ARC II

ARCANE

Associated
Regional Chronologies
for the Ancient Near East
and the Eastern Mediterranean

Summary

During the 3rd millennium BC, Cyprus became deeply involved with the Ancient Near East and with other parts of the East Mediterranean for the first time since the island was colonised. This included the likely migration of peoples from the East Aegean and Anatolia, and changes that ushered in the Bronze Age. Archaeological data for this millennium, however, is scattered and studies tend to be divided on either side of the Bronze Age watershed. Written by well-known specialists, this volume presents the first detailed assessment of the chronological developments on the island across that divide. Richly illustrated, it provides an indispensible framework for the period and lays the foundations for more accurate evaluations of inter-regional connections.

ISBN 978-2-503-53498-5

Cyprus

Vol. II

Cyprus

Edgar Peltenburg (ed.)

with contributions by Diane Bolger, David Frankel, Vasiliki Kassianidou, Priscilla Keswani, Carole McCartney, Demetra Papaconstantinou, Charalambos Paraskeva & Jennifer M. Webb

BREPOLS - 2013

ARCANE II

Cyprus

ARCANE

Associated
Regional Chronologies
for the Ancient Near East
and the Eastern Mediterranean

Cyprus

Peltenburg, Edgar (ed.)

With contributions by Diane Bolger, David Frankel, Vasiliki Kassianidou,
Priscilla Keswani, Carole McCartney, Demetra Papaconstantinou,
Charalambos Paraskeva & Jennifer M. Webb

BREPOLS

The European Science Foundation (ESF) is an independent, non-governmental organisation, the members of which are 79 national funding agencies, research-performing agencies, academies and learned societies from 30 countries.

The strength of ESF lies in its influential membership and in its ability to bring together the different domains of European science in order to meet the challenges of the future.

Since its establishment in 1974, ESF, which has its headquarters in Strasbourg with offices in Brussels and Ostend, has assembled a host of organisations that span all disciplines of science, to create a common platform for cross-border cooperation in Europe.

ESF is dedicated to promote collaboration in scientific research, funding of research and science policy across Europe. Through its activities and instruments ESF has made major contributions to science in a global context. The ESF covers the following scientific domains:

- Humanities
- Life, Earth and Environmental Sciences
- Medical Sciences
- Physical and Engineering Sciences
- Social Sciences
- Marine Sciences
- Materials Science
- Nuclear Physics
- Polar Sciences
- Radio Astronomy
- Space Sciences

PELTENBURG, Edgar (ed.)
Cyprus
(= ARCANE 2), Brepols, Turnhout, 2013
A4, sewn, ~~XX~~ pages
Contents: XXX.
Areas: XXX.

ISBN 978-2-503-53498-5
D/2013/0095/11

Printed in the E.U. on acid-free paper

Table of Contents

Foreword

Edgar Peltenburg

The Cyprus Region was included within the framework of the ARCANE project upon submission of the research proposal to the European Science Foundation in 2004. The Team Leader, Edgar Peltenburg, accepted that role in 2004.

The Cyprus Regional Group was formed in 2005 and was essentially operational in 2006, the time of its first workshop gathering in Nicosia, Cyprus. It consisted of eight members from three European nations, and Australia and the United States of America. Members were responsible for data input in phase one and for the corresponding chapters of this monograph in phase two of the Cyprus group programme. They include Diane Bolger (Ceramics), David Frankel, (Stratigraphy, Radiocarbon), Vasiliki Kassianidou (Metal), Priscilla Keswani (Stratigraphy, Burials and Funerary Practices), Carole McCartney (Lithics and Ground Stone objects), Demetra Papaconstantinou (Architecture and Planning, Stratigraphy, Bibliography), Edgar Peltenburg (Stratigraphy, Figurines and other objects, Radiocarbon), Jennifer M. Webb (Ceramics, Figurines and other objects, Stratigraphy). Charalambos Paraskeva joined the team in 2010 (Radiocarbon). Joanne Clarke and Stuart Swiny, respectively the directors of excavations at Kalavasos-*Pamboules* and Sotira-*Kaminoudhia*, provided valuable data.

Acknowledgements

The initiative for this volume arose out of the widened interests of the ARCANE Project, prompted by the conditions of a grant award from the European Science Foundation. As a result, the leaders of the ARCANE Steering Committee, Marc Lebeau and Pierre de Miroschedji, invited the participation of a regional team from Cyprus. Throughout the team's deliberations, Marc Lebeau and Marie-Eve Sténuit have been unstinting in their helpful advice and prompts. Uwe Finkbeiner, another member of the Steering Committee, kindly facilitated participation by Cyprus team members at a number of plenary meetings. We are much indebted to Pavlos Flourentzos, former Director of the Department of Antiquities, Cyprus, for acting as the team's representative on the Steering Committee, and for allowing the inclusion of unpublished material, and to Maria Hadjicosti, former Director of the Department of Antiquities, Cyprus, for continuing to act as representative.

During the construction of the database phase, the team benefited enormously from Jean-Paul Thalmann's wise mentoring. We are especially grateful to him for taking the time to conduct practical sessions with members at the two workshops that were vital to the success of this part of the project. Vassiliki Kassianidou kindly arranged for premises to be made available at the University of Cyprus for our first workshop, and the former Director of the Cyprus American Archaeological Research Institute in Nicosia, Tom Davis, was good enough to put its library at our disposal for the second one.

The team is deeply obliged to a number of people who helped to put together the information for the Cyprus part of the database. Theresa Hasbruck Amadon, Luke Aspland and Claire Herbert entered considerable elements of the data. Ferhan Sahal and Stephano Anastasio provided crucial technical assistance when it was most needed.

We are most grateful to Joanne Clarke and to Stuart Swiny, directors of projects in Cyprus, for providing raw data from their respective excavations for inclusion in this work. Georgos Georghiou of the Department of Antiquities, Cyprus supplied high quality images of previously unpublished or poorly published material from Bellapais-*Vounous* for inclusion. Vassos Karageorghis kindly gave permission to reproduce images from his publication *The Coroplastic Art of Ancient Cyprus* I. Luca Bombardieri provided information of unpublished radiocarbon dates from Erimi-*Laonin tou Porakou*. Many thanks to Hilary Meeks for copy-editing, to Elise Devidal for preparing illustrations and to Martin Sauvage who produced the map of Figure 1.1. The production of this volume is very much a team effort. The editor is deeply grateful for the tremendously stimulating co-operation and considerable effort that all members gave to the venture. Warm thanks also to Diane Bolger for valuable editorial assistance.

Diane Bolger would like to thank the Munro Committee (College of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Edinburgh) for their award of a research grant during the initial phases of the project (2007); and the Moray Endowment Fund (College of Medicine and Veterinary Medicine, University of Edinburgh) for the award of a grant during its final stages (2009).

Priscilla Keswani would like to thank Edgar Peltenburg for the invitation to participate in this project and for updating her about various aspects of the excavations at Souskiou-Laona. She is also grateful to David Frankel and Jennifer Webb for sharing copies of their recent publications with her.

Vasiliki Kassianidou would like to thank Professor Edgar Peltenburg for the invitation to join the Cyprus Group for the ARCANE project. The compilation of Chapter 6 would not have been possible without the input of all the other members of the project who identified the benchmark inventories to be included in the ARCANE database for Cyprus. The metal artefacts were entered in the database by Luke Aspland and Professor Peltenburg who also had the task of scientific validation of the data. Without their contribution it would have been impossible for her to write this chapter and for this Vasiliki is sincerely indebted to them.

Abbreviations

General

B	Building
BP	Black Polished ware
BrP	Brown Polished ware
BSC	Black Slip and Combed ware
BSS	Bell-shaped shaft tomb
C	Century
CPW	Coarse Painted ware
CW	Coarse ware
DM	Dark Monochrome ware
DP	Drab Polished ware
EBA	Early Bronze Age
EC	Early Cypriot (Bronze Age)
EChal	Early Chalcolithic
ERS	Early Red Slip ware
LAP	Lemba Archaeological Project
LC	Late Cypriot (Bronze Age)
LChal	Late Chalcolithic
LNeo	Late Neolithic
MBA	Middle Bronze Age
MC	Middle Cypriot (Bronze Age)
MChal	Middle Chalcolithic
PreBA	Prehistoric Bronze Age
PRS	Philia Red Slip ware
RB/B	Red and Black Stroke-burnished ware
RMP	Red Monochrome Painted ware
RP	Red Polished ware
RPC	Red Polished Coarse ware
RPCP	Red Polished Coarse (Philia) ware
RPm	Red Polished Mottled ware
RPP	Red Polished Philia ware
RPSC	Red Polished South Coast ware
RW	Red-on-White Painted ware
RWL	Red-on-White Lattice Ware
SPS	Square pit-and-shaft tomb
SW	Spalled ware
T	Tomb
WP	White Painted ware
WPP	White Painted Philia ware

Site labels

AP	Nicosia-*Ayia Paraskevi*
BV	Bellapais-*Vounous*
EP	Erimi-*Pamboula*
KAD	Kythrea-*Ayios Dhimitrianos*
KK	Kyra-*Kaminia*
KM	Kissonerga-*Mosphilia*
KMyl	Kissonerga-*Mylouthkia*
KP	Kalavasos-*Pamboules*
KPC	Kalavasos Panagia Church
LL	Lemba-*Lakkous*
LV	Lapithos-*Vrysi tou Barba*
MA	Marki-*Alonia*
MD	Marki-*Davari*
PK	Politiko-*Kokkinorotsos*
PKK	Pyla-*Kafkarokremmos*
PT	Psematismenos-*Trelloukkas*
PV	Philia-*Vasiliko*
SK	Sotira-*Kaminoudhia*
SL	Souskiou-*Laona*
SV	Souskiou-*Vathyrkakas*
VK	Vasilia-*Kafkallia/Kilistra*

4. Settlement Planning and Architecture

Demetra Papaconstantinou

4.1. Introduction

Despite their significance as a temporal indicator for cultural developments, architectural remains in prehistoric Cyprus have a limited role to play in the construction of a reliable relative chronology for the 3rd millennium, owing mostly to the constant shifting of settlements and the lack of deep stratigraphies.[1] Hence, chronological charts for the specific millennium are based primarily on pottery associations and the rare existence of ^{14}C dates rather than large interconnected stratigraphic horizons. Even in the best circumstances architecture provides stratigraphic sequences that only occasionally can be correlated with each other.

There is an aspect in Cypriot architecture of the 3rd millennium, however, related to cultural characteristics, that can compensate for the lack of extensive stratigraphically related horizons. This has mostly to do with the depositional processes recovered in the field (the number of intact inventories inside the buildings), as well as the significant number of destruction layers related to living floors, which provide good primary contexts and create a very favourable environment for ^{14}C samples.[2] In this respect, architectural remains in Cyprus can at least indirectly fulfil their role as significant temporal indicators and contribute to the discussions about chronology in the ARCANE project.

Of even greater chronological value is the transition from circular to rectilinear forms which in the literature is related to important social transformations.[3] Architecture in the mid-3rd millennium presents one of the most conspicuous manifestations of cultural change. That transition, which is also accompanied by changes in most of the other types of the material culture, represents the passage from Chalcolithic to the Early Bronze Age period on the island, from ECY 1-2 to ECY 3-5. It seems to demarcate two quite distinct cultural traditions.[4] Furthermore, the appearance of rectilinear forms creates a sharp contrast with the long tradition of curvilinear architecture that was used on the island for several millennia, from the aceramic Neolithic, by well established communities.[5]

Having acknowledged the importance of these dramatic changes in architectural forms, however, it should be noted that there is no evidence for a full-blown urban environment during the 3rd millennium, and it is therefore very hard to compare developments on the island with those of other areas in the Near East. This quite distinctive difference in the "scale" of events has been the reason why there is a different research agenda in Cypriot archaeology for this particular period. Discussions evolve more around issues of social differentiation rather than urbanisation *per se*, and research is mostly concerned with the investigation of the emergence of hierarchical societies, as well as the factors that seem to have influenced their formation.[6]

Setting aside these rather "intrinsic" characteristics of the architectural evidence, the information available information for the 3rd millennium of Cyprus is also restricted by a number of disparities related to the history of research on the island and the uneven distribution of the data.[7] Chalcolithic sites of the first half of the millennium (ECY 1-ECY 2), are concentrated in the S/SW of the island, while most EBA sites (ECY 3 to ECY 5) are found in the N/NE. In addition, most Chalcolithic material comes from settlements, while the EBA record is represented primarily by cemeteries.

Systematic research in the last three decades has sought to correct many of these inconsistencies, but it has not been entirely successful since no substantial EBA settlement evidence has been recovered in the W part of the island to date, and the two recently excavated settlements of this period (Marki-*Alonia* and Sotira-*Kaminoudhia*) are located in the centre and the S of the island, respectively.[8]

[1] See Chapter 1.

[2] See Chapter 9.

[3] Flannery 1972; 2002.

[4] Frankel 2005.

[5] Steel 2004: 45-52; for the history of curvilinear architecture on the island, see Peltenburg 2004.

[6] Peltenburg 1993; Knapp 1993; Manning 1993.

[7] See Chapter 1.

[8] Frankel & Webb 2006a; Swiny et al. 2003.

Table 4.1: 3rd millennium settlement sites in Cyprus: characteristics of the sample included in the ARCANE database.

Code	Name	Size (ha)	Excavated area in m²	No. units	Primary inventories	Units with full plan	Units with *in situ* material	^{14}C data	ECY Periods
Paphos District									
CY004	Kissonerga-*Mosphilia*	12	1126 (0.9%)	7	7	4	6*	√	1-2
CY008	Lemba-*Lakkous*	3	1030 (3.45%)	6	6	2	6	√	1-2
CY015	Souskiou-*Laona*	2.3	1200 (5.2%)	2	2	1	2*	√	1-1/2
Southern Chalk Plateaus									
CY002	Erimi-*Pamboula*	16	150 (0.09%)	5	5	1	5	-	1
CY003	Kalavasos-*Pamboules*	20	40 (0.02%)	1	1	1	1	-	2
CY014	Sotira-*Kaminoudhia*	2	1800 (9%)	4	4	4	4	√	5
Central Lowlands									
CY009	Marki-*Alonia*	6	2000 (3.3%)	8	7	7	6	√	3-5

As a result, of the 93 total inventories in the Cyprus ARCANE database only 32 are derived from settlements; of those 32 inventories, 21 belong to five settlements of the Chalcolithic period (ECY 1-2) and 11 to two settlements of the EBA (ECY 3-5) (see Table 4.1).

The fact that most excavations of 3rd millennium sites were conducted fairly recently is an asset for the quality of the sample put together for the ARCANE project, since refined documentation and excavation practices have made it possible to extract the most out of a rather fragmented and distributionally uneven record. While it is still not possible to reconstruct a complete and coherent picture of the way architecture developed on the island in the 3rd millennium, it is at least possible to include in the ARCANE database a good, representative sample of the evidence that has been recovered so far and to recognise the first discernible patterns regarding planning and architectural forms.

Despite the significant contribution that certain architectural characteristics, such as differences in construction techniques, spatial arrangements and fixtures, can provide as chronological type fossils for each period (see Table 4.2), it should be stressed that these should always be regarded as provisional patterns "open to being tested" with new evidence. Certain developments, such as the transition from curvilinear to rectilinear architecture or the transition from monocellular free-standing structures to mutlicellular, adjacent ones have a clear chronological value for indicating the presence of the Bronze Age on the island. But smaller scale differences in the variability of fixtures, spatial arrangements within structures, the use of open spaces, and even the appearance of rectilinear architecture prior to its widespread use, are issues that should be subject to careful investigation given the patchy nature of the evidence.[9]

4.2. Settlement Planning

With no official buildings and no clear distinction between public and residential units and massive construction works of the kind seen in the neighbouring Near East, it is not possible to discuss city planning in the 3rd millennium in Cyprus. Settlement planning, the term used in this chapter, is therefore considered more appropriate, since it fits the scale and diversity of the built environment at this time.

Throughout the 3rd millennium there are two slightly different settlement patterns, one for the Chalcolithic period (ECY 1-2), and one for the EBA (ECY 3-5), which are distinguished primarily by the presence or absence of intramural burials. The first pattern consists of clusters of settlements of variable sizes with intramural burials,[10] while in the second almost all burials are extramural and each settlement is associated with a series of cemeteries.[11] The case of Souskiou-*Laona* (ECY 1, ECY 1/2) is an exception to this pattern since, although it contains intramural burials like other ECY 1 settlements, it is also related to cemeteries. The existence of several cemeteries at Souskiou verify the special character of the occupation in this region.[12]

[9] See discussion on innovation in Wright 1992: 52-53.

[10] Lemba cluster, Erimi cluster, Kalavasos cluster. See Peltenburg 1985a; Dikaios 1938.

[11] Best seen at the sites of Marki-*Alonia* and Sotira-*Kaminoudhia*.

[12] Peltenburg 2006.

In the Chalcolithic period (ECY 1-2), the overall, accessible settlement plan is that of a flat site with dispersed free-standing buildings separated by paths and open areas. In the EBA period (ECY 3-5) it consists of rectilinear compounds with adjacent rooms divided by narrow streets. The adopted building plan (circular or rectilinear) is significant for the way settlements were organised, since rectilinear forms provided a more canonical and efficient way to divide space, and they probably necessitated different socio-economic relations every time settlements were rearranged.

The diversity in the size of the settlements, especially during the first half of the millennium (Chalcolithic period, ECY 1-2), as well as the limited exposure of the sites, makes it hard to reconstruct the prehistoric landscape both at an intra-site and inter-regional level. Reconstruction is also problematic since in many cases buildings are undifferentiated in their construction and use, lack the standardisation of urban centres, and often change location (Fig. 2.2). Because of all these reasons, it is difficult to pinpoint the exact size of the habitation horizon at any given time and to identify patterns of functional differentiation in the settlements of the 3rd millennium.

For these and other related reasons, the following account can present only the general characteristics of the settlements, focusing on how certain segments of the sites developed during specific periods. Despite the restrictions of the sample for intra-site variability and the role of settlements at an inter-regional level, diversity in planning and socio-cultural transformation are still very visible in the record of the 3rd millennium. They furnish significant insights into the history of the island. The sites will be grouped into the two main cultural phases that characterise Cypriot prehistory of the 3rd millennium: ECY 1-2 for the Chalcolithic period and ECY 3-5 for the Early Bronze Age.

4.2.1 ECY 1-2

Settlement evidence from the first half of the 3rd millennium is found mostly in the W and SW of the island. It consists of flat, dispersed sites with free-standing monocellular buildings. Of the five most significant sites included in the ARCANE database, only two, Kissonerga-*Mosphilia* and Lemba-*Lakkous* provide evidence for settlement planning.

Kissonerga-*Mosphilia* (CY004, Paphos Region) is the largest, longest lived, and, in terms of archaeological evidence, the most significant settlement of the first half of the 3rd millennium. The site covers 12ha, and the excavation, which consists of two areas (the Main Area and an Upper Terrace), has revealed some 1600m^2 of a densely built habitation which in time shifted to the W. The foundation of the site occurred in the Neolithic period (late 7th millennium), but there are no traces of architecture at that time.[13]

The earliest evidence for systematic habitation on the site (Kissonerga Period 2) is dated to the beginning of the 4th millennium, but even at this time occupation was restricted and it is attested only in the form of subcircular living hollows, pits and timbered walls.[14] The earliest stone-based structures on the site belong to the following period (Period 3A), which is dated to the middle/late 4th millennium. They reveal a pattern of sequential construction of free-standing buildings separated occasionally by pathways.

Two significant architectural types of this period attest to the earliest manifestations of characteristics that continue into the next period, that is, they provide evidence for cultural continuity between the 4th and the 3rd millennia. The first has to do with a specific type of stone-based structure, the "ridge house", which refers to the existence of ridges that radiate from the corners of rectangular hearths in the structures, dividing the space into segments for specific functions. It occurs together with stone platforms, and "gleaming" white plastered walls and floors. This type is found in the Upper Terrace.[15] The second type comprises rectilinear buildings located in the Main Area and found on top of a sequence of very fragmentary curvilinear structures (Fig. 4.1). With respect to these rectilinear buildings, the evidence is unfortunately not sufficient to indicate clear signs of differentiated function, but their small size (9-12m^2) and their thinner plaster floors point to a fairly limited range of activities.[16]

Despite the continuity in material culture, the transition from the mid-4th to the early 3rd millennium is marked by a significant change in the construction program of the settlement. Period 3B at Kissonerga (ECY 1) is characterised by a new, co-ordinated and pre-planned event involving the construction of new buildings that respect each other and are founded on new ground (Fig. 4.1). No traces of contemporary architecture are recorded in the Upper Terrace. The new construction plan reorganised the whole settlement in the Main Area, dividing it, physically but also symbolically, into two separate sectors: a high sector at the centre and north, and a lower sector to the S by the Skotinis stream. In addition to this new spatial arrangement, the differentiation was marked by the size and construction type of the buildings, the only one of this type witnessed so far in the 3rd millennium.[17]

[13] Peltenburg et al. 1998a: 240.

[14] Ibid.: 25.

[15] Ibid.: 25-29, fig. 25.

[16] Ibid.: 29-30, fig. 31.

[17] Ibid.: 244-249.

