1
Top 10
The temples on the “Sacred Rock” of Athens are considered the most important monuments in the Western world, for they have exerted more influence on our architecture than anything since. The great marble masterpieces were constructed during the late 5th-century BC reign of Perikles, the Golden Age of Athens. Most were temples built to honour Athena, the city’s patron goddess. Still breathtaking for their proportion and scale, both human and majestic, the temples were adorned with magnificent, dramatic sculptures of the gods.

Top 10 Sights

1. **Acropolis Rock**
   As the highest part of the city, the rock is an ideal place for refuge, religion and royalty. The Acropolis Rock has been used continuously for these purposes since Neolithic times.

2. **Propylaia**
   At the top of the rock, you are greeted by the Propylaia, the grand entrance through which all visitors passed to reach the summit temples.

3. **Temple of Athena Nike (“Victory”)**
   There has been a temple to a goddess of victory at this location since prehistoric times, as it protects and stands over the part of the rock most vulnerable to enemy attack.

4. **Panathenaic Way**
   The route used in an ancient procession when a new tunic, or peplos, would have been offered to Athena, along with sacrifices.

5. **Parthenon**
   This was the epitome of ancient Greek Classical art, a magnificent “Temple to the Virgin”, goddess Athena, who was represented inside by a giant gold and ivory sculpture.

6. **Erechtheion**
   According to myth, Athena and Poseidon battled for patronage of Athens on this spot. The Erechtheion’s design unites separate temples to each of the two gods.

7. **Acropolis Museum**
   The current museum is to be superseded by the glittering New Acropolis Museum, opening in 2007, but for a while they will both be in operation.

8. **Panagia Chrysospiliotissa**
   Originally dedicated to the god of wine and revelry, the cave was later turned into the church of the Virgin of the Golden Cave.

9. **Herodes Atticus Theatre**
   A much later addition, built in 161 by its namesake. In summer it hosts the Athens Festival (see Festivals and Events).

10. **Dionysus Theatre**
    This mosaic-tiled theatre was the site of Classical Greece’s drama competitions, where the tragedies and comedies by the great playwrights (Aeschylus, Sophocles, Euripides) were first performed. The theatre seated 15,000, and you can still see engraved front-row marble seats, reserved for priests of Dionysus.

New Acropolis Museum

1. **The Glass Floor**
   The museum is built directly over an early Christian settlement. Glass floors will allow visitors to look directly down into the site while surrounded by Classical and Archaic sculptures.

2. **The Parthenon Marbles**
   The marbles will be displayed in the order in which they would have graced the Parthenon, with blank spaces significantly left for sculptures that remain in London.

3. **The Calf-Bearer**
   This joyous Archaic sculpture shows a bearded man carrying a calf, to be offered as a sacrifice to Athena. The statue itself was a votive offering and dates to 570 BC.

4. **The Peplos Kore**
   One of the most exquisite of the Archaic votive statues. Her gown, called a peplos, was painted with decorative colours. Traces of paint are still visible on her eyes, lips and curly hair.

5. **Kore with Almond-Shaped Eyes**
   The most sumptuous of the votive koroi – her detailed drapery and fully formed body show real development in sculpture. Her dress was painted with
detailed patterns, including a border with the distinctive “Greek key” pattern.

6 **Pediment of the Ancient Temple**  
Part of the pediment of an ancient temple to Athena, built before the Parthenon and later destroyed, shows Athena fighting against a Giant. It dates to 520 BC.

7 **The Kritios Boy**  
This beautiful sculpture of a young male athlete marks the transition from Archaic to early Classical sculpture, with the introduction of a naturalistic pose. The Kritos Boy sculpture dates to 480 BC.

8 **Relief of the “Mourning Athena”**  
This tiny relief shows the goddess Athena as a girl, without sword or shield and clad in an Attic peplos.

9 **The Caryatids**  
The original statued pillars that supported the Erechtheion’s porch have been brought inside for protection. Their arms are broken now, but initially they held libation bowls.

10 **Frieze on the Temple of Athena Nike**  
The small but dynamically sculpted frieze shows scenes of battle, with gods, Persians and Greeks all stepping into the fray.

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**Top 10 Scenes Depicted in the Parthenon Marbles**

1 **The birth of Athena, springing fully formed out of Zeus’s head (see The Birth of Athena)**

2 **The Pantheon watching Athena’s birth**

3 **Athena and Poseidon’s fight for control of the city (see The Naming of Athens)**

4 **The gods watch and take sides in Athena and Poseidon’s battle**

5 **The Panathenaic Procession, ancient Athens’ most important religious event**

6 **The battle of the Centaurs and Lapiths**

7 **The battle of the gods and the Giants**

8 **The battle of the Greeks and the Amazons**

9 **The sack of Troy**

10 **Priestesses prepare a veil for Athena**

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**Acropolis**

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**Practical information**

- Map J4
- 210 321 4172-2
- [www.culture.gr](http://www.culture.gr)
- Metro: Akropoli
- Apr–Sep: 8am–7:30pm daily; Oct–Mar: 8:30am–3pm daily
- Adm €12; students half price
- Admission price includes entry into Kerameikos, Theatre of Dionysus, Agora, Roman Forum and Temple of Olympian Zeus (valid for 4 days)

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**Top tips**

- Visit first thing in the morning or at sunset to avoid the energy-sapping midday heat and multitudinous tour groups.
- The cantinas at the Acropolis are out-rageously overpriced. Bring your own (large) bottle of water and a snack.

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**The Acropolis in Later Times**

In the 5th century AD, the Parthenon was used as a church. During the Ottoman occupation, it was used as a mosque, and the Erechtheion as a harem. The Ottomans also kept gunpowder in the Parthenon, which led to its near destruction when the Venetians shelled it during the siege of 1687 (see Filopappos Hill). The Parthenon suffered further damage in 1799 when Lord Elgin removed sculptures, taking them back to England. The current restoration will finish in 2006.
The Agora

Athens’ ancient marketplace, founded in the 6th century BC, was the heart of the city for 1,200 years. It was the centre for all civic activities, including politics, commerce, philosophy, religion, arts and athletics. This is where Socrates addressed his public, where democracy was born and where St Paul preached. Because of its varied uses, the rambling site can be confusing. But, unlike the sweltering Acropolis, the grassy Agora is a great place to wander, imagining the lively bustle that once filled this historic centre.

