

feet and hands deformed, outlines broad and dark and edged with red. Yet this unpleasant mosaic was still surrounded by a rich and beautiful ornament.

A doubtful example of mosaic, insofar as date is concerned, may be noted in the small and dark Chapel of the Sancta Sanctorum in the Lateran, sacred to papal meditations. Here in the centre of the roof an artist of the eighth or ninth century depicted the Saviour blessing the world and holding the book, in the type and form peculiar to the mosaists of the time of Pascal the First, or to the painter of the Pontian catacomb. The Redeemer was delineated with a round head, pendent forelock, and a small beard divided into curls. His features were, however, less irregular than those of other figures of the same class. Four angels in flight and laboured movement supported the medallion, and still recalled the antique with a mixture of a later Greek character which remains to be noticed in Italy. Figures of saints in the same style filled the lunettes.

In the same manner in which the Neo-Greek influence extended for a while from Ravenna to Rome, it spread in the beginning of the ninth century to Milan where the church of S. Ambrogio was brought to a certain degree of splendor by the execution of mosaics, whose character was not essentially different from that which might be expected from artists who followed the precepts of the later mosaists of the Exarchate. The Saviour was represented in the apsis of S. Ambrogio, enthroned, with S. Protasius on his right and S. Gervase on his left. The archangels Michael and Gabriel, guardians of the two saints, seemed to hover above them with a certain vehemence of action, holding in their hands reeds and crowns.<sup>1</sup>

These mosaics displayed more of the character of the

<sup>1</sup> Beneath the pedestal of the throne three saints, Marcellina, Satirus and Candida, were depicted in medallions, and, at the sides of these, were two compositions, the first illustrating the sermon of S. Ambrose at Milan and the second the burial of S. Martin at Tours by the same bishop.