ATHENS and ATTICA
By Robert K. Pitt

ATHENS
CENTRAL ATHENS
(1st EPCA: 1st EBA)

Acropolis. M. Ioannidou (Director, Acropolis Restoration Service) reports (*The Acropolis Restoration News* 9 [July 2009], 9–13) on restoration work on the Acropolis during the second half of 2008 and the first half of 2009. Anastylosis of the northern side of the **Parthenon** continued: the resetting of architrave blocks was completed in the centre and the reassembly of the Doric frieze continues. **Propylaia**: restoration of the ceiling of the west hall was completed with the resetting of ceiling coffers and interbeam blocks. Anastylosis of the entablature of the East Portico was also completed. **Temple of Athena Nike**: the eight dismantled columns were reset along with the two antae. Structural restoration of all members of the horizontal cornice has been completed and work continues on the overlying courses. Fourteen blocks of the frieze have been cast to replace the originals on the monument. E. Karakitsou reports (*The Acropolis Restoration News* 9 [July 2009], 23–25) on a study of the large variety of game boards incised onto the Parthenon: 50 games were recorded, mainly on the more sheltered western and southern sides.

Ancient Agora. J. M. Camp (ASCSA) reports on the 2009 excavation season.

In **section Γ**, investigation of three Classical commercial or non-monumental public buildings south of the Tholos, first excavated in the 1950s, continued. Two long deep pits cut into bedrock beneath one of the floors contained debris including fourth-century BC amphora sherds. A tile-lined well in the courtyard of the complex was filled with debris reflecting domestic or commercial use (numerous pyramidal loomweights, squat lekythoi, pyxides and cooking wares). The pottery, including numerous late red-figure sherds, dates to the first half of the fourth century BC, a date confirmed by fragments of a Panathenaic amphora preserving part of the name of Dieitrephes, archon in 384/383 BC (**Fig. 1**). This well is among the earliest tile-lined structures, representing a technology which became common from the third century BC onwards. It was evidently abandoned during construction since it reached a depth of only 3m (the average for a well of this period being 12–15m). A single dikast's token (stamped with the letter Β on both sides) indicates civic activity in the area.



1. Athens, Agora: fragments of a Panathenaic amphora.

The large **section ΒΘ**, overlying the building identified as the Stoa Poikile, was excavated at its east and west ends. At the west the foundations of early modern buildings lay on the orientation of the 19th-century streets. The disarticulated remains of several horses were found, as well as a large shallow lime-slaking pit. These burials date to the 16th century, when this area was just outside the urban limits, and were cut into fill of the same date. Typical among the sherds collected were slip-painted wares (open bowls decorated with yellow or white concentric circles on a brown background) and green monochrome sgraffito. In the absence of architecture, it seems that the area may have been used as a dumping ground at the edge of the inhabited area. Lower layers produced a variety of Middle Byzantine pottery (green-painted and brown-painted wares, sgraffito, etc.) similar in date to the 12th- to 13th-century houses found immediately to the west (see *Hesperia* 66 [1997], 521–46). The associated architecture, mostly rubble walls, is visible in the scarps. In the eastern area, walls of modest Byzantine houses (made of assorted blocks, stones and tiles set in clay) follow the northeast-southwest orientation established by the course of the Eridanos river. Various installations were found: a clay-lined rectangular pit or hearth, the lower part of a large pithos and the mouth of a large sunken pithos with its cover slab still in place. Pottery suggests a 10th-century date for most of the walls. This area overlies the front of the Stoa Poikile, thus explaining the high incidence of good, worked blocks of limestone and marble re-used in the later walls.

In **section ΒΗ**, most of the Middle Byzantine walls which overlie the eastern end of the Stoa Poikile were removed, exposing more of the back wall and two interior columns of the stoa. Material recovered supports a 10th-century date for most of the walls. The Late Roman rubble partition walls within the stoa were also cleared. The building was first divided longitudinally, with walls running between the interior Ionic columns; somewhat later, cross-walls running from the interior to the exterior columns were added, dividing the interior space into smaller units. A concentration of bronze coins in the Late Roman levels suggests that the new rooms were used as shops. Associated pottery dates these modifications to the fifth and sixth centuries: the building went out of use at the end of the sixth century, after which it was extensively quarried for building material. Assorted spolia recovered from the Middle Byzantine walls include a fragmentary inscription, probably of the fourth or third century BC, preserving only parts of three lines of text. This comes from near the top of the stone, which carries a *cyma reversa* moulding. A partly-preserved cutting on top suggests that the stone carried an added relief or Herm. More of the original masonry of the back wall of the stoa was exposed, confirming the fine and careful construction which has long been observed at the western end of the building. Newly exposed this year is a run of the exterior of the euthynteria supporting the orthostates. Two terra-cotta pipelines (**Fig. 2**), previously located behind the western end of the stoa, were seen to continue parallel to its back wall, starting at about the level of the top of the euthynteria. The smaller, upper pipe dates to the fourth century BC. The larger, lower one is contemporary with the stoa, dating to the second quarter of the fifth century BC; it has been traced some 100m to the west in rescue excavations by the Archaeological Service and in the

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2. Athens, Agora: two terracotta pipelines behind the back wall of the Painted Stoa.

