

Excavations at Erimi-*Laonin tou Porakou*: 2009 Preliminary Report

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INTRODUCTION

During August and September 2009 a joint team from the Universities of Florence, Turin and Chieti conducted the second season of excavations at Erimi-*Laonin tou Porakou*, in the Limasol District. The following report provides interim results of the fieldwork, and aims to form a preliminary outline of the chronology and sequence of occupation of the site.

The site area of Erimi-*Laonin tou Porakou* was identified during the KVP survey of the middle and lower Kouris valley (Jasink *et al.* 2008, 167–68; site 10; Bombardieri *et al.* 2009; Bombardieri 2009, 284–85) whose goal was to outline the general patterns of landscape use and the sequence of ancient occupation in the valley area. The Kouris Valley area was extensively surveyed in 2007 and 2008 within a 9km² transect covering the western as well as the eastern river bank from the northern area of Erimi and Kandou villages to the Kouris Dam, south of the Alassa area. By cross-linking evidence from collected surface materials and analysing the cartography, satellite and aerial images available within a Multilayer GIS System, it was possible to identify 14 sites ranging from the Early–Middle Bronze Age to the medieval period. The survey records widely attest to the relevance of Bronze Age remains and the chronological sequence of the surveyed sites reveals significant continuity in the occupation sequence, evidencing highlighting a possible development within the settlement relation patterns (Bombardieri 2010a). The Kouris Valley as a whole is extremely rich in Bronze Age remains, and the most important evidence mainly comes from archaeological investigations conducted

within three areas of the lower, middle and upper river valley. The first is the area of Erimi-*Pitharka* and Erimi-*Kafkalla*, recently investigated by the Department of Antiquities in a large series of rescue excavations caused by the construction of new houses north of Erimi village (Flourentzos 2010; Vassiliou and Stylianiou 2004). However, the area is far from unknown; first recorded by Gjerstad, who describes the site as a cemetery dating back to the Early Cypriot period (Gjerstad 1926, 15). Later on the significance from scattered evidence of the area in the Early and Middle Cypriot periods was stressed by P. Dikaios, who also published a collection of sherds from this site area after his excavations within the nearby Chalcolithic settlement of Erimi village (Dikaios 1951). In the following years, Catling's survey of the area allowed him to collect a great amount of new surface pottery, ranging from the Early to the Late Cypriot period (1963, 130). In 1970, the rescue excavations of three rock-cut chamber tombs from this area yielded a rich collection of Red Polished IV ware and Proto-White Slip ware vessels (Karageorghis 1972, 1008). At the beginning of the '80s interest in this area was renewed, thanks to the work of the Episkopi regional survey (Swiny 1981). This research, as well as further territorial studies dedicated to the ancient landscape of the region (Swiny and Mavromatis 2000; Swiny 2004), produced very interesting results concerning this area, with a series of more than two hundred graves counted within an area of 550 square metres. Furthermore, the survey recorded a huge amount of mortar-like and basin installations directly carved into the *havara*. Both the cemetery area, as well as the domestic and workshop installations, have

been largely investigated in recent years during excavations carried out by the Department of Antiquities in *Erimi-Kafkalla*. The second area we can refer to corresponds to *Episkopi-Phaneromeni* and *Episkopi-Bamboula*. The area of *Bamboula* was initially investigated by the British Museum in the late 19th century, focusing mostly on the Late Cypriot necropolis (Kiely 2010); then between 1937 and 1948 it was excavated again by J.F. Daniel for the University of Pennsylvania and in recent years by G. Walberg, in a research project carried out by the University of Cincinnati. Furthermore, the Middle and Late Cypriot period was initially documented in the *Phaneromeni* surroundings by a chance find in the locality of *Episkopi-Phinijin* in 1964 after a series of construction projects were carried out in the centre of the modern village (Karageorghis 1965, fig. 38; Swiny 1981, 59–60). Afterwards, the Kent State University excavations in 1975–1978 revealed an important settlement nearby and a series of necropolises dating back to the Middle and Late Cypriot I period (Carpenter 1981; Swiny 1986), demonstrating a complex transitional MC–LC IA sequence of occupation within the settlement district (Area A) (Carpenter 1981; Herscher 1981), which until now has been the point of reference for this chronological phase in the region and is also particularly meaningful when compared with the evidence from *Erimi-Laonin tou Porakou*, as we will discuss below. Finally, the third area of the river valley with significant evidence from the Bronze Age period is *Alassa*. The earliest evidence dating from the Early Cypriot III period comes from the *Arkatjin* area and from the rock-cut cemetery of *Alassa-Palialona*, where rescue excavations by the Department of Antiquities in 1984–1988 before the construction of the *Kouris Dam* brought to light two Middle Cypriot II–III graves along with scattered evidence of a few others from the same area (Flourentzos 1991, 7–15). Afterwards, an important Late Cypriot II–III urban area with an official complex was documented here by the Department of Antiquities, thanks to the excavation of the well-known ash-

lar-built quarter and the lower settlement of *Alassa-Paliovertava* and *Alassa-Pano Mantilaris* (Hadjisavvas 1986, 1989, 1994, 1996).

THE SITE: CHRONOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

The peculiar role of this site was already revealed in the results of the preliminary survey carried out in 2008. Located on the middle-eastern slope of the river valley, it sits on a high plateau facing south towards the modern *Kouris Dam*, just on the boundary between the villages of *Ypsonas* and *Erimi*, namely in correspondence to the area of *Erimi-Laonin tou Porakou* (Cadastral Sheet LIII, Plan 46, Plots 331–336, 384). The topographical layout of the site area is naturally characterised by a flat area on the top mound, surrounded by a first wider lower terrace and a series of further smaller terraces sloping southwards. The topographical location, in relation to the geomorphologic peculiarities of the valley system, is also an important feature of the site. In fact, *Erimi-Laonin tou Porakou* lies on one of the highest hilltops of the western *Kouris* river bank; from the top mound a wide view is possible of the coast corresponding to the *Kourion* gulf area, while westwards and northwards a comparable wide view of the *Kouris* river valley and the lower terraces of the eastern river bank can be observed. A GIS viewshed analysis of the area offered interesting preliminary data about the visibility values from the top mound, hence suggesting that the choice of location for the settlement could be related to a possible function as a sighting point over the valley network system (Bombardieri and Chelazzi 2010). During 2008 and 2009 the focus was upon combining different types of on-site investigations (intensive field survey, geo-perspectives and excavation). The aim was to come up with an initial clarification of the evidence inferable from the preliminary survey. The geo-perspective survey and the excavation of trial trenches (Trenches A1 and B2) highlighted a possible terracing and circuit wall system, where a series of ramps and entrances seem

to be located; three main areas were identified on the top mound as well as on the lower terraces (Bombardieri *et al.* 2009). Therefore, excavations were carried out in three areas: on the top mound (Area A), on the first lower terrace area (Area B) and in the cemetery area (Area E) set out on a series of smaller terraces sloping southwards (Fig. 1).

The general chronology of the settlement sequence within the site area, as recorded by survey collections and the results of preliminary excavations, hints at occupation throughout two main periods (Periods 1 and 2) (Bombardieri 2010b). At this point the most attested to is the earlier Period 2, ranging from the end of the Early Cypriot to the Late Cypriot I period, with two phases attested within the sequence (Period 2: Phases A and B); the following period (Period 1), apparently following a lengthy hiatus, is related to a possible rebuilding of the outer wall during the Late-Hellenistic and Roman period. The goal of the second field season was to investigate the three areas (Areas A, B, E) on the top mound as well as on the lower terraces (Fig. 1).

AREA A: EXCAVATIONS IN THE WORKSHOP COMPLEX

The excavations on the top mound focused on an area extending southwards as well as eastwards of Trench A2 which was investigated in 2008 (Bombardieri *et al.* 2009). Surface evidence of a few postholes and traces of straight cuts on the limestone bedrock, made visible by the strong erosion of the surface in the south-eastern part of the hilltop, led us to choose the area for a preliminary trial trench (measuring 10×10m) during the first field season in 2008. The second season of excavations in Area A cleared a workshop complex, which shows a peculiar space layout (Bombardieri 2009, 285–86, 297, fig. 3; 2010b). An area measuring 16×15m was cleared by the excavations (Fig. 2). The natural limestone bedrock on the top mound has been dug out in order to create a combined system of deep carved basins of different depths connected to each other

by a series of flow channels. The whole workshop complex is likely to have been organised in four discrete areas, possibly with different functions and uses, characterised by a system of inter-related structures (basins, channels, benches and mortar installations) built onto or directly carved into the limestone bedrock. Three working areas (WA I, II and III) and one storage area (SA I) can be outlined, respectively lying in the north–north west and in the south-eastern limits of the excavated area (Fig. 2).

The Working Areas (WA I, II and III)

Each of the working areas I–III seems to be deliberately separated from the other by a long straight cut step (Bombardieri *et al.* 2009) (Fig. 2). The first one (WA I) lies on the north side of Area A; here the bedrock floor has only been broadly regularised and not flattened, as in the other areas of the workshop complex. Five basins have been carved into the bedrock, which is quite a lot more elevated with respect to WA II and III; the opening shape, the section profile and the depth are different from one basin to the other. The biggest one (U.S.-326) (1.70×1.55m) has an irregular rounded opening and section profile. Nearby the basin U.S.-327 displays a rather elliptic opening with a more carefully carved flat bottom. A carved shallow sloping channel leads to this basin from the surface bedrock floor. The second working area (WA II) of the workshop complex has a very flattened bedrock floor. Six basins have been carved in this area. A long angle-like carved channel (U.S.-320) slopes from the western limit of the area, possibly to arrange the flow into a series of four small and medium-sized basins with a circular opening. The third working area (WA III), on the eastern side of the complex, was completely excavated during the 2009 season. In this area a big irregular rounded basin (U.S.-330) slopes to a double squared linked basin (U.S.-332). They have different depths in order to make possible the flow from one to the other. In the stratigraphic deposit of the working areas WA I–III, surface filling soil (U.S.300+342) covers the natural limestone

bedrock floor of all three areas in the workshop complex. The inside wall of most of the basins has been lined with a hard grey plaster covering (U.S.341), possibly with the function of making the basins more waterproof. The plaster lining also seems to be used to regularise some zones of the bedrock floor as well as to build up small work installations, as attested by the mortar-like installation (U.S.336) in WA I.

The Storage Area (SA I)

The relevance of the storage area (SA I) concerns both the organisation of the inner space and the display of storage devices as well as the sequence of occupation cleared by the stratigraphic deposit.

SA I covers an area of 27m², since the southern wall, where the entrance is supposed to be located, is already beyond the limit of the excavations.

