Pyla-Koutsopetria Archaeological Project
2009 Final Report

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I. Introduction

The Pyla-*Koutsopetria* Archaeological Project recently completed its seventh season of fieldwork at the site of Pyla-*Koutsopetria* (including Pyla-*Vigla* and Pyla-*Kokkinokremos*) under the direction of Professor William Caraher (University of North Dakota), Professor R. Scott Moore (Indiana University of Pennsylvania) and Professor David K. Pettegrew (Messiah College) and in collaboration with Dr. Maria Hadjicosti of the Department of Antiquities. Several specialists joined us for our 5-week season: Professor Dimitri Nakassis (University of Toronto), Michael Brown (University of Edinburgh), Dr. Mara Horowitz, Professor Beverly Chiarulli (Indiana University of Pennsylvania), Dr. Sarah Lepinski, Professor Sarah Costello (University of Houston), Brandon Olson (Penn State University), Dallas DeForest (Ohio State University) and Susan Caraher. We were also joined by several graduate students and a group of undergraduates from Indiana University of Pennsylvania, Messiah College, and the University of Pittsburgh.

This season continued our long-term program of documenting the complete range of past human activities on the coastal zone of Pyla through time. Since 2003, we have used intensive pedestrian survey, remote sensing, and excavation to construct a sophisticated picture of past human activity at the sites of Koutsopetria, Kokkinokremos, Vigla, and across the entire Kazamas plateau. In 2009, we conducted a geophysical survey using ground penetrating radar at Koutsopetria, Vigla, and Kazamas, and performed six focused soundings at Vigla, Koutsopetria, and Kokkinokremos. We also completed the analysis of the pottery recovered from the intensive pedestrian survey conducted from 2004-2008 and performed a preliminary analysis on the excavated ceramics from the 2008 field season. Our work accomplished the following tasks:

1. Two soundings on the prominent coast height of Vigla. One sounding on Vigla confirmed results of the three sounding conducted in 2008 and verified the lack of monumental architecture present in the center of this coastal height. The other sounding over the monumental fortification wall around Vigla confirmed that there were at least two ancient phases of fortifying the height.

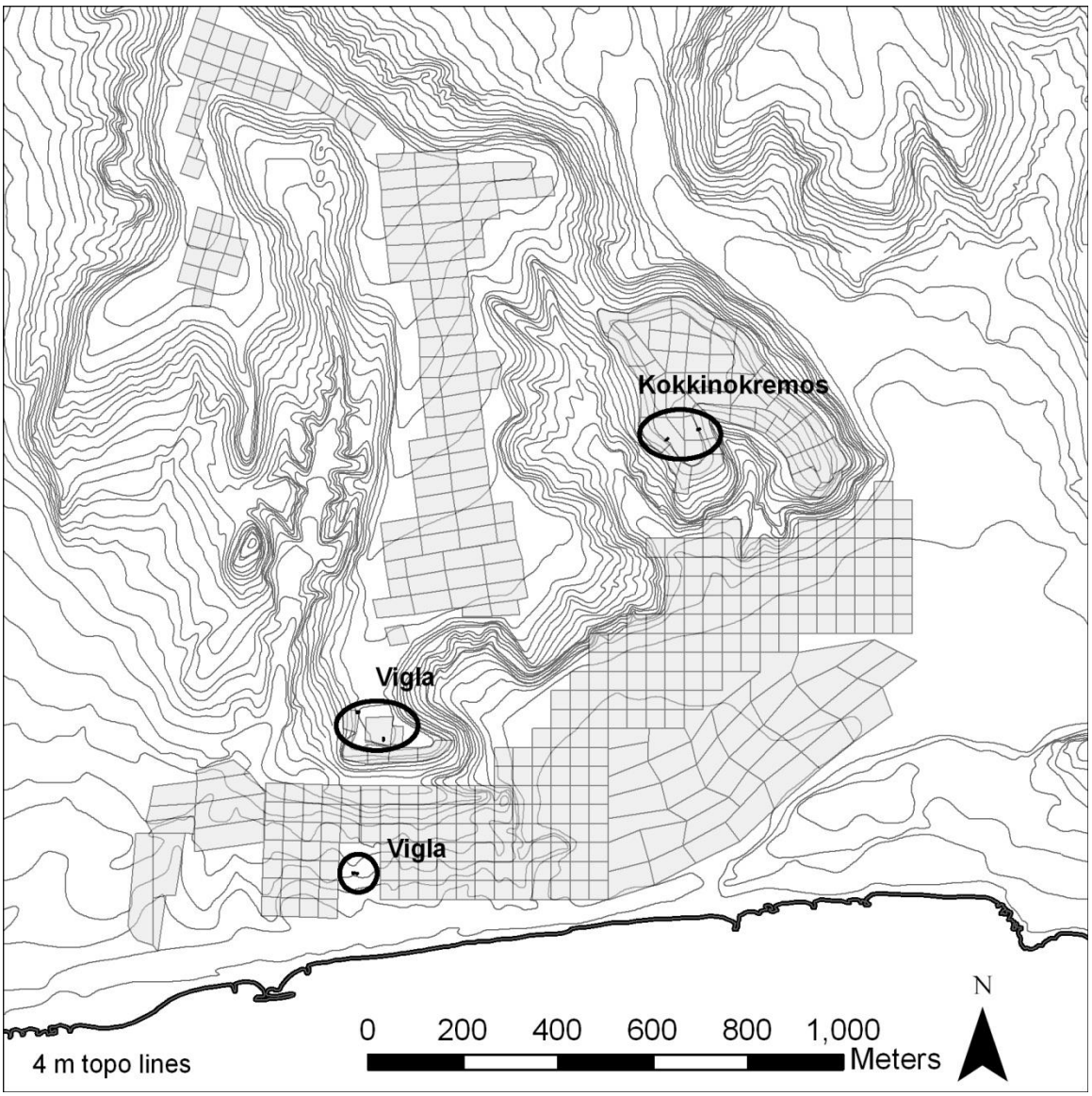
2. Two soundings on the Bronze Age site of Pyla-*Kokkinokremos* determined that the casemate style architecture characteristic of the eastern part of the site continued around the entire western lobe of the coastal height while also demonstrating breaks (ungated entrances) in the perimeter wall which creates problems for understanding the perimeter wall as only or fully fortification.

3. Two soundings south of the excavated annex room of the Early Christian basilica at Pyla-Koutsopetria clarified the stratigraphy of the site and revealed a far more complex pattern of use, reconstruction, and repair than the reports on the earlier excavation made clear.

4. We concluded over 2.6 ha of remote sensing survey using ground penetrating radar in collaboration with Prof. Beverly Chiarulli at Indiana University of Pennsylvania.

5. We completed the analysis of ceramics collected over the course of intensive survey (2003-2007).

6. We produced a preliminary report on the ceramics from all of the stratigraphic units (SU) excavated during 2008 field season.

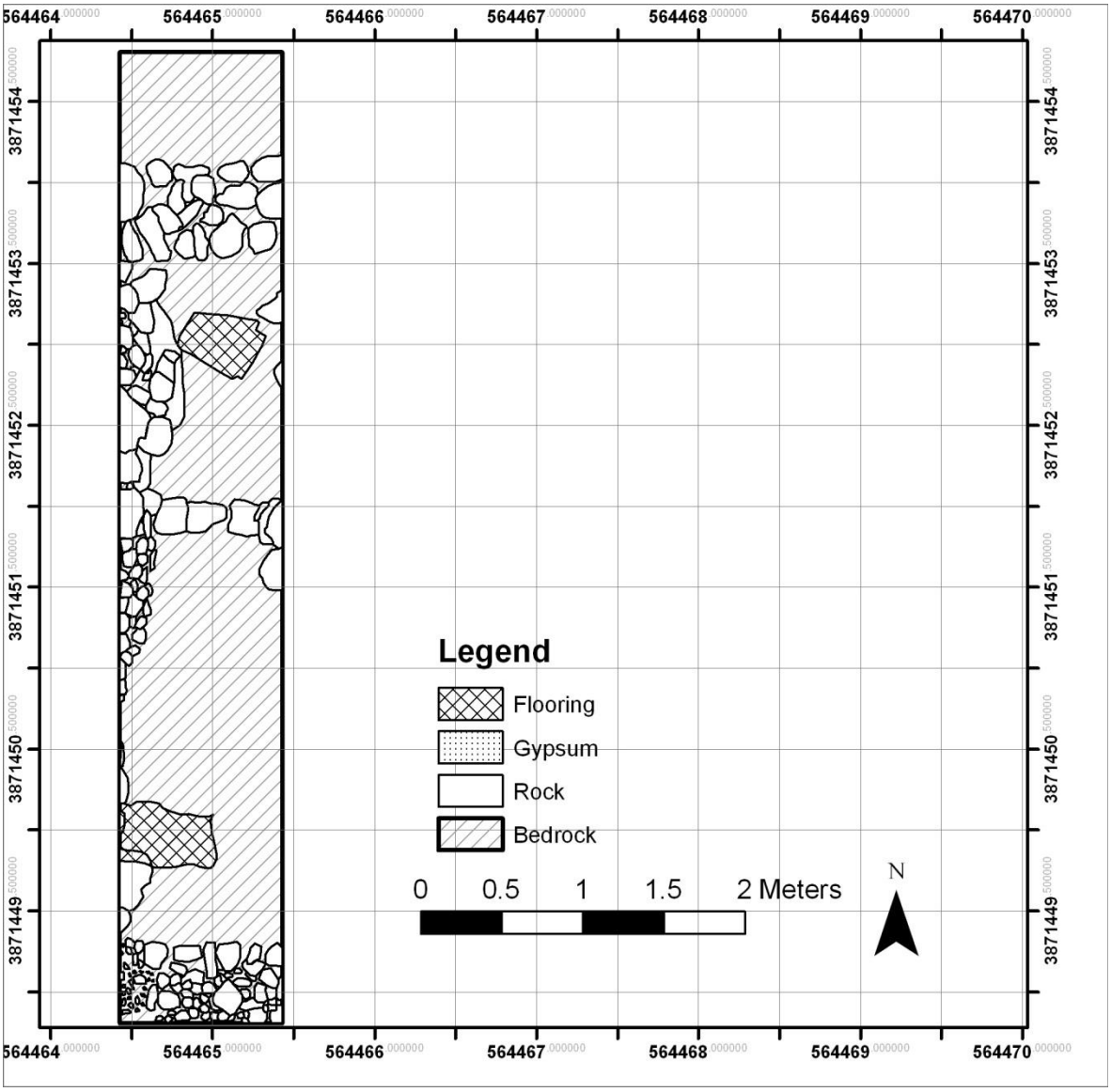


Map of 2009 PKAP Trenches

II. Excavation

A. Vigla: Excavation Unit 8

Trench Supervisor: Brandon Olson and David Pettegrew



Final Plan

Section 1. Introduction

Vigla EU 8 was excavated from May 25-June 3, 2009 under the supervision of Brandon Olson and continued by David Pettegrew from June 4-June 17, 2009. The unit produced the most complete and well-preserved assemblage of artifacts recovered in our two seasons of excavation at Vigla: varied ceramic, metal tools and weapons, animal bone, mortar and plaster, a coin, and stone implements. The features in the trench include four walls that cross to divide the entire excavated space into two interior rooms of a building and a space outside of the building. The interior rooms were apparently of domestic nature as evident by the utilitarian objects found

on mortar, packed earth, and slab flooring. The features and artifacts together suggest two phases of floor construction and occupation dating between the Classical and Hellenistic periods. The high-quality preservation of the objects on the floors of the interior space indicate relatively rapid burial by mudbrick collapse and suggest that the inhabitants were unable to return to the site to reclaim lost objects. Altogether, this excavation unit refines the chronology and architecture of the Vigla settlement and indicates that the architecture during the CL and HE periods was domestic rather than monumental in nature.

Section 2. Location, Purpose, and Previous Work in the Area

Vigla EU 8 is a trench situated on the southern end of the Vigla plateau west to northwest of the lookout shed in the southeast corner, between 3871448.81 N and 3871454.81 N, and 564464.43 E and 564465.43 E. In relation to the other EUs excavated in 2008, it lies midway between EU 1 (Brandon's trench) to the east, and EU 2 (Kate's trench) and EU 5 (Maria's trench) to the west; in respect to the other 2009 trenches, EU 8 lies south/southeast of EU 9 (Dimitri's trench).

The purpose of Vigla EU 8 was to ground truth the resistivity work conducted during the 2007 field season and to refine our understanding of architecture defined through excavation in the 2008 season. From the maps displaying the geophysical data, we recognized two long parallel walls running east/west and about 5 meters apart running parallel to the southern edge of the Vigla plateau. Vigla EU 8 was positioned to intersect both of these walls. Consequently, the trench was 1 m wide (E-W) and 6 meters long (N-S). The goals of the trench were to identify the walls, determine the relationship between these walls and those found in EUs 1, 2, and 5 during 2008, and rule out the possibility that they represented monumental architecture. Broader goals of the Vigla excavations included producing an artifact assemblage to compare to the survey assemblages in order to discuss relationships of surface and subsurface deposits, and further define Vigla's chronology.

Section 3. Methods of Excavation

The methods employed in Vigla EU 8 mirror those dictated in the PKAP excavation manual. Staff members defined the excavation unit by utilizing the geophysical maps and a Trimble R8 GPS. The corners of the 1 X 6 meter trench were marked with rebar and given UTM coordinates with the R8. An elevation datum was placed on the northwest corner of the trench and assigned an elevation (55.80 m), from which all elevations were taken during excavation.

The excavation strategy included stratigraphic excavation with a 20-centimeter arbitrary stop when needed. Pick axes and trowels were used to excavate one stratum at a time, removing the most recent levels first where possible. All of our SUs represent true stratigraphic units although SU 5718 was, in part, an effort to define the complex soil changes occurring in the northern interior room; even this SU, however, preserves the soil immediately above the floor and is consequently a meaningful unit. As Appendix 8.4 (Notes on Profile Drawings) suggests, while excavating we did miss some subtle stratigraphic changes visible later in the scarp walls. See section 4 below for further discussion.

All the soil from SUs in EU 8 was sifted through .5 cm^2 wide mesh, with the exceptions of SU 5701 (a surface scraping that was not sifted) and certain sensitive contexts where a sample of soil was sifted through a fine mesh (1.5 mm^2) and the remainder sifted through coarse mesh (.5 cm^2). These sensitive contexts include SUs 5707 (unknown % sifted through fine mesh), 5719 (100% fine mesh), 5720 (33% fine mesh), 5721 (100% fine mesh), and 5722 (1 bucket fine

mesh). The use of the finer mesh did allow us to find smaller bits of bone that would have passed unnoticed through the coarse mesh.

The dates of excavation were May 25-June 17. Between May 25 and June 3, Brandon Olson supervised the trench, and Rachel Skotnicki, Justin Rodgers, and Jon Crowley assisted as excavators. From June 4-June 12, David Pettegrew supervised the trench and Rachel Skotnicki and Justin Rodgers were regular excavators; Bill Caraher, Alex Lovelace III, and Ian Ragsdale helped for a couple of days. The final days of work (June 14-17) were spent cleaning scarps and drawing profiles; Justin Rodgers helped David Pettegrew with this.

Section 4. Stratigraphy and Harris Matrix

Vigla EU 8 consists of 22 separate SUs (5701-5722) which belong to several cohesive strata. In general, we subdivided our strata regularly but these subdivisions probably do not represent meaningful cultural units. The following discussion aims to be interpretive and is based on both the descriptions of the SUs in the EU notebook and the strata clearly visible in the scarps at the end of the season (as discussed in the Appendix 8.4 below).

A. There are three strata that were found across the entire trench corresponding to the first 20 cm below surface and the most recent strata at the site:

- Ground Surface: SU 5701, visible across the entire trench. No earth removed because SU simply represented weeding and removal of artifacts visible on surface.

- Modern Plow Zone. SU 5702 = Profile Stratum A (App. 8.4). This stratum is the narrow plow zone (5-10 cm thick) created by shallow plowing in recent times. The sediments of this SU spread evenly throughout the trench. SU 5702 contained gravel to pebble sized clast and produced four bags of pottery, a stone bag, metal, and shells. Excavation began in SU 5702 with plow furrows oriented east/west and 5702 concluded when a different set of plow furrows running north/south were encountered. (Note that the 2008 excavation at Vigla EU 1 and 2 demonstrated the same depositional pattern).

- Yellowish Brown, Compact Clay / Clay Loam. SUs 5703-5706 = Profile Stratum B. Narrow band of compact / firm clayey soil, described as “sandy clay loam” or “sandy clay”, illustrated in both east and west scarps as Stratum B. This layer is a consistently narrow stratum (ca. 10 cm) of clay, yellowish-brown in color (10 YR 4/3, 4/4, and 5/4), which includes substantial amounts (30-50%) of gravel, pottery, and artifacts; Brandon notes that artifact densities appeared to increase the further down in the stratum. The SU descriptions suggest that occasional pockets of reddish mudbrick appear in this level, but these presumably were found at the bottom of the SUs and may suggest that excavators dug slightly into the next SUs. Since this stratum spreads across the entire trench and overlies all ancient walls (including 5702_f1), it is clearly a more recent stratigraphic deposit; since there are no plowmarks, it may represent post-abandonment natural accumulation of sediment.

B. The following strata were found north of Wall 5702_f1 and represent exterior space in the latest phase of the building but apparently interior space in an earlier phase. In the latest phase,

these strata appear to have been *outside* of the building and must be discussed separately than the strata covering the interior rooms. We annotate these strata from most recent to oldest.

- Wall Collapse. SU 5707 = Profile Strata N & T. This soil was a compact soil, light yellowish brown (10 YR 6/4), with moderate gravel inclusions (20%), numerous artifacts, tumble from northern wall, and many white mortar bits. This layer represents wall collapse north of 5702_f1 and includes mudbrick, which, according to the notebook, was found "about 15 cm down." (EU 8 NB, p. 16).

- Foundation Trench associated with 5702_f1. Visible as Profile Strata O & U, and excavated as SUs 5710, 5712, 5713. This narrow foundation trench goes down to bedrock but went mainly undetected during excavation (except for SU 5713). The soil visible in the scarp is very fine and flakey with tiny inclusions. Cf. notes discussing the Foundation Trench in feature section below.

- Floor of Older Occupation. SU 5709 = Profile Stratum P. Floor in space north of Wall 5702_f1, clearly visible as a hard mortar layer that dips down in the illustration of the east scarp. This interpretation is confirmed by excavation of SU 5709, which removed the stratum and then encountered much softer red soil (which effected a new SU 5710). Moreover, excavation revealed a bronze projectile, which, although found in the screen, was still given FS # (5709_1001) because it was possible to record an approximate elevation for the projectile: 55.17 m. This elevation is consistent with the level of the floor surface visible in the scarp, which drops from 55.25 to 55.15 m. Since bronze projectile points at Vigla have thus far been consistently associated with floors, we can surmise that this too is a floor. Brandon notes, however, that this floor was very thin (< 2 cm thick) and inconsistent throughout SU 5709; consequently, the excavators did not identify the floor and dug through it into the soft red soil below (5710). Moreover, as the scarp profile drawing shows, this floor clearly did not go all the way to wall 5702_f1, indicating that the foundation trench cuts the floor and must therefore be more recent.

- Subfloor packing beneath floor of older occupation. Profile Strata Q, R, V, & W = SUs 5710 & 5712. This packing, which is also cut by the foundation trench, should be the oldest material in all of EU 8 (contra the note in Vigla NB, p. 26) since it predates the construction of the mortar floor, which predates the construction of Wall 5702_f1 (and consequently, the entire building to the south). This stratum consists of SUs 5710 and 5712 and consists of loose, gravely (20-25%) yellowish brown (10 YR 5/4) sandy loam with numerous pottery inclusions. This appears to be subfloor packing laid on bedrock. The strata (V & W vs. Q & R) suggests that there may have been two episodes of deposition.

- Bedrock

C. The following strata correspond to the northern and southern interior rooms found between the southern wall (5704_f1) and northern wall (5702_f1), east of wall 5708_f1, and subdivided by the central wall (5717_f1). These strata were *inside* of the building. We annotate these strata from most recent to oldest.

- Building Collapse immediately below compact yellowish clayey soils. Profile Strata D, F, G, H, I, & S, excavated as SUs 5708, 5711, 5714, 5715, & 5716. These SUs are all very similar, ranging in color from yellowish brown (10 YR 5/4) to brown (7.5 YR 4/3) to yellowish red (5 YR 5/6) depending on the quantity, substance, and color of the mudbrick inclusions that are found consistently in pockets throughout the SUs. The soils are clay based (typically silty clay or silty clay loam), soft, with 20-25% stoniness, although there are pockets of higher density cobble; the SUs commonly have white mortar bits. These SUs represent the collapse of the building's walls that entailed the displacement of artifacts (from window niches, walls, or second floor), mudbrick walls caving in, and stone cobble from the lower sockle. Artifact density is variable, but generally ubiquitous and artifacts are often well-preserved. This is especially the case with the slightly deeper deposit (SU 5715 & 5716) where we gave findspot numbers to numerous large artifacts like stone bowls, amphoras, shallow dishes, and cooking pots. We see no evidence to differentiate different strata of collapse; all of these SUs appear to represent the collapse of the building with no solid evidence for later reoccupation.

- Abandonment Debris on Floors in Southern and Northern Room. Profile Strata G & the lowest parts of H & I, excavated as SUs 5717 & 5718. SUs 5717 and 5718 removed the narrow band of soil immediately above floor in the southern and northern interior rooms, respectively. The soil for both SUs is similar: loose, yellowish brown (10 YR 5/4) silty clay soil, with 10% gravel inclusions. The artifacts are very well preserved and are suggestive of the types of finds that would be associated with floors: a coin, long iron spit, large bones, shallow bowls, large slabs, dark red mudbrick / packed earth.

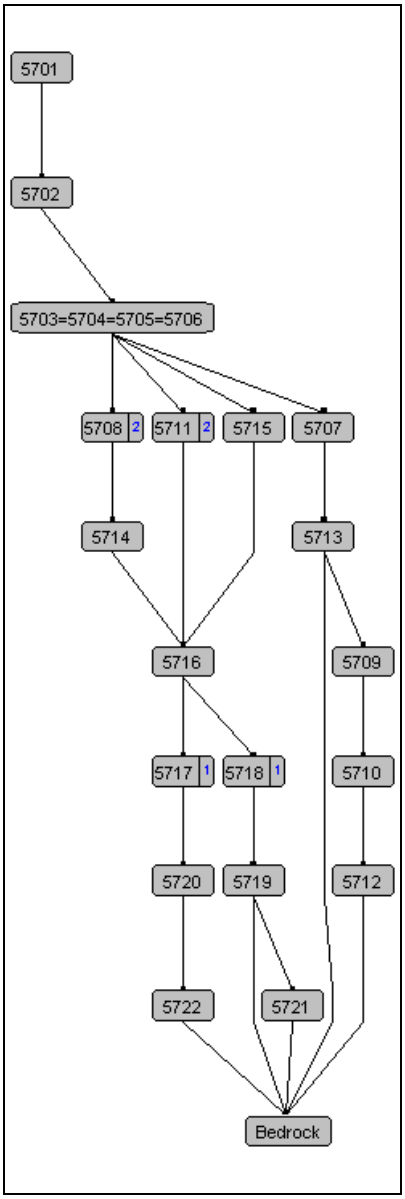
- Mortar Floor in Southern Room, excavated as SU 5720. Firm brown (10 YR 5/3) sandy clay, with 40% gravel inclusions. Cf. notes below in features section on "Mortar Floor of most recent occupation".

- Subfloor Fill in Southern and Northern Room. Profile Strata L & M, excavated as SUs 5719, 5721, and 5722. Sub-floor fill in both rooms. The soil for the SUs is loose, yellowish brown (10 YR 5/4) silty clay / sandy clay, with 10-20% gravel inclusions. These SUs represent efforts to create even surface over the highly irregular bedrock to allow for a level floor.

- Bedrock

The Harris Matrix for the SUs in EU 8 can be found on the following page.

Harris Matrix for EU 8



Section 5. Features

There were several features identified in Vigla EU 8, some of which turned out to be tumble and others of which were later defined as walls. None of the walls appear to have made use of mortar, and all are constructed in random uncoursed style with coursing only evident in stones sitting on bedrock. As with most of the walls excavated in 2008, all walls in EU 8 sit directly on bedrock or on a small layer of soil set on bedrock to create an even surface. Bedrock is generally flat except in the southern part of the trench, in the area enclosed by the southern (5704_f1), western (5708_f1) and central (5717_f1) walls, where the bedrock dips significantly. This did not cause a problem for the builders who simply constructed their wall on bedrock and added additional filling material to establish the level for the mortar floor. The tops of all the walls were located only 15-20 cm below surface.

Wall 5702_f1 divides the trench into an interior and exterior space, while the central wall (5717_f1) further divides the interior space into a southern and northern room. The interior rooms are of different sizes and make use of different kinds of floors (packed earth vs. mortar), which altogether suggest different functions. The smaller, narrower northern room, with an amphora lying on the earth floor, suggests a pantry or storage room in the inside of the building, although the large slab in addition to several other flat stones (including gypsum—which reminds us of material in EU 2) in the northern room, could suggest an effort to create a floor over packed earth; the lowest level in N room (SU 5719 & 5721 looks gray and ashy) The larger southern room with its mortar floor indicates a more usable living space. Mudbrick is frequent in all spaces below SUs 5701-5706, obvious as rich red and brown (colors vary) flakey pockets of porous soil, often with small white mortar inclusions; this mudbrick stops ca. 5 cm above the floors throughout.

