

Personal guide

Personal guide to the Roman Agora for visitors on the autism spectrum



This is a guide I can create myself before visiting the Roman Agora. It is my personal guide. It contains:

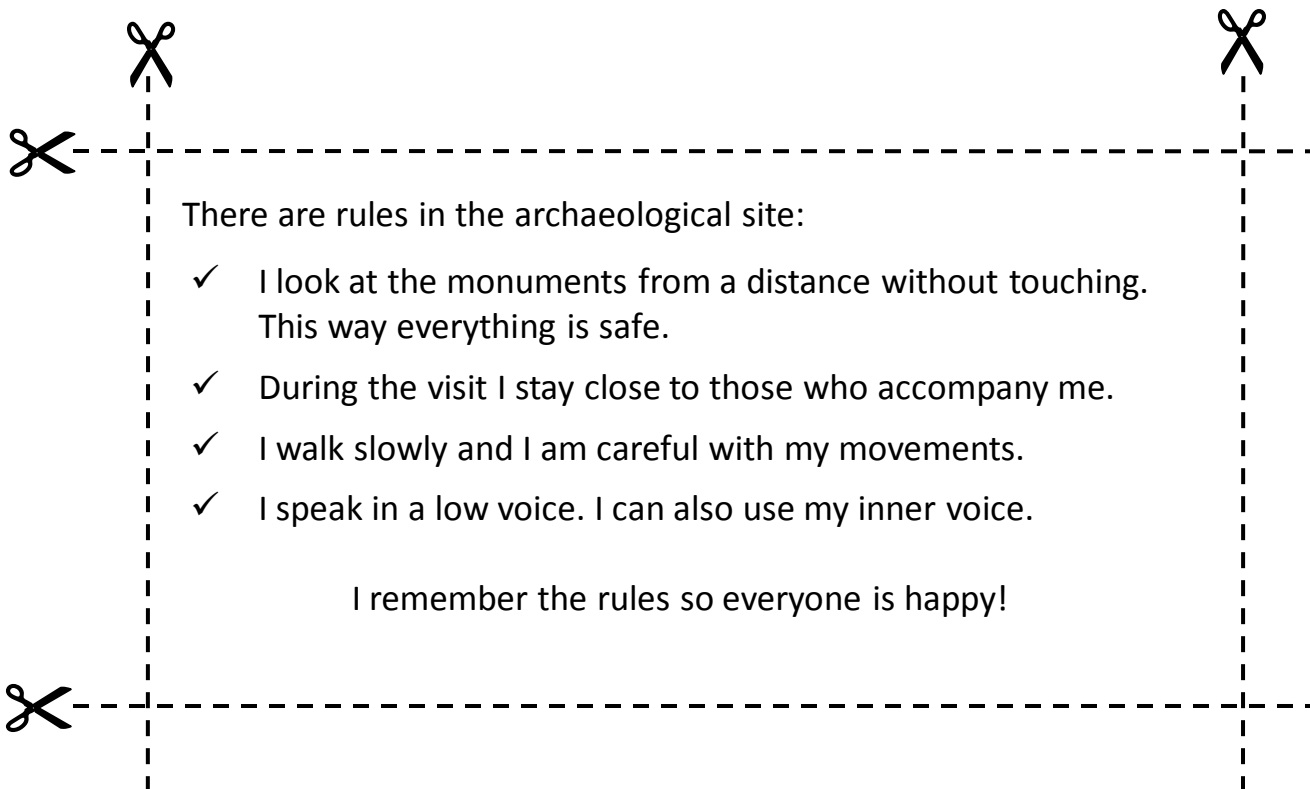
- ✓ A card with the rules
- ✓ Cards with pictures
- ✓ Cards with photos and information
- ✓ Checklist with blank boxes.

Instructions:

1. A few days before my visit, I print out everything I need to create my personal guide. This way, I can plan my visit.
2. When I decide which places I want to visit, I cut out the corresponding cards with photos and information. I then stick them in the blank boxes of the personal guide. I can print as many pages with blank boxes as I need.
3. I cut out the cards with pictures. I may have them with me during the visit. I use the cards with pictures to communicate anything I might need.
4. I may leave some boxes blank, so that I can fill them in when I am at the Roman Agora.
5. I can bring the personal guide I made with me.
6. Once I visited a place noted in my personal guide, I check it with a ✓ in the "Done" column.

