Επαναξέταση των ξυλόγλυπτων θυρών της Ολυμπιώτισσας.

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THE OLYMPIOTISSA WOOD-CARVED DOORS, RECONSIDERED

1. The main door of the narthex in the katholikon of the Monastery of the Olympiotissa in Elasson, Thessaly, has long been known1. It is one of the rare examples of Byzantine wooden doors to have survived. This circumstance, together with the fact that it was inadequately documented in the original publication, and with the high quality of the work, is ample justification for a scholarly re-examination. It should be noted that after the war the Olympiotissa door was removed from the church to a secure exhibition room2, underwent extensive conservation work in 19643, and has twice been shown to the public in exhibitions of Byzantine art4.

2. The door, which is today in a moderate state of preservation, has two leaves (Fig. 1). On each leaf there are three panels, each of them with its own frame, with their borders defined by the stiles and by four rails. The three panels on either leaf each have a different decorative pattern, rendered in an openwork technique. In the top panels, in a very poor state of preservation, there are four rows of three four-sided shapes, the sides of which are concave; the curved elements that circumscribe them are interlaced. Of the small motifs set within the four-sided shapes, four have survived, two with representations of birds, and another two incised with the date inscriptions.

The central panels are adorned with circles inscribed within interlaced bands. The space between the circles again forms four-sided shapes with concave sides which, like the circles, enclose small independent motifs, some of them geometric (crosses, stars, lemniskoi) or plant motifs (palmettes or semi-palmettes), and some of them figures of birds and snakes. The bottom panels are simpler, with intersecting circles of equal size enclosed by bands.

The individual frames of the panels have different decoration on the top, the middle and the bottom panels, while the stiles and the rails are adorned with another, unified motif consisting of a chain of a curved, curvilinear motif with two variations. The iconographic interest of the monument under examination is thus limited. It has great interest in terms of style and technique, however, for the work gives expression to grand designs, and is unique amongst the surviving examples of Byzantine wood-carving in combining different ways of working the wood.

From the point of view of its construction, it has an original feature: the system of stiles, rails and panels does not have the structural form known from the ancient world, but is nailed onto a second wooden leaf, which is of a single piece and undecorated. The openwork of the panels is shown off to good effect by the coloured leather5 (very few traces of which have survived) that was inserted between them and the back leaf. The semi-spherical brass nails6, in addition to their functional purpose, enrich the overall esthetic effect.

On the stiles, the rails and the curved elements of the bands on the surface of the panels, the technique involves the inlaying of strips of bone into the wood, to enrich the decorative effect of the interlaced networks. Usually, two strips of bone are used, with a leaf of dark wood between them; the band thus formed, which is 5-6 mm broad, is set into the wood to a depth of 5-6 mm. Wood of two or three different colours is inlaid in the individual frames of the panels, wood of two or three colours is inlaid, usually in rectilinear shapes. Finally,

* This paper was presented before the 17th International Byzantine Congress in Washington D.C. (1966), Session 3 (Byzantine Ivory and Wood-carving). A brief summary of the paper is published in the Abstracts, p. 41.


2. After the demolition of the katholikon exonarthex, a building of the Turkish period, in 1960.

3. Done in opportunity of the display of the doors, in the 9th Exhibition of the Council of Europe in Athens (1964).


5. Each board in the coresponds with a separate piece of coloured leather. This is clear in the destroyed parts of the openwork panels. The colour for the botton panels is red and for the central panels bright green.

6. Some of the brass nails are attached to the door during the 1964 restoration works.

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Fig. 1. Olympiotissa. Doors. General view.
the small decorative motifs set within the panels were of hard wood, carved in a technique reminiscent of that of Middle Byzantine marble reliefs, despite the fact that here the background has been removed to achieve the openwork effect.

3. Since the time of the original publication in 1927, half of the small panel at the top left (one of the two on which is inscribed the date inscription) has been destroyed. I shall not deal again with the ambiguities involved in the reading and interpretation of the inscription⁷, since it is clear, firstly that no sense can be made of the last part of it, and secondly that the information that it contains is that the doors were renewed in the year 1296.

