Pyla-*Koutsopetria* Archaeological Project Final Report
Excavations at Pyla-*Vigla* in 2012

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With Contributions by

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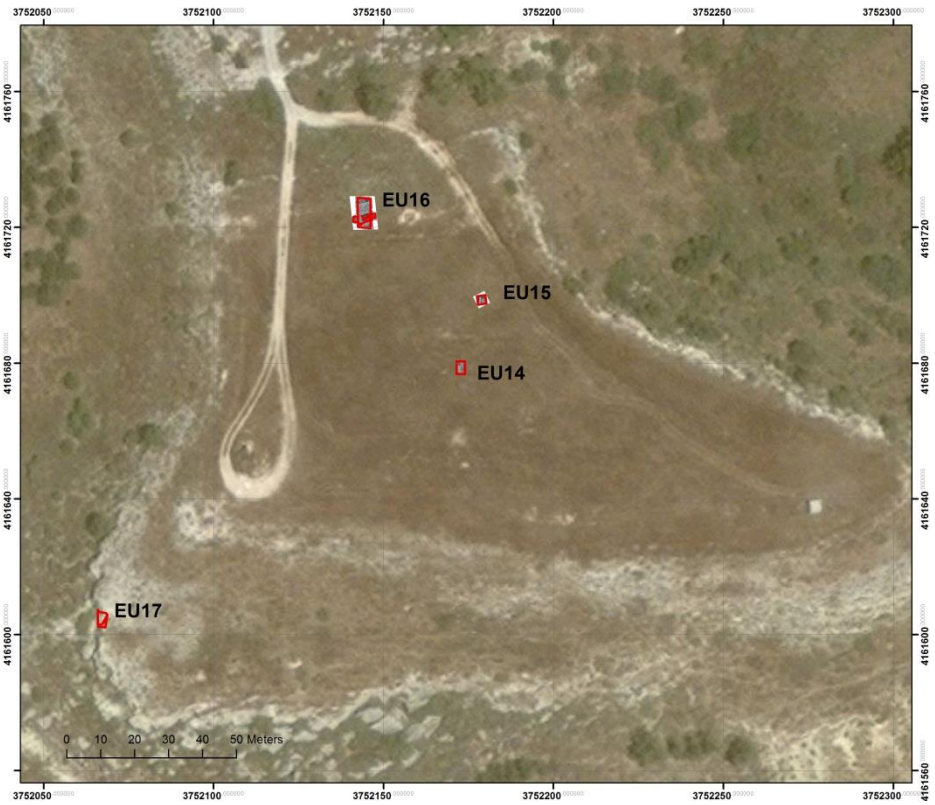
The 2012 field season marks the 10th season for fieldwork for the Pyla-*Koutsopetria* Archaeological Project. Past seasons have focused on intensive pedestrian survey and geophysical prospecting. Since 2008, we have conducted excavations at the site of Pyla-*Vigla*. The 2012 field season saw the continuation of these archaeological soundings under the direction of David K. Pettegrew (Messiah College), William R. Caraher (University of North Dakota) and, field director, Brandon R. Olson (Boston University). Aaron Barth (North Dakota State University), Dallas Deforest (Ohio State University), and Jon Crowley (Indiana University of Pennsylvania) served as trench supervisors, and nine students from Messiah College volunteered as excavators.

The fieldwork involved opening 4 soundings on the height of Pyla-*Vigla*. This work served three larger goals.

1. To ascertain whether monumental architecture stood on the height of Vigla by ground truthing geophysical work conducted over the previous 10 years

2. To determine the date and construction of the fortified enciente.

3. To collect information on a possible tomb looted in winter of 2009 on western face of the Vigla ridge.



To achieve these goals we placed four trenches. Two (EU14 and EU15) were on the flat central plateau of the Vigla ridge. The results of our geophysical work produced substantial subsurface anomalies, and these trenches overlapped with these areas.

One trench (EU16) spanned the ridge that marked the northern edge of the Vigla plateau 5 m to the west of a stretch of the northern fortification wall exposed by looters in 2008. A final trench (EU17) was located on the western side of the Vigla ridge near an area disrupted by looting activity which revealed a heavily eroded cave, several cut blocks, two stretches of wall, and an extensive scatter of ceramics. The looters left behind a significant assemblage of pottery eroding out of a scarp and tumbling down the western slope of Vigla.

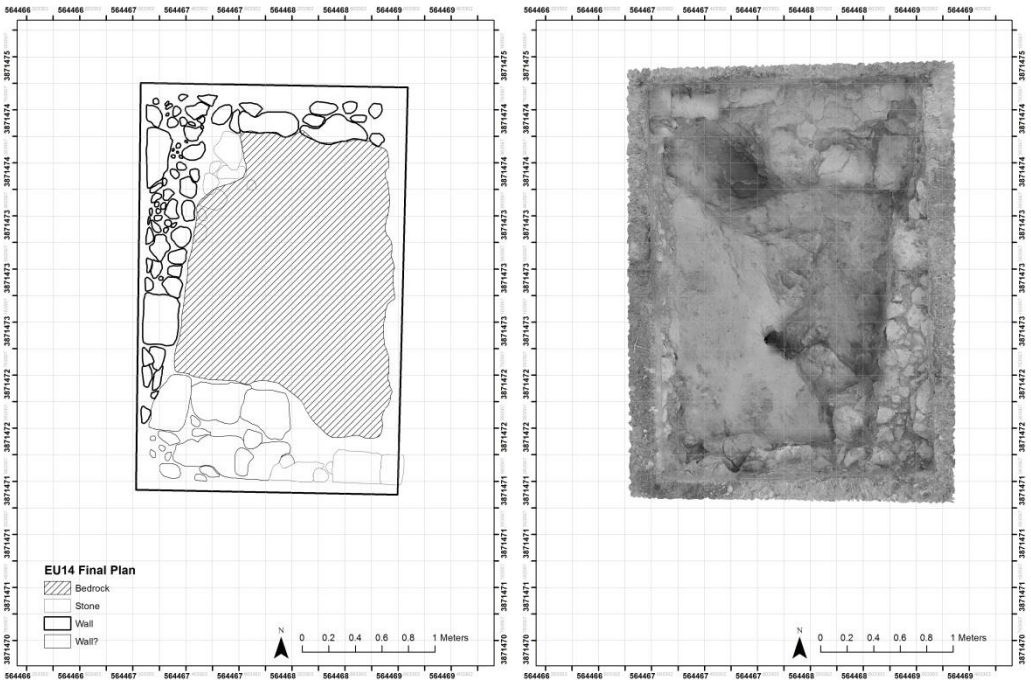
Along with sounding, we also continued the study of ceramics produced during the 2008 and 2009 excavation seasons with particular attention to the function and chronology of the total assemblage rather than focusing exclusively on the chronology and stratigraphy of the trenches. This study involved the preparing of a catalogue for formal publication and illustrating select artifacts.

Finally, we continued our practice of using new technologies to document our trenches. This season we employed Agisoft PhotoScan software to create 3D models of each stratigraphic unit. These highly accurate 3D models allowed us to produce simulated overhead photographs of each trench with accuracy of +/- 2 cm.

The following report discusses in detail the investigation of each of the four trenches as well as our ceramic identifications at the museum.

Vigla: Excavation Unit 14
Trench Supervisor: Brandon Olson

Final Plan



Section 1. Introduction

Vigla EU 14 was excavated from May 21-June 4, 2012 under the supervision of Brandon Olson with the assistance of Megan Piette, Jimmie Nelson, Liz Deforest, and Laura Goodling. The unit produced a sizeable, well-preserved assemblage of artifacts: varied ceramic, metal weapons, two coins, and shells. The features uncovered in the trench include two walls that define an interior room of a building. The interior room appeared to be domestic in nature as evidenced by the utilitarian objects found, three floors, two of which were partially covered with gypsum slab flooring. The features, artifacts, and stratigraphy all suggest three phases of floor construction and occupation dating to a narrow chronological window, likely within a century, between the late Classical and early Hellenistic periods. The high-quality preservation of the objects and floor surfaces of the interior space indicate a relatively rapid burial by mudbrick collapse. Altogether, this excavation substantiates the chronology and architecture of the Vigla settlement established by two previous seasons of limited excavation in 2008 and 2009, continuing to indicate that the architecture during the late Classical and Hellenistic periods was domestic rather than monumental in nature and included a small-scale military presence.

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

Vigla EU 14 is situated on the east central Vigla plateau northwest of the lookout shed in the southeast corner. The unit is bounded in the north at 3871474.96 N, in the south at 3871471.90 N, in the west at 564467.02 E, and in the east at 564469.07 E. All coordinates given are based on the following projection system: WGS1984 UTM Zone 36N. EU 14 is approximately 13 meters south and 3 meters west of EU 15 (Aaron's trench), while EU 16 (Dallas' trench) lies farther to the northwest on the northern fortification wall. EU 17 (Jon's trench) is far to the southwest. In relation to

the closest EU excavated in 2008, it lies 12 meters north and 15 meters west of EU 1 and in relation to the closest EU excavation in 2009 it is situated 16 meters north and 1 meter east of EU 8.

The purpose of Vigla EU 14 was to ground truth the resistivity work conducted during the 2007 field season, refine our understanding of architecture defined through excavation in the 2008 season, and to bolster the site's domestic ceramic corpus in order to parse the individuals living at Vigla in the late Classical/early Hellenistic period. From the maps displaying the geophysical data, we recognized one long, rather large linear feature running east/west through the middle of the trench. Vigla EU 14 was positioned to intersect this feature. Consequently, the trench was 2 meters wide (E-W) and 3 meters long (N-S). The goals of the trench included identify the wall, determining the relationship between it and those excavated in EUs 1, 2, 5, and 8. 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 through a comprehensive evaluation of a sizeable domestic ceramic assemblage.

Section 3. Methods of Excavation

The methods employed in Vigla EU 14 mirror those dictated in the PKAP excavation manual. Staff members defined the excavation unit by utilizing geophysical maps and a Sokkia Set 3BII Total Station oriented using GPS points collected in previous seasons. The corners of the 2 X 3 meter trench were marked with rebar and given UTM coordinates with the total station. An elevation datum was placed on the southeast corner of the trench and assigned an elevation (55.60 m), from which all elevations were taken during excavation. After two weeks of excavation, all elevations were checked using the total station and proved accurate.

The excavation strategy included stratigraphic excavation. 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 5111 was, because of an oversight by the trench supervisor (see explanation below in Section 4B), a mixed SU including material from the entire subfloor deposit beneath 5110, but it also contained material from 5112 and 5113. All the material from SUs in EU 14 was sifted through .5 cm^2 wide mesh.

The recording system utilized in the 2008 and 2009 excavations served as the basis for the 2012 excavations. The only difference from previous years included the testing of a 3D recording platform using PhotoScan by Agisoft, which uses photographs taken in the field to generate a point cloud and a textured 3D model. Most of the floor surfaces and bottom of certain SUs from all EUs were recorded successfully using Agisoft.

Section 4. Stratigraphy and Harris Matrix

Vigla EU 14 consists of 13 separate SUs (5101-5113) which belong to several cohesive strata and represent stratified natural and cultural deposits. 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. All strata are annotated from the top down (i.e. from youngest to oldest).

A. There are three strata that extend across the entire trench and represent either natural or modern formative processes (SUs 5101-5103):

- 5101: Ground Surface: SU 5101, visible across the entire trench. SU simply represented weeding, removal of artifacts visible on the surface, and a light (2-3 centimeter) scraping. One ceramic and one shell bag was collected.

- 5102: Modern Plow Zone (Loamy Sand, coarse grained compact): This stratum is the narrow plow zone (5-10 cm thick) created by shallow plowing in recent times. The sediments of this SU are spread evenly throughout the trench and contained gravel to pebble sized clast and produced two bags of pottery, two shell bags, and a glass bag. As in previous seasons, excavation began in SU 5102 with plow furrows oriented east/west and closed when sediments became more fine grained. Unlike in previous years, however, a different set of plow furrows running north/south were not encountered. (Note that the 2008 excavation at Vigla EU 1 and 2, as well as the 2009 excavation at Vigla EU 8 demonstrated the same depositional pattern (furrows changing from east/west to north/south)). It is entirely possible that the unseasonably wet spring has something to do with the elusive north/south plow furrows.

- 5103: Natural Fill below Plow Zone (Loamy Sand, fine grained compact): This stratum averaged 12 centimeters in depth and consisted of a natural fill immediately below the modern plow zone. This layer is a consistently narrow stratum (ca. 10 cm) of loamy sand, reddish-brown in color (5 YR 5/4), which includes amounts (10%) of gravel and pebble sized stones with few artifacts.

B. The following strata represent successive construction, occupation, and destruction levels of three phases of the interior of a room within a domestic structure (SUs 5104-5113):

- 5104: Destruction Level without Evidence of Mudbrick (Silty Clay Loam, fine grained firm): This soil in this unit was compact firm, reddish brown (5YR 5/4), with moderate pebble sized inclusions (20%) and numerous artifacts. The layer, approximately 13 centimeters thick, most likely represents wall collapse to the east of 5104_f1. The only difference between this unit and the one above it was the sharp increase in the number of pottery sherds. The sediment clast and matrix are very similar, though this layer is slightly less compacted. One would expect to find mudbrick in such a level, but after carefully excavating the unit, no evidence of mudbrick was found in this level. Again, perhaps the unseasonably wet spring has something to do with this anomaly. Unit closed with the appearance of a north/south oriented wall and the appearance of mudbrick. The unit produced four bags of pottery, stone artifacts, and shells.

- 5105 and 5106: Destruction Level with Mudbrick (Clay Loam, fine grained firm): The two units, about 15 centimeters thick, were initially separated because of the presence of a few cobble sized stones oriented roughly east/west .50 meters south of the northern baulk. After a small pass, the stones turned out to be floating, but both units were still excavated separately. The units consisted of large pockets of brown mudbrick, as opposed to the brick-red colored variety discovered in previous years, chalk, and firm fine grained sediments with moderate cobble sized inclusions (30%). Artifact densities for both units were high, which, when combined, included 6 bags of ceramics, stone artifacts, shells, and two special finds (FS 5106_1001 bronze coin and FS 5106_1002 shell bead). A mudbrick sample was also collected. Unit closed when mudbrick densities decreased and sediment became less compacted.

- 5107: Occupation Level above Floor Surface (Sandy Clay Loam, fine grained firm): The unit represents the occupation debris of the occupational surface above a floor surface (5108). The unit averaged 10 centimeters thick and included an abundance of artifacts (4 bags of pottery, a stone artifact, and shell), low cobble sized inclusions, and wall tumble. In some instances, the wall tumble laid directly on top of the floor surface and larger pottery fragments. Unit closed when irregularly spaced gypsum flooring slabs and a compact earthen surface were

uncovered. At first glance, diagnostic pottery included an Attic lamp spout, rim, body, and base fragment.

- 5108: Gypsum Slab and Compacted Earthen Floor (Sandy Clay Loam, coarse compact): The floor surface consisted of gypsum flooring slabs, examples of which were found in situ in the southwest corner of the trench, and compacted earth. The unit had a sizeable proportion of gravel to pebble sized stones, approximately 70%, and the unit yielded two bags of pottery and some shell. The limestone flooring is similar to examples found in EUs 2 and 8 in previous years and was irregularly spaced throughout the trench. Since this is the most recent floor assemblage in the trench and was not systematically built over as in earlier occupation levels, I do not believe that the gypsum floor slabs extended throughout the trench. It appears more likely that the floor surface consisted of both flooring slabs and packed earth when it was constructed. The compacted earthen floor is nearly identical to floors excavated in previous years, very compacted and full of gravel. The ceramic assemblage included Attic Black Glaze, semi-fine pottery, storage vessels, and a sizeable assemblage of cooking wares. A small bronze coin (FS 5108_1001) was also found in situ on the floor surface in the southeast corner of the trench. The floor covers the rectangular feature in the southwest (5109_f1) and the wall in the north (5109_f2), suggesting that the construction of this floor surface consisted of a northern extension and was not brought about by a violent destruction (see comments below in Section 5).