The following is an example page

That is what I will see or do at the Roman Agora: (attach cards with photos and information, or write steps)	Done
There are rules in the archaeological site: ✓ I look at the monuments from a distance without touching. This way everything is safe. ✓ During the visit I stay close to those who accompany me. ✓ I walk slowly and I am careful with my movements. ✓ I speak in a low voice. I can also use my inner voice. I remember the rules so everyone is happy!	✓
Ticket office	Across from the archaeological site is the ticket office. That's where I can buy my ticket.
The Gate of Athena Archegetis	The Gate of Athena Archegetis is located west of the Roman Agora. It is considered the second most important monument in the area after the Tower of the Winds. It was built in 11 B.C. with donations from Julius Caesar and Augustus. The Gate consisted of an epistyle¹ supported by four doric columns and a base. All of these were made of pentelic marble.





I need a restroom



I would like to
sit down



I am hungry



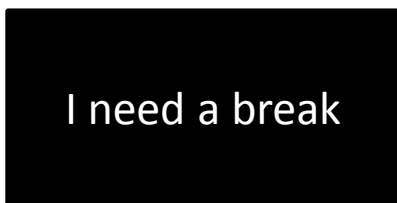
I am thirsty



I need help



I need
a quiet space



I need a break



I am ready to
go home



Ticket office

Across from the archaeological site is the ticket office. That's where I can buy my ticket.



The Gate
of Athena Archegetis

The Gate of Athena Archegetis is located west of the Roman Agora. It is considered the second most important monument in the area after the Tower of the Winds. It was built in 11 B.C. with donations from Julius Caesar and Augustus. The Gate consisted of an epistyle¹ supported by four doric columns and a base. All of these were made of pentelic marble.



Ticket control

I'm going through ticket control.



If I get tired, I can sit on some benches. There are various benches at the archaeological site.

Benches



The stoa and the shops were located in a covered colonnade. The colonnade served as a place for strolling, trading, and socializing.

Stoa and shops



It was built by Andronikos Kyrristos, who was an architect and astronomer. The Tower is made of pentelic marble. At the top of the roof there was a bronze weather vane. It was designed to indicate the direction of the winds. The winds are depicted as faces. The Tower has eight sides. Each face is carved at the top of each side.

Tower of the Winds or
Horologion of Kyrristos



I can read information about the Tower of the Winds.

Information about the Tower of the Winds



Inside the Tower, there was a water clock. Water flowed down from the Acropolis. From the late Byzantine period (13th–14th centuries), the Horologium (Clock Tower) was used as a church. In the mid-18th century, it was converted into a tekke (Sufi lodge) of the Ottoman dervish order.

The Tower of the Winds up close



As I leave the tower, to my right, I can read information about the site in Braille.

Information in Braille



Fethiye Mosque

The Fethiye Mosque. It also known as the Mosque of the Conqueror. It was built on the ruins of a Christian church (8th/9th centuries). The Christian church was converted into a mosque in 1456/58, to coincide with the visit to the city by Sultan Mehmed the Conqueror in 1458. During the Ottoman period, it was known as the Wheatmarket Mosque.



Return

I'm heading toward the exit. I can see the Gate of Athena Archegetis, where I started.



Exit

It's time for me to go!
I need to make sure I have all my belongings with me.



Goodbye Roman Agora!
I hope to visit you again and learn
more about Ancient Greece!

Goodbye Roman Agora!

That is what I will see or do at the Roman Agora: (attach cards with photos and information, or write steps)	Done
Here I stick the rules	

That is what I will see or do at the Roman Agora: (attach cards with photos and information, or write steps)	Done



Personal - GAS

Guides for visitors on the Autism Spectrum

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The following versions have preceded:

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Roman Agora

Ephorate of Antiquities of the City of Athens