Top 10 Sights

1. Stoa Basileios
   Built in 500 BC, this building housed the office of legal affairs concerning ancient cults. Most of it was destroyed when the Goths invaded Athens in AD 267. Its ruins are best viewed from Adrianou.

2. Odeon of Agrippa
   Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa, an official with the first emperor Augustus, had this theatre built in AD 15. Outside stood statues featuring three serpent-tailed Giants and Tritons on huge plinths. Two Tritons and a Giant still remain.

3. Temple of Hephaestus
   The best-preserved Classical temple in Greece, devoted jointly to Hephaestus and Athena. Its fantastical frieze depicts the deeds of Theseus and Herakles.

4. Tholos
   The 50-member executive committee of the first parliament lived and worked in this circular building, whose name translates as “beehive”.

5. Great Drain
   When Athens experiences a downpour, the still functioning Great Drain collects runoff from the Acropolis, Areopagos and Agora, and sends it to the now mostly dry Eridanos river.

6. Monument of the Eponymous Heroes
   Citizens were divided into 10 tribes (phylae), each represented by a different Attican hero. This monument, dated 350 BC, had bronze statues of each representative tribal hero: Antiochos, Ajax, Leos, Hippothoon, Erechtheus, Aegeus, Cercops, Akamas, Pandion and Oeneus.

7. Altar of Zeus Agoraios
   This lavish temple to the ruler of the gods was originally built elsewhere in Athens (possibly the Pnyx) in the 4th century BC. In the first century AD, it was dismantled, brought to the Agora and reconstructed.

8. Middle Stoa
   The large Middle Stoa took up the major part of the central marketplace, its two aisles lined with Doric columns.

9. Nymphaion
   The ruins of the Nymphaion, an elaborate 2nd-century fountain-house, are still visible, despite the building of a Byzantine church over it in the 11th century.

10. Stoa of Attalos
    King Attalos II of Pergamon (159–138 BC) built this impressive two-storey structure. It was reconstructed in 1956 by the American School of Archaeology. Today the Stoa is a world-class museum displaying finds from the Agora. (see Agora Museum (Stoa of Attalos))

Agora Museum (Stoa of Attalos)

1. Aryballos
   This small Archaic oil-flask sculpted in the form of a kneeling boy represents an athlete binding a ribbon, a symbol of victory, around his head. It dates to around 530 BC.

2. Klepsydra
   Dating to the 5th century BC, this is a unique example of the terracotta water clocks used for timing speeches in the public law courts. When a speaker began, the stopper was pulled out of the jug. It would take exactly six minutes for the water to run out, at which point the speaker had to stop, even if he was in mid-sentence.

3. Ostraka
   These inscribed pottery fragments played a crucial role in the incipient democracy. Called ostraka, they were used as ballots in the process of ostracism. When there was fear of a tyranny, citizens voted to exile politicians considered dangerous to democracy. Those displayed show the names of several prominent politicians exiled in this way, including Themistokles, one of Athens’ most important leaders.

4. Bronze Shield
   This huge Spartan shield was a trophy taken by the Athenians after their victory over the Spartans in the battle of Sphacteria, in 425 BC. It is a vast object, and it’s incredible to imagine a soldier carrying something so heavy and cumbersome into the melee of battle. On the front of the shield, one of the Athenian victors has inscribed, “Athens defeated Sparta at Pylos”.

5. Head of Nike
   This small, delicate head of Athena Nike, dated to around 425 BC, was once covered with sheets of silver and gold; eyes would have been inset.

6. Winged Nike
   This sensuous, swirling, rippling statue of Athena once adorned the Agora’s Stoa of Zeus Eleutherios. Her active stance and clinging, flowing chiton (a loose, full-length tunic) are typical of the way in which the
Athenian Law for Democracy
In 336 or 337 BC, the citizens of Athens passed a historic vote for a new system of democracy, giving every (male) citizen an equal vote. The law is inscribed here, and topped by an image of a personification of the Demos (people) of Athens being crowned by Democracy herself.

Apollo Patroos
This colossal but finely sculpted cult statue of Apollo graced a temple to the god in the Agora. A later copy shows that in this sculpture the god of music was playing the kithara, an early stringed instrument. Dating to around 330 BC, it is the work of the famous sculptor and painter Euphranor.

Marble Cleroterion
This allotment machine was used by the Parliament of Athens between the 3rd and 2nd century BC, in the period of the ten tribes of Attica, to select officials. The seemingly simple box performed complex operations with slots, weights, cranks and coloured balls. A sign below the display case explains the complexities of its operation.

Calyx Krater
Dating to 530 BC, this is the earliest known calyx krater – an elegant vessel used to mix water and wine at banquets – and the only vase of this shape attributed to Exekias, the greatest Attic vase painter. It shows several beautifully detailed scenes, including Herakles being introduced to the gods of Olympus and the Greek and Trojan heroes’ fight over the body of Patroclus.

Site of Pilgrimage
You may well see people standing on the Areopagos, the rock above the Agora, praying or singing hymns. Pilgrims from around the world retracing the steps of Paul converge here, the site named in the Bible (Acts 17:22–34) where the saint gave his famous “Men of Athens…” speech. The address spoke of the wrongs of ancient Greek religions, and here Paul converted the first Athenians to Christianity.

The Agora

Practical information
- Adrianou, Monastiraki
- Map B4
- Metro: Monastiraki
- 210 321 0185
- www.culture.gr
- Mar–Dec: 8am–7:30pm daily; Jan & Feb: 8:30am–3pm daily
- Adm €4 or included with Acropolis ticket

Top tips
- The best overview of the Agora is from the Areopagos rock (see Areopagos).
- Most places surrounding the Agora serve tourist fare; Athenians however head for To Kouti on Adrianou for twists on taverna classics. Try the rose-petal ice cream!
Museum of Cycladic Art

A delightful setting in which to ponder elegant, semi-abstract Cycladic figurines – remnants of a culture that flourished in the Cyclades from 3200–2000 BC. The beautiful marble carvings are unlike anything found in contemporary civilizations. Most are female forms – possibly cult objects of a goddess religion – and their elemental shapes have inspired many 20th-century artists.

Top 10 Exhibits

1. "Modigliani" Figure
So-called because the lines of this figure show up clearly in the work of 20th-century painter Amedeo Modigliani. The slender, simple shape, crossed arms and smooth face are all classic Cycladic traits. Non-standing feet indicate that such figures would probably have been lying down.

