

The public cemetery of the ancient *demos* of Paiania in Attica and some observations on the ancient *demoi* and mortuary practices in Mesogaia, Attica

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ABSTRACT

In the present paper, an ancient cemetery, which came to light east of Paiania in Attica, on the site Agios Athanasios, and was excavated in 1969, is presented for the first time. It was an extended and densely used cemetery, but the excavated site was only a small part of a much wider cemetery, which belonged to the inhabitants or demotai of the demos of Paiania. The dating of the pottery allows us to date the cemetery mainly to the first half of the 5th century B.C., with few vases dating from mid-6th century B.C. through the 3rd quarter of the 5th century B.C. The cemetery is viewed within the historical frame of Mesogaia area and mortuary practices are placed in context within other cemeteries in southeastern Attica.

INTRODUCTION

In the summer of 1969, during the plowing of a plot east of Liopesi (Paiania) in Attica, on the site Agios Athanasios, which lies in the Mesogaia area (Pl. 1), a marble cist for a funerary urn was revealed and was at first noticed by an excavation worker, Andreas Pintzos; after this, a trial excavation took place, under the supervision of Curator of Antiquities of Eastern Attica Dr. Petros Themelis and his scientific assistant Ioanna Psychogiou-Andreou. During the excavation an extended and densely used cemetery was recovered. According to the excavator,¹ the cemetery was mainly used in the second half of the 6th century B.C., with few examples of later graves. After thoroughly studying the pottery from the graves, the dating has to be slightly shifted to the first half of the 5th century B.C. as main period of use.

The importance of burial practices in ancient Greece and Attica in particular has long been documented. The present study is intended to contribute to this ongoing discussion through the presentation and analysis of burial practices and artifacts, mainly vessels, from this cemetery. The cemetery is seen within the larger context

¹ Themelis 1970. Initially I had been granted the official permission to study and publish six cemeteries in the area of Mesogaia by the Greek Ministry of Culture and Sports. The material of six cemeteries proved to be overly huge to be included in one single work, such as a Ph.D. dissertation; therefore I decided to leave the analytical discussion and study of Agios Athanasios cemetery for a separate publication, such as the present. With the kind intervention of Curator of Antiquities of Eastern Attica Olga Kakavogianni, I appealed to Dr. P. Themelis for the permission to study the aforementioned cemetery. Then, all the material, which is kept in the Archaeological Museum of Brauron, was photographed and all the original, unpublished field notebooks, photographs, notes etc., which were given to me by I. Psychogiou-Andreou, were reproduced.

of Mesogaia area in Attica, mostly at the end of the Archaic period and the start of the Classical period, and its burial practices are contextualized within other cemeteries from southeastern Attica.

BURIAL PRACTICES IN THE MESOGAIA AREA. THE ANCIENT *DEME* OF PAIANIA: PAIANIA KATHYPERTHEN AND PAIANIA HYPENERTHEN (LIOPESE)

Mesogaia is one of the two large plains in Attica, which are separated from each other by the mountains of the region (Pl. 2).² In ancient times several *demes* were established³ in Mesogaia, next to an extensive road network.⁴ In modern times, in this area, after 1994, numerous rescue excavations took place in advance of extensive construction works, under the supervision of the Ephorate of Antiquities of Eastern Attica. A few cemeteries and funerary monuments came to light during these excavations.⁵

In the Archaic period (7th–6th century B.C.), it seems that Mesogaia's population diminished to some extent. The period is archaeologically documented by two demotic cemeteries: the one of Oe and the other of Paiania Hypenerthen, which is presented here.⁶ Few burials have been recovered, as, for instance, in the cemetery of Kalyvia in Kouvaras, Volomandra etc.⁷ In the beginning of the 6th century B.C., the appearance of monumental sculpture led to the creation of kouroi and korai, which were placed as commemorative tombstones of land owners in Mesogaia and of city inhabitants.⁸ As has become evident, from the end of the 6th century B.C. onwards burial monuments decreased, but the rural areas in Attica⁹ seem to have remained unaffected by the developments that are observed in the city of Athens and which have been connected with changes in legislation.¹⁰

In Classical times Mesogaia was influenced by the prosperity of Athens,¹¹ as its history is tightly linked with that of Athens. In the 5th century B.C., burials increased, as has been documented through excavations. This can be attributed to an increase of population, better preservation conditions of Classical graves, or an increase of classes who could afford costly burials.¹² After 425 B.C., monumental graves in Attica seem to have made their reappearance, until Demetrius of Phaleron's ban on expensive grave monuments.¹³

Today, four small towns occupy the centre of Mesogaia, among which is Liopesi or Paiania. The ancient *deme* of Paiania Kathyperthen has been located in the area of modern Municipality of Paiania, west of Mesogaia and next to the street that leads to Koropi and Markopoulo.¹⁴ Paiania Hypenerthen has been located in the area east of modern Paiania.¹⁵ Both *demes* belonged to the *trittys* of Pandionis *phyle*¹⁶ and later on, in the Hellenistic

2 Mersch 1996, 9.

3 Traill 1975, map 1.

4 Steinhauer 1994, 176, fig. 2; 2001, 81–2; 2005, 16,6, fig. 10.

5 Kakavogianni and Galiatsatou 2009, 399.

6 Themelis 1970, 126–27.

7 Kurtz and Boardman 1994, 65; for a wider presentation of burial customs in demotic and family burial plots in Mesogaia area, see Galiatsatou 2018.

8 Valavanis 2008, 132.

9 Morris 1997, 164; Alexandridou 2008, 65; Valavanis 2008, 132.

10 Ruschenbusch 1966; Martina 1968; Stupperich 1977; Kurtz 1984; Alexandridou 2008.

11 Doumas 2001, 14.

12 Mersch 1996, 36.

13 Süsserott 1938, 120, n. 36; Wehrli 1949; Garland 1985, 107; Kurtz and Boardman 1994, 100–1; Simantoni-Bournia 1998, 13.

14 Curtius and Kaupert 1883, 2:4; Traill 1986, 129; Travlos, *Attika*, 192; Mersch 1996, 161.

15 Kakavogianni 2000, 137; Steinhauer 2001, 107.

16 Traill 1986, 443, pl. III.

period, between 307–201 B.C., to Antigonis *phyle*.¹⁷ It seems that the cemetery in question, of Agios Athanasios, belonged to the inhabitants of this deme (Pl. 3).

As is the case with the other ancient *demes* of Mesogaia, an organized settlement has not been found in Paiania and possibly such a thing did not exist; rather than this, farmhouses were scattered across the plain and they must have been numerous, according to the estimated population of the region.¹⁸ Actually, these *demes* had the form of smaller or bigger settlements, which included cemeteries of the inhabitants,¹⁹ who were both Athenian citizens and immigrants. Apart from the cemetery in Agios Athanasios, which is presented here, other cemeteries have been excavated in the area.²⁰ The most imposing of all, according to the data to date, seems to be a cemetery of two periboloi in Pousi Ledi of Paiania (Pls. 4, 5).²¹

THE CEMETERY IN THE AREA OF AGIOS ATHANASIOS IN LIOPESI (PAIANIA). BURIAL CUSTOMS

The cemetery lies east of Agios Athanasios and north of the road that leads to Markopoulo. Judging from the artifacts, the catalogue of which is included in this paper, it was continuously in use from the 2nd half of the 6th until the 5th century B.C.,²² while one grave dates to the Roman times. Overall, 19 graves were recovered at the plot (Pls. 6, 7), adjacent to each other, and nearly all were furnished with grave goods, mostly black-figured lekythoi. Two of the graves (Graves 1 and 2) were stone cists containing funerary urns, one of which was totally shattered due to plowing of the soil. The second was well-preserved, with its cover and two handles surviving. The cists were adjacent to each other (Pl. 8).

There was one stone cist grave, made of vertical, large stone slabs. Six graves were tile covered, and of these two were not covered with roof tiles but with terracotta well rings. The largest number of burials, however – 8 in total – had been deposited in large vases, such as jars (pithoi), pithamphoras and amphoras.

Special constructions were semicircular walls, similar to those used for the insulation of wells, which were used for the protection of Grave 13. Large stone slabs had covered stone cist Grave 1, while pithos Grave 4 was lined with stone slabs. Finally, large lekythoi had been used as grave markers.

The most important of the graves were burial pithoi 7 and 8, as they contained a great number of intact ceramic vessels and terracotta statuettes, such as a sphinx from Grave 8 and seated female figures (see Catalogue below).

The rite of cremation of the dead and the housing of their ashes in urns, which is encountered in our cemetery, began at the end of the Geometric or at the beginning of the Archaic times in Attica.²³ Bronze urns were often deposited in shafts and stone cists, mainly rectangular and fewer circular, which had a stone cover for the protection of the fragile nature of bronze. Funerary urns that contained cremations have been found in the “Eastern” cemetery of Merenda,²⁴ which dates to the 2nd half – 1st quarter of the 4th century B.C. The existence of funerary urns in stone cists, which is encountered in Agios Athanasios, has parallels with the cemetery in

17 Kakavogianni 2010, 181.

18 Kakavogianni 2010, 174.

19 Osborne 1996, 49–64; Steinhauer 2001, 85; Kakavogianni 2005, 180–1, fig. 3.

20 Petritaki 1982, 59; Chatziosotiriou 1990, 44, fig. b; Kakavogianni 2010, 173, 176; Mexi and Douni 2015.

21 Kakavogianni and Galiatsatou 2009, 409; Galiatsatou 2015; Galiatsatou 2019. The finds from the excavation in Pousi Ledi are also described in detail by Kakavogianni 2010, 178–79.

22 Kakavogianni 2010, 174, 176.

23 Pelekidou 1916, 16; Kurtz and Boardman 1994, 71; Kakavogianni 2001, 69.

24 Kakavogiannis 2003, 42–3; Anetakis et al. 2009, 189–91; Kakavogianni 2009, 72.

Toulas plot in Koropi area, where, for instance, three bronze urns had been deposited in an eight-shaped grave (Pl. 9).²⁵ The urns in the latter contained children inhumations (not cremations) and date to the 1st quarter of the 5th century B.C.

The practice of depositing ash-urns in cylindrical stone cists for their protection, as was the case in Agios Athanasios, is also encountered in Toulas cemetery in Koropi (Pl. 10)²⁶ and in Strakantouna plot in Paiania,²⁷ where an ash-urn had been deposited in a cylindrical marble cist (5th century B.C.).

On the other hand, tile graves,²⁸ which made their appearance in Archaic times, were widespread from the Classical period onwards²⁹ and even more through the 4th century B.C., at least in the city area.³⁰ Tile graves were quite common in the cemetery in question, as six of them were recovered in the excavation. Large flat or curving roof tiles of baked clay covered the body of the deceased in the pit. In some of these graves, the tiles covered only part of the body, usually the upper part, a practice which in some occurrences has been related with remains of incomplete cremation burials and the intention to ensure that the body had “a kind of protection” to some degree. In the *asty* or city area, in the 4th century B.C., tile graves prevailed.³¹ Towards the end of the century they seemed to follow a Panhellenic trend and were not related to particular social groups.³²

Other examples of tile graves in the Mesogaia area are encountered in Toulas plot in Koropi,³³ in Pousi Ledi in Paiania (Pl. 11),³⁴ alongside sarcophagi, and in Peribolos C in Peristeropoulos plot (Pl. 12).³⁵ Tile graves in these cemeteries date from the 5th century B.C. onwards. In most cases in the Mesogaia area, tile graves coexist with other types of graves, as is the case in Agios Athanasios: sarcophagi alongside tile graves have been recovered in a burial enclosure (*peribolos*) in the area of Vourvas, near St Peter’s church,³⁶ all dating to the 5th–4th century B.C. In our cemetery, one of the six tile graves (Grave 14) dates to the Roman times, a case similar to the tile graves from Lykouriza in Lagonisi.³⁷

Other grave structures in this cemetery were pit and stone cist graves. These two types of graves are present in the Mesogaia area as early as the Geometric period,³⁸ and they are related with the reappearance of inhumations (which replaced cremation burials) in Attica.³⁹ In a study that has been conducted in Athenian cemeteries of the first three quarters of the 5th century B.C., it has been observed that a burial in a simple pit grave is the prevalent practice.⁴⁰ In some cases, these pits were covered with slabs and they were usually one grave per person.

In the wider area of Mesogaia it is obvious that cist graves are not rare in early periods, as, for instance, three cist graves of the Geometric period in the area of the Industrial Park of Keratea,⁴¹ five in Patrona plot in Koropi,⁴²

25 Galiatsatou 2019, 56.

26 Galiatsatou 2015.

27 Mexi and Douni 2015, 90.

28 Kurtz and Boardman 1994, 91–2.

29 For detailed description of this type of graves, see Kurtz and Boardman 1994, 91–2.

30 Morris 1997, 178, fig. 32; Kaltsas 1998; Dimakis 2016, 18.

31 Morris 1997, 178, fig. 32.

32 *Olynthos* XI; *Corinth* XIII; Kaltsas 1998; Dimakis 2016, 18.

33 Galiatsatou 2015.

34 Galiatsatou 2015.

35 Galiatsatou 2015.

36 Steinhauer 1984, 123–24; Steinhauer 1994, 175–76.

37 Tsaravopoulos 1997, 86–7; Tsaravopoulos et al. 2001; Dova 2010, 85–6; Papatthasiou and Tsaravopoulos 2013.

38 Kakavogianni 2001, 69.

39 Kurtz and Boardman 1994, 44–5.

40 Kurtz and Boardman 1994, 91; Morris 1997, 178, fig. 32.

41 Closterman 1999, 371–73; Michailidi et al. 2010, 105–18.

42 Kakavogianni 1999, 112–13.

eight in Varis Koropiou Street,⁴³ dating to the 2nd half of the 8th century B.C. and 18 cist graves in Thorikos,⁴⁴ of the 1st half of the 7th century B.C. In the case of Agios Athanasios, as aforementioned, there was only one grave of this type, Grave 1. Cist graves lost popularity in the 5th century B.C.⁴⁵ In Classical times, cist graves have been located in the area of Merenda in two different spots: in Nassos plot,⁴⁶ of the 3rd quarter of the 5th century B.C., and in the “Eastern” cemetery,⁴⁷ on the southeastern edge of the Hippodrome, dating between the 2nd half of the 5th and the 1st quarter of the 4th century B.C.

In this cemetery, there were both inhumation and cremation burials, following a general trend of the period in question.⁴⁸ Another example of cremation burials and inhumations in pithoi and amphoras from the Mesogaia area is the Archaic cemetery of Merenda, where 19 burial vases were found, dating to the 2nd half of the 6th century B.C.⁴⁹ They contained mostly the bodies of children. In another case, in the cemetery of Classical times in the Industrial Park of Keratea, inhumation burials in pithoi and amphoras outnumbered cremation burials (the proportion was 9 to 4).⁵⁰

Six pyre layers, some of which contained a large number of ceramic vessels, were found in Agios Athanasios. These must be attributed to the rite, which started in Archaic times, of presenting offerings to the dead in shallow pits off the grave and not within the grave,⁵¹ along with grave structures which bore burning traces but devoid of human bones.⁵² The so-called offering places (Opfergrube, Opferplatz),⁵³ which also made their appearance in Attica in the Archaic period,⁵⁴ were deposit areas of irregular outline, which contained almost exclusively pottery and, in few cases, animal bones and remains of food. They were deposited in various spots, even within the graves, atop the covering slaps, near, at a distance from, or upon tumuli, marking their position. In some cases, in the same graves, offering places were combined with offering channels.

Offering places continued in the Classical times,⁵⁵ along with offering channels, with a similar form as before, although the latter were fewer in number. The pottery that they contained was not useful in any utilitarian sense, such as pseudoalabasters, miniscule plain chytrai etc.⁵⁶ However, they contained drinking vases, lekainides, plates, lehythoi, hydriai and wedding cauldrons.⁵⁷

Offering places from the area of Mesogaia have been found in one case in Agios Andreas⁵⁸ cemetery in the area of Koropi (Pl. 13): its plan was rectangular, it had been opened near the grave enclosures (*periboloi*) and it dates to the 4th quarter of the 5th century B.C. In Pousi Ledi, in Paiania, an offering pit, which contained a large amount of pottery, dates to the 3rd quarter of the 4th century B.C. (Pl. 14);⁵⁹ two offering pits, one of the 7th and the other of the 6th century B.C., have been found in Spata, in the vicinity of the “Big grave”.⁶⁰ Finally,

43 Daux 1958, figs. 7–8; Coldstream 1968, 403; Petropoulakou and Pentazos 1973, 21, 106, no. 20; Callipolitis-Feytmans 1984, 27; Morris 1987, 227, no. 46b; Mersch 1996, 209.

44 Mersch 1996, 204; Mussche et al. 1963, 47–8.

45 Kurtz and Boardman 1994, 68, 92; Simantoni-Bournia 1998, 18.

46 Papadimitriou 1961, 30–1; Mastrokostas 1966, 281–314; Lazaridis 1968, 31.

47 Kakavogiannis 2003, 42–3; Anetakis et al. 2009, 189–91; Kakavogianni 2009, 72.

48 Garland 1985, 34.

49 Anetakis et al. 2009, 194–96.

50 Closterman 1999, 371–73; Michailidi et al. 2010, 105–18.

51 Kurtz and Boardman 1994, 68, 71.

52 Kurtz and Boardman 1994, 71.

53 *Agora* XII, 198–99, pl. 69; Knigge 1990, 124, fig. 121; Kurtz and Boardman 1994, 71–2.

54 For offering places of the Archaic period, see *Kerameikos* (VI 1 1959, 87–8).

55 Simantoni-Bournia 1998, 19.

56 Kurtz and Boardman 1994, 93.

57 Kurtz and Boardman 1994, 94.

58 Galiatsatou 2015; cf. *Agora* XII, 198–99, pl. 69.

59 Galiatsatou 2015.

60 Curtius and Kaupert 1883,5; Morris 1987, 228, no. 71; Mersch 1996, 227.

two offering places were recovered in Varis–Koropiou Street, in the “Northern cemetery⁶¹ of the 7th–5th century B.C., one of which contained an important artifact, a clay cart, imitating those which carried the deceased.

