

**Koutsopetria: Excavation Unit 12**  
Trench Supervisor: Sarah Lepinski



**Section 1. Introduction**

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

Topsoil. Only the latest 5 phases were excavated leaving further exploration of the construction of room 1 and pre-room 1 phases for another season.

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

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

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

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

1. To determine whether there are substantial pre-5<sup>th</sup> century AD remains beneath the Late Roman material excavated in the 1990s and whether there is an early or middle Roman component to the site/structure.
2. To determine the relationship between the well-decorated annex building and the main body of the Early Christian basilica.
3. To ascertain the chronology of the several phases visible in the construction of the annex room.

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

## **Section 3. Methods of excavation**

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<sup>1</sup> Hadjisavvas, S. 2000. “Pyla-*Koutsopetria*. Chronique des fouilles et découvertes archéologiques à Chypre en 1999.” *BCH* 124:692-693; Christou, D. 1994. “Pyla-*Koutsopetria*. Chronique des fouilles et découvertes archéologiques à Chypre en 1999.” *BCH* 118: 689-691.

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

#### **Section 4. Stratigraphy and Harris Matrix**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The subsequent stratum contains stratigraphic units associated with a repair phase that predates the final destruction and is characterized by two specific materials that can be seen within secondary phases of Wall 7011\_f1 and Wall stub 7026\_f1 (cf. feature descriptions). The first material is a distinct tan colored pisé with white flecks of lime and

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

the second is a very white plaster mortar. The SUs associated with the repair of the architecture and potentially with the closing off of the corridor (at least in part) are 7028, 7030, 7032 and 7033.

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

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

### **South of Wall stub 7026\_f1**

After SU 7018, which extended across the top of Wall stub 7026\_f1 we excavated the destruction debris contexts south of the Wall stub 7026\_f1 separately from that to its west and north within SUs **7023**, **7027**, and **7031**. The soil and architectural debris within these SUs remained fairly similar throughout: small and large stones (ranging in size from pebble to cobble), mortar chunks and fragmentary tile within very soft, loose light brown to tan soil. SU 7031 differs from 7023 and 7027 in that the soil texture is more

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<sup>3</sup> The SU form incorrectly states that 7031 is above 7033.

<sup>4</sup> The DOA excavations sectioned the corridor from east to west along the northern line of the threshold from the corridor into room 1.

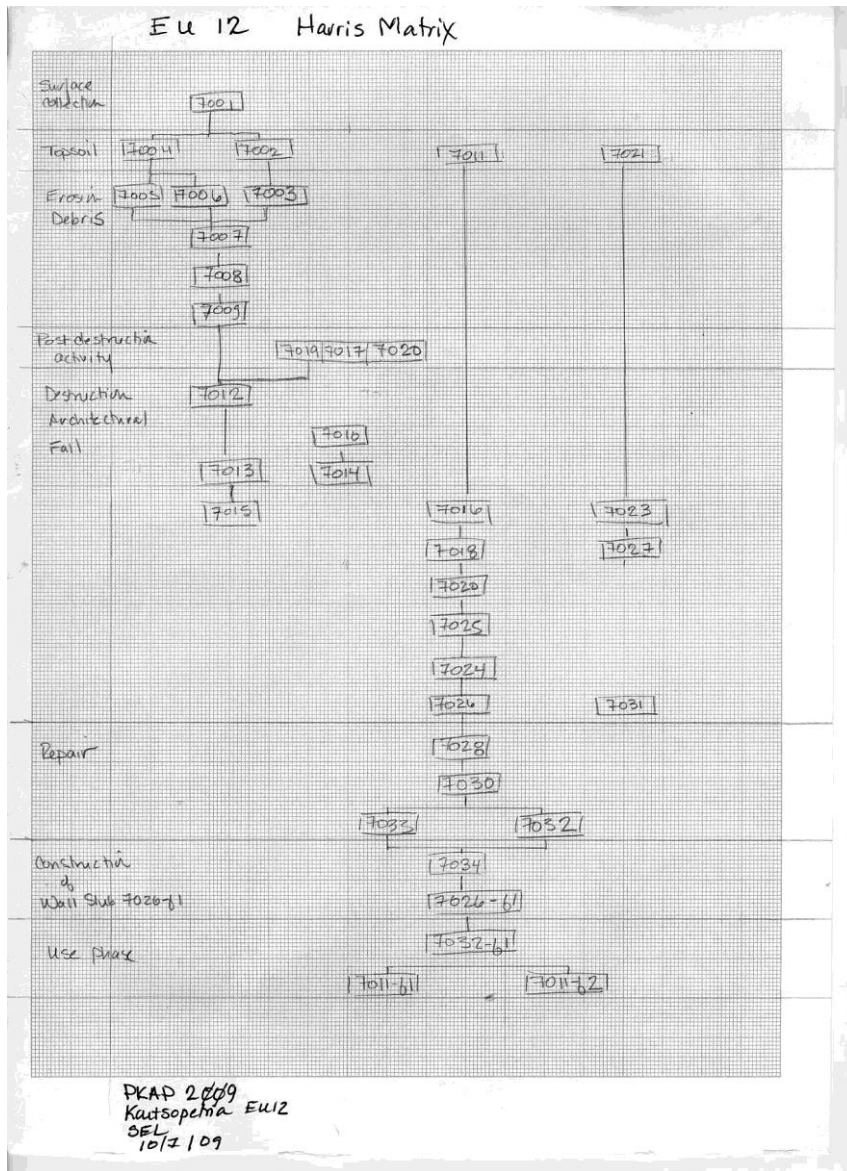
granular and slightly darker in color and contained very large fragments of tile and some large fragments of gypsum facing. We stopped excavation in this section of the trench because it became clear that the enormous fall of architectural debris continues down much deeper than that in the northern and western sections of the trench. It is likely that the floor in this section corresponds with the lower surface excavated in EU 13 (see photos of the eastern scarp). Excavation within this area determined that to the south of Wall stub 7026\_f1 there is not a floor at the same level as Floor 7032\_f1 on the north.

