

TIME TRAVELLER'S
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TOURIST GUIDES
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by
PAUSANIAS
THE GEOGRAPHER

ΠΑΥΣΑΝΙΑΣ
ΕΛΛΑΔΟΣ
ΠΕΡΙΓΓΗΣΙΣ

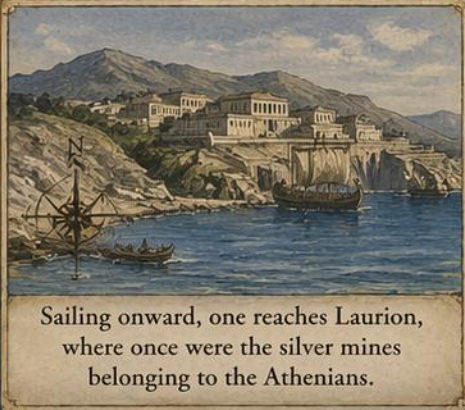
ΕΛΛΑΣ

ATTICA AND THE AEGEAN

Off the Greek mainland, opposite the islands called the Cyclades and the Aegean Sea, lies the promontory of Sounion, belonging to the land of Attica. After sailing around this headland, there is a harbor, and on the summit of the promontory a temple of Athena Sounias.



Temple of Athena Sounias on the summit of Sounion



Sailing onward, one reaches Laurion, where once were the silver mines belonging to the Athenians.



AEGEAN SEA

ATTICA

CYCLADES

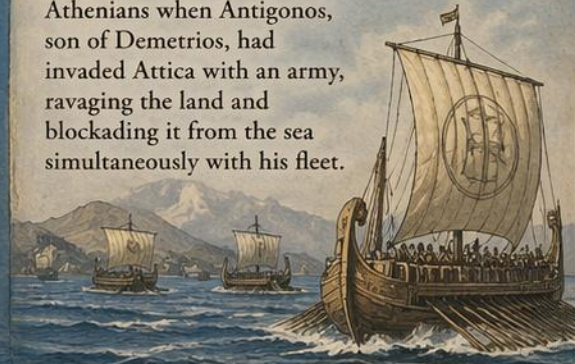
SOUNION

HARBOR

LAURION

PATROKLOS

Ptolemy, the son of Ptolemy, son of Lagos, had sent these Egyptian vessels to aid the Athenians when Antigonos, son of Demetrios, had invaded Attica with an army, ravaging the land and blockading it from the sea simultaneously with his fleet.



For Patroklos, commander of the Egyptian ships, built a fortification and erected a palisade on this island.

PIRAEUS AND PHALERUM

Piraeus was a deme from ancient times, but before Themistocles came to power among the Athenians it was not their harbor. Phalerum, where the sea lies nearest the city, served as their harbor.

THE OLDER SAILINGS

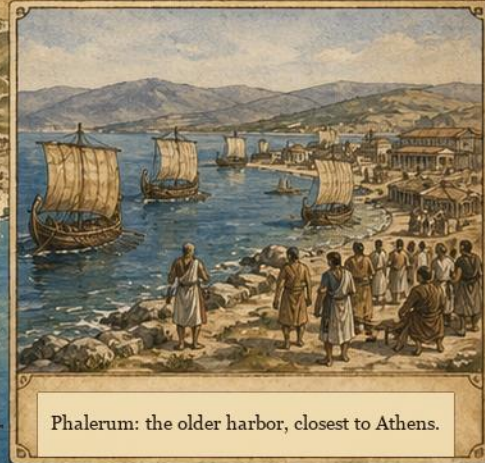
From Phalerum, they say, Menestheus set sail with his ships for Troy; before him Theseus sailed to answer Minos for the death of Androgeos.