2. Dove Vessel
Carved entirely from one block of marble, this is the most remarkable of a series of “frying-pan” vessels found in tombs. Archaeologists believe birds held an important symbolism for the Cycladic culture, as they appear in many other carvings as well – but as to the nature of that significance, the mystery remains.

3. Hunter-warrior and queen
The male and female figures ( ), with elongated arms and almond-shaped eyes and mouths, are the most naturalistic of the later Cycladic figures. Experts believe that the baldric and dagger carved around the male figure indicates that he was a hunter-warrior.

4. Male Figure
The only male figure of its size found so far in the prototypical Cycladic style. Attributed to the Goulandris Master, who created the finest female figures, it has the same shape and placement of the arms but distinctly different genitals. The separated legs indicate a standing pose, rather than the typically prone pose of the female figures.

5. Cup-Bearer
Figures like this seated drinker, arm raised jovially, are extremely rare in Cycladic sculpture. The few that do exist show that, in addition to the prone goddess figures found in burials, the culture also produced active images of everyday life.

6. Monumental Figure
One of the largest Cycladic figures ever found, its size beautifully showcases the clear outlines, symmetry and style of the gifted artist. It also begins to suggest the Archaic style, which appeared centuries later. Its scale suggests that it was more likely used in a cult shrine than in a grave.

7. Symposium Kylix
An exceptional piece of 5th-century BC pottery that shows reclining youths in a symposium, where they gathered to lounge, drink wine and talk of philosophy (and, occasionally, coarser matters). The scene shows a pause in the high-minded discourse for the youths to play a game involving flipping their wine cups into the centre.

8. Dionysus Vase
This beautifully preserved 6th-century BC vase shows god of wine and revelry Dionysus on one side (flanked by nude, dancing satyrs) and, on the other side, Athena and Hermes conversing.

9. New Wing
In 1991, the museum took over the adjoining Stathatos Mansion, a gorgeous gilded Neo-Classical confection designed by Bavarian architect Ernst Ziller (see Syntagma and Kolonaki). Here, among lusciously restored chandeliers, velvet drapes and original antique furniture, the museum holds temporary exhibitions, receptions and occasional lectures.

10. Gift Shop
A destination in its own right for serious shoppers. You can see how modern and timeless the Cycladic figures are in these reinterpretations on silver jewellery and ceramics. There’s also a wide selection of coffee-table and scholarly art books.
The Goulandris Dynasty

The museum’s founders, the Goulandris family, are arguably Greece’s greatest shipping dynasty (they had a long-standing rivalry with Onassis). They are also known for their legacy of arts: in addition to the Museum of Cycladic Art, the family have founded two museums on the island of Andros and are planning a new Museum of Modern Art in Athens.
Roman Forum & Tower of the Winds

In the first century AD, the Romans moved Athens’ marketplace here from the old Agora. Smaller than the original, the marble-pillared courtyard was a grander place to set up shop, and this became the commercial and administrative centre until the 19th century. Its greatest attraction was the unique and brilliantly designed Tower of the Winds.

Top 10 Sights

1. **Tower of the Winds**
   The octagonal tower, built by Syrian astronomer Andronikos Kyrrhestas in 50 BC, has personifications of the winds on each side. Inside, a water clock was operated by a stream from the Acropolis.

2. **Agoranomeion**
   This two-roomed building was believed, until recently, to be the office of market officials. Current theories say it may have been part of a cult to Claudius or Nero.

3. **Vespasianae (68-seat Public Latrine)**
   The pleasantly situated marble facility was housed in a rectangular building with a courtyard in the middle, and latrines lining all four sides. Proximity wasn’t a problem – latrines were social gathering places.

4. **Byzantine Grave Markers**
   In Byzantine times, when the Tower of the Winds was used as a church, the area around it was a cemetery. Graves were marked with cylindrical engraved markers, some quite beautiful. These were later gathered in one place, along with others from around Athens.

5. **East Propylon**
   This is one of the two original entrances to the marketplace. In a stoa next to it are sculptures of important Romans, probably officials or emperors, which shoppers would have seen while coming and going.

6. **Fetiye Mosque**
   During the Ottoman occupation, the Forum remained an important centre. In 1456, the Turks built this “Mosque of the Conqueror” directly over the ruins of an early Christian church.

7. **Courtyard**
   This was the centre of activity. The courtyard was surrounded by shops and workshops selling food, cloth, ceramics, jewellery and wares from abroad. The Emperor Hadrian had the courtyard paved in the second century AD.

8. **Fountain**
   This splashing marble fountain, whose waters, like those of the water clock, may also have been sourced from the Acropolis, once provided cool relief to market-goers. But stay away from the brackish water that occasionally fills it today.

9. **Gate of Athena Archegetis**
   The monumental four-columned western entrance to the forum is built of beautiful Pentelic marble. It was built in 11 BC by Julius Caesar and Augustus, and dedicated by the people of Athens to the goddess Athena.

10. **Inscription of Julius Caesar and Augustus**
    The inscription denoting that the Gate of Athena Archegetis was built by Caesar and Augustus is so faded that it can now only be seen at noon precisely. Stand outside the forum, and look directly at the top of the entrance.

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**Practical information**

- Aiolou and Diogenous, Monastiraki
- Map J4–K4
- 210 324 5220
- www.culture.gr
- Apr–Oct: 8am–7:15pm daily; Nov–Mar: 8am–3pm daily
- Adm €2 (students half price) or included in €12 Acropolis ticket

**Top tips**

- During the harvest moon in late August (considered to be the biggest, brightest moon of the year), there is a free moonlit classical concert here.
- Most restaurants around the Roman Agora are touristy and overpriced. Head for nearby O Platanos, on Diogenous, which offers simple, tasty and reasonably priced taverna fare (see Restaurants and Tavernas)

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**A Miscellany of Finds**

Ever since the 1940s, archaeologists have used the forum as a repository for small, unclassifiable finds from all over Attica. Thus the site is studded with out-of-place but fascinating extras, like the wall of mismatched capital pieces near the Vespasianae (latrine), or the garlanded sarcophagus, about which little is known, by the fountain.
Benaki Museum

This vast museum gives a panoramic view of Greek history from the Stone Age (7000 BC) to the 20th century, by way of Classical Greece and the eras of the Byzantine and Ottoman empires. Over 20,000 objects are laid out in chronological order in 36 rooms, showing the evolution of Greek painting, sculpture and handicrafts.

