

British Museum Griffin rhyton

http://www.britishmuseum.org/research/collection_online/collection_object_details.aspx?objectId=367823&partId=1

This rhyton is one of the most famous pieces of silverware to survive the Persian Empire. The front is in the form of winged griffin wearing a necklace originally inlaid with a semi-precious stone. The top is decorated with palmettes and lotus buds, with alternate flowers highlighted with gilding. It would have been used to top up drinking bowls during banquets. Probably from Altintepe near Erzincan, Turkey. Achaemenid Period, Mid-6th to 5th centuries BCE. (The British Museum, London)

This is our wax Griffin rhyton inspired from the artifact in British Museum. Dating 5-th C. BC

We know that except Persian and Thracian used this divine horizontally fluted imitations of horn cornucopia or horn of plenty. But not sure about the Greeks! We guess that they also used it.

Roman knew and used these divine vessels in there daily life or in some special occasions as divine rituals!

Our replica is made of silver-plated brass.



The model is hollow, with thin wax walls of 2 mm. This vessel will be fully functional for wine party drinking.

Here's the original publication of the British Museum. Fluted silver drinking horn rhyton with partial gilding.

<http://www.bmimages.com/results.asp?image=00030759001>

The griffin is a fascinating mythical creature whose roots reach Western Europe from the Eastern edges. In any mythology, the griffin is portrayed as a mix between an eagle and a lion. In all cases, this creature is shown as having the head of an eagle and the body of a lion, but from there the other specific features are in debate. The griffin in mythology is a kingly mythical creature which commanded deep respect.



Truly regal cutlery ! Our replica is designed for historical reenactment or collectors it is silver plated and ready for wine drinking.

Eyes and heart are made with quality hard enamel imitation. Red for the heart and blue for the eyes.



The Rhytons from the British Museum, London is a cutlery -utensils for wine rituals designed for kings and nobility. Although probably in antiquity the rich families can afford it in purpose of their religious (or other romantic) needs.



Our wax work:



Lares and Genius. Fragment. Lar.Fresco from Pompeii (insula VIII, 2, lararium). Fourth style. 69—79 CE. Inv. No. 8905. Naples, National Archaeological Museum.



Cupid with a rhyton in his right hand, a bow on his back. Pompeii-House of the Red Walls.



Dimensions:

High -15.50cm.

Long - 11cm

Rhyton Opening wide -8.5cm

Weight: 900 gr.



Our rhytons are fully functional and have proven themselves during our participation in historical events on the subject.

<http://legio-iii-scythica.com/index.php/en/thracian-hellenistic-historical-restorations/persian-restoration.html>