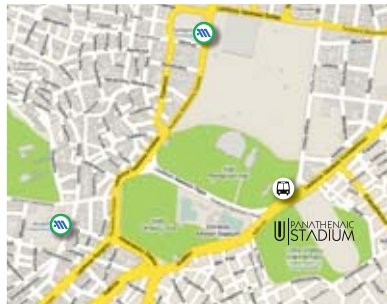


Visit the world symbol of Sport in Athens
the finish venue of the authentic Marathon Course



TICKETS
AUDIO GUIDES
CAFE
ENTRANCE

- 1 Entrance 2 Inscribed Stelai
- 3 Site of Temple of Fortuna 4 Royal Boxes after 1908
- 5 Sites with the names of de Coubertin-Brundage
- 6 Royal Boxes of 1896 7 Two-sided Herms
- 8 Ancient parapet 9 Vaulted passage
- 10 Tomb of Herodes Atticus
- 11 Statue of Georgios Averoff 12 Exit



Opening Hours: March-October 08:00-19:00 November-February 08:00-17:00

Metro Station: Akropolis, Syntagma **Bus Station:**

2	4	10	11
90	209	550	

Morning Jogging from 07:30-09:00 am



Free audio guide in 10 languages with the history of the Stadium



www.panathenaicstadium.gr

Visit the Stadium of the first Modern Olympic Games



discover
2.500
years
of history



490 BC

In 490 BC, when the Athenians defeated a huge army of invading Persians, Greek messenger Phidippides was sent to deliver the news of the victory when the battle ended. Upon his arrival, after running the whole distance from Marathon to Athens, he was only able to pronounce the word *nenikikamen* ("we have won") before dying from exhaustion. This event is commemorated each year with the Athens Classic Marathon race.



1896

Athens organized the first Modern Olympic Games. Spyros Louis wins the Marathon race, before a jubilant crowd, after running the distance of 42.185 km from Marathon to Panathenaic Stadium in 2 hours 58 minutes and 50 seconds.



today

It is the world symbol of Sport in Athens and the finish venue of the authentic Marathon Course.

330 BC

It was transformed into a Stadium during the archonship of Lycourgos in 330-329 BC and was used for the first time during the Great Panathenaia.



1870

From August 1869 until February 1870, the architect Ernst Ziller, carried out the only substantial excavation ever made in the Stadium. A first attempt at reviving the idea of the Olympic Games was the Zappeian Olympiads, exhibitions of Greek products, in connection with which athletics events were organized in the Panathenaic Stadium in 1870 and 1875



140

Between 139 and 144 Herodes son of Atticus restored the Stadium giving it the form that was found at the 1870 excavation: the horseshoe construction by adding the sphendone with a track 204.07 m long and 33.36 m wide and a seating capacity over 68.000 persons.

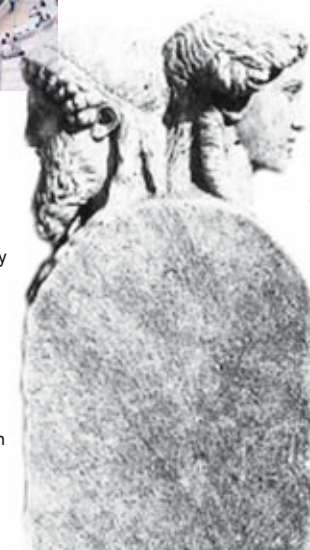


2004

Athens organized with great success the Olympic Games and in the Panathenaic Stadium was held the event of Archery and the finish of the Marathon race

1895

In 1895, Georgios Averoff took the enormous expense of reconstructing the Stadium in time to host the Olympic Games the following year. Reconstruction works were made to the Stadium which followed the traces of the ancient one according to the data then available from Ziller's excavations.



One of the two Pendelic marble (2nd Century) herms discovered on the track of the Stadium during work on its reconstruction.