

**Hellenistic Kings on the Athenian Akropolis: Re-dating the Repairs to the  
Erechtheion  
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Fire ravaged the building known as the Erechtheion on the Athenian Akropolis not long after construction ceased in the late fifth century B.C. and at least on one occasion thereafter, usually associated with the Sullan sack of Athens. Paton et al., *The Erechtheum* (Cambridge 1927) credit Augustus with funding and organizing the major repairs of this complex Ionic temple owing to the discovery of an original block from the Erechtheion in the foundations east of the Parthenon where the Monopteros of Rome and Augustus is traditionally sited. As a result, all subsequent studies on Roman Athens use the so-called Augustan repair of the Erechtheion as a touchstone for the analysis of other imperial monuments. Beginning by relocating the Monopteros – thereby disassociating the two construction projects chronologically – this paper challenges the Augustan date for this repair of the Erechtheion and re-dates it to the Hellenistic period through a comparable analysis of the repaired moldings to well-dated monuments in Greece and Asia Minor, construction techniques such as clamps and dowels, and historical considerations. This paper then places these repairs in the context of the extensive building program in Athens of the Hellenistic kings and gauges the impact that this re-dating will have on the study of Roman Greece and on the first emperor's perceived involvement in the religious renaissance in Attica.

Paton, J. M., L. D. Caskey, H. N. Fowler, and G. P. Stevens. 1927. *The Erechtheum*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press.