

**ON LINE TOUR TO MONUMENTS AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES-
PLACES OF INTEREST AT HAIDARI ATTIKIS
ΑΝΑΔΕΙΞΗ ΜΝΗΜΕΙΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΑΡΧΑΙΟΛΟΓΙΚΩΝ ΧΩΡΩΝ ΤΗΣ
ΠΕΡΙΟΧΗΣ ΜΑΣ-ΣΗΜΕΙΑ ΕΝΔΙΑΦΕΡΟΝΤΟΣ**

Το Χαϊδάρι.

5^ο Νηπιαγωγείο Χαϊδαρίου.

Εκπαιδευτικός: Αργυρούδη Ευγενία

ΑΝΑΔΕΙΞΗ ΜΝΗΜΕΙΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΑΡΧΑΙΟΛΟΓΙΚΩΝ ΧΩΡΩΝ ΤΗΣ ΠΕΡΙΟΧΗΣ ΜΑΣ-ΣΗΜΕΙΑ ΕΝΔΙΑΦΕΡΟΝΤΟΣ-THE HISTORY

Haidari is a western suburb of Athens, located between Mount Egaleo and the Poikilo Oros.

Centuries now is the natural and historic entrance of the capital, the western gate of Athens. The root of the word name may be given by Haidar-Pasha, during the Turkish owner of the farm, where today there is the tower Palataki, which called Acherdari. The history of Haidary is connected to all the historical periods of Greece, starting from ancient times to the ancient town of Aphaia and ancient Sacred Way, which connected the ancient time the Agora with the Temple of Demeter at Eleusis. Then a piece of ancient municipality "Ermou"

- **Palataki**

Located where Georgios Karaiskakis fought his historic battle against the troops of Kioutahi Pasha in 1826, this 19th-century castellated building is a prime example of romantic historicism. Palataki Tower also has several neo-Gothic features, and while some of the auxiliary buildings, such as the guest house, have been decorated with murals by Nikolaos Gyzis, they are actually neoclassical in design.

The main tower currently houses the Municipal Cultural Centre, while the renovated guest house operates as a part of the Municipal Library. It has also been used as a summer retreat by many of its owners. The site accommodates other structures, such as an olive mill and stables, later converted into a snack bar.

Since 1979 the Palataki Tower and its surroundings have been listed as an historic location by the Greek Ministry of Culture.

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- **The monastery of Dafni**

The monastery lies to the west of Athens, almost half-way along the ancient Sacred Way to Eleusis. The first monastery was erected on the site in the 6th century A.D. and was enclosed by strong defensive walls, almost square in plan. The catholicon was a three-aisled basilica which stood in the centre of the courtyard. Along the inner NE side of the walls, two-storeyed buildings were constructed, containing the cells of the monks. A reception hall and a second block of cells were attached on the north wall of the enclosure.

The second phase, dated to the end of the 11th century (around 1080), is the one preserved. The catholicon is a cross-in-square church of the octagonal type, surmounted by a broad and high dome. It has a narthex, formed as an open portico in which the Ionic columns of the ancient temple of Apollo were built. The exonarthex was constructed a little later, in the early 12th century and the chapel to the west was added in the 18th century and during the Greek Uprising it was turned into a cistern. The porch with the three pointed arches in the west facade of the narthex was added in the 13th century by the Frankish monks and certainly points to western influence. At the same time, a second floor was built above the narthex and the exonarthex, reached by a spiral staircase in a square tower on the north wall. It was probably used as the abbot's residence or as a library. The walls of the church are built in the simple cloisonne masonry with poor brick decoration, restricted on the windows. Beneath the narthex is a crypt, not open to the public.

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- **The monastery of Dafni**

The interior of the church is decorated with superb mosaics, dating from the end of the 11th century, a unique, fine example of the Classical idealism of Middle Byzantine art. The crowded scenes of the mosaics narrate scenes from the life of Christ and the Virgin. The individual figures represent archangels, prophets, saints, martyrs, bishops. Their arrangement in the dome, the cross-arms, the sanctuary and the eso-narthex was dictated by the concept that the nave represented the universe with the dome symbolising the heavenly vaults and the floor of the earth.

The lower section of the walls was dressed with beautiful marble slabs which were replaced by wall paintings of mediocre quality, in around 1650. To the north of the church lies the refectory, an oblong rectangular building with an apse, also decorated with wall paintings. At a distance of around 100m. to the SE is the cemetery of the monastery with the chapel of Aghios Nicolaos (St. Nicolas), built in the 9th century A.D.

The Daphni Monastery is built on the site of the ancient sanctuary of Apollo Daphnaios which was destroyed during the invasion of the Goths in 395 A.D. Of the old temple only one Ionic column still remains in the colonnade of the narthex, while the rest were removed by Lord Elgin in the 19th century. The monastery, dedicated to the Dormition of the Virgin, was founded in the 6th century A.D. and in spite of its great wealth and fame, it was abandoned. It was reconstructed at the end of the 11th century by an unknown benefactor. The area was awarded to Othon de la Roche, the Lord of Athens, in 1204 and in 1207 the monastery was taken over by the Cisterian monks from Belleveaux, who remodelled the building. When Athens was captured by the Turks in 1458, it was returned to the Orthodox Church and was reoccupied by Orthodox monks who also made alterations to the buildings. During the Greek Revolution it was used as a garrison. In 1838-39 Bavarian troops settled on the site and in 1883-85 it was used as a lunatic asylum. It suffered severe damage by earthquakes in 1889 and 1897.

The first excavations on the site were conducted in 1892 by D. Kambouroglou. In 1936-39 J. Travlos carried out excavations at the ancient temple of Apollo. In the course of the restorations during 1955-57, trenches were opened at several parts of the monument, especially at the chapel.

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- **Concentration camp Chaidari, Athens**

Chaidari is located 9 Km from the center of Athens. The concentration camp of Chaidari has so far occupied a marginal position in Greek historiography. Chaidari is a densely populated area on the western side of Athens. The symbol chosen by the municipality of Chaidari was inspired by the camp and depicts Block 15, its isolation ward and prison.

During the Italian occupation which began in 1940, a military camp was built in the area, which operated for only a few days. From September 1941 the Sicherheitsdienst (SD), a special Nazi security service, had command of Chaidari which initially served as a transit camp to major concentration camps in Europe, especially Auschwitz and Dachau. It functioned primarily as a detention center for internal political opponents.

First camp commander was Sturmbannführer Paul Radomski, which, according to his SS personal file, was "primitive in all his thoughts and feelings". Chaidari was notorious for malnutrition, forced labor, torture and liquidations. It was called the "Bastille of Greece". Until the closure of the camp in September 1944, around 20.000-25.000 people were imprisoned there. Many of the prisoners were deported to concentration camps in Germany or Poland.

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- **Concentration camp Chaidari, Athens**

After the war, Chaidari became a symbol of resistance during the occupation. Access to the camp was denied for years. Today, admission to the camp is permitted only for Block 15. Since the late 1940s, the camp has been used by the Greek Army, which established an infantry heavy weapons (ΚΕΒΟΠ) and a communications school (ΚΕΔ) on the grounds. Only in the 1980s, with the election of the socialist party PASOK to power and the passing of laws on the recognition of the Resistance and on national reconciliation, was the camp opened to annual commemoration events. Block 15 has since been declared a national monument site, and features in the logo of the Chaidari municipality.

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Haidari Prison Outside Athens Ranks High Among Nazi Horrors

*Inmates Had to Run, Never Walk, Were
Beaten With or Without Cause, Taken Away
in Truckloads for Secret Mass Slaughter*

By A. C. SEDGWICK

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Oct. 30 (Delayed).—Some five miles from Athens on the road to Eleusis is a group of ugly stucco buildings erected as Greek artillery barracks before the war and which, in an incomplete state, were taken over by Germans as the most suitable prisons in which to house an average of 2,000 and sometimes as much as 8,000 who had been adjudged "criminals," or ordinary Athenians who, in one way or another, had run afoul of the German SS (Elite Guard).

The place is called Haidari, a name that still evokes terror. It is a domain of several acres, marked off from the rest of the world by barbed wire, and during the whole German occupation very few except those who had been in prison there knew what went on within its hideous confines, for all who came out alive were threatened with the death penalty if they told what they had seen or heard in this place.

It was reigned over by satanic personages—one a Captain Bach, a man called Blume, said to be Heinrich Himmler's personal friend, and a General Semana of the SS were supreme in a diabolical hierarchy whose names are now scribbled over the walls of Athens, with fitting punishment demanded.

At Haidari there were no rules, yet the whole conduct of the inmates was based on a complexity of rules and regulations, the breaking of any one of which meant merciless beating for the offender. As one well-known Athenian doctor, imprisoned shortly before the German evacuation, expressed it:

"There was nothing forbidden and nothing allowed."

Every act, even talking or keeping silent, was an equal in-

fringement of an unknown law. No one was permitted to have a watch and there were no clocks, yet a daily schedule had to be maintained to the minute and being early or late for meals of worm-ridden, wheaten paste or not appearing for roll call were punishable with the same severity.

Despite the efforts of representatives of neutral nations and Red Cross officials, no one on errands of mercy was allowed to visit this scene of unrelenting torture. Parcels of food sent in were invariably stolen by the guards.

No one knew why he or she was arrested and no one knew, when his or her name was called out, whether he was to be released or condemned to special torture, or to be put in a black overcrowded truck and whisked through the streets of Athens to Goudi, which was a favored spot for mass slaughter.

If possible, women in this prison fared worse than the men. They were constantly insulted in a studied effort on the part of prison officials to degrade Greek womanhood and to make some of them so crazed with terror and so broken in spirit from beatings that they would become informers and even turn on their fellow prisoners with a cruelty taught them by their jailers.

Prisoners were required to sing when together at work. No one was allowed to walk, all being obliged to run. Police dogs were trained to leap at the throats of "delinquents." Doctors among the prisoners were not allowed to administer aid to the injured, and German prison doctors appeared to have one function—to stop any torture just before the victim died and to advise when the torture might be resumed safely.



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- **Gyzis Neoclassical Building**

Located within a special landscaped area of 8.5 acres, this neoclassical building is the guest house of the Palataki Mansion (Chaidari). After being abandoned by its original owners, it was used as a psychiatric clinic and, for a while, as a manufacturing facility. Now completely restored to its original condition, and surrounded by a lush garden covered with flowers, fruit and palm trees, it is open to the public.

Its restoration, planned by architect and sculptor Gregory Rizopoulos, uncovered frescoes by Nikolaos Gyzis depicting the four seasons.

Today, the Chaidari Municipal Library and the Youth Information Centre are based here.