The storage area has been arranged and outlined by carving the limits directly into the limestone bedrock, in the same way as the basins of WA I–III. The limits cut within the bedrock act as a basis for the limiting walls, the bottom part of which may have been built using pebbles and small squared stones and the top elevation with mud bricks (Bombardieri 2010b). If compared with the context cleared in WA I–III, more complex and better preserved stratigraphic deposit is attested to in the storage area (SA I) where a sequence of two phases (Phases A and B) has been cleared, as stated above. The general stratigraphic sequence is sketched in Fig. 3.

Phase B – Stratigraphy and contexts

During the earlier phase (Phase B) the area SA I was arranged as a single big room (Fig. 4). A sort of small stone bench (U.S.357) measuring 0.70×0.50m lies in the south-western area of SA I. The bench has been built just on the limestone bedrock, which has been dug out in order to draw a 90° angle with the main north-eastern limit wall of SA I. A few small, flat stone slabs have been arranged vertically and horizontally over the base

which could highlight a work bench. Three ceramic vessels were found leaning on the northern side of the bench U.S.357: one almost complete jug (KVP09.362.SA. 17), one jar (KVP09.362.SA. 7) and a shallow bowl (KVP09.362.SA. 15). A built stone basin (U.S. 373) flanks the bench U.S.35, and extends in part over the southern limit of the excavation. This is a rectangular basin (0.50×0.60m, preserved), similarly arranged against the north-east-south-west limit wall, and it also displays small vertical stone slabs. A niche (U.S.-361) (0.45×0.15m), carved in the limestone bedrock, was also found next to bench U.S.357, possibly related to the bench and stone basin nearby in terms of its general use and function. A bigger basin (U.S.-359) which measures 0.90×0.70m, extending over the northern limit of the excavation, has also been cut into the north-eastern corner of SA I. An assemblage of seven fragmentary ceramic vessels (KVP09.362.SA. 10–13, 16, 18) was found in the central area of SA I. Sherds from a large deep pithos (KVP09.362.SA. 14) come from the same area. All the vessels were found crushed within a filling layer of debris, with mixed ashes, mud-bricks and small stones (U.S.362), as a consequence of the collapse of the surrounding walls of SA I, corresponding to the end of Phase B.

Phase B – Material assemblage

An interesting ceramic repertoire was discovered in filling layer U.S. 362 (Fig. 5). A medium-sized RPW III jar with vertical handles and applied decoration in a rope-like pattern on the neck (KVP09.362.SA. 10) as well as a medium-sized RPW III jug with applied decoration in a wavy pattern (KVP09.362.SA. 12) come from this context. The type is generally comparable with Stewart Group A¹ Type v2 and parallels in Lapithos dated back to the MC I– early MC II period (Stewart 1988, fig. 4:6). In the south coast region a similar jug, with an almost identical applied decoration pattern, was found in the rescue excavation of a tomb in Avdemou (Tomb 20/1) (Christou 1996, 1056, fig. 8). A similar example of an RPW III jug with narrow neck and

cut-away spout, but with a twisted handle, displaying an applied decoration in a similar wavy pattern comes from Pyrgos-Mavroraki (Belgiorno 2006, 49, cat. 7). Other analogous examples from Area E of the Erimi-Laonin tou Porakou cemetery are the globular-bodied jugs with backward-tilted neck from Tomb 228 (KVP.08.T228.2) (Bombardieri *et al.* 2009, fig. 31) and Tomb 231 (KVP09.T231.18). Furthermore, a medium-sized spouted basin with a single horizontal handle (KVP09.362.SA. 11) comes from the same Phase B context. In this case the fabric is mixed lithic (mainly calcareous inclusion and small grits). The fabric is a light orange colour and the thin slip is very carefully polished to a soapy smooth finish. Good parallels can be found in Pyrgos, where a comparable spouted basin was found in a rescue-excavated tomb within the village area (Tomb 2a), dated to the EC III–MC II period (Belgiorno 2002, 17, fig. 7:28). An RPW III hemispherical bowl with simple pointed rim (KVP09.362.SA. 18) comes from this context as well. The brown-coloured fabric is fine lithic and chaff tempered and has a carefully burnished thin slip. The bowl pertains to a type largely attested to in Marki-Alonia in the Phases F–G (EC III–MC I) (Frankel and Webb 2006, 150, fig. 4.58). As regards the profile and dimensions, a parallel can be recorded in the Kouris area from a rescue-excavated tomb in the vicinity of Alassa (Flourentzos 1991, fig. 2). The collection of materials from the tomb, which was investigated by the Department of Antiquities during the rescue excavations in the area of Arkatjin before the construction of the Kouris Dam, points to a date at the end of the Early Bronze Age (EC III) (Flourentzos 1991, 2). Furthermore, a fragmentary RPW ovoid jar with incised decoration (KVP09.362.SA. 17) comes from the same Phase B context. The fabric is once again fine mixed lithic and organic tempered with a greyish core colour and carefully polished thin slip. As regards the type, a good parallel comes from Anoyira, where a similar RPW IV jar was found in a tomb excavated by the Department of Antiquities (Karageorghis 1978, 894, fig. 38).

Phase A – Stratigraphy and contexts

The SA I area was re-occupied throughout Period 2 (Fig. 6). During the more recent phase (Phase A) the storage area was subdivided into two rooms by a small north-east–south-west wall (U.S. 355) built on a single course of bottom stones and a mudbrick elevation. The wider room (Room 1) has been paved with a plaster floor (Floor U.S. 360), which covers the debris layer U.S. 362 underneath (Phase B) as well the stone basin U.S. 373 leaning against the side of the bench U.S. 357, also kept in use during the Phase A occupation of SA I. In the northern area of SA I, the floor directly alongside the northern limit wall of the storage area is also well preserved. Two big pithoi were found crushed here *in situ*. The first (KVP09.354.SA. 3) was found lying on the floor U.S. 360, while the second (KVP09.354.SA. 1) was inserted within the floor (Fig. 7). A small spouted juglet (KVP09.354.SA. 9) was found just inside on the bottom (Fig. 8). Both of them were surrounded by a circle of big irregular stones (U.S. 374, 376) in order to form a better arrangement. A similar structure, where two small bowls (KVP09.354.SA. 8 and 19) were found, was set between the pithoi. Another bowl (KVP09.354.SA. 2) was recovered on the floor next to the pithos KVP09.354.SA. 1. Two other small vessels were found resting directly on the floor near the niche U.S.-361 (KVP09.354.SA. 5, 6). A third pithos (KVP09.354.SA. 4), bigger in size, was found approximately in the centre of SA I, lying on the floor without any surrounding structure. A large amount of sherds pertaining to the three collapsed pithoi and other ceramic vessels were found within a huge layer of soil mixed with mudbricks and small stones (U.S. 354), which completely covered the stone bench installation (U.S. 357) as well. This layer pertains to the collapse of the surrounding structures of SA I from Phase A. The presence of storage pithoi and ceramic vessels *in situ* hints at a sudden event preceding the abandonment of the area. In fact, within the stratigraphic deposit, the collapse layer (U.S. 354) was completely covered by the

top humus filling layer (U.S. 342), found all over the WA I–III area as well. This is the uppermost deposit layer, and is largely characterized by mixed sporadic materials pertaining to Period 1 as well.

Phase A – Material assemblage

A rich ceramic assemblage was found in the floor U.S. 360 as well as in the filling layer U.S. 354, pertaining to the earlier Phase A of occupation in SA I (Fig. 9). Three RPW pithoi come from the layers of this phase, the first (KVP09.354.SA. 1) having a short neck, ovoid body and round base, with applied decoration in a wavy pattern on the handle and on the shoulder, similarly attested at Marki-*Alonia* (Frankel and Webb 2006, fig. 4.37: P16312); the second (KVP09.354.SA. 1), smaller in size, has a longer neck, disk base and pointed handles with round finger impressions on the handles and on the neck; the third pithos (KVP09.354.SA. 4), the biggest in size, has a short neck and vertical handles decorated with incisions. The pithoi display a grit and organic-tempered fabric, with the colour ranging from dark brown to blackish-grey. The medium thick slip is generally polished with visible burnish marks. Concerning the repertoire of small and medium-sized vessels, a series of four hemispherical bowls were found in this deposit (KVP09.354.SA. 2, 5, 8, 19). The colour ranges from light orange to brown, and the slip is carefully polished. Among these bowls, the RPW IV bowl KVP09.354.SA. 8, with a small lug below the rim, is a common variant. It can generally be referred to the Group of RPW IV hemispherical bowls with a pierced lug (Åström 1972, 78, Type I d. β), with parallels from the northern cemeteries, such as Ayios Iakovos, where comparable examples have been dated back to the MC III period (Åström 1972, pl. XIX: 4). A similar lug can be found also in larger basins from Alampra-*Mouttes* (Georgiou 2008, 136, fig. 4:2), from an MC III context recently cleared in rescue excavations by the Department of Antiquities. A comparable bowl in Red Polished Mottled ware, possibly from Alampra as well, can be found in

the Cesnola collection of the Semitic Museum at Harvard University (Sem.Mus No. 1995.10.674, on-line archive); this one, classified by Jane Barlow under the Alambra Red Polished A category, can possibly be dated to the end of the MC period.

The type is also widely attested to in the Kouriorion region, and counterparts can be found from the cemetery area of Alassa-*Palialona*, in particular from Tomb 1, which has been dated to the late MC II period (Flourentzos 1991, pl. XVII: 55). Three other small RPW III-IV bowls (KVP09.354.SA. 2, 5 and 19) from the Phase A deposit show standard dimensional variations of the same type of hemispherical rounded base, with simple pointed rims. These are well attested to in the area by the MC II–III material from the necropolis of Alassa-*Palialona* (Flourentzos 1991, pls XIV:11, XVIII:61). A small RPW IV spouted juglet (KVP09.354.SA. 9) with a simple incised pattern of triple vertical and horizontal lines comes from this context too. The fabric is a light orange colour with a carefully polished thin slip. The type is reminiscent of a Drab Polished ware deep collar rimmed bowl from a chamber tomb in Mesoyi-*Katarraktis* dated back to the MC III–LC IA period (Herscher and Fox 1993, 72, 71, fig. 2), even though this one is considerably larger than the Erimi-*Laonin tou Porakou* example. Parallels from Evdhimou-*Kiladhes* and from an LC IA burial in Pendayia-*Mandres* can also be pointed out (Karageorghis 1965, fig. 17:18), although they have a different impressed circle decoration. The closest examples in the region were found in Alassa-*Palialona* Tomb 1, where a series of a few comparable spouted juglets or spouted miniature tankards come from (Flourentzos 1991, pls XVI:36, XVIII:57), and in Pyrgos-*Kipos*, from a tomb investigated by the Department of Antiquities (Christou 1994, 657, fig. 26), which can be dated back to the end of the MC period. Finally, the pyxis (KVP09.354.SA. 6) is definitively more unusual both in terms of the shape and the decoration pattern (Bombardieri 2010b) (Fig. 9). The fabric is a buff colour and the burnishing has produced a smooth

