

A “WARRIOR” BURIAL OF THE MID-FOURTH CENTURY BC IN SOUTHEASTERN THRACE: TUMULUS C AT YÜNDOLAN NEAR KIRKLARELİ

GÜNEYDOĞU TRAKYA’DAN MÖ 4. YÜZYIL ORTASINA AİT BİR “SAVAŞÇI” MEZARI: KIRKLARELİ, YÜNDOLAN C TUMULÜSÜ

inci DELEMEN – Sedef ÇOKAY KEPÇE – Zülküf YILMAZ

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ABSTRACT

Rescue excavations carried out at Yündolan C tumulus, one of the five tumuli located in the vicinity of the Yündolan village, Kırklareli province, have revealed a cist burial carved into the bedrock. The cist grave, showed traces of being subject to fire, possibly due to a primary cremation activity. Even though the metal and terracotta grave goods were considerably damaged due to fire and humidity, it is possible to make certain deductions. The three categories of grave goods, namely symposion vessels, containers for liquids and military gear indicate that there was a single male burial at Yündolan C and the deceased had a military position.

The Yündolan C tumulus stands as an example from the southeastern part of the region, of a modest “warrior” burial, familiar from Thrace during the 4th century BC.

ÖZET

Kırklareli merkeze bağlı Yündolan Köyü yakınındaki beş tümülüsten biri olan Yündolan C’de gerçekleştirilen kurtarma kazısı sonucunda, kayaya oyulmuş bir kist mezar açığa çıkarılmıştır. Çevresi bir dizi taşla yükseltilen kist mezardaki yoğun ateş izleri, birincil kremasyon ile ilişkili olmalıdır. Ölüyle birlikte mezara bırakılan metal ve pişmiş toprak nesnelere ateş ve nemden hasar görmelerine karşın, bazı saptamalara izin vermektedir. Mezar envanteri işlev açısından üç grup oluşturur: Symposion kapları, su kapları ve askeri teçhizat. Bu grupta Yündolan C’de tek defin yapıldığına ve gömülen kişinin askeri görev taşıdığına işaret eder.

Buluntular ışığında MÖ 4. yüzyıl ortalarına tarihlenen Yündolan C, Trakya genelinden tanınan gösterişsiz “savaşçı” mezarları için, bölgenin güneydoğusunda bir örnek oluşturması nedeniyle önem kazanır.

INTRODUCTION

Tumuli in the southeastern part of Thrace began to be explored in the early 20th century. The first dig was conducted by F.W. Hasluck (Hasluck 1911, 1912) at the Eriklice tumulus near Kırklareli. A group of finds discovered in this chamber tomb are in the Istanbul Archaeological Museum (Onurkan 1988: nos 24-25, 101). In 1936-1940 A.M. Mansel initiated systematic excavations around Kırklareli. 15 tumuli were excavated in Lüleburgaz, Vize, and central Kırklareli, yielding a range of pit graves, cists, and chamber tombs (Delemen in print; Mansel 1939, 1940, 1941, 1943). During the following decades up to the present day, investigations have been limited to salvage excavations throughout southeastern Thrace. Among them are Uzunhacı, Karakoç, Pınarhisar İslambey A, and Düğüncülü Höyüktepe around Kırklareli (Fıratlı 1964; Kenan 1941; Yılmaz 1994, 1995), İkiztepe B and Enez in the vicinity of Edirne (Başaran 2007; Yıldırım 2007: 87-90), Harekattepe, Naip, Tekhöyük, and Askertepe near Tekirdağ (Delemen 2004, 2006; Işın and Özdoğan 2000; Öztürk 1998; Yıldırım 2008).

Like most of the latter, the tumuli at Koçasa (a.k.a. Kocatepe) 5 km northwest of the village of Yündolan (a.k.a. Yündolan or Gündolan) near Kırklareli became the target of illegal digs in the 1990s (Fig. 1). Of the five tumuli that are aligned in a northwest – southeast direction, the two biggest mounds on the north, dubbed Yündolan A and B, were destroyed completely. In the year 2000, pillaging occurred also on Yündolan C, upsetting a large part of the mound. The illegal attempts instigated a salvage excavation by Kırklareli Museum with the contributions of Prof. Dr. E. Beksaç and his students (Trakya University, Edirne). The salvage excavation brought to light the traces of funerary activities in the pile and a tomb beneath, the contents of which have been taken to the Kırklareli Museum. Some of the grave goods are currently on view. After the preliminary report (Yılmaz 2001), the present research on Yündolan C was carried out with the permission (2006/187547) of the Turkish Ministry of Culture and Tourism, General Directorate for Cultural Heritage and Museums with an aim to reevaluate the context in relation to chronological and interregional issues¹.

THE MOUND AND FINDS FROM THE FILL

The recorded height of Yündolan C is 3 m and the diameter 20 m (Fig. 2). Despite the destruction, three spots on the northwest, northeast, and east of the fill displayed signs of strong fire, while a partial horse skeleton appeared in the south (Yılmaz 2001: 73-74). A bronze element (M 10; Fig. 11) retrieved during the rescue excavation was apparently connected to the horse gear. The closest parallels of this object enhanced with a schematized duck's head are known from Derveni B (Themelis and Touratsoglou 1997: 85 B 83, pl. 96). The data from the fill are to be associated with ritual practices. Without doubt, the traces of fire and the horse skeleton relate to the offerings that followed the interment. Similar evidence is familiar from Thracian tumuli in general (Archibald 1998: 52-53, 68-69, 155-156, 174-175, 242-250, 295-287; Filow 1934: 12-16, 59; Fol et al. 1986: 20-24; Hoddinott 1975: 76, 79, 98, 120; Kitov 1999: 3-6; Mansel 1939: 176).

The fill also offered sherds of pottery. It is reported that the majority belong to amphorae (Yılmaz 2001: 72). The fragments of a red-figure lekanis (P 2; Fig. 17a-b) found in the fill are particularly noteworthy. They show figures of an Eros and women with chests and baskets that can be stylistically attributed to the Otchet Group of 380-350 BC (Boardman 1989: 193, figs 397-398; Moore 1997: 283-285, nos 1093, 1095-1117, pl. 104; Rutherford 1973: 435-439). The lekanis may have been left at the tomb in the course of the burial or afterwards, perhaps by a woman.