- 5702_f1: The Northern Wall. This wall runs east-west (87 degrees East of North) across the northern end of trench, is 0.45 m wide and stands to 0.84 m. It was first identified in SU 5702 and continues to bedrock. The construction style is random coursed, with cobble ranging in size typically between .10-.20 m, although some stones had dimensions up to 0.50 m. The largest stones are in the lowest courses and are ca. 0.40- 0.50 m long and rest directly on relatively flat bedrock. We found no evidence that the wall had any type of facing but there may have been plaster or mudbrick that collapsed from the walls after abandonment (see comment on 5708_f1 below). This northern wall joins with the western wall (5708_f1), with the rocks of both walls interlaced into the other, indicating their contemporaneity. To the north of 5702_f1, we recorded a foundation trench during the excavation (SU 5713) which was better defined when we drew the scarp wall. See comments in this section below.

- 5702_f2: Tumble. This group of stones was initially presumed to be a wall and was even labeled initially (in SUs 5702, 5704) as the "south wall" but, after further excavation (SU 5704), was redefined as a circular feature, "perhaps a hearth for a watch or signal fire" (see EU 8 notebook, p. 8), and then, finally, as simply "collapse" from the true south wall 5704_f1 (EU 8 NB, p. 10). Probably that is what 5702_f2 is, simply collapse. There is not enough evidence, in any case, to suggest a more specific function for this pile of stones that had a roughly circular shape and even the photos (see 5704_p1 & p2) do not suggest the regularity of a hearth.

- 5704_f1: The Southern Wall. This wall runs east-west (91 degrees East of North) across the southern end of trench, is at least 0.50 m wide, and stands to 0.84 m. The construction style is random uncoursed, although the rocks immediately on bedrock approximate coursing; cobble ranges in size typically between .10-.30 m although some stones have dimensions up to 0.50 m. The largest stones are in the two lowest "courses" and are ca. 0.30- 0.50 m long and rest directly on relatively flat bedrock. We found no evidence that the wall had any type of facing but there may have been plaster or mudbrick that collapsed from the walls after abandonment (see comment on 5708_f1 below). The southern end of this wall runs into the scarp wall so its width may be slightly greater than 0.50 m). This northern wall presumably joins with the western wall

(5708_f1), although it is difficult to ascertain with certainty since the latter angles southwestward and cannot be measured in its southern projection.

- 5708_f1: The Western Wall. This wall runs approximately north-south (4 degrees east of north) along the western scarp of trench, beginning at the southern face of 5702_f1, joining 5717_f1, and continuing southward to (presumably) the northern face of 5704_f1. The wall runs into the western scarp and angles slightly more to the southwest (ca 5-6 degrees east of north) from its join with 5717_f1, with the result that it is impossible to ascertain wall thickness or determine the wall's southern terminus with absolute certainty. The wall stands to 0.60-0.96 m, depending on the slope of the bedrock, which is highly irregular. Like the southern (5704_f1) and northern walls (5702_f1), the construction style can best be described as random uncoursed with cobble size (0.10-0.30 m) except for the half meter above bedrock where slightly larger stones (0.20-0.50) are laid in lines that suggest rough coursing. This western wall joins with the northern wall (5702_f1) and central wall (5717_f1), with the rocks of walls interlaced into the other, indicating contemporaneity. There is no evidence for a face to this wall but the earth touching the stones was very soft and rich suggesting perhaps mudbrick or packed mud on the interior face of the wall. The large quantities of mudbrick inside the house suggests perhaps mudbrick above a limestone sockle and could point to mudbrick facing on the limestone wall. *Note that a stone artifact rim (FS #5708_1003) was found in the western scarp (chinking material built into the wall) and can provide a *terminus post quem* for the date of this wall.

- 5717_f1: Central Wall. This wall runs east-west in middle of trench, is oriented approximately east-west, bisecting (and clearly joining) wall 5708_f1, which effectively divides the interior space of this building into a southern room (between 5704_f1 & 5717_f1) and northern room (between 5717_f1 and 5702_f1). The wall is poorly preserved, standing only to 0.44 m above bedrock; it is 0.50 m in thickness. Its poor preservation meant that we were unable to define it as a wall until relatively late in the excavation although it appeared as a wall-like feature as early as SU 5708 (cf. 5708_d1). Two large stones, illustrated in 5708_d1 and also visible in photographs of 5708, were thought to be "floaters" and were subsequently removed; however, additional excavation confirmed that these were in fact the upper parts of the wall, indicating in turn that the wall survived to 0.68 m above bedrock even if we failed to notice its upper courses in SU 5708. The loose fill (App. 8.4, Layer E) illustrated in the eastern scarp was caused by the removal of these large stones. Like the other walls, 5717_f1 is constructed in random uncoursed style with cobble size stone (0.20-0.30 m) although some stones (cf. 5708_d1) are boulder sized (0.40-0.60 m). The stones were placed immediately on bedrock. Two artifacts (FS 5708_1002 & 5716_1010) were used as chinking in the construction of this wall and will provide a terminus post quem for the construction of the wall. Because wall 5717_f1 is interlaced with 5708_f1 (which is in turn interlaced with 5702_f1), the dates of those objects should provide a terminus post quem for the construction of all the walls.

- Mortar Floor of most recent occupation. White mortar bed, representing either sub-flooring for a packed earth floor or the floor itself, between southern wall (5704_f1) and

central wall (5717_f1). This mortar packing was excavated as its own SU 5720, which indicated significant amounts of gravel inclusions. The floor was consistently about 5 cm thick and found between elevations 54.98 and 54.86 m. The soil immediately above the floor (SU 5717) can offer a *terminus ante quem* for this floor while the subfloor packing level (SU 5722) should provide a *terminus post quem*. The former was a thin layer of dark soil mixed with white flecks and suggests either a packed earth floor or collapsed mudbrick on the floor. That the white mortar bed *did* have some earth accumulation is suggested by bones (55.02 m) and a coin (55.00 m) lying *in situ* 2-4 cm above the top of the mortar floor. This mortar floor abuts and joins (but does not go inside) walls 5704_f1, 5708_f1, and 5717_f1, indicating that the floor postdates the walls (since it occurs in respect to the walls) even if it is part of the same construction episode (as it likely is).

- Foundation Trench for wall 5702_f1, found on the wall's exterior northern side, i.e., outside the building. We initially recorded the foundation trench during the excavation of SU 5713, but in fact, after better cleaning of the northernmost scarps at the end of the season, we realized that SU 5713 is only a very small part of a larger foundation trench created during the construction of the wall. The shape of the foundation trench is visible as strata O & U in, respectively, the Eastern and Western profiles (cf. Appendix 8.4). This foundation trench is 0.10-0.20 m wide and cuts through cultural levels of previous occupation phases (Profile Drawings: Strata Q, R, V, & W, excavated as SUs 5710 & 5712) before hitting bedrock. Note that because we did not notice the full shape of this foundation trench while excavating, we ended up digging the foundation trench *along with* the earlier context that it cuts into; nonetheless, the latest objects in SUs 5710, 5712, or 5713 will provide another *terminus post quem* for the construction of the walls. During the latest phase of occupation, then, ground level was ca. 0.40 m above bedrock, and those reoccupying the site dug down nearly half a meter to place stones directly on the bedrock.

- Floor of Older Occupation. Cf. discussion in Section 4 above.

Section 6. Finds

Most of the artifacts excavated in EU 8 consisted of ceramics of primarily Classical-Hellenistic date. The pottery categories include cooking wares, utilitarian and storage vessels (amphoras), and fine wares bowls, dishes, and cups. There was a sizeable assemblage of bone, stone, and shell remains; there was also some gypsum and plaster flooring/walling. The assemblage again points to domestic artifacts. The significant Findspot artifacts include the following:

- **FS 5704_1001**: Large body sherd from feature 5702_f1. The artifact, however, was stolen before it could be removed. Consequently, this FS # has been voided.
- **FS 5707_1001**: Approximately 50% of a one-handled jug. It is a closed vessel with rim, neck, both handle joins, and the handle recovered. Check plan view for coordinates & elevation.
- **FS 5708_1001**: Small open vessel, complete. See description for approximate location.

- **FS 5708_1002**: Large circular stone fragment. Possibly a base or grinding stone. 1451.60 N, 4465.25 E, 55.31 m. Found under top course of 5717_f1.
- **FS 5708_1003**: Stone artifact rim found in west scarp (see 5722_d2). 1450.81 N – 1450.96 N, 4464.43 E / 55.47-55.42 m.
- **FS 5709_1001**: A bronze projectile found in sieve. Approximate elevation: 55.17 m.
- **FS 5712_1001**: Half of a small shallow bowl. Very similar in form to FS 5708_1001. Presumably, information about the coordinates and elevation are available on the plan view.
- **FS 5715_1001**: Fragment of stone bowl / dish. 1449.45 N, 4465.29 E, 55.42 m.
- **FS 5715_1002:** Thick rim of coarse shallow dish. 1450.71 N, 4465.09 E, 55.43 m.
- **FS 5716_1001**: Potspread in southeast corner of trench. 1449.51-1449.81 N, 4465.30 E, 55.28 m.
- **FS 5716_1002**: Stone vessel in southern part of trench. 1449.76 N, 4464.95 E, 55.28 m.
- **FS 5716_1003**: Cooking pot in center of trench. 1450.76 N, 4464.84 E, 55.17 m.
- **FS 5716_1004**: Basket handle in center of trench. 1451.04 N, 4464.78 E, 55.22 m.
- **FS 5716_1005**: Amphora, nearly complete profile preserved albeit fragmented, in north-central part of trench. 1452.05-1452.50 N, 4464.94 E, 55.27 m (top of lip), 55.25 m (top of body), 54.93 (bottom). Sits almost immediately on bedrock—on top of 1-2 cm lens of soil resting on bedrock.
- **FS 5716_1006**: Potspread in northeast corner of trench. 1453.46-1453.56 N, 4465.24 E, 55.20 m.
- **FS # 5716_1007** was mistakenly skipped and is consequently void.
- **FS 5716_1008**: Vessel fragment. 1452.12-1452.17 N, 4464.65 E, 55.15 m.
- **FS 5716_1009**: Stone vessel. 1449.95-1450.37 N, 4464.76 E, 55.17 (north), 55.09 (south), 55.04 (bottom)
- **FS 5716_1010**: Basket handle found at junction of walls 5708_f1 & 5717_f1, apparently embedded in the latter wall. 1451.96 N, 4464.63 E, 55.14 m.
- **FS 5717_1001**: Well-preserved open bowl found near W scarp wall. 1450.79-1450.93 N, 4464.55-4464.60 E, 55.05 m.
- **FS 5717_1002**: Tibia bone along wall 5704_f1. 1449.61-1449.77 N, 4464.86 E, 55.02 m.
- **FS 5717_1003**: Bone south of stone slab in southern room. 1449.43 N, 4464.73 E-4464.92 E, 55.02 m.
- **FS 5717_1004**: Coin. 1449.49 N, 4465.03 E, 55.00 m
- **FS 5718_1001**: Iron spit preserved in floor. 1452.53-1453.06 N, 4464.74 E, 55.05 m.
- **FS 5718_1002**: Flat stone artifact (grinding stone?). 1452.61-1452.71 N, 4464.86-4465.04 E, 55.03 m.
- **FS 5718_1003**: Small open bowl in eastern scarp, 15 cm north of amphora (5716_1005). 1452.61-1452.71 N, 4465.30 E, 54.97 m (top), 54.94 m (bottom)

Although there were other interesting artifacts discovered in this EU, we were able to record the largest and most unique artifacts within the most sensitive contexts *in situ*. Although mudbrick was found early in the excavation process, there were exceptionally well preserved pieces preserved on the mortar floor. One good piece of **mudbrick** was noted at 1450.26 N, 4464.84 E, 55.08 m.

Section 7. Interpretive Conclusions

This EU revealed two interior rooms of a domestic habitation of the Classical / Hellenistic period and a northern area of exterior space (at least in its latest phase). The rooms are of different sizes and make use of different kinds of floors (packed earth vs. mortar), which altogether suggest different functions. The smaller, narrower northern room, with an amphora lying on the earth floor, suggests a pantry or storage room in the inside of the building; the larger southern room with its mortar floor indicates a more usable living space. The stratigraphy proves one definite major phase of refurbishment that signalled a new phase of occupation of the entire interior space, but there is also reason to think there may be additional earlier phases: 1) the numerous potsherds in the packed earth below the mortar floor suggests an earlier occupation at the site; 2) earlier plaster bits found occasionally (e.g., embedded in wall 5717_f1) also suggests earlier construction phases; and 3) the later building cuts into and through earlier occupation levels at the northern end of the trench. In this sense, the walls, floors, and debris associated with this EU are comparable to those discovered in EU 2 and 5, especially, but also EU 1. Altogether, the artifacts suggest a 2-3 phases of refurbishment and reoccupation over a period of a century; the analysis of the pottery in 2009, however, will help us refine this reconstruction.

EU 8 is significant for two reasons. First, it confirms the hypothesis reached in 2008, that the site of Vigla was domestic rather than cultic or ceremonial in function. There is no evidence of monumental buildings but rather domestic facilities of the Classical/ Hellenistic periods. There appears to be no evidence of later artifacts (e.g., Roman or later) in this EU, and we await the reading of pottery in 2010 to determine whether the artifacts in the fill below the floor point to pre-Classical material. Currently, we can conclude that the EU suggests a major occupation in the late CL / early HE period. Second, the assemblage is so well preserved that it indicates the nature of the abandonment of the site: the artifacts, including bronze and ceramics, were left in place, suggesting a rapid abandonment and/or rapid burial by mudbrick. While evidence for conflagration or violent destruction is absent, the inhabitants of the area appear to have left the site rapidly and did not come return to reclaim their possessions.

Section 8.1. Appendix: Drawing Inventory

5701_d1: bottom of SU 5701
5702_d1: bottom of SU 5702
5703_d1: bottom of SU 5703
5704_d1: bottom of SU 5704
5705_d1: bottom of SU 5705
5706_d1: bottom of SU 5706
5707_d1: bottom of SU 5707
5708_d1: bottom of SU 5708
5709_d1: bottom of SU 5709
5710_d1: bottom of SU 5710
5711_d1: bottom of SU 5711
5712_d1: bottom of SU 5712
5713_d1: bottom of SU 5713

5714_d1: bottom of SU 5714
5715_d1: bottom of SU 5715
5716_d1: bottom of SU 5716
5717_d1: bottom of SU 5717
5718_d1: bottom of SU 5718
5719_d1: bottom of SU 5719
5720_d1: bottom of SU 5720
5721_d1: bottom of SU 5721
5722_d1: bottom of SU 5722 and Final Plan
5722_d2: Profile Drawing of West Scarp and Wall 5708_f1
5722_d3: Profile Drawing of East Scarp
5722_d4: Profile Drawing of North Face of Wall 5704_f1

8.2. Appendix: Photograph Inventory

5701_p1, p2: top of SU, facing north
5701_p3: bottom of SU after cleaning, facing north
5702_p1: bottom of SU, facing north
5703_p1: bottom of SU, facing west
5704_p1, p2: bottom of SU, facing west
5705_p1, p2: bottom of SU, facing east
5706_p1: bottom of SU, facing west
5707_p1: FS 5707_1001, facing west
5707_p2: FS 5707_1001, facing east
5707_p3: bottom of SU, facing west
5708_p1: bottom of SU, facing west
5708_p2-p3: FS 5708_1001, facing west
5708_p4: stones at bottom of 5708, facing down
5708_p5-p6: bottom of SU, facing down
5709_p1: bottom of SU, facing west
5710_p1: bottom of SU, facing west
5711_p1: bottom of SU, facing west
5712_p1: bottom of SU, facing west
5713_p1: “foundation trench”, facing down
5713_p2: “foundation trench”, facing east
5714_p1: bottom of SU, facing west
5714_p2-p4: bottom of SU, facing down
5715_p1-p2: bottom of SU 5715 (and 5714), facing north
5716_p1: bottom of SU, facing north
5716_p2-p14: FS 5716_1001, facing all directions
5716_p15-p25: FS 5716_1009, facing all directions
5716_p26-p31: wall 5717_1001, facing all directions
5716_p32-p35: general trench shots
5717_p1: bottom of SU 5717 (and 5718), facing north
5717_p2-p5: FS 5717_1001-1005, facing north

5718_p1: FS 5718_1001 (and FS 5717_1001), facing north
5718_p2-p5: bottom of SU, facing north
5718_p6-p7: FS 5718_1003
5718_p8-p10: FS 5718_1001
5718_p11: wall 5717_f1
5718_p12-p17: wall 5717_f1; FS 5718_1003; and FS 5716_1005
5719_p1-p5: bottom of SU, facing north
5720_p1: bottom of SU, facing north
5721_p1: bottom of SU, facing north
5722_p1: bottom of SU, facing north; final photo

8.3. Appendix: GPS Point Locations – Final Day

The following are descriptions for GPS points taken with the Trimble on June 15, the final excavation day. Consult Bill Caraher for shape files and elevations.

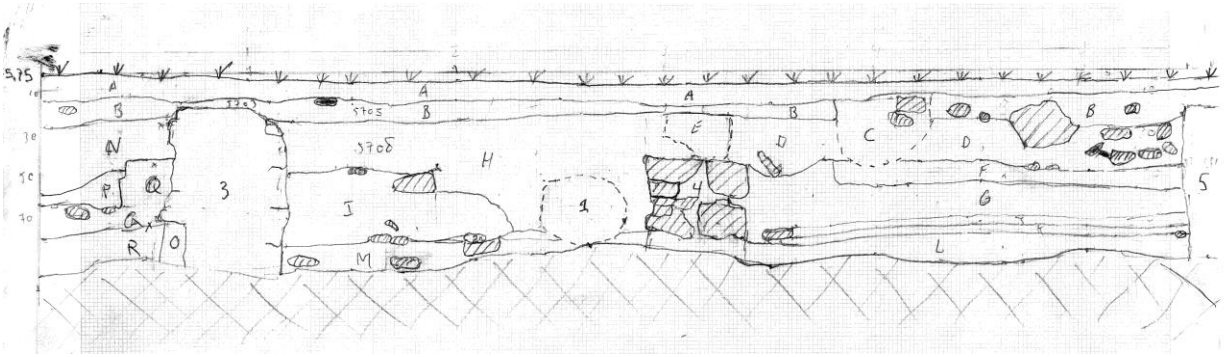
1. Bedrock, south of southern slab
2. Bedrock, north of southern slab, low point
3. Bedrock, north of southern slab, high point
4. Bedrock, south of northern slab
5. Bedrock, north of northern slab
6. Bedrock, north of north wall 5702_f1
7. Top of phase 1 floor [consult notes; the phasing has changed]
8. Top of phase 2 floor, north
9. Top of phase 2 floor, center
10. Top of phase 2 floor, south
11. Top of southern slab, center
12. Top of northern slab, center
13. Bottom of amphora profile (5716_2006), center
14. Top of amphora profile (5716_2006), center
15. Wall 5702_f1, southeast corner
16. Wall 5702_f1, northeast corner
17. Wall 5702_f1, northwest corner
18. Wall 5702_f1, southwest corner
19. Wall 5704_f1, southeast corner
20. Wall 5704_f1, northeast corner
21. Wall 5704_f1, northwest corner
22. Wall 5704_f1, southwest corner
23. Wall 5708_f1, eastern line of wall 5708_f1, northernmost point
24. Wall 5708_f1, eastern line of wall
25. Wall 5708_f1, eastern line of wall
26. Wall 5708_f1, eastern line of wall, northwest juncture with wall 5717_f1
27. Wall 5708_f1, eastern line of wall, southwest juncture with wall 5717_f1
28. Wall 5708_f1, eastern line of wall
29. Wall 5708_f1, eastern line of wall
30. Wall 5708_f1, eastern line of wall, southernmost point?
31. Wall 5717_f1, southwest corner

32. Wall 5717_f1, northwest corner
33. Wall 5717_f1, northeast corner
34. Wall 5717_f1, southeast corner

8.4. Appendix: Notes on Profile Drawings of West (5722_d2) & East (5722_d3) Scarp Wall

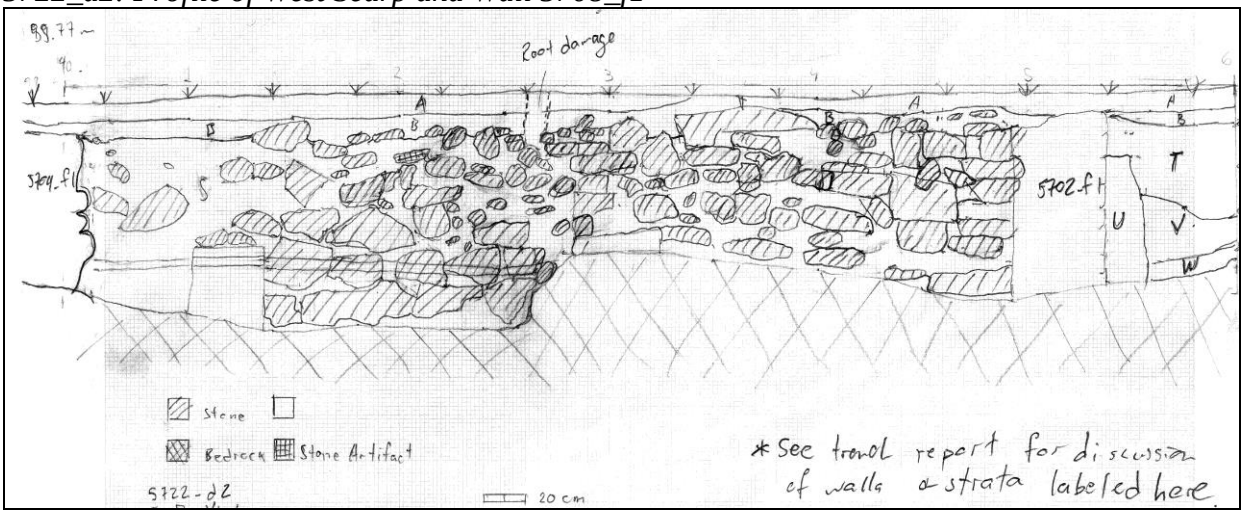
**The following descriptions correspond to the profile drawings 5722_d2 and d3 of the west and east scarp walls, respectively, which we have scanned and include here for easy reference. On those profile drawings, we have labeled the various strata visible in the scarp walls by a series of letters, A-W. Here we copy out the notes made at the time of drawing and include additional discussion relevant to the stratigraphy of the trench.

5722_d3: Profile of East Scarp



Note that because wall 5708_f1 runs along the line of west scarp, the strata visible in the east scarp (cf. 5722_d3) are generally *not* visible in the west scarp (5722_d2).

5722_d2: Profile of West Scarp and Wall 5708_f1



The strata that are certainly visible in both walls include:

Layer A (top soil / plow zone) in 5722_d2 = Layer A in 5722_d3
Layer B (compact clayey soil) in 5722_d2 = Layer B in 5722_d3

Moreover, north of wall 5702_f1:

Layer T in 5722_d2 corresponds to Layer N in 5722_d3
Layer V in 5722_d2 = Layer Q in 5722_d3
Layer W in 5722_d2 = Layer R in 5722_d3
Layer U in 5722_d2 = Layer O in 5722_d3

Description of Strata in Profiles

A = Top Soil / Plow Zone, corresponds to SU 5702. Visible in East and West Scarp profile.

B = Narrow band of compact clayey soil, visible in both East and West Scarps, corresponding to excavated SUs 5703, 5704, 5705, and 5706. Although this layer includes substantial amounts of pottery and artifacts, it is clearly a relatively recent stratigraphic deposit in so far as it overlies all ancient walls. As a consistently narrow stratum (ca. 10 cm), it could represent an older (pre-late 20th century) plowzone.

C = Very loose soil caused by the movement of roots, visible in East Scarp. As this disturbance breaks up Layers B (the clayey soil) and D (mudbrick layer), it consequently must be more recent than both layers. Only the surface and plowzone (5701 & 5702) are more recent. This stratum was not detected during excavation but was removed as part of SUs 5705 (Layer B) and 5708 (Layer D). Because this stratum represents natural (not cultural) activity, our data from those SUs should not greatly be affected. There is only one possibility of contamination: the loosening of the soils may have contributed to processes of bioturbation where artifacts from layer B (SU 5705) were displaced vertically into D (5708). However, we do not know how wide this layer was—it does not appear to continue on the other scarp wall.

D = Layer of flakey soil, some red, with mortar inclusions, corresponding to excavated SUs 5708, 5711, and 5714, visible in East Scarp. Almost certainly mudbrick.

E = Loose fill caused by the removal of block (during excavation) from Wall 5717_f1, visible in East Scarp. Although we sensed at an early point that there might be some loose soil in this area, we did not define Wall 5717_f1 until relatively late in the season because it was so poorly preserved. This stratum, which was soil from the wall 5717_f1, was excavated as part of SU 5708. Visible in East Scarp.

F = Thin layer of soil, fewer inclusions, south of wall 5717_f1, corresponding to SUs 5714 and 5716. May represent another mudbrick layer. Visible in East Scarp.

