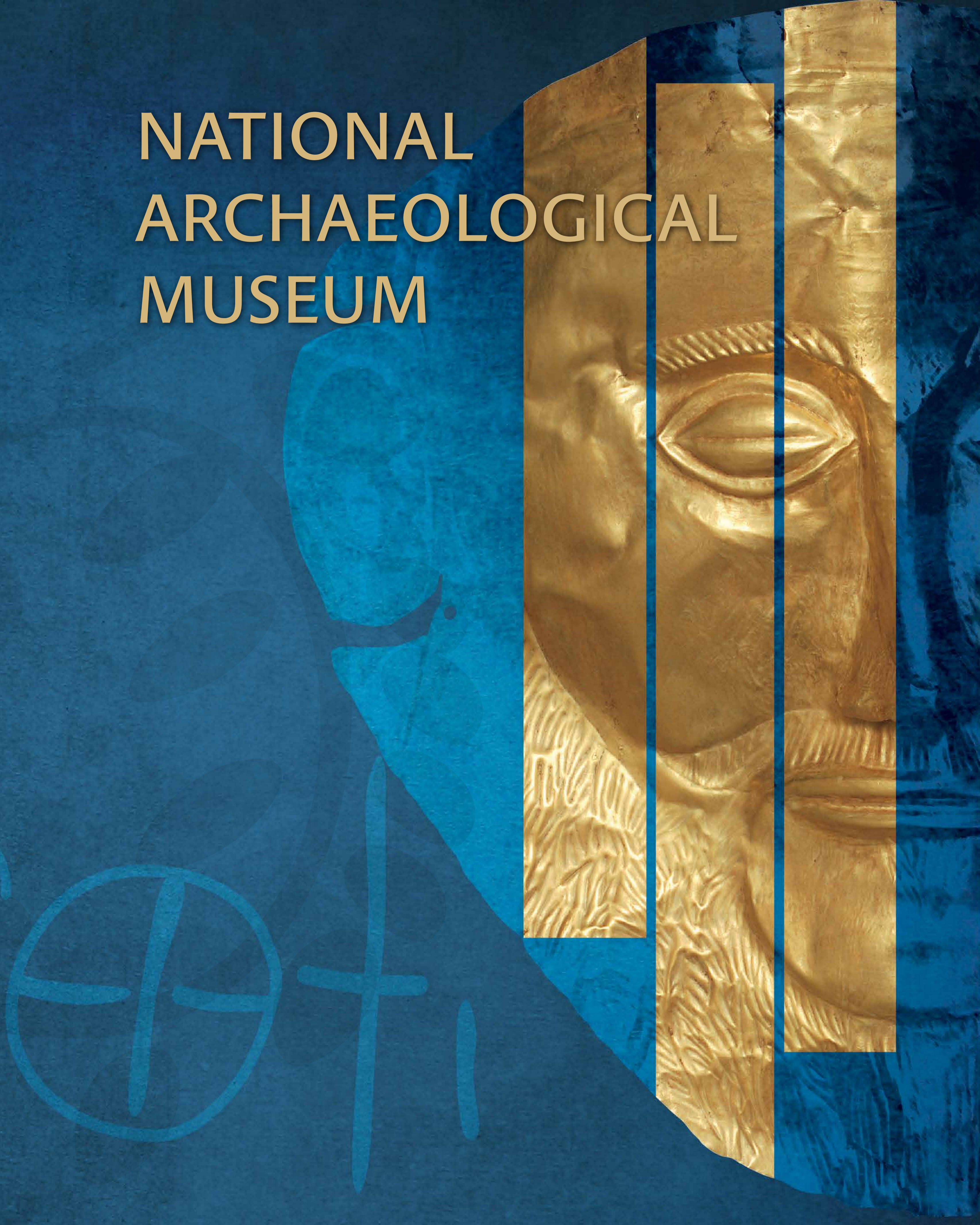


NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM



COLLECTIONS OF PREHISTORIC, EGYPTIAN, CYPRIOT AND NEAR EASTERN ANTIQUITIES

The Collection of Prehistoric Antiquities (ground floor, Rooms 3-6; upper floor, Room 48) encompasses artefacts of cultures that flourished in mainland and insular Greece from 7000 BC to 1050 BC. Also on display is a small number of antiquities from H. Schliemann's excavations at Troy. The most emblematic exhibits include exquisite works of the Neolithic era (1), specimens of metalworking from the "urban" centre of Poliochni on the island of Lemnos, the renowned enigmatic Cycladic figurines (2), the excellently preserved wall paintings from Akrotiri of Thera (modern Santorini) (3), and impressive finds from «Golden» Mycenae in the Peloponnese (4) and other centres of the Mycenaean Civilisation, which, as documented by the decipherment of Linear B Script, was Greek-speaking. The exhibits familiarise the visitor with the funerary customs, religious notions, social structure, aspects of daily life, as well as the trade networks of each period.

The Collection of Egyptian Antiquities (ground floor, Rooms 40-41) is notable worldwide. The works are presented in chronological order and span the whole spectrum of Egyptian civilisation, from Early Predynastic times (5000 BC) to Late Antiquity (395 AD) (5). The exhibition is also arranged in thematic sections, such as death, music, writing and daily life of Egypt's inhabitants.

The Collection of Cypriot and Near Eastern Antiquities (upper floor, Room 64) presents a panorama of ancient art in Cyprus, the insular state of the East Mediterranean. Characteristic works dated from the Early Bronze Age (ca. 2500 BC) to late Roman times (around AD 400) unfold the history of Cyprus and its relations with the Aegean world, Syro-Palestine and the coast of Egypt (6).

COLLECTION OF SCULPTURES

It is the largest and most important collection of ancient Greek monumental sculpture worldwide (ground floor, Rooms 7-34; Atrium). The presentation of the approximately 1,000 works is structured in chronological order and spans the period from about 650 BC to AD 400.