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- **Botanical garden**

The first botanic garden of the modern Hellenic history was founded by professor Fraas of the University of Athens, in an area of Athens called "Botanikos" ever since. A small part of this garden is still preserved in the same area. A few kilometers westward, the most substantial Botanic Garden, not only of Greece but also of the east Mediterranean, is now in operation: the "Botanic Garden of Julia and Alexander Diomedes".

Alexander Diomedes entailed part of his fortune to the University of Athens with the purpose of establishing an institution, which was legally founded in 1952. Yet Diomedes' dream started being materialized only in 1961 when the Ministry of Agriculture granted a large forest area and the configuration works, based on the blueprints of Professor H. Hammerbacher of the University of Berlin, started. In 1975, a major part of the works, finished and the gates of the garden opened to the public.

Since then many other works have taken place and the whole image of the garden has changed. The garden currently has many new sections, a network of paved paths and roads, administration buildings, laboratories, shelters for the employees and workers, the residence of the keeper, fire-towers, playgrounds, greenhouses and many other minor constructions.

We should emphasize that the area was granted to the institute under the strict condition that the impact of landscape shaping on the natural ecosystem should be kept to minimum. This is the main reason why the garden area with its cultivated plants is perfectly matched with the natural ecosystem making this garden a globally unique case.



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- By the end of the century Haidari was known as a beautiful pine area with good climate without permanent resident population. By 1924 virtually come first inhabitants, 54 families of refugees mainly from New Fokea Tsakmakli and Asia Minor.
- The mountains Egaleo and Poikilo are rocky limestone blocks, mostly with herbaceous vegetation.
- In several places there are small clusters or dasylia by large trees such as pines and myrtles. According to descriptions of Pausanias, the traveler and philosopher Dikaiarchou Thucydides fertile area was planted with fruit trees, fig trees and grapevines.

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- [Παλατάκι-Χαϊδάρι-ένα κτήριο μια ιστορία-μέρος 1^ο](#)
- [Παλατάκι-Χαϊδάρι-ένα κτήριο μια ιστορία-μέρος 2^ο](#)
- [Παλατάκι-Χαϊδάρι-ένα κτήριο μια ιστορία-μέρος 3^ο](#)
- [Παλατάκι-οι μάχες του Χαϊδαρίου](#)
- [Παλατάκι](#)
- [Το Χαϊδάρι](#)
- [Εικόνες απο το Χαϊδάρι](#)
- [Μπλοκ 15-η τρομακτική φυλακή στο στρατόπεδο Χαϊδαρίου](#)
- [Το στρατόπεδο στη φωτογραφία](#)
- [Το στρατόπεδο μέσα απο την τέχνη](#)
- [Μονή Δαφνίου](#)

ΑΝΑΔΕΙΞΗ ΜΝΗΜΕΙΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΑΡΧΑΙΟΛΟΓΙΚΩΝ ΧΩΡΩΝ ΤΗΣ ΠΕΡΙΟΧΗΣ ΜΑΣ-ΣΗΜΕΙΑ ΕΝΔΙΑΦΕΡΟΝΤΟΣ-VIDEOS

- [Μονή Δαφνίου](#)
- [Μονή Δαφνίου-ένα πολύπαθο Βυζαντινό μνημείο](#)
- [Μονή Δαφνίου-ψηφιδωτά](#)
- [Ιστορική ξενάγηση στο Βυζαντινό μνημείο της Μονής Δαφνίου](#)
- [Μονή Δαφνίου-Ιστορικό](#)
- [Μονή Δαφνίου-ψηφιδωτά](#)
- [Μονή Δαφνίου](#)
- [Βοτανικός \(Διομήδειος\) κήπος](#)
- [Βοτανικός \(Διομήδειος\) κήπος](#)
- [Βοτανικός κήπος](#)
- [Βοτανικός κήπος](#)
- [Διομήδειος Βοτανικός κήπος](#)

ΑΝΑΔΕΙΞΗ ΜΝΗΜΕΙΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΑΡΧΑΙΟΛΟΓΙΚΩΝ ΧΩΡΩΝ ΤΗΣ ΠΕΡΙΟΧΗΣ ΜΑΣ-ΣΗΜΕΙΑ ΕΝΔΙΑΦΕΡΟΝΤΟΣ-VIDEOS

- [Βοτανικός \(Διομήδειος\) κήπος](#)
- [Βοτανικός κήπος Χαϊδαρίου](#)
- [Βοτανικός κήπος Διομήδους](#)
- [Βοτανικός κήπος Ιουλίας και Αλεξάνδρου Διομήδους](#)
- [Πάρκο Διομήδους στο Χαϊδάρι Αττικής](#)
- [Βοτανικός κήπος](#)





