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Ο Χριστός-Αμνός και το ενώτιον του Νόμου στην τοιχογραφία του Άρακος στην Κύπρο

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Christ the Lamb and the ἐνώτιον of the Law in a Wall Painting of Araka on Cyprus

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CHRIST THE LAMB AND THE ENΩTION OF THE LAW
IN A WALL PAINTING OF ARAKA ON CYPRUS

The church of the Panagia of Araka in Lagoudera1, a
significant monument of the 12th century on Cyprus,
presents one of the nicest examples of the depiction of
Symeon with the infant Christ in his hands (Fig. 1).
The relation of this portrayal with the well-known icon
of Sinai in the form of Kykkotissa2, which Doula Mou-
riki analyzed in detail, is the reason for the selection of
this theme, the interpretative approach to which is pre-
sented in her memory.
The scene is painted on the north wall of the center bay
and on its eastern part opposite the Panagia Arakiotissa
which is depicted on the south wall and on its corres-
ponding eastern part. Symeon is standing and is turned
three quarters to the left. He wears a long chiton which
reaches to his feet and a himation, which covers his
shoulders, crosses in front of his chest and falls freely
allowing a large part of his chiton to appear in front. He
holds the Child with his two hands and bends his head
low towards him. His right cheek almost touches the
hair of Christ. His right hand, which passes under the
arm of the Child, supports the Child’s chest, while the
left hand supports his legs. Christ, half-spread in the
elder’s arms, holds Symeon’s mandyas with his left hand
and lets the other hand free. He appears frightened and
seems to be in the motion of losing his balance, as he
reclines to the right while his left leg remains up in the
air. Both his legs are bare. He wears a short-sleeved
chiton which squeezes in his waist without revealing his
belt. A great cross is depicted in his halo. From his left
ear hangs an exquisite earring with a ring on its upper
part and three small pendants below which reach to his
shoulder. The inscriptions which accompany the two
figures are Ο Α(ΓΙΟΣ) ΣΥΜΕΩΝ Ο ΘΕΟΔΟΧΟΣ and to
the left of the halo of Christ the abbreviation of the
nomen sacrum IC XC. John the Baptist is depicted on
the left of Symeon and who also looks straight at her (Fig.
1). This relation between them points out, that the four
figures are arranged in an advanced conceptual discov-
ey and in an evidently unrepeated type of the Presenta-
tion whose elements of originality I will try to approach.
Iconographically, this portrayal belongs to a limited se-
ries of parallel types of the Presentation in a group of
12th century monuments where the Christ Child is in
the hands of Symeon. As has been shown4, the icono-
graphic form of the Presentation with the Child in the
hands of Symeon develops immediately after the Icon-
oclasm and its more archaic surviving model (apart
from the chronologically disputed portrayal in the
church of Saint Eustathios in Göreme) is the Presenta-
tion in three depictions of the Gospels of Echternach
from a possible Byzantine model5. From the older ex-
amples of the 12th century, which are of interest to my

1985, p. 171, fig. 90.
2. C. A. M ana fes (gen. ed.), Sinai, Treasures of the Monastery of St.
3. H. B elt i ng, Das Bild und sein Publikum im Mittelalter: Form und
4. For this iconographic form and its development in connection with
homilies and poetry see especially, H. M ag u i r e, The Iconography
of Symeon with the Christ Child in Byzantine Art, DOP 34-35 (1980-81),
p. 261-269.
5. D. C. Shorr, The Iconographic Development of the Presentation
262, fig. 3.

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interpretation of the portrayal, there is a miniature with the same theme in a manuscript at the University of Chicago, Ms. 965, f. 59v. There the two faces of Symeon and the Child are very close to the form of the Panagia Glykophilioussa. Symeon holds the Child in the same manner as he holds Christ in the fresco of Araka and, in addition, the Child's legs are bare from the knees down as in the portrayal of Araka, but in pose and motion more restrained.

Interesting for the development of the form is the highly possible intermediary portrayal of the Presentation with Christ again in the hands of Symeon in a Gospel dated to the last quarter of the 11th century in the National Library of Vienna, Ms. Theol. gr. 154, f. 143. In this very important depiction of the iconographic type which I am examining, Symeon holds the Child in his hands and appears to return him to the Virgin with his face still far from the face of the Child whose legs here have been covered and who still holds in his hands his closed scroll, which in the portrayal of Araka as in all the remaining portrayals of the 12th century does not exist.

