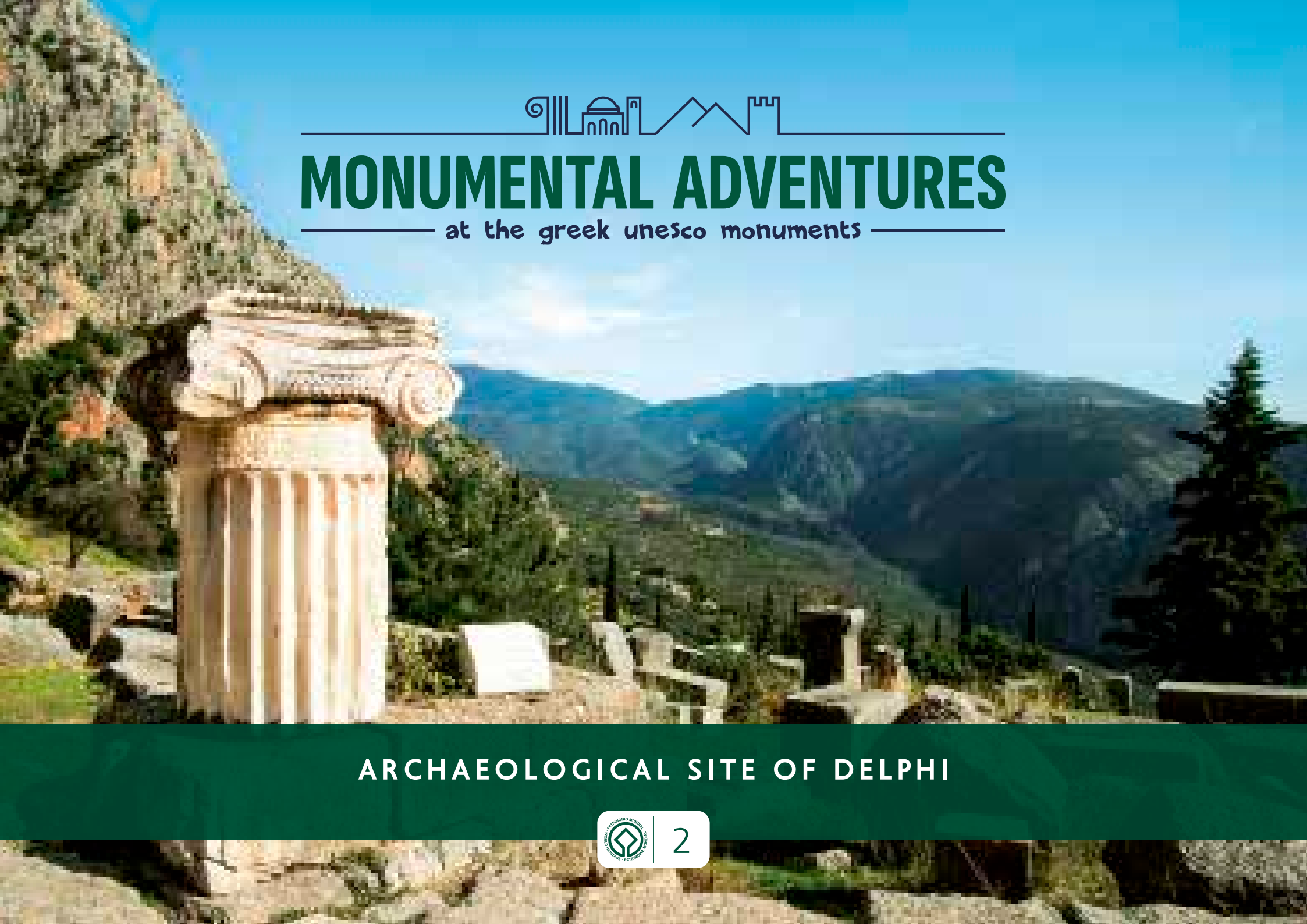
MONUMENTAL ADVENTURES

at the greek unesco monuments



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE OF DELPHI

2

credits

GENERAL COORDINATION
Anastasia Lazaridou, Dr Archaeologist, Emeritus Director of Archaeological Museums, Exhibitions and Educational Programmes
Nikoletta Saraga, Archaeologist, Deputy Director of Archaeological Museums, Exhibitions and Educational Programmes

GENERAL EDITING
Andromachi Katselaki, Dr Archaeologist, Head of the Department of Educational Programmes and Communication

IDEA CONCEPTION
Andromachi Katselaki

PROJECT MANAGER
Nikitas Georgiopoulos, Archaeologist, Department of Educational Programmes and Communication

PROJECT COORDINATION
Athina Papadaki, Archaeologist, MSc Cultural Management, Department of Educational Programmes and Communication

GRAPHIC EDITING
Spilios Pistas, Graphic Designer, Department of Educational Programmes and Communication

EDUCATIONAL ADJUSTMENT
Eleftheria Vlachou, Archaeologist–Museologist
Athina Papadaki

GRAPHIC DESIGN
Eirini-Margarita Kalomoiri, Graphic Designer, Museologist
Vasilis Dimopoulos, Graphic Designer, DEPC, DAMEEP
Spilios Pistas, Graphic Designer, DEPC, DAMEEP
Eirini Charalampidi, Graphic Designer, DEPC, DAMEEP

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH–AUTHORS OF TEXTS
Ioannis Vaksevanis, Archaeologist, Byzantine Post Byzantine Antiquities
Eleftheria Vlachou
Ioannis Evrenopoulos, Dr Archaeologist, Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities
Athina Papadaki

TEXT EDITING
Ioannis Vaksevanis,
Athina Papadaki

SCIENTIFIC REVISION
Ephorate of Antiquities of Phocis

TRANSLATION
Translix USCS IKE

PHOTOS
Radiant Technologies: Andreas Santrouzanos
Spilios Pistas, Eirini Charalampidi

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Pressius Arvanitidis

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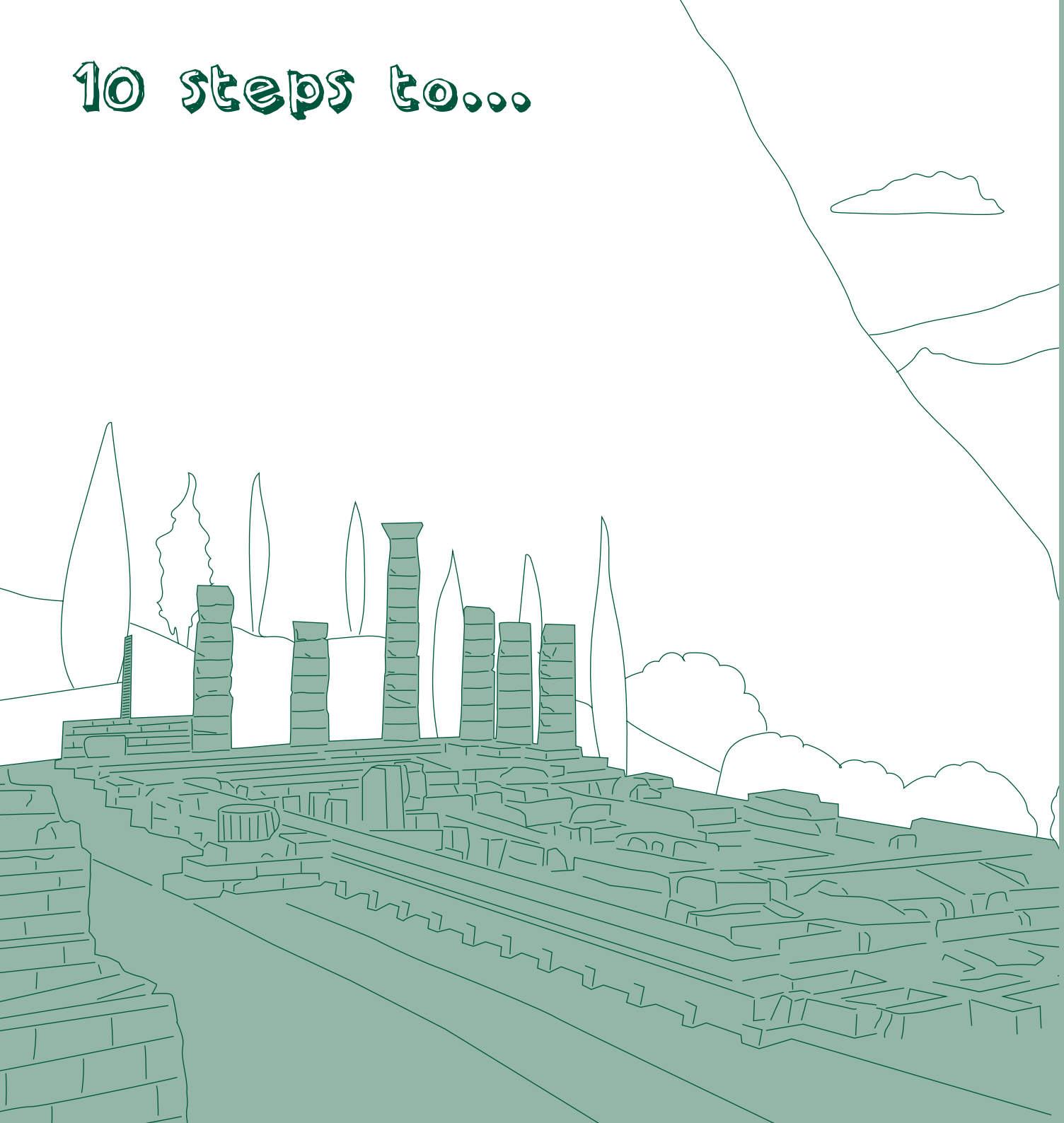
MONUMENTAL ADVENTURES

at the greek unesco monuments

Archaeological Site of Delphi

2

10 steps to...