Top 10 Exhibits

1. **The Building**
   A magnificent white Neo-Classical mansion of 1867. It was bought by Emmanuel Benakis in 1910, passed to his children, then was presented to the state in 1931 when it opened as a museum.

2. **Evia Treasure**
   Around 3000 BC, the introduction of metallurgy marked the transition from the Stone Age to the Bronze Age. Outstanding examples from this period are these three cups, two gold (one of which is shown above) and one silver, hammered into simple forms with minimal decoration. They date from 3000–2800 BC.

3. **Thebes Treasure**
   During the late Bronze Age, ornamental jewellery was used to display personal wealth. This hoard of Mycenaean gold jewellery includes an engraved gold signet ring, depicting a sacred marriage connected to the worship of a prehistoric goddess.

4. **Thessaly Treasure**
   This stunning display of Hellenistic and Roman gold jewellery from the 3rd–2nd centuries BC employs filigree and granulation (beads of gold soldered onto metal) to produce minutely crafted earrings, necklaces, bracelets and diadems. The decorative band above has a knot of Herakles at its centre.

5. **Paintings by El Greco**
   Domenikos Theotokopoulos (1541–1614) became known as El Greco while living in Spain. Two early works here, completed while the artist was still in his native Crete, include The Adoration of the Magi, influenced by the Venetian School.

6. **Mid-18th-Century Reception Room**
   The richly painted and gilded wooden ceiling and panelled walls of this room – a reconstruction from a Macedonian mansion – recall a time when these crafts flourished in the region, as local merchants prospered under Ottoman rule.

7. **A Second Room from Kozani**
   Another reconstruction from Macedonia, this mid-18th-century reception room features a minutely carved wooden ceiling, ornate built-in wooden cupboards and a low seating area, complete with Persian rugs and cushions, and a wrought-iron coffee table.

8. **Greek Independence Memorabilia**
   Finely decorated swords, sabres and rifles, a painting of a long-haired moustached freedom fighter from 1821 and a portable writing desk belonging to Lord Byron are among the displays.

9. **Café**
   Cultural overload? Take a break on the rooftop terrace café overlooking the trees and lawns of the National Gardens.

10. **Shop**
    Here, exhibits such as ceramic bowls and tiles, jewellery and Byzantine icons have been carefully reproduced, using original craft techniques where possible.

Who Was Benakis?

Antonis Benakis (1873–1954) was born in Egypt to an immensely wealthy merchant, Emmanuel Benakis, who later became Mayor of Athens. Antonis began collecting Islamic art while in Alexandria and went on to collect Byzantine art and Greek folk art once in Athens. He donated the entire collection to the Greek state in 1931. His sister, Penelope Delta (1874–1941), was a much-loved author of children’s books.
Kerameikos

The outer walls of ancient Athens run through Kerameikos, once the edge of the Classical city. Warriors and priestesses returned to Athens via two separate roads through here (one to a brothel, the other to a temple). Statesmen and heroes were buried beneath showy tombs lining the roads. And it was also the scene of far shadier activities: the haunt of prostitutes, money-lenders and wine-sellers.

For sights and pleasures in areas neighbouring Kerameikos (see Monastiraki, Psiri, Gazi and Thissio)

Top 10 Sights

1. **City Walls**
   The walls, which surrounded the entire city, were built by Athenian ruler Themistocles in 478 BC. Made in haste, the walls incorporated materials from all over the city, including marble from tombs, temples and houses.

2. **Dipylon**
   The grand entrance to Athens was the largest gate in ancient Greece. The main roads from Thebes, Corinth and the Peloponnese led to this gate, and many ceremonial events were held here to mark arrivals and departures.

3. **Pompeiion**
   The Pompeion was used to prepare for festive and religious processions, especially the annual Panathenaic procession, in which a new garment was brought to the statue of Athena in the Parthenon.

4. **Sacred Gate**
   Through this well-preserved gate passed the Sacred Way, reserved for pilgrims and priestesses during the procession to Eleusis (see Eleusis). A great marble sphinx was built into the gate.

5. **Warriors’ Tombs**
   The high, round burial mounds (tumuli) lining the holy road date from the 7th century BC and were probably first built to honour great warriors. Most have marble coffins and offerings at their centres, with the mounds built up around them.

6. **Sanctuary of the Tritopatores**
   It is uncertain who exactly the Tritopatores were, but they may have been representatives of the souls of the dead, and been worshipped in an ancestor cult.

7. **Tomb of Dexileos**
   This marble-relief carved tomb is of a young horseman who died in 394 BC. The dead of ancient Greece were often depicted along with their living family, saying a final goodbye.

8. **Marble Bull**
   The bull of the tomb of Dionysios of Kollytos is perhaps the most recognizable monument here. Its inscriptions tell us that Dionysios was praised for his goodness, and died unmarried, mourned by his mother and sisters.

9. **Stele of Hegeso**
   This lovely grave pediment is one of the finest works of 5th-century BC Attic art. Hegeso, the dead woman, is seated, taking a trinket from a box. The original is in the National Archaeological Museum.

10. **Oberlander Museum**
    This small museum is packed with fascinating finds, including originals of many tombs replaced by casts. Don’t miss pottery shards of erotic scenes from a brothel.

Kerameikos

Practical information

- Ermou 148, Thissio
- 210 331 0137; 210 331 4324
- Map A3–4
- Metro: Thissio
- Apr–Oct: 8am–7pm daily; Nov–Mar: 8am–3pm daily
- Adm €2

Oberlander Museum

- Apr–Oct: 8am–7pm daily; Nov–Mar: 8am–3pm daily

Top tips

- The green site and surrounding industrial buildings are at their most eerily lovely in the early evening, tinged pink by the setting sun.
- Several reasonably priced tavernas line the nearby streets of Adrianou and Apostolou Pavlou. Head to either for a traditional outdoor lunch.

The Old Potters’ District

The name Kerameikos comes from Keramos, the patron god of ceramics. According to Pausanias (see The Guide to Greece, Pausanias) and other early writers, the name recalls an age-old group of potters’ workshops on the grassy banks of the river Eridanos, which cuts through the site. The museum contains fine examples of Greek urns and other pottery found at the site.
Byzantine Museum

From the fall of Rome in 476 to the fall of Constantinople in 1453, the Byzantine Empire dominated the Mediterranean region. The mysterious and wealthy Orthodox Church was the most important political and artistic influence in Byzantium, leaving behind a vast legacy. This world-renowned collection embraces 15,000 objects taken from that fascinating period.