surface with a soapy texture. The pyxis has an insloping wall, a simple, slightly everted rounded rim and four small symmetric horizontal lugs on the upper part of the wall. The incised decoration covers the whole outer wall: under the rim a series of three horizontal lines are set over repeated triangles filled with punctures or hatches; from the horizontal top decoration a series of vertical bands with zigzags and lozenges outline wider areas occupied by rectangular panels similarly filled with a dense punctured decoration. The broad profile as well as the shape of the horizontal lugs could be reminiscent of the RPW pyxides, dated back to the EC III–MC I period, corresponding to Stewart's Group IX C (Stewart 1992, 197–201, pl. 31) found in the Lapithos and Vounous cemeteries (Stewart 1992, 198–99; Dikaios 1940, pl. LIV:1–13), Marki-Alonia (Frankel and Webb 2006, fig. 4.26) in addition to examples from the Ashmolean Museum (Frankel 1983, pl. 11:135). Nonetheless, the bigger size and rounded profile of the base clearly differs from the general features of the EC III–MC I pyxides, hinting at a different type. Furthermore, the globular depressed body and the presence of symmetric small horizontal lugs are similar to an RPW III pyxis from Pyrgos-Mavroraki (Belgiorno 2006, 82, cat. 49) and an RPW pyxis from Marki-Alonia (Frankel and Webb 2006, fig. 4.26: P8215), even though both the pyxides actually differ from the SA I example as regards the number and location of the lugs and the general features of the decoration pattern. The technique and general patterns of the decoration seem rather close to the typical *punctured decoration* of the so-called Episkopi ware (Tatton-Brown 1979, 35–36). This variety, defined by Stuart Swiny as Red Polished Punctured ware owing to its standard recurrent incised decoration (Carpenter 1981, 64), was first discovered in a stratified context at Episkopi-Phaneromeni with a decorative style diagnostic of the LC IA period (Herscher 1976, 11–19). Comparable varieties of incised and punctured decoration are also attested to by a series of Black Slip and Black Burnished ware juglets from LC IA–B funerary deposits at Pen-

dayia Mandres, from the '*necropoli a mare*' at Ayia Irini-Paleokastro and from Toumba tou Skourou, in the Morphou bay (Negbi 1978, 140–43; Karageorgis 1956, 54–55; Pecorella 1977, 116, fig. 283; Eriksson 2000, 171–73). In particular Tomb 5 from Toumba tou Skourou yielded a series of four juglets (Group III) assumed to be imitations of Tell el-Yahudiyeh ware types with unusual locally-adapted punctured decoration patterns (Negbi 1978, figs 5–9). The punctured decoration variety from Episkopi-Phaneromeni (Carpenter 1981, 64) is widely represented, accounting for 37% of the ceramic assemblage of Area A in a wide vessel repertoire of juglets, jars, as well as bowls and theriomorphic askoi (Swiny 1991, 38, tab. 4.1). The similarities in general patterns and decoration technique lead us to consider the pyxis KVP09.354.SA. 6 from SA I as an unusual variation within this particular ceramic style (Carpenter 1981, 78, figs 3–17). In Erimi-Laonin tou Porakou this production is also attested to in the cemetery Area E, where a Black Slip II jug and a small deep Black Slip II bowl with a globular depressed body and impressed circle decoration were found in Tomb 228 (Bombardieri *et al.* 2009, fig. 29; Bombardieri 2009, fig. 5c). A few sherds were also found within the disturbed filling layer of the nearby Tomb 229, which was looted in antiquity. The finds from both tombs pertain to the same peculiar variety of punctured decorated vessels largely attested to within the South Coast pottery production (Åström 1972, 95 Type VIII B 6e; Herscher 1976, 1991; Merrill 1991, 238).

AREA B. EXCAVATIONS ON THE LOWER TERRACE

The aim of the excavations on the first lower terrace was to extend the area excavated during the last field season (Trench B1) in order to outline the features of the wall foundations found here in 2008. An area of 20m² was investigated. A stone foundation of a wall running north to south-east (U.S. 10) has been carved out of the

limestone bedrock here, following a technique similar to the one used in the Area A workshop complex on the top mound. The north-westward wall foundation links up with another wall (U.S. 11), which runs north-east to south-west, outlining the corner of a space where a fireplace was also discovered (U.S. 15). The two walls partly differ as to the building technique. The bottom part of wall U.S. 11 has been built using a series of stone slabs set up vertically and packed with rubble, soil and small stones mixed together inside. Hence, the bottom part possibly acts as the basis for the top mudbrick elevation. On the other hand, the bottom part of wall U.S. 10 has been carved directly out of the limestone bedrock, as stated above. It can be argued that this difference could simply be caused by the natural morphology of the terrace (i.e. the natural slope of the limestone bedrock). The fireplace U.S. 15, placed in the centre of the open area outlined by the two joining walls, is likely to have been partly surrounded to the south-east by a small stone wall structure (U.S. 16), possibly intended to protect the fireplace itself. A considerable part of the wall overstructure, corresponding to the bottom squared stones and the collapsed mudbricks of the top elevation, was found in the debris filling layer (U.S. 12) which covered the fireplace U.S. 15. A huge pottery assemblage was recorded within the filling layer U.S. 12 which was significantly different from the typological repertoire of SA I. In fact, the assemblage from Area B shows a clear percentage prevalence of small and medium-sized vessels probably for food consumption (mainly bowls and small jugs), suggesting that the area possibly had a domestic function. Red Polished ware is still prevalent within the pottery assemblage and the diffusion of decorated RPW is generally less than the evidence from SA I. An RPW juglet wall sherd (KVP09.B.12.3) with an incised pot mark also comes from the filling layer of the Area B domestic unit (Fig. 10). The mark, completely preserved, seems to have been incised on the wall before slipping and firing. Pot marks first occur in the Philia period (Dikaios 1962, figs 80:22,

82:25) and have occasionally been found on RP I–II vessels, when pot marks were invariably incised before firing and only on a few types (amphorae and large jugs with round mouths or cutaway spouts) (Stewart 1962, 303; Frankel 1975, 38). The diffusion of pot marks as well as the range of fabric and vessel types showed an increase from the MC III–LC I period and through the LC II–III, when it becomes evident that there is a close correspondence between pot marks and Cypro-Minoan script signs (see the *Appendix* below). The mark incised on the juglet wall sherd (KVP09.B.12.3) from Area B corresponds to the T-shaped marks identified at Marki-*Alonia* (Frankel and Webb 2006, 144–45, fig. 4.56). Even though the place of the incision differs (the great majority of all the 120 pot marks published from Makri appear on or below the vertical handles of medium-sized or large closed vessels), the pot mark from Area B could refer to the upright or reversed T type (Mark 14) and, more closely, to the related type with the addition of a deeply impressed dot (Mark 15) (Frankel and Webb 1996, fig. 8.6: P4870; 2006, 145). It is interesting that during entire the EC–LC I period the T-shaped mark type, which is one of the most common at Marki, has only been attested to elsewhere on a jug handle from Tomb 67 at Vounous (Dunn-Vaturi 2003, 186).

THE CEMETERY AREA E

The investigation of the Area E cemetery had a double purpose: to verify the features and extension of the necropolis area on the one hand, and to collect new data about the chronology on the other. Hence, cross-linking the results from the workshop complex and the evidence from the southern Area E cemetery can actually highlight further elements for outlining the Period 2 occupation sequence in *Erimi-Laonin tou Porakou*. In fact, the first field season on the second lower terrace, south-east of the top mound, revealed the presence of a small cemetery area, with a series of three rock-cut tombs (Tombs 228, 229, 230) (Bombardieri *et al.* 2009; Bombardieri 2010a).

The whole area was recently affected by repeated clandestine digging. The tombs showed evident similarities: entrance was via a short open *dromos* leading to a single tomb chamber with an irregular elliptical plan and cave-like section, directly carved into the limestone bedrock. The entrance to the three tombs has a rounded profile; only the rock façade of Tomb 229 has been flattened, possibly to arrange the stone slab on the door. Two tombs were excavated during the second field season in 2009 (Tombs 231 and 232), located south-east of the tombs 228–230, on a lower terrace just alongside the modern road going from Erimi to the village of Vounaros (Fig. 11). The façade of the limestone terrace has been dug out to flatten the surface in order to arrange a regularized slope for the entrance to the tombs. On the same terrace, other tombs are thought to be located next to the excavated graves. Neither tomb has been looted but intriguingly no skeletal remains have been preserved in either Tomb 231 or 232. The intact context hints that we can exclude the manipulation of skeletal remains or other secondary funerary practices, as attested to in the LC mortuary ritual in Toumba tou Skourou, Politiko-*Agios Irakleidos* and elsewhere (Karageorghis 1965, 11–14; Vermeule and Volsky 1990, 309; Keswani 2004: 88–104). It can be argued that the complete lack of skeletal remains from Tombs 231 and 232 could be a consequence of destruction due to the effect of the water flowing through the extremely calcareous soil and the limestone bedrock. Comparable cases have been already recorded from the nearby contemporary EC–MC cemetery area of Erimi-*Kafkalla*, excavated by the Department of Antiquities of Cyprus (Violaris, personal communication).

Tomb 231

The single chamber of Tomb 231 (1.50×1.20m) has been cut in a cave-like section within the limestone bedrock of the terrace. The burial chamber was directly accessible without any *dromos* leading in. A vertical stone slab subdivided the burial chamber, separating the space

of the inhumation (to the south) from the offering-goods deposit (to the north) (Figs 12, 13). Only two ceramic vessels (the bowls KVP09.T231.7 and 17) come from the inhumation area, where a series of seven spindle-whorls (KVP09.T231.1–4, 6, 14, 16) and two picrolite disks (KVP09.T231.5, 10) were also found. 21 objects were recovered within the ceramic and small finds assemblage from Tomb 231 (Fig. 14). Three small RPW IV bowls were found, the first with hemispherical shallow body and lug under the rim (KVP09.T231. 7), the second ‘miniaturistic’ with hemispherical body (KVP09.T231. 17) and the third one spouted with hemispherical body and vertical handle (KVP09.T231. 12). The three types are well attested to in MC production and find good counterparts in the Kourion area from MC II Tomb 1 in *Alassa-Palialona* (Flourentzos 1991, pl. XVIII:59). The RPW IV basin KVP09.T231.11, with a deep body, simple rounded base and lug-shaped handle pierced twice on the rim, has an incised decoration in linear pattern on the upper surface of the lug and an applied and incised decoration with a rope-like motif under the rim. The RPW III basin KVP09.T231.19 has a similar deep body, simple rounded base and horizontal lug-shaped handle pierced twice on the rim, with linear incised decoration. This one is spouted and lacks the applied decoration on the wall. The latter belongs to the Stewart basins Class X Group B (Stewart 1992, 30–32), with parallels from Pano Dikomo dated back to the EC III–MC I period (Stewart 1999, fig. 11:2). In the South Coast region similar examples are documented from a rescue-excavated burial in Pyrgos (Tomb 2a), whose assemblage ranges from the EC II to the MC II period (Belgiorno 2002, fig. 6:17) and from *Alassa-Palialona* (Flourentzos 1991, pl. XVIII:63, 72, 7). Particularly interesting is the gourd juglet KVP09.T231.13, with a very fine light-coloured fabric, fine-filled incisions and a lustrous slip. The decoration technique with white filling is common in Red Polished, Red Polished black-topped and Black Polished wares during the EC–MC period and is assumed to be made using

