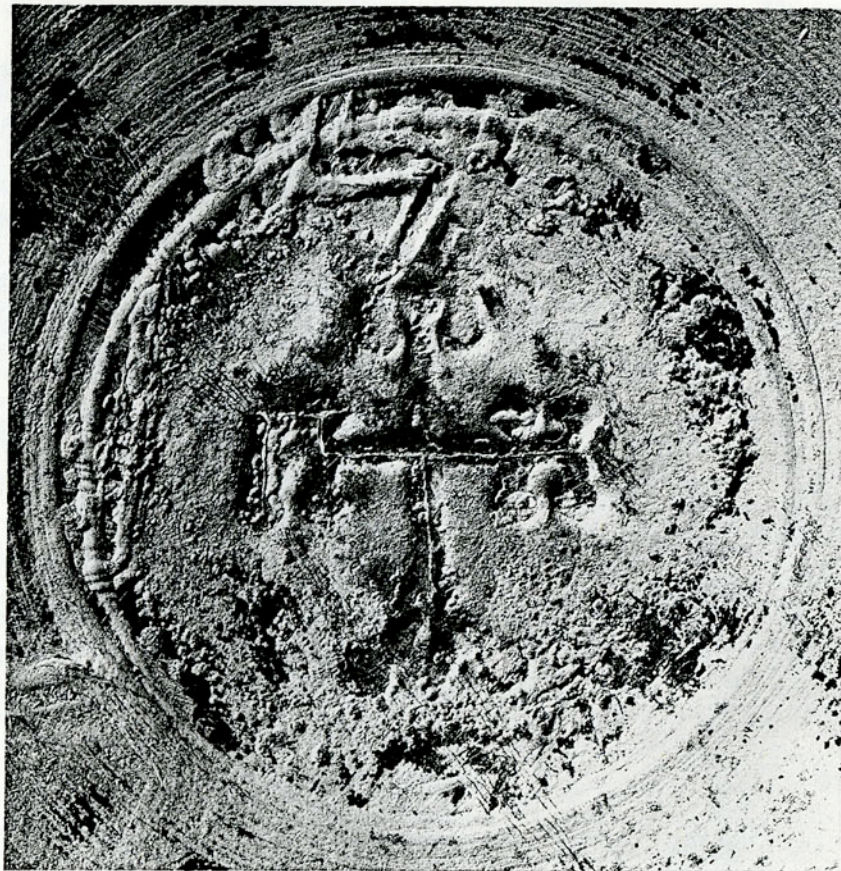


a. Inside of Bowl



b. Detail of Center Medallion

Bowl "B" from Lampsacus



c. The Stamps

No. 53. BOWL "B" FROM LAMPSACUS

THE BRITISH MUSEUM, LONDON

DESCRIPTION: Bowl with gilt cross in center. The arms of the cross extend to the rim, and in its center is a monogram in niello. Identical with no. 52, but slightly larger (fig. a).

Wt. 260 gr.; diam. 18 cm.

PLACE OF DISCOVERY: Lampsacus, Hellespont. Found with nos. 19, 24, and 52. Acquired in 1886.

CONTROL STAMPS: Three cruciform stamps clearly visible, and traces of other stamps remain, but their shapes are not easily distinguishable (fig. c). The clearest stamp, a cross, is on the inside of the bowl (fig. b) (see no. 52). The stamps appear to be identical with the stamps on no. 52, except that the square on no. 52 is here replaced by a hexagon. Like the stamps on no. 52, these were damaged by the decoration of the niello monogram. The readings were taken from the object:

- On the outside of the bowl, outside the incised circles between the N and the A of the monogram: almost entirely destroyed.
- Beside the incised circles, opposite the N of the monogram.
- ⊕ Beside the incised circles, above the M of the monogram: flared arms; inscribed [C]||[C]||NN||HC?
- ⊕ Beside the A of the monogram.
- ⊕ Inside the bowl: inscribed CI||CI||[NN]||HC.

DATE: Heraclius, A.D. 613-629/30 (see nos. 51, 52).

*Principal References:* Dalton, *Catalogue*, no. 378.

*Source of Illustration:* The British Museum, reproduction courtesy of the Trustees.

No. 54 *A* and *B*. PLATE WITH NIELLO CROSS

THE MUSEUM OF ANTIQUITIES, NICOSIA, CYPRUS; acc. no. J. 456

DESCRIPTION: Large, flat plate with niello cross in center, surrounded by floral wreath (figs. a and b).

Diam. 36.8 cm.; diam. of central roundel 10 cm.; diam. of footring 15.4 cm.

PLACE OF DISCOVERY: Found in Cyprus, in 1902, with nos. 33, 58-66; from the "Second Cyprus Treasure" (see no. 33).

CONTROL STAMPS: Like no. 55, this plate has more than the usual number of stamps, some of which are very worn, others fairly clear, suggesting that the plate was stamped on two occasions (cf. pp. 8, 34). Seven stamps can be identified with certainty (fig. c) - a round, two square, two long, and two cruciform - while the remains of others can also be discerned although their outlines are indistinct. The stamps were worn down when work on the niello decoration was done. They fall readily into two groups, those which are most worn (*A*) and those which are clearer (*B*). Group *A* is related to the stamps on objects nos. 51-53, while group *B* is related to the stamps on objects nos. 55-70. On nos. 55, 56, and 57, the stamps are similar to the corresponding stamps on no. 54*B*. The readings were taken from the object:

54 *A*:

- Near the square stamp of group *B* and below the cross stamps: nimbed bust, type 6a; inscription illegible.
- ⊕ ? Between the square inscribed ΛΑΜΠ[POTATOC] and the long stamp of group *B*.
- ⊞ Damaged monogram of Heraclius; inscribed ΛΑΜΠ[P||OTATOC] (see the corresponding stamps on nos. 51, 52).
- ⊞ Beneath the long stamp of group *B*.
- ⊞ Below the long stamp; flared arms.



54 *B*:

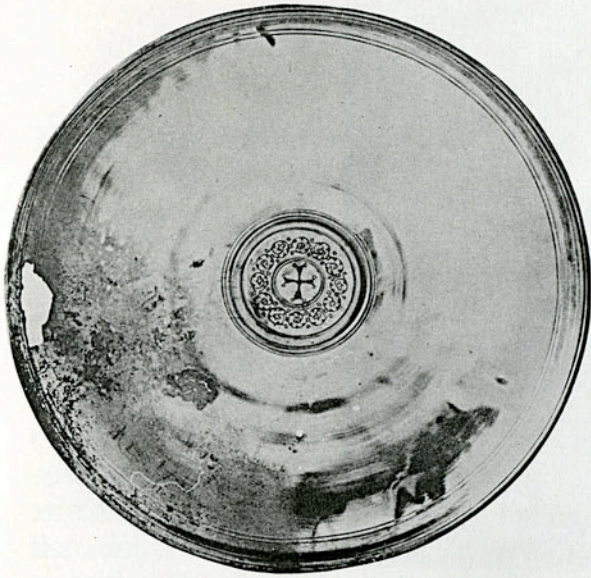
- ⊞ Double strike; monogram of Heraclius, type a; inscribed ΦΙΛΙ||ΠΙΟΣ, identical with the corresponding stamps on nos. 55-57.
- ⊞ Bust of Heraclius, type 6a; cruciform monogram that reads ΒΑCΙΑΙΟV, and is the same as the monogram in the cross stamp; found again in the corresponding stamps of nos. 55-57; inscribed CΧΟΛΑC||CΤΙΚΙC (the C in the middle of the name appears to be duplicated). This name, with minor variations in the spelling, is found again in the long stamps of nos. 55-71. A small X and Θ may be seen below the bust; these letters, also present in the corresponding stamps of nos. 55*A* and 56, remain unexplained (p. 15). This stamp is the same as the corresponding stamp on no. 55*A*, and similar to the long stamp on no. 56, where the inscribed name is abbreviated.
- ⊞ Nearest the long stamp: flared arms; monogram ΒΑCΙΑΙΟV as above; inscribed in a circular direction (see the cross stamps on nos. 55-57) C V || M [Ε] || Ω N || Ι C.
- ⊞ As above; less clear; inscribed C [V || M [Ε] || Ω N || Ι C.



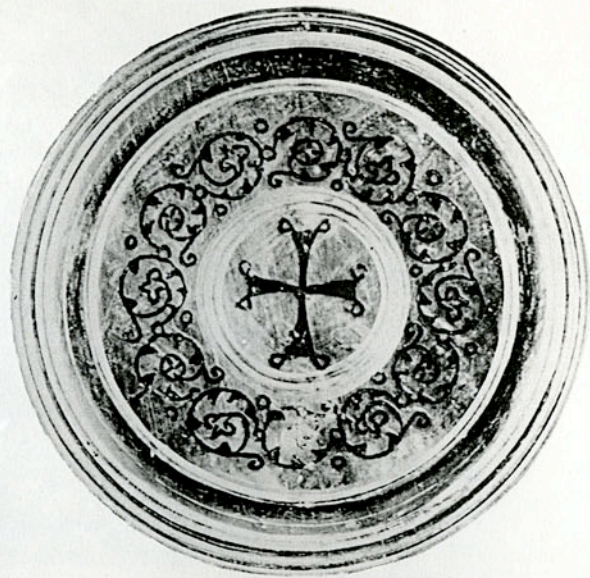
DATE: Both sets of stamps belong to the reign of Heraclius, A.D. 613-629/30. One set is related to the stamps earlier in the Heraclian series, the other to later stamps, thus placing the object near the middle of the series.

Principal References: Dalton, *Arch.* 60, p. 3, no. 2, pl. 1: 2; Rosenberg, pp. 656-657; Matsulevich, "Arg. byz.," pp. 295, 298; *Byz. Art*, 1958, no. 55.

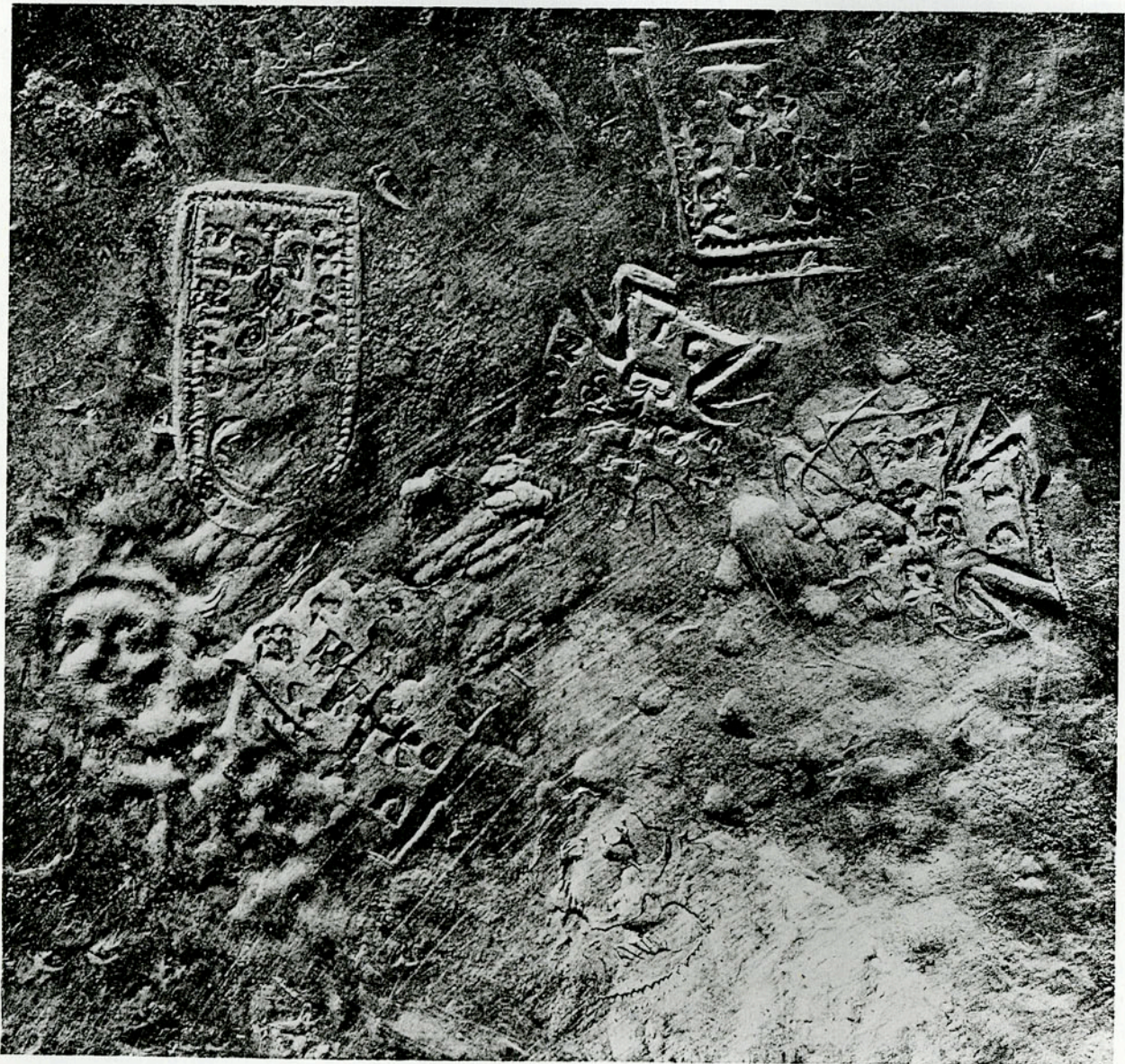
Source of Illustration: The Department of Antiquities, Cyprus.



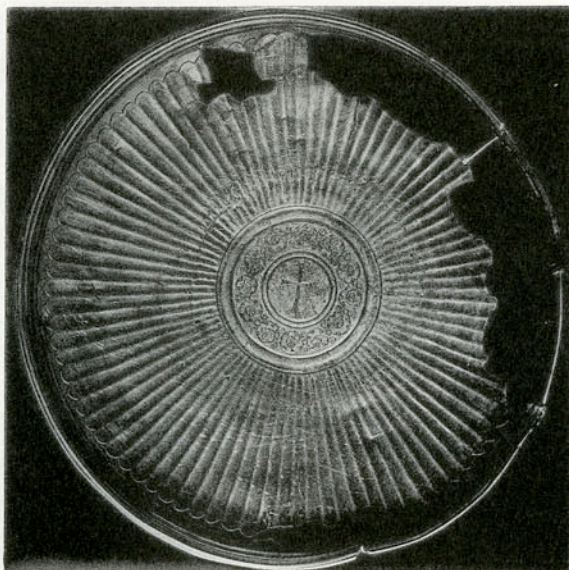
a. Plate with Niello Cross



b. Detail of Center Medallion



c. The Stamps



a. Plate "B" with Niello Cross from Kalganovka



b. The Stamps

No. 55 *A* and *B*. PLATE "B" WITH NIELLO CROSS FROM KALGANOVKA





THE HERMITAGE, LENINGRAD; acc. no. W. 283

DESCRIPTION: Large, fluted plate, decorated with niello cross in center surrounded by floral wreath (fig. a); almost identical with the design on no. 54. Diam. 27 cm. (Matsulevich). 67-73.


PLACE OF DISCOVERY: Found in 1878, with nos. 51 and 70, at Kalganovka, district of Solikamsk, Government of Perm (renamed Molotov in 1942). Formerly in the Stroganov Collection.

CONTROL STAMPS: Like no. 54, this plate appears to have been stamped twice at different times for, in addition to the normal complement of five stamps, the round, the hexagon, the square, and the cross are repeated (fig. b). The fact that the duplicate stamps (*B*) are very worn and that three stand alone makes it unlikely that they can be the result of the more common "double strike." Since, however, the repeated stamps seem to be identical with the five that are clearly discernible (*A*), the interval between the times when they were struck cannot have been long. The incision for the niello design on the obverse cuts into the long and cross stamps, indicating that this object was decorated after it was stamped (Matsulevich, "Arg. Byz.," p. 296). The stamps are similar to the corresponding stamps on nos. 54 *B*, 56, and 57. The readings were taken from the photograph and cast: 1/6

55 *A*:

- Imperial bust, type 6c; inscribed [A]NΔ||P[ΕAC]; identical with the round stamp on no. 56.
- ⬡ Below the centering point: double strike that has seriously displaced both the inscription and the monogram of Heraclius, type a. 
- To the right of the centering point: monogram of Heraclius; inscribed [Φ]Λ[||ΠO]C; identical with the square stamps on nos. 54 *B*, 55 *B*, 56, 57. 
- ⊐ Nimbed bust of the Emperor, type 6a; monogram BACIΛIOV as in the cross, and in the corresponding stamps of nos. 54, 56, 57; inscribed CXOΛ[AC]||CTIKIC; a small X and Θ appear below the bust. This stamp appears to be identical with the corresponding stamp on no. 54 *B* and similar to the long stamp on no. 56. 
- ⊕ Near the hexagon: monogram as above; inscribed CV||[ME]||ΩN||IC (see nos. 54 *B*, 55 *B*, 56, 57). 

55 *B*:

- Cutting into the round stamp of 55 *A*.
- ⬡ Near the centering point.
- To the left of the hexagon, overlapping the long stamp of 55 *A*: part of the monogram of Heraclius is visible (type a); inscribed [Φ]Λ[||ΠOC]. 
- ⊕ Just above, and partly overlapped by, the square of 55 *A*: inscribed [CV||ME]||-ΩN||[IC].

DATE: Heraclius, A.D. 613-629/30. Both sets of stamps were applied at about the same time as was the second group of stamps on no. 54. The type of the imperial bust in the round stamp, however, is that used on nos. 56-70, which places these stamps after those of no. 54.

Principal References: Rosenberg, pp. 658-659; Matsulevich, "Arg. byz.," p. 293, no. 2, pl. XLV: 1. Source of Illustration: The Hermitage.

## No. 56. BUCKET WITH MYTHOLOGICAL FIGURES





KUNSTHISTORISCHES MUSEUM, VIENNA

DESCRIPTION: Bucket decorated with relief depicting six gods (fig. a).

Wt. 2047 gr.; diam. of top 22.7 cm.; diam. of bottom 17.5 cm.; ht. 25.8 cm. (Matsulevich).

PLACE OF DISCOVERY: Found in 1814, in Kuczurmare, Bukovina.

CONTROL STAMPS: Five stamps – a round, a hexagonal, a square, a long, and a cruciform, similar to the corresponding stamps on nos. 54 *B*, 55, 57 (fig. b). It is difficult to judge whether the stamps were applied before or after the decoration of the bucket. The readings were taken from the photograph:

- Bust, type 6c; inscribed ANΔ||PEAC (see no. 55 *A*).
- Monogram of Heraclius, type a, partly destroyed; small, nimbed bust above the monogram; inscription not clear. 
- Monogram of Heraclius, type a; inscribed ΦΙΑ||[[Π]OC (see nos. 54 *B*, 55, 57). 
- Imperial bust, type 6a; monogram BACIAIOV (see nos. 54 *B*, 55 *A*, 57); a Θ appears below the bust (see nos. 54 *B*, 55 *A*); inscribed CXOΛC||CTIC; no doubt this is a corrupt spelling of the name CXOΛACTIKIC, found in similar long stamps, nos. 54 *B*, 55 *A*, 58–70; it is also abbreviated on no. 58. 
- ⊕ Flared arms; monogram as above; inscribed CV||ME||Ω[N||IC]. This stamp is identical with the corresponding stamps on nos. 54 *B*–57. 

DATE: Heraclius, A.D. 613–629/30. These stamps belong to the group 54 *B*–57, and the name in the long stamp associates this group with nos. 58–70.

*Principal References:* Rosenberg, pp. 660–661; R. Jaeger, "Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte der altchristlichen Silberarbeiten," *JDAI*, XLIII (1928), *Arch. Anz.*, col. 559; Matsulevich, *Byz. Ant.*, p. 7f., no. 14, p. 15, pls. 7–11.

*Source of Illustration:* Kunsthistorisches Museum.



a. Bucket with Mythological Figures



b. The Stamps



a. The Meleager Plate



b. Cast of Stamps

## No. 57. THE MELEAGER PLATE

THE HERMITAGE, LENINGRAD; acc. no. W. 1

DESCRIPTION: Plate decorated with figures in relief (fig. a). In center, Meleager, at the hunt, leans on his spear; at left (from spectator's point of view) Atalanta leads her horse. On either side stand attendants, the one at left holds a lamb. Below this scene two dogs play near a hunting net.

Wt. 1523 gr.; diam. 28 cm.; diam. of footring 12.5 cm.; ht. of footring 1.2 cm. (Matsulevich).

PLACE OF DISCOVERY: Unknown. Acquired in 1840.

CONTROL STAMPS: Five stamps – a hexagonal, two square, and two cruciform (fig. b). The relief has been worked after the stamps were applied (Matsulevich, pp. 10–12). All the stamps are similar to corresponding stamps on nos. 54 B–56. The readings were taken from the cast and photograph:

⊖ Monogram of Heraclius, type b, barely visible; small, nimbed bust above the monogram; inscribed [AN]Δ||PEAC.



□ Nearest the hexagon: monogram of Heraclius, type a; inscribed Φ|Λ|I||ΠOC (see the corresponding stamps on nos. 54 B–56).



□ Above the cross stamps: as above; inscribed [Φ|Λ|I||ΠOC.



⊕ Between the square stamps: flared arms; monogram BAC|Λ|IOV; inscribed in a circular direction CV||ME||ΩN||IC. This stamp is identical with the corresponding stamps on nos. 54 B–56.



⊕ Same as above; inscribed CV||ME||ΩN||IC.



DATE: Heraclius, A.D. 613–629/30. These stamps belong to the same period as the stamps on nos. 54 B–56.

*Principal References:* Rosenberg, pp. 662–663; Matsulevich, *Byz. Ant.*, p. 2 f., no. 1, pp. 9–17, figs. 1, 2, pl. 1.

*Source of Illustration:* The Hermitage.

## No. 58. THE DAVID PLATES: DAVID AND GOLIATH

THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART, NEW YORK, Gift of J. Pierpont Morgan; acc. no. 17.190.396

DESCRIPTION: Large plate with three scenes in relief (fig. a): at top, Meeting of David and Goliath; in central band, Slaying of Goliath; at bottom, David Beheading Goliath (I Sam. 17).

Diam. 49.4 cm.; diam. of footring 20.7 cm.

PLACE OF DISCOVERY: Found in Cyprus, in 1902, with nos. 33, 54, 59-66; from the "Second Cyprus Treasure" (see no. 33).

CONTROL STAMPS: Five stamps – a round, a hexagonal, a square, a long, and a cruciform (fig. b). They appear to have been damaged, especially the long stamp, during the hammering of the relief. The fact that they are almost identical with the corresponding stamps on nos. 59-66 clarifies the reading of a number of individual names and monograms. Yet the combination of the stamps varies among the plates of the set: no. 60, like no. 58 and probably no. 59, has one stamp of each shape; on no. 61 only four stamps can be positively discerned; on nos. 62 and 63 the hexagon has been replaced by an extra cruciform stamp; nos. 64 and 65 have an additional cruciform stamp, as well as the remains of a hexagonal one, making six in all; on no. 66 are a hexagon, two long, and two cruciform stamps. On no. 58 (the largest plate in the set) the name CXOΛACTIKIC in the long stamp appears in an abbreviated form (see no. 56). The readings were taken from the object in each case:

○ Bust of Heraclius, type, 6c; inscribed [Θ]ΕΟΧΑ||ΠΙ[CTOC].

◻ Overlapped by the square; barely discernible.

◻ Monogram of Heraclius, type a; the instrument slipped and disfigured the monogram (see the corresponding stamp on no. 43); inscribed + KOM||ITAC.



◻ Imperial bust, type 6c; monogram in enlarged characters (see no. 48), ΘΕΟΔΩΡΟΝ (see no. 20); inscribed CXOΛ[A]||CTIC.



⊕ Flared arms; monogram as above, in small letters; inscribed in a circular direction + K||OC||M||AC.



DATE: Heraclius, A.D. 613-629/30. The relationship between the inscription in the long stamp and the corresponding inscriptions on nos. 54 B-56 places this group of stamps and those on nos. 59-66 close to the previous group. The more developed form of the imperial bust in the long stamp—on nos. 54 B-56 the bust is nimbed—suggests that this series follows upon the series nos. 54 B-56 (see p. 10).

Principal References: Smith, p. 46f., pl. LXVI; Rosenberg, pp. 640-641.

Source of Illustration: The Metropolitan Museum of Art.



a. David Plate: David and Goliath



b. The Stamps



a. David Plate: Marriage of David and Michal



b. The Stamps

No. 59. THE DAVID PLATES: MARRIAGE OF DAVID AND MICHAL

THE MUSEUM OF ANTIQUITIES, NICOSIA, CYPRUS; acc. no. 452

DESCRIPTION: Plate with relief depicting Marriage of David and Michal (I Sam. 18:27) (fig. a).

Diam. 26.8 cm.; diam. of footring 11.8 cm.

PLACE OF DISCOVERY: Found in Cyprus, in 1902, with nos. 33, 54, 58, 60-66; from the "Second Cyprus Treasure" (see no. 33).

CONTROL STAMPS: Four stamps are distinctly visible – a round, a square, a long, and a cruciform (fig. b). There is, in addition, the suggestion of a hexagonal outline on the top arm of the cross. The stamps were damaged during the hammering of the relief, as is apparent from the impressions in the deep hollow formed by the joined arms on the obverse. They are almost identical with the corresponding stamps on nos. 58, 60-66 (see no. 58).

○ Bust of Heraclius, type 6c; inscribed ΘΕΟΧ[A]||ΠΙCΤΟ[C].

○ ?

□ Monogram of Heraclius, type a; inscribed [+ ]KOM||ITAC.

□ Bust not clear; monogram ΘΕΟΔΩΠΟV; inscribed CXOΛ[A||C]TIKIC.

⊕ Flared arms; monogram as above; inscribed [+ K]||OC||[M||AC].



DATE: Heraclius, A.D. 613-629/30 (see no. 58).

*Principal References:* Dalton, *Arch.* 60, p. 3, no. 3, pl. 11; Rosenberg, pp. 648-649; P. Dikaios, *A Guide to the Cyprus Museum* (Nicosia, 1947), p. 115, pl. XXIII, fig. 2; *Byz. Art*, 1958, no. 34.

*Source of Illustration:* Victoria and Albert Museum, reproduction courtesy of The Department of Antiquities, Cyprus.

No. 60. THE DAVID PLATES: INTRODUCTION OF DAVID TO SAUL

THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART, NEW YORK, Gift of J. Pierpont Morgan;

acc. no. 17.190.397

DESCRIPTION: Plate with relief of Meeting of David and Saul (I Sam. 16:21) (fig. a).

Diam. 26.5 cm.; diam. of footring 12 cm.

PLACE OF DISCOVERY: Found in Cyprus, in 1902, with nos. 33, 54, 58, 59, 61-66; from the "Second Cyprus Treasure" (see no. 33).

CONTROL STAMPS: Three stamps are distinctly visible – a square, a long, and a cruciform (fig. b); under the centering point and close to the long stamp, part of a hexagonal outline can be seen; under the long stamp are the remains of the inscription in a round stamp. It is difficult to determine whether the stamps were applied before or after the plate was decorated, but, since it belongs to a set, it was probably decorated at the same time as its companion pieces, that is, after the stamps had been applied (see nos. 58, 59, 61, etc.). The stamps are almost identical with the corresponding stamps on nos. 58, 59, 61-66 (see no. 58).

- Badly worn; only a portion of the rim is visible to the right and below the bust in the long stamp: inscribed [ΘΕΟΧΑ]||ΠΙC[ΤΟC].
- Not clear.
- Monogram of Heraclius; inscribed + ΚΟ[Μ]||ΙΤ]ΑC.
- Bust of Heraclius, type 6c; monogram ΘΕΟΔΩΡΟV; inscribed [CΧ]ΟΛ[Α]||C[ΤΙΚΙC].
- ⊕ Flared arms; inscribed + Κ||Ο[C]||Μ||ΑC].



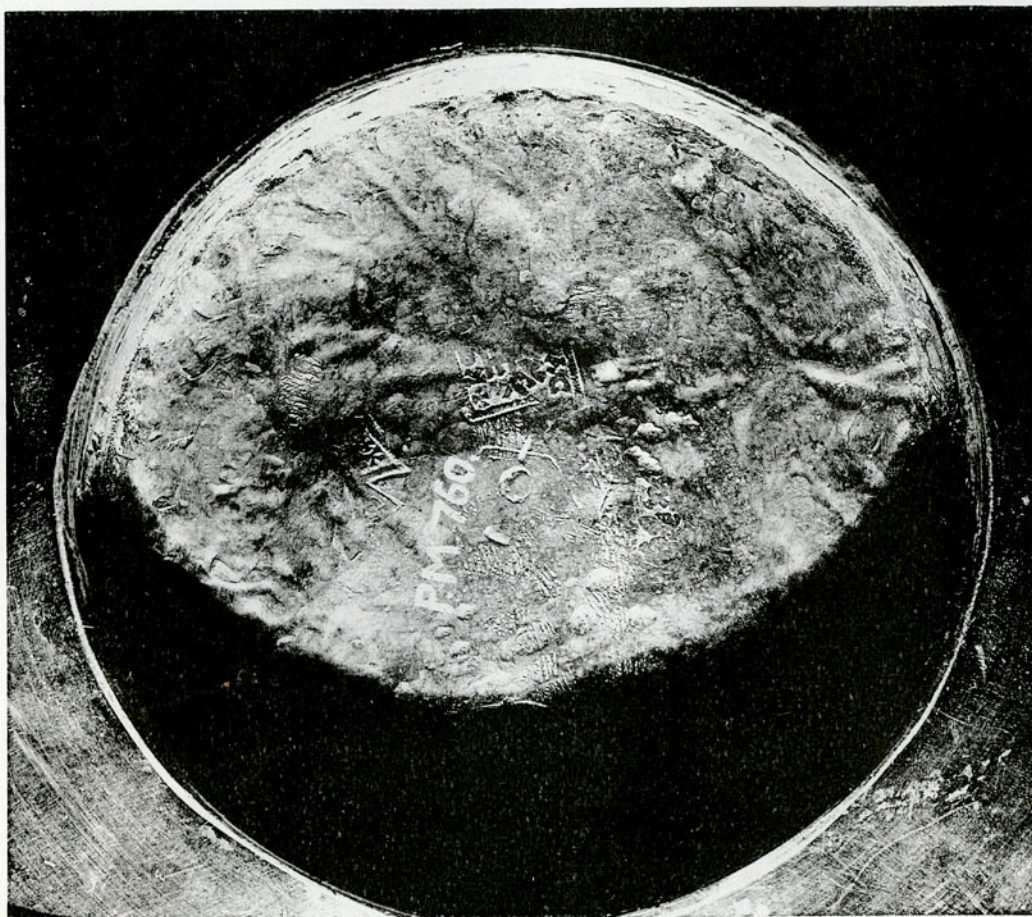
DATE: Heraclius, A.D. 613-629/30 (see no. 58).

*Principal References:* Dalton, *BM*, p. 357, fig. 2; *idem*, *Arch.* 60, p. 2; Sambon, p. 124, no. 3, pl. XIX, right; Smith, p. 45, pl. LXIV; Rosenberg, pp. 646-647.

*Source of Illustration:* The Metropolitan Museum of Art.



a. David Plate: Introduction of David to Saul



b. The Stamps



a. David Plate: David Trying on Saul's Armor



b. The Stamps

No. 61. THE DAVID PLATES: DAVID TRYING ON SAUL'S ARMOR

THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART, NEW YORK, Gift of J. Pierpont Morgan; acc. no. 17. 190. 399

DESCRIPTION: Plate with relief of David Trying on Saul's Armor (I Sam. 17:38) (fig. a). This plate shows particularly well the technique of joining together two sheets of silver after the relief has been moulded. Inside the footring, the relief is revealed in repoussé, but on the outside the plate is perfectly smooth. Breaks in the silver are visible on the rim and on the footring where the second sheet has been joined to the first. This technique was used for all the David plates (p. 1).

Diam. 26 cm.; diam. of footring 12 cm.

PLACE OF DISCOVERY: Found in Cyprus, in 1902, with nos. 33, 54, 58-60, 62-66; from the "Second Cyprus Treasure" (see no. 33).

CONTROL STAMPS: Four stamps are distinctly visible - a round, a square, a long, and a cruciform (fig. b). These stamps appear to have been applied before the decoration of the plate, since the cross stamp is clearest where the relief has been hollowed out to form David's head. They are almost identical with the corresponding stamps on nos. 58-60, 62-66 (see no. 58).

○ Bust of Heraclius, type 6c; inscribed ΘΕΟΧΑ||ΠΙ||[C]||ΤΟC.

□ Monogram of Heraclius, type a; inscribed + ΚΟΜ||[[ΙΤΑ]||C.



□ Bust of Heraclius, type 6c; monogram ΘΕΟΔΩΡΟV, mostly destroyed; inscribed CXOΛΛ||CΤΙ||[KIC].



⊕ Flared arms; monogram as above; inscribed + Κ||Ο||[C]||Μ||[Α]||C.



DATE: Heraclius, A.D. 613-629/30 (see no. 58).

*Principal References:* Dalton, *BM*, p. 361, pl. II, fig. 5; Sambon, p. 124, no. 4, pl. XIX, left; Smith, p. 45 f., pl. LXV; Rosenberg, pp. 644-645; E. Rosenbaum, "The Andrews Diptych and Some Related Ivories," *Art Bulletin*, XXXVI (1954), p. 256, note 31, fig. 16.

*Source of Illustration:* The Metropolitan Museum of Art.

No. 62. THE DAVID PLATES: ANOINTING OF DAVID

THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART, NEW YORK, Gift of J. Pierpont Morgan; acc. no. 17.190.398

DESCRIPTION: Plate with relief of Anointing of David (I Sam. 16:13) (fig. a).

Diam. 26 cm.; diam. of footring 12 cm.

PLACE OF DISCOVERY: Found in Cyprus, in 1902, with nos. 33, 54, 58-61, 63-66; from the "Second Cyprus Treasure" (see no. 33).

CONTROL STAMPS: Five stamps – a round, a square, a long, and two cruciform (fig. b). The centering point cuts into the cross stamp, and, since this plate belongs to a set, it was probably decorated at the same time as its companion pieces, that is, after the stamps were applied (see nos. 58, 59, 61, etc.). The stamps are almost identical with the corresponding stamps on nos. 58-61, 63-66 (see no. 58).

○ Bust of Heraclius, type 6c; inscribed ΘΕΟΧΑ||ΠΙCΤΟC.

□ Flattened out; monogram of Heraclius can be discerned; inscribed [+ K]OM||[ITA]C.

◻ Bust of Heraclius, type 6c; monogram ΘΕΟΔΩPOV; inscribed [CXOΛA]||CTI[KI]C.

⊕ In the center of the plate, broken by the centering point: monogram ΘΕΟΔΩPOV as above; inscribed + K||O[C]||M||[AC].

⊕ As above; inscribed [+ K]||OC||M||[AC].



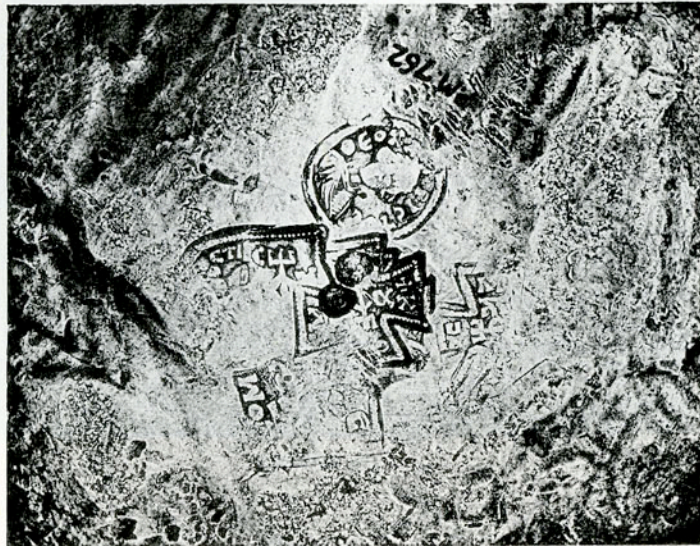
DATE: Heraclius, A.D. 613-629/30 (see no. 58).

*Principal References:* Dalton, *BM*, p. 361, pl. II, fig. 4; Sambon, p. 123, no. 2, pl. XX, center; Smith, p. 44, pl. LXIII; Rosenberg, pp. 642-643.

*Source of Illustration:* The Metropolitan Museum of Art.



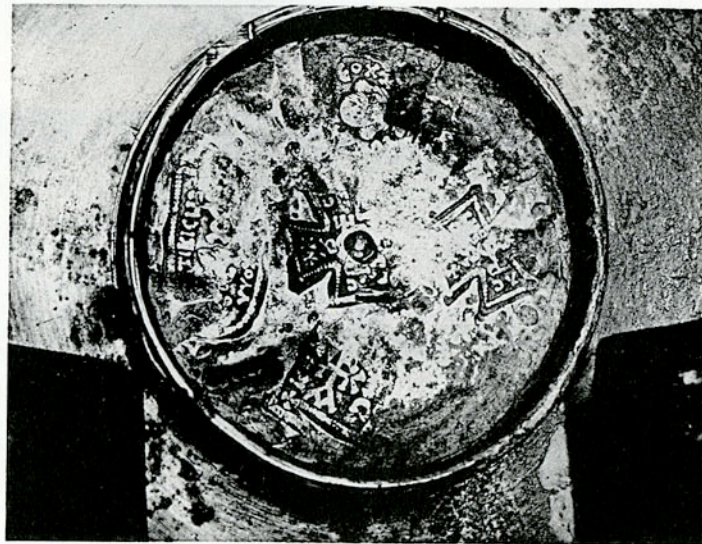
a. David Plate: Anointing of David



b. The Stamps



a. David Plate: David Slaying Lion



b. The Stamps

No. 63. THE DAVID PLATES: DAVID SLAYING LION

THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART, NEW YORK, Gift of J. Pierpont Morgan; acc. no. 17.190.394

DESCRIPTION: Plate with relief of David Slaying the Lion (I Sam. 17:34-36) (fig. a).

Diam. 14 cm.; diam. of footring 6.5 cm.

PLACE OF DISCOVERY: Found in Cyprus, in 1902, with nos. 33, 54, 58-62, 64-66; from the "Second Cyprus Treasure" (see no. 33).

CONTROL STAMPS: Five stamps (fig. b) – a round, a square, a long, and two cruciform, almost identical with the corresponding stamps on nos. 58-62, 64-66 (see no. 58). The centering point cuts into the cross stamp, and, since this plate belongs to a set, it was probably decorated at the same time as its companion pieces, that is, after the stamps were applied (see nos. 58, 59, 61, etc.).

○ Nimbed bust, type 6c; inscribed [Θ]ΕΟΧΑ||PIC[ΤΟC].

□ Monogram of Heraclius, type a; inscribed + KOM||[ITA]C.

□ Bust of Heraclius, type 6c; monogram ΘΕΟΔΩΡΟV; inscribed [C]ΧΟΛΑ||[C]ΤΙΚΙC.

⊕ In the center of the plate, broken by the centering point: flared arms; monogram as above; inscribed + K||OC||[M]||.C.

⊕ Beside the central cross stamp: same as the above; inscribed + [K]||OC||[M]||AC.



DATE: Heraclius, A.D. 613-629/30 (see no. 58).

*Principal References:* Dalton, *BM*, p. 361, pl. 1, fig. 1; Sambon, p. 122 f., no. 1, pl. xx, lower left; Smith, p. 44; Rosenberg, pp. 636-637.

*Source of Illustration:* The Metropolitan Museum of Art.

No. 64. THE DAVID PLATES: DAVID AND SOLDIER

THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART, NEW YORK, Gift of J. Pierpont Morgan; acc. no. 17.190.395

DESCRIPTION: Plate with relief of David and Soldier (I Sam. 30: 11 ff. ?) (fig. a).

Diam. 14 cm.; diam. of footring 6.5 cm.

PLACE OF DISCOVERY: Found in Cyprus, in 1902, with nos. 33, 54, 58-63, 65, 66; from the "Second Cyprus Treasure" (see no. 33).

CONTROL STAMPS: Five stamps are distinctly visible (fig. b) – a round, a square, a long, and two cruciform, all nearly identical with the corresponding stamps on the other plates in the David set, nos. 58-63, 65, 66 (see no. 58). In addition, a sixth stamp, hexagonal, can be discerned beneath the round stamp in the center (p. 8). Like the other pieces of the set, this plate was probably decorated after it was stamped (see nos. 58, 59, 61, etc.).

○ Imperial bust, type 6c; inscribed [Θ]ΕΟΧΑ||[PICT]OC.

◻ Illegible.

□ Monogram of Heraclius, type a; inscribed + KOM||[IT]AC.



◻ Bust of Heraclius, type 6c; monogram ΘΕΟΔΩΡΟV; inscribed [CXOΛA]||CTIKIC.



⊕ On a line with the round and the square: monogram as above; inscribed + K|[OC]||M|[AC].



⊕ On a line with the round and the long: monogram as above; inscription not clear.



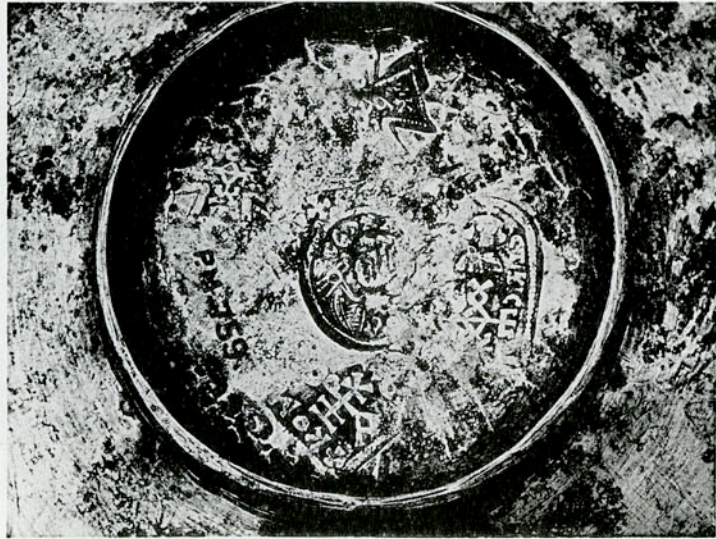
DATE: Heraclius, A.D. 613-629/30 (see no. 58).

*Principal References:* Dalton, *BM*, p. 361, pl. 1, fig. 3; Sambon, p. 124, no. 5, pl. xx, lower right; Smith, p. 47; Rosenberg, pp. 638-639.

*Source of Illustration:* The Metropolitan Museum of Art.



a. David Plate: David and Soldier



b. The Stamps



a. David Plate: David Summoned to Samuel (?)



b. The Stamps

No. 65. THE DAVID PLATES: DAVID SUMMONED TO SAMUEL(?)

THE MUSEUM OF ANTIQUITIES, NICOSIA, CYPRUS; acc. no. 454

DESCRIPTION: Plate with relief of David as Shepherd, and Messenger Approaching Him (? I Sam. 16:11f.) (fig. a).

Diam. 14 cm.; diam. of footring 6.5 cm.

PLACE OF DISCOVERY: Found in Cyprus, in 1902, with nos. 33, 54, 58-64, 66; from the "Second Cyprus Treasure" (see no. 33).

CONTROL STAMPS: Five stamps are distinctly visible (fig. b) – a round, a square, a long, and two cruciform, all nearly identical with the stamps on the rest of the David set, nos. 58-64, 66 (see no. 58). The remains of a sixth stamp, a hexagon, can be seen near the center cross stamp (see p. 8; no. 64). Like the other plates in the David set, this piece was probably decorated after it was stamped (see nos. 58, 59, 61, etc.).

○ Only part of the outline is distinct.

◻ Illegible.

◻ Monogram of Heraclius, type a; inscribed +KOM||[ITAC].



◻ Barely visible, near the central cross stamp: part of the monogram ΘΕΟΔΩΡΟV and the inscription CXOΛ[A||CTIKIC] can be determined.



⊕ Next to the central cross stamp: illegible.



⊕ Near the center: part of the monogram ΘΕΟΔΩΡΟV; inscribed [+ K||OC]||M||[AC].



DATE: Heraclius, A.D. 613-629/30 (see no. 58).

*Principal References:* Dalton, *Arch.* 60, p. 8, no. 5, fig. 4a; Rosenberg, pp. 650-651; Dikaios, *A Guide to the Cyprus Museum*, p. 116f.; *Byz. Art*, 1958, no. 36.

*Source of Illustration:* Victoria and Albert Museum, reproduction courtesy of Mr. John Beckwith and the Department of Antiquities, Cyprus.

No. 66. THE DAVID PLATES: DAVID SLAYING BEAR






THE MUSEUM OF ANTIQUITIES, NICOSIA, CYPRUS; acc. no. 453

DESCRIPTION: Plate with relief of David Slaying the Bear (I Sam. 17:34, 35) (fig. a).

Diam. 14 cm.; diam. of footring 6.5 cm.

PLACE OF DISCOVERY: Found in Cyprus, in 1902, with nos. 33, 54, 58–65; from the "Second Cyprus Treasure" (see no. 33).

CONTROL STAMPS: Five stamps (fig. b) – a hexagonal, two long, and two cruciform, almost identical with the corresponding stamps on the other plates in the David set, nos. 58–65 (see no. 58). Like other plates in the set, this piece was probably decorated after it was stamped (see nos. 58, 59, 61, etc.).

- Part of the monogram of Heraclius can be discerned; inscription not entirely legible, . . . .OV. 
- Near the top of the hexagon: part of a bust can be seen; monogram ΘΕΟΔΩΡΟV; inscribed CX[OAA||CTIK]IC. 
- Near the visible part of the inscription in the hexagon: part of a bust; monogram ΘΕΟΔΩΡΟV as above; inscribed CX[OAA||CTIKIC]. 
- ⊕ Nearest the first long stamp: monogram ΘΕΟΔΩΡΟV as above; inscribed [+K||O]C||M||[AC]. 
- ⊕ Nearest the second long stamp: double strike; monogram as above; inscribed [+K||OC]||M||[AC]. 

DATE: Heraclius, A.D. 613–629/30 (see no. 58).

*Principal References:* Dalton, *Arch.* 60, p. 7f., no. 4, fig. 4b; Rosenberg, pp. 652–653; Dikaios, *A Guide to the Cyprus Museum*, p. 116, pl. XXIII, fig. 1; *Byz. Art*, 1958, no. 35.

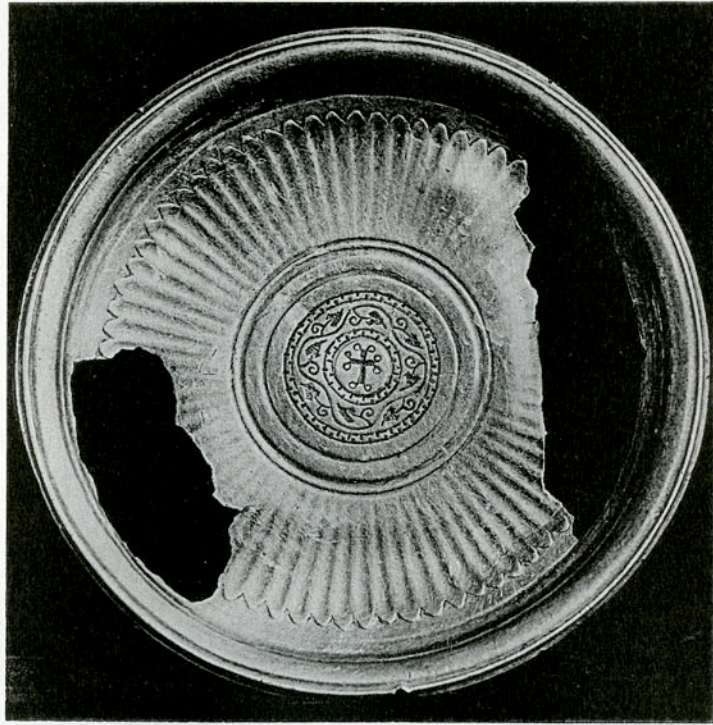
*Source of Illustration:* Victoria and Albert Museum, reproduction courtesy of Mr. John Beckwith and the Department of Antiquities, Cyprus.



a. David Plate: David Slaying Bear



b. The Stamps



a. Plate with Niello Cross from Piatigor'e



b. The Stamps

No. 67. PLATE WITH NIELLO CROSS FROM PIATIGOR'E




THE HERMITAGE, LENINGRAD; acc. no. W. 217

DESCRIPTION: Small, fluted plate, decorated in center with niello cross surrounded by ivy wreath (fig. a). 55-73

Wt. 295 gr.; diam. 14.2 cm. (Matsulevich).

PLACE OF DISCOVERY: Piatigor'e, district of Çerdyn, Government of Perm (renamed Molotov in 1942).

CONTROL STAMPS: Remains of five stamps – two square, one long, and two cruciform (fig. b). Since the circle inscribed within the footring cuts off part of the stamps, they must have been applied before the decoration had been completed (Matsulevich, "Arg. byz.," p. 297). They are identical with the corresponding stamps on plates in the David set, nos. 58–66. The readings were taken from the photograph and cast:

- Overlapping a cross stamp: inscribed [+]KOM||[ITAC].
- On the opposite side of the circle from the cross stamps: monogram of Heraclius, type a; inscribed [+KOM]||ITAC. 
- Only the outline is dimly seen between the two cross stamps. It would appear to have been struck twice.
- ⊕ On a line with the first square stamp and the long stamp: monogram ΘΕΟΔΩΡΟΥ, partly destroyed; inscribed [+K||OC||M||A]C. 
- ⊕ Near the first square: monogram as above; inscribed + K||[OC||M||A]C. 

DATE: Heraclius, A.D. 613–629/30 (see no. 58).

*Principal References:* Rosenberg, pp. 654–655; Matsulevich, "Arg. byz.," p. 294, no. 7.

*Source of Illustration:* The Hermitage.

## No. 68. STROGANOV PLATE WITH NIELLO CROSS

THE HERMITAGE, LENINGRAD; acc. no. W. 281

DESCRIPTION: Plate with cross in center surrounded by ivy wreath. Curved lines of fluting radiate from center (fig. a).

Wt. 939 gr.; diam. 26 cm. (Matsulevich).

PLACE OF DISCOVERY: Found in 1780(?), near the village of Sludka on the Kama River, Government of Perm (renamed Molotov in 1942). Formerly in the Stroganov Collection in Rome.

CONTROL STAMPS: Five stamps – a hexagonal, a square, two long, and a cruciform (fig. b). They were damaged during the working of the niello design on the obverse. The readings were taken from the cast and photograph:

□ Outline barely visible between the cross and the clearest long stamp.

□ Monogram of Heraclius, type a; inscription not clear.



□ Farthest from the square stamp, on a line with the square and the centering point: bust of Heraclius, type 6c; cruciform monogram ΔAMIANOV? (Jaeger, as published by Rosenberg); inscribed CXOAA||CTIKIC (see the corresponding stamps on nos. 54B-70).



□ Between the first long stamp and the square: same as above, less clear.



⊕ Flared arms; monogram as above; inscribed in a circular direction [A]N||ΔP||[E||AC]. See no. 69.



DATE: Heraclius, A.D. 613-629/30. The position of the stamps in the sequence is determined by their relationship to those of the David set, on the one hand, and to those of the following numbers, on the other. They come before the stamps of Constans II, nos. 75-78.

*Principal References:* Rosenberg, pp. 668-669; Matsulevich, *Byz. Ant.*, p. 81, fig. 12; *idem*, "Arg. byz.," p. 293, no. 1, p. 294, pl. XLIV: 1.

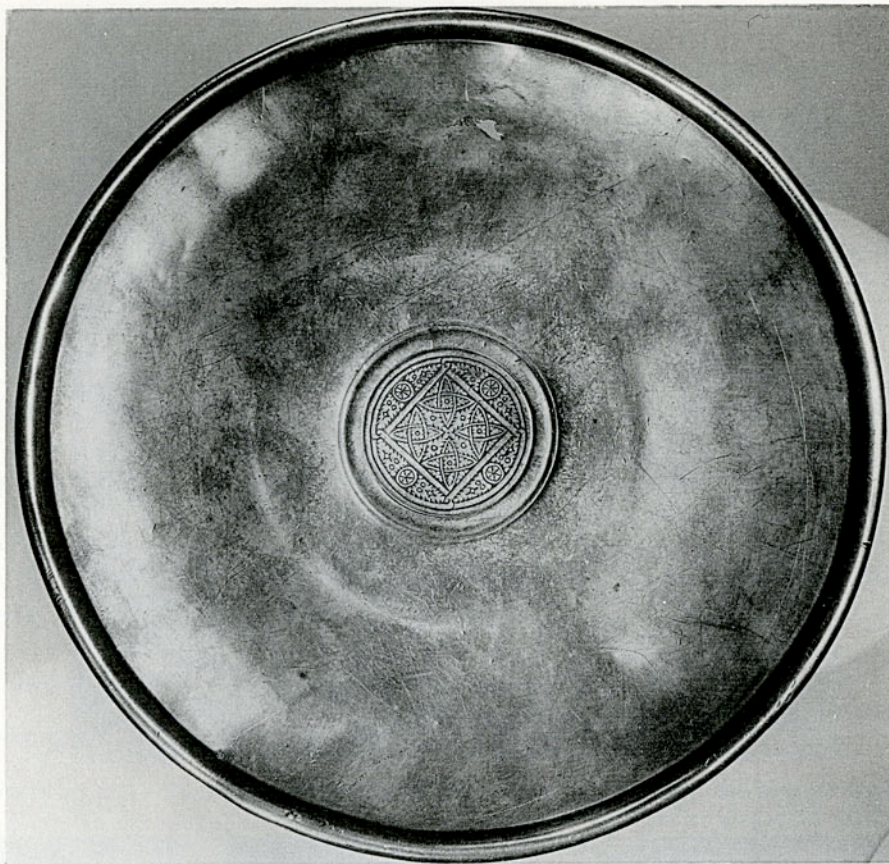
*Source of Illustration:* The Hermitage.



a. Stroganov Plate with Niello Cross



b. The Stamps



a. Plate with Center Niello Pattern from Viatka



b. The Stamps

No. 69. PLATE WITH CENTER NIELLO PATTERN FROM VIATKA

THE HERMITAGE, LENINGRAD; acc. no. W. 110

DESCRIPTION: Simple plate with geometric niello design in center (fig. a).

Diam. ca. 28 cm. (Rosenberg).

PLACE OF DISCOVERY: Found in the River Tomyz, district of Glazov, Government of Viatka (renamed Kirov in 1934).

CONTROL STAMPS: Four indistinct stamps within footring – a round, a square, and two cruciform (fig. b). It is difficult to say whether they were applied before or after the decoration was finished. The readings were taken from the photograph:

○ Imperial bust, type 6c(?); inscribed . . . .IKIC.

□ Monogram of Heraclius, indistinct.

⊕ On a line with the square and the centering point: monogram ΔAMIANOV(?); inscribed AN||[Δ]P||€||[AC]. See no. 68.

⊕ On a line with the round and the centering point: same as the above; inscribed AN||[ΔP]||€||[AC].



DATE: Heraclius, A.D. 613–629/30. The relationship between these stamps and those of no. 68 places them in the same period.

*Principal References:* Rosenberg, pp. 666–667.

*Source of Illustration:* The Hermitage.

No. 70. THE MAENAD PLATE




THE HERMITAGE, LENINGRAD

DESCRIPTION: Plate with relief of dancing Maenad and Silenus with wine-skin on his shoulder (fig. a).

Wt. 1181 gr.; diam. 25.8 cm.; diam. of footring 11.7 cm. (Matsulevich).

PLACE OF DISCOVERY: Found in 1878, with nos. 51 and 55, at Kalganovka, district of Solikamsk, Government of Perm (renamed Molotov in 1942). Formerly in the Stroganov Collection.

CONTROL STAMPS: Five stamps within footring – two round, a square, a long, and a cruciform (fig. b). They were applied before the decoration of the plate was finished since they are clearest (especially the square, the long, and the cross) where there are hollows on the bottom of the plate (Matsulevich, pp. 20–21). Beside the stamps the name ANΔΡΕΟΒ has been scratched in. The readings were taken from the object:

- Bust of Heraclius, type 6c; inscribed ΜΑΡΤ||VP[Ε?].
- The same, but worn.
- Monogram of Heraclius, "type c" (i.e., partially destroyed or incomplete since it lacks the P); inscribed ΠΑΤΡ||K[IC]. 
- Bust of Heraclius, type 6c; cruciform monogram; inscribed CΧΟΛΑ||CTIKIC (see the corresponding inscriptions on nos. 54 B–69). 
- ⊕ Flared arms; the cruciform monogram appears to repeat the monogram in the square (p. 15, Table III, and no. 71); inscribed AN||ΔΡ||Ε||[AC] (see nos. 68, 69). 

DATE: Heraclius, A.D. 613–629/30. The relationship between these stamps and the stamps on nos. 54 B–69 dates them in the same period.

*Principal References:* Rosenberg, pp. 664–665; Matsulevich, *Byz. Ant.*, p. 3, no. 2, pp. 18–22, fig. 3, pl. 2; *Byz. Art*, 1958, no. 47.

*Source of Illustration:* Victoria and Albert Museum, reproduction courtesy of the Hermitage and Mr. John Beckwith.



a. The Maenad Plate



b. The Stamps



a. Bowl with Angels



b. The Stamp

No. 71. BOWL WITH ANGELS

THE HERMITAGE, LENINGRAD

DESCRIPTION: Deep bowl with relief, on outside, of angels standing under arches (fig. a). The arches rest on palm leaves springing from a central roundel containing a cross, a motif also found in the relief of the British Museum Censer, no. 35.

PLACE OF DISCOVERY: Unknown.

CONTROL STAMPS: One stamp – cruciform, on base of bowl (fig. b). It is difficult to judge whether it was applied before or after the bowl was decorated. The reading was taken from cast and photograph:

✚ Flared arms; cruciform monogram resembling the monogram in the cross stamp of no. 70; it may belong to Heraclius, type c (see no. 70); inscribed in a circular direction [+C]||[E]||[P]||[C]; this inscription is similar to the corresponding inscription on no. 75, but the letters have different positions in the arms of the cross.



DATE: Heraclius, A.D. 613–629/30 (see nos. 70 and 75).

*Principal References:* Rosenberg, pp. 724–725.

*Source of Illustration:* The Hermitage.

No. 72. PLATE WITH CENTER ROSETTE FROM TURUSHEVA

THE HERMITAGE, Leningrad; acc. no. W. 389

DESCRIPTION: Plate with formal rosette design in center and radiating lines to rim (fig. a).

Diam. 27.5 cm.; diam. of footring 11.8 cm.; ht. of footring 1.6 cm. (Matsulevich).

PLACE OF DISCOVERY: Found in 1927, with no. 76, in Turusheva, district of Omutninsk, Government of Viatka (renamed Kirov in 1934).

CONTROL STAMPS: Five stamps – a round, a hexagonal, a square, a long, and a cruciform (fig. b). Since they are badly worn around the centering point and since the hexagon is broken by the incised rings on the base, the plate must have been decorated after the stamps were applied. They are identical with the stamps on no. 73. The readings were taken from the photograph and cast:

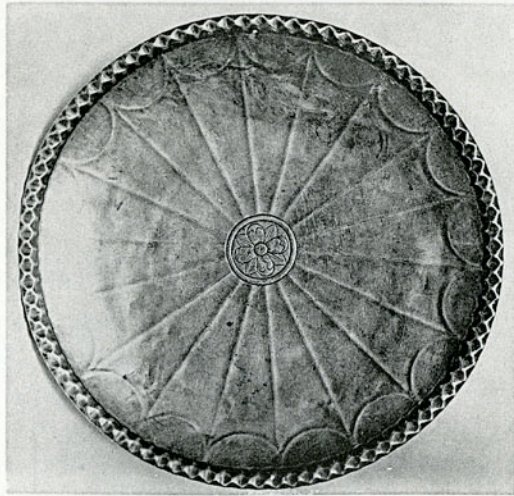
- Bust of Heraclius, type 7; inscribed [X]PICTO|[ΦΟΡΟΒ] (see the long stamp on no. 75).
- ◇ This stamp has been struck twice; the position of the inscription in relation to the sides of the hexagon is unusual in the Imperial series (see also nos. 2, 5, 9, 73, and the description for no. 2); monogram of Heraclius, type a; the small bust above the monogram is not only nimbed but appears to be winged (see no. 73); inscribed [ΠΑΤΡ]|||Κ[ΙC].
- Monogram of Heraclius, type a; inscription illegible.
- Only the bottom half is visible; monogram MHNA(?); inscribed CЄP||ΓIC.
- ⊕ Monogram as above; inscribed [CXO]||ΛA|[CTI]||KIC (see nos. 73, 74).



DATE: Heraclius, A.D. 629/30–641. The bust of the Emperor in the round stamp dates these stamps and those on no. 73 in the last years of the Emperor's reign. The inscription in the round stamp relates them to later Imperial stamps (no. 75).

*Principal References:* Matsulevich, "Prikam'e," p. 140 ff., fig. 3, pl. 1.

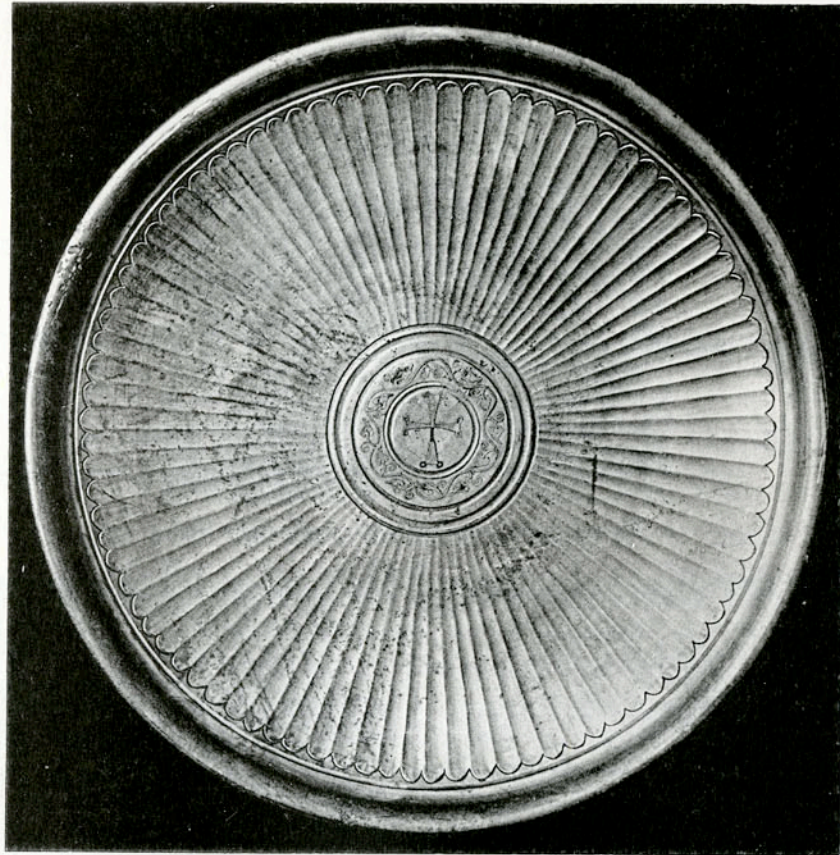
*Source of Illustration:* The Hermitage.



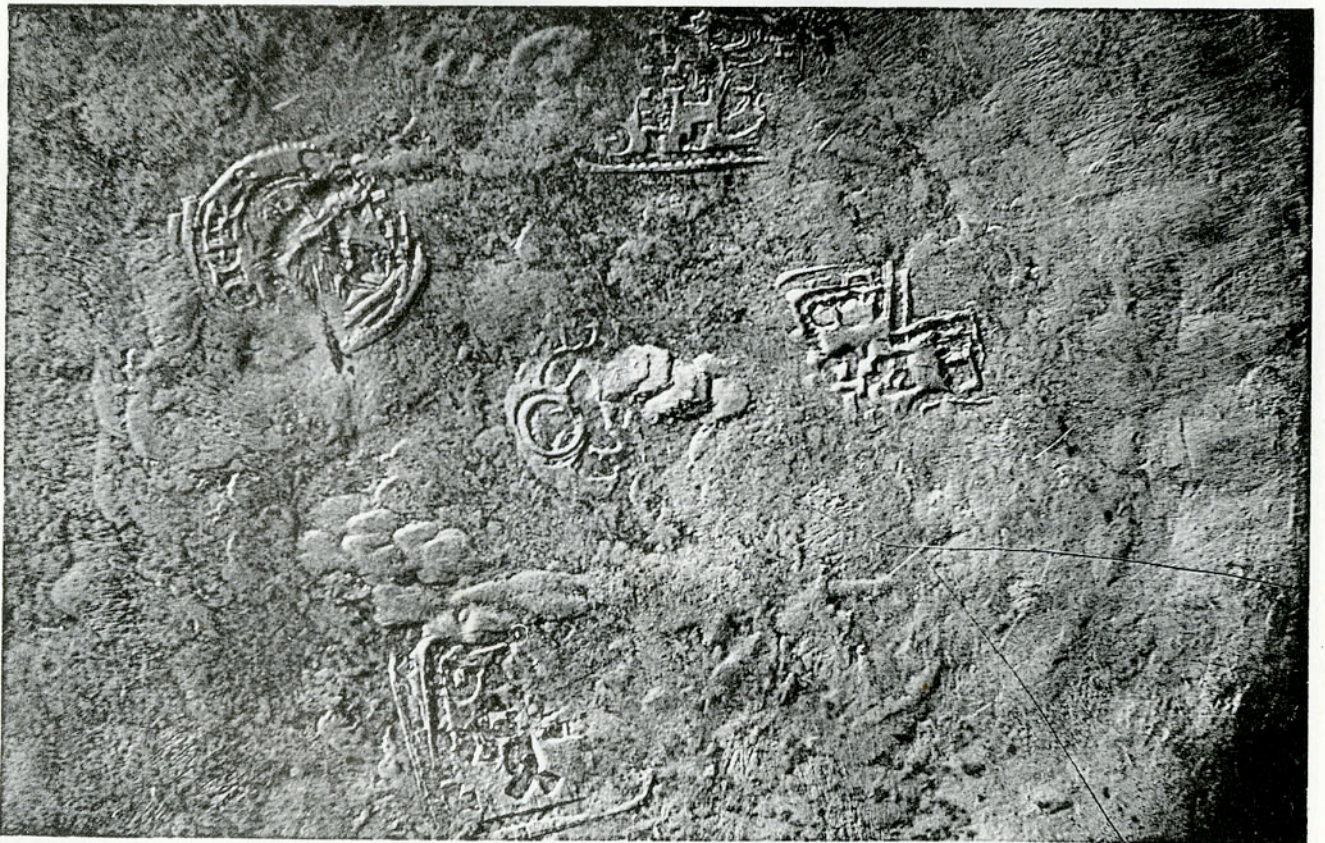
a. Plate with Center Rosette from Turusheva



b. The Stamps



a. Plate with Niello Cross from Malaia Pereshchepina



b. The Stamps

No. 73. PLATE WITH NIELLO CROSS FROM MALAIA  
PERESHCHEPINA





THE HERMITAGE, LENINGRAD; acc. no. 824

DESCRIPTION: Plate with niello cross in center surrounded by wreath (fig. a). Fluting radiates from center to rim. *Compan # 55-67*

Wt. 1472 gr.; diam. 30.9 cm. (Matsulevich).

PLACE OF DISCOVERY: Found in 1912, in Malaia Pereshchepina, Government of Poltava, South Russia, with nos. 2, 30, 31, 79.

CONTROL STAMPS: Five stamps – a round, a hexagonal, a square, a long, and a cruciform (fig. b). The niello pattern on the obverse cuts into the round stamp, indicating that the plate was stamped before it was decorated (Matsulevich, "Arg. byz.," p. 296). All the stamps are identical with those on no. 72. The readings were taken from the photograph and cast:

- Bust of Heraclius, type 7; inscribed ΧΡΙΣΤΟϥΦ[ΟΡΟV].
- Monogram of Heraclius; inscribed [ΠΑ]ΤΡ||Κ[ΙC]; above the monogram a small, nimbed bust which appears to be winged (p. 11). The letters are inscribed differently than those of the usual hexagonal Imperial stamp (see nos. 2, 5, 9, 72). 
- Monogram of Heraclius, type a; inscribed [CΕΡ]||Γ[Ι]C? 
- Bust of Heraclius, type 7; monogram ΜΗΝΑ; inscribed [CΕ]Ρ||ΓΙC. 
- ⊕ Monogram as above; inscribed C[XO||Λ]Α||[CΤΙ||ΚΙC] (see nos. 72 and 74). 

DATE: Heraclius, A.D. 629/30–641 (see no. 72).

*Principal References:* Rosenberg, pp. 696–697; Matsulevich, "Arg. byz.," p. 294, no. 6, pl. XLV:3.

*Source of Illustration:* The Hermitage.

No. 74. PLAIN, SMALL DISH

THE STATE HISTORICAL MUSEUM, MOSCOW; acc. no. 84846

DESCRIPTION: Small dish without ornament, on high footring (fig. a).

PLACE OF DISCOVERY: Found near the Alkino station of the Ufa railway in 1953.

CONTROL STAMPS: One cruciform stamp, struck twice, on inside of footring (fig. b). It appears to have been struck before the plate was finished, since it is damaged by the centering point. The reading was taken from the photograph:

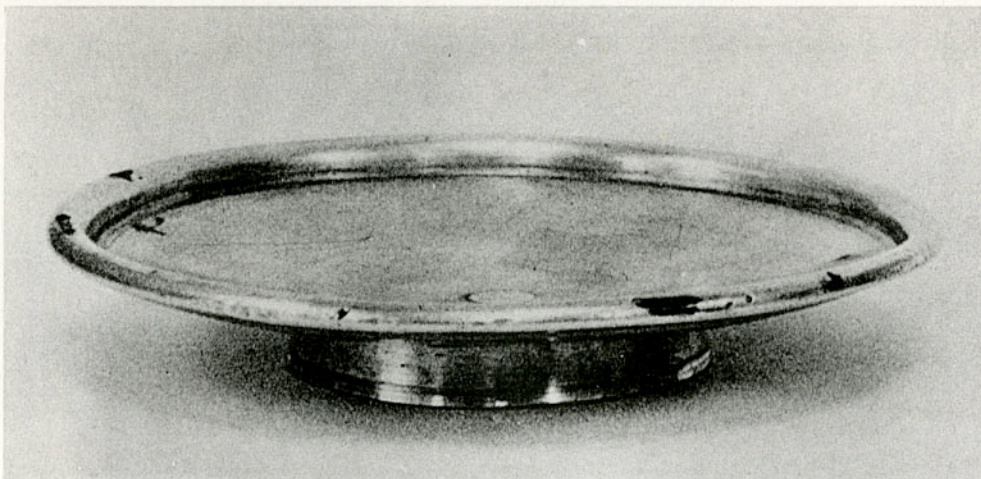
⊕ The double strike has displaced part of a monogram which has not been deciphered; flared arms; inscribed in a circular direction CXO||[ΛA||CT]||[KI]C (see the corresponding stamps on nos. 72-73).



DATE: Heraclius, A.D. 629/30-641. The relationship between the inscription on this stamp and the corresponding inscriptions on nos. 72 and 73 dates it in the same period.

*Principal References:* Unpublished.

*Source of Illustration:* The State Historical Museum.



a. Plain, Small Dish



b. The Stamp



OBJECTS WITH IMPERIAL STAMPS FROM  
THE REIGN OF CONSTANS II, A.D. 641-668



a. The Nereid Jug



b. The Stamps

## No. 75. THE NEREID JUG

THE HERMITAGE, LENINGRAD; acc. no. W. 256

DESCRIPTION: Jug with flat sides (fig. a). On either side a Nereid riding a sea monster, surrounded by sea-gulls, fish, and shells. Handle missing.

Wt. 1132 gr.; ht. 25.2 cm.; diam. of roundels of flat sides 13.5 cm.; width of narrow sides 4.8 cm.; base 9.2 cm. × 6.8 cm. (Matsulevich).

PLACE OF DISCOVERY: Uncertain; probably in the Government of Perm (renamed Molotov in 1942) (Matsulevich).

CONTROL STAMPS: Four stamps on base of jug – a round, a square, a long, and a cruciform (fig. b). They appear to have been applied before the vessel was finished, since they are worn near the raised rim of the base and around the centering point (Matsulevich, p. 89); yet they must have been applied when the jug was at least partly fashioned for they were applied very close together within the rim (p. 2). The readings were taken from photograph and cast:

○ Imperial bust of Constans II with globus crucifer, type 8; inscribed [IΩA]N||N[H]C (see the corresponding stamp on no. 76 and the related ones on nos. 77, 78).

□ Close to the round stamp: cruciform monogram that does not spell the name of an emperor (Table II and p. 12); inscribed [MA]KЄ||ΔΩNNO[V].



□ Imperial bust as above, type 8; cruciform monogram like that in the cross stamp, reads ΚΩNCTANTINOV (see p. 14); inscribed [X]PICTO||ΦOPO[V] (see round stamps on nos. 72, 73).



⊕ Flared arms; monogram as above; inscribed +||CЄ||[PΓ]||IC (see the corresponding stamp, no. 71).



DATE: Constans II, A.D. 641–51 (bust in round stamp; cf. p. 10f.). The position of this group of stamps in the series is determined, on the one hand, by the relationships to nos. 76 and 77 (round stamp, secondary monogram, name in cruciform stamp) and, on the other, by the relationship to no. 71 (name in cruciform stamp) and nos. 72 and 73 (which have in the round stamp the name inscribed in the long stamp of no. 75). Though nos. 71, 75, 76, and 77 all have the name CЄPΓIC in the cruciform stamp, the placing of the letters differs in each instance.

*Principal References:* Rosenberg, pp. 722–723; Matsulevich, *Byz. Ant.*, p. 5 f., no. 8, pp. 89–91, fig. 19, pls. 19–21.

*Source of Illustration:* The Hermitage.

No. 76. PLATE WITH NIELLO CROSS FROM TURUSHEVA

THE HERMITAGE, LENINGRAD; acc. no. W. 390

DESCRIPTION: Flat plate with cross in center surrounded by ivy wreath (fig. a).

Wt. 241.5 gr.; diam. 14.2 cm.; diam. of footring 6.6 cm.; ht. of footring 1 cm. (Matsulevich).

PLACE OF DISCOVERY: Found in 1927, with no. 72, near Turusheva, district of Omutninsk, Government of Viatka (renamed Kirov in 1934).

CONTROL STAMPS: Five stamps – a round, a hexagonal, a square, and two cruciform (fig. b). They were damaged while the niello pattern was being worked, since the wreath cuts into the stamps (into one of the cross stamps and the square especially). The plate was thus stamped before it was decorated. Numerous graffiti may be seen on the back of the plate; on the outside of the footring is scratched the name ΘΕΟΔΩΡΟΒ. The readings were taken from the photograph and cast:

○ Imperial bust with globus crucifer, type 8; inscribed ΙΩ[AN||NHC] (identical with the corresponding stamp on no. 75).

⊖ Monogram of Heraclius, type a; inscription not clear.



□ Cruciform monogram ΠΑΥΛΟΒ(?), found also in the square stamps of nos. 77 and 78; inscribed ΘΕΟΦ||ANIC (identical with the corresponding stamp on no. 77); for the irregularity in the monogram, see Table II and p. 12.



⊕ Near the square stamp: monogram ΚΩΝΣΤΑΝΤΙΝΟΒ as in the corresponding stamps of nos. 75 and 77; inscribed [+||C||EPΓ||IC. This stamp is similar to the stamps on nos. 75 and 77, but the letters in the arms are differently placed.



⊕ As above, less clear.



DATE: Constans II, A.D. 641–651. The relationships between these stamps and those on nos. 75 and 77 place this object between these two objects in the series.

*Principal References:* Matsulevich, "Prikam'e," p. 143 f., pl. II: 1, 3; *idem*, B-A, p. 124 f., fig. 1.

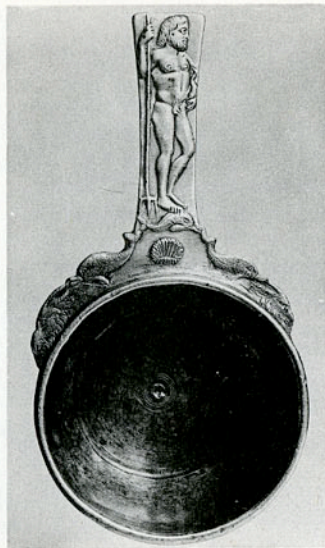
*Source of Illustration:* The Hermitage.



a. Plate with Niello Cross from Turusheva



b. The Stamps



a. The Obolenskii *Trulla*



b. The Stamps

No. 77. THE OBOLENSKII TRULLA

THE HERMITAGE, LENINGRAD; acc. no. W. 292

DESCRIPTION: *Trulla* with design of fishermen and sea creatures in relief on outside of bowl. On handle, Poseidon holding trident and standing on back of dolphin (fig. a).

Wt. 875 gr.; diam. 13.5 cm.; ht. 6.8 cm.; length, with handle, 26.7 cm. (Matsulevich).

PLACE OF DISCOVERY: Uncertain. Matsulevich (*Byz. Ant.*, p. 6) suggests that this *trulla* may have been part of a treasure found in 1853 in the village of Peshnigort, Solikamsk District, Government of Perm (renamed Molotov in 1942). Formerly in the Obolenskii Collection.

CONTROL STAMPS: Five stamps – a round, a hexagonal, a square, and two cruciform (fig. b). It is difficult to determine whether they were applied before or after the decoration had been completed. The readings were taken from the photograph and cast:

- Imperial bust, type 8; inscribed [IΩ]AN||NOV. This stamp is the same as the corresponding stamp on no. 78, and similar to the round stamps on nos. 75 and 76.
- ⬡ Unique in the Imperial series; the hexagon contains the nimbed bust of a military saint (pp. 11, 12); inscribed IΩA||NNOV.
- Monogram ΠΑΥΛΟV; inscribed ΘΕΟΦ||ΑΝ[IC] (see the corresponding stamps on nos. 76 and 78).
- ⊕ Nearest the square: monogram ΚΩΝCΤΑΝΤΙΝΟV as on nos. 75 and 76; inscribed +C||[Ε]P||ΓΙ||[C]. This stamp is similar to the stamps on nos. 75 and 76, but the letters inscribed in the arms of the cross are arranged differently in each case.
- ⊕ Same as the above; inscribed [+C]||[Ε]P||ΓΙ||[C].



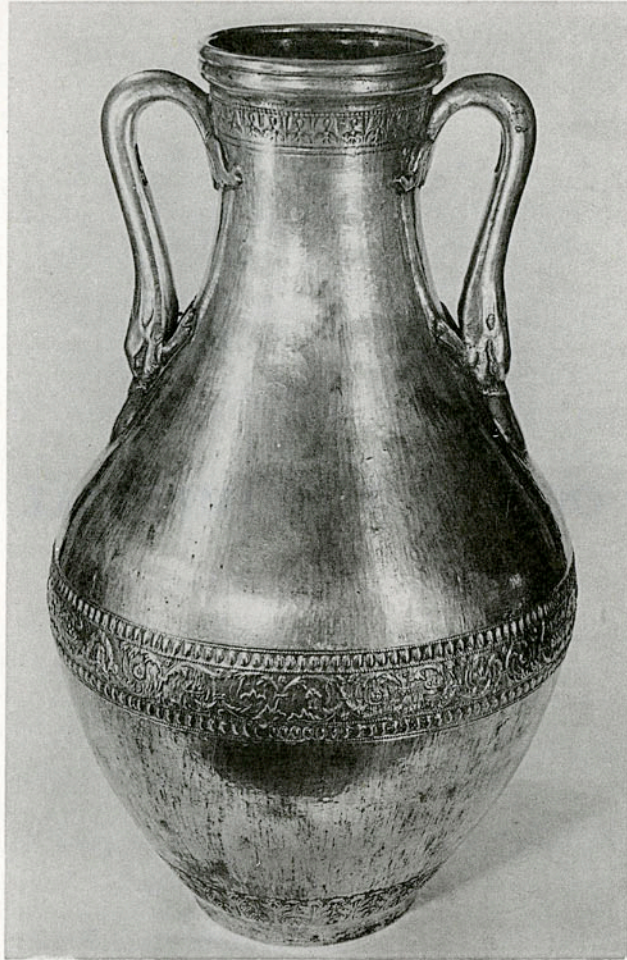
DATE: Constans II, A.D. 641–651. The relationship between these stamps and those on nos. 75, 76, and 78 places them after no. 76 and before no. 78.

*Principal References:* Rosenberg, pp. 720–721 (drawings of stamps only); Matsulevich, *Byz. Ant.*, p. 6, no. 10, pp. 65–71, 75, pls. 12–15; *idem*, "Arg. byz.," p. 300, pl. XLIV: 2.

*Source of Illustration:* The Hermitage.



UNDATED OBJECTS WITH IMPERIAL (?) STAMPS



a. Amphora from Malaia Pereshchepina



b. The Stamps

No. 79. AMPHORA FROM MALAIA PERESHCHEPINA

THE HERMITAGE, LENINGRAD; acc. no. W.828

DESCRIPTION: Silver gilded amphora with narrow bands of ornament around the neck, the body, and the foot (fig. a). Handles in shape of two fish.

Wt. 7800 gr.; ht. 48 cm.; diam. of base 12.5 cm.; thickness of neck 2.2 cm.; width of central band of ornament 4.8 cm. (Matsulevich).

PLACE OF DISCOVERY: Found in 1912, in Malaia Pereshchepina, Government of Poltava, with nos. 2, 30, 31, 73.

CONTROL STAMPS: "Unter der Vergoldung auf dem Boden ein byzantinischer Kreuzstempel" (Matsulevich, p. 7) (fig. b, center). The object was evidently stamped before it was gilded, and it is perhaps this gilding that has erased the stamps. Only the cross stamp is clear, but there may be the blurred remains of a hexagon above and to the left of the cross and the faint suggestion of a box monogram of the Justinianic type. The shape of the cross stamp with arms slightly flared indicates a relatively early position in the Imperial series of stamps (p. 15). The object was examined from the photograph.

DATE: Sixth century.

*Principal References:* Rosenberg, pp. 694-695 (no stamps given); Matsulevich, *Byz. Ant.*, p. 7, no. 13, pp. 107-109, figs. 23, 24, pl. 28.

*Source of Illustration:* The Hermitage.

No. 80. CHALICE FROM ANTIOCH

THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART, NEW YORK, Fletcher Fund; acc. no. 47.100.34

DESCRIPTION: Chalice, in several fragments, recently lined with another metal (see fig.). Gilded inscription around rim: +VΠEP ANATAVCEWC XAPOVΦA K(αι) CΩTHPIAC ΘEKΛHC; around foot: [K(αι) TΩN] TEKNΩN AV[TΩN].

Diam. at top 17.5 cm.; ht. 17.1 cm.

PLACE OF DISCOVERY: Antioch, 1910? or with the "Hama treasure," nos. 13, 34, 89, 98, and possibly no. 18 (see p. 20).

CONTROL STAMPS: Before this chalice was lined, stamps were reported to have been visible inside the base (Downey, p. 349f.). These can perhaps be seen faintly, in reverse, on the outside of the base, but they are illegible. The object was examined in the original.

DATE: On the basis of the inscription, Downey dates the chalice in the sixth century (p. 349).

*Principal References:* Diehl, p. 105, note 2; WAG, no. 392; G. Downey, *AJA*, LV (1951), p. 349ff.

*Source of Illustration:* The Metropolitan Museum of Art.



Chalice from Antioch



OBJECTS STAMPED IN THE FOURTH AND FIFTH  
CENTURIES



a. Deep bowl with Beaded Brim



b. The Stamp

NO. 81. DEEP BOWL WITH BEADED BRIM

EHEM. STAATLICHE MUSEEN, BERLIN-CHARLOTTENBURG (formerly in the Antiquarium)

DESCRIPTION: Deep bowl on low foot with flat, broad brim edged with beads (fig. a). Concentric circles engraved on rim. Very similar to nos. 82 and 85.

Wt. 489 gr.; diam. at rim 16.5 cm.; ht. 7-7.3 cm. (Zahn).

PLACE OF DISCOVERY: "Aus Syrien" (Schlunk).

CONTROL STAMPS: One square stamp containing a Tyche seated *en face*, wearing a helmet and a long tunic, and holding a sphere in one hand and a scepter in the other (fig. b); underneath the figure the inscription: ΑΒΑΛΑΤΟC CΦΡΑΓΙCΕΝ. The photograph does not indicate whether the stamp was applied before or after the plate was finished.

DATE: Comparing the stamp with contemporary coins, Zahn (col. 273) dates the bowl in the last third or last quarter of the fourth century (p. 4f.).

*Principal References:* R. Zahn, "Spätantike Silbergefäße," *Amtl. Ber.*, XXXVIII (1917), col. 270ff.; Rosenberg, pp. 618-619; R. Jaeger, "Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte der altchristlichen Silberarbeiten," *JDAI*, XLIII (1928), *Arch. Anz.*, col. 559; Peirce and Tyler, *L'art byz.*, I, pl. 59 a, c; H. Schlunk, *Kunst der Spätantike im Mittelmeerraum* (Berlin, 1939), no. 105.

*Source of Illustration:* Staatliche Museen, Berlin.

No. 82. DEEP BOWL WITH BEADED BRIM

THE STATE HISTORICAL MUSEUM, MOSCOW; acc. no. 54791

DESCRIPTION: Deep bowl on low foot with flat, broad brim edged with beads (fig. a). This bowl is very similar to nos. 81 and 85.

PLACE OF DISCOVERY: Found at Sulin, Don River district. Formerly in the P. S. Ivanova Collection.

CONTROL STAMPS: A single square stamp containing a Tyche seated *en face* and holding a scepter and a sphere (fig. b). Above the sphere is a small cross. Beneath the figure the letters TIM; to the right of the figure another letter ( $\Phi$  or  $\Theta$ ?). It is difficult to say whether the stamp was applied before or after the decoration of the bowl. The stamp was examined from the photograph.

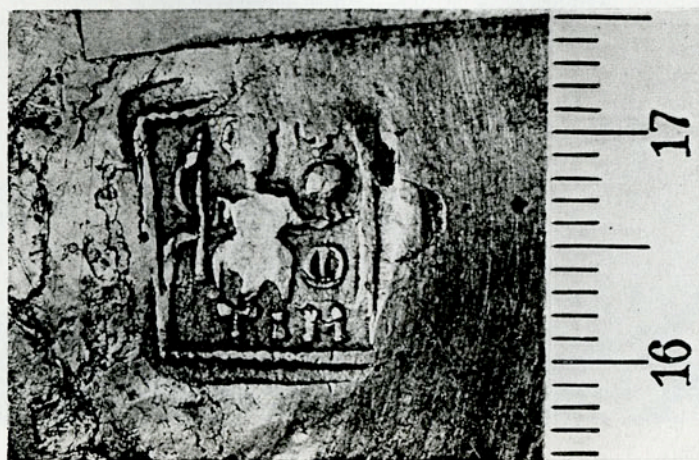
DATE: The stamp is similar to that on no. 81, and may provisionally be dated in the same period, that is, in the last third or last quarter of the fourth century.

*Principal References:* Protasov, p. 68f. and pl. 1x: 2; Matsulevich, *Byz. Ant.*, p. 76, note 3.

*Source of Illustration:* The State Historical Museum.



a. Deep Bowl with Beaded Brim



b. The Stamp



a. Small Fluted Bowl



b. The Stamp

No. 83. SMALL, FLUTED BOWL

THE STATE HISTORICAL MUSEUM, MOSCOW; acc. no. 42421

DESCRIPTION: Deep, round, fluted bowl (fig. a).

Diam. *ca.* 11 cm. (Rosenberg).

PLACE OF DISCOVERY: District of Botosani, Rumania.

CONTROL STAMPS: One square stamp containing a Tyche seated in profile to left (fig. b). She wears a helmet and holds an unidentified object in her right hand and a scepter (?) in her left. Her foot rests upon a ship's prow. In the left-hand corner a cross is engraved and, along the left side, the letters ΔΙΟ. Beneath the figure: CONS. The stamp was damaged when work was done around the centering point and the bowl must, therefore, have been stamped before it was finished. The stamp was examined from the photograph.

DATE: Zahn (col. 293) dates this stamp in the fourth or fifth century. The bowl was found with some coins of Emperor Theodosius II (d. 450) and Valentinian III (d. 455). Cf. p. 5.

*Principal References:* Zahn, "Spätantike Silbergefässe," *Amtl. Ber.*, XXXVIII (1917), cols. 292-293, fig. 99; Protasov, pp. 64-68 and pl. IX: 1; Rosenberg, pp. 620-621.

*Source of Illustration:* The State Historical Museum.

No. 84. VASE WITH NINE MUSES

ORUZHEINAIA PALATA MUSEUM, MOSCOW

DESCRIPTION: Tall vase with nine muses depicted in central band, and ornamental bands above and below (figs. a and b).

Wt. 2250 gr.; diam. of base 11.3 cm.; ht. 39 cm.; width of central frieze 15 cm. (Matsulevich).

PLACE OF DISCOVERY: Found in 1918-1919, in a barbarian grave at the village of Bol'shoi Kamenets on the Sudzha River, a tributary of the Psel River in the Dniepr River basin.

CONTROL STAMPS: Single, rectangular stamp cut off by the ring of the base and applied, therefore, before the vessel was finished (fig. c). The stamp shows a seated figure, holding a sphere. Little more is distinguishable from the photograph. The stamp has been struck twice.

DATE: The stamp is similar to those on nos. 81-83 and may be dated in the late fourth or fifth century.

*Principal References:* L. A. Matzoulevitch (Matsulevich), *Une sépulture d'un roi barbare en Europe Orientale, trouvailles nouvelles aux sources de la Soudza* (Moscow-Leningrad, 1934) (in Russian, with French summary on pp. 119-125).

*Source of Illustration:* The Hermitage (figs. a, b), and Prof. Leonid Matsulevich, courtesy of Mme. Jeannette Matsulevich (fig. c).

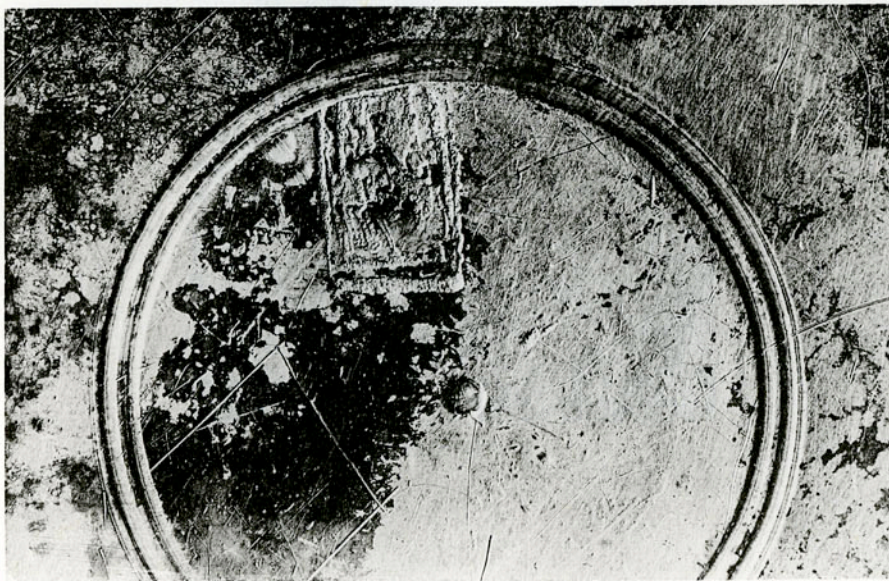


a



b

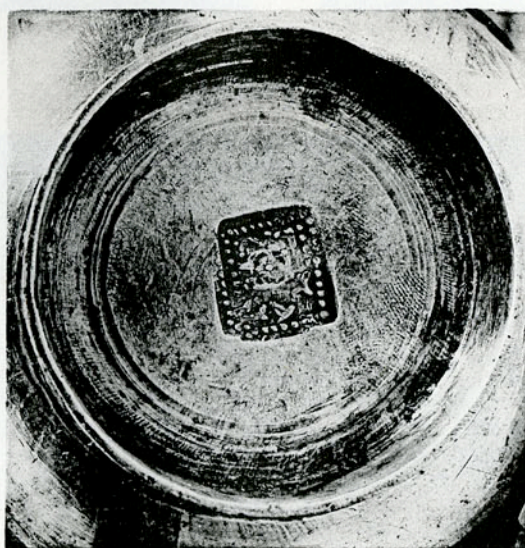
Vase with Nine Muses



c. The Stamp



a. Deep Bowl with Beaded Brim



b. The Stamp

No. 85. DEEP BOWL WITH BEADED BRIM

THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART, NEW YORK, Fletcher Fund; acc. no. 47.100.37

DESCRIPTION: Deep bowl on low foot, with broad brim edged with beads (fig. a). Concentric circles engraved on inside of bowl. This bowl is almost identical with no. 81, and very similar to no. 82.

Diam. 14.5 cm.; diam. of bowl without brim 9 cm.; ht. 6 cm.; diam. of footring 5.3 cm.

PLACE OF DISCOVERY: "From Constantinople" (WAG).

CONTROL STAMPS: Single, oblong stamp, struck twice, on the base (fig. b). It is broken by the centering point in a way that suggests the plate was worked on after it had been stamped. The details of the stamp are too damaged to be distinguishable. The object was examined in the original.

DATE: The stamp resembles those of nos. 81-84, and should belong to the fourth or fifth century A.D.

*Principal References:* WAG, no. 379, pl. LII.

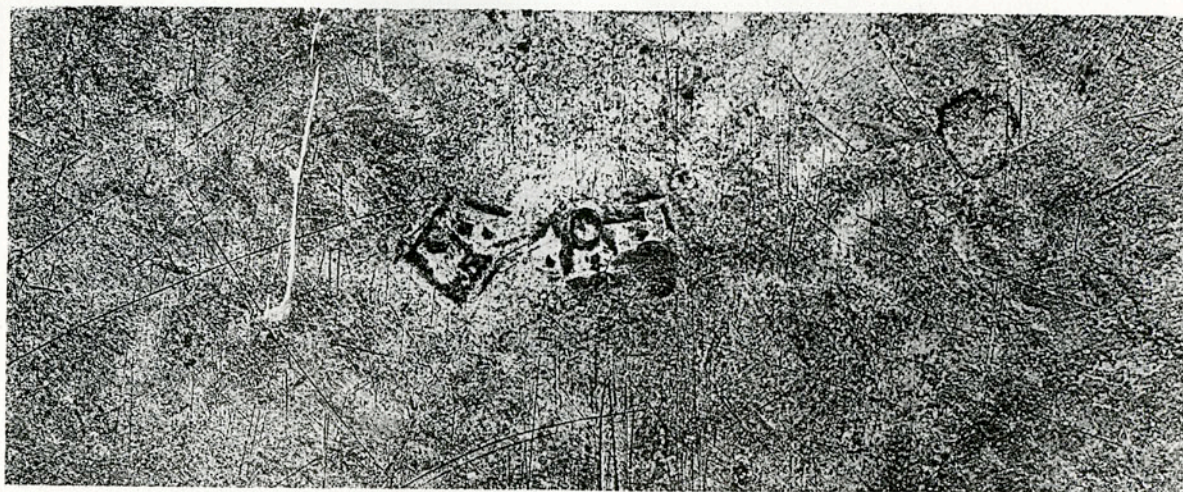
*Source of Illustration:* The Metropolitan Museum of Art.



OBJECTS WITH IRREGULAR STAMPS



a. Plate from Cesena



b. The Stamps

No. 86. PLATE FROM CESENA

BIBLIOTECA MALATESTIANA, CESENA

DESCRIPTION: Large platter with raised brim (fig. a) and central tondo containing two scenes, one above the other: top – banquet scene; bottom – horse and hunter in front of palace (?). Pastoral subjects, interspersed with medallions, incised on brim. Silver gilded against niello background.

Wt. 600 gr.; diam. 63 cm.; diam. of tondo 25 cm. (Arias).

PLACE OF DISCOVERY: Found in Cesena, with another plate “che verrà illustrato altrove” (Arias, p. 309) and a Gothic coin minted probably in Rome in the time of Theodoric or Athalaric (cf. W. Wroth, *Catalogue of the Coins of the Vandals, Ostrogoths, and Lombards...in the British Museum* [London, 1911], p. 105, no. 31, pl. XIV, 5).

CONTROL STAMPS: There are two stamps for which no analogies have yet been found (fig. b). One seems to contain the letter A; the other the letter P and an ivy leaf. The shapes of the stamps are not clear. It is impossible to determine whether they were applied before or after the plate was decorated. The stamps were examined from the photographs.

DATE: Arias dates the plate, on stylistic grounds, in the late fourth century.

*Principal References:* P. E. Arias, “Il piatto argenteo di Cesena,” *Annuario della Scuola Archeologica di Atene*, XXIV–XXVI (N.S. VIII–X, 1946–1948), pp. 309–344.

*Source of Illustration:* Soprintendenza alle Antichità, Bologna.

No. 87. DEEP, FLUTED DISH

PRESENT LOCATION UNKNOWN (formerly Spink and Son, Ltd., London [1956])

DESCRIPTION: Deep dish with fluted edges, made of single, thin sheet of silver (fig. a). Two concentric circles around centering point on inside of dish.

Wt. approx. 19 oz.; diam. of dish 31.3 cm.; depth approx. 4.3 cm.; diam. of base 20.1 cm.; length of sides approx. 8.5 cm.

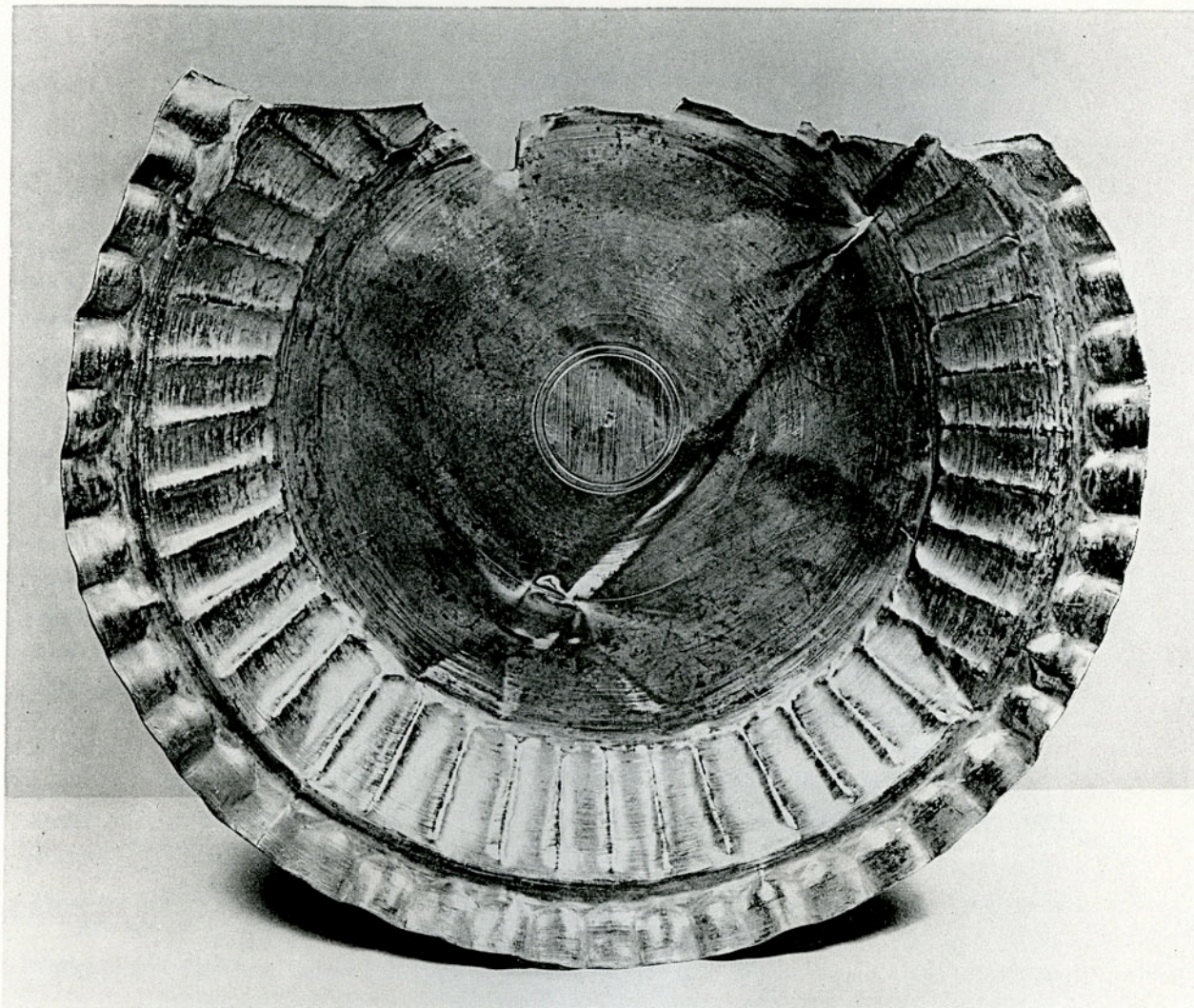
PLACE OF DISCOVERY: Unknown.

CONTROL STAMPS: Single stamp in center of bottom of dish, on reverse of centering point, which, in this instance, is on inside of dish (fig. b). The stamp must have been applied before the plate was finished since it has been worn evenly at the edges, in a circular fashion, by the lathe. In the center of the plate, on the bottom, there is a slight bump, which was formed when the centering point was used, possibly at the time the stamp was applied. The stamp is roughly square, and contains the monogram of Christ. The object was examined in the original.

DATE: ?

Unpublished.

*Source of Illustration:* Dumbarton Oaks Photographic Collection.



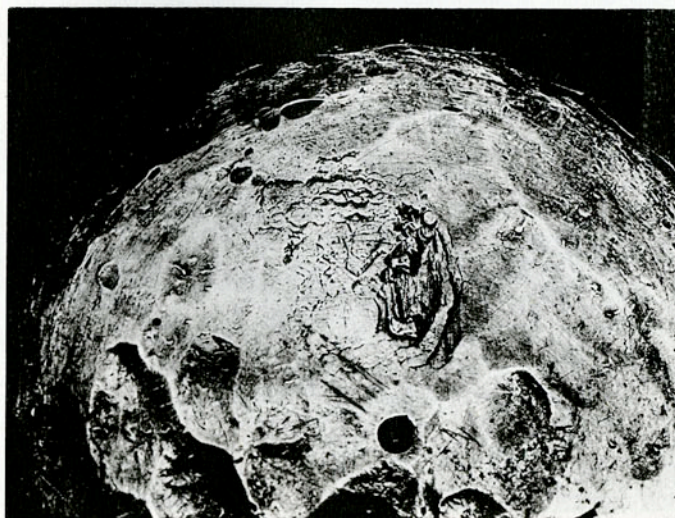
a. Deep Fluted Dish



b. The Stamp



a. Albanian Bowl



b. The Stamp

No. 88. ALBANIAN BOWL

THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART, NEW YORK, Gift of J. Pierpont Morgan;  
acc. no. 17. 190. 1707

DESCRIPTION: Deep bowl (censer?) with geometric diamond pattern around the exterior (fig. a); set within the diamonds are birds, flowers, and various other objects.

Wt. 481.5 gr.; diam. of top 13.2-13.7 cm.; diam. of footring 7.3 cm.; ht. of bowl 10.4 cm. (Strzygowski).

PLACE OF DISCOVERY: Found, with no. 103, in 1902-1907, in the vicinity of the village of Vrap, Albania.

CONTROL STAMPS: One stamp visible - hexagonal (?), possibly containing a monogram similar to, but not identical with, the Anastasius-Justinian type (fig. b) (see p. 22). No inscription can be traced. It is difficult to say whether the stamp was applied before or after the vessel was decorated. The object was examined in the original:



DATE: Strzygowski dates the bowl, on stylistic grounds, in the fifth or sixth century (p. 16).

*Principal References:* J. Strzygowski, *Altai-Iran und Völkerwanderung* (Leipzig, 1917), pp. 14-17, pl. IV, figs. 13-15; Rosenberg, pp. 628-629.

*Source of Illustration:* The Metropolitan Museum of Art.

No. 89. HANGING LAMP FROM HAMA




THE WALTERS ART GALLERY, BALTIMORE; acc. no. 57.640

DESCRIPTION: Lamp of double-curved shape and without ornament (fig. a); chain missing.

Ht. 14.3 cm.; diam. 16.6 cm. (WAG).

PLACE OF DISCOVERY: Found in Hama, Syria, in 1910, with nos. 13, 34, 98 and possibly nos. 18 and 80 (p. 20, note 75).

CONTROL STAMPS: Five stamps – a round, a hexagonal, a square, a long, and a cruciform (fig. b). There is no sign that any work was done on the object after it was stamped, and the stamps make their deepest impression around the centering point, where the silver is slightly raised, indicating that most of the work was done before they were applied. Although they are similar in shape and general design to stamps from the Imperial series, there are certain differences in all the stamps that set them apart from Imperial stamps. The readings were taken from the object:

- A group of figures in a composition resembling the lower part of an Ascension; no inscription.
- The worn outline can be traced between the cross and the long stamp: a cruciform monogram is visible, with letters that do not spell the name of an emperor; the inscription is not entirely legible: . . . .TVP; the letters of the inscription are placed all around the monogram, as in some exceptional cases in the Imperial series (nos. 2, 5, 9, 72, 73). By contrast to these other exceptions, the monogram itself is here in its normal position within the hexagon. 
- Monogram of the Emperor Phocas: the K and the A have been interchanged (see nos. 32–36). The inscription is not entirely legible: . . .Λ||.TOV. The genitive ending thus appears in the upper left-hand corner, which suggests that this inscription also has been reversed. 
- Nimbed, imperial bust with crown having trefoil ornament (?) and pendants (cf. Table I:1?); illegible cruciform monogram; inscribed ΘΕΟV|| [Π]ΟΛΕΟ[С] 
- ⊕ Struck twice; flared arms; no sign of a monogram. The letters inscribed in the arms of the cross read neither in a vertical nor a circular direction, but toward the center of the cross: NI||K||AC||OV.

DATE: Phocas, A.D. 602–610. The name in the long stamp refers to the city of Antioch (p. 20).

*Principal References:* Diehl, p. 109, no. 11, pl. xxvii: 2; Rosenberg, pp. 730–731; WAG, no. 403.

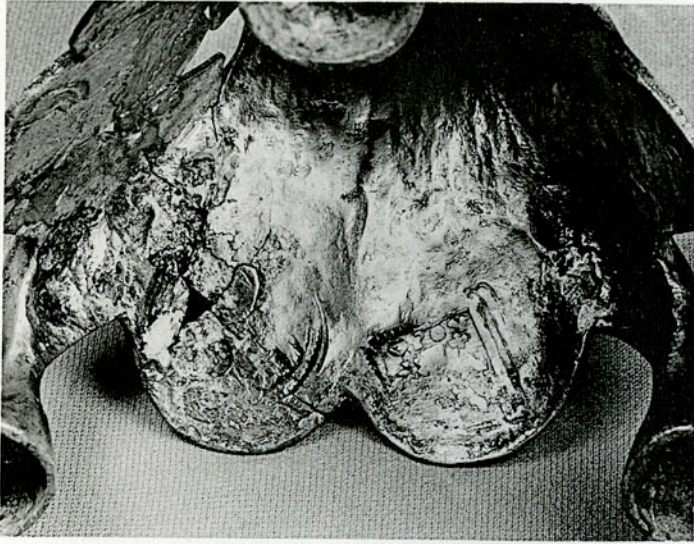
*Source of Illustration:* The Walters Art Gallery.



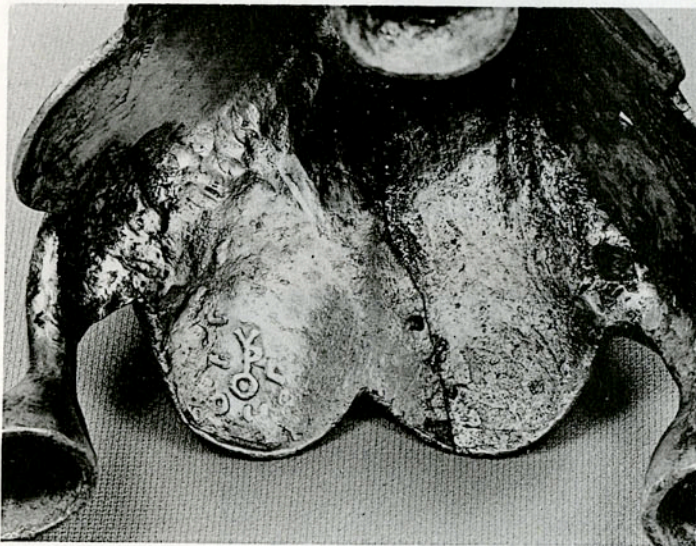
a. Hanging Lamp from Hama



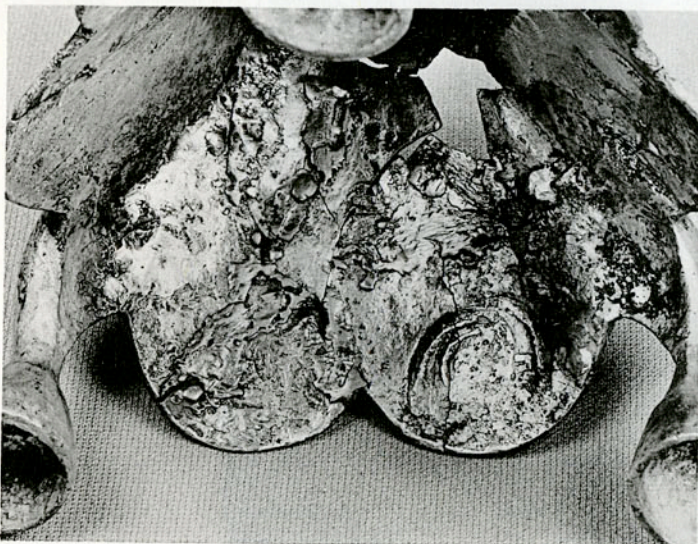
b. The Stamps



b. Round and Square

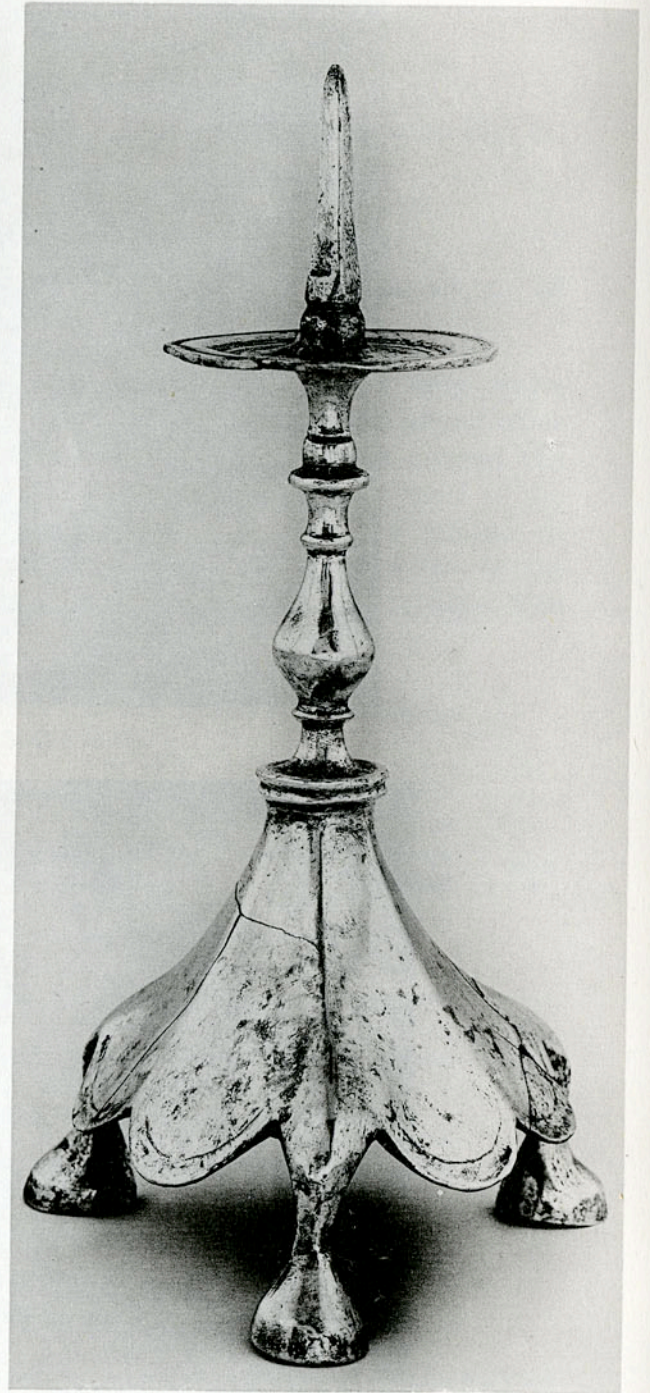


c. Hexagonal



d. Cruciform and Long (?)

The Stamps



a. Candlestick

No. 90. CANDLESTICK

THE DUMBARTON OAKS COLLECTION, WASHINGTON, D. C.; acc. no. 38.85

DESCRIPTION: Slender candlestick or lampstand, without ornament (fig. a). It has been broken into several fragments.

Wt. 333.2 gr.; ht. 21.3 cm.

PLACE OF DISCOVERY: Antioch. Found by Lassus in 1938, in excavations below the level of a pavement "of a late period" (Ross).

CONTROL STAMPS: Remains of five stamps – a round, a hexagonal, a square, a long, and a cruciform. Since they are applied inside the base, on the lobes between the legs, and since one of the lobes cuts off the long stamp, it is likely that they were struck before the object was given its definitive shape (see no. 19). The readings were taken from the object:

○ (fig. b) Only part of the outline is clear; inside there is some indication of a design that does not appear to belong to an imperial bust (see no. 89). There is no sign of an inscription.

◻ (fig. c) Cruciform monogram that does not spell the name of an emperor; inscription around the monogram with letters placed all around the edge of the hexagon; this rarely occurs in stamps of the Imperial series, where the letters are normally placed on either side of the monogram on two of the sides of the hexagon. The inscription is illegible. The stamp is similar to, but not identical with, the hexagon on no. 89.

◻ (fig. b) Adjacent to the round stamp: part of monogram of Phocas, like that in the corresponding stamp of no. 89. The inscription is placed backwards and reads . . .OTOV. The stamp, in so far as it is preserved, is identical with the corresponding stamp on no. 89, even to the irregularity in the arms of the V.

◻ (fig. d) On the other side of the round stamp: only the upper part of a nimbed bust is clearly visible; inscribed [ΘΕΟΝ]||Π[ΟΛΕΟC] (see the corresponding inscription on no. 89; this inscription supplies the missing letter in the inscription of no. 89).

⊕ (fig. d) Only a corner is visible in the lobe of the base, adjacent to the long stamp.

•DATE: Phocas, A.D. 602–610. The relationship between these stamps and the stamps on no. 89 dates them in the same period and assigns these stamps also to Antioch (p. 20).

*Principal References:* M. C. Ross, "A Small Byzantine Treasure Found at Antioch-on-the-Orontes," *Archaeology*, V (1952), pp. 30–32; *DOC*, no. 15.

*Source of Illustration:* Dumbarton Oaks.

No. 91. VALDONNE PLATE "A"

THE LOUVRE, PARIS

DESCRIPTION: Simple, decorated plate with concentric circles, and with crossed lines in center (fig. a). This plate is thinner than the Valdonne Plate "B," no. 92, and was probably made to fit inside it (Villefosse).

Wt. 296 gr.; diam. 17 cm. (Prou).

PLACE OF DISCOVERY: Found, with no. 92, in 1900, in Valdonne, Commune of Peypin, Bouches-du-Rhône.

CONTROL STAMPS: Five stamps – a square, two long, and two cruciform. They must have been applied before the plate was finished as they were damaged by subsequent hammering (fig. b). The stamps are crude and similar in workmanship to the stamps on no. 92. The readings were taken from the object:

- Inscribed in Latin characters, backwards: +AR||BAL||DO+.
- Profile bust, with palm branch in front.
- Same as above.
- ⊕ Simple cross design.
- ⊕ Same as above.

DATE: ca. 650 A.D. (p. 20f.).

*Principal References:* A. Héron de Villefosse, discussion in *Bulletin de la Société des Antiquaires de France* (25 mai, 1910), pp. 246–256; M. Prou, "Les contre-marques mérovingiennes de la coupe de Valdonne (Bouches-du-Rhône)," *Revue Charlemagne*, I (1911), pp. 182–185; Rosenberg, pp. 738–739.

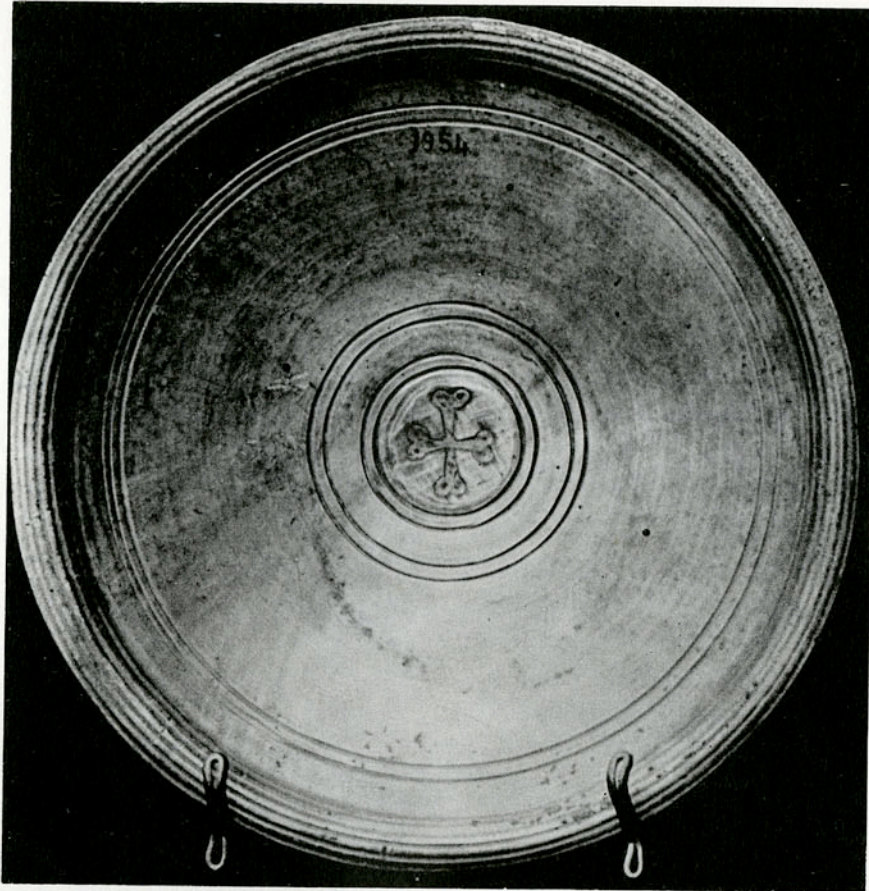
*Source of Illustration:* Archives Photographiques, Paris.



a. Valdonna Plate "A"



b. The Stamps



a. Valdonne Plate "B"



b. The Stamps

No. 92. VALDONNE PLATE "B"

THE LOUVRE, PARIS

DESCRIPTION: Plate decorated with concentric circles, and with lobed cross in center (fig. a). This plate is thicker than the Valdonne Plate "A," no. 91, and was probably made to contain it (Villefosse).

Wt. 409 gr.; diam. 17.5 cm. (Prou).

PLACE OF DISCOVERY: Found, with no. 91, in 1900, in Valdonne, Commune of Peypin, Bouches-du-Rhône.

CONTROL STAMPS: Five stamps—three round and two cruciform. They must have been applied before the plate was finished, for they appear to have been damaged when the base was subsequently beaten (fig. b). They are similar in workmanship to the stamps on no. 91 and belong to the same stamping system. The readings were taken from the object:

○ Cruciform monogram: ΘΕΟΔΩΡΟV?

○ Same as above.

○ Cruciform monogram tentatively read as ΚΥΡΙΕ ΒΟΗΘΕΙ, though not all of the letters are present.

⊕ Cruciform monogram not deciphered.

⊕ Cruciform monogram, not clear.



DATE: This plate is a companion piece to the Valdonne Plate "A," no. 91, and can also be dated about the middle of the seventh century.

*Principal References:* Same as for no. 91; Rosenberg, pp. 736-737.

*Source of Illustration:* Archives Photographiques, Paris.

## No. 93. THE NEREID PLATE IN TURIN

GALLERIA SABAUDA, TURIN; formerly in the Gualino Collection

DESCRIPTION: Large platter with central roundel depicting small putto, fish, dolphins, and Nereid riding sea lion (fig. a). Inscribed around roundel: + SPES MEA DEVS MEVS EXAVDI ORATIONEM MEAM ET ADIMPLE DESIDERIVM MEVM.

Diam. 48.5 cm.; diam. of roundel 18.7 cm. (Monneret de Villard).

PLACE OF DISCOVERY: Ugo Monneret de Villard saw this plate in the hands of an antique dealer in Cairo before it became a part of the Gualino Collection.

CONTROL STAMPS: Two stamps – a rectangular stamp containing five lines of Latin inscription (figs. c, d) and a square (fig. b). It is difficult to judge from the reproduction whether the stamps were applied before or after the plate was decorated. The readings were taken from cast and photographs:

□ An A and ω in ligature.

□ .XVDN  
.STINIAN  
NDICTIOV  
DECEMBR  
..KART

The inscription refers to the fifteenth year of the reign of Justinian, to the fifth indiction, to December, and to Carthage.

DATE: December, 541 (p. 19).

*Principal References:* U. Monneret de Villard, *La scultura ad Ahnas* (Milan, 1923), p. 38f., fig. 25; Rosenberg, p. 740 (with commentary by L. Venturi); Peirce and Tyler, *L'art byz.*, II, pl. 154a.

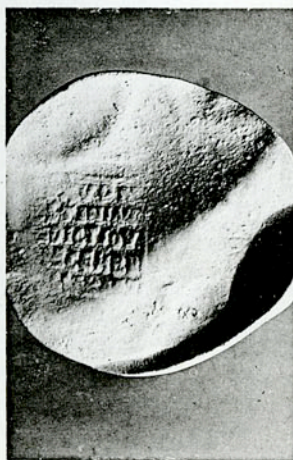
*Source of Illustration:* Soprintendenza alle Gallerie del Piemonte.



a. The Nereid Plate in Turin



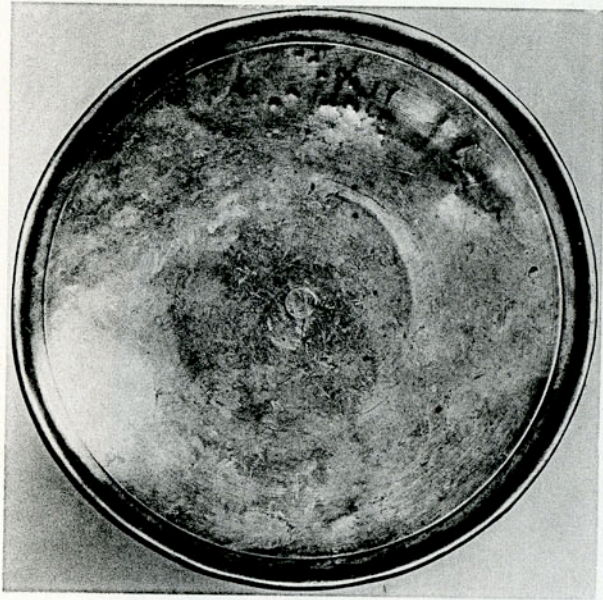
b. First Stamp



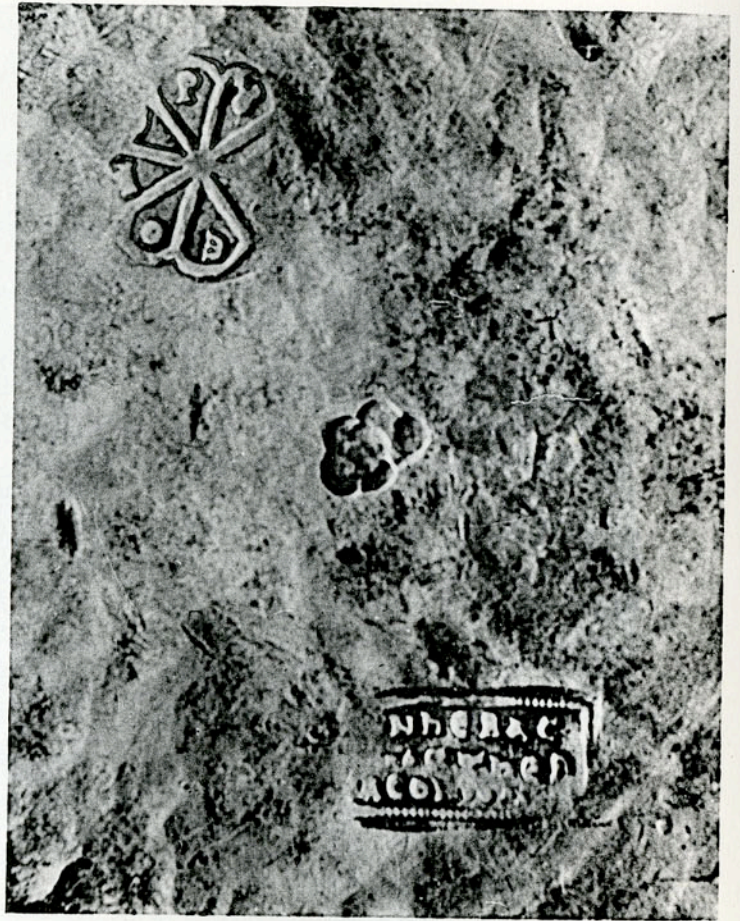
d. Cast of Second Stamp



c. Second Stamp



a. Plain Plate



b. The Stamps



c. Cast of Stamps

No. 94. PLAIN PLATE

THE HERMITAGE, LENINGRAD; acc. no. W. 90

DESCRIPTION: Plain flat plate with footring (fig. a).

Diam. *ca.* 24.5 cm. (Rosenberg).

PLACE OF DISCOVERY: Uncertain.

CONTROL STAMPS: Two stamps – one in the shape of a rosette with eight leaves; the other rectangular with three lines of inscription (figs. b and c). They are similar to the stamps on nos. 95–97. The rosette seems to have been damaged in the course of subsequent work on the base. The readings were taken from the photographs and cast:

*Rosette*: Inscribed with one Greek character in each leaf: [+Θ]€ΟΔ[ω]ΡΟV?

*Rectangle*: Inscribed in Latin characters:

[ddN]NHERAC  
[LIQS] €ThER  
ACON [STPPAV]\*

DATE: The form of inscription in the rectangle appears frequently on the coinage of Heraclius from A.D. 613–641 (Wroth, I, pp. 186–254, *passim*, and Grierson, *Num. Chron.* X, pp. 59, 69).

*Principal References*: Rosenberg, pp. 626–627; Matsulevich, *Viz.vrem.*, p. 189, fig. 4.

*Source of Illustration*: The Hermitage.

\* I am grateful to Prof. Andrew Alföldi, who supplied this reading.

No. 95. EAGLE SIGNUM

THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM, KHARKOV

DESCRIPTION: Large eagle with snake entwined around legs; from head of standard (fig. a).

Wt. 1035 gr.; length 21 cm.; ht. 13.2 cm. (Grinchenko).

PLACE OF DISCOVERY: Found in 1930 in Voznesenka (Neskrebavka), on the Dniepr River.

CONTROL MARKS: Two stamps – one a rosette with eight leaves, on the wing of the bird (fig. c), the other a rectangle, on the tail (fig. b). They are similar to the stamps on nos. 94, 96, 97. They seem to have been applied before the bird was decorated, since the decoration cuts into the rectangular stamp on the tail. Engraved on the breast of the bird is the monogram: ΠΕΤΡΟΒ. The stamps were examined from the photographs:

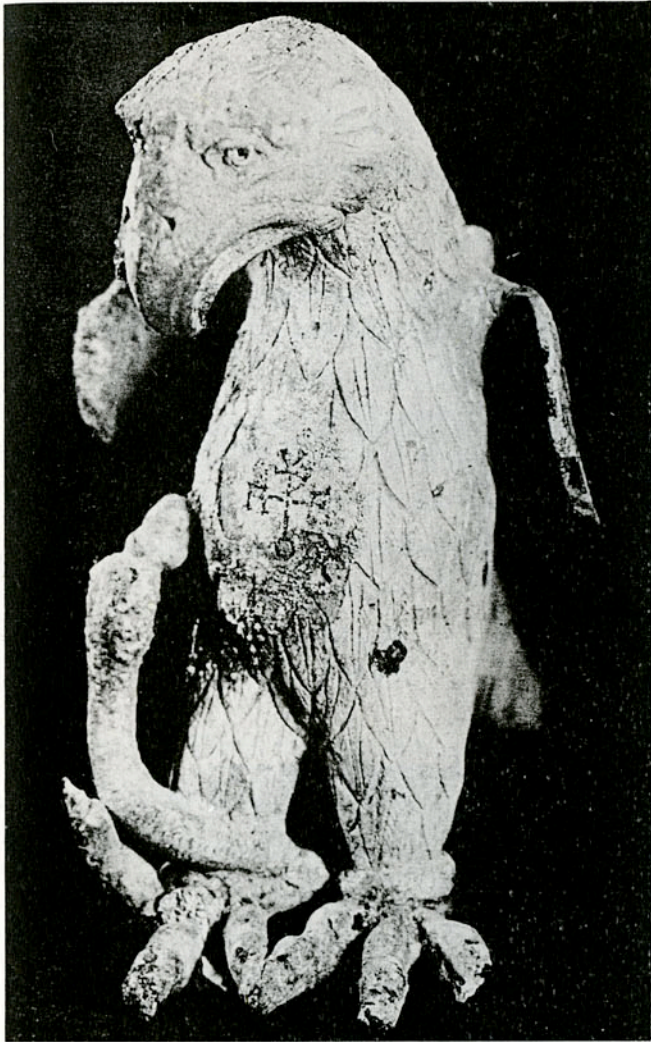
*Rosette*: According to Matsulevich, the Greek characters inscribed in the leaves of the rosette can be read as the name Theodore, but he also points out that the stamp is not identical with the rosette of no. 94.

*Rectangular*: Three lines of inscription which have not been read.

DATE: The find is dated on the basis of other associated objects in the seventh century. This date corresponds to the dates of similar stamps on nos. 94, 96, and 97.

*Principal References*: V. A. Grinchenko, "Pam'iatka VIII st. kolo s. Voznesenki na Zaporizhzhii," *Arkhologia*, III (1950), pp. 37-63, fig. 5; Matsulevich, *Viz.vrem.*

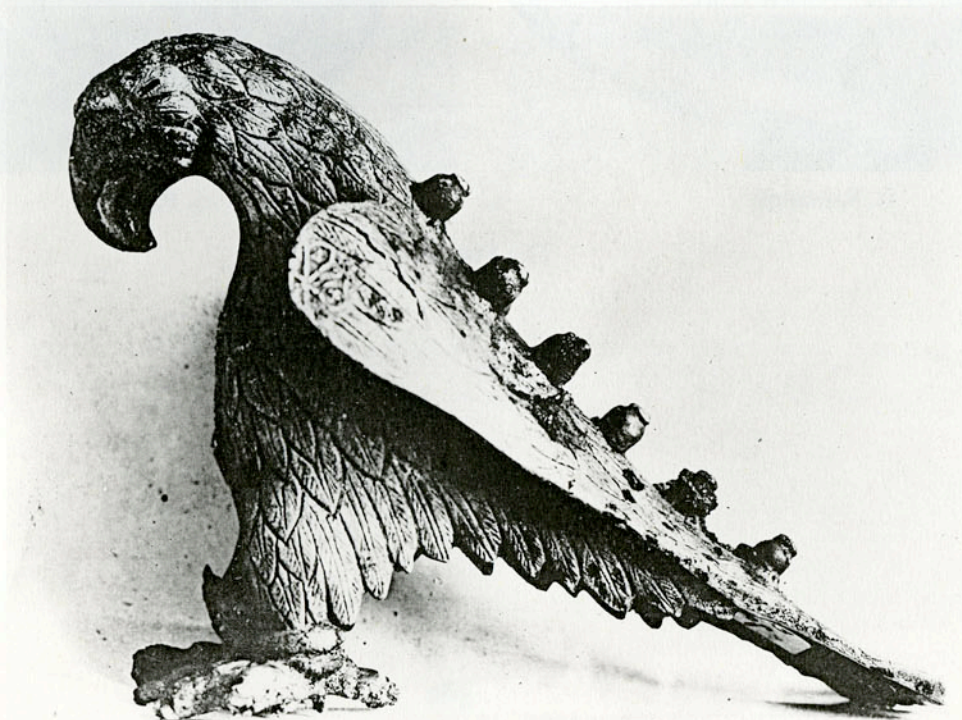
*Source of Illustration*: Courtesy of Prof. Matsulevich.



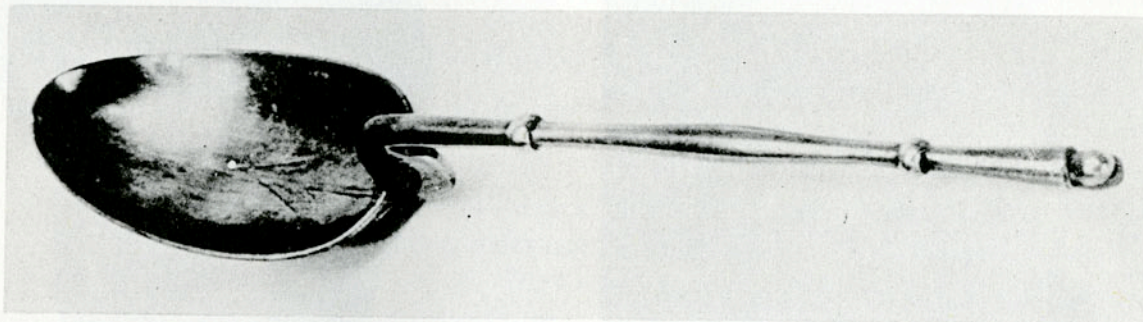
a. Eagle Signum



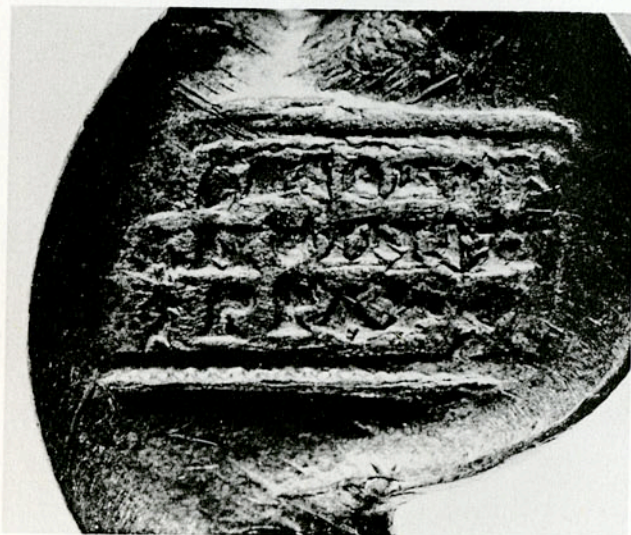
b. Back View



c. Side View



a. Spoon "A" from Novobaiazet



b. Rectangle



c. Rosette

The Stamps

No. 96. SPOON "A" FROM NOVOBAIAZET

THE STATE HISTORICAL MUSEUM, MOSCOW; acc. no. 47748

DESCRIPTION: Spoon with plain handle (fig. a).

PLACE OF DISCOVERY: District of Novobaiazet, former Government of Erivan, Russian Armenia (see nos. 6, 97).

CONTROL STAMPS: Two stamps – a rosette with eight leaves (fig. c) and a rectangle (fig. b). They were applied before the spoon was finished since they have been damaged in the shaping of the handle. They resemble in shape the stamps on nos. 94, 95, 97. The stamps were examined from the photographs:

*Rosette*: Greek characters not deciphered.

*Rectangle*: +dNCONST  
ANTIN[4S]  
..PPAVG

DATE: These stamps are similar to the stamps on nos. 94 and 95 and probably also belong to the seventh century. The inscription may then refer either to Constans II, 641–668, or to Constantine IV, 668–685. The former seems the more probable since these stamps closely resemble those on no. 94 from the reign of Heraclius.

*Principal References*: (Ia. I. Smirnov), *Vostochnoe Srebro, Atlas drevnei serebrianoi i zolotoi posudy vostochnago proiskhozhdeniia* (St. Petersburg, 1909), pl. сxxiii, figs. 51, 52, 53; Rosenberg, pp. 624–625.

*Source of Illustration*: The State Historical Museum.

No. 97. SPOON "B" FROM NOVOBAIAZET

THE STATE HISTORICAL MUSEUM, MOSCOW; acc. no. 47749

DESCRIPTION: Spoon with twisted handle (fig. a).

PLACE OF DISCOVERY: District of Novobaiazet, former Government of Erivan, Russian Armenia (see nos. 6, 96).

CONTROL STAMPS: Two stamps – a rosette (fig. c) and a rectangle (fig. b), similar to the stamps on nos. 94–96. They appear to have been damaged during the shaping of the handle. The stamps were examined from the photographs:

*Rosette*: Greek characters in the leaves not deciphered.

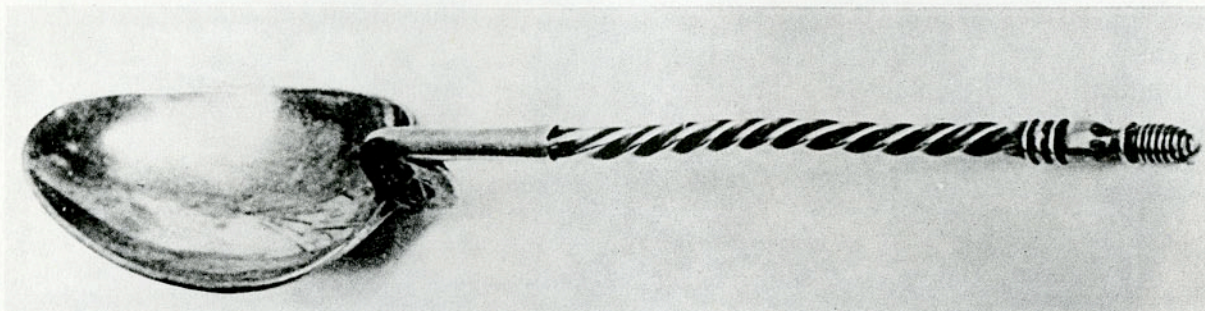
*Rectangle*: Three lines of Latin inscription:

[dN]CON[ST]  
[AN]TIN4[S]  
. . . PPAV[G]

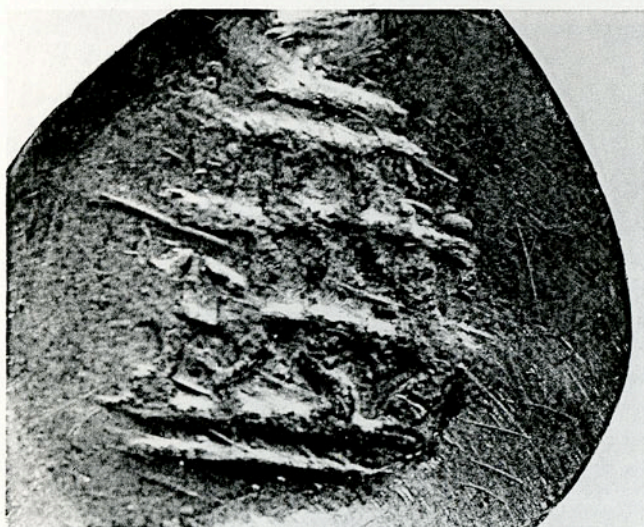
DATE: The stamps resemble those on no. 96 and can be dated in the same period, most probably in the reign of Constans II, A.D. 641–668.

*Principal References*: (Ia. I. Smirnov), *Vostochnoe Srebro, Atlas drevnei serebrianoi i zolotoi posudy vostochnago proiskhozhdeniia* (St. Petersburg, 1909), pl. CXXIII, figs. 48, 49, 50; Rosenberg, pp. 622–623.

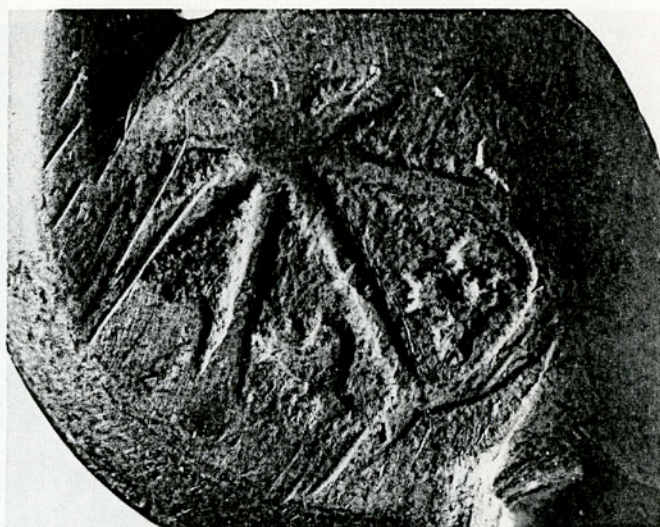
*Source of Illustration*: The State Historical Museum.



a. Spoon "B" from Novobaiazet



b. Rectangle



c. Rosette

The Stamps



a. Inscribed Plate with Cross



b. Rectangular Stamp



c. Back of Plate showing Stamps

No. 98. INSCRIBED PLATE WITH CROSS

THE WALTERS ART GALLERY, BALTIMORE; acc. no. 57.637

DESCRIPTION: Simple plate with cross inscribed in center and inscription around cross (fig. a): + ὙΠΕΡ ΕΥΧΗΣ ΠΕΛΑΓΙΟΥ ΚΑΙ ὩΚΑΝΝΑΚ ΚΑΙ ΤΩΝ ΤΕΚΝΩΝ ΑΥΤΩΝ ΑΜΗΝ.

Diam. 37.8 cm. (WAG).

PLACE OF DISCOVERY: Found in Hama, Syria, in 1910, with nos. 13, 34, 89, and possibly with nos. 18 and 80 (p. 20, note 75).

CONTROL STAMPS: Two stamps (fig. c) – one is circular, without inscription, but with an eight-pointed star; the other is rectangular and contains three lines of inscription which have not been read (fig. b). It is not clear whether the stamps were applied before or after the plate was decorated. The object was examined in the original.

DATE: The closest analogies for these stamps are those found on nos. 94–96, from the seventh century.

*Principal References:* Diehl, p. 107, no. 4, pl. xxvii: 1; WAG, no. 401.

*Source of Illustration:* The Walters Art Gallery.

No. 99. SASSANIAN PHALERA

THE DUMBARTON OAKS COLLECTION, WASHINGTON, D. C.; acc. no. 52.9

DESCRIPTION: Phalera in the shape of a human face with strongly Sassanian features (fig. a).

Wt. 173 gr.; ht. 13.2 cm.; width 12 cm.

PLACE OF DISCOVERY: Said to have been found in Constantinople. Acquired in 1952.

CONTROL STAMPS: Three stamps – two round and one hexagonal – on the front of the mask, on the chin. They were certainly applied after the relief had been fashioned for they are placed carefully on the blank areas of the face itself, and indentations on the reverse show where they were struck on the rounded surface. The stamps were not applied on the back of the object as was customary. The readings were taken from the object:

- (fig. b) On the left of the chin: standing orans figure of a female saint; inscribed H||AΓI[A]||Δ.Θ....
- (fig. c) On the center of the chin: same as above, but inscription less clear.
- (fig. d) On the right side of the chin: bust of Christ with crossed nimbus; inscribed AΓ[IOC], AΓIO[C], AΓIO[C]?



DATE: On the basis of comparisons with other stamps (see p. 21), as well as on the evidence of the style of the object itself, the phalera has been assigned to the seventh or early eighth century by A. Alföldi and E. Cruikshank.

*Principal References:* A. Alföldi and E. Cruikshank, "A Sassanian Silver Phalera at Dumbarton Oaks," *Dumbarton Oaks Papers*, II (1957), pp. 237-245; *DOC*, no. 18.

*Source of Illustration:* Dumbarton Oaks.



a. Sassanian Phalera



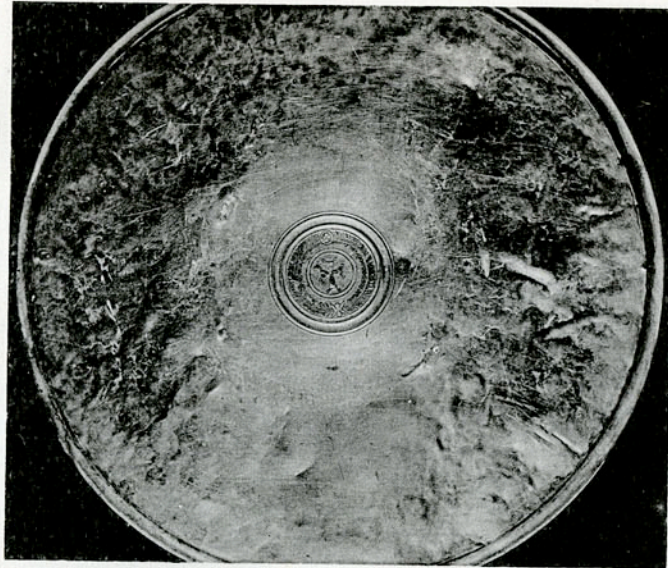
b. First Round Stamp



c. Second Round Stamp



d. Hexagonal Stamp



a. Plate "B" with Niello Cross from Klimova



b. The Stamps

No. 100. PLATE "B" WITH NIELLO CROSS FROM KLIMOVA

THE HERMITAGE, LENINGRAD; acc. no. W. 193

DESCRIPTION: Large plate with crudely worked cross in center surrounded by wreath (fig. a).

Wt. 4817 gr.; diam. 53 cm. (Matsulevich).

PLACE OF DISCOVERY: Klimova, district of Solikamsk, Government of Perm (renamed Molotov in 1942). Found, with nos. 9 and 36, in 1907.

CONTROL STAMPS: Five round stamps applied at regular intervals on the bottom of the dish, one in the exact center and four near the footring equidistant from each other and from the center (fig. b). The centering point has damaged the central stamp, suggesting that the plate was worked on after it was stamped (Matsulevich, "Arg. byz.," p. 296). Two round stamps contain the figure of Christ with crossed nimbus; the other three contain identical cruciform monograms which have not been deciphered. If it were not for the absence of a P they would read CЕРΓΙΟV. The stamps were examined from the photograph:



DATE: Seventh century (p. 21).

*Principal References:* Rosenberg, pp. 734-735; Matsulevich, "Arg. byz.," p. 293, no. 4.

*Source of Illustration:* The Hermitage.

No. 101. THE ZALESIE BOWL

KUNSTHISTORISCHES MUSEUM, VIENNA

DESCRIPTION: Round, shallow bowl without footring, decorated with barbaric pattern of leaves and punched dots around central roundel, which is framed with large beads and contains a bird (figs. a and b). The bird and the roundel of beads may be by different hands than the rest of the design (Fettich).

Diam. 16.6 cm.; ht. 3.5-3.8 cm. (Fettich).

PLACE OF DISCOVERY: Found in Zalesie, in the Ukraine (former Galicia) in 1838; in the Kunsthistorische Museum since 1846.

CONTROL STAMPS: Five illegible, round (?) stamps (figs. c, d, e). All appear to be identical. Since they are placed in the blank areas of the design on the back of the plate, they must have been applied after the design had been executed. The stamps were examined from the photographs.

DATE: The relationship between these stamps and those on no. 100 places them in the seventh or early eighth century (p. 21).

*Principal References:* N. Fettich, *Archäologische Studien zur Geschichte der späthunnischen Metallkunst* = *Archaeologia Hungarica*, XXXI (1951), pp. 109-110, pls. 1, II: 4-6.

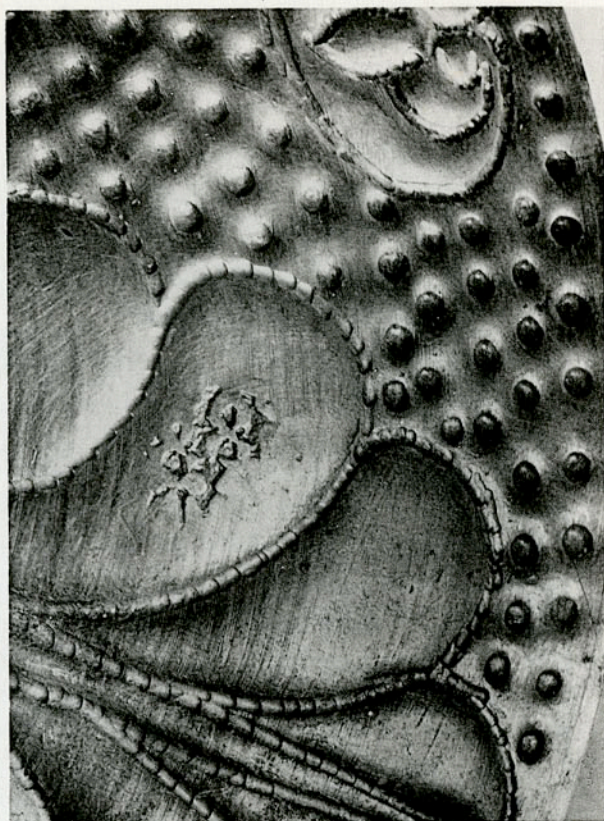
*Source of Illustration:* Kunsthistorisches Museum.



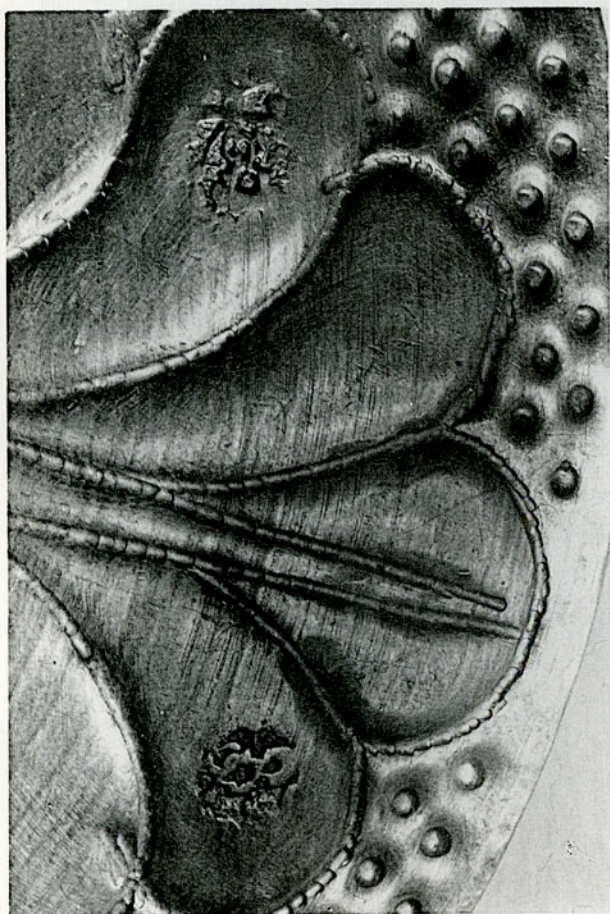
a. The Zalesie Bowl



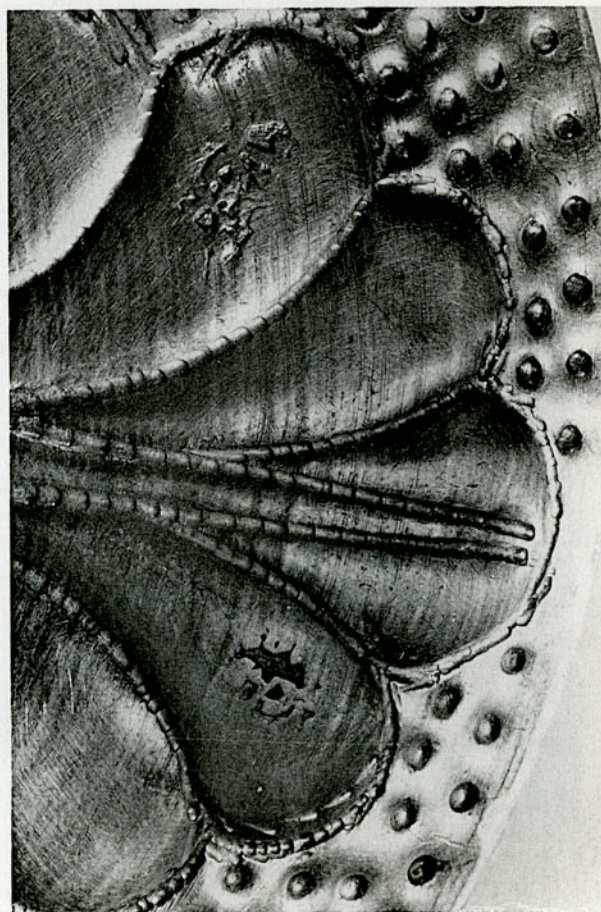
b. Side View



c. A Stamp



d. Two Stamps



e. Two Stamps



Stamps on Ewer from Pokrovskoie

No. 102. EWER FROM POKROVSKOIE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM, ALMA ATA

DESCRIPTION: Not available.

PLACE OF DISCOVERY: Found in a mound near the village of Pokrovskoie, Central Asia.

CONTROL STAMPS: Five cross-shaped stamps (see fig.), showing designs which resemble cruciform monograms but do not include actual letters. Like the stamps of the Valdonne plates (nos. 91, 92), they are of crude design, but in this instance it is uncertain whether they were applied before or after the plate was finished. The stamps were examined from the photograph.

DATE: Like those of the Valdonne plates, these stamps probably represent late provincial copies of Imperial stamps. The five-fold repetition of a single shape recalls irregular stamps late in the sequence (nos. 100, 101; see p. 21f.). These stamps can reasonably be dated in the late seventh or in the eighth century.

*Principal References:* Matsulevich, *Byz. Ant.*, p. 62, where he refers to a publication by W. Gorodeckii (*Izvestija sredne-aziatskogo komiteta po delam muzeev*, I [Tashkent, 1926], p. 79f., figs. 4-7), which was not available to this author.

*Source of Illustration:* The Hermitage.

No. 103. ALBANIAN EWER

THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART, NEW YORK, Gift of J. Pierpont Morgan;  
acc. no. 17.190.1704

DESCRIPTION: Ewer with narrow band of incised ornament around the body and gilded inscription around the neck (fig. a): + ΦΟΝΗ ΚΥΡΕΙΟΒ ΕΠΕΙ ΤΟΝ ΒΔΑΤΟΝ (Psalm 29:3).

Wt. 654.5 gr.; ht. with handle 23.5 cm.; diam. of top 6.7 cm.; diam. of footring 8.2 cm. (Strzygowski).

PLACE OF DISCOVERY: Found, with no. 88, in 1902-1907, in the vicinity of the village of Vrap, Albania.

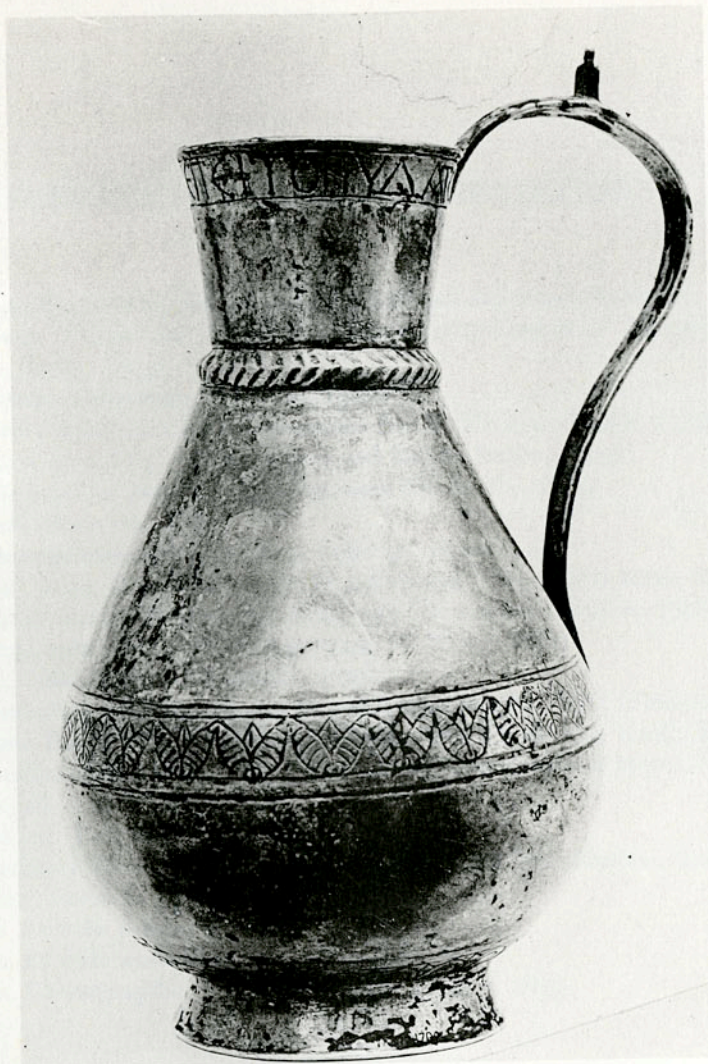
CONTROL STAMPS: Five monograms within circles *incised* on the bottom of the ewer (fig. b). Each one is different and together they form an inscription which Strzygowski reads ΚΥΡΙΕ ΒΩΗΘΗ ΤΟΒ ΔΟΒΛΟΒ ΟΟΒ ΖΗΝΟΒΙΟΒ ΑΜΗΝ. They were incised after the vessel was finished, since there is little sign of wear and they cut into the solder of the footring. The object was examined in the original.



DATE: Strzygowski dates this ewer, on stylistic grounds, between the sixth and the ninth century (p. 21). The cross monograms set within circles may be associated with the stamps on nos. 78, 100, 101, and dated accordingly in the seventh century—or, at least, at the end of the Imperial series (p. 22).

*Principal References:* J. Strzygowski, *Altai-Iran und Völkerwanderung* (Leipzig, 1917), pp. 19-22, figs. 19, 20; *WAG*, no. 415.

*Source of Illustration:* The Metropolitan Museum of Art.



a. Albanian Ewer



b. Incised Monograms