BIBLIOGRAPHICAL INDEX

GENERAL

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 35, 37,
39, 51, 52, 53, 73, 75, 87, 90, 98, 102, 104, 111, 117,
118, 119, 122, 123, 125, 128, 131, 133, 134, 136, 139,
140, 141, 145, 146, 147, 148, 156, 157, 159, 163, 166,
170, 171, 172, 175, 176, 179, 182, 183, 187, 188, 196,
197, 199, 209, 211, 215 п, 216, 217, 223, 224, 225, 227,
229, 230, 232, 233, 236, 237, 241, 242, 243, 245, 248,
252, 254, 258, 259, 261, 262, 263, 270, 273, 276, 277,
278, 280, 286, 288, 296, 303, 304, 305, 312, 322, 323,

324, 332, 334, 336, 337, 338, 346, 351, 354, 355, 356, 359, 360, 362, 363, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 375, 376, 377, 385, 394, 401, 405, 406, 419, 426, 428, 429, 433, 434, 439, 441, 447, 448, 453, 455, 456, 457, 461, 464, 465, 472, 473, 474, 476, 481, 486, 488, 490, 491, 495, 496, 503, 505, 506, 509, 510, 514, 516, 517, 518, 524, 525, 526, 528, 530, 531, 533, 535, 536, 538, 544, 545, 546, 549, 558, 559, 572, 575, 580, 588, 591, 593, 605.

PART ONE

ARCHITECTURE

General Works: 15, 35, 49, 55, 59, 65, 100, 108, 109, 112, 116, 120, 121, 127, 128, 130, 138, 151, 153, 154, 161, 162, 188, 189, 190, 230, 244, 250, 271, 272, 275, 279, 290, 298, 307, 308, 309, 325, 334, 349, 350, 377, 396, 430, 431, 443, 518, 523, 537, 544, 548, 560, 561, 594, 595, 600.

Specialized Works: 41, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 66, 67, 68, 76, 79, 81, 84, 96, 99, 101, 107, 112, 115, 129, 155, 173, 189, 190, 202, 203, 207 210, 220, 222, 235, 239, 253, 259, 268, 274, 281, 282 290, 292, 293, 294, 297, 325, 327, 339, 356, 364, 370, 379, 380, 387, 393, 395, 397, 402, 420, 431, 432, 435, 436, 437, 438, 449, 466, 478, 480, 481, 483, 494, 515, 541, 543, 550, 561, 579, 581, 584, 589, 592, 600, 608, 609.

SCULPTURE

General Works: 14, 21, 26, 30, 31, 44, 67, 94, 115, 135, 140, 142, 150, 151, 165, 176, 181, 185, 191, 201, 203, 221, 235, 250, 251, 281, 285, 331, 333, 342, 345, 393, 401, 403, 404, 430, 489, 504, 512, 518, 538, 542, 549, 554, 565, 593, 609.

Cemeteries and Burials: 8, 23, 24, 27, 40, 43, 54, 80, 86, 87, 88, 89, 92, 105, 106, 114, 137, 143, 144, 158, 174, 178, 184, 198, 205, 206, 218, 219, 224, 228, 238, 240, 244, 257, 297, 300, 326, 330, 386, 398, 407, 418, 440, 442, 452, 463, 471, 475, 484, 485, 487, 492, 501, 502, 518, 519, 534, 539, 551, 566, 576, 582, 585, 586, 601, 606, 610.

Sarcophagi: 44, 85, 91, 93, 149, 152, 192, 193, 194, 195, 343, 344, 389, 565.

PART TWO

PAINTING

General Works: 14, 21, 22, 29, 33, 69, 70, 71, 72, 74, 76, 112, 155, 200, 202, 213, 214, 215, 234, 249, 255, 260, 301, 329, 341, 364, 401, 417, 431, 436, 479, 515, 522, 547, 568, 571, 595, 607, 608. Book Painting: 56, 57, 69, 71, 82, 95, 97, 167,

168, 169, 226, 234, 255, 256, 264, 265, 266, 283, 284, 289, 299, 306, 352, 353, 371, 372, 373, 374, 378, 383, 384, 388, 390, 399, 400, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 421, 423, 444, 458, 482, 507, 508, 521, 527, 532, 540, 562, 563, 567, 569, 570, 573, 574, 597, 598, 599.

Mosaics: 20, 215 I, 329, 397, 499, 500, 529, 595.

PART THREE

APPLIED ARTS

General Works: 6, 25, 27, 35, 87, 164, 204, 245, 247, 287, 291, 310, 311, 323, 357, 381, 391, 434, 454, 459, 460, 470, 493, 552, 590. Bronzes: 425, 427, 553, 578.

Bronzes: 425, 427, 553, 578. Ivories: 498, 555, 556. Coins: 58, 328, 347, 348, 446.

Jewellery: 8, 9, 10, 11, 23, 32, 34, 36, 38, 42, 77, 78,

83, 105, 110, 113, 115, 124, 126, 132, 160, 162, 174, 177, 178, 180, 186, 195, 204, 208, 212, 231, 246, 247, 257, 267, 269, 287, 291, 295, 302, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 323, 335, 340, 357, 358, 361, 381, 382, 391, 392, 408, 420, 422, 424, 445, 449, 450, 451, 462, 467, 468, 477, 497, 511, 513, 520, 542, 547, 557, 577, 583, 584, 587, 589, 596, 602, 603, 604. Textiles: 103, 393, 469.

List of Illustrations

Unless otherwise specified, the reference numbers in parentheses refer to other entries in the List of Illustrations and to the corresponding plates.

Frontispiece. Merovingian (Lombard) Art. 8.

Lion Plaque for a Shield (detail).
7th century. Historisches Museum,
Berne. Gilt bronze. (Arts of Mankind
Photo.)

Found in 1833 near Stabio in the grave of a Lombard warrior, with many similar objects. (Cf. 302.)

- 1. ECHTERNACH. Echternach Gospels: Lion, Symbol of St Mark. (Cf. 168.) Mid-8th century. Folio 75 verso, MS Lat. 9389, Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris. Miniature painting on vellum, 134×10 in. (B.N. Photo.)
- Art of the Late Empire. FRÉJUS, Baptistery. The Dome and Its Drum Pierced with Windows. 5th century. In situ. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)

The dome of this baptistery enables us to form some idea of the lantern-towers which were built over the choir of the early basilicas and which are mentioned or described in several texts of the Merovingian period.

 Art of the Late Empire. FRÉJUS, Baptistery. View of the Interior.
 5th century. In situ. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)

Around the baptismal font, polygonal in shape, can be seen vestiges of the columns which supported a ciborium. (Cf. 322 A & B.)

 Art of the Late Empire. FRÉJUS, Baptistery. External View. 5th century. In situ. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)

The building has been over-restored in our time, but its original proportions have been strictly preserved. Much of the square base on which it stands is now underground; this base was originally surrounded by a portico.

 Early Christian Art. ALBENGA, Baptistery. View of the Interior.
 5th-6th century. In situ. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)

Decagonal outside and octagonal inside, with radiating apses and niches, the baptistery measures 46 ft at its widest point. Large fragments of the original wall mosaics and openwork closure slabs of the windows have been preserved. (Cf. 6.)

- Early Christian Art. ALBENGA, Baptistery. Mosaic decorating one of the Vaults. (Cf. 5.) 5th-6th century. In situ. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)
- 7. Early Christian Art. MILAN, San Lorenzo. West Colonnade of the Atrium. 4th-5th century. In situ. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)

The columns are nearly 10 ft high.

 Early Christian Art. MILAN, San Lorenzo. External View from the South-east. 4th-5th century. In situ. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)

Built on a square plan, with exedrae and corner towers, the church is 157 ft wide and 115 ft high. For its plan, see A. GRABAR, The Golden Age of Justinian, Odyssey Press, New York, or Byzantium, The Age of Justinian, Thames and Hudson, London, The Arts of Mankind, 1966, Fig. 397. The Early Christian structure of the upper parts of the church was until recently concealed by architectural and decorative elements added in the 16th century.

- O. MILAN, San Lorenzo. View of the Interior from the South-east. 4th-5th century. In situ. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)
- MILAN, San Lorenzo. View of the Interior from the South-east. 4th-5th century. In situ. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)
- 11. MARSEILLES, Church of Saint-Victor.

 Crypts of Notre-Dame-de-Confession,
 originally an Early Christian mausoleum. 5th century. In situ. (Arts of
 Mankind Photo.)

View from the south (the building is oriented towards the north). In the centre is the nave, with arcades opening on what were originally the side aisles. In the foreground, the columns of the atrium. In the early 19th century the original marble columns with capitals were replaced by stone columns. (Cf. 13, 334.)

- 12. MARSEILLES, Church of Saint-Victor, Crypts of Notre-Dame-de-Confession. Mosaic decorating the intrados of an arch on the west side of the atrium. 5th century. In situ. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)
- 13. MARSEILLES, Church of Saint-Victor, Crypts of Notre-Dame-de-Confession. Vine pattern decorating the intrados of an arch at the entrance of the east aisle. (Cf. 11.) 5th century. In situ. Stucco. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)
- 14. MARSEILLES, Abbey of Saint-Victor.

 Altar. 5th century. Musée d'Archéologie, Château Borély, Marseilles. Carrara marble, 70×44 in. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)

 AUXERRE, Church of Saint-Germain (Originally, in the healths and the Content of Saint-Germain (Originally, in the healths and the Content of Saint-Germain (Originally, in the healths and the Content of Saint-Germain (Originally, in the healths)

The four pilasters supporting the altar are modern. (Cf. 15.)

15. MARSEILLES, Abbey of Saint-Victor. Altar: detail of the decorated edges of the altar slab (front, back and one side). 5th century. Musée d'Archéologie, Château Borély, Marseilles. (Arts of Mankind Photo.) Note the Greek inscription engraved on the front edge below the monogram of Christ and the doves on either side of it. (Cf. 14.)

16. ARLES, Cemetery of Les Aliscamps. Sarcophagus of Concordius, Bishop of Arles (died c. 390). 4th century. Musée Lapidaire Chrétien, Arles. Proconnesus marble, lid 86½ × 9½ × 31 in.; coffin 86 × 23½ × 31½ in. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)

The epitaph is engraved on the tablet in the centre.

17. Reliquary Shrine probably representing the Martyrium of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem. About 5th century. Musée Lapidaire, Narbonne. White marble of the Pyrenees, 49 × 35 ½ in. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)

The front was closed by a metal screen whose sealing sockets are still visible. Discovered at Narbonne in the substructure of a defensive turret on the city walls, not far from the first cathedral.

- Decorative Pilaster from a Church (detail). 5th century. Musée Lapidaire Chrétien, Arles. Marble, 34 x 65 in. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)
- 19. SAINT MAXIMIN LA SAINTE BAUME (Var), Basilica of Sainte-Madeleine, Crypt (originally an Early Christian mausoleum). Engraved slab: The Virgin as a Child and Servant of the Temple. About 5th century. In situ. Marble, height 65 in. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)

This theme, certified by the inscription engraved above the figure, is taken from the apocryphal Gospels.

- SAINT MAXIMIN LA SAINTE -BAUME (Var), Basilica of Sainte-Madeleine, Crypt. Engraved slab: Abraham's Sacrifice. About 5th century. In situ. Marble, height 62 in. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)
- 21. SAINT MAXIMIN LA SAINTE BAUME (Var), Basilica of Sainte-Madeleine, Crypt. Engraved slab: Daniel in the Lions' Den. About 5th century. In situ. Marble, height 64 in. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)
- 22. AUXERRE, Church of Saint-Germain (originally in the basilica erected by Queen Clotilda, 493-545). Slab with the Monogram of Christ. 493-545. In situ. Stone with cavities for inlays of glass paste. Diameter of monogram 23 in. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)

Queen Clotilda, at some undetermined time between her arrival in Gaul (493) and her death (545), had a basilica erected in place of the oratory containing

- Auxerre (died 448). The only remaining vestige of the basilica is this slab with the monogram of Christ; preserved during the Middle Ages in the masonry of the main altar of the upper church, it was removed in the 17th century and 30. embedded in one of the niches of the
- 23. Merovingian Art. POITIERS, Convent of Sainte-Croix. Reading Desk attributed to St Radegunda who, about 555, founded the Convent of the Holy Cross at Poitiers and died there in 587. 6th century. Abbey of Sainte-Croix, Route de Gençay at Saint-Benoît. Wood, length at the base 101/4 in., width 71/2 in., height 6 in. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)

The traditional attribution is confirmed by the iconography of the woodcarvings (see the perspective view showing the back of the desk, No. 120.)

- 24. Merovingian Art. CHARENTON-DU-CHER, Abbey founded about 620. Sarcophagus with engraved designs. (Cf. 25 showing the other side.) 7th century. Musée du Berry, Bourges. Marble. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)
- 25. Merovingian Art. CHARENTON-DU-CHER. Abbey. Sarcophagus with engraved decoration, detail. (Cf. 24 showing the other side.) 7th century. Musée du Berry, Bourges. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)
- 26. Merovingian Art. GÉMIGNY (Loiret). Fragment of a disk forming part of a mould for making patens. About 6th century. Musée Historique de l'Orléanais, Orléans. Fine-grained limestone, $4\frac{1}{8} \times 4$ in.; the original disk had a diameter of 61/2 in. (Museum Photo - Martin.)

The inscriptions help to identify the figure of the Saviour ([SALV]ATOR) and those of three angels (VRIEL, RAGVEL, [RA]FAEL).

27. Merovingian Art. TOULOUSE, Church of Saint-Sernin. Sarcophagus, reliefs in the central part. 6th-7th century. Musée des Augustins, Toulouse. Marble of the Pyrenees, height 21 in. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)

> The sculptor has imitated the hunting scenes on pagan sarcophagi carved in Italy and exported to Gaul in the 2nd or 3rd century.

28. Merovingian Art. TOULOUSE, Church of Notre-Dame de la Daurade. Capital. 5th-6th century. Musée des Augustins, Toulouse. Marble of the Pyrenees, height 11 in. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)

- the body of St Germanus, Bishop of 29. Merovingian Art. TOULOUSE, Notre-Dame de la Daurade. Column, detail of the carving. 5th-6th century. Louvre, Paris. Marble of the Pyrenees. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)
 - Merovingian Art. VIENNE (Isère), Church of Saint-Pierre (formerly the Basilica of the Apostles, now the Archaeological Museum). View of the Interior from the west. 5th-11th century. In situ. (Photo Musées de Vienne.)

The arcading with marble columns and capitals lining the side walls recalls the superimposed orders of the architecture of the Late Empire. (Cf. 328.)

31. Merovingian Art. VIENNE (Isère), Church of Saint-Pierre. Sarcophagus with engraved designs. 6th-7th century. In situ. White marble. (Photo Denise Fourmont, Paris.)

> In the 10th century (as attested by an 39. inscription of that period engraved on the lid), the remains of St Leonian were placed in this sarcophagus; he had been abbot of Saint-André of Vienne in the early 6th century.

32. Merovingian Art. LANGEAIS (Indreet-Loire). Stele with engraved designs. 40. 6th-7th century. Musée Archéologique de Touraine, Tours. Stone, 8 1/4 X 131/2 × 11/2 in. (Photo Jean Hubert,

> The dead man's epitaph is accompanied by an engraved hunting scene which, like the bas-relief on the Toulouse sarcophagus (cf. 27), imitates the pagan reliefs on antique tombs.

Merovingian Art. SELLES-SUR-33. CHER, Basilica (founded by King Childebert I between 542 and 558). Columns and capitals re-used on the façade of the 12th-century church. 6th and 12th century. In situ. Marble, height of the capitals 111/2 in. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)

> The Romanesque arcading recalls the superimposed orders of the early basilicas. (Cf. 30 and 34-37.)

Merovingian Art. SELLES-SUR-CHER, Basilica. Capital. 6th century. In situ. Marble, height 111/2 in. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)

The column is antique; the abacus of the capital dates from the Romanesque period. (Cf. 33.)

- 35. Merovingian Art. SELLES-SUR-CHER, Basilica. Capital. (Cf. 33.) 6th century. In situ. Marble, height 11½ in. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)
- 36-37. Merovingian Art. SELLES-SUR-CHER, Basilica. Reconstruction of

the pattern, based on the equilateral triangle, used to work out the proport tions of a capital. 6th century. In situ. Marble, height 111/2 in. (Arts of Mankind Photo and drawing by Claude Abeille.)

The use of elementary geometry can also be observed in the ground plan of early medieval churches. (Cf. 33.)

School of Reims. Utrecht Psalter, detail: Church with a lantern-tower, 9th century. University Library, Utrecht. Vellum. (Photo Utrecht University Library.)

The lantern-tower, resting on a drum pierced with windows, existed already in the religious architecture of the Late Empire. It seems to have been a characteristic feature of the churches built in Gaul in the Merovingian period. It survived in France until the Romanesque period.

- Merovingian Art. SOISSONS and PARIS. Coffin of St Drausius, Bishop of Soissons (died after 667) with lid from another tomb at Saint-Germain des-Prés, Paris. (Cf. 40.) Louvre, Paris. Marble, length 7 ft. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)
- Merovingian Art. SOISSONS. Cemtral part of the coffin of St Drausius, Bishop of Soissons (died after 667) (Cf. 39.) 7th century. Louvre, Paris, Marble. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)
- 41. Merovingian Art. NANTES, Cathedral (consecrated by Bishop St Felix about 558). Capital decorated with a cross and acanthus leaves, Mid-6th century. Musée Dobrée, Nantes. Marble, 26 3/4 × 25 × 15 3/4 in. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)

Work on the cathedral began before 548 under Bishop Eumerius.

- 42. Merovingian Art. NANTES, Cathedral. Capital. Mid-6th century. Musée Dobrée, Nantes. Marble, 10½ × 12½ × 29½ in. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)
- 43. Merovingian Art. VERTOU (Loire-Atlantique), Abbey (founded by St Martin, died c. 601). Capital. 6th-7th century. Musée Dobrée, Nantes, White limestone, $7 \times 11 \times 10\frac{1}{2}$ in. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)

Capital discovered in 1850 when a Romanesque wall of the church of Vertou was demolished.

44. Merovingian Art. VERTOU (Loire-Atlantique), Abbey. Capital. 6th-7th century. Musée Dobrée, Nantes, White limestone, $8\frac{1}{4} \times 11\frac{3}{4} \times 9$ in. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)

Discovered as above (cf. 43).

- 45. Merovingian Art. POITIERS. Baptis- 53. Merovingian Art. POITIERS, Baptistery of Saint-Jean, seen from the south-east. (Cf. 324.) About 7th century. In situ. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)
- 46. Merovingian Art. POITIERS. Bantistery of Saint-Jean, seen from the north-east. (Cf. 324.) About 7th century. In situ. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)
- 47. Merovingian Art. POITIERS. Baptistery of Saint-Jean, north front. About 7th century. In situ. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)
- 48. Merovingian Art. POITIERS. Baptistery of Saint-Jean, south front (detail). About 7th century. In situ. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)
- 49. Merovingian Art. POITIERS, Baptistery of Saint-Jean. Ancient Capital re-used inside the baptistery. About 7th century. In situ. Marble. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)

The stone abacus above the capital dates from the Romanesque period.

- 50. Merovingian Art. POITIERS, Baptistery of Saint-Jean. Ancient Capitals re-used inside the baptistery in the Romanesque period. About 7th century. In situ. Marble. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)
- 51 A. Merovingian Art. ANTIGNY (Vienne). Sarcophagus. 7th century. Baptistery of Saint-Jean, Poitiers. Stone. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)
- 51 B. Merovingian Art. POITIERS, Cemetery of Saint-Lazare. Sarcophagus. 7th century. Baptistery of Saint-Jean, Poitiers. Stone. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)
- 51 C. Merovingian Art. POITIERS, Cemetery of Sainte-Catherine. Sarcophagus. 7th century. Baptistery of Saint-Jean, Poitiers. Stone, length 70 in., width at the head 28% in., width at the foot 1334 in. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)

Rounded lid found in 1831.

- 51 D. Merovingian Art. POITIERS, Cemetery of Saint-Lazare. Sarcophagus. 7th century. Baptistery of Saint-Jean, Poitiers. Stone. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)
- 52. Merovingian Art. POITIERS, Baptistery of Saint-Jean. Pilasters decorating the outer walls (casts). About 7th century. In situ. The originals are of stone. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)

- tery of Saint-Jean. Sculptured Slab decorating the outer wall (cast). About 7th century. In situ. The original is of stone. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)
- 54. Merovingian Art. MAZEROLLES 59. Merovingian Art. NANTES, former (Vienne), Church. Sculptured Slab embedded in a wall (cast). 7th century. Cast preserved in the Baptistery of Saint-Jean, Poitiers. The original is of stone. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)

The monastery of Mazerolles was rebuilt by Ansoaldus, Bishop of Poitiers, in the late 7th century (c. 678-697). The same design, also enclosed in a circle, appears on a piece of stamped terracotta (Musée Dobrée, Nantes) from the monastery of Vertou founded by St Martin (died c. 601).

55. African Art. MASCLIANAE (Hajeb El Aiun), Tunisia. Panel representing Adam and Eve standing, with haloes, separated by the tree with the serpent coiling round it. 6th century. Musée National du Bardo, Tunis. Stamped terracotta, length 10 to 101/2 in., thickness ½ to ¾ of an inch. (Photo Direction des Musées Nationaux -Musée du Bardo, Tunis.)

to the early period of the Byzantine occupation of North Africa.

56. Merovingian Art. VERTOU (Loire-Atlantique), Monastery (founded by St Martin, died c. 601). Panel representing Adam and Eve tempted by the serpent. 6th-7th century. Musée Dobrée, Nantes. Stamped terracotta. $8\frac{1}{4} \times 7\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ in. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)

This panel bears a striking resemblance to No. 55. The elements of both derive from a common origin: the Christian art of the Late Empire.

57. African Art. HENSHIR KAMOR, Tunisia. Panel representing Christ (?). 6th century. Musée National du Bardo, Tunis. Stamped terracotta, length 10 to 10½ in., thickness ½ to ¾ of an inch. (Photo Direction des Musées Nationaux - Musée du Bardo, Tunis)

The director of the Bardo Museum has kindly provided the following information: 'The face and the circle are heightened with white; this circle is enclosed between two others, one painted grey, the other red. The panel is thought to represent Christ.'

58. Merovingian Art. PARIS, Cemetery of Saint-Marcel. Panel representing a head with gaping mouth, the brow surmounted by a cross. 7th century.

Musée Carnavalet, Paris. Terracotta, about $37\frac{1}{2} \times 32 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ in. (Photo Denise Fossard, Paris.)

The resemblance to No. 57 is evident: both derive from the Christian art of the Late Empire.

church of Saint-Similien. Figured Panel imitating the antique. 7th century. Musée Dobrée, Nantes. Red terracotta, $8 \times 5 \times 1^{3/4}$ in. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)

A considerable number of figured terracottas have been brought together in the Nantes museum. Most of them appear to come from interior friezes and from cornices supporting a ceiling. In this respect, as in so many others, early medieval builders followed the practices of the Late Empire.

60. Merovingian Art. VERTOU (Loire-Atlantique). Fragment of an Incised Pediment originally representing two confronted doves on either side of a vase. 6th-7th century. Musée Dobrée, Nantes. White limestone, 71/2 × 81/4 in. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)

Found in 1875 in the rubble of the Romanesque church of Vertou.

- Such terracottas are now assigned 61. Merovingian Art. VERTOU (Loire-Atlantique). Fragment of a Pediment. 6th-7th century. Musée Dobrée, Nantes. White limestone, $9 \times 8 \times 4$ in. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)
 - 62. Merovingian Art. NANTES, former church of Saint-Similien. Fragment of a Cornice. 7th century. Musée Dobrée, Nantes. White marble, $8 \times 6 \times 4$ in. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)

In the present state of our knowledge, this fragment cannot be dated with any certainty.

63. Merovingian Art. NANTES, former church of Saint-Similien. Panel with the Sacred Monogram. 7th century. Musée Dobrée, Nantes. Red stamped terracotta, 8 × 81/4 × 3 in. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)

Compare with the terracotta panel from Vertou (No. 56) representing Adam and Eve. Dimensions and style are the same. These terracottas, cast in moulds in specialized workshops, went to make up friezes and revetments. The stone friezes of the early Romanesque churches are the last expression of a decorative art handed down by the Late Empire.

64. Merovingian Art. VERTOU (Loire-Atlantique), Abbey (founded by St Martin, died c. 601). Fragment of a Pediment (or a panel) decorated with

Musée Dobrée, Nantes. White limestone, $34 \times 8\frac{1}{4} \times 4$ in. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)

This motif is very similar in both size and design to those decorating the pediments of the baptistery of Saint-Jean, Poitiers (No. 48).

65. Merovingian Art. NANTES, former church of Saint-Similien. Arch-stone with a Figure holding in its right hand a ball-topped rod and raising its left forearm. 7th century. Musée Dobrée, Nantes. Red stamped terracotta, $13 \times 5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ in. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)

Several arch-stones of this type have been found, and others representing a monogrammed cross with Alpha and Omega. Judging by their shape and size, these stones came from arches or round-headed windows with an inner diameter of about two feet. These carvings, the handiwork of the Merovingian stone-carvers of the lower Loire, appear to have been used as models by the sculptors who made the historiated arch-stones which decorate 12thcentury churches in the west of France.

66. Merovingian Art. SAINT-DENIS, Basilica. Part of a Closure Slab. Merovingian period. Dépôt lapidaire, Basilica of Saint-Denis. A cast of the whole slab has been made on the basis of a large extant fragment in white limestone, $28\frac{1}{2} \times 24\frac{1}{2}$ in. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)

> The fragment was found by Jules Formigé during excavations carried out in the nave of the basilica.

67. Merovingian Art. SAINT-DENIS, Basilica. Closure Pilaster. Merovingian period. Dépôt lapidaire, Basilica of Saint-Denis. White limestone. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)

> Found in the excavation of the nave. exactly the same form in gold filigreework of the 6th and 7th centuries.

68. Merovingian Art. POITIERS, Cimetière des Dunes. Hypogeum ('Hypogée des Dunes'), Overall View from the west. 7th century. In situ. Stone. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)

This burial vault formed part of a cemetery situated on one of the limestone plateaux (called locally 'dunes') to the east of Poitiers, near the Roman road from Bourges to Poitiers by way of Argenton. It was discovered on December 24, 1878, by le Père de la Croix during a systematic excavation of the cemetery. (Cf. 70, 76, 332 A & B.)

a six-rayed star. 6th-7th century. 69. Merovingian Art. POITIERS, Cimetière des Dunes. Drawing by le Père de la Croix. Reconstruction of the longitudinal section of the Hypogeum. 7th century. Inside dimensions: length 18 ft, width 10 ft. The stairway is 31/2 ft wide and just under 15 ft in length. (After C. de la Croix, Hypogée-Martyrium de Poitiers, Paris 1883. Pl. XX.)

> Le Père de la Croix gave the ancient name 'hypogeum' to this burial vault, which originally lay only partially underground. It was designed to house a tomb, an altar and stone reliquary shrines. There were many burial vaults of this type in Merovingian Gaul. It was called a memoria or crypta, the word crypta being used, then as in Roman times, to designate any vaulted structure. An inscription engraved on the door-head records that this memoria contained the tomb of Abbot Mellebaude, 'debitor of Christ.'

Merovingian Art. POITIERS, Cimetière des Dunes. Hypogeum ('Hypogée des Dunes'): Three Steps of the Stairway. 7th century. In situ. A. 39 × 8½ in.; B. $37\frac{1}{2} \times 10$ in.; C. 39×10 8½ in. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)

Each step has a different decoration (fishes, ivy scroll, twined snakes), to which was no doubt attributed a magical or prophylactic power such, it was hoped, as would protect the vault from tomb-robbers. (Cf. 68, 332 A & B.)

71. Merovingian Art. POITIERS, Cimetière des Dunes. Hypogeum ('Hypogée des Dunes'): Magical Inscription engraved on the threshold of the entrance. 7th century. In situ. Engraved stone, $27\frac{1}{2} \times 9\frac{1}{2}$ in. (Arts of Mankind

It reads: GRAMA GRVMO ANA -AY CAX PI/IX. The meaning of this esoteric anagram remains a riddle.

This counter-curve motif occurs in 72. Merovingian Art. POITIERS, Cimetière des Dunes. Drawing by le Père de la Croix. Cross-section of the Hypogeum, from the west. 7th century. (After C. de la Croix, Hypogée-Martyrium de Poitiers, Paris 1883, Pl. XXI.)

This reconstruction shows the architecture and paintings as they were found when the hypogeum was discovered. Note the painted, cube-shaped altar and the decorative painting on the east wall. (Cf. 73.)

Merovingian Art. POITIERS, Cimetière des Dunes. Hypogeum ('Hypogée 77. des Dunes'): Lower Part of the Altar. 7th century. In situ. Stone, 22 × 331/2 in. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)

The front of the altar was adorned with a painted cross; the cavities contains ed inlays of glass paste. Its original aspect is shown in No. 72. In the foreground, a step decorated with rosettes and bearing an engraved inscription (now incomplete) exhorting men not to liken themselves to God and not to seek any glorification beyond the confession of their sins and the doing of good works. (Cf. 72.)

Merovingian Art. POITIERS, Cimetière des Dunes. Hypogeum ('Hypogée des Dunes'): View of the North Side of the Sanctuary. 7th century. In situ. Stone. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)

In the left foreground, the base and fragment of a column which may have been part of a stone lectern. On the far right, the base of a monumental cross. Under the arcosolium, the remains of a stone reliquary shrine in the form of a tomb, whose from was decorated with a row of figures in flowing robes. (Cf. 332 A & B.)

Merovingian Art. POITIERS, Cimetière des Dunes. Copy by le Père de la Croix. Hypogeum ('Hypogée des Dunes'): Copy of a Painted Inscription formerly in the North Arcosolium. 7th century. (After C. de la Croix, Hypogée-Martyrium de Poitiers, Paris 1883, Pl. X, No. 2.)

Inscription commemorating the translation of relics on the 3rd and 9th of December. In accordance with the custom of the time, the year is not indicated. The lettering of the painted and engraved inscriptions in the hypogeum enables it to be safely attributed to the 7th century.

Merovingian Art. POITIERS, Cimetière des Dunes. Hypogeum ('Hypogee des Dunes'): Base of a Monumental Cross. In situ. Stone, 291/2 > 243/4 in. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)

As Victor Elbern has shown, this fragment of sculpture representing the good and the bad thief formed the base of a monumental cross. This cross would, however, have been too big for the memoria of Abbot Melles baude. It may have stood in the sance tuary of a large funerary basilica located in this same cemetery; such basilicas were often built at this period in the suburbs of cathedral towns, Mellebaude may have been abbot of this basilica. Another possibility is that the cross stood in the cemetery itself, like the sculptured crosses of Great Britain and Ireland. (Cf. 68.)

Merovingian Art. JOUARRE, Abbey, The North Crypt seen from the south west. 7th century. In situ. Stone and marble. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)

abbess, St Theodechilde. On the left, the tomb of Bishop Agilbert. The 12th-century vaulting rests on columns surmounted by marble capitals dating to the 7th century. (Cf. 340 A & B.)

- 78. Merovingian Art. JOUARRE, Abbey. North Crypt with, at the back, the south crypt known as the crypt of St Ebregesilus, bishop of Meaux in the 7th century. (Cf. 340 A & B.) 7th century. In situ. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)
- 79. Merovingian Art. JOUARRE, Abbey, north crypt. West Wall. 7th century. In situ, Stone. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)

Decorative stonework imitating the masonry of Roman architecture. The same succession of squares, lozenges and polygons appears on the façades of the triumphal gate of the Abbey of Lorsch dating to the late 8th century (see The Carolingian Empire, The Arts of Mankind, 196)).

80. Merovingian Art. JOUARRE, Abbey, north crypt. Capital. 7th century. In situ. Marble of the Pyrenees. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)

The column itself is antique, re-used here. The abacus is Romanesque. All the capitals in the Jouarre crypts are carved in Pyrenean marble; they appear to have been made to order, for they are much more stylized than those of Notre-Dame de la Daurade, Toulouse (cf. 28), and those at Sellessur-Cher of the 6th century (cf. 33-36).

81. Merovingian Art. JOUARRE, Abbey, north crypt. Capital. 7th century. In situ. Marble of the Pyrenees. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)

> This capital is the only one whose foliage carving reveals the influence of the spiny acanthus leaves on Byzantine capitals of the mid-6th century.

82. Merovingian Art. JOUARRE, Abbey, north crypt. Cenotaph under the Sarcophagus of the first abbess, St Theodechilde. Late 7th-early 8th century. In situ. Local stone. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)

> The marble capital is genuine, but the column is a 19th-century copy. (Cf. 83.)

83. Merovingian Art. JOUARRE, Abbey, north crypt. Cenotaph of the first abbess, St Theodechilde, detail. (Cf. 82.) Late 7th-early 8th century. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)

On the right, the tomb of the first 84. Merovingian Art. JOUARRE, Abbey, north crypt. Tomb of Bishop Agilbert (died c. 680), with the Last Judgment. 7th century. In situ. Local limestone. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)

> (Cf. 85, 86, 87 and 89, short side of the sarcophagus.)

85. Merovingian Art. JOUARRE, Abbey, north crypt. Tomb of Bishop Agilbert, detail of the Last Judgment on the front. 7th century. In situ. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)

The faithful are represented with upraised arms; those with a sash round their loins are no doubt the elect-an iconographic peculiarity of which this sarcophagus provides the only known example. (Cf. 84, 86, 87.)

- 86. Merovingian Art. JOUARRE, Abbey, north crypt. Tomb of Bishop Agilbert, detail of the Last Judgment on the front. (Cf. 84, 85, 87.) 7th century. In situ. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)
- 87. Merovingian Art. JOUARRE, Abbey, north crypt. Tomb of Bishop Agilbert, detail of the Last Judgment on the front. (Cf. 84-86.) 7th century. In situ. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)
- 88. Merovingian Art. JOUARRE, Abbey, north crypt. Tomb of Bishop Agilbert, detail of the short side at the head: Winged Man of the Vision of the Apocalypse (cast). (Cf. 89.) 7th century. In situ. Original made of stone. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)
- 89. Merovingian Art. JOUARRE, Abbey, north crypt. Tomb of Bishop Agilbert, detail of the short side at the head: Christ enthroned between the four Evangelist Symbols (cast). 7th century. In situ. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)

The animals and winged man look away from Christ, in accordance with an iconographic practice peculiar to Asia Minor, Egypt and Cappadocia. (Cf. 84, front of the sarcophagus, and

90. Merovingian Art. JOUARRE, Abbey, north crypt. Tomb of Abbess Agilberta. 7th century. In situ. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)

This sarcophagus stands against the south wall of the crypt. The genuine fragments of the early medieval carvings were completed with copies in the 19th century.

Merovingian Art. JOUARRE, Abbey, north crypt. Stele: censing angel and another figure. 7th century. In situ. Soft local limestone. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)

This figure group, like the sarcophagus of Bishop Agilbert, is carved in soft limestone. Though not by the same sculptor, the two works have so much in common, particularly in the treatment of faces, that they must be pretty nearly contemporary.

92. Insular Art. MONASTERBOICE, County Louth. Muiredach Cross. Early 10th century. In situ. Stone, $10\frac{1}{2}$ ft × $6\frac{1}{2}$ ft × $19\frac{1}{2}$ in. (Irish Tourist Board Photo, Paris.)