Note: At the time of writing, the museum was being renovated, and the positioning of exhibits may be liable to change.

Top 10 Exhibits

1. Orpheus Playing a Lyre
   Orpheus is surrounded by animals, creating an allegory of Christ and his followers. This transmutation of ancient pagan myths into the new religion of Christianity was an essential element of Byzantine art.

2. Shepherd Carrying a Lamb
   This 4th-century marble sculpture is also a Christian allegory with pagan roots. Though the shepherd is meant to be Christ, the image is taken directly from an Archaic sculpture found on the Acropolis of a man bringing a calf to be sacrificially slaughtered to the goddess Athena (see The Calf-Bearer).

3. Icon of Archangel Michael
   Set in a glowing field of gold, this 14th-century icon from Constantinople depicts the Archangel with a sceptre and an orb, symbolic of the terrestrial world.

4. Manuscript Collection
   The highlight of this collection is a 14th-century imperial document issued by Emperor Andronicus II. The top of the scroll bears a miniature showing the emperor himself handing a document to Christ, while at the bottom, the emperor’s signature appears in red ink.

5. Mosaic Icon of the Virgin (The Episkepsis)
   This 13th Century mosaic shows the Virgin and Child, with a gold background symbolising divine light. Mosaic icons are very rare: Only about 40 are known to exist, all of which, like this one, originate from Constantinople.

6. Precious Ecclesiastical Artifacts
   This case contains a late 14th-century wooden cross covered with silver and embellished with small steatite icons, a 10th-century copper chalice, and a 14th-century silk stole decorated with holy figures embroidered in metallic and silk thread.

7. Wall Painting from the Church of Episkopi
   Executed between the 10th and 13th-centuries, these paintings depict biblical scenes in warm, muted hues. They are displayed in the positions as they would have been in the church, which was based on a ‘cross in square’ plan with a dorne and Narthex.

8. Double-Sided Icon of St George
   Large, double-sided icons were extremely rare in Byzantium. This 13th-century example is especially unusual as it is carved in three dimensions and depicts the full body.

9. Treasury of Mytilene
   A collection of 6th-century silver vessels, gold jewellery and coins, discovered in a sunken ship off the island of Mytilene (Lesvos). Scholars believe the valuables were brought to the island to be hidden, and were never recovered by their owners.

10. Temporary Exhibitions
    Take the time to look beyond the permanent collection to the Temporary Exhibitions Wing. The Orthodox Church works in co-operation with institutions around the world to borrow and exhibit rarely seen Byzantine artifacts, such as items from the famous Monastery of St Catherine on Mount Sinai.
Byzantine Museum

Practical information

• Vasilissis Sofias 22
• Map P3
• 210 723 2178
• www.culture.gr
• Metro: Evangelismos
• 8am–3pm Tue–Sun
• Adm €4

Top tips

• In summer, there are often concerts in the courtyard. Year-round, there are frequent guided tours free of charge, but times and English-language availability vary. Call ahead to find out what’s on and when.
• The museum plans to open a café on the premises by summer 2006. Until it does, head to one of the cafés or restaurants on Plateia Kolonaki.

Aristotle’s Lyceum

Building plans for the neighbouring site were shelved when excavators discovered ancient ruins identified as the Lyceum of Aristotle (the school the philosopher founded to compete with Plato’s Academy). The site has been taken over by the Byzantine Museum, with plans to open it to the public by 2007.
Filopappos Hill

The pine-covered slopes of Filopappos Hill offer a pleasantly shaded maze of paths leading through monuments marking centuries of history. Known as “the hill of muses” in antiquity, countless poets have drawn inspiration here. On the first day of Lent, the hill is swarmed with hundreds of Athenians, who traditionally gather here to fly kites.

Top 10 Sights

1 Hilltop View
You may not feel you deserve such a jaw-dropping view after such an easy, shaded walk. But the hilltop directly overlooks the Acropolis and all of southern Athens stretching to the sea. This was once a favourite vantage-point for generals – and it’s equally appealing to photographers today.

2 Filopappos Monument
Roman senator Gaius Julius Antiochus Filopappos was a lover of Classical Greek culture. He took his retirement in Athens and died here in about 114 AD. The Greeks built this marble tomb and monument to the senator, showing him as an Athenian citizen, surrounded by his royal Roman family. Its partially destroyed form looks across to the Acropolis.

3 Socrates’ Prison
This is believed to be the cave where Socrates (see Socrates 470–399 BC) was imprisoned, having been condemned to death. His disciples sat with him as he drank the hemlock that dispatched him.

4 Church of Agios Dimitrios Loumbardiaris
In 1648, an Ottoman commander planned to bombard this charming Byzantine church. But lightning struck his cannon, giving the church the name of “Saint Dimitri the Bombadier”.

5 The Pnyx
If Athens is the cradle of democracy, this spot is its exact birthplace. After Athens became a democracy in 508 BC, the first ever democratic congress met here weekly, and the greatest orators held forth. The limestone theatre, cut into the hill, accommodated over 10,000.

6 The Deme of Koile
This ancient road leads from the Acropolis to Piraeus, passing between Filopappos Hill and the Pnyx to follow the course of the Long Walls (5th century BC). It was a two-lane road, 8–12 m (26–40 ft) wide, with anti-slip grooves. A 500-m (1600-ft) stretch has been excavated.

7 Church of Agia Marina
Agia Marina is associated with childbirth and sick children, and so pregnant women come here and slip down a carved slide to ensure a safe delivery. In the past, mothers brought sick children here to spend the night. A colourful festival honours Marina each July.

8 Old National Observatory
Greece’s oldest research centre is housed in a beautiful Neo-Classical building. The centre monitors astronomy, weather, and especially the earthquakes that occasionally rattle Athens.

9 Hill of the Nymphs
In ancient times, Greeks believed Filopappos was inhabited by the muses of art, music and poetry. And this smaller hill was the dwelling place of nymphs – the female spirits of trees, fields and springs.

10 Dora Stratou Dance Theatre
Dora Stratou’s troupe travels the land, learning and keeping alive hundreds of regional dances. Here, they present the intricate moves that have been part of Greek culture for centuries.

