

13. Lead dekanummia of Tiberius II and Maurice.

Tiberius II.

Obverse legend fragmentary.

Armoured bust facing wearing crown with diadem.
I between crosses, within border.

13.1.*
M. 2.
2.91 gms.
546.95.



13.2.
M. 3.
2.63 gms.
547.95.



13.3.*
M. 4.
2.89 gms.
548.95.



13.4.
M. 2-5.
2.84 gms.
549.95.



Maurice.

No obverse legend.

Bust facing, wearing paludamentum and crown
with diadem and pendants.
I between crosses, within border.

13.5.*
M. 6.
Nothing in obverse
fields.
2.33 gms.
550.95.



13.6.
M. 9.
Crosses in obverse left
and right fields.
3.07 gms.
551.95.



13.7.*
M. 22.
Cross in obverse left
field.
2.56 gms.
552.95.



I between € and Δ.

13.8.*
M. 24.
Crosses in obverse left
and right fields.
2.73 gms. 050.
553.95.



I between A and cross.

13.9.
M. 25.
Star in left obverse field
and cross in right field.
2.20 gms. 150.
554.95.



REFERENCES AND GENERAL NOTES

Morrisson, C., Monnaies en plomb Byzantines de la fin du VI et du début de VII siècle, *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica e Scienze Affini*, volume LXXXIII, 1981.

Morrisson believes that the first group of coins (which appear to name Tiberius II) were issued at Ravenna, while the second, inepigraphic, group belongs to an eastern mint issuing coins for Maurice. It may be that the former simply made up part of the coinage of the official Ravenna mint.

The Maurice group is more varied and problematic. The reverses of 13.5-7 are reminiscent of the designs produced by the Sicilian and mainland Italian mints although I would agree that the general style of the obverses suggests an eastern origin.

Tiberius II.

The obverse legends are fragmentary and not well struck onto the soft metal; the best composite reading might be $\Theta\text{M}\text{T}\text{I}\text{B}\ \text{V}\text{P}\text{P}\text{A}\text{V}$.

In the autumn 2015 edition of the *Journal of the Oriental Numismatic Society* (no. 225), Michael Mitchiner suggests that the coins might have been produced in the Middle East in the period 641-694. He associates the coins with some unpublished lead types that appear to display Imperial monograms. He does not identify a solid connection between the two series, however, and the reattribution to the later seventh century is not convincing. Mitchiner, M., *The Aftermath of the Arab Conquest of Egypt and Syria: Two Small Series of Byzantine-style Lead Coins*, *JONS* 225, pp. 19-22.

13.1-3. Morriison plate coins.

13.5. The Morriison plate coin.

13.7-8. Morriison plate coins.