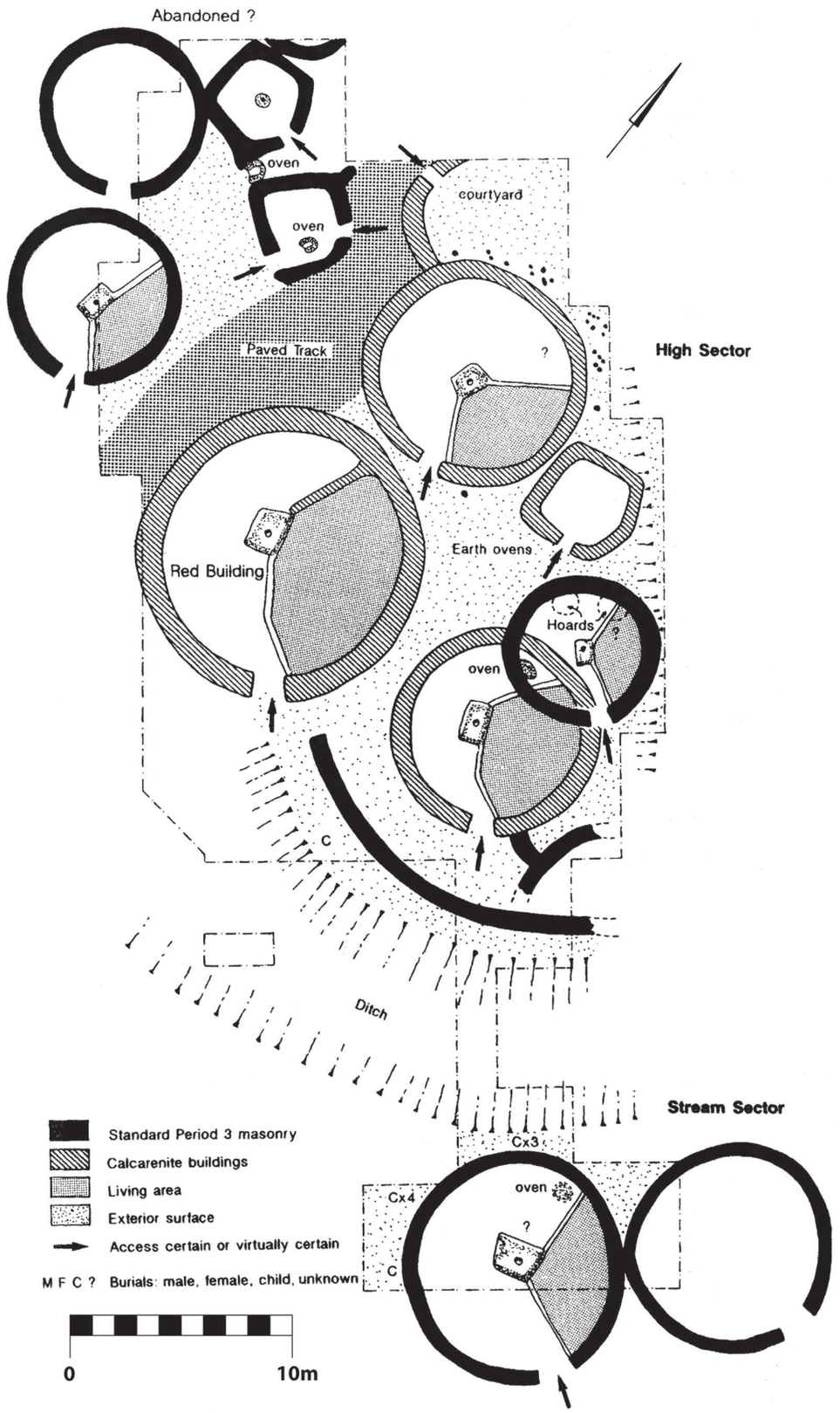

Fig. 4.1: Plan of ECY 1 settlement at Kissonerga-*Mosphilia* (Period 3B). Source: Peltenburg et al. 1998a: fig. 31.

In the lower sector, structures reflect the old building tradition; they are built in the standard form with rubble walls covered with plaster and the floor divided into segments by ridges.[18] In the high sector, walls were built with calcarenite stones which were used for the first time on the site. They were quarried and transported by hand from coastal exposures, c. 500m to the W. In some cases calcarenite structures had an unusually large size, with floors partly covered with cement-like plaster made of lime. The cluster of calcarenite structures (B 2, 4, 206 and 1000) not only dominated this part of the settlement but was also physically separated from the rest by a shallow ditch and traces of walls forming an enclosure to the S.

The calcarenite buildings were grouped around an open space known as the Ceremonial Area, with evidence for public ritual activity. To the N of the complex there was a paved track (track 35), which was renewed twice and served as a formal approach to the whole of the high sector.[19]

In addition to these architectural and spatial features, there is a set of material correlates that seem to support the existence of some kind of social differentiation. These have to do mostly with differing burial practices (in the high sector there is almost a complete absence of burials, unlike the traditional pattern in Chalcolithic settlements, which are usually crowded with graves placed near structures or in abandoned buildings), the concentration of symbolic items and the increased usage of presentational vessels.[20] Furthermore, the fact that some insubstantial rectilinear buildings standing beside the large calcarenite structures were ascribed specific functions (cooking), indicates that spatial arrangements in this area were different from the rest of the site.

Calcarenite structures do not support the idea of the existence of architecturally differentiated institutions, such as temples or community halls. They generally possess all the attributes of the traditional Chalcolithic house: radial floor dividers, rectilinear hearths, plastered floors, standard array of domestic activities. It is clear, however, that the area presents the social, economic and political characteristics indicative of an "ascendant social minority", namely a group that wished to distinguish itself.[21]

The next period (ECY 2, Kissonerga Period 4), the final one with architectural remains, begins once again with a reorganisation after most of the buildings in the high sector were either abandoned suddenly (full inventory, intact) or destroyed. Unlike the previous shift from Period 3A to 3B, where intra-site continuity seemed to embrace significant but internal changes,[22] the shift from 3B to 4 (ECY 1 to ECY 2) constitutes a clear break with the previous occupation, both in terms of material culture and "real" time.[23]

Kissonerga 4 involves a relatively lengthy occupation (estimated 200 years, c. 2800/2700-2500/2400 BC) in which the stratigraphic evidence, comprising one of the deepest deposits on the site, has at least two phases of construction. The structures in the Main Area now form three distinctive zones: one in the S parallel to the Skotinis stream, one in the centre, and one to the N (Figs. 2.5 and 4.2).[24]

Settlement organisation at Kissonerga in ECY 2 consisted of groups of small structures[25] indicative of a very different system of social integration and relations from the previous period with its more hierarchically organised plan. Public works, in the form of paved tracks or enclosure walls and ditches, no longer occur. Without maintenance, external space degraded and was filled with graves and irregular pits. Furthermore, ovens are no longer found outside and in general there seems to be more cooking indoors.

Overall, the structures of this period were more simply built and less carefully laid, with walls that did not incorporate calcarenite stones and floors that lacked internal dividers and lime plaster (see Table 4.2). The prevalence of hearths and the recurrence of associated burials suggest that most of the structures at this time comprised living quarters. The limited intra-zonal variation seems to suggest the persistence of older residential patterns with undifferentiated general habitation units.[26] During the later part of ECY 2 (Kissonerga 4b) dominant structures are lacking, and the site seems to have "reverted" to a more egalitarian settlement organisation.[27]

[18] For details in the construction techniques see ibid.: 54-62.

[19] Ibid.: 245.

[20] For a detailed discussion of the Ceremonial Area see Peltenburg et al. 1991.

[21] Peltenburg et al. 1998a: 248.

[22] Ibid.: 259-260.

[23] The strongest indicator for the break is lack of adaptations of earlier ceramics and evidence of some 14C dates for a settlement lacuna (of about 200 years). See ibid.: 249-258.

[24] Ibid.: 149-151.

[25] Most likely the material correlates of households (sharing production, reproduction and consumption). Ibid.: 251.

[26] Despite the fact that there is evidence for few specialised structures or rooms which might have co-existed with a household complex. See for example "Basin building" or "cobble-floored B 200". Ibid.: 251.

[27] Ibid.: 251.

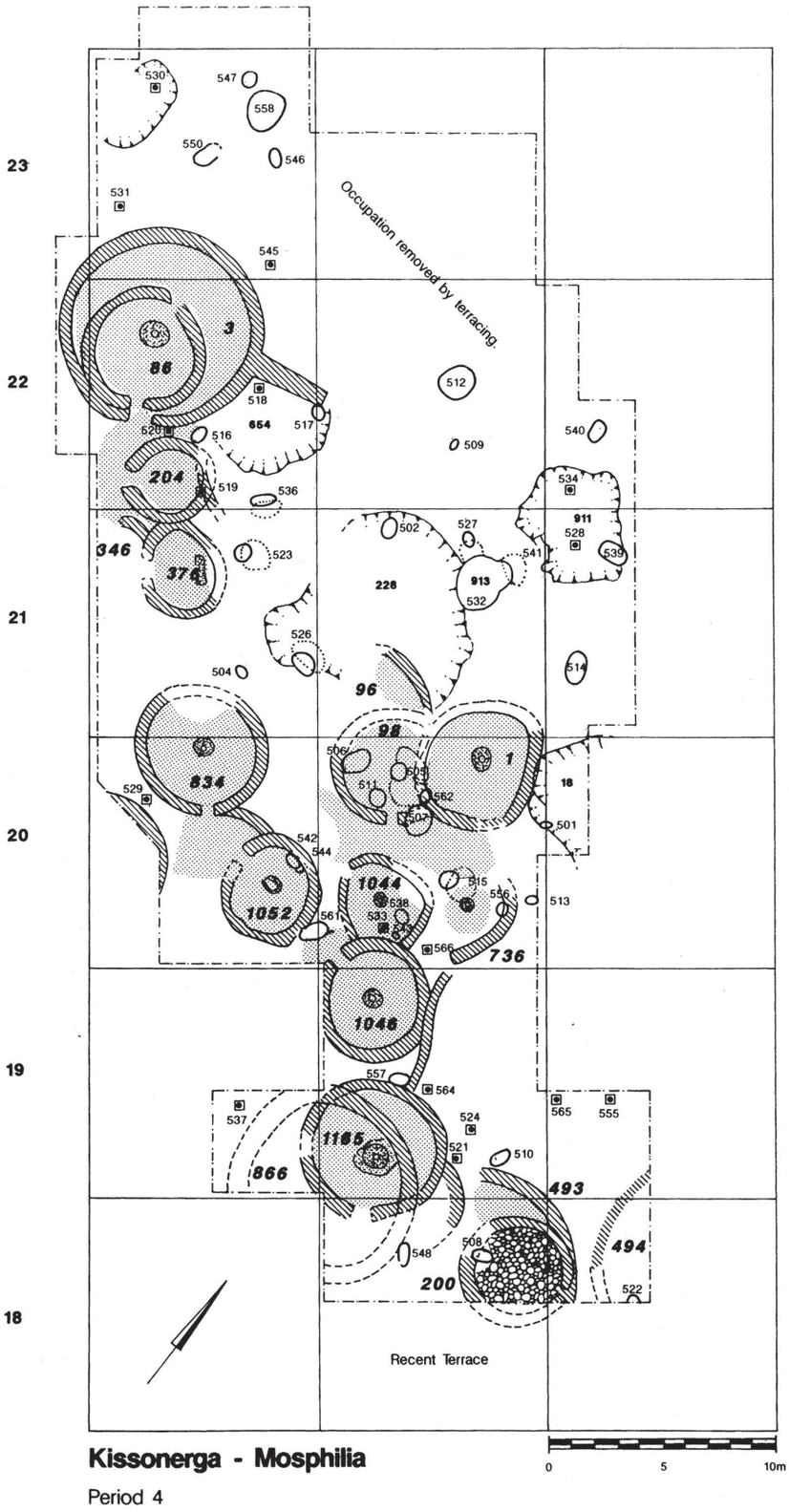

Fig. 4.2: Plan of ECY 2 settlement at Kissonerga-*Mosphilia* (Period 4). Source: Peltenburg et al. 1998a: fig. 39.

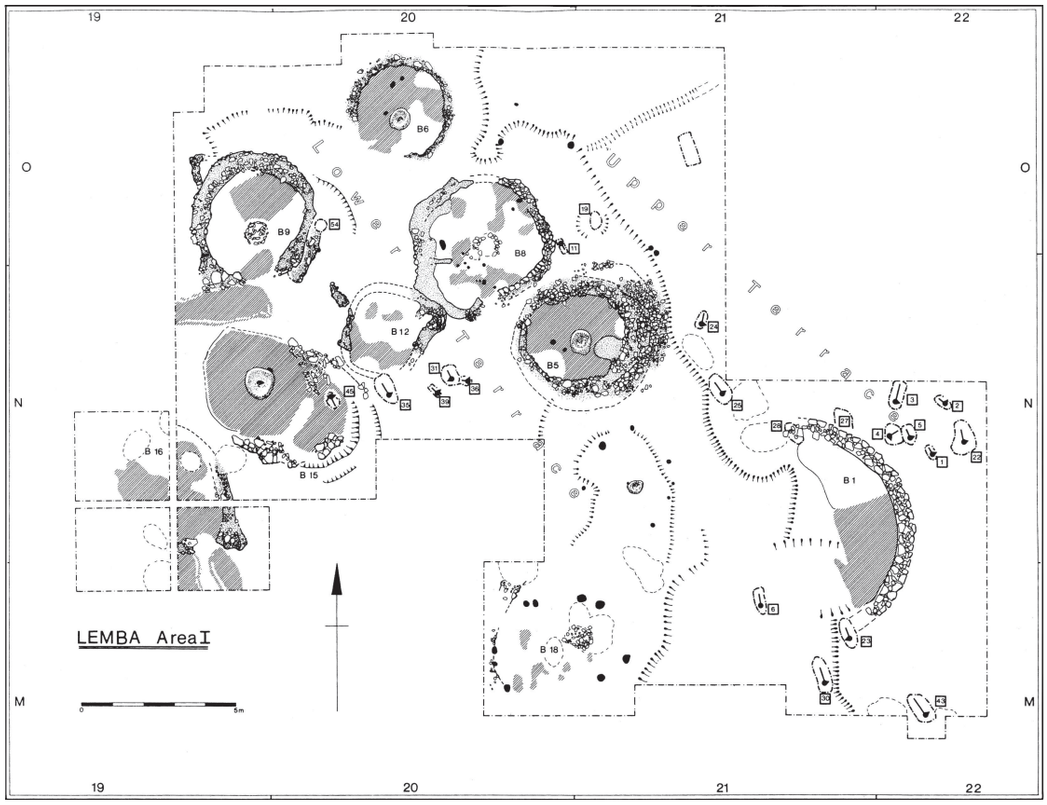

Fig. 4.3: General plan of Area I at Lemba-*Lakkous* with Period 1 buildings in the Lower Terrace, Period 2 in the Upper. Source: Peltenburg 1985a: fig.10.

Lemba-*Lakkous* (CY008, Paphos Region) is the second largest sample in the ARCANE database belonging to the first half of the 3rd millennium. It has a similar plan as Kissonerga-*Mosphilia*, with clusters of circular buildings, open areas and intramural burials.[28] Evidence from the two main excavated areas, Area I and Area II (W and E respectively), allows us to infer the existence of a rather short-lived, constantly shifting habitation, which makes it very hard to reconstruct the organisation of the settlement at any given time.

The settlement was founded at the beginning of the MChal period (Lemba Period 1, c. 3500-3200 BC), in early ECY 1. Habitation was concentrated in Area I, at the seaward end of the interfluve, since Area II lacks evidence of this period.[29] Occupation in Area I (mostly at its western part, the Lower Terrace) was characterised by a rather dense arrangement of buildings (seven in total), which had similar sizes and fixtures (working area near the entrance, platforms, circular hearths) despite the varying concentrations of artefacts and waste products (Fig. 4.3). Most of the structures were divided into segments by floor divisions radiating to and from the hearths.[30] The diversity of deposits indicates a rather dispersed pattern of general habitation huts, sleeping huts, specialised work huts, subsidiary store or animal huts more suited to dispersed holdings of extended rather than nuclear families.[31] Near the buildings there is also evidence for large open areas with graves and fixtures, while the Upper Terrace of Area I (its eastern end) has revealed areas devoid of structures and reserved for graves, pits and postholes (probably indicating lighter structures).[32]

The later 4th-early 3rd millennium (ECY 1, Lemba Period 2) witnesses significant changes in the size, use and construction of the buildings, despite the fact that this is the most patchily attested period of the site and that the sample is too small to furnish evidence for settlement planning (Fig. 4.3).[33]

[28] Peltenburg 1985a: 1-4.

[29] For a description of Period 1 see ibid.: 322-324.

[30] Ibid.: 322, 37-38.

[31] Ibid.: 324.

[32] Ibid.: 315-316.

[33] Ibid.: 326.

Fig. 4.4: General plan of Area II at Lemba-*Lakkous*. Source: Peltenburg 1985a: fig.22.

Architectural remains of this period are located in both areas of the excavation. Area I has provided evidence of only one structure (B 1), while Area II has revealed a cluster of curvilinear structures most of them fragmentary.[34] Buildings at this time are differentiated in size, and construction material increases in sophistication, with stone walls replacing the predominantly pisé walls of previous times and floors made of a much harder plaster, with the same internal divisions demarcating specific activities. Furthermore, there seems to be an increase in storage facilities, evident both in the large storage area to the east of Area II and in the timbered storage areas recovered between structures.[35]

[34] Ibid.: 324-326.

[35] Ibid.: 317-318.

Almost all remains from the final period of occupation at Lemba-*Lakkous* (ECY 2, Lemba Period 3) were located in Area II (Fig. 4.4).[36] Most of the buildings were located in the southern part of the Area and were built on natural soil. The surviving structures are tightly clustered, and they seem to form a compound or part of a crowded larger settlement. Based on the fixtures and depositional evidence, the cluster consists of at least one general habitation unit and a series of specialised units mostly for food preparation and storage. It seems, therefore, that there is evidence for some functional differentiation among the units, and their functions are complementary rather than identical.[37]

The concern for storage is even more intensive in this period, and it now takes place inside the buildings. There is no clear evidence, however, to indicate that the use of internal storage was adopted at the expense of communal storage practices.[38]

Differences between ECY 1 and ECY 2 in Lemba-*Lakkous* are less dramatic than those observed at Kissonerga-*Mosphilia*. However, the lack of internal divisions and the absence of hard, lime plaster floors, as well as the increase in storage facilities inside the buildings, seem to form a clear pattern of change, and constitute significant temporal markers for ECY 2 (Table 4.2).

It is very difficult to discern any settlement pattern from the remaining ECY 1-2 sites in the ARCANE database. Kalavasos-*Pamboules* provides no clear architectural evidence,[39] and at Souskiou-*Laona* (CY 015) there is just enough evidence to verify the existence of a terraced, shallowly stratified settlement with free-standing superimposed structures, as well as a variety of domestic activities taking place inside the structures and in the open.[40] The same pattern can be deduced from the evidence of Erimi-*Pamboula* (CY 002). It should be noted that Dikaios suggested a pattern of architectural developments at Erimi in which structures changed gradually from light timber constructions in the earliest, pre-ECY 1 phases, to more substantial circular units with stone foundations in the later, ECY 1 ones.[41] This quite evolutionary model of growth should be accepted with caution, however, not only because the sample from Erimi is too small, but also because light structures have sometimes been recovered side by side with structures having stone foundations.[42]

Finally, there is another site excavated in the 1930s that should be mentioned here, despite the fact that is not included in the CY-ARCANE database. The site of Kythrea-*Ayios Dhimitrianos*, NE of Nicosia, provides a similar pattern as that at Erimi, with free-standing, circular, superimposed structures. In addition, there are some interesting variations in the use of space. Hut II, for example, is divided by low, irregular rows of stones that abut the outer walls and create internal segments, one of which was paved.[43] This particular feature has been interpreted as a place for the storage of food, and is quite unique among other known monocellular structures of this kind.

4.2.2 ECY 3-ECY 5

Settlement evidence for the second half of the 3rd millennium indicates a shift to new locations and the abandonment of circular architecture, which after several millennia of use on the island gives way to rectilinear building plans. This is a period with dramatic changes in almost all aspects of life.[44] With regard to architecture there seems to be a complete alteration not only of the architectural forms, but also of all the basic concepts of what constitutes a habitation unit, from the construction material to all the spatial arrangements and social behaviour (Table 4.2).

Of the two most significant excavated sites of this period, Marki-*Alonia* and Sotira-*Kaminoudhia*, only the first provides sufficient evidence for settlement planning. Both, however, indicate that the flat dispersed sites of this period have a completely different character from those of ECY 1-2, as they lack free-standing monocellular buildings, and their standard form evolves around adjacent, sometimes, interconnected rooms organised in complexes (Figs. 4.5, 4.6).[45]

[36] For a description of Period 3 (ECY2) see ibid.: 326-329.

[37] Ibid.: 326, 328.

[38] To the north of the complex, in a much disturbed area, there is evidence of an open space for storage vessels and flimsy or timbered structures that could be related to similar activities: ibid.: 328.

[39] Clarke 2004.

[40] Peltenburg et al. 2006.

[41] Dikaios 1962; see also Dikaios 1938: 28.

[42] As for example in the case of Hut XIIIB: Dikaios 1938: 21; see also Wright 1992: 49.

[43] Gjerstad et al.1934: 277-301.

[44] For a synoptic review of all the different changes (agriculture, architecture, cooking, ceramics, metallurgy, textile production, discard behaviour and burial practice) see Webb 2002b: 18-19; Webb & Frankel 1999; Frankel et al. 1996.

[45] Webb 2002b; Swiny et al. 2003.

Table 4.2: Main characteristics and diachronic changes in settlement planning and architecture from ECY 1 through ECY 5. Non-benchmark evidence is included; initials in parenthesis refer to specific sites.

