

# Thracian Chamber Tombs (5th-2nd Centuries BC)

## Volume 3: Catalogue



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NOTE TO THE READER: Scales are indicated where available; unfortunately, not all tomb plans have a published scale.

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|-------------|---|--|
| Cat. #<br>1 | Tomb name: Vetren<br>Date of tomb: Second half of 4 <sup>th</sup> c. BC | Region: Pazardzhik<br>Location: Vetren |
|-------------|---|--|

Tumulus: H: 5m D: Not Reported

Part of a group: No Number of tumuli in the group: N/A

Tomb: Location within tumulus: E Orientation: E

Construction materials: Granite Preservation: Fair

Built Dromos: No

Monumental façade: No

Doors present: Yes Material: Granite

Number of chambers: One

Plan of burial chamber: Rectangular

Inner dimensions of burial chamber: L: 2.90m W: 2.10m H: 3.5m Type of roof: Corbel

Burials: One adult (cremation).

Animal remains: None found.

Finds: Fragments from a gilt wreath (several gilt clay balls and several gold-gilt iron wires) and from a gold sheet found inside the burial chamber.

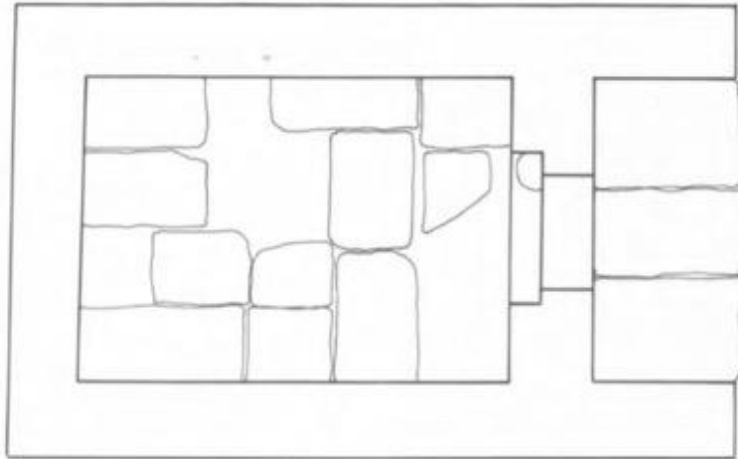
Description: The area of the tumulus was used for cultivation; the tomb was discovered while a vineyard was being made on top of it. The tomb does not have a dromos. The entrance is emphasised by two posts and a large monolithic block that also serves as a lintel. It consists of a rectangular burial chamber, preceded by a shallow porch. The floors of the porch and the burial chamber are paved with large rectangular slabs. The tomb was stuccoed but features no other decoration or any furniture. Two phases of use or of construction may be inferred by the presence of white stucco over the finely dressed ashlar on both the interior and exterior. The structure suffered notable damage since its excavation, including graffiti on the walls, signs of burning, broken or missing paving slabs and ashlar from the walls.

Decoration: No Preservation: N/A

Type of Decoration: N/A

Date: Based on the architectural features of the tomb, it can be dated to the third or last quarter of the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC.

References: Venedikov 1946; Archibald 1998; Stoyanova 2011; Stoyanova 2015; Stoyanova and Taneva 2017.



Plan of the Vetren tomb



View of the entrance of the Vetren tomb 1) at the time of excavation 2) in 2019

|             |  |  |
|-------------|--|--|
| Cat. #<br>2 | Tomb name: Malko Belovo<br>Date of tomb: 5 <sup>th</sup> - 4 <sup>th</sup> c. BC | Region: Pazardzhik<br>Location: Malko Belovo |
|-------------|--|--|

Tumulus: H: 7.9m D: ?

Part of a group: No Number of tumuli in the group: N/A

Tomb: Location within tumulus: W Orientation: W

Construction materials: Stone (unidentified) Preservation: Destroyed

Built Dromos: No

Monumental façade: No

Doors present: No Material: N/A

Number of chambers: One

Plan of burial chamber: Round

Inner dimensions of burial chamber: D: 4.65m H: 2.15m (max. height) Type of roof: Dome

Burials: None found (presumably an inhumation in the cist tomb.)

Animal remains: None found.

Finds: Fragments of clay vessels in varying sizes (incl. some amphorae) and a few fragments of iron objects. Several pithoi were discovered outside the tomb, in its immediate vicinity.

Description: The tomb consisted of a round chamber, which was built on top of a nearly rectangular (irregular) platform of stone slabs. It did not have a dromos and was accessed from the west. The construction of the tomb is noteworthy. The walls are made of two parallel courses of ashlar blocks, joined with metal clamps with a layer of unworked stones between them. The entrance of the chamber is accentuated by a large monolithic slab serving as a threshold and antae; the left anta has a maximum preserved height of 2.15m, which is the highest preserved point of the tomb. The floor of the tomb was paved with well-worked stone slabs. Opposite the entrance, at the eastern end of the round chamber, there was a cist tomb made from four syenite slabs; on its front long side there was a recessed rectangular border (a parallel arrangement can be seen in Tomb B at Krannon, also a tholos tomb)<sup>1</sup>. A fifth slab was used as a lid. The tomb had suffered structural damage prior to its excavation. It no longer exists.

Decoration: No Preservation: N/A

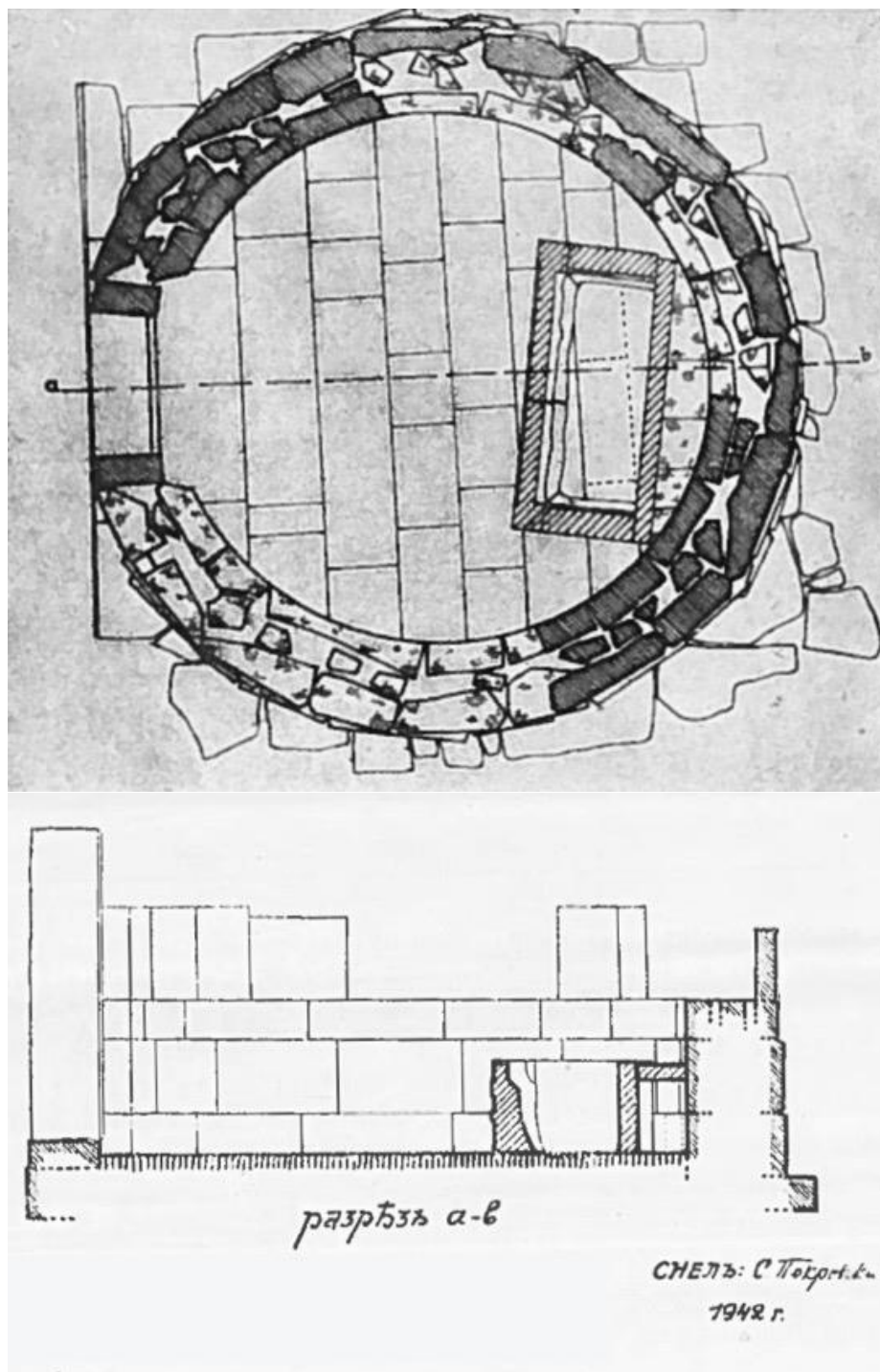
Type of Decoration: N/A

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<sup>1</sup> Stamatopoulou 2016, 186-188 and figs. 9-10.

Date: The tomb has been dated between the 5<sup>th</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> centuries BC. The dating is based on the locally made grey wares, typical of the 5<sup>th</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> centuries BC in Thrace, found within the tomb, and the similarities in construction techniques with the Parvomay (10) tomb and the tombs near Mezek (41-43).

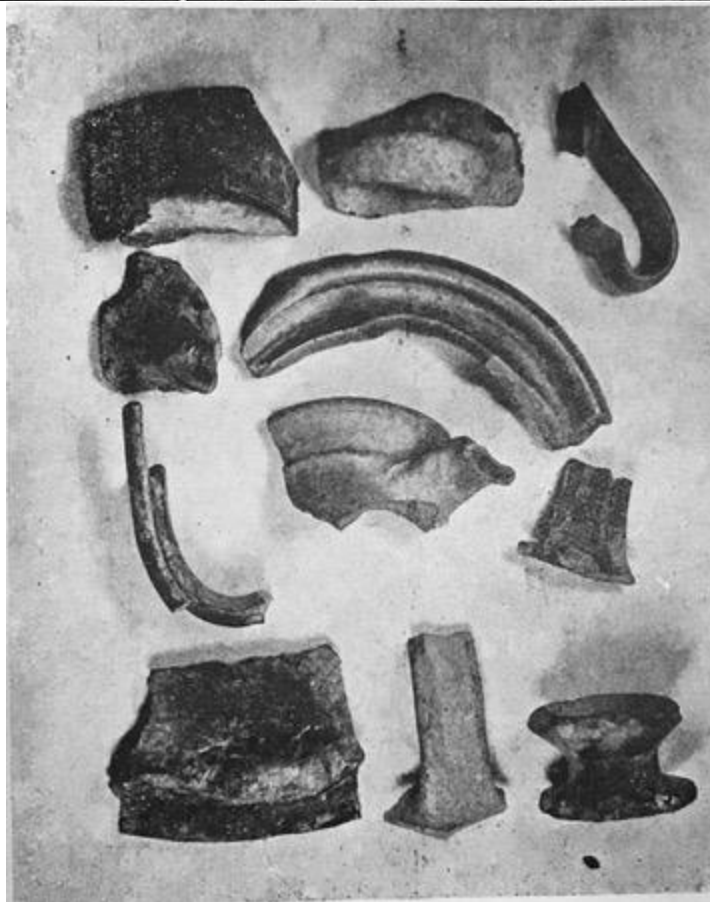
References: Velkov 1943; Mikov 1955; Archibald 1998; Rousseva 2000; Rousseva 2002; Theodossiev 2007a; Stoyanova 2015.



Plan and cross section of the Malko Belovo tomb



Views of 1) the entrance 2) the interior of the Malko Belovo tomb at the time of excavation



Images of the finds from the Malko Belovo tomb

|             |   |  |
|-------------|---|--|
| Cat. #<br>3 | Tomb name: Zhaba<br>Date of tomb: Second half of 4 <sup>th</sup> BC | Region: Pazardzhik<br>Location: Strelcha |
|-------------|---|--|

Tumulus: H: 20m W: ?

Part of a group: No Number of tumuli in the group: N/A

Tomb: Location within tumulus: Periphery Orientation: SW

Construction materials: Sandstone Preservation: Good

Built Dromos: No

Monumental façade: Yes

Doors present: No Material: N/A

Number of chambers: Two

Plan of antechamber: Square

Inner dimensions of antechamber: L: 2.75m W: 2.74m H: ? Type of roof: Lantern vault

Plan of burial chamber: Round

Inner dimensions of burial chamber: D: 4.6m H: 2.5m Type of roof: Corbelled Dome

Burials: No human remains discovered

Animal Remains: Three equine skeletons in front of the tomb's entrance. The horses were found still harnessed to a chariot.

Finds: On the interior of the tomb (unclear where precisely), the excavator describes having found sherds of red-figure Attic pottery, sherds of local wares, and pieces of alabaster and glass vessels. Two large sandstone acroteria were also found (unclear where). A four-wheeled chariot in front of the tomb's entrance; approximately 50 silver bridle appliques, found on the bridles of the two back horses; nine large clay vessels to the right of the chariot, seven of which empty and two filled with pebbles. There is also mention of the discovery of an assemblage of clay objects and figurines dated to the Neolithic period, and a small gilt lion's head.

Description: The tomb is one of two built monuments found in this tumulus – a feature that is not seen very often in Thrace.<sup>2</sup> The other monument – located in the northeastern part of the tumulus - was in a very poor condition and is inaccessible today, with very little information available about it. The tomb under discussion is in the southwestern periphery of the tumulus. It is encased in an external layer made of pebbles and river stones – a feature seen in other monuments. The tomb has a plain monumental façade with a richly decorated entrance. There was no built dromos and is unclear whether there was an open space used for rituals in front of the façade. However, a horse chariot with four horses and multiple vessels discovered in this space, suggesting that this might indeed have been the case. The tomb consists of two chambers: an almost square antechamber and a round burial chamber, the floor of which is on a higher level than that of the antechamber. It is one of three Thracian tombs that features a lantern vault in its antechamber, (the other two being the Filipovo **(10)** and Kurt Kale **(42)** tombs) and is

<sup>2</sup> See the Ivanski tombs **(58-59)**.

almost identical in plan and proportions to the Kurt Kale (42) tomb. The entrances of both chambers are elevated, and two semi-circular indentions were carved on the interior threshold of each tomb, following the movement of the double-leaf doors. The floors are trodden earth. There is no furniture in either chamber. The building suffered damage in antiquity; a substantial amount of ashlar are missing, as well as both doors. The dome and much of the lantern vault had to be reconstructed.

Decoration: Present: Yes Preservation: Fair

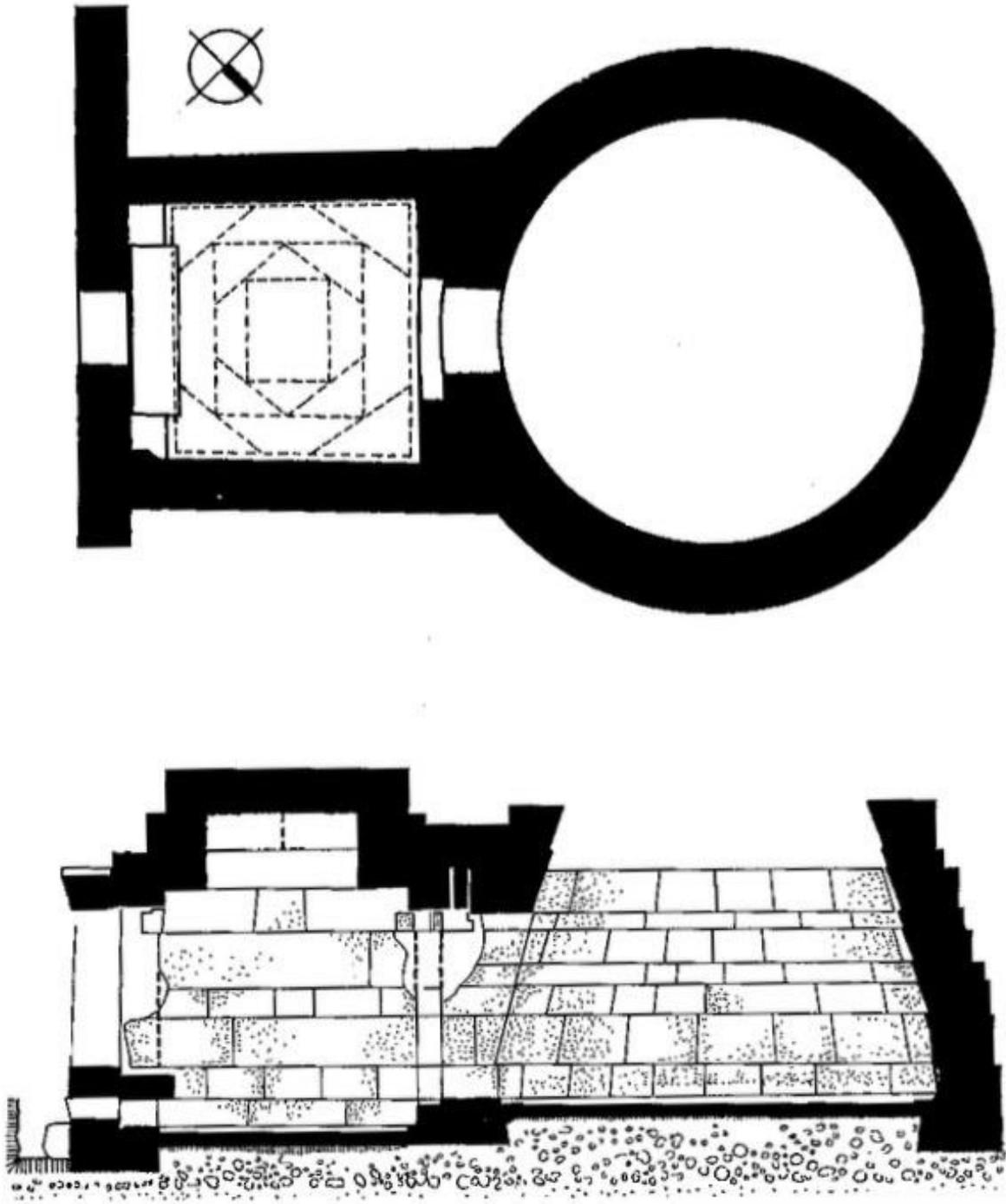
Type of Decoration: Sculpted and painted. The doorframe features three fasciae topped by a Lesbian cyma, and egg-and-dart and bead-and-reel mouldings in high relief. The two acroteria, which feature vegetal and anthropomorphic imagery, decorated the façade. The excavator reports the discovery of pieces of painted decoration bearing floral motifs.

Date: The date of the tomb is based on the architecture of the tomb, in particular the sculpted decoration on the façade.

References: Kitov 1977; Kitov 1979; Kitov 1993; Archibald 1998; Kitov and Agre 2002; Rousseva 2002; Dimitrova 2005; Kitov 2006; Stoyanova 2007; Theodossiev 2007b; Rabadjiev, 2011a; Rabadjiev 2011b; Stoyanova 2011, Stoyanova 2015; Rabadjiev 2016; Stoyanov and Stoyanova 2016; Stoyanova and Tzochev 2016; Stoyanova 2017.



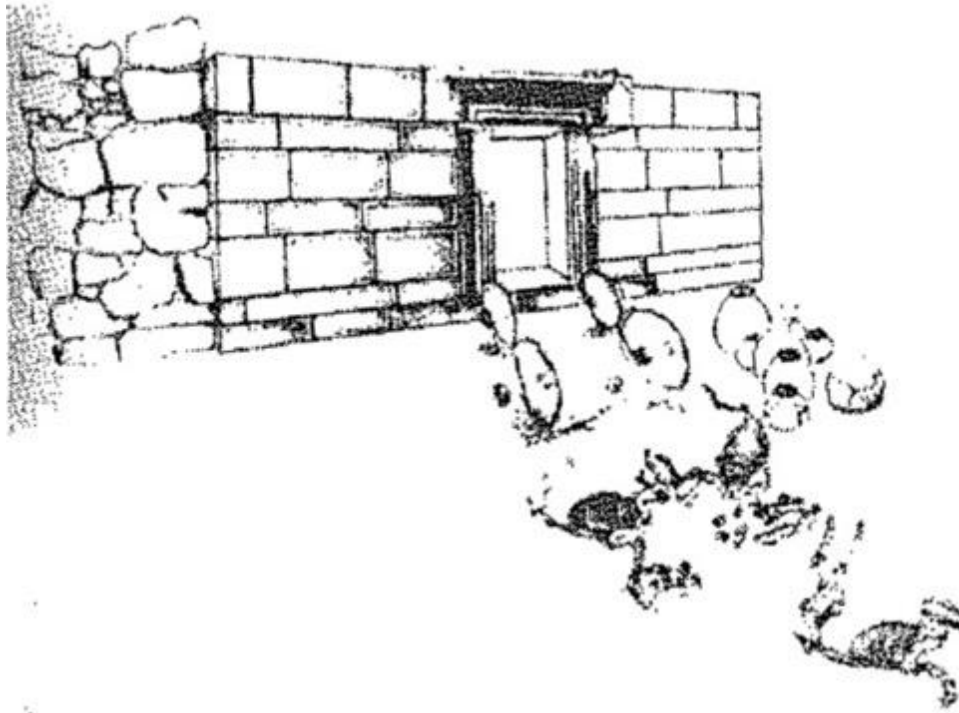
One of the two acroteria, which would have decorated the tomb



Plan and cross-section of the Zhaba tomb



View of the façade and entrance of the Zhaba tomb  
with the chariot and horses in front of it at the time of discovery



Reconstruction drawing of the entrance of the Zhaba tomb with the chariot and horses in front



View of the entrance of the Zhaba tomb

|             |   |  |
|-------------|---|--|
| Cat. #<br>4 | Tomb name: Chetinyova<br>Date of tomb: Mid-Late 4 <sup>th</sup> c. BC | Region: Plovdiv<br>Location: Starossel |
|-------------|---|--|

Tumulus: H: 25.5m D: 73-79m

Part of a group: No Number of tumuli in the group: N/A

Tomb: Location within tumulus: C/S Periphery Orientation: S

Construction materials: Granite, tuff, schist Preservation: Good

Built Dromos: Yes

Monumental façade: Yes

Doors present: Yes Material: Stone

Number of chambers: Two

Plan of antechamber: Rectangular

Inner dimensions of antechamber: L: 3.70m W:3.50m H:3.10m Type of roof: Truncated corbel vault

Plan of burial chamber: Round

Inner dimensions of burial chamber: D: 5.4m H: 10m? Type of roof: Corbel dome

Burials: None found

Animal remains: No

Finds: Fragments from a gilt wreath and weapons, as well as fragments from a red-figure type-A Attic skyphos and a black-glazed lekythos in the antechamber. Two transport amphoras, one Chian and one Mendeian, in front of the tomb's façade, under the fill blocking the entrance. Pottery fragments and two coins of Philip II in the embankment of the tumulus.

Description: The tumulus is particularly large, supported by a high crepis wall on the exterior, preserved up to 3.50m in height (three courses). There is also a structure for winemaking on the side of the tumulus, opposite the tomb.

This monument is unusual in that it is accessed through a large staircase. It has been suggested that the staircase featured a monumental propylon, as there are two moulded bases at the bottom of it.<sup>3</sup> The staircase leads to a flat rectangular area, which is flanked by two further small staircases leading to smaller platforms, the use of which is unclear. A singular step leads to a large unroofed dromos with a sloping beaten-earth floor, at the end of which is the façade of the tomb. There is a clear contrast between the execution of the ashlar used in the tomb itself and the complex at large: the walls of the dromos and those used to build the crepis are visibly rougher, while the ashlar used for the tomb are perfectly smooth, including those used in the façade.

<sup>3</sup> Stoyanov and Stoyannova 2016, 323-324. For an in-depth analysis and reconstruction, see Tzochev 2021, 104-107.

The façade was not only made of finely worked stone, it was also stuccoed. It features architectural decoration as described below. The entrance to the antechamber is elevated and reached through two steps. On the interior, like in Zhaba (3) tomb, the entrance features two semi-circular indentations carved in the stone to ease the opening of the original double-leaf door. The antechamber is rectangular in plan, and its roof a truncated, stepped corbel. It features no further decoration and is devoid of any furniture. It leads to the ornately decorated, round burial chamber. The entrance of the burial chamber is reached through a single step. On the beaten-earth floor of the interior, there are the same two semi-circular indentations for the wings of the door. Two of the ten columns decorating the burial chamber's interior are positioned as to frame its entrance. There is no furniture found in this chamber, either.

Decoration: Yes                      Preservation: Good

Type of Decoration: Relief. The entrances to both chambers are framed by mouldings and feature Lesbian cyma, egg-and-dart and bead-and-reel patterns. The façade of the tomb is emphasized by two engaged pilasters (one at each corner of the façade), which, based on available fragments, appear to have supported a large pediment. Many of the blocks forming the pediment have been lost, so its reconstruction can only be partial. It did feature metopes and triglyphs, and possibly lion sculptures inside the tympanum, although surviving blocks from the geison and tympanium do not feature a mechanism for securing the sculptures. There are also traces of colour on the façade blocks, which shows that, like the interior decoration, the façade's decoration was painted. The interior of the burial chamber is decorated with ten engaged Doric half-columns. The half-columns are spread evenly on the wall of the chamber. Above them is a Doric entablature (including an architrave, frieze with triglyphs and metopes, and cornice) in high relief. The entablature is partially painted: the metopes are painted blue and are framed by a red band above and one underneath.

Date: The tomb is dated to the latter half of the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC. This is based on the found pottery, which dates to the first half of the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC, and elements of the tomb's architecture, which date to the middle-second half of the 4<sup>th</sup> century. Based on those factors, a more precise date of after 350 but before 330 B.C has been proposed and seems plausible.<sup>4</sup>

References: Kitov 2003a; Kitov 2003e; Kitov and Dimitrova 2003; Stoyanova 2007; Rabadjiev 2011a; Rabadjiev 2011b; Stoyanova 2008; Kovachev and Stoyanova 2010; Stoyanova 2011; Tzochev 2011; Stoyanova 2015; Rabadjiev 2016; Stoyanov and Stoyanova 2016; Stoyanova 2017; Dimitrova 2020; Tzochev, Dimitrova, and Stoyanova 2020; Tzochev 2021.

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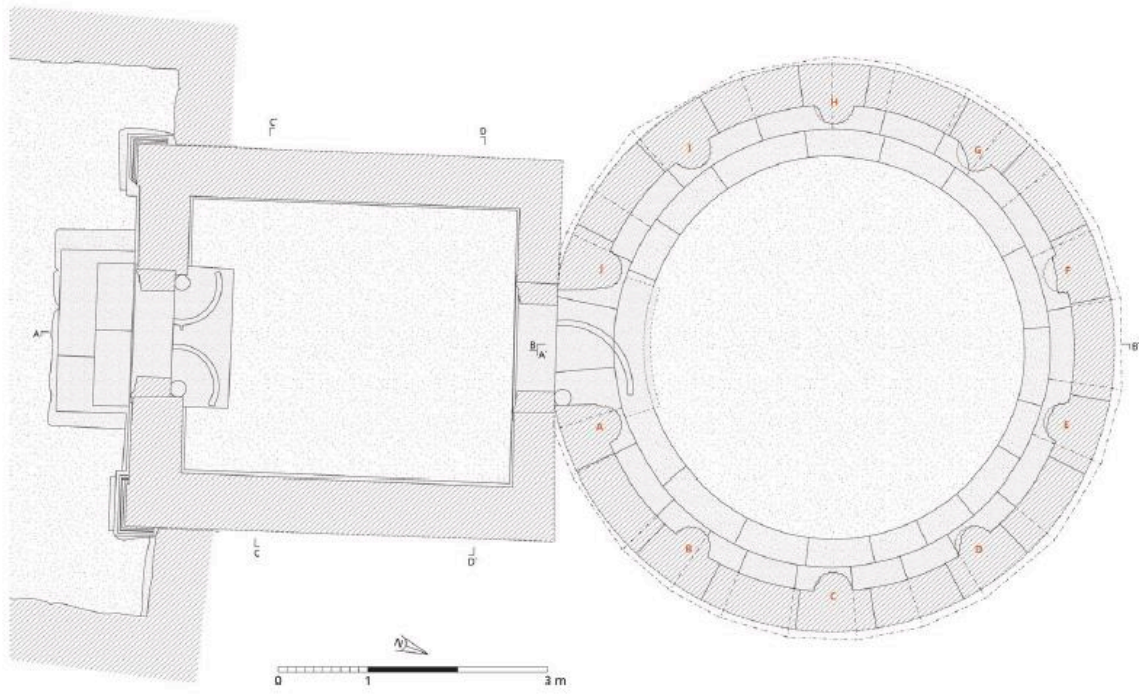
<sup>4</sup> Tzochev 2021, 159.



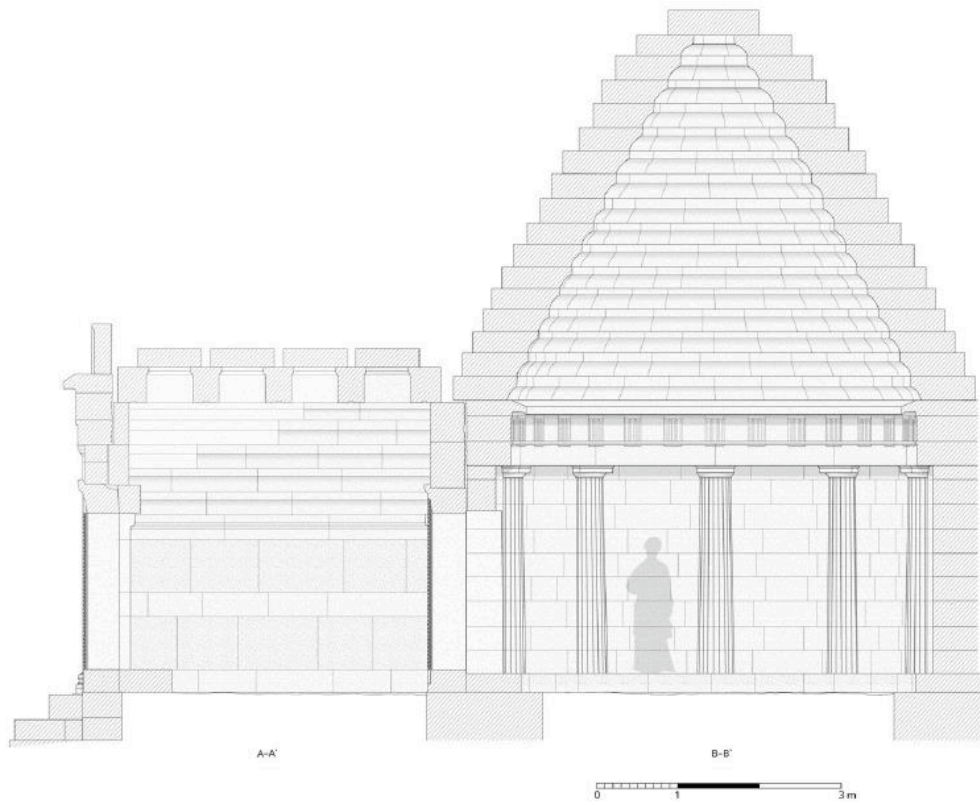
View of the exterior of the Chetinyova tomb shortly after excavation



Plan of the staircase and dromos of the tomb



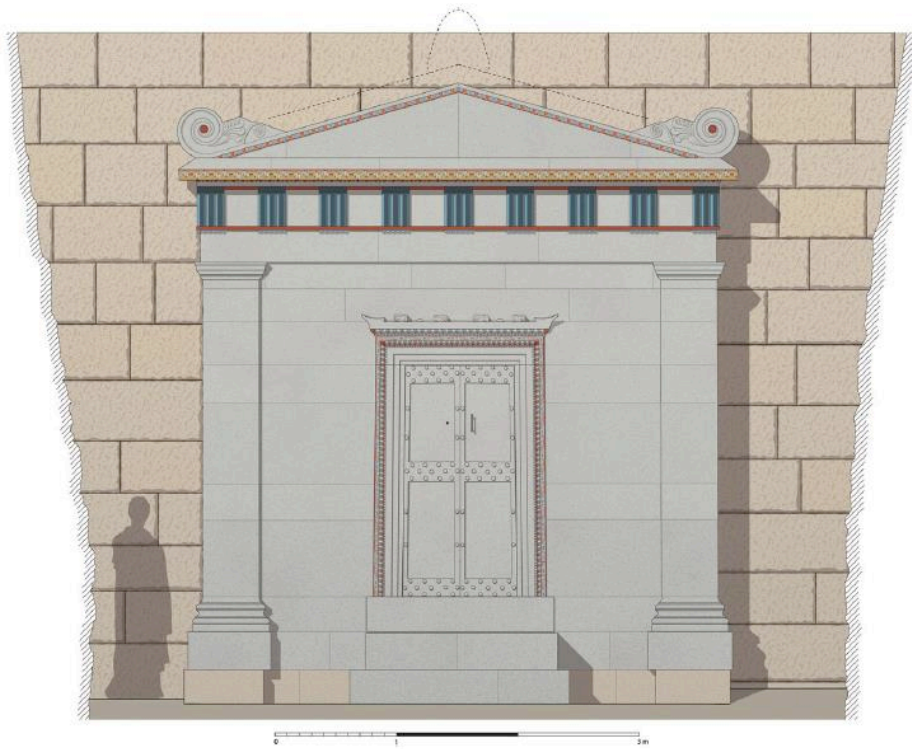
Plan of the tomb



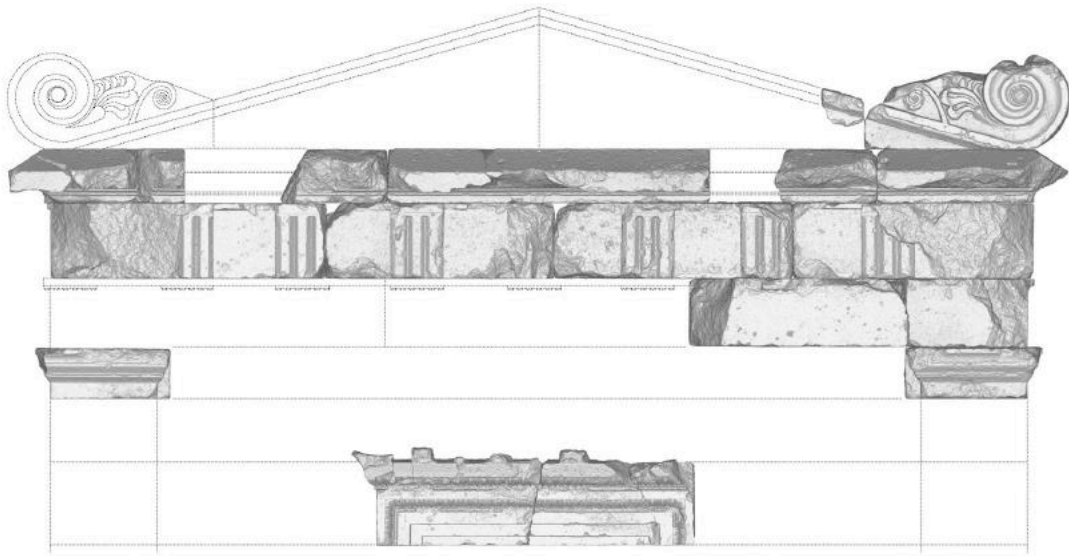
Cross-section of the tomb



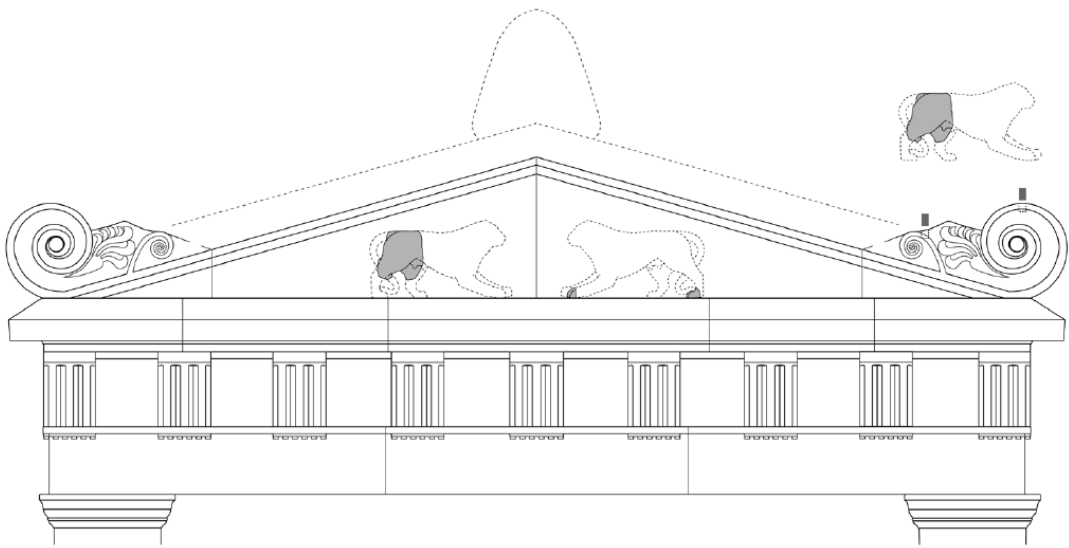
View of 1) the entrance of the tomb and 2) detail of the exterior of the tomb, showing one of the pilasters framing the façade and the corner of the courtyard's wall



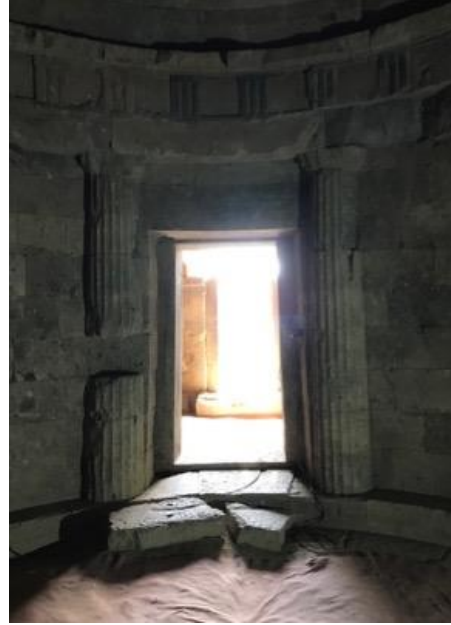
Suggested reconstruction of the tomb's façade and entrance



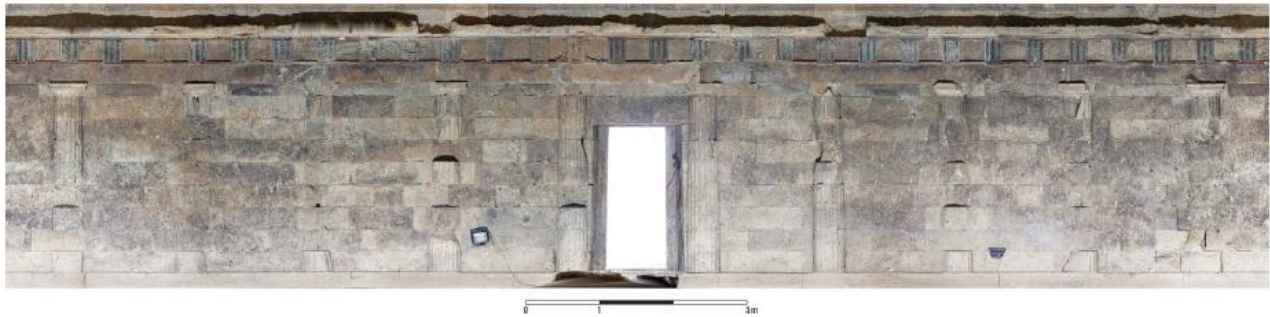
Arrangement of surviving pediment blocks



Suggested reconstruction the tomb's pediment



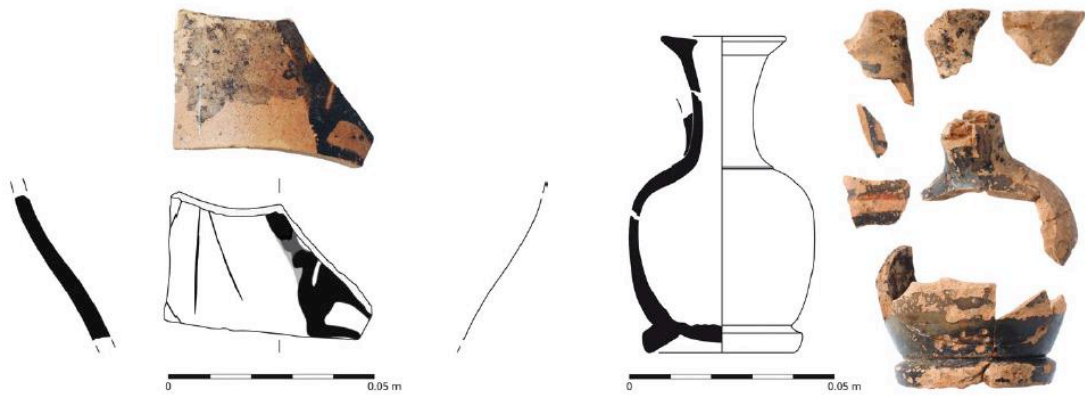
View of the interior of the burial chamber 1) from its entrance 2) toward its entrance



Unfolded photogrammetric model of the burial chamber's interior



View of the tumulus and the crepis



Photos and drawings of the 1) skyphos fragment and 2) lekythos fragments from the tomb's antechamber.



Photos and drawings of the two amphoras found front of the tomb's façade

|             |  |  |
|-------------|--|--|
| Cat. #<br>5 | Tomb name: Horizont<br>Date of tomb: Early 4 <sup>th</sup> c. BC | Region: Plovdiv<br>Location: Starossel |
|-------------|--|--|

Tumulus: H: Not reported D: Not Reported

Part of a group: No Number of tumuli in the group: N/A

Tomb: Location within tumulus: E Orientation: E

Construction materials: Limestone and granite Preservation: Poor

Built Dromos: No

Monumental façade: Yes

Doors present: No Material: N/A

Number of chambers: Two

Plan of antechamber: Rectangular.

Inner dimensions of antechamber: L: 1.75-1.85 W: 3.20m H: ? Type of roof: ?

Plan of burial chamber: Rectangular

Inner dimensions of burial chamber: L: 3.20m W: 3.10m H: ? Type of roof: ?

Burials: None

Animal remains: None

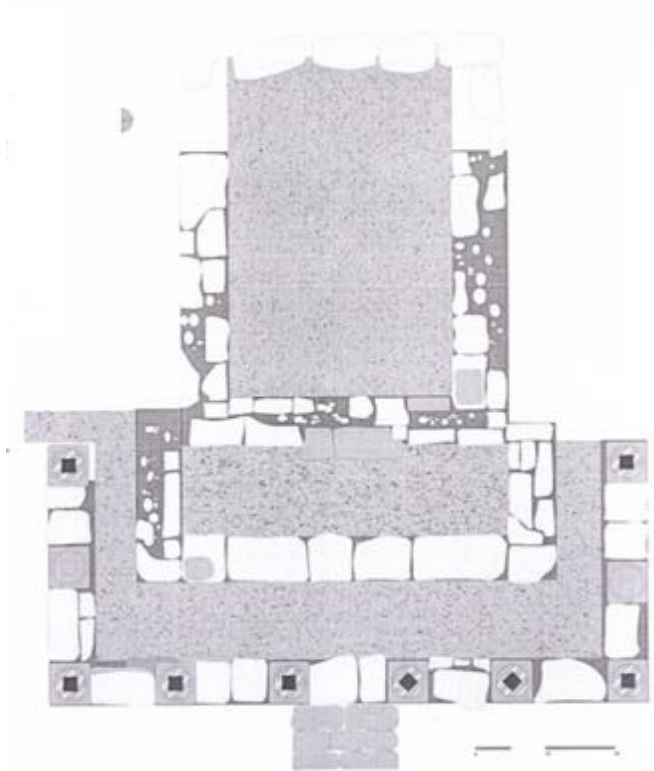
Finds: Arrowheads (number and material unspecified), silver beads (number unspecified), gilded lamellae from armour (pectoral?), all found in the burial chamber of the tomb.

Description: The tomb comprises of a small antechamber and a burial chamber, both rectangular in plan; the antechamber is longer than the chamber. A three-step staircase and a free-standing colonnade precede the entrance. The colonnade comprises of ten evenly spaced plastered Doric columns that rest on square bases (1.03-1.15m apart from each other). No roofing materials were found during the excavation. The monument was found in a very poor stage of preservation, with a maximum preserved height of eight courses of masonry (exact measurements unspecified.) It had been looted in antiquity.

Decoration: No Preservation: N/A Type of Decoration: N/A

Date: The tomb has been dated to the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC. It is unclear what this is based on – possibly the few finds or its proximity to other monuments within this date range.

References: Kitov 2003a; Kitov 2003e; Dimitrova 2007; Stoyanova 2015; Rabadjiev 2016.



Plan of the Horizont tomb



View of the Horizont tomb pre-restoration



View of the Horizont tomb from above, post-restoration



The colonnade of the Horizont tomb, post-restoration



View toward the entrance of the Horizont tomb from the burial chamber's interior



The lamellae from armour (pectoral?) found inside the tomb

|             |   |  |
|-------------|---|--|
| Cat. #<br>6 | Tomb name: Nedkova<br>Date of tomb: 1 <sup>st</sup> half of 4 <sup>th</sup> c. BC | Region: Plovdiv<br>Location: Starossel |
|-------------|---|--|

Tumulus: H: 11.6m D: 60m

Part of a group: Yes Number of tumuli in the group: Four

Tomb: Location within tumulus: SE Orientation: SE

Construction materials: Limestone and granite Preservation: Good

Built Dromos: No

Monumental façade: No

Doors present: Partial (small fragment) Material: Stone

Number of chambers: One

Plan of burial chamber: Rectangular

Inner dimensions of burial chamber: L:2.8m W:1.68m H: 2.33m Type of roof: Same as antechamber

Burials: None found

Animal remains: Various animal remains in found in the pits in the tumular embankment, including an animal (bovine?) with a broken back.

Finds: Two silver coins (Republican?) and pottery fragments, found in the pits in the tumular embankment.

Description: The tomb consists of a shallow porch and a rectangular burial chamber, the floor of which is paved with rectangular granite slabs. The tomb has a flat roof of the beam-and-slab type. Masons' marks, lines in red paint and a fingerprint, were reportedly found in the interior, not presently visible. The monument suffered structural damage, in part because it was looted, and in part due to being left exposed to the elements since its excavation. As a result of the latter, the façade, the porch, and the entrance of the burial chamber are only partially visible today. While the tomb had been looted prior to discovery, there were sixteen pits around it, some of which contain finds suggestive of commemorative rituals.

Decoration: Yes Preservation: Good

Type of Decoration: Sculpted. A single pilaster survived at the left side of the burial chamber's entrance at the time of excavation. A dentil-band runs across the façade and interior of the structure, specifically over the top of the pilaster and through the burial chamber. The fragmented remains of the doorframe feature fasciae.

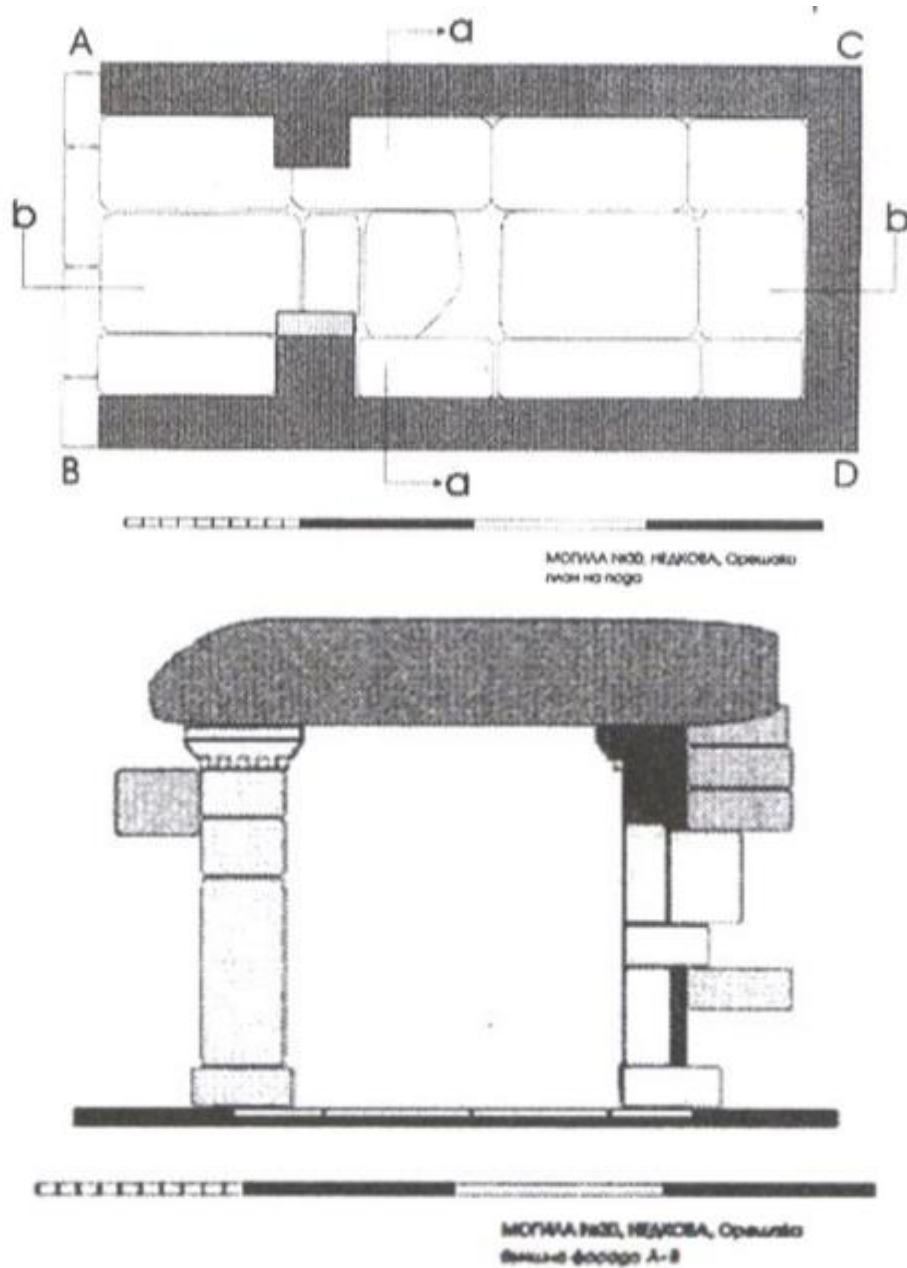
Date: The tomb has been dated to the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC based on its architecture, and in particular on the combination of the beam-and-slab roof and the sculpted dentils, which is also found in the monument in the Ostrusha (18) tomb.<sup>5</sup> This comparison is problematic, as the combination between beams and dentils

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<sup>5</sup> Dimitrova 2005, 188.

in Ostrusha is quite different - the dentils are on the exterior and imitate the ends of beams coming from the inside, while the dentils of the Nedkova tomb are on the interior and placed below the beams. The beams and the dentils are also made of different types of stone (the beams are dark-grey granite, while the dentils, like the remainder of the tomb's body, are made of limestone). The dating of the tomb is further complicated by the archaeological material found in the pits around it, which dates between the 5<sup>th</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> centuries BC.

References: Kitov 2003e; Dimitrova 2005b; Kitov 2006; Stoyanova 2011



Plan and cross-section of the Nedkova tomb



View of the entrance of the Nedkova tomb at the time of excavation



View of the entrance of the Nedkova tomb at present



Detail from the interior, showcasing the beam-and-slab-type ceiling and decorative dentils below it

|             |   |  |
|-------------|---|--|
| Cat. #<br>7 | Tomb name: Roshava<br>Date of tomb: 4 <sup>th</sup> c. BC | Region: Plovdiv<br>Location: Starossel |
|-------------|---|--|

Tumulus: H: 12m D: 65m

Part of a group: Yes Number of tumuli in the group: Two

Tomb: Location within tumulus: SE Orientation: SE

Construction materials: Limestone and sandstone Preservation: Less than fair

Built Dromos: No

Monumental façade: Yes

Doors present: No Material: N/A

Number of chambers: One

Plan of burial chamber: Rectangular

Inner dimensions of burial chamber: L: 3.27m W: 3.25m H: 2.50m (max) Type of roof: Flat

Burials: None found

Animal remains: Fragmentary remains from a horse, a goat, and a ram in the fill in front of the tomb.

Finds: A small golden ram's head (jewellery ornament) and fragments of unidentified bronze vessels in the northwest corner of the burial chamber. A rosette-shaped gold applique was discovered in the interior of the tomb (exact findspot unspecified). A shallow clay bowl or phiale (with an  $\Sigma$  incised on it), three iron nails and fragments from unidentified clay vessels in front of the tomb.

Description: This tomb was investigated on two occasions. It was originally excavated in 1926 and published by Velkov in 1927. The second study was conducted in 1992 by Kitov and his team (Kitov 1995; Paunov 2002). In the period between, the state of the tomb and the size/shape of the tumulus changed. For example, Velkov notes that the tumulus measured 12m in height at time of discovery; in 1992 it had decreased to 10m. Velkov records the existence of painted decoration; by 1992, Paunov notes that the decoration is gone. The vast majority of the finds (as noted above) were discovered during the second round of excavations.

The tomb was encased in an external protective layer made of pebbles and river stones. Its architectural design is noteworthy. It consists of a covered porch and a rectangular burial chamber. The porch features two columns in antis at the front, likely an allusion to the design of Greek temples. This is notable, given its geographical proximity to the Horizont (5) tomb, which also features a colonnade. The burial chamber is nearly square in plan. There is no furniture in the interior. It is unclear whether the floor was originally paved and what type of roof it would have had as it was too damaged and no roofing material is reported.

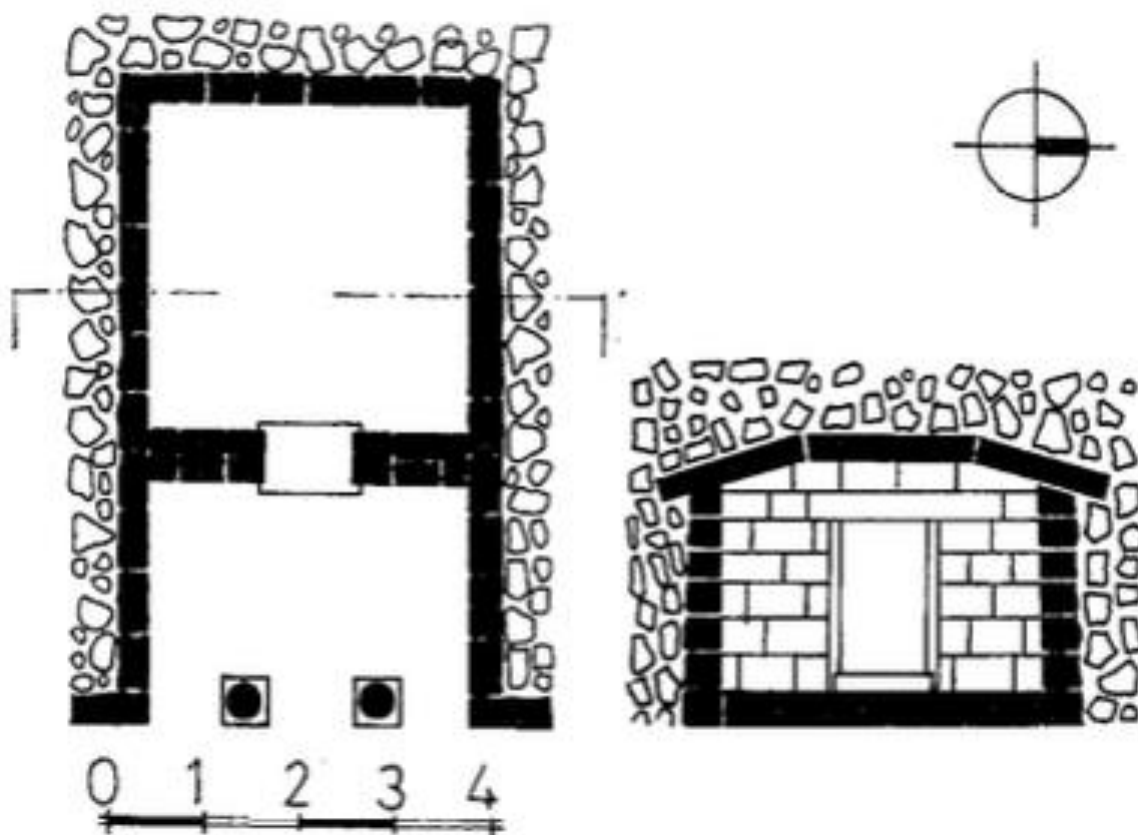
Decoration: Yes Preservation: Destroyed

Type of Decoration: Sculpted and painted. The doorframe features fasciae. Architectural-style painted decoration (no longer visible) reported by Velkov.

Date: The tomb is dated to the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC based on several factors. The construction techniques of the tomb show similarities to several other monuments, such as the Vetren (1) and Slavchova (24) tombs. The

isodomic ashlar masonry style used to build it closely resembles that of the Zhaba (3) tomb, which is located approx. 20 km away, and can also be dated within the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC. The local greyware found in the tomb appears between the 5<sup>th</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> centuries BC, while the golden applique belongs to a type which has been found in other burials and has been dated to ca. the mid-4<sup>th</sup> century BC.<sup>6</sup>

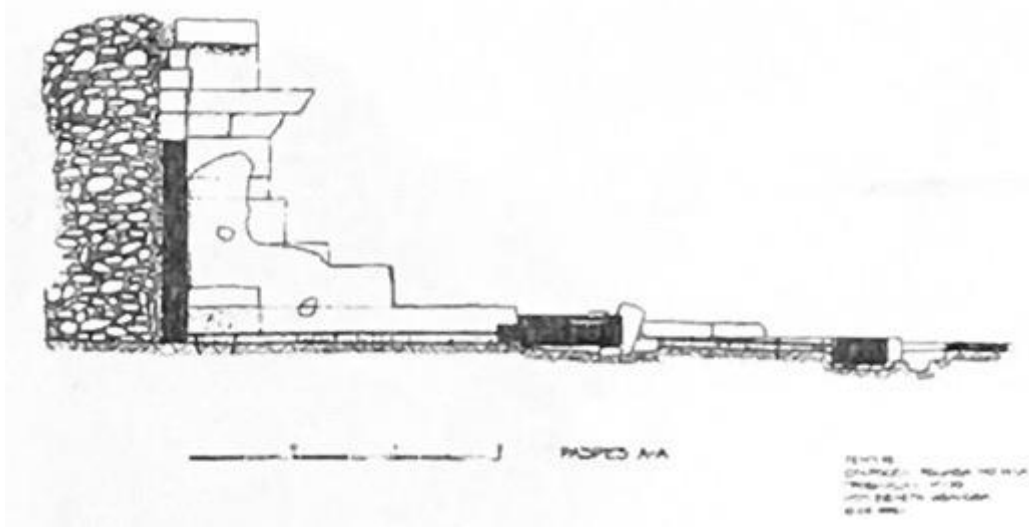
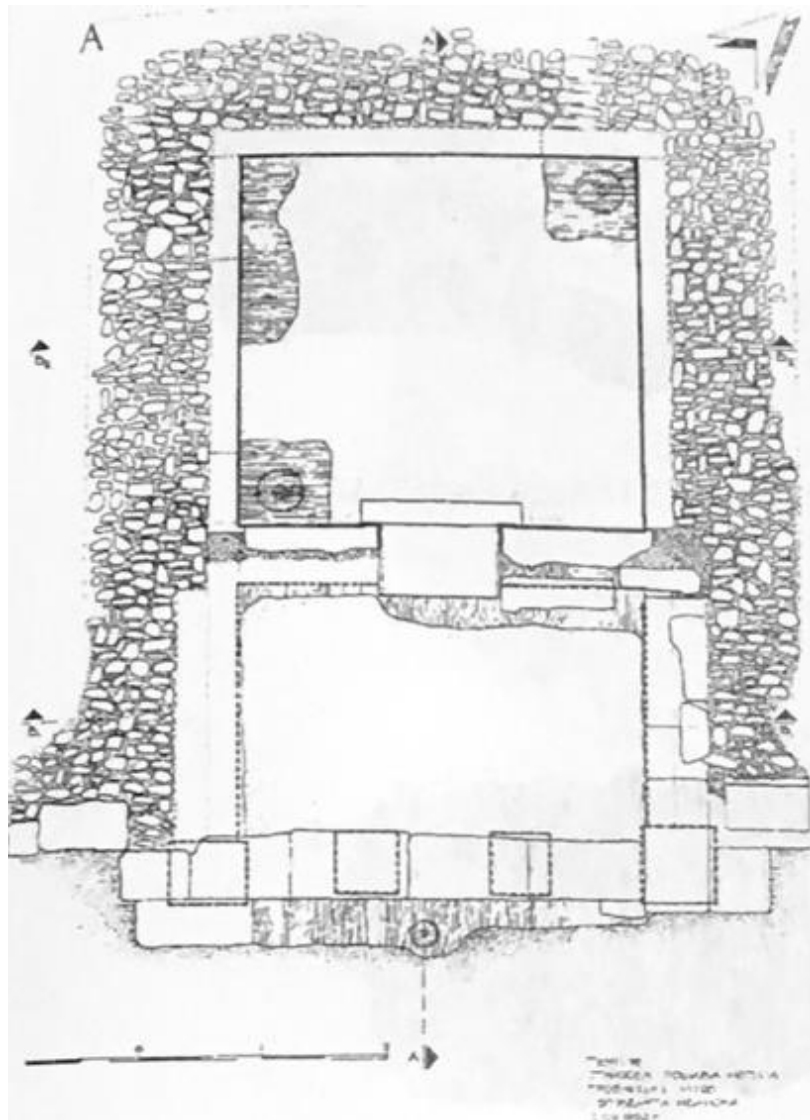
References: Velkov 1927; Kitov 1995a; Archibald 1998; Paunov 2002; Rousseva 2002; Stoyanova 2015.



General plan and cross-section of the Roshava tomb

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<sup>6</sup> Paunov 2002, 85.



Plan and cross-section of the tomb from the second excavation (1992)



View of the façade of the Roshava tomb at the time of the first excavation (1926)



The local grey ware found inside the tomb

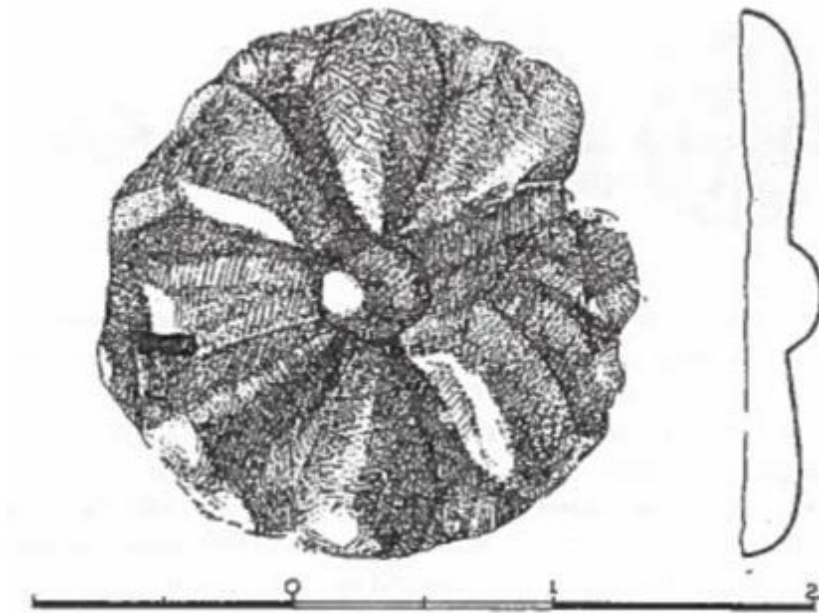


Photo and drawing of the golden applique

|             |  |  |
|-------------|--|--|
| Cat. #<br>8 | Tomb name: Manyov Dol 1<br>Date of tomb: 4 <sup>th</sup> - 3 <sup>rd</sup> c. BC | Region: Plovdiv<br>Location: Starossel |
|-------------|--|--|

Tumulus: H: 4.5m D: 44m

Part of a group: No

Tomb: Location within tumulus: SE periphery Orientation: E

Construction materials: Syenite (granite?) Preservation: Less than fair

Built Dromos: No

Monumental façade: No

Doors present: Yes (fragment) Material: Syenite (granite?)

Number of chambers: Two

Plan of antechamber: Rectangular

Inner dimensions of antechamber: L: 3m W: 2.10m H: 2.40m Type of roof:?

Plan of burial chamber: Round

Inner dimensions of burial chamber: D: 4m H: 2.40m Type of roof: Dome

Burials: None found

Animal remains: A single horse tooth on the floor level of the antechamber.

Finds: Fragments of a handmade clay vessel and a fragment from a door leaf found on the floor of the antechamber

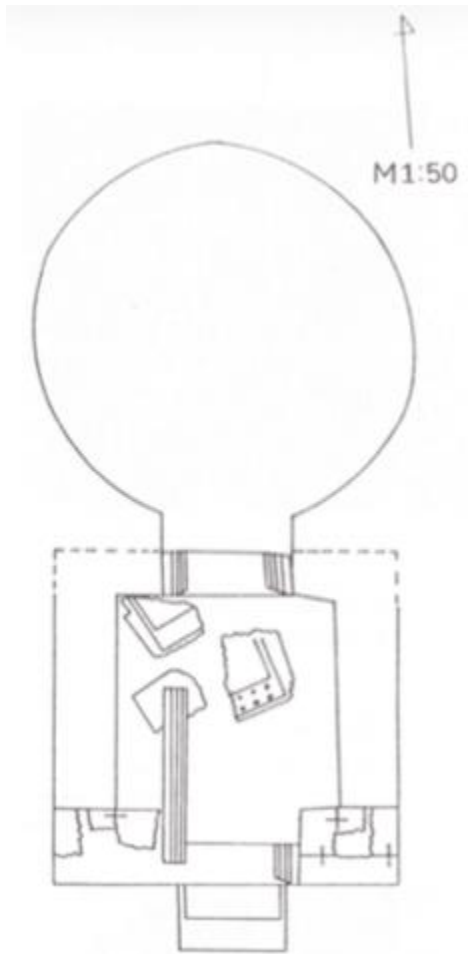
Description: The tomb was found disturbed and in a bad state of preservation, with evidence of looting all over the tumulus. This is in addition to possible previous damage to the structure, most likely in antiquity. It has a rectangular antechamber accessed by two steps and a round burial chamber. Both entrances (to the antechamber and burial chamber) feature Ionic doorframes with plain fasciae. A total of 58 ashlar blocks were found dispersed between the interior and the direct vicinity of the tomb. There is no information about whether the floors were paved or trodden earth, and given the damage, it is difficult to determine the kind of roof of the antechamber. The tomb closely resembles the Chetinyova (4) tomb in plan and building and masonry techniques. The tomb is not preserved as it has been left to the elements since its excavation, leading to further damage and deterioration.

Decoration: None Preservation: N/A

Type of Decoration: N/A

Date: Based on its similarities to the Chetinyova (4) tomb and the clay vessel found in the antechamber, the tomb is dated to the 4<sup>th</sup> – 3<sup>rd</sup> centuries BC.

References: Kisyov 2001; Stoyanova 2015.



Plan of the tomb in tumulus 1 at in Manyov Dol



View of the entrance of the tomb in tumulus 1 at Manyov Dol at the time of excavation

|             |  |  |
|-------------|--|--|
| Cat. #<br>9 | Tomb name: Manyov Dol 4<br>Date of tomb: 4 <sup>th</sup> – 3 <sup>rd</sup> c. BC | Region: Plovdiv<br>Location: Starossel |
|-------------|--|--|

Tumulus: H: 3.50m D: 35m

Part of a group: No

Tomb: Location within tumulus: SW Orientation: S/SW

Construction materials: Granite and Sandstone Preservation: Fair

Built Dromos: No

Monumental façade: No

Doors present: No Material: N/A

Number of chambers: One

Plan of burial chamber: Rectangular

Inner dimensions of burial chamber: L: 1.30m W: 0.90m H: 1m Type of roof: Pitched

Burials: None found

Animal remains: Scattered remains of a horse. The skull and lower limbs were discovered in front of the tomb's entrance; a tooth was discovered in the tomb itself; animal remains were found in a deposit 40cm under the chamber walls.

Finds: Pottery fragments were found inside the tomb. A bronze horse-collar buckle, an iron bridle, and a bronze-gilt leaf from a wreath were found in front of the tomb; pottery sherds in the deposit 40cm under the chamber walls; a fragment of a small figurine underneath the southwestern wall of the burial chamber.

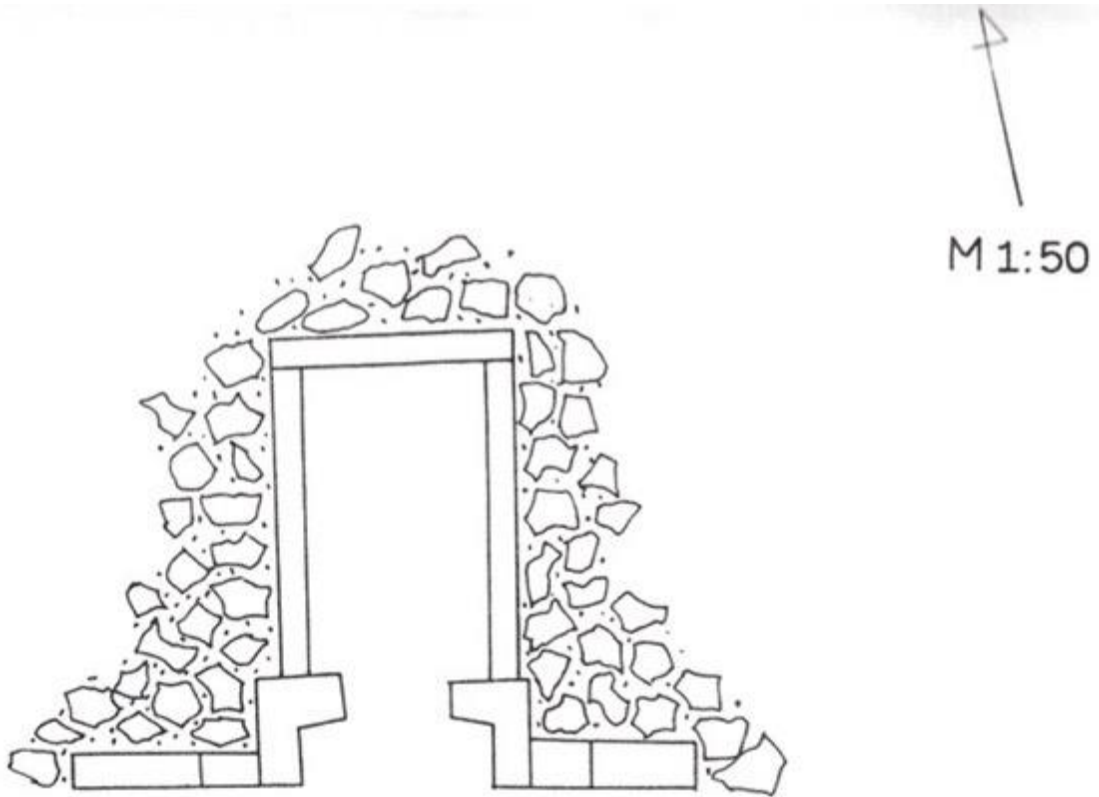
Description: The tomb was encased in a protective external layer of river stones and pebbles. It consists of a very shallow porch and a long rectangular burial chamber. The entrance was flanked by a plain wall, assembled of rough, large blocks. There was no furniture in the interior, nor was the tomb decorated. It was robbed in antiquity.

Decoration: None Preservation: N/A

Type of Decoration: N/A

Date: The tomb is dated roughly to the 4<sup>th</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> century BC, based on the finds, which fall within that chronological range.

References: Kisyov 2001



Plan of the tomb in tumulus 4 at Manyov Dol



View of the entrance of the tomb in tumulus 4 at Manyov Dol at the time of excavation



View of top of the façade and the roof of the tomb in tumulus 4 at Manov Dol at the time of excavation



View of the interior of the tomb in tumulus 4 at Manov Dol at the time of excavation with the roof slabs removed.

|              |   |                                      |
|--------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| Cat. #<br>10 | Tomb name: Filipovo<br>Date of tomb: Second half of 4 <sup>th</sup> c. BC | Region: Plovdiv<br>Location: Plovdiv |
|--------------|---|--------------------------------------|

Tumulus: H: 4.75m D: 38m

Part of a group: No

Tomb: Location within tumulus: C Orientation: SW

Construction materials: Rhyolite Preservation: Good

Built Dromos: No

Monumental façade: No

Doors present: No Material: N/A

Number of chambers: Two

Plan of antechamber: Rectangular.

Inner dimensions of antechamber: L: 1.55m W: 1.5m H: 1.83m Type of roof: Flat

Plan of burial chamber: Rectangular (almost square)

Inner dimensions of burial chamber: L: 2.2m W: 2.45m H: 2.8m Type of roof: Lantern vault

Burials: No remains

Animal remains: No

Finds: A silver coin of Philip III Arrhideus; fragments from a gilt wreath (rosettes; berry- and acorn-shaped features, some with traces of gilding; gilt beads; clay gilt leaf), found in the burial chamber. Necks of amphoras; upper part of a Thasian transport amphora; fragment of a second Thasian amphora whose stamp features a feminine face and the inscription Θασί[ων] Αριστοφάν[ης], and the letters ΓΥ inscribed on the neck; upper part of a clay askos, found in front of the entrance of the tomb. Fragments of local handmade decorated wares; fragments of local wheel-made greywares, among which the bottoms of jugs; two clay spindle whorls; fragment of a hand-made vessel with a decoration resembling a bird, found in front of the wings of the tomb façade. Iron nails and clamps, unguentarium made of white glass, and two fragments of non-diagnostic handmade local wares, found in the tumulus, in the southwestern and southeastern sectors, directly above the tomb. Fragments of Roman pottery; a bronze coin of Antoninus Pius from Philippopolis; bronze buttons and earrings dating to ca. 12th-13th c. CE, found in the tumulus, in the fill above the tomb.

Description: The tomb consists of two chambers. It has a mostly plain façade with outward extending walls. The large monolithic block, that serves as a lintel, has a triangular pointed top. Two large blocks placed adjacent to the entrance suggest there might have been a built dromos or a forecourt at one time. The antechamber is square and the burial chamber rectangular in plan. The antechamber's floor is trodden earth, and its roof is flat. This is one of three tombs (along with Zhaba (3) and Kurt Kale (42) tombs) in Thrace which features a lantern vault. Whereas in the other two the lantern vault covers the antechambers, here the lantern vault is only in the burial chamber. There is a thick layer of plaster covering the burial chamber's floor. A kline made of three slabs and featuring decoration carved in relief, was placed opposite the entrance of the burial chamber, next to the northeast wall.

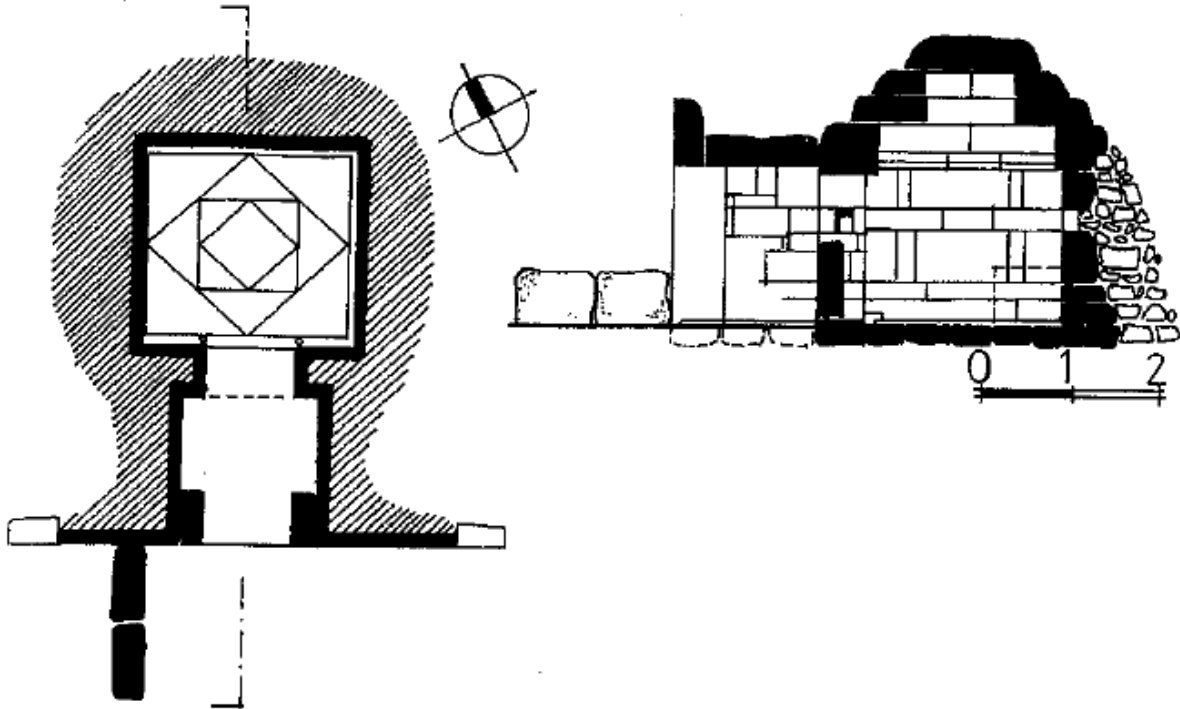
Decoration: Yes

Preservation: Bad

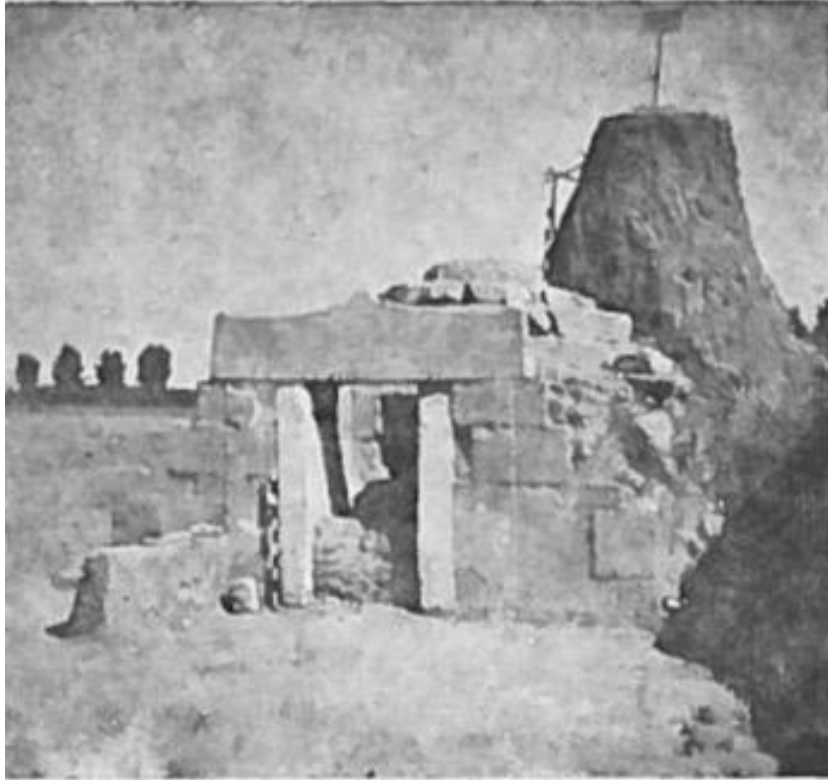
Type of Decoration: Painted and sculpted. Parts of the burial chamber, such as the southwestern corner and the entrance, were reported to be partially covered in paint. Fragments of painted plaster (black, Pompeiian red, and white) were found in the burial chamber and in the tumulus, in front of the tomb's entrance. The façade features a large lintel, moulded to resemble a pediment with central and corner acroteria.