G = Layer of flakey soil, often dark, with numerous mortar inclusions, located in the southern room (i.e., between walls 5704_f1 and 5717_f1), excavated as part of SU 5716 (which extended well north of this layer). This layer almost certainly represents mudbrick deposits as mudbrick was abundant throughout layer. Probably is the same as Layer H. Visible in East Scarp.

H = Layer of flakey soil, with numerous mortar inclusions, located in the northern room (between walls 5717_f1 and 5702_f1), excavated with SUs 5708, 5714, and 5716. Certainly represents thick mudbrick layer. Suggests that 5708, 5714, and 5716 are generally equivalent. Visible in East Scarp.

I = Very flakey mudbrick and rocks south of Wall 5702_f1. Visible in East Scarp.

J = Earthen floor in south room (between 5704_f1 & 5717_f1), immediately above mortar, excavated as SU 5717. Visible in East Scarp.

K = Mortar floor in south room (between 5704_f1 & 5717_f1), excavated as SU 5720. Visible in East Scarp.

L = Subfloor packing in south room (between 5704_f1 & 5717_f1), excavated as SU 5722. Visible in East Scarp.

M = Subfloor packing in north room (between 5704_f1 & 5717_f1) that lies on bedrock. Excavated as SU 5719 & 5721 (*5719 was a cleaning SU). Very similar to R. Visible in East Scarp.

N = Compact soil with white inclusions, north of wall 5702_f1, excavated as SU 5707, probably mudbrick and the same as Layer T in the west scarp. Visible in East Scarp north of wall 5702_f1

O = Foundation trench for Wall 5702_f1 that goes down to bedrock. Very fine soil with very small inclusions, very flakey. Visible in East Scarp. Same as Layer U, visible in West Scarp.

P = Possible floor in space north of Wall 5702_f1. Visible in East Scarp. SU 5709.

Q = Layer of subfloor fill in space north of Wall 5702_f1, visible in East Scarp. Probably the same as Layer V visible in West Scarp. Excavated as SU 5710.

R = Second layer of reddish, subfloor fill with gravel, in space north of Wall 5702_f1, visible in East Scarp. Lies on bedrock. Probably the same as Layer W visible in West Scarp. Excavated as SUs 5712 and 5713. Note that SU 5713…is only a tiny part of real foundation trench.

S = Mudbrick deposits visible in West Scarp.

T = Mudbrick deposits with numerous white mortar inclusions, north of Wall 5702_f1, visible in West Scarp. Probably the same as Layer N in the East Scarp.

U = Foundation Trench for Wall 5702_f1 that goes down to bedrock. Very fine whitish soil with very small inclusions, very flakey. Visible in West Scarp. Same as Layer O visible in East Scarp.

V = Layer of subfloor fill in space north of Wall 5702_f1, visible in West Scarp. Probably the same as Layer Q visible in East Scarp. Excavated as SU 5710.

W = Second layer of reddish, subfloor fill with gravel, in space north of Wall 5702_f1, visible in West Scarp. Lies on bedrock. Probably the same as Layer R visible in East Scarp. Excavated as SUs 5712 and 5713. Note that SU 5713…is only a tiny part of real foundation trench.

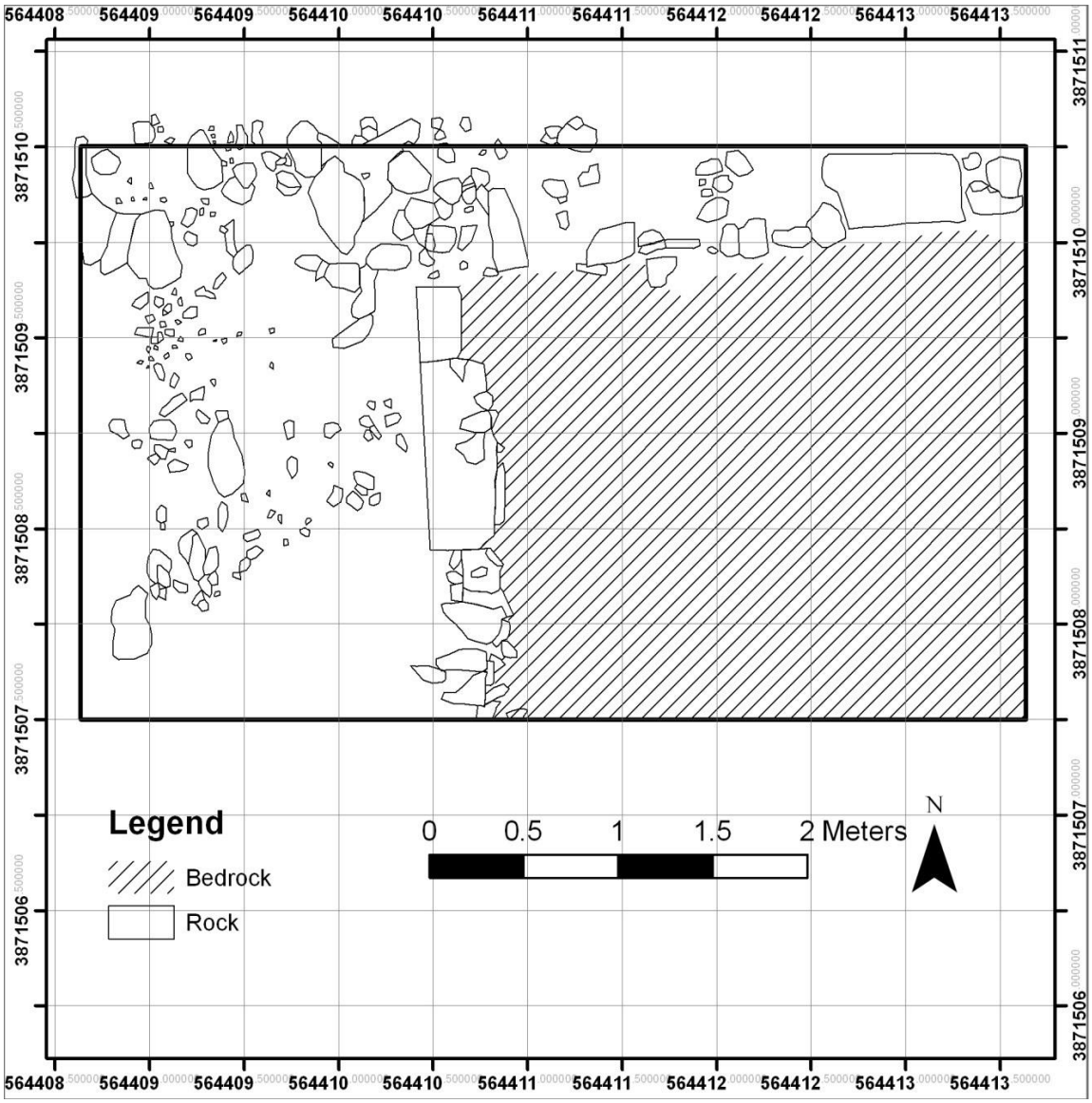
The following lists these strata according to the SUs that they fall under. Note that some strata cover multiple SUs.

5701 = Surface
5702 = Level A
5703 = Level B
5704 = Level B
5705 = Level B
5706 = Level B
5707 = Level N & T
5708 = Level C, D, H
5709 = Level P
5710 = Level Q
5711 = Level D
5712 = Level R
5713 = Level R
5714 = Mixed Levels D, F, G, & H
5715 = Levels C & D
5716 = Levels F, G, H, I
5717 = Level J
5718 = No correspondence
5719 = Level M
5720 = Level K
5721 = Level M
5722 = Level L

B. Vigla: Excavation Unit 9

Trench Supervisors: Susan Caraher and Dimitri Nakassis

Final Top Plan:



Final Plan

Section 1: Introduction

This excavation unit (EU 9) featured two large walls of different construction on the northwest slope of the Vigla hill. The larger wall is oriented east-west (up/downslope) and the second running north-south (along the contours) and abutting the first. Excavation was conducted in this area to determine the relationship between the two walls and to secure a date for each.

The larger wall (5801_f1) is constructed with large cut blocks and mortar while the smaller wall (5802_f1) is a rough tumble composed mostly of field stones, lots of soil and no mortar. Looking at the construction of the two from the surface, it appeared that the larger wall was later, perhaps Roman, and the tumble wall was perhaps of Hellenistic date.

Our primary conclusion is that the mortar wall is in fact earlier that the tumble wall. The stratigraphy showed two predominate fills – one that predates the tumble wall but postdates the fortification wall. The other fill postdates the tumble wall.

The excavation unit was 3m wide (north-south) by 5m (east-west) and encompassed both the fortification wall and tumble wall feature. The excavation area within this trench was 2.5m x 3m. The remaining area is made up of the two walls.

The artifact assemblage was primarily ceramic with a small amount of glass, minimal stone and one coin. One other metal artifact was also retrieved. Only samples of shell and mortar were collected.

In total, 7.8m^3 of soil was removed from the trench during our three week field season.

Section 2: Location, purpose, previous work in area

This excavation unit is situated on the north-west corner of the Vigla ridge. The EU was rectangular, with the following coordinates: N 3871510.50, S 3871507.50, E 564413.63, W 564408.63 (UTM coordinates). It was selected for investigation since there was a visible fortification feature with a tumble wall immediately to the south. These features were drawn by Mat Dalton in 2007. The two walls show different construction methods, so the primary purpose of this investigation was to determine the relationship between the two walls and to provide a date for each.

During the 2008 season, Dimitri Nakassis and Mat Dalton excavated a wall trench (EU6) on the north east slope that has been tentatively identified as Hellenistic as a result of the ceramic material that was recovered (the pottery has not yet been fully analyzed). The tumble wall in EU 9 appeared from surface investigation to be of a similar construction to the Hellenistic wall in EU 6, whereas the mortar wall was of a very different construction type (large stones, ashlar blocks, and the use of mortar). We wanted to determine whether in fact the tumble wall in EU 9 was part of the Hellenistic fortifications, and if so, to refine their date. Secondly, we wanted to determine whether the mortar wall was part of a later refurbishment or enhancement of earlier fortifications, perhaps in the Late Roman period when the Koutsopetria settlement was thriving. What we identified as a dry moat is located immediately to the north of EU 9. Although we have no indications of the date of this moat, this area appears to have been an important part of the fortification of the hill of Vigla, and we could expect to find later refurbishments here, if there were ever any of the hill.

Section 3: Methods of excavation

Our excavation team worked according to the PKAP excavation methods outlined in the project manual. We used small hand picks, trowels and a coarse sieve. After an initial surface cleaning to remove weeds, we removed the top soil and proceeded to work in arbitrary stratigraphic units as the soil did not appear to change. We noticed that the soil was compact near the surface and we chose to use the large pick to remove what we believed to be surface erosion

layers. There was a substantial amount of fill, without a noticeable change in soil type so we continued to use the large pick for most of the excavation.

We used a Munsell chart to assign soil colors and the standard PKAP manual to assign soil descriptions. Elevations were taken with both a line level and plumb bob as well as the Trimble R8 GPS unit. Digital photographs were taken of each SU with a Nikon Coolpix P6000.

Soil was dry-sieved using a coarse sieve with the exception of one SU where the fine sieve was used since it was the only available option.

After revealing bedrock throughout most of the trench, one small area (SU5809) contained a dark brown, very hard soil. This unit contained only a very small number of sherds and it is difficult to be certain that it was not contaminated.

Section 4: Stratigraphy and Harris Matrix

The stratigraphy of EU 9 was fairly straightforward. Below the topsoil was a layer of compact dark brown soil (10YR 4/4) in SU 5803 and SU 5804. We think that this soil represents slope wash from the plateau of Vigla. It seems to be substantially later than the strata below it, because wall 5801_f1 lacked mortar on its upper courses, plausibly because these courses were exposed and lost their mortar and plaster facing. Below SUs 5803 and 5804, the wall retained part of its mortar and plaster facing.

We recognized a soil change in SU 5805: a loose reddish (7.5YR 5/6) soil that continued throughout the trench in SU 5806.

After removing soil to bedrock in the east of the EU with 5807, we noticed that we had dug through a subtle soil change that included the same loose red soil with white inclusions (10YR 5/6). This soil lay below the lowest course of the upslope face of wall 5802_f1, and therefore predates it. All indications point to the conclusion that SU 5807 removed this red soil with white bedrock inclusions, but since we didn't recognize the soil change until 5807 was well underway, we closed the SU; we were worried that the SU included parts of the earlier red fill and we wanted to avoid contamination. SU 5808 therefore contained only this later fill.

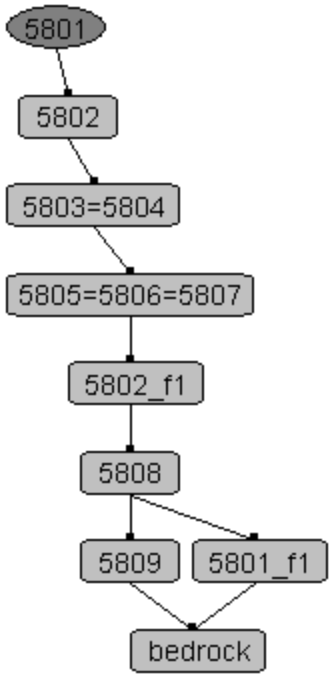
We think that the reddish soil excavated in 5805 and 5806 postdates 5802_f1, because it slopes up to the wall and virtually covered the entirety of the preserved courses of the wall. Since this red fill does not cover the wall, we cannot be entirely sure that it is later than it. It is possible that the wall construction cut into the red soil and the upslope face was built up against the cut. However, the wall rests on a different stratum, one with white bedrock inclusions. If the wall cut into the red soil (the one without bedrock inclusions), one would expect this soil to lie beneath the wall also (why would builders stop at a soil change?). Consequently we consider it likely that wall 5802_f1 predates the red soil without inclusions. It certainly postdates the red soil with inclusions.

One problem with this hypothesis is that a pocket of loose reddish soil without bedrock inclusions seems to lie beneath the wall at the south (see west scarp drawing). This might imply that the reddish soil of 5805 and 5806 predates, or is contemporary with, the construction of wall 5802_f1. Another possibility, however, is that this pocket of soil represents a later repair or modification to the wall. As our west scarp drawing shows, the stones above this pocket are significantly smaller and less well-fitted together. We didn't find any evidence for a cut for this repair in our excavation, nor is it evident in our south scarp drawing, so this explanation is necessarily hypothetical.

The well-built mortar wall (5801_f1) is built directly on the bedrock, and is therefore later than the reddish soil with whitish inclusions (5808). This also means that it predates wall 5802_f1. We can also note that wall 5801_f1 makes a turn to the south; the wall construction is the same: large blocks with flat faces and mortar binding them together. This part of wall 5801_f1 lie directly below wall 5802_f1. Moreover, wall 5802_f1 projects more to the east (upslope), making it certain that wall 5802_f1 is built on top of wall 5801_f1 and is consequently later in date.

SU 5809 was a mixed fill of dark brown soil, filled with stones of various sizes, mostly white bedrock. The dark brown color penetrated/affected the color of the bedrock, and so we think that 5809 is a natural deposit of decayed bedrock. It is a fairly discrete deposit which does not extend to the western scarp, and only extended 20-30 cm from the north of the southern scarp.

We exposed bedrock throughout the unit and can determine that this predates the fortification wall. The diagram below shows the stratigraphic relationships from EU 9.



The most important strata are 5805=5806=5807, which provide a terminus ante quem for wall 5802_f1, and SU 5808, which provides a terminus post quem for wall 5802_f1 and a terminus ante quem for wall 5801_f1. There is no terminus post quem for wall 5801_f1, as it is built on bedrock.

Section 5: Features

We assigned the fortification wall the first feature number (5801_f1) at the beginning of the excavation. This wall is constructed of an assorted assemblage of stones of varying size and geological description. Some of the stones are roughly cut or trimmed. The most dominant are several large cut blocks approximately 60 cm in length. This wall stands at approximately 1.30 m in height at the NE end and drops abruptly downslope to approximately 65 cm at the end of the

excavated area (see North scarp drawing) but also continues downslope for the entire length of the trench. We believe that the lack of mortar on the upper section of this wall is as a result of its exposure to the elements over time. There is substantial mortar extant on the lower section which was protected by the reddish soil fill (SUs 5805-8). We did not find a foundation trench and concluded that the wall is built directly on the bedrock, although the mortar and plaster obscure the wall stones where they touch the bedrock. We therefore do not know if the bedrock was modified in any way to seat the lowest course of stones.

The lower courses of the wall appear to be composed of larger stones, although the extensive mortar and plaster on the face of the wall makes it difficult to be certain. Where stones are visible through gaps in the mortar, however, the stones are relatively large, i.e., 20 cm or longer. The middle of the preserved wall is composed of smaller stones, including a number of long, thin stones between 5 and 8 cm tall. The topmost course is composed of a single large rough stone, poorly preserved, which was visible on the surface. It is possible that the flat stones were used to level the wall to support a course of larger stones, many of which were robbed out or eroded down the hill.

The upslope or tumble wall (5802_f1) is of a noticeably different construction. This section of the wall abuts 5801_f1 at right angles and falls abruptly downslope to the end of the trench. There does not appear to be mortar within the wall, and there is a lot more soil between the stacked field stones. The soil has allowed for the growth of weeds in this area. One cut block of the same construction is visible in the eastern face of the wall, similar to those described in 5801_f1 which may indicate a reuse of this material.

This tumble wall is significantly different from the stretch of Hellenistic wall excavated in 2008 in EU 6. There the stones, although they were also field stones, were much more tightly packed together without much soil in between them, and the faces of the wall were much better articulated and neat than those in the tumble wall of EU 9.

We had planned to clean the downslope face of the tumble wall in EU 9, in order to understand the construction of the wall, but we didn't have time to do so. However, based on the upslope face, which is fairly linear and clear, it seems likely that the lack of a downslope face (based on surface indications) is more a product of erosion and or robbing of stones than its actual construction technique.

A third feature was described as 5806_f1 – an area of tumble and mortar in the SE corner of the trench - although subsequent excavation revealed this to be bedrock.

Section 6: Finds

The vast majority of the artifacts were ceramic, however we did also find a coin (SU5806) in the sieve. We were not able to determine the location within the SU so we took bottom elevations of the pass in which the coin was found (NE 54.52, SE 54.43, SW 54.30, NW 54.46).

Among other finds were small pieces of glass, including several rims, that were found in several units. A small number of stone artifacts were also kept. Shells were found in all units, but only a sample of these were kept. Similarly with mortar and flooring (also found in EU 8), only examples were kept from units where they were found.

A preliminary reading of the ceramic material suggests a Late Roman date for this area. We found one sherd that was fused to the bedrock (SU 5808) near the junction of the two walls suggesting there is no sterile soil in this EU. We expect that the artifacts recovered from SU 5808

will provide a terminus ante quem for 5801_f1 and a terminus post quem for 5802_f1. SU 5808 contained the red with white soil – a subtle soil change from the previous fill.

We are confident that the artifacts recovered from SU 5802-SU 5806 will provide a terminus ante quem for 5802_f1.

It should be noted that this trench did not produce any find spots.

Section 7. Interpretive conclusions

Our initial reading of the relationship between the two walls was re-evaluated after determining that the upslope wall (5802_f1) was built after the mortar fortification wall. Therefore, it is not probably contemporary with Hellenistic section of wall (EU 6) excavated in 2008. We formulated this conclusion based upon the two cut blocks at the junction between the two walls that were covered in mortar both above and below.

Secondly, the upslope wall was built partially over the top of the fortification construction. We can surmise that the ridge of Vigla was fortified at various stages throughout its occupation and/or other use. Walls have been on the hill slope at least from the Hellenistic period (EU 6), through the Roman/Late Roman period (5801_f1) and subsequently (5802_f1). A closer examination of the artifacts recovered from EU 9 will provide us with a more accurate date before which the fortification wall was constructed.

The 5802_f1 wall appears to be constructed of field stones and possibly reused blocks from the fortification wall. We believe that 5802_f1 was built after the fortification wall and may also have been refurbished.

Section 8. Appendices: drawings, photographs

8.1. Appendix: Drawings:

SU	Scale	Description
5801	1:25	Top plan
5802	1:25	Plan view with elevations
5803	1:25	Plan view with elevations
5804	1:25	Plan view with elevations
5805	1:25	Plan view with elevations
5806	1:25	Plan view with elevations
5807	1:25	Plan view with elevations
5809	1:25	Plan view with elevations
East scarp	1:20	
South scarp	1:20	
West scarp – 5802_f1 1:20		
North scarp – 5801_f1	1:20	
Top plan	1:25	
5808	1:25	
Running section	1:20	

8.2. Appendix: Photographs:

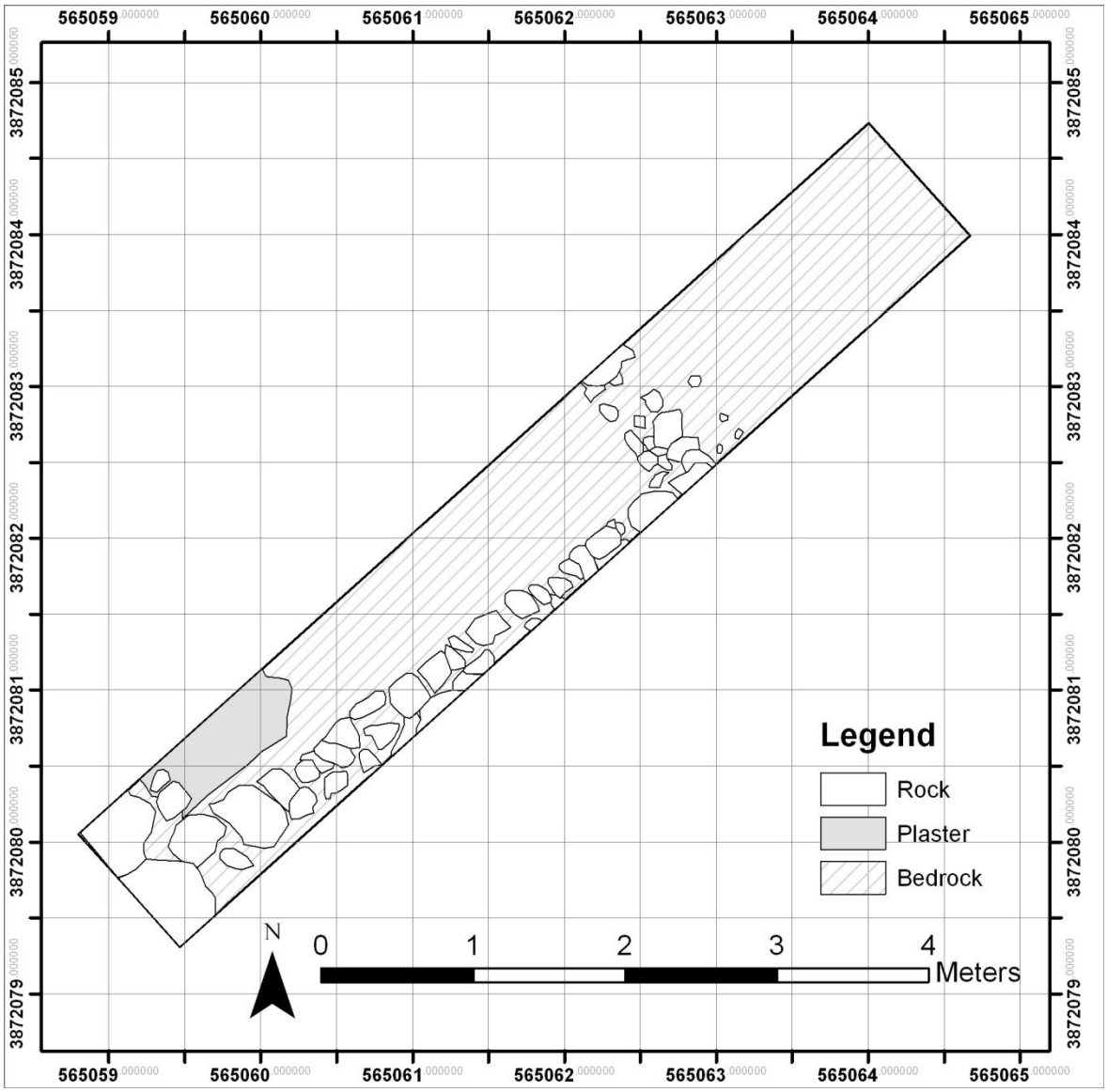
SU	Description	Orientation

5801_p1	top of EU 9	looking E
5801_p2	top of EU 9	looking E
5802_p1	top of SU5802	looking E
5802_p2	bottom of SU5802	looking E
5802_p3	bottom of SU5802	looking N
5802_p4	bottom of SU5802	looking N
5803_p1	bottom of SU5803	looking N
5803_p2	bottom of SU5803	looking N
5804_p1	bottom of SU5804	looking N
5804_p2	bottom of SU5804	looking N
5805_p1	bottom of SU5805	looking N
5805_p2	bottom of SU5805	looking N
5805_p3	5801_f1 – wall	looking N
5805_p4	5801_f1 – wall detail	looking N
5806-p1	bottom of SU5806	looking E
5806_p2	5806_f1	looking E
5806_p3	5801_f1 – wall	looking N
5806_p4	5801_f1 – wall	looking N
5806_p5	5802_f1 – wall	looking W
5807_p1	bottom of SU5807	looking N
5807_p2	bottom of SU5807	looking W
5807_p3	5801_f1 construction	looking N
5807_p4	5802_f1 construction	looking W
5807_p5	5802_f1 detail	looking W

C. Kokkinokremos: Excavation Unit 10

Trench Supervisor: Sarah Kielt Costello

Final Top Plan:



Section 1: Introduction

EU 10 is a 7 x 1 m sounding on the western edge of Kokkinokremos. It was excavated from May 25 to June 12, 2009. The main architectural features of the unit are three walls, defining a room approximately 3 m long, along with interior and exterior surfaces. The bedrock preparation, and carefully laid plaster surface inside the room, demonstrate a certain effort in the construction of the room. A stone at the base of one of the walls appears to be a reused door socle with pivot hole, suggesting an earlier phase of occupation at the site. EU 10 demonstrates that there is uniformity in the architecture in disparate areas of the site of Kokkinokremos. This

sounding provides a more nuanced view of Late Bronze Age settlement in the Pyla-Koutsopetria area.