4. The two bottom panels (Figs 2-3) are the most badly worn (which is natural, on account of the moisture in the floor) and also reveal indications that they were radically remodelled at an earlier period. The geometric motif involving the interlocking circles with which they are decorated, however, makes it possible to study them, and to restore the original form with certainty. The modifications are immediately visible on the right hand leaf of the door (Fig. 4). The two full circles that originally took up the width of the main motif were reduced to one and a half circles by the addition at either side of two upright pieces of wood, the one on the right 58 mm wide, and that on the left 61 mm. The former was decorated with the astragal motif (inlaid in wood of a different colour), and the latter with the braided motif, in a relief technique already known from other wood-carvings of the Byzantine period.

On the left hand leaf of the door, the geometric motif retained its full breadth (35.8 cm, increased to 40 cm by the addition on either side of a plain frame), but was obviously cut away at the top. It is impossible to take accurate measurements at the bottom of either of the two panels under examination, because of the damage they have suffered.

It is clear from the left hand leaf that the geometric motif was originally more than two and a half circles in height. If we assume that vertically, as horizontally, there was a whole number of circles, it seems almost certain that there were three of them. We may thus calculate the original height of the bottom panels (Fig. 5). Assuming that there were frames at the top and the bottom like those at the sides of the left hand panel, and a vertical diameter of 18.9 cm, we have:

\[ H = (3 \times 18.9) + (2.1 \times 2) = 61 \text{ cm}. \]

The result of this calculation has some significance, because it coincides precisely with the height of the other two panels on each leaf (61 cm). This circumstance confirms the assumptions above, and is evidence that simple proportions formed part of the original conception of the door.

It is important that the style of the additions to the panel at the bottom right has no connection with the crude modifications made during the Turkish period. The use of the inlaid technique on the left reveals an attempt to conform with the general style of the work,
but the size of the astragal in the decoration betrays an
improvisation and ignorance of the earlier technical
methods.

The braided pattern to the right, carved in relief, with
the background cut away, finds no parallel in the origi­
nal form of the door, but recalls late Byzantine wood­
carvings rather than more modern techniques.

It is clear, then, that the door was modified in a way that
involved a reduction in the height of the bottom panels,
and consequently in its overall height. Moreover, the
lower hinges of the door-leaves are not the original
wooden ones (like the upper hinges in the extension of
the outer stiles), but are later ones made of bronze. It is
also certain that all the above modifications were made
during the Byzantine period.

Sixty years ago, Georgios Sotiriou believed that the
Olympiotissa door, despite the damage it had suffered,
retained its original form, and maintained that the word
"anekainisthesan" in the inscription here referred to the
original creation of the work. From the foregoing dis­
cussion, however, and from the further observation that
the small wooden panels with the inscriptions could also
have been incorporated into the top panels at a later
date, we are led to conclude that the date 6804 –
1296 refers to the modification and renewal of the door,
and not to its original construction, which is clearly
earlier. The dating of the frescoes of the katholikon of
Olympiotissa on stylistic grounds to the period around
1300, and the consequent assigning of a probable date
in the same decade for the katholikon, furnishes good
grounds for the presumption that the wood-carved door
of Elasson came from some earlier monument and was
modified in order to be used in the church of the monas­
tery in 1296.

5. There are in the nature of things only limited oppor­
tunities for comparisons of the door under examination
with others like it, and the dating of the original con­
struction is uncertain.