Among the early great works of the Archaic period (750-480 BC) is **Artemis (7)** that was dedicated to the sanctuary of Apollo on Delos by the Naxian **Nikandre**. The Museum houses one of the richest collections of Kouroi and Korai, naked male and clothed female statues of young individuals. There stand out the colossal **Kouros (8) from the sanctuary of Poseidon** at Sounion, **Phrasikleia (9)** with her elaborate garments, and **Aristodikos**, one of the last Archaic Kouroi (10).

The Classical period (480-323 BC) is represented in the Museum by renowned sculptures, such as **the youth crowning himself** from Sounion (11), the large relief depicting the three central figures of Eleusinian cult, **Demeter, Kore (or Persephone) and the young hero Triptolemos (12)**, the funerary stele of **Hegeso (13)**, the female head known as **Hygeia** from Tegea (14). The "**Athena of Varvakeion**", a copy of the chryselephantine Athena Parthenos by Pheidias in the Parthenon (15), gives us an idea of original sculptural creations now lost.

Particularly impressive among the creations of the Hellenistic period (323-31 BC) are the statue of **Themis (16)** from Rhamnous, **sculptures from the cult group at the sanctuary of Despoina** in Arcadian

Lykosoura, works of the sculptor Damophon (17), the **Diadoumenos** (youth binding his hair) from Delos, copy of a Classical statue (18), as well as the group of **Aphrodite being attacked by Pan** from Delos (19).

The Roman period (31 BC-AD 330) is represented by a multitude of sculpted works, principally imperial and private portraits, among which stands out the portrait of the philhellene emperor **Hadrian (20)**.

COLLECTIONS OF VASES, METALWORK AND MINOR ARTS

The Museum's Vase Collection (upper floor, Rooms 49-57) ranks among the most complete and important of its kind in the world, due to the quantity and quality of its works, which represent all periods of ancient pottery production. (21, 22, 23).

