



PHILEKPAIDEFTIKI ETAIREIA

2nd ARSAKEIO GENIKO LYKEIO PSYCHIKO

MINI COMPANY PROGRAMME "VIRTUAL ENTERPRISE", launched by the ASSOCIATION OF JUNIOR ACHIEVEMENT GREECE/JA

IN COLLABORATION WITH THE CULTURAL PROGRAMME "DIAZOMA" OF THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Introduces the Virtual Cultural Enterprise «EPEIKON».

The primary mission of our company EPEIKON (EP = the Apollo Epikourios, EIKON= in images) is the promotion and connection of specific monuments and archaeological sites with the contemporary cultural and economic life, as well as the transmission of our culture to people who are unable to visit the monuments of the world.

With our products, whose **software is intellectual property** of the executives of our company, we create a new form of culture, designed by young people for people of all ages.

This new form of culture is produced through technology, and more specifically, through virtual reality.


With the aid of our product, virtual reality glasses, in combination with a mobile phone for a guided tour of the archaeological sites, entitled **APPOLLO (APP = Application for Apollo)** our company aims to promote the cultural heritage of Greeks and the ancient monument of Apollo Epikourios in particular.

Our business motto is: “All Together for a New Culture”

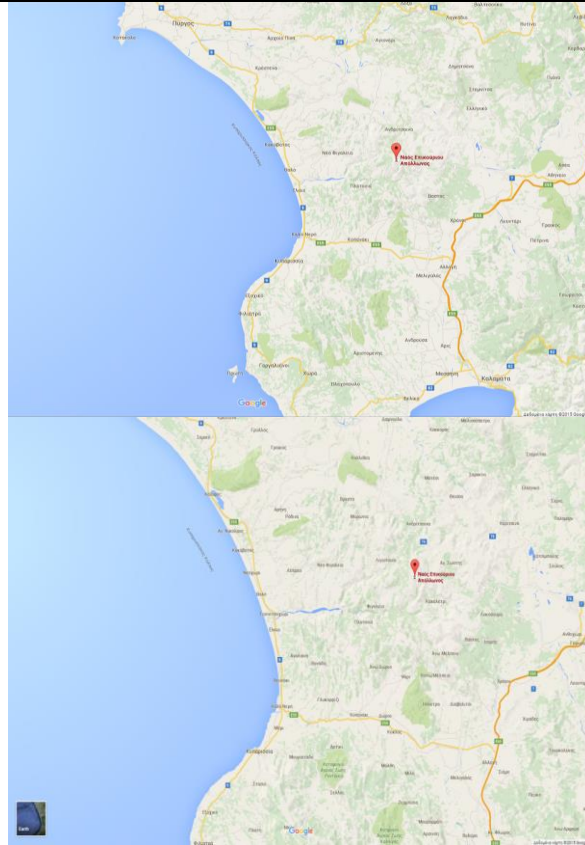
TEMPLE of APOLLO EPIKOURIOS

Significance: *= more significant, * = optional**
Significance: A = Main Text, B = More Information

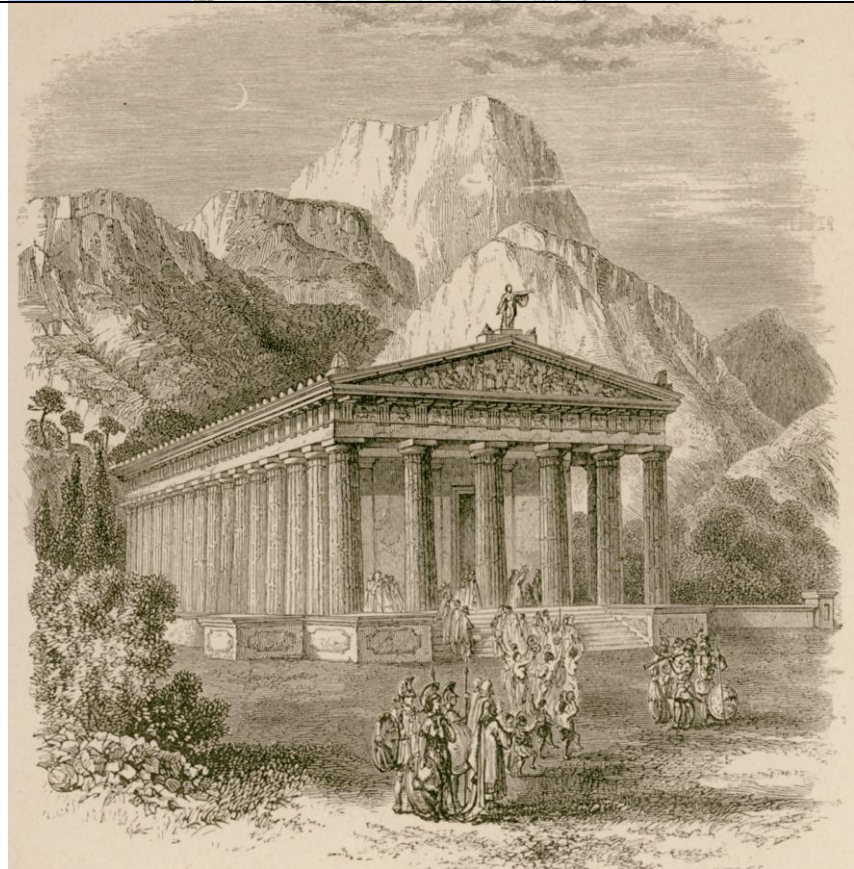
REGION

Name (it appears when you click on the landmark with the mouse)	REGION
Serial number	1
A	<p>The Temple of Apollo Epikourios is considered to be the "Parthenon" of the Peloponnese. It stands on a natural plateau on the South East side of the Kotilion mountain, at an altitude of 1,131m, in the Arcadian landscape. The Temple is located 14 km from the area of Andritsaina and 13 km from Phigaleia. To the East the area is surrounded by the mountains Lykaio and Tetrazi.</p>
Photograph	

Photograph




Photograph



3d


Significance	***
Spatial location	IT IS SUSPENDED ON THE OUTSIDE OF THE TEMPLE
Next browser point	2


PAVLITSA



Name (it appears when you click on the landmark with the mouse)	PAVLITSA	
Serial number	2	
A	At present the village of Pavlitsa ,which has been renamed to Ancient Phigaleia, is built on the spot where the old town of Phigaleia was located.	
Photograph		
Significance	**	
3d		
Spatial location	SUSPENDED IN FRONT OF 1	
Next Browser Point	3	

