## "ARTEMIS VENDIS / VASSILEIA": PHOCEAN ASPECTS OF A NORTHERN CULTURE

## Sotiris Y. Raptopoulos (Delphi - Greece)

Key-Words: rock sanctuaries, cave rituals, Greek religion, northern culture.

The term "Rocky Sanctuary" ["sanctuaire rupestre"] was in use to describe the city sanctuaries of goddesses such as Demeter and Persephone, founded by the first Greek colonists in Southern Italy and Sicily ["Magna Graecia"]<sup>1</sup>.

These sanctuaries combined the cut-in-rock chambers, known in greek religion as places where *cave rituals* were performed<sup>2</sup> – with a façade of a normal temple, in the Doric order. Their function is considered as "official", "state-like" \_ in other words, they were considered as important, central sanctuaries, their rituals having something to do with the religious motives the first colonists brought along with them from Mainland Greece.

German nineteenth-century archaeologist *Lolling*, the first that studied the famous "*Rocky Sanctuary*" of Artemis, noted that this curious, three-aisled building of classical date – partially curved in the slopes of mount Kefali, in the Phocean town of Antikyra (Phot. 3) (the Antikyra sanctuary, sketch by Lolling) (Phot. 4) (the Antikyra sanctuary, recently taken photographs) was very important – because it was the only one of its type in Mainland Greece ,that came to his attention<sup>3</sup>. The other examples he could offer are to be found in Asia Minor...

Lolling seemed to ignore the "Rocky Sanctuaries" of "Magna Graecia" – yet, he is not to be blamed for something the archaeological research would not come in terms with, until many decades later... The Asian "rocky sanctuary" he is having in mind is undoubtedly *Yasilikaya* –in central Asia Minor- dedicated to the cult of Astarte/Artemis<sup>4</sup>.

So, our type of sanctuary is to be found in Central Greece, in Magna Graecia – and in Asia Minor. Dedicated to Godesses [and also to male gods] is strongly connected with city / i.e. "official" rituals<sup>5</sup>. In the late  $20^{th}$  century, as the archaeological research progressed, we begun to understand –more and more- the pattern :

Originating from Central Greece, the *rocky sanctuary model* is to be found almost everywhere in the Greek World : The Antikyra Sanctuary, that housed one of the masterpieces of sculptor Praxiteles (Phot. 5) (statue base), is placed in the middle of an area full of such sanctuaries : This area is identical with *Central Greece itself*...

The Aesculapius sanctuary (in Naupactus<sup>6</sup>), the sanctuary of Oeanthea described by Pausanias<sup>7</sup>, the recently found rocky sanctuary at *Pente Oria [Chaleum] possibly dedicated to* 

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Le DINAHET, p. 143-4.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> ΠΟΡΦΥΡΙΟΣ, ~ 3-4.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> LOLLING, p. 229-232, pl. 7.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Deutsches Archaeologisches Institut – AUSGRABUNGEN / FORSCHUGEN, Seit 1950, p. 44.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> GRAF, p.63.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> ΠΑΥΣΑΝΙΑΣ, Χ, 38, 9.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> ΠΑΥΣΑΝΙΑΣ, Χ, 38, 9-10 και 12-13.

Apollo, Artemis and Aesculapius<sup>8</sup> (Phot. 5) (rocky sanctuary at Pente Oria), (Phot. 6, 7) (rockcut niches in the Pente Oria sanctuary), the sanctuary of Trophonius in Levadeia<sup>9</sup> (Phot. 8) (19<sup>th</sup>-c. gravure of the Trophonius sanctuary) – and, of course, the Delphi sanctuary itself (Phot. 9, 10) (rocky sanctuary to the north of, Apollo temenos, Delphi)! This pattern passed over to Asia Minor and Sicily - and also to Macedonia and Thrace (As we take a look at the Philippi rocky sanctuaries, we realize that the Artemis of the rocky reliefs is that at the type of Kynagetis, the Praxitelian one, known from Athens<sup>10</sup> and Antikyra (Phot. 11, 12, 13) (Philippi, rocky sanctuaries).

The form under which Artemis was worshipped in Thrace, is that of Vendis or Vassileia, a type of "potnia theron" ["mistress of the hunting"] : Its characteristic "sack", the conical covering / "hat" on her head, is known from statuettes found in the Antikyra Archaic Cemeterv<sup>11</sup> - and her name can be seen in a stone-cut inscription from modern coastal town Glypha<sup>12</sup> *[possibly ancient Oeanthea*<sup>13</sup>], near modern Naupactus.