Small motifs enclosed in circles are familiar in Byzan­
tine architectural reliefs. In particular, crosses, rosettes,
8. Really the cycles are not perfect. Their diameters measure hori­
zontally 17.9 cm and vertically 18.9 cm.
9. The additions are clearly visible in comparison with the Sotiriou
10. As the bema-doors from Ioannina. See Ar. Zachos, Βυζαντινόν
εν Ήπείρω βημόθυρον, ΉπειρΧρον 3 (1928), pp. 220, 222, D.
32, Fig. 21, G. Sotiriou, La sculpture sur le bois (see n. 2), pp.
175-176.
11. To 11 cm approximately.
12. M. Sotiriou, 'Η πρώιμος παλαιολόγειος αναγέννησις είς τάς
χώρας καί τάς νήσους της Ἑλλάδος κατά τόν 13ον αιώνα, ΔΛΑΕ
tal Painting of Greece at the Beginning of the 13th Century, in L’art
Constantinides, The Question of the Date and Origin of the Earli­
est Akathistos..., XVI. Intern. Byzantinistenkongress, Akten II/5,
lemniskoi, birds or an eagle attacking a snake or another bird, were current motifs in the 10th, 11th and 12th centuries\(^\text{13}\), as were the stylised palmettes (Fig. 6) and half-palmettes\(^\text{14}\). Four-sided figures with concave sides, like those in the top panels, occur singly on column capitals of the 11th century, while the intersecting circles in the bottom panels are found in manuscripts of a somewhat earlier date\(^\text{15}\). By contrast, the chain motif that adorns the stiles and rails (Fig. 7) does not seem to be known elsewhere. The individual elements of which it is composed suggest rather the standardised work involved in the inlaying of an inflexible material, bone, into wood. It is indicative that similar shapes were adopted in works unrelated either locally or chronologically with the one under examination when this same technique was applied.

Unfortunately, very few comparisons of the techniques used in the door can be made with those of other Byzantine wood-carvings. The method by which stiles\(^\text{16}\), rails and panels are nailed onto a second leaf is found in the doors of the Monastery of Rila\(^\text{17}\) and that of the Molyvoskepasti\(^\text{18}\). However, the association of it by Sotiriou\(^\text{19}\) with the pulpit of Cairwan, solely on the grounds that in the latter the small motifs were rendered in openwork, is almost certainly wide of the mark. As for the technique involving the inlaying of materials, which was so popular in Byzantium\(^\text{20}\) in other media, very few examples survive of its use in wooden objects. In the bema doors of the Protaton\(^\text{21}\) and of Chelandari\(^\text{22}\), which are of an uncertain, though probably late date, the inlaying of plaques of ivory or bone was done in a completely different manner. As for the inlaying of different coloured wood, one example is cited which is of little importance\(^\text{23}\), but which is of interest in that it could also be dated to the 12th century. Elements of western origin are completely lacking in the work under consideration. The date, then, of the first phase of the Elассon door is imprecise —somewhere between the 11th and the beginning of the 13th centuries. It may be added, however, that the grand artistic design, the variety of expression, with the use of different materials, and the exceptionally fine execution of the details are evidence of a mature work, which was made in some artistic centre rather than at Ellasson\(^\text{24}\). Perhaps the door was originally used in a church in Thessalonike, or even in Constantinople itself.

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13. As for instance on a slab in the British Museum (E. Kitzinger, Early Medieval Art in the Br. Museum, London 1969, p. 58, Pl. 34) and on another in the Chios Museum (G. Sotiriou in ΑΔ 2 (1916), Par., Pl. 4, Fig. 4).
15. Alison Frantz, Byzantine Illuminated Ornament, ArtB XVI (1934), p. 51, Pl. IV, no. 11 (of the Patmos Codex 33, dating 941). Similar motifs on screen-slabs (θωράκια) see in ΑΔ 16 (1960), Pl. 196b. The motif was also used in the medieval art of the West (C. Bayet, L'art byzantin, Paris 1904, p. 313, Fig. 102).
17. B. Filow, Early Bulgarian Art, Berne 1919, p. 34, Pl. XXXV. G. Sotiriou, La sculpture sur le bois (see n. 2), p. 175.
22. S. Radojičić, Monuments artistiques à Chilandar (Requell de travaux d'Etudes Byzantines, no. 3). Verena Han, Chilandar Altar Door Adorned with Bone Intarsia, Musej primenbene umetnosti Shomnik 2 (1956), p. 5 ff.
23. Istorija primenbene umetnosti, Beograd 1977, pp. 198, 206, 211, Fig. 1.
24. The view of Chadjimichali (op.cit., p. 7) that the doors under discussion are possibly the work of Epirote artisans, is without any support.