

# HERMOUPOLIS

A RESEARCH ON THE  
EVERYDAY LIFE OF THE CITY  
DURING THE 19TH CENTURY

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# Abstract

This history thesis, through the case study of Hermoupolis, the port city of the island of Syros, investigates the spatial imprint of the social functioning of that region during the 19th century. It is an attempt to study the development of the whole city and the evolution of a network, extending beyond its physical boundaries, when everything was at its full and Hermoupolis, one of the most critical commercial and industrial centers. Undeniably, the interaction of land and sea, through the people and their actions, formed the unique entity of this multilayered city. Therefore, the waterfront, as the physical border of that interaction, is the place that can reveal that process as a palimpsest of every former condition. Through a systematic study of the local archive of the island, this research combines different mediums to produce a map corresponding to that era to underline how this city was formed through the constant interaction of land, people, and sea.

## KEYWORDS

Hermoupolis, island, waterfront, social functioning, mapping

# Introduction

## OBJECTS OF STUDY

“The Syrians (: people from Syros) are both islanders and urbanites”, they have this ambiguous nature.<sup>1</sup> This history thesis aims to investigate the creation and evolution of the port city of Hermoupolis during the 19th century on the island of Syros, Greece. This study is based on a selection of elements -factors that formed the newly established Hermoupoli during that time; the first informal settlement, the official urban plan, and the businesses established in the center of that city.

The island of Syros forms a case study that does not correspond to the typical Greek island but constitutes a unique example since the plethora of elements that determined the city of Hermoupolis goes beyond the local and national borders. As part of the global trade network, this port city was transformed into a commercial harbor and an emerging industrial center until the end of the 19th century, when a downward trajectory started. Through this case study, the notion of the port city is enriched with one of the islands and social functioning to understand and illustrate clearly the spatial imprint of the elements that defined the formation of Hermoupolis.

## INTERPRETIVE IDEAS

The port of an island is the spatial representation of a network extended beyond the physical borders of its territory, merging the local with the one beyond that.<sup>2</sup> It is a palimpsest of every former social interaction between residents and travelers. Multiple elements -factors formed this network determining the evolution of the port through history. Undeniably, it is a complex network, yet vital for the functioning of the whole territory, even today. Already, the former networks have evolved, inevitably influencing the current formation of the city in total. Thus, the port is essential for the island, but under new circumstances and with new demands. To form a vision based on the current needs, it is crucial to carefully dive into the evolution of this space under the lens of social functioning.

<sup>1</sup> Thrasos Kaminakis, ‘My Easter: In Syros with Thraso Kaminaki’, Kathimerini, 5 April 2023, <https://www.kathimerini.gr/k/travel/562356943/to-diko-moy-pascha-sti-syro-me-ton-thraso-kaminaki/>.

<sup>2</sup>Carola Hein and Yvonne van Mil, ‘Towards a Comparative Spatial Analysis for Port City Regions Based on Historical Geo-Spatial Mapping’, no. 8 (2019).



## ACADEMIC CONTEXT

Questions like: How is a port city established and designed? How do people appropriate and define that city? were set concerning the city of Hermoupolis, but soon they were expanded into a broader context. The term *religioscape* enriched the historical evidence of the initial settlement of Hermoupolis in an attempt to understand the primary decisions and how those defined the city's later development. Additionally, the notion of the *bluspace* by Diane Brand -an architecture academic whose research mostly focuses on coastal urban design- laid the ground to connect the space with social activity in a coastal urban context.<sup>3</sup> Having this in mind, in the book by Laura Vaughan -an academic whose expertise lies in applying space syntax methods to investigate social patterns- the concept of social cartography is used as a conceptual frame, to reveal the role of the urban context in shaping social practices.<sup>4</sup> Therefore, social mapping is used a method primarily to read the existing maps and create new ones.

## METHODOLOGY

A fundamental source for the history of the island of Syros is the General Archive of the State (GAS); various archives give an insight into multiple aspects of the island's history from 1821 to 1949. Numerous attempts from scholars and students from different fields of expertise -sociology, urban planning, history, and economics- compose a multilayered translation of extended lists, contracts, and correspondence from the GAS. This research aims to present a comparative study of the formation of the city from 1821 until the end of the 19th century and result in a spatial composition of its conclusions. By taking into account the existing conclusions and adding new ones, about the urban formation of Hermoupoli concerning the social functioning of the city, this research aims to provide the spatial imprint of the city's evolution.

The first step of this research is based on secondary resources, on books about the island's history. Three books, each one of them from a different period, were chosen. In addition to them, a selection of research papers provided a different way of looking into history. This book is not just a review of the island's history but an attempt to illustrate the different aspects of local history through its interdisciplinary structure. On the second level, the research builds on

<sup>3</sup>Diane Brand, 'Bluespace: A Typological Matrix for Port Cities', *URBAN DESIGN International* 12, no. 2-3 (June 2007): 69-85, <https://doi.org/10.1057/palgrave.udi.9000195>.

<sup>4</sup>Laura Vaughan, 'Mapping the Spatial Logic of Society', in *Mapping Society, The Spatial Dimensions of Social Cartography* (UCL Press, 2018).

extensive archival research of the General Archive of the State in Syros. From the municipality archive, a set of official urban plans of Hermoupolis (1837, 1871), an index of streets and squares -accompanied by the list of owners along every street (1864), and a business guide (1875) stood out, and were examined in detail.

#### THESIS STRUCTURE

The aim of this research is first to present a coherent evolution of the urban plan of the city focusing on the social transformations accompanied, but also combine the prime source to compose an original map that represents specific aspects of the local society during the end the 19th century.

This research is divided into three parts, each corresponding to a different medium of looking into the city's history and a different period. Keeping the chronological order, the first section starts in 1821, when the first refugees arrived on the island and set the informal settlement. Since it was then when they started forming a database, the research was focused on the existing literature, leaving space for topics that enriched the history of the city. The second section is based on the maps and drawings found in the GAS, in Syros, concerning the period from 1837 -the date of the first original urban plan of Hermoupolis. The third section starts from 1864 -the date of the index of streets and squares- and focuses on the data's digitalization, analysis, and combination.

# Section 1: the first settlement

This section will explore the historical development of Hermoupolis, focusing on factors that determined the formation of the first informal settlement and the following establishment of the new city. It will also give great insight into how the background of the refugees that arrived on the island of Syros formed the vision for a new city that soon became an anchor point of the global trade network.

## THE NEW LAND

During the beginning of the 19th century, the Syros' population was mainly located on a hill, forming a protected enclosed medieval settlement called Ano Syros (: Upper Syros)<sup>5</sup>, as usually applied in many Greek islands, where the initial settlement situated on a hill close to the port but always protected by the sea and its threats with a defense wall. The inhabitants were less than 4.000 at that time and their occupation was mainly farmers or seafarers.<sup>6</sup>

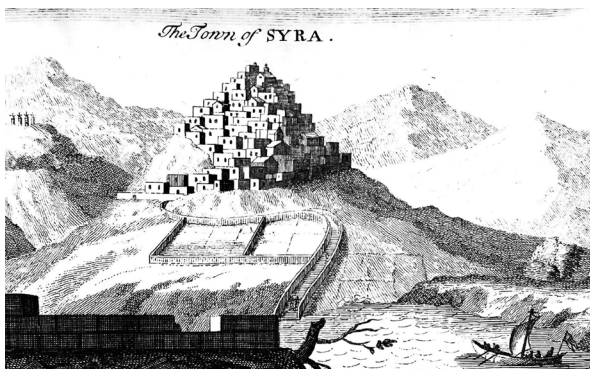


Fig. 1.1. The Town of Syra. Painting by Tournefort, 1700.

Tournefort. The Town of Syra. 1700. In Ioannis Travlos and Aggeliki Kokkou, *Hermoupolis: The Creation of a New Town in Syros in the Start of the 19th Century* (Athens: Emporiki Bank, 1980), 237.

In 1821, the first refugees arrived in Syros from Smyrna and Kidonia when the Greeks declared a revolution against the Ottoman Empire, while others from Chios and Psara followed the coming years.<sup>7</sup> This island was a safe option, as a protected zone during the breakout of the Revolution;

<sup>5</sup>Andreas Fragidis, *The history of Syros Island* (Athens: Association of Syrians in Athens and P, 1975).

<sup>6</sup>Ioannis Travlos and Aggeliki Kokkou, *Hermoupolis: The Creation of a New Town in Syros in the Start of the 19th Century* (Athens: Emporiki Bank, 1980).

<sup>7</sup>Travlos and Kokkou.

it already acquired the tolerance of the Ottoman Empire since the inhabitants did not participate in the Revolution and, at the same time, were protected by the French as Catholics.<sup>8</sup>

During the following years, until the 1850s, more people from the vast territory of the Aegean Sea and the hinterland settled in Syros. As a result, the increase of the orthodox population gradually influenced the position of Syros towards the Greek Revolution.<sup>9</sup> While under the influence of the French, the domination of the revolutionaries over the Ottoman Empire altered the initial neutral position of the European Forces -who believed that the Greek Revolution would have been halted immediately- determining a more positive handling of the Revolution for the residents of Syros.<sup>10</sup> In 1824, Syros announced to the national assembly that their island would no longer be politically protected by the European Forces and declared allegiance to the Greek Authority. Thereon, they actively contributed to the Revolution by offering economic support and gradually attracted more and more people.<sup>11</sup>

The strategic position of the island in the center of the Aegean Sea and the naturally protected harbor were seen by the newcomers as an excellent opportunity for trade development since most of them used to be merchants. Therefore, the refugees decided to settle in the port, at a distance from Ano Syros -as they were not welcomed there- to create a new trade center at the littoral zone, which was realized some years later, and still today, it constitutes the center of the city.

At first, in the port, only a few cafes, warehouses, and shops were scattered along the coast.<sup>12</sup> Remains of the ancient fortification and parts of the ancient theater were totally ignored in that extended area, and today they are barely visible. The more wealthy spent their money building on the littoral zone, primarily because they had no other option.<sup>13</sup> But also according to their intentions to settle in permanently and create a new city based on trade, this region in the future would have been a privileged one, as it became. The inhabitants of Anos Syros did not provide

<sup>8</sup>Chistos Loukos, 'The Hermoupolis of Syros (1821- 1950)' (Athens: University Publications of Crete, 2022).

<sup>9</sup>Travlos and Kokkou, Hermoupolis: The Creation of a New Town in Syros in the Start of the 19th Century.

<sup>10</sup>Chistos Loukos.

<sup>11</sup>Travlos and Kokkou.

<sup>12</sup>Fragidis, The history of Syros Island.

<sup>13</sup>Travlos and Kokkou.