ATHENS

PHALERUM

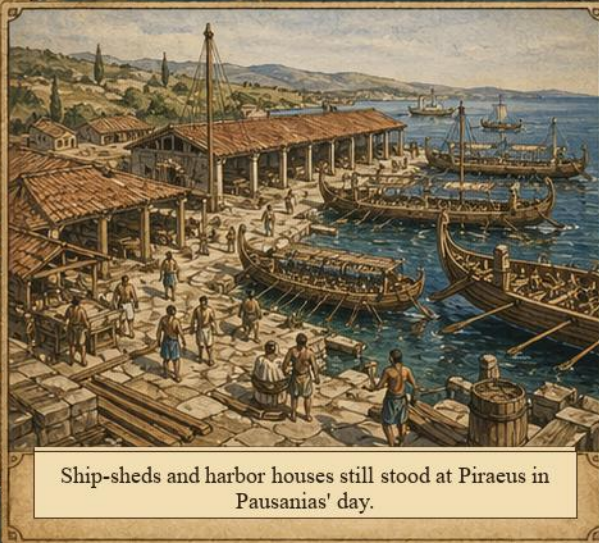
PIRAEUS

THREE HARBORS

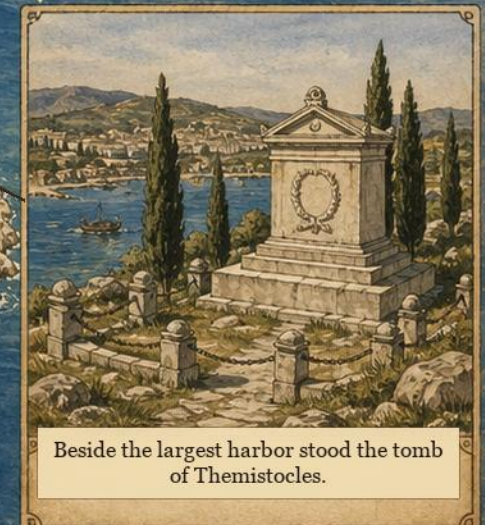


Phalerum: the older harbor, closest to Athens.

Themistocles established Piraeus as the harbor, judging it better for sailors and valuing its three harbors in place of Phalerum's one.



Ship-sheds and harbor houses still stood at Piraeus in Pausanias' day.



Beside the largest harbor stood the tomb of Themistocles.

MOST WORTHY SIGHTS IN PIRAEUS

Of the things most worthy to see in Piraeus is especially the sanctuary of Athena and Zeus. Their statues are both of bronze; Zeus holds a sceptre and a Nike, while Athena holds a spear. Here Arcesilaus depicted Leosthenes and his children—Leosthenes, who commanded the Athenians and all the Greeks, overcame the Macedonians in battle in Boeotia, defeated them again outside Thermopylae, and then compelled them into Lamia opposite Mount Oeta.

PIRAEUS IN ATTICA

PASSAGE 1.1.3

ATTICA



Athena and Zeus: bronze cult statues; Zeus with sceptre and Nike, Athena with spear.



Sanctuary of Athena and Zeus; Arcesilaus painted Leosthenes and his children.

Behind the maritime Stoa stood Zeus and Demos, the work of Leochares.



Sea-market by the long colonnade; behind the maritime Stoa stood Zeus and Demos.

SARONIC
GULF

PIRAEUS

Near the sea Conon built a sanctuary of Aphrodite.



Near the long colonnade, where a marketplace has been established for those at sea (for there is another market further away from the harbour), stand behind the maritime Stoa images of Zeus and the People (Demos), the work of Leochares. Near the sea Conon built a sanctuary of Aphrodite, after overwhelming the triremes of the Lacedaemonians around Cnidus at the Carian peninsula. The people of Cnidus especially honour Aphrodite, and have sanctuaries dedicated to the goddess: the oldest belongs to Aphrodite Doritis, the next oldest to Aphrodite Akraia, while the latest and generally named Cnidia—though the people of Cnidus themselves call her Euploia.



Cnidus honoured Aphrodite as Doritis, Akraia, and Euploia, the famous Cnidia.

PASSAGE 1.1.4

The Athenians have also other harbors: one at Munychia, along with the temple of Artemis Munychia, and the other at Phalerum, as I have previously mentioned, where nearby stands a sanctuary of Demeter. Here there is also a temple of Athena Sciras, and farther off one of Zeus, as well as altars dedicated to gods called Unknown, to heroes, to the sons of Theseus, and to Phalerus. This Phalerus, according to the Athenians, sailed with Jason to Colchis. There is also an altar dedicated to Androgeus, the son of Minos, which is named the altar of the Hero. Those who carefully study local traditions know more precisely than others that this altar belongs to Androgeus.



Athenians said Phalerus sailed with Jason to Colchis.

MUNYCHIA AND PHALERUM

ATHENS

One harbor lay at Munychia, beside the sanctuary of Artemis Munychia.

MUNYCHIA



Munychia's harbor beneath the sanctuary of Artemis Munychia.

PHALERUM

PIRAEUS

SARONIC GULF

At Phalerum Pausanias notes Demeter, Athena Sciras, Zeus, and altars to Unknown Gods, heroes, the sons of Theseus, and Phalerus.

Local experts said the altar of the Hero belonged to Androgeus, son of Minos.



Phalerum's sacred shore: Demeter, Athena Sciras, Zeus, heroes, and the Hero altar.

PASSAGE 1.1.5

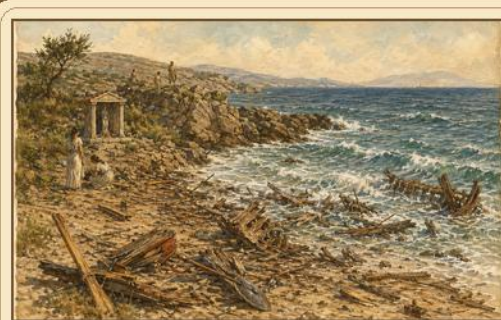
Cape Colias is twenty stadia distant; to this promontory the waves carried the wreckage when the Persian fleet was destroyed. Here at Colias there is a statue of Aphrodite, and deities called the Genetyllides. I believe that goddesses worshipped by the Phocaeans in Ionia, whom they call Gennaides, are identical with those at Colias. On the road from Phalerum to Athens there is a temple of Hera which has neither doors nor roof; it is said to have been burned by Mardonius, the son of Gobryas. But the image currently set up there, according to report, is the work of Alcamenes—one which the Persian surely did not injure.



On the road from Phalerum to Athens stood the roofless Hera temple; the image inside was said to be by Alcamenes.

At Colias stood a statue of Aphrodite and the birth-goddesses called the Genetyllides.

Pausanias identifies them with the Phocaean Gennaides of Ionia.

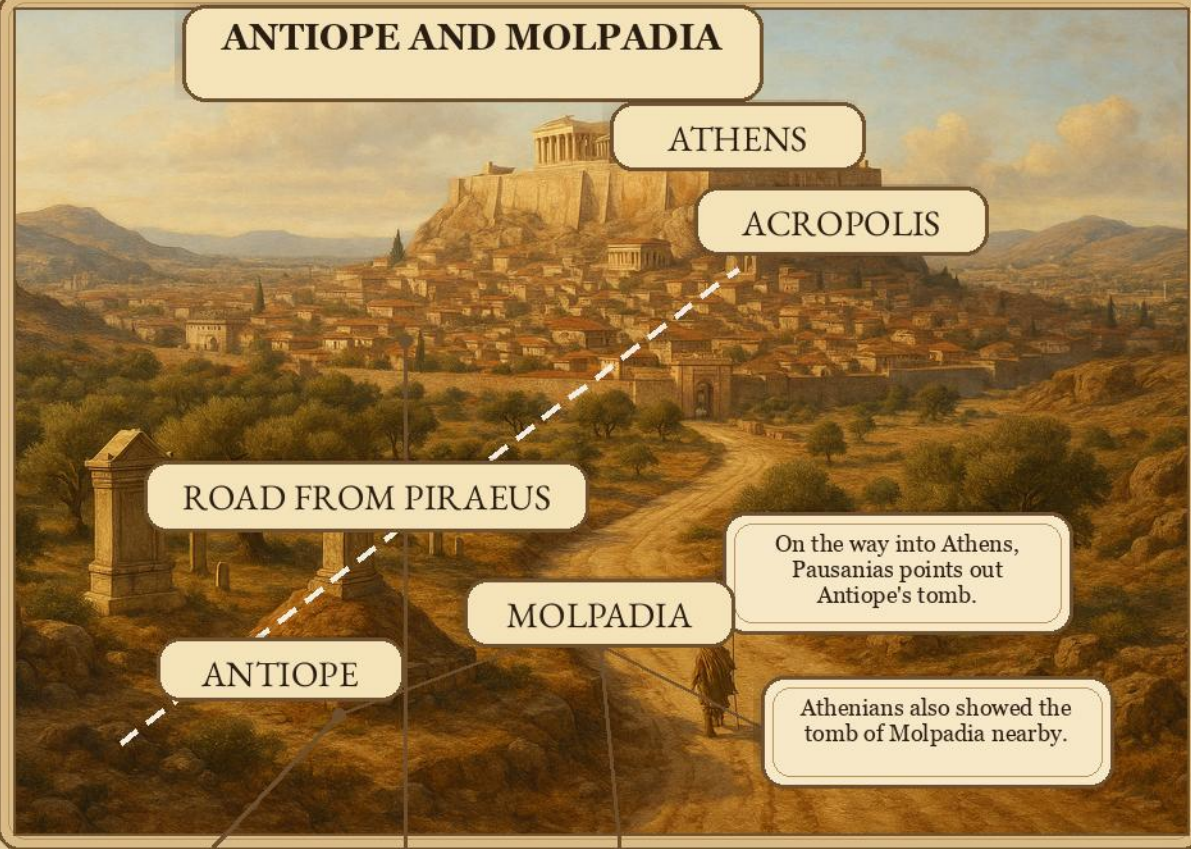


After the Persian fleet's defeat, wreckage washed ashore at Cape Colias.

PASSAGE 1.2.1

When one enters the city, there is the tomb of Antiope the Amazon. Pindar says that this Antiope was seized by Pirithous and Theseus, but Hegias of Troezen has composed the following account about her: that while Heracles was besieging Themiskyra on the Thermodon and was unable to take it, Antiope, having fallen in love with Theseus (as Theseus was campaigning together with Heracles), surrendered the city. Such is Hegias's account. However, the Athenians themselves say that when the Amazons came, Antiope was shot by Molpadia, and Molpadia was killed by Theseus. And the Athenians also possess the tomb of Molpadia.

ANTIOPE AND MOLPADIA



Pausanias marks Antiope's tomb on the approach into Athens.



Hegias says Antiope surrendered Themiskyra on the Thermodon when Theseus campaigned with Heracles.



Athenians said Molpadia shot Antiope, and Theseus then killed Molpadia.