Kerameikos, where it passes out through the Dipylon Gate. It is tempting to associate this conduit with the passage in Plutarch (*Life of Kimon* 13.8) where Kimon is credited with 'converting the Academy from a waterless and arid spot into a well-watered grove, which he provided with clear running tracks and shady walks'.

In **section BZ** the plan of the Classical commercial building was clarified with the identification of a row of at least six adjacent rooms, all opening directly on to the street to the west. Work concentrated on the two northernmost rooms. Clearance of a collapsed 'cistern', associated with a third-century BC shaft to the east, revealed an intact Mycenaean alabastron (14th- to 13th-century BC), implying that the collapsed feature may be the bedrock roof of a Mycenaean chamber tomb rather than a Hellenistic cistern (noting the previous discovery of two similar tombs to the south and east of the ancient road: K2: 5 and J–K2: 2 = *Hesperia* 72 [2003], 248 and 254–73). Two further pyres bring the total for this building to 12, the largest concentration found within a single building in the Agora. The deposits again consist of several small cooking pots, a drinking cup, a lamp and small saucers and/or plates of the second half of the fourth century BC. From a level of Late Roman fill at the north came the strut or support for a marble statue, carved in the form of a palm tree. An immediate parallel is the small statue of Hermes (S1054) found in a well on the northern slope of the Areopagos (*Hesperia* 8 [1939], 236–38).

A large collection of organic material recovered from water sieving over the past 35 years was processed and archived.

Plaka. V. Vasilopoulou (1st EPCA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 47–49) on a series of rescue excavations.

Continued clearance of walls at 9 Tholou Street and Klepsydras (see *AR* 51 [2004–2005], 3) revealed fragments of funerary kioniskoi (two preserving inscriptions), many architectural members, including a Middle Byzantine capital, part of a relief preserving the left foot and hand of a woman holding a vessel and a sarcophagus fragment with garland and bucranium decoration. Further removal of walls at 16 Panos Street (*AR* 49 [2002–2003], 4) exposed part of an inscribed kioniskos and an inscribed base. Ottoman house walls and a sewer were found in the yard of a property at 19 Tholou Street, and architectural fragments were removed during clearance at 2 Taxiarchon Street and Dexippou. Excavations at 6 Poikilis Street revealed inscribed fragments of a stele and plinth, while at 2 Erechtheos Street and 24 Diogenous Street, three walls were revealed in the northeast of the plot. Finds included a number of inscriptions (one reported as ΕΥΚΛΕΣ) and sculptural fragments of a robed arm, a male head, the right thigh of a male statue and a section of drapery. At 7 Mitroou Street, a column of grey marble, possibly funerary, was recovered.