NEDA

Name (it appears when you click on the landmark with the mouse)	NEDA	
Serial number	3	
A	The river Neda, which flows south of Ancient Phigaleia, played a key role in ancient times. The river could be navigated and the young people used to cut	

	their hair and offer it to the river, when they reached puberty.
Photograph	
Significance	***
3d	
Spatial location	SUSPENDED IN FRONT OF 2
Next browser point	4


Name (it appears when you click on the landmark with the mouse)	TEMPLE OF ZEUS - TEMPLE OF ATHENA IN PHIGALEIA
Serial number	4
A	Recent archaeological excavations have revealed the temple of Athena and Savior Zeus, which was not only a religious but also a political centre.
Photograph	


<p>Photograph</p>	
	
<p>Significance</p>	<p>**</p>
<p>3d</p>	
<p>Spatial location</p>	
<p>Next browser point</p>	<p>5</p>

<p>Name (it appears when you click on the</p>	<p>SMALLER TEMPLES AROUND THE TEMPLE OF APOLLO</p>
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landmark with the mouse)	
Serial number	5
A	The existence of small temples on the mountain of Kotilion, bear witness to the sanctity of the mountain.
Photograph	
Significance	**
3d	
B	The existence of other small temples on the mountain of Kotilion, denotes its sacredness. Two smaller temples were unearthed in 1903, a hundred meters higher than the temple of Apollo Epikourios on the northwest side of the temple. They were dedicated to Goddesses Aphrodite and Artemis Orthasia.
Spatial location	
Next browser point	6

Name (it appears when you move the mouse over the landmark)	ACROPOLIS – FORTIFICATION OF ANCIENT PHIGALEIA
Serial number	6
A	The city of Phigaleia was surrounded by strong walls. The acropolis (Greek

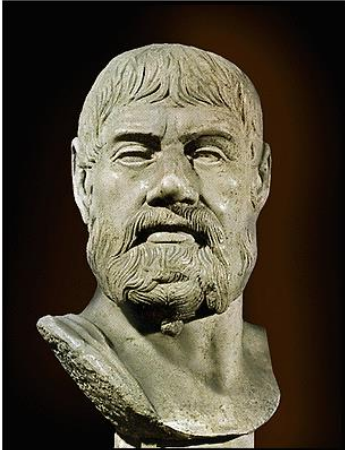
	citadel) of the town rises on a hill to the north of the site. The church of St. Elias is also found on the premises, which was probably built on the foundations of an ancient temple.
Photograph	
Significance	*
3d	
Spatial location	
Next browser point	7

Name (it appears when you click on the landmark with the mouse)	ACCESS TO THE TEMPLE
Serial number	7
A	The Temple can be accessed from its southwest side through the "sacred path" that led to the temple from Vasses, one of the small settlements that existed in the region. This path has been preserved since ancient times. The name of the village, "Vasses , meaning "small valleys", comes from the topography of the area.
Photograph	
Significance	**
3d	

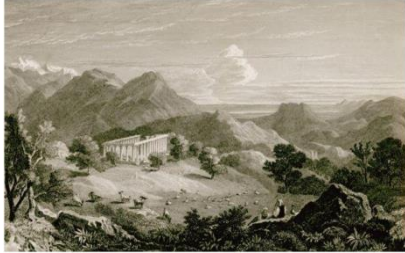
Spatial location	Just before the upward slope leading to the temple (in the photo)
Next browser point	8




HISTORY

Name (it appears when you click on the landmark with the mouse)	PAUSANIAS
Serial number	8
A	<p>In the manuscripts of Pausanias one can find the only reference to the Temple of Apollo Epikourios in antiquity. The history of the shrine is associated with the war adventures of Phigaleia against the Spartans. In 659 BC, the Spartans occupied Phigaleia and its inhabitants abandoned the city to save themselves. The inhabitants of Phigaleia, following the oracle of Delphi, defeated the Spartans and returned home. In order to thank God Apollo, who had helped them, they dedicated a temple to him and named it the Temple of the Apollo Epikourios.</p>
Photograph	
Significance	***
3d	
B	<p>In the manuscripts of Pausanias one can find the only reference to the Temple of Apollo Epikourios in antiquity. The only information available in relation to the architect, the construction date and the deity worship of the Temple comes from these manuscripts.</p> <p>The history of the shrine is associated with the war adventures of Phigaleia, and the ongoing conflicts between the Arcadians and the Spartans.</p> <p>In 659 BC, nine years after the end of the 2nd Messiniakos War, the Spartans occupied Phigaleia and its inhabitants abandoned the city to save their lives. Then, the inhabitants of Phigaleia turned to the Delphi Oracle to find out how they could retrieve their city. The oracle predicted that they should fight the Spartans by recruiting one hundred elite warriors from the neighboring Oreisthasio, to assist them and that the worriors would be killed in battle. When the inhabitants of Phigaleia returned to their homeland, thanking God Apollo for his help in their attempt to return to their city, they dedicated a</p>


	Temple to him, which they built on a natural plateau on the western side of mountain Kotilion and they named it “the Temple of Apollo Epikourios”.
Spatial location	
Next browser point	9

Name (it appears when you click on the landmark with the mouse)	J.BOCHER
Serial number	9
Text (it appears under the picture)	With the exception of Pausania’s reference to the Temple of Apollo Epikourios, there had been no further mentioning or account in relevance to the Temple in question thereafter. The Temple was in use throughout the Hellenistic and Roman period. In modern times the French architect J. Bocher (1765), a researcher of the dominance of the classic-period mainstream in Europe, was the first who visited the Temple in the 18th century.
Photograph	
Significance	*
3d	
Spatial location	
Next browser point	10



Name (it appears when you move the mouse over the landmark)	SEIZING PARTS OF THE TEMPLE
Serial number	10

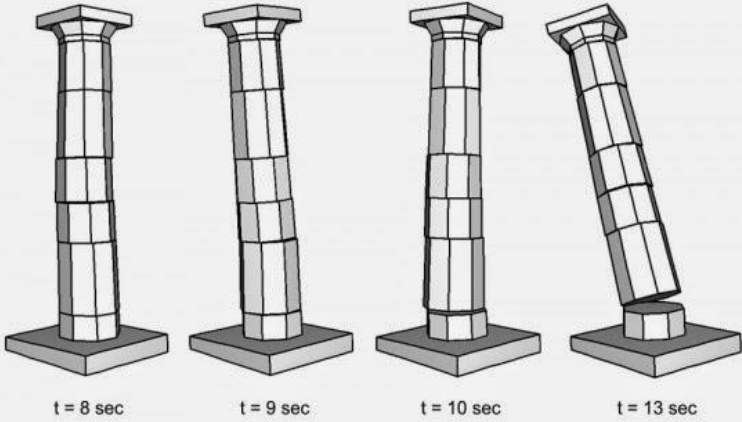
A	In 1811-1812 a group of scientists who were interested in the antiquity and ancient monuments began systematic excavations in the area and proceeded with a study of the monument. As a result, the Ionic frieze of the Temple was looted and later sold to the British Museum.
Photograph	
Significance	***
3d	
Spatial location	
Next browser point	11