chalk paste mixed with calcined bone (Barlow 1994a, 47–48). The juglet KVP09.T231.13 has a narrow cylindrical neck and an out-curved rim, simple round base and two small opposing pointed handles from lower neck to shoulder (Figs 14, 15). The main part of the body is decorated with incised horizontal parallel lines and zigzags. Similar, relatively rare examples come from EC III contexts at Marki-*Alonia* (Units XCIX, XCIII) and Psematismenos-*Koliokremmos* Tomb PKK/94 and have been assumed by D. Frankel and J. Webb to be imports from the north coast (Frankel and Webb 2000, 77; Webb *et al.* 2007, 123). Comparable gourd juglets decorated with incised concentric circles are commonly found in the north coast region and have been similarly dated back to the EC IIIB–MC I period (Herscher 1991, 46). A similar RPW III gourd juglet was also found, out of context, at Episkopi-*Phaneromeni* from an LC IA level of Area J (Herscher 1991, fig. 5.2). Analogous types in Black Slip III and Red Slip III were produced during late MC, as attested to by at least two examples (one possibly from Episkopi) from the Cypriot Collection of the Musée d'Art et d'Histoire de Genève (Karageorghis 2004, 50: 77–78). The small RPW juglet KVP09.T231.20 has a piriform body, narrow cylindrical neck with flaring rim, round base and a handle from rim to shoulder. The body as well as the handle is decorated with incised parallel lines and two series of zigzags are displayed under the shoulder and on the bottom part of the body. The type corresponds to Stewart Group B³ Type c1 var. a and finds good counterparts in EC III–MC II burials in Vounous (Stewart 1988, 105, fig. 23:7) and in the necropolis of *Agia Paraskevi* in Nicosia, where a similar example was found in Tomb 26a during salvage excavations projects carried out in 2001 by the Department of Antiquities (Georgiou 2002, 50, fig. 1: Tomb 26a: 2; about the *Ayia Paraskevi* cemetery also see Flourentzos 1988; Hadjicosti 1992). Comparable examples have also been documented in the South Coast region from EC III–MC I contexts in Pyrgos, Tomb 2a (Belgiorno 2002, fig. 7:27) and Kalavassos, Tomb

11 (Karageorghis 1958, fig. 15:36). Lastly, the RPW juglet (KVP09.T231.18) (Figs 14, 16) with a globular body and uplifted mouth is similar to a Drab Polished ware jug, with a comparable incised two-line vertical zigzag on the front neck, from the necropolis area of Psematismenos-*Koliokremmos* in the Maroni valley, in an MC I context (Webb *et al.* 2007, fig. 8:26). Two RPW vessels (KVP09.T231.15, 21) come from the same context as well. The shape of KVP09.T231.21 with ovoid body and asymmetrical handles is reminiscent to coarse ware and cooking vessels found at Psematismenos-*Koliokremmos* in the Maroni Valley (Webb *et al.* 2007, fig. 11:41) and at Marki-*Alonia* in EC III–MC I contexts (Frankel and Webb 2000, fig. 9: P14152). The bigger KVP09.T231.15 has good counterparts from the cemetery area of Avdimou-*Kamares*, where a comparable example has been found in Tomb 26 dated to the MC I period (Μαγγίνης *et al.* 2004, pl. 39: T26/03). A big RPW fragmentary jar with globular body (KVP09.T231.9) and a medium RPW III double-handled jar (KVP09.T231.8) were also found. The latter has a globular body and simple rounded base, slightly concave neck and flaring rim, two pointed vertical handles from lower neck to shoulder. The neck, handles and shoulder have incised decoration: hatched chequers on the neck and repeated series of diagonal lines on the shoulder. An applied knob is under the shoulder. It corresponds to Stewart Group VII A; parallels dated back to the EC III period can be found in the Ashmolean Museum (Frankel 1983, pl. 10:129). Almost identical decoration on the neck is documented on a RPW III jar from EC III Tomb 1 in Karmi-*Lapatsa* (Stewart 1992, pl. XXI:7). The BPW and RPW spindle-whorls assemblage from Tomb 231 shows a standard repertoire of incised decoration patterns (linear motifs, zigzags, panels filled by oblique grooves, dots) (Fig. 17). Crewe Types III C–D, corresponding to truncated biconical/spherical whorls with curved carination and straight or convex sides, and Type I B, corresponding to conical whorls with convex sides, are both documented

within the Tomb 231 spindle-whorls assemblage (Crewe 1998, fig. 4.1). The repertoire well matches with the MC I–II South Coast horizon (Crewe 1998, figs 6.7, 6.8; Webb 2002, 365–66) and the decorative patterns have good counterparts from Episkopi-*Phaneromeni* (Swiny 1986, fig. 70: TC 22, TC 29) as well as from Marki-*Alonia* (Crewe 1998, fig. A2. 25). The BPW “double” spindle-whorl (KVP09.T231.14) has an unusual shape. A close example comes from a MC III tomb in Mesoyi, Paphos District (Herscher and Fox 1993, fig. 7); another one unprovenanced and a third one from Toumba tou Skourou can be dated to the MC III–LC I period (Morris 1985, pl. 285; Vermeule and Wolsky 1990, pl. 134), even if the latter catalogued as “double button” is considerably smaller than the spindle-whorl from Tomb 231. Two picrolite disks come from Tomb 231 as well: KVP09.T231.10, bigger in size (5.5cm diameter), has incised decoration of a radial motif on the upper side while KVP09.T231.5, smaller in size (3cm diameter), has no decoration (Fig. 17). The types have good counterparts from Episkopi-*Phaneromeni* (Swiny 1986, fig. 20).

Tomb 232

The entrance of Tomb 232 was partially visible before the excavation, east of Tomb 231 on the same limestone terrace (Fig. 11). Tomb 232 has smaller dimensions (0.65×0.80m) than the nearby one, similar rounded entrance and cave-like section with a lower deposition floor. The reduced dimensions hints to consider Tomb 232 as an infant grave. The offering-goods deposit provides an assemblage of 10 ceramic vessels, without spindle-whorls and picrolite disks (Figs 18, 19). Two analogous RPW III small bowls (KVP09.T232.3, 10), with deep hemispherical body, simple pointed rim and rounded base come from the Tomb 232 deposit (Fig. 18). Both have a single applied knob or unpierced lug under the rim. This type is largely attested to in MC contexts, parallels can be found in the Red Polished B production from Alambra. An example, whose supposed provenance is Alambra, is now kept in

the Semitic Museum at Harvard University (Sem. Mus, No. 1995.10.673 on-line catalogue). Similar shaped bowls with unpierced lugs are documented in West Cyprus as well, as attested to the EC–MC assemblage from Kissonerga-*Skalia* (Crewe *et al.* 2008, fig. 10). The RPW spouted shallow basin (KVP09.T232.5) with simple rounded base horizontal handle pierced twice is a similarly largely attested type since late EC and during MC I–II period in the region (Flourentzos 1991, fig. 2c, pl. XVIII:62). Three similar RPW III round-mouthed jugs and juglets (KVP09.T232.4, 6, 7) with ovoid body and simple rounded base, narrow cylindrical neck, flaring rim and vertical handle from neck to shoulder come from Tomb 232 as well (Fig. 19). All the jugs, though different in dimensions, have comparable applied and incised decoration patterns on the handle and bottom of the neck. These vessels are typical of South Coast horizon from find contexts consistently of EC III–MC II period. Comparable examples come from Kalavassos (Cullen *et al.* 1986, figs 20–22), Alambra-*Mouttes* (Barlow 1996, fig. 54) and from Phases H and I at Marki-*Alonia* (Frankel and Webb 2006, 123). The jug KVP09.T232.7, with incised angled dashes on the handle and low relief on neck-base, has parallels from Marki-*Alonia* EC III contexts (Frankel and Webb 2000, fig. 8: P13251; Frankel and Webb 2006, 123, fig. 4.41). The juglets KVP09.T232.4 and KVP09.T232.6 have counterparts in Avdimou-*Kamares* Tomb 25 (Μαγγίνης *et al.* 2004, pl. 7: T25/06) and at Psematismenos-*Koliokkremmos* (Webb *et al.* 2007, fig. 7:19), both in MC I contexts. The miniaturistic round-mouthed juglet KVP09.T232.9, with globular body, narrow cylindrical neck, flaring rim, vertical handle and knob on the shoulder, can be compared with the juglets repertoire in Drab Polished ware, mostly documented in the West Cyprus region. Drab Polished ware defined as “the local Red Polished ware of western Cyprus” (Philip 1983, 52) was first classified by P. Åström as a probable MC II–III production (Åström 1972, 190) and later on largely attested in the Paphos region, from the Mesoyi (Herscher

1993, 70–71) and Kissonerga areas (Kissonerga-*Ammoudia* and Kissonerga-*Skalia*) (Hadjisavvas 1977; Crewe *et al.* 2008, 112). The juglet from Erimi-*Laonin tou Porakou* has a good counterpart in EC–MC context at Kissonerga-*Skalia* (Crewe *et al.* 2008, fig. 9: P25). Two RPW III objects (jug and juglet) (KVP09.T232.2, 8) with narrow cylindrical neck tapering to high cut-away spout come from Tomb 232 as well. The pear-shaped jug KVP09.T232.2 has a twisted handle, applied knobs on the neck and shoulder and wavy applied decoration on the shoulder. It is generally referable to Stewart Group A¹ Type y (Stewart 1988, fig. 4:5), a parallel in RPW IV comes from Tomb 5 in Katydhata, dated back to the MC II period (Åström and Flourentzos 1989, 103, fig. 92). A similar example of a RPW III jug with narrow neck and cut-away spout, either with twisted handle and applied decoration on similar wavy pattern comes from Pyrgos-*Mavrorachi* (Belgiorno 2006, 49, cat. 7). The RPW III amphora KVP09.T232.1 has an ovoid body and slightly pointed base, concave neck with everted simple rim and pointed handles from mid-neck to shoulder. The type corresponds to Stewart Class VII Type q3, with a good counterpart dated back to the EC III–MC I period from Vounous Tomb 65A, now kept in the Louvre Museum (Stewart 1992, 108, pl. XIV:4). Comparable examples are documented in Avdimou-*Kamares* Tombs 25 and 26, dated to MC I (Μαγγίνης *et al.* 2004: pl. 36: T26/01, T25/03) and at Kalavassos-*Panagia Church* cemetery (Cullen *et al.* 1986, figs 32–35), Marki-*Alonia* (Frankel and Webb 2006, fig. 4.38) and Alambra-*Mouttes* (Barlow 1996, figs 55–56), from MC I deposits. Finally, a single copper-based alloy awl (KVP09.T232.11) comes from Tomb 232 deposit as well (Fig. 20). The awl was found inside jug KVP09.T232.7 and it can be argued that it was initially placed inside. This very simple tool has a squared section body, the lower part is forged to a point and the upper to a butt for insertion in a bone handle, which is still partially preserved. The type corresponds to Catling Group 4, with parallels from EC III–MC I burial contexts at Lapithos (Catling 1964, 65,

fig. 4:12–14). Comparable examples are kept in the Cesnola Collections at the Metropolitan Museum (Myres 1974, 474–75: 4650–4657; Karageorghis 2000, 56–57, cat. 91, with bone handle) and the Semitic Museum at Harvard University (Sem. Mus. No. 1995. 10. 1175, on-line catalogue) and are largely documented in Epi-skopi-*Phaneromeni* as well (Swiny 1986, figs 63, 75).