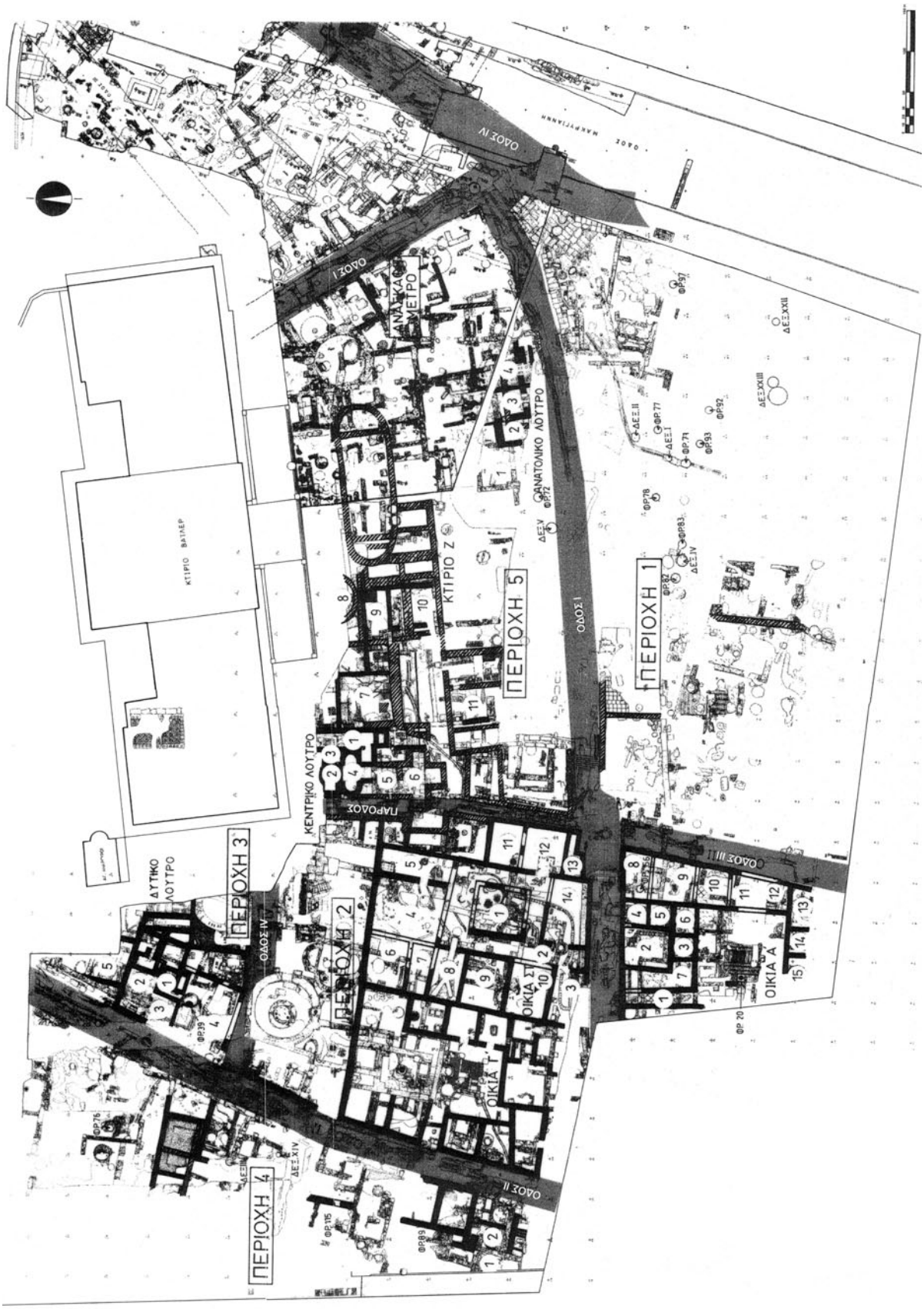
Makrigianni. S. Eleftheratou and N. Saraga (1st EPCA) report on continuing excavations on the site of the **New Acropolis Museum** (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 49–56; see previously *AR* 52 [2005–2006], 8).

In **sector 1** (**Fig. 3**), house Α (second- to sixth-century AD), comprising a series of rooms around a colonnaded courtyard paved in white marble and with a monolithic marble puteal on its west side, is accessed via a narrow corridor (1) from road I. In the north wing was a suite of rooms (2–7); the central room (2), with a small hall to the south (3), was probably an *andron.* On the eastern side were five rooms (8–12) and on the south a further three (13–15). The small room in the southeast (12), with a tiled floor and drains, probably housed a washroom. The house continued in this configuration until the end of the third century AD, was later repaired with minor modifications and continued in use until the construction of house Β in the sixth century AD. Beneath the later room 9, deposits of chipped stone indicated a marble workshop of the second to first century BC, and, further below, walls of the late fifth century BC. The deepest levels of the room revealed Geometric and Middle Helladic pottery, and an unaccompanied child grave.

In the northern part of **sector 2**, road IV (3m wide, oriented east-west and intersected at its west end by road II), remained in use from the third century BC until the fourth century AD. In the eastern part of the sector, clarification of the limits of house Γ showed that the second series of rooms to the east belonged to a separate house (Στ) of the same period. House Στ is poorly preserved due to the later Byzantine structure Ε. It is on a higher level than house Γ, and built around a colonnaded courtyard (5m x 5.8m) with a clay tiled floor. In its southeast corner was a well which remained in use until the Middle Byzantine period. Access to the house was from the south, via a corridor (2), and led out to road I. In the north of the house, a series of small rooms (5–7) clustered around a large central *triclinium* (4). Exploratory excavation beneath the floors revealed that the basic layout of the property was established by the Roman, if not the Hellenistic, period.

Sector 3 is defined to the south by road IV. Investigation continued of the Roman west bath complex, comprising a *frigidarium* (1), *caldarium* (2) and *tepidarium* (3). The floor of the hypocaust was paved with small stones, clay tiles and marble chips. Area 4 appears to be an open yard with a well. Following a period of abandonment the bath complex was repaired and reconfigured in the fourth to fifth century AD. At this point it probably became a house, with superimposed clay floors and frescoed walls with red bands and imitation marble revetment. A large room to the east (6), paved with marble mosaic, appears to have been destroyed at the end of the fifth century AD, as confirmed by the thick

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3. Athens, Makrigianni: Acropolis Museum plot.