UNESCO

Name (it appears when you click on the landmark with the mouse)	UNESCO
Serial number	11
A	The Temple of Apollo Epikourios is the first Greek monument to be included in the list of UNESCO World Heritage in 1986.
Photograph	
Significance	***
3d	

Spatial location	
Next browser point	12

Name (it appears when you click on the landmark with the mouse)	DAMAGES	
Serial number	12	
A	Over time, and due to its exposure to adverse conditions and human intervention, the Temple of Apollo Epikourios has begun to suffer irreparable damage.	
Photograph		
Photograph		

Photograph	
Significance	***
3d	
B	<p>Damages: The local limestone was the main material that was used during the construction of the Temple. The local limestone was a low-strength material that started to show extensive damages, which exacerbated the problems in the foundation system of stereobate of the “peristalsis”. Initially, the roof and the walls collapsed. This collapse was the main cause of widespread destruction of the monument.</p> <p>Then, the exposure of the Monument to adverse weather conditions and natural phenomena (i.e., frost, great temperature variations, strong winds, rain, earthquakes) and human intervention eventually led to the gradual destruction and distortion of the features of the Temple. More specifically, the columns diverge from the vertical positioning, the capitals have been badly damaged, and large parts of the peristyles are missing, while the floors and the stylobate are cracked and deformed, having suffered heavy landslides which affect the static efficiency of the structure.</p>
Spatial location	
Next browser point	13

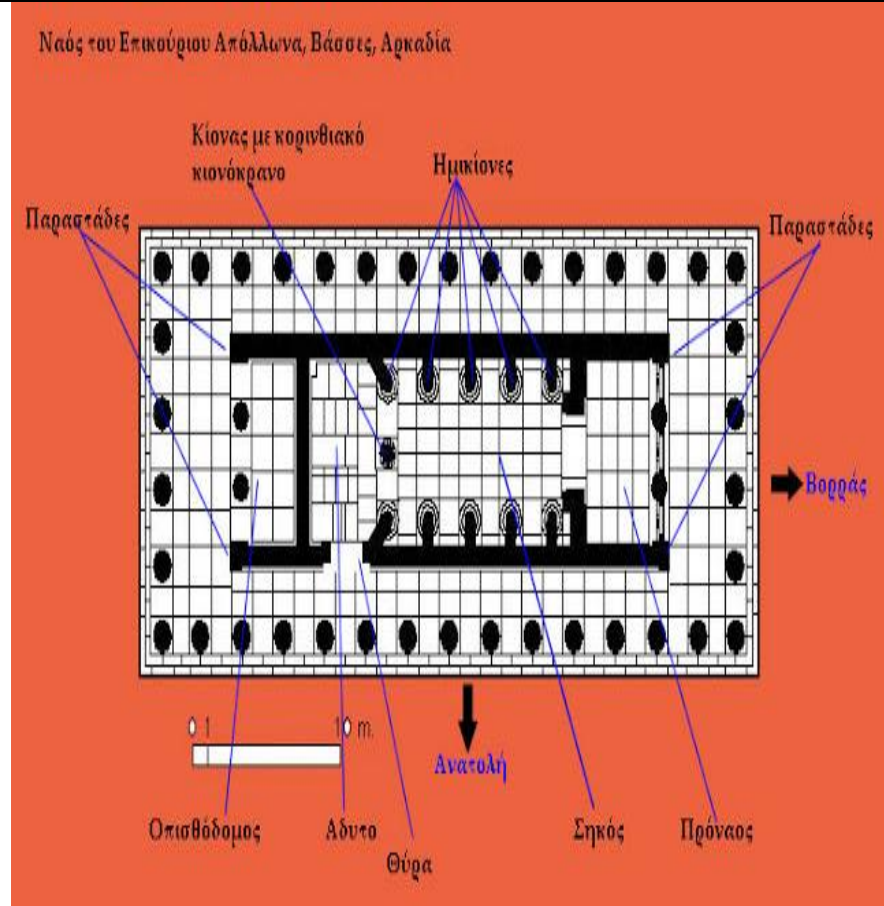
GENERAL ELEMENTS

Name (it appears when you click on the landmark with the mouse)	THE ARCHITECTURE OF THE TEMPLE - IKTINOS
Serial number	13
A	The Temple of Apollo Epikourios is a monument of unique historic, artistic

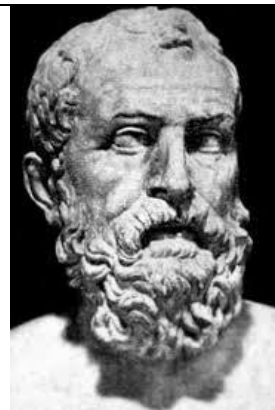
and architectural value. The Temple is built in Doric style. It is a peripteral, hexastyle temple with double cella "in antis" and the adyton. In its architectural design the Doric, the Ionic and the Corinthian style coexist in harmony.


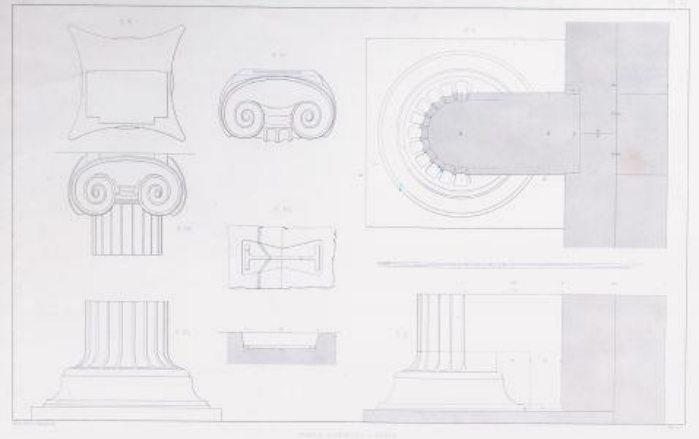
According to ancient manuscripts, the Temple of Apollo Epikourios was constructed by Iktinos, the architect of the Parthenon Temple in Athens. The Temple of Apollo, which had already been constructed based on the architectural style of the Archaic period, was converted into a Temple of classical style, according to the testimony of Iktinos.