- 5109: Subfloor Packing Beneath Floor 5108 (Sandy Clay Loam, fine-grained soft): The subfloor packing beneath the latest floor (5108) had a modest number of pebble inclusions (20%) and contained two ceramic bags, bone, and shell. The unit represents a leveling surface for 5108. The unit also included pockets of red mudbrick. The sediment extends across the trench and is loose, containing gravel to pebble sized stones. After a light pass two features were identified, one rectangular shaped stone arrangement (5109_f1) in the southwest corner of the trench that abuts the main north/south running wall and an east/west running wall (5109_f2) that joins 5104_f1. Both features lay immediately beneath the earlier floor, but since 5109_f1 abuts the main wall (5104_f1) and 5109_f2 joins 5104_f1, it is clear that the second feature predates the first and the first is contemporary with wall 5104_f1. The ceramic assemblage included a casserole rim fragment, Attic Black Glaze, cooking ware, storage vessels, and basket handles.

- 5110: Gypsum Slab and Compacted Earthen Floor (Clay Loam, coarse compact): The floor surface consisted of gypsum flooring slabs found immediately below stones associated with 5109_f1, examples of which were found in situ in the southwest corner of the trench, and compacted earth. The unit had a small proportion of gravel to pebble sized stones, approximately 10%, and the unit yielded few artifacts. The limestone flooring is similar to examples found in EUs 2 and 8 in previous years and was irregularly spaced throughout the trench. The floor was constructed directly on top of the bedrock on the east side of the trench. Although it did not contain as much pottery as later levels, the assemblages are very similar with semi-fine, cooking, storage wares being the most common types.

- 5111: Subfloor Packing beneath Floor 5110 and parts of 5112 and 5113 (Sandy Clay, fine-grained firm): The SU represents mostly the subfloor packing beneath floor 5110, but because the unit was over excavated in the southwest corner, it also included material from floor 5112 and subfloor fill 5113. The oversight was completely my fault, as I assumed that since we reached bedrock on the eastern side of the trench, the remaining deposit on the west side represented subfloor fill above bedrock. After about 20 centimeters of excavation in an approximately .50X.20 meter area in the southeast corner of the trench, it was clear that we had excavated through a floor surface, which was constructed 10 centimeters below the highest level of bedrock in the trench. Once the floor was identified, the unit was closed and the floor was excavated as SU5112. Artifact densities remained low, some pottery, shell, and

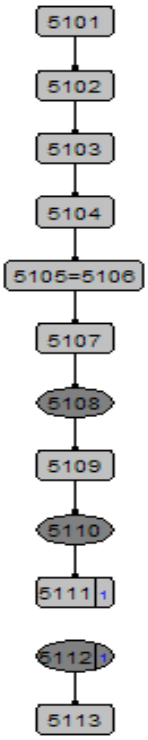
an iron blade. It is entirely possible that the iron blade came from floor 5112. Ceramic remains included an Attic Black Glazed sherd and a painted Iron Age sherd.

- 5112: Compacted Earthen Floor (Loamy Sand, coarse compact): Unit represents the earliest packed earth floor identified in EU 14. Inclusions included modest quantities of gravel-pebble sized stones (20%) with very little pottery, 3 sherds, shell, and lenses of ash. The floor surface is interesting, as it shows that the earliest occupational phase at Vigla utilized the bedrock as a surface, in this case as some sort of 10-centimeter elevated area. In previous years in EUs 1 and 8, the earliest floors were identified directly above bedrock and the lower layer consisted of subfloor leveling. The identification of 5112 10 centimeters below the highest point of bedrock at least suggests that there may have been earlier floor surfaces in EUs 1 and 8. Having excavated EU 1 to bedrock personally, however, I do remember the earliest subfloor deposit being very homogeneous, loose fill mixed with pebble to cobble sized stones. The excavation of SU 5112 adds an interesting component to the earliest phase of occupation at Vigla.

- 5113: Subfloor Packing beneath Floor 5112 (Loamy Sand, coarse loose): Unit consists of leveling debris for floor 5112. Inclusions included pebble sized stones (30%), some pottery and shell, and lenses of ash. The nature of the fill and its inclusions are similar to later fill layers in the trench. The unit is situated between floor 5112 and bedrock. Of the 8 collected sherds, one was an Attic Black Glazed body sherd.

- Bedrock

Harris Matrix for EU 14



Section 5. Features

There were three features identified in Vigla EU 14, two of which were walls and the other an unidentified rectangular stone arrangement. 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 and 2009, all walls in EU 14 sit directly on bedrock with a small layer of soil set on bedrock to create an even surface. Bedrock is generally flat except in the western and southern areas of the trench, 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 floors. The top of the highest preserved wall (5104_f1) was located 37 centimeters below the surface, which is much farther down than walls identified in previous excavations seasons to the south.

- The North/South Oriented Wall. 5104_f1:

  The construction style of the wall, like previous examples found in EUs 1 and 8, 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. The wall is preserved 9 courses high (approximately 1 meter in height) and at least 4 stones wide, though the exact width of the wall cannot be known, as the orientation of the trench prevented the identification of its western face. The wall bonds with 5109_f2 in the north and 5109_f1 abuts it in the south. 5104_f1 was constructed during the earliest phase of occupation and was built contemporaneously with 5109_f2.

- The East/West Oriented Wall. 5109_f2:

  The construction style of the wall, like Wall 5104_f1 and previous examples found in EUs 1 and 8, 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. The wall is preserved 2 courses high (approximately .35 meters in height) and at least 2 stones wide, though the exact width of the wall cannot be known, as the orientation of the trench prevented the identification of its northern face. The wall bonds with 5104_f1 demonstrating that both walls were built at the same time. During the construction of the latest gypsum slab/earthen floor surface (5108), the wall was partially dismantled and sealed by the floor surface. The north/south oriented wall (5104_f1) continued to be used and showed no signs of a later building phase.

- The Rectangular Feature. 5109_f1:

  The feature consists of a rectangular shaped stone arrangement in the southwest corner of the trench measuring 1 meter (east/west) by .75 meters (north/south). The stones, when compared to the stones used in the construction of the two walls, were relatively larger averaging .30 X .30 meters. I am not sure of the feature's function, but it rested on top of the second phase floor (5110) and was sealed, like 5109_f2, by the latest phase floor (5108). The feature is a construction undertaken during the second phase of occupation and therefore, postdates both walls (5104_f1 and 5109_f2).

Section 6. Finds

Most of the artifacts excavated in EU 14 consisted of ceramics of primarily late Classical to early Hellenistic date, though a few scant Iron Age pieces were identified. The pottery categories include cooking wares, utilitarian and storage vessels (amphoras), and fine wares bowls, dishes, and cups. There was also a sizeable assemblage of bone, stone, and shell remains; there was also some gypsum and plaster flooring. The assemblage again points to domestic artifacts and the three significant Findspot artifacts found in EU 14 include the following:

- **FS 5106_1001**: Bronze coin found in the mudbrick destruction debris.

  N: 3871473.267
  E: 564468.445
  Z: 55.011

- **FS 5106_1002**: Shell bead found in the mudbrick destruction debris.

  N: 3871473.17
  E: 564468.99
  Z: 55.02

- **FS 5108_1001**: Small bronze coin found on a floor surface (5108)

  N: 3871472.462
  E: 564468.349
  Z: 54.879

Section 7. Interpretive Conclusions

This EU revealed an interior room of a domestic habitation dating to the late Classical to early Hellenistic period. Because the 2X3 meter trench was situated over a corner of the room, the dimensions of the space could not be readily determined. Below the surface, plow zone, and natural fill layers, three successive occupational phases were recorded through the identification of three construction/occupation sequences. What follows is a description and interpretation of the three occupational phases (in stratigraphic order, from latest to earliest), as well as a note on the significance of the trench with respect to the project's overarching research agenda.

Phase 3: The entire sequence included a mudbrick destruction level (5104, 5105, and 5106), occupational level (5107), a floor consisting of irregularly spaced gypsum flooring slabs and compacted earth (5108), and a subfloor construction level (5109), all of which were sealed stratigraphically by a natural fill. It is apparent from the architectural remains that the construction of Phase 3 equated to an expansion of the domestic quarters and was not initiated by a violent destruction. The lack of ash in this phase appears to substantiate such a theory. Although constructed contemporaneously during Phase 1, only wall 5104_f1 was utilized in Phase 3, while its northern counterpart (5109_f2) was likely deconstructed, leaving only the bottom two courses in place, which were then sealed by the floor. I propose that 5109_f2 was deconstructed, as opposed to 5104_f1 being extended vertically, because there is no evidence of a second construction phase for 5104_f1. Wall 5109_f2 was most likely deconstructed and covered by a floor surface to extend the size of the room to the north. Ceramic remains from the occupational level (5107) included a wide array of cooking wares, imported Attic vessels, two lamps (1 Attic), and utility wares. The diagnostic pieces provide a date range beginning in the late 4th century and ending by the middle of the 3rd century BC. With the

presence of similar shapes, such as lamps and vessels used for consuming food, in both locally (local in the sense of Cyprus and possibly the greater Levantine coastal littoral) procured fabrics and imported Attic wares, it is clear that although Attic imports do not dominate the assemblage, the inhabitants of Phase 3 actively sought out imported Attic vessels.

Phase 2: The entire sequence included a floor surface (5110) directly below the subfloor fill (5107) used in the construction of the Phase 3 floor (5108) and a subfloor fill (5111). The construction of the Phase 3 floor certainly disrupted and most likely obliterated the occupational level associated with the Phase 2 floor (5110). Still a decent assemblage of pottery and an in situ coin was found on the floor surface. The potsherds are more abraded than those found in the Phase 3 levels, but the assemblage looks very similar to material found in the later phase, lots of cooking and semi-fine wares. It is clear that both walls were in use during Phase 2, as the mixed gypsum slabs and earthen floor abuts both walls, demonstrating that wall 5109_f2 was the northern boundary of the room. It is also clear that the rectangular feature (5109_f1) was constructed immediately after the construction of the floor because in situ pieces of gypsum flooring were found directly beneath the feature. The floor surface was laid directly on top of bedrock in most of the eastern half of the trench.

Phase 1: The entire sequence consists of an earthen floor (5112) and a subfloor fill (5113), both of which included lenses of ash. As the earliest phase of occupation in EU 14, this phase is interesting. The bedrock slopes downward considerably from east to west. Assuming that the lowest floor surface was that found in Phase 2, we were surprised to find another floor surface in the west half of the trench approximately 10 centimeters below the highest point in the bedrock to the east. Artifact densities were very low in both the floor and subfloor units, but a piece of Attic Black Glaze was found in the subfloor fill. The floor was of the packed earth variety and abutted both walls.

Final Thoughts: EU 14 is significant for three 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 late Classical/ early Hellenistic periods. There appears to be no evidence of later artifacts (e.g., Roman or later) in this EU and we can conclude that the excavated material suggests three occupational phases in the late Classical/ early Hellenistic period. Second, the homogeneous nature of the ceramic remains, architectural styles, and similarities in floor surface construction all suggest that although there were three successive phase of occupation, we can tentatively propose that the entire lifecycle of the room excavated in EU 14 corresponded to a period of less than a century. Further study of the pottery and provenienced coins will shed more light on the chronology. The appearance of an architectural expansion in the third phase argues against a violent destruction of the second phase, but the abundance of ash in the first phase could represent a more violent disruptive event. Finally, we can cautiously explore the identity of the people living at Vigla in this period. The conscious choice to bring in Attic imports and prepare food in the ancient Greek tradition in casseroles alludes to a population with interest in, if not adherence to, Greek cultural traditions. The presence of a vast array of militaria, in the form of lead sling bullets inscribed with Greek characters, bronze catapult bolts, iron blades, and bronze arrowheads in nearly all EUs excavated at Vigla in three years of target excavation, as well as the fact that the site was fortified in this very period, alludes to a military presence at the site. With the turbulent political climate characterizing the late 4th and early 3rd centuries BC in Cyprus, the Levant, Anatolia, Egypt, and Greece, it is certainly possible that the inhabitants of Vigla were a contingent of "Greek" mercenaries employed either by the fading local Phoenician king at Kition or by foreign Hellenistic monarchs.

Section 8. Appendices

- **8.1. Appendix: Drawing Inventory**

  5101_d1: bottom of SU 5101/top of SU 5102
  5102_d1: bottom of SU 5102/top of SU 5103
  5103_d1: bottom of SU 5103/top of SU 5104

  5104_d1: bottom of SU 5104/top of SU 5105
  5113_d1: northern baulk profile
  5113_d2: southern baulk profile
  5113_d3: eastern baulk profile
  5113_d4: western baulk profile, NOT DRAWN because unit consisted of just the major north/south oriented wall (5104_f1) and fill deposits above.