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deposits within which founded the walls of the next building phase. In the sixth to seventh century the west part of the house, up to road II, was covered by soil and the area remained largely undeveloped. A section of a circular or apsidal hall was revealed in contact with the north retaining wall of building E, to the north of which were a small ante-room and a larger room with a floor of marble tiles. In test trenches underneath the floors of these areas, the oldest construction phase (a polygonal wall of large cut limestone blocks) most probably dates to the fifth century BC.

In **sector 4** work focused on the Roman room with paved floor found at the southwestern end of the excavation area (and continuing beyond it). This basement (or semi-basement) is divided into two parts with a height difference of 0.4m. The lower, eastern part has a floor of stone and marble tiles, clay bricks in secondary use and small pebbles. Two shallow circular pits are surrounded by broad grooves in the tiled surfaces, presumably made by millstones during the processing of cereals. In the eastern part of the room is a similar but smaller circular pit with grooves around it. To the south in the same room were the remains of a rectangular brick construction and a small paved area, of uncertain function. In the higher level to the north, the foundations of rooms group around a large open courtyard with a well. The destruction layer covering this entire basement space was filled with broken bricks from walls, roof tiles and other materials, and is dated by ceramics and coins to the third century AD. Near the north wall of the basement was a water-proofed cistern (VI) in use from the Late Classical/Early Hellenistic period. To its northwest was an open courtyard with a floor of fine pebbles and a well cut into the natural rock. Both well and courtyard went out of use in the Late Hellenistic/Early Roman period. Beneath the floor was another, smaller floor of the same form and construction. To the south of cistern VI was a disturbed pit grave with amphorae showing signs of burning and other offerings dated to the end of the Protogeometric period.

Many structures in **sector 5** continue underneath the Weiler Building to the north and towards the Acropolis Metro station to the east. The northwestern edge of the area was occupied by the small Central Bath, composed of six rooms including a *frigidarium* (1), *tepidarium* (2), *unctorium* (3) and *caldarium* (4). The bath operated from the end of the fifth century AD and was later rebuilt. It reached its final form by the seventh century, while in the area of building Z to the east, an intermediate sixth-century phase was detected. In its final form the complex was extended to the south with the addition of two rooms (5 and 6). The older *frigidarium* retained the same form, with three small individual pools being built into the east wall. The old *unctorium* joined with the *frigidarium*: a further bath lay to the north of it. The *tepidarium* and *caldarium* of the first period must both have been used in this phase as *tepidaria.* Of the two new rooms, the northernmost (5) was a *sudatorium*, while room 6 to the south was a *caldarium.* Around the same time or a little earlier (during the sixth century AD) the level of building Z was raised significantly. Many of the previous rooms were consolidated, while others were divided. To the east, areas investigated included continuations of rooms found during the Metro excavations, meeting the ancient road towards the Sanctuary of Dionysos.

Two new areas investigated in 2000, to the southeast of sector 1 and the northwest of sector 4, were previously occupied by construction sites or workrooms for the Metro and the 1st EPCA. In the first area, south of road I, few ancient architectural remains were preserved, probably due to the extensive clearance and deep modern construction in the area from the time of its use by the Makrigianni Police Academy onwards. Among the surviving antiquities were: the west continuation for *ca.* 17.5m of a drain for road I (this being the only evidence of a road in this area); fragments of fifth-century BC pipelines, a long section of which was found to the north in the Metro excavations; two underground cisterns with Late Hellenistic pottery; nine wells of various dates from the second half of the sixth century BC to the Byzantine era; and parts of a Middle Byzantine structure with two building phases to the south of the area. The area was evidently residential in nature.

At the northeastern edge of sector 5, lay the southern section of the Eastern Baths (found during the Metro excavations). Built during the fourth and fifth centuries AD, this included an *apodyterion* (1), *frigidarium* (2), *tepidarium* (3) and *caldarium* (4). The destruction layer is dated to the seventh century AD.

The second new excavation, to the northwest of sector 4, borders an area where a large trial trench was dug in 1980 by the 3rd EPCA. A house to the east of those excavations showed three building phases from the Classical to the Early Christian period. The north wall of the earliest phase was constructed of large cut limestone blocks in the polygonal style of the Classical to Hellenistic period; a cistern (III) associated with the house contained first-century BC to first-century AD pottery.

Central Athens
(3rd EPCA: 1st EBA)

Plaka. Th. Iliopoulos (3rd EPCA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 72–73) on the discovery during drainage work on Daidalou Street of a Byzantine or Ottoman brick cistern lined with hydraulic mortar. Further east were two parallel northwest-southeast walls, one apparently related to Late Roman buildings previously discovered (*ADelt* 27 [1972] *Chr*, 71; *ADelt* 37 [1982] *Chr*, 19).

