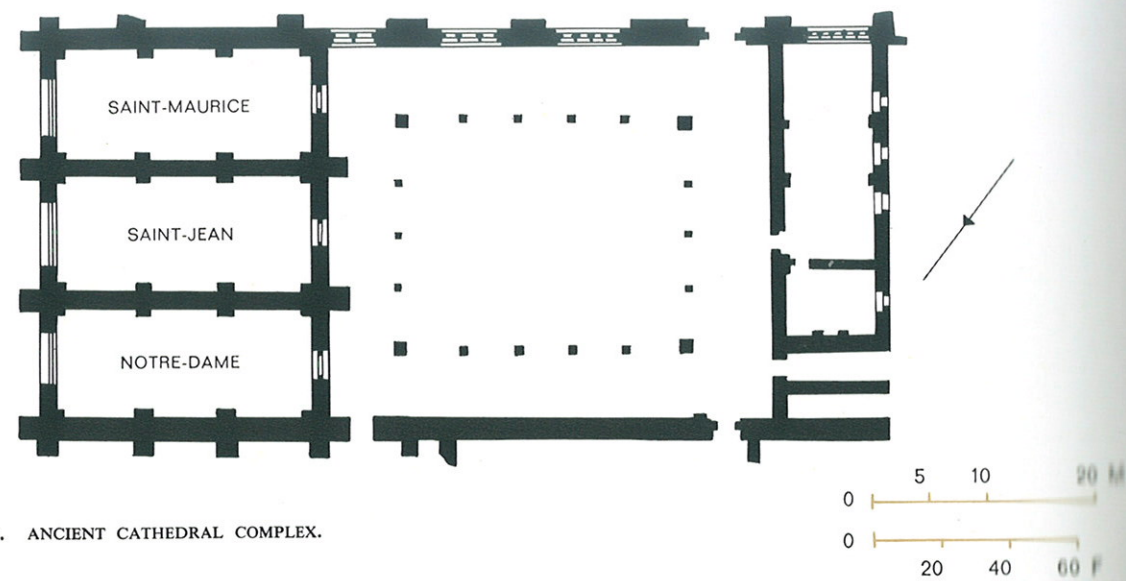


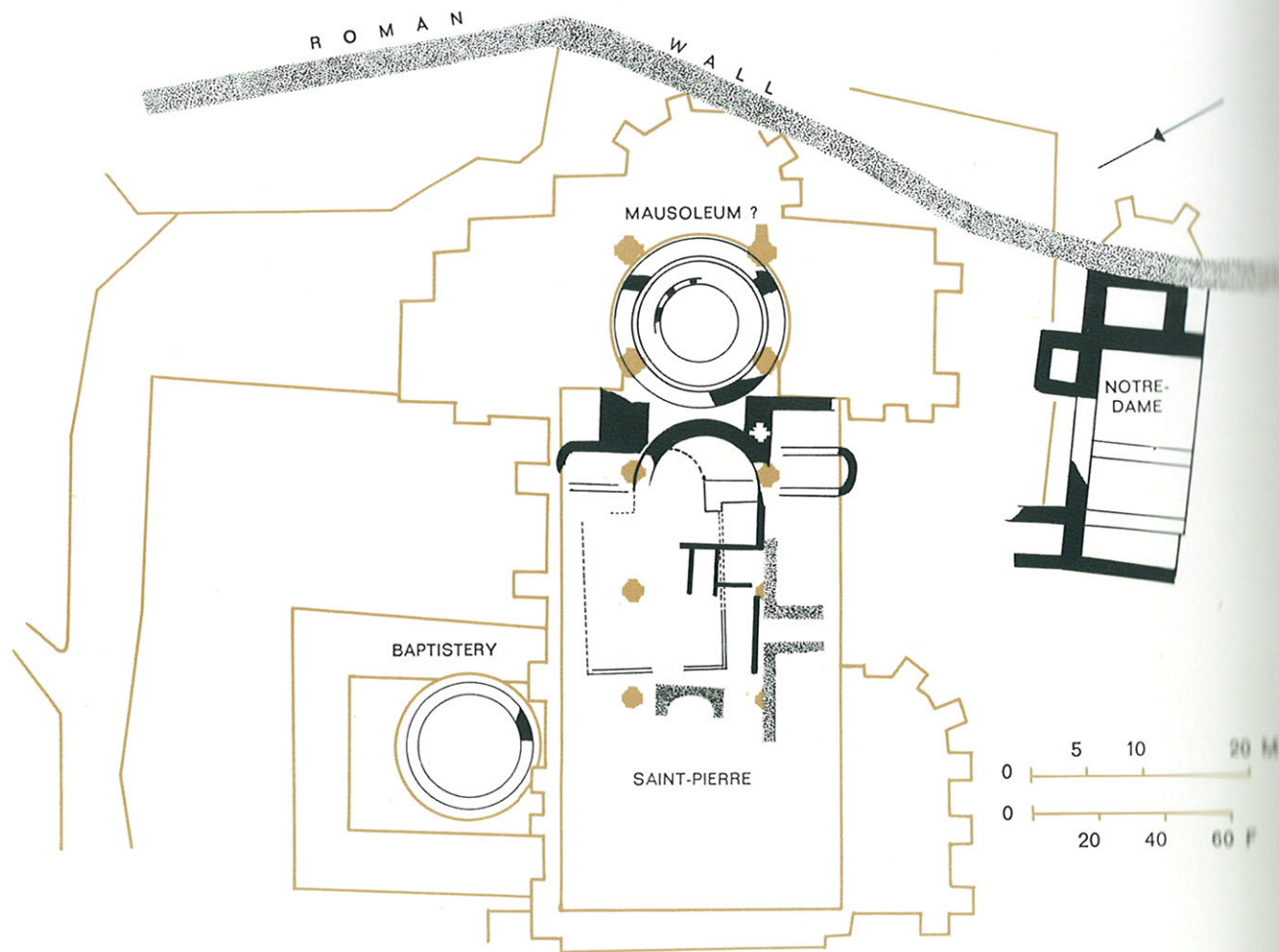
Plans

CLÉMENCE DUPRAT ably and actively assisted the general editor GEORGES SALLES from the very beginning of the ARTS OF MANKIND series. This volume was the last to have the benefit of her collaboration before her premature death. It is fitting that tribute should be paid to her here.

