

TOP 10 ATTHENS







- Essential Olympic venues
- Unmissable museums & ancient sites
 - Best restaurants, tavernas & bars
 - Most irresistible places to shop
- Greatest moments in Greek history
- Most alluring nearby islands
 - Enthralling legends of Ancient Greece
- Liveliest festivals & special events
- Best hotels for every budget
- Insider tips for every visitor

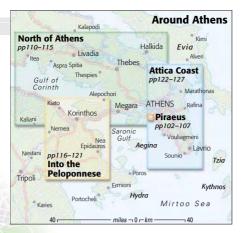
Athens Area by Area

This Top 10 Travel Guide to Athens divides the city into four areas: Plaka, Makrigianni and Koukaki; Monastiraki, Psiri, Gazi and Thissio; Omonia and Exarcheia; and Syntagma and Kolonaki. A further section looks at sights beyond Athens. Each area is colour coded; the colour





Left Pediou tou Areos Centre Left Ancient Agora Centre Right Temple of Poseidon, Cape Sou



Neapoli





Parthenon



Monastery of Daphni





nio Right Cafés, Thissio







DK EYEWITNESS TOP 10 TRAVEL GUIDES

ATHENS



CORAL DAVENPORT JANE FOSTER











Left Temple of Hephaestus, Agora Centre Glass bottle, Benaki Museum Right Kapnikarea



LONDON, NEW YORK,
MELBOURNE, MUNICH AND DELHI
www.dk.com

Produced by Blue Island Publishing Reproduced by Colourscan, Singapore Printed and bound in Italy by Graphicom

First published in Great Britain in 2004 by Dorling Kindersley Limited 80 Strand, London WC2R 0RL A Penguin Company

Copyright 2004, 2006 ©
Dorling Kindersley Limited,
London
Reprinted with revisions 2006

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, without the prior written permission of the copyright owner.

A CIP catalogue record is available from the British Library.

ISBN-13: 978-14053-1-227-1 ISBN-10: 1-40531-227-0

Within each Top 10 list in this book, no hierarchy of quality or popularity is implied. All 10 are, in the editor's opinion, of roughly equal merit.

Contents

Athens' Top 10

Acropolis	8
The Agora	12
National Archaeological	
Museum	16
Museum of Cycladic Art	18
Roman Forum and Tower	
of the Winds	20
Benaki Museum	22
Kerameikos	26
Byzantine Museum	28
Filopappos Hill	30
Temple of	
Olympian Zeus	32
Moments in History	34
Philosophers and	
Writers	36
Athenian Legends	38
Greek Inventions	40

The information in this DK Eyewitness Top 10 Travel Guide is checked regularly.

Every effort has been made to ensure that this book is as up-to-date as possible at the time of going to press. Some details, however, such as telephone numbers, opening hours, prices, gallery hanging arrangements and travel information are liable to change. The publishers cannot accept responsibility for any consequences arising from the use of this book, nor for any material on third party websites, and cannot guarantee that any website address in this book will be a suitable source of travel information. We value the views and suggestions of our readers very highly. Please write to: Publisher, DK Eyewitness Travel Guides, Dorling Kindersley, 80 Strand, London, WC2R ORL.

Cover: Front – **DK Images**: Rob Reichenfeld bl; **Alamy Images**: © nagelestock.com main image; **Maria Stefossi**: clb. Spine – **DK Images**: Nigel Hicks. Back – **DK Images**: Joe Cornish tc; Rob Reichenfeld tl, tr.











Left Greek soldiers Centre Island of Aegina Right Souvlaki restaurants, Monastiraki

Artistic Styles	42	Beyond Athens	
Archaeological Sites	44	Piraeus	102
Museums	46	North to Delphi	110
Churches	48	Into the Peloponnese	116
City Strolls	52	Around the Attica Coast	122
Places to Shop	54	Streetsmart	
Restaurants	56	Planning Your Visit	130
Greek Dishes	58	Sources of Information	131
Festivals and Events	60	Arriving in Athens	132
Olympic Venues	62	Getting Around	133
Moments in the History of	f	Banking and	
Theatre and Music	64	Communication	134
Around Athens		Shopping Tips	135
Plaka, Makrigianni and		Dining in Athens	136
Koukaki	68	Things to Avoid	137
Monastiraki, Psiri, Gazi		Specialist Tours	138
and Thissio	78	Accommodation Tips	139
Omonia and Exarcheia	86	Places to Stay	140
Syntagma and Kolonaki	94	General Index	148





Left Herodes Atticus Theatre Right View of the Peloponnese and Poros town







ATHENS' TOP 10

Acropolis 8–12

The Agora 12-15

National Archaeological Museum 16–17

Museum of Cycladic Art 18–19

> Roman Forum and Tower of the Winds 20–21

> > Benaki Museum 22–23

> > > Kerameikos 26–27

Byzantine Museum 28–29

Philopappos Hill 30–31

Temple of Olympian Zeus 32–33

Top Ten of Everthing 34–65



Highlights of Athens

Athens is simultaneously known as the Classical, marble-pillared cradle of Western civilization and as a modern urban sprawl of concrete and traffic. Between the extremes lies a kaleidoscopic city, where the influences of East and West entwine in the markets, cafés and tavernas, built upon ancient ruins and rubbing shoulders with gold-leafed Byzantine churches.



Tower of the Winds detail

Acropolis

The crown jewel of Greece, if not all of Europe. Its temples are the most influential buildings in Western architecture. (See pp8-11.)





The Agora

Socrates, Aristotle and St Paul all held forth in the marketplace below the Acropolis. This was the heart of the ancient city. (See pp12-15.)





National Archaeo-🔁 logical Museum

The greatest collection of finds from some of the world's greatest cultures is housed here (above). Exhibits include the gold treasure of Mycenae and the first sculptures to depict the complexity of the human form. (See pp16-17.)



The world's largest collection of Cycladic art showcases a matriarchal island culture whose 5,000-year-old icons still inspire artists of the modern world. (See pp18-19.)



Roman Forum and Tower of the Winds

The Romans abandoned the ancient Agora and created this orderly new commercial centre. Its showpiece was the magnificent Tower of the Winds, which housed an ingenious water clock. (See pp20–21.)



Benaki Museum

A first-rate collection of Greek art from Neolithic to present times. It is housed in a beautifully renovated Neo-Classical mansion (left), with an intriguing history and famed rooftop view. (See pp22–23.)



Kerameikos

Classical Athens' cemetery gives a fascinating cross-section of life, and death, at the city's edge, with elaborate tombs (above), temples, sacred roads – and an ancient brothel. (See pp26–7.)



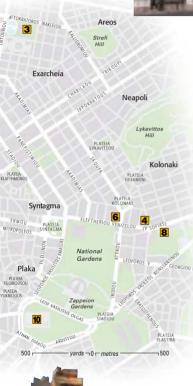
Byzantine Museum

The rich, complex history of the Byzantine Empire is told through the greatest of its works, from the intricacy of precious metalwork to the solemnity of the many icons. (See po28–9.)



Temple of Olympian Zeus

Ancient Greece's most colossal temple (above) stands beside the monumental arch that divided Athens between Greek hero Theseus and formidable Roman emperor Hadrian. (See pp32–33.)



Filopappos Hill A green-gladed respite in the city centre, with a wonderful view and a mix of monuments that encompass ancient (left), Byzantine and modern Greek culture. (See pp30-31.)





Acropolis

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.



Acropolis from the rocky outcrop of Areopagos

- 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 outrageously overpriced.
 Bring your own
 (large) bottle of
 water and a snack.
 - Map J4
 - 210 321 4172-2
 - www.culture.gr
 - Metro: AkropoliApr–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)

Top 10 Sights

- 1 Acropolis Rock
- 2 Propylaia
- 3 Temple of Athena Nike
- 4 Panathenaic Way
- 5 Parthenon
- 6 Frechtheion
- 7 Acropolis Museum
- Panagia Chrysospiliotissa
- 9 Herodes Atticus Theatre
- 10 Dionysus Theatre

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.



Propylaia

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

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.



Panathenaic Way The route used in an

ancient procession when a new tunic, or *peplos*, would have been offered to Athena, along with sacrifices.



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.







Acropolis Museum

unites separate temples to each of the two gods.

The current museum is to be superseded by the glittering New Acropolis Museum, opening in 2007 (see pp10–11), but for a while they will both be in operation.

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.

Herodes Atticus Theatre

A much later addition (right), built in 161 by its namesake. In summer it hosts the Athens Festival (see pp60–61).

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.



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 p31). The Parthenon suffered further damage in 1799 when Lord Elgin removed sculptures, taking them back to England. The current restoration will finish in 2006.









Left and Right Sculptures from the ancient temples

📶 New Acropolis Museum

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

d The Carvatids

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.

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.