Section 2: Location, purpose, previous work in the area

Kokkinokremos EU 10 is located between the following UTM coordinates: 3872079 to 3872085 North, and 565059.50 to 565065 East. The trench sits on the western edge of the western plateau of Kokkinokremos, directly across from EU 11 on the eastern edge of the plateau.

Located just interior of the boundary wall of the settlement (visible on the modern surface of the plateau), it was excavated in order to determine the nature of the settlement on that part of the site during the Late Bronze Age, and more specifically, to ascertain if rooms built against the interior of the boundary wall would be found as they have been in other parts of Kokkinokremos. We did, in fact, find such a room. Three walls revealed an approximately three-meter-long room, along with associated interior and exterior surfaces.

The site of Kokkinokremos has received archaeological attention prior to this season; it was excavated by Dikaios in the middle of the 20th century, then later by Demas and Karageorghis. The Pyla-Koutsopetria Archaeological Project has surveyed the site and excavated several soundings.

Section 3: Methods of excavation

The excavation methods followed in Kokkinokremos EU 10 adhered to the guidelines in the PKAP excavation manual. The trench location and size was determined by Michael Brown. He chose the location and size based on the architectural plans of the older excavations on the eastern part of the site: a 7 m-long trench was determined to be long enough to catch the edges of a room inside the boundary wall assuming that the architecture would be similar in size and layout to that of the previous excavations. The trench was only 1 m wide to adhere to its definition as a sounding (rather than a full-scale excavation), and to keep the trench of a size that could be excavated in a 3-week field season.

The trench was realigned slightly to correspond to the UTM grid, and given UTM coordinates (see above). The corners were marked with rebar at the north and east corners, and with chaining pins at the south and west corners, which were at the level of bedrock. Elevation points were determined for all corners, and the northern point was used as a datum point throughout excavations.

The excavation team for EU 10 included Sarah Costello as Trench Supervisor along with students Becky Savaria and Matt Henesy, with occasional help from Ian Ragsdale. Michael Brown and David Pettegrew consulted and supervised. The trench was excavated May 25-30, June 2-6, and June 8-9, 2009.

The first stratigraphic unit was a surface collection (SU 6301). Following that, we proceeded with stratigraphic excavation according to soil changes, when they could be detected, or relative to architectural features when no soil change was evident. For example, material on one side of a wall feature was excavated as a separate SU than material on the other side of, or beyond the extent of, the wall.

All excavated material from Kokkinokremos was screened; a .5 x .5 centimeter screen and a 1.5 mm screen were used according the nature of the context. Contexts thought to be on or just above a surface, or simply an interior space, were screened using the fine mesh. The high

concentration of pebbles in the soil matrix, generally speaking, necessitated the use of the coarse screen for less sensitive contexts in order to move more quickly.

Section 4: Stratigraphy and Harris Matrix

A total of 15 stratigraphic units (SUs) were excavated from EU 10. These can be grouped into four phases of use, as described below, in order of depostion:

A. Phase I

The earliest phase of the unit is seen in the manipulation of bedrock. The bedrock was cut to place wall 6304_f1 (see plan 6312_d1 for location of this trench). An additional cut, or possibly two, were made to place wall 6311_f1. One cut, visible in section just northeast of the wall, is steep. The other cut, 50-75 cm north of wall 6311_f1, is shallower (see plan 6311_d1 for both).

B. Phase II

The second phase is represented by the construction of the building. The settlement boundary **wall** (**6301_f1**) was presumably already in place before Phase I. **Wall 6304_f1** was built in the foundation trench described above. It is constructed of unevenly sized pieces of limestone and chunks of conglomerate bedrock. It is two rows wide, and preserved approximately four courses high, though the courses are uneven and when smaller stones are used, there are as many as seven courses at the same height. Where the wall joins crosswalls 6301_f1 and 6311_f1, larger stones are used in wall 6304_f1 (see elevation drawing of wall 6304_f1). **Wall 6311_f1**, the crosswall, was built in the bedrock cut described above. In excavation, we found this wall later (lower) than wall 6304_f1. At the time, we did not understand why it was not preserved to the same height. Looking at the section, I see that there is a pit cut just over and southwest of this wall, which we did not detect during excavation. It appears that the cutting of the pit removed the top course of the wall (see drawing of north scarp).

Associated with this phase are a couple of SUs. Within the foundation trench of wall 6304_f1, soft brown earth was removed as **SU 6312**. We excavated this material as a foundation trench, but in fact it doesn't make sense as such. The line of this material was visible at the level of a surface of the room (SU 6314). It would not make sense for a foundation trench to cut an occupational surface. It is therefore hypothesized that this material was earthen wall facing, up to which the surfaces ran. SU 6312 is therefore contemporary with this initial phase of the building.

On the exterior, **SU 6311** is material that fills the bedrock cut outside of wall 6311_f1; when we dug this SU we initially thought we were digging under wall collapse, alongside wall 6304_f1. But this SU turned out to be outside of, and over, the crosswall 6311_f1. So in part, it is later than the wall (the dirt removed that exposed the wall), but most of the material is actually quite early, representing packing in the foundation trench and against the outside of the wall, down to bedrock.

C. Phase III

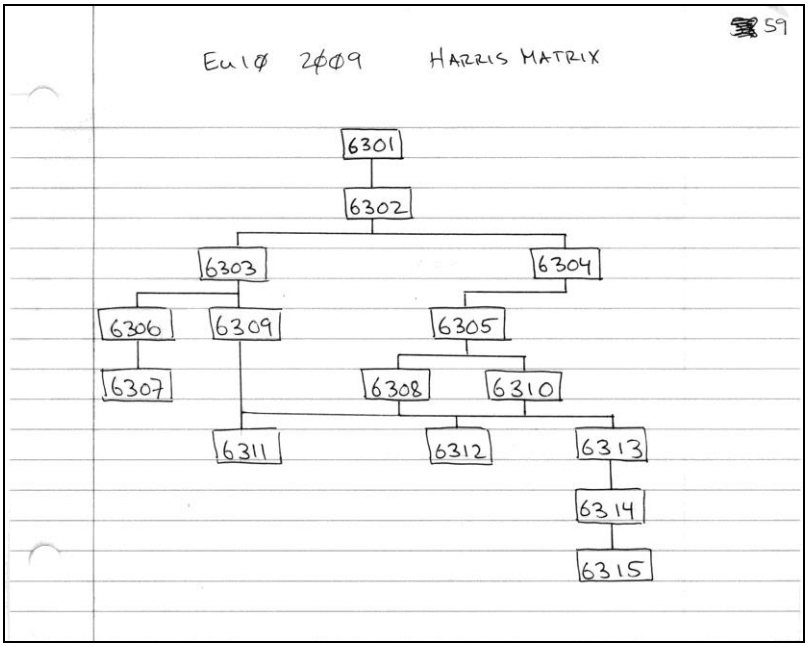
Phase III corresponds to the occupation of the building, including several interior surfaces and two exterior ones. Beginning in the interior, **SU 6315** is a plaster surface over the bedrock in the interior of the room. It was only preserved in the southwesternmost part of the unit (see 6314_d1). While only patchily preserved, it was clearly a carefully-applied layer of

plaster, which ran slightly up the lower part of wall 6301_f1 (see drawing of north scarp). It could also be seen, in patches, around the edge of a shallow pit cut into the bedrock. This pit was so shallow, and full of the same material excavated around it, that it was not given a separate SU (since we were tracing an uneven bedrock floor, we did not detect the pit until it was already exposed and basically emptied). It is drawn on 6314_d1, and presumably had some function in the room, but there was no ash or any other telling evidence of how it was used. Outside the room, we assume that the bedrock was used as a surface, though we did not find any artifacts *in situ* on it.

Above the bedrock and plaster in the inside of the building, **SU 6314** was a hard packed, bricky (in texture), thick (10-15 cm) earthen surface that seemed to have lime mixed in; it was noticeably whitish and there were many tiny bits of limestone, lime plaster, or lime powder visible within the earthen matrix. This surface would have leveled the uneven bedrock surface below. Had we not found the plaster discussed above (SU 6315), we would have assumed that this was the original occupational surface, since it was so much more level than the bedrock, even with the plaster over it.

Above surface SU 6314 was **SU 6313**, compact brown soil alongside of which the wall facing (SU 6312) was visible. This material, about 8 cm above the surface, may represent occupational fill or possibly post-occupational fill.

Harris Matrix for EU 10



Outside the building, a hard-packed earthen surface was laid over the bedrock. **SU 6307** and probably **SU 6309** equal this material used to pack this surface. SU 6307 was material just under **surface SU 6306** with **pot spread (fs 6306_1001**), so SU 6307 is presumably the earthen subfloor packing while SU 6306 represents the surface itself, recognizable as a surface only because of the potspread (which was quite extensive). SU 6309 was excavated separately because we didn't see the potspread there, so we thought it might be a different context. As we dug it, it looked similar to what we had found in 6306/6307, and we even found a couple of flat sherds within it, suggesting that surface 6306 extended to this area. Since it was so small and

ephemeral here, we documented it with a drawing and continued excavating. While this material appeared to be equivalent to 6306/6307, it was actually exactly over the cut in the bedrock, as we discovered at the base of it. In summary, SU 6309 is probably equivalent to SU6306/6307, but is over the as-yet-unexplained cut in the bedrock northeast of wall 6311_f1, and therefore MAY have something to do with that cut, the function of which is not clear.

D. Phase IV

Phase IV represents post-occupational deposition inside and outside the building. When removing the topsoil, we found what looked like collapse/wall tumble: it was bricky material, but some softer soil mixed in, and a number of non-aligned rocks. **SU 6308** was part of what we were seeing as collapse, but was noticeably brickier and more compact than the material adjacent (to the southwest, = SU 6310). As it turns out, 6308 was over wall 6311_f1, which may account for the bricky texture: it may represent mudbrick slump of this wall. Oddly, though, in the scarp drawing, this area looks like a pit. We did not recognize a pit while excavating, and I can only guess that it was dug out and refilled with the mudbrick slump that had been there, then compacted by the plow. We had seen soft spots while digging, which makes sense in light of the pit profile.

SU 6310 also appeared to be wall collapse, but was less compact and bricky, instead being pebbly and full of large chunks of conglomerate, bedrock-like material. It was very clear in excavating this that the material, including all the wall-sized rocks, were resting right on top of an even, brown layer of soil (SU 6313). I think, therefore, that we were correct in seeing this as wall tumble, falling into the room.

From the scarp drawings, it is clear that following the building collapse, the area was disturbed by at least one pit (probably two), and by plowing (see scarp elevations, especially north scarp).

The remaining SUs are all from contexts near the surface, disturbed by plows, roots, and pits. Continuing in the order of deposition, **SU 6305** was above both 6308 and 6310; digging through it revealed the stones of the wall collapse. It probably represents some of both contexts below: the mudbrick slump, the wall collapse, as well as the later pit (discussed above and below). It was dug as an exploratory SU to find out what was going on, and its limits were defined by the presence of wall 6304_f1.

SU 6304 was material just below the loose topsoil in the southwestern part of the trench. It was excavated separately from the adjacent **SU 6303** because they looked different: 6303 was compact with white flecks and plow scars, 6304 was compact, brown, with many rocks. **SU6302** is the plow zone material, while **SU6301** was the surface collection.

Section 5: Features

The features in Kokkinokremos EU 10 are three walls: 6301_f1, 6304_f1, and 6311_f1. These three walls define a building, part of which was exposed by the excavation of EU 10. These walls are discussed above. They are also described on the SU forms; drawings and elevations are provided in the notebook. One interesting note about wall 6301_f1: at the base of the wall on the interior side, at the level of the lowest surface, was a stone that looked like a reused door socle, suggesting a previous, as yet undocumented, phase of occupation at the site.

Section 6: Finds

Overall, not a lot of material was found in this EU. The interior surfaces were clean and devoid of artifacts. In the fill, a small amount of pottery, chipped stone, and bone were found. The pottery is mainly Bronze Age (LC) in date, though there is some Roman material as well. There was one FS from this unit:

FS 6306_1001: pot spread, *in situ* on an exterior surface

Section 7: Interpretive conclusions

The EU 10 sounding effectively answered the research question we were investigating: the western part of the site does, indeed, have buildings built against the interior of the settlement boundary wall.

Based on the phasing described above (Section IV. Stratigraphy and Harris Matrix), it can be argued that Kokkinokremos EU 10 has revealed part of a single Late Bronze Age building. The building was built against an existing settlement boundary wall, which served as the fourth wall of the structure. The bedrock was manipulated in order to build the room: foundation trenches were dug out of the bedrock. The building was three meters long; the width is undetermined. The interior of the room received fairly attentive finishing, including mud plaster over the stone part of the wall, and at least two carefully applied surfaces: one thin plaster over bedrock, and one a thick layer of earth and plaster applied over the original floor. Outside, the bedrock was likely used as a surface, over which a thick earthen surface was deposited, on which a broken pot was found. The multiple surfaces suggest a relatively long occupation of the building. The lack of finds inside the room suggest that the building was not abandoned in a hurry, but rather was vacated in a planned event, the building left to crumble.

A reused door socle built into wall 6301_f1 suggests the possibility of an earlier phase of activity at the site. Late pottery from EU 10 suggests some activity at the site during Roman times. The possibility of earlier use of the site is particularly interesting, since it might support the idea that the site was occupied by an indigenous population, not recent arrivals from the Aegean. Further excavations would be required to address this question more fully.

Section 8: Appendices: Drawing, Photographs

8.1. Appendix: Drawings:

6301_d1
6302_d1
6303_d1
6304_d1
6305_d1
6306_d1
6307_d1
6308_d1
6308_d2
6309_d1
6309_d2

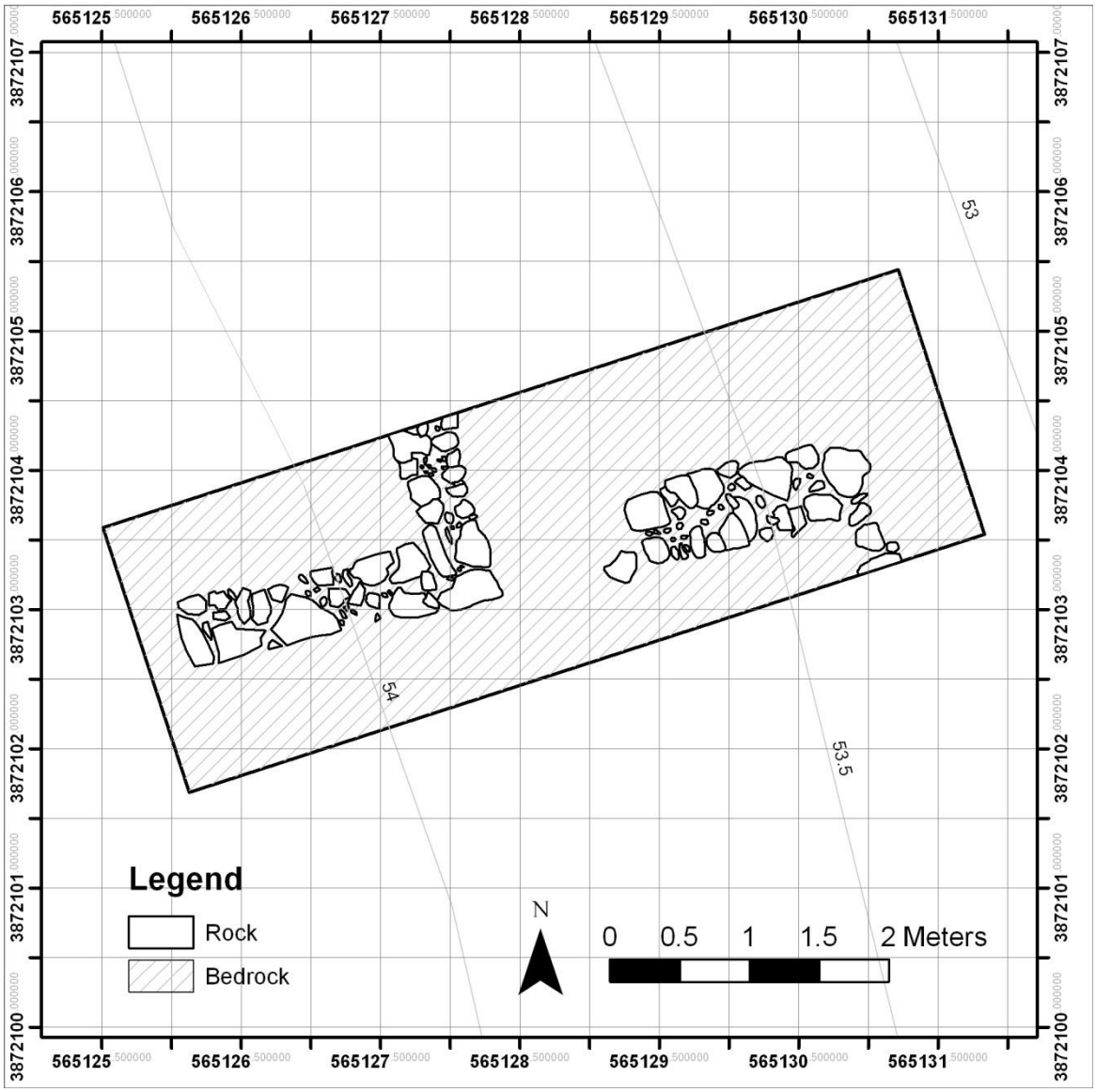
6311_d1
6312_d1
6313_d1
6314_d1
elevation of wall 6304_f1
elevation of wall 6301_f1 (interior)
south scarp
north scarp

8.2. Appendix: Photographs:
6301_p1
6302_p1
6302_p2
6303_p1
6304_p1
6305_p1
6305_p2
6306_p1
6307_p1
6308_p1
6309_p1
6309_p2
6310_p1
6311_p1 – p4
6312_p1
6313_p1 – p13
6314_p1

D. Kokkinokremos: Excavation Unit 11

Trench Supervisor: Michael Brown

Final Top Plan:



Section 1: Introduction

EU 11 was excavated to clarify architectural remains visible on the surface in the form of a wall running on a SW-NE orientation at 90 degrees immediately adjacent to and away from the plateau edge. This feature represents a divergence from the Late Cypriot architecture known from elsewhere on the site, where the settlement area is bounded by a perimeter 'fortification' wall. The results from EU 11 show that at the location under investigation, the architecture was of relatively insubstantial construction and incorporated an un-gated entrance. The new information derived from EU 11 suggests that the prevailing defensive characterization of the

settlement has been overstated, to the detriment of a more nuanced appreciation of architectural variability, and its concurrent social implications for characterizing the Late Bronze Age (LCIIC) community at Pyla-*Kokkinokremos*.

Section 2: Location, purpose, previous work in the area

EU 11 is located on the eastern flank of the southwestern promontory of the *Kokkinokremos* plateau. The trench covered a total area of 2 x 6 m (or 12 sq m), and was placed on a southwest-northeast orientation in line with an exposed section of Late Cypriot wall (6401_f1) identified during surface survey in 2007. The purpose of the trench was to clarify the nature of this architecture in terms of its relationship with the settlement boundary (or 'fortification') wall previously identified at multiple locations across the site. The reliable identification of this important intramural feature running along the plateau edge is rendered problematic by the presence of field clearance mounds also along the site's edge resulting from modern cultivation. These linear accumulations follow a very similar orientation defined by the natural contours of the plateau, obscuring the underlying Late Cypriot architecture where present with a line of masonry on the surface, itself derived in part from eroded Late Bronze Age structures within the plough-zone.

In order to address this issue of taphonomic visibility, and to clarify the actual extent of the Late Bronze Age 'fortification' wall, previously identified as surrounding the settlement area in its entirety (cf. Karageorghis & Demas 1984; Fortin 1981), EU 11 was positioned to include an area both on the plateau surface and continuing down the adjacent slope. The resulting data obtained from this sounding provided detailed new information on the morphological and stratigraphic relationship between the modern surface deposits and the underlying Late Bronze Age architecture, and suggest a more varied architectural plan at *Kokkinokremos* than has previously been appreciated. In common with neighboring EU 10, the present sounding did however confirm a more general adherence to the 'case mate' architectural format identified elsewhere on the site, with single phase architecture dated upon the basis of the ceramic finds to LCIIC (c.1250-1200 BCE).

With their combined focus on the southwestern promontory of the plateau, the excavations at *Kokkinokremos* in 2009 also served to provide detailed comparanda for the more extensive excavations of perimeter previously carried out on the eastern side of the plateau, as well as complemented the results of 2007 PKAP survey of the settlement boundary ('fortification') wall.

Section 3: Methods of Excavation

EU 11 was excavated on a primarily stratigraphic basis, with the additional subdivision of 'interior' areas of the building represented by 6401_f1 and 6406_f1 based upon architecture. These latter divisions served to both acknowledge the dynamic role of the walls in determining the distribution of the mud brick slump material derived from the upper portions of these structures, together with allowing for the preservation of potential dedicated activity areas bounded by architectural features. Despite the erosion of architecture easily visible on the surface in the east of the trench, preservation of both architecture and associated habitation deposits was generally good. The dominant mode of excavation employed was accordingly repeated shallow passes with handpicks followed by trowel due to the evidently shallow nature of the underlying occupational deposits.

Section 4: Stratigraphy and Harris Matrix

The location of the trench within both the modern plough-zone and the uncultivated slopes has led to two distinct taphonomic formation process being evident in the west and east of the excavated area. The boundary between these two zones is marked by the line of field clearance stones (6402_f1) which runs along the plateau perimeter. To the west of this feature an additional layer of stable plough-zone soil deposit (SU 6410) was present when compared to those areas to the east of 6402_f1, where the predominantt mode of post-depositional accumulation has been slope-wash. This taphonomic division of overburden has accordingly been employed in the following description of stratigraphy. Within the more secure deposits of the 6401_f1-6406_f1 structure itself, a further subdivision of 'interior' and exterior' areas has been employed to further reflect the character of the remains uncovered.

(SU 6401+SU 6402) The initial stratum of soil consisted of loose plough-zone material in the west of the trench, and slope wash deposits to the east of 6402_f1. With the exception of the exposed architecture (6402_f1) visible on the surface of the eastern slope, no artifacts derived from these initial contexts can be regarded as being in-situ. Although the field clearance line which bisects the trench was evident on the surface, it was not immediately evident that it continued down into the subsoil. Once this became apparent at the base of SU 6402, it was assigned a feature number, and the trench was excavated independently either side of this line until it was possible to bring the deposits back into phase with the adjoining east-west units of SU 6407 and SU 6410. At the base of SU 6402 in the west of the trench plough marks were clearly visible.

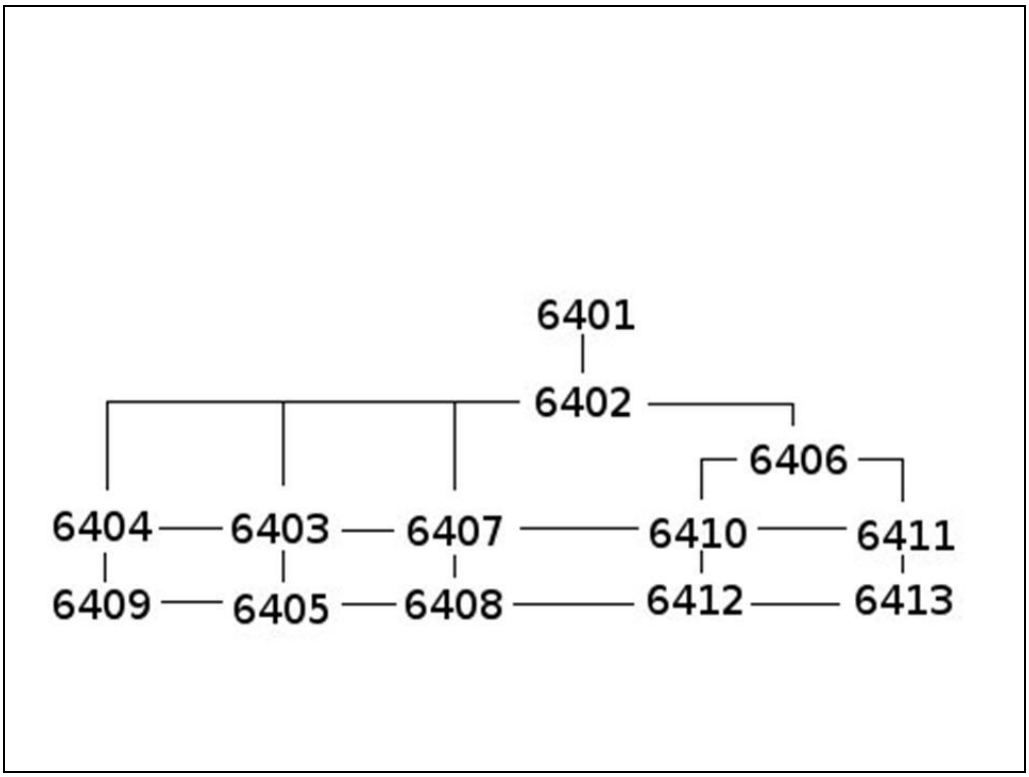
(SU 6403+SU 6405 - 'Exterior' deposits) To the north of 6401_f1 the area bounded by the eastern extent of the trench, and the field clearance line/underlying Late Cypriot architecture to the west, has been interpreted as the 'exterior' of the building represented by 6401_f1-6406_f1. This identification is based primarily upon the orientation of the architecture which surrounds it, which appears to be part of a 'case mate' structure which also protrudes down the slope away from the plateau edge in addition to extending into the modern plough-zone. The easterly segment of these architectural remains extending down the eastern slope of the southwestern promontory represent a departure from architecture known from elsewhere on the site, where the perimeter 'fortification' wall appears to mark the edge of settlement. The presence of both an entrance and the relatively slight dimensions of the architecture which bound the 'exterior' deposits would seem to contradict this monolithic characterization, a conclusion supported by SU 6405 which is almost solely composed of decomposed mud brick material that most likely formed the upper components of the 6401_f1 & 6406_f1 walls. Such a construction would not have functioned as an effective fortification, and is suggestive of a more typical non-monumental Late Bronze Age structure. At the base of SU 6403 and SU 6405 where the deposits gave way to the bedrock (a mixture of smooth limestone and diabase composite), numerous artefactual deposits were present suggesting that this functioned as the Late Cypriot occupational surface outside of the structure. An ash lens, pot spread, copper fragment and pit were all found in direct association with the bedrock which may also indicate that it functioned as some form of dedicated outdoor activity area.