- **8.2. Appendix: Photograph Inventory**

  5101_p1-p3 (top)
  5101_p4-p5 (bottom of SU 5101/top of SU 5102)
  5102_p1 (bottom of SU 5102/top of SU 5103)
  5103_p1-p2 (bottom of SU 5103/top of SU 5104)
  5104_p1-p2 (working)
  5104_p3-p33 (Agisoft)
  5104_p34-p45 (bottom of SU 5104/top of SUs 5105 and 5106)
  5105_p1-p2 (working SU 5105 and 5106)
  5105_p3-p6 (bottom of SUs 5105 and 5106/top of SU 5107)
  5107_p1-p5 (bottom of SU 5107/top of SU 5108)
  5108_p1-p3 (bottom of SU 5108/top of SU 5109)
  5109_p1-p7 (bottom of SU 5109/top of SU 5110)
  5111_p1-p5 (bottom of SU 5111/top of SU 5112)
  5112_p1-p4 (bottom of SU 5112/top of SU 5113)
  5113_p1-p2 (working)
  5113_p4-p13 (bottom / bedrock)

- **8.3. Appendix: Agisoft Models for EU 14**

  Bottom of 5105 and 5106/top of 5107
  Bottom of 5107/top of 5108
  Bottom of 5110/top of 5111
  Bottom of 5113/top of bedrock

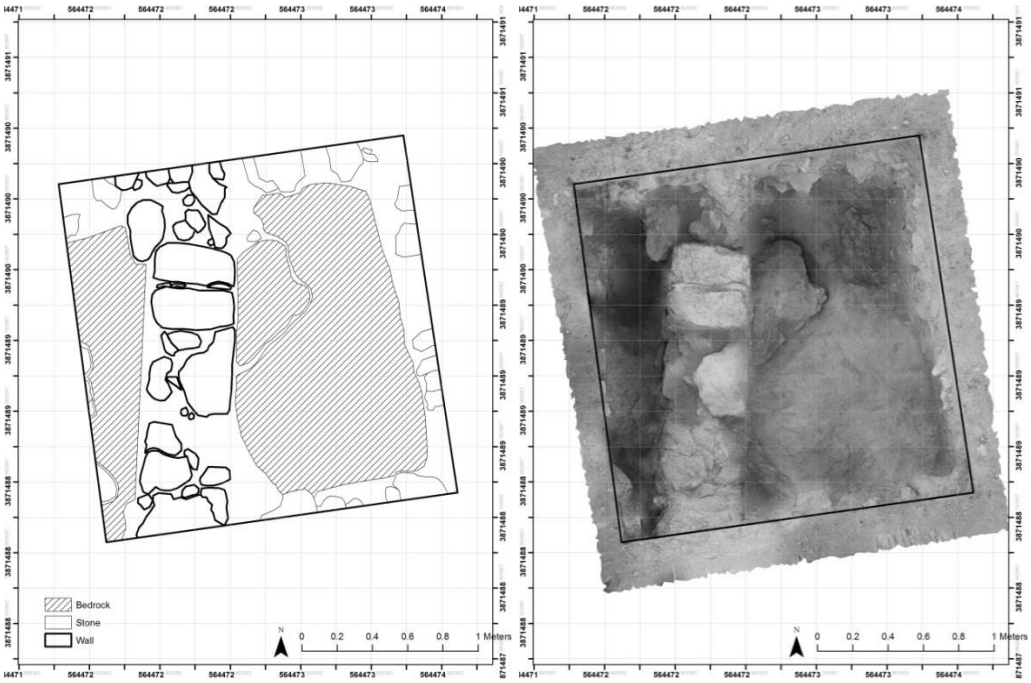
- **8.4. Appendix: Video Inventory for EU 14**

  5102_v1-v2 (working)
  5104_v1-v2 (working)
  5105_v1 (working SU 5105 & 5106)
  5105_v2 (bottom SU 5105 & 5106)
  5109_v1 (working)
  5113_v1-v2 (working)

Vigla: Excavation Unit 15

Trench Supervisor: Aaron L. Barth

Final Plan



Section 1. Introduction

Vigla EU 15 was excavated from May 21-June 9, 2012 under the supervision of Aaron L. Barth. The unit measured 2 meters by 2 meters in length and width, and reached a bedrock depth of 1.82 meters. Numerous artifacts were collected, labeled and bagged during the excavation, and this includes a sling bullet (*in situ*, **SU 5305**), metal arrows and bolts, a bronze pin (*in situ*), an iron spit, several coins (two *in situ*), several kilos of pottery and clay sherds, clumps of mud brick, and a few worked pieces of stone. The defining feature of this unit was a south-north (approximately) running partition wall in the western half of the EU. In addition to this, two surface floors were identified during the excavation of EU 15. According to a June 5, 2012 conversation with David Pettegrew, EU 15 produced more unique small finds in a 2x2 meter area than any previous Vigla excavation unit within the history of PKAP fieldwork. The weaponry produced by EU 15 suggests that military garrisons occupied this area.

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

Vigla EU 15 is located in the north-central part of the Vigla plateau, with the following coordinates in the WGS 1984 UTM Zone 36N: North: 3871490.65 N, South: 3871488.90 N, West: 564472.09 E, East: 564474.09 E. It lies to the northeast of EU 14 (Brandon Olson's trench), to the east-southeast of EU 16 (Dallas DeForest's trench), and to the northeast of EU 17 (Jon Crowley's trench). The unit is not oriented to magnetic north.

Broader research questions were answered with the excavation of EU 15, and this ultimately produced a variety of new questions. EU 15 provided a type of ground-truthing to the geophysical work carried out during previous field seasons. As noted by Caraher, *et al.*, pedestrian surveys and geophysical work carried out at the top of *Vigla* revealed surface and subsurface fortification walls that enclosed an area dense with subsurface architecture, this in addition to the wide surface scatter of pottery sherds along the southern edge of the plateau.[1] The 2012 field team positioned EU 15 to intersect one of the interior subsurface architectural walls. The excavation unit measured 2x2 meters, and the goals of EU 15 were to determine the function, extent, and chronology of occupation phases at *Vigla*. Comparisons between EUs during this field season inadvertently demonstrated that architectural walls (eg, EU 16) are below the ground surface of *Vigla*. EU 15 produced a militaristic artifact assemblage that compliments the domestic assemblage from earlier excavations (circa 2009) at the eastern half of the plateau.[2] The goals were met in that the subsurface wall was ground-truthed, and greater insights into the occupation phases at *Vigla* were produced.

Section 3. Methods of Excavation

The archaeological methods of excavation employed in EU 15 mirrored those outlined in the 2012 PKAP excavation manual, and they were quite similar if not the same to professional archaeological methods, standards and practices in North America.[3] PKAP staff members defined the EUs with a total station (compliments of Boston University) and geophysical maps. Initial problems with zeroing the total station coupled with the time restraints intrinsic to any field season shaped the orientation of EU 15. Nonetheless, EU 15 was situated above a subsurface architectural feature. The corners of the excavation unit were straightened and squared up with tape measures, and marked with pins and nylon string. An elevation datum (55.69 meters) was established in the southeast corner of EU 15, and all elevations were taken with this datum throughout the entire excavation.

Stratigraphic excavation methods outlined in the 2012 PKAP excavation manual were used at EU 15, and they follow a line of professional standards established at archaeological sites in Cyprus, Greece, Tunisia, Jordan, Israel, Syria, Turkey, the United States, and Great Britain. After an initial surface scraping and dry screening, excavation commenced with pick axes and trowels, and cultural stratums were followed. The EU 15 field team produced a total of 17 stratigraphic units, although this does not necessarily mean there were a total of 17 strata. In some cases, stratigraphic changes were missed but nonetheless preserved and reflected in the scarp walls. In one other case, the excavation team defined Stratigraphic Units not to miss the subtleties intrinsic to foundation trenches; these SUs ultimately did not correspond to real stratigraphic breaks.

All material, with the exception of scarp wall cleanings, was sieved to the east of EU 15 through dry screens with .5 cm^2 wide mesh. This compares with standard North American dry screening practices, at least on the northern Great Plains where dry sieves are often outfitted with ¼" wire mesh.

Dates of excavation were between May 21-June 9, 2012, with Aaron L. Barth as EU 15's acting trench supervisor. The excavation crew consisted of Carrie Bisciotti, David Crout and Danielle King. Throughout the excavation, conversations were maintained with EU trench supervisors Jon Crowley,

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[1] Caraher, *et al.*, "Pyla-*Koutsopetria* Archaeological Project" (2012), 1.
[2] Olson, Brandon, "*Vigla*: Excavation Unit 8" (PKAP unpublished manuscript, 2009), 1-2.
[3] Caraher, *et al.*, "The Pyla-*Koutsopetria* Archaeological Project Manual of Excavation" (PKAP unpublished manuscript, 2012). For a representative North American manual, see "Archeology and Historic Preservation: Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeological Documentation [As Amended and Annotated]" (Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, 2012). Link accessed on June 6, 2012: http://www.cr.nps.gov/local-law/arch_stnds_7.htm#guide.

Dallas DeForest and Brandon Olson. Principal investigators William Caraher and David Pettegrew regularly made visitation rounds to all of the EUs, directly participating in excavation and dry sieving, and providing interpretive analysis where needed. By June 5, 2012, 50% of the 2012 field season EUs had been closed, and this induced a restructuring of the labor force. EU 15's excavation crew was altered, and Jimmie Nelson and Megan Piette replaced Bisciotti, Crout, and King on June 5, 2012. Nelson, Piette and Barth hit bedrock the morning of June 5, 2012.

Section 4. Stratigraphy and Harris Matrix

Vigla EU 15 consisted of 17 separate stratigraphic units (5301-5317). In most cases, the subdivision of strata took place after observing changes in the soil or cultural units (for example, when loose fill gave way to hardened clays or layers of cobble, this suggestive of a floor, subfloor, or destruction layers). The following discussion is interpretive, and based on the paper and digital (iPad) SU forms.

A. Within the 17 stratigraphic units, two floors were observed. The following is a description of the Stratigraphic Units in chronological order.

- **SU 5301** – Surface scraping. The top vegetation was scraped with trowels and cleared. Excavated down approximately 2 cm. One small piece of glass was noticed and lost.
- **SU 5302** – Hardened modern plow zone. This stratum is a plow zone created in recent times. Switched from trowels to picks due to the hardened sediments, and several bags of ceramics were produced. Loose fill encountered at 55.62 m, and Brandon Olson said he thought it was the same modern plow zone since the sun had been allowed to bake the bottom of **SU 5301** for 3-4 days. Further discussions brought it back to potentially being a new plow zone, 55.50 m at the deepest. **SU 5302** has sandy clay soils that are coarse grain and loose. The dominant clast size is gravel, with 10% stoniness. The Munsell soil color came in at 10YR 5/4.
- **SU 5303** – Soils in **SU 5303** are sandy clay, loose and coarse. First militaristic artifact from EU 15 recovered from this SU, a metal arrowhead. Brandon Olson's field diagnosis placed it as a Scythian arrowhead dating from approximately the 5th-3rd century BC. Several bags of ceramics also collected from the dry sieve.
- **SU 5304** – Soils in **SU 5304** are sandy clay with loose, coarse grains. When depths of 55.22 m were reached, SU increased in gravel and cobbles, and soils started turning more yellowish than rust-red in color. One idea was that this was some type of floor, but it appears now to be a layer of destruction. Because of the change in soil color and increased compactness, **SU 5304** was closed and a new strata was opened.
- **SU 5305** – Soils in **SU 5305** are sandy clay, compact and coarse grain. The dominant clast size is cobble with 30% stoniness. The Munsell produced 10YR 6/6. Dr. Pettegrew came down on a metal sling bullet, *in situ*, at 55.12 m (26 cm from the east wall and 68 cm from the south wall) in **SU 5305**. Larger stone blocks (some gypsum) were encountered in this SU and plotted on the top plan. These larger blocks in the southeastern part of the SU might represent the top part of destruction that reaches down to a depth of approximately 54.70m.
- **SU 5306** – Soils in **SU 5306** are sandy clay, compacted consolidation, and the dominant clast size is cobble with 90% stoniness. The Munsell soil color is 7.5YR 4/6. The second militaristic artifact came out of **SU 5306**, a catapult bolt (FS 5306_1001) found *in situ*, with find spot quadrants of N = 3871489.147; E = 564472.167; and Z = 55.098. Soils where catapult bolt came loose are reddish, brown and grey in color. Clumps of mud brick encountered throughout SU, and these clumps have specks of red along with visible fibers (perhaps animal hair) that serve to bond the mud into brick.[4] Along with this, there

[4] In a June 1, 2012 social media exchange between Robert Kurtz and Aaron Barth, Kurtz said that animal hair was often used to bond mud brick together in pre-industrial times. Kurtz also said he worked with contemporary construction practices in Colorado, where horsehair was still dumped into modern concrete prior to the pours

are increased amounts of cobble, and a few cantaloupe-sized stones. This was thought to be tumble. Along with this, increased amounts of mudbrick clumps caused us to close out this SU and begin another.

- **SU 5307** – Soils in **SU 5307** are clay loam, weakly cemented with cobble as the dominant clast size and 40% stoniness. The Munsell soil color is 7.5YR 4/6. A bronze pin, *in situ*, came out of what appeared to be mud brick. Another piece of metal (FS5307_1002) came from this SU, as did several pottery sherds (they were also ascribed with findspots). When the mudbrick started to disappear, we decided to close out this SU and begin another. The linear wall continued emerging out of the floor, ceramics increased, and the soils started taking on more yellowish and grey colors.
- **SU 5308** – Soils in **SU 5308** are clay, with compact consolidation. The dominant clast size is cobble with 20% stoniness. The Munsell color is 7.5YR 5/6. Soils contain increased amounts of rust-reddish color and pottery sherds. Fewer cobbles noticed in this SU, suggesting that **SU 5307** above was a layer of tumble or destruction. One of the first floors may be within the bottom of **SU 5307** and the top of **SU 5308**. Charcoal also bagged in **SU 5308**, and a findspot was produced as well. The bottom of this SU was digitally photographed and uploaded into Agisoft. Soils at the bottom of **SU 5308** are grayish, or even ash in color. This in addition to the charcoal also suggests that this may be some kind of burn layer. Foundation wall continues emerging from the floor.
- **SU 5309** – Soils in this trench on the western elevation of the north-south running wall are sandy clay loam with loose consolidation. The dominant clast size is cobble with 20% stoniness. The Munsell color was 7.5YR 5/4. Dr. Pettegrew uncovered a coin, *in situ*, in the southwest corner of **SU 5309**. The coin is FS5309_1003, and it is at an elevation of 54.63 m; 10 cm from the western scarp; and 27 cm from the southern scarp. The coin was in a little more compact soil than the sandy clay loam. Two additional findspots were recorded within this SU. FS5309_1001 was a piece of black ceramic, and FS5309_1002 was another ceramic sherd. This SU was taken down to 54.45 m, and another SU was started.
- **SU 5310** – Soils in this trench on the eastern elevation of the north-south running wall are sandy clay loam with loose consolidation. They were noted as being light-brown with bits of rust-reddish mud brick. The soils have cobble as the dominant clast size with 20% stoniness. The Munsell returned with a 10YR 5/4. This SU produced ceramics, and the SU was closed due to how deep it was getting. Brandon Olson and Aaron Barth took total station coordinates on June 6, 2012, and they are with Olson's total station field notes. The numbers 1-10 are also assigned to the plan map.
- **SU 5311** – Soils in **SU 5311**, a "foundation trench," are sandy clay with loose consolidation. The dominant clast size is cobble with 30% stoniness. The Munsell is 7.5YR 5/4. The irregular soil consistencies of brown mixed with lighter ash, this along with rust-colored pockets and mud-brick strongly suggest that this is a destruction layer. A metal arrowhead came out of the dry screen from this SU. Dr. Pettegrew said the foundation trench was still visible, and because of this it was separated out into its own SU.
- **SU 5312** – Soils in **SU 5312** are sandy clay with loose consolidation. The dominant clast size is cobble with 20% stoniness. The Munsell is 7.5YR 5/4. This SU produced pottery sherds and the soils remained loose, definitely not as chunky and irregular as the soils in the western SUs. Large pottery sherds encountered, and this was the reason to begin another SU. Brandon Olson's trench began producing large chunks of pottery shortly before he encountered bedrock.
- **SU 5313** – Soils in **SU 5313**, a robber trench along the western elevation of the emerging partition wall, are sandy clay, coarse and loose. The dominant clast size is sand with 10% stoniness. The Munsell is 7.5YR 6/6. This SU is narrow, with a bottom elevation of

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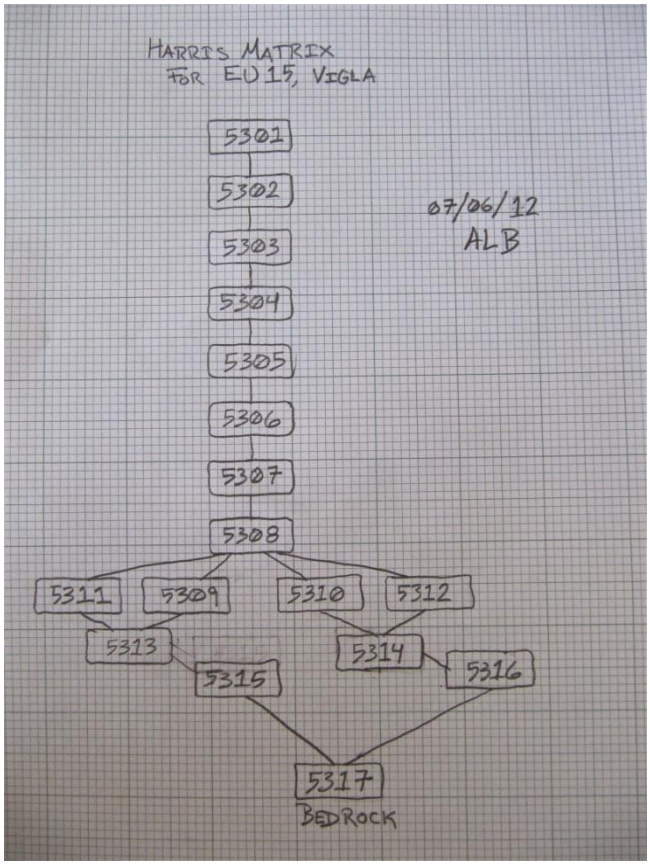
(this instead of fiberglass). Kurtz is a graduate student with North Dakota State University, and his masters thesis concerns earth homes on the northern Great Plains.