	Type of site	Open areas: features and activities	Type of structures	Spatial arrangement	Construction techniques	Type of fixtures
ECY 1	Flat sites Intra-settlement burials	Public works: paved track, ditch, enclosed walls? Public cult area Ovens Stone settings / storage Burials	Circular Single-roomed with internal divisions Rectilinear	Free-standing	Walls: stone walls bounded with pise, mud wall on stone footing (limestone, calcarenite stone) Floors: beaten earth, mud, lime plaster	Rectilinear platform hearths (central) (KM), Circular platform hearths (central) (LL), Benches / Platforms Basins
ECY 2	Flat sites Intra-settlement burials	Irregular pits / storage Burials	Circular Single-roomed	Free-standing, Adjacent	Walls: stone walls bounded with pise, mud wall on stone footing, (rubble stones) Floors: beaten earth, mud	Circular platform hearth (central), Bench / Platform Basins / Bin Stone setting
ECY 3	Flat sites [Intra-settlement pot burials for children]	Pathways Communal courtyards Storage facilities Working activities (chipped stone, bone, antler, shell and hide) Large ovens	Rectilinear Multi-roomed	Compounds in agglutinative style	Walls: mould made mudbrick with stone footing Floor: hard packed clay	Hearths (with fenders or kerbs, rectangular firebox and set by side walls) Benches Bins / Pebblecrete emplacements
ECY 4	Flat sites	Pathways Enclosed courtyards	Rectilinear Multi-roomed	Compounds in agglutinative style	Walls: mould made mudbrick with stone footing, Floor: hard packed clay	Hearths (with fenders or kerbs, rectangular firebox and set by side walls) Benches Bins / Pebblecrete emplacements
ECY 5	Flat sites	Pathways, narrow streets Enclosed courtyards	Rectilinear Multi-cellular	Compounds in agglutinative style	Walls: mould made mudbrick with stone footing, rubble walls Floor: hard packed clay (MA), (occasionally) lime plaster (SK)	Hearths (with fenders or kerbs, rectangular firebox and set by side walls) (MA) Rectangular double/single hearths (SK) / ovens Benches Circular plaster bins (SK), Pebblecrete emplacements (MA)

Fig. 4.5: General plan of excavated area at Marki-*Alonia*. Source: Frankel & Webb 2006a: plan J.

Marki-*Alonia* (CY009, Central Lowlands) is so far the most significant site for the second half of the 3rd millennium, not only because it represents one of the very few excavated settlements of this period, but also because it provides a stratified sequence of deposits which date from the very beginning of the EBA (Philia culture, c. 2400 BC) to the early phases of the MBA (c. 1800 BC).[46]

The fact that the site was excavated in the 1990s has been crucial for the information recovered, since the project had a clear policy of exposing as much of the settlement as possible and it placed great emphasis on the microscale analysis of events, providing a unique body of evidence for the understanding of the dynamic growth of the settlement. Indeed, Marki is one of the few sites where one can clearly comprehend the way each individual domestic unit developed and changed through time and how its development has affected the entire site. The settlement grew over a period of 500 years from a small community of a few households to a larger one with well defined streets and a maximum of 400 inhabitants.[47] The population increased up until the beginning of the 2nd millennium and soon after that it declined in size and the site was eventually abandoned.[48]

The evidence indicates a completely new spatial arrangement from that witnessed in the first half of the millennium, as well as greater standardisation in the use of land and the configuration of house plans (Fig. 4.5). "Houses" were built on a regular, rectilinear plot of land with fixed dimensions, in some cases unchanged for several generations. They consisted of a courtyard and a series of interconnected rooms built of mudbrick on stone foundations.[49] In the early phases the courtyard was the centre of domestic activities of these habitation units (referred to as compounds), and the settlement had a rather communal character. Later, at the end of the 3rd millennium and until the settlement was abandoned, courtyards were gradually enclosed with walls, and access to each compound was restricted and controlled through lanes and passageways.[50] Overall, the compounds formed a multicellular agglutinative system, furnished with plaster wall benches, hearths, clay ovens, central posts and built pot emplacements (pebblecrete emplacements).

[46] Frankel & Webb 2006a; 2006b.

[47] Frankel & Webb 2006b: 287; see also Frankel & Webb 2006a: 305-319.

[48] Frankel & Webb 2006b: 290.

[49] Frankel & Webb 2006a: 311.

[50] Frankel & Webb 2006b: 289.

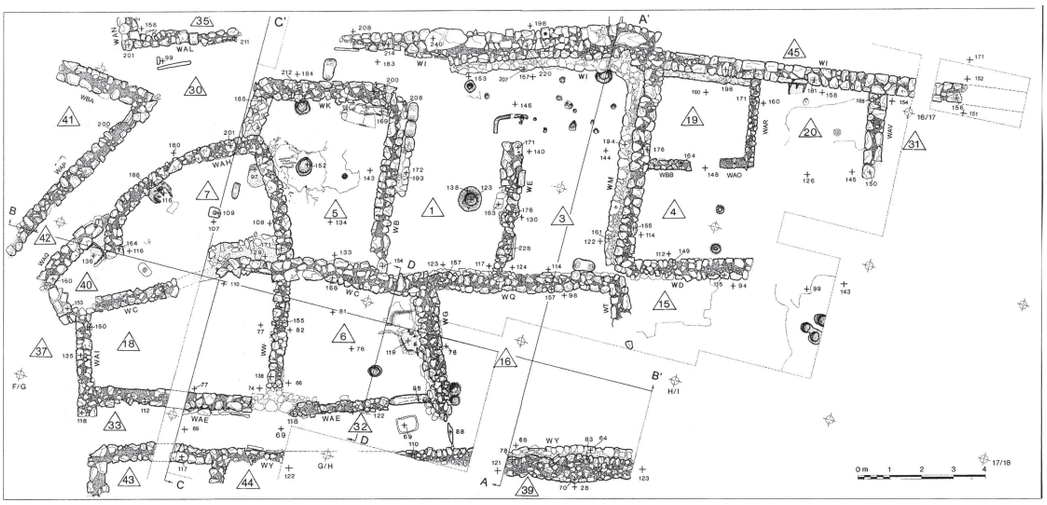

Fig. 4.6: Plan of Area A at Sotira-*Kaminoudhia*. Source: Swiny et al. 2003: fig. 2.16.

With regard to temporal markers, there seems to be no significant differentiation in the construction techniques, spatial arrangements and fixtures from ECY 3-ECY 4. It should be remembered, however, that Marki-*Alonia* is the only site that has provided sufficient architectural remains for ECY 3-ECY 4. On the basis of its evidence, the new tradition established in ECY 3 differed from the evidence known so far from the Chalcolithic period (ECY 1-ECY 2) in every possible way: site and house type, construction of walls and floors, arrangement and shape of hearths, storage and work facilities (see Table 4.2). These changes have mostly to do with the spatial arrangement and the development of individual households, and the increasing use of enclosed courtyards, all of which are significant indicators of the social transformations and the rise of property rights which often result from an increase in population and the dynamics of a developing community.

The excavators of Marki-*Alonia* recovered a total of 33 discrete architectural households on the site, and identified in the sequence of events (based on stratigraphic, architectural and ceramic grounds) a series of nine phases (from A to I).[51] The 3rd millennium inventories chosen for the ARCANE database are representative of the growth of the site. They belong to Phases A to F and provide important insights into the way compounds developed.

The settlement of Sotira-*Kaminoudhia* (CY0014) in the Southern chalk plateau indicates the same pattern as that of Marki-*Alonia*, with rectilinear architecture forming units of adjacent rooms (Fig. 4.6). Excavation at this site, conducted in three areas (A, B and C), has revealed clusters of structures separated by open areas and passageways.

The settlement seems to have had a short MChal phase (evident mainly from pottery), and the main occupation was founded on natural soil. The latter dates to the late Early Cypriot period (ECY 5). Evidence of fire in all three excavated areas indicates that much of the settlement must have had a catastrophic end, which is also related to earthquake damage.[52]

Area A, at the northern edge of the settlement, contains the most extensive and complex architectural remains. This is the only one of the three areas that yielded evidence for a longer occupation, with two phases of building activity. In the second phase spaces are subdivided and there is a noticeable addition of benches.[53] Area B is limited in size but has provided well preserved deposits of units with multi-functional use. A coherent building complex has also been recovered from Area C. Area C has also furnished important evidence for activities in open spaces. One area that most probably could be identified as a courtyard (Unit 2) was entered via an antechamber and seems to have contained specialised or atypical "cult" activities involving the consumption of large amounts of food and liquid.[54]

Apart from the general plan with rectilinear structures in an agglutinative style, which seems to constitute a clear marker of the EBA on the island, Sotira-*Kaminoudhia* presents its own "repertoire" of fixtures and spatial arrangements that are quite dissimilar from Marki-*Alonia*. Here we have a clear case in which spatial arrangements and fixtures treated as information for temporal markers should be treated with caution, since the evidence is so patchy.

[51] Ibid.: 289-290.

[52] Swiny et al. 2003: 53-54.

[53] Ibid.: 10.

[54] See description in ibid.: 39-42, 54. This unit is not included in ARCANE database.

4.3. Architecture

Despite the uneven distribution of evidence for architectural remains, the degree of preservation and the intensive research of the last three decades on the island have made it possible to include in the ARCANE database examples of all the different types of architecture belonging to the 3rd millennium. This evidence provides the full spectrum of the architectural typology available for the island during this period. The issue of representativeness, however, remains. The patterns revealed can only be regarded as small instances in the history of settlements, the full nature of which we still fail to comprehend.

The lack of large urban functional categories, such as fortifications, palaces and temples, and the difficulty in distinguishing between public and private space in the absence of those large functional institutionalised urban categories, constitutes one of the main obstacles in the study of 3rd millennium architecture. Any attempt to differentiate the function of buildings when changes are so inconspicuous, therefore, should be made with great caution, since significant patterns might be hidden behind quite subtle differences.

The patterns that the following discussion attempts to delineate, therefore, are based on very small details and differences between the different types of architecture. In a way, this survey places the discussion concerning cultural and social changes in the 3rd millennium on an entirely different footing from that currently being undertaken for other regions of the Near East. The sample of benchmarked structural units referred to in this survey, while limited in number, covers all five periods (ECY 1-ECY 5) of the 3rd millennium and provides good evidence for the main characteristics of the architecture for each period.

4.3.1 ECY 1

Benchmark evidence for ECY 1 comes from Kissonerga-*Mosphilia*, Lemba-*Lakkous*, Souskiou-*Laona* and Erimi-*Pamboula*. Architecture for this period presents the largest variability in the types of structures observed throughout the whole of the 3rd millennium, and although several characteristics seem to continue from earlier phases, the differentiation which is identified in certain cases suggests significant social transformations.

At Kissonerga-*Mosphilia*, the site with the longest architectural tradition of all sites of the 3rd millennium, there seems to be a standard house type which persisted with variations for some 1000 years.[55] The specific type is mostly characterised by the regular presence of certain internal arrangements and fixtures that divide the interior space into four discrete zones: a living/sleeping area to the right of the entrance, a cooking/storage area opposite the entrance, a tool storage and working area to the left of the entrance, and a central hearth area in the centre of the circular floor.[56] Intra-assemblage variation seems to corroborate and refine the above conclusions with the recovery of associated finds for each activity. This model of the "standard Chalcolithic house" in Kissonerga is very useful, not only for the possible cultural correlations that certain persistent behavioural patterns might reflect, but also because it can bring up and clarify the significance of other morphological differences in the architectural remains. Internal segmentation, for example, in the form of a floor ridge or partition walls, is a structural feature that does not continue in ECY 2 (Kissonerga Period 4), and yet according to the above analysis its absence does not seem to influence the main operations in the "standard Chalcolithic house".[57]

With regard to morphological and structural characteristics in the ECY 1 architectural remains there is also evidence that indicates continuity with previous times. The two types of structures used in this period were both known already in the mid-4th millennium (Kissonerga Period 3A). These were the ridge buildings, which constitute a variation of the simple circular form, with formalised internal segmentations and hard plastered floors,[58] and rectilinear buildings. Several of these have been found cleared out, so it is hard to identify their function.

The ridge building, which was the dominant type of the period, developed further into two other forms: a simple one with limestone wall foundations and a second one in which the wall bases were made of calcarenite stones. In the ARCANE database there is one example for each one of the two types: B 855 and B 206, respectively.

Building 855 (CY004_U003) had a hard-packed earthen floor, limestone wall bases, an elaborate central rectangular hearth, radial ridges, and significant quantities of ash and silicates implying remnants of shelving (Fig. 4.7). Among its other features was a basin with associated querns and mortar indicative of food preparation. Its large *in situ* artefact assemblage (with a minimum of 18 vessels of different utilitarian shapes preserved *in situ* and other objects arranged in clusters) indicate a general multi-functional habitation unit. Its estimated size covering, c. 63.6m^2, is typical of other structures of the period.[59]

[55] Peltenburg et al. 1998a: 239.

[56] The analysis covers a sample of 14 buildings from three periods on the site: Period 3A to Period 4 (end of 4th to mid-3rd millennium). See ibid.: 237-240.

[57] Ibid.: Table 14.6.

[58] Ibid.: 242.

[59] Ibid.: 33-34, see also 247.

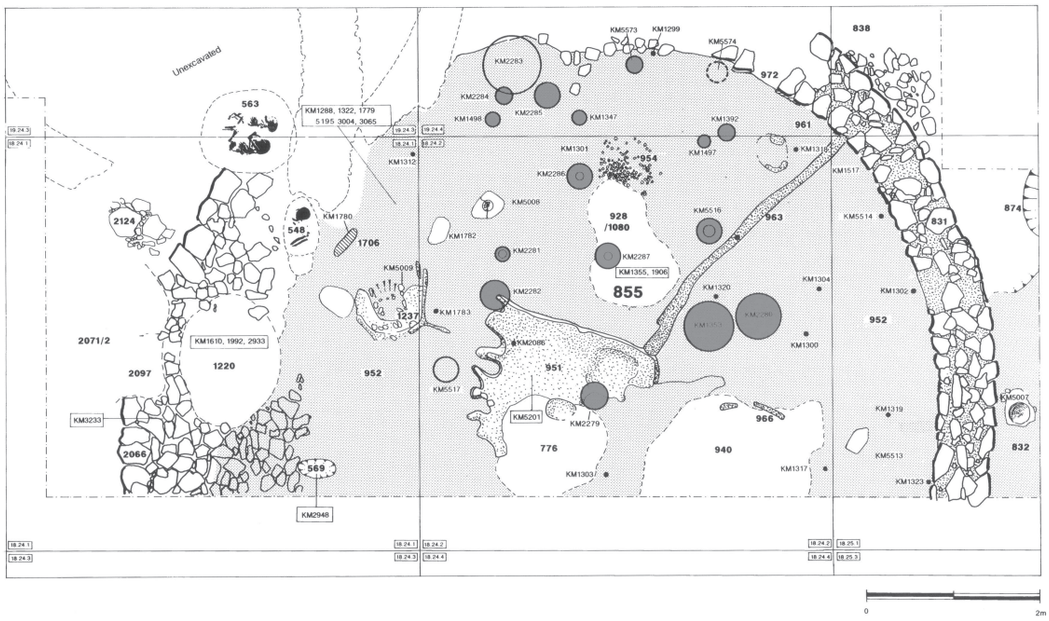

Fig. 4.7: Plan of Building 855 at Kissonerga-*Mosphilia*. Adapted from Peltenburg et al. 1998a: fig. 35.

Building 206 (CY004_U002), which represents a more elaborate version of the ridge type structures, has an estimated size of c. 132.7m^2 and is the largest Chalcolithic building at Kissonerga, if not in Cyprus (Fig. 4.8). Its architectural quality is exceptional. It had a thick red and, later, a white lime plaster flooring surrounded by a circular, revetted and buttressed wall made of calcarenite stones. It was complemented by internal radial walls forming at least two rooms. Only one survives relatively intact: room 970, with a total area of 40.5m^2. The vessel inventory of B 206 is dominated by large serving bowls of a homogenous style, well beyond the requirements of a nuclear family household.[60]

B 206 is part of a sequence of important buildings in the same location and it probably indicates a household with a long and significant history in the community. It was founded over an earlier building with an equally exceptional plaster floor and superimposed by the Pithos House (see below) and an elaborate tomb.[61]

If not exclusively public in use, B 206 certainly stands out from its surroundings even though it was part of a complex of calcarenite buildings which were built during this period in the high sector at Kissonerga. Emphasising the special character of these buildings is the fact that they have been built around an open space with special, ritual characteristics. This area, usually referred to as the Ceremonial Area, is the most extensively preserved extra-mural area at Kissonerga. It furnishes evidence for several purposeful acts that appear to be ritual in nature. Its most significant features is pit 1015 (CY004_U001), which, although it did not provide evidence of *in situ* burning, was "packed with several hundred cobble sized limestones and sandstones as well as fragments of stone tools and potsherds most of which were cracked and blackened, in a soil matrix of brown to black ashy silt with charcoal flecks and fragments".[62]

Pit 1015 contained a deposit of some 50 remarkable objects, the most significant of which is a vessel, KM 1446, in the form of a building model with floor ridges, a rectangular hearth and a red floor (Fig. 4.9). The vessel was packed with a collection of artefacts which were arranged in an apparently random fashion. They include fragments of stone and pottery figurines (Pl. 7.1: 2, 3, 5, 10, 12) a triton shell, stone tools and a needle. At the top of this assemblage lay another intact vessel, KM 1444, which projected above the top of the pit fill and into the overlying floor of B 994. The deposition of the whole assemblage seemed to have taken place simultaneously and is dated to early within Kissonerga 3B (ECY 1).[63]

[60] Ibid.: 244-248, 32-33.

[61] Tomb 526, ibid.: pl. 22.1, 2, figs. 34, 54.

[62] Peltenburg et al. 1991: 5, see also Peltenburg et al. 1998a: 244-248.

[63] Peltenburg et al. 1991: 1, 5-6.

Fig. 4.8: Plan of Building 206 at Kissonerga-*Mosphilia*. Adapted from Peltenburg et al. 1998a: fig. 34.

The remainder of the open central space was cut by 11 pits which can perhaps be interpreted as evidence for the consumption of considerable quantities of food by the attendants of the caching ceremony. The fact that heat-cracked stones and ash were consistent features of all the pits, however, suggests alternative interpretations, such as processes related to brewing, sweating or even the use of hallucinogenic drugs.[64]

At Lemba-*Lakkous*, the second most significant site of this period, houses present a similar arrangement, with evidence of internal segmentations. ECY 1 information included in the ARCANE database comes from two structures: B 1.1 (CY008_U001) and B 10.2 (CY008_U002), one from each of the two excavated areas on the site (Area I and II).

Building 1 is the only building recovered at the edge of the Upper Terrace in Area I (Fig. 4.10).[65] Only one part of the building has survived erosion, and what is revealed has been estimated to belong to a circular structure of c. 28.3m^2. The floor of B 1 is cut radially by a pebble-lined groove (1.75m long) which divides the space into a northern segment lined by an earth floor, and a southern one covered with a plaster floor. Both segments were littered with objects. In the N there was a fixed mortar, three pestles and several other ground stone tools and flint cores;

[64] Ibid.: 8-11.

[65] Peltenburg 1985a: 35-36.

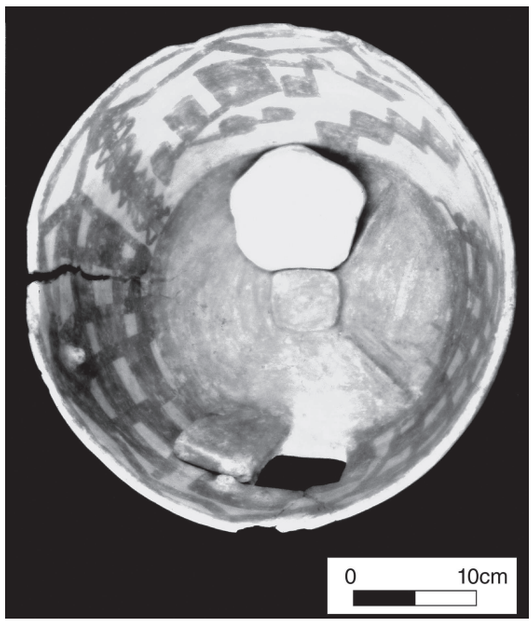

Fig. 4.9: Interior of building model from ceremonial deposit, pit 1015, at Kissonerga-*Mosphilia*. Source: Peltenburg et al. 1991: pl.1.5.

Fig. 4.10: Plan of Building 1.1 at Lemba-*Lakkous*. Source: Peltenburg 1985a: fig. 11.

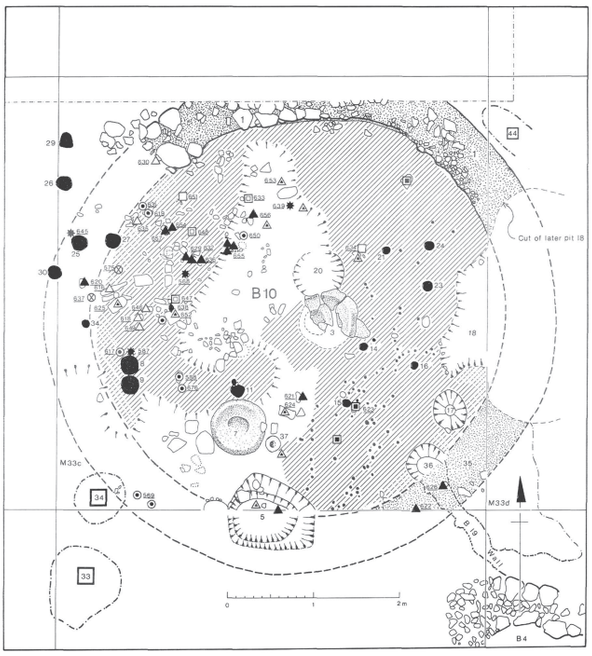

Fig. 4.11: Plan of Building 10.2 at Lemba-*Lakkous*. Source: Peltenburg 1985a: fig. 27.

in the S there were storage jars, a flask, a bowl, and in the centre a cache of axes. Along the partition and over the fill of the groove was an outsized figurine (Ht. 0.36m) found *in situ* lying on its back (Pl. 7.1:1).[66]

The second building (B 10.2) is situated in the NW of Area II, and only the northern arc of its curvilinear wall and a well defined extent of its plaster flooring is preserved (Fig. 4.11). It has an estimated size of c. 6m diameter and internal area of c. 22 m^2.[67] The recovered space was divided into two segments that were differentiated primarily by the quality of the floor. In the eastern half was a thin coat of plaster which remained largely intact, and in the western half the area was more poorly defined and without plaster. Postholes and a concentration of stake holes in the eastern half are the major structural elements recovered from the building, which was furnished with two circular platform hearths, one at the centre and one to the SW. The distribution of recovered artefacts highlights even more the differential use of space between E and W. Artefacts are almost entirely lacking in the E, but they are so dense in the W that they give the impression of a tool dump, comprising mostly an assemblage of small sized and fragmented objects, and reflecting most probably the "disused tool kit of its occupants".[68]

While the fragmentary nature of the two buildings makes it hard to assess their precise function, it is clear that space in both cases was very carefully defined, and judging from the assemblage recovered, the two buildings fulfilled very different roles.[69]

Evidence from the remainder of the ECY 2 sites included in the ARCANE database is equally fragmentary, but architectural remains provide similar characteristics that verify the same architectural tradition. At Souskiou-*Laona*, for example, evidence from two structures (B 69, B 34) indicates curvilinear architecture with roughly faced limestone walls with a looser rubble interior fill of smaller stones and mud, floors made of plaster, and circular central hearths (Figs. 4.12, 4.13).[70] The depositional pattern from B 69, which is the best preserved of the two structures, comprises a concentration of over 100 stone tools, most of them arranged around the base of the wall.[71] Given the fact that there is no significant abandonment deposit under the wall collapse, this large quantity of tools must be suggestive of a workshop rather than just a domestic house, according to the excavator. It also confirms the special character of the settlement at Souskiou. While there seem to be different activity zones within this

[66] CY008_O046, ibid.: 324.