Theseio. At 24 Akamantos Street, *Ta Nea*, *Kathimerini* and *Eleftherotypia* (16/04/10) report the discovery by the 3rd EPCA of a section of the *tricilinium* of a second-century AD villa. This contained a floor mosaic depicting in its centre the abduction of Ganymede by Zeus, transformed into an eagle. Frescoes decorated the walls of the room, one course imitating marble with floral designs above.

Kerameikos. J. Stroszeck (DAI) reports on further excavation in the Tomb of the Lakedaimonians (403 BC).

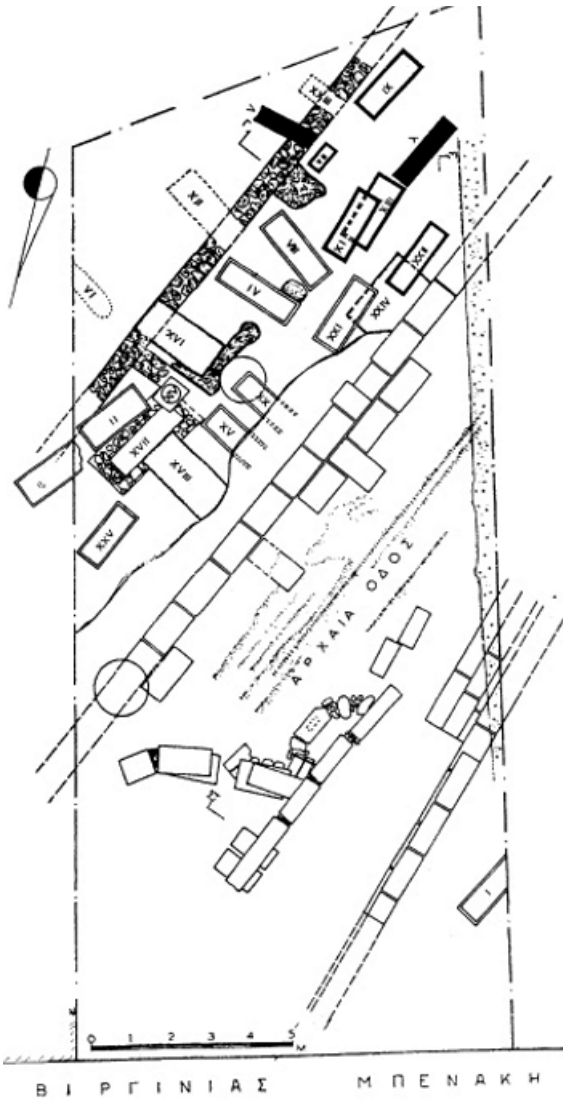
Investigation focused on the southern extension of the grave complex. Here an earlier mud-brick building was levelled for the construction of the stone tomb. Prior to the expansion of the tomb for the burial of warriors 10–13, there had been an open trench (0.9–1.2m wide) along the southeast wall of the structure. This trench was filled in the summer of 403 BC and the area levelled to create the graves of warriors 10–13. The filling layer contained a large amount of stones, coarseware and fineware sherds,

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and tile. The body of warrior 14 was buried in the same manner as his comrades, but at a significantly higher elevation in a narrow section of the stone grave. The most likely explanation is that he died later than warriors 10–13 at a time when the stone tomb was under construction, and he therefore occupied a single grave within the same construction.

Omonoia area. G. Kavvadias (3rd EPCA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 73–76) on a rescue excavation at 11 Virginias Benaki Street which revealed part of a large wall, most likely from a funerary peribolos, traces of a fourth-century BC road and part of a building of the second to fourth century AD, probably related to previously discovered remains to the northeast at no. 13 (*ADelt* 23 [1968] *Chr*, 43–48) (**Fig. 4**).

The peribolos wall (1.4m wide) preserved two courses of reddish and yellowish tufa blocks. To the south and in contact with it was a road, probably connected with the route to the Academy, contemporary with the Roman



4. Athens, Omonoia, 11 Virginias Benaki Street: fourth-century BC road and associated tombs.

building 3.5m to the east. The peribolos foundations contained an inscribed funerary stele of Polykles, an unknown proxenos from Chalkidean Akanthos. The letter forms suggest a date in the second half of the fifth century BC; the cession of Akanthos from the Delian League in 424 is a probable *terminus ante quem.*

From the walls of the Roman building came five funerary kioniskoi of Hymettian marble dating from the first century BC to the first century AD: (1) Μενοδώρα Φρ[υ]γία (complete, 0.54m high, 0.165m in diameter); (2) incomplete with an illegible inscription (preserved 0.225m high, 0.165m in diameter); (3) Βακχὶς Διονυσίου Ζμυρναία Ἀγαθ[α]ίου Ποταμ‹ί›ου γυνή (complete, 1.05m high, 0.29m in diameter); (4) upper section of a kioniskos inscribed Εὐημερὶς [Εὐ]ημέρου Ἀντιόχισσα (preserved 0.46m high, 0.185m in diameter); (5) complete (0.56m high, 0.13m in diameter) with a depiction of a loutrophoros below: Ζωβία χρηστή.