Filopappos Hill

Practical information
• Enter from Dionysiou Areopagitou
• (Map C5)
• Map B6
• www.culture.gr
• Metro: Akropoli
• Free

Dora Stratou Dance Theatre:
• performances late May–late Sep: 9:30pm Tue–Sat, 8:30pm Sun.
• Tickets from theatre, or call 210 324 4395

Top tips
• Though perfectly safe during the day, the paths of Filopappos Hill are best avoided after dark.
• There is a pleasant café called the Loumbardiaris in the trees just behind the Church of Agios Dimitrios Loumbardiaris.
The 1687 Siege

During an attempt to seize the Ottoman-occupied Acropolis, the Venetians garrisoned themselves on Filopappos Hill, the perfect strategic location to shell their target. Too perfect, unfortunately – a shell hit the Parthenon, where the Turks stored their gunpowder, and the ensuing explosion severely damaged the Acropolis’s prized temple and sculptures.
National Archaeological Museum

More than just the best museum in Greece, this is one of the most important and exciting museums in the world. It is packed with famous, influential and beautiful works from the great Bronze Age cultures described by Homer to the Golden Age of Classical Athens and beyond. The temporary closure of part of the museum since 1999 has afforded the chance to improve the display of the priceless finds amassed here.

Top 10 Exhibits

1. Cycladic Collection, 3,200–2,200 BC
   The Cycladic Museum (see Museum of Cycladic Art) has the largest collection from this civilization, but here you’ll find some of the most unusual pieces, such as this harp-player, showing, unusually, a three-dimensional figure in action.

2. Thira Frescoes, 16th Century BC
   The highly advanced settlement of Akrotiri, on the island of Thira (Santorini), was buried under a volcanic eruption in the 16th century BC. Beautiful frescoes, such as these boxer boys, were perfectly preserved under the ash.

3. Mycenaean Collection, 16th–11th Centuries BC
   The Mycenaeans were famed both for their prowess as warriors and their hoards of gold. Parts of those shining hoards are displayed here, including this legendary death mask and priceless golden swords.

4. Hellenistic Statuary
   Here the stiff, solid monuments of the Archaic period give way to sculptures that are full of vigorous movement and sensuality. This is especially so in the 100 BC group of Aphrodite, Pan and Eros, the statue of a wounded Gaul and this youth of Antikythera.

5. Bronze Collection
   Many of the greatest Archaic and Classical works were bronze, but few remain – most were melted down for weapons during invasions. This, the richest collection of the survivors, includes a majestic 460 BC sculpture of Poseidon or Zeus and this 140 BC sculpture of a galloping horse.

6. Classical Statuary
   Collected here are original marble sculptures from temples all around Greece. Highlights are those that adorned the Asklepion at Epidauros, and works like the 100 BC Diadoumenos and a marble copy of a 5th-century bronze by the great sculptor Polykleitos.

7. Grave Stelae
   Classical marble grave sculptures were so large and opulent that they were actually banned in 317 BC. The scenes in these beautiful carvings typically show the deceased on the right, the bereaved on the left.

8. Archaic Koroi, 7th Century BC–480 BC
   Koroi (statues of youths and maidens used at temples and graves) were the first monumental works in Greek art. The earliest are stiff and stylized, but through the centuries the artists learnt to depict the body more naturalistically.

9. Vase Collection
   These intricately painted vases show the development of pottery in Greece from Neolithic examples to the 4th century BC. They were largely found in cemeteries and religious sanctuaries.

10. Egyptian Wing
   This is a recent addition to the museum, and is fascinating to view in conjunction with the earliest Greek Archaic art, which borrowed heavily from Egyptian statuary before developing into its very own style. Look out for the 715 BC bronze statue of the princess-priestess Takusit.

National Archaeological Museum

Practical information

- 44 Patision (28 Oktovriou)
- Map C1
- Metro: Victoria
- 210 821 7717
- www.culture.gr

- Apr–Oct: 8am–7pm daily; Nov–Mar: 10:30am–5pm Mon, 8:30am–3pm Tue–Sun
- Adm €6

Top tips

- There’s so much to see here that it makes sense to go twice – and to invest in one of the short informational guide books available at the museum.
- There is an atrium café inside the museum and a larger café out front.

Earthquake

In September 1999, the strongest earthquake in a century rocked Athens, sending buildings tumbling and, in the National Archaeological Museum, shattering fragile pots and frescoes. About half the museum was subsequently closed to the public, but reopened with most of the objects restored in 2004.
**Temple of Olympian Zeus**

The majestic temple to the ruler of the pantheon was the largest on mainland Greece. Inside stood two colossal gold and ivory statues: one of the god, and one of the Roman Emperor Hadrian. Though the temple’s construction began in 515 BC, political turmoil delayed its completion nearly 700 years. To thank Hadrian for finishing it, in AD 131 the Athenians built a two-storey arch next to the temple, whose inscription announces Hadrian’s claim on the city.

### Top 10 Sights

1. **Temple of Olympian Zeus**
   
   Zeus had long been worshipped on this site, and there was at least one other temple to him before this one. Sixteen magnificent columns survive from the original 104.

2. **Hadrian’s Arch**
   
   Emperor Hadrian had the west side of this arch inscribed “This is Athens, the ancient city of Theseus”, and the east side “This is the city of Hadrian and not of Theseus”, distinguishing the cities of ancient legend and modern reality.

3. **Ruins of Houses**
   
   Ancient pipes, foundations, and domestic objects show that people lived and built houses here between the 5th century BC and 2nd century AD – the whole time it took to build the temple.

4. **Themistoklean Gates**
   
   Around the site are remains of the wall built by political leader Themistokes in 479 BC, to defend Athens from continuing onslaughts by the Persians.

5. **Roman Baths**
   
   Among the many ruins of “Hadrianopolis”, the first structures of Hadrian’s new city, are these complex-looking foundations, actually the best-preserved Roman bath house in Athens. It once had a coloured mosaic floor.

6. **Valerian Wall**
   
   The Roman emperor Valerian commissioned this wall in the third century AD. Many of the temples it surrounded were demolished to provide marble for the wall. Having been temporarily closed to the public, it reopened in 2004.

7. **Temple of Apollo Delphinios and Artemis Delphinia**
   
   The temple was built to the god-and-goddess siblings Apollo and Artemis, celebrating them in the form of dolphins.

8. **Law Court at the Delphinion**
   
   Now mostly in ruins, this law court, from 500 BC, is thought to be on the site of the palace of mythical king Aegeus, the father of Theseus (see Theseus’s Arrival in Athens).

9. **Temple of Kronos and Rhea**

   This temple to Zeus’s parents was built in the 5th century BC, now only the foundations remain. Rhea saved Zeus from Kronos, and Zeus then took dominion of the universe as ruler of the gods.