Photograph



Photograph of Iktinos



<p>Photograph</p> <p>Facade of the Temple</p>	
<p>Photograph</p> <p>The Temple's floor is covered with a rectangular stone system</p>	
<p>Significance</p>	<p>***</p>
<p>3d</p>	
<p>Spatial location</p>	
<p>Next browser point</p>	<p>14</p>

ORIENTATION

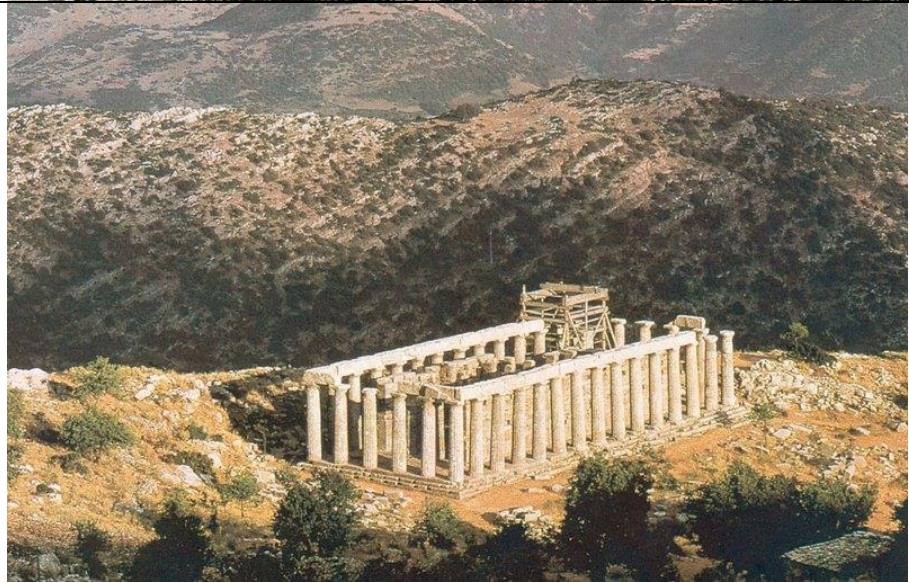
<p>Name (it appears when you click on the landmark with the mouse)</p>	<p>ORIENTATION</p>
<p>Serial number</p>	<p>14</p>
<p>A</p>	<p>A basic feature of the Temple is its orientation from the North to the South in contradiction with most ancient temples, which are built with an orientation from the East to the West. Built in the last quarter of the 5th century BC, the</p>

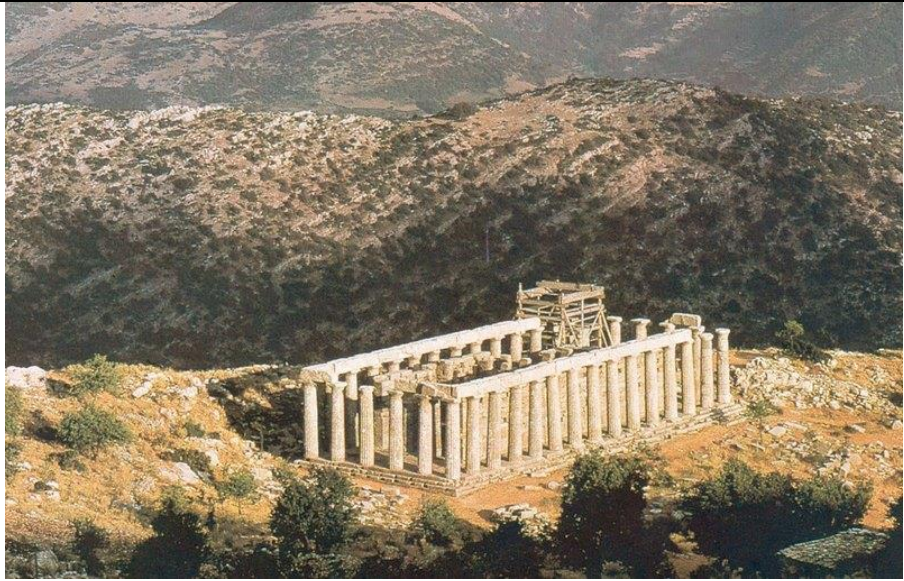
Temple of Apollo Epikourios shares features with modern Doric temples of Attica, such as the Temple of Hephaestus ("Theseio") and the Parthenon.

Photograph





Photograph




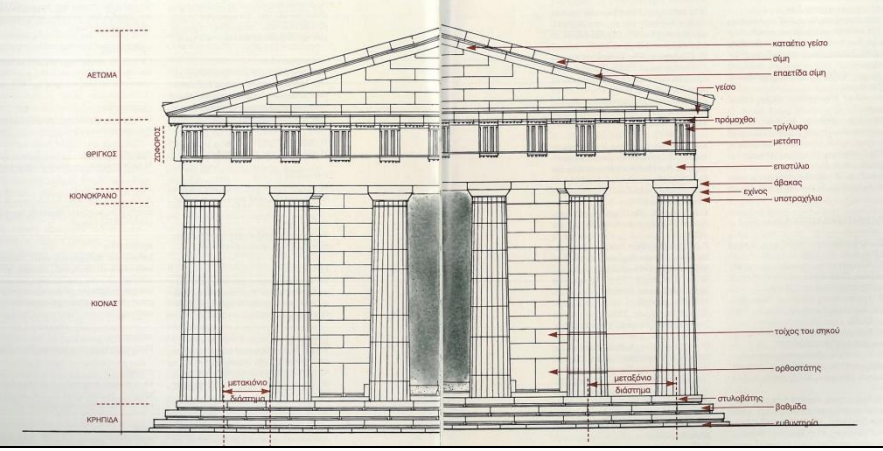
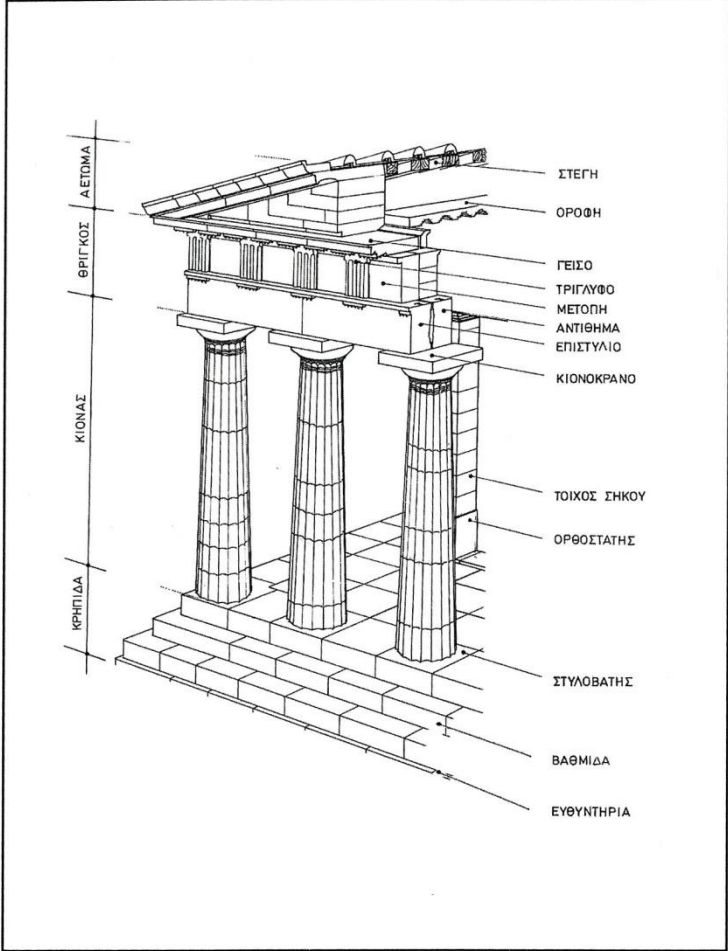
Photograph	
Significance	**
3d	
B	Various explanations have been given for the different orientation of the Temple. Initially it was argued that the special orientation imposed the choice for this location. Perhaps, according to another point of view, it indicates the ancient cult of Apollo as "Hyperboreus", as the God that comes every spring in Greece from the countries found "over the North", thus marking the beginning of blossoming and land fertility. It may also be connected to some local religious tradition.
Spatial location	
Next browser point	15