We reach the conclusion that *Phocis* and *Western Locris*, "ethne" of Central Greece, played an important role in forming the Orphic / Thracian cult of V e n d i s: We shouldn't forget that *Pylades*. Orestes colleague who helped him bringing the statue of Artemis from Krimaia to Greece (according to the ancient drama tradition), was a Phocean!<sup>14</sup>

There are two features of the rocky sanctuaries' cult, that give it its unique character : First of all, its *complexity*: Beyond its primal deity, a rocky sanctuary houses more "secondary" deities / cults. In Antikyra, it houses many "forms"/"eponyms" of Artemis (Phot. 14, 15) (inscriptions of the Antikyra sanctuary, that include various eponyms of Artemis). This complexity is reflected in modern Dhistomon, where, in a Christian church dedicated to Aghia Paraskevi / Aghios Panteleimon, a 3<sup>rd</sup> c. B.C. marble base fragment is holding the following iscription :

> Ι ΣΩΤΕΙΡΑΙ ΠΡΟΜΑΘΕΙ

i.e., Αρτέμιδ]ι Σωτείραι	<to artemis="" saviour<="" th=""></to>
Προμαθεί	to Prometheus >

3<sup>d</sup> c. B.C.

<sup>15</sup>(Phot. 16, 17) (inscription of Aghia Paraskevi / Aghios Panteleimon church, Dhistomon)

## The inscription belongs to a dedication to both Artemis and Prometheus

Deukalion, the son of Prometheus, was the patriarch of the post-cataklysm phase of humanity – and, according to Phocean mythology, his boat [a parallel to Moses' boat – if we want to search for biblical references] landed, after the cataclysm, on top of mount Parnassus only few kilometers far from this Dhistomon church... But the most important clue for our research, is that Prometheus belongs to the old order of gods, he is the one that is punished by the" new leader" Jupiter , being tied up in a rock on Kaukasus Mountain – his connection with

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> Σ.ΡΑΠΤΟΠΟΥΛΟΣ 1, σ.17.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> see note "6". <sup>10</sup> <sup>M</sup>·MIIPOYΣKAPH, σ. 91-2.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11 Σ.</sup>ΡΑΠΤΟΠΟΥΛΟΣ 2.

 <sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup> I.G.IX, I, "PHOKIS – INSCRIPTIONES LOCRORUM OCCIDENTALIUM", p. 92, no 355.
 <sup>13</sup> Χρονικά Α.Δ. 2003, Φωκίδα [under publication].

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup> M.BROOKS BERG, p. 232. <sup>15 Σ.</sup>ΡΑΠΤΟΠΟΥΛΟΣ 1, σ.12.

North – Eastern cult being more than obvious... And, as a carrier – stealer of the divine fire, is pretty close to Artemis – and her form of **Pyrforos**, "the light-carrier". The sister of Apollo is widely known and respected in Northern cultures...

Then, in almost all these sanctuaries, we meet the custom of manumissions :

The ultimate dedication to the God is the *human life*, a life that is dedicated  $(\epsilon \pi)^2 \epsilon \lambda \epsilon \upsilon \theta \epsilon \rho i \alpha$ , "to be free": Here we have the connection to the Orphic / Early Christian culture : A  $(\delta o \upsilon \lambda o \varsigma \theta \epsilon o \upsilon)^3$ -slave to god is not claiming that his slavery is a god-sent gift – on the contraty, he is saying that he is *free in the name of god* :

The "800-name bearer" *polygonal wall* of the Apollo sanctuary at Delphi (**Phot. 18**) (the Polygonal Wall in Delphi) >is the ultimate monument of freedom, in an ancient society that believed in freedom beyond the socio-economic context of its era<sup>16</sup>...