From the known portrayals with the same theme of the 12th-13th century the iconographic type of Symeon with the Child in Araka on Cyprus is also related to theresco in the church of Saint Stephen in Kastoria, where the Child, uplifted higher, appears to hang on to the mandyas of Symeon, but also finds consolation in his mother as she clasps into her two hands his right hand which is stretched toward her. His legs are also bare and opened in a restrained position.

Finally, our portrayal is nearly identical with the Symeon of the Presentation in aresco in the 12th century in Backovo where the two figures of Symeon and the Child are represented in the same atmosphere which is loaded with symbolism and hidden meanings: the position of the Child with the same intentional instability, his legs in an exaggerated frightened pose and motion, and legs bare below the top of the knees. This strange depiction of the Child with bare and open legs (Fig. 1), with his frightened expression, without an inscribed scroll in his hands, with his agitated pose (iconographic elements which deprive the form of a hieratic convention and triumphal presence) belongs to a specific theological and ideological climate.

It has been maintained that similar representations of Christ, which are intentionally rendered in an ordinary fashion in the early post-iconoclastic years, have the aim to chiefly underscore his human nature which proves his incarnation and legitimizes the images of his "circumcision". The production of images which echo the ideas of this period, especially in the Psalters of this period, dominates, as has been stressed, in Constantinople and in the patriarchal cycle. In the Psalter of Chlouдов, and more specifically in a sketch of the Virgin and Child, we can first see the iconographic detail of the bare legs of the Child which is startling by its antihieratical character. In the first post-iconoclastic years the semiology of the half-spread Child was established in relation to the mystery of the Divine Dispensation (Θεία Οικονομία). It has been demonstrated that the term "reclining infant" (ἀνακλινόμενον βρέφος) in this very sense is utilized by Photios in his well-known homily from the ambo of Hagia Sophia in the unveiling of the new portrayal of the Virgin where the Child in her arms is called "reclining," which indicates "this great mystery of the Divine Dispensation."

For the attribution of the production of this type in the period of Photios in addition to the literary sources with descriptions of analogous portrayals in monuments of Constantinople, its proven relation to a homily on the Presentation (which has been confirmed to belong to George of Nicomedia, who is connected with the immediate environment of Photios) constitutes a significant element. The form of the production of this type in the concrete intellectual and ideological environment of the Patriarchate of Constantinople during this period at least signifies that the Presentation ought to be loaded with special and complex meanings which are expressed with its equally special and complex iconographic semiology.

8. Pelekanidis, Kastoria, I. Vezantinoi tolougrafiai, Thessalonike 1953, pl. 92B.
Fig. 1. Church of the Panagia of Araka, Lagoudera. Saint Symeon holding the Child Christ and Saint John the Baptist.
Above all the individual elements of the Presentation under discussion which serve as signs of concrete references to theological and other messages I have to stress the exceptionally eloquent iconographic detail of the bare legs of the Child, his strangely unstable position, and his motion, and finally the diligently exquisite earring which hangs down to his shoulder. The portrayal of the Presentation interprets, as is well-known, the Gospel account of Luke 2.22-29 according to which on the day which Joseph and Mary brought the newly-born Christ to Jerusalem “to present him to the Lord” as Mosaic law requires, Symeon the Elder to whom it had been “revealed” that he would not die until he saw “the Anointed of the Lord” hurried to meet Christ. This episode from the New Testament is related to the Mosaic law according to which any mother who had given birth to a male must on the fortieth day after birth of the child (before which she is forbidden to enter the Temple as unclean) present “a one-year-old lamb for a burnt-offering and a pair of doves and turtledoves for sin” to the priest who would make the sacrifice for her purification. In addition, according to a commandment of God every first-born child of the Hebrews had to be consecrated to God in memory of the murder of the first-born children of the Egyptians on the eve of the Exodos from Egypt. The murder of the first-born children of the Egyptians during the eve of the Hebrews’ Exodos from Egypt and the commandments which the Hebrews took from God for the slaughter of the one-year-old lamb (a sacrificially perfect one-year-old male) from whose blood they would stain the door-posts and the threshold of the door of their houses (“and they will take from the blood and place it upon the door-posts and lintels”) and the instructions of how precisely they should prepare the lamb and what parts they should eat from (“the head along with legs and inner-parts”) are described extensively in Exodus 12.1-11. Likewise, the commandment of God for the consecration of every first-born child of the Hebrews to God (“consecrate to me every first-born, the first-born opening through every womb”) is also given at Exodus 13.1.