ΡΑΛΑΤΑΚΙ-ΠΑΛΑΤΑΚΙ



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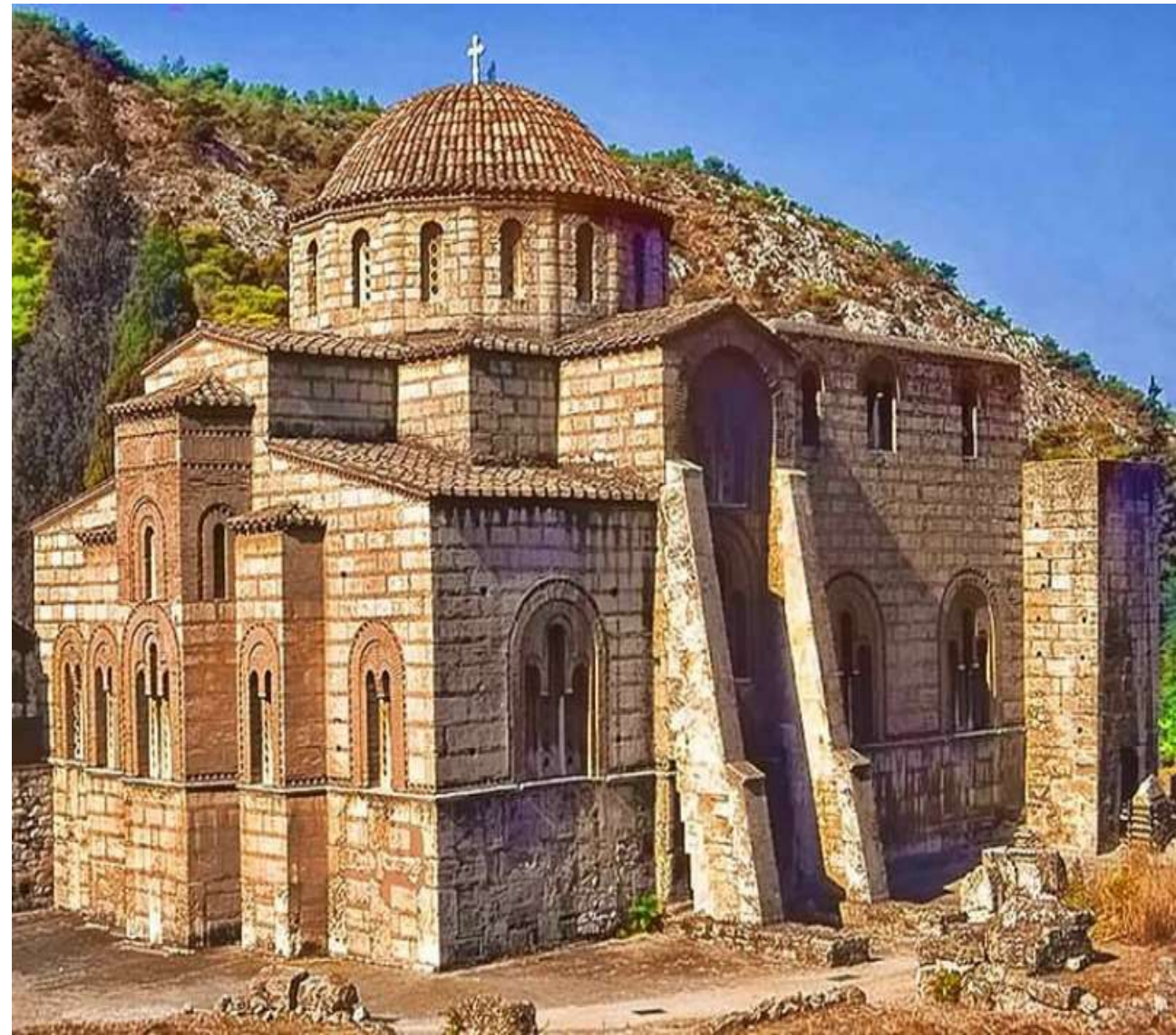
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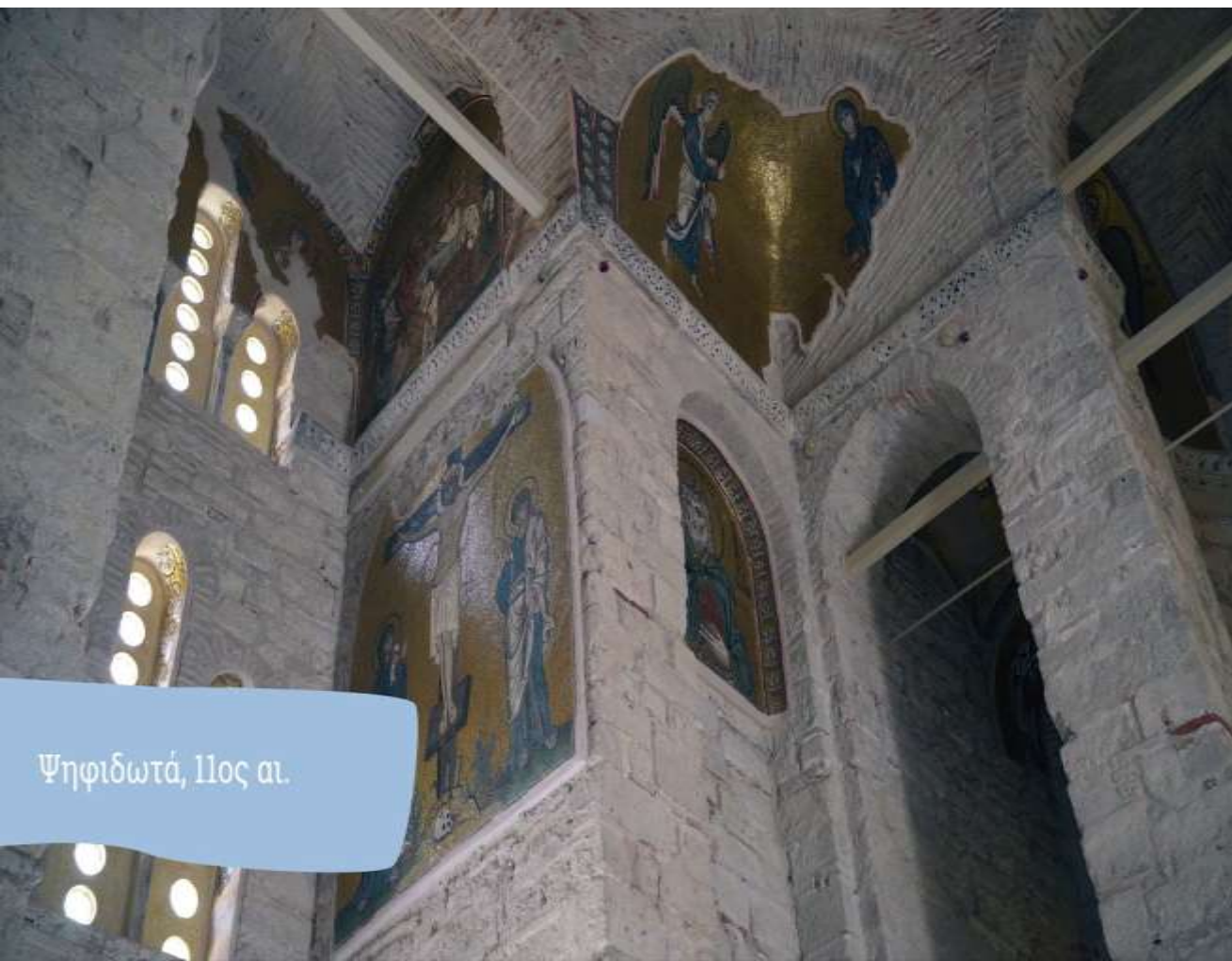
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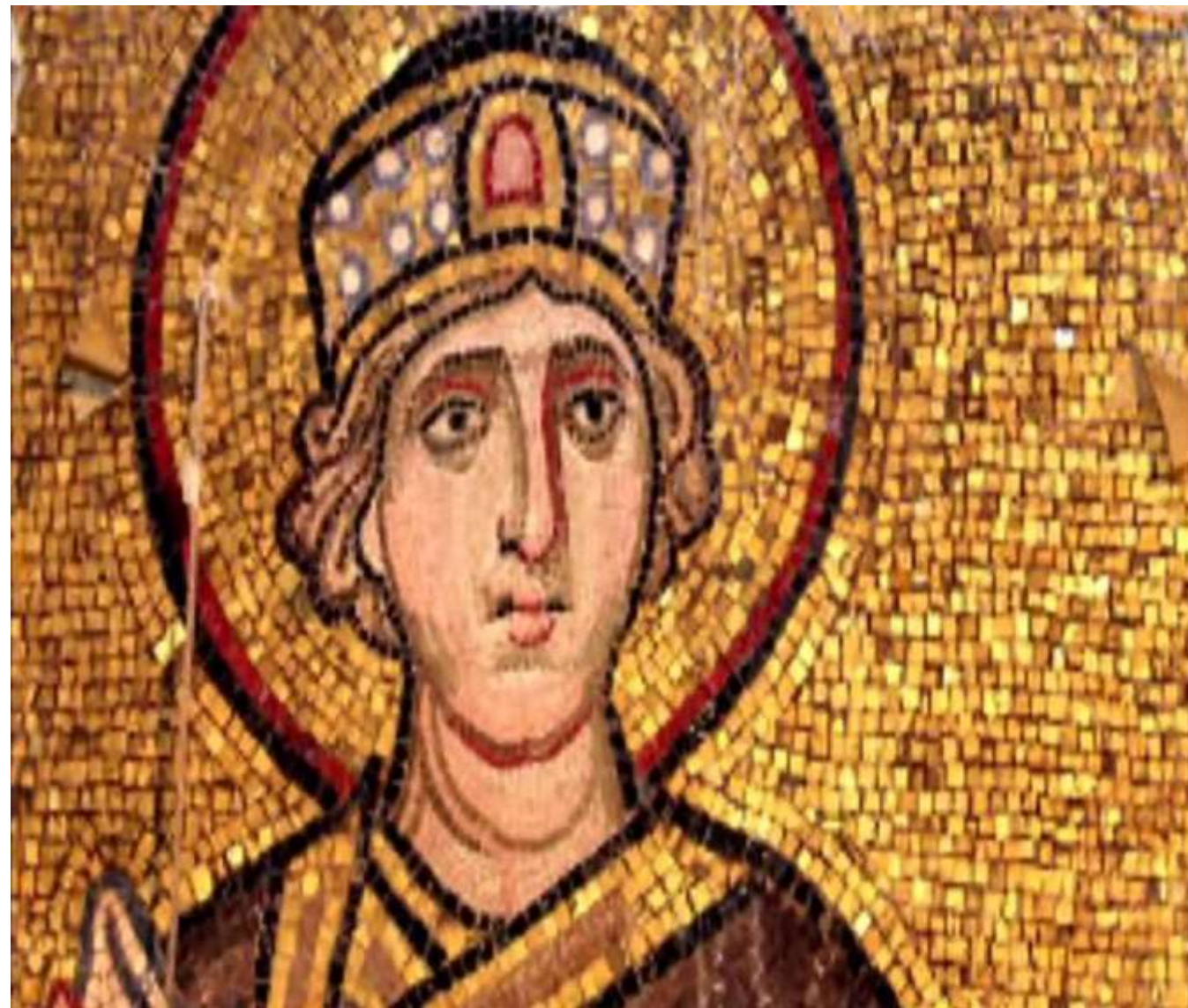
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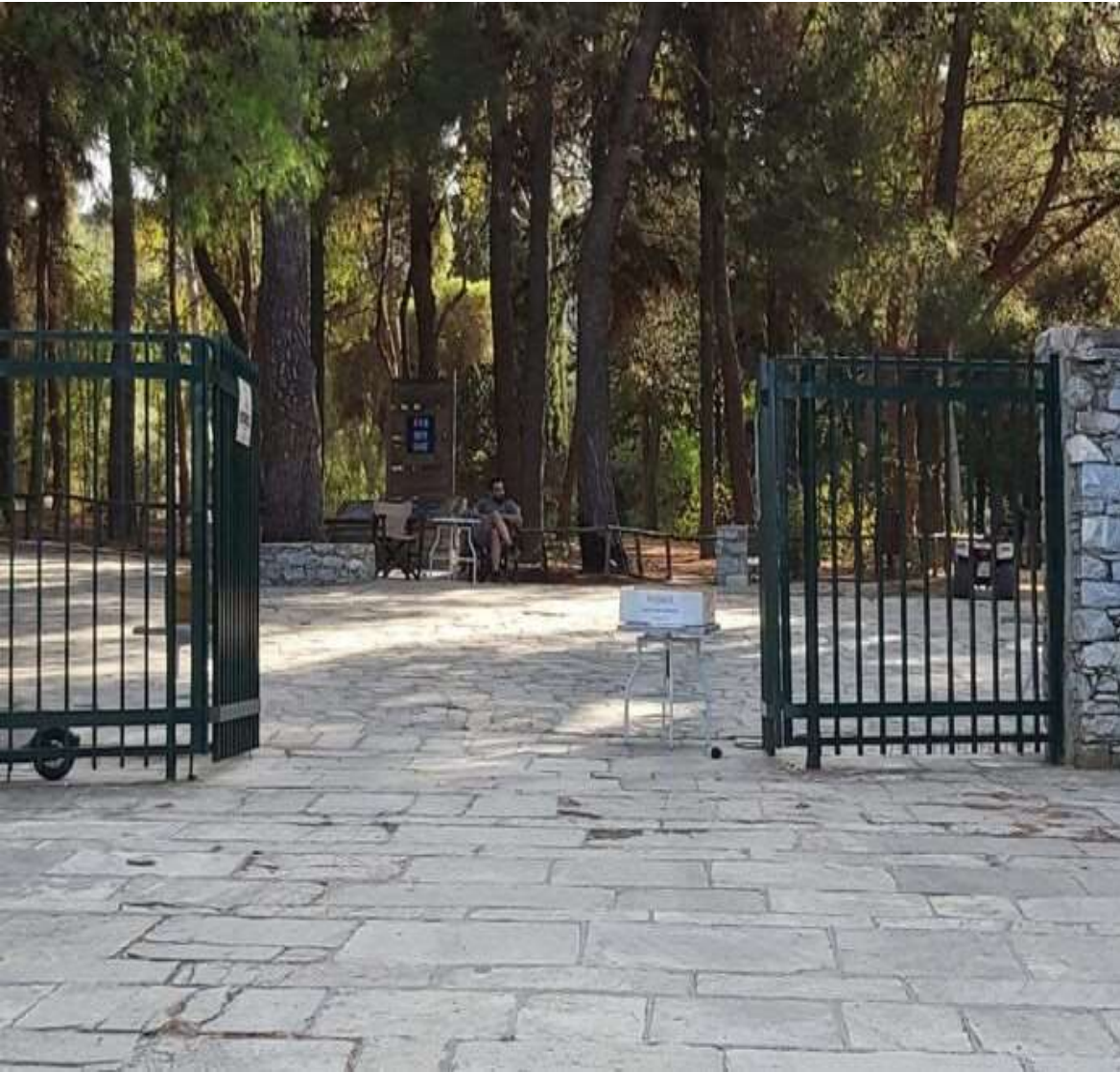
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ΒΟΤΑΝICAL GARDEN-ΒΟΤΑΝΙΚΟΣ ΚΗΠΟΣ ΙΟΥΛΙΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ ΔΙΟΜΗΔΟΥΣ