95 Ermou Street (K. Kynetou property). Th. Iliopoulos (3rd EPCA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 76) the discovery of a Byzantine or later stone well (0.6–0.8m in diameter).

Mets area and south of Acropolis

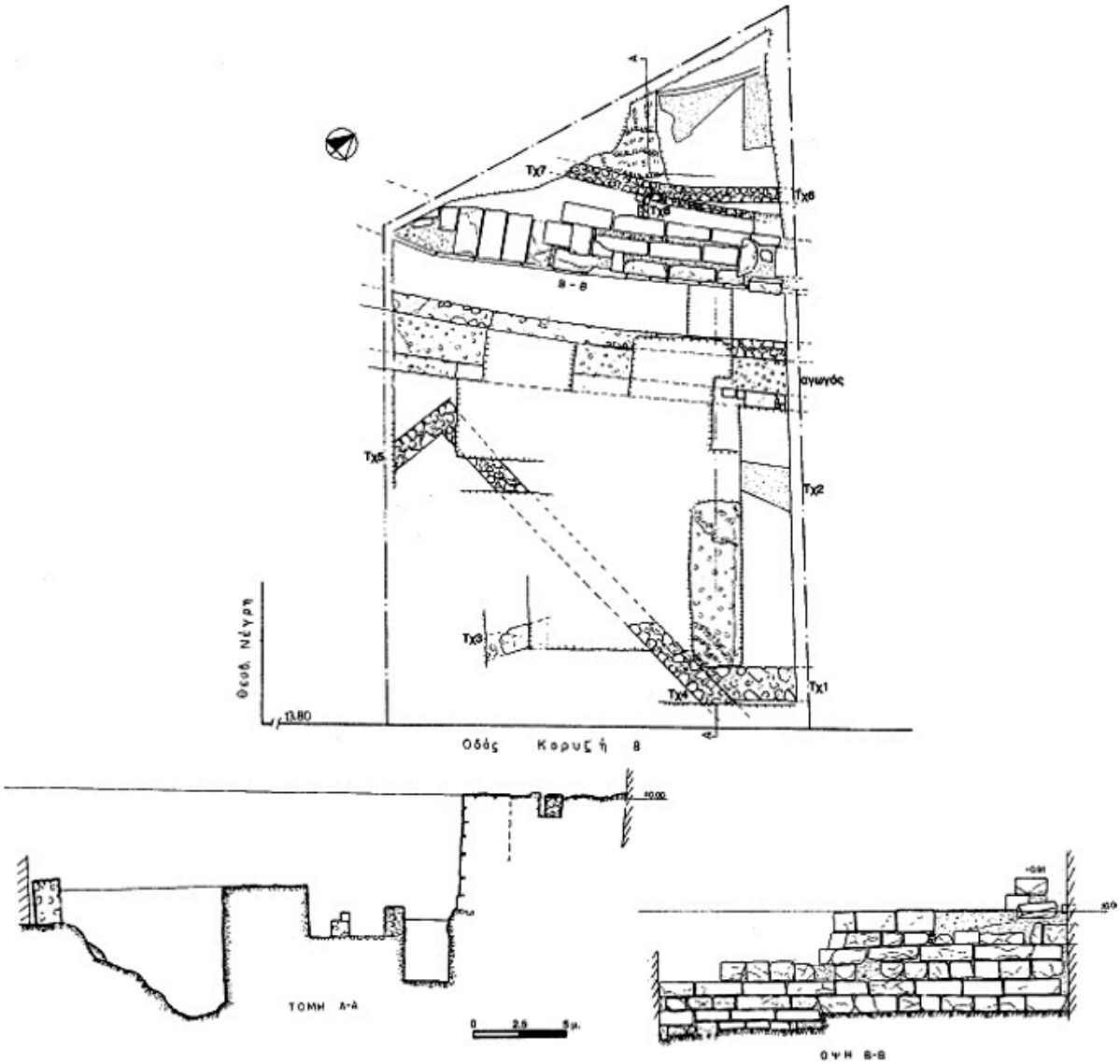
3–5 Gorgiou Street (N. Despotidi property). Th. Iliopoulos reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 76–78) the discovery of a Roman bath (either a separate facility or part of a villa) and a possible Early Byzantine structure. A brick water-channel at no. 10a (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 78) is probably connected with these structures.