1

The mythical guardian of the area was Phylacus, a hero who drove away the invaders with landslides, thunder and lightning.

The sanctuary was threatened with invasion by the Persians the Romans, the Gauls and Slavs.

2

To excavate the site, an entire village was moved 1 kilometer to the west!

Kastri, the current village of Delphi.

...the sanctuary of Apollo at Delphi

3

Engraved hymns with musical symbols have been found in the area, which are rare examples of symbols of the ancient Greek music.

4

The poet Angelos Sikelianos organized here the "Delphic Festivals".

5

147 quotations with advice for the pilgrims were engraved on the main temple and on columns around it.

The so-called "Delphic orders" include well-known phrases (maxims) such as "Know yourself" and "Nothing to excess" and many were attributed to the Seven Sages of antiquity.

6

Apollo killed the dreadfuldragon Python to establish his sanctuary here[1].

7

The last prophecy by the Oracle of Delphi was given to the emperor Julian.

8

The ancient Greeks believed that here is the navel of the earth[2], the center of the world.

9

One of the most important Panhellenic Games was held here every four years.

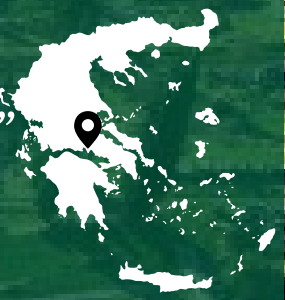
The Pythian Games were held in memory of Apollo's victory over Python.

10

They came here from all over the world, to take An oracle from Pythia.

The Archaeological Site of Delphi

"Earth's Navel"



Kiki Dimoula,
poem in collection
Χαῖρε Ποτέ, 1988.

WHAT?

- One of the largest Panhellenic sanctuaries.
- The most famous oracle of antiquity.

WHERE?

- Regional District of Fokida, Prefecture of Central Greece.

WHEN?

- 8th c. BC: the earliest traces of Apollo worship
- 6th–4th c. BC: Times of prosperity and great fame

what the numbers say:

5.000
SPECTATORS
in the theatre

3.000
INSCRIPTIONS
found in the excavation

420
TALENTS
the fine to the Phocaeans after the Third Holy War

177,55 m.
LENGTH
of the stadium track

8 m.
HEIGHT
of the Serpent Column[3]

1. Aerial photograph of the archaeological site of Delphi.

...in the UNESCO list!

The monument was included in the UNESCO World Heritage List based on the following criteria:

CLASSICAL PERIOD
YEAR OF REGISTRATION:
1987

criterion i

The diverse and majestic monuments of the sanctuary fit harmoniously into the imposing natural landscape of Parnassus.

criterion ii

The radiance of the sanctuary and the oracle spread throughout the ancient world.

criterion iii

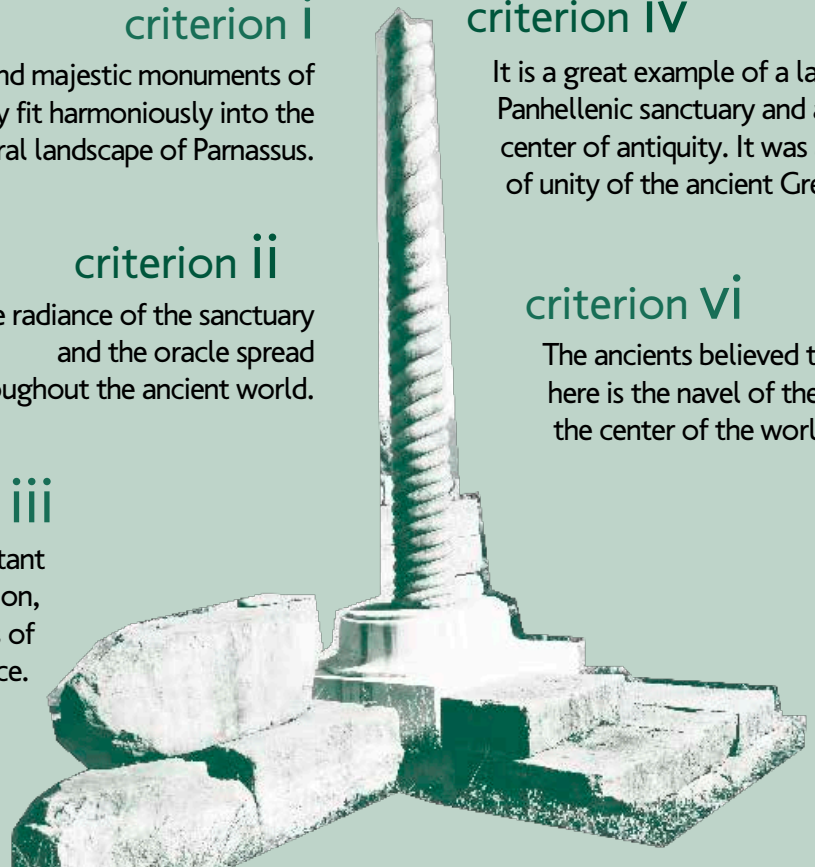
It is an important testimony of the religion, culture and politics of ancient Greece.

criterion iv

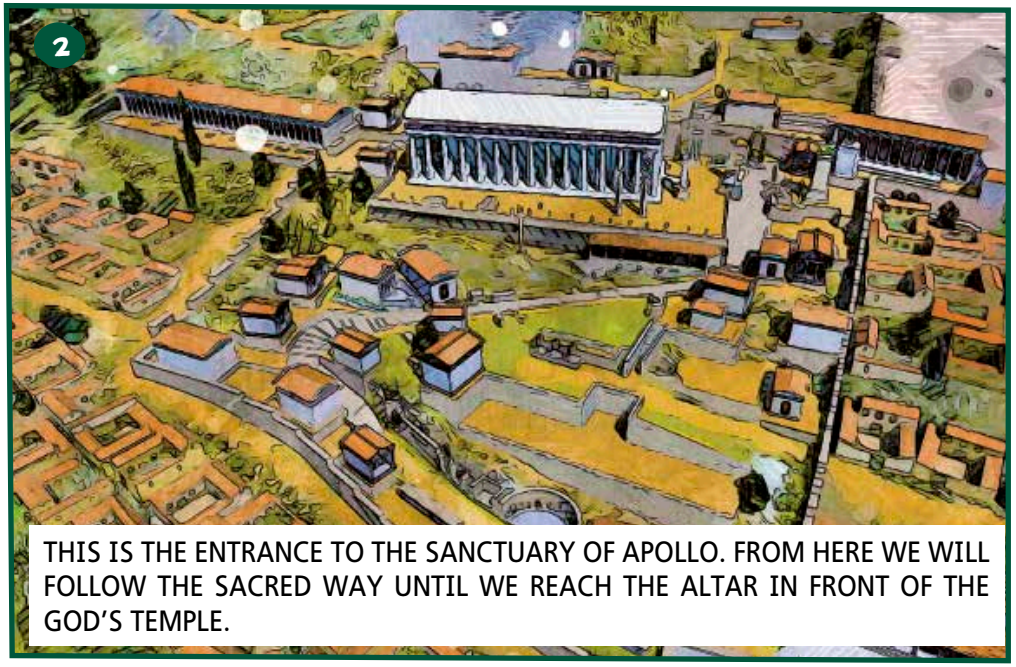
It is a great example of a large Panhellenic sanctuary and a religious center of antiquity. It was a symbol of unity of the ancient Greek world.

