ΤΑΣΟΥ ΤΑΝΟΥΛΑ

ΤΑ ΠΡΟΠΥΛΑΙΑ ΤΗΣ ΑΘΗΝΑΪΚΗΣ ΑΚΡΟΠΟΛΗΣ ΚΑΤΑ ΤΟΝ ΜΕΣΑΙΩΝΑ

ΠΙΝΑΚΕΣ ΕΙΚΟΝΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΣΧΕΔΙΩΝ WITH AN ENGLISH SUMMARY OF THE TEXT



ΤΑ ΠΡΟΠΥΛΑΙΑ ΤΗΣ ΑΘΗΝΑΪΚΗΣ ΑΚΡΟΠΟΛΗΣ ΚΑΤΑ ΤΟΝ ΜΕΣΑΙΩΝΑ

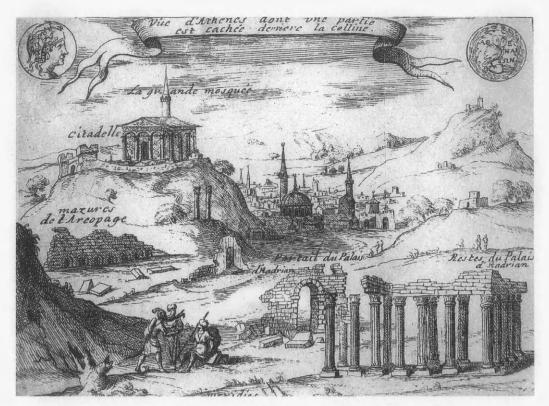
ΤΑΣΟΥ ΤΑΝΟΥΛΑ

ΤΑ ΠΡΟΠΥΛΑΙΑ ΤΗΣ ΑΘΗΝΑΪΚΗΣ ΑΚΡΟΠΟΛΗΣ ΚΑΤΑ ΤΟΝ ΜΕΣΑΙΩΝΑ

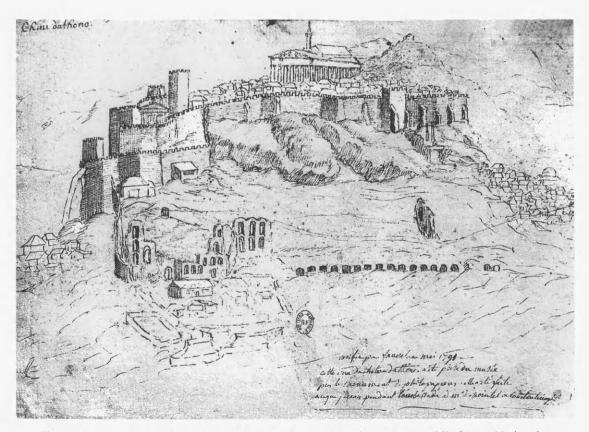
ΠΙΝΑΚΕΣ ΕΙΚΟΝΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΣΧΕΔΙΩΝ WITH AN ENGLISH SUMMARY OF THE TEXT



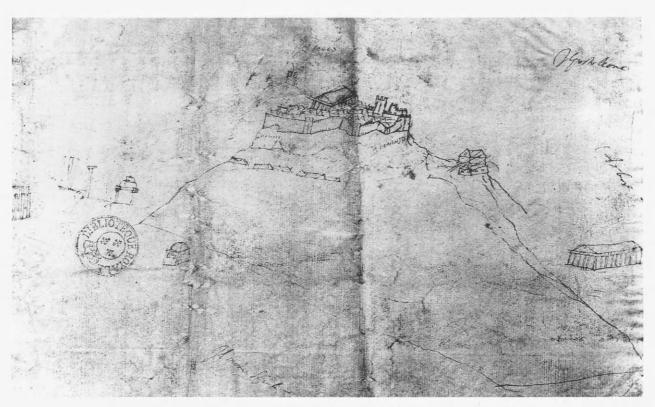
Εἰκόνες



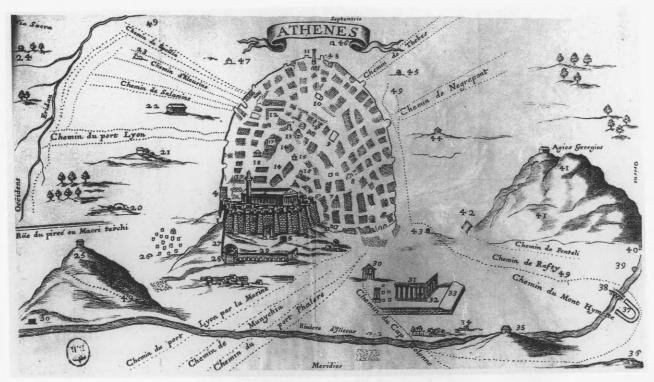
Είκ. 3. "Αποψη τῆς 'Αθήνας ἀπὸ Ν. (Babin, 1672).



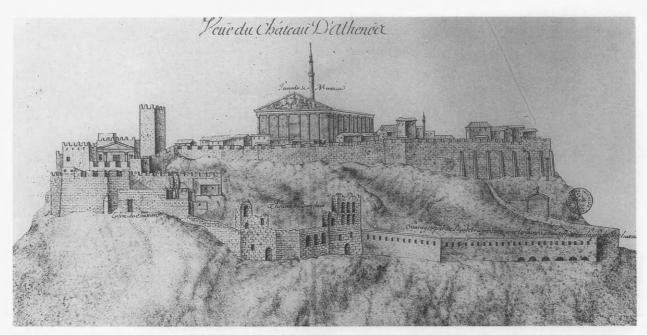
Εἰκ. 4. Ἄποψη τῆς Ἀκρόπολης ἀπὸ ΝΔ., πιθανότατα τοῦ 1674 (Παρίσι, Bibliothèque Nationale).



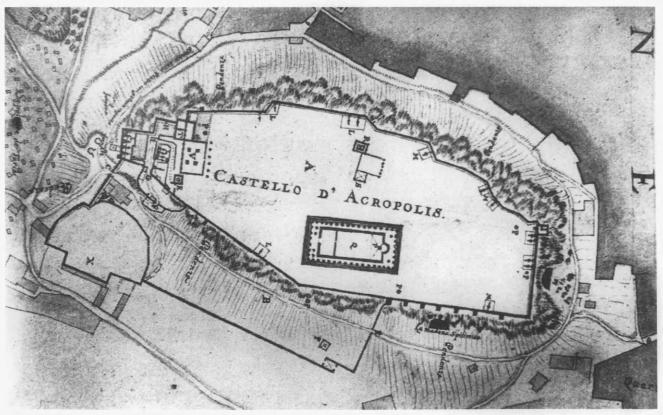
Εἰκ. 5. Ἡ ᾿Ακρόπολη τὸ 1674, ἄποψη ἀπὸ ΒΑ. (Παρίσι, Bibliothèque Nationale).



Είκ. 6. 'Η 'Αθήνα τὸ 1676 (Spon).



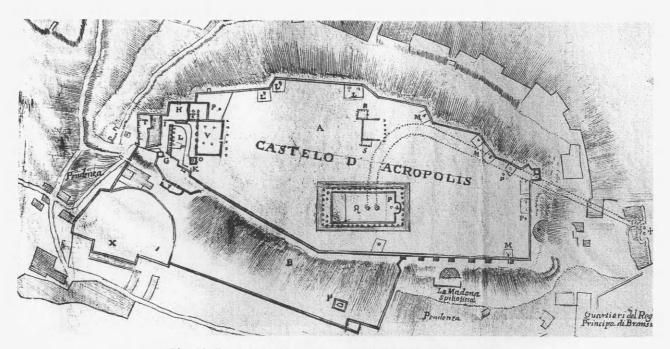
Εἰκ. 7. Ἡ ἀκρόπολη ἀπὸ ΝΔ. λίγους μῆνες πρὶν ἀπὸ τὴν πολιορκία τῆς πόλης ἀπὸ τὸν Morosini. Σχέδιο τοῦ κύκλου τοῦ d' Ortières (1687).



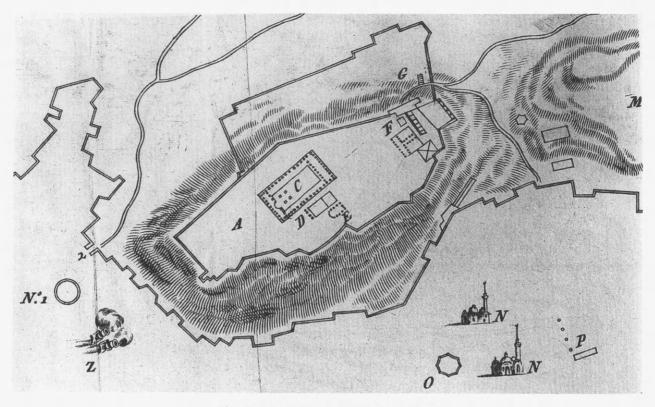
Εἰκ. 8. Κάτοψη τῆς ᾿Ακρόπολης, λεπτομέρεια σχεδίου τῆς ᾿Αθήνας ἀπὸ τὸν μηχανικὸ τοῦ βενετικοῦ στρατοῦ Verneda (1687, Βενετία, Μαρκιανὴ Βιβλιοθήκη).



Είκ. 9. Ἡ 'Αθήνα κατὰ τὴν ἀνατίναξη τοῦ Παρθενώνα στὶς 23 Σεπτεμβρίου 1687. Ἄποψη ἀπὸ ΒΑ. (Verneda, 'Αρχεῖα Βενετίας).



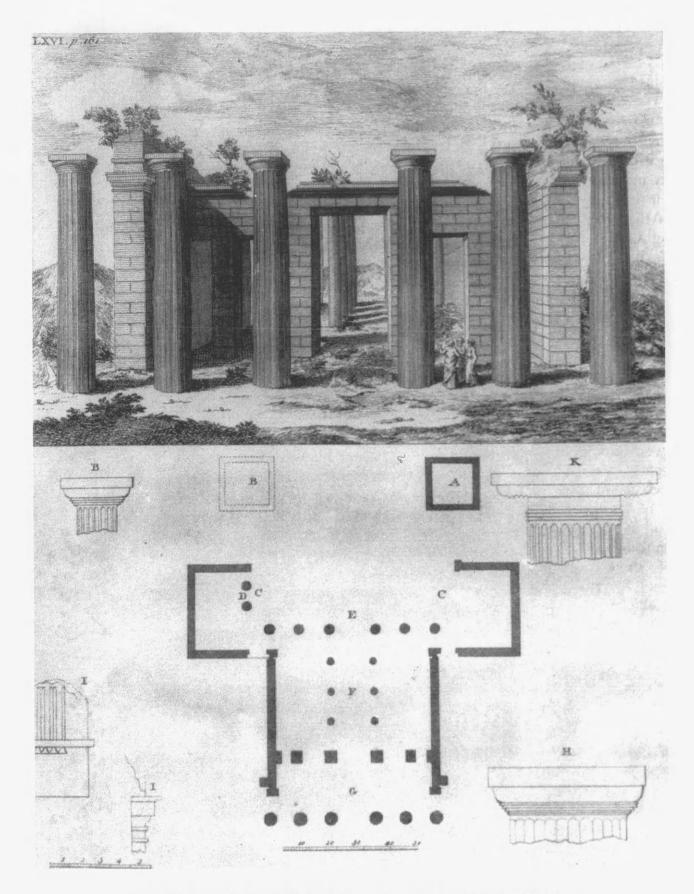
Είκ. 10. Κάτοψη τῆς 'Ακρόπολης (1687, Fanelli κατὰ Verneda).



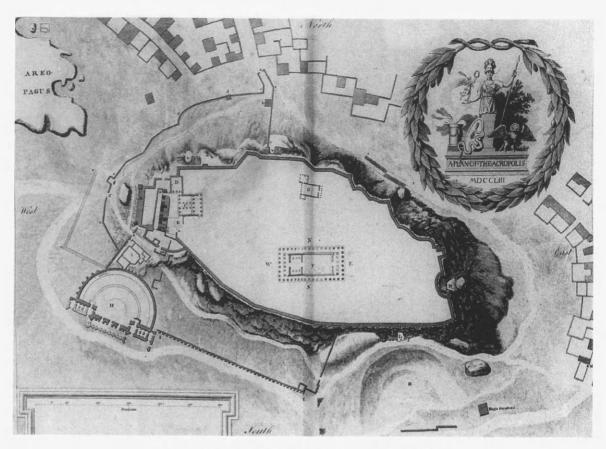
Εἰκ. 13. Κάτοψη τῆς 'Ακρόπολης (Fanelli).

Είκ. 11. Ἡ ᾿Ακρόπολη τὸ 1687, μετὰ τὴν ἀνατίναξη τοῦ Παρθενώνα. Ἦποψη ἀπὸ ΝΔ. (1687, Fanelli κατὰ Verneda).

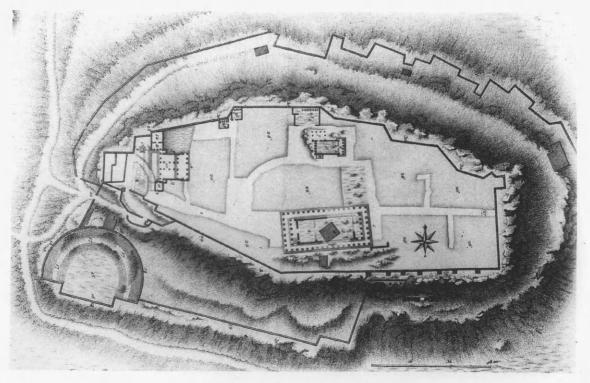
Εἰκ. 12. 'Η 'Ακρόπολη κατὰ τὴν ἀνατίναξη τοῦ Παρθενώνα στὶς 23 Σεπτεμβρίου 1687. "Αποψη ἀπὸ ΒΑ. (Fanelli κατὰ Verneda).



Εἰκ. 14. Κάτοψη τῶν Προπυλαίων καὶ ἄποψη τοῦ μνημείου ἀπὸ 'Α. (1740, Pococke).



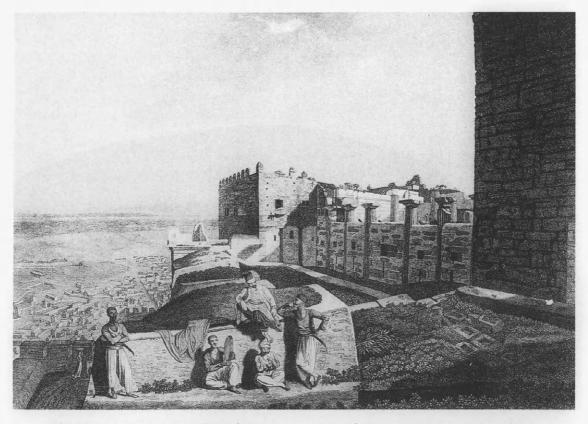
Είκ. 15. Κάτοψη τῆς 'Ακρόπολης (Stuart-Revett, 1753).



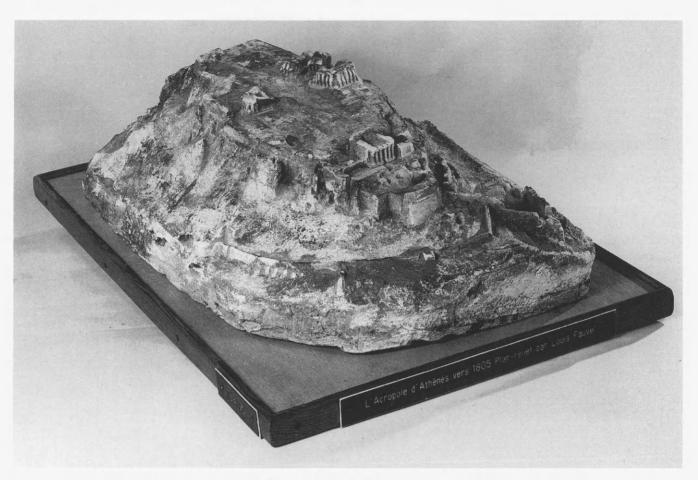
Είκ. 16. Κάτοψη τῆς 'Ακρόπολης (Le Roy, 1755).



Εἰκ. 19. Ἄποψη τῶν Προπυλαίων ἀπὸ τὴ ΝΔ. γωνία τοῦ δεύτερου προμαχώνα (Le Roy, 1755).



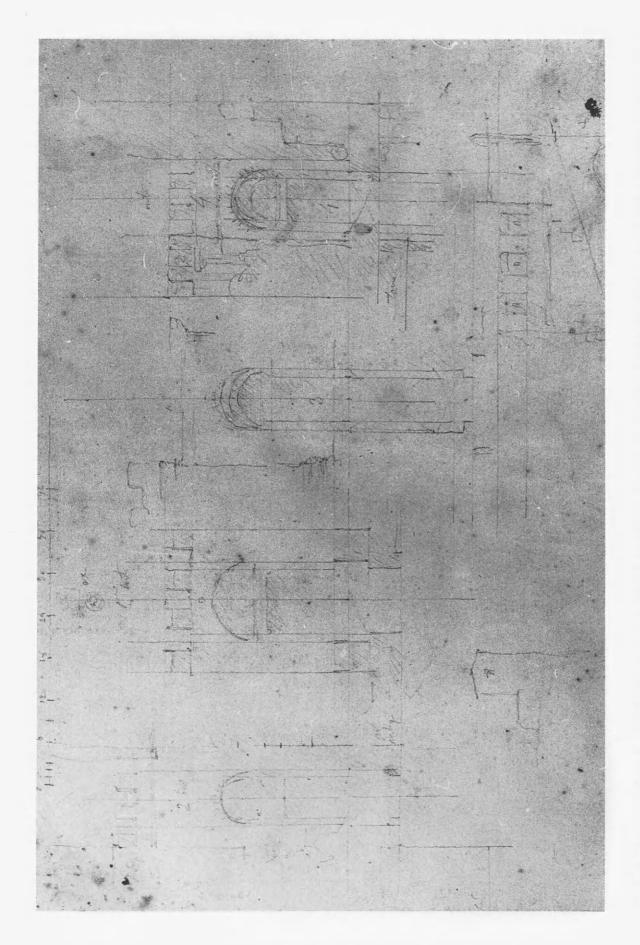
Είκ. 20. Ἄποψη τῶν Προπυλαίων ἀπὸ τὴ ΝΔ. γωνία τοῦ δεύτερου προμαχώνα (Pars, 1765).



Είκ. 23. Γύψινο πρόπλασμα τῆς 'Ακρόπολης ἀπὸ τὸν Fauvel (Παρίσι, Bibliothèque Nationale).

Εἰκ. 21. Σκαρίφημα κάτοψης τῆς ᾿Ακρόπολης (Fauvel, 1787, Bibliothèque Nationale).

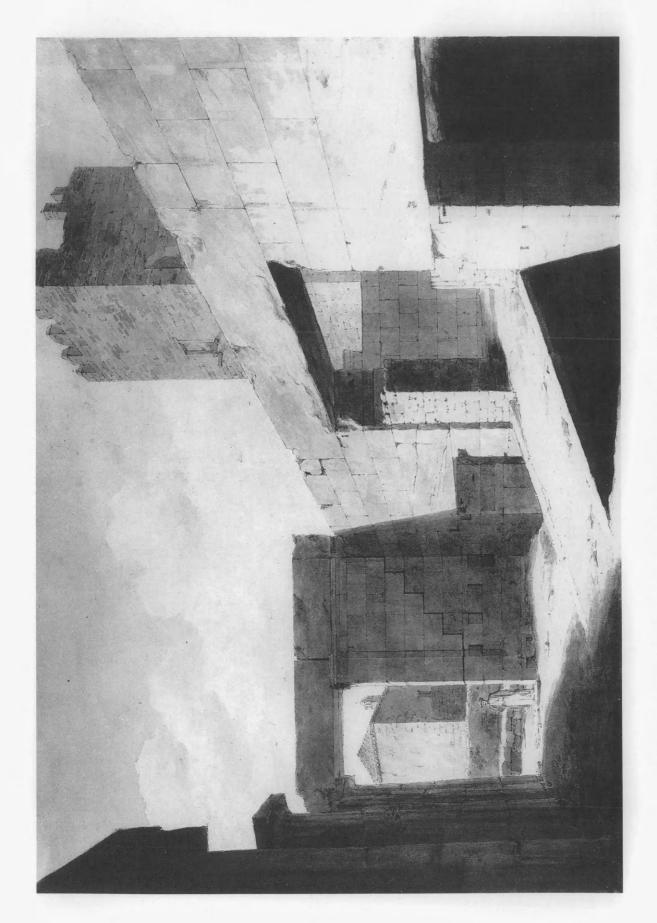
Είκ. 22. Κάτοψη τῆς 'Ακρόπολης γύρω στὰ 1800· λεπτομέρεια τοπογραφικοῦ σχεδίου τῆς 'Αθήνας (Coubault κατὰ Fauvel, Γεννάδειος Βιβλιοθήκη).



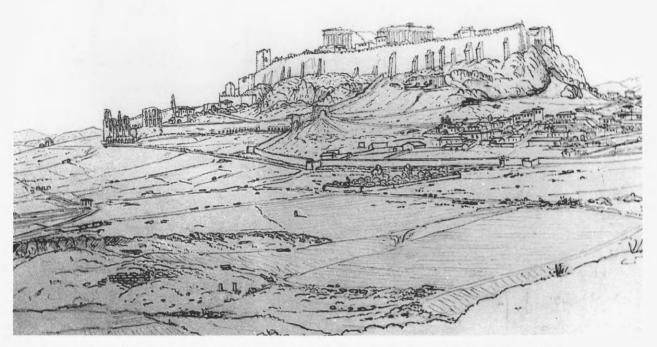
Είκ. 26. Πρόχειρα σχεδιάσματα τῶν κατόψεων καὶ τῶν ἐσωτερικῶν ὄψεων τεσσάρων πυλῶν τῆς δυτικῆς πρόσβασης τῆς 'Ακρόπολης καὶ δύο ἀκόμη λεπτομερειῶν τῆς періохії (Норе, 1799).



Είκ. 28. "Αποψη τῆς δυτικῆς πλευρᾶς τοῦ κεντρικοῦ κτιρίου καὶ τῆς βόρειας πτέρυγας τῶν Προπυλαίων ἀπὸ Ν. (Smirke, 1803).



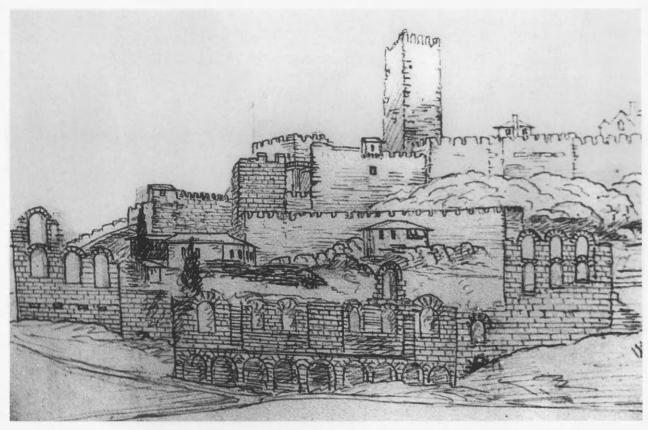
Είκ. 29. "Αποψη τοῦ ἐσωτερικοῦ τῆς ἀνατολικῆς στοᾶς τοῦ κεντρικοῦ κτιρίου τῶν Προπυλαίων ἀπό Β. (Smirke, 1803).



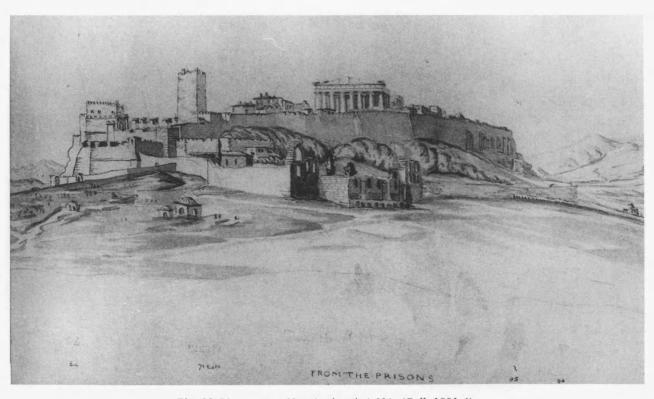
Εἰκ. 30. Ἄποψη τῆς Ἀθήνας ἀπὸ ΝΑ., λεπτομέρεια μὲ τὴν Ἀκρόπολη (Gell, μετὰ τὸ 1805).



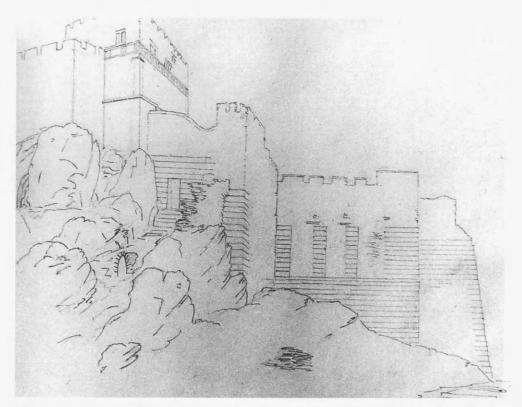
Είκ. 31. Ἄποψη τῆς δυτικῆς περιοχῆς τῆς Ἀκρόπολης ἀπὸ τὸν λόφο τοῦ Φιλοπάππου· λεπτομέρεια γενικῆς ἄποψης τῆς Ἀθήνας (Gell, 1801-4).



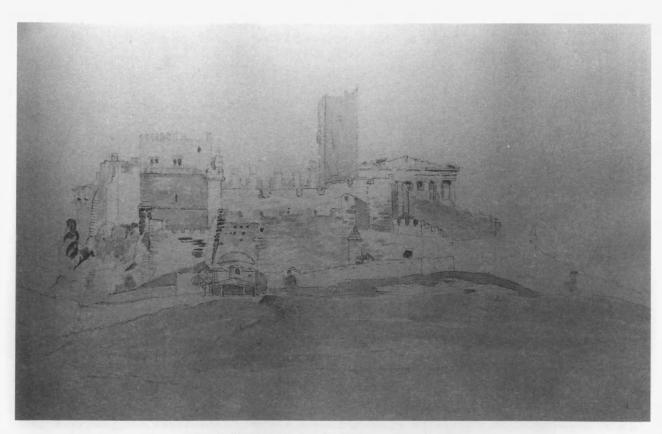
Είκ. 32. Ἄποψη τῆς δυτικῆς περιοχῆς τῆς ἀκρόπολης ἀπὸ N., λεπτομέρεια γενικῆς ἄποψης τῆς ἀκρόπολης (Gell, 1801-4).



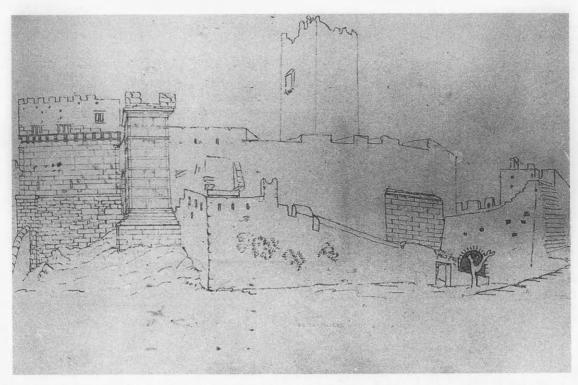
Εἰκ. 33. Ἄποψη τῆς Ἀκρόπολης ἀπὸ ΝΔ. (Gell, 1801-4).



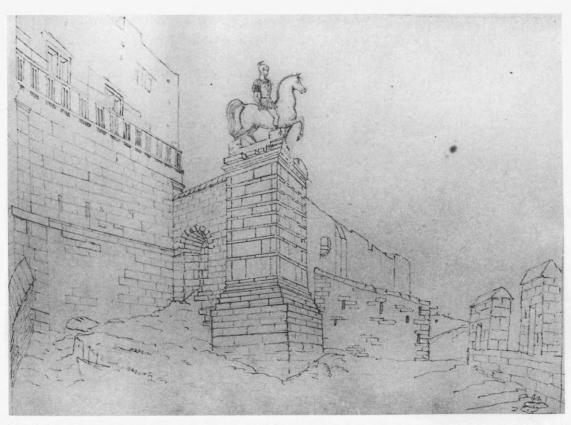
Είκ. 38. Οἱ ὀχυρώσεις τῆς βόρειας πλευρᾶς τῆς δυτικῆς πρόσβασης τῆς ᾿Ακρόπολης ἀπὸ Β. (Gell, 1801-1804).



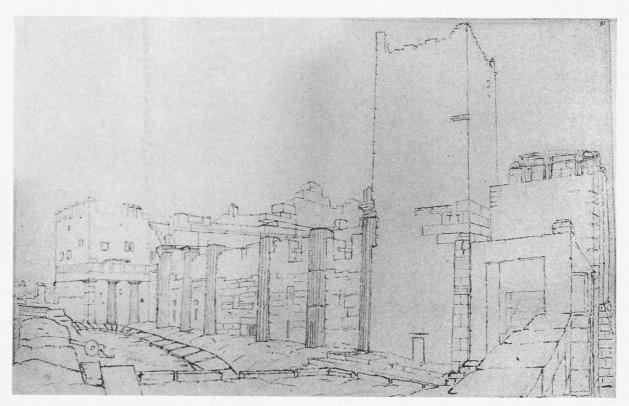
Είκ. 39. "Αποψη τῆς 'Ακρόπολης ἀπὸ Δ. (Gell, 1801-4).



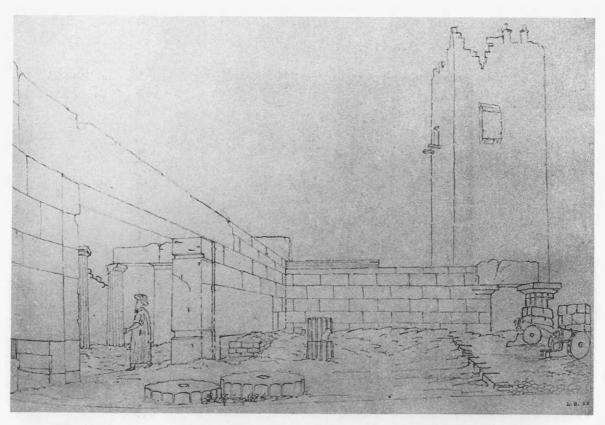
Είκ. 40. Ἡ δυτικὴ πλευρὰ τῆς βόρειας πτέρυγας καὶ τοῦ δεύτερου προμαχώνα ἀπὸ τὴ $B\Delta$. γωνία τοῦ πρώτου προμαχώνα (Gell, 1801-4).



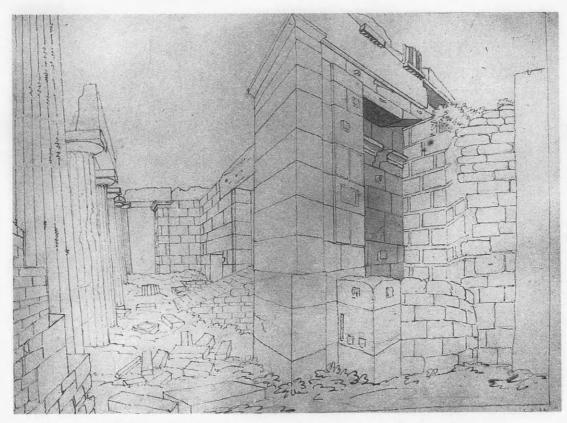
Είκ. 41. Ἡ δυτικὴ πλευρὰ τῆς βόρειας πτέρυγας καὶ ἡ $B\Delta$. γωνία τοῦ δεύτερου προμαχώνα, ἀπὸ τὴ $B\Delta$. γωνία τοῦ Μνησικλείου ἀναλήμματος (Gell, 1801-4).



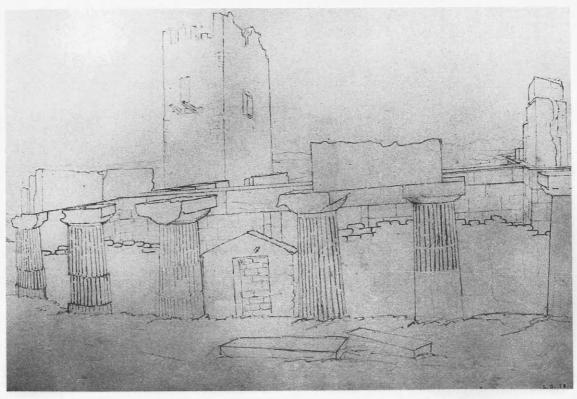
Είκ. 42. Ἄποψη τῆς δυτικῆς πλευρᾶς τῶν Προπυλαίων ἀπὸ τὴ ΝΔ. γωνία τοῦ δεύτερου προμαχώνα (Gell, 1801-4).



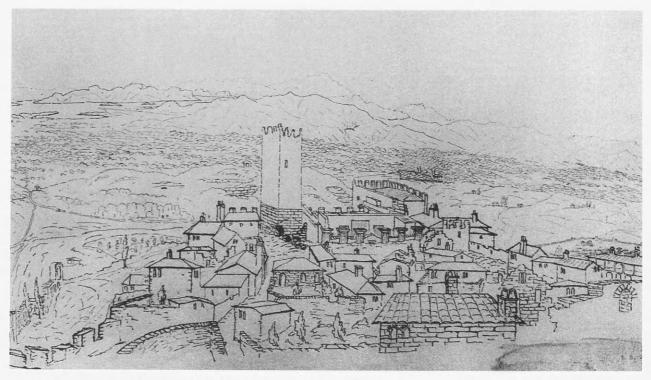
Είκ. 43. Τὸ ἐσωτερικὸ τῆς δυτικῆς αἴθουσας τῶν Προπυλαίων, ἄποψη ἀπὸ Β. (Gell, 1801-4).



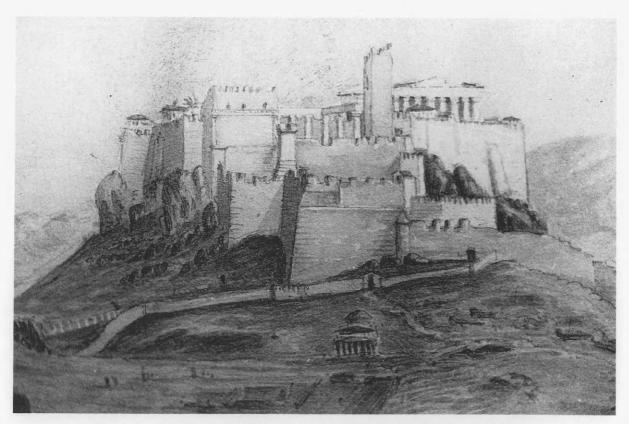
Είκ. 44. "Αποψη τῆς ἀνατολικῆς στοᾶς τοῦ κεντρικοῦ κτιρίου ἀπὸ $\,$ B. (Gell, 1801-4).



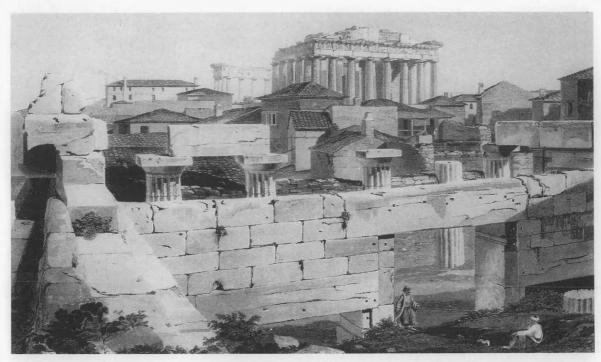
Εἰκ. 45. "Αποψη τῆς ἀνατολικῆς κιονοστοιχίας τῶν Προπυλαίων ἀπὸ 'Α. (Gell, 1801-4).



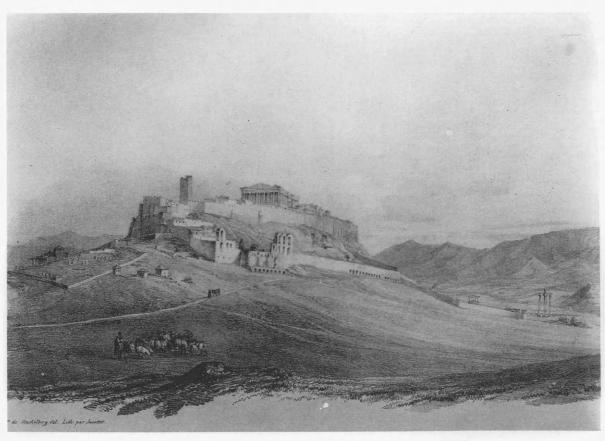
Είκ. 46. Ἄποψη τῆς δυτικῆς περιοχῆς τῆς Ἀκρόπολης ἀπὸ τὸ δυτικὸ ἀέτωμα τοῦ Παρθενώνα (Gell, 1801-4).



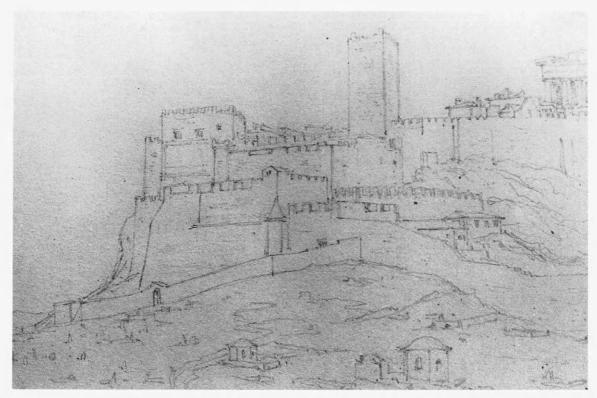
Είκ. 47. "Αποψη τῆς 'Ακρόπολης ἀπὸ τὴν Πνύκα, λεπτομέρεια (Gell, μετὰ τὸ 1805).



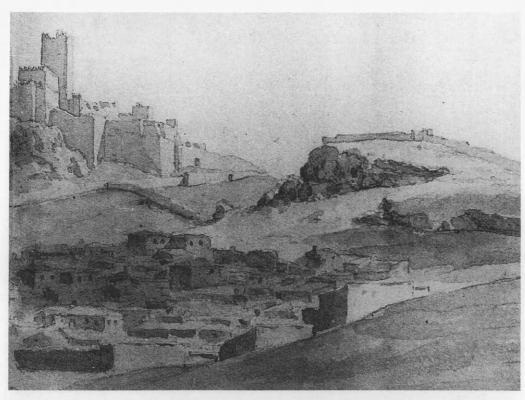
Είκ. 48. Ἄποψη τοῦ Παρθενώνα καὶ τῆς ἀνατολικῆς περιοχῆς τοῦ κεντρικοῦ κτιρίου τῶν Προπυλαίων ἀπὸ τὸν βόρειο τοῖχο τῆς δυτικῆς αἴθουσας (Dodwell, 1805-6).



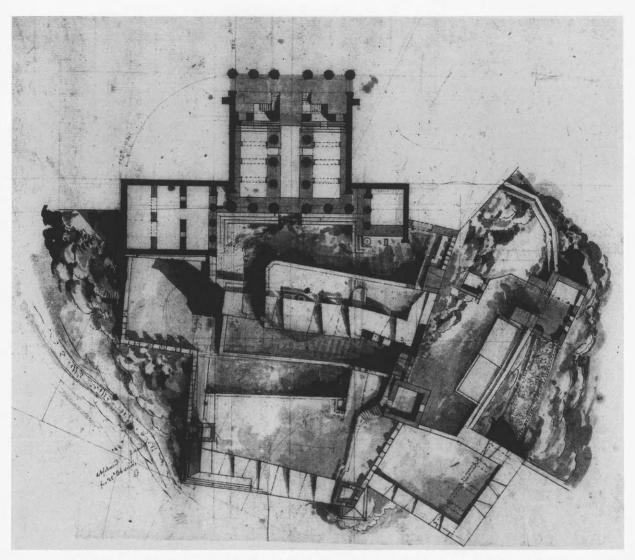
Εἰκ. 49. Ἄποψη τῆς Ἀκρόπολης ἀπὸ ΝΔ. (Stackelberg, 1810).



Είκ. 50. Ή δυτικὴ περιοχὴ τῆς ᾿Ακρόπολης ἀπὸ ΝΔ., λεπτομέρεια γενικῆς ἄποψης τῆς ᾿Ακρόπολης (Cockerell, 1810-5).



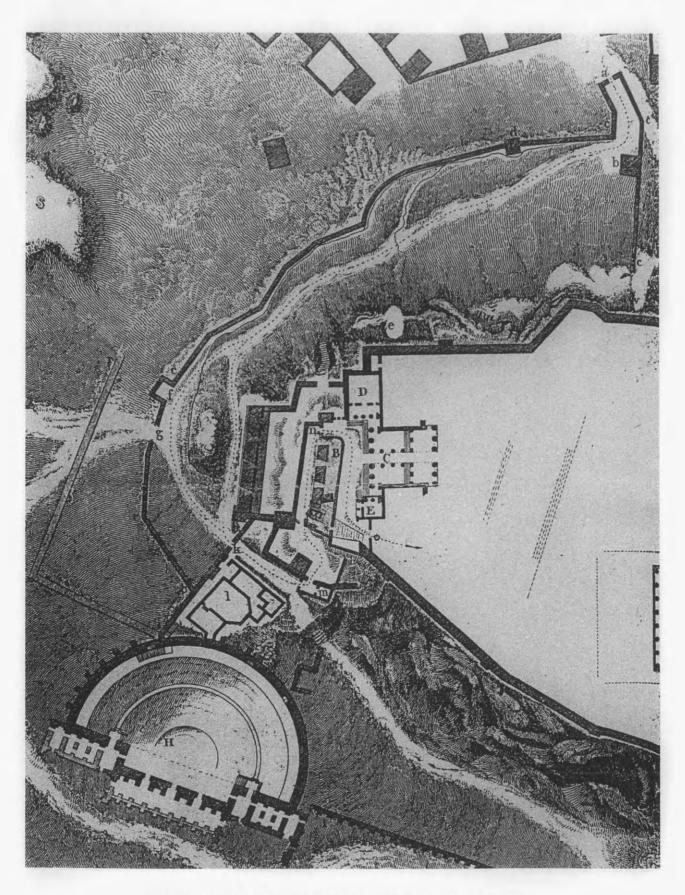
Είκ. 51. Ἡ δυτικὴ περιοχὴ τῆς ᾿Ακρόπολης καὶ ὁ ϶Αρειος Πάγος ἀπὸ $B\Delta$., λεπτομέρεια γενικῆς ἄποψης μὲ τό «Θησεῖο» (Cockerell, 1810-5).



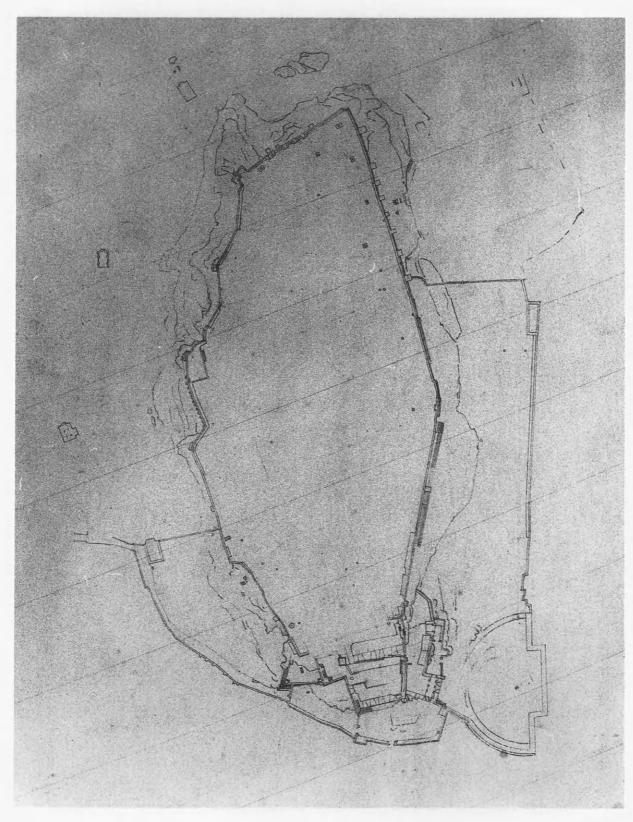
Είκ. 54. Κάτοψη τῶν Προπυλαίων καὶ τῆς δυτικῆς πρόσβασης (Haller von Hallerstein, 1810).

Είκ. 52. "Αποψη τοῦ τείχους τῆς Ύπαπαντῆς, τοῦ τείχους τοῦ Χασεκῆ καὶ τοῦ 'Αρείου Πάγου ἀπὸ τὴν περιοχὴ τῆς Κλεψύδρας (Cockerell, 1810-5).

Είκ. 53. Κάτοψη τῆς δυτικῆς πρόσβασης τῆς ᾿Ακρόπολης (Cockerell, 1810-5).



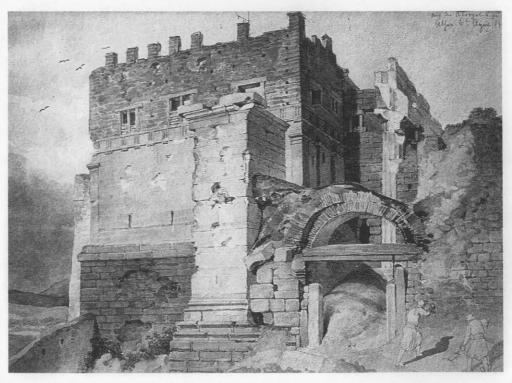
Είκ. 55. Κάτοψη τῆς δυτικῆς περιοχῆς τῆς 'Ακρόπολης (Kinnard, 1818).



Είκ. 62. Κάτοψη τῆς 'Ακρόπολης· προκαταρκτικὸ σχέδιο μὲ μολύβι (Κλεάνθης - Schaubert, 1831-2).



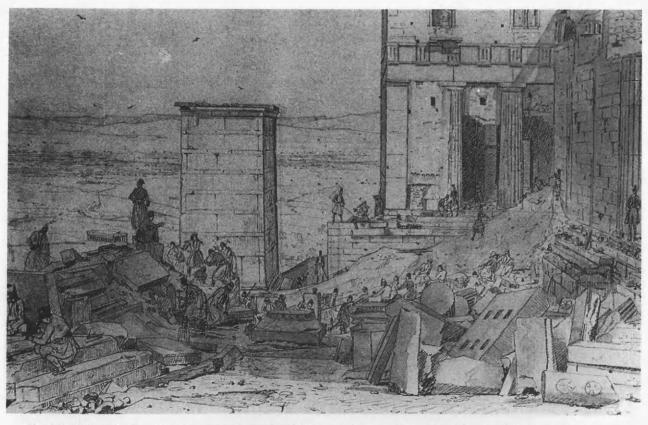
Είκ. 63. "Αποψη τῆς βόρειας πτέρυγας τῶν Προπυλαίων καὶ τῆς ${\rm B}\Delta$. γωνίας τοῦ ὑπὸ κατεδάφιση δεύτερου προμαχώνα (Heideck, 1835).



Είκ. 64. Ἄποψη τῆς βόρειας πτέρυγας τῶν Προπυλαίων καὶ τῆς $B\Delta$. γωνίας τοῦ ὑπὸ κατεδάφιση δεύτερου προμαχώνα προσχέδιο γιὰ τὸ ἔργο τῆς προηγούμενης εἰκόνας (Heideck, 1835).



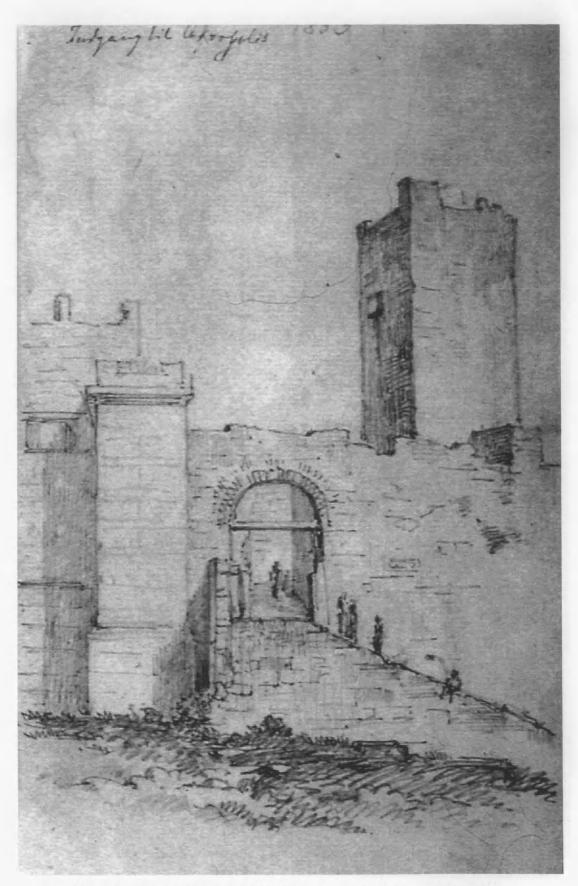
Είκ. 65. Ή δυτικὴ πλευρὰ τοῦ κεντρικοῦ κτιρίου, ἡ βόρεια πτέρυγα καὶ ὁ ὑπὸ κατεδάφιση δεύτερος προμαχώνας (Rørbye, 1835).



Είκ. 66. Ἡ δυτικὴ πλευρὰ τοῦ κεντρικοῦ κτιρίου, ἡ βόρεια πτέρυγα καὶ ὁ ὑπὸ κατεδάφιση δεύτερος προμαχώνας· προσχέδιο γιὰ τὸ ἔργο τῆς προηγούμενης εἰκόνας (Rørbye, 1835).



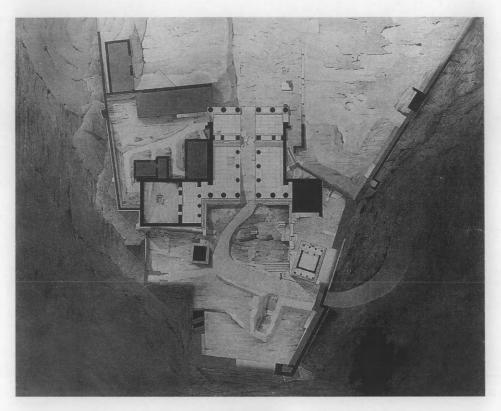
Είκ. 68. Ή ἐσωτερικὴ πλευρὰ τῆς πύλης $\rm N\Delta$. τοῦ πύργου τῆς ᾿Αθηνᾶς Νίκης (Hansen, 1833-1834).