In conclusion, it seems that some of the features, which are encountered in our cemetery, are quite persistent and widespread in cemeteries that have come to light in the surrounding area of Eastern Attica. Such practices are, for instance, cremation burials in bronze funerary urns, which were in turn housed in stone cists for their protection; the existence of tile graves, along with other grave structures, such as pit and cist graves; combination of inhumation and cremation burials; and last but not least a number of pyre layers, possibly containing offerings, which were deposited there as part of a rite from the living to honor the dead.

CATALOGUE OF GRAVES AND FINDS⁶²

FUNERARY URNS

Funerary urn 1 (Pl. 33).

Stone cist. Almost cylindrical and narrowing to the bottom. H. 0.60 m; Diam. (exterior) 0.70 m, (interior) 0.53 m. Fragments of a bronze funerary urn and a coil-shaped bronze stand; similar to the four ones that were found on Funerary urn 2 were found in the stone cist.

H. 0.57; Diam. (exterior) 0.72, (interior) 0.54 m.

One sherd was found.

Funerary urn 2 (Pls. 34, 35).

Stone cist. Almost cylindrical and narrowing to the bottom. It was covered with greenish stone slabs.

It contained an intact bronze urn with few cracks. The urn is calyx shaped and its cover is almost level with two knobs. The handles are movable and are attached to coil-shaped bronze stands. Two more coil-shaped stands were arranged in a way that all four stands formed a cross shape on top of the urn. The soil from the interior of the urn contained ashes and pieces of coal as well as fragments of the urn itself.

H. (exterior) 0.40 m, (interior) 0.25 m; Diam. (exterior) 0.78 m, (interior) 0.62 m; Diam. of cover 0.22 m.

GRAVES AND FINDS

Grave 1 (Pls. 15, 16).

Rectangular cist grave. The covering slabs of the grave were not found. The slabs of the southern and the half of the western side were also missing.

L. 1.10 m; W. 0.40 m (interior).

5 lekythoi in total at the southern half of the grave, a bronze nail and a bronze necklace north were found in the grave. There were no skeletal remains.

While removing the slabs, which belonged to the grave, sherds, alongside parts of a bronze disc and a bronze wire were found around the grave.

61 Curtius and Kaupert 1883, 15; Petropoulakou and Pentazos 1973, 21, 105, no. 22; Morris 1987, 227, no. 46a; Travlos, *Attika*, 446, figs. 564–74; Mersch 1996, 212–14.

62 In the catalogue, emphasis is given to pottery and statuettes as other materials, as pieces of jewelry were scarce and I have the permission to study only the pottery. However, in the description of each grave, there is a presentation of all its finds regardless of material.

1. BLACK-FIGURED LEKYTHOS (Fig. 1). Inventory no. 904.⁶³ Grave 1. H. 0.155 m. Neck broken and mended. Cf. *CVA U.S.A.* 8, 31, pl. 12:7, 8; Kurtz 1975, 152–53, pl. 69:2.5, 151; *Kerameikos* IX, 94, no. 30.4, pls. 47:4, 99, no. 42.1, pl. 21:5 (both around 490 B.C.); *CVA Sweden* 22, 73, pl. 30: 6–7 (mid-5th century B.C.); Mussche 1998, 79, no. 102, fig. 196 (1st half of 5th century B.C.); *Kerameikos* VII 2, 83, no. 282:11, pl. 55: 2.10 (Megaira Painter, around 460 B.C.); Parlama and Stambolidis 2000, no. 307 (where further references and comments, 500–475 B.C.); cf. *CVA Greece* 10, 124–26, ns. 5–6, pls. 92, 93 (2nd quarter of 5th century B.C., also for further references); for Palmer's Group III: *Corinth* XIII, 163–64, 243, 337, pl. 51.

Cylindrical shoulder lekythos. Secondary shape. Incisions. Concave foot. On shoulder, tongues and rays bordered by a black band. On body, three palmettes with interior details incised, alternating with three long black tongues and enclosed in three narrow white curved lines forming arcs. The palmettes rest upon a scale pattern with white dots at center of scales. Below design, a black band. On lower part of body, black glaze extending across foot. A reserved band on edge of foot.

Class of Athens 581 ii, manner of the Haimon Painter/ the Megaira Painter.
475–450 B.C.

2. BLACK-FIGURED LEKYTHOS (Fig. 2). Inventory no. 905. Grave 1. H. 0.155 m. Foot broken and mended. Cf. above, no. 1.

Cylindrical shoulder lekythos. Secondary shape. Incisions. Concave foot. On shoulder, tongues and rays bordered by a black band. On body, three palmettes with interior details incised, alternating with three long black tongues and enclosed in three narrow white curved lines forming arcs. The palmettes rest upon a scale pattern with white dots at center of scales. Below design, a black band. On lower part of body, black glaze extending across foot. A reserved band on edge of foot.

Class of Athens 581 ii, manner of the Haimon Painter/ the Megaira Painter.
475–450 B.C.

3. BLACK-FIGURED LEKYTHOS (Fig. 3). Inventory no. 906. Grave 1. H. 0.130 m. Shoulder and body peeled. Cf. above, no. 1.

Cylindrical shoulder lekythos. Secondary shape. Incisions. Concave foot. On shoulder, tongues and rays bordered by a black band. On body, three palmettes with interior details incised, alternating with three long black tongues and enclosed in three narrow white curved lines forming arcs. The palmettes rest upon a scale pattern with white dots at center of scales. Below design, a black band. On lower part of body, black glaze extending across foot. A reserved band on edge of foot.

Class of Athens 581 ii, manner of the Haimon Painter/ the Megaira Painter.
475–450 B.C.

4. BLACK-FIGURED LEKYTHOS (Fig. 4). Inventory no. 907. Grave 1. H. 0.135 m. Broken and mended. Cf. above, no. 1.

Cylindrical shoulder lekythos. Secondary shape. Incisions. Concave foot. On shoulder, tongues and rays bordered by a black band. On body, three double palmettes with interior details incised alternating with three long black tongues enclosed in three narrow white curved lines forming arcs. The palmettes are arranged upon and

⁶³ The Inventory numbers correspond to the ones given to the objects in the reference book of the Archaeological Museum of Brauron.

under a scale pattern with white dots at center of scales. On lower part of body, black glaze extending across foot. Rim and body of foot reserved.

Class of Athens 581 ii, manner of the Haimon Painter/ the Megaira Painter.

475–450 B.C.

5. BLACK-BODIED LEKYTHOS (Fig. 44). Inventory no. 908. H. 0.110 m. Grave 1. Rim peeled, broken and mended.

Cf. *CVA Greece* 10, 123, ns. 1–2, pl. 92; for type two, see Kurtz 1975, 23, 77, 115, pl. 67.

Cf. no. **74**.

Concave foot. On shoulder, tongues and rays. On body, black glaze extending across foot. Rim and body of foot reserved.

Degenerate type of the Diosphos Painter's Workshop.

475–450 B.C.

Grave 2 (Pl. 17).

Tile grave. L. 1.75 m; W. 1.70 m.

It was covered with four clay slabs, three of which were intact and bore a hole in the center, possibly because they had originally been used for the coating of a well.

The body within the grave was partially preserved (feet, arms and head). H. 1.50 m. The skull contained a bronze coin. Few sherds were found, which rendered the cup no. **6**.

6. BLACK-GLAZED CUP (Fig. 73). Inventory no. 994. H. 0,052 m. From the area around Grave 2.

Broken and mended with missing parts of body.

Cf. *Agora XII*, 262, ns. 381–82, 385, 393.

Upper wall slightly concave. Low conical foot, reserved underside with circle and broad resting surface. Glazed inside and out. Reserved band on the wall with tongue pattern and row of dots.

Ca. 550 B.C.

Grave 3 (Pl. 18).

Tile grave. It was preserved to a L. of 0,40 m, due to destruction. Other than the part of the skull, no artifacts were associated with this grave.

Grave 4 (Pl. 19).

This was part of a pithos, of which only part of the belly had been used and was lined on the narrow sides with stone slabs. Diam. of pithos part 0.60 m.

It bore imprinted decoration of dots inside triangles and rectangles. Overall, six vases were deposited on the bottom.

7. BLACK-FIGURED LEKYTHOS (Fig. 5). Inventory no. 913. Grave 4. H. 0.125 m. Broken and mended.

Cf. above, no. **1**.

Cylindrical shoulder lekythos. Secondary shape. Incisions. Concave foot. On shoulder, tongues and possibly rays which have not been preserved. On body, three palmettes with interior details incised, alternating with four

long black tongues (one extra on the right) and enclosed in three narrow white curved lines forming arcs. The palmettes rest upon a scale pattern with white dots at center of scales. Below design, a black band. On lower part of body, black glaze extending across foot. A reserved band on edge of foot.

Class of Athens 581 ii, manner of the Haimon Painter/ the Megaira Painter.

475–450 B.C.

8. ONE-HANDLED LEKANIS (Fig. 45). Inventory no. 909. Total H. 0.084 m; Diam. 0.104 m. Grave 4. Lid peeled.

Cf. *Agora* XII, 324, no. 1251, pl. 42.

Ring foot. Skyphos handle. Lid slightly convex; tall knob with disc top. On the lekanis, underside reserved with glazed circles and dot. On the lid, underside reserved.

480–450 B.C.

9. SALTCELLAR (Fig. 46). Inventory no. 910. H. 0.019 m; Diam. 0.052 m. Grave 4.

Cf. *Agora* XII, 300, no. 911, pl. 34.

Slightly concave underside, reserved with two glazed circles and dot.

Ca. 450 B.C.

10. OINOCHOE (Fig. 47). Inventory no. 911. H. 0.079 m; Diam. of base 0.035 m. Grave 4.

Disc foot; globular body; wide mouth; a groove on the shoulder; strap handle starting from shoulder.

11. RED BODIED ALABASTRON (Fig. 48). Inventory no. 912. H. 0.097 m; Diam. of base 0.029 m. Grave 4. Glaze peeled in parts.

Flat bottom; red glazed. Spreading rim.

12. MINIATURE BASKET (Fig. 49). Inventory no. 914. H. 0.021 m; Diam. 0.044 m. Grave 4.

Cf. *Agora* XII, 335, no. 1412, pl. 45.

Flat bottom; outturned rim. Two glazed bands inside, small strokes on the rim, two bands outside with a row of dots between them.

Early 5th century B.C.

Grave 5 (Pl. 20).

This was a small amphora. The mouth was closed with an inverted part of a fragmented vase. H. 0.58 m; Diam. of belly 0.42 m; Diam of mouth 0.10 m;

An intact one-handed lekanis, which contained a small skyphos, were found in the amphora. A number of sherds were collected, which mainly belonged to the body of the amphora, alongside a part of a lekythos (not included in the catalogue).

13. ONE-HANDLED LEKANIS (Fig. 50). Inventory no.916. Total H. 0.102 m; Diam. 0.097 m. Grave 5. Rim, handle and lid peeled.

Cf. *Agora* XII, 324, no. 1251, pl. 42.

Ring foot. Skyphos handle. Lid flat on top with reel-shaped knob. Reserved: on the bowl the rim and the flange,

handle-panel, the outside of the foot, the resting surface and the underside; on the lid, the underside and the edge of the rim, the top of the knob with glazed dot.

500–460 B.C.

14. CORINTHIAN TYPE SKYPHOS (Fig. 51). Inventory no. 917. H. 0.041 m; Diam. 0.059 m. Grave 5. Handle peeled in parts.

Cf. *Agora* XII, 257, no. 313, pl. 14; Parlama and Stambolidis 2000, 301, no. 296 (500–475 B.C.).

Flaring ring foot; bell handles. Reserved: underside, outer face of foot and zone above foot.

Ca. 480 B.C.

Grave 6 (Pl. 21).

Tile grave. L. 0.80 m; W. 0.40 m.

It contained neither body remains nor grave offerings.

Grave 7 (Pl. 22).

This was a pithos; the mouth was closed with a stone slab. H. 0.75 m; Diam. 0.60 m.

It contained eight vases, as well as two terracotta statuettes, one of which was damaged (therefore not included in the catalogue), whereas the other was a statuette of a standing female.

15. BLACK-FIGURED LEKYTHOS (Fig. 6). Inventory no. 919. Grave 7. H. 0.130 m. Broken and mended.

Cf. above, no. 1.

Cylindrical shoulder lekythos. Secondary shape. Incisions. Concave foot. On shoulder, tongues and rays bordered by a black band. On body, three palmettes with interior details incised, alternating with three long black tongues and enclosed in three narrow white curved lines forming arcs. The palmettes rest upon a scale pattern with white dots at center of scales. Below design, a black band. On lower part of body, black glaze extending across foot. A reserved band on edge of foot.

Class of Athens 581 ii, manner of the Haimon Painter/ the Megaira Painter.

475–450 B.C.

16. BLACK-FIGURED SKYPHOS (Fig. 7). Inventory no. 920. Grave 7. H. 0.059 m; Diam. 0.098 m.

Cf. *Agora* XII, 261, no. 371, pl. 17; parallel for floral decoration, see *Agora* XXIII, 287 no. 1557, pl. 104.

Silhouette technique. Ring foot; flat projecting rim decorated with dots. Reserved: handle-zone and junction of foot and underside.

A and B, ivy leave and stem. At each handle, a palmette. Silhouette Skyphos of Class K2.

Ca. 490–480 B.C.

17. BLACK-FIGURED ALABASTRON (Fig. 8). Inventory no. 923. Grave 7. H. 0.130 m. Rim peeled in parts.

Cf. Parlama and Stambolidis 2000, 372, ns. 415–416 (of later date, 1st quarter of 4th century B.C. Further references on the shape).

The surface was coated all over with a pale cream slip.

Broad, flaring rim; short and narrow neck wholly glazed outside and inside to a certain depth sitting on the slender and elongated cylindrical body; handleless; echinus foot. The vase is reserved but for the neck outside

and inside, lower part of the body. Shoulder and lower part of the vase: meander. The scene on the body has not been preserved.

Haimon manner or Beldam.

525–475 B.C.

18. BLACK-FIGURED LEKYTHOS (Fig. 9). Inventory no. 925. Grave 7. H. 0.135 m. Decoration in bad condition.

Cf. above, no. 1.

Cylindrical shoulder lekythos. Secondary shape. Incisions. Concave foot. On shoulder, tongues and rays bordered by a black band. On body, three palmettes with interior details incised, alternating with three long black tongues and enclosed in three narrow white curved lines forming arcs. The palmettes rest upon a scale pattern with white dots at center of scales. Below design, a black band. On lower part of body, black glaze extending across foot. A reserved band on edge of foot.

Class of Athens 581 ii, manner of the Haimon Painter/ the Megaira Painter.

475–450 B.C.

19. BLACK-BODIED LEKYTHOS (Fig. 52). Inventory no. 921. H. 0.107 m. Grave 7.

Cf. Parlama and Stambolidis 2000, 123, no. 106 (450–425 B.C.); *CVA Greece* 10, 123, ns. 1–2, pl. 92; for type two, see Kurtz 1975, 23, 77, 115, pl. 67; for type BL (or type VI in Kerameikos), see *Kerameikos* XII, 137; for the shape cf. *Corinth* XII, 253, 258, 6:363; for the decoration: Schlörb-Vierneisel 1966, pl. 30.1, 67 (hs 192) 1; Mylonas 1975, 170, pls. 272–340.

Cylindrical shoulder lekythos. Concave foot. On shoulder, tongues and rays. On body, black glaze extending across foot. Rim and body of foot reserved.

Degenerate type from the Diosphos Painter's Workshop.

475–450 B.C.

20. BLACK-BODIED LEKYTHOS (Fig. 53). Inventory no. 922. H. 0.127 m. Grave 7. Rim peeled in parts.

Cf. *CVA Greece* 10, 123 ns. 1–2, pl. 92; for type two, see Kurtz 1975, 23, 77, 115, pl. 67.

Cf. above, no. 19.

Cylindrical shoulder lekythos. Concave foot. On shoulder, tongues and rays. On body, black glaze extending across foot. Rim and body of foot reserved.

Degenerate type from the Diosphos Painter's Workshop.

475–450 B.C.

21. STEMLESS CUP (Fig. 54). Inventory no. 926. H. to rim 0.021; Diam. of rim 0.077 m. Grave 7. Broken and mended. Rim peeled in parts.

Cf. *Agora* XII, 268, no. 470, pl. 22.

Large inset lip; ring foot. Glazed all over.

Ca. 480–470 B.C.

22. RED-FIGURED LEKYTHOS (Fig. 74). Inventory 924. H. 0.114 m. Grave 7.

Cf. *Agora* XXX, 260, Ono. 866, pl. 88.

Shouldered: Secondary shape. Woman sitting to right, dressed in a chiton and himation. Above, on the right, a hanging garment. On the shoulder: rays; above, tongue pattern.

The Karlsruhe Painter (?)

Ca. 470–460 B.C.

23. TERRACOTTA FIGURE (Fig. 76). Inventory 927. H. 0.161 m. Grave 7. Broken and mended but worn; face peeled.

Cf. Richter 1953, 79, pl. 60g.

Standing female figure, wearing a *peplos*. The right hand is lifted under the breast and the left on the belly area. 460–450 B.C.

Grave 8 (Pl. 23).

This was a small pithos; the mouth was closed with a circular stone slab. Its belly was globular, it had two strap handles the base was missing. It contained two vases. No human remains were found.

24. ONE-HANDLED CUP (Fig. 55). Inventory no. 929. H. 0.038 m; Diam. of rim 0.037 m. Grave 8. Rim peeled in parts.

Low conical foot; flat projecting rim. Strap handle from lower part of body to rim. Glazed lower half of body, foot, outer face of handle, interior of cup. Glazed wavy line on upper half of body.

25. SKYPHOS (Fig. 56). Inventory no. 930. H. 0.027 m; Diam. of rim 0.059 m. Grave 8. Broken in two and mended.

Half handle and small part of rim missing.

Flat bottom; flat projecting rim. Reserved: handle-zone, handle-panels, bottom and the start of the wall; small strokes on the rim.

Cf. *Agora* XII, 261 ns. 367, 368, pl. 17.