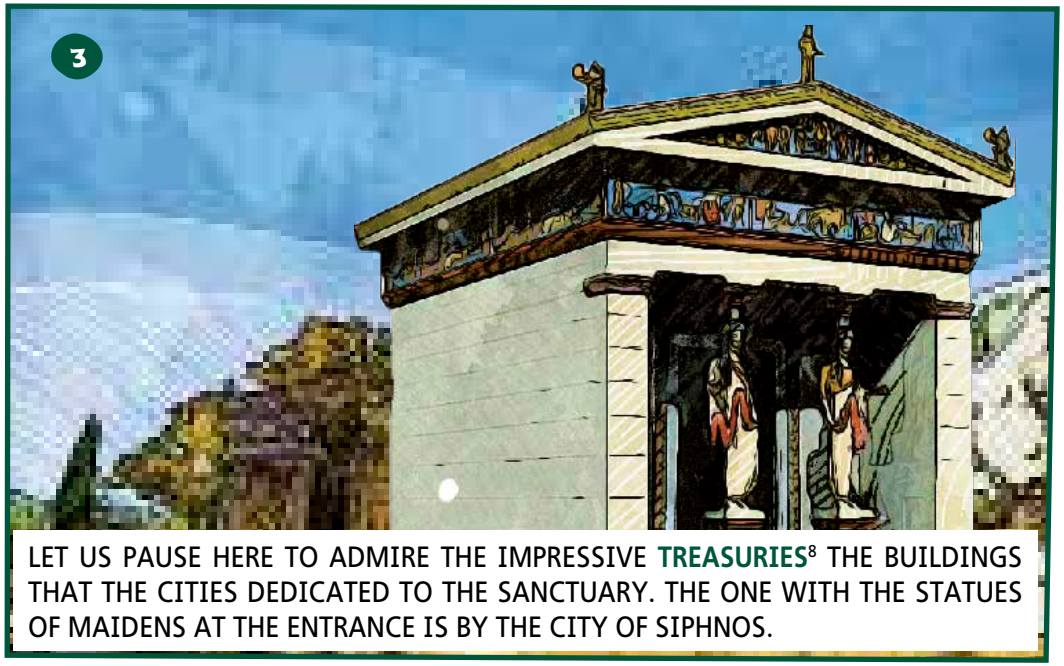
criterion vi

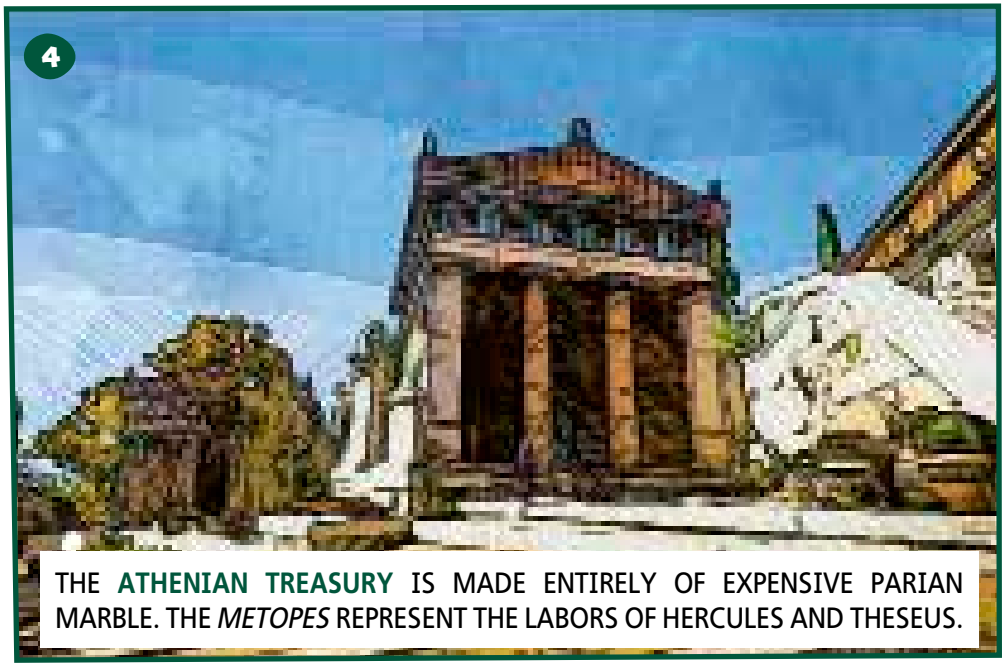
The ancients believed that here is the navel of the earth, the center of the world.



Walking around Delphi with Hedea...

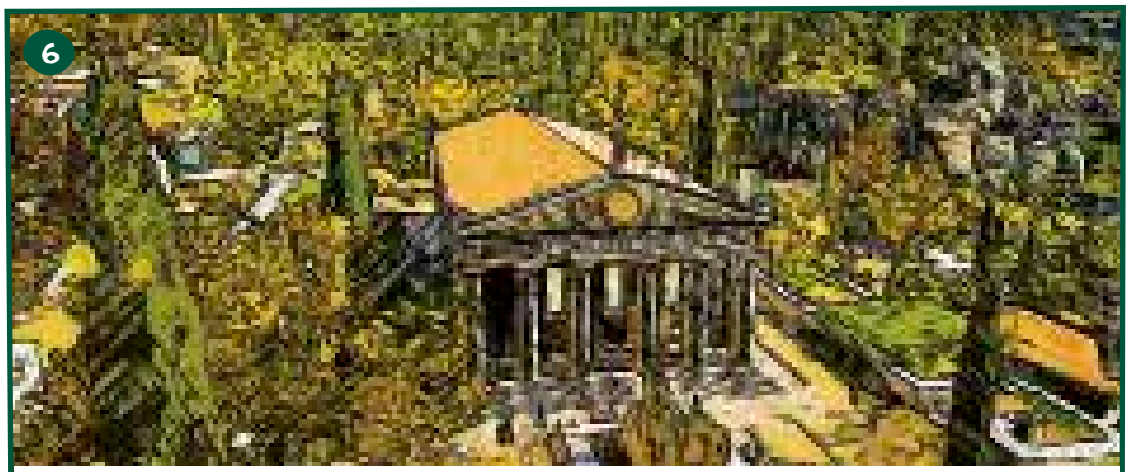




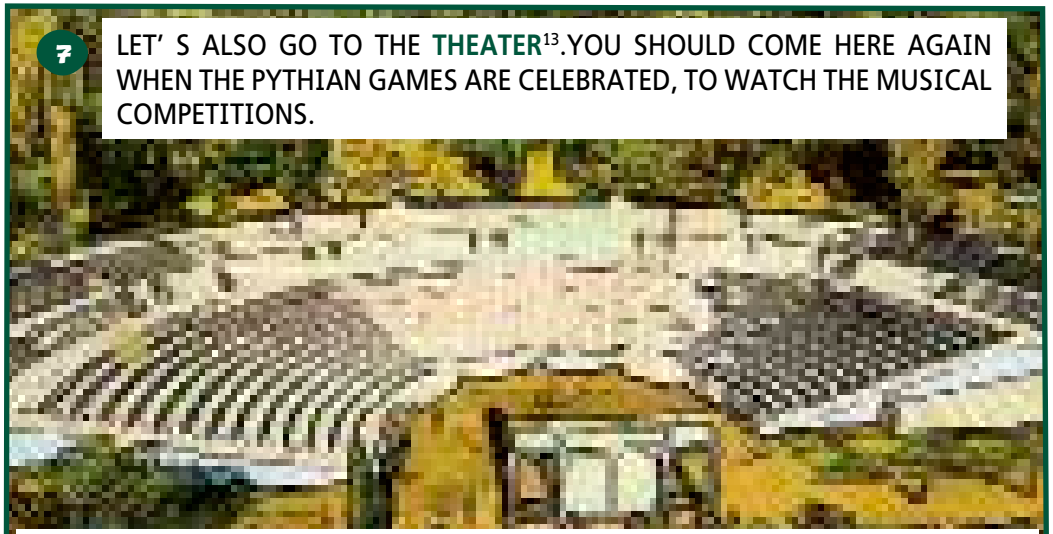


...A Pythian champion from Tralles

NEXT TO THE PRECINCT OF THE TEMPLE IS THE GALLERY WITH THE VOTIVES[9].FIRST IN LINE ARE THE SPOILS OF WAR FROM THE VICTORIES OF THE ATHENIANS AGAINST THE PERSIANS.

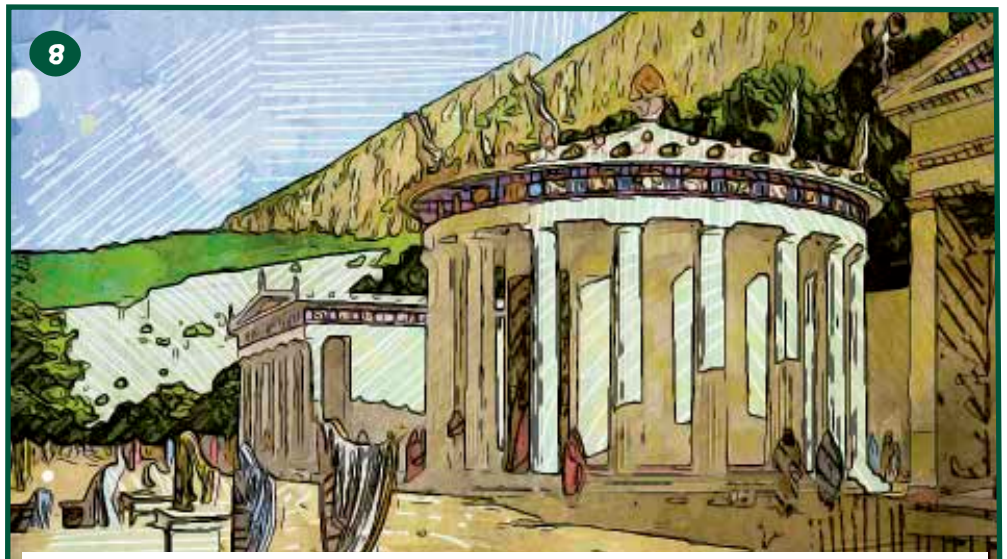


WE HAVE ARRIVED AT THE **TEMPLE** OF OUR GREAT GOD, APOLLO[10], THE THIRD THAT WAS BUILT HERE. FOR THE PREVIOUS ONE EVEN PHARAO AMASIS[11] HAD CONTRIBUTED. HOWEVER, IT WOULD NOT HAVE BEEN COMPLETED WITHOUT THE HELP OF THE GREAT ATHENIAN FAMILY, THE ALCMEONIDS[12]. HERE, AT THE ADYTON (INNER SANCTUM), PYTHIA WILL GIVE HER PROPHECY.