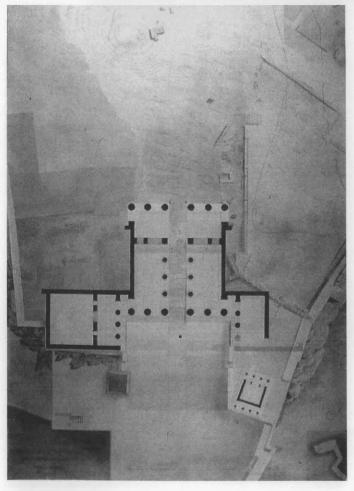


Είκ. 69. Ἄποψη τῆς ΒΔ. γωνίας τοῦ δεύτερου προμαχώνα ἀπὸ Δ. (Hansen, 1833).



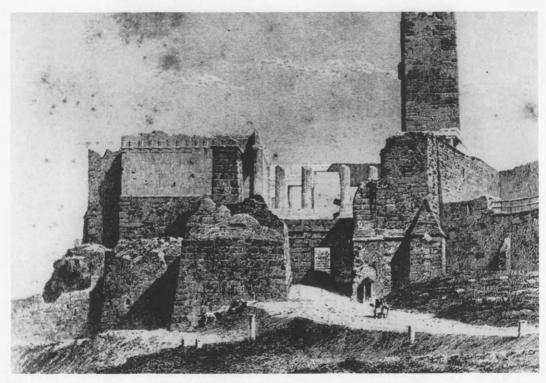
Είκ. 72. Ἄποψη ἀπὸ Β. τῆς περιοχῆς μεταξὺ τοῦ κεντρικοῦ κτιρίου τῶν Προπυλαίων καὶ τοῦ βόρειου τείχους τῆς ᾿Ακρόπολης (Hansen, 1837).



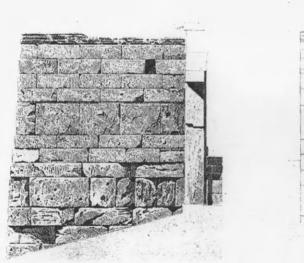


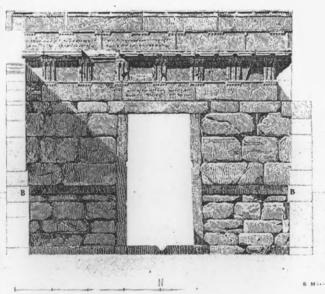
Είκ. 83. Κάτοψη τῶν Προπυλαίων καὶ τῆς δυτικῆς πρόσβασης (Desbuisson, 1848).

Είκ. 84. Κάτοψη τῶν Προπυλαίων καὶ τῆς δυτικῆς πρόσβασης· διακρίνονται πολλὰ στοιχεῖα τῆς τότε κατάστασης, καθὼς καὶ στοιχεῖα σὲ ἀναπαράσταση, ὅπως ἡ ρωμαϊκὴ κλίμακα καὶ ἡ δυτικὴ πλευρὰ τῆς νότιας πτέρυγας (Winstrup, 1850).

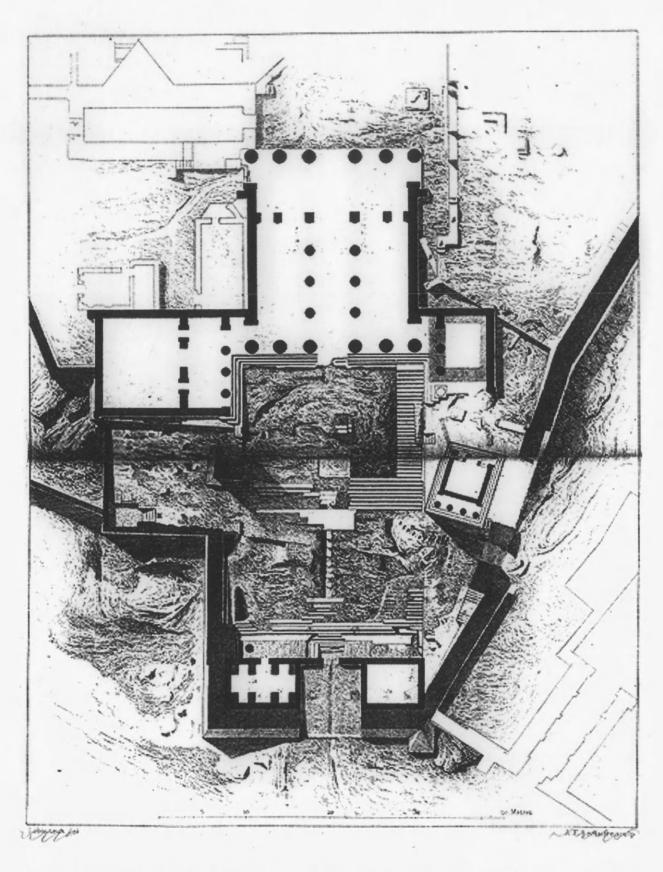


Είκ. 85. Ἡ δυτικὴ πλευρὰ τῆς ἀκρόπολης μετὰ τὴ μερικὴ κατεδάφιση τοῦ δυτικοῦ προμαχώνα καὶ τὴν ἀποκάλυψη τῆς ὑστερορρωμαϊκῆς πύλης (Lebouteux, 1853).

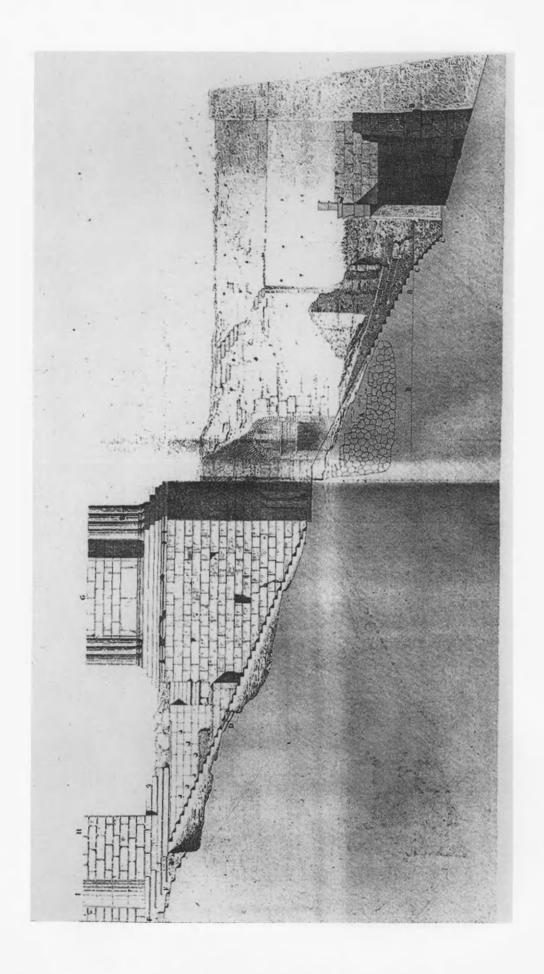




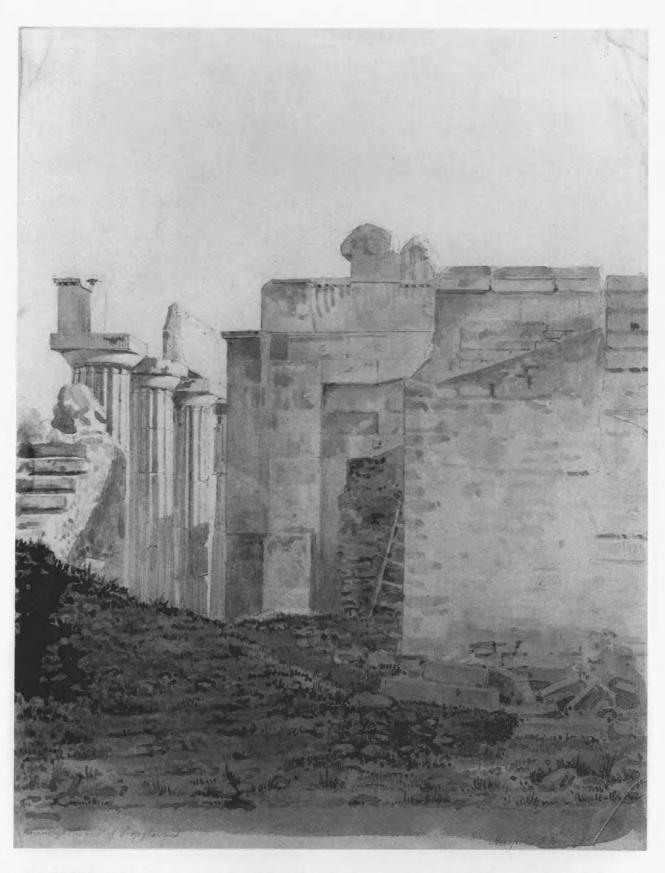
Είκ. 86. Ἡ νότια πλευρὰ τοῦ βόρειου πύργου, ἡ πρόσοψη τοῦ θυραίου τοίχου καὶ ἀρχιτεκτονικὲς λεπτομέρειες τοῦ θριγκοῦ τῆς ὑστερορρωμαϊκῆς πύλης (Lebouteux, 1853).



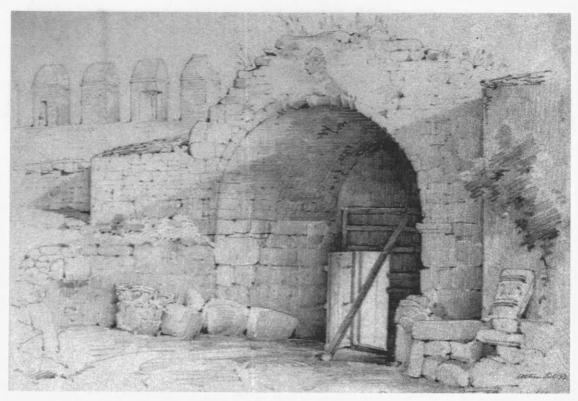
Είκ. 87. Κάτοψη τῶν Προπυλαίων καὶ τῆς δυτικῆς πρόσβασης μετὰ τὴ μερικὴ κατεδάφιση τοῦ δυτικοῦ προμαχώνα καὶ τὴν ἀποκάλυψη τῆς ὑστερορρωμαϊκῆς πύλης Beulé (Lebouteux, 1853).



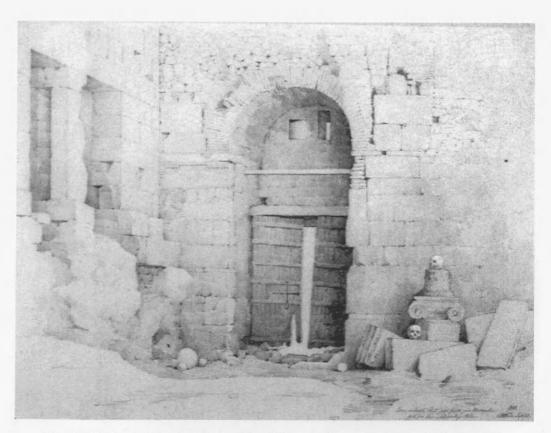
Είκ. 88. Τομή στήν περιοχή τής δυτικής πρόσβασης τῶν Προπυλαίων, μὲ κατεύθυνση 'Α.-Δ. κοιτάζοντας πρὸς Ν. (Lebouteux, 1853).



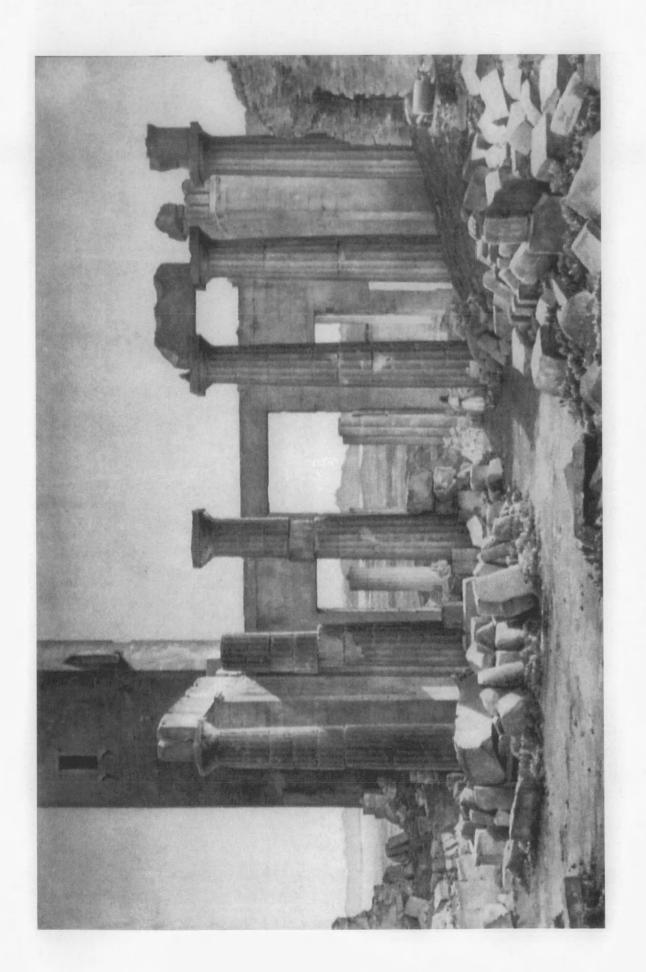
Είκ. 90. Ἡ βόρεια πλευρὰ τοῦ κεντρικοῦ κτιρίου τῶν Προπυλαίων, καλυμμένη μὲ τὰ ὑπολείμματα τῶν μεταγενέστερων οἰκοδομημάτων (Winstrup, 1851).



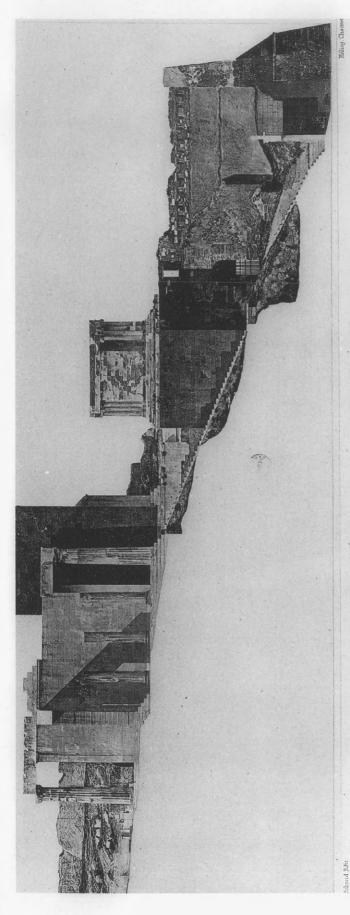
Είκ. 93. Ἡ ἐσωτερικὴ πλευρὰ τῆς πόλης τῆς «αὐλῆς τῶν φυλάκων» (Stilling, 1853).



Είκ. 94. Ἡ ἐσωτερικὴ πλευρὰ τῆς πύλης ΝΔ. τοῦ πύργου τῆς Νίκης (Stilling, 1853).

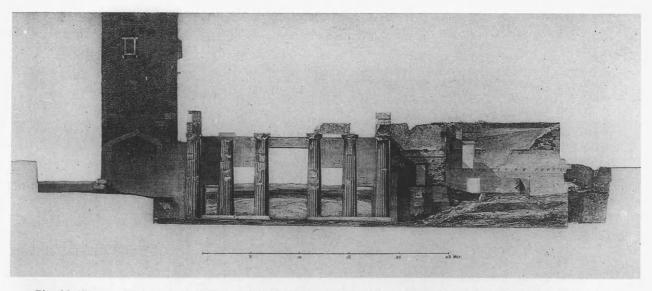


Είκ. 95. Τὰ Προπύλαια ἀπὸ 'A. (Stilling, 1853).

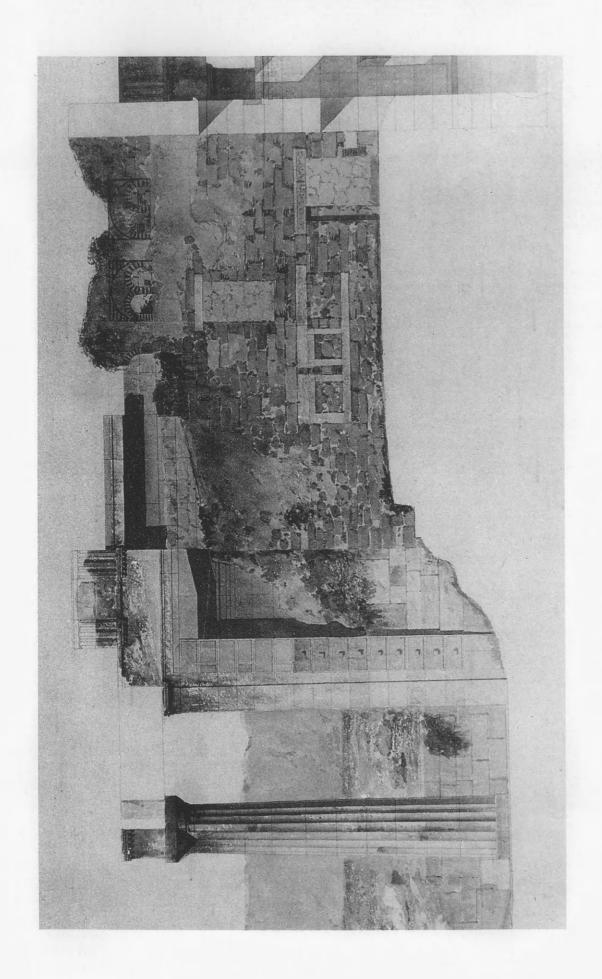


PROPYLEF,S DE L'ACROPOLE D'ATHÈNES relevés et restauration de Boitte 1,8631

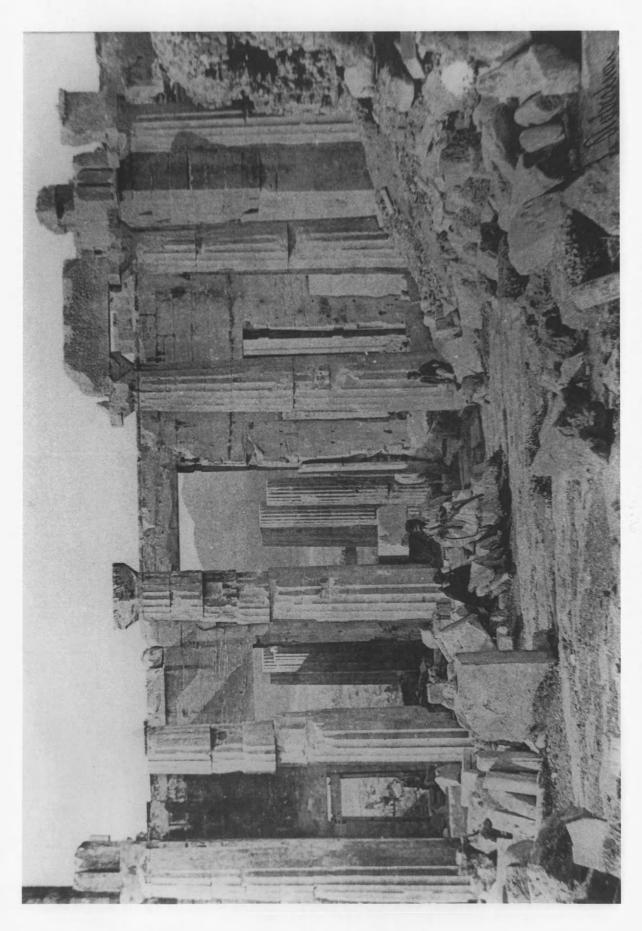




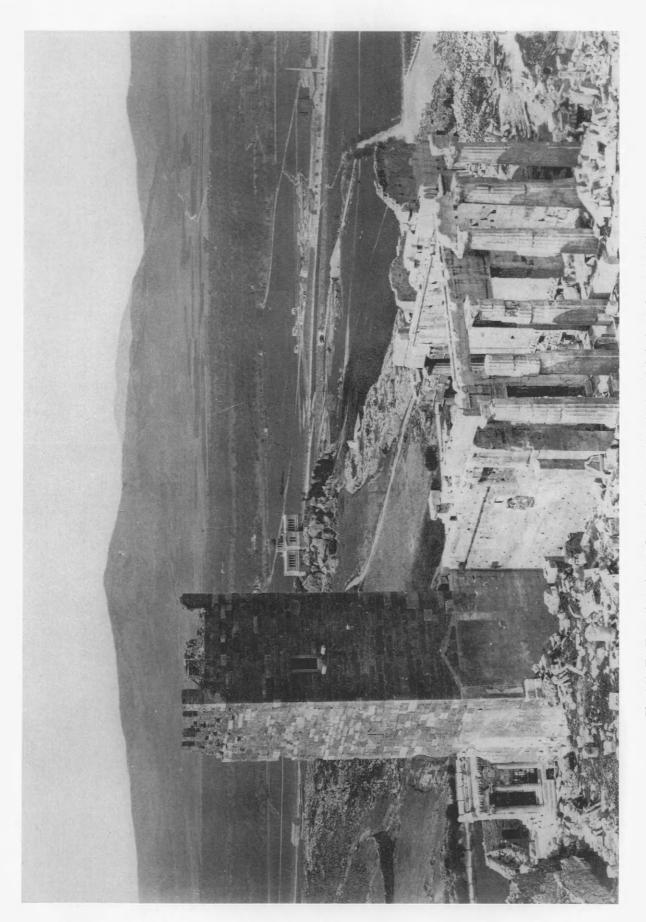
Είκ. 98. Έπάνω: Ή δυτικὴ πρόσβαση καὶ τὰ Προπύλαια, δυτικὴ ὄψη. Κάτω: ἀνατολικὴ ὄψη τῶν Προπυλαίων (Boitte, 1864).



Είκ. 99. Τὸ κεντρικὸ κτίριο τῶν Προπυλαίων, βόρεια ὄψη μὲ τὰ λείψανα τοῦ μεσαιωνικοῦ περεκκλησίου· λεπτομέρεια μεγαλύτερου σχεδίου μὲ τομὴ στὴν Πινακοθήκη (Boitte, 1864).



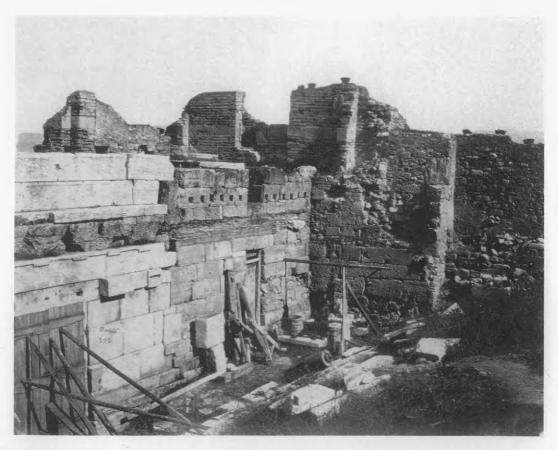
Είκ. 100. "Αποψη του κεντρικου κτιρίου των Προπυλαίων ἀπὸ 'Α. (φωτ. Robertson, 1850-5).



Είκ. 111. Τὰ Προπόλαια ἀπὸ τὸ δυτικὸ ἀξτωμα τοῦ Παρθενώνα (Sebah, ἀρχὲς δεκαετίας 1870).



Είκ. 117α. Τὰ Προπύλαια καὶ ἡ περιοχὴ τῆς ἰουστινιάνειας δεξαμενῆς καὶ τοῦ ΒΔ. οἰκοδομήματος ἀπὸ ΒΑ. (φωτ. 1884).



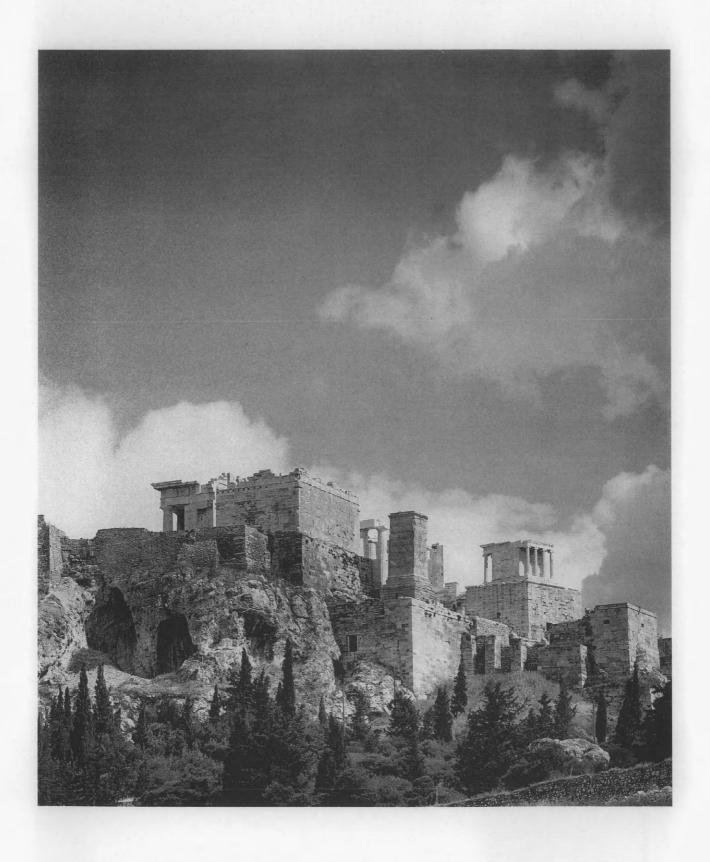
Είκ. 117β. Ή συμβολὴ τοῦ βόρειου πύργου τῆς πύλης Beulé καὶ τοῦ βόρειου τείχους τῆς δυτικῆς πρόσβασης. Ἄποψη ἀπὸ τὰ ΝΑ. (Συλλογὴ Gary Edwards, Getty Center).



Είκ. 120. Ἡ δυτικὴ πλευρὰ τῶν Προπυλαίων μετὰ τὴν ἀναστήλωση τῆς ὀροφῆς καὶ τοῦ κίονα στὴ δυτικὴ αἴθουσα, ἐνῶ γίνεται ἡ ἀναστήλωση τῆς ὀροφῆς στὴν ἀνατολικὴ στοά (φωτ. DAI).



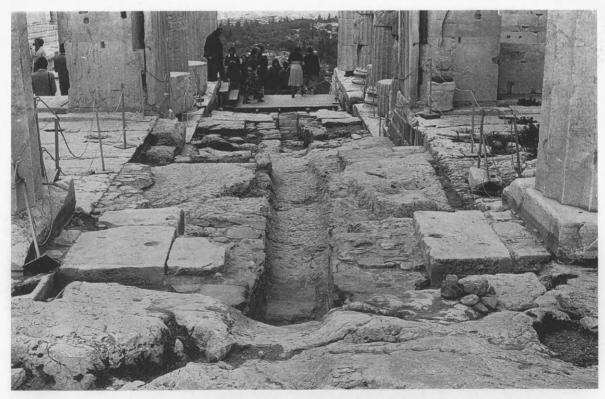
Είκ. 121. Ἡ δυτικὴ πλευρὰ τῶν Προπυλαίων μετὰ τὴν ἀποπεράτωση τῶν ἀναστηλώσεων τοῦ Μπαλάνου στὸ κεντρικὸ κτίριο (φωτ. DAI).



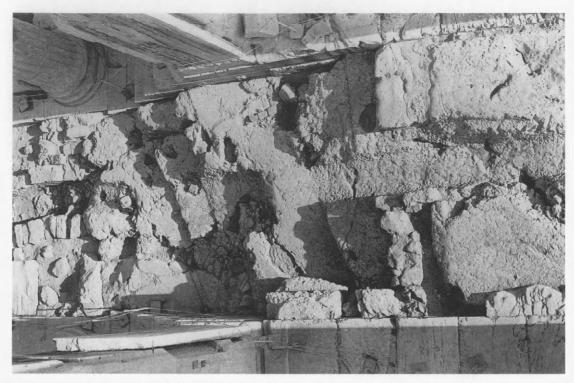
Εἰκ. 125. Τὰ Προπύλαια καὶ ἡ δυτικὴ πρόσβαση ἀπὸ $B\Delta$. (φωτ. Frantz).



Είκ. 126. ή δυτική αἴθουσα τοῦ κεντρικοῦ κτιρίου· διακρίνεται τὸ πρόσφατο ξύλινο δάπεδο, ποὺ καλύπτει τὴν κεντρικὴ διάβαση. Ἄποψη ἀπὸ τὴν ἀνωδομὴ τοῦ βόρειου τοίχου τῆς δυτικῆς αἴθουσας.



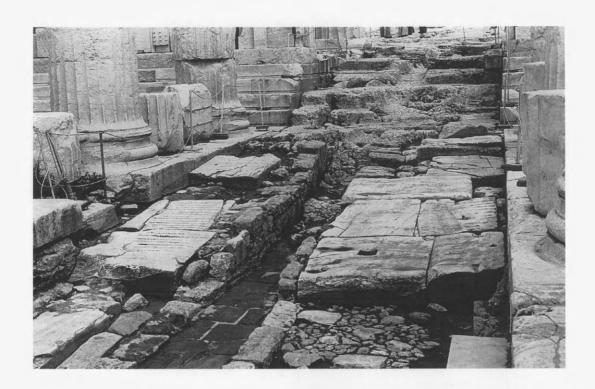
Είκ. 127. Ἡ κεντρικὴ διάβαση τῶν Προπυλαίων, χωρὶς τὸ ξύλινο δάπεδο. Ἄποψη ἀπὸ τὴν περιοχὴ Ἡ. τοῦ κεντρικοῦ μετακιονίου τῆς ἀνατολικῆς στοᾶς (1978).



Είκ. 130. Τὸ τμῆμα τῆς κεντρικῆς διάβασης τῶν Προπυλαίων στὴν περιοχὴ τοῦ κεντρικοῦ ἀνοίγματος, καθὼς καὶ στὰ ἀνατολικὰ καὶ στὰ δυτικά του. "Αποψη ἀπὸ τὸ ἐπιστύλιο τοῦ μεσαίου μετακιονίου τῆς ἀνατολικῆς στοᾶς (1978).



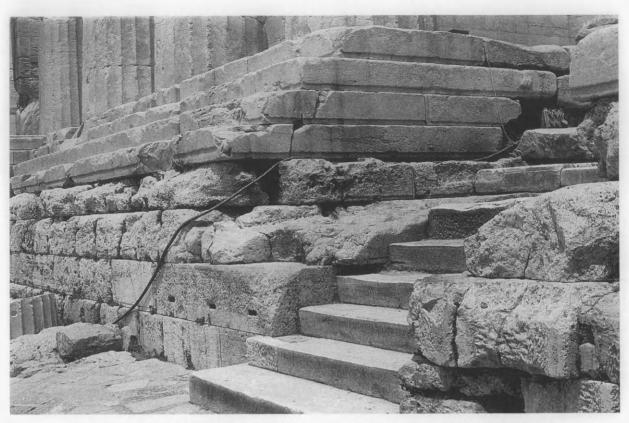
Είκ. 131. Τὸ τμῆμα τῆς κεντρικῆς διάβασης τῶν Προπυλαίων στὴν περιοχὴ τοῦ κεντρικοῦ ἀνοίγματος, καθὼς καὶ στὰ ἀνατολικά του. "Αποψη ἀπὸ τὸ ἐπιστύλιο τοῦ δεύτερου ἀπὸ Ν. μετακιονίου τῆς ἀνατολικῆς στοᾶς (1978).



Είκ. 134. Ἡ κεντρικὴ διάβαση τῶν Προπυλαίων. Ἄποψη ἀπὸ τὴν περιοχὴ τοῦ παρακείμενου πρὸς Ν. δωρικοῦ κίονα τῆς δυτικῆς πρόσοψης.



Είκ. 135. Τὸ τμῆμα τῆς κεντρικῆς διάβασης τῶν Προπυλαίων ποὺ ἀντιστοιχεῖ στὴ δυτικὴ αἴθουσα. "Αποψη ἀπὸ τὸν θριγκὸ τοῦ μεσαίου μετακιονίου τῆς ἀνατολικῆς πρόσοψης.



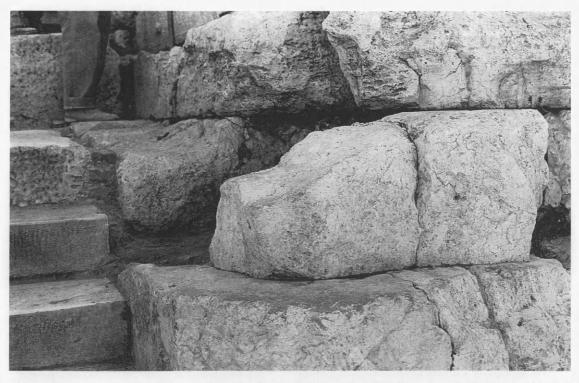
Είκ. 140. Τὸ δυτικὸ ἄκρο τῆς κεντρικῆς διάβασης τῶν Προπυλαίων τὸ 1978. "Αποψη ἀπὸ ΝΔ.



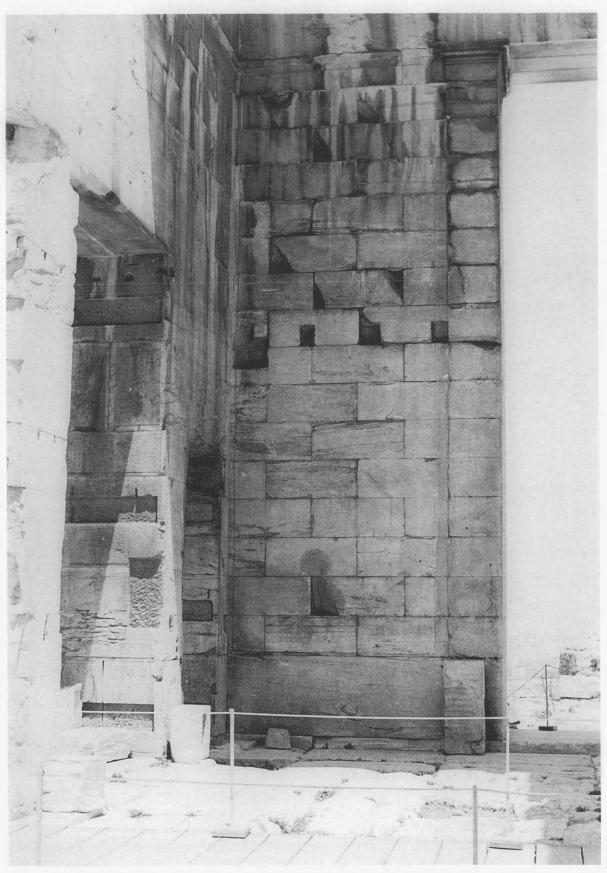
Είκ. 141. Λαξεύματα στοὺς πωρολίθους τοῦ δυτικοῦ ἄκρου τῆς βόρειας παρειᾶς τῆς κεντρικῆς διάβασης, γιὰ τὴ στήριξη τῆς πλακόστρωσης.



Είκ. 142. Ἡ νότια πλευρὰ τοῦ δυτικοῦ ἄκρου τῆς κεντρικῆς διάβασης τῶν Προπυλαίων.



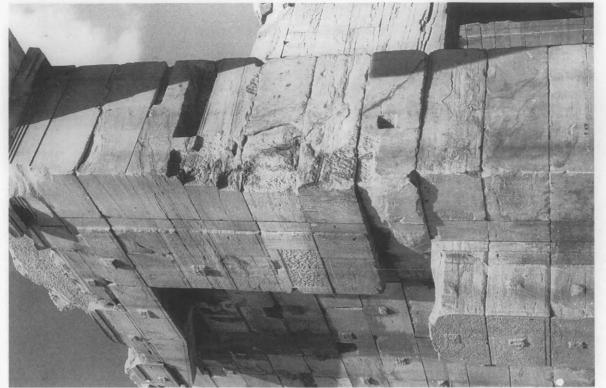
Είκ. 143. Λαξεύματα στοὺς πωρολίθους τοῦ δυτικοῦ ἄκρου τῆς νότιας παρειᾶς τῆς κεντρικῆς διάβασης, γιὰ τὴ στήριξη τῆς πλακόστρωσης.



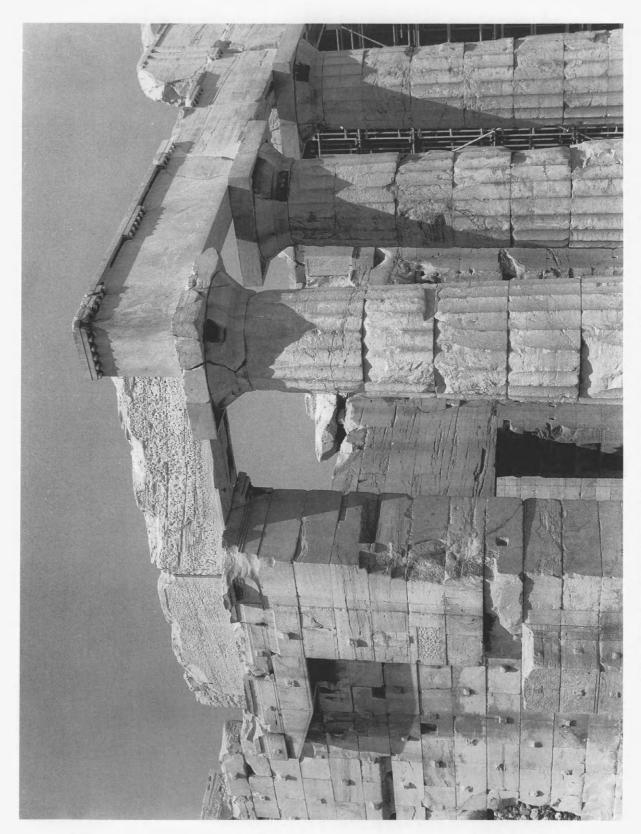
Είκ. 148. Μεσαιωνικὲς δοκοθῆκες στὴ νότια ὄψη τοῦ βόρειου τοίχου τῆς ἀνατολικῆς στοᾶς.



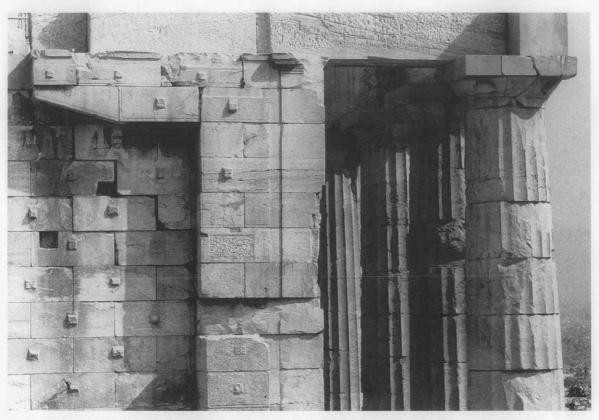
Είκ. 150. Ίχνη στὴ νότια ἐπιφάνεια τοῦ δεύτερου καὶ τρίτου σφονδύλου τοῦ βόρειου κίονα τῆς ἀνατολικῆς στοᾶς.



Είκ. 151. Λαξεύματα στήν άνατολική έπιφάνεια τής άνατολικής παραστάδας τοῦ νότιου τοίχου τοῦ κεντρικοῦ κτιρίου.



Είκ. 152. Τὸ ἀνώτερο τμῆμα τῆς ΝΑ. γωνίας τοῦ κεντρικοῦ κτιρίου (φωτ. Σωκράτη Μαυρομμάτη).



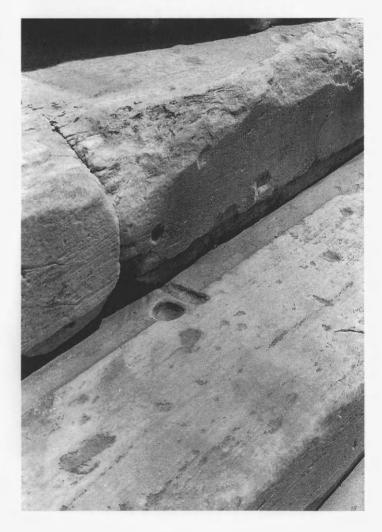
Είκ. 153. Τὸ ἀνώτερο τμῆμα τοῦ ἀνατολικοῦ ἄκρου τῆς νότιας ὄψης τοῦ κεντρικοῦ κτιρίου.



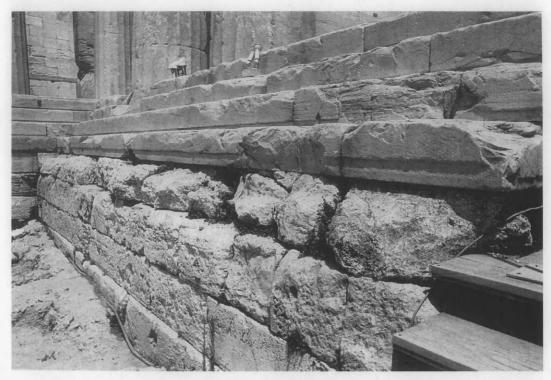
Είκ. 154. Λαξεύματα στὴν ἀνατολικὴ πλευρὰ τῶν ἀνώτερων σφονδύλων τῶν δύο πρώτων ἀπὸ Ν. κιόνων τῆς ἀνατολικῆς στοᾶς.



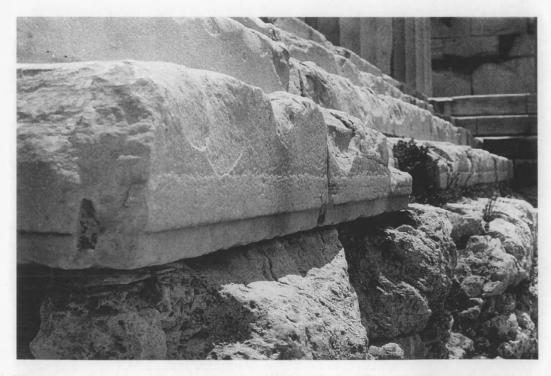
Είκ. 158. Τὸ κατώφλι τῆς νοτιότατης πόρτας τοῦ θυραίου τοίχου τοῦ κεντρικοῦ κτιρίου. Διακρίνονται τὰ ἴχνη μεταγενέστερης πόρτας στὸ δυτικὸ ἄκρο του.



Είκ. 159. Ίχνη πόρτας $B\Delta$. τοῦ δεύτερου ἀπὸ B. κίονα τῆς δυτικῆς πρόσοψης τοῦ κεντρικοῦ κτιρίου, στὴν τρίτη βαθμίδα.



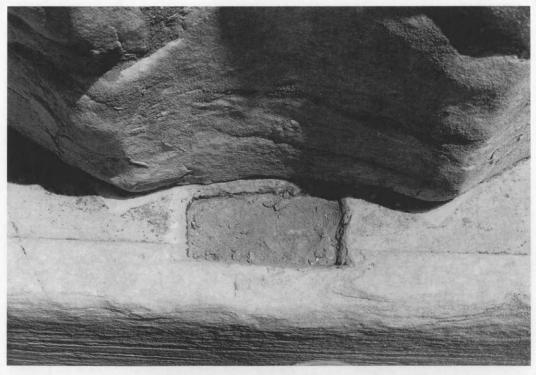
Είκ. 160. Κρηπίδα καὶ θεμελίωση τοῦ βόρειου μισοῦ τῆς δυτικῆς πρόσοψης τοῦ κεντρικοῦ κτιρίου. Διακρίνεται ἡ διεύρυνση τῆς ὑποτομῆς στὴ δυτικὴ ὄψη τῆς κατώτατης βαθμίδας, γιὰ τὴν προσαρμογὴ τῆς ἀνώτατης βαθμίδας τῆς ρωμαϊκῆς κλίμακας.



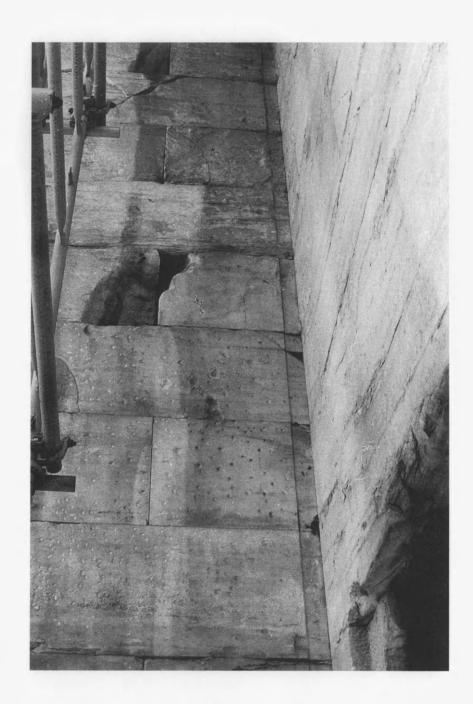
Είκ. 161. ή κατώτατη βαθμίδα τοῦ νότιου μισοῦ τῆς κρηπίδας τῆς δυτικῆς πρόσοψης τοῦ κεντρικοῦ κτιρίου. Ἐδῶ δὲν ἔχει διευρυνθεῖ ἡ κλασικὴ ὑποτομὴ τῆς βαθμίδας, διακρίνεται ὅμως τὸ ἴχνος ἀπὸ τὴν ἐπαφὴ τῆς ἀνώτατης βαθμίδας τῆς ρωμαϊκῆς κλίμακας.



Είκ. 162. Τὸ ὑπόλειμμα μιᾶς ἀπὸ τὶς ἡμικυκλικῆς διατομῆς ὀπὲς στὴν ἀκμὴ τῆς τρίτης ἀπὸ κάτω βαθμίδας τοῦ βόρειου μισοῦ τῆς κρηπίδας τῆς δυτικῆς πρόσοψης τοῦ κεντρικοῦ κτιρίου.



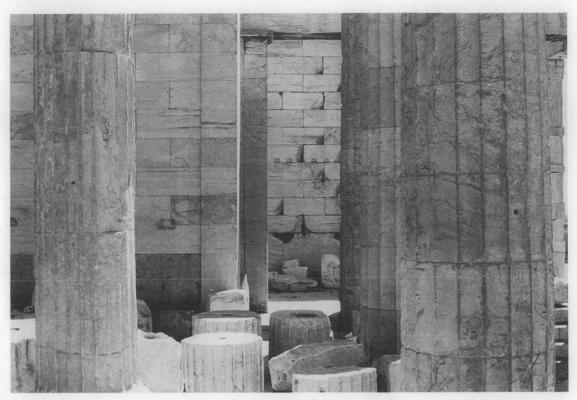
Εἰκ. 163. Τόρμος γιὰ τὴ στήριξη στήλης (;) Δ . τῆς κεντρικῆς ράβδωσης τῆς δυτικῆς πλευρᾶς τοῦ τρίτου ἀπὸ N. κίονα τῆς δυτικῆς πρόσοψης τοῦ κεντρικοῦ κτιρίου.



Είκ. 166. Βελονιὲς καὶ ἴχνη κονιάματος στὴ ΒΑ. γωνία τῆς δυτικῆς αἴθουσας, στὸ ὕψος τοῦ 9ου, 10ου καὶ 11ου δόμου.

Εἰκ. 164. Ἄποψη τῆς νότιας ἐπιφάνειας τοῦ βόρειου τοίχου τοῦ κεντρικοῦ κτιρίου.

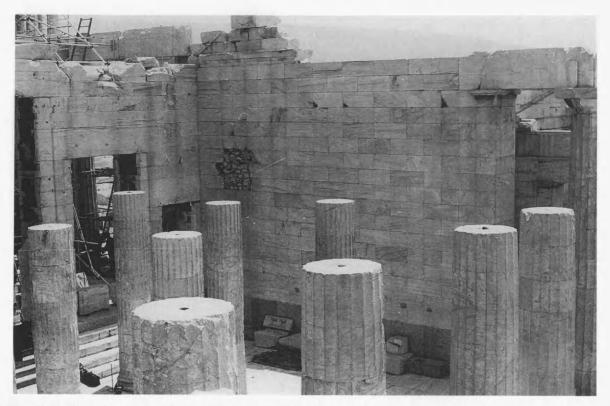
Είκ. 165. Ἡ βόρεια ἐπιφάνεια τοῦ νότιου τοίχου τῆς δυτικῆς αἴθουσας, ἄποψη ἀπὸ ΒΑ.



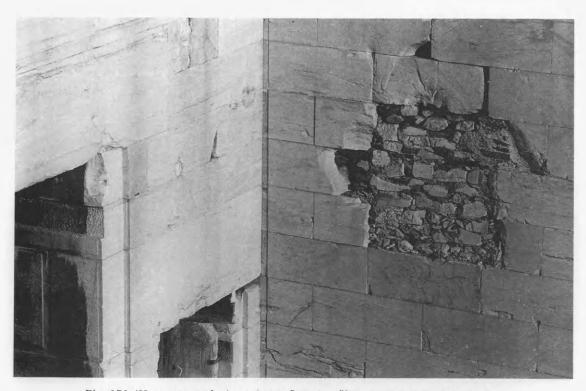
Είκ. 167. Ἡ βόρεια πλευρὰ τοῦ δωρικοῦ καὶ τοῦ ἰωνικοῦ κίονα ποὺ βρίσκονται στὴ νότια πλευρὰ τοῦ δυτικοῦ ἄκρου τῆς κεντρικῆς διάβασης· στὸν τρίτο σφόνδυλο κάθε κίονα διακρίνονται χαρακτηριστικοὶ τόρμοι (βλ. καὶ εἰκ. 168).



Είκ. 168. Ἡ βόρεια πλευρὰ τοῦ μεσαίου καὶ τοῦ ἀνατολικοῦ κίονα τῆς νότιας ἰωνικῆς κιονοστοιχίας· διακρίνονται ἀντίστοιχα, μεταξὸ τοῦ τρίτου καὶ τοῦ τέταρτου, καὶ στὸν τέταρτο σφόνδυλο, χαρακτηριστικοὶ τόρμοι (βλ. καὶ εἰκ. 167).