54.13. Because of the depth, it became increasingly difficult to effectively maneuver and excavate. For this reason the SU was closed out and another was started.

- **SU 5314** – Soils in **SU 5314** are sandy clay, coarse and loose. The dominant clast size is sand with 10% stoniness. The Munsell is 7.5YR 6/6. A coin, *in situ*, and iron spit came out of this SU. The coin is FS5314_1002, with an elevation of 54.3 m; 75 cm from the north wall and 93 cm from the east wall. The elevation of the iron spit was 54.34 m, and was resting parallel to the eastern elevation in the center of the partition wall. This likely is a floor, as the hard clay like soil is packed, and it comes up in chunks approximately 2-5cm in thickness. The clay floor is brownish with tinges of olive green. A layer of cobbles encountered beneath this, so this SU was closed out and another was started.
- **SU 5315** – Soils in **SU 5315** are sandy clay, coarse and loose. The dominant clast size is pebble, with 10% stoniness. The Munsell is 7.5YR 6/6. This SU brought down to the depth of **SU 5313**, the trench wall. A new SU was started.
- **SU 5316** – Soils in **SU 5316** are sandy clay, coarse and compact. The dominant clast size is cobbles, and stoniness is 80%. The Munsell is 7.5YR 6/6. This cobble stone subfloor gave way to bedrock, and the subfloor layer to the north contained much finer soil with smaller rocks. This is likely fill, as the bedrock sloped to the north. The northern portion also contained a mix of plaster and cobble.
- **SU 5317** – Soils in **SU 5317** are loamy clay, fined-grained and firm. The dominant clast size is pebble with 10% stoniness. The Munsell is 7.5YR 5/6. One coin and a linear metal object were pulled from the dry sieve. A small bit of bone was also pulled from the dry sieve. Just above the northern part of the bedrock in this SU cobbles were found, and this is similar to the northern part of **SU 5316**.



Harris Matrix for *Vigla* EU 15, 2012.

Section 5. Features

The defining feature in this unit was the linear partition wall that ran south-north in the western half of EU 15. The wall was built with cut blocks and rough cut and natural stone. The courses are irregular. The wall started emerging as early as the bottom of **SU 5306**. It continued down to bedrock, or **SU 5317**. The wall was built on top of bedrock. The floor, **SU 5314**, runs directly up to and meets the edge of the partition wall. Since there is no foundation trench with **SU 5314**, the partition wall is thought to be the earliest piece of construction within EU 15. The next phase of construction is the clay floor, **SU 5314**, and the third and much later phase of construction is SU 5310_f1, this thought to be from a much later occupation. Because the lowest floor runs up to the edge of the partition wall, the partition wall is thought to reflect the earliest phase of construction within EU 15.

- 5317_f1: The North-South Running Partition Wall. This wall runs north-south through the western section of EU 15. The wall is approximately 50 cm at its widest point. It is built directly on top of bedrock. It is made of cut ashlar blocks and stone, and the construction style is irregular.
- 5316_f1: Cobble Stone Subfloor. This is a cobble stone subfloor, thought to be used to level out the bedrock valleys and provide a more even surface for 5314_f1, the Hard Clay Floor. In addition to the cobbles, 5316_f1 had clumps of either mortar or plaster mixed in with the cobble, perhaps to fill in deeper pockets in the bedrock.
- 5314_f1: Hard Clay Floor. This is a hard clay floor, approximately 2-5 cm in thickness, and brownish in color with tinges of olive green. Two artifacts were collected *in situ* from this hard clay floor. The first was FS5314_1001, a large ceramic sherd (elevation 54.39m; 49cm from east wall; 21cm from north wall), and FS5314_1002, a coin (elevation 54.30m; 75cm from the north wall; 93cm from the east wall).
- SU 5310_f1: Plaster Floor. This plaster floor fell within SU 5310, and it only became apparent after Brandon Olson noted it in the scarp wall. This floor is most apparent in the north scarp wall, and it becomes less visible and even disappears in the southeastern portion of the scarp walls.

Section 6. Finds

- **FS5305_1001**: Portion of a ceramic figurine piece, possibly located in the linear stone feature. Elevation and coordinates on bag.
- **FS5305_1002**: Material culture that came loose from linear stone feature put into this artifact bag. Elevation and coordinates on bag.
- **FS5305_1003**: Sling bullet, inscriptions on both sides (according to Brandon Olson). Recovered on 26/05/12. Elevation 55.12m; 26cm from east wall; and 68cm from south wall.
- **FS5306_1001**: Catapult bolt. Elevation, 55.098; Northing, 3871489.147; Easting, 564472.167. Soils where catapult bolt recovered were rust-colored, brown and grey.
- **FS5307_1001**: Bronze pin. Elevation 54.99m; 58cm from east wall; 65cm from south wall. Bronze pin was imbedded in mud brick. Speculation on site was that it appeared to be a pin for a tunic, or something comparable.
- **FS5307_1002**: Piece of metal. Elevation 54.87m; 35cm from west wall; 47cm from south wall.
- **FS5307_1003**: Pottery sherd next to wall. Found potentially in what is a partition wall trenching ditch. Elevation 54.95m; 25cm from the west wall; 20cm from the south wall.
- **FS5307_1004**: Pottery sherd next to partition wall. Elevation 54.83m; 38cm from west wall; 81cm from south wall.
- **FS5307_1005**: Charcoal sample. Suggestive of a burn layer, which in turn can suggest destruction. Elevation 54.87m; 84cm from east wall; 84cm from the north wall.
- **FS5308_1001**: Charcoal sample. Again, suggestive of a burn and potential destruction layer. Elevation 54.69m; 10cm from the north wall; 33cm from the west wall. Also in subjective field notes commented on how collecting charcoal in North America reflect

Native American/First Nation campsites (either nomadic or sedentary). In the American context, charcoal often figures into arguments over whether a site is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

- **FS5308_1002**: Charcoal sample. Elevation 54.55m; 48cm from north wall; 34cm from east wall. Another piece of material culture that reflects the destruction layer.
- **FS5309_1001**: Black ceramic. Elevation 54.66m; 36cm from west wall; 84cm from north wall.
- **FS5309_1002**: Ceramic near wall. Elevation, 54.66; 61cm from north wall; 45cm from west wall.
- **FS5309_1003**: Coin on the western side of the partition wall. Elevation 54.63m; 10cm from west wall; 27cm from south wall.
- **FS5314_1001**: Ceramic sherd. Resting on the hard clay floor surface (5314_f1). Elevation 54.39m; 49cm from the east wall; 21cm from the north wall.
- **FS5314_1002**: Coin. Resting on the hard clay floor surface (5314_f1). Elevation, 54.30; 75cm from north wall; 93cm from east wall.
- **FS5314_1003**: Iron spit. Found on hard clay floor (5314_f1), elevation similar to FS5314_1002. Iron spit is mid-way on the eastern side of the partition wall.

Section 7. Interpretive Conclusions

The earliest phase of occupation dates to the construction of the linear partition wall. After this wall was built, the clay floor in the eastern half of EU 15 was constructed. A coin and a piece of pottery, both *in situ,* were recovered from this floor. On the other side of the linear partition wall, at least one military artifact was recovered, this in addition to another coin found *in situ* by Dr. David Pettegrew.

At some point it is thought that destruction happened to this earliest occupation construction, and this is evident due to bits of ash and charcoal within the fill layers between the clay floor and the plaster floor above it. According to a June 5, 2012 conversation with David Pettegrew, EU 15 produced more unique small finds in a 2x2 meter area than any previous Vigla excavation unit within the history of PKAP fieldwork.

The weaponry produced by EU 15 is significant, and it suggests that military garrisons occupied this area. Further comparisons with artifacts produced during previous PKAP excavations will certainly broaden our understanding of Hellenistic temporal and spatial relationships, both militaristic and domestic, at the *Vigla* site on Cyprus.

- **Drawings**
  5301_d1 (bottom of 5301, top of 5302)
  5302_d1 (bottom of 5302)
  5303_d1 (top of 5303)
  5303_d2 (bottom of 5303, top of 5304)
  5304_d1 (bottom of 5304, top of 5305)
  5305_d1 (bottom of 5305, top of 5306)
  5306_d1 (bottom of 5306, top of 5307)
  5307_d1 (bottom of 5307, top of 5308)
  5309_d1 (bottom of 5309)
  5310_d1 (bottom of 5310)
  5311_d1 (top of 5311)
  5311_d2 (bottom of 5311)
  5312_d1 (top of 5312)
  5312_d2 (bottom of 5312)
  5316_d1 (bottom of SU / bedrock)
  5317_d1 (bottom of SU / bedrock)

Profile, East Face of Partition Wall
Profile, South scarp
Profile, East scarp
Profile, West Scarp
Profile, North Scarp

- **Photographs**
  5301_p1-p2 (top)
  5301_p3-p5 (working)
  5301_p6-p7 (bottom)
  5302_p1 (top)
  5302_p2 (bottom)
  5303_p1 (top)
  5303_p2 (Danielle King holding artifact)
  5303_p3 (metal arrowhead)
  5303_p4-p5 (working)
  5303_p6 (bottom)
  5304_p1-p3 (top)
  5304_p4-p5 (working)
  5305_p1-p3 (sling bullet)
  5305_p4 (Brandon Olson and sling bullet)
  5305_p5-p8 (bottom)
  5306_p1-p3 (artifact)
  5306_p4-p7 (bottom)
  5307_p1 (top)
  5307_p2-p5 (working)
  5307_p6-p16 (metal pin *in situ*)
  5307_p17-p28 (working)
  5307_p29-p32 (bottom)
  5308_p1 (top)
  5308_p2-p5 (working)
  5308_p6-p10 (bottom)
  5309_p1 (top)
  5309_p2-p3 (bottom)
  5310_p1 (top)
  5310_p2-p3 (working)
  5310_p4-p8 (bottom)
  5311_p1 (top)
  5311_p2-p4 (bottom)
  5312_p1 (top)
  5312_p2 (working)
  5312_p3-p7 (bottom)
  5313_p1-p2 (top)
  5313_p3-p5 (bottom)
  5314_p1-p2 (top)
  5314_p3-p6 (bottom)
  5315_p1 (top)
  5315_p2 (working)
  5316_p1 (top)
  5316_p2 (working)
  5317_p1-p9 (bottom)

- **Agisoft Models:**
  *This may be an incomplete list
  Bottom of 5306

Bottom of 5307
Bottom of 5308
Bottom of 5311-5312
Bedrock

- **Video**
  5302_v1 (working)
  5304_v1-v3 (working)
  5306_v1 (working)
  5307_v1-v6 (working)
  5308_v1-v2 (working)
  5311-5312_v1 (working)
  5315_v1 (working / bedrock)
  5316_v1-v2 (working / bedrock)

Section 8. Total Station Bottom Elevations

The following are the bottom bedrock elevations taken by Brandon Olson with the total station on the final day of excavation, June 7, 2012.

Top of elevation pin at beginning of excavation:

SE Corner Pin: 55.69m

Bottom of bedrock at end of excavation:

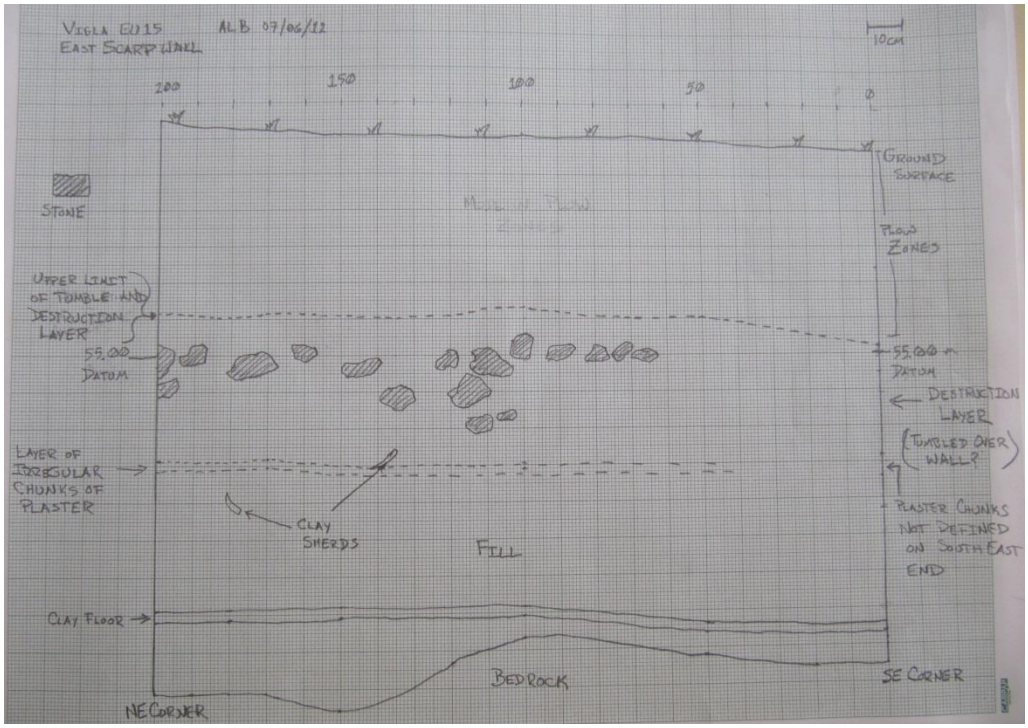
NE Corner: 54.985m

SE Corner: 55.197m

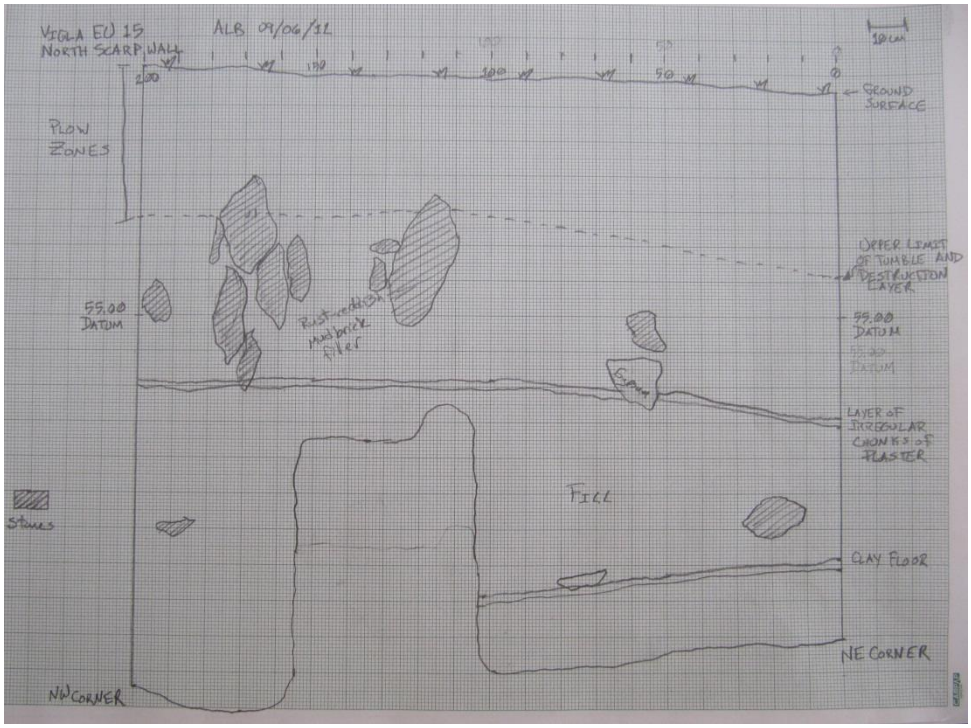
NW Corner: 54.751m

SW Corner: 55.008m

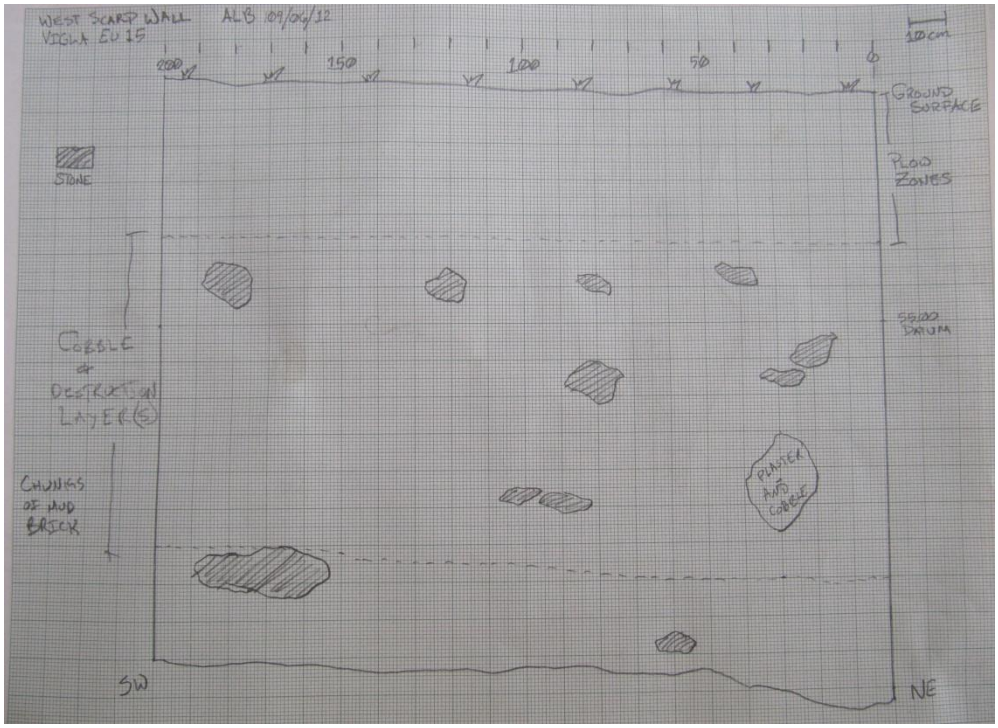
Section 9. Scarp Wall Drawings



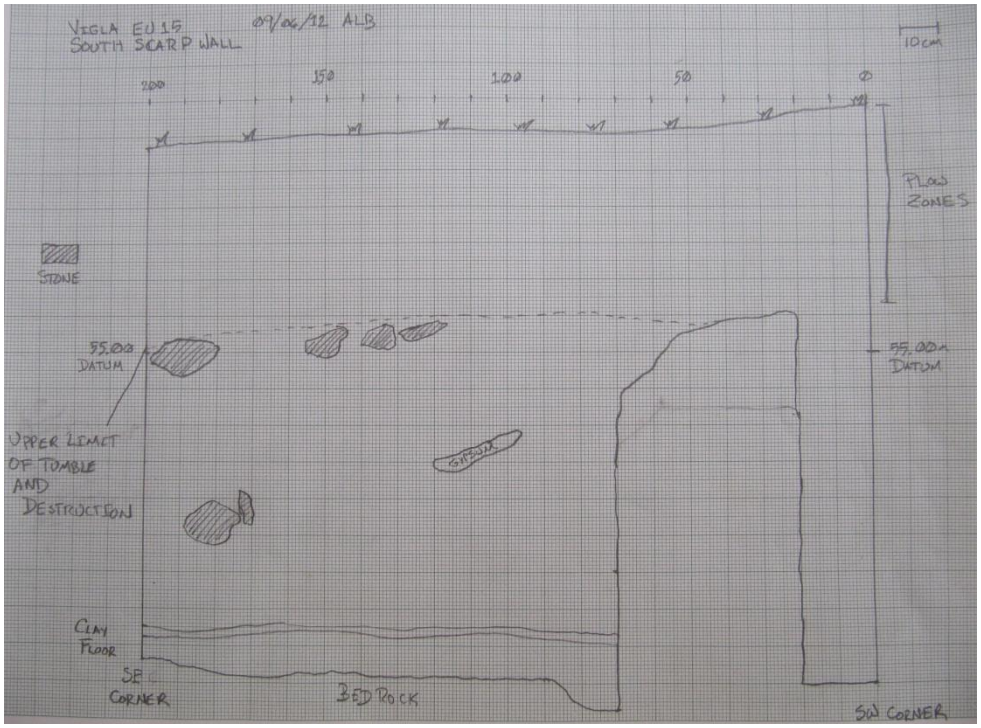
East Scarp Wall



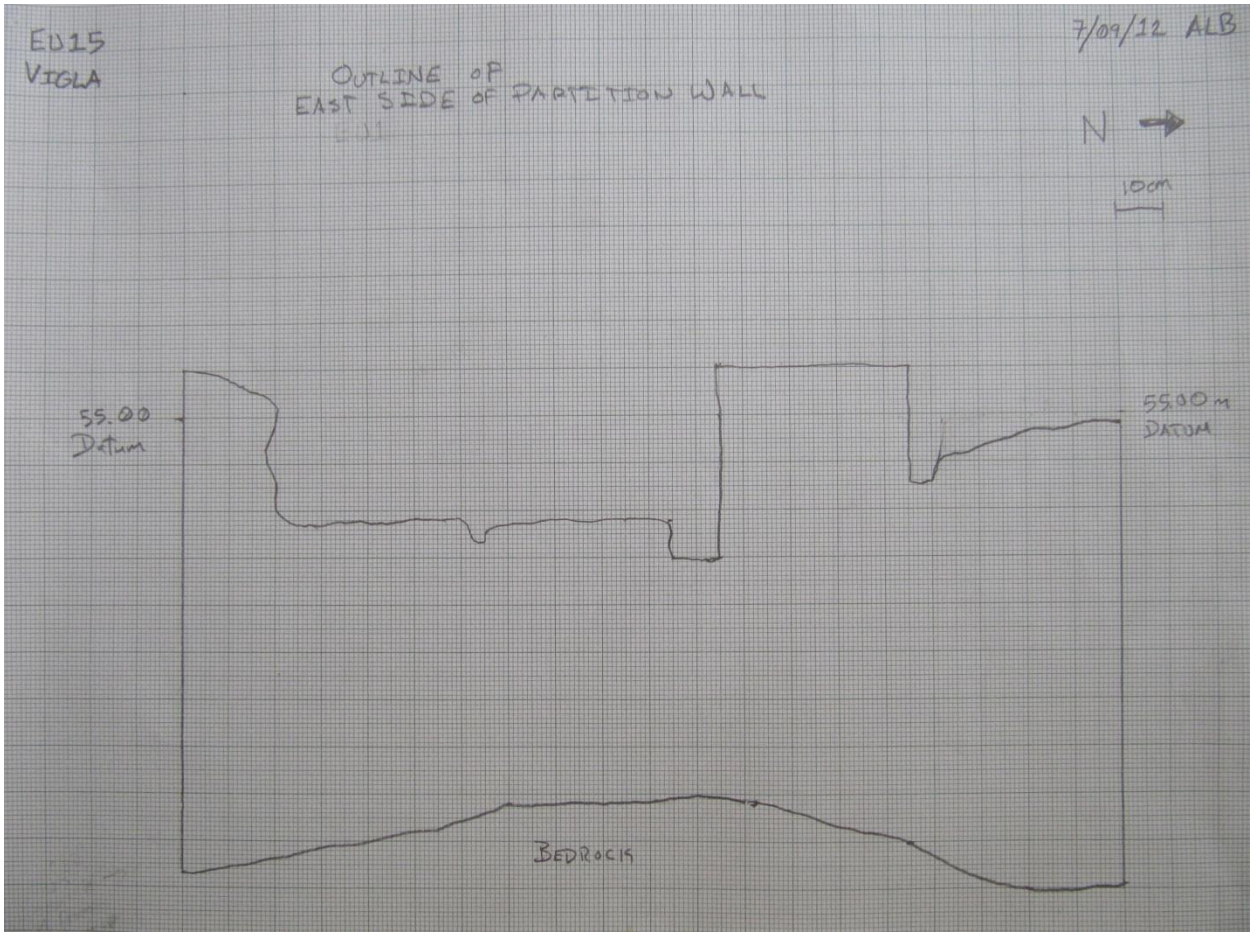
North Scarp Wall



West Scarp Wall



South Scarp Wall



East Wall Partition Outline

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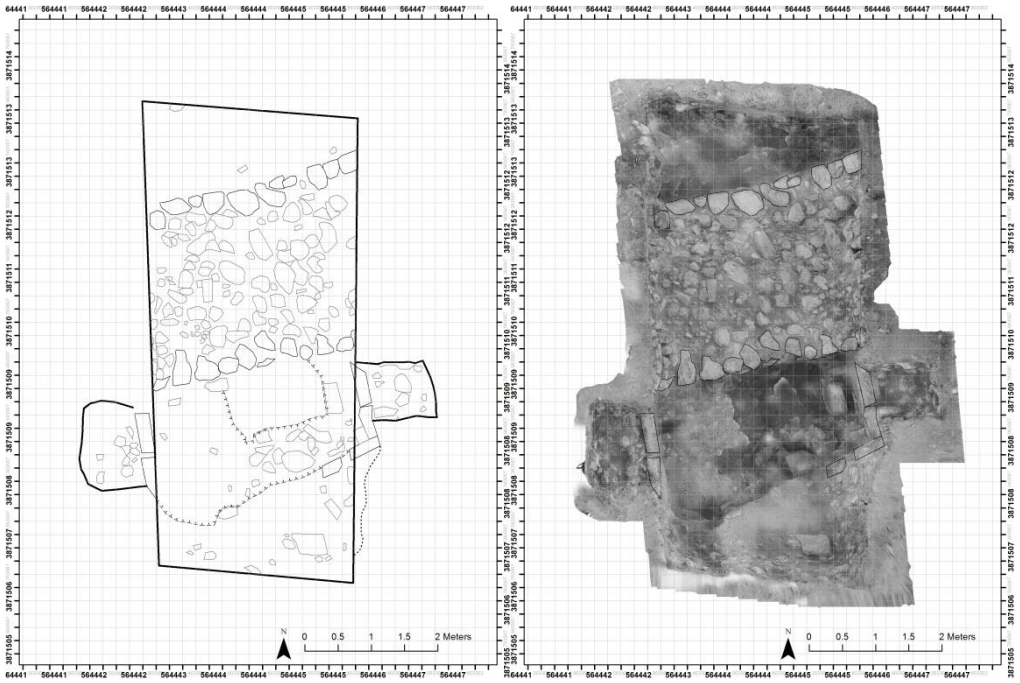
Vigla: Excavation Unit 16

Trench Supervisor: Dallas DeForest

Final Plan



Section 1. Introduction

EU 16 was excavated from 21 May until 7 June 2012 and was originally a 4m x 3m trench, which was subsequently expanded 1 meter to the north and 2 meters to the south. The trench was placed over the northern fortification wall on the Vigla plateau, several meters west of a looter's trench dug in 2010, which exposed a nicely preserved section of the wall.

The most significant feature of EU 16 is 5503_f1, the fortification wall itself. The fortification wall is substantial. It is built of field stones (predominantly 20-30cm in size, with many smaller and some larger stones also used), some rather roughly cut stones were used for the facing, while the interior is a rubble core, perhaps bound with a mud mortar. The wall is 2.8m in width, runs east to west, and, moreover, seems to have used pottery fragments during its construction process (one can see these in the coursing of the stones). A portion of 5503_f1 was excavated away early in the field season, since the excavators mistook portions of the core for tumble. No surfaces of any kind were detected by the excavators that are associated with this wall.

EU 16 also produced a second feature, a slab-lined pit filled with a deposit of ceramics and other materials that will certainly add greatly to our knowledge of the Vigla settlement and Cyprus during the Hellenistic period. The assemblage from this EU comes almost exclusively from this deposit, which seems to have been placed in the purpose built pit. The deposit seems to have been a dump,

with some clear lenses of discard. Perhaps it represents a clean-up episode throughout the site, and so materials were brought from different points and placed in the pit. Or, it could have served as a primary dump, where items were thrown continually over a period of time. I tend to favor the former right now. The floor fragments, mortar fragments, the ash layer, and the tremendous range of pottery seem to indicate that materials were brought from across the site during a clean-up episode. The pit itself, which was lined with orthostate sandstone blocks of varying sizes, perhaps was initially a subterranean chamber used for a different purpose, which at present is unknown to us, since we did not reach the bottom due to time constraints. But, whatever the case, it became a dump at some point and encased this deposit. The overall importance of this deposit cannot be stressed enough, since it may contain the largest assemblage of Hellenistic pottery on the island.

Section 2. Location, Purpose and Previous Work

EU 16 was originally a 4m x 3m trench, which was subsequently expanded 1 meter to the north and 2 meters to the south. The trench was laid outside PKAP's grid, so it is somewhat irregular in shape and coordinates, especially after the two small extensions over the orthostates (SUs 5525 and 5526). The final northern points are: NW: N: 3871514.017 and E: 564443.029 and NE: N: 3871513.925 and E: 564446.029. I do not at present have the final southern points (the 2m extension), but Brandon Olson took these in the field; likewise, he has points for the two small east and west extensions over the orthostate blocks.

The trench was placed over the northern fortification wall on the Vigla plateau, several meters west of a looter's trench dug in 2010, which exposed a nicely preserved section of the wall. Excavations in 2008 and 2009 were unable to provide a firm date for the wall, so EU 16 was designed date the fortification wall and its various phases more conclusively.

Section 3. Methods of Excavation

EU 16 was excavated according to the guidelines laid out in the PKAP 2012 Excavation Manual. We used small picks, trowels and a coarse sieve during excavation; we also employed the large pick when necessary. We utilized the large pick to more quickly excavate the tumble layer, which was extensive and contained little cultural material. The deposit layer was excavated with trowels, since it was so loose and soft. One complication in our excavation involved the tremendously loose, sandy soil we encountered. The trench suffered a scarp collapse, forcing us to extend and cut back the southern scarp for safety reasons and, in the process, lose some spatial control.

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 the total station. 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 sieved all of our dirt through the course sifter.