LET' S ALSO GO TO THE **THEATER**[13].YOU SHOULD COME HERE AGAIN WHEN THE PYTHIAN GAMES ARE CELEBRATED, TO WATCH THE MUSICAL COMPETITIONS.

IF YOUR FEET CAN HANDLE IT, GOUP TO THE STADIUM[14].THIS IS WHERE THE SPORTS EVENTS OF THE PYTHIAN GAMES TALE PLACE. YOU WILL ALSO HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY TO PRACTICE IN THE GYMNASIUM[15] WHICH YOU WILL FIND WHEN YOU LEAVE THE SANCTUARY.



HAVE TO LEAVE YOU NOW. BEFORE YOU GO, DO NOT FORGET TO STOP AT THE SANCTUARY OF ATHENA PRONEA TO ADMIRE THE **THOLOS**[16].OH, YOY HAVE EVEN BEEN TO EPIDAURUS? WELL, IT WILL LOOK FAMILIAR TO YOU!

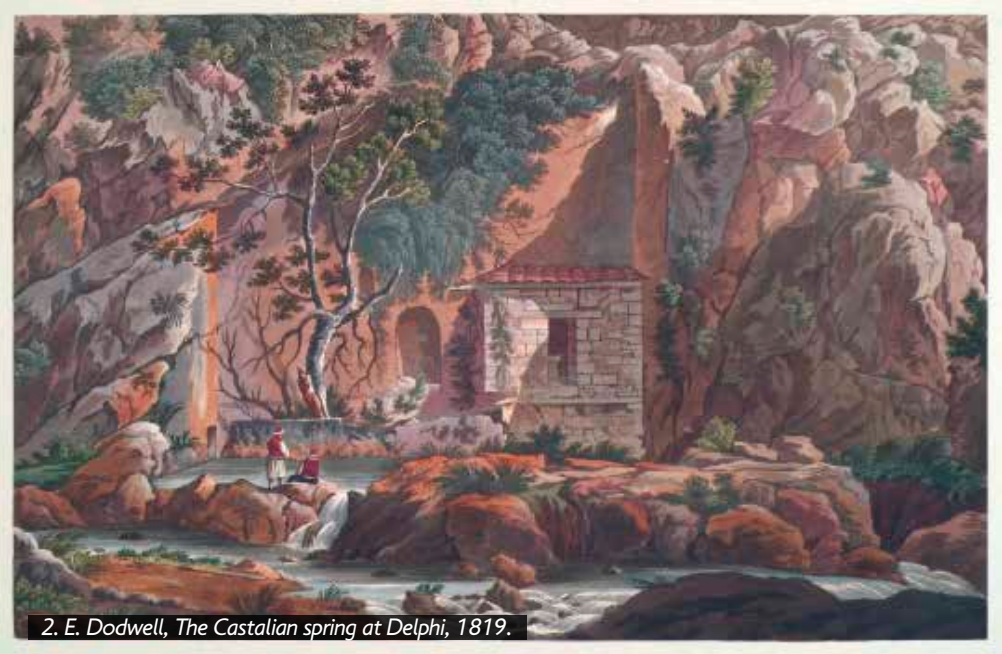
The environment...

Upthere, on the twin peaked thrones of Parnassus,
In the limpid stream of Castalia, there projects
Among the Delphic festivals, a master
of this renowned mountain, of this prophetic rock.

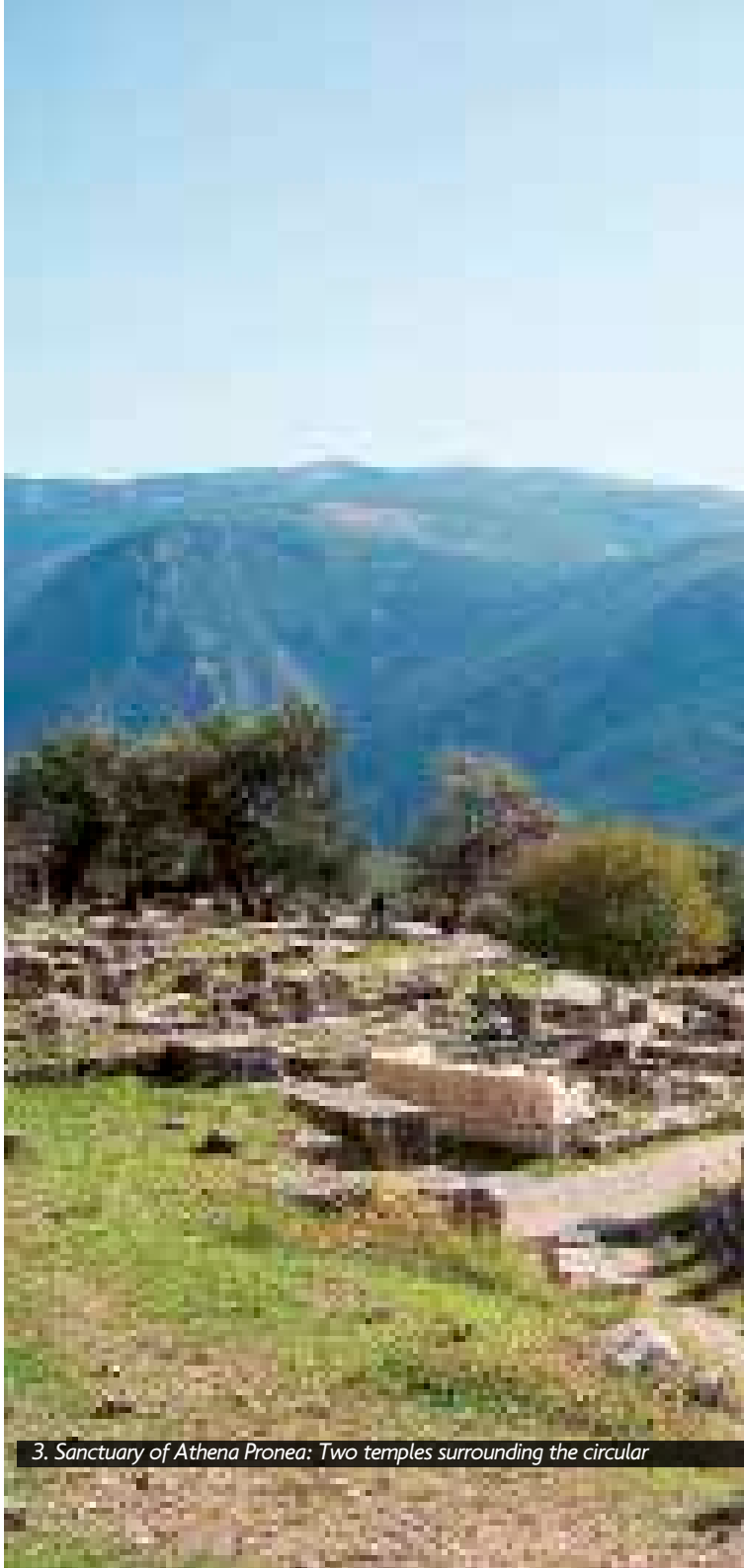
Kostis Palamas, *The Delphic Hymn*, 1894[17].

At the foot of Parnassus, in the ravine of Phaedriades, there is the Castalian spring. Here was the nest of dragon Python, who was killed by Apollo, to establish his own worship.

Delphi is located in a natural area with astron genergy field. Already sicne antiquity, the "iera chora" (sacred land), which included the valley, where the rivers Pleistos and Hylaithos(modern Mornos) flowed, was dedicated to god Apollo and was under the jurisdiction of the Delphic Amphictyonia[18].The four Sacred Wars were connected with its claim.



2. E. Dodwell, The Castalian spring at Delphi, 1819.



3. Sanctuary of Athena Pronea: Two temples surrounding the circular

...and the landscape

- The Sanctuary of the god Apollo was developed in three stepped levels, which follow the steep slope of the rock at an altitude of 700 m. In the 6th c. B.C., the total area of the sanctuary was more than ten acres, demarcated by a precinct.
- After the destruction of the first temples in the 6th c. B.C., a new precinct was built, which increased the area of the sanctuary to 20 acres.
- The first sanctuary that the visitor meets, while coming from the east, is the sanctuary of Athena Pronea.It is built on a plateau of limited size of 1.500 sq. m. and included small-sized buildings.