THE TOMB AND BURIAL

The tomb itself is near the center of the mound². It is a rectangular pit, 1.80 m wide and 2,78 m long, dug 80 cm deep into the rock (Fig. 3). The compartment thus formed had its edges raised with a single row of stones that could be followed especially on the west and south at the time of the excavation. Inside were abundant pieces of burnt wood and other traces of strong fire. This evidence implied on one hand that the tomb was floored and roofed with wood, and on the other hand that it probably contained an *in-situ* cremation³.

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The structural features at Yündolan C connect to cist graves beneath Thracian tumuli attested since the early first millennium BC, which continued despite the appearance of chamber tombs later in the fifth century BC (See, e.g. Archibald 1998: 52-55, 61-72, 151-167, 242-247; Filow 1934: 19, 39, 60, 82-83, 98-99, 171, 236; Fol et al. 1986: 24; Hoddinott 1975: 39; Hoddinott 1981: 110). That the cist was cut into the rock must have resulted from topographical conditions. But the wooden flooring and roofing of pit- and cist graves occur throughout Thrace and the neighboring regions starting with the sixth century BC (Archibald 1998: 76, 156-164, 170, 174, fig. 6.3; Filow 1934: 19, 60, 83, 128). Because of the generic nature of the surviving structural features, it is possible to set merely a tentative t.p.q. for Yündolan C in the sixth century BC.

THE GRAVE GOODS

The strong fire impaired the metal objects and pottery deposited with the body drastically. This was coupled with subsequent humidity that increased the damage. Nonetheless, the remnants of the grave goods can throw sufficient light on the character and the date of Yündolan C.

Metal Finds

The first group among the grave goods includes three silver phialae mesomphaloi. One is of the embossed type featuring eight almond-shaped bosses that have their tip toward the omphalos and alternate with large lotus flowers (M 1; Fig. 4a-b). Almost an exact parallel is known from the Rogozen Treasure (Fol 1988: no. 42) differing only in the *repoussé* head in the center. Both examples reflect Achaemenid influence in their sharp profiles and clear decorations (cf. Strong 1965: 76-77, 98-99). The Rogozen phiale has been directly connected to the Achaemenid art of the sixth – fifth centuries BC (Fol 1988: no. 42; cf. Abka'i-Khavari 1988: 104). However, neither the simplification of the ornament⁴ nor the *repoussé* head are characteristic of Achaemenid phialae. In fact, close analogies of the *repoussé* head exist on several phialae in the Rogozen Treasure itself (Fol 1988: nos 101-103), none of which are products of the pure Achaemenid art of the sixth and fifth centuries BC but lie in its impact zone. Furthermore, the names Kotys and Argiske/Ergiske inscribed on Rogozen 42 are famil-

iar from a number of silverware dated to the reign of Kotys in 383-359 BC (e.g. Archibald 1998: 260-263, 274, fig. 11.3; Fol 1988: nos 43-44, 46; Zournatzi 2000). With all these, Rogozen 42 and the Yündolan C phiale have to be anchored in the first half of the fourth century.

The two smaller phialae (M 2 and M 3; Fig. 5a-b) are not decorated. Due to the deformation resulting from high heat and humidity, it cannot be safely determined whether they were manufactured as a couple or not. But the proximity of their dimensions partly strengthens the first probability. Their analogies are observed among plain Kotys phialae (e.g. Abka'i-Khavari 1988: 102-105; Archibald 1998: 260-261, 274; Fol 1988: no. 31; Jacob et al. 2004: nos 237b, 251c), thereof helping assign the date to the first half of the fourth century BC.

The silver finds from Yündolan C comprise two fragmentary terminals. Both are modelled out of thin silver plaques in *repoussé* around a wooden core. One of them is in the form of a ram's head with a choker around the neck (M 5; Fig. 7). The other has vertical and horizontal grooves (M 6; Fig. 8). The terminals end in plain bands. In view of some smaller fragments of the same material likewise round in section, the existence of a short scepter like a baton terminating in a ram's head may be considered.

Among the metal objects in the tomb, there were three bronze vessels, all in strongly corroded and fragmented condition at present. Several fragments come from an ovoid situla with swinging handles that end in bud-like terminals (M 7; Fig. 9a-b). The decoration on the body consists of an inverted palmette and scroll pattern below the handle attachment rings on both sides. The scrolls emerge from handle rings and run at the base of the inverted palmette in uninterrupted spirals. This type of decoration is associated with the second type of ovoid situlae that originates in the fourth century BC (Barr-Sharrar 2000: 286-288; Bothmer 1984: 46-47; Pfrommer 1983: 252-253, 2163; Shefton 1985). Although the simplified pattern is also encountered on several examples and indicate a date in the middle of the century (Barr-Sharrar 2000: 287-298, figs 13 a-b, 14 a-b; Jacob et al. 2004: no. 269; Pfrommer 1987: 181-182 FK 46; Shefton 1985: 403), it should be added that the main spirals on the Yündolan C situla roll over in opposing directions, a feature as yet unparalleled through the series.

In addition to the situla, a bowl and a jug made of bronze were retrieved from the tomb. Neither the bowl nor the jug (M 9; Fig. 10a-b) offers a profile. Nonetheless, the resemblance of the bowl to the finds from Karakoç and Derveni B (Onurkan 1988: no. 34, fig. 6, pl. 18; Themelis and Touratsoglou 1997: 73 B25, pl. 77) on account of the dimensions and decoration can be noted.

The salvage excavation at Yündolan C revealed numerous fragments of a cuirass (M 11; Figs 12a-b, 13). The fragments have rectangular iron plaques fastened with leather strings. The leather lining and edging is also preserved in some parts. Although the exact findspot in the tomb is not recorded, the silver ornament (M 4; Fig. 6a-b) in the shape of a wing with incised feathers and rosettes may have been attached to the cuirass. The traces of rust on its surface are clearly transmitted from an iron object in the inventory, i.e., the cuirass and/or the weapons.