The EU was excavated by Dallas DeForest (supervisor), Kaylee Schofield, Tim Hampton, Steve Kozuhowski, Liz DeForest, and Bill Caraher. The trench was excavated from 21 May until 7 June 2012.

Section 4. Stratigraphy and Harris Matrix

The stratigraphy of EU 16 is straightforward. Effectively, nearly all SUs fit into the following categories: top soil/fill; tumble; dump-deposit; cleaning SUs.

SUs 5501, 5502, 5510, 5511, 5512, 5515, 5519 all represent top soil/fill. The soil in these SUs was similar: soft, sandy loam, 7.5 YR 4/4 brown, with common pebble inclusions and limited cultural material (almost nothing, in fact). SU 5510, a 1m northern extension, contained somewhat looser soil than the rest, presumably due to the slope of the ridge. These are so numerous simply because of the extensions we made to the trench in the south (5512 .5m, 5515 .5m, 5519 1m), a result of the sandy soil and scarp collapse.

SUs 5503, 5504, 5513, 5518, 5520 represents the tumble layer, as well as a certain portion of the core of the wall. The soil in this layer is soft, sandy clay loam, 7.5 YR 6/6 reddish yellow (though one would say reddish brown by the eye). This soil is consistent across these SUs, and was immediately recognizable once we came down on it. Naturally, this tumble layer contained high quantities of stone, 50% and up by my estimate. We pulled out cobble to boulder commonly, while the screening picked up pebbles. This layer contained little cultural material, and what we did find came from the screen mainly. 5503 is an exception, since we bagged 16 bags of pottery. It seems obvious now that we overdug this SU in the south, and went into the dump-deposit. When we at first came down on the ceramic scatters, we posited that they were stored on the wall itself, perhaps on shelves, and so we concluded that they could feasibly be part of the tumble layer itself, since so little changed otherwise. Nearly all these ceramics came from the south side of the trench, within the spatial parameters of the dump-deposit. SU 5503, along with 5504, also excavated away a portion of the core of the wall, which is now readily visible in final photos. Ultimately, it proved difficult to find facing and the stones appeared to us to be tumble. In the end, we were able to articulate the southern face in 5503, discover the inner coursing, and discern the wall's "jog" in the trench. 5504 continued with this goal in mind in the north (finding the face), but also excavated some (a more limited amount) of the core away in order to do so. SU 5513, under 5512 (the .5m northern extension), was aborted after its scarp collapsed, too, which necessitated another .5m extension south (5515). It was the tumble layer though—soil and context made this clear. SU 5520 is the tumble layer in the final 1m southern extension. SU 5518, in the north of the trench, is, I think, part of the tumble layer, since it did come down on some large cobble-sized stones, visible in the scarp profiles. Yet its soil was noticeably firmer (the firmest anywhere in the EU, in fact) than what we found in the southern tumble and of a different type: sandy loam. Given the size vertically of this SU, the cultural material here was extraordinarily sparse. We closed it at this arbitrary level because of time.

SUs 5505, 5506, 5508, 5516, 5521, 5522, 5523 represents the dump-deposit. The soil and context throughout these SUs was consistent: very loose (could excavate with a trowel), sandy clay loam, 7/5 YR 6/6 reddish yellow (same color profile as tumble layer), 20%-25% stoniness, mainly pebbles, with limited cobble. SU 5506 is the exception, since it was an ash layer. Its color profile was different (GLEY2 5/5PB blueish grey), but in every other respect its soil and context were the same. It's clear that the moisture and soil from other SUs around it bled into the ash and therefore imparted its profile to a high degree here. The cultural material in this deposit is tremendous. It consists primarily of a tremendous amount of ceramics, which date mainly to the Hellenistic period (BRO), but also contain earlier archaic and classical pieces. The largest group is obviously storage vessels—all manner of amphora sherds were found: toes, handles, rims, and large body sherds. The ceramic assemblage also contains a more limited amount of kitchen- and fine-wares; some of the latter are clearly classical and Athenian. The ceramics seem to run the whole gamut of Hellenistic pottery. The deposit also

contained numerous stone vessels, some of which preserve painted decoration. These, too, varied greatly, ranging from small cups and vessels to much larger vessels. Bone deposits, presumable from animals, were found in pockets scattered throughout the deposit; so, too, were charcoal flecks, though in a more limited quantity. Spatially, these were found across the whole of the deposit, vertically and horizontally. A limited number of metal objects were found, including two coins (FS 5521_1001), and also nails and an arrow tip (check with Brandon on this). A small number of shells were found, but some are quite large and well preserved (e.g., a full murex and a conch). One interesting feature of the deposit are the gypsum mortar fragments we pulled out. These match the samples from the wall elsewhere on Vigla, which looked suspiciously late Roman. We can now say with certainty that this type of gypsum mortar was also used during the Hellenistic period. Limited fragments were found and some saved. The deposit also contained common floor fragments, ranging in size from only a few centimeters to 10-20cm in size. Throughout the deposit small 5-15cm stones were removed commonly. While working in 5508, several large stones fell from the scarp. As a result, we left this SU open and decided that we needed to extend the trench and step the scarp. The sandy soil necessitated this. SU 5522 came down on firmer soil which coincided with the end of the deposit. SU 5523 explored the southern boundary of the deposit, making sure we excavated it fully. In summary, we excavated it fully, and defined it thoroughly. 5523 allowed us to explore the strange, upright stones running east-west across the eastern portion of this area (see top plans and final profile drawing). At first, it seemed to me that they were tumble, a lucky fall. But now it seems certain they bound the pit in the south in something of a haphazard way. They do, in fact, follow the line of the deposit until they end, at which point the deposit spilled out of this area some (see top plan). The spatial similarity cannot be merely coincidence. They must have defined the pit.

SUs 5509 and 5514 are more complex. At the outset, it should be stated clearly that these SUs contain abundant material from the dump-deposit (17 and 23 bags worth, respectively). 5509 was a total scarp cleaning in the southern space that I performed because we had lost so much space to inward trajectory. Naturally, abundant ceramics from the deposit emerged from the scarp itself. But, of course, since it was a scarp cleaning, material from the tumble or top soil could have contaminated the lower dump-deposit layers. SU 5514, which sits under 5513 and 5515 in the first 1m south extension, was designed for safety reasons, to slope and step the scarp. As such, we lost some vertical control. It represents some of the tumble layer, but is, in the main, the dump-deposit (same soil and context). It's unfortunate we couldn't maintain better vertical control here, but the soil simply didn't allow for it and our purpose was to create a safe working environment.

SU 5524 sits under the deposit and was excavated only briefly and not completely-we abandoned it to begin 5525 and 5526. The soil has the same general characteristics as that found in the deposit (sandy clay loam, 7/5 YR 6/6 reddish yellow, 20% stone, pebbles most common), but it is noticeably firmer and doesn't have the cultural material. That said, we excavated a large amphora toe and partial body (FS 5524_1001) here, our largest fragment. Perhaps, then, this layer was coming down on an earlier phase of use for this space—as storage—and we would have found similar fragments. Or, as seems somewhat likely, the amphora properly belongs with the broader deposit. Its highest ridge was visible in 5522. Ultimately, we cannot say any conclusion at present.

SUs 5525 and 5526 were 1 x 1.4m (5525) and 1 x 1m (5526) extensions over the orthostates in the trench, east and west, on the final day of excavation. Since it was the last day of excavation, and time was running out, we excavated both as single SUs, going through the top soil and into the tumble layer (recognizable from change from brown to reddish brown soil and the appearance of large stones). Ultimately, these SUs proved extremely important, since they demonstrated that our "ashlars" were in fact orthostates, 15cm thick in the west and 20cm thick in the east, on the highest blocks,

which are the only ones we excavated. They confirmed that we had excavated a pit, not a robbing trench, and helped us understand the upright blocks noted above in relation to 5523.

SU 5507 and 5517 were cleaning SUs. 5507 was a scarp cleaning of a small portion of the inner fortification wall (5503_f1). We did so because the facing here seemed to be so poor and ceramics seemed embedded in the coursing. Once we cleaned it, we confirmed that ceramics were embedded in the coursing and so must have been used during the construction process. SU 5517 was a cleaning SU done after 5521 came down to 5516's level; this was necessary due to our southern extension. We cleaned to avoid contamination here.

Section 5. Features

5503_f1: The fortification wall, which is substantial. It is built of field stones (predominantly 20-30cm in size, with many smaller and some larger stones also used), some rather roughly cut stones were used for the facing, while the interior is a rubble core, perhaps bound with a mud mortar. The wall is 2.8m in width, runs east to west, and, moreover, seems to have used pottery fragments during its construction process (one can see these in the coursing of the stones). A portion of 5503_f1 was excavated away early in the field season, since the excavators mistook portions of the core for tumble. The fortification wall runs east to west through the trench, at a slight angle (relative to the trench).

DKP note (6-22-12): In retrospect, our excavation also demonstrated that the southern half of the unit was a storage / rubbish pit filled with thousands of ceramic fragments. We did not define this as a feature during the course of excavation, and it consequently has no feature number, but it does form the other major feature of this trench.

Section 6. Finds

The assemblage from this trench comes almost exclusively from the dump-deposit. It consists primarily of a tremendous amount of ceramics, which date mainly to the Hellenistic period (BRO), but also contain earlier archaic and classical pieces. The largest group is obviously storage vessels—all manner of amphora sherds were found: toes, handles, rims, and large body sherds. The ceramic assemblage also contains a more limited amount of kitchen- and fine-wares; some of the latter are clearly classical and Athenian. If we summarize the ceramic body, we can say that it seems to run the whole gamut of Hellenistic pottery. The deposit also contained numerous stone vessels, some of which preserve painted decoration. These, too, varied greatly, ranging from small cups and vessels to much larger ones. Bone deposits, presumable from animals, were found in pockets scattered throughout the deposit; so, too, were charcoal flecks, though in a more limited quantity. Spatially, these were found across the whole of the deposit, vertically and horizontally. Limited metal objects were found, including two coins (FS 5521_1001), and also nails and an arrow tip (check with Brandon). A limited number of shells were found, but some are quite large and well preserved (e.g., a full murex and a conch). One interesting feature of the deposit are the gypsum mortar fragments we pulled out. These match the samples from the wall, which looked suspiciously late Roman. We can now say that this type of gypsum mortar was used during the Hellenistic period, too, with certainty. Limited fragments were found and some saved. The deposit also contained common floor fragments, ranging in size from only a few centimeters to 10-20cm in size.

The cultural material in the top soil, fill and tumble was limited; the north side produced extremely little cultural material.

FS 5521_1001: coin; EL: 55.87; N: 3871508.65 E: 564443.76

FS 5524_1001: amphora toe and body; EL: 54.04; N: 3871509.68 E: 564445.50; ceramic

Section 7. Interpretive Conclusions

EU 16 was designed to clarify the chronology and phasing of the fortification wall encircling Vigla. Ultimately, we were not able to accomplish this. But EU 16 produced something very different, the dump-deposit, which was both welcome and unexpected. *DKP Note*: *As the pit respects the walls of the fortification wall, it post-dates the wall. It provides, then, a terminus ante quem for the wall.*

It indeed seems to have been a dump, with some clear lenses of discard. Perhaps it represents a clean-up episode throughout the site, and so materials were brought from different points and placed in the pit at one moment in time. Or, it could have served a as primary dump, where items were thrown continually over a period of time. I tend to favor the former right now. The floor fragments, mortar fragments, the ash layer, and the tremendous range of pottery and other materials (metals, bone, shell, etc.) seem to indicate that materials were brought from across the site during a clean-up episode. The pit itself, which was lined with orthostate sandstone blocks of varying sizes, perhaps was initially a subterranean chamber used for a different purpose, which at present is unknown to us, since we did not reach the bottom due to time constraints (we uncovered no surfaces of any kind, which leaves a certain level of uncertainty for us in this area—where was ancient ground level here? Could it have been so much higher, when the rest of the settlement was built on bedrock?) But, whatever the case, it became a dump at some point and encased this deposit. It seems to me unlikely that this space was a cistern, despite the presence of some plaster on the orthostates. What's necessary at this point is a comparative approach, if possible.

The overall importance of this deposit cannot be stressed enough. It could very well be the largest ceramic deposit dated to the Hellenistic period on the island. In any case, it will allow for a thorough study of society and economy at Vigla and its broader place in the Mediterranean world.

Section 8. Appendices (Drawings, Photos)

- **Photographs:**

5501_p1-p6	trench before excavation
5501_p7	working
5501_p8-p12	bottom SU
5502_p1-p14	working
5502_p15-p16	bottom SU
5503_p1-p3	working
5503_p4-19	bottom SU
5504_p1	working
5504_p2-p5	bottom SU
5505_p1-p3	working
5505_p4-p7	bottom SU
5506_p1-p4	bottom SU
5507_p1-p3	bottom SU
5508_p1-p4	bottom SU
5510_p1-p4	bottom SU
5511_p1-p6	bottom SU
5512_p1-p4	bottom SU
5514_p1-p8	bottom SU
5515_p1-p4	bottom SU
5516_p1-p3	bottom SU
5518_p1-p3	bottom SU

5519_p1,p2	working
5519_p3-p5	bottom SU
5520_p1	working
5520_p2-p8	bottom SU
5521_p1-p3	bottom SU
5522_p1-p8	bottom SU
5523_p1-p4	bottom SU
5524_p1-p5	bottom SU
5524_p6-p11	working
5525_p1-p4	working
5525_p5-p9	bottom SU
5526_p1,p2	working
5526_p3,p4	bottom SU

Brandon and Bill took some 300 study photos, too, of the wall and the southern area. In addition, there are Agisoft photos as enumerated below.

- **Videos:**
  5501_v1 (working)
  5501_v2 (bottom)
  5502_v1 (working)
  5503_v1 (bottom)
  5505_v1 (working)
  5519_v1 (working)
  5524_v1

- **Agisoft Models:**

*This may be an incomplete list
  Bottom of 5505
  Bottom of 5506
  Bottom of 5516, 5520, and 5521
  Bottom of 5523
  Bottom of 5526 / bedrock

- **Drawings:**

5501_d1	1:20	bottom SU
5502_d1	1:20	bottom SU
5503_d1	1:20	bottom SU
5504_d1	1:20	bottom SU
5505_d1	1:20	bottom SU
5506_d1	1:20	bottom SU
5508_d1	1:20	bottom SU
5510_d1	1:20	bottom SU
5511_d1	1:20	bottom SU
5512_d1	1:20	bottom SU (w/ 5515)
5515_d1	1:20	bottom SU (w/ 5512)
5516_d1	1:20	bottom SU
5518_d1	1:20	bottom SU
5519_d1	1:25	bottom SU
5520_d1	1:25	bottom SU
5521_d1	1:25	bottom SU
5522_d1	1:25	bottom SU
5523_d1	1:25	bottom SU
5524_d1	1:20	bottom SU

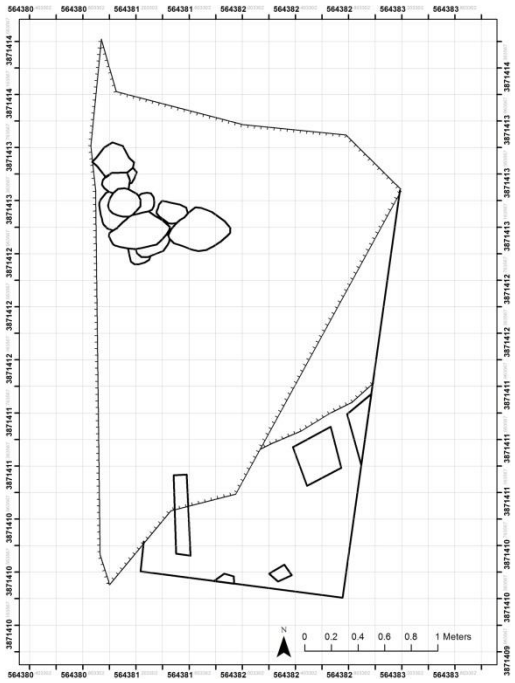
5525_d1	1:25	bottom SU (w/ 5526)
5526_d1	1:25	bottom SU (w/ 5525)

Scarp, south side, looking west	1:20	
Scarp, south side, looking east	1:20	
Scarp, south side, looking south	1:20	
Scarp, north side, looking north	1:20	
Scarp, north side, looking east	1:20	
Scarp, north side, looking west	1:20	
Scarp, wall face, inner, looking north		1:20
Scarp, wall face, outer, looking south		1:20
Final Top Plan		1:50

Vigla: Excavation Unit 17

Trench Supervisor: Jon Crowley

Final Plan



Section 1. Introduction

This trench sits on the southwestern side of the Vigla plateau. The larger excavation area, but not the area of the trench specifically, is open on its western exposure after partial collapse from the Vigla cliff face. This collapsed face was clearly visible to both the road up to Vigla and the dirt road that passes north to Pyla village and was evidently subjected to looting and additional erosion between 2008 and 2012. These events exposed a clearly defined scarp, an assemblage of rather well-preserved pottery, a cave-like void in the western side of Vigla, and the remains of two walls. The vulnerability of the area both to natural erosion and looters prompted us to conduct a sounding in the area to document as much of the area as possible before further collapse occurred.