(SU 6406 Plough-zone overburden) To the west of the field clearance line (6402_f1), an additional layer of stratigraphy was present within the plough-zone when compared with the slope wash deposits to the west of this feature. This stratum consisted of a compact soil deposit, which at its base exposed the architecture of 6406_f1. This SU was especially significant for examining the relationship between the field clearance line (6402_f1) and the presumed line of

the settlement 'fortification' wall which has previously been identified as running around the the complete perimeter of the plateau. The excavation of this context demonstrated that while the field clearance shares a common orientation with sections of Late Bronze Age architecture, and appears very similar in appearance on the surface to the disturbed upper courses of such features, there is none the less a clear stratigraphic soil division where these two features are parallel and visible in section. It is proposed that this similarity in surface appearance has previously led to the erroneous identification of some sections of 'fortification' wall which are in fact expedient terrace structures resulting from modern agriculture. Such a phenomena would explain the significant inconsistencies in the mapping of sections of 'fortification' wall identified from surface inspection alone during the numerous pedestrian surveys of the plateau which have been carried out over the past half century.

(SU 6404+SU 6407+SU 6410+SU 6411 - 'Interior' overburden deposits) Inside the partially uncovered structure bounded by 6401_f1 & 6406_f1, a layer of largely homogeneous overburden consisting primarily of decomposed mud brick material was present throughout the 'interior' area of the trench. Based upon the prevalence of this deposit, and its direct proximity to sections of masonry wall exposed, it is believed to have derived from immediately above its excavated context of deposition, having originally formed the upper portions of the adjacent walls. Its presence is also indicative of a secondary and longer term process of structural collapse following the initial abandonment of the building.

Harris Matrix for EU 11



(SU 6409+SU 6408+SU 6412+SU 6413 - 'Interior' occupation deposits) The second and final strata of interior deposits overlying the bedrock contained numerous habitation deposits, together with albeit it very fragmentary evidence for the localized use of lime render to

level the uneven natural surface (the use of such a constructional technique is more clearly visible in neighboring EU 10). The eastern section of the structure 'interior' (SU 6409) appeared to more disturbed as a result of root activity, largely due to its shallow depth. In the northwest of the excavated area (SU 6413) this largely sterile context also contained significant quantities of brown soil within the mainly mud brick matrix. While this may well again be due to natural and or/anthropogenic disturbance, it should be noted that this mixed composition could also in part be due to the accumulation of organic detritus within these areas subsequent to the building's abandonment, but prior to the collapse of the substructure which would have sealed in these secondary inclusions. Numerous ceramics were found to be resting on the bedrock 'floor' of this final stratigraphic layer throughout the trench, along with localized scatters of tumble which are most likely derived from the immediately adjacent walls.

Section 5: Features

In addition to the field clearance line (6402_f1) already discussed above, two wall features (6401_f1 & 6406_f1) were present in the trench which collectively define the 'case mate' structure discussed above. Both walls were of typical Late Cypriot construction and correspond closely in constructional technique to examples known from elsewhere on the site, and at other nearby contemporary settlements such as Hala Sultan Tekke. Both EU 11 walls sat directly on the bedrock which appears to have been modified to form a level platform for this purpose at the base of the N-S portion of 6406_f1. At the western terminus of 6401_f1 which forms one side of the building 'entrance', a foundation trench had been cut into the bedrock to anchor the wall. Such augmentation is known to have been common practice elsewhere on the site. Preservation of the walls was good with 3-4 courses surviving in those sections of architecture located outside of the plough-zone. To the west of this line the entire basal course of the walls together with some more fragmentary remains resting above were present.

Section 6: Finds

Eight specific in-situ find contexts were assigned during the excavation of EU 11, in addition to the 100% collection of all artifacts encountered. Full analysis of this material, in common with that from all SU units excavated this year, will be undertaken during 2010. Preliminary observations suggest that the typology of all artifacts correspond with the established LCIIC occupational span of the settlement. In addition to discreet artifacts and ceramic scatter, specific localized soil deposits were also collected in two instances for future wet-sieving which were in direct stratigraphic association with their SU of origin. For detailed discussion of context of FS deposition see relevant SU sheets.

Findspots:

6403_1001. Pot spread - low fired LC vessel – small jug?
6403_1002. Complete fill of exposed section of pit continuing into northern scarp (retained for future flotation analysis).
6404_1001. Pithos base.
6404_1001. Copper fragment.
6405_1002. Complete contents of ash deposit (retained for future flotation analysis).
6406_1001. Ceramics derived from below/in field clearance line (6402_f1).
6408_1001. Carbon sample from bedrock 'floor'.

6413_1001. Pithos rim and neck.

Section 7: Interpretative conclusions

The results of EU 11 provide new information on the variability of architectural form at Pyla-Kokkinokremos, and cast significant doubt on the assertion that the 'fortification' wall surrounded the Late Bronze Age settlement in its entirety. Rather, the architectural remains in EU 11 would appear to show evidence of a more typical diversified Late Cypriot community which although perhaps defensive in aspect, should not be seem as an intrusive entity within its contemporary surroundings.

The excavation of the structure in EU 11 detailed above also provides new information on the collapse of the buildings at Kokkinokremos following their apparently abrupt abandonment. While there is some very limited evidence for conflagration in the form of ashy floor deposits and brittle chunks of mud brick material which appear to have been burnt, the limited spatial extent of the present excavation together with the fragmentary nature of this evidence, means that such an interpretation must remain highly speculative pending furthur investigation.

When viewed in association with EU 10, together with the information derived from the 2008 PKAP soundings on *Kokkinokremos*, the results of the present excavation in EU 11 have provided a detailed body of information on architectural layout and intramural composition on the western side of plateau for comparison with the more comprehensively investigated remains in the east. This combined body of evidence suggests a diversified and prosperous LCIIC community which was centrally planned and constructed, and was occupied for a relatively short duration of 1-2 generations (c. 1250-1200 BCE). The results of the EU 11 excavations support the notion of a community orientated in landscape and cognitive terms towards the harbor below, which is reflected in the relative prominence of architecture on the southern flanks of Kokkinokremos.

E. Koutsopetria: Excavation Unit 12

Trench Supervisor: Sarah Lepinski

Section 1. Introduction

EU 12 is located at the southwestern corner of the *Koutsopetria* archaeological area. This season excavations took place between May 25th and June 16th, 2009 during which the fallen architectural debris from above and around the southern section of the annex room (room 1) and its western corridor was removed. The excavations revealed 8 general strata: 1. Pre-surface (7032-f1) phase within corridor; 2. Use phase of Surface 7032_f1 and Walls 7011_f1 and 7011_f2. 3. Addition of Wall stub 7026_f1; 4. Renovation of room 1 and corridor—repair of Wall 7011-f1; 5. Destruction of room 1 and corridor; 6. Later robbing/disruptions of architectural fall; 7. Erosion debris; 8. Topsoil. Only the latest 5 phases were excavated leaving further exploration of the construction of room 1 and pre-room 1 phases for another season.

The excavations in EU 12 have clarified issues of chronology and furthered our investigation of the materials and techniques used in the building of the various phases of room 1 and its corridor.

Section 2. Location, purpose, and previous work in area

EU 12 is located within the fenced-in area of the site of *Koutsopetria*. It is adjacent to the area excavated by the Department of Antiquities in 1993 and 1999, which uncovered a room (Room 1) and associated corridors to the north and west of this room. The room and corridors belong to a structure located to the south west of the main west-east axis of an Early Christian basilica—the central apse of the basilica was also partially revealed during the small-scale excavations by the Department of Antiquities.[1] Construction of the room and the corridor has been tentatively dated between the 5th and 7th centuries AD on the basis of numismatic data and the style of architecture and decorative media.

Trench EU 12 encompasses the southwestern portion of the DOA excavations incorporating the southern extent of the partially excavated western corridor and extending 4 meters to the west. At its largest extent (we expanded both to the north and to the south during the season), the trench measures 2.25 by 4.75 meters, extending from 3871169.00- 3871173.50 North and from 564399.66-564404.20 East. The original research objectives for *Koutsopetria* this season were:

1. To determine whether there are substantial pre-5th century AD remains beneath the Late Roman material excavated in the 1990s and whether there is an early or middle Roman component to the site/structure.

2. To determine the relationship between the well-decorated annex building and the main body of the Early Christian basilica.

[1] Hadjisavvas, S. 2000. " Pyla-*Koutsopetria*. Chronique des fouilles et découvertes archéologiques à Chypre en 1999." *BCH* 124:692-693; Christou, D. 1994. "Pyla-*Koutsopetria*. Chronique des fouilles et découvertes archéologiques à Chypre en 1999." *BCH* 118: 689-691.

3. To ascertain the chronology of the several phases visible in the construction of the annex room.

We were able to address two of the three research objectives (1 and 3) but the placement of the trenches at the southwestern (EU 12) and the northwestern (EU 13) corners of the previously excavated area precluded investigation of the physical and architectural relationships between the annex and the basilica proper (research objective 2).

Section 3. Methods of excavation

Our excavation methods are outlined in the PKAP 2008 Excavation Manual. Pick axes and trowels were used to excavate one stratum at a time, removing the most recent levels first in most situations. In one instance (SU 7025), we knowingly excavated out of sequence in order to remove a deeply impacted masonry block. Excavation in EU 12 took place from 25 May to 18 June. Sarah Lepinski, Courtney Weller and Nick Schmuck excavated regularly with the help of Jon Crowley, Justin Rodgers, Ian Ragsdale, and Alex Lovelace in the final week. Justin Rodgers, Ian Ragsdale, Sarah Costello and Dallas DeForest helped draw the scarps and final top plans.

Section 4. Stratigraphy and Harris Matrix

We began excavation in the western section of the trench at topsoil. When this section of the trench was in phase with the eastern section, which had been partially excavated by the DOA, we shifted east and continued to excavate the destruction debris to the level of the preserved floor (7032_f1) of the western corridor of the building. We stopped excavation when we had traced the extent of this white compacted plaster floor.

Western section of EU 12 (169.50-171.70 N/399.66- 401.80E):

SU 7001 contains pottery from the surface in the western section of the trench where we began excavation from topsoil (169.50-171.50 N/399.66- 401.80E)

The topsoil stratum in this area was excavated in **SU 7002**. The north to south slope in this part of the field is significant in this area; the southern area is approximately 30 cm lower than the northern section as we begin excavation. **SU 7003** contains debris (likely due to erosion) beneath the first 15 cm of topsoil. **SUs 7004** and **7005** consist of topsoil and debris beneath topsoil (respectively) from a 20 cm extension of our trench (making the trench 169.50-171.70 N/399.66- 401.80E) to the north in order to properly excavate a very large (out of situ) masonry block that extended slightly north of our northern trench line. **SU 7005** is directly beneath SU 7004 in this small northern extension. **SU 7006** is the erosion debris beneath the large masonry stones in northeastern section of the western area of the EU.

In addition to the out of situ large stones in SU 7006, which appear to have been removed from earlier walls (likely in order to use them in later structures somewhere else in the area), and then left behind, post final destruction activity is apparent in the far western and southern sections of the trench. **SUs 7017**, **7019** and **7022** consist of similar pit-like contexts that pull away from the earlier destruction debris (excavated in SUs 7007, 7008, 7009, 7010, 7012, 7015), leaving large gaps where it appears that stones were extracted. In all three cases, proper pit-lines (cut lines) were difficult to determine because of the very fine-grained loose matrix of the soil around the fallen stones, tile and mortar used in the architecture and the fine-grained loose matrix of the soil in SUs 7017, 7019, 7022. The darker color of the soil and very small lenses of ash distinguished these three SUs, which were not fully understood until after the excavation of

destruction debris located primarily in the central, northern and eastern section of our trench. The western and southern sections of the trench are also lower in elevation due to the slope of this area than the northern and eastern which probably contributed to the excavation of destruction debris out of stratigraphic sequence. Therefore, SUs 7007, 7009, and 7012 likely contain material from these later disruptions.

The main stratum excavated this season in the western area of the trench consists of an extensive destruction layer that is characterized by large fragments of architectural elements such as stone (both hewn and unhewn), mortar and roof tiles. The destruction of the walls and upper floor of the building was very extensive and perhaps caused by a cataclysmic event such as an earthquake. There is little evidence of fire and very few artifacts, which may indicate the building was not in use (or not functioning as it was originally planned to function) at the time of its destruction. The building also seems to have fallen in phases, some of which we were able to discern, although the succession of falls likely happened within quick order. We excavated the destruction debris in the western section of the trench following SUs: 7007, 7008, 7009, 7010, 7012, and 7015. Three of these SUs (7007, 7009, and 7012) contain the very upper lenses of architectural destruction debris that appear to have partially eroded. **SU 7007** contains material from the entire western area of the trench, whereas **SU 7009** and **SU 7012** are from the southern half. The SUs are characterized by a brown fine-grained loose soil with sporadically strewn stones, tile and plaster mortar. Below SU 7007 there was a distinct line of fallen wall debris. This wall (7008_f1) was articulated and excavated in **SUs 7008** and **7013**. SU 7008 contained the material from around and directly above the fallen wall, which appears to have fallen from the southeast to the northwest, likely from the southern extent of wall 7011_f1 (cf. feature descriptions). It was an un-coursed (random) stone wall with a range of stone sizes (cobble to boulder) with tile and fragments of mortar that was faced with plaster. As we removed the stones of the wall in SU 7013 the plaster facing remained in situ; the impact of the fall of the wall into previously fallen destruction debris must have been very forceful. The wall 7028_f1 also preserves a line of pebbly mortar bisecting the wall above the large stone in the southwest corner. We associate this type of plaster with floor construction; the floor of the annex room was constructed with this type of plaster. (Type 4 see section 6 below). Its placement through the wall may indicate that this part of the building also had a second floor like that evidenced for the annex room.

In the northeastern section of this area of the trench and directly west of the western face of Wall 7011_f1, there was a section of destruction debris that was much more compact and lighter in color than the soil in SUs 7008 and 7013. This area (excavated in SUs **7010** and **7014**) contained densely packed stones, tile and mortar within a light tan with small flecks of white lime matrix that seems to adhere the stones to one another. This spot of destruction debris seems to contain fallen stones from Wall 7011_f1 that belonged to a phase of the wall that was repaired (before its final destruction) with a distinctive type of light-colored tan pisé with flecks of lime. This material is also apparent in the preserved top courses of Wall 7011_f1 and in a secondary phase of the wall stub/door jamb (7026_f1) (cf. feature descriptions).

We finished excavations of the destruction debris in this western section of the EU after we removed this phase of destruction debris across the northern half of the trench (**SU 7015**). At that point we had brought the western section into phase with the corridor area between walls 7011_f1 and 7011_f2 that had been partially excavated by the Department of Antiquities.

Eastern Section of EU 12 (401.58-404.16 E/169.00-171.73N)

We began excavation in the eastern section of the trench at the levels left by the DOA: the walls had been uncovered to their preserved heights, except the southern extent of 7011_f1 where the wall was severely destroyed, and the floor of the corridor in front of the threshold had been traced south to a large fall of destruction debris. This fall of destruction debris spans the width of the southern part of the corridor. We initially maintained the same southern line of the trench (160.50 N) that we had established for the western section but eventually expanded south 50 cm in order to include the southern boundary of the original excavations by the DOA. The excavation of the topsoil from the southern 50 cm was excavated in **SU 7021**.

Our excavations began within the stratum of destruction debris that is characterized by large fragments of architectural elements such as stone (both hewn and unhewn), mortar and roof tiles. The debris fell in lenses that we excavated within SUs 7016, 7018, 7020, 7023, 7024, 7025, 7027, and 7031. SUs 7020, 7024, and 7025 are located north of Wall stub 7026_f1 and SUs 7023, 7027, 7031 are located south of Wall stub 7026_f1.

SU 7016 contains fallen architectural debris from between Walls 7011_f1 and 7011_f2 and to the south; due to the slope of the area the southern section is severely eroded and the destruction debris lies just a few centimeters below surface level. **SU 7018** is below 7016 and consists of a lens within the architectural fall that contains large stones within a mortar jumble. SU 7018 contains architectural fall that fell from the southeast to the northwest and across the central section of the corridor. This fall damaged the upper courses of Wall 7011_f1, which slid to the west with the impact. SU 7018 revealed another lens of fall that we excavated within **SU 7020**. SU 7020 is located to the north of the top of the Wall stub 7026_f1 and below the preserved level of Wall 7011_f1. It appears to have fallen in the same manner as 7018 but perhaps more from the south to the north. Beneath SU 7020 is another lens of architectural debris excavated in **SU 7024**. It is distinct from 7020 in the color and texture of the soil—it is slightly darker and more granular than the very soft, loose soil in SU 7020.

During the excavation of SU 7024 it became evident that a very large masonry block fall (**7025**) was not part of the context but had been embedded in to this layer of debris by the impact of its fall. We had to continue excavating out of sequence until we were able to remove the later fallen block in SU 7025. **SU 7029**,[2] which contains a small area of fallen architectural destruction debris to the west of the fallen masonry block (SU 7025) and along the eastern face of SU 7011_f1, belongs to the same fall lens that was excavated in SU 7018 and SU 7020 that fell over previously fallen 7025. The block belongs to the upper levels of Wall stub 7026_f1.

SU 7026 is located to the north of Wall stub 7026_f1 and its fallen upper block (7025) and contains a loose soil and debris fall (stone, tile, mortar) that was oriented from northwest to southeast and extended over SU 7028.

The subsequent stratum contains stratigraphic units associated with a repair phase that predates the final destruction and is characterized by two specific materials that can be seen within secondary phases of Wall 7011_f1 and Wall stub 7026_f1 (cf. feature descriptions). The first material is a distinct tan colored pisé with white flecks of lime and the second is a very white plaster mortar. The SUs associated with the repair of the architecture and potentially with the closing off of the corridor (at least in part) are 7028, 7030, 7032 and 7033.

SU 7028 contains debris material, stones, tile, mortar that appear to have been intentionally placed against the northern face of Wall stub 7026_f1. The top stone immediately

[2] Please note that the Harris matrix box on the SU form for 7029 is incorrect. 7029 is the same as 7018 and 7020 and later than 7033.

adjacent to the Wall stub 7026_f1 was secured in place with very white plaster mortar (Type 1). Beneath SU 7028 is a layer of architectural fill that was excavated in **SU 7030** and consists of loose fine brown soil with many stones (cobble-sized) and small fragments of tile and plaster mortar. The relatively small fragments of mortar and tile and their uniform distribution within the loose soil matrix indicate that this SU is likely a fill layer rather than a lens of fallen architectural destruction debris. This layer spanned the width of the Wall stub 7026_F1 north to the edge of the unexcavated destruction debris left by the DOA. SU 7030 was above **SU 7032**, which consisted of a more granular brown loose fill layer with a large amount of fragmentary architectural debris that extended directly above the white lime Floor 7032_f1 on the western side of the corridor and above SU 7034 in the eastern side of the corridor. **SU 7033** is a similar fill layer that was excavated to the west of the Wall stub 7026_f1 and revealed a small segment of Floor 7032_f1 and a hard-packed brown surface adjacent to the face of the wall stub and extending around its face to the north.[3]

Floor 7032_f2 is a white lime floor that spans between Walls 7011_f1 and 7011_f2 and extends consistently to the eastern face of 7011_f1. The excavations by the DOA uncovered the northern 150 cm of the floor within the corridor to the south of the northern line of the threshold between the corridor and room 1.[4] The floor is remarkably well preserved within its central area (see Final Top Plan 3), an area approximately 100 x 200 cm along the eastern face of 7011_f1. It is less compacted and patchy throughout the rest of the corridor – along the western face of Wall 7011_f2 (approximately 50 cm from face) and to the north and west of Wall stub 7026_f1. There is a distinct line to the west and north of Wall stub 7026_f 1 where it appears that the well compacted white lime surface was disturbed in order to construct the Wall stub. Fragments of pottery and painted wall paintings are imbedded within the lime surface packing (see feature description). The pottery and painting fragments are concentrated along Wall 7011_f1 and in the northern section of the corridor, west of the threshold. **SU 7034** contains the artifacts from the patchy segments of the floor that were dislodged during articulation and cleaning. The floor was left unexcavated.

South of Wall stub 7026_f1

After SU 7018, which extended across the top of Wall stub 7026_f1 we excavated the destruction debris contexts south of the Wall stub 7026_f1 separately from that to its west and north within SUs **7023**, **7027**, and **7031**. The soil and architectural debris within these SUs remained fairly similar throughout: small and large stones (ranging in size from pebble to cobble), mortar chunks and fragmentary tile within very soft, loose light brown to tan soil. SU 7031 differs from 7023 and 7027 in that the soil texture is more granular and slightly darker in color and contained very large fragments of tile and some large fragments of gypsum facing. We stopped excavation in this section of the trench because it became clear that the enormous fall of architectural debris continues down much deeper than that in the northern and western sections of the trench. It is likely that the floor in this section corresponds with the lower surface excavated in EU 13 (see photos of the eastern scarp). Excavation within this area determined that to the south of Wall stub 7026_f1 there is not a floor at the same level as Floor 7032_f1 on the north.

[3] The SU form incorrectly states that 7031 is above 7033.

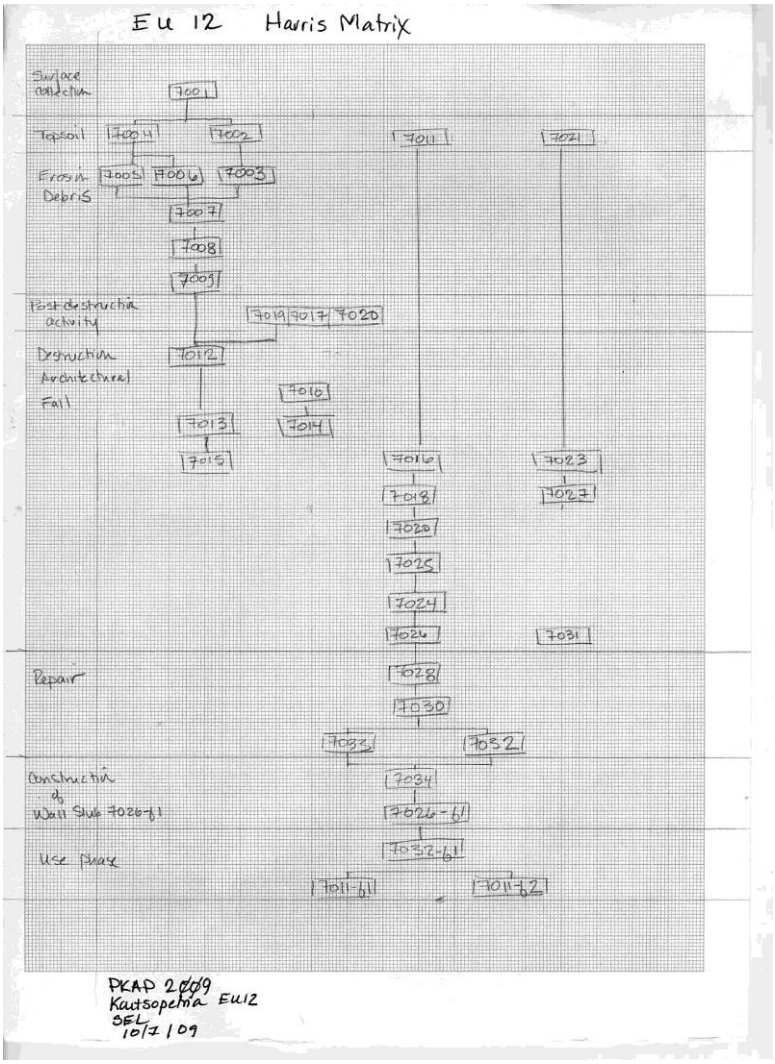
[4] The DOA excavations sectioned the corridor from east to west along the northern line of the threshold from the corridor into room 1.