PERISTASIS


Name (it appears when you click on the landmark with the mouse)	GENERAL FEATURES
Serial number	15
A	The "peristalsis" of the Temple disposes two archaic features: the great length compared to its width and the large intervals of the columns in the narrow sides (north and south) over the long (east and west).

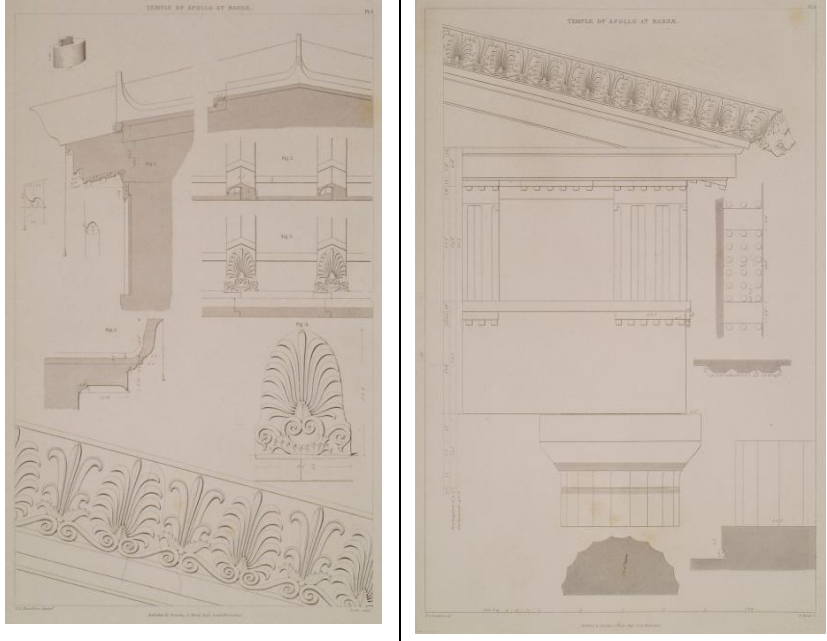
Photograph	
Photograph	
Significance	***
3d	
B	<p>Those features bear resemblance to of the archaic Temple of Apollo at Delphi. As for the condition of the building materials, nowadays the columns are considered to be in a better state in relation to that of the crepidoma and architraves.</p>
Spatial location	
Next browser point	16

Name (it appears when you click on the landmark with the mouse)	CREPIDOMA
Serial number	16
A	<p>The crepidoma (the base) of the Temple consists of three levels. There is great difficulty in defining the dimensions of the base, due to large precipitations of the base of the Temple. On the stylobate, the uppermost level of the cripidoma, 38 columns were erected; 36 of them are still in place.</p>

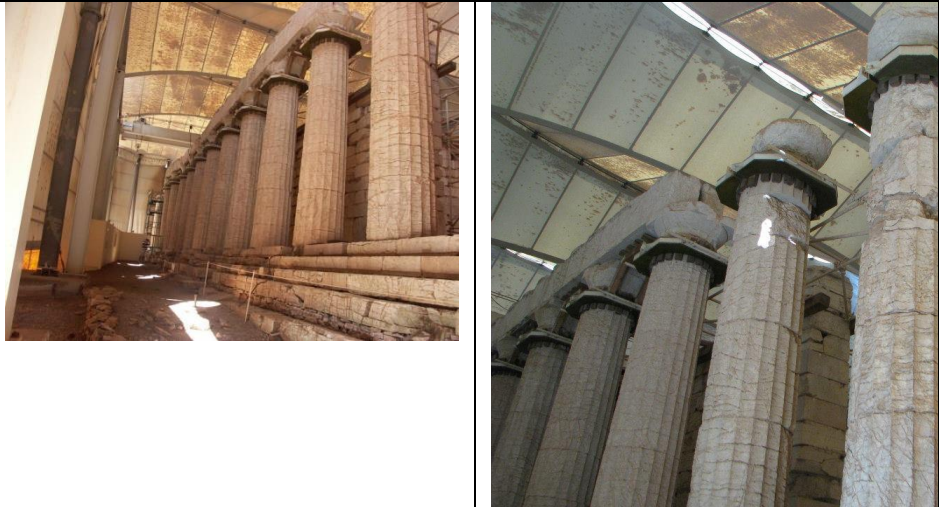
<p>Photograph</p>	
<p>Photograph</p>	
<p>Photograph</p>	
<p>Significance</p>	<p>**</p>
<p>3d</p>	
<p>B</p>	<p>One of the many peculiar features of the Temple is that, at its long sides, one finds 15 columns and not 13, which was the common practice at the time, a trait that results in the elongated form of the ground plan. The “ peristasis” of</p>

	the Temple presents two of the archaic features of the building: its great length in relation to its width, and larger spans of the narrow sides (north and south) over the long (east and west). These features directly remind us of the archaic Temple of Apollo at Delphi.
Spatial location	
Next browser point	17