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BUILDING NIKOLAOS GYZIS-KTIPIO NIKOLAOS GYZΗΣ



BUILDING NIKOLAOS GYZIS-ΚΤΙΡΙΟ ΝΙΚΟΛΑΟΣ ΓΥΖΗΣ



ΣΑΜΡ-ΠΑΡΚΟ ΙΣΤΟΡΙΚΗΣ ΜΝΗΜΗΣ ΚΑΙ ΠΕΡΙΒΑΛΛΟΝΤΙΚΗΣ ΕΥΑΙΣΘΗΤΟΠΟΙΗΣΗΣ



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ΣΑΜΡ-ΠΑΡΚΟ ΙΣΤΟΡΙΚΗΣ ΜΝΗΜΗΣ ΚΑΙ ΠΕΡΙΒΑΛΛΟΝΤΙΚΗΣ ΕΥΑΙΣΘΗΤΟΠΟΙΗΣΗΣ



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ΣΑΜΡ-ΠΑΡΚΟ ΙΣΤΟΡΙΚΗΣ ΜΝΗΜΗΣ ΚΑΙ ΠΕΡΙΒΑΛΛΟΝΤΙΚΗΣ ΕΥΑΙΣΘΗΤΟΠΟΙΗΣΗΣ



ΠΡΟΡΗΤ ΗΛΙΑΣ-ΠΡΟΦΗΤΗΣ ΗΛΙΑΣ



ΠΡΟΡΗΤ ΗΛΙΑΣ-ΠΡΟΦΗΤΗΣ ΗΛΙΑΣ



ΠΡΟΦΗΤ ΗΛΙΑΣ-ΠΡΟΦΗΤΗΣ ΗΛΙΑΣ



STADIUM-ΣΤΑΔΙΟ ΔΑΟΧ ΧΑΪΔΑΡΙΟΥ



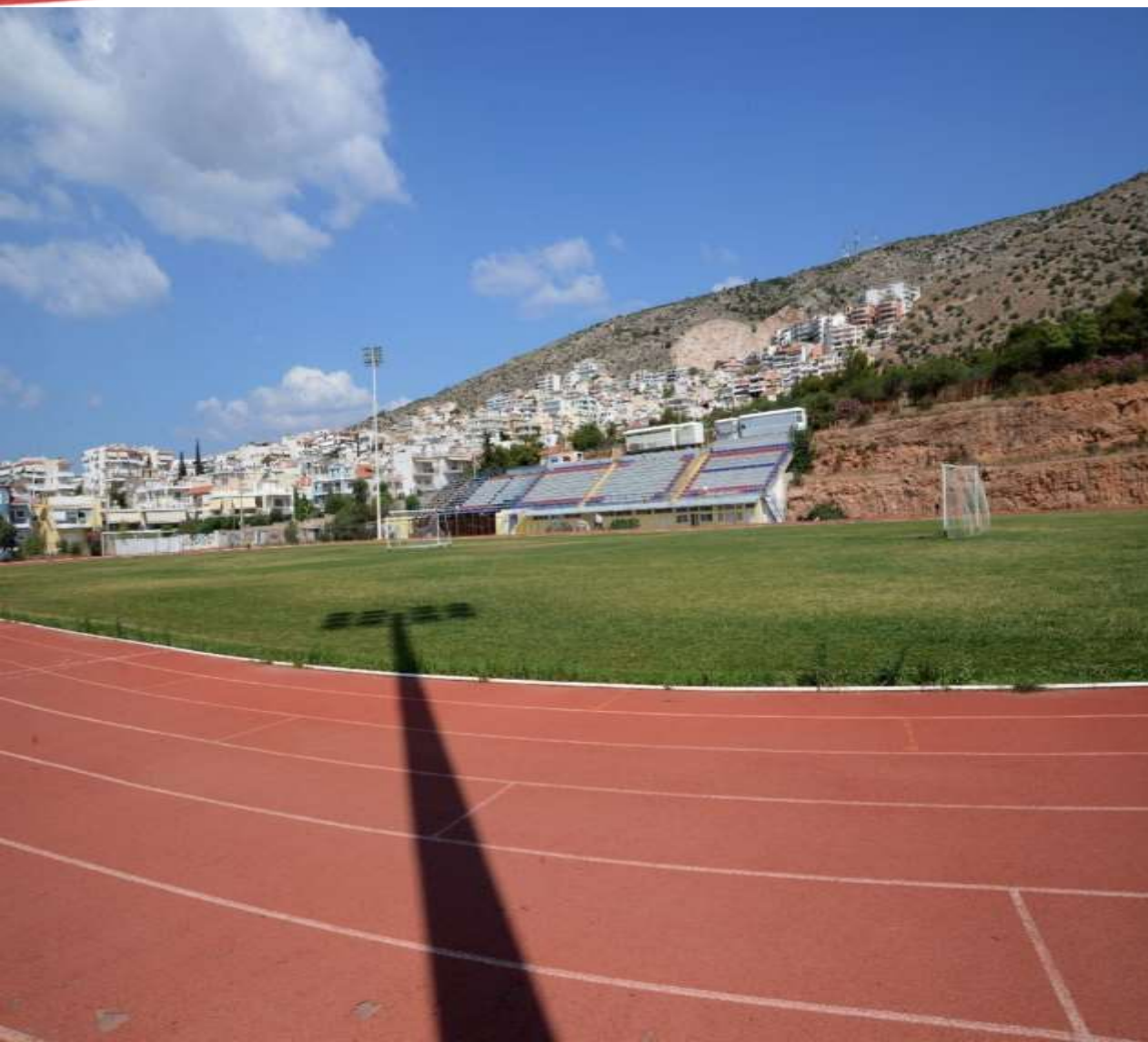
STADIUM-ΣΤΑΔΙΟ ΔΑΟΧ ΧΑΪΔΑΡΙΟΥ



STADIUM-ΣΤΑΔΙΟ ΔΑΟΧ ΧΑΪΔΑΡΙΟΥ



STADIUM-ΣΤΑΔΙΟ ΔΑΟΧ ΧΑΪΔΑΡΙΟΥ



SWIMMING POOL-ΔΗΜΟΤΙΚΟ ΚΟΛΥΜΒΗΤΗΡΙΟ ΧΑΪΔΑΡΙΟΥ



SWIMMING POOL-ΔΗΜΟΤΙΚΟ ΚΟΛΥΜΒΗΤΗΡΙΟ ΧΑΪΔΑΡΙΟΥ