Ca. 550 B.C.

Grave 9 (Pl. 24).

Tile grave with broken clay slabs. L. 1.20 m; W. 0.60 m.

The tiles were concave, of the same type as the tiles of Graves 2 and 13, bearing semicircular cuttings and had been possibly used for the coating of wells. It was devoid of skeletal remains or grave offerings, such as Grave 6.

Grave 10 (Pl. 25).

This was a pithos. H. 0.65 m; Diam. 0.47 m.

It contained 11 vases. It also contained an intact terracotta statuette of a Sphinx, two terracotta statuettes of seated female figures, and a damaged statuette (which is not included in the catalogue).

26. BLACK-FIGURED ATTIC TYPE SKYPHOS (Fig. 10). Inventory no. 932. Grave 10. H. 0.076 m; Diam. of foot 0.046 m. Rim peeled in parts.

Cf. *Agora XXIII*, 293, no. 1613, pl. 106.

A and B winged horse (Pegasus) to the right. Palmettes and glazed lines below handles. Below the figure zone, net pattern and rays. White: mane and tail of the horse.

Ca. 500 B.C.

27. BLACK-FIGURED LEKYTHOS (Fig. 11). Inventory no. 933. Grave 10. H. 0.130 m. Glaze peeled in parts.

Cf. above, no. 1.

Cylindrical shoulder lekythos. Secondary shape. Incisions. Concave foot. On shoulder, tongues and rays bordered by a black band. On body, three palmettes with interior details incised, alternating with three long black tongues and enclosed in three narrow white curved lines forming arcs. The palmettes rest upon a scale pattern with white dots at center of scales. Below design, a black band. On lower part of body, black glaze extending across foot. A reserved band on edge of foot.

Class of Athens 581 ii, manner of the Haimon Painter/ the Megaira Painter.

475–450 B.C.

28. BLACK-FIGURED LEKYTHOS (Fig. 12). Inventory no. 934. H. 0.126 m. Grave 10. Part of foot missing.

Cf. above, no. 1.

Cylindrical shoulder lekythos. Secondary shape. Incisions. Concave foot. On shoulder, tongues and rays bordered by a black band. On body, two palmettes with interior details incised, alternating with two long black tongues and enclosed in two narrow white curved lines forming arcs. The palmettes rest upon a scale pattern with white dots at center of scales. Below design, a black band. On lower part of body, black glaze extending across foot. A reserved band on edge of foot.

Class of Athens 581 ii, manner of the Haimon Painter/ the Megaira Painter.

475–450 B.C.

29. BLACK-FIGURED LEKYTHOS (Fig. 13). Inventory no. 936. Grave 10. H. 0.162. Broken but mended foot and neck. Foot peeled in parts.

Cf. *Agora XXIII*, 227, no. 1002, pl. 83, 234, no. 1075, pl. 85.

Mouth glazed on top. Foot in two degrees. Male seats to the right on an okladias, holding a lyre. On each side is a woman seated on an okladias facing inward, with hand raised. The woman on the left, holding a drinking horn. In the field, branches with fruit. Above, two rows of dots. On the shoulder: “rays”; above, tongue pattern. White: women’s flesh; rim of drinking horn; joints of okladias; fruit; dots on rows.

Class of Athens 581, ii.

Early 5th century B.C.

30. BLACK-FIGURED LEKYTHOS (Fig. 14). Inventory no. 938. Grave 10. H. 0.121. Glaze peeled in parts. Mouth glazed on top.

Cf. *ABL*, 130–41, 241–49, 368; *ABV*, 538–71; *Agora XXIII*, 219, no. 930, pl. 82; Boardman 1974, 172; *CVA Greece* 7, 33; Panvini and Giudice 2004, 220, 222, figs. 12–13; *CVA Greece* 10, pl. 36:1.

Chariot to right at the gallop. Blobs in the field. Above, two rows of dots. On the shoulder: “rays”; above, tongue pattern.

The Class of Athens 581, ii, manner of the Haimon Painter/ the Megaira Painter.
Early 5th century B.C.

31. BLACK-FIGURED LEKYTHOS (Fig. 15). Inventory no. 939. Grave 10. H. 0.135 m.

Cf. above, no. **1**.

Cylindrical shoulder lekythos. Secondary shape. Incisions. Concave foot. On shoulder, tongues and rays bordered by a black band. On body, three palmettes with interior details incised, alternating with three long black tongues and enclosed in three narrow white curved lines forming arcs. The palmettes rest upon a scale pattern with white dots at center of scales. Below design, a black band. On lower part of body, black glaze extending across foot. A reserved band on edge of foot.

Class of Athens 581 ii, manner of the Haimon Painter/ the Megaira Painter.

475–450 B.C.

32. BLACK-FIGURED LEKYTHOS (Fig. 16). Inventory no. 942. Grave 10. H. 0.129 m.

With this type have been correlated workshops of the Class of Athens 581: *ABV*, 487–506; Beazley 1971, 222–33; Boardman 1974, 171; *Kerameikos* IX, 34–5; *CVA Greece* 10, 116, pl. 85. More specifically, it should be attributed to Class 581 ii, due to the “rays” and tongue pattern on the shoulder: *ARV²*, 489; Kurtz 1975, 8. Cf. *Agora* XXIII, 227, no. 1002, pl. 83, 234 no. 1075, pl. 85.

Disc shaped foot. Dionysus sits to the right on an okladias, head turned left, holding an alabaster. On the left side two women seated on okladias facing inward, with hand raised. On the right side one woman in similar position. The women must be Maenads: Moraw 1998, 73–4. In the field, branches with fruit. Above, two rows of dots. On the shoulder: “rays”; above, tongue pattern. White: women’s flesh; joints of okladias; fruit.

In this lekythos, Dionysus appears bearded, as was a persistent feature in his depictions in the first half of the 5th century B.C.: Carpenter 1997, 85.

According to Knigge’s classification, it belongs to lekythos type III/1: *Kerameikos* IX, 34–5. The latter, compared to type II, includes lekythoi with taller body, narrower chimney type mouth and taller neck, more slender body and wider foot. Sub-division III/1 presents downward shoulder, ovoid body, and one-piece foot. The scene usually touches a black line at the bottom and is surmounted by a double row of dots or a meander line.

Early 5th century B.C.

33. BASKET (Fig. 57). Inventory no. 937. H. 0.061; Diam. of rim 0.097 m. Grave 10.

Flat bottom; outturned rim. Vertical grooved handle. Plain.

34. BLACK-BODIED LEKYTHOS (Fig. 58). Inventory no. 940. H. 0.111. Grave 10.

Cf. *Agora* XI, 314, no. 1116, pl. 38; see above, no. **19**.

Disc shaped foot. Neck inset from shoulder. Reserved: under foot and edge of foot, neck and adjoining part of handle, inner face of shoulder with petals and strokes in black. Two red bands, one in the middle of the body and one at the conjunction of the body with shoulder.

Ca. 500 B.C.

35. BLACK-BODIED LEKYTHOS (Fig. 59). Inventory no. 941. H. 0.098. Grave 10. Broken and mended.

Cf. *Agora* XII, 314, no. 1116, pl. 38.

Disc shaped foot. Neck inset from shoulder. Reserved: under foot and edge of foot, neck and adjoining part of

handle, inner face of shoulder. Grey band in the middle of the body, two glazed lines on top.

Ca. 500 B.C.

Cf. above, no. 19.

36. SKYPHOS (Fig. 60). Inventory no. 943. H. 0.038 m; Diam. 0.036 m. Grave 10. Handle broken and mended.

Cf. *Agora XII*, 260, no. 357, pl. 17.

Flaring ring foot; horseshoe handles. Red line at junction of wall and foot. Reserved: underside and band under handles.

500–480 B.C.

37. TERRACOTTA FIGURE (Fig. 77). Inventory 944. H. 0.072. Grave 10.

Sphinx, coarse. Front feet standing, back feet bended. Wings lifted.

Late 6th – early 5th century B.C.

38. TERRACOTTA FIGURE (Fig. 78). Inventory 945. H. 0.104 m. Grave 10. Missing left part. Face peeled.

Cf. Karoglou 2016, 1–2, fig. 2.

Seated female figure.

Late 6th – early 5th century B.C.

39. TERRACOTTA FIGURE (Fig. 79). Inventory 946. H. 0.098 m. Grave 10. Broken in two and mended. Face peeled in parts.

Cf. Karoglou 2016, 1–2, fig. 2.

Seated female figure.

Late 6th – early 5th century B.C.

Grave 11 (Pl. 26).

This was a small amphoroid pithos; the mouth was closed with a circular stone slab. It had cylindrical handles and contained two vases H. 0.30 m; Diam. 0.30 m.

40. PYXIS (Fig. 61). Inventory no. 949. H. 0.041 m; Diam. of rim 0.062 m. Grave 11. Broken and glaze peeled in parts.

Cf. for shape (but with four feet and preserved lid) *Agora XII*, 326, no. 1286, pl. 43, fig. 11. Concave body, glazed inside and out, except for reserved rim.

Around 450 B.C.

41. SKYPHOS, TYPE A, ATTIC TYPE (Fig. 62). Inventory no. 950. H. 0.041; Diam. 0.124 m. Grave 11. Broken in two and mended. Rim peeled in parts.

Cf. *Agora XII*, 259, no. 341, pl. 16.

Torus ring foot; horseshoe handles. Reserved: underside and resting surface, handle-panels. Purple glazed line in handle-zone.

480–450 B.C.

Grave 12 (Pl. 27).

This was a pithos, which was found underneath pithos Grave 11. It was surrounded by Pyre 5. Its orientation was east–west and the mouth was closed with a stone slab. It had cylindrical handles and contained three vases in total.

42. BLACK-FIGURED CORINTHIAN TYPE SKYPHOS (Fig. 17). Inventory no. 953. Grave 12. H. 0.048 m; Diam. 0.070 m. Broken and mended near rim.

Cf. (regarding shape) *Agora XII*, 257 ns. 311–12, pl. 14; (regarding man) *Agora XXIII*, 149, no. 384, pl. 37 (on *loutrophoros* fragment); (regarding lion) *Agora XXIII*, 295, no. 1620, pl. 106; (erotic scene) *Agora XXIII*, 304, no. 1723, pl. 112.

Flaring ring foot; bell handles. On underside of floor, three concentric circles; above the foot, rays. A: Erotic scene. Bearded man bending over a woman on all fours. B: Lion to right; swan to left. Rosettes as filling ornament.

550–525 B.C.

43. SKYPHOS (Fig. 63). Inventory no. 952. H. 0.048; Diam. 0.070 m. Grave 12. Broken and mended near rim.

Cf. *Agora XII*, 261, ns. 368–69, pl. 17.

Flat bottom; flat rim only slightly projecting. Reserved: the handle-zone and inside of rim.

525–500 B.C.

44. MINIATURE OINOCHOE (Fig. 64). Inventory no. 954. H. 0.065; Diam. 0.040 m. Grave 12.

Plain. Flat bottom. Half-globular body.

550–500 B.C.

Grave 13.

Tile grave. L. 1.15 m; W. 0.75 m.

Its orientation was east–west. For the type of the clay slabs cf. Graves 2 and 9. Its eastern side was closed by a piece of tile, the bottom of which was in touch with the outline of another older grave. It contained a skyphos. It was devoid of human remains.

45. CORINTHIAN TYPE SKYPHOS (Fig. 65). Inventory no. 956. H. 0.049; Diam. 0.068 m. Grave 13. Missing part of body, rim and one handle.

Cf. *Agora XII*, 257, ns. 311–12, pl. 14.

Flaring ring foot; bell handles. Reserved: the handle zone and foot. Red glazed line above foot.

550–525 B.C.

Grave 14 (Pl. 28).

This was a rectangular cist grave. L. 1.80 m; W. (interior) 0.65 m; W. (of wall) 0.25 m.

Its orientation was north–south. It was lined with plinths on the sides and floor and it had concave short sides. At the bottom of the sides it was lined with stone slabs. It was plastered with a layer of clay. Two pieces of bronze earrings were found within the grave. It contained a number of bones and three skulls in disorderly arrangement.

In contrast to the others this grave dates to the Late Roman period.

Grave 15 (Pl. 29).

This was a pithos. H. 0.53 m; Diam. 0.38 m.

It contained one skyphos. The mouth was closed with the bottom of louterion no. 47.

46. SKYPHOS (Fig. 66). Inventory no. 957. H. 0.048; Diam. 0.10 m. Grave 15. Shattered.

Cf. *Agora* XII, 261, no. 373, pl. 17.

Flat bottom; flat projecting rim. Glaze ranging from red to black due to firing. Reserved: handle-zone, inside of handles.

450–425 B.C.

47. LOUTERION (Fig. 67). Inventory no. 959. H. 0.110; Diam. 0.206 m. Grave 15. Broken and mended. Missing parts restored. Missing handles. Possibly black-glazed but peeled.

Cf. (regarding shape) Sophilos' black figure *louterion*: Bakir 1981, pls. 85, 86, figs. 179–82.

High flaring ring foot; rim flat on top. Fluted spout.

Grave 16 (Pl. 30).

Tile grave. L. 0.80 m; W. 0.31 m.

Its orientation was east–west. It was probably a child's grave. A pair of gold earrings was found within the grave, alongside a deep plate and some sherds. No human remains were found. Under the grave there was a pit of a seemingly older burial.

48. PLATE (Fig. 68). Inventory no. 960. H. 0.050 m; Diam. 0.227 m. Grave 16. Broken and mended, missing parts restored.

For the shape cf. *Agora* XII, 144–45.

Flat bottom. Deep wall. Black glaze all over.

In Late Archaic period, plates are shallow and thin-walled. Towards the end of the 5th century B.C., walls become thicker and bases taller.

Mid-5th century B.C. (?)

Grave 17.

Small pithos. It contained a shattered vase (not included in the catalogue).

PIT GRAVE

It was found north of pithos Graves 7 and 10. L. 1.70 m; W. 0.60 m.

Other than the burnt human remains on the floor surface, no other artifacts were associated with this grave.

PYRE LAYERS AND FINDS (Pl. 31).

Pyre 1.

The slabs of Funerary urn 2 were covered by a pyre layer which was extending north (Pyre 1). The pyre layer contained sherds of black painted, unpainted and red figured pottery, as well as a bronze coin and pieces of a

bronze blade, possibly from the bronze vase within the Funerary urn 1. Alongside these were also found a stone spindle whorl and a bronze knob.

Pyre 2.

It was found at the same depth (-0.60 m) as the bottom of Funerary urns 1 and 2, to the north-west.

Pyre 3 (Pl. 32).

It was found between Graves 1 and 3 and it contained groups of intact vases, mainly lekythoi, pottery sherds, three conical loom weights, with painted ivy leaves, and three bronze knobs.

The remains of an inhumation with shattered bones and two circular clay tablets were found southeast of the pyre.

Under the pyre layer there were two or three more graves.

49. BLACK-FIGURED LEKYTHOS (Fig. 18). Inventory no. 962. Pyre 3. H. 0.089 m. Foot peeled in part and mended.

Cf. *Agora* XXIII, 219, no. 930, pl. 82. Cf. above, no. **30**.

Disc shaped foot. Chariot to right at the gallop, past a goal post. In the field, branches with fruit. Above, two rows of dots. On the shoulder: "rays"; above, tongue pattern.

Class of Athens 581, ii.

Early 5th century B.C.

50. BLACK-FIGURED LEKYTHOS (Fig. 19). Pyre 3. Inventory no. 963. P.H. 0.117. Missing foot and lower part of the body. Scene very peeled.

Cf. *Agora* XXIII, 227, no. 1002, pl. 83, 234, no. 1075, pl. 85.

Disc shaped foot. Man (?) stands to the right, holding a lyre. On each side is a figure (woman?) seated on an okladias facing inward, with hand raised. On the left, standing figure. In the field, branches with fruit. Above, black-glazed line. On the shoulder: "rays"; above, tongue pattern.

Class of Athens 581, ii.

Early 5th century B.C.

51. BLACK-FIGURED LEKYTHOS (Fig. 20). Inventory no. 964. Pyre 3. H. 0.142 m. Broken and mended.

Cf. *Agora* XXIII, 234, no. 1079, pl. 85; Beazley 1971, 245.

Disc shaped foot. Between eyes, man (Dionysos?) sits to the right on an okladias, holding a *kantharos*. In the field, branches.

The Class of Athens 581, ii: the Kalinderu Group.

Early 5th century B.C.

52. BLACK-FIGURED LEKYTHOS (Fig. 21). Inventory no. 965. P.H. 0.105 m. Pyre 3. Broken and mended. Missing rim, handle, shoulder, and upper part of body. Foot peeled in parts.

Cf. *Agora* XXIII, 219, no. 930, pl. 82. Cf. above, no. **30**.

Chariot to right at the gallop, past a goal post. In the field, branches with fruit. Above the figures, key pattern to right. On the shoulder: "rays".

The Class of Athens 581, ii.

Early 5th century B.C.

53. BLACK-FIGURED PLATE (Fig. 22). Inventory no. 967. Pyre 3. H. 0.030 m; Diam. 0.190 m. Broken and mended. Missing parts of rim restored.

Cf. Callipolitis-Feytmans 1974, pl. 53:8; 74:7 (animals on rim); *Agora* XII, 144–45.

On rim, animals, boar, lion. On the right, man (Dionysos) to the right reclining on *askos*. On the left, also reclining and leaning to the man, woman (Ariadne?). In the field, tree with branches bearing fruit. White: woman's flesh, fruit, on the left and right of figures.

Plates in general, although common in the Late Archaic period, become particularly common after 480 B.C., and even more in late 5th century and 4th century B.C. reaching the Hellenistic times.

525–475 B.C.

54. BLACK-FIGURED LEKYTHOS (Fig. 23). Inventory no. 968. Pyre 3. H. 0.112 m. Broken and mended. Missing parts of body, shoulder and handle.

Cf. *Agora* XXIII, 223, no. 968.

Heracles and the Lion of Nemea. Heracles, with his club in his right hand, seizes the lion round its neck and shoulders and brings it down on one knee. Above, hangs the hero's cloak. In the field, branches with fruit. Above the figures, key pattern to the right. On the shoulder: "rays"; above, tongue pattern.