> According to the inscription engraved on the lower part, this cross was made for Abbot Muiredach (died 924). Though no earlier, then, than the beginning of the 10th century, it represents a tradition of figure carving which had been successfully practised in the British Isles since the early Middle Ages.

Insular Art. RUTHWELL (Dumfrieshire), Church. Shaft of a Cross, detail: Healing of the Blind Man. Last quarter of the 7th century. In situ. Stone, height 17 ft 3 in. (After T.D. Kendrick, Anglo-Saxon Art, To A.D. 900, Methuen, London 1938, Pl. XLVIII, 1.)

Scene of the life of Christ.

- 94. Insular Art. BEWCASTLE (Cumberland). Shaft of a Cross, detail: Christ. Late 7th century. In situ. Stone. (After T.D. Kendrick, Anglo-Saxon Art, To A.D. 900, Methuen, London 1938, Pl. XLVIII, 2.)
- 95. Insular Art. JEDBURGH (Roxburghshire). Fragment of the Shaft of a Cross. Late 7th century (?). Jedburgh Museum. Stone. (Photo Ministry of Public Building and Works, Edinburgh.)
- 96. Insular Art. EASBY (Yorkshire). Shaft of a Cross: Christ and the Apostles. Early 9th century. Victoria and Albert Museum, London. Stone. (Museum Photo.)
- 97. Insular Art. EASBY (Yorkshire). Shaft of a Cross. Early 9th century. Victoria and Albert Museum, London. Stone. (Museum Photo.)
- 98. Spanish Art. SAN PEDRO DE LA NAVE (Zamora). View of the Church from the south-west. Second half of the 7th century. In situ. Length 69 ft, width of the transept 55 ft. (Photo Enric Gras, Barcelona.)

Monastic church on a cruciform plan. The Spanish churches of this period are, like this one, quite small, but they are remarkable for the very fine masonry work of their walls and vaults, also for the beauty of their sculptured capitals.

- 99. Spanish Art. SAN PEDRO DE LA NAVE (Zamora). View of the Interior. Second half of the 7th century. In situ. Inner width of the choir 10 ft, inner width of the sanctuary 81/2 ft. (Photo Enric Gras, Barcelona.)
 - The columns are not embedded in the walls but set flush against them as in ancient Roman architecture. The capitals are adorned with both figures and decorative motifs.
- 100. Spanish Art. SAN PEDRO DE LA NAVE (Zamora). Capital with Figure Carvings: Daniel in the Lions' Den. Second half of the 7th century. In situ. (Photo Enric Gras, Barcelona.)
 - While in the 7th century marble capitals continued to be widely used in Gaul owing to the presence on its soil of marble quarries and the Aquitanian workshops, Spanish sculptors were already practising the art of ingeniously carved stone capitals.
- 101. Spanish Art. SAN PEDRO DE LA NAVE (Zamora). Capital with Figure Carvings: Abraham's Sacrifice. (Cf. 100.) Second half of the 7th century. In situ. (Photo Enric Gras, Barcelona.)
- 102. Spanish Art. QUINTANILLA DE LAS VIÑAS (Burgos), Church of Santa Maria. Christ between Two Angels. 7th century (?). In situ. Stone. (Fotoarchiv Deutsches Archäologisches Institut, Madrid.)

This monastic church was probably built in the course of the 7th century. Only the transept (32 ft in width) and the sanctuary (square in plan) now remain; they contain some fine decorative carvings forming a frieze, and some figure reliefs carved by a less skilful

103. Spanish Art. OVIEDO, Church of Santullano (San Julian de los Prados). Drawing by Don Magin Berenguer Alonso. Copy (in part a reconstruction) of the Wall Paintings in the Transept. 812-842. In situ. Drawings deposited at the Instituto de Estudios Asturianos, Oviedo. Length of the church 65 ft, width 39 ft. Two oratories (square in plan, each side measuring about 13 ft) form the arms of a kind of transept. (Photo Magin Berenguer Alonso, Oviedo.)

> The church now stands in a suburb of Oviedo. It was built between 812 and 842 as an oratory of the country villa of King Alfonso. The fine paintings are now almost entirely effaced.

104. Spanish Art. OVIEDO, Church of Santullano (San Julian de los Prados). Drawing by Don Magin Berenguer Alonso. Copy (in part a reconstruction) of the Wall Paintings situated above

- the Entrance of the Sanctuary and the two Oratories. 812-842. In situ. Drawings deposited at the Instituto de Estudios Asturianos, Oviedo. (Photo Magin Berenguer Alonso, Oviedo.)
- 105. Spanish Art. OVIEDO, Church of Santullano (San Julian de los Prados). 110. Italian Art. CASTELSEPRIO (Va-Drawing by Don Magin Berenguer Alonso. Copy of the Paintings on the West Wall, in the Nave and South Aisle, and in the Transept. Crosssection. 812-842. Drawings deposited at the Instituto de Estudios Asturianos, Oviedo. Length of nave and transept 49 ft. (Photo Enric Gras, Barcelona.)
- 106. Spanish Art. SANTA MARIA DE NARANCO (near Oviedo). View of the Palace. (Palace built during the reign of King Ramiro I, 842-850.) In situ. (Photo Enric Gras, Barcelona.)

This two-storeyed palace, built for a king, shows an even greater perfection in its proportions, masonry and decorative carvings than the buildings of the previous century (see Nos. 98, 99). This palace was converted in the 12th century into a church dedicated to the Virgin.

107. Spanish Art. SANTA MARIA DE NARANCO (near Oviedo). Interior View of the Main Hall on the upper floor of the Palace built for King Ramiro I (842-850). In situ. This upper hall, measuring 39 by 13 feet, is reached by a flight of twelve steps; at each end of it is an arcaded gallery or loggia, 10 ft long. (Photo Enric Gras, Barcelona.)

The internal construction of the upper hall is remarkable. Blind arcades, supported by coupled stone columns with spiral patterns, cover nearly the whole of the side walls. The semicircular vaulting is reinforced every six feet by cross-arches of bonded stonework.

108. Spanish Art. SANTA MARIA DE NARANCO (near Oviedo). Gallery at the end of the upper hall of the Palace, architectural detail. 842-850. In situ. (Photo Enric Gras, Barcelona.)

The stone disk between the arches is a notable survival of Roman architecture, and not, as some scholars have supposed, an imitation of barbarian metal shields.

109. Spanish Art. SANTA MARIA DE NARANCO (near Oviedo). External Arcading of the Palace, detail. 842-850. In situ. (Photo Enric Gras, Barcelona.)

This architecture, though contemporary with the reign of Charles the Bald, is absolutely foreign to the Carolingian

- renascence. It owes its peculiarities and its high quality to the religious architecture which was practised in Spain in the 7th and 8th centuries and which undoubtedly benefited from influences stemming from the Byzantine
- rese), Santa Maria Foris Portas, Overall View from the south-west, 7th century. In situ. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)

The church of the ancient town of Castelseprio, summer residence of the archbishops of Milan, is one of the few in Italy that can safely be assigned to the 7th century. The church is timber-roofed throughout. It consists of a rectangular sanctuary measuring 32 by 16 ft, surrounded by a porch and three apses. The windows are keyholes shaped.

111. Italian Art. CASTELSEPRIO (Varese), Santa Maria Foris Portas, East Apse: The Flight into Egypt, 8th century. In situ. Fresco, 43 x 55 in. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)

> These remarkable paintings, of which only about ten panels remain intact, were discovered in 1944. Illustrating the childhood of Christ, they were disposed on the wall of the apse in three superimposed registers. The technique is Byzantine, but the choice of subjects and their arrangement conform to the practice of the Roman West.

GRENOBLE, 112. Merovingian Art. Saint-Laurent, crypt. East Apse. 8th century. In situ. Diameter of the apse 91/2 ft. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)

The triumphal arch, with voussoirs of alternating stone and brick, rests on twin colonnettes supported by a column -an arrangement which recalls the superimposed orders of the architecture of the Late Empire, and which was to be imitated a few years later at Germigny des-Prés (see The Carolingian Empire, The Arts of Mankind, 1969). The three-cusped vault rests on wall arches which originally sprang from stucco colonnettes. Of the large cross and stucco scrollwork decorating the vault, only vestiges remain. The window is not ancient. (Cf. 113, 335 A & B.)

. Merovingian Art. GRENOBLE. Saint-Laurent, crypt. View of the Interior. 8th century. In situ. (Arts. of Mankind Photo.)

A typical example of columns set against the wall and of superimposed orders constituting a composite architectural pattern which dates from the Late Empire and which presumably existed in many buildings in Gaul from

- the 5th century to the end of the early 119 A & B. Lombard Art. PAVIA, Mo-Middle Ages. (Cf. 112, 335 A & B.)
- 114. Merovingian Art. GRENOBLE, Saint-Laurent. Crypt, detail. Marble capitals, stone abaci. (Arts of Mankind Photo)

The columns come from ancient Roman monuments. The capitals too come from an earlier building, perhaps from a 6th century mausoleum, as R. Girard has conjectured. The thick abaci above the capitals date from the 8th century.

115. Merovingian Art. GRENORLE Saint-Laurent, crypt. Capital. 8th century. In situ. Marble capital, stone abacus. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)

The capital comes from an earlier building; the abacus, of the 8th century, has carvings similar to those made in upper Italy at the same period.

116. Merovingian Art. GRENOBLE, Saint-Laurent, crypt. Capital with Carved Abacus of the same period. 8th century. In situ. Capital and abacus both of stone. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)

The iconographic peculiarities of the stone abaci carved at the same time as a certain number of the capitals show that the present structure dates from the middle or second half of the 8th century.

117. Merovingian Art. GRENOBLE, Saint-Laurent, crypt. Capital and Abacus. 8th century. In situ. Stone capital. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)

> This capital was to be imitated a few years later at Germigny-des-Prés (see The Carolingian Empire, Arts of Mankind, 1969). The carving on the abacus recalls that of North Italian closure slabs and of friezes of the second half of the 8th century.

118. Merovingian Art. NARBONNE, Pilgrims' Church. Slab representing the Exaltation of the Cross. 8th century. Musée Lapidaire, Narbonne. Marble, 39 × 21½ in. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)

The cross is held aloft by two figures. Above, two doves confronted on either side of a vase. Lower right, an animal identified by Marcel Durliat as the basilisk, symbol of evil. The vase shows the same distortions as the one on the abacus of a capital at Saint-Laurent, Grenoble (No. 117). Marcel Durliat has pointed out that an altar support in the church of Oupia is decorated with the same jewelled cross and the same group of doves as the Narbonne panel.

nastery of Santa Maria della Pusterola (now the diocesan seminary). The Two Sides of the Tomb of Abbess Theodota. About 735. Museo Civico Malaspina, Pavia. Cipolin from Val di Susa, $26 \times 69 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ in. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)

Flat-plane carving, a technique similar to that of the bas-reliefs made at the same period at Cividale. The Pavia carvings, however, rise to the level of a stricter, more finished art.

120. Merovingian Art. POITIERS, Convent of Sainte-Croix. Reading Desk attributed to St Radegunda, seen from behind. 6th century. Abbey of Sainte-Croix, Route de Gençay at Saint-Benoît. Wood, length at the base 101/4 in. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)

See No. 23 for the beautiful carvings on the top of the desk. Here one can judge of the beauty and harmony of the very simple supporting elements. These give us moreover some idea of what the wooden furniture of the Merovingian period must have been like; of that furniture excavations have revealed nothing. This illustration has been placed deliberately at the end of the chapter devoted to architecture. From furniture to timber architecture the distance is not so great. Of the latter, unfortunately, we know practically nothing in the Merovingian period, but the importance it assumed in the Carolingian period and throughout the Middle Ages makes it fitting that we should evoke it here, if only fleetingly.

121. North Italy (Nonantula). Homilies of St Gregory: St Gregory blessing. About 800. Folio 9 verso, MS CXLVIII, Biblioteca Capitolare, Vercelli. Miniature painting on vellum, 11 × 8½ in. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)

On the basis of the handwriting, Bernhard Bischoff has assigned this manuscript to the scriptorium of Nonantula.

122. ROME, Church of Santa Maria Antiqua, presbyterium, detail. Maria Regina and an Angel. 6th century. In situ. Fresco. (Photo De Antonis, Rome.)

In our plate only the figures of the Virgin and Child and the angel are reproduced in colour, so as to set them apart from the background figures. which represent the remains of frescoes of different periods. (Cf. 129.)

123. ROME. Church of Santa Maria Maggiore, springing of the triumphal arch, detail. Superimposed registers: Scenes of the Life of the Virgin and

- the Childhood of Christ. (Cf. 124.) 5th century (432-440). In situ. Mosaic. (Photo De Antonis, Rome.)
- 124. ROME, Church of Santa Maria Maggiore, triumphal arch, superimposed registers. Scenes of the Life of the Virgin and the Childhood of Christ. (Cf. 123, 125.) 5th century (432-440). In situ. Mosaic. (Photo Anderson-Giraudon, Paris.)
- 125. ROME, Church of Santa Maria Maggiore, right springing of the triumphal arch. Scenes of the Life of the Virgin and the Childhood of Christ. (Cf. 124.) 5th century (432-440). In situ. Mosaic. (Photo De Antonis, Rome.)
- 126. ITALY. Virgil's Aeneid, Codex Vaticanus. Aeneas and Achates watch the Construction of a City. 5th century. Folio 13 recto, Vat. MS lat. 3225, Biblioteca Apostolica, Vatican City. Miniature painting on vellum, 6½ × 61/4 in. (Vatican Library Photo.)
- 127. ITALY. Virgil's Aeneid, Codex Romanus. Dido, Aeneas and a Guest. 5th century. Folio 100 verso, Vat. MS lat. 3867, Biblioteca Apostolica, Vatican City. Miniature painting on vellum. (Vatican Library Photo.)
- 128. ROME. Virgin and Child with two Angels ('Virgin of Clemency'). Early 8th century. Left-hand side chapel, apse of Santa Maria in Trastevere, Rome. Canvas and wood, encaustic painting. Overall size, $64\frac{1}{2} \times 45\frac{1}{2}$ in. Size of the painted surface, 60 × 411/4 in. (Photo De Antonis, Rome.)
- 129. ROME, Church of Santa Maria Antiqua, west wall of the tribune. Fragment of an Annunciation: the Archangel Gabriel. (Cf. 122.) 6th-7th century. In situ. Fresco. (Photo De Antonis, Rome.)
- 130. ROME, Church of Santa Costanza, nave vault, detail. Bacchic Scenes: Grape Harvest. 4th century. In situ. Mosaic. (Photo De Antonis, Rome.)
- 131, ROME, Church of Santa Maria Antiqua, arch of the presbyterium. Reconstruction of the Paintings, after W. de Grüneisen (1904). (Cf. 132.) In situ. (Photo De Antonis, Rome.)
- 132. ROME, Church of Santa Maria Antiqua, arch of the presbyterium. Present State of the Paintings. (Cf. 131.) 8th century. In situ. Fresco. (Photo De Antonis, Rome.)
- 133. ROME, Church of Santa Maria Antiqua, left pillar of the nave. Angel of an Annunciation. Early 8th century. In situ. Fresco. (Photo De Antonis, Rome.)

- 134. CASTELSEPRIO (Varese), Church of Santa Maria Foris Portas. Nativity and Annunciation to the Shenherds. 9th-10th century (?). In situ. Fresco. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)
- 135, CASTELSEPRIO (Varese), Church of Santa Maria Foris Portas. Presentation in the Temple. 9th-10th century (?). In situ. Fresco. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)
- 136. BRESCIA, Church of San Salvatore, upper south wall of the nave. Head of a Saint. Before 774. In situ. Fresco. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)
- 137. ROME, Church of Santa Maria Antiqua, left side of the nave. The Story of Joseph (upper register) and Christ with the Fathers of the Church (lower register). 8th century (757-767). In situ. Fresco. (Photo De Antonis, Rome.)
- 138. CIVIDALE (Friuli), Church of Santa Maria in Valle, called the Tempietto. (Photo A. Perissinotto, Padua.)
- 139. CIVIDALE (Friuli), Church of Santa Maria in Valle, called the Tempietto. A Martyr. Before 774. In situ. Fresco. (Photo A. Perissinotto, Padua.)
- 140. ROME, Church of Santa Maria Antiqua, outer wall of the prothesis. Four Martyrs, 'those whose names God knows'. About 741-752. In situ. Fresco. (Photo De Antonis, Rome.)
- 141. North Africa or North-east Italy. Tours or Ashburnham Pentateuch: The Story of Joseph. 7th century. Folio 44 recto, Nouv. acq. lat. 2334, Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris. Miniature painting on vellum, 143/4 × 13 in. (B.N. Photo.)
- 142. MILAN, Church of Sant'Ambrogio, chapel of San Vittore in Ciel d'Oro. St Ambrose. 5th century (c. 470). In situ. Mosaic. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)
- 143. MILAN. Church of Sant'Ambrogio. chapel of San Vittore in Ciel d'Oro. St Maternus. 5th century (c. 470). In situ. Mosaic. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)
- 144. MILAN, Church of Sant'Ambrogio, chapel of San Vittore in Ciel d'Oro. St Protasius, detail. 5th century Mankind Photo.)
- 145. North Italy. St Hilary, 'De Trinitate': Man's Head. Late 6th century. Folio 355 verso, MS lat. 2630, Biblio-

- vellum, size of the detail $2 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ in. (B.N. Photo.)
- 146. North Italy. Gospel Book of St Augustine: St Luke enthroned in an Arcade, with scenes of the Life of Christ between the columns. (Cf. 147.) Late 6th century. Folio 129 verso, MS 286, Corpus Christi College Library, Cambridge. Miniature painting on vellum, 8 × 6 in. (Photo Stearn and Sons, Cambridge, by courtesy of the Master and Fellows of Corpus Christi College.)
- 147. North Italy. Gospel Book of St Augustine: Scenes of the Life of Christ. (Cf. 146.) Late 6th century. Folio 130 recto, MS 286, Corpus Christi College Library, Cambridge. Miniature painting on vellum, 8 × 6 in. (Photo Stearn and Sons, Cambridge, by courtesy of the Master and Fellows of Corpus Christi College.)
- A Martyr. Before 774. In situ. Fresco. 148. ROME. Diptych of Boetius, inner leaves: left, Raising of Lazarus; right, St Jerome, St Augustine and St Gregory. (Cf. 149.) 7th century. Museo Civico Cristiano, Brescia. Painted ivory, each leaf 14 × 5 in. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)
 - 149. ROME. Diptych of Boetius, outer leaves: the Consul Boetius represented twice, standing and seated on the curule chair. (Cf. 148.) 487. Museo Civico Cristiano, Brescia. (Arts of Mankind
 - 150. North-East Italy. Gospel Book called Codex Valerianus: Explicit. About 675. Folio 202 verso, MS Clm 6224, Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, Munich. Miniature painting on vellum, 10 × 814 in. (Staatsbibliothek Photo.)
 - 151. North-East Italy. Gospel Book called Codex Valerianus: Incipit Page. Folio 81 verso, MS Clm 6224, Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, Munich. Miniature painting on vellum, 10 × 81/4 in. (Staatsbibliothek Photo.)
 - 152. AUGSBURG. Gospel Book: Adoration of the Magi. Early 9th century. Folio 24 recto, MS Clm 23631, Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, Munich. Miniature painting on vellum, 12 × 81/4 in. (Staatsbibliothek Photo.)
- (c. 470). In situ. Mosaic. (Arts of 153. AUGSBURG. Gospel Book: Massacre of the Innocents. Early 9th century. Folio 24 verso, MS Clm 23631, Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, Munich. Miniature painting on vellum, 12 × 814 in. (Staatsbibliothek Photo.)

- thèque Nationale, Paris. Drawing on 154. VERONA. Homiliary of Egino (Codex Egino): St Augustine dictating to a Scribe. Late 7th century. Folio 18 verso, MS Phill. 1676, Deutsche Staatsbibliothek, Berlin. Miniature painting on vellum, 1514 × 1214 in (Deutsche Fotothek, Dresden-Döring.)
 - The medallion above the figures has been cut out.
 - 155. VERONA. Homiliary of Egino (Codex Egino): St Gregory. Late 7th century, Folio 25 verso, MS Phill. 1676, Deutsche Staatsbibliothek, Berlin. Miniature painting on vellum, 154 x 1214 in. (Deutsche Fotothek, Dresden-Döring.)
 - 156. North Italy. Compendium of Canon Law: Finding of the True Cross by St Helena. First half of the 9th century. MS CLXV, Biblioteca Capitolare, Vercelli. Drawing on vellum. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)
 - 157. North Italy. Compendium of Canon Law: the Emperor Constantine burning the Arian Books. First half of the 9th century. MS CLXV, Biblioteca Capitolare, Vercelli. Drawing on vellum. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)
 - 158. North Italy. Compendium of Canon Law: the Emperor Theodosius. First half of the 9th century. MS CLXV, Biblioteca Capitolare, Vercelli. Drawing on vellum. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)
 - 159. North Italy. Compendium of Canon Law: the Apostles Peter and Paul. (Cf. 160, 161.) First half of the 9th century. MS CLXV, Biblioteca Capitolare, Vercelli. Drawing on vellum, (Arts of Mankind Photo.)
 - 160. North Italy. Compendium of Canon Law: the Apostle Paul, detail. (Cf. 159.) First half of the 9th century, MS CLXV, Biblioteca Capitolare, Vercelli. Drawing on vellum. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)
 - 161. North Italy. Compendium of Canon Law: the Apostle Peter, detail. (Cf. 159.) First half of the 9th century. MS CLXV, Biblioteca Capitolare, Vercelli. Drawing on vellum. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)
 - 162. North Italy (Nonantula). Homiliary of St Gregory: Deacon Davidpertus, accompanied by St Peter, presenting his Book to Christ. About 800. Folio 7 verso, MS CXLVIII, Biblioteca Capitolare, Vercelli. Miniature painting on vellum, $11\frac{1}{4} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$ in. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)

- 163. North Italy (Nonantula). Homiliary of St Gregory: Christ blessing. About 800. Folio 8 recto, MS CXLVIII, Biblioteca Capitolare, Vercelli. Miniature painting on vellum, $11\frac{1}{4} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$ in. 173. LINDISFARNE (?). The Book of (Arts of Mankind Photo.)
- 164. MUSTAIR (Grisons, Switzerland), Johanneskirche, nave. The Flight into Egypt, the Departure for Bethlehem. 9th century. In situ. Fresco, about 67 × 59 in. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)
- 165. MUSTAIR (Grisons, Switzerland), Johanneskirche, nave. Healing of the Deaf and Dumb Man, detail. 9th century. In situ. Fresco. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)
- 166 A & B. MUSTAIR (Grisons, Switzerland), Johanneskirche, nave. Scenes of the Life of Christ: A. Christ and the Children. - B. The Descent into Limbo. 9th century. In situ. Fresco. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)
- 167 A & B. MALLES VENOSTA (Italian Tyrol), Church of San Benedetto, left side wall. Figure Groups: A. Scenes of the Saints' Lives. - B. Scene of Martyrdom. 9th century. In situ. Fresco. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)
- 168. ECHTERNACH or NORTHUMBRIA (?). Echternach Gospels: the Lion, Symbol of St Mark. (Cf. 1.) 8th century. Folio 75 verso, MS lat. 9389, Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris. Miniature painting on vellum, 13×10 in. (B.N. Photo.)
- 169. IRELAND or NORTHUMBRIA. The Book of Kells: St John. Late 8th century. Folio 291 verso, MS 58 (A I, 6), Trinity College Library, Dublin. Miniature painting on vellum, $12\frac{1}{2} \times 9\frac{3}{4}$ in. (Photo The Green Studio, Dublin.)
- 170. IRELAND. The Book of Durrow: the Man, Symbol of St Matthew. Late 7th century. Folio 21 verso, MS 57 (A IV, 5), Trinity College Library, Dublin. Miniature painting on vellum, $9\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$ in. (Photo The Green Studio, Dublin.)
- 171. LINDISFARNE (?). The Book of Lindisfarne: Decorated Initials XPI and Beginning of the Gospel according to St Matthew. 8th century. Folio 29 recto, Cotton MS Nero D IV. British Museum, London. Miniature painting on vellum, $9\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$ in. 177 D. Provenance unknown. St Gregory, (Urs Graf Verlag Photo.)
- 172. IRELAND, ROSCREA. The Book of Dimma: St Mark. Mid-8th century. Folio 30 recto, MS 59, Trinity College Library, Dublin. Miniature painting

- on vellum, 7 x 51/2 in. (Photo 178. LUXEUIL. St Gregory, 'Ezekiel Belzeaux-Zodiaque, La Pierre-qui-
- Lindisfarne: St Luke and his Symbol. 8th century. Folio 137 verso, Cotton MS Nero D IV, British Museum, London. Miniature painting on vellum, 11 3/4 × 9½ in. (Urs Graf 179. LUXEUIL. Works of the Church Verlag Photo.)
- 174. ECHTERNACH or NORTHUMBRIA (?). Echternach Gospels: the Man, Symbol of St Matthew. 8th century. Folio 18 verso, MS lat. 9389, Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris. Miniature painting on vellum, 13 × 10 in. (B.N. Photo.)
- 175. Northern France. Sacramentarium Gelasianum: Frontispiece (arch enclosing a cross, with Alpha and Omega dangling from its arms). About 750. Folio 3 verso, Vat. Reg. lat. 316, Biblioteca Apostolica, Vatican City. (Vatican Library Photo.)
 - In the manuscript this leaf faces folio 4 recto. (Cf. 189.)
- 176. CORBIE. St Ambrose, 'Hexaemeron': Incipit Page, with title in zoomorphic capitals. Second half of the 8th century. Folio 1 verso, MS lat. 12135, Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris. Miniature painting on vellum, 13×8 in. (B.N. Photo.)
- 177 A. FRANCE. Homiliary: Zoomorphic Initial Q(uod). Mid-8th century. Folio 13 recto, Nouv. acq. lat. 1598. Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris. Miniature painting on vellum, size of the page $12\frac{3}{4} \times 9\frac{1}{2}$ in., size of the detail $2\frac{3}{4} \times 6$ in. (B.N. Photo.)
- 177 B. FRANCE. Works of St Ambrose: Zoomorphic Initial D. Mid-8th century. Folio 101 verso, MS lat. 1732, Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris. Miniature painting on vellum, size of the page $12\frac{3}{4} \times 9\frac{1}{2}$ in., size of the detail $1\frac{3}{4} \times 2$ in. (B.N. Photo.)
- 177 C. FRANCE. Homiliary: Zoomorphic Initial P(ost). Mid-8th century. Folio 15 recto, Nouv. acq. lat. 1598, Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris. Miniature painting on vellum, size of the page $12\frac{3}{4} \times 9\frac{1}{2}$ in., size of the detail $6\frac{1}{4}$ × $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. (B.N. Photo.)
- 'Job Commentaries': Zoomorphic Initial B(eatus). Late 7th century. Folio 32 recto, Nouv. acq. lat. 2061, Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris. Miniature painting on vellum, size of the detail, $3\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ in. (B.N. Photo.)

- Commentary': Carpet-pattern Page. Second quarter of the 7th century. Folio 2 recto, MS lat. Q.v.I N 14. Saltykov-Shchedrin State Library, Leningrad. Miniature painting on vellum, $10\frac{1}{4} \times 7^{3}/8$ in. (Leningrad Library Photo.)
- Fathers, Codex Ragyntrudis: Carpetpattern Page. About 750. Folio 98 verso, Cod. Bonif. 2, Cathedral Museum, Fulda. Miniature painting on vellum, $7^5/8 \times 11\%$ in. (Photo Rolf Kreuder, Fulda.)
- 180. CORBIE. Rule of St Basil: Arcades and Rosettes. About 700. Folio 1 verso, MS lat. F.v.I N 2, Saltykov-Shchedrin State Library, Leningrad. Miniature painting on vellum, 121/4 × 8 3/4 in. (Leningrad Library Photo.)
- 181. LUXEUIL. Sacramentary (Missale Gothicum): Arcades and Rosettes. About 700. Folio 169 verso, Vat. Reg. lat. 317, Biblioteca Apostolica, Vatican City. Miniature painting on vellum, $6\frac{3}{4} \times 10\frac{1}{4}$ in. (Vatican Library Photo.)
- 182. North Italy (?). Eucherius of Lyons, 'Formulae Spirituales': Title in Capitals beneath an Arch, detail. Late 7th century. Folio 23 verso, MS lat. 2769. Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris. Miniature painting on vellum, size of the page $9\frac{1}{2} \times 7$ in., size of the detail $5\frac{1}{2}$ × 6 in. (B.N. Photo.)
 - This detail covers about half the
- 183. ITALY, BOBBIO (?). Gospel Book called Codex Usserianus Primus: Prophylactic Cross (colophon to St Luke, incipit to St Mark). Late 6th-early 7th century. Folio 149 verso, MS 55 (A IV, 15), Trinity College Library, Dublin. Miniature painting on vellum, 7 × 43/4 in. (Trinity College Library Photo - The Green Studio, Dublin.)
 - Cross, or Chi Rho, painted in red and black. The handwriting of this manuscript resembles that of MS D 23 Sup. in the Ambrosiana, Milan, and of MS Clm 6224 in Munich (Françoise Henry).
- 184. North-east France (?). Isidore of Seville, 'Contra Judaeos': Isidore presenting his Book to his Sister Florentina. (Cf. 186, 187.) About 800. Folio 1 verso, MS lat. 13396, Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris. Drawing on vellum. $10\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{1}{4}$ in. (B.N. Photo.)
- 185. Besançon Region (?). Lex Romana Visigothorum: A Lawgiver. About 793. Folio 234 recto, MS 731, Stiftsbiblio-

- $8\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{4}$ in. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)
- 186. North-east France (?). Isidore of Seville, 'Contra Judaeos': Isidore presenting his Book to his Sister Florentina, detail. (Cf. 184.) About 800. Folio 1 verso, MS lat. 13396, Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris. (B.N. Photo.)
- 187. North-east France (?). Isidore of Seville, 'Contra Judaeos': Isidore presenting his Book to his Sister Florentina, detail. (Cf. 184.) About 800. Folio 1 verso, MS lat. 13396. (B.N. Photo.)
- 188. Northern France, LAON (?). St Augustine, 'Quaestiones in Heptateuchon': Frontispiece. Mid-8th century. Frontispiece, MS lat. 12168, Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris. Miniature painting on vellum, $11\frac{3}{4} \times 8$ in. (B.N. Photo.)
- 189. Northern France. Sacramentarium Gelasianum: Cross, Initial and Decorative Letters. About 750. Folio 4 recto, Vat. Reg. lat. 316, Biblioteca Apostolica, Vatican City. Miniature painting on vellum, $10\frac{1}{4} \times 6\frac{3}{4}$ in. (Vatican Library Photo.)

In the manuscript this leaf faces the one reproduced here as No. 175.

- 190. Northern France, LAON (?). St Augustine, 'Quaestiones in Heptateuchon': Decorative Letter and Incinit, Mid-8th century. Folio 1 recto, MS lat. 12168, Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris. Miniature painting on vellum, 113/4 × 8 in. (B.N. Photo.)
- 191. FLAVIGNY. Flavigny Gospels: Canon Tables. Second half of the 8th century. Folio 15 recto, MS 4, Bibliothèque Municipale, Autun. Drawing on vellum, 13 × 81/2 in. (Arts of Mankind 201. Diocese of Meaux. Gellone Sacrament-Photo.)
- 192. FLAVIGNY. Flavigny Gospels: Canon Tables. (Cf. 193, 194.) Second half of the 8th century. Folio 8 recto, MS 4, Bibliothèque Municipale, Autun. Drawing on vellum, 123/4 × 8½ in. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)
- 193. FLAVIGNY. Flavigny Gospels: Canon Tables, Symbol of St Matthew, detail. (Cf. 192.) Second half of the 8th century. Folio 8 recto, MS 4, Bibliothèque Municipale, Autun. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)
- Tables, Symbol of St Mark, detail. (Cf. 192.) Second half of the 8th century. Folio 8 recto, MS 4, Bibliothèque Municipale, Autun. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)

- rius: Two Men holding a Bow, with a Bird beneath it. About 750. Folio 23 verso, MS lat. 10910, Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris. Drawing on vellum, $9\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$ in. (B.N. Photo.)
- 196. Eastern France. Chronicle of Fredegarius: Figure, detail. About 750. Folio A. MS lat. 10910, Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris. Drawing on vellum, size of the page $9\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$ in., size of the detail 23/8 in. high. (B.N. Photo.)
- 197. Eastern France. Chronicle of Fredegarius: Seated Female Saint. About 750. Folio 75 verso, MS lat. 10910, Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris. Drawing on vellum, $9\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$ in. (B.N. Photo.)
- 198. Diocese of Meaux. Gellone Sacramentary: Historiated Initial, the Virgin Mary, and Decorated Letters. About 790-795. Folio 1 recto, MS lat. 12048, Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris. Miniature painting on vellum, $11\frac{3}{4} \times 7$ in. (B.N. Photo.)
- 199. Diocese of Meaux. Gellone Sacramentary: Decorated Initials, Evangelist Symbols. L (bull of St Luke, for Lucas), I (eagle of St John, for Johannes). About 790-795. Folio 42 verso, MS lat. 12048, Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris. Miniature painting on vellum, size of the page 113/4 × 7 in., height of the bull 2 in., height of the eagle 41/8 in. (B.N. Photo.)
- 200. Diocese of Meaux. Gellone Sacramentary: Decorated Initial 0. About 790-795. Folio 82 recto, MS lat. 12048, Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris. Miniature painting on vellum, size of the page $11\frac{3}{4} \times 7$ in., height of the letter 15/8 in. (B.N. Photo.)
- ary: Historiated Initial and the Finding of the True Cross. About 790-795. Folio 76 verso, MS lat. 12048, Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris. Miniature painting on vellum, height 2 in. (B.N. Photo.)
- 202. Diocese of Meaux. Gellone Sacramentary: Decorated Initial I(ntercessio). (Cf. 177 A.) About 790-795. Folio 106 recto. MS lat. 12048, Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris. Miniature painting on vellum, size of the page 113/4 × 7 in., height of the letter 23/4 in. (B.N. Photo.)
- ary: Te igitur, with Crucifixion. About 790-795. Folio 143 verso, MS lat. 12048, Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris. Miniature painting on vellum, size of the page $11\frac{3}{4} \times 7$ in. (B.N. Photo.)