Date: The tomb is dated based on its architecture and some of the finds. In particular, the two amphora fragments from Thasos, and the askos which can be securely dated to the second half of the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC.

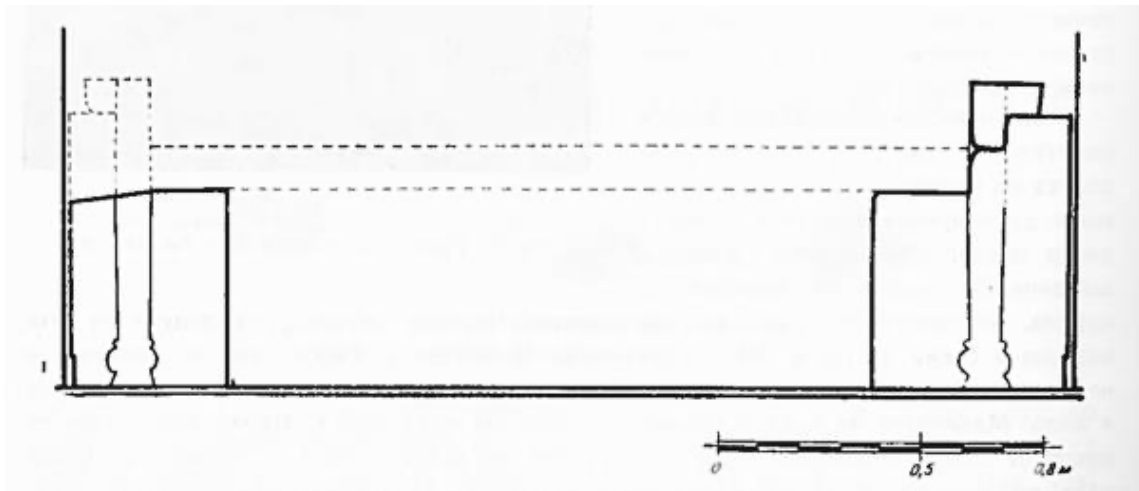
References: Botusharova and Kolarova 1961; Fedak 1990; Ginouvès and Guimier-Sorbets 1994; Archibald 1998; Rousseva 2000; Rousseva 2002; Theodossiev 2007b; Theodossiev and Stoyanova 2010; Rabadjiev 2011a; Stoyanova 2011.



Plan and cross-section of the Filipovo tomb



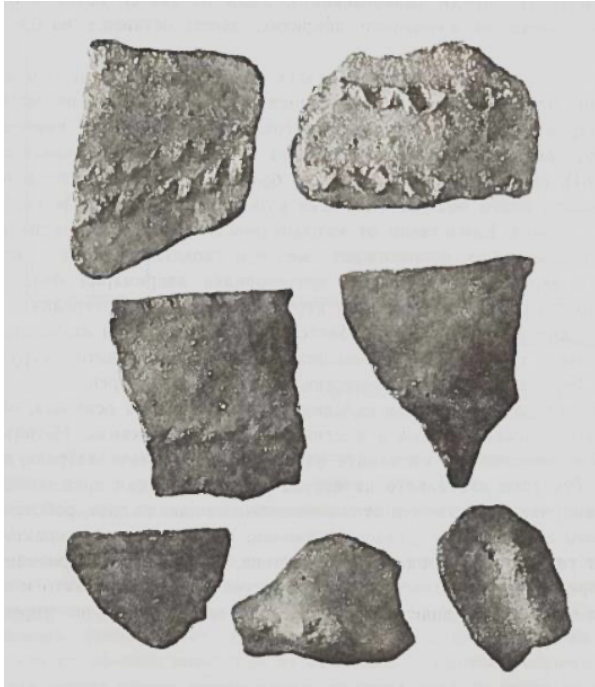
View of the Filipovo tomb's façade at the time of excavation



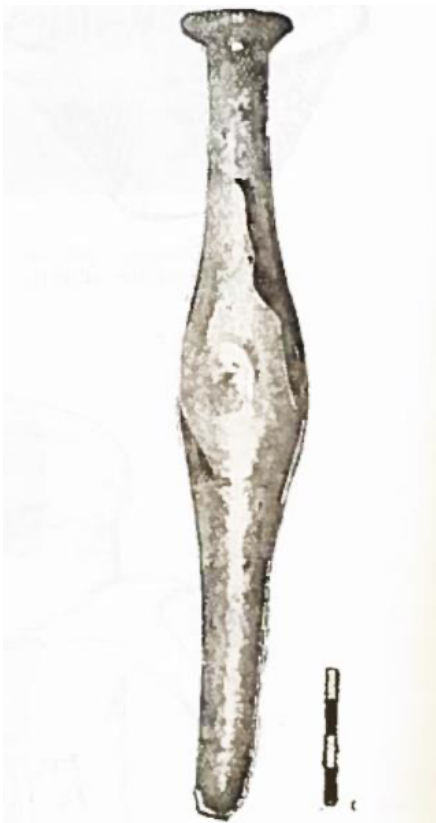
Reconstruction drawing of the **kline**



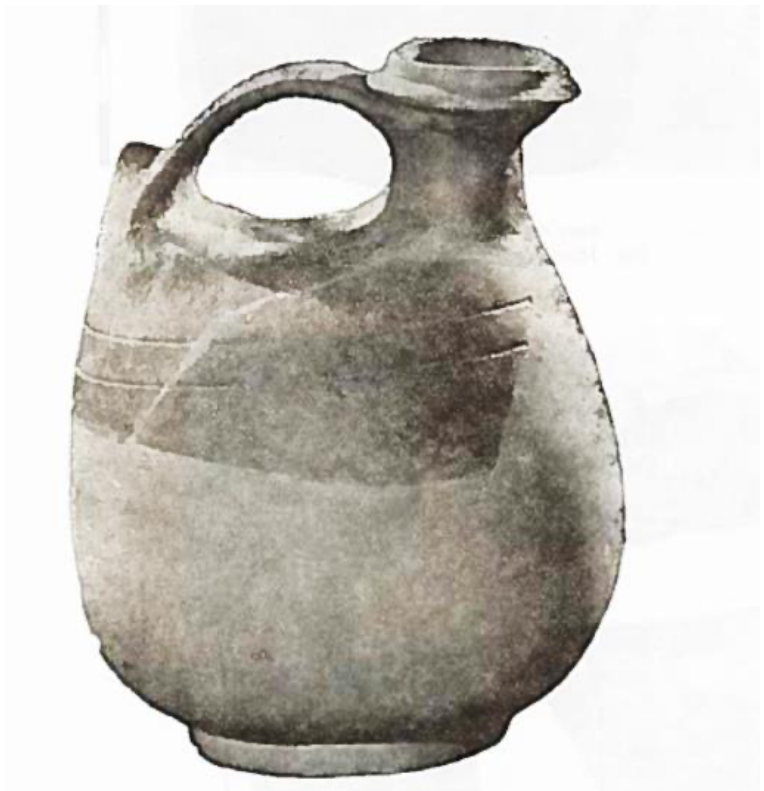
Fragments of the funerary wreath



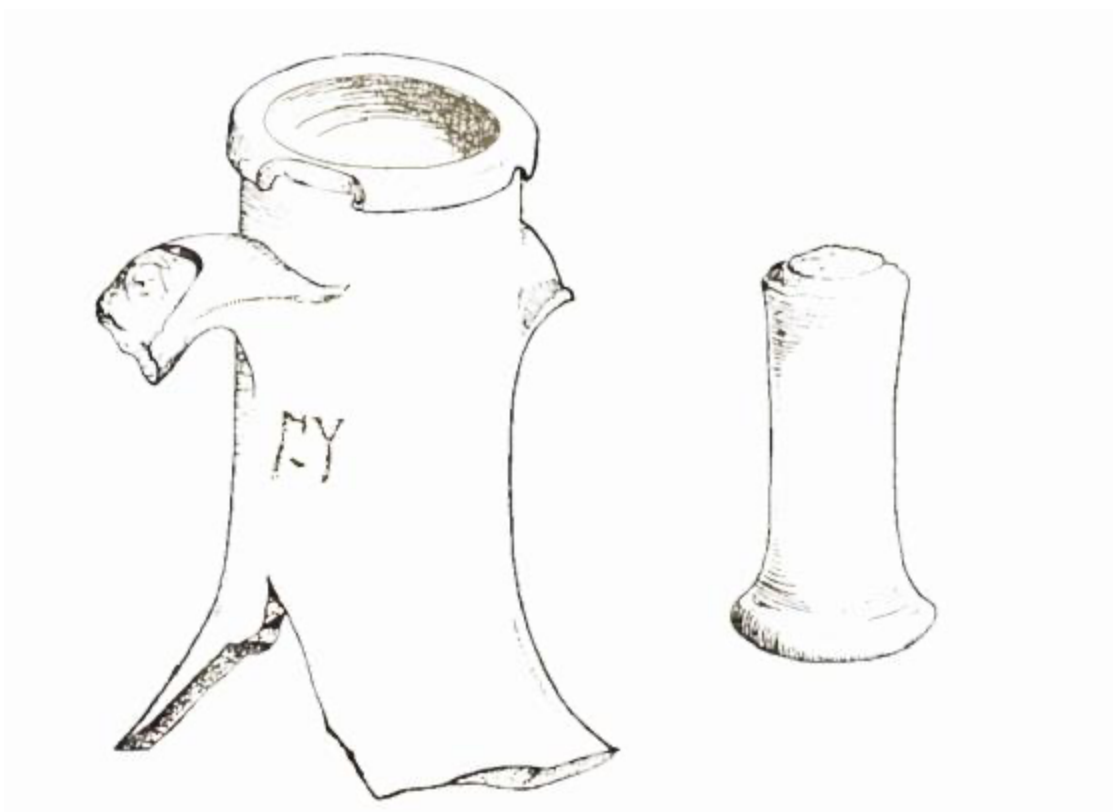
1) Fragments of local pottery with decoration 2) Fragment of local pottery with bird-like decoration



3) Glass unguentarium



4) Askos



Drawing of the amphora fragment with stamp

|              |  |                                       |
|--------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| Cat. #<br>11 | Tomb name: Parvomay<br>Date of tomb: 4 <sup>th</sup> c. BC | Region: Plovdiv<br>Location: Parvomay |
|--------------|--|---------------------------------------|

Tumulus: H: 1.50m D: 10m

Part of a group: Yes Number of tumuli in the group: 4

Tomb: Location within tumulus: ? Orientation: W

Construction materials: Sandstone Preservation: Less than fair

Built Dromos: No

Monumental façade: No

Doors present: Yes Material: Stone

Number of chambers: Two

Plan of antechamber: Rectangular

Inner dimensions of antechamber: L: 2.50m W: 2.20m H: 0.70m (max) Type of roof: ?

Plan of burial chamber: Round

Inner dimensions of burial chamber: D: 4.20m H: 1.50m (max) Type of roof: Corbel dome

Burials: One burial reported (inhumation) Human remains were found inside and around the tomb.

Animal remains: Partial remains of a horse (partial skull.)

Finds: Pottery fragments (local handmade ware and imported black-glaze Greek pots), an iron sword, spearheads, a knife, horse bridle appliques, bronze arrowheads found inside the burial chamber. Fragments of a stone door, found inside the antechamber.

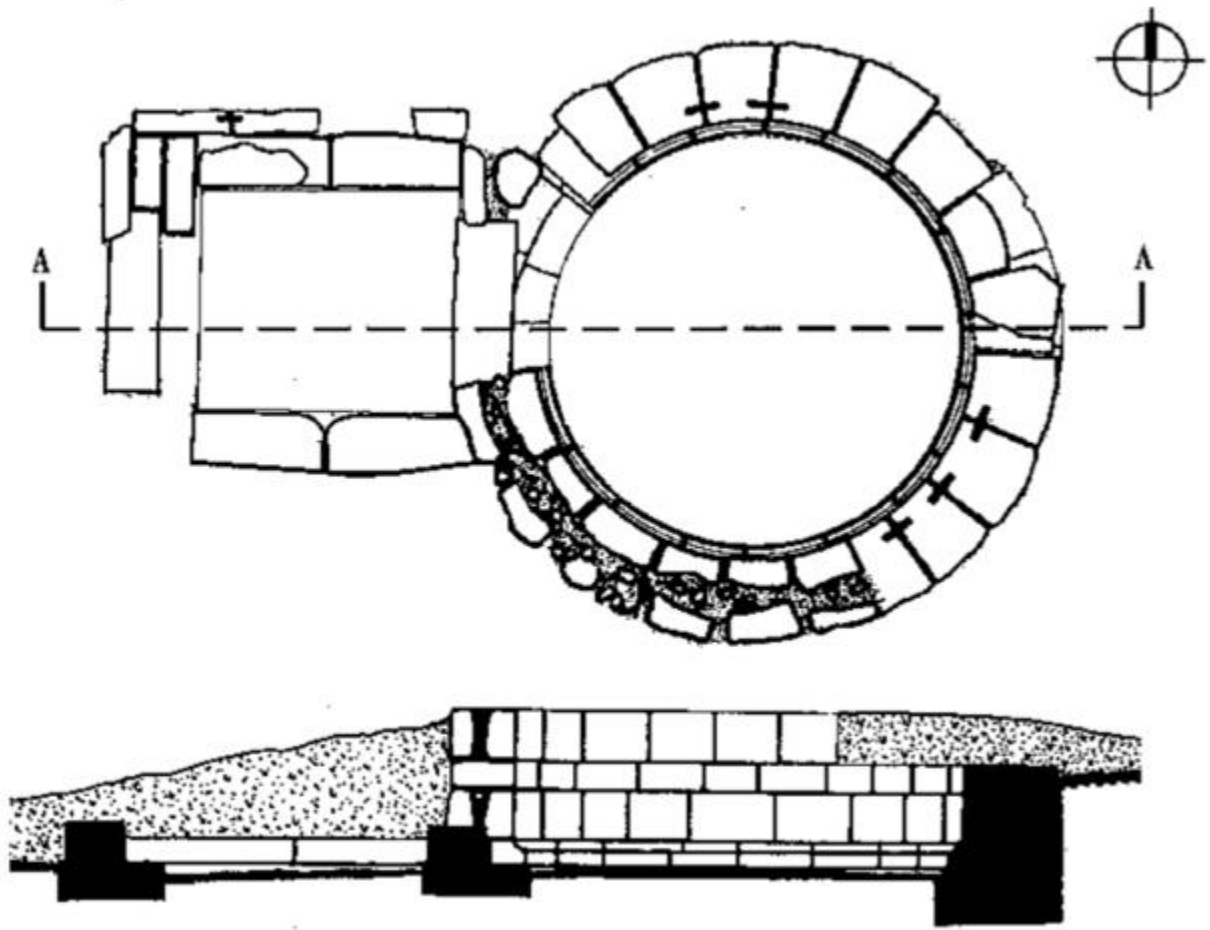
Description: The tomb was randomly discovered during agricultural work. It consists of two chambers: a rectangular antechamber and a round burial chamber. The tomb suffered significant structural damage, but enough survived to show how its construction was carried out. The first and third courses of the burial chamber were constructed of two courses of ashlar, with the space between them filled with pebbles and mud, while the second course is made of large blocks joined by clamps. The tomb is similar in plan to the tombs in the Zhaba (3) tumulus, the Kurt Kale (42) tomb, and Kıkırelı tomb B (45), but in terms of building techniques it is closest to the Malko Belovo (2) tomb. No information has been provided regarding the floors of either chamber, and there was no evidence of furniture at the time of excavation.

Decoration: None Preservation: N/A

Type of Decoration: N/A

Date: The tomb is dated on the basis of the finds discovered within it. The date of 4<sup>th</sup> century BC is further reinforced by the construction techniques used to build it, typical for the period of 5<sup>th</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> centuries BC in Thrace.

References: Gerasimova, Ruseva, and Kisyov 1992; Rousseva 2000; Rousseva 2002; Stoyanova 2015.



Plan and cross-section of the Parvomay tomb

|              |   |  |
|--------------|---|--|
| Cat. #<br>12 | Tomb name: Brestovitsa<br>Date of tomb: 4 <sup>th</sup> c. BC | Region: Plovdiv<br>Location: Brestovitsa |
|--------------|---|--|

Tumulus: H: 5m D: 20m

Part of a group: No

Tomb: Location within tumulus: E Orientation: E

Construction materials: Stone (unspecified) Preservation: Fair

Built Dromos: Yes L: 6.85m W: 1.05m H: 0.70m Roofed: No

Monumental façade: No

Doors present: No Material: N/A

Number of chambers: One

Plan of burial chamber: Rectilinear (almost square)

Inner dimensions of burial chamber: L/W: 2.85m (E) 2.75m (S) 2.80m (W) 2.65m (N)  
H: 2.80m Type of roof: Dome

Burials: None found

Animal remains: None found

Finds: None found

Description: The tomb was found looted and partially destroyed, likely in antiquity. Among the destroyed aspects was its entrance, making it difficult to determine how the tomb was closed. The tomb is reportedly built of roughly worked stones, only the interior faces of which were worked smooth. The plan of the chamber is irregular. It is quadrilateral (almost square), but all walls are of different lengths. The walls are vertical and form a quadrilateral base, which is topped by a dome supported by pendentives. There appear to have been multiple stages of use, as the dromos was extended (original length: 4m) and the walls are covered with two layers of plaster, one of which dark in colour. The floor is trodden earth. There was no evidence of furniture.

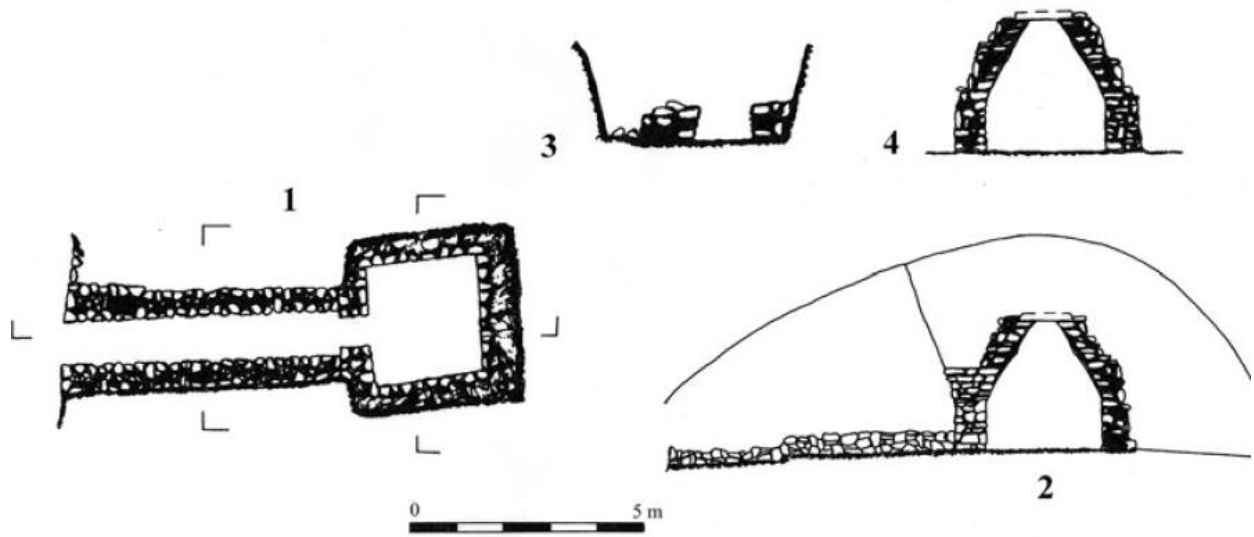
Decoration: No Preservation: N/A

Type of Decoration: N/A

Date: Due to the rough construction of the tomb and the lack of any finds, its exact dating has been difficult. A range of dates between 7<sup>th</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> centuries BC has been suggested.<sup>7</sup> The similarities between this tomb and the Furtunova (31) tomb, which has been dated to the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC, however, strongly suggest that it dates to the Late Classical/Early Hellenistic period.

References: Gerasimova, Ruseva, and Kisiov 1992; Rouseva 2000; Rouseva 2002; Stoyanov and Stoyanova 2016.

<sup>7</sup> Rouseva 2002, 120; Rouseva 2002, 119-120; Stoyanov and Stoyanova 2016, 327.



Plan and cross-sections of the Brestovitsa tomb

|              |  |                                      |
|--------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| Cat. #<br>13 | Tomb name: Golyama Kosmatka<br>Date of tomb: End of the 4 <sup>th</sup> – beginning of the 3rd c. BC | Region: Kazanluk<br>Location: Shipka |
|--------------|--|--------------------------------------|

Tumulus: H: 20m D: 90m

Part of a group: Yes Number of tumuli in the group: 4

Tomb: Location within tumulus: S Periphery Orientation: S/SE

Construction materials: Granite, travertine, sandstone, limestone Preservation: Very good

Built Dromos: Yes L: 13m W: 1.6m H: 2.10-2.45m Roofed: No

Monumental façade: Yes

Doors present: Yes Material: Marble

Number of chambers: Three

Plan of antechamber: Rectangular

Inner dimensions of antechamber: L: 2.7m W: 1.5m H: 3.45m Type of roof: Corbel Vault

Plan of second antechamber: Round

Inner dimensions of second antechamber: D: 3.35m H: 4.5m Type of roof: Corbel Dome

Plan of burial chamber: Rectangular, sarcophagus-like

Inner dimensions of burial chamber: L: 1.92m W: 3.3m H: 2.21 Type of roof: Monolith

Burials: Three teeth of a 10-12-year-old adolescent (sex unknown) were discovered between the floor slabs in the round chamber.

Animal remains: A heavily eroded equine skeleton in the rectangular antechamber. Badly decayed partial equine remains, including a tooth, were also found in the forecourt, immediately to the south of the façade, mixed in with a cluster of stones.<sup>1</sup>

Finds: A bronze portrait head of a bearded male figure (see Manov 2008, Saladino 2012/2013, Formigli 2012/2013, Daehner and Lapatin 2015, and Formigli 2015) was discovered buried upright in the area in front of the tomb. Coins of Seuthes III and Cassander were found in the fill of the dromos. The tomb itself was discovered undisturbed. Over seventy items were found in the chamber, including: three large locally produced wine amphoras; a golden oak wreath; two bronze greaves with heads of Athena on the knees; two golden bridle cheek pieces with elk on them for horse bridle; four golden round bridle appliques with human faces and vegetal decoration; a bronze askos; a gold kylix; a silver and gold-plated silver pyxis shaped like a sea shell; a bronze helmet inscribed with the name “ΣΕΥΘΟΥ”; a gold-plated helmet applique in the shape of the head of Athena; a silver oinochoe with an inscribed handle; a silver phiale; leather armour fragments; two bronze vessels; two alabaster; an iron sword and a gilded scabbard, a clay unguentarium; fragments from a shield; spearpoints; a knife with a gilded handle; iron stirrups; an iron

<sup>1</sup> Dimitrova 2015, 152-153 notes that a determination could not be made as to whether those were connected to the remains in the antechamber or were from a separate animal, although it is unclear how the animal remains of the horse in the antechamber might have been dispersed; this seems unlikely.

strigil; gaming pieces, including three iron dice. All these objects were discovered in the burial chamber of the tomb.

Description: The Golyama Kosmatka complex consists of two parts – the tomb and the open area preceding it. The open area is defined by walls made of unworked rough stones. The walls are not equal in length (the west wall is 1.80m, while the east one is 4.80m). It should be noted that the actual open area is not equidistant to the walls - it is approximately 25m in length, and it stretches from the periphery of the tumulus to the tomb's façade. Its floor is beaten earth and pebbles. It is in this open area that the bronze portrait head was discovered. It stood 7m from the entrance of the dromos, in an upright position, supported by several stones.

The tomb itself consists of a long, built dromos and three chambers. It has a plain, but notably large façade. The façade is framed by the walls of the forecourt. It features the entrance of the complex, which leads into the dromos. The dromos is made of rough, unworked stones bound with clay and mud. At its end is the entrance to the first antechamber. The outwards facing wall of the antechamber, which incorporates its entrance, is visibly stylized. Above the entrance, there are four courses of pseudo-isodomically arranged ashlar, partially covered by the dromos.

The first antechamber is built of well-worked ashlar and is covered by a corbel vault; its floor is paved with stone slabs. On the floor of this room were the scattered remains of a horse. This space leads to a second chamber, which is round in plan and also made of well-worked ashlar. The floor, paved with rectangular stone slabs, is not flat – the slabs in the centre of the chamber have been elevated due to tectonic activity over time. The entrance of the round antechamber is reached by two steps. It was closed with a two-leaf marble door. The door is notable both for the material it was made of (marble is not found locally, so it must have been imported) and for its decoration – each door features a medallion with a head in high relief (Helios on the right leaf and Medusa on the left leaf). The round antechamber was empty at the time of discovery – its purpose is unclear. The third chamber, the burial chamber, which is rectangular in plan, is highly unusual. Unlike the antechambers, it is rock-cut, made of two large granite monoliths. The only parallel to date has been found in Ostrusha tumulus (**18**). The chamber was found intact. No human remains were discovered inside.

The tomb has a unique plan. While the antechambers alone allude to the tholos-type tombs found across Thrace, the addition of the monolithic burial chamber is unusual. It has been estimated that the tomb had at least two, possibly three, stages of building and use.<sup>2</sup> The sequence of construction and use, as suggested, is such: two antechambers and burial chamber, and the dromos were built. At a later point, the dromos was elongated, and its entrance was incorporated into the monumental façade. Finally, the marble door was installed – this door was then removed, broken into pieces and spread around the complex, and the entrances of the two antechambers sealed with stone blocks. Evidence for two of these stages can be found in the tomb's construction. The two antechambers and the entrance to the monolithic burial chamber are all constructed in the same style and from the same materials - there is no evidence in the construction to suggest that the monolithic burial chamber was a later addition. The dromos, on the other hand, showed evidence of extension – two soil samples taken from opposite ends of it (towards the entrance of the corridor and the entrance of the antechamber) were shown to have a different makeup. The four stylized courses of ashlar above the rectangular antechamber's entrance suggest that the entrance to the antechamber was initially intended to be visible and act as the façade of the tomb, only to be hidden at a later stage, when the current monumental façade was added.

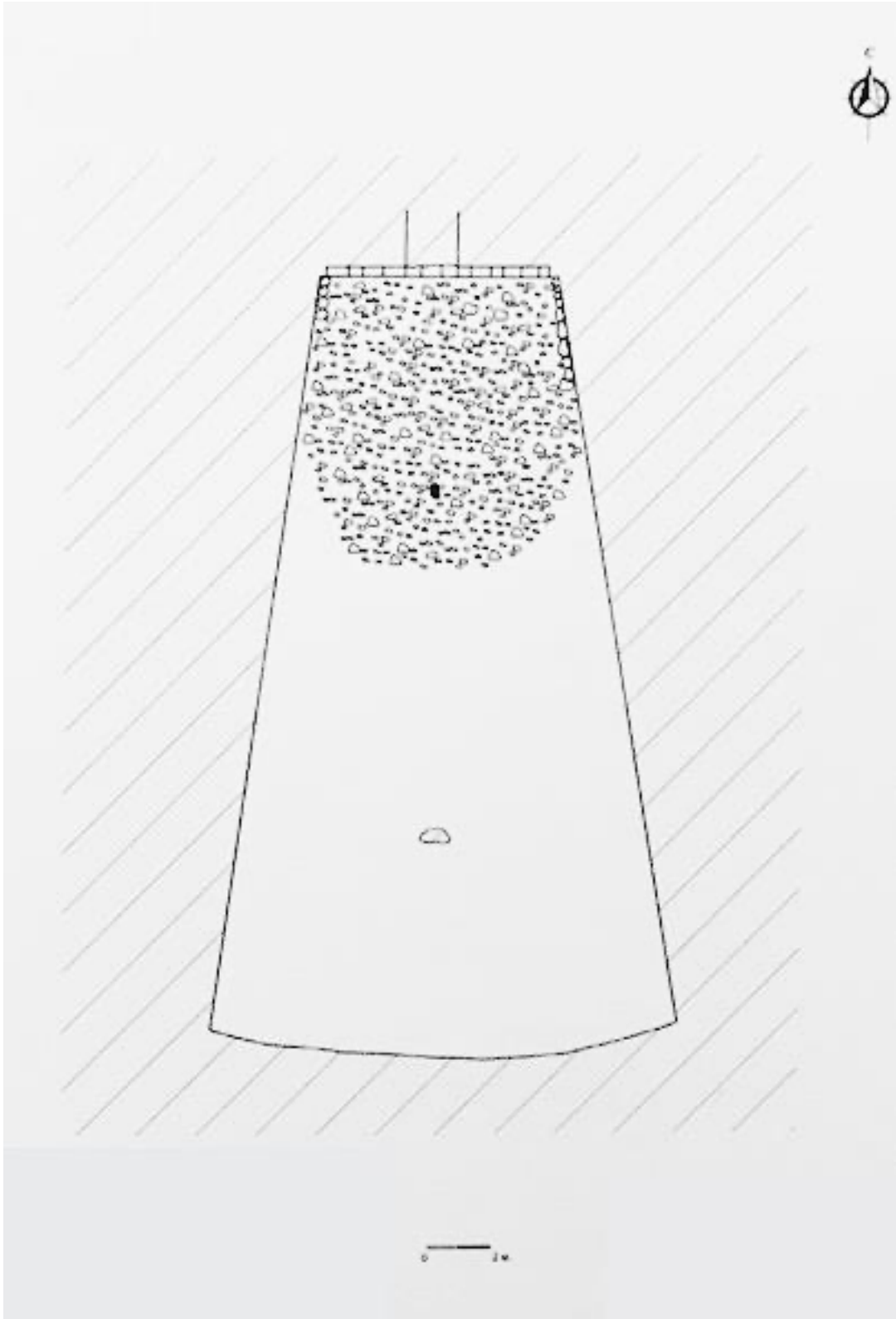
Date: Dating the tomb has been a topic of debate.<sup>3</sup> The evidence of its reuse makes it more challenging to date precisely. Nevertheless, evidence strongly suggestive of the date can be found in the tomb's architecture and contents. For example, the medallions on the marble door can be dated to ca. 280 BC.

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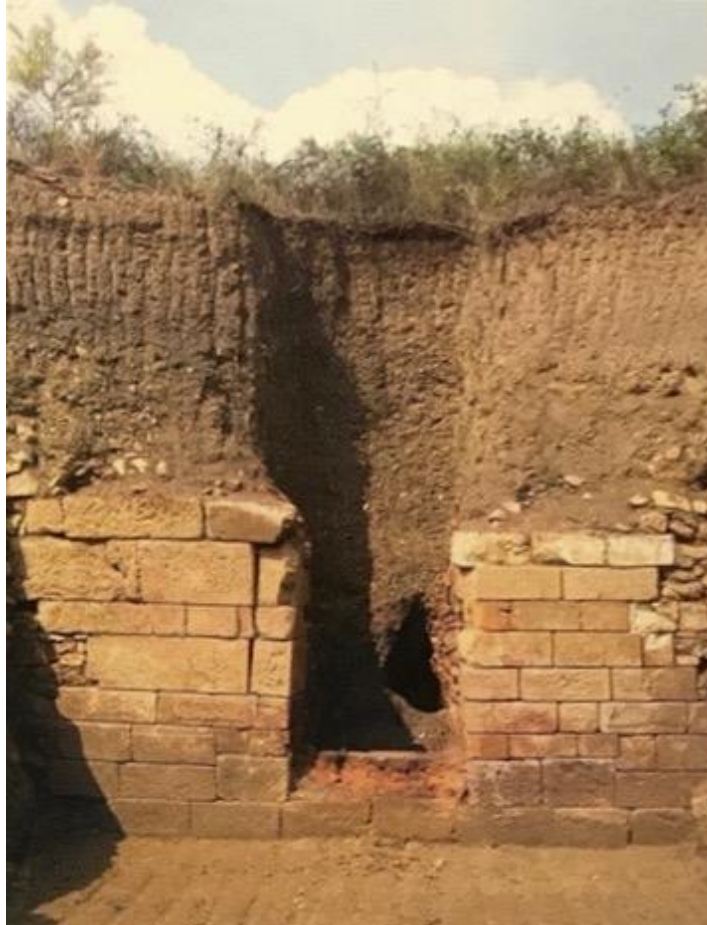
<sup>2</sup> Dimitrova 2015, 101-111.

<sup>3</sup> Stoyanova 2008, 101-102; Dimitrova 2015, 111; Stoyanov and Stoyanova 2016, 318-322; Tzochiev 2016, 780.





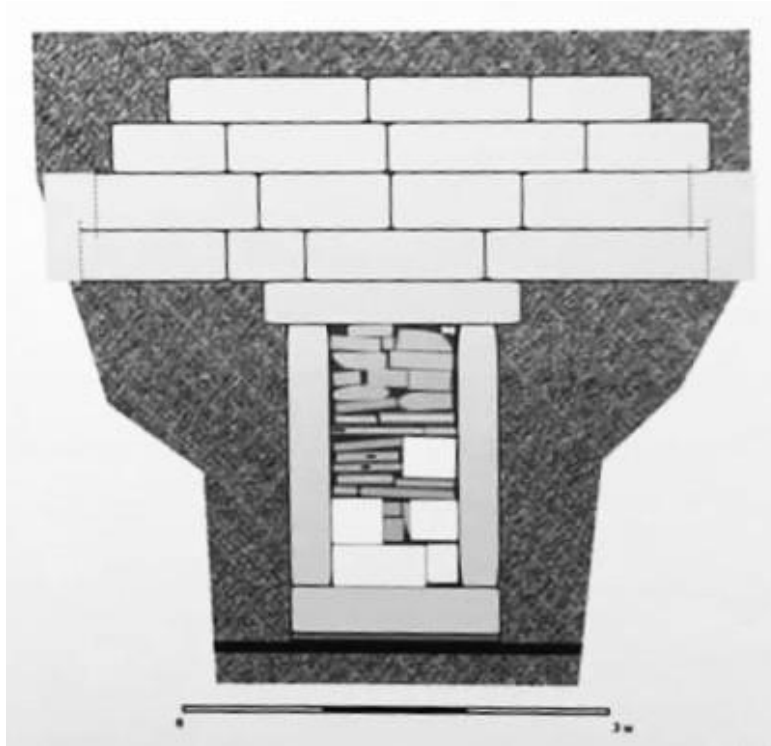
Sketch of the area directly in front of the tomb's façade, showing the walls of the courtyard



View of the monumental façade of the Golyama Kosmatka tomb at the time of excavation



Image from the time of excavation of the tomb, showing the eastern end of the monumental façade and the place it joins with the wall of the courtyard



Rendering of entrance to the first antechamber of the Golyama Kosmatka tomb



View from the entrance towards the first antechamber and the interior of the tomb



View from the round plan antechamber towards the entrance of the tomb



View of interior of the round antechamber and the entrance to the burial chamber



View of the western half of the interior of the burial chamber at the time of excavation



Details of the interior of the burial chamber showcasing the burial bed today





The unguentarium



1) One of the Messambrian transport amphorae 2) Detail showing the stamp on the amphora

|              |   |                                      |
|--------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| Cat. #<br>14 | Tomb name: Shushmanets<br>Date of tomb: Mid- 4 <sup>th</sup> c. BC or Hellenistic | Region: Kazanluk<br>Location: Shipka |
|--------------|---|--------------------------------------|

Tumulus: H: 18-24m D: 110-120m

Part of a group: Yes Number of tumuli in the group: 3

Tomb: Location within tumulus: S Periphery Orientation: S

Construction materials: Granite, local stone Preservation: Good

Built Dromos: No

Monumental façade: Yes

Doors present: Yes Material: Stone

Number of chambers: One

Plan of burial chamber: Round

Inner dimensions of burial chamber: D: 3.9m H: 3.85m Type of roof: Corbel dome

Burials: Few heavily deteriorated fragments of human bones found in the fill of the burial chamber.

Animal Remains: Four horses and two dogs were found on the porch; the remains of the dogs were beneath the remains of the horses. The jaw of a pig was found in the fill of the burial chamber.

Finds: Broken spearheads; two fragmentary curved iron knives; fragments of a silver-gilt pectoral; a stone grinder; a pruning knife; a spindle whorl, all found in the fill of the porch. Fragments of clay vessels, including four amphorae, one Chian and three of a local type; fragments of Laconian-type roof tiles; fragments of a pithos with three pieces of a clay strainer found inside, all found in the tumular fill immediately outside the tomb.

Description: The tomb consists of a large forecourt, a rectangular, sizeable porch, and a round burial chamber. The forecourt is rectangular (6.35m x 4.05m) and defined by two walls (perpendicular to the tomb's façade) made of unworked local stone. An additional support wall was erected west of the western wall of the forecourt. The discovery of at several roof tile fragments mixed with some charred wood in a nook between the exterior northwestern corner of the forecourt and the support wall suggests that the forecourt might have been roofed. The façade of the tomb is mostly plain. It was originally crowned by a triangular pediment decorated with palmettes in high relief; a fragment of the right half survives. This feature is echoed at the entrance of the burial chamber, which is crowned by a pediment with three acroteria in high relief. The architecture of the tomb is characterised by the presence of columns. The roof of the porch is supported by a large column inspired by the Ionic order. Its floor is trodden earth. The burial chamber's dome is also supported by a large column, which is attached to the keystone. Its floor is also trodden earth. There appears to have been a kline or bench installed in the chamber, but in the present state, only the two end corners survive, embedded in the floor. Both the exterior and interior of the tomb are covered in two coats of white plaster.

Decoration: Yes Preservation: Fair

Type of Decoration: Architectural. This includes the large pediment above the façade, the carved pediment over the entrance, the Ionic column in the centre of the porch, the large plain column in the centre of the burial chamber, and seven applied Doric semi-columns on the walls of the burial chamber, holding up the architrave. Resting on the architrave are fifteen engaged pilasters, radiating from the keystone of the dome. The feature is somewhat similar to the one in the burial chamber of Kilrklareli tomb B (45). The entrance is emphasized by a relief door frame, featuring three fasciae, a carved pediment, and three palmette acroteria. The double-leaf stone door has two recessed panels painted in red, and featuring a total of seven stylized rosettes, each within a circle. Three of the rosettes are on the left leaf and four on the right. The rosettes were incised into the stone and painted red. Each of the leaves of the door also features a hole (likely for a set of iron or bronze door knockers; examples of knockers are known from the Mal-Tepe tomb (41) and a number of Macedonian tombs<sup>7</sup>). The door was covered in plaster, similar to the door of the tomb in the Golyama Arsenalka (17) tomb.

Date: The four amphorae found in the open space in front of the façade are useful for dating the tomb. The Chian amphora can be dated to c. 350-325 BC, and one of the local-type amphorae resembles an amphora found in the nearby Slavchova (24) tumulus in a mid-4<sup>th</sup> century BC context.<sup>8</sup> Based on these finds, and the fact that the tomb was covered in two coats of plaster, the tomb was likely built ca. the third quarter of the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC and used for an unspecified period after that.<sup>9</sup>

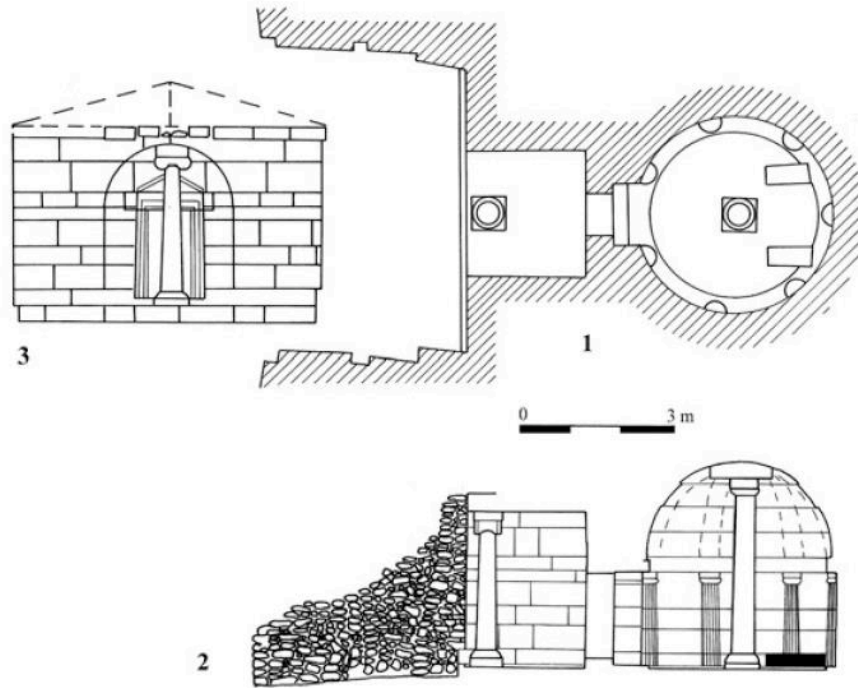
References: Kitov and Dimitrova 2000; Kitov 2003a; Kitov 2003b; Kitov 2006; Stoyanova 2007; Rabadjiev 2011a; Rabadjiev 2011b; Stoyanova 2011; Dimitrova 2013c; Dimitrova and Parvin 2013; Stoyanova 2015; Rabadjiev 2016; Stoyanov and Stoyanova 2016; Stoyanova 2017; Tzochchev 2018.

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<sup>7</sup> See Stoyanova 2017, 46-47, fig. 66 for a list of known Macedonian examples.

<sup>8</sup> Tzochchev 2018, 550.

<sup>9</sup> Dimitrova 2013, 138; Stoyanov and Stoyanova 2016, 326.



Plan (1), cross-section (2) and depiction of the façade (3) of the Shushmanets tomb

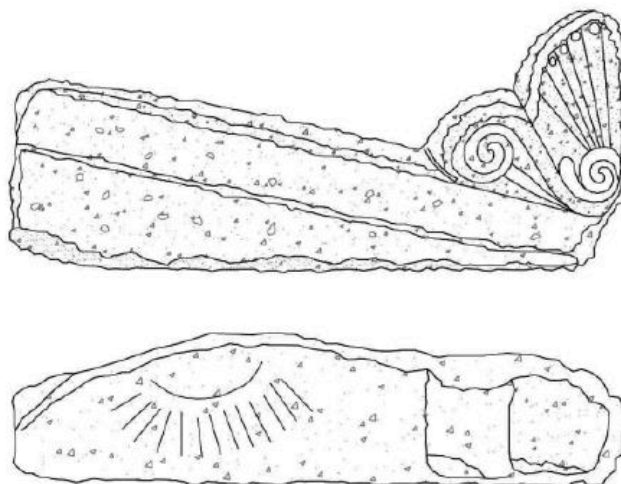


The courtyard and façade of the tomb today



Fragment of the pediment that originally decorated the façade

ТЕМП 2012  
Могила Шушманец  
Фрагмент от фронтон



0 50 100 см.

Автор: П. Петров

Detailed drawing of the fragment of the pediment, featuring a graffito its the bottom



The double-leaf stone door with decoration



View of the entrance of the burial chamber in the present



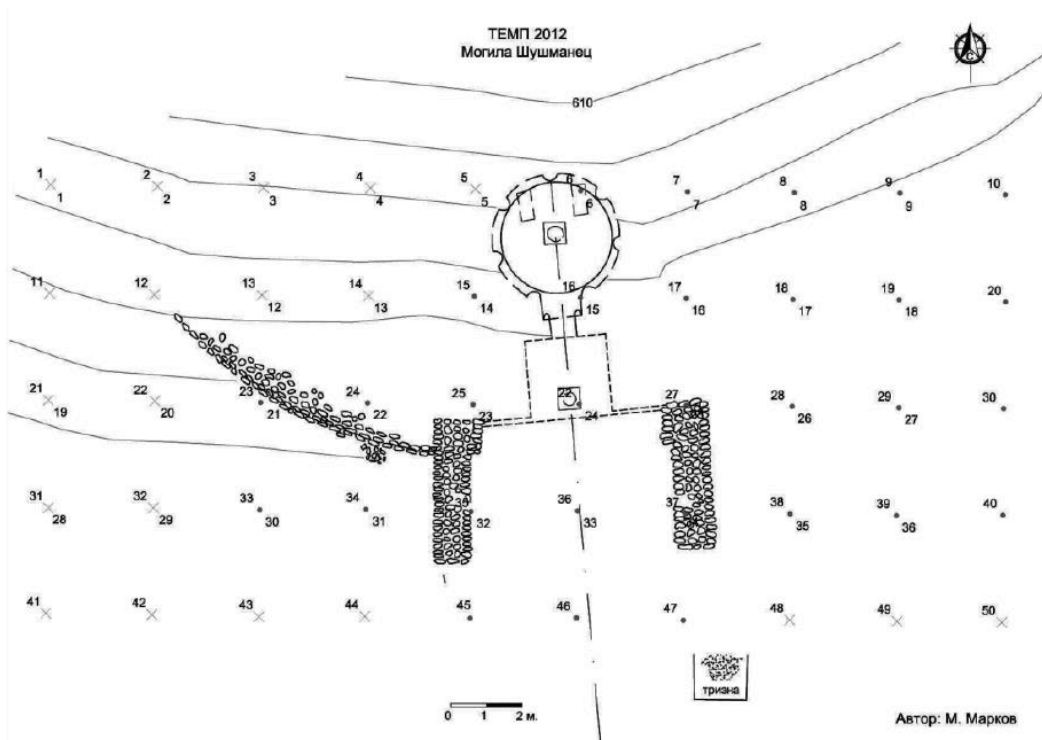
Detail of the entrance, showing the pediment and acroteria carved in relief



Views of 1) the entrance to the burial chamber from the interior 2) the interior of the burial chamber at the time of excavation



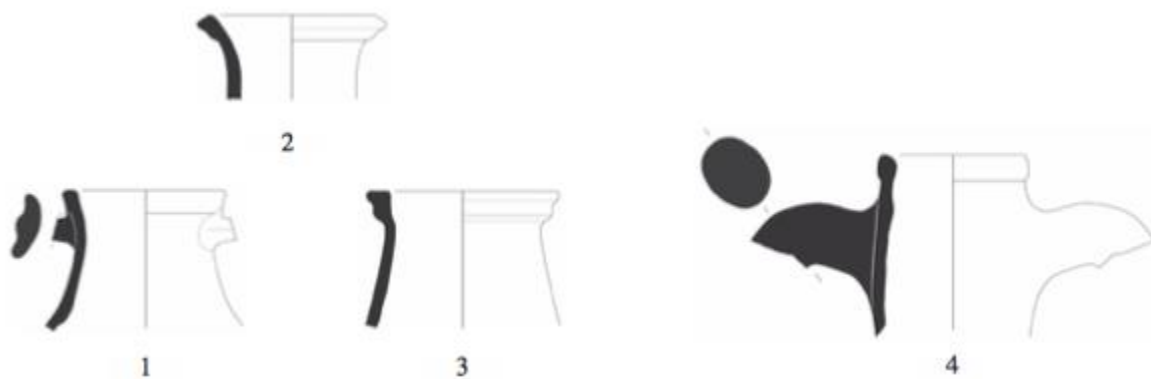
Details from the interior of the burial chamber today



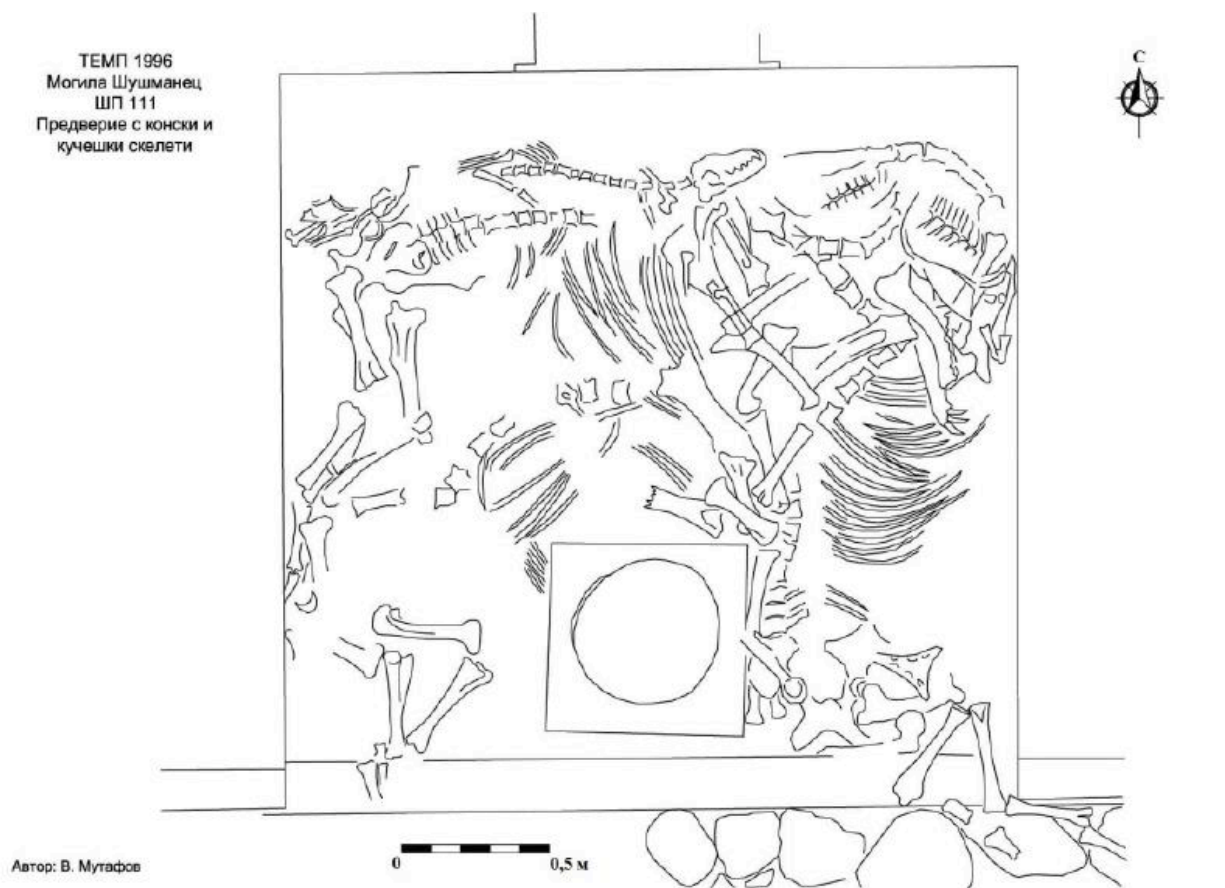
Plan of the complex, including the support wall extending to the west



Finds in the northwestern corner nook where the support wall meets the western wall of the forecourt



Drawings of the fragments of the four amphorae discovered in the courtyard



Drawing of the position of the animal bones on the porch of the tomb

|              |  |                                      |
|--------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| Cat. #<br>15 | Tomb name: Grifoni<br>Date of tomb: Late 4 <sup>th</sup> c. or Hellenistic | Region: Kazanluk<br>Location: Shipka |
|--------------|--|--------------------------------------|

Tumulus: H: 13.30m D: 42x47m

Part of a group: Yes Number of tumuli in the group: 3

Tomb: Location within tumulus: S periphery Orientation: S

Construction materials: Granite Preservation: Empty; good

Built Dromos: Yes L: 7.76m W: 1.36 (min) / 2.64 (max) H: Roofed: No

Monumental façade: Yes

Doors present: No Material: N/A

Number of chambers: Two

Plan of antechamber: Rectangular

Inner dimensions of antechamber: L: 2.08m W: 1.37m H: 2.55m Type of roof: Pitched roof

Plan of burial chamber: Round

Inner dimensions of burial chamber: D: 3.33m H: 3.9m Type of roof: Corbel Dome

Burials: No remains discovered

Animal remains: No

Finds: None reported

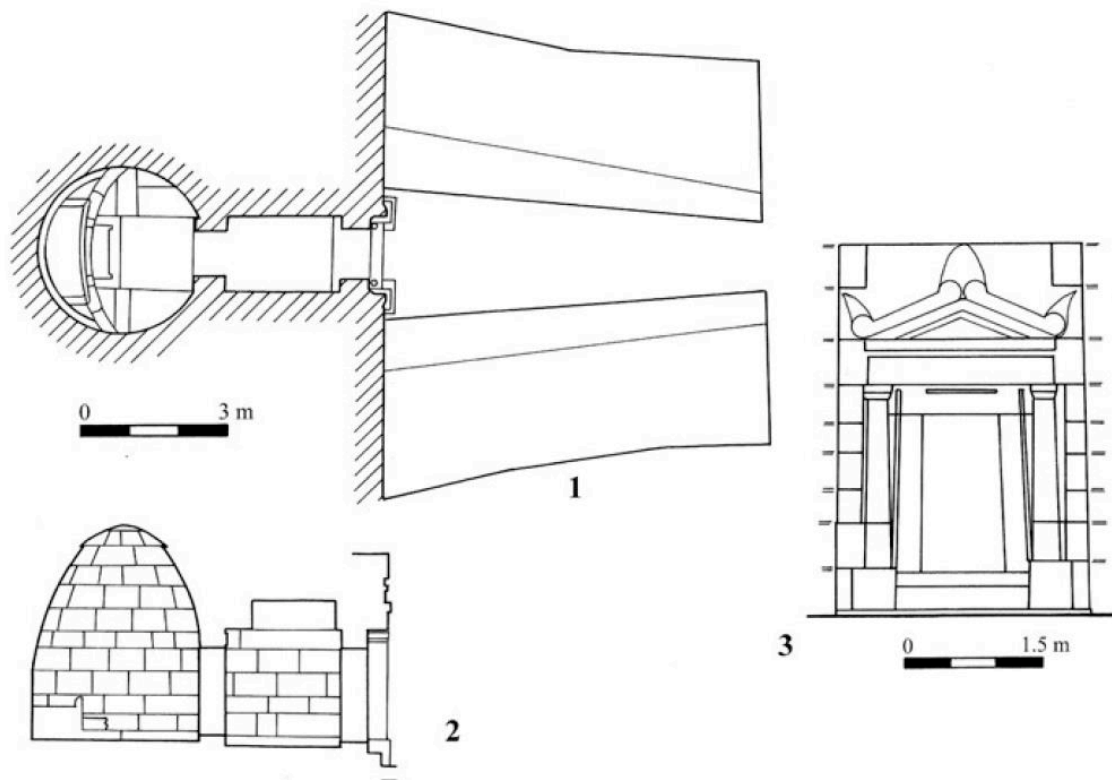
Description: The Grifoni tumulus is part of the same group as the Shushmanets **(14)** and Helvetsia **(16)** tumuli. The Grifoni tomb features a built dromos and two chambers: a rectangular antechamber and a round burial chamber. The dromos is made with unworked stones bound together with mud and clay, while the tomb itself is built from finely worked ashlar masonry. The dromos is wider towards the entrance of the tomb than at the entrance of the complex. It had two phases: in a later phase a section was added that is lower than the original walls of the dromos. The secondary, lower set of walls neatly frames the entrance of the tomb, but obscures the remainder of the façade (the original walls did not). The tomb's entrance is elevated above ground level and reached through a stone step. The antechamber is plain and devoid of furniture. Its floor is unpaved. The entrance of the burial chamber has a double-leaf, outwards-opening, stone door. It resembles the door of the Shushmanets **(14)** tomb, and likewise features four carved panels, an allusion to wooden doors. Inside the burial chamber, facing the entrance, is a kline carefully assembled of multiple stone slabs, one of which features legs carved in high relief. There is also a small stone footstool placed in front of the kline. The kline is reached by a single step. The kline and footstool bear traces of plaster. The floor of the chamber was also plastered, and like that of the antechamber, unpaved. On the walls of the chamber there are several nails, used for hanging objects. It is notable that the tomb's plan is almost identical to the Golyama Arsenalka **(17)** tomb.

Decoration: Yes Preservation: N/A

Type of Decoration: Sculpted. The entrance is shaped like a naiskos, with antae supporting an architrave and a pediment with three acroteria in relief. The entrance to the burial chamber also emphasized by a relief border.

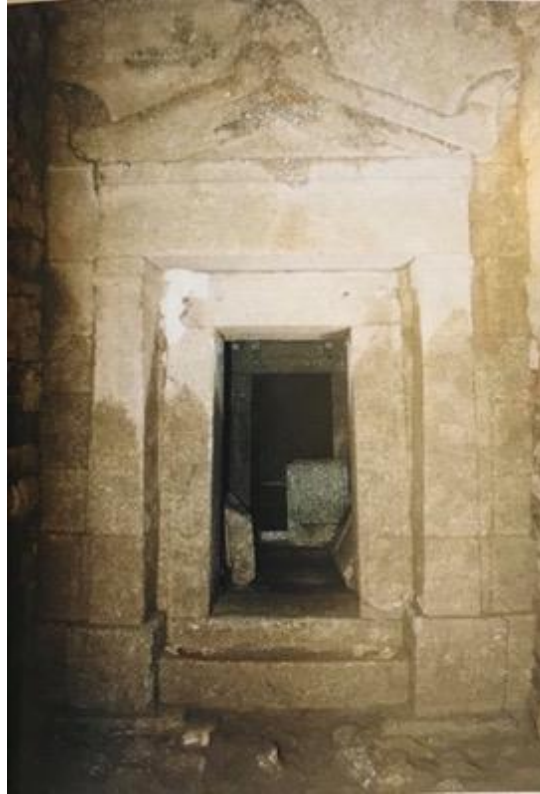
Date: Dating this tomb has been challenging, as it was thoroughly looted. Its architectural similarities (its almost identical plan) to the Golyama Arsenalka tomb, however, have been helpful, as the latter has been dated more securely to the latter half of the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC, or the early Hellenistic period.<sup>10</sup> As the two monuments are likely contemporary, this date will apply to the Grifoni tomb.

References: Kitov and Dimitrova 2000; Kitov 2003d; Kitov 2006; Stoyanova 2007; Theodossiev 2007a; Stoyanova 2008; Rabadjiev 2011a; Rabadjiev 2011b; Stoyanova 2011; Stoyanova 2015; Rabadjiev 2016; Stoyanov and Stoyanova 2016; Dimitrova and Parvin 2017a; Stoyanova 2017; Stoyanova 2018; Dimitrova 2019b.



Plan (1), cross-section (2) and depiction of the façade (3) of Grifoni tomb.

<sup>10</sup> Stoyanov and Stoyanova 2016, 325.



The *naiskos*-shaped façade of the Grifoni tomb at the time of discovery



The façade and part of the dromos of the Grifoni tomb today



View of the antechamber of the tomb in the present



View of the burial chamber and kline of the tomb at the time of excavation



The fragments of the double-leaf door: 1) Left leaf, lower half 2) Left leaf upper half 3) Right leaf lower half 4) Right leaf upper half

|              |  |                                      |
|--------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| Cat. #<br>16 | Tomb name: Helvetsia<br>Date of tomb: Last quarter of 4 <sup>th</sup> c. - 3 <sup>rd</sup> c. BC | Region: Kazanluk<br>Location: Shipka |
|--------------|--|--------------------------------------|

Tumulus:            Height: 12.80m            Diameter: 44m

Part of a group: Yes                            Number of tumuli in the group: 3

Tomb:                            Location within tumulus: S periphery    Orientation: S

Construction materials: Granite    Preservation: Good

Built Dromos: Yes                            L: 5.98m            W: 2.80m            H: 2.84m            Roofed: No

Monumental façade: No

Doors present: Yes            Material: Stone

Number of chambers: One

Plan of burial chamber: Rectangular

Inner dimensions of burial chamber:    L: 2.80m    W: 2.52m    H: 3.55m    Type of roof: Corbel vault

Burials: No remains discovered

Animal remains: Two equine skeletons - one lying by the eastern wall of the dromos, and the other on the porch.

Finds: Few small clay and metal items, including a bronze applique with two griffins on it (found with the horse in the dromos).

Description: The tomb belongs to the same tumular group as the Shushmanets (**14**) and Grifoni (**15**) tombs. It has a built dromos, a shallow porch, and a rectangular burial chamber. The porch and burial chamber are both covered by corbel vaults, with unpaved, earth floors, covered in lime plaster. As is the case with the Grifoni tomb, this one is made of well-worked ashlar masonry while the dromos is made mostly with unworked local stones (some ashlar are also incorporated); here, too, the dromos obscures the majority of the plain façade, but unlike the Grifoni tomb, here it is mostly the same width throughout. The tomb's entrance was closed with a double-leaf stone door. There is a stone kline placed against the back chamber wall (opposite the entrance) and two smaller unworked blocks positioned against the two wide walls, possibly functioning as benches. There are three nails on the north wall, and two on each of the eastern and western walls of the burial chamber, used for hanging burial gifts. Both the interior and exterior are covered with white plaster.

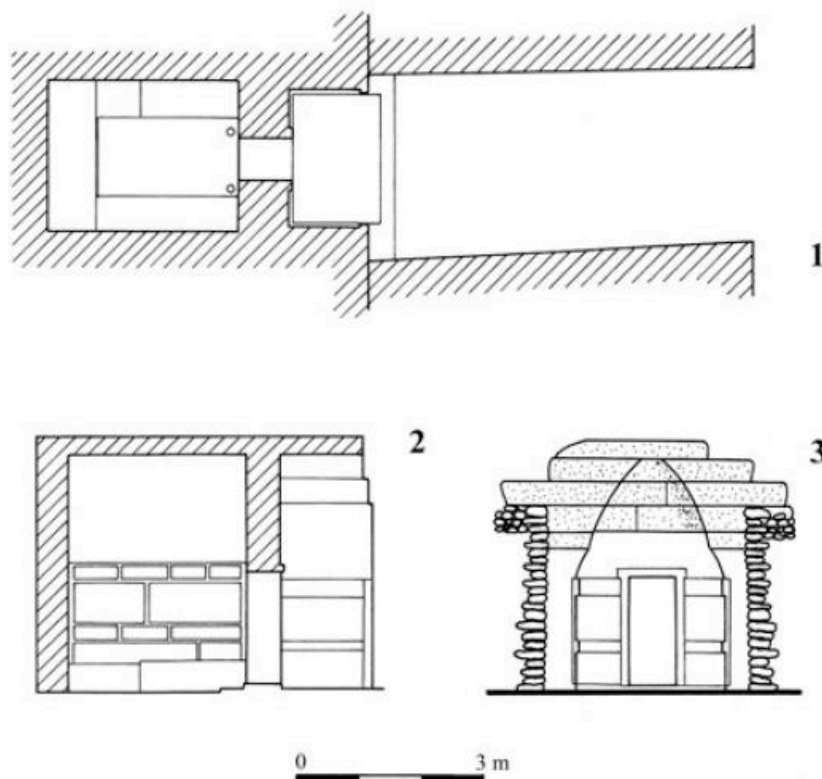
Decoration: Yes                            Preservation: Good

Type of Decoration: Painted and sculpted. There is moulding on the walls of the porch. There is some red colour on the walls of the burial chamber, over the kline.

Date: Dating the tomb has been challenging due to the limited finds. Nevertheless, a date of the last quarter of 4<sup>th</sup> c. or early in the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. BC has been proposed based on the wall decoration in the

antechamber and burial chamber.<sup>11</sup> Such a date would correspond with the other tombs in this tumular group, which are similar in style and building techniques, and is therefore the most plausible.

References: Kitov and Dimitrova 2000; Kitov 2003a, Kitov 2005c; Stoyanova 2007; Rabadjiev 2011a; Rabadjiev 2011b; Stoyanova 2011; Stoyanova 2015; Stoyanov and Stoyanova 2016; Dimitrova and Parvin 2017b; Stoyanova 2017.

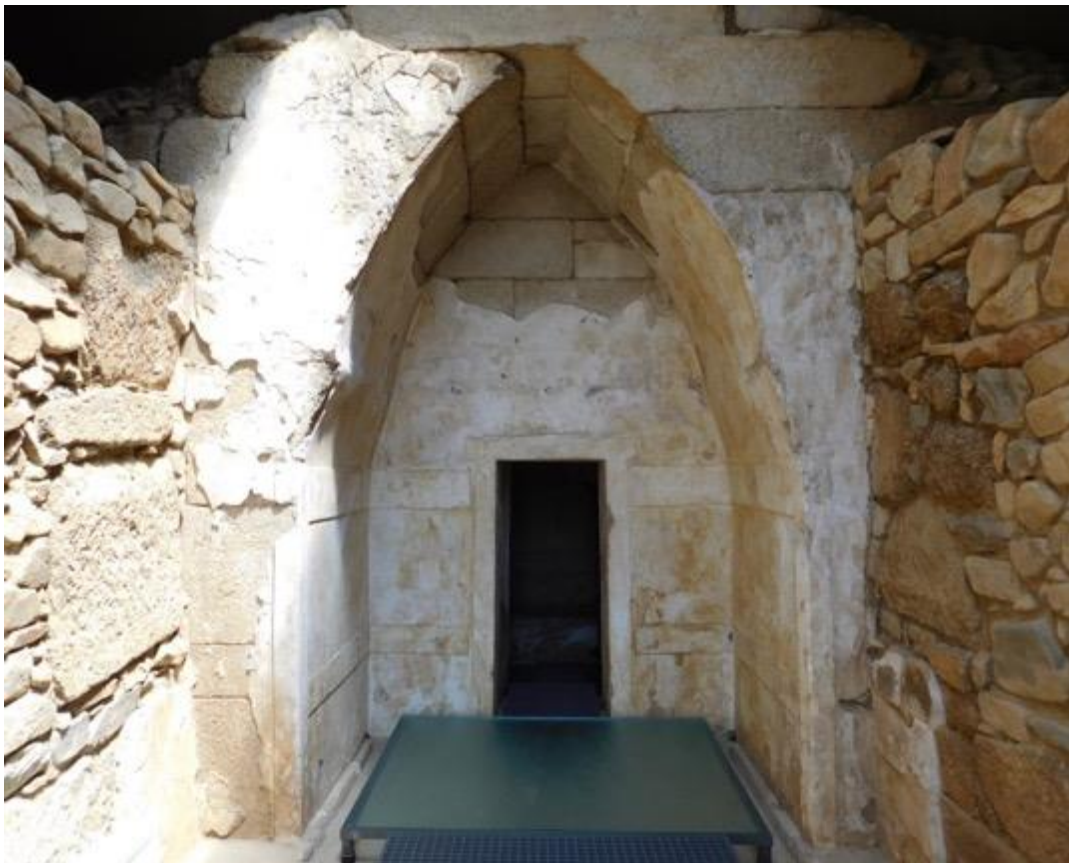


Plan (1), cross-section (2) and depiction of the façade (3) of the Helvetsia tomb

<sup>11</sup> Stoyanov and Stoyanova 2016, 326-327.



The dromos and entrance of Helvetsia tomb at the time of discovery



View of the dromos and entrance of Helvetsia tomb today



The second equine skeleton, found in perfect anatomical order in the tomb's porch

|              |   |                                      |
|--------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| Cat. #<br>17 | Tomb name: Golyama Arsenalka<br>Date of tomb: Late 4 <sup>th</sup> c BC | Region: Kazanluk<br>Location: Shipka |
|--------------|---|--------------------------------------|

Tumulus:            Height: 8m            Diameter: 45m

Part of a group: No                            Number of tumuli in the group: N/A

Tomb:                    Location within tumulus: S periphery                    Orientation: S

Construction materials: Granite                    Preservation: Empty; Good

Built Dromos: No

Monumental façade: Yes

Doors present: No            Material: NA

Number of chambers: Two

Type of antechamber: Rectangular

Inner dimensions of antechamber: L: 1.91m    W: 1.39m            H: 2.85m            Type of roof: Pitched

Type of burial chamber: Round

Inner dimensions of burial chamber: D: 3.05-3.2m            H: 3.25m            Type of roof: Corbel dome

Burials: No human remains discovered.

Animal remains: Some fragmentary animal remains in front of the façade, and a horse burial in the antechamber.

Finds: Four small gold appliques; fragments of gold and bronze wires; golden fragments; gold and silver-gilt iron fragments; gilt clay beads; fragments of clay vessels; an iron spear tip; a fragmented golden-gilt iron pectoral, found in the burial chamber. Fragments from a clay askos, a clay oinochoe (the letters K, P, E incised on the neck); two iron vessel stoppers; iron and lead fragments of unknown application; fragments of bronze wire; silver foil; a golden bead, found in the antechamber.

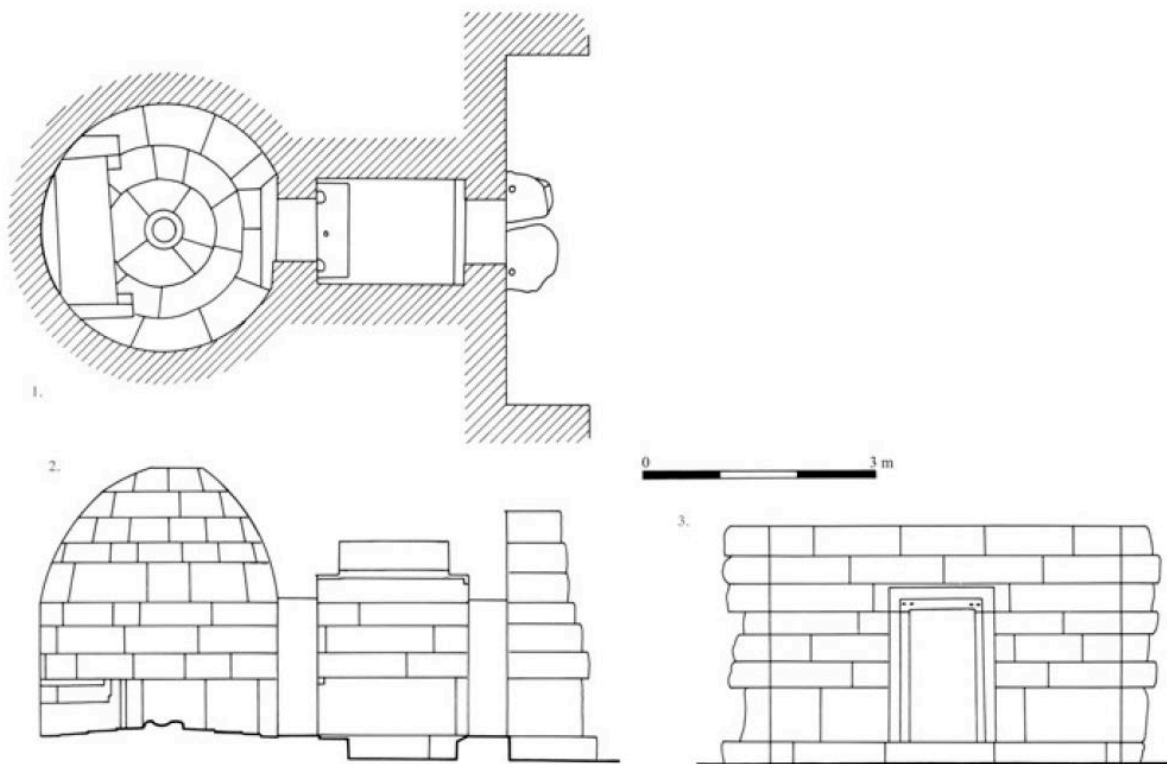
Description: The tomb is nearly identical in plan to the nearby Grifoni (**15**) tomb. Here, however, the façade is not preceded by a dromos, but an open courtyard, nor is the facade as ornately decorated, but it is larger and wider (3.1m x 4.7m). Stylistically, it is similar to the façade of the Golyama Kosmatka (**13**) tomb, with the exception that the base course of the wall is composed of orthostates, which stand on a visible toichobate. The entrance to both chambers is closed by double-leaf doors. The entrance of the tomb is emphasized by a lintel and frame, but that of the burial chamber is plain. The antechamber is rectangular in shape and covered by a pitched roof. It is devoid of any furniture or decoration, and its floor is unpaved. The burial chamber is round and covered by a corbelled dome. There is a kline against the back wall of this chamber. It is made of three simple stone slabs, the “legs” embedded in the ground. The floor is paved with stone slabs, arranged in three bands around a round stone (diam. 0.5m) with a depression carved in it (purpose unknown). There was no further decoration or furniture in this chamber. In the direct vicinity of the tomb’s façade, at the very periphery of the tumulus, lay two large cist graves.

Decoration: None                            Preservation: N/A

Type of Decoration: N/A

Date: Based on the few finds within the tomb, it can be dated to the second half of the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC.

References: Kitov 1995a; Kitov and Dimitrova 2000; Kitov 2003b; Kitov 2006; Rabadjiev 2011a, Rabadjiev 2011b; Stoyanova 2011; Stoyanova 2015, Stoyanov and Stoyanova 2016.



Plan (1), cross-section (2) and rendering of the façade (3) of the Golyama Arsenalka tomb



The façade of the Golyama Arsenalka tomb at the time of discovery with one cist grave visible to the left



The façade of the Golyama Arsenalka tomb today



View into the antechamber of the tomb in the present



Detail; view into the burial chamber of the tomb in the present

|              |  |   |
|--------------|--|---|
| Cat. #<br>18 | Tomb name: Ostrusha<br>Date of tomb: 4 <sup>th</sup> c. BC | Region: Kazanluk<br>Location: Shipka-Sheynovo |
|--------------|--|---|

Tumulus: H: 20m D: 70m (approx.)

Part of a group: No Number of tumuli in the group: N/A

Tomb: Location within tumulus: S periphery Orientation: S

Construction materials: Granite Preservation: Less than fair

Built Dromos: No

Monumental façade: No

Doors present: No Material: N/A

Number of chambers: Six

Plan of antechamber **(1)**<sup>12</sup>: Rectangular

Inner dimensions of antechamber: L: 3.07m W: 1.85m H: 0.90m (max) Type of roof: ?

Plan of SE chamber **(2)**: Round

Inner dimensions of SE chamber: D: 3.24m H: ? Type of roof: ?

Plan of NE space **(3)**: Rectangular

Inner dimensions of NE space: L: 3.39m W: 1.37m H: ? Type of roof: ?

Plan of burial chamber **(4)**: Rectangular

Inner dimensions of burial chamber: L: 2.47m W: 3.53-3.55m H: 3.37m Type of roof: Monolith

Plan of NW space **(5)**: Rectangular

Inner dimensions of NW space: L: 3.14m W: 1.36m H: ? Type of roof: ?

Plan of SW chamber **(6)**: Square

Inner dimensions of SW chamber: L: 3.15m W: 3.15m H: ? Type of roof: ?

Burials: None found in the tomb. Multiple Late Antique graves found within the tumulus.

Animal remains: One equine skeleton in perfect anatomical order in the southeastern chamber, feet facing south and head facing west.

Finds: Inside the tomb: eight silver bridle ornaments found by the horse in the southeastern chamber, and a couple of silver vessels. Outside the tomb: several clay pithoi, fourteen transport amphorae (seven Thasian, three Mendeian, one Samothracian, and at least one belonging to a local type), fragments of several clay vessels (among which plain and black-glazed tableware), six stone antefixes and one acroterion.

<sup>12</sup> The spaces are numbered and described in the sequence shown on the plan below.

Description: There are no parallels to this tomb's plan to date. The tomb is rectangular in plan divided inside into six spaces – an antechamber (1), two side chambers (2 and 6), two spaces of unspecified purpose (3 and 5), and the burial chamber (4). The type of roof covering the tomb, as well as the material it was made of, are still debated. A single entrance in the middle of the southern (long) wall gives access to a rectangular antechamber (1), at the end of which, elevated on a three-stepped platform, stands a sarcophagus-like burial chamber (4). The antechamber (1) and burial chamber (4) are in the centre of the composition; each is flanked by two side spaces. The burial chamber (4) is flanked by two rectangular spaces (3 and 5) of unspecified purpose which are roughly identical in size; these spaces are odd in that there is no evidence of them having doorways. The antechamber is flanked by a square side chamber (6) on the southeast and a round side chamber (2) on the southwest. Five of the six chambers are built with ashlar masonry, with two courses of ashlars joined with clamps, and a layer of pebbles and mud binding them together. The floors of all built chambers were trodden earth – this is confirmed by the undisturbed horse burial in the southwestern chamber.

There is no doubt that the burial chamber of Ostrusha is the centrepiece of the monument. It stands (secured with lead) on a three-stepped platform built of granite ashlars, above all of the other spaces. Its make would have been the most labour-intensive. The chamber is made of two granite monoliths – one used for the lid, and one for the chamber itself. The lower part is rectangular. The lid is shaped like a pitched roof. Underneath the roof, on the eastern, western, and southern side runs a band of dentils (their absence from the northern side, which faces the back of the complex and would not have been visible, is notable). On the short sides (east and west), the lid is shaped like pediments with cornices. These were covered in plaster. It should be noted that the (northern) back wall of the lower monolith features a faint triangle in red paint; the triangle matches the size of the pediment, suggesting that this wall was used for measuring and shaping the lid. Like the body, the lid was fastened with lead.