[67] Ibid.: 109-110.

[68] Ibid.: 110.

[69] "B10 lacks the many vessels found in B1, but contains a remarkable quantity of worn but serviceable stone tools": Peltenburg 1985a: 326.

[70] Peltenburg et al. 2006: 94-95, 97-98; units CY015_U011, CY015_U010 in ARCANE database.

[71] Ibid.: 95.

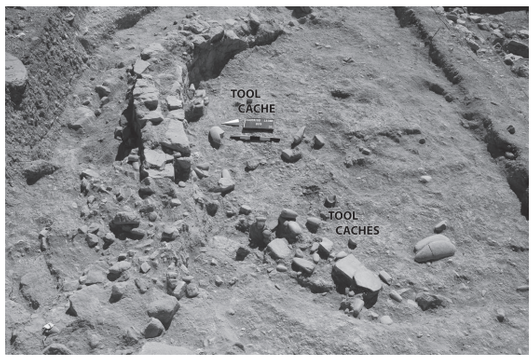

Fig. 4.12: View of Building 69 at Souskiou-*Laona*. 50cm scale. Source: Souskiou-*Laona* project.

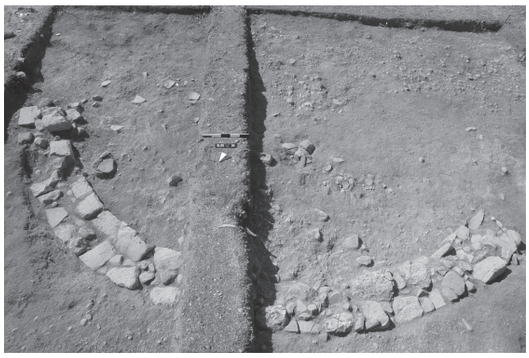

Fig. 4.13: View of Building 34 at Souskiou-*Laona*. 50cm scale. Source: Souskiou-*Laona* project.

structure, there are no subdivisions or differential flooring to define segments.[72] Building 34 has been attributed to a transitional phase (ECY 1/2), but it seems to conform largely to the standard circular type, and the few findings it contained, including a mortar, indicate its use as a general habitation unit.[73]

Finally, the evidence from Erimi-*Pambola* indicates a similar pattern, with circular, monocellular structures, stone foundations and rubble walls lacking internal partitions (Figs. 4.14, 4.15).[74] The size of the structures does not vary significantly, and their diameter is estimated at 6m. Fine, hard lime floors, in some cases 5-8cm thick (Hut XII) or mixed with gravel (XIIIC), are the characteristic features of these structures. Despite the fact that there is some variability in the distribution of features, it is not possible to make comparisons and assess the functional differentiation of the structures. For example, Hut IXA had two hearths and a paved area as well as the largest inventory of artefacts, and Hut XIIIA had a platform and a circular area paved with stones where a limestone bowl and a pestle were found *in situ*. The distribution of finds indicates the existence of regular domestic activities in all excavated structures.

4.3.2 ECY 2

Evidence from ECY 2 comes mostly from Kissonerga-*Mosphilia* and Lemba-*Lakkous*. Together they indicate a restriction in types and sophistication of structures. The only building type that seems to prevail is that of monocellular structures; there are no ridge type structures or rectilinear ones. The evidence from Kissonerga-*Mosphilia*, which provides the largest sample, indicates that there is a decline in building proficiency at this time. There are several architectural features known from the previous period which now disappear: rectilinear structures, cement-hard floors, floor ridges, partition walls, rectilinear hearths and calcarenite stones as construction material. Mud replaces lime wall plaster, and the circular platform hearth, which was common in the 4th millennium (Period 3A), reappears. Furthermore, while it is evident that interiors retain similar, spatially-defined roles,

[72] Ibid.: 95.

[73] Ibid.: 97-98.

[74] Dikaios 1938: Building XIIIC (CY002_U005), Building XIIIB (CY002_U004), Building XIIIA (CY002_U003), Building XII (CY002_U002), Building IXA (CY002_U001).

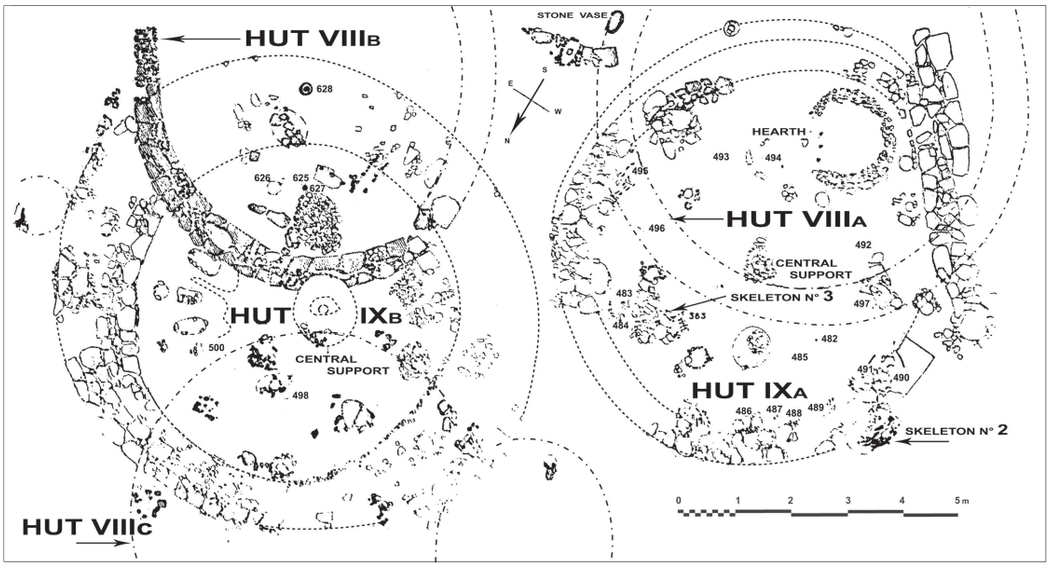

Fig. 4.14: Plan of Hut IXA at Erimi. Source: Dikaios 1938: pl. IV.2.

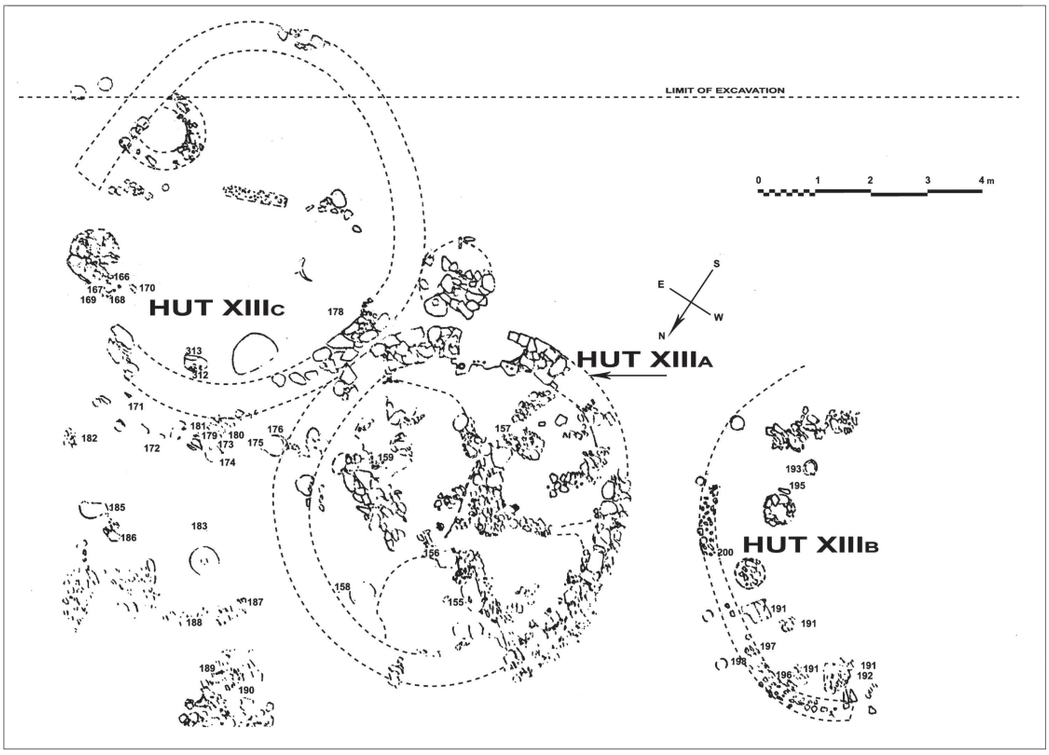

Fig. 4.15: Plan of Hut XIIIA at Erimi. Source: Dikaios 1938: pl. V.2.

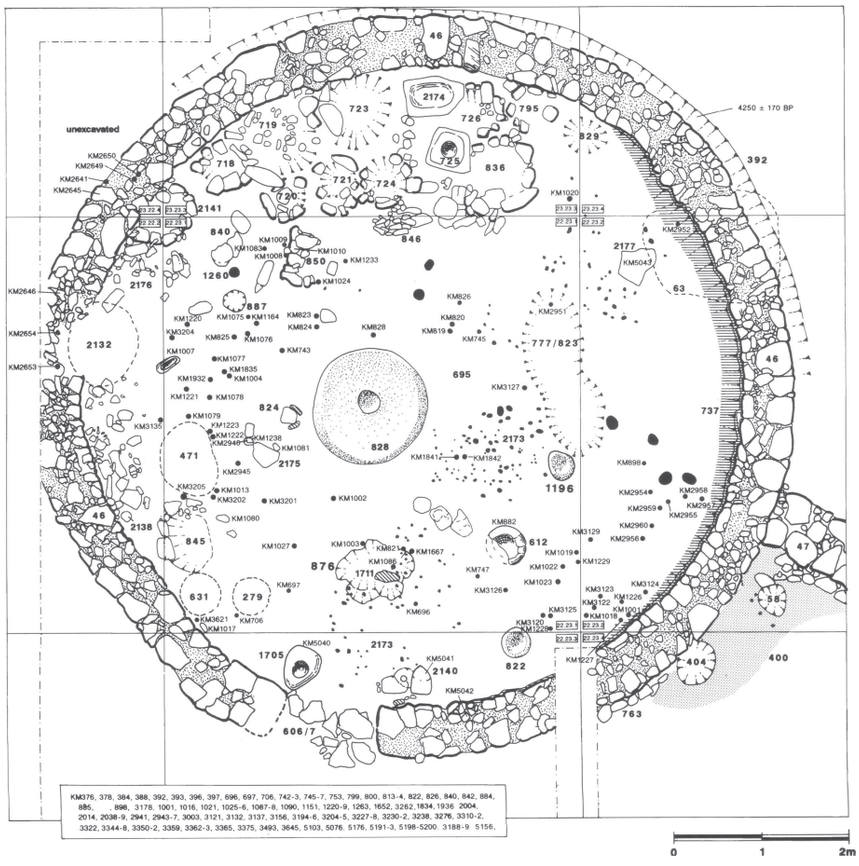

Fig. 4.16: Plan of Building 3 at Kissonerga-*Mosphilia*. Source: Peltenburg et al. 1998a: fig. 41.

internal dividers for partitioning interior space are absent, and food production, storage and eating, as well as sleeping and reception, appear to have taken place in much less formally segregated settings. A new feature of this period consists of roughly built stone settings which were used to support large pots. They must have served the need for increased internal storage (see Table 4.2).[75]

At Kissonerga-*Mosphilia* a succession of structures (B 834, B 86, B 706, B 3-Pithos House), which are located in the NW part of the Main Area, provide the best information. Building 3, which belongs to the earliest part of ECY 2 (Period 4a), covers c. 48.4m² and is the largest in this period (Fig. 4.16). It is known as the Pithos House because it contained more than 37 storage vessels which occupied a large proportion of the floor area. Their number is far in excess of the needs of a normal domestic unit and is quite atypical for Kissonerga or other prehistoric sites of Cyprus.[76] The building was exceptional for several other reasons: it was destroyed by a fire which left a uniquely rich, c. 50cm deep mixed destruction and occupation deposit; and it contained, amongst other things, a baby trapped in the conflagration, possible evidence for an olive oil press, and an inventory of some 280 registered objects from *in situ* contexts alone. Among the objects associated with the building were imported luxuries like faience beads, the earliest evidence for copper-working in Cyprus, and a stamp seal, possibly an administrative device.[77] Given the fact that there is no weaponry or any other obvious sign of institutionalised power in this period, and in the absence of a larger sample, B 3 should be regarded as a residence whose occupants possessed impressive wealth and control over productive labour.

The remainder of the Kissonerga-*Mosphilia* benchmark evidence comes from B 834, which like B 3 belongs to Period 4a, and two other structures (B 706 and B 86) that overlie B 3. The architectural remains verify the model of free-standing circular structures with a variety of typical features: hearths, ovens and basins. Exceptional

[75] Peltenburg et al. 1998a: 251.

[76] Ibid.: 37-43.

[77] Specifically for the foreign contacts (spindle whorls, shell rings, copper spiral ring, ceramic types, stamp seals) see discussion in ibid.: 252, 255-258.

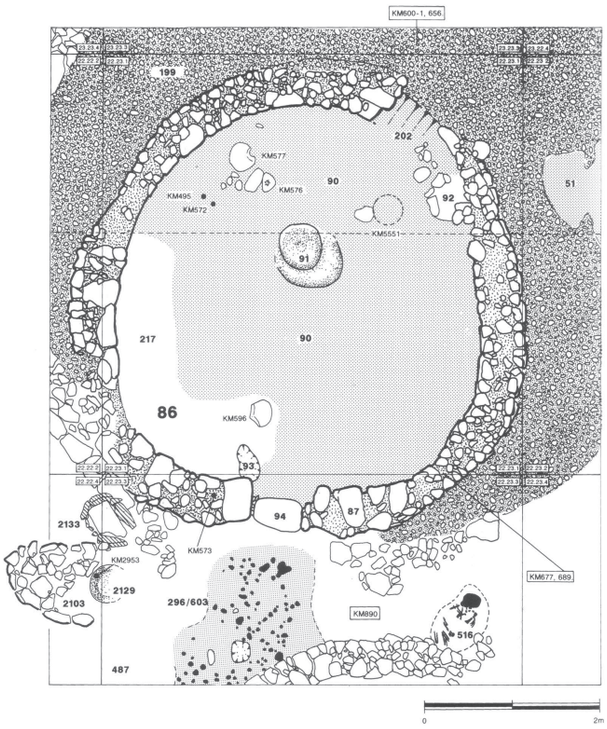

Fig. 4.17: Plan of Building 86 at Kissonerga-*Mosphilia*. Source: Peltenburg et al. 1998a: fig. 44.

in terms of construction is B 86, which has been characterised as the "stone house" because, uniquely for Kissonerga, its stone wall had a height of 1.65-1.80m (Fig. 4.17).[78] B 706 comprises a build-up of domestic activities unaccompanied by definite structural remains which antedates the construction of B 86, while B 834 is a free-standing structure further to the S (Fig. 4.18). The latter has provided a quite unique feature in front of its plastered entrance, a 4m spacious paved and covered porch, with timbered sides.[79]

At Lemba-*Lakkous* there is no evidence for ridge structures during ECY 2, and the four units included in the ARCANE database (B 7.2-3, B 3.1a, B 3.1, B 2.2) provide a sound record for the diversity of features and functions that are evident among the structures of the period. Here, for the first time, there are examples of attached structures and some complementarity in the function of the buildings. The four units from Lemba belong to three buildings (B 2, B 3, B 7) in the southern part of Area II.

Building 2.2, situated in the SW corner of Area II, is the largest circular structure recovered at Lemba, with an estimated internal space of c. 40.7m^2 (Fig. 4.19).[80] The building had a quite lengthy duration, judging from the number of refurbished features. It must have been destroyed suddenly and abandoned intact, as is evident from the large amount of ash and *in situ* crushed pottery vessels. Despite the fact that there were no built partitions, its floor can be divided into three segments: an eastern segment, which consisted of compacted reddish-brown soil with pebbles and ash, and was free of fixtures; a segment to the NW which presented evidence for prolonged use of storage (vessels, stone tools); and a segment to the SW which consisted of a distinctive burnt deposit some 0.25m thick and was littered with used cutting tools.

Building 3 was added to B 2 since it was found abutting that building's NE wall. Its interior showed clear signs of a two phase occupation, hence the two units in ARCANE database, B 3.1a and B3.1 (Fig. 4.20).[81] The building is slightly oval in plan (6.20-5.60m), and it is the only example at Lemba of a structure which was not entirely free-standing. The internal floor space measures c. 27.4m^2. The most significant feature in the first layer is probably the concentration of nine pits situated against the wall in the northern half of the building and containing fragments of *in situ* store jars. In addition to these storage facilities there was a cylindrical shaft, most probably a dump, and an enigmatic feature of some 193 stake holes located between the entrance and the area around the

[78] Ibid.: 43-44.

[79] Ibid.: 49-50.

[80] Peltenburg 1985a: 118-120.

[81] Ibid.: 118-120.

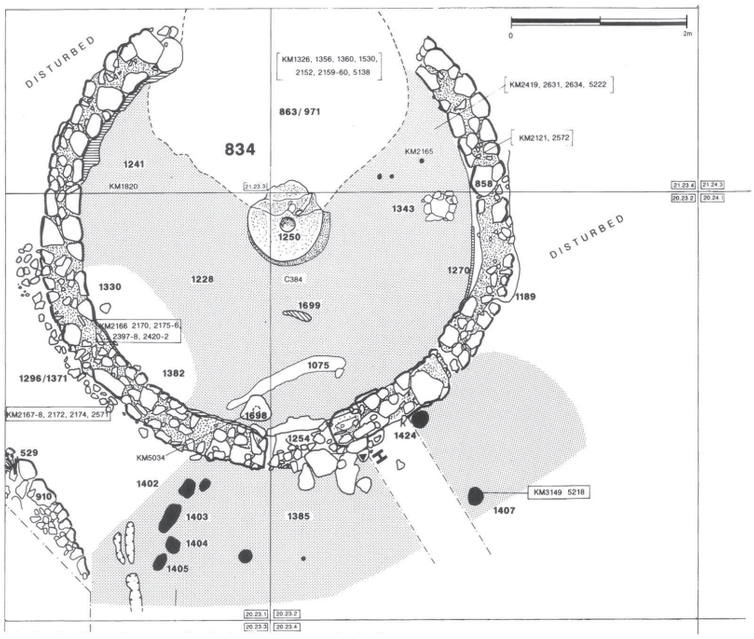

Fig. 4.18: Plan of Building 834 at Kissonerga-*Mosphilia*. Source: Peltenburg et al. 1998a: fig. 48.

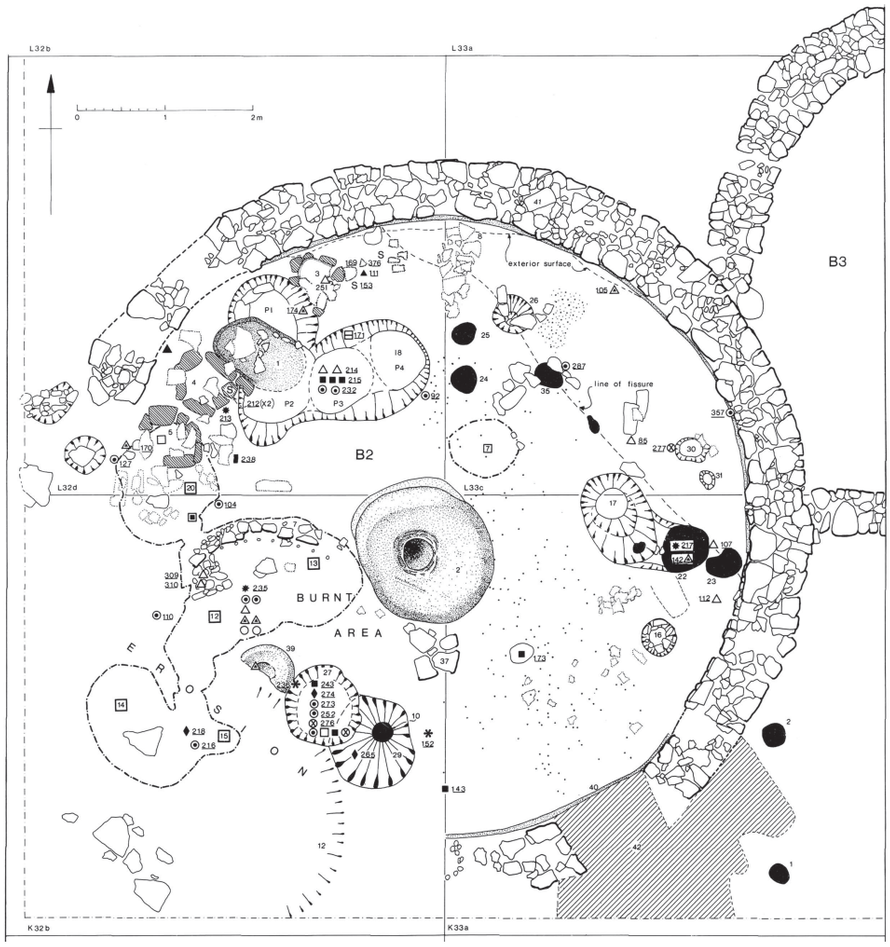

Fig. 4.19: Plan of Building 2.2 at Lemba-*Lakkous*. Source: Peltenburg 1985a: fig. 23.