- thek, St Gall. Drawing on vellum, 195. Eastern France. Chronicle of Fredega- 204. CORBIE. Corbie Psalter: Historiated Initial B(eatus). First quarter of the 9th century. Folio 1 verso, MS 18, Bibliothèque Municipale, Amiens. Tinted drawing on vellum, size of the page 11 × 634 in., size of the detail 9 × 51/4 in. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)
 - 205. CORBIE. Corbie Psalter: Historiated Initial Q(uid). First quarter of the 9th century. Folio 46 recto, MS 18, Bibliothèque Municipale, Amiens. Tinted drawing on vellum, size of the page 11 × 6¾ in., height of the letter 61/4 in. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)
 - 206. CORBIE. Corbie Psalter: Historiated Initial with David and Goliath. First quarter of the 9th century. Folio 123 verso, MS 18, Bibliothèque Municipale, Amiens. Tinted drawing on vellum, size of the page 11 × 63/4 in. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)
 - 207. CORBIE. Corbie Psalter: Historiated Initial, Song of Habakkuk. First quarter of the 9th century. Folio 133 recto, MS 18, Bibliothèque Municipale, Amiens. Tinted drawing on vellum, size of the page 11 × 63/4 in., size of the detail 7 × 3 in. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)
 - 208. CORBIE. Corbie Psalter: Zoomorphic Initial A. First quarter of the 9th century. Folio 68 verso, MS 18, Bibliothèque Municipale, Amiens. Tinted drawing on vellum, size of the page 11 × 63/4 in., height of the letter 23/8 in. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)
 - 209. CORBIE. Corbie Psalter: Decorated Initial M. First quarter of the 9th century. Folio 136 verso, MS 18, Bibliothèque Municipale, Amiens. Tinted drawing on vellum, size of the page 11 × 6¾ in., height of the letter 23/8 in. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)
 - 210. CORBIE. Corbie Psalter: Decorated Initial, Presentation in the Temple. First quarter of the 9th century. Folio 137 recto, MS 18, Bibliothèque Municipale, Amiens. Tinted drawing on vellum, size of the page 11 × 6% in., height of the letter 23/8 in. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)
 - 211. AMIENS. Gospel Book of Sainte-Croix of Poitiers: Christ in Majesty. Late 8th century. Folio 31 recto, MS 17, Bibliothèque Municipale, Poitiers. Miniature painting on vellum, 12 × 9 in. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)
- 194. FLAVIGNY. Flavigny Gospels: Canon 203. Diocese of Meaux. Gellone Sacrament- 212. Northern France, CORBIE (?). Stutts gart Psalter, Psalm XVIII, 6-8: Christ succoured by the Hand of God, and a Soldier driven away by the Angel of God. First quarter of the 9th century-Folio 23 recto, Württembergische Lan,

desbibliothek, Stuttgart. Miniature painting on vellum, size of the page $10\frac{1}{2} \times 7$ in. (B.N. Photo.)

Facsimile reproduction after Ernest T. Dewald, The Stuttgart Psalter, Princeton University Press, 1930.

213. Northern France, CORBIE (?). Stuttgart Psalter, Psalm CXLIII, 10: David and Goliath. First quarter of the 9 th century. Folio 158 verso, Württembergische Landesbibliothek, Stuttgart. Miniature painting on vellum, size of the page $10\frac{1}{2} \times 7$ in. (B.N. Photo.)

> Facsimile reproduction after Ernest T. Dewald, The Stuttgart Psalter, Princeton University Press, 1930.

- 214. SAINT-RIQUIER. Gallican Psalter ('Psalter of Charlemagne'): Christ between Two Angels, illustrating Psalm CIX, 'Tu es sacerdos in aeternum.' 800. Folio 118 verso, MS lat. 13159, Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris. Miniature painting on vellum, 11 × 61/4 in. (B.N. Photo.)
- 215. Late Antique Art. Head of an Empress. 5th-6th century. Museo Archeologico, Castello Sforzesco, Milan. Marble, height 101/2 in. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)

It has been suggested by R. Delbrück that this head may represent the Empress Theodora.

216. Merovingian Art. GAUL. Leaf of a Diptych: St Peter, with a frieze of lambs in the arch. 5th century. The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, Gift of J. Pierpont Morgan. Ivory, $11\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$ in. (Metropolitan Museum Photo.)

> See No. 217 for the other leaf of this diptych, which came originally from Kranenburg.

217. Merovingian Art. GAUL. Leaf of a Diptych: St Paul. 5th century. The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, Gift of J. Pierpont Morgan. Ivory, $11\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$ in. (Metropolitan Museum Photo.)

See No. 216 for the other leaf of this diptych.

218. Merovingian (Byzantine) Art. ITALY. Phalera (horse's harness ornament) with the figure of a helmeted warrior. About 600. Musée Archéologique, Strasbourg. Embossed silver gilt, diameter 31/2 in. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)

> Found at Ittenheim in 1930 in the grave of a barbarian noble.

219. Merovingian (Byzantine) Art. Byzantine East (?), RAVENNA (?). Pan decorated with a Hunting Scene (venatio) and a circular Greek Inscription. About 600. Hegaumuseum, Singen. Bronze, diameter 83/4 in. (Photo Staatliches Amt für Ur- und Frühgeschichte.)

Found in the Merovingian cemetery at Güttingen, grave No. 38.

220. Gaulish Art. ARLES. Buckle of St Caesarius: Soldiers asleep beside the Tomb of Christ. 6th century. Notre-Dame-la-Major, Arles. Ivory, 4 × 2 in. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)

A unique piece found in the tomb of St Caesarius (470-542) in the church of Saint-Trophime. It is an imitation of Burgundian bronze buckles.

- 221. Merovingian Art. Liturgical Comb of St Lupus: Confronted Lions and the Tree of Life, with the Inscription PECTEN S. LUPI. 7th-8th century. Cathedral Treasure, Sens. Ivory, with gold filigree, silver gilt and cabochons, 83/4 × 41/4 in. (Photo Giraudon, Paris.) Comb attributed to St Lupus, archbishop of Sens (died 623).
- 222. Merovingian Art. Decorated Tablets. 6th-7th century. Chapel, Institution Saint-Martin, Angers. Wood formerly covered with wax. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)

Probably of Italiar (Lombard?) origin.

223. Merovingian (Germanic) Art. Pair o Looped Fibulae. Early 5th century. Kunsthistorisches Museum, Vienna. Silver gilt, green enamel, cabochons, glass paste and filigree work, 614 × 61/4 in. (Photo Meyer, Vienna.)

Found in a grave at Untersiebenbrunn, these fibulae are characteristic of Germanic art in the period of the migration of peoples.

224. Pontic Art (Art of the Goths). Large Eagle-headed Fibula. About 380. Academia Institutul de Archeologie, Bucharest. Gold inlaid with rock crystal and almandines (the latter lost), $10\frac{1}{2}$ × 6 in. (without the pendants). (Academia Photo.)

> This fibula was part of the treasure found at Petrossa.

225. Art of the East. PONTUS. Sword. Mid-5th century. Badisches Landesmuseum, Karlsruhe. Gold, iron and almandines, $12\frac{1}{2} \times 1^{7}/s$ in. (Museum Photo.)

Found at Altlussheim.

226. Sassanian Art. Pendant. About 400. Sammlung Nassauischer Altertümer, Wiesbaden Museum. Gold and alman- 234. Merovingian (Burgundian) Art. Paten dines. (Photo Studio Boersch, Wiesbaden.)

Found at Wolfsheim in 1870 in a tomb treasure, with a coin of the emperor Valens (364-378). On the back, engraved in Pahlavi, is the name of its owner: Ardeshir I (?).

227. Merovingian (Frankish) Art. Hilt and Ornaments from Two Different Swords. Late 5th century. Cabinet des Médailles, Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris. Gold, iron and almandines. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)

> Found at Tournai in 1653 in the tomb of King Childeric. The plate shows a proposed reconstruction.

228. Merovingian (Frankish) Art. Ring with the Seal of King Childeric (galvanoplasty). About 480. Copy in the Cabinet des Médailles, Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris. (B.N. Photo.)

> The original ring (with other objects from the treasure of King Childeric) was stolen from the Bibliothèque Royale in 1831.

229. Merovingian (Frankish) Art. Pair of Grasshopper Fibulae. Late 5th century. Cabinet des Médailles, Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris. Gold and almandines. (B.N. Photo.)

> Found at Tournai in 1653 in the tomb of King Childeric.

230. Merovingian (Frankish) Art showing Pontic influence. Grasshopper Fibula. Late 5th century. Musée des Beaux-Arts, Palais Saint-Pierre, Lyons. Silver gilt and almandines, width about 2 in. (Photo J. Camponogara, Lyons.)

Found at Beaurepaire (Isère) in 1841.

231. Merovingian (Frankish) Art showing Pontic influence. Long Sword. 6th century. Musée des Antiquités Nationales, Saint-Germain-en-Laye. Gold, iron and almandines. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)

Found at Lavoye in grave No. 319.

232. Merovingian (Frankish) Art showing Pontic influence. Belt Buckle. 5th-6th century. Musée de Cluny, Paris. Bronze gilt and almandines, 14 × 2½ in. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)

Found in 1868 in the cemetery of

233. Merovingian (Burgundian) Art. Chalice. About 500. Cabinet des Médailles, Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris. Gold, filigree work, turquoises, glass paste, height 3 in. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)

Found in 1845 near Gourdon.

(from above and from the side). About 500. Cabinet des Médailles, Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris. Gold, filigree work, green and red cloisonné enamels, 81/4 × 5 in. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)

Paten and chalice (No. 233) found in 1845 near Gourdon with coins of Justinian I (527-565); they may have belonged to King Sigismund of Burgundy (died 524). (Cf. 235.)

235. Merovingian (Alamannic?) Art showing Ostrogothic influence. Pair of Fish Fibulae. 6th century. Schweizerisches Landesmuseum, Zurich. Gold, almandines and green cloisonné enamels, length 31/2 in. (Photo De Bellet, Geneva.)

> Found at Bülach in grave No. 14 of the Alamannic cemetery.

Fibula. 6th century. Musée des Antiquités Nationales, Saint-Germain-en-Laye. Silver gilt, filigree work, almandines and stones, length 4 in. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)

Found in a cemetery at Jouy-le-Comte.

237. Italian Art. Diptych, detail of the central part: Lamb enclosed in a Wreath. Second half of the 5th century. Cathedral Treasure, Milan. Ivory ground, lamb of silver gilt, red and green stones, cloisonné technique. Overall size 143/4 × 11 in. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)

> Diptych in five parts, probably used as a book cover. Decorated with Bib-

238. Merovingian Art (Art of the Goths). Fragment of a Horse's Harness consisting of two applied ornaments, formerly known as the 'Cuirass of Theodoric.' About 500. Formerly Museo Nazioyears ago). Gold and almandines, cloisonné technique, height 6¾ in. (Photo Alinari, Florence.)

Found in 1854.

239. Merovingian (Frankish) Art. Fragment of a Horse's Harness consisting of two applied ornaments. Early 6th century. Landschaftsmuseum des Niederrheins, Schloss Linn, Krefeld. Gold, almandines and green glass, 9 × 81/2 in. (Photo Römisch-Germanische Kommission, Frankfort.)

> Discovered in 1962 in the grave of a Frankish chief and dated by a solidus of Anastasius I (491-518).

240. Merovingian Art (Art of the Goths). Spread Eagle Fibula. About 500. Germanisches Nationalmuseum, Nuremberg. Gold and almandines, cloisonné technique, height 4¾ in. (Museum Photo.)

piece to this fibula is in the collection of the Marquis de Ganay, Paris (the former collection of the Comtesse de Béhague). The eagle symbol appeared in the art of the Goths under the influence of the Scythians and the Alans.

241. Italian Art. ROME (?). Covers of the Gospel Book of Queen Theodelinda. About 600. Cathedral Treasure, Monza. Gold, precious stones, pearls and glass beads, antique cameos, cloisonné enamels. Size of the two covers together, $13\frac{1}{2} \times 10\frac{1}{2}$ in. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)

> Gift of Pope Gregory the Great, in 603, to Queen Theodelinda at Monza.

236. Merovingian (Frankish) Art. Looped 242. Merovingian (Visigothic) Art. Pair of Eagle Fibulae. 6th century. The Walters Art Gallery, Baltimore. Bronze gilt, rock crystal, and white, blue, red and green stones. Height 53/4 in. (Museum Photo.)

Found at Tierra de Barros, Estrema-

243. Merovingian (Ostrogothic) Art. Looped Fibula with Four Eagle Heads. About 500. Museo Civico d'Arte Antica, Turin. Gold, almandines, emeralds. (Museum Photo.)

> Found at Desana in 1938 in the grave of a woman.

- lical scenes and the evangelist symbols. 244. Merovingian Art (Art of the Goths). ITALY (?). Quadrangular Belt Buckle. 6th century. Badisches Landesmuseum, Karlsruhe. Silver gilt, inlaid stones, length 43/4 in. (Museum
- nale, Ravenna (stolen about thirty 245. Merovingian (Ostrogothic) Art. Belt Buckle. About 500. Museo Civico, Pavia. Silver gilt, stones, $2^5/8 \times 1^7/8$ in. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)

Found at Torre del Mangano, near Pavia.

246. Italian Art. ROME (?). Jewelled Cross. 6th century. Formerly in the Treasure of the Sancta Sanctorum. Museo Sacro, Vatican City, now lost. Gold, almandines and stones, 10 x 9½ in. (Vatican Library Photo.)

> The arms were thickly incrusted with halsam.

247. Merovingian (Visigothic) Art. Belt Buckle. 6th century. Museo Arqueologico Nacional, Madrid. Bronze gilt, stones. (Museum Photo - David Manso.)

Found at Carpio de Tajo, near To-

Found at Domagnano. The companion 248. Merovingian (Visigothic) Art. Jews elled Votive Crown of King Reccess winth, with the Inscription RECCES-VINTHUS REX OFFERET. About 653-672. Museo Arqueologico Nacional, Madrid, formerly Musée de Cluny, Paris. Gold and precious stones, diameter 77/8 in. (Museum Photo - David Manso.)

> Found at Fuente de Guarrazar in 1858 with a hoard of a dozen votive crowns, buried about 670.

249. Merovingian (Frankish) Art. Jewellery of Queen Arnegonde: Round Fibulae, Large Pin, Belt Ornaments. Second half of the 6th century. Direction des Antiquités historiques de la Région parisienne. Fibulae, gold and garnets, Pin, gold, silver and garnets. Belt ornaments, gold, silver, garnets, glass beads. Length of the pin 103/8 in. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)

Jewellery discovered during excavations of the basilica of Saint-Denis, together with a seal ring bearing the name of Arnegonde, who was probably the wife of Clotaire I, son of Clovis.

250. Merovingian (Lombard) Art. Round Fibula. 7th century. Museo dell'Alto Medioevo, Rome. Gold, filigree work, diameter 3 in. (Photo De Antonis,

> Found at Castel Trosino in a grave, together with a unique and remarkable hoard of round fibulae.

251. Merovingian (Lombard) Art. Round Fibula. 7th century. Museo dell'Alto Medioevo, Rome. Gold, filigree work, with cloisonné inlays of glass paste. Diameter 33/4 in. (Photo De Antonis, Rome.)

> Found at Castel Trosino in a grave, with a unique and remarkable hoard of round fibulae.

252. Merovingian (Frankish) Art. Pair of Looped Fibulae. First half of the 6th century. Römisch-Germanisches Museum. Cologne (property of the Cathedral Museum, Cologne). Gold and almandines, cloisonné technique, Length 3 in. (Museum Photo.)

> Found in 1959 in a grave under Cologne Cathedral, and dated by coins, these fibulae show the influence of Italian art. The grave was that of a Merovingian princess.

253. Merovingian (Alamannic) Art. S-shaped Fibula figuring a Two-headed Monster. Second half of the 6th cen-Württembergisches Landesmuseum, Stuttgart. Gold and almandines, length 11/2 in. (Photo Karl Natter, Stuttgart.)

> Found at Deisslingen (Württemberg) in 1930 in a woman's grave.

254. Merovingian (Anglo-Saxon) Art. Round Fibula. 7th century. City of Liverpool Museums. Gold, inlays, almandines and stones, cloisonné technique. Diameter 31/4 in. (Museum Photo.)

Found at Kingston.

255. Merovingian (Lombard) Art. Round Fibula. 7th century. Museo Nazionale di Antichità, Parma. Gold, almandines and blue stones, cloisonné technique. Diameter 23/4 in. (Photo Tosi, Parma.)

Found in 1950 in a grave at Parma.

256. Merovingian (Lombard) Art. Round Fibula. 6th-7th century. Museo Archeologico, Turin. Gold and almandines, cloisonné technique with setting of gold wire. Diameter 21/8 in. (Gabinetto fotografico della Soprintendenza alle Antichità per il Piemonte, Turin.)

Found in a grave at Lingotto.

257. Merovingian Art. Round Fibula. Römisch-Germanisches Museum, Cologne (property of the Cathedral Museum, Cologne). Gold, filigree work, inlays of almandines and enamel, cloisonné technique. Diameter 15/8 in. (Rheinisches Bildarchiv. Kölnisches Stadtmuseum.)

> Found in 1959 in the grave of a Frankish princess under Cologne Cathedral.

258. Merovingian (Frankish) Art showing Burgundian influence. Round Fibula. 6th-7th century. Musée des Antiquités Nationales, Saint-Germain-en-Laye. Gold, with filigree work, diameter 2 in. 265. Merovingian (Alamannic) Art. Pro-(Arts of Mankind Photo.)

Found in a cemetery at Charnay-lès-Mâcon.

259. Merovingian (Frankish) Art. Round Fibula. About 600. Landesmuseum, Münster. Gold and almandines, cloisonné technique. (Museum Photo.) Found at Soest in grave No. 106,

and dated by coins of Justinian (527-565).

260. Merovingian (Alamannic) Art. Round Fibula forming a Swastika-shaped Museum, Dillingen an der Donau. Gold and almandines, cloisonné technique. (Photo Fink, Dillingen.)

> Found at Schretzheim in grave No. 23.

261. Merovingian (Alamannic) Art. Looped Fibula. 7th century. Prähistorische Staatssammlung, Munich. Silver gilt with niello work, filigree and stones. Length 61/4 in. (Photo Elisabeth Römmelt, Munich.)

A unique piece, found at Wittislingen in 1881 in the grave of an Alamannic princess. On the back, inscribed in Latin, are the names Uffila and Wigerig.

262. Merovingian (Alamannic) Art. West Germany (?). Round Fibula with Four Pairs of Twined Serpents forming a Cross. 7th century. Prähistorische Staatssammlung, Munich. almandines, filigree and cloisonné technique. Diameter 31/8 in. (Photo Elisabeth Römmelt, Munich.)

Found at Wittislingen in the grave of the same Alamannic princess as No. 261.

- 263. Merovingian (Frankish) Art. Portable Altar of St Andrew, executed for Archbishop Egbert (977-993), front: in the centre, a Fibula with, in the centre of it, a solidus of the emperor Justinian (527-565). 6th century, restored in the 10th (between 977 and 993). Cathedral Treasure, Trier. Gold and almandines, enamels, ivory and intaglios. (Photo Atelier Niko Haas,
- 264. Merovingian (Frankish) Art. Chalice of St Eligius. About 600. Drawing of 1653. Original destroyed during the French Revolution. Gold and almandines, with blue, white and green stones. Height 101/2 in., diameter at the rim 534 in., diameter of the stem 61/4 in. (After F. Cabrol and H. Leclercq, Dictionnaire d'archéologie chrétienne et de liturgie, II, Paris 1924, fig. 1902.)

Made for the Abbey of Chelles.

vincial workshop of the Alamanno-Burgundian lands (?). Crook of St Germanus, detail. Second half of the 7th century. Treasure of the Church of Saint-Marcel, Delémont (canton of Berne, Switzerland). Gold, silver, filigree and red stones on wood. Height 47 in., diameter 1 in. (Photo De Bellet, Geneva.)

Comes from Moutier-Grandval, Attributed to St Germanus of Trier (610-677), first abbot of the monastery of 271. Merovingian (Lombard) Art. Frontal Grandval.

Swirl of Animals. Early 7th century. 266. Merovingian (Frankish) Art. Fragment of the Cross of St Eligius. About 600. Cabinet des Médailles, Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris. The rest of the cross was destroyed in 1794. Gold; the almandines are lost. Size 4 × 4 in. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)

267. Flemish Art. SAINT-DENIS, Abbey. Panel painting by the Master of Saint-Gilles, The Mass of St Giles, detail showing the high altar of Saint-Denis with the 'Carolingian cross of St Eligius' (?). 15th-century painting. The National Gallery, London. (Museum Photo, reproduced by courtesy of the Trustees.)

The altar table pictured here, mentioned in the 12th century by Abbot Suger (Migne, Patrologia latina, 186, col. 1233) and at that time still an antependium, was later used as a

268. Merovingian (Alamannic) Art. Workshops of the Abbey of Saint-Mauriced'Agaune, made by UNDIHO and ELLO. Reliquary Casket of Teuderigus. Late 7th century. Abbey Treasure, Saint-Maurice (canton of Valais, Switzerland). Gold, stones and cameo on a wooden support, cloisonné technique. Height 5 in. (Photo De Bellet, Geneva.)

On the back of the casket is the following inscription, each letter being enclosed in a lozenge: TEUDERIGUS PRESBITER IN HONORE SCI MAURICII FIERI IUSSIT AMEN. NORDOLAUS ET RIHLINDIS OR-DENARUNT FABRICARE. VNDI-HO ET ELLO FICERUNT.

269. Byzantine Art. Emperors hunting, confronted on either side of a symbolic tree. Late 8th century. Musée Historique des Tissus, Lyons. Silk, 283/4 × 28 in. (Photo Giraudon, Paris.)

Textile formerly belonging to the Abbey of Mozac (Puy-de-Dôme.)

270. Italian or Islamic (?) Art. Hen with her Seven Chicks. 7th century (?) Cathedral Treasure, Monza, Silver gilt, garnets and sapphires. Diameter 18 in., height to the hen's tail 10½ in. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)

> Said by tradition to be a gift of Queen Theodelinda to the basilica of Monza. However, several present-day scholars (Toesca, Grabar, Monneret de Villard) consider it to be a later work, perhaps Muslim, of the 11th or 12th century.

Plaque of a Helmet: King Agilulf (591-616) enthroned, with an inscription: VICTORIA D(OMINO) N(OS-TRO) AGILUL(FO) REGI. About 600. Museo Nazionale, Palazzo del Bargello, Florence. Bronze gilt. (Photo Alinari, Florence.)

Found at Val di Nievole. (Cf. 272.)

Made for the Abbey of Saint-Denis. 272. Merovingian (Lombard) Art. Frontal Plaque of a Helmet, detail: King Agilulf enthroned. (Cf. 271.) About 600. Museo Nazionale, Palazzo del Bargello, Florence. (Photo Alinari, Florence.)

- 273. Merovingian (Lombard) Art. CIVI- 280. Merovingian (Lombard) Art. CIVI-DALE, Santa Maria in Valle, Tempietto. Six Holy Women and Decoration of the Entrance Wall. Late 8th century. In situ. Stucco. Figures (Photo Osvaldo Böhm, life-size. Venice.)
 - The dating has been questioned: see E. Dyggve, Atti del Congresso internazionale di Studi sull'alto medioevo, 1952, Spoleto, p. 75, and G. de Francovich, Römisches Jahrbuch, IV, 1942-1944, p. 135. (Cf. 274-276.)
- 274. Merovingian (Lombard) Art. CIVI-DALE, Santa Maria in Valle, Tempietto, entrance wall, detail. Three Holy Women. (Cf. 273.) Late 8th century. In situ. (Gabinetto fotografico nazionale, Rome.)
- 275. Merovingian (Lombard) Art. CIVI-DALE, Sauta Maria in Valle, Tempietto. Decoration of the Entrance Wall, detail. (Cf. 273.) Late 8th century. In situ. Stucco. (Photo Osvaldo Böhm, Venice.)
- 276. Merovingian (Lombard) Art. CIVI-DALE, Santa Maria in Valle, Tempietto, entrance wall. Portal Lunette with Palmettes and Vine Patterns, detail. (Cf. 273.) Late 8th century. In situ. Stucco. (Gabinetto fotografico nazionale, Rome.)
- 277. Merovingian (Lombard) Art. CIVI- 285. Merovingian (Visigothic) Art. Belt DALE, San Giovanni Evangelista. Altar of Duke Ratchis: Christ in Majesty with Two Angels. About 740. Chapter Room, San Martino, Cividale. Stone. (Photo Scala, Florence.)

Inscribed dedication by Duke Pemmo (died 737) and by Ratchis (744-749), Duke, then King, of the Lombards. (Cf. 279 and 281 for the other sides of the altar.)

278. Merovingian (Lombard) Art. Closure Slab of Magister Ursus, in honour of Duke Ilderic Dagileopa of Spoleto. 8th century. San Pietro in Valle, Ferentillo. Marble, 43 × 80½ in. (Photo Soprintendenza ai Monumenti dell'Umbria.)

> The two Orants are presumably Ilderic and Ursus. Inscription: URSUS MAGISTER FECIT. Lombard style highly simplified and geometric.

279. Merovingian (Lombard) Art. CIVI-DALE, San Giovanni Evangelista. Altar of Duke Ratchis, side: Adoration of the Magi. (Cf. 277, 280, 281.) About 740. Chapter Room, San Martino, Cividale. (Photo Scala, Florence.)

- DALE, San Giovanni Evangelista. Altar of Duke Ratchis, side: Adoration of the Magi, detail. (Cf. 279.) About 740. Chapter Room, San Martino, Cividale. (Photo Scala, Florence.)
- 281. Merovingian (Lombard) Art. CIVI-DALE, San Giovanni Evangelista. Altar of Duke Ratchis, side: The Visitation. About 740. Chapter Room, San Martino, Cividale. (Photo Scala, Florence.)

Cf. 277 and 279 for the other sides of the altar.

- 282. Merovingian Art. AVERSA, Cathedral. Knight fighting a Dragon. 11th century (?), showing Merovingian survivals. In situ. Marble, 66 × 21½ in. (Photo Bulloz, Paris.)
- 283. Merovingian Art. Helmet of a Prince, adorned with Birds pecking Grapes. Early 6th century. Mittelrhein Landesmuseum, Mainz. Copper and iron. (Museum Photo.)

Found at Planig in 1939 in a richly furnished tomb.

284. Merovingian Art. Belt Buckle representing a Wolf. Museo Arqueologico, Barcelona. (Photo Enric Gras, Barcelona.)

> The authenticity of this piece has been in part contested by Martin

Buckle. 6th-7th century. Musée de Cluny, Paris. Bronze gilt, 43/4 × 23/4 in. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)

Found at Castel, now Castelsagrat (Tarn-et-Garonne), in a cemetery.

286. Merovingian (Frankish) Art. Clasp of a Bag. Early 6th century. Musée des Antiquités Nationales, Saint-Germain-en-Laye. Gold and almandines, length 434 in. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)

Found at Lavoye in grave No. 319.

287. Merovingian (Frankish) Art, showing 294. Merovingian (Frankish) Art. Reli-Mediterranean influence. Tankard with Christological Scenes. About 500. Musée des Antiquités Nationales. Stamped Saint-Germain-en-Laye. bronze relief on wood, height 7 in. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)

Found at Lavoye in grave No. 319. This work, like those from Vermand, illustrates the development from Early Christian reliefs of the 4th and 5th centuries.

288. Merovingian (Gaulish) Art. Leaf of a Diptych used as a Book Cover, detail: Virgin and Child with Two

- Angels. Early 7th century. Treasure, Church of Saint-Andoche, Saulieu. Ivory, 91/2 × 61/2 in. (Photo Studio R. Rémy, Dijon.)
- 289. Merovingian (Gaulish) Art. Leaf o. the Saint-Lupicin Diptych used as the cover of a Gospel Book, central detail! Virgin and Child. 6th century. MS lat. 9384, Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris. Ivory, overall size 141/4 X 113/4 in. (B.N. Photo.)
- 290. Merovingian (Gaulish) Art. Leaf of a Diptych: St Peter. 6th-7th century. The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, Gift of George Blumenthal, 1941. Ivory, 9 × 41/4 in. (Metropolitan Museum Photo.)

Came from the Abbey of Mettlach.

- 291. Merovingian (Germanic) Art, showing Mediterranean influence. METZ, Church of Saint-Pierre-aux-Nonnains, Central Part of a Closure Slab: Christ beneath an Arch. About 613-620, Musée Central, Metz. Jura limestone, 38 × 21½ in. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)
- 292. Merovingian (Burgundian) Art. Belt Buckle with an Orant. 7th century, Musée d'Art et d'Histoire, Geneva, Bronze, length 5 in., patterned with scorings and interlaces. (Photo De Bellet, Geneva.)

Found at La Balme in a Burgundian cemetery. The standing Orant, with uplifted arms, has a rudimentary Medusa's head engraved on its chest. This piece belongs to the group of Burgundian 'Orant buckles' executed under Mediterranean influence but still in a highly barbarian style.

293. Merovingian (Frankish) Art. Round Openwork Fibula, with bearded head of Christ in the centre and sacred monogram, 6th-7th century. Cabinet des Médailles, Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris. Gold and stones, diameter 2½ in. (B.N. Photo.)

Found at Limons in 1885.

quary Casket of St Liudger: Christ between Two Angels represented as Orants. 8th century. Church of St Liudger, Essen-Werden. Plaques of bone on a wooden core, 83/4 × 153/4 in. (Photo Paul Wirtz, Essen-Werden.)

The original arrangement has been modified. Formerly at the Abbey of Werden.

295. Merovingian (Frankish) Art. NIE-DERDOLLENDORF, Christian Cemetery. Tomb Stele: front, Dead Man armed with a sword, combing his hair,

with a snake overhead; back, Haloed Christ holding a spear. Late 7th century. Rheinisches Landesmuseum, Bonn. Limestone, height 17 in. (Museum Photo.)

This tombstone is important for the light it throws on the Christianized Franks' conception of the Other World.

- 296. Merovingian (Frankish) Art. GON-DORF. Tomb Stele: Saint or Christ between Two Doves: in the corners. birds' heads (griffins symbolizing the Other World). 7th-8th century. Rheinisches Landesmuseum, Bonn. Limestone, 33 × 261/4 in. (Museum Photo.)
- 297. Merovingian (Alamannic) Art. Workshop of South-west Germany, Reliquary Casket: in the centre, a Holy Knight slaying a Dragon in a large medallion, with smaller medallions around it; on the lid, Daniel between Lions which are turning away from him. 7th century. Church of Ennabeuren (Württemberg). Copper plate on a wooden core, height 31/2 in. (Photo Dr Hellmut Hell, Reutlingen.)

A typical example of the syncretism of early medieval Christian art.

298. Merovingian (Frankish) Art. Round Fibula: Adoration of the Magi. 7th century. Rheinisches Landesmuseum, Trier. Bronze, diameter 21/4 in. (Museum Photo.)

Found in a grave at Minden. One of the most telling pieces of evidence for the Mediterranean influence on Germanic art north of the Alps.

299. Merovingian (Lombard) Art. Disk: in the centre, Mounted Knight with a Lance; around him, interlaces of animals. About 600. Museo Archeologico Nazionale, Cividale. Gold, diameter 17/8 in. (Photo Scala, Florence.)

Found near Udine in a cemetery.

300. Merovingian (Lombard) Art. Cross decorated with eight Heads alternating with eight Stones. 7th century. Museo Archeologico Nazionale, Cividale. Laminated gold, garnet and lapis lazuli, height 41/4 in. (Photo Scala, Florence.)

Found at Cividale in 1874 in the so-called tomb of Gisulf (died 611) in Piazza Paolo Diacono. This is the most precious of the 'gold-leaf Lombard crosses,' which were generally sewn on the shroud and interred with the dead man.

301. Merovingian (Lombard) Art. Ornamental Plaque from a Shield, representing a knight with lowered lance.

7th century. Historisches Museum, 308. Merovingian (Bavarian) Art. Open-Berne. Cast bronze gilt, length 4 in. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)

Found in 1833 in a cemetery at San Pietro, near Stabio. Also in the Berne museum are similar ornaments representing a lion (see No. 302) and a stylized tree; in the Locarno museum is another lion. Further shield ornaments can be seen at Lucca, Paris (Musée de Cluny) and Munich (Prähistorische Staatssammlung; below, No. 303).

- 302. Merovingian (Lombard) Art. Ornamental Plaque from a Shield, representing a Lion. (Cf. Frontispiece and 301.) 7th century. Historisches Museum, Berne. (Arts of Mankind
- 303. Merovingian (Lombard) Art. Ornamental Plague from a Shield, representing a Griffin. 7th century. Prähistorische Staatssammlung, Munich. Chased bronze, length 31/4 in. (Photo Elisabeth Römmelt, Munich.)

Found in 1905 in a grave at Ischl an der Alz (Upper Bavaria).

304. Merovingian (Alamannic) Art. Openwork Disk representing a Horseman with lowered lance. 7th century. Stadtmuseum, Esslingen. Bronze, diameter 314 in. (Photo Aeckerle, Esslingen.)

Found in 1908 at Oberesslingen (Württemberg). Disks of the same type can be seen at Karlsruhe (from Bräunlingen), Stuttgart (from Oberesslingen) and Zurich (from Heftenbach).

305. Merovingian Art. Belt Buckle: Daniel in the Lions' Den. Musée Cantonal d'Archéologie et d'Histoire, Lausanne. Tin-plated bronze, overall length 4 in., width 21/4 in. (Photo De Bellet, Geneva.)

Found at Ecublens (Vaud) in 1903.

306. Merovingian (Alamannic) Art. Openwork Disk: Hercules (?), with animals' heads on the rim. First half of the 7th century. Fürstlich Hohenzollernsches Museum, Sigmaringen. Bronze, diameter 31/4 in. (Photo Dr Hellmut Hell, Reutlingen.)

Found in 1904 in a grave at Gammertingen with coins of the emperor Maurice copied by the Lombards (c. 610).

307. Merovingian (Frankish) Art. Belt Buckle: Demon with arms ending in birds' heads, with interlaces. 7th century. Musée des Antiquités, Rouen. Bronze, height 41/2 in. (Photo Ellebé, Rouen.)

Found at Criel-sur-Mer.

work Disk: Three Winged Horses on the run. 7th century. Prähistorische Staatssammlung, Munich. Silverdamascened iron, diameter 37/8 in. (Photo Elisabeth Römmelt, Munich.)

Found in 1920 at Mühltal an der Isar in grave No. 28. Evidence of the imitation of Mediterranean Christian motifs by the recently converted Bava-

309. Merovingian (Aquitanian) Art. Belt Buckle: Fabulous Animals in medallions, with their heads slewed round. 7th century. Musée des Beaux-Arts, Troyes. Bronze. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)

Found in 1890 at Troyes in the Clamart or the Madeleine cemetery. Belongs to the group of 'Aquitanian buckles,' a type of belt buckle peculiar to southern Gaul which probably took form under Late Roman influence.

310. Merovingian (North German) Art. Scabbard: Warrior with a Wolf Mask. 7th century. Formerly Staatliche Museen, Berlin, now lost. Cast in Römisch-Germanisches Zentralmuseum, Mainz. Silver and iron, length 133/4 in. (Photo Römisch-Germanisches Centralmuseum, Mainz.)

Found in a grave at Gutenstein.

311. Merovingian (Frankish) Art. Reliquary Casket of Mumma or St Mommola: lower part, Rosette and Star Ornaments, upper part, the Twelve Apostles (?). 8th century. Abbey Church, Saint-Benoît - sur - Loire. Copper - plated wood, embossed, length 5 in., height 41/4 in., width 2 in. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)

> Discovered in 1642 in the altar foundations of Notre-Dame. On the back, Latin inscription: MUMMA FIERI IUSSIT IN AMORE SCE MARIE †ET SCI PETRI.

- 312. Merovingian Art. Reliquary Casket. Virgin and Child between St Peter and St Paul. 8th century. Musée de Cluny, Paris. Embossed bronze gilt on a wooden core, $3\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{3}{4}$ in. (Arts of Mankind Photo.)
- 313. Merovingian Art. Reliquary Casket: Christ blessing, between the Archangels Gabriel and Michael. 8th century. Treasure, Church of Saint-Evroult, Mortain. Embossed copper gilt on a beechwood core, $5\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{8} \times 2$ in. (Photo Archives des Monuments historiques.)