10. **Temple of Zeus Panhellenios**
    
    Hadrian promoted the cult of Zeus Panhellenios (“ruler of all the Greeks”) and associated himself with the god. Offers to god and emperor were made in this temple, later demolished for the Valerian wall.

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### Practical information

- Vas. Olgas at Amalias
- Map L5
- 210 922 6330
- www.culture.gr
- Summer: 8:30am–7pm daily; winter: 8:30am–3pm daily
- Adm €2 or included with Acropolis ticket

### Top tips

- To get the best light for photographs of the column capitals, come between 3 and 4pm.
- For a bite to eat, head across the street to Zappeion Gardens to either elegant Aigli café and restaurant or one of the handful of other cafes spread through the park.

### Why Did it Take so Long to Build?

The tyrant Peisistratos started the temple in 515 BC to occupy the rebellious Athenians. After his fall, the democratic Athenians refused to finish what they saw as a monument to a hated tyrant. In 174 BC, King Antiochus IV of Epiphanes took over the work, but it stopped with his death in 163 BC. When Hadrian came in AD 124, he finally saw the temple completed.
2
Places to stay
Acropolis House
This 120-year-old house right in the middle of Plaka is a favourite with artists and professors, who enjoy the quiet, historic location and the original frescoes in the entryway. Rooms are basic and clean, though most have ugly linoleum floors and only half have air conditioning – for which guests pay extra.
➤ Kodrou 6–8, Plaka • Map L4 • 210 322 2344 • €

Acropolis Select
This is one of the best deals in town. For only a little more than most budget hotels, you get a stylish restaurant and lobby, and bright, comfortable rooms with room service, satellite TV, business amenities, and, if you ask, Acropolis views. Though not located in a tourist neighbourhood, it’s within an easy walk of most sights.
➤ Falirou 37–39, Koukaki • Map C6 • 210 922 9151-5 • www.acropoliselect.gr • €€

Adrian
The Adrian offers rooms that are small, clean and serviceable, if somewhat sterile, in the heart of Plaka next to Hadrian’s Library. The rooms have small balconies and the roof garden has lovely views. The café-filled square below is a nice place to sit, but can get noisy at night.
➤ Adrianou 74, Plaka • Map J3 • 210 322 1553 • www.douroshotels.com • €€

AKS Porto Cheli
Overlooking the Argolikos Gulf, this is a good base for exploring both the Peloponnese and the island of Spetses. Recently renovated, it now has spacious rooms with large beds and offers a full range of resort services and activities, including childcare.
➤ Portochei • Map S4 • 2754 053 400 • www.akshotels.com • €€

Amalia
Price and location (on Plateia Syntagma, directly across from the National Gardens) combine admirably. The rooms are comfortable, functional and, despite facing a noisy major road, surprisingly quiet.
➤ Amalias 10, Syntagma • Map M4 • 210 323 7301 • www.amalia.gr • €€

Archontiko
The themed rooms sound kitschy, but most manage to work. The “Bridal” has a huge canopy bed draped with sheer white linen; the “At Sea” is decorated like a boat; while adventurous couples go for the “Conception”, with a round bed and mirrored ceiling. When not enjoying their rooms, guests can stroll in the pleasant garden.
➤ Visithra, close to the harbour, Galaxidi • Map Q1 • 22650 42292 • No credit cards • €

Art Gallery Hotel
The priciest of the budget options, but the hotel offers nice wooden floors, art in every room and a short walk to the Acropolis and several good restaurants. There are low monthly rates in the off season. No breakfast served.
➤ Erethiou 5, Koukaki • Map C6 • 210 923 8376 • €

Astir Palace Resort
Very exclusive seaside resort that’s popular with the Greek jet set. The complex encompasses three hotels, private beaches, leisure facilities and sea-water pools. Shuttle buses and limousines provide access to central Athens.
➤ Vouliagmeni • Map T3 • 210 890 2000 • www.astir.gr • €€€€€

Athenaeum InterContinental
Well-equipped, modern and stylish, if a little lacking in character. The excellent business facilities make it popular with executives, who probably also appreciate the gym, sauna, pool and shuttle to the city centre.
➤ Syngrou 89–93, Neos Kosmos • Map T2 • 210 920 6000 • www.intercontinental.com • €€€€

Athenian Callirhoe
A new addition, and one with a clear focus on style. The metal-toned, minimalist lobby leads up to rooms that are designer-sleek, sharp and fully fitted out with luxury amenities. Staff seem genuinely eager to make your stay a pleasure.
➤ Kallirois 32 & Petmeza • Map C6 • 210 921 5353 • www.tac.gr • €€€

traveldk.com
3

Places to eat
48 The Restaurant

With its polished concrete walls and floor, water garden and coloured lighting, 48 has become one of the trendiest restaurants in town.

➤ Armalion & Klefton 48, Ambelokipi • Map F2 • 210 641 1082 • €€€€

Achinos

Romantic split-level restaurant-bar built into a cliff overlooking the sea. Creative fish, meat and cheese mezes.

➤ Akti Themistokleous 51, Freatida • 210 452 6944 • €€

Archeon Gefsis

Ancient Epicurean classics, such as suckling pig stuffed with liver, apple, chestnuts and raisins, are served here, much as they would have been back in the 3rd century BC.

➤ Epioudou 10, Kastella • 210 413 8617 • www.arxaion.gr • €€

Aristera-Dexia

Old factory turned sleek showcase for innovative food. Greek ingredients are twisted with international techniques in dishes like sardine tempura with fig vinaigrette and preserved lemons.

➤ Andronikou 3, Gazi • 210 342 2380 • Closed Jul & Aug • €€€€

Aristera-Dexia

From the gimmicky entrance (playing on the name, “left-right”) to the cheeky toilets, you’re in for a good time. But the real draw is the food. (see Aristera-Dexia)

➤ Andronikou 3, Gazi • Closed Jul & Aug • €€€€

Athinaikon

A beloved central Athens institution, especially among journalists, who trade stories at the marble-topped tables. The plentiful mezes are consistently good.

➤ Themistokleous 2 • Map C2 • 210 383 8485 • €

Babis

A good place to warm up on a cold winter’s weekend – the crackling fireplace casts a glow over everything. Go for a bowl of hot, aromatic stifado stew (see Stifado).