Class of Athens 581, ii (Beazley 1971, 232); Manner of the Haimon Painter.

Early 5th century B.C.

55. BLACK-FIGURED LEKYTHOS (Fig. 24). Inventory no. 969. Pyre 3. H. 0.137 m. Broken and mended. Missing parts restored.

Cf. *Agora* XXIII, 219, no. 930, pl. 82. Cf. above, no. **30**.

Chariot to right at the gallop. In the field, branches with fruit. Above the figures, key pattern to right. On the shoulder: "rays"; above, tongue pattern.

Class of Athens 581, ii.

Early 5th century B.C.

56. BLACK-FIGURED LEKYTHOS (Fig. 25). Inventory no. 971. Pyre 3. P.H. 0.10 m. Rim, part of body, neck, handle, lower body and foot missing.

ABV 539–83; cf. *Agora* XXIII, 246, no. 1188, pl. 87. *Kerameikos* VII2, 14, no. 15.2, pl. 8 (dating to ca. 480–470 B.C.), 26, no. 63.1, pl. 16 (dating to ca. 470 B.C.); cf. Haimon Painter *lekythoi*: *ABL*, 4–5 a–c; Panvini and Giudice 2004, 294, no. F51 (500–475 B.C., with further references). The charioteer bears comparison with a male figure on a *diphros* on a black-figure *lekythos* in Marathon, which has been attributed to the Haimon Group and dates to 480–470 B.C.: *CVA Greece* 7, 35–6, pl. 15:1–3, fig. 17. For the subject and its origin from scenes of warrior's departure cf. Lemos 2007, 75–6.

Chariot to right. On the left side of the team, one woman to right and one more figure, with two crossing oblong objects, possibly weapons, between them. In front of the team, a woman seated on an *okladias* to left. Above, a dot band. On the shoulder: "rays"; above, tongue pattern.

Manner of the Haimon Painter.

Ca. 490–470 B.C.

57. BLACK-FIGURED LEKYTHOS (Fig. 26). Inventory no. 972. H. 0.10 m. Pyre 3. Broken in two and mended. Handle missing.

Cf. *Agora* XXIII, 223, no. 968; Beazley 1971, 232.

Heracles and the Lion of Nemea. Heracles, with his club in his right hand, seizes the lion round its neck and shoulders and brings it down on one knee. Above, hangs the hero's cloak. In the field, branches with fruit. Above the figures, key pattern to the right. On the shoulder: "rays"; above, tongue pattern.

Class of Athens 581, ii; Manner of the Haimon Painter.

Early 5th century B.C.

58. BLACK-FIGURED LEKYTHOS (Fig. 27). Inventory no. 973. H. 0.163 m. Pyre 3. Broken and mended. Missing parts restored.

Cf. *Agora* XXIII, 215, no. 890, pl. 80; *ABV* 716, no. 97 *bis*; cf. above, no. **32**.

Maenad to right looking around. On the right and left, a satyr to right, the one on the right looking around. In the field, branches with fruit. On the shoulder: hanging lotus buds with dots in the interstices; above, tongue pattern. Red: beards; tails; dots on drapery; line below scene. White: woman's flesh.

The Class of Athens 581, I.

Ca. 500–490 B.C.

59. BLACK-FIGURED LEKYTHOS (Fig. 28). Inventory no. 974. H. 0.155 m. Pyre 3. Broken and mended. Missing parts restored. Foot in two degrees.

Cf. *CVA The Netherlands* 4, 58–9, pl. 98:7–9; also cf. black-figured *lekythoi* from Kerameikos cemetery, on which there is a seated male (Dionysus) or female figure in the center framed on either side by a woman on a donkey. They are attributed to Haimon Group and date to 480/70 B.C.: Knigge 1976, 117–18, ns. 117:8–10, pl. 16:3. Usually women on donkeys are identified with maenads: Gropengiesser 1970, 62, pl. 175: 7, 8; *CVA Greece* 10, 76–7, pl. 55:1–2 (with further bibliography on maenads in Attic vases).

On the body of the vase, undefined scene, which is framed on either side by a maenad (?) on a horse. In the field, branches with fruit. Above the figures: key pattern to right.

Manner of the Haimon Painter.

480–470 B.C.

60. BLACK-FIGURED LEKYTHOS (Fig. 29). Inventory no. 975. H. 0.155. Pyre 3. Broken and mended.

Cf. *Agora* XXIII, 219, no. 930, pl. 82; cf. above, no. **30**.

Disc foot. Chariot to right at the gallop, drawn by two horses. Blobs in the field. Above figures, two rows of dots. On the shoulder: "rays"; above, tongue pattern.

The Class of Athens 581, ii

Early 5th century B.C.

61. BLACK-FIGURED LEKYTHOS (Fig. 30). Inventory no. 976. H. 0.130 m. Pyre 3. Handle and neck broken and mended. Foot peeled in part.

Cf. *Agora* XXIII, 215, no. 890, pl. 80.

Three standing (?) figures. In the field, branches with fruit. Above the figures: key pattern to right. On the shoulder: "rays"; above, tongue pattern.

The Class of Athens 581, ii.

Ca. 500–490 B.C.

62. BLACK-FIGURED LEKYTHOS (Fig. 31). Inventory no. 977. H. 0.155 m. Pyre 3. Broken and mended. Missing parts restored. Disc foot.

ABV 542, no. 97; cf. *Agora XXIII*, 245, no. 1181, pl. 87.

Fight. A warrior, dressed in a short chiton and a helmet, moves to right confronting another, also dressed in a short chiton and a helmet. Each carries a shield in profile. Behind the two is a third warrior, naked, lying on the ground, very poorly preserved. Possibly the warriors can be identified with Aias, Hector and Patroklos, respectively. Above, net pattern. On the shoulder: “rays”; above, tongue pattern.

Manner of the Haimon Painter.

Ca. 490–470 B.C.

63. BLACK-FIGURED LEKYTHOS (Fig. 32). Inventory no. 979. H. 0.115 m. Pyre 3. Broken and mended.

Cf. *Agora XXIII*, 218, no. 918, pl. 81.

Two amazons leading their horses to right. In the field, branches with fruit. On the shoulder: “rays”; above, tongue pattern.

The Class of Athens 581, ii.

Ca. 500–490 B.C.

64. BLACK-FIGURED CUP, TYPE B (Fig. 33). Inventory no. 981. H. 0.078 m.; Diam. at lip 0.198 m. Pyre 3. Broken and mended. Missing parts restored.

Cf. cup, type B from Ancient Agora with a scene of Dionysiac thiasus with satyrs and a maenad. This cup is attributed to the Painter of Elaious I and dates to the early 5th century B.C.: *Agora XXIII*, 310, no. 1780, pl. 113.

Interior, man (?) standing, hard to discern because glaze is peeled. A. a maenad on a donkey to right, between dancing satyrs, to the right one more maenad on a donkey to right and one dancing satyr to right. B. the same, except for dancing satyr on the right who faces to left. In the field, a vine with grapes.

The Painter of Elaious I.

Early 5th century B.C.

65. BLACK-FIGURED CUP, TYPE A AND SUB-A (Fig. 34). Inventory no. 982. H. 0.075 m.; Diam. at lip 0.190 m. Pyre 3. Broken and mended. Missing parts restored.

Cf. *Agora XXIII*, 308–9, ns. 1769, 1775, pl. 113.

Interior, komast (half head missing) to right with a cloak over his left arm. A and B, on left, maenad on a donkey to right and Dionysos reclining to left on a couch, between satyrs. Under each handle, a leaf (?). In the field, a vine with grapes.

The Leafless Group.

Early 5th century B.C.

66. BLACK-FIGURED CUP, TYPE A AND SUB-A (Fig. 35). Inventory no. 983. H. 0.074 m; Diam. at lip 0.205 m. Pyre 3. Broken and mended. Missing parts restored.

Cf. *Agora XXIII*, 308–9, ns. 1769, 1775, pl. 113. Cf. above, no. **64**.

Interior, komast to right with a cloak over his left arm. A and B, very peeled, dancing satyrs.

Early 5th century B.C.

67. BLACK-FIGURED CUP, TYPE A AND SUB-A (Fig. 36). Inventory no. 984. H. 0.077 m; Diam. at lip 0.196 m. Pyre 3. Broken and mended. Missing part of body.

Cf. (satyr in the interior) *Agora XXIII*, 310, no. 1779, pl. 113; cf. above, no. **64**.

Interior, satyr dancing to right with left arm raised. A and B, dancing satyrs, maenads and a sphinx at each handle on the side. Small amounts of figures are missing. In the field, a vine with grapes.

Early 5th century B.C.

68. BLACK-FIGURED CUP, TYPE A AND SUB-A (Fig. 37). Inventory no. 985. H. 0.082 m; Diam. at lip 0.200 m. Pyre 3. Broken and mended. Missing parts restored except handles.

Cf. above, no. **64**.

Interior, komast to left with a cloak over his left arm. A and B, Dionysos sitting to the right on *okladias*, to the left standing maenad to the right and the two of them between satyrs dancing to right. In the field, a vine with grapes.

Early 5th century B.C.

69. BLACK-FIGURED CUP, TYPE SUB-A (Fig. 38). Inventory no. 986. H. 0.075 m; Diam. at lip 0.202 m. Pyre 3. Broken and mended. Missing parts restored.

Cf. *Agora XXIII*, 279, no. 1486, pl. 100 (The Theseus Painter, ca. 500 B.C.); *CVA Greece* 7, 44–5, no. K 228, pl. 23.

Interior, komast to right with a cloak over his left arm and cup in his right hand preparing for libation. A and B, komos. Two komasts to the right, the one on the left a youth carrying an amphora (?) in his arms. Another komast to the right is approaching a woman playing the cradle *kithara*. Then another youthful komast to the right playing the *aulos* and a bearded komast dancing to right, looking around. In the field, branches with fruit.

The Leafless Group.

500–480 B.C.

70. BLACK-FIGURED CUP, TYPE SUB-A (Fig. 39). Inventory no. 987. H. 0.075 m; Diam. at lip 0.188 m. Pyre 3. Broken and mended. Missing parts restored.

Cf. *CVA Greece* 7, 44–5, no. K 228, pl. 23; for similar subject, see *Agora XXIII*, 282, no. 1502, pl. 102.

Interior, youth running to right with a cloak over his left arm. A and B, the Struggle for the Tripod. On each side, Apollo with a cloak over his arm holding the legs of the tripod as Heracles grasps the rings of the cauldron with club raised moves to right, looking around. In the field, a vine with grapes. The two of them between figures with *petasos* (Hermes) and one more dressed figure on the left.

The Leafless Group.

500–480 B.C.

71. BLACK-FIGURED CUP, TYPE SUB-A (Fig. 40). Inventory no. 988. Pyre 3. Large fragment of wall and rim.

Cf. *Agora XXIII*, 234, no. 1075, pl. 85 (Lekythos, The Class of Athens 581, ii: the Kalinderu Group, early 5th century B.C.).

Three seated figures to right on *okladias*. In the middle, possibly Dionysos dressed in a chiton and cloak, holding out his drinking horn. To the left, possibly Ariadne, holding a wreath.

Early 5th century B.C.

- 72. BLACK-FIGURED CUP, TYPE SUB-A (Fig. 41).** Inventory no. 989. Pyre 3. Fragment of wall and rim.
Cf. *Agora XXIII*, 234, no. 1075, pl. 85 (Lekythos, The Class of Athens 581, ii: the Kalinderu Group, early 5th century B.C.).
Seated figure to right on okladias. To the left, female figure walking to the right.
Early 5th century B.C.
- 73. BLACK-FIGURED LEKYTHOS (Fig. 43).** Inventory no. 993. H. 0.168 m. Pyre 3 (?). Broken and mended. Foot and neck peeled in part.
Cf. above, no. **56**.
Chariot to right. On the left side of the team, two women to right, with two crossing oblong objects, possibly weapons, in front of them. In front of the team, a woman seated on an okladias to left. Above, a dot band. On the shoulder: "rays"; above, tongue pattern.
Manner of the Haimon Painter.
Ca. 490–470 B.C.
- 74. BLACK-BODIED LEKYTHOS (Fig. 69).** Inventory no. 966. H. 0.164 m. Pyre 3. Broken and mended. Missing parts of body and foot.
Cf. *Agora XII*, 314, no. 1116, pl. 38. Cf. above, no. **19**.
Disc shaped foot. Neck inset from shoulder. Reserved: under foot and edge of foot, neck and adjoining part of handle, inner face of shoulder with petals and strokes in black.
Ca. 500 B.C.
- 75. DROOP CUP (Fig. 70).** Inventory no. 980. H. 0.096 m; Diam. 0.172 m. Pyre 3. Broken and mended, missing parts restored.
Cf. *Agora XII*, 263, no. 397, pl. 19.
Glazed outside, the inside of the stem reserved.
550–525 B.C.
- 76. CORINTHIAN TYPE SKYPHOS (Fig. 71).** Inventory no. 990. H. 0.055 m; Diam. 0.080 m. Pyre 3. Broken and mended with many missing parts.
Cf. *Agora XII*, 257, no. 309, pl. 14.
Flaring ring foot; bell handles. Reserved foot. Red glazed line above foot.
550–540 B.C.
- 77. RED-FIGURED LEKYTHOS (Fig. 75).** Inventory no. 970. H. 0.114 m. Pyre 3. Broken and mended. Part of handle missing. Rim and body peeled in parts.
Cf. *Agora XXX*, 261, no. 879, pl. 89.
Owl (?) to the right. Above, two rows of dots. On the shoulder: rays; above, tongue pattern.
3rd quarter of the 5th century B.C.

78. THREE SPINDLE WHORLS (Fig. 80). Inventory no. 978. A: H. 0.036 m.; Diam. 0.033 m. B: H. 0.039 m; Diam. 0.043 m. C: H. 0.031 m; Diam. 0.033 m. Pyre 3. Peeled in parts.

Cf. McClees 1933, 39.

A: Black-glazed. Reserved: line at bottom.

B: Black-glazed. Reserved: line at bottom.

C: Rows of dots and ivy leaves on body and bottom.

6th – 5th century B.C.

Pyre 4.

It was found between pithos Grave 10 and pithos Grave 8. It contained pottery sherds and two small lekythoi.

79. BLACK-FIGURED LEKYTHOS (Fig. 42). Inventory no. 992. P.H. 0.103 m. Pyre 4. Broken and mended. Missing lower part of body and part of lip.

Cf. above, no. 1.

Cylindrical shoulder lekythos. Secondary shape. Incisions. Concave foot. On shoulder, tongues and rays bordered by a black band. On body, three palmettes with interior details incised, alternating with three long black tongues and enclosed in three narrow white curved lines forming arcs. The palmettes rest upon a scale pattern with white dots at center of scales.

Class of Athens 581 ii, manner of the Haimon Painter/ the Megaira Painter.

475–450 B.C.

80. PATTERNED SQUAT LEKYTHOS (Fig. 72). Inventory no. 991. H. 0.086 m. Pyre 4. Broken and mended with missing parts of body, neck and lip.

Cf. *Agora* XII, 315, no. 1123, pl. 38, fig. 11; Mussche 1998, 68, no. 9, figs. 130–31; Parlama and Stampolidis 2000, ns. 217–18 (end of 5th century B.C.); similar vases from a grave at Kerameikos have been attributed to the same workshop and they all date to 430 B.C.: *Kerameikos* VII2, no. 400: 5–12.

Ring foot with concave moulding on inner face; plump body. Neck offset from shoulder. Two shallow grooves on the neck and two at junction of mouth and neck. Reserved: under foot and a band on the wall with a running dog pattern at the front, with a line above and a line below right round the body.

Ca. 425 B.C.

Pyre 5.

It surrounded pithos Grave 12 and it was more dense in its southern part. Inside it were found two bronze spiral wires, possibly earrings.

Pyre 6.

It was found under Grave 9 and contained pottery sherds.

There was one stone cist grave, made of vertical, large stone slabs. Six graves were tile covered, and of these two were not covered with roof tiles but with terracotta well rings. The largest number of burials, however – 8 in total – had been deposited in large vases, such as jars (pithoi), pithamphoras and amphoras.

DISCUSSION OF POTTERY

In this chapter, we present the types of pottery that appear in larger numbers in the cemetery of Agios Athanasios. Less frequent shapes are discussed in the commendation of the vessels above.

As in contemporary cemeteries in the region of Attica, in Agios Athanasios lekythoi⁶⁴ are the most common artifact in terms of grave gifts. This shape is the most persistent and wide spread during the 5th century B.C. Black-figured lekythoi are the most prevalent type, with black-bodied lekythoi following.⁶⁵

From the three known types of lekythoi,⁶⁶ the second type is the most common in the cemetery: in the vessels of this type, the shoulder is formed separately from the body.⁶⁷ Two of the lekythoi from the graves can be further identified as chimney lekythoi,⁶⁸ according to their shape and particularly the mouth. Such lekythoi were in general of smaller size than others and they made their appearance in the workshop of the Megaira Painter. This peculiar shape was not so appealing⁶⁹ and the only artists who specialized in their production were, apart from the Megaira Painter, the Haimon and the Emporion Painter. Lekythoi nos. **62** and **73** should be attributed to Haimon Painter, whose lekythoi are almost cylindrical and shoulders are sharp. The third type of lekythoi consists of squat lekythoi, which are here represented by one example, no.80. These lekythoi are characterized by a rounded belly.

As for the decoration of lekythoi, the most regularly featured among our finds are non-figural, pattern lekythoi with floral decoration, such as lekythoi nos. **1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 18, 27, 28, 31, 79**. These belong to a type of lekythoi, whose painters and workshops are well known to scholars.⁷⁰ Their massive production covers an extended period of time, possibly the whole 1st half of the 5th century B.C.,⁷¹ thus being contemporary with figured lekythoi and produced in the same workshops. It is assumed that a pattern lekythos with floral decoration must have cost less than the ones with figural scenes; therefore, the production of the latter must have been limited, for the additional reason that their subjects were not easily recognized in foreign markets. Pattern lekythoi with floral decoration and black-bodied lekythoi were quite popular, used for domestic needs and as funerary vessels in and outside Attica.⁷² Although in the present paper these lekythoi are attributed to the Haimon or the Megaira Painter, it is doubtful whether one workshop would be sufficient to meet the enormous demand that these vases had in the greatest part of the 5th century B.C., as has been attested through their large numbers and the remote areas in which they have been recovered.