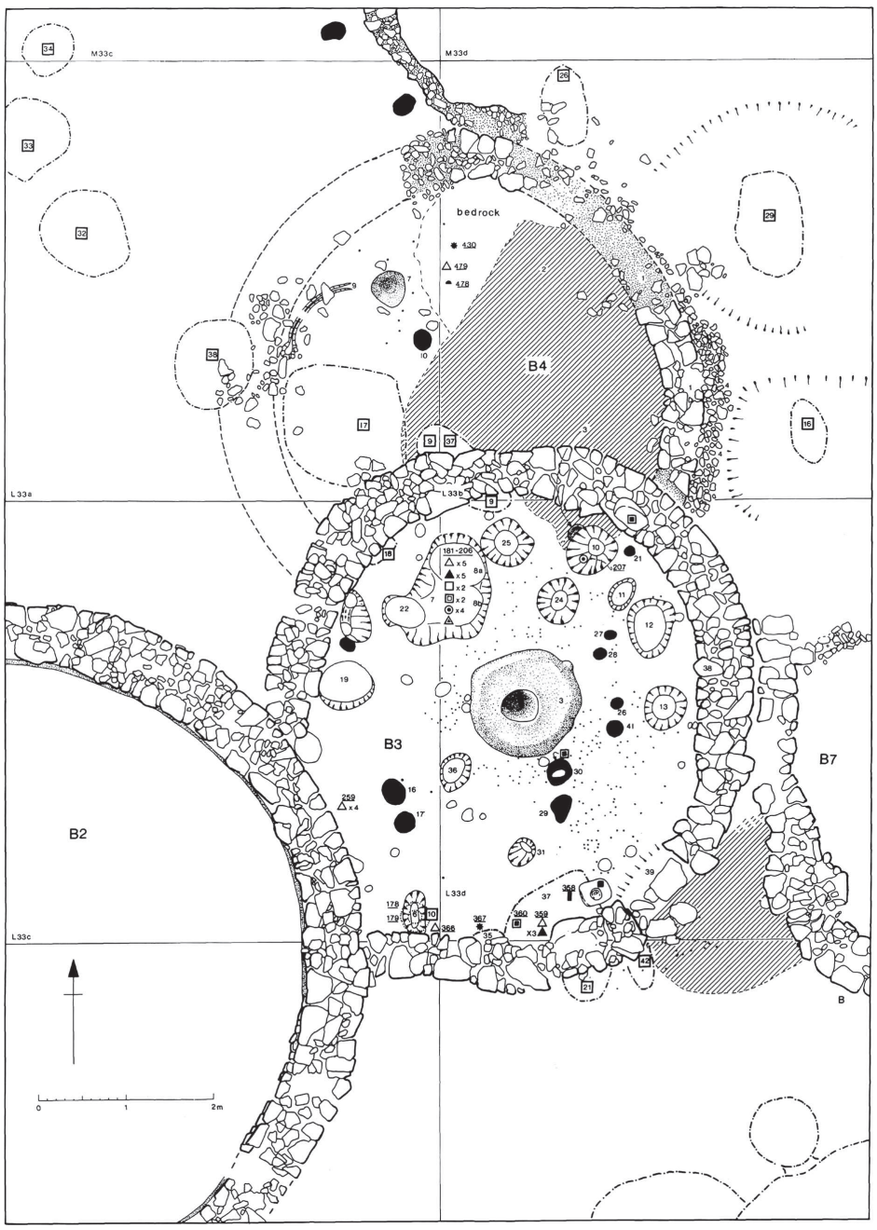

Fig. 4.20: Plan of Building 3.1 at Lemba-*Lakkous*. Source: Peltenburg 1985a: fig. 24.

central hearth.[82] In the second layer, despite indications for a more poorly organised interior (it is not certain that the structure was even roofed), storage facilities persisted, and apart from the superimposition of a new hearth over the old one, there is also a second hearth.[83]

Finally, Building 7 (B 7.3-7.1) is a small building of an irregular oval shape (3 x 4m) to the east of B 3 (Fig. 4.21). Its interior is estimated at c. 9.6m^2. Building 7 had at least three phases of occupation, the best preserved of which was the one at the very bottom (Layer 3).[84] The features in this building covered most of its floor, leaving no room for living space (general habitation, sleeping), and they indicate intensive and quite specialised domestic activities. The building had "a dished plastered floor in the centre, benches (?) in the SW and NW, and an arc of a unique complex of plastered basins and mortar" at its northern edge.

[82] Ibid.: 119-120.

[83] Ibid.: 120-121.

[84] Ibid.: 121-123.

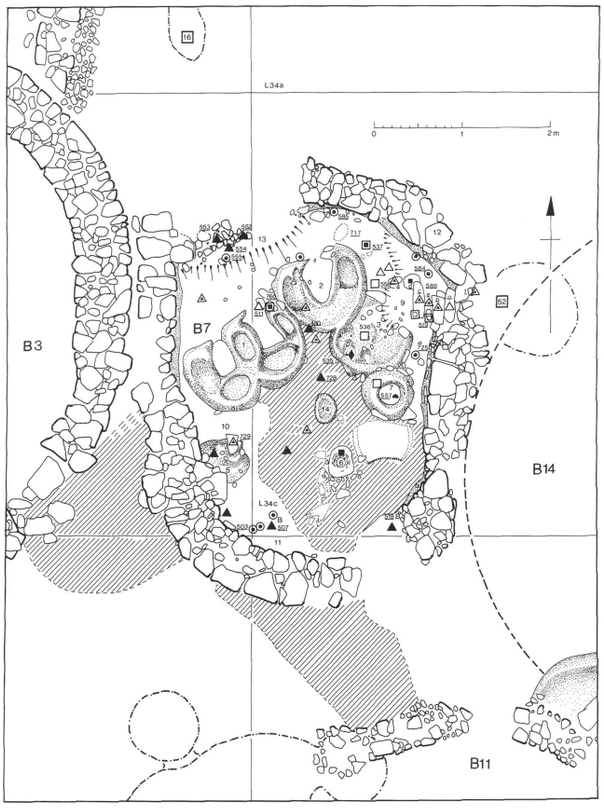

Fig. 4.21: Plan of Building 7.3-2 at Lemba-*Lakkous*. Source: Peltenburg 1985a: fig. 26.

4.3.3 ECY 3

Architecture of the ECY 3 period, which belongs to the transitional Philia culture phase representing the passage from Chalcolithic to the Early Bronze Age in Cyprus, has been uncovered only in the settlement of Marki-*Alonia*. Our information is therefore limited, but there is enough to confirm that at least in this area, spatial organisation and the accompanying behavioural and socio-cultural patterns were very different from those of the preceding Chalcolithic period. The scarcity of evidence from this period at Marki has partly to do with the fact that the area revealed by the excavation lay at the very edge of the settlement. But it must be also the result of a newly established settlement in which residents were still experimenting and trying to adjust to the new location. A more crystallised form of habitation units only becomes evident in the succeeding phases (ECY 4-ECY 5) towards the end of the 3rd millennium.

Of the three ECY 3 units included in ARCANE, only one provides evidence of *in situ* floor material.[85] The remainder come from dumping[86] or undetermined areas.[87] In these earliest episodes of habitation at Marki (Phases A and B), the focal point of activities seems to be outdoors. Despite the existence of small rectilinear structures with stone foundations and mudbrick walls, courtyards seem to dominate habitation space in both phases.[88] The evidence from these courtyards indicates that they were defined by light fences or were informally demarcated by such installations as animal pens and outhouses, and were cluttered with facilities and small structures. These features suggest that activities took place in common work spaces and that their products were probably consumed beyond the scale of the individual family.[89] The concentration of activities in courtyards, along with the presence of rectilinear architecture constructed in a specific way (see Table 4.2), provides the most significant chronological markers for the period in architectural terms. Evidence for specific fixtures is very patchy (pits, bins, benches,

[85] CY009_U004, Phase B1 [CXXI-8, compound 1], see Frankel & Webb 2006a: 83-84, pl. 18a, 36e.

[86] CY009_U002, Phase A [CI-10, CIII-13, CIV-8, XCVII-12] see ibid.: 75; 37-38, fig. 3.41.

[87] CY009_U003, Phase B [LXV-8 [pit or silo] ibid.: 52, fig. 3.8.

[88] Frankel & Webb 2006b: 289.

[89] Evidence of activities includes chipped stone, bone, antler, shell and hide working, as well as the use of large ovens and various kinds of storing facilities (in the form of rooms, clay-lined pits, or pithoi): Frankel & Webb 2006a: 313.

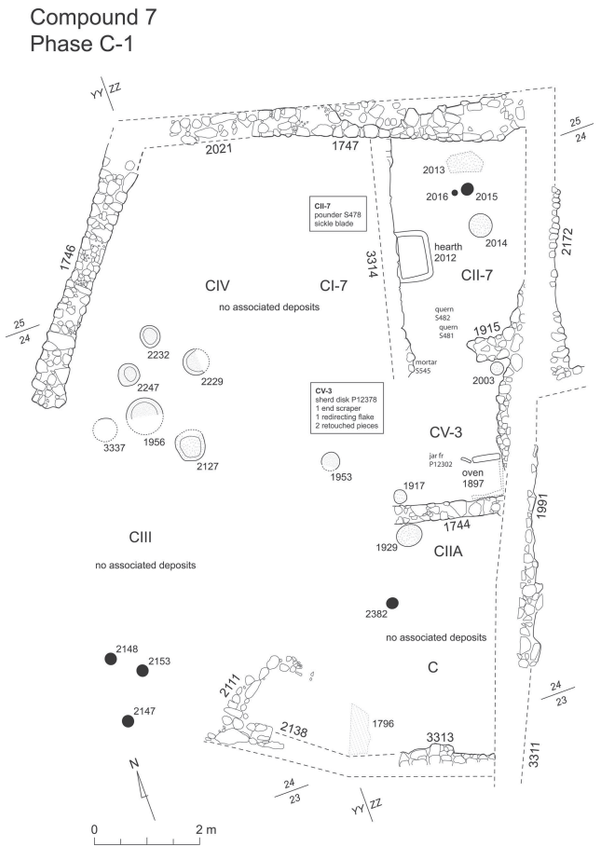

Fig. 4.22: Plan of Marki-*Alonia* Phase C1, compound 7, CII-7, CV-3. Source: Frankel & Webb 2006a: fig. 3.58.

hearths) and characteristic of the types used throughout the history of the site.[90] As in the case of the architectural remains, the value of these features as chronological markers is significant insofar as they differ from all preceding evidence, but they cannot be used as a "type fossils" for the ECY 3 period throughout the island, at least not until additional settlements of the period are revealed.

4.3.4 ECY 4

The ECY 4 period is attested only by Phases C and D at Marki-*Alonia*. Having established itself in the region in ECY 3, the community there grew and changed constantly, and as it did, so did its built environment. ECY 4 evidence provides a large body of comparative data which permits the reconstruction of all the dynamic processes that characterise the development of the settlement. Changes in the architecture even occur within the period, between Phases C and D, while some of the compounds that were founded at this time continued to grow for several centuries until the final abandonment of the settlement.[91] During Phase C substantial stone walls were built to enclose compound courtyards on three sides, with fairly wide entrances from surrounding open spaces. Ovens which were built in the courtyard during the earliest phases now appear in the interior rooms. At the end of the period, in Phase D, activities in the courtyards were even more restricted, and they contained no animal pens or informal work stations.

The sample in the ARCANE database comprises two units from each of the sub-phases, all belonging to living floors and all having *in situ* floor material (Figs. 4.22, 4.23).[92] Units CY009_U005 and CY009_U007 belong to the same compound 7 and they provide evidence for the way a household was transformed during the

[90] See Frankel & Webb 2006b: 290-291.

[91] Ibid.: 313, see also 38-39.

[92] CY009_U005, Phase C1 [compound 7, CII-7, CV-3], CY009_U006, Phase C1 [compound 9, CXX-10], CY009_U007, Phase D1 [compound 7, CII-5, CV-1, C-3, CIIA-1], CY009_U008, Phase D1 [compound 6, XCIX-6].

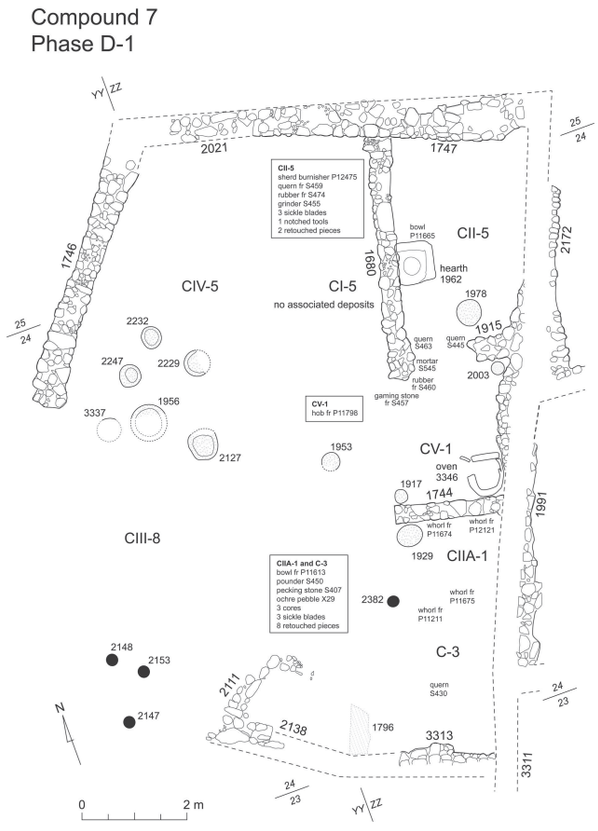

Fig. 4.23: Plan of Marki-*Alonia* Phase D1, compound 7, CII-5, CV-1, C-3, CIIA-1.
Source: Frankel & Webb 2006a: fig. 3.59.

two phases.[93] Their differences are not so dramatic, and despite the fact that there were no severe alterations in their size, there are clear indications for the intensification in domestic activities through the increase of installations and the rearrangement of space. As mentioned earlier in reference to the general planning of the settlement, the importance of architectural features as chronological markers for this period lies primarily in the increasing density of the built environment and its associated activities, rather than in new or different types of construction techniques or fixtures (see Table 4.2).

The other two units, CY009_U006 (compound 9, Phase C)[94] and CY009_U008 (compound 6, Phase D),[95] indicate a different pattern since both display significant changes in comparison to other phases (Figs. 4.24, 4.25). Unit CY009_U006 (compound 9, Phase C) eventually lost its courtyard and became a tripartite structure with rooms aligned on the same axis. Although retaining its overall size and position, Unit CY009_U008 (compound 6, Phase D1) had its interior completely rearranged, with its courtyard removed from the eastern part of the compound to the NW, and its roofed space enlarged and changed accordingly.[96]

4.3.5 ECY 5

Evidence for the last period under examination, which demarcates the end of the 3rd millennium, comes from two sites, Marki-*Alonia* and Sotira-*Kaminoudhia*. They demonstrate the existence of an established architectural tradition of rectilinear architecture on the island by this time. Phases E and F at Marki-*Alonia* belong to this period and they possess architecture that follows the previous tradition on the site. The settlement displays a steady increase in its population, accompanied by a similar density in the built environment. Compounds now

[93] Ibid.: 73-74, figs. 3.58, 59.

[94] Ibid.: 84, fig. 3.71.

[95] Ibid.: 72, fig. 3.44.

[96] Frankel & Webb 2006b: 293-294, figs. 8-9.

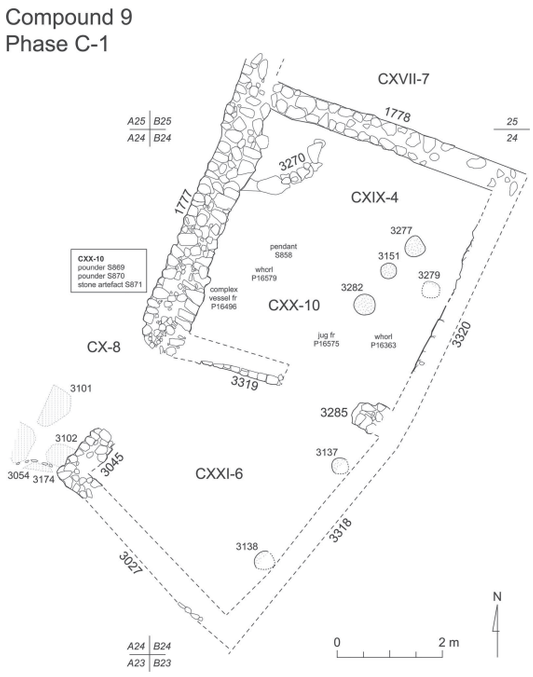

Fig. 4.24: Plan of Marki-*Alonia* Phase C1, compound 9, CXX-10. Source: Frankel & Webb 2006a: fig. 3.71.

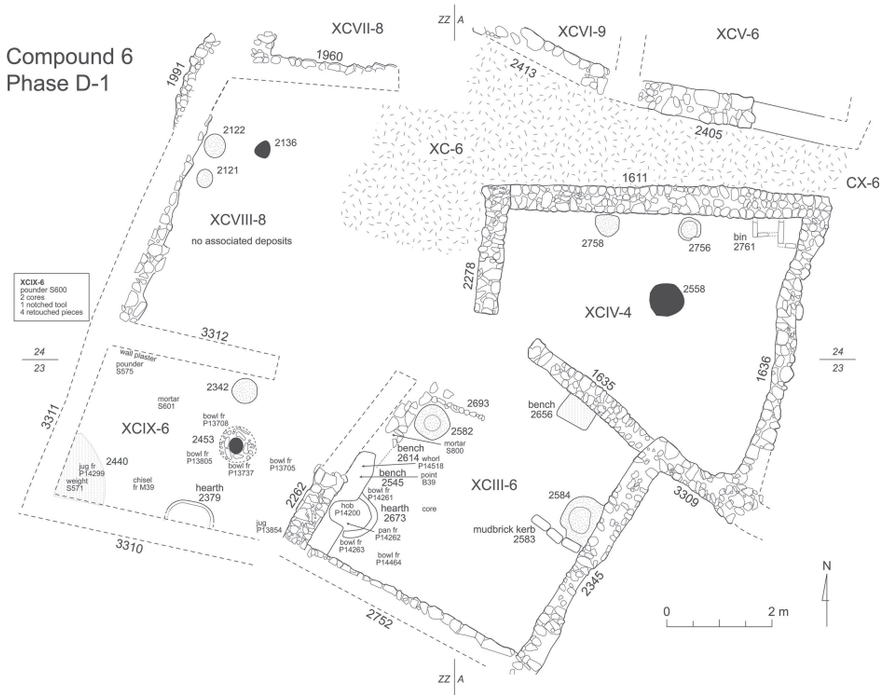

Fig. 4.25: Plan of Marki-*Alonia* Phase D1, compound 6, XCIX-6. Source: Frankel & Webb 2006a: fig. 3.44.