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

Earlier work in the area included geophysical prospecting with ground penetrating radar that revealed several orthogonal anomalies. Looting activities in 2008 produced a small, well-preserved deposit of Hellenistic ceramics that had tumbled out of an irregularly excavated scarp.

The purpose of this trench was to investigate an area disturbed by looters in 2008 on the south western side of the Vigla plateau. In the summer of 2008, we collected a small assemblage of well-preserved pottery from the slope below the disturbed area and this suggested that some cultural activity took place on the southern slope of the hill. Erosion or perhaps more looting prior to the summer of 2011 revealed two sections of architecture including what appeared to be a neatly cut block. Excavations in

2012 sought to determine whether this cut block formed part of a significant architectural feature. We also sought to ascertain whether the ragged void exposed by looting activities in 2008 was eroded remains of a tomb.

Section 3. Methods of excavation

The methodology used in EU 17 is outlined in the PKAP 2012 excavation manual and was adhered to with several exceptions.

First, only 50% of SU 5901 was screened due to time constraints on the cleaning of the collapsed section of the 'Vigla Tomb'.

Second, the excavations in EU 17 did not always follow the rule of "newest context excavated". SU 5906 was excavated before SU 5908 despite it being a newer deposit due to an earlier working hypothesis, namely, that the strata revealed in the southern half of EU 17 was earlier than the strata in the north. This hypothesis was later rejected once the stone wall in the eastern scarp was revealed.

Other than these two exceptions, the excavations at EU 17 followed the PKAP 2012 excavation manual. This includes a stratigraphic excavation where the newest deposits were excavated first with a 100% sifting method using 1cm screens. The unit was mapped on the first few days of excavation by using a total station to outline the excavation area as well as the exposed features that had been revealed by the collapse and possible looting of 2008. A total station was used to give an elevation datum as well as bottom and top elevations for the first two SUs due to concerns for safety on the collapsed section of EU 17. Excavation proceeded until the trench was closed after SU 5909.

The trench of EU 17 was aligned to the edge of *Vigla*. This meant that it did not have a true North-South orientation. The excavation began on May 21 and ended on June 2 with 9 days of excavation. The people who excavated at EU-17 were Bill Caraher, Jeff Cheng, and Laura Goodling, with special assistance on two mornings from Brandon Olson and Aaron Barth. The primary excavators were Jeff Cheng and Laura Goodling.

Section 4. Stratigraphy and Harris Matrix

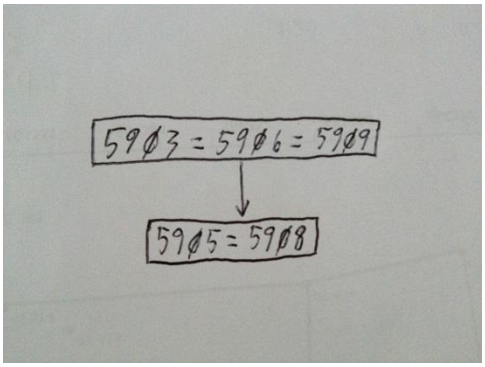
The trench of EU-17 consists of five stratified SUs with two distinct strata. SUs 5903, 5906, and 5909 form the latest deposit and consist of soil that has been washed down the south face of Vigla. This surface wash gives way to a distinct soil difference after about 25cm on the northern half of EU 17. The different soil is assigned as SU 5905 (dark soil in the north of EU 17).

Beneath SU 5905 was SU 5908, another SU within the same strata which we ended after roughly 20 cm to prevent accidental contamination from SU 5906 in the southern half of EU 17. A similar arbitrary break was made between SU 5906 and SU 5909 for the same goal of preventing any contamination between strata.

After removing SU 5909, EU 17 was closed due to the two primary research questions being answered. These questions were:

1. Is there evidence of burials on the slopes of Vigla?
2. Is the large cut stone block in the southwest corner of EU 17 associated with a larger wall.

We were able to answer yes to the first question and no to the second question by the end of SU 5909.



Section 5. Features

The only architectural feature uncovered by the excavations at EU 17 is a wall that can be seen in the eastern scarp wall. Due to this wall's apparent northeast-southwest orientation, only a side profile is available. The stones used are classified as cobble and boulder sized stones in a random course configuration according to the 2012 PKAP excavation manual. This wall also had a flat slab roughly 50 cm by 8 cm used within it. This slab could be a sarcophagus lid in reuse. This wall did not use mortar.

There is an additional architectural feature that was exposed in the 2007-2008 collapse that was cleaned and mapped in SU-5901. This feature is a separate stone wall consisting of boulder sized stones, no mortar, random course configuration, has a north-south orientation and is at a significantly lower elevation.

These two architectural features are not believed to be related due to the differences in elevation and orientation.

It is worth noting that there is also a densely packed stratum in the northern half of EU 17. This stratum is interpreted as an ancient looter's pit and is significantly different from the stratified layers found in other EUs on Vigla. The unusual orientation of this stratum can be seen in the scarp drawing 5902_d1 as well as the final scarp drawing for EU 17. *DKP Note (6-22-12): We do not know for certain that this pit was an ancient "looter's pit." Our excavations in 2012 really did not provide enough information to demonstrate this.*

Section 6. Finds

The majority of the finds in EU-17 were ceramic, with the most common type being coarse ware and amphora sherds. We also discovered two sling bullets, several unidentified metal items, a small bronze ring, a projectile point, a sarcophagus lid fragment, and many bones given the relatively small excavation area. The most diagnostic artifacts were Classical-Hellenistic black-glazed fragments, which were found in most of the SUs in EU 17.

Some of the more significant finds were issued individual find spots:

FS5905_1001 - Sarcophagus lid fragment

-North = 3871412.05

-East = 564382.83

-Elevation = 45.548m

FS5906_1001 - Sling Bullet

-North = 3871411.86

-East = 564382.50

-Elevation = 45.488m

FS5908_1001a,b,c,d - Bronze Nail?

-North = 3871411.95

-East = 564382.49

-Elevation = 45.398m

FS5908_1002 - Sling Bullet

-North = 3871411.91

-East = 564382.56

-Elevation = 45.408m

Section 7. Interpretive conclusions

During the 2008 field season, the Pyla-*Koutsopetria* Archaeological Project directors noticed what appeared to be a collapsing tomb along the southwest ridge of Vigla. The date of this collapse has been narrowed down to between June 2007 and May 2008 due to the annual field seasons that PKAP has organized. This collapse was given the feature name of 'Vigla Tomb' due to the square feature that was exposed. *DKP Note (6-22-12): There was no proof, however, that this was in fact a tomb.*

At the time excavation began on May 21, 2012, the exposed 'Vigla Tomb' had slumped but had not otherwise changed in its overall shape since its collapse in 2008. This led the PKAP team to conclude that the collapse was likely due to a new looters pit that was cut too close to the edge of the ridge and cause a collapse shortly after.

During the course of excavating EU 17, a fragment of a sarcophagus lid was discovered and a very compact fill context that could represent an ancient pit, possibly a looters' pit. The ceramics generated by that context would mean that the ancient pit was no earlier than the Hellenistic period. This is a very unique situation where it appears that two pits, two millennia apart intersect at the exact same point on the ridge of Vigla.

In addition to the apparent pits, a wall was discovered in the eastern scarp of EU-17. Based on the stratigraphy, this wall is newer than the 'ancient looters pit' as it is cut into it and have a small (5-10cm) layer of soil between the 'ancient looters pit' and the wall. This interpretation would suggest a wall, possibly for terracing, that was built sometime after the 'ancient looters pit' was refilled.

The wall within the eastern scarp of EU-17 appears to have a stone sarcophagus lid in reuse within the wall. This sarcophagus lid is made of stone, undecorated, and measures 50 cm by 8 cm. The type of stone and lack of decoration made it different from the fragment that was collected as FS5905_1001.

The conclusions drawn must be prefaced with the fact that EU-17 did not hit bedrock nor a culturally sterile strata. It is possible that deeper strata would change the interpretation of these finds and further excavation is recommended for a stronger conclusion to be formed.

Section 8. Appendices: drawings, photographs, videos

- **Drawings**
  5901_d1: boundary of cleaning SU 5901
  5902_d1: scarp drawing after SU 5902 was finished
  5903_d1: bottom of SU 5903
  5905_d1: bottom of SU 5905
  5906_d1: bottom of SU 5906
  5908_d1: bottom of SU 5908
  5909_d1: bottom of SU 5909
  East Scarp Profile

- **Photographs**
  5901_p1-p6 (working)
  5901_p7-p9 (Bill's find)
  5901_p10-p16 (bottom)
  5902_p1-8 (bottom)
  5903_p1-p2 (top)
  5903_p3-p6 (working)
  5903_p7-p10 (bottom)
  5904_p1-3 (bottom)
  5905_p1-p2 (working)
  5905_p3-p6 (slab)
  5905_p7-p8 (bottom)
  5906_p1-p5 (bottom)
  5908_p1-p5 (bottom)
  5909_p1-p13 (bottom)

- **Videos**
  5903_v1-v2 (working)
  5905_v1
  5909_v1

2008 and 2009 Ceramics Supplement for EU1, EU2, and EU8 Sensitive Contexts

Brandon Olson

This report documents a second reading of the sensitive contexts from the 2008 and 2009 excavations at Vigla in EUs 1, 2, and 8. EU6 was also examined, but further chronological information could not be gleaned from the unit's small ceramic assemblage. By "sensitive contexts" I mean cultural layers below the plow zone and natural fill, which include destruction, occupation, floor, and subfloor layers. All the pottery was either read or scanned by Scott Moore in previous years. In all instances where I revised or changed a reading or pulled pieces for cataloging, this information was inputted on a SUIR form, while other minor changes that need to be made to the database are highlighted in this document. What follows is a detailed reading of pottery that I could further date or identify. The document will serve as the basis for our 2012 ASOR paper.

I also read all the sensitive contexts of the 2012 excavation in EU14 and inputted the information on SUIR forms. The SUs include: 5105-5113.

Vigla EU1

SU5016 (EU 1 floor deposit)

1) Handle from a one-handled jug (see Rotroff 1997, nos. 523 and Rotroff 2006, no. 17 (18580))
    i. Hellenistic water jug fabric (see Rotroff 2006, 29-32)
    ii. at the Agora the fabric dates to 3rd century with some early Hellenistic examples
    iii. 26.70mm handle width
2) Flat base from a jug, 8cm diameter
    i. kitchenware fabric
3) 10 incurved rim bowl rims all with the same fabric (at least 7 vessels)
    i. most are buff with an orange core, but some lack the buff surface
    ii. fabric= some small lime inclusions, voids where organic material burned during the firing process, occasional small red inclusions
4) 2 incurved rim bowl rims (from same vessel)
    i. pinkish fabric with a lighter pink body
    ii. fabric=lime, silver mica, black inclusions, and smaller red inclusion
5) 1 casserole rim
    i. same fabric as the 10 incurved bowls, NOT in cooking ware fabric
        1. see split between cooking ware fabric and more locally produced fabric at Anafa
    ii. see Anafa for comparanda and description of casseroles generally
6) 4 sherds to a small table vessel (two joining base sherds, one rim, and one handle)
    i. all from the same vessel based on fabric and body color
    ii. buff fabric with a light green body
    iii. small and larger black stones, larger red stones
    iv. better fired than bowls and casserole

SU5013 (EU 1 floor deposit)

1) 4 sherds of an incurved rim bowl (all four from the same vessel)
    i. same fabric as the 10 incurved rim bowl rims from SU5016 (No. 3)

2) 1 sherd of an incurved rim bowl
    i. Same fabric as the 2 incurved rim bowl rim from SU5016 (No. 4)
3) 7 black slipped Attic Black Glazed body sherds (in database as HBG)
    i. Typical Attic clay: fine, reddish orange, and slightly micaceous
    ii. All very small and abraded
    iii. Looks like part of a small bowl
4) 1 rim and 1 flat base of a water/cooking jug
    i. Cooking ware fabric with lime and mica

SU5018 (EU1 floor fill and wall fill)

1) 1 flat base of a water/cooking jug
    i. Same cooking ware as flat base from SU5013 (No. 4)
    ii. Red body and gray core
2) 1 ring base of a small bowl
    i. Same fabric as the 2 incurved rim bowl rim from SU5016 (No. 4)
3) 1 rim sherd of an unguetarium
    i. Buff with small red and black stones
4) 5718_1003 A-B
    i. 1 complete medium coarse ring base
    ii. Base dia=8.5cm

SU5012 (EU 1 floor fill and wall fill)

1) 1 small rim and 1 small body sherd, all Attic BG (change in database)
2) 1 small trefoil rim fragment from a small table vessel
    i. Buff body and fabric
3) 1 Iron Age painted sherd, very abraded (not Iron, Hellenistic)

SU5019 (EU 1 floor fill and wall fill)

1) 5019.15
    i. 1 medium coarse body sherd
    ii. Light green body with dark brown point
    iii. Painted with a V or a Lamda
    iv. Used to redate Iron Age painted pieces in EU6

SU5006 (EU1 depositional process for Phase 3

1) 5006.8
    i. Attic black glazed inturned rim bowl
    ii. 14cm rim diameter

Vigla EU8

SU5717 (EU8 abandonment levels)

1) 1 small Attic Black Glaze body sherd (change in the database)
2) 3 Hellenistic Black Glaze sherds, 2 body sherds, 1 small rim
3) 1 ring base fragment from a bowl
    i. same fabric as the 10 incurved rim bowl rims from SU5016 (No. 3)
4) Flat-rimed Hellenistic Black Glaze Plate
    i. Red fabric with lots of mica and some voids

SU5718 (EU8 abandonment levels)