CONCLUSIONS

The outlined evidence discussed above and the interpretation of the stratigraphic deposits in the workshop complex (Area A), lower terrace domestic unit (Area B) as well as the chronology of the funerary deposits from the cemetery area (Area E) attest to a sequence of occupation in two main phases (Phases A and B).

The chronological definition of the ceramic assemblages hints at a date ranging broadly from EC III to LC I, corresponding to the most represented period (Period 2) within the general occupation sequence cleared at Erimi-*Laonin tou Porakou*. From analysis of the stratified material assemblage from the workshop complex a possible date can be suggested of respectively EC III–MC I/II and MC II/III–LC IA for the earlier and the more recent phases (Phases B and A). Comparable finds from Tombs 228–232 in Area E bear out continuous use of the cemetery area throughout the two phases. It can be argued that Tombs 231–232, with diagnostic offering deposits dated to the EC III–MC II period, were contemporaneous with the earlier Phase B, while the presence of later diagnostic LC IA materials from Tombs 228–230 correspond to later deposits dated to the more recent Phase A. The aims of future excavation seasons will be to establish a secure sequence in order to investigate the date of the possible settlement area on the first lower terrace. Additional major goals will be to establish the chronology and extension of the cemetery area and, finally, to ascertain the complete layout as well as the function and uses of the workshop complex, also through the

results of chemical and palaeobotanical analyses of the storage vessel contents (whose fillings were sampled in 2009 and currently being studied by the archaeometric laboratories of the Universities of Turin and Bologna).

Hence, the evidence of *Erimi-Laonin tou Porakou* can hopefully add further data for analysis of the dynamic Bronze Age settlement patterns in the Kouris area, where it is likely that a system of quite localized centres (*Alassa-Palialona*, *Erimi-Laonin tou Porakou*, *Erimi-Kafkalla*, *Episkopi-Phaneromeni*) developed just during the EC–LC IA period, without the emergence of a model focused on a single centre.

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APPENDIX

A new potmark from the Kouris river valley

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The potmark carved on a Red-Polished ware found in the likely domestic quarter of Erimi-Laonin tou Porakou actually represents an *unicum*, in the history of the Kouris valley during the Middle Bronze Age (Fig. 10). We use the term potmark, which is a generic neutral term, although we could likely speak of potter's mark, made with a precise purpose by the potter before the vase was fired (Hirschfeld 2008, 120). However, being actually a single piece, we prefer to maintain the generic name, awaiting for new expected analogous marks in the future excavations in the same area. The symbol is composed by two perpendicular lines, a longer one and a second shorter and starting from the middle of the longer one. Next to the end of one side of the longer line, on the same side of the shorter, a small incision is visible, similar to a point, that, however, may be simply accidental and not to be considered as part of the potmark. The direction of the symbol may only be supposed, but it seems similar in any case to a following Cypro-Minoan writing sign (004) that, according to the Mycenaean translation, has the syllabic value of *da*, but which appears in the later Classical Cypriot as *ta*. This sign is also used as a potter's mark during the Late Bronze Age (Hirschfeld 2002, 69), but never before. Among the Middle Cypriot pot-marks, which we encounter occasionally on Cypriot territory, the marks are usually carved on the handles or on the bases of a vase. The represented symbols have been regarded by some scholars as measure signs, even if no correspondence between potmarks and capacity of related vases has been found (Åström 1969); other suggestions try to find relations between the potmarks and the products of single potters or of

groups of potters, as a reflex of social organisation and exchange processes, but such interesting hypotheses cannot actually be confirmed (Hirschfeld 2008; Frankel 1975). The 1966 contribution by Paul Åström with the classification of all the Early and Middle Bronze Age potmarks known till that date remains the basic work on this subject, although new discoveries have enlarged the potmarks' corpus. Among the Late Bronze Age potmarks, for a comparison with Middle Bronze potmarks we may look only to the examples carved on local pottery and before firing (Daniel 1941, 252–64, Class I). In the classification in four different marking systems for the vases found at Enkomi (Hirschfeld 2002, 95–96) only the first one “*prefiring marks on RLWM spindle bottle*” may be connected in some way to our typology and we may establish that not all of them re-appear as writing signs in Cypro-Minoan script. Moreover, a parallel with only Linear B signs is really scanty. As a consequence, an equation between potmarks and written signs is not automatic in Late Bronze Age. It seems interesting also to remark that in this period some different local marking systems (Mitford 1971) are recognizable, beside marks' shapes common to the whole island, and that marks of a simple shape may be linked to previous periods (Hirschfeld 2008), when writing was not yet attested in Cyprus. All these evidences seem in favour of an interpretation that recognizes in the potmarks—or, better, in the pre-firing incised potter's marks on Cypriot ware—a Cypriot origin, not directly connected with the writing but, overall, based on local traditional symbols dating back perhaps to Neolithic periods and surely present during the Bronze Age.

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ΠΕΡΙΛΗΨΗ

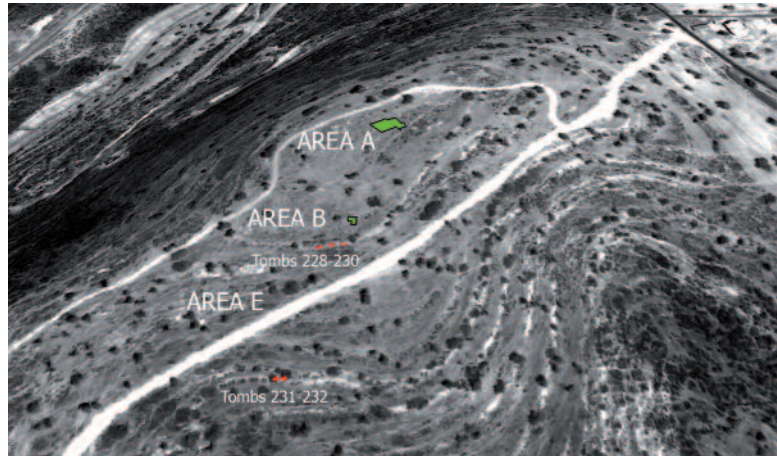


Fig. 1. Erimi-Laonin tou Porakou. The site and areas of excavation (Areas A, B, E). DTM realized by the isohypses on topographical map 1:5.000.



Fig. 2. Area A. Workshop complex with the working areas (WA I-III) and the storage area (SA I).

	Abandonment	> Top filling humus (U.S. 342)
PHASE A	Collapse	> Mudbricks/stone debris (U.S. 354+351)
	Storage activity	> installations, devices (Bench U.S. 357); inside wall (U.S. 355) > ceramic vessels (SA I: 1-6, 8, 9, 19)
		Floor U.S. 360
PHASE B	Destruction	> ashes/mudbricks debris (U.S. 362)
	Workshop activity (?)	> Installations, devices (Bench U.S. 357; Basin U.S. 373) > ceramic vessels (SA I: 7, 10-18)

Fig. 3. Area A. SA I. Outline of the occupation sequence (Phases A and B).

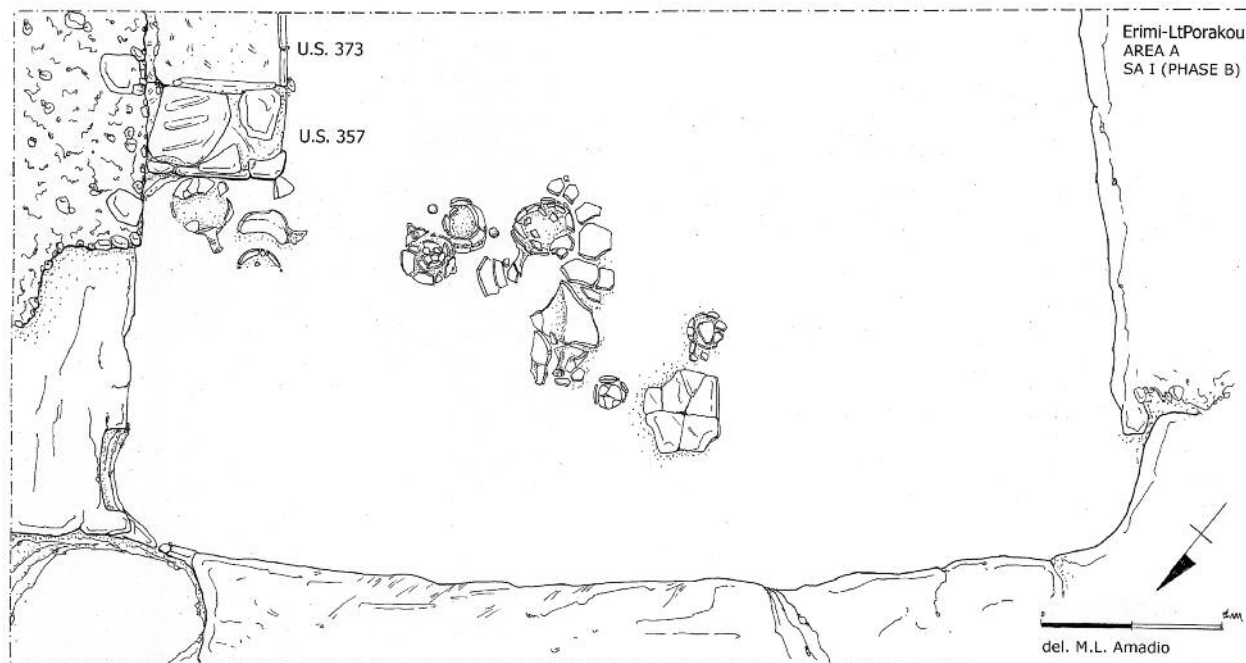


Fig. 4. Area A. SA I. Phase B.