For next season:

In the event that we are able to excavate in this area next season we will be able to further define the vast chronological span of this building. Excavation of Floor 7032_f1 between the walls will provide a date for their construction and will allow us to explore any earlier structures or phases evidenced by the well-tamped floor in the center of floor 7032_f1 and the fragments of wall plaster and other debris within the floor packing of floor 7032_f1. There may be a foundation trench for the wall that was again disturbed with the placement of the Wall stub 7026_f1. This work will be of singular importance for determining the construction date for the walls in Room 1. Also, due to time constraints I did not properly draw the walls or the three exposed sides of the wall stub/door jamb 7026_f1. These should be drawn next season.

In addition to small-scale excavation, it will be imperative that we compare the plaster types from the excavations with the inventoried gypsum, painted plaster and architectural plaster in the museum. We were unable to complete comparative study of these types. Therefore the typology of plasters in the museum (within Sarah Lepinski's 2008 report of the gypsum and painted plaster) and the four types recorded from the 2009 excavations need to be reconciled.

Harris Matrix



Section 5. Features
Feature descriptions:

7008_f1. Wall 7008_f1 is a fallen section of wall that spreads from southeast to the northwest and is likely apart of Wall 7011_f1. It was excavated in SU 7013. The fall extends 180 cm in length and approximately 40-50 cm at its widest section. It contained roughly hewn blocks of limestone in varying sizes (40 x 40 cm; 40x 23 cm; 22 x 20 cm) and appears from its fall position to be randomly coursed (as Wall 7011_f1). Fragments of tile (range of sizes) and mortar were also preserved within the stones. The plaster facing of the stones (2-3 cm thick) was preserved face down embedded within the earlier debris level (SU 7015). A large stone at the southeastern extent of the wall fall remains impacted within the debris beneath SU 7015. Above this stone was a distinct line of very pebbly plaster (Type 4) compacted within the stones that may be part of an upper floor level; segments of this are in situ and run northwest from the western face of the very top of preserved southern extent of wall 7011_f1.

7011_f1. Wall 7011_1 runs north to south and forms the western wall of the western corridor of annex building in *Koutsopetria*. It was partially excavated by the Department of Antiquities. Its southern extent was severely damaged in the final destruction of the building and some of its stones were robbed out at a later date. Due to the extreme slope of the area from north to south and the severe erosion of the hill we are unable to determine whether or not the wall turns to the west to form another room (below SU 7015).

Wall 7011_1 does not stand to its full height; it is preserved to approximately 80 cm at its northern (excavated) extent (mid-corridor) and to 25 cm at its southern. It is 55-60 cm wide. The full length of the excavated portion of the wall is 3.20 m from south to north.

Wall 7011_f1 is damaged in its central section, where the upper courses have slid to the west with the impact of fallen architectural debris from south-east to north-west. The two upper courses of the wall are visible in this area because the plaster facing of the wall has been destroyed. Within this segment the wall consists of a number of different materials: cobble-boulder sized stones (some hewn and some unhewn), tile fragments (that range in size but are around 10 x 10 cm and 8-10 cm thick) and plaster mortar (as bonding agent for some stones). It is randomly coursed. The rest of the wall is faced with 2-3 cm thick white plaster mortar, which is unadorned. This plaster appears to be Type 1. This segment was repaired with fragments (5x5 cm) of broken tile and reused plaster facing. A tan-colored pisé with white lime flecks was used in this repair and is also apparent within the construction of the wall stub/door jamb (7026_f1) that was built onto (abuts) the western face of Wall 7011_f2, which forms the eastern wall of this corridor and runs parallel to Wall 7011_f1. Floor 7032_f1 runs up to the eastern face of Wall 7011_f1.

7011_f2. Wall 7011_f2 runs north to south and is parallel to Wall 7011_f2, forming the eastern wall of the western corridor and the western wall of room 1. It is preserved to the height of approximately 105 cm from the surface within the corridor (7032_f1) (at its highest excavated point) and approximately 70 cm above the surface of the annex room to its east. It is approximately 55 cm wide. Both faces are plastered with 2-3 cm of white, type 3 plaster that is unadorned. The plaster facing is preserved to a height of approximately 82 cm on the

western face of the wall and to approximately 55 cm on its eastern face. This wall was uncovered in the excavations of the DOA and therefore its plaster has weathered and deteriorated during its exposure. Wall 7011_f2 is constructed with masonry stones (boulder-sized) with smaller uncut stones (cobble-sized) and tile interspersed. The masonry block (rough limestone) that forms the southwestern corner of the wall appears to be reused. It has a mason's mark (O) and two parallel grooves (approx. 20 cm wide each) that run north to south and seem to have been partly covered with a very thin lime coating. Reused fragments of tile (10 x 10 x 4) and reused gypsum plaster facing are also visible in the top three courses in the eastern face of the wall. Wall 7011_f2 is randomly coursed and roughly bonded. Both pisé and lime mortar are used to bond the stones and tiles, although the pisé does not seem to have flecks of lime bits as that used within the "repair" segment of Wall 7011_f1.
The northern extent of wall 7011_f2 ends at a doorway, 79 cm wide (89 cm wide without the plaster doorjambs), which connects room 1 with the western corridor. Wide (10 cm) plaster (Type 3) doorjambs cover the northeast and northwest corners of the wall and the southeast and southwest corners of its continuation to the north (unnumbered wall; its eastern face uncovered in DOA excavations and its western face is still covered by the fill within northern section of the western corridor). Wall 7011_f2 extends 290 cm from the doorway south on its western face. Wall stub/door jamb 7026_1 abuts the western face of Wall 7011_f2 on its southern extent and Floor 7032_f1 extends to the western face of Wall 7011_f2 in the area north of the wall stub.

7026_f1. Wall stub 7026-f1 abuts the western face of Wall 7011_f2 at its southern extent, where it was built against the plaster face of the wall and extends approximately 20 cm farther south of the southern face of the south west corner of the wall. The wall stub is 56 cm wide (north-south) and 67 cm long (east to west). The three faces are plastered with a fine white plaster (similar to Type 1/perhaps Type 3) and it is constructed from roughly hewn stones and broken masonry, reused tile fragments and mortar fragments. The stones range in size; most appear (from the top view) to be of cobble size. The top section of this wall stub had fallen off the wall stub and into the corridor during the final destruction; this segment was excavated in SU 7025. Wall stub 7026_1 is preserved to the height of 60 cm from the surface of floor 7032_f1, which extents to its northern face. The surface has been disturbed to the west of the wall stub and the surface level on its southern side has not been located and must be much lower (as in SU 13).

7026_f1 has two phases: the first is built against Wall 7011_f2. In the second phase was slightly enlarged along southern and western faces with the application of a layer of very white (Type 1) plaster and on the northern face where it abuts Wall 7032_f1. The alteration is most apparent on the northern section where this type of plaster covered a jumble of non-bonded rubble (stones, tile and plaster fragments). The plaster appears to have been placed to secure the stones for structural security of the architecture. This repair activity appears to be related to the repair of Wall 7011_f1—both used the very white Type 1 plaster and the tan-colored pisé with white lime flecks. The jumble of stones (excavated in SU 7028) sat on top of a fill layer (7032) above the floor 7032_f1.

7032_f1. Surface 7032_f1 is a white lime plaster surface that covers the western corridor of the structure. It runs up to the western face of Wall 7011_f1, the eastern face of Wall

7011_f1, and the northern face of Wall stub 7026_f1. 310 cm of the surface has been uncovered and it extends beneath fill layer within the unexcavated northern section of the corridor. The surface has been damaged in the southern passageway between the western face of Wall stub 7026_f1 and Wall 7011_f1. This damage is likely the result of the construction of the Wall stub. The surface certainly has more than one phase and appears to have been disturbed in the east and northern sections of the corridor (cf. final photos and 7034_p1, 2). A solid hard-packed white surface exists within and against the western Wall 7011_f1 from the area within the passage between the Wall stub 7026_f1 north approximately 210 cm and at its widest extent 80 cm east (cf. Final Top Plan 3 for outline of this area). Elsewhere in the corridor the surface is patchy white, less solidly compacted and breaks up easily, revealing a layer of fill/debris beneath that contains small fragments of glass, pottery and many fragments of painted wall plaster. It is possible that this fill layer that extends below the entire floor and is beginning to pop through the eastern and northern section of the lime plaster floor packing as it degrades and that the more solid floor area to the west is more solidly tamped because it is in front of the doorway.

The uneven quality of the plaster floor may also indicate that the solid segment of the floor that extends to the eastern face of Wall 7011_f1 belongs to a pre-Room 1 phase along with that wall and that the disturbance in the floor results from the construction activities involved in the placement of Wall 7011_f1 and the threshold for room 1. We did not excavate the surface and therefore it is impossible to determine the nature of the disruption and the date of the walls. It is apparent, however, that the threshold stone (which is now heavily degraded but a portion of it is still in situ) was placed into the patchy white lime floor and is therefore part of the same construction phase. (See final photos)

Section 6. Finds

FS 7033_1001. Pivot stone

Description of Plaster types from excavated contexts:

Type 1: Pure white plaster, chalky and powdery, few or none very very small inclusions.
Type 2: White with small brown and small gypsum inclusions.
Type 3: White with large jagged crystal and gypsum inclusions and rather large voids.
Type 4: White with large rounded pebble inclusions. Very coarse. Likely floor plaster

Section 7. Interpretive conclusions

Excavations at *Koutsopetria* within EU 12 revealed that the annex room (Room 1) is likely later in date than we initially thought and that the building had a much longer life span than we originally believed. The tentative date for the building as Late Roman with at least two phases between the 5 and 7th centuries AD was established on the basis of numismatic data from the DOA excavations [coin of Heracleios 610-641][5], the general architectural style of the walls (reuse of materials –including tile, gypsum, and mortar facing- its eclectic coursing and abundant mortar) and the seemingly characteristic early Christian decorative media (molded gypsum and

[5] ?Need to check specific find spot in reports.

painting). It now appears that the building has a number of use and reconstruction phases dating from the Roman to Late Roman periods. The date of its initial construction and the final destruction of the structure have not been determined but excavation of destruction debris demonstrates that the final destruction was vast and likely due to a cataclysmic event (earthquake?). Excavation of the destruction debris revealed a complex depositional sequence of falls that likely occurred within quick succession and within rooms that were probably not in use at the time of destruction. There is a dearth of artifacts. Excavations have also revealed that before its final destruction the walls were repaired and perhaps circulation and access to Room 1 was restricted.

Work in EU 12 this season has also demonstrated that the original construction of Room 1 post dates an earlier structure in the area. The western wall of the western corridor (7011_f1) may belong to an earlier architectural phase represented by the pre-floor debris within the patchy areas of Floor 7032_f1)

Section 8. Appendices: drawings, photographs

8.1. Appendix: Drawings:

7002_d1: top of 7002
7003_d1: top of 7003
7004/4005_d1: bottom of 7004; top of 7005
7006_d1: top of 7006
7007_d1: top of 7007
7008_d1: top of 7008
7009/7010_d1: top of 7009, 7010
7011_d1: top of 7011
7012/7013_d1: top of 7012 and 7013
7014_d1: top of 7014
7015_d1: top of 7015
7016/7017/7018_1: top of 7016, 7017, 7018; bottom of 7015
7017/7019_d1: top of 7017, 7019
7020_d1: top of 7020
7021_d1: top of 7021
7022/7024_d1: top of 7022, 7024
7023_d1: top of 7023
7025/7026/7027_d1: top of 7025, 7026, 7027
7025_d2: during 7025
7028_d1: top of 7028
7029_d1: top of 7029
7030/7031_d1: bottom of 7025; top of 7030, 7031
7032/7033_d1: top of 7032, 7033
Final Top Plan 1: western section of EU 12
Final Top Plan 2: south eastern section of EU 12
Final Top Plan 3: corridor between walls 7011_f1 and 7011_f2, northeastern section of EU 12
Scarp drawing 1: north

Scarp drawing 2: west
Scarp drawing 3: south
Scarp drawing 4: east

8.2. Appendix: Photographs:

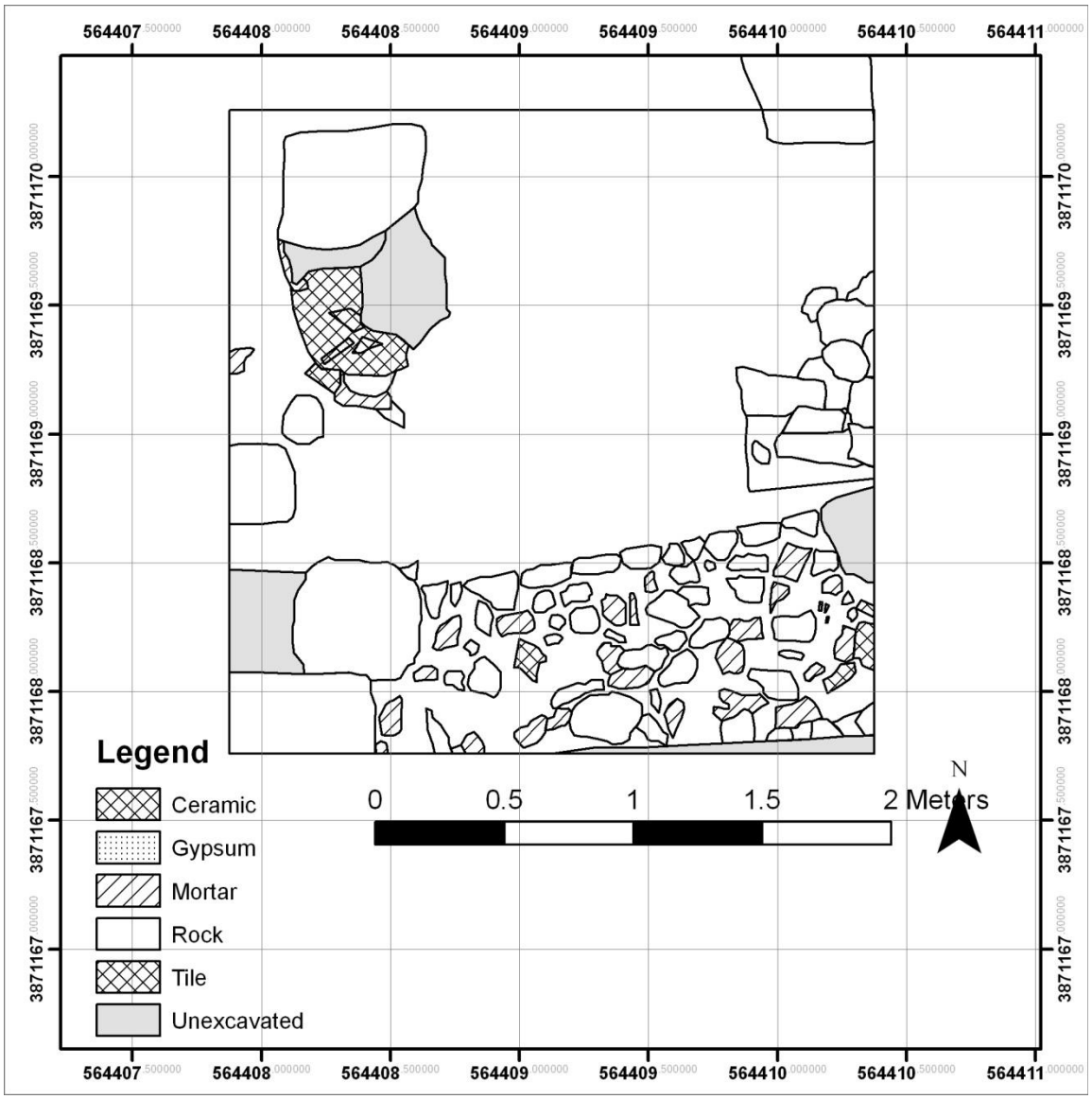
7001_p1-p2: topsoil
7001_p4-6: top of DOA excavations between walls 7022_f2 and 7022_f1
7001_p3: bottom SU 7001
7002_p1-p2: bottom SU 7002; top of SU 7003
7004_p1-p3: bottom of SU 7004
7005_p1-p4: bottom of SU 7005
7006_p1-p3: bottom of 7005, 7006; top of 7007
7007_p1-p2: during 7007
7007_p3-p4: bottom of 7007; top of 7008
7008_p1-p4: bottom of 7008
7011_p1-p3: details of the top course of wall 7011_f1
7011_p4: top of wall 7011_f2
7011_p5: east face of wall 7011_f2
7011_p6: west face of wall 7011_f2
7012_p1-p3: bottom of 7012
7013_p1-p3: bottom of 7013
7013_p4-p5: detail of wall 2008_f1 fall.
7013_p7: bottom of 7013
7015_p1-p6: bottom of 7015
7016_p1-3: during 7016
7016_p1-p7: bottom of 7016
7018_p1-p5: during 7018
7020_p1: stone with mason's mark
7021_p1-p2: top of 7021
7021_p3-p4: bottom of 7021; top of 7023
7023_1-p4: bottom of 7023
7024_p1-p2: during 7024
7024_p3: during 7024 in NE corner
7024_p5-p5: bottom 7024
7025_p1-p3: top of 7025
7025_p5-p9: during 7025
7026_p1: during 7026
7026_p2-p3: bottom 7026; top of 7028
7026_p4: north face of wall stub 7026_f1
7026_p5: west face of wall stub 7027_f1
7026_p6: south face of wall stub 7026_f1
7027_p1-2: bottom of 7024; top of 7027
7027_p3-p4: bottom 2027; top 7031
7029_p1-2: top of 7029 and 7030; bottom 7028
7030_p1: bottom of 7030 detail
7031_p1-p2: bottom of 7025, 7029, 7030, and 7031

7031_p3: bottom of 7031
7032_p1: top 7032
7032_p2-p7: bottom of 7032, 7033; top of 7034
7032_p8-9: threshold between corridor and annex room in wall 7011_f1
7033_p1: top of 7033
7033_p2-p3: pivot stone fs7022_1001
7034_-1-p2: during 7034

F. Koutsopetria: Excavation Unit 13

Trench Supervisor: Dallas DeForest

Final Top Plan:



**Report by Dallas DeForest (June 17, 2009), with additions and corrections by David Pettegrew (July 14, 2009). Note that when Dallas Deforest wrote this report (June 17, 2009), full information was unavailable for the dating of ceramics. Certain contexts had been clarified already by the time David Pettegrew edited it (July 14, 2009). The most important change is the identification of FS 7124_1002. This green-glazed sherd was initially interpreted in the field as 13th century Byzantine pottery, which would have provided a dramatically significant *terminus post quem* for both floor 7114_f1 and wall 7112_fl, raising interesting implications for the entire date of the building and the collapse of the annex. When Dallas Deforest wrote up his EU notes

and trench report, this was the preliminary interpretation. At the very end of the season, however, reanalysis of the pottery showed that this green glazed sherd is, in fact, Roman Green glaze (2nd c. AD). This affects in major ways the interpretation of the chronology of the Floor 7114_f1 and Wall 7112_f1 excavated in this trench. For this final report, I (David Pettegrew) have corrected these interpretations, but the reader who consults the EU Notebook for this EU or Dallas' initial draft of this report will find different interpretations based on the initial (incorrect) read of the pottery.

Section 1: Introduction

EU 13 was excavated from 25 May until 13 June 2009 and was originally a 2.5 x 2.5 m trench, part of which overlapped with an area previously excavated by the Cyprus Department of Antiquities in the 1990s in the SE corner of an annex building, which is associated in turn with an early Christian basilica on the Koutsopetria plain.

This excavation unit featured one modest wall (7112_f1) running east-west and a floor (7114_f1) that was directly related to it. Wall 7112_fl is faced with field stones, some of which were worked and others not, while its interior core consists of collapse debris: mortar, tile, gypsum, and field stones. Floor 7114_f1 was a simple packed earth floor coated in lime wash only 2-4 cm in depth, with ceramic and mortar inclusions embedded.

Floor 7114_f1 is well preserved and extends fully onto Wall 7112_f1 as well as the south wall of the annex building. Excavation was conducted in this area to ascertain whether this wall was earlier than, contemporary with, or later than the annex building. In a sealed deposit (under floor 7114_f1) green glazed pottery was found that we initially interpreted as Middle Byzantine pottery, suggesting that wall 7112_f1 was later than the annex building; reanalysis of the pottery at the end of the 2009 season, however, has shown that this is Roman Green glaze (2nd c. AD). As there is definite Late Roman material beneath the floor, we can infer that the 7112_f1 and the associated floor 7114_f1 are also Late Roman in date.

The assemblage from this trench consisted of high quantities of collapse debris: roof tiles, mortar/plaster fragments, gypsum slabs, and field stones were common. Ceramics were found as well, but mainly in the construction fill under floor 7114_f1. Small amounts of glass, charcoal, and some nails were also found.

Section 2: Location, Purpose and Previous Work

This excavation unit was originally situated between UTM coordinates 3871167.75 and 3871170.25 North, and 564407.9 and 564410.4 East. On 9 June, it was extended to the North in a somewhat irregular fashion, such that a portion of its northern boundary became flush with the south wall of the Early Christian annex building excavated by Maria Hadjicosti in the 1990s. While I do not have precise coordinates for this extension at present, the NE corner by my own calculation is 3871171.15 North and 564410.4 East. The two points were taken on 9 June with the Trimble R9 GPS device but have not yet been outputted as a map. The EU sits partially within a trench excavated by the Department of Antiquities in the 1990s, while its completely unexcavated portions reside to the west and south of this trench. It is within the fenced area of the annex building and well west of the apse excavated by M. Hadjicosti; it is to the east of EU 12.

Maria Hadjicosti directed excavation in the general vicinity of EU 13 in 1993 and again in 1999; these excavations were carried out as rescue excavations. In the course of her work, she

uncovered an apse of an early Christian basilica as well as an annex building related in some way to the basilica. The work was published in brief in *ARDA* and *BCH*. Our research questions were framed by Hadjicosti's work, along with the field survey conducted by PKAP from 2004-07. The latter documented systematically a large (ca. 40 hectare), bustling Late Roman port town, which sat astride major pan-Mediterranean, regional, and local trade routes (pottery assemblages testify to this). The early Christian basilica and its annex are situated within this broader site and must be understood in this context.

Our research questions were, in a sense, straightforward, since EU 13 was designed, primarily, as a stratigraphic sounding for the annex area. We sought to determine whether there were any substantial pre-fifth century AD remains beneath the Late Roman material excavated in the 1990s—specifically, whether the site had an early or middle Roman component. The focus of our research was a small wall (7112_f1) visible in the south scarp of the Department of Antiquities trench, which we assumed was earlier given its elevation relative to the annex floor. Our other major research question was to ascertain the chronology of the several phases visible in the construction of the annex building. A third question originally focused on the relationship between the early Christian basilica and the annex room, but it was not possible to pursue this question.

Section 3: Methods of Excavation

EU 13 was excavated according to the guidelines laid out in the PKAP 2009 Excavation Manual. We used small picks, trowels and a coarse sieve for our entire excavation. For the most part, the small hand pick was the most common tool used. We benefited from a previously excavated scarp, which gave us the ability to judge what we were coming down on before we actually did so. Knowing this, we were able to use the pick to remove the top soil relatively quickly. Once we came into the concentrated debris context, we used a combination of pick and trowel. The trowel was used to articulate collapse fragments, mainly, but also to excavate in small, inaccessible locations where the hand pick would not suffice. Once in the lower portion of the trench, we excavated debris with the pick, until we came down on Floor 7114_f1, for which we used the trowel to clear away remaining debris and articulate the surface. We continued with trowels to remove the floor and its packing. Once this was accomplished, and we found ourselves in construction fill beneath the floor, we used picks to excavate in 5 cm swaths.

Our recording procedures mirror those demanded by the PKAP Manual. We used a Munsell Chart to assign soil color and the "Textural Triangle" to assign soil types. Elevations were taken with a line level and plumb bob but also with the Trimble R8 GPS, when available, for final and initial points. Digital photographs were taken at the end of every SU, and a plan view was drawn as well. All features were photographed and drawn, too, and we coarse sieved all of our dirt.

The EU was excavated by Dallas DeForest (Ohio State University, supervisor), Paul Ferderer (University of North Dakota), and Melissa Hogan (Messiah College). Paul and Melissa were excellent volunteers, hard-working, competent and amiable. The unit was excavated from 25 May until 13 June, 2009.

Section 4: Stratigraphy and Harris Matrix

The stratigraphy of EU 13 is quite straightforward. **SUs 7101** and **7102** were total surface collections, while 7103 was a scarp cleaning of the south scarp of the Department of Antiquities trench. We did this to get a good look at the stratigraphy we were about to excavate, but also to

tidy up the scarp. Very little material was found during the total surface collections, probably a result of having been cleared away previously by the Department. SUs **7104, 7107**, and **7115** were surface cleanings, but recovered a limited amount of debris nonetheless. Two of these, 7107 and 7115, cleaned the bottom elevations of previously excavated areas by the Department of Antiquities—so it is not at all surprising that debris material was common in them. But, technically, they were cleaning SUs, so I include them here, per report guidelines.

SUs **7105**, **7106**, and **7108** represent the extent of the top soil/fill layer. Perhaps due to the shallow depth of the cultural deposits, a clear plow zone line was not discernable. I would suggest that the plow simply cut all the way to our sealed deposits, which range from 40-50 cm in depth, roughly. Our scarp profiles show quite clearly the break between the top soil/fill layer and the concentrated debris beneath it. SU 7108 came into this debris and firm soil across the entire southern and western portions of the trench, though we may have over-dug some in the south-center area. The soil in all of these SUs is loose, sandy and dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4). This stratum turns up limited quantities of debris context material (in comparison to later units): mortar/plaster, tile, and sandstone.

SUs 7109, 7110, 7111, 7112, 7113, and 7114 represent concentrated debris contexts below the top soil/fill line. **SUs 7109**, **7110**, **7111** and **7112** contain firm, sandy soil. Colors vary, but for readily discernable reasons. **SU 7109** was defined by a pinkish gray soil (7.5YR 7/2), which is due to the high levels of plaster in the soil in this SU, which bled into the soil over time (a phenomenon common to the area). Likewise, **SU 7111** contained pink soil (7.5YR 7/3), slightly lighter than 7109, but the result of the same process: concentrations of plaster bleeding into the soil. **SU 7110** lacked this feature (one can see the mortar/plaster fade away on the scarp and profile drawings in this area, too), so its soil was still dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4). Yet all contain firm, sandy soil and the same context material: debris from the collapse of the annex building (roof tiles, mortar/plaster, sandstone). This soil was more concentrated (as already noted), but the debris was also larger in size than the material from the previous stratum. Our scarp drawings show this change quite vividly and mirror our excavation nicely. It is possible that parts of **SU 7109** excavated the interior of wall 7112_f1, and **SU 7112** certainly did so (though this SU only went a few cm in depth). The soil was tremendously compacted in this area—more so than anywhere else. At the time, we hadn't considered the possibility that the wall was filled with debris as its core. At present, it seems likely that the north face of Wall 7112_f1 was either excavated away by the Department of Antiquities or fell away when the annex collapsed, leaving only the debris core (in fact, our upper eastern profile drawing might support this, showing as it does the debris raising somewhat like a pyramid). **SU 7113** excavated a mass of large roof tiles. Its soil was again the familiar sandy, yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) so common to our debris contexts. Of note, the sandy soil in this SU was finer than elsewhere and quite loose. The looseness can be explained by the depositional process of the large roof tiles, which left open spaces between them (i.e., soil did not have the opportunity to become consolidated). This SU also contained mortar/plaster fragments as well as several large gypsum slabs (10-20cm), two of which were pinned upright against wall 7112_f1. The soil was more consolidated in and around the mortar/plaster inclusions (as elsewhere). It is clear from the eastern scarp of the Department of Antiquities trench that 7113 mirrors the lowest visible course of debris in this scarp, which we should expect. **SU 7114** is more sandy, yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) soil, quite loose, and it sits directly on top of floor 7114_f1. Of note, chunks of second story annex floor appeared in this SU.

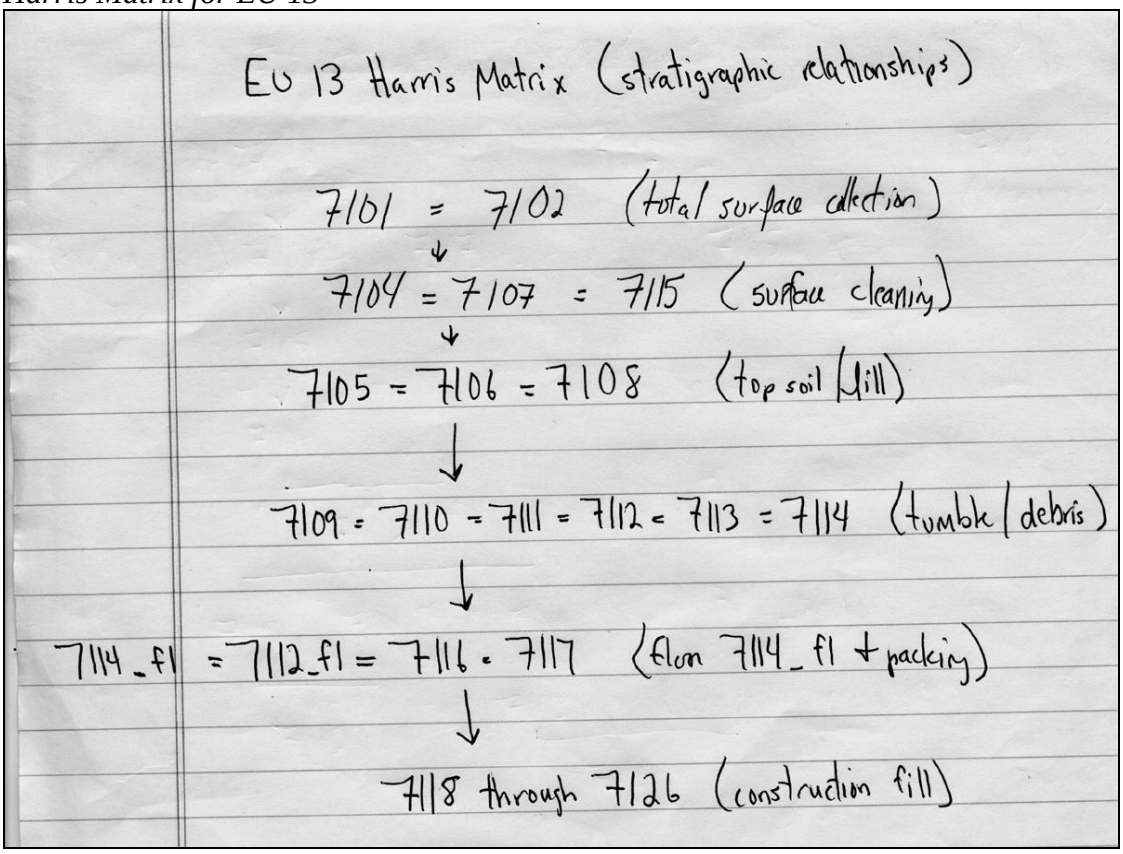
SU 7116 removed floor 7114_f1, and consisted of yellowish brown (10YR 5/4), firm-hard, sandy soil, while **7117** removed the floor's packing and contained the same basic soil characteristics. We over-dug 7117 some and went into the floor fill—it was difficult not to, since the floor bled into the fill. Both floor 7114_f1 and wall 7112_f1 are attached to this stratum (likewise the fill, of course).

Below this, **SUs 7118 through 7126** are all construction fill beneath floor 7114_f1. The soil was loose, dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4), silty clay. The silty clay soil was highly diagnostic and quite different from the sandy soil we had excavated in all other SUs. It contained isolated pockets of clay throughout the entire fill deposit, and its context material was noticeably different. Rather than large quantities of debris, we encountered ceramics more commonly, and only small amounts of mortar/plaster, with little to no roof tile. **SU 7119** is somewhat problematic, however. While its soil characteristics are identical to other surrounding SUs, it was noticeably looser and contained a higher concentration of small mortar fragments (the reason we excavated it separately). Initially, we thought it might be the foundation trench for wall 7112_f1. But we thought at the time that the fill soil went over the top of it, and so concluded that it was perhaps a pit of some kind (Dimitri's interpretation). But our scarp profiles show that the fill soil does not, in fact, go over 7119, only under. Rather, floor 7114_f1 and its packing directly connect with 7119. Perhaps, then, it is a foundation trench. Its soil characteristics and context material are also identical to the fill and an initial analysis of the finds from this unit seem only to have some unhelpful coarse wares (17 June, personal communiqué with Scott Moore), which would be in keeping with the rest of the fill's context. What to make of the extra looseness and additional small mortar fragments is not clear at present. It is, perhaps, moot, since the context material might prove unhelpful for any sort of dating schema.

The ceramic data was not available at the time that Dallas Deforest wrote this report (June 17, 2009), but certain contexts had been clarified already by the time David Pettegrew edited it (July 14, 2009). SU 7124 turned up an artifact that initially caused excavators alarm—a small sherd of green glaze (FS 7124_1002). Initial reading in the field concluded that it was thirteenth century, which would have provided a dramatically significant *terminus post quem* for both floor 7114_f1 and wall 7112_fl, raising interesting implications for the entire date of the building and the collapse of the annex. When Dallas Deforest wrote up his EU notes and trench report, this was the preliminary interpretation. At the very end of the season, however, reanalysis of the pottery showed that this green glazed sherd is, in fact, Roman Green glaze (2nd c. AD). Currently (July 14, 2009), we can only say that Wall 7112_f1 and associated Floor 7114_f1 are probably Late Roman, since LR pottery, including LR Kitchen Ware, LR Coarse Ware, and 4th-5th century ARS Form 61, were found beneath the floor, providing a *terminus post quem* for both the floor and wall.

We ceased excavation when came down on a compacted, reddish yellow soil (7.5YR 6/6), which represents the end of the floor fill. At the end of the season, we had not fully resolved the question of whether there was pre-LR architectural phases to the site, but the frequency of Archaic-Hellenistic and Early Roman pottery below Floor 7114_f1 points in that direction.

Harris Matrix for EU 13



Section 5: Features

7110_f1. When we initially came upon this feature, Sarah Lepinski tentatively thought it was an overturned molded gypsum window screen, due to some of the marking visible to us at the time. However, SU 7113 allowed us to investigate the relationship between 7112_f1 and this feature, showing that 7110_f1 was bonded to wall 7112_f1 and formed the western point of this wall. It is, in fact, a reused pier from either the annex building or another (as yet unknown) structure in the vicinity. It measures 54 cm east-west x 44 cm north-south, while its height is 70 cm currently (though we have not excavated to its full depth). Since it is a part of wall 7112_f1, we were not able to remove it and investigate it more systematically. We do not know, e.g., whether it is one solid piece of stone or a conglomerate some kind plastered together. It does, however, have a limited amount of plaster facing on its north side.

7112_f1: The wall runs east-west through the southern portion of the trench. The north face of the wall consist of courses of field stones, some clearly worked while others are not. The lowest course has larger stones measuring 15 cm x 25 cm, while higher courses are typically 6-10 cm x 15 cm. We can also see some tile and mortar in the north face of the wall—reused material. The bonding material seems to be simple mud mortar, while the interior is filled with debris of all kinds—roof tile, mortar/plaster fragments, gypsum slabs, and sandstone. We were unable to articulate the wall's south face; this would have required expanding the trench to the south by one meter (we went north instead). On the

walls' western end, it is bound by a large pier (7110_f1, initially), a reused item from the annex itself or another building (as yet unidentified) in the vicinity. Wall 7112_f1 has a direct relationship with floor 7114_f1, which abuts it completely and covers the wall's lower face. Given this relationship, the floor gives us a *terminus post quem* for the wall, based on Late Roman pottery in the floor fill. A functional analysis of the wall is not possible at this time and it is uncertain whether we found a foundation trench or not (7119).

7114_f1: This feature is a floor we came down on in SU 7114. It is well-preserved across the whole of the SU and extends from the south wall of the annex building to the north face of Wall 7112_f1, abutting both and covering the lowest surface of each (running up and onto each, in fact). The floor is simple tamped dirt with a lime wash poured atop it. It is only 2-4 cm in depth, with ceramic and mortar inclusions embedded. The floor indicates quite clearly that both the south annex wall and Wall 7112_f1 were in use at the same time (in this space), but also that the major collapse of the annex building didn't occur until after this floor was constructed (since all the debris lays atop it and the wall). It is dated by Late Roman fine, kitchen, and coarse wares in its fill.

7120_f1: This was a feature that we initially thought could have been a wall of coursed stones of 10-15 cm in size. But it turned out to be nothing more than a large concentration of stones floating in our construction fill beneath the floor.

Section 6: Finds

The assemblage from this trench consisted of high quantities of collapse debris: roof tiles, mortar/plaster fragments, gypsum slabs, and field stones were common. Ceramics were found as well, but mainly in the construction fill under floor 7114_f1. Small amounts of glass, charcoal, and some nails were also found. I have not had the opportunity to view of the context material at this time. A very preliminary glance at the fill material (by Scott, after washing), shows a high concentration of Late Roman wares.

Findspots:

7114_1001. amphora rim and neck; Late Roman (?); E 409.1 N 168.8; EL: 6.79; Ceramic
7117_1001. charred pot sherd found in an ash lens; E 410.2 N 169.9; EL: 6.59; Ceramic
7124_1001. stone mortar from a mortar and pestle pair (?); E 410 N 170; EL: 6.16; Stone
7124_1002. green glaze pottery sherd (2nd century AD); N 169.6 E 409.7; EL: 6.08; Ceramic

Plaster Report:

7105. This unit produced a single bag of very weathered plaster. The pieces had rounded edges and were difficult to sort. Much of it appeared to be Type 1, but there seemed to be some weathered fragments of Type 2 and Type 4 as well. <More> This unit consisted of 2 small bags of highly fragmented and eroded mortar fragments with rounded corners and few clean breaks. In general the mortar is Type 1 with a handful of pieces of Type 4. The ratio between Type 1 to Type 4 is more than 10:1.

7106. The unit produced 3 small bags of weathered plaster. The pieces were generally small and had rounded edges. Few preserved imprints of stones. It all appeared to be Type 1 plaster although its weathered condition made it difficult to determine.

7107. This unit produced a single small bag of mortar. The fragments were not particularly poorly preserved with some showing imprints of stone and tile. The entire unit consisted of chalky Type 1 mortar. Most fragments preserved clean breaks with little sign of weathering or erosion.

7108. This unit produced one trash bag and 5 smaller bags of mortar. Many of the larger fragments preserved tile and even stones attached to the mortar; in other cases they preserved imprints of stone, tile, and reeds or sticks. Most of the larger fragments of Type 4 plaster among smaller fragments. The ratio of Type 1 to Type 4 was 8:1 or 9: 1.

7109. This unit produced 3 large trash bags and 15 small bags of mortar. The mortar was well-preserved and with large chunks showing imprints of stones, tiles, and reeds or sticks. Most of the mortar with preserved architectural elements was Type 1. The unit did produce some Type 4 mortar and several large pieces of it. Overall, however, the Type 1 mortar was far more common (10:1 ratio or greater). This mortar was not weathered and had clean breaks.

7110. This unit consisted of 4 small bags and 1 large trash bag. The large bag consisted of well-preserved fragments of mortar preserving the impressions of stone and tile. Most of this mortar was Type 1. The smaller bags were filled with poorly preserved smaller fragments of Type 1 plaster. There were a few examples of Type 4 plaster. Some of these examples preserved a smooth face.

7111. This unit consisted of one trash bag, two shopping bags, and 5 small bags of plaster. The larger bags contained well-preserved chunks of plaster with tile and stones still adhering. Much of this plaster was Type 1 with a few examples of Type 3. The smaller bags consisted almost entirely of Type 1 plaster with a few rare examples of Type 4 and Type 3. I saw no examples of Type 2 plaster. There was almost no sign of weathering.

7112. This unit consisted of 1 large trash bag and 1 small bag. The large bag consisted of well-preserved and relatively large fragments of Type 1 and Type 3 plaster with the imprints of stone and tile. The small bag was mostly Type 1 plaster with a few fragments of Type 4. The pieces were small with sharp breaks.

7113. This unit consisted of 5 small bags. The plaster was fragmented but some fragments preserved imprints of reeds and sticks. The plaster with these imprints was largely Type 1. The unit also produced examples of Type 3 and Type 4 plaster but the fragments tended to be small. There was also 3 large bags filled with large fragments of Type plaster.

7114. This unit consisted of 5 large trash bags and 13 small bags of well-preserved plaster. The vast majority was Type 4 with a few pieces of Type 1. Some larger fragments preserved traces of floor bedding lines (?). Few preserved much other

indications of architecture. The fragments of Type 1 more frequently preserved impressions of stone or tile.

7115. This unit consisted of 3 huge, overstuffed, trash bags and 5 small bags. The large bags produced a massive amount of well-preserved chunks of Type 4 plaster and slightly less Type 1 plaster. The Type 4 plaster appeared to be consistent with the plaster associated with the 2nd floor of the annex. The Type 1 plaster included impressions of stone and tile. The small bags were mainly the pebbly Type 4 plaster in small, less well-preserved pieces.

7116. This unit consisted of 2 small bags of very weathered plaster. Mostly it was Type 1 with some fragments of Type 4. Generally the Type 4 fragments appeared less weathered.

Section 7: Interpretive Conclusions

EU 13 was designed, primarily, to ascertain whether a wall visible in the scarp of a previously excavated Department of Antiquities trench was earlier than, contemporary with, or later than the annex to the early Christian basilica at Koutsopetria and to help reconstruct a chronology for the several phases evident in the construction of the annex. The latter question was partially answered by the findings of EU 13 but more work will certainly be necessary to reconstruct fully the complex history of the annex building.

Wall 7112_f1 and the associated Floor 7114_f1 appear to belong to a building with a *terminus post quem* of the Late Roman period (4th or 5th century AD). Since Wall 7112_f1 is built with reused material from either the annex or other adjacent structures, we can imagine a scenario in which the building suffered a partial but not irreparable collapse, after which time it was pillaged partially to build wall 7112_f1 (whose function remains beyond our knowledge at present). Of course, the reused material need not have come exclusively from the annex building. The late Roman remains available would have been plentiful—at least, we cannot at present rule this out. Whatever the case may have been (and wherever the reused materials came from), we must also accept that the major and total collapse (perhaps a result of earthquake, or poor maintenance/construction) did not occur until late. The entire tumble deposit is on top of floor 7114_f1 and wall 7112_f1, which means that the floor of this area was open when the annex building to its north collapsed onto it.

It is important to note that the silty clay fill under floor 7114_f1 seems to continue under the south wall of the annex building which presumably suggests that the floor and the annex building were built at the same time. Future field work seems necessary to ascertain the basic chronology of this structure, its relationship to the early Christian basilica, and the character of pre-LR architecture at the site. An open area excavation would be best suited for answering these questions.

Section 8: Appendices (Drawings, Photographs)

8.1. Appendix: Drawings:

7104_d1	1:20	bottom SU
7105_d1	1:20	bottom SU

7106_d1	1:20	South scarp, DOA trench; in KP Notebook, p. 5
7106_d2	1:20	bottom SU
7107_d1	1:20	bottom SU
7108_d1	1:20	bottom SU
7109_d1	1:20	bottom SU
7110_d1	1:20	bottom SU
7111_d1	1:20	bottom SU
7112_d1	1:20	7112_f1 (top)
7112_d2	1:20	7112_f1 (north face—on south scarp profile)
7112_d3	1:20	bottom SU
7113_d1	1:20	bottom SU
7114_d1	1:20	bottom SU
7115_d1	1:20	bottom SU
7116_d1	1:20	bottom SU
7117_d1	1:20	bottom SU
7118_d1	1:20	bottom SU
7119_d1	1:20	bottom SU
7120_d1	1:20	bottom SU; 7120_f1
7121_d1	1:20	bottom SU
7122_d1	1:20	bottom SU
7123_d1	1:20	bottom SU
7124_d1	1:20	bottom SU
7125_d1	1:20	bottom SU
7126_d1	1:20	bottom SU
South scarp (upper and lower; 7112_f1, north face)		1:20
East scarp (lower)		1:20
North scarp (lower)		1:20
West scarp (upper)		1:20
West scarp (lower)		1:20
East scarp (upper)		1:20
Final Top Plan		1:20

8.2. Appendix: Photographs:

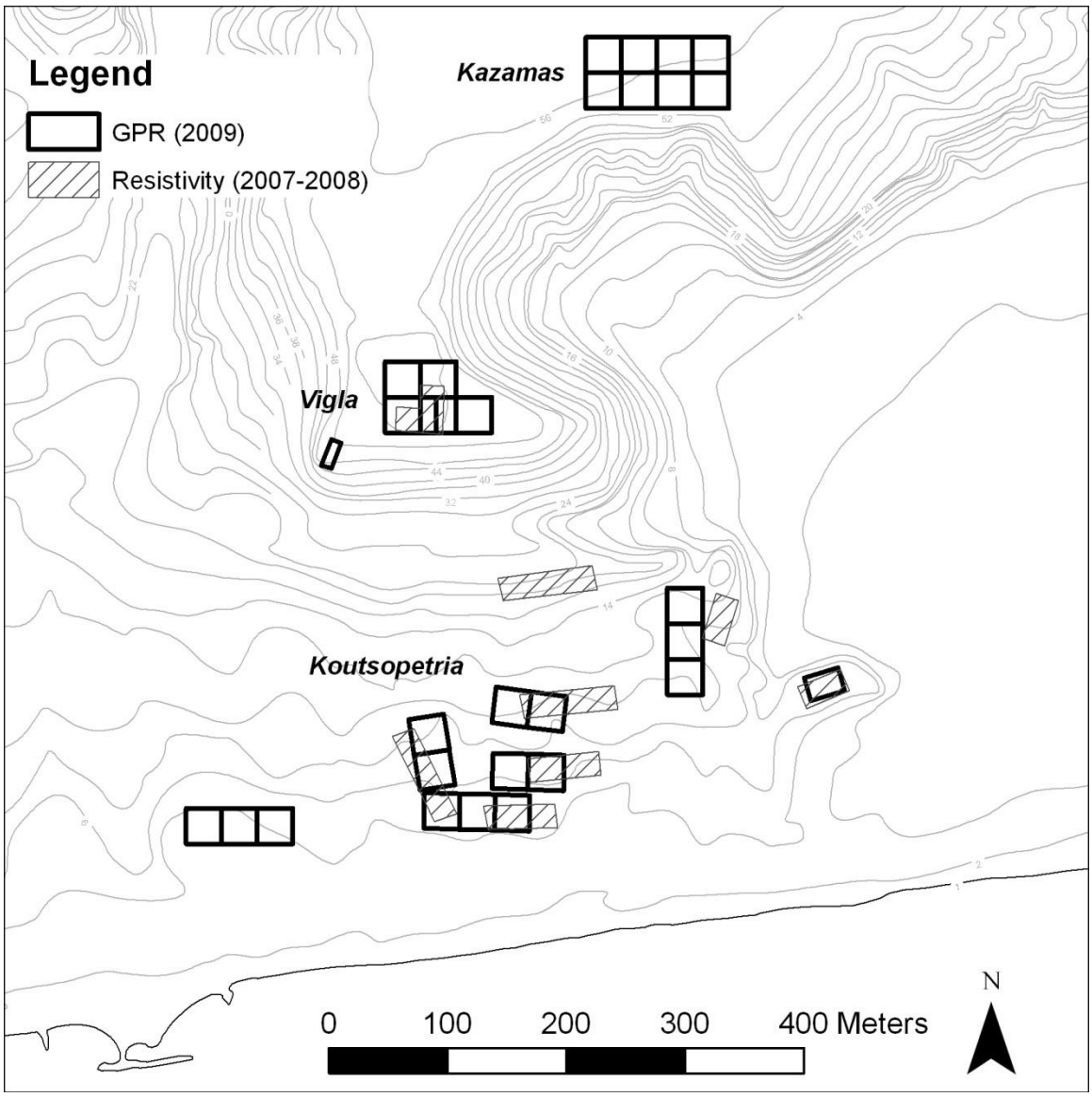
7101_p1, p2, p3, p4, p5	(trench, pre-excavation)
7104_p1, p2	(bottom SU)
7105_p1, p2	(bottom SU)
7106_p1, p2	(south scarp, Department of Antiquities trench)
7106_p3, p4	(SU in process)
7106_p5, p6	(bottom SU)
7107_p1, p2	(bottom SU)
7107_p3, p4, p5, p6, p7	(limestone blocks in situ)
7108_p1, p2	(bottom SU)
7109_p1, p2	(SU in process)
7109_p3, p4	(bottom SU)
7110_p1, p2	(SU in process)

7110_p3, p4	(SU in process, 7110_f1 when first encountered)
7110_p5, p6	(bottom SU)
7111_p1, p2	(bottom SU)
7112_p1, p2	(SU in process; first course of stones in 7112_f1)
7112_p3, p4	(7112_f1, top; bottom SU)
7112_p5, p6	(7112_f1, north face)
7113_p1, p2	(SU in process, showing gypsum pinned against wall 7112_f1)
7114_p1, p2	(bottom SU)
7114_p3, p4	(bottom SU—floor 7114_f1)
7114_p5, p6, p7	(7114_f1 against annex wall)
7114_p8, p9, p10	(7114-f1 against 7112_f1)
7116_p1, p2	(bottom SU)
7117_p1, p2	(bottom SU)
7118_p1, p2	(bottom SU)
7119_p1, p2	(bottom SU)
7120_p1, p2	(bottom SU)
7120_p3, p4	(7120_f1)
7121_p1, p2	(bottom SU)
7122_p1, p2	(bottom SU)
7123_p1, p2	(bottom SU)
7124_p1, p2	(bottom SU)
7125_p1, p2	(bottom SU)
7126_p1, p2	(bottom SU)

III. Geophysical Survey

Beverly Chiarulli and William Caraher

Alongside excavation, PKAP collaborated with Prof. Beverly Chiarulli of Indiana University of Pennsylvania to explore several parts of the survey area using ground penetrating radar. The overall goal of this work was to add resolution to the results of two previous seasons of remote sensing which utilized electrical resistive and to test whether GPR could produce better quality results in less time than ground penetrating radar.