The casket bears a Runic inscription: 'May God assist Eada who made this chrismal.'

314. Pre-Romanesque Art. Reliquary Casket of Pippin II of Aquitaine (817-838). About 1000, made of Merovingian and Carolingian fragments. Treasure, Church of Sainte-Foy, Conques. Embossed gold leaf, with filigree work, hard stones, pearls, motherof-pearl, glass paste, glass and translucid enamels, on a wooden core, $7\frac{1}{4} \times 7\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ in. (Photo Tournier, Rodez)

> The Crucifixion appears to have been made for another object. Beneath the arms of the cross, confronted birds above fantastic animals. Inscribed and the sponge-bearer Stephaton.

315. Merovingian Art. Reliquary Casket of Bishop Altheus: on the front, the Virgin and St John. Late 8th century; the embossed flower on the top is of the 17th century. Cathedral Treasure, Sion (canton of Valais, Switzerland). Silver gilt on a wooden core, with cloisonné enamels, length 7 in. (Photo De Bellet, Geneva.)

> Bears a dedicatory inscription of Bishop Altheus of Sion (780-799) to the Virgin.

316. Carolingian Art. Reliquary Casket: on the front, Stones set in the form of a Cross. About 780. Staatliche Museen, Berlin, Stiftung Preussischer Kulturbesitz. Gold and embossed silver gilt on an oak core, with cloisonné enamels, pearls, gems and stones. Size 61/4 × 53/4 in. (Photo Elsa Postel, Berlin.)

> Comes from the collegiate church of Enger. According to legend, this casket was a gift of Charlemagne for the baptism of Duke Widukind (785), whose remains were deposited in it.

317. Merovingian Art. VIENNE (Isère). Plan of the pre-Carolingian Cathedral Complex. 5th-early 6th century. (After Jean Vallery-Radot, L'Ancienne Cathédrale Saint-Maurice de Vienne, in Bulletin Monumental, CX, 1952, p. 299.)

> The present cathedral stands on the site of the church of Saint-Sauveur, founded in the early 11th century. It is located on the north side of the ancient cathedral complex, which was built in the 5th or early 6th century, and was in part rebuilt in the 13th century. It was demolished during the Revolution but the position of the buildings is recorded on an old plan. The arrangement of the three churches and the irregularity of their orientation suggest that they were erected on the site of pagan temples.

318. GENEVA. Plan of the Ancient Cathedral and Baptistery. (After Louis Blondel, Les Premiers Edifices chrétiens de Genève, de la fin de l'époque romaine à l'époque romane, in Genava, new series, V, 1957, Fig. 1, pp. 97-128.)

The remains of the cathedral church of Notre-Dame were found in 1956 under the Temple de l'Auditoire, on the north side of the present cathedral. The foundations of the latter were excavated several times in the 19th and the early 20th century. The difficult task of studying and analysing the ancient vestiges was carried out by Louis Blondel, who considered the earliest of them to date from the 5th century.

in scrolls are the names of Longinus 319. PARIS. Plan of the Ancient Cathedral Complex. (After Jean Hubert, Les Origines de Notre-Dame de Paris, in Revue d'Histoire de l'Église de France, L. 1964, Fig. 2, p. 9.)

> The position and vestiges of the churches that no longer exist were revealed by excavations made in 1711, 1847, 1858 and 1967, and the information thus obtained is supplemented by plans dating from the 18th century.

320. Merovingian Art. CIMIEZ, now part of Nice. Plan of the Ancient Cathedral and its Baptistery. (After Fernand Benoît, in Gallia, XIV, 2, 1956, p. 236.)

> These early Christian constructions were built up from the Roman baths and the dependencies of a ruined villa situated on the outskirts of the Roman town. They were discovered by chance in 1955. No place-name had preserved the memory of them.

321. Merovingian Art. MARSEILLES. Plan of the Ancient Cathedral Complex and Baptistery. (After François Roustan, La Major et le premier baptistère de Marseille, Marseilles 1905, Pl. XXVIII.)

The excavations of 1850-1854 brought to light the mosaic pavements, the marble columns and extensive remains of the baptistery which, with the Lateran baptistery in Rome, was one of the largest of early Christian Europe. Of all this material, nothing has been preserved.

322 A & B. FRÉJUS. Section and Plan of the Baptistery. 5th-early 6th century. (After Paul-Albert Février, Forum Iulii [i.e. Fréjus], in Itinéraires ligures, 13, 1963, Fig. 59, p. 75, and Fig. 66, p. 83.)

This building, dating to the 5th century or the early years of the 6th, was originally surrounded by a portico.

323. ANGERS. Ancient Cathedral Complex. (After Victor Godard-Faultrier, Fouilles de la place du Ralliement à Angers, in Mémoires de la Société d'Agriculture, Sciences et Arts d'Angers, XXI, 1879, p. 148 and Pl. VIII.)

Plan of the church of Notre-Dame et Saint-Maurille, of the baptistery west of its façade, and of a small hypocaust chamber which may have served as the liturgical bath for the celebration of baptism. These buildings, situated in a suburb of the ancient Roman town, may have constituted the earliest cathedral complex.

- 324. Merovingian Art. POITIERS. Plan of the Baptistery of Saint-Jean. (Cf. 45, 46.) About 7th century. (After Jean Hubert, Le Baptistère de Poitiers et l'emplacement du premier groupe éniscopal, in Cahiers Archéologiques, VI, 1952, p. 139.)
- 325. RIEZ. Plan of the Baptistery. (After Maxime Belmont, Baptistère de Riez, in Actes du Ve Congrès international d'archéologie chrétienne à Aix-en-Provence, 1955, Vatican City & Paris, 1957, p. 108.)

The excavations of 1926 showed that the baptistery was surrounded by porticoes on at least three sides. The plan remains that of the original building. The upper parts were considerably modified in the Romanesque period.

326. Merovingian Art. TOULOUSE. Interior Elevation and Plan of the Basilica of Notre-Dame de la Daurade (early print). Possibly late 5th, more probably early 6th century. (Photo Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris. After Dom Jacques Martin, La Religion des Gaulois, Paris, 1727, Vol. I, Pl. IV,

> This brick church, pulled down in 1761, was decorated with gold-ground mosaics (hence the name 'Daurade'), disposed on several registers in the arcading. All that now remains of the church are a few columns and marble capitals.

327 A & B. Merovingian Art. COLOGNE. Section and Plan of the Church of St Gereon. (After T.K. Kempf, Frühchristliche Funde und Forschungen in Deutschland, in Actes du Ve Congrès d'archéologie chrétienne à Aix-en-Provence, 1954, Vatican City & Paris, 1957, Fig. 2, p. 65.)

> This is the 'basilica of the golden saints' mentioned in the writings of Gregory of Tours and dating from the late 4th century. During the restorations necessitated by the damage it suffered during the last war, all the essential elements of the original building were found under the interior structure added in the Gothic period.

328. Merovingian Art. VIENNE (Isère). 334. Merovingian Art. MARSEILLES. 338. Merovingian Art. SAINT-MAURICE Plan of the Church of Saint-Pierre. Second half of the 5th century. (After Jean Hubert, L'Architecture religieuse du haut Moyen-Age en France, Paris 1952, Pl. XVI, Fig. 48.)

Basilica erected extra muros and originally dedicated to the Holy Apostles: in it, many of the bishops of Vienne were interred. (Cf. 30.)

- 329. Merovingian Art. TARRAGONA. Plan of the Basilica of San Fructuoso del Francoli. 5th or 6th century. (After Xº Congreso internacional de Arte de la Alta Edad Media, Madrid 1962, p. 32.)
- 330. Merovingian Art. VICENZA. Plan of the Ancient Basilica dedicated to Sts Felix and Fortunatus. 5th and 6th centuries. (After Paolo Verzone, L'Architettura religiosa dell'alto medio evo nell'Italia settentrionale, Milan 1942, Fig. 15, p. 40.)
- 331. Merovingian Art. SAINT-BER-TRAND-DE-COMMINGES (Haute-Garonne). Plan of the Funerary Basilica. (After A.W. Clapham, English Romanesque Architecture before the Conquest, Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1930, Fig. 4, p. 11.)

This church used to be attributed to the 4th century, but there are no grounds for such an early dating. Its foundation was undoubtedly subsequent to the Vandal invasions which devastated south-western Gaul in 408.

332 A & B. Merovingian Art. POITIERS. Section and Plan of the Hypogeum ('Hypogée des Dunes') discovered in 1878 by le Père Camille de la Croix. (After le Père Camille de la Croix, Monographie de l'hypogée-martyrium de Poitiers, Paris 1883, and L. Levillain, La 'Memoria' de l'abbé Mellebaude, in Bulletin de la Société des Antiquaires de l'Ouest.)

Characteristic features of its engraved and painted inscriptions date this structure to the 7th century. (Cf. 68, 70, 74.)

333 A & B. Merovingian Art. MUJELEIA, Syria. Section and Plan of a Burial Vault. (After M. de Vogüé, Syrie centrale. Architecture civile et religieuse du Ier au VIIe siècle, Vol. II, Paris 1865-1877, Pl. 88.)

A little earlier than the Poitiers hypogeum but quite similar to it, this small Syrian monument shows that the same customs and practices obtained throughout Christendom in the period of the Late Empire.

Plan of the Mausoleum erected beside the quarry where the martyr St Victor had been buried, and dating to the Late Empire. 5th century. (After Fernand Benoît, Le Martyrium rupestre de l'abbaye Saint-Victor, in Comptes rendus de l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres, 1966, p. 121.)

This mausoleum, converted into an oratory, was known in the Middle Ages as Notre-Dame-de-Confession; from this name it was assumed, wrongly, that the building had been, in the 5th century, the first church of the monastery. During the recent excavations carried out by Fernand Benoît, bones were brought to light inside the building. It has never had either a door or an apse. It is a sort of triumphal arch preceded by an atrium without any portico. (Cf. 11.)

335 A & B. Merovingian Art. GRENO-BLE. Section and Plan of the 'Crypt' of Saint-Laurent. (After R. Girard. Fouilles à Saint-Laurent de Grenoble, Campagnes de 1960 à 1964, in Actes du LXXXIXe Congrès national des Sociétés savantes, Lyon, 1964, Paris, 1965, Fig. 9, p. 353.)

This funerary oratory of the 8th century only became a crypt when the choir of a priory church founded in the 11th century was built on top of it. Recent excavations have shown that even the original oratory was preceded on this spot by antique structures of the very early Middle Ages; from these perhaps came some of the marble capitals re-used inside the 8th-century oratory. (Cf. 112, 113.)

336. KILDRENAGH, Ireland. Plan of the Monastery. (After Françoise Henry, Early Monasteries, Beehive Huts and Dry-Stone Houses in the Neighbourhood of Caherciveen and Waterville [Co. Kerry], in Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy, LVIII, Section C, No. 3, February 1957, Dublin, Fig. 13, p. 89.)

This plan and the next show clearly how rough and simple were the structures in which the monks of the British Isles (and also of north Brittany) voluntarily chose to live in the 6th and 7th centuries.

337. WEST FEAGHMAAN, Ireland. Plan of the Monastery. (Cf. 336.) (After Françoise Henry, Early Monasteries, Beehive Huts and Dry-Stone Houses in the Neighbourhood of Caherciveen and Waterville [Co. Kerry], in Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy, LVIII, Section C, No. 3, February 1957, Dublin, Fig. 14, p. 91.)

(Valais), Switzerland. Plan of the Successive Basilicas erected in honour of St Maurice and his companions at the monastery of Saint-Maurice-d'Agaune founded in Late Antiquity under the crag where they suffered martyrdom. Late 4th century/5th-6th century (516-520)/late 6th century (after 574)/ late 8th century. (After Louis Blondel, Aperçu sur les édifices chrétiens dans la Suisse occidentale avant l'an mille, in Art du Haut Moyen-Age dans la région alpine. Actes du IIIe Congrès international pour l'étude du Haut Moyen-Age, September 9-14, 1951, Urs Graf Verlag, Olten-Lausanne, 1954, Fig. 116, p. 284, Fig. 117-118, p. 285, Fig. 119, p. 286, Fig. 120, p. 287.)

The orientation of the 6th-century baptistery is very different from that of the church, and much more correct. This fact seems to indicate that a total reconstruction of the monastery had been planned at that time.

339. ROMAINMOTIER (Vaud), Switzerland. Plan of the Successive Churches of the Benedictine Monastery. Founded about 636. 8th-11th century. (After Albert Naef, Les Phases constructives de l'église de Romainmôtier, in Indicateur d'Antiquités suisses, new series VII, Zurich 1905-1906, Pl. XXI.)

The substructures of the successive churches were brought to light in 1904 under the present church, formerly a Cluniac priory. The smallest church dates from the foundation of the monastery, about 636. The second was dedicated to Sts Peter and Paul by Pope Stephen II during his visit to Romainmôtier in December 753. The present church dates from the 11th and 12th centuries.

340 A & B. Merovingian Art. JOUARRE (Seine-et-Marne). A. Plan of the Excavations of the Cemeterial Church carried out in 1843 and 1869. - B. Position of the Ancient Churches of the Abbey, after a plan of 1780 and the excavations of 1843 and 1869. Abbey founded in the 7th century, shortly after 630. (After Jean Hubert, L'Art pré-roman, Paris 1938, Pl. I b, and Jean Hubert, Les Cryptes de Jouarre, Melun 1952, p. 9.)

A. Plan by Abbé Thiercelin. (Cf. 77, 78.)

341. Merovingian Art. NIVELLES, Belgium. The Ancient Churches of the Abbey, after the excavations of Jacques Mertens: Saint-Pierre, Notre-Dame, Saint-Paul. 7th century. (After Jacques Mertens, Recherches archéologiques dans l'abbaye mérovingienne de Nivelles, in Archaeologia Belgica, 1961, p. 110, Fig. 14.)

A characteristic example of the unplanned layout of the buildings of a 7th-century monastery.

- 342. MANGLIEU (Puy-de-Dôme). Plan o, the Abbey in the Middle Ages. The east end of the north church and the substructure of the south church probably date to the 8th century. (After Jean Hubert, Les Églises et les anciens bâtiments monastiques de l'abbaye de Manglieu au début du VIIIe siècle, in Bulletin de la Société nationale des Antiquaires de France, 1958, p. 62.)
- 343. CASA HERRERA (Badajoz), Spain. Plan of the Early Christian Basilica. (After Marcel Durliat, L'Architecture espagnole, Toulouse-Paris 1966, Fig. 9, p. 42.)
- 344. SILCHESTER (Hampshire). Plan of the Church brought to light in 1892 near the forum of the ancient Roman town. (After F. Cabrol and H. Leclercq, Dictionnaire d'archéologie chrétienne et de liturgie, s.v. Bretagne (Grande-), Paris 1903, Vol. II, col. 1175, Fig. 1631.)

This church, oriented to the west like the great Constantinian churches of Rome, contained a fine mosaic pavement.

345. COMO (Lombardy). Plan of the Ancient Church of Santi Apostoli, later renamed Sant'Abbondio. (After Paolo Verzone, L'Architettura religiosa dell'alto medio evo nell'Italia settentrionale, Milan 1942, p. 19, Fig. 7.)

Excavations of 1863. A very early 3 tradition attributes the foundation of this church to the bishop St Amanzio (died c. 450). This bishop and several of his successors were buried in the church.

346. SAINT-ROMAIN-D'ALBON (Drôme). Plan of an Ancient Church, after the excavations of 1875. (After J. Duc, Essais historiques sur la commune d'Albon, Valence 1900, p. 34.)

The earliest tombs found in this church are dated by their epitaphs from 467 to 516.

347. Merovingian Art. SAINT-BLAISE (Bouches-du-Rhône). Plan of the Basilica. 5th or 6th century. (After

Henri Rolland, Fouilles de Saint-Blaise, supplements to Gallia, III, Paris 1951, p. 164, and Henri Rolland, Saint-Blaise, in Villes épiscopales de Provence, Paris 1954, appendix, p. 45.)

This church, mentioned in 829 as being dedicated to St Peter, stood inside the ancient oppidum of Ugium. Its foundations and mosaic pavement were cleared in excavations conducted by Henri Rolland.

- 348. Merovingian Art. ANGERS. Plan o, the Church of Saint-Martin, in its first state, after the excavations of George H. Forsyth. 7th century. (After George H. Forsyth, L'Église Saint-Martin d'Angers, in Bulletin monumental, CX, 1952, p. 209.)
- 349. CANTERBURY. Plan of the Ancient Church of Sts Peter and Paul (excavations of 1924.) (After A.W. Clapham, English Romanesque Architecture before the Conquest, Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1930, Fig. 6, p. 18.)

We know from Bede that this was the main church of the monastery founded east of the town by St Augustine in 597. It was erected to house the tombs of Augustine and later bishops, also the tombs of the kings. Augustine died in 604 and the church was not consecrated until 613; his tomb stood in the north porch, the south porch being reserved for royal tombs. In the 8th century an altar was placed in the north porch dedicated to the pope St Gregory the Great (died 604).

350. RECULVER (Kent). Plan of the Ancient Church of St Mary. (After A.W. Clapham, English Romanesque Architecture before the Conquest, Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1930, Fig. 8, No. 1, p. 23.)

This church, founded in 669 by Egbert, king of Kent, was pulled down in 1805. Its foundations were cleared in excavations made in 1926 and 1927.

351. LYONS. Plan of the Ancient Church of Saint-Laurent discovered in 1947 in the suburb of Choulans, in the southeastern part of Lyons. (After P. Wuilleumier, A. Audin and A. Le Roi-Gourhan, L'Église et la nécropole Saint-Laurent dans le quartier lyonnais de Choulans. Études archéologiques

et anthropologiques, Lyons 1949, Fig. 2, p. 10.)

This basilica dates to the 6th century.
Tomb inscriptions in its cemetery indicate that the latter was in use around 550 and above all around 650-656.

- 352. SAINT-AMBROIX (Cher). Plan of the Excavations of 1909 and 1910, showing the substructures of the monastery founded at Ernodorum by Ambrose, bishop of Cahors, and abandoned in the time of the Norman invasions. 8th century. (After Colonel Thil and P. de Goy, Les Découvertes des Champs-Saint-Hilaire à Saint-Ambroix, in Mémoires de la Société des Antiquaires du Centre, XXXIV, 1911, p. 24.)
- 353. Merovingian (Frankish) Art. Fibula, 8th century. Hessisches Landesmuseum, Darmstadt. Gold leaf on bronze, with cameo and stones, diameter 3¼ in. (Museum Photo.)

354. Map of the Heritage of Antiquity at

- the end of the 4th century. After Jean Hubert.
- 355. Map of the Migrations from the 3rd to the 5th century. After W.F. Volbach.
- 356. Map of Gaul and Neighbouring Lands in the time of King Dagobert (629-639). After Jean Hubert.
- 357. Map of the Monasteries founded in Gaul in the 7th century. After Jean Hubert.
- 358. Map of Art Forms. After Jean Hubert, Jean Porcher and W.F. Volbach.
- 359. Map of the Citadel Towns of the late 3rd century which became the seat of a Bishop. After Jean Hubert.
- 360. Distribution Map of Marble Carvings (Sarcophagi and Capitals) from the Toulouse Region (7th century). After Jean Hubert.
- 361. Distribution Map of Objects of Adornment from Aquitaine (7th century), After Jean Hubert.

The plans were drawn by Claude ABEILLE, the maps by Jacques PERSON.

Glossary-Index

- AACHEN (AIX-LA-CHAPELLE). City in AGILOFINGS. First dynasty of the Dukes ALPS, p. x1, 97, 128, 138, 209, 231, 311, western Germany where Charlemagne built his palace, p. 299; map 358.
- ABACUS. Uppermost part of a stone
- ABRAHAM'S SACRIFICE. The patriarch Abraham was bidden by God to sacrifice his son Isaac on Mount Moriyya (Genesis, XXII). This scene is represented on a capital in the church of San Pedro de la Nave and on an engraved slab at Saint-Maximin, p. 86; AIRAN. Small town in France (Calvados), fig. 20, 101.
- ACANTHUS. Prickly plant of the Mediterranean region, whose serrated leaves have served as a pattern of ornamentation ever since Antiquity (e.g. Corinthian capitals), p. 212, 311; fig. 81.
- ACHATES. The faithful companion of Aeneas in Virgil's Aeneid, fig. 126.
- ACTAEON. A huntsman in Greek mythology who, having surprised Artemis (Diana) bathing, was changed by the goddess into a stag and torn to pieces ALANS. Nomadic tribe who invaded by his own hounds, p. 199.
- ADALARD or ADALHARD (St) [c. 751-826]. Cousin german of Charlemagne and Abbot of Corbie. He was the counsellor of Pepin, King of Italy (812-814). After Charlemagne's death, he was banished to Noirmoutier but was reconciled with the king in 822, p. 202.
- ADRIANOPLE. City in Thrace (presentday Edirne, Turkey), on the Marica. A stoutly fortified outpost of Constantinople. The emperor Valens was killed there in 378 fighting against the Visigoths, p. XII; map 354.

ADRIATIC SEA, p. 128.

- AFRICA, p. xII, 48, 257.
- AFRICA (NORTH). Roughly corresponds to the present-day Maghreb. Occupied by the Vandals from 429 on, then reconquered in part by Justinian in 534, p. 288.
- AGILBERT (St) [died c. 680-690]. Born in Paris, studied in Ireland, bishop of Wessex, then bishop of Paris (c. 667c. 675), died at Jouarre, where the tomb thought to be his stands in the north crypt, p. 72, 73; fig. 77, 84-89, 91.
- AGILBERTA (St). Sister of the bishop of Meaux, St Ebregesilus, she was the second abbess of Jouarre, where she died about 684, p. 78; fig. 90.

- of Bavaria, founded by Agilulf, a Frankish warrior who is supposed to have invaded Bavaria in 533, p. 131.
- capital, p. 86, 99, 100; fig. 115-117. AGILULF. King of the Lombards (591-616), converted to Catholicism. Plaque of Agilulf at Florence (Bargello), p. 165, 247; fig. 271, 272.
 - AGNELLUS (486-569). Archbishop of Ravenna (556-569), p. 247.
 - on the Muance, 20 km, east of Caen. A woman's grave was discovered there containing objects apparently of Pontic-Danubian workmanship, p. 215.
 - ALAMANNI or ALEMANNI. A group of Germanic tribes established between the upper Danube and the middle Rhine. Often at war with the Romans in the 3rd-4th centuries in their attempts to cross the Rhine. In 406 they settled in Alsace and the Palatinate, founding a kingdom in the 5th century, p. xII, 218, 313.
 - South Russia about the time of the birth of Christ and were enslaved by the Huns. Part of the tribe aided the Huns in their invasion of Europe, map 355.
 - ALARIC I (c. 370-410). King of the Visigoths (396-410), he devastated Thrace and Greece as far as the Peloponnesus, then invaded Italy (402) but was repulsed. Returning in 408, he captured Rome (August 24, 410), devastated South Italy and was preparing to invade Sicily when he died on the
 - ALBENGA. Town on the Italian Riviera, about 60 km. from the French frontier. Its baptistery is one of the oldest in Europe, p. 3, 5; fig. 5, 6; maps 354, 358.
 - ALBON. Village in France (Drôme), 28 km. south of Vienne. Ancient church in the hamlet of Saint-Romaind'Albon, built between 467 and 516 ANDREW (St). One of the twelve Apostles, (dated by funerary inscriptions), p. 33; fig. 346; map 358.
 - ALEXANDRIA. City in Lower Egypt on the Mediterranean, founded by Alexander the Great in 332 B.C. Capital of the Ptolemies, then a Roman province from 30 B.C. on. A leading centre of intellectual and religious life in ancient times, p. 229, 288.
 - ALFONSO II of the Asturias (759-842). Son of Fruela I. King of Oviedo in 783 and then from 791 to 835, p. 89;

- ALTHEUS. Bishop of Sion (Switzerland) from 772 to 814. In his time Charlemagne presented to the abbey of Saint-Maurice, of which Altheus was abbot from 804, a number of precious objects including an altar frontal of solid gold, p. 285; fig. 315.
- ALTLUSSHEIM. Village in West Germany (Baden-Württemberg), on the Rhine, 5 km. south-east of Speyer. The tomb of a barbarian warriorchief was found there in 1932, p. 215.
- AMBO. A large pulpit and reading desk in the early churches, p. 247.
- AMBROSE (St). Father and Doctor of the Church (c. 340-397), archbishop of Milan (374-397). Friend of St Augustine, whom he baptized, p. 128, 137; fig. 142, 176, 177B.
- AMIENS. City in northern France (Somme), on the river Somme. Ancient capital of the Ambiani; fell to Clotaire after the death of Clovis, p. 202; fig. 211; maps 358, 359.
- ANASTASIUS I (c. 430-518). Emperor of the East (491-518). A Monophysite, he broke with Rome and persecuted the orthodox Christians. He built the city walls of Constantinople which bear his name, cf. fig. 239.
- ANDELFINGEN. Town in Switzerland (canton of Zurich), 18 km. southeast of Schaffhausen, p. 312.
- banks of the Busento, p. XII; map 355. ANDENNE. Town in Belgium (Namur), on the Meuse, 16 km. east of Namur, founded in the 7th century by St Begga, mother of Pepin of Heristal, p. 281.
 - ANDERNACH. Town in West Germany (Rhine Palatinate), 17 km. west of Koblenz. The ancient Antunnacum of the Romans, p. 265, 268.
 - brother of Peter, p. 238; fig. 263.
 - ANGERS. City in western France (Maineet-Loire), conquered by Childeric in 471. The church of Saint-Martin stands on the site of an earlier church dating to the 7th century, p. 33, 212; fig. 323, 348; maps 358, 359.
 - ANGILBERT (St) [c. 745-814]. Pupil of Alcuin, minister and ambassador of Pepin. He had a child by Bertha, Charlemagne's daughter. In 790 he was made abbot of Saint-Riquier, p. 83.

- for the most part on the east coast of Schleswig-Holstein. After many sea raids from the 2nd to the 4th century, they colonized England, together with the Saxons and Frisians, in the 5th and above all in the 6th century. From their name come the words 'England' and 'English', p. XIII; maps 355, 356.
- ANIMAL STYLE. Germanic ornamentation developed in North Germany in the 6th century under Roman influences. At first it combined vine tendrils and meander patterns with highly simplified animal forms (Animal Style 1). During the 7th century it absorbed elements of Mediterranean ornamentation (braided ribbons). The result was Animal Style II, a typically Germanic mode of expression which survived in Scandinavia until the 9th and 10th centuries, p. 277, 312, 313.
- ANSOALD. Bishop of Poitiers (c. 678c. 697), a relative of St Leger, p. 40; fig. 54.
- ANTEPENDIUM. An altar frontal of repoussé metal (gold or silver), fig.
- ANTICHRIST. Antagonist of Christ. A personage born of pre-Christian apocalyptic superstitions, symbolizing wickedness and impiety, whom Christ was to conquer forever at his second coming, p. 195.
- ANTIGNY. Village in France (Vienne), 3 km. from Saint-Savin and 45 km. east of Poitiers, fig. 51A; map 358.
- ANTIOCH. Capital of the ancient Seleucid Empire, present-day Antakya (Turkey), p. 288.
- APAHIDA. Village in Rumania, on the Somes Mic, 15 km. north-east of Cluj, p. 218.
- AOUEDUCT. Artificial channel for conveying water from one place to another, either subterranean or aboveground, p. 34.
- AQUILEIA. Town in north-east Italy, on the Adriatic. Capital of the Roman xth region of Venetia et Histria. Devastated by Attila in 452, it was abandoned for a time during the Lombard invasions of 568, p. 3; map 354.
- AQUITAINE (AQUITANIA). Under Caesar, one of the three great regions of Gaul. Taken by the Visigoths in 413, it was conquered by Clovis in 507, p. XII, 30, 34, 35, 47, 62, 64, 279, 312; maps 356, 361.

ANGLES. A Germanic people established ARABS. A Semitic people given political and religious unity by Mohammed. In the 7th and 8th centuries they conquered Egypt, Syria, Asia Minor, Persia, North Africa and Spain. They were defeated at Poitiers (732) in their attempt to conquer Gaul, p. XIII, 62, 77, 84, 128, 215, 257, 313.

ARCH. See TRIUMPHAL ARCH.

- ARDASHIR I. First Persian king of the Sassanid dynasty (A.D. 224-241), p. 215; fig. 226.
- ARIANISM. 4th-century heresy propagated by Arius and his disciples. They maintained that the Trinity comprises three separate, heterogeneous substances. The Father alone is eternal, he alone is God. Christ, the Son of God, is a created being, and so not God in the fullest sense. Condemned by the Council of Nicaea (325), which declared Christ consubstantial with the Father, this heresy was ended by the Council of Antioch (379) and the Council of Constantinople (381), p. xiv, ATTILA. King of the Huns established in
- ARISTOTLE (384-322 B.C.). Greek philosopher whose writings had an immense influence on medieval thinkers, p. XIV.
- ARIUS (c. 280-336). Heresiarch, priest at Alexandria in 315, began to propagate Arianism in 318. Excommunicated by the Council of Nicaea (325), he took refuge in Illyria, p. xiv, 114.
- ARLES. City in south-eastern France (Bouches-du-Rhône), on the Rhone. A Roman colony from the time of Julius Caesar, chief city of Viennensis Secunda, conquered by the Visigoths in 477. The Early Christian cemetery preserved on the south-east side of the Roman defensive wall gives a good idea of the cemeteries extra muros which were a common feature of cathedral towns down to the end of the Middle Ages, p. 15, 211; fig. 16, 18; maps 354, 356, 358.
- ARMENIA. Region in Asia Minor between Anatolia and the Iranian plateau, now divided between Turkey, Iran and the U.S.S.R., p. 1, 33.
- ARNEGONDE (c. 525-570). Frankish queen, wife of Clotaire I, mother of Chilperic I. A stone sarcophagus thought to be hers (it was identified by a royal seal ring found in it) was brought to light in 1954 in excavations of the basilica of Saint-Denis, fig. 249.
- ARRAS. City in northern France (Pas-de-Calais). Famous in antiquity under the name of Atrebatum. Destroyed

- during the barbarian invasions, it was rebuilt around 500 by St Vaast,
- ASHBURNHAM PENTATEUCH. Another name for the Tours Pentateuch, a famous illuminated manuscript stolen from the Tours Library in the 19th century by Count Libri, who sold it to the English bibliophile the Earl of Ashburnham (1797-1878). After a campaign led by the French scholar Léopold Delisle, it was returned to the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris,
- ASIA MINOR, p. 1, 288; fig. 89.
- ATHAULF. King of the Visigoths (410-415). Brother-in-law of Alaric, whom he succeeded after the latter's death in 410, he led the Visigoths into Gaul in 412. In 414 he married Galla Placidia, sister of the Roman Emperor Honorius, and set up a government in Aquitaine. Murdered at Barcelona in 415, p. XII.
- Pannonia in 434, he invaded Gaul, advanced as far as Orléans and was defeated on the Catalaunian Plains (battle of Châlons, 451). In 452 he invaded Italy, devastated the north and spared Rome at the request of Pope St Leo. He returned to Pannonia where he died in 453, p. 22, 215; map 355.
- AUGSBURG. City in West Germany (Bavaria), chief city of Swabia, at the confluence of the Lech and the Wertach, Founded by Augustus, fig. 152, 153; map 358.
- AUGUSTINE (St). Father of the Latin Church (354-430). Son of St Monica, he was converted at Milan and baptized by St Ambrose. He settled at Hippo (Bône), where he became a priest (391), then bishop of Hippo (396), p. 128, 178; fig. 147, 154, 188, 190,
- AUGUSTINE (St). Apostle of England from 596 and first bishop of Canterbury (596), where he died in 605, p. 33, 132, 157,

AUSTRIA, p. 100, 215.

AUTUN. City in central France (Saôneet-Loire), east of the Morvan. One of the three cities of Lugdunensis Prima under Augustus. Taken by the Burgundians (427) and ravaged by the Huns (451). Church of Saint-Martin founded and built between 589 and 600 by Oueen Brunhilda, who was buried there after her execution in 613. The old church was pulled down in 1781, p. XII, 27, 32; maps 354, 359.

- AUVERGNE, p. 22, 32, 289.
- AUXERRE. City of north-central France (Yonne), on the river Yonne. In the 4th century, chief city of Lugdunensis Quarta, ravaged by Attila in 451. Basilica erected just outside the town by Queen Clotilde between 493 and 545 over the tomb of bishop St Germanus (died 448), p. 13, 21, 27; fig. 22; maps 356, 358, 359.
- AVARS. A nomadic people of Eastern origin, related to the Huns. In 565-570 they settled in Lower Austria and made incursions as far as Constantinople, p. 271.
- AVERSA. City in South Italy (Campania), 16 km, north of Naples. Founded in 1030, about 3 miles from the ancient town of Atella which had been destroyed, p. 257; fig. 282.
- BALME (LA). Hamlet in eastern France (Haute-Savoie), commune of Magland. Site of a Burgundian cemetery, where two belt buckles of the 7th century, representing Daniel, were found, p. 278; BEROMÜNSTER. Town in Switzerland fig. 292.
- BAPTISTERY. Edifice located beside the cathedral church where the sacrament of baptism was administered, p. 3, 13, 32, 33, 40, 48, 57, 247, 248; fig. 2-6, 45-50, 52, 53.
- BARBARIANS. Term applied by the Romans to all peoples foreign to them. Today it is used to designate the Germanic peoples (Ostrogoths, Visigoths, Vandals, Alamanni, Lombards, Alans, Suevi, Franks, Angles, Saxons) who invaded the Roman Empire from the 4th to the 6th century, p. XI, XII, XV, 1, 12, 16, 25, 128, 131, 155, 287.
- BASEL. City of north-west Switzerland (canton of Basel-Stadt), on the Rhine, at the meeting-point of the Swiss. French and German frontiers, map 354.
- BASIL (St). Doctor of the Church (c. 330-379). Pupil of the rhetorician Libanios at Constantinople. Lived at first as a hermit, then became a priest (362) and bishop of Caesarea (370). Resolutely opposed the Arians, fig. 180.
- BAWIT. Site in Middle Egypt, in the desert 5 miles west of Deirut esh-Sherif. Monastery founded by St Pacomius and transformed by St Apollo (c. 380), p. 159.
- BEDE (St). Anglo-Saxon monk at the monastery of Jarrow (673-735). A famous historian, he wrote a Historia ecclesiastica gentis Anglorum (721) and De ratione temporum, p. 78, 81, 155.

- BELISARIUS (c. 494-565). General in the BOURBON-L'ARCHAMBAULT. Small service of the Byzantine Emperor Justinian I. Destroyed the kingdom of the Vandals in Africa (533-534). fought against the Ostrogoths in Italy (536-548) and saved Constantinople from the Huns (559), p. XIII.
- BENEDICT BISCOP (St). English Benedictine (c. 628-690), founder and abbot of the abbeys of Wearmouth and Jarrow. He collected illuminated manuscripts and owned part of the library of Cassiodorus, p. 157, 159.
- BENEVENTO. City in South Italy (Campania), in the valley of the Calore. This region owed allegiance to the Emperor of the East until 545. In 571 it became the Lombard Duchy of Benevento, p. XIII; maps 354, 356, 358.
- BENOIT (Fernand). French archaeologist (born 1892), member of the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres, p. 15.