Their presentation in chronological order follows the evolution of Greek ceramic art from 1100 BC to the end of the Hellenistic period (31 BC). The exhibits originate from excavations in ancient cemeteries (such as the Athenian Kerameikos and Vari in Attica), cult places (such as the Heraia in Argos and Perachora, the sanctuary of Artemis Orthia in Sparta, the Athenian Acropolis and the Theban Kabirion) or are random finds and donations.

The Collection of Terracotta Figurines (upper floor, Rooms 58-59) is unique for the wealth of its themes and the variety of its types, which represent all the workshops of the ancient Greek world from 900 BC to AD 200. (24, 25).

The Collection of Gold Jewellery and Silver Vessels (upper floor, Room 62) exhibits more than 600 works, admired for their originality and refined techniques of manufacture, dating from 900 BC to AD 500. (26).

The Collection of Glass Vessels (upper floor, Room 63) presents works from mainland and island Greece, from 700 BC to AD 1500. Following the chronological order and, often, grouped according to excavation context, they provide valuable information on their manufacturing techniques and use (27, 28).

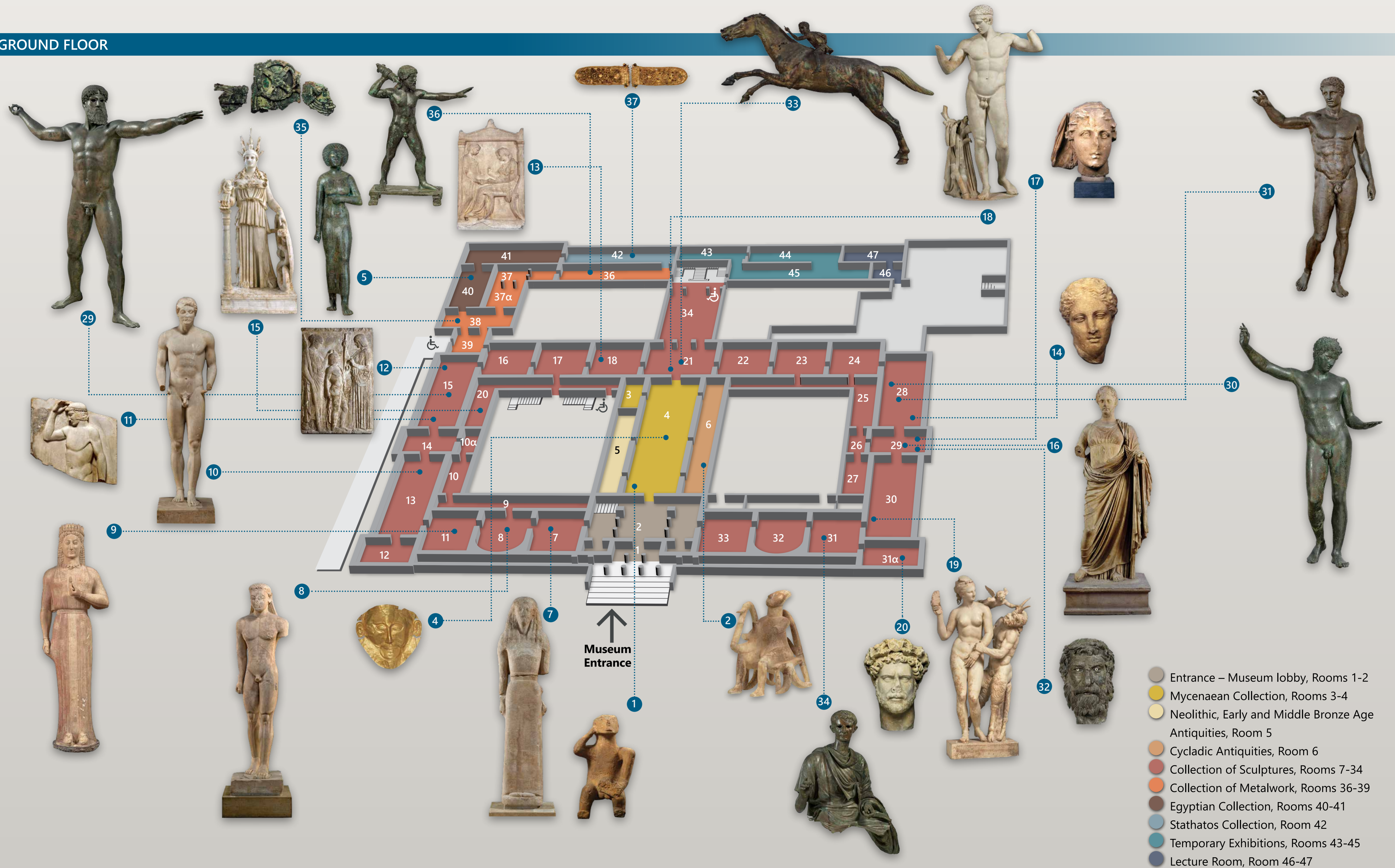
The Collection of Metalwork (ground floor, Rooms 36-39) is one of the richest in the world, housing works dated from 1100 BC to AD 500.

The viewer is impressed by great statues recovered from shipwrecks, such as "Poseidon or Zeus of Artemision" (29), "the Marathon Youth" (30), "the Antikythera Youth" (31), "the Antikythera Philosopher" (32), "the Jockey from Artemision" (33), the equestrian statue of Octavian (34), and "the Antikythera Mechanism" (35) (150-100 BC), the oldest surviving astronomical and calendrical portable mechanical computer.

The collection is also composed of smaller-scale works in bronze, lead and iron, objects of everyday and public life, such as figurines, vases, jewels, mirrors and weapons. Most of them were dedications in the great Greek sanctuaries, e.g. of Zeus at Dodona (36), Athena on the Athenian Acropolis, Zeus at Olympia, Apollo on Mount Ptoon in Boeotia, Zeus Thaulios in Thessaly, etc.

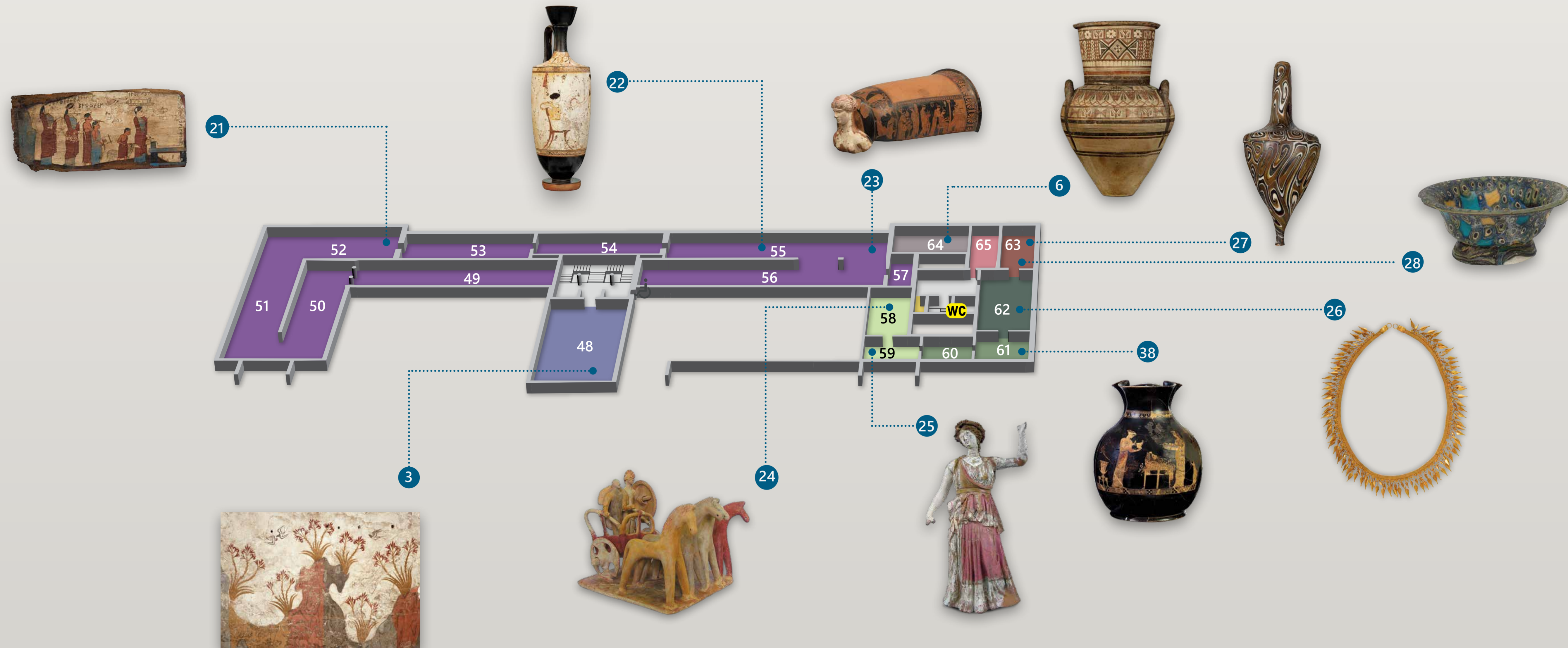
The Collections of Vases, Metalwork and Minor Arts also comprise private collections donated to the Museum, such as the Karapanos Collection (ground floor, Room 36), the Lambros Collection (ground floor, Room 38), the Stathatos Collection (ground floor, Room 42) (37) and the Vlastos-Serpieri Collection (upper floor, Rooms 60-61) (38).

GROUND FLOOR



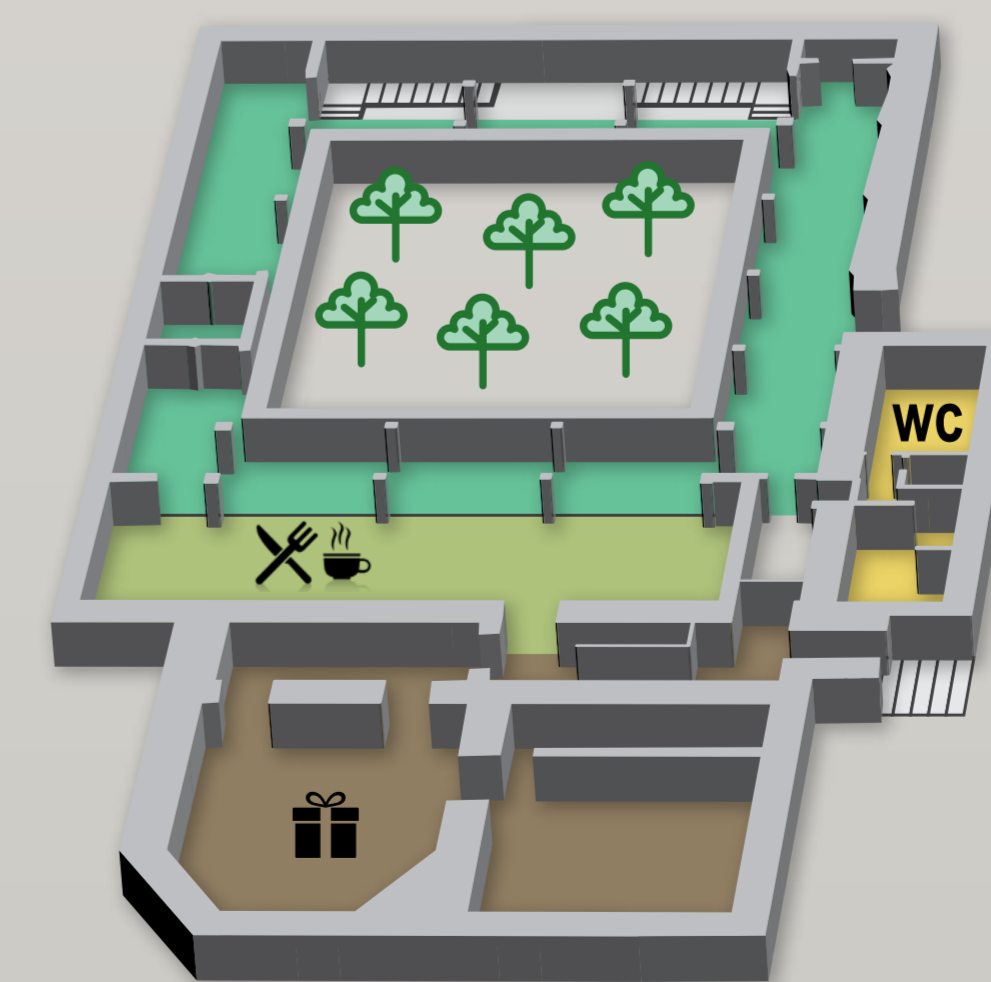
- Entrance – Museum lobby, Rooms 1-2
- Mycenaean Collection, Rooms 3-4
- Neolithic, Early and Middle Bronze Age Antiquities, Room 5
- Cycladic Antiquities, Room 6
- Collection of Sculptures, Rooms 7-34
- Collection of Metalwork, Rooms 36-39
- Egyptian Collection, Rooms 40-41
- Stathatos Collection, Room 42
- Temporary Exhibitions, Rooms 43-45
- Lecture Room, Room 46-47

UPPER FLOOR



- Akrotiri of Thera Antiquities, Room 48
- Vase Collection, Rooms 49-57
- Terracotta Figurines, Rooms 58-59
- Vlastos-Serpieri Collection, Rooms 60-61
- Gold Jewellery and Silver Vessels, Room 62
- Glass Vessels, Room 63
- Collection of Cypriot Antiquities, Room 64
- Educational Programs, Room 65
- WC

BASEMENT - ATRIUM



- Interior garden
- Cafeteria
- Museum Shop
- WC

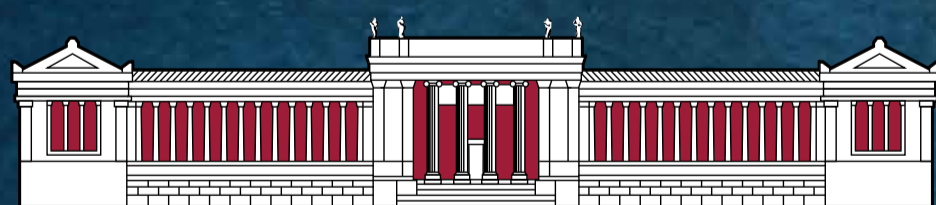


The National Archaeological Museum (NAM) is the biggest museum in Greece and one of the most emblematic in the world.

It is housed in a neoclassical building in the centre of Athens, the capital of the Greek state. Founded in 1866, it was given its final form by the German architect Ernst Ziller and was inaugurated in 1889.

The exhibition spaces of the Museum display a panorama of ancient Greek civilisation dating mainly from 7000 BC to AD 500, as well as later artefacts. Among the 11,000 exhibits there are works in marble, clay, bronze, gold and other noble metals, which come from Greece, Cyprus, Egypt, Italy and other regions of the Mediterranean world.

The National Archaeological Museum is active in a variety of cultural events and projects on national and international level. More information on the activities of the Museum is available on its website.



NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM

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HELLENIC MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND SPORTS
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF ANTIQUITIES AND CULTURAL HERITAGE

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