8 Automedontos Street (I. Dalexiou property). T. Kokkoliou (3rd EPCA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 78) a Late Roman trapezoidal cistern founded in bedrock, with walls of small rough stones.

8 Koryzi Street (A. Mamali property). T. Kokkoliou reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 78–80) the finding of a section of the late fourth-century BC *proteichisma* (**Fig. 5**) in an area where previous excavations had revealed further sections to the south at Koryzi 10 and to the north at Koryzi 6, with a Justinianic tower (*ADelt* 18 [1963] *Chr*, 39; 23 [1968] *Chr*, 38). The wall here (20.4m long, 1.54m wide, maximum height 3.8m) is founded upon chalk at a depth of 3.27m, is oriented southwest-northeast and preserves seven isodomic courses of large conglomerate blocks (1.2m x 0.5m). A fortification ditch along its east face contains fourth-century BC pottery. Parallel to the wall and within the ditch ran a water-channel of the second to third century AD built of unworked stone and hydraulic mortar (10.4m long, 1.85m wide, 0.7m high), sections of which have been found in more recent excavations at 8 Iosiph ton Rogon Street and 4–6 Neri Street (*ADelt*, forthcoming). A section of a Roman road to the northwest was also uncovered.

Petmeza and Phalirou Streets. E. Lynkouri-Tolia (3rd EPCA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 81–83) on excavations undertaken in 1996–1998 of a 515m^2 plot at the junction of Petmeza and Phalirou Streets (**Fig. 6**) as part of the Metro works. An ancient cemetery with funerary periboloi and graves dating from Archaic to Roman (excepting Hellenistic) included red-figure fragments of the greatest painters of the early fifth century BC. In the north, a peribolos tomb of conglomerate blocks, 19.5m long and oriented east-west, was preserved to a height of three courses. The Roman tombs were damaged, but mostly consisted of shallow cuttings in the natural rock with covering tiles.

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5. Athens, Mets, 8 Koryzi Street: a section of the late fourth-century BC *proteichisma.*

Of particular interest in this area, outside the Themistoklean fortification but within the Late Roman Valerian circuit, were five Early Christian tile graves with three built steps. The internal surfaces were lined with cement, and in one a cross was incised on the wall and a fish on the floor. They seem to be associated with a hypostyle building (15.25m long, 6.57–8.45m wide, oriented east-west) in the southwest part of the plot, which may be one of the first Early Christian houses of worship. The walls, of rough stone and cement founded on bedrock, disturbed earlier tombs and periboloi. Inside, three rows of stone bases were probably for wooden columns.

Ano Petralona

111–113 Dimophontos Street (K. Pouliou property). T. Kokkoliou reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 80–81) the finding of a section of ancient road, perhaps that to Koile, in use from the Classical to the Late Hellenistic period, as well as two wells. A roadside cemetery developed to the north contained seven tombs: three cist graves, one larnax and three pit burials, dated by their grave goods to the Late Hellenistic period. A continuation of the road was uncovered at 38 Dryopon Street and Troon (D. and V. Kapopoulou property) with a large variety of pottery from an adjacent workshop dating to 380–325 BC.

Plato's Academy. E. Lynkouri-Tolia (3rd EPCA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 84–85) on excavation ahead of the building of the Archaeological Museum of the City of Athens. Between Drakontos and Monastiriou Streets (the northernmost expropriated area of the Academy), only a few prehistoric sherds were discovered in the east of the area: clay, sand and shingle layers are indicative of the Kephisos river. Between Kratylou and Phonos Streets, northwest of the Gymnasium or Palaestra, abundant Late Archaic pottery was found, plus some Late Geometric and a little Early Helladic, but no architectural remains.

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Aegaleo area

Ploutonos and Knosou Streets. I. Tsirigoti-Drakotou (then 3rd EPCA, now Director, 2nd EPCA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 83) on excavations associated with the western extension of Metro line 3. A 12m long section of ancient road ran east-west parallel to the modern Iera Odos. Its width (5.5m) is the same as that of the ancient Sacred Way. To the south of the road was a rectangular pedestal, and, just to the west of that, a rectangular stone orthostat was likely some sort of road sign. Obsidian blades from the road indicate that the oldest phase of the Sacred Way was prehistoric; it was then abandoned in the Geometric period (as indicated by burials at its centre) when the road shifted to the south (a section of shingle and beaten earth 10m long with a maximum width of 1.8m stretches beyond the excavation area). Alluvial deposits of the Kephisos river were reached at a depth of 5m.