BERLIN, p. 225, 243, 278, 285, 312.

- (canton of Lucerne), south of the Hallwilersee, p. 311.
- BEWCASTLE. Village and parish in north Cumberland, 15 miles northeast of Carlisle, fig. 94: map 358.
- BLACK SEA. See PONTUS EUXINUS.
- BLONDEL (Louis). Swiss archaeologist and architect (1885-1966), p. 22.
- BOBBIO. Town in central Italy (Emilia). Monastery founded in 612 by St Columban, a famous intellectual centre in the Middle Ages, p. 157, 159, 165; fig. 183; map 358.
- BOETIUS (Anicius Manlius Flavius). Member of the famous gens Anicia (c. 450-500), praetorian prefect of Italy, twice prefect of Rome, then consul under Odoacer (487). Father of the philosopher, p. 136; fig. 148, 149.
- BOETIUS (Anicius Manlius Severinus). Roman philosopher, poet and statesman (c. 470-524), author of the Consolation of Philosophy. His Latin translations of Greek authors helped to diffuse the doctrines of the Neo-Platonists and Aristotle. Held office under Theodoric but died in prison, BUCHAREST. Capital of Rumania, in p. 136.
- BONN. City in West Germany, on the Rhine, some 50 km. south of Cologne, BUCKLES. Large numbers of ornamented p. 265, 312.
- BOURRASSÉ (Abbé Jean-Jacques). French historian and archaeologist (1813-1870), p. 47.

- town in central France (Allier), 23 km. from Moulins. Stone quarries, p. 69.
- BRACTEATE (Latin bractea = thin sheet of metal). Coins and coin effigies of the time of the great invasions and the Merovingian period. Barbarian imitations of Roman coins and medals, and generally dated according to this reference. Some are chased on both sides, some on one side only; the latter are very thin sheets and the image appears in sunk carving on the obverse, p. 199, 268, 273.
- BRÄUNLINGEN. Town in West Germany (Baden), in the Black Forest, 16 km. south of Villingen, p. 275.
- BRÉHIER (Louis). French archaeologist (1866-1951), p. 245.
- BRESCIA. City in North Italy (Lombardy), at the foot of the Alps. Seat of a Lombard duchy for a few years in the 8th century. Basilica of San Salvatore, ancient church of a monastery founded in 753 by Aistolf, king of the Lombards. Museum of medieval Christian art (in the former church of Santa. Giulia), p. 121, 136, 312; fig. 136; map
- BRIE. Ancient district in France, around Meaux, p. 78, 81.
- BRIOUDE. Town in France (Haute-Loire), made famous by St Julian and St Avitus. Church of Saint-Julien built about 476 and mentioned by Gregory of Tours, p. 32; map 356.
- BRITISH ISLES, p. 47, 71, 78, 81, 83, 113, 131, 155, 157, 162, 178, 202.
- BRITTANY. Ancient province of France. From the mid-5th to the 7th century, it was invaded and occupied by Celts from the British Isles fleeing the Angles,
- BRUNHILDA (c. 534-613). Daughter of Athanagild, she became the wife of Sigebert, king of Austrasia from 565 to 575, then of Merovaeus. Tortured and executed by order of Clotaire II. she was buried in the church of Saint-Martin at Autun, p. 24, 27, 32.
- the Wallachian plain, about 30 miles from the Danube, p. 218.
- belt buckles have been found in early medieval graves, p. 59, 215, 229, 243, 246, 257, 265, 268, 277-279, 311-313; fig. 220, 232, 244, 245, 249-253, 284, 285, 292, 307, 309; map 361.

BÜLACH. Small town in Switzerland (canton of Zurich), 19 km. north of Zurich. Site of an Alamannic cemetery, p. 221; fig. 235; map 358.

BURGOS, p. 84.

- BURGUNDIANS. Germanic tribe which appears in the first century A.D. in the Baltic area, then on the middle Vistula; probably of Scandinavian origin. During the 3rd century they moved westwards, crossing the Rhine near Mainz (406) and founding a kingdom near Worms. Attacked by the Huns (436), they fled southwards and in 443 were allowed by Aetius to settle as foederati in Sapaudia (i.e. French Switzerland and the southern foothills of the French Jura around Geneva), p. 16, 22, 265, 277-279, 312, 313; map 355.
- BURGUNDY, p. 178; map 356.
- BYZANTIUM. See CONSTANTINOPLE.
- CABALISTIC FORMULA. In the Hypogeum of Poitiers, p. 59, 60; fig. 71.
- CAHORS. City of south-western France (Lot), enclosed by the river Lot. Occupied by the Visigoths (c. 471), it was ravaged by the Franks in 513. Building activity of the bishop St Desiderius (Didier), p. 34, 92; map 359.
- CALLISTUS. Bishop of Cividale (726-?). He built the baptistery of Cividale (c. 730), p. 247, 248.
- CAMEO. Gem carved in relief, p. 231, 313.
- CAMPANIA. Region of South Italy extending from the Garigliano to the CASTELSEPRIO. Village in North Italy Gulf of Policastro, p. 257.
- CANON TABLES. Tables of concordances in the Gospels, first drawn up by Eusebius of Caesarea (died 339) and represented at the beginning of Gospel Books, p. 159, 178, 188; fig. 191-194.
- CANTERBURY. City in south-east England (Kent), about 50 miles from London. In the 5th century it was occupied by the Saxons and became the capital of the kingdom of Kent in 560. St Augustine settled there in 597, founding a monastery and becoming the first bishop of England, p. 33; fig. 349; maps 356, 358.
- CAPITAL. Head or uppermost member of a column (in marble or stone) supporting the architrave or the springing of an arch. Near the Pyrenean marble quarries, capitals were carved and from there transported over long

- distances, p. 29-31, 35, 48, 67, 68, 99, 245, 312; fig. 28, 30, 33-37, 41-44, 49, 50, 77, 80-82, 99-101, 114-117; map 360.
- CAPPADOCIA. Central region of Asia Minor in antiquity. Capital, Caesarea of Cappadocia, p. 77.
- CAPUA. City in South Italy (Campania), in a bend of the Volturno, 33 km. north of Naples, p. 257.
- CAROLINGIAN MINUSCULE. A minuscule book hand, very clear and distinct, developed in France during the reign of Charlemagne and based on the Roman cursive, p. 202.
- CAROLINGIAN RENASCENCE. Art current of the Carolingian period: a deliberate reversion to the art of antiquity sponsored by Charlemagne, p. XII, xvi, 93, 94, 99, 102, 212, 288.
- CAROLINGIANS. Second line of the kings of France (751-987), p. xiv, 20, 105, 107, 131, 183, 202, 206.
- CARPET PATTERN. Rectangular ornament, usually on a gold ground, consisting of vine tendrils and various motifs decorating the frontispiece or initial page of an illuminated manuscript, fig. 178, 179.
- CASA HERRERA. Locality in Spain, near Merida (province of Badajoz), fig. 343; map 358.
- CASSIODORUS (c. 480-c. 575). Roman statesman and author who enjoyed the favour of Odoacer and Theodoric. Founded the monastery of Vivarium (Calabria) where he died, p. 195.
- (Lombardy), on the right bank of the Olona, some 27 km. north of Milan and 14 km. from Varese. In the church of Santa Maria Foris Portas a large sequence of wall paintings was discovered in 1944, p. 93-95, 121, 128, 250; fig. 110, 111, 134, 135; map 358.
- CASTEL TROSINO. Small town in central Italy (Marche), 6 km. from Ascoli Piceno. Site of a Lombard cemetery rich in grave goods of the 6th and 7th centuries, p. 231, 234, 311; map 358.
- CATTANEO (Raffaele). Italian architect and archaeologist (1861-1889), p. 245,
- CELTS. An Indo-Germanic people who. first settling in Central Europe, were gradually driven back towards the Atlantic Ocean. At the time of the Roman conquest of Gaul, the Celts occupied an area bounded on the east

- by the Alps and the Rhine, on the south-east by the Durance and the Rhone, on the south by the Mediterranean and the Pyrenees, on the southwest by the Garonne, on the west by the Atlantic, on the north by the Seine and the Marne, p. 81.
- CESARIUS OF ARLES (St) [470-542]. Became a monk at Lérins (Hyères) at the age of twenty, then a priest at Arles and finally bishop of Arles (503-542). One of the great churchmen and preachers of his day, p. 211; fig. 220.
- CHALICE, p. 221, 241, 243; fig. 233, 264.
- CHALON-SUR-SAONE. City in France (Saône-et-Loire), on the right bank of the Saône. At the end of the 6th century it was the capital of Gontran, king of Burgundy, p. 260, 277; map 359.
- CHAMPAGNE. Ancient province of France (capital, Troyes), p. 69.
- CHAMPAGNE (SOUTHERN). Natural region forming part of the French province of Champagne. Wooden church of the late Middle Ages, p. 290.
- CHARENTON-DU-CHER. Town in France (Cher), 11 km. east of Saint-Amand-Mont-Rond. Remains of an abbey founded in 620 by St Cholan, fig. 24, 25; map 358.
- CHARLEMAGNE (742-814). Eldest son of Pepin the Short, king of the Franks in 768 with his brother Carloman, then alone from 771. Crowned emperor in 800 at Rome by Pope Leo III, p. XIII, 102, 123, 150, 195, 199, 202, 250, 288, 289; fig. 214, 316.
- CHARNAY-LÈS-MACON. Village in east-central France (Saône-et-Loire). 4 km. from Mâcon. Site of a Merovingian cemetery of the 6th and 7th centuries, p. 221, 234; fig. 258.
- CHELLES. Small town in France (Seineet-Marne), on the Marne. Residence of the Merovingian kings. Abbey founded about 660 by St Bathilda, p. 241; map 358.
- CHER. Tributary of the Loire (220 miles), p. 69.
- CHEVALIER (Mgr Casimir). French archaeologist (1825-1893), p. 47.
- CHILDEBERT I. Son of Clovis and Clotilda, king of the Franks (511-558), p. 27, 29.
- CHILDERIC I (c. 436-481). King of the Franks (457-481). Member of the house of Merovaeus and father of

- Clovis I. He reigned over the Salic Franks. He fixed his residence at Tournai, where his tomb was discovered in 1653, p. 218; fig. 227-229.
- CHILPERIC I (539-584). Son of Clotaire I. king of the Franks (561-584). Husband of Fredegund, p. 24.
- CHOSROES II (590-628). King of the Sassanid dynasty. Preserved at the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, is an inlaid gold cup traditionally known as the 'Cup of Chosroes' or the 'Cup of Solomon.' It belonged to the treasure of Saint-Denis and is said to have been a gift to Charlemagne from Harun al-Rashid, p. 218.
- CHRODEGANG (St) [712?-766]. Bishop of Metz (742-766) and reformer of the cathedral clergy, he was also a minister of Pepin the Short, king of Austrasia, p. 289.
- CHUR. Town in eastern Switzerland. capital of the canton of the Grisons (Graubünden), on the Plessur. Of Roman origin, p. 272, 281.
- CIBORIUM. A canopy standing on columns and covering the high altar in early medieval churches, p. 32, 245, 247, 250, 312; fig. 3.
- CIMIEZ. Ancient town in France (Alpes-Maritimes), on the Riviera, now part of Nice. Under the name of Cemenelium, it was the capital of the Vediantii. In the 4th century it was one of the eight cities of the Maritime Alps; wrecked in the 6th. Ancient CLUNY, p. 275. cathedral and baptistery, ancient abbey church of Saint-Pons, fig. 320; map 358. CODEX. A manuscript book of vellum
- CIMITILE. Town in South Italy (Campania), 35 km. from Naples. Ancient cemetery of Nola, p. 257.
- CIVATE. Small town in Lombardy (Como), 6 km. from Lecco and 56 km. north-east of Milan. The church of San Pietro al Monte, 5 km. from Civate, is famous, p. 250.
- CIVIDALE DEL FRIULI. Town in north-east Italy (Venezia Giulia), 17 km. from Udine. The ancient Forum Julii, it gave its name to Friuli of which it was the capital. Alboin made it the capital of the first Lombard duchy in Italy in 568. It later became a Frankish duchy, p. 121-123, 128, 200, 247, 248, 250, 271, 272, 311; map 358.

Church of Santa Maria in Valle (Tempietto), fig. 138, 139, 273-276. Church of San Martino, altar of Duke Ratchis or Pemmo, fig. 277, 279-281. Cross of Gisulf, fig. 300. Gold Disk, fig. 299.

- CIVITA CASTELLANA. Town in central Italy (Latium), 57 km. from Rome. In the cathedral, a marble relief with a hunting scene (8th century), p. 257.
- CLERMONT. City in central France (Puy-de-Dôme), today called Clermont-Ferrand. Conquered in the 5th century by the Visigoths, then taken by Clovis (507). 5th-century church of Saint-Antolien mentioned by Gregory of Tours, p. 32; map 356.
- CLOISONNÉ. Art of inlaying coloured stones or enamels between partitions (cloisons) made of wire fillets, usually of gold. This technique was revived in Northern Europe from the 3rd to the 5th century under Oriental (Hunnish) influences, p. 178, 218, 221, 225, 231, 234, 238, 243, 313.
- CLOSURE SLABS. Ornamental stone slabs used to close off a tomb or the sanctuary of a church, p. 55, 100, 101, 265, 312; fig. 19-22, 66, 118, 119, 291.
- CLOTILDA (St). Daughter of Chilperic and wife of Clovis (c. 475-545), p. 21, 24, 27,
- CLOVIS I (466-511). Son of Childeric I and king of the Franks (481-511), of the Merovingian line. He conquered northern Gaul in 486 and made Paris his residence. In 507 he subdued the areas occupied by the Visigoths as far as the Garonne. Converted to Catholicism about 496, p. 24, 27.
- leaves, written on both recto and verso and assembled in signatures, in contrast to the scroll or volumen. Examples: fig. 126, 127, 150, 154, 155, 179, 183.
- COINS. Many coins have been found in Germanic graves and in buried treasures. Placed in the graves as an obol for Charon, they provide valuable evidence for the dating of burials. They indicate the reign of an emperor or king roughly corresponding to the lifetime of the dead man, and so constitute a terminus post quem for his burial, p. 268, 288.
- COLOGNE (KÖLN). City in West Germany (Rhineland-Westphalia). Capital of the Roman province of Lower Germany, then of the Ripuarian Franks. Church of Sankt Gereon mentioned by Gregory of Tours: extensive remains of the original building were brought to light as a result of the damage caused by air raids in the last war, p. 1, 5, 231, 245, 260; fig. 252, 257, 327A & B; maps 354, 356, 358-359.

- COLUMBAN (St). Irish monk (c. 540-615), missionary and reformer, and founder of the abbeys of Luxeuil and Bobbio, p. 64, 165.
- COMO. City in North Italy (Lombardy) at the south-west end of the Lake of Como. The ancient Roman colony of Novum Comum, it became a bishopric about 379, p. 250.
- CONCORDIUS. Bishop of Arles (c. 374c. 400), fig. 16.
- CONDAT. Former name of the abbey of Saint-Claude (Jura), p. 289.
- CONQUES. Town in south-western France (Aveyron), 32 km. north-west of Rodez. Abbey of Sainte-Foy, famous from Carolingian times as a pilgrimage centre, p. 285; fig. 314; map 358.
- CONSTANS I (320-350). Third son of Constantine the Great and Emperor of the West (337-350), p. XII.
- CONSTANTINA or CONSTANTIA (c. 318-354). Daughter of Constantine the Great, she married her cousin Annibalianus, then Gallus, appointed Caesar by Constantius II. She died in Bithynia and was buried in Rome on the Via Nomentana (Mausoleum of Santa Costanza), p. 115.
- CONSTANTINE THE GREAT (c. 285-337). Roman Emperor (306-337). In 330 he transferred the seat of government to Constantinople, p. XII, XIV, 13, 115, 143, 209; fig. 157.
- CONSTANTINE II (316-340). Eldest son of Constantine the Great and Emperor of the West (337-340), p. x.
- CONSTANTINE IV (654-685). Eldest son of Constans II and Emperor of the East (668-685), he resisted the Arabs and by re-establishing religious unity with Rome strengthened the Empire,
- CONSTANTINOPLE. Capital of the Empire of the East, built from 324 to 330 by Constantine the Great on the site of the ancient Byzantium. Presentday Istanbul, p. XII, XIII, XIV, 3, 112, 113, 121, 229, 287; maps 354, 355.
- CONSTANTINOPLE (Councils of). The second church council, convoked in 381 by Theodosius, confirmed the condemnation of Arianism by the Council of Nicaea. The sixth church council (680-681) condemned monothelitism, p. 113.
- CONSTANTIUS II (317-361). Second son of Constantine the Great and Emperor of the East (337-361), p. xII.

- (canton of Vaud), near Oron, 16 km. south-east of Lausanne. Here was found a gold fibula representing a haloed horseman trampling on serpents (6th-7th century), p. 271.
- COPTIC ART. The art of Christian Egypt. It appears to have influenced the carvings on the sarcophagus of Bishop Agilbert at Jouarre, p. 72, 74, 77, 188.
- COPTS. Name of the Christian Egyptians separated from the Catholic Church after the 5th century. In the first centuries of Christianity, the Copts exerted a considerable influence owing to the development of monasticism in Egypt, to such famous places of pilgrimage as the tomb of St Menas (died 296) at Abu Mina, and finally to the exodus of Coptic monks and artists following the Arab invasion in the 7th century, p. 74, 77, 178, 188, 260, 277, 312.
- (Somme), 25 km. east of Amiens. Abbey founded between 657 and 661 by Queen Bathilda, regent for her son Clovis III. It adopted the Benedictine rule about 700 and was reformed by Abbot Adalard about 820. The Corbie Psalter is now in the Amiens Library, p. 123, 165, 178, 188, 195, 200, 202, 206; fig. 176, 180, 204, 210, 212, 213; map 358.
- COULANDON. Village in central France (Allier), 6 km. from Moulins. Stone quarries, p. 69.
- CRIEL-SUR-MER. Small town in northern France (Seine-Maritime), in the valley of the Yères, 22 km. north-east of Dieppe and 2 km. from the English Channel, p. 278.
- 'CROSS OF THE ARDENNES.' Processional cross of gold leaf and copper on a wooden core, dating from about 850, p. 313.
- CRYPT. In antiquity, in the writings of Gregory of Tours, and until the end of the early Middle Ages, the word crypta denoted a vaulted structure, a funerary hypogeum or a church annex, which could be either subterranean or aboveground, p. 64, 66; fig. 11, 12, 19-21, 77-91, 112-117.
- CYRUS (St). According to the legend, St Julitta fled from Tarsus (Cilicia) early in the 4th century with her three-year-old son Cyrus to escape Diocletian's persecution of the Christians. But she was recognized as a p. 124, 139.

- (8th century), successor of Transamondo. For him the altar of the abbey of San Pietro in Valle at Ferentillo was made, p. 250; fig. 278.
- DAGOBERT I. Son of Clotaire II. King of the Franks (629-639), p. 238; map 356.
- DAILLENS. Village in Switzerland (canton of Vaud) on the west slope of the Jorat, 2.5 km. north-east of Cossonay. Site of a Burgundian cemetery where two buckles were found representing Daniel in the lions' den (7th century), p. 277.
- DANIEL. Hebrew prophet, principal personage of the Book of Daniel. Captive at Babylon where he underwent many trials because of his faith. Daniel in the lions' den was one of the most popular symbolic themes of early medieval art, p. 86, 265, 277, 278; fig. 21, 100, 297, 305.
- CORBIE. Small town in northern France DANUBE. River of Central Europe (1725 miles long), flowing from the Black Forest to the Black Sea, p. XII, 215, 312.
 - DARMSTADT. City in West Germany (Hesse), 28 km. south of Frankfurt, p. 313.
 - DAUPHINÉ. Ancient province of southeastern France (capital, Grenoble), p. 27.
 - DAVID. Second king of Israel (c. 1010-970 B.C.). Slew the Philistine giant Goliath. He transformed the twelve tribes into a homogeneous nation, conquered Jerusalem and made it the centre of Jewish religious life, p. 195; fig. 206, 213.
 - DELÉMONT. Town in north-western Switzerland (canton of Berne), 45 km. south-west of Basel, p. 243; fig. 265; map 358.
 - DESANA. Village in North Italy (Piedmont), near Vercelli, where in 1938 a woman's grave of the 6th century was discovered, p. 225; map 358.
 - DESCHAMPS (Paul). French archaeologist and art historian (born 1888), p. 245.
 - DESIDERIUS (?-after 774). King of the Lombards, crowned in 757 by Pope Stephen II. Taken prisoner by Charlemagne in 774, he died at Corbie or Liège, p. 123, 200, 202.
 - Christian and martyred with her son, DESIDERIUS or DIDIER (St) [595-655]. Bishop of Cahors (630-655), p. 34, 92.

- COPELANZ (LA). Village in Switzerland DAGILEOPA (Ilderic). Duke of Spoleto DIANA. Ancient Italian goddess of the moon, later assimilated to Artemis, p. 199.
 - DIJON. City in eastern France (Côted'Or), former capital of the Duchy of Burgundy. Formed part of the ancient kingdom of the Burgundians, p. 69.
 - DIMMA (8th century). Bishop of Condeire or Connon (Ireland). Cousin of St Brecan, he was educated at the monastery of Lynally. He is said to have copied sacred texts for St Cronan of Roscrea, fig. 172.
 - DIOSCORIDES (Pedanius). Greek physician of the first century A.D., author of De Materia Medica, p. 202.
 - DIPTYCH. Hinged tablet of ivory, wood or sheet metal. The inner sides, coated with wax, could be written on with a stylus. In the period of the Late Empire, the outer sides were often richly carved (consular diptychs), p. 209, 212, 221, 263, 265; fig. 216, 217, 237.
 - DOEG. An Edomite, chief of Saul's herdsmen, who told him of David's flight. At Saul's command he slew 85 of the priests of Nob and devastated the city. Symbol of Antichrist, p. 195.
 - DOMAGNANO. Small town in the Republic of San Marino (central Italy), p. 222.
 - DONATISM. Schism which throughout the 4th century divided the African churches on the issue of the 'traditors,' i.e. bishops or priests who during the Roman persecutions gave up to the pagan authorities the Scriptures and sacred vessels. The schism began in 311 as a protest against the election of Caecilian as bishop of Carthage; the Donatists had a rival bishop elected by a synod, first Majorinus, then, after his death, Donatus. Condemned by three councils (Rome 313, Arles 314, Milan 316), Donatism died out in 411,
 - DOTZHEIM. Residential suburb of Wiesbaden, 3.2 km. west of the city centre, p. 268.
 - DRAUSIUS (St). A native of Soissons, he became archdeacon, then bishop of Soissons (c. 658-c. 674), fig. 39, 40.
 - DURHAM. Borough of northern England, in the county of the same name, some 70 miles north of York, map 358.
 - DURROW. Irish village (Co. Offaly), 3 miles north-west of Tullamore (formerly Daimhaig). Monastery founded about 504 by St Columban. Book of

- Durrow, illuminated manuscript of the ENGER. Town in West Germany, 8 km. EXPLICIT. Latin term (an abbreviation 7th century, p. 159, 160; fig. 170; map 358.
- DYGGVE (Ejnar). Danish archaeologist and architect (1887-1961), p. 250; ENGERS. Town in West Germany fig. 273.
- EADFRID or EADFRITH. Bishop of Lindisfarne (698-721), who probably wrote out the Book of Lindisfarne, p. 159.
- EASBY. Abbey about a mile east of Richmond (Yorkshire), in the valley of the Swale, fig. 96, 97; map 358.
- EBERSOLT (Jean). French archaeologist, p. 245.
- EBREGESILUS (St). Bishop of Meaux EPHESUS. City in Asia Minor (present-(late 7th century), p. 67; fig. 78.
- ECCLESIUS (St) [died 534]. Archbishop of Ravenna (521-532), p. 247.
- ECHMIADZIN. Town in U.S.S.R. (Republic of Armenia), west of Erivan, seat of the primate of the Armenian Church, p. 265.
- ECHTERNACH. Ancient abbey on the German frontier of the Duchy of Luxembourg. Founded in 698 by St Willibrord. Secularized in 1793. Echternach Gospels, illuminated manuscript, p. 31, 157, 160; fig. 1, 168, 174; map 358.
- EDESSA. City in northern Mesopotamia (present-day Urfa, Turkey). The church of St Sophia was famous in early times, p. 32.
- EGINO OF VERONA (died 802). Bishop of Verona in the late 8th century (he is recorded there in 797). One of the artisans of the Carolingian renascence, for he brought many manuscripts from Italy to Reichenau and composed a Homiliary at the request of Charlemagne, p. 139; fig. 154, 155.
- EGYPT, p. 77, 113, 188, 257, 259, 277.
- ELBERN (Victor). Contemporary German archaeologist, p. 62.
- ELIGIUS or ELOI (St). Born near Limoges (c. 588-660). He became a goldsmith in Paris, then master of the mint under Clotaire II and Dagobert, and was appointed bishop of Novon (641). p. 62, 240, 241, 243; fig. 264, 266, 267.
- ELLO. Goldsmith (8th century), apparently a Swabian. One of the two makers of the casket of Teuderigus at Saint-Maurice, p. 243.
- EMPIRE. See ROMAN EMPIRE.

- north-east of Herford (Westphalia). Abbey church with the tomb of Widukind, p. 243, 285; map 358.
- (Rhine Palatinate), 20 km. north of Koblenz, p. 312.
- ENGLAND, p. 33, 72, 132, 312.
- ENNABEUREN. Town in West Germany (Württemberg), 12 km. from Urach, FANO. City in central Italy (Marche) on p. 268, 281; fig. 297.
- ENTRINGEN. Small town in West Germany (Baden-Württemberg), some FARNESINA or Villa Farnese in Rome. 20 km. south of Stuttgart, p. 218.
- day Selçuk, Turkey), where two councils were held, including the 3rd church council convoked by Theodosius II in 431. It recognized the dual nature of Christ in a single person and proclaimed Mary the Mother of God, p. xiv, 107; map 354.
- ERERUK. City in Armenia, p. 33.
- EROS. Greek god of love, son of Aphrodite and Ares, lover and husband of Psyche, identified with Cupid by the Romans and often represented as a child, p. 115.
- EUCHERIUS (St). Bishop of Lyons about 432, died about 449. Prolific author admired by Erasmus, fig. 182.
- EUGENDE or OYEND (St). Assistant of St Lupicinus and later abbot of the monastery of Condat (present-day Saint-Claude in the Jura). Died in 510,
- EUSICIUS (St). Hermit at Pressigny, on the river Cher, where he died in 542. Childebert I erected a basilica over his tomb; this was the original church of Selles-sur-Cher, p. 29.
- EUTYCHIUS or EUTYCHES (c. 375c. 454). Greek heresiarch who affirmed the single, divine nature of Christ, condemned by the Council of Chalcedon (451) and exiled into Egypt, p. XIV.
- EVANGELIST SYMBOLS. Representation of the four Evangelists by their symbols: an angel (Matthew), a winged lion (Mark), a winged bull (Luke), an eagle (John), p. 160, 178, 182, 248; fig. 1, 89, 168, 170, 173, 174, 193, 194,
- EWER. Pitcher or jug with a handle, p. 260; fig. 287.

- of explicitus, 'unfolded') placed at the end of medieval manuscripts to indicate the conclusion, p. 137; fig. 150.
- EZEKIEL. Hebrew prophet who gave his name to the Book of Ezekiel in the Bible. Born into a family of priests and a captive at Babylon, he prepared the way for the restoration of Israel and of the new Temple of Jerusalem, fig. 178.
- the Adriatic, 12 km. south-east of Pesaro, p. 225.
- In its gardens stands a Roman edifice of the first century A.D., whose stucco decorations, discovered in 1879, are now in the Museo Nazionale Romano, p. 113.
- FATHERS OF THE CHURCH, p. 117, 124; fig. 137, 179.
- FEAGHMAAN WEST. Site in southwest Ireland (Co. Kerry), on the north side of Valentia Island (Dingle Bay), fig. 337; map 358.
- FERENTILLO. Town in central Italy (Umbria), 20 km. from Terni. Nearby is the abbey of San Pietro in Valle, founded in the 8th century, p. 250; fig. 278.
- FÉTIGNY. Village in Switzerland (canton of Fribourg), on the left bank of the Broye, 28 km. west of Fribourg, p. 313.
- FIBULA. The ornamental clasps or brooches of Antiquity and the early Middle Ages, p. 178, 215, 221, 222, 225, 234, 238, 241, 243, 246, 257, 265, 268, 271, 273, 281, 312, 313; fig. 223, 224, 235, 236, 240, 242, 243, 249-262, 293, 298. See also GRASSHOP-PER FIBULAE.
- FIESOLE. Town in Tuscany near Florence, p. 250.
- FILIGREE. Ornamental work, consisting in the application of grains, beads or fine wire, usually of gold or silver, to objects of gold or silver. Much used in the Merovingian period to decorate gold fibulae and buckles, under the influence of Byzantine art, p. 221, 234, 238, 243, 279, 285.
- FLAVIGNY. Benedictine abbey of Saint-Pierre de Flavigny founded in 720, destroyed by the Normans and rebuilt in the 10th century. Near it sprang up the small town of Flavigny-sur-Ozerain, 9 km. south-east of Les Laumes (Côte-d'Or, Burgundy), p. 178; fig. 191-194; map 358.

- the abbey of Saint-Benoît-sur-Loire, p. 64, 281.
- FLONHEIM. Town in West Germany (Rhineland), some 20 km. north of FRISIANS. A Germanic people in the Worms, where the 5th-century grave of a barbarian chieftain was discovered, p. 218.
- FLORENCE, p. 275; map 354.
- FLORO, p. 312.
- FORMIGÉ (Jules). French architect and archaeologist (1879-1960), p. 55; fig. 66,
- FORNOVO DI SAN GIOVANNI. Commune in North Italy (Bergamo), on the right bank of the Serio, p. 312.
- FORTIFIED TOWNS. Roman towns of Gaul converted into strongholds in order to withstand the incursions of the barbarians, p. 12, 13; map 359.
- FORTUNATUS (St). Born in Venetia, near Treviso (c. 530-609). Bishop of Poitiers in 599. Writer and poet, p. 22, 24, 32.
- FRANCOVITCH (Geza de). Contemporary Hungarian archaeologist and art historian, p. 250; fig. 273.
- FRANKS. Confederated Germanic tribes established in the 3rd century on the Lower Rhine. The leading tribes among them were the Salian and Ripuarian Franks at the mouths of Scheldt and the Somme (4th century): these founded a kingdom under Clovis, p. XII, XIII, 16, 20, 105, 121, 257, 265; maps 355, 356.
- FREDEGARIUS (Pseudo-). Anonymous author, probably a Burgundian, of the sequel to Gregory of Tours' Historia Francorum. His chronicle ends in 642, p. 188; fig. 195-197.
- FREISING. City in West Germany (Bavaria), 32 km. north-east of Munich, p. 137; map 358.
- FRÉJUS. Town on the French Riviera (Var), ancient capital of the Oxibiani. Its 5th-century baptistery is unique in France, p. 3, 32, 33; fig. 2-4, 322A & B; maps 354, 356, 358.
- FRESCO. Technique of painting, colours being applied, with water as a vehicle, on a coat of fresh plaster. The lime of the ground is penetrated by the pigments and, converted by exposure into carbonate, acts as a binding material, p. 94, 150; fig. 110, 122, 129, 131-141, 164-167.

- land, in a bend of the river Sarine, capital of the canton of the same name, p. 313.
- region comprised between the mouths of the Rhine and the Ems. With the Angles and Jutes, they carried out sea raids against England and attempted to colonize it, p. XIII.
- FRIULI. Region in north-east Italy (capital, Udine), now part of Venezia Giulia, p. 122, 202, 247, 271, 312.
- GABRIEL. Archangel, fig. 129, 313.
- GALLA PLACIDIA (c. 389-450). Daughter of Theodosius I and Galla, she first married the Visigoth Athaulf, brother-in-law of Alaric, in 414; then, in 417, Constantius, a general serving under Honorius, by whom she had two children, Honoria and Valentinian III. As a widow, she acted as regent (425) of the Empire of the West during the minority of Valentinian. Famous for her mausoleum at Ravenna, beside the church of San Vitale, p. 39.
- GAMMERTINGEN. Town in West Germany (Württemberg), 24 km. from Sigmaringen. A woman's grave was found here in 1904 in an Alamannic cemetery, p. 278.
- GANAY (Marquis de). Collection, p. 222.
- the Rhine and Meuse and along the GARNET. Stone much appreciated in the period of the barbarian invasions, especially the almandine. Generally imported from India, garnets were worked with gold, cut and inset on goffered sheets of metal. Much used on weapons, jewellery and various precious GEPIDS. A Teutonic people akin to the objects, p. 215, 218, 222, 231, 238, 241,
 - GARONNE. River in south-western France, flowing from the Pyrenees to GERMANUS (St) [c. 389-448]. Born at the Gironde estuary, p. 12, 34.
 - GAUL. In Antiquity and the early Middle Ages, the region bounded by the Rhine, the Alps, the Mediterranean, the Pyrenees and the Atlantic, roughly corresponding to modern France, p. XII, XIII, 1, 3, 12, 15, 16, 20, 21, 25, 27, 30, 32-35, 40, 42, 47, 48, 64, 69, 74, 92, 101, 102, 105, 113, 123, 128, 155, 165, 178, 188, 202, 209, 212, 259, 265, 287-289; map 356.
 - GELASIANUM. See SACRAMENTA-RIUM GELASIANUM.
 - GÉLIMER. Last Vandal king of Africa (530-534), map 355.

- FLEURY-SUR-LOIRE. Former name of FRIBOURG. City in west-central Switzer- GELLONE. Abbey founded in 804 by St William, duke of Aquitaine, at Saint - Guilhem - le - Désert (Hérault), near Montpellier, p. 188, 206; fig. 198-203; map 358.
 - GÉMIGNY. Village in central France (Loiret), 11 km. from Patay, fig. 26; map 358.
 - GENEVA. City in Switzerland, at the west end of the Lake of Geneva. In the 4th century it became the chief town of the Genevenses and the second city of the Viennensis. About 474, capital of the Sapaudia of the Burgundians, then conquered by the Franks in 534, p. 22, 277, 278; fig. 318; maps 354, 356, 358, 359.
 - GENEVIEVE (St). Born at Nantes c. 429, died in Paris in 512, and buried in the basilica of the Holy Apostles founded by King Clovis I, p. 27.
 - GENSERIC or GAISERIC. Vandal king of Africa (428-477). Landed in Africa in May 429 and in 435 obtained for his people the status of foederati. On October 19, 439, he captured Carthage and overran the North African coast as far as Tripolitania. By 442 he had occupied Proconsularis, Byzacena and part of Numidia and Tripolitania: this was the Vandal Empire. With his fleet Genseric made incursions in the Mediterranean, p. XII; map 355.
 - GEOMETRIC ART. Style of ornamentation composed of motifs regularly or geometrically disposed, p. 30, 31.
 - GEORGE (c. 769-799). Bishop of Ostia, then bishop of Amiens. Translator into Latin of a Universal Chronicle,
 - Goths, map 355.
 - GERMANI, p. 20, 21, 312.
 - Auxerre, he studied in Rome, became an advocate and was appointed dux of his native town. Bishop of Auxerre in 418. Sent to England in 429 by Pope Celestine to fight the Pelagians. Died at Ravenna July 31, 448, his body being brought back to Auxerre. Over his tomb Queen Clotilda erected a basilica which gave rise to the abbey of Saint-Germain, p. 27.
 - GERMANUS (St) [c. 494-576]. Born near Autun. Bishop of Paris before 558. Died May 28, 576. Buried under the side porch of the church of the Holy Cross and St Vincent (later known as Saint-Germain-des-Prés), founded by King Childebert I, p. 27.