These passages from Exodus along with a selection of other verses from the Old Testament which are related to the sacrifice of the lamb are read in the liturgy of the Presentation of the 2nd of February and are interpreted by the exegetical texts as prefigurations of Christ’s sacrifice on the cross. In this sense they are read during the liturgy of the Presentation, as is indicated also from the fact that the same texts are read at the liturgy of Holy Saturday.

All the elements related to the sacrifice of the lamb during the eve of the Hebrews’ Exodos find in the exegetical texts their corresponding realization in the details of the sacrifice of Christ from which are not lacking the extended account with extensive interpretations about the legs of the lamb in the specific celebratory practices of the sacrifices. Cyril of Alexandria, who elucidates the meaning of the sacrifice of the lamb and its prefigurative role in the sacrifice of Christ, gives the exhaustive interpretation of the entire commandment of God about the sacrifice of the lambs during the eve of the Hebrews’ Exodos. Referring specifically to the commandment of God which is related to the head and legs to the lamb, it appears that there he focuses all the meaning of the mystery of the Divine Dispensation, “he commands them to eat the head... along with the legs and inner-parts, the entire knowledge from the entire mystery through him...” Justin Martyr (who in his dialogue with Tryphon the Jew stresses, “therefore the mystery of the sheep was the form of Christ”... “and the sheep commanded to be cooked whole was a symbol of the Passion on the cross through which Christ was going to suffer.”) also perceived a prefiguration of the Passion in the mystery of the lamb of the Exodos. Dwelling specifically on the prefigurative meaning of the legs of the lamb, Ammonios of Alexandria interprets, “since he offered as an image the sheep of the lamb of God, one nurtures oneself on the head of Christ, receiving from him the lessons of theology, (one nurtures oneself) on the legs, learning about his incarnate Dispensation, (one nurtures oneself) on the inner-parts (learning) hidden doctrine.” The interpretative scholia of Prokopios of Gaza on the same chapter of Exodus (which was read, as was previously mentioned, during the liturgy of the Presentation) also leave a strong impression because with a specific account on the head and legs of the lamb he dwells on the astonishing details not only about the soteriological prefigurative meaning which they take in the sacrifice, but also on information about the form which they have. He specifically relates that in the selection of the parts of the lamb, “(people) eat the legs to which little meat clings.” Following from this last piece of evidence for a special meaning which the legs have in the sacrifice of the lamb, which is in agreement with many other analogous accounts of the exegetical texts, the Christ in the Presentation of Araka with his very intensely projecting bare legs is to be identified as the lamb of God.

Here it should be pointed out that the episode of the Presentation, apart from the relationship which it has in meaning with the consecration of the first-born child to God in remembrance of the murdering of the first-born and the sacrifice of the lamb, is properly related, as mentioned above, to the purification of the mother in
the Temple after forty days from the birth of a male child. The purification takes place with the offering for sacrifice of a one-year-old and unblemished lamb “for a burnt-offering” and of a pair of doves and turtledoves “for sin”. Nevertheless, in the portrayal of the Presentation the sacrifice of a lamb is not indicated. There is only indicated the pair of doves usually shown in the hands of Joseph. Yet the constant accounts of the homiletic texts on Christ of the Presentation and the sacrifice which he himself presents offering himself “for a burnt-offering” indicates that the existence of a lamb, which in the case of the Presentation of Araka is to be identified with the one-year-old and unblemished lamb of the sacrifice “for a burnt-offering”.

The theme of the sacrifice of Christ as a lamb in the Presentation is reported in clear terms by Cyril of Alexandria who concludes that Christ presents himself in the Temple and he himself “who gilds himself with acts of worship from all” offers a sacrifice “for the scent of fragrance”20. Also, in his homily on the Presentation George of Nicomedea confirms this view, while interpreting the Gospel verse of Luke 2.24, “…and in order to give sacrifices according to that which is said in the law of the Lord,” he asks why should Christ bring sacrifices according to the law who brings himself as the same (sacrifice)21, “why then did he bring sacrifices according to the law… for he did this once by offering himself, that is by having sacrificed (himself) through the cross”. But one of the clearest accounts on the theme of the lamb in the Presentation and likewise one of the most beautiful is the homily on the Presentation by Cyril of Jerusalem where Christ of the Presentation is “the lamb himself, and he himself is the fire, he himself is the shepherd, he himself is the ram… he himself is the burnt-offering…”22.