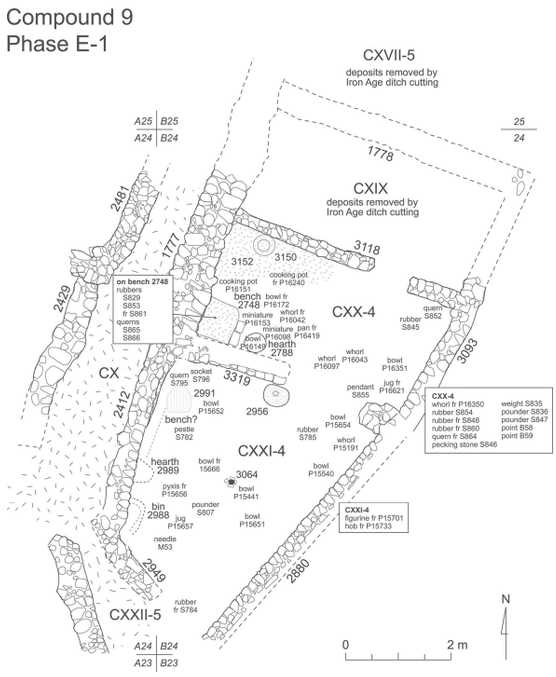

Fig. 4.26: Plan of Marki-Alonia Phase E1, compound 9, CXX-4, CXXI-4. Source: Frankel & Webb 2006a: fig. 3.72.

form well defined blocks/neighbourhoods, separated by laneways and open spaces. Furthermore, there is a rise in the number and size of interior rooms, and courtyards are now fully enclosed with formally defined access routes via narrow entrances and wooden doors. The dense clusters of pebblecrete emplacements, a common feature in the courtyards of the previous periods, are now relocated and found inside the rooms indicating most probably a greater need for inter-household privacy.[97]

In the ARCANE database there is only one Marki-*Alonia* unit of this period (CY009_U009, compound 9, Phase E) (Fig. 4.26). The unit belongs to the same compound 9 that in the previous phase had lost its courtyard and consisted of three successive rooms (CY009_U006, see above). During ECY 5 activities intensified in the unit and although its size has remained the same, its inventory is very rich and indicates a great density and variety of domestic activities (living, food processing, storage).[98]

Sotira-*Kaminoudhia*, the second site with architectural remains of this period, displays the same pattern of rectilinear structures forming complexes but it also shows several differences in construction. In addition, it lacks the standardisation and "rhythmic growth" seen at Marki-*Alonia*. When the architecture of the two sites is compared, Marki-*Alonia* indicates a more "formalised tradition using a smaller range of room shapes and sizes."[99] Furthermore, despite the common architectural forms of rectilinear agglutinative units, the rubble walls at Sotira are dissimilar to the common mudbrick walls set on stone footings at Marki. Differences can also be observed in the features recovered, since the low benches, monolithic thresholds, lime plaster bins and double hearths at Sotira are unknown at Marki. The latter, as we have seen, is characterised primarily by elaborate clay hearths and other features, such as clay hobs, unknown in the south.[100]

There are four units from Sotira-*Kaminoudhia* in the ARCANE database, and they include floor material from all three excavated areas: Unit 6 and 4 from Area A, Unit 7 from Area B and Unit 8 from Area C. Unit 6 is the best preserved room in Area A (Fig. 4.27).[101] It is trapezoidal in shape and has a floor space c. 14m^2. The room was built on bedrock or on sterile eroded material and was covered by wall tumble. It was approached via a long E-W corridor through a 1.2m wide doorway. Of its features the most significant are a limestone mortar to the NW of the door and a mud plaster hearth built against the NE stretch of wall. Its wall and parts of the floor

[97] Frankel & Webb 2006a: 313.

[98] CY009_U009, Phase E1 [compound 9, CXX-4, CXXI-4], ibid.: 85, fig. 3.72.

[99] Swiny et al. 2003: 65.

[100] Ibid.: 65.

[101] Ibid.: 21-23.

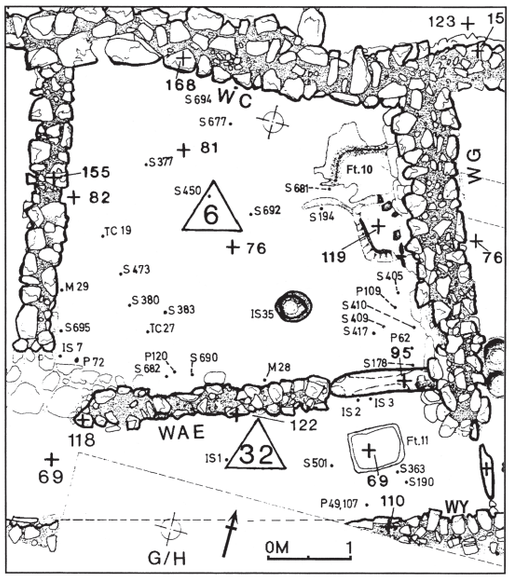

Fig. 4.27: Plan of Unit 6 at Sotira-*Kaminoudhia*. Source: Swiny et al. 2003: fig. 2.6.

were covered with a reddish-yellow mud plaster. The structure contained two floors of pale brown compacted occupation debris attesting to the existence of two phases of occupation. The two floors could not be separated in the N where there was but a single occupation. The finds recovered from the floor are indicative of a large range of domestic activities: food preparation, pounding, grinding, cooking and consumption.[102]

Unit 4, also in Area A, has a floor space of 21.6m^2. Among its excavated features was a low bench extending along the southern side of the room and a narrow pilaster in the middle of the N wall. In the NE there was a concentration of artefacts (mostly ground stone tools) associated with a low stone built feature. The lack of a recognisable hearth, ash or grain grinding installations argue against a purely domestic function for this unit, which may have been focused on processing and storage.[103]

Unit 7 in Area A, on the western edge of the terrace is slightly apsidal or D-Shaped (Fig. 4.28).[104] Its internal area is c. 17m^2, and its floor was sealed by a thick layer of tumble. The room is connected to a large trapezoidal space (Unit 18 to the S), which is similar in size (17.5 m^2) but which provides inconclusive evidence as it was only partly excavated.[105] The room had a double hearth and a feature in the SE corner that was poorly preserved but could have served as a bench, a work area or a storage platform. There was a visible concentration of artefacts along the edges of the room, specifically in the E and S, and they all indicate a multi-functional room.[106]

Unit 8 in Area C is a triangular room that is quite exceptional, not only for its shape but also for its thick ashy deposit containing a large number of *in situ* ceramic vessels (Fig. 4.29). The structure was built directly on bedrock and had an estimated floor space of 19m^2. At its southern part it had a thick lime plaster floor and was furnished with a unique series of features, among which were two platforms and two troughs, one made of lime plaster. Unit 8 had no hearth, but the tumbled wall directly overlying the ash-rich thick deposit indicates that it was destroyed by fire.[107] Study of the artefacts suggests that grinding and pounding took place inside Unit 8 and "substance(s), requiring the use of at least one pithos" was stored here.[108] Finally, Unit 8 provided the largest concentration of *in situ* intact or largely restorable vessels in the site.[109]

[102] The room contained a range of ground stone artefacts (20 items), pottery, copper artefacts, two spindle whorls and a number of other items. See ibid.: 22-23.

[103] Ibid.: 18-20.

[104] Ibid.: 23-25.

[105] Ibid.: 27-28.

[106] Ibid.: 24.

[107] Ibid.: 43.

[108] Ibid.: 44.

[109] Ibid.: 44.

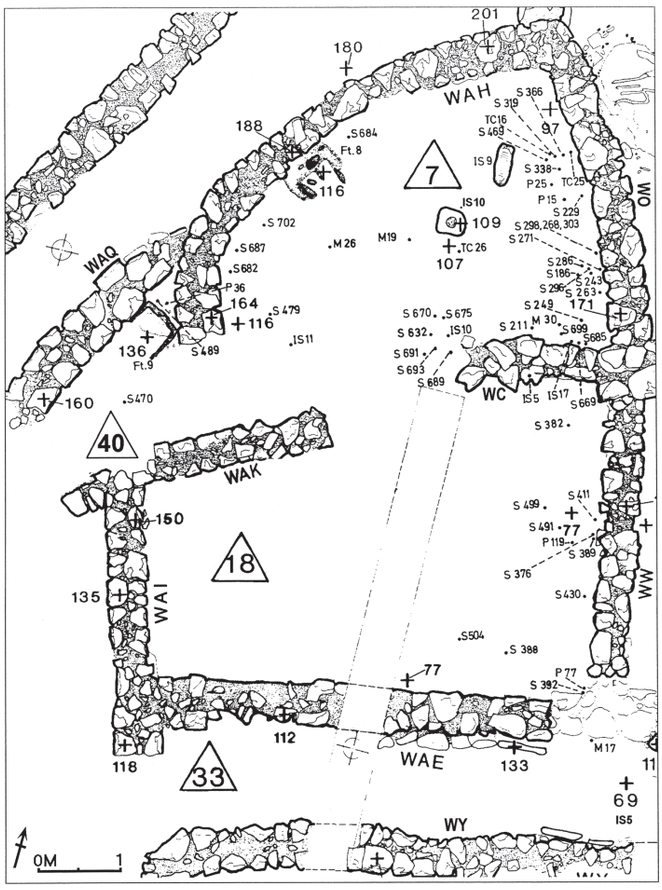

Fig. 4.28: Plan of Unit 7 at Sotira-*Kaminoudhia*. Source: Swiny et al. 2003: fig. 2.7.

4.4. Discussion

While the evidence of architectural remains from 3rd millennium Cyprus does not indicate a process of urbanisation as in the neighbouring Near East, it provides a colourful picture of communities of variable sizes which are constantly changing and interacting with one another. Rather than the crystallised form of institutionalised space that can be observed in an urban environment, Cyprus in the 3rd millennium displays a "fluid" and fluctuating social situation which transforms its built environment accordingly.

Despite the significance of sites like Kissonerga-*Mosphilia*, which yields the only evidence of hierarchical architecture in ECY 1-2, and Marki-*Alonia* for the insights it provides concerning the dynamics of the built environment during ECY 3-5, it is not possible to identify sites of functional importance or assess their role within their region without additional information from the rest of the island. It is, however, possible to identify certain patterns in architecture which seem to reflect significant changes in the history of each settlement and to highlight the social and cultural transformations that took place during the 3rd millennium.

The role of "tradition" in the way communities perceived and altered their built environment is one of the most significant features recovered by the evidence in the 3rd millennium. In all cases where changes took place (Kissonerga-*Mosphilia* with the rise of hierarchical architecture, Marki-*Alonia*, with the evidence of uninterrupted growth) old architectural forms were incorporated into new developments, and changes in the built environment were implemented in a slow and very "respectful" way. The rise of hierarchical status at Kissonerga, for example, is materialised using exactly the same type of building (the "ridge house") as in previous times, and difference is displayed through other means as well, including the size of structures, the elaboration of construction material, or the ornamentation of previously existing features. Similarly, at Marki-*Alonia* there is evidence of constant change and growth of households. Once compounds were established they seem to retain their size despite all other changes in their inner spatial arrangements, and features like the courtyard maintained their significance in the "house plan" despite their altered and sometimes diminished use through the course of time.

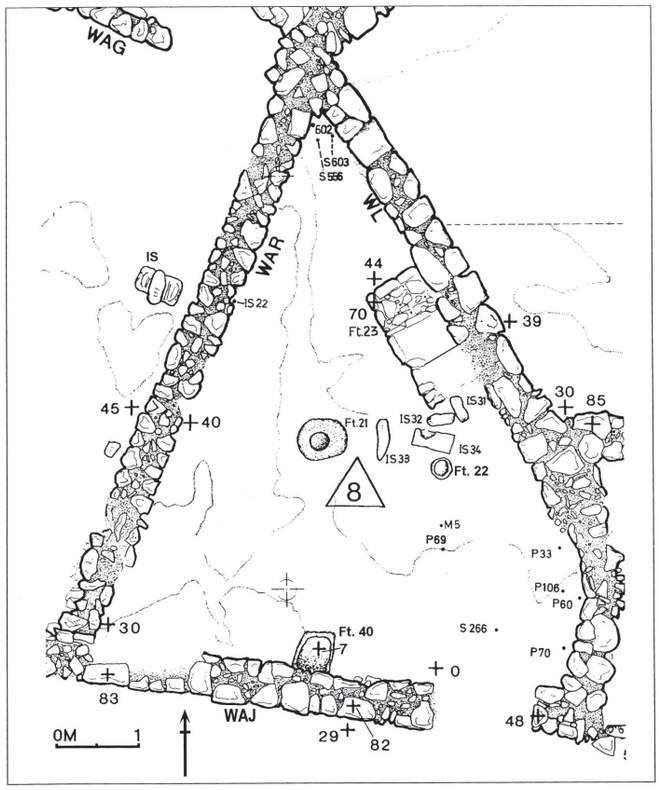

Fig. 4.29: Plan of Unit 8 at Sotira-*Kaminoudhia*. Source: Swiny et al. 2003: fig. 2.12.

This pattern of alteration that "keeps pace with tradition" has been very succinctly described as an interplay between "locational stability" and "occupational instability"[110] and has been associated with issues of property control, inheritance and property rights in general.[111] Indeed, from the earliest centuries of the 3rd millennium, when the superimposition of structures and intramural burials had long been standard practice at all sites, up until the last centuries, where there seems to have been a more standardised form in the allotment of regular house plots, it is evident that space acquired differing degrees of value, some flexible and some less so, but all equally significant and all manifested in every attempt communities made to restructure the built environment.

The connection to older architectural forms and the slow pace at which architecture seems to have changed, is highlighted further when architectural remains are compared to other types of material culture. Changes in architecture rarely follow the same rhythm and pattern of the rest of material culture, even within the same settlement. In any case, cultural and social transformations can rarely be depicted in homogenous, clear cut blocks like the ones presented in chronological charts. Kissonerga-*Mosphilia* is a good case in point, particularly with regard to the changes that took place between periods ECY 1 and ECY 2. In the former period — despite the evidence for social differentiation — material culture did not change significantly and traditional architectural types were incorporated into the new era; and in the latter there was a more dramatic break in material culture as architecture appears to have reverted into older and simpler forms (monocellular circular structures).

The connection between the segmentation of space and greater forms of social complexity is also refined by the specific set of data.[112] Space is always segmented, even if only in conceptual terms, by the presence of individuals and their actions. As has become evident from the intact inventories of many of the buildings in 3rd millennium Cyprus, there are certain areas that seem to have been reserved for specific activities, even in the case of monocellular structures.[113] Physical divisions (walls, ridges, grooves) are important, but they are not always present, and

[110] Peltenburg et al. 1998a: 259.

[111] Ibid.: 242; Frankel & Webb 2006b: 299-302.

[112] Kent 1990; see also Papaconstantinou 2006a: 24-27, 94-95.

[113] For a discussion of the "Chalcolithic house", see Peltenburg 1998a: 237-240, fig. 14.6.

when they appear they seem to characterise a cultural "idiom" (e.g. the way houses were built in a certain region at a certain time, such as those at Lemba and Kissonerga in ECY 1) rather than something special. In the case of Kissonerga, where there is a clear distinction between calcarenite and regular houses, physical divisions seem to be equally important for both and they are not reserved for structures with special "status".

In light of the above, a comment should be made on the transition from round to rectilinear forms in architecture, which has been interpreted in the literature as the emergence of extensive multifaceted economies and the privatisation of storage. This model, originally proposed by Flannery, posits three stages of development: an initial stage, comprising a series of small circular structures accompanied by communal storage facilities; a second stage in which nuclear families occupy substantial rectangular houses with private storage; and a third stage where extended family households, comprising élites who seek to support and direct the work of craft specialists, make possible the development of extensive multifaceted economies by mobilising greater labour force.[114]

Rectilinear architecture is indeed more efficient in its use of space, and when it comes to large scale economies and increased population and activities, it is the most appropriate form to divide, extend, standardise and monitor spatial activities. This is certainly one of the reasons it has prevailed in large urban environments. The record in Cyprus, however, indicates that rectilinear architecture is not always a prerequisite for private storage facilities, as the transition to more privatised space at Lemba demonstrates (ECY 1 to ECY 2). Nor was it required for more centralised forms of storage. B 3 at Kissonerga (ECY 2) had storage capacity far in excess of the needs of a nuclear family. Additionally, at Marki-*Alonia* the transformation of the economy from communal domestic activities into more private and controlled production took place within an exclusively rectilinear built environment.

As in the case of segmentation, intensified production alone cannot fully account for changes in architectural patterns and forms. The key that changes the role of architecture in urban environments and gives it special form is not just a matter of scale (more segmented space, more rooms in a complex), but its submission to central planning institutions that use architecture as a means to regulate and monitor activities, production and behaviour.

There is a very fine distinction between cultural and social transformations that needs to be taken into consideration here. Rectilinear forms of architecture were known in Cyprus already from aceramic times[115] and, as has become evident, they were also present at the beginning of the 3rd millennium. They were used, however, in a complementary sense and were not "chosen" as a more efficient way of using space, even when social transformation prompted more complex and centralised economies, as in the case of the Pithos House at Kissonerga-*Mosphilia* (ECY 2). Later, when rectangular structures dominate the built environment (Marki-*Alonia* ECY 3-ECY 5), this is not simply due to changes in the economy but to an entire "array of innovations in technology, economy and society".[116] It seems, therefore, that in societies where there is not yet any centralised institution to monitor the use of space (as in the case of urban environments) architectural forms should be dissociated from specific social transformations and cultural aspects: "looser" decisions negotiated centrally on a communal basis are more likely to account for the patterns they reveal.[117] Architecture is both an expression of the coherence in a community and a means of holding it together. In an urban environment, however, where that coherence cannot stand alone but has to be secured through institutions, architecture is used to guarantee the coherence of the system that now has the connecting role and regulates social relations.

Regardless of the use of architecture in the construction of chronologies, either through stratigraphy or contextual information, architectural remains play a significant role in attempts to understand what constitutes social and cultural change and to refine the temporal conventions we use in order to define them. Given the wealth of this information, the process of identifying chronological types for a specific region, however necessary from a methodological point of view, is a rather limiting task for studies in architecture, and one that should serve as its point of departure rather than its primary and ultimate goal. The archaeological record in Cyprus for the 3rd millennium belongs to a period in which regional developments and "microscale" events seem to dominate the cultural environment and shape the way societies are transformed. In this respect, its contribution to the ARCANE project serves as a useful counterbalance to the types of information and patterns of behaviour observed in more centralised urban environments.

[114] Flannery 2002: 431-432, see also Flannery 1972; Papaconstantinou 2006a: 24-27, 94-95.

[115] This is evident in some of the earliest deposits at the aceramic site of Khirokitia: Daune-Le Brun 2011; Le Brun & Daune-Le Brun 2009.

[116] Webb 2002b: 19.

[117] For a similar discussion, see Papaconstantinou 2005.

General Bibliography

a Campo, A. L.
1994, *Anthropomorphic Representations in Prehistoric Cyprus: A Formal and Symbolic Analysis of Figurines, c. 3500-1800 B.C.* (Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology Pocket-book 109). Jonsered: Paul Åströms Förlag.

Acsádi, G.; and Nemeskéri, J.
1970, *History of Human Life Span and Mortality*. Budapest: Akadémiai Kiadó.

Adovasio, J. M.; Fry, G. F.; Gunn, J. D.; and Maslowski, R. F.
1975, "Prehistoric and Historic Settlement Patterns in Western Cyprus". *World Archaeology* 6: 339-364.

Alcock, S. E.; and Cherry, J. (eds.)
2004, *Side-by-side Survey: Comparative Regional Studies in the Mediterranean World*. Oxford: Oxbow Books.

Amiran, R.
1971, "The Much-Discussed Vounous Foreign Vessel Again". *Report of the Department of Antiquities, Cyprus*: 1-6.

Amiran, R.
1973, "More About the Vounous Jar. Some EBIV Antecedents". *Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research* 210: 63-66.

Ammerman, A.; and Sorabji, D.
2005, "Pigi-*Agios Andronikos*: A New Neolithic Site at Stroumpi (Pafos)". *Report of the Department of Antiquities, Cyprus*: 31-40.

Ammerman, A.; Flourentzos, P.; and Noller, J.
2009, "Excavation at the Site of Pigi-*Agios Andronikos* in Stroumpi (Pafos)". *Report of the Department of Antiquities, Cyprus*: 17-38.

Åström, P.
1966, *Excavations at Kalopsidha and Ayios Iakovos* (Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology II). Lund: Paul Åströms Förlag.

Åström, P.
1972, *The Swedish Cyprus Expedition, Vol. IV, Part 1B: The Middle Cypriot Bronze Age.* Lund: Swedish Cyprus Expedition.

Åström, P.
1988, "A Cypriote Cult Scene". *Journal of Prehistoric Religion* 2: 5-11.

Barber, E. W.
1991, *Prehistoric Textiles. The Development of Cloth in the Neolithic and Bronze Ages with Special Reference to the Aegean*. Princeton: Princeton University Press.

Beck, H. C.
1927, "On the Classification and Nomenclature of Beads". *Archaeologia* 77: 1-76.

Belgiorno, M. R.
1984, "Le statuette antropomorfe Cipriote dell'eta del Bronzo I parte-gli idoli del Bronzo Antico III-Bronzo Medio I". *Studi Micenei ed Egeo-Anatolici* 25: 9-64.

Belgiorno, M. R.
1997, "A Coppersmith Tomb of Early-Middle Bronze Age in Pyrgos (Limassol)". *Report of the Department of Antiquities, Cyprus*: 119-146.

Belgiorno, M. R.
2000, "Project Pyrame 1998-1999: Archaeological, Metallurgical and Historical Evidence at Pyrgos (Limassol)". *Report of the Department of Antiquities, Cyprus*: 1-19.

Belgiorno, M. R.
2002, "Rescue-excavated Tombs of the Early and Middle Bronze Age from Pyrgos (Limassol). Part I". *Report of the Department of Antiquities, Cyprus*: 1-32.

Belgiorno, M. R.
2004, *Pyrgos-Mavroraki: "Advanced Technology in Bronze Age Cyprus", CNR-ITABC Archaeological Mission at Pyrgos, Nicosia, Archaeological Museum, June 30-July 30, 2004*. Nicosia: Nicosia Archaeological Museum.

Belgiorno, M. R.
2007, *I Profumi di Afrodite e il Segreto dell'Olio. Scoperte Archaeologiche a Cipro.* Rome: Gangemi Editore.

Benson, J. L.
1972, *Bamboula at Kourion. The Necropolis and the Finds Excavated by J. F. Daniel* (Museum Monograph of the University Museum). Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press.

Betancourt, P.
2003, "The Impact of Cycladic Settlers on Early Minoan Crete". *Mediterranean Archaeology and Archaeometry* 3: 3-12.

Betts, A.
1985, "The Chipped Stone", in *Lemba Archaeological Project I: Excavations at Lemba Lakkous, 1976-1983*, Peltenburg, E. (Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology 70/1). Göteborg: Paul Åströms Förlag: 94-95, 196-197, 276-278.

Bolger, D.
1983, "Khrysiliou-*Ammos*, Nicosia-*Ayia Paraskevi* and the Philia Culture of Cyprus". *Report of the Department of Antiquities, Cyprus*: 60-73.

Bolger, D.
1987, "Is There a Western Cyprus? A Chalcolithic Viewpoint", in *Western Cyprus: Connections*, ed. Rupp, D. (Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology 77). Göteborg: Paul Åströms Förlag: 69-81.