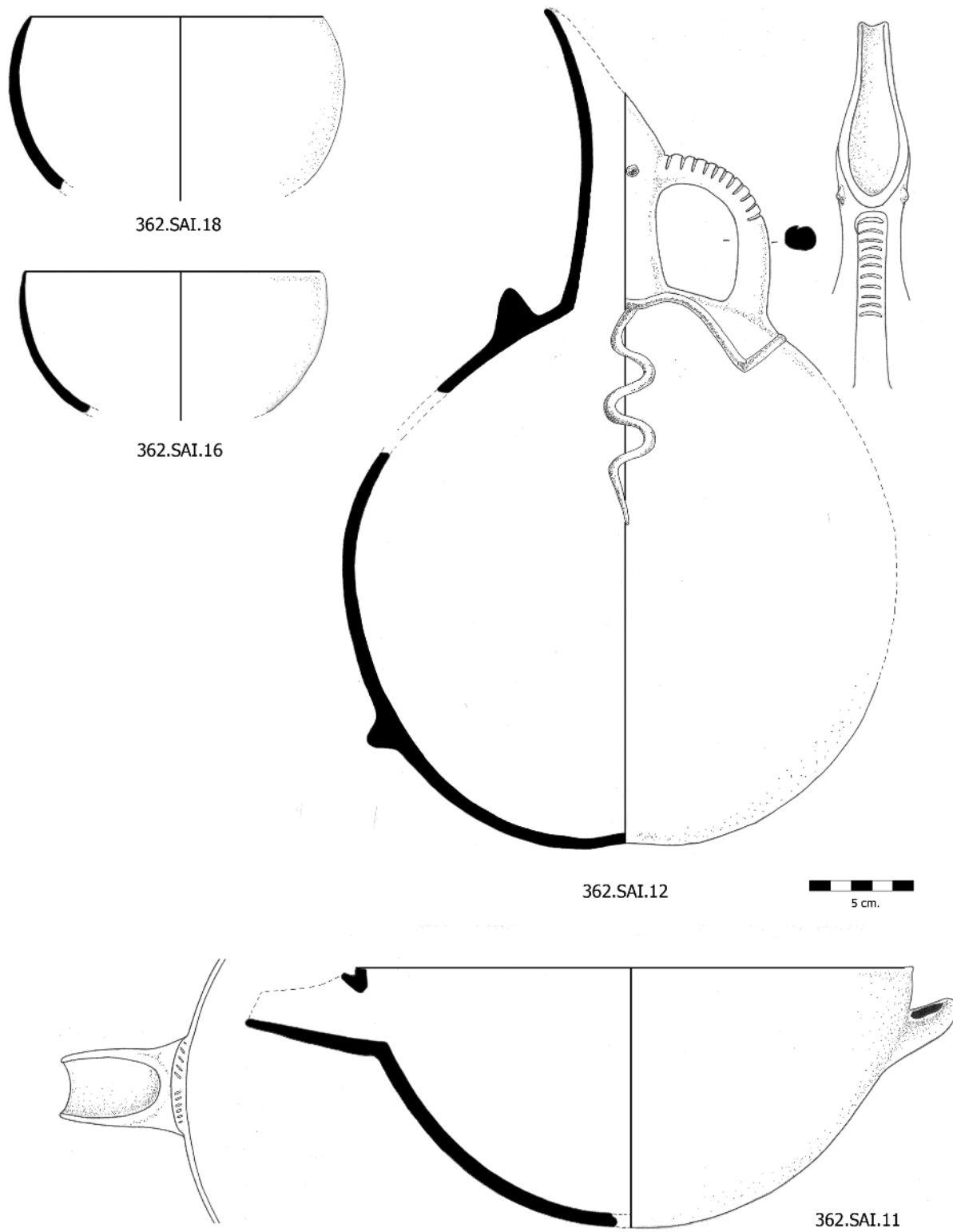


Fig. 5. Area A. Ceramic assemblage of SA I (Phase B).

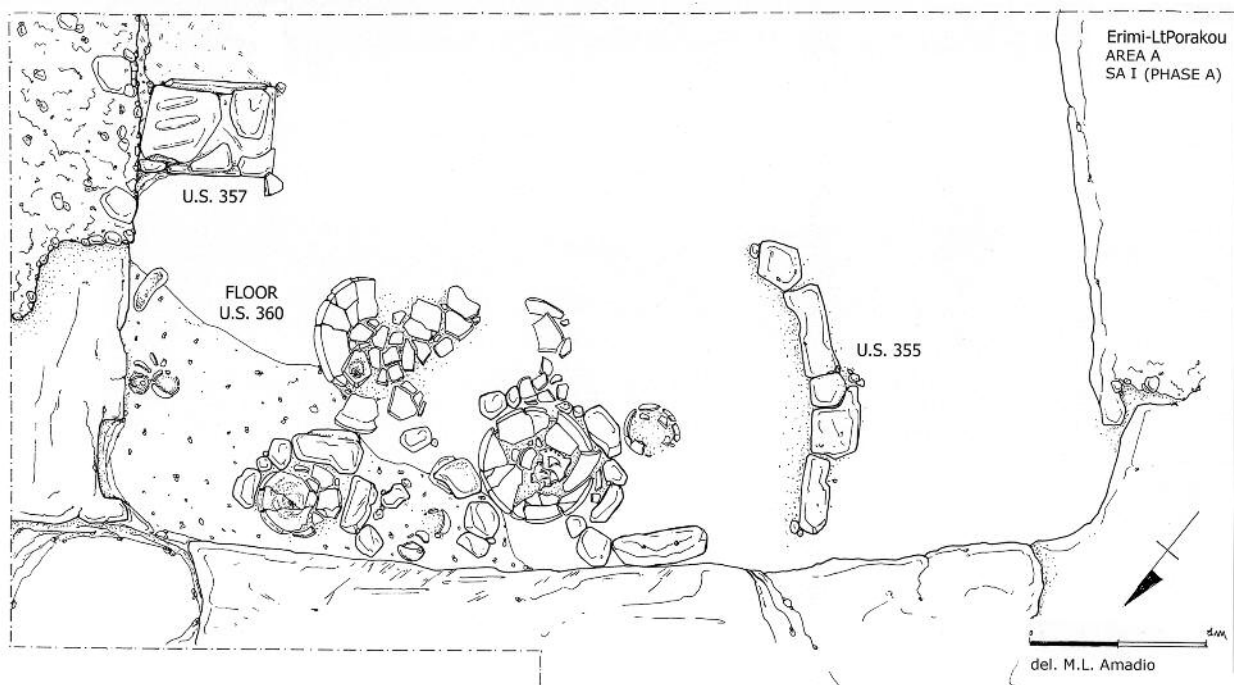


Fig. 6. Area A. SA I. Phase A.



Fig. 7. Area A. SA I. Phase A. General overview.



Fig. 8. Area A. SA I. Phase A. The pithos 354.SA. 1 and juglet 354.SA.9 *in situ*.

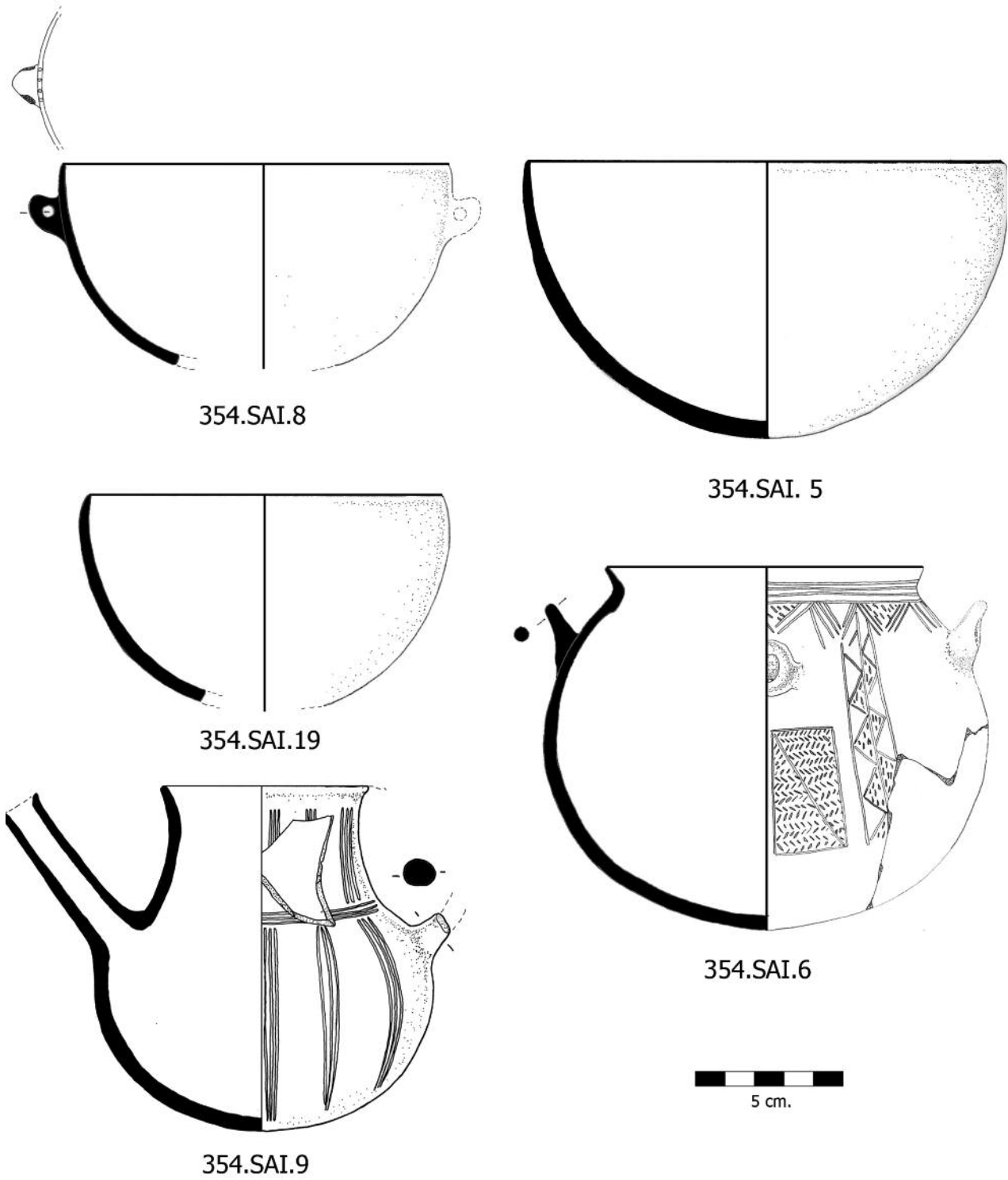


Fig. 9. Area A. Ceramic assemblage of SA I (Phase A).