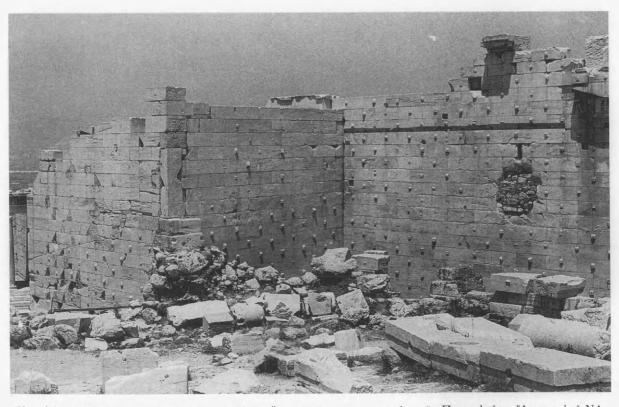
Είκ. 169. Ἡ δυτικὴ αἴθουσα τοῦ κεντρικοῦ κτιρίου, ἀπὸ τὴν ἀνωδομὴ τῆς στοᾶς τῆς βόρειας πτέρυγας· στὸ πρῶτο ἐπίπεδο οἱ τέσσερις μεσαῖοι δωρικοὶ κίονες τῆς πρόσοψης. Γίνεται φανερὸ ὅτι τὸ σωζόμενο ὕψος τῶν κιόνων εἶναι περίπου τὸ ἴδιο.



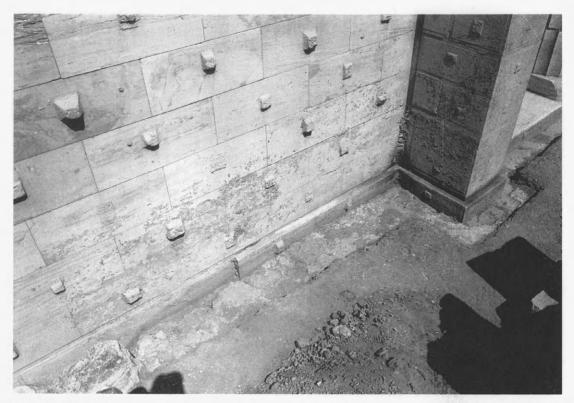
Είκ. 170. Ἡ νοτιοανατολικὴ γωνία τῆς δυτικῆς αἴθουσας τοῦ κεντρικοῦ κτιρίου.



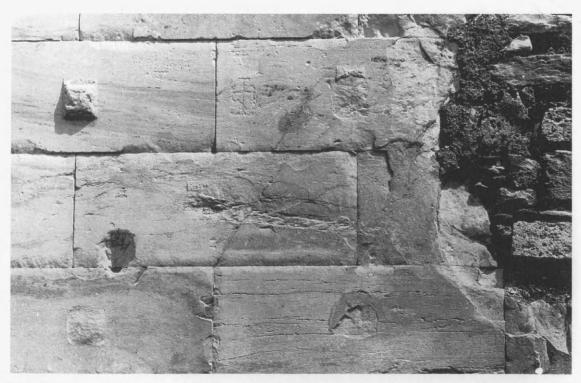
Είκ. 171. Ἡ νότια ὄψη τοῦ κεντρικοῦ κτιρίου τῶν Προπυλαίων.



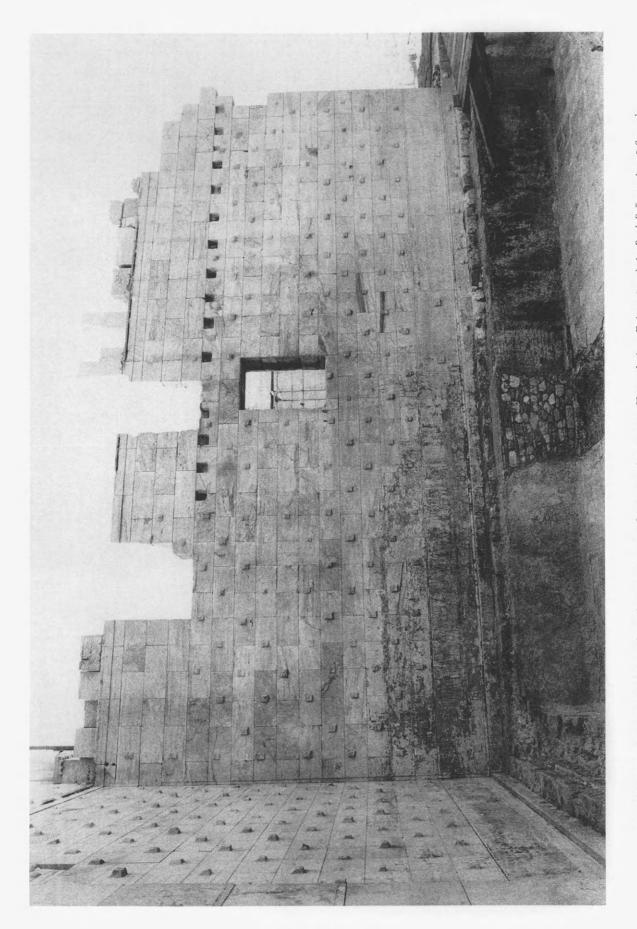
Είκ. 172. Ἡ νότια πτέρυγα καὶ μέρος τῆς νότιας ὄψης τοῦ κεντρικοῦ κτιρίου τῶν Προπυλαίων. Ἄποψη ἀπὸ ΝΑ.



Είκ. 173. Τοιχοβάτης, ὀρθοστάτης, κατώτεροι δόμοι τοῦ ἀνατολικοῦ ἄκρου τῆς νότιας ὅψης τοῦ νότιου τοίχου τοῦ κεντρικοῦ κτιρίου, καὶ τὰ ἀντίστοιχα τμήματα τοῦ προέχοντος παραστάτη τῆς ΝΑ. πτέρυγας. "Αποψη ἀπὸ ΝΔ.



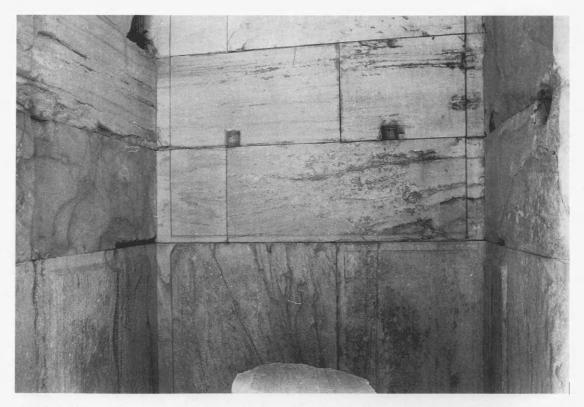
Είκ. 174. Χριστιανικὰ χαράγματα καὶ ἄλλα ἴχνη στὴ νότια ἐπιφάνεια τοῦ νότιου τοίχου τοῦ κεντρικοῦ κτιρίου, Δ . τοῦ φραγμένου νεότερου ἀνοίγματος.



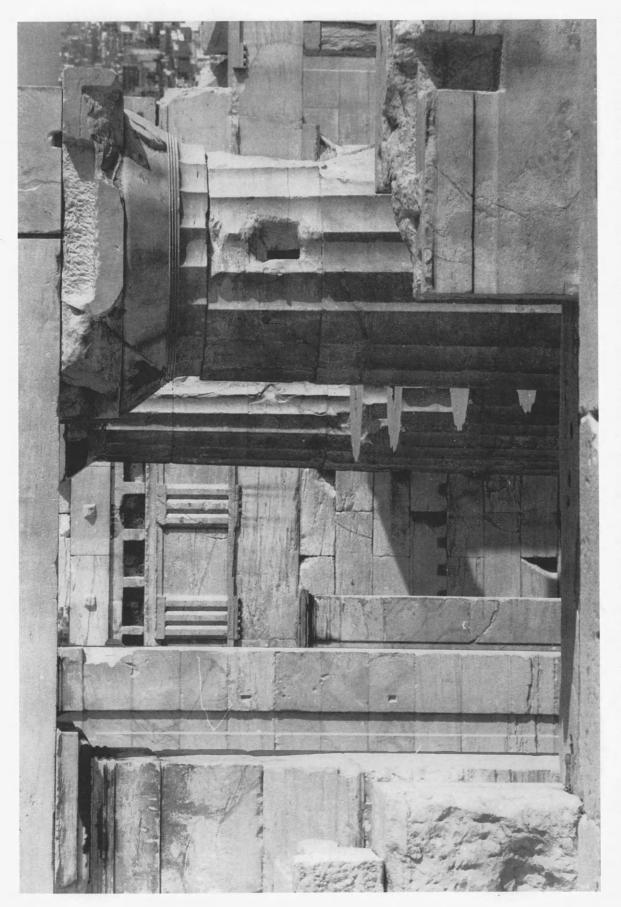
Είκ. 177. ή ἀνατολική πλευρὰ τοῦ ἀνατολικοῦ τοίχου τῆς βόρειας πτέρυγας τῶν Προπυλαίων. Στὸ πρῶτο ἐπίπεδο ἡ δεξαμενή τοῦ 6ου αἰ. (φωτ. Σωκράτη Μαυρομμάτη).



Είκ. 180. Ἰχνη θυρών στὸ τμῆμα τοῦ στυλοβάτη ἀνάμεσα στὸν βόρειο κίονα τῆς δυτικῆς πρόσοψης τοῦ κεντρικοῦ κτιρίου καὶ στὴν ἀντίστοιχη παραστάδα. Ἄποψη ἀπὸ ${\bf B}$.



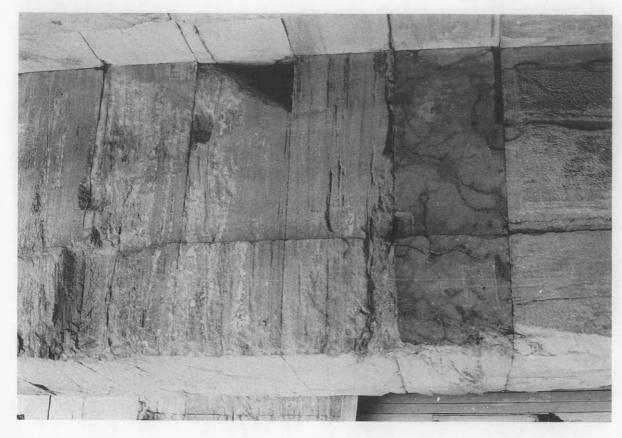
Είκ. 181. Ίχνη κατασκευῶν στὸν ἀνατολικὸ τοῖχο καὶ στοὺς παρακείμενους τοίχους τῆς βόρειας κόγχης.



Είκ. 184. 'Αρχαΐος τόρμος στὸν ἀνώτατο σφόνδυλο καὶ μεταγενέστερο λάξευμα στὸν ἄβακα τοῦ κιονοκράνου τοῦ βόρειου κίονα τῆς δυτικῆς πρόσοψης τοῦ κεντρικοῦ κτιρίου· ἄποψη ἀπὸ Β. Στὸ πρῶτο ἐπίπεδο τὸ κάτω τμῆμα τῆς πόρτας τοῦ ὀρόφου στὸ ἀνατολικὸ ἄκρο τοῦ θριγκοῦ τῆς βόρειας πτέρυγας.



Είκ. 185. Λάξευμα γιὰ τὴν τοποθέτηση ὑπερθύρου στὴ δυτικὴ πλευρὰ τοῦ ἀνατολικοῦ κίονα τῆς στοᾶς τῆς βόρειας πτέρυγας.



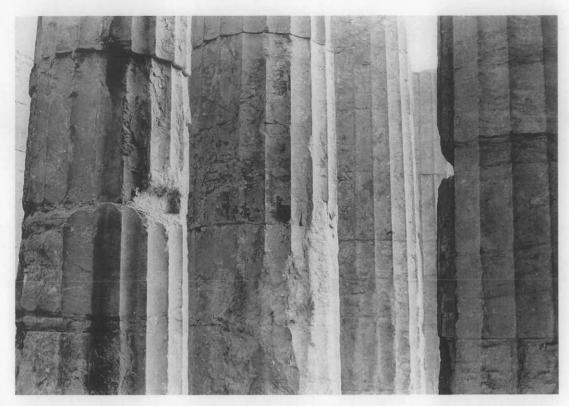
Είκ. 186. Λάξευμα δοκοθήκης στη νότια πλευρὰ τῆς ἀνατολικῆς παραστάδας τῆς νότιας ὄψης τῆς βόρειας πτέρυγας.



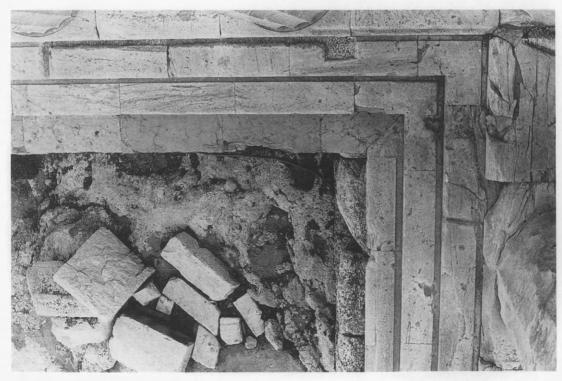
Είκ. 187. Τὸ τμῆμα δαπέδου τῆς στοᾶς τῆς βόρειας πτέρυγας Β. τοῦ πρώτου κίονα τῆς στοᾶς. Ἄποψη ἀπὸ τὴν ἀνωδομὴ τοῦ ἀνατολικοῦ τοίχου τῆς στοᾶς.



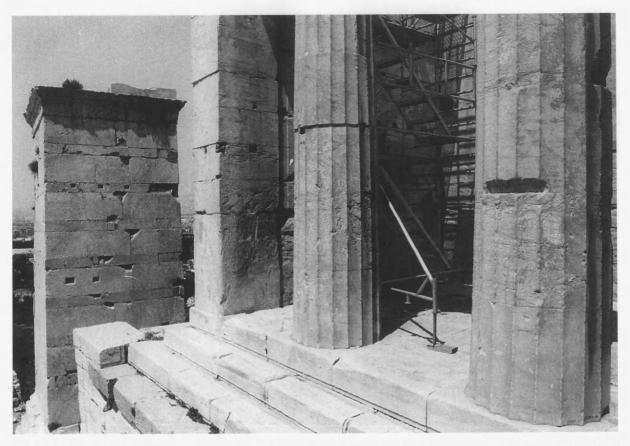
Είκ. 188. Ἰχνη πόρτας στὸ τμῆμα τοῦ στυλοβάτη ἀνάμεσα στὸν ἀνατολικὸ καὶ στὸν μεσαῖο κίονα τῆς στοᾶς τῆς βόρειας πτέρυγας. Ἄποψη ἀπὸ ${\bf B}$.



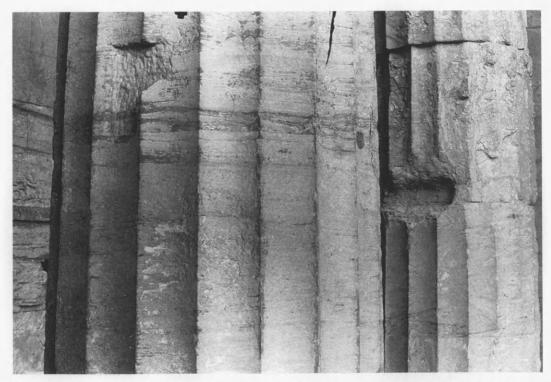
Είκ. 189. Λαξεύματα στὶς ἀντιμέτωπες ἐπιφάνειες τοῦ ἀνατολικοῦ καὶ τοῦ μεσαίου κίονα τῆς στοᾶς τῆς βόρειας πτέρυγας.



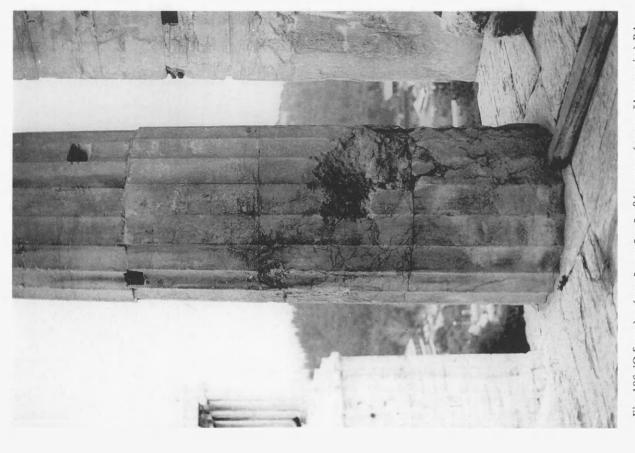
Είκ. 190. Λαξεύματα στὴν περιοχὴ τῆς συμβολῆς τῶν τμημάτων στυλοβάτη - κρηπίδας τῆς βόρειας πτέρυγας καὶ τοῦ κεντρικοῦ κτιρίου. "Αποψη ἀπὸ ψηλά.



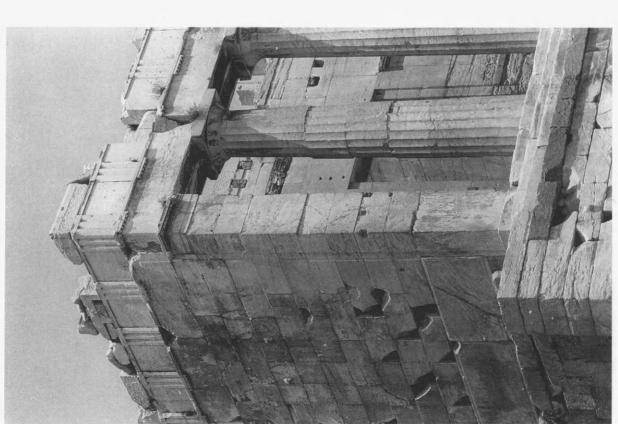
Είκ. 191. Λαξεύματα γιὰ τὴ στήριξη ξύλινων δοκίδων στὴ νότια πρόσοψη τῆς βόρειας πτέρυγας καὶ στὴν ἀνατολικὴ ὄψη τοῦ βάθρου τοῦ ᾿Αγρίππα.

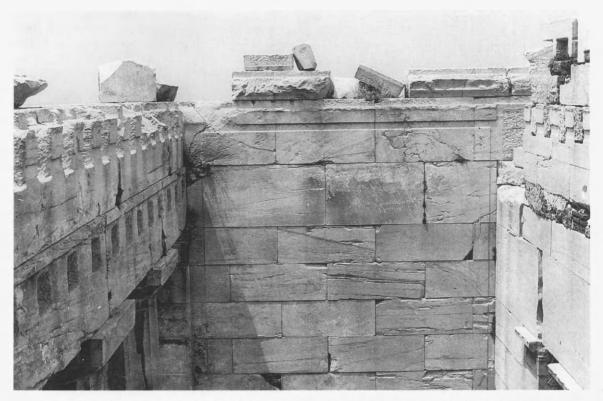


Είκ. 192. Λαξεύματα στὴ δυτικὴ πλευρὰ τοῦ μεσαίου καὶ τοῦ ἀνατολικοῦ κίονα τῆς στοᾶς τῆς βόρειας πτέρυγας.



Είκ. 195. ή ΝΔ. γωνία τῆς βόρειας πτέρυγας.

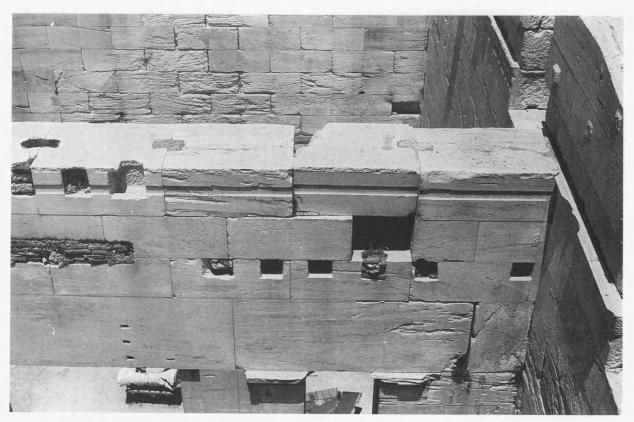




Εἰκ. 199. "Αποψη ἀπὸ 'Α. στὸ ἐσωτερικὸ τοῦ ἀνώτερου τμήματος τῆς στοᾶς τῆς βόρειας πτέρυγας.



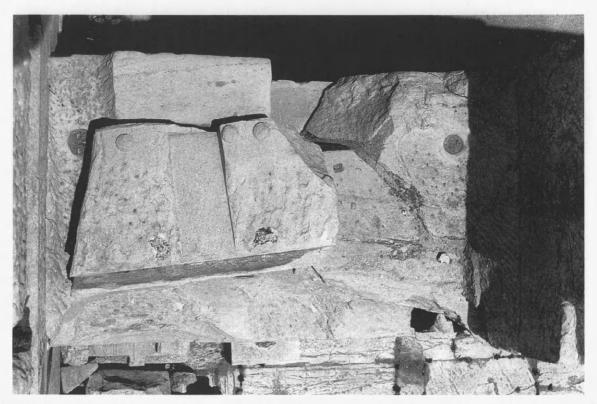
Εἰκ. 200. Ἡ συμβολὴ τῶν ἀνώτατων δόμων τοῦ θυραίου τοίχου μὲ αὐτοὺς τοῦ δυτικοῦ τοίχου τῆς βόρειας πτέρυγας. Ἄποψη ἀπὸ ΝΑ. Διακρίνεται τὸ κατώτερο τμῆμα τῆς πόρτας ὀρόφου ποὺ ἀνοίγεται στὸν θυραῖο τοῖχο.



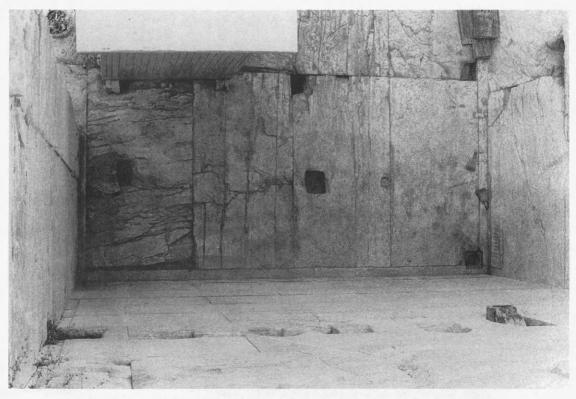
Είκ. 203. Ἡ νότια ὄψη τοῦ ἀνατολικοῦ τμήματος τῆς ἀνωδομῆς τοῦ θυραίου τοίχου τῆς βόρειας πτέρυγας.



Είκ. 204. Τὸ κατώφλι τῆς πόρτας ποὺ συνέδεε τὸν ὄροφο τῆς στοᾶς τῆς βόρειας πτέρυγας μὲ τὸν ὅροφο τῆς βόρειας κόγχης. Ἄποψη ἀπὸ τὸ ἐπιστύλιο τοῦ κεντρικοῦ κτιρίου.



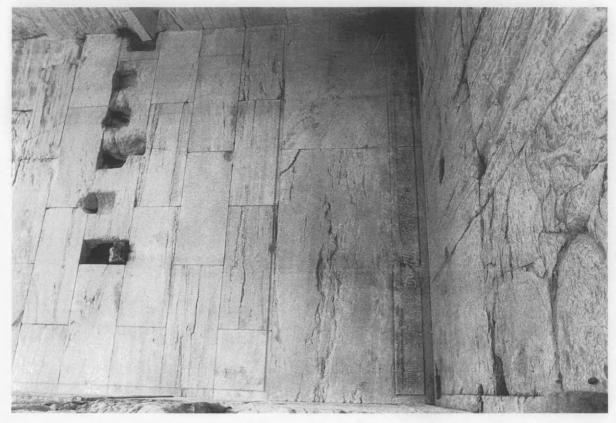
Είκ. 207. Τὸ κατώφλι τῆς πόρτας τοῦ ὀρόφου, ποὺ ἀνοίγεται στὸ δυτικὸ ἄκρο τῆς ἀνωδομῆς τοῦ θυραίου τοίχου τῆς βόρειας πτέρυγας.



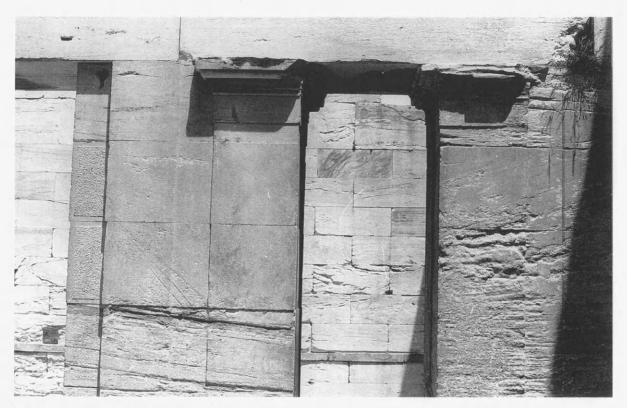
Είκ. 208. Τόρμοι στὸ ἀνατολικὸ ἄκρο τοῦ δαπέδου τῆς στοᾶς τῆς βόρειας πτέρυγας.



Είκ. 209. ή δυτική δψη τοῦ ἀνατολικοῦ τοίχου τῆς στοᾶς τῆς βόρειας $\pi t \epsilon \rho \nu \gamma \alpha \varsigma.$



Είκ. 210. Λαξεύματα γιὰ τη στήριξη δοκοθηκών τοῦ μεσοπατώματος στὸν ἀνατολικὸ τοῖχο τῆς στοᾶς τῆς βόρειας πτέρυγας.



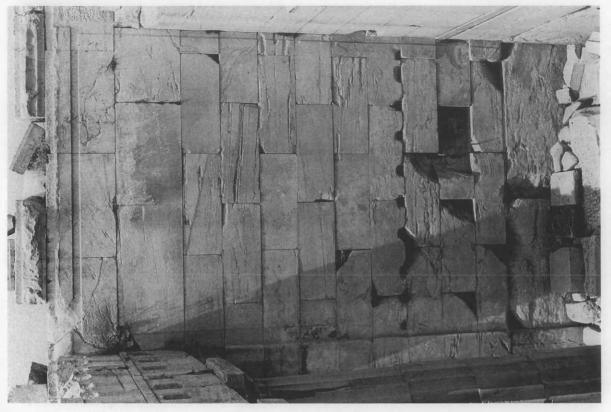
Είκ. 211. Βυζαντινὰ χαράγματα στὴ νότια ἐπιφάνεια τοῦ θυραίου τοίχου, μεταξὺ τοῦ ἀνατολικοῦ παραθύρου καὶ τῆς πόρτας εἰσόδου στὴν Πινακοθήκη.



Είκ. 212. Λεπτομέρεια μὲ τὸ χάραγμα στὸ ἀντίθημα τοῦ ἐπιστυλίου τοῦ δυτικοῦ τοίχου τῆς στοᾶς τῆς βόρειας πτέρυγας.

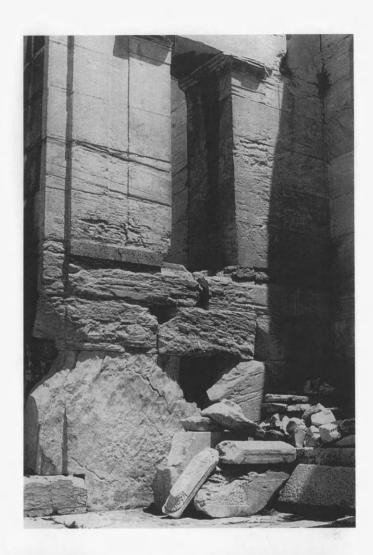


Είκ. 213. Λαξεύματα καὶ ἄλλα ἴχνη στὸ δυτικὸ τμῆμα τῆς νότιας ὄψης τοῦ θυραίου τοίχου.

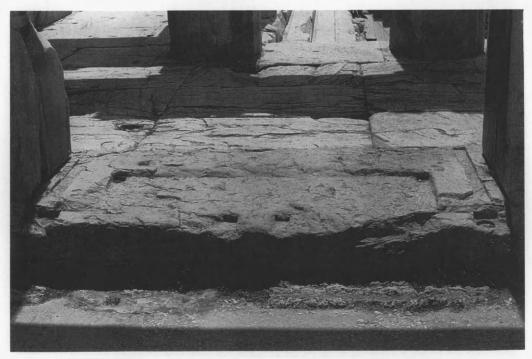


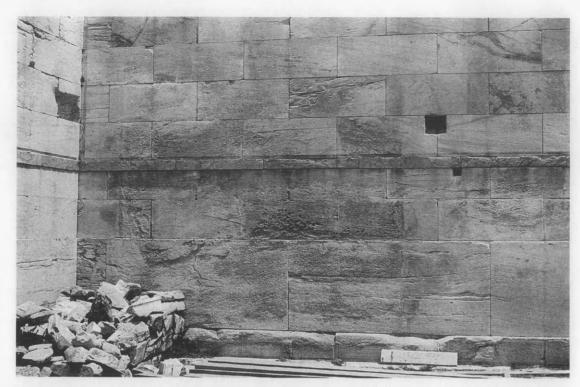
Είκ. 214. Ή ἀνατολικὴ ὄψη τοῦ δυτικοῦ τοίχου τῆς στοᾶς τῆς βόρειας πτέρυγας.

Είκ. 215. Τὸ ἀνατολικὸ τμῆμα τῆς νότιας ὄψης τοῦ θυραίου τοίχου.

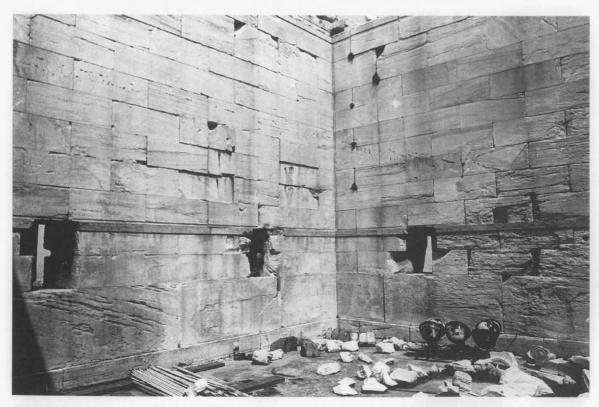


Είκ. 216. Τὸ κατώφλι τῆς πόρτας εἰσόδου στὴν Πινακοθήκη· διακρίνονται τὰ ἴχνη μεταγενέστερης θύρας. Ἄποψη ἀπὸ B.





Είκ. 217. Βυζαντινὰ λαξεύματα καὶ ἴχνη φράγκικων παραστάδων στὸ βόρειο ἄκρο καὶ στὸ μέσο τῆς ἐσωτερικῆς ἐπιφάνειας τοῦ ἀνατολικοῦ τοίχου τῆς Πινακοθήκης.





Είκ. 219. Άραβικὸ χάραγμα στὸ μέσο τῆς ἐσωτερικῆς ἐπιφάνειας τοῦ ὀρθοστάτη τοῦ ἀνατολικοῦ τοίχου τῆς Πινακοθήκης, στὴ θέση τῆς φράγκικης παραστάδας.



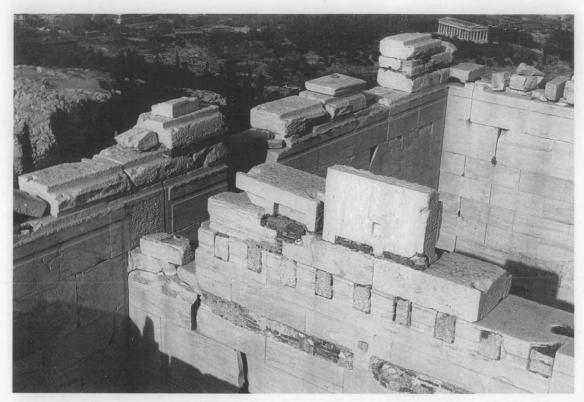
Είκ. 220. Ἡ βόρεια ἐπιφάνεια τοῦ θυραίου τοίχου τῆς βόρειας πτέρυγας.



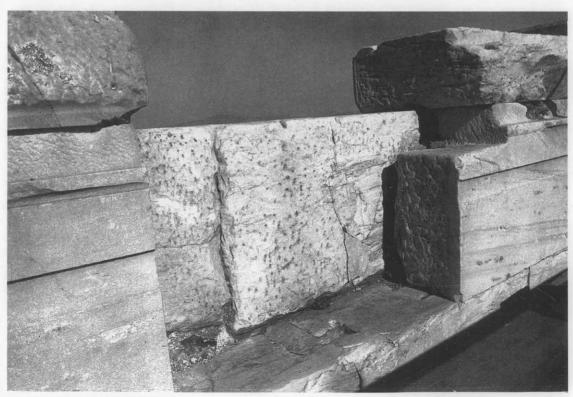


Είκ. 221. Λεπτομέρεια μὲ τὸ ὀρθογωνικὸ λάξευμα στὸ ἀνατολικὸ τμῆμα τῆς βόρειας ὄψης τοῦ ὑπερθύρου τῆς πόρτας εἰσόδου στὴν Πινακοθήκη.

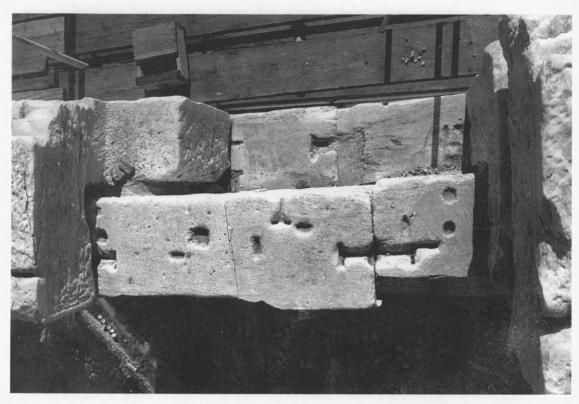
Είκ. 222. Ἡ νότια ἀπὸ τὶς δύο πολεμίστρες ποὺ ἀνοίγονται στὸν δυτικὸ τοῖχο τῆς Πινακοθήκης. Ἄποψη ἀπὸ ΝΑ.



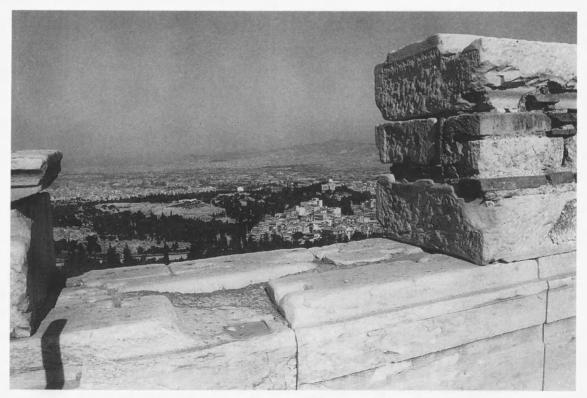
Εἰκ. 225. Ἡ ἀνωδομὴ τοῦ δυτικοῦ τμήματος τοῦ θυραίου τοίχου καὶ τοῦ δυτικοῦ τοίχου τῆς Πινακοθήκης.



Εἰκ. 226. Ἡ θέση τοῦ παραθύρου τοῦ ὀρόφου ποὺ ἀνοιγόταν στὸ νότιο τμῆμα τοῦ δυτικοῦ τοίχου τῆς Πινακοθήκης. Ἄποψη ἀπὸ ΝΑ.



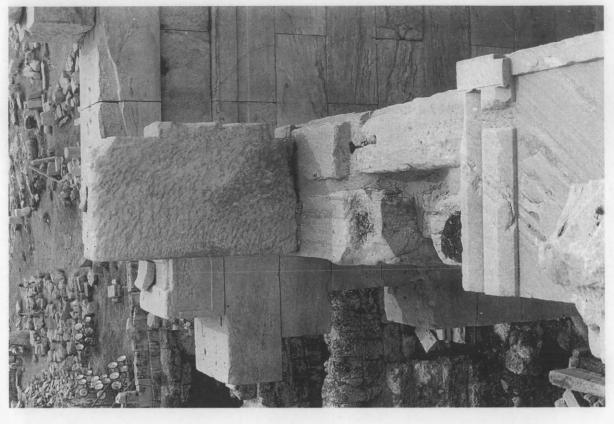
Είκ. 227. Τὰ ἴχνη τοῦ παραθύρου τοῦ ὀρόφου στὴν ἀνωδομὴ τοῦ νότιου τμήματος τοῦ δυτικοῦ τοίχου τῆς Πινακοθήκης. Ἄποψη ἀπὸ πάνω.



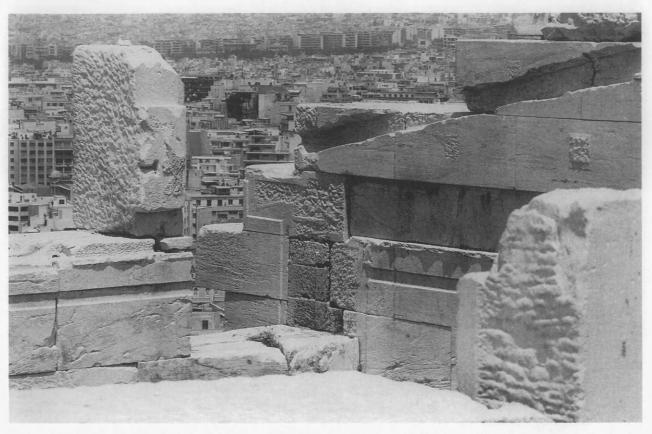
Είκ. 228. Τὸ κατώτερο τμῆμα τοῦ παραθύρου τοῦ ὀρόφου στὸ βόρειο τμῆμα τοῦ δυτικοῦ τοίχου τῆς Πινακοθήκης. Ἄποψη ἀπὸ 'Α.



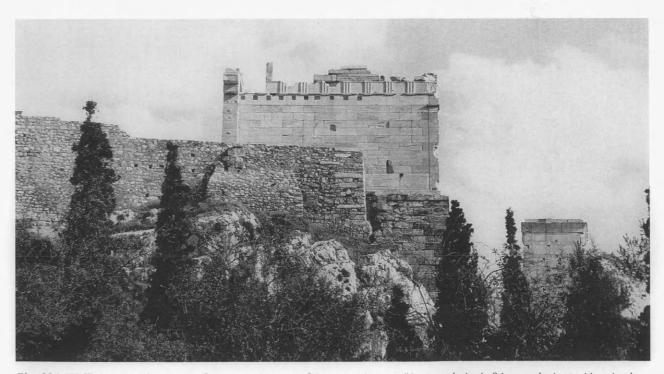
Είκ. 229. Ίχνη τοῦ παραθύρου τοῦ ὀρόφου στὴν ἀνωδομή τοῦ βόρειου τμήματος τοῦ δυτικοῦ τοίχου τῆς Πινακοθήκης. "Αποψη ἀπό πάνω.



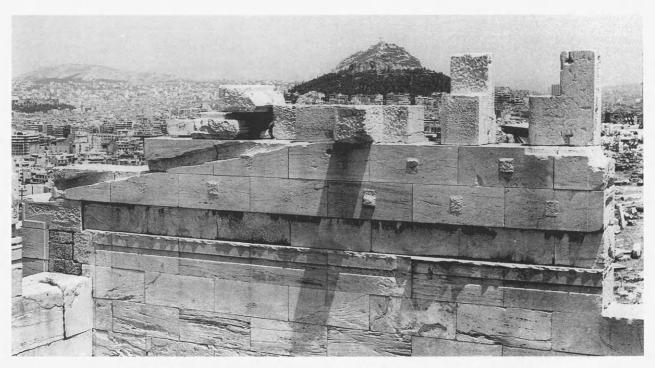
Είκ. 230. Τμήμα τής άνωδομής του βόρειου τοίχου τής βόρειας πτέρυγας. "Αποψη άπο Δ.



Είκ. 233. Ἡ συμβολὴ τῆς ἀνωδομῆς τοῦ βόρειου μὲ τὸν ἀνατολικὸ τοῖχο τῆς βόρειας πτέρυγας. Διακρίνεται ἡ πόρτα τοῦ ὀρόφου στὴ θέση αὐτή. Ἄποψη ἀπὸ τὴ Ν Δ . γωνία τῆς ἀνωδομῆς τῆς βόρειας πτέρυγας.



Εἰκ. 234. Ἡ ἐξωτερικὴ πλευρὰ τοῦ βόρειου τοίχου τῆς βόρειας πτέρυγας. Ἄποψη ἀπὸ τὴ βόρεια κλιτὸ τῆς ἀκρόπολης.



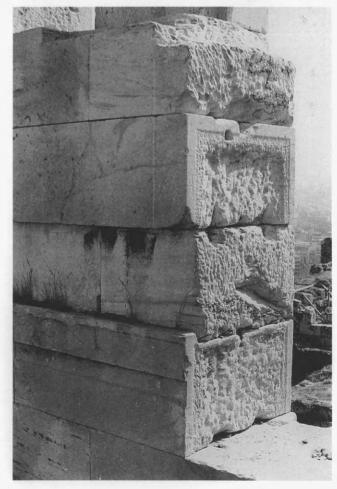
Είκ. 241. Ἡ δυτικὴ πλευρὰ τῆς ἀνωδομῆς τοῦ ἀνατολικοῦ τοίχου τῆς Πινακοθήκης.



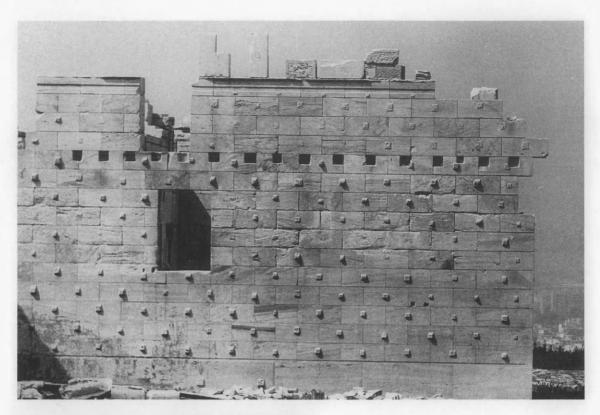
Είκ. 242. Τὸ κατώφλι τοῦ κατώτερου ἀπὸ τὰ δύο μεταγενέστερα ἀνοίγματα τοῦ ἀνατολικοῦ τοίχου τῆς Πινακοθήκης. Ἄποψη ἀπὸ τὴν ἀνωδομὴ τοῦ θυραίου τοίχου.

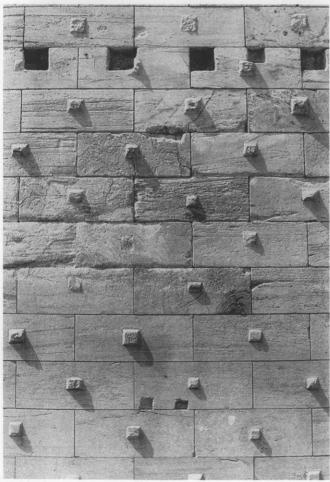


Είκ. 245. Τὸ κατώφλι τοῦ ἀνώτερου ἀνοίγματος στὸν ἀνατολικὸ τοῖχο τῆς Πινακοθήκης. Ἄποψη ἀπὸ τὸν θυραῖο τοῖχο.



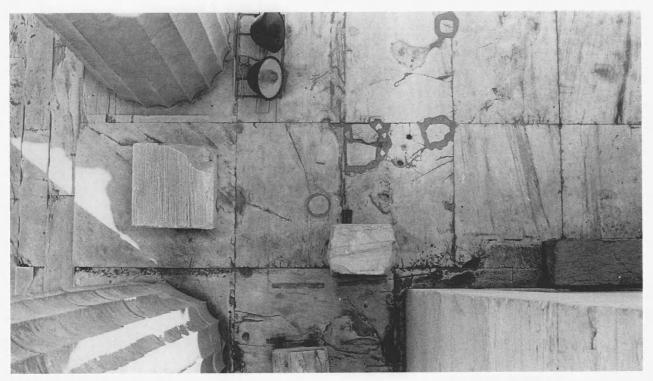
Είκ. 246. Ό βόρειος σταθμὸς τοῦ ἀνώτερου ἀνοίγματος στὸν ἀνατολικὸ τοῖχο τῆς Πινακοθήκης. Ἡ λευκὴ γραμμὴ στὴ δυτικὴ ἐπιφάνεια τοῦ τοίχου εἶναι ἡ χάραξη γιὰ ἀπολάξευση τῶν λιθοπλίνθων καὶ μετακίνηση τοῦ σταθμοῦ πρὸς Β., ποὺ δὲν πραγματοποιήθηκε.





Είκ. 247. Ἡ ἀνατολικὴ ὄψη τοῦ ἀνατολικοῦ τοίχου τῆς Πινακοθήκης.

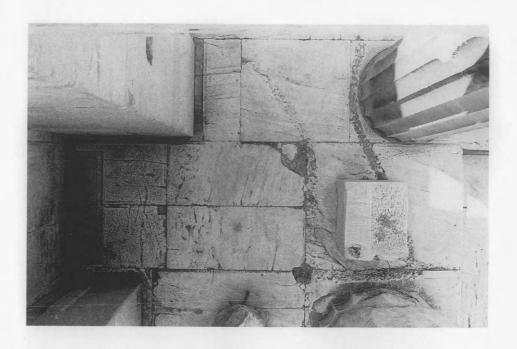
Είκ. 248. Λεπτομέρεια τμήματος τῆς ἀνατολικῆς ἐπιφάνειας τοῦ ἀνατολικοῦ τοίχου τῆς Πινακοθήκης, κοντὰ στὸ βόρειο ἄκρο.



Είκ. 249. Ἡ ΝΔ. γωνία τοῦ δαπέδου τῆς δυτικῆς αἴθουσας τοῦ κεντρικοῦ κτιρίου. Διακρίνονται αὔλακες ἀποχέτευσης ὁμβρίων καὶ ἴχνη πόρτας στὸν στυλοβάτη μεταξὺ τοῦ νότιου κίονα τῆς δυτικῆς πρόσοψης καὶ τῆς ἀντίστοιχης παραστάδας.



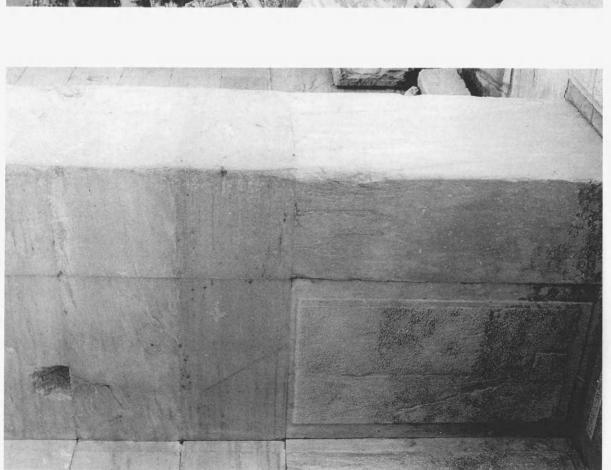
Είκ. 250. Τὸ δάπεδο τῆς νότιας κόγχης.



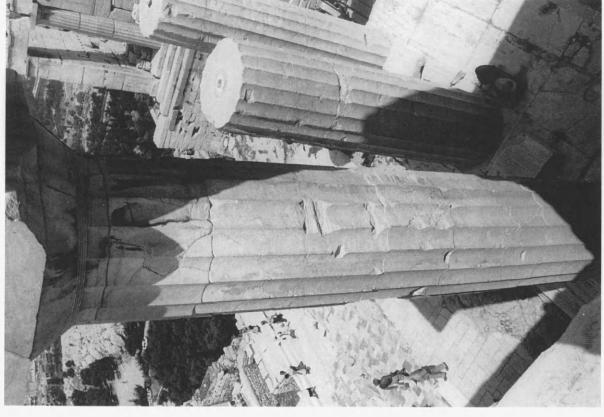




Είκ. 251. Τὸ δάπεδο τῆς νότιας κόγχης καὶ ὁ στυλοβάτης ἀνάμεσα στὴν ἀνατολικὴ παραστάδα καὶ στὸν ἀνατολικὸ κίονα τῆς νότιας πτέρυγας. Είκ. 252. Ἰχνη στὸ κατώτερο τμῆμα τῆς δυτικῆς ἐπιφάνειας τῆς δυτικῆς παραστάδας τοῦ νότιου τοίχου τοῦ κεντρικοῦ κτιρίου. Είκ. 253. Ἰχνη στὸ ἀνώτερο τμῆμα τῆς δυτικῆς ἐπιφάνειας τῆς δυτικῆς παραστάδας τοῦ νότιου τοίχου τοῦ κεντρικοῦ κτιρίου.



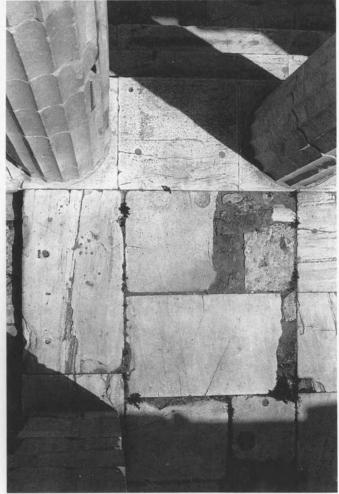
Είκ. 254. Τὸ κατώτερο τμῆμα τῆς βόρειας πλευράς τῆς ἀνατολικῆς παραστά-δας τῆς νότιας πτέρυγας καὶ τοῦ τοίχου ποὺ τὴ συνδέει μὲ τὸν ἀνατολικό τοῖχο.



Είκ. 255. Τόρμοι στὶς ΝΑ. ραβδώσεις τοῦ νότιου κίονα τῆς δυτικῆς πρόσοψης τοῦ δυτικοῦ κτιρίου. "Αποψη ἀπό τὸν θριγκὸ τῆς νότιας πτέρυγας.



Είκ. 258. Τὸ σύνολο τοῦ δαπέδου τῆς νότιας πτέρυγας. Ἄποψη ἀπὸ τὴν ἀνωδομὴ τοῦ νότιου τοίχου.



Είκ. 259. Ή $B\Delta$. περιοχὴ τοῦ δαπέδου τῆς νότιας πτέρυγας. Διακρίνονται οἱ πλάκες τῶν στυλοβατῶν πρὸς Δ . καὶ πρὸς B. "Αποψη ἀπὸ τὸ ἐπιστύλιο τῆς δυτικῆς πρόσοψης.

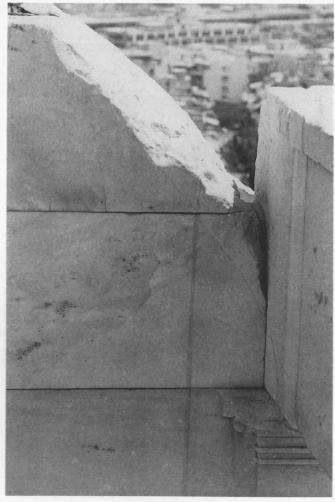




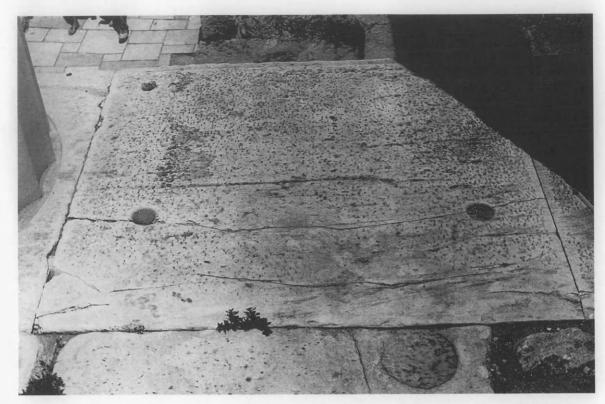
Είκ. 260. Τὸ δυτικὸ τμῆμα τοῦ δαπέδου τῆς νότιας πτέρυγας. Διακρίνεται τὸ διαταραγμένο τμῆμα ὅπου πατοῦσε ὁ δυτικὸς τοῖγος τοῦ φράγκικου πόργου. "Αποψη ἀπὸ τὴν ἀνωδομὴ τοῦ νότιου τοίχου τῆς νότιας πτέρυγας. "Αποψη ἀπὸ ΒΑ.



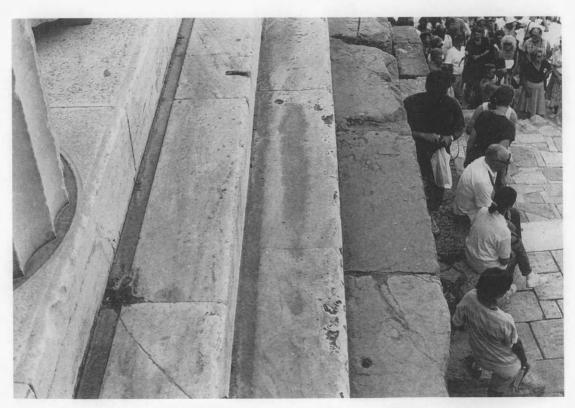
Είκ. 262. Νότια ὄψη τῶν λειψάνων τοῦ κατώτατου τμήματος τῆς ΝΔ. γωνίας τοῦ φράγκικου πύργου. Διακρίνεται ὅτι ἀποτελεῖται ἀπὸ τμήματα τοῦ θριγκοῦ τῆς δυτικῆς πρόσοψης τῆς νότιας πτέρυγας.



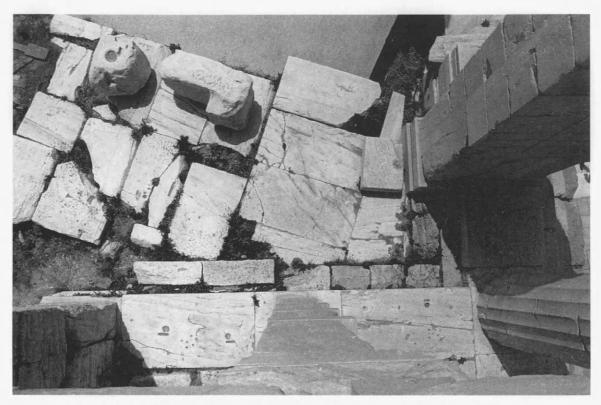
Είκ. 263. Ἡ φλωρεντινὴ ἀπότμηση τοῦ δυτικοῦ ἄκρου τῆς ἀνωδομῆς τοῦ νότιου τοίχου τῆς νότιας πτέρυγας. Ἄποψη ἀπὸ B.



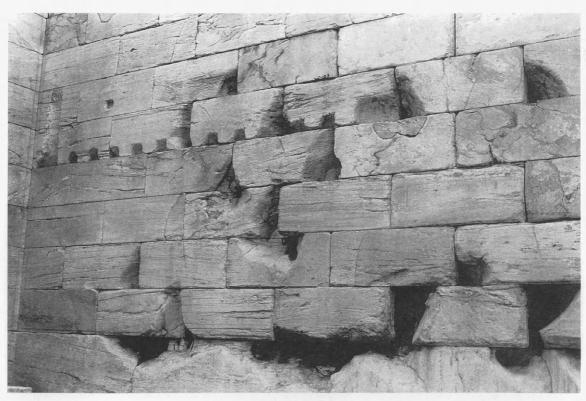
Είκ. 264. Ίχνη πόρτας στὸ τμῆμα τοῦ στυλοβάτη μεταξὸ τοῦ μεσαίου καὶ τοῦ δυτικοῦ κίονα τῆς νότιας πτέρυγας. "Αποψη ἀπὸ τὸ ἐσωτερικό.



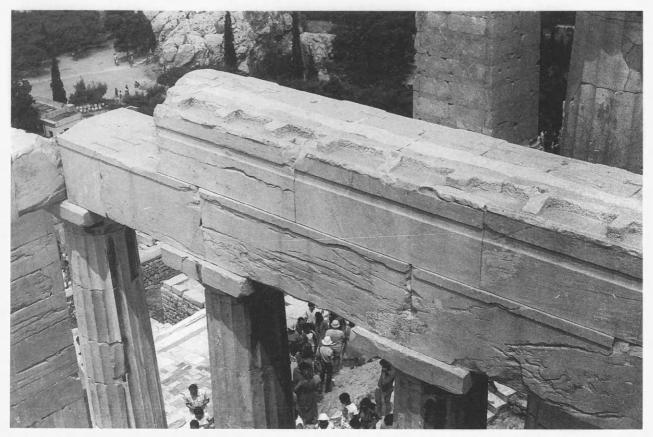
Είκ. 265. Μεταγενέστεροι τόρμοι στὴν κρηπίδα τῆς νότιας πτέρυγας. "Αποψη ἀπὸ 'Α.



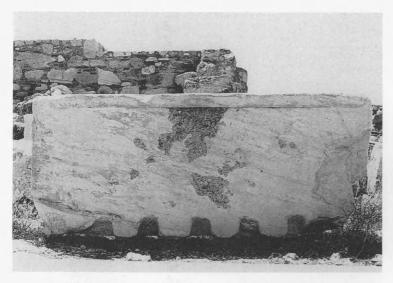
Είκ. 266. Ή περιοχὴ Δ . τῆς νότιας πτέρυγας. "Αποψη ἀπὸ τὸ ἐπιστύλιο τῆς δυτικῆς πρόσοψης.



Είκ. 267. Νότια πτέρυγα, νότιος τοῖχος. Διακρίνονται τὰ λαξεύματα καὶ οἱ φθορὲς στὴ βόρεια ἐπιφάνεια τῶν κατώτερων δόμων. Ἄποψη ἀπὸ ${\rm B}\Delta$.

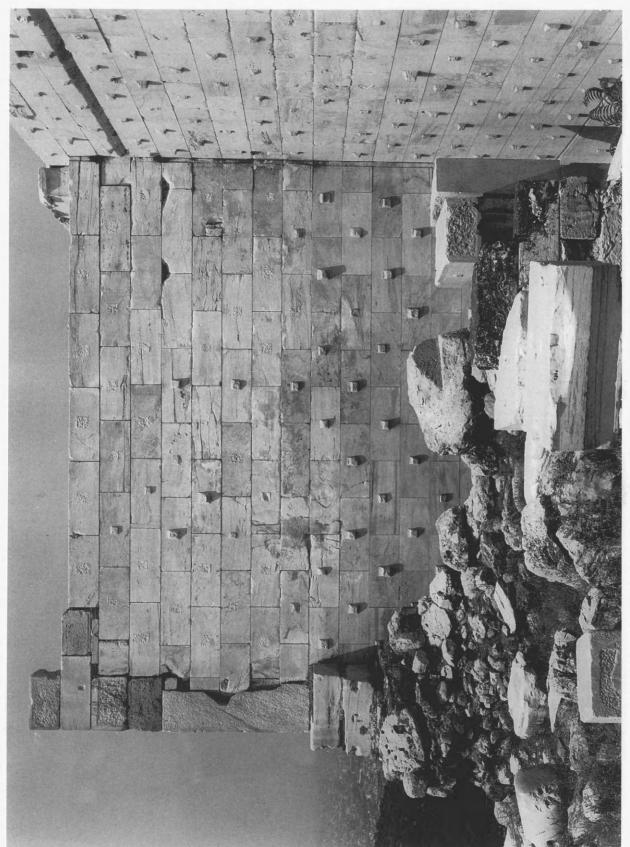


Είκ. 270. Ἡ ἐσωτερικὴ πλευρὰ τοῦ θριγκοῦ τῆς κιονοστοιχίας τῆς νότιας πτέρυγας. Ἄποψη ἀπὸ τὴν ἀνωδομὴ τῆς ΝΑ. γωνίας τοῦ κτιρίου.

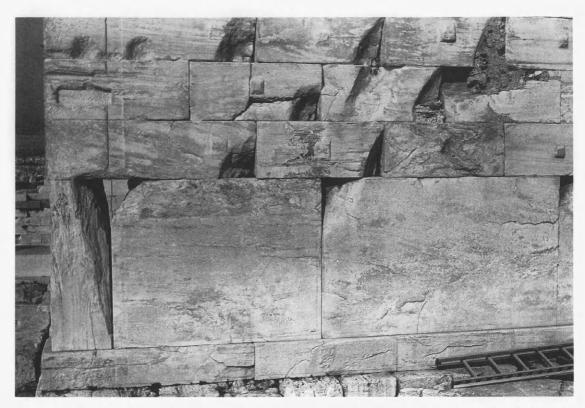




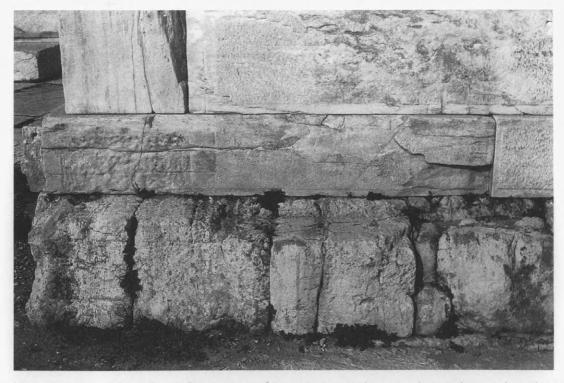
Είκ. 271-272. Τμήματα ζωφόρου τῆς δυτικῆς πρόσοψης τῆς νότιας πτέρυγας, κατακείμενα στὰ ἀνατολικὰ τοῦ μυκηναϊκοῦ τείχους. Στὴν πρόσοψή τους διακρίνονται οἱ φραγκικὲς δοκοθῆκες.



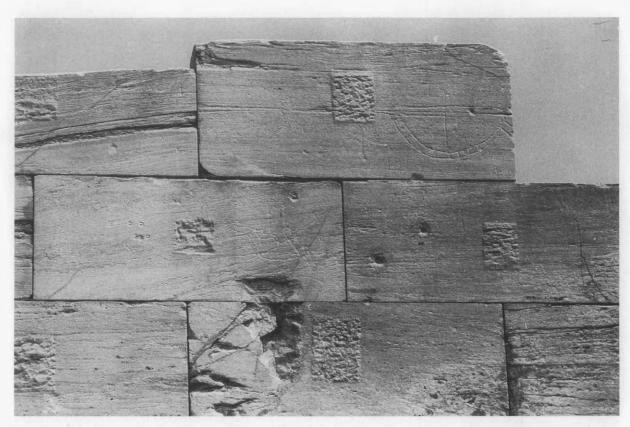
Είκ. 278. Ἡ ἀνατολικὴ ὄψη τοῦ ἀνατολικοῦ τοίχου τῆς νότιας πτέρυγας (φωτ. Σωκράτη Μαυρομμάτη).



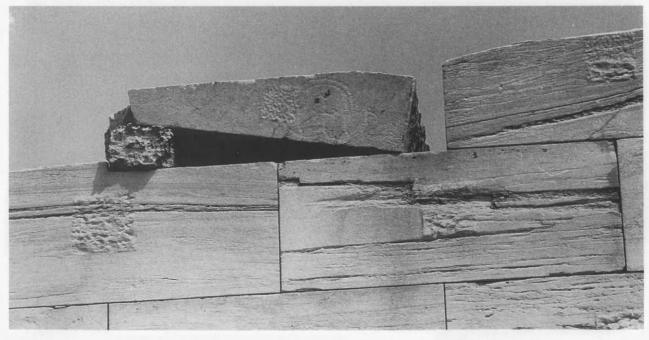
Είκ. 281. Τὸ δυτικὸ τμῆμα τῆς νότιας ὄψης τοῦ τοιχοβάτη, τοῦ ὀρθοστάτη καὶ τῶν κατώτερων δόμων τοῦ νότιου τοίχου τῆς νότιας πτέρυγας.



Είκ. 282. Λεπτομέρεια ἀπὸ τὸ δυτικὸ ἄκρο τοῦ τοιχοβάτη τοῦ νότιου τοίχου τῆς νότιας πτέρυγας. Διακρίνεται ἡ ἀναθύρωση γιὰ τὴν πρὸς Ν. συνέχιση τοῦ στυλοβάτη τῆς δυτικῆς ὄψης.



Είκ. 286. Δύο χριστιανικὰ χαράγματα στὴ νότια ὄψη λιθοπλίνθων τῶν δύο ἀνώτατων δόμων τοῦ νότιου τοίχου τῆς νότιας πτέρυγας. Εἰκονίζουν πλοῖο μὲ σταυρὸ καὶ ἰππέα ποὺ φέρει σταυρό.



Είκ. 287. Χριστιανικό χάραγμα στὴ νότια ἐπιφάνεια λίθου τοῦ ἀνώτατου δόμου τοῦ νότιου τοίχου τῆς νότιας πτέρυγας. Εἰκονίζει πλοῖο ποὺ φέρει κιβώριο μὲ σταυρό.



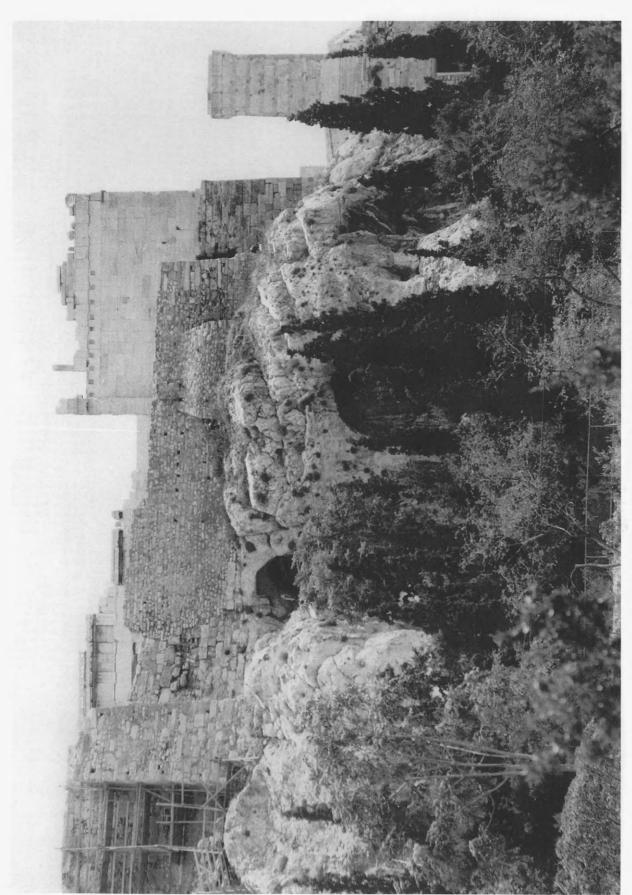
Είκ. 288. Τὸ κατώτατο τμῆμα τῆς δεξαμενῆς τοῦ 6ου αἰ. Β. τοῦ κεντρικοῦ κτιρίου. Ἄποψη ἀπὸ τὴν ἀνωδομὴ τοῦ κεντρικοῦ κτιρίου.



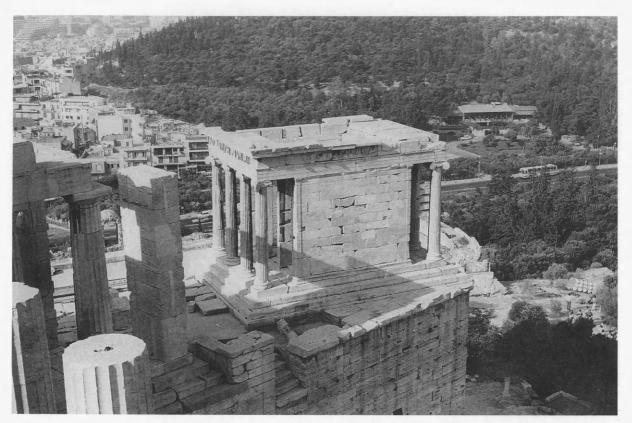
Είκ. 289. Ἰχνη ἀσβεστοκονιάματος στὴ βόρεια πλευρὰ τῆς θεμελίωσης τῆς νότιας ἐξωτερικῆς πλευρᾶς τοῦ ${\rm B}\Delta$. οἰκοδομήματος.



Είκ. 290. Ή περιοχὴ ΒΑ. τῶν Προπυλαίων. Διακρίνεται τμῆμα τῆς θεμελίωσης τοῦ ΒΔ. οἰκοδομήματος.



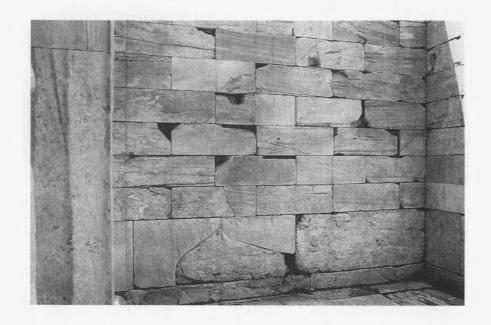
Είκ. 291. Ή βόρεια πλευρὰ τοῦ δυτικοῦ ἄκρου τοῦ βόρειου τείχους τῆς ᾿Ακρόπολης.

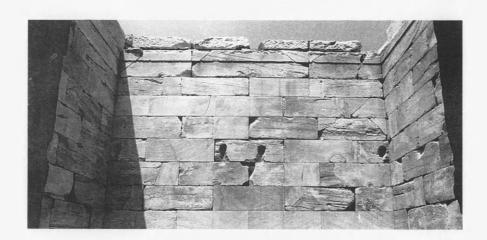


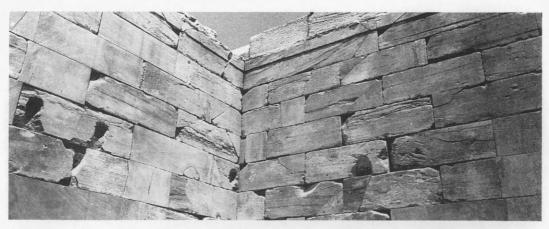
Είκ. 294. Ή περιοχὴ τοῦ ἱεροῦ τῆς ᾿Αθηνᾶς Νίκης ἀπὸ ΒΑ.



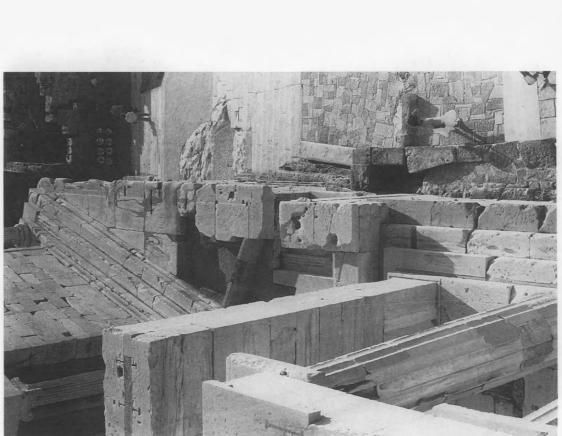
Είκ. 295. Ίχνη μεταγενέστερων θυρῶν στὸ σημερινὸ κατώφλι τοῦ ναοῦ τῆς ᾿Αθηνᾶς Νίκης.







Είκ. 301. Ἡ ἐσωτερικὴ ἐπιφάνεια τοῦ κατώτερου τμήματος τοῦ νότιου τοίχου τοῦ σηκοῦ τοῦ ναοῦ τῆς ᾿Αθηνᾶς Νίκης, ὅπως εἶναι σήμερα ἀναστηλωμένος. Είκ. 302. Ἡ ἐσωτερικὴ ἐπιφάνεια τῶν ἀνώτερων δόμων τοῦ δυτικοῦ τοίχου τοῦ σηκοῦ τοῦ ναοῦ τῆς ᾿Αθηνᾶς Νίκης, ὅπως εἶναι σήμερα ἀναστηλωμένος. Εἰκ. 303. Ἡ ἐσωτερικὴ ἐπιφάνεια τῶν ἀνώτερων δόμων τῆς γωνίας τοῦ δυτικοῦ καὶ τοῦ βόρειου τοίχου τοῦ σηκοῦ τοῦ ναοῦ τῆς ᾿Αθηνᾶς Νίκης.





έπιφάνεια των λίθων τῆς κορωνίδας διακρίνεται ή θέση τοῦ στηθαίου ποὺ ἐπέστεφε τὸν πύργο τῆς Νίκης. "Αποψη ἀπὸ τὴ ΝΔ. γωνία τοῦ θριγκοῦ τοῦ κεντρικοῦ κτιρίου τῶν Προπυλαίων. Εἰκ. 305. Ἡ περιοχὴ Δ. τοῦ ἐλεύθερου πεσσοῦ ποὺ διαμορφώνει τὸ δυτικὸ πέρας τῆς κιονοστοιχίας τῆς νότιας πτερυγας. Διακρίνονται ἐπάνω δεξιὰ τμήμα τοῦ στυλοβάτη τῆς δυτικῆς ὄψης τῆς νότιας πτέρυγας τῶν Προπυλαίων· κάτω ἀριστερὰ διακρίνεται ἡ προτελευταία βαθμίδα τῆς κλίμακας τοῦ ἱεροῦ τῆς ᾿Αθηνᾶς Νίκης καὶ ή ἀναθύρωση γιὰ τὴν τοποθέτηση τῆς τελευταίας βαθμίδας.



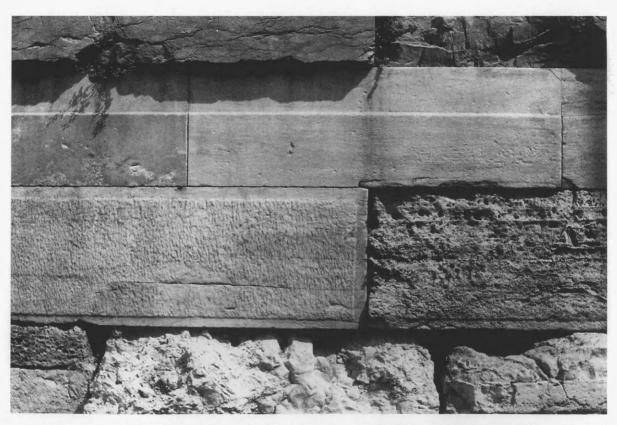
Εἰκ. 306. Τμῆμα τῆς ἐπάνω ἐπιφάνειας τῶν λίθων τῆς κορωνίδας κατὰ μῆκος τῆς βόρειας πλευρᾶς τοῦ ἱεροῦ τῆς 'Αθηνᾶς Νίκης. Διακρίνονται οἱ χαραγὲς καὶ τὰ ἴχνη φθορᾶς τῆς πλάκας στὰ ἀριστερά, ποὺ προκλήθηκαν ἀπὸ τὴν ἔνταξή της στὴν πλακόστρωση τῆς ἀνάβασης πρὸς τὴν τελευταία εἴσοδο τῆς 'Ακρόπολης κατὰ τὸν ὄψιμο Μεσαίωνα καὶ τὴν Τουρκοκρατία.



Είκ. 307. Ἡ ἐπάνω ἐπιφάνεια τῆς ΒΑ. γωνίας τῆς κορωνίδας τοῦ ἱεροῦ τῆς ᾿Αθηνᾶς Νίκης, ἡ ὁποία διαμορφώνεται στὴ δυτικὴ πλευρὰ τῆς κλίμακας γιὰ τὴν προσπέλαση τοῦ ἱεροῦ ἀπὸ τὴν περιοχὴ τῆς ἀνάβασης μεταξὺ τῶν πτερύγων τῶν Προπυλαίων. Διακρίνονται τὰ ἴχνη πόρτας ποὺ προέρχονται πιθανότατα ἀπὸ τὴ θέση στὴν ὁποία εἶχε μεταφερθεῖ ὁ γωνιακὸς λίθος μετὰ τὴν ἀποξήλωσή του ἀπὸ τὴν ἀρχική του θέση καὶ πρὶν ἀπὸ τὴν ἀποκατάστασή του στὴ θέση αὐτὴ γύρω στὰ 1835.



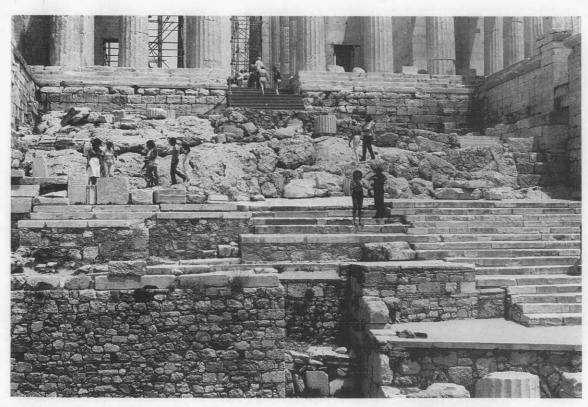
Είκ. 310. Ό στερεοβάτης καὶ ἡ κρηπίδα τῆς βόρειας πτέρυγας καὶ τοῦ βόρειου ἄκρου τῆς δυτικῆς πρόσοψης τοῦ κεντρικοῦ κτιρίου τῶν Προπυλαίων. Ἄποψη ἀπὸ τὴ $B\Delta$. γωνία τοῦ ἱεροῦ τῆς Ἀθηνᾶς Νίκης.



Είκ. 311. Λεπτομέρεια τῆς εἰκ. 309. Διακρίνεται τὸ ἴχνος ἀπὸ τὴν ἐπαφὴ τοῦ βόρειου ἄκρου βαθμίδων τῆς ρωμαϊκῆς κλίμακας.

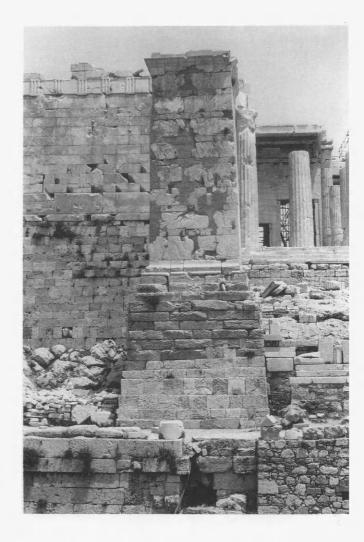


Είκ. 312. Ὁ βράχος μπροστὰ ἀπὸ τὴ βόρεια πτέρυγα τῶν Προπυλαίων. Στὸ βάθος ὁ στερεοβάτης καὶ ἡ κρηπίδα τοῦ βόρειου τμήματος τῆς δυτικῆς πρόσοψης τοῦ κεντρικοῦ κτιρίου τῶν Προπυλαίων.



Είκ. 313. Ἡ δυτικὴ πρόσβαση τῆς Ἡκρόπολης, ὅπως φαίνεται ἀπὸ τὴ στέγη τοῦ βόρειου πύργου τῆς πύλης Beulé. Διακρίνονται βαθμίδες, σχεδὸν ὅλες ἀπὸ τὶς ὁποῖες ἀνήκουν στὴ ρωμαϊκὴ κλίμακα.

Είκ. 314. Ἡ συμβολὴ τοῦ δυτικοῦ τοίχου τοῦ Μνησικλείου ἀναλήμματος μὲ τὸν βόρειο ἀναλημματικὸ τοῖχο τῆς κλασικῆς ἀναβάθρας καὶ τὸ βάθρο τοῦ ᾿Αγρίππα ἀπὸ τὰ δυτικὰ.

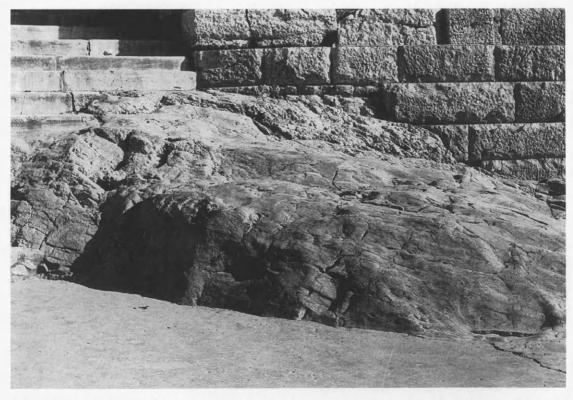


Είκ. 315. Λείψανα τοίχου ΝΔ. τοῦ βάθρου τοῦ ᾿Αγρίππα, πιθανότατα τοῦ τοίχου στὸ βόρειο ἄκρο τοῦ κεκλιμένου διαδρόμου ἐμπρὸς ἀπὸ τὸν δεύτερο προμαχώνα.

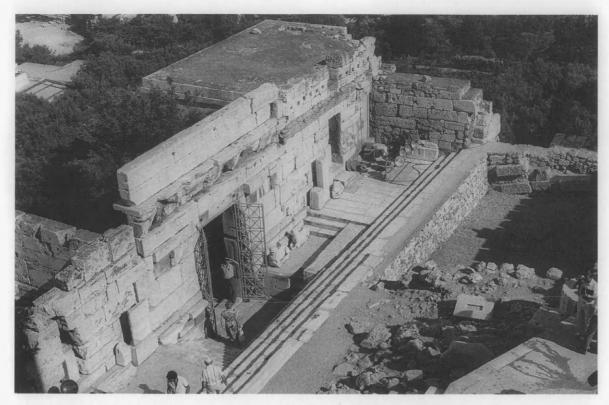




Εἰκ. 318. Τὰ λαξεύματα στὸν βράχο κοντὰ στὴ βάση τῆς ΒΔ. γωνίας τοῦ πύργου τῆς Νίκης. "Αποψη ἀπὸ τὴν κορωνίδα τοῦ πύργου (1979).



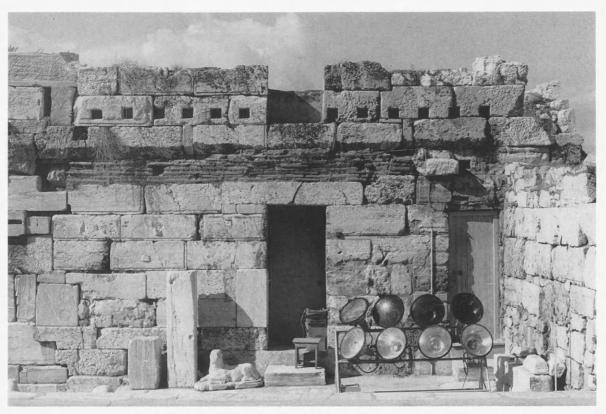
Είκ. 319. Τὰ λαξεύματα στὸν βράχο κοντὰ στὴ βάση τῆς ΒΔ. γωνίας τοῦ πύργου τῆς Νίκης. Ἄποψη ἀπὸ ΒΔ. (1979).



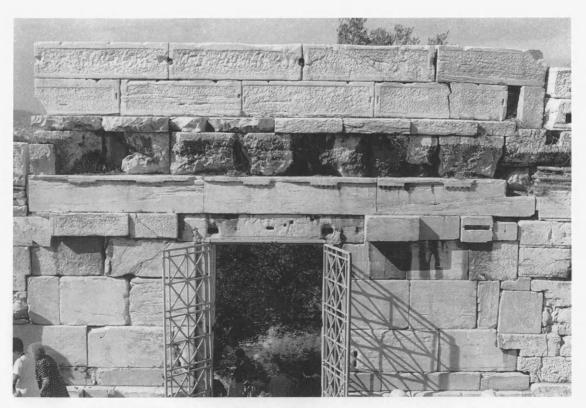
Είκ. 320. Ἡ πύλη Beulé καὶ οἱ τελευταῖες πρὸς Δ. σωζόμενες βαθμίδες τῆς ρωμαϊκῆς κλίμακας. Ἄποψη ἀπὸ τὴν κορυφὴ τοῦ πύργου τῆς Νίκης.



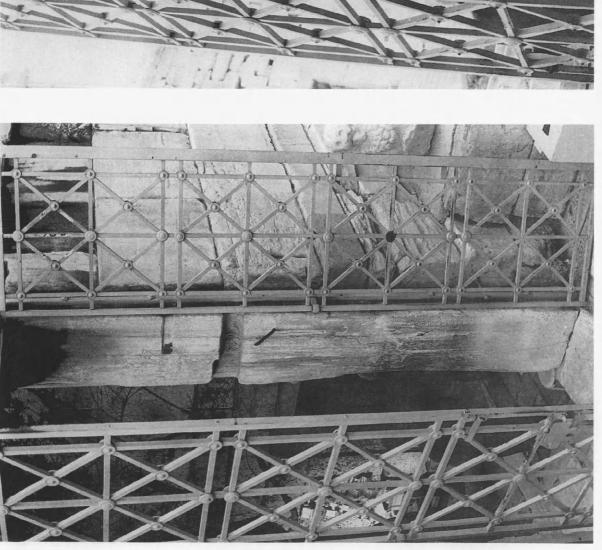
Είκ. 321. Τὸ ἀναστηλωμένο νοτιότατο τμῆμα τῆς ρωμαϊκῆς κλίμακας, ἄποψη ἀπὸ τὴ στέγη τοῦ βόρειου πύργου τῆς πύλης Beulé. Στὸν βράχο πρὸς Ν. διακρίνεται τὸ λάξευμα γιὰ τὴν τοποθέτηση τοῦ κεκλιμένου δόμου πωρολίθων τοῦ ἀναλήμματος τῆς κλασικῆς ἀναβάθρας.



Εἰκ. 322. Ἡ ἀνατολικὴ ὄψη τοῦ βόρειου πύργου τῆς πύλης Beulé.



Είκ. 323. Ἡ ἀνατολικὴ ὄψη τοῦ ἀνώτερου τμήματος τοῦ θυραίου τοίχου τῆς πύλης Beulé.

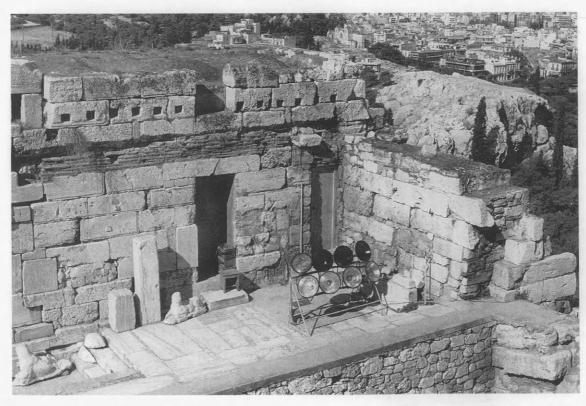




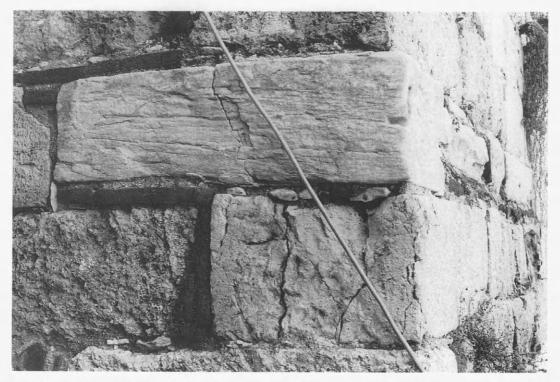




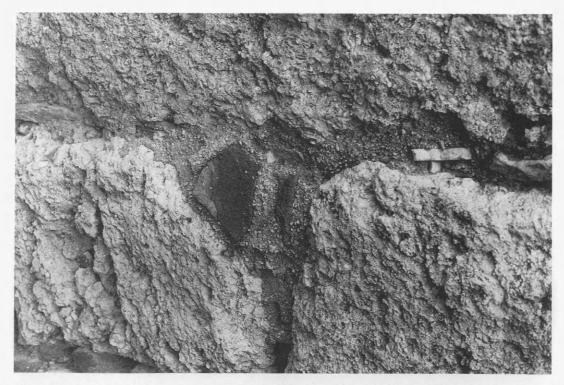
Είκ. 328. Ὁ βόρειος πύργος τῆς πύλης Beulé καὶ οἱ μεταγενέστερες ἀντηρίδες στὴ βόρεια πλευρὰ τοῦ βόρειου τείχους τῆς δυτικῆς πρόσβασης.



Εἰκ. 329. Ἡ συμβολὴ τοῦ ἀνατολικοῦ τοίχου τοῦ βόρειου πύργου τῆς πύλης Beulé καὶ τοῦ βόρειου τείχους τῆς δυτικῆς πρόσβασης. Ἄποψη ἀπὸ ΝΑ. Διακρίνονται τὰ λείψανα τῶν μεσαιωνικῶν προσθηκῶν.



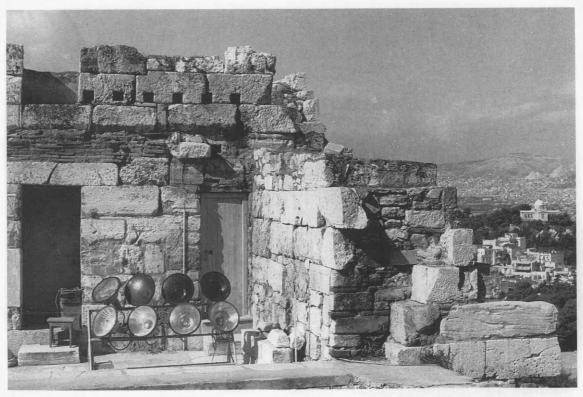
Είκ. 330. Τμήμα τής ΒΑ. γωνίας τής μεγάλης ἀντηρίδας στὴν ἐξωτερικὴ πλευρὰ τοῦ βόρειου τείχους τής δυτικής πρόσβασης. Διακρίνονται ἀρχαῖα οἰκοδομικὰ μέλη σὲ δεύτερη χρήση, παρέμβλητες ὀπτόπλινθοι καὶ λατύπη μαρμάρου.



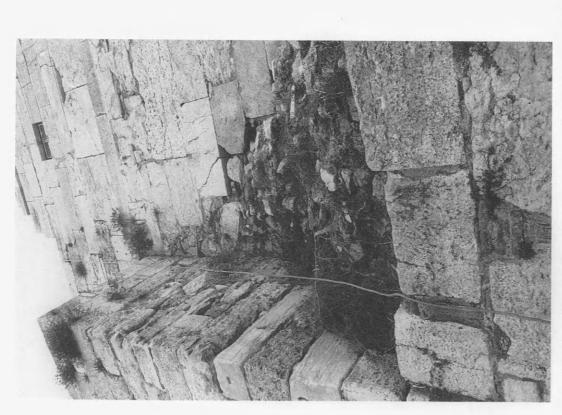
Είκ. 331. Λεπτομέρεια τῆς ἀνατολικῆς ἐπιφάνειας τῆς μεγάλης ἀντηρίδας τοῦ βόρειου τείχους τῆς δυτικῆς πρόσβασης. Διακρίνονται θραύσματα ὀπτοπλίνθων καὶ μαρμάρου ποὺ χρησιμοποιήθηκαν γιὰ τὴν ἐπισκευὴ τοῦ τείχους μαζὶ μὲ ἕνα κεραμιδὶ ἀσβεστοκονίαμα.



Είκ. 332. Λεπτομέρεια τῆς βόρειας ἐπιφάνειας τῆς μεγάλης ἀντηρίδας τοῦ βόρειου τείχους τῆς δυτικῆς πρόσβασης. Διακρίνονται τὰ ὑπολείμματα σκληροῦ μαύρου ἐπιπάγου.



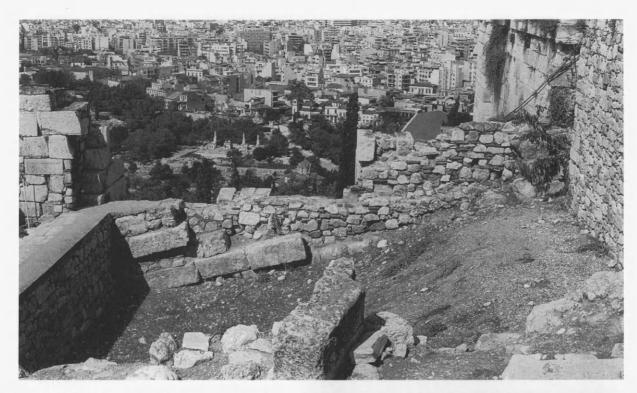
Είκ. 333. Τὸ δυτικὸ ἄκρο τοῦ βόρειου τείχους τῆς δυτικῆς πρόσβασης καὶ ἡ συμβολή του μὲ τὴν ἀνατολικὴ πλευρὰ τῆς μεγάλης ἐξωτερικῆς ἀντηρίδας.





Είκ. 334. Ή συμβολή του άνατολικου ἄκρου τῆς σωζόμενης βάσης του μανδύα (τοῦ μεγάλου δυτικοῦ προμαχώνα τῆς Τουρκοκρατίας) με τὸ δυτικὸ ἄκρο τῆς μεγάλης άντηρίδας. Έπάνω δεξιά διακρίνεται ό βόρειος τοΐχος τοῦ βόρειου πύργου τῆς πόλης Beulé, καθὼς καὶ δύο κεκλιμένες λιθόπλινθοι τοῦ βόρειου άναλημματικοῦ τοίχου τῆς κλασικῆς ἀναβάθρας. Εἰκ. 335. Ἡ συμβολὴ τῆς μεγάλης ἀντηρίδας μὲ τὴ βάση τοῦ βόρειου τοῦ βόρειου πόργου τῆς πόλης Beulé: γίνεται φανερὸ ὅτι οἱ λίθοι τῆς ἀντηρίδας δὲν εἰσχωροῦν κάτω ἀπὸ τὸν τοῖχο τοῦ πύργου. Ἡ κοιλότητα ποὺ δημιούργησε ἡ κατολίσθηση στὴ βάση τοῦ πύργου ἔχει πληρωθεῖ μὲ τὸ ἄτακτο ὑλικὸ τῆς ἀργολιθοδομῆς ποὺ γέμιζε τὸ ἐσωτερικὸ τοῦ τουρκικοῦ μανδύα. Διακρίνονται δύο κεκλιμένες λιθόπλινθοι τοῦ βόρειου ἀναλημματικοῦ τοίχου τῆς κλασικῆς

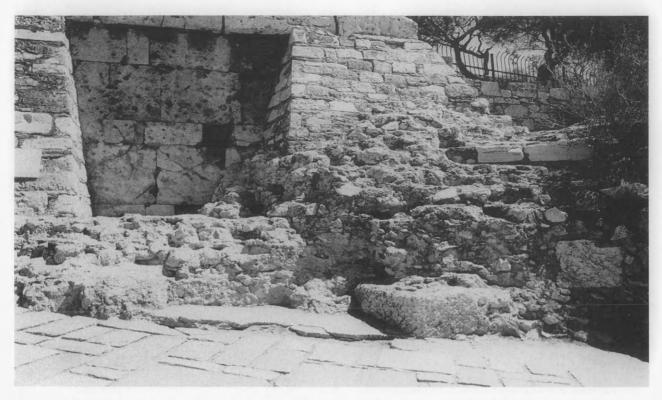
άναβάθρας.



Είκ. 338. Ἡ νότια πλευρὰ τοῦ βόρειου τείχους τῆς δυτικῆς πρόσβασης. Κάτω ἀπὸ τὸ νεότερο τεῖχος διακρίνονται οἱ κεκλιμένοι δόμοι τοῦ ἀναλήμματος τῆς κλασικῆς ἀναβάθρας.



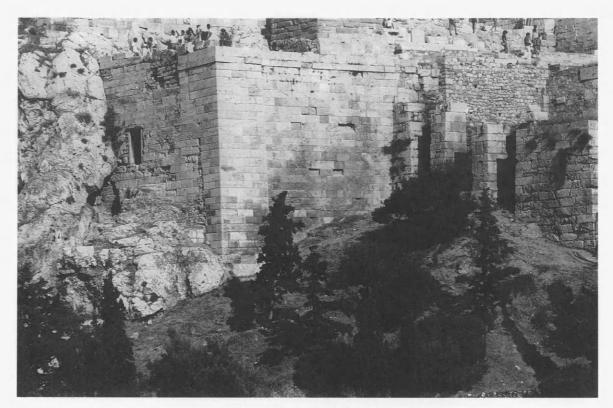
Είκ. 339. Ἡ ἐπάνω ἐπιφάνεια τοῦ βόρειου τείχους τῆς δυτικῆς πρόσβασης καὶ τῶν ἐξωτερικῶν ἀντηρίδων. Ἄποψη ἀπὸ Ἡ.



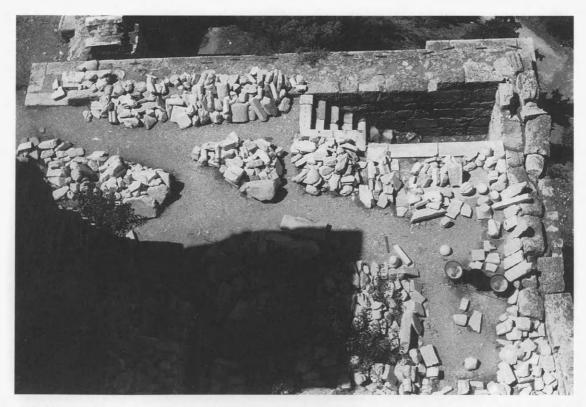
Είκ. 344. Τὰ ὑπολείμματα τοῦ νότιου ἄκρου τῆς δυτικῆς πλευρᾶς τοῦ μανδύα τοῦ μεταγενέστερου δυτικοῦ προμαχώνα, Δ . τοῦ νότιου πύργου τῆς πύλης Beulé.



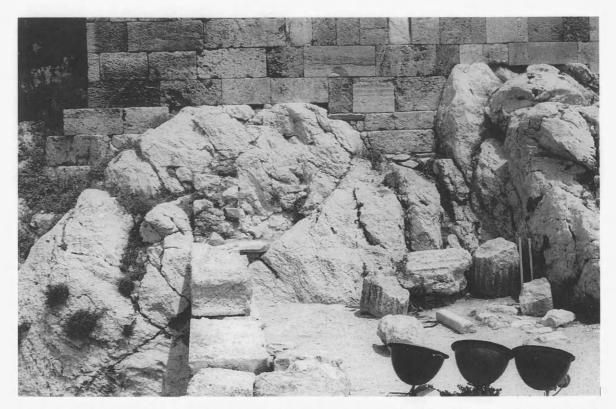
Είκ. 345. Λεπτομέρεια τοῦ θέματος τῆς προηγούμενης φωτογραφίας. Διακρίνεται ἡ ἀργολιθοδομὴ πλήρωσης τοῦ ἐσωτερικοῦ ὄγκου τοῦ μανδύα καὶ οἱ θέσεις ἀποσυντεθειμένων σήμερα ξύλινων ἐνδέσμων.



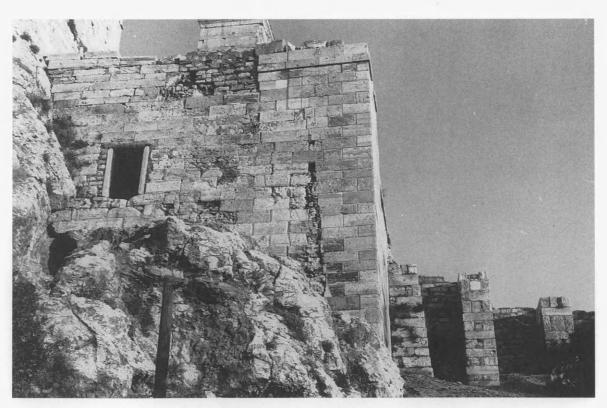
Εἰκ. 346. Τὸ Μνησίκλειο ἀνάλημμα. "Αποψη ἀπὸ Β Δ .



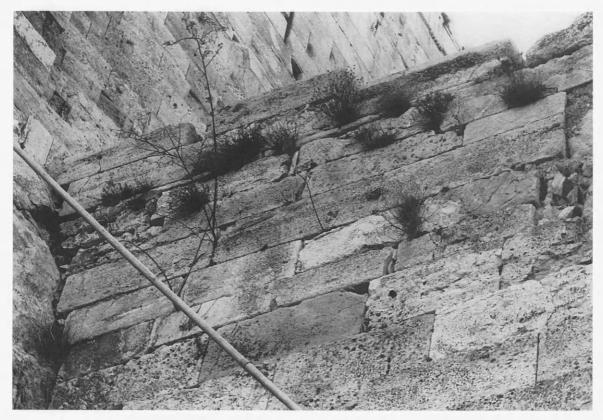
Είκ. 347. Ἡ περιοχὴ τοῦ Μνησικλείου ἀναλήμματος. Ἄποψη ἀπὸ τὴν ἀνωδομὴ τῆς ΒΔ. γωνίας τῆς Πινακοθήκης.



Είκ. 350. Ὁ βράχος στὴ βάση τῆς ΒΔ. γωνίας τῆς βόρειας πτέρυγας καὶ ἡ συμβολή του μὲ τὸν βόρειο τοῖχο τοῦ Μνησικλείου ἀναλήμματος. Ἄποψη ἀπὸ Δ .



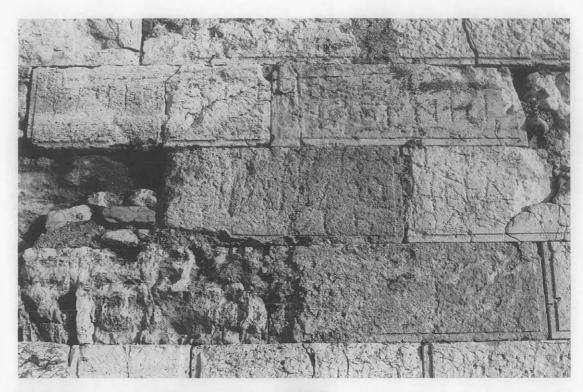
Εἰκ. 351. Ὁ βόρειος τοῖχος τοῦ Μνησικλείου ἀναλήμματος.

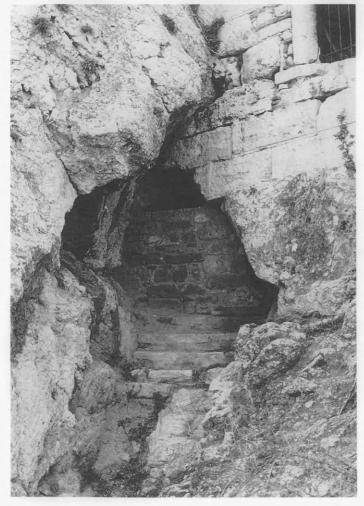


Είκ. 354. Οἱ μεταγενέστερες στρώσεις λίθων στὸ ἀνατολικὸ ἄκρο τῆς ἀνωδομῆς τοῦ βόρειου τοίχου τοῦ Μνησικλείου ἀναλήμματος.



Είκ. 355. Τὸ ἄνοιγμα στὸν βόρειο τοῖχο τοῦ Μνησικλείου ἀναλήμματος, τὸ ὁποῖο ὁδηγεῖ στὸν χῶρο τῆς θολοσκεποῦς κλίμακας στὸ ἐσωτερικὸ τοῦ τοίχου.





Είκ. 356. Ἡ ἐπιγραφὴ τῆς ὁδοῦ τῶν Παναθηναίων, στὸ κατώτατο τμῆμα τοῦ βόρειου τοίχου τοῦ Μνησικλείου ἀναλήμματος.

Είκ. 357. Τὸ ἄνοιγμα μεταξὺ τοῦ ἀνατολικοῦ ἄκρου τῶν κατώτατων δόμων τοῦ βόρειου τοίχου τοῦ Μνησικλείου ἀναλήμματος καὶ τοῦ βράχου κάτω ἀπὸ τὴ $B\Delta$. γωνία τῆς βόρειας πτέρυγας. Ἄποψη ἀπὸ $B\Delta$.

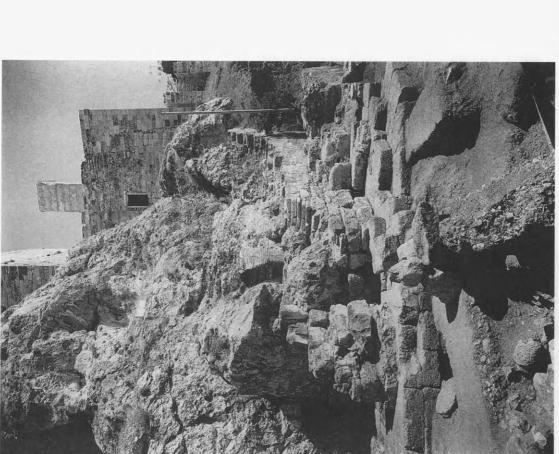


Είκ. 360. Τὸ δυτικὸ ἄκρο τῆς κλασικῆς δεξαμενῆς καὶ λείψανα τῆς φράγκικης ὀχύρωσης τῆς Κλεψύδρας στὴ νότια πλευρά του.

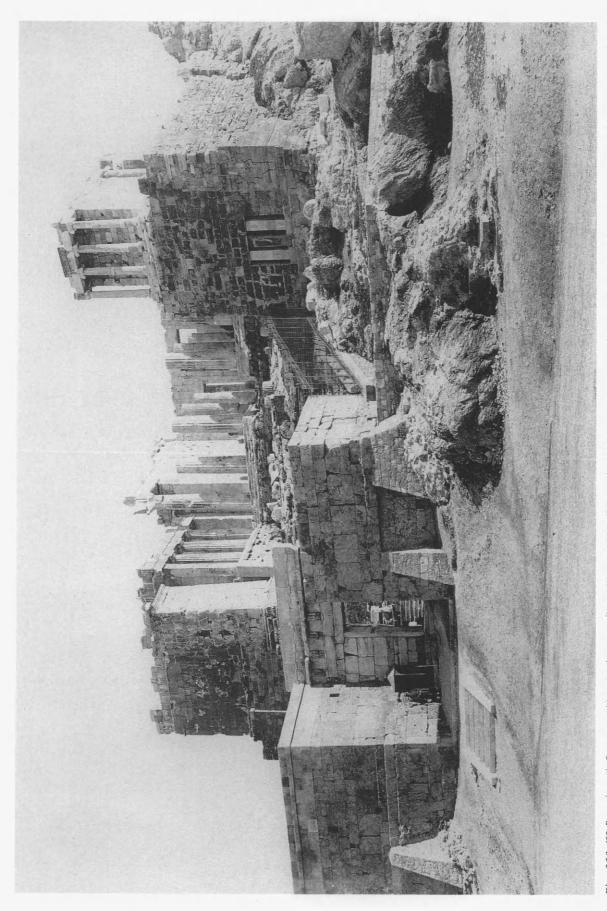


Είκ. 361. Ἡ περιοχὴ Δ. τῆς Κλεψύδρας, ἄποψη ἀπὸ ΒΔ. Κάτω ἀριστερὰ ἡ ΝΔ. γωνία τῆς κλασικῆς δεξαμενῆς, στὰ δεξιά της ἡ φράγκικη ὀχύρωση, πίσω της ἡ ὑστερορρωμαϊκὴ θολωτὴ κατασκευή, ἐπάνω δεξιὰ ὁ προμαχώνας τοῦ Ὀδυσσέα ἀνδρούτσου, μπροστά της τούρκικος ἀναλημματικὸς τοῖχος. Στὸ μέσο τῆς εἰκόνας τοῖχος τῶν χρόνων τῆς Ἐπανάστασης.





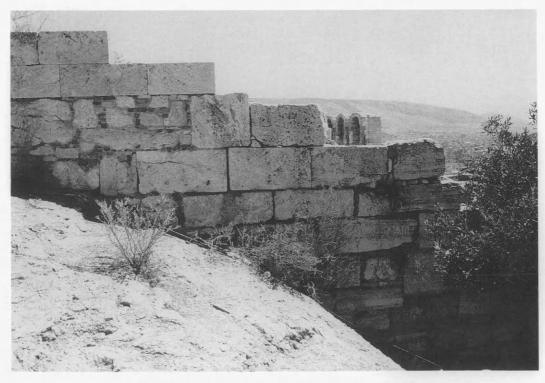
τὸ ὑπόλειμμα τῆς φράγκικης ὀχύρωσης (τὸ ὁποῖο εἶχε θεωρηθεῖ ἀπὸ τοὺς ἀνασκαφεῖς ὡς τμῆμα τοῦ ὑστερορρωμαϊκοῦ τείχους), καὶ στὰ δεξιὰ τοῦ τελευταίου ὁ τούρκικος ἀναλημματικὸς τοῖχος (φωτ. Agora Excavations). Είκ. 363. Τὸ νότιο ἄκρο τῆς σωζόμενης βάσης τοῦ προμαχώνα τοῦ 'Ανδρούτσου καὶ τοῦ τούρκικου ἀναλημματικοῦ τος ἀναλημματικοῦ τοίχου, οὲ συνάρτηση μὲ τὸν βράχο καὶ τὸ Μνησίκλειο ἀνάλημμα. "Αποψη από ΒΔ. Είκ. 362. Ή περιοχή της Κλεψύδρας μετὰ τὸ τέλος της ἀνασκαφης της περιόδου 1936-1940, ἄποψη ἀπὸ Β. Διακρίνεται τὸ έξωτερικὸ κέλυφος της ὑστερορρωμαϊκής θολωτής κατασκευής στό κέντρο τής εἰκόνας. Στὰ δεξιά του διακρίνεται ή βάση τοῦ προμαχώνα τοῦ ᾿Ανδρούτσου. Στὰ δεξιὰ τοῦ ἀριστεροῦ ἄκρου τής βάσης φαίνεται



Είκ. 366. ή δυτική πρόσβαση τῆς ΄Ακρόπολης μεταξύ 1890 καὶ 1909, ἄποψη ἀπὸ ΝΔ. Διακρίνεται ὁ νότιος τοῦ πύργου τῆς Νίκης κατεστραμμένος κατὰ τὸ μεγαλύτερο μέρος του, συμπεριλαμβανομένης καὶ τῆς ἀνωδομῆς τῆς ΝΔ. γωνίας. Στὸ νότιο ἄκρο τῆς ὄψης τοῦ δυτικοῦ τοίχου τοῦ πύργου τῆς Νίκης διακρίνεται τὸ ἴχνος τοῦ τείχους ποὺ ἀκουμποῦσε ἐπάνω του ὡς τὰς ἀνασκαφὲς τοῦ Καββαδία (φωτ. DAI).

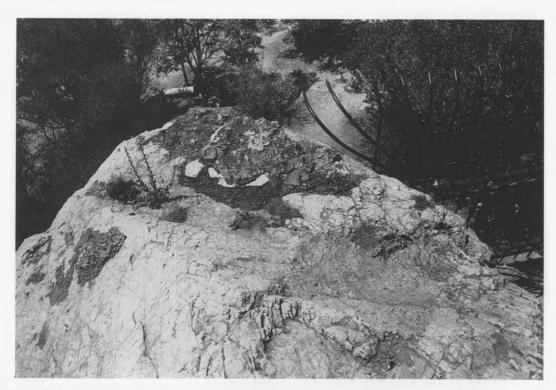


Είκ. 367. Τμήμα τοῦ δυτικοῦ βραχίονα τοῦ Σερπεντζέ, ἄποψη ἀπὸ Δ. Παρὰ τὶς μεταγενέστερες ἐπισκευές, διακρίνεται ἡ ἀρχικὴ δομή –μὲ μεγάλους λαξευμένους πωρολίθους σὲ δεύτερη χρήση– ἡ ὁποία παρουσιάζει μεγάλη ὁμοιότητα μὲ ἄλλες ὑστερορρωμαϊκὲς ὀχυρωτικὲς κατασκευὲς στὴν περιοχή.



Είκ. 368. Ἡ πρὸς Ν. συνέχεια τοῦ τείχους τῆς εἰκ. 367.





Είκ. 370. Λαξεύματα στὸν ἀποκομμένο βράχο ΝΔ. τοῦ πύργου τῆς Νίκης, ὅπου πατοῦσε ἡ ΝΔ. γωνία τῆς αὐλῆς τῶν φυλάκων. Ἄποψη ἀπὸ ᾿Α.

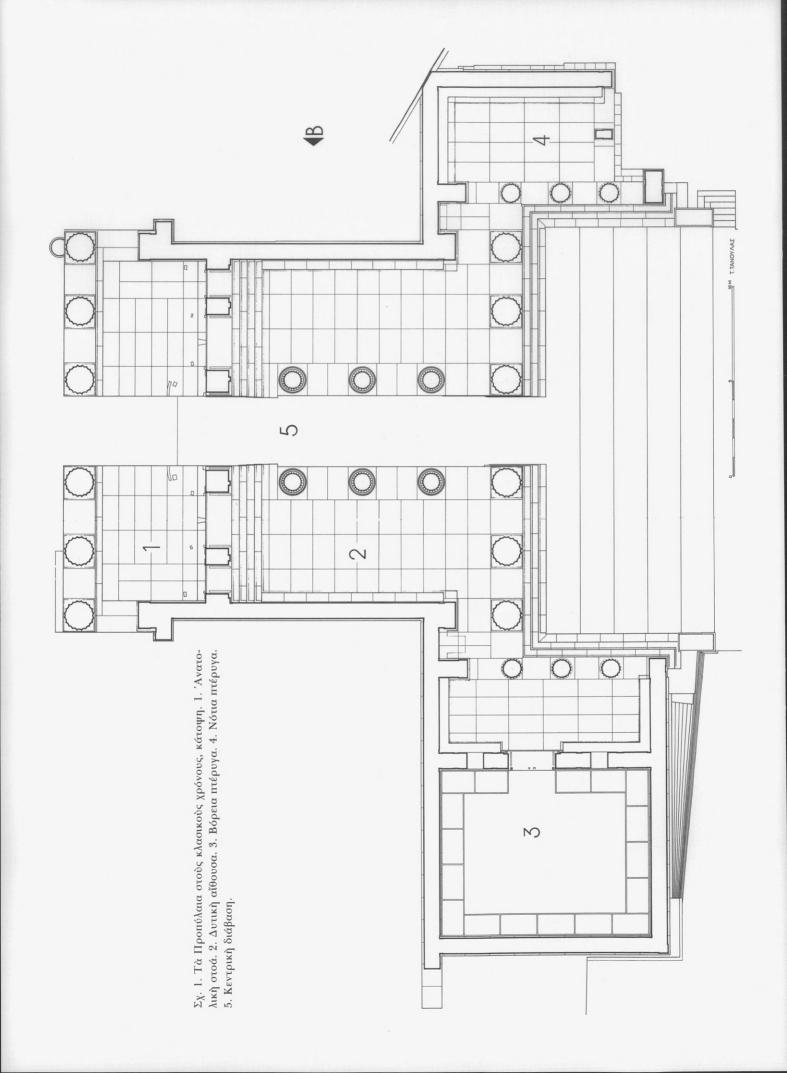


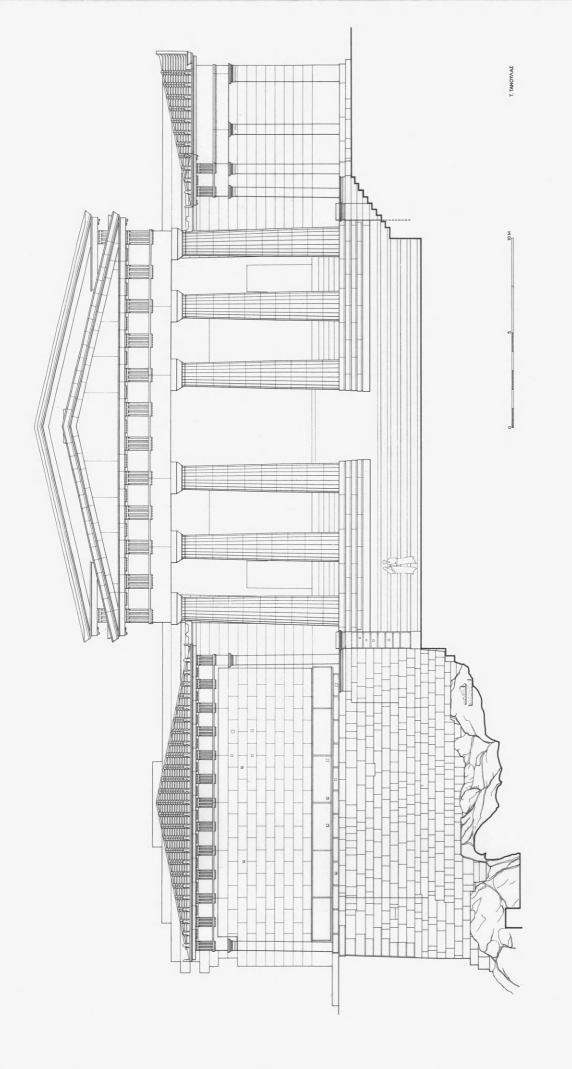
Εἰκ. 373. Λεπτομέρεια τῆς δεύτερης ἀπὸ 'Α. πολεμίστρας τοῦ σωζόμενου τμήματος τοῦ τείχους τῆς αὐλῆς τῶν φυλάκων.



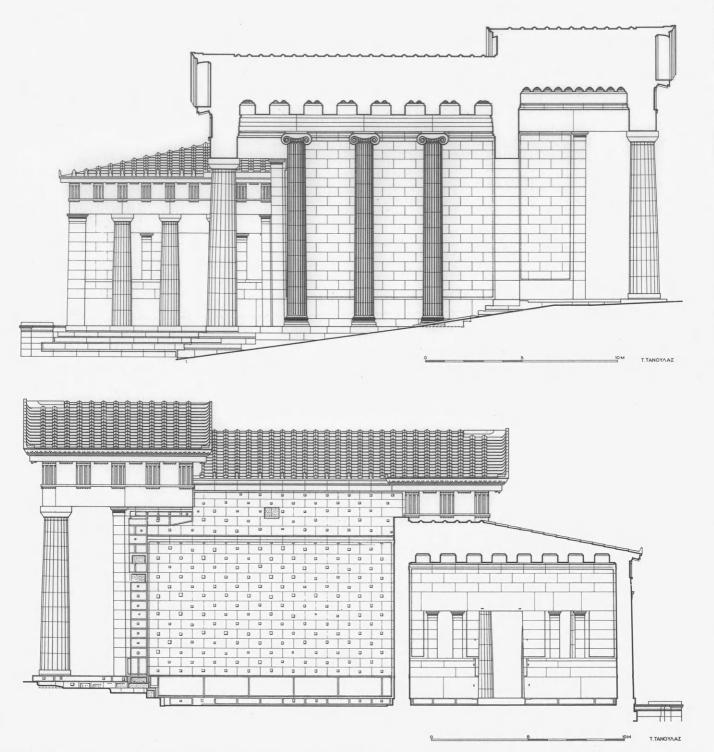
Είκ. 374. Ἡ βάση τοῦ σωζόμενου ἀνατολικοῦ ἄκρου τοῦ τείχους τῆς αὐλῆς τῶν φυλάκων. Ἄποψη ἀπὸ ΝΑ.

Σχέδια

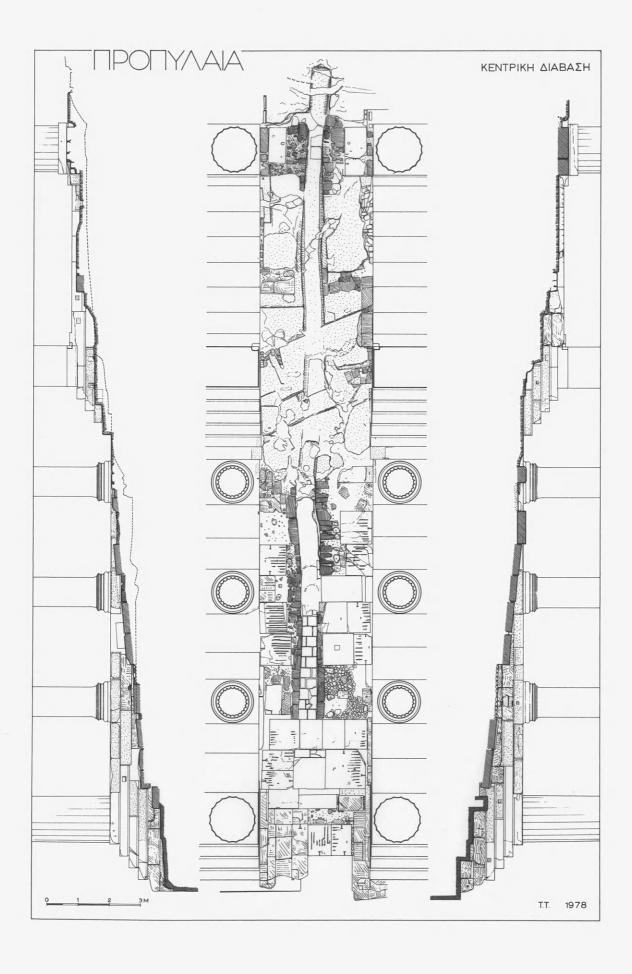


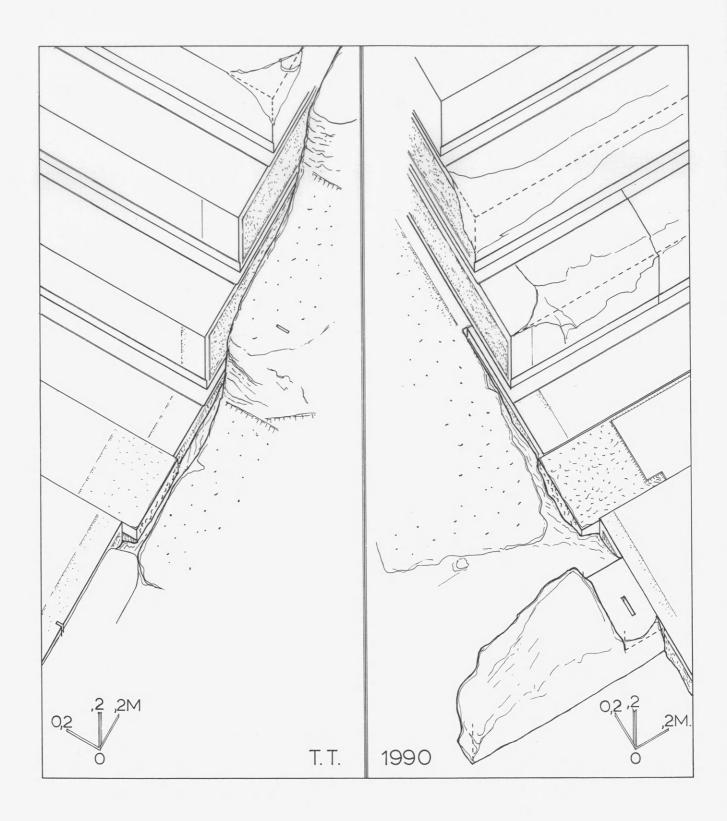


 Σ_{X} . 2. Τὰ Προπύλαια στοὺς κλασικοὺς χρόνους, δυτικὴ πρόσοψη.

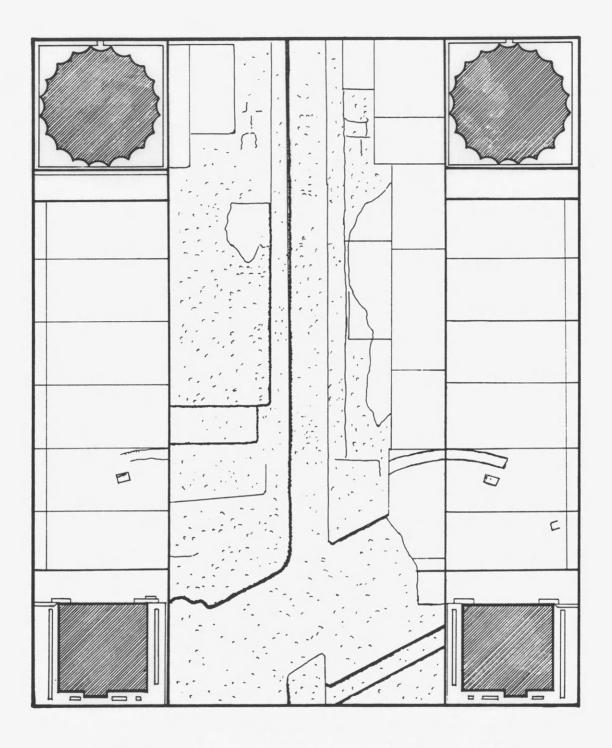


Σχ. 3. Τὰ Προπύλαια στοὺς κλασικοὺς χρόνους, τομὴ στὸν κεντρικὸ ἄξονα τοῦ κεντρικοῦ κτιρίου, κοιτάζοντας πρὸς Β. Σχ. 4. Τὰ Προπύλαια κατὰ τοὺς κλασικοὺς χρόνους, τομὴ στὴν Πινακοθήκη κοιτάζοντας πρὸς Ν. Φαίνεται ἡ βόρεια ὄψη τοῦ κεντρικοῦ κτιρίου.





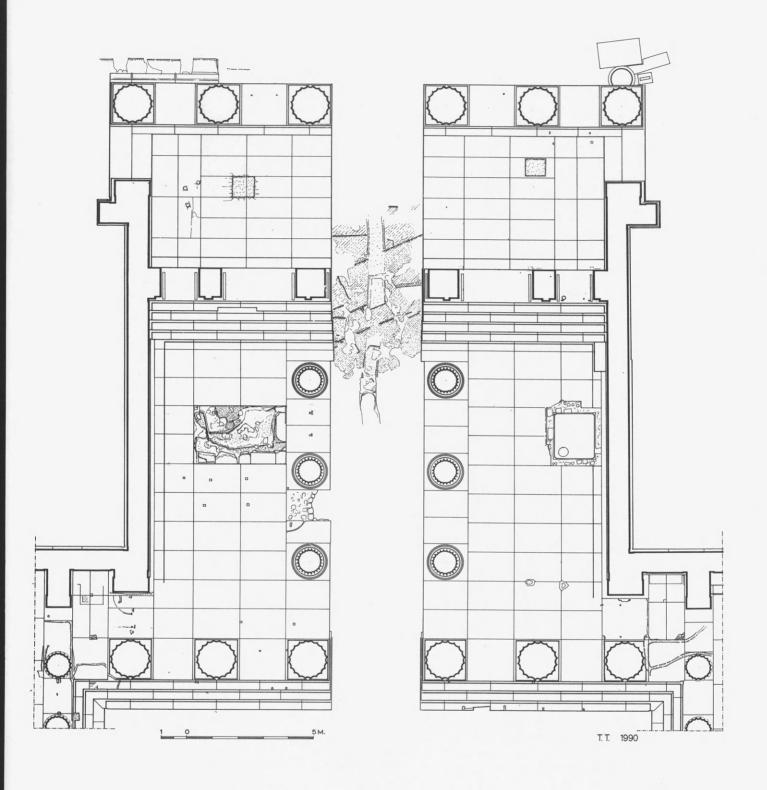
Σχ. 6. Κεντρικὴ διάβαση τῶν Προπυλαίων. Λαξεύματα καὶ ἀποτυπώματα στὶς παρειὲς καὶ τὶς παρυφὲς πρὸς Δ . τοῦ θυραίου τοίχου. 'Αξονομετρικὰ σχέδια.



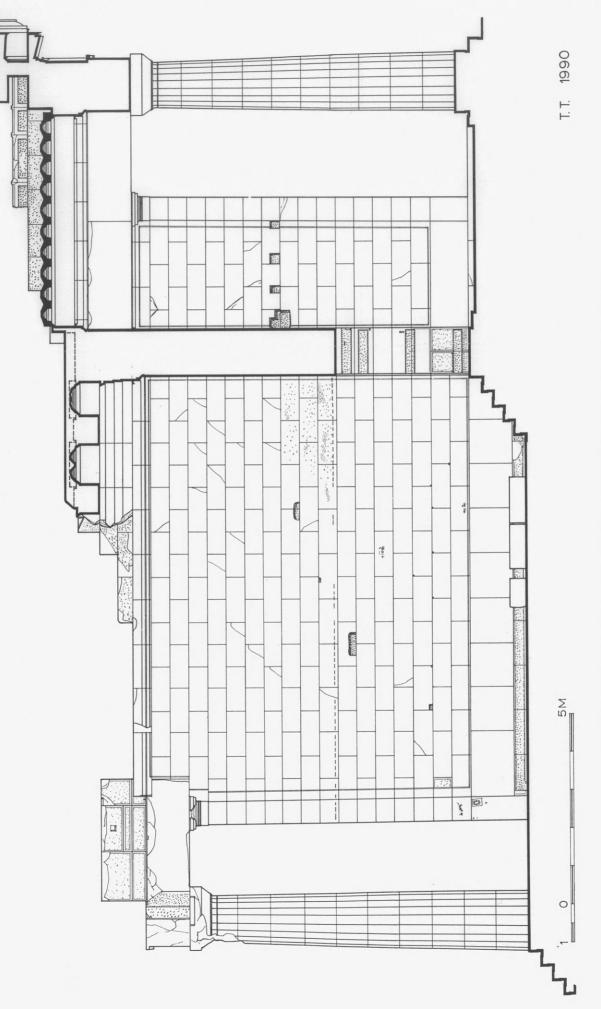
Σχ. 7. 'Ανασχεδίαση ἀπὸ τὴν κάτοψη τοῦ Bohn, Die Propyläen, πίν. ΙΙΙ, τοῦ τμήματος τῆς κεντρικῆς διάβασης ποὺ ἀντιστοιχεῖ στὴν ἀνατολικὴ στοά (ἀνασχεδίαση Ε. Μπουλαλᾶ).



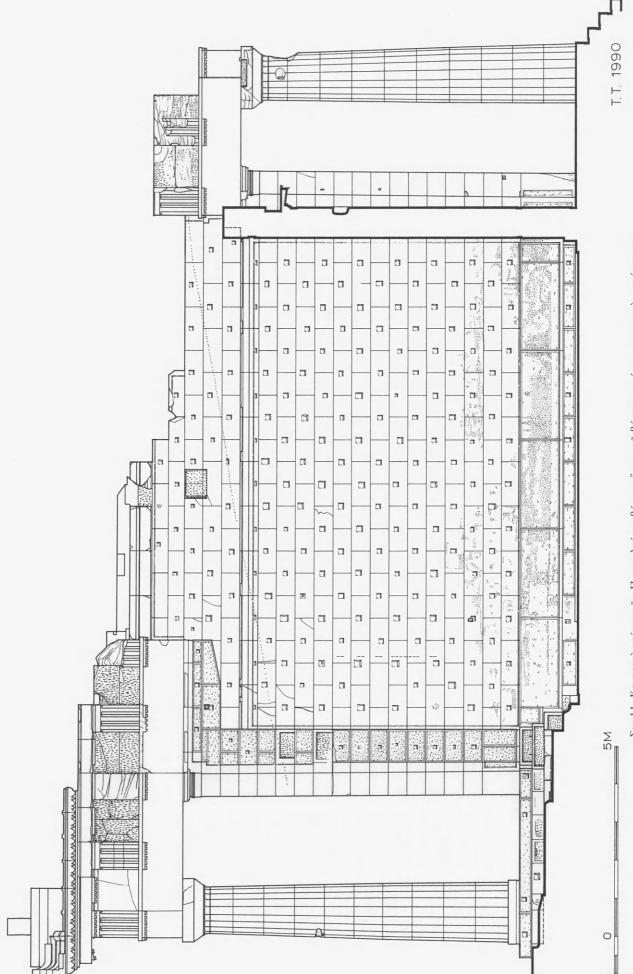
 Σ_{X} . 8. Κεντρική διάβαση τών Προπυλαίων. Άποκατάσταση σὲ τομή τών τεσσάρων φάσεων τοῦ δαπέδου.



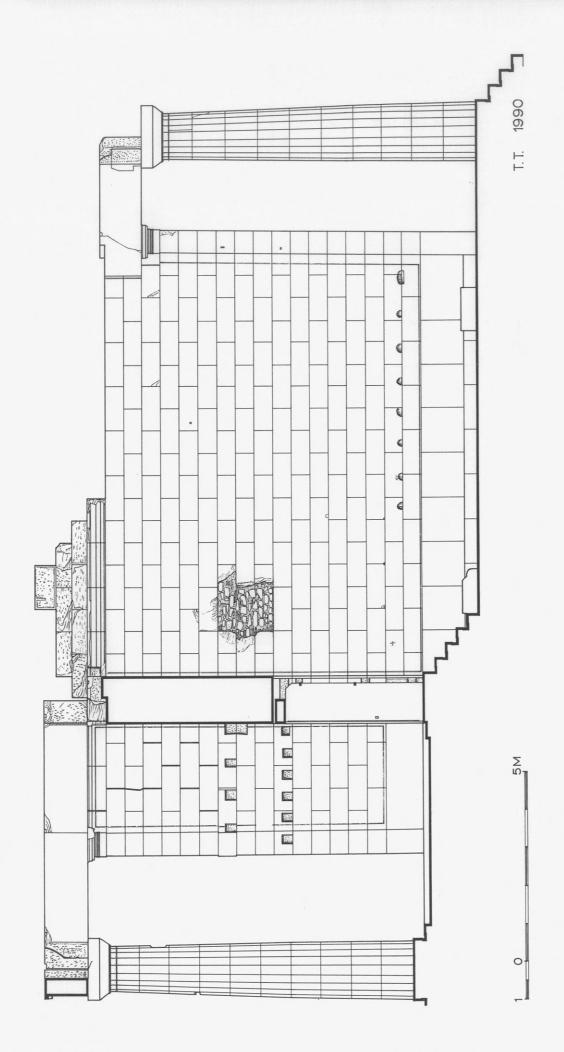
Σχ. 9. Κάτοψη τοῦ κεντρικοῦ κτιρίου τῶν Προπυλαίων, σημερινὴ κατάσταση.



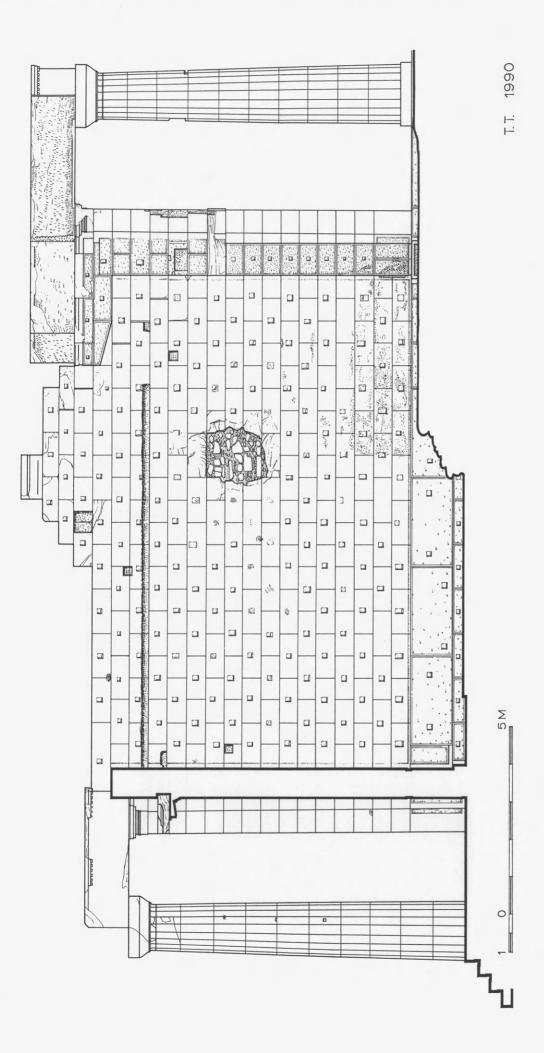
 Σ_{χ} . 10. Κεντρικὸ κτίριο τῶν Προπυλαίων, νότια ὄψη τοῦ βόρειου τοίχου, σημερινὴ κατάσταση.



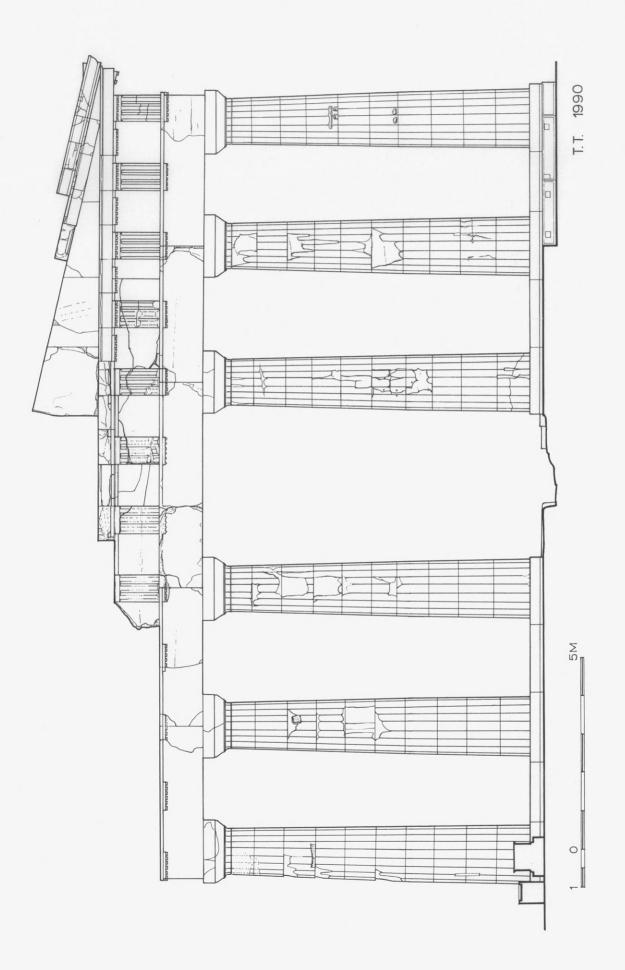
Σχ. 11. Κεντρικό κτίριο τῶν Προπυλαίων, βόρεια ὄψη τοῦ βόρειου τοίχου, σημερινή κατάσταση.



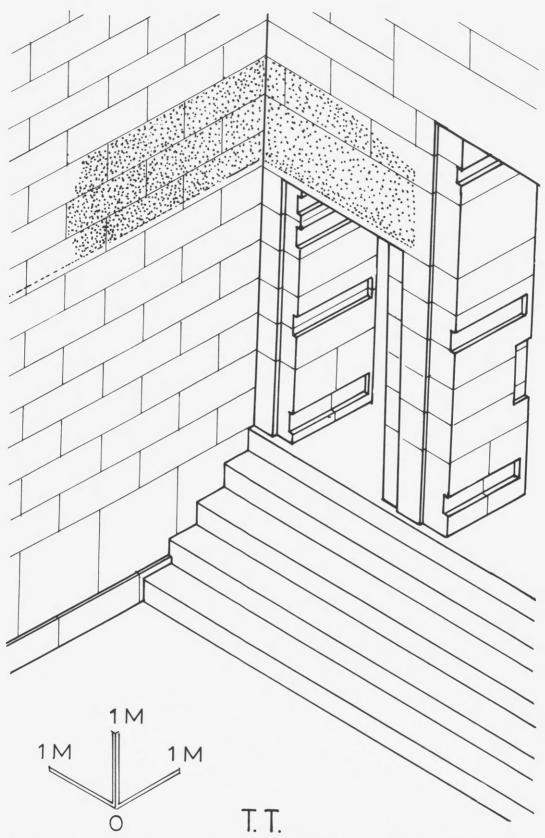
Σχ. 12. Κεντρικό κτίριο τῶν Προπυλαίων, βόρεια ὄψη τοῦ νότιου τοίχου, σημερινή κατάσταση.



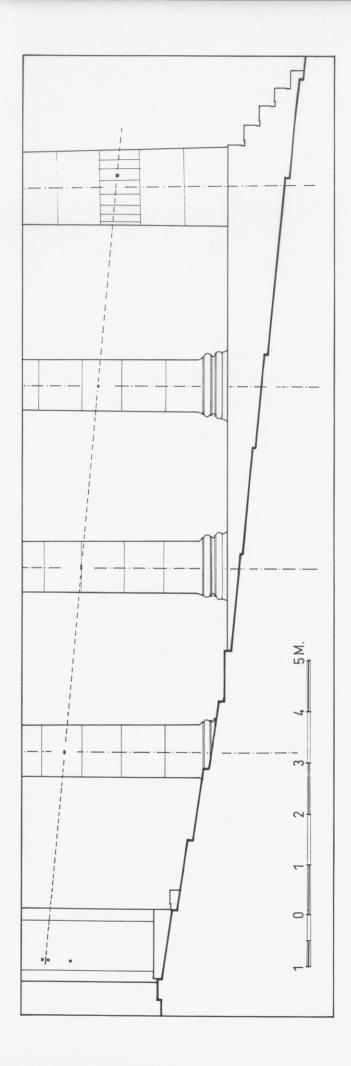
 Σ_{X} . 13. Κεντρικό κτίριο τῶν Προπυλαίων, νότια ὄψη τοῦ νότιου τοίχου, σημερινή κατάσταση.



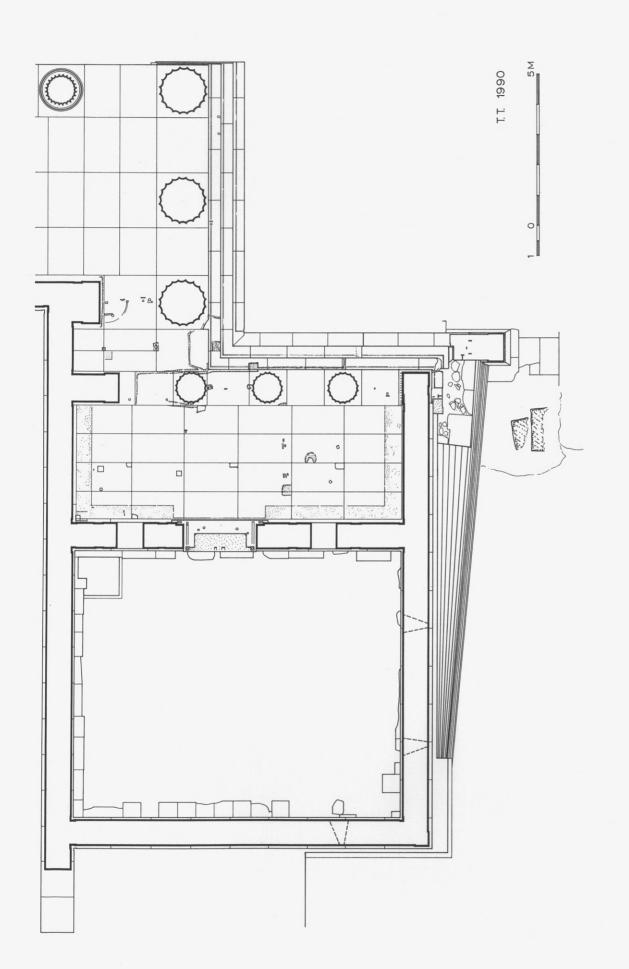
 Σ_{X} . 14. Κεντρικό κτίριο τῶν Προπυλαίων, ἀνατολικὴ πρόσοψη, σημερινὴ κατάσταση.



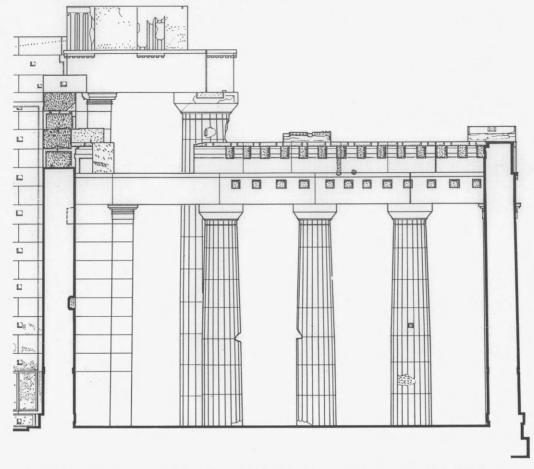
Σχ. 15. Κεντρικὸ κτίριο τῶν Προπυλαίων. Λαξεύματα μὲ βελόνι στὴ ΒΑ. γωνία τῆς δυτικῆς αἴθουσας, γιὰ τὴν ἐπίχριση τοῦ ἐσωτερικοῦ ὀμβροσυλλέκτη ποὺ χτίστηκε στὴ θέση αὐτὴ μετὰ τὴν κατασκευὴ τῶν ὑποκείμενων τουρκικῶν θόλων, δηλαδὴ μετὰ τὸ 1699.



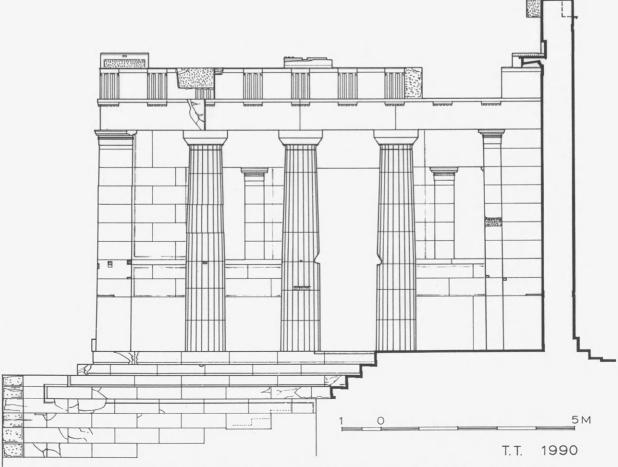
Σχ. 16. Κεντρικό κτίριο τῶν Προπυλαίων. Λαξεύματα στις βόρειες ὄψεις τῶν κιόνων τῆς νότιας πλευρᾶς τῆς κεντρικῆς διάβασης, διατεταγμένα ἐπὶ κεκλιμένης εὐθείας.



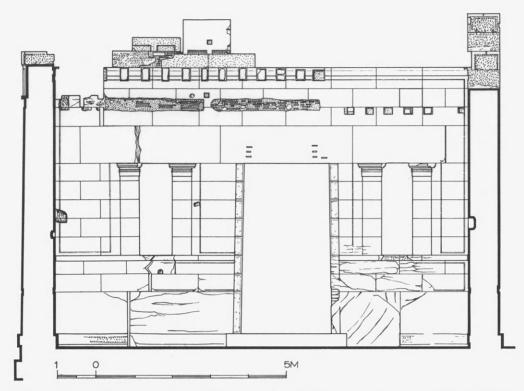
Σχ. 17. Βόρεια πτέρυγα τῶν Προπυλαίων, κάτοψη τῆς σημερινῆς κατάστασης.



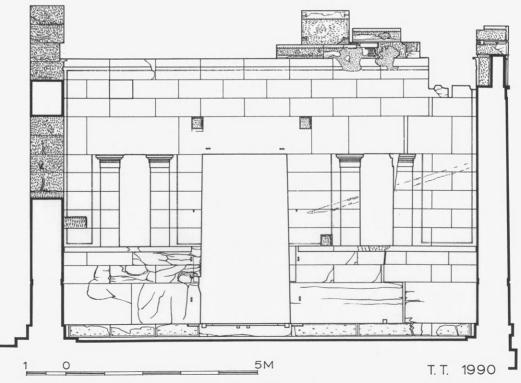
Σχ. 18. Βόρεια πτέρυγα τῶν Προπυλαίων, βόρεια ὄψη τῆς κιονοστοιχίας, σημερινὴ κατάσταση.



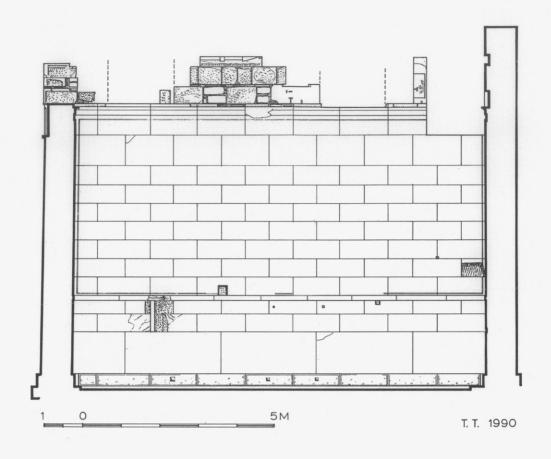
Σχ. 19. Βόρεια πτέρυγα τῶν Προπυλαίων, νότια ὄψη τῆς κιονοστοιχίας, σημερινὴ κατάσταση.



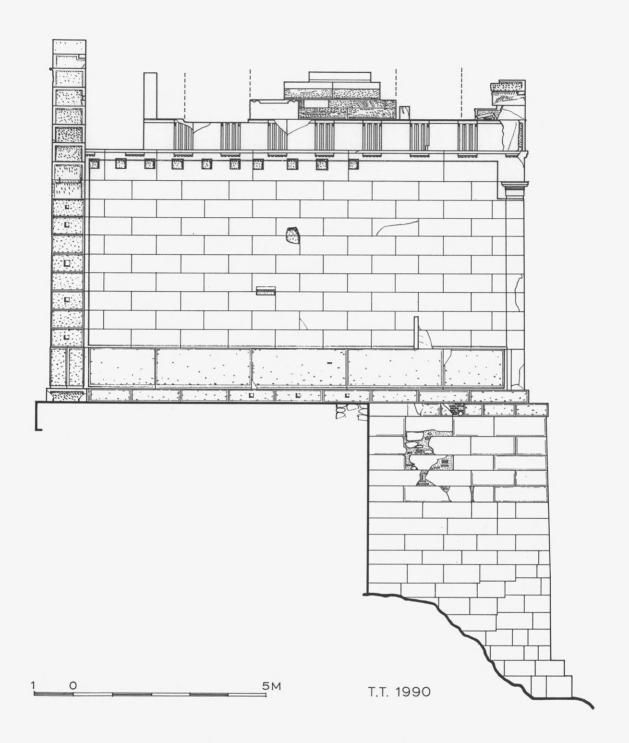
 $\Sigma_{\mbox{\scriptsize χ}}.$ 20. Βόρεια πτέρυγα τῶν Προπυλαίων, νότια ὄψη τοῦ θυραίου τοίχου, σημερινὴ κατάσταση.



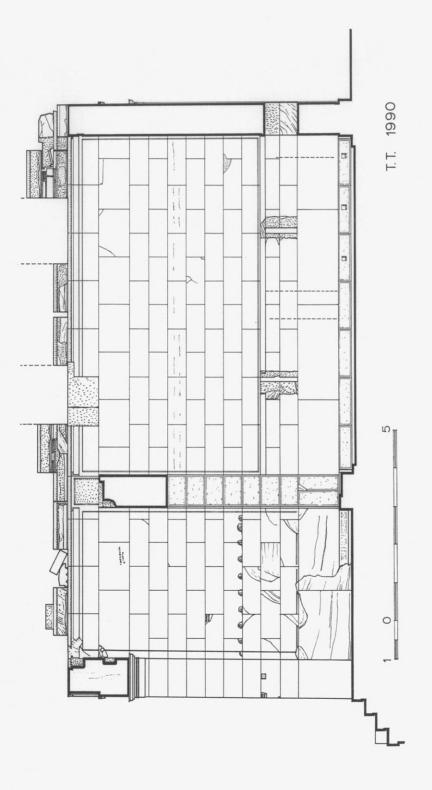
 Σ_{X} . 21. Βόρεια πτέρυγα τῶν Προπυλαίων, βόρεια ὄψη τοῦ θυραίου τοίχου, σημερινὴ κατάσταση.



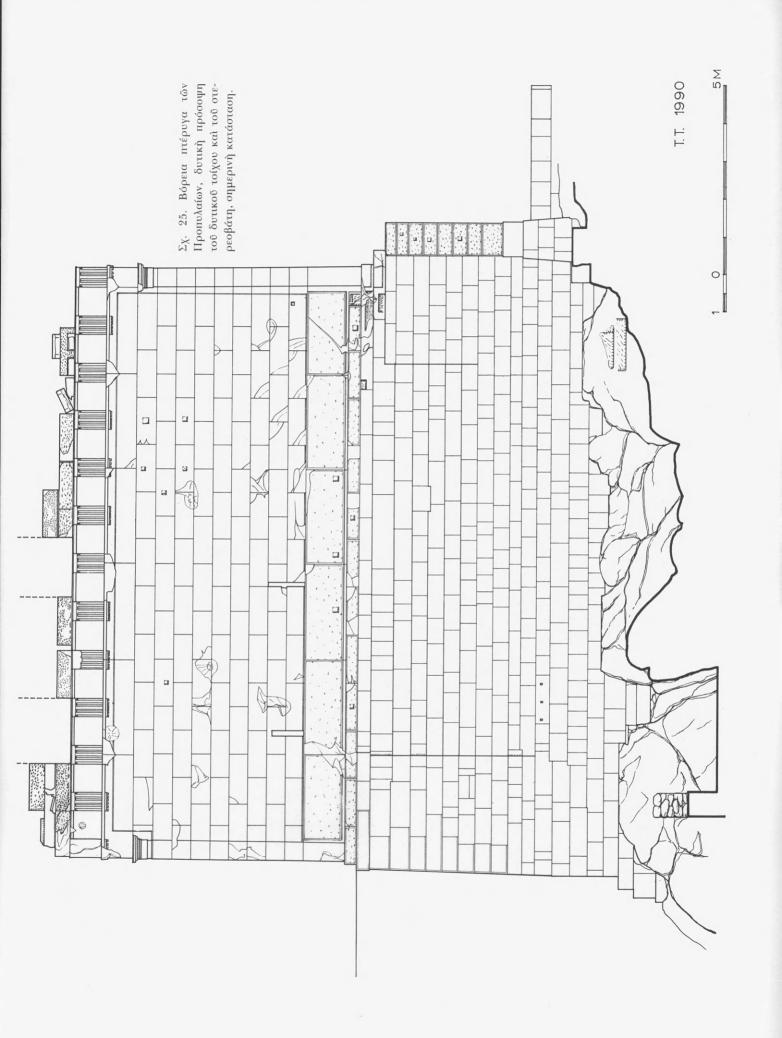
Σχ. 22. Βόρεια πτέρυγα τῶν Προπυλαίων, νότια ὄψη τοῦ βόρειου τοίχου, σημερινὴ κατάσταση.

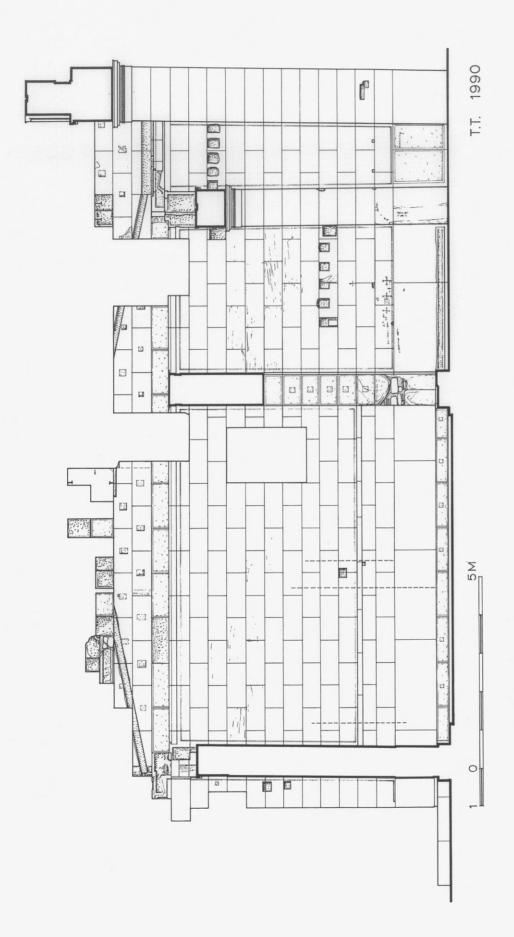


Σχ. 23. Βόρεια πτέρυγα τῶν Προπυλαίων, βόρεια ὄψη τοῦ βόρειου τοίχου, σημερινὴ κατάσταση.

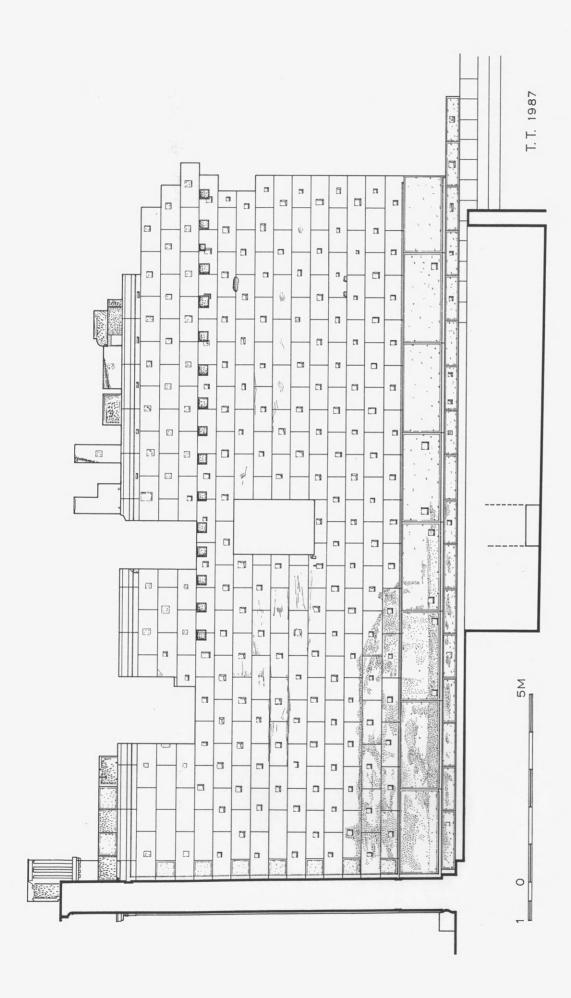


 Σ_{X} . 24. Βόρεια πτέρυγα τῶν Προπυλαίων, ἀνατολικὴ ὄψη τοῦ δυτικοῦ τοίχου, σημερινὴ κατάσταση.

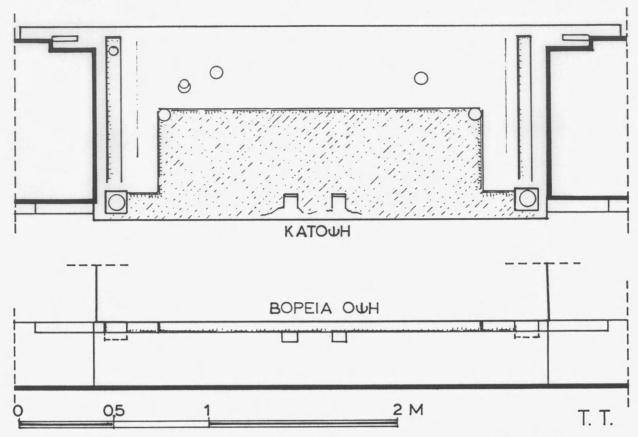




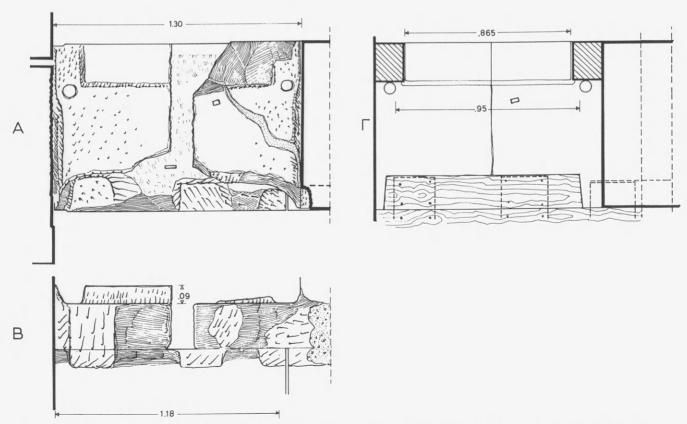
 Σ_{X} . 26. Βόρεια πτέρυγα τῶν Προπυλαίων, δυτικὴ ὄψη τοῦ ἀνατολικοῦ τοίχου.



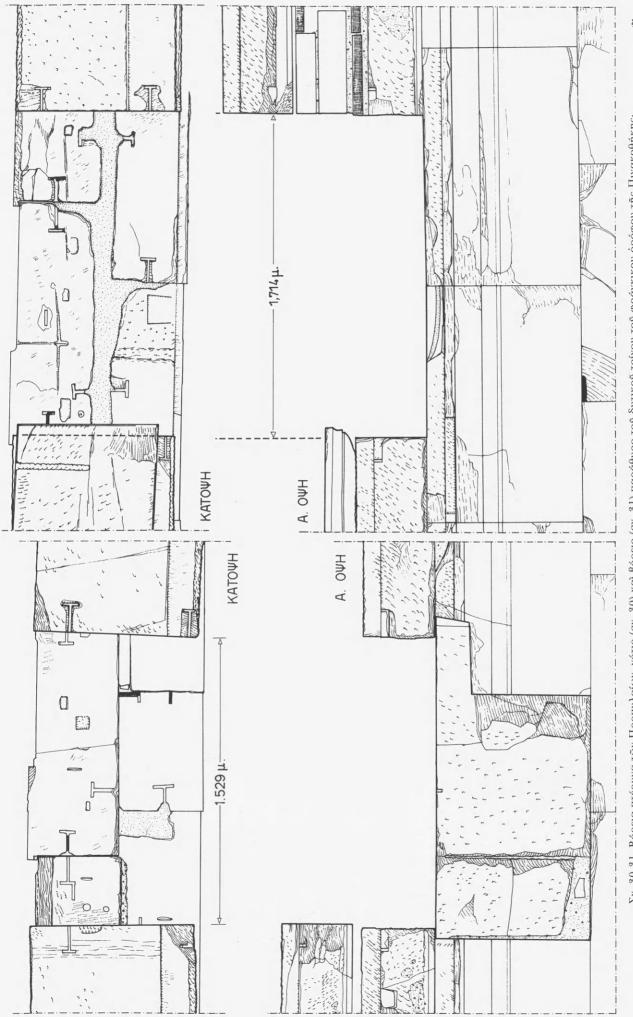
 Σ_{X} . 27. Βόρεια πτέρυγα τῶν Προπυλαίων, ἀνατολικὴ ὄψη τοῦ ἀνατολικοῦ τοίχου, κατάσταση τοῦ 1987.



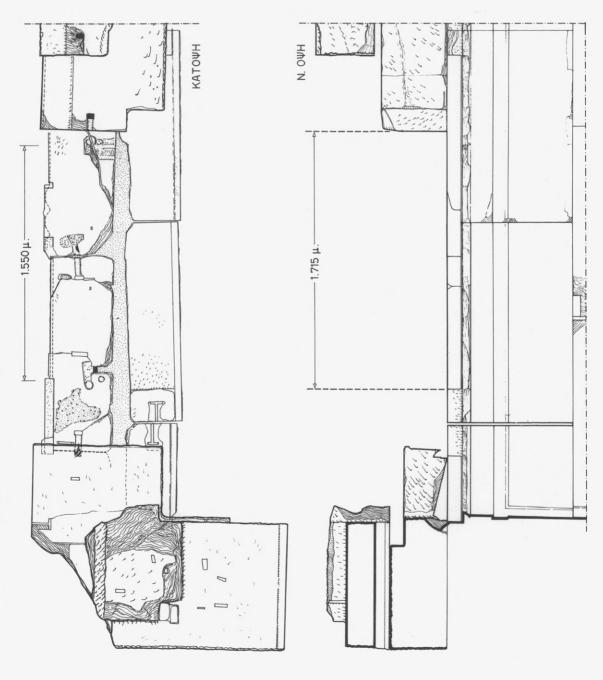
Σχ. 28. Βόρεια πτέρυγα τῶν Προπυλαίων, κατώφλι Πινακοθήκης. Κάτοψη καὶ βόρεια ὄψη.



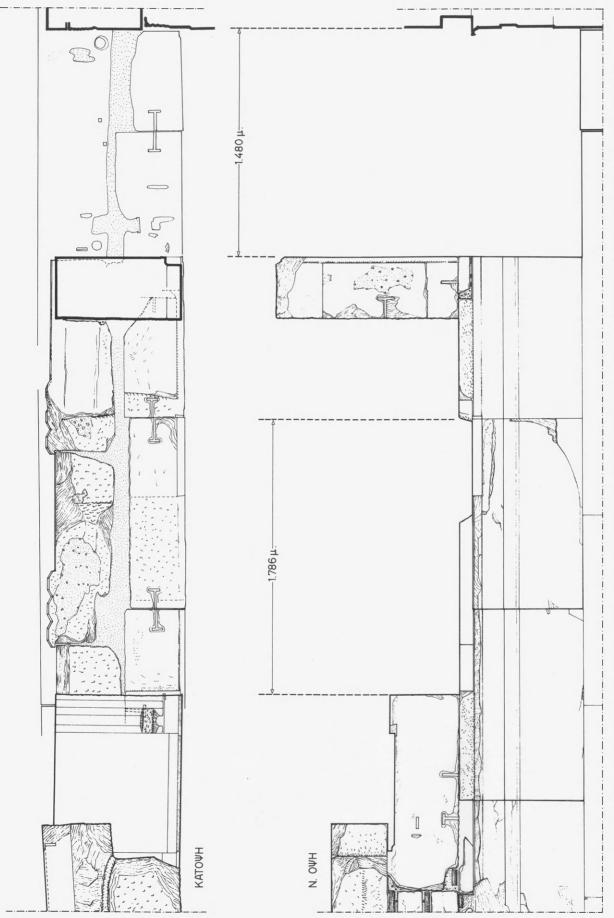
Σχ. 29. Βόρεια πτέρυγα τῶν Προπυλαίων, κατώφλι τῆς πόρτας τοῦ ὀρόφου στὴν ἀνωδομὴ τοῦ θυραίου τοίχου. Α, Β: σημερινὴ κατάσταση, κάτοψη καὶ νότια ὄψη ἀντίστοιχα. Γ: κάτοψη σὲ ἀναπαράσταση.



Σχ. 30-31. Βόρεια πτέρυγα τῶν Προπυλαίων, νότιο (σχ. 30) καὶ βόρειο (σχ. 31) παράθυρο τοῦ δυτικοῦ τοίχου τοῦ φράγκικου ὀρόφου τῆς Πινακοθήκης· κάτοψη και άνατολική (έσωτερική) ὄψη. Σημερινή κατάσταση.



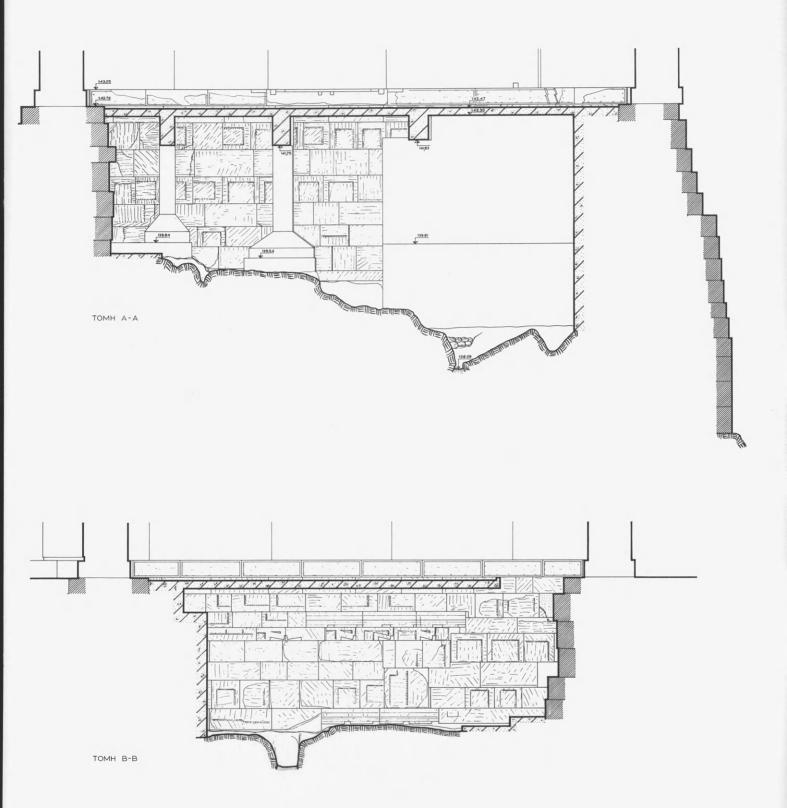
Σχ. 32. Βόρεια πτέρυγα τῶν Προπυλαίων, δυτικὸ παράθυρο τοῦ βόρειου τοίχου τοῦ φράγκικου ὀρόφου τῆς Πινακοθήκης· κάτοψη καὶ νότια (ἑοωτερικὴ) ὄψη. Σημερινὴ κατάσταση.



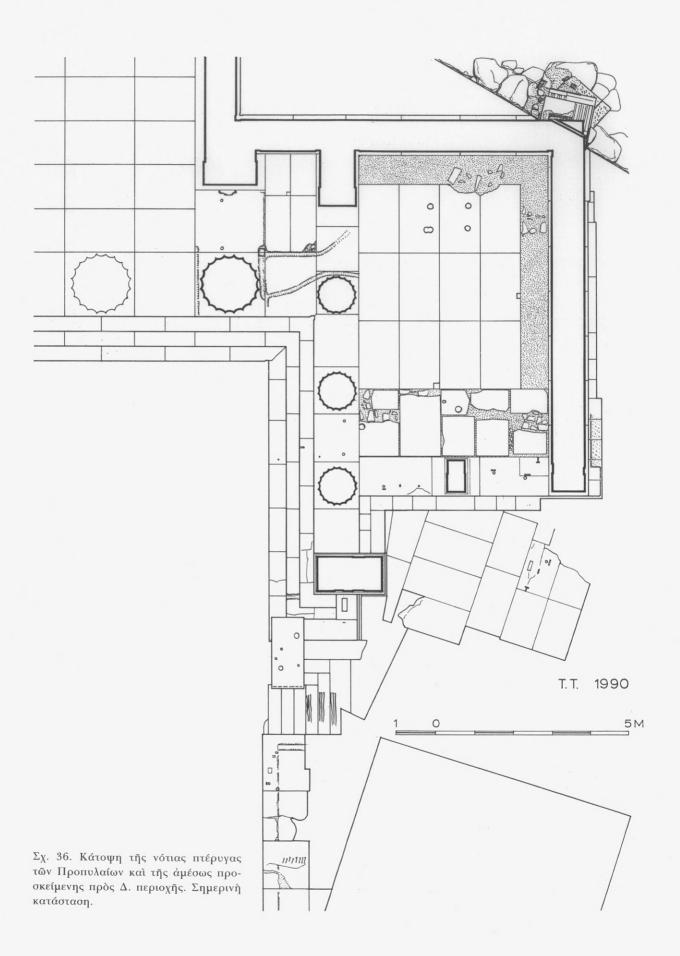
Σχ. 33. Βόρεια πτέρυγα τῶν Προπυλαίων, ἀνατολικὸ παράθυρο καὶ πόρτα τοῦ βόρειου τοῖχου τοῦ φράγκικου ὀρόφου τῆς Πινακοθήκης· κάτοψη καὶ νότια (έσωτερική) ὄψη. Σημερινή κατάσταση.

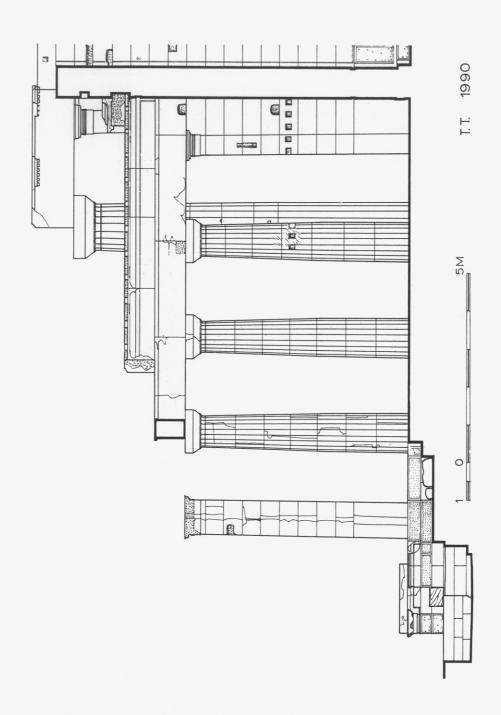


Σχ. 34. Βόρεια πτέρυγα τῶν Προπυλαίων, Πινακοθήκη, κάτοψη τοῦ χώρου κάτω ἀπὸ τὸ πάτωμα ἀπὸ ὁπλιομένο σκυρόδεμα τοῦ 1955, σημερινὴ κατάσταση.

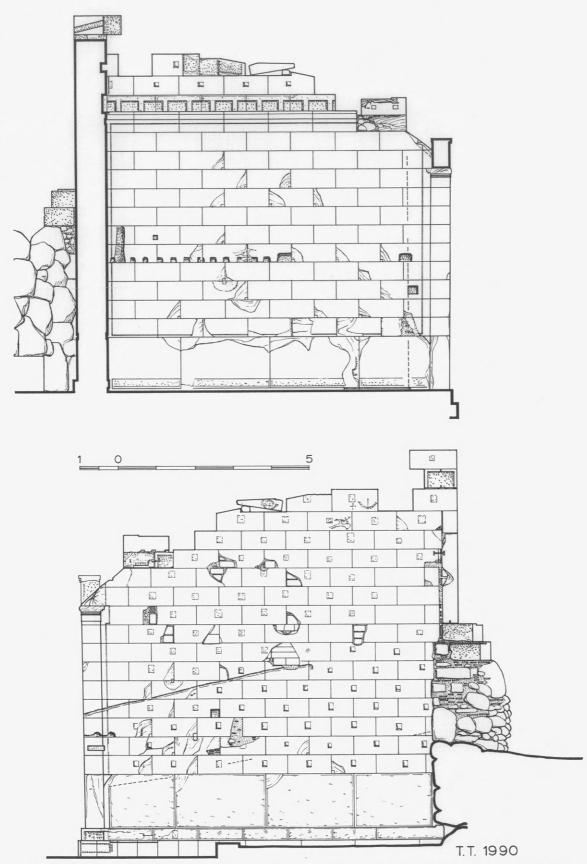


Σχ. 35. Βόρεια πτέρυγα τῶν Προπυλαίων, Πινακοθήκη, τομὲς Α-Α καὶ Β-Β στὸ πάτωμα ἀπὸ ὁπλισμένο σκυρόδεμα τοῦ 1955 καὶ στὸν ὑποκείμενο χῶρο. Διακρίνονται τὰ τμήματα τῆς θεμελίωσης τῶν Προπυλαίων ποὺ δὲν ἔχουν καλυφθεῖ ἀπὸ τὸ σκυρόδεμα τοῦ 1955.

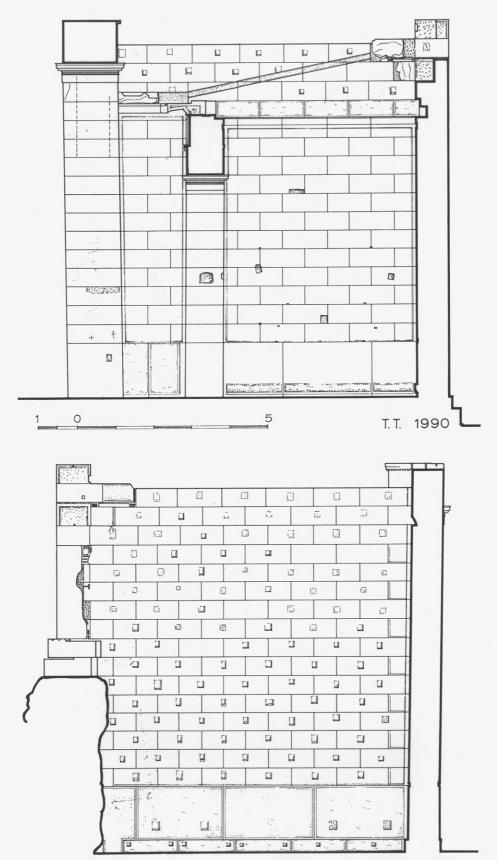




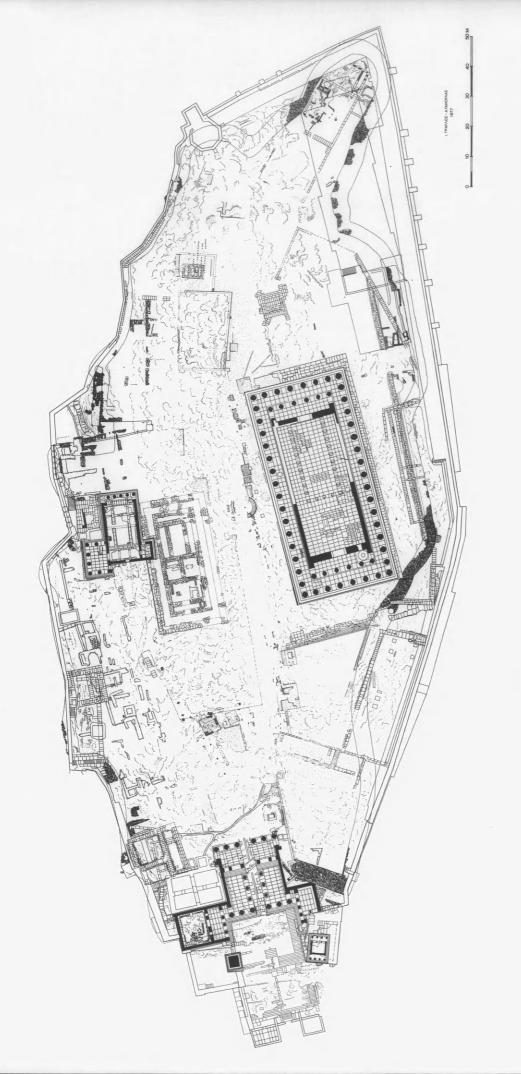
Σχ. 37. Νότια πτέρυγα τῶν Προπυλαίων, νότια ὅψη κιονοστοιχίας, σημερινὴ κατάσταση.



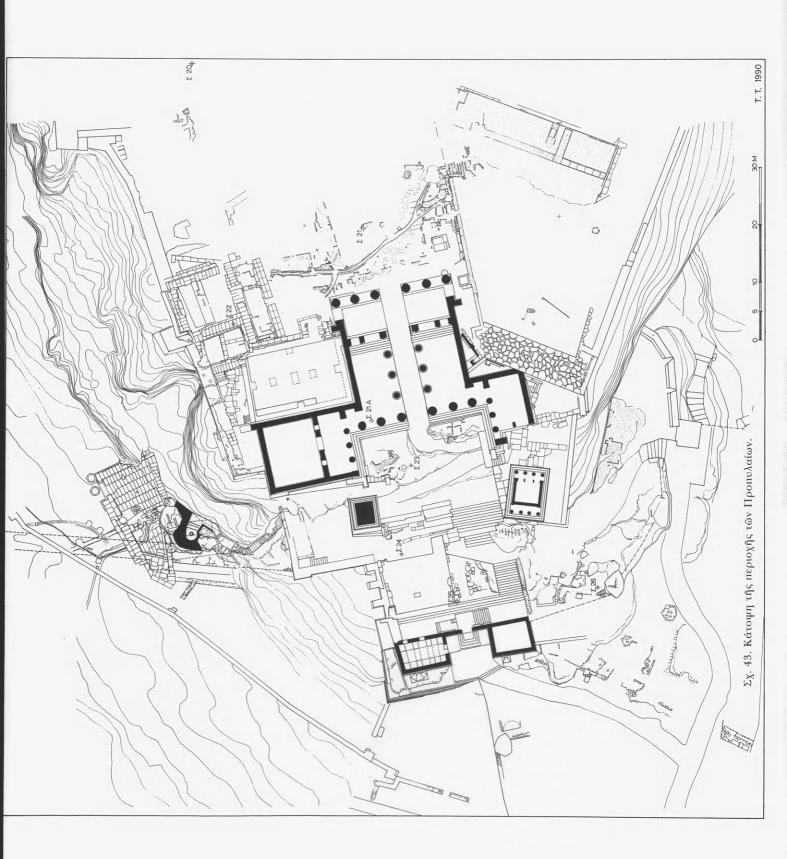
Σχ. 38-39. Νότια πτέρυγα τῶν Προπυλαίων, βόρεια (σχ. 38) καὶ νότια (σχ. 39) ὄψη τοῦ νότιου τοίχου, σημερινὴ κατάσταση.

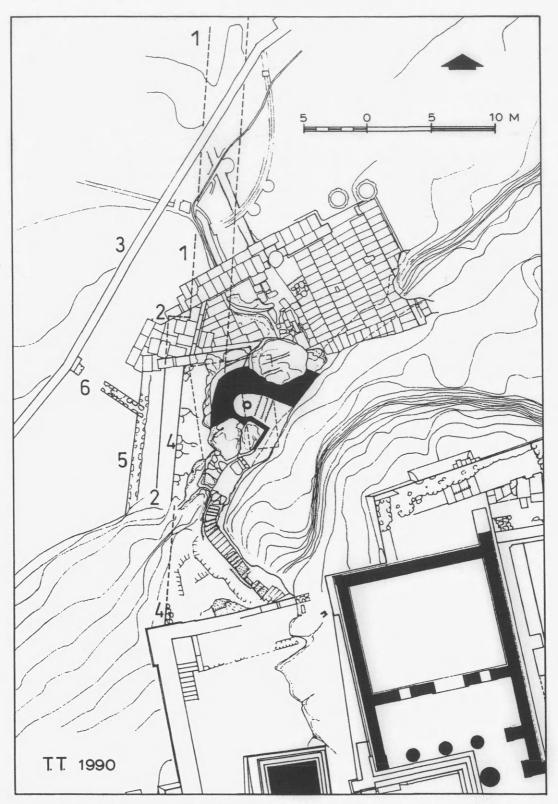


Σχ. 40-41. Νότια πτέρυγα τῶν Προπυλαίων, δυτική (σχ. 40) καὶ ἀνατολική (σχ. 41) ὄψη τοῦ ἀνατολικοῦ τοίχου, σημερινὴ κατάσταση.



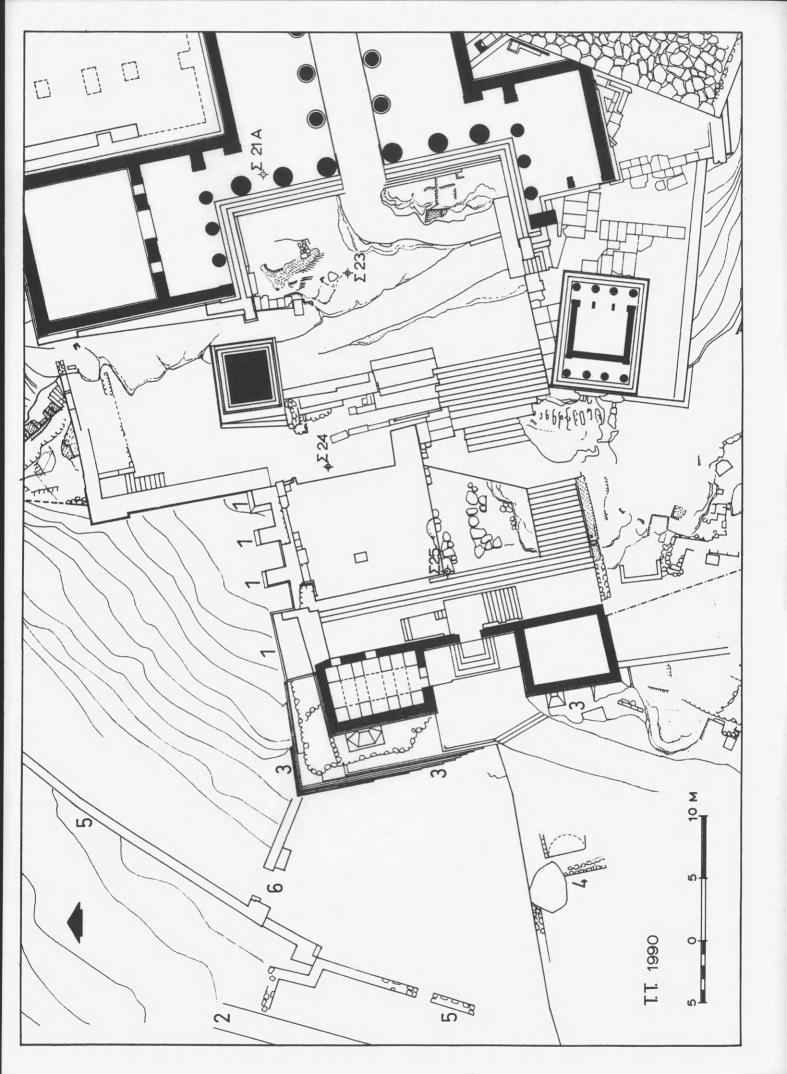
Σχ. 42. Άρχαιολογικός χάρτης τῆς Άκρόπολης (Τραυλός-Τανούλας 1977).

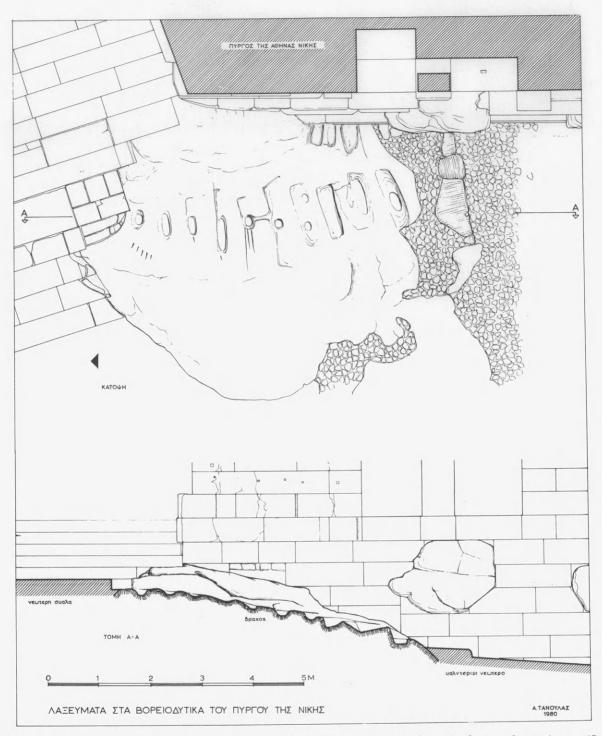




Σχ. 44. ή περιοχή τῆς Κλεψύδρας καὶ ἡ σύνδεσή της μὲ τὸ Μνησίκλειο ἀνάλημμα, ἀποτύπωση 1979-1990· ἡ κάτοψη τῆς Κλεψύδρας καὶ τῆς παρακείμενης κλασικῆς δεξαμενῆς ἔχουν βασιστεῖ στὴν ἀποτύπωση τοῦ Ἰ. Τραυλοῦ. 1) Ὑστερορρωμαϊκὸ τεῖχος. 2) Φράγκικος προμαχώνας. 3) Τεῖχος τῆς Ὑπαπαντῆς. 4) Προμαχώνας τοῦ ἀνδρούτσου. 5) Τούρκικος ἀναλημματικὸς τοῖχος. 6) Πύλη χτισμένη κατὰ τὴν Ἐπανάσταση.

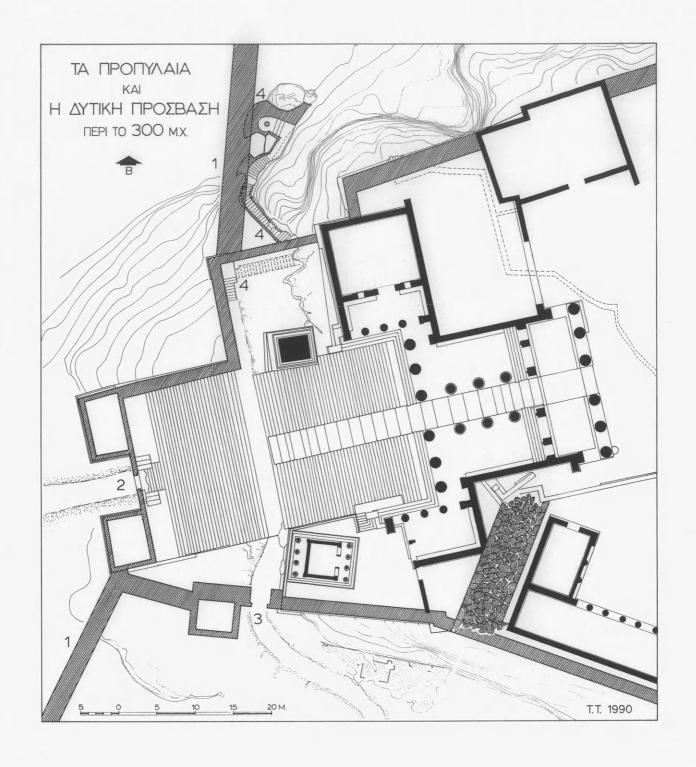
Σχ. 45. Ἡ περιοχὴ πρὸς Δ. τῶν Προπυλαίων, ἀποτύπωση 1979-1990. 1) Μεσαιωνικὲς ἀντηρίδες. 2) Ριζόκαστρο. 3) Βάση τοῦ μεγάλου δυτικοῦ προμαχώνα τῆς Τουρκοκρατίας. 4) Λείψανα κτισμάτων τοῦ τουρκικοῦ νεκροταφείου. 5) Τεῖχος τῆς Ὑπαπαντῆς. 6) Πύλη χτισμένη κατὰ τὴν Ἐπανάσταση.





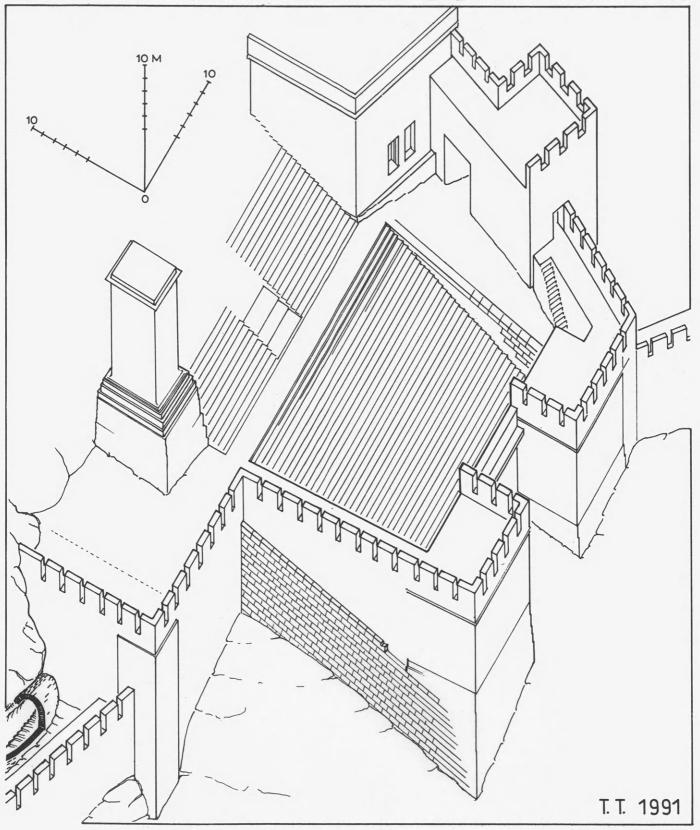
Σχ. 46. Λαξεύματα στὸν βράχο ΒΔ. τοῦ πύργου τῆς Νίκης, ἀποτύπωση τοῦ 1980, πρὶν ἐπιστρωθοῦν μὲ σκυρόδεμα. Κάτοψη καὶ τομὴ στὸ μέσο τῶν προϊστορικῶν βαθμίδων. Τὸ λιθόστρωτο πρὸς Ν. εἶναι τοῦ 20οῦ αἰ.

Σχ. 47. Ἡ περιοχὴ ΝΔ. τῶν Προπυλαίων καὶ τῆς δυτικῆς πρόσβασης, ἀποτύπωση 1979-1990. Ἡ σκιασμένη περιοχὴ δείχνει τὴ σχέση τῶν σημερινῶν λειψάνων καὶ κατασκευῶν μὲ τὰ κτίσματα ποὺ εἰκονίζονται στὴν κάτοψη τῆς περιοχῆς ἀπὸ τὸν Boitte. Τὰ λίγα στοιχεῖα ποὺ δὲν φαίνονται στὴν κάτοψη τοῦ Boitte ἔχουν συμπληρωθεῖ ἀπὸ τὴν κάτοψη τοῦ von Hallerstein. 1) Ὑστερορρωμαϊκὸς πύργος καὶ πύλη. 2) Δυτικὸς βραχίονας ὑστερορρωμαϊκοῦ τείχους νότιας κλιτύος, ὁ μεταγενέστερος Σερπεντζές. 3) Τεῖχος καὶ οἴκημα τῶν φυλάκων. 4) Τὸ θολικό, μὲ ὑπερκείμενο τὸν προμαχώνα τοῦ 1805.

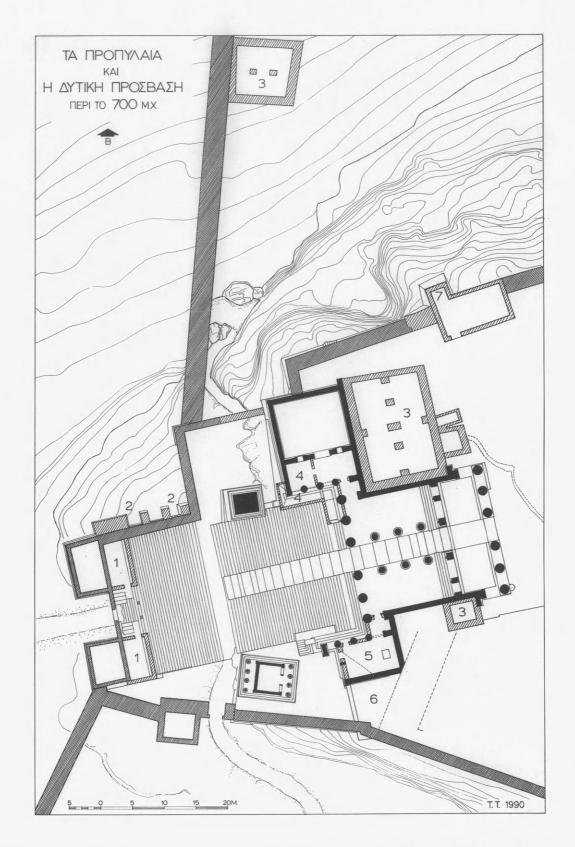


Σχ. 48. Τὰ Προπύλαια καὶ ἡ δυτικὴ πρόσβαση περὶ τὸ 300 μ.Χ. 1) Ύστερορρωμαϊκὸ τεῖχος. 2) Πύλη Beulé. 3) ή δεύτερη πύλη καὶ ὁ παρακείμενος πύργος. 4) ή όχυρωμένη Κλεψύδρα καὶ ἡ πρόσβασή της ἀπὸ τὴν ἀκρόπολη.

Η ΟΧΥΡΩΣΗ ΤΗΣ ΔΥΤΙΚΗΣ ΠΡΟΣΒΑΣΗΣ ΠΕΡΙ ΤΟ 300 Μ.Χ.



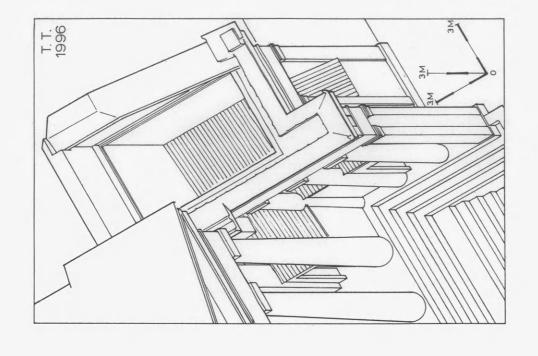
 Σ χ. 49. Ἡ ὀχύρωση τῆς δυτικῆς πρόσβασης τῆς Ἀκρόπολης περὶ τὸ 300 μ.Χ. Ἁξονομετρικὴ ἄποψη ἀπὸ $B\Delta$.

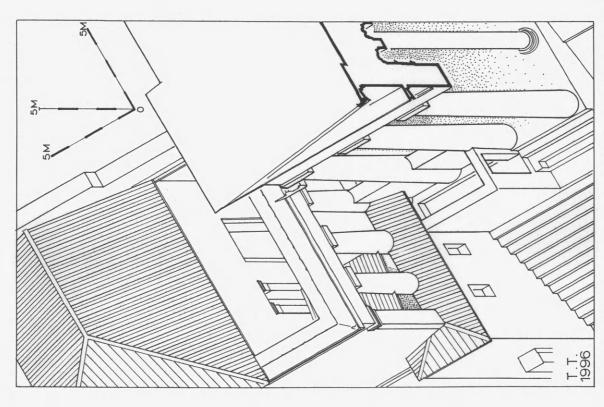


Σχ. 50. Τὰ Προπύλαια καὶ ἡ δυτικὴ πρόσβαση περὶ τὸ 700 μ.Χ. 1) Ξυλόστεγες προσθῆκες 'Α. τῆς πύλης Beulé. 2) 'Αντηρίδες στὴ βόρεια πλευρὰ τῆς δυτικῆς πρόσβασης. 3) Δεξαμενές. 4) Ξυλόστεγοι χῶροι στὴ βόρεια πτέρυγα. 5) Ξυλόστεγος χῶρος (ἐκκλησία) στὴ νότια πτέρυγα. 6) 'Επέκταση τῆς στάθμης τοῦ Βραυρωνείου πρὸς Δ. 7) 'Αντηρίδα στὸ βόρειο τεῖχος τῆς 'Ακρόπολης καὶ συναφὲς οἰκοδόμημα.

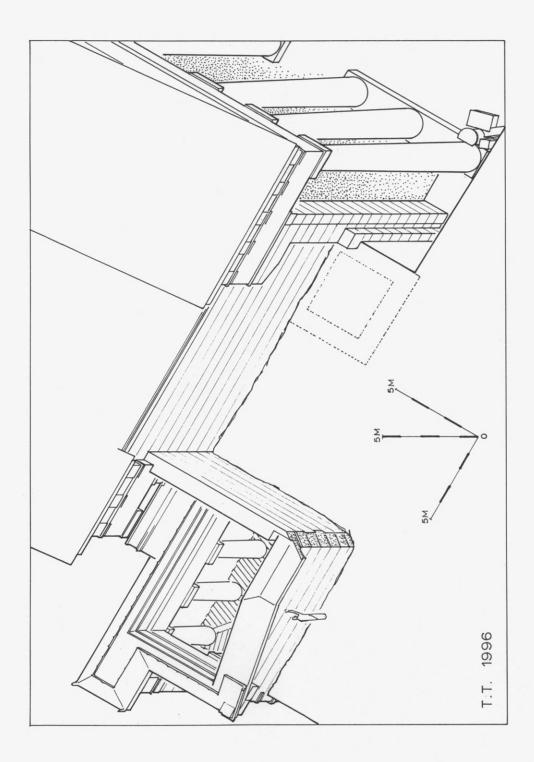
Η ΟΧΥΡΩΣΗ ΤΗΣ ΔΥΤΙΚΗΣ ΠΡΟΣΒΑΣΗΣ ΠΕΡΙ ΤΟ 700 Μ.Χ. TOMH ΣΤΟΝ ΑΞΟΝΑ ΤΗΣ ΠΥΛΗΣ BEULE T.T. 1991

Σχ. 51. Ἡ ὀχύρωση τῆς δυτικῆς πρόσβασης τῆς ἀκρόπολης περὶ τὸ 700 μ.Χ. ἀξονομετρικὴ ἄποψη ἀπὸ $B\Delta$.

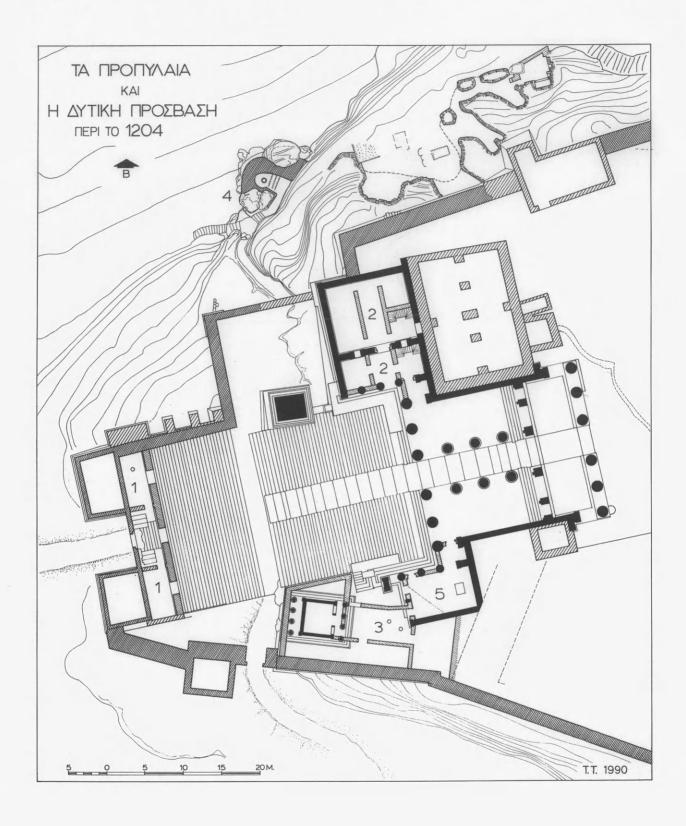




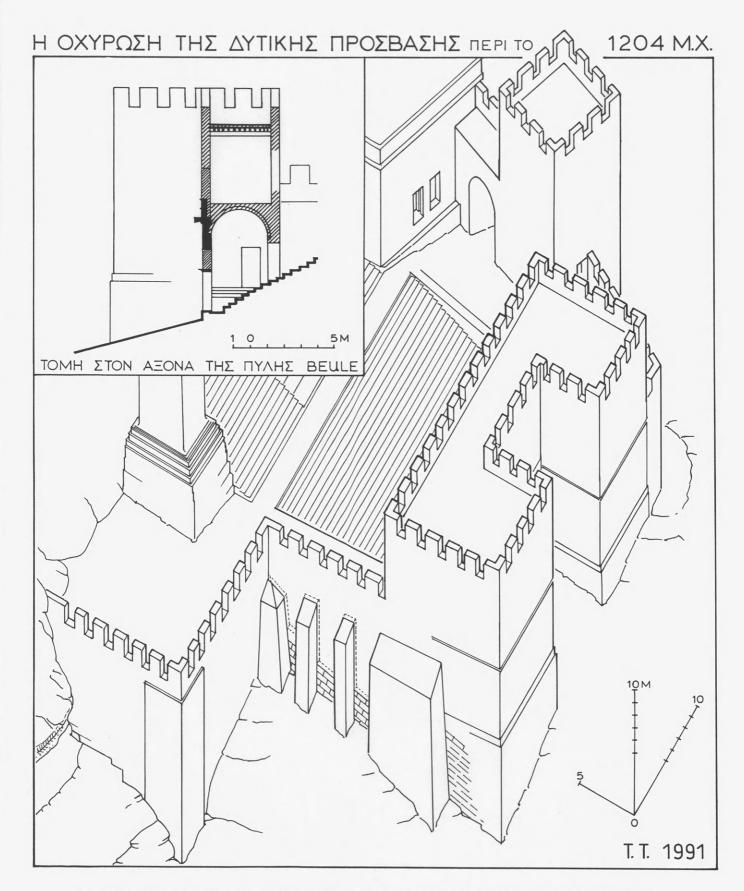
Σχ. 52. Οί ξύλινες στέγες μέσα στη στοὰ τῆς βόρειας πτέρυγας, έμπρὸς ἀπὸ τὴν πρόσοψή της καὶ ἀπὸ τὸ βόρειο ἥμισυ τῆς δυτικῆς πρόσοψης τοῦ κεντρικοῦ κτιρίου τῶν Τροπυλαίων, περὶ τὸ 700. ᾿Αξονομετρικὴ ἀναπαράσταση, ἄποψη ἀπὸ ΝΔ. Σχ. 53. Ἡ στέγη τῆς μονόχωρης βασιλικῆς μέσα στὴ νότια πτέρυγα τῶν Προπυλαίων, πεν Προπυλαίων, περὶ τὸ 700. Ἡξονομετρικὴ ἀναπαράσταση, ἄποψη ἀπὸ ΒΔ.



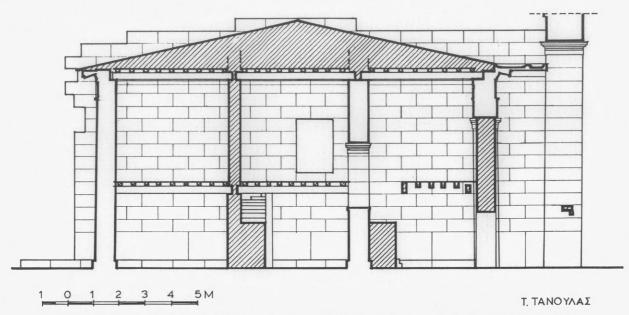
 Σ_{X} . 54. Ή περιοχή στὰ νότια καὶ ἀνατολικὰ τῆς νότιας πτέρυγας τῶν Προπυλαίων, περὶ τὸ 700. ᾿Αξονομετρικὴ ἀναπαράσταση, ἄποψη ἀπὸ ΝΑ.



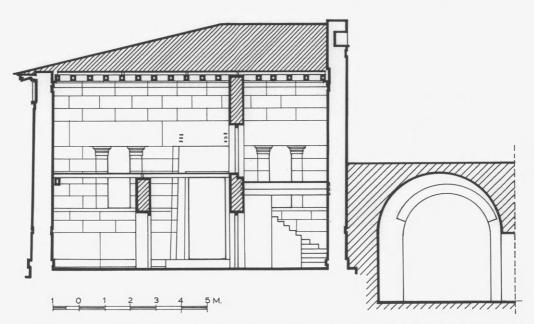
Σχ. 55. Τὰ Προπύλαια καὶ ἡ δυτικὴ πρόσβαση περὶ τὸ 1204. 1) Καμαροσκέπαστοι χῶροι 'Α. τῆς πύλης Beulé. 2) Βασικὰ στοιχεῖα τῆς διάταξης τῶν ἰσόγειων χώρων στὴ βόρεια πτέρυγα. 3) Ύπαίθρια αὐλὴ μὲ ὀμβροδέκτες περιβαλλόμενη ἀπὸ στεγασμένους χώρους στὴν περιοχὴ τοῦ ἱεροῦ τῆς 'Αθηνᾶς Νίκης. 4) Παρεκκλήσι μὲ ἀγίασμα ἐπάνω ἀπὸ τὴν Κλεψύδρα. 5) Παρεκκλήσι.



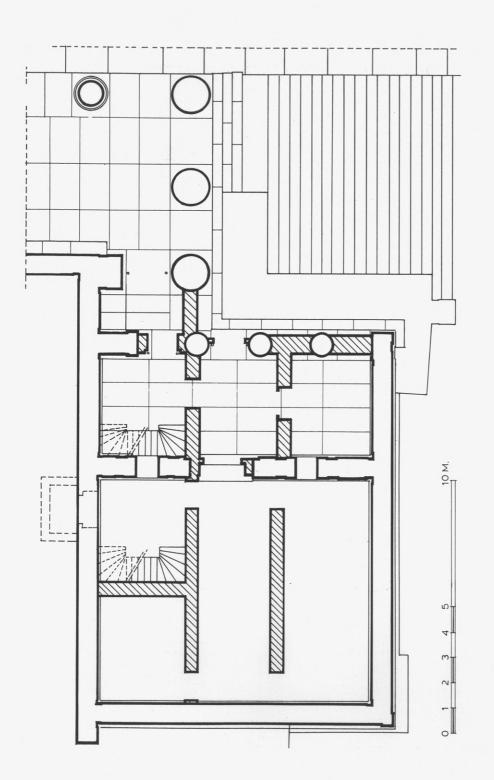
Σχ. 56. Ή ὀχύρωση τῆς δυτικῆς πρόσβασης τῆς Άκρόπολης περὶ τὸ 1204 μ.Χ. Άξονομετρικὴ ἄποψη ἀπὸ $B\Delta$.



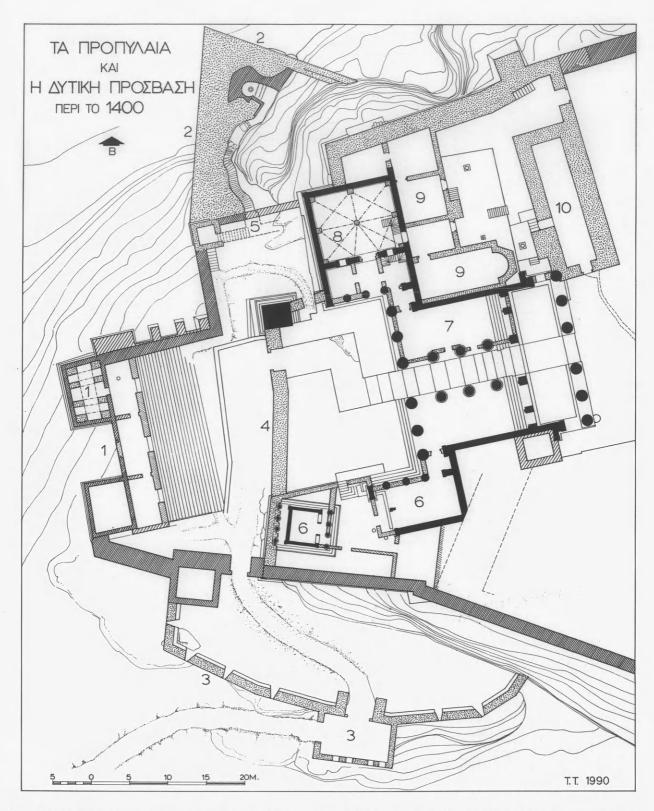
Σχ. 57. Ἡ κατοικία τοῦ μητροπολίτη τῆς ᾿Αθήνας στὴ βόρεια πτέρυγα τῶν Προπυλαίων, περὶ τὸ 1204. Τομὴ κοιτάζοντας πρὸς ᾿Α.



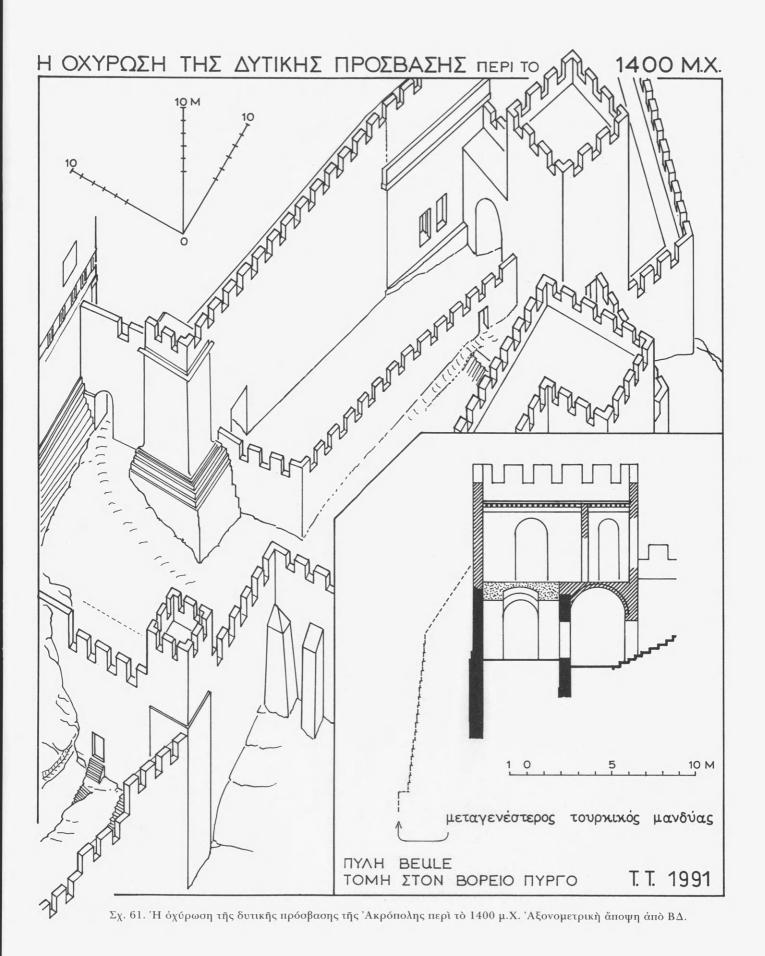
Σχ. 58. Ἡ κατοικία τοῦ μητροπολίτη τῆς ἀθήνας στὴ βόρεια πτέρυγα τῶν Προπυλαίων, περὶ τὸ 1204. Τομὴ στὴ στοὰ τῆς βόρειας πτέρυγας κοιτάζοντας πρὸς Β.



 Σ_{X} . 59. Ή κατοικία τοῦ μητροπολίτη τῆς ΄Αθήνας στὴ βόρεια πτέρυγα τῶν Προπυλαίων, περὶ τὸ 1204. Κάτοψη.

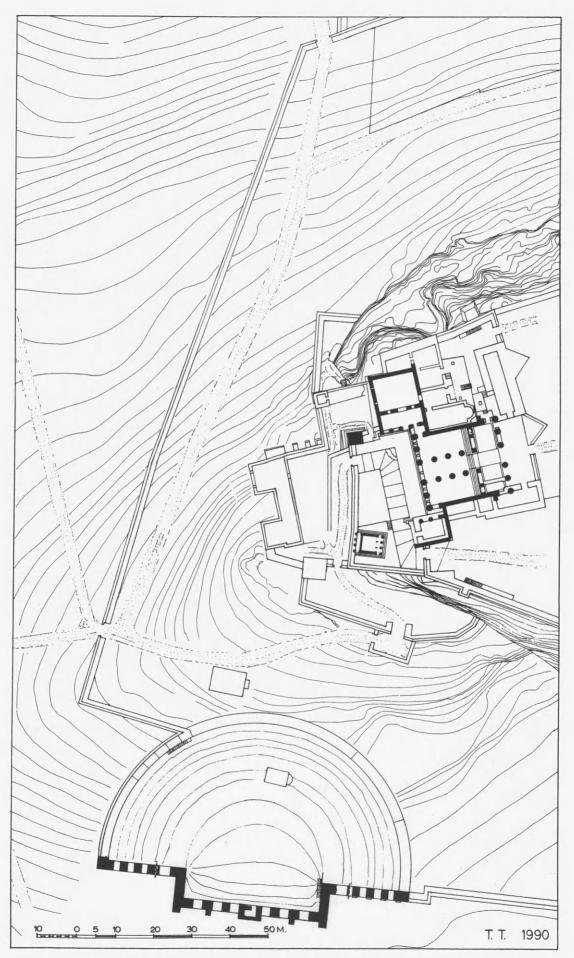


Σχ. 60. Τὰ Προπύλαια καὶ ἡ δυτικὴ πρόσβαση περὶ τὸ 1400. 1) Κατάργηση τῆς πύλης Beulé καὶ θολωτὴ κατασκευὴ στὸν βόρειο πύργο της. 2) Προμαχώνας τῆς Κλεψύδρας. 3) Περίβολος καὶ φυλάκιο εἰσόδου. 4) Δεύτερος προμαχώνας καὶ κεκλιμένο ἐπίπεδο γιὰ τὴν πρόσβαση τῆς ἀντίστοιχης πύλης. 5) Θολωτὴ πυλίδα γιὰ τὴν ἐπικοινωνία μὲ τὴν περιοχὴ τῆς Κλεψύδρας. 6) Διώροφη πτέρυγα στὴν περιοχὴ τῆς νότιας πτέρυγας τῶν Προπυλαίων καὶ τοῦ ἰεροῦ τῆς ᾿Αθηνᾶς Νίκης. 7) Προθάλαμος κατοικίας τοῦ διοικητῆ. 8) Θολωτὴ κατασκευὴ στὴν Πινακοθήκη. 9) Ἐπέκταση τῆς κατοικίας πρὸς ᾿Α. καὶ τὸ παρεκκλήσι τοῦ ʿΑγίου Βαρθολομαίου. 10) ὑΟγκῶδες οἰκοδόμημα γιὰ ἄμυνα πρὸς τὸ ἐσωτερικὸ τῆς ᾿Ακρόπολης.

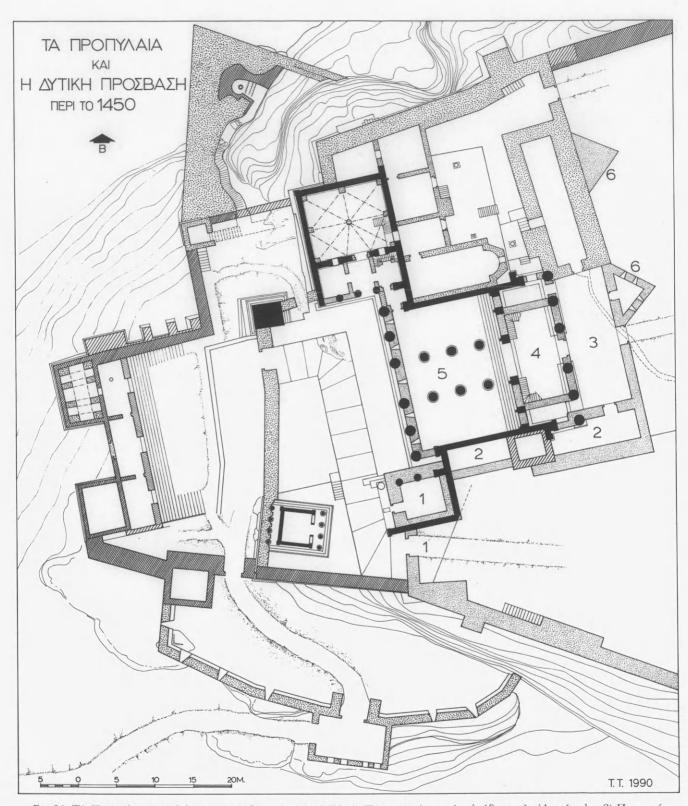




Σχ. 62. Ή Άκρόπολη περί το 1300. Κάτοψη. 1. Πύλες του Ριζόκαστρου. 2. Περίβολος καὶ φυλάκιο είσόδου. 3. Πύλη καὶ πύργος. 4. Πύλη είσόδου στὸν δεύτερο προμαχώνα. 5. Παρθενώνας. 6. Έρέχθειο. 7. Δεξαμενές. 8. Donjon. 9. Περιοχή κατοικίας του ήγεμόνα.

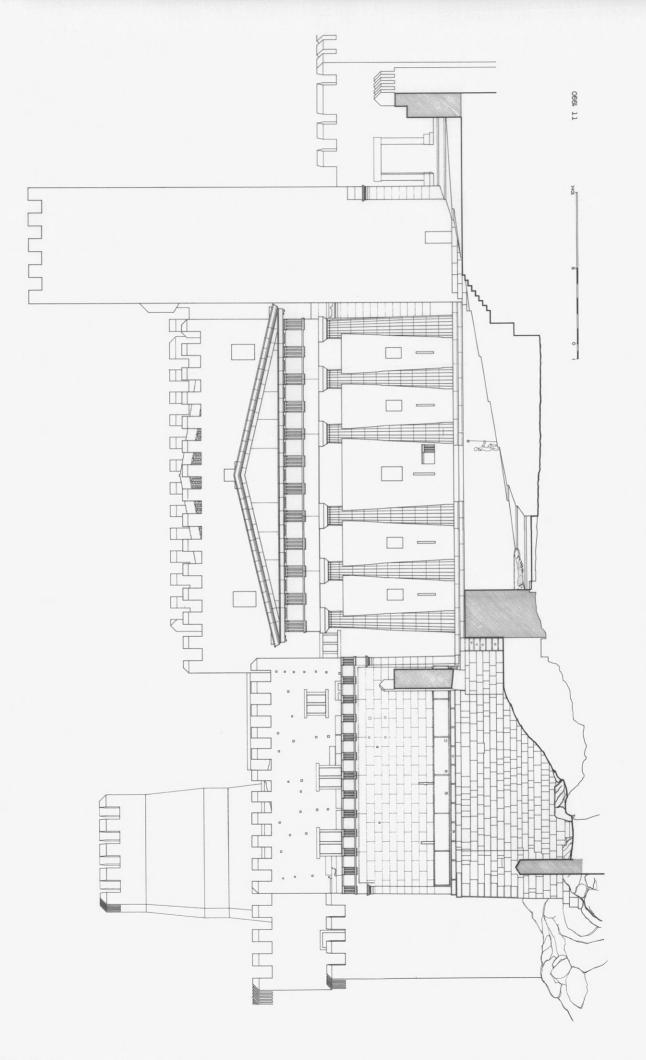


Σχ. 63. Τὰ Προπόλαια καὶ ἡ δυτικὴ πρόσβαση σὲ σχέση μὲ τὸ Ριζόκαστρο, περὶ τὸ 1450.

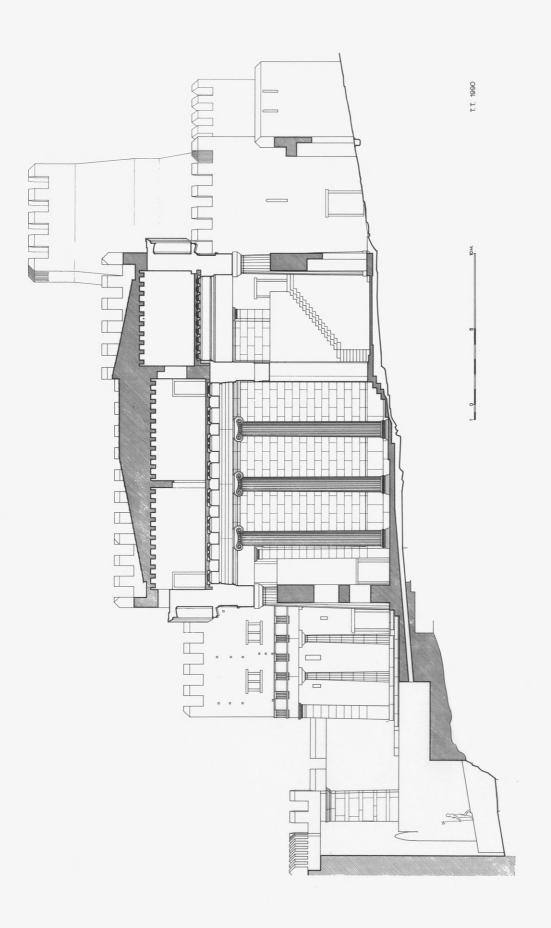


Σχ. 64. Τὰ Προπύλαια καὶ ἡ δυτικὴ πρόσβαση περὶ τὸ 1450. 1) Πύργος καὶ πορεία εἰσόδου στὴν ἀκρόπολη. 2) Προσκτίσματα στὴ νότια πλευρὰ τοῦ κεντρικοῦ κτιρίου. 3) Προαύλιο δουκικῆς κατοικίας. 4) Προθάλαμος. 5) Αἴθουσα ἀκροάσεων. 6) Τριγωνικοὶ ἀμυντικοὶ πύργοι.

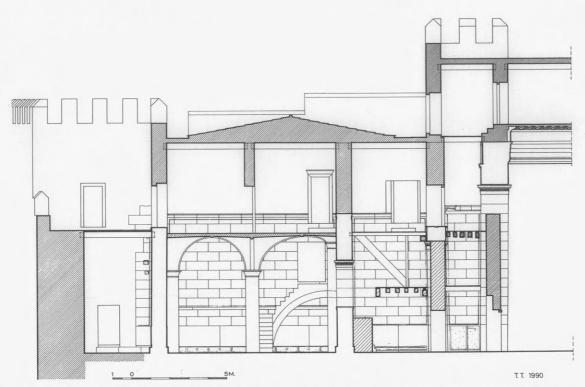
Σχ. 65. "Αποψη δουκικοῦ ἀνακτόρου στὰ Προπύλαια καὶ ἡ δυτικὴ πρόσβαση τῆς 'Ακρόπολης περὶ τὸ 1450. 'Αξονομετρικὴ ἀναπαράσταση.



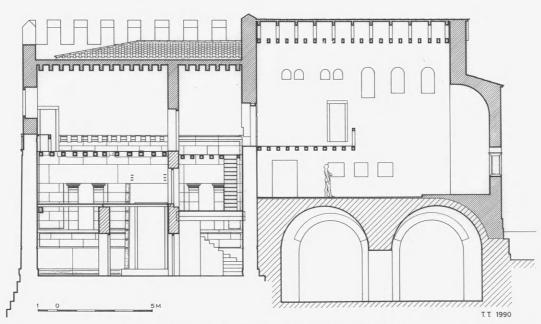
 Σ_{X} . 68. Τὰ Προπύλαια περὶ τὸ 1450. Δυτικὴ πρόσοψη.



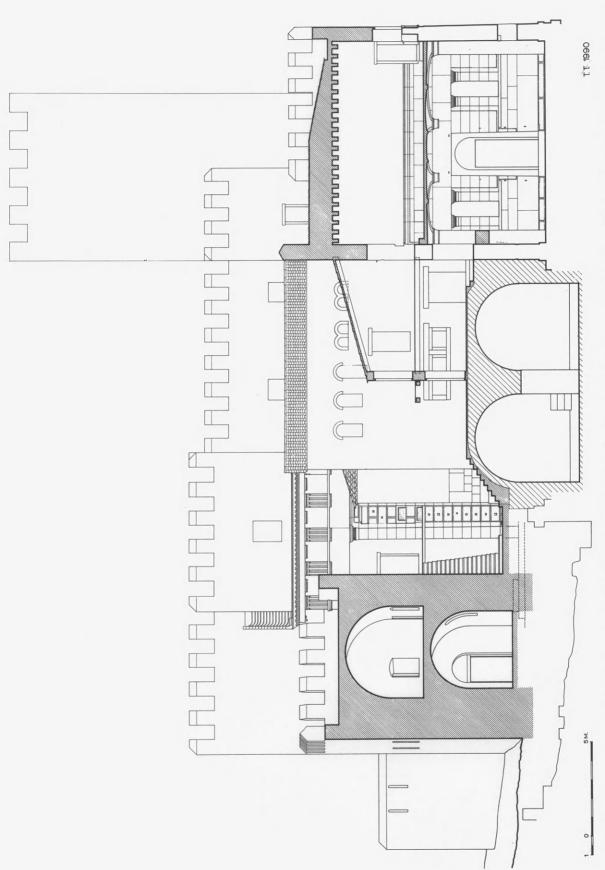
Σχ. 69. Ή δουκική κατοικία στὰ Προπύλαια περὶ τὸ 1450, τομὴ στὸν κεντρικὸ ἄξονα τοῦ κεντρικοῦ κτιρίου, κοιτάζοντας πρὸς Β. Διακρίνονται δύο φάσεις, ή φράγκικη καὶ ή φλωρεντινή.



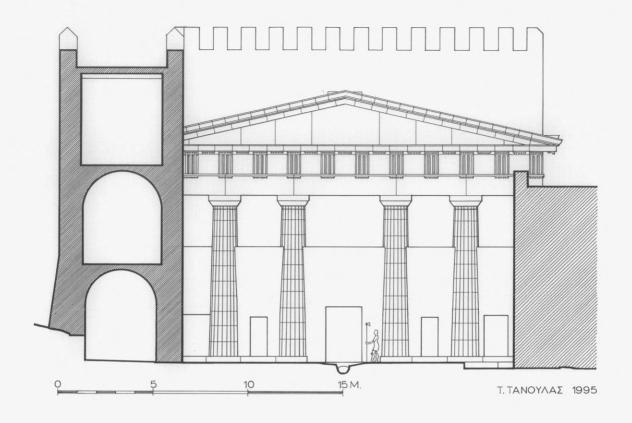
Σχ. 70. Ἡ δουκικὴ κατοικία στὰ Προπύλαια περὶ τὸ 1450, τομὴ στὴ βόρεια πτέρυγα καὶ στὴ βόρεια κόγχη, κοιτάζοντας πρὸς ᾿Α. Διακρίνονται τρεῖς φάσεις, ἡ μεσοβυζαντινή, ἡ φράγκικη καὶ ἡ φλωρεντινή.



Σχ. 71. Ἡ δουκικὴ κατοικία στὰ Προπύλαια περὶ τὸ 1450. Τομὴ στὴ στοὰ τῆς βόρειας πτέρυγας, στὴ δεξαμενὴ καὶ στὸ παρεκκλήσι κοιτάζοντας πρὸς Β. Διακρίνονται τρεῖς φάσεις, ἡ ἰουστινιάνεια, ἡ μεσοβυζαντινὴ καὶ ἡ φράγκικη.



Σχ. 72. Ή δυτική κατοικία στὰ Προπύλαια περὶ τὸ 1450. Τομή στὴν Πινακοθήκη, στὴν πρὸς 'Α. ἐπέκταση τοῦ ὀρόφου, στὴ δεξαμενή τοῦ 6ου αἰ., καὶ στὸ ἐπίμηκες οἰκοδομήματος, ἐνῶ ἡ διακεκομμένη γραμμὴ 'Α. τῆς γένεσης τῶν τόξων τῆς δεξαμενῆς δηλώνει τὴ θέση τοῦ ἀνατολικοῦ ἄκρου τοῦ τοιχοβάτη τοῦ βόρειου τοίχου καὶ οίκοδόμημα, κοιτάζοντας πρὸς Ν. Στὰ ἀνατολικὰ τοῦ πυθμένα τῆς δεξαμενῆς ἡ συνεχὴς γραμμὴ δηλώνει τὴ σημερινὴ τομὴ τοῦ ἐδάφους στὸν νότιο χῶρο τοῦ ΒΔ. τοῦ στυλοβάτη τῆς ἀνατολικῆς στοᾶς τοῦ κεντρικοῦ κπρίου τῶν Προπυλαίων. Διακρίνονται σὲ τομὴ τρεῖς φάσεις, ἡ ἰουστινιάνεια, ἡ φράγκικη καὶ ἡ φλωρεντινή.



THE PROPYLAEA OF THE ATHENIAN ACROPOLIS FROM 267 A.D. TO 1458

AN ENGLISH SUMMARY

Part One

DESCRIPTION OF THE CLASSICAL BUILDING OF THE PROPYLAEA AND A CONCISE SURVEY OF ITS HISTORY

The architect Mnesicles constructed the Propylaea on the Acropolis of Athens between 437-432 B.C. Construction was first halted for political and financial reasons, then permanently stopped by the outbreak of the Peloponnesian War and the Propylaea was left unfinished which makes it an invaluable document for the study of the methods employed by master craftsmen of the classical period building in marble. The Mnesiclean Propylaea, as it stands, consists of three parts: a Central Building with two hexastyle Doric porticoes facing east and west, the North Wing and the South Wing (drs. 1-2). The two small areas between the west colonnade of the Central Building and the wings will be referred to as the northern recess and the southern recess.

A cross wall pierced with five doors divides the Central Building into two unequal parts, the Eastern Portico and the Western Hall. A ramp along the central axis facilitated the ascent of the animals in the Panathenaic procession; in the Western Hall the ramp was flanked by three pairs of Ionic columns (drs. 1-3). The façade of the North Wing is a tristyle portico in antis which led to a chamber known today as the Pinakotheke (drs. 1-4). The South Wing was practically only a portico with a colonnade facing north matching the North Wing colonnade; its west end was open to the sanctuary of Athena Nike which stood on a high podium known as the Nike Bastion (drs. 1-2, 43). Mnesicles' genius managed to invent solutions to the structural and artistic problems emerging from the new building type he created and his building, though unfinished, remained, indisputably, the most original masterwork of classical architecture.

Mnesicles was not able to carry out his original plans for the building because construction was halted. Structural elements in the classical fabric indicate that Mnesicles originally intended to erect two more wings to the east of the existing ones, flanking the Central Building. Mnesicles also seems to be responsible for the ramp which continued the Panathenaic Way up to the west front of the Propylaea. He must also have built the terrace to the west of the North Wing, which will be referred to as the Mnesiclean Terrace (dr. 43).

In the 2nd c. B.C. a chariot group of a Pergamene ruler was set up on a high pedestal near the SW corner of the North Wing; in the 1st c. B.C. the original chariot group was replaced by one for Agrippa and the pedestal is now known as the Agrippa Monument. In the 1st c. C.E. the whole classical ramp was replaced by a flight of marble steps referred to here as the Roman Monumental Stairway.

In 267 A.D. the Herulians devastated Athens and, possibly, the Acropolis. After the departure of the Herulians the Athenians started building a new city wall, known as the Post-Herulian Fortification Wall and also refortified the Acropolis. Although the town of

Athens was confined inside the Post-Herulian Fortification Wall in the 4th c. C.E., the revitalization of the philosophical schools gradually brought relative prosperity, as the 5th c. expansion of the town in the area between the post-Herulian and the Themistoklean City Wall indicates. It is difficult to estimate the extent of Alaric's destruction of Athens in 396, but it is almost certain that Athens was in a sad state of decline in the beginning of the 5th c. Nevertheless, Athens remained the centre of pagan culture throughout the 5th c. and up until 529 when an edict by Justinian closed the philosophical schools in Athens. Although Justinian had refortified Athens, this did not prevent the Slavs towards the end of the 6th c. from devastating Athens in the area between the Themistoklean circuit and the Post-Herulian Wall.

For the two following centuries Greece, including Athens, remained at the periphery of any developments in the Byzantine empire. Between 819 and 841 the diocese of Athens was upgraded to an archbishopric and between 975 and 981 it became a metropolis. By that time the Parthenon had become a prestigious pilgrimage church, as indicated by the Life of St. Luke Steiriotes. In 1018 the Emperor Basil II offered thanks for his victory over the Bulgarians in the Parthenon. The last Byzantine metropolitan of Athens, Michael Choniates (1182-1204) must have had his residence on the Acropolis, most probably in the Propylaea.

In 1204 Athens was delivered to the Franks; Othon de la Roche was appointed ruler of Boeotia, Attica and Megaris. Othon's successor, Guy I, was named Duke of Athens in 1259. The peaceful and prosperous years of Frankish rule ended violently in 1311, when the Frankish army was defeated by the mercenaries of the Catalan Grand Company which took over the Duchy of Athens. Catalan rule, distinguished for its military spirit, was hard on the inhabitants of the Duchy. In 1379 the Navarrese Society captured Boeotia and Locris and in 1386 the Florentine Nerio Acciaiuoli occupied the Duchy with the exception of the Acropolis of Athens which he captured in 1388. Athens was occupied by the Turks in 1456, but the Acropolis may have held out until 1458. During the Latin occupation, the fortifications of the Acropolis were strengthened; the Parthenon became a Roman Catholic church; the Erechtheion must have become the residence of the Roman Catholic bishop, and the Propylaea served as the residence for the rulers of Athens. Catalan documents mention a chapel of St. Bartholomew in this palace; 14th and 15th c. documents mention army and clergy officials and commoners residing on the Acropolis.

In the present study the Turkish occupation of Athens is conventionally divided into the following periods:

- 1) 1458-1687, from the capture of Athens by the Turks to the capture of Athens by Venetian troops under Morosini;
- 2) 1688-1778, from the departure of the Venetians to the construction of the Haseki Wall;
- 3) 1778-1833, from the construction of the Haseki Wall to the departure of the Turkish garrison from the Acropolis.

The most spectacular destruction of Acropolis monuments took place during the Turkish occupation: the Central Building of the Propylaea was blown up in 1640; the

temple of Athena Nike was dismantled in 1687; the Parthenon was blown up in 1687. At some time after 1700 and certainly before 1738 the surviving parts of the superstructure of the Propylaea Central Building were demolished and a vaulted construction for installing a cannon battery was built inside. In the 18th and early 19th c. the history of the Acropolis is interwoven with that of the travellers who visited Athens, some out of pure antiquarian interest, some also interested in collecting antiquities, the most notorious among the latter being Lord Elgin. The Greek War of Independence was another critical time for the Acropolis monuments, but the Propylaea did not suffer considerable damage. In 1833 the Turkish garrison evacuated the Acropolis and in 1835 the Acropolis ceased to serve any military purpose. From that time on the history of the Acropolis is virtually the history of archaeological research.

Throughout the long period of nearly twelve centuries the Propylaea was so much involved in the successive fortifications of the Acropolis entrance that it would be meaningless to examine the Propylaea as a separate entity apart from the fortifications of the Acropolis west slope which have therefore been included in the scope of this study.

Part Two

INFORMATION GAINED FROM TRAVELLERS AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

I. Testimonia from the 14th-15th centuries

One may deduce from Niccolò da Martoni's account (1395) that the Odeion of Herodes Atticus was incorporated in the Rizokastron Wall; that the Beulé Gate was visible but was not in use; and that the last entrance to the Acropolis plateau was through the Central Building of the Propylaea. Niccolò da Martoni counted 13 columns in the Central Building west hall which means that the Doric columns of the façade had not yet been walled in.

Ciriaco dei Pizzicolli, more commonly known as Cyriacus of Ancona, described his visit to the ducal palace on the Acropolis in 1444 in such a way as to make it clear that the duke received him in the western hall of the Propylaea Central Building, which contained the three pairs of Ionic columns, still extant, accessible through the Eastern Portico. He interpreted the eastern façade as an entrance portico with four columns, which proves that the column at each end had already been incorporated in the walls, but inside the Doric façade Cyriacus could have had a full view of the coffered ceiling. Cyriacus' account leads one to conclude that by that time the Doric columns of the west façade of the Central Building had been walled in, and the last entrance to the Acropolis plateau was no longer through the Propylaea, but through a gate abutting the south side of the South Wing.

II. Testimonia from the first period of the Turkish occupation of Athens (1458-1687)

The so-called Vienna Anonymous, the Greek manuscript kept in the National Library of Vienna, entitled *The theatres and the schools of Athens* (ca 1460), though confusing in places, indicates clearly enough that the temple of Athena Nike was still standing in place and became visible after one had passed through a gate in the wall between the Nike Bastion and the Agrippa Monument, and that part of the ducal palace of the Propylaea was above the columns of the Central Building. The account of the Venetian humanist Urbano Bolzanio refers to the Parthenon as a church and to the Propylaea as a palace (between 1475 and 1485).

After that there was no reference to the Propylaea until the first half of the 17th c., when Lubenau's diary (before 1628) refers to a church (Parthenon) and to a palace (Propylaea) both of which had originally been schools according to local tradition. Four accounts written in the third quarter of the 17th c. mention three gates at the western approach; they are by Evliya Tselebi (1667), Babin (1672, fig. 3), Randolf (1671-1676)

and Giraud (1674). The first gate was near the SW corner of the Nike Bastion; from inside the gate Babin noticed a 'Roman eagle'. Evliya Tselebi, furthermore, states that parts of the Central Building of the Propylaea had been destroyed when lightning hit the gunpowder stored there by the Turks. Giraud's *Relation* makes it clear that this explosion occurred in 1640.

The first views of the Acropolis are also dated to the third quarter of the 17th century, including the Propylaea as seen from Philopappos Hill. A group of copies of a lost original dated to 1670 (figs. 1-2) shows the following features: the crenellated western façade of the Central Building of the Propylaea intact; two bastions in front of it; a storey added on the North Wing; and the Frankish Tower on the South Wing; no remains of the Rizokastron Wall can be distinguished above the back wall of the Stoa of Eumenes. In a drawing, attributed by Fauvel to the group accompanying the Marquis de Nointel in 1674 (fig. 4), two more towers can be seen, the one to the east and the other to the west of the North Wing (see also fig. 5), and also a walled circuit in front of the gate attached to the Nike Bastion.

The French antiquarian Spon visited Athens in 1676 and his book influenced the way travellers looked at the Acropolis up to the beginning of the 19th c. (fig. 6). Spon's account makes it clear that the first entrance to the castle was on the west side of Serpentzé and was crowned by a grave relief showing a husband and his wife; the second gate, bearing a reused lintel with the Marcellinus inscription, was in the fortification wall protecting the third gate beside the SW corner of the Nike Bastion. Before entering the third gate below the Nike Bastion Spon noticed the south wall of the bastion, which he interpreted as the foundations of the Propylaea, and the Roman eagle which Babin had already mentioned as seen from the inside, which proves that the eagle was visible from both sides of the third gate and consequently it must have been displayed on the upper part of the west wall of the Nike Bastion. As soon as Spon had passed through the fourth gate, to the south of the Agrippa Monument, he had the temple of Athena Nike on his right and, on the other side of the path, the Propylaea South Wing with the Frankish Tower and the west front of the Central Building standing in its entirety. Spon relates the tradition about the explosion of the gunpowder stored in the Central Building by the Turks; this use of the building by the Turks was responsible for the name 'Arsenal of Lycurgus' given during the Turkish occupation. However, the way Spon describes the ceiling construction makes it clear that some of the Ionic columns and parts of the ceiling were still in place. Spon's companion, the Englishman Wheler, was the first to identify the Central Building as the Propylaea; he also explicitly states that the explosion "blew part of the Roof, wheron the Haga's house stood ... But the part of the Building towards the Front, which looketh Westwards, received no harm, either Walls or Roof."

Some of the improvements to the fortifications are visible in a view of the Acropolis from the southwest made for d'Ortières early in 1687 (fig. 7):

a) a wall was erected on top of the back wall of the Stoa of Eumenes and, following the western retaining wall of the Theatre of Dionysos, ended at the foot of the Acropolis south wall; the enclosed area (closed off on the west by a previously existing wall) became known as the Serpentzé;

- b) a rectangular tower built on the west side of the third gate;
- c) the second bastion of the western approach is crowned by a crenellation indicating a battery of cannon.

Valuable documentation concerning the Acropolis was made in connexion with the siege of the Acropolis by Morosini's troops in September 1687. The main documents are Verneda's original plan of Athens (fig. 8) and a view of the Acropolis from the NE (fig. 9); Fanelli's texts and drawings (figs. 10-13); and De la Rue's description. A study of these documents leads to the following conclusions:

- 1) The Serpentzé area was enclosed by a wall (the Serpentzé Wall) with three gates, one in the middle of the east flank, one through a tower at the SE corner, one in the west flank.
- 2) The Odeion of Herodes Atticus was made into a separate enclosure within the Serpentzé area by means of a wall using the ruins of the original auditorium wall.
- 3) With the aid of Tselebi's text, a rectangular edifice to the north of the Odeion can be identified with the Tekké of Houssein.
- 4) In front of the gate of the Court of the Guards (Invalidenhof) was a structure for the guards and there were two little houses in the courtyard itself.
- 5) The south side of the Nike Bastion with the marble 'eagle' mentioned above had been seriously damaged.
- 6) After passing through the third gate one entered a corridor ascending to the NE between the first and the second bastions, both of which had cannon batteries on top. The area of the first battery communicated with the lower end of the corridor and with the Mnesiclean Terrace.
- 7) The mediaeval door in the northern retaining wall of the Mnesiclean Terrace had been walled up.
- 8) The fourth gate was at the north end of the second bastion and led to a stepped ramp between the bastion and a terrace in front of the Propylaea North Wing and Central Building.
 - 9) The Temple of Athena Nike was no longer standing.
- 10) The ramp passed in front of the Propylaea South Wing, occupied by the Frankish Tower, and came around south of the tower up to the last entrance to the Acropolis plateau.
- 11) The Doric columns of the Central Building had been closed off with walls and the Pinakotheke was covered with cross vaults.

III. Testimonia from the second period of the Turkish occupation of Athens (1688-1778)

In 1699 the fortifications and the monuments of the Acropolis were still in the state the Venetians had left them in 1688, as the log of Comte de Ferriol's ship 'L'Assuré' testifies; the western front of the Central Building was still there in its entirety; the Parthenon interior was still full of debris from the explosion of 1687 and the new mosque

had not yet been built in the cella. Lord Sandwich's description (1738) makes clear that by then the superstructure of the Propylaea Central Building had been removed and a vaulted construction had been built in it to support a new battery of cannon. The same features are more strongly confirmed by Pococke's text and drawings (1740) (fig. 14). Perry's evidence shows that at the time of his visit in 1743 the Hypapanti Wall and its north gate (the Liondari Gate) had already been built.

The plan of the Acropolis in Stuart and Revett (1751-1753, fig. 15) with the accompanying text, taken together with the view from the SW published in the same volume (fig. 18), provide very important information on the western approach to the Acropolis, mainly by summarizing and confirming the features mentioned by the previous travellers. One should note: the remains of the Rizokastron Wall to the west of the Hypapanti Wall and the Serpentzé; the Tekké of Houssein inside the Serpentzé and to the north of the Odeion of Herodes Atticus; the tower on the west side of the third gate of the citadel; the door in the wall connecting the Propylaea North Wing and the Agrippa Monument; the ramp connecting the Athena Nike temple area with the area in front of the last gate to the Acropolis; and the plan of the Propylaea Central Building.

Le Roy's book (1755) with its text and drawings not only confirms what preceding documents have added to our knowledge but also provides explicit information concerning the following (figs. 16, 19): the west façade had been deprived of the entablature, pediment and the remains of the superimposed mediaeval storey; the lower portions of the Ionic columns had been built into piers about 1.6 m. wide to support the vaults built by the Turks in the Central Building; the fragments of the ceilings blown up in 1640 were lying under these vaults; the Ionic columns had lost their capitals but at least one of them had retained its full height up to the astragal; the central passageway of the Propylaea was not noticeable, which means that the space between the lower level of the passageway and the floor and steps must have been filled in sometime earlier; there were remains of a terrace in front of the Central Building and the North Wing. Le Roy's plan of the Acropolis is particularly valuable because it is the only one of the drawings made at that time to show the streets on the Acropolis plateau.

Revett's measured reconstruction drawings of the Propylaea (1765) are useful only through the flaws in his restoration which help us understand which parts of the building were not visible in his time. Pars' view of the Propylaea from the SW depicts the building with unprecedented accuracy, confirming the existence of features already mentioned and leading to the following observations (fig. 20): the two westernmost Ionic columns were preserved up to the astragal; the walls between the columns of the west front were pierced by windows and loopholes below them; there was a rectangular window with a central pier in the upper part of the wall between the Central Building and the North Wing, the window being similar to the windows shown on the walls of the storey of the North Wing; the wall between the North Wing and the Agrippa Monument was not crenellated; the level of the southernmost area of the second bastion was higher than the rest and it was paved with slabs from the Propylaea ceiling. A hip roof can be distinguished above the top line of the Central Building; it was covering an edifice to the north of the Central Building.

Chandler's description of the western approach and of the Propylaea (1765) supports the preceding observations, but his text contains some misinterpretations which have confused scholars for many generations and are still causing confusion. Hence one must bear in mind that Chandler is wrong when he:

- a) attributes a pediment to the North Wing;
- b) considers that the Aga, when the explosion in the Central Building took place, resided only in the North Wing;
- c) states that the explosion in the Central Building took place in 1687 and that the explosion in the North Wing took place in 1656.

IV. Testimonia from the third period of the Turkish occupation of Athens (1778-1833)

Fauvel's draft plan of the Acropolis of Athens (1787, fig. 21) studied together with Coubault's plan (fig. 22) provides some valuable information concerning the streets on the Acropolis plateau and particularly in the vicinity of the Propylaea.

Hope's sketches of the five gates to the Acropolis (1799) allow us to obtain a fairly clear idea of the real dimensions of those gates in plan and in elevation (fig. 26); the drawings of the fourth gate (by the Agrippa Monument) permit one to conclude that the thickness of the second bastion had been increased in a second structural phase. A view of the west side of the Propylaea from the SW shows that the central columns of the Central Building west front had lost their capitals (fig. 25); also the L-shaped terrace in front of the North Wing and the Central Building is clearly shown.

Atkins's view (1801) of the Propylaea from the area of the temple of Athena Nike confirms the preceding evidence (fig. 27). Notice the loopholes above the gate to the south of the South Wing, the tourette attached on the south Acropolis wall; also, the site where the temple of Athena Nike formerly stood is on a higher level than the rest of the second bastion.

Smirke's fine watercolours of the Propylaea (about 1803) enrich our knowledge of the details of the building (figs. 28-29). His view of the Eastern Portico of the Central Building from the north is most interesting; one sees that the ground level in this area was lower than the ground level in the western hall; communication between the two levels was achieved by means of a ramp lying to the east of the central door of the cross wall.

Gell made a number of drawings of Athens (1801-1806, figs. 30-47). In particular his drawings of the Acropolis contribute a lot of information for the reconstruction of the western approach and the Propylaea which will be attempted below. The area of the Serpentzé was still surrounded by the wall noticed in the 17th c. testimonia and one can make out a vaulted gate in the east flank of the wall (fig. 30). The Odeion of Herodes Atticus was filled with earth and a new wall with loopholes has been added onto the remains of the western part of its outer wall (fig. 35). The Tekké of Houssein inside the west entrance of the Serpentzé Wall had been repaired and reroofed (figs. 30-33). The guard house, which in Fanelli's drawing seems to have lost its roof, now bears a hip roof

and has two windows and a large opening in its south wall (figs. 30-33). In some of the views of the west end of the Acropolis from the NW one can see the Hypapanti Wall and how it is connected to the city walls and to the low fortifications of the Acropolis (figs. 36-37). The Beulé Gate is covered over by a large bastion and one can observe the stepped substructure which is crowned by a cordone for two thirds of the width of the west façade; above the cordone the wall is vertical, whereas the corresponding top of the northernmost part of the bastion façade (which does not bear a cordone) has a steep slope crowned by a rectangular edifice with a small window in its west wall (figs. 31, 33, 36-39, 47). The whole bastion is crowned by a crenellation typical of a cannon battery. The stepped substructure continues for a while on the north side, while further to the east four buttresses can be seen (figs. 36, 38). The west side of the Mnesiclean Terrace was crenellated and its NW corner was crowned by a crenellated tower (figs. 36, 38). The top of the first bastion communicated with the corridor inside the third gate through a staircase (fig. 40). The west side of the Nike Bastion was still visible but the upper section of its south part had been destroyed (fig. 40). Gell's views of the western part of the Propylaea confirm and enrich with details the information provided by previous testimonia (figs. 40-43). In the Eastern Portico, to the south of the ramp already noticed in views by Smirke and Fauvel, one could see the upper part of a ramp or staircase leading under the Turkish vaults (fig. 44). The intercolumniations of the Central Building east front were walled up, but the wall in the central intercolumniation bore the frame of a door formerly in use (fig. 45). A very important view from the Parthenon west pediment has the following noticeable features (fig. 46): the raised ground level at the west end of the Acropolis; the houses built in this area; the remains of a crenellation on a wall to the NE of the Central Building which most probably belonged to the mediaeval fortified residence of the Latin dukes; the remains of a structure to the east of the Propylaea South Wing.

Dodwell's descriptions and depictions of the Propylaea (1801, 1805, 1806) confirm the conclusions drawn from the drawings by Hope, Smirke and Gell and, being a little later, give additional information as follows (fig. 48): the mediaeval terrace in front of the North Wing and the Central Building was removed (in 1805) and the crepidoma of those structures became visible; action taken by Lord Elgin's men (1800-1803) deprived the Propylaea of a Doric capital from the eastern colonnade, an Ionic column drum and a wall block.

Cockerell's views of the western approach to the Acropolis (1810-1815, figs. 50-53) studied together with a plan by von Hallerstein (1810, fig. 54) illustrate very clearly the state of this area in that period. A new bastion, which abutted the south side of the first bastion (the Great Western Bastion) and extended over the gate in the W. flank of the Serpentzé Wall had been built in 1805 for the installation of a cannon battery. Inside the gate a vaulted corridor, commonly known as the 'Tholikon', was built. In the Court of the Guards one should notice the retaining wall for the low terrace at the east end of the court, and the rectangular structures opposite and to the west of the entrance to the court. A narrow ramp led from the corridor between the third and fourth gates to the

Great Western Bastion where one can distinguish three watch-houses with a view in all directions. The width of the second bastion of the western approach varied between 5.5 and 11 m.; one should notice the ramp connecting the level of the bastion to the highest level of the ramp leading from the fourth to the fifth gate of the Acropolis, and the watch-house in the middle of the south wall of this area. The Ionic colonnades in the Propylaea Central Building were walled up in thick walls, pierced with doors allowing communication between the three barrel-vaulted rooms; the side walls were covered with walls 1 m. thick; these rooms were accessible from the upper level of the east portico via two staircases; the colonnade of the west front was built in a wall 2.7 m. thick. The colonnade of the North Wing was also walled in and no communication between the North Wing and the Central Building is detectible in Haller von Hallerstein's plan.

Three views of the western part of the Propylaea made in 1819 by Kinnard (fig. 56), Basevi (fig. 58) and Thürmer (fig. 57) confirm the features observed in earlier views. In addition they show that the central passageway in the west front had been filled in sometime before with the addition of stone steps. The obvious explanation for this is as follows: when the terrace was made in front of the Central Building it was thought necessary, for aesthetic reasons, to make a continuous crepidoma across the west façade, but this was done only for the two uppermost steps which were visible above the terrace.

During the War of Independence a few changes are documented by western European visitors, the most important of which are as follows: the Klepsydra spring and the Middle Byzantine chapel above it were discovered and the area was fortified with a bastion by Odysseus Androutsos and the tekké inside the Tholikon was demolished.

V. Archaeological activity on the Acropolis, particularly at the West (1831-1990)

Between November 1831 and May 1832 Kleanthes and Schaubert made a measured plan of Athens, including a detailed plan of the fortifications of the Acropolis, in which the following constructions built during the War of Independence should be noticed (figs. 61-62):

- 1) the Odysseus Bastion at the Klepsydra spring area;
- 2) the walls connecting the Hypapanti Wall with the Odysseus Bastion at the Klepsydra and the Great Western Bastion above the Beulé Gate;
- 3) the wall protecting the south side of the way from the Tholikon to the guard house. Their plan shows the L-shaped staircase inside the walls of the Mnesiclean Terrace for the first time.

In 1833 Pittakis started digging on the Acropolis. In 1834 von Klenze proposed demolishing the later structures and started digging in the same year. In 1834 Ludwig Ross appointed six guards for the Acropolis and built a house for them on the bastion above the Tholikon. The Bavarian garrison departed from the Acropolis in 1835. In 1835 Ross directed the demolition of the bastion between the Nike Bastion and the Agrippa Monument where he found virtually all of the surviving architectural members and parapet reliefs of the temple of Athena Nike. His observations make it clear that the

second bastion was made thicker in 1687 by adding a mantle to both the inside and the outside of the bastion, and that the inner parapet of the bastion consisted of coffered ceiling slabs from the Central Building.

Heideck's views of the Propylaea (1835, figs. 63-64), apart from detailed representation of features previously identified, make it possible to distinguish one mediaeval and one Turkish structural phase of the gate near the Agrippa Monument. In Rørbye's view of the area between the second bastion and the Propylaea (1835), one should notice the remains of a cross wall in the portico of the North Wing, and the door of the Pinakotheke narrowed down by masonry on both sides and bearing an arch.

One of Hansen's drawings (figs. 67-70, 72) provides a unique view of the church of Haghios Nikolaos or Seraphim converted into a tower protecting a gate in the Hypapanti Wall leading into the town of Athens (fig. 67). Another one of Hansen's drawings gives a unique view of the area between the Central Building and the Acropolis north wall, being the earliest representation of features which will be further clarified by later illustrations (fig. 72).

Drawings by Skene (1838-1844, figs. 71, 73, 76, 80-81) and by Fellowes (fig. 74) and Chacaton (fig. 75) in 1838 eloquently illustrate the changes in the western approach and the Propylaea. Observe the remains of the massive oblong structure to the NE of the Propylaea Central Building. Buchon's reference to the mediaeval vaults in the Pinakotheke suggests that they were cross vaults around a central column. In 1843-1844 the restoration of the temple of Athena Nike was completed, the first restoration of a monument in Greece (fig. 80).

Beulé's excavation of the western section of the western approach (1852-1853) was the most important undertaking in the mid-19th century. Beulé's texts and the accompanying drawings by Lebouteux (figs. 85-88) provide information about the form of the Beulé Gate (3rd c. C.E.) and the vaulted construction in the tower flanking it at the north; the Beulé Gate preserved traces of bombs which must have scarred it before it was concealed by the massive bastion. The drawing shows the plan of a one-aisled chapel with a three-sided apse in the corner between the northern wall of the Propylaea Central Building and the North Wing eastern wall, and some other rectangular rooms attached to the east side of the North Wing. The east side of this area was closed by an oblong building with a north-south alignment with very massive walls indicating a vaulted roof and a triangular projection to the east (fig. 87). Desbuisson's plan shows that this projection, together with another similar projection further to the S., is a later addition to the massive oblong edifice (fig. 83).

Winstrup's view of the Court of the Guards (1850) includes some remains of the bottom of the tower on the west side of the Third Gate, proving that this tower originally formed part of the late Roman fortifications of the Acropolis west slope (fig. 89); this is confirmed by a view by Stilling (1853) showing an epistyle from the Nikias Monument built into the north face of the Third Gate (fig. 94).

Boitte's drawings (1864) add the following information (figs. 96-99): the Beulé Gate had storeys added on to both of its towers before it was covered by the massive bastion; the chapel to the north of the Propylaea Central Building had two interior levels

corresponding to some of the mediaeval levels in the North Wing; the base of the apse was made of big ancient blocks and the windows of the upper level had brick arches, whereas the windows of the ground floor were framed by straight reused blocks; the east wall of the North Wing preserved traces of the eastward extension of the storey added on the North Wing.

The earliest photographs date to the 1840s, some of them presenting important details of features known from descriptions and drawings. Some photographs by Sebah in the late 1860s prove that the previously mentioned chapel, attached to the Propylaea, was later than the storey built on the portico of the North Wing (figs. 107-114; for earlier photographs, see figs. 100-106).

In 1874 Burnouf demolished the Odysseus Bastion above the Klepsydra spring and his report gives information about the various structural phases he could observe in the area. The Frankish Tower in the Propylaea South Wing was demolished in 1875 and many architectural members from the South Wing were recovered (figs. 115-116); Burnouf's description proves that the Frankish Tower was 26 m. high, covered with a barrel vault, and had a wooden floor and flights of wooden steps inside. Bohn's book provides additional information about the western approach contributing particularly interesting details of the Beulé Gate and the brick walls of the Beulé Gate north tower upper storey (which can also be seen in figs. 107-108, 117β). Bohn also gives drawings of the cistern attached to the Central Building and the North Wing of the Propylaea.

A photograph dated to 1884 shows the rectangular doors and windows in the east and north walls of the Propylaea North Wing (fig. 117α). During the excavations conducted by Kavvadias the upper parts of the cistern were demolished as well as the greater part of the remains of the mediaeval addition to the North Wing. The excavation inside the Pinakotheke revealed foundations for a central column and seven engaged piers (at the four corners and in the middle of the west, north and east walls) attributed to the Franks (fig. 118).

Between 1909 and 1917 Balanos restored the superstructure of the Eastern Portico and the superstructure of the west hall of the Central Building of the Propylaea (figs. 120-123). In 1955 Orlandos and Stikas installed the existing reinforced concrete floor in the Pinakotheke. In 1958-1959 Orlandos restored the western column and the two piers of the west side of the South Wing. In 1981-1982 Tzakou and Ioannidou conserved a piece of architrave from the East Portico, the second from the south, as part of the project undertaken by the Committee for the Preservation of the Acropolis Monuments. In 1990 Tanoulas and Ioannidou began dismantling the restored parts of the roofs in the same project.

Part Three

EVIDENCE PRESERVED ON THE MONUMENT ITSELF

I. The Central Building of the Propylaea

1. The central passageway

A careful study of the surviving traces (drs. 5-7, figs. 127-144) has made it possible to recover the history of the structural phases of the pavement as follows (dr. 8):

- a) First classical phase. The rock was simply dressed so that it did not project above the final level; the natural cavities in the rock were filled with earth; preserved traces show that the only structures involved in this phase were two low retaining walls which rested on the marble floor on both sides of the central passageway, extending from the second step to, approximately, the west end of the stylobates of the easternmost pair of Ionic columns.
- b) Second classical phase. A drain was cut in the rock in the middle of the East Portico area; the drain was covered with slabs inserted in cuttings along the side edges. The drain went the length of the passageway; further to the west the drain was partly rock-cut but most of it must have been built.
- c) Roman period phase. In the area of the Eastern Portico the pavement of the passageway has marble slabs flush with the classical floor; this pavement must have been laid in Roman times because the slabs are attached to the underlying rock not by clamps and dowels, but only by mortar. The whole passageway was probably paved in marble at the same time. One might well suppose that this had been done at the same time as the marble Monumental Roman Stairway leading up to the Propylaea, usually dated in the 1st c. C.E. Nevertheless, it is more than probable that the preserved marble slabs (taken from a classical building) must belong to a late Roman or Post-Herulian structural phase. They could represent a late Roman repair of the original Roman pavement.
- d) Florentine phase. This phase involves alterations only in the western hall. The gap created by the central passageway in the middle of the classical floor was filled and paved with marble slabs flush with the classical floor on both sides. The gap in the middle of the flight of five steps along the west side of the door wall, and the gap in the middle of the two uppermost steps of the crepidoma of the west front were filled with marble steps. A door 2.1 m. wide was set in the central intercolumniation of the Eastern Portico at the east end of the passageway. The door jambs concealed the Byzantine inscriptions on the column to the north; the latest of these inscriptions dates to 1171 A.D.

2. The Eastern Portico of the Central Building

There are four cuttings indicating timber floors on the interior of each side wall, on the 9th course (drs. 10, 12, figs. 148-149). These floors must have been supported by walls parallel to the classical side walls. There are six cuttings on the interior of the south wall on the sixth course (dr. 12, fig. 149); these cuttings are similar to the previously mentioned cuttings and most probably belong to a different structural phase. On the east face of the north wall anta are traces indicating a wall between the north anta and the north column; this wall should support the north side of the east end of the timber floor. On the east face of the south wall anta are cuttings indicating a door with a threshold at the level of the 9th course, leading to an extension of the floor to the south side of the south wall (dr. 13, figs. 151-153). There are indications for four doors between the intercolumniations of the Eastern Portico on either side of the central door (dr. 9, figs. 145-147, 150).

3. The western hall of the Central Building

On both sides of the central Ionic column on the north side the stylobate preserves cuttings indicating the existence of doors in the two intercolumniations (dr. 9, figs. 156-157). Four slabs of the northern part of the floor are missing for an unknown reason (dr. 9, fig. 155). Two slabs of the classical floor abutting the toichobate of the south wall are also missing, due to the construction of a small cistern built, most probably, after 1640 (dr. 9, fig. 165). Cuttings for door pivots are preserved along the west side of the southernmost door sill of the cross wall (dr. 9, fig. 158), on the stylobate slab in the second intercolumniation from the north on the west front (dr. 9), and on the third step of the northern part of the crepis (dr. 9, fig. 159). Traces along the west face of the lowest step of the crepis (figs. 160-161) indicate contact with the uppermost step of the Roman Monumental Stairway which also left stepped traces on the north and south faces of the foundations of the Propylaea side wings (figs. 308-309, 311). Apart from traces of 18th c. vaults and associated structures of the Turkish period, the inner faces of the side walls preserve the following features (drs. 10, 12): on the north wall are Byzantine graffiti, cuttings of uncertain purpose and traces of a small structure, possibly a cistern, dated after the construction of the Turkish vaults (dr. 15, fig. 166); on the south wall are Byzantine graffiti, cuttings for a small roof built after 1640 and before the construction of the Turkish vaults (drs. 12-13, fig. 165), and a door which communicated with the raised ground level to the south of the Central Building (dr. 12, figs. 169-172).

4. Traces on the outer faces of the Central Building walls

The outer face of the south wall preserves (dr. 13, figs. 171-172): Byzantine graffiti (fig. 174); an oblong horizontal cutting indicating a roof abutting the upper part of the wall and sloping to the south; traces of a mediaeval cistern at the lower part of the east end of the wall (fig. 173), and isolated cuttings mostly for door lintels or wooden beams. These traces show that in late antiquity the ground level to the south of the Central Building was raised at least to the 6th course of blocks. The outer face of the north wall preserves mortar from the great cistern and faint traces indicating the length of the chapel in this area (dr. 11, fig. 175; also figs. 176-178).

II. The Propylaea North Wing (drs. 17-35, figs. 176-177, 179-248)

1. The recess between the Central Building and the North Wing

Traces of a door with three structural phases are preserved on the stylobate slab between the northern column of the west front and the anta (dr. 17, fig. 180). Cuttings for the lintel of this door are preserved on the west face of the anta (dr. 26, fig. 179). Cuttings on the three walls of the recess indicate a light wooden construction at the level of the second course (drs. 11, 19, 26, figs. 181, 186). The tenth course of the east wall preserves five big cuttings for wooden beams, the west ends of which must have been supported in a wall closing off the west side of the recess (dr. 26, fig. 183). The abacus of the northernmost column capital of the Central Building west front preserves on its north side the cutting for the insertion of the lintel of a window seen in several travellers' views (drs. 11, 18, fig. 184). The north end of this lintel must have been built into the wall of the North Wing upper storey. On the north side of the recess, at the west end of the joint between the 4th and 5th courses, is a cutting which supported a beam, the south end of which was built in a wall between the northern column of the Central Building west front and the anta (dr. 19, fig. 186). This beam supported the east end of a wooden floor, the west end of which was built in the wall closing the west side of the recess.

A channel was cut along the south side of the stylobate on the north side of the recess to conduct the rain water from the North Wing portico at the corner of the crepis. Later on a channel was cut on the west side of the recess to drain off water leaking on the outside face of the wall built between the Central Building and the North Wing (dr. 17, fig. 182).

2. The North Wing portico

Other water channels cut in the floor indicate that this area had, for some time, been roofless. On both sides of the easternmost column the stylobate preserves cuttings for doors (dr. 17, figs. 182, 188); the deep cuttings for the lintel of the western door can be seen on the flanking columns (drs. 18-19, figs. 185, 189). A cutting along the edge of the stylobate in front of this door makes clear that a slab was placed there in order to widen the sill; a water channel, cut in the step below, drained off the rain water collected by the channels described in the preceding paragraph (dr. 17, fig. 190).

Rectangular cuttings on the two westernmost columns and the west anta indicate that a light wooden shed was constructed in front of the western part of the North Wing façade at some time before the colonnade was walled in. The shed projected to the west and turned the corner, ending on the west wall a little to the north of the SW anta (drs. 19, 25, figs. 191-196). A deep cutting on the south side of the middle column indicates the insertion of a horizontal element, probably the lintel of a door, the south end of which was supported by a wall further to the south (dr. 19, figs. 191, 194).

A row of 14 beam sockets at the top of the frieze backers starts at the west wall and ends above the easternmost column. Below is another row of 12 beam sockets (dr. 18, figs. 198-199). The north ends of the beams of the upper row were inserted in sockets cut

in the top of the North Wing door wall; two of these sockets disappeared when a door was built on top of the door wall and a block of the epicranitis was removed (dr. 20, figs. 199-203). The north ends of the beams of the lower row were supported in two individual sockets and two oblong cuttings which are now filled with bricks and mortar. These rows of cuttings correspond to two successive floors, the lower row being later than the upper row. Six beam sockets on the southern surface of the dividing wall prove that this floor was continued as far as the east wall, but at a slightly lower level (dr. 20, fig. 203), indicated also by the cuttings in the 10th course of the east wall of the northern recess: the south ends of the beams were resting on a wooden beam inserted in this socket cut in the east wall (dr. 26, fig. 209); the other end of this beam was supported by a north-south wall separating a room at the east end of the portico.

Three doors belonging to the mediaeval upper storey can be easily observed in the superstructure of the portico:

- 1) above the east end of the architrave of the colonnade to permit communication between the upper storeys in the portico and the northern recess (drs. 18-19, figs. 198, 204);
- 2) above the 11th course of the east wall, connecting the upper storey in the portico and its extension to the east (drs. 26-27, figs. 176-177, 205-206, 209);
- 3) at the westernmost end of the top of the dividing wall, connecting the upper storeys in the portico and in the Pinakotheke (drs. 20-21, 29, figs. 200, 223-225).

Six beam sockets in the 4th course of the portico eastern wall indicate a new floor, the west end of which was supported by the wall, mentioned above, dividing the east end of the portico. This floor had a gap of 1.2 m. at the north, in order to leave room for a staircase leading from the classical pavement to the new level (dr. 26, figs. 209-210). Communication between the new level and the storey above was effected by means of a ladder set between the two easternmost beams of the storey floor. This floor of the new level extended as far as the western end of the portico, as proven by a beam socket at the western end of the 4th course of the dividing wall (dr. 20, fig. 213); the other end was built in a wall between the west column and the anta; the east end of the floor supported by this beam was supported by a wall indicated by the traces of two successive doors to the NW of the central column (dr. 17, fig. 197). In another structural phase a wall, in roughly the same place, must have supported the east ends of thin beams indicated by a row of beam sockets in the 4th course of the west wall (dr. 24, fig. 214); these beams must have formed a rather flimsy shed-roof in a period when the portico was unroofed.

3. Pinakotheke

The door sill preserves traces of three successive later doors, narrower than the original one (dr. 28, fig. 216). Most of the northern half of the classical sill has been lowered by dressing for the earliest of the three later doors. Inside the Pinakotheke the areas of the wall surface which had been covered, and therefore protected, by the piers supporting the previously mentioned vaulted construction are smooth by contrast with the exposed surface (drs. 24, 26, figs. 217-218). Two rectangular cuttings in the lintel

obviously held the corbels to support two ribs which were necessary, since the pier in the middle of the south wall had to be omitted on account of the door (dr. 21, figs. 220-221, 223). Three mediaeval loopholes are cut in the classical fabric between the piers of the west wall and the central pier of the north wall (drs. 17, 22-25, figs. 218, 222, 236). The Byzantine wooden floor, already noticed in the portico, must have extended into the Pinakotheke, as shown by the rectangular cuttings in the middle of the 3rd course of the east wall (dr. 26, fig. 217), in the eastern ends of the 4th courses of the north and south walls, and to the west of the centre of these last walls (drs. 21-22, figs. 217-218, 220). The other ends of the beams which were inserted in these cuttings must have been supported by walls dividing the Pinakotheke into rooms. A door cut above the 5th course of the east wall provided communication between this Byzantine floor and the top of the cistern to the east (drs. 26-27, figs. 176-177, 239, 242-244, 247).

The lower parts of the walls of the upper storey are preserved on top of the Pinakotheke walls; they consist almost exclusively of architectural members from the classical superstructure of the North Wing, most of them being cornice blocks. Traces of the whitish mortar on the upper storey walls are preserved on the north face of the mediaeval addition on the door wall (dr. 21, fig. 223). The lower parts of two windows are preserved on top of the Pinakotheke west wall; the window jambs are cornice blocks removed from their original positions; inside the southern window the frieze backer has been removed, probably for functional reasons (drs. 24-25, 30-31, figs. 202, 225-229). The remains of two similar windows are preserved on top of the north wall, while the last frieze block to the east and its backer have been removed, in order to make way for the construction of a door (drs. 22-23, 32-33, figs. 230-231, 233-235, 238). The backer has been placed upright, thus forming the west jamb of the door.

This door connected the upper floor in the Pinakotheke with a wooden floor to the north, as indicated by a row of 10 beam sockets cut in the architrave of the north wall (dr. 23, figs. 124, 232, 234, 236-238); the fact that this floor is considerably lower than the door sill indicates that this area to the north of the Pinakotheke was not roofed.

A door, the lower part of which is cut in the east wall of the Pinakotheke above the 11th course, provided communication between the upper storey added onto the Pinakotheke and its extension to the east. The floor of this extension is indicated by a row of 16 beam sockets cut on the east side of the 11th course of the North Wing east wall (drs. 26-27, figs. 117, 176-177, 239, 245-248). This course starts from the north end of the wall and stops approximately one block to the north of the previously mentioned door cut in the top of the east wall of the portico. This floor together with the door sills cut in the superstructure of the east wall of the portico and the Pinakotheke are obviously at the same level. This proves not only that they all belong to the extension of the storey added on to the North Wing, but also that the part of the storey to the east of the Pinakotheke was roofed. The other end of the floor must have been supported by a wall parallel to the east wall of the Pinakotheke. The classical bosses of the blocks above the floor were removed, perhaps to allow the rendering of the wall. The row of beam sockets stops 6.5 m. before the south end of the wall, because this area was occupied by the chapel pictured in some 19th century drawings. Traces of the mortar from the cistern

are preserved on the lower part of the east face of the North Wing east wall. Other traces on the upper parts of the wall indicate the ground level above the cistern and walls abutting on the east wall of the North Wing (figs. 117, 176-177, 239).

III. The South Wing of the Propylaea

1. The recess between the Central Building and the South Wing

Cuttings for the pivots of a door are visible on the stylobate between the west anta of the Central Building south wall and the west front sourthernmost column (drs. 9, 36, figs. 249-250). One can see on the west face of the anta (dr. 40, figs. 252-253):

- a) the trace of the door lintel on the 3rd course;
- b) traces left by the wall which closed the space between the anta and the column as far as the lower surface of the architrave are preserved on the 5 top courses.

On the south face of the 3rd course of the Central Building anta is a cutting which, taken together with a similar cutting on the opposite wall of the South Wing colonnade, indicates the existence of a flimsy wooden construction, possibly a roof sloping to the west (dr. 13, fig. 254). Water channels cut in the pavement show that the South Wing had been unroofed for some time (drs. 9, 36, figs. 250-251).

2. The South Wing portico

Slabs of the classical floor were removed by the builders of the Frankish Tower along the inner faces of the walls and the west face of the wing because they did not trust the floor for the foundation of the tower walls (dr. 36, figs. 258-260). The total thickness of the Frankish Tower east and south walls was 1.7 m. and of the west wall 1.85 m. Traces of the Frankish Tower west face are visible on the inner face of the South Wing south wall at the west (dr. 38, fig. 261). The bottom of the SW corner of the Frankish Tower is visible at the top of the western part of the classical wall and consists of blocks of the superstructure of the South Wing, in front of which the SW corner of the entablature has been obliquely cut (drs. 38-39, figs. 262-263, 283-285).

The four circular cuttings at the four corners of a rectangle preserved on the eastern part of the floor were probably made for a marble table, possibly a church altar (dr. 36, fig. 258). There is evidence to show that there were doors between the middle and the west columns and on both sides of the central pier of the South Wing west front (dr. 36, figs. 258-260, 264, 266). It should be noted that the door to the south of the pier conformed more to the orientation of the temple of Athena Nike than to that of the Propylaea and opened to the west. Furthermore, the orientation of a cutting for the pivot of a door on a slab of the pavement of the sanctuary of Athena Nike proves the existence of at least one door placed in a wall conforming to the orientation of the temple of Athena Nike (dr. 36, fig. 266).

A row of 13 cuttings appears on the 5th course of the south wall on the first four blocks from the east (dr. 38, fig. 267); corresponding cuttings, about 0.30 m. lower than

the previous ones, exist on the south face of the colonnade anta and on the south face of the east column (drs. 37, 40, figs. 268-269). These cuttings indicate a wooden roof sloping to the north, built after the classical roof had disappeared. Three later and considerably larger cuttings inside the 5th course of the south wall also served for inserting beams (dr. 38, figs. 261, 267). The position of the cutting made for the north end of the easternmost beam on the opposite anta wall proves that the beam, and consequently the other beams to the west, was horizontal and therefore belonged to a wooden floor at approximately the same level as the one in the North Wing, described above (dr. 37, figs. 268, 275). The northern ends of the beams - either of the hip roof or of the floor - for which no sockets survive, were supported by the walls which occupied the intercolumniations. In particular the opening between the eastern column and the anta to its east was bridged by a horizontal lintel, the sockets for which are preserved on the facing sides of the column and the anta (drs. 37, 40, figs. 268-269); the wall was built above it. Traces of beams probably belonging to a roof over the wooden upper floor are preserved on the colonnade architrave backers (dr. 37, figs. 268, 270, 275). The interior surfaces of the walls also preserve many traces which cannot be assigned to specific mediaeval structures (drs. 37-38, 40, figs. 267-268, 275).

A row of rather small beam holes, which must belong to a roof sloping westwards, is preserved along the upper west edge of the architrave fragments of the west front restored by Orlandos, and along the lower edge of the fronts of the corresponding frieze blocks (fig. 273). Two of these frieze blocks are lying on the ground (figs. 271-272) and the SW corner frieze block is built at the top of the SW corner of the wing (fig. 262).

3. The exterior of the walls of the South Wing (drs. 39, 41, figs. 277-287)

While the Propylaea was under construction, the SE corner was bevelled in order to accommodate the Mycenaean Fortification Wall which was still standing up to this height in the 5th c. B.C. When the Frankish Tower was under construction the bevelled corner was patched up with a piece of marble joined to the classical fabric by means of mortar and a double-T clamp. This piece of marble was supported by a rubble, brick and mortar masonry crowned with two blocks of the South Wing north frieze; this slapdash construction must have been concealed below ground level. It follows that when the Frankish Tower was under construction the ground to the east of the South Wing was level with the upper surface of the 8th course of blocks. This explains why practically all of the bosses on the blocks above this level have been dressed.

A noteworthy rectangular cutting exists on the outside of the south wall, at the western end of the 2nd course (dr. 39, figs. 281, 283). This cutting, taken together with the anathyrosis on the toichobate just below and the foundation further to the south reported by Bohn and Kawerau, indicates that there was a wall extending south from the west front of the South Wing (dr. 39, figs. 281-283).

The most important features preserved on the outer face of the south wall are as follows:

a) A narrow shallow cutting, starting at the 4th and ending at the 6th course, sloping

to the west (dr. 39, figs. 283-285); this preserves the outline of a roof.

- b) A trace, roughly parallel to the cutting above and about 2 m. lower, made by the ramp depicted in 19th c. drawings (dr. 39, fig. 283).
- c) Two beam holes on the western end of the 3rd course indicate the existence of a roof which sloped to the south and continued to the west (dr. 39, fig. 281).
- d) The top courses preserved graffiti of ships with ciboria and crosses, indicating that in the early Christian period the ground level to the south of the South Wing was raised and reached the ground level of the Brauronion (dr. 39, figs. 286-287).

IV. The area around the Propylaea and the western approach to the Acropolis (drs. 42-47, figs. 288-374)

1. The area NE of the Propylaea

The lower parts of the great cistern and its antechambers, demolished in 1885, are preserved in the area bounded by the Central Building and the Propylaea North Wing (fig. 288). The NE room of the classical Northwest Building preserves the traces of the NE corner of a massive mediaeval oblong building where it joins an edifice to the east, both of which have been recorded in 19th c. drawings (Desbuisson, Lebouteux). This junction rests on a Roman or Early Byzantine wall; another part of a similar wall, possibly from the same building, is preserved in the SW corner of the nearby buttress of the Acropolis north wall (fig. 292). The way that the lower parts of this buttress are built possibly indicate that it was built in Roman or Early Byzantine times (fig. 291).

2. Area of the sanctuary of Athena Nike

Some of the evidence for the later structural phases of the temple of Athena Nike is not in place today, because of previous interventions. Nevertheless, the cuttings on the present sill and on the sides of the piers flanking the cella door provide evidence indicating that the doorway was horizontally divided into two parts by a lintel (figs. 295, 298-299). The cuttings on the NE column and anta prove that this opening was occupied by a door (figs. 297, 300). Other cuttings in the east portico indicate other constructions at a higher level, between 1.9 and 2.12 m. On the steps of the east crepis of the temple one can see (dr. 36, fig. 296):

- a) a cutting for a pivot on the second step indicating a door made in a wall at right angles to the front of the temple;
- b) traces of the opening which led to the vaulted chamber built by the Turks beneath the pavement of the temple.

The cornice on the north side of the Nike Bastion bears traces of wear on the upper surface of the fifth block from the west (dr. 36, figs. 304, 306-307). These traces show that this block must have been included in the ramp which led to the last gate to the Acropolis plateau, the gate abutting on the south wall of the Propylaea South Wing.

3. The area between the Propylaea and the Post-Herulian (Beulé Gate)

Remains of the Roman Monumental Stairway are preserved between the Propylaea and the Beulé Gate, the most important of which are as follows:

- a) traces on the faces of the stereobates on the fronts of the Propylaea North Wing (figs. 309, 311) and South Wing (fig. 308);
- b) marble steps of both flights of stairs and of the steps of the central ramp (drs. 42-43, 45, figs. 313, 315);
- c) slabs of the central part of the landing between the Nike Bastion to the Mnesiclean Terrace; this is bordered to the east by a row of oblong marble blocks, four of which bear a cutting for the insertion of the bottom of the lowest step of the central ramp (dr. 45, figs. 313, 316);
- d) a marble block forming two steps belonging to the southern border of this ramp (fig. 317);
 - e) steps between the Beulé Gate and the landing above (dr. 45, figs. 320-321).

The rock to the south of the Propylaea North Wing preserves vestiges of the terrace recorded in 18th and 19th c. drawings. A part of the rock to the SW of the Mycenaean wall in this area bears traces showing that it formed part of the ramp in front of the terrace. Vestiges of walls belonging to the mediaeval or Turkish fortification walls still survive in this area, some of them incorporated in modern retaining walls (dr. 45, figs. 310, 312-315).

4. The Post-Herulian Gate (Beulé Gate)

The east front of the Beulé Gate north tower has a horizontal cutting filled with thin bricks which form the spring of a barrel vault (figs. 322, 324, 329). A similar cutting at a slightly higher level runs along the inner face of the door wall and most probably served the same purpose (figs. 323-324). Above the cutting on the east front of the north tower is a row of beam sockets interrupted by a later door. The lack of similar beam sockets on the inner face of the door wall at the same level can be explained by a projection on which the beams further to the south could rest. There should be corresponding cuttings on the east face of the south tower but here the wall block courses are not in place (figs. 320, 324). Cuttings on both jambs of the main door of the gate prove that at some time it was divided into a lower and upper section (figs. 325-327). A vaulted construction with pointed arches occupies the interior of the north tower (dr. 45, fig. 324). It is worth noticing that the NW corner of this tower has tilted to the NW, possibly on more than one occasion.

5. The wall between the Beulé Gate and the Mnesiclean Terrace (drs. 42-43, 45, figs. 324, 328-340)

Structural elements provide evidence to show that the north wall of the Beulé Gate north tower was continued to the east forming a wall 1.62 m. thick.

There is a massive buttress built with large reused blocks to the north of the preserved part of this wall; this buttress was built before the north wall of the Beulé Gate north tower slid down producing a big crack. It seems that this buttress was constructed to counteract problems due to the soft natural rock underlying all the structures in this area and also to water leaking from a small cistern inside the wall. Three similar but narrower buttresses further to the east must be contemporary with the massive buttress. Their lower courses abut the sloping courses of ashlar poros limestone retaining wall for the classical ramp (figs. 336-337, 340). The rubble wall above the classical poros limestone blocks must be a later repair of the Post-Herulian outwork.

6. The remains of the later Great Western Bastion (dr. 45, figs. 328, 334-335, 341-345)

The lower stepped courses of the bastion that buried the Beulé Gate are preserved to the west and north of the gate. The structure preserves evidence indicating that the Great Western Bastion is later than the buttresses described above and later than the crack on the north wall of the north tower (figs. 334-335). This bastion consisted of a rubble core revetted with reused ashlar blocks built with mortar and a few bricks (figs. 342-345).

7. The Mnesiclean Terrace (drs. 42-45, figs. 346-357)

A flight of 10 steps inside the west retaining wall of the Mnesiclean Terrace leads down to a landing giving on an arched door leading to another flight of steps, covered by a sloping barrel vault, along the inner face of the north retaining wall of the terrace. Seven courses of reused ashlar blocks are preserved at the east end of the superstructure of the Mnesiclean Terrace north retaining wall; they are built very carefully with no mortar and most probably represent a repair made in late antiquity (figs. 346, 351, 354). A door is preserved in the Mnesiclean Terrace north retaining wall (figs. 346, 353, 355, 357). This door –built into an earlier opening– has a Byzantine lintel in second use and leads in to a flight of steps in a vaulted passage along the inner side of the wall.

8. The Klepsydra spring area (drs. 43-44, figs. 358-363)

The western flank of the Post-Herulian Fortification Wall runs north-south from the Stoa of Attalos up to the Acropolis and seems to become thicker at the south end, somewhere to the NW of the Klepsydra spring house. Careful observation of this part of the wall reveals that bricks and soft white mortar have been used here (figs. 360-361); this and other observations produce evidence for assigning this part of the wall to the Frankish Bastion built to fortify the Klepsydra spring (dr. 44, figs. 362-363). Another stretch of wall, 1-1.5 m. to the east, is the remains of the west side of the Odysseus Bastion built by Odysseus Androutsos in 1822 also in order to fortify the Klepsydra spring. A low wall, 3.3 m. to the west of this 19th c. wall and parallel to it, is most probably a retaining

EVIDENCE PRESERVED ON THE MONUMENT ITSELF

wall built to strengthen the foundations of the Odysseus Bastion (dr. 44, figs. 361-363). The Hypapanti Wall is preserved further to the west, and also two walls, pierced with doors, which were built between the Hypapanti Wall and the bastions at the western end of the Acropolis during the War of Independence (drs. 43-45, figs. 341, 343, 361).

9. Remains of fortifications to the SW of the west end of the Acropolis (drs. 43, 47, figs. 364-374)

A careful comparison of the actual state plan with some 19th c. plans of the western approach to the Acropolis (von Hallerstein, Boitte, Kleanthes - Schaubert) make it possible to identify virtually all of the slight remains of wall, shown in dr. 45: the Serpentzé Wall (figs. 364-368); the little buttress to the north of the entrance (fig. 364); the Tholikon (fig. 364); the guardhouse; the wall enclosing the Court of the Guards (figs. 370-374); the tower SW of the Nike Bastion (fig. 369). Furthermore, it should be noticed that the remains of the southern end of the Serpentzé Wall west side are similar to the masonry of the Post-Herulian Fortification Wall, confirming the fairly recent proposition that part of the Serpentzé Wall was built on the Post-Herulian fortifications (figs. 367-368).

Part Four

AN ATTEMPT TO RECONSTRUCT THE STRUCTURAL HISTORY OF THE PROPYLAEA

I. The Propylaea towards the end of the 3rd c. C.E. (drs. 48-49)

Fear of barbarian invasions led the Emperor Valerian (253-260 A.D.) to overhaul the fortifications of Athens. Nevertheless, the Herulians took Athens in 267 A.D. and devastated the lower part of the city. After the Herulians departed the Athenians encircled Athens with a small circuit known today as the Post-Herulian Fortification Wall. At the same time an area on the Acropolis south slope bounded by the Odeion of Herodes Atticus, the Stoa of Eumenes and the Theatre of Dionysos was also fortified. All of this construction presupposes the fortification of the Acropolis itself: indeed, the Roman Monumental Stairway west of the Propylaea was interrupted by the Beulé Gate built with reused blocks taken from the 4th c. B.C. Nikias Monument. The towers flanking the Beulé Gate were linked to the main Acropolis fortifications by means of two walls, one extending to the Mnesiclean Terrace, the other to the Nike Bastion. This latter wall had a second gate protected by a tower standing on its west side.

At the same time the Klepsydra spring was covered over with a domed well house, made inacessible from outside the Acropolis by creating a tunnel from the well house to the ancient opening in the lower part of the Mnesiclean Terrace north retaining wall. Inside this wall a vaulted staircase, still existing, was constructed. This arrangement was made in order to provide a water source for defenders of the Acropolis when besieged.

There is evidence to show that the side wings of the Propylaea had been deprived of their roofs and wooden ceilings sometime in late antiquity. The ground level in the area of the never executed NE Wing of the Propylaea, later occupied by the big cistern, was at the level of the eastern portico toichobate.

II. The Propylaea from the beginning of the 4th c. to the 8th c. C.E. (drs. 50-54)

It seems to be the case that no classical building in Athens was converted to a Christian church before the end of the 6th century.

The church which may have been installed in the Propylaea South Wing cannot have been earlier than this time. This church would have been a one-aisled basilica, with a wooden roof sloping to the north and west (drs. 50, 53). It had a door on the north side of the west front central pier and communicated via the southern recess with the Central Building which at that time still served as a vestibule to the Acropolis.

Doors closed off the two easternmost intercolumniations of the North Wing colonnade (drs. 50, 52). A terrace –isolated by means of a wall or fence– extended in

front of the northern half of the Central Building west front and the North Wing portico. The western end of this terrace was covered with a light wooden sloping roof which turned north at the SW corner of the North Wing and stopped at the south end of the North Wing west wall. The roofed area of the terrace communicated with a room behind the two westernmost intercolumniations (both free of walls) of the North Wing portico. The rest of the North Wing portico must have been unroofed, but the Pinakotheke must have received a new roof.

The great cistern in the area of the NE Wing of the Propylaea must be assigned to this period. The great cistern is identical in plan and masonry with another cistern built on the Acropolis north slope below the Klepsydra spring and they must have been built at the same time (dr. 50). It looks as if the construction of the great cistern in the Propylaea NE Wing providing an ample water supply on the Acropolis itself must have been immediately followed by the construction of another identical cistern on the Acropolis north slope to store the Klepsydra spring water. The Acropolis north slope cistern has been dated to the 6th c. C.E. according to excavation data. I consider it highly possible that these two cisterns, together with the big cistern in the Asklepieion area (which was included in the Post-Herulian fortifications of the south slope of the Acropolis) formed part of the measures carried out under Justinian securing the fortification and water supply of Athens and the Acropolis.

I would suggest that the massive buttress on the Acropolis north wall to the NE of the Propylaea, together with the late Roman or Early Byzantine building (remains of which are preserved in the classical Northwest Building) also are a part of the Justinianian building activity.

The ground level of the Brauronion area was extended to the south of the Central Building and as far as the walls of the South Wing, most probably in the Justinianian period. This means that the earth outside of these walls reached the 10th course of blocks (drs. 50, 54). The small cistern between the Brauronion and the Central Building can also be dated to this period.

The four buttresses along the north wall of the western approach to the Acropolis may be assigned to Justinian's reign (drs. 50-51). These buttresses must have reached the top of the wall which connected the Beulé Gate north tower to the Mnesiclean Terrace. At the same time the height of the central door in the Beulé Gate was reduced by means of a low lintel.

However, the wooden roof along the inner face of the Beulé Gate should be assigned to the 4th or 5th c. rather than to the 6th c. C.E.

III. The Propylaea during the Middle Byzantine period (9th c.-1204) (drs. 55-59)

1. The North Wing (drs. 57-59)

A wooden floor installed in the North Wing portico divided the space into two equal parts. For this purpose the two westernmost spaces of the colonnade were walled up, but the doors in the other two spaces further to the east were still in use. The wall linking the

central column to the door wall was shifted slightly to the east; this wall did not continue above the new wooden floor. A new wall, pierced with a door, connected the easternmost column to the door wall; this wall continued above the Byzantine wooden floor. A staircase was built on the north side of the room formed by this last wall at the east end of the portico; the Byzantine wooden floor did not extend inside this room.

New floors were also installed in the Pinakotheke during this period. The slightly different levels of these floors and the cuttings on the walls prove that the interior of the Pinakotheke had been divided into three parts by means of two north-south walls flanking the classical doorway. There is evidence for still another wall dividing the eastern section of the Pinakotheke into two equal rooms. There must have been a staircase at the SE providing access to the Byzantine wooden floor from the ground floor. A door was cut in the east wall of the Pinakotheke to provide access from the Byzantine wooden floor to the area above the vaults of the Justinianian cistern.

2. The Central Building (dr. 55)

The Propylaea Central Building was still accessible to the public and provided the sole entrance to the Acropolis plateau. In particular, the central passageway was not closed until after 1171, as a number of dated graffiti prove, and it was most probably not closed until after 1204. In addition, there may possibly have been minor or temporary structures.

3. The South Wing (dr. 55)

The door on the west front, on the south side of the central pier, is the only feature of the Propylaea South Wing which may be dated to this period. As previously noted, this door was aligned to conform to the orientation of the temple of Athena Nike rather than to that of the Propylaea.

4. The area west of the Propylaea and the Klepsydra area

A. Between the Propylaea South Wing and the temple of Athena Nike (dr. 55)

It seems that at this time a wall ran from the central pier of the South Wing to the NE column of the temple of Athena Nike; the intercolumniations of the east portico of the temple were walled up and to the east there was a kind of courtyard with two tanks for collecting rain water. This courtyard was surrounded by roofed areas, with the roofs sloping towards the courtyard.

B. The Beulé Gate and the western approach (drs. 55-56)

Several facts indicate that throughout the Middle Byzantine period the Beulé Gate continued to be in use as the main entrance to the Acropolis. This means that the approach on the central axis from the Beulé Gate up to the Propylaea west front was still extant and that, consequently, the bastion between the Agrippa Monument and the Nike

Bastion had not yet been built. But the appearance of the Beulé Gate itself changed considerably: a barrel vault was built along the east front and an upper storey with brick walls and a wooden roof was added on top of the whole. Perhaps the inscription recording the erection of a tower by Leo, the Metropolitan of Athens (1060-1069) is related to this activity. The construction of an arch inside the gate west of the Nike Bastion may also date to the same time.

C. The Klepsydra spring area (drs. 55-56)

The post-Herulian vaulted well house above the Klepsydra spring had been abandoned since the 6th c., but in the 10th-11th c. it came back to use as a chapel with holy water, no longer accessible from the Acropolis.

IV. The Propylaea during the reign of the de la Roche family (1204-1311) (drs. 60-62)

1. The North Wing

In the first phase a second storey was added at the top of the portico. The row of sockets cut at the very top of the door wall and the frieze backers are for the floor of this upper storey. This floor did not extend into the room at the east end of the portico where the Middle Byzantine staircase was; a wooden flight of steps led from the Middle Byzantine floor in this room to the upper storey floor. The windows had rectangular frames made out of reused marble blocks and an axial pier. This type of window indicates a Frankish rather than a Byzantine origin.

The second phase in the North Wing is much more extensive. (The residential area built by the Franks in and around the North Wing was not changed by the Florentines; for plans and drawings of the Florentine structural phase, see drs. 63-73.) The removal of the Middle Byzantine floor and walls in the Pinakotheke and the installation of the previously mentioned vaulted structure was a very important intervention. The vaulted structure had four cross-vaults supported by a central column and seven engaged piers at the corners and the middle of each wall, with the exception of the south wall where two corbels supported two ribs. The Middle Byzantine door provided communication between the spacious vaulted room in the Pinakotheke and the area above the Justinianian cistern. The upper storey, above the vaults, was divided into at least two rooms by an east-west wall. In order to link the southern room with the upper storey in the portico, a door was built at the west end of the door wall superstructure. The upper storey floor of the portico had to be lowered in order to conform to the level of the new floor above the Pinakotheke. The new floor in the portico extended, at a slightly lower level, in the east room of the portico where the staircase was. The communication between the Byzantine floor and the upper storey was effected by means of a flight of steps along the east wall of the portico, which passed between the two easternmost beams of the floor of the upper storey.

The openings of the Pinakotheke upper storey were on a lower level than the level of the portico upper storey windows due to the fact that the portico upper storey windows belonged to the first Frankish structural phase when the portico upper storey floor was on a higher level. The Pinakotheke upper storey had two windows in the west wall and two in the north wall. A door at the east end of the north wall led northward to an unroofed area with a wooden floor. Another door at the south end of the Pinakotheke upper storey east wall led to an extension of the apartments to the east. This extension was roofed and had a wooden floor. The roof of the Frankish addition at the top of the North Wing was wooden, surrounded by crenellations.

The southern part of this extension was occupied by the chapel. This was a one-aisled basilica with a three-sided apse, a wooden roof and a wooden gallery projecting into the western half of the chapel. The main floor of the church was accessible through a door in the north wall which was pierced with three rectangular windows framed with reused blocks. The gallery was accessible through two doors: the one was in the north wall, the other was cut partly in the superstructure of the portico east wall. Both provided communication between the gallery and the ruler's apartments, a feature typical of French palaces and castles. There were windows with brick arches at the top of the chapel north wall.

Although some features of the chapel might suggest a dating in the Middle Byzantine period, structural features prove that it is later than the first structural phase of the upper storey built on the portico and contemporary with the vaulted structure in the Pinakotheke and the floor above it. A comparison of the vaulted structure and the windows of the North Wing upper storey with examples of Byzantine and western European architecture proves that all of these structures belong to the period of Frankish building activity.

2. The South Wing (dr. 60)

The chapel in the South Wing was abolished. The space was divided by construction of a wooden floor like the Middle Byzantine floor which continued to exist in the North Wing portico. It seems that a hip roof was constructed between the superstructure of the walls and the entablature backers. The whole thing was extended west of the west front into the area that had belonged to the sanctuary of Athena Nike.

3. The Central Building (dr. 60)

The central passageway was still open and used as the only public access to the Acropolis plateau. It seems that walls were built between the Doric and Ionic columns of the northern part of the western hall which thus formed a kind of vestibule to the North Wing; this vestibule was accessible through doors between the columns of the northern Ionic colonnade.

4. The areas NE and SW of the Propylaea

A. NE of the Propylaea. In addition to the chapel and the extension of the apartments

of the North Wing above the Justinianian cistern, a massive oblong building with two floors covered with vaults and a tower (donjon) was built in this area further to the east. The purpose of this building was to shield the residence and the great cistern from the Acropolis plateau. This clearly shows that the residence also had the character of a castle keep. These features were not changed by the Florentines; see drs. 65-67, 72.

B. SW of the Propylaea. A wooden floor was probably constructed inside the temple of Athena Nike at about the same level as the one in the Propylaea South Wing. This may suggest that the Propylaea South Wing and the temple of Athena Nike were unified by a two-storey structure between them. One could say with considerable confidence that the area of the sanctuary of Athena Nike was isolated from the public and that the structures in it served functions relating to the ruler's residence in the North Wing or to the castle guard (dr. 60).

5. The western approach to the Acropolis (drs. 60-62)

Important changes in the fortifications of the western approach may be assigned to the reign of de la Roche family. The entrance through the Beulé Gate was sealed off and the now only entrance to the Acropolis was through the gate to the west of the Nike Bastion. The vaulted structure in the Beulé Gate north tower was, probably, built in the same period, to brace it and prevent sliding to the NW. An outer line of defence (later known as the Court of the Guards) was built to protect the gate west of the Nike Bastion, the only gate remaining in use.

The bastion between the Nike Bastion and the Agrippa Monument must have been built at the same time. The arrangement of the ascent required that the door through this bastion be built at its north end. The attribution of all this extensive building activity to the de la Roche family is confirmed by the evidence from excavations showing that the Rizokastron Wall and the mediaeval fortification of the Klepsydra spring were built at about the mid-13th c. The defenders of the Acropolis were able to reach the Klepsydra through a vaulted door between the Propylaea North Wing and the Agrippa Monument giving access to the Mnesiclean Terrace and the stairs leading down to the still existing opening in the north retaining wall.

V. The Propylaea during the reign of the Acciaiuoli (1388-1458) (drs. 63-73)

The most important building activity assigned to the Acciaiuoli is the extension of the ducal residence in the Central Building and the change in the last entrance to the Acropolis plateau. Testimonia of Niccolò da Martoni (1395) and Cyriacus of Ancona (1444) make it clear that these changes took place between 1395 and 1444. This fact taken in conjunction with other historical data leads to the conclusion that these important changes took place during the reign of Antonio Acciaiuoli (1403-1435).

1. The Central Building of the Propylaea

The intercolumniations of the west front were closed off by walls which left the column shafts visible from the outside, whereas on the inside the columns were concealed in the thickness of the wall. For this reason Cyriacus of Ancona did not see the Doric columns when he was inside the western hall of the Propylaea which was used as a reception hall. A gap was left between the top of this wall and the underside of the architraves. The lower part of the wall was pierced with loopholes and at about midheight there must have been windows accessible by means of a corridor on the inside of the wall. This corridor may have communicated with a floor built in the recess between the Central Building and the North Wing. It must be explained here that the west side of the recess was closed off with a wall and that both this floor and the upper floors of the North Wing portico extended into the recess area. The purpose of this arrangement was a solid defensible palace front. The space between the south column of the west front and the corresponding anta was walled up to the underside of the architrave. The Middle Byzantine terrace in front of the Central Building was extended down to the crepis of the South Wing and the gap in the two upper stairs at the middle of the crepis of the Central Building was filled in. Inside the west hall the ramp of the central passageway was covered by a horizontal floor and the gap at the middle of the stairs along the door wall was also filled in, because the central passageway was not used any more for access to the Acropolis plateau.

Cyriacus of Ancona's description of the Propylaea makes clear that he entered the building from the Eastern Portico which served as a vestibule to the reception hall. The four central columns of the Eastern Portico were virtually free of masonry; only the lower parts of the intercolumniations were filled with low walls pierced by doors. The north and south columns were concealed by masonry of modern buildings on either side of the east front. On both sides of the Eastern Portico were two rooms, the timber ceilings of which formed the floors of galleries accessible from the vestibule by means of staircases. On entering the east portico the visitor could see the entire classical ceiling.

The Eastern Portico was now protected by an enclosed court. On the south this court was bounded by an extension south of the Central Building which projected eastward. On the north the courtyard was bounded by the massive Frankish structure (donjon) NE of the Propylaea. The entrance to this courtyard was protected by a triangular projection on its north side. In the same way another triangular projection was added to the outside of the massive Frankish military structure (donjon) to protect the door between this building and the Acropolis north wall.

An oblong building with a roof sloping southward was attached to the south wall of the Central Building west hall. This building most probably served to protect the last entrance to the Acropolis, built by the Acciaiuoli to the south of the South Wing.

A new storey added on top of the Propylaea Central Building must have been accessible by means of a staircase in the extension to the south of the Eastern Portico. The floor of this storey rested on the classical coffered ceiling and the walls must have rested either on the beams of the Ionic colonnades or on the transverse beams of the roof. The

wooden roof was surrounded by crenellations, part of which survived until the end of the 17th c.

A tower 26 m. high, later known as the Frankish Tower, was built in the South Wing of the Propylaea. It had a barrel vault on top of which a horizontal roof was constructed. The tower had four storeys with three wooden floors and straight flights of stairs. This tower did not communicate with any part of the residential area in the Propylaea and had one entrance on the west side.

The last entrance to the Acropolis plateau was attached to the south of the South Wing. This gate was approached from the gate to the south of the Agrippa Monument by means of a ramp. The ramp which in the period of the de la Roches had led to the central passageway was now extended up to the new gate. In order to make way for the ramp the two piers and the western column of the Southern Wing were now dismantled with the entablature above and built into the tower; and the structures built in the area of the Athena Nike sanctuary during the Middle Byzantine and Frankish periods were also demolished.

The massive western bastion which buried the Beulé Gate and the thickening of the second bastion must certainly have been built in order to protect the Acropolis from artillery and to provide the substructure for installing batteries of cannon. These structures must be attributed to the Turks, because they did not appear in Greek territories before the latter part of the 15th c. and were not widespread before the first half of the 16th century.

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