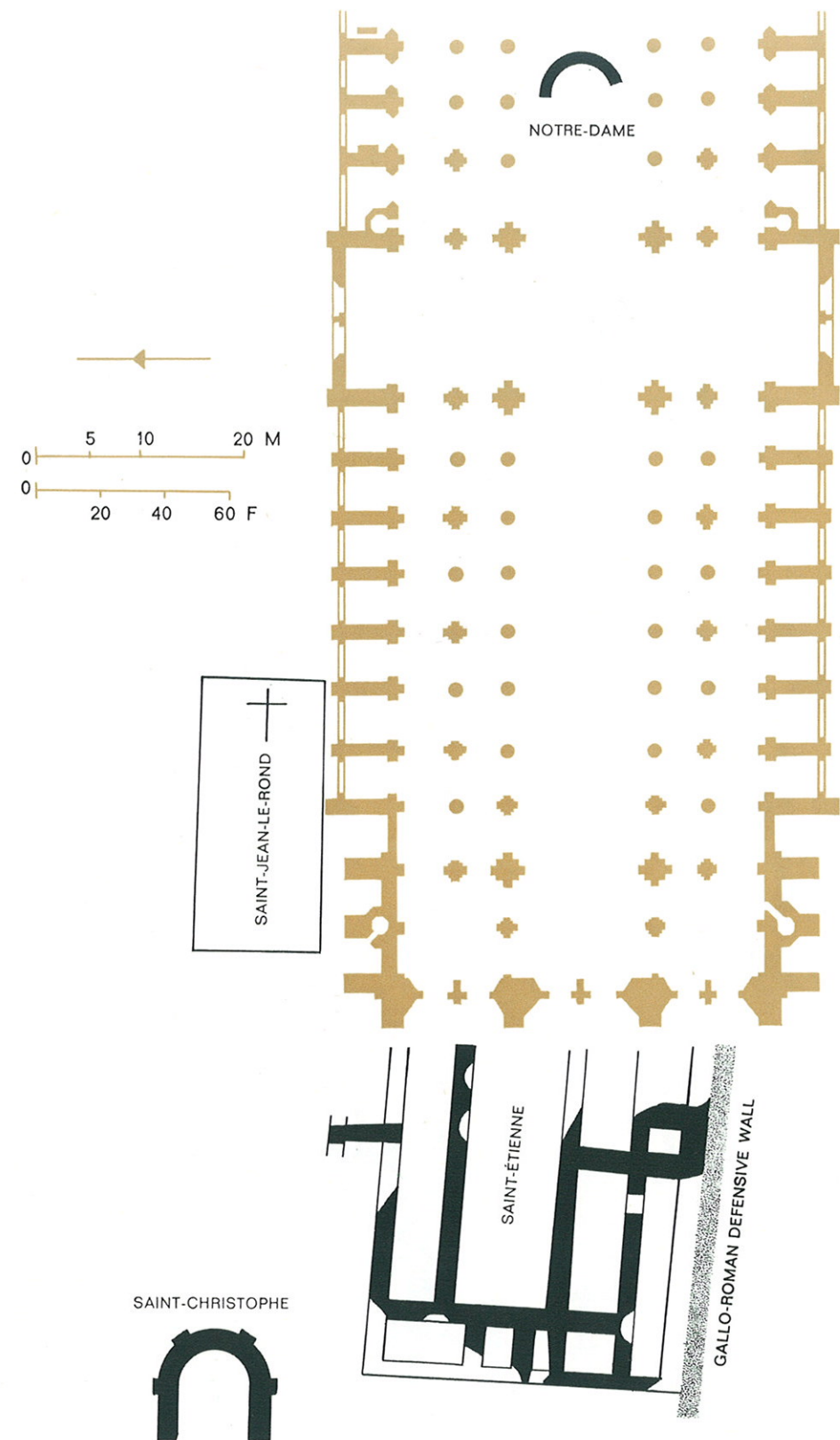
SCIENTIFIC ADVISOR MADELEINE DANY



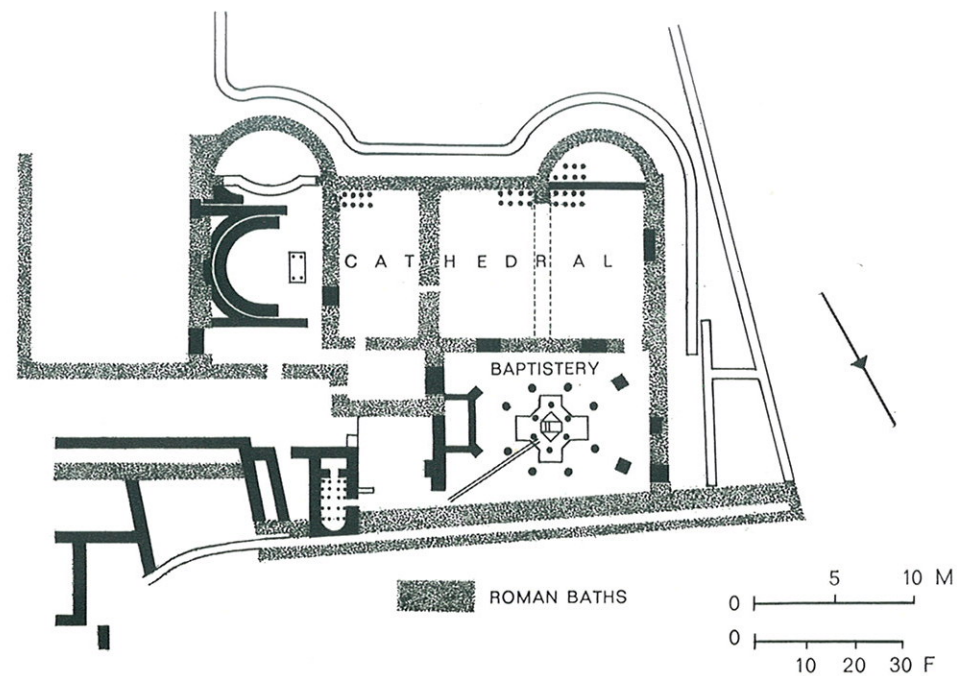
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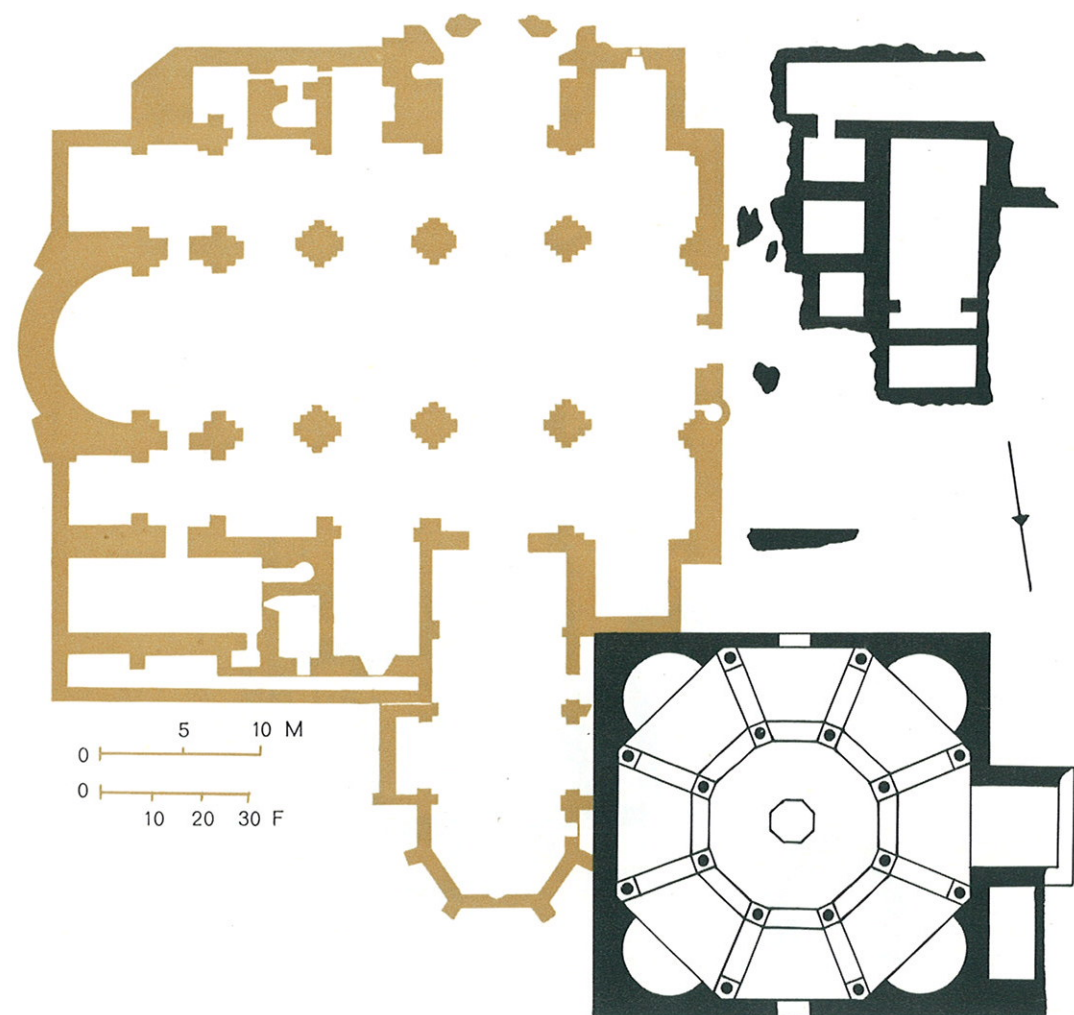
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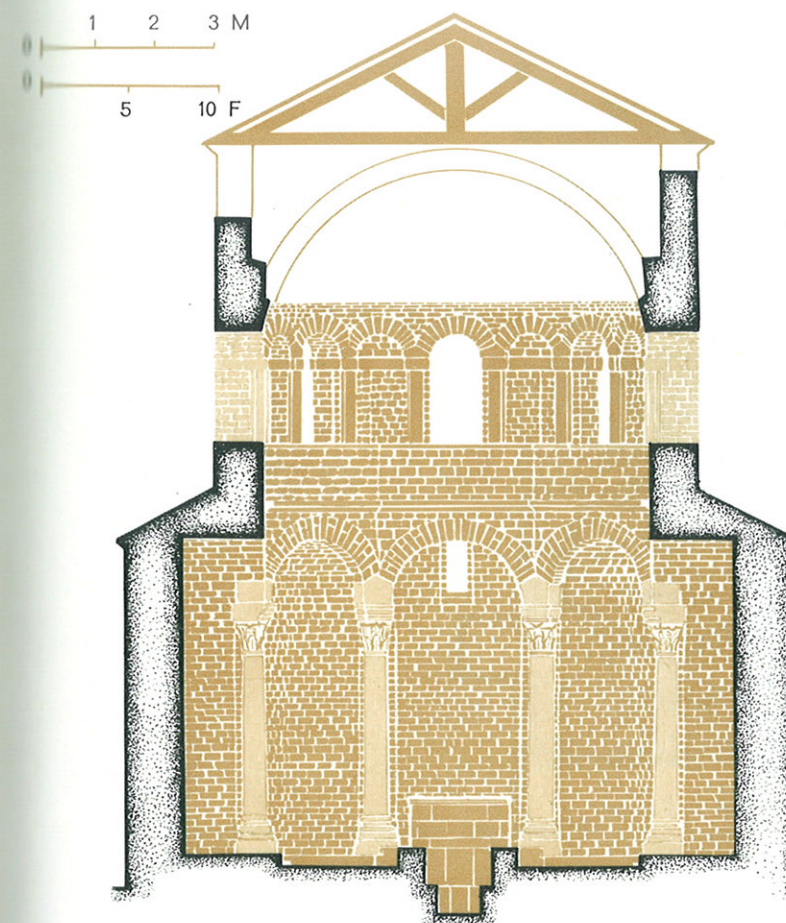
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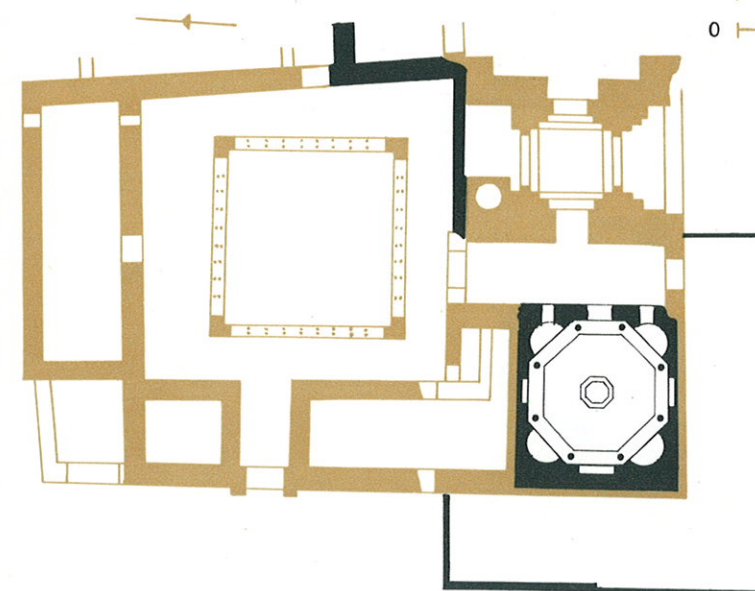
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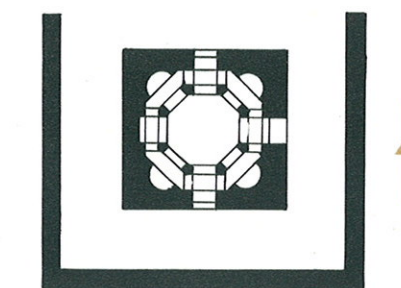
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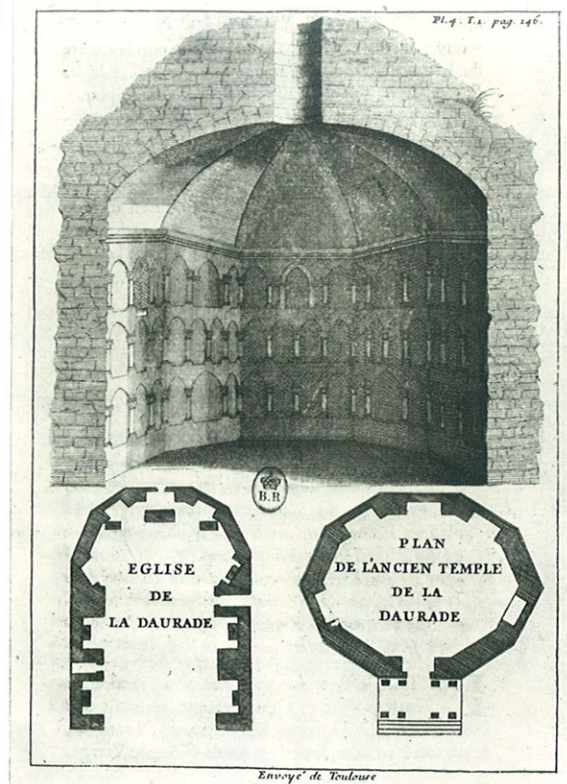


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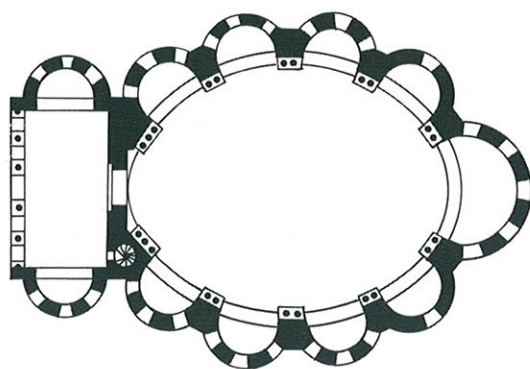


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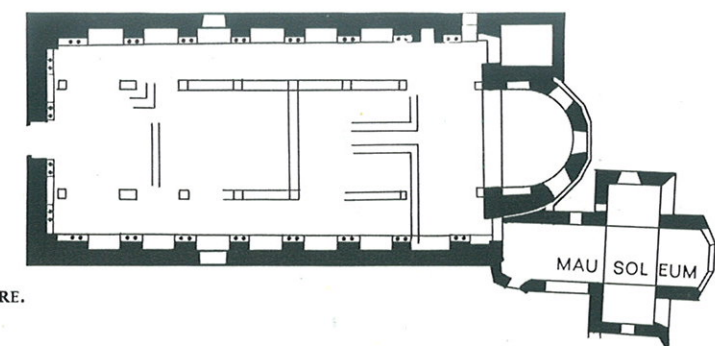