SWIMMING POOL-ΔΗΜΟΤΙΚΟ ΚΟΛΥΜΒΗΤΗΡΙΟ ΧΑΪΔΑΡΙΟΥ



CINEMA-ΣΙΝΕΜΑ ΑΝΟΙΞΗ

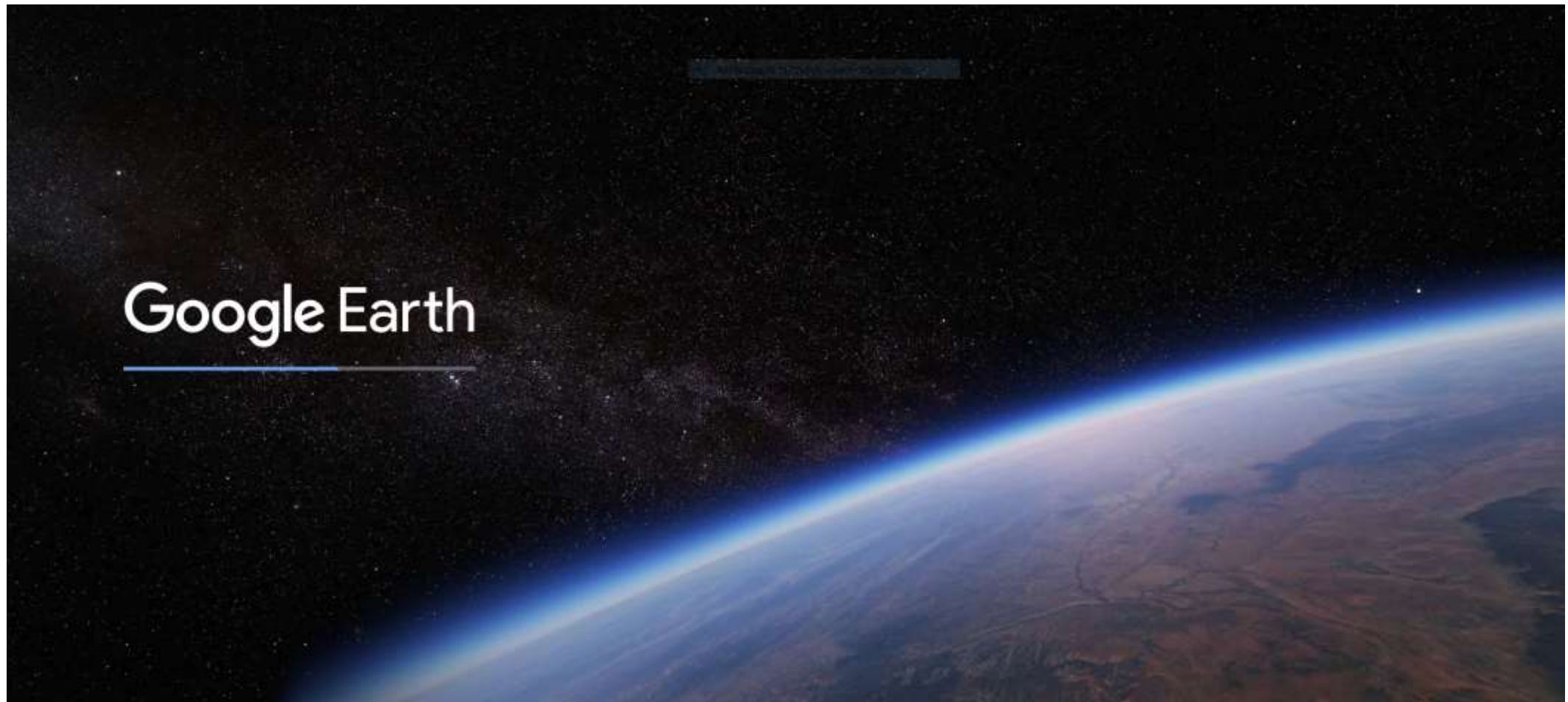


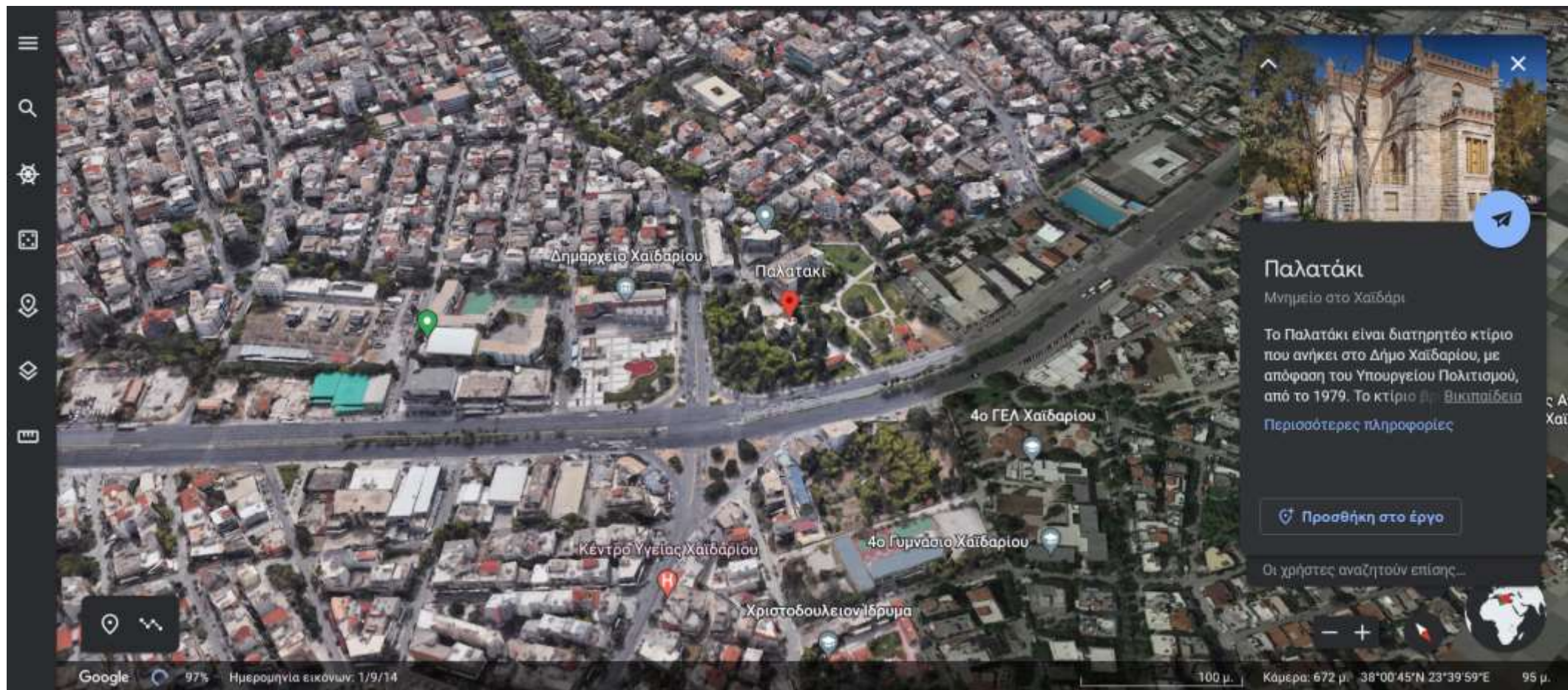
CINEMA-ΣΙΝΕΜΑ ΑΝΟΙΞΗ



ΒΡΙΣΚΩ ΤΑ ΣΗΜΕΙΑ ΕΝΔΙΑΦΕΡΟΝΤΟΣ ΣΤΟΝ ΧΑΡΤΗ: GOOGLE EARTH

<https://earth.google.com/web/>





Δημαρχείο Χαϊδαρίου

Παλατάκι

4ο ΓΕΛ Χαϊδαρίου

Κέντρο Υγείας Χαϊδαρίου

4ο Γυμνάσιο Χαϊδαρίου

Χριστοδουλειον ίδρυμα

Παλατάκι
Μνημείο στο Χαϊδάρι

Το Παλατάκι είναι διατηρητέο κτίριο που ανήκει στο Δήμο Χαϊδαρίου, με απόφαση του Υπουργείου Πολιτισμού, από το 1979. Το κτίριο βλ. [Βικιπαίδεια](#)

[Περισσότερες πληροφορίες](#)

[Προσθήκη στο έργο](#)

Οι χρήστες αναζητούν επίσης...

Google 97% Ημερομηνία εικόνων: 1/9/14

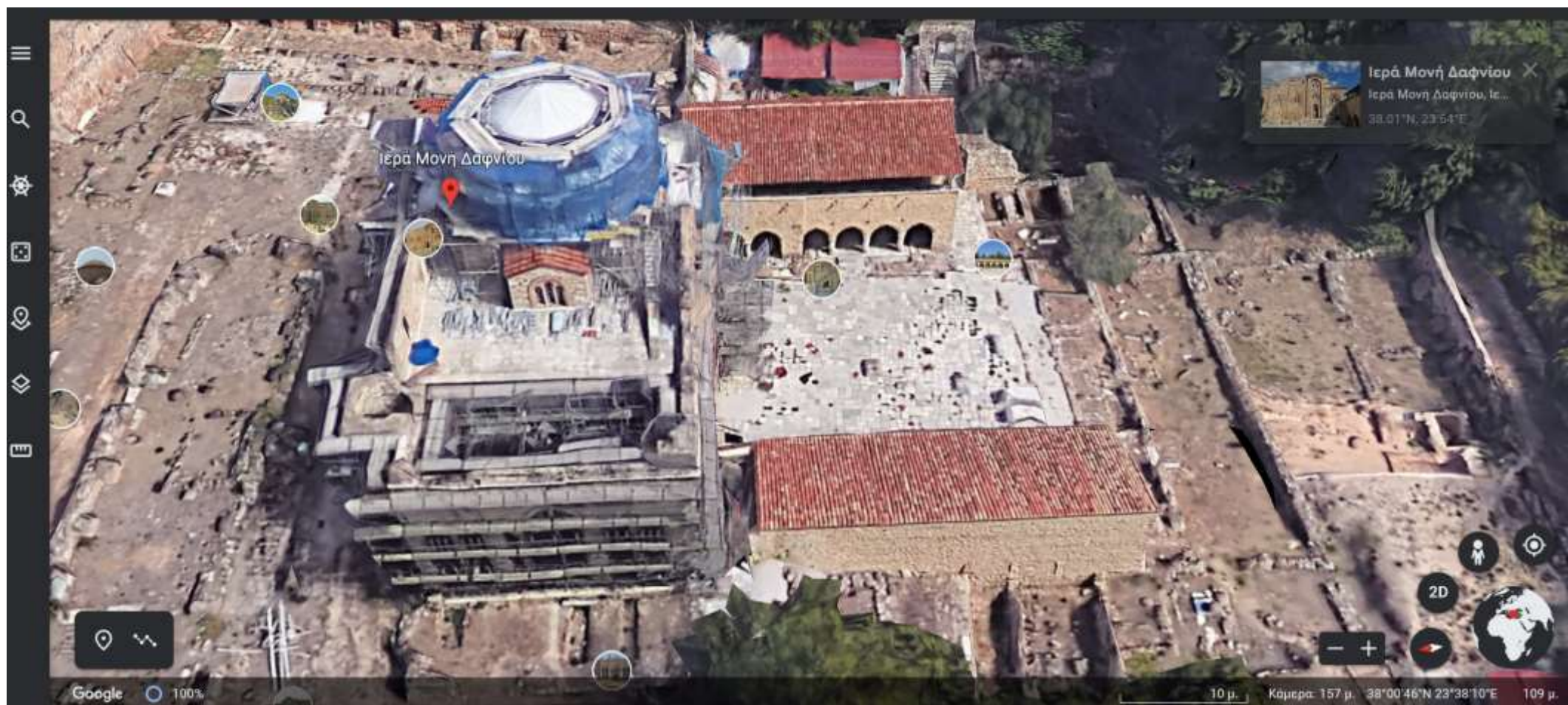
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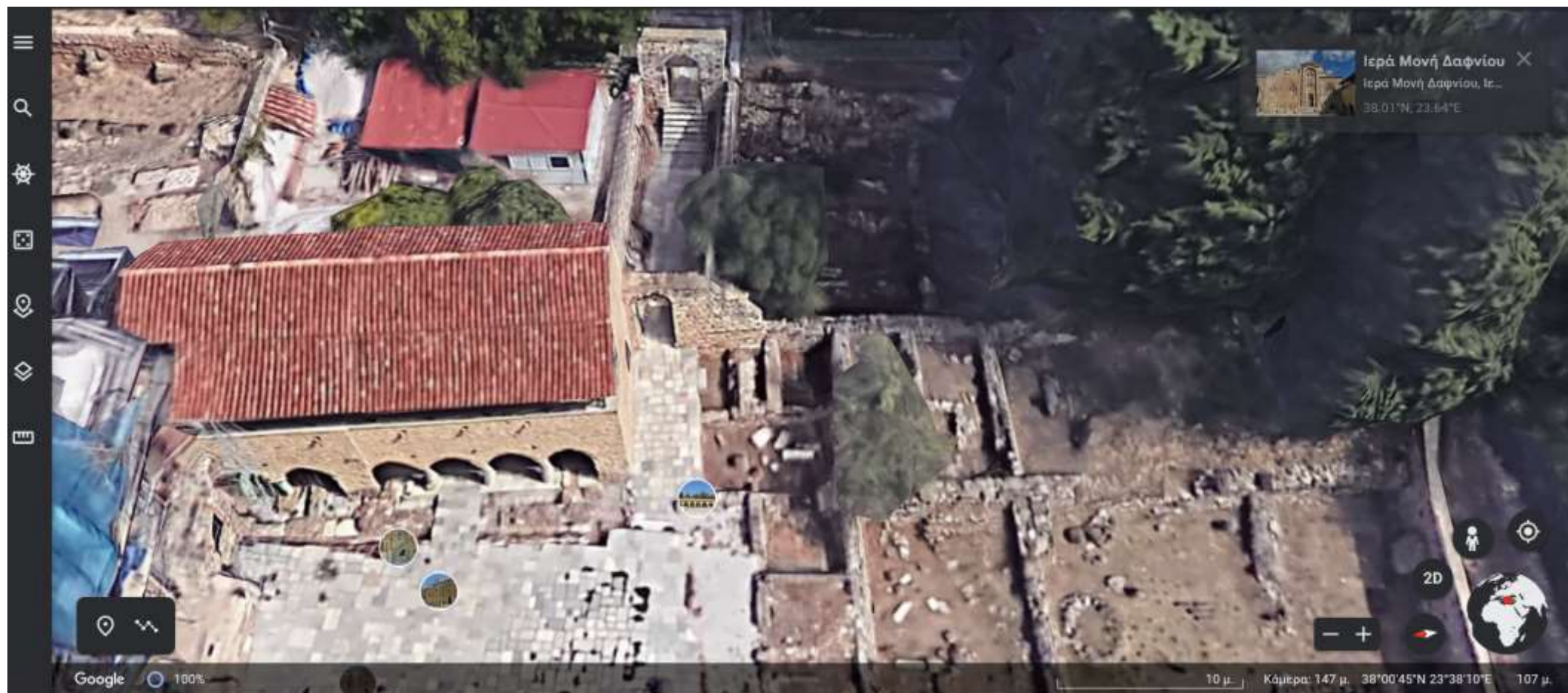