Pattern lekythoi with floral decoration from the cemetery belong to the type where the palmettes are standing and are either single or double standing on a chain with a black blob in each link. This type has been attributed to the workshop of the Haimon or Megaira Painter, and dates to 480–450 B.C. They were widely spread in the Kerameikos cemetery as a grave gift in graves of the 1st half of the 5th century B.C.⁷³ In Palmer's classification

64 Vickers 1984, 95; Gill 1988, 737–38; Hoffmann 1988, 152; Morris 1997, 141–43.

65 On the development of black-figured lekythoi in burial context, see Gex 2014, 321–29, as well as the supplement of T. Mannack in *ABL*: Mannack 2005.

66 Richter and Milne 1935, 14–7; Kurtz 1975, 78.

67 *ARV*², 675.

68 *ABL*, 178–79; Kurtz 1975, 87.

69 Kurtz 1975, 87.

70 For further references on the shape, see above no. 1

71 For typical examples, see Kurtz 1975, 164, pl. 69:2, fig. 2:f; for floral lekythoi, see Haspels 1936, 185–89; *Corinth* XIII, 163–64 (Palmer Classes I, II, III); Kurtz 1975, 131–36, 153–54, pl. 69:2, 5; *Kerameikos* IX, 35; for further bibliography, see *CVA Greece* 10, 124–25.

72 Kurtz 1975, 131.

73 See, for instance, *Kerameikos* VII2, pl. 5:6 no. 3.3, pl. 6:5 no. 10.3, pl. 10:1 no. 24.3, pl. 11:1 no. 29.4, pl. 14:1 no. 54.3, 4, 2, 5, pl. 19:1 no. 73, 4–17. For further bibliography, see Parlama and Stampolidis 2000, 312, no. 314.

they belong to Class I.⁷⁴ The chain with blobs is a feature of the Class of Athens 581 and of Haimon Painter.⁷⁵

Another subject that is present in black-figured lekythoi of the cemetery is chariot scenes, as we see on lekythoi nos. **30, 49, 52, 55, 56, 60, 73**. The subject of chariot races is common in type III/2 of lekythoi,⁷⁶ which have been classified by Beazley as “Haimon Group”.⁷⁷ Haspels⁷⁸ has attributed chariot scenes to the workshops of Sappho and Diosphus and a few of them to the Haimon Painter. In general, the painters who prefer chariot racing scenes on lekythoi of the late black-figure vases and tend to develop their background are the Painters of Sappho and Gela and the Haimon Group.⁷⁹ Chariot racing scenes have been related to aristocratic ideals, especially of the 2nd half of the 6th century B.C., when they appear rather frequently. These scenes must have been preferred in archaic Athens, due to social and political structure.⁸⁰ The galloping did not necessarily indicate fast movement of horses in a chariot race, as is suggested by pictorial examples of different periods.⁸¹ The depiction of chariots standing still may indicate the moment before the beginning of the race, when the chariots that were going to compete marched in front of the viewers. The fact that most of the lekythoi with scenes of chariot races have been found in graves attributes a funerary character to these scenes.

The charioteers in our lekythoi belong to the group of chariot scenes of a quiet variation, with their back upwards, holding the reins straight and steady at the same height as the hands. In more dramatic versions, charioteers lean forward intensely, holding the reins loosely and bending one hand backwards.⁸² However, in lekythoi nos. **30, 60** and less in no. **55** the driver of the chariot appears to be bending a little bit forward. In Manakidou’s classification, our lekythoi with chariot racing scenes belong to group b, individual standing still racing chariots,⁸³ a category which first appeared in 540 B.C. All our scenes belong to an era that was not the heyday of chariot imagery; the 2nd half of the 6th century B.C. was characterized by standardized and rough black-figured chariot scenes, common on lekythoi, cups and other vases of small shapes. This trend is apparent after the beginning of the 5th century B.C. and is attributed to an effort to arouse the buyers’ interest; for this reason, artistic qualities are shrunk in favor of massive production. The most popular painters of such scenes were the Gela, Sappho, Marathon, Pholos and Haimon painters.⁸⁴

Several lekythoi in the present paper have been attributed to the Group of Athens 581.⁸⁵ Apart from most floral-patterned and chariot racing scenes that were noted above, to the same Group have been attributed lekythoi with *symposia* and Dionysiac scenes, such as nos. **29, 32, 50, 51, 58**, two lekythoi with Heracles and the Lion of Nemea, nos. **54, 57** and one with Amazons mounted on horses, no. **63**. The Group of Athens⁸⁶ (500–490 B.C.) produced a great number of small black-figured lekythoi. In its two subdivisions, (i) and (ii),⁸⁷ the painters of the Group show a preference to Dionysiac scenes,⁸⁸ with dancing Maenads being the favorite theme of the Marathon Painter.

74 *Corinth* XIII, 163–64; cf. lekythoi in the Archaeological Museum of Gela, of 490–480 B.C.: Panvini and Giudice 2003, 445–47, ns. pF16– pF26.

75 Kurtz 1975, 146.

76 As classified in *Kerameikos* IX, 35.

77 *ABV*, 538–71; *ABL*, 130–41, 241–49, 368.

78 *ABL*, 97.

79 Manakidou 1994, 44.

80 Manakidou 1994, 267–68; for the ideological background of chariot races compared to historical reality, see Manakidou 1994, 95–6.

81 Manakidou 1994, 35, 62–3.

82 Manakidou 1994, 65.

83 Manakidou 1994, 67.

84 Manakidou 1994, 270.

85 Boardman 1974, 171.

86 *ABV*, 487–506; for the Group of Athens 581, see also *Agora* XXIII, 229, no. 1022, pl. 83; Beazley 1971, 236.

87 *ARV*, 489.

88 *CVA* Greece 10, 117.

From this Group, it seems that most black-figured lekythoi from our cemetery can be attributed to Haimon Painter, whose work dates to the 1st quarter of the 5th century B.C.⁸⁹ He specialized in vases of small size, his lekythoi being quite slender, and not of very high quality.⁹⁰ In general, he adopts basic features of the Group of Athens 581, as, for instance, floral patterns, buds and rays⁹¹ on the shoulders, rough and draft sketching of the figures, branches with leaves in the form of dots in the background,⁹² double row of dots or meander to the right⁹³ or chess⁹⁴ above the scenes on his lekythoi⁹⁵. In women's faces the hair is distinguished from the face with an incised line, while few incised lines for the rough depiction of details is another feature of the painter. There are frequently incised lines on the glaze on the lower part of the body of the vase and they are almost entirely covered in white slip, the scene included. Regarding the floral lekythoi of the Painter,⁹⁶ they bear comparison with the lekythoi of Megaira Painter, in particular those with standing flowers on chains, continuing the old pattern of Group 581.

The Megaira or Beldam Painter⁹⁷ was active in the greatest part of the 2nd quarter of the 5th century B.C. and for certain he follows tendencies found in the workshop of Athena and Theseus Painters.⁹⁸ The last important group of black-figured vases that were produced in large quantities in Athens has been attributed to the Painter.⁹⁹ In our catalogue, in several cases it cannot be decided whether they were painted by Haimon or Megaira Painter.

Black-bodied lekythoi were numerous in our cemetery. This shape is represented by nos. **5, 19, 20, 34, 35, 74**. It has been accepted that black-bodied lekythoi were produced in the same workshops as black and red-figured as well as white lekythoi, and the decoration in secondary parts of the body, e.g. the shoulders, is similar to those.¹⁰⁰

Another shape that was recovered in the cemetery was some black-figured cups. They belong to two categories: one Droop Cup no. **75**, which is dated to the 2nd half of the 6th century B.C., and more of Type A/sub-A and B: nos. **64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72**, which are dated to the early 5th century B.C.¹⁰¹

Black-glazed skyphoi were also common in this cemetery, of both Corinthian¹⁰² (nos. **14, 45, 76**) and Attic¹⁰³ types (nos. **25, 36, 41, 43, 46**). Their main characteristic is that their greatest diameter was not significantly different from their height.¹⁰⁴ Their shape was standardized in the Late Geometric and Protoattic times and the changes they undergo through time, until the Late Classical times, are minor. With the form of kotyle they were very widespread in Corinth, until the end of the red-figured technique. In Athens, the shape was very popular in the period of red-figured vase, while a type with a narrower body and concave walls continued in the pottery of the Hellenistic times.

89 *ABL*, 130–41, 241–49, 368; *ABV*, 538–71; Boardman 1974, 149.

90 Kurtz 1975, 87.

91 Kurtz 1975, 9.

92 Haspels 1936, 90.

93 See, for instance, *CVA Sweden* 3, 71–3 pls. 30: 1–2.

94 See, for instance, *ABL*, 4–5 a–c.

95 Cf. *CVA Greece* 7, 72, pl. 40.

96 Kurtz, 1975, 146, 153–54.

97 Kurtz 1975, 18–20.

98 Kurtz 1975, 153.

99 *ABL*, 170–91, 266–69, 367; *ABV*, 518–37, 586–87; Boardman 1974, 150; Kurtz 1975, 9, 96, 113, 115.

100 Kurtz 1975, 115.

101 For further bibliography on the shape see catalogue.

102 Cf. *Agora* XII, 81–3, 257, no. 313, pl. 14 (for Corinthian type bowls), 86, pl. 17, 362; Boulter 1953, pl. 73:2; Knigge 1976, pl. 41,7.

103 Richter and Milne 1935, 26–8.

104 Kanowski 1984, 137–39.

CONCLUSIONS

Grave goods in our cemetery were the usual, such as lekythoi, black-figured outnumbering red-figured and white lekythoi, cups and other common shapes of the period, decorated by the known workshops and painters of Attic pottery of the period.

The dating of the pottery allows us to date the cemetery mainly to the first half of the 5th century B.C., with few vases dating from mid-6th century B.C. through the 3rd quarter of the 5th century B.C.

It is obvious from the elements of the cemetery described above that the excavated site in Agios Athanasios was only a small part of a much wider cemetery, which belonged to the inhabitants or *demotai* of the *demoi* of Paiania. It cannot be excluded that other parts of the cemetery, which have not been found as yet, could have dated to earlier or later periods, other than the ones mentioned above. However, it is clear that in the 4th century onwards, demotic cemeteries gave their place to family burial plots within *periboloi*.

In this paper, we tried to explore the significance of this token cemetery and contextualize it within the area of Mesogaia and Eastern Attica, despite its fragmentary state due to the limited area of excavation. The appearance of four terracotta figures, which have been preserved at a very good condition, distinguishes this cemetery in the context of already excavated cemeteries in the wider area. However, in general, this cemetery has some resemblance to other Attic cemeteries of the same period in terms of mortuary features and grave goods. This was made obvious through comparing individual practices in this cemetery with others in the area of Southeastern Attica, such as the variety of grave structures, urns and amphora burials, tile graves, simple pits and rectangular cist graves, typical features of the period in question, along with co-existence of cremation burials.

Therefore, examination of this cemetery, or part of cemetery to be more precise, contributes to the study of burial practices in the area, of ancient *demoi* in the area of Mesogaia and of the development of Attic pottery in Archaic and Classical times.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

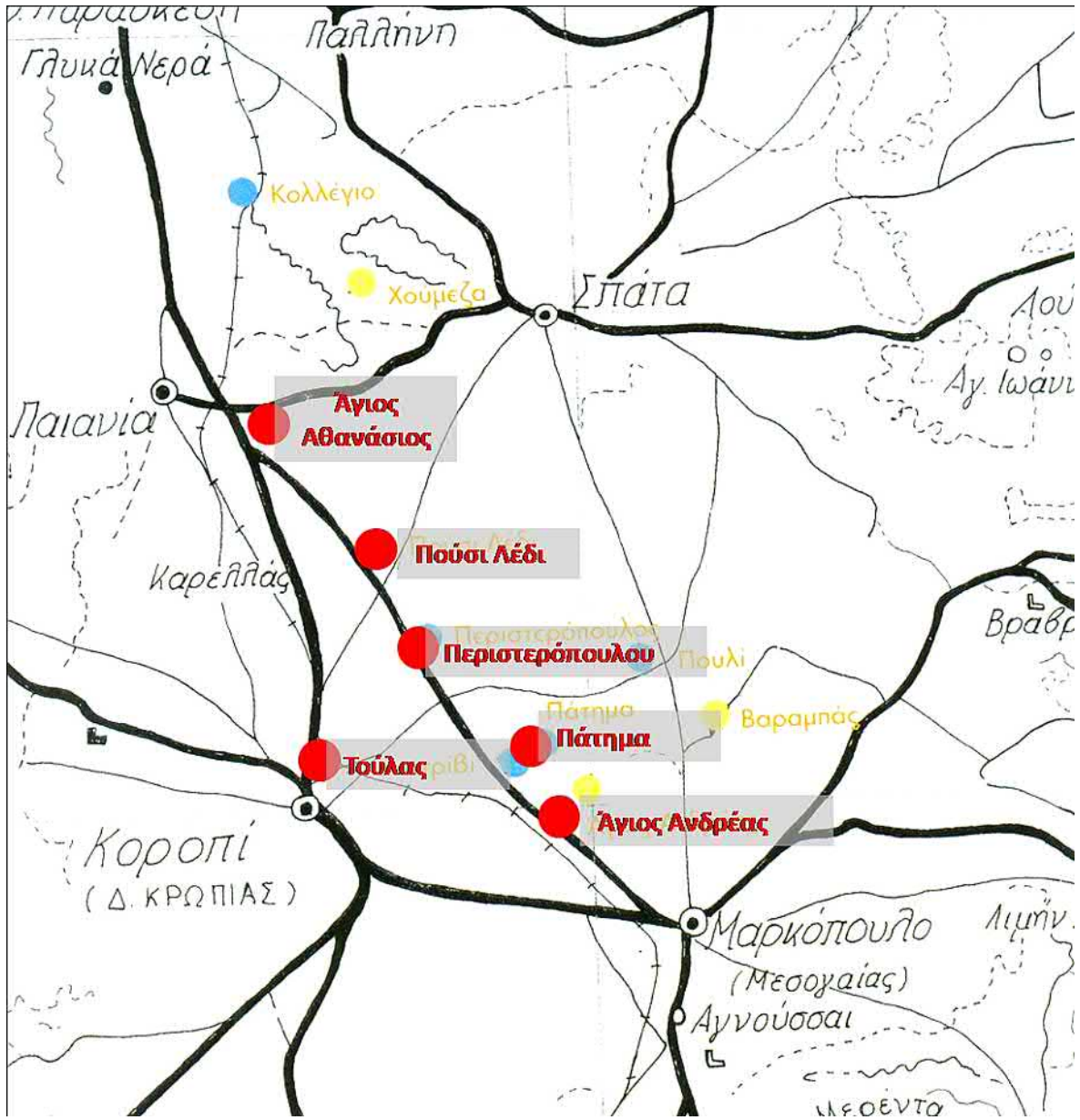
I should like to express my gratitude to O. Kakavogianni for the permission to study the pottery from these sites. The results of this study along with the examination of burial customs in Eastern Attica are presented in Galitsatou 2015; 2019. I thank the supervisor of my Ph.D. dissertation, Professor Anna A. Lemos, Dr. P. Themelis for granting the permission to study the material and I. Psychogiou-Andreou for supplying the excavation data. I owe much to the staff of the Ephorate of Eastern Attica and former Director Eleni Andrikou in particular.