Fig. 10. Area B. Red Polished ware sherd with incised pot mark (B.12.3).

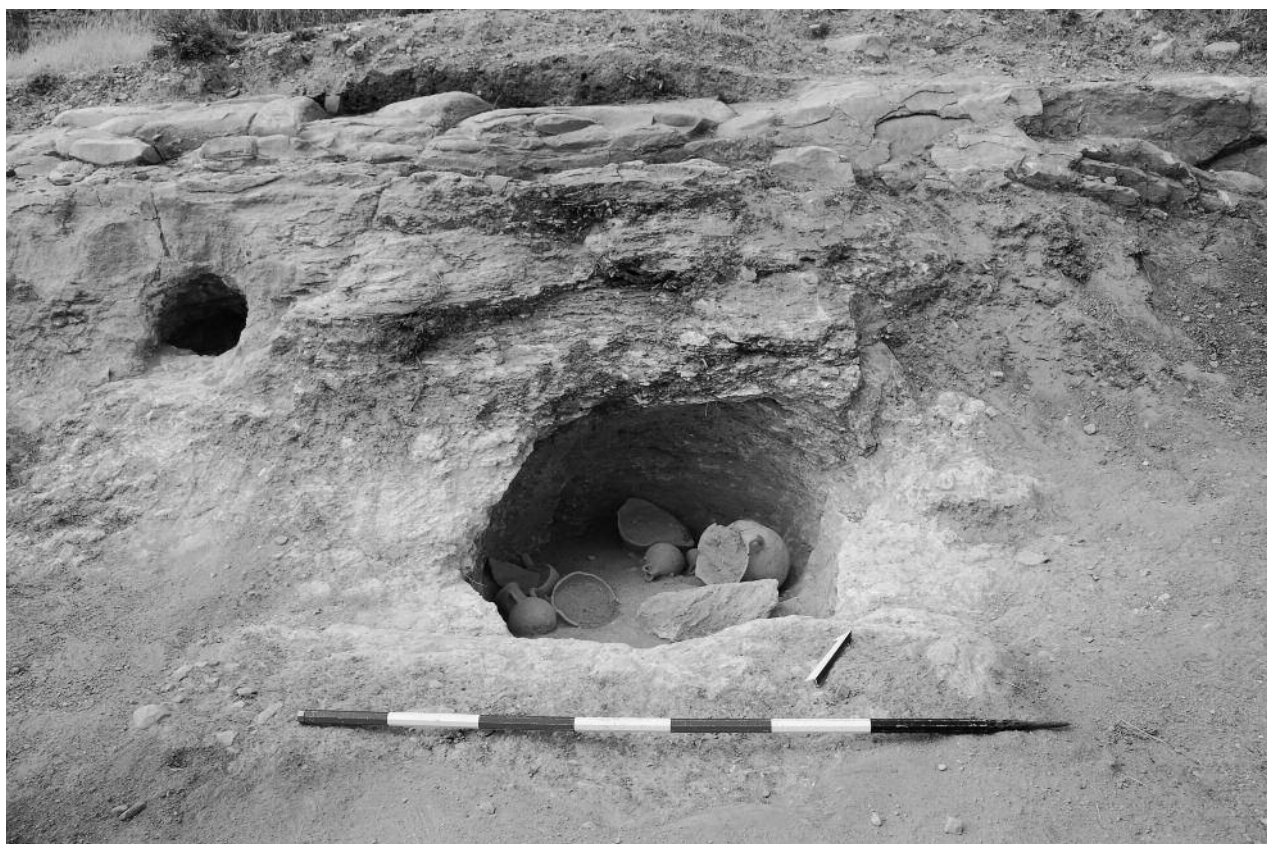


Fig. 11. Area E. Tombs 231 and 232.

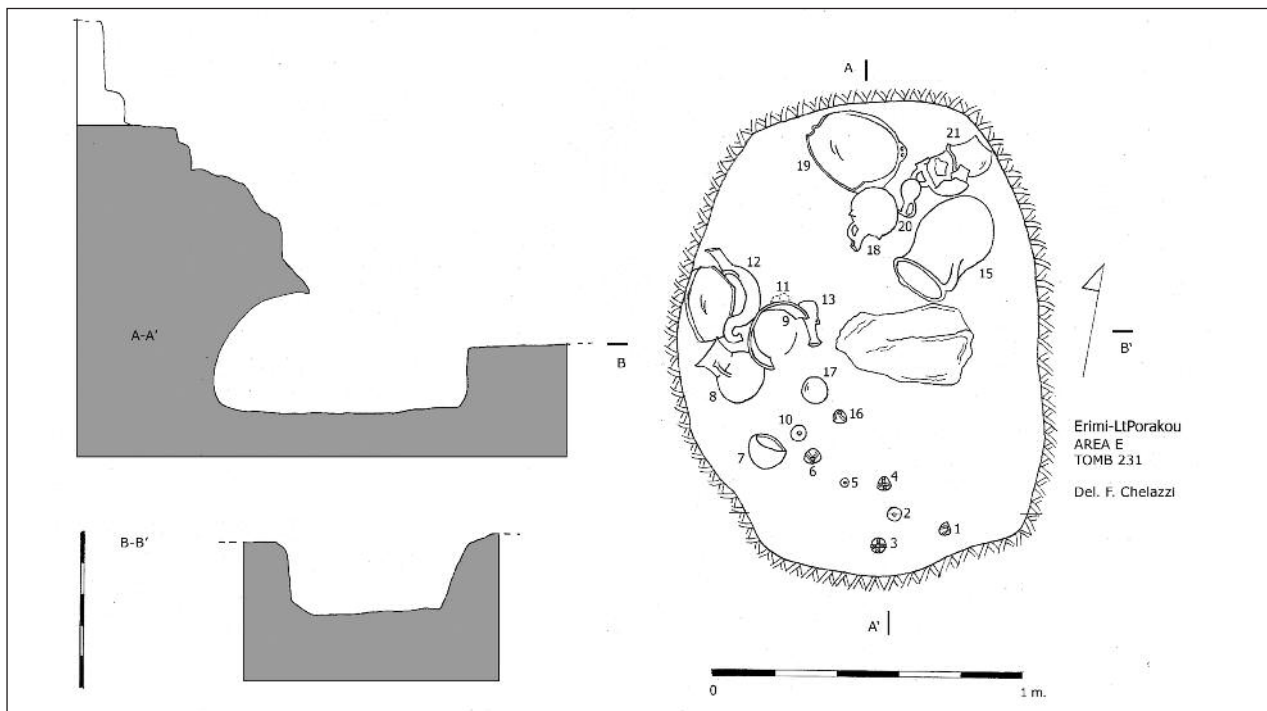


Fig. 12. Area E. Plan and sections of Tomb 231.



Fig. 13. Area E. Tomb 231. View to west over the grave chamber.

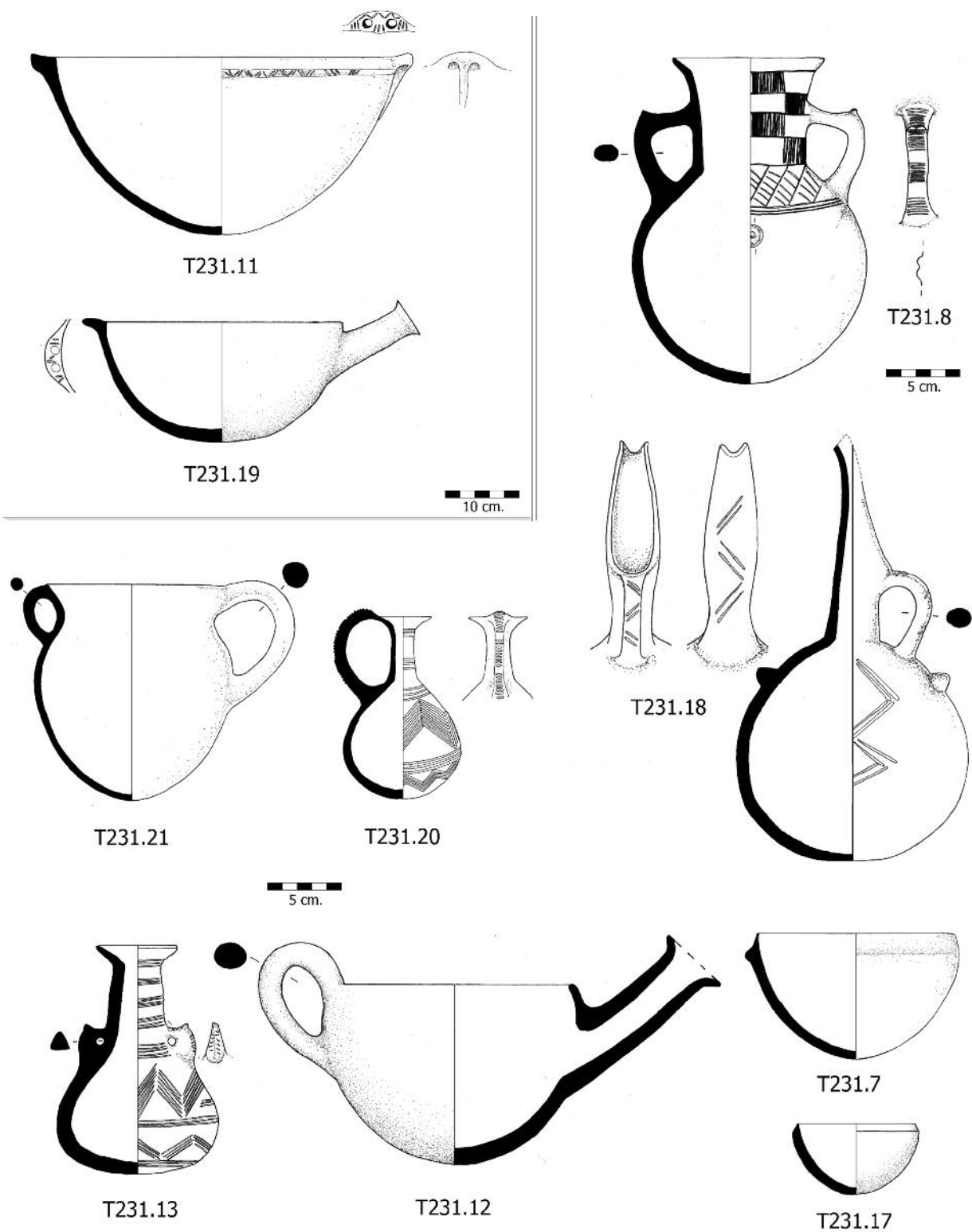


Fig. 14. Area E. Ceramic assemblage of Tomb 231



Fig. 15. Area E. Tomb 231. Gourd juglet KVP09.T231.13.



Fig. 16. Area E. Tomb 231. Red Polished ware jug KVP09.T231.18.