Bolger, D.
1988, *Erimi-Pamboula: A Chalcolithic Settlement in Cyprus* (British Archaeological Reports Int. Ser. 443). Oxford: Archaeopress.

Bolger, D.
1989, "Regionalism, Cultural Variation and the Culture-area Concept in Later Prehistoric Cypriot Studies", in *Early Society in Cyprus*, ed. Peltenburg, E. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press: 142-159.

Bolger, D.
1991a, "The Evolution of the Chalcolithic Painted Style". *Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research* 282/283: 81-94.

Bolger, D.
1991b, "Early Red Polished Ware and the Origins of the Cypriot Bronze Age", in *Cypriot Ceramics: Reading the Prehistoric Record*, ed. Barlow, J.; Bolger, D.; and Kling, B. Philadelphia: University Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of Pennsylvania: 29-36.

Bolger, D.
2003, *Gender in Ancient Cyprus: Narratives of Social Change on a Mediterranean Island*. Walnut Creek: Altamira.

Bolger, D.
2006a, "Pottery, including Representational Vessels", in *The Chalcolithic Cemetery of Souskiou-Vathyrkakas. Investigations of Four Missions from 1950 to 1997*, ed. Peltenburg, E. Nicosia: Department of Antiquities: 101-131.

Bolger, D.
2006b, "Preliminary Report of Ceramics", in "Investigations at Souskiou-Laona settlement, Dhiarizos Valley, 2005", Peltenburg, E.; Bolger, D.; Kincey, M.; McCarthy, A.; McCartney, C.; and Sewell, D. A. *Report of the Department of Antiquities, Cyprus*: 99-101.

Bolger, D.
2007, "Cultural Interaction in 3rd Millennium B.C. Cyprus: Evidence of Ceramics", in *Mediterranean Crossroads*, ed. Antoniadou, S.; and Pace, A. Athens: Pierides Foundation: 163-188.

Bolger, D.
In press, "A Matter of Choice: Cypriot Interactions with the Levantine Mainland during the Late 4th-3rd Millennia B.C." *Levant*.

Bolger, D.; McCartney, C.; and Peltenburg, E.
2004, "Regional Interaction in the Prehistoric West: Lemba Archaeological Project Western Cyprus Survey", in *Archaeological Field Survey in Cyprus: Past History, Future Potentials*, ed. Iacovou, M. (British School at Athens Studies 11). London: British School at Athens: 105-123.

Bolger, D.; Maguire, L.; Quye, A.; Ritson, S.; and Stephen, F. M. K.
1998a, "The Ceramics", in *Lemba Archaeological Project, Cyprus, Volume 2.1A. Excavations at Kissonerga-Mosphilia, 1979-1992*, Peltenburg, E. et al. (Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology 70/2). Jonsered: Paul Åströms Förlag: 93-147.

Bolger, D.; Maguire, L.; Quye, A.; Ritson, S.; and Stephen, F. M. K.
1998b, "The Pottery", in *Lemba Archaeological Project, Cyprus, Volume II.1B. Excavations at Kissonerga-Mosphilia, 1979-1992*, Peltenburg, E. et al. (Department of Archaeology Occasional Paper 19). Edinburgh: University of Edinburgh: 121-175.

Bombardieri, L.
In press, "Iconography, Function and Meaning of 'Comb-shaped' Representations in Early Cypriote Art and Society", in *Forms and Significance of Combs and Comb-shaped Motifs in Cypriote Art and Society from Bronze Age Communities to the Modern Traditional Culture*, Bombardieri, L.; Fourrier, S.; and Violaris, Y. Firenze: Firenze University Press.

Bowman, S.; Ambers, J.; and Leese, M. N.
1990, "Re-evaluation of British Museum Radiocarbon Dates Issued between 1980 and 1984". *Radiocarbon* 32,1: 59-79.

Bronk Ramsey, C.
1995, "Radiocarbon Calibration and Analysis of Stratigraphy: The OxCal Program". *Radiocarbon* 37,2: 425-430.

Bronk Ramsey, C.
1998, "Probability and Dating", in *Proceedings of the 16th International 14C Conference*, ed. Mook, W. G.; and van der Plicht, J. *Radiocarbon* 40,1: 461-474.

Bronk Ramsey, C.
2009, "Dealing with Outliers and Offsets in Radiocarbon Dating". *Radiocarbon* 51,3: 1023-1045.

Bruins, H.; Nijboer, A.; and van der Plicht, J.
2011, "Iron Age Mediterranean Chronology: A Reply". *Radiocarbon* 53,1: 199-220.

Budin, S.
2003, *The Origin of Aphrodite*. Bethesda, MD: CDL Press.

Campbell, S.
2007, "Rethinking Halaf Chronologies". *Paléorient* 33: 103-136.

Carver, M.
2007, "Editorial". *Antiquity* 81: 261-266.

Catling, H. W.
1962, "Patterns of Settlement in Bronze Age Cyprus". *Opuscula Atheniensia* 4:129-169.

Catling, H. W.
1964, *Cypriot Bronzework in the Mycenaean World.* Oxford: Clarendon Press.

Catling, H. W.; and Karageorghis, V.
1960, "Minoika in Cyprus". *Annual of the British School at Athens* 55: 109-127.

Catling, H. W.; and MacGillivray, J. A.
1983, "An Early Cypriot III Vase from the Palace at Knossos". *Annual of the British School at Athens* 78: 1-8.

Cesnola, L. Palma di
1877, *Cyprus, Its Ancient Cities, Tombs and Temples*. New York: Harper and Brothers.

Charles, J. A.
1967, "Early Arsenical Bronzes-A Metallurgical View". *American Journal of Archaeology* 71,1: 21-26.

Christen, J. A.
1994, *Bayesian Interpretation of Radiocarbon Results.* Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation. University of Nottingham.

Christou, D.
1989, "The Chalcolithic Cemetery 1 at Souskiou-Vathyrkakas", in *Early Society in Cyprus*, ed. Peltenburg, E. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press: 82-94.

Christodoulou, D.
1959, *The Evolution of Rural Land Use Patterns in Cyprus*. Bude: Geographical Publications Limited.

Clarke, J.
1992, "Ceramic analysis and occupational assignments", in "Canadian Palaipaphos Survey Project: 1991 field season", Rupp, D.; Clarke, J. T.; D'Annibale, C.; and Stewart S. *Report of the Department of Antiquities, Cyprus*: 291-300.

Clarke, J.
1998, *Regional Variation in the Ceramics of Neolithic Cyprus: Implications for the Socio-economic and Cultural Dynamics of a Prehistoric Island Society*. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation. University of Edinburgh.

Clarke, J.
2004, "Excavations at Kalavasos-*Kokkinogia* and Kalavasos-*Pampoules* 2002-3". *Report of the Department of Antiquities, Cyprus*: 51-71.

Clarke, J.; and Todd, I. A.
1993, "The Field Survey of Kalavasos-*Pamboules*". *Report of the Department of Antiquities, Cyprus*: 11-28.

Clarke, J.; Croft, P.; and McCartney, C.
2007, "The 1940s Excavations at Kalavasos-*Kokkinogia* and Kalavasos-*Pampoules*". *Report of the Department of Antiquities, Cyprus*: 45-86.

Coleman, J.
1992a, "Greece, the Aegean and Cyprus", in *Chronologies in Old World Archaeology*, vol. 1, ed. Ehrich, R. Chicago: University of Chicago Press: 247-288.

Coleman, J.
1992b, "Greece, the Aegean and Cyprus", in *Chronologies in Old World Archaeology*, vol. 2, ed. Ehrich, R. Chicago: University of Chicago Press: 203-229.

Coleman, J. E.; and Barlow, J. A.
1996, "Conclusions", in *Alambra: a Middle Bronze Age Settlement in Cyprus: Archaeological Investigations by Cornell University 1974-1985*, Coleman, J. E.; Barlow, J. A.; Mogelonsky, M.; and Schaar, K. W. (Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology 118). Jonsered: Paul Åströms Förlag: 327-344.

Coleman, J. E.; Barlow, J. A.; Mogelonsky, M.; and Schaar, K. W.
1996, *Alambra: a Middle Bronze Age Settlement in Cyprus: Archaeological Investigations by Cornell University 1975-1985* (Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology 118). Jonsered: Paul Åströms Förlag.

Constantinou, G.
1982, "Geological Features and Ancient Exploitation of the Cupriferous Sulphide Orebodies of Cyprus", in *Early Metallurgy in Cyprus 4000-500 B.C.*, ed. Muhly, J. D.; Maddin, R.; and Karageorghis, V. Nicosia: The Pierides Foundation: 13-23.

Constantinou, G.
1992, "The Mining Industry of Cyprus in Modern Times", in *Cyprus Copper and the Sea*, ed. Marangou, A.; and Psillides, K. Nicosia: The Government of Cyprus: 328-367.

Craddock, P. T.
1995, *Early Metal Mining and Production*. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press.

Crewe, L.
1998, *Spindle Whorls. A Study of Form, Function and Decoration in Prehistoric Bronze Age Cyprus* (Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology Pocket-book 149). Jonsered: Paul Åströms Förlag.

Crewe, L.; Peltenburg, E.; and Spanou, S.
2002, "Contexts for Cruciforms: Figurines from Prehistoric Cyprus". *Antiquity* 76: 21-22.

Crewe, L.; Lorentz, K; Peltenburg, E.; and Spanou, S.
2005, "Treatments of the Dead: Preliminary Report of Investigations at Souskiou-*Laona* Chalcolithic Cemetery, 2001-2004". *Report of the Department of Antiquities, Cyprus*: 41-67.

Crewe, L.; Croft, P.; Graham, L.; and McCarthy, A.
2008, "First Preliminary Report of Excavations at Kissonerga-*Skalia*, 2007". *Report of the Department of Antiquities, Cyprus*: 105-120.

Croft, P.
2006, "Animal Bone and Antler", in *The Chalcolithic Cemetery of Souskiou-Vathyrkakas, Cyprus: Results of the Investigations of Four Missions, from 1951 to 1997*, ed. Peltenburg, E. Nicosia: Department of Antiquities: 151-152.

Cullen, T.; Todd, I. A.; and Wheeler, E. C.
1986, "Catalogue of Finds", in *Vasilikos Valley Project 1: The Bronze Age Cemetery in Kalavasos Village*, ed. Todd, I. A. (Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology 71/1). Göteborg: Paul Åströms Förlag: 40-127.

Daune-Le Brun, O.
2011, "Les techniques de construction au Néolithique pré-céramique récent de Chypre, in *Proceedings of the IV. International Cyprological Congress (Lefkosia, 29 April – 3 May 2008). Volume A'2 - Ancient Section*, ed. Demetriou, A. Lefkosia: Society of Cypriot Studies: 572.

Des Gagniers, J.; and Karageorghis, V.
1976, *Vases et figurines de l'âge du bronze à Chypre: céramique rouge et noire polie.* Québec: Presses de l'Université Laval.

Dikaios, P.
1934, "Two Neolithic Steatite Idols". *Report of the Department of Antiquities, Cyprus*: 16.

Dikaios, P.
1938, "The Excavations at Erimi, 1933-1935: Final Report". *Report of the Department of Antiquities, Cyprus*: 1-81.

Dikaios, P.
1940, "The Excavations at Vounous-Bellapais in Cyprus, 1931-2". *Archaeologia* 88: 1-174.

Dikaios, P.
1946, "A New Chapter in the Long Island Story of Cyprus. *The Illustrated London News* (March 2): 244-245.

Dikaios, P.
1947, *A Guide to the Cyprus Museum.* Nicosia: Department of Antiquities.

Dikaios, P.
1953, *Khirokitia*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Dikaios, P.
1961, *Sotira.* Philadelphia: University Museum, University of Pennsylvania.

Dikaios, P.
1962, "The Stone Age", in *The Stone Age and the Early Bronze Age in Cyprus*, Dikaios, P.; and Stewart, J. R. (The Swedish Cyprus Expedition, Vol. IV, Part 1A). Lund: Swedish Cyprus Expedition: 1-204.

Dikaios, P.; and Stewart, J. R.
1962, *The Stone Age and the Early Bronze Age in Cyprus* (The Swedish Cyprus Expedition, Vol. IV, Part 1A). Lund: Swedish Cyprus Expedition.

Dikomitou, M.
2010, "A Closer Look at Red Polished Philia Fabrics. Inquiring into Ceramic Uniformity in Cyprus, ca. 2500-2300 B.C." *The Old Potter's Almanack* 15/2: 1-6.

Dikomitou, M.; and Martinòn-Torres, M.
2012, "Fabricating an Island-wide Tradition. Red Polished Pottery from Early and Middle Bronze Age Cyprus, in *Proceedings of the 5th HSA Symposium (October 2008 Athens)*, ed. Zacharias, N.; Georgakopoulou, M.; Polikreti, K.; Vakoulis, T.; and Facorellis, Y. Athens: Papazisi Publishers: 423-442.

Domurad, M. R.
1996, "The Human Remains from Alambra", in *Alambra: a Middle Bronze Age Settlement in Cyprus: Archaeological Investigations by Cornell University 1975-1985*, Coleman, J. E.; Barlow, J. A.; Mogelonsky, M.; and Schaar, K. W. (Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology 118). Jonsered: Paul Åströms Förlag: 515-518.

Dunn-Vaturi, A.-E.
2003, *Vounous. C. F. A. Schaeffer's Excavations in 1933. Tombs 49-79* (Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology 130). Jonsered: Paul Åströms Förlag.

Duryea, D.
1965, *The Necropolis of Phaneromeni and its Relation to Other Early Bronze Age Sites in Cyprus*. Unpublished M.A. dissertation. University of Missouri-Columbia.

Eimermann, E.
2004, "Soundings at Early Bronze Age Hacılartepe in the Iznik Region (NW Anatolia)". *Anatolica* 30: 15-36.

Elliott, C.
1981, "Observations on Ground Stone Adzes and Axes from Lemba Lakkous". *Report of the Department of Antiquities, Cyprus*: 1-23.

Elliott, C.
1985, "The Ground Stone Industry", in *Lemba Archaeological Project I: Excavations at Lemba Lakkous, 1976-1983*, Peltenburg, E. (Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology 70/1). Göteborg: Paul Åströms Förlag: 161-195, 271-275.

Elliott-Xenophontos, C.
1998a, "The Ground Stone", in *Lemba Archaeological Project, Cyprus, Volume II.1A. Excavations at Kissonerga-Mosphilia, 1979-1992*, Peltenburg, E. et al. (Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology 70/2). Jonsered: Paul Åströms Förlag: 168-186.

Elliott-Xenophontos, C.
1998b, "Ground Stone Tools", in *Lemba Archaeological Project, Cyprus, Volume II.1B*, *Excavations at Kissonerga-Mosphilia, 1979-1992*, Peltenburg, E. et al. (Department of Archaeology Occasional Paper 19). Edinburgh: University of Edinburgh: 193-229.

Eslick, C.
2009, *Elmali-Karataş V. The Early Bronze Age Pottery of Karataş: Habitation Deposits*. Bryn Mawr: Bryn Mawr College Archaeological Publications.

Fantalkin, A.; Finkelstein, I.; and Piasetzky, E.
2011, "Iron Age Mediterranean Chronology: A Rejoinder". *Radiocarbon* 53/1: 179-198.

Fasnacht, W.; and Künzler Wagner, N.
2001, "Appendix I. Stone casting moulds from Marki-*Alonia*", in "Excavations at Marki-*Alonia*, 2000", Frankel, D.; and Webb, J. M. *Report of the Department of Antiquities, Cyprus*: 38-41.

Finlayson, B.; and McCartney, C.
1998, "The Chipped Stone Report", in *Lemba Archaeological Project, Cyprus, Volume II.1B. Excavations at Kissonerga-Mosphilia, 1979-1992*, Peltenburg, E. et al. (Department of Archaeology Occasional Paper 19). Edinburgh: University of Edinburgh: 249-294.

Fischer, P. M.
1986, *Prehistoric Cypriot Skulls* (Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology 75). Göteborg: Paul Åströms Förlag.

Flannery, K.
1972, "The origins of the village as a settlement type in Mesoamerica and the Near East: a comparative study", in *Man, settlement and urbanism*, ed. Ucko, P.; Tringham, R.; and Dimbleby, G. London: Duckworth: 25-53.

Flannery, K.
2002, "The Origins of the Village Revisited: From Nuclear to Extended Households". *American Antiquity* 67: 417-433.

Flourentzos, P.
1988, "Tomb Discoveries from the Necropolis of Ayia Paraskevi, Nicosia". *Report of the Department of Antiquities, Cyprus*, Part I: 121-125.

Flourentzos, P.
1991, *Excavations in the Kouris Valley I. The Tombs*. Nicosia: Department of Antiquities.

Frankel, D.
1974a, *Middle Cypriot White Painted Pottery. An Analytical Study of the Decoration* (Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology 42). Göteborg: Paul Åströms Förlag.

Frankel, D.
1974b, "Inter-site Relationships in the Middle Bronze Age of Cyprus". *World Archaeology* 6/2: 190-208.

Frankel, D.
2005, "Becoming Bronze Age: Acculturation and enculturation in 3rd millennium B.C.E. Cyprus", in *Archaeological Perspectives on the Transmission and Transformation of Culture in the Eastern Mediterranean*, ed. Clarke, J. (Levant Supplementary Series 2). Oxford: Oxbow Books: 18-24.

Frankel, D.
2009, "What Do We Mean by 'Regionalism'?", in *The Formation of Cyprus in the 2nd Millennium B.C. Studies in Regionalism during the Middle and Late Bronze Ages. Proceedings of a Workshop Held at the 4th Cyprological Congress, May 2nd 2008, Lefkosia, Cyprus*, ed. Hein, I. Vienna: Verlag der Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften: 15-26.

Frankel, D., and Tamvaki, A.
1973, "Cypriote Shrine Models and Decorated Tombs". *Australian Journal of Biblical Archaeology* 2: 39-44.

Frankel, D.; and Webb, J. M.
1996a, *Marki Alonia. An Early and Middle Bronze Age Town in Cyprus. Excavations 1990-1994* (Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology 123/1). Jonsered: Paul Åströms Förlag.

Frankel, D.; and Webb, J. M.
1996b, "Excavations at Marki-Alonia, 1995-6". *Report of the Department of Antiquities, Cyprus*: 51-68.

Frankel, D.; and Webb, J. M.
2001, "Excavations at Marki-*Alonia*, 2000". *Report of the Department of Antiquities, Cyprus*: 15-43.

Frankel, D.; and Webb, J. M.
2004, "An Early Bronze Age Shell Pendant from Cyprus". *Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research* 336: 1-9.

Frankel, D.; and Webb, J. M.
2006a, *Marki Alonia. An Early and Middle Bronze Age Settlement in Cyprus. Excavations 1995-2000* (Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology 123/2). Sävedalen: Paul Åströms Förlag.

Frankel, D.; and Webb, J. M.
2006b, "Neighbours: Negotiating space in a prehistoric village". *Antiquity* 80: 287-302.

Frankel, D.; and Webb, J. M.
2007, *The Bronze Age Cemeteries at Deneia in Cyprus* (Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology 125). Sävedalen: Paul Åströms Förlag.

Frankel, D.; and Webb, J. M.
2012, "Household Continuity and Transformation in a Prehistoric Cypriot Village", in *New Perspectives on Household Archaeology*, ed. Parker, B. J.; and Foster, C. P. Winona Lake, IN: Eisenbrauns: 473-500.

Frankel, D.; Webb, J. M.; and Eslick, C
1996, "Anatolia and Cyprus in the Third Millennium B.C.E. A Speculative Model of Interaction". *Abr Nahrain* Supplement 5: 37-50.

Fürst, C. M.
1933, *Zur Kenntnis der Anthropologie der Prähistorischen Bevolkerung der Inseln Cypern*. Lunds Universitets Arsskrift, NF, Avd. 2, Bd. 29, no. 6.

Gale, N. H.
1991, "Metals and Metallurgy in the Chalcolithic Period". *Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research* 282/3: 37-62.

Gale, N. H.
1999, "Lead Isotope Characterization of the Ore Deposits of Cyprus and Sardinia and its Application to the Discovery of the Sources of Copper for Late Bronze Age Oxhide Ingots", in *Metals in Antiquity*, ed. Young, S. M. M.; Pollard, A. M.; Budd, P.; and Ixer, R. A. (British Archaeological Reports Int. Ser. 792). Oxford: Archaeopress: 110-121.

Gale, N.; Stos-Gale, S.; and Fasnacht, W.
1996, "Metal and metalworking", in *Alambra: a Middle Bronze Age Settlement in Cyprus: Archaeological Investigations by Cornell University 1974-1985*, Coleman, J. E.; Barlow, J. A.; Mogelonsky, M.; and Schaar, K. W. (Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology 118). Jonsered: Paul Åströms Förlag: 129-142.

Gale, N. H.; and Stos Gale, Z. A.
2005, "Zur Herkunft der Kupferbarren aus dem Schiffswrack von Uluburun und der spätbronzezeitliche Metallhandel im Mittelmeerraum", in *Das Schiff von Uluburun. Welthandel vor 3000 Jahren*, ed. Yalçin, Ü.; Pulak, C.; and Slotta, T. Bochum: Deutsches Bergbau Museum: 117-131.

Gass, I.
1968, "Is the Troodos Massif of Cyprus a Fragment of Mesozoic Ocean Floor?" *Nature* 220: 39-42.

Georgiou, G.
2000, "An Early Bronze Age Tomb at Psematismenos-*Trelloukkas*". *Report of the Department of Antiquities, Cyprus*: 47-63.

Georgiou, G.
2001, "Three Early Bronze Age Tombs from the Hills of Larnaka District". *Report of the Department of Antiquities, Cyprus*: 49-71.

Georgiou, G.
2002, "The Necropolis of *Agia Paraskevi* Revisited". *Report of the Department of Antiquities, Cyprus*: 49-63.