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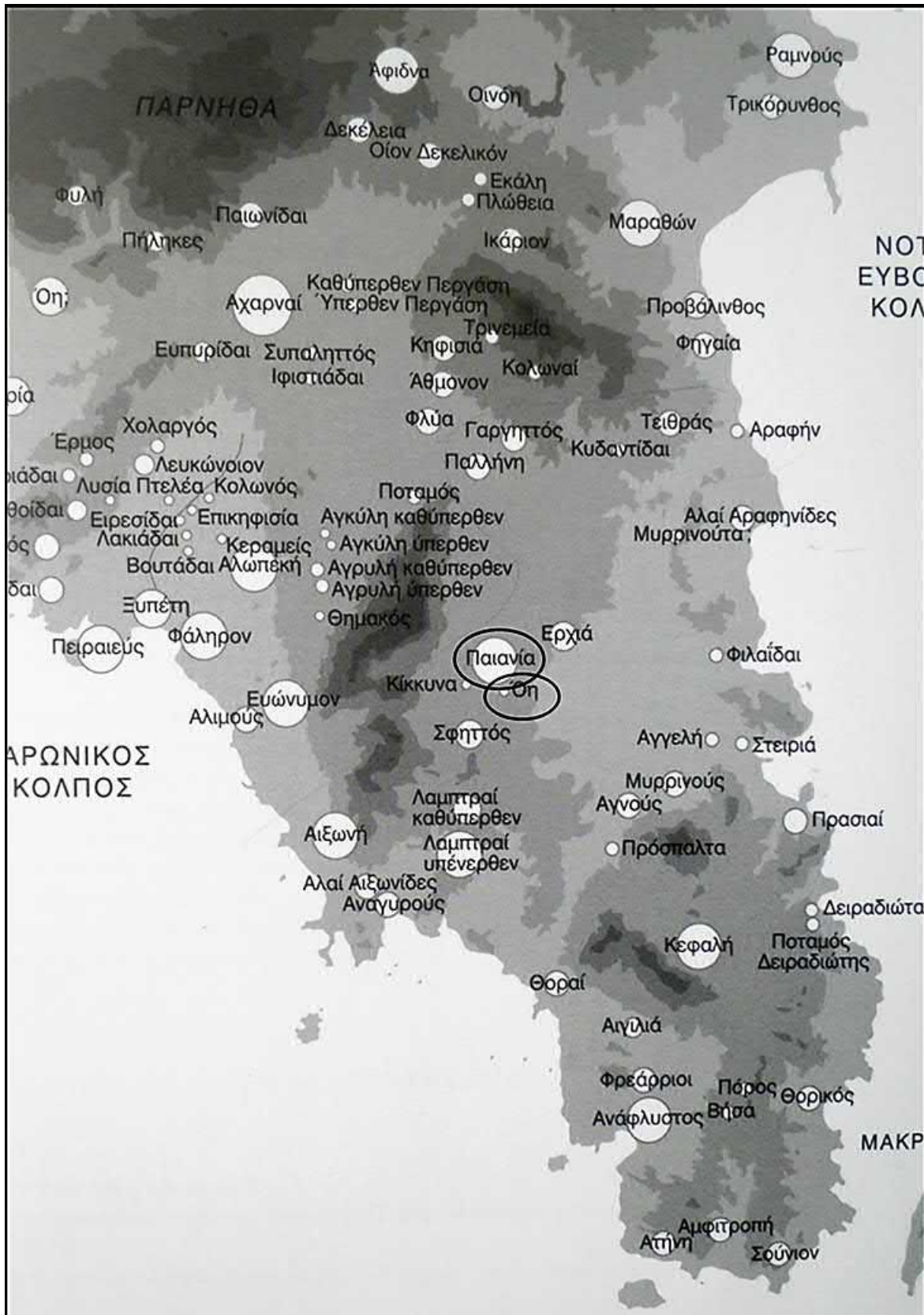
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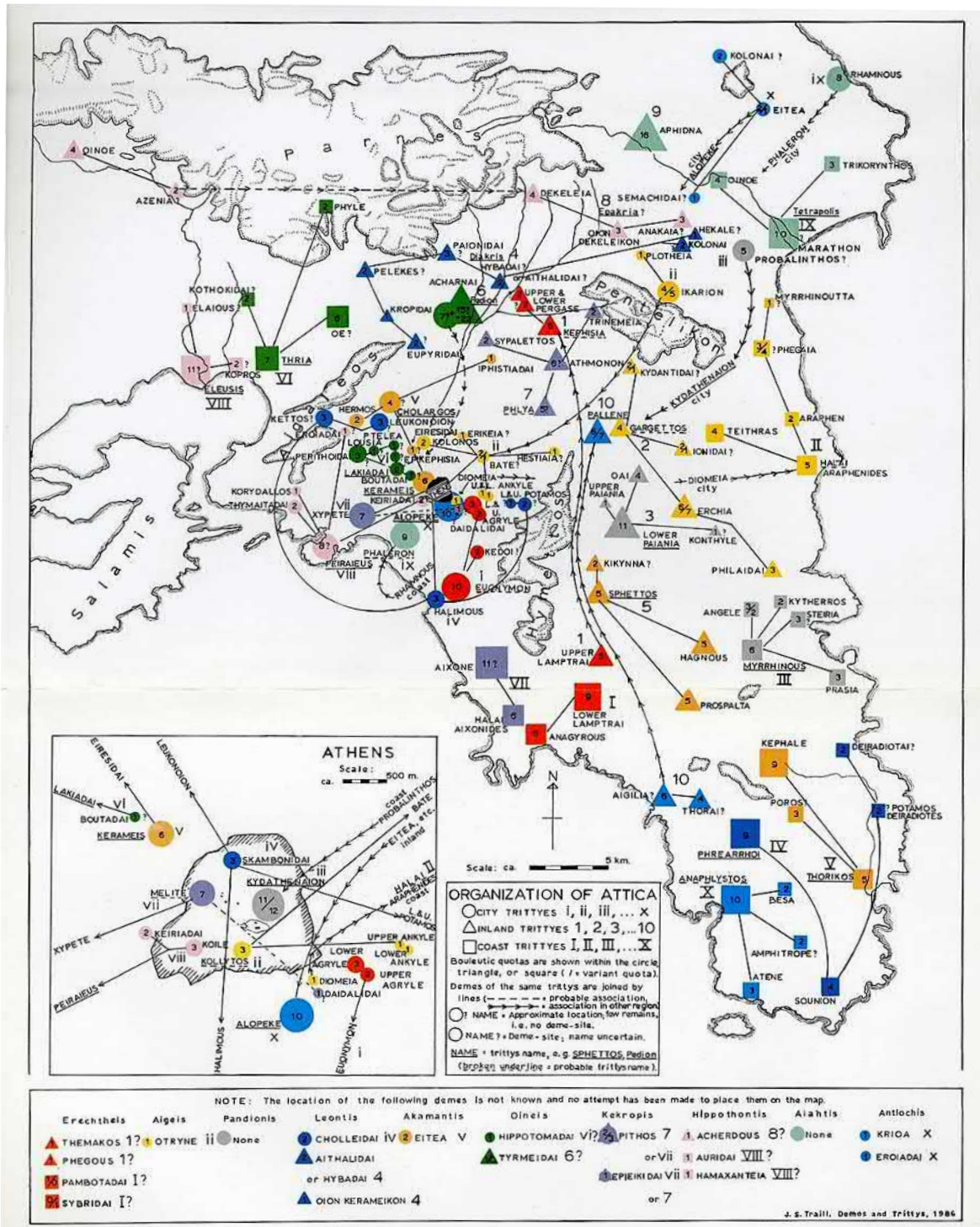
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Pl. 1. Map of Mesogaia area with six adjacent ancient cemeteries.



Pl. 2. Map of Southern Eastern Attica with the demes of Oe and Paiania noted.



Pl. 3. Map with ancient demes of Attica. Traill 1975, Map 1.



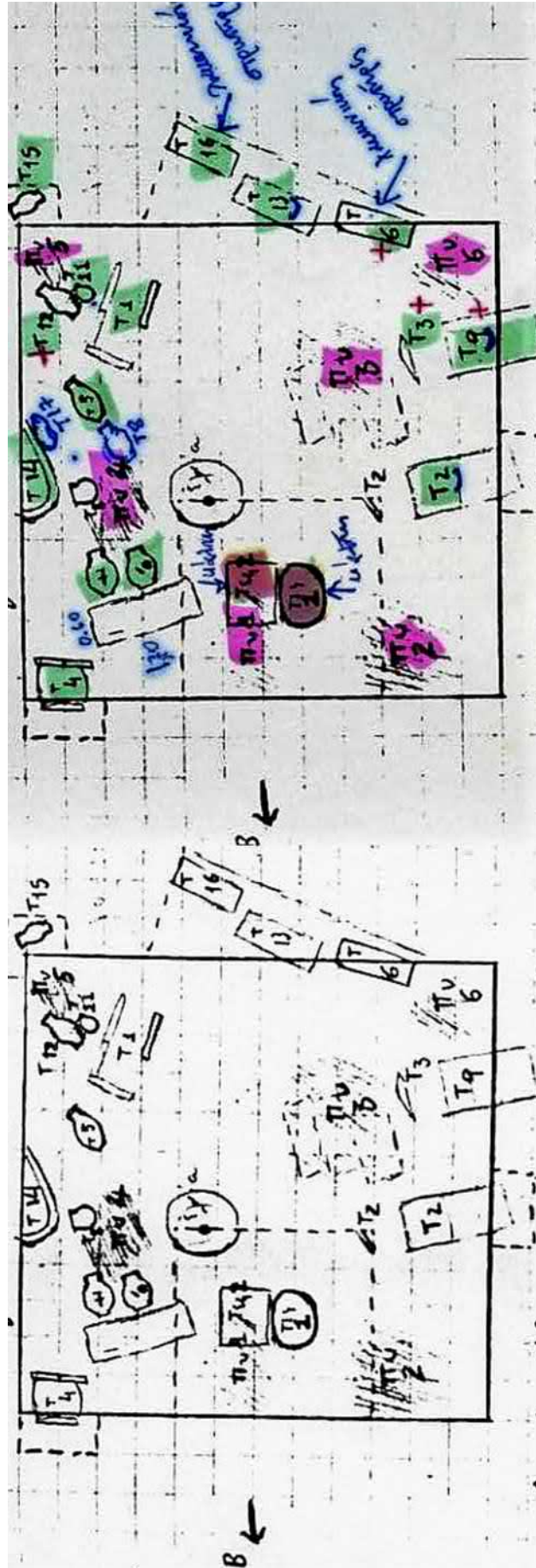
Pl. 4. Ancient cemetery of Pousi Ledi in Paiania. Photo Ephorate of Antiquities of Eastern Attica.



Pl. 5. Marble funerary lekythos from the cemetery of Pousi Ledi in Paiania. Photo Ephorate of Antiquities of Eastern Attica.



Pl. 6. Part of the cemetery in Agios Athanasios, Liopesi (Patania). Photo Ephorate of Antiquities of Eastern Attica.



Pl. 7. Abstract of unpublished field notebook depicting the cemetery in Agros Athanasios, Liopesti (Patania).



Pl. 8. Graves 1 and 2. Agios Athanasios, Liopesi (Paiania). Photo Ephorate of Antiquities of Eastern Attica.



Pl. 9. Burial bronze urns. Cemetery of Toulas plot in Koropi. Photo Ephorate of Antiquities of Eastern Attica.



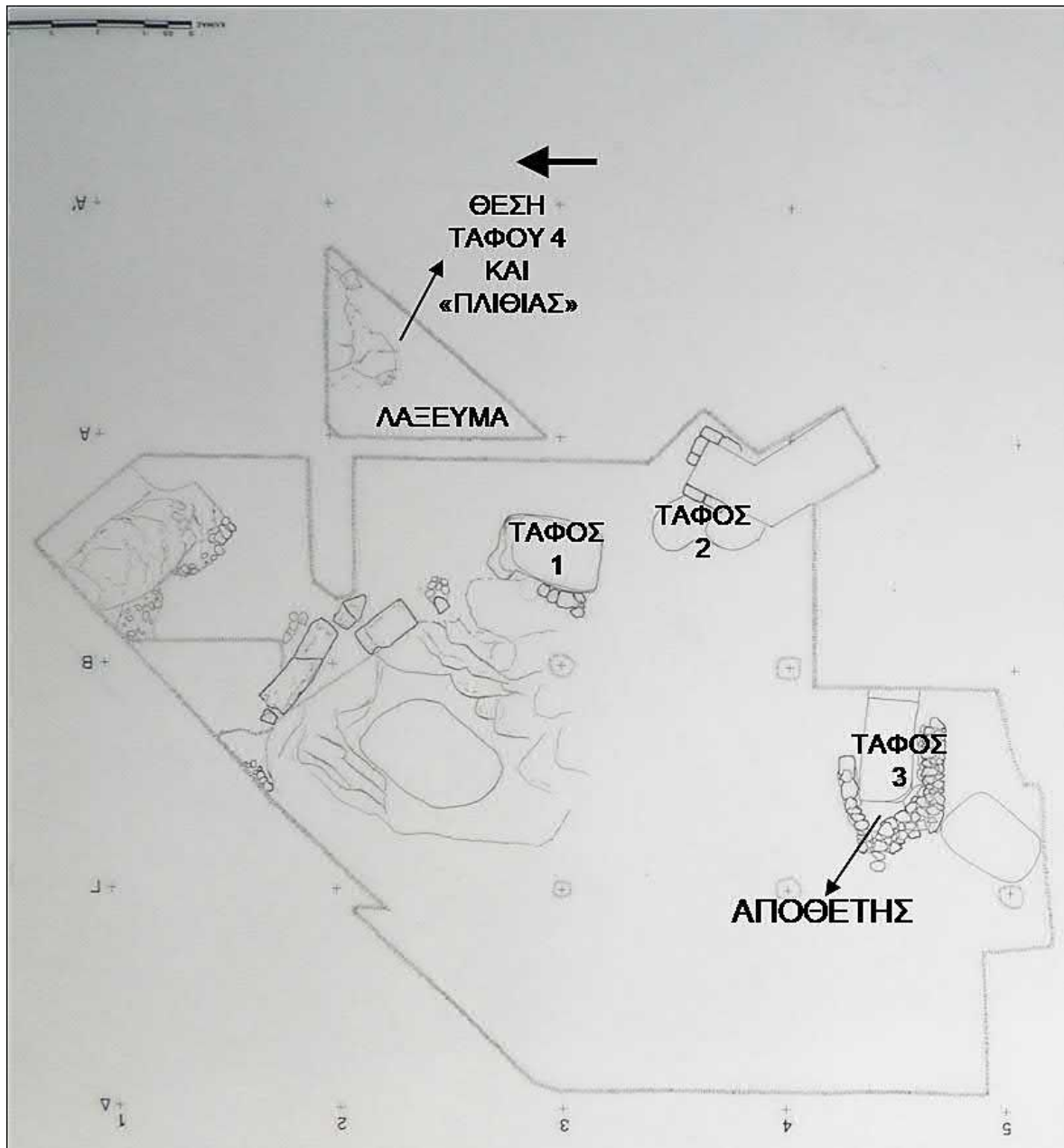
Pl. 10. Marble cist of bronze urn. Cemetery of Toulas plot in Koropi. Photo Ephorate of Antiquities of Eastern Attica.



Pl. 11. Tile grave. Cemetery of Toulas plot in Koropi. Photo Ephorate of Antiquities of Eastern Attica.



Pl. 12. Tile grave. Cemetery of Peristeropoulos plot in Paiania. Photo Ephorate of Antiquities of Eastern Attica.



Pl. 13. Plan of cemetery of Agios Andreas in Koropi.



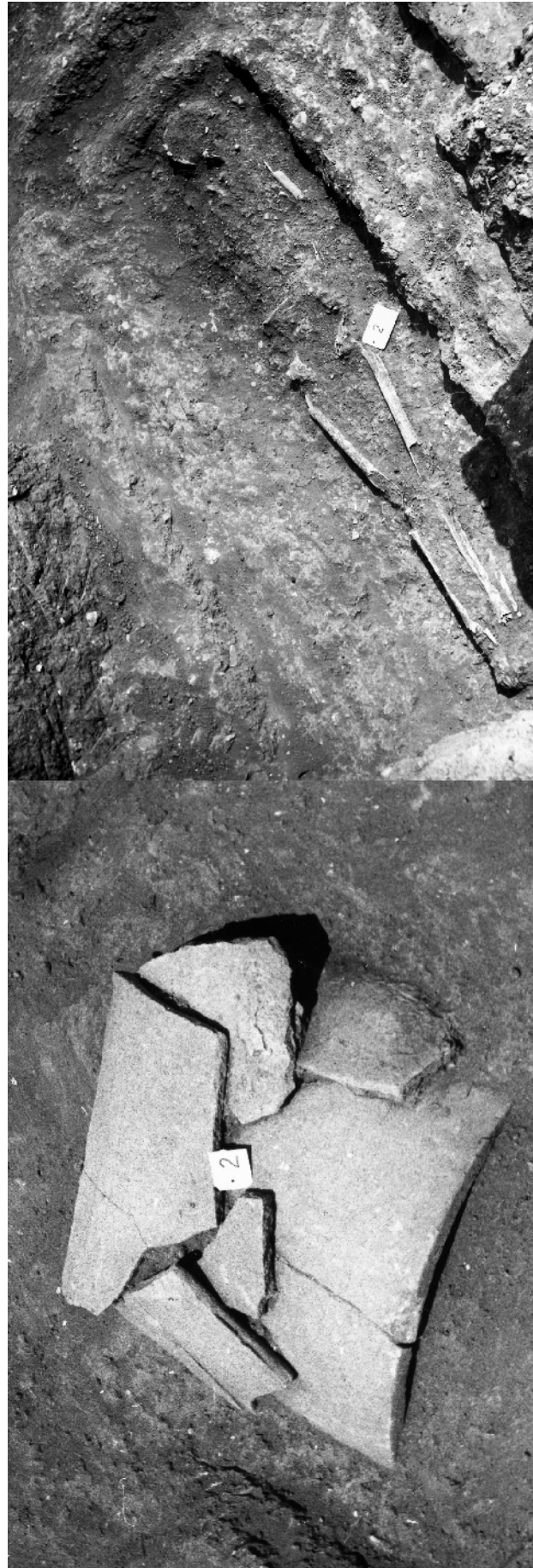
Pl. 14. Finds from offering pit. Cemetery of Pousi Ledi in Paiania. Photo Ephorate of Antiquities of Eastern Attica.



Pl. 15. Grave I. Agios Athanasios, Liopesi (Paiania). Photo Ephorate of Antiquities of Eastern Attica.



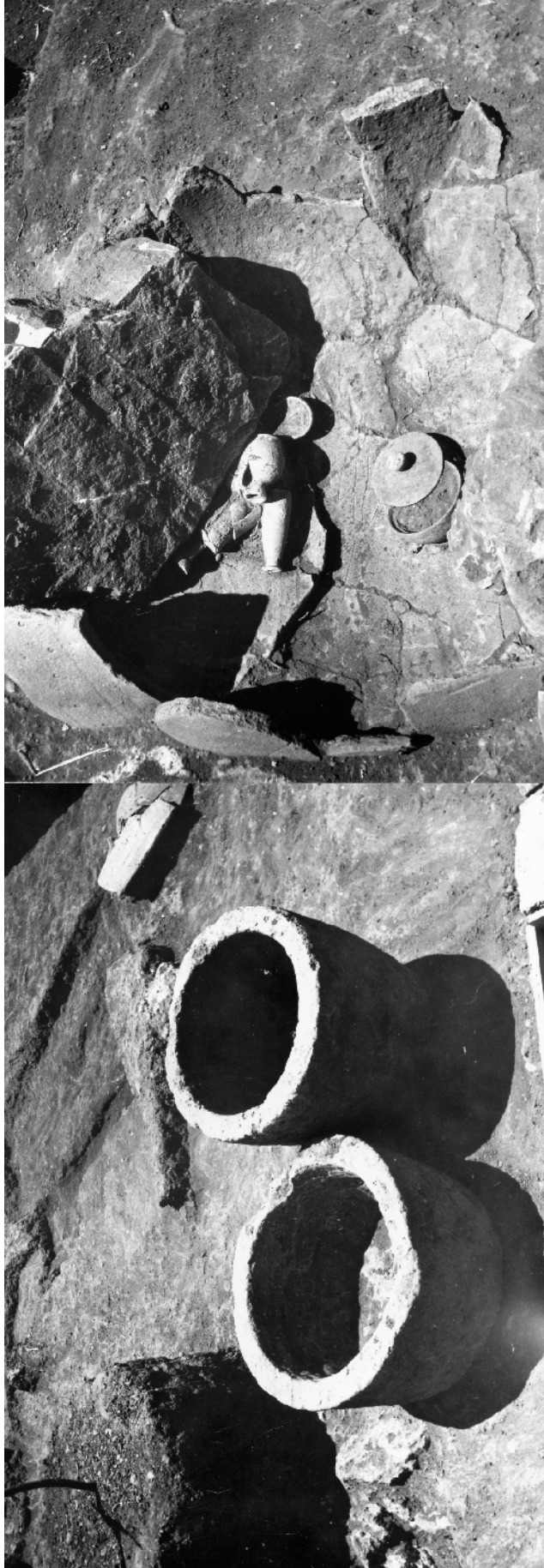
Pl. 16. Grave I. Agios Athanasios, Liopesi (Paiania). Photo Ephorate of Antiquities of Eastern Attica.