- GERMANUS OF TRIER (St) [610-677]. Founder and first abbot of the monastery of Moûtier-Grandval or Münster (canton of Berne, Switzerland), p. 243; fig. 265.
- GERMANY, p. 12, 238, 313.

GER

- GERMIGNY-DES-PRÉS. Village in central France (Loiret), near the Loire, 30 km. east of Orléans and 6 km. north-west of Saint-Benoît-sur-Loire (the former abbey of Fleury). Villa and oratory erected here about 800 by Theodulf, bishop of Orléans and abbot of Fleury. This oratory became in the Middle Ages a priory of Saint-Benoît-sur-Loire, then a parish church. It was unfortunately rebuilt on mistaken lines by the architect Lisch in 1869, p. 27, 95.
- GESTA DAGOBERTI. A chronicle compiled about 835 at the abbey of Saint-Denis, p. 243, 259.
- GISULF I. Nephew of Alboin, king of the Lombards, and duke of Friuli (died 611), p. 271.
- GOLGOTHA. Place of crucifixion at Jerusalem, p. 188.
- GOLIATH. Philistine giant killed by David with a sling, p. 195.
- GONDORF. Town in West Germany (Rhine Palatinate), on the left bank of the Moselle, 25 km. south-west of Koblenz, p. 265.
- GONTRAN (St) [c. 545-592]. Son of Clotaire II and king of Burgundy (561-592), p. 259.
- GOSPEL BOOK. Book containing the Gospel texts for all the masses of the year, p. 231. Examples: fig. 1, 241.
- GOSPELS. Complete texts of the four Gospels of the New Testament, with or without the canon tables, p. 178; fig. 146, 147, 150-153, 168-174, 183, 191-194, 211.
- GOTHS. A Germanic people originally dwelling in Scandinavia and on the lower Vistula-the only one who achieved a successful synthesis of Roman and Germanic elements. The prestige enjoyed by the Goths among the Germanic tribes comes out clearly in the Niebelungen. They were early divided into two groups: Ostrogoths and Visigoths (i.e. East Goths and West Goths), p. XII, 16, 155, 211, 222, 225, 229; map 355.
- GOURDON. Village in west-central France (Saône-et-Loire), 7 km. east of Montceau-les-Mines, where in 1845 a treas-

- ure was found consisting of a chalice, a paten and 104 coins of the first half of the 6th century, p. 218, 221, 241; map 358.
- GRADO. Small town in north-eastern Italy (Friuli, Venezia Giulia), on the lagoon. It was the port of Aquileia, and here the inhabitants of Aquileia, fleeing before Attila and later the Lombards, took refuge, p. 231.
- GRASSHOPPER FIBULAE. Gold, silver or bronze fibulae in the form of grasshoppers, often inlaid with precious stones and generally found in pairs in graves. This motif, of Oriental origin, was transmitted to Merovingian art by way of South Russia and Hungary at the time of the Hunnish invasions. It may be a symbol of immortality. Among the oldest pieces known are the grasshopper fibulae from the tomb of the Frankish king Childeric at HALLE. City in East Germany, on the Tournai, also called bee fibulae. Cf. a fibula from Beaurepaire (Musée des Beaux-Arts, Lyons), p. 218; fig. 229,
- GREAT BRITAIN, p. xIII, 20, 33, 72, 78, 160.
- GREECE, p. 202, 288.
- GREGORY THE GREAT (St) [c. 540-604]. Prefect of Rome (572-574). As Pope (590-604), he defended the states of the Church against the Lombards and evangelized England. His writings made him one of the founders of medieval Christian spirituality, p. 115, 143, 202, 231; fig. 121, 148, 155, 162, 177D, 178, 241.
- GREGORY OF TOURS (St). Churchman and historian (538 or 539-594), born at Clermont. Bishop of Tours in 573. Author of the Historia Francorum, p. 5, 13, 22, 24, 27, 32, 155.
- GRENOBLE. City in south-eastern France HEROD THE GREAT (74-4 B.C.). King (Isère). Taken by the Burgundians, then by the Franks, it held out against the Lombards in 673. Crypt of the church of Saint-Laurent, p. 27, 97-101, fig. 112-117, 335A & B; maps 358, 359.
- GRISONS or GRAUBÜNDEN. Easternmost canton of Switzerland, between Austria and Italy, p. 150, 250.
- GUARRAZAR (Fuente de). Locality in central Spain, near Guadamur (province of Toledo), where in 1858 a treasure of Visigothic crosses and crowns was discovered, p. 231, 241; fig. 248; map 358.
- GÜLTLINGEN. Small town in West Germany (Baden-Württemberg), some 30 km. south-east of Pforzheim. In

- 1901 the tomb of an Alamannic chief was found here, p. 218.
- GUMMERSMARK. Locality in Denmark (Sjaelland), between Ringsted and Köge, where some brooches decorated with animal forms were discovered, p. 312.
- GUTENSTEIN. Town in West Germany (Konstanz), p. 280.
- GÜTTINGEN. Town in northern Switzerland (canton of Thurgau), on the left bank of the Lake of Constance. Site of an Alamannic cemetery of the Merovingian period, p. 211, 271; map 358.
- HABAKKUK. The eighth of the lesser prophets, p. 195; fig. 207.
- Saale, some 50 km. north-west of Leipzig, p. 271.
- HEIDINGSFELD. Town in West Germany (Baden), 10 km. south-west of Würzburg, p. 312.
- HELENA (St). Mother of Constantine the Great (c. 250-330). She had churches erected at Bethlehem and Jerusalem, p. 143; fig. 156.
- HELVETIA, p. 101.
- HEPTATEUCH. The first seven books of the Old Testament: Pentateuch, Book of Joshua, and Judges, p. 178; fig. 188,
- HERACLIUS I (c. 575-641). Emperor of the East (610-641), p. 113.
- HERCULES. Latin name for Heracles. p. 278; fig. 306.
- of the Jews (40-4 B.C.), p. 138.
- HERULI. A German people dwelling in the Danish islands, who with the Goths migrated to the Pontic steppe in the 3rd century. Under pressure from the Huns, they were driven westwards again, beyond the Danube, p. XII; map 355.
- HEXAEMERON. A treatise on the six days of the Creation: the best known are those of St Basil and St Ambrose, fig. 176.
- HILARY or HILARIUS (St) [c. 315-c. 367]. Bishop of Poitiers (350-367), exiled in Phrygia (356-360) for his adherence to orthodox Christianity. Author of the De Trinitate, fig. 145.

- pronounced to an audience, fig. 154, 155, 177A & C.
- HONORIUS (Flavius) [384-423]. Son of Theodosius I and Emperor of the West (395-423), p. XII.
- HORMISDAS (St). As Pope (514-523) he restored the unity of the Church and had the Canons of the Greek Church translated into Latin, p. 229.
- HORNHAUSEN. Town in East Germany (Saxony), west of Magdeburg. Here in 1874 was found a tombstone representing Wotan on horseback with his spear and buckler (8th century), p. 271.
- HORSEMAN. The most popular theme in Germanic art both before and after their conversion to Christianity, p. 272, 275; fig. 297, 299.

HUNGARY, p. 229.

- HUNS. A nomadic Asiatic people of horsemen who invaded Europe in a series of devastating incursions during the 4th and 5th centuries. Under the leadership of Attila (died 453) they penetrated as far as Gaul, but their power was broken in 451 at the battle of Châlons, in Champagne (Catalaunian Plains), where they were turned back by the Roman legions under Aetius, reinforced by Germanic troops. The Huns then retreated into Italy and Pannonia, p. XII, 215; map 355.
- ICONOCLASM. Image breaking: the doctrine of a strong party in the Byzantine Empire in the 8th and 9th centuries which opposed the use of images and regarded as idolatrous the representation of Christ, the Virgin and saints. Iconoclasm ended on March 11, 843, with the victory of orthodoxy, p. xiv, 62, 202, 250.
- INDIA, p. 215, 259.
- Died in infancy, p. 24.
- ated manuscripts, a large initial at the beginning of a chapter or paragraph, often elaborately adorned with arabesques, figures, etc., and sometimes filling the entire page, p. 137, 157, 159, 160, 165, 178, 188, 195, 199, 206; fig. 171, 176, 177A, B, C, D, 189, 190, 198-210.
- INTERLACE. A pattern of surface decoration consisting of straps or ribbons often elaborately interwoven, 311, 312.

- arch or vault, p. 11, 117; fig. 12, 13.
- IRELAND, p. XIII, 72, 81, 157, 277.
- ISAAC (Sacrifice of). See ABRAHAM'S SACRIFICE.
- ISIDORE OF SEVILLE (St). Doctor of the Church (c. 560-636). Succeeded bishop of Seville. A prolific author, JOUY-LE-COMTE. Hamlet in northern his brother Leander, in 601, as archfig. 184, 186, 187.
- ITALY, p. XIII, 13, 15, 20, 25, 32, 33, 47, 97, 99-102, 105, 107, 113, 121, 128, 132, 137, 150, 165, 188, 195, 202, 206, 211, 222, 229, 231, 234, 241, 245, 246, 250, 257, 268, 287, 288, 311-313.
- ITTENHEIM. Village in north-east France (Bas-Rhin), 13 km. west of Strasbourg, JULITTA. Mother of St Cyrus, p. 124, 139. where in 1930 the grave of a Merovingian noble was discovered, p. 211, 275; JUMIÈGES. Former Benedictine abbey in map 358.
- IVORY, p. 105, 209, 211, 221, 245, 250, 288; fig. 216, 217, 288-290.
- IVREA. City in north-west Italy (Piedmont), on the Dora Baltea, map 358. JUSTINIAN I (482-565). Byzantine
- JEDBURGH. Town in south-eastern Scotland (Roxburgh), in the region of the royal abbeys of the Scott country, between Selkirk and Kelso, fig. 95; map 358.
- JEROME (St). Father and Doctor of the Church (c. 347-420), author of the Latin translation of the Bible known as the Vulgate, p. 202; fig. 148.
- JERUSALEM, p. 278; fig. 17.
- JESSE. Bishop of Amiens (from 799) but deposed in 831. Died in 836, p. 202.
- JEWELLERY (BARBARIAN), p. 55, 231, 241, 243, 268, 287.
- INGOMER. Son of Clovis I and Clotilda. JOB (BOOK OF). A book of the Old KELLS or CEANANNUS MOR. Town Testament, fig. 177D.
- NITIAL (ORNAMENTAL). In illumin- JOHN THE BAPTIST (St). Son of Zacharias and Elizabeth. In 27 he baptized Christ on the banks of the Jordan. In 28 he was beheaded by order of Herod Antipas, p. 150.
 - JOHN THE EVANGELIST (St). Son of Salome and Zebedee, brother of James the Greater. Author of the fourth Gospel and the Book of Revelation. Died c. 100, p. 117, 182, 285; fig. 169, 199, 315.
- p. 100, 159, 212, 225, 265, 271, 281, JOHN VII. Pope (705-707), p. 116, 117, KINGSTON. Town in England (Kent), 119, 123.

- HOMILY. A discourse or sermon read or INTRADOS. The under surface of an JOSEPH. Son of Jacob and Rachel. His story is told in Genesis 37-50, p. 124; fig. 137, 141.
 - JOUARRE. Former Benedictine abbey in northern France (Seine-et-Marne), 3 km. south of Ferté-sous-Jouarre, founded about 630 by St Adon. Crypts, p. 31, 64-78, 81, 84, 289; fig. 77-91, 340A & B; map 358.
 - France (Val-d'Oise), near Parmain, 38 km. north of Paris, p. 221; fig. 236.
 - JOVINIAN. Roman heresiarch (died c. 412), who maintained that baptism and grace suffice and that works are useless. Excommunicated in 380 by Pope Siricius, p. 202.

 - Normandy, 28 km. north-west of Rouen (Seine-Maritime), founded in 654 by St Philibert, p. 64.
 - JURA, p. 289.
 - Emperor (527-565), builder of St Sophia of Constantinople and husband of Theodora, p. XIII, 107, 113, 238, 245,
 - JUTES. A Germanic tribe apparently originating in southern Jutland. According to Bede, they settled in Kent, the Isle of Wight and part of Hampshire. But their role and movements have not yet been clarified, p. XIII.
 - KÄRLICH. Town in West Germany (Rhine Palatinate), in the suburbs of Koblenz, p. 313.
 - KARLSRUHE. City in West Germany (Baden-Württemberg), on the Rhine, near the French frontier, p. 225, 275.
 - in eastern Ireland (Co. Meath), on the Blackwater, 12 miles north-west of An Uaimh. Monastery founded in the 6th century by St Columkille, where the Book of Kells was written, p. 159, 160; fig. 169; map 358.
 - KENT. County in south-eastern England, bordering on the Strait of Dover and the lower Thames, p. 231.
 - KILDRENAGH. Site in Ireland (Co. Kerry), on Valentia Island, fig. 336; map 358.
 - near Dover, p. 231; fig. 254.

- KLEINHÜNINGEN. Former locality in the canton of Basel (Switzerland), part of the city of Basel since 1893. Site of an Alamannic grave of the 5th-6th century, LAVIGNY. Village in French Switzerland p. 218, 221.
- KOBLENZ. City in West Germany (Rhine Palatinate), at the confluence of the Moselle and the Rhine. Occupied by the Romans from 9 B.C., taken by the Franks about 500. Fortified villa of Nicetius, bishop of Trier, near the city, p. 22.
- KOCHEM or COCHEM. Small town in West Germany (Moselle), 56 km. south-west of Koblenz, p. 267.
- KRANENBURG. Village in West Germany (North Rhineland - Westphalia), 8 km. west of Cleves, near the Dutch frontier, p. 209.
- KREFELD-GELLEP. City in West Germany (Rhineland-Westphalia), 23 km. south-west of Duisburg. The tomb of a Frankish chief was found here in 1962, dated to the 5th-6th century by a solidus of Anastasius I, p. 222, 231, 241, 260; fig. 239; map 358.
- KYMATION. A conventional design in antique art, resembling a series of waves (Greek kyma = wave), p. 212. LIMOGES. City in west-central France
- LA CROIX (Révérend Père Camille de). Belgian archaeologist and Jesuit (1831-1911), fig. 68, 69, 72, 75.
- LAMB. Symbol originally given to Christ by John the Baptist (John 1, 29). Appears in Christian art from the 4th century on, p. 115, 221, 311; LINDISFARNE (HOLY ISLAND). Small fig. 216, 237.
- LANGEAIS. Village in central France (Indre-et-Loire), on the right bank of the Loire, 24 km. west of Tours, fig. 32; map 358.
- LANTERN-TOWER. A tower pierced with windows admitting light into the part of the church over which it stands, p. 1, 32; fig. 2, 38.
- LAON. City in northern France (Aisne). Formed part of the kingdom of Soissons, then of Austrasia. Taken by Pepin in 742. Two abbeys: Saint-Jean founded in 641 by St Salaberga; and Saint-Vincent, p. 165, 178, 206; fig. 188, 190; map 358.
- LATER EMPIRE. Term the designating Roman Empire from 235 to 476, p. 3, 13, 27, 32, 34, 39, 40, 42, 47, 48, 84, 100.
- LAUNEBOLDE. Duke of Aquitaine who, with his wife Berethrude, erected a

- basilica in honour of St Saturninus at LOMBARDS. A Germanic people perhaps Toulouse about 570, p. 24.
- (canton of Vaud), 7.5 km. west of Morges, near the Lake of Geneva. Burgundian and Alamannic cemeteries here have yielded weapons, ornaments and belt buckles (7th century), p. 277.
- LAVOYE. Village in north-eastern France (Meuse), 30 km. north of Bar-le-Duc. Frankish graves of the Merovingian period, p. 218, 260; fig. 231, 286, 287; map 358.
- LAWRENCE (St). Roman deacon of Pope Sixtus, martyred in 258, p. 7.
- LAZARUS. Brother of Mary and Martha, raised from the dead by Jesus (John xi, 1-44), p. 136; fig. 148.
- LENINGRAD. City in the U.S.S.R. on the Gulf of Finland, fig. 178, 180.
- LEO III. Bishop of Cimitile (c. 680-690), p. 257.
- LIBER PONTIFICALIS. A series of biographies of the popes from the 6th century on, p. 231.
- (Haute-Vienne), on the river Vienne,
- LIMONS. Village in central France (Puvde-Dôme), 24 km. west of Thiers, on the left bank of the Allier, p. 265; map 358.
- island off the coast of Northumberland, in north-eastern England. Monastery founded in 635 by St Aidan. Book of Lindisfarne, p. 159; fig. 171, 173; LUPUS or LOUP (St). Bishop of Sens map 358.
- LINGOTTO. Suburb of Turin (Piedmont, Italy), p. 231, 241; fig. 256; map 358.
- LIUDGER or LUDGER (St). Native of the Frisian islands (743-809). He evangelized central Germany and became the first bishop of Münster (804-809), fig. 294.
- LIUTPRAND. Son of Ansprand and king of the Lombards (713-744), p. XIII.
- LIVIA (House of). House of the first century A.D. on the Palatine, in Rome, famous for its wall paintings (in the Museo delle Terme, Rome), p. 113.
- LOIRE. French river flowing from the Massif Central north and then west into the Bay of Biscay (625 miles long), p. 12, 20, 34, 42, 48, 55, 69, 312.

- of Scandinavian origin, who settled along the Elbe and then in lower Austria. In the 5th century they moved into Pannonia, becoming foederati; then, in 568, under their king Alboin, they descended into Italy and there founded a kingdom which lasted until 774, p. XIII, 20, 94, 102, 105, 113, 128, 131, 200, 202, 231, 238, 247, 250, 257, 271, 273, 275, 311-313; map 356.
- LOMBARDY. Region in North Italy bounded by Switzerland, the Po, Lake Maggiore and the river Ticino, Lake Garda and the Mincio, p. 71, 155, 178, 200, 234, 312; map 356.
- LONDON, p. 243; fig. 267; maps 354, 356.
- LOPICENUS. Bishop of Modena (died 750), p. 247.
- LORSCH. Town in West Germany (Hesse). Former abbey founded near Mainz in 764 and rebuilt on a nearby site in 774, p. 40, 67, 289.
- LUCCA. City in central Italy (Tuscany), p. 247; map 358.
- LUKE (St). Physician of Antioch, companion of St Paul. Author of the third Gospel and the Acts of the Apostles, which are distinguished by their classical Greek, p. 132, 178; fig. 146, 173
- LUPICIN or LUPICINUS (St). Brother of St Romanus, he founded the monastery of Lauconne in the Jura (later called Saint-Lupicin) and succeeded his brother as abbot of Saint-Claude (Jura). Died about 480, fig. 289.
- (c. 610-623), p. 211; fig. 221.
- LUXEUIL or LUXEUIL-LES-BAINS. Town in eastern France (Haute-Saône), where about 590 St Columban founded an abbey which became an outstanding spiritual centre, p. 165; fig. 178, 179, 181; map 358.
- LYONS. City in east-central France (Rhône), at the confluence of the Rhône and the Saône. Part of the Burgundian, then of the Frankish kingdom, p. 238; maps 354, 356, 358. Church of Saint-Irénée. An inscription discovered in 1946 and soundings have revealed that the chevet of the 'crypt' mentioned by Gregory of Tours was the apse of a pagan funerary basilica of the 2nd or 3rd century, p. 32. Church of Saint-Laurent (6th century) Rediscovered during excavations in

1947, along with fifteen epitaphs of the

- 6th and 7th centuries engraved on stone, p. 33; fig. 351.
- Church of Saint-Nizier. Goes back to the 5th century and was originally dedicated to the Apostles. A funerary crypt was added on the east side of it by Bishop Leidrade between 798 and 813, p. 97.
- MADRID, p. 231, 247.
- MAGISTER URSUS or ORSO. Sculptor of the first half of the 8th century, active at Verona in 712, p. 250, 257; fig. 278.
- MAINZ. City in West Germany (Rhine Palatinate), on the Rhine, p. 260, 289, 312; maps 354, 356, 358.
- MAIZIÈRES-LÈS-VIC. Village in northeastern France (Moselle), 4 km. southeast of Château-Salins, p. 268.
- MALE (Émile). French art historian and archaeologist (1862-1954), p. 245.
- MALLES VENOSTA. Village in northern Italy (Upper Adige), in Val Venosta, 80 km. north of Bolzano. Church of San Benedetto (9th-century frescoes), p. 95, 150; fig. 167; map 358.
- MANGLIEU. Village in south-central France (Puy-de-Dôme), 34 km. southeast of Clermont-Ferrand. Benedictine abbey founded in the 7th century by St Genes, bishop of Clermont, p. 32, 289; fig. 342; map 358.
- MANS (LE). City in north-western France (Sarthe), p. 64; maps 356, 359.
- MANUSCRIPTS (ILLUMINATED), p. 105, 128, 131, 132, 137-149, 157-206; fig. 141, 145-147, 150-163, 168-214.
- MARBLE CARVINGS, p. 15, 27, 32, 35, 67, 68, 245, 287; fig. 14-21, 27-29, 30, 31, 33-37, 39-42, 49, 50, 62, 80-82, 114,
- MARK (St). Author of the second Gospel, p. 160, 178; fig. 1, 168, 172, 194.
- (Indre-et-Loire), 2.5 km. east of Tours. Monastery founded in 372, on the right bank of the Loire, by St Martin. The name Marmoutier comes from the Latin maius monasterium ('greater monastery'), p. 289.
- MARNE. River and département in northeastern France, p. 64, 68, 69.
- MARSEILLES (Bouches-du-Rhône). The monastery of Saint-Victor was founded beside the tomb of the martyred St Victor by St Cassian (died c. 433). The chapel of Notre-Dame-de-Confes-

- sion is a 5th-century mausoleum partly preserved in the crypt of the present church of Saint-Victor, p. 11, 209; fig. 11-15, 321, 334; maps 354, 356, 358.
- MARTIN (St) [c. 315-397]. Born at Sabaria (Pannonia). Founded an abbey at Ligugé, near Poitiers, in 361, and became bishop of Tours in 371,
- MARTIN OF VERTOU (St) [c. 525-601]. Founded the abbey of Vertou, near Nantes, and two other abbeys for his disciples, p. 40; fig. 43.
- MARTIN I (St) [c. 590-655]. Pope (649-655). Died a martyr to orthodoxy at the hands of Constans II, protector of the Monothelites, p. 119.
- MATERNUS (St). Bishop of Milan (283-304), fig. 143.
- MATTHEW (St). Author of the first Gospel, p. 159, 160, 178; fig. 170, 174,
- MAURDRAMNE. Abbot of Corbie (772-781), p. 202.
- MAXIMIAN (St) [c. 498-556]. Deacon at the court of Constantinople, he was appointed archbishop of Ravenna (546-556), p. 265.
- MAXIMUS THE CONFESSOR (St) [c. 580-662]. Imperial secretary of Honorius. A formidable theologian, he attacked the Monothelites and in 662 his tongue and right hand were cut off, p. xv.
- MAZEROLLES. Village in west-central France (Vienne), 40 km. south-east of Poitiers, p. 40; fig. 54; map 358.
- MEAUX. Town in northern France (Seineet-Marne), on the Marne. Abbey of Sainte-Croix et Saint-Faron founded in 626 by the bishop St Faron, p. 64, 67, 188; fig. 198-203; maps 358, 359.
- MARMOUTIER. Abbey in central France MEDITERRANEAN, p. xii, xiii, 55, 287,
 - MEDITERRANEAN (EASTERN), p. XIII, 113, 178, 202, 265.
 - MELEAGER. Son of Oeneus and Althea, p. 211.
 - MELLEBAUDE (Abbot). Inscriptions in the Hypogée des Dunes at Poitiers indicate that Abbot Mellebaude had this hypogeum built in the 7th century to house his tomb. It served as both oratory and mausoleum, p. 57, 60, 64; fig. 68-76.

- MEROVINGIANS. Line of Frankish kings descended from Merovaeus. The last of them was Childeric III, who in 751 was deposed by the mayors of the palace, who thus founded the Carolingian dynasty, p. 288.
- MERTENS (Jacques). Contemporary Belgian archaeologist, p. 289.
- METTLACH. Town in West Germany (Saar), 50 km. north-east of Saarbrücken. Former Benedictine abbey founded in the 7th century, p. 265.
- METZ. City in north-eastern France (Moselle). Church of Saint-Pierreaux-Nonnains, formerly called Saint-Pierre-en-Citadelle. Excavations made in 1942 showed it to be an ancient building (civil basilica or church of the 4th century?) beside which a monastery was founded in the 7th century. The closure slabs found in this church in 1895 had long been considered 7th-century works; but they cannot be earlier than the late 8th century in the light of similar ones found in 1951 at Cheminot, an imperial villa near Metz given in 783 to the abbey of Saint-Arnoul of Metz, which had a church built there, p. 1, 238, 265; fig. 291; maps 354, 356, 358, 359.
- MIANNAY. Village in north-western France (Somme), on the river Trie, 9 km. south-west of Abbeville, p. 260.
- MICHAEL. Archangel, fig. 313.
- MILAN. Capital of Lombardy (North Italy), p. XII, XIII, 7, 222; maps 354,
 - Sant'Ambrogio, p. 250; fig. 142-144. Sant'Aquilino (chapel in San Lorenzo),
 - San Lorenzo, funerary basilica built in the 4th or 5th century in what was then a suburb of Milan, redecorated in the Baroque style in the late Renaissance, and now in part restored to its original state, p. 1, 7; fig. 7-10.
- MILAN (Edict of). Edict issued in 313 by the Emperors Constantine and Licinius, recognizing Christianity and restoring to Christians their civic rights, p. XII.
- MINDEN AN DER SAUER. Town in West Germany (Rhine Palatinate), on the Sauer, near Trier, p. 268.
- MODENA. City in north-central Italy (Emilia), p. 247.
- MOLSHEIM. Town in north-eastern France (Bas-Rhin), 20 km. southwest of Strasbourg, p. 313; map 358.

MONASTERBOICE. Village in Ireland (Co. Louth), 5 miles north-west of Drogheda, fig. 92; map 358.

MON

- MONCEAU-LE-NEUF-ET-FAUCOUZY. Village in northern France (Aisne), 22 km. north of Laon, p. 268.
- MONKS and MONASTICISM, p. 288, 289.
- MONOTHELITISM. Heresy of those who held that Christ had but one will An edict (Ecthesis) published by the Emperor Heraclius in 638 asserted the doctrine of the single will and forbade further debate, p. xiv.
- MONTE CASSINO. The most famous monastery in Italy (Latium), 140 km. south-east of Rome, founded about 529 by St Benedict, destroyed by the MUNICH. City in West Germany, capital Lombards in 581, rebuilt by Abbot Petronax in 720, then wrecked again by the Saracens in 883, p. 202.
- MONTESQUIOU-FEZENSAC (Comte Blaise de). Contemporary French MÜNSTER. See MOUTIER - GRANDarchaeologist, p. 241.
- MONZA. City in North Italy (Lombardy), 15 km. from Milan. It was the capital of the Lombard kingdom and Queen Theodelinde enriched it with churches and treasures, p. 222, 231, 245; fig. 241, 270; maps 356, 358.
- MORKEN. Town in West Germany (Rhineland), near Bonn. Site of a rich tomb of a Frankish noble, discovered in 1955; in the dead man's mouth was found a solidus of Tiberius II (578-582), p. 260.
- MORTAIN. Town in north-western France (Manche), 45 km. north of Fougères. Reliquary casket, p. 282; fig. 313.
- MOSAICS, p. 5, 12, 27, 32, 77, 97, 105, 222, 260, 275, 312; fig. 6, 12, 123-125, 130, 142-144.
- MOSELKERN. Town in West Germany (Moselle), on the left bank of the Moselle, 40 km. south-west of Koblenz, p. 267.
- MOSELLE. Tributary of the Rhine (320 miles long), p. 24, 265.
- MOUTIER-GRANDVAL (in German, MÜNSTER). Town in north-western Switzerland (canton of Berne), 52 km. south-west of Basel, on the Birs. Abbey founded about 640 by St Germanus of Trier, then a monk sent out from the abbey of Luxeuil. The main church was dedicated to Our Lady. Excavations made in 1872 brought to light the original foundations of the church of St Peter, which contained many graves, p. 64.

- MÜHLTAL. Town in West Germany (Bavaria), 40 km, south of Munich. Site of a woman's grave discovered in 1920, containing a round plaque representing three winged quadrupeds, p. 279.
- MUIREDACH. Abbot of Monasterboice (Ireland), died in 924, fig. 92.
- MUJELEIA (Syria), fig. 333A & B.
- MUMMA. Name of the donatrix of a reliquary casket to the abbey of Saint-Benoît-sur-Loire, p. 281; fig. 311.
- MUNDOLSHEIM. Village in northeastern France (Bas-Rhin), 7 km. north of Strasbourg, p. 215.
- of Bavaria, on the Isar, p. 137, 275, 279.
- MÜNSTER. City in West Germany (Westphalia), on the Aa, p. 312.
- VAL.
- MÜSTAIR. Village in eastern Switzerland (Grisons), near the Italian frontier. Three-apsed church of St John (Johanneskirche), with wall paintings: some, discovered in 1894, were detached and placed in the Landesmuseum, Zurich, in 1909; the rest, discovered in 1947, have been left in situ. Unfortunately these paintings have been overmap 358.
- NAMUR. City in Belgium, on the left bank of the Meuse: the Namurcum Castrum of the Merovingians, p. 281,
- NANCY. City in north-eastern France (Meurthe-et-Moselle), p. 268.
- NANTES. City in Brittany, on the lower Loire. Cathedral consecrated about 558; its marble capitals are in the Musée Dobrée, p. 32, 40; fig. 41, 42, 59, 62, 63, 65; maps 354, 356, 358, 359.
- NAPLES, p. 257; map 354.
- NARANCO. Palace of King Ramiro I (842-850), about a mile from Oviedo (north-western Spain). Converted into a church between 905 and 1065, called Santa Maria de Naranco, p. 91; fig. 106-109; map 358.
- NARBONNE. City in southern France (Aude), one of the oldest cities of Gaul. Taken by the Visigoths in 414. Reliquary of the Holy Sepulchre: carved panel representing the exaltation of the Cross, p. 101, 165; fig. 17, 118; maps 354-356, 358, 359.

- NARSES (c. 478-568). General under Justinian, who distinguished himself in putting down the Nika riots (532), then in reconquering Italy. He defeated Totila (552) and Teias (October 1, 552), drove the Franks and Alamanni out of Italy, and exterminated the Ostrogoths. He reorganized Italy as a province of the Byzantine Empire, p. XIII.
- NESTORIUS (c. 380-451). Monk at Antioch, then patriarch of Constantinople in 428. He taught that the Virgin was not the mother of God but the mother of Christ, and that the two natures of Christ are not united substantially but accidentally. Condemned in 431 by the Council of Ephesus, he was deposed and exiled,
- NICAEA. City in Bithynia (Asia Minor), on Lake Ascanius (present-day Iznik). The first church council was held here from May 20 to July 25, 325: it condemned Arianism and fixed the date of Easter, p. 143; map 354.
- NICE. See CIMIEZ.
- NICETUS (St). Bishop of Trier in 527, died in 566, p. 22, 24.
- NIEDERDOLLENDORF. Village in West Germany (Rhine Palatinate), 43 km. south of Cologne, on the Rhine, p. 265, 267.
- restored, p. 95, 150, 250; fig. 164-166; NIVELLES. Town in Belgium (Brabant), 31 km. south of Brussels. Excavations carried out in 1961 by Jacques Mertens revealed the complete ground-plans of the three monastery churches of the 7th century, dedicated to St Peter (later to St Gertrude), Our Lady and St Paul, p. 31, 64, 67, 289; fig. 341; map 358.
 - NOCERA UMBRA. Town in central Italy (Umbria), 20 km. north of Foligno, p. 231, 243, 312.
 - NORCIA. Small town in central Italy (Umbria, province of Perugia), 20 km. south of Spoleto. Birthplace of St Benedict, p. 225.
 - NORMANDY. Ancient province of northwestern France (capital, Rouen), p. 69.
 - NORTHUMBRIA. Anglo-Saxon kingdom of northern England (capital, York),
 - NOUAILLÉ. Village in west-central France (Vienne), 10 km. south-east of Poitiers. Former abbey founded in the second half of the 7th century. It had two churches, one dedicated to St Hilary (then to St Junian), the other to Our Lady. The first is now the parish

- church of the village; the second has PALESTINE, p. xv, 312. been privately owned since the Revolution, together with some of the monastic buildings dating to the Middle Ages, p. 64.
- 25 km. north-east of Compiègne, p. 241; maps 356, 359.
- NUREMBERG. City in West Germany (Bavaria), capital of Franconia, p. 222, PARIS. Two Merovingian churches:
- ODOACER (c. 434-493). Head of the Roman army, of Germanic origin. Proclaimed king in 476, he deposed the last emperor Romulus Augustulus and became patrician of the Roman Empire. He was killed by Theodoric at Ravenna, p. XII.
- OPUS INCLUSORIUM. Type of gemsetting used in cloisonné jewellery, p. 221.
- OPUS RETICULATUM. Masonry whose lozenge-shaped joints form a network or web design, p. 67.
- ORANT. Figure with upraised hands, in an attitude of prayer, p. 74, 265, 278; fig. 85, 292.
- ORIENTALS (Colonies of), p. 250, 288.
- ORLÉANS. City in central France (Loiret), p. 259; maps 355, 356, 359.
- OSTIA. Town in central Italy, 23 km. from Rome, a suburbicarian diocese founded in 830 by Pope Gregory IV just east of the ancient Roman town, which had been the seaport of Rome, at the mouth of the Tiber, p. 202; map 354.
- OSTROGOTHS. The East Goths, who founded an empire on the Black Sea in the 4th century. Driven westwards by the Huns, they settled in Italy in the 5th century and founded an empire (493) under Theodoric (capital, Ravenna). Largely wiped out in a series of wars, they were exterminated in 553 by the Byzantine general Narses, near Vesuvius, p. XII, XIII, 222, 225, 229, 231, 241, 260, 312; map 355.
- OVIEDO. City in north-western Spain, capital of the province of the same name. In the present suburb of Santullano, church of San Julian de los Prados (c. 812), p. 89, 91; fig. 103-105; maps 355, 358.
- PAINTING (WALL), p. 13, 32, 77, 89, 105,
- PALATINE (Mount). One of the seven hills of ancient Rome, residence of the emperors, p. 105.