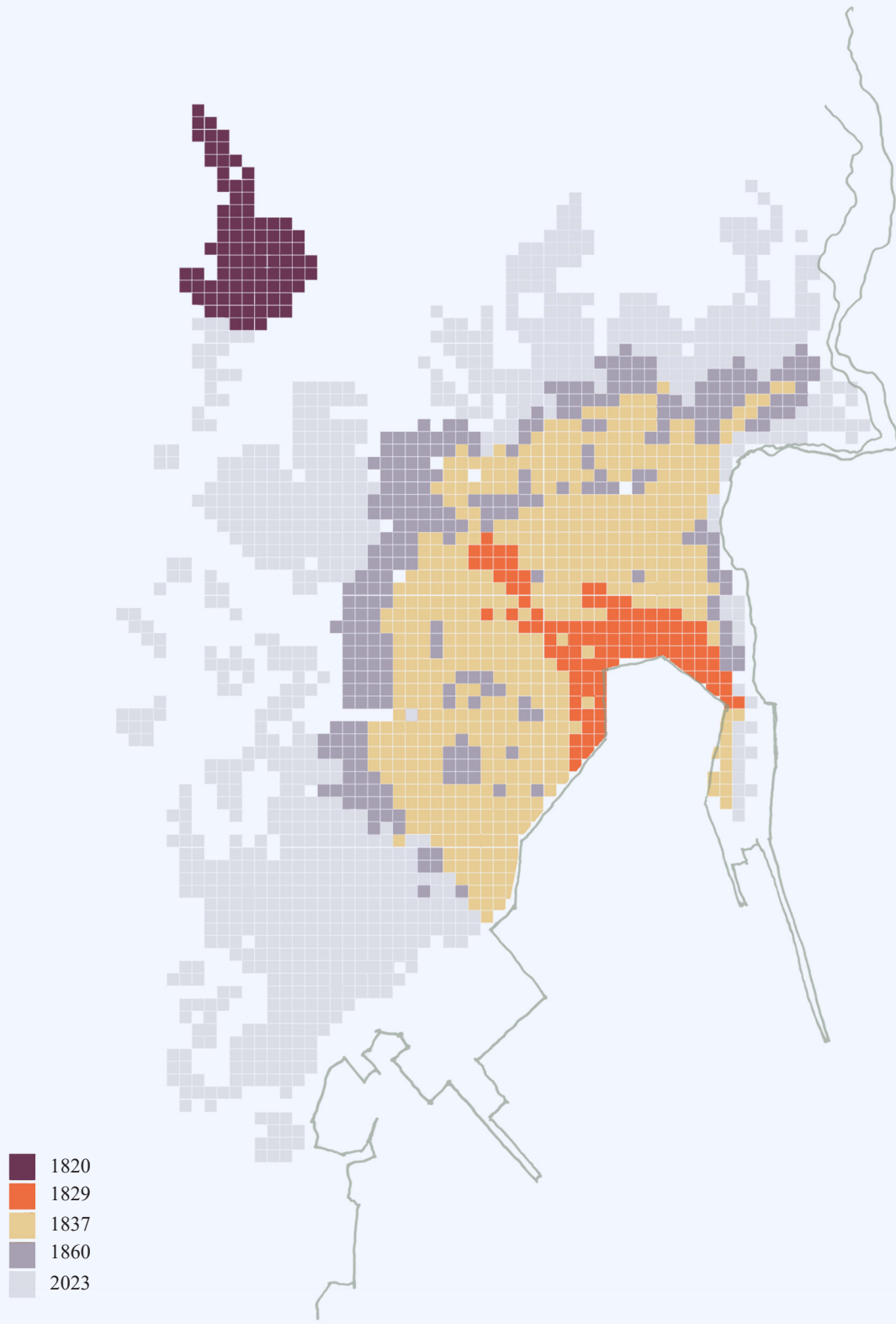


Fig. 1.2. The development of Hermoupolis.  
Image by the author.

them with land for sale, so they created a new one. During this process, the littoral zone was extended towards the sea by filling the waterfront with rocks and soil.<sup>14</sup> It was a costly process, but the only opportunity to find land to build on.<sup>15</sup>

During the following years, until 1826, the temporary settlement had already occupied a large territory starting from the littoral zone towards the hills surrounding the natural harbor. As a result, the increase in the population and the unplanned and constant extension of the first settlement led to an amorphous mixture of wooden structures.<sup>16</sup>

<sup>14</sup>Travlos and Kokkou, *Hermoupolis: The Creation of a New Town in Syros in the Start of the 19th Century*.

<sup>15</sup>Travlos and Kokkou.

<sup>16</sup>Travlos and Kokkou.

## THE NEW CITY

While the community of the orthodox population was growing, they made a request to the temporary administration for permission to build the orthodox church of Metamorphosis.<sup>17</sup> Danièle Hervieu-Léger, a sociologist specialized in the sociology of religion, referring to religious territoriality, he states that the way a community becomes established in a new ground is defined by its peculiarities and “the historical trajectories of its local establishment.”<sup>18</sup> In the case of Syros, it is essential to note that the Revolution of 1821 was already closely connected with the orthodox religion;<sup>19</sup> therefore, the refugees that came to Syros created a religious community. The need to settle in an unknown place and pursue a sense of belonging shifted their interest into strengthening -creating an orthodox core, the church of Metamorphosis. The permission was given; thus, gradually, they formed a residential core around this church.<sup>20</sup> The church of Metamorphosis was the spatial declaration of their community, highlighting the difference between them and the existing catholic population of Ano Syros.

The main goal was to structure the new settlement, and every move contributed to improving the quality of everyday life. While wooden constructions of shops and warehouses occupied the seafront, Greek and foreign ships arrived at the port every day.<sup>21</sup> Additional temporary structures for custom houses and lazaretto were quickly realized to allow the proper function and future development of the port.<sup>22</sup>

The rapid development contributed to the transformation of this anonymous settlement. The nomenclature of the new city took place in 1826 in the newly built church of Metamorphosis. The religious territory of the church was, at the same time, a social, cultural, and political space, as it happens during the phenomena of refuge.<sup>23</sup> It was a carefully considered decision that

<sup>17</sup>Travlos and Kokkou.

<sup>18</sup>Danièle Hervieu-Léger, ‘Space and Religion: New Approaches to Religious Spatiality in Modernity’, *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research*, no. 26.1 (March 2002).

<sup>19</sup>Panagiotis Andrianopoulos, ‘The Church during the revolution of 1821 and the period of government of Ioannis Kapodistrias (1821-1832)’ (Crete, University of Crete, Department of History -Archeology, 2003).

<sup>20</sup>Aggeliki Fenerli, ‘New evidence from the first refugee settlement in Hermoupolis’, in *Syros and Hermoupolis, suggestions in the history of the island, 15th- 20th century* (Athens: National Hellenic Research Foundatio, Research Institute of Modern Greece, 2008).

<sup>21</sup>Fenerli.

<sup>22</sup>Travlos and Kokkou, *Hermoupolis: The Creation of a New Town in Syros in the Start of the 19th Century*.

<sup>23</sup>Hervieu-Léger, ‘Space and Religion: New Approaches to Religious Spatiality in Modernity’.

affirmed the establishment of this newly created community in the local environment. On an island where the local population was Catholics, and since the beginning they did not welcome the refugees -the religion was one of the reasons why- the last ones wanted to impose their entity on the island and on the minds of the locals, by underlining the common feature, what kept them together, the religion and the desire for a new place.

And the name of it Hermoupolis, “the city of Hermes, the messenger of the gods, and the god of trade, thieves, travelers, and sport”.<sup>24</sup> Undeniably, the chosen name was closely related to the shared vision for this newly established city. Having as a primary focus to actively participate in the international trade network, Syros also put much effort into cultivating a prosperous environment for its citizens through education and culture.



Fig. 1.3. Municipality of Hermou -polis, Nomenclature of streets in Hermoupolis.

1835. Nomenclature of Streets in Hermoupolis. Hermoupolis: Municipality of Hermoupolis.

In 1833, Syros was declared the capital of the prefecture of Cyclades -a notable position in the first years of Modern Greece- offering the opportunity to structure a robust administrative center beyond the physical borders of its territory.<sup>25</sup> The first public buildings: the transit warehouses, the Lighthouse on the small island, and the Gymnasium within the city, were soon realized, transforming an unknown temporary settlement into a modern city.<sup>26</sup> Since their primary goal was to built a community based on commerce, the selection of those first structures formed the desired image of the city, a cultural and commercial hub in the middle of the Aegean Sea. In the same year, the construction of the jetty was decreed.<sup>27</sup> During that time, Syros was an essential node in the trade network between Liverpool, Marseille, Livorno, Malta, Triest, Odessa, Constantinople, Smyrna, and Alexandria.<sup>28</sup>

<sup>24</sup>‘Hermes’, in Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.

<sup>25</sup>Travlos and Kokkou, Hermoupolis: The Creation of a New Town in Syros in the Start of the 19th Century.

<sup>26</sup>Travlos and Kokkou.

<sup>27</sup>Fenerli, ‘New evidence from the first refugee settlement in Hermoupolis’.

<sup>28</sup>Maria -Xristina Xatzioannou, ‘Syros, Liverpool of Greece’, in Syros and Hermoupolis, Suggestions in the History of the Island, 15th- 20th Century (National Hellenic Research Foundatio, Research Institute of Modern Greece, 2008).



While Syros was actively participating in the international trade network, it was clear that the structure of the whole city should evolve. At that time, the dense settlement network extended from the seafront -the embankments that immigrants created- to the hillsides just above the port. Already in 1832, the general council of the city asked the citizens to refrain from appropriate streets and public spaces to limit the uncontrolled expansion of the city, but everything stayed the same.<sup>29</sup>



Fig. 1.4. Ano Syros. Painting by Choiseul -Gouffier, 1776.

Choiseul -Gouffier. Ano Syros. 1776. In Ioannis Travlos and Aggeliki Kokkou, *Hermoupolis: The Creation of a New Town in Syros in the Start of the 19th Century* (Athens: Emporiki Bank, 1980), 237.

Within this context, the region of embankments was one of the most important in terms of economy and trade due to the proximity to the seafront and the variety of functions aligned with commerce.<sup>30</sup> This land was created illegally since the structures were built into the sea, so the State decided to legalize it.<sup>31</sup> A law in 1834 declared this land national, triggering many changes.<sup>32</sup> The State formed a detailed list with each owner's name, the plot's area, and the annual income to sell the plots to their current owners and eventually legalize them.<sup>33</sup> On the other hand, this list provides a great insight into everyday life in that area since the arrival of the refugees.

The classification of the plots was based on their size, creating three main categories for the 156 owners.<sup>34</sup> It was mainly a commercial district rather than a residential one since it was closely linked with the peripheral functions of a port. Usually, the upper floor was the residence of the shop owner from the ground floor. Most buildings were warehouses where wood, steel, and

<sup>29</sup>Travlos and Kokkou, *Hermoupolis: The Creation of a New Town in Syros in the Start of the 19th Century*.

<sup>30</sup>Loukos, 'The Hermoupolis of Syros (1821- 1950)'.

<sup>31</sup>Dora Monioudi- Gavala, *Urban Planning in the Greek State 1833-1890* (Agrinio, Greece: The Department of Cultural Heritage of the University of Western Greece, 2012).

<sup>32</sup>Fenerli, 'New evidence from the first refugee settlement in Hermoupolis'.

<sup>33</sup>Monioudi- Gavala, *Urban Planning in the Greek State 1833-1890*.

<sup>34</sup>Fenerli, 'New evidence from the first refugee settlement in Hermoupolis'.

wheat were kept, usually combined with barbershops, cafes, or other functions, by dividing the available space.<sup>35</sup> The Agora, the central market, was an essential point for locals and temporary residents. A flour mill with a bakery, a fishing market, seven cafes, a pastry shop, a tavern, a barbershop, and many similar ones, compose the complex entity of the Agora.<sup>36</sup> The type of construction in that district was mostly wooden, with stone foundations since they were built on wet ground.<sup>37</sup>

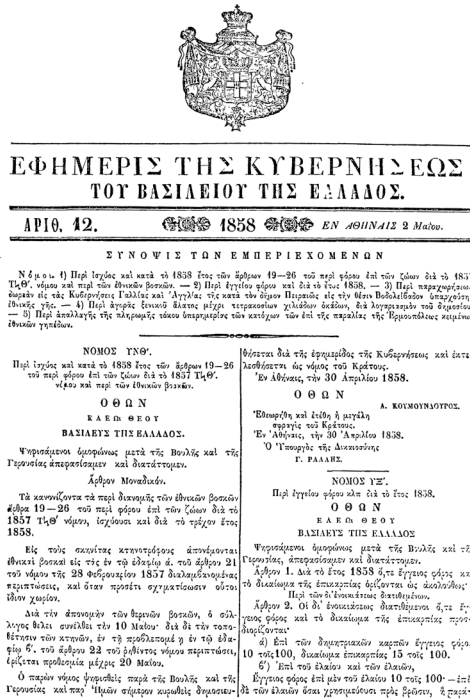


Fig. 1.5. Gazette of the Government of the Kingdom of Greece, 1858.

‘Gazette of the Government of the Kingdom of Greece’, Pub. L. No. 12, FEK (1858).

Despite the strong reaction, the plan of the national land was realized, forcing people to repurchase their land. Only in 1858 was a law enacted that exempted interest for late payments.<sup>38</sup>

When the refugees came to the island during the outbreak of the Greek Revolution, they started composing an informal settlement extending into the sea. The moment that radically changed the whole island’s development was the establishment of the city of Hermoupolis, as the first step of a bigger vision; to create the commercial, economic, and cultural center of Modern Greece. During this process, concerning its spatial imprint on Hermoupolis, the particular legislation posed for the region of embankments determined the city’s future development.

<sup>35</sup>Fenerli.

<sup>36</sup>Fenerli.

<sup>37</sup>Travlos and Kokkou.

<sup>38</sup>‘Gazette of the Government of the Kingdom of Greece’, Pub. L. No. 12, FEK (1858).

## Section 2: the proposed plan

This section will focus on the series of factors that formed the city's tangible and intangible structure and the steps that led to the materialization of the collective vision. The need to compose a city plan, the proposal, and the implementation of them, are seen as one process that lasted many decades, a process of composing a port city from scratch. Starting from the scale of the whole city to the one of a particular region and to the rearrangement of properties, this chapter will also explore the importance of the region of the embankments for Hermoupolis, as the center of this port city.

### THE NEED FOR A CITY PLAN

Hermoupolis was the capital of both the Cyclades and Syros, a vital node to the international trade network; therefore, the reorganization of the city was of utmost importance for the local community to properly support the vision for the city. The aim was to improve the hygiene conditions and provide the best possible ground for future expansion of the city.<sup>39</sup>

The process started in 1835 when the Ministry of Military Affairs assigned lieutenant engineer Shirley Howard Weber to map the city of Hermoupolis. The plan did not include private yards, gardens, or property lines, so the German architect Eduard Schaubert revised it. Even that attempt was improper since he did not revise the site plan before correcting the omissions. In 1836, King Othon assigned the architect Johann Erlacher to take over the city's plan. Due to other obligations, he proposed that lieutenant engineer Wilhelm von Weiler undertake the project since he had contributed to implementing the plan in Athens.<sup>40</sup>

Finally, W. von Weiler composed a plan for the new city based on the research of L. de Weber, as it is indicated in the copy of "Plan de la ville d' Hermoupolis sur l'île de Syra", 1837.

<sup>39</sup>Timoleon Ampelas, *History of Syros Island from ancient time until today* (Syros, Greece: Printezis, 1874).

<sup>40</sup>Travlos and Kokkou, *Hermoupolis: The Creation of a New Town in Syros in the Start of the 19th Century*.





**Plan de la ville d'HERMOUPOLIS sur l'île de Syra.**  
 [Copie d'après le plan de la ville de Syra, par le capitaine de vaisseau G. Weiler, projeté par le Lieutenant d'infanterie G. Weiler]  
 1837.

**Legende**

- des édifices et places du premier plan
- A Hôtel du Gouvernement
  - B - de ville
  - C - de la ville
  - D Bazaar et autres places de commerce
  - E Place d'ATHENES
  - F - Eglise orthodoxe
  - G - Mosquée
  - H - Tribunal
  - I - Douane
  - K - Bazar
  - L - Mosquée des femmes
  - M - Mosquée des hommes
  - N - Villa du Vahide
  - O - Bazaar des étrangers
  - P - Bazaar des étrangers
  - R - Cor-de-fer et
  - S - Porges
  - V - Place des Catholiques
  - Y - Place d'armes
  - Z - Quartier militaire

- REMARQUES DES COULEURS**
- Place attaquée & ce que doit tomber
  - La ville
  - Ce qui sera conservé par
  - Edifices nationaux & militaires
  - Projets

433. Dessins des plans d'édification  
 Changement proposé depuis la prise de possession par le capitaine de vaisseau G. Weiler

*(Copie de la planche de la ville de Syra, par le capitaine de vaisseau G. Weiler, projeté par le Lieutenant d'infanterie G. Weiler)*

Plan de la ville de Syra, par le capitaine de vaisseau G. Weiler, projeté par le Lieutenant d'infanterie G. Weiler

1750

Direction de la ville projetée

1/250

Αρχιτεκτονικό  
 σχέδιο  
 της πόλης  
 της Σύρας

1750

ΥΠΟΥΡΓΕΙΟ ΧΑΡΤΟΓΡΑΦΙΑΣ  
 Αθήνα Χάρτης  
 ΟΙΚΕΤΩΝ & ΠΕΡΙΒΑΛΛΟΝΤΟΣ



## PLAN DE LA VILLE D' HERMOUPOLIS SUR L'ÎLE DE SYRA, 1837

The original plan of the city of Hermoupolis that W. von Weiler created does not exist.<sup>41</sup> Today there is only a copy of that topographic plan that belongs to the Ministry of Urban planning, Settlement, and Environment, as indicated by the stamp at the upper part of the plan.

The title of the plan is “Plan de la ville d' Hermoupolis sur l'île de Syra. [copie d'après le levé du lieutenant du Génie L. de Weber] avec le nouveau tracé des rues de cette ville projeté par le lieutenant du Génie Weiler, 1837”. As it is mentioned before this was the outcome of more than one engineer, but W. von Weiler was the one achieved to compose a comprehensive proposal.

The frame of this plan limits the intervention to the existing informal settlement without presenting the settlement of Ano Syros located in the North-South region; therefore, it includes future expansions towards the North and South. Regarding the coastline, the plan mainly focused on the commercial port, the center of the new city, rather than presenting the whole littoral zone, where the port of Hermoupolis developed during the coming years.

Looking at the plan thoroughly, the buildings and places for the new plan compose the legend; from A to X, important nodes -existing and new influenced the city's design. Extensively, (A) Government Hall, (B) City Hall, (C) Courthouse, (D) Trade office (and Hotel), (E) Othon's Palace, (F) Orthodox Church, (G) Diplomatic School, (H) Theater, (I) Custom house, (K) \_\_, (L) Fruit and Vegetable market, (M) Fishmarket, (N) Meat market, (O) Barrack, (P) Public baths, (Q) Construction site, (R) Rope Factory, (S) Forges, (T) Space for the Cathedral, (U) for mills and promenade, (V) Boulevard, (X) Lazaretto. Both private and public buildings for various functions to introduce the multifunctional city under construction, the first commercial, shipping, and industrial center of Greece.

Additionally, different line colors indicate the actual plan of the city, which must be dropped with dark yellow, the actual plan, which must be conserved with a light color, and the new plan with red -as it is visible in the upper part of the plan- and the existing and new national

Fig. 2.1. Plan de la ville d' Hermoupolis sur l'île de Syra, 1837.

Weber. Plan de la ville d' Hermoupolis sur l'île de Syra. Map. Hermoupolis, 1837. From General State Archive of Syros, Map Collection (accessed February 2023).

<sup>41</sup>Travlos and Kokkou, Hermoupolis: The Creation of a New Town in Syros in the Start of the 19th Century.

buildings, with a solid blue and red color accordingly. A different line type, a dashed line, is used to underline the “national land” in the coastal zone. Also, the numbers refer to the open drainage channels, with a caption that the royal degree should approve those proposed changes. In general, the plan is in French, referring to the legend and notes like the “Port”, “Torrent” (: torrent), “Basis trigonometrique” (: trigonometric base), “Direction du mole projete 120m” (: direction of the proposed jetty), and “nouveau quai” (: new quay), however scarcely all around the plan there are notes in Greek, like “Πλατεία Δημαρχείου” (: City Hall Square) and “Θέατρο” (: Theater). Additional written dates on the plan -1868, 1894, and 18 August 1910- are evidence of the constant process of designing a new city.

It is possible to classify the notes according to the color and the direction of the text; indicatively, the original notes of the design are in French with black color, and the text follows the shape it defines, for example, “Magazin de Transite”, “Chantier”, and “Direction du mole projete 120m” which indicates the predetermined direction of the mol. Specifically for the last one, it was the primary starting area for the mapping of the settlement from 1834; therefore, it was a fundamental point for the proposal.<sup>42</sup> On the other hand, the texts in Greek, written in different colors and styles, follow different directions each time. All these notes attempt to clarify and identify not well-defined points since the implementation of this design coincided with the informal development of the settlement for more than 30 years.

As mentioned above, this plan is a palimpsest of two states, the existing and the proposed one, allowing an understanding of how the old determined the new and what stayed intact.

Concerning the existing settlement -with the black color- it is clear that there were no general directions during its formation, but it was an emergent system. As Vaughan explains in Mapping the spatial logic of society, the urban environment depicts the complexity of society; so even if there is an intention of forming and organizing space and behavior -unlike the case of Syros- in the end, cities are “evolving slowly as the result of piecemeal decisions made by individuals.”<sup>43</sup> The general characteristics of plots and streets change from the littoral zone toward the hillsides, following the different qualities of landscape, but always as fragments of individual will. In

<sup>42</sup>Fenerli, ‘New evidence from the first refugee settlement in Hermoupolis’.

<sup>43</sup>Laura Vaughan, ‘Mapping the Spatial Logic of Society’, in Mapping Society, The Spatial Dimensions of Social Cartography (UCL Press, 2018).

more detail, in the coastal zone and towards the North, the plots are more extensive, and the streets are continuous following the significant flows; in the coastal zone and parallel to that, but also from the seafront to the main square. Although the plots are significant, it is visible that they are not even since the outline is not straight, not even in the coastline where the coast forms a continuous line indicating the land-sea interaction. Towards the two hillsides, the street network becomes denser, and the plots smaller. In any case, the region's topography determined the settlement's development; even without the contours, it is clear that two hills surround the port city of Hermoupolis.

In blue, the existing public buildings link the two states of the city's transformation. In detail, from East to West, the Transit building, the (?) School, the Gymnasium, the Metamorphosis Church, the Hospital, the Lazaretto, and the old Transit (?). Due to the significance of those buildings for the local community, the city's network around them differs, leaving more open space and creating bigger unified plots. The same blue color underlines the coast, leaving an open interpretation space. The used color can be seen as part of the proposal, which intended to keep the coastal zone as it was, obstructing further embankments, like in 1826.

The existing buildings formed the proposed plan in combination with more general guidelines. This plan aimed to create the commercial, shipping, and industrial center of modern Greece, so attention was given to public buildings with administrative and commercial functions. Adding new public buildings, like those presented in the legend and colored in red, enriched the city's network. The new plan transformed the fragmental blocks into bigger, mostly quadrilateral ones. This decision influenced the streets, creating precise axes of flow following the topography. Nonetheless, the width of every street varied according to the importance of the surrounding, distinguishing those around public buildings as primary and the others as secondary. In those terms, a new quay was designed along the coast in front of the national zone, pointing out the importance of interfering with the environment, like in that case, and leaving the ground intact, for example, in the district Vaporia on the East side. In total, the Aimasia (the waterfront), the Central Square (former Othon's Square) and the boulevard, connecting the waterfront with that square, Ermou Street, were the three fundamental parts of the plan.<sup>44</sup> Hence, special attention was given not only to the planning but also to the implementation of this complex that crossed the national territory.

<sup>44</sup>Travlos and Kokkou, Hermoupolis: The Creation of a New Town in Syros in the Start of the 19th Century.







## RESEAN TRIGONOMETRIQUE POUR SERVIR AU PLAN DE LA VILLE D' HERMOUPOLIS 1871

The plan under the name of “Resean trigonometrique pour servir au plan de la ville d' Hermoupolis” (: Trigonometric network to serve the plan of the city of Hermoupolis) was surveyed and erected by the engineer Jurssigne, signed on 17 July of 1871, provides a great insight into the process of the implementation of the original plan, since it was produced 37 years after the first Plan of Hermoupolis to facilitate the process.

Unlike the rest of the plans in the General Archive of the State in Syros, in this one, there is no coastline, blocks, or any orientation sign, only points and distances between them. Those nodes are connected through straight lines. Only two lines, connecting points 5-3 and 12-17, are double accompanied by the text “base” and “base?” and parallel to each other.

The measurement unit is 0.00025 for 1 meter, and it is most likely that this design provided the accurate location of the existing and new points, to contribute to the implementation of the designed proposal.

The named nodes are: (2) poisonerie (: fishmarket), (3) quai (: quay), (4) transit, (5) plaltie (: flattened, maybe square), (7) St. Nicolas, (9) orphelinant (: orphanage), (12) Metamorphose (:Metamorphosis Church), (15) and (16) moulin (:mills), (17) neapolis, (18) St. George, (19) pont (: bridge), (20) place (?), (22) chantier (: construction site). For point 21 the only information given is its direction; probably the point is the lighthouse constructed in 1834 on an islet one mile away. Still today it is the oldest and tallest lighthouse in Greece. The 1, and 6 points are missing, while for points 8, 10, 11, 13, 14 there are no names. The last ones may be just an in-between point to connect two others, since all of them create a system.

Fig. 2.2. Resean trigonometrique pour servir au plan de la ville d' Hermoupolis, 1871.

Jurssigne. Resean trigonometrique pour servir au plan de la ville d' Hermoupolis. Map. Hermoupolis, 1871. From General State Archive of Syros, Map Collection (accessed February 2023).

Réseau trigonométrique  
 pour servir au plan de la ville d'Hamboispolis.

Echelle de 1:00000 pour 1 mètre.

Tracé et dressé par l'ingénieur-hydrographe  
 Hamboispolis le 17 juillet 1871.

P. Bergantini



Base principal. 515.83

St. Georges 18 182.02

St. Charles 17

St. Jean

#### THE TWO PLANS COMBINED

The combination of those two plans reveals the process of building the city of Hermoupolis since the second one was produced almost 40 years after the first one. During all those years, some point nodes remained fundamental for the local community and still are today. Two of those points are the church of Metamorphosis and St. Nicolas. The two plans were combined and made it possible to understand how the plan trigonometrique defined the plan of 1834. It is possible to identify overlapping points, like the square, the quay, the transit, and the two mills, but also the position of nodes that are not visible on the other plan due to erosion, like the fish market.

The nodes' network extends beyond the frame of the 1834 plan. From the extent of the city of Hermoupolis today, it is clear that those were the directions towards which the city expanded -always compatible with the landscape. The trigonometric plan was probably a proposal for a future city expansion that the first one did not consider. The nodes 17, 18, 19, 20, and 22 go beyond the proposed plan of Weiler but are indeed part of the city today.

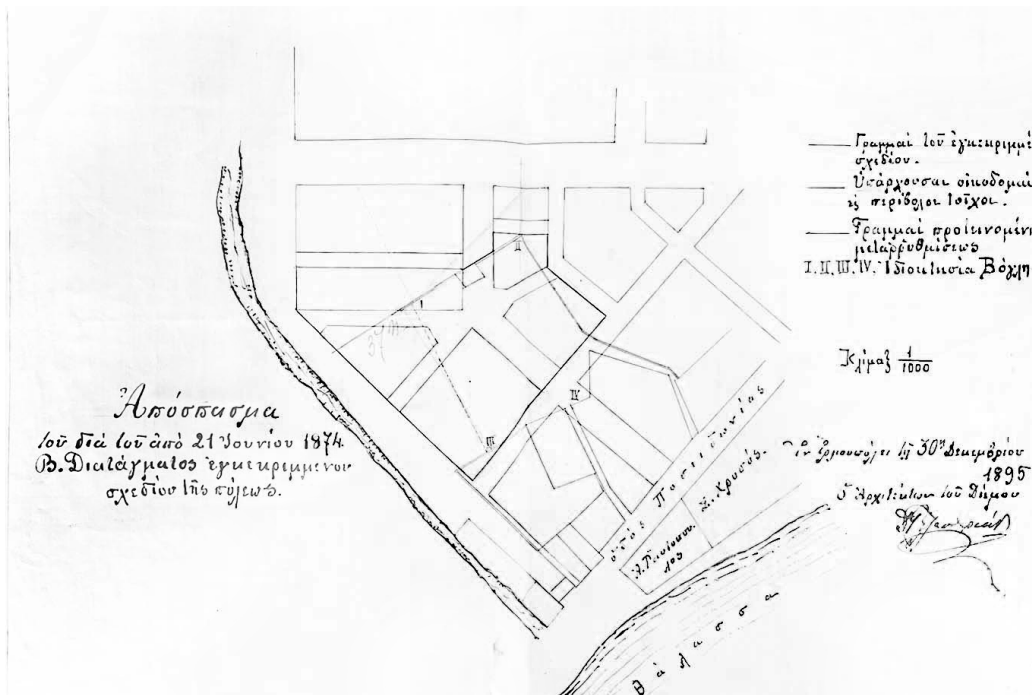
Fig. 2.3. Overlapping Plan de la ville d' Hermoupolis sur l'île de Syra, 1837 with Resean trigonometrique pour servir au plan de la ville d' Hermoupolis, 1871.

Image by the author.

## THE IMPLEMENTAION OF THE DESIGN

The city's proposed plan was issued in 1834 by Weiler, but the settlement had already been developed. Until 1842 Weiler was the head of a committee responsible for implementing the design. At first, Aimasia street (seafront), Miaouli square, and Ermou street were regarded as the most significant part of the plan, so their implementation was set in two years. During that time, every structure transformed into stone buildings, the streets became wider, and commercial and industrial workshops were imposed. There were extended deadlines for the rest of the city, from 5 to 15 years until the realization.

As a result, and due to delays, there were multiple revisions of the original plan concerning structures beyond the borders of the city or properties found in the middle of the road. The municipality solved every conflict between the existing situation and the proposed plan, one by one. One of them, found in the General Archive of the State in Syros, is about the property of Bohli on Posidonias street. The title of the design is in Greek, "Excerpt, 1st out of 1st, 21 June 1874 Royal Decree of the approved plan of the city", and was signed by the architect of the municipality, on 30 December 1895.





This plan, in scale 1/1000, is the palimpsest of the city's proposal in red, the current structures and walls in gray, and the final arrangement -reformation of the conflict in blue. The shape I, II, III, and IV is the property of Bohli. The current format of properties consists of irregular polygons. By overlapping this with the proposed plan, it is clear that the existing structure expands into seven blocks and the in-between public streets. Focusing on the property I, II, III, and IV, the plot is rearranged into three blocks and two halves of the proposed. This excerpt -as the others found in the archive- summarizes the implementation of the design, drawing attention to the correct drawing of the roads regarding the straight lines and the fixed width.

Since the beginning of this process, demolitions have been the first option to keep up with the deadlines. To facilitate that process, a law prescribed that the design implementation would follow the guideline of the equivalent case of Athens, for example, for defining the estimate and compensation of every property; meanwhile, numerous others until 1883 indicate the project's complexity, in terms of revisions needed to respond to the current demands of the city.

The plan after many decades was implemented; some parts were built as designed, like the Leotzakou square where the City Hall is located, while others, mostly concerning smaller streets changed in order to solve the problems arose throughout the years. Therefore, the city is the spatial footprint of its social functioning and not just the realization of a design; the way people live in the city forms the city itself, and Hermoupolis is not an exception.

Fig. 2.4. Excerpt, 1st out of 1st, 21 June 1874 Royal Decree of the approved plan of the city, 1874.

Excerpt, 1st out of 1st, 21 June 1874 Royal Decree of the approved plan of the city. Map. Hermoupolis, 1874. From General State Archive of Syros, Map Collection (accessed February 2023).

## Section 3: the everyday life of Hermoupolis

This section focuses on the national land, the new land created by the refugees in 1821, the starting point for this first settlement, and the center of this port city until now. By looking closely into that region, it is possible to understand the social functioning of the whole city. The national land is formed by internal -local, and external forces, composing a complex network. This attempt aims to make clear and not simplify the complexity of that region as a sample of how this port city was functioning to all its extent. This section attempts to form a map depicting the various functions, some closely connected to international trade, some to the local, and some in-between. By identifying the functions of the center of the city, we can get an image of how everyday life would look like during that time when Hermoupolis was an important industrial center and commercial hub in a worldwide network.

### THE SOURCES

This chapter will focus on the primary sources from the General Archive of the State, from Syros, to shed light on everyday life in a port city like Hermoupolis. Through the composition of formal documents and indexes, composed from 1841 to 1871, it is possible to understand the atmosphere of that place and use the archive as a creative tool to examine the realization of the process described in the previous chapter. Even though the sources were formed during different times, the combination of them will not refer to a specific date, but it will produce a palimpsest that characterizes a whole era.

## THE INDEX OF THE OWNERS ACCOMPANIED THE PLAN OF THE NATIONAL LAND, 1841

As mentioned in Section 2, after declaring the region of embankments as national land, the State formed a detailed list with each owner's name, the plot's area, and the annual income to legalize them eventually. In detail, the index is separated into seven primary columns; the number, the owner's name, the area (of the plot, of the street, total), the class, the value (per square meter, of the plot, total), type of the plot (house or warehouse) and notes. According to the area, every property was characterized as class A, B, or C, entailing the selling price.

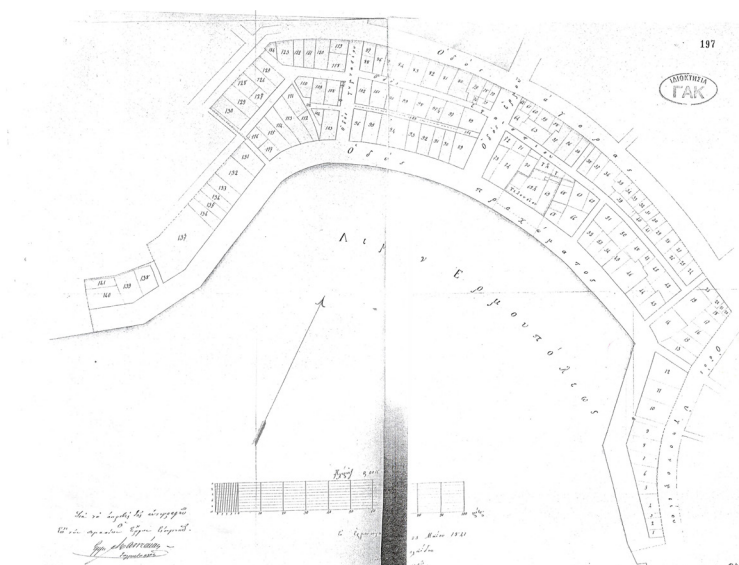


Fig. 3.1. Plan of the national land, 1841.

Plan of the National Land. Map. Hermoupolis, 1841. From General State Archive of Syros, Map Collection (accessed February 2023).

This numbered list of owners accompanies a plan. The copy of the plan, found in GAS, dates 23 May 1841, and it is signed by the Manager of Public Projects. This plan focuses on the national land; it includes only the names of the more significant streets and the borders of every property in that region, corresponding to the list of owners.

With the combination of the index and the plan of 1841, it is possible to provide an insight into the size of properties, the variety of owners, and the total cost of the national land. Unfortunately, in the index, the column concerning the type of plot is not completed, so the information is limited to the characteristics of every plot without going into the uses existing in that region.

## THE INDEX OF STREETS AND SQUARES, 1864

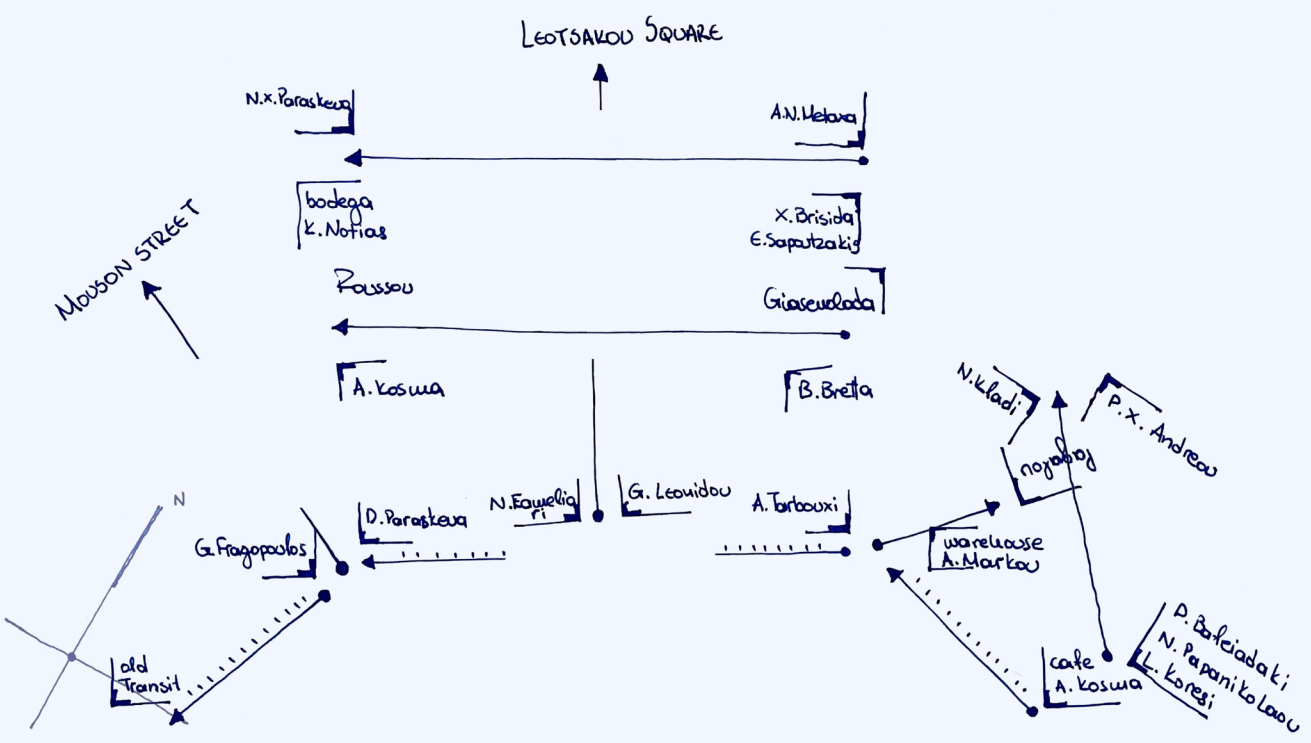
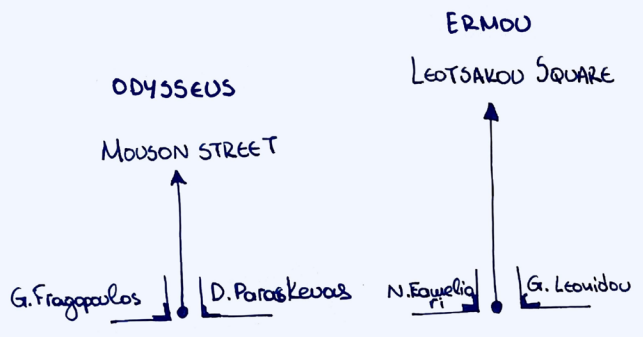
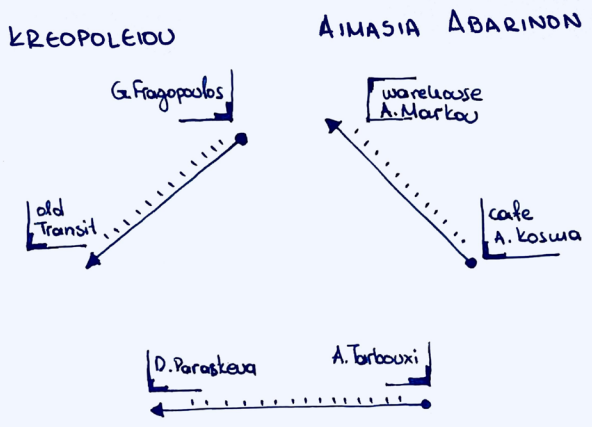
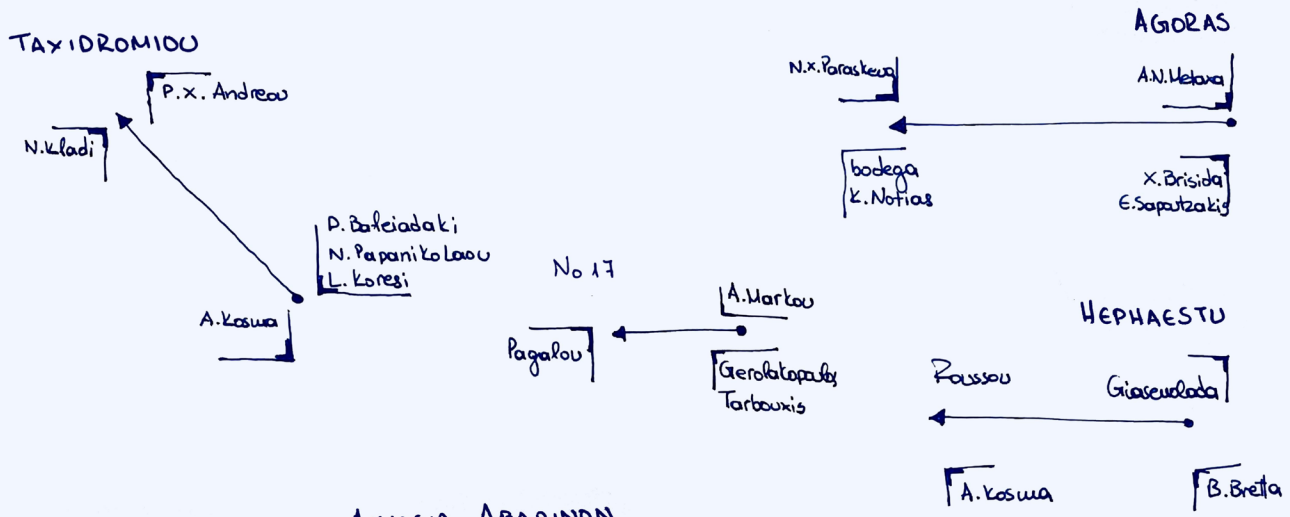
The index of streets and squares of 1864 covers the missing piece of information. In that list, every property is enumerated -in a different way than the abovementioned plan- providing the owner's name and the type of uses of every street of the city. The GAS provided this list in a digital format, which helped the more effective management of all this data. Through this extended list, it is possible to indicate the street names, the type of function (house or warehouse), the names of the owners, and the actual house number. In more detail, this index is composed of three primary columns -the first for the number of the street, the second for the name of the street, and a third one, occupying only the first line; there is an extended description of where the current street starts and ends- and two sets of columns. Every set comprises three columns, one for the owners' name, one for the house number, and one for the function; the first set corresponds to the right side of the street, and the other one to the left.

At first, this extended list should be narrowed down since the focus of this research is a small part of the city, the national land; on top of that the names of the streets had changed since 1841, so the first thing was to find the street names. There was an attempt to identify the new names one by one to combine the two sources, the plan of 1841 and the index of 1864. By translating the information derived from the index of 1864, individual lines -floating in between- were created as an abstract representation of every street. Every line's starting and end point had two names, the names of the plots' owners on both sides of the street. In this way, the relation of the streets is revealed by the repeated name, composing the network of streets in the national land.

Fig. 3.2. The research for the street names, in the national land.

Image by the author





Through the composition of the street names, the “borders” of the national land are the following, Teloneiou (Transit) and Agora street, while the seafront is formed out of three streets Abarinon -Posidonos street, Aimasia Miaouli, Kreopoleiou (Meat market) street. In between there are Hephestou str., Odysseus str., str. No17 (with no name, maybe due to its small length), and Ermou str.; linking the seafront with the main square where the city hall is built.

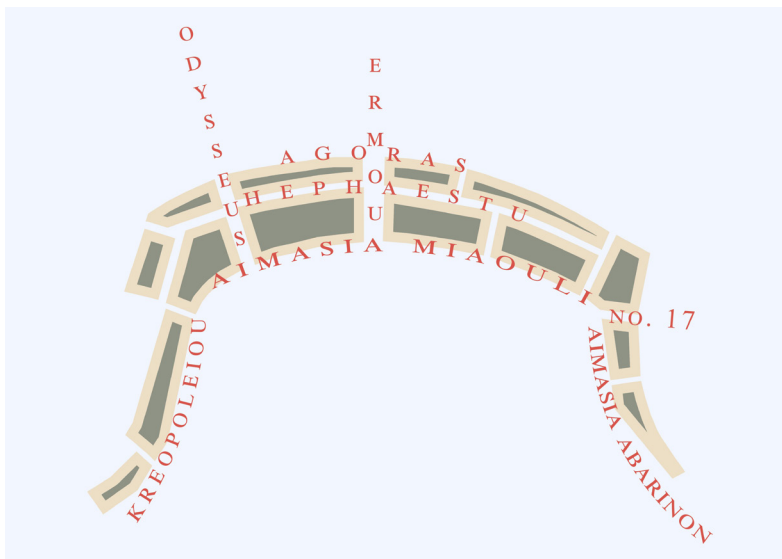


Fig. 3.3. The street names on the map.

Image by the author

Regarding the functions detected in that list, even though there is a separation to either houses or warehouses, this is not sufficient to understand the everyday life of the city’s center since multiple uses fall under the category “warehouse.” Therefore, a quick look at the list shows that most national land uses are warehouses. Only 11% are households, which underlines that this region is the heart of the port city, where the goods arrive, are processed, stored, or depart. At the same time, it is the local commercial center, filled with shops that meet the everyday needs of the residents.

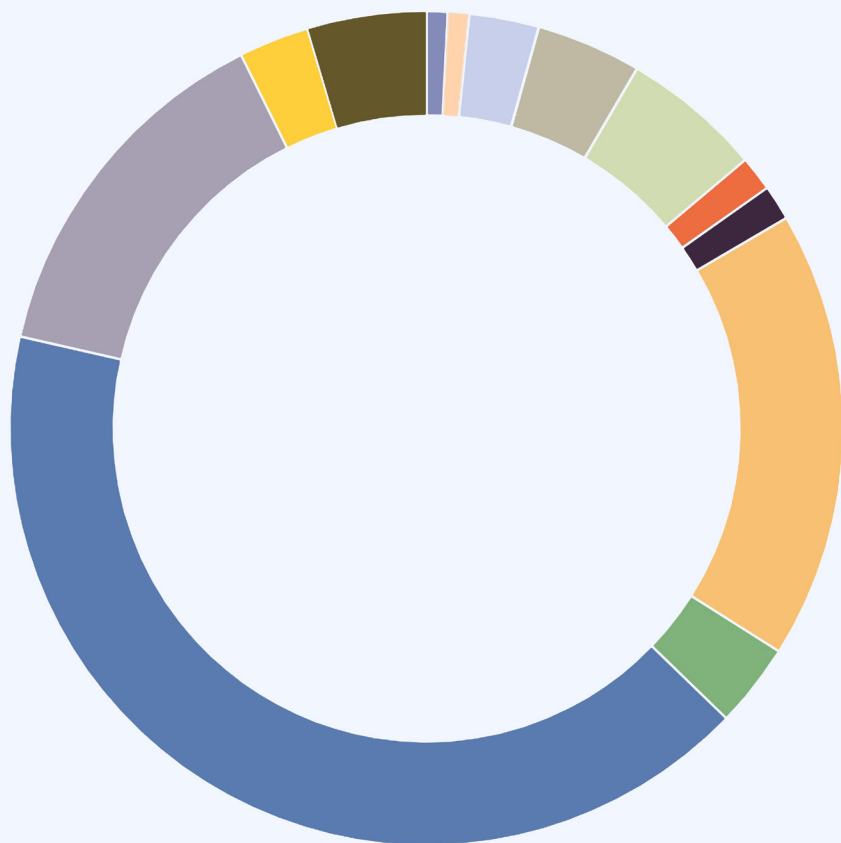
## THE BUSINESS, GEOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL GUIDE, 1875

The gap in the abovementioned source, concerning the types of warehouses located in the national land, is filled by a guide of 1875. The medium used during that time as detailed documentation of functions across the city was the business guide, a detailed list of every shop in the city. It was a valuable tool during that time, and still, today, it provides great insight into the type of businesses, accompanied by the owners' names. The first guide in Greece was the annual Business, Geographical and Historical Guide of the Major Cities of Greece, published in 1875 and composed by M.Mpouka; Hermoupolis was one of the cities on that list.

Through this business guide, It is important to pay attention to the classification of functions and the main categories. In detail, Local Authorities, Agencies and Offices, Foreign Nations Authority, Educational Institution, Music Teacher, Dance Teacher, Newspapers, Scientists, Artists, Companies and Agencies, Bank and Banker, Moneylenders -Brokers -Suppliers, Order holder, Pastry shop -Breweries -Coffee place -Club -Hotel, Merchant, Industrial factories, Industrialists -Craftsmen are the categories were every function located in Hermoupolis fits, except housing.

Through this list, the functions located in the national land were marked one by one and then digitized, forming a new business guide only for that area. After processing this data, it arose that the principal functions were the Merchants (41,3%), Industrialists -Craftsmen (17,4%), and Moneylenders -Brokers and Suppliers (14,1%). Located in the heart of the port city, those were the functions closely connected to the trade and economy on a bigger scale and at the same time supplying the local network. Additionally, Bank and Bankers, Companies and Agencies, Local Authorities, Foreign Nations Authorities, Educational Institutions, Industrial factories, Pastry shops -Breweries -Coffee places -Clubs -Hotels, and Scientists completed the city center. Those places are the spatial fulfillment of Hermoupolis' entity.

Zooming into the three prevailing categories, it is interesting to underline that there are types of shops that all of them are located in that area. Specifically, Bookstores, Tobacconists (both merchants and sellers), Oil lamp shops, Marine equipment stores, Spirit store, Grocer, and Hatters, Wagon manufacturers, Silk workers, Coachbuilder, Color makers, Brokers and Suppliers can be found only in that region.



- Order holders (0.8%)
- Artists (0,8%)
- Banks -Bankers (2,7%)
- Companies and Agencies (4,1%)
- Educational Institutions (5,4%)
- Foreign Nations Authorities (1,4%)
- Industrial Factories (1,4%)
- Industrialists and Craftsmen (17,4%)
- Local Authorities, Agencies and Offices (3,3%)
- Merchants (41,3%)
- Moneylenders, Brokers and Suppliers (14,1%)
- Pastry shops -Breweries -Coffee places -Clubs -Hotels (2,7%)
- Scientists (4,6%)

Fig. 3.4. The functions in the national land.  
Image by the author

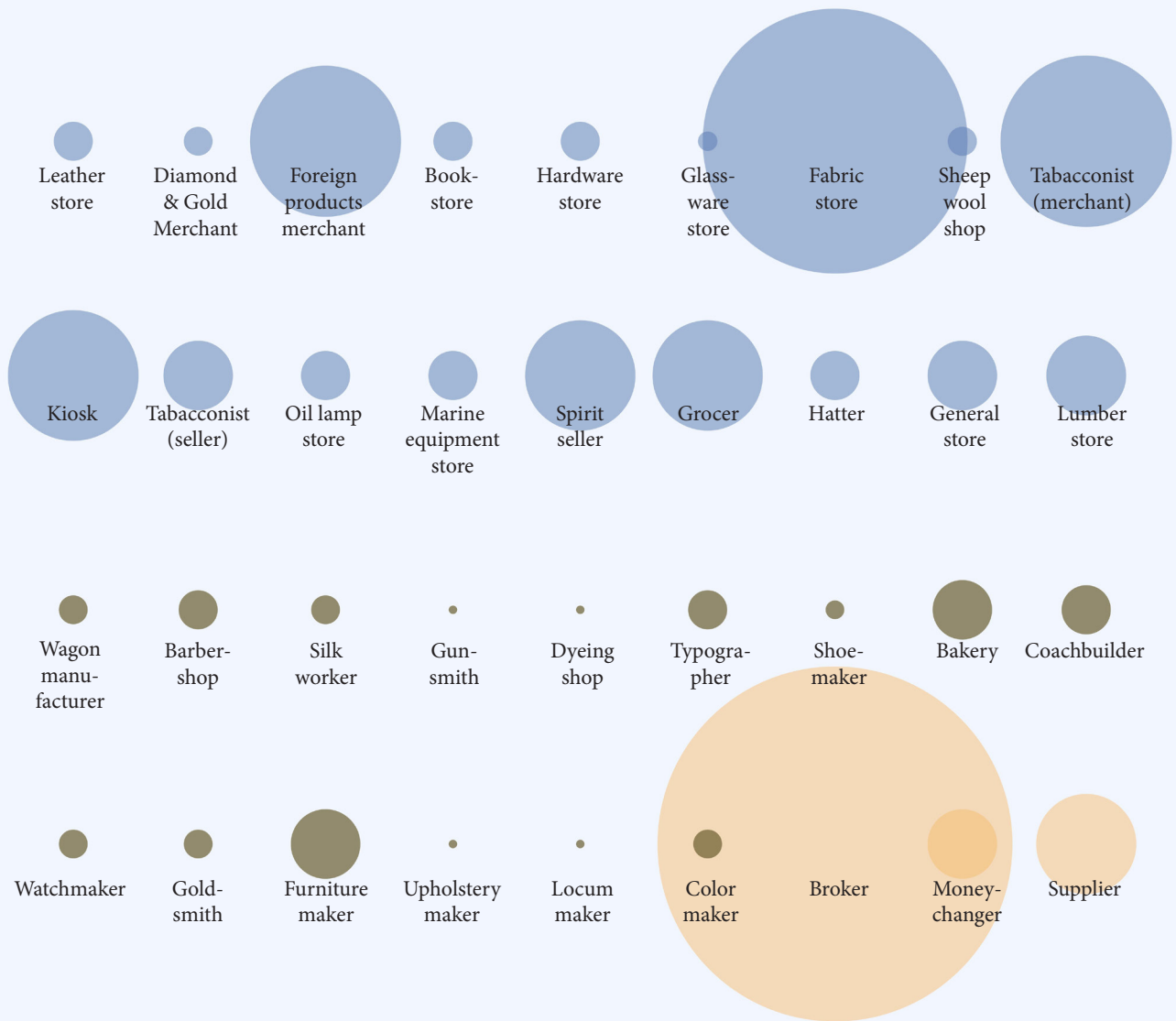


Fig. 3.5. The three predominant functions in the national land, in detail. Merchants, Industrialists and Craftsmen, Moneylenders, Brokers and Suppliers.

Image by the author

The sources mentioned above were combined to explore the spatial arrangement of all these functions in an attempt to understand what it would be like to stroll around these streets, what kind of shops a wanderer would see, whom would he or she meet, and how often would he or she go there.

As a base map, the one from 1841 is used. There, it is clear how the plots are arranged; the two central blocks, between the seafront and Hephaestus str., consist of two rows of properties, while the rest only have one. In the last ones, the properties have two entrances on two different streets. Street by street, the functions -from the business guide- are arranged along its length. The exact location is not easy to be detected, and therefore the result simulates the total impression of every street.

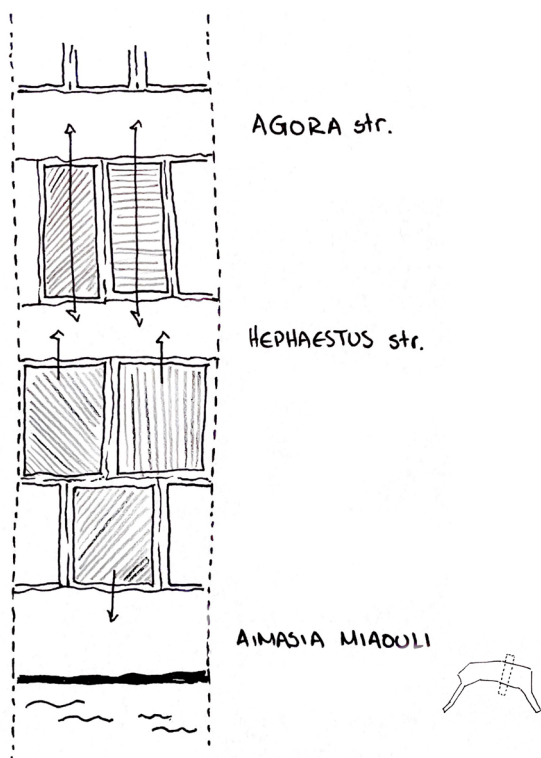
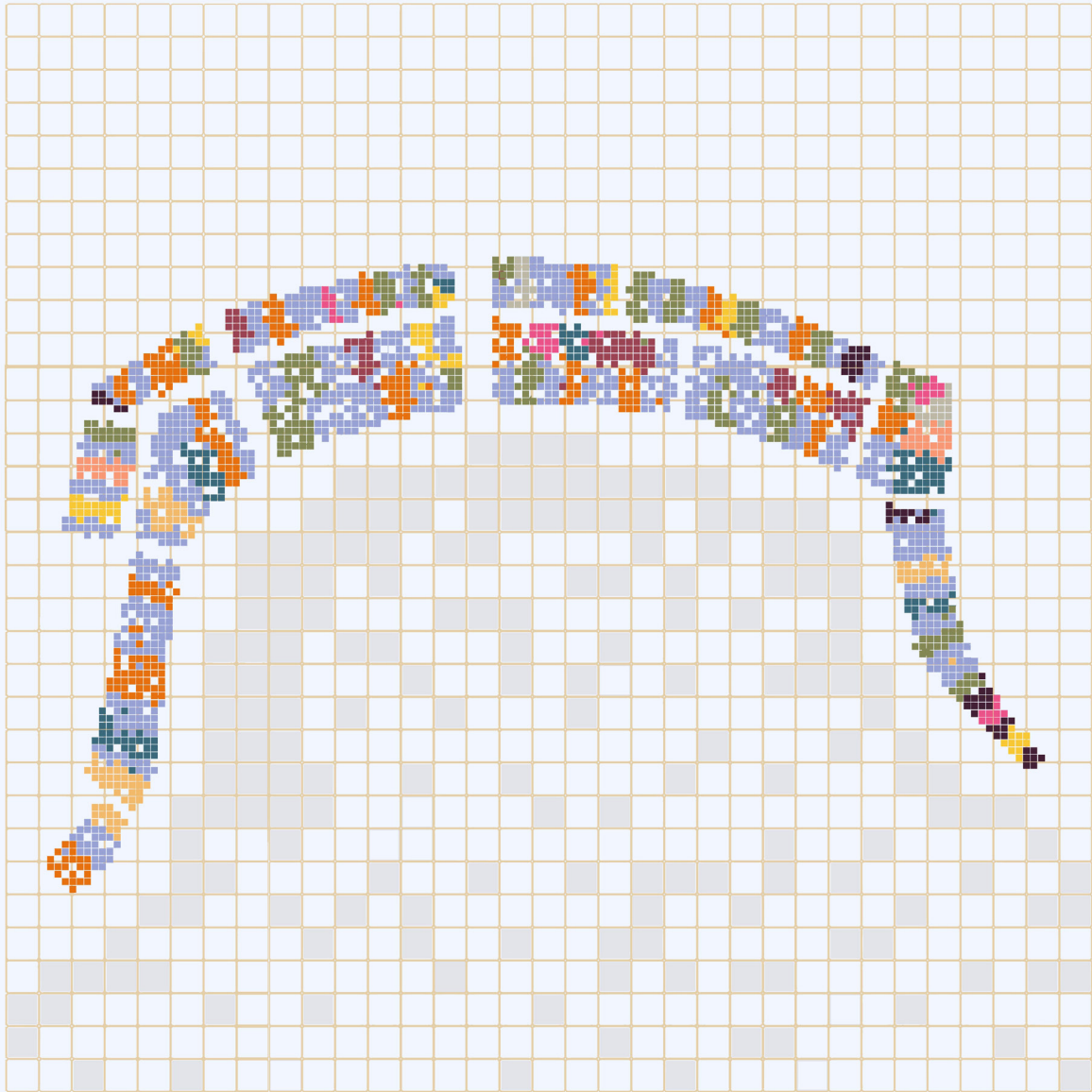


Fig. 3.6. Typologies of plots, in the national land.

Image by the author

Many conclusions could be drawn from the map that emerged from this research. In general, the function distribution is even along the national land, as this area works as part of the center of Hermoupolis and simultaneously as the converter of local to international and vice versa.



- Merchants
- Industrialists -Craftsmen
- Moneylenders -Brokers and Suppliers
- Bank and Bankers
- Companies and Agencies
- Local Authorities
- Foreign Nations Authorities
- Educational Institutions
- Industrial factories
- Pastry shops -Breweries -Coffee places -Clubs -Hotels
- Scientists

Fig. 3.7. The functions throughout the national land.

Image by the author

In more detail, the Merchants extend in the whole area, while the Moneylenders -Brokers and Suppliers and the Banks -Bankers are primarily found in the central part. On this map, the functions may seem detached from the other city, but this only happened to be able to study them in detail. Consequently, the Companies and Agencies in the right part are closer to the Transit since all these functions are closely connected with networks beyond the physical borders of the island. Moreover, the Industrialist- Craftsmen are located centrally and towards the left, where the industrial zone with the island’s shipyard is, further from the borders of this map.

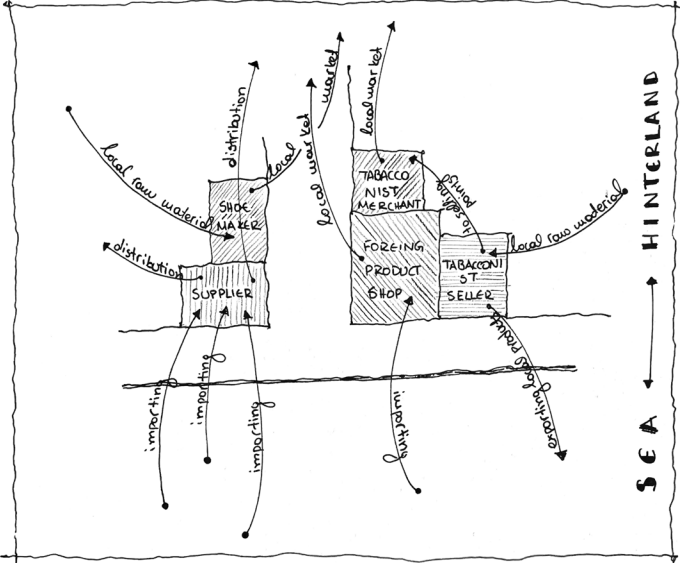


Fig. 3.8. The individual network of each function

Image by the author

The functions not only form their immediate area, but the sphere of influence extends towards the sea, hinterland, or both directions. Each shop, office, or warehouse creates its network contributing to the overall network of Hermoupolis. A hypothetical point is presented in this sketch, but the chosen functions correspond to those located on the national land. There are three types of functions; the first one is restricted inside the physical borders of the island, using local raw materials, processing them in a lab, and providing them to the local market, like the shoemaker. The second one is based on importing foreign products from the local market, like the Supplier or the Shop of Foreign Products. The last one is the export, regarding local raw materials processed on the island and provided to a broader market, like the Tobacconist seller. Each function on its own reinforces the hinterland -sea connections. We used to look at the bigger picture, assuming it is a general principle applying to every small shop. However, every shop, every piecemeal decision, creates its own network beyond the physical borders of Hermoupolis, which finally shapes this port city as a significant trade center.



Monday, 20 April 1872

Passing by the Leotsakou square, everybody was sitting in the cafes, enjoying the sunny morning. I stopped by on my way back. First, I went to the shoemaker in Agora Street to receive my order; the shoes looked amazing. Since I was there, I made the weekly grocery, local vegetables and meat, and those candies for French that I love so much from the shop in Ermou Street. I reached the seafront without realizing it, but this time of the day is the busiest place that you can imagine; the ships arrive, and the shop owners go there to receive their merchandise; the craftsmen are processing the materials both inside and outside of their workshop, the sailors go to their agencies to learn when their next trip will start, while the noise from the shipyard gives a rhythm to all those synchronous and overlapping daily activities.

# Conslusion

The national land, the region of embankments, has strict, predetermined borders, and it refers to an era that has beyond gone; therefore, the study of that area, through this extended archival research, offers excellent insight into the everyday life of the locals, during the 19th century.

This part of the city, that border that merged the sea and the land, stimulated the transformation of the whole city of Hermoupolis throughout the years. Taking into account a plethora of factors that contributed to this evolution, this thesis is looking closer to a settlement that was created from scratch and to a city that was established and thrived on a small island in the middle of the Aegean Sea in an attempt to understand the spatial imprint of the social functioning of the city. Hermoupolis constitutes a distinctive case study in multiple layers, as a city that was formed organically, a city that was structured according to a plan, and a city that was created from its people, each one of them and all together composes the complex entity of this port city.

A careful study of everyday life provides a broader understanding of the city's social structure. By looking at the evidence, and indicators of everyday life, like the chosen functions, it is possible to understand the spatial imprint of intangible values lying everywhere, determining the cultural and social development of the whole. The region of embankments, in the case of Hermoupolis, constitutes an indicator of how this port city functioned while forming its network and extending it beyond the physical borders of the island of Syros.

There, it is visible the spatial imprint of decisions made by individuals that contributed to the formation of the city, intentionally or not. Those are the ones that are usually being ignored and characterized only as users of the spaces, when in fact are the ones that also formed it. People, through their daily life, form their environment, and they adjust it. It is a process that takes time, and it is only possible to reveal it through systematic research into the city's and people's history.

Currently, where multiple redevelopment projects take place on islands, transforming the waterfronts, it is urgent to understand that these entities, the seafront, and the island itself, are the spatial fulfillment of the land-sea interaction. A complex network extended beyond the finite

borders of an island is built up through the years, revealing the evolution and transformation of this vital interaction. Today things have changed, affecting land and sea, their connection, and the estuary of one into the other. Thus, by intervening in the waterfront, we inevitably impose changes to this network, influencing the social functioning of the local and the broader community.

This research thesis aims to underline the importance of the social functioning of an island's city in shaping a broader, extended network that merges the local and the international, with the port as the spatial imprint of that interrelation. Throughout history, the interaction of land and sea triggered by the people and their actions emerges, defining the port-city even today. On every scale, the waterfront and the surrounding area are vital components of this network, as evidence of the historical evolution and as generators of sharply different communities. The outcome is a mosaic of different types of social functioning spread along the coasts, enriching the already complex network of islands.

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# Appendix

From the Business, Geographical and Historical Guide, 1875 a list of the professions across the National Land

Categories	Professions	Name of owner	Street
Local Authorities, Agencies and Offices	Notary	Athnasiou Io.	Ermou
	Notary	Violaki Andr.	Hephaestu
	Notary	Zavou Ger.	Agoras
	Notary	Lestou Aristomeni	Agoras
	Notary	Mprantouna M.	Agoras
	Notary	Polanou Sp.	Ermou
	Notary	P P.olydori	Agoras
	Financial Service	Tax Office	Ygionomiou
	Financial Service	Fund	Ygionomiou
	Financial Service	Transit	Ygionomiou
	Public Service	Shipyards	Poseidonos
	Public Service	Hospital	Poseidonos
Foreign Nations Authority	Foreign Nations Authority	Binny	Ermou
	Foreign Nations Authority	Padovas B.	Agoras
	Foreign Nations Authority	Dubravicich G.	Posidonias
	Foreign Nations Authority	Vacoridio A	Agoras
	Foreign Nations Authority	Cloebe A.	Agoras
Educational Institution	Educational Institution	Voukoutopoulos G.	Hephaestu
	Educational Institution	Galatis St.	Agoras
	Educational Institution	Elsen Konst.	Apollonos and Agoras
	Educational Institution	Eulampios S.	Hephaestu
	Educational Institution	Theodorou P. Theod.	Hephaestu
	Educational Institution	Kampanis Io.	Hephaestu
	Educational Institution	Karalis Pantias	Agoras and Apollonos
	Educational Institution	Kasimatis St.	Agoras and Apollonos
	Educational Institution	Kexagias Illias Eust.	Hephaestu
	Educational Institution	Kyriakidis Dim.	Agoras
	Educational Institution	Dimaris Sot.	Agoras
	Educational Institution	Makrotasos P.	Agoras
	Educational Institution	Matesis Sp.	Agoras and Apollonos
	Educational Institution	Nikolaras D. G.	Agoras
	Educational Institution	Nostrakis A.	Agoras
	Educational Institution	Poseidon Georg.	Ermou
	Educational Institution	Saltampasis K.	Agoras and Apollonos
Educational Institution	Sxinas D.	Agoras	
Educational Institution	Tzitziklis N. G.	Agoras and Paralias	
Educational Institution	Toman Alouisios	Agoras	
Scientist	Pettifogger	Valsamakias Tr.	Hephaestu
	Lawyer	Alexopoulos N.I.	Ermou
	Lawyer	Ampelas Timoleon	Ermou
	Lawyer	Votaros Th.	εις Φαρμ. Α. Κρίνου, εν τη αγορά
	Lawyer	Zalonis Io.	εις Φαρμ. Α. Κρίνου, οδός Agoras
	Lawyer	Koskorozis P.	εις Φαρμ. Χατζοπούλου, οδός Agoras
	Lawyer	Ktsifakis A.	εις Φαρμ. Χατζοπούλου, οδός Agoras
	Lawyer	Louvaris Io.	εις Φαρμ. Παπαθανασοπούλου
	Lawyer	P Th.appalexopoulos	εις Φαρμ. Βελτετζιώτη οδός Ermou
	Lawyer	Paraskeuas D.	εις Φαρμ. Καρβόνη, οδός Agoras
	Lawyer	Perifanakis K.	εις Φαρμ. Καρβόνη, οδός Agoras
	Lawyer	Skasis Thomas	εις Φαρμ. Χατζοπούλου, οδός Agoras
	Pharmacist	Valtatsiotis D.	Ermou
	Pharmacist	Gkovotsis D.	Ermou
Pharmacist	Karmonis Ant.	Agoras and Φαρμακέμπορος	
Pharmacist	Krinos Athan.	Agoras and Φαρμακέμπορος	
Pharmacist	Xantzopoulos K.	Agoras and Φαρμακέμπορος	
Artists	Photographer	Venios Sp.	Agoras
	Photographer	Vlaxakis L.	Agoras
	Photographer	Eleutheriou	Agoras
Companies and Agencies	Company	Kexagias Illias	Ygionomiou
	Company	Vourdoumpakis X.	Agoras

	Company	Kefalinos K.	Agoras
	Agency	Saltampasis St.	Agoras
	Agency	Voutzinas S.	Ygionomiou square
	Agency	Padovas B.	Agoras
	Agency	Platis Iraki.	Riga
	Agency	Xeilas N.	Agoras
	Agency	Eulampios S.	Agoras
	Agency	Kexagias II.	Agoras
	Agency	fred bey	Ygionomiou square
	Agency	Maricih G. I.	Ygionomiou square
	Agency	Tallon Alfred	Ygionomiou square
	Agency	Kleve Karlos	Agoras
	Agency	Kleve Karlos	Agoras
Bank and Banker	Bank	Stilianos Konst.	Agoras
	Bank	Nikolaidis N.G.	Agoras
	Bank discounting	Anagnostopoulos An.	Agoras
	Bank discounting	Kleve Karlos	Agoras
	Bank discounting	Konstantinidis L.	Agoras
	Bank discounting	Maridakis K.	Agoras
	Bank discounting	Maritziz Iosif	Ygionomiou square
	Bank discounting	Platigenis Georg.	Agoras
	Bank discounting	Rallis Sokr.	Hephaestu
	Bank discounting	Skampavia Brothers	Ermou
Order holder	Order holder	Voutsnas Fotios	Agoras
	Order holder	Moudelas Dim.	κατά την Αγορά
	Order holder	Oikonomopoulos D.	κατά την Αγορά
Moneylenders, Brokers and Suppliers	Moneychanger	Agalopoulos Xr.	Ermou
	Moneychanger	Drizas Andr.	Paralias
	Moneychanger	Karavanakis D.	Paralias
	Moneychanger	Koutsounaris Ath.	Paralias
	Moneychanger	Manesis Io.	Paralias
	Moneychanger	Mpakalakis P.	Paralias
	Moneychanger	Poutsalis and. Sia	Paralias
	Moneychanger	Tsitsiklis P.	Agoras
	Broker	Anagnostopoulos Pan.	Agoras
	Broker	Androulis Emm.	Agoras
	Broker	Voulgarakis St.	Agoras
	Broker	Gkagkadis I.	Agoras
	Broker	Dimopoulos M.	Agoras
	Broker	Eleutheriou P. X.	Agoras
	Broker	Kantiotis D.	Agoras
	Broker	Karalis Them.	Agoras
	Broker	Koresis St.	Agoras
	Broker	Krinos A. Io.	Agoras
	Broker	Konstantinou Emm.	Agoras
	Broker	Lestos G. Epam.	Agoras
	Broker	Lestos G. M.	Agoras
	Broker	Litharopoulos N.	Agoras
	Broker	Malakates Iak.	Agoras
	Broker	Androulis Isidor.	Agoras
	Broker	Valmadis N.	Agoras
	Broker	Vafiadakis Dim.	Ygionomiou square
	Broker	Voutsinas G.	Agoras
	Broker	Zografakis G.	Agoras
	Broker	Katsoufrou Brothers	Agoras
	Broker	Koronios Z. E.	Agoras
	Broker	Koronios Z. Z.	Agoras
	Broker	Ladopouloi A. and Yoi	Agoras
	Broker	Pagkalos Mich.	Agoras
	Broker	Petrokokinos M.	Agoras
	Broker	Proios Stam.	Ermou
	Broker	Rallis P. N.	Apollonos
	Broker	Rallis Sokr.	Hephaestu
	Broker	Sevastopoulos Per.	Apollonos
	Broker	Sinos Io.	Agoras
	Broker	Spourgitis N.	Agoras
	Broker	Stamatiadis N.	Agoras

	Broker	Xeilas N.	Agoras
	Broker	Psixa Brothers	Agoras
	Supplier	Apaliras Mikes	Agoras
	Supplier	Varouxas Theod.	Agoras
	Supplier	Kampazis D.	Agoras
	Supplier	Kiparissis A. I.	Agoras
	Supplier	Kiriakos X. I.	Agoras
	Supplier	Laskaris Neuton	Agoras
	Supplier	Manolis P. A.	Agoras
	Supplier	Mchail. Dim.	Agoras
	Supplier	Nostrakis E. A.	Agoras
	Supplier	Paspatis Pantelis	Agoras
Pastry shop, Breweries, Coffee place, Club and Hotel	Pastry shop	Vasileiou Io.	Ομήρου
	Pastry shop	Vasileiou I. Sot.	Agoras
	Coffee place	Zourou Stil.	Ermou
	Coffee place	Kountourioti St.	Agoras
	Coffee place	Peridi Od.	Υγιονομίου
	Coffee place	Retiniati G.	Agoras
	Coffee place	Spandonopoulou D.	Teloniou square
	Hotel	Masti D.	Agoras
	Hotel	Roussou I.	Agoras
	Hotel	Fournari K. I.	Agoras
Merchant	Diamond & Gold Merchant	Kostaras Stilianos	Agoras
	Diamond & Gold Merchant	Makrionitis Mich.	Ermou
	Diamond & Gold Merchant	Pairet Aggelos	Ermou
	Foreign products merchant	Antonakopoulos Ant.	Agoras
	Foreign products merchant	Valasakis Io.	Hephaestu
	Foreign products merchant	Georgiadis K.Nikiforos	Agoras
	Foreign products merchant	Georgiadis Nikol.	Agoras
	Foreign products merchant	Georgiou X.Lampros	Agoras
	Foreign products merchant	Dimadis N.	Agoras
	Foreign products merchant	Zaxarakis - Anagnostopoulos	Agoras
	Foreign products merchant	Kountourousis St.	Agoras
	Foreign products merchant	Noustoudakis R.	Agoras
	Foreign products merchant	Negrepones Z.	Agoras
	Foreign products merchant	Nikolaidis Xr. & Brothers	Paralias
	Foreign products merchant	Smios Periklis	Hephaestu
	Foreign products merchant	Sarsentis N. Dion.	Paralias
	Foreign products merchant	Stratigakis Io.	Agoras
	Foreign products merchant	Xios Dim.	Hephaestu
	Bookstore	Kanellos G.	Ermou
	Bookstore	Memos P. & Ios	Agoras
	Bookstore	Politakis Euth.	Agoras
	Bookstore	Xoumis I. K.	Ermou
	Bookstore	Pappadamis N.	Agoras
	Bookstore	Sarsentis Dion.	square Paralias
	Bookstore	Xatzigeorgiou L. Stil.	Agoras
	Hardware shop	Petropoulos Nik.	Agoras
	Hardware shop	Tamvakos Ant.	Agoras
	Hardware shop	Triantafyllos Z.	Agoras
	Hardware shop	Terperoglous P.& Ioi	Agoras
	Tobacco seller	Iliadis Xenofon	Agoras
	Glassware store	Argiropoulos D.	Agoras
	Glassware store	Grezos Agg.	Teloniou square
	Glassware store	Kalokerinoi Brothers	Taxidromiou
	Fabric store	Androulis Isidoros	Agoras
	Fabric store	Apostolou Brothers	Agoras
	Fabric store	Varouxakis S. Ath.	Agoras
	Fabric store	Varouxakis Dim.	Agoras
	Fabric store	Veniopoulos Xr.	Agoras
	Fabric store	Bogli Brothers	Agoras
	Fabric store	Galopoulos N.	Agoras
	Fabric store	Glinis M.N.	Agoras
	Fabric store	Diamantopoulos Per.	Agoras
	Fabric store	Diamantopoulos V.K.	Agoras
	Fabric store	Zervoudakis K & Ioi	Agoras
	Fabric store	Kastanos Stam.	Agoras



Fabric store	Kerasiotis &Antonakopoulos	Agoras
Leather store	Alexopoulos N.	Agoras
Leather store	Varthalitis N.	Agoras
Leather store	Kalomenopoulos Them.	Agoras
Leather store	Karditsis N.	Ομήρου
Leather store	Kipriadis Petros	Agoras
Leather store	Lavardos Geor.	Ermou
Sheep wool shop	Mathas Proestakis	Agoras
Sheep wool shop	Kalomenopoulos Them.	Agoras
Sheep wool shop	Skasis Ant.	Agoras
Tabacconist (merchant)	Arnelis N.	Agoras
Tabacconist (merchant)	Vekonopoulos Alex.	Paralias
Tabacconist (merchant)	Giannakopoulos Io.	Paralias
Tabacconist (merchant)	Giannoukakis Dim.	Paralias
Tabacconist (merchant)	Dimadis N.	Agoras
Tabacconist (merchant)	Katsampanis G.	Paralias
Tabacconist (merchant)	Mantzaris Stavros	Agoras
Tabacconist (merchant)	Oikonomidis Naoum	Paralias
Tabacconist (merchant)	Pappadamis D. A.	Ermou
Tabacconist (merchant)	Raimondos D.	Ermou
Tabacconist (merchant)	Remvakos Emm.	Ermou
Tabacconist (merchant)	Safarikou Brothers	Paralias
Tabacconist (merchant)	Konstantinidis A.	Agoras
Tabacconist (merchant)	Mpakolas	Ermou
Tabacconist (merchant)	Mpoukouras Sp.	Apollonos
Tabacconist (merchant)	Niotis A.	Agoras
Tabacconist (merchant)	Oikonomou Sp.	Agoras
Tabacconist (merchant)	Petritzi Brothers	Agoras
Tabacconist (merchant)	Petropoulos Nik.	Agoras
Tabacconist (merchant)	Rodopoulos Stylianos	Agoras
Tabacconist (merchant)	Romanos Dim.	Agoras
Tabacconist (merchant)	Trypousis Stef.	Agoras
Tabacconist (merchant)	Tsitsopoulos N.	Agoras
Tabacconist (merchant)	Filopouloi Brothers	Agoras
Tabacconist (merchant)	Xarokopou Brothers	Agoras
Kiosk	Athanasiadis&Konstantoylakis	Agoras
Kiosk	Alexopoulos N.	Agoras
Kiosk	Andronikos G. Dim.	Agoras
Kiosk	Antonakopoulos N. A.	Agoras
Kiosk	Arfanis P. Dim.	Agoras
Kiosk	Karras N. Geor.&Brothers	Agoras
Kiosk	Memos G.	Agoras
Kiosk	Martakis Aristeidis	Agoras
Kiosk	Panagopoulos &Sia	Agoras
Kiosk	Rigopoulos M. Theod.	Agoras
Kiosk	Skourletopoulos Theod.	Agoras
Kiosk	Triantafillou Z.-Exarxopoulos D.	Agoras
Kiosk	Frantzeskakis Io.	Agoras
Tabacconist (seller)	Ampatzis Mikes	Ermou
Tabacconist (seller)	Vougiouklis Apostolos	Paralias
Tabacconist (seller)	Kolokotronis G.	Paralias
Tabacconist (seller)	Pappathanasiou Vas.	Paralias
Tabacconist (seller)	Smirniotopoulos A.	Agoras
Tabacconist (seller)	Sokos X.	Ermou
Tabacconist (seller)	Xrysidis D. X.	Ermou
Oil lamp shop	Aranitis Panag.	Agoras
Oil lamp shop	Markotsis Panag.	Agoras
Oil lamp shop	Pappadopoulos K. G.	Agoras
Oil lamp shop	Papaioannou K.	Agoras
Oil lamp shop	Politakis P. Antonios	Agoras
Marine equipment store	Glykas Dim.&Antonios	Paralias
Marine equipment store	Glykas D. G.	Paralias
Marine equipment store	Memos P. & Ios	Agoras
Marine equipment store	Paraskeua Brothers	Paralias
Marine equipment store	Paraskevopoulos N.L.	Paralias
Lumber store	Vogiklis Andreas	Paralias
Lumber store	Vogiklis Arist.	Paralias

Lumber store	Vougiouklis G.	Paralias	
Lumber store	Grekos Arist.&Brothers	Paralias	
Lumber store	Mersiadis M. Io.	Paralias	
Lumber store	Konstantinou P. St.	Paralias	
Lumber store	Fragopoulos Geor.	Paralias	
Lumber store	Salten Eum.	Paralias	
Timber shop for shipbuilding	Stamatelakis N. Panag.	Agoras	
Spirit seller	Athineos D.	next to the Grocery	
Spirit seller	Asimas P.	Paralias	
Spirit seller	Giannousis G.N.	Agoras	
Spirit seller	Diamantis G. Konst.	Paralias	
Spirit seller	Thomas Lampros	Paralias	
Spirit seller	Kalperis Io.	by the seaside	
Spirit seller	Mamidis St.	by the seaside	
Spirit seller	Passaras Ilias	by the seaside	
Spirit seller	Politakis A.	Agoras and Paralias	
Spirit seller	Pontselas Th. N.	Paralias	
Spirit seller	Fournarakis M. N.	Ermou	
Grocer	Arfanis D. Pantelis	Paralias	
Grocer	Vinios L. Io. & S.	Agoras	
Grocer	Zografakis N. Arist.	Agoras	
Grocer	Koutsodontis Th. K.	Agoras	
Grocer	Mougla Brothers	Agoras	
Grocer	Moumountzis P.I.	Paralias	
Grocer	Myladakis Rossis	Hephaestu	
Grocer	Nikolia Brothers	Paralias	
Grocer	Stratigakis A.	Teloniou square	
Grocer	Trantali Leonida & Ioi	next to the Grocery	
Grocer	Xatziagiannis Ant.	Paralias	
Hatter	Galopoulos N.	Agoras	
Hatter	Georgiadis M.	Agoras	
Hatter	Ellinikon Pilopieio	Ermou	
Hatter	Lamprinos Anastasios	Agoras	
Hatter	Skasis A.	Agoras	
General store	Vafiadakis Dim.	Ygionomiou square	
General store	Voutzinas G.	Agoras	
General store	Kolvokoresis G.	Agoras	
General store	Nazos Karolos	Hephaestu	
General store	Saridakis Konst.	Ermou	
General store	Syrigos Emm.	Hephaestu	
Industrial factories	Flourmill	Skotaropoulos D.	Paralias
	Flourmill	Stauropoulos D.	Paralias
	Flourmill	Tsoutsopoulos Vas.	Paralias
	Flourmill	Triantafyllakos Io.	Paralias
	Flourmill	Xristodoulou N.	Ermou
Industrialists and Craftsmen	Wagon manufacturer	Michalopoulos&Konstantinoy	Agoras
	Wagon manufacturer	Natsos Eustath.	Paralias
	Wagon manufacturer	Triantafyllakos Ioan.	Paralias
	Barbershop	Apostolidis D.	Agoras
	Barbershop	Melissourgos N.	Agoras
	Barbershop	Pyrgos Th.	Agoras
	Barbershop	Savvas Georg.	Agoras
	Silk worker	Paraskeuopoulos Par.	Agoras
	Silk worker	Pitsaxis St.	Agoras
	Silk worker	Xatzimichailos Io.	Agoras
	Gunsmith	Tziotis Georg.	Agoras
	Sandal maker	Amyradakis St.	Ermou
	Sandal maker	Zaxarakis Io.	Ermou
	Sandal maker	Xynogalas Konst.	Ermou
	Dyeing shop	Stathopoulos N.	Agoras
	Typographer	Kanellis K.	Ermou
	Typographer	Lymperiou Dim.	Agoras
	Typographer	Printezis Renieris	Agoras
	Typographer	Frerou Brothers	Agoras
	Shoemaker	Vidalis P.	Agoras
	Tannery	Gagkou Alexiou	Posidonias

Tannery	Gagkou Alexiou	Posidonias
Tannery	Glyka P.	Posidonias
Tannery	Kalouta P. & Iou	Posidonias
Tannery	Kalouta F. Evagg.	Posidonias
Tannery	Kornilaki Menelaou	Posidonias
Tannery	Kottaki Ilia	Posidonias
Tannery	Kourkoutaki Io. & Ioi	Posidonias
Tannery	Ligouroua Geor.	Posidonias
Tannery	Marinaki M. Adelfon	Posidonias
Tannery	Marinaki Ant.	Posidonias
Tannery	Saloustrou Emm.	Posidonias
Bakery	Athanasiadis Io.	Agoras
Bakery	Sfiktos R.	Agoras
Coachbuilder	Arkoulis Thomas	Agoras
Coachbuilder	Didaxopouloi Brothers	Agoras
Coachbuilder	Didaxopoulos Anast.	Agoras
Coachbuilder	Malkotsis P.	Agoras
Coachbuilder	Sintas Stef.	Agoras
Goldsmith	Kampouropoulos G. Alex.	Agoras
Goldsmith	Kamaris St.	Agoras
Goldsmith	Lemonakis St.	Agoras
Color maker	Glynos L. N.	Paralias
Color maker	Glynos N. M.	Hephaestu
Color maker	Katzimantis Th. Mich.	Paralias
Watchmaker	Zaxariadis Emm.	Agoras
Watchmaker	Lamprinakis Ger.	Ermou
Watchmaker	Orfanos Ath.	Paralias
Watchmaker	Polyxroniadis Ant.	Ermou
Watchmaker	Printezis Iosif	Ermou
Watchmaker	Velentzas Georg.	near Grocery
Watchmaker	Loupias G.	Agoras
Watchmaker	Savvas Ant.	Poseidonos
Watchmaker	Tziras K.	Poseidonos
Watchmaker	Tragonis St.	Poseidonos
Furniture maker	Lalezios N. Georgios	Agoras
Furniture maker	Lousidis Giann.	Agoras
Furniture maker	Maragkos N.	Agoras
Furniture maker	Minis Leonidas	Agoras
Furniture maker	Polykritis Fr.	Agoras
Furniture maker	Salentis Dom.	Agoras
Furniture maker	Samothrakis K.	Agoras
Upholstery maker	Melikos Eustr.	Ermou
Upholstery maker	Nikolaou P.	Agoras
Locum maker	Vasileiou Sot.	Agoras