➤ Kalyvia Parnassou, Arachova • Map R1 • 22670 32155 • Open for lunch Oct–Apr daily and for dinner at weekends • €

Bakaliarakia tou Damigou

The name means “codfish”, which this local favourite has been serving up, with strong garlic sauce, for 140 years.

➤ Kydathinaion 41 (basement) • Map L4 • 210 322 5084 • No credit cards • €

Bakaliarakia tou Damigou

A 100-year-old-plus underground hideaway with justly famous fried cod and its very own ancient column. (see Bakaliarakia tou Damigou)
4
Shopping
Amelie
Concept cake shopping. This exceptionally chic patissier sells delectable pastel-hued macaroons, chocolates and desserts.
➤ Pindarou 29 & Anagnostopoulou • Map N2

Antonios Markos
As well as his quirky own-label tailoring, Markos imports an eclectic mix of items from both world-famous and lesser-known brands.
➤ Skoufa 21 • Map N2

Aristokratikon
Using only the finest Greek ingredients, freshly handmade every day, these chocolates are strictly for connoisseurs.
➤ Karageorgi Servias 9

Athens Design Centre
Bold, bright bowls, platters, vases and ornaments, some decorated with stripes, zigzags and naïve painted fruit, others just left plain and natural.
➤ Valaritou 4 • Map M2

Athens’ Flea Market
A sprawling and varied market, and if you have an eye for an authentic antique you can pick up outstanding bargains at this Sunday market. Wake up early though – there’s not much point arriving here after 11am as the streets become jam-packed and most of the treasures disappear quickly. (see Athens’ Flea Market)

Bahar
The whole area around the central meat market teems with old, family-run shops selling traditional foodstuffs. Bahar is one of the best-known for herbs.
➤ Evripidou 31 • Map K2

Bettina
Bettina’s impressive stock includes international labels alongside Greece’s own Angelos Frentzos and Sophia Kokosalaki.
➤ Pindarou 40 • Map N2

Boots & Belts
This shop appears at first to be a wardrobe store for wannabe Hell’s Angels. But take in your favourite jeans and the owner, Pantelis, will make you an exact replica in leather for only €300.
➤ AG. Theklas 12 (2nd floor) • Map J3

Centre of Hellenic Tradition
A cavernous warehouse of handicrafts from every corner of the country. If you only have time for one souvenir stop, make this it.
➤ Mitropoleos 59 • Map K3

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Using only the finest Greek ingredients, freshly handmade every day, these chocolates are strictly for connoisseurs.
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5

Events
Apokries (Feb–Mar)
The Greek Orthodox Carnival begins 58 days before Easter. Festivities, especially glamorous masquerade parties, last for days. In Athens, the colourful celebrations centre on Plaka, where the streets are packed with celebrants and masked musicians.

Athens Marathon (early Nov)
Athletes from around the world retrace the course of Pheidippidis, antiquity’s most celebrated runner. In 490 BC, the Greeks defeated the Persians at Marathon in a historic battle for democracy (see Marathonas). Pheidippidis ran the 42 km (26 miles) to Athens, announced the outcome (“Victory!”), then died of exhaustion. Today’s runners have the advantage of water stops and cheering crowds en route from Marathonas to the Kallimarmaro Stadium (see Kallimarmaro Stadium) to ease the arduous feat.

Clean Monday
Greeks celebrate the first day of Lent by going to the country and flying kites; in Athens, the sky above Filopappos Hill is usually filled with them.

Easter
The most important event on the Orthodox calendar, far outweighing Christmas. On the night of Easter Friday, participants follow effigies of Jesus on flower-covered biers in candlelit processions, concluding in midnight services and exuberant fireworks (and, in mountain villages, rounds of gunshots). Sunday is for roasting lamb with 20–30 close family members and eating eggs dyed red (symbolizing both the blood of Christ and rebirth).

Epiphany (6 Jan)
The “Blessing of the Waters”, when ports, boats and beaches are blessed, and young men dive for crosses cast into the water by priests; it’s a year’s good luck for the successful divers.

Feast of the Virgin (15 Aug)
Absolutely everything closes for the Assumption of the Virgin, which is second only to Easter in the Orthodox calendar. The full cross-section of Greek womanhood packs churches, as every “Maria” turns out to honour her namesake.

Hellenic Festival (Jun–Sep)
Ancient Greeks performed their timeless tragedies in the spectacular theatres of Herodes Atticus and Epidauros. Now, every summer, the world’s greatest singers, dancers and actors perform under moonlight in these world-renowned venues. Recent singers include Luciano Pavarotti and the Harlem Gospel Choir, while Gerard Depardieu and Isabella Rossellini have acted in performances of classical works at Epidauros.

➤ www.greekfestival.gr

Independence Day (25 Mar)
Full-on military parades with tanks, guns and battalions celebrate the date in 1821 when, after nearly 400 years of occupation, the Greek revolution successfully rose up against the Ottoman Empire.

Lykavittos Festival (Jun–Sep)
Top music acts such as Bob Dylan, Phillip Glass and BB King perform in the theatre nestled at the steep peak of Lykavittos Hill.

➤ www.greekfestival.gr

Rockwave (Jun)
This three-day festival is Greece’s hottest music ticket of the year. The line-up includes huge Greek and international pop, rock and alternative acts.

➤ www.didimusic.gr/rockwave
Metric Scale: To use this instead:

- Top 10 sight
- Other sight
- Train station
- Bus station
- Metro station
- Trolleybus stop
- Funicular
- Tourist information
  - Railway line
  - Pedestrian street
**Athens guide**

- **Agora Museum**
- **Towers of the Winds (Roman Forum)**
- **Agora**
- **Panagia Grigoroussa**
- **Agios Ioannis Theologos**
- **Agora**
- **Propylaia**
- **Parthenon**
- **Acropolis Museum**
- **Theatre of Herodes Atticus**
- **Panagia Chryssopliotissa**
- **Theatre of Dionysus**

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**Map Details**

- **Scale**: 250 yards / 250 metres
- **Legend**: Various street names and landmarks are marked on the map, including streets like **Kallimarmaro**, **Kapnikarea**, **Plaka**, and **Monastiraki**.
- **Agora** is prominently marked, along with other sites such as the **Athenian Library** and the **Museum of Popular Musical Instruments**.

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**Notes**

- Move this scale up by EXACTLY 20mm.
- DELETE all scale info on map.
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guides your way

create, print & share your own
tailor-made travel guides

THE GUIDES THAT SHOW YOU WHAT OTHERS ONLY TELL YOU

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