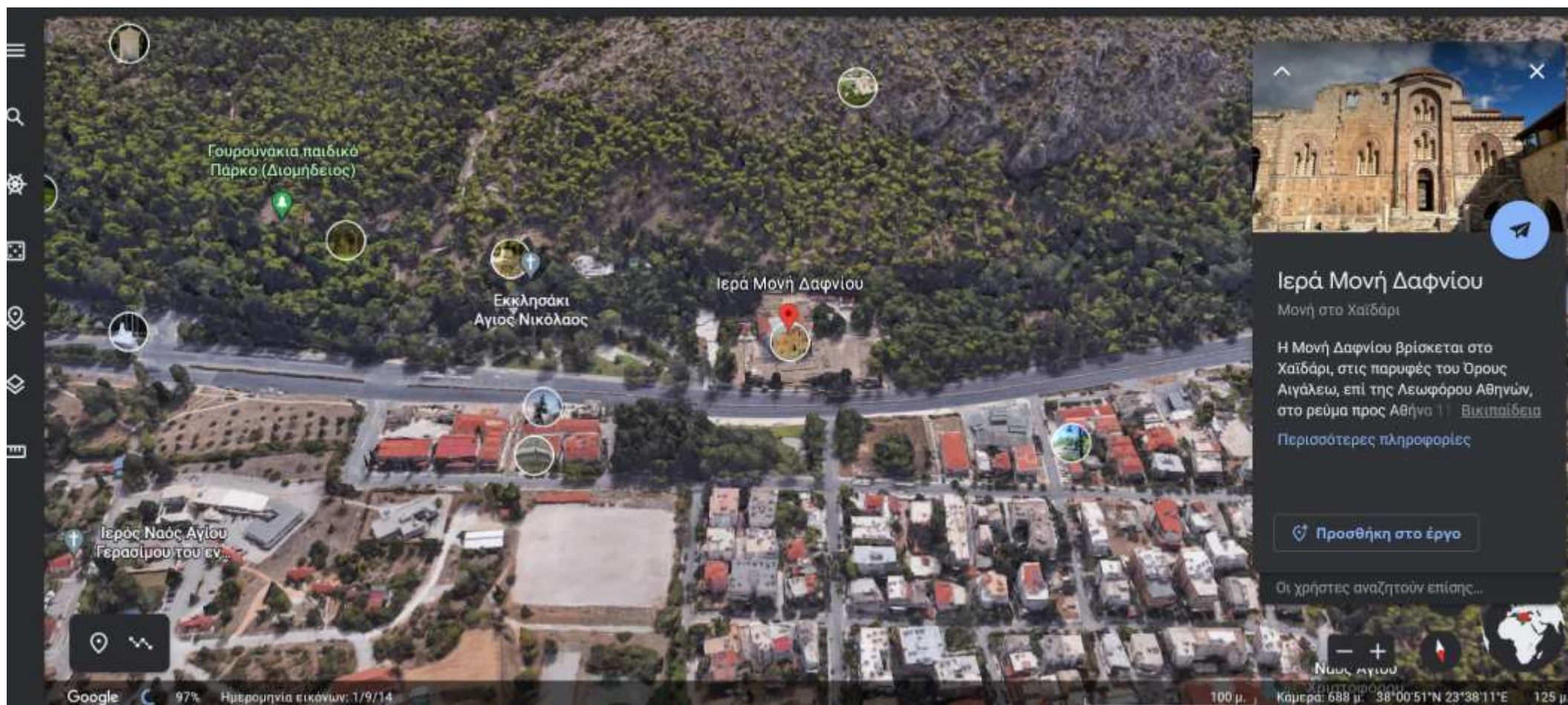


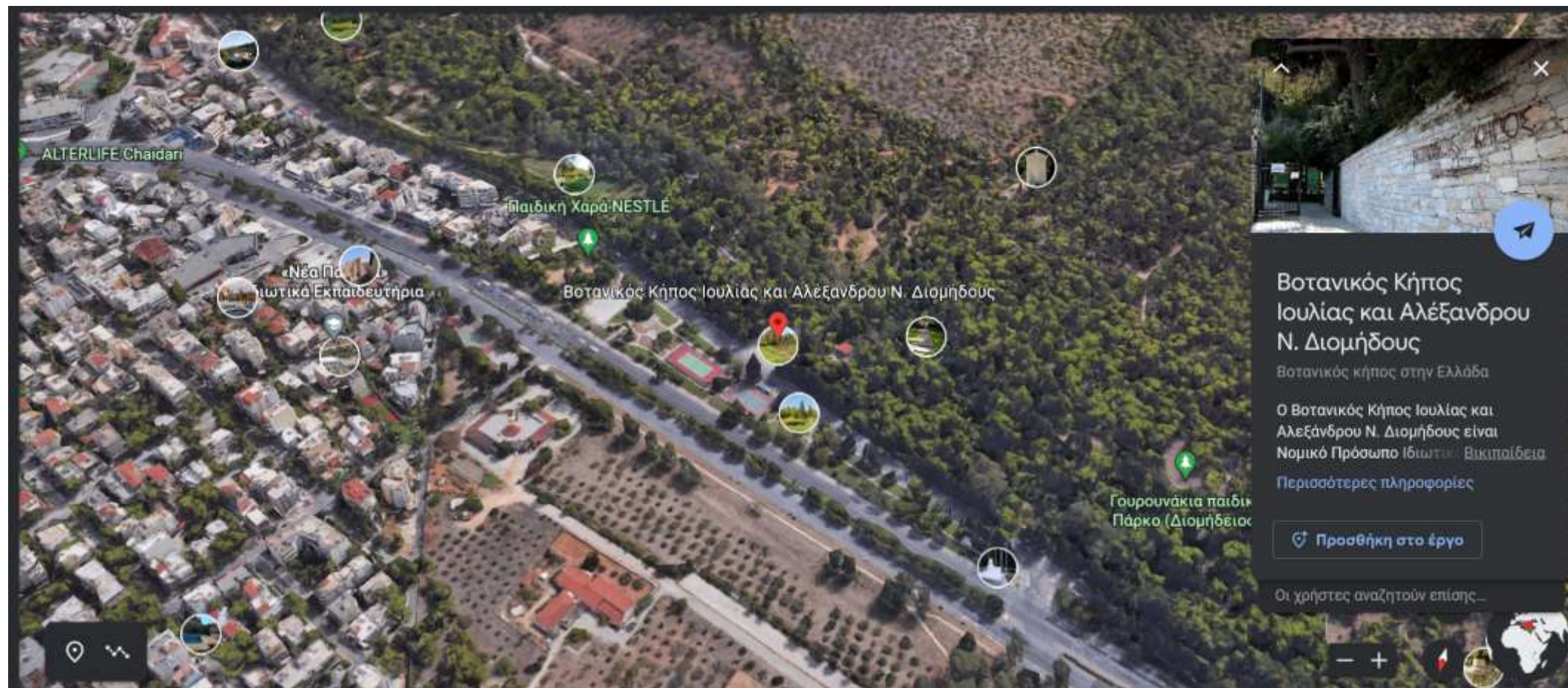
Παλατάκι
Παλατάκι, Λεωφ. Αθην...
38.01°N, 23.67°E

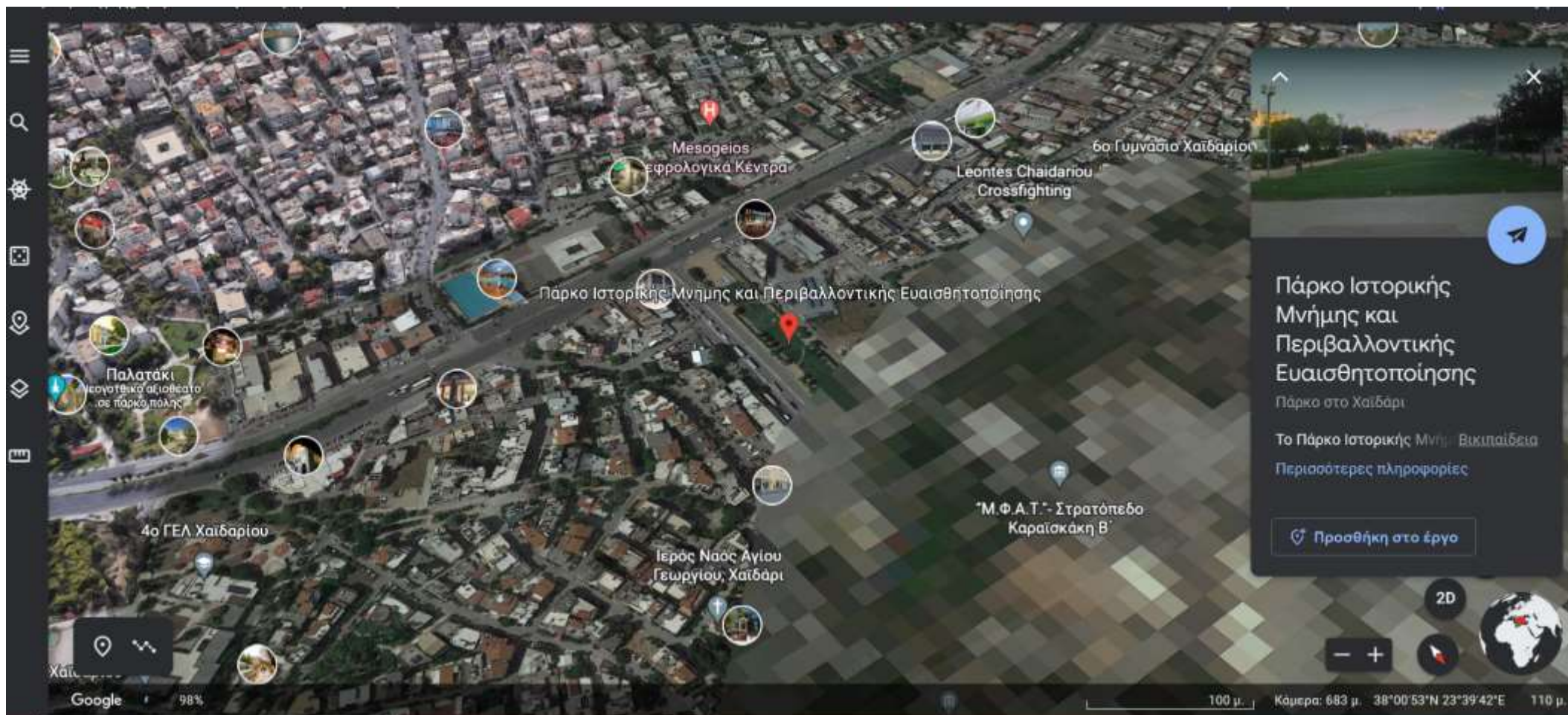












Μεσογειος
εφρολογικά Κέντρα

Leontes Chaidariou
Crossfighting

6ο Γυμνάσιο Χαϊδαρίου

Πάρκο Ιστορικής Μνήμης και Περιβαλλοντικής Ευαισθητοποίησης

Παλατάκι
Μονοτονικό αλφάβητο
σε πάρκο πόλης

4ο ΓΕΛ Χαϊδαρίου

Ιερός Ναός Αγίου
Γεωργίου, Χαϊδάρη

"Μ.Φ.Α.Τ." Στρατόπεδο
Καραϊσκάκη Β'

Πάρκο Ιστορικής
Μνήμης και
Περιβαλλοντικής
Ευαισθητοποίησης

Πάρκο στο Χαϊδάρη

Το Πάρκο Ιστορικής Μνήμης: [Βικιπαίδεια](#)

[Περισσότερες πληροφορίες](#)

[Προσθήκη στο έργο](#)