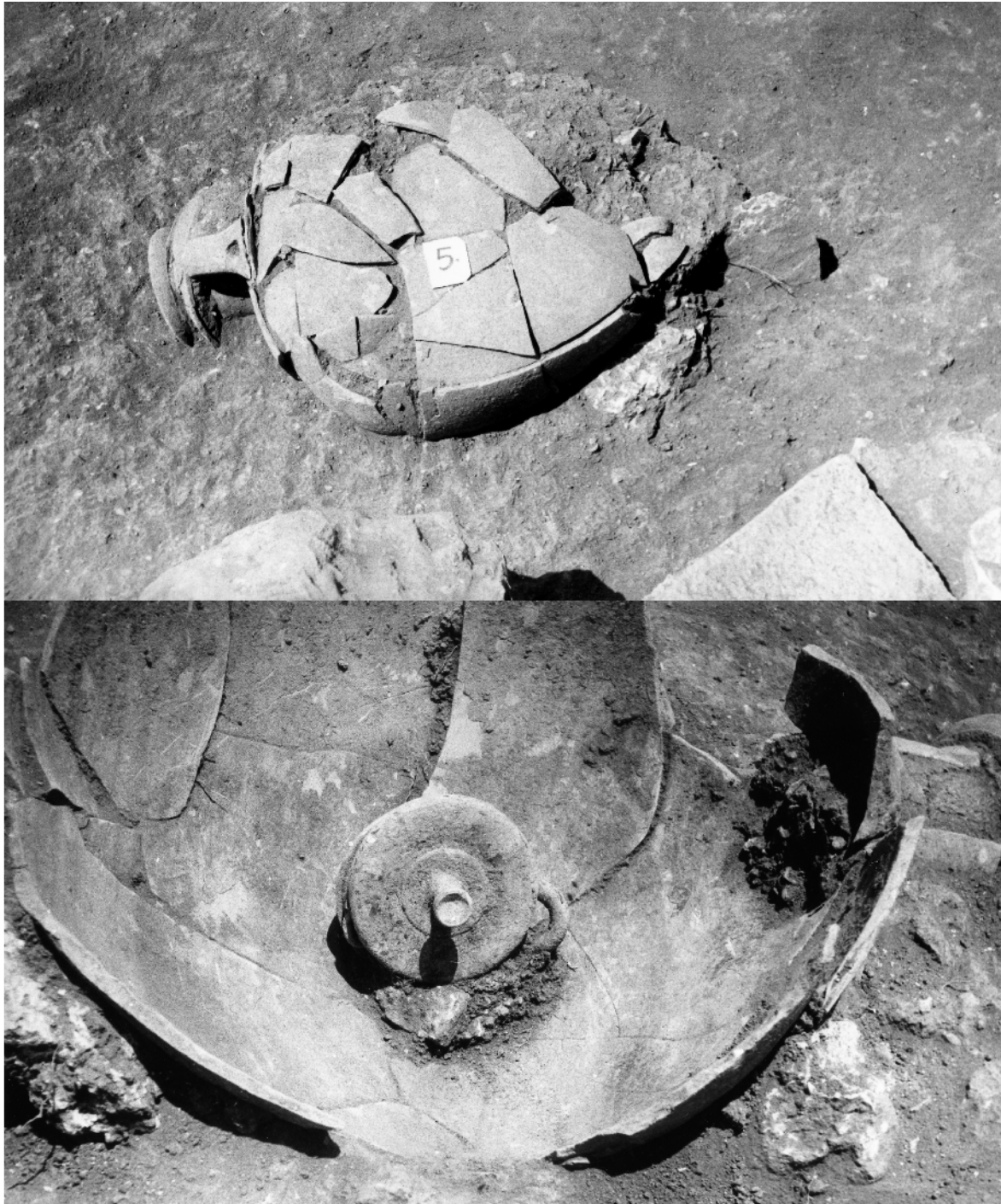
Pl. 17. Grave 2. Agios Athanasios, Liopesi (Paiania). Photo Ephorate of Antiquities of Eastern Attica.



Pl. 18. Grave 3. Agios Athanasios, Liopesi (Paiania). Photo Ephorate of Antiquities of Eastern Attica.



Pl. 19. Grave 4. Agios Athanasios, Liopesi (Paiania). Photo Ephorate of Antiquities of Eastern Attica.



Pl. 20. Grave 5. Agios Athanasios, Liopesi (Paiania). Photo Ephorate of Antiquities of Eastern Attica.



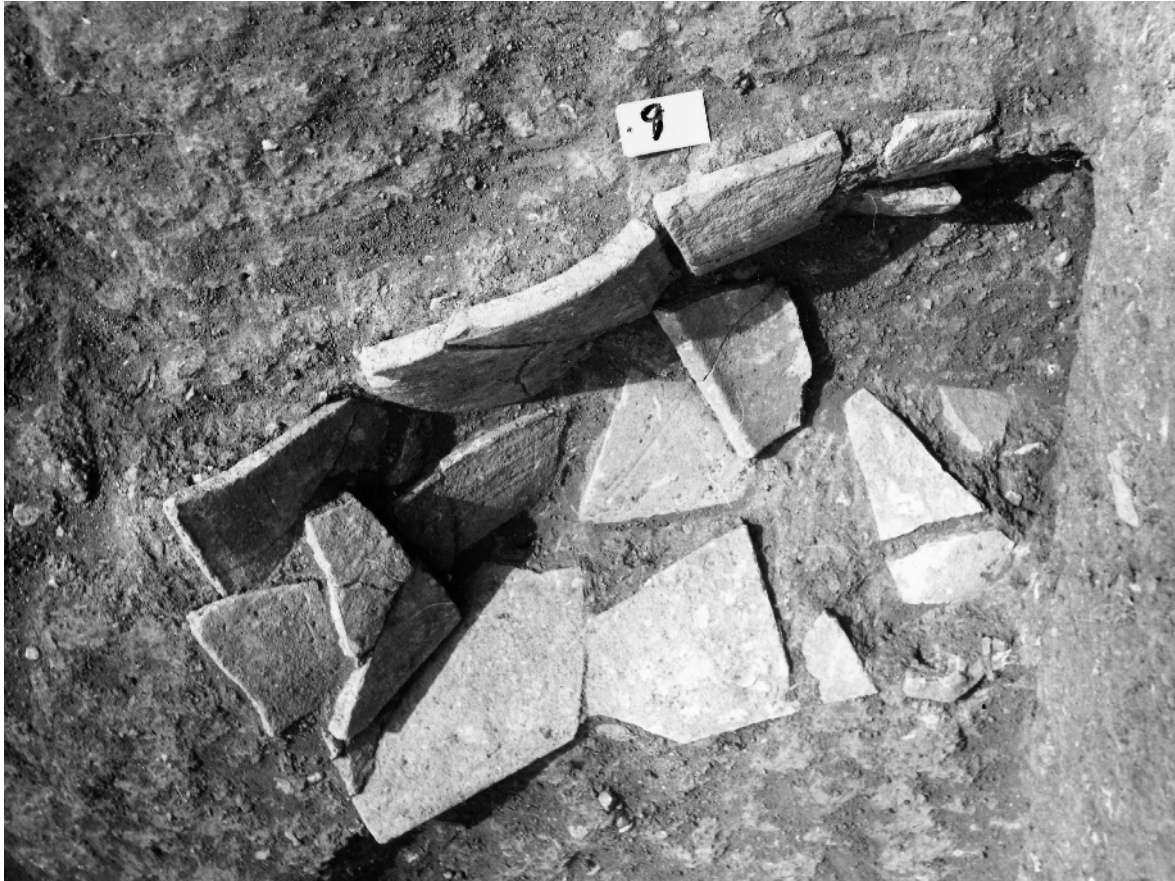
Pl. 21. Grave 6. Agios Athanasios, Liopesi (Paiania). Photo Ephorate of Antiquities of Eastern Attica.



Pl. 22. Grave 7. Agios Athanasios, Liopesi (Paiania). Photo Ephorate of Antiquities of Eastern Attica.



Pl. 23. Grave 8. Agios Athanasios, Liopesi (Paiania). Photo Ephorate of Antiquities of Eastern Attica.



Pl. 24. Grave 9. Agios Athanasios, Liopesi (Paiania). Photo Ephorate of Antiquities of Eastern Attica.



Pl. 25. Grave 10. Agios Athanasios, Liopesi (Paiania). Photo Ephorate of Antiquities of Eastern Attica.



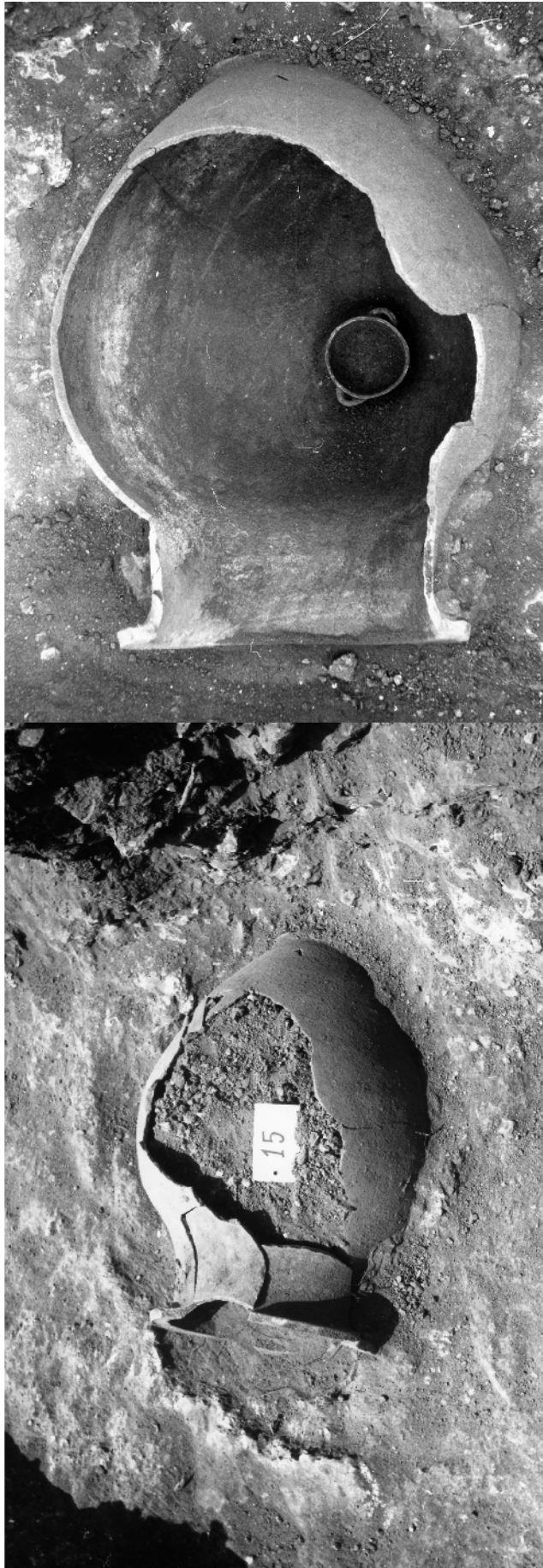
Pl. 26. Grave 11. Agros Athanasios, Liopesi (Paiania). Photo Ephorate of Antiquities of Eastern Attica.



Pl. 27. Grave 12. Agios Athanasios, Liopepsi (Paiania). Photo Ephorate of Antiquities of Eastern Attica.



Pl. 28. Grave 14. Agros Athanasios, Liopesi (Paiania). Photo Ephorate of Antiquities of Eastern Attica.



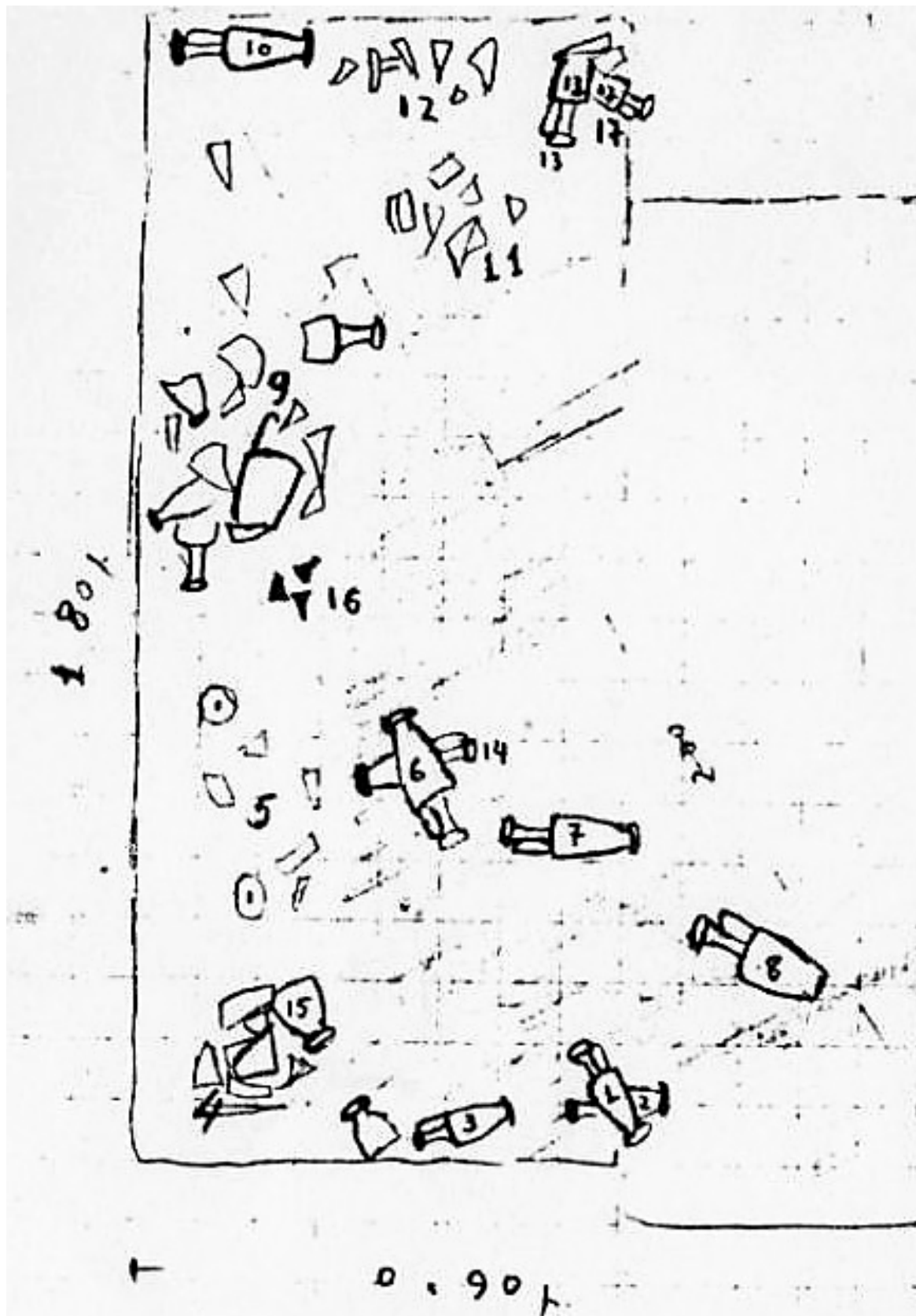
Pl. 29. Grave 15. Agios Athanasios, Liopezi (Palania). Photo Ephorate of Antiquities of Eastern Attica.