1) 2 Attic Black Glazed body sherds (change in database)
2) 2 small flat bases from the same vessel (not joining)
    i. Black body and red core

ii. Cooking ware fabric

SU5712 (EU8 Phase 1 floor fill)

1) 1 Attic Black Glazed body sherd
2) 5712_1001
    i. Shallow bowl with fill profile
    ii. Same fabric as the 2 incurved rim bowl rim from SU5016 (No. 4)
    iii. Exterior rim diameter=11
    iv. Slightly incurved rim
    v. Large carination ca 2 cm above the small disc base
3) 5712.14
    i. Trefoil rim
    ii. Jug
    iii. Cooking ware fabric

SU5719 (EU8 Phase 2 floor fill)

1) 1 buff lamp sherd, rim
2) 1 small flat base
    i. Cooking ware fabric
    ii. dia=6 cm
    iii. black body, red core
    iv. limestone, black stones, some mica

SU5721 (EU8 Phase 2 floor fill)

1) 8 Attic Black glazed body sherds (change in database)
2) 1 Hellenistic Black glazed rim

SU5722 (EU8 Phase 2 floor fill)

1) 7 Attic Black glazed body sherds (change in database)
2) 1 Attic Black glazed body sherd with sharp carination (change in database)
    i. From a cup, not enough to be more specific
3) 4 small Attic Black glazed out turned rims (change in database)
    i. All from small bowls
    ii. late 4th-mid 3rd BC (see Rotroff 1997 nos. 887-889)
4) 2 joining Attic Black glazed base sherds, very abraded (change in database)
    i. From a small bowl
5) 1 painted body sherd that looks Iron Age (not sure) **(Iron-Hellenistic)
6) 1 unguentarium rim
7) 2 low disc bases from shallow bowls
    ii. Larger is same fabric as the 10 incurved rim bowl rims from SU5016 (No. 3)
    iii. Smaller is same fabric as the 2 incurved rim bowl rim from SU5016 (No. 4)
8) 1 ring foot base from a shallow bowl
    i. Same fabric as the 2 incurved rim bowl rim from SU5016 (No. 4)

SU5708 (EU8 building collapse)

1) 5708_1001
    i. Small shallow bowl
    ii. Same fabric as the 10 incurved rim bowl rims from SU5016 (No. 3)
    iii. Low disc base=3cm diameter
    iv. Has carination ca 2 cm above the base

SU5716 (EU8 building collapse)

1) 5716.62

i. Small Attic BG low ring foot sherd
ii. Dia= 8cm
iii. Small bowl

2) 5716_1005.19
i. Water jug rim and partial neck
ii. Rim dia=13cm
iii. Pink fabric with very little mica, small limestone, very few large limestone, small grey stones
iv. Fabric similar to the 2 incurved rim bowl rim from SU5016 (No. 4)
v. Munsell=

3) 5716.27
i. Large medium coarse ring foot (water jug?)
ii. Base dia=11cm

5711 (EU8 building collapse)

1) 5711_1003.1
i. Amphora toe

5714 (EU8 building collapse)

1) 5714.21
i. Amphora toe
2) 5714.20
i. Attic black glazed outturned rim sherd

EU6 (scanned all pottery in bags, catalogued, and to be cataloged crates)

No Diagnostic Pottery for Paper

EU2

5215 (EU2 SE Room Floor)

1) 5215.8
i. Out turned rim
ii. Cooking ware fabric, brown
iii. There are others

5244 (EU2 NW Room Construction Fill)

1) 2 small handle joins for a table vessel
i. Same fabric as the 10 incurved rim bowl rims from SU5016 (No. 3)
ii. Handle width=1.2cm
iii. Handle length=5.6cm (almost complete with rim and body joins)
2) 1 strap handle fragment
i. Cooking ware fabric, red with a black core
ii. Small, handle width=1.4cm
3) 1 Attic/Hellenistic Black glazed sherd
i. Dark brown fabric with no mica
ii. More than likely Hellenistic
4) Medium coarse disc base fragment
i. Base diameter=5cm
ii. Fabric similar to the joining bases and handle of SU5016 (no 6)

5) Mortarium base fragment
    i. Ring foot
    ii. Lots of mica
    iii. Look for others that were pulled
    iv. Base diameter between 10-12cm
6) 1 cooking ware body sherd with a spiral design
7) 1 small disc base from a shallow bowl
    i. Base diameter=4.5cm
    ii. Buff fabric
8) 2 small handle joins for a table vessel
    i. Similar fabric as the 10 incurved rim bowl rims from SU5016 (No. 3), but all buff in color
    ii. Handle width=2cm
    iii. Handle length=ca 8cm
9) 5244.32
    i. 1 mortarium base fragment
    ii. Rim dia=12cm
    iii. Orange with mica
10) 5244.33
    i. Domed casserole lid
    ii. Red cooking ware fabric
    iii. See Rotroff 2006 nos. 713-716

5213 (EU2 SW Room construction fill)

1) 5213.4
    i. Inturned rim bowl sherd
    ii. Same fabric as the 10 incurved rim bowl rims from SU5016 (No. 3)
2) 5213.2
    i. Listed as Iron Age in database, but its Class-Hell
3) 1 cooking ware vertical rim (5213.6)
    i. Cooking ware fabric

5236 (EU2 NE Room Occupation and destruction)

1) Two Attic black glaze body sherds, one burnt (change to Attic in Database)
2) 1 buff handle join of a small table vessel (5236.25)
    i. Fabric similar to the joining bases and handle of SU5016 (no 6)

5235 (EU2 NE Room Construction fill)

1) 2 Attic Black Glaze body sherds
2) 1 Attic/Hellenistic black glaze body sherds
    i. Rougher that Attic, most likely Hellenistic
3) 1 Hellenistic Color Coated body sherd
4) 5235.4
    i. Attic black glaze handle join
    ii. Small, probably a skyphos
5) 2 disc base fragments, two different vessels
    i. Both cooking ware fabric
    ii. Larger example has a smaller diameter of: between 8 and 7cm
    iii. Smaller example has a base diameter of: between 7 and 5cm
6) 1 small handle
    i. 1 small cooking ware handle
    ii. 1.7cm diameter handle
    iii. Brick red fabric
7) 1 buff ring foot with an orange core
    i. Table vessel

ii. Same fabric as the 10 incurved rim bowl rims from SU5016 (No. 3)

8) 1 horizontal outturned rim sherd
   i. Krater??
9) Lots of Amphorae and Cooking ware

5209 (SW Room Floor)

1) 1 mortarium rim
   i. Similar fabric as the 10 incurved rim bowl rims from SU5016 (No. 3)
   ii. Too small a fragment to get a rim diameter
10) 5209.15
   i. lamp

5232 (NE Room Floor) (problem with the reading of the unit, can't find some, should be reread)

1) 1 Attic black glaze body sherd
2) 1 inturned bowl rim (5232.8)
   i. Class-Hellenistic period
   ii. Outer rim diameter= 19cm

5205 (NE Room Occupation Debris)

1) 3 Attic Black glazed body sherds
2) 1 Hellenistic Black glazed body sherd
3) 2 joining inturned rim bowls with the small exterior lip (5205.12)
   i. Green fabric
4) 2 inturned bowl rims from the same vessel, not joining
   i. Light brown fabric
   ii. Exterior rim diameter=13cm
5) 1 inturned bowl rim
   i. Coarser than #4 above
6) 1 Hellenistic Black Glaze inturned rim bowl sherd
   i. Exterior rim dia=7cm
7) 1 cooking ware handle join
   i. Red cooking ware
   ii. Handle width=2.5cm
8) 3 cooking ware handle joins
   i. Black and dark brown
   ii. Handle width=1.9-2.1cm
9) 1 cooking ware handle sherd
   i. Red
   ii. Handle width=2.1
10) 3 cooking ware handle joins
   i. 2 black and 1 red
   ii. Handle width=1.8-1.6
11) 1 cooking ware handle join
   i. Red
   ii. Handle width=1.5
12) 1 cooking ware handle sherd
   i. Black
   ii. Handle width=1.4
13) 4 outturned cooking ware rim sherds
   i. 3 dark brown and 1 black
   ii. Outer rim diameter=ca. 9cm
14) 1 cooking ware disc base sherd
   i. Grey with red interior
   ii. Base diameter=11cm
15) 2 very low ring feet sherds, joining

i. Black cooking ware
ii. Base diameter=7cm

16) 1 cooking ware ring foot
i. Black
ii. Base diameter=7cm

17) Handle join and rim of a table vessel
i. Orange body with a green core

18) Small handle sherd of a table vessel
i. Similar fabric as the 10 incurved rim bowl rims from SU5016 (No. 3)

19) 1 Casserole rim
i. Brick red cooking ware fabric

20) 2 joining low ring foot bases
i. Not quite cooking ware fabric, but close

21) 1 ringfoot base sherd
i. Medium coarse fabric
ii. Ringfoot diameter=6.5cm

22) 1 ring foot base sherd
i. Orange fabric
ii. Ringfoot diameter=11cm

23) 5205.4 (REFINE IN Database)
i. Orange amphora toe
ii. Rhodian Type 1A (late 4th-early 3rd BC)
iii. Sergej Ju. Monachov (GET DATE AND CITATION) Fig. 1.1

24) 5205.3
i. Basket handle join

25) 5205.5
i. Hellenistic color coated inturned rim sherd
ii. Outside rim diameter=14cm

26) 5205.6
i. Hellenistic color coated ring foot

SU5222 (SE Room Occupation and Destruction)

1) 5222.16
i. Hellenistic black glaze handle join

2) 5222.9
i. Casserole rim

3) 5222.8
i. Inturned bowl with lip (there are more)

SU5229 (SE Room Occupation and Destruction)

1) 5229.1
i. Three cooking ware handles
ii. Width=2.5 at most

2) 5229.17
i. Attic lamp

SU5218 (SE Room Occupation and Destruction)

1) 5218.13
i. Buff handle for a small table vessel

2) 5218.14
i. Two cooking ware handles (strap)
ii. 1.9 cm wide

3) 5218.15
i. Cooking ware handle join

4) 5218.16

i. Inturned bow rim sherd with lip
ii. Buff with orange fabric, rougher than Vigla 1 fabric [the same fabric as the 10 incurved rim bowl rims from SU5016 (No. 3)]

5) 5218.17
i. 3 out turned rims of a cooking ware vessel

6) 5218.9
i. Dia=12cm
ii. Attic Skyphos (see Rotroff 1997, no 154 (300-275 BC) [Add to database]

7) 5218.10
i. Out turned rim with lip (there are more)
ii. Red cooking ware fabric

SU5212 (SE Room Occupation Debris)

1) 5212.7
i. 3 joining inturned rim bowl sherds
ii. Vigla 2 fabric (same fabric as the 2 incurved rim bowl rim from SU5016 (No. 4)

2) 5212.13
i. Black cooking ware disc base

SU5227 (NE Room Occupation Debris)

1) 5227.3
i. Cooking ware handle
ii. Width=1.7

2) 5227.4
i. Cooking ware rim

SU5243 (Destruction)

1) 5243.11
i. Found red cooking ware handle
ii. Diameter=1.3cm

2) 5243.7
i. One buff body sherd from a shallow bowl

3) 5243.18
i. Two orange body sherds from a shallow bowl
ii. Exact shape and fabric of 5708_1001.3

SU5245 (NW Room Construction Fill

1) 5245.7
i. Fine buff base of a small bowl
ii. Base diameter=4cm

SU5234 (NE Room Floor)

1) 5234.3
i. Fine buff body sherd
ii. Exact shape of 5708_1001.3 (carninated bowl)

SU5230 (NE Room Pit)

1) 5230.17
i. Red cooking ware handle
ii. Width=2.5cm

2) 5230.16
i. Buff bowl base
ii. Diameter=5cm
iii. Vigla 1 fabric

3) 5230.35
    i. Fine buff bowl sherd (carinated bowl)

SU5221 (SW Room Occupation and Destruction)

1) 5221.7
    i. Disc base
    ii. Diameter=6cm
    iii. Vigla 2 fabric
2) 5221.8
    i. Green bowl sherd (carinated bowl)

SU5226 (SE Room Occupation)

1) 1 cooking ware base
    i. Black
    ii. Diameter=5cm
2) 3 cooking ware handles
    i. Black
    ii. Width=2cm
3) 2 cooking ware out turned rims
    i. red

Pyla-Koustopetria Archaeological Project Inventoried Objects 2012

Inv. No.	PKAP Number	Type	Object Description
1	7029.3	Metal	length 5.3 cm, 2.17 cm wide, 0.74 cm thickness
2	5906.1001.1	Metal	sling pellet, 3.31 cm in length, 1.72 cm in width, and 1.68 cm in thickness
3	5901.1	Metal	metal nail, 4.7 cm in length, head 1.86 cm in width
4	5901.2	Metal	metal 7.57 cm in length, width 4.45 cm, thickness 1.74 cm
5	5902.1	Metal	metal nail head, 1.29 cm in length, width 1.71 cm
6	5903.1	Metal	metal nail fragments, largest piece l. 8.68 cm; w. 1.61 cm, smaller piece 3.32 cm in length
7	5905.1	Metal	4 metal pieces, projectile point (l. 6.07 cm), nail head (l. 2.49 cm), ring, miscellaneous piece
8	5907.1	Metal	bronze piece (2.19 cm in length)
9	5908.1001.1	Metal	4 metal pieces, longest 6.3 cm
10	5908.1002.1	Metal	sling pellet, 2.98 cm in length, 1.73 cm in width, thickness 1.35 cm
11	5503.1	Metal	metal 4.16 cm in length
12	5503.2	Metal	2 nail heads (1.79 cm and 1.58 cm in width)
13	5505.1	Metal	3 metal fragments
14	5506.1	Metal	16 metal fragments
15	5508.1	Metal	1 bronze projectile point (5.11 cm in length) and 3 metal fragments
16	5509.1	Metal	1 metal nail head?
17	5514.1	Metal	bronze nail (5.93 cm) and 1 metal fragment
18	5516.1	Metal	2 small metal fragments
19	5521.1	Metal	3 metal fragments
20	5523.1	Metal	1 bronze coin (2.08 cm) with 2 metal fragments
21	5521.1001.1	Metal	1 bronze coin (1.78 cm)
22	5303.1	Metal	Scythian arrowhead (2.143 cm)
23	5305.1	Metal	inscribed sling pellet 3.3 cm in length
24	5306.1001.1	Metal	catapult bolt 6.6 cm in length
25	5307.1001.1	Metal	metal pin 9.96 cm in length
26	5307.1002.1	Metal	bronze fibula 5.78 cm in length
27	5308.1	Metal	metal flake 2.09 cm in length
28	5309.1001.1	Metal	coin 1.53 cm
29	5311.1	Metal	bronze arrow head 4.56 cm in length
30	5312.1	Metal	metal fragment 3.36 cm in length
31	5314.1002.1	Metal	bronze coin(s) 1.85 cm
32	5314.1003.1	Metal	iron spit 11.05 cm in length
33	5317.1	Metal	coin 1.91 cm in diameter
34	5317.2	Metal	iron projectile point 6.98 cm in length
35	5106.70	Metal	coin 1.95 cm in diameter
36	5106.71	Metal	iron object in 2 pieces 4.06 cm in total length
37	5108.1001.1	Metal	bronze coin 1.10 cm in length
38	5111.22	Metal	iron blade in 3 pieces 10.81 cm in total length
39	5522.1	Stone	stone gaming board with incised line and 2 line inscription 19.30 cm max diagonal length
40	5516.2	Stone	incense burner with red painted flower