2D

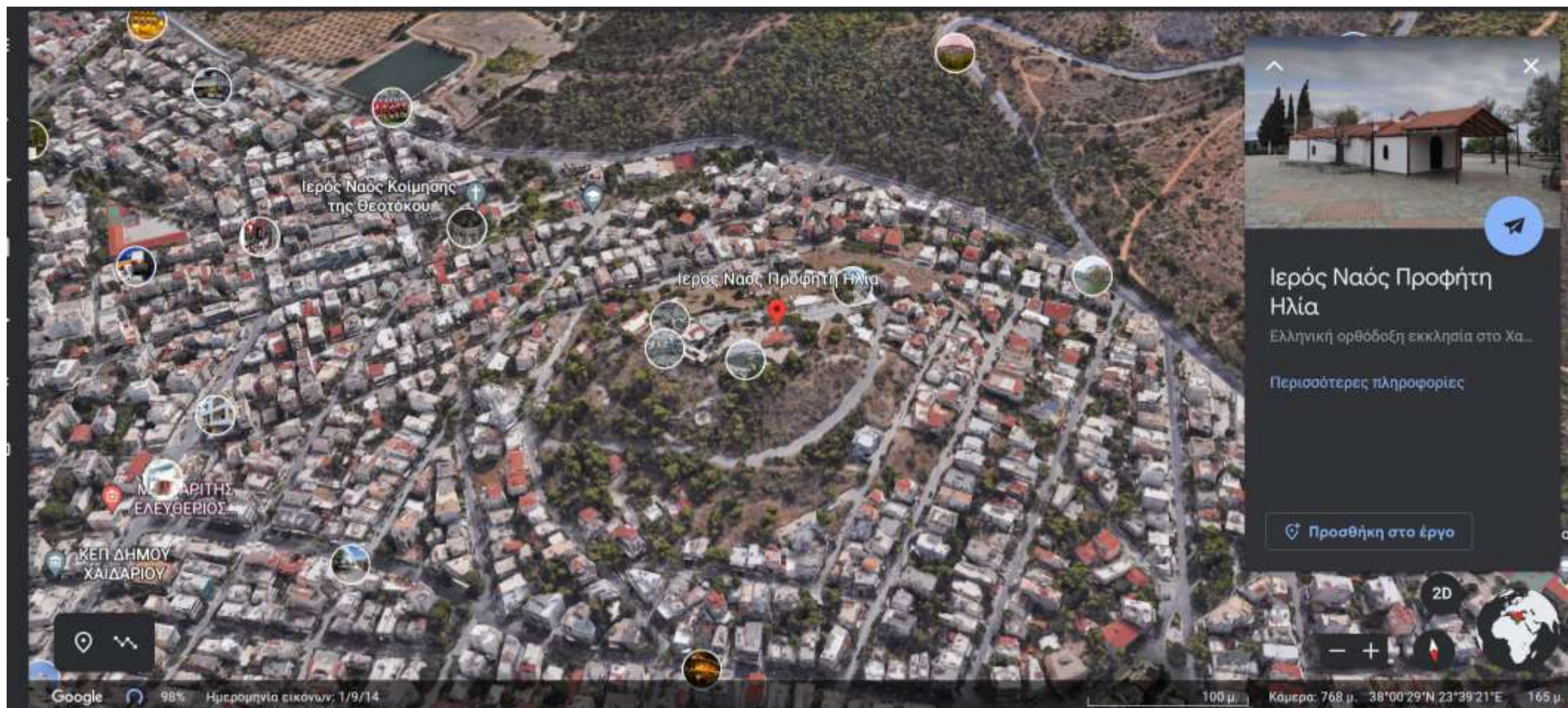


— +

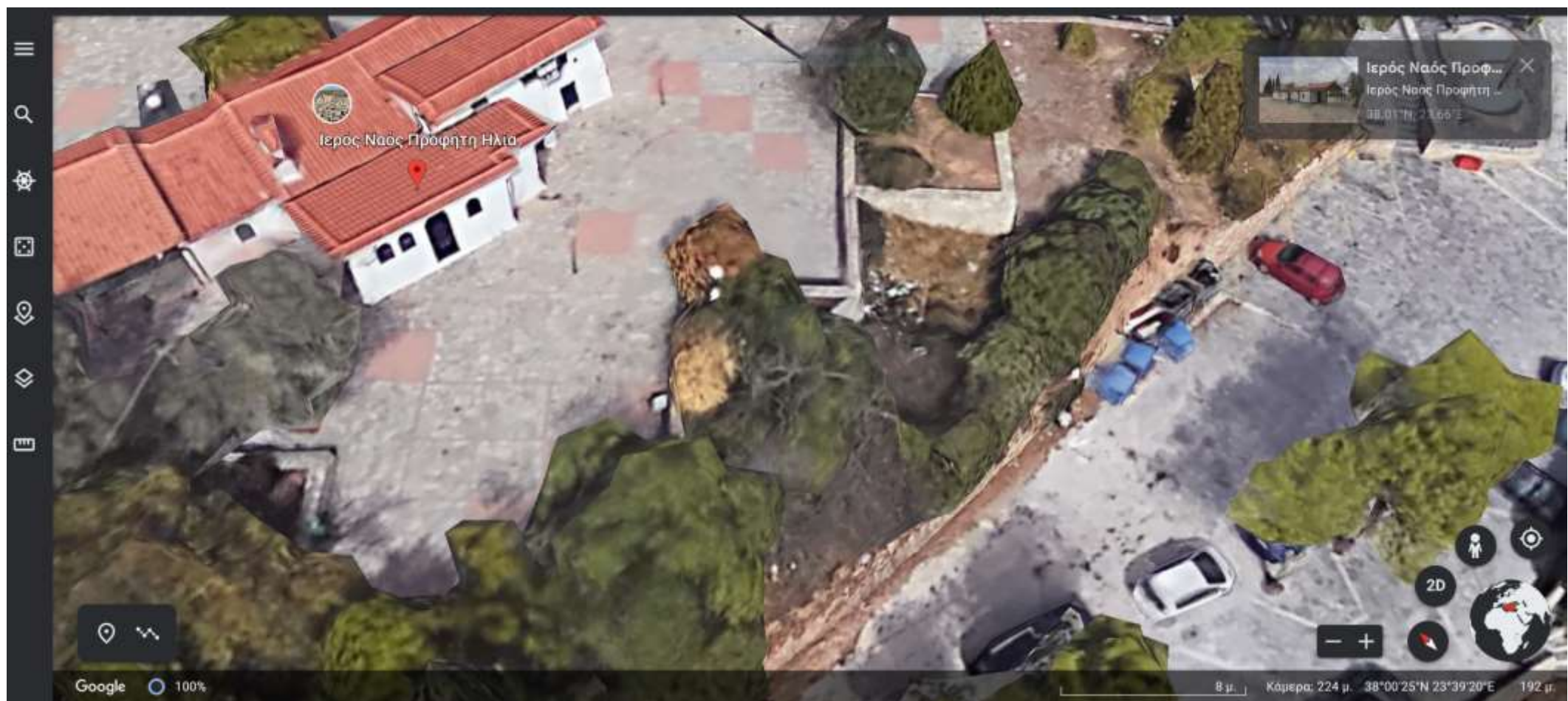
Google 98%

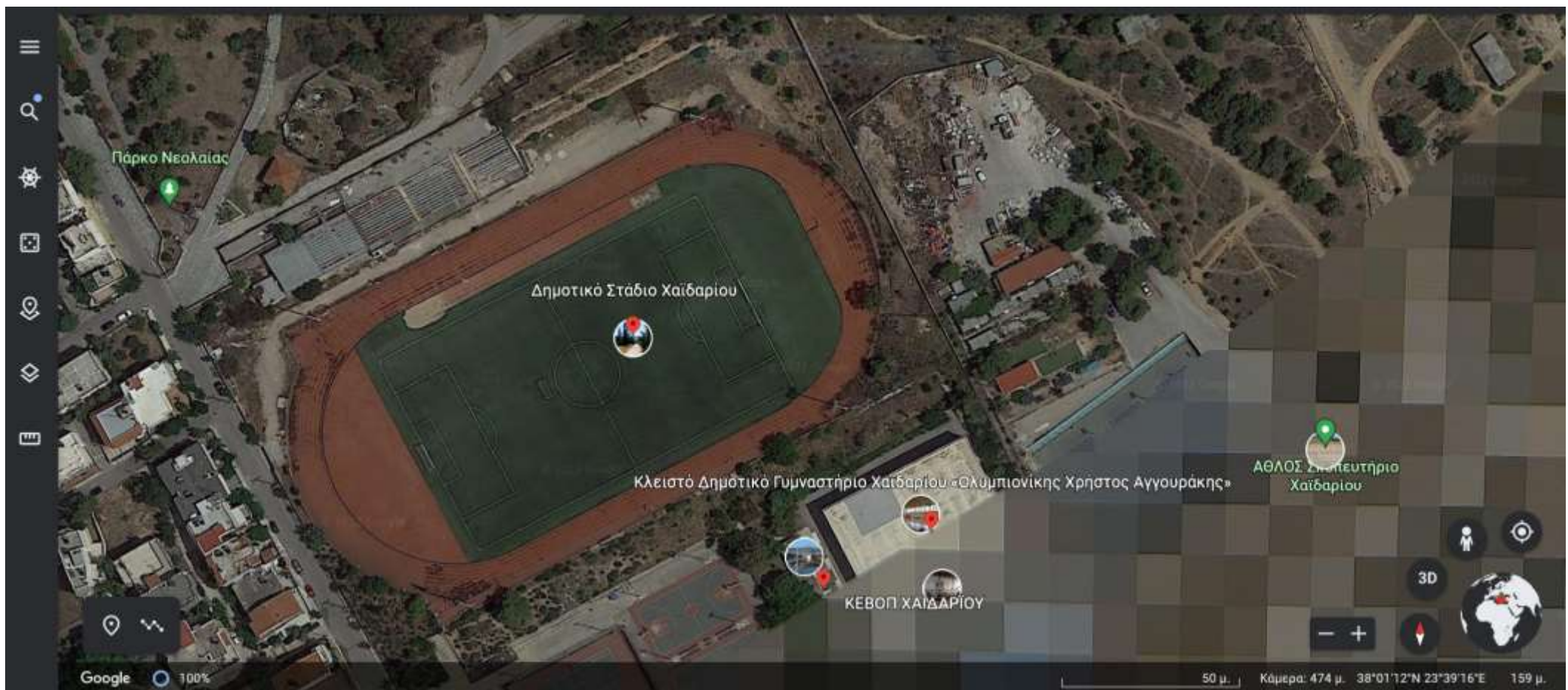
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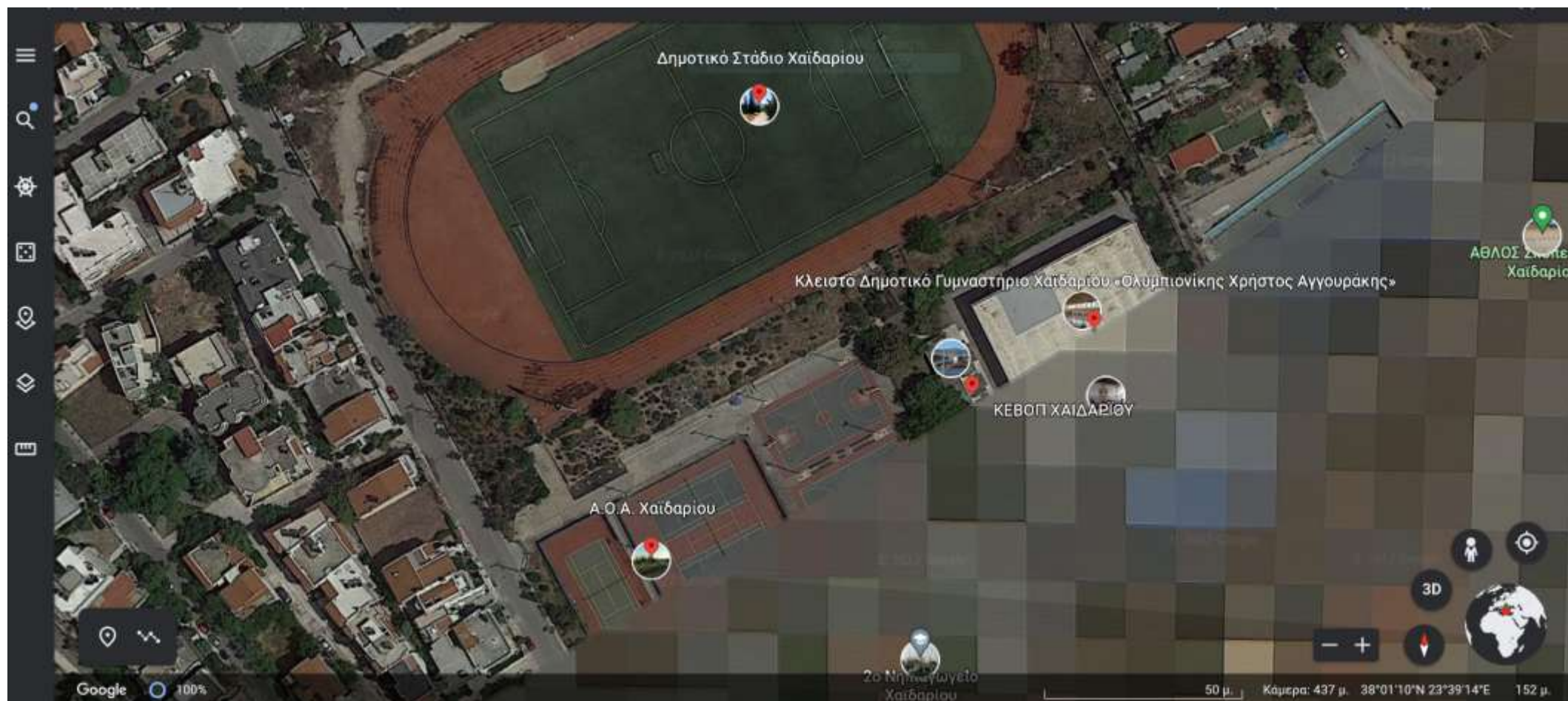