Tholos and two Treasuries.

Green details

The "Delphic Landscape" which was declared a protected area since 1981, extends over 350.000 acres: it starts from the mountain and ends at the seaside town of Itea, including the olive grove of today's Amfissa, with 1.200.000 trees. The wider area includes seven Natura areas[19].

Delphi through time

end 9th–beginning of 8th c. BC
The first sanctuaries dedicated to Apollo and Athena are founded.

7th c. BC
Delphi joins the Amphictyony, a federation of twelve tribes.

595–585 BC
First Sacred War. The seat of the Amphictyony is moved to Delphi.

582 BC
The first Pythian Games are held.

548 BC
The first temple of Apollo is destroyed by fire. The temple of Athena is also destroyed in the 6th c. due to unknown cause.

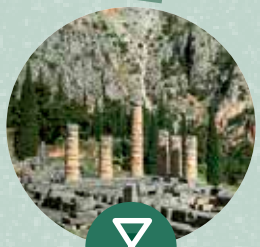
510 BC
The construction of the new temple of Apollo is completed.

480 BC
Invasion of the Persians. Delphi escapes destruction.

373 BC
The second temple of Apollo is destroyed by an earthquake. Panhellenic fundraising for its reconstruction.

356–346 BC
Third Sacred War: The Phocians plunder the treasures of Delphi and steal the money for the construction of the temple.

330 BC
The third and final temple of Apollo is completed.



290 BC
The Aetolians occupy the sanctuary, which is brought under the control of the Aetolian League.

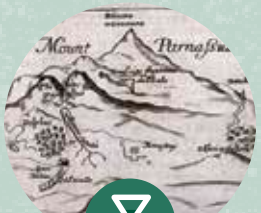
279 BC
Raid of the Gauls, which is repulsed by the Aetolians.

86 BC
The Roman general Sylla plunders Delphi.

394 AD
A decree of the byzantine emperor Theodosius I puts a definitive end to the operation of the oracle.

4th–6th c. AD
Delphi becomes the seat of a bishopric and enjoys relative prosperity.

beginning of 7th c. AD
Delphi is abandoned.



17th–19th c.
European travelers describe and illustrate the area.

1870
A strong earthquake destroys the village of Kastri.

1891
An agreement is signed between Greece and France for the realization of the "Great Excavation" by the French School at Athens.

1927
First Delphic Festivals.

1940–1950
During the World War II the exhibits are hidden.

1972
Delphi is declared an archaeological site and landscape of special natural beauty.

1987
Inclusion of the monument in the UNESCO World Heritage List.

Historical figures through the ages

A great number of pilgrims flocked to Delphi from various places:

Kings, representativesofcity-states, ordinarypeople, poets, musicians and athlets who competed in the name of Apollo, orators and philosophers, as well as artists who extolled the achievements and successes of the champions.

4. Votive in the sanctuary of Apollo:
The family of the dedicators approaches the statue of Dionysos,270BC.

IN THE MIST OF MYTH

Phimonoe
Is referred to as the first Pythia.

Hercules
tried to grab the tripod when the Pythia refused to give him a prophecy.

IN THE SERVICE OF APOLLO

The poet Pindar
(5th c. BC)
wrote the **Pythionic** hymns to honor the winners of the games.

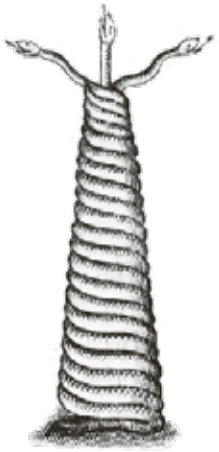
Plutarch
(1st–2nd c. AD)
served thirty years as a priest at Delphi, interpreting the oracles.

The Roman emperor Hadrian
(2nd c. AD)
visited the oracle twice. To honor his dear friend, Antinous, his statue was erected at Delphi after his death.

Thanks to a donation by Herod Atticus
(2nd c. AD),
a wealthy Athenian sophist, the Delphi Stadium acquired the stone benches and the monumental arched triumphal entrance, unique in Greece.

PLUNDERS AND DAMAGE

Nero
(1st c. AD)
took with him to Rome 500 statues from Delphi.



Constantine the Great
(324 AD)
brought to Constantinople the Serpent Column, the bronze column of the Plataean Tripod.

END OF SEASON

The emperor Julian
(mid-4th c. AD)
in his attempt to restore the ancient cults, received the last prophecy of Pythia:

Tell the king that my hall
has fallen to the ground.
Phoebus no longer has his house,
nor his mantic bay,
nor his prophetic spring;
the speaking water has dried out![20]

"LOCALS" AND "FOREIGNERS"

Residents of Kastri are photographed by a French visitor: "They are all proud men, naturally elegant in their expression and gait despite their stained fustanella..."

Archaeologists and architects at Delphi in the first year of excavations (1893).

A NEW BREATH

Angelos Sikelianos and Eva Palmer
breathe new life into the ancient sanctuary by organizing the Delphic Festivals.

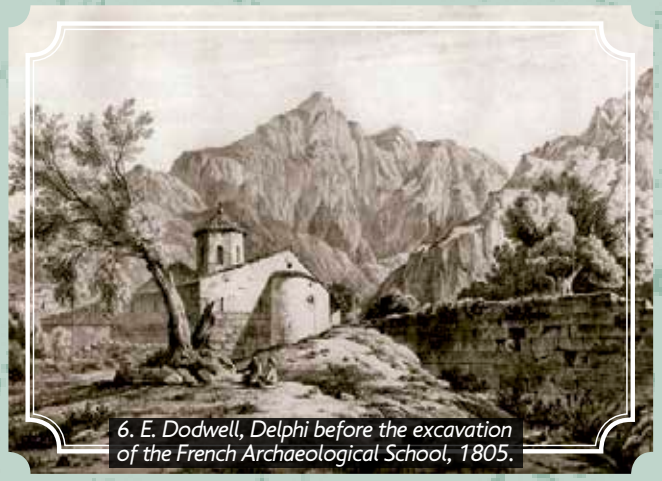
5. Among the spectators, General Plastiras and "Miss Europe 1930".

"In the Ancient Stadium of Delphi during the Delphic Festival (1930), they watch the sports events that are held"[21]

A monument is born

In the 7th century A.D. Delphi is abandoned and lost beneath the soil.

THE TOPONYMS PRESERVE THE MEMORY OF THE OLD RUINS



6. E. Dodwell, Delphi before the excavation of the French Archaeological School, 1805.

The first European travelers visit "Kastri" and mention a monastery of Panagia, part of the Monastery of Jerusalem of Boeotia, built just above the ancient gymnasium.

STATE CONTRIBUTION

THE FIRST ANTIQUITIES GUARDS

The modern Greek state, honoring those soldiers who could no longer serve, establishes the War Veterans Company (1833), with the task–among others–to guard archaeological sites.

"Any foreigner who passes through Delphi must consult with the antiquities guard. The poor old man, who has seen the Turks in his youth, walks with difficulty with his cane in his hand, through the ancient masonry; but when a hat and a Frankish garment appear at the bend of the valley, the guard is already on his feet and arrives at the same time as you at the place you are"[22].

LUCK IN THE SERVICE OF MONUMENTS

7. Lottery for Antiquities 1880 – Efa P.106 F. 55

The proceeds of the "Lottery for Antiquities" supported the archaeological project.

The proceeds of lotteries were allocated, among other projects, to the construction of the Museum of Delphi.

THE GREAT EXCAVATION

MOVE OUT DUE TO...EXCAVATION!

In 1891 an agreement was signed between Greece and France to begin the "Great Excavation".

The village of Kastri is expropriated and the houses are moved 1 kilometer further to the west: it is the current town of Delphi.

WHAT WAS HIDDEN UNDER KASTRI!

The village church was located above the temple of Apollo.

SHOCKING DISCOVERIES

8. The discovery of Antinous.

July 13, 1894: The French expedition unveils the exquisite statue of Antinous. It is exhibited in the Archaeological Museum of Delphi.

DELPHI COMES ALIVE AGAIN

In the Delphic Festivals of Sikelianos, a tragedy performance is revived for the first time in an ancient theater: "Prometheus Bound" (1927) and "Hiketides" (1930) by Aeschylus.

WHERE THE CHARIOTEER (HENIOKHOS) RAN

Delphi still hides many secrets! It was not until 2012 that observant archaeologists identified the site of the Hippodrome.

"It was spring; the whole place was full of yellow flowers. Our gaze rested on a point where the flowers seemed arranged in curved rows, one above the other, immediately referring to the sphendone of the hippodrome"[23].

A unique monument...