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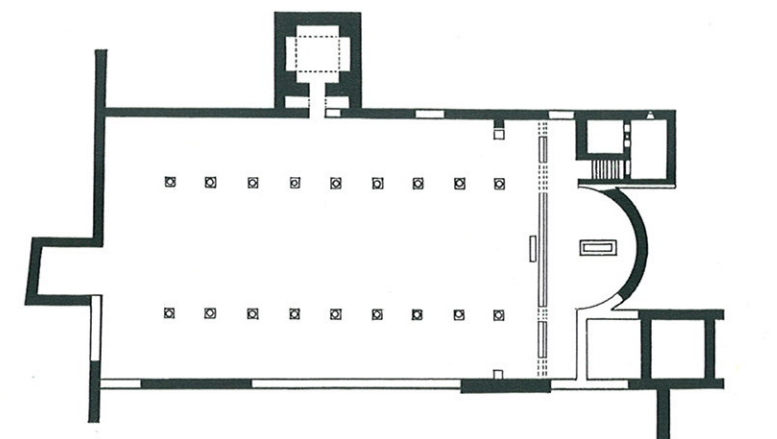
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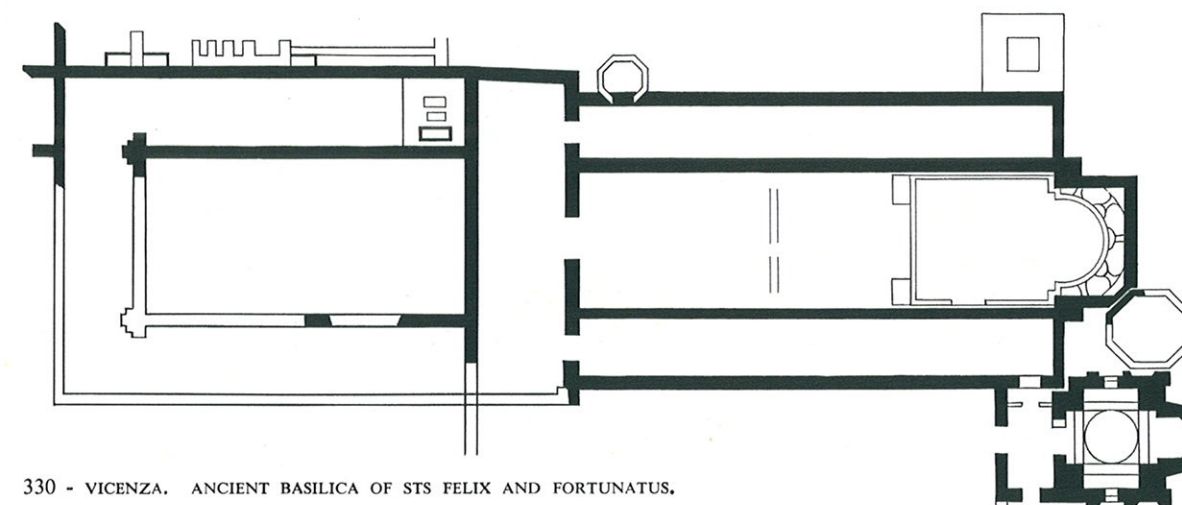