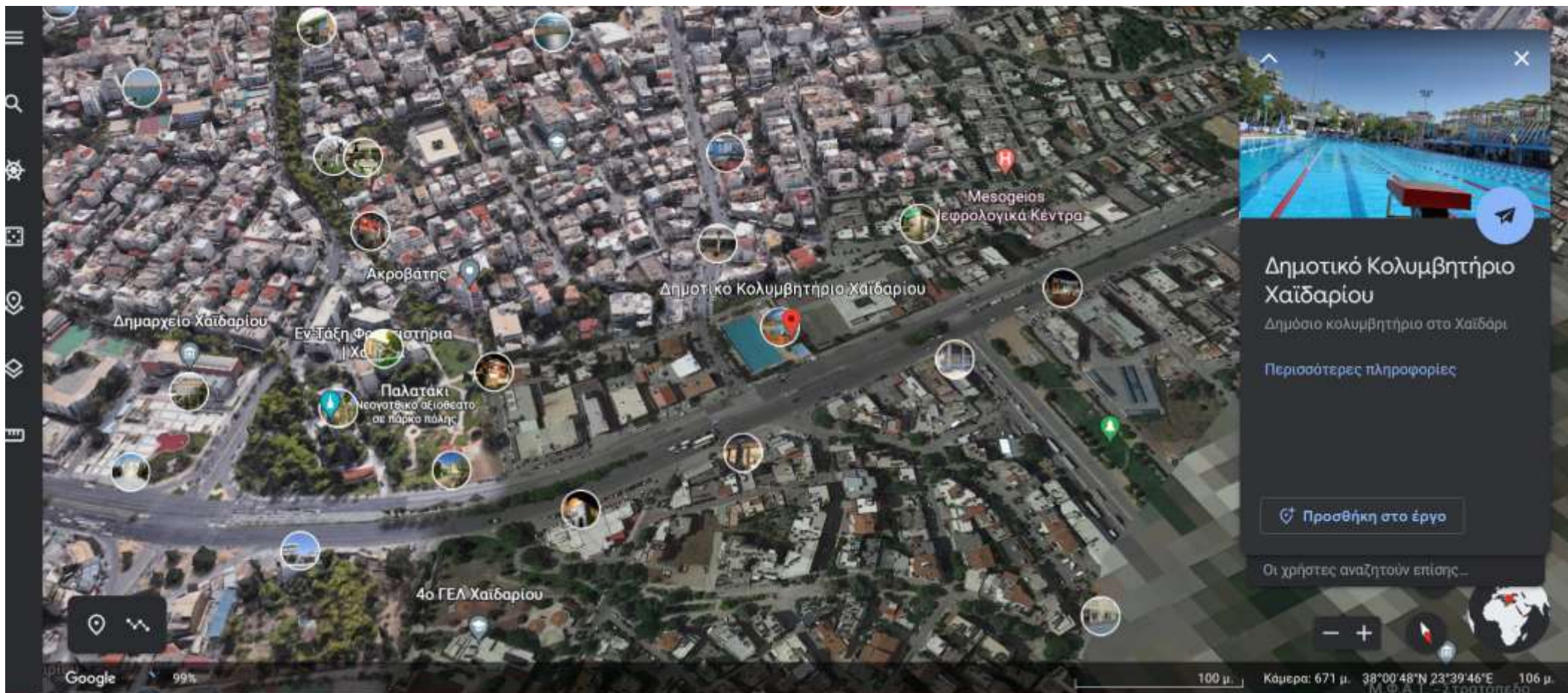


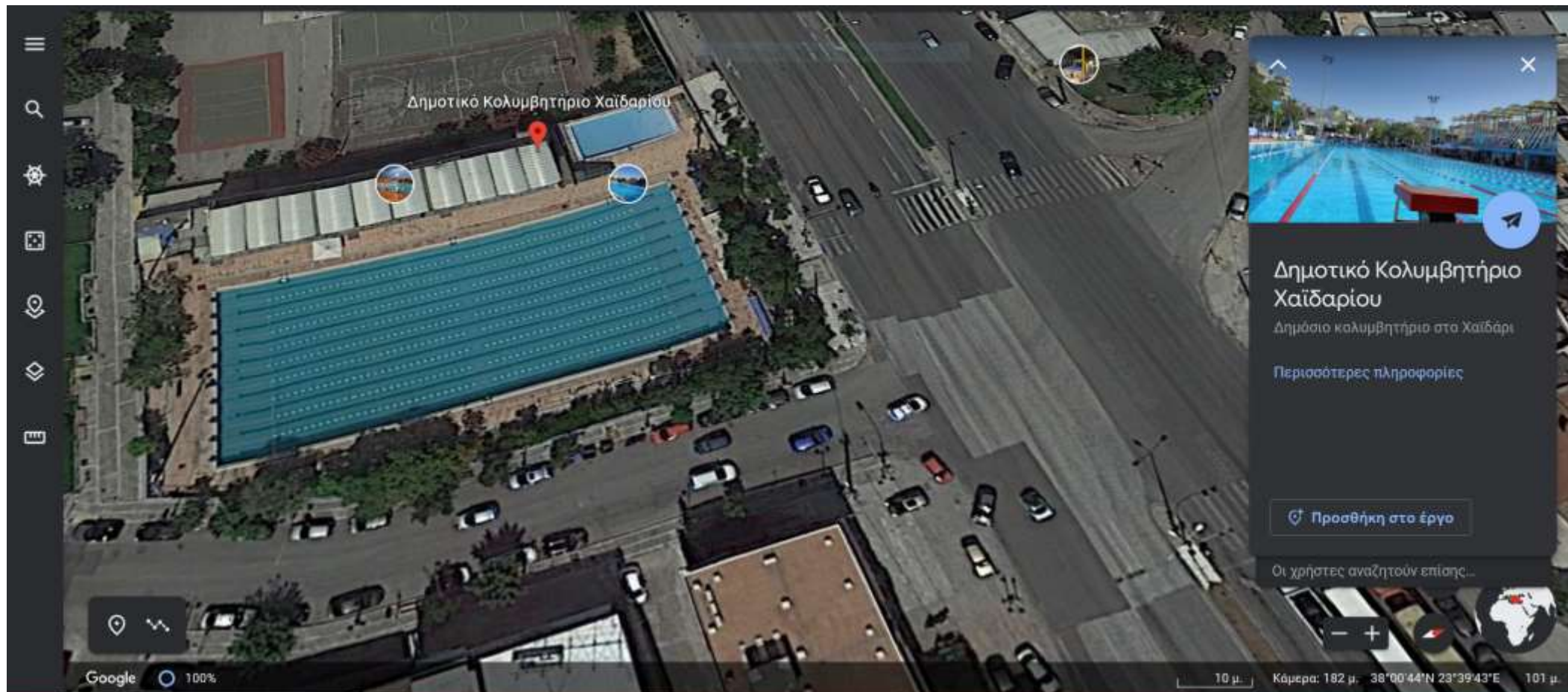












Δημοτικό Κολυμβητήριο Χαϊδαρίου



Δημοτικό Κολυμβητήριο
Χαϊδαρίου

Δημόσιο κολυμβητήριο στα Χαϊδάρια

[Περισσότερες πληροφορίες](#)

[➦ Προσθήκη στο έργο](#)

Οι χρήστες αναζητούν επίσης...

Google

100%

10 μ.

Κάμερα: 182 μ. 38°00'44"N 23°39'43"E

101 μ.