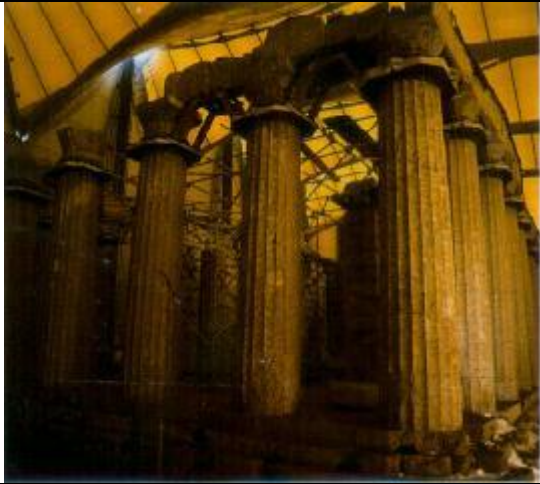

Name (it appears when you click on the landmark with the mouse)	DORIC STYLE
Serial number	17
A	One of the many peculiar features of the Temple is that the long sides have 15 columns, resulting in the elongated form of the ground plan. The columns on the north side of the Temple are thicker than others. They are built in Doric style, like the entablature of the Temple, which composed of architrave and frieze with triglyphs and metopes.
Photograph	
Significance	***
3d	
B	The entablature of the Temple, also Doric, consisted of architrave and frieze with triglyphs and metopes. It is relatively low and simple in style. On the "peristasis", with regard to the maintenance of the building material, the columns are considered to be in a better state at present, unlike that of the shelf and the topmast which exhibit fractures, delaminations and voids ...
Spatial location	
Next browser point	18

Name (it appears when you click on the landmark with the mouse)	ROOF
Serial number	18
A	On the roof, they applied a smart layer that provided insulation and reduced the possibility of the water penetrating the building and the risk of the roof being dismantled by strong winds.
Photograph	
Significance	*
3d	
B	On 17 rows of tiles that covered the roof, the flat plate of the sleeper was inherent in the small gabled roof capping.
Spatial location	
Next browser point	19

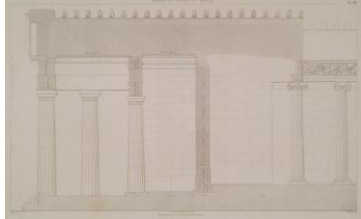
Name (it appears when you click on the landmark with the mouse)	PEDIMENTS
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Serial number	19
A	The gables were covered by the seven-sima decorated with embossed floral decoration of palmettes and lotus flowers.
Photograph	
Significance	*
3d	
Spatial location	
Next browser point	20

Name (it appears when you click on the landmark with the mouse)	PTERA (WINGS)
Serial number	20
A	The wings of the two narrow sides of the temple reach far in depth, thus becoming autonomous spaces. The floor of the entire Temple is covered with rectangular-shaped stones.



<p>Photograph</p>	
	
<p>Significance</p>	<p>*</p>
<p>3d</p>	
<p>Spatial location</p>	
<p>Next browser point</p>	<p>21</p>

PRONAOS-OPISTHODOMOS


Name (it appears when you click on the landmark with the mouse)	PRONAOS-OPISTHODOMOS
Serial number	21
A	The pronaos, which reaches further in depth than opisthodomos, is connected with the cella through a large port. The six metopes in pronaos probably depicted the return of Apollo to the Olympus mountain from the "Over the North" countries and an equal number of metopes in opisthonaos depicted the grapple of the Messinian King's Leucippus daughters by the Dioscuri.
Photograph	
Significance	*
3d	
Spatial location	
Next browser point	22

CELLA (NAVE)

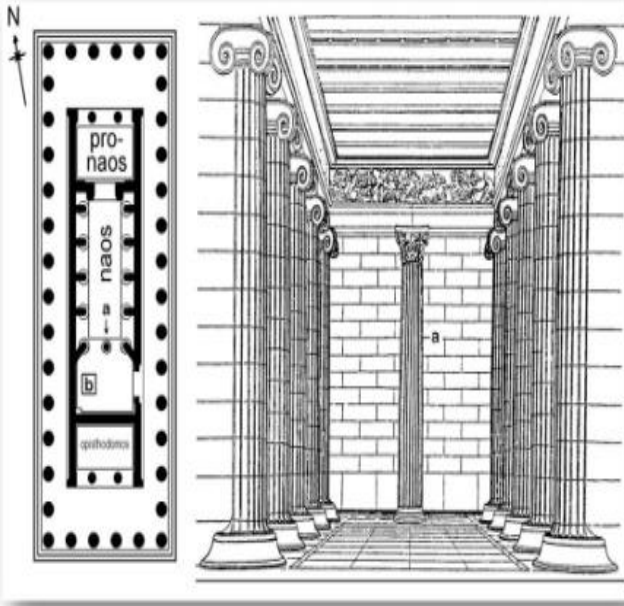
Name (it appears when you click on the landmark with the mouse)	CELLA (NAVE) GENERAL INFORMATION
Serial number	22
A	All three styles of ancient Greek architecture were used in the Temple of Apollo Epikourios, thus rendering him one of the most important ancient temples. At the entrance, there are two Doric columns which are thinner than others while the entablature on prosthesis (porch) carried embossed frieze.

Photograph		
Significance	***	
3d		
Spatial location		
Next browser point	23	


IONIC COLONNADE


Name (it appears when you click on the landmark with the mouse)	IONIC COLONNADE	
Serial number	23	
A	<p>Inside the nave (cella), there are four pairs of Ionic semi-columns. Of particular interest are their bases and Ionic capitals of the columns, made of marble. The Ionic semi-columns are connected vertically with the walls of the nave, forming niches.</p>	
		
Significance	***	

3d	
B	Of special interest are their bases and the Ionic capitals of columns with their urchin (echinos) round pillows, made of marble
Spatial location	
Next browser point	

Name (it appears when you click on the landmark with the mouse)	DIAGONAL ORDER OF THE SOUTHERMOST PAIR OF SEMI-COLUMNS
Serial number	24
Text (tucked under picture)	One must mention that the fifth pair of small walls with the Ionic semi columns on the southern side of the cella does not connect vertically with the long walls, like the other four pairs of semi-columns. However, they form an angle of 45 °, thus giving the impression that they penetrate the main nave (cella).
Photograph	 <p>The image contains two architectural drawings. On the left is a plan view of a temple, showing a rectangular layout with a central 'naos' and an outer 'pro-naos'. A north arrow is in the top left. A small square 'b' is marked in the lower part of the plan, and a line 'a' indicates the location of the perspective view. On the right is a perspective drawing of the temple's interior, showing a row of columns. The southernmost pair of columns is shown in a diagonal orientation, illustrating the 'diagonal order' mentioned in the text. A line 'a' is also present in this drawing, corresponding to the plan view.</p>
Significance	*