- PANNONIA. Roman province on the lower Danube, roughly corresponding to present-day Hungary, p. 229.
- NOYON. City in northern France (Oise), PARENZO. Town in Yugoslavia (now called Porec), on the west side of the Istrian peninsula, at the head of the Adriatic, p. 231.
 - Church of the Apostles, built by King Clovis I between 496 and 511. Church of the Holy Cross and St Vincent (later called Saint-Germain-le-Doré, then Saint-Germain-des-Prés), built by King Childebert I between 542 and 558, p. 13, 27, 64, 72, 218, 222, 241, 243, 263, 275, 282; fig. 58, 227-229, 232-234, 266, 319; maps 354, PETER (St). The first of the Apostles 356, 358, 359.
 - PARMA. City in north-central Italy (Emilia), where in 1950 a round fibula of the 7th century was found in a Lombard grave, p. 231; fig. 255.
 - PASPELS. Village in eastern Switzerland (Grisons), 3 km. south-east of Rothenbrunnen, p. 272.
 - PATEN. A small dish or plate of precious metal used in the Eucharistic service, p. 221, 241, 245, 313; fig. 26, 234.
 - PAUL (St). Apostle of the Gentiles, p. 143, 150, 282; fig. 159, 160, 217, 312.
 - PAUL (St). Egyptian recluse, the first hermit to withdraw into the Thebaid (died 342), p. 64.
 - PAUL I (c. 700-767). Pope (757-767), brother and successor of Stephen II. He made an alliance with the Franks against the Lombards and welcomed Greek monks exiled to the West as a result of Iconoclasm, p. 116, 124.
 - PAUL THE DEACON or PAUL WAR-NEFRIED. Lombard priest, historian and poet (720-799), he left Italy after the fall of the Lombard kingdom and settled at the court of Charlemagne at Aachen, p. 155, 202.
 - PELAGIUS II (520-590). Roman of Gothic origin, pope (579-590). He opposed the schism of Aquileia and rebuilt the church of San Lorenzo PLINY THE YOUNGER (Caius Plinius fuori le Mura, p. 115.
 - PEMMO. Duke of Friuli (died c. 737), p. 248, 250.
 - 107, 116-124, 250; fig. 103-105, 111. PENTATEUCH. First five books of the Old Testament (Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, Deuteronomy). Tours or Ashburnham Pentateuch, p. 128; fig. 141.

- PEPIN OF AQUITAINE (803-838). Second son of Louis the Debonair and king of Aquitaine (817-838), p. 285; fig. 314.
- PEPIN THE SHORT (c. 715-768). Younger son of Charles Martel, mayor of the palace (741-751) and king of the Franks (751-768). To Pope Stephen II he gave the Exarchate of Ravenna, p. XIII, 202.
- PERSIANS. The name applies in this book to the Persians of the Sassanid dynasty (A.D. 226-651), p. XIII, 159, 195, 200, 215, 311.
- PERUGIA. City in central Italy (Umbria), 165 km. south-east of Florence, p. 275.
- (died 64), p. 143, 150, 282; fig. 159, 161, 216, 290, 312.
- PFULLINGEN. Town in West Germany (Württemberg), 40 km. south of Stuttgart, where in 1840 a round gold fibula was found in an Alamannic cemetery, p. 238, 243.
- PHALERA. A metal boss or disk worn on the head or breast of a horse, p. 211, 275; fig. 218.
- PIETROASA. Locality in Rumania (province of Buzow), 100 km. north-east of Bucharest, where in 1837-1838 a barbarian treasure hoard was found, p. 218; fig. 224.
- PIPPIN. See PEPIN.
- PLANIG. Town in West Germany (Rhine Palatinate), some 25 km. west of Mainz. The 6th century grave of a rich barbarian noble was found here in 1939, p. 218, 260.
- PLATO (8th century). Father of Pope John VII. Of Greek origin, he was curator of the Roman palace where the exarch's lieutenant resided, p. 116.
- PLIEZHAUSEN. Town in West Germany (Württemberg), south of Stuttgart, where a 7th-century fibula representing a horseman with his lance was found in a grave, p. 272, 273, 280.
- Caecilius Secundus). Latin author (A.D. 62-c. 114), nephew of Pliny the Elder, p. 165.
- PLOTINUS. Neo-Platonic philosopher (A.D. c. 205-c. 269), who taught with success in Rome. He retained only the three hypostases (soul, intelligence and unity) of Plato and syncretized the mysticism of his period, p. XIV.

POITIERS. City in west-central France PROSERPINE. Latin name of Persephone, RECCESVINTH. King of the Visigoths (Vienne), p. 38-40, 47, 48, 57-62, 64; maps 354, 356, 358, 359.

POI

- Abbey of Sainte-Croix, founded about 550 by St Radegund, fig. 120. Baptistery of Saint-Jean, fig. 45-50, 52, 53, 324.
- Cemetery of Sainte-Catherine, fig. 51c. Cemetery of Saint-Lazare, fig. 51B & D. Gospels of Sainte-Croix, fig. 211. Hypogeum ('Hypogée des Dunes'), fig. 68-76, 332A & B.
- POITOU. Former province of west-central France (capital, Poitiers), p. 38, 64, 69.
- POLYCHROME STYLE. Art style of the Late Empire (3rd-4th centuries). Takes its name from the inlays of multicoloured stones, usually set in gold, which are executed with an extraordinary technical perfection. Of Oriental origin (Asiatic steppes, Persia, Iran), this style penetrated into Europe with the migration of peoples and the Hunnish invasions, and was combined with elements of antique art, as in the objects found at Untersiebenbrunn, RADEGUND (St) [518-587]. Daughter of p. 215-243.
- POMPEII. Ancient Roman city in South Italy (Campania), buried in an eruption of Mount Vesuvius in A.D. 79. About a third of the city has now been cleared, p. 113.
- PONTUS EUXINUS. Greco-Latin name of the Black Sea. Pontus was the ancient name of the north-east coast of Asia Minor, p. 215, 218, 222; fig. 223, 225; map 355.
- PORPHYRY. Neo-Platonic philosopher (A.D. 234-305), who studied in Athens. then in Rome with Plotinus, whom he succeeded. Exegete of Plotinus and Aristotle, he was a dogged opponent of Christianity, p. xiv.
- PORCHES and PORTICOES outside churches. With stone columns at Jumièges (Normandy), p. 33, 289.
- PORTICO. Ornamental motif in illuminated manuscripts, p. 165, 178.
- PORTUGAL, p. 84.
- POUAN or POUAN-LES-VALLÉES. Village in north-central France (Aube), 5 km. west of Arcis-sur-Aube. Site of the grave of a barbarian chieftain killed in the battle against Attila, p. 215.
- PRESBYTERY. That part of the church (i.e. the choir or sanctuary) reserved for the officiating priests, p. 116, 183; fig. 122.
- PRESBYTERY ARCHES. In Latin basilicas, the large arches at the entrance of the sanctuary, p. 195; fig. 131, 132.

- PROTASIUS (St). Bishop of Milan (331-352), fig. 144.
- PROTHESIS. In Greek churches, an annex on one side of the sanctuary; its counterpart on the other side is the diaconicon, p. 122, 123.
- PSYCHE. Greek personification of the human soul, p. 115.
- PUTTI. Figures of nude children, sometimes winged, resembling Cupids or angels, much used in decorative painting and sculpture, p. 115.
- PYRENEES, p. 12, 35, 92.
- QUINTANILLA DE LAS VIÑAS. Village in northern Spain, 40 km. south of Burgos, p. 84, 86; fig. 102; map 358.
- Berthaire, king of Thuringia. After the murder of her father she was a prisoner of the Franks. In 536 she married Clotaire I, but in 555, Clotaire having killed her brother, Radegund left the court and took refuge in Poitou. There Clotaire built the monastery of Our Lady, renamed the Holy Cross (Sainte-Croix) when in 569 Radegund obtained from the Emperor Justin II a piece of the True Cross, p. 21; fig. 23, 120.
- RAGYNTRUDIS (Codex). One of the three Codices Bonifatiani (i.e. of St Boniface) now in the cathedral treasure at Fulda, fig. 179.
- RAMIRO I (c. 791-850). King of the Asturias (842-850) and builder of the palace of Naranco, near Oviedo, p. 91.
- RATCHIS (c. 702-c. 760). Duke of Friuli, he succeeded Liutprand as king of the Lombards (744-749). He abdicated in 749 in favour of his brother Aistolf and withdrew to the monastery of Monte Cassino, p. 248; fig. 277, 279-281.
- RAVENNA. City in north-eastern Italy (Emilia), in ancient times an Adriatic seaport. Capital of the Empire of the West (402-476), then of the Ostrogothic ROMAN EMPIRE. Founded by Augustus kingdom of Theodoric (493-526). In 540 it became the capital of the Byzantine province of Italy and seat of the Exarchate (until 751), p. xIII, 27, 39, 94, 107, 128, 211, 222, 229, 231, 245, 247, 265, 311, 312; maps 354-356, 358.
- RECCARED I. Son and successor of Leovigild, and king of the Visigoths in Spain (586-601). Converted from Arianism to Catholicism, p. 257.

- (649-672), sole king from 653 on, p. 231; fig. 248.
- RECULVER. Site in England (Kent), on the Thames estuary, 4 miles east of Herne Bay. Vestiges of the Roman fort of Regulbium, fig. 350; map 358.
- REICHENAU. Island in Lake Constance (South Germany). Benedictine abbey founded in 724 by St Firmin. School of Reichenau: important scriptorium which produced many fine illuminated manuscripts during the Middle Ages, p. 138, 139; fig. 358.
- REIMS (School of). Name given to various monastic scriptoria in Champagne in the time of Ebbo, archbishop of Reims (816-845). The abbey of Hautvillers (Marne) was its centre, p. 121; fig. 38; maps 356, 359.
- RELIQUARY CASKET. Shrine in which holy relics were preserved, p. 243, 245, 281, 282, 285, 311; fig. 17, 268, 314-316.
- RHINE. River of Western Europe (820 miles long), p. XII, 12, 312.
- RHINELAND, p. 215, 260.
- RHONE. River rising in Switzerland and flowing through France to the Mediterranean (500 miles long), p. 12, 35, 101, 277, 312.
- RIBBON STYLE. Ornamental pattern of twisted or interwoven ribbons used in Anglo-Saxon jewellery of the early Middle Ages, p. 159.
- RIEZ. Town in south-eastern France (Basses-Alpes), 40 km. south-west of Digne. A Gallo-Roman town, it was the seat of a bishop from the late 4th century to 1790. Baptistery of the 5th or 6th century, largely rebuilt in the Romanesque period, p. 33; fig. 325; map 358.
- ROMAINMOTIER. Village in southwestern Switzerland (canton of Vaud). Abbey founded by St Romanus, fig. 339; map 358.
- about 29 B.C. A single state until A.D. 395, when it was divided into an Eastern and a Western Empire. The Eastern or Byzantine Empire lasted until 1453. The Western Empire, gradually borne down in the course of the barbarian invasions, was formally brought to an end by Odoacer in 476. A new empire was founded in 800 by Charlemagne, p. xi-xiv, 155, 209, 287

- 107, 122, 139, 209, 225, 231, 257, 268, 287, 288, 311, 312; fig. 130; maps 354-356, 358. Baptistery of San Giovanni in Laterano (chapel of San Venanzio), p. 115. Catacomb of Commodilla, p. 139. Santa Costanza, p. 115. San Crisogono, p. 139. 116, 117, 119, 122, 123, 128, 139, 183, 195; fig. 122, 129, 131-133, 137, 140. Santa Maria Maggiore, p. 107, 113, 119, 150; fig. 123-125. Santa Maria in Trastevere, p. 112; fig. 128. San Saba, p. 124, 257. Trajan's Column, p. 289.
- ROMULUS AUGUSTULUS (c. 461c. 510). Last Roman Emperor of the West (475-476), deposed by Odoacer, p. XII.
- ROUEN. Capital of Normandy, on the lower Seine, p. 278; maps 354, 356, 359.
- RÜDERN. Village in West Germany (Württemberg), 15 km. from Stuttgart. Grave of a barbarian chieftain, found in 1857, p. 218.
- RUSSIA (SOUTH), p. 218, 225.
- RUTHWELL. Small town in southern Scotland, some 12 miles south-east of Dumfries, fig. 93; map 358.
- RUTILIUS NAMATIANUS (Claudius). Latin poet born in Gaul (5th century), prefect of Rome and determined opponent of the Christians, p. XVI.
- SABLONNIERE (LA). Village in northern France (Aisne), 49 km. north-east of Laon, p. 268.
- SACRAMENTARIUM GELASIANUM. A sacramentary (i.e. an early service book used in the Western Church, containing the bishop's part of the mass) taking its name from Pope Gelasius (492-496), fig. 175, 189.
- SAINT-AMBROIX. Village in central France (Cher), 35 km. west of Bourges. Former monastery founded about 789 by St Ambroix, who died there, fig. 352; map 358.
- SAINT-BENOIT. Village in west-central France (Vienne), 5 km. from Poitiers. Convent where the reading desk of St Radegund and the reliquary of the True Cross are preserved, fig. 23, 120.
- SAINT-BENOIT-SUR-LOIRE. Village in central France (Loiret), on the Loire, half-way between Orléans and Gien. Abbey founded in the 7th century, p. 281; fig. 311; map 358.

- Small town in south-western France (Haute-Garonne), 16 km. south-west of Saint-Gaudens. The Gallo-Roman town was destroyed by the Vandals (408) and the upper town by Gontran (587). Seat of a bishop until 1790, SAINT-QUENTIN. City in northern fig. 331; map 358.
- Santa Maria Antiqua, p. 105, 107, 112, SAINT-BLAISE. Hamlet in southern France (Bouches-du-Rhône), 10 km. north-west of Martigues. Neolithic site later occupied by the Liguri, the Greeks and the Romans; abandoned about 49 B.C., then reoccupied from the 4th to the 9th century, fig. 347; map 358.
 - SAINT-BONNET-AVALOUZE. Village in south-central France (Corrèze), 10 km. south-east of Tulle. Copper-plated reliquary shrine (7th century) in the church, p. 282.
 - SAINT-CLAUDE. Town in eastern France (Jura), whose origins go back to the monastery of Condat, founded between 425 and 430 by St Romanus and St Lupicin. Later called Saint-Oyende-Joux, then Saint-Claude, p. 289.
 - SAINT-DENIS. Abbey just north of Paris, organized by Dagobert I beside a basilica erected by St Genevieve (c. SAN JUAN BAUTISTA DE BAÑOS. 475). Dagobert was turied here, p. 31, 55, 62, 231, 241, 243, 313; fig. 66, 67, 249, 267; maps 356, 358.
 - SAINT-GERMAIN-EN-LAYE. City in northern France (Yvelines), 23 km. west of Paris, on the left bank of the Seine. Musée des Antiquités Nationales, p. 234, 260.
 - SAINT-JOUIN-DE-MARNES. Village in western France (Deux-Sèvres), 15 km. south-east of Thouars, built up around a former abbey, p. 40.
 - SAINT-LEU-D'ESSERENT (Oise). Town 6 km. from Creil. Stone quarries worked in Merovingian times for making sarcophagi. In the Middle Ages these quarries provided stone for Chartres and Sens, and later for Versailles, p. 69.
 - SAINT-LUPICIN. Village in eastern France (Jura), 62 km. east of Lons-le-Saunier. Abbey founded in 445 by St Lupicin, p. 263; fig. 289.
 - SAINT-MAURICE-D'AGAUNE. Town in south-western Switzerland (canton of Valais), on the upper Rhone, now called Saint-Maurice. Abbey built in 515 by Sigismund, king of the Burgundians, p. 243, 281; fig. 268, 338; maps 356, 358.

- ROME, p. xi-xiv, xvi, 15, 25, 27, 105, SAINT-BERTRAND-DE-COMMINGES. SAINT-MAXIMIN-LA-SAINTE-BAUME some 60 km. north of Toulon. Basilica of Sainte-Madeleine, a famous pilgrimage church, fig. 19-21; map 358.
 - France (Aisne), on the Somme. Basilica of Saint-Quentin, p. 312.
 - SAINT-RIQUIER. Village in northern France (Somme), 10 km. east of Abbeville. Abbey founded in the 7th century and rebuilt between 790 and 799 by Angilbert, friend and intimate of Charlemagne, p. 83, 202; fig. 214; map 358.
 - SAINT ROMAIN D'ALBON. See ALBON.
 - SAINT-URSANNE. City in western Switzerland (canton of Berne), 10 km. south-east of Porrentruy. Abbey, p. 39.
 - SALIN (Bernhard). Swedish archaeologist and proto-historian (1861-1931), p. 312.
 - SALONICA or THESSALONICA. City and seaport in north-eastern Greece (Macedonia), p. 77; map 354.
 - SAN FRUCTUOSO DEL FRANCOLI. See TARRAGONA.
 - Small town in northern Spain, near Palencia. Church of the Visigothic period, p. 84.
 - SAN PEDRO DE LA NAVE. Small town in north-western Spain, 24 km. northwest of Zamora, p. 84, 86; fig. 98-101; map 358.
 - SANKT PAUL IM LAVANTTAL. Small town in eastern Austria (Carinthia), 13 km. north-east of Völkermarkt, Famous medieval abbey (founded in 1091) with many illuminated manuscripts and art treasures, p. 137; map 358.
 - SANTA MARIA DE NARANCO. See NARANCO.
 - SARAGOSSA. City in north-eastern Spain, on the Ebro, p. 27; map 356.
 - SARCOPHAGI, p. 15, 35, 62, 69, 71, 72, 199, 209, 211, 245, 247, 265, 288, 311, 313; fig. 16, 24, 25, 27, 31, 51A, B, C, D; map 360.
 - SARMATIANS. A nomadic people of the western steppes. From the 4th century B.C. to A.D. 358 they dwelt in the area facing the limes of the Danube, p. XII.
 - SATURNINUS or SERNIN (St). Said to have been the first bishop of Toulouse (c. 250), where he was martyred. His

- Toulouse, p. 24.
- (Côte-d'Or), 38 km. south-east of Avallon. 8th-century abbey, p. 265; fig. 288.
- SAVOY (SAVOIE). Historical region of south-eastern France, inhabited by the SIMOCATTA (Theophylactes). Byzantine Allobroges before the Roman conquest. Occupied by the Burgundians in 443, then by the Franks in 534. In 888 it became part of the kingdom of Burgundy, p. 22.
- SAXONS. A Germanic people dwelling between the Elbe and the Sieg, active as sea raiders in the 3rd and 4th centuries. In the 5th, they conquered the eastern third of Great Britain. Charlemagne undertook to subdue and Christianize them (772-804), p. XIII; SION (SITTEN). City in south-central maps 355, 356.
- SCHRETZHEIM. Town in West Germany (Bavaria), 50 km. east of Ulm. Site of a vast Merovingian cemetery, p. 234. SIXTUS III (St). Pope (432-440). He
- SCRAMASAX. Short sword used by the German tribes, with a single cutting edge and a fluted blade, p. 218.
- SEDULIUS (Caius Caelius). Latin priest and poet (5th century), author of the Carmen Paschale, p. 182.
- SEINE. River in northern France, flowing into the English Channel (480 miles long), p. 34, 35, 68, 69, 218, 312.
- SELLES-SUR-CHER. Town in northriver Cher, 40 km. west of Vierzon. Marble capitals and columns of the basilica founded before 558 by Childebert I, over the tomb of the hermit St Eusicius, p. 29, 35; fig. 33-37; map 358.
- SENS. City in north-central France (Yonne), p. 211, 245; fig. 221; maps 356,
- SEPTIMANIA. Part of the province of Narbonnensis I held by the Visigoths after the battle of Vouillé (507). It owed its name to the seven bishoprics comprised in the diocese of Narbonne: Béziers, Maguelonne, Elne, Nîmes, Agde, Lodève, Carcassonne, p. 92.
- SHRINES, p. 60, 282; fig. 74, 311-313.
- SICILY, p. 257.
- SIGISMUND (St). Son and successor of Gondebaud and king of the Burgundians (516-523). Defeated by the sons of Clovis, he was killed by Clodomir (524), p. 218.

- relics are in the church of Saint-Sernin, SIGUALDUS. Patriarch of Aquileia (762-776), p. 248, 271.
- SAULIEU. Small town in eastern France SILCHESTER. Small town in southern England (Hampshire), about 6 miles from Basingstoke. The ancient Roman town of Calleva Atrebatum, fig. 344; STABIO. Town in Italian Switzerland
 - author of the 7th century, born in Egypt. Prefect and imperial secretary STEPHEN (St). One of the seven deacons at Constantinople. He wrote the History of the Emperor Mauricius (582-602), an important source of information about the Persians and the Slavs, p. 231.
 - SIMURGH. In Persian mythology, a STEPHEN II. Pope (752-757) who crowned gigantic mythical bird which acted as a tutelary genius, p. 195.
 - Switzerland (canton of Valais), the Sedunum of the Romans. Seat of a bishop, p. 285; fig. 315; map 358.
 - restored many churches in Rome, p. 107.
 - SOEST. City in West Germany (Westphalia). Site of a large Merovingian cemetery, p. 234, 312; nap 358.
 - SOISSONS. City in northern France (Aisne), in Roman times part of Belgica II. In the 5th century, capital of a kingdom taken over by Clovis after the defeat of Syagrius (486), p. 311; fig. 39, 40; maps 356, 359.
 - central France (Loir-et-Cher), on the SOLIDUS. Gold coin of the Late Empire, first issued in 325 by Constantine the STUCCO. A fine plaster made of lime or Great, p. 238; fig. 239, 263.
 - SOLNHOFEN. Small town in West Germany (Bavaria), p. 250.
 - SOLOGNE. Region south of the Parisian basin, lying between the Cher and the Loire, p. 69.
 - SPAIN. Roman province in 27 B.C. From the 5th to the 7th century, kingdom of the Visigoths. From 711, under Moorish domination, except for the SUEVI. A Germanic people who crossed Asturias, Leon and the Pyrenees, p. XII, 13, 20, 27, 33, 47, 71, 84, 91, 92, 95, 113, 225, 287, 311.
 - SPATHA. Longsword of the Germans. The hilt and sheath were often richly adorned with gold and almandines or silver demascening, p. 218. Example: SUTTON HOO. Locality near Woodfig. 231.
 - SPOLETO. City in central Italy (Umbria). Capital of a semi-independent Lombard duchy, whose status was changed by Charlemagne when he conquered

- the Lombard state. Basilica of San Salvatore (or San Crocifisso), attributed to the 5th century and remarkable for a beautifully designed façade, p. XIII, 39, 250; maps 354, 358.
- (canton of Ticino). One mile north of Stabio is San Pietro, p. 273, 275, 311; map 358.
- and the first Christian martyr. Condemned by the Sanhedrin for blasphemy and stoned at the gates of Jerusalem (some time between A.D. 31 and 36), p. 150.
- Pepin the Short in 754 at Saint-Denis, p. XIII, 202.
- STILICHO (Flavius). Roman general of Vandal origin (c. 360-408). He served under Theodosius and Honorius, and defeated Alaric. Lost his commanding position and his life as a result of court intrigues, p. XII.
- STRASBOURG. City in north-eastern France (Bas-Rhin), on the Rhine. Taken by the Alamanni, then recovered by the Romans. One of the four cities of Germania Superior, p. 271, 289; map 359.
- STRONGHOLDS. See FORTIFIED TOWNS.
- STRZYGOWSKI (Josef). Austrian archaeologist and art historian (1862-1941), p. 250.
- gypsum with sand and pounded marble, used for internal decoration. Ancient stuccoes are often as hard as stone. Stuccowork of Saint-Victor. Marseilles, and Saint-Laurent, Grenoble, p. 12, 100, 113, 200, 250; fig. 13, 112, 273-276.
- STUTTGART. City in West Germany (Baden-Württemberg), p. 206, 272, 312; fig. 212, 213.
- the Rhine in 406-407 and penetrated into Spain in 409. In 411 they occupied the southern part of Galicia, then the northern part, founding a state around Braga (now in north-western Portugal), p. XII; map 355.
- bridge in eastern England (Suffolk), where in 1939 the tomb of a Saxon prince was found, including a ship fully equipped for the voyage to the Other World, but without the prince's body. The tomb contained a rich

WAL

- SWITZERLAND, p. 34, 97, 99, 101, 250.
- SWORDS, p. 215, 218, 265, 280. Examples: fig. 225, 227, 231, 310.
- Autun about 561, died in 600. Often mentioned in the writings of his contemporaries Gregory of Tours, Fortunatus and Gregory the Great, p. 27.
- SYAGRIUS (c. 430-486). Gallo-Roman chieftain who ruled the territory left to the Romans in Gaul (464-486), map 355.
- SYRO-EGYPTIAN ART, p. 3, 35.
- TÄBINGEN. Small town in West Germany (Baden-Württemberg), about 105 km. south-west of Stuttgart. Alamannic cemetery, p. 238, 312.
- TARRAGONA. City in north-eastern Spain (Catalonia), map 358. Church of San Fructuoso del Francoli, fig. 329.
- TERRACOTTA RELIEFS. Used as wall decorations, p. 48; fig. 55-60, 63, 65, THEODULF (c. 750-821). Bishop of
- TEUDERIGUS or TEUDERICUS. Priest at the abbey of Saint-Maurice (Valais, Switzerland), who in the 7th century had a gold reliquary casket made, p. 243; fig. 268.
- TEXTILES, p. 3, 178, 188, 231, 257, 259, 260, 275, 288, 312; fig. 269.
- THEODECHILDE or THELCHILDE (St). First abbess of Jouarre (7th century), p. 64, 71, 289; fig. 77, 82, 83.
- THEODELINDA. Lombard queen (died 625), daughter of a Bavarian duke. Her second husband was Agilulf, king of the Lombards (591-616). Under Theodelinda's influence, the king and his people abjured Arianism and were converted to Roman Catholicism. In 603 Pope Gregory the Great sent her precious gifts (together with a letter, still extant) for the baptism of her son, out of gratitude for her successful efforts to reconcile the Lombards with the pope. This 'treasure of Theodelinda' is still in part preserved in Monza cathedral, p. 222, 231, 245; fig. 241, 270.
- THEODORE. Archbishop of Ravenna (late 7th century), p. 247, 311.

- TERBURY (St). Missionary (602-690), born at Tarsus, who became archbishop of Canterbury in 668. He TOKOR (Armenia). Church, p. 33. reformed the Anglo-Saxon clergy and founded many monasteries, p. 157.
- THEODORIC I or THIERRY I. Eldest son of Clovis I and king of Austrasia (511-534), p. 22.
- SYAGRIUS (St) [c. 520-600]. Bishop of THEODORIC THE GREAT (c. 454-526). King of the Ostrogoths. In 488 he descended into Italy, sent by the Byzantine Emperor Zeno to drive out in 493. He then organized a state with Ravenna as its capital. His so-called 'cuirass' found in 1854 is probably part of a saddle or harness, p. XIII, 107, 136, 222; fig. 238; map 355.
- SYRIA, p. 3, 33, 250, 259, 260, 287, 312. THEODOSIUS I THE GREAT (c. 347-395). Roman Emperor from 379 with Gratian, then alone from 393. In 382 he gave the Goths the status of foederati or allies of the Romans, p. XII, xiv, 209, 247; fig. 158.
 - THEODOTA. A girl of noble family, wooed by the Lombard king Cunipertus. She withdrew to the convent of Santa Maria at Pavia, of which she became abbess (died 720) and which later took her name, p. 71; fig. 119A
 - Orléans from about 781 and abbot of Saint-Benoît-sur-Loire. About 800-806 he built the villa and oratory of Germigny, now Germigny-des-Prés. Theologian, poet and hymn-writer, p. 92, 95.
 - THEOPHYLACTOS (c. 1050-c. 1107). Disciple of Michael Psellos and archbishop of Ochrida, then the capital of Bulgaria. A skilled exegete, he wrote the Education of Rulers for Constantine, son of Michael VII, who had been his pupil, p. 195.
 - TIBERIUS II. Byzantine Emperor (578-582), p. 24.
 - TICINO. Italian-speaking canton of Switzerland, on the south side of the Alps, p. 273, 311; map 355.
 - TIERRA DE BARROS. Locality in southwestern Spain, 40 km. south of Badajoz, p. 225.
 - TIMBER CONSTRUCTIONS. Something is known of the wooden buildings of the Late Empire and the early Middle Ages from writings of the period, from occasional representations of them, revealed the forms of posts driven into the ground.

- burial treasure, including a large silver THEODORE OF TARSUS or OF CAN- TOESCA (Pietro). Italian art historian (1877-1962), p. 245.

 - TOLEDO. City in central Spain, on the Tagus, 70 km. south of Madrid, p. 231, 257; maps 354, 356, 358.
 - TONGRES. City in Belgium (Limburg), p. 265.
 - TOREUTICS. The art of metalworking (embossing, chasing, etc.), p. 211, 245.
 - Odoacer, whom he had assassinated TORSLUNDA. Town in Sweden (Öland), on the Strait of Kalmar, where in a grave various objects were found representing masked warriors executing a ritual battle dance (7th century),
 - TOTILA. King of the Ostrogoths of Italy (541-552). He resumed the offensive against the Byzantines, pushing as far as Naples (543). Occupied Rome in 546 and 549. Conquered all Italy, Corsica, Sardinia and Sicily (550). Defeated by Narses in 552 and died in flight, p. XIII.
 - TOULOUSE. City in south-western France (Haute-Garonne). In the 4th century, one of the six cities of Narbonnensis I. Capital of the kingdom of the Visigoths (419) until taken by Clovis (508). Church of Saint-Sernin (St Saturninus, apostle of Toulouse), p. 22, 24, 35, 48, 211, 225, 257; fig. 27-29, 326; maps 354-356, 358-360.
 - TOURNAI. City in south-west Belgium, on the Scheldt. Tomb of the Frankish king Childeric I (457-481), discovered in the cloister of Saint-Brice in 1653. The treasure found in it was presented to Louis XIV in 1665 and later deposited in the Bibliothèque Royale, Paris, whence it was stolen in 1831: only a few pieces were found in the Seine and recovered. This treasure was one of the most significant discoveries ever made bearing on the art and culture of the Merovingian Franks, p. 218; maps 354, 358.
 - TOURS. City in west-central France (Indre-et-Loire), on the Loire. In the 4th century, the leading town of Lugdunensis III. Taken by the Visigoths (473), then by Clovis (507). Its third bishop was St Martin, over whose tomb the basilica of Saint-Martin was built (consecrated in 472). Monastic scriptoria produced many illuminated manuscripts (School of Tours), p. 27 32, 128, 289; maps 354, 356, 359.
 - and from excavations which have TRADITIO LEGIS. Scene representing St Peter receiving from Christ the scroll of the new Law, p. 115.

TRANSPORT. Long-distance transport of UTRECHT. City in the central Nether- VEXILLUM. Flag or standard, p. 195. capitals, sarcophagi and closure slabs, p. 35, 68, 69, 288.

TRA

- TREBUR. Village in West Germany (Hesse), 18 km. north-west of Darmstadt, p. 312.
- TREE OF LIFE. Tree whose fruit conferred immortality. Ancient symbol taken over in Christian art (symbol of the might and Resurrection of Christ), p. 211, 279.
- TRESSAN. Village in south-western France (Hérault), 30 km. west of Montpellier. Site of a cemetery, discovered in 1868, which yielded objects of the 6th century, p. 218; fig. 232; map 358.
- TRIANGLE (Equilateral). Pattern used in working out the proportions of capitals, p. 31; fig. 36, 37.
- TRIER (TREVES). City in West Germany (Rhine Palatinate). In the 3rd century, capital of the 'Gallo-Roman Empire' (258-273), p. 1, 3, 15, 22, 238, 260, 265, 268; maps 354, 355, 358.
- TRIUMPHAL ARCH. In Latin basilicas, the great arch leading into the choir or sanctuary (chancel arch), p. 11, 99, 107, 116, 183, 311; fig. 13, 112, 123, 124, 125.
- TROYES. City in north-eastern France (Aube), on the Seine. Its most famous bishop was St Lupus (Loup). Over his tomb the famous abbey of Saint-Loup was erected in the 5th century, p. 215, 279; fig. 309; map 359.
- TUNISIA, fig. 55, 57.
- TURIN. City in north-western Italy (Piedmont), on the upper Po, p. 231.
- UNCIALS. A majuscule script derived from Roman capitals, p. 165, 188, 195, 199, 202.
- UNDIHO. A 7th-century goldsmith, probably Swabian, one of the two makers of the reliquary casket of Teuderigus at Saint-Maurice, p. 243.
- UNIVERSALS (Quarrel over). A controversy among the Schoolmen over the origin and nature of general ideas, p. XIV.
- UNTERSIEBENBRUNN. Town in Austria, near Vienna, where in 1910 the grave of a Germanic princess was VEUREY-VOROIZE. Village in southfound, p. 215.
- USSERIANUS (Codex). Manuscript belonging to James Usher (1580-1626), archbishop of Armagh. He left many exegetical writings, fig. 183.

- lands, south of the Zuyderzee. Utrecht Psalter (c. 820), fig. 38.
- VAL DI NIEVOLE. Valley in Tuscany (province of Pistoia), near Lucca, p. 247; fig. 271.
- VALENS (Flavius). Roman Emperor of the East (364-378), fig. 226.
- VALENTINIAN I. Roman Emperor of the West (364-375). Drove the Alamanni from Gaul, consolidated the Rhine frontier, and put an end to Saxon raids in Roman Britain, p. XII.
- VALERIANUS. Copyist of the Bible in the 7th century, p. 137, 165; fig. 150,
- VALPOLICELLA. Village in North Italy (Verona), famous for its marble quarries, p. 312.
- VANDALS. A Germanic people driven westwards by the Hunnish invasion, they overran Gaul and reached Spain in 409. In 429 they moved into North Africa, establishing an empire from Carthage to Constantine which was overthrown in 534 by Belisarius, p. XII; map 355.
- VATICAN CITY, p. 222, 231, 275.
- VENASQUE. Town in south-eastern France (Vaucluse), 13 km. from Carpentras, p. 39.
- VERCELLI. City in North Italy (Piedmont): a Roman municipium, then a Lombard duchy, then a Frankish county. In the Chapter Library, several illuminated manuscripts, p. 139, 143, 188; fig. 156-163; map 358.
- VERMAND. Small town in northern France (Aisne), 12 km. south of Saint-Quentin. Frankish cemetery discovered in the 19th century, p. 260.
- VERONA. City in North Italy (Venetia), on the Adige. A Roman colony, an important city under the Empire, and a capital under Theodoric and under Charlemagne's successors, p. 128, 139, 143, 275; fig. 154, 155; maps 354, 358.
- VERTOU. Village in western France (Loire-Atlantique), 9 km. south-east of Nantes. Abbey, p. 40; fig. 43, 44, 56, 60, 61, 64; map 358.
- eastern France (Isère), 20 km. northwest of Grenoble. Ancient cemetery in the nearby hamlet of Saint-Ours, where excavations made in 1856 brought to light some 30 graves of the early Middle Ages, p. 33.