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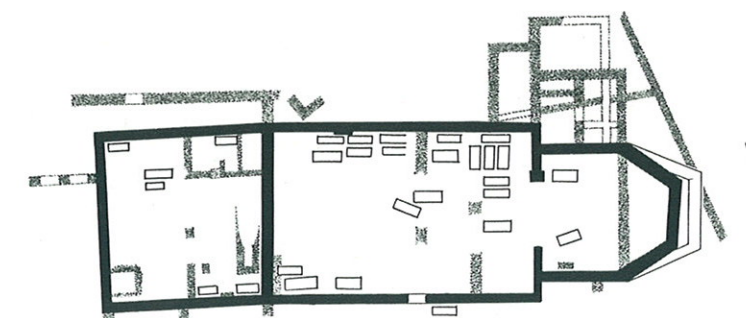
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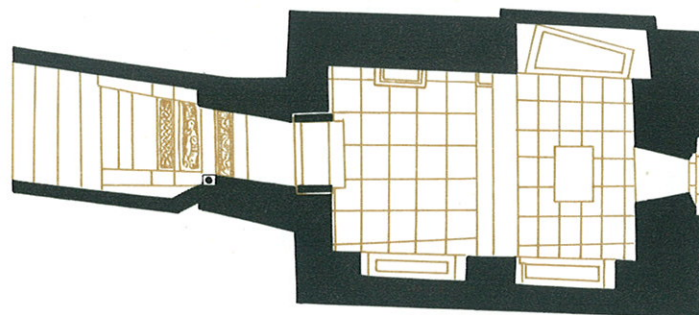
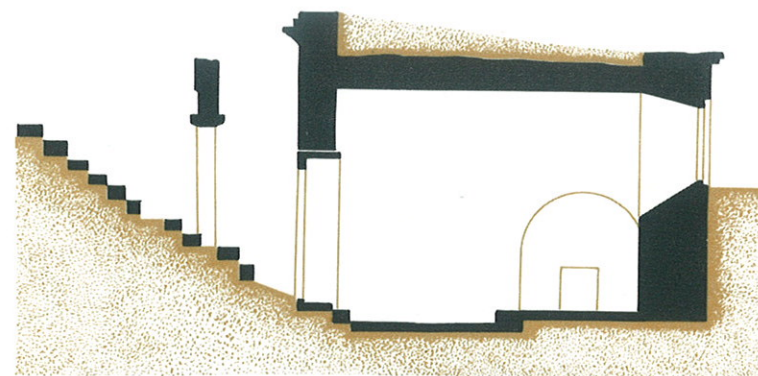
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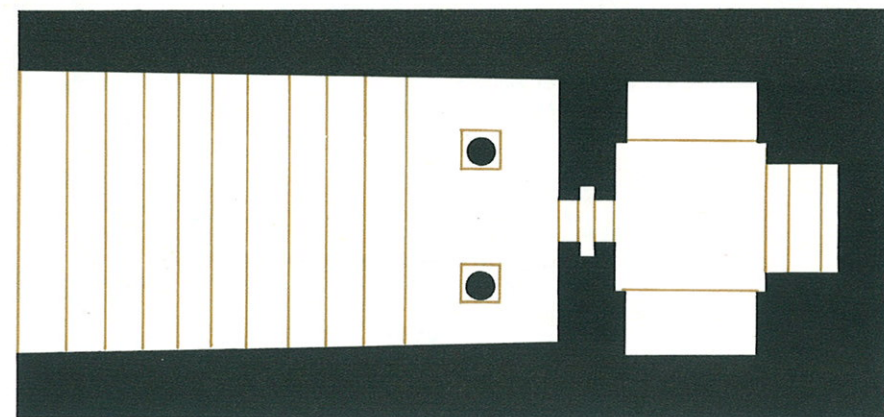
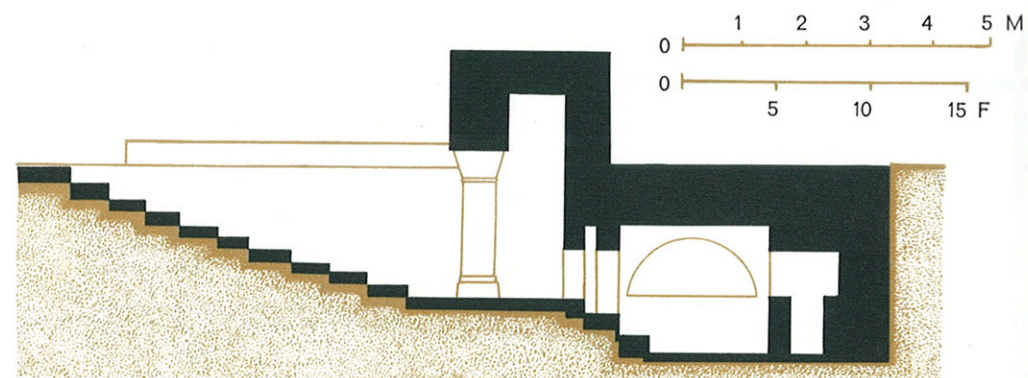
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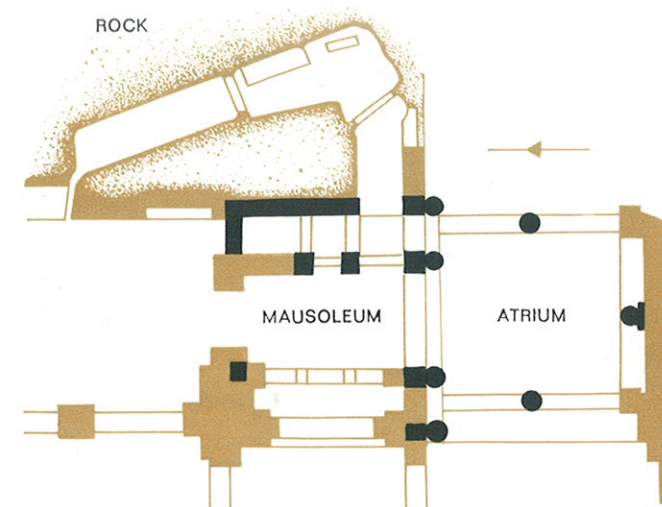
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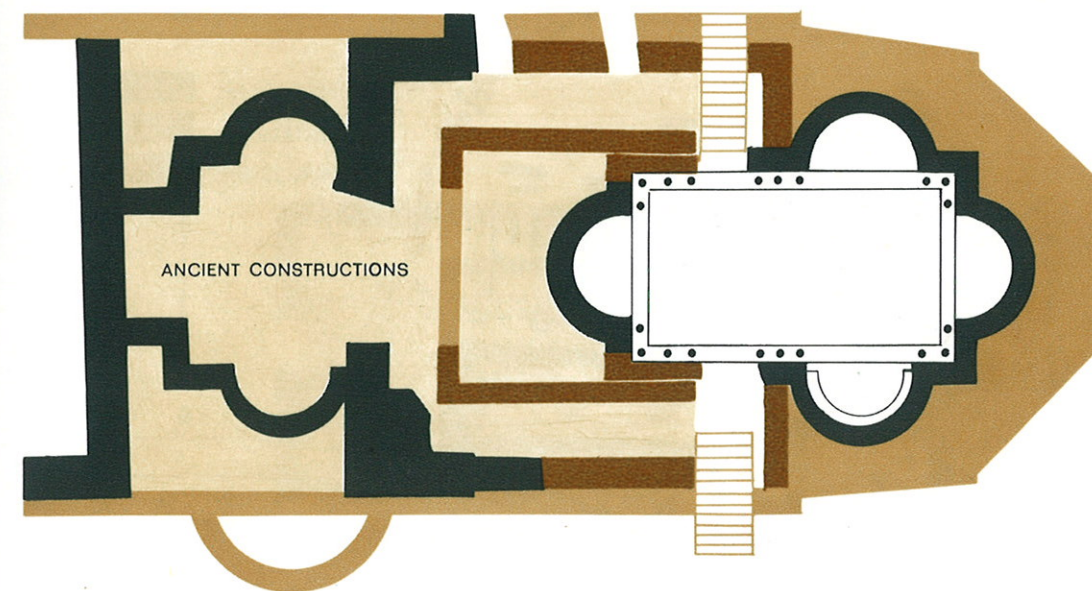
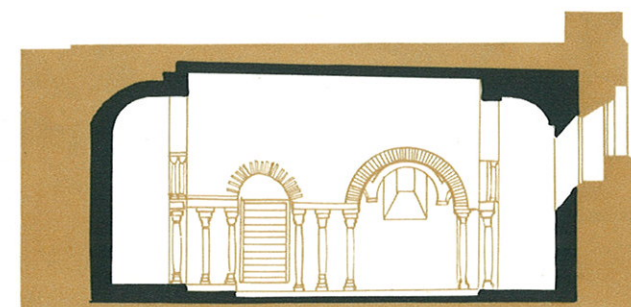
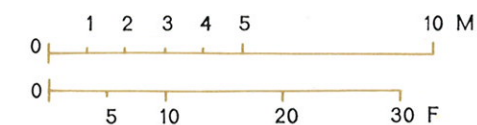
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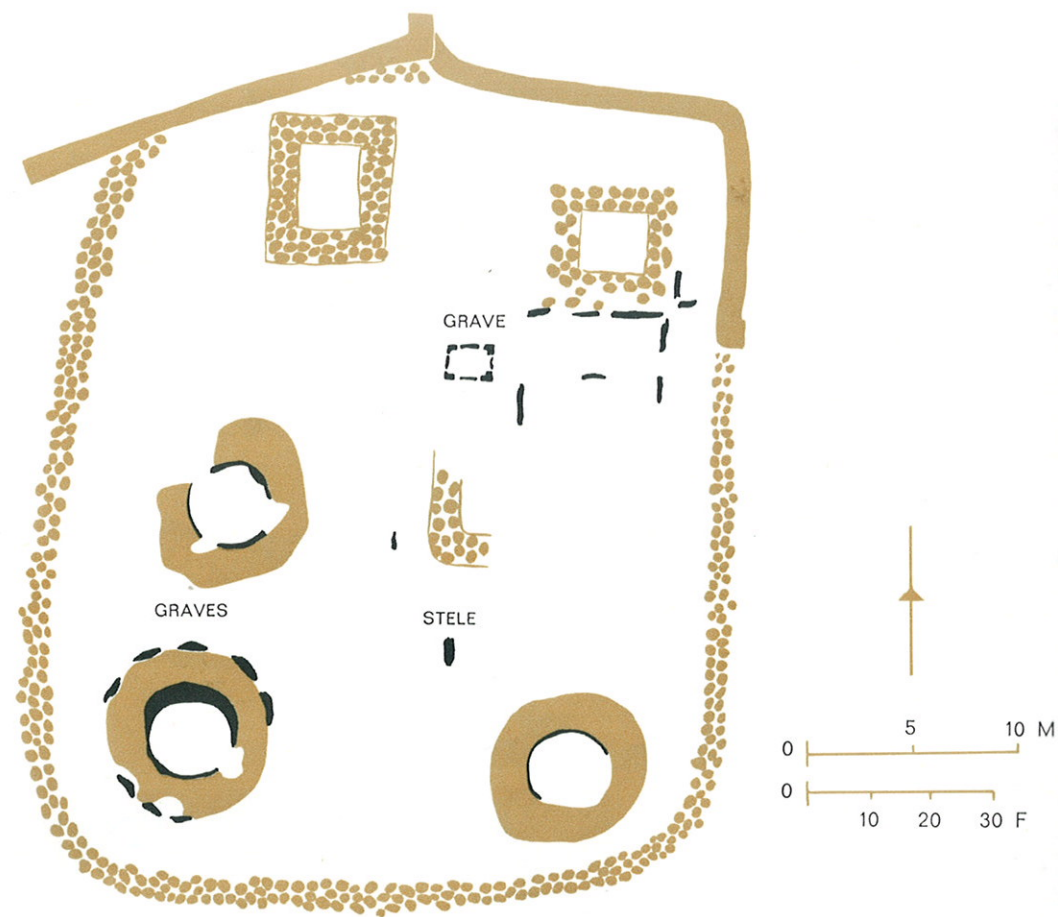
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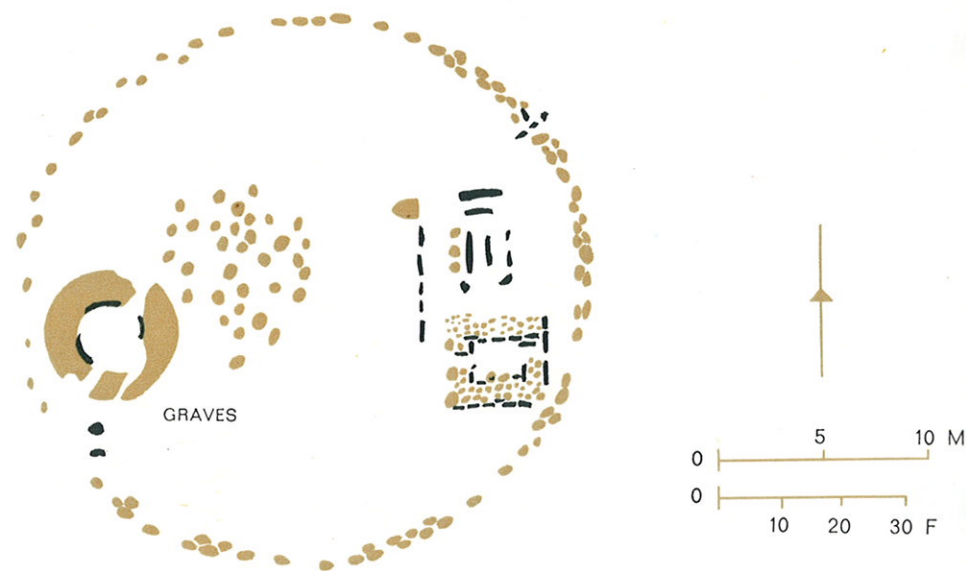
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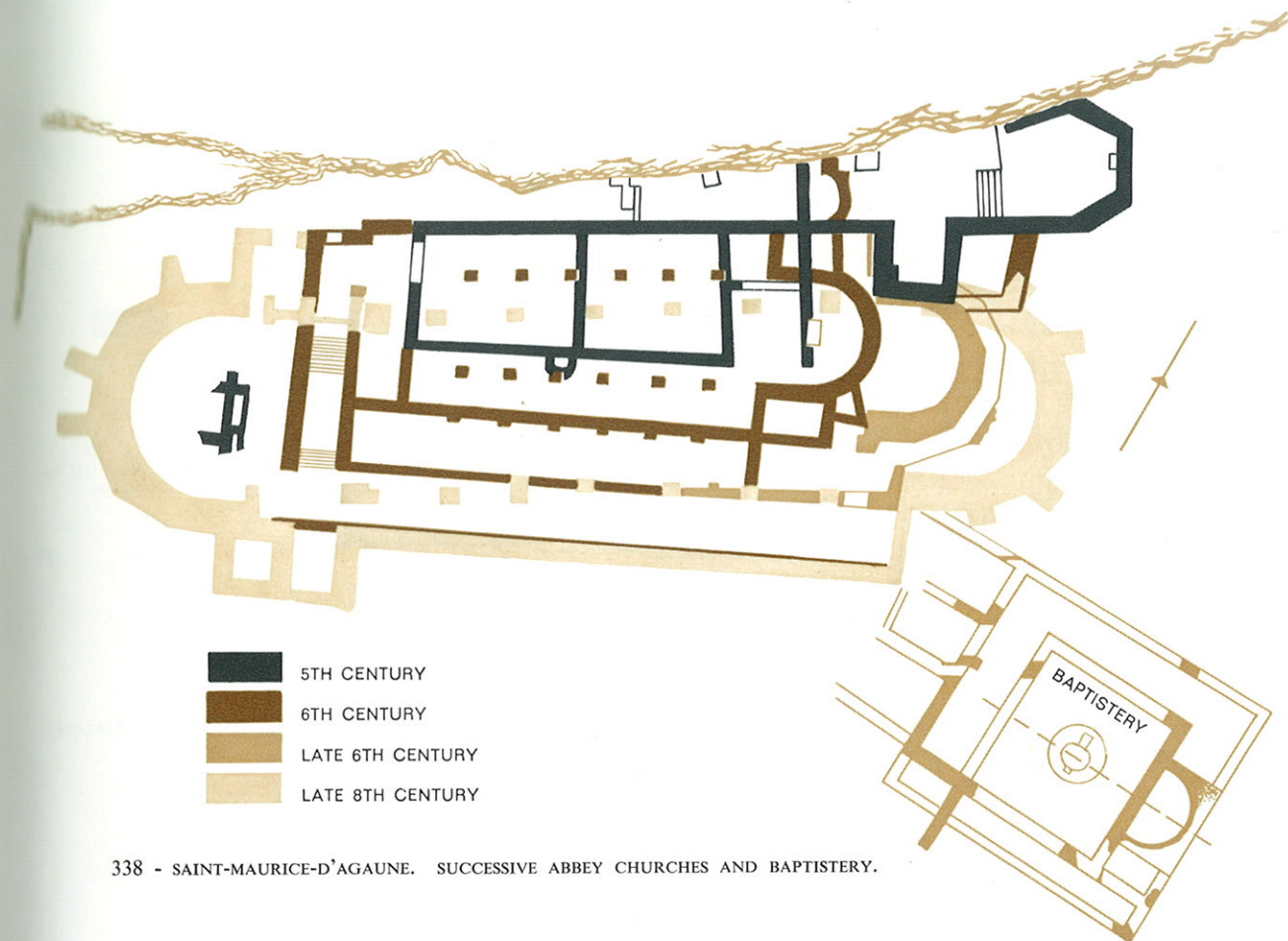
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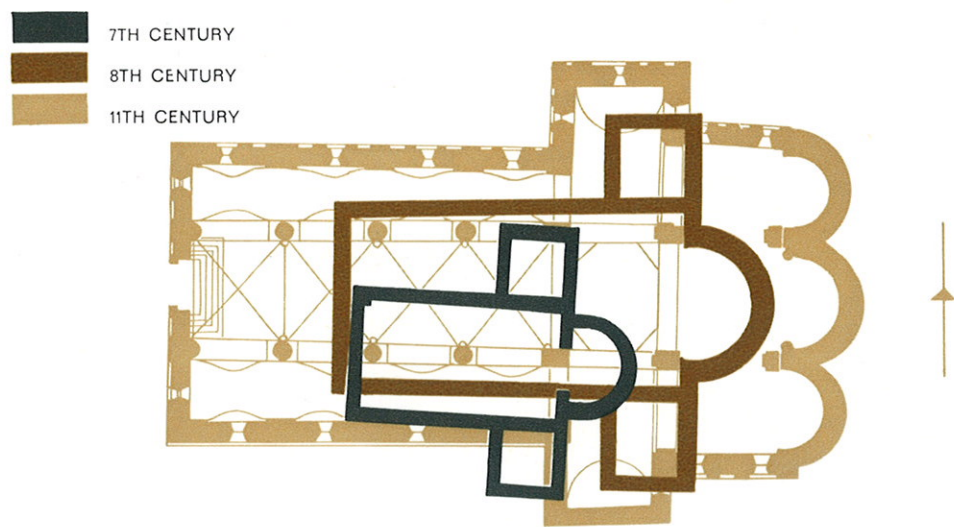
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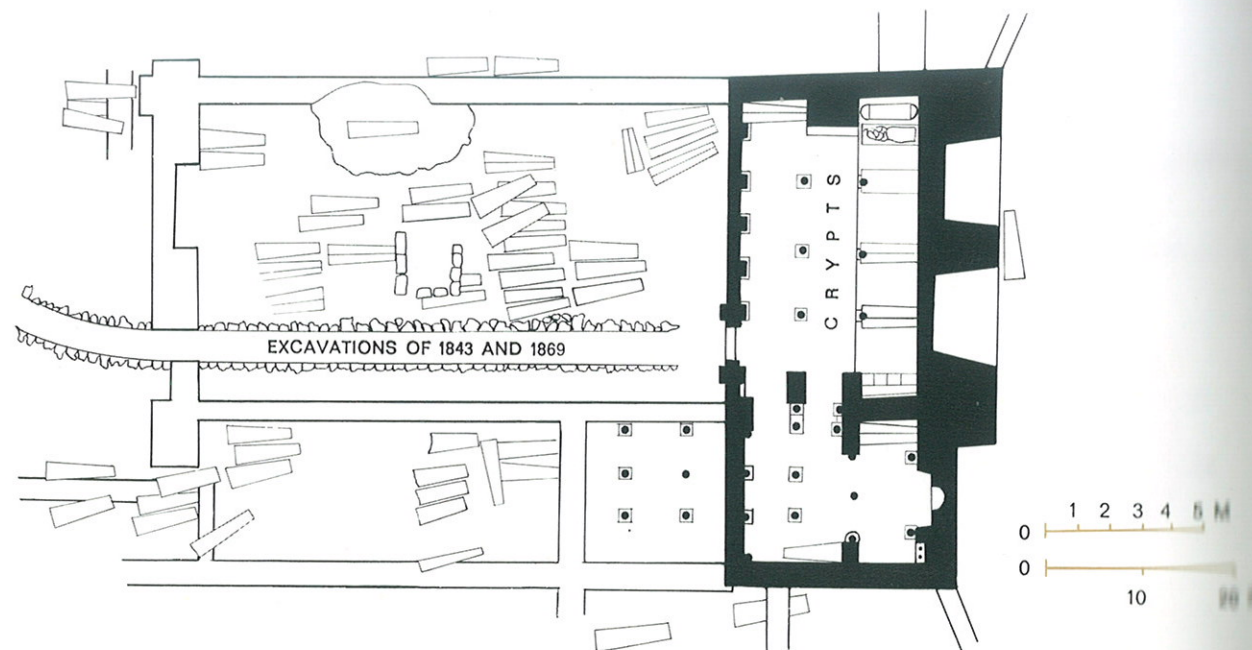
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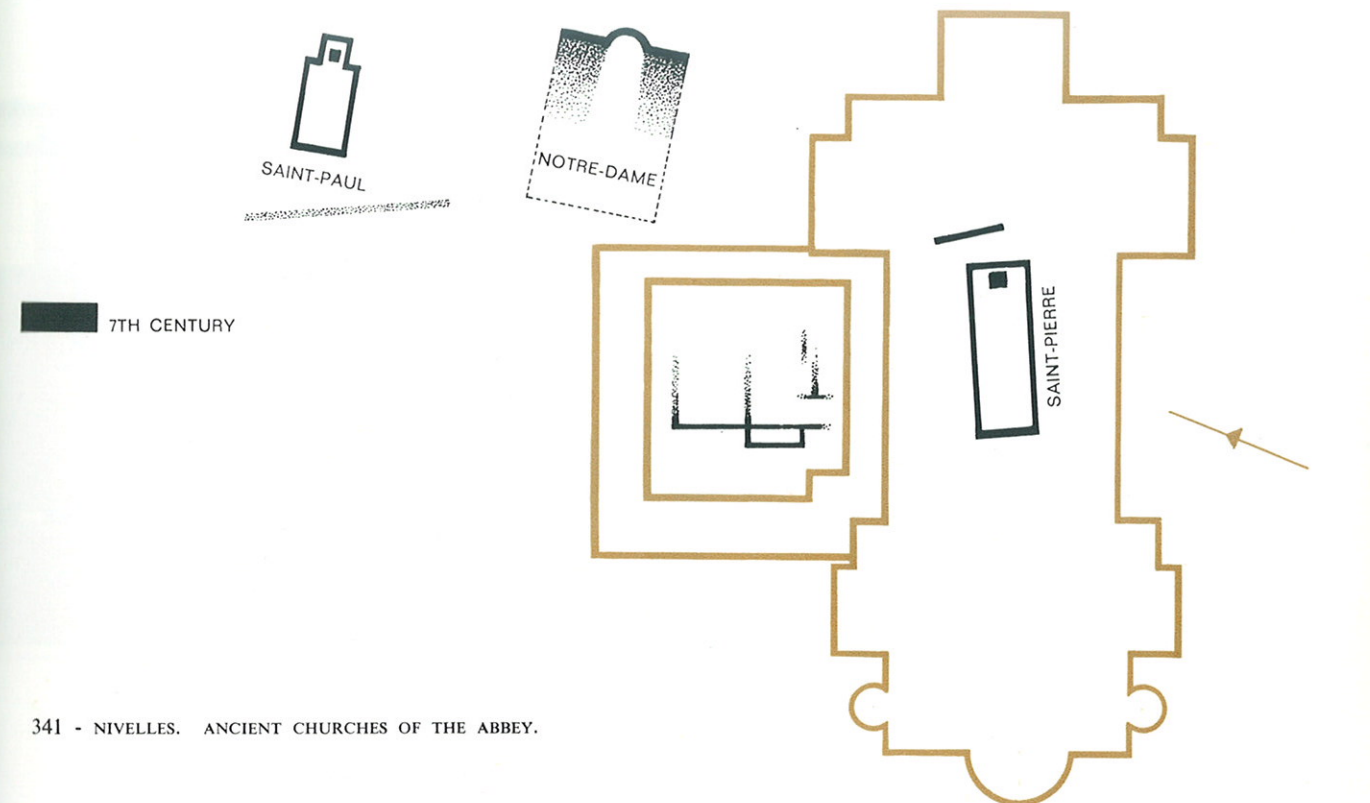
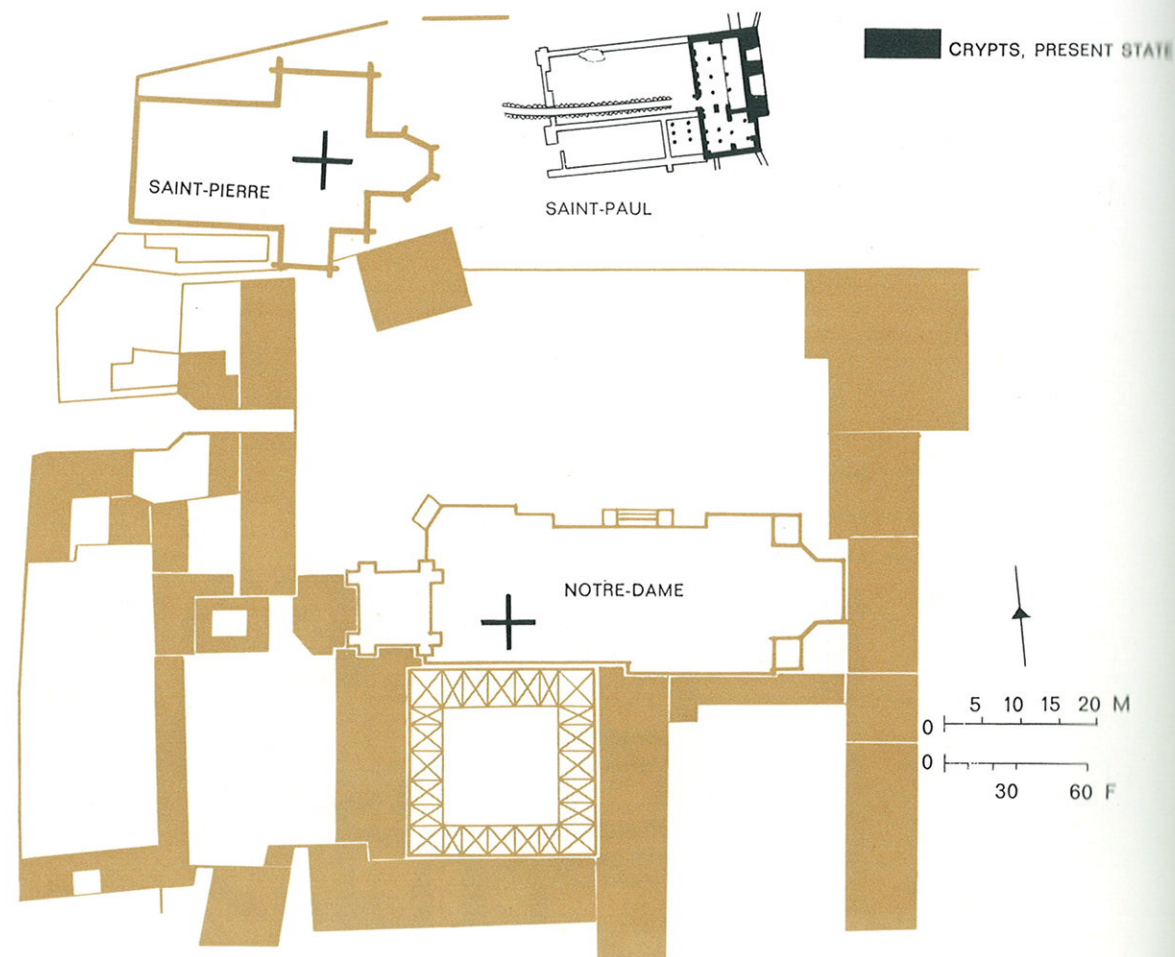
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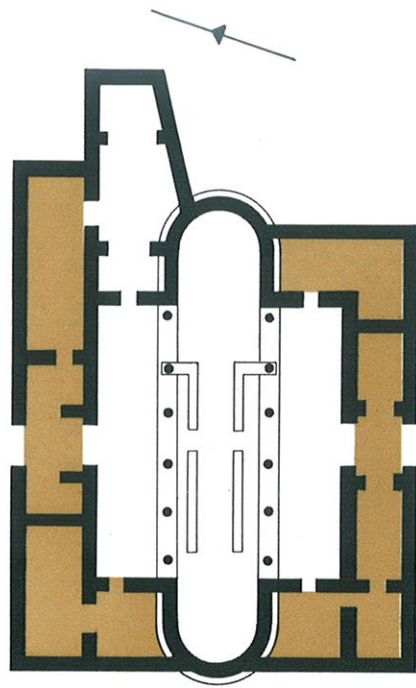