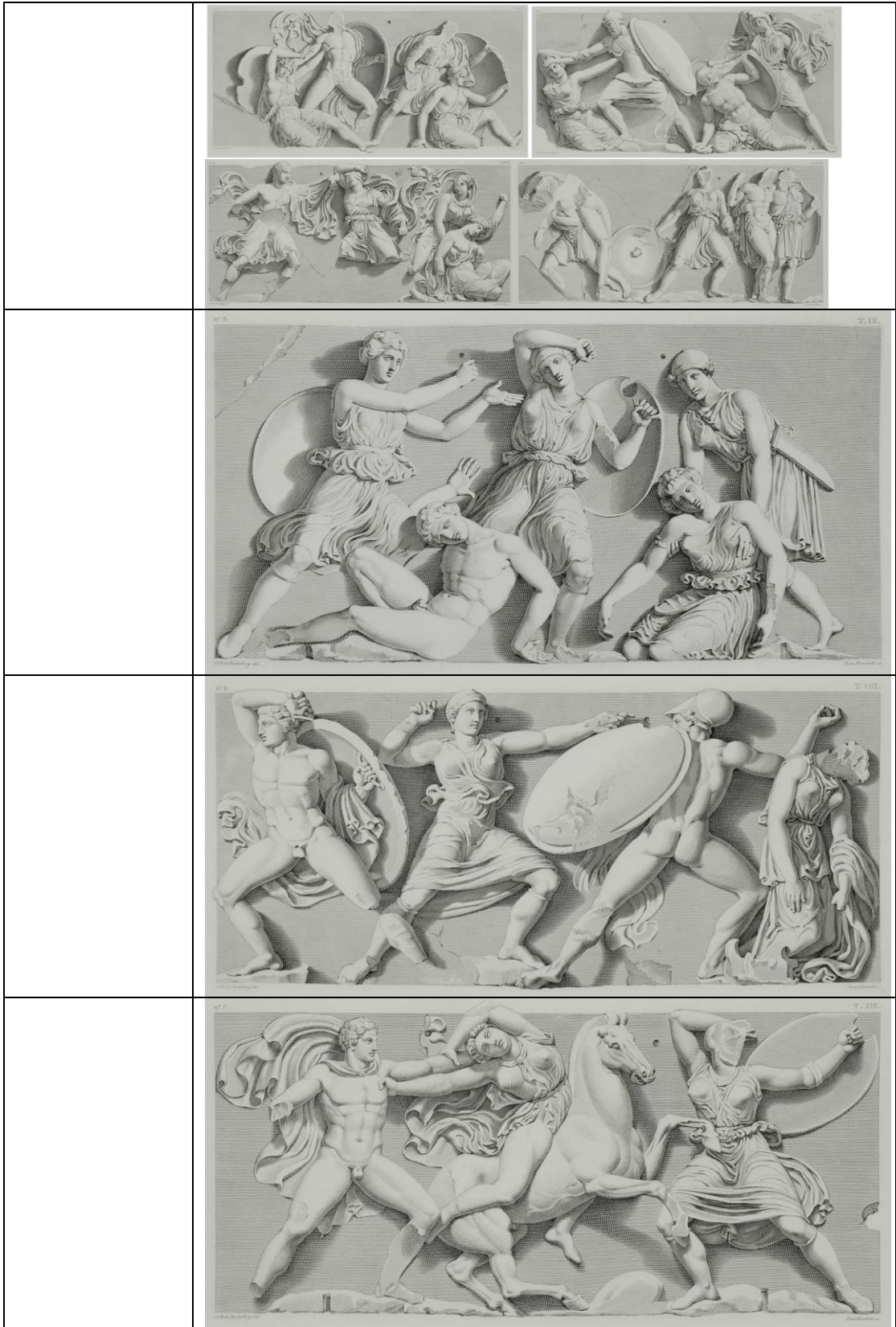
3d	
Spatial location	
Next browser point	25



Name (it appears when you click on the landmark with the mouse)	CORINTHIAN COLUMN (KIONAS) - COLONNADE
Serial number	25
A	This is a column with the oldest known Corinthian capital, placed on the central axis of the nave and found between the two southern semi-columns. Only the basis is found in situ nowadays. The decoration of the column capital comprises a line of acanthus leaves with pairs of propellers between them.
Photograph	
Significance	***
3d	
More information	The top of the main single column constitutes the most well-known Corinthian capital. It is claimed that there was no anthropomorphic statue of God Apollo in situ and that the Corinthian column occupied the position of the statue (i.e, act of worshipping a column). This aniconic figure of God Apollo was commonly found in the land of Arcadia and known by the name Agyiefs, which alluded to Apollo.
Spatial location	
Next browser point	26


Name (it appears when you click on the landmark with the mouse)	IONIAN FREIZE (ZOFOROS)
Serial number	26
A	The marble frieze is 31 m long and 0.63 m high. It is developed on all four sides of the interior of the nave (cella), above the semi-columns. It consists of 23 embossed plates made of marble. Eleven plates display the Battle between the Lapiths and Centaurs (<u>Centauromachy</u>), (- <u>DOWN</u>) and the rest twelve plates display <u>the Battle of the Amazons</u> (Battle of the Greeks, led by Heracles against the Amazons - <u>UP</u>). Each of these plates contains a single scene, thus making it difficult to determine their initial position.
Photograph	
Significance	***
3d	
B	Each plate contains a single scene, thus making it difficult to determine the initial position of each plate. Sculptor Paeonius is probably considered to be the designer of the frieze, who also built the famous statue of Niki, exhibited in the Archaeological Museum of Olympia.
Spatial location	
Next browser point	27

AMAZON'S BATTLE



Name (it appears when you click on the landmark with the mouse)	AMAZON'S BATTLE
Serial number	27
A	The Battle of the Greeks, led by Heracles against the Amazons
Photograph	




	
	
Significance	**
3d	
Spatial location	
Next browser point	28

Name (it appears when you click on the landmark with the mouse)	CENTAUROMACHY
Serial number	28
A	Plates from the frieze of the Temple of Apollo Epikourios at Bassae. Scenes from the battle between the Lapiths and Centaurs.
Photograph	




	
	
Significance	**
3d	
Spatial location	
Next browser point	29


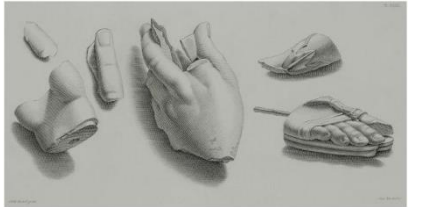
	SANCTUARY (ADYTON)
Serial number	29
A	<p>The sanctuary (adyton) of the Temple lies behind the fifth pair of Ionic semi-columns and the Corinthian column which stood between them. The sanctuary is rather plain in style. A special feature of the sanctuary is the existence of a door on the east wall. The presence of the door , either due to religious reasons or due to the statue's presence in the sanctuary on the side of the west wall, helped the morning light penetrate the inner room the morning.</p>