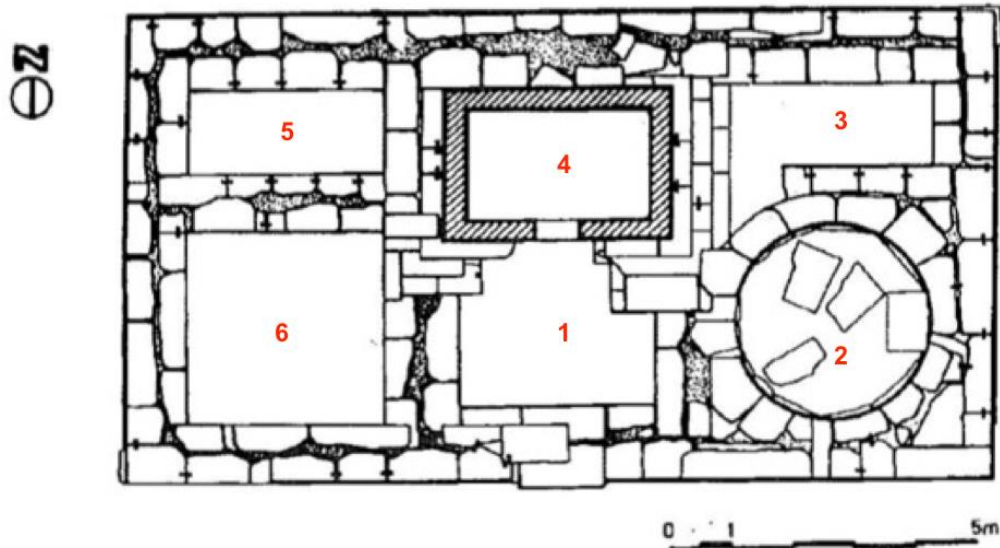
As with the complex as a whole, the chamber is entered through the southern longitudinal wall. There appears to have once been a double door (on the interior), but it does not survive. The entrance is trapezoidal in shape (1.55m high, 0.65m wide on top and 0.70m wide on the bottom). It is emphasized by a band (thick 0.135m) carved in relief. The burial chamber's interior was worked smooth, and features a burial couch, faintly outlined in red, and a small footstool, both carved from the monolith itself, and featuring details in relief. The walls are plain, in contrast to the richly decorated coffered ceiling. The burial chamber is the only part of the tomb that has a parallel – the burial chamber of the nearby at the Golyama Kosmatka (13) tomb. The construction of the chambers and the red paint used to outline the klinai inside the chambers, suggest that they were made around the same time, although it is unclear which was the prototype.

Decoration: Yes Preservation: Less than fair

Type of Decoration: Painted and sculpted. The tomb's decoration includes a richly decorated coffered ceiling in the sarcophagus-like burial chamber. The coffers are divided in three sections. The first section is a band consisting of twenty-two squares. Within this band, carved deeper, are two sets of six squares. In the middle, carved at the biggest depth, is a large square, with two smaller squares within it and a circle in the centre. All of these shapes were painted. The central circle appears to have been covered in gold leaf. The squares feature anthropomorphic images (individual portraits as well as scenes, likely mythological), flora and fauna. The anthropomorphic images include human portraits, mythological scenes, and fruit. At the centre of the composition there is a round disk encased in multiple squares. The paintings have suffered extensive damage (very likely intentional). The excavation report mentions briefly paint fragments and some organic material in the antechamber. They have not been discussed.

Date: The style of the paintings on the coffered ceiling places them within the first or second quarter of the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC.<sup>13</sup> Some of the amphoraecan be dated to the last quarter of the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC.<sup>14</sup> Therefore, it is safe to adopt a date of the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC for the tomb.

References: Kitov and Krasteva 1994; Kitov 2003b; Valeva 2005; Kitov 2006; Lilova 2011; Manetta 2013; Valeva 2015a; Manetta, Stoyanova, and Luglio 2016; Dimitrova and Parvin 2016; Stoyanova 2018; Tzochev 2018; Parvin 2019; Stoyanova and Manetta 2019; Bozhkova and Dimitrova 2020; Parvin 2022.



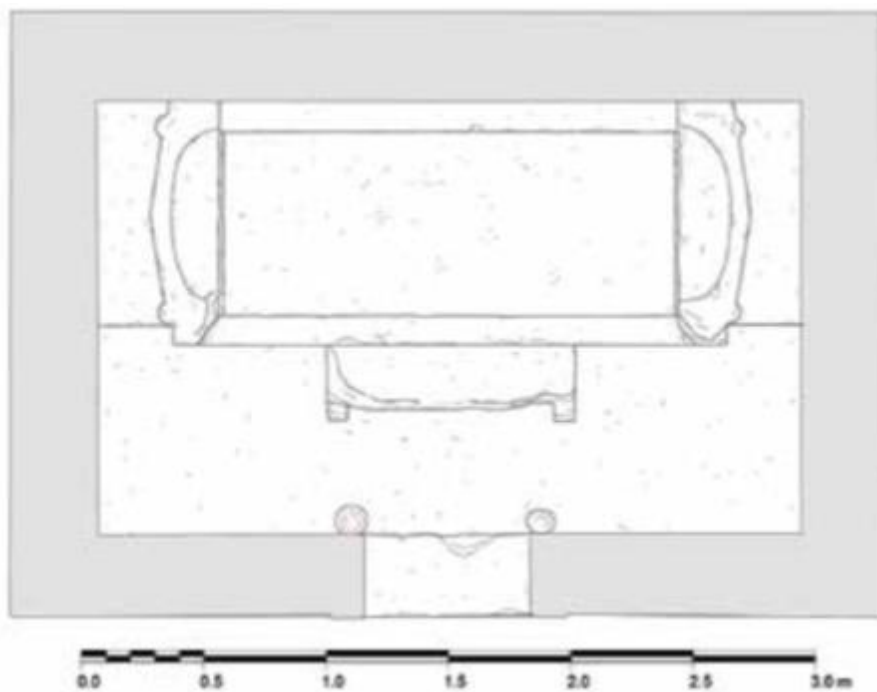
Plan of the Ostrusha tomb. **1:** antechamber **2:** southeastern side chamber **4:** burial chamber **3&5:** spaces of unspecified purpose **6:** southwestern side chamber



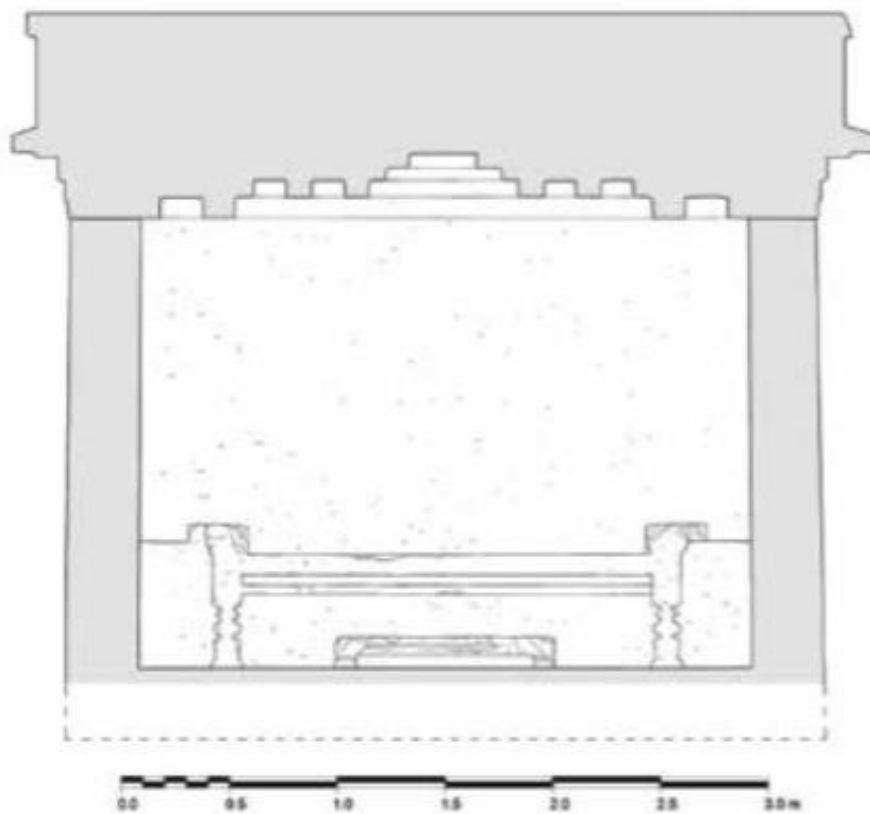
<sup>13</sup> Manetta, Stoyanova, and Luglio 2016, 61.

<sup>14</sup> Tzochev 2018, 550-551.

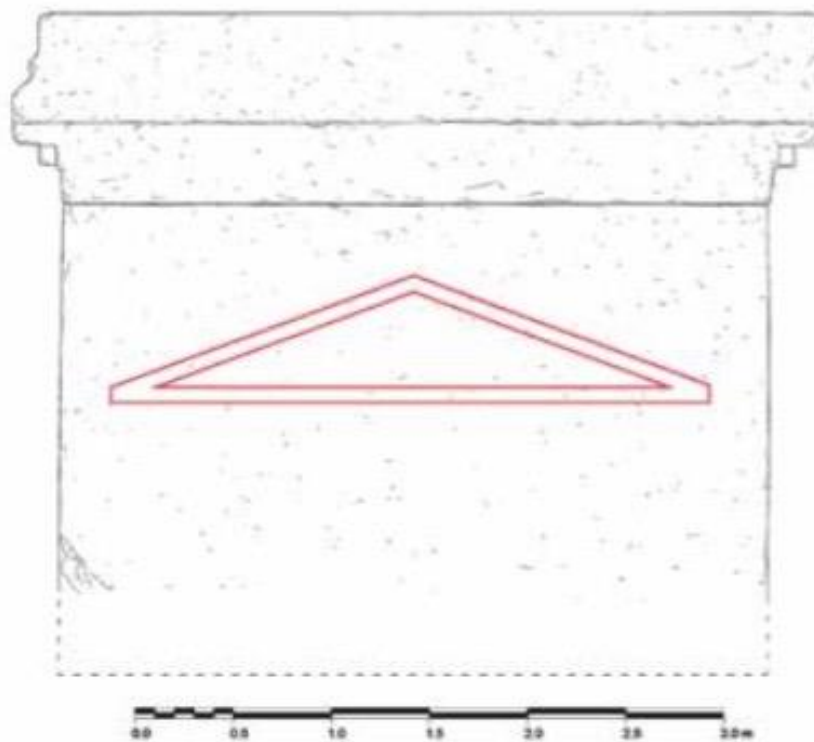
View of the Ostrusha tomb at the time of excavation



Plan of the burial chamber



Cross-section of the burial chamber



Depiction of the northern (back) wall of the burial chamber with the pediment sketch visible



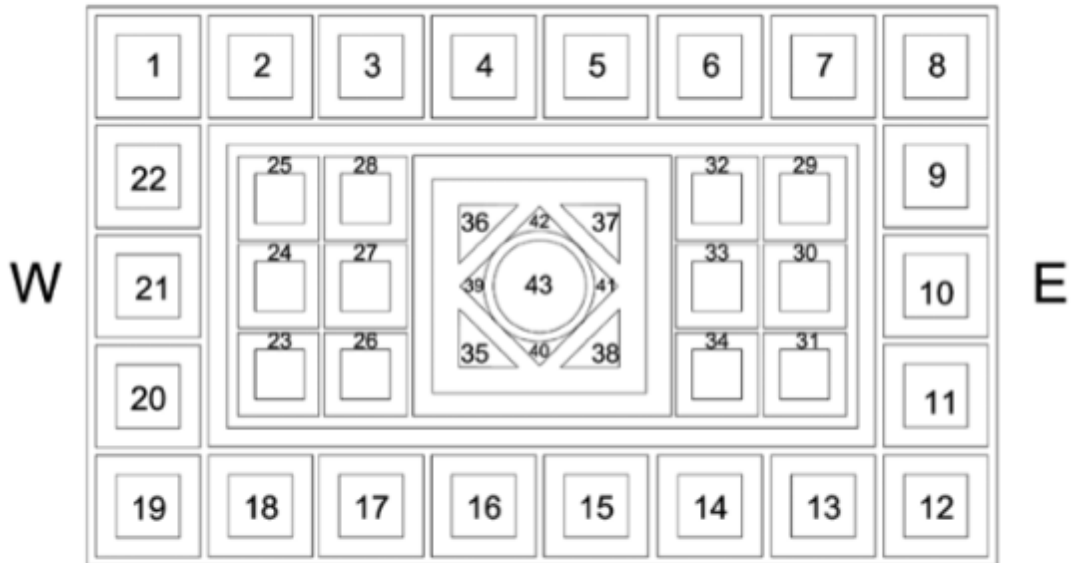
Stamped amphorae from Ostrusha



0.0 0.5 1.0 1.5 2.0 2.5 3.0 m

The coffered ceiling of the burial chamber

N



S

0.0 0.5 1.0 1.5 2.0 2.5 3.0 m

Rendering of the coffered ceiling of the burial chamber

|              |  |                                      |
|--------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| Cat. #<br>19 | Tomb name: Ploska<br>Date of tomb: 4 <sup>th</sup> c. BC | Region: Kazanluk<br>Location: Shipka |
|--------------|--|--------------------------------------|

Tumulus: H: ? D: ?

Part of a group: No Number of tumuli in the group: N/A

Tomb: Location within tumulus: S/C Orientation: S/SW

Construction materials: Travertine Preservation: Less than fair

Built Dromos: No

Monumental façade: No

Doors present: No Material: N/A

Number of chambers: One

Plan of burial chamber: Rectangular

Inner dimensions of burial chamber: L: 3.60m W: 3.50m H: 2.0m (max) Type of roof: ?

Burials: One adult burial (male) in the fill of the burial chamber. The grave is secondary (based on the finds, it can be dated to the 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century).

Animal remains: Two equine skeletons deposited in the porch, one facing eastward and the other facing westward with a wide space between them.

Finds: A bronze arrowhead, a plain amphora (fragmentary at the time of excavation, restored since) placed over the eastward facing equine skeleton, a bronze arrowhead in the westward facing horse's ribcage, a plain clay bowl, all found on the porch. A heavily corroded iron horseshoe, an iron axe, a fragmentary iron sword sheath, an iron shovel – all heavily corroded were found in the secondary grave. A heavily corroded iron clamp and an iron pick were found in the fill of the tumulus, northeast of the secondary grave. An iron clamp was found in the fill of the burial chamber; two golden beads (one fragmentary), golden and silver fragments, twelve silver beads, two bronze arrowheads, two silver appliques, golden leaf from a wreath, two clay pelikes with red-figure decoration were found on floor level in the burial chamber.

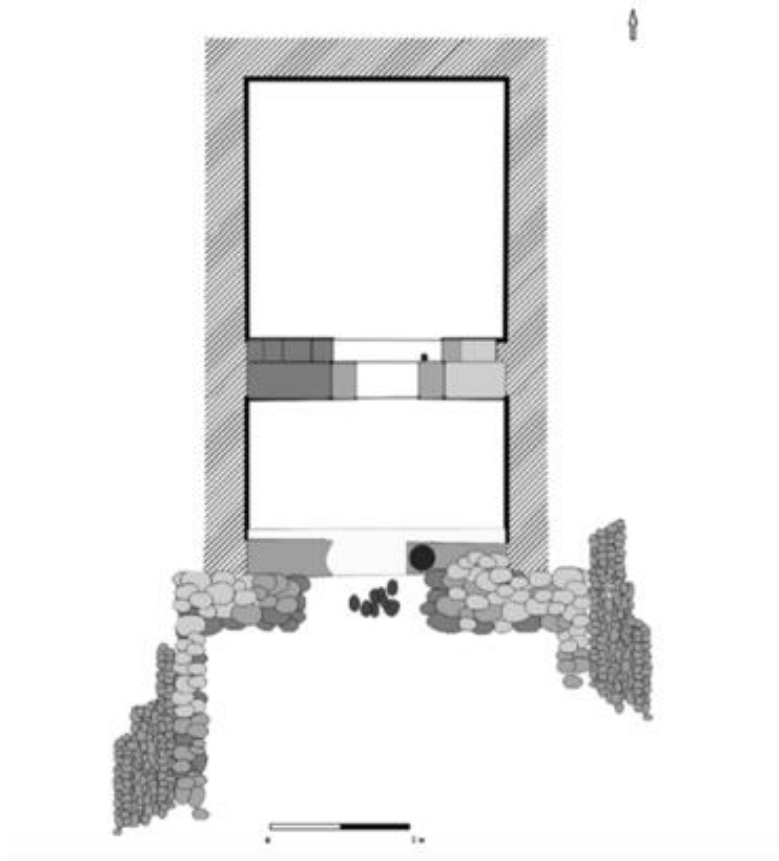
Description: The tomb was in less than fair condition at the time of excavation. Its plan is similar to the Roshava (7) tomb: it has a porch with two columns in antis and a rectangular burial chamber lying on the same axis. In front of the entrance was an assemblage of rough unworked stones, forming an open space/forecourt. The porch and burial chamber are of almost equal width, but the burial chamber is noticeably longer than the porch. It is unclear what type of roof the tomb would have had as it was too destroyed to enable safe reconstruction. The floor is trodden soil. One stone column remains partially standing on the right side of the entrance of the porch (it can be presumed there was another column parallel to it, but no evidence was found of such a column).

Decoration: No Preservation: N/A

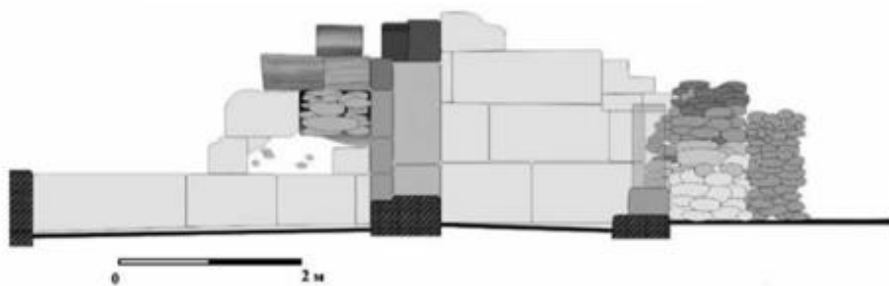
Type of Decoration: N/A

Date: The excavator dated the structure to the first half of the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC, and states that it was reused, although it is unclear what the evidence for that is.<sup>15</sup> The amphora found in the burial chamber can be dated between 375-325BC, and the two pelikes can be dated to the third quarter of the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC.

References: Dimitrova 2016



Plan of the tomb



Cross-section of the tomb

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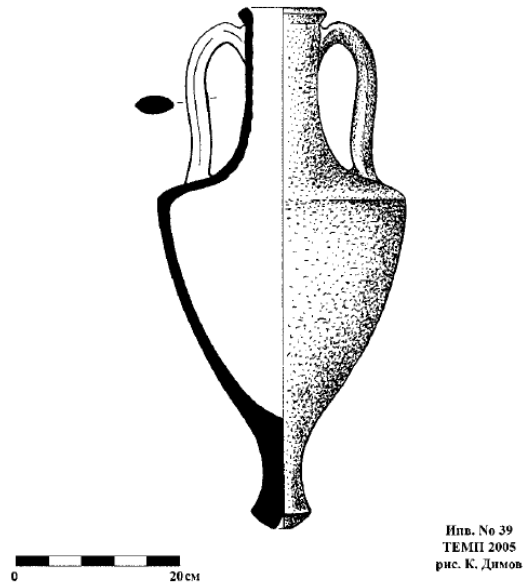
<sup>15</sup> Dimitrova 2016, 14.



View of the façade of the Ploska tomb at the time of excavation



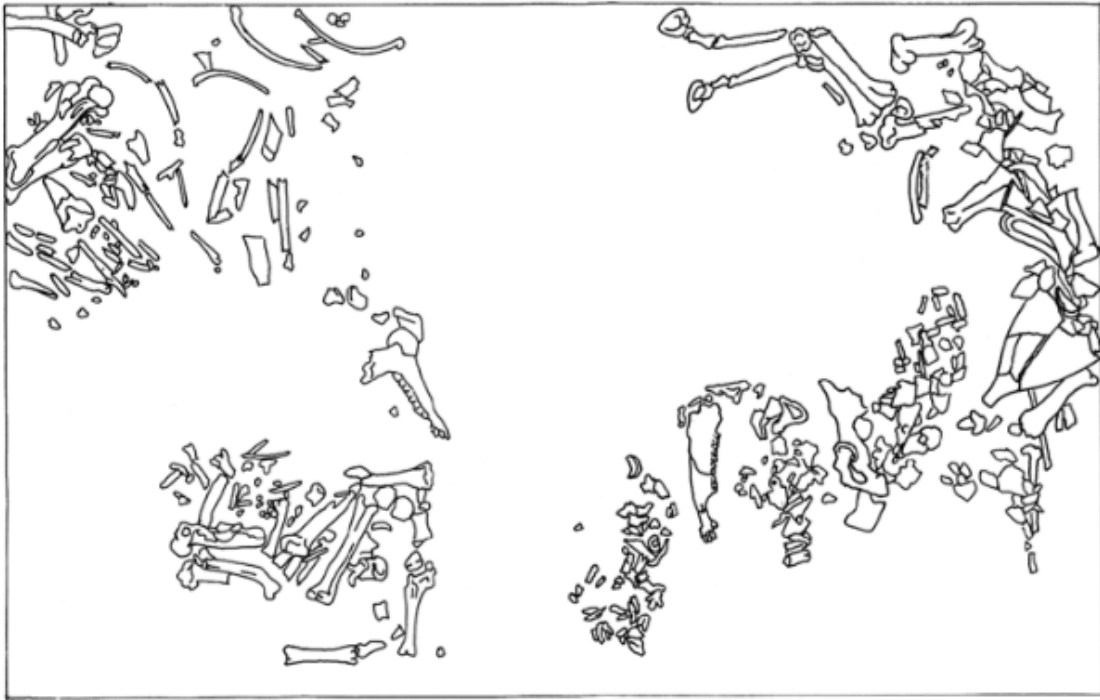
View from the burial chamber towards the exterior of the Ploska tomb at the time of excavation



Drawing of the amphora from the Ploska tomb



The pelikes from the Ploska tomb



Drawing of the position of the animal bones on the porch of the tomb

|              |  |  |
|--------------|--|--|
| Cat. #<br>20 | Tomb name: Koprinka 2<br>Date of tomb: 4 <sup>th</sup> c. BC | Region: Kazanluk<br>Location: Koprinka |
|--------------|--|--|

Tumulus: H: 8m D: 41-43m

Part of a group: Yes Number of tumuli in the group: 3

Tomb: Location within tumulus: S Orientation: S

Construction materials: Brick, stone (unspecified) Preservation: Very Poor

Built Dromos: Yes

Monumental façade: No

Doors present: No Material: N/A

Number of chambers: Two

Plan of antechamber: Rectangular

Inner dimensions of antechamber: L: N/A W: N/A H: N/A Type of roof: ?

Plan of burial chamber: Round

Inner dimensions of burial chamber: L: N/A W: N/A H: N/A Type of roof: Dome (?)

Burials: None found

Animal remains: None found

Finds: A few clay vessels were found in the antechamber, among which Thasian amphorae, with a stamps reading “[Θασ]ίων [cornucopia?] Κρατῖνο[ς]” and “Θασίων [double axe] [?]”.

Description: This tomb was discovered almost completely destroyed. Like the Kazanluk tomb and the other Koprinka tomb (in tumulus 3) it was constructed of baked brick and stone, and consisted of a built dromos, a rectangular antechamber and round burial chamber. Its exterior was encased in a protective layer of mortar and unworked stones. The construction materials were deduced from the presence of two rectangular cist graves, which were uncovered in the western portion of the tumulus; the graves were made of baked bricks.<sup>16</sup> The plan of the tomb was unclear, but presumably, based on outline remaining in the exterior coating, it was the same as Koprinka 3 (21): rectangular antechamber and round burial chamber. The tomb was excavated and recorded, after which it was submerged under water during the construction of Koprinka dam. It is, therefore, inaccessible today.

Decoration: No Preservation: N/A

Type of Decoration: N/A

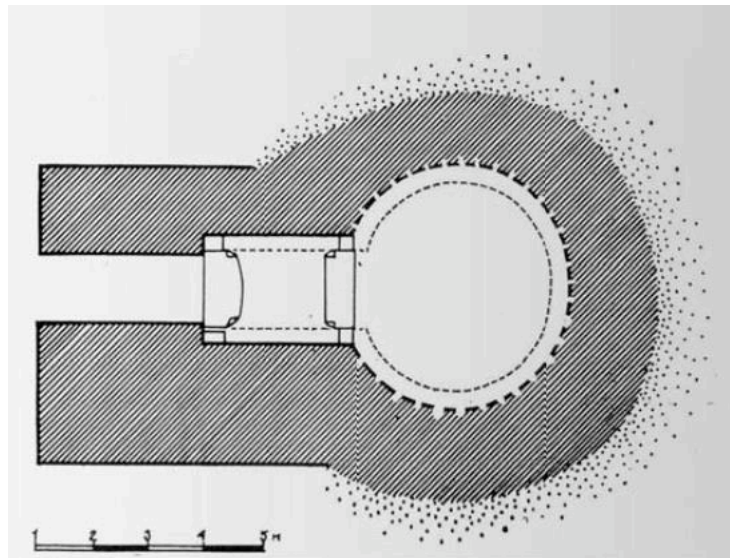
Date: The tomb is dated based on the stamped Thasian amphora. The stamp puts the amphora ca. 300 BC, which suggests that the tomb was likely erected in the last decades of the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC.

<sup>16</sup> The cist graves were labelled as “tomb 2” and “tomb 3” in the publications. I have labelled them as “cist grave 1” and “cist grave 2” here in order to avoid confusion.

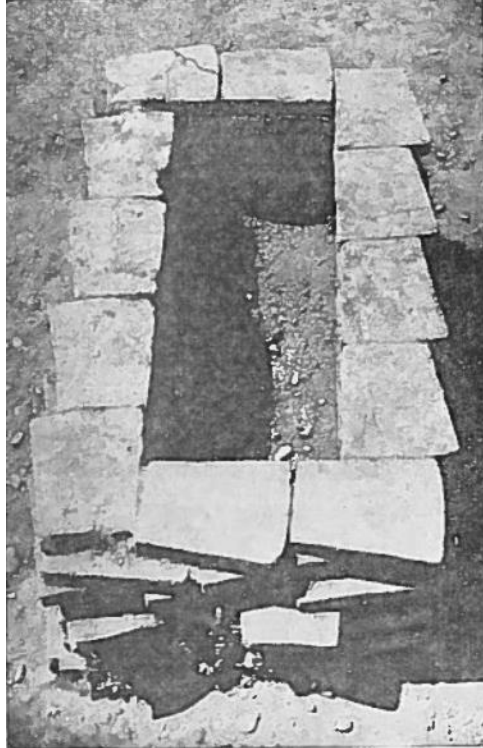
References: Chichikova 1957; Chichikova and Dimitrov 1978; Rousseva 2000; Chichikova and Dimitrov 2016.



View of the remains of the tomb in tumulus 2 at Koprinka from the north, at the time of excavation



Plan of the tomb in tumulus 2 at Koprinka



Cist grave 1 (or 'tomb 2') from Koprinka tumulus 2



Cist grave 2 (or 'tomb 3') from Koprinka tumulus 2

|              |  |  |
|--------------|--|--|
| Cat. #<br>21 | Tomb name: Koprinka 3<br>Date of tomb: 4 <sup>th</sup> c. BC | Region: Kazanluk<br>Location: Koprinka |
|--------------|--|--|

Tumulus: H: 6m D: 43m

Part of a group: Yes Number of tumuli in the group: 3

Tomb: Location within tumulus: ? Orientation: S

Construction materials: Brick, stone (unspecified) Preservation: Poor

Built Dromos: No

Monumental façade: No

Doors present: No Material: N/A

Number of chambers: Two

Plan of antechamber: Rectangular

Inner dimensions of antechamber: L: 2m W: 1m H: 1.60m (max) Type of roof: ?

Plan of burial chamber: Round

Inner dimensions of burial chamber: D: 2.70m H: 0.70m (max) Type of roof: Corbel dome

Burials: None found.

Animal remains: Partial equine skeleton (front legs, part of the jaw) in the tumular fill, east of the tomb's façade; the remains of an animal (potentially a dog) in a pit.<sup>17</sup>

Finds: Twelve pithoi were uncovered in the tumular fill, immediately outside the tomb. The pithoi contained some baked bricks.

Description: The tomb's plan is nearly identical to the one at Koprinka tumulus 2 (**20**) and the Kazanluk tomb (**22**) – it consists of a rectangular antechamber and a round burial chamber, but it does not have a built dromos. The tomb was made almost entirely of baked brick, except for the entrances, which were built with stone blocks. The tomb was also encased in a protective layer of unworked stones and mud. The layer was well-drawn and photographed and can be seen clearly. The floors of the chambers were trodden earth. The tomb was partially destroyed and had been looted. There was no evidence of decoration or furniture. Like the tomb in Koprinka tumulus 2, it was submerged under water during the construction of Koprinka dam, and is inaccessible today.

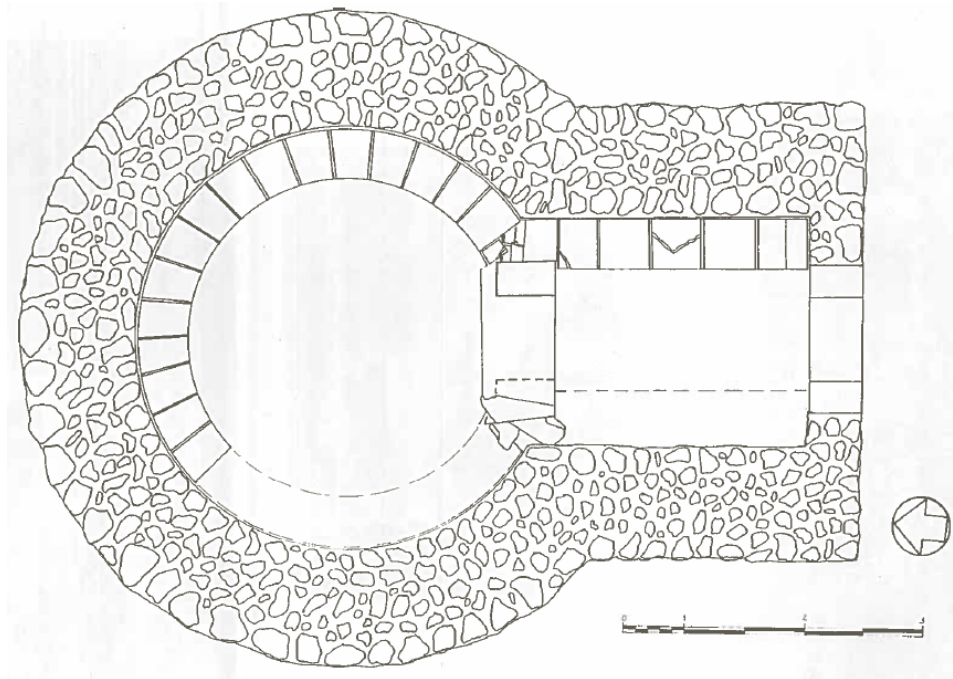
Decoration: No Preservation: N/A

Type of Decoration: N/A

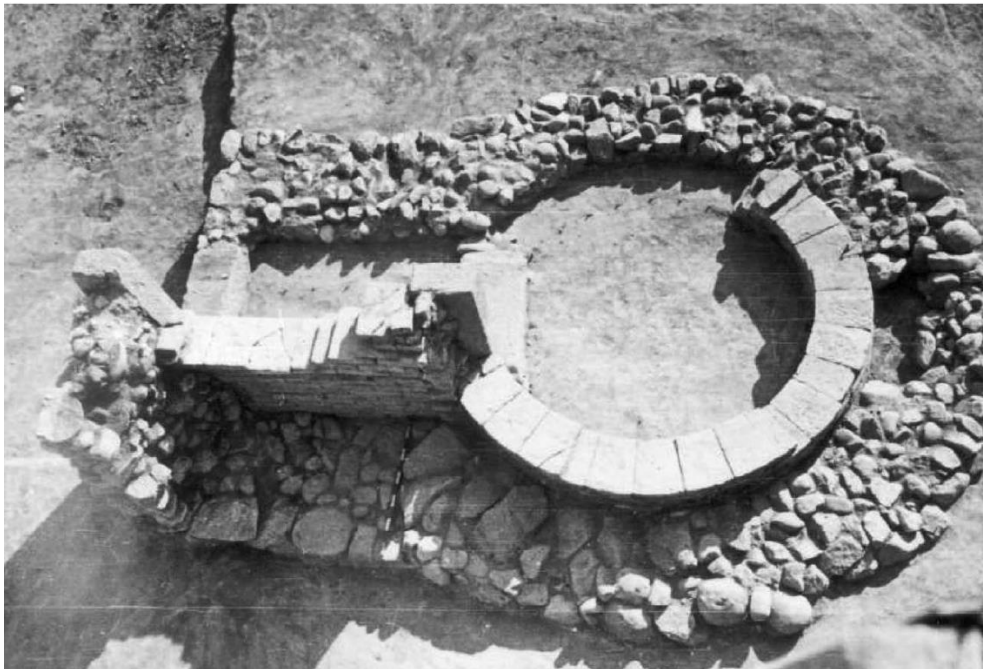
Date: The tomb is dated to the last decades of the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC based on its architectural similarities and close proximity to the tombs in Koprinka tumulus 2 and the Kazanluk tomb.

<sup>17</sup> Georgieva 2015, 144-157, esp. 144-145 and 150-151. Pits are common in Thrace and have been found in the embankment of or directly underneath tumuli. The pits often contain animal remains, either the partial remains of domesticated animals, or the complete skeletons of dogs or horses.

References: Chichikova 1957; Chichikova and Dimitrov 1978; Rousseva 2000; Chichikova and Dimitrov 2016.



Plan of the tomb in tumulus 3 at Koprinka



View of the tomb in tumulus 3 at Koprinka

|              |   |  |
|--------------|---|--|
| Cat. #<br>22 | Tomb name: Kazanluk<br>Date of tomb: End of 4 <sup>th</sup> c. BC – beg. of 3 <sup>rd</sup> c. BC | Region: Kalanluk<br>Location: Kazanluk |
|--------------|---|--|

Tumulus: H: 7m D: 40m

Part of a group: No Number of tumuli in the group: N/A

Tomb: Location within tumulus: S Orientation: S

Construction materials: Brick, granite, local stone (unspecified) Preservation: Good

Built Dromos: Yes L: 2.60m W: 1.64m H: 0.75-2.77m Roofed: No

Monumental façade: No

Doors present: Yes (missing by the time of publication) Material: Metal

Number of chambers: Two

Plan of antechamber: Rectangular

Inner dimensions of antechamber: L: 1.95m W: 1.12m H: 2.24m Type of roof: Pitched

Plan of burial chamber: Round

Inner dimensions of burial chamber: D: 2.65 H: 3.25m Type of roof: Bell-shaped dome

Burials: Two adult inhumations, partially preserved. They were discovered on the burial chamber's floor, to the left of the entrance.

Animal remains: Yes, though unidentified. They were found in the tumular fill, among the remains of two pyres.

Finds: Pieces of rotten wood; iron nails; fragments of locally produced courseware and imported (Greek) vessels; several gold-gilt clay wreath decorations; fragment of an iron bridle; an iron spearhead; a heavily corroded curved iron knife; three small clay rosettes with eight petals each, painted in white and blue; one clay rosette with twenty-eight petals, gilt in gold on the obverse; a golden band; one hundred and forty golden half-spherical buttons; thin golden spiral strips – all found on the tomb's interior. A clay oinochoe, two clay askoi; some more fragments of clay vessels, a silver jug with a belt of gold-gilt laurel leaves in the tumular fill.

Description: The tomb is encased in a protective layer of stone, pottery and mud. It is a tholos-type tomb, with a plan closely resembling that of the tomb from the Koprinka tumulus 3 (21). The tomb has a built dromos, a narrow, rectangular, open (no outward facing wall) antechamber covered by a pitched roof, and a round, domed burial chamber. The body of the tomb is made of brick, but the entrance to the burial chamber was made of stone blocks and had a double-winged door. Reportedly, a metal door was found when the tomb was discovered by locals, but by the time the archaeological team arrived, it was missing. There was no funerary furniture discovered in-situ (possibly the rotten wood and nails found by the entrance might have come from furniture). There are nails across the middle of the red band (approximately at eye level) on the wall of the burial chamber, which would have been used for hanging wreaths.

Decoration: Yes                      Preservation: Good

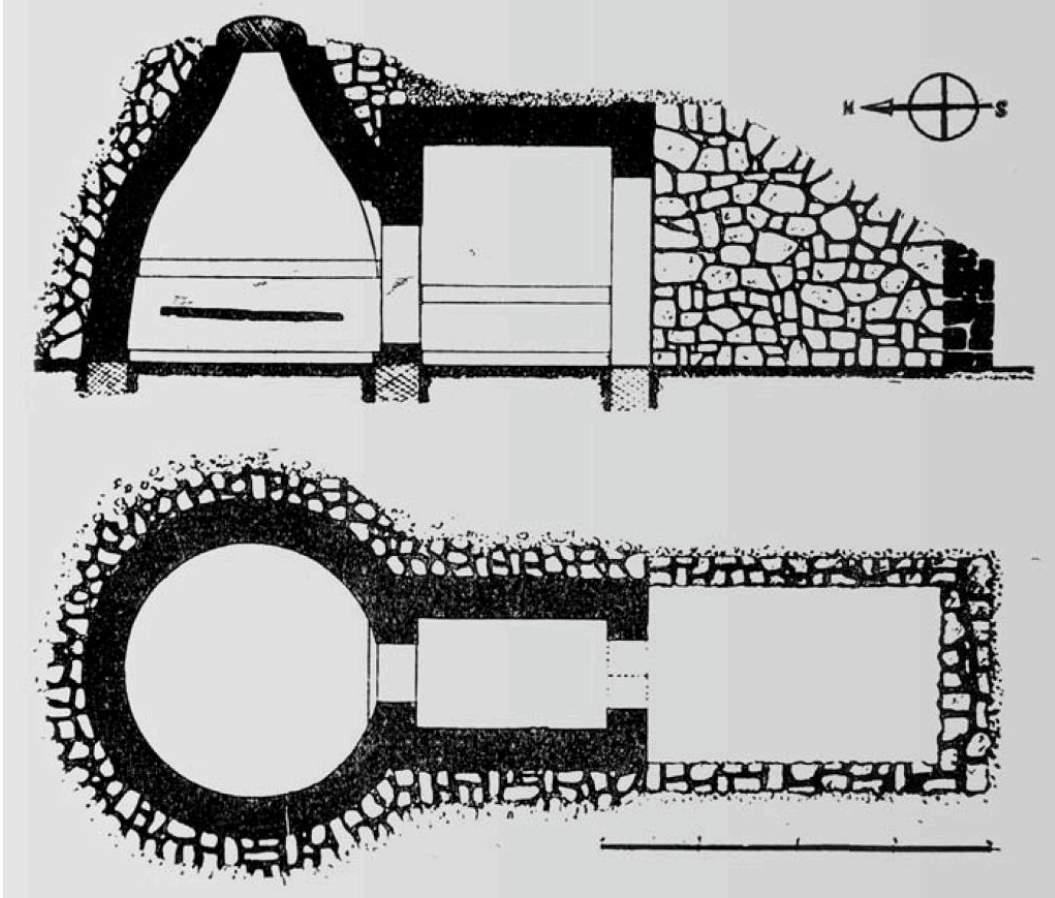
Type of Decoration: Painted. There is painted decoration both in the antechamber and burial chamber of this tomb. It is the best preserved among few surviving examples of wall painting in Thrace. Two techniques were employed (fresco and tempera), and a total of four base colours (red, black, yellow, and white). In the antechamber, the condition is a bit worse than in the burial chamber, but preserved well enough to be clearly identifiable. It is spread across the northern wall, and eastern and western (long) walls, and consists of three bands of solid colour (in the following order: black, red, black), framed by smaller belts of solid white, and a figural frieze on top. The figural frieze portrays two armies, facing each other, about to clash. The composition in the round chamber is also divided in sections, though certainly more complex. The majority of the space is covered in Pompeiian red. That is followed by a painted frieze with bucrania and rosettes. Above that is the main figural frieze. At its centre is an aristocratic couple, seated, holding hands. They are attended by four servants, two musicians, and three men leading a total of six horses (four are attached to a two-wheel chariot). The frieze is topped by a red border, above which are three smaller bands (one with painted egg-and-dart motif, one with painted dentils, and the final one looking like a cord in interchanging red and white). Above those is the second figural frieze, featuring a chariot race with a total of three charioteers.

Date: The date of the tomb has been a subject of debate. On one hand, its plan, construction techniques, and materials are similar to the tombs in the Koprinka necropolis, pointing toward the last decades of the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC. On the other hand, the style of its painted decoration and the finds inside (especially the amphora) suggest a Hellenistic date, ca. the 260s BC.<sup>18</sup>

References: Tsaneva and Getov 1970; Mikov 1955; Valeva 1999; Rouseva 2000; Kitov 2006; Stoyanova 2011; Stoyanova 2015; Valeva 2015c; Rabadjiev 2016; Chichikova and Dimitrov 2016; Grudeva 2018; Stoyanova 2018; Tzochev 2018.

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<sup>18</sup> Tzochev 2018, 551.



Plan and cross-section of the Kazanluk tomb



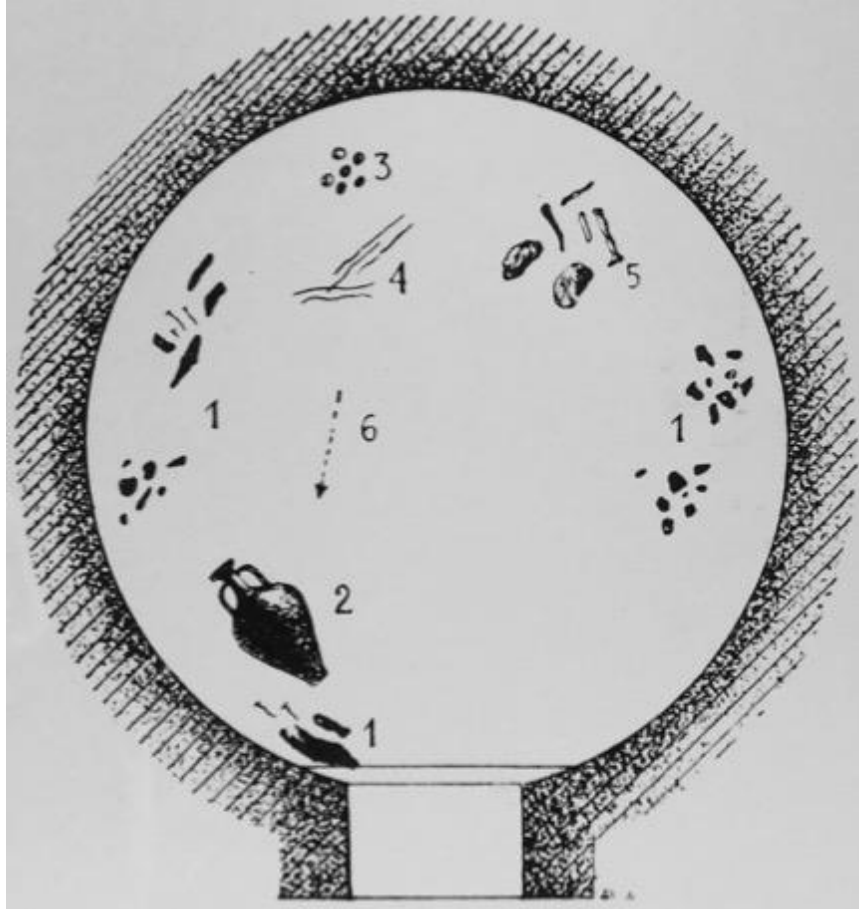
View of the dromos and faade of the Kazanluk tomb (recreated in the tomb's copy)



View of the figural painted decoration on the ceiling of the antechamber



View of the painted decoration of the ceiling of the burial chamber



Plan of the burial chamber indicating the location of the finds at the time of excavation



The amphora found in the burial chamber of the tomb

|              |  |                                      |
|--------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| Cat. #<br>23 | Tomb name: Sashova<br>Date of tomb: 3 <sup>rd</sup> or 2 <sup>nd</sup> c. BC | Region: Kazanluk<br>Location: Shipka |
|--------------|--|--------------------------------------|

Tumulus: H: 5-6m D: 30m

Part of a group: No Number of tumuli in the group: N/A

Tomb: Location within tumulus: Central Orientation: SE

Construction materials: Limestone; granite; other (unspecified) Preservation: Fair

Built Dromos: Yes L: 8.5m W: ? H: Varied (max 1.9m) Roofed: No

Monumental façade: No

Doors present: No Material: N/A

Number of chambers: Two

Plan of antechamber: Rectangular

Inner dimensions of antechamber: L: 1.83m W: 1.16-1.3m H: 2.32m (max) Type of roof: Flat

Plan of burial chamber: Rectangular

Inner dimensions of burial chamber: L: 2.45m W: 3.45m H: 3.05m Type of roof: Barrel vault

Burials: Remains of an adult male (inhumation) on the kline in the burial chamber.

Animal Remains: One horse burial, on the floor of the burial chamber, parallel to the human remains.

Finds: The burial was undisturbed. In the burial chamber, the following objects were discovered: several hundred glass and bronze beads, and over 50 other objects, including: a bronze helmet; iron armour; a “Celtic”-type sword; an iron shield boss, five knives; two spearheads; a golden fibula; an earring; a torque; silver chain and a silver pectoral (?); an iron bracelet; silver phiale with incised golden decoration; two Rhodian transport amphoras, one of which has (on the handle) two round stamps with lotus flowers at the centre: one with a lotus flower and the inscription “ΕΠΙ ΑΡΧΟΚΡΑΤΕΥΣ” and the other with the inscription “ΑΝΤΙΓΟΝΟΣ [Κ] Α[ΡΧΕΙ]ΟΥ”. Both amphoras can be dated to the 3<sup>rd</sup>-2<sup>nd</sup> c. BC.

Description: The tomb consists of two rectangular chambers and a built dromos. The dromos is made of local stone; it has two clearly visible sections – the original section, which is closer to the entrance, is made of larger stones and is of equal height throughout, and the later addition is made of smaller stones and decreases in height towards the beginning of the dromos. The dromos also slopes faintly upwards in the direction of the tomb. There are two sections to it, suggesting that it was elongated at some point. The two chambers are not axially aligned – the burial chamber is accessed through its long side. The roof of the antechamber is unique, as can be seen in the cross-section – the ceiling varies in height at different sections. It is unclear why that is the case – possibly as a result of repair works? The burial chamber is roofed with a barrel vault – the only example in the Kazanluk valley to date. The floor of both chambers is trodden soil, although the shallow transitional area between the two chambers is paved (and therefore slightly elevated above the floor level of the chambers). The tomb was likely reused, given that the dromos appears to have been elongated. The burial appears to have been secondary or hurried, given the crude construction of the burial bed (literally, an assemblage of unworked local stones). This stands out in

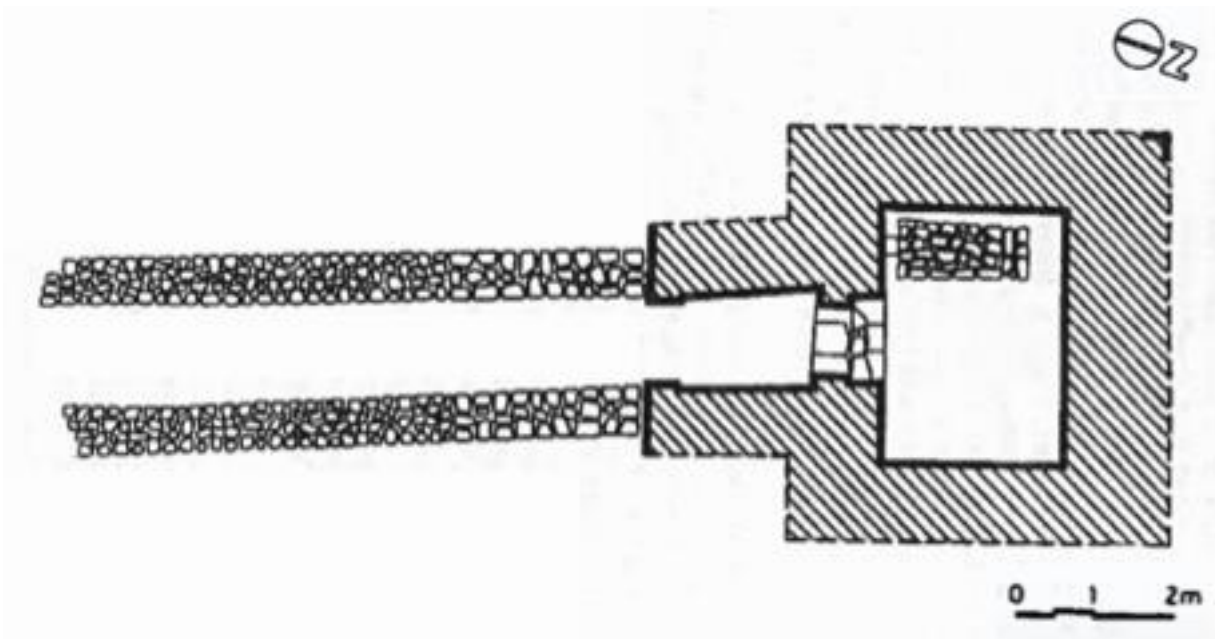
contrast to the ashlar used for the construction of the tomb, which are finely worked. Yet the ashlar are of different sizes, colours, and stone types, which is unusual in itself.

Decoration: No Preservation: N/A

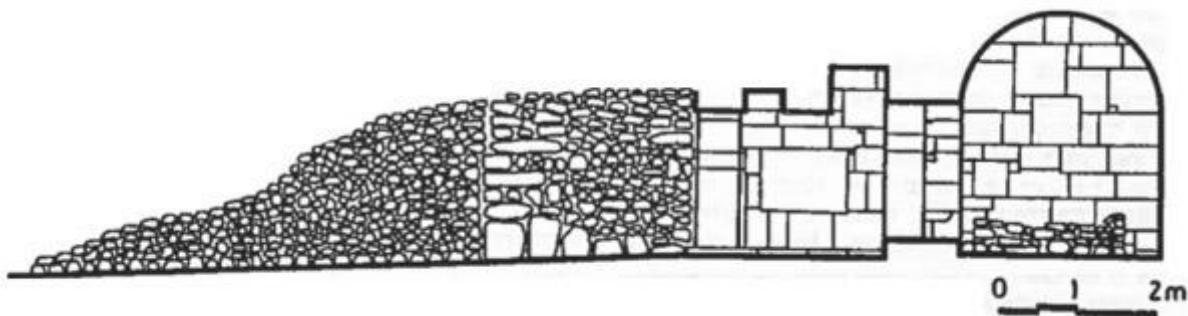
Type of Decoration: N/A

Date: Based on the finds, especially the stamped amphoras, the burial is Hellenistic. There is, however, evidence in the architecture of tomb, which suggests that it might have been reused. This includes the elongation of the dromos, the unusual roof of the antechamber (possibly due to repair works), the varied stone types used in the construction, and the crudely assembled burial bed.

References: Kitov 1996a, Ninov 1996; Kitov 2003c; Stoyanova 2008; Stoyanova 2011; Stoyanova 2015; Sîrbu, Ştefan, and Ştefan 2021.



Plan of the Sashova tomb



Cross-section of the Sashova tomb



View of the dromos and the entrance to the tomb today



Northwestern view of the burial chamber today

|              |   |                                      |
|--------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| Cat. #<br>24 | Tomb name: Slavchova<br>Date of tomb: Mid-4 <sup>th</sup> c. BC | Region: Kazanluk<br>Location: Rozovo |
|--------------|---|--------------------------------------|

Tumulus: H: 8.5m D: 60m

Part of a group: No Number of tumuli in the group: N/A

Tomb: Location within tumulus: SE periphery Orientation: S/SE

Construction materials: Granite Preservation: Good

Built Dromos: No

Monumental façade: Yes

Doors present: No Material: N/A

Number of chambers: One

Plan of burial chamber: Rectangular

Inner dimensions of burial chamber: L: 3.35m W: 2.74m H: 2.92m Type of roof: Corbelled semi-cylindrical vault

Burials: None discovered

Animal remains: An intact equine skeleton on the porch.

Finds Pottery fragments, including a locally produced amphora, fragments from a staff (?) with a handle from deer horn, a silver zoomorphic bridle applique, some heavily burnt fragments from iron weapons (spearheads and knife/sword tops), fragments from a gilt wreath in the burial chamber; fragments from some clay vessels on the porch; a single bridle applique next to the horse remains; fragments from two amphorae (Thasian and Herakleian), one of which bearing a stamp on its neck, reading “ΠΙΟΡΟΣ / ΣΤΟΣ” in the soil layer above the horse burial;

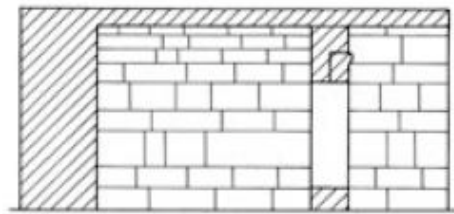
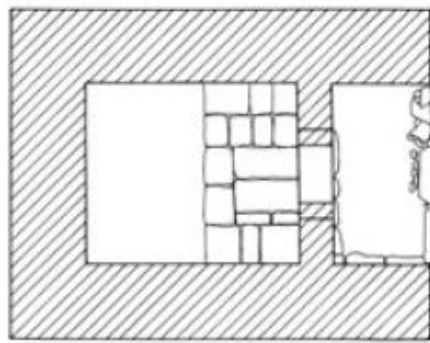
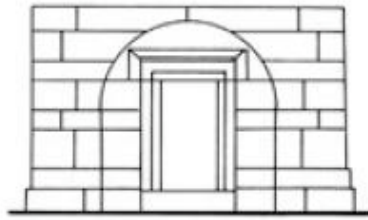
Description: The tomb features a porch and a rectangular burial chamber. The porch has a trodden-earth floor. The entrance of the burial chamber is elevated and features an ionic doorframe with plain fasciae; its floor was paved with granite slabs. Both the porch and burial chamber are covered by semi-cylindrical corbel vaults. The structure appears to have suffered damage in antiquity (some slabs from the floor were removed, for example), and later the roof of the porch was damaged. The most noteworthy feature of the tomb is its roofing. Visually, the corbel vaults covering the porch and burial chamber are similar to a barrel vault, which is emerging around that time in Macedonia. Thus far, this is a unique example of this type of roof in Thrace. The tomb has been covered for protection and is currently inaccessible.

Decoration: No Preservation: N/A

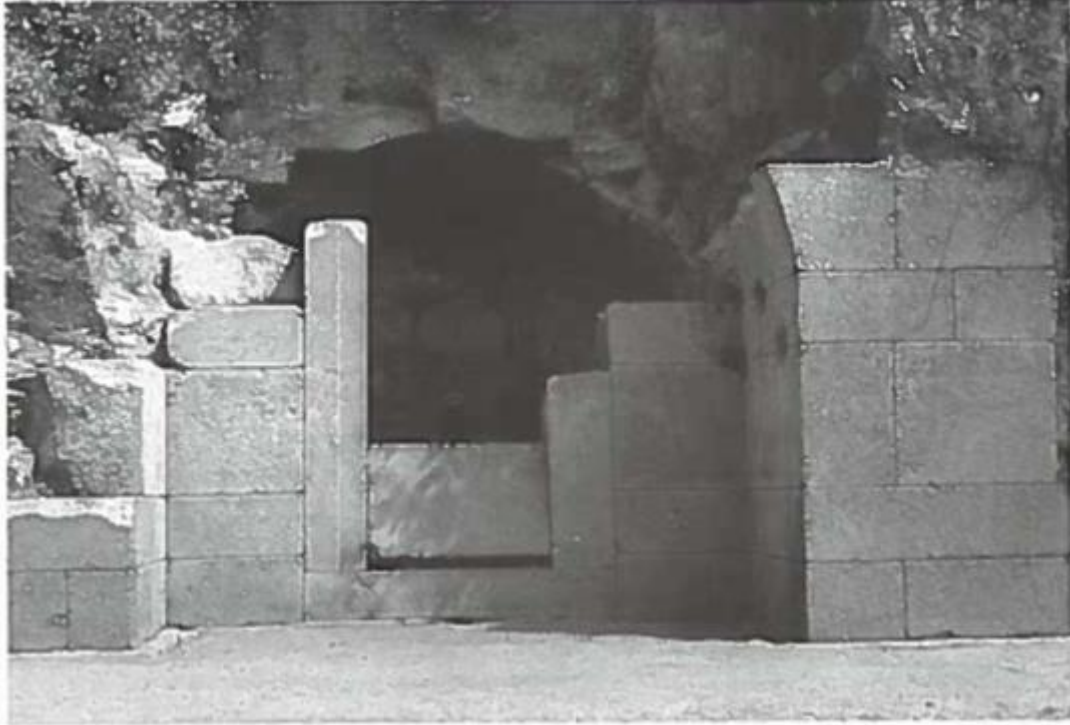
Type of Decoration: N/A

Date: The tomb can be dated to the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC, based on the two stamped amphoras from the antechamber, which date to the mid-4<sup>th</sup> century BC.

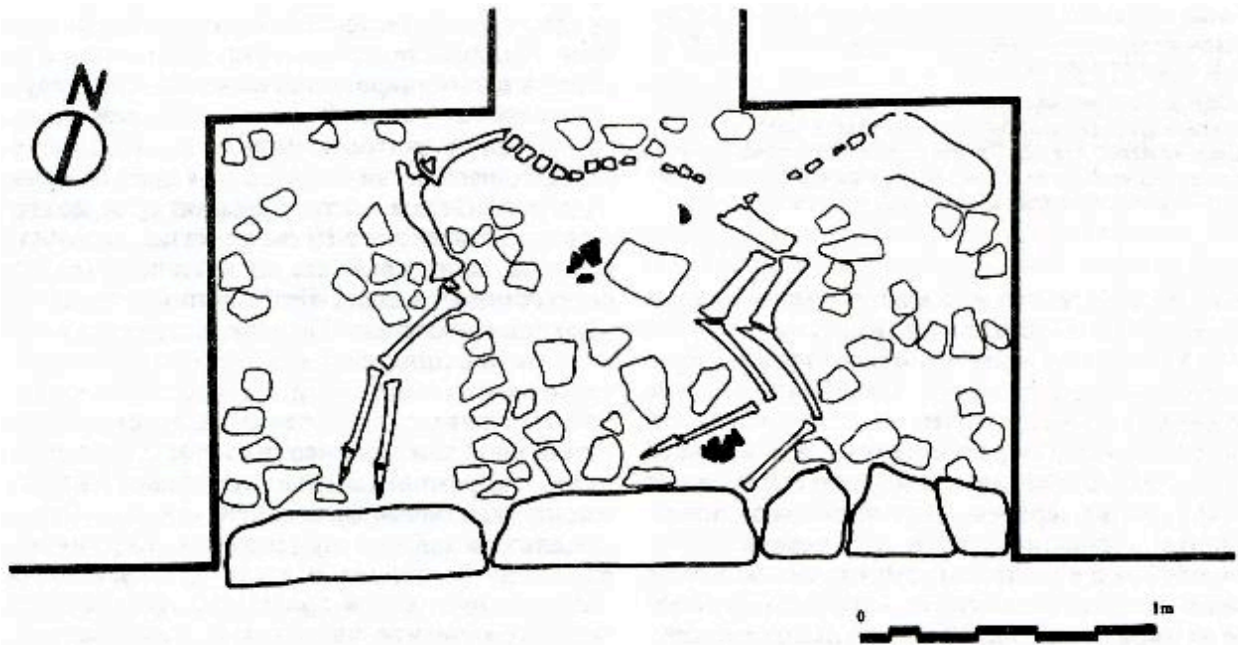
References: Kitov 1996a; Goshev 2005; Stoyanova 2007; Stoyanova 201; Stoyanova 2015; Stoyanov and Stoyanova 2016; Tzochet 2018; Sîrbu, Ştefan, and Ştefan 2021.



Depiction of the façade, plan, and cross-section of the Slavchova tomb



View of the façade of the Slavchova tomb



Drawing of the position of the animal bones on the porch of the tomb



Drawing and photograph of the amphora from the burial chamber of the Slavchova tomb



Detail of one of the amphorae with a stamp on the neck, found in the antechamber of the Slavchova tomb

|              |   |                                      |
|--------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| Cat. #<br>25 | Tomb name: Malyovska<br>Date of tomb: First half of 3 <sup>rd</sup> c. BC | Region: Kazanluk<br>Location: Rozovo |
|--------------|---|--------------------------------------|

Tumulus: H: 4.5m D: 33.6m (N/S), 29.4 (E/W)

Part of a group: No Number of tumuli in the group: N/A

Tomb: Location within tumulus: S Orientation: S

Construction materials: Brick, granite, stone Preservation: Less than fair

Built Dromos: No

Monumental façade: No

Doors present: No Material: N/A

Number of chambers: Two

Plan of antechamber: Rectangular

Inner dimensions of antechamber: L: 1.30m W: 0.90m H: >1m Type of roof: Pitched

Plan of burial chamber: Round

Inner dimensions of burial chamber: D: 2.22m H: 2.17m Type of roof: Dome

Burials: One adult burial (partial skeleton of a man between 40-50 years old).

Animal remains: None found.

Finds: Remains of a pyre, ceramic vessels and food residue were discovered in the vicinity to the tomb, to its south.

Description: The tomb was discovered in 2018 as a result of looting activity. It comprises of a rectangular antechamber and a round burial chamber. It is made of baked brick and stone, and its floors are trodden earth. The antechamber is covered by a corbelled vault. The burial chamber's dome stands on a base of stone blocks, above which the bricks are arranged. The entrance to the antechamber is flanked by two granite blocks, which form a crude façade and support the protective layer of unworked stone and mortar that envelops the tomb. Architecturally, the tomb resembles the Kazanluk (22) tomb, including the use of stone in the construction of the entrance to the burial chamber. It is, however, notably smaller and features no painted decoration. The baked brick it is made of is also of notably lower quality to that of the other brick tombs in the Kazanluk Valley.<sup>19</sup> The tomb has been robbed and thus far no grave goods or animal remains have been found in it, and the door is missing. Significant damage was inflicted to the antechamber in the process of looting.

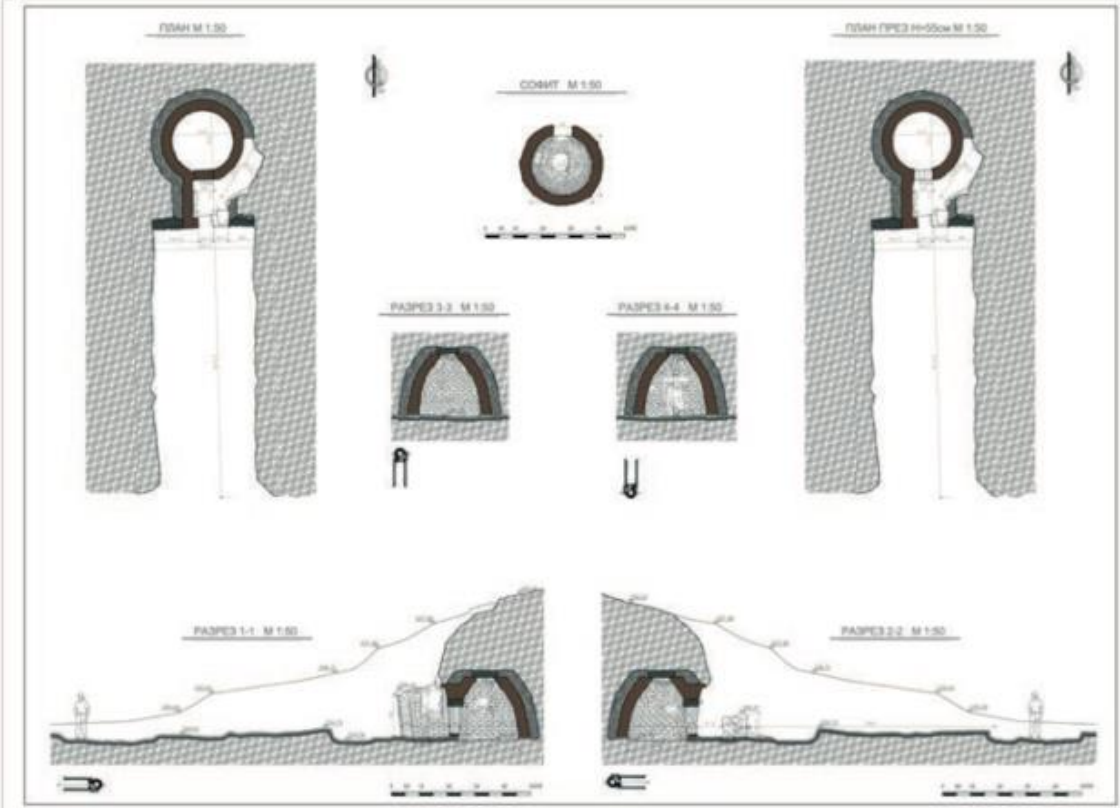
Decoration: None Preservation: N/A

Type of Decoration: N/A

Date: The tomb is dated to the second half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC based on its architectural similarities with the Kazanluk tomb and the tombs in the Koprinka necropolis.

<sup>19</sup> See cat. # 20-22, 25, 28-30, 32.

References: Nehrizov, Parvin, and Grigorov 2019; Nehrizov and Parvin 2020.



Plan and cross-sections of the Malyovska tomb



Digital reconstruction of the Malyovska tomb

|              |  |                                    |
|--------------|--|------------------------------------|
| Cat. #<br>26 | Tomb name: Sarafova<br>Date of tomb: 4 <sup>th</sup> c. BC | Region: Kazanluk<br>Location: Krun |
|--------------|--|------------------------------------|

Tumulus: H: ? D: ?

Part of a group: No Number of tumuli in the group: N/A

Tomb: Location within tumulus: S Orientation:

Construction materials: Brick, granite Preservation: Fair

Built Dromos: Yes L: 2.20m W: 1.51m H: 2.30m (Max) Roofed: No

Monumental façade: Yes

Doors present: Yes Material: Stone

Number of chambers: Two

Plan of antechamber: Rectangular

Inner dimensions of antechamber: L: 1.70m W: 1.31m H: 2.02m Type of roof: Pitched

Plan of burial chamber: Rectangular

Inner dimensions of burial chamber: L: 2.64m W: 1.53m H: 1.95m Type of roof: Pitched

Burials: One undisturbed adult inhumation in the burial chamber.

Animal remains: One undisturbed equine skeleton in the dromos.

Finds: Two silver-gilt appliques for the handles of a vessel, clay fragments from a wreath (balls, rosettes), glass and shell semi-spheres of unknown use, gold leaf fragments, armour fragments, two silver rosette-shaped appliques, and other minor objects were discovered in the burial chamber. Pottery fragments, including a black-glaze kantharos, were found in the soil fill of the dromos and antechamber.

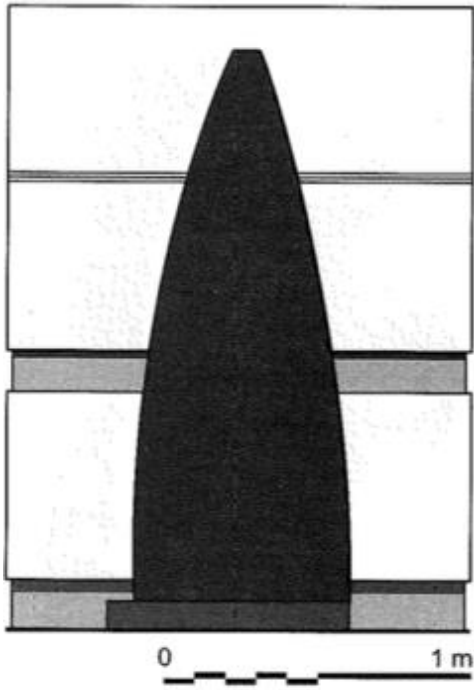
Description: The tomb has a built dromos and two rectangular chambers. The dromos is made of unworked stones bound with mud, and partially covered with plaster and painted. The antechamber is narrow, its entrance the same type as that of the Kazanluk (22) tomb. The entrance of the burial chamber is made using granite blocks, and closed with a rectangular stone door, which is still in place today. The burial chamber is rectangular and notably small. Both chambers were painted, have pitched roofs, and trodden earth floors. The tomb was devoid of furniture.

Decoration: Yes Preservation: Good

Type of Decoration: Painted decoration is found in the dromos, antechamber, and burial chamber. It consists of bands in Pompeiian red, pink, yellow, orange, black, and purple. The bands vary in size, and different arrangement in each space. In the burial chamber, the lowest (white) band is painted to resemble orthostats.

Date: Based on the black-glaze kantharos, the main building material (baked brick), and the similarities this monument shares with the Kazanluk tomb, it is dated to ca. the 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC

References: Kitov 1996; Valeva 1999; Kitov and Dimitrova 2000; Kitov 2003b; Stoyanova 2015.



Depiction of the entrance of the Sarafova tomb (1) and view of the dromos and entrance today (2)



View of 1) the entrance 2) the interior of the burial chamber of the Sarafova tomb today



Detail from the burial chamber of the Sarafova tomb at the time of discovery, showing the orthostat motif

|              |  |  |
|--------------|--|--|
| Cat. #<br>27 | Tomb name: Dolno Izvorovo<br>Date of tomb: 4 <sup>th</sup> c. BC | Region: Kazanluk<br>Location: Dolno Izvorovo |
|--------------|--|--|

Tumulus: H: 6.50m (max) D: 32m

Part of a group: Yes Number of tumuli in the group: 3-4 (?)

Tomb: Location within tumulus: S/C Orientation: S

Construction materials: Granite Preservation: Fair

Built Dromos: Yes

Monumental façade: No

Doors present: No Material: N/A

Number of chambers: Two

Plan of antechamber: Rectangular

Inner dimensions of antechamber: L: 1.86m W: 1.44m H: 2.04m (max) Type of roof: ?

Plan of burial chamber: Round

Inner dimensions of burial chamber: D: 3.34m H: 3.55m (max) Type of roof: Corbel dome

Burials: One adult burial (type unspecified), fragmentary, including a few teeth. Remains belong to an individual between 40 and 60 years old.

Animal remains: One equine skeleton in the antechamber.

Finds: Gilt bronze and clay parts of a wreath (in the shapes of flowers, fruit, and leaves), silver and iron nails, a fragmentary silver rosette, several acorn-shaped bone beads inside the burial chamber. Eight golden beads, four golden buttons, two amphorae among the equine bones in the antechamber. Multiple heavily corroded iron objects, a wooden fragment penetrated by a bronze clamp, several fragmented bronze applications, a bronze arrowhead, a bronze loop/ring, fragments from a wreath (a leaf and a fruit), fragments from a clay unguentarium, and the bottom fragment from an amphora (from Thasos; as indicated by the stamp, which reads “Θασίων Τιμοκλη[ς]”) in the dromos. Fragments from wheel-made clay vessels dating to the Late Iron Age in the tomb’s fill.

Description: The tomb features two chambers: a rectangular antechamber and a round burial chamber. The tomb’s façade is preceded by a walled dromos, which is built of worked stones. The entrance to the tomb is preceded by a stone step. It is emphasized by an Ionic door frame, flanked by two antae topped by capitals. The burial chamber’s entrance also features an Ionic doorframe, but no antae. The door of the burial chamber was made of wood; remains of it were discovered in situ; the chamber is round. The tomb suffered some damage prior to excavation, as a result of which there is insufficient evidence to allow for a plausible reconstruction of the antechamber’s roof. The burial chamber was domed. The floors of both chambers are paved with granite slabs. The plan and architecture of the tomb bears close resemblance to those of the Grifoni (15) and Golyama Arsenalka (17) tombs; this makes sense given its close proximity to these tombs. In particular, the kline, which is assembled of several stone slabs and carved in high relief (portraying the body and legs of the couch, as well as two stools) is a close parallel. Two slabs on each

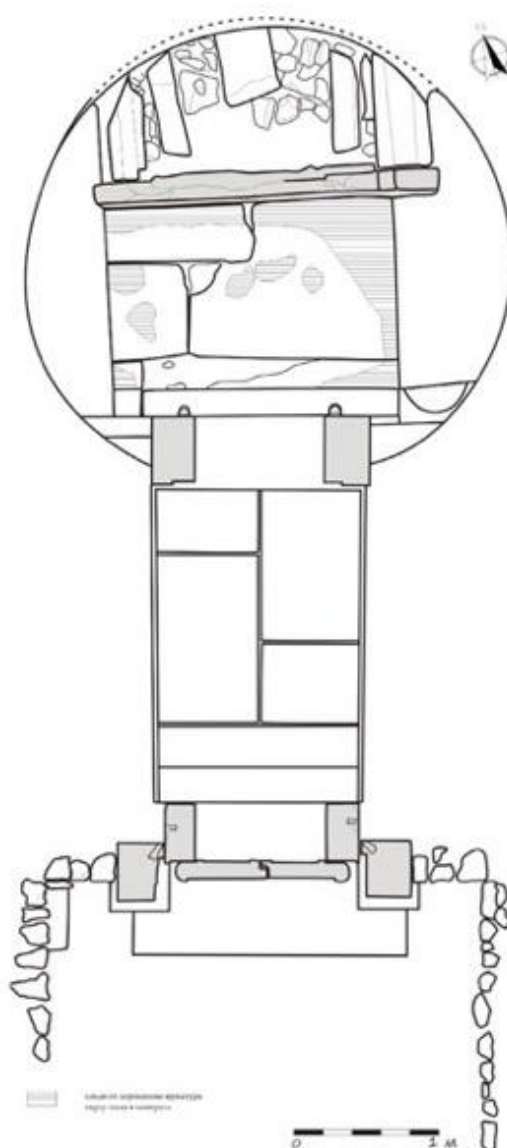
side of the entrance of the burial chamber, adjacent to the walls, form elevated platforms, as is the case in the burial chamber of the Grifoni (15) tomb.

Decoration: No Preservation: N/A

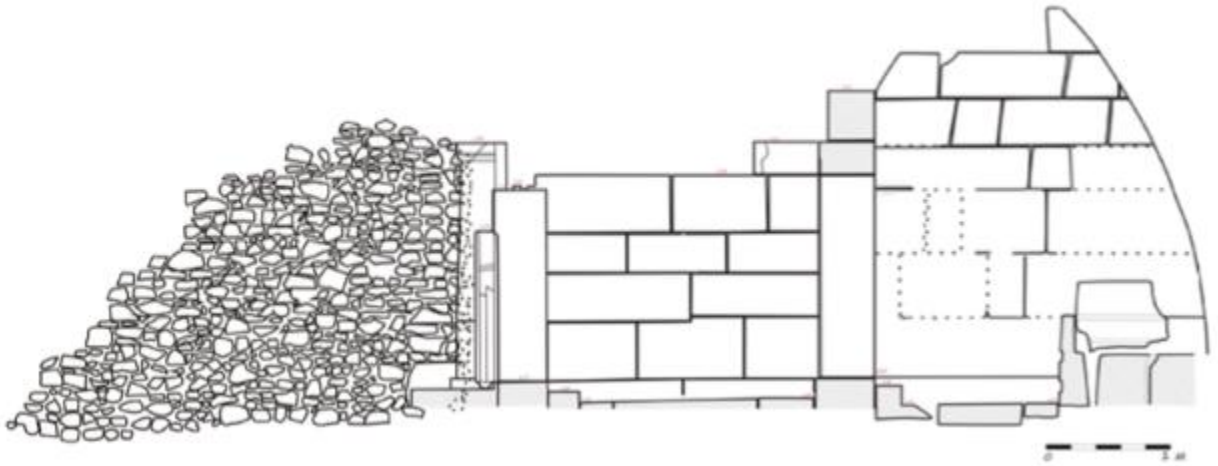
Type of Decoration: N/A

Date: The tomb can be dated to the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC, with the burial inside conducted at the very end of the century. This is based on the transport amphora from Thasos dates to the last decade of the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC, as well as the tomb's geographical proximity and architectural similarities to the tombs in the Grofoni (15) and Golyama Arsenalka (17) tombs, which date to the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC.

References: Nehrizov and Parvin 2011; Stoyanova 2015; Stoyanova 2018; Tzochev 2018.



Plan of the Malko Izvorovo tomb



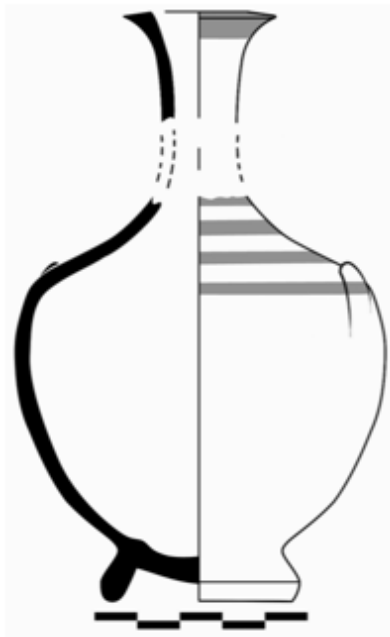
Cross-section of the Malko Izvorovo tomb



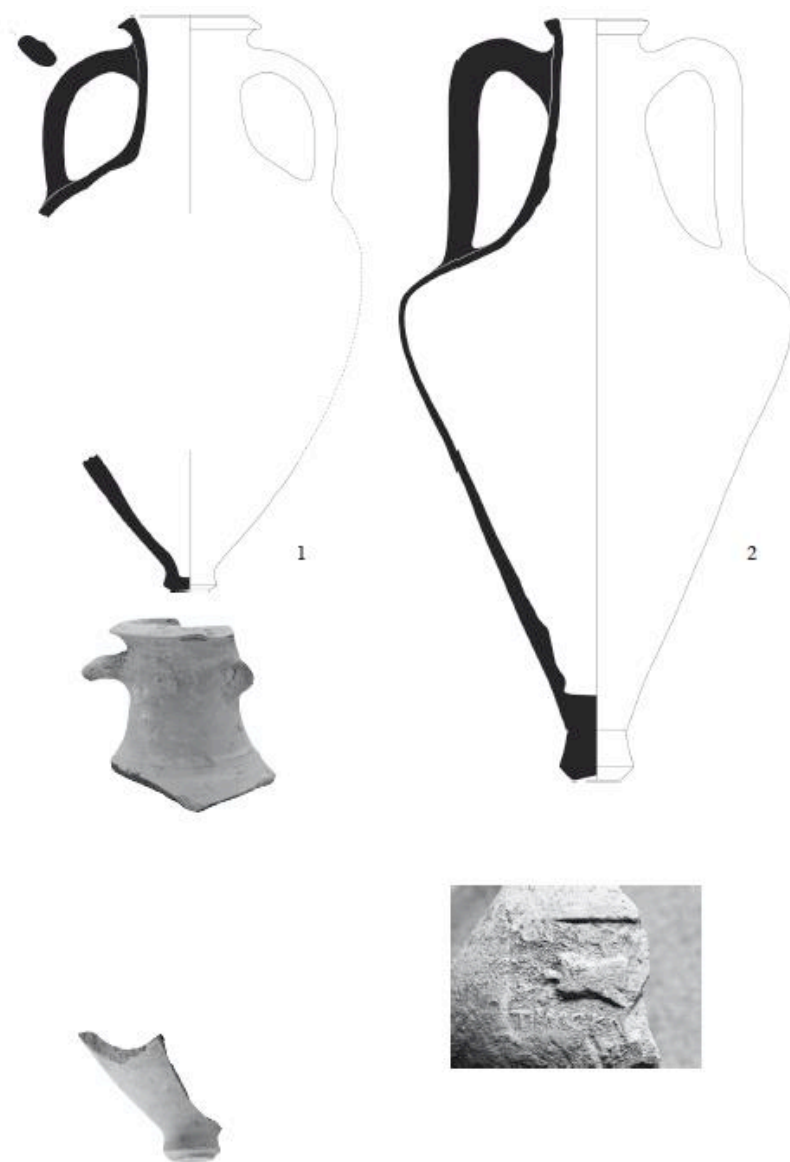
View of the façade of the Malko Izvorovo tomb at the time of excavation



View of the kline in the burial chamber of the Dolno Izvorovo tomb at the time of excavation



Reconstruction drawing of the unguentarium found in the dromos of the tomb



Reconstruction drawings and photographs of the fragments of the amphoras from the Dolno Izvorovo tomb

|              |  |                                      |
|--------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| Cat. #<br>28 | Tomb name: Muglzh<br>Date of tomb: Middle of 3 <sup>rd</sup> c. BC | Region: Kazanluk<br>Location: Muglzh |
|--------------|--|--------------------------------------|

Tumulus: H: 13 D: 48m

Part of a group: Yes Number of tumuli in the group: 2

Tomb: Location within tumulus: S periphery Orientation: S

Construction materials: Brick, sandstone, limestone, local stone (unspecified)

Preservation: Less than fair; empty

Built Dromos: Yes L: 9.15m W: 1.60-1.80m H: 2.20m Roofed: Yes

Monumental façade: No

Doors present: No Material: N/A

Number of chambers: Two

Plan of antechamber: Rectangular

Inner dimensions of antechamber: L: 2.34m W: 1.28m H: 2m Type of roof: Pitched

Plan of burial chamber: Trapezoidal

Inner dimensions of burial chamber: L: 3.16m W: 2.0-2.20m H: 2.64m Type of roof: Corbel vault

Burials: A few cremated human remains are reported to have been discovered.

Animal remains: No

Finds: A small golden fragment, several pottery fragments, including an amphora's neck and sherds from a grey ware vessel were found inside the tomb. Remains of wood (possibly planks from the roof's cover) were found in the dromos.

Description: The tomb's plan is quite complex and shows evidence of reuse. The construction is as follows: an open courtyard flanked by two more open spaces, a dromos in two parts, a rectangular, covered porch-like space, a rectangular antechamber, and a trapezoidal burial chamber. All elements are made of rough unworked stones bound with mud with the exception of the antechamber and burial chamber, both made of brick. The courtyard is defined by two sloping walls. There does not appear to have been a roof structure. The courtyard is flanked by two rectangular spaces with unknown purpose. The courtyard leads to the façade and entrance of the dromos. The dromos has two parts, which are not of the same width, nor are they completely joined together. It seems that the courtyard and its part of the dromos directly following it were later additions. At the end of the dromos there is another entrance, made of stone blocks. It leads into a covered space. This space has been previously identified as an antechamber, although its cruder construction makes it seem closer to a porch-like space. Its walls are part of the same stone-and-mud construction. It was covered with wooden beams, supported by six wooden pilasters (three on each side). This space leads to the rectangular antechamber, which is made of baked brick (with the exception of its entrance, which is made of stone) and has an earth floor. The antechamber was covered by a pitched roof. Last is the burial chamber. It has a trapezoidal plan – the only one thus far – and covered by a corbel vault, with an earth floor. There were two funerary

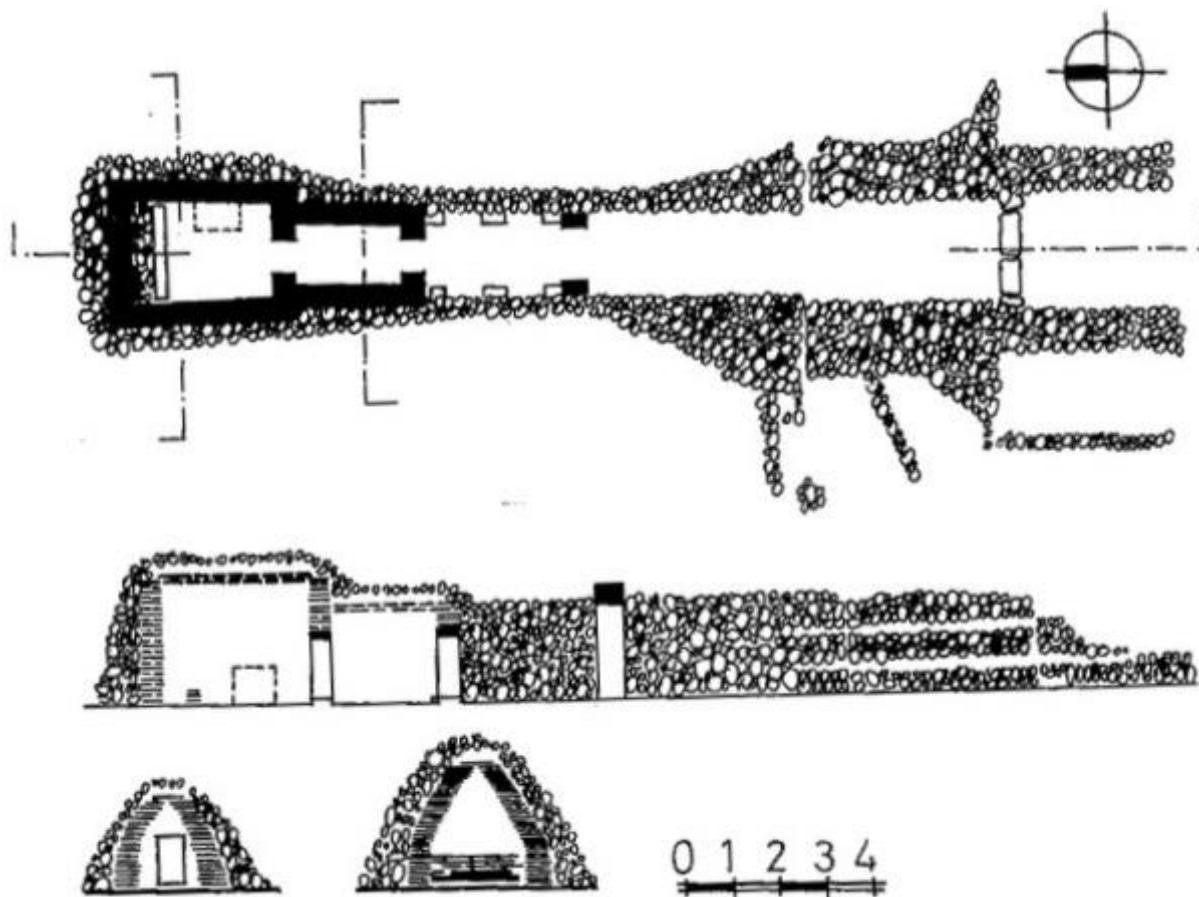
beds in the chamber: one against the entrance, which also appears to have had a step stool as well, and the other against the east wall. The beds were made of baked brick on the exterior and filled with stone and mud on the inside. Both had suffered significant damage by the time of excavation. After excavation, the tomb was covered again and is not accessible today.

Decoration: Yes      Preservation: Less than fair

Type of Decoration: Painted. The walls of this tomb were painted. The dromos and the space preceding the antechamber were painted in strips of Pompeiian red, black, yellow, and white. The antechamber was painted in white, and the floor in pink. The burial chamber was painted white and red and featured a white strip depicting a course of orthostats like at the Sarafova (26) tomb, and a frieze with a pattern of red palmettes and black Panathenaic amphorae on a white background, as well as a painting of a gorytos quiver with a bow and two arrows inside it, suspended by red straps from the wall.

Date: Based on the style of the painted decoration, the tomb is dated to the middle-last quarter of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC.

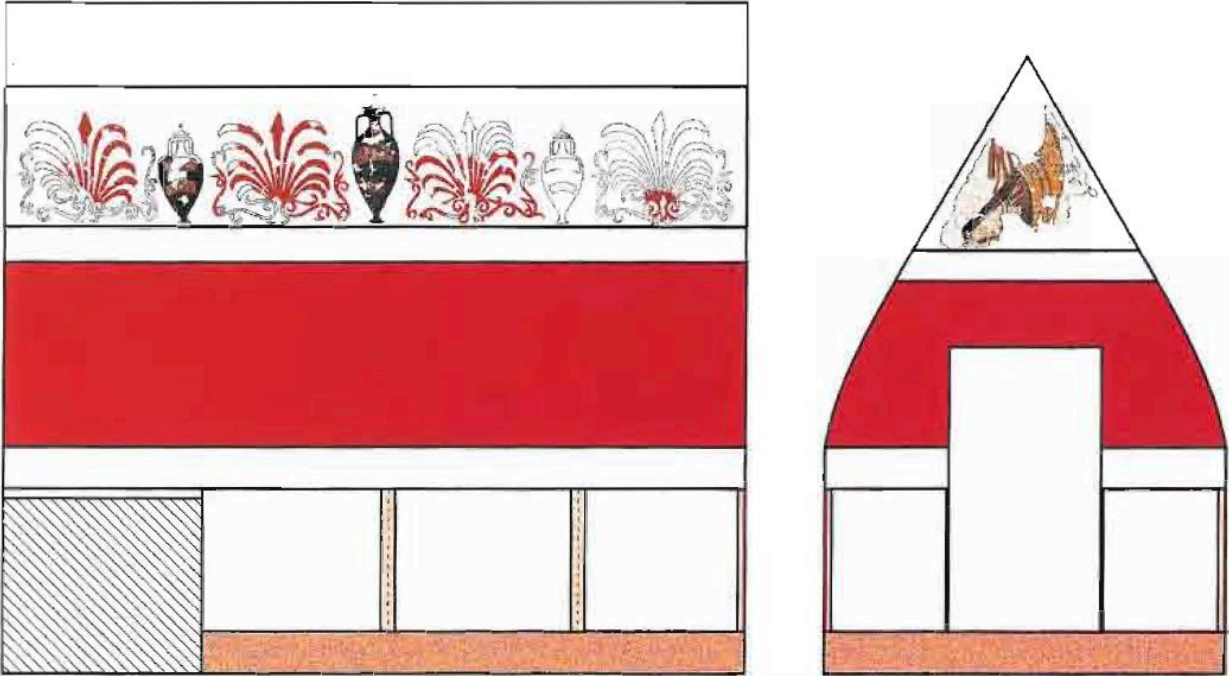
References: Tsanova and Getov 1973; Valeva 1998; Valeva 1999; Rousseva 2002; Kitov 2006, Rabadjiev 2011a; Rabadjiev 2011b; Stoyanova 2011; Stoyanova 2015; Valeva 2015a.



Plan and cross-sections of the Muglitzh tomb



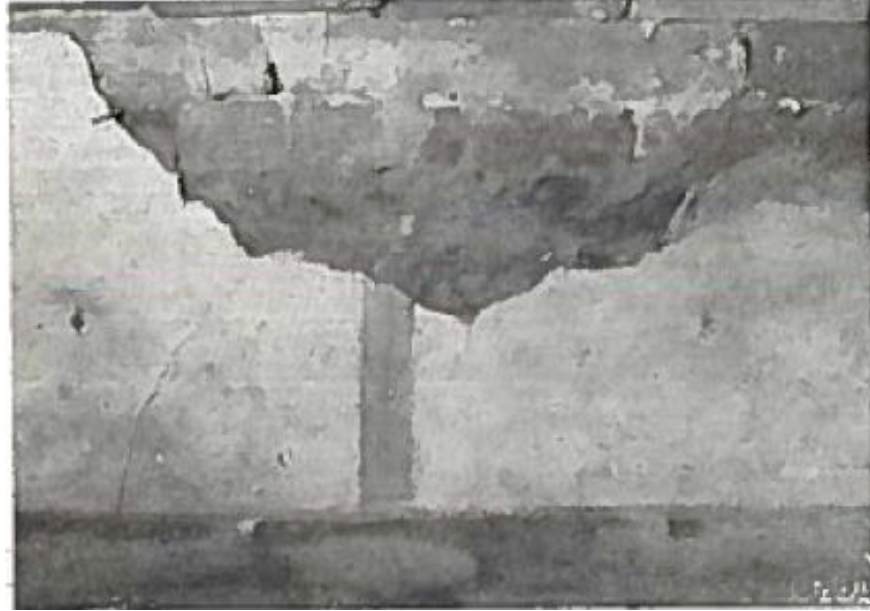
Views of the (1) tomb's façade (2) entrance to the burial chamber



Reconstruction of the decoration of the burial chamber of the Muglitzh tomb



The surviving fragments from the painted decoration of the burial chamber



View of the painted decoration depicting orthostats in the tomb's buial chamber at the time of excavation



View of one of the funerary beds at the time of excavation

|              |   |                                      |
|--------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| Cat. #<br>29 | Tomb name: Kesteleva<br>Date of tomb: After mid-4 <sup>th</sup> c. BC | Region: Kazanluk<br>Location: Muglzh |
|--------------|---|--------------------------------------|

Tumulus: H: 6.60m D: 25-30m

Part of a group: ? Number of tumuli in the group: ?

Tomb: Location within tumulus: ? Orientation: S

Construction materials: Brick, stone (unspecified) Preservation: Less than fair

Built Dromos: Yes L: ? W: 1.04-1.50m (max) H: 1.85m (max) Roofed: Maybe

Monumental façade: No

Doors present: No Material: N/A

Number of chambers: Two

Plan of antechamber: Rectangular

Inner dimensions of antechamber: L: 2.08m W: 1m H: ? Type of roof: ?

Plan of burial chamber: Round

Inner dimensions of burial chamber: D: 2.44-2.63m H: ? Type of roof: Dome

Burials: Two adult skeletons (inhumations, deposited at different levels) in the fill of the tumulus, in close proximity to the dromos. Both face west, and are deposited on a flattened surface, suggesting that they are later burials and therefore unrelated to the tomb.

Animal remains: A horse cranium found in the fill of the dromos.

Finds: Fragments from roof and several iron nails found in the dromos.

Description: The tomb is similar to the other brick-built tombs with round-plan burial chambers in the Kazanluk valley: it has a built dromos, a rectangular antechamber and a round burial chamber.<sup>20</sup> The dromos preceded by a façade; both are made of worked stones (also used to seal the dromos). There is evidence that the dromos was extended at least once. The tomb is made of baked brick, with the exception of the entrances, which are made of stone. The floors are trodden earth. The tomb appears to have been encased in a protective layer mud and stone. The excavation revealed fragments of lime mortar, coloured red. There was no furniture in either chamber at the time of excavation. The tomb was looted and suffered substantial damage in antiquity; as a result of which a large portion of the structure is missing, and the roof type of the antechamber cannot be determined. The exact height of the antechamber and burial chamber are not made clear in the publications; it is mentioned that they survive up to multiple courses of brick.

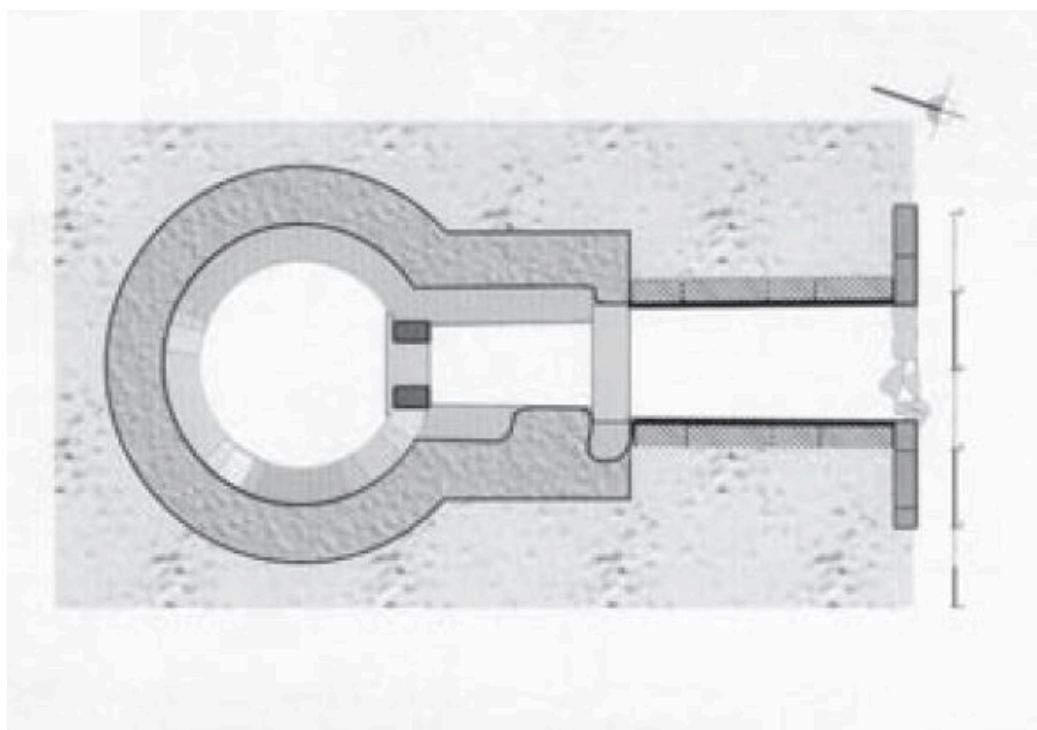
Decoration: No Preservation: N/A

Type of Decoration: N/A

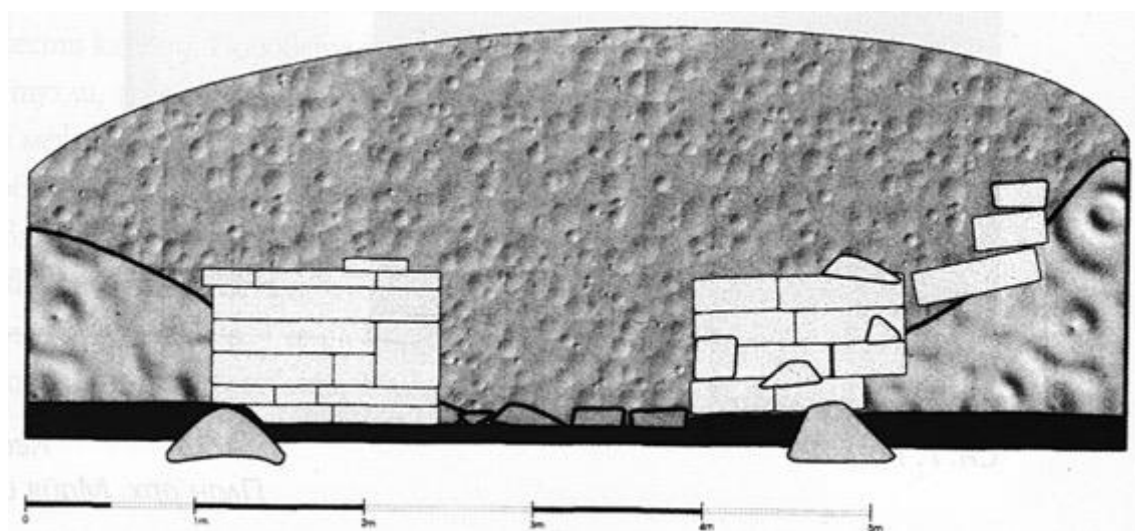
<sup>20</sup> See Koprinka 2 (20), Koprinka 4 (21), and the Kazanluk (22) tomb.

Date: Dating the tomb is difficult, due to the lack of finds; however, based on its plan and building materials (in particular, its similarities to other tombs in the area), it was likely built after the middle of the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC.

References: Dimitrova 2005a, Kitov 2005c; Stoyanova 2011.



Plan of the Kesteleva tomb



Cross-section of the Kesteleva tomb



View from the entrance of burial chamber of the Kesteleva tomb at the time of excavation

|              |   |                                      |
|--------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| Cat. #<br>30 | Tomb name: Racheva<br>Date of tomb: After mid-4 <sup>th</sup> c. BC | Region: Kazanluk<br>Location: Muglzh |
|--------------|---|--------------------------------------|

Tumulus: H: 7.2m D: 30x32m

Part of a group: No Number of tumuli in the group: N/A

Tomb: Location within tumulus: SE (5m from centre) Orientation: S (18degrees E)

Construction materials: Brick, local stone (unspecified) Preservation: Poor

Built Dromos: Yes L: 7.8m W: 1.70-1.76m H: 2.35m Roofed: No

Monumental façade: No

Doors present: No Material: N/A

Number of chambers: Two

Plan of antechamber: Rectangular

Inner dimensions of antechamber: L: 2.2m W: 1.2m H: 0.62m (max) Type of roof: N/A

Plan of burial chamber: Round

Inner dimensions of burial chamber: D: 2.75m H: 1.3m (max) Type of roof: N/A

Burials: None discovered

Animal remains: Partial animal bones, possibly from a horse, in the fill of the dromos.

Finds: Iron ring with golden band on the inside; an iron long knife-like object; two silver round bands from horse bridle applications, an iron spur, fragments from clay vessels (amphoras and other, roughly-made ones), rooftile fragments found in the fill of the dromos. Fragments from a glass bracelet and more fragments from rooftiles were found in the tumular fill, above the dromos.<sup>21</sup>

Description: The tomb is located 1km southeast of the Muglzh (**28**) tomb in the same necropolis. The tomb consists of a built dromos, a rectangular antechamber, and a round burial chamber. The dromos is built of worked stone and mortar, while the two chambers are built of brick and have floors of trodden earth. The tomb's exterior is also covered in a protective layer of mortar and river stones. The tomb is almost identical in plan to the Kestelva (**29**) tomb, except that the dromos is longer and becomes narrower towards the entrance; it is also at a higher level than the antechamber and burial chamber. The tomb has suffered significant damage, with only a few courses of brick surviving from the walls. The roof of the antechamber can therefore not be plausibly reconstructed, due to lack of materials and information. A bench/funerary couch, made of granite blocks, was found in pieces within the burial chamber and eventually restored.

Decoration: No Preservation: N/A

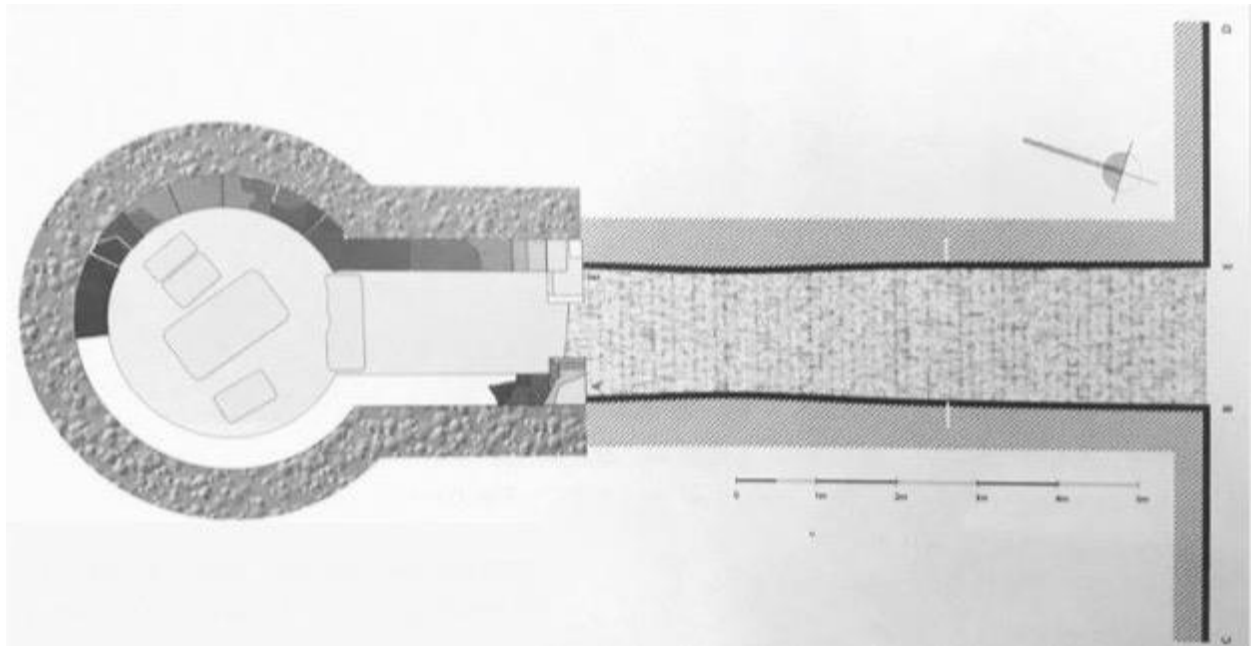
Type of Decoration: N/A

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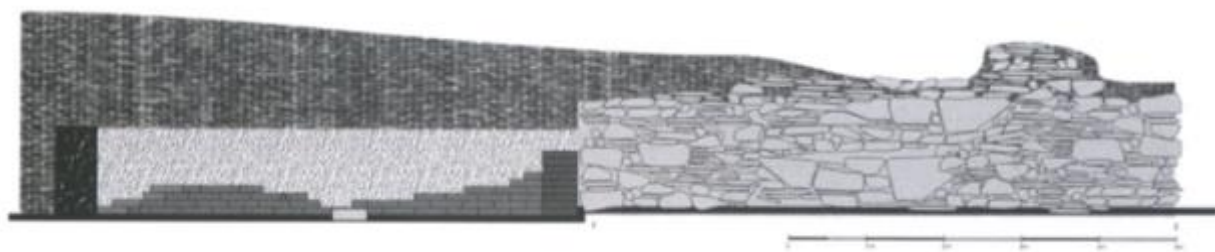
<sup>21</sup> Dimitrova 2012, 184.

Date: The monument was likely built between the middle of the 4<sup>th</sup> century and the very start of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC. These dates are based on amphora fragments found in the dromos, which are of a local type and can be dated to 310-260 BC.<sup>22</sup> Its similarities to the tomb in Kesteleva tumulus, the tombs in the Koprinka necropolis and the Kazanluk tomb also factor in determining the date range.

References: Kitov 2005c; Stoyanova 2011; Dimitrova 2012; Stoyanova 2015; Tzochev 2018



Plan of the Racheva tomb



Cross-section of the Racheva tomb

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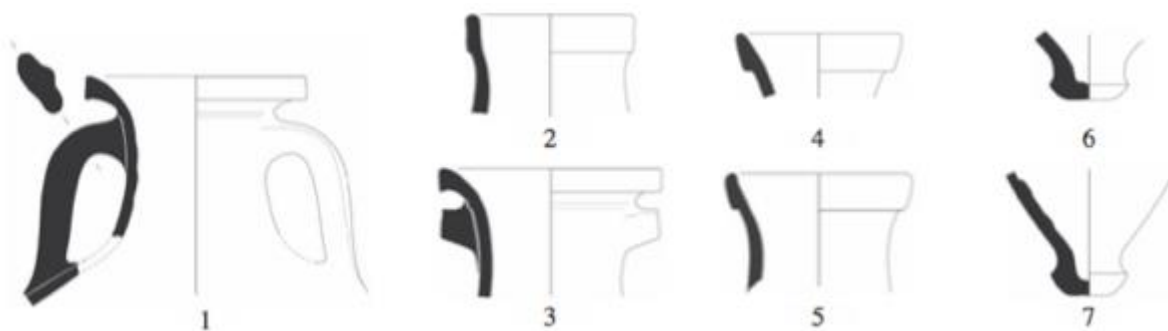
<sup>22</sup> Tzochev 2018, 549.



View of the Racheva tomb at the time of excavation



View from the entrance of the dromos into the burial chamber at the time of excavation



Drawings of the amphora fragments from the tomb

|              |   |                                      |
|--------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| Cat. #<br>31 | Tomb name: Furtunova<br>Date of tomb: 4 <sup>th</sup> c. BC | Region: Kazanluk<br>Location: Muglzh |
|--------------|---|--------------------------------------|

Tumulus: H: 3m D: ?

Part of a group: No Number of tumuli in the group: N/A

Tomb: Location within tumulus: ? Orientation: S

Construction materials: Stone Preservation: Fine

Built Dromos: Yes L: approx. 6m W: ? H: ? Roofed: Yes

Monumental façade: No

Doors present: No

Number of chambers: One

Plan of burial chamber: Rectangular

Inner dimensions of burial chamber: L: approx. 2.5m W: approx. 2.1m H: ? Type of roof: Dome

Burials: No

Animal remains: No

Finds: Fragments of several clay lamps were found in the niche in the northern wall of the burial chamber.<sup>23</sup>

Description: The tomb consists of a built dromos and a rectangular chamber. Both are constructed with rough, unworked stones of varying sizes (rubble masonry) and covered with flat slabs. According to the tomb's plan, the western wall of the dromos is longer than the eastern wall by over 1m, with the eastern wall abutting a short basic wall. According to the excavator, this perpendicular wall is part of a basic façade.<sup>24</sup> The excavator also states that there is evidence the dromos was elongated, explaining the difference in wall length of the dromos, and the lack of a second façade wall. The burial chamber lacks any furniture or decoration. Its floor is trampled earth, as is that of the dromos. The walls appear to overarch in several stages. This tomb is notable for its roof – it is one of two structures in Thrace which features a dome on pendentives – the other one being the Brestovitsa (**12**) tomb. Its northern (back) wall features a small niche, in which the fragments of clay lamps were discovered.

Decoration: No Preservation: N/A

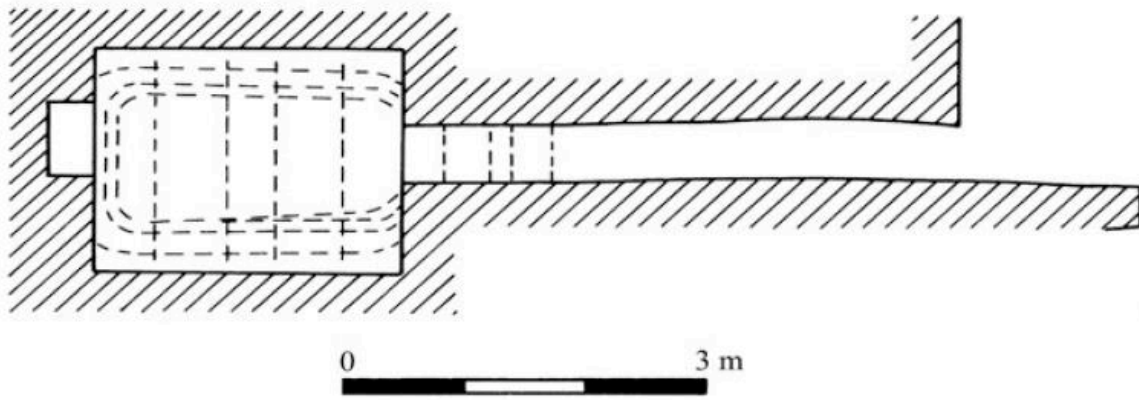
Type of Decoration: N/A

Date: Based on the fragments of clay lamps found in the tomb, it can be dated to ca. the 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC.

References: Kitov 2005c; Stoyanova 2011; Stoyanova 2015; Stoyanov and Stoyanova 2016.

<sup>23</sup> Kitov 2005, 38. Kitov does not specify how many fragments from how many lamps were found, and the fragments have never been published.

<sup>24</sup> Kitov 2005, 38.



Plan of the tomb



View of the entrance from the dromos



View of the burial chamber from the entrance

|              |  |   |
|--------------|--|---|
| Cat. #<br>32 | Tomb name: Buzovgrad<br>Date of tomb: End of 4 <sup>th</sup> c. BC | Region: Kazanluk<br>Location: Buzovgrad |
|--------------|--|---|

Tumulus: H: 7m D: 40m

Part of a group: No Number of tumuli in the group: N/A

Tomb: Location within tumulus: S Orientation: S/SE

Construction materials: Granite Preservation: Fair

Built Dromos: Yes L: 8.50m (W) / 5.70m (E) W: ? H: 1.83m (max) Roofed: No

Monumental façade: No\*

Doors present: No Material: N/A

Number of chambers: Two

Plan of antechamber: Rectangular

Inner dimensions of antechamber: L: 2.93m W: 1.71m H: 2.20m Type of roof: Flat

Plan of burial chamber: Round

Inner dimensions of burial chamber: D: 3.30m H: 3.67m Type of roof: Corbel dome

Burials: None found

Animal remains: A partial equine skeleton and other animal bones just outside the dromos.

Finds: Fragment from a silver gilt mirror, an iron hoop and a few pottery fragments, including three amphorae and a black-glazed fish-plate, all found in a pit by the eastern wall of the dromos.

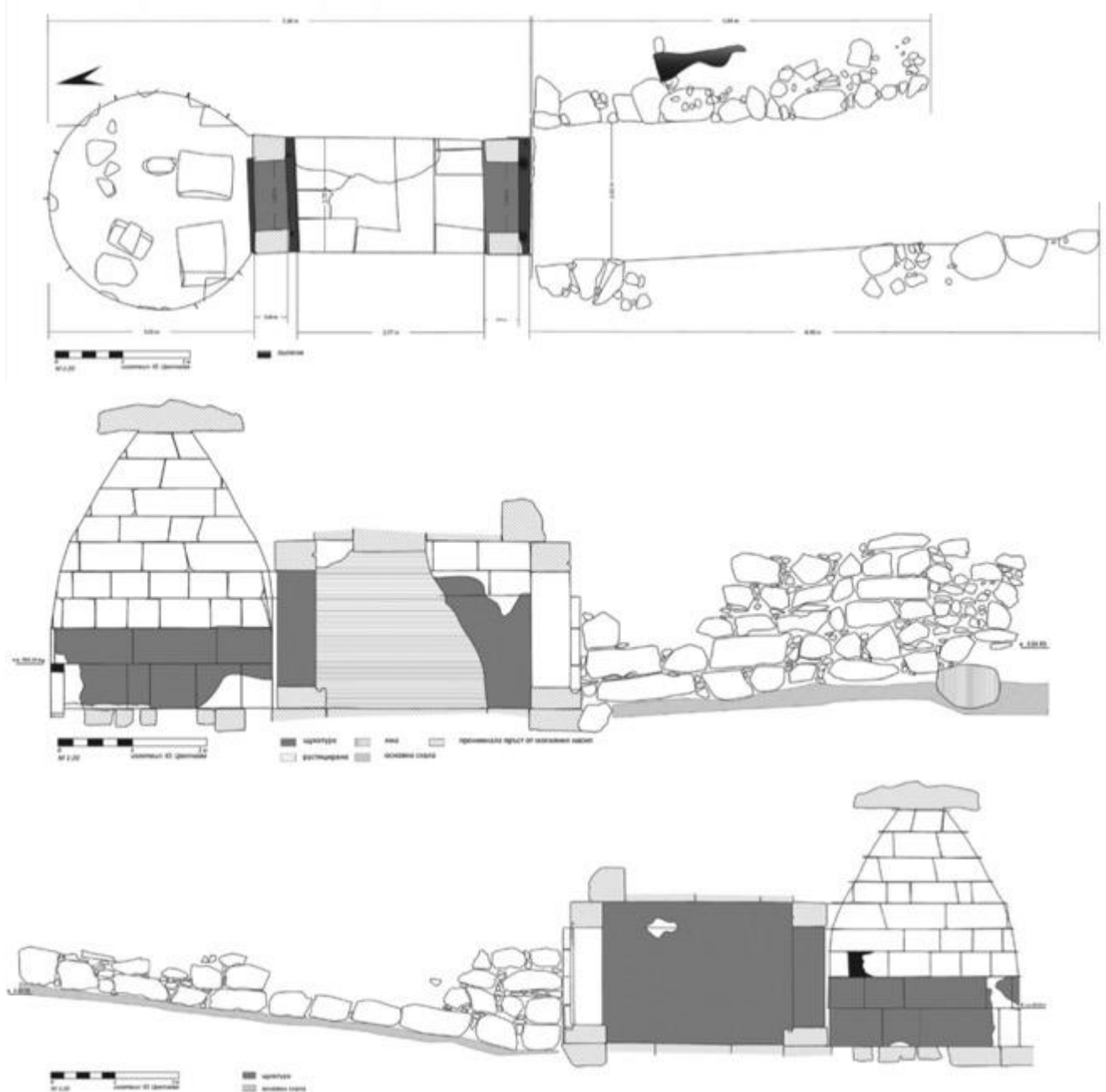
Description: The tomb has a dromos, a rectangular antechamber, and a round burial chamber. The antechamber is flat-roofed, and the burial chamber is domed; both appear to have had paved floors. While the tomb is on the level of the ancient terrain, the dromos is on a slope; its walls are also not the same length. As is often the case, the tomb was built with ashlar masonry, while the dromos is made of unworked stone and mud. The tomb was badly damaged and looted in antiquity and modern times. Nonetheless, the building survives in almost fair condition. There is evidence that opposite of the burial chamber's entrance there was a stone couch, likely fragments of which were found on the chamber's largely destroyed floor. Some parts of the blocks forming the tomb's entrance were not fully worked, suggesting that there was at one time sculpted decoration there, now gone. The antechamber is entirely covered in lime plaster, and the same mortar is to be found over the first four blocks of the burial chamber's walls. At the beginning of the dromos, on the exterior of its eastern wall, there was a pit with a large deposit of burnt animal bones and pottery fragments. West of this pit, were the amphora fragments and fish-plate. Two clay escharas (one on top of the other) with elaborate decoration were discovered in the tumulus itself.

Decoration: None Preservation: N/A

Type of Decoration: N/A

Date: The tomb is dated to ca. the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC. This is based on its architecture and construction techniques. The pottery from the deposit in the dromos can be dated to ca. 325-275 BC, but its relationship (if any) to the burial is unclear.<sup>25</sup> It does give a terminus ante quem, however, and does not contradict the theory that the tomb might have been built at the end of the 4th century BC.

References: Nekhrizov 2013a; Nekhrizov 2013b



Plan and cross-sections of the Buzovgrad tomb

<sup>25</sup> Tzochev 2018, 548-549.



View of the entrance of the Buzovgrad tomb from the dromos at the time of excavation



View of the interior of the burial chamber



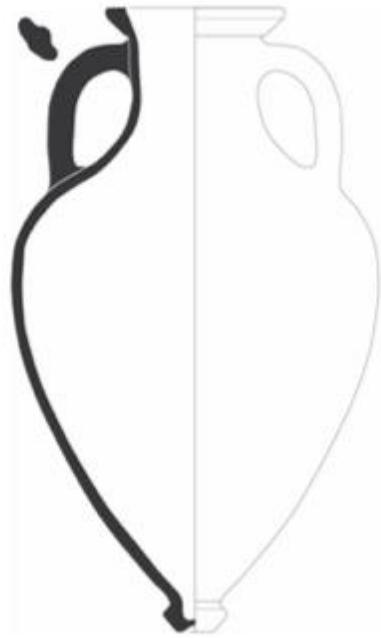
Pottery assemblage from the dromos



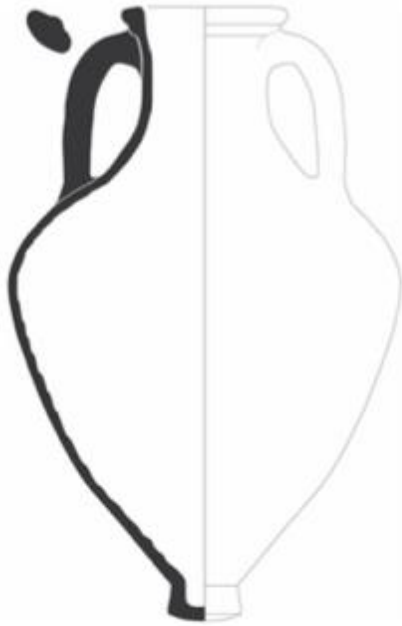
The decoration of one of the two escharas from the tumulus



Drawings and photographs of two of the amphoras and the fish plate found in the pit next to the western wall of the dromos of the tomb



1



2



Drawings and photographs of two of the amphoras found in the tumulus

|              |  |   |
|--------------|--|---|
| Cat. #<br>33 | Tomb name: Popova<br>Date of tomb: End of 4 <sup>th</sup> -beg. of 3 <sup>rd</sup> c. BC | Region: Stara Zagora<br>Location: Oriahovitsa |
|--------------|--|---|

Tumulus: H: 10m D: 50m

Part of a group: No Number of tumuli in the group: N/A

Tomb: Location within tumulus: S periphery Orientation: S

Construction materials: Brick, stone, schist Preservation: Fair

Built Dromos: Yes L: 2.83-4.35m W: 1.8-1.9m H: ? Roofed: No

Monumental façade: No

Doors present: No Material: N/A

Number of chambers: Two

Plan of antechamber: Rectangular

Inner dimensions of antechamber: L: 2.06-2.08m W: 1.52-1.55m H: 2.86m Type of roof: Pitched

Plan of burial chamber: Rectangular

Inner dimensions of burial chamber: L: 2.04-2.1m W: 2.66-2.7m H: 3.02m Type of roof: Pitched

Burials: None found

Animal remains: Fragments of a horse burial (vertebrae) in the dromos.

Finds: Fragment from a bronze object in the fill of the burial chamber. A fragment of a bronze handle; three golden-gilt fragments of bronze objects; four fragments of wheel-made local grey ware, found in the fill of the dromos.

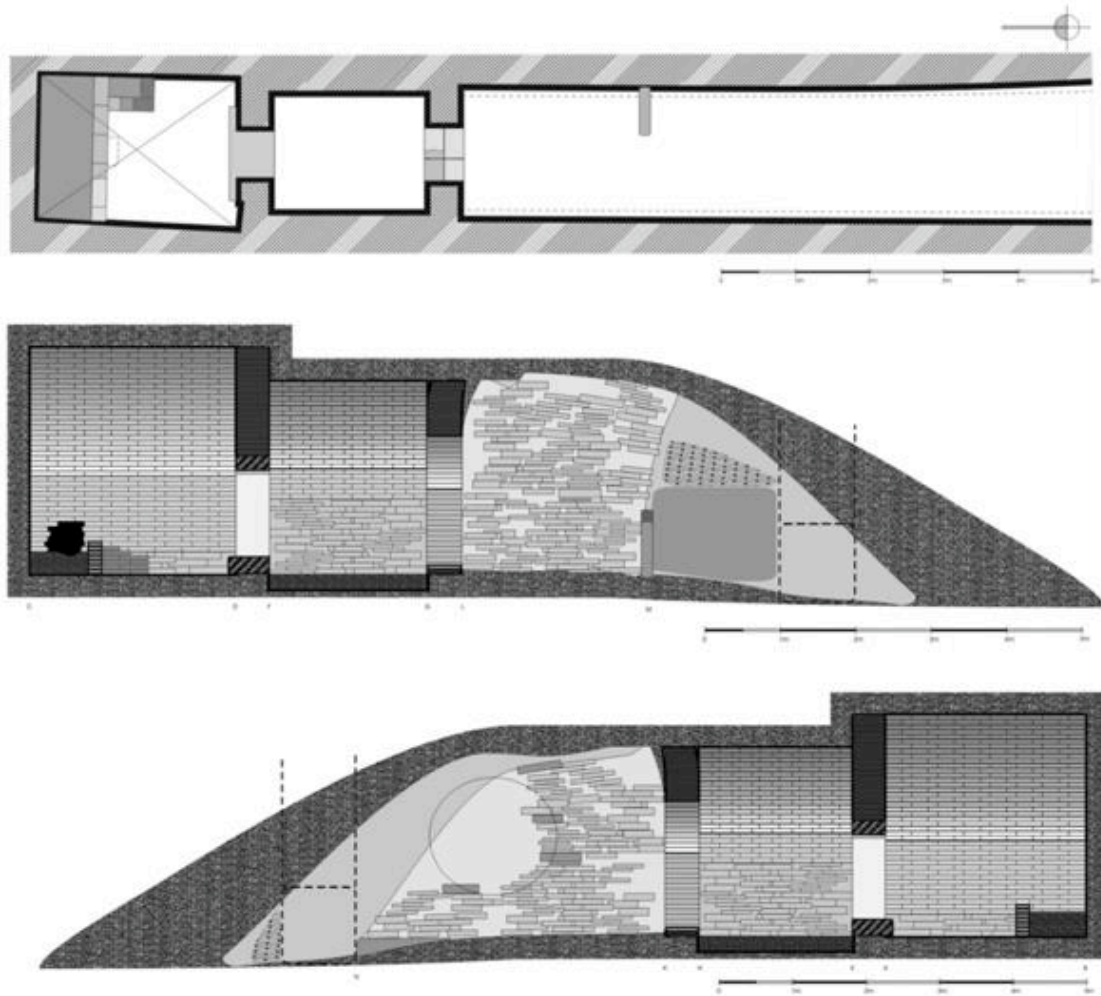
Description: The tomb has a large dromos and two rectangular antechambers. This is one of several in the Kazanluk region to be made of baked brick (four different sizes), at times mixed with schist. Whereas usually dromoi are made of unworked stone and mud, here the entire complex is made of the same materials. The dromos slopes slightly upwards in the direction from its entrance towards the entrance of the tomb. The antechamber is rectangular in plan. It is covered by a pitched roof; its floor is trodden soil. The burial chamber is also rectangular, but irregular in shape (its eastern wall slopes slightly to the west); it is also covered by a pitched roof and its floor is trodden soil. While the entrance of the antechamber consists of a brick, the entrance of the burial chamber was made of stone blocks. The interior of the tomb was covered in white plaster. At the northernmost part of the burial chamber (opposite the entrance), there are a funerary bed and a side table also made of bricks. Unlike most other brick-built tombs in Thrace, this one does not appear to have been covered by a protective layer of stone and mortar. The tomb's plan, construction technique and materials, and the funerary bed in its burial chamber bear a striking resemblance to the Muglitzh (28) tomb.

Decoration: No Preservation: N/A

Type of decoration: N/A

Date: The tomb can be dated roughly in the period between the second half of the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC and the first half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC. This dating is based on two factors: the fragments of local grey wares found in the fill of the dromos, which can be dated to ca. the second half of the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC; and the architectural similarities between this tomb and the Muglitzh tomb.<sup>1</sup>

References: Kitov 2005; Stoyanova 2011; Dimitrova 2013; Stoyanova 2015.



Plan and cross-sections of the Popova tomb

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<sup>1</sup> Dimitrova 2013, 305.



View of the façade of the tomb in Popova tumulus



View of the couch in the burial chamber at the time of excavation

|              |  |  |
|--------------|--|--|
| Cat. #<br>34 | Tomb name: Momina<br>Date of tomb: End of 4 <sup>th</sup> /beg. of 3 <sup>rd</sup> c. BC | Region: Stara Zagora<br>Location: Bratya Daskalovi |
|--------------|--|--|

Tumulus: H: 7.5m D: 50m

Part of a group: Yes Number of tumuli in the group: Two

Tomb: Location within tumulus: S Orientation: SE

Construction materials: Stone (unidentified) Preservation: Fair

Built Dromos: Yes L: 3m W: 1.5m H: 2m (max) Roofed: No (?)

Monumental façade: No

Doors present: No Material: N/A

Number of chambers: One

Plan of burial chamber: Round

Inner dimensions of burial chamber: D: 3.3m H: 2.8m (max) Type of roof: Dome

Burials: An adult inhumation and an infant inhumation (c. 3 months old) in the fill of the tomb. The infant's bones were found in the tomb's interior. The adult bones were scattered between tomb's fill, the tumular fill directly outside the dromos, and a pit within the tumulus. It is not exactly clear whether the adult bones belong to one or multiple individuals but given that they have the same mass, colour, and all show evidence of a degenerative disease, they likely belonged to the same individual.

Animal remains: Some animal remains, possibly from a horse, scattered across the dromos.

Finds: Fragments of amphoras, a clay jug and other vessels; a significant number of golden threads; a small golden object – a vegetal motif, possibly fragment from a wreath were found in the burial chamber. Fragments of a bronze ivy wreath with gold-gilt leaves; fragments of a Greek amphora; fragments of iron spearheads were found in the dromos. Two clay strainers and a clay trefoil oinochoe were found in the fill above the dromos. An iron pick and an iron axe were found in the tumular fill in front of the tomb's entrance.

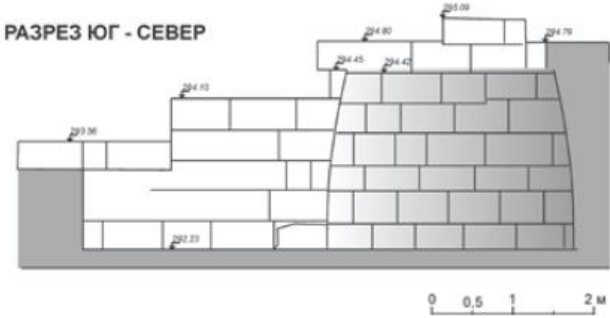
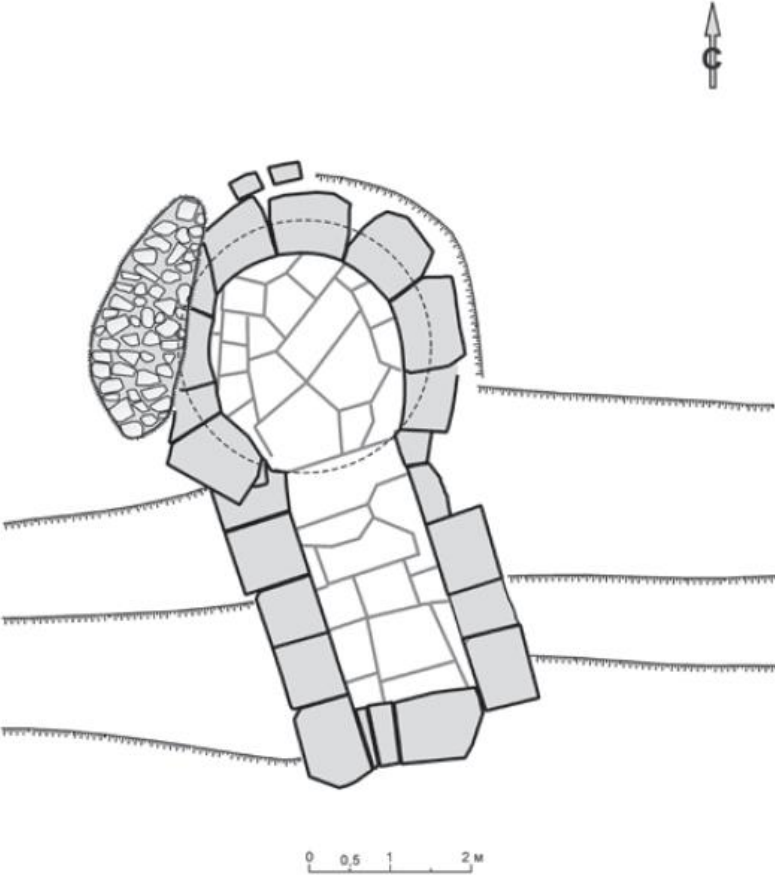
Description: The tumulus is part of a larger necropolis, in use from the Bronze Age to the Middle Ages and even the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The monumental built tomb is the only such built structure in this necropolis. The tomb was found looted, partially deconstructed, and filled with dirt. There is evidence that the tumulus had been reused; this is suggested by a later burial discovered in the tumular fill. The tomb has been reconstructed since excavation through a special project. It consists of a round burial chamber and a dromos. The tomb was made of well-dressed ashlar. Its floor was paved. Due to the level of damage, it remains unclear whether there was any furniture or decoration on the interior.

Decoration: No Preservation: N/A

Type of Decoration: N/A

Date: Based on the finds in the fill of the dromos and burial chamber, and in particular on the fragments of the funerary wreath, the tomb can be dated to the end of the 4<sup>th</sup>- the beginning of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC.

References: Tonkova and Ivanov 2011; Tonkova and Ivanov 2011a; Atanasova-Timeva and Galabova 2011; Stoyanova 2015.



Plan and cross-section of the Momina tomb



Momina tomb at the time of excavation



Momina tomb at the time of excavation

|              |   |  |
|--------------|---|--|
| Cat. #<br>35 | Tomb name: Kaloyanovo<br>Date of tomb: 2 <sup>nd</sup> quarter of 4 <sup>th</sup> c. BC | Region: Sliven<br>Location: Kaloyanovo |
|--------------|---|--|

Tumulus: H: 3m D: 50m

Part of a group: No Number of tumuli in the group: N/A

Tomb: Location within tumulus: S Orientation: S

Construction materials: Sandstone, Rhyolite Preservation: Partial

Built Dromos: No

Monumental façade: N/A

Doors present: No Material: N/A

Number of chambers: Three

Plan of first antechamber: Rectangular

Inner dimensions of first antechamber: L: 2.47m W: 1.5m H: 1.75m Type of roof: N/A

Plan of second antechamber: Rectangular

Inner dimensions of second antechamber: L: 1.90m W: 1.10m H: 1m (max) Type of roof: N/A

Plan of burial chamber: Rectangular

Inner dimensions of burial chamber: L: 2.55m W: 2.17/1.95m H: 2.08m Type of roof: N/A

Burials: One adult male (inhumation)

Animal Remains: One horse burial (antechamber, head faces E, feet S)

Finds: Golden pectoral; 22 golden lamellae; iron blade; 61 rust-coloured beads; iron curved knife; iron small knife; 14 spearheads; iron spear tip; fragmented bronze helmet; fragmented bronze situla with handle; upper-body fragments of a bronze vessel; three fragments of the upper half of a bronze vessel; bronze handle; bronze lamp; iron candelabra; two fragments from a silver vessel; a bronze hoop; iron bridle; clay krater-like vessel; clay jug; small clay bowl; two clay cups; two clay amphorae, one stamped on the handle (the stamp indicates that it is from Thasos; it is rectangular, reads “ΘΑΣΙ[ΩΝ]” and “ΦΩΝ” or “ΘΩΝ” and has a double axe in the centre); red-figure lekane; squat lekythos; three red-figure skyphoi; red-figure pelike. All items were found in the burial chamber.

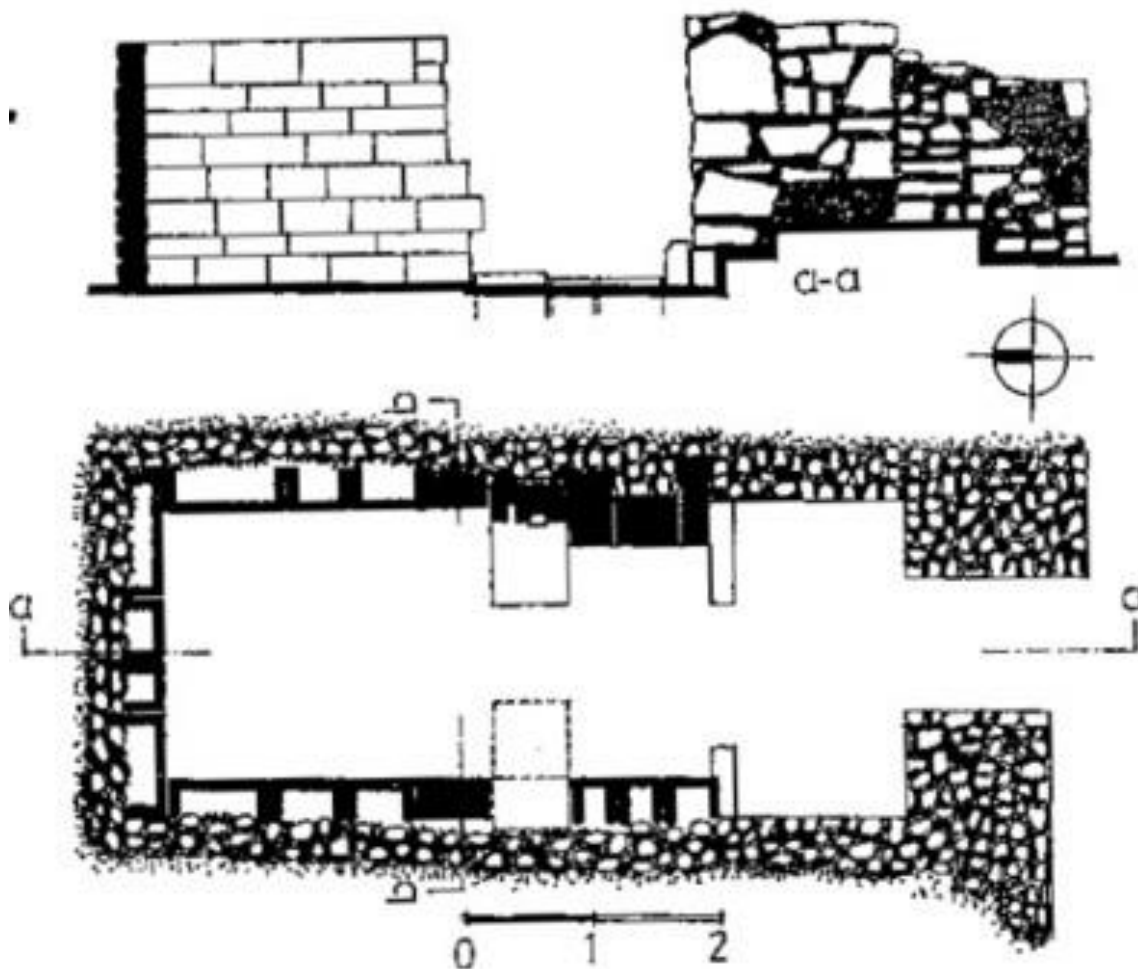
Description: The tomb is irregular in plan. It has three rectangular chambers - two antechambers and a burial chamber – as well as a built dromos. The first antechamber is the same width as the burial chamber, but the second antechamber is narrower. Both antechambers are accessed on their long side, while the burial chamber is entered through its short side. At the time of excavation, the tomb was already badly damaged – the excavator notes that the construction was somewhat haphazard. The damage makes it difficult to reconstruct the roof types of the three chambers. The tomb was encased in a protective external layer of pebbles and mud. There was no furniture, as confirmed by the fact that the deceased had been laid on the floor. The floors of all three chambers are trodden earth; some sections of it are at a higher level than others. It is interesting that despite the structural damage of the tomb, the burial appears to have been undisturbed.

Decoration: Yes Preservation: Very bad

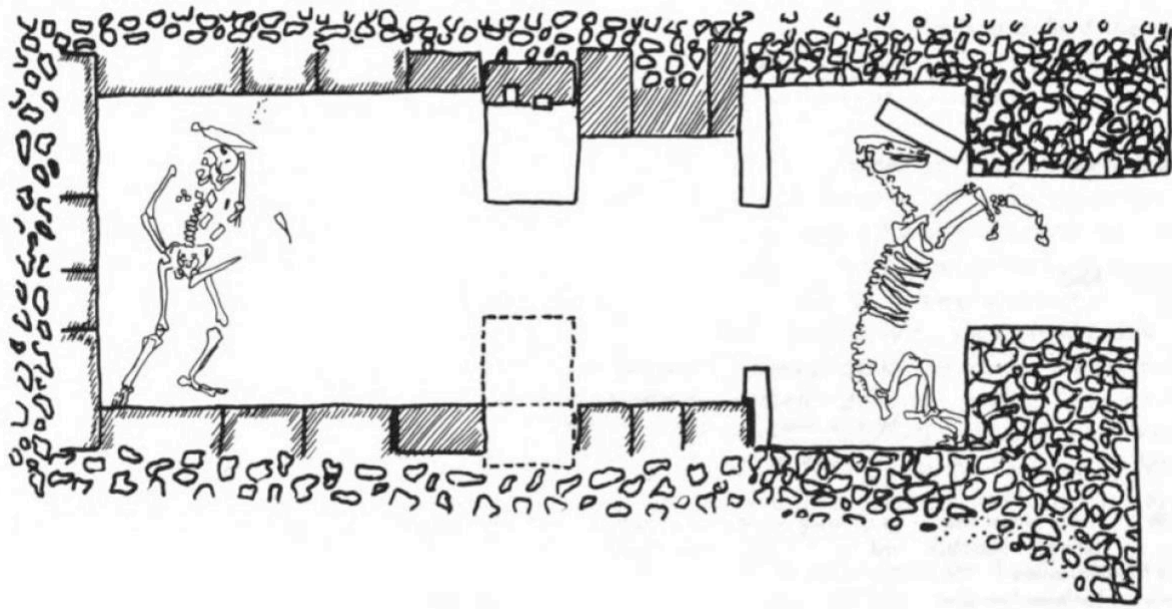
Type of Decoration: Painted. Very little survives. There are a few fragments with geometric and vegetal motifs recovered from the second antechamber. The floor of the burial chamber is covered in white plaster, and the walls feature a 0.55m-thick red band.

Date: Based on the pottery (in particular, the imported Greek pottery) found in the tomb, the burial (and monument) can securely be dated to the first half (more precisely the second quarter) of the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC.

References: Chichikova 1969; Valeva 1999; Rousseva 2002.



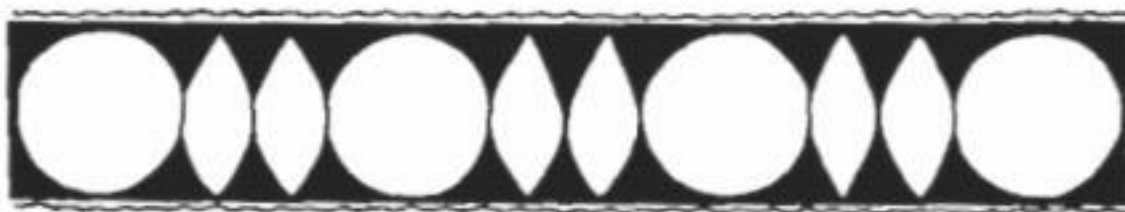
Cross section and plan of the Kaloyanovo tomb



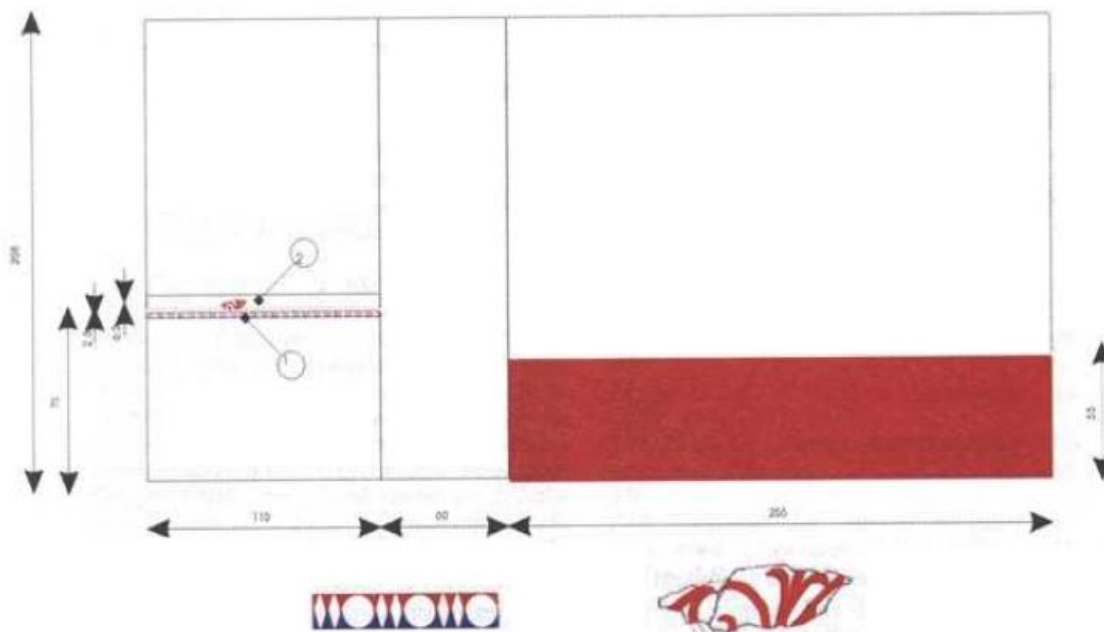
Plan of the tomb showing the position of the human and equine remains



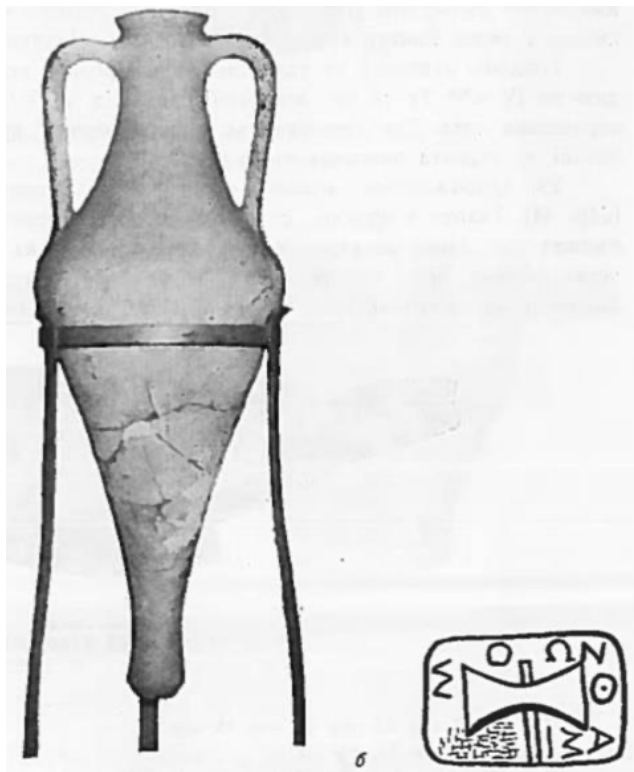
Views of the 1) two antechambers (from the north) 2) the burial chamber (from the south) of the Kaloyanovo tomb at the time of excavation



The surviving pieces of figural painted decoration from the tomb



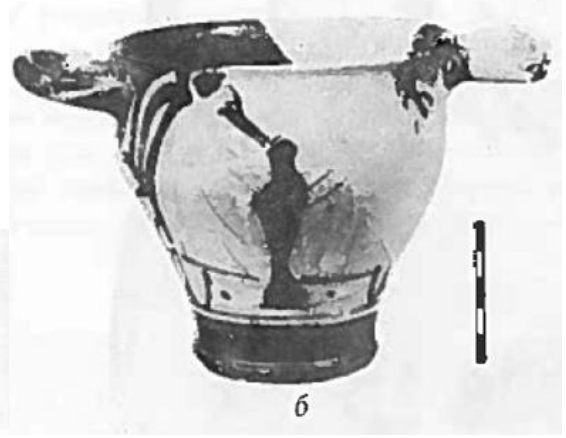
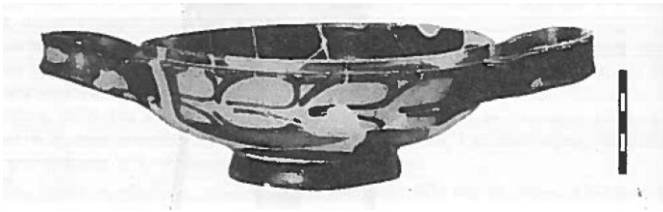
Reconstruction of the painted decoration of the Kaloyanovo tomb



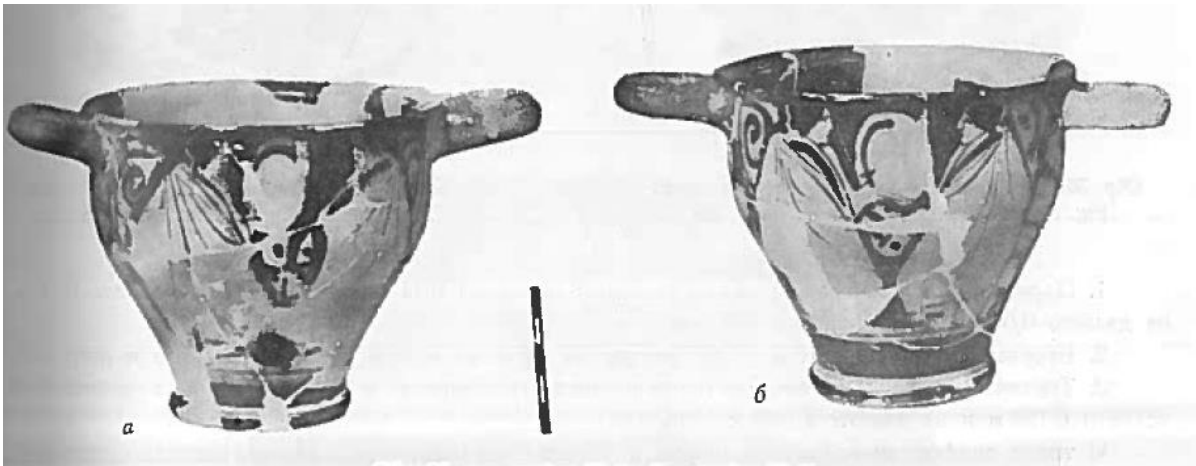
Thasian transport amphora from the Kaloyanovo tomb and drawing of the amphora's stamp



Red-figure pelike from the Klaoyanovo tomb: 1) face 2) back



Lekane one of the three skyphoi from the Kaloyanovo tomb



Two skyphoi from the Kaloyanovo tomb

|              |  |                                       |
|--------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| Cat. #<br>36 | Tomb name: Tatarevo<br>Date of tomb: 5 <sup>th</sup> c. BC | Region: Haskovo<br>Location: Tatarevo |
|--------------|--|---------------------------------------|

Tumulus: H: ? D: ?

Part of a group: No Number of tumuli in the group: N/A

Tomb: Location within tumulus: S Orientation: S

Construction materials: Stone (unspecified) Preservation: Unknown

Built Dromos: Yes L: 1.82m W: 1.03m H: 1.64m Roofed: No

Monumental façade: No

Doors present: No Material: N/A

Number of chambers: Two

Plan of antechamber: Rectangular

Inner dimensions of antechamber: L: 1.64m W: 1.28m H: 1.75m Type of roof: Corbel

Plan of burial chamber: Rectangular

Inner dimensions of burial chamber: L: 1.72m W: 2.20m H: 1.92m Type of roof: Corbel

Burials: Unknown

Animal remains: Unknown

Finds: Bell-type bronze cuirass; a hydria; an unguentarium; the handles of a podanypter found on the interior of the tomb (precise findspot unspecified).

Decoration: No Preservation: N/A

Type of Decoration: N/A

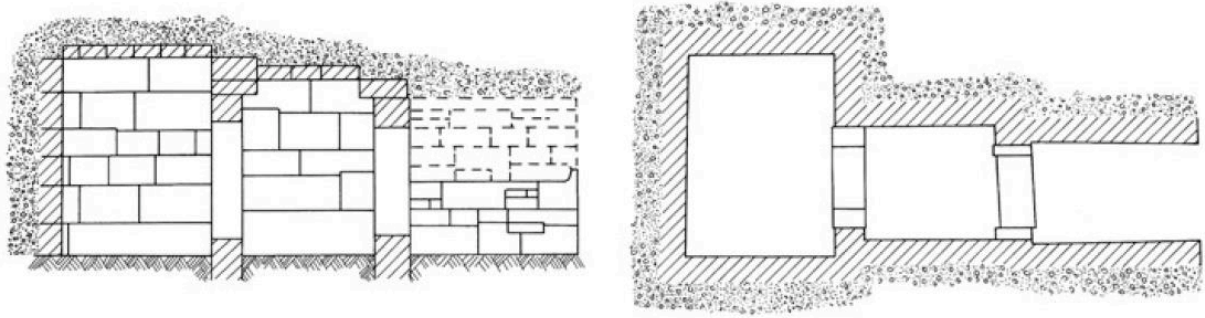
Description: There is very little information available about this tomb's excavation or any inventory discovered. It has a built dromos, a rectangular antechamber, and a rectangular burial chamber. The dromos appears to be made of unworked stones and clay and to be unroofed. Both chambers are built from well-dressed ashlars and have corbelled roofs. Like the Sashova (**23**) tomb, the burial chamber is entered through its long side. If the date of the tomb is correct, it is particularly significant, because it is among the earliest examples of the built monumental tomb in Thrace.

Date: Based on the finds its architecture, the tomb has been dated to no later than the final quarter of the 5<sup>th</sup> century BC. This date is uncertain, as almost no information is available about the finds discovered within it. Interestingly, Mikov compares it to Kirklareli tomb A (**44**), which dates broadly to sometime between the 4<sup>th</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> centuries BC, and features barrel vaults as opposed to corbelled pitched roofs.<sup>2</sup>

References: Mikov 1955; Archibald 1998; Rousseva 2002; Stoyanova 2011; Stoyanova 2015; Stoyanov and Stoyanova 2016.

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<sup>2</sup> Mikov 1955, 38-41.



Cross-section and plan of the Tatarevo tomb



View of the entrance of the Tatarevo tomb

|              |  |   |
|--------------|--|---|
| Cat. #<br>37 | Tomb name: Aleksandrovo<br>Date of tomb: Mid-4 <sup>th</sup> c. BC | Region: Haskovo<br>Location: Aleksandrovo |
|--------------|--|---|

Tumulus: H: 15m D: approx.. 70m

Part of a group: No Number of tumuli in the group: N/A

Tomb: Location within tumulus: E Orientation: E/SE

Construction materials: Stone (unidentified) Preservation: Good

Built Dromos: Yes L: 12.95m W: 1.18m H: 1.20m Roofed: Yes, flat slabs

Monumental façade: No

Doors present: Yes Material: Stone

Number of chambers: Two

Plan of antechamber: Rectangular

Inner dimensions of antechamber: L: 1.20m W: 1.85m H: 2.20m Type of roof: Pitched

Plan of burial chamber: Round

Inner dimensions of burial chamber: D: 3.30m H: 3.40 (?) Type of roof: Dome

Burials: None found

Animal remains: None found

Finds: None found

Description: The tomb has a long built dromos and two chambers: a rectangular antechamber and a round burial chamber built from well-worked ashlar. The antechamber has a pitched roof and a floor of trodden earth. It is accessed from the long side. The burial chamber is domed and also has a floor of trodden earth. The tomb was excavated over the course of several seasons. A stone kline was discovered in pieces in the burial chamber, along with fragments of the stone door. The kline has since been reassembled and placed left of the entrance, against the southern wall of the chamber. The tomb is not accessible at present as the painted decoration is quite fragile.

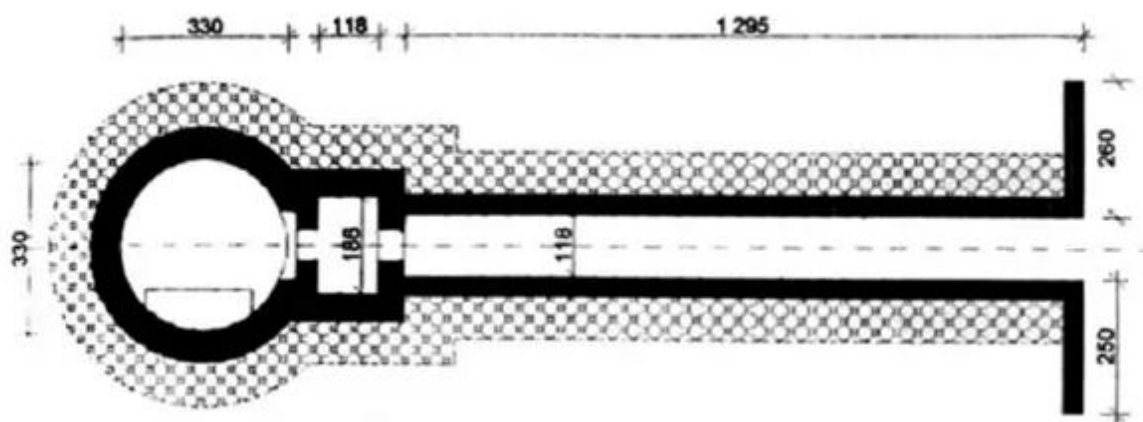
Decoration: Yes Preservation: Good

Type of Decoration: Painted. The decoration of the Aleksandrovo tomb is among the few well-preserved examples in Thracian funerary monuments. Like the Kazanluk (22) tomb, it features frescoes in both its antechamber and burial chamber; there are also some poorly surviving ones in the dromos as well. The frescoes in the dromos and antechamber portray war scenes, each featuring at least one rider and one warrior on foot facing each other. In the antechamber, such scenes are to be found over the two entrances, while the side walls are covered in Pompeiian red. In the burial chamber, the decoration is divided in sections. Most of the dome is painted in Pompeiian red, interrupted by a band of white, featuring a very damaged banqueting scene. The monochromatic section is followed by a complex figural frieze. The frieze begins with a band depicting an architectural element (Lesbian cyma). This is followed by another, wider belt, which features a meander on a black background. Above this is third band with red dots on a white background. The main part of the frieze follows. It illustrates the hunt of two boars and a deer, and

features hunters both on foot and on horseback. A notable figure in this composition is a naked man holding a double axe in his hands, about to strike one of the boars. The scene is depicted on a white background. It is followed by a belt with geometric motifs. The next thick band was covered by yellow paint, but that section is badly damaged and has mostly fallen off. Finally, the dome's keystone was painted in grey, red, and white. The image appears to feature the head of a double axe (like the one held by the naked hunter), bordered by red and grey on either side. The axe's head is oriented from north to south. A small graffito was found etched with a blade in the Pompeian red section of the burial chamber's wall. It consists of a face of a youth (beardless, with curly hair) and the words KOΞIMACEC HPICTOC above it (probably the name of the youth).

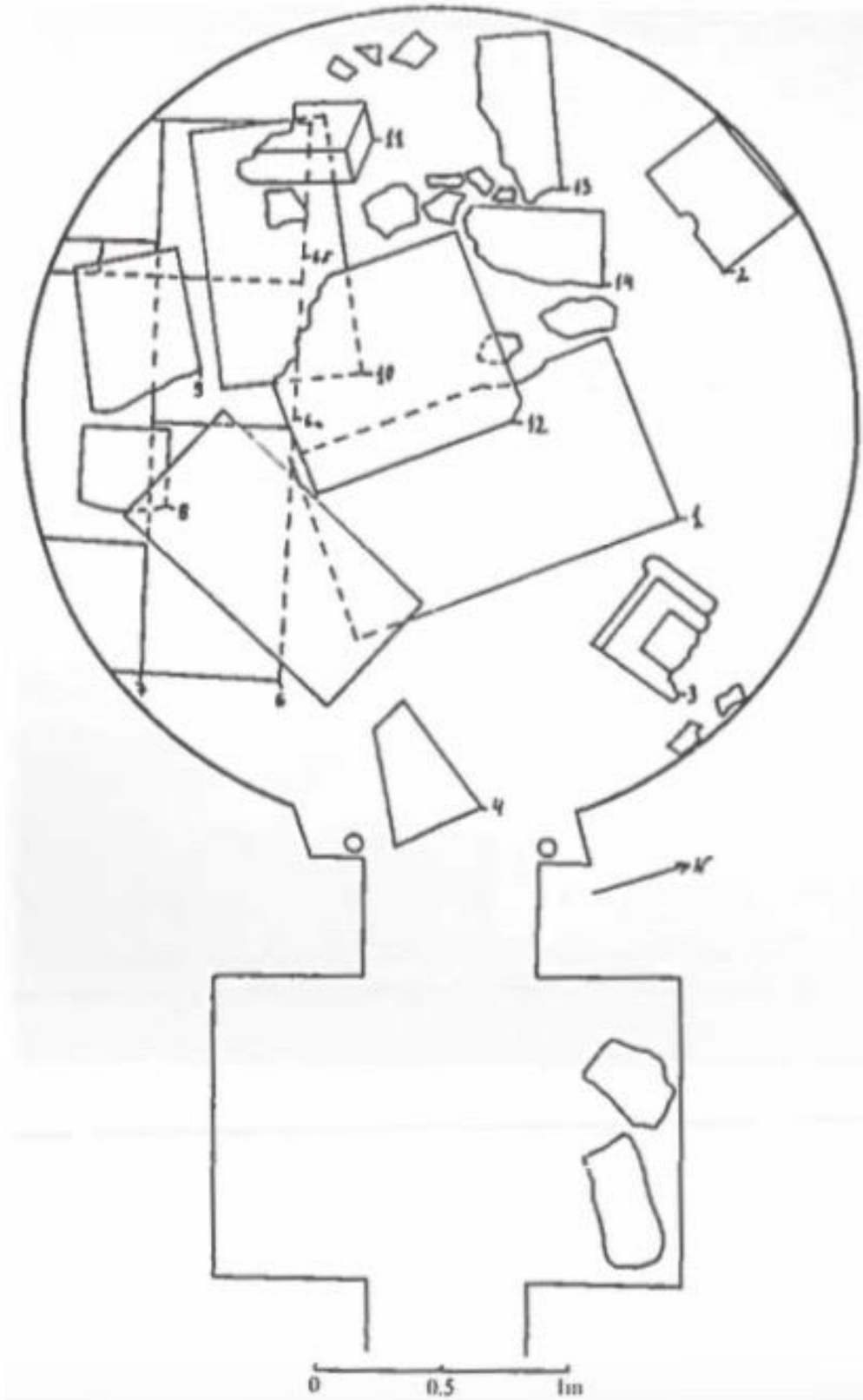
Date: The tomb is dated to the second half of the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC based on the paleographic analysis of the graffito, the style of the paintings and details from the paintings (especially clothing style depicted).<sup>3</sup>

References: Kitov 2002, Kitov 2002a; Kitov 2004; Kitov 2005; Giurdzhiiska 2013; Valeva 2015a; Stoyanova 2015; Rabadjiev 2016.



Plan of the Aleksandrovo tomb

<sup>3</sup> Kitov 2004, 45-47.



Plan of the tomb, showing the position of stone blocks, the slabs of the kline, and door on the floor of the tomb



View of the painted decoration over the entrance of the burial chamber of the Aleksandrovo tomb



Banqueting scene from the burial chamber of the tomb



View of the painted decoration of the ceiling of the burial chamber of the Aleksandrovo tomb



Detail from the burial chamber frieze showcasing the naked hunter

|              |  |   |
|--------------|--|---|
| Cat. #<br>38 | Tomb name: Madzharovo<br>Date of tomb: 4 <sup>th</sup> c. BC | Region: Haskovo<br>Location: Madzharovo |
|--------------|--|---|

Tumulus: H: ? D: ?

Part of a group: Yes Number of tumuli in the group: 4

Tomb: Location within tumulus: ? Orientation: ?

Construction materials: Volcanic tuff Preservation: Fair

Built Dromos: Yes L: ? W: ? H: ? Roofed: No

Monumental façade: No

Doors present: Yes Material: Stone

Number of chambers: One

Plan of burial chamber: Square

Inner dimensions of burial chamber: L: 2.50m W: 2.50m H: 2.50m Type of roof: Corbelled Pyramid

Burials: Unreported

Animal remains: Charred equine remains in the dromos.

Finds: In the dromos: charcoal, heavily corroded iron objects, more than 350 golden hemispherical appliques, and numerous golden threads. Inside smaller/earlier grave: an unnamed number of heavily corroded iron objects, a stone axe, and some pottery fragments.

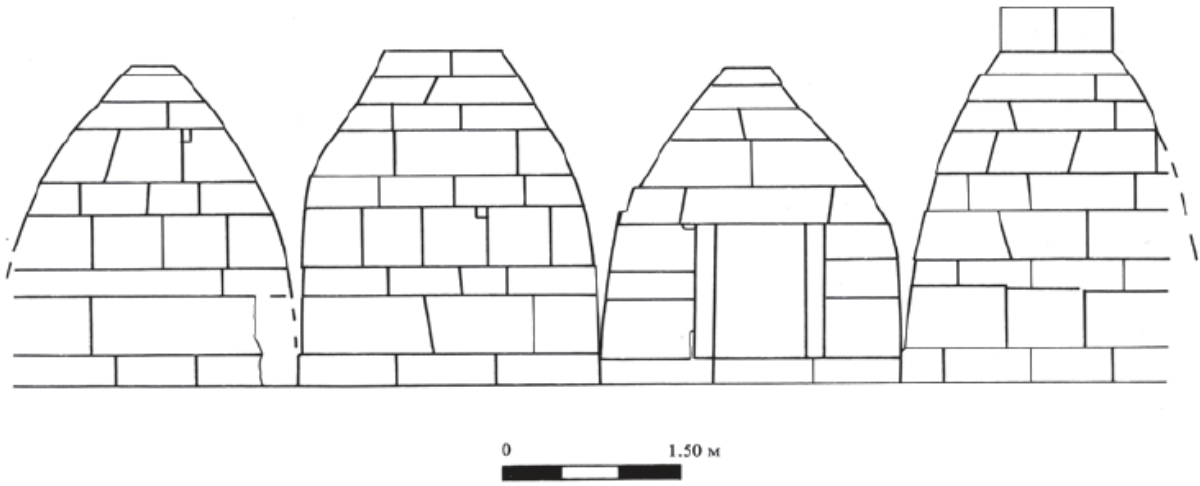
Description: The description of the tomb is unclear, and many details are lacking (i.e. whether human remains were discovered). It appears to comprise of a built dromos and a square burial chamber, and to be devoid of any furniture or decoration. The excavator reports a smaller burial in a grave covered with stones towards the centre of the tumulus. In it were found the above-mentioned finds. There was ash found spread in the dromos, although unclear how much. In addition, the excavator concludes that the dromos had multiple phases and was extended in the final phase of the tomb's use. The burial chamber's roofing technique is pyramidal, which is unusual for the area.

Decoration: None Preservation: N/A

Type of Decoration: N/A

Date: The tomb is dated ca. the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC, based on the golden appliques found inside, which are of a similar type to ones found in the Kazanluk tomb (22).

References: Chaparov 1985.



Depiction of the Madzharovo tomb

|              |  |   |
|--------------|--|---|
| Cat. #<br>39 | Tomb name: Dolno Lukovo<br>Date of tomb: 3 <sup>rd</sup> c. BC | Region: Haskovo<br>Location: Dolno Lukovo |
|--------------|--|---|

Tumulus: H: 4.30m D: 32m

Part of a group: Yes Number of tumuli in the group: Two

Tomb: Location within tumulus: S periphery Orientation: S

Construction materials: Marble and limestone Preservation: Good

Built Dromos: Yes L: ? W: ? H: ? Roofed: No

Monumental façade: No

Doors present: No Material: N/A

Number of chambers: One

Plan of burial chamber: Quadrangular

Inner dimensions of burial chamber: Dimensions: 2.24 (W) 2.17 (E) 2.49 (N) 2.52m (S)  
H: 2.61m Type of roof: Pitched

Burials: Human remains of unknown number of individuals (one?) on the porch

Animal remains: Partial equine skeleton in the dromos.

Finds: A silver coin of Alexander III, fragments of a wreath, fragmented bronze bilateral fibula, a black-glazed lamp, pottery fragments (among them an amphora from Thasos and one from Kos), iron riding stirrup, architectural elements. All items were found on the porch.

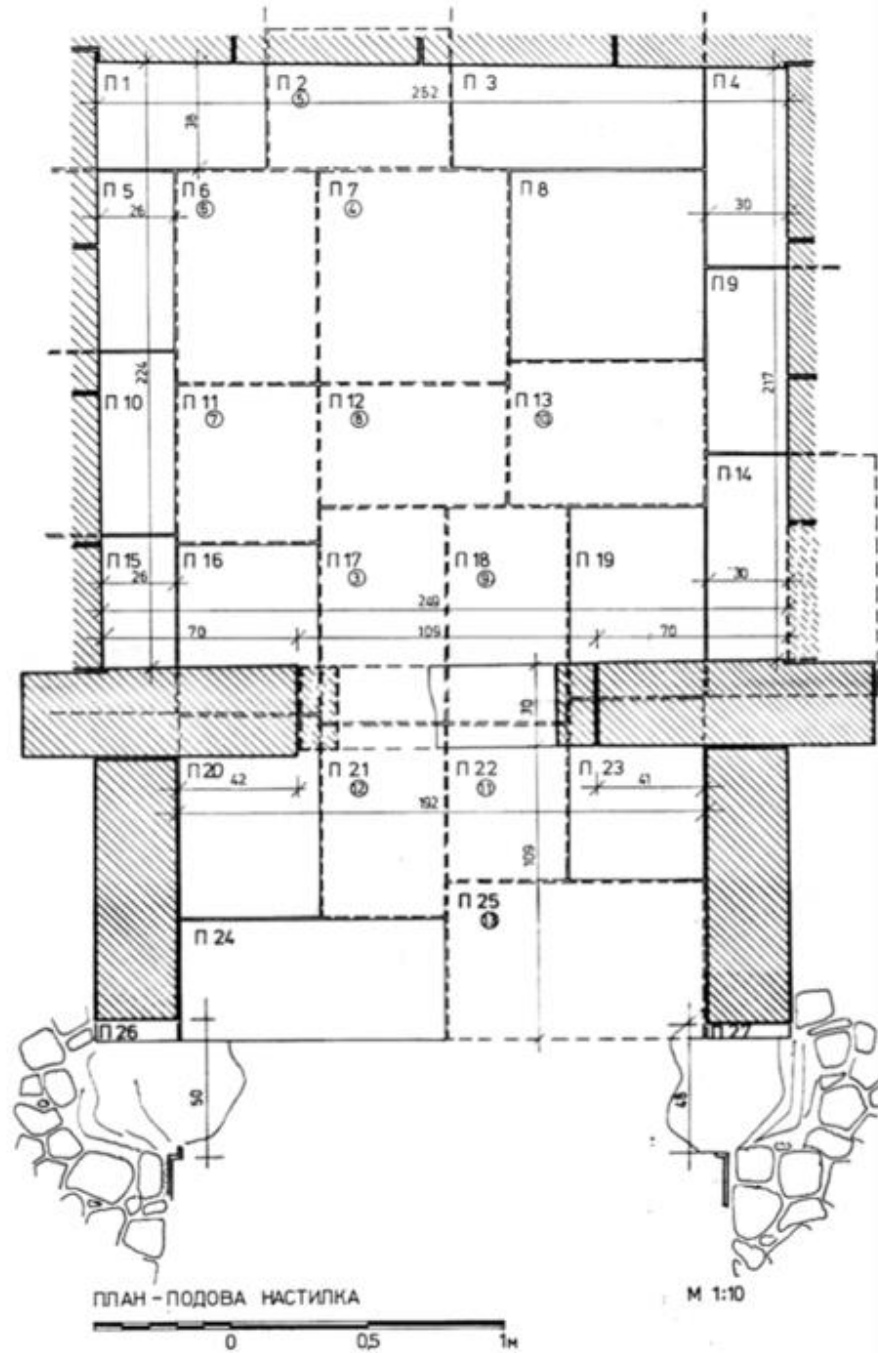
Description: The tomb has a built dromos, a shallow porch, and a rectangular burial chamber. The dromos is made of rough unworked stone bound together with mud (rubble masonry). The porch and burial chamber are made of well-worked marble ashlar. Both have pitched roofs made of multiple slabs; the floors are paved with marble slabs. The tomb is devoid of furniture. Architecturally and artistically, it bears resemblance to other examples in this catalogue. It has a porch, which features mouldings like the Helvetsia (16) tomb's for example; the overall structure closely resembles the Vetren (1) tomb. The tomb stands out with its decoration and with the material it is made of: marble.

Decoration: Yes Preservation: Fair

Type of Decoration: Sculpted and painted. The monument was covered in white plaster, and the plaster appears to have been further painted. Apart from painting that is still intact on the walls, the excavators discovered numerous plaster fragments in the dromos, likely painted as well, at least to a certain point, like the dromos of the Sarafova (26) tomb). The colours discovered *in situ* included red, pink, light blue, dark blue, and violet. Inside the burial chamber, eight of the fourteen marble slabs of the first course are covered with sculpted figures: a disc, squares, rectangles, a star, a horse head, and a fish. The walls and floors of the tomb were covered in white lime plaster.

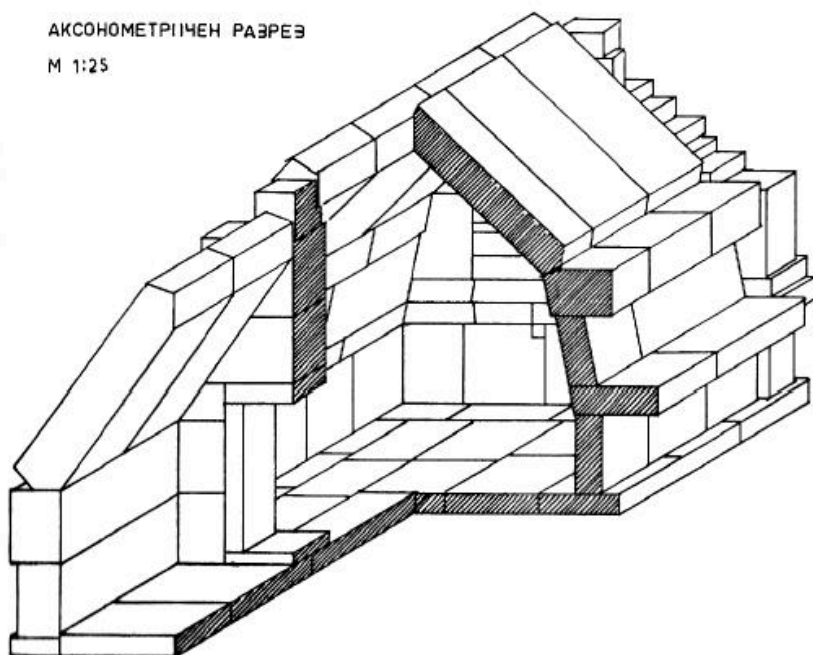
Date: Based on the finds, the excavator dates the tomb broadly to the 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC, with the funeral taking place in the second half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC.

References: Nekhrisov 2006

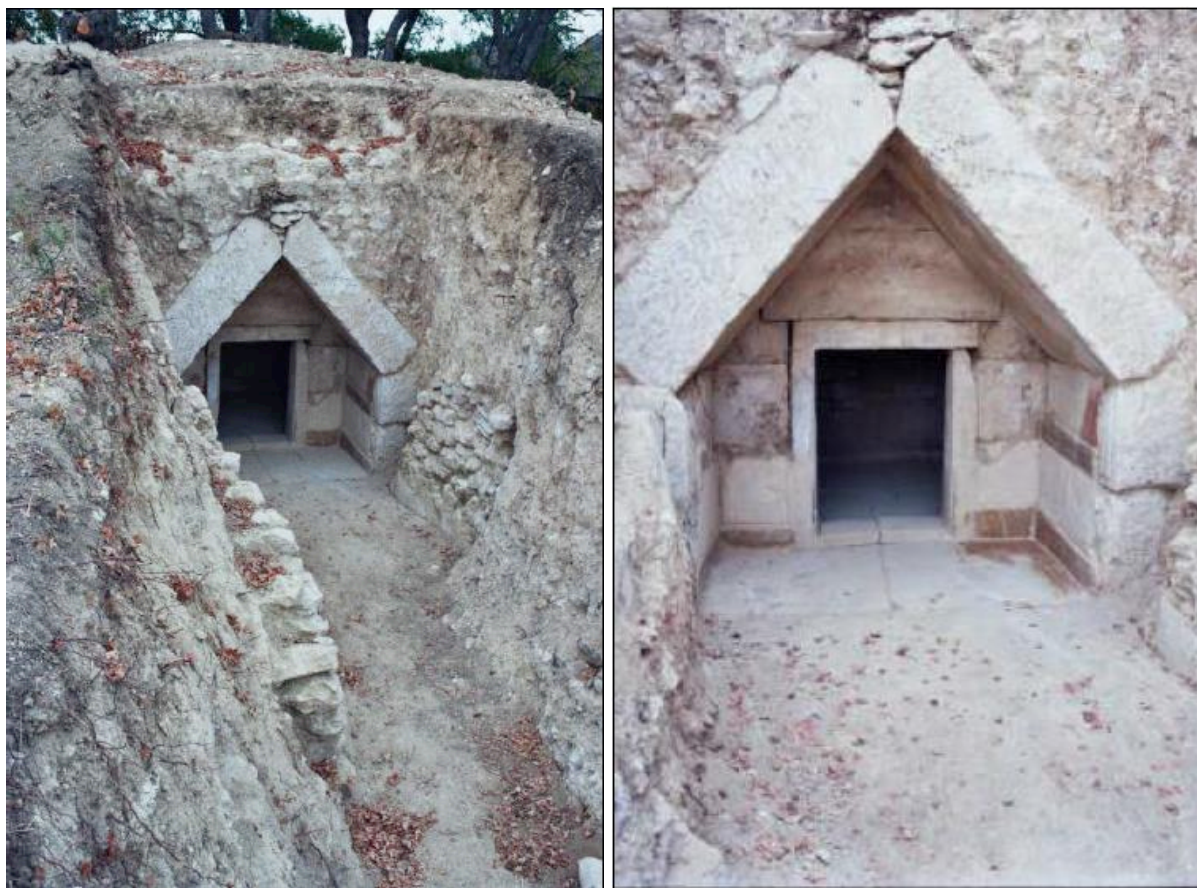


Plan of the Dolno Lukovo tomb

АКСОНОМЕТРИЧЕН РАЗРЕЗ  
М 1:25



Axonometric section of the tomb



Views of the dromos and entrance of the Dolno Lukovo tomb at the time of excavation



View of the interior of the burial chamber of the Dolno Lukovo tomb from the entrance



View inside the burial chamber of the Dolno Lukovo tomb showing two of the sculpted figures



Details from the interior of the tomb: the three sculpted figures

|              |  |  |
|--------------|--|--|
| Cat. #<br>40 | Tomb name: Chernichino<br>Date of tomb: 4 <sup>th</sup> -3 <sup>rd</sup> c. BC | Region: Haskovo<br>Location: Chernichino |
|--------------|--|--|

Tumulus: H: 4m D: 40m

Part of a group: No Number of tumuli in the group: N/A

Tomb: Location within tumulus: S Orientation: S

Construction materials: Volcanic tuff Preservation: Less than fair

Built Dromos: Yes L: 2.65m W: 0.92m H: ? Roofed: No

Monumental façade: No

Doors present: No Material: N/A

Number of chambers: Two

Plan of antechamber: Rectangular

Inner dimensions of antechamber: L: 1.70m W: 0.86m H: ? Type of roof: ? (destroyed)

Plan of burial chamber: Rectangular

Inner dimensions of burial chamber: L: 1.62m W: 1.99m H: 2.08m Type of roof: Flat

Burials: None found

Animal remains: None found

Finds: None.

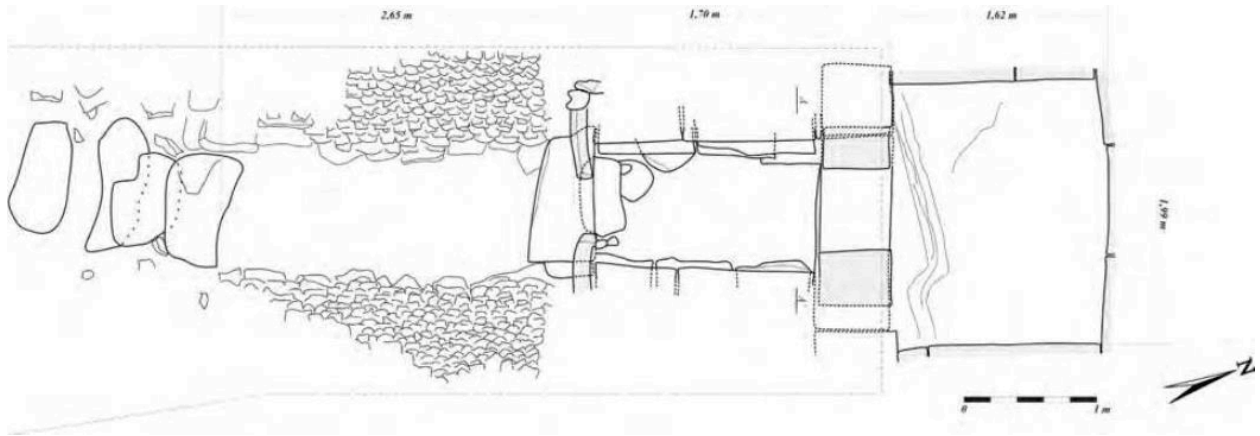
Description: The tomb has a built dromos, a rectangular antechamber, and a rectangular burial chamber. The tomb was built above the level of the ancient terrain, as shown by the fact that the entrance of the dromos is reached through climbing several steps, made of large roughly worked stone blocks. The dromos is not very long; it is made of rough, unworked stones. The tomb itself is made of well-worked stone blocks, which are, however, of different sizes. The entrance to the burial chamber is trapezoidal in shape; it is a simple post-and-lintel construction with an additional bottom block. Both chambers have flat roofs; their floors are a mixture of earth and pebbles. The burial chamber is placed so that its long walls are perpendicular to the long walls of the antechamber, as is the case with the Sashova (**23**) tomb. The tomb is devoid of furniture.

Decoration: None Preservation: N/A

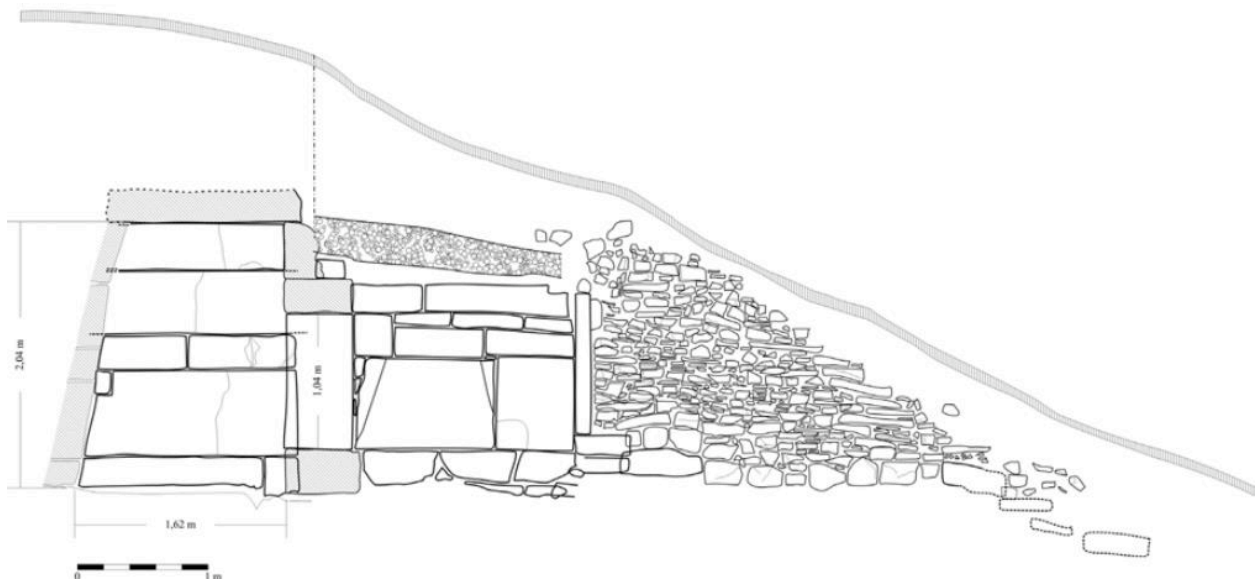
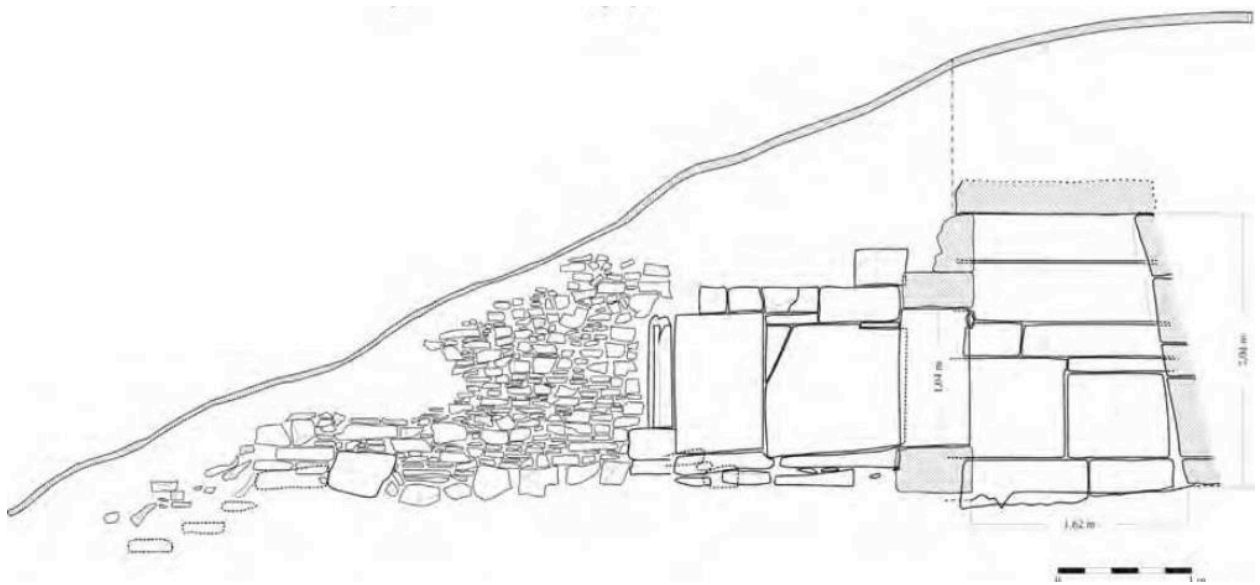
Type of Decoration: N/A

Date: The tomb was looted, which makes it difficult to date exactly. It is reportedly architecturally similar and in close geographical proximity to the one in Madzharovo. On this basis, it is given the broad date of 4<sup>th</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> c. BC.

References: Nekhrizov and Tsvetkova 2008; Nekhrizov and Tsvetkova 2017.



Plan of the Chernichino tomb



Cross-sections of the Chernichino tomb



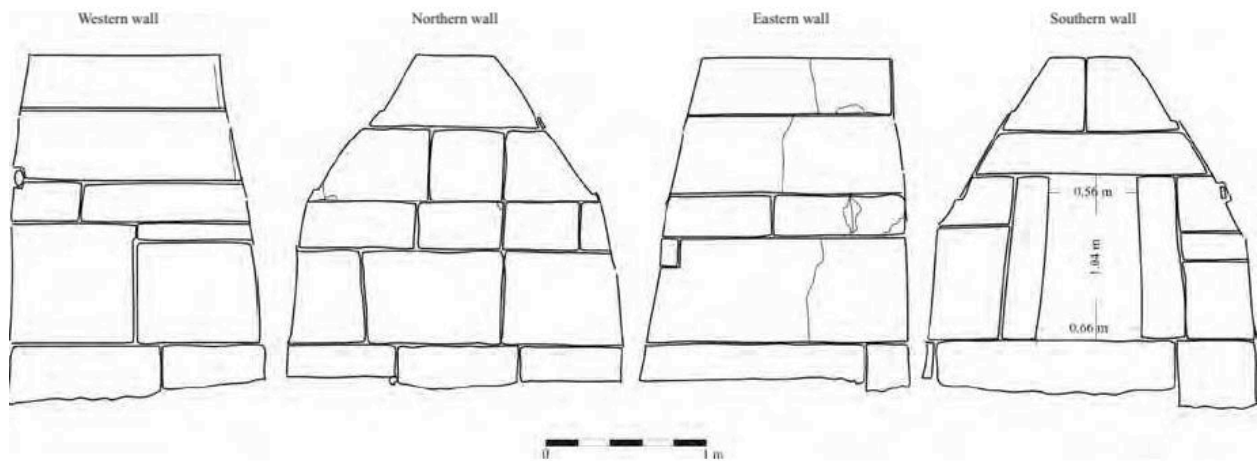
View of the stairs, dromos, and entrance of the Chernichino tomb



View of the eastern wall of the dromos



View of the western wall of the dromos



Rendering of the interior of the burial chamber

|              |  |                                    |
|--------------|--|------------------------------------|
| Cat. #<br>41 | Tomb name: Mal-Tepe<br>Date of tomb: Very end of 4 <sup>th</sup> - very beg. of 3 <sup>rd</sup> c. BC. | Region: Haskovo<br>Location: Mezek |
|--------------|--|------------------------------------|

Tumulus: H: 14m D: 90m

Part of a group: No Number of tumuli in the group: N/A

Tomb: Location within tumulus: SE Part Orientation: SW

Construction materials: Rhyolite, rhyolitic tuff Preservation: Good

Built Dromos: Yes L: 20.65m W: 1.55m H: 2.4-2.6m Roofed: Yes

Monumental façade: Yes

Doors present: Yes Material: Bronze, Stone

Number of chambers: Three

Plan of first antechamber: Rectangular

Inner dimensions of first antechamber: L: 1.26m W: 1.48-1.5m H: 3.3m Type of roof: Corbel vault

Plan of second antechamber: Rectangular

Inner dimensions of second antechamber: L: 2.12m W: 1.77m H: 3.52m Type of roof: Corbel vault

Plan of burial chamber: Round

Inner dimensions of burial chamber: D: 3.3m H: 4.3m Vault: Corbel dome

Burials: Two (cremations), one underneath the paving slabs of each antechamber.

Animal remains: (Reportedly) some badly eroded equine remains in the dromos.

Finds: Numerous golden, silver, bronze, and ceramic objects. A bronze urn with handles (found separately); a bronze amphora; two bronze jugs; a bronze askos; two bronze buckets (situlas?), one with rich vegetal decoration on the rim; bronze bowl; an iron pectoral; two clay transport amphorae, both stamped (one with an image and no text, the other with an amphora flanked by the inscription “Θασι[ων] A[ί]ν[ε]α[ς]”); a clay amphora, no stamp were found in the burial chamber. A golden pendant in the shape of a vase; twelve clay beads; a golden chain; 27 golden beads; five golden earrings (two pairs and an extra, of varying sizes, in crescent shape) with lions’ heads on the end; two pairs (different sizes) of hollow, tear-shaped golden beads; three golden beads in the shape of the knot of Herakles; a golden semi-spherical applique; fragment of an iron knife with a bone handle; a blue glass alabastron; dark blue bead; a yellow glass bead; fragments from a wreath, including three clay gilt grapes and fifteen clay gilt balls; 84 clay gilt beads; four clay spindle whorls; a heavily oxidized bronze ring; a heavily charred drachma of Alexander III; several fragmentary objects were found in the second antechamber. A bronze lamp with two nozzles in the corner (on floor level); (in the grave under the floor) several golden beads and charms; multiple glass beads and charms; six clay gilt beads; a clay spindle whorl; a round bronze button; another heavily charred silver drachma of Alexander III; several smaller or fragmented objects; four pieces of coal were found in the first antechamber. A golden applique with vegetal motives; a golden rosette; a bronze fibula; a silver spur; a broken silver vessel; and a golden semi-spherical applique were found in the dromos. The following objects do not have an indicated findspot: Three golden rosettes; four golden

appliques with vegetal motives; eighteen golden beads; 32 golden appliques with vegetal motifs; additional small beads and rings; a bronze lamp with three nozzles; two bronze door handles; multiple chariot fittings of the Celtic type; an iron sword and fragments of its scabbard; an iron sword; fragments of an iron spearhead; two blue glass beads; a clay spindle whorl. In addition, a bronze candelabra, broken into multiple pieces, was found scattered throughout the tomb; fragments include a tripod with the shape of lion's paws in the first antechamber (at floor level); a decorative piece in the shape of acanthus leaves; a statuette of a satyr holding a flower above his head found in front of the tomb's entrance; and the base for the statuette, in the shape of an Ionic capital, found in the burial chamber.

Description: The monument features a built dromos and three chambers (two rectangular antechambers and a round burial chamber.) The dromos is exceptionally long (the longest found to date); it is made of well-worked ashlar, paved, and has a pitched roof. The two antechambers are rectangular, with the first being smaller than the second one; both are covered by corbel vaults and paved with large stone slabs; the slabs are secondary and were installed over an earlier floor level. The first antechamber was closed with a large stone slab; the second antechamber was closed with a single-leaf stone door. The burial chamber is covered by a dome; its floor is also paved. At the time of discovery, it was closed with a double-winged bronze door. The antechambers do not have any furniture in them, but the burial chamber has a burial couch, preceded by a step, and flanked by a rectangular urn on each side. There are multiple iron nails hanging on the wall of the burial chamber. The quality and type materials used for the dromos are the same as those of the rest of the tomb (well-dressed ashlar), suggesting that they were built at the same time. There appears to have been three construction phases in total: the erection of the tomb (the antechambers burial chamber) and dromos; the extension of the dromos; and addition of a crepis to the tumulus. The two phases of the tomb itself become particularly clear given the burials in the antechambers – each one lies on finely worked paving stones is covered by the large, rougher slabs, suggesting two phases of use. It has been suggested that there was a bronze statuary group depicting a boar hunt on top of the tumulus (given the presence of the bronze boar which has an injury behind its ear), and that the tomb might have functioned as a heroon in its final phases<sup>4</sup>. Its architecture and the size of the tumulus are of truly monumental proportions and among the most impressive in Thrace to date.

Decoration: None

Preservation: N/A

Type of Decoration: N/A

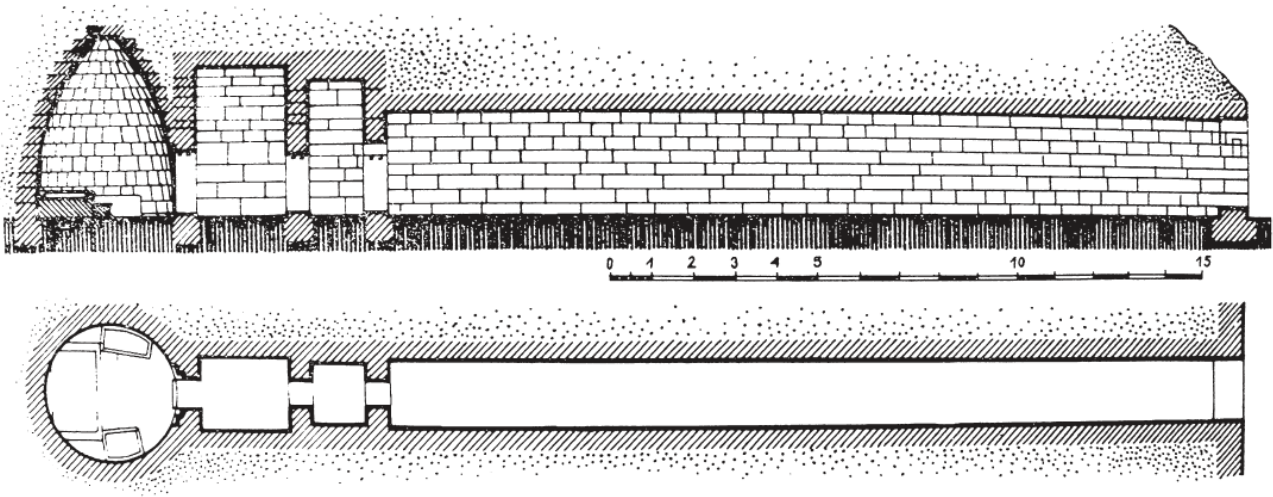
Date: The date of the tomb is contested and remains unclear, however, based on its architecture and some of the finds, it has been suggested that it dates to the very end of 4<sup>th</sup>- very beginning of 3<sup>rd</sup> c. BC, with the final phases dating to after 280 BC.<sup>5</sup>

References: Filov 1937; Archibald 1998; Stoyanov 2005; Stoyanova 2007; Vavelidēs , Chozidēs, and Melphos 2007; Stoyanova 2008; Rabadjiev 2011a; Rabadjiev 2011b; Stoyanova 2011; Kokkorou-Aletras, Poupaki, Chatzikonstantinou, and Efsthathopoulos 2014; Tzochev 2014; Stoyanova 2015; Rabadjiev 2016; Stoyanov and Stoyanova 2016; Stoyanova 2017.

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<sup>4</sup> Stoyanov 2005; Rabadjiev 2016; Stoyanov and Stoyanova 2016

<sup>5</sup> Tzochev 2014, 59-60; Stoyanov and Stoyanova 2016, 321.



Plan and cross-section of Mal-Tepe tomb



View of the façade of the Mal-Tepe at the time of excavation



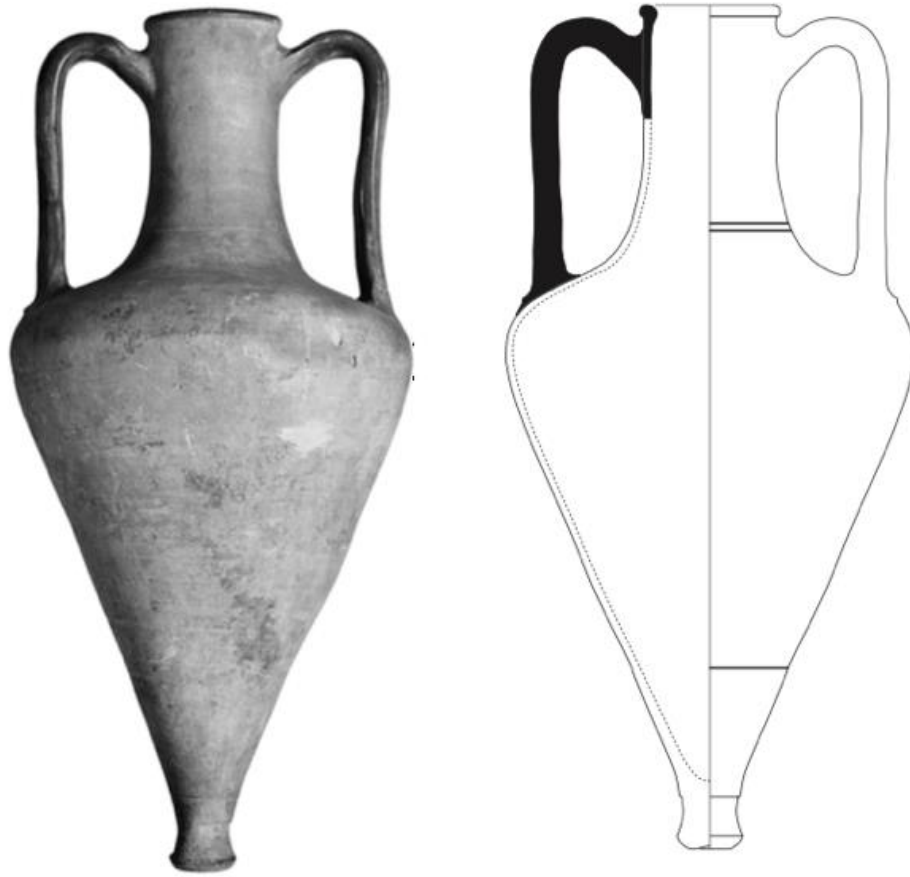
Views of the dromos of the Mal-Tepe tomb 1) at the time of excavation 2) in present day



Views of the entrance to the first chamber 1) at the time of excavation 2) in present day



View of the interior of the burial chamber of the Mal-Tepe tomb in the present



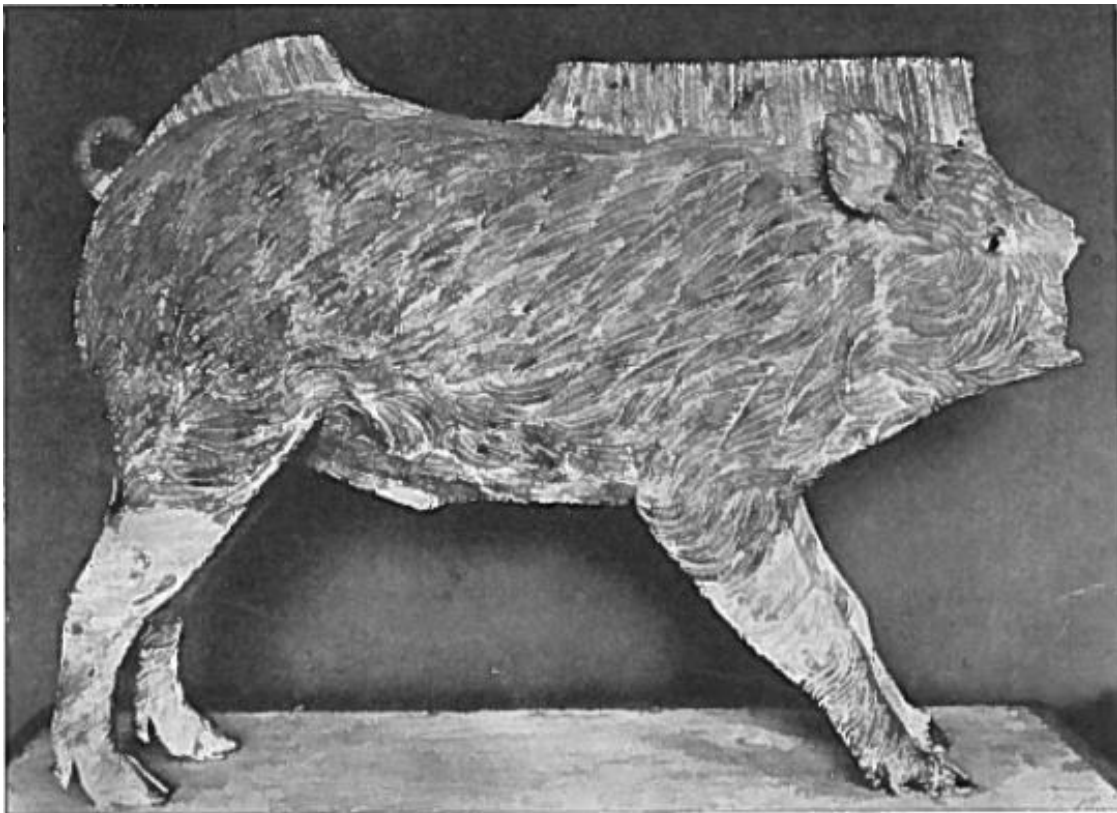
Photograph and drawing of the amphora from Mal-Tepe



Detail: stamps on the Thasian amphora from Mal-Tepe



Chariot fittings from Mal-Tepe



The bronze boar sculpture



Jewellery from the grave in the second antechamber of the Mal-Tepe tomb

|              |   |                                    |
|--------------|---|------------------------------------|
| Cat. #<br>42 | Tomb name: Kurt Kale<br>Date of tomb: Very end of 4 <sup>th</sup> /beg of 3 <sup>rd</sup> c. BC | Region: Haskovo<br>Location: Mezek |
|--------------|---|------------------------------------|

Tumulus:            Height: 9m            Diameter: 50m

Part of a group: No                            Number of tumuli in the group: N/A

Tomb:                    Location within tumulus: E/C    Orientation: E/SE

Construction materials: Limestone and Gravelite                    Preservation: Less than fair

Built Dromos: No

Monumental façade: Yes

Doors present: Yes (fragment) Material: Stone

Number of chambers: Two

Plan of antechamber: Rectangular

Inner dimensions of antechamber:            L: 2m    W:1.74m    H:2.6m            Type of roof: Lantern vault

Plan of burial chamber: Round

Inner dimensions of burial chamber:            D: 3.57m            H: 3.30m            Type of roof: Corbel dome

Burials: No human remains discovered

Animal remains: A pile of equine bones close to the entrance of the antechamber on the interior.

Finds: The tomb was looted; excavation yielded fragments of a clay amphora in the antechamber.

Description: The tomb was built of well-dressed ashlar of different stone types and colour and consists of a rectangular antechamber and round burial chamber. The tomb had been damaged prior to excavation, possibly in antiquity. Much of the eastern, northern, and southern walls of the antechamber are gone, with only a few courses of ashlar masonry surviving of each. The lintel of the doorframe of the façade still survived at the time of excavation and was photographed in front of the tomb. At present, two fragments of it (including one featuring a socket for the wing of a door) now can be found in the direct vicinity of the tomb. Much of the antechamber's roof was destroyed, but the western half of the lantern vault that covered it survives partially – well enough for the vaulting technique to be recognizable. The burial chamber is better preserved; dome is intact; some ashlar are missing from the section of wall directly opposite the entrance. Its entrance features an Ionic frame with plain fasciae. The fact that the tomb was assembled from different types of stone stands out the most in this chamber, as the light limestone contrasts the dark grey gravelite. A few ashlar have been taken out of place, leaving at least one large gaping hole in the westernmost part of the chamber. It is unclear what kind of floors the tomb's chambers had; they had been heavily disturbed at the time of excavation and are completely covered today. The Kurt Kale tomb is almost identical in plan, construction, and size to the Zhaba (3) tomb, which is particularly notable given that they belong to different necropolises in different regions. The Kurt Kale tomb is one of only three with an attested lantern vault in Thrace so far.

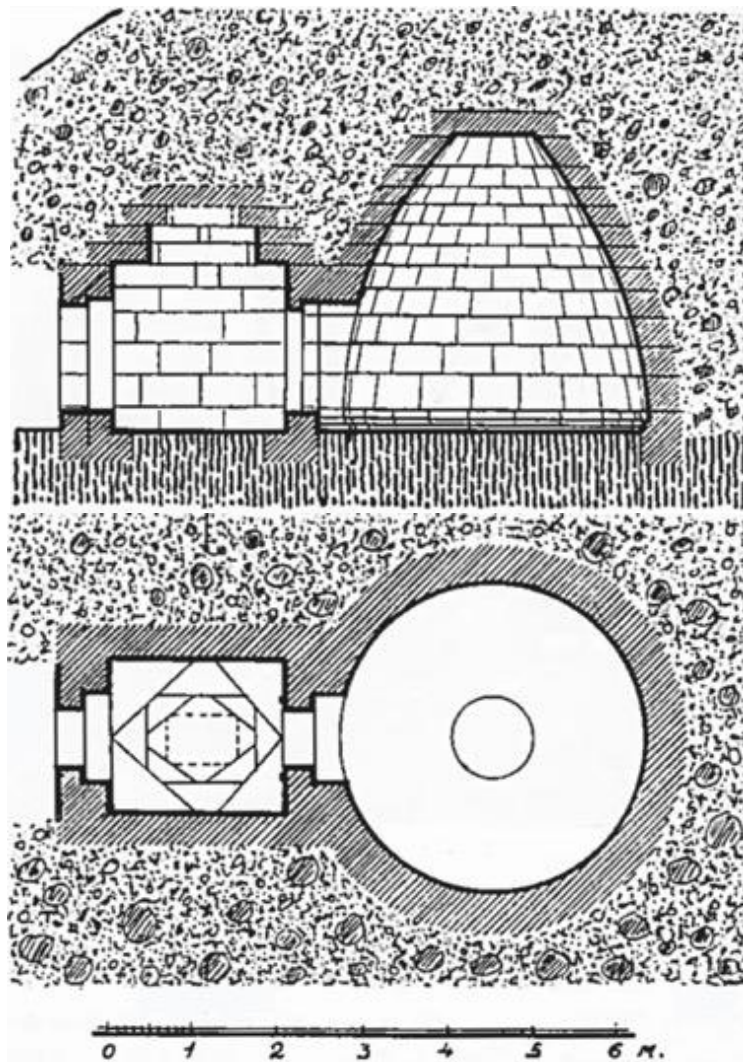
Decoration: Yes

Preservation: N/A

Type of Decoration: Sculpted. Although there is no evidence of decoration on the tomb's interior, the façade appears to have featured acroteria, as a corner acroterion was discovered lying in the tomb's vicinity.

Date: Dating the tomb has been problematic, as it had been looted and partially destroyed already prior to its discovery. As a result, there were no finds which could help date it precisely. Arguments regarding its date are thus solely based on its architecture. Its close similarities in plan to the Zhaba (3) tomb and the type of Ionic doorframe featured at the burial chamber's entrance are especially useful. They help narrow the date of the tomb to ca. the last decades of the 4<sup>th</sup> – the first decades of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC.<sup>6</sup>

References: Filov 1937; Fedak 1990; Rousseva 2002; Stoyanova 2007; Theodossiev and Stoyanova 2010; Stoyanova 2011; Stoyanova 2015; Stoyanov and Stoyanova 2016; Stoyanova 2017.



Cross-section and plan of the Kurt Kale tomb

<sup>6</sup> Theodossiev and Stoyanova 2010, 193



View of the upper portion of the tomb's façade, as well as the doorframe's lintel at the time of discovery



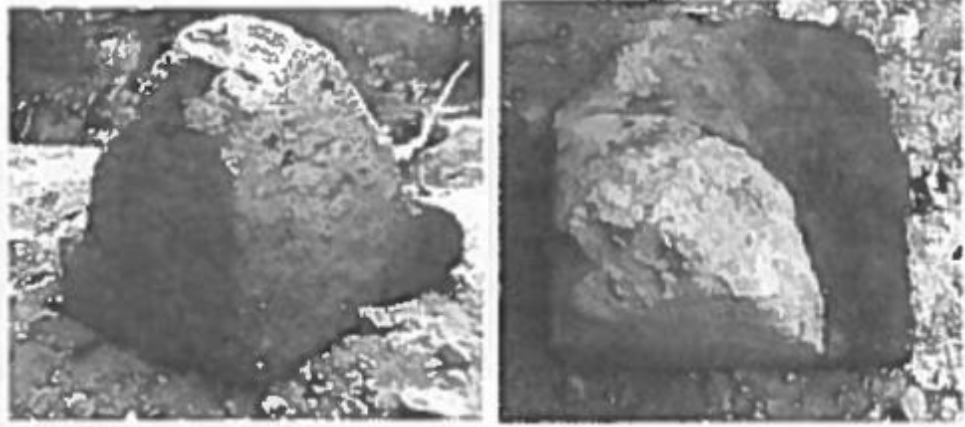
View of the antechamber and entrance to the burial chamber of the tomb today



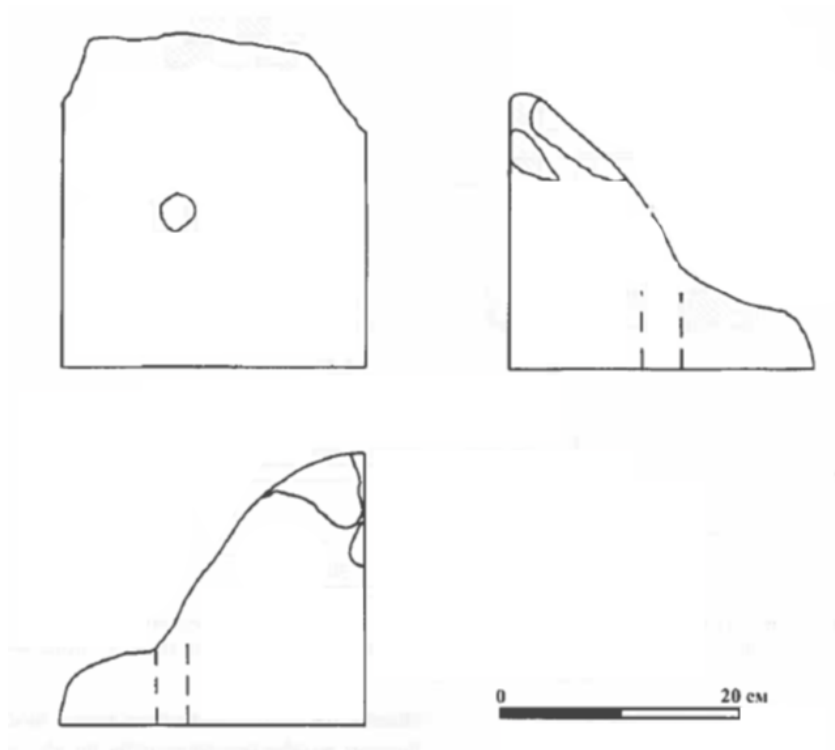
View of the entrance to the burial chamber and the remaining part of the ceiling of the antechamber



Lintel fragment with a socket for the wing of a door



The acroterion 1) Front view 2) View from the top



Drawing of the acroterion

|              |   |                                    |
|--------------|---|------------------------------------|
| Cat. #<br>43 | Tomb name: Mezek 1<br>Date of tomb: 4 <sup>th</sup> c. BC (?) | Region: Haskovo<br>Location: Mezek |
|--------------|---|------------------------------------|

Tumulus: H: 4m D: 20m

Part of a group: ? Number of tumuli in the group: ?

Tomb: Location within tumulus: ? Orientation: E

Construction materials: Stone Preservation: Less than fair

Built Dromos: No

Monumental façade: No

Doors present: No Material: N/A

Number of chambers: One

Plan of burial chamber: Rectangular

Inner dimensions of burial chamber: L: 6.26m W: 2.80m H: 2.26m (max) Type of roof: ?

Burials: An adult skull was found in the fill of the tomb.

Animal remains: None found

Finds: An iron axe; an iron arrowhead; a small locally made vessel of reddish-grey clay; a double bead of blue glass; fragments of black-glaze Greek vessels, including a fragment with red-figure decoration; fragments of local grey and red vessel were found in the tomb's fill. Charcoal and more beads were found in the tumulus, 2m from the tomb.

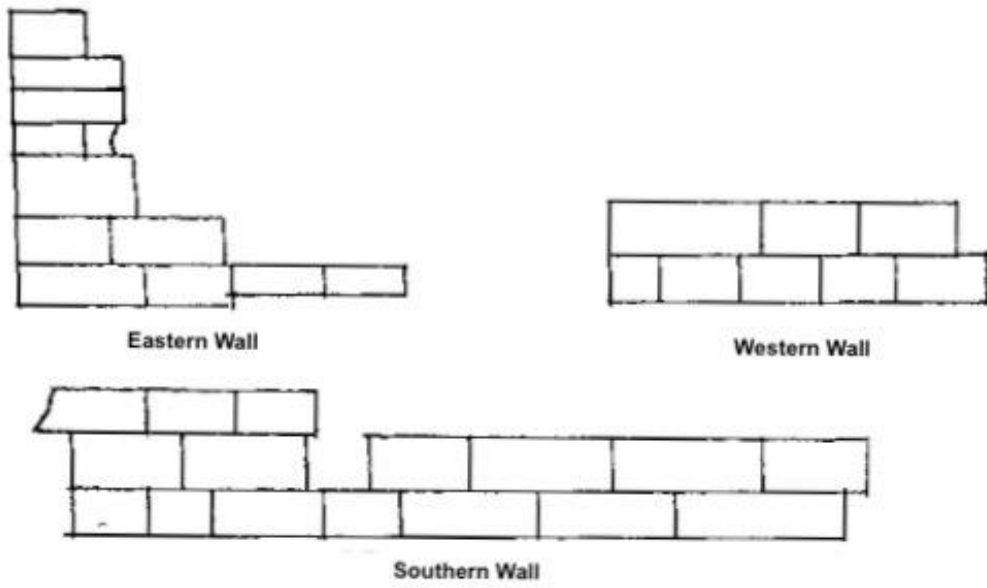
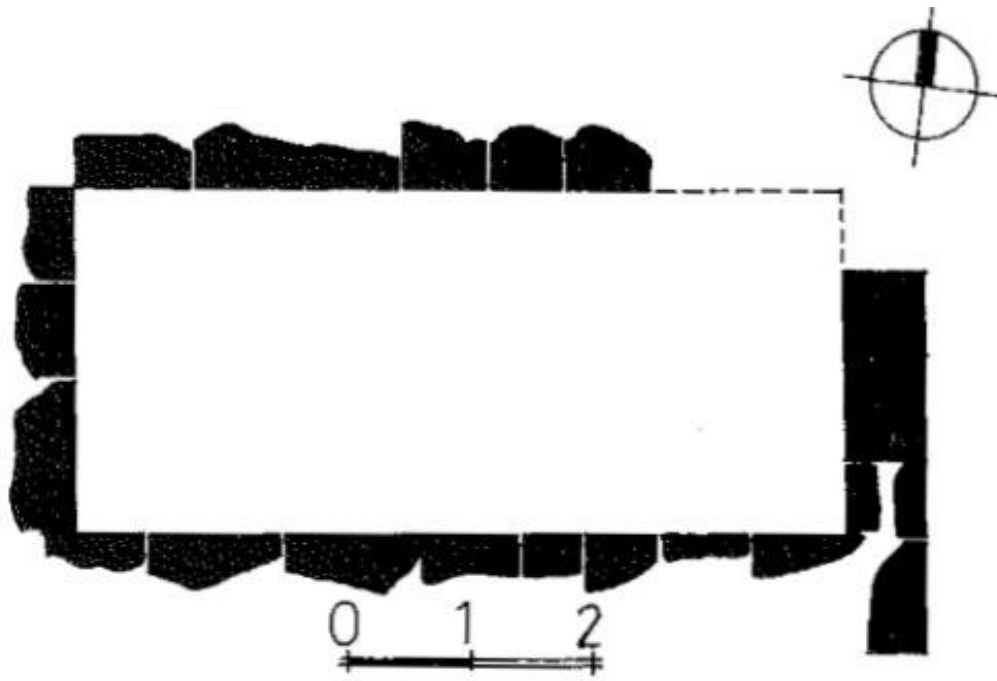
Description: The tomb is single-chambered and lacks a built dromos. Its chamber is rectangular in shape and made of stone ashlar, arranged pseudo-isodomically. The faces of the ashlar are well-worked on the side of the tomb's interior, while on the exterior they are left mostly unworked. The tomb has suffered severe damage, as a result of which much of it is missing; the maximum amount of courses preserved is seven, on the south-eastern corner, while the north-eastern corner is entirely missing. The exact type of roof also cannot be reconstructed; the floor was trampled earth. There was no decoration or furniture present at the time of discovery.

Decoration: None Preservation: N/A

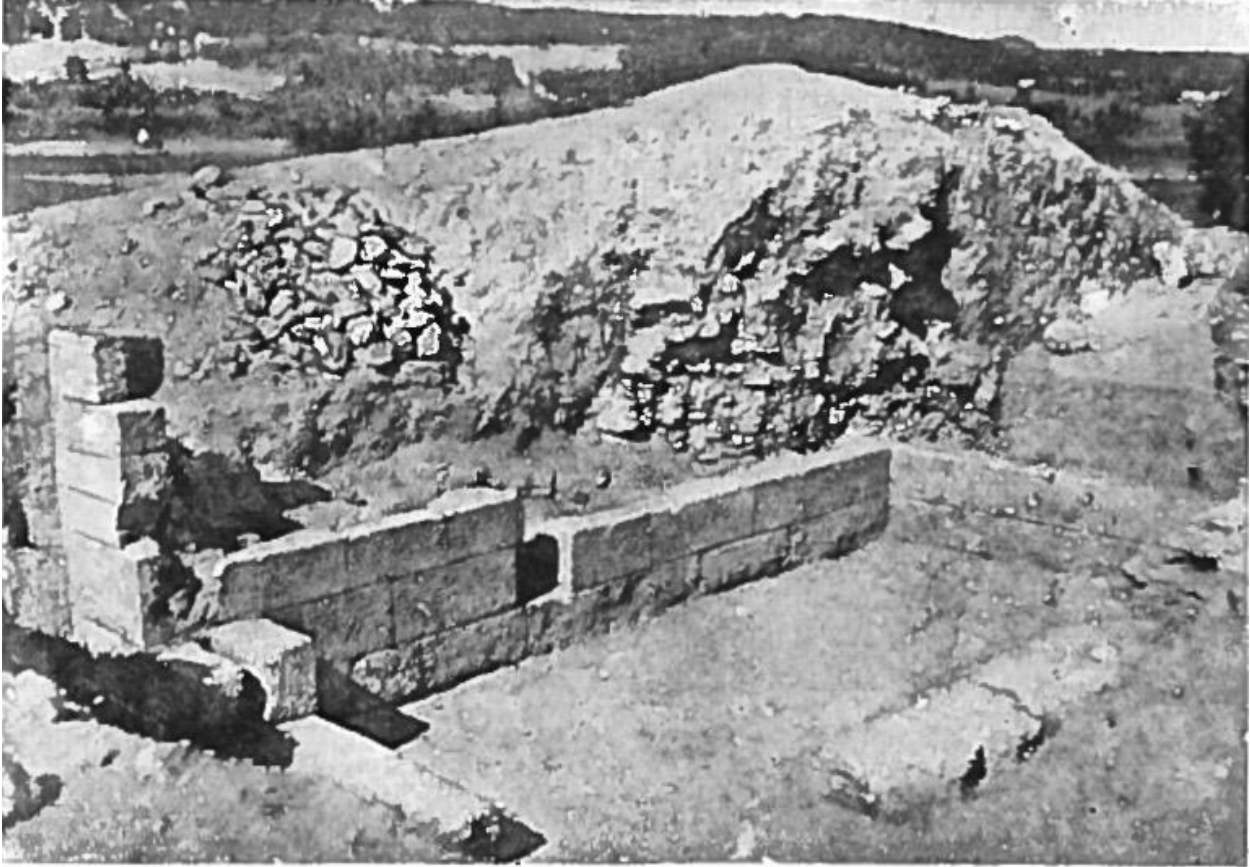
Type of Decoration: N/A

Date: Based on the finds in the tomb's fill, and in particular the fragments of red-figure pottery, the tomb is dated to the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC.

References: Filov 1937; Rousseva 2002.



Plan and cross-sections of the tomb



View of the tomb from the north

|              |  |  |
|--------------|--|--|
| Cat. #<br>44 | Tomb name: Kırklareli A<br>Date of tomb: 4 <sup>th</sup> c. BC | Region: Kırklareli<br>Location: Kırklareli |
|--------------|--|--|

Tumulus: H: ? D: ?

Part of a group: No Number of tumuli in the group: N/A

Tomb: Location within tumulus: ? Orientation: ?

Construction materials: Limestone Preservation: Good

Built Dromos: No

Monumental façade: No

Doors present: No Material: N/A

Number of chambers: Two

Plan of antechamber: Rectangular

Inner dimensions of antechamber: L: 1.80m W: 1.13m H: 2.20 (max) Type of roof: Barrel vault

Plan of burial chamber: Square

Inner dimensions of burial chamber: L: 3m W: 3m H: 2.66m Type of roof: Barrel vault

Burials: None found

Animal remains: None found

Finds: None found

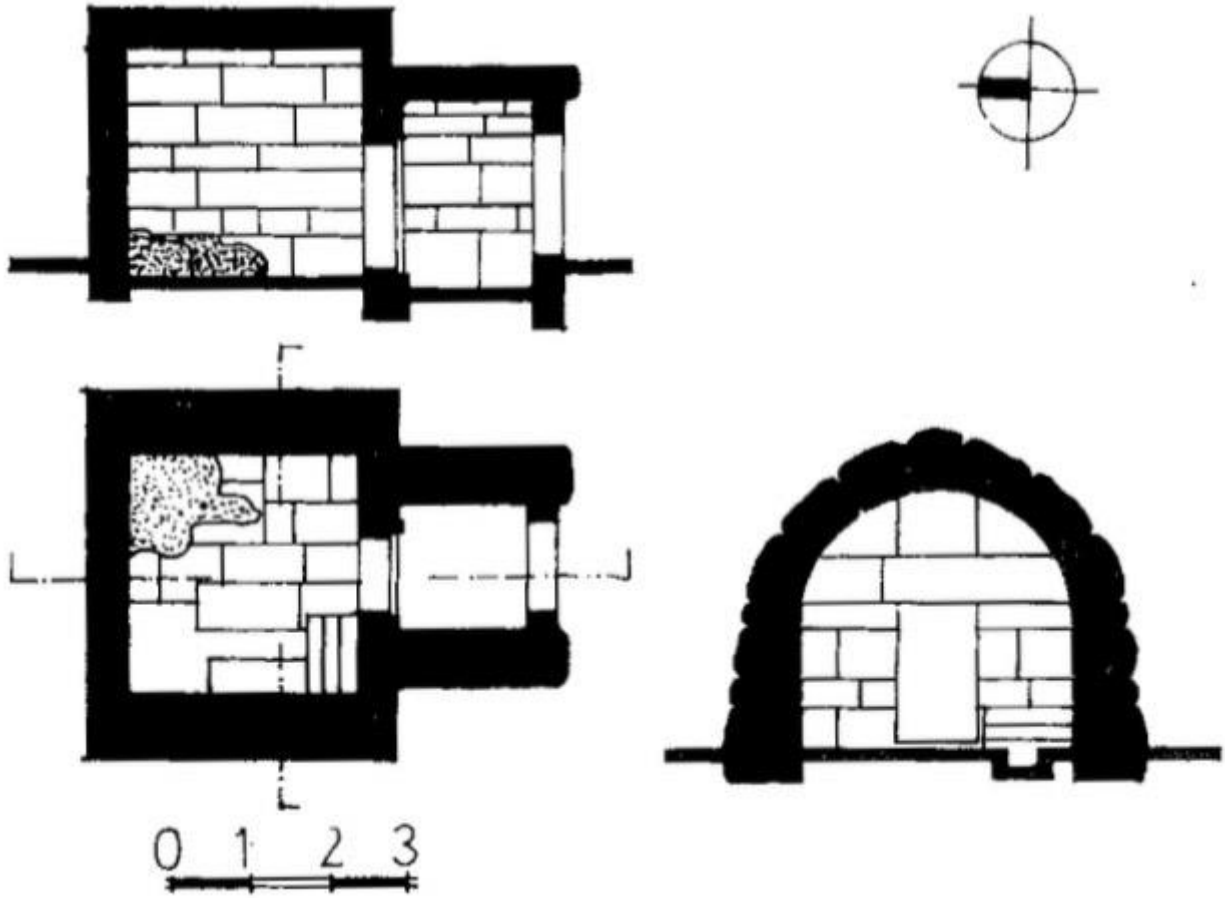
Description: Not too much information is provided about this tomb. It consists of two chambers – a rectangular antechamber and square burial chamber, made of well-dressed ashlar. Both chambers are covered with barrel vaults. The walls of the antechamber are lower than that of the burial chamber, which towers over it by nearly 0.5m. The floor of the burial chamber is paved with stone slabs. Directly to the left of its entrance, there are three steps, although their purpose is unclear from the publications. There is a kline in the burial chamber, adjacent to the back wall, opposite the entrance.

Decoration: No Preservation: N/A

Type of Decoration: N/A

Date: Based on the tomb's geographical proximity to Kırklareli tomb B (45) and the similarities in the building techniques of the tombs, they are thought to be contemporary. This gives a date of ca. 4<sup>th</sup> century BC to this tomb.

References: Mansel 1943; Rousseva 2002; Stoyanova 2007, Stoyanova 2011, Stoyanova 2015; Sîrbu, Ştefan, and Ştefan 2021.



Plan and cross-sections of Kırklareli tomb A from the interior

|              |  |  |
|--------------|--|--|
| Cat. #<br>45 | Tomb name: Kırklareli B<br>Date of tomb: 4 <sup>th</sup> c. BC | Region: Kırklareli<br>Location: Kırklareli |
|--------------|--|--|

Tumulus: H: ? D: ?

Part of a group: No Number of tumuli in the group: N/A

Tomb: Location within tumulus: Orientation: South

Construction materials: Limestone Preservation: Less than fair

Built Dromos: No

Monumental façade: No

Doors present: No Material: N/A

Number of chambers: Two

Plan of antechamber: Rectangular

Inner dimensions of antechamber: L: 5.53m W: 4.83m H: 2m (approx.) Type of roof: ?

Plan of burial chamber: Round

Inner dimensions of burial chamber: D: 6.8m H: 6.6m Type of roof: Corbel dome

Burials: None found

Animal remains: Partial equine skeleton discovered by the sarcophagus in the burial chamber.

Finds: None (?)

Description: The tomb has a rectangular antechamber and round burial chamber, made with well-dressed ashlar. At the time of excavation, the tomb had been robbed and had suffered considerable structural damage, as a result of which only a few courses of blocks survive from the walls of either chamber. The antechamber has a trodden-earth floor. Its entrance is framed by stone lintels and is at the same level as the floor (it is not elevated). Due to the considerable destruction, it is impossible to safely reconstruct the type of roof the antechamber had, although a truncated corbelled vault like the one covering the antechamber of the Chetonyova (4) tomb has been suggested as a potential option.<sup>1</sup> Opposite the entrance of the burial chamber, which is similarly framed by stone lintels, there is a limestone sarcophagus (found empty). The chamber is covered by a corbelled dome and has an unpaved floor. The chamber's interior is coated in white lime plaster. It has been noted that, given that the diameter and height of the burial chamber are almost identical, this is the largest round burial chamber found in Thrace to this moment.<sup>2</sup>

Decoration: Yes Preservation: Less than fair

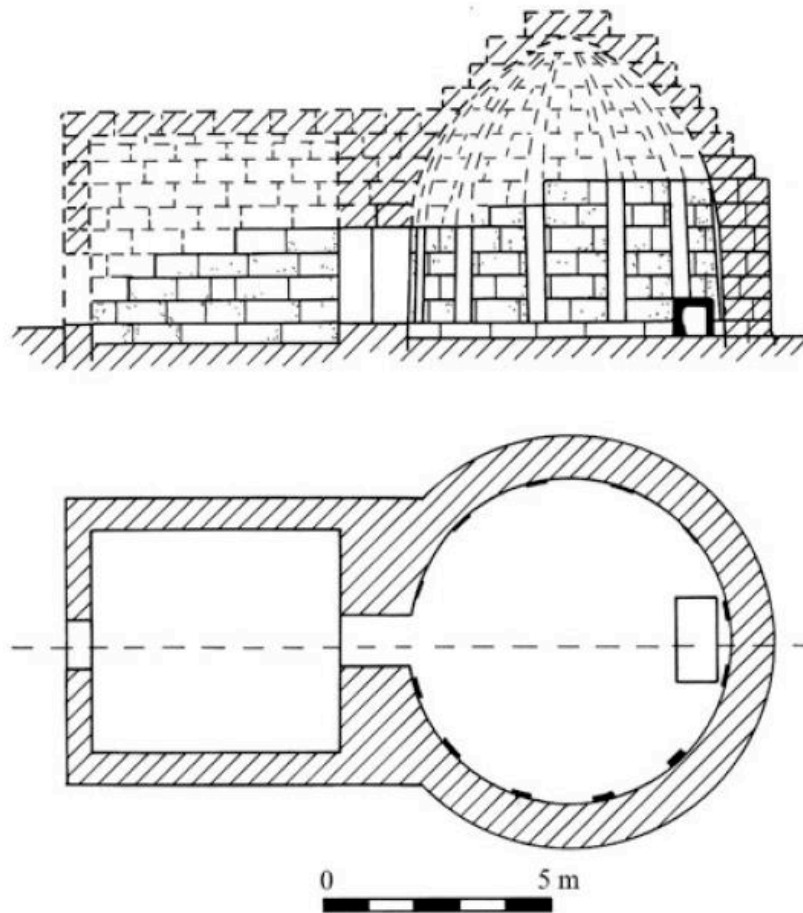
Type of decoration: Sculpted. Ten engaged red pilasters made of mortar, spread around the burial chamber.

<sup>1</sup> Stoyanov and Stoyanova 2016, 324, ft. 84.

<sup>2</sup> Mansel 1943, 41; Rousseva 2002, 152.

Date: The tomb has been dated to the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC. As the tomb was looted and damaged, this date is based on its architecture, its closeness to tombs A (44) and C (46) cluster and their date, and the use of plaster on its interior.<sup>3</sup>

References: Mansel 1943; Archibald 1998; Rousseva 2002; Stoyanova 2015; Stoyanov and Stoyanova 2016.



Cross-section and plan of Kırklareli tomb B

<sup>3</sup> Stoyanov and Stoyanova 2016, 323.



View from the burial chamber into the antechamber of Kırklareli tomb B at the time of excavation



View into the burial chamber of Kırklareli tomb B at the time of excavation

|              |   |  |
|--------------|---|--|
| Cat. #<br>46 | Tomb name: Kırklareli C<br>Date of tomb: Late 4 <sup>th</sup> - early 3 <sup>rd</sup> c. BC | Region: Kırklareli<br>Location: Kırklareli |
|--------------|---|--|

Tumulus: H: ? D: ?

Part of a group: Yes Number of tumuli in the group: 3

Tomb: Location within tumulus: ? Orientation: S

Construction materials: Limestone Preservation: Less than fair

Built Dromos: Yes L: 2.82m W: 1.95m H: ? Roofed: ?

Monumental façade: No

Doors present: No Material: N/A

Number of chambers: Three

Plan of first antechamber: Rectangular

Inner dimensions of antechamber: L: 2.20m W: 2.10m H: ? Type of roof: ?

Plan of second antechamber: Rectangular

Inner dimensions of antechamber: L: 2.13m W: 3.12m H: ? Type of roof: ?

Plan of burial chamber: Rectangular

Inner dimensions of burial chamber: L: 3.12m W: 3.05m H: ? Type of roof: Barrel vault

Burials: None found

Animal remains: None found

Finds: No information

Description: The tomb features a built dromos and three chambers – two rectangular antechambers and a rectangular burial chamber. All chambers are built with well-dressed ashlar; their floors appear to have been unpaved. The first antechamber is the same width as the dromos, and is therefore narrower than the rest of the tomb. Its entrance is framed with stone blocks and elevated above ground level; the interior of the chamber is descended into through a stone step. Only a few courses of masonry survive of the chamber's walls (unspecified how many), but the level of destruction make a safe reconstruction of the roof difficult. The antechamber's eastern and western (long) walls are lined with simple stone benches. The second antechamber is approximately the same width as the first, but it is rotated perpendicularly to it, and accessed through its long rather than wide side. Thus, while the first antechamber appears like a continuation of the dromos, the second antechamber is like a continuation of the burial chamber. Information about this chamber is sparse, although it is clear that the walls suffered a similar amount of damage; its roof has therefore, similarly to the first antechamber, not been reconstructed. Its entrance is framed by stone blocks, and its eastern wall is partially lined with a stone bench. The burial chamber survives best. It is covered by a barrel vault. There is a kline (decorated with palmettes carved in relief) set against the back wall. It has been suggested that it would have been a family tomb, based on the

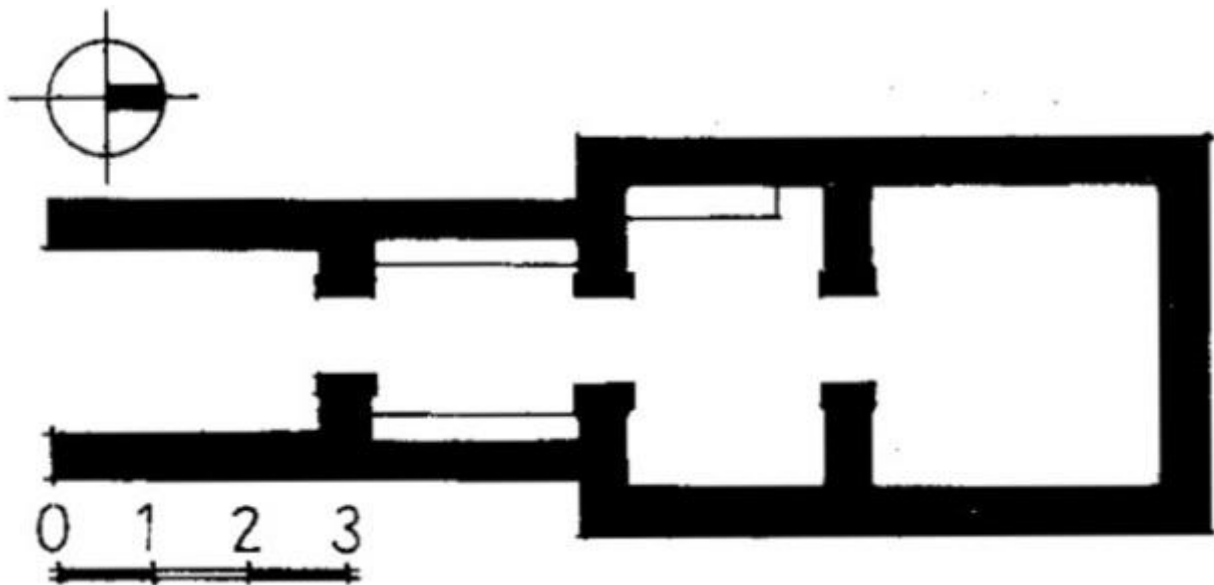
furniture found in all three chambers, though this could also be connected to the funerary rites associated with the tomb.<sup>4</sup>

Decoration: Yes      Preservation: ?

Type of Decoration: Painted. In the burial chamber, painted decoration in blue and red was discovered (its type – monochromatic or figural - is unspecified).

Date: The tomb has been dated to the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC based the similarities in construction techniques and its geographical proximity to the tomb B (45).

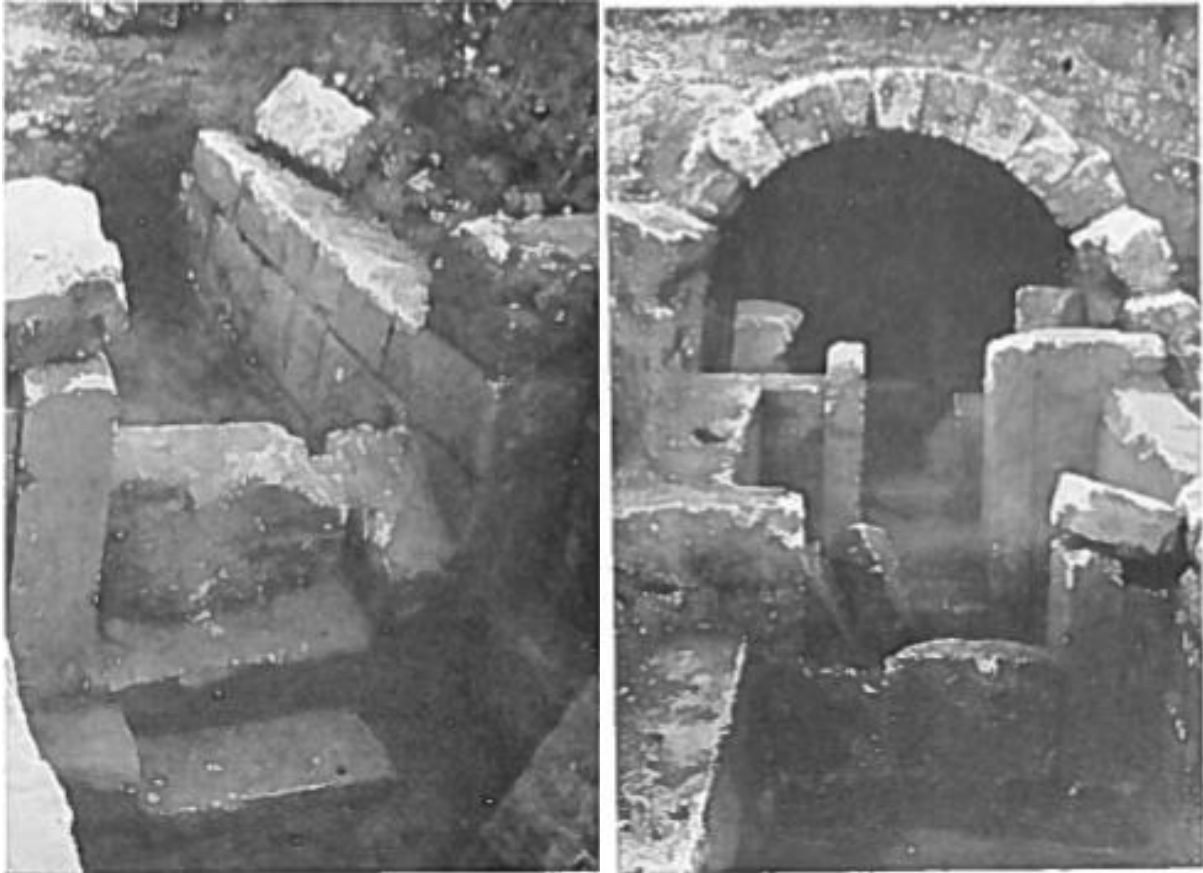
References: Mansel 1943; Rousseva 2002; Stoyanova 2007; Stoyanova 2011; Stoyanova 2015; Stoyanova 2017; Sîrbu, Ștefan, and Ștefan 2021.



Plan of Kırklareli tomb C

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<sup>4</sup> Stoyanova 2017, 53.



Views of 1) the dromos from the interior of the first antechamber 2) the two antechambers and burial chamber from the dromos of Kırklareli tomb C at the time of excavation

|              |  |   |
|--------------|--|---|
| Cat. #<br>47 | Tomb name: Kirk Kilisse/Erikliste<br>Date of tomb: Beg. of 4 <sup>th</sup> c. BC | Region: Kırklareli<br>Location: Erikliste |
|--------------|--|---|

Tumulus: H: ? D: ?

Part of a group: No Number of tumuli in the group: N/A

Tomb: Location within tumulus: ? Orientation: SE

Construction materials: Limestone Preservation: Good

Built Dromos: Yes L: 2.05m W: 1.15m H: 1.82m Roofed: Yes

Monumental façade: Yes

Doors present: No Material: N/A

Number of chambers: One

Plan of burial chamber: Round

Inner dimensions of burial chamber: D: 3.92m H: 3.45m Type of roof: Corbel dome

Burials: One, male (inhumation) on the marble couch.

Animal remains: One horse (in the burial chamber).

Finds: Bronze-gilt oinochoe, silver oinochoe, silver vase, silver patera, the shaft of a bronze candelabra (double-herm), a bronze-gilt helmet, a thin silver double axe-head, all found in the burial chamber.

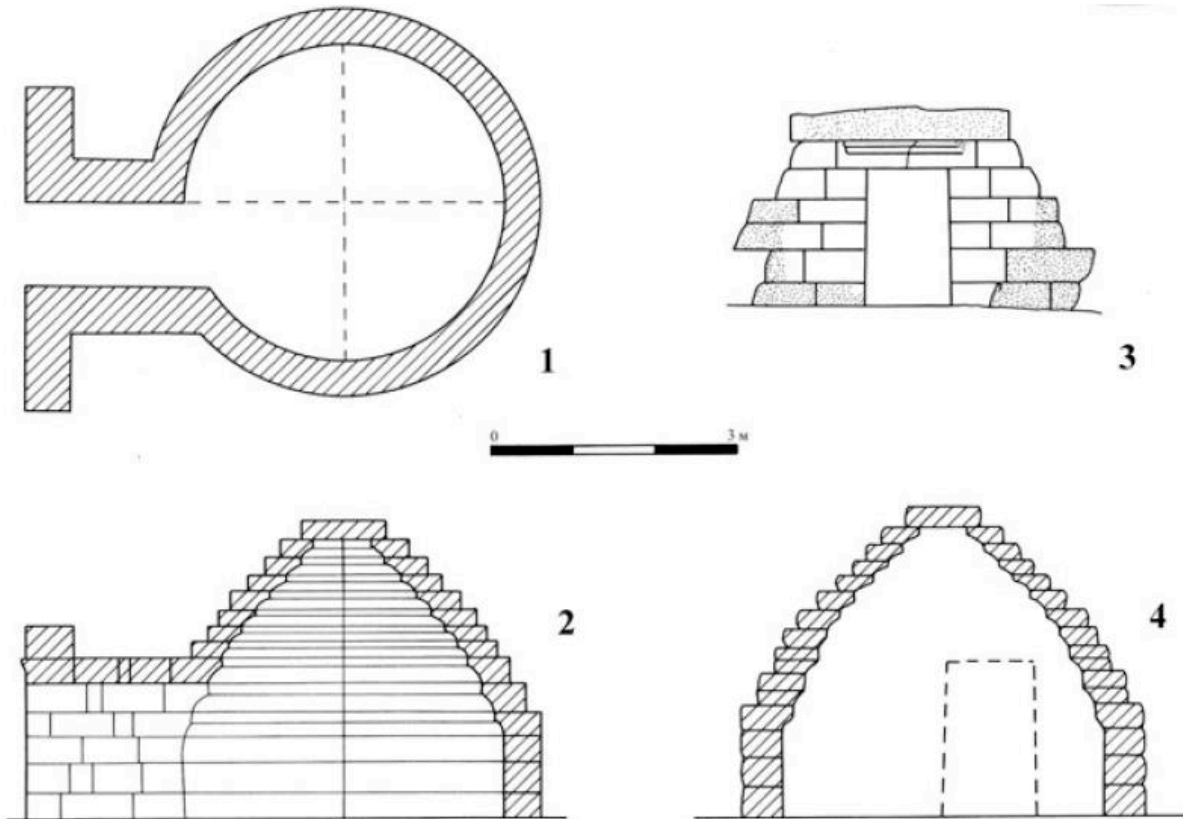
Description: The tomb comprises of a built dromos and a round burial chamber. It is made of well-dressed ashlars; its floors are unpaved. The dromos is preceded by a winged, plain façade. The façade features the entrance to the tomb, framed by stone blocks and topped by a large lintel, very similar to the one at the Filipovo (10) tomb, moulded to resemble a pediment with central and corner acroteria. The dromos itself is narrow and short; it is covered by large flat slabs. Notably, it is positioned off the burial chamber's central axis. The burial chamber is covered by a corbelled dome. The publications of the tomb mention that the deceased was stretched out on a marble couch; however, its position within the burial chamber is not mentioned nor indicated on any of the existing plans.

Decoration: Yes Preservation: Good

Type of Decoration: Sculpted and other. A rosette carved in low relief found on the key stone of the dome. There is a mention of graffiti (basic human figures) on one of the lintels of the burial chamber entrance.

Date: Based on the finds within the burial chamber, the tomb can be dated to the first half of the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC, and more specifically the second quarter of the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC.

References: Hasluk 1910/1911, Archibald 1998; Rousseva 2000; Rousseva 2002; Stoyanova 2011; Stoyanova 2015; Stoyanov and Stoyanova 2016.



Plan, cross-sections, and depiction of the façade of the Eriklisse tomb



View of the façade of the Eriklisse tomb at the time of excavation



View of the exterior of the Erikliše tomb at the time of excavation

|              |  |   |
|--------------|--|---|
| Cat. #<br>48 | Tomb name: Karakoç<br>Date of tomb: 4 <sup>th</sup> c BC | Region: Kırklareli<br>Location: Karakoç |
|--------------|--|---|

Tumulus: H: 5m D: 30m

Part of a group: No? Number of tumuli in the group: N/A

Tomb: Location within tumulus: ? Orientation: S

Construction materials: Limestone Preservation: Less than fair

Built Dromos: Yes L: 1.45m W: 0.88m H: 1.63m Roofed: Maybe

Monumental façade: No

Doors present: No

Number of chambers: One

Plan of burial chamber: Round

Inner dimensions of burial chamber: D: 2.95m H: 2.5m Type of roof: Corbel dome

Burials: One adult inhumation in the burial chamber, head facing east.

Animal remains: None found.

Finds: Two terracotta lamps, one of which locally produced; heavily oxidized heads of iron weapons (unidentified); three phialai with omphalos decoration, made of grey clay; a grey ware askos; a grey ware pouring jug; a red-clay vessel; a badly fragmentary bronze vessel, possibly a bowl; a bronze oinochoe; a metal object with two appliques shaped like female heads were found in the burial chamber. Several bases from amphorae and a deep vessel, possibly prehistoric, were found in the fill in front of the entrance of the dromos.

Description: The tomb consists of a single, round chamber, a built dromos, and a walled courtyard. The courtyard is 3.69m wide and framed with parallel walls made of rough large stones. The dromos and burial chamber are built with ashlar masonry. The dromos appears to have been roofed. The floors of both spaces are unpaved. Neither is reported to feature decoration or furniture of any kind.

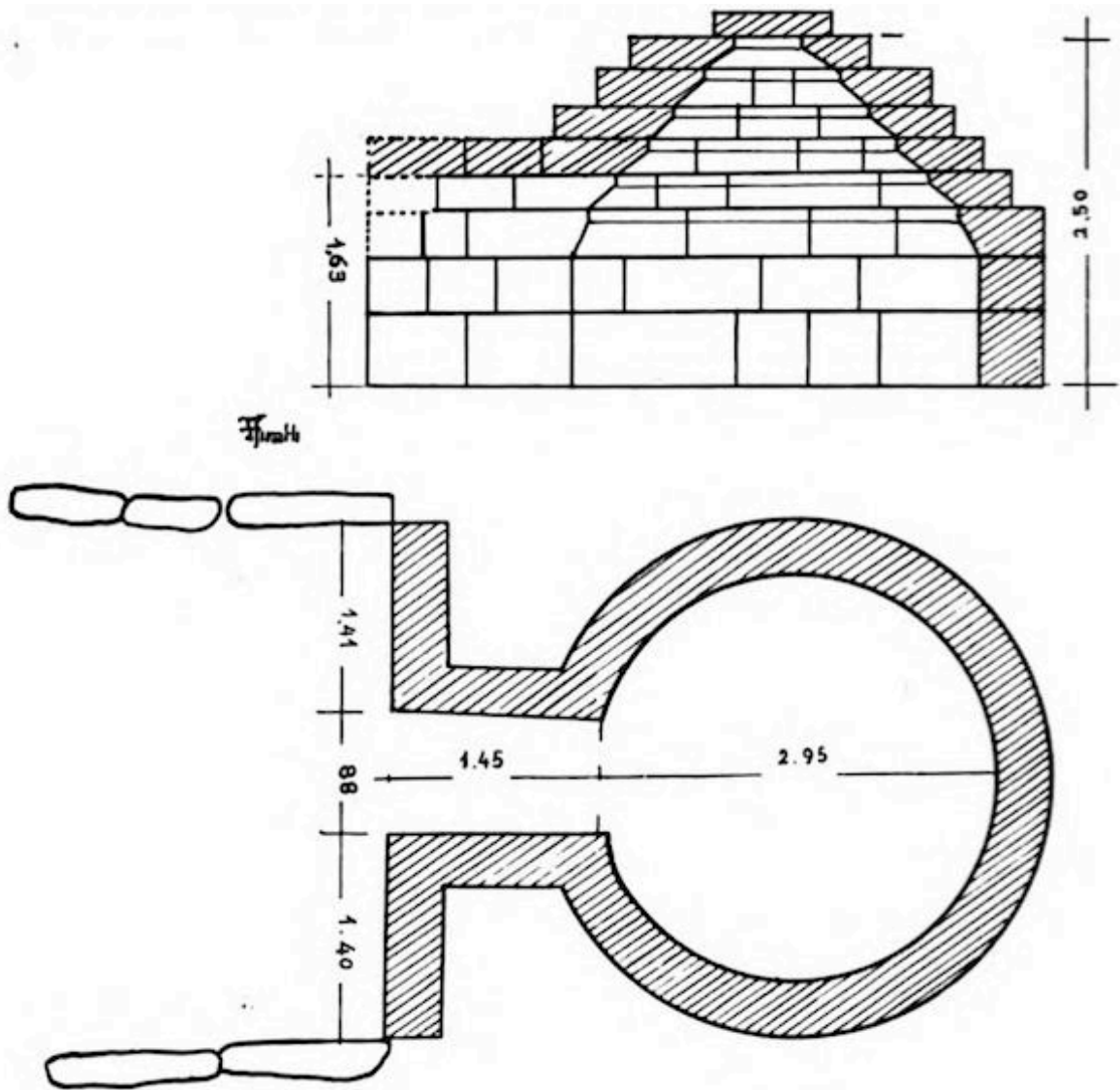
Decoration: None Preservation: N/A

Type of Decoration: N/A

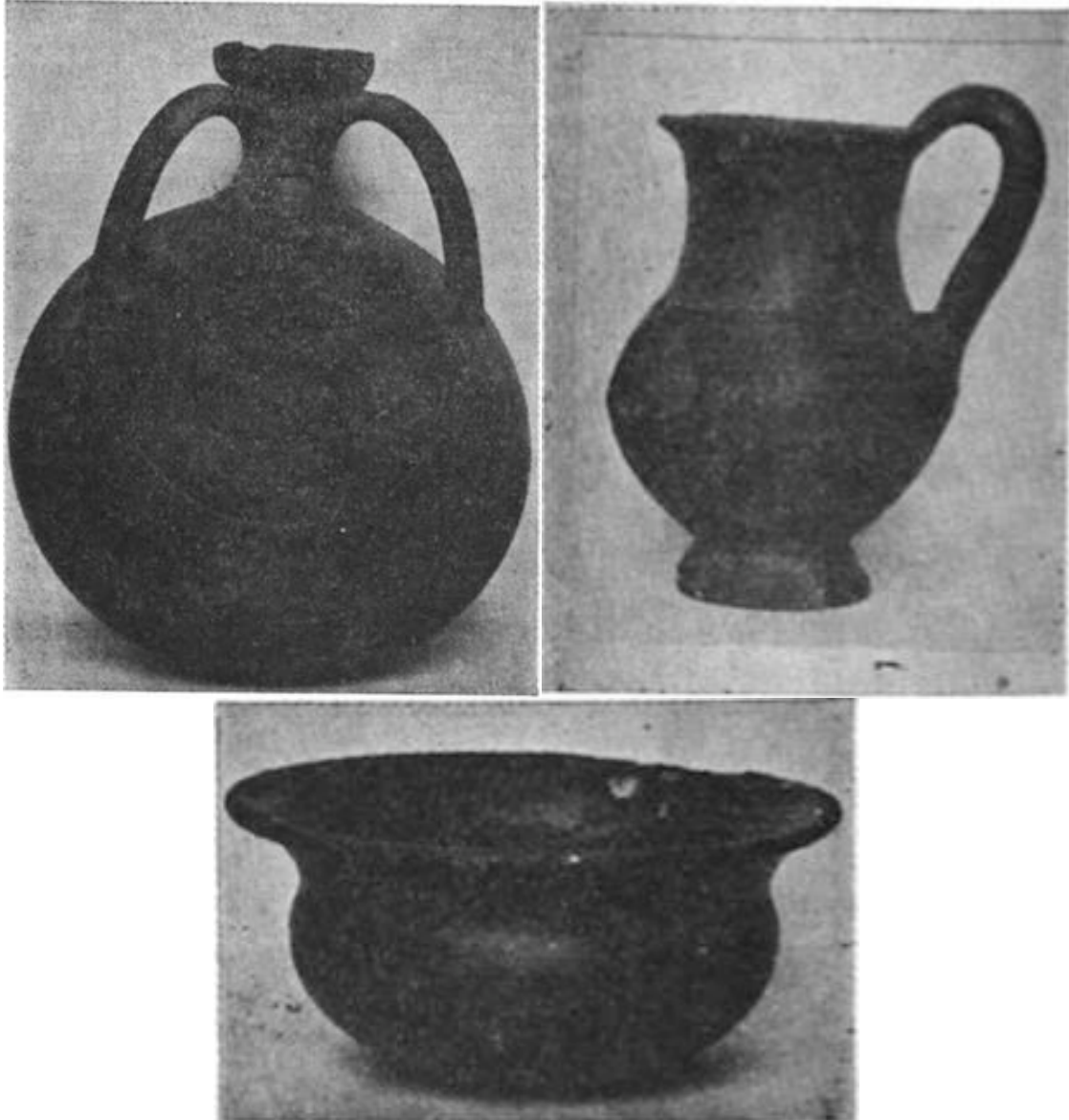
Date: Based on the funerary inventory the tomb is dated to the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC, although there are disagreements about the exact date. The most recent suggestion, based on the askos and the jug, is a date in the second half of the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC.<sup>5</sup>

References: Fıratlı 1964; Archibald 1998; Stoyanov and Stoyanova 2016; Yıldırım 2016.

<sup>5</sup> Stoyanov and Stoyanova 2016. 316.



Plan and cross-section of the tomb



Some of the finds from the tomb: 1) The askos 2) the jug 3) one of the phiales

|              |  |                                    |
|--------------|--|------------------------------------|
| Cat. #<br>49 | Tomb name: Naip<br>Date of tomb: End of 4 <sup>th</sup> /early 3 <sup>rd</sup> c. BC | Region: Tekirdag<br>Location: Naip |
|--------------|--|------------------------------------|

Tumulus: H: 18-21m D: 84m

Part of a group: No Number of tumuli in the group: N/A

Tomb: Location within tumulus: SE quarter Orientation: S/SE

Construction materials: Limestone, Marble Preservation: Fair

Built Dromos: Yes L: 6.10m W: 1-1.10m H: 2.10m Roofed: Yes

Monumental façade: No

Doors present: Yes Material: Marble

Number of chambers: One

Plan of burial chamber: Square

Inner dimensions of burial chamber: L: 3.06m W: 3.10m H: 2.65m Type of roof: Corbel

Burials: One adult cremation, reportedly in a container placed on the kline. No further documentation.

Animal remains: One equine cremation; no further documentation.

Finds: Five identical silver phialae with rosettes on the tondo and incised with the letters TE; a silver-gilt small jug with ΤΕΡΡΕΩ inscribed on the rim; a silver ladle and strainer; a plate (possibly a coaster for ladle and strainer); a Thacian wine amphora stamped with "Πολινεικης Θασιων"; three bronze vessels – a lekane, a patera, and a fragmentary pitcher; two alabaster of coarse clay and the neck of a gypsum alabastrum; the heavily corroded junction of the blade and handle of an iron strigil; a gold laurel wreath; a shield; fragments of a bronze helmet; a breastplate; a pair of iron spears, heavily corroded; a bronze cast lamp, a bronze torch, a bronze chain on a hook; bronze nails were found in the burial chamber. Three vessels - an amphora neck, a black-glazed unguentarium, and a broken locally-manufactured jug were found in the tumular fill, close to the entrance of the dromos.

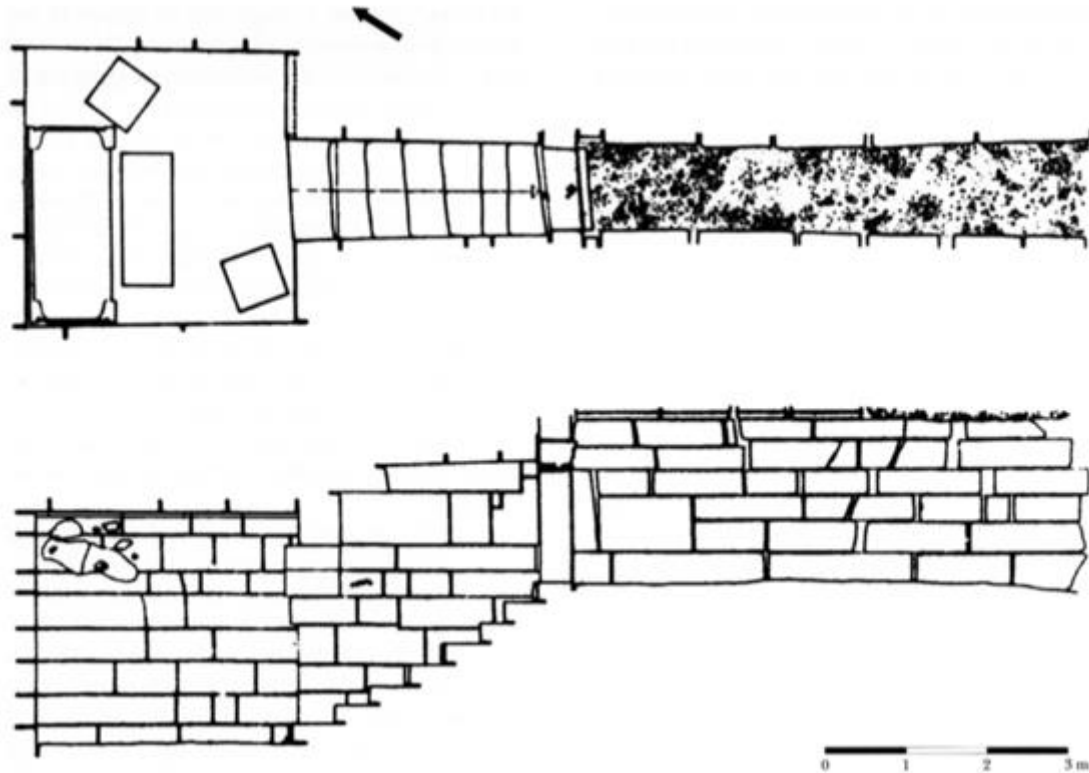
Description: The tomb is made of well-dressed ashlar and consists of a built dromos and a square burial chamber. The dromos is narrow and corbel-roofed, its floor unpaved. It leads to the tomb's entrance, which features an Ionic doorframe and a marble door slab carved in high relief. The entrance leads to a staircase (six steps), at the bottom of which is the entrance of the burial chamber. The chamber is almost square in plan and covered by a corbel vault, which is visually similar to a barrel vault (like the corbelled vault of the antechamber of Slavchova (24) tomb). The tomb is noteworthy for its elaborate furniture. The furniture includes a kline, a table, a footstool, and two diphroi. The kline was placed against the northwestern (back) wall, the rectangular table in front of it, and one of the diphroi to its right, with the second positioned on the left side of the chamber's entrance. The couch has sculpted legs, and a stone slab imitating a cushion, decorated with relief phiale. The table also has legs in high relief. Nine dishes (plates and bowls of varying functions) carved in high relief decorate its top.

Decoration: Yes Preservation: Good

Type of Decoration: Sculpted. The tomb's entrance, at the end of the dromos, features sculpted decoration. The frame's jambs feature a fillet, ovoli, and fascia, while the top lintel is decorated with a band of dentils. There are also two small graffiti in the burial chamber. One graffiti is on the northeastern wall of the staircase and spells out KAΘAΘA, whilst the graffiti on the southeastern wall of the chamber, is pictorial depicting a ship without sails.

Date: The tomb dates to the second half of the 4<sup>th</sup> – early 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC. These dates are based upon the tomb's architectural features, the sculpted furniture and a few finds. In particular, the unguentarium can be dated to 325-300 BC; the stamped Thasian amphora dates to 308-298 BC, and the type of furniture is dated with *terminus post quem* ca 320 BC.

References: Delemen 2004; Delemen 2006; Grudeva 2017; Stoyanova 2017; Grudeva 2018; Huguenot 2020; Sîrbu, Ștefan, and Ștefan 2021.



Plan and cross-section of the Naip tomb



The furniture from the Naip tomb



The Thasian amphora from the Naip tomb and the stamp on it

|              |  |   |
|--------------|--|---|
| Cat. #<br>50 | Tomb name: Elaphochori<br>Date of tomb: c. 4 <sup>th</sup> c. BC | Region: Evros<br>Location: Dafni/ Elaphochori |
|--------------|--|---|

Tumulus: H: ? D: 20m

Part of a group: ? Number of tumuli in the group: ?

Tomb: Location within tumulus: ? Orientation: ?

Construction materials: Limestone Preservation: ?

Built Dromos: Yes L: ? W: ? H: ? Roofed: Yes

Monumental façade: ?

Doors present: ? Material: ?

Number of chambers: Two

Plan of antechamber: Trapezoidal

Inner dimensions of antechamber: L: ? W: ? H: ? Type of roof: Corbel vault

Plan of burial chamber: Rectangular

Inner dimensions of burial chamber: L: ? W: ? H: ? Type of roof: Barrel vault

Burials: ?

Animal remains: ?

Finds: Fragments of amphorae and lamps dating of the Hellenistic period were found in the tumulus.

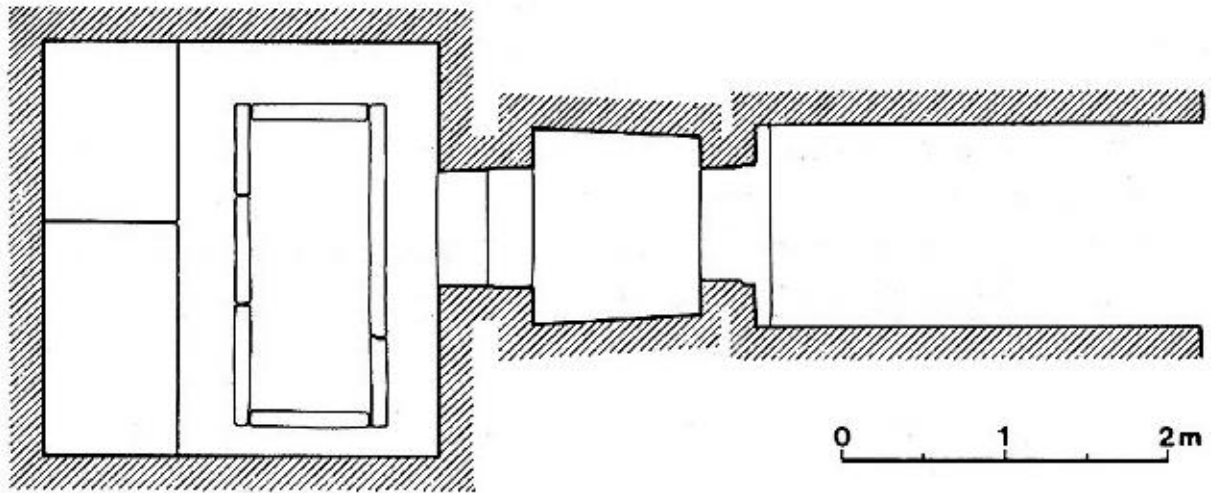
Description: The information available about this tomb is relatively sparse. The tomb is made of irregularly sized and arranged but well-dressed ashlar. The tomb consists of a built dromos and two rectangular chambers. The dromos is covered by a corbelled roof; its floor is made of trodden earth, probably paved when originally built. At the end of the dromos is the entrance to the antechamber. The entrance is elevated and trapezoidal in shape. The antechamber is also rectangular and covered by a corbelled vault, with a trodden-earth floor. The burial chamber is accessed through a well-made rectangular entrance, which is also elevated above the floor level. The chamber is covered by a barrel vault. Its floor was paved with stone slabs. There is sarcophagus embedded in the floor, and a simple bench placed against the back wall. The tomb has suffered some damage. For example, at least one of the ashlar used for building the walls of the burial chamber is now missing; the burial chamber's floor is also heavily disturbed, many of the slabs are missing.

Decoration: No Preservation: N/A

Type of Decoration: N/A

Date: The tomb has been dated to ca. the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC, based on its architectural features, and in particular the two vaults.

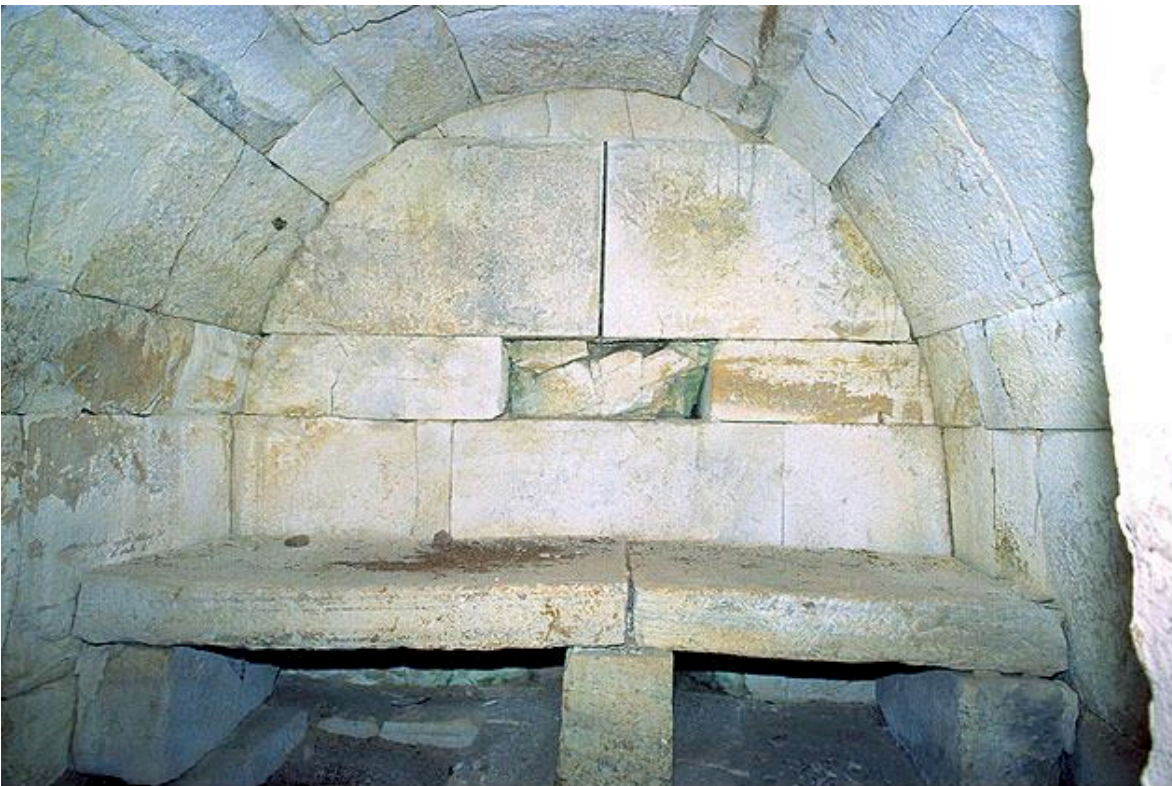
References: Archibald 1998; Triantaphyllos 2007a; Triantaphyllos 2007b; Sirbu, Ștefan, and Ștefan 2021



Plan and cross-section of the Elaphochori tomb



View of the dromos and entrance of the tomb



View of the interior of the burial chamber of the tomb

|              |  |                                  |
|--------------|--|----------------------------------|
| Cat. #<br>51 | Tomb name: Rigio A<br>Date of tomb: 4 <sup>th</sup> c BC | Region: Evros<br>Location: Rigio |
|--------------|--|----------------------------------|

Tumulus: H: 2.85m D: 20m

Part of a group: Yes Number of tumuli in the group: 3

Tomb: Location within tumulus: SE part Orientation: SE

Construction materials: Limestone Preservation: Less than fair

Built Dromos: No

Monumental façade: No

Doors present: No

Number of chambers: One

Plan of burial chamber: Rectangular

Inner dimensions of burial chamber: L: 2.30m W: 1.32m H: 1.50m Type of roof: Flat

Burials: A few fragments of bone were discovered inside the tomb.

Animal remains: None found

Finds: Six bronze arched fibulae were found in the tumular embankment, close to the entrance of the tomb.

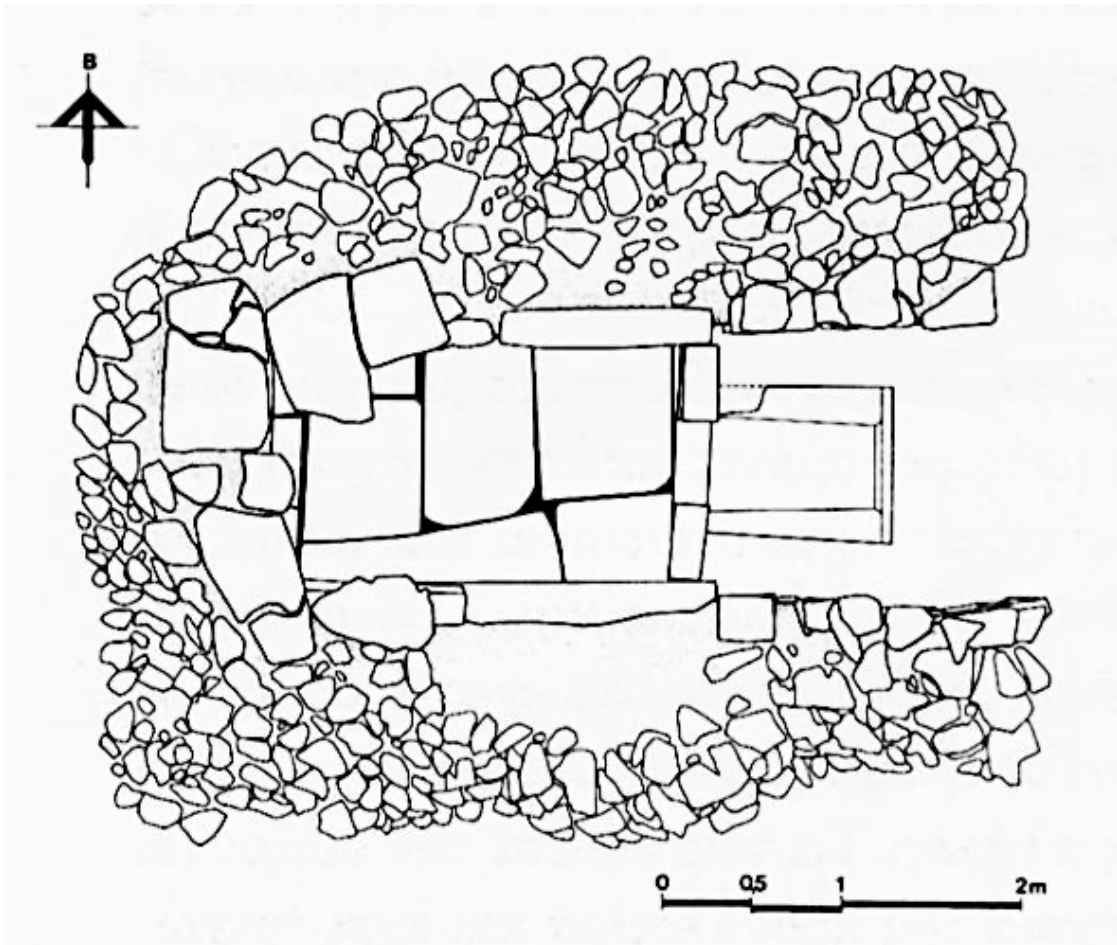
Description: The tomb is built with ashlar masonry. It features a space in front of the entrance like a courtyard or a porch, framed by two walls extending from the protective layer of unworked stone and mud which encases the tomb. The building consists of single chamber. The chamber has a flat roof, also constructed of flat slabs. The floor of the chamber is paved. The tomb lacks any furnishings or decoration. The monument is encased in a protective layer of unworked stone. It was looted and suffered structural damage prior to excavation.

Decoration: None Preservation: N/A

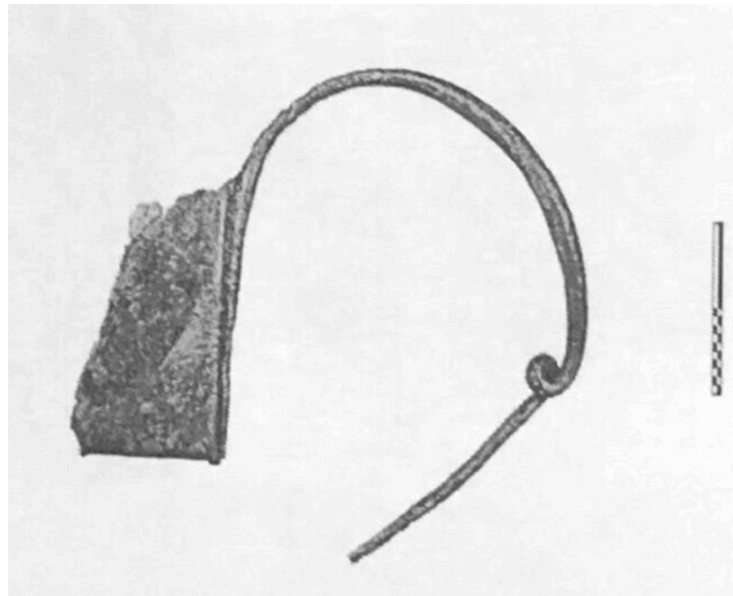
Type of Decoration: N/A

Date: 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC

References: Triantaphyllos and Terzopoulou 1998; Triantaphyllos and Terzopoulou 2000; Triantaphyllos 2007a; Triantaphyllos 2007b.



Plan of the tomb



Bronze fibula from the site

|              |  |                                  |
|--------------|--|----------------------------------|
| Cat. #<br>52 | Tomb name: Rigio Γ<br>Date of tomb: 4 <sup>th</sup> c BC | Region: Evros<br>Location: Rigio |
|--------------|--|----------------------------------|

Tumulus: H: 2.50 D: 33m

Part of a group: Yes                      Number of tumuli in the group: 3

Tomb:                      Location within tumulus: SE      Orientation: SE

Construction materials:                      Preservation:

Built Dromos: Yes      L: 2.70m              W: 1.20m              H: 0.70m (max)              Roofed: No

Monumental façade: No

Doors present: No

Number of chambers: Two

Plan of antechamber: Rectangular

Inner dimensions of antechamber: L: 2.50m      W: 0.9-1.10m      H: 1.10-1.30m      Type of roof: Flat

Plan of burial chamber: Rectangular

Inner dimensions of burial chamber: L: 2.38m      W: 1.34m              H: 1.65m              Type of roof: Flat

Burials: A few bones were found scattered on the tomb's interior and its direct vicinity.

Animal remains: A partial equine skeleton was discovered on the western side of the tumulus, close to the top of the embankment.

Finds: Eight bone buttons, iron and bronze stems; a bronze lamella with animal imagery; fragments of bronze gold-plated leaves from a funerary wreath were found on the tomb's interior. Fragments of vessels including amphorae, lekane-shaped bowl, and the base of a black-glazed kantharos were found in four locations within the tumulus. Fragments of Early Iron Age handmade vessels were found in the early grave within the tumulus.

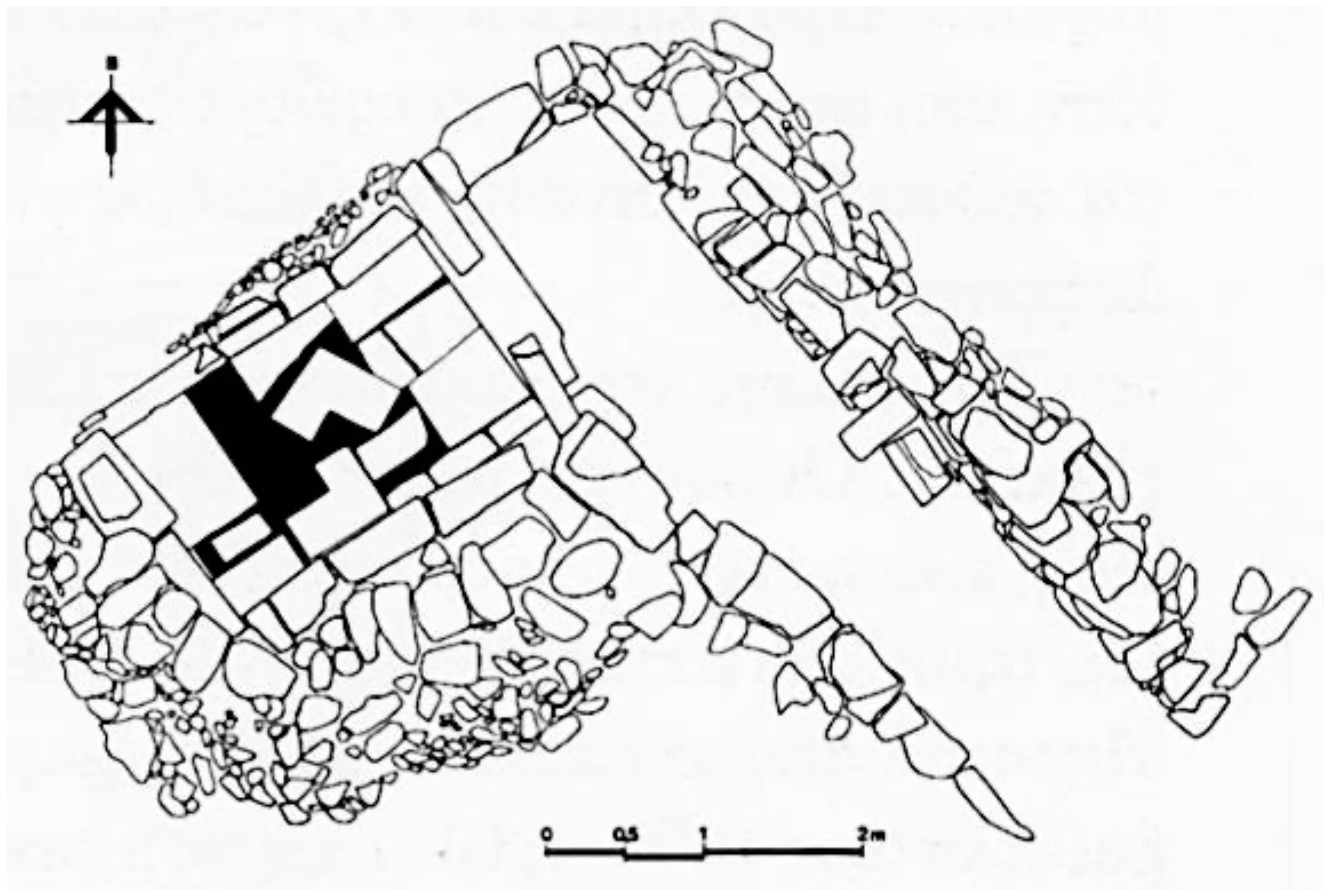
Description: The monument consists of a built dromos and two rectangular chambers. The tomb's configuration is quite unusual – the dromos is placed perpendicularly to the tomb, as opposed to being on the same axis. The tomb was encased in a protective layer of unworked stone and mud; the walls of the dromos are built using the same technique and materials. The tomb itself is built with ashlar masonry. Its roofs are flat and the floors of both chambers are paved with large slabs. It features no furniture nor decoration. Its façade consists of three particularly large monoliths, which form the lintel and jambs of the entrance. The tomb was robbed multiple times and has suffered structural damage as a result. It should be noted that the excavation revealed an earlier structure in the centre of the tumulus. It consisted of four concentric circles of stone forming a diameter of 9.50m. The structure appears to have been covered by a tumulus of its own, which was then incorporated into the larger tumulus. Pottery fragments discovered in the soil suggest an Early Iron Age date for this structure.

Decoration: None                      Preservation: N/A

Type of Decoration: N/A

Date: Based on the vessels found within the tumulus, the tomb is dated to the second or third quarter of the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC.

References: Triantaphyllos and Terzopoulou 1998; Triantaphyllos and Terzopoulou 2000; Triantaphyllos 2007a; Triantaphyllos 2007b.



Plan of the tomb

|              |  |  |
|--------------|--|--|
| Cat. #<br>53 | Tomb name: Stavroupoli-Xanthi<br>Date of tomb: Mid-2 <sup>nd</sup> c. BC | Region: Xanthi<br>Location: Stavroupoli-Xanthi |
|--------------|--|--|

Tumulus: H: ? D: ?

Part of a group: ? Number of tumuli in the group: N/A

Tomb: Location within tumulus: Orientation:

Construction materials: Local marble Preservation: Good

Built Dromos: Yes L: 4.65m W: 1.59m H: 2m (approx.) Roofed: Yes

Monumental façade: No

Doors present: Yes Material: Marble

Number of chambers: Two

Plan of antechamber: Rectangular

Inner dimensions of antechamber: L: 2.12m W: 3.13m H: 3.65m Type of roof: Barrel vault

Plan of burial chamber: Rectangular

Inner dimensions of burial chamber: L: 3.15m W: 3.13m H: 3.65m Type of roof: Barrel vault

Burials: None discovered

Animal remains: None discovered

Finds: Two small golden rings; fragments of a necklace; fragments of three terracotta figurines (two Eros and one Nike) were found on the tomb's interior.

Description: The tomb consists of a built dromos and two rectangular chambers. It is built of well-dressed stone ashlar. The dromos is long and flat-roofed, with a floor of trodden soil. Part of its roof is missing. The dromos leads to the tomb's main entrance. It should be noted that the antechamber and burial chamber are of equal height, and their walls higher than that of the dromos. Both chambers are covered by barrel vaults, and both are paved with stone slabs. The antechamber is devoid of any furniture. It leads to the burial chamber, the doorway of which is modelled as a Doric architrave. It was closed by a marble door (double-leaf) which was found in fragments in the antechamber. As in the Chetinyova (4) tomb, there are the two semi-circular indentations carved on the interior side of the burial chamber's entrance for the wings of the door. There are two klinai in a Gamma arrangement in the burial chamber, one against the back wall, the other against the right wall. The arrangement is identical to that of the klinai in the Sveshtari tomb (69) and finds parallels in Macedonian tombs, such as the tomb at Potidea.<sup>6</sup>

Decoration: Some Preservation: Good

Type of Decoration: Sculpted and painted. The architrave of the burial chamber's entrance features a painted egg-and-dart motif. The two klinai in the burial chamber have legs and cushions carved in high relief.

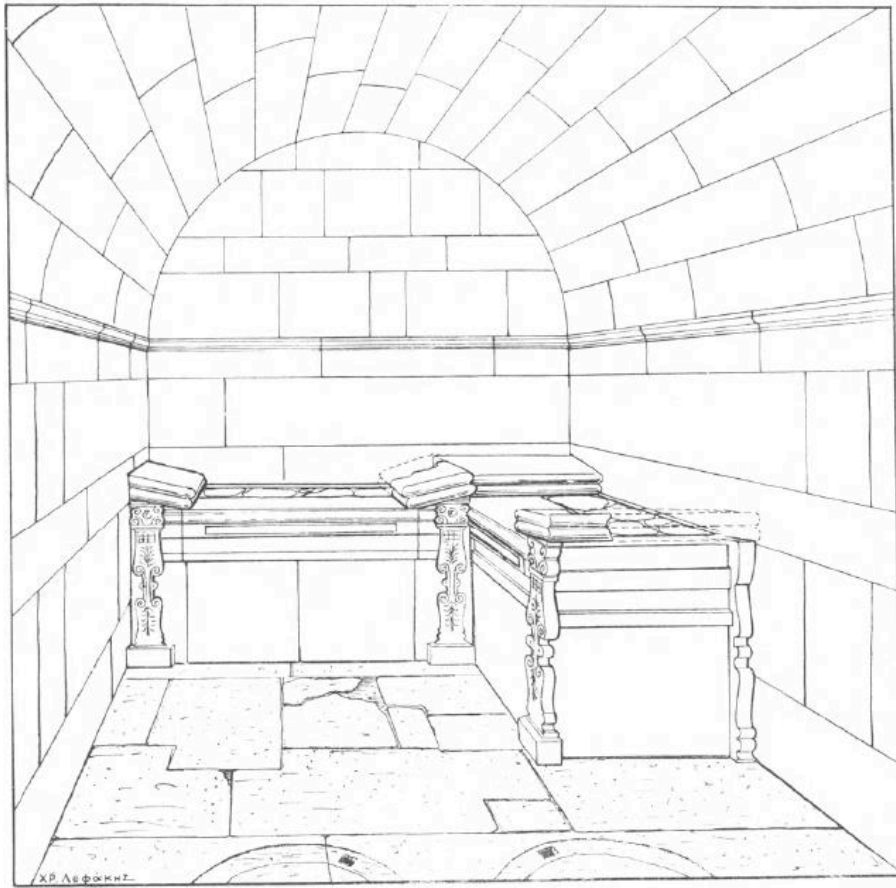
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<sup>6</sup> Sismanidis 1997





View of the entrance of the of the Stavroupoli tomb at the time of excavation



Drawing of the burial chamber of the of the Stavroupoli tomb

|              |   |                                  |
|--------------|---|----------------------------------|
| Cat. #<br>54 | Tomb name: Eshil Tepe<br>Date of tomb: End of 4 <sup>th</sup> c. BC | Region: Varna<br>Location: Varna |
|--------------|---|----------------------------------|

Tumulus: H: ? D: ?

Part of a group: Unknown Number of tumuli in the group: N/A

Tomb: Location within tumulus: ? Orientation: S

Construction materials: Limestone Preservation: Destroyed

Built Dromos: No

Monumental façade: No

Doors present: No Material: N/A

Number of chambers: Two

Plan of antechamber: Rectangular

Inner dimensions of antechamber: L: 2.80m W: 1.70m H: ? Type of roof: ?

Plan of burial chamber: Rectangular

Inner dimensions of burial chamber: L: 2.77m W: 2.58m H: 2.80m Type of roof: Barrel vault

Burials: One adult inhumation. The burial was in a wooden (reportedly oak) sarcophagus, fragments of which were discovered around the remains. The skeleton was heavily deteriorated and it was not possible to determine its sex.

Animal remains: None discovered.

Finds: Two large amphorae, one Thasian; a clay jug; a clay askos with two handles; a clay vessel, something between an askos and a kylix; a clay kantharos, broken in multiple fragments (and later restored); two clay oil lamps of different make (one rougher/ of local make); one clay two-wick lamp; three clay unguentaria; a clay alabastron; several glass beads; some fragments of clay vessels; three statuettes made of a gypsum-like substance were found in the burial chamber: Two of the statuettes were fragmented, one is fully preserved and is in the shape of a woman wearing a short dress.

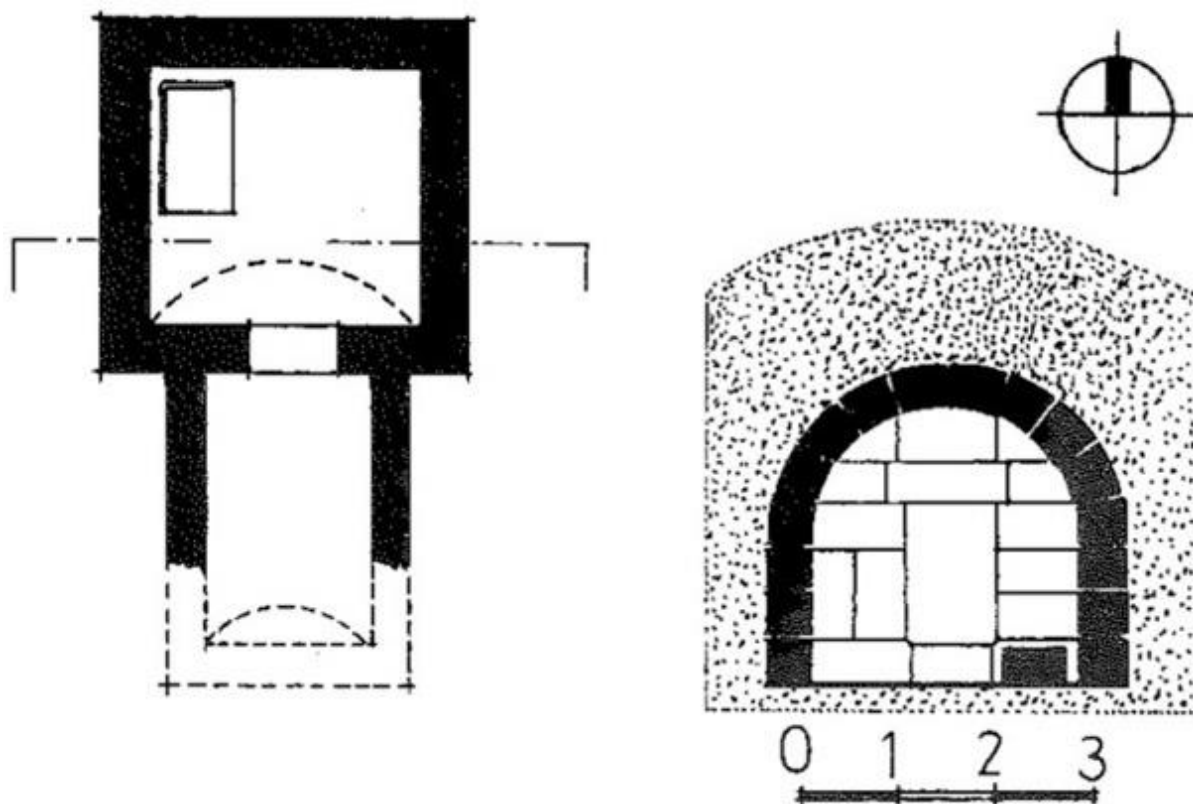
Description: The tomb was excavated in 1892; it has since been destroyed. It was made of well-dressed ashlar and consisted of two rectangular chambers (or a dromos and a burial chamber). At the time of excavation, the antechamber had suffered significant damage and it is unclear how it was accessed or what type of roof it had. The burial chamber was also rectangular (almost square) in plan. It was covered by a barrel vault; its floor was unpaved. The entrance appears to have been elevated; it was assembled from stone ashlar as opposed to being framed by jambs with a large lintel on top. In the northwestern corner of the burial chamber, a stone couch was discovered.

Decoration: No Preservation: N/A

Type of Decoration: N/A

Date: The tomb is dated to the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> – beginning of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC based on the finds from the burial chamber, especially the Thasian amphora, as well as its architecture. The tomb has since been destroyed.

References: Shkorpil 1898; Ivanov 1956; Mirchev 1958; Rousseva 2002; Stoyanova 2007; Stoyanova 2008; Damyanov, Nankov, and Stoyanova 2021; Sîrbu, Ştefan, and Ştefan 2021.



Plan and cross-section of the Eshil Tepe tomb.

|              |  |                                  |
|--------------|--|----------------------------------|
| Cat. #<br>55 | Tomb name: V. Vernenchik<br>Date of tomb: End of 4 <sup>th</sup> c. BC | Region: Varna<br>Location: Varna |
|--------------|--|----------------------------------|

Tumulus: H: ? D: ?

Part of a group: Yes Number of tumuli in the group: Two

Tomb: Location within tumulus: Orientation: S

Construction materials: Limestone Preservation: Good

Built Dromos: Yes L: 5.40m W: 1.65m H: 2.25 (max) Roofed: Yes

Monumental façade: No

Doors present: No Material: N/A

Number of chambers: One

Plan of burial chamber: Square

Inner dimensions of burial chamber: L: 3.05m W: 3.05m H: 3m Type of roof: Barrel vault

Burials: Unknown

Animal remains: None found.

Finds: One very fragmented lekythos and a terracotta statuette were found in the burial chamber.

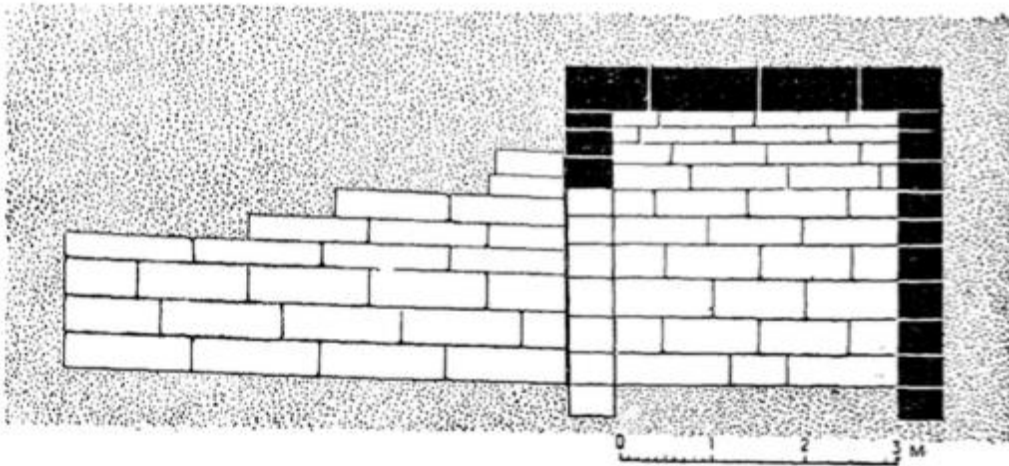
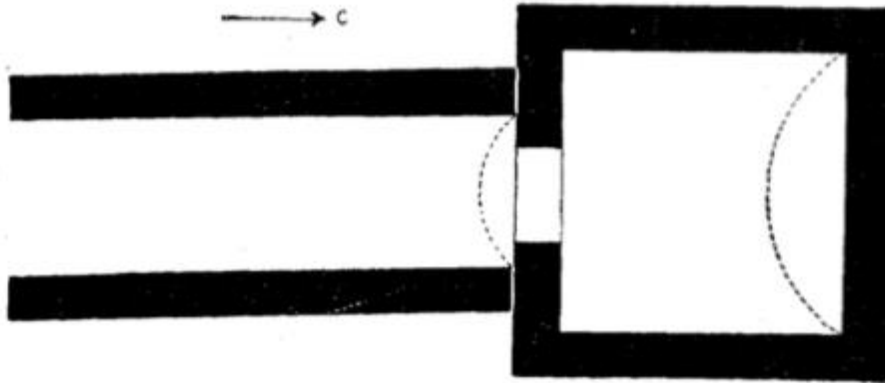
Description: The tomb consists of a build dromos and a single chamber. The tomb is made of well-dressed ashlars, with trodden-earth floors. The tomb had suffered damage due to being looted at some point before excavation. As a result, the dromos and the tomb's entrance were partially destroyed. The dromos had been covered by a barrel vault, but its roof has not survived. It is slightly off the tomb's axis, having been rotated 10 degrees to the ast; it also gets slightly elevated towards its southern end. The burial chamber is square in plan and also covered with a barrel vault. A large limestone block (1.05m x 0.48m x 0.37m) was discovered inside. The block was roughly hewn. Two egg-shaped dents were carved on its surface (12cm x 30cm). The purpose of the block is unclear, though it might have been a part of a funerary couch.

Decoration: None Preservation: N/A

Type of Decoration: N/A

Date: Based on the tomb's architecture, it has been dated generally to the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC.

References: Mirchev 1958; Rousseva 2002; Stoyanova 2007; Stoyanova 2008; Damyanov, Nankov, and Stoyanova 2021; Sirbu, Ștefan, and Ștefan 2021.



Plan and cross-section of the V. Varnenchik tomb.



Moulded stone block, possibly part of a funerary couch.

|              |   |                                  |
|--------------|---|----------------------------------|
| Cat. #<br>56 | Tomb name: Akchilar<br>Date of tomb: End of 4 <sup>th</sup> c. BC | Region: Varna<br>Location: Varna |
|--------------|---|----------------------------------|

Tumulus: H: ? D: ?

Part of a group: ? Number of tumuli in the group: ?

Tomb: Location within tumulus: ? Orientation: W

Construction materials: Limestone Preservation: Destroyed

Built Dromos: No

Monumental façade: No

Doors present: No Material: N/A

Number of chambers: One

Plan of burial chamber: Rectangular

Inner dimensions of burial chamber: L: 3.35m W: 2.50m H: 2.67m Type of roof: Barrel vault

Burials: No information

Animal remains: No information

Finds: In the burial chamber: the remains of a wooden sarcophagus (destroyed) decorated with terracotta appliques; fragments of a funerary wreath; a black-glaze single-mouth lamp; three alabastra.

Description: The tomb consists of a single square chamber. There is no built dromos. The chamber is built of well-dressed ashlar blocks, has a trodden-earth floor, and is covered by a barrel vault. It is notable that it faces the west, as opposed to the south, as is the case with most monuments in this study. Additionally, the entrance to the tomb is notable for being erected on the right side as opposed at the centre of the western wall. This appears to have been done to accommodate to the placement of a wooden sarcophagus against the northern (left) wall. The entrance, like the one of the Eshil Tepe (**54**) tomb did not have jabs, but framed with the ashlar used to construct the rest of the wall; it did feature a large lintel on top. The tomb no longer exists; it was destroyed sometime after its excavation.

Decoration: No Preservation: N/A

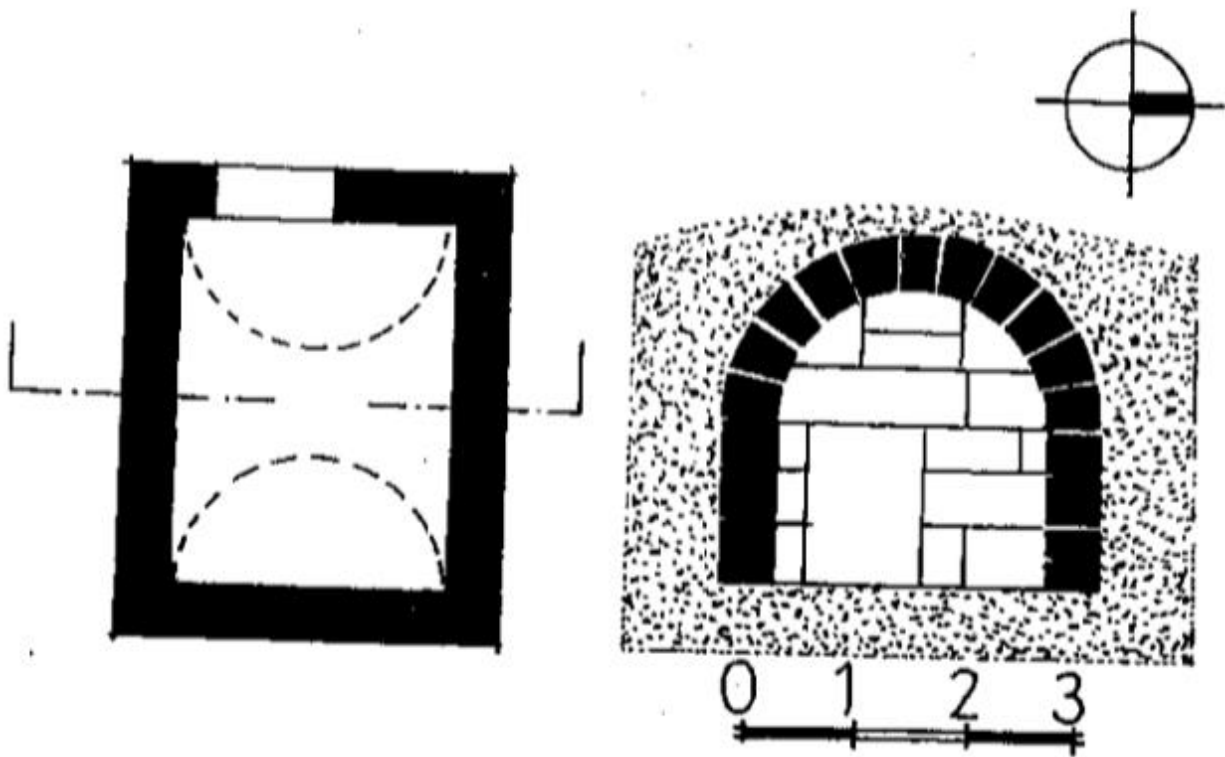
Type of Decoration: N/A

Date: The tomb was dated to the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC. This date is based on the few surviving finds and its architecture. In particular, the construction techniques used to build it have been pointed as identical to the ones used to build Mezek tomb 1 (**43**).<sup>1</sup>

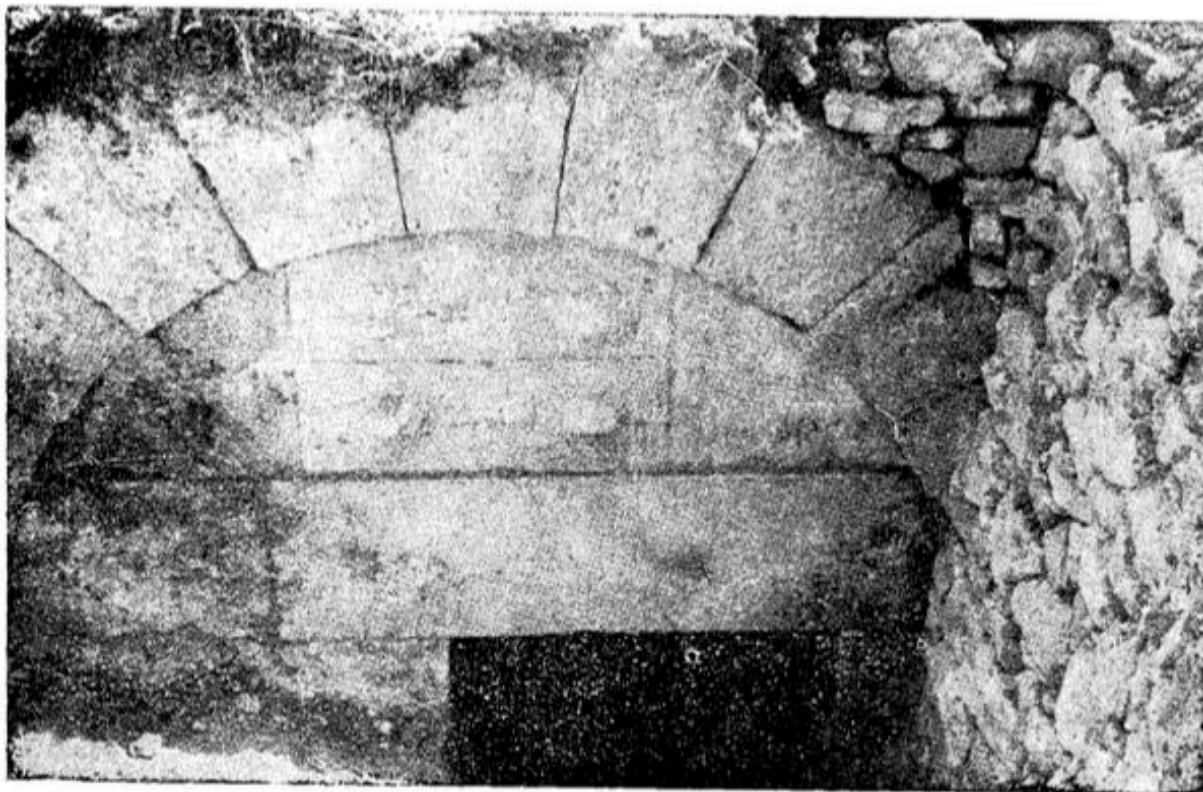
References: Ivanov 1956; Mirchev 1958; Rousseva 2002; Stovanova 2007, Stoyanova 2008; Damyanov Nankov, and Stoyanova 2021; Sîrbu, Ştefan, and Ştefan 2021.

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<sup>1</sup> Mirchev 1958, 574.



Plan and cross-section of the Akchilar tomb



Partial view of the façade of the Akchilar tomb, showing the off-axis entrance

|              |  |                                      |
|--------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| Cat. #<br>57 | Tomb name: Vurbitsa<br>Date of tomb: End of 5 <sup>th</sup> /mid-4 <sup>th</sup> c. BC | Region: Shumen<br>Location: Vurbitsa |
|--------------|--|--------------------------------------|

Tumulus: H: 8.80m D: 45m

Part of a group: Yes Number of tumuli in the group: 5

Tomb: Location within tumulus: Orientation: E

Construction materials: Sandstone Preservation: Fair

Built Dromos: No

Monumental façade: Yes

Doors present: No Material: N/A

Number of chambers: One

Plan of burial chamber: Rectangular

Inner dimensions of burial chamber: L: 2.0m W: 1.90m H: 2.10m Type of roof: Corbel vault

Burials: None found

Animal remains: None found

Finds: Fragments of handmade local greyware, wheel-made pottery, and a fragment of a metal object (possibly an arrowhead) were found in the tumular fill.

Description: The tomb is made of well-dressed ashlar and encased in a protective layer of stones. The tomb consists of a shallow porch and a single chamber and lacks a built dromos. According to the report and seen on photographs from the time of excavation, the porch was framed by two pilasters in antis topped by decorated capitals similar in type and decoration to those of the Sveshtari (**69**) tomb. This is not the case today. The porch is rectangular in plan and shallow, somewhat similar to the antechamber of the Vetren (**1**) tomb. It is covered by a vault of the type seen in the Elaphochori (**50**) tomb; its floor is paved with stone slabs. The burial chamber is also rectangular in plan and covered by a corbel vault. Its entrance is elevated and features a Doric frame with plain fasciae. Like the porch, the burial chamber was originally paved with stone slabs, but most of them are now missing. A crudely assembled burial couch was discovered against the western (back) wall. In front of the tomb, evidence of a pyre was discovered.

Decoration: No Preservation: N/A

Type of Decoration: N/A

Date: The tomb has been dated to the end of the 5<sup>th</sup>- first half of the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC. This date is based upon the pottery found in the fill, including the local grey ware jug and the fragment of wheel-made pottery, both of which can be dated to roughly the 6<sup>th</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> centuries BC, and the tomb's architectural features.

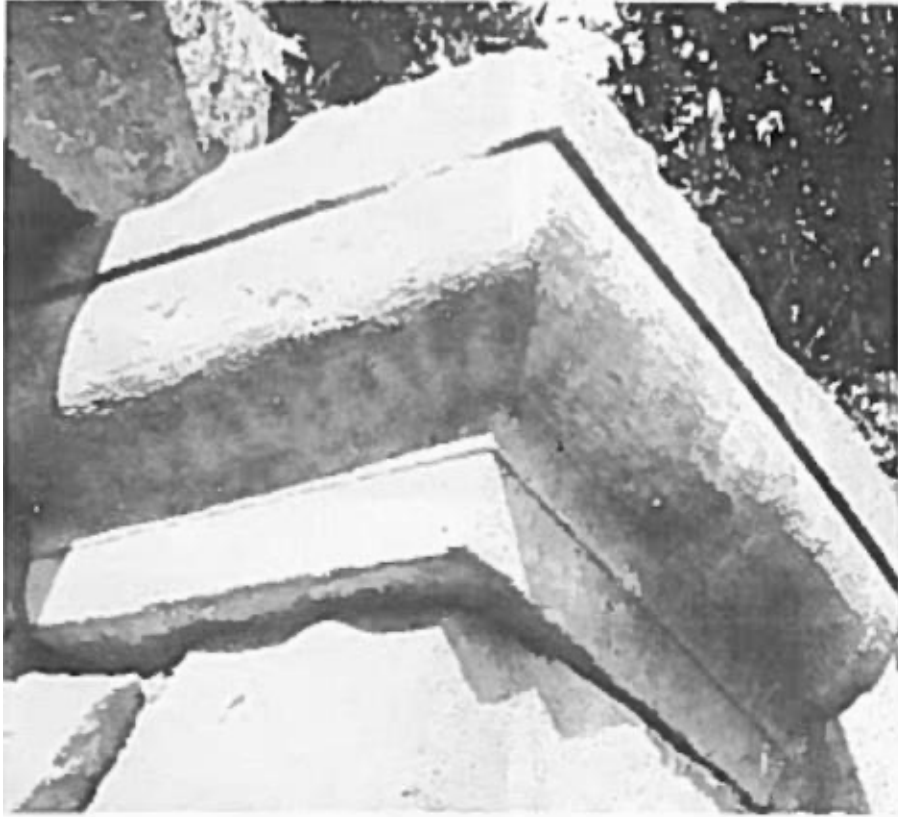
References: Atanasov 1990; Christakov, Gergova Iliev and Rizzo 1995.



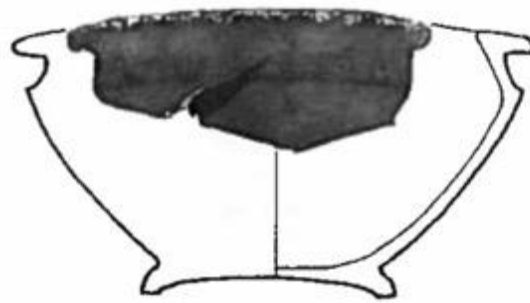
View of the façade and entrance of the Vurbitsa tomb at the time of excavation



View of the entrance of the Vurbitsa tomb in more recent times



Detail: one of the pilaster capitals



Fragments and reconstruction drawings of the pottery fragments; 1) the grey ware jug 2) the wheel-made vessel

|              |   |                                     |
|--------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| Cat. #<br>58 | Tomb name: Ivanski 1<br>Date of tomb: End of 4 <sup>th</sup> c BC | Region: Shumen<br>Location: Ivanski |
|--------------|---|-------------------------------------|

Tumulus: H: 13m D: 65-70m

Part of a group: Yes Number of tumuli in the group: 4

Tomb: Location within tumulus: S Orientation: S

Construction materials: Limestone and sandstone Preservation: Good

Built Dromos: No

Monumental façade: Yes

Doors present: No

Number of chambers: Two

Plan of antechamber: Rectangular

Inner dimensions of antechamber: L: 2.44m W: 1.32m H: 2.29m Type of roof: Corbel vault

Plan of burial chamber: Rectangular (almost square)

Inner dimensions of burial chamber: L: 2.49m W: 2.44m H: 2.29m Type of roof: Corbel vault

Burials: None found

Animal remains: A horse burial in a pit by the eastern corner of the tomb's façade.

Finds: 42 golden objects, including twenty buttons and twenty-two pieces of horse bridle decoration and 39 bronze arrowheads were found under the floor slabs in the burial chamber. Multiple fragments of pots, including greyware and fragments and seals from Thasian amphorae were found in the tumular fill (several of the fragments were found in a hearth, to the west of the dromos of tomb 2). A heavily corroded iron bridle was found in the pit with the horse.

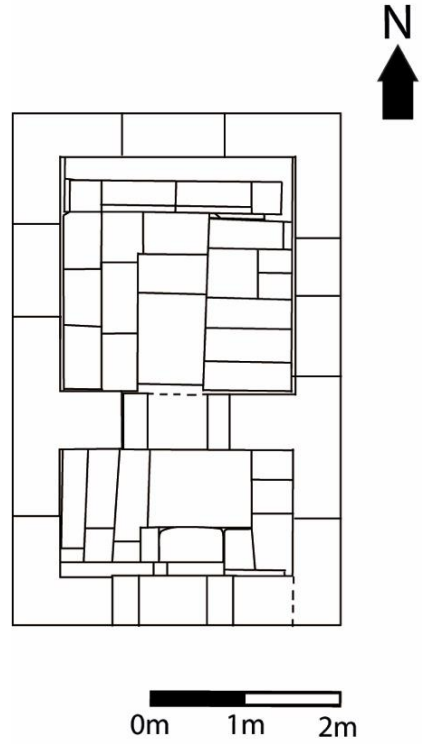
Description: The tomb is one of two discovered in this particular tumulus of the Ivanski necropolis. It consists of two rectangular chambers, built with ashlar masonry. The walls of the tomb are made of limestone blocks. Both chambers are covered by corbel vaults. The floors in both chambers are paved with sandstone slabs. The antechamber is devoid of furniture. There is a funerary couch placed against the northern wall, opposite the entrance of the burial chamber. The couch features sculpted and painted decoration, representing the legs of the couch and a footstool. In addition, another piece of furniture was discovered overturned on the floor of the burial chamber; it was initially placed in the south-eastern corner of the burial chamber and acted as a side table.

Decoration: No Preservation: N/A

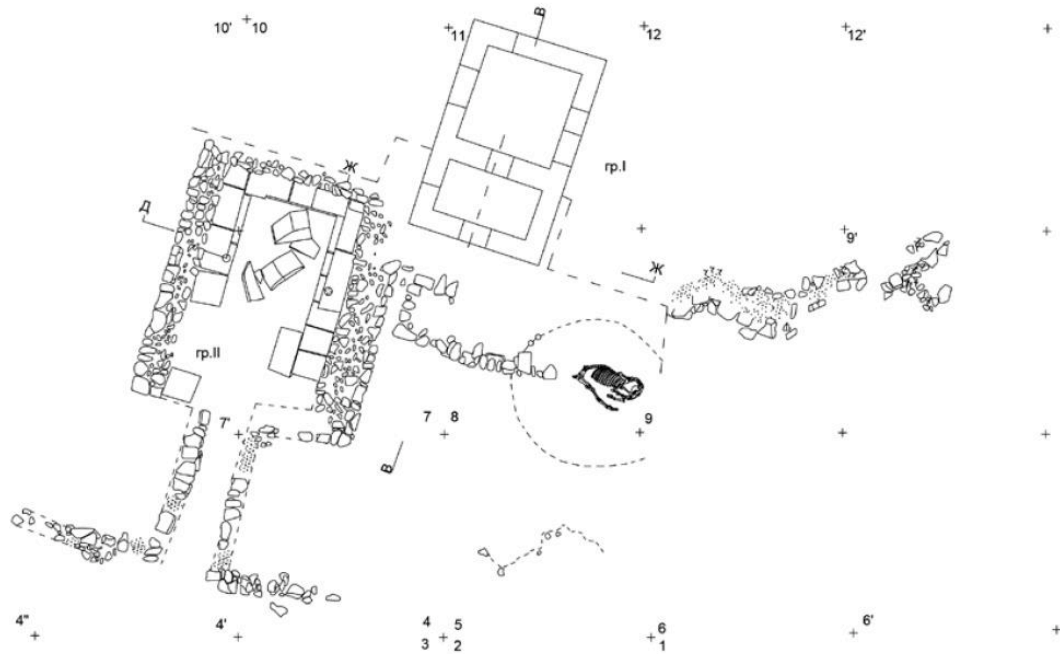
Type of Decoration: N/A

Date: Based on the tomb's objects discovered in the burial chamber, the tomb is dated to the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC, with the amphora stamps suggesting a terminus post quem date of 308 BC for the sealing of the tombs underneath the tumulus.

References: Atanasov 2005; Atanasov and Stoychev 2016, Atanasov and Madzharov 2021.



Plan of Ivanski tomb 1



Drawing of the contents of the Ivanski *tumulus*, including tombs 1 (to the right) and 2 (to the left), auxiliary structures, and an equine burial



Amphora stamps from the Ivanski tumulus, featuring the names of officials such as Ἀριστοφάνης I, Ποῦλος, Κρινομένης, Ἡρόδοτος, and Κλεοφῶν II, as well as a few examples which could not be identified

|              |   |                                     |
|--------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| Cat. #<br>59 | Tomb name: Ivanski 2<br>Date of tomb: Last quarter of 4 <sup>th</sup> c. BC | Region: Shumen<br>Location: Ivanski |
|--------------|---|-------------------------------------|

Tumulus: H: 13m D: 65-70m

Part of a group: Yes Number of tumuli in the group: 4

Tomb: Location within tumulus: S/SW Orientation: S

Construction materials: Limestone and sandstone Preservation: Less than fair

Built Dromos: Yes L: ? W: ? H: ? Roofed: ?

Monumental façade: No

Doors present: No

Number of chambers: Two

Plan of antechamber: Rectangular

Inner dimensions of antechamber: L: ? W: ? H: ? Type of roof: Corbel vault (?)

Plan of burial chamber: Rectangular

Inner dimensions of burial chamber: L: ? W: ? H: ? Type of roof: Corbel vault

Burials: None found.

Animal remains: None found.

Finds: Fragments from a lekythos and an askos in the northern section of the dromos. Other finds were discovered in the tumulus itself - see **(58)**.

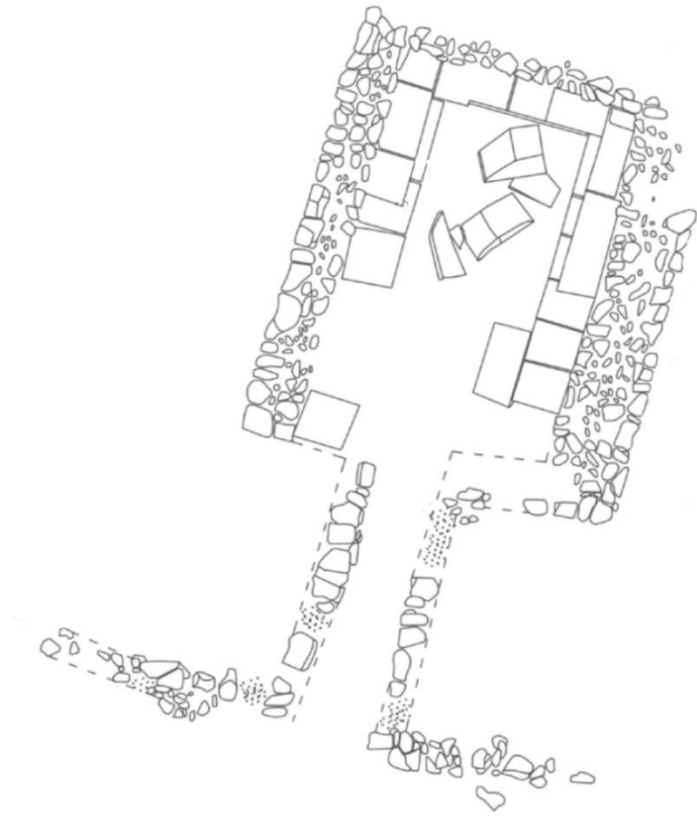
Description: The tomb consists of a built dromos and two rectilinear chambers. No dimensions have been provided. According to the available publications, the tomb is slightly larger than tomb 1. It is encased in an external protective layer made of unworked stones. The dromos is also made of unworked stone; its walls survive to a maximum of three courses. The tomb itself is made using ashlar masonry, with the ashlars bound together by iron clamps, in contrast to tomb 1. Its floors are covered with paving slabs. The antechamber's roof has been completely destroyed but based on the design of tomb 1 and the roof of tomb 2, it is likely to have been a corbel vault. The entrances of both chambers are narrow and framed by a simple stone and lintel frame. It is unclear whether the tomb featured any furniture or decoration.

Decoration: None Preservation: N/A

Type of Decoration: N/A

Date: Based on the finds in the tumulus, the established terminus post quem date is 308 BC for the sealing of the tombs underneath the tumulus.

References: Atanasov 2005; Atanasov and Stoychev 2016; Atanasov and Madzharov 2021.



Plan of Ivanski tomb 2

|              |  |                                      |
|--------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| Cat. #<br>60 | Tomb name: Smyadovo Tomb<br>Date of tomb: Hellenistic? | Region: Shumen<br>Location: Smyadovo |
|--------------|--|--------------------------------------|

Tumulus: H: 8.30m D: 37m

Part of a group: Yes Number of tumuli in the group: Four

Tomb: Location within tumulus: S Orientation: S/SE

Construction materials: Limestone Preservation: Good

Built Dromos: No

Monumental façade: Yes

Doors present: No Material: N/A

Number of chambers: Two

Plan of antechamber: Trapezoidal

Inner dimensions of antechamber: L: 0.73-0.88m W: 1.50m H: 1.80m Type of roof: Pitched

Plan of burial chamber: Rectangular

Inner dimensions of burial chamber: L: 1.90m W: 1.50m H: 1.80m Type of roof: Pitched

Burials: None found

Animal remains: None found

Finds: None found

Description: The tomb consists of two rectangular chambers; it lacks a built dromos. The tomb is made of well-dressed blocks and encased in a protective layer of unworked stones. It features a monumental façade flanked by two engaged Ionic columns carved in high relief. The columns support a large architrave, upon which there is an inscription. It should be noted that this is one of the very few tombs in Thrace which features an inscription identifying its owner. The inscription reads ΓΟΝΙΜΑΣΗΖΗ | ΣΕΥΘΟΥΤΥΝΗ. Above the inscription, on a semi-circular block, there is a carved palmette (the block's placement and decoration echoes a central acroterion). The tomb's entrance is elevated and trapezoidal; it is unclear how it was closed. The antechamber is shallow and quadrangular. It has a pitched roof; its floor is paved. The burial chamber is also rectangular, and more than twice as long as the antechamber. The burial chamber's southern wall (which features its entrance) is uncharacteristically off-axis (it is rotated to the east), as a result of which the shape of the antechamber becomes more trapezoidal than rectangular. The burial chamber, like the antechamber, has a pitched roof and a paved floor. The tomb's interior is devoid of decoration or furniture.

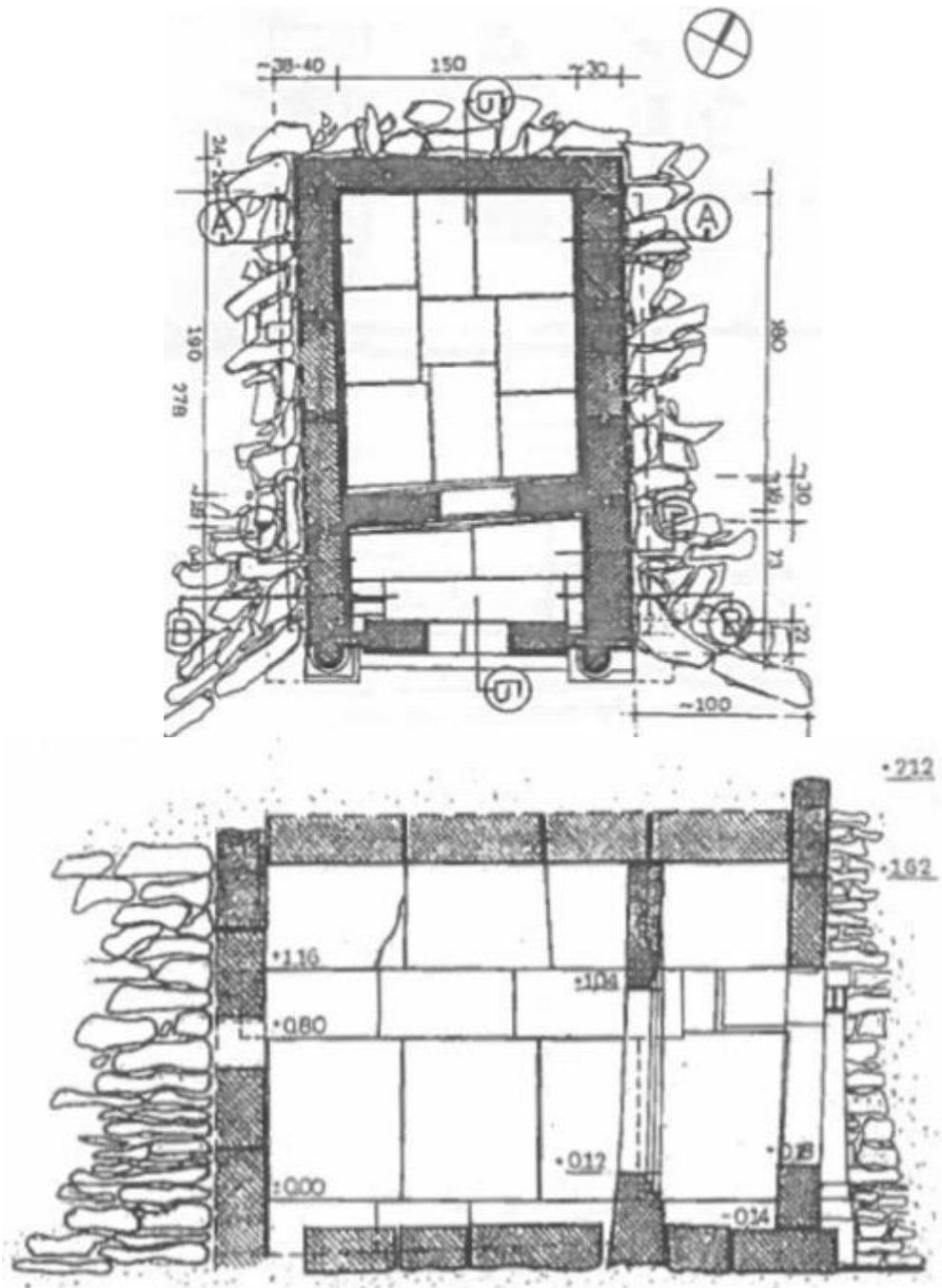
Decoration: Yes Preservation: Good

Type of Decoration: Sculpted. The façade, as noted above, features two Ionic columns in high relief and a semi-circular block with a palmette carved onto it.

Date: Based on the tomb's architecture and the paleography of the inscription, it has been suggested that

the tomb is Hellenistic.<sup>2</sup>

References: Atanasov and Nedelchev 2002; Dana 2015; Stoyanova 2015; Rabadjiev 2016; Stoyanov and Stoyanova 2016.



Plan and cross-section of the Smyadovo tomb

<sup>2</sup> Stoyanov and Stoyanova 2016, 322, fnt. 68.



Sketch of the façade of the Smyadovo tomb and of the architrave with the inscription

|              |   |   |
|--------------|---|---|
| Cat. #<br>61 | Tomb name: Veselinovo 1<br>Date of tomb: 5 <sup>th</sup> -4 <sup>th</sup> c. BC | Region: Shumen<br>Location: Smyadovo/Veselinovo |
|--------------|---|---|

Tumulus: H: 4.5m D: 25-30m

Part of a group: Yes Number of tumuli in the group: 2

Tomb: Location within tumulus: Orientation: SE

Construction materials: Local stone Preservation: Less than fair?

Built Dromos: ?

Monumental façade: No

Doors present: No

Number of chambers: 1 (?)

Plan of burial chamber: Rectangular

Inner dimensions of burial chamber: L: 2.36m W: 1.20m H: 2m Type of roof: Corbel vault

Burials: None found

Animal remains: None found

Finds: Fragments of black-glaze pottery, fragments from an urn, and fragments from the body of an amphora. All finds were discovered in the soil removed by the looters in the making of a tunnel.

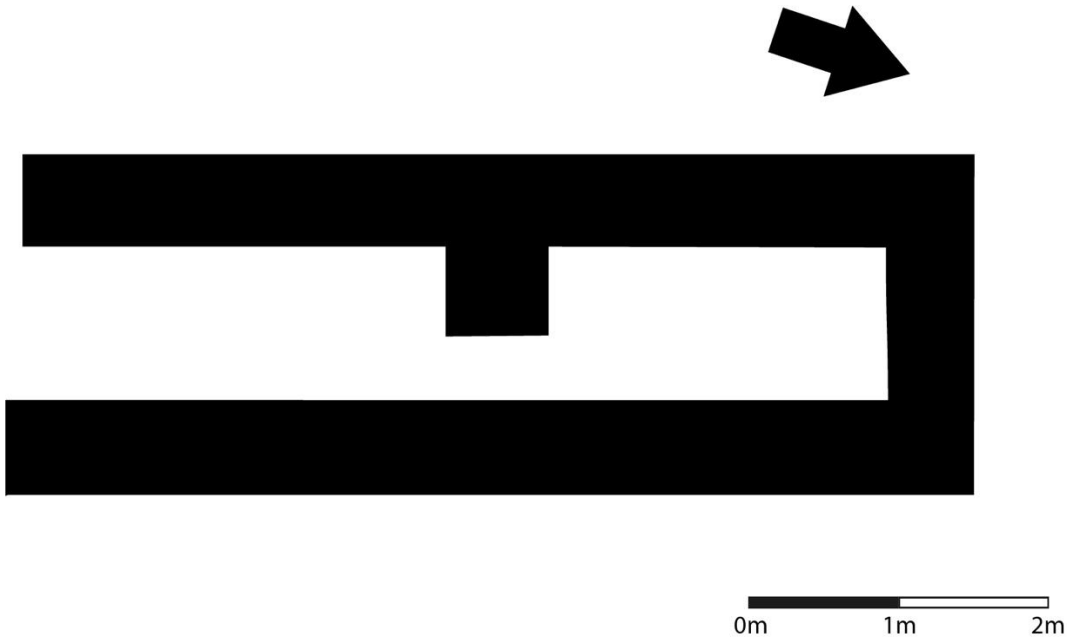
Description: The provided description and plans of the tomb are limited. It is certain that the tomb had a rectangular burial chamber preceded by a long, rectilinear space, described as an “ante-space”. Based on its dimensions (3.5m x 1m) and the fact that it is longer than the burial chamber, it is likely that this space is a dromos or a combination of a dromos and an antechamber. The excavators observe that the wall between the burial chamber and ante-space is 0.60m long (making the entrance 0.40m long) and 0.64m thick. The tomb is made of local roughly dressed stone bound with mud. The burial chamber is covered by a corbel vault; there is no data regarding the floor or any furniture. The tomb was investigated briefly after looting was reported. The archaeological team observed damage in the walls of the burial chamber done to the structure by the looters.

Decoration: None Preservation: N/A

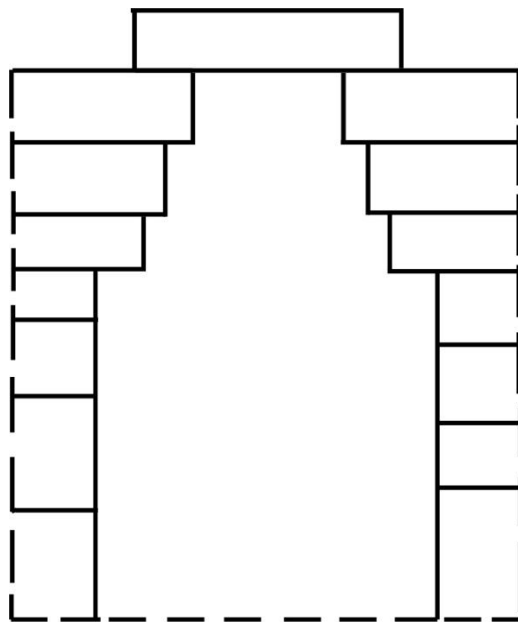
Type of Decoration: N/A

Date: Based on the pottery fragments, the tomb can be dated to roughly the 5<sup>th</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> c. BC.

References: Atanasov 2002; Yorgov 2014



Plan of the tomb



Cross-section of the burial chamber

|              |   |   |
|--------------|---|---|
| Cat. #<br>62 | Tomb name: Veselinovo 2<br>Date of tomb: 5 <sup>th</sup> -4 <sup>th</sup> c. BC | Region: Shumen<br>Location: Smyadovo/Veselinovo |
|--------------|---|---|

Tumulus: H: 7m D: 40m

Part of a group: Yes Number of tumuli in the group: 2?

Tomb: Location within tumulus: Orientation: SE

Construction materials: Local stone (unidentified) Preservation: Less than fair

Built Dromos: Yes L: 5.04m W: 0.56-2.70m H: ? Roofed: Yes

Monumental façade: No

Doors present: No

Number of chambers: One

Plan of burial chamber: Rectangular

Inner dimensions of burial chamber: L: 2.27m W: 1.30m H: 1.80m Type of roof: Corbel vault

Burials: None found

Animal remains: None found

Finds: Pottery (fragments?), findspot unclear.

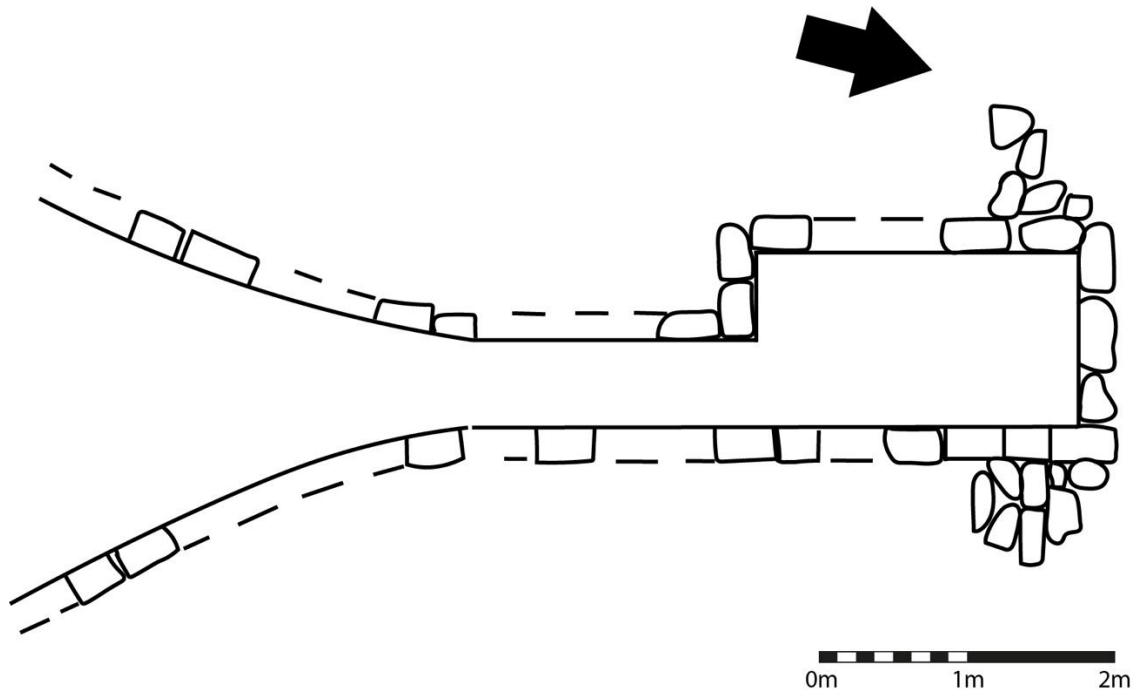
Description: The tomb comprises of a long, built dromos and a single chamber. The tomb is made roughly dressed ashlar from local stone, bound with mud. The dromos varies width – it measures at 2.70m at its entrance and narrows to 0.56m at the entrance of the burial chamber. The dromos is covered by a corbel vault and unpaved. The burial chamber is rectangular; its entrance is to the east of the tomb's central axis (on the right side as opposed to the centre of the southern wall). The chamber is covered by a corbel vault; there is no data regarding the floor. The tomb lacks decoration or furniture. Like the Tomb 1 (61), this one was investigated briefly as a result of reports of looting. The archaeological team observed damage in the walls of the burial chamber and dromos, done to the structure by the looters.

Decoration: No Preservation: N/A

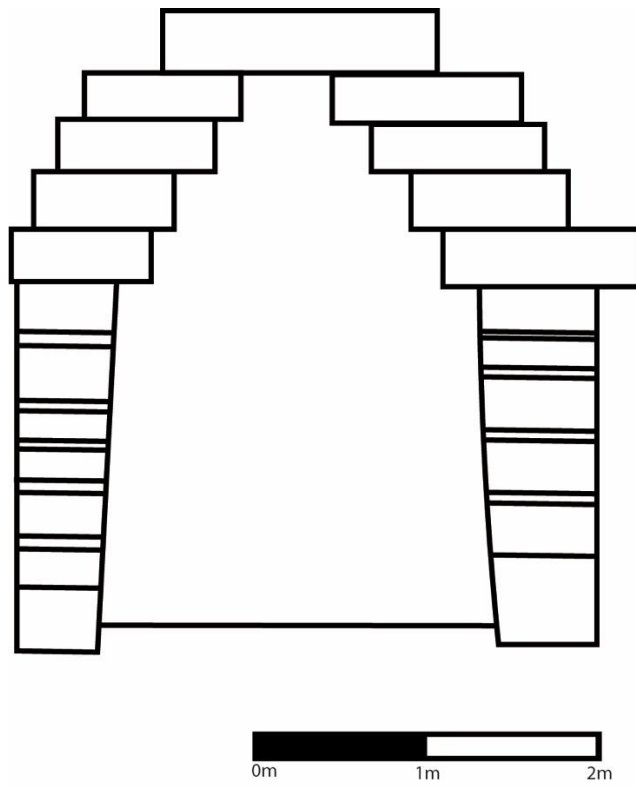
Type of Decoration: N/A

Date: The tomb can be dated to roughly the 5<sup>th</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> c. BC, based upon on the pottery found on site.

References: Atanasov 2002; Yorgov 2014



Plan of the tomb



Cross-section of the burial chamber

|              |   |                                     |
|--------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| Cat. #<br>63 | Tomb name: Yankovo Tomb 1<br>Date of tomb: End of 4 <sup>th</sup> c. BC | Region: Shumen<br>Location: Yankovo |
|--------------|---|-------------------------------------|

Tumulus: H: 4.6m D: 41m

Part of a group: Yes Number of tumuli in the group: Four

Tomb: Location within tumulus: E Orientation: E

Construction materials: Sandstone; other local (unspecified) Preservation: Poor

Built Dromos: No

Monumental façade: No

Doors present: No Material: N/A

Number of chambers: Two

Plan of antechamber: Rectangular

Inner dimensions of antechamber: L: 1.55m W: 1.95m H: ? Type of roof: ?

Plan of burial chamber: Round

Inner dimensions of burial chamber: D: 1.98m H: ? Type of roof: Dome?

Burials: None found.

Animal remains: Two intact horse skeletons, stacked on top of each other. The animals were laid to rest in the courtyard, in front of the tomb's entrance. They face the entrance (legs to the west, heads to the south).

Finds: Nine golden beads; a bronze lamp with an ox head on its handle; a triangular bronze arrow; three bone buttons; two well-preserved clay vessels (uguentarium-like in shape); fragments from a locally produced courseware vessel were found in the antechamber's fill. Two iron horse bridles; several amphora fragments (three bottom sherds, five lip sherds, eighteen body sherds); a stone inscription fragment and two other blocks were found in the forecourt. The inscription fragment is rectangular (0.43x0.21x0.18m) and bears the letter "A"; of the other two blocks, one is rectangular (0.64x0.79x0.39m) and features a carved line in relief ending in a semicircle, while the other one is square (0.45x0.45x0.10m) and has two squares with a circle at the centre carved in relief.

Description: The tomb comprises of a forecourt, an antechamber, and a burial chamber. Since antiquity, the tomb had suffered significant damage, and survived only to a few courses of ashlar. The tomb's forecourt is rectangular (3.55m x 1.84m) and framed by two side walls, which abut the tomb's façade; the forecourt is longer than it is wide, (in other words, it is perpendicular to the tomb's axis). It is unclear what kind of entrance the tomb had as no doorframe or door were recovered. The entrance appears to have been elevated, as suggested by the threshold which is still in place. The antechamber was rectangular, and it had a trodden-earth floor, covered in mortar. It is unclear what type of roof it had; due to the lack of material, a secure reconstruction cannot be made. The antechamber led into the round burial chamber. This chamber also had a trodden-earth floor covered in mortar. Due to the chamber's plan, it can be assumed that it was covered by a corbelled dome. There was no evidence of furniture discovered

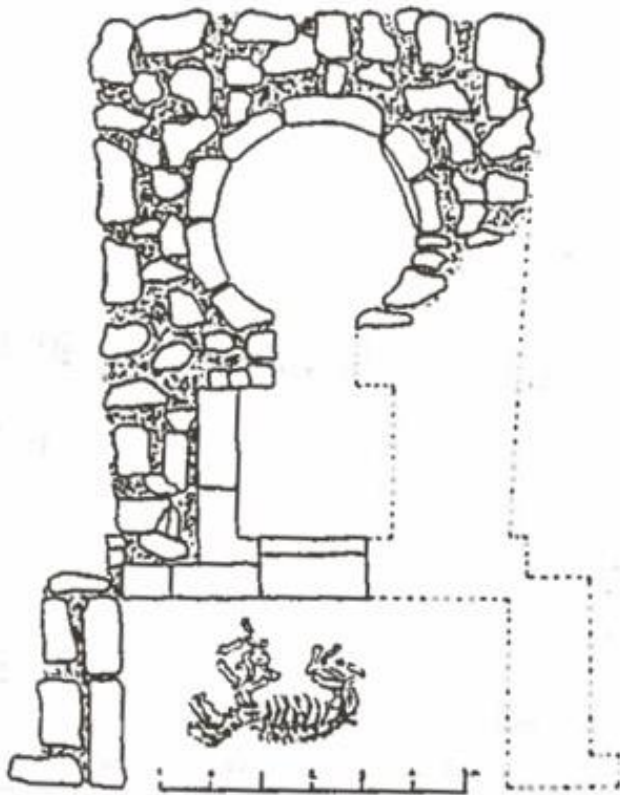
anywhere within the tomb. The monument, including the walls of the porch, was encased within an exterior layer composed of unworked local stones and mud. The tomb no longer exists.

Decoration: Yes Preservation: Partial

Type of Decoration: Sculpted and painted. Two of the blocks which were discovered in the antechamber suggest that the tomb (its façade?) featured both an inscription and relief decoration. Not enough survived from either that can allow for a reconstruction. The inscription may have been a name, similar to Smyadovo (60) tomb's inscription. The block with diagonal relief may have been part of a pediment, such as the one carved over the entrance of the Shushmanets (14) tomb, although this is only one from a myriad of possibilities. The burial chamber is reported by Dremizova to have yellow mortar and the portion of the floor to have been decorated with red lozenges.

Date: Based on the tomb's architecture and the small finds within it, it has been dated to ca. the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC. This is based in particular on the bridle (a type dated roughly to the 5<sup>th</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> century BC) and the bronze lamp, which is analogous to one found in Apollonia and dated to the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC.<sup>3</sup>

References: Dremizova 1955; Archbald 1998; Rousseva 2002; Stoyanova 2011; Rabadjiev 2014; Rabadjiev 2016.



Plan of Yankovo tomb 1



View of Yankovo tomb 1 at the time of excavation

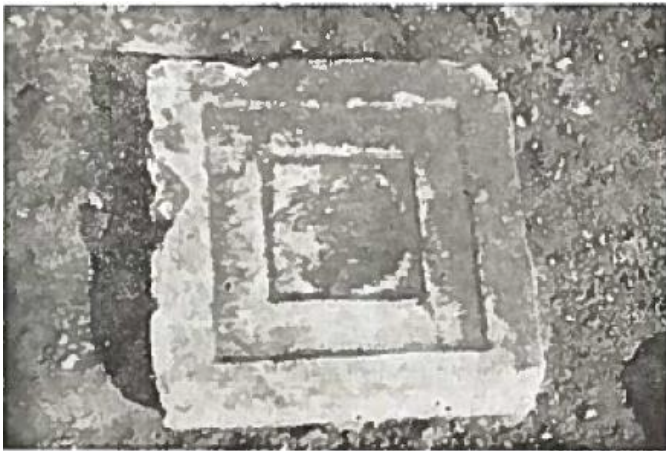
<sup>3</sup> Dremizova 1955, 64-65.



Inscription fragment



The rectangular block with relief decoration



The square block with relief decoration



Horse bridle



Bronze lamp and pottery from the tomb

|              |   |                                     |
|--------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| Cat. #<br>64 | Tomb name: Yankovo Tomb 2<br>Date of tomb: End of 4 <sup>th</sup> c. BC | Region: Shumen<br>Location: Yankovo |
|--------------|---|-------------------------------------|

Tumulus: H: 15-16m D: 77.8m (E-W) / 52.6m (N-S)

Part of a group: Yes Number of tumuli in the group: Four

Tomb: Location within tumulus: E Orientation: E

Construction materials: Sandstone, reused architectural fragments, other local (unspecified)

Preservation: Very poor

Built Dromos: No

Monumental façade: N/A

Doors present: No Material: N/A

Number of chambers: Two

Plan of antechamber: Rectangular

Inner dimensions of antechamber: L: ? W: ? H: ? Type of roof: ?

Plan of burial chamber: Round

Inner dimensions of burial chamber: D: ? H: ? Type of roof: ?

Burials: Two fragments of cremated human remains next to the horse in the forecourt. There are in addition, five secondary burials in cist graves within the tumulus itself, all of which were cremations.

Animal remains: The well-preserved remains of a horse, in the forecourt, in front of where the tomb's entrance would have been. Its head faces north and its legs east.

Finds: Horse riding equipment (iron bridle and bronze buckle); a bronze toque; and a single fragment (the neck) from an amphora were found on the tomb's fill. The secondary burials featured a variety of clay and metal objects.

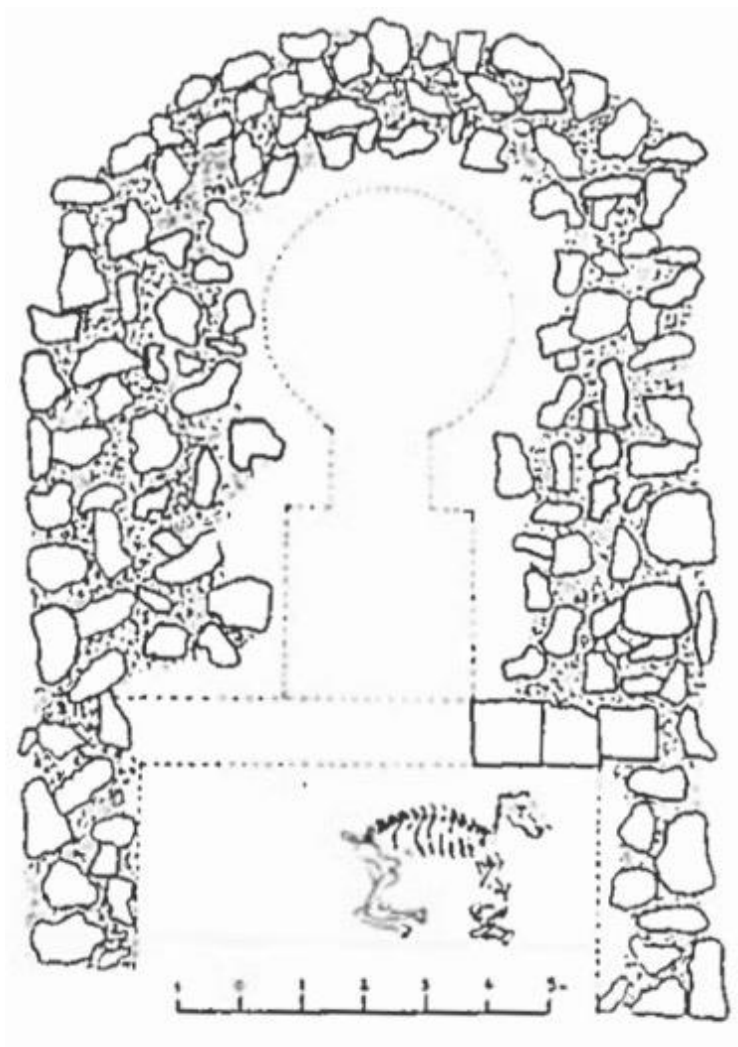
Description: Tumulus 2 is located 32m north of the tumulus 1. The composition of tomb 2 (with its plan reconstructed) appears to be near if not entirely identical to tomb 1 (**63**): a rectangular forecourt, framed by walls abutting the tomb's façade, a rectangular antechamber, and a round burial chamber. The tomb itself did not survive, with the exception of three ashlar found next to the horse. However, it was encased in an exterior protective layer made of uneven, unworked local stones and mud, which survived; the tomb's plan can be reconstructed based on it, as was done with the tomb in Koprinka tumulus 3 (**21**). Architectural fragments (portion of a fluted column, fragment of an Ionic base, and several fragments from a cornice), were found to have been re-used in building the tomb (the protective layer?). Within the tumulus itself, there were five other burials, all secondary, in makeshift cist graves.

Decoration: No Preservation: N/A

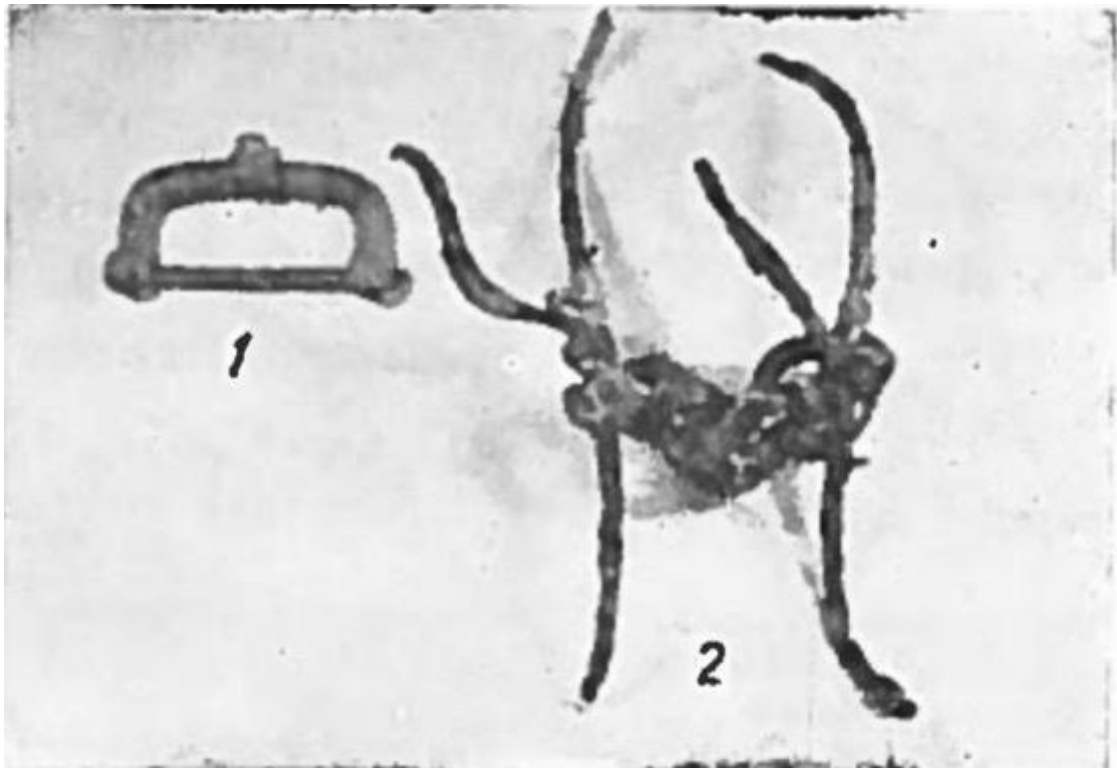
Type of Decoration: N/A

Date: Exact dating is difficult; however, the secondary burials can be dated based on the finds associated with them; they range between the 4<sup>th</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> centuries BC. Between these secondary burials and the tomb's similarities to tomb 1 (63) have led to the tentative conclusion that it can be dated to ca. the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC.

References: Dremsizova 1955; Archibald 1998; Rousseva 2002; Stoyanova 2011; Rabadjiev 2014; Rabadjiev 2016.



Plan of Yankovo tomb 2



Horse gear from the tomb

|              |   |                                     |
|--------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| Cat. #<br>65 | Tomb name: Yankovo Tomb 3<br>Date of tomb: End of 4 <sup>th</sup> c. BC | Region: Shumen<br>Location: Yankovo |
|--------------|---|-------------------------------------|

Tumulus: H: ? D: ?

Part of a group: Yes Number of tumuli in the group: Four

Tomb: Location within tumulus: E Orientation: S

Construction materials: Sandstone, other local (unspecified) Preservation: Very poor

Built Dromos: No

Monumental façade: N/A

Doors present: No Material: N/A

Number of chambers: One (?)

Plan of burial chamber: Rectangular

Inner dimensions of burial chamber: L: ? W: ? H: ? Type of roof: Pitched ?

Burials: One? In the eastern half of the burial chamber were found the broken, mixed fragments of a burial (unclear whether an inhumation or cremation).

Animal remains: Two horse burials. Both horses lay on their left side, heads facing E. One horse is close to the left façade wall, and the second horse is to the right of the right wall of the tomb's facade.

Finds: 987 bronze bands (937 whole, 50 fragments); bronze button; fragments from bronze tiles (likely from armour); iron rainbow-shaped fragments (also probably from armour); fragment of Thracian-type fibulae; fragments from black-glaze vessels were found on the interior of the tomb. Fragments of local courseware and amphorae fragments (8 bottom sherds; 5 lip sherds; 27 body sherds) were found in the tumulus, among the remains of a pyre.

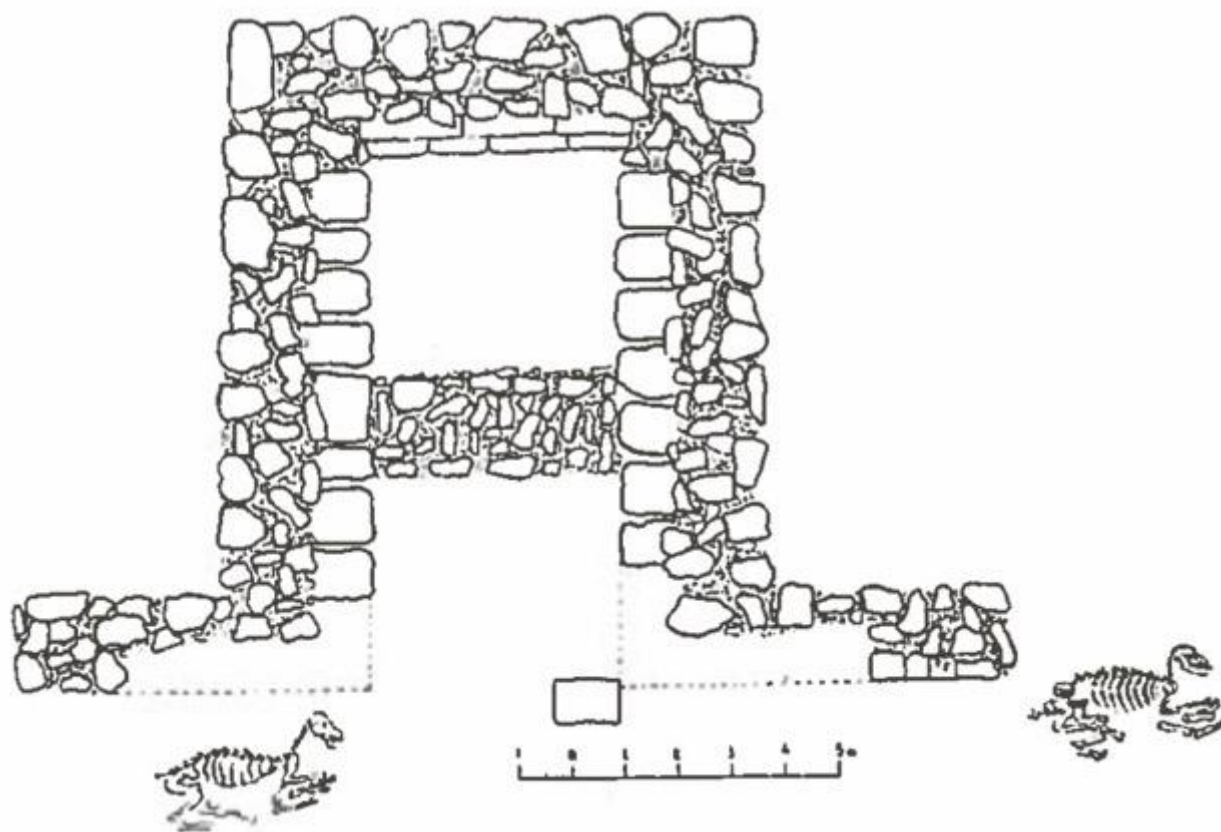
Description: Tumulus 3 is located 23m north of tumulus 2. Remains of a pyre were discovered 1.50m from the southwestern corner of the tomb. The tomb suffered considerable damage prior to excavation. Still, enough survived to be able to determine its plan and some details. The tomb appears to have had a rectangular antechamber, preceded by a rectangular space (antechamber or short dromos?) and a winged façade. It was encased on a protective layer constructed of stones and mud. The layer survives at height of 1-3m. The tomb itself was made of finely-worked regular ashlar, two courses of which remain from both the long and wide (back) walls. The arrangement of the ashlar in the interior southeastern corner suggests that the tomb had a pitched roof. The floor of the chamber was paved with stone slabs, majority of which were missing. Between the burial chamber and the space preceding it, the floor is covered with a rectangular partition of unworked stones (possibly the base of the burial chamber's southern wall?). A single block (dimensions: 0.65 x 0.46 x 0.20m) was found embedded to the left of the eastern wall of the courtyard. The excavator suggests that it might indicate that the tomb was reached through several stone steps. 0.30m west of the block, fragments of a column were discovered.

Decoration: No Preservation: N/A

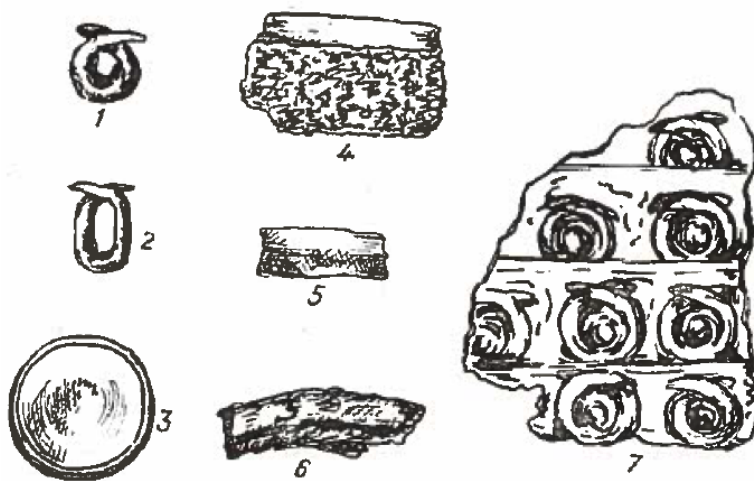
Type of Decoration: N/A

Date: The tomb has been dated to the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC, based on the finds inside it.

References: Dremsizova 1955; Archibald 1998; Rousseva 2002; Stoyanova 2011; Rabadjiev 2014; Rabadjiev 2016.



Plan of the Yankovo tomb 3



Drawing of armour fragments found in the tomb

|              |   |   |
|--------------|---|---|
| Cat. #<br>66 | Tomb name: Rouets<br>Date of tomb: Late 5 <sup>th</sup> c. BC | Region: Targovishte<br>Location: Rouets |
|--------------|---|---|

Tumulus: H: 8m D: 40-50m

Part of a group: No Number of tumuli in the group: N/A

Tomb: Location within tumulus: E Orientation: E

Construction materials: Stone (unidentified) Preservation: Good

Built Dromos: No

Monumental façade: Yes

Doors present: No Material: N/A

Number of chambers: One

Plan of burial chamber: Rectangular

Inner dimensions of burial chamber: L: 2.96m W: 1.96m H: 1.66m Type of roof: Pitched

Burials: Unknown

Animal remains: None discovered

Finds: A number of bronze objects (an amphora; a situla; a strainer; body armour; a helmet; a shallow vessel (possibly podanipter); a torque), a silver torque; an iron bridle; an iron sword (the lower portion of which is broken); two iron spearheads; two bone beads; a small glass aryballos; and fragment of a red figure hydria were found inside the tomb.

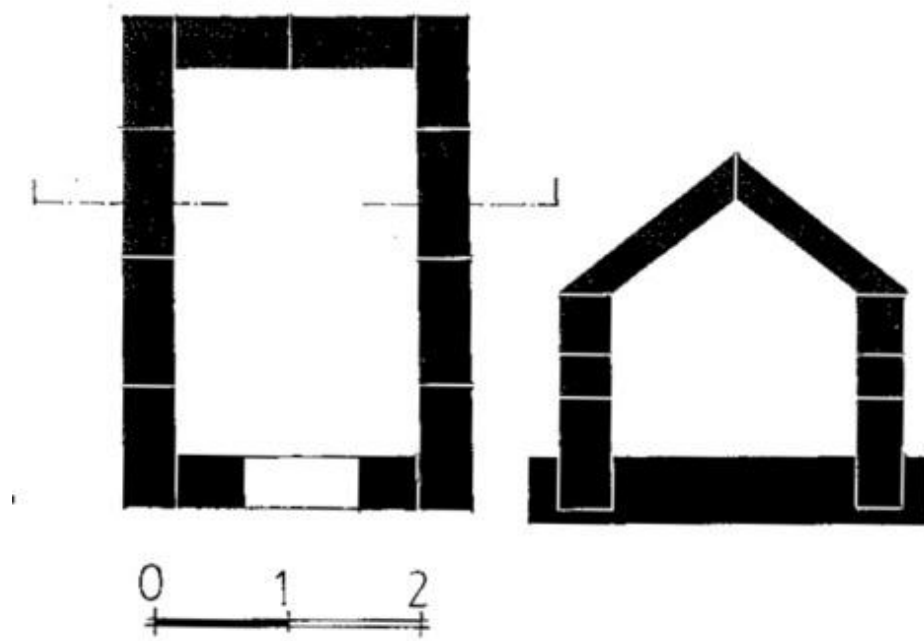
Description: The tomb is made of finely dressed ashlars. It consists of a single chamber and has no built dromos. The tomb's façade features an Ionic doorframe, framed by two antae and topped by an undecorated pediment. It has a pitched roof, made from two large stone slabs. The floor is of trodden earth. The tomb is devoid of any furniture.

Decoration: Yes Preservation: Good

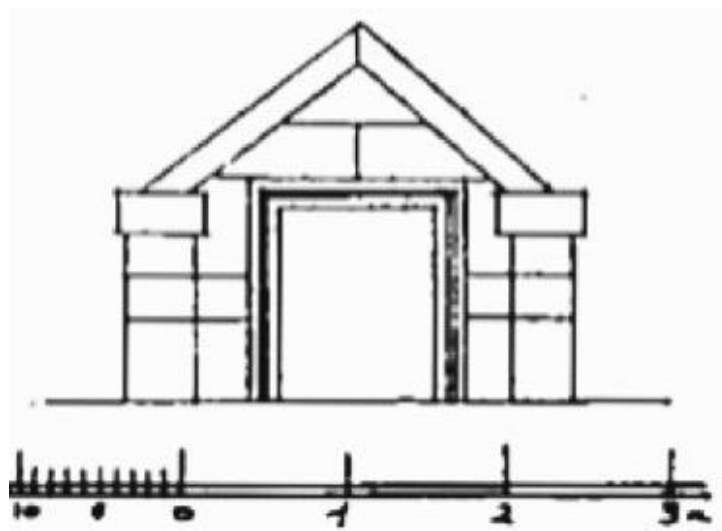
Type of Decoration: Painted. The interior is decorated with bands of carved Ionic cymatia and crosses. The bands are on the upper course of blocks and the carved details are painted in red.

Date: This is one of the earliest monumental tombs found in Thrace to date. The tomb has been dated to the late 5<sup>th</sup> century BC based on the fragment from the red-figure hydria discovered inside it, which dates to the second half of the 5<sup>th</sup> century.

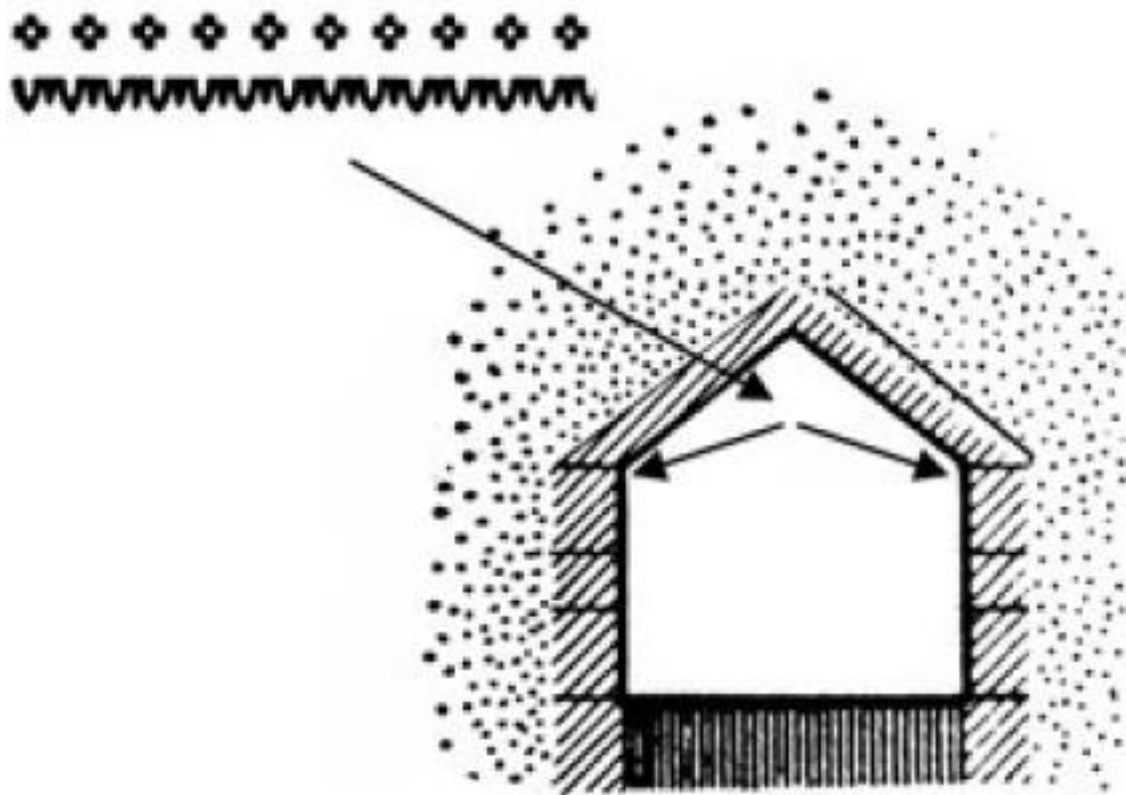
References: Velkov 1928/1929; Archibald 1998; Rousseva 2002; Stoyanova 2015; Stoyanov and Stoyanova 2016.



Plan and cross-section of the Rouets tomb



Reconstruction drawing of the façade and entrance of the Rouets tomb



Representation of the painted decoration from the Rouets tomb's interior



Drawing of the fragment of the red-figure hydria



1) The bronze amphora



2) Detail: the decoration on the amphora's handle

|              |  |  |
|--------------|--|--|
| Cat. #<br>67 | Tomb name: Vrani Kon<br>Date of tomb: 5 <sup>th</sup> -4 <sup>th</sup> c. BC | Region: Targovishte<br>Location: Vrani Kon |
|--------------|--|--|

Tumulus: H: ? D: ?

Part of a group: ? Number of tumuli in the group: N/A

Tomb: Location within tumulus: S periphery Orientation: S/SW

Construction materials: Local stone (unspecified) Preservation: Fair

Built Dromos: Yes L: 1.50m (W) / 2m (E) W: 1.30m-1.70m H: 1.90m (W) / 2.32m (E)  
Roofed: No

Monumental façade: No

Doors present: No Material: N/A

Number of chambers: Two

Plan of antechamber: Rectangular

Inner dimensions of antechamber: L: 1.80m W: 0.90m H: 1.50m Type of roof: Flat

Plan of burial chamber: Rectangular

Inner dimensions of burial chamber: L: 2.23m W: 1.31m H: 1.75m Type of roof: Flat

Burials: None found

Animal remains: None found

Finds: Some pottery sherds from hand-made and wheel-made pots were found in the tumulus.

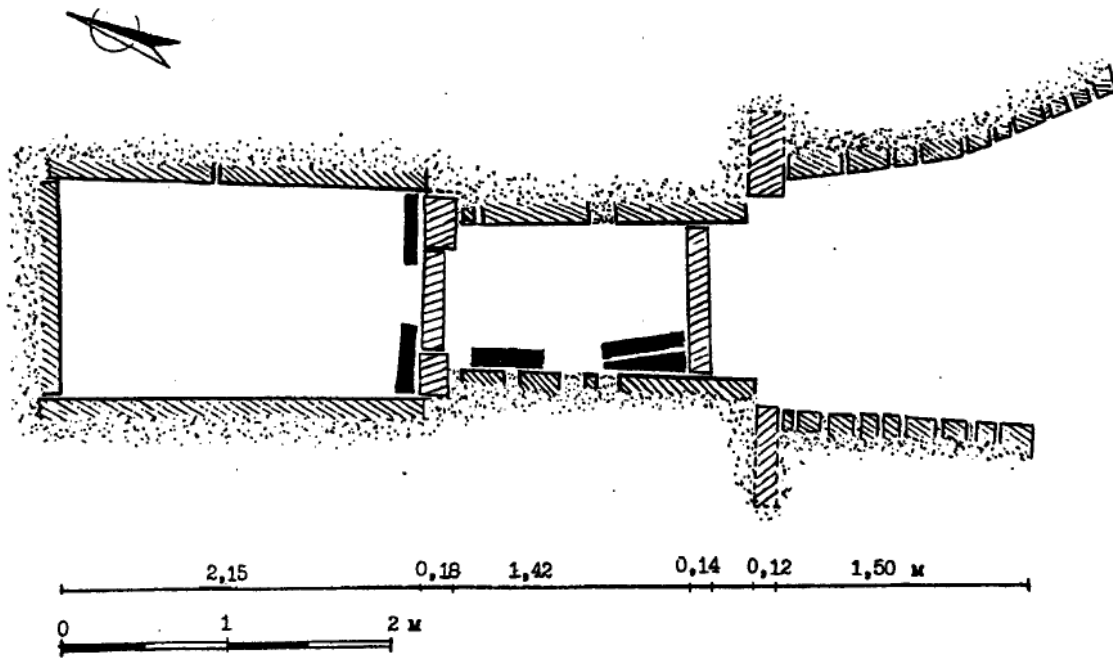
Description: The tomb was excavated as a result of looting. It consists of a dromos and two chambers. The entire structure (including the dromos) is made of roughly hewn stones. As the measurements above indicate, the walls of the dromos were unevenly made. The dromos becomes narrower towards the entrance of the tomb, its width decreasing from 1.70m to 1.30m. It has a trodden-earth floor and is unroofed. The tomb's façade comprises of two roughly hewn stone slabs, which flank the tomb's entrance (the slabs abut the antechamber's walls). Instead of doors, the entrance to the tomb was covered with two large stone slabs. The tomb's antechamber is rectangular. Its walls are made of large roughly-hewn flat slabs (like those forming the façade), three on the eastern wall and two on the western wall. The gaps between the slabs are filled with mud and smaller stones. The chamber's roof is flat, made of three courses of slabs of varying thickness and size. The chamber's floor was covered with unworked stones, of which only three were found *in situ*. The burial chamber's entrance is formed by four large stone blocks: two posts, a large horizontal lintel, and a bottom, uneven slab. The burial chamber is also rectangular in plan, with a flat roof made of four flat slabs. Its floor was paved with unworked stones, only two of which (by the chamber's entrance) remained at the time of excavation. The chamber's walls are made of roughly hewn stones; notably all three walls employ different masonry techniques. The interior of both chambers appears to have been covered with clay plaster, of which some remained at the time of discovery.

Decoration: No Preservation: N/A

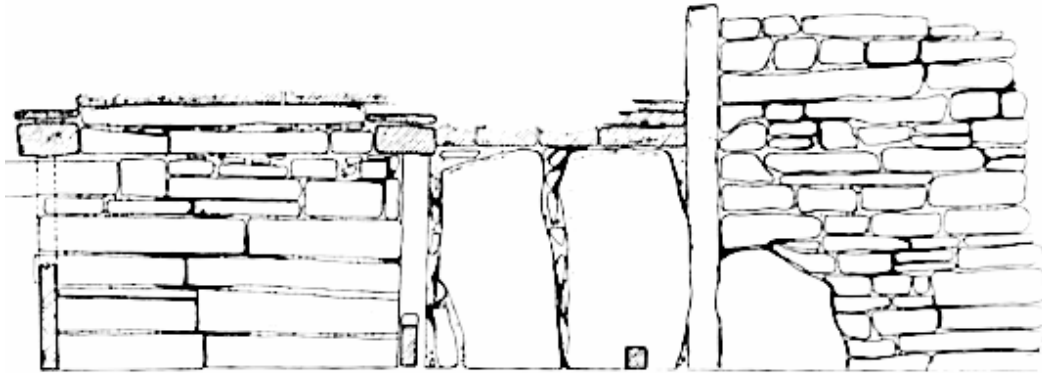
Type of Decoration: N/A

Date: The tomb was robbed prior to discovery and is difficult to date precisely. The fragments from clay vessels found in the tumulus can be roughly dated to the 5<sup>th</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> centuries BC; this is the best estimation of the tomb's date.

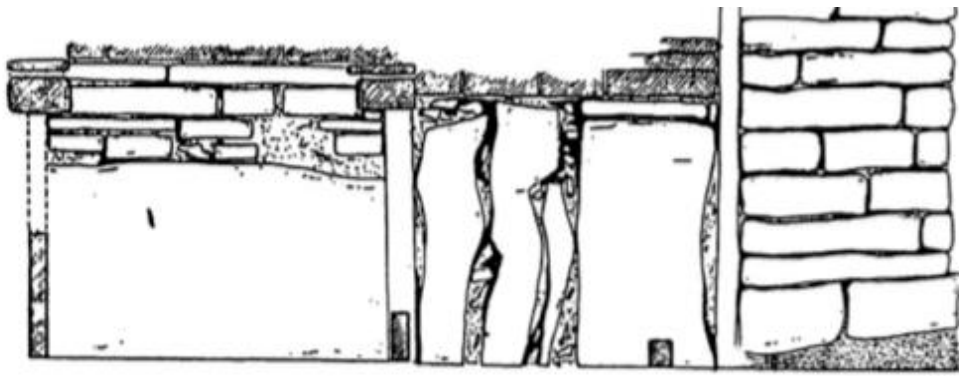
References: Ginev 1999



Plan of the Vrani Kon tomb



Eastern cross-section of the Vrani Kon tomb



Western cross-section of the Vrani Kon tomb



View of the dromos and entrance of the tomb at Vrani Kon



View from the interior of the antechamber towards the entrance to the burial chamber

|              |  |   |
|--------------|--|---|
| Cat. #<br>68 | Tomb name: Gagovo<br>Date of tomb: Last quarter of 4 <sup>th</sup> /beg. of 3 <sup>rd</sup> c. BC. | Region: Targovishte<br>Location: Gagovo |
|--------------|--|---|

Tumulus: H: ? D: ?

Part of a group: No Number of tumuli in the group: N/A

Tomb: Location within tumulus: ? Orientation: SE

Construction materials: Limestone, mudbrick Preservation: Less than Fair

Built Dromos: Yes L: 3.47m W: 1.1m H: 1.58m Roofed: Yes

Monumental façade: Yes

Doors present: Yes (fragments) Material: Stone

Number of chambers: Four

Plan of antechamber: Rectangular

Inner dimensions of antechamber: L: 2.71m W: 5.75m H: ? Type of roof: Unknown

Plan of side chamber: Square

Inner dimensions of side chamber: L: 1.8m W: 1.8m H: ? Type of roof: Unknown

Plan of first (S) burial chamber: Round

Inner dimensions of burial chamber: D: 3.8m H: 3.8-4.0m (restored) Type of roof: Dome

Plan of second (N) burial chamber: Round

Inner dimensions of burial chamber: D: 3.8m H: 3.8-4.0m (restored) Type of roof: Dome

Burials: None found

Animal remains: None found

Finds: an iron spearhead; a fragmented iron spearhead; fragments of local courseware (dated between Late Iron Age and the Middle Ages) were found in the first (S) burial chamber. A fragment from a silver mirror; a bronze tile from armour; an iron half-spherical object; an iron arrowhead; fragments of local courseware (also datable between the Late Iron Age and the Middle Ages) were found in the second (N) burial chamber. A bronze arrowhead; an iron bracelet; architectural decorations; a fragment of a stone door were found in the antechamber. More fragments of local courseware (also dateable between the Late Iron Age and the Middle Ages) were also found on the interior of the tomb.

Description: The tomb is unusual in plan. It consists of four chambers: a rectangular antechamber, a square side chamber, and two identical round burial chambers. To date, it is the only known monument with two round burial chambers positioned next to each other. The tomb was found in a less than fair state of preservation, yet enough remains to provide a lot of useful information. The tomb must have had two phases of use. In the first phase, it featured an open courtyard. The courtyard was framed by two walls made of well-dressed ashlar (only the first course remains from each wall). The walls are equidistant and Γ-shaped at the ends (the courtyard's dimensions: 10.15m x 3.90m). The courtyard led to the tomb's façade and entrance. Not much remains of this façade, however. based on some of the stone fragments

discovered by the tomb's exterior, it seems that the façade would have featured an Ionic architrave. The façade encompassed the antechamber and side chamber, they are not fully aligned. The antechamber is entered through its long side. It is heavily damaged; its walls mostly survive only up to one course of ashlar, although a portion of its south-eastern wall survives up to four courses. The chamber is too destroyed to allow for a plausible reconstruction of its roof; its floor was likely to have had two levels to it, identical to that of the two burial chambers and the side chamber. While the antechamber is connected via individual doorways to both burial chambers, there appears to be no connection between it and the side chamber. The chamber is square in plan and built in the same way as the rest of the tomb, but it does not appear to have been connected to any of the other chambers; its entrance was from the south-east (the façade) and was closed with a double-leaf door. It is unclear what its purpose was. Its south-western wall is aligned with the south-western wall of the antechamber, but its north-eastern wall is 0.89m shorter than the antechamber's north-western (wide) wall and therefore the two are not aligned. Part of the space in front of the side chamber, and the space in front of the antechamber is covered with red clay stripe (0.90m wide). The side chamber is square in plan. Its walls were too destroyed to allow for the secure reconstruction of its roof, but its floor was preserved enough to provide important information. Like the floors of the tomb's other chambers, it has two levels. At the level of the ancient terrain, it is covered with clay. Over it, flat slabs were arranged. These slabs were then covered with plaster. The burial chambers are round and identical in dimensions. Each has two entrances: one to the north-east (from the antechamber), and one from the west (connecting the two chambers at the point where they intersect). Of the two chambers, the southern survives better. The northern wall was almost entirely destroyed and very few ashlar survive from its walls. The walls of the southern chamber survive up to four courses. Its floor has two levels of clay; it can be said with certainty that its floor was paved with stone blocs, as evidenced by the fact that its entrance is at the level of the second course of the ashlar that compose its wall. The southern burial chamber was closed with a double-leaf stone door. The northern burial chamber was closed with a single-leaf stone door. A fragment from a stone door was found in the antechamber; two more were discovered among a pile of large stones in front of the façade, two more door fragments were discovered upon further excavation. The two round chambers were roofed with corbelled domes, as implied by the keystone found fallen in the southern burial chamber. Both were also encased in protective layers of unworked stones and mud. It is notable that only the two burial chambers are encased in said protective layers.

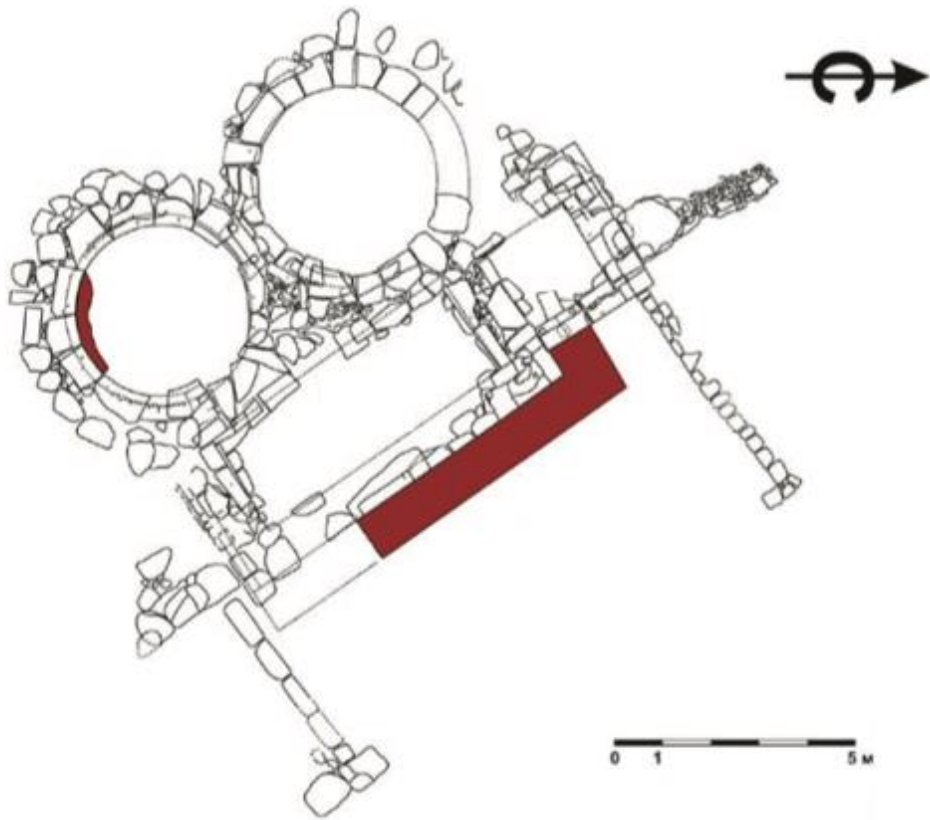
In the tomb's second phase, the open courtyard was demolished, leaving a single course of ashlar from each of its walls. The walls and the first façade (including the entrance to the square side chamber) were then completely covered up by the addition of a secondary façade made entirely of mudbrick. A narrow, covered dromos was created in the new mudbrick façade, which leads directly to the antechamber's entrance. The façade remains to this day, although it has been left exposed to the elements since excavation. At some point of the tomb's use, two structures made of unworked stones were erected perpendicular to the antechamber's south-eastern and side chamber's north-western walls. It is unclear what the purpose of these structures are. A cluster of stones and fragments from the tomb's façade was uncovered in front of the second façade; these are thought to have been used to seal the dromos.

Decoration: Yes            Preservation: Bad

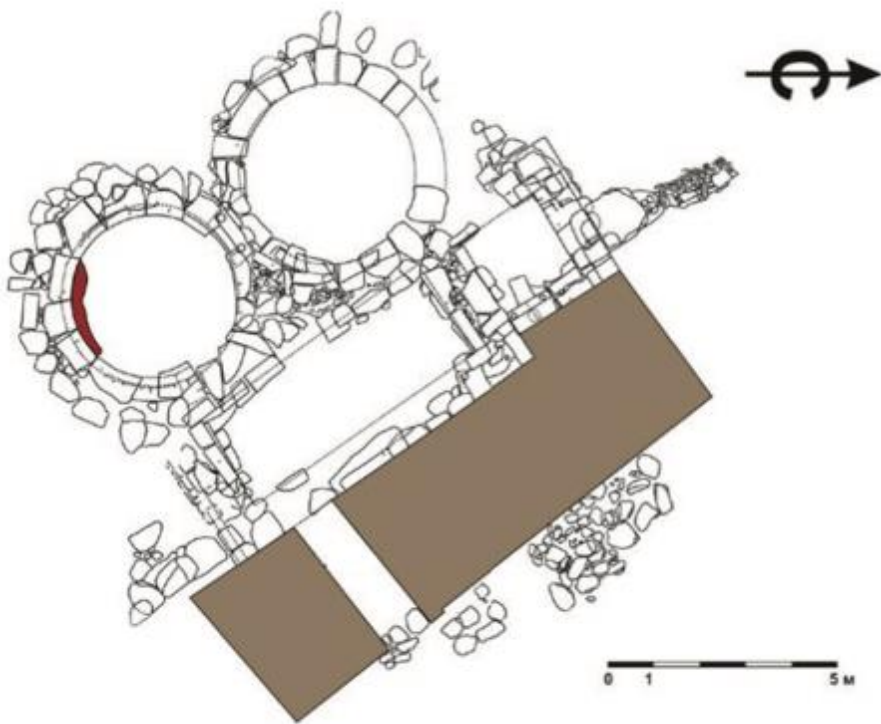
Type of Decoration: Sculpted. Stone palmette acroteria and fragments from an Ionic cornice were discovered in the vicinity of the monumental façade, leading to the conclusion that they were part of the exterior. Later, three limestone fragments of fasciae were found.

Date: Because the tomb was looted and suffered significant damage, it is difficult to date it precisely; however, the few pottery fragments found in it can be dated to the end of the 4<sup>th</sup>-beginning of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC. It is thought that at least one of the burials would have taken place in that period.

References: Rusev and Stoyanova 2010, Rusev and Stoyanova 2011, Stoyanova 2015



Plan of the Gagovo tomb in its first phase (featuring an open courtyard)



Plan of the Gagovo tomb in its second phase (featuring the mudbrick façade and dromos)



View of the mudbrick facade of the Gagovo tomb and the entrance of the dromos



View of the Gagovo tomb at the time of excavation

|              |  |  |
|--------------|--|--|
| Cat. #<br>69 | Tomb name: Sveshtari<br>Date of tomb: First quarter of 3rd c. BC | Region: Isperikh<br>Location: Sboryanovo |
|--------------|--|--|

Tumulus: H: 11.5m D: 60-70m

Part of a group: Yes Number of tumuli in the group: Three

Tomb: Location within tumulus: SE Orientation: SE

Construction materials: Limestone Preservation: Good

Built Dromos: Yes L: 4.0m W: 1.85m H: 2.38m Roofed: No

Monumental façade: Yes

Doors present: No Material: N/A

Number of chambers: Three

Plan of antechamber: Rectangular

Inner dimensions of antechamber: L: 2.44m W: 2.39m H: 3.35m Type of roof: Barrel Vault

Plan of side chamber: Rectangular

Inner dimensions of side chamber: L: 2.14m W: 2.11m H: 3.04-3.08m Type of roof: Barrel Vault

Plan of burial chamber: Square

Inner dimensions of burial chamber: L: 3.32m W: 3.32m H: 4.45m Type of roof: Barrel Vault

Burials: Three adult inhumations. Two males –one on his 60s, one in his 30s - and one female aged between 25-30 (based on osteological analysis). The remains of the older male were found on the cover slab of one of the klinai. The remains of the younger male were discovered in the antechamber. Part of the remains of the female were also found in the antechamber, and the rest were found in the side chamber.

Animal remains: Seven horses, two of which buried in the immediate vicinity of the tomb, and the others in the antechamber and side burial chamber; a dog and a pig, in the antechamber; several pots containing animal bones were found deposited directly in the tumulus.

Finds: Many.<sup>1</sup> Lid from a bronze mirror; bronze object of unknown function with a chain; iron strigil; iron fibula; three fragments of an iron object with an unknown function, heavily corroded; a black-glaze clay lamp; a clay unguentarium; two black-glaze clay bowls; a red-glaze clay bowl; six glass beads; a small perforated bone artefact; a limestone vessel stopper; and a wooden diphros were found in the burial chamber. A gold vessel stopper; a golden chain with a pendant; an iron sword with a scabbard in two pieces; four bone beads. In the side chamber: a gold hemispherical game piece; and a miniature gold button were found in the antechamber. An iron bridle bit; a lead plumb; fragment of a lead slab; a clay saltcellar; a clay bowl; stone pestle; two stone artefact fragments; a stone mortar, all found in the tumulus, immediately outside the tomb. A gold earring; a silver stopper; a bronze arrowhead; two bronze fittings for horse trappings; two sets of iron thongs; an iron poker; an iron anvil; an iron clamp; an iron arrowhead; an iron spearhead; a stamped Thasian amphora, the stamp of which reads “[Θασ]ίων” and an image of an oinochoe; and a fragment of the neck and a stamped handle of a Sinopean amphora, the

<sup>1</sup> A select number are listed here based on the information available from publications.

stamp of which reads: “[Φόρ]βα(ωτος) ἄστυνό [μου] Πυθέω” paired with an image of a kantharos were found more broadly in the tumulus.

Description: The tomb comprises of a built dromos and three chambers. The dromos is made of limestone ashlar, the inward facing faces of which are well-dressed and the outward-facing ashlar of which are roughly hewn. It was unpaved and unroofed, and appears to have suffered some damage in antiquity, as both of its walls are missing ashlar. The dromos abuts and frames the ornately decorated entrance of the tomb. It consists of two antae supporting an architrave, which feature painted and sculpted decoration (described in more detail below). The entrance is slightly off the antechamber’s axis, but perfectly aligned with the burial chamber’s axis. It was closed with stone ashlar. The tomb is made of well-dressed limestone ashlar and slabs. All three of its chambers are covered with barrel vaults and have floors paved with stone slabs. The tomb’s façade is notable: it comprises of the plain walls erected using the pseudo-isodomic arrangement, topped by the two differently sized barrel vaults covering its antechamber and side chamber; behind them, off-axis, the burial chamber’s vault (the largest of the three) looms. As their roofs indicate, the three chambers are of different sizes. The antechamber and side chamber are rectangular (almost square) in plan. Of the two, the antechamber is larger in size. The side chamber lies to the right of the antechamber. It is entered through a trapezoidal entrance, framed by two monolithic doorposts, topped by a monolithic lintel and supported by a bottom lintel, which slightly elevates the entrance. To the left of the entrance, there is a window-like trapezoidal structure of unknown purpose. From a structural point of view, the wall dividing the two chambers serves to support the two barrel vaults, which begin at the same block. Another design peculiarity is that the vaults are not placed fully on top of the walls of the chambers, which extend outwards for extra support. Both chambers are empty. This is in contrast to the ornately decorated burial chamber. The chamber’s entrance is exactly the same as that of the side chamber: trapezoidal, made with four stone blocks (two door posts, a top and bottom lintel, which slightly elevates the entrance). The burial chamber is the largest of all three; it is square in plan. It features both sculpted and painted decoration (discussed in detail below). Two stone klinai are positioned in a Γ-arrangement against the northwestern and northeastern walls of the burial chamber (opposite the entrance and to its right as in the Stavroupolis tomb, **(53)**). The first kline consists of a front slab carved in high relief, two side slabs, and a top slab and was filled with ashlar on the inside; the second kline consists of a front slab, also carved in high relief, and a Γ-shaped side slab, its interior also filled with ashlar. The top slab is missing. Scattered around the tomb was discovered a heavily fragmented stone naiskos; it has since been reconstructed; It resembles an Ionic temple facade. It has a double door and a side wall carved in high relief. The doors are framed by two pilasters, on top of which stands an Ionic architrave, a cornice, and a pediment with a Medusa carved in high relief at the centre of the composition. The naiskos is thought to have been placed in front of the first kline.

There are several indications that the tomb was put in use before it could be fully completed, as the execution of some of the decorative elements suggests. Five Greek letters (Α Δ Η Κ Ν, builder’s markings) were incised on the left doorpost of the side chamber’s entrance. The plan of half of the burial chamber’s vault was painted on the tomb’s north-eastern wall. This is reminiscent of the sketch of the pediment-shaped lid on the back wall of the burial chamber of the Ostrusha **(18)** tomb.

Decoration: Present: Yes

Preservation: Good

Type of Decoration: Painted and sculpted. The tomb’s entrance, as mentioned, features two antae topped by an architrave. The columns are decorated with painted egg-and-dart pattern and carved rosettes. The architrave features a bucrania and rosette sculpted frieze. The burial chamber also features both sculpted and painted decoration. Ten caryatids, carved in high relief on the wall panels, are evenly spread around the room: three on the north-eastern and south-western (side) walls, and four on the north-western (back) wall. The panels are positioned between two cornices. In the two corners of the back wall there are two consoles with roughly carved eagles. Both the caryatids and eagles have visible traces of colour on them. The upper cornice features metopes and triglyphs and outlines all four walls. There are four engaged half-

columns distributed between the four walls, and a single Corinthian high-relief column in the centre of the back wall. On the lunette above the upper cornice, opposite the burial chamber's entrance, a painted scene depicts a procession featuring a horse rider followed by two soldier-like figures, greeted by a tall female figure extending a wreath and her entourage of three other women. The painting appears unfinished, as indicated by the minimal amount of colour and sketch-like quality of the composition. The rough execution of the eagles and some elements of the caryatids (the hands and faces of several caryatids lack detail) also suggests that they were not finished. In addition to the decoration of the interior, the tomb's exterior was decorated with stone acroteria (one central one placed on top of the burial chamber's vault and one to its left).

Date: Although the tomb was looted, its level of preservation and the array of finds allow for the precise date of the tomb's building and its use to be determined. The date is based on multiple factors, among which: the tomb's architecture, the similarity in the painting style of the procession scene on the lunette and the paintings of the Kazanluk (22) tomb, and the date of several of the finds within it (especially the pottery). All of these factors place it in the first or second quarter of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC, and more precisely the 280s BC.

