The study of skeletal material from the ancient cemetery of Kerameikos is part of a bigger research program in the University of Athens for the study of the craniofacial complex, into which, as an orthodontist, I am involved for many years now.

The eleven-year-old Myrtis was one of the thousands of anonymous victims of the horrible plague that struck Athens in the first years of the Peloponnesian War. Her body was thrown hastily into a rough grave that the authorities opened on one edge of the ancient cemetery of Kerameikos, in order to bury the scores of people that lay dead in the streets of the city. Myrtis' skull was found among the bones of many more men, women and children, victims of the plague.

Her skull had been preserved in excellent condition and that was a spur to its remolding, so that we could come today face to face with the past.

Her journey into time started on the 22nd May, 2006, when the research work " <u>DNA</u> examination of ancient dental pulp incriminates typhoid fever as the possible cause of the Plaque of Athens.

", was announced to the academic community in the Great Hall of the University of Athens.

Since then she is travelling...

Next destination



March 22, 2011: Muzeji i galerije Podgorice (Montenegrin)

January 14, 2011: Archaeological Museum of Thessaloniki

September 13, 2010: National Archaeological Museum

July 1, 2010: Athens International Airport Elefterios Venizelos

June 19, 2010: International Exhibition EXPO 2010 in China

April 15, 2010: Goulandris Natural History Museum

April 9, 2010: New Acropolis Museum

September 8, 2006: 71st International Fair of Thessalonica

June 28, 2006: Zappeion Megaron

## May 22, 2006: Great Hall, University of Athens

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