Finally, the meaning of the sacrifice of the lamb in the Presentation of Araka, besides being indicated, as mentioned before, by the wonderful figurative manner: the intensely projecting bare legs of the Child, the frightened expression, and especially his depiction without the inscribed scroll in his hands and his triumphant gold-woven himation, is also indicated by the startling presence of the ascetic, emaciated, and imposing figure of the Child to the Temple were not obligated, at least by the law, to do this, since they could have redeemed the Child for the price of five shekels. This means that Mary and Joseph during the period when they took the Child to the Temple were not obligated, at least by the law, to do this, since they could have redeemed the Child for the price of the ordained shekels. Such a redemption is not indicated in the Gospel account and, to the con-

16. κεφαλήν δὲ... σταυρού δι’ έμελλεν ό Χριστός σύμβολον ήν, PG 6, 561C.
17. το μυστήριον επαξ επτάτευτα τον Χριστού... καί το γίγνεσθαι το νόμον τούτο, PG 28, 980D; there the homily is attributed to Athanasius of Alexandria.
18. επειδή δὲ εικόνα εφέρε το πρόβατον του θεού του θεού τρέφει τη την κεφαλήν του Χριστού, τα περί της θεολογίας αυτό εκλαμβάνει το δ ε δάκνης, επειδή δέ εικόνα του θεού του θεού τρέφει την κεφαλήν του Χριστού, τα περί της θεολογίας αυτό εκλαμβάνει το δε δάκνης, επειδή δέ εικόνα εφέρε το πρόβατον του θεού του θεού τρέφει την κεφαλήν του Χριστού, τα περί της θεολογίας αυτό εκλαμβάνει το δε δάκνης, επειδή δέ εικόνα του θεού του θεού τρέφει την κεφαλήν του Χριστού, τα περί της θεολογίας αυτό εκλαμβάνει το δε δάκνης, επειδή δέ εικόνα εφέρε το πρόβατον του θεού του θεού τρέφει την κεφαλήν του Χριστού, τα περί της θεολογίας αυτό εκλαμβάνει το δε δάκνης, επειδή δέ εικόνα εφέρε το πρόβατον του θεού του θεού τρέφει την κεφαλήν του Χριστού, τα περί της θεολογίας αυτό εκλαμβάνει το δε δάκνης, επειδή δέ εικόνα εφέρε το πρόβατον του θεού του θεού τρέφει την κεφαλήν του Χριστού, τα περί της θεολογίας αυτό εκλαμβάνει το δε δάκνης, επειδή δέ εικόνα εφέρε το πρόβατον του θεού του θεού τρέφει την κεφαλήν του Χριστού, τα περί της θεολογίας αυτό εκλαμβάνει το δε δάκνης, επειδή δέ εικόνα εφέρε το πρόβατον του θεού του θεού τρέφει την κεφαλήν του Χριστού, τα περί της θεολογίας αυτό εκλαμβάνει το δε δάκνης, επειδή δέ εικόνα εφέρε το πρόβατον του θεού του θεού τρέφει την κεφαλήν του Χριστού, τα περί της θεολογίας αυτό εκλαμβάνει το δε δάκνης, επειδή δέ εικόνα εφέρε το πρόβατον του θεού του θεού τρέφει την κεφαλήν του Χριστού, τα περί της θεολογίας αυτό εκλαμβάνει το δε δάκνης, επειδή δέ εικόνα εφέρε το πρόβατον του θεού του θεού τρέφει την κεφαλήν του Χριστού, τα περί της θεολογίας αυτό εκλαμβάνει το δε δάκνης, επειδή δέ εικόνα εφέρε το πρόβατον του θεού του θεού τρέφει την κεφαλήν του Χριστού, τα περί της θεολογίας αυτό εκλαμβάνει το δε δάκνης, επειδή δέ εικόνα εφέρε το πρόβατον του θεού του θεού τρέφει την κεφαλήν του Χριστού, τα περί της θεολογίας αυτό εκλαμβάνει το δε δάκνης, επειδή δέ εικόνα εφέρε το πρόβατον του θεού του θεού τρέφει την κεφαλήν του Χριστού, τα περί της θεολογίας αυτό εκλαμβάνει το δε δάκνης, επειδή δέ εικόνα εφέρε το πρόβατον του θεού του θεού τρέφει την κεφαλήν του Χριστού, τα περί της θεολογίας αυτό εκλαμβάνει το δε δάκνης, επειδή δέ εικόνα εφέρε το πρόβατον του θεού του θεού τρέφει την κεφαλήν του Χριστού, τα περί της θεολογίας αυτό εκλαμβάνει το δε δάκνης, επε}
trary, the faith and application of the old law to the letter is stressed. This indication of Christ’s obedience to the law is expounded on by all the homiletic texts on the Presentation and constitutes one of the frequent points of reference of the liturgy of the 2nd of February. Often in hymns and praises Christ is led to the Temple “fulfilling the law to the letter”25, “fulfilling the promise of his own law”26, or “according to the law, as maker of the law, fulfilling the law”27, and elsewhere in hymns deriving from the Gospel statement, “as written in the law of the Lord”, “in the law becoming the sacrificial priest... which law be heralded”28. Dwelling on the same verse George of Nicomedia in his homily on the Presentation, which is very significant for the interpretation of our portrayal, firmly interprets the meanings of this Gospel verse, referring mainly to the obedience of Christ to Mosaic law29. It is not at all strange to him that Christ who is the same one “who wrote” (ό γράψας) the law is obedient to it, since in the same manner he accepted the manger, the swaddling clothes, and the circumcision, because George believes, citing the words of Christ himself, that Christ did not come to destroy the law but to fulfill it. With this same firmness all the other homiletic texts (which do not fail to stress this special element of Christ’s obedience to the law) also dwell on the interpretation of “as it is written in the law of the Lord.”