Compound cuirasses made out of leather and small metal plaques seem to have originated in the East, where they were also used by the Persians. Since the type provided ease of movement in addition to protection, it was later absorbed into Scythian and Greek military gear (Archibald 1998: 201, 255; Snodgrass 1967: 90-91). The actual finds that belong to such cuirasses are extremely rare in the Greek world and its periphery⁵. But their depictions occur on red-figure vases of the fifth century BC. These show that the plaques were brought together to form large rectangular parts that covered either the front and back or the sides of the corselet (Boardman 1989: 10, 38-39, figs 9, 80.1). Either model can be surmised for the cuirass in Yündolan C; though with the available data fine dating proves impossible. The cuirass fragments gain significance not only because of their rarity, but because they present evidence for the gender and the occupation of the deceased, namely as a warrior fighting in the front-lines.

Eight spearheads (M 12 - M 19; Fig. 14) and one blade (M 20; Fig. 15), all made of iron, accompany the cuirass. That one of the spearheads (M 16; Fig. 13) got fused to a cuirass fragment, can bear witness to the fact that the military gear was deposited together as a group. Due to the deterioration caused by fire and humidity, the weapons cannot be dealt with in detail.

Pottery

Of the two red-figure vases found in the tomb proper, the first is a bell-krater (P 1; Fig. 16a-c). It has a laurel wreath on the rim and a ground line of egg pattern with dots. The obverse shows a symposion scene with two men reclining on klinai. Between them stands a dressed female auletes wearing a sakkos. Her skin and some details are painted white. The palaestra scene on the reverse represents three men, all draped in himations. The symposion and palaestra scenes, popular in red-figure vase painting of the fourth century, reflect a hasty workmanship on the Yündolan C krater. This is evident particularly in the palaestra scene. Not only the figures are disproportionately drawn, but their limbs and clothing are schematized. The painter rendered details like the eyes and lips with a single brush stroke. Based on these stylistic features, it is possible to attribute the krater to the Black Thyrsos Painter or his workshop, active around 375-350 BC⁶.

On the second red-figure find, which comprises the fragments of a kylix (P 3; Fig. 18a-b), a youth with a strigil as well as a standing figure can be distinguished. The style points to the Fat Boy Group, ca. 400 BC⁷.

There were four black-glazed bowls in the Yündolan C inventory. The bowl P 4 has been restored in the museum (Fig. 19a-b). It features an outturned rim and bears stamped decoration with egg patterns and palmettes. Worth noting is the fact that a worn palmette stamp was employed. P 5 is a base fragment displaying careful execution in both the stamped egg pattern and palmettes and the rouletting (Fig. 20a-b). P6 is a small fragment with one stamped palmette (Fig. 21). Each of the above are attributed to separate hands on account of the difference in stamping, but all are assigned to 350-325 BC (Sparkes and Talcott 1970: 128-129; cf. Rotroff 1997: 157, 330, no. 867, pl. 72). P 7 consists of fragments that belong to an echinus bowl (Fig. 22). Due to the rouletting, it can be dated to 390/380 BC at the earliest (Sparkes and Talcott 1970: 30). But in the absence of other criteria, fine dating is not possible. The plain pottery at Yündolan C is limited to an askos (P 8; Fig. 23a-b). It is a typical representative of duck askoi that have a baggy body like an animal skin and an arched handle with a protuberance on the external attachment, consequently resembling a

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duck's tail. Askoi of similar size and profile come from Olynthos and Athens, providing a date around 425-400 BC⁸.

Two amphorae were disposed with the body. Although neither carries a stamp, one of them (M 9; Fig. 24) can securely be associated with Herakleia Pontika amphorae of 400-250 BC by means of its clay and profile (Kassab-Tezgör et al. 2003: no. 1). The second amphora (M 10; Fig. 25) approaches the Mende series particularly because of the emphasized shoulder. A close example in a private collection is placed in the second half of the fifth century BC (Kassab-Tezgör et al. 2003: no. 10). However, it might be logical to date the Yündolan find on the basis of the context rather than analogies.

CONCLUSION

Tumulus C at Yündolan exhibits local character in the horse burial as well as the hearths and the layers of ash. The phialae are probably also local, though the embossed find may have been manufactured in western Anatolia. The latter source can be surmised for the situla, too. On the other hand, Athenian imports are represented by the red-figure vases, the black-glazed wares, and the plain askos. Imports from Herakleia Pontika and possibly Mende are evinced by one find each. Noteworthy is the fact that the inventory contains an impressive num-

ber of import goods, among which Athenian pottery comes to the fore.

In terms of function, the grave goods from Yündolan C can be classified into three groups. The first group is the sympotic set composed of the phialae, krater, kylix and askos, supplemented by amphorae. The second group comprises water containers like the situla, bowl, and jug. The third group includes the military gear with the compound cuirass, blades, and spearheads, possibly accompanied by a baton. This classification demonstrates the compact character of the inventory and helps us to conclude that there was a single male occupant at Yündolan C. The compound cuirass, moreover, manifests that this person was a warrior fighting in the front-lines.

As mentioned above, the tomb itself does not help contribute much to the dating of Yündolan C. But the grave goods –foremost among them and in chronological order, the askos, kylix, phialae, krater, and bowls– place it somewhere around the middle of the fourth century BC. When compared with its unlooted contemporaries beneath southeastern tumuli in Thrace, namely the chamber tomb at Eriklice and the sarcophagus at Harekattepe⁹. Yündolan C becomes significant on account of its modest character that is already known from the “warrior” burials (Archibald 1998: 197-206, 247-251) in other parts of the region.

CATALOGUE

In the catalogue, M 1 - M 20 are metal finds and P 1 - P 10 are pottery. Out of this assortment M 10 and P 2 were spotted in the pile, the rest came from the tomb. None has been published in detail beforehand. The publications at the end of each entry involve the analogies.

The following abbreviations are used in the catalogue: D. = diameter; H. = height; L. = length; W. = width; Est. = estimated; ba. = base; r. = rim, om. = omphalos. All inventory numbers (inv.) are as recorded in the Kirklareli Museum and all measurements are in centimeters. The measurements do not include the weight of the metal finds because of poor preservation.

M 1. Phiale, silver (inv. 1188; Fig. 4a-b).
D. r. 15.2, om. 2.4; H. 4.8, om. 0.6. Deformed, corroded,

and highly fragile due to fire and humidity. Partially restored, some parts of rim and body missing.

Of embossed type featuring eight almond-shaped bosses alternating with large lotus flowers. Tips of bosses toward omphalos. Flowers with bulbous bottom and drop-shaped central leaf. Medians of bosses and flowers ridged.

Abka'i-Khavari 1988: 104; Fol 1988: no. 42 (sixth - fifth centuries BC).

M 2. Phiale, silver (inv. 1187; Fig. 5a-b).

D. r. 12.2, om. 2.3; H. 3.2, om. 0.6. Deformed, corroded, and brittle. Parts of rim and body missing.

Not decorated.

Abka'i-Khavari 1988: 102-105; Archibald 1998: 260-261, 274; Fol 1988: no. 31; Jacob et al. 2004: nos 237b, 251c (first half of the fourth century BC).

M 3. Phiale, silver (no inv. no.; Fig. 5a).

D. r. 12.4, om. 2.3; H. 2, om. 0.6. Deformed, corroded, brittle, and highly fragile. Parts of rim and body missing. Not decorated.

Abka'i-Khavari 1988: 102-105; Archibald 1998: 260-261, 274; Fol 1988: no. 31; Jacob et al. 2004: nos 237b, 251c (first half of the fourth century BC).

M 4 Ornament, fragmentary, silver (no inv. no.; Fig. 6a-b).

H. 2.6, L. 6. Corroded and fragile. Lead in alloy became manifest due to fire. Traces of rust on surface.

Fragment comprising a bird's right wing attached to trapezoidal element. Incised feathers and rosettes along bottom edge. May belong to compound cuirass **M 11**.

M 5. Terminal, silver (no inv. no.; Fig. 7).

D. 2.5, L. 5.5. Two joining parts slightly disengaged. Lead in alloy became manifest due to fire. Brittle and very fragile. Small parts missing from edge.

Terminal worked in two parts in the shape of ram's head bordered by thick plain band. Head modelled in *repoussé*. Naturalistic features, choker with beading around neck. Remains of wooden core inside.

M 6. Terminal, silver (no inv. no.; Fig. 8).

H. 2.3, L. 4. Lead in alloy became manifest due to fire. Brittle and fragile.

Two vertically joining parts of a cylindrical terminal. Vertical grooves bordered with horizontal grooves and plain band.

M 7. Situla, fragmentary, bronze (no inv. no.; Fig. 9a-b).

Est. D. r. 18, ba. 11. Thirteen non-joining fragments of rim, handle zone, foot, and handles. Strongly corroded. Partial profile indicative of ovoid shape. Body cast apparently with subsequent hammering on lower parts. Ring foot, rim, and pair of swinging handles separately cast and attached to body. Ring foot bordered with two grooves. Handles rectangular in section, rounded toward tip with bud-like terminals. Handle attachments in shape of rings rising on top of rim with small lotus flower in between. Scrolls emerging from handle rings and running in opposite directions to base of inverted palmette in uninterrupted spirals. Simplified version of the second type paralleled in mid-fourth century.

Barr-Sharrar 2000: 286-289, figs 13a-b, 14a-b; Bothmer 1984: 46-47; Jacob et al. 2004: no. 269; Pfrommer 1983: 252-253, 263; Pfrommer 1987: 181-182 FK 46; Shefton 1985: esp. 403.

M 8. Bowl, fragmentary, bronze (no inv. no.).

Est. D. r. 21. Six non-joining fragments of rim. Strongly corroded.

Does not offer profile. Inturned broad brim. Plain band below rim restrained by grooves. Onurkan 1988: no. 34, fig. 6, pl. 18; Themelis and Touratsoglou 1997: 73 B25, pl. 77 (analogous in decoration).

M 9. Jug, fragmentary, bronze (no inv. no.; Fig. 10a-b).

Est. D. ba. 9.5. Non-joining fragments of body, foot, and handle. Strongly corroded.

Does not offer profile.

Ring foot. Handle with round section. Heart-shaped leaf with symmetrical tendrils on lower attachment. Edges and median of leaf incised.

M 10. Element of horse gear, bronze (no inv. no.; Fig. 11).

L. 5.7, W. 3.2. Quite well-preserved with some corrosion on surface.

Horseshoe-shaped, round in section. Schematically rendered duck's head on curved part.

Themelis and Touratsoglou 1997: 85 B83, pl. 96

M 11. Compound cuirass, fragmentary, iron and leather (no inv. no.; Figs 12a-b, 13).

Corroded and fragmented.

Numerous fragments made of rectangular iron plaques (W. 1.3) fastened with leather strings. Leather lining and edging preserved in some parts. Apparently the plaques were brought together to form large rectangular parts that covered either the front and back or the sides of the corselet. Archibald 1998: 201, 204, 255.

M 12. Spearhead, fragmentary, iron (inv. 1189).

L. 37.7, W. 5.2. Strongly corroded.

Leaf-shaped with marked midrib.

M 13. Spearhead, fragmentary, iron (no inv. no.; Fig. 14).

L. 30.3, W. 3.7. Two non-joining fragments. Strongly corroded.

Leaf-shaped with marked midrib. Remnants of wooden shaft in socket.

M 14. Spearhead, fragmentary, iron (no inv. no.; Fig. 14).

L. 27, W. 4.4. Two non-joining fragments. Strongly corroded.

Marked midrib.

M 15. Spearhead, fragmentary, iron (no inv. no.).

L. 22.6, W. 3.3. Strongly corroded.

Marked midrib.

M 16. Spearhead, fragmentary, iron (no inv. no.; Figs 13-14).

L. 18.2, W. 4.4. Fused to a fragment of cuirass. Strongly corroded.

M 17. Spearhead, fragmentary, iron (no inv. no.; Fig. 14).

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L. 12, W. 2.5. Strongly corroded.

M 18. Spearhead, fragmentary, iron (no inv. no.; Fig. 14).
L. 15.3, W. 4.7. Strongly corroded.

M 19. Spearhead, socket fragment, iron (no inv. no.; Fig. 14).
L. 14.7, W. 3.8. Strongly corroded.

M 20. Blade, fragmentary, iron. (no inv. no.; Fig. 15)
L. 31.8, W. 4.2. Four non-joining fragments. Strongly corroded.

P 1. Bell-krater, red-figure (inv. 1135; Fig. 16a-c).
D. r. 24.8, ba. 11.2; H. 24.8. Partially restored with some parts missing. Fabric reddish yellow (5 YR 6/6), without inclusions, well-fired. Smooth, hard surface.

Shape relatively smaller and slimmer compared to early bell-kraters, body tapering strongly to a stem, and molded foot, all pointing to the fourth-century type.

Laurel wreath to left on rim; ground line of egg pattern with dots; reserved band at the juncture of handles to the body. No decoration below handles.

Obverse: Symposion scene with two men reclining on klinai and female auletes standing between (Fig. 16a). Man on left kline rests left arm on pillow. Right arm outstretched holding diadem. Mantle over legs, right leg bent at knee. Head turned behind to auletes. Reserved line around hair, which is painted entirely. Diadem with dots. Female auletes in profile to right. Wearing sakkos and black dotted mantle. Second symposiast draped and posed like the first, but looking forward. Two pillows on kline. Horizontal beams of klinai have wave pattern with dots. Table on left is of three-legged type, second table painted entirely black without details. Vine branch with three bunches of grapes runs over the heads of all three figures. Disproportionately drawn overall. Anatomical inaccuracy on arms and hands. Schematized details. Iris rendered with single vertical line, eyelids with two parallel lines (Fig. 16c). White: first diadem, dots on second diadem, second pair of pillows, auletes' skin, aulos, dots on sakkos, bunches of grapes.

Reverse: Palaestra scene with three men standing (Fig. 16b). Two on the left face right, the third in opposite direction. All entirely draped in himation with schematized folds. Exaggerated volume of central figure's drapery in the part tossed back noteworthy. Facial features executed as on obverse. Sponge (?) hanging above.

The shape, the proportions, the decorative scheme, and the use of white on a bell-krater in Copenhagen attributed to the Black Thrysos Painter by Beazley are very similar. The ground line features a meander pattern. On the obverse of the Copenhagen krater, there are three men,

one bearded, reclining on klinai and a female auletes. Despite schematization, the details on this krater show less hasty execution, which is apparent especially on the drapery. The same can be said of the palaestra scene on the reverse of the Copenhagen krater. Here the heads of the figures are smaller and the treatment of the hemlines is unlike. The scene includes a basket and an aryballos hanging above as well as a column between the second and third figures. Another analogy is supplied by a fragment from the Athenian Agora dated to 375-350 BC. On this find the feet and drapery are similarly rendered. On the basis of these analogies it is possible to associate the Yündolan C krater with the Black Thrysos Painter or his workshop around 375-350 BC.

Beazley 1963: 878-880; Johansen 1963: 272, pl. 355.2; Moore 1997, no. 496, pl. 54.

P 2. Lekanis, fragmentary, red-figure (no inv. no.; Fig. 17a-b).

D. r. bowl 20, lid 23. Fabric reddish yellow (5 YR 7/6), without inclusions, misfired. Smooth, hard surface.

Numerous fragments, some joining. Egg pattern around lid and knob.

Seated women: a) To left, wearing sakkos, body in $\frac{3}{4}$ view, arms raised, chest in left hand with a sash hanging down. Right hand extending for another chest with sash held by a figure which has not been preserved on left. Basket in front. Behind her, pair of large wings, evidently of an Eros. b) To left with head in profile, left arm resting on back of chair. Behind her, mirror (?) and sash. Also, hemline apparently belonging to a woman.

All figures relate to wedding scenes depicted on lekanides in 400-350 BC. The condition makes stylistic analysis difficult, but it is clear that the figures approach those of the Otchet Group in 380-350 BC.

Boardman 1989: 193, figs 397-398; Moore 1997: 283-285, nos 1093, 1095-1117, pl. 104; Rutherford 1973: 435-439.

P 3. Kylix, fragmentary, red-figure (no inv. no.; Fig. 18a-b).

D. ba. 6.8. Five non-joining fragments of rim, base, and handle. Fabric reddish yellow (5 YR 6/7), without inclusions, well-fired. Smooth, hard surface.

Palmettes next to handles. Below rim, youth to left, holding strigil in the manner of the Fat Boy Group; in tondo, standing figure to right.

Beazley 1963: 1484-1494.

P 4. Bowl, black-glazed (inv. 1186; Fig. 19a-b).

D. r. 25.5-26, ba. 12.2; H. 8. Partially restored with some parts missing. Fabric reddish yellow (5 YR 6/6), without inclusions, well-fired. Smooth, hard surface. Glaze with metallic luster.

High foot, straight-profiled shallow body, outturned rim. Reserved band below rim and at junction of body and

foot. At tondo, two incised circles constricting irregular egg pattern. Band of palmettes connected with incised segments. Palmette stamp worn. On underside, alternating reserved and painted areas of diverse width. Related to the “Classical Type” of 350-325 BC.

Sparkes and Talcott 1970: 128-129 (350-325 BC); cf. Rotroff 1997: 157, 330, no. 867, pl. 72 (325-300 BC).

P 5. Bowl, base fragments, black-glazed (no inv. no.; Fig. 20a-b).

D. ba. 9. H. 2.4. Joining fragments mended. Fabric reddish yellow (5 YR 6/6), without inclusions, well-fired. Smooth hard surface. Glazed on both sides.

Flaring foot with groove on underside. At tondo, two incised circles constricting egg pattern. Band of nine-leaved palmettes connected with incised segments. Four bands of rouletting. All decoration carefully executed. The rouletting gives a t.p.q. of 390-380 BC and the groove pushes the date to 350-325 BC.

Sparkes and Talcott 1970: 30.

P 6. Bowl, fragment, black-glazed (no inv. no.; Fig. 21).

D. r. 20, H. 5.1. Fabric reddish yellow (7.5 YR 6/6), without inclusions, well-fired. Smooth, hard surface. Glazed throughout.

Outturned rim. A single palmette of nine leaves stamped carefully in tondo surviving.

P 7. Echinus bowl, rim fragment, black-glazed (no inv. no.; Fig. 22).

D. r. 13, H. 3.2. Fabric reddish yellow (5 YR 7/6), without inclusions, well-fired. Smooth, hard surface.

Rouletting inside gives t.p.q. of 390-380 BC.

Sparkes and Talcott 1970: 30.

P 8. Askos, plain (inv. 1184; Fig. 23a-b).

D. r. 8.5, ba. 13.1; H. 25.5. Fragments partially restored, some parts missing. Traces of fire on surface. Fabric reddish yellow (7.5 YR 7/6) with small inclusions of mica and sand, well-fired. Smooth, medium hard surface.

Duck askos with baggy body like an animal skin. Arched handle joining top of body with a protuberance on the external attachment, resembling a duck's tail. Pair of horizontally incised lines on body.

Robinson 1933: P42, P43, pl. 28; Robinson 1950: nos 448-453, 455, pls 170-171 (up to ca. 350 BC); Sparkes and Talcott 1970: no. 1734, pl. 80, fig. 14 (ca. 425-400 BC).

P 9. Amphora, Herakleia Pontika (inv. 1182; Fig. 24).

D. r. 11.5, ba. 8; H. 73. Traces of fire on surface. Fabric micaceous reddish yellow (5 YR 6/8), well-fired. Smooth, hard surface.

Long neck tapering upwards; outturned, well-defined rim. Finger stamp at the bottom of each handle.

Kassab-Tezgör et al. 2003: 169-170, no. 1 (400-250 BC).

P 10. Amphora, Mende ? (inv. 1188; Fig. 25).

D. r. 8.5, ba. 4.8; H. 65. Traces of fire on surface. Fabric micaceous yellowish red (5 YR 5/8), well-fired. Smooth, hard surface.

Well-defined shoulder, relatively short neck. No stamp of any kind.

Kassab-Tezgör et al. 2003: 173-174, no. 10 (fifth century BC).

NOTES

¹ We would like to thank Dr. A. Özdizbay and the staff of Kırklareli Museum. Our research was supported by the Scientific Research Projects Coordination Unit of Istanbul University (Project no. 265/23082004).

² For similar positioning of the tomb under the tumulus, see, Archibald 1998: 52, 155-156, 160-161; Delemen 2004: 16; Delemen 2006: 253; Filow 1934: 82; Işın and Özdoğan 2000: 335-336; Mansel 1940: 91, 94, 108.

³ On *in-situ* cremation in Thrace, see Archibald 1998: 52-54, 64, 71, 153, 157; Filow 1934: 236; Öztürk 1998: 383.

⁴ Bosses alternating with lotus flowers form a more intricate pattern on Achaemenid phialae; see, Abka'i-Khavari 1988: 92, 95-96, 100-103, 106-109, esp. 111, and e.g. F1c2, F1c10, F1c11, F1c15, F2c3, F2c6, F2c9, T2c10; Curtis 2000: fig. 62; Zournatzi 2000: fig. 11. Also see, Archibald

1998: 179-180, 265-266, figs 7.2-7.3, 11.3; Özgen and Öztürk 1996: nos 38-41; Pfrommer 1987: 43-53, 152-155, KTK 7, KTK 14, KTK 18, KaB A 12, KaB T 16.

⁵ For fragmentary finds discovered in Thrace, see Archibald 1998: 204, 255 (with bibliography).

⁶ For vases of the Black Thyrsos Painter and his workshop discovered in Thrace, see Reho 1990: 50-51, nos 62, 137-144, 436.

⁷ For vases of the Fat Boy Group found in Thrace, see Reho 1990: 50-51, nos 150, 153-155, 161-166, 221-222, 426-428, 443, 469.

⁸ For smaller, Hellenistic examples, see Rotroff 1997: 171.

⁹ For bibliography on these two tumuli, see the first page of the present article.

TUMULUS C AT YÜNDOLAN NEAR KIRKLARELİ

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TUMULUS C AT YÜNDOLAN NEAR KIRKLARELİ



Fig. 1 - Kırklareli and vicinity. (Yılmaz 2000: 227)



Fig. 2 - Tumulus C at Yündolan near Kırklareli

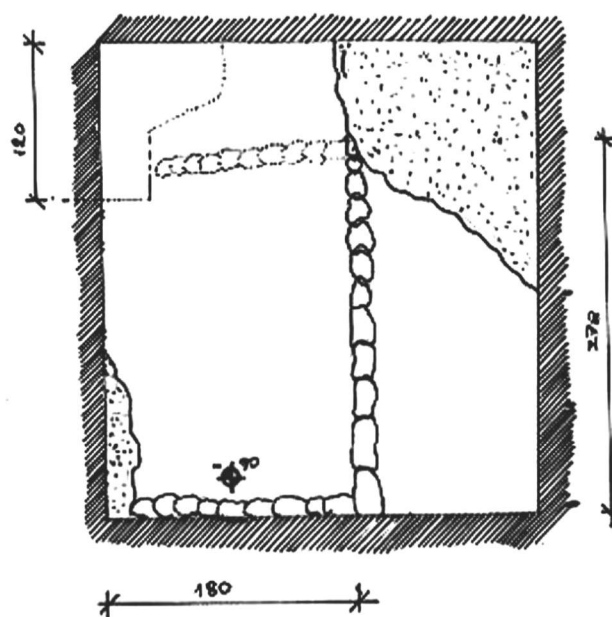


Fig. 3 - Cist grave, tumulus C at Yündolan (Archive, Kırklareli Museum)

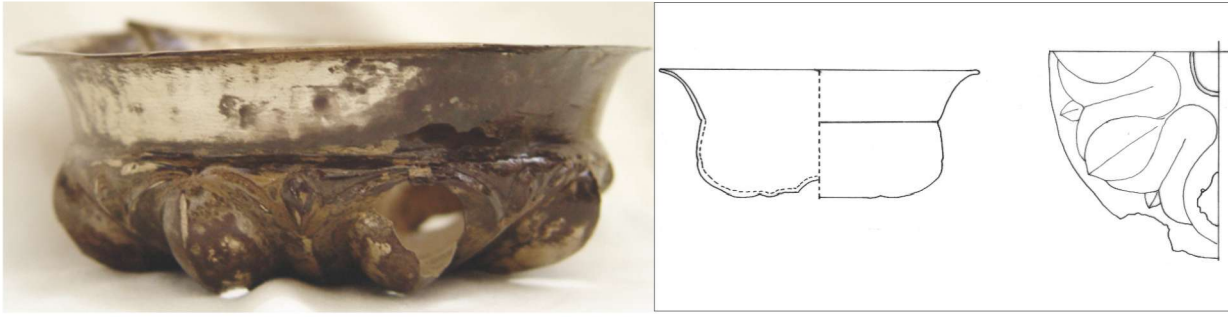


Fig. 4- a-b. M 1 silver phiale



Fig. 5- a. M 2 – M 3 silver phialae

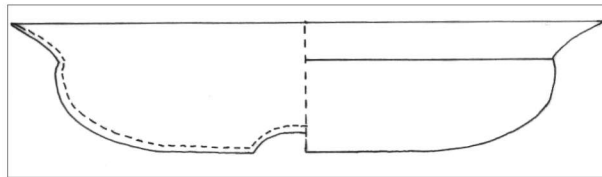


Fig. 5- b. M 2 silver phiale

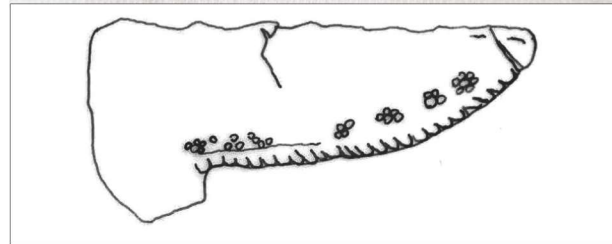


Fig. 6- a-b. M 4 silver ornament

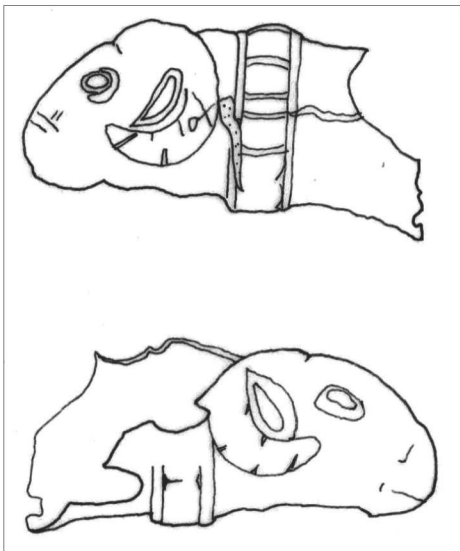


Fig. 7- M 5 silver terminal

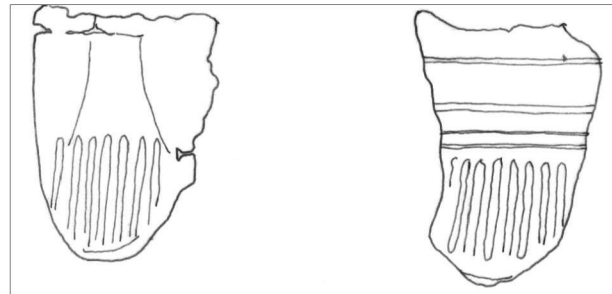


Fig. 8- M 6 silver terminal

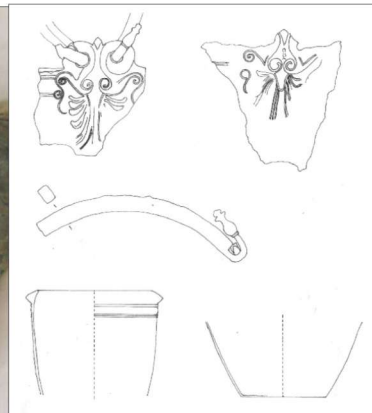


Fig. 9- a-b. M 7 fragments of bronze situla

TUMULUS C AT YÜNDOLAN NEAR KIRKLARELI

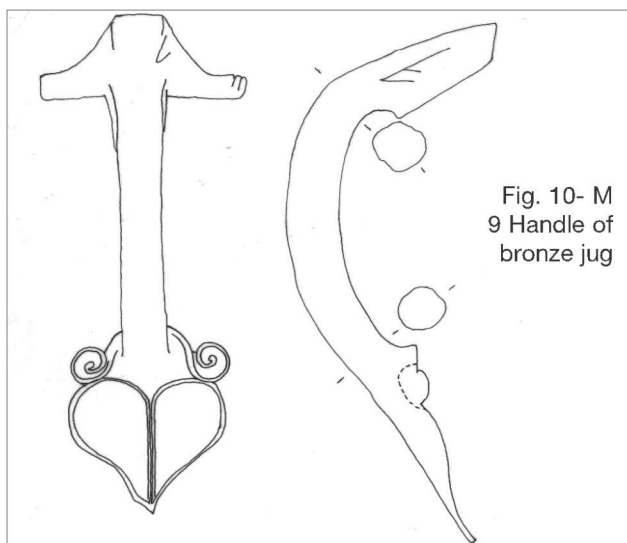


Fig. 10- M 9 Handle of bronze jug

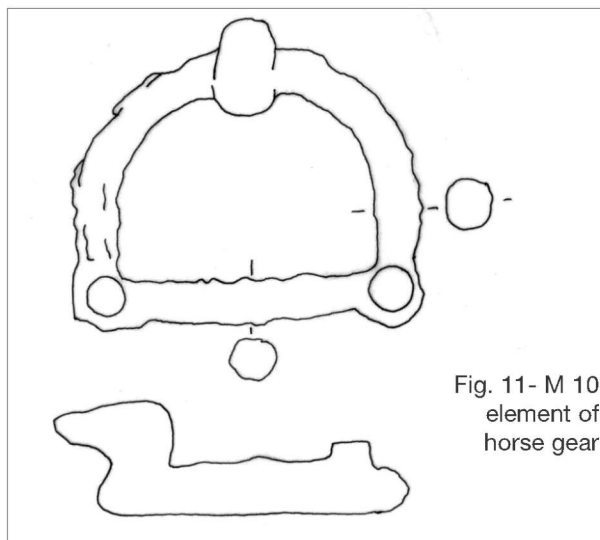


Fig. 11- M 10 element of horse gear



Fig. 12- a-c. M 11 fragment of compound cuirass with remnants of leather



Fig. 13- Fragment of compound cuirass (M 11) fused to spearhead (M 16)

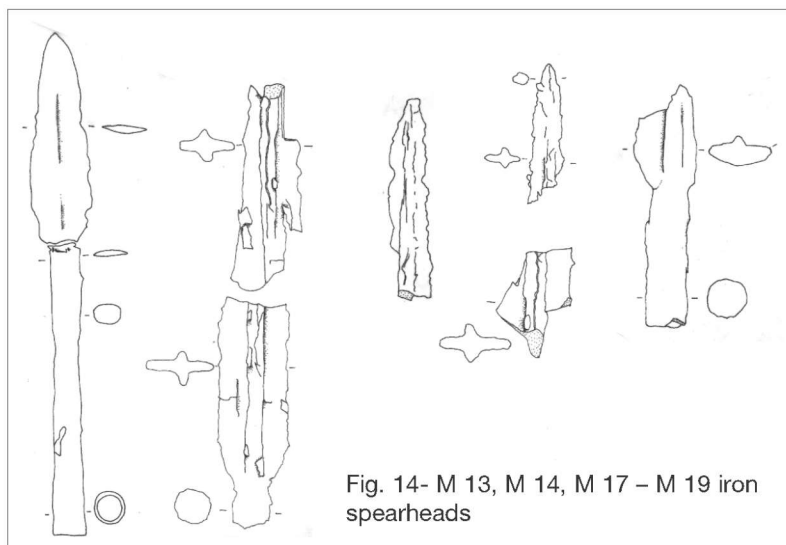


Fig. 14- M 13, M 14, M 17 – M 19 iron spearheads

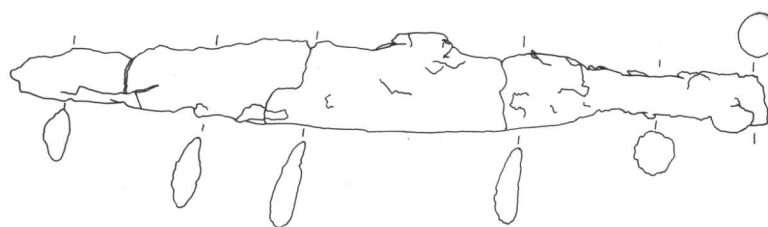


Fig. 15- M 20 fragments of iron blade



Fig. 16- a-c. P 1 red-figure bell krater



Fig. 17- a-b. P 2 fragments of red-figure lekane

TUMULUS C AT YÜNDOLAN NEAR KIRKLARELİ



Fig. 18- a-b. P 3 fragments of red-figure kylix

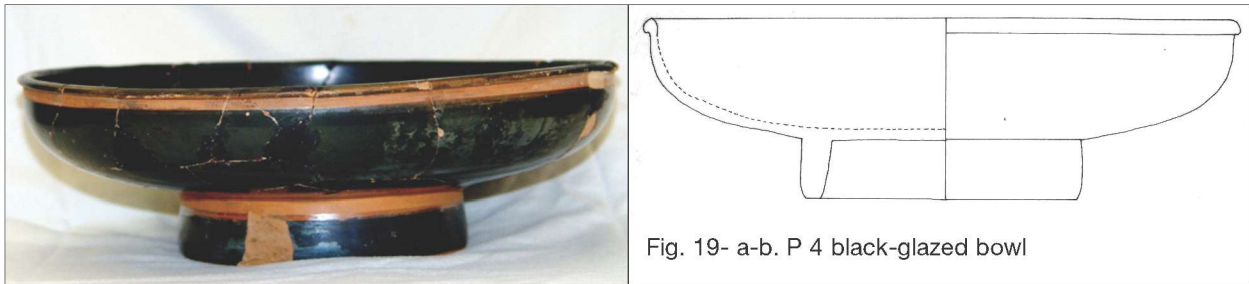


Fig. 19- a-b. P 4 black-glazed bowl

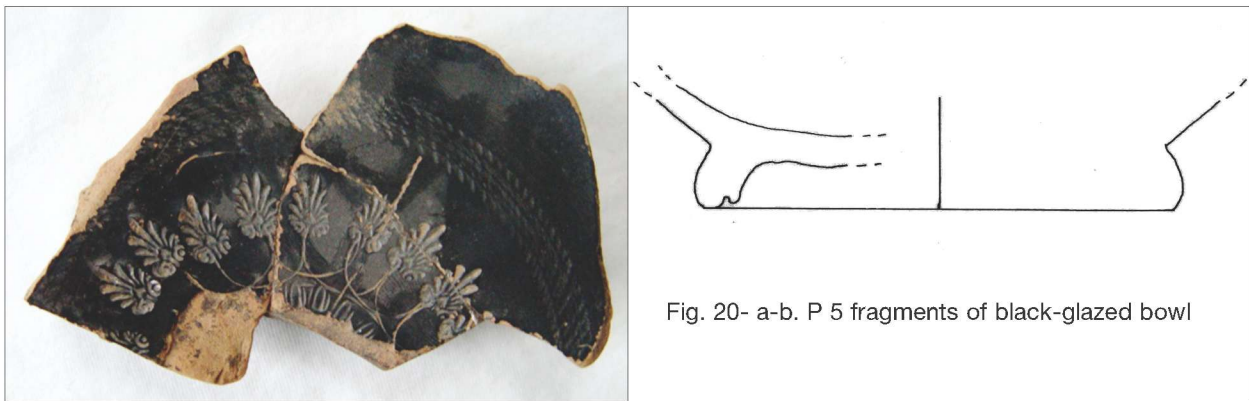


Fig. 20- a-b. P 5 fragments of black-glazed bowl

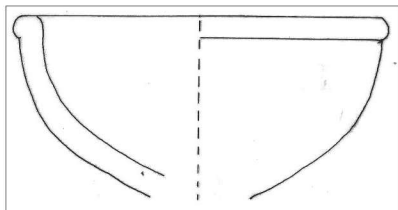


Fig. 21- P 6 fragment of black-glazed bowl

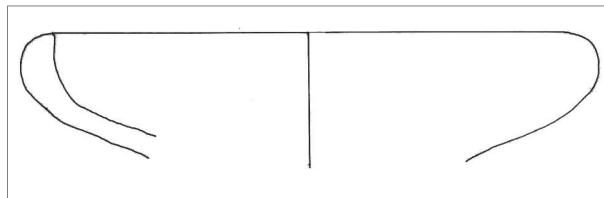


Fig. 22- P 7 fragment of black-glazed echinus bowl



Fig. 23- a-b. P8 askos



Fig. 24- P 9
amphora,
Herakleia
Pontika



Fig. 25- P 10
amphora,
Mende (?)