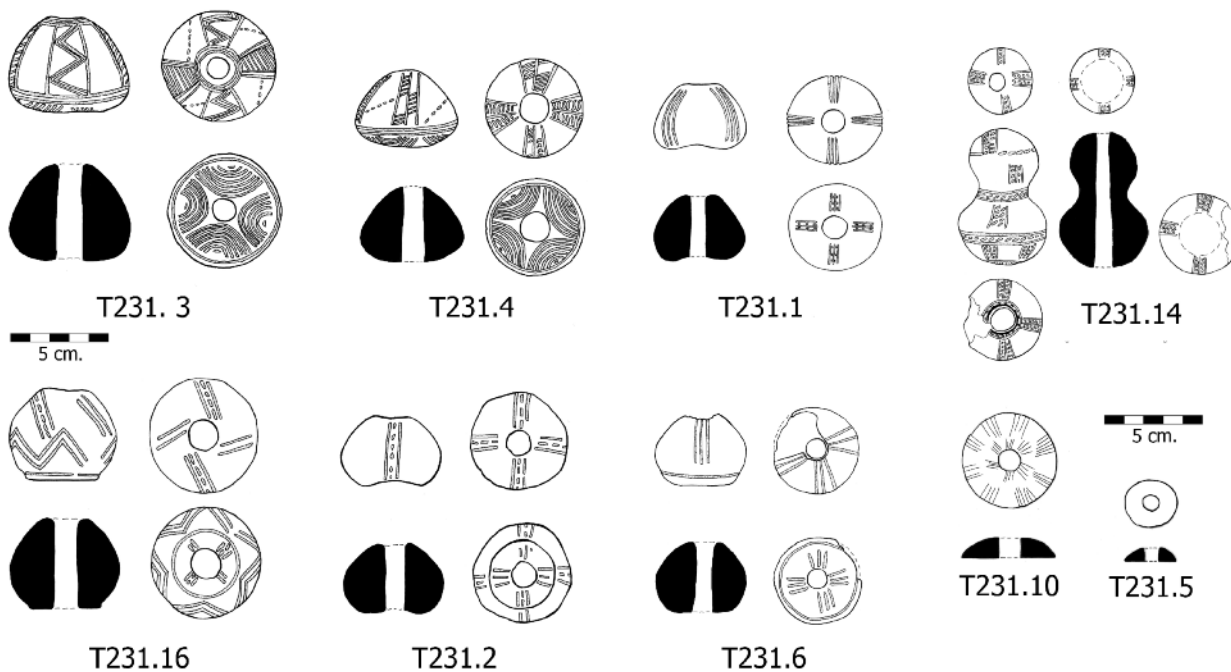


Fig. 17. Area E. The spindle-whorls and picrolite disks from Tomb 231.

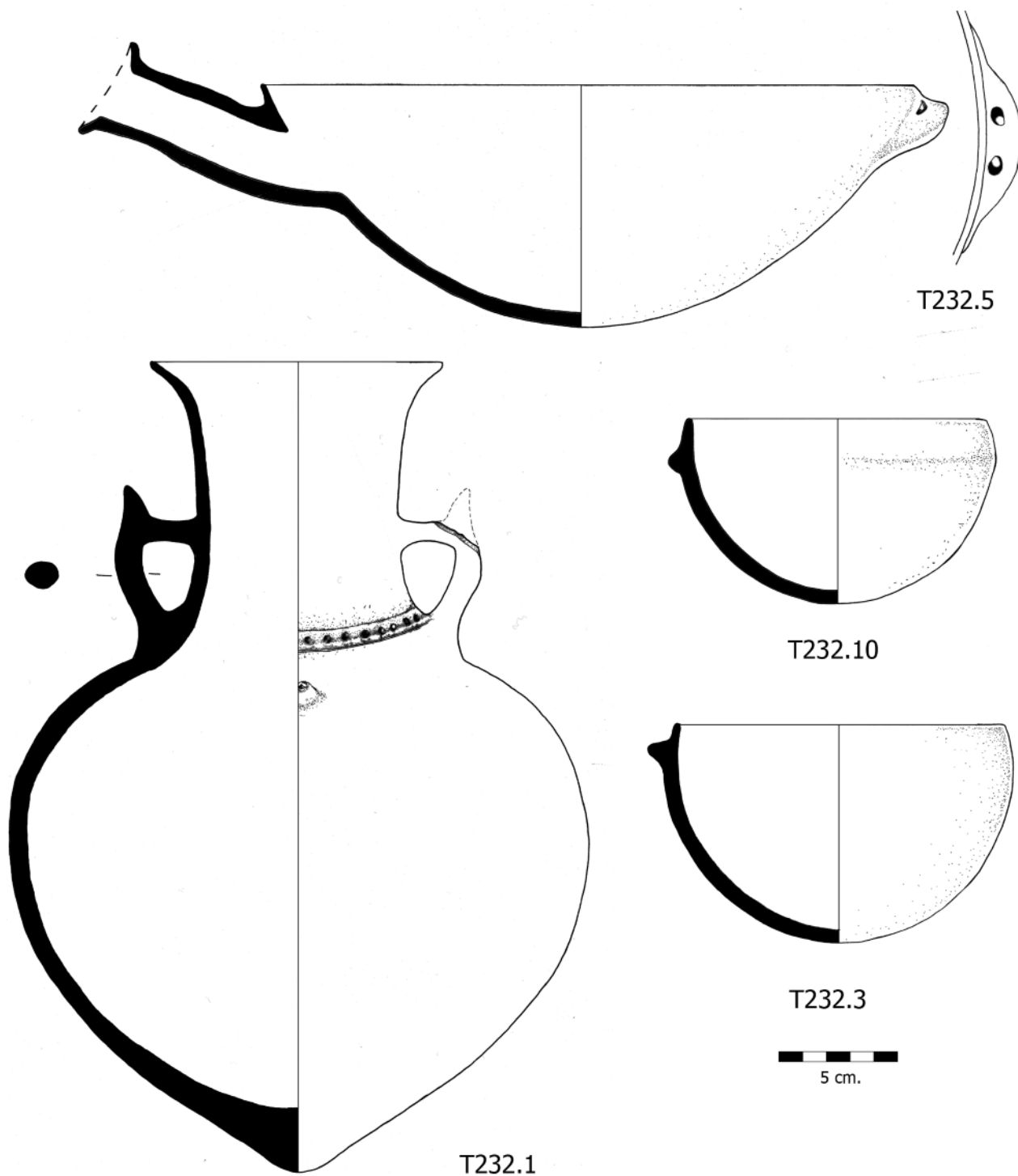


Fig. 18. Area E. Ceramic assemblage of Tomb 232.

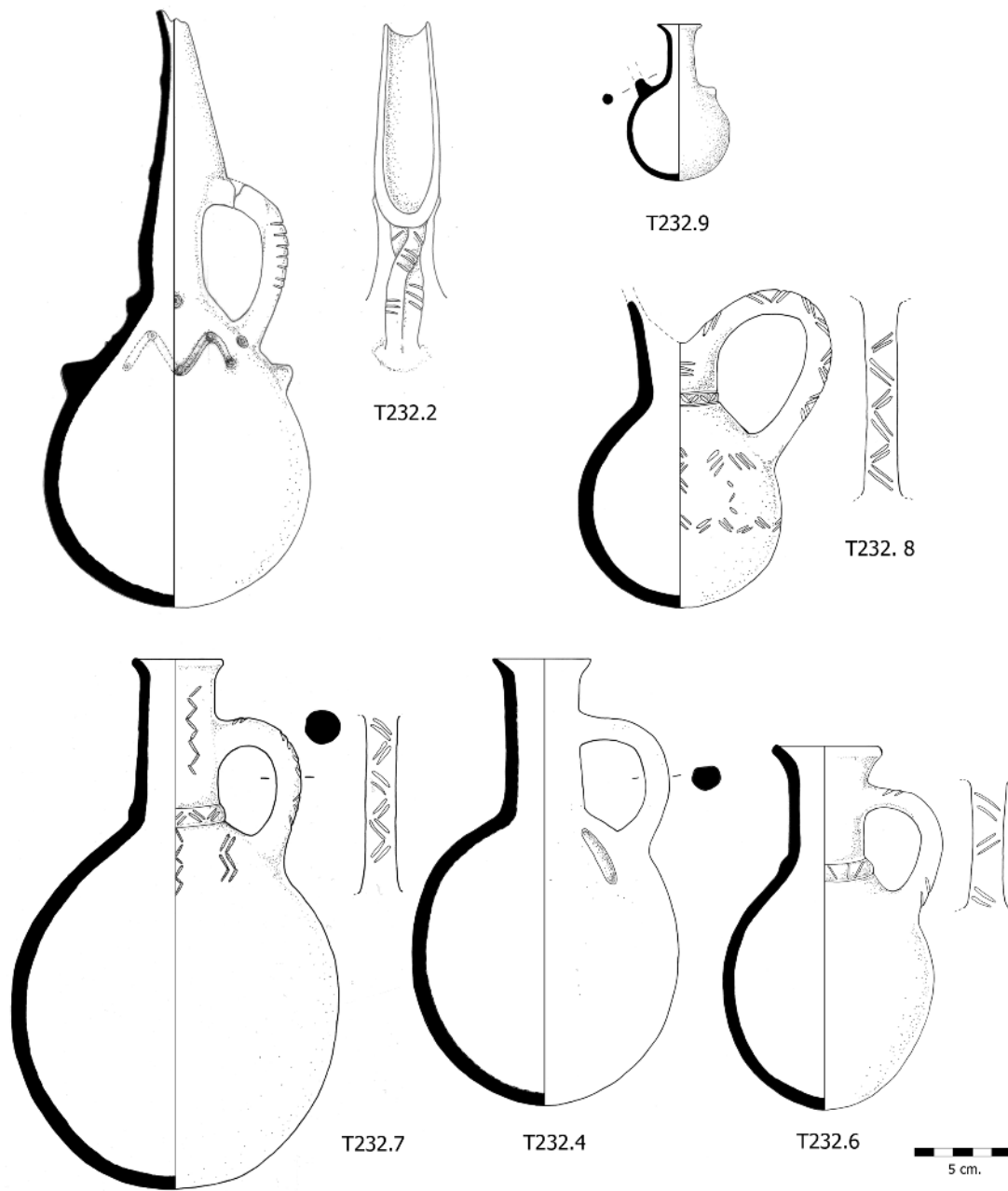


Fig. 19. Area E. Ceramic assemblage of Tomb 232.

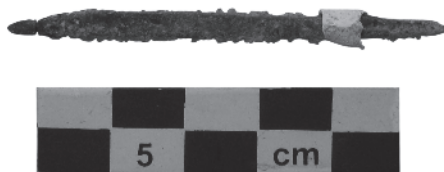


Fig. 20. Area E. Copper/copper alloy awl from Tomb 232.