This work was conducted over a span of 8 days with a team of 2 volunteers (one dragging the sled and one recording the data). The result of this work was a survey of over 2.7 ha in three different locations. In general, GPR units were 30 x 30 m except where the topography made units of such regular size impractical and readings were taken at 1 m spacing. The 30 x 30 m grid size allowed for the most efficient set up of the units and were small enough to limit the

impact of any potential errors which could corrupt the data in a particular unit. While we have just begun to process the data, the initial results are positive.

A. Koutsopetria. On the Koutsopetria plain we surveyed 16 units with an area of just under 1.5 ha. The units, in general, overlapped with the areas where we conducted electrical resistivity survey in 2007 and 2008. The goal of this work was to determine whether it was possible to articulate any subsurface monumental architecture. We also sought to ascertain whether the area of the Koutsopetria plain, where Late Roman artifact densities were the highest, revealed any indication of urban planning such as monumental roadways or a plan on an orthogonal grid. Our preliminary results were largely negative and did not reveal a clearly identifiable monumental building (like a church or a bath)—suggesting that the area identified by intensive survey as having the highest ceramic densities was an informal agglomeration of buildings without a clearly articulated urban plan. This might indicate that despite the size and wealth of the community at this Late Roman site, it was not the product of the kind of centralized planning that characterized many Roman settlements.

B. Vigla. Preliminary calibration work for the GPS was conducted through several units on the top of Vigla. This area saw resistivity survey both in 2007 and 2008. The 2009 GPR survey on the top of Vigla was consistent with the results of our excavation and resistivity survey in demonstrating that there was no clearly defined monumental architecture present on the prominent coastal plateau. The flexibility of the GPS allowed us to expand the remote sensing survey area onto the southern slope of Vigla. Our goal in this work was to survey the immediately vicinity of a tomb which in 2008 was exposed by looters. This tomb represented the only clear evidence of burial in the Pyla coastal zone, and we wanted to see whether additional burials or tombs were nearby. The preliminary results from this area show several anomalous sub-surface features in the area including a strongly indicated rectangular feature which could represent the foundation for a burial monument or possibly another tomb. The appearance of these features on the southern slope of Vigla sheds some light on one of our persistent questions regarding the settlement in the coastal zone of Pyla: where did the residents of these settlements bury their dead? While further analysis is still necessary to produce a definitive statement regarding the date and function of the sub-surface remains in this area, it is nevertheless one of only a few clear indications of possible burial sites in the area.

C. Kazamas. At the area which we are calling Kazamas, we surveyed 8 units with an area of .7 ha in a series of fields some 300 m to the northeast of Vigla. The 2007 intensive survey produced a series of possibly Classical period terracotta and stone figurines carved in low relief and with flat blacks complemented by a robust assemblage of pottery. The figurines suggested that these fields might overlie the site of a shrine. While the results of GPR survey are inclusive, they did indicate that structures existed in these areas and produced nothing inconsistent with the remains of a rural shrine.

IV. Artifact Analysis and Museum Work

Ceramicist: R. Scott Moore
Registrar: S. Caraher and S. Costello

A. Ceramicist Report

Section 1. Tasks Completed in 2009:

The ceramics team completed several important tasks during the 2009 field season.

1) The last of the survey units (17) from the pedestrian survey were analyzed: 1051, 1052, 1053, 10544, 1055, 1056, 1057, 1058, 1059, 1060, 1061, 1062, 1063, 1064, 1065, 1066, and 1067.

2) The remaining pottery from Dr. Hajicosti's excavations was also analyzed and the 18 trays included: 4046, 4047, 4048, 4049, 4050, 4051, 4052, 4053, 4054, 4055, 4056, 4057, 4058, 4059, 4060, 4061, 4062, and 4063.

3) Some of the pottery from the excavations on Vigla and from Koutsopetria was also analyzed. The units which produced small amount of pottery were analyzed in the same manner as our survey pottery. These 27 units included: 5009, 5010, 5204, 5207, 5224, 5226, 5229, 5232, 5236, 5237, 5239, 5243, 5602, 5607, 5611, 5613, 5712_1001, 5716_1005, 5716_1009, 5717_1001, 7117_1001, 7119, 7121, 7122, 7125, 7132, and 7214_1002. Stratigraphic units that uncovered large amounts of pottery, however, were "scanned," which is a different analysis technique from the method used for the analysis of the survey pottery. The scanning process included the following steps (see next page): 1) the pottery was first sorted into broad categories by a ceramics assistant. These categories included fine wares, cooking or kitchen wares, and coarse wares. Sherds that seemed especially diagnostic were set aside. 2) I then examined the sherds and filled out a scanned unit form that recorded the following information: Unit number, date, reader's initials, number of bags, an estimate of the size of the unit, whether the following categories were present or not: Coarse wares, Medium coarse wares, Amphora, Kitchen/Cooking, Semi-fine ware, and Fine ware. Next, I wrote a paragraph that offered a preliminary analysis of the pottery and noted the latest chronotype present in the unit. The selected diagnostic sherds were then batched and recorded following the process used for the analysis of the survey pottery. The 52 units that were scanned included: 5001, 5004, 5005, 5006, 5007, 5008, 5011, 5012, 5017, 5018, 5019, 5201, 5202, 5203, 5205, 5208, 5209, 5210, 5211, 5212, 5213, 5214, 5215, 5217, 5218, 5219, 5220, 5221, 5222, 5223, 5225, 5227, 5228, 5231, 5233, 5234, 5235, 5238, 5240, 5242, 5245, 5246, 5401, 5404, 5405, 5603, 5808, 7118, 7120, 7123, 7124, and 7126. The unbatched pottery from these units will be processed next season using the standard PKAP method (see next page).

Pyla-*Koustopetria* Archaeological Project, Unit Ceramic Form

Unit: _____ Date: _____

Reader: _____

Final Number of Bags: _____

Complete Unit Review Time Estimate (0-10): ____

Artifact Summary:

Coarse Ware: ___

Medium Coarse Ware: ___

Amphora: ___

Kitchen/Cooking: ___

Semi-fine Ware:___

Fine Ware: ___

Latest Chronotype Present: _____

Preliminary Review Analysis:

4) Dr. Mara Horowitz analyzed all of the pottery from the excavations at Kokkinokremos and these 47 units included: 6001, 6002, 6003, 6004, 6004-1001, 6005, 6007, 6008, 6009, 6011, 6011_1002, 6012, 6012_1001, 6101, 6102, 6103, 6201, 6202, 6301, 6302, 6303, 6305, 6306, 6306_1001, 6307, 6308, 6309, 6310, 6312, 6313, 6314, 6401, 6402, 6403, 6403_1001, 6404, 6404-1001, 6405, 6406, 6407, 6408, 6409, 6410, 6411, 6412, 6413, and 6413-1001.

5) Due to the large number and weight of rooftiles discovered in the excavations at Koutsopetria, they were not brought back to the museum but were analyzed in the field. These 24 units included 7013, 7016, 7018, 7019, 7020, 7021, 7023, 7024, 7025, 7026, 7027, 7028, 7030, 7031, 7032, 7033, 7108, 7109, 7110, 7111, 7112, 7113, 7114, and 7115.

6) At the end of the season, 3 ceramic artifacts were turned over to the Larnaka Museum. These included 5716_1005 (a Hellenistic amphora & 26 sherds); 5716_1009: a white stone vessel with mend holes, and 5717_1001: a Hellenistic cooking vessel (13 sherds).

Section 2. Initial Analysis of the Ceramic Artifacts:

1) Vigla – The pottery from Vigla is fairly consistent in type and dates. The majority of the pottery dates from the Late Classical to Hellenistic period. While there is a significant amount of earlier pottery (Archaic, Cypro-Geometric, and Cypro-Classical), there is hardly anything past the Hellenistic period, with only a few pieces of early Roman material. This would seem to indicate that the site was abandoned at the end of the Hellenistic period. The majority of the sherds from Vigla were coarse wares and cooking wares. While amphorae sherds were present, there were not many and very few diagnostic pieces were discovered. Fine wares were also few in number. The pottery recovered from Vigla is clearly part of a domestic assemblage, and seems to indicate a lack of wealth.

2) Koutsopetria – The pottery from Koutsopetria was also fairly homogenous. While the pottery included all wares (coarse, cooking, and fine), most sherds were small, non-descript, and not diagnostic. The majority of the datable sherds were from the Roman period, with some from the Classical, Hellenistic, and Early Roman periods.

3) Kokkinokremos: see SUIR forms. Dr. Mara Horowitz has read all of the pottery excavated in 2008 & 2009.

Section 3. Ceramic Priorities for 2010 Season:

1) Complete analysis of excavated pottery from Vigla and Koutsopetria (2 weeks).

2) Complete the cataloguing of artifacts selected from the excavations (2 weeks).

3) Illustrate selected artifacts for the catalogue (2 weeks).

4) Conduct an analysis of the Late Roman cooking vessels discovered in the Koutsopetria excavations (3 days).

5) Analyze the Archaic Basket handles which have been catalogued in an effort to determine if they are from several different periods (Archaic to Hellenistic) (2 days).

6) Mend the vessels that have been selected for conervation (1 week).

7) Analyze the Archaic to Classical pottery (2weeks).

B. Registrar's Museum Report

Section 1: Introduction

Museum work began on May 18 with a visit to the Larnaca District Archaeological Museum. Several changes have taken place during the past year, in particular our work space was relocated to the museum's storage facility at Terra Ombra. Some of our storage crates (KK survey, 2008 excavation, Vigla plaster and the "read in 2008" excavation material) were at Terra Ombra while others, such as the catalogued finds from survey, are yet to be confirmed but presumed to be in the apothiki at Larnaca District Archaeological Museum.

Sarah Costello joined the museum team this year to help facilitate processing.

Section 2: Artifact Processing – Overview

Vigla:

The goal for this year was to complete the remaining survey units from north of Vigla, as well as to come up to date with reading the excavation ceramics from Vigla's 2008 season. Scott Moore was able to complete the survey material quickly but we recognized that the excavation material was going to be very time consuming to complete without additional manpower. To solve this issue, Bill Caraher and Scott Moore devised a new form and process that enabled excavation units to be "presorted" with diagnostic artifacts separated for Scott to read. The remaining sherds were scanned and selected artifacts pulled for cataloging. Dimitri Nakassis, Sarah Costello, Brandon Olson and Susan Caraher participated in the presorting for Scott. All of these units have been marked as "scanned" or "scanned & read" on the outside of the bag using a sharpie. In order to complete these correctly it was necessary to review the SU forms from 2008 to close the units. Many bags were marked as "Bag 1 of" or "Bag 2 of" without a final number. This presents a potential error in reading partial units.

Two of these units have not been satisfactorily closed since the SU form and the number of bags does not match. These are SU 5206 and SU 5224. Both bags indicate more than one count of ceramics, yet I was unable to find matching bags. It is not possible to be certain, so we will treat them as bags that were combined during the washing stage. Should multiple bags of these units appear, Scott will add to the SUIR forms.

Two trenches on Vigla are producing substantial amounts of ceramic material including some complete and near-complete vessels. Both an amphora and a partial stone vessel from EU 8 have been washed. Other sensitive contexts need to be identified so that washing and reading can take place this year.

Koutsopetria:

Scott Moore continued to read the material excavated by Maria Hadjicosti's team which is housed in the LDAM. Scott has indicated that he would like several of these artifacts photographed for the off-season although it is unlikely that there will be time during this season.

A small number of the units from this area have been washed and are ready for Scott.

Kokkinokremos:

Materials from the 2008 excavation season were washed in preparation for Mara Horowitz to read during her brief visit. The ceramic artifacts were prioritized in the processing so that this material, as well as those coming in from the field during the 2009 season could be read and completed this year.

The excavation ceramics in the green crate in Terra Ombra 14: 2008 & 2009 artifacts were read by Mara Horowitz. Nb: these are only ceramic artifacts. The remainder of the artifacts are in their various classification bags (shell, stone etc). There are also two bags of soil sample from 6405 marked for flotation, and there is still a blue bag marked with KK material for fabric analysis.

Two bags were left on the table where Mara was reading. Since they were not marked with a check mark, I don't know if they were read - 6410 & 6411. Check the SUIR forms for these SUs to clarify. They have been placed together in an artifact bag, clearly marked as such and put with the rest of the excavation material.

Mara pulled several pieces for cataloguing. They all contain a bright orange sticky note with their batch numbers. These are in the crate labeled "Needs further processing" as they have not been photographed or labeled. This can wait until study season.

The alabaster vessel pieces have been combined and are in a bag clearly marked in the cupboard in Room 14. This could be reconstructed in 2010.

Section 3: Inventory of Artifacts & Bags

The following sections inventory bags and crates, and make additional notes about which artifacts were processed in 2009 and which need to be processed in 2010.

A. Inventory of Kokkinokremos SU Bags (all ceramics read)

The following inventory records SUs at Kokkinokremos for which we have associated artifact bags. Note that all of the ceramics from KK have been read. Missing SUs (e.g., 6010, 6410) have no associated artifact bags.

EU 3	**EUs 4 & 7**	**EU 10**	**EU 11**
6001	6101	6301	6401
6002	6102	6302	6402
6003	6103	6303	6403
6004		6305	6404
6005		6306	6405
6006	6201	6307	6406
6007	6202	6309	6407
6008		6310	6408
6009		6312	6409
6011		6313	6411
6012		6314	6412
			6413

B. Inventory of 2008 SU Bags *Washed but not Read*
These are in a crate labeled "Washed but not read" in Room 14. These (along with the Partially Read SUs listed in subsection C below) are the only unread artifacts recovered in 2008 that have *not* been read. Should be completed in 2010.

5206 (1)
5224 (1)
5241 (1)
5244 (1 - presorted and on tray)
5402 (4 bags)
5601 (1)
5613 (1 fragment)

C. Inventory of 2008 Bags/Units *Partially Read* in 2009
To be completed in 2010.

SU 5002/5003
SU 5232 (2 bags)
SU 5403 (3 bags)

D. Inventory of 2008 "Other"
These artifacts, which are non-ceramic and belong to the "Other" category, are in the cupboard in Room 14. None of these artifacts have been read except for the stone objects from Kokkinokremos that Nick Kardulias read in the 2008 season.

Vigla Excavation	**# Large Bags**
Shell	1
Bone	1
Glass	1
Stone	3
Organic	1
Mudbrick	1 box

Kokkinokremos Excavation	**# Large Bags**
Shell	1
Stone	1
Alabaster	1

PKAP Survey	# Large Bags
Bone	1
Stone/Chipped Stone	1
Glass Grabs	1 1

E. Inventory of 2009 SU Bags *Washed but not Read*
These artifacts are in the crate labeled "Washed but not read" in Room 14. The number of bags is small because most of the 2009 SU bags have yet to be washed.

5707
5712 (2 bags)
5808 (2 bags)
5809 (4 fragments in a tiny bag)
7026
7116
7117 (2 bags)
7124
7124

F. Inventory of 2009 Excavation Find Spots:
Most of these were washed and some were read. See the SUIR forms for those that were inventoried and handed over the museum. Any of these that were not read are located in the "washed but not read" crate in Room 14.

5708_1001 pot spread
5711_1001 stone rim
5711_1002 basket handle base with shoulder
5711_1003 amphora toe
5712_1001 ceramic vessel
5715_1001 stone basin rim
5715_1002 rim of shallow dish
5716_1001 pot spread
5716_1003 cooking pot
5716_1004 basket handle
5716_1005 amphora
5716_1006 pot spread
5716_1008 body sherd
5716_1009 stone vessel with holes
5717_1001 pot spread
5718_1002 flat stone disc

5718_1003 pot
7124_1001 stone rivet
7124_1002 green glazed ceramic

G. Inventory of 2009 "Other" Material
These objects have not been read yet.

Vigla Excavation	**# Large Bags**
Shell	1
Bone	1
Glass	1
Stone, flooring, plaster, mortar	1 large blue bag combined

Kokkinokremos Excavation	**# Large Bags**
Shell	1
Stone	1
Plaster/organic	1
bone	1
Carbon sample	1 box
Worked stone	1

Koutsopetria	**# Large Bags**
Organic	
Shell	1
Glass Stone, graffiti plaster, tile, floor	1 1

H. Inventory of 2009 Unwashed Ceramic Unit Bags from Vigla & Koutsopetria
The following is a list of ceramic unit bags from Vigla and Koutsopetria that are currently housed in #14 at Terra Ombra. These have not been washed nor read.

Vigla

EU 8	# of SU bags	Detail
5701	1	
5702	4	
5703	3	
5704	3	
5705	3	
5706	2	
5707	1	
5708	3	
5708_1002	1	stone
5709	1	
5710	1	
5711	2	
5713	1	
5714	1	
5715	2	
5716	5	
5716_1010	1	
5717	2	
5718	2	
5719	2	
5720	1	
5721	1	
5722	1	

EU 9	# of SU bags
5801	1
5802	2
5803	3
5804	2
5805	4
5806	4
5807	1

Koutsopetria

*** A note about bag numbers for Koutsopetria. At the beginning of the season, the excavators at Koutsopetria were labeling ceramics and tiles together. Part way through it was decided to separate these and leave the tile to be read in the field. Therefore, the bag numbers (e.g., "Bag 1 of ___") listed on the bags may not appear accurate. SU forms can be checked for clarification about the total number of bags / SU.

EU 12	**# SU Bags**	**detail**
7002	1	
7003	1	
7004	1	
7005	1	
7006	1	
7007	3	
7008	1	
7009	1	
7010	1	
7011	1	
7012	1	
7013	1	
7015	1	
7016	1	
7017	2	
7018	2	
7018		1 tile
7019	1	
7020	1	
7021	1	
7022	1	
7023	1	
7024	1	
7027	2	
7027		1 tile covering
7027		1 plaster with incisions
7028	1	
7029	1	
7030	1	

7030		1 tile
7031	3	
7032	1	
7033_1001		stone
7034	1	

EU 13	**# SU Bags**	**detail**
7101	1	
7102	1	
7103		
7104	4	
7105	6	
7106	6	
7107	1	
7108	4	
7109	5	
7110	1	
7111	4	
7112	2	
7113	1	
7113	1	glass
7114	2	
7114_1001	1	
7115	1	
7118	1	
7119	1	
7120	1	
7121	1	
7122	1	
7123	2	
7125	1	
7126	1	

Check on these to make sure they go to EU 12 from EU 13. The following SUs were listed with EU 13 but have SU #s that go with EU 12. Assuming the SU numbers are correct, these should be stored with EU 12 bags.		
7008	1	
7012	1	
7013	2	

I. Notes on Location of Artifact Bags at Terra Umbra

At the end of the season, Sarah Costello completed the inventory and storage for all artifacts and these are currently housed in Room 14 at Terra Ombra (see the inventory and plan below for Room 14). We can make the following additional notes on storage of artifact bags and additional processing needed:

- All artifacts requiring further processing are in bags, grouped according to their processing stage and are in the crate labeled "needs further processing".
- All artifacts that have been pulled (Vigla) for cataloging have been photographed for study including the amphora and the stone vessel with the holes.
- There is a blue wash tub with a tag that says "Not Labeled: Study Photographed" and a tray of artifacts that have also been labeled and photographed.
- All metal artifacts were cataloged before handing over to the museum. These have not been photographed.
- The "Scanned" units that Scott worked on during the 2009 season are now in crates according to their EU and are housed with the other artifacts in Room 14. There is not an inventory list, but we can refer to the SUIR forms to determine their processing stage.
- One of the goals for the 2010 study season will be to get copies of all the SU forms from 2009 and close off the unit bags early in the season and that way no units are partially read.

J. Contents of Storage by Crates[6]: **Room 14, Terra Ombra**, **compiled by SKC 19.6.09**

Crate #	**Contents (according to tag on crate)**
1	To be catalogued, Vigla & Kouts., pre-08, drawn & photo'd '08
2	KK 08-09 read
3	08 read (?)
4	07 read (?)
5	KK read
6	KK read
7	KK read
8	1300-1302 (=KK read?)

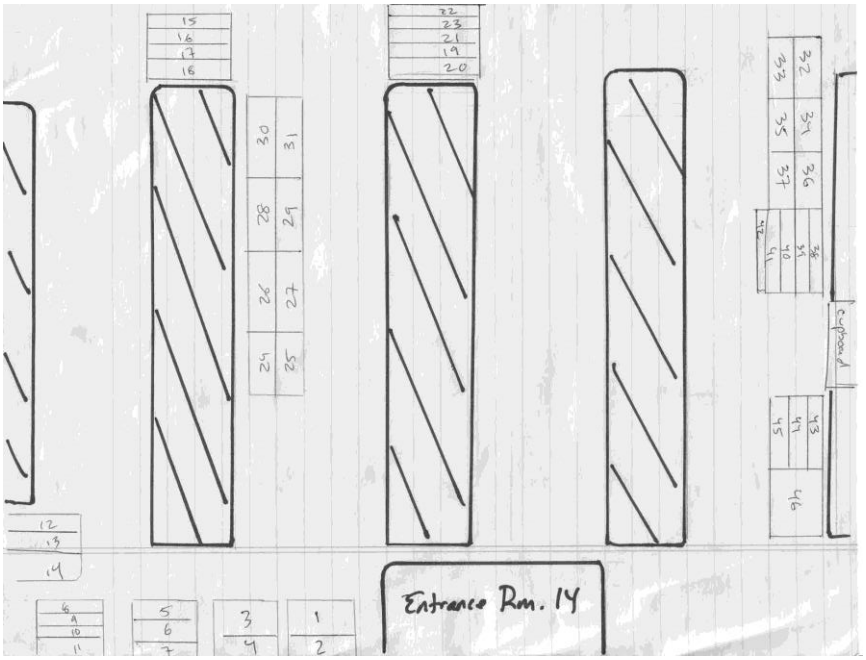
[6] See plan of Room 14 for location of crates

9 KK read
10 Units 1350-1355 (=KK read?)
11 KK read
12 KK read 08
13 KK read units 1340-1343
14 KK read 1317, 1320
15 KK read unit 1335-1339
16 PKAP 08 Survey DUs 1450-1487
17 PKAP 08 Survey Read DU 1488-1495
18 Units 1006-1001
19 Units 1012-1028
20 Units 1029-1050
21 Unit 1356, Unit 1357
22 KK Read pottery units 1320's
23 Units 1402-1404
24 Vigla excav. 08/09 Read
25 KK catalogue artifacts all 1300's
26 2008 Vigla Tomb
27 08 Vigla plaster
28 KK07 grab "big basin"
29 ?
30 Survey 2004-07
31 Crate 21 Units 1051-1067 Read
32 Vigla 08 excav. scanned (some read) EU 2
33 Vigla 08 excav. scanned (some read) EU 5,6
34 Vigla 08 excav. scanned (some read) EU 1
35 Vigla 08 excav. scanned (some read) EU 2
36 Needs Further Processing. *Includes*:
KK to be catalogued
labeled & photographed
not labeled or photographed
photographed not labeled
problem SU: 5002
37 Vigla 08/09 excav. scanned (some read) EU 1, 9, 13
38 EU 9 2009 unwashed pottery
39 EU 8 2009 unwashed pottery
40 EU 8 2009 unwashed pottery
41 EU 12 2009 unwashed pottery
42 EU 12 2009 unwashed pottery
43 EU 13 2009 unwashed pottery
44 EU 13 2009 unwashed pottery
45 EU 13 2009 unwashed pottery
46 2009 Excav. washed, not read

In cupboard in Room 14:

- 7033.5, 7031.9 roof tiles
- plaster from Koutsopetria
- KK stone, alabaster, shell, bone
- Koutopetria glass, samples, bone, stone, etc.
- Vigla bone, shell, stone, flooring, etc.
- paper/forms
- diameter chart
- small box of supplies (ink, etc.)

Storeroom Plan with Crate Numbers (S. Costello)



K. Inventory of Metal Objects turned over the Nicosia Museum

Metal Objects

#	Year	SU	FS	Batch #	Description
1	2009	5716		m1	iron fragment .028 x .016
2	2009	5717	FS5717_1004	m1	coin .011
3	2009	5709	FS5709_1001	m1	bronze spear point .071
4	2009	5806		m1	bronze coin .024
5	2009	5702		M1	iron fragment .017 x .010
6	2009	5808		M1	iron fragment .024 x .017
7	2009		(Vigla wall grab)		spear point .046
8	2009		(Vigla wall grab)		hammered object .079 x .079

9	2009	7026		m1	iron nail .043 x .017
10	2009	7029		m1	iron nail .035 x .009
11	2009	7028		m1	metal slag fragment .012 x .015
12	2009	7031		m1	2 iron nails .030, .034
13	2009	7029		m2	iron nail .033 x .009
14	2009	7108		m1	2 iron nails: .037, .032
15	2009	7108		m2	3 iron nails: .022, .028, .031
16	2009	7109		m1	2 iron fragments (nails?) .039, .027
17	2009	7111		m1	7 iron frgments: .058, .026, .020, .028, .021, .017, .023
18	2009	7018		m1	iron fragment .011
19	2009	7022		m1	iron nail .033
20	2009	7016		m1	2 bronze fragments .009, .009
21	2009	7020		m1	iron fragment .025 x .011
22	2009	7008		m1	iron fragment (nail?) .043
23	2009	5716		m2	3 iron fragments .031, .015, .014
24	2009	5718	FS5718_1001	m1	iron skewer, 8 fragments (.33 x .026; .117 x .016; .095 x .019; 5 frags max .025)
25	2009	6405		m1	copper fragment .026 x .014
26	2009	7031		m1	iron fragment .028