The resplendent sanctuary of Apollo

Magnificent temples, rich treasures, clubs, arcades, theater, stadium, gymnasium, palaestra, baths, luxurious and humble offerings: Delphi is a model of a brilliant sanctuary, revealing many aspects of ancient worship and culture. Here, with the extermination of Python by Apollo, the worship of light succeeded the chthonic deities, laying the foundation for the establishment of a panhellenic religious and cultural centre.

9. The newest temple of Apollo, 330 BC.

The "navel of the earth"

Alos was the most sacred area of the temple. In this circular square gathered the ancient cults of the Earth and the rock of Sibyl[24], the prophet woman of Delphi. Various rituals took place here, such as the representation of the extermination of Python, the *Septirion*. Apollo chose this place to build his first temple: in the sanctum was the chasm with the "divining" fumes, the stone "navel" and the Pythian tripod, where Pythia gave oracles.

Here I plan to build a beautiful temple,
to be an oracle for men,
where they will come for prophecies

Homeric Hymn, *To Apollo*, 277–278.

10. Dionysus from the western pediment of the temple of Apollo.

Holidays in Hyperborea

The eastern pediment of the temple represented Apollo with the Muses, while the western one the lyre-playing Dionysus with the Maenads. Apollo lived nine months of the year at Delphi, while in winter he left for the country of the Hyperboreans[25], leaving his little brother Dionysus "to hold the fort". During these three months, no oracle was provided. The cultic coexistence of the two gods, which is also reflected in the musical and theatrical competitions, is indicative of the balance between the Apollonian harmony and the Dionysian ecstasy.

...with timeless radiance 1

The archaeological site of Delphi was a source of inspiration for architecture, arts, literature and poetry.

«In the beginning, there was the anger of the Earth. Then Apollo came and killed the chthonic dragon, Python. They left him to rot. They say that this is where the first name of Delphi comes from, Pytho (pyth = to rot). In such a fertile land the power of the God of harmony, light and divination rooted and flourished...»

Giorgos Seferis, Dokimes B, 1948–1974.

11. Alekos Fasianos, The Treasure of the Athenians, 1989.

12. Yannis Parmakelis, Archaic vertical sculpture, 2005.

The "treasure" of water

In 1928, at the base of the Marathon Dam, a replica of the Athenian Treasury in Delphi was build, a symbol of modern Athens' victory in the battle against water scarcity.

As the circle spins...

The Tholos at the sanctuary of Athena Pronea at Delphi is the oldest of the three known circular structures of antiquity. Next are the Tholos at the Asclepion of Epidaurus and the Philippion of Olympia.

A unique monument...

Religious and political centre of global reach

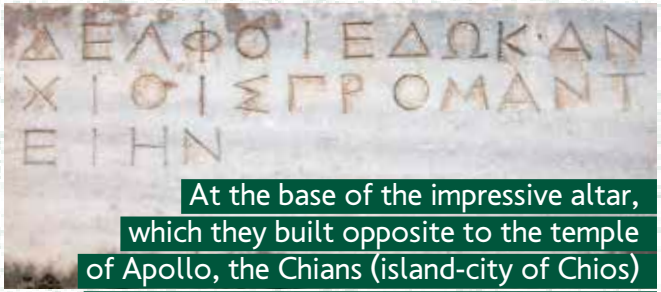
Apollo protected and regulated law and order. The oracle of Delphi possessed prestige and power and exercised political influence: ordinary people, delegates of various cities, even powerful rulers, visited the oracle, and the Pythian prophecies could determine the destinies of peoples [26]. The role of prophecy-giving was also decisive in the establishment of the Greek colonies. The new cities expressed their respect and gratitude with precious offerings.

13. The Tholos in the sanctuary of Athena Pronaia. 380 BC.

"You will go you will return not in the war shall you die"[27]

On the day of the prophecy-giving, the Pythia, the priests and the *theopropos* (delegate of city who asked for oracle) washed themselves in Castalia. This was followed by an offering of the *pelanos*[26] and an animal sacrifice. In the sanctum of the temple, Pythia, mounted on a tripod, chewed laurel leaves and inhaled the fumes coming from the chasm. The priests of the oracle translated her inarticulate cries into prophecies in verses, which were almost always ambiguous, meaning they could be interpreted in different ways. That is why the god Apollo was called *Loxias* (Oblique).

Depiction of Apollo playing the lyre in the inner of a white painted drinking cup (attic goblet). 480 BC. Museum of Delphi.



At the base of the impressive altar, which they built opposite to the temple of Apollo, the Chians (island-city of Chios) boast of their privilege with an inscription.

"DELPHI GRANTED TO THE CHIANS PROMANTEIAN"

In prophecy-giving, the local Delphians always had a priority. The members of the Delphic Amphictyony, the rest of the Greeks, and finally, the foreigners would follow. Promanteian was a priority given in cases of special relationships or important offerings to the sanctuary.

...with timeless radiance 2

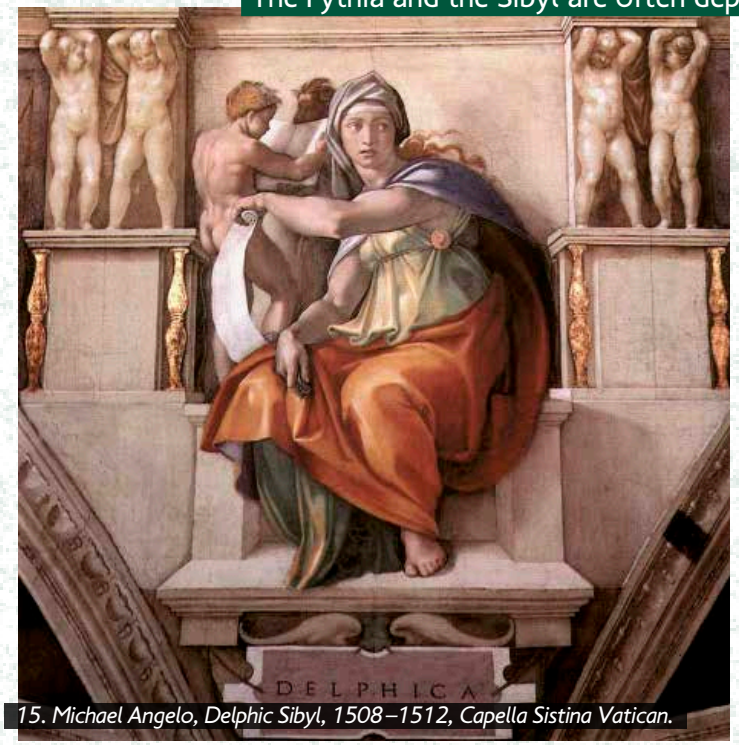
Having closed the Oracle,
you should not worry, Theodosius,
and be afraid of a few brave ruins...

Yannis Varveris,
"Attempt at Delphi" in *The Man Alone*, 2009.

14. Takis, Tribute to Apollo, 2003.

The giant kinetic sculpture relies on photovoltaic energy "turning sunlight into electricity".

The Pythia and the Sibyl are often depicted in art.



15. Michael Angelo, Delphic Sibyl, 1508–1512, Capella Sistina Vatican.

16. J. Collier, The Priestess of Delphi, 1891. Art Gallery of South Australia.

Even today we say of someone that he is a "pythian" or that he "speaks in sibyllisms"!

The "navel of the earth" in the 21st century

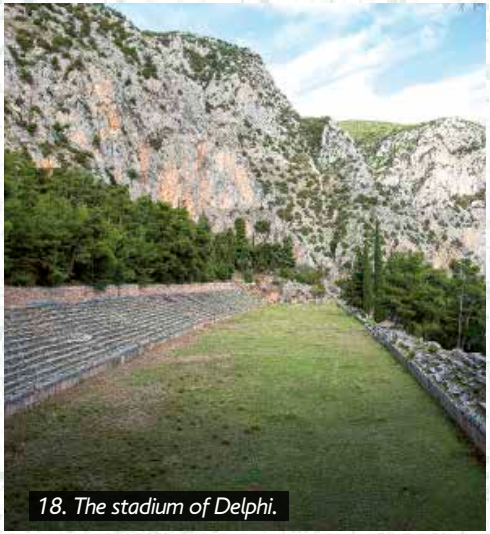
The legacy of Sikelianos gave impetus to new institutions, such as the European Cultural Center of Delphi and the recent Delphic Festival "To lalon ydor"[29].

A unique monument...