ATTICA AND THE MEGARID

Western Attica and the Megarid (3rd EPCA: 1st EBA)

Eleusis

Iroon Polytechneiou Street (O.T. 265a, Phillipi property). P. Avgerinou (3rd EPCA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 85) a pit (2.2–2.4m in diameter) containing mostly undecorated domestic Middle Helladic pottery. This was likely a burial pit similar to those in the western cemetery of Eleusis, although the burial was either at a depth greater than the excavation (6.75m) or the pit was never used.

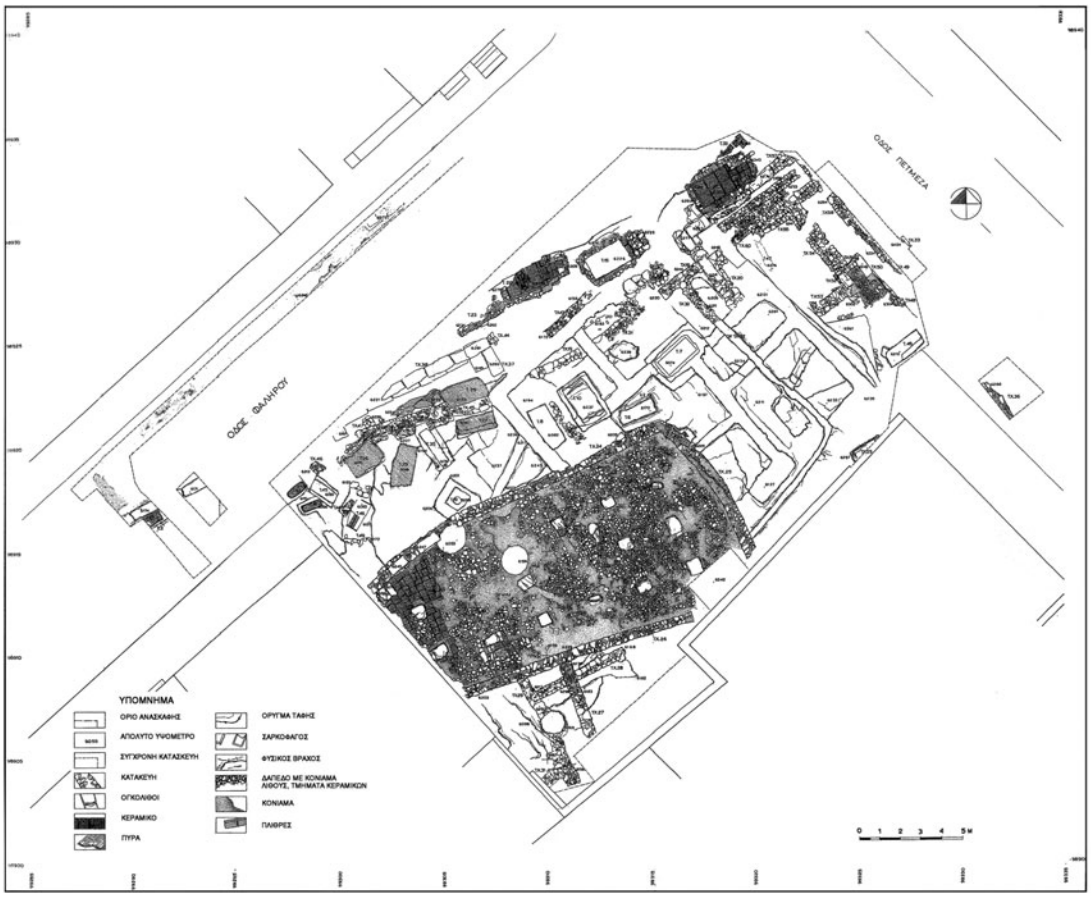
Megara

P. Zoridis (3rd EPCA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 86–88) on excavations at several locations in the town (**Fig. 7**).

Eupalinou Street (O.T. 436, P. Papadopoulou property) (Fig. 7:1). A small section of the first phase of the fortification circuit of the ancient *polis* was discovered from around the period of the Persian Wars. The wall was made of well-cut white limestone blocks (preserved length 4.95m, width 0.9m, lower course height 0.88m), a further section of which had previously been uncovered several metres west along the same road (*AR* 40 [1993–1994], 10).

26 L. Katsoni Street (Ch. Pantazi property) (Fig. 7:2). A sarcophagus, oriented east-west, had a monolithic cover slab. Three disturbed infant burials, heads to the east, were accompanied by Corinthian grave goods of the last quarter of the seventh century BC (four alabastra, three aryballoi and a spool).

Dimarchou Menidiati and Rankavi (M. Modi property) (Fig. 7:3). Four graves were found, all oriented north-south, of which only the first contained grave goods. Tomb 1, a cist grave with a monolithic limestone cover, contained four skeletons (heads to the south) of which the uppermost was supine and the three below contracted.



6. Athens, Mets, Petmeza and Phalirou Streets: plan of the cemetery.

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