The theological meaning of this application of the law to the letter by Christ and his obedience to it, I think, is expressed figuratively by the ornate earring of Christ in the portrayal of Araka which serves not only decoratively, but also with a special iconographic semiology. The interpretation of the earring of the Child in our portrayal derives again from Exodus, especially 32.1-4. There, while Moses is on the mountain, Aaron fashions the inanimate molded calf by gathering and melting the golden earrings of the Hebrews. Interpreting this chapter of Exodus in his Work On virtue or on the life of Moses Gregory of Nyssa observes that Moses had decorated the ears of the Israelites with jewely on the ear, which is the law, but the one wrongly called his brother through disobedience gathers up the jewely positioned on the ear and makes through this an idol. And along the first entrance of sin the removal of some earrings was the counsel of disobeying the commandment.” Yet Christ does not disobey the law, but on the contrary, applies its commandments to the letter and consequently the golden earring which hangs down to his shoulder in the Presentation of Araka is the law which “decorated” (κατεκόσμησεν) his ear.

In conclusion, I would like to say that this figurative interpretation of the Presentation in the portrayal at the church of the Panagia Araka on Cyprus presents one more example of painting in the 12th century which renders with wonderful Humanistic means the early post-iconoclastic doctrinal teachings which were living and entirely appropriate to Byzantium31.

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27. κατά νόμον, ως νόμου ποιητής τὸν νόμον έκπληρών, op.cit., ρ. 40.
28. έν νόμφ γενόμενος ίερουργός... ὃν νόμον ἐκήρυξε, op.cit., ρ. 41.
29. PG 28, 977C-D.
30. τοῖς φαμέν δὲ Μωυσῆς μὲν ἐν τῇ ἑωρακίᾳ κόσμῳ, δὲ ἐστὶν ὁ νόμος, τὴν τῶν Ἰσραηλίτων ἀκόην κατεκόσμησεν, ὁ δὲ παρακάμπτω­μος δέδος διὰ τῆς παρακάσως κερνίσει τῶν ἐνενθείνα τῇ ἀκοῇ κόσμων καὶ ποιεὶ δὲ αὐτοῦ εἴδωλαν. καὶ παρὰ τὴν πρώτην τῆς ἀμαρτίας εἰσελθὼν ὠδίου τοῦ ἀμείωτου ἐν τῷ παρακοτός τῆς ἐννοίας συμβολῇ, PG 44, 396C.
31. This article was translated into English by Dr. Lee Francis Sherry whose text was improved and corrected by Dr. Alexander Alexakis.