Georgiou, G.
2007, Η Τοπογραφία της ανθρώπινης εγκατάστασης στην Κύπρο κατά την Πρώιμη και Μέση Χαλκοκρατία. [*The Topography of Human Settlement in Cyprus in the Early and Middle Bronze Ages*] (in Greek). Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation. University of Cyprus, Nicosia.

Georgiou, G.; Webb, J. M.; and Frankel, D.
2011, *Psematismenos-Trelloukkas. An Early Bronze Age Cemetery in Cyprus*. Nicosia: Department of Antiquities.

Giardino, Cl.; Gigante, G. E.; and Ridolfi, S.
2003, "Appendix 8.1: Archeometallurgical Studies", in *Sotira Kaminoudhia. An Early Bronze Age Site in Cyprus*, ed. Swiny, S.; Rapp, G.; and Herscher, E. (Cyprus American Archaeological Research Institute Monographs 4). Boston: American Schools of Oriental Research: 385-396.

Gjerstad, E.
1926, *Studies on Prehistoric Cyprus*. Uppsala: Uppsala Universitets Årsskrift.

Gjerstad, E.
1960, "Pottery Types Cypro-Geometric to Cypro-Classical". *Opuscula Atheniensia* 3: 105-122.

Gjerstad, E.
1980a, "The Origin and Chronology of the Early Bronze Age in Cyprus". *Report of the Department of Antiquities, Cyprus*: 1-16.

Gjerstad, E.
1980b, *Ages and Days in Cyprus* (Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology Pocket-book 12). Göteborg: Paul Åströms Förlag.

Gjerstad, E.; Lindros, J; Sjöqvist, E.; and Westholm, A.
1934, *The Swedish Cyprus Expedition, Vol. 1. Finds and Results of the Excavations in Cyprus 1927-1931*. Stockholm: Victor Pettersons Bokindustriaktiebolag.

Goldman, H.
1956, *Excavations at Gözlü Kule, Tarsus II*. Princeton: Princeton University Press.

Goring, E.
1991, "The Anthropomorphic Figurines", in *Lemba Archaeological Project II.2: A Ceremonial Area at Kissonerga*, Peltenburg, E. et al. (Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology 70/3). Göteborg: Paul Åströms Förlag: 39-60.

Goring, E.
1992, "Secondary Treatment of Prehistoric Figurines: An Example from Chalcolithic Cyprus", in *Studies in Honour of Vassos Karageorghis*, ed. Ioannides, G. Nicosia: Hetaireia Kypriakon Spoudon: 37-40.

Goring, E.
1998a, "Figurines, Figurine Fragments, Phalli, Possibly Figurative Worked and Unworked Stones, Unidentifiable Worked Stones and Pottery Fragments", in *Lemba Archaeological Project (Cyprus)* II.1A. *Excavations at Kissonerga-Mosphilia, 1979-1992*, Peltenburg, E. et al. (Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology 70/2). Jonsered: Paul Åströms Förlag: 148-167.

Goring, E.
1998b, "Catalogue of Figurines, Figurine Fragments, Phalli, possibly Figurative Worked and Unworked Stones, Unidentifiable Worked Stones and Pottery Fragments", in *Lemba Archaeological Project (Cyprus)* II.1B. *Excavations at Kissonerga-Mosphilia, 1979-1992*, Peltenburg, E. et al. (Department of Archaeology Occasional Paper 19). Edinburgh: University of Edinburgh: 176-192.

Goring, E.
2003, "Figurines, Figurine Fragments, Unidentifiable Worked Stones and Pottery Fragments", in *Lemba Archaeological Project (Cyprus)* III.1. *The Colonisation and Settlement of Cyprus: Investigations at Kissonerga-Mylouthkia, 1976-1996*, ed. Peltenburg, E. (Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology 70/4). Sävedalen: Paul Åströms Förlag: 169-176.

Goring, E.
2006, "Figurines and Figurative Pendants", in *The Chalcolithic Cemetery of Souskiou-Vathyrkakas, Cyprus: Results of the Investigations of Four Missions, from 1951 to 1997*, ed. Peltenburg, E. Nicosia: Department of Antiquities: 67-90.

Grace, V. R.
1940, "A Cypriote Tomb and Minoan Evidence for Its Date". *American Journal of Archaeology* 44: 10-52.

Guilaine, J.
2003, "Vestiges symboliques de Shillourokambos", in *Le néolithique de Chypre: actes du colloque international organisé par le Département des antiquités de Chypre et l'Ecole française d'Athènes, Nicosie, 17-19 mai 2001*, ed. Guilaine, J.; and Le Brun, A. (Supplementary volume of the Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique). Athens: Ecole française d'Athènes: 329-340.

Hadjisavvas, S.
1977, "The Archaeological Survey of Paphos. A Preliminary Report". *Report of the Department of Antiquities, Cyprus*: 222-231.

Hadjisavvas, S. (ed.)
2010, *Cyprus: Crossroads of Civilizations*. Nicosia: The Government of the Republic of Cyprus.

Håkansson, S.
1981, "University of Lund Radiocarbon Dates XIV". *Radiocarbon* 23: 384-403.

Hamilton, N.
1994, "A Fresh Look at the 'Seated Gentleman' in the Pierides Foundation Museum, Republic of Cyprus". *Cambridge Archaeological Journal* 4: 302-312.

Harris, E.
1979, *Principles of Archaeological Stratigraphy*. London: Academic Press.

Held, S. O.
1992, *Pleistocene Fauna and Holocene Humans. A Gazeteer of Paleontological and Early Archaeological Sites on Cyprus* (Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology 95). Jonsered: Paul Åströms Förlag.

Hennessy, J. B.
1974, "Cyprus in the Early Bronze Age", in *The Cypriot Bronze Age: Some Recent Australian Contributions to the Prehistory of Cyprus*, ed. Birmingham, J. (Australian Studies in Archaeology 1). Sydney: 1-9.

Hennessy, J. B.; Eriksson, K. O.; and Kehrberg, I. C.
1988, *Ayia Paraskevi and Vasilia. Excavations by J. R. B. Stewart* (Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology 82). Göteborg: Paul Åströms Förlag.

Herscher, E.
1973, "Red-and-Black Polished Ware from the Western Karpas". *Report of the Department of Antiquities, Cyprus*: 62-71.

Herscher, E.
1975, "New Light from Lapithos", in *The Archaeology of Cyprus: Recent Developments*, ed. Robertson, N. Park Ridge: Noyes Press: 39-60.

Herscher, E.
1978, *The Bronze Age Cemetery at Lapithos, Vrysi tou Barba, Cyprus: Results of the University of Pennsylvania Museum Excavation, 1931*. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation. University of Pennsylvania.

Herscher, E.
1980, "Southern Cyprus and the Disappearing Early Bronze Age". *Report of the Department of Antiquities, Cyprus*: 17-21.

Herscher, E.
2003, "The Ceramics", in *Sotira Kaminoudhia: An Early Bronze Age Site in Cyprus*, ed. Swiny, S.; Rapp, G.; and Herscher, E. (Cyprus American Archaeological Research Institute Monographs 4). Boston: American Schools of Oriental Research: 145-204.

Herscher, E.; and Swiny, S.
1992, "Picking up the Pieces: Two Plundered Bronze Age Cemeteries", in *Studies in Honour of Vassos Karageorghis*, ed. Ioannides, G. Nicosia: Hetaireia Kypriakon Spoudon: 69-86.

Herscher, E.; and Swiny, S.
2003, "Chronology", in *Sotira Kaminoudhia: An Early Bronze Age Site in Cyprus*, ed. Swiny, S.; Rapp, G.; and Herscher, E. (Cyprus American Archaeological Research Institute Monographs 4). Boston: American Schools of Oriental Research: 495-505.

Hertz, R.
1907, "Contribution à une étude sur la representation collective de la mort". *Année sociologique* 10: 48-137.

Heywood, H.; Swiny, S.; Whittingham, D.; and Croft, P.
1981, "Erimi Revisited". *Report of the Department of Antiquities, Cyprus*: 24-42.

Iliffe, J.; and Mitford, T.
1952, "Excavations at Aphrodite's Sanctuary at Paphos". *Liverpool Bulletin* 2: 24-66.

Jackson, A.
2006, "Ground Stone Objects", in *The Chalcolithic Cemetery of Souskiou-Vathyrkakas, Cyprus: Investigations of Four Missions from 1950 to 1997*, ed. Peltenburg, E. Nicosia: Department of Antiquities: 125-131.

Karageorghis, J.
1977, *La grande déesse de Chypre et son culte à travers l'iconographie de l'époque néolithique au VIème s.a.C.* Lyon: Maison de l'Orient.

Karageorghis, V.
1958, "Finds from Early Cypriot Cemeteries". *Report of the Department of Antiquities, Cyprus*, 1940-1948: 115-152.

Karageorghis, V.
1970, "Chronique des fouilles et découvertes archéologiques à Chypre en 1969". *Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique* 94: 191-300.

Karageorghis, V.
1991, *The Coroplastic Art of Ancient Cyprus I. Chalcolithic-Late Cypriote I*. Nicosia: A. G. Leventis Foundation.

Karageorghis, V.
1998, *Documenti Inediti di Cipro Antica*. Canova: Centro Studi Richerche Ligabue.

Karageorghis, V.
1999, *Ancient Cypriote Art in the Severis Collection.* Athens: Kapon Editions.

Karageorghis, V.
2004, *Ancient Cypriote Art in the Musée d'Art et d'Histoire, Geneva.* Athens and Geneva: Costakis and Leto Severis Foundation, Musée d'Art et d'Histoire.

Kassianidou, V.
2007, "Ground Stone Tools from Apliki Karamallos", in *Joan du Plat Taylor's Excavations at the Late Bronze Age Mining Settlement at Apliki Karamallos, Cyprus, Part 1*, Kling, B.; and Muhly, J. D. (Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology 134/1). Sävedalen: Paul Åströms Förlag: 277-306.

Kassianidou, V.
2008, "The Formative Years of the Cypriot Copper Industry", in *Aegean Metallurgy in the Bronze Age. Proceedings of an International Symposium held at the University of Crete Rethymnon, Greece, on November 19-21, 2004*, ed. Tzachilli, I. Athens: Ta Pragmata Publications: 249-267.

Kenna, V. E. G.
1967, "The Seal Use of Cyprus in the Bronze Age". *Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique* 91: 255-268.

Kenna, V. E. G.
1971, *Corpus of Cypriote Antiquities 3. Catalogue of the Cypriote Seals of the Bronze Age in the British Museum* (Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology 20/3). Göteborg: Paul Åströms Förlag.

Kent, S.
1990, "A cross-cultural study of segmentation architecture, and the use of space", in *Domestic architecture and the use of space*, ed. Kent, S. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press: 127-152.

Keswani, P.
2004, *Mortuary Ritual and Society in Bronze Age Cyprus*. London: Equinox.

Keswani, P.
2005, "Death, Prestige, and Copper in Bronze Age Cyprus". *American Journal of Archaeology* 109: 341-401.

Keswani, P.
2008, "Review of *The Chalcolithic Cemetery of Souskiou-Vathyrkakas, Cyprus: Investigations of Four Missions from 1950 to 1997*, ed. E. Peltenburg". *American Journal of Archaeology* 112: 357-359.

Keswani, P. S.
2012, "Mortuary Practices and Burial Cults in Cyprus from the Bronze Age through the Early Iron Age", in *Parallel Lives: Ancient Island Societies in Crete and Cyprus*, ed. Cadogan G.; Iacovou, M.; Kopaka K.; and Whitley, J. (British School of Archaeology at Athens Studies 20). London: British School at Athens: 313-330.

Knapp, A. B.
1990, "Production, Location and Integration in Bronze Age Cyprus". *Current Anthropology* 31: 147-176.

Knapp, A. B.
1993, "Social Complexity: Incipience, Emergence, and Development on Prehistoric Cyprus". *Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research* 292: 85-104.

Knapp, A. B.
1994, "Emergence, Development and Decline on Bronze Age Cyprus", in *Development and Decline in the Mediterranean Bronze Age*, ed. Mathers, C.; and Stoddart, S. Sheffield: J. R. Collis: 271-304.

Knapp, A. B.
2008, *Insularity, Connectivity and Identity: Prehistoric and Protohistoric Cyprus.* Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Knapp, A. B.; with Held, S.; and Manning, S.
1994, "The Prehistory of Cyprus: Problems and Prospects". *Journal of World Prehistory* 8: 377-453.

Knapp, A. B.; and Meskell, L. M.
1997, "Bodies of Evidence on Prehistoric Cyprus". *Cambridge Archaeological Journal* 7: 183-204.

Kouka, O.
2011, "Symbolism, ritual feasting and ethnicity in Early Bronze Age Cyprus and Anatolia", in *On Cooking Pots, Drinking Cups, Loom Weights and Ethnicity in Bronze Age Cyprus and Neighbouring Regions. International Archaeological Symposium Nicosia, 6th-7th November 2010*, ed. Karageorghis, V.; and Kouka, O. Nicosia: A. G. Leventis Foundation: 43-56.

Kromholz, S.
1982, *The Bronze Age Necropolis at Ayia Paraskevi* (Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology Pocket-book 17). Göteborg: Paul Åströms Förlag.

Lassen, H.; MacLaurin, L.; and Todd, I. A.
2007, "Catalogue of Artifacts", in *Vasilikos Valley Project 11: Kalavasos Village Tombs 52-79*, ed. Todd, I. A. (Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology 71/11). Sävedalen: Paul Åströms Förlag: 40-202.

Lebeau, M.
2000, "Stratified Archaeological Evidence and Compared Periodizations in the Syrian Jezirah during the Third Millennium B.C.", in *Chronologies des Pays du Caucase et de L'Euphrate aux IVe-IIIe Millenaires*, ed. Marro, C.; and Hauptmann, H. (Varia Anatolica 9). Paris: De Boccard: 167-192.

Lebeau, M. (ed.)
2011, *Jezirah* (ARCANE I). Turnhout: Brepols.

Le Brun, A.
1994, *Fouilles récentes à Khirokitia.* Paris: Éditions Recherche sur les Civilizations.

Le Brun, A.
1997, *Khirokitia: A Neolithic Site*. Nicosia: Bank of Cyprus.

Le Brun, A.; and Daune-Le Brun, O.
2009, "Khirokitia (Chypre): la taille et les pulsations de l'établissement néolithique précéramique, nouvelles données". *Paléorient* 35/2: 69-78.

Lo Schiavo, F.; Muhly, J. D.; Maddin, R.; and Giumlia Mair, A. (eds.)
2009, *Oxhide Ingots in the Central Mediterranean.* Rome: A. G. Leventis Foundation and CNR-Instituto di Study Sulle Civilta´ Dell´Egeo e Del Vicino Oriente.

Lorentz, K.
2009, "Appendix 2: Human Remains in the Cyprus Museum", in *The Bronze Age Cemeteries at Karmi Palealona and Lapatsa in Cyprus: Excavations by J. R. B. Stewart*, ed. Webb, J. M.; Frankel, D.; Eriksson, K. O.; and Hennessy, J. B. (Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology 136). Sävedalen: Paul Åströms Förlag: 265-274.

Lubsen-Admiraal, S. M.
1999, "The T. N. Zintilis Collection of Early Cypriot South Coast Ware". *Report of the Department of Antiquities, Cyprus*: 35-70.

Lubsen-Admiraal, S. M.
2003, *Ancient Cypriote Art in the T. N. Zintilis Collection*. Corpus of Cypriote Antiquities 25 (Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology 20/25). Sävedalen: Paul Åströms Förlag.

Lubsen-Admiraal, S.; and Crouwel, J.
1989, *Cyprus and Aphrodite*. 's-Gravenhage: SDU.

Lunt, D. A.
1985, "Report on the Human Dentitions and Discussion of the Human Dentitions", in *Lemba Archaeological Project I: Excavations at Lemba Lakkous, 1976-1983*, Peltenburg, E. (Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology 70/1). Göteborg: Paul Åströms Förlag: 54-58, 150-153, 245-249.

Lunt, D. A.; Parras, Z.; and Watt, M. E.
2006, "The Mortuary Population", in *The Chalcolithic Cemetery of Souskiou-Vathyrkakas, Cyprus: Investigations of Four Missions from 1950 to 1997*, ed. Peltenburg, E. Nicosia: Department of Antiquities: 45-66.

MacLaurin, M. L. G.
1980, *Cypriote Red Polished Pottery and its Regional Variation*. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation. University of London.

MacLaurin, M. L. G.
1985, "Shape and Fabric in Cypriote Red Polished Pottery", in Πρακτικά του Δεύτερου Διεθνούς Κυπριολογικού Συνεδρίου (Λευκωσία 20-25 Απριλίου 1982), ed. Papadopoulou, Th.; and Hadjistelli, S. Nicosia: Society of Cypriot Studies: 73-107.

MacLaurin, L.
2007, "Ceramics", in *Vasilikos Valley Project 11: Kalavasos Village Tombs 52-79*, ed. Todd, I. A. (Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology 71/11). Sävedalen: Paul Åströms Förlag: 203-251.

Maddin, R.; Muhly, J. D.; and Stech, T.
1999, Early Metalworking at Çayönü", in *The Beginnings of Metallurgy*, ed. Hauptmann, A.; Pernicka, E.; Rehren, Th.; and Yalçın, Ü. (Der Anschnitt 9). Bochum: Deutsches Bergbau Museum: 37-44.

Maher, L.; Banning, E.; and Chazan, M.
2011, "Oasis or Mirage? Assessing the Role of Abrupt Climate Change in the Prehistory of the Southern Levant". *Cambridge Archaeological Journal* 21/1: 1-29.

Maliszewski, D.
1997, "Notes on the Bronze Age Settlement Patterns of Western Cyprus c. 2500-1050 B.C." *Report of the Department of Antiquities, Cyprus*: 65-84.

Manginis, G.; and Vavouranakis, G.
2004, "Μεσοκυπριακοί τάφοι στη θέση Αυδήμου-Καμάρες ΙΙ". *Report of the Department of Antiquities, Cyprus*: 93-147.

Manning, S. W.
1993, "Prestige, Distinction, and Competition: The Anatomy of Socioeconomic Complexity in Fourth to Second Millennium B.C.E. Cyprus". *Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research* 292: 35-58.

Manning, S. W.; and Peltenburg, E.
1998, "Towards a Dated Framework: Radiocarbon Chronology", in *Lemba Archaeological Project (Cyprus) II.1A: Excavations at Kissonerga-Mosphilia, 1979-1992*, Peltenburg, E. et al. (Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology 70/2). Göteborg: Paul Åströms Förlag: 12-21.

Manning, S. W.; and Sewell, D. A.
2006, "Psematismenos *Trelloukkas* Project, Cyprus". *Council for British Research in the Levant Bulletin* 1: 66-68.

Manning, S. W.; and Swiny, S.
1994, "Sotira *Kaminoudhia* and the Chronology of the Early Bronze Age in Cyprus". *Oxford Journal of Archaeology* 13: 149-172.

Manning, S.; McCartney, C.; Kromer, B.; and Stewart, S.
2010, "The Earlier Neolithic in Cyprus: Recognition and Dating of a Pre-Pottery Neolithic A Occupation". *Antiquity* 84: 693-706.

Mantzourani, E.
1994, "Το ανθρωπόμορφο ειδωλιο απο το Νεολιθιχό οιχισμό στη Θέση Καντού-*Κουφόβουνος*". *Report of the Department of Antiquities, Cyprus*: 1-30.

Mantzourani, E.
2001, "Ειδωλοπλαστιχή σε εηλό Νεολιθιχή Κύπρο: Νέα στοιχεία απο το Νεολιθιχό οιχισμό στη Θέση Καντού-*Κουφόβουνος*". *Report of the Department of Antiquities, Cyprus*: 1-14.

McCarthy, A.; Blakeman, B.; Dalton, M.; Graham, L.; Hill, I.; and Ritchie, G.
2009, "The Prastio-*Mesorotsos* Archaeological Expedition: First Preliminary Report of the 2008 Survey". *Report of the Department of Antiquities, Cyprus*: 59-88.

McCartney, C.
2006, "Chipped Stone", in *The Chalcolithic Cemetery of Souskiou-Vathyrkakas, Cyprus: Investigations of Four Missions from 1950 to 1997*, ed. Peltenburg, E. Nicosia: Department of Antiquities: 133-139.

McCartney, C.
2007, "Lithics", in *On the Margins of Southwest Asia*, Clarke, J. Oxford: Oxbow Books: 72-90.

Megaw, A. H. S.
1952, "Archaeology in Cyprus, 1951". *Journal of Hellenic Studies* 72: 113-117.

Mellaart, J.
1974, "Note on Cypriote Early Bronze Age Chronology". *Report of the Department of Antiquities, Cyprus*: 38-42.

Mellink, M.
1992, "Anatolian Chronology", in *Chronologies in Old World Archaeology*, ed. Ehrich, R. Chicago: University of Chicago Press: vol. I: 207-220; vol. II: 171-184.

Merrillees, R. S.
1966, "Finds from Kalopsidha Tomb 34", in *Excavations at Kalopsidha and Ayios Iacovos in Cyprus*, Åström, P. (Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology 2). Lund: Paul Åströms Förlag: 31-35.

Merrillees, R. S.
1977, "The Absolute Chronology of the Bronze Age in Cyprus". *Report of the Department of Antiquities, Cyprus*: 33-50.

Merrillees, R. S.
1980, "Representation of the Human Form in Prehistoric Cyprus". *Opuscula Atheniensia* XIII: 171-184.

Merrillees, R. S.
1984, "Ambelikou-Aletri: A Preliminary Report". *Report of the Department of Antiquities, Cyprus*: 1-13.

Merrillees, R. S.
1988, "C. F. A. Schaeffer's Excavations at Bellapais-*Vounous* in 1933". *Report of the Department of Antiquities, Cyprus*, Part I: 63-69.

Merrillees, R. S.
1991, "The Principles of Cypriot Bronze Age Pottery Classification", in *Cypriot Ceramics: Reