



Cape Sounio

Cape Sounio, on the south-eastern tip of Attica, is inextricably linked with one of the most beautiful monuments of classical architecture, the Temple of Poseidon. The elegant silhouette of the temple perched atop a high cliff was admired already in antiquity.

The location of cape Sounio at the tip of Attica rendered it as a location of strategic military importance, and thus it was fortified with a mighty wall and guarded constantly by a garrison, which ensured that the shipping lanes to Athens remained open. It is also most likely the place that Aegeus plunged to his death after he glimpsed the dark sails of Theseus' ship approaching, thus naming the Aegean Sea after his legend.

The Temple of Poseidon was built between 444 and 440 BC, perhaps in connection with Pericles' extensive construction program in Athens and Attica. According to scholars, the building was constructed by the same architect who designed the Temple of Hephaistos at the Ancient Agora in Athens. Both temples featured 6 Doric columns on short sides and 13 on long. Only 15 columns are still standing today. The columns are unusual because they have only 16 flutes instead of the customary 20. The smaller number of flutes was supposed to make the temple more resistant to erosion caused by the sea.

The Sanctuary of Poseidon and Athena at Sounio

The sanctuary at Sounio is one of the most important sanctuaries in Attica. Sporadic finds point to the conclusion that the site was inhabited in the prehistoric period but there is no evidence of religious practice in such an early date. "Sounio Hiron" (sanctuary of Sounio) is first mentioned in the *Odyssey*, as the place where Menelaos stopped during his return from Troy to bury his helmsman, Phrontes Onetorides.

The finds of the 7th century B.C. are numerous and Provo the existence of organized cult on two points of the promontory: at the southern edge where the temenos of Poseidon was situated, and about 500 m. to the NE of it, where the sanctuary of Athena was established.

Important votive offerings were dedicated during the 6th century B.C., but the architectural form of both sanctuaries remained unpretentious until the beginning of the 5th century B.C., when the Athenians initiated the construction of an imposing poros temple in the temenos of Poseidon.

The building was never completed, though, as the Persians destroyed both the temple and the offerings in 480 B.C. In the following decades, Sounio, like the rest of Attica, flourished, and an important building project was undertaken at both sanctuaries.

At the end of the 5th century and during the Peloponnesian War, the Athenians fortified Sounio cape. From the 1st century B.C. onwards, the sanctuaries gradually declined and Pausanias, who sailed along the coast of the promontory in the mid-2nd century A.D., wrongly considered the prominent temple on the top of the hill as the temple of Athena.

The site of the temple was known in the following centuries, as is proved by descriptions of modern travellers, who visited Sounio before the excavations started, as well as by graffiti on the stones, among which, that made by Lord Byron. Restricted excavations in the sanctuary of Poseidon were conducted in 1825 by the Dilettanti and by the German architect W. Doerpfeld.

Systematic investigation was undertaken between 1897 and 1915 by the Athens Archaeological Society, under the direction of Val. Stais, with the collaboration of A. Orlandos. Since 1994, the Archaeological Society has been carrying out excavations at the Fortress.



The monuments seen on the site are the following:

The Sanctuary of Poseidon

It is situated in the southernmost, highest part of the promontory. The area was evened off and supported by means of retaining walls on the north and west sides. A Propylon was constructed on the north side, and porticoes along the north and the east for the accommodation of the pilgrims. The Classical temple dominated the site.

It occupies the SE end of the fortress. The wall starts at the NE corner, extends to the north and turns to the west. Shipyards for the sheltering of two war ships were constructed on the coast, at the west end of the north branch of the fortification. Inside the fortress, excavations have brought to light part of a central street, remains of houses, and water cisterns.

The Temple of Poseidon

At the end of the Archaic period an imposing temple was constructed in the position of the Classical one seen today, but it was slightly smaller in dimensions. It was Doric, made of poros, with an external colonnade of 6 x 13 columns, and an internal one, which supported the roof. Its construction was interrupted by the Persian invasion and the temple remained unfinished. The later temple, the one preserved today, was also Doric, with 6 x 13 columns, made of Agrileza marble, but without an internal colonnade. The stylobate measured 13,47 x 31,12 m. It was constructed in 450-440 B.C. and, according to another theory, was the work of the architect who had also built the Hephaisteion ("Theseion") in the Ancient Agora of Athens, the Temple of Nemesis at Rhamnous, and the Temple of Ares which was probably erected in Acharnes. The sculptural decoration of the temple, made of Parian marble, is preserved in a poor condition. The frieze of the east side depicted Centauromachy, and the east pediment (of which only a seated female figure is preserved) probably depicted the fight between Poseidon and Athena for the domination of Attica.

The two ante of the east side and several of the columns of the east part of the temple are still preserved today, while the west is completely destroyed.

The Propylon - Porticoes

The Propylon was constructed a little later than the Classical temple, and was made of marble and poros. It is Doric, distil in antis on both sides (north and south). A partition wall inside the building has three doorways, of which the middle one is wider and has a ramp.

A small rectangular hall is attached on the west wall of the Propylon, while porticoes are erected along the north and west sides of the sanctuary. The north of these porticoes is larger and slightly earlier.

The Fortress

Sounio cape was fortified in 412 B.C. during the Peloponnesian War, in order to control and secure the ships carrying cereals to Athens. The use of various materials and construction techniques is probably the result of repairs and additions made during the Chremonides' War and the following years (266-229 B.C.).

The Sanctuary of Athena

It is situated on a hill 500 m. to the NE of the Sanctuary of Poseidon. The area was evened off and enclosed with a poros polygonal circuit wall. Inside the enclosed area were erected the Temple of Athena, a smaller temple to the north, and altars.

A deep pit on the SE side of the temenos was used as a deposit for the Archaic offerings destroyed by the Persians. The oval peribolos to the NW of the temenos has been identified as the "Heroon of Phrontes".

The Temple of Athena



It has a rectangular cella, measuring 16,4 x 11,6 m. The foundation of the pedestal supporting the cult statue is preserved on the west side of the cella, while four Ionic columns in the center supported the roof. One of the peculiarities of the temple, mentioned also by Vitruvius, is the existence of an outer colonnade only on the east and south sides.

Some scholars consider that the temple of Athena Sounias was reconstructed after the mid-5th century B.C., while others believe that the cella was built during the Archaic period, was repaired after the Persian distractions, and the colonnade was added in the middle of the 5th century B.C. A second peculiarity of the sanctuary is the placement of the altar to the south of the temple.

Small Temple

Small, Doric, prostyle temple measuring 5 x 6.80 m., situated to the north of the Athena Temple. The pedestal of the cult statue is preserved inside the cella. The date of the structure and the identity of the deity worshipped is still a matter of debate.

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