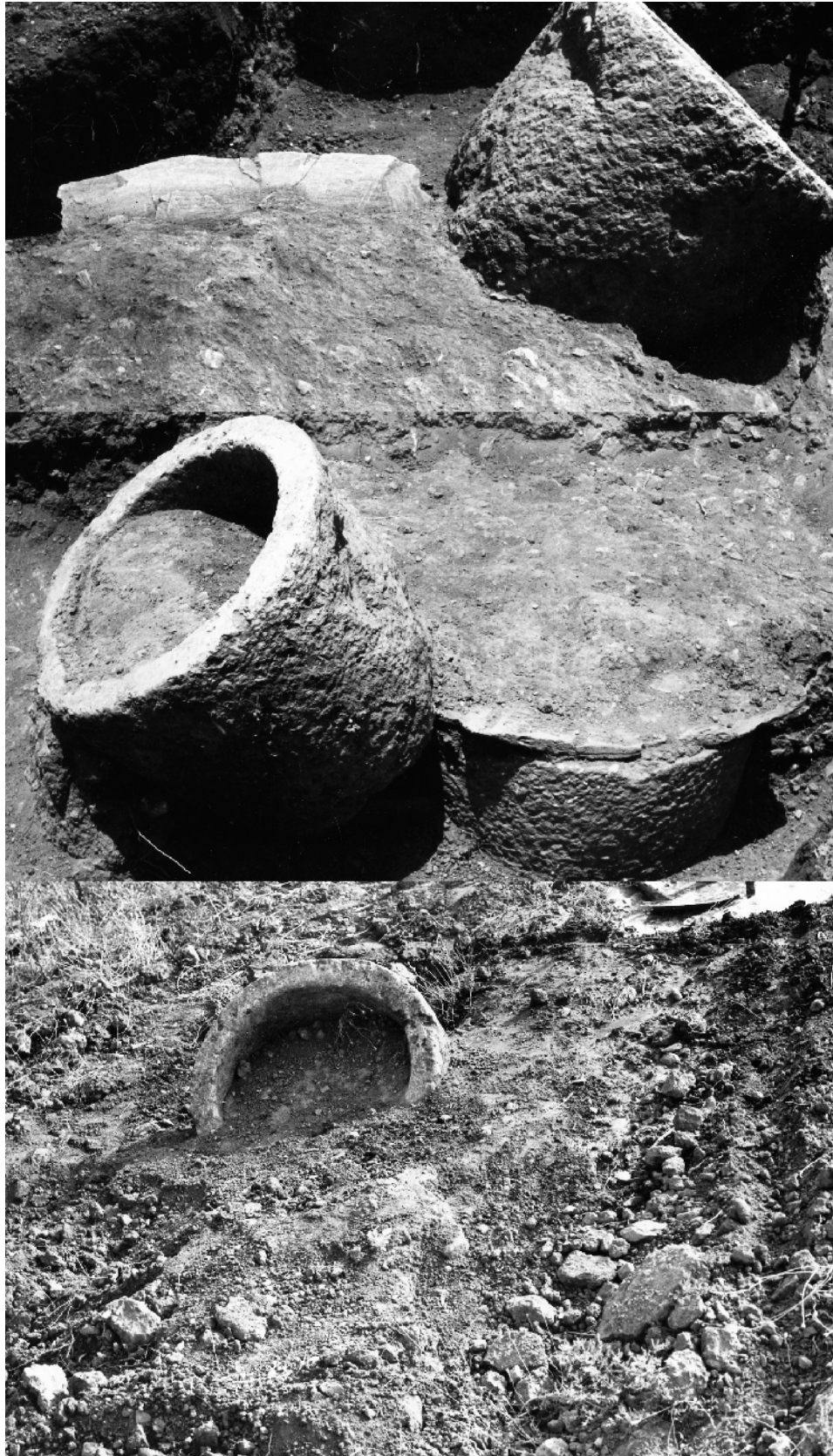
Pl. 30. Grave 16. Agios Athanasios, Liopesi (Paiania). Photo Ephorate of Antiquities of Eastern Attica.



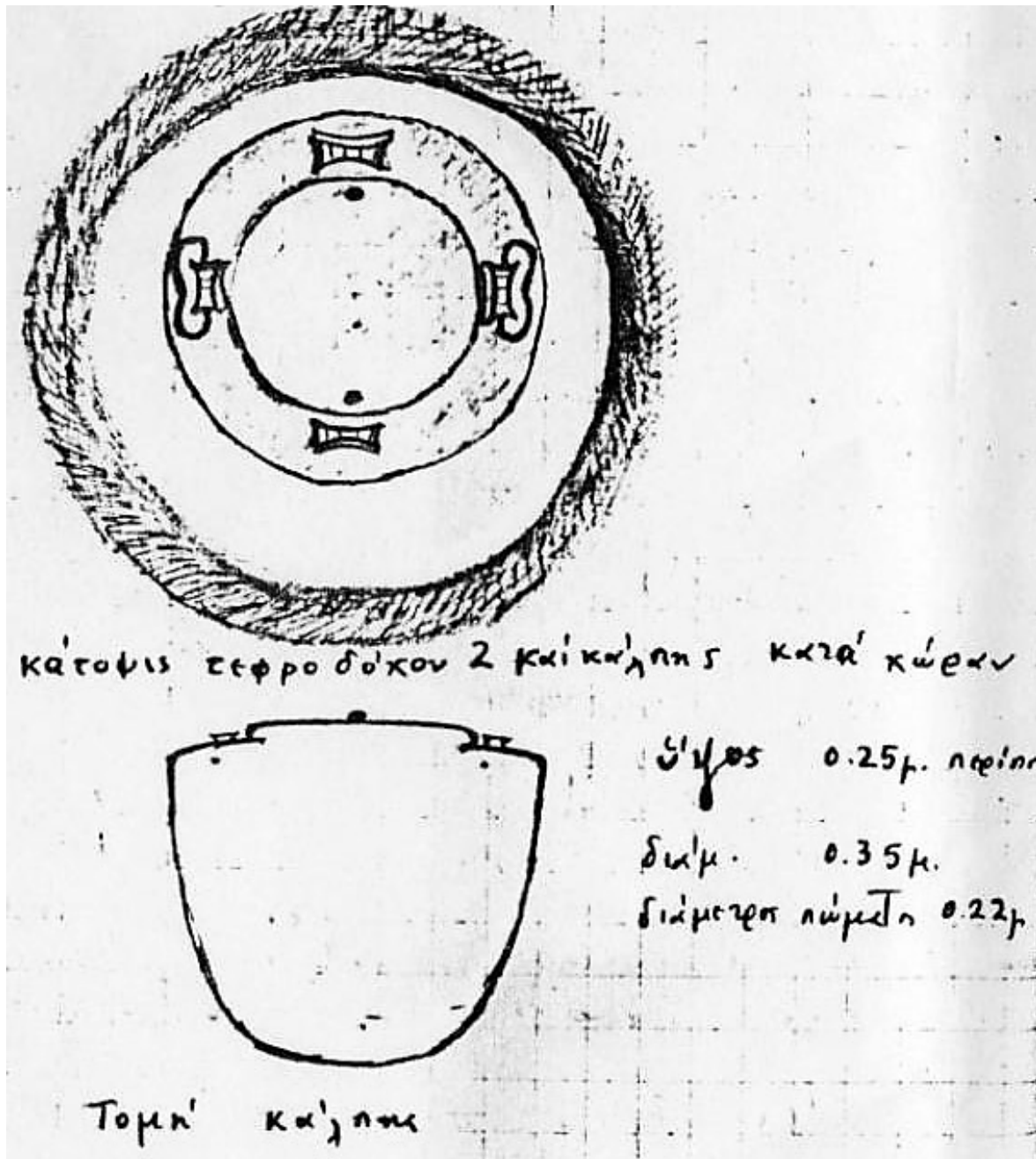
Pl. 31. Pyres. Agios Athanasios, Liopesi (Paiania). Photo Ephorate of Antiquities of Eastern Attica.



Pl. 32. Pyre 3. Agios Athanasios, Liopesi (Paiania). Photo Ephorate of Antiquities of Eastern Attica.



Pl. 33. Funerary urn 1. Agios Athanasios, Liopesi (Paiania). Photo Ephorate of Antiquities of Eastern Attica.



Pl. 34. Abstract of unpublished field notebook depicting Funerary urn 2, Agios Athanasios, Liopesi (Paiania).



Pl. 35. Funerary urn 2. Agios Athanasios, Liopesi (Paiania). Photo Ephorate of Antiquities of Eastern Attica.



Fig. 1. Black-figure lekythos from Grave 1. Photo P. Galiatsatou.



Fig. 2. Black-figure lekythos from Grave 1. Photo P. Galiatsatou.



Fig. 3. Black-figure lekythos from Grave 1. Photo P. Galiatsatou.



Fig. 4. Black-figure lekythos from Grave 1. Photo P. Galiatsatou.



Fig. 5. Black-figure lekythos from Grave 4. Photo P. Galiatsatou.



Fig. 6. Black-figure lekythos from Grave 7. Photo P. Galiatsatou.



Fig. 7. Black-figure skyphos from Grave 7. Photo P. Galiatsatou.



Fig. 8. Black-figure alabastron from Grave 7. Photo P. Galiatsatou.



Fig. 9. Black-figure lekythos from Grave 7. Photo P. Galiatsatou.



Fig. 10. Black-figure Attic Type skyphos from Grave 10. Photo P. Galiatsatou.



Fig. 11. Black-figure lekythos from Grave 10. Photo P. Galiatsatou.



Fig. 12. Black-figure lekythos from Grave 10. Photo P. Galiatsatou.



Fig. 13. Black-figure lekythos from Grave 10. Photo P. Galiatsatou.



Fig. 14. Black-figure lekythos from Grave 10. Photo P. Galiatsatou.



Fig. 15. Black-figure lekythos from Grave 10. Photo P. Galiatsatou.



Fig. 16. Black-figure lekythos from Grave 10. Photo P. Galiatsatou.



Fig. 17. Black-figure Corinthian Type skyphos from Grave 12. Photo P. Galiatsatou.



Fig. 18. Black-figure lekythos from Pyre 3. Photo P. Galiatsatou.



Fig. 19. Black-figure lekythos from Pyre 3. Photo P. Galiatsatou.



Fig. 20. Black-figure lekythos from Pyre 3. Photo P. Galiatsatou.



Fig. 21. Black-figure lekythos from Pyre 3. Photo P. Galiatsatou.



Fig. 22. Black-figure plate from Pyre 3. Photo P. Galiatsatou.



Fig. 23. Black-figure lekythos from Pyre 3. Photo P. Galiatsatou.



Fig. 24. Black-figure lekythos from Pyre 3. Photo P. Galiatsatou.



Fig. 25. Black-figure lekythos from Pyre 3. Photo P. Galiatsatou.



Fig. 26. Black-figure lekythos from Pyre 3. Photo P. Galiatsou.



Fig. 27. Black-figure lekythos from Pyre 3. Photo P. Galiatsou.



Fig. 28. Black-figure lekythos from Pyre 3. Photo P. Galiatsatou.



Fig. 29. Black-figure lekythos from Pyre 3. Photo P. Galiatsatou.



Fig. 30. Black-figure lekythos from Pyre 3. Photo P. Galiatsou.



Fig. 31. Black-figure lekythos from Pyre 3. Photo P. Galiatsou.



Fig. 32. Black-figure lekythos from Pyre 3. Photo P. Galiatsatou.



Fig. 33. Black-figure cup, Type B from Pyre 3. Photo P. Galiatsatou.



Fig. 34. Black-figure cup, Type A and Sub-A from Pyre 3. Photo P. Galiatsatou.



Fig. 35. Black-figure cup, Type A and Sub-A from Pyre 3. Photo P. Galiatsatou.



Fig. 36. Black-figure cup, Type A and Sub-A from Pyre 3. Photo Ephorate of Antiquities of Eastern Attica.

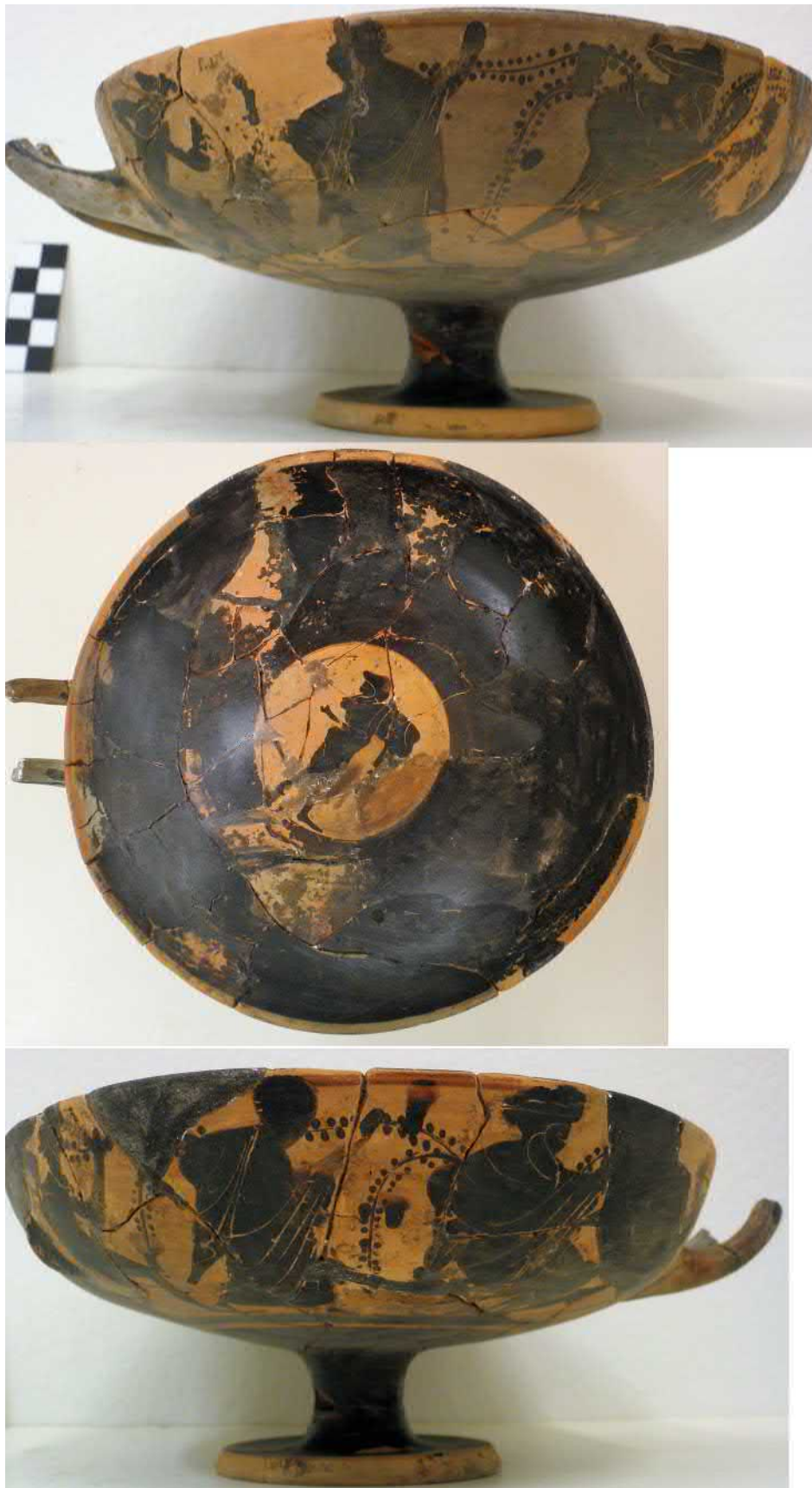


Fig. 37. Black-figure cup, Type A and Sub-A from Pyre 3. Photo P. Galiatsou.



Fig. 38. Black-figure cup, Type Sub-A from Pyre 3. Photo P. Galiatsou.



Fig. 39. Black-figure cup, Type Sub-A from Pyre 3. Photo P. Galiatsatou.



Fig. 40. Black-figure cup, Type Sub-A from Pyre 3. Photo P. Galiatsatou.



Fig. 41. Black-figure cup, Type Sub-A from Pyre 3. Photo P. Galiatsatou.



Fig. 42. Black-figure lekythos from Pyre 4. Photo P. Galiatsatou.



Fig. 43. Black-figure lekythos from Pyre 3. Photo P. Galiatsatou.



Fig. 44. Black-glazed lekythos from Grave 1. Photo P. Galiatsatou.



Fig. 45. Black-glazed one-handed lekanis from Grave 4. Photo P. Galiatsatou.



Fig. 46. Black-glazed saltcellar from Grave 4. Photo P. Galiatsou.



Fig. 47. Black-glazed oinochoe from Grave 4. Photo P. Galiatsou.



Fig. 48. Red-glazed alabastron from Grave 4. Photo P. Galiatsou.



Fig. 49. Black-glazed miniature basket from Grave 4. Photo P. Galiatsatou.



Fig. 50. Black-glazed one-handed lekane from Grave 5. Photo P. Galiatsatou.



Fig. 51. Corinthian type skyphos from Grave 5. Photo P. Galiatsatou.



Fig. 52. Black-glazed lekythos from Grave 7. Photo Ephorate of Antiquities of Eastern Attica.



Fig. 53. Black-bodied lekythos from Grave 7. Photo P. Galiatsatou.



Fig. 54. Black-glazed stemless cup from Grave 7. Photo P. Galiatsatou.



Fig. 55. Black-glazed one-handed cup from Grave 8. Photo P. Galiatsou.



Fig. 56. Black-glazed skyphos from Grave 8. Photo P. Galiatsou.



Fig. 57. Basket from Grave 10. Photo P. Galiatsatou.



Fig. 58. Black-bodied lekythos from Grave 10. Photo P. Galiatsatou.



Fig. 59. Black-bodied lekythos from Grave 10. Photo Ephorate of Antiquities of Eastern Attica.



Fig. 60. Black-glazed skyphos from Grave 10. Photo P. Galiatsatou.



Fig. 61. Black-glazed pyxis from Grave 11. Photo P. Galiatsatou.



Fig. 62. Black-glazed skyphos, Type A, Attic Type, from Grave 11. Photo P. Galiatsatou.



Fig. 63. Black-glazed skyphos from Grave 12. Photo P. Galiatsatou.



Fig. 64. Miniature oinochoe from Grave 12. Photo P. Galiatsatou.



Fig. 65. Black-glazed Corinthian Type skyphos from Grave 13. Photo P. Galiatsatou.



Fig. 66. Black-glazed skyphos from Grave 15. Photo P. Galiatsatou.



Fig. 67. Black-glazed louterion from Grave 15. Photo P. Galiatsatou.



Fig. 68. Black-glazed plate from Grave 16. Photo P. Galiatsatou.



Fig. 69. Black-bodied lekythos from Pyre 3. Photo P. Galiatsatou.



Fig. 70. Black-glazed Droop Cup from Pyre 3. Photo Ephorate of Antiquities of Eastern Attica.



Fig. 71. Black-glazed Corinthian Type Skyphos from Pyre 3. Photo P. Galiatsatou.



Fig. 72. Patterned squat lekythos from Pyre 4. Photo P. Galiatsatou.



Fig. 73. Black-glazed cup from the area around Grave 2. Photo P. Galiatsatou.



Fig. 74. Red-figure lekythos from Grave 7. Photo P. Galiatsatou.



Fig. 75. Red-figure lekythos from Pyre 3. Photo P. Galiatsatou.



Fig. 76. Terracotta figure from Grave 7. Photo P. Galiatsatou.



Fig. 77. Terracotta figure from Grave 10. Photo P. Galiatsatou.



Fig. 78. Terracotta figure from Grave 10. Photo P. Galiatsatou.



Fig. 79. Terracotta figure from Grave 10. Photo P. Galiatsatou.



Fig. 80. Three spindle whorls from Pyre 3. Photo P. Galiatsatou.