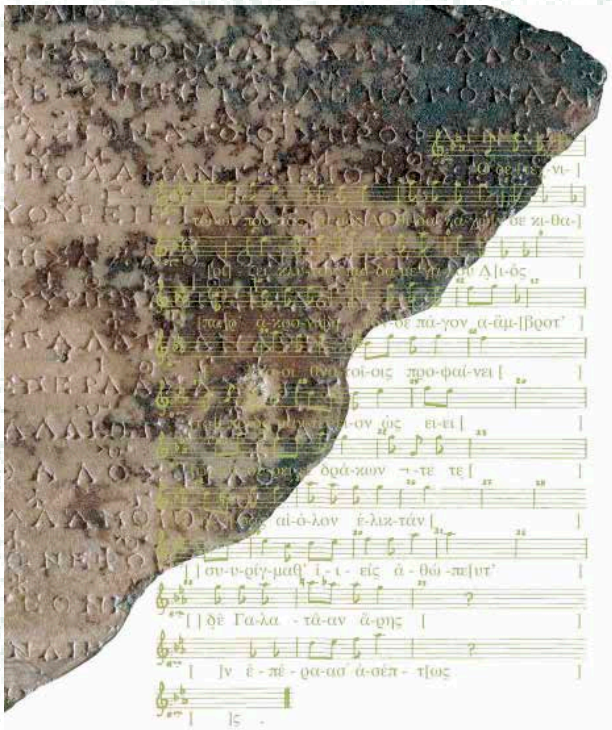
Apollo, patron of the arts

The *Pythian Games*, that is the Panhellenic games[30] in honor of the god Apollo, were founded by the god himself, when he defeated Python, after whom they were named. At first they were organized every eight years, while after the First Sacred War (595–582 BC) they were held every four years, the third year of the Olympic Games. The main characteristic was that these games included exclusively music competitions, but as time passed they also included sports games[31].

17. Ancient theatre of Delphi. 2nd c. BC.



18. The stadium of Delphi.



19. Verses from the first hymn with ancient musical symbols and modern trascription in music notes.

Divine melodies

An extremely rare finding has been discovered at Delphi: two hymns, inscribed on the south wall of the Athenian Treasury. They were composed by the composerAthenaeusand the musician Liminius on the occasion of the *Pythaides* of 128 BC, the ceremonial procession of the Athenians to Delphi. In fact, one of them had been awarded. have helped to decipher the ancient musical symbols discernible between the verses.

"All the artisans of Attica praise with their guitar the famous son of the great Jupiter. They say how he conquered the divining tripod the serpent guarded, since (with his spear penetrated) the monster that tried to escape with maneuvers and (how) it exhaled in horrible hisses"

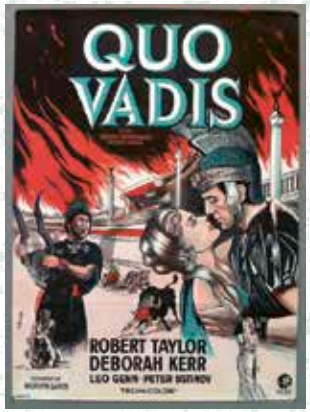
...with timeless radiance 3

The Delphic Festivals

a light trully universal

Angelos Sikelianos,
The Delphic Union, 1931.

The revival of the musical, theatrical and athletic games at Delphi (1927 and 1930) by the lyric poet Angelos Sikelianos and his American wife Eva Palmer, is only one aspect of a wider vision, the *Delphic idea*[33]. The goal was the creation of a union of international truce, during which Delphi would once again become the center of the world, a symbol of spiritual uplifting, universal fellowship and global union.

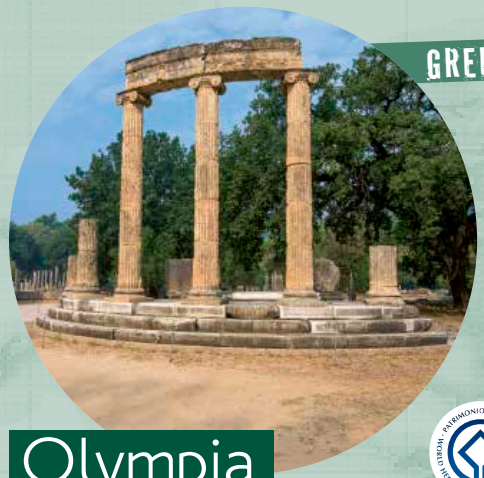


Ancient sheet music... in modern times

The excavator of Delphi and director of the French Archaeological School Théophile Homolle organised a concerto of the first hymn found in the Athenian Treasury, in the Library of the French Archaeological School on March 17, 1894. The ancient melody inspired various composers, such as Miklós Rózsa, for the music of the movie "QuoVadis" (1951)[32].

20. Representations of ancient games in the ancient stadium of Delphi. First Delphic Festival, 1927.

Monumental dialogues



GREECE

Olympia

The Panhellenic sanctuary of Zeus, where, in the context of the Olympians, the most important panhellenic festival of the Greeks, the Olympic Games was held.

GREECE

Dodoni

The sanctuary of Zeus in Dodoni housed one of the greatest oracles of antiquity.

VATICAN

Vatican

The independent city–state, built in the center of Rome, is one of the largest modern religious and cultural centers with global radiation.

PERU

Cusco

The ancient capital of the Inca empire with the majestic Temple of the god Indi (Sun), was believed by them to be the “navel of the Earth”.

A message today...

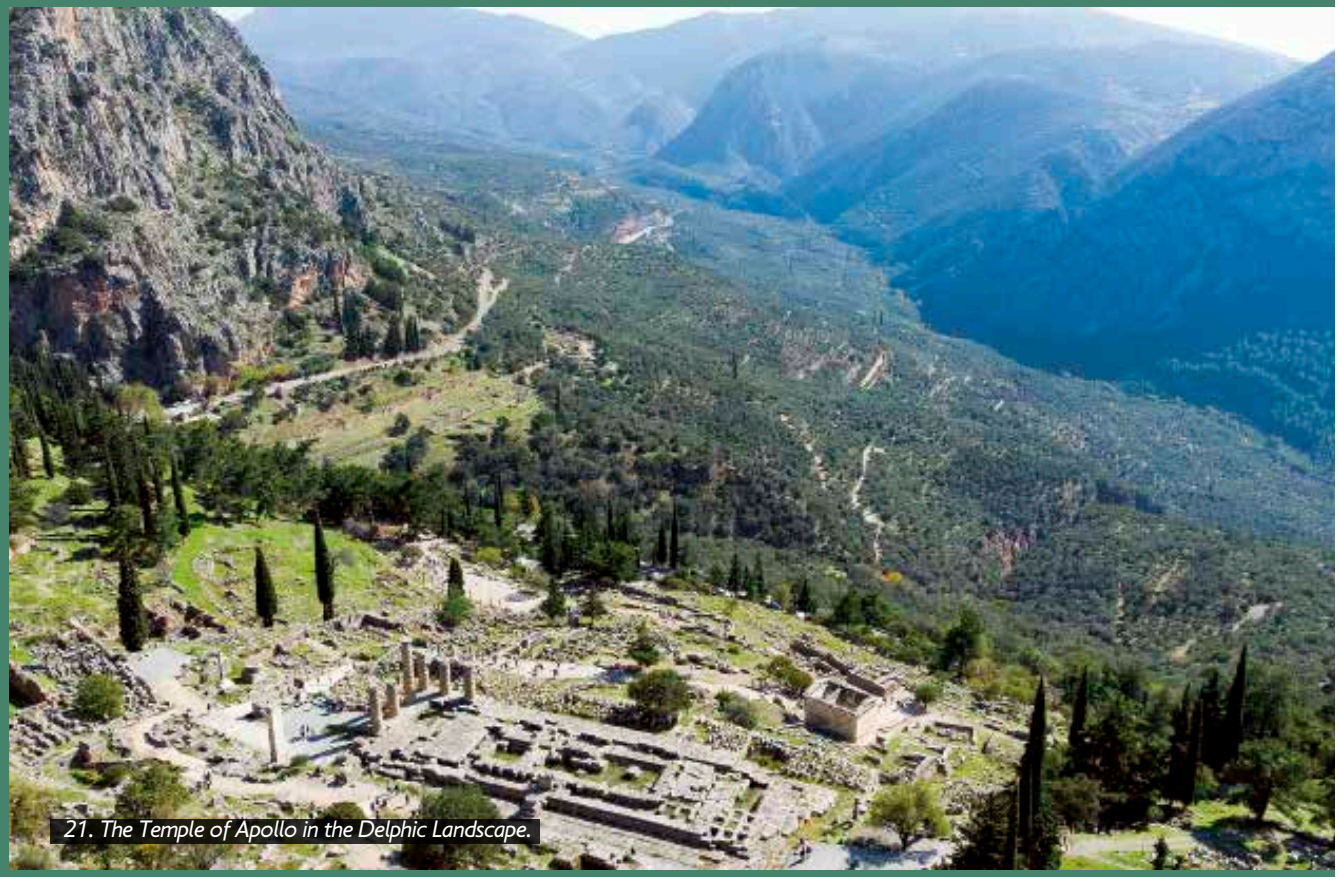
The bonds of the ancient Greeks were expressed through religious, political and competitive institutions, such as the Panhellenic sanctuaries, games and amphictyonies.

The Amphictyonies organized the cities around a religious center, in order to regulate the function and security of the sanctuaries and the relations among them.

Delphi joined the federation formed by twelve tribes of Thessaly and Central Greece in the 7th century B.C. After the end of the First Sacred War, the city became independent and acquired a large real estate. Its position was strengthened so much that the federation was referred to as the Delphic Amphictyony.