Photograph	
Significance	***
3d	
B	The sanctuary is in contrast with the main nave; that is, while the room of the main nave is full of architectural elements, that of the sanctuary is characterized by absolute simplicity. The only architectural element which characterizes the <i>adyton</i> is the presence of a door on the east wall. This peculiar architectural choice was made for unknown religious reasons.
Spatial location	
Next browser point	30

Name (it appears when you click on the landmark with the mouse)	APOLLO «EPIKOURIOS »
Serial number	30
A	Apollo was worshipped in the area (known as Apollo "Vassitas") as a patron god, because he came to assist (= assistant) the struggle of its inhabitants against the Spartans. He also protected the inhabitants of the area against the epidemic disease that spread in the land and Greece in general, during the Peloponnesian War.


Photograph	
Significance	***
3d	
Spatial location	
Next browser point	30

Name (it appears when you click on the landmark with the mouse)	THE STATUE
Serial number	31
A	The location of the statue of the god in the Temple has divided scholars. The most probable explanation is that it was originally placed in the sanctuary. Broken marble limbs of a large statue came to light in 1812, in the nave of the Temple, now exhibited in the British Museum.

Photograph	
	
Significance	***
3d	
B	<p>The worship of god Apollo in Vasses dates back to the 7th century B.C. Apollo was worshipped as a god, a protector against war - fact which is confirmed by the weapons that constitute the majority of the findings. According to tradition, Apollo helped the inhabitants of Phigaleia (that is, he came as an assistant), in their fight against the Spartans.</p> <p>However, the protective nature of god Apollo was also associated with health. According to another tradition mentioned by Pausanias, this name was given to Apollo, because he came as an "associate" for the epidemic that had hit Greece during the Peloponnesian War (431-404 BC). There have been many suppositions concerning the placing of the statue, which are not however supported by evidence.</p>
Spatial location	
Next browser point	32
Name (it appears when you click on the landmark with the mouse)	FINDINGS - EXCAVATIONS - GENERAL INFORMATION


Serial number	32
A	Among the findings from excavations carried out in the Temple there are many clay pots, and micelles, i.e., tiny vases, terracotta figurines and metal small statues, mirrors, jewelry and statues (<i>Kouroi</i>) depicting god Apollo. Many of the findings are weapons.
Photograph	
Significance	***
3d	
B	Among the findings which were retrieved following the excavations in the temple is a large number of clay vessels and micelles = (miniature tiny vessels) in the form of animals, as well as clay figurines and metal objects such as male figures, mirrors, jewelry and statues (<i>Kouroi</i>) depicting god Apollo. The offerings to the god included a large number of objects taken from weapons, which relate to the worship of God as <i>an assistant</i> in the war.
Spatial location	
Next browser point	32

Name (it appears	TURTLE SHELL
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when you click on the landmark with the mouse)	
Serial number	33
A	The shell of the turtle that was used as a speaker for the <i>lyra</i> , proven by holes in various places and the work it has been through, is considered to be an exceptional finding.
Photograph	
Significance	*
3d	
Spatial location	
Next browser point	34

Name (it appears when you click on the landmark with the mouse)	SAFEKEEPING
Serial number	34
A	The findings of the excavations are now being exhibited separately, in the National Archaeological Museum and the Museum of Olympia, and many of them are also exhibited in the British Museum.
significance	***
3d	
Spatial location	
Next browser point	35


Name (it appears	EXCAVATIONS
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when you click on the landmark with the mouse)	
Serial number	35
A	A systematic archaeological research in the Temple area began in 1902 by the Archaeological Society. It continued in 1959, 1970 and during the period from 1975 to 1979. Between 1983 and 2015, research conducted in various parts of the archaeological site focused on the needs of the maintenance committee work of the Temple of Apollo Epikourios.
Photograph	
significance	*
3d	
Spatial location	
Next browser point	36

Name (it appears when you click on the landmark with the mouse)	RECONSTRUCTION ATTEMPTS
Serial number	36
A	Restoration attempts for the maintenance of the Temple began as early as 1902, and then, after the intense earthquakes, in 1965, important fixative work was deemed necessary in the temple. From 1982 to 2015 the Maintenance Committee of the Temple of Apollo Epikourios adhering to the Ministry of Culture, performed systematic restoration of the Temple.


Photograph	
Significance	*
3d	
B	GENERAL. The restoration efforts for the maintenance of the Temple began as early as 1902, on the part of the Archaeological Society, which helped greatly in restoring it in its present form, but the company was led to mistakes or false installations. Then, the intense earthquakes, in 1965, imposed the fixative restoration work in the temple under the guidance of Professor Ch. Bouras. From 1982 to 2015 the interdisciplinary Committee for the Maintenance of the Temple of Apollo Epikourios ,belonging to the Ministry of Culture (E.Σ.N.E.A.) has performed systematic restoration programs on the temple. One of the main goals (objective) of this project is to restore the distorted image of the upper part of the Temple due to subsidence.
Spatial location	
Next browser point	37

Name (it appears when you click on the landmark with the mouse)	GENERAL DATA - TAKING MEASURES
Serial number	37
A	After studying all data, it was decided to take measures for protecting the monument (installation of new anti-seismic system, anti-lightning protection, and installation of rooftop in the autumn of 1987), so as to protect the Temple against extreme weather conditions.

Photograph	
Significance	**
3d	
Spatial location	
Next browser point	37

Name (it appears when you click on the landmark with the mouse)	SHELTER
Serial number	38
A	The construction of the shelter, allows the parallel execution of restoration works in the temple, and is one of the most successful protective covers in terms of aesthetics. Despite the isolation of the monument from its natural environment, the benefits of the project outnumber the disadvantages. Besides, it is a temporary solution and fully reversible.
Photograph	
	

Significance	**
3d	
B	After studying all data, it was decided to take measures for protecting the monument (installation of new anti-seismic system, anti-lightning protection, and installation of rooftop in the autumn of 1987), so as to protect the Temple against extreme weather conditions.
Spatial location	
Next browser point	39

Name (it appears when you click on the landmark with the mouse)	AS EPILOGUE ...
Serial number	39
A	Looking in the future, the Temple of Apollo Epikourios is a monument of the World Heritage and needs to be protected and admired as a landmark of ancient art, uniting citizens around the world.
Photograph	
Significance	***
3d	
Spatial location	
Next browser point	40