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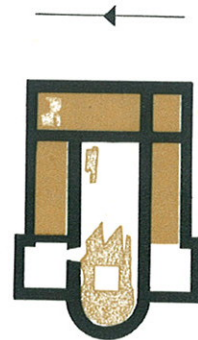


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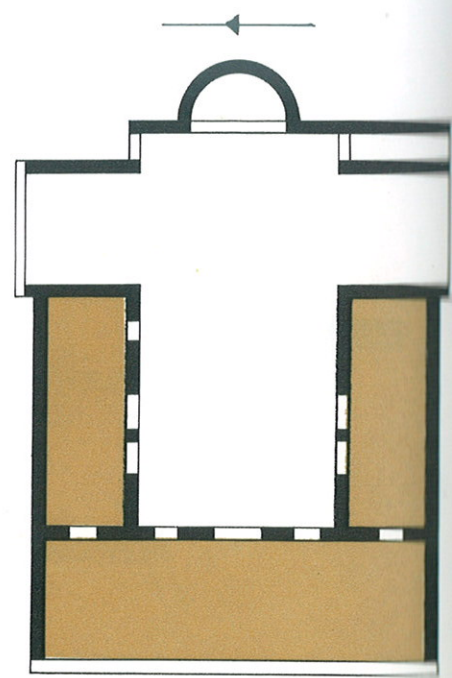
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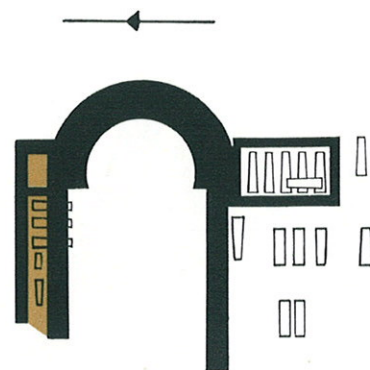
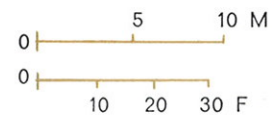


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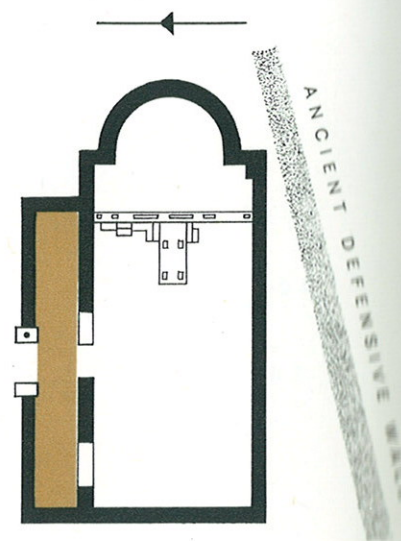