The amphictyony was the administrator of the property and appointed the priests and other officials.

The organization of the administration had a democratic character and decisions were taken jointly, with the aim of peacefully resolving disputes and strengthening the bonds among the Greeks.



21. The Temple of Apollo in the Delphic Landscape.

...for a better tomorrow!

Goals 2030 〉 〉 **Reviving global cooperation for sustainable development.**

notes

1. According to a tradition, Python guarded the sanctuary of mother Earth. The sanctuary of Apollo was founded by the Cretans who arrived at Kirra, the port of Delphi, accompanied by the god, transformed into a dolphin. This is how Pythia, the Pythians and Delphi are etymologized.

2. Omphalos (navel): According to the myth, the two eagles sent by Zeus from the ends of the universe met at Delphi, one came from the East and the other from the West, to find the center of the world, the *navel* of the earth. The omphalos, a carved rock, decorated with reliefs, had two gilded eagles attached to its top. It was kept in the sanctum of the temple of Apollo, next to the tripod and the laurel. Omphaloi also stood in other parts of the sanctuary of Delphi. In the Museum of Delphi there is a copy of the omphalos, which belongs to the precious votive of the Athenians, known as the "column with the dancers" (330–325 BC).

3. The *serpent column* was a bronze column in the shape of a three-headed snake, on which stood the golden Plataean tripod, the only common votive of the Greeks at the Temple of Apollo in Delphi. On its base the names of the 31 Greek cities that participated in the victorious battle against the Persians in 479 BC were engraved. The tripod was melted down by the Phocians during the Third Sacred War (354–343 BC).

4. Be strong and happy (*Odyssey* Ω 402).

5. The name of the "guide" is inspired by a dedication of Ermesianaktas of Tralles in Minor Asia, in memory of the victories achieved by his daughters, Hedea, Tryphosa and Dionysia, in running competitions at the Pythian and Nemean Games and also in musical contests at Sikyon and Epidaurus, during the second quarter of the 1st c. A.D. (Museum of Delphi, Inscription No. 1823).

6. Theopropus: city delegate who came to Delphi to ask for a prophecy from Pythia on the 9th day of each month, except for the three winter months.

7. Castalia was the sacred spring of Delphi and its water played an important role in the rituals. The springwater was brought through a pipe to a fountain with the same name, Castalia Fountain, which was built between the sanctuary of Apollo and the gymnasium.

8. *Treasuries:* Elegantly decorated temple-like buildings that the cities dedicated to the sanctuary. Valuable offerings were kept inside them. The treasury of the Sifnians was founded in the second half of the 6th c. BC, when Sifnos had become rich, due to its gold and silver mines. The treasury of the Athenians is connected with the prevalence of democracy or, according to others, with the battle of Marathon.

9. Stoa of the Athenians: It is connected with the building program of Pericles and it is dated after 478 BC.

10. Temple of Apollo: a newew temple of 330 BC. Wonderful example of the Doric Style.The pediments were sculpted by the Athenian sculptors Praxias and Androsthenes.Other two temples were previously built in the same place: The first one was destroyed in 548 BC, due to a fire. The new temple wa completed thanks to the sponsorships from greeks and from foreign rulers, but is was destroyed by earthquake in 373 BC.

11. The Egyptian Pharaoh Amasis (570–526 BC) is described by Herodotus as a friend of the Greeks, as he had many Greek advisors and mercenaries at his court.

12. The aristocratic family Alcmaeonides of ancient Athens played an important role in the political and social life of the eras (6th–5th c. BC). Many important personalities in Athenian history came from this family, such as Pericles and the lawgiver Cleisthenes.

13. The current form of the theater was completed with the sponsorship of Eumenes II of Pergamon in 160/159 BC.

14. The stadium dates back to the 5th c. BC. In the 2nd c. BC. Due to a sponsorship by Herodes Atticus the seats were made of stone and a triumphal entrance was built, the first in Greece, from which the athletes and the judges entered the stadium.

15. The gymnasium, a place were light sports were practiced, included an indoor running track (*xyston*), an outdoor running track (*paradromis*), palaistra and bathing facilities. It was built in the 4th c. BC and was in use up to the roman times.

16. The Tholos (Dome) in the Sanctuary of Athena Pronaia, between the newest temple of Athena and the treasury of the Marseillans, combines the three architectural styles of antiquity (380 BC). The architect was Theodoros of Phocaea or Phokis. A similar building was the Tholos (Dome) of Epidaurus (UNESCOMonument#5).

17. The "Delphic Hymn" by K. Palamas is a translation attempt he made in 1894, as a paraphrase of the ancient hymn to Apollo, preserved in the verses of the epigram found in the Treasury of the Athenians at Delphi. Athenaeus is considered to be the composer ot the hymn. See also p. 22.

18. It is the federation of twelve tribes of Central Greece and Thessaly which was originally a religious union, while later it also acquired political significance.It played a dominant role in the region until the 4th c. BC. Four military conflicts, of a religious and political nature, took place between the 6th and 4th c. BC in order to control the Delphic Amphictyony, the Oracle of Delphi and its territory, the so-called "Sacred Wars".

19. Natura: A network of protected areas of Europe's most endangered species and habitats.

20. The poetic prophecy is attributed by Christian chroniclers of the 11th c. AD to the Christian historian Philostorios of the 4th c. AD.

21. Reprint of an original black and white photograph from the Second Delphic Festival in 1930, ath the ancient stadium of Delphi. According to the label on the reverse side, the following are depicted: General Nikolaos Plastiras, General Dim. Kammenos, General Athan. Tsekouras, Lieutenant General Ioannis Papadimitriou, Aliki Diplarakou.

22. Alfred Gilliéron, *Grèce & Turquie: notes de voyage : L'Épire, Janina, Ithaque, Delphes, le Parnasse, Athènes, Grecs et Turcs*, 1877.

23. Part of lecture by Pan. Valavanis, professor in the Department of History and Archaeology, Capodistrian University of Athens, titled: "Where the Charioteer of Delphi raced. Topographical indications about the location of the Hippodrome and the archaic Stadium in Delphi", 14–03–2013.

24. The Sibyl of Delphi was older than Pythia. She would give prophecies randomly, without being asked, in contrast to Pythia who would answer specific questions. According to ancient legends, Sibyls, that is women with prophetic powers, lived in many cities.

25. In mythology, Hyperborea was considered an idyllic land, inaccessible to the mortals, with a particularly favorable climate and the sun shining all day. It was the favorite country of Apollo, who every autumn flew there in a chariot drawn by a flock of swans. Hyperborea is mentioned by ancient writers, while the poet Pindar describes the Hyperboreans as a blessed people, exceedingly large in size, who know neither age nor disease, but devote themselves entirely to the service of the Muses with dances, songs, playing flutes and lyres.

26. It is mentioned by Herodotus that Gygis(7th c. BC) became king thanks to a Delphic prophecy, which made the Lydians accept him. Gygis rewarded the oracle with brilliant offerings. Accordingly, the Delphic prophecy to king Croesus said that "if he campaigns against the Persians he will bring down a great kingdom". King Croesus hastened to interpret the Pythia's prophecy as he wished. But the "kingdom that would be destroyed", if he crossed the river, would eventually be his kingdom.

27. The well-known prophecy has a different interpretation depending on the position of the commas: "you will go, you will return, not in the war shall you die" or "you will go, you will return not, in the war shall you die".

28. *Pelanos*: a round cake made of flour,oil and honey, which the pilgrims offered to the gods along with the young animal that was being sacrificed.

29. European Cultural Center of Delphi: https://www.eccd.gr/ Delphi Festival: http://www.delphifestival.gr/?fbclid=IwAR1YE8QZg5jpvcLgO3uWb0T9o9pSnwEIEvBCIAk__jnx9N635vyGvUj1UZM

30. The Panhellenic Games were festive events in important sanctuaries. They included athletic, equestrian and artistic games and were attended by Greeks from all over the Greek world at the time. The most important of them were: the *Isthmian Games*, the *Nemean Games*, the *Pythian Games*, the *Olympian Games*, held respectively on the Isthmus of Corinth, Nemea, Delphi and Olympia. The prizes in these gameswere a wreath of sacred pine branches at Isthmia, a wreath of wild celery at Nemea, a laurel wreath at Delphi, an olive wreath at Olympia.

31. The first three days were devoted to religious ceremonies. On the fourth day musical competitions took place. In the 5th c. BC, a painting competition was added, in the 4th c. BC, a dance competition and during the Roman Period dramatic competitions. On the penultimate day, there were sports events and on the last day equestrian events.

32. The Frenchman André Jolivet composed in 1943 the Suite for twelve instruments "Suite delphique".

33. The "Delphic Idea" of Sikelianos included, in addition to the ancient drama performances, the so-called "Delphic Union", an ecumenical union for the fellowship of peoples and the "University of Delphi". In 1929, the Academy of Athens honored Sikelianos with a silver medal. However, despite his ambitious plan, only the Delphic Festivals took place.

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