- VICENZA. City in North Italy, map 358. Basilica of Sts Felix and Fortunatus, fig. 330.
- VICTOR (St). Martyred at Marseilles,
- VIENNA. Austria, p. 202; fig. 223; map 354.
- VIENNE. City in south-eastern France (Isère), on the Rhone. In the 4th century, capital of the Viennensis. Taken in 463 by the Burgundians, who made it their second capital after Chalon. Church of Saints-Apôtres, founded in the 5th century (later called Saint-Pierre and now serving as the Archaeological Museum), p. 27, 32; fig. 30, 31, 317, 328; maps 354, 356, 358-359.
- VILLA, p. 13, 22, 33.
- VINCENT (St). Deacon and martyr (died 304). Born at Huesca, educated at Saragossa, he was taken to Valencia with his bishop Valerius and martyred. His relics were at one time in Saint-Germain-des-Prés, Paris, p. 27.
- VINESHOOTS. Symbol of Christ the Saviour (after John xv, 1), p. 12, 247, 250, 311; fig. 276.
- VIRGIL (Publius Vergilius Maro). Latin poet (c. 70-19 B.C.), p. 112, 113, 178; fig. 126, 127.
- VISIGOTHS. A Germanic people from Scandinavia who migrated to the region of the Black Sea. Driven westwards by the invasion of the Huns (375), they sought refuge within the Roman Empire. Under Alaric they devastated Greece. In 401 Alaric led them into Italy. In 413 they overran the Narbonnensis and (temporarily)Aquitaine. They settled in Spain, where they founded a Visigothic kingdom which lasted until the Moorish invasion (711), p. XII, 20, 22, 24, 27, 225, 241, 257, 278, 279, 311; fig. 185; maps 355, 356.
- VITRUVIUS (Marcus Vitruvius Pollio). Roman architect and engineer (first century B.C.), author of the De Architectura in ten books, p. 31.
- WALL PAINTING. See PAINTING.
- WALLS (CITY). The defensive walls of the Late Empire, curving or rectilinear, crenellated and flanked with towers, girded only those parts of the old open city which were best suited for defence, p. 12, 13.

WAR

ZAC

- (674-676), whose reliquary casket is identified with the one at Beromünster (Switzerland), p. 311.
- WENDEL. Small town in Sweden (Uppland), 120 km. north of Uppsala. Excavations made in the late 19th century brought to light the tombs of 14 Nordic chieftains in full dress, with their wives, horses, weapons and domestic animals, p. 271.
- WERDEN. City in West Germany, part of Essen since 1929, p. 267; map 358.
- many which, with the North Rhineland, forms one of the Länder, p. 234,
- WIDUKIND. Saxon chief who rebelled against Charlemagne in 778. Subdued in 785, he was baptized at Attigny, WOLFSHEIM. Town in West Germany ZACHARIAS (St). Pope (741-752). Of fig. 316.
- WIESBADEN. City in West Germany (Hesse), p. 268.

- many (Rhine Palatinate), 24 km. from Worms, on the Rhine, p. 260.
- WIGERIG. Rhenish goldsmith of the 7th century, p. 238.
- WILLIBRORD (St) (658-739). Born in Northumberland, he studied in Ireland. Sent to Rome, then to Frisia as a missionary (690). He established his seat at Utrecht, then founded the abbey of Echternach (698) where he died, p. 160.
- WESTPHALIA. Province of West Ger- WITTISLINGEN. Small town in West of Ulm. Tomb of an Alamannic princess, discovered in 1881, whose grave goods are the finest ever brought to light, p. 238; map 358.
 - (Rhine Palatinate), 15 km. north-west of Worms, where the richly furnished tomb of a warrior was found in 1870, p. 215, 218; map 358.

- WARNEBERTUS. Bishop of Soissons WIESOPPENHEIM. Town in West Ger- WOODEN BUILDINGS. See TIMBER CONSTRUCTIONS.
 - WOODEN HUTS. Dwellings of the hermits and the early cenobites, as at Condat (later Saint-Claude) in the French Jura, p. 289.
 - WORMS. City in West Germany (Rhine Palatinate), on the Rhine, p. 260, 313.
 - WULFF (Oskar). German art historian (1864-1946), p. 245.
 - WÜRZBURG. City in West Germany (Bavaria), on the Main, p. 312.
 - Germany (Bavaria), some 50 km. east YVERDON. Town in French Switzerland (canton of Vaud), on the Lake of Neuchâtel. In the museum, two bronze buckles (7th century) representing Daniel, in a very barbarian style, p. 278.
 - Greek origin, he formed an alliance with Pepin the Short against the Lombards and sent out St Boniface to evangelize Germany, p. 122, 123.

After the death of Jean PORCHER, the documentation concerning his chapter was completed by Dominique BOZO.

MODERN NAMES	ANCIENT NAMES	MODERN NAMES	ANCIENT NAMES
--------------	---------------	--------------	---------------

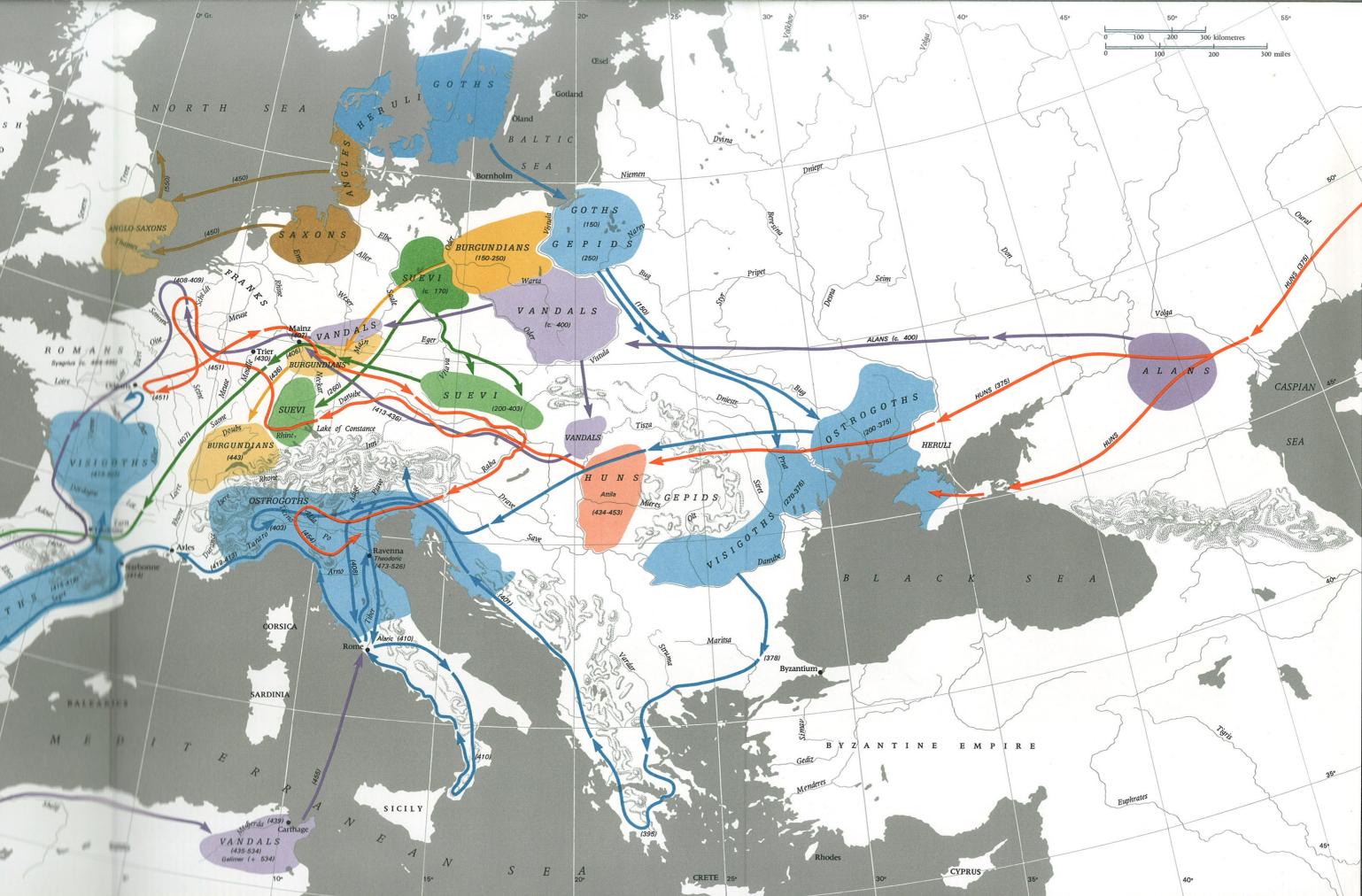
		Nantes Namnetes	B 3
Actium Actium	G 5	Naples Neapolis	E 4
Adrianople Hadrianopolis	H 4	Narbonne Narbo Martius	C 4
Agrigento Akragas or Agrigentum	E 5	Narona	F 4
Aix Aquae Sextae	D 4	Nicaea Nicaea	H 4
Albenga Albingaunum	D 4	Nicomedia or Izmit Nicomedia	H 4
Aleria Aleria	D 4		G 5
Ancona Ancona	E 4	Takopono Titta Tita	C 4
Aquileia Aquileia	E 3	Times	B 4
Arcar Ratiaria	G 4	Tidillenie i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i	C 5
Argos Argos	G 5	Orléansville Castellum Tingitanum	E 4
Arles Arelate	C 4	Ostia Ostium or Ostia	E 5
Athens Athenae	G 5	Palermo Panormus	C 3
Autun Augustodunum	C 3	Paris Parisii	H 5
Barcelona Barcino	C 4	Pergamum Pergamon	
Basel Basilea	D 3	Périgueux Vesunna or Petrocorii	C 3
Benevento Beneventum	E 4	Pharsala Pharsalus	G 5
Bergamo Bergomum	D 3	Pisa Pisae	E 4
Bordeaux Burdigala	B 4	Poitiers Pictavi	C 3
Bourges Bituriges	C 3	Ravenna Ravenna	E 4
Braga Bracara Augusta	A 4	Reggio Rhegium	E 4
Brindisi Brundisium	F 4	Rome Roma	E 4
Cadiz Gades	A 5	Rouen Rotomagus	C 3
Cagliari Calaris or Caralis	D 5	Saintes Santones	B 3
Carthage Carthago	E 5	Salonica Thessalonica	G 4
Carthagena Nova Carthago	B 5	Sardis Sardes	H 5
Cologne Colonia Agrippina	D 2	Sétif Sitifis	D 5
Constantine Cirta or Constantina	D 5	Seville Hispalis	A 5
Constantinople Constantinopolis	D	Solin Salona	F 4
or Nova Roma	H 4	Smyrna Smyrna	H 5
Constanza or Costanza Tomi	H 4	Split Spalato	F 4
Cordova Corduba	B 5	Spoleto Spoletium	E 4
Corinth Corinthus or Korinthia	G 5	Stobi Stobi	G 4
Crotona Croton	F 5	Sremska Mitrovica Sirmium	F 4
Djemila or Jemila Cuicul	D 5	Syracuse Syracusae	F 5
Dover Dubris	C 2	Tabarka Thabraca	D 5
Ephesus Ephesus	H 5	Tangier Tingis	A 5
Epidaurus Epidaurus	G 5	Tarento Tarentum	F 4
Florence Florentia	E 4	Tarrasa Egara	C 4
Fréjus Forum Iulii	D 4	Timgad Thamugadi	D 5
Geneva Genava	D 3	Tipasa Tipasa	C 5
Genoa Genua	D 4	Toledo Toletum	B 5
Hippo Hippo Regius	D 5	Toulouse Tolosa	C 4
Lauriacum Lauriacum	E 3	Tournai Turnacum	C 2
London Londinium	B 2	Tours Turones	C 3
Lyons Lugdunum	C 3	Tralles Tralli or Tralles	H 5
Mainz Moguntiacum	D 2	Trier Treveri	D 3
Malaga	B 5	Valencia Valentia Edetanorum	B 5
Mantua Mantua	E 3	Varna Odessos or Odessus	H 4
Marseilles Massilia	D 4	Verona Verona	E 3
	-	Vienne (Gaul) Vienna	C 3
110110011001111111111111111111111111111	A 5 F 5	Vienna (Illyria) Vindobona	F 3
Tricoonia Tricoonia		Virunum Virunum	E 3
Metz	D 3	York Eboracum	B 2
	D 3	Zadar or Zara Jadera	F 4
Miletus Miletus	H 5	Zadar or Zara	

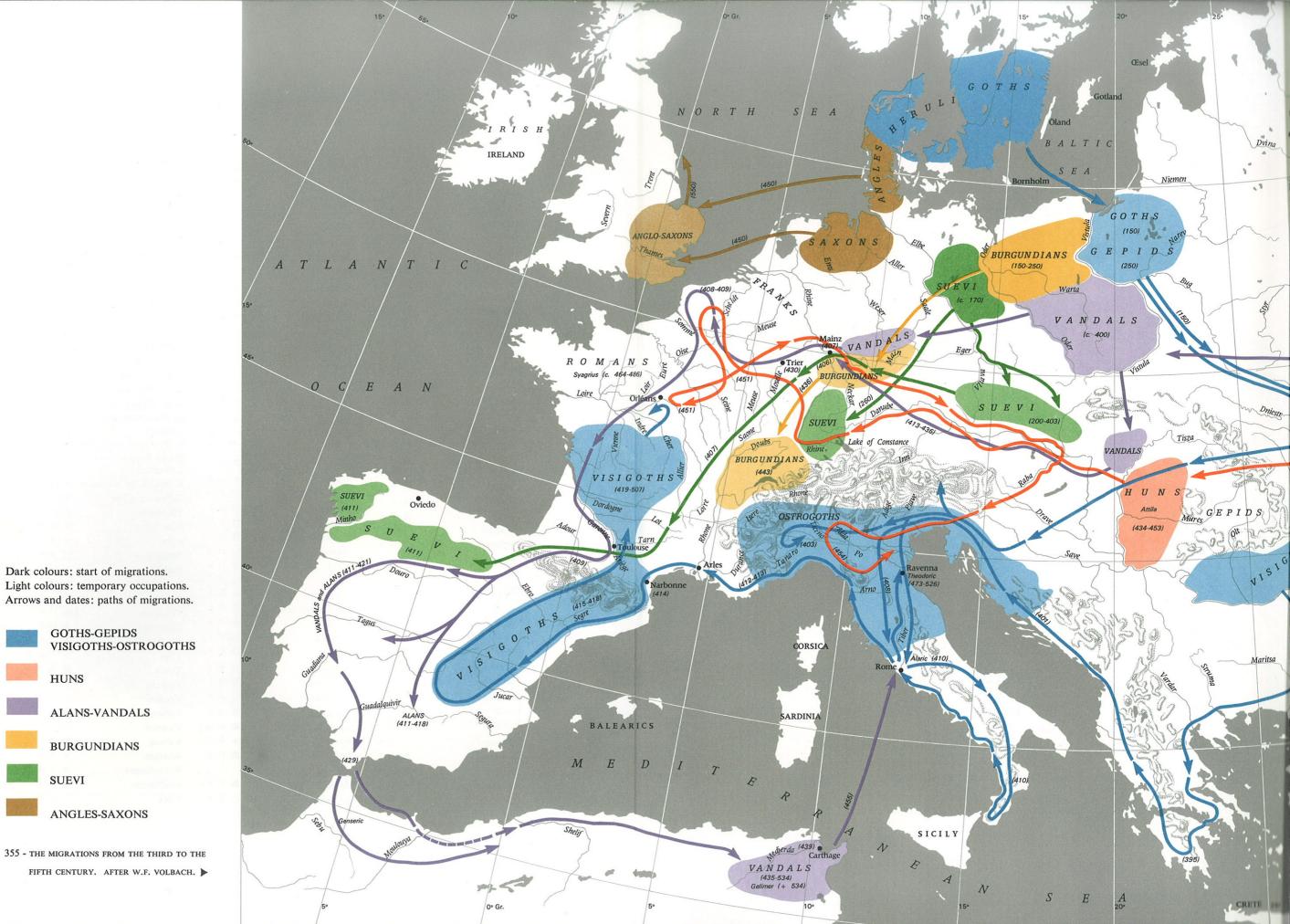
354 - THE HERITAGE OF ANTIQUITY AT THE END OF THE FOURTH CENTURY. AFTER J. HUBERT,

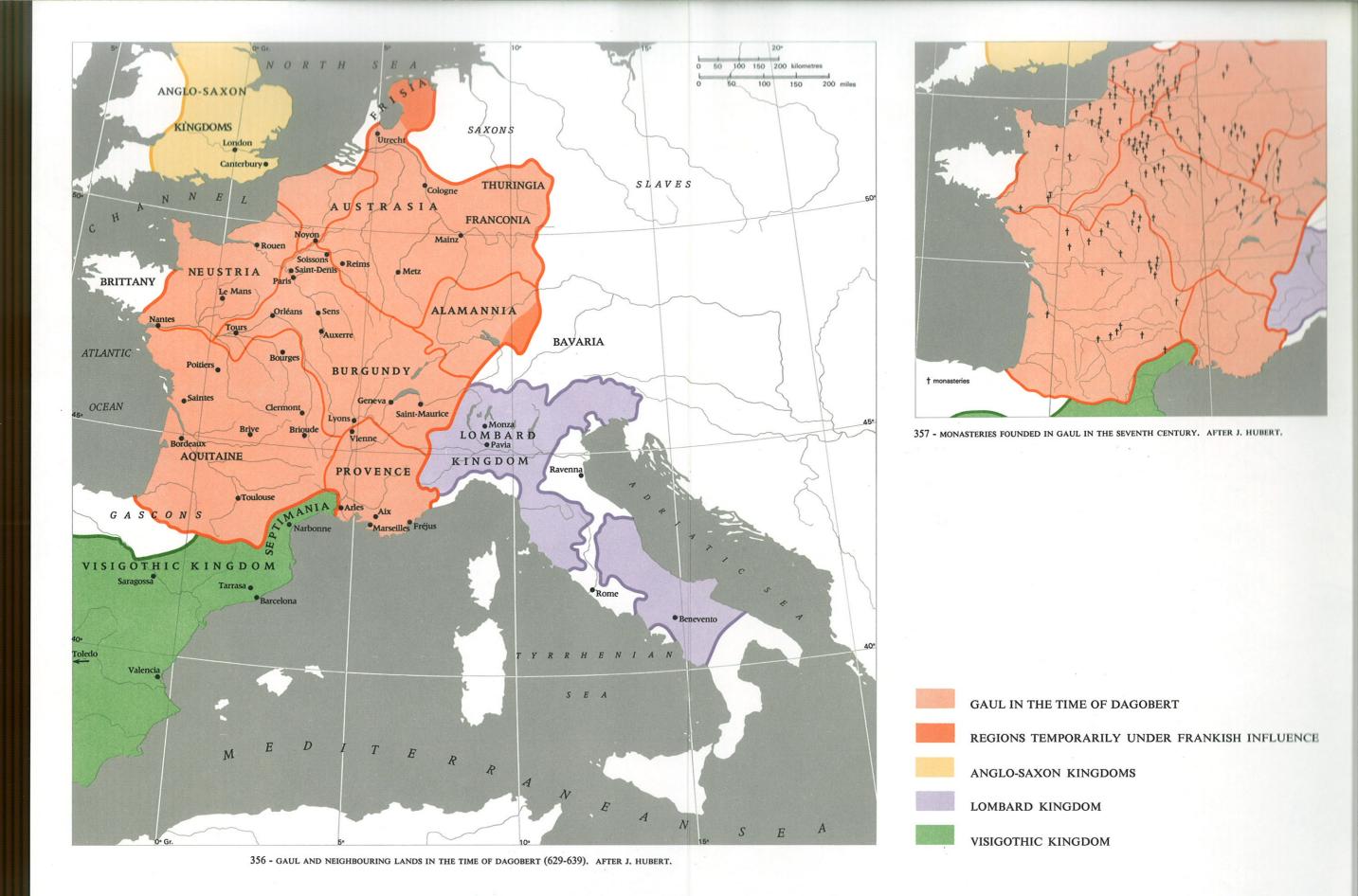
ANCIENT NAMES MODERN NAMES MODERN NAMES

Actium Actium	G 5	Miletus Miletus	H 5
Agrigentum or Akragas Agrigento	E 5	Moguntiacum Mainz	D 2
Albingaunum Albenga	D 4	Namnetes Nantes	B 3
Aleria Aleria	D 4	Narbo Martius Narbonne	C 4
Ancona Ancona	E 4	Narona Narona	F 4
Aquae Sextae Aix	D 4	Neapolis Naples	E 4
Aquileia Aquileia	E 3	Nemausus Nîmes	C 4
Arelate Arles	C 4	Nicaea Nicaea	H 4
Argos Argos	G 5	Nicomedia Nicomedia	H 4
Athenae Athens	G 5	Nicopolis Nikopolis	G 5
Augustodunum Autun	C 3	Nova Carthago Carthagena	B 5
Barcino Barcelona	C 4	Numantia Numantia	B 4
Basilea Basel	D 3	Odessos or Odessus Varna	H 4
Beneventum Benevento	E 4	Ostia or Ostium Ostia	E 4
Bergamo Bergamo	D 3	Panormus Palermo	E 5
Bituriges Bourges	C 3	Parisii Paris	C 3
Bracara Augusta Braga	A 4	Pergamon Pergamum	H 5
Brundisium Brindisi	F 4	Petrocorii or Vesunna Périgueux	C 3
Burdigala Bordeaux	B 4	Pharsalus Pharsala	G 5
		Pictavi Poitiers	C 3
	D 5	Pisae Pisa	E 4
	E 5	Ratiaria Arcar	G 4
Castellum Tingitanum Orléansville	C 5	Ravenna Ravenna	E 4
Cirta or Constantina Constantine	D 5	Rhegium Reggio	E 4
Colonia Agrippina Cologne	D 2	Roma Rome	E 4
Constantinopolis or Nova Roma Constantinople	H 4	Rotomagus Rouen	C 3
-		Salona Solin	F 4
Corduba Cordova	B 5	Santones Saintes	B 3
Corinthus or Korinthia Corinth	G 5	Sardes Sardis	H 5
Croton Crotona	F 5	Sirmium Sremska Mitrovica	F 4
Cuicul Djemila	D 5	Sitifis Sétif	D 5
Dubris Dover	C 2	Smyrna Smyrna	H 5
Eboracum York	B 2	Spalato Split	F 4
Egara Tarrasa	C 4	Spoletium Spoleto	E 4
Emerita Merida	A 5	Stobi Stobi	G 4
Ephesus Ephesus	H 5	Syracusae Syracuse	F 5
Epidaurus Epidaurus	G 5	Tarentum Tarento	F 4
Florentia Florence	E 4	Thabraca Tabarka	D 5
Forum Iulii Fréjus	D 4	Thamugadi Timgad	D 5
Gades Cadiz	A 5	Thessalonica Salonica	G 4
Genava Geneva	D 3	Tingis Tangier	A 5
Genua Genoa	D 4	Tipasa Tipasa	C 5
Hadrianopolis Adrianople	H 4	Toletum Toledo	B 5
Hippo Regius Hippo	D 5	Tolosa Toulouse	C 4
Hispalis Seville	A 5	Tomi Constanza or Costanza	H 4
Iadera Zadar	F 4	Tralli or Tralles Tralles	H 5
Lauriacum Lauriacum	E 3	Treveri Trier	D 3
Londinium London	B 2	Turnacum Tournai	C 2
Lugdunum Lyons	C 3	Turones Tours	C 3
Malaca Malaga	B 5	Valentia Edetanorum Valencia	B 5
Mantua Mantua	E 3	Verona Verona	E 3
Massilia Marseilles	D 4	Vienna Vienne (Gaul)	C 3
Mediolanum Milan	D 3	Vindobona Vienna (Illyria)	F 3
Messana Messina	F 5	Virunum Virunum	E 3
Mettis Metz	D 3	Zara Zadar	F 4









ARCHITECTURE □ MANUSCRIPTS ★ ORNAMENTS

				D 1	
Aachen	□ E 2	Guarrazar	★ C 5	Reculver	₩ D 2
Albenga	## E 4	Güttingen	★ E 3	Reichenau	□ E 3
Albon	₩ D 3	Iona	□ B 1	Riez	₩ E 4
Amiens	□ D 3	Ittenheim	★ E 3	Romainmôtier	## E 3
Angers	Ⅲ C 3	Ivrea	□ E 3	Rome	□★ F 4
Antigny	₩ D 3	Jarrow	□ C 2	Roscrea	□ B 2
Arles	# ★ D 4	Jedburgh	■ C 1	Ruthwell	∷ C 1
Augsburg	□ F 3	Jouarre	₩ D 3	Saint-Ambroix	₩ D 3
Auxerre	₩ D 3	Kairouan	## F 5	Saint-Benoît- sur-Loire	+ D 2
Benevento	□ F 4	Kells	□ B 2	Saint-Bertrand-de-	★ D 3
Besançon	□ E 3	Kildrenagh	# A 2	Comminges	₩ D 4
Bewcastle	■ C 1	Krefeld	★ E 2	Saint-Blaise	₩ D 4
Bobbio	□ E 4		## D 3	Saint-Denis	!!★ D 3
Brescia	□ F 3	Langeais Laon	□ D 3	Saint Gall	□ E 3
Bülach	★ E 3		± D 3	Saint-Maurice	★ E 3
Canterbury	□ D 2	Lavoye	★ D 3	Saint-Maximin	# E 4
Casa Herrera	₩ B 5	Limons	□ C1	Saint-Riquier	□ D 2
Castelseprio	Ⅲ □ E 3	Lindisfarne	₩ E 3	S. Fructuoso del	
Castel Trosino	* F 4	Lingotto	F 4	Francoli	# D 4
Charenton-du-Cher	₩ D 3	Lucca	□ F 4	S. Pedro de la Nav	e # B 4
Chelles	* D 3	Luxeuil	□ E 3	Sankt Paul im	
Cimiez	## E 4	Lyons		Lavanttal	□ F 3
Cividale	□ F 3	Mainz	★ E 2	S. Maria de Narano	O # B 4
Cologne	★ E 2	Malles (Mals)	□ F 3	Selles-sur-Cher	₩ D 3
Como	₩ E 3	Manglieu	₩ D 3	Silchester	₩ C 2
Conques	* D 4	Marseilles	■ E 4	Sion	★ E 3
Corbie	□ D 3	Mazerolles	₩ D 3	Soest	★ E 2
		Meaux	□ D 3	Spoleto	□ F 4
Delémont	★ E 3 ★ E 3	Metz	★ E 3	Stabio	★ E 3
Desana		Milan	##□ E 3	Sutton Hoo	□★ D 2
Durham		Molsheim	★ E 3	Toledo	* C 5
Durrow		Monasterboice	₩ B 2	Toulouse	##★ D 4
Easby	■ C 2	Monza	★ E 3	Tournai	★ D 2
Echternach	□ E 3	Müstair	□ F 3	Tressan	* D 4
Enger	★ E 2	Nantes	Ⅲ C 3	Trier	★ E 3
Feaghmaan	## A 2	Narbonne	₩ D 4	Tunis	# F 5
Flavigny	□ D 3	Nivelles	₩ D 2	Vercelli	□ E 3
Freising	□ F 3	Nonantula	□ F 4	Verona	□ F 3
Fréjus	## E 4	Oviedo	■■ B 4	Vertou	■ C 3
Fulda	□ E 2	Paris	₩ D 3	Vicenza	## F 3
Gellone	□ D 4	Pavia	Ⅲ★ E 3	Vienne	■ D 3
Gémigny	₩ D 3	Poitiers	₩ D 3	Werden	★ E 2
Geneva	■ E 3	Quintanilla		Wittislingen	* F 3
Gourdon	★ D 4	de las Viñas	■ C 4	Wolfsheim	* E 3
Grenoble	₩ E 3	Ravenna	□ F 4	York	□ C 2
Grenone	HH L 3	Naveilla		2 01.11	

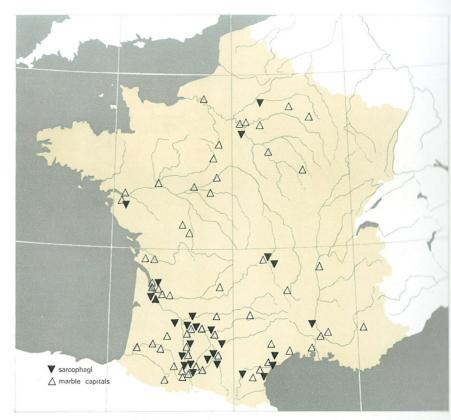
358 - ART FORMS. AFTER J. HUBERT, J. PORCHER AND W.F. VOLBACH.



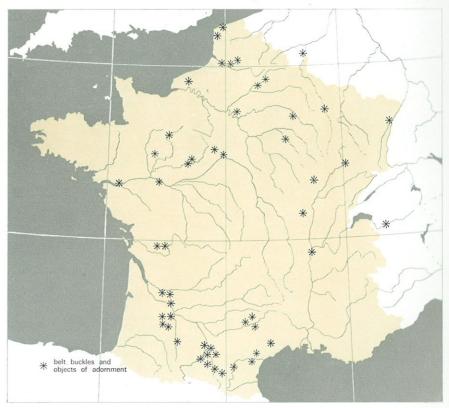
359 - CITADEL TOWNS OF THE LATE THIRD CENTURY WHICH BECAME THE SEAT OF A BISHOP. AFTER J. HUBERT.



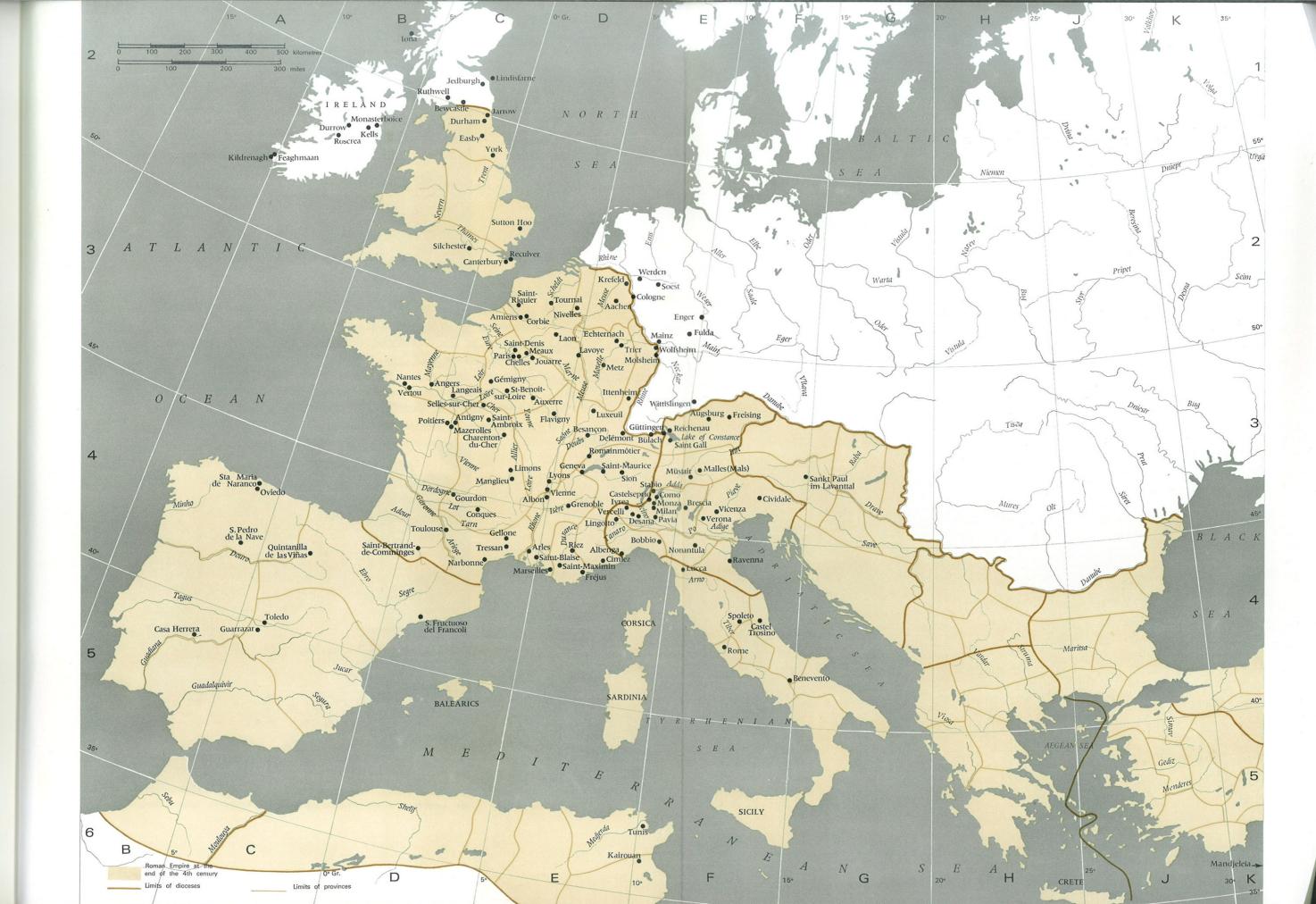
359 - CITADEL TOWNS OF THE LATE THIRD CENTURY WHICH BECAME THE SEAT OF A BISHOP. AFTER J. HUBERT.



360 - MARBLE CARVINGS FROM THE TOULOUSE REGION (7TH CENTURY). AFTER J. HUBERT.

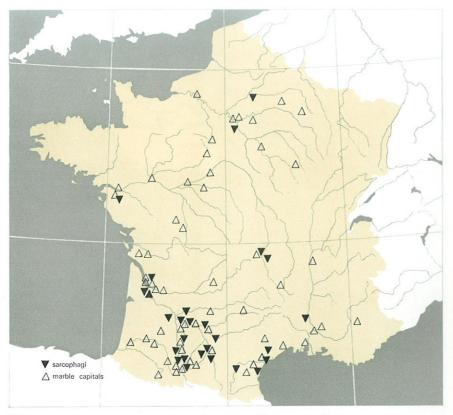


361 - OBJECTS OF ADORNMENT FROM AQUITAINE (7TH CENTURY). AFTER J. HUBERT.

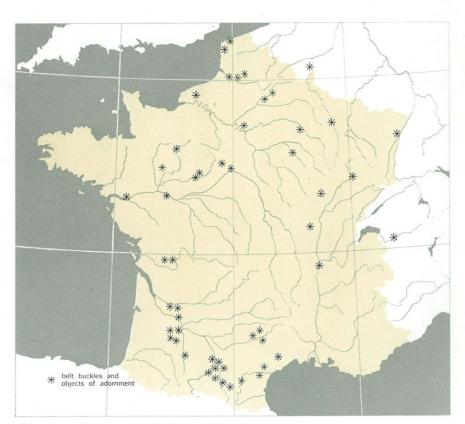


LBACH.





360 - Marble Carvings from the Toulouse region (7th century). After J. Hubert.



361 - OBJECTS OF ADORNMENT FROM AQUITAINE (7TH CENTURY). AFTER J. HUBERT.

THIS, THE TWELFTH VOLUME OF 'THE ARTS OF MANKIND' SERIES, EDITED BY ANDRÉ MALRAUX AND ANDRÉ PARROT, HAS BEEN PRODUCED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF ALBERT BEURET, EDITOR-INCHARGE OF THE SERIES, ASSISTED BY JACQUELINE BLANCHARD. THE BOOK WAS DESIGNED BY ROGER PARRY, ASSISTED BY JEAN-LUCHERMAN AND SERGE ROMAIN. THE TEXT AND THE PLATES IN BLACK AND WHITE WERE PRINTED BY L'IMPRIMERIE GEORGES LANG, PARIS; PLATES IN COLOUR BY L'IMPRIMERIE DRAEGER FRÈRES, MONTROUGE. THE BINDING, DESIGNED BY MASSIN, WAS EXECUTED BY BABOUOT, GENTILLY.