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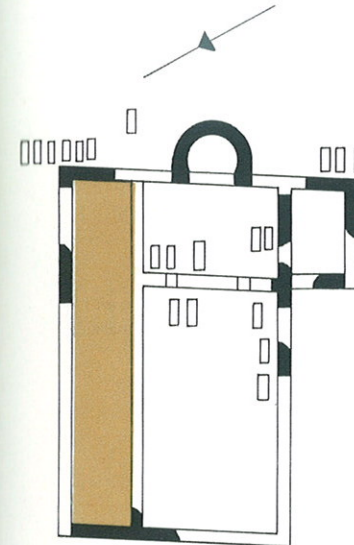
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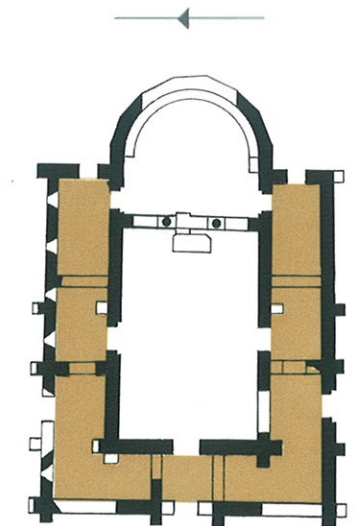
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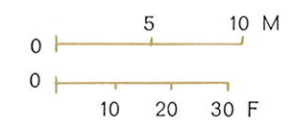
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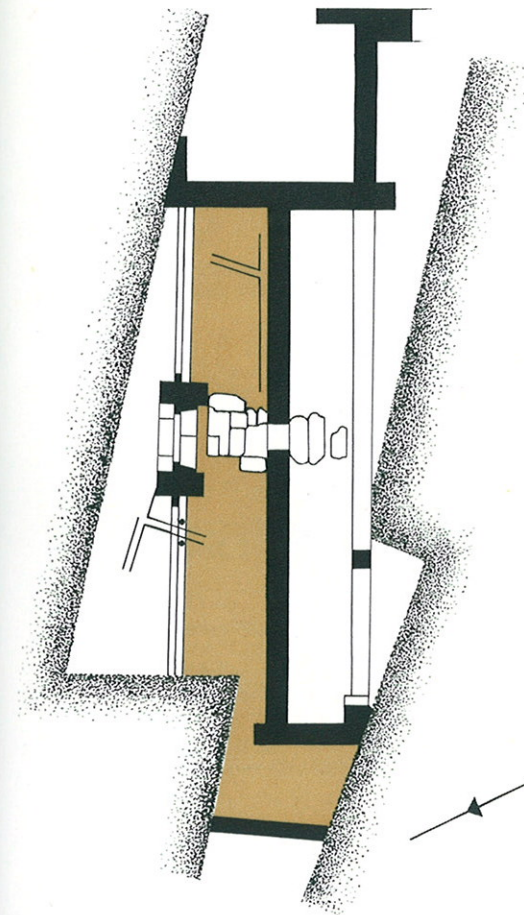
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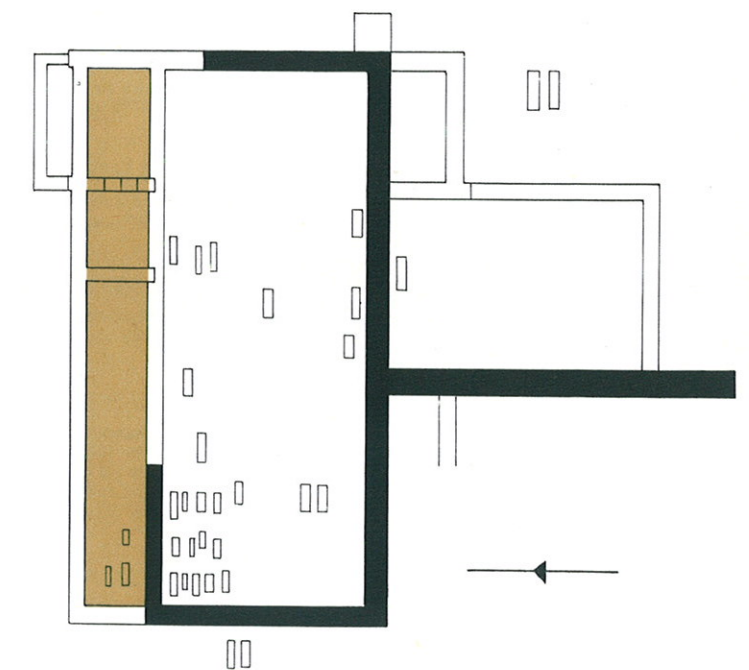
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Note on Ornament

The history of ornament from antiquity to the Carolingian age throws light on the aesthetic evolution which led up to the decorative art of the Early Middle Ages. Vegetable motifs, vineshoots in particular, always had a large part in it, despite changes of style and persistent geometrization. Incised geometric decoration, in the later period, struck out in a new direction concurrently with the interlace, brought to artistic perfection by the Easterners. It was already widely practised in the fifth century throughout the western half of the Empire.

During the sixth and seventh centuries motifs of the early Byzantine period still prevailed in Italy. The most striking examples that have survived come from the exarchate of Ravenna. Not only the 'Christian' kinds of animals (peacocks, lambs and so forth) were re-adopted—and transformed—, but also the acanthus patterns with lobate half-leaves, or leaves curled into spirals (San Vitale), borders and motifs of bunches of grapes (sarcophagus of St Theodore in Sant'Apollinare in Classe), palmettes, trefoils *et al.* This increasingly geometric stylization of vegetable forms in the seventh century can be clearly seen in the acanthus borders and half-palmettes, of Byzantine origin, on the gold cross of Stabio (Ticino, Switzerland) which belongs to the domain of Lombard art. The half-palmettes on the mounts of the dagger from Castel Trosino (in Rome) show a further step in this progressive stylization. This is not the case with the gold saddle ornaments, in which can be detected Oriental, perhaps Iranian, influences in the 'Byzantinizing' milieu of Lombard Italy. We have already drawn attention to the fact that the decorations on the surrounds of the arches in the Tempietto at Cividale are purely Oriental in conception.

North of the Alps, these vegetable forms are sometimes found combined on the same monument

with Germanic zoomorphic imagery. A striking example is the Beromünster reliquary of Warnebertus, doubtless to be identified with the seventh-century bishop of Soissons (died c. 676). Here the palmette motifs on the front are somewhat more elaborately developed than in Italy and the ornamental border formed by them links up with a running or intermittent pattern of vine-tendrils. It is not surprising that these finely conceived and superbly executed works had a decisive influence not only on the art of the lands north of the Alps but on Visigothic art as well.

The group of Visigothic works in Spain, in which the Oriental element is most prominent, consists of lyre-shaped belt decorations whose outlines have an almost Baroque elegance. Deriving directly from Byzantine prototypes wrought in gold, they make their first appearance here not earlier than the seventh century. The ornamented surfaces, like those of their models, are divided into compartments and usually filled with spirals of stylized S-shaped palmettes whose extremities are given the form of animals' heads—an Iranian device. A typical example of this is the central portion of the 'Byzantine' saddle ornament from Castel Trosino described at an earlier page.

From the seventh century on, one of the ornamental patterns most in favour both in Italy and north of the Alps was the interlace. We find it recurring, built up of a great variety of motifs, on a large number of stone carvings and smaller artefacts. In the form of a simple braid or cable moulding, quadrangular or circular, this widely employed motif underwent many transformations in the course of the succeeding centuries and was utilized in manners varying with the provinces concerned.

Around the year 300, within the territories of the Roman Empire, the decline of the realistic style and the prejudice against anthropomorphic imagery led

to an increasing use of the interlace, chiefly in the East. Interesting examples of this new development are found in the Coptic purple textiles, also in Syrian and Palestinian mosaics. At Ravenna, from the sixth century on, these Byzantine motifs were widely employed on choir-screens, capitals and other architectural elements. Thereafter they were adopted and elaborated in all parts of Italy during the eighth century. The ornamentation of the Valpolicella ciborium (c. 712) exemplifies the early use of a simple interlace pattern, and almost all sepulchral monuments of the end of the eighth century are adorned with this motif. At Rome it was given logical developments. The interlaces became more intricate and their original forms were greatly modified in the course of the ninth century. They evolved along similar lines in the lands north of the Alps, to which they had been transmitted from the Mediterranean region. The interlace had nothing in common with the spirit of Germanic art. This can be clearly seen in the art of the Aquitanian province of southern Gaul whose Roman population made a practice of adorning their belts with a profusion of interlaces of varied shapes and sizes. Among the inhabitants of the former Gallo-Roman zone between the Seine and the Loire, and most notably in the Burgundian domain on the banks of the Rhone, there was a marked preference for motifs of an Oriental nature, composed exclusively of interlaces, for the adornment of the surfaces of their tinned and silver-plated belts.

Whereas the channel through which these peoples of Germanic origin became acquainted with this West-Mediterranean type of ornament was undoubtedly the Rhone, the Lombards, after their incursion into Italy (568) came into more direct contact with the Mediterranean interlace. This is particularly evident in a group of seventh-century gold-leaf crosses decorated with interlaces of various kinds, and they show that this type of ornament, much used in (though not peculiar to) North Italy, was adopted by the Lombard metalworkers. Examples of it are the crosses from Fornovo di San Giovanni (now in Milan) and from Andelfingen (now in Stuttgart). Clearly there is nothing in common between the stamped decorations in favour with the Lombard metalworkers and the Ostrogothic moulded fibulae and belt buckles of the previous century (up to 550). These latter were adorned with edgings of quite simple braids, doubtless inspired by Late Antique mosaics of the Adriatic region.

The purely Germanic element in Lombard metalwork can best be seen in the interlaces consisting in the main of representations of animals, treated at first as isolated units. These led up to the use of animal ornament covering entire surfaces. This method was employed in a number of stamped gold crosses made for the most part in North Italy, such as the pectoral cross from Florio, in Brescia, and also in the looped

fibulae made north of the Alps in regions strongly exposed to Lombard influence. Examples are the fibula from Nocera Umbra and the magnificent pieces from Soest, now in Münster, and from Heidingsfeld, now at Würzburg. The belt adornment stamped in gilt iron from Trebur in the Städtisches Museum, Mainz, carries an animal interlace of the same type. Given its distinctive shape and closed recesses, it can safely be assigned to a Lombard workshop. This is borne out by a similar ornament from Nocera Umbra. There have been lengthy controversies about the origins of this type of ornament, but no wholly satisfactory answer has so far been given. It is, however, generally accepted today that the sources of its original components can be traced to the Mediterranean interlace and that the Lombards skilfully combined with this selected elements of the animal art of the Germanic North. It was as a sequel of their many incursions into central Europe that they imported these Nordic animal figures into Lombardy. This is why we find on some early Lombard fibulae, from Friuli and Central Italy, a pair of fully articulated animals in the upper and lower segments. Bernhard Salin has named this class of ornamentation Animal Style I. Needless to say the various theories advanced regarding the evolution of Lombard art take into account its much earlier and, geographically, remoter antecedents. Thus the Scandinavian branch of the Germanic race took over the squatting animals along the borders from the group of cuneiform bronzes datable to late antiquity produced in northern Gaul and transmuted them into isolated figurations, in accordance with the tendency we find in all Germanic art to fragmentate the antique naturalistic imagery. This is apparent when we compare the Late Antique belt ornaments at Saint-Quentin (Aisne) and at Namur with the large silver-gilt, looped fibula from Gummersmark, now in Copenhagen. On the Continent this stage of assimilation is evidenced by fibulae of the type of those presumably imported from England: the Engers fibula in Bonn and the one from Tübingen in Stuttgart Museum.