**For next season:**

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

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

Harris Matrix



## Section 5. Features

Feature descriptions:

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



northwest from the western face of the very top of preserved southern extent of wall 7011\_f1.

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

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

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

**7011\_f2.** Wall 7011\_f2 runs north to south and is parallel to Wall 7011\_f2, forming the eastern wall of the western corridor and the western wall of room 1. It is preserved to the height of approximately 105 cm from the surface within the corridor (7032\_f1) (at its highest excavated point) and approximately 70 cm above the surface of the annex room to its east. It is approximately 55 cm wide. Both faces are plastered with 2-3 cm of white, type 3 plaster that is unadorned. The plaster facing is preserved to a height of approximately 82 cm on the western face of the wall and to approximately 55 cm on its eastern face. This wall was uncovered in the excavations of the DOA and therefore its plaster has weathered and deteriorated during its exposure. Wall 7011\_f2 is constructed with masonry stones (boulder-sized) with smaller uncut stones (cobble-sized) and tile interspersed. The masonry block (rough limestone) that forms the southwestern corner of the wall appears to be reused. It has a mason's mark (O) and two parallel grooves (approx. 20 cm wide each) that run north to south and seem to have been partly covered with a very thin lime coating. Reused fragments of tile (10 x 10 x 4) and reused gypsum plaster facing are also

visible in the top three courses in the eastern face of the wall. Wall 7011\_f2 is randomly coursed and roughly bonded. Both pisé and lime mortar are used to bond the stones and tiles, although the pisé does not seem to have flecks of lime bits as that used within the “repair” segment of Wall 7011\_f1.

The northern extent of wall 7011\_f2 ends at a doorway, 79 cm wide (89 cm wide without the plaster doorjamb), which connects room 1 with the western corridor. Wide (10 cm) plaster (Type 3) doorjamb covers the northeast and northwest corners of the wall and the southeast and southwest corners of its continuation to the north (unnumbered wall; its eastern face uncovered in DOA excavations and its western face is still covered by the fill within northern section of the western corridor). Wall 7011\_f2 extends 290 cm from the doorway south on its western face. Wall stub/door jamb 7026\_1 abuts the western face of Wall 7011\_f2 on its southern extent and Floor 7032\_f1 extends to the western face of Wall 7011\_f2 in the area north of the wall stub.

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

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

**7032\_f1.** Surface 7032\_f1 is a white lime plaster surface that covers the western corridor of the structure. It runs up to the western face of Wall 7011\_f1, the eastern face of Wall 7011\_f1, and the northern face of Wall stub 7026\_f1. 310 cm of the surface has been uncovered and it extends beneath fill layer within the unexcavated northern section of the corridor. The surface has been damaged in the southern passageway between the western face of Wall stub 7026\_f1 and Wall 7011\_f1. This

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

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

## **Section 6. Finds**

**FS 7033\_1001.** Pivot stone

### **Description of Plaster types from excavated contexts:**

Type 1: Pure white plaster, chalky and powdery, few or none very very small inclusions.

Type 2: White with small brown and small gypsum inclusions.

Type 3: White with large jagged crystal and gypsum inclusions and rather large voids.

Type 4: White with large rounded pebble inclusions. Very coarse. Likely floor plaster

## **Section 7. Interpretive conclusions**

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

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<sup>5</sup> ?Need to check specific find spot in reports.

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

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

## **Section 8. Appendices: drawings, photographs**

### **8.1. Appendix: Drawings:**

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

Scarp drawing 1: north  
Scarp drawing 2: west  
Scarp drawing 3: south  
Scarp drawing 4: east

## **8.2. Appendix: Photographs:**

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

7031\_p1-p2: bottom of 7025, 7029, 7030, and 7031

7031\_p3: bottom of 7031

7032\_p1: top 7032

7032\_p2-p7: bottom of 7032, 7033; top of 7034

7032\_p8-9: threshold between corridor and annex room in wall 7011\_f1

7033\_p1: top of 7033

7033\_p2-p3: pivot stone fs7022\_1001

7034\_-1-p2: during 7034