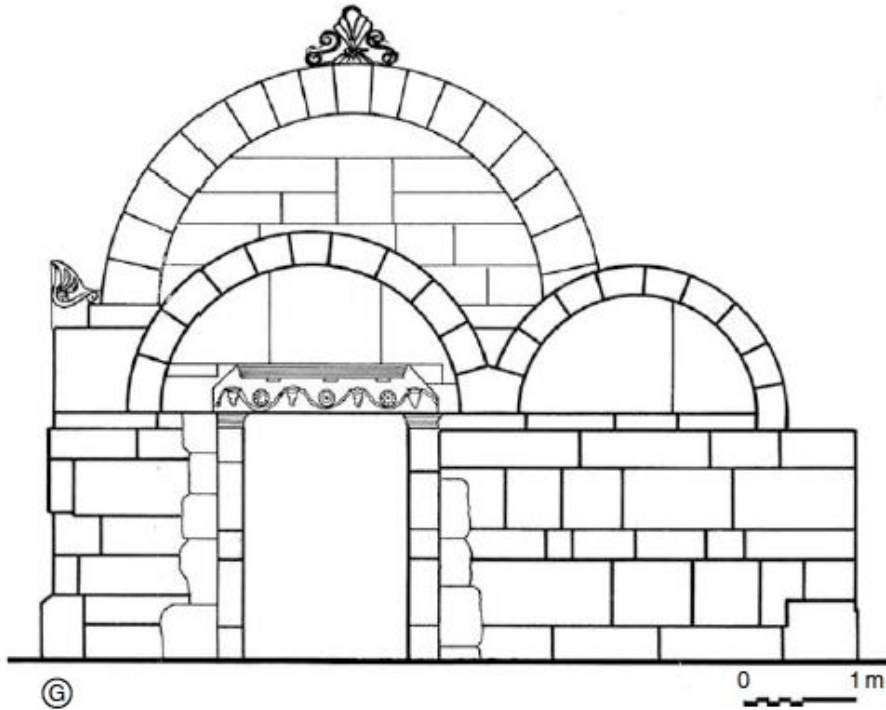
References: Chichikova 1988; Stoyanov 1998; Rousseva 2000; Chichikova 2005; Rousseva 2009; Stoyanova 2011; Chichikova, Stoyanov and Stoyanova 2012; Stoyanova 2015; Grudeva 2018; Damyanov Nankov, and Stoyanova 2021; Sîrbu, Ştefan, and Ştefan 2021.



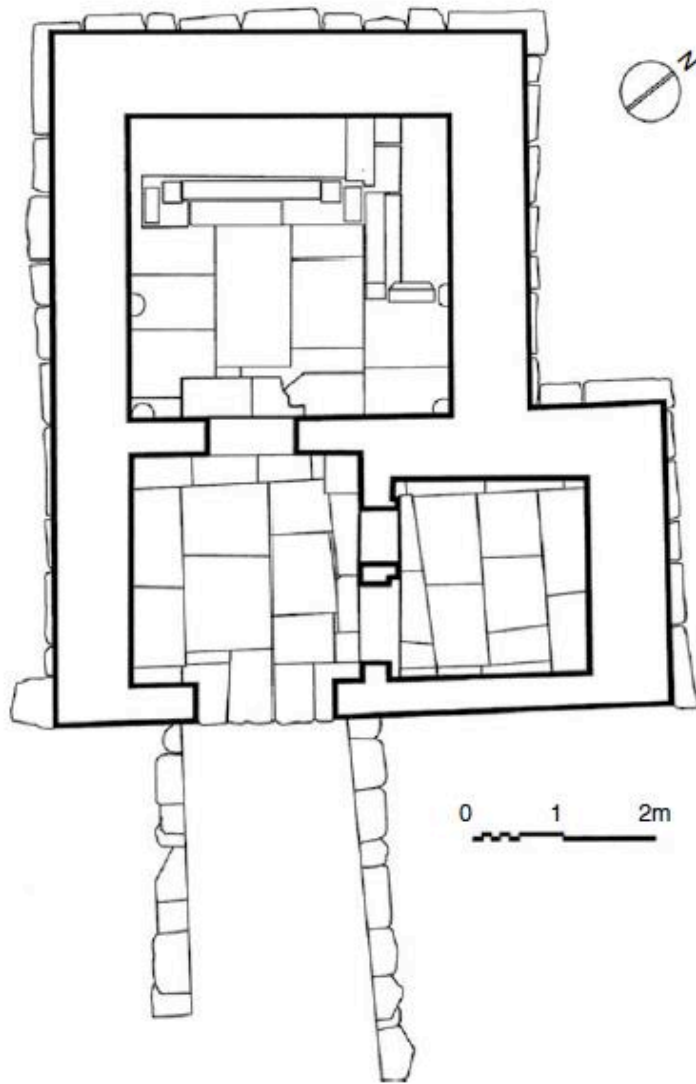
View of the facade of the Sveshtari tomb at the time of discovery



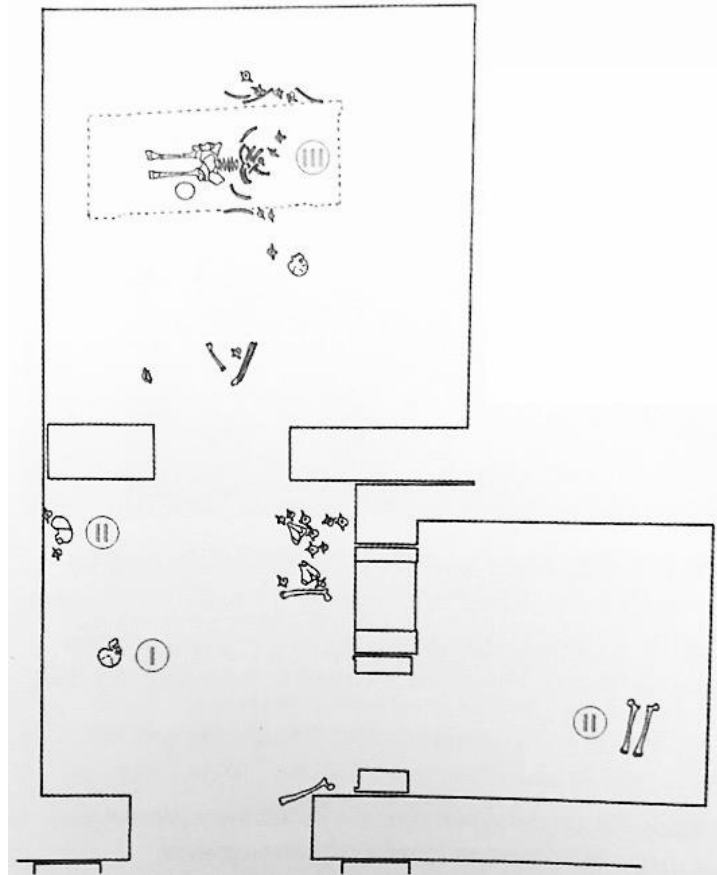
View of the façade of the Sveshtari tomb today



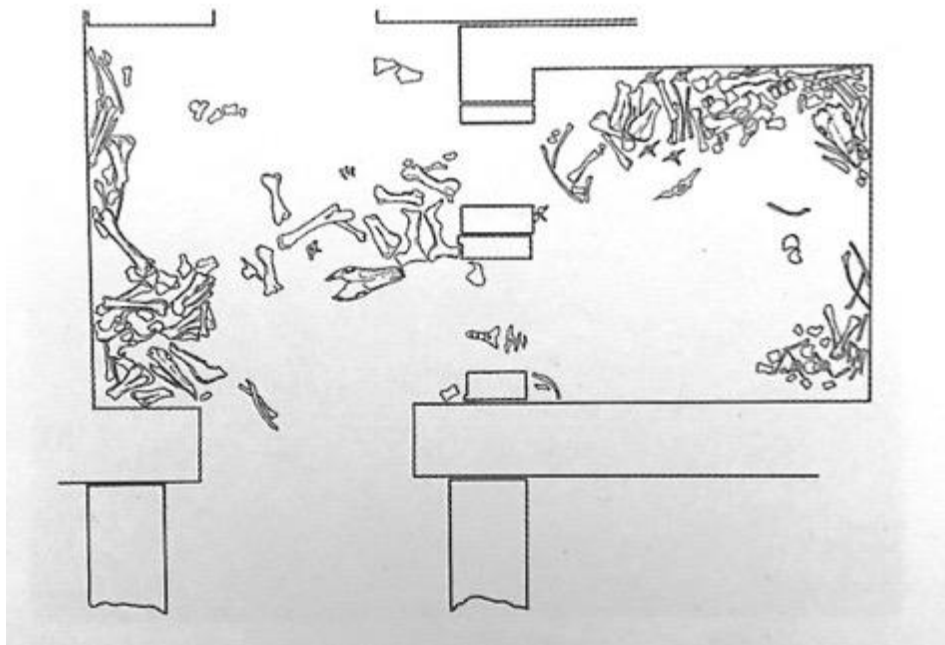
Drawing of the façade of the Sveshtari tomb



Plan of the Sveshtari tomb



Plan of the tomb showing the findspots of the human remains



Plan of the antechamber and burial chamber showing the location of animal remains within the tomb



Close view of the tomb's entrance



View of the back wall of the burial chamber, showing the procession scene and six of the caryatids



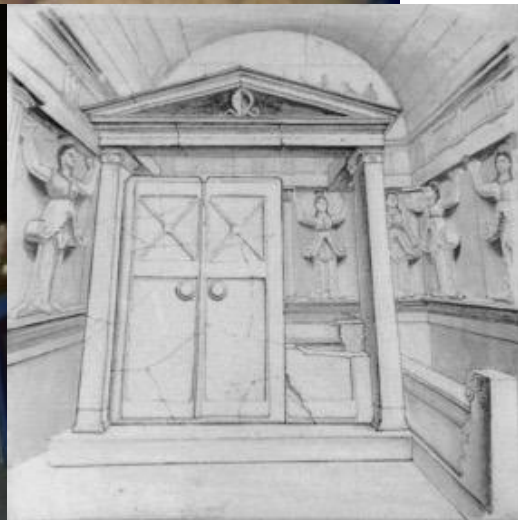
View of the caryatids 3 and 4 and one of the eagles



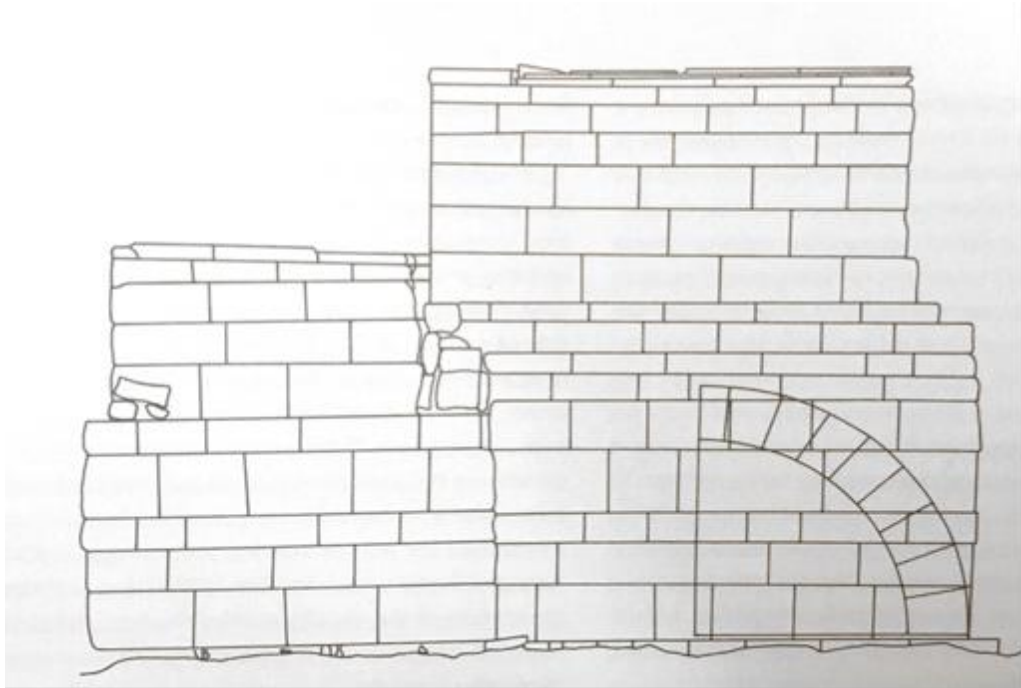
View of the painted procession scene



Detail of the procession scene



1) The two klinai 2) the reconstructed naiskos 3) reconstruction drawing showing the original location of the naiskos in the burial chamber



Drawing of the north-eastern side showing the location of the vault's sketch



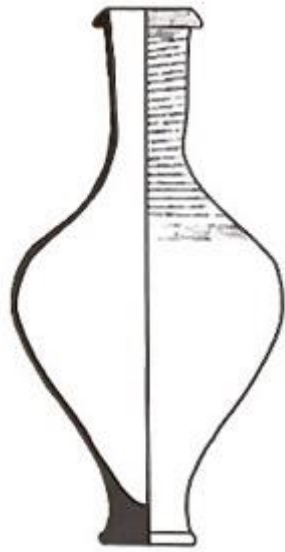
View of the vault's sketch on the north-eastern wall



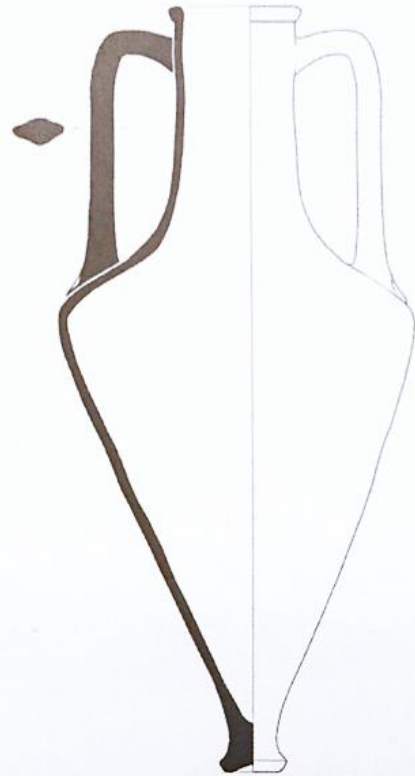
The central acroterion



The side acroterion



Ceramic unguentarium



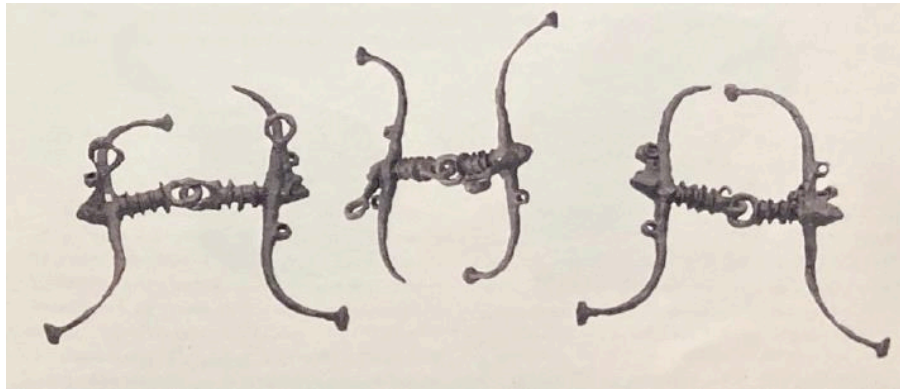
Thasian amphora



Detail: the stamp of the Thasian amphora



Detail: the stamp of the Sinopean amphora



Bridle pieces



The wooden diphros after restoration

|              |  |  |
|--------------|--|--|
| Cat. #<br>70 | Tomb name: Tumulus 12<br>Date of tomb: Early 3 <sup>rd</sup> c. BC | Region: Isperikh<br>Location: Sboryanovo |
|--------------|--|--|

Tumulus:            Height: 9.5m    Diameter: 50m

Part of a group: Yes                      Number of tumuli in the group: Three

Tomb:                      Location within tumulus: SE part                      Orientation: SE

Construction materials: Limestone                      Preservation: Less than fair

Built Dromos: No

Monumental façade: No

Doors present: No            Material: N/A

Number of chambers: Two

Plan of antechamber: Rectangular

Inner dimensions of antechamber: L: 1.23m    W: 2.98m    H: Varied    Type of roof: Flat

Plan of burial chamber: Rectangular

Size of burial chamber: L: 3.03m    W: 2.98m    H: Varied    Type of roof: Barrel vault

Burials: Total of eight individuals (four men, four women): six inhumations (the remains are very fragmentary) and two cremations. All were found spread across the tomb's interior and the *tumulus* fill.

Animal remains: The partial remains of a sheep and a cow in the tomb's interior.<sup>2</sup>

Finds: Over sixty objects, including: fragments of twenty-eight pots; fragments of a bronze torque, a bronze ring; six arrowheads; several of which bronze; an iron band; a leaf-shaped applique; a stone mortar; fragment of a stone vessel; a stone grinder; flakes from different types of flint; flint tools; two wooden knives. Most of these finds were discovered in the fill of the tumulus along with some of the bones.

Description: The tomb belongs to the same group as the Sveshtari (**69**) tomb and the tomb in tumulus 13 (**71**). It had suffered significant damage by the time it was excavated. The tomb comprised of two rectangular chambers. It is made of limestone blocks; there are two tiers of blocks – an interior tier of well-dressed ones and an exterior tier of roughly hewn ones – with the space between them filled with mud and pebbles. The floors of both chambers were paved with stone slabs. The walls survive at different heights; the roof is entirely destroyed. The tomb's façade is missing, but fragments of a moulded pilaster capital were discovered during excavation. The entrance was closed with a sliding door, as indicated by a rectangular slot, part of which remains on the floor to the left of the entrance. The wall which would have divided the antechamber and burial chamber is entirely missing. However, its position was determined thanks to mason's marks in red paint on the tomb's wide (north-eastern and north-western) walls, which were positioned 0.52m apart. While the floor of the antechamber is undisturbed, a large amount of the paving slabs of the burial chamber are missing, leaving a hole in the floor. The tomb is considered to have

<sup>2</sup> The animal remains show evidence of having been cooked, which increases the likelihood that they were intentionally placed there (as part of a ritual meal?).

been almost identical to that in tumulus 13. Evidence of this is visible in the tomb's construction techniques, plan, and various details. Both tombs feature rectangular antechambers and burial chambers, the exact same type of moulded capitals in their entrances, paved floors, and were closed with a sliding door mechanism. Based on these similarities, it can be said with a large degree of certainty that the tomb in *tumulus* 12 also was covered with a barrel vault.

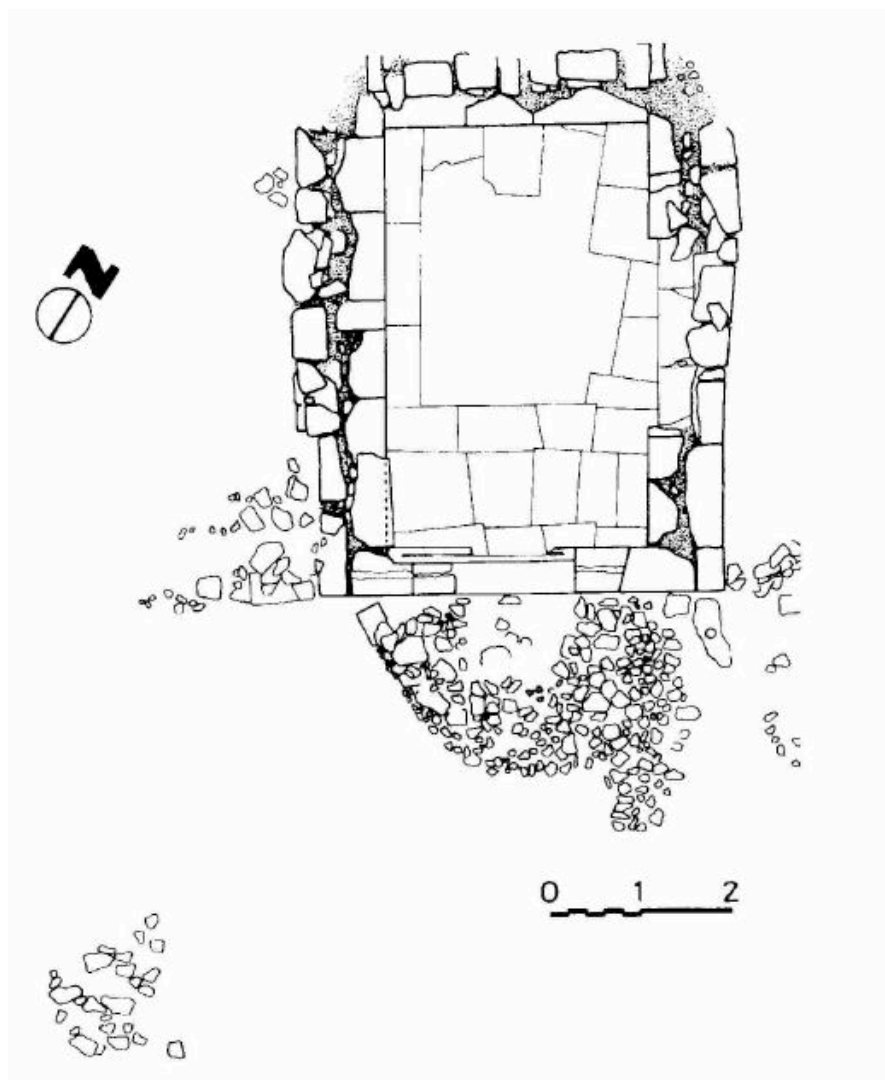
Decoration: None

Preservation: N/A

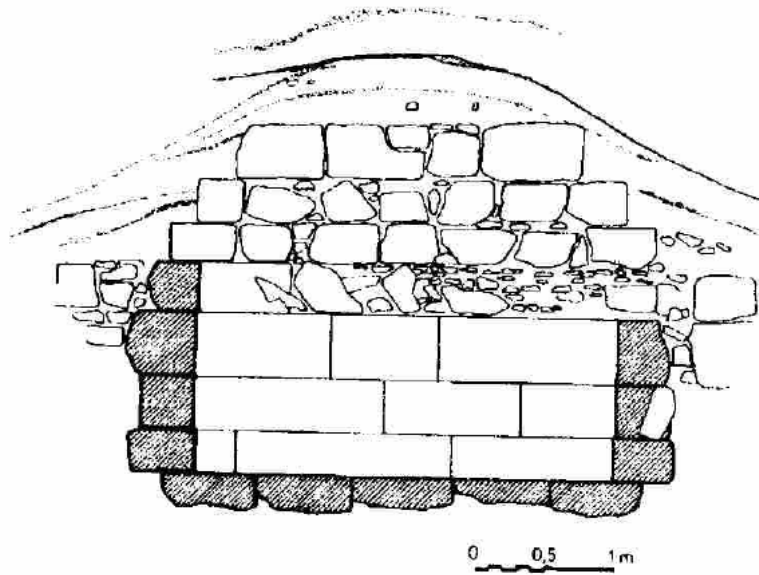
Type of decoration: N/A

Date: Based on the finds, and in particular the pottery, and on the tomb's architectural similarities and physical proximity to the Sveshtari (69) tomb and the tomb in *tumulus* 13 (71), it has been dated to the early 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC.

References Gergova 1996; Stoyanova 2007; Stoyanova 2008; Stoyanova 2011; Damyanov Nankov, and Stoyanova 2021; Sirbu, Ştefan, and Ştefan 2021.



Plan of the tomb in tumulus 12 at Sboryanovo



Cross-section of the tomb in tumulus 12 at Sboryanovo



View of the interior of the tomb in tumulus 12



View of the entrance of the tomb from the burial chamber

|              |  |  |
|--------------|--|--|
| Cat. #<br>71 | Tomb name: Tumulus 13<br>Date of tomb: Early 3 <sup>rd</sup> c. BC | Region: Isperikh<br>Location: Sboryanovo |
|--------------|--|--|

Tumulus:           Height: 7.5m   Diameter: 45m

Part of a group: Yes                    Number of tumuli in the group: Three

Tomb:                Location within tumulus: SE    Orientation: SE

Construction materials: Limestone        Preservation: Empty; good

Built Dromos: No

Monumental façade: No

Doors present: Yes (fragmented)        Material: Stone

Number of chambers: Two

Plan of antechamber: Rectangular

Inner dimensions of antechamber: L: 1.45m   W: 1.20m   H: 2.45m   Type of roof: Barrel vault

Plan of burial chamber: Rectangular

Inner dimensions of burial chamber: L: 2.73m   W: 2.72m   H: 2.41-3m   Type of roof: Barrel vault

Burials: Partial remains of three individuals (based on the osteological analysis, a man in his 50s, a woman, and a youth) in the tomb's burial chamber, with a few fragments in the area in front of the tomb's entrance.

Animal remains: The remains of a dog, a hen, all in the tomb's interior and in the area directly in front of the tomb's entrance.

Finds: Two golden beads; fragments of an iron, silver-gilt pectoral with vegetal and geometric motifs; a spiral golden band; the base of a grey ceramic vessel; the tip of a spearhead; heavily corroded. All finds were discovered in the burial chamber.

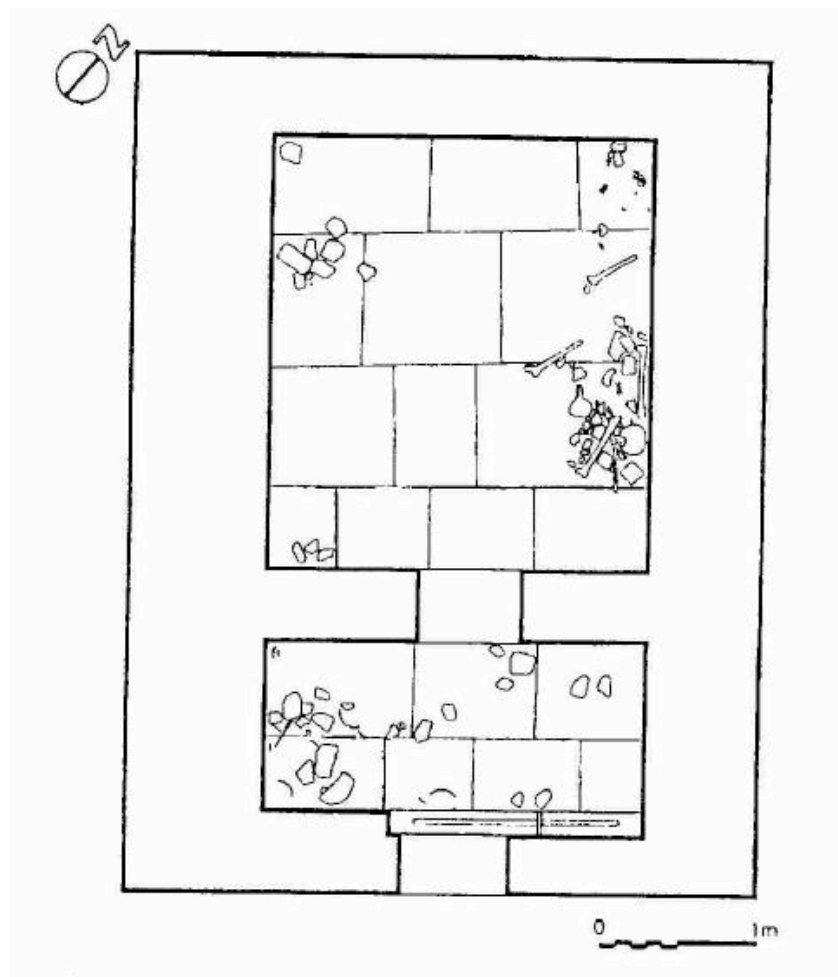
Description: The tomb is made of limestone ashlars. It consists of two rectangular chambers covered by barrel vaults and paved with stone slabs; it does not have a built dromos. The tomb's façade is analogous to that of the Sveshtari (69) tomb. A mostly plain wall of ashlars in the pseudo-isodomic arrangement is topped by a barrel vault. The sides of the vault do not cover the full wall; there is a protruding corner on each side of it. The tomb's entrance is trapezoidal and raised, emphasized by a simple frame, topped with a large, moulded lintel painted across with a red strip. The entrance was closed with a sliding door; the upper and lower slots of the door are still in place. The same mechanism may be seen in the Borovo (72) tomb as well. The antechamber has a paved floor and is devoid of furniture or decoration. It leads to the burial chamber, the entrance of which is decorated more elaborately. It features two antae topped with decorated capitals. The antae support a horizontal lintel, the upper portion of which features a moulded cornice, underlined by a red strip. The burial chamber is devoid of furniture or any further decoration. It, too, has a paved floor. The area directly in front of the tomb features a rudimentary wall, made of mud and unworked stone; Its exact purpose is unclear, but some of the archaeological material as found within the area.

Decoration: Yes      Preservation: Good

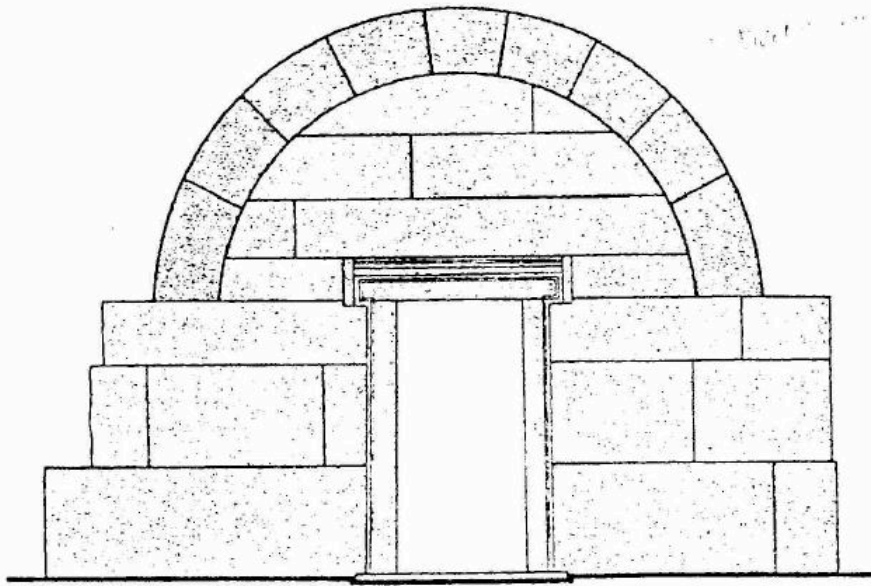
Type of Decoration: Sculpted and painted. The burial chamber's entrance features two columns-antae topped by capitals painted with an egg-and-dart motif in red and blue and a red band.

Date: Based on the finds, especially the pectoral and golden beads, and on the tomb's architectural similarities and physical proximity to the Sveshtari tomb, it has been dated to the early 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC.

References: Gergova 1992; Gergova 1996; Stoyanova 2007; Stoyanova 2008; Stoyanova 2011; Stoyanova 2015.



Plan of the tomb in tumulus 13 at Sboryanovo, with the place of the finds indicated



Drawing of the façade of the tomb in tumulus 13 at Sboryanovo



View of the façade of the tomb in tumulus 13 at Sboryanovo today



View of the door's floor slot



View of the door's upper slot



The entrance of the burial chamber



View of one of the capitals

|              |  |                                  |
|--------------|--|----------------------------------|
| Cat. #<br>72 | Tomb name: Borovo<br>Date of tomb: 3 <sup>rd</sup> c. BC | Region: Ruse<br>Location: Borovo |
|--------------|--|----------------------------------|

Tumulus:            Height: 9m        Diameter: 40m

Part of a group: No                            Number of tumuli in the group: N/A

Tomb:                Location within tumulus: E        Orientation: E

Construction materials: Limestone                            Preservation: Good

Built Dromos: No

Monumental façade: No

Doors present: No        Material: N/A

Number of chambers: One

Plan of burial chamber: Rectangular

Inner dimensions of burial chamber:    L: 2.31m            W: 2.09m            H: 2.54m            Type of roof:  
Barrel vault

Burials: None found

Animal remains: No

Finds: A few pottery fragments were found inside the tomb.

Description: The tomb comprises of a single chamber; it does not have a built dromos. It is made of well-dressed limestone ashlar. The tomb's facade is unusual in that it features a pediment formed of stone slabs, which hides the vault; this feature is typical of Macedonian tombs, but seen rarely in Macedonian-style Thracian tombs. The corner slabs are moulded at their ends as corner acroteria. The tomb's entrance is rectangular and emphasised by a simple frame. It was closed with a sliding stone door, like the tomb in tumulus 13 (71) at Sboryanovo.. The tomb's floor was paved with stone slabs. It was devoid of furniture.

Decoration: Yes            Preservation: No

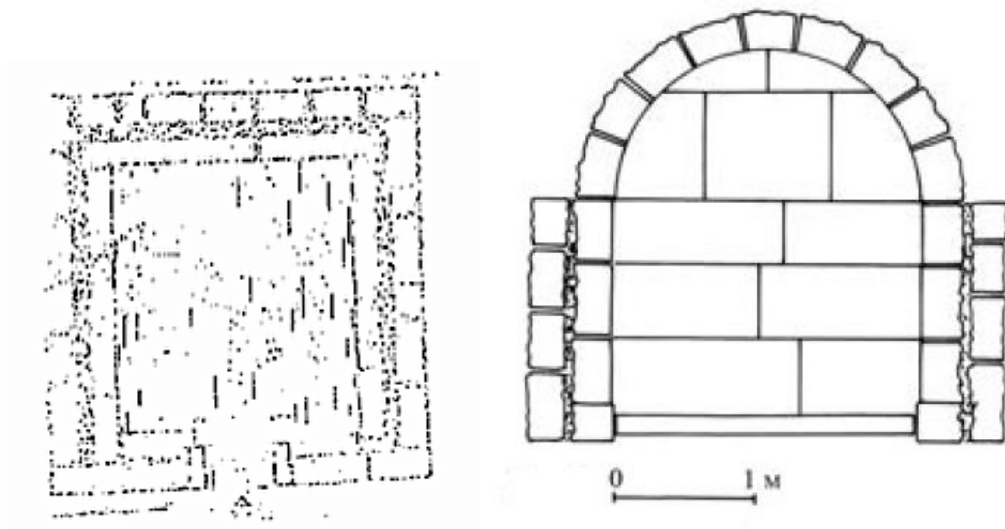
Type of decoration: Painted and sculpted. The ends of the pediment are moulded to recall acroteria. Stanchev mentions that the decorative relief on the door frame was painted red. This is no longer visible.

Date: The tomb has been dated to ca. the 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC based on its plan, type (Macedonian type), and similarity to other Macedonian-type tombs in North-Eastern Thrace.<sup>3</sup>

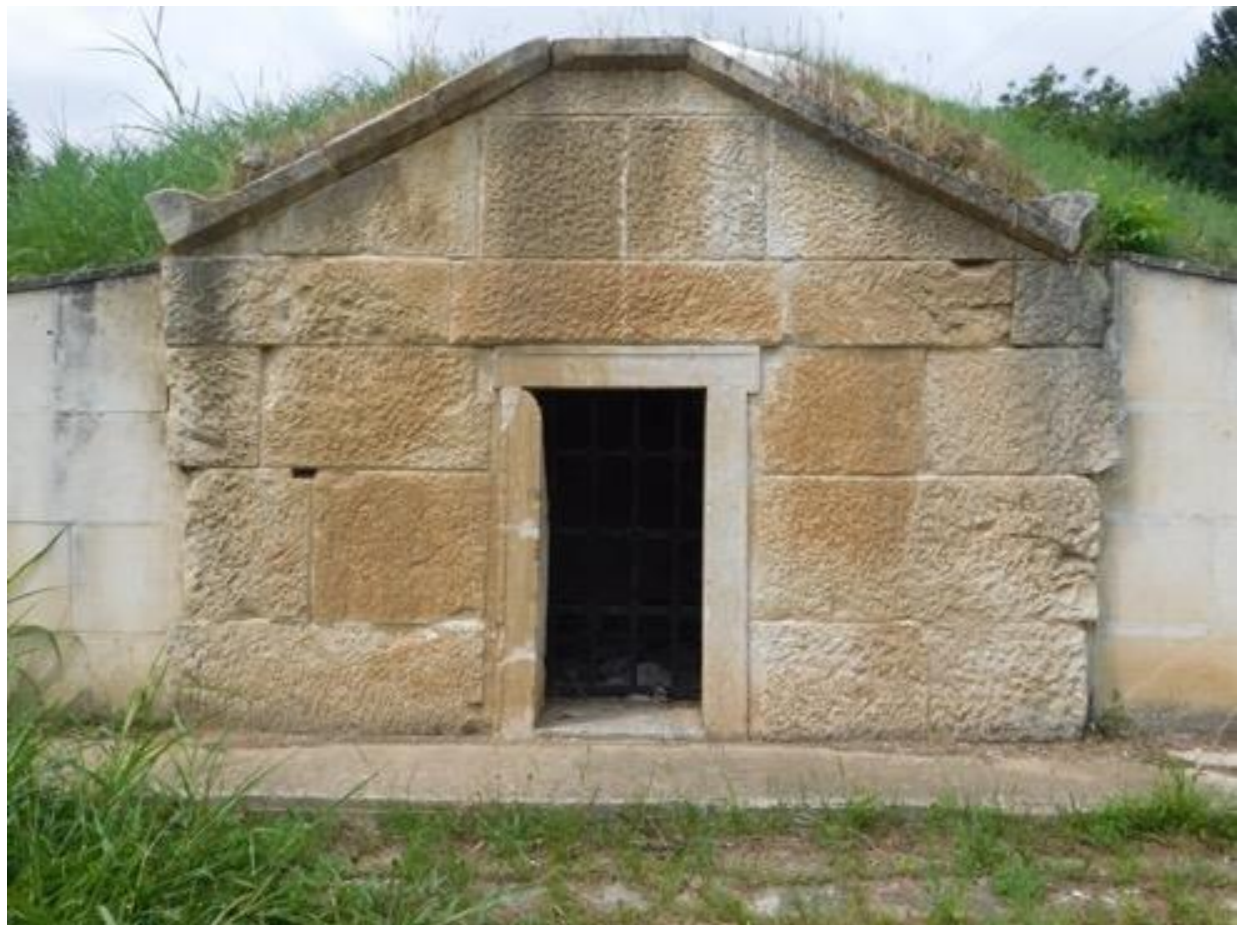
References: Stanchev 2002; Stoyanova 2007; Stoyanova 2008; Stoyanova 2011 Damyanov Nankov, and Stoyanova 2021; Sirbu, Ştefan, and Ştefan 2021.

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<sup>3</sup> See the Sboryanovo and Mangalia tombs in particular, cat. # 60-62, 64-68.



Plan and cross-section of the Borovo tomb



View of the façade of the Borovo tomb



View of the tomb's entrance



View of the entrance's lintel and the slot for the door on its interior side



The interior of the tomb

|              |   |  |
|--------------|---|--|
| Cat. #<br>73 | Tomb name: Mangalia Tomb 1<br>Date of tomb: 3 <sup>rd</sup> c. BC | Region: Mangalia<br>Location: Mangalia |
|--------------|---|--|

Tumulus: H: ? D: ?

Part of a group: No Number of tumuli in the group: N/A

Tomb: Location within tumulus: ? Orientation: S (?)

Construction materials: Limestone Preservation: ?

Built Dromos: No

Monumental façade: No

Doors present: No Material: N/A

Number of chambers: One

Plan of burial chamber: Rectangular

Inner dimensions of burial chamber: L: ? W: ? H: ? Type of roof: Barrel vault

Burials: None found

Animal remains: None found

Finds: None found

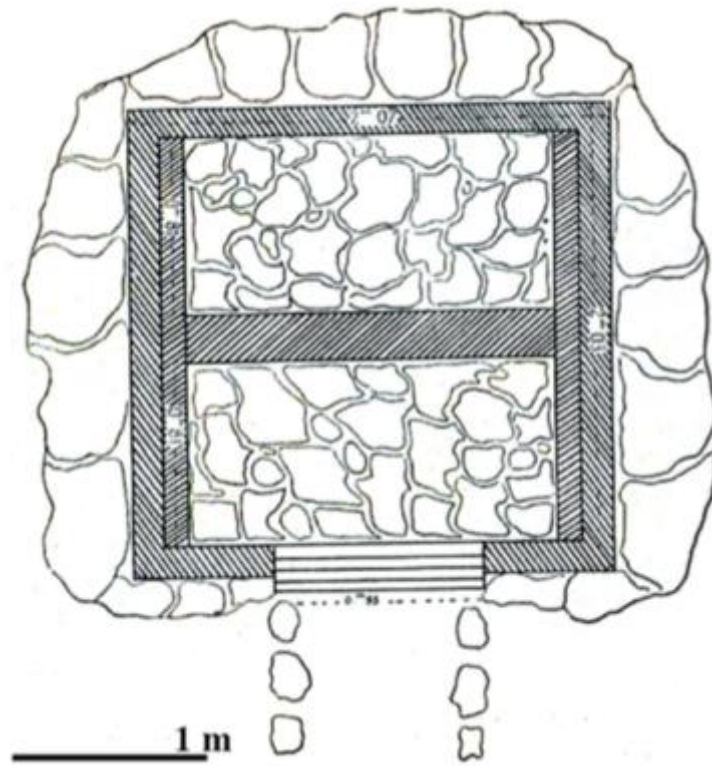
Description: The tomb was discovered sometime prior to 1923. Very little information is available about it. It is a single-chamber tomb made of roughly-hewn (on the exterior) limestone ashlar. Its entrance is topped by a large lintel. The tomb was covered by a barrel vault and its interior appears to have possibly been paved (as suggested by its plan). The tomb was devoid of any furniture. It is known that its walls were plastered and possibly painted. It had been looted at the time of discovery.

Decoration: None Preservation: N/A

Type of Decoration: N/A

Date: The tomb had been looted prior to excavation, which makes exact dating difficult. However, based on its architectural features, its proximity to ancient Kallatis and the other Macedonian-type tombs in its necropolis, it can be roughly dated to the 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC.

References: Preda 1962, Stefan and Sîrbu 2016; Stefan and Sîrbu 2017; Sîrbu, Ştefan, and Ştefan 2021.



Plan of Mangalia tomb 1



View of the exterior of Mangalia tomb 1 at the time of discovery

|              |   |  |
|--------------|---|--|
| Cat. #<br>74 | Tomb name: Mangalia tomb 2<br>Date of tomb: 3 <sup>rd</sup> c. BC | Region: Mangalia<br>Location: Mangalia |
|--------------|---|--|

Tumulus: H: ? D: ?

Part of a group: No Number of tumuli in the group: N/A

Tomb: Location within tumulus: ? Orientation: ?

Construction materials: Limestone Preservation: Less than fair

Built Dromos: No (?)

Monumental façade: No evidence

Doors present: No Material: N/A

Number of chambers: One

Plan of burial chamber: Rectangular

Inner dimensions of burial chamber: L: ? W: ? H: ? Type of roof: Barrel vault

Burials: None found

Animal remains: None found

Finds: None found

Description: The tomb was discovered sometime around 1940s. It was never fully excavated and, as a result, little information is available. The tomb was made of roughly-hewn stone ashlar. It is covered by a barrel-vault, the top of which was visible above ground at the time of discovery. It appears to have had a single chamber, and most of its front wall seems to be missing. Nothing is known about its interior.

Decoration: None (?) Preservation: N/A

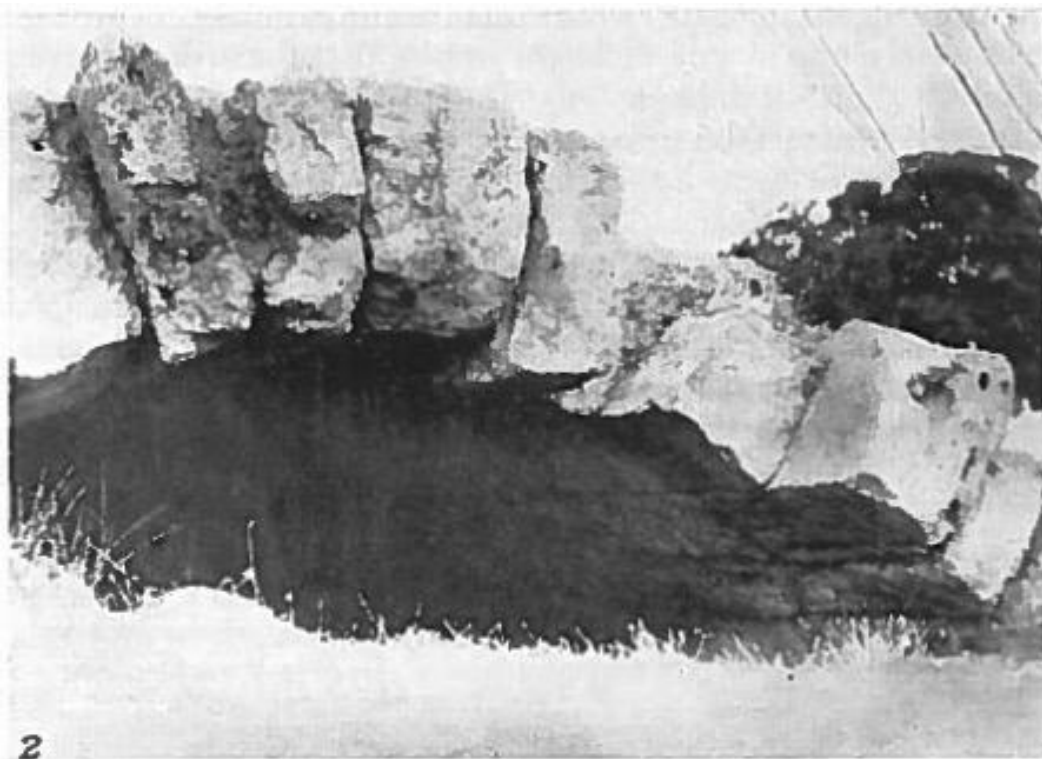
Type of Decoration: N/A

Date: Due to the fact that the tomb was never fully excavated and that no finds were recorded, it is very difficult to date. Based on its architectural features, its proximity to ancient Kallatis and the other Macedonian-type tombs in its necropolis, it has been dated to the 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC.

References: Preda 1962, Stefan and Sirbu 2016; Sirbu, Ștefan, and Ștefan 2021.



View of the exterior of Mangalia tomb 2 as found.



Detail: the top of the tomb's vault as it was found.

|              |  |                                     |
|--------------|--|-------------------------------------|
| Cat. #<br>75 | Tomb name: Mangalia Tomb 3<br>Date of tomb: 4 <sup>th</sup> /early 3 <sup>rd</sup> c. BC | Region: Mangalia<br>Location: 2 Mai |
|--------------|--|-------------------------------------|

Tumulus: H: 5m D: 60-66m

Part of a group: No Number of tumuli in the group: N/A

Tomb: Location within tumulus: Orientation:

Construction materials: Limestone Preservation: Fair

Built Dromos: Yes L: 5.25m W: 1.20m H: 1.87-2.37m Roofed: No (?)

Monumental façade: No

Doors present: No Material: N/A

Number of chambers: One

Plan of burial chamber: Rectangular

Inner dimensions of burial chamber: L: 3.18m W: 3m H: 2.48m (max) Type of roof: Barrel vault

Burials: The remains of two individuals (inhumations) were found scattered across the tomb and dromos.

Animal remains: None found

Finds: Multiple fragments from black-glaze pots were found in the tomb's fill. Among them were fragments from the neck of an amphora, a bowl, and two lamps.

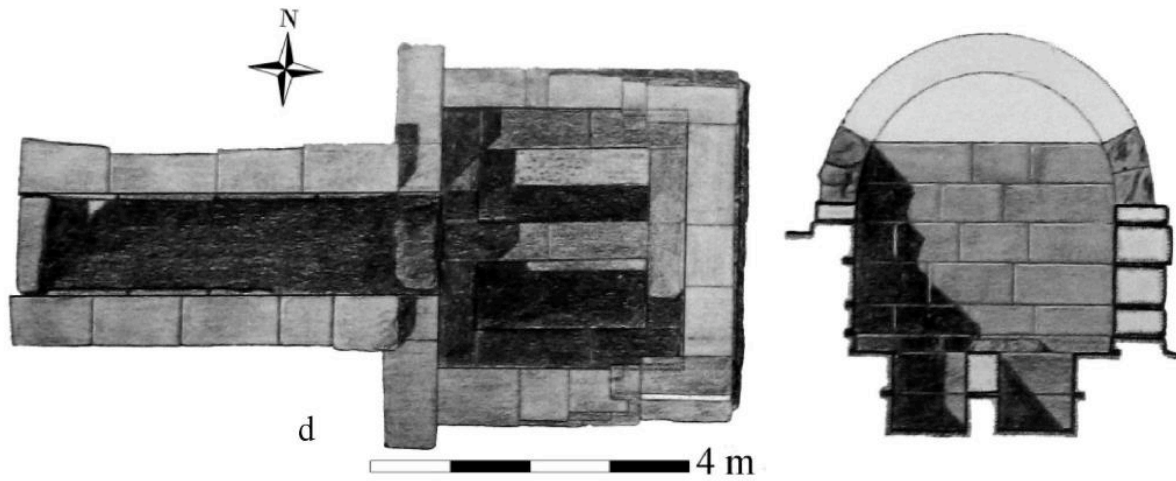
Description: The tomb was found robbed and partially destroyed, but enough remains to reconstruct it securely. The tomb consists of a built dromos and a single rectangular burial chamber. It was made of well-dressed ashlar, and covered with a barrel vault and its floor was paved with stone slabs. Much of its entrance and façade did not survive. In the burial chamber, two cist graves, parallel to each other, were embedded in the floor facing the entrance. This is paralleled at the Elaphochori (**50**) tomb, although in that case the grave was positioned perpendicular to the entrance. The graves in the Mangalia tomb were constructed of limestone and covered with finely-worked limestone slabs.

Decoration: No Preservation: N/A

Type of Decoration: N/A

Date: The tomb has been dated to the 4th- early 3<sup>rd</sup> c. BC, based on its architectural features and the pottery from the fill of the tomb.

References: Preda 1962; Stoyanova 2007; Stoyanova 2008; Stoyanova 2011; Stefan and Sîrbu 2016; Stefan and Sîrbu 2017; Damyanov Nankov, and Stoyanova 2021; Sîrbu, Ştefan, and Ştefan 2021.



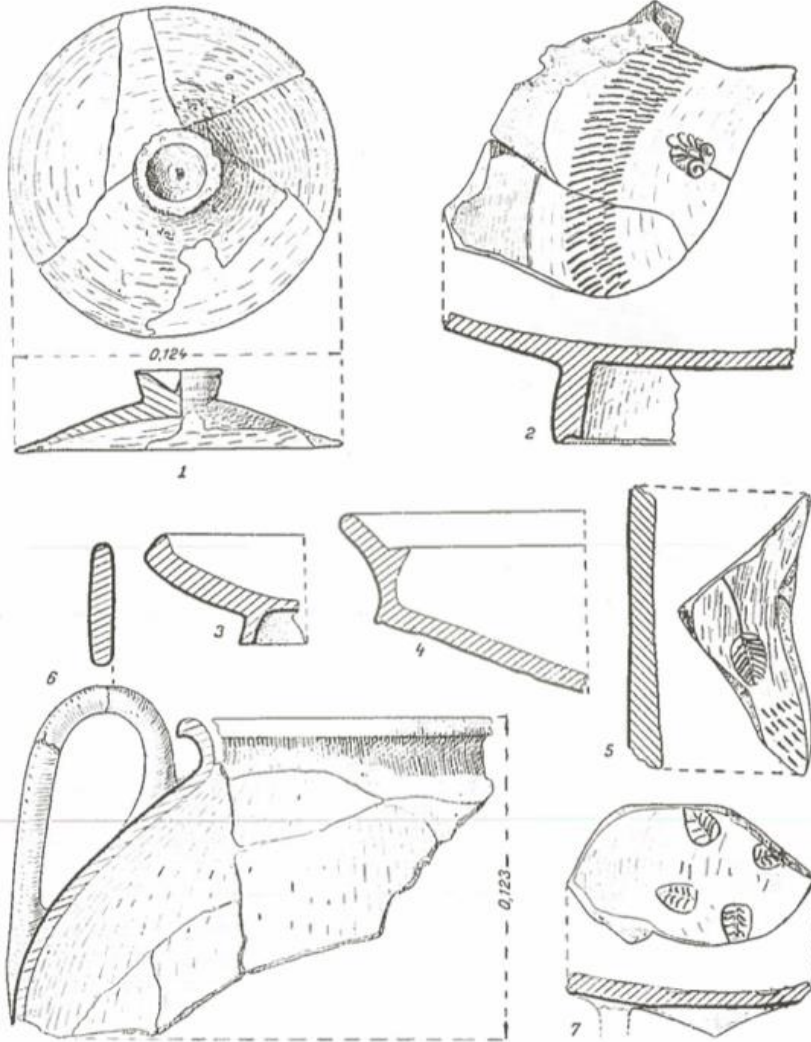
Plan and cross-section Mangalia tomb 3



View of tomb 3 from the east at the time of excavation



View of the burial chamber of tomb at the time of excavation



Drawings of some of the pottery fragments form the tomb's fill

|              |   |  |
|--------------|---|--|
| Cat. #<br>76 | Tomb name: Mangalia Tomb 4<br>Date of tomb: 3 <sup>rd</sup> c. BC | Region: Mangalia<br>Location: Mangalia |
|--------------|---|--|

Tumulus: H: 8-10m D: 40m

Part of a group: No Number of tumuli in the group: N/A

Tomb: Location within tumulus: ? Orientation: W

Construction materials: Limestone (reddish-white) Preservation: Fair

Built Dromos: No (?)

Monumental façade: No

Doors present: No Material: N/A

Number of chambers: One

Plan of burial chamber: Rectangular

Size of burial chamber: L: 3.17m W: 3.03m H: ? Type of roof: Barrel vault

Burials: One inhumation, bones very damaged and scattered across the burial chamber

Animal remains: None found

Finds: 102 bronze arrowheads, a knife, a clay lamp, and a spearhead were found in the burial chamber.

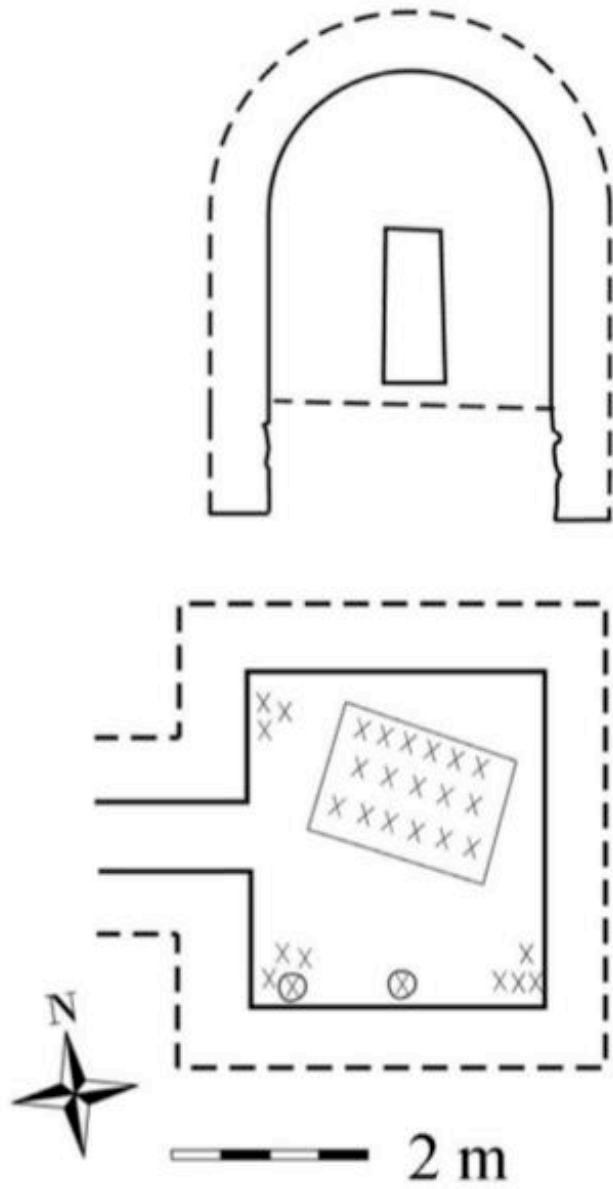
Description: The tomb was not entirely excavated, and its plan is therefore unknown. It was made of well-worked stone ashlars. Its burial chamber was almost square in plan. According to the report, its entrance had been closed with rough blocks. It is unclear whether the tomb featured a built dromos, nor much more about its interior. It has been covered again since excavation and is inaccessible.

Decoration: None Preservation: N/A

Type of Decoration: N/A

Date: Based on the tomb's architecture and the finds from the burial chamber, the tomb has been dated to ca. the 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC.

References: Irimia 1983, Stefan and Sîrbu 2016; Sîrbu, Ştefan, and Ştefan 2021.



Sketches of the plan and cross-section of the Mangalia tomb 4



View of the vault of Mangalia tomb 4



View of the interior of the burial chamber from a hole in the roof of Mangalia tomb 4

|              |  |  |
|--------------|--|--|
| Cat. #<br>77 | Tomb name: Documaci<br>Date of tomb: 3 <sup>rd</sup> c. BC | Region: Mangalia<br>Location: Mangalia |
|--------------|--|--|

Tumulus: H: 8m D: 60m

Part of a group: No Number of tumuli in the group: N/A

Tomb: Location within tumulus: C/E Orientation: E/SE

Construction materials: Limestone Preservation: Fair

Built Dromos: Yes L: 9.55m W: 1.61m H: ? Roofed: Yes

Monumental façade: No

Doors present: Yes (partial) Material: Marble

Number of chambers: One

Plan of burial chamber: Rectangular

Size of burial chamber: L: 3.60m W: 2.99m H: ? Type of roof: Barrel Vault

Burials: Secondary burials from Late Antiquity were discovered within the *tumulus* itself; no burials within the tomb.

Animal remains: Some partial animal remains found in the tumular fill.

Finds: In the burial chamber, a gold ring featuring a turtle, a corroded bronze ring, and a broken spear point were found. A number of finds in the tumulus, including a number of fragments from amphorae, fish plates, bowls, plates, lids of various pots, an ugentarium, a kantharos, an askos, roof tiles and roof ridges.<sup>4</sup>

Description: The tomb comprises of a long, built dromos and a single rectangular burial chamber. It is made of well-dressed stone ashlar. It appears to have had two phases, as suggested by the dromos' roof. The first part of the dromos' roof is covered by a barrel vault, while the second, (later) part is covered by flat slabs forming a pitched roof. The later portion of the dromos is accessed by several stone steps. Its floors are unpaved. The tomb's entrance is trapezoidal and reached by a single step. The burial chamber is covered by a barrel vault. It is also unpaved. At a distance of about 3m from the tomb, a pit was uncovered, inside which there was a monumental pedestal. The pedestal was built of limestone blocks and aligned with the burial chamber.

Decoration: Yes Preservation: Fair

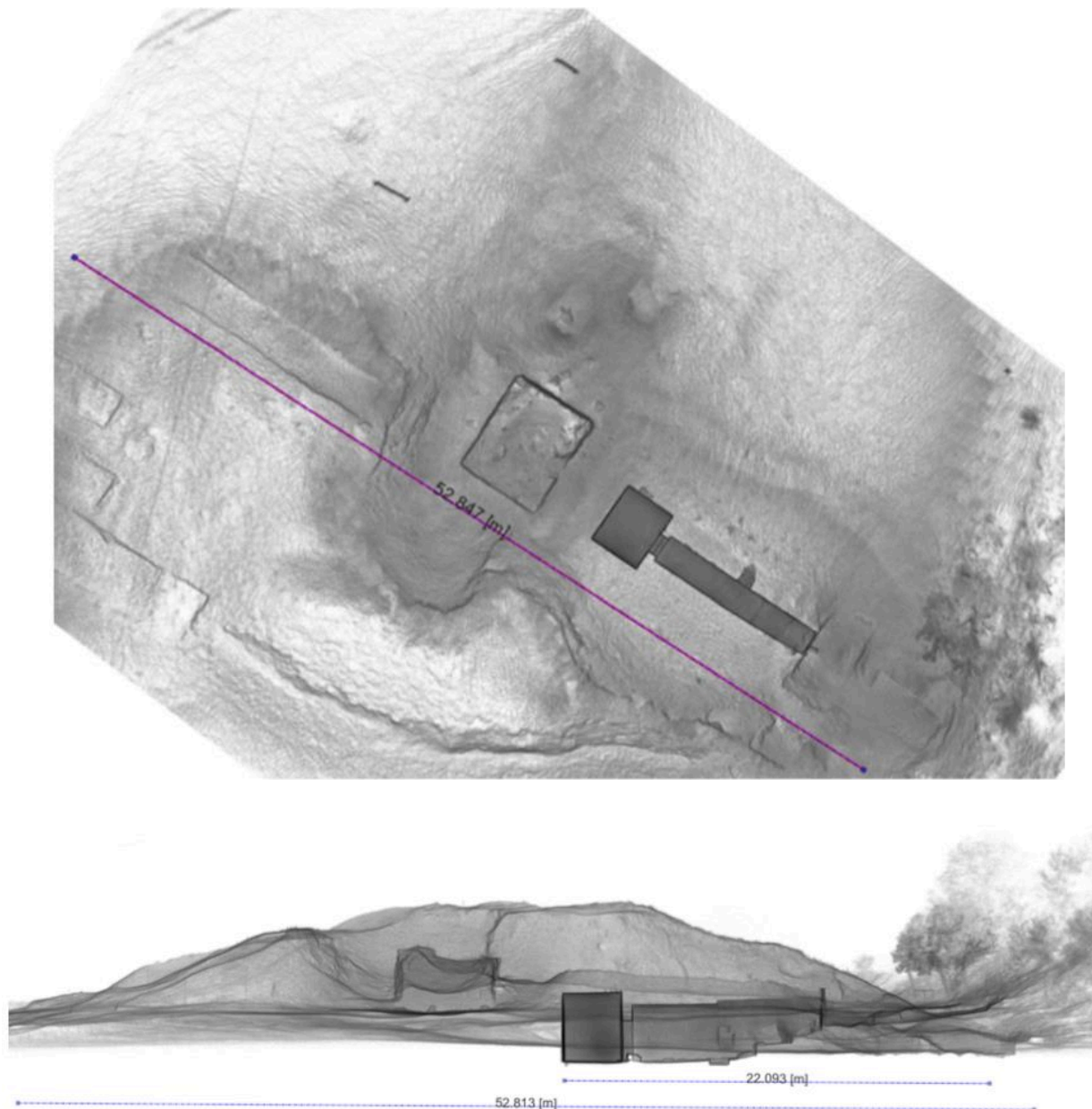
Type of Decoration: Painted and sculpted. The interior of the burial chamber is plastered and features monochromatic painted decoration (dark blue, dark red, and white panels). The burial chamber also appears to have featured two kline-sarcophagi, fragments of which were found scattered around the interior of the tomb. The first kline appears to have been positioned against the northern wall, while the second one against the eastern wall (see below), in a Γ arrangement (see plan below). The fragments of the klinai feature sculpted decoration, including the egg-and-dart motif. Lastly, there were a number of graffiti on the walls of the dromos (the later part, on the northern wall) and burial chamber (on the

<sup>4</sup> See Sîrbu, Ștefan and Ștefan 2021 for a detailed list of finds.

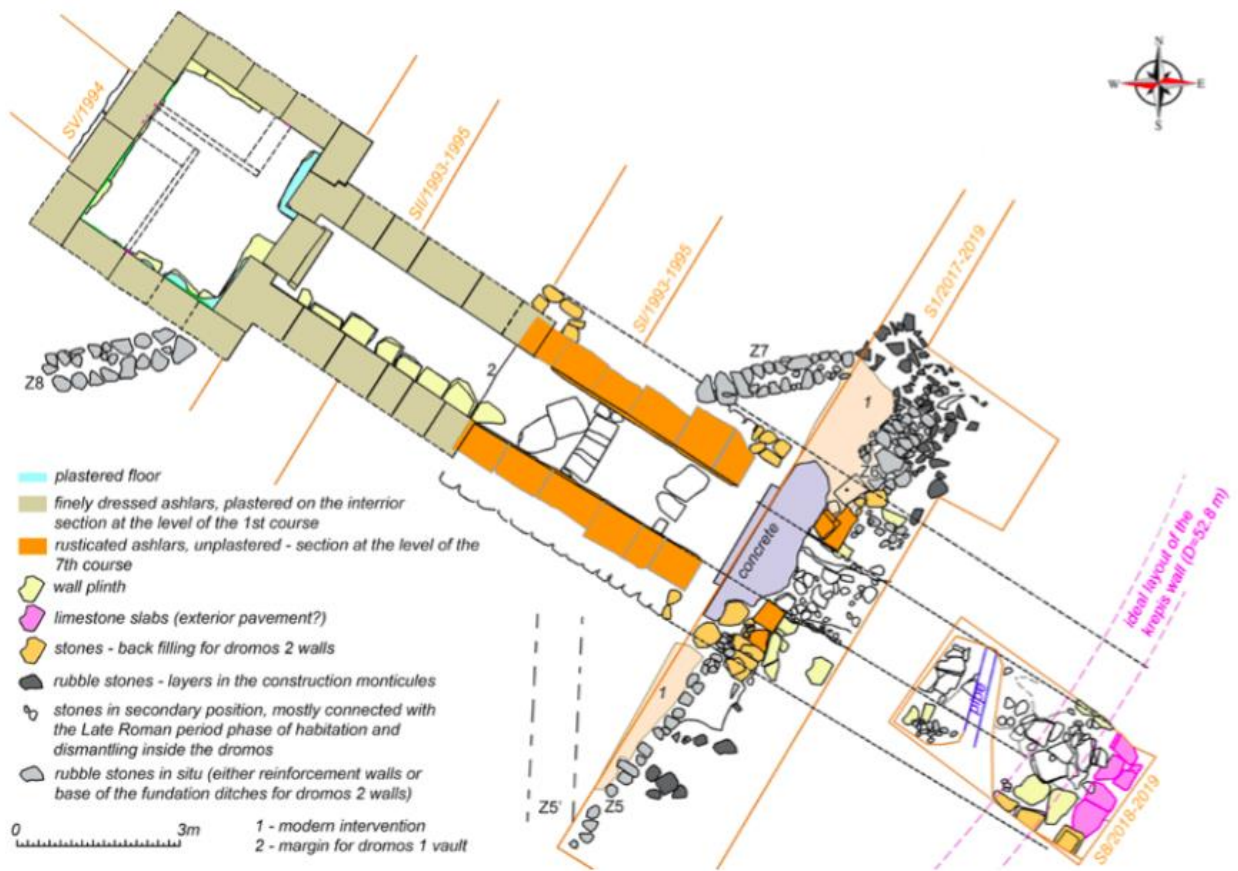
western wall). The figures in the dromos include several pentagrams, bannermen, animals, and ships. In the burial chamber there is a single graffito. All graffiti are dated to the 10<sup>th</sup> century AD.

Date: Based on its architecture and painting, as well as most of the pottery, the tomb has been dated to ca. the 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC.

References: Ionescu and Georgescu 1997, Ștefan and Sîrbu 2016, Sîrbu, Ștefan and Ștefan 2021.



Plan and longitudinal section of the Documaci tumulus created with a 3D LiDAR scanner



Plan of the Documaci tomb



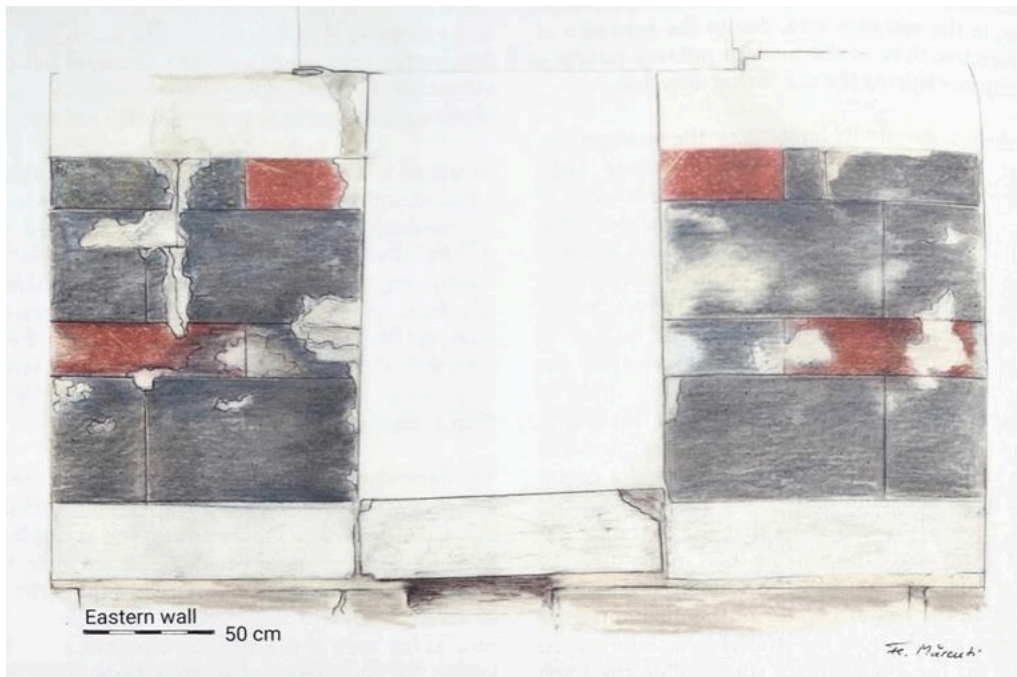
View of the Documaci tomb and the platform at the time of excavation



View of the burial chamber's entrance from the dromos



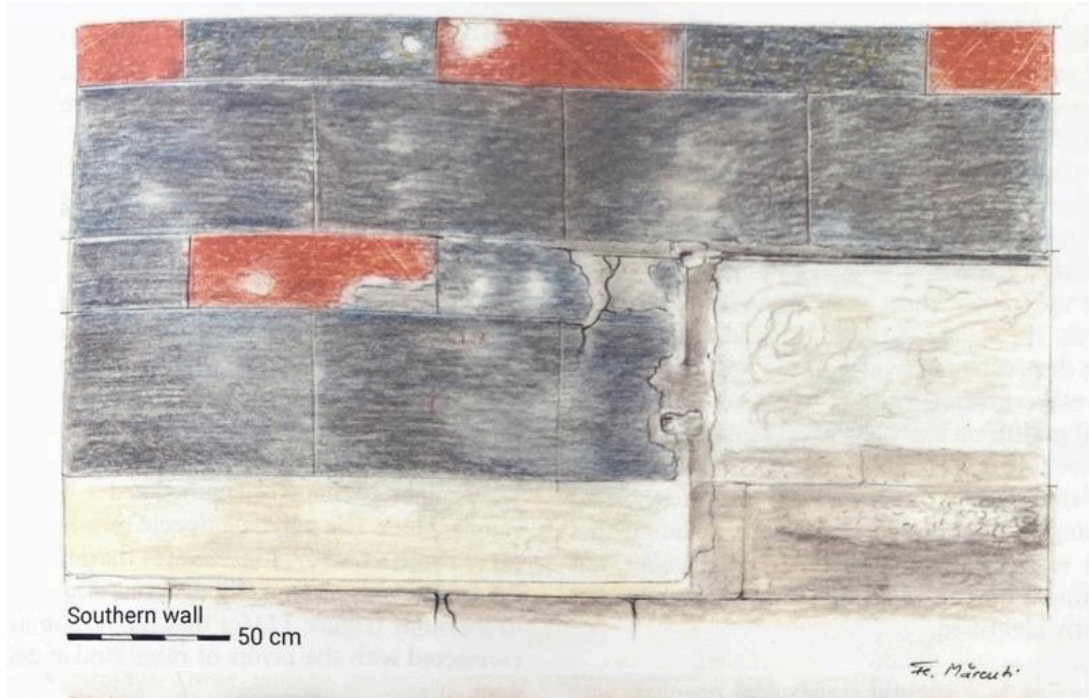
View of room from the east of the interior Documaci tomb's burial chamber



Drawing of the eastern wall (and the entrance) of the burial chamber



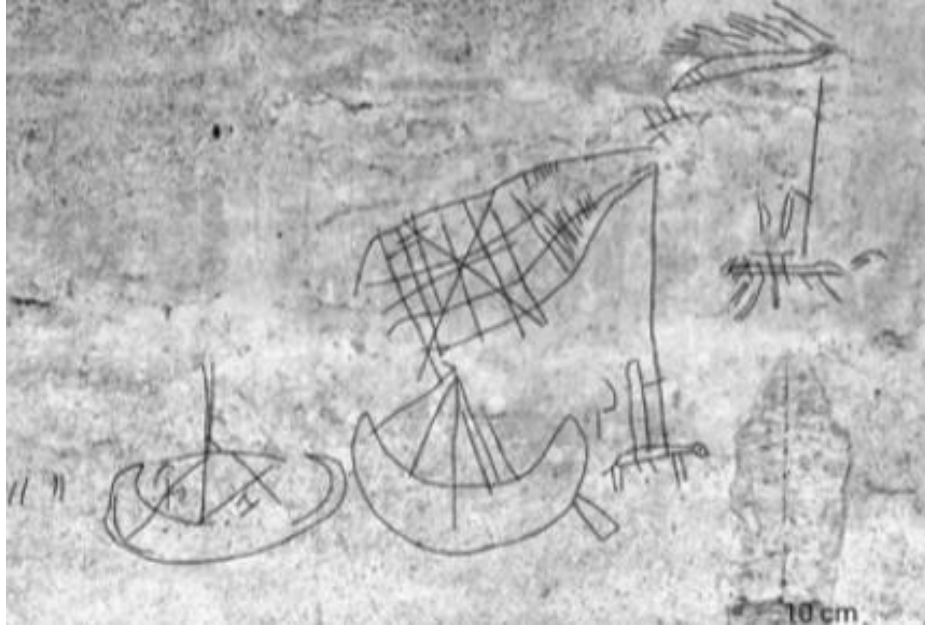
Drawing of the western wall of the burial chamber



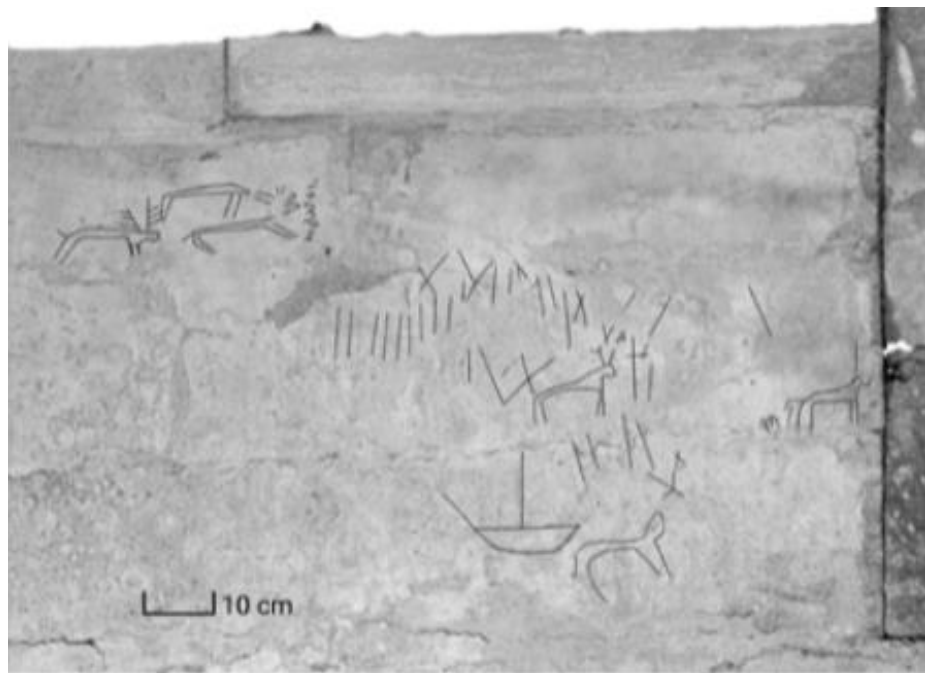
Drawing of the southern wall of the burial chamber



Drawing of the northern wall of the burial chamber



The graffiti on the southern wall of the dromos



The graffiti on the northern wall of the dromos



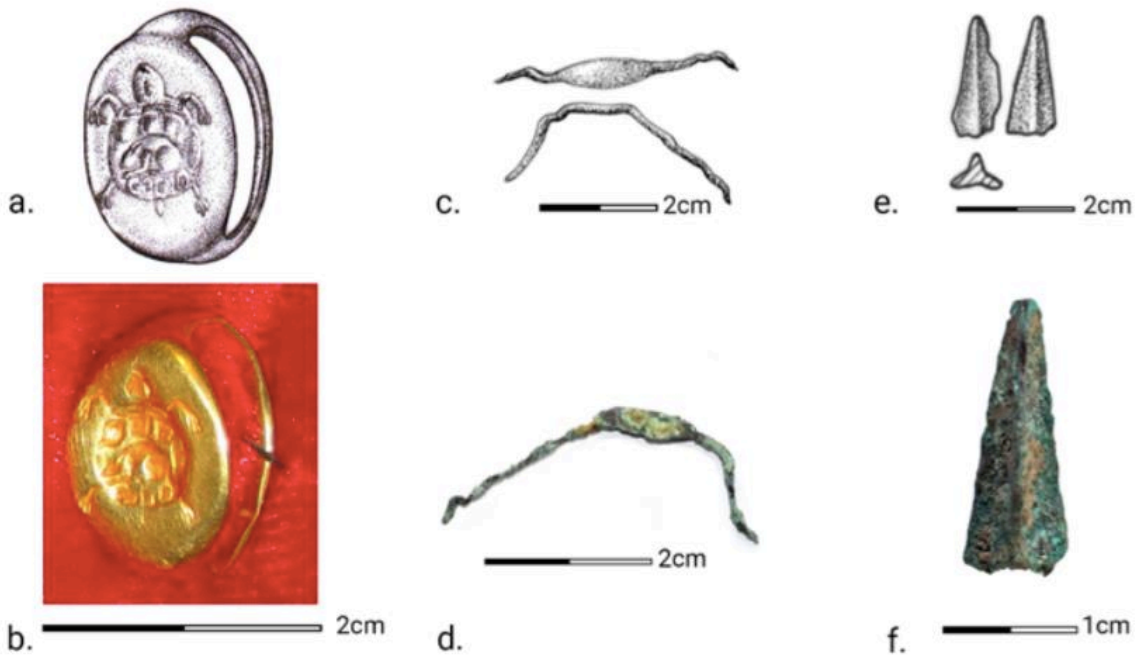
The graffiti on the northern wall of the dromos



The graffiti on the northern wall of the dromos



Graffito on the western wall of the burial chamber



Small finds from the Documaci tomb: a golden ring with a turtle (L), a bronze ring (M), and a broken spear head (R)