In the North Germanic centres, the Late Antique emperor image was split into separate elements, as on the upper plaque of the Gummersmark fibula, on the sides of the clasp. The Germanic settlers on the banks of the Rhine and the Danube did not confine their borrowings to the ornamental animal figures on engraved Late Antique bronzes; they also took over the elaborate spirals and crossed angles forming the decorative motifs of their models. It was in the mid-sixth century that a team of Lombard craftsmen successfully adapted the Late Antique system of spirals and meanders to the decoration of a group of fibulae. The skill and sensitivity they brought to the venture is brilliantly indicated by a fibula of the period now in Berlin. By the year 600, many elements of the

decorative art of late antiquity—intaglio work, the spiral, the components of the emperor image—had struck root so deeply in Germanic ornamental art (Style I) that they ceased to be regarded as independent or imported decorative motifs. During the seventh century the creative genius of the Germanic peoples was oriented chiefly towards the development of what is known as Animal Style II, examples of which, on Lombard monuments and more especially the gold crosses, have been cited and discussed at an earlier page. Distinctive of this art of animal ornament, at its acme, is its rhythmic, strictly symmetrical composition. North of the Alps, its best examples are large Burgundian belt adornments, of the type of the plaques from Fétigny, now at Fribourg (Switzerland). It is worth noting that in this same cemetery, alongside pieces decorated in the purest Germanic style, variants were also found, pieces whose decoration was restricted to such Mediterranean Christian motifs as the Greek cross and fishes, with an infrastructure resembling that of antique sarcophagi. The surface of these objects is covered with a coat of silver foil in which the ornament is incised, whereas in those with animal decorations, the bodies of the animals are usually shown in fairly high relief. In contrast to these objects of an exclusively Burgundian type, we find in the regions adjoining the Alamanno-Burgundian frontier, belt adornments with clear-cut outlines divided in three parts; these show that Lombard influences predominated among the Alamanni and Bavarians of South Germany. The above example shows how the zoomorphic style has been given greater flexibility, but without detriment to the feeling for organic rhythm characteristic of this group of works. Around the year

700 this tendency reached its peak on the Continent, where motifs in the form of edgings of braids, devoid of animal figures, make their reappearance.

The long development of Merovingian art came to a halt in all domains at the beginning of the eighth century. Influences of Late Roman art, of Oriental cultures and the adoption of new motifs from Italy and the North had combined to create an art which achieved cohesion on the Continent above all in the Merovingian period. The technique of cloisonné jewellery had almost died out, after the Arab invasion had all but cut off the importation of gold and precious stones. An equilibrium was struck between the Mediterranean and the Germanic art currents round about the year 700, when the arts of ornamentation were systematized. Henceforth surfaces were given more harmonious layouts, discrepancies of style reduced to a minimum, and gems and cloisonné enamelwork became indispensable elements of the overall effect. The fibula from Molsheim near Worms, now at Darmstadt, illustrates the ultimate development of this style. On comparing it with earlier gold fibulae of the Rhineland, such as the one from Kärlich, we cannot fail to be struck by the vast improvement in the arrangement of surfaces and the craftsman's feeling for tectonic unity. Here the plastic handling of the symmetrically disposed stones and the superb cameo in the centre are at a far remove from earlier fibulae of the same class. This work points the way to the lucid, skilfully planned structuration of such Carolingian works of art as the 'Cross of the Ardennes' (Nuremberg), and of the cabochons on the rim of the Saint-Denis paten (Louvre).

W.F. VOLBACH

Chronological Table

	ITALY	GAUL	SPAIN	BRITISH ISLES	EAST ROMAN EMPIRE AND BYZANTIUM	ISLAM	
200					About 200. Christian church of Dura-Europos, on the Euphrates.		200
250		250 and 258. Invasion of Gaul by Germanic tribes.	259. Martyrdom of Fructuosus, Bishop of Tarragona, with two of his deacons.		245-256. Wall paintings in the synagogue of Dura-Europos.		250
300	272-279. Construction of Aurelian's wall at Rome.	276. Gaul devastated by Franks and Alamanni. 276 to about 320. As a measure of defence, about fifty of the main towns of Gaul are transformed into strongholds or citadel towns.	304. During the persecutions of Diocletian, St Eulalia is martyred at Merida, St Vincent at Saragossa, St Felix at Gerona. Before 314. Church council at Elvira, attended by 19 bishops and 24 priests.		About 315. Churches of Golgotha erected in Jerusalem by Constantine. Church of the Nativity erected in Bethlehem by St Helena. 318. Beginning of the Arian heresy.		300
350	About 319. Death of Bishop Theodore, builder of Aquileia Cathedral. About 320. Basilica of St Peter's erected in Rome, on the Vatican Hill. After 326. The Lateran church erected in Rome. 337. Baptism of Constantine.	314. Council of Arles.			About 320. First monastery founded by St Pacomius. About 320. Arian heresy condemned and Arius driven out of Alexandria. 325. Council of Nicaea. 330. Founding of Constantinople.		350
	About 356. Pagan temples officially closed and sacrifices prohibited. 366. Pope Damasius (366-384). 374-397. St Ambrose bishop of Milan. 380. Edict of Theodosius proclaiming Christianity the state religion. About 382. Church of the Holy Apostles (San Nazzaro), Milan. 383. Basilica of the Martyrs (Sant' Ambrogio), Milan (383-386). 384. San Paolo fuori le Mura erected in Rome by the emperors Valentinian II, Theodosius and Arcadius.	355 & 364. New Germanic invasions. 355 & 367. Apologetical activities of St Hilary, Bishop of Poitiers. 371. <i>Mosella</i> , a descriptive poem on the Moselle, by Ausonius.	384. Priscillian, condemned as a heretic but defended by St Martin, appeals to the Emperor Maximus at Trier—in vain, and he was burned alive in 385.		356. Death of St Anthony.	About 378. Church of the Ascension at Jerusalem.	
400	Late 4th century. Christian churches recognized as a place of asylum. Late 4th century. Compilation of the extant text of the <i>Notitia dignitatum</i> . 401. Alaric, King of the Goths, in Italy. Driven back in 402 by Stilicho. 404. Ravenna capital of the West Roman Empire (404-476). 408. Alaric reappears in Italy, has Attalus proclaimed emperor (409-410) and captures Rome (410).	About 390. Death of Concordius, Bishop of Arles: he is buried in a marble sarcophagus from Italy. About 395. The praetorian prefecture transferred from Trier to Arles. 397. Death of St Martin, Bishop of Tours, founder of the monasteries of Ligugé and Marmoutier. 403. Journey to Rome of Victricius, Bishop of Rouen. Before 405. Death of Delphinus, Bishop of Bordeaux, whom Paulinus of Nola regarded as the peer of St Martin. 406-407. Invasions of the Vandals and Suevi. About 410. St Honoratus withdraws to the monastery of Lérins.	400. First Council of Toledo.	397. St Ninian founds a church at Whithorn, Scotland, and dedicates it to St Martin of Tours. 408. The Saxons invade Britannia and the last Roman troops withdraw from the island.	395. Arcadius Emperor of the East. About 400. Second basilica of St Menas, near Alexandria. 413-440. Construction of the great wall of Constantinople.		400

	ITALY	GAUL	SPAIN	BRITISH ISLES	EAST ROMAN EMPIRE AND BYZANTIUM	ISLAM	
450	414. Ataulf, Alaric's brother-in-law, marries Galla Placidia, daughter of Theodosius the Great. 418. Pelagius condemned by Pope Zosimus. 431. Death of St Paulinus of Nola. 432. Pontificate of Sixtus III (432-440), who rebuilds the basilica of Santa Maria Maggiore and the Lateran baptistery in Rome. About 450. Mausoleum of Galla Placidia and Orthodox Baptistery in Ravenna. 452. Attila in Italy. 455. Genseric, king of the Vandals, in Italy. Capture of Rome. 476. End of the Roman Empire of the West. Genseric surrenders Sicily to Odoacer, chief of the Heruli. 481. Odoacer seizes Dalmatia. 488. Zeno gives Italy to Theodoric the Great, king of the Ostrogoths, who triumphs over Odoacer in 493.	418. Assembly of the Gauls held at Arles. 418. Honorius yields Aquitaine to the Arian Visigoths of Spain, who remained masters of Toulouse until 507. About 418. Cassianus founds the monastery of St Victor at Marseilles. 420. Death of Sulpicius Severus. 428. Aetius drives the Franks back across the Rhine. About 441. The Britons begin to settle in Armorica. 443. The Burgundians settle on the upper Rhone, between the Alps and the Jura. About 450. Building of the cathedral of Clermont. 451. Attila invades Gaul. Defeated at Campus Mauriacus by Aetius and the Visigoths. About 455. The Ripuarian Franks advance as far as Trier. About 460. The Alamanni settle in Alsatia. 460-491. Perpetuus Bishop of Tours. He builds the basilica of St Martin. Before 463 to about 475. Mamertus Bishop of Vienne. He builds the basilica of the Holy Apostles. 463-471. The Burgundians occupy the area between the Durance and the plateau of Langres. 468-476. Part of Gaul occupied by the Visigoths under Euric. The Burgundians establish themselves in Lugdunensis Prima. 481. Reign of Clovis begins. 486-496. Syagrius defeated at the battle of Soissons. Clovis occupies the area between the Seine and the Loire. About 488. Death of Sidonius Apollinarius. About 490-about 525. St Avitus Bishop of Vienne. About 493. Marriage of Clovis and Clotilde. Basilica of St Germanus erected at Auxerre by Clotilde. About 494. Clovis extends his dominion south of the Loire. About 496. Conversion of Clovis.	414. Ataulf succeeds Alaric as king of the Visigoths. 415. Assassination of Ataulf. His successors wage war against the Alans and Vandals. 428. Seville and Carthagenia taken by the Vandals. 429-430. The Vandals land in North Africa. 461. Death of St Patrick.	429. Mission of St Germanus, Bishop of Auxerre, against the Pelagians. 432. St Patrick begins the conversion of Ireland. 441-450. The Angles and Saxons complete the conquest of the southern and eastern parts of England. The Christian Britons withdraw into the west of England and into Ireland and Armorica. The Picts and Scots hold their own in Scotland.	418. Church of Dar Kita in Syria. 420. Death of St Jerome in Bethlehem. 459. Death of St Simeon Stylites. About 480-about 500. Church of Mount Garizim in Palestine. Church and monastery built in memory of St Simeon Stylites at Kalat Seman, near Antioch. Painted illustrations in the Dioscorides manuscript now preserved in the Nationalbibliothek, Vienna.		450

	ITALY	GAUL	SPAIN	BRITISH ISLES	EAST ROMAN EMPIRE AND BYZANTIUM	ISLAM	
500	About 520. Completion of Sant'Apollinare Nuovo in Ravenna. 524. Boethius executed by order of Theodoric. Before 526. Mausoleum of Theodoric the Great in Ravenna. After 534. The Rule of St Benedict drawn up. 537. Rome besieged by the Goths. 539. The Franks in Italy. 540. Ravenna recaptured by the Byzantines. 546. Rome taken by Totila, king of the Ostrogoths. Maximian Bishop of Ravenna (546-566). Carved ivory throne bearing his monogram. 547. Consecration of the basilica of San Vitale in Ravenna. 549. Consecration of the basilica of Sant'Apollinare in Classe, Ravenna. About 550. Death of Bishop Eufronius, builder of the cathedral of Parenzo. 550. Totila again seizes Rome after it had been occupied by Belisarius. 553. Franks and Alamanni in North Italy. 557. Agnellus Bishop of Ravenna (556-about 569). Stone ambo bearing his name.	500. Clovis defeats the Burgundians near Dijon. 503-543. St Caesarius Bishop of Arles. 507. Clovis defeats the Visigoths at Vouillé. He receives a Byzantine embassy. He builds the basilica of the Apostles (later called St Genevieve) in Paris. 509-531. The Visigoths settle in Spain; their last remaining possession in Gaul is Septimania. About 510. Publication of the Salic law. 511. Death of Clovis. Council of Orléans. Reign of Childebert I (511-558). 515. Monastery of Saint-Maurice d'Agaune founded by Sigismund, son of Gondebaud, king of the Burgundians, whom Sigismund succeeds in 516. 523-524. Burgundians crushed by the Franks. Death of Sigismund. 531-534. The Franks conquer Thuringia and drive the Visigoths into Spain. 536-537. The Franks in Provence. 538. Birth of Gregory of Tours. 541-542. Campaign of Childebert I in Spain against the Visigoths. He seizes Pamplona, besieges Saragossa, and on his return to Gaul, before 558, the year of his death, founds the basilica of the Holy Cross and St Vincent (later Saint-Germain-des-Prés) in Paris and the basilica of St Eusicius at Selles-sur-Cher. 543. Death of St Caesarius, Bishop of Arles. His leather belt, with a carved ivory buckle, was found in his tomb and has been preserved. About 555. St Radegund, wife of Clotaire I, founds the monastery of the Holy Cross at Poitiers where a carved wooden reading desk, thought to have been hers, is still preserved.	506. <i>Breviary of Alaric.</i>			527. Beginning of the reign of Justinian (527-565). 534. The Byzantine armies reconquer North Africa. 535. Beginning of the reconquest of Italy by the Byzantines. 536-546. Church of the Holy Apostles in Constantinople. 537. Dedication of St Sophia in Constantinople. About 540. Church of Sts Peter and Paul at Gerasa, Palestine. 541. The Persians invade the eastern provinces of the Empire. 542. Justinian calls for the conversion of all pagans. About 550. The <i>Topographia Christiana</i> of Cosmas Indicopleustes. 552. Salonica threatened by a Slav invasion.	500
550				550. The Anglo-Saxons resume the offensive.			550