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

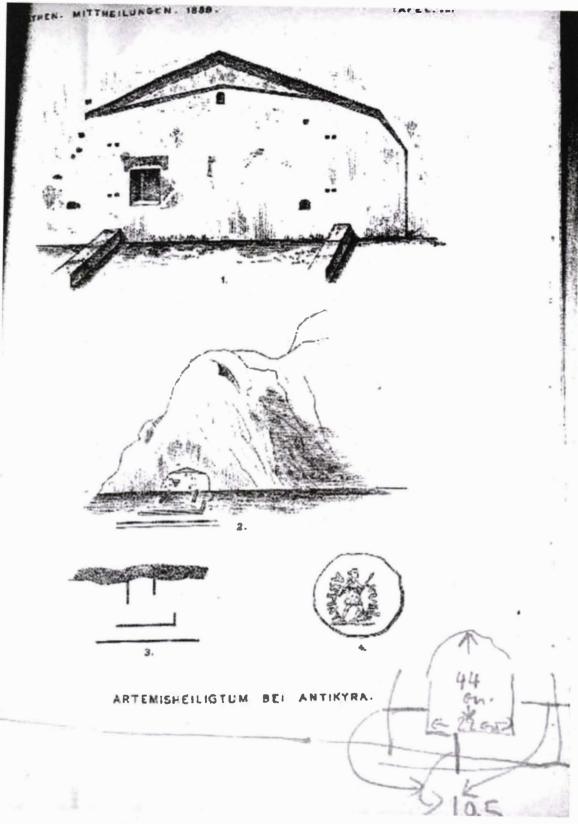
- BROOKS BERG M.BROOKS BERG, Legent, cult and culture of three sanctuaries of Artemis, U.M.I., 1979.
- Le DINAHET M.-TH. Le DINAHET, Sanctuaires chthoniens de Sicile in: G.ROUX, Temples et Sanctuaires, Maison de l'Orient 7, Lyon 1984.
- GRAF F.GRAF, Apollon Lykeios at Metapontum: The inscriptions and the cult in: 8<sup>th</sup> International Congress of Greek and Latin Epigraphy, Athens 1987.
- LOLLING H.LOLLING, Das Artemisheiligtum bei Antikyra, A.M. 14, 1889.
- ΜΙΙΡΟΥΣΚΑΡΗ Μ.ΜΠΡΟΥΣΚΑΡΗ, Τα μνημεία της Ακρόπολης, Αθήνα 1996.

ΠΑΥΣΑΝΙΑΣ – ΠΑΥΣΑΝΙΟΥ, Ελλάδος Περιήγησις, Φωκικά.

ΠΟΡΦΥΡΙΟΣ - ΠΟΡΦΥΡΙΟΥ, «Περί των εν Οδυσσείαι των Νυμφών Άντρου».

- Σ.ΡΑΙΙΤΟΙΙΟΥΛΟΣ 1 Σ.ΡΑΙΙΤΟΙΙΟΥΛΟΣ, «Το βραχώδες Ιερό στην Φωκική Αντίκυρα, Δελφοί 2005.
- Σ.ΡΑΠΤΟΠΟΥΛΟΣ 2 Σ.ΡΑΠΤΟΠΟΥΛΟΣ, «Ευρήματα ανασκαφών Διστόμου-Αντικύρας», Δελφοί 2005.

<sup>16</sup> Σ.ΡΑΠΤΟΠΟΥΛΟΣ 1, σ. 19.



Phot. 1 (the Antikyra sanctuary, sketch by Lolling).

https://biblioteca-digitala.ro





**Phot. 2, 3** (the Antikyra sanctuary, recently taken photographs). **Phot. 4** (statue base). **Phot. 5** (rocky sanctuary at Pente Oria). **Phot. 6, 7** (rock-cut niches in the Pente Oria sanctuary).**Phot. 8** (19<sup>th</sup>-c. gravure of the Trophonius sanctuary).



LES RELIEFS RUPESTRES

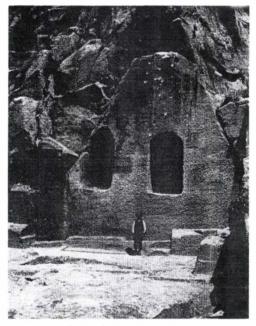


Fig. 5. - Le sanctuaire aux niches







Fig. 20. - Reliefs 9, 10 (Diane), 131 (figures féminines) et 165 (inachevé

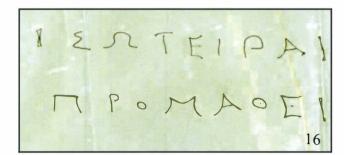


**Phot. 9, 10** (rocky sanctuary to the north of Apollo temenos, Delphi). **Phot. 11, 12** (Philippi, rocky sanctuaries). **Phot. 13a** (sketch of an Antikyra coin). **Phot. 13b** (inscriptions of the Antikyra sanctuary, that include various eponyms of Artemis).

https://biblioteca-digitala.ro











Phot. 14 (inscriptions of the Antikyra sanctuary, that include various eponyms of Artemis). Phot.
15, 16 (inscription of Aghia Paraskevi / Aghios Panteleimon church, Dhistomon). Phot. 17 (the Polygonal Wall in Delphi). Phot. 18 (IVth c. Clay statuette of Artemis Vendis from the ancient cemetery of Antikyra).