	ITALY	GAUL	SPAIN	BRITISH ISLES	EAST ROMAN EMPIRE AND BYZANTIUM	ISLAM	
600	558. Dedication of the church of Sant' Apollinare Nuovo in Ravenna.	558. Death of King Childebert I. About 558. Consecration by the bishop St Felix of Nantes Cathedral, begun before 548 by Bishop Eumerius. Some of its marbles and capitals have been preserved.	560. Conversion of the Suevi by Martin of Braga. The Byzantines, having retaken North Africa from the Vandals, occupy the Balearic Islands and the Mediterranean coast of Spain from Valencia to Malaga, in addition to the cities of Murcia, Cordova and Cartagena. The Visigoth king Athanagild moves his capital inland to Toledo.	563. St Columban founds the monastery of Iona, off the west coast of Scotland: from here he began the evangelization of the Scots and Picts.			
	568. The Lombards invade North Italy.	565. The poet Fortunatus in Gaul. 567. Chilperic I marries Fredegond.	572. The Visigoths under Leovigild recapture Cordova and Malaga from the Byzantines.		575. Persians defeated at Melitene.	About 570. Birth of Mohammed.	
	584. The Exarch of Ravenna begins the struggle against the Lombards. The Franks in Italy.	573. Episcopate of St Gregory of Tours (573-584), author of the <i>Historia Francorum</i> . 575. Murder of Sigebert I. 578-579. The Britons take Vannes and invade the region of Rennes and Nantes.	579. Hermenegild, son of Leovigild, converted to Catholicism, takes refuge at Seville with Archbishop Leander, brother of Isidore of Seville.		580. The Slavs occupy Thrace and Macedonia. 584. The Emperor Maurice allied with the Franks.		
	586. Completion of the cathedral church of Santa Maria delle Grazie at Grado.	587. Death of St Radegund. The Gascons settle in Aquitaine. 589-600. Brunhilda, widow of Sigebert I, founds the monastery of St Martin at Autun.	585. The kingdom of the Suevi annexed to the Visigothic kingdom. 586. Death of Leovigild, succeeded by Reccared. 587. Conversion of Reccared and the Visigoths to Catholicism.				
	590. Pontificate of Gregory I the Great (590-604).	590. St Columban founds the monastery of Luxeuil.		590. St Columban and his monks go to the continent where they found the monastery of Luxeuil, among others, and evangelize the Rhineland.			
	591. Agilulf, king of the Lombards (591-615/616), represented on a helmet found at Nievole (Museo Nazionale, Florence).				591. Victorious peace with Persia.		
	593. Siege of Rome by the Lombards. 596. Ambo of the former church of Sts John and Paul (Museo Arcivescovile, Ravenna).	597. Death of Queen Fredegond.		596-597. Pope Gregory the Great sends St Augustine to evangelize England. 597. Conversion of Ethelbert, king of Kent, at Canterbury.			
		After 600. Death of Fortunatus, Bishop of Poitiers. About 601. Death of St Martin, founder of the abbey of St John the Baptist (now St Martin) at Vertou. Some of its capitals and terracottas extant. 601-622. Gold and silver monument erected at Auxerre over the tomb of St Germanus by King Clotaire II and Bishop Lupus.			About 600. Church of St Catherine on Mount Sinai.		
		604. Tomb of Bishop Boethius at Venasque.		601-604. Augustine primate of England. On his death, he is buried in the basilica of Sts Peter and Paul at Canterbury, founded as the royal necropolis by Ethelbert.	602. Murder of the Emperor Maurice.		
	About 609. Pope Boniface IV, with the consent of the Emperor Phocas, dedicates the Pantheon in Rome to the Virgin of the martyrs.					605. The Arabs crush the Persians at Dhonkar.	

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650	615. Death of St Columban at the monastery of Bobbio.	613. Queen Brunhilda put to death. 629-639. Reign of King Dagobert I. 630-655. St Desiderius (Didier) Bishop of Cahors. About 630-680. Founding of Jouarre and many Columbanian monasteries in the north and east of Gaul. The Rule of St Benedict taken up in Gaul. 641-660. St Eligius (Eloi) Bishop of Noyon.	621. <i>Historia de regibus Gothorum, Vandalorum et Suevorum</i> by Isidore of Seville (621-631). 629. The Visigoth king Swinthila drives the Byzantines out of Spain, but is dethroned in 633 by the fourth council of Toledo, presided by Isidore of Seville, which makes the monarchy elective. 636. Death of Isidore of Seville.	616. Death of King Ethelbert, followed by a pagan reaction. 617. Edwin, King of Northumbria, an avowed pagan, dominates England. 627. Edwin converted to Christianity. 634. St Oswald, his successor, defeats the Britons. 635. Founding of the monastery of Lindisfarne, in Northumbria, by Irish monks. 642. St Oswald defeated and killed by the pagan king of Mercia, Penda. Mercia prevailed over Northumbria until the end of the 8th century.	617. Egypt occupied by the Persians. 623. Slavs in Crete. 629. The Persians, weakened by internal strife, evacuate the Empire.	About 610. Mohammed preaches at Mecca. 622. Flight (Hegira) of Mohammed to Medina. 630. Battle of Mut, the first engagement between Byzantines and Muslims. Islam becomes the religion of Arabia. 632. Death of Mohammed. 636. Conquest of Syria. 637-638. Taking of Jerusalem and Antioch. 639-644. Conquest of Egypt. About 646-653. Writing of the Koran. 647. The Arabs move into North Africa.	650
	653. The Lombards converted to Christianity.	About 650. Shrine of Teuderigus at Saint-Maurice d'Agaune. Founding of the abbey of Fontenelle (Saint-Wandrille) in Normandy. 654. Founding of the abbey of Jumièges in Normandy. About 660. <i>Chronicle</i> attributed to Fredegarius. 663-about 679. St Leger Bishop of Autun. 673. Revolt of the nobles. After 673. Death of Agilbert, Bishop of Paris, in retirement at Jouarre, where he was probably the builder of the funerary crypt of the abbey. 675. Murder of Childeric II. 675. Revolt of the Aquitanians.	661. Reccesvinth consecrates the church of San Juan de Baños. A crown bearing his name was found in the Guarrazar Treasure.	655-656. Aethelhere, King of the Angles, an ally of Penda and like him a pagan, is killed in combat. The tumulus in which the Sutton Hoo ship treasure was found in 1939 may have been his tomb. 663-664. Synod of Whitby where Agilbert, later Bishop of Paris, imposes the authority of Rome on the Britons, represented by Colman, abbot of Lindisfarne. 668-690. Theodore of Tarsus, becoming Archbishop of Canterbury, imposes the Roman rites. Theodore brought to England his friends Hadrian of Niri-danum, an African, and Benedict Bishop, a Northumbrian who for some years was a monk at Lérins. 672-735. The Venerable Bede, author of the <i>Ecclesiastical History of the English Nation</i>. About 673-754. St Boniface, martyred in Friesland and buried at Fulda. 674. St Benedict Bishop founds the monastery of Wearmouth and, in 682, Jarrow, providing them with manuscripts from Rome, in particular the works of Cassiodorus.	670. The Arabs in Thrace. 673. Siege of Constantinople, by land and by sea. The siege is not lifted till 677.	651. The Arabs complete the conquest of Persia. 661. Beginning of the Omayyad dynasty of caliphs. 671. Founding of Kairouan, in Tunisia. 671-675. Building of the great mosque of Kairouan.	

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700	712. Ciborium of Valpolicella. 713-744. Tomb of Bishop Cumian at Bobbio. 720. Sarcophagus of Abbess Theodota at Pavia. 725. Sarcophagus of Bishop Felix at Ravenna. 727. The edict of the Byzantine emperor Leo III the Isaurian against image worship (726) is denounced as impious by Pope Gregory II. 737. Baptistry of Callistus at Cividale. 739. Siege of Rome by Liutprand, king of the Lombards. 740. Altar of St Martin at Cividale, carved by order of Duke Ratchis. 744. Ratchis succeeds Liutprand. 750. Closure slab at Modena bearing the name of Bishop Lopicenus. 751. Capture of Rome by the Lombards. 754. Pepin in Italy. 760. Consecration of the church of St Sophia at Benevento. About 760. Carved panel at Ferentillo bearing the name of Duke Hildericus. 762. Sigvald, patriarch of Aquileia (762-about 786). Bas-reliefs with his name in the cathedral of Cividale.	680. Pepin of Heristal, mayor of the palace in Austrasia. About 683. Murder of Ebroin, mayor of the palace in Austrasia. About 695. Pepin drives the Frisians back across the Rhine. About 700. <i>Lectionary</i> of Luxeuil. 709. Pepin's expedition against the Alamanni. 716-719. Charles Martel victorious over the Neustrians. 717-725. Septimania occupied by the Saracens. 719-738. Campaign of Charles Martel against the Saxons. 720. Victory of Charles Martel over the Aquitanians. 728. Charles Martel conquers Bavaria. 732. The Saracens defeated at Poitiers. 733. Conquest of Frisia by Charles Martel. 734. Provence invaded by the Saracens. 741. Death of Charles Martel. 742. Pepin and Carloman subjugate the Aquitanians and the Alamanni. 744. Surrender of the Bavarians. Revolt of the Alamanni, put down in 745. 752-759. Septimania reconquered by Pepin. 753. Pope Stephen II in Gaul. 754. Second crowning of Pepin by the pope, who consecrates the high altar of the basilica of Saint-Denis. 768. Submission of Aquitaine. Death of Pepin, succeeded by Charles (Charlemagne) and Carloman. 771. Charles (Charlemagne) reigns alone.	711. Arab invasion. 722. Beginning of the Reconquest in the Asturias. 739-757. Reign of King Alfonso I. 755-756. Abd er-Rahman conquers a large part of southern Spain and establishes himself at Cordova as Emir.	678. Wilfrid of York evangelizes Friesland. 687. Death of St Cuthbert, Bishop of Lindisfarne (wooden coffin decorated with incised designs). About 688. St Kilian, apostle of Thuringia, martyred at Würzburg. 690. Echternach Gospels. 697. After long resistance, the Irish finally accept the Roman computation of Easter. About 700. Epic poem of <i>Beowulf</i> written in Old English. 709. Death of St Aldhelm, scholar and Bishop of Sherborne. 738. Death of St Willibrord, who evangelized the Frisians and founded the bishopric of Utrecht (696) and the abbey of Echternach (698). 740. Death of St Acca, Bishop of Hexham, who erected one of the oldest surviving stone crosses, decorated with vine shoots imitated from the antique.	717-718. The Arabs besiege Constantinople for the second time, but are defeated by Leo III the Isaurian. 726. Beginning of the iconoclast controversy. 727. Pope Gregory II condemns iconoclasm. 730. Edict forbidding the use of images in churches. 731. Pope Gregory III also condemns iconoclasm.	688-691. Building of the Mosque of Omar at Jerusalem. 695. First Arab occupation of Carthage. 708. Building of the great mosque of Damascus. 711-713. Arab conquest of Spain. 720-721. The Arabs besiege Toulouse. 725-731. They take Carcassonne and sack Autun. 732. Arabs driven out of Gaul. 737. Charles Martel defeats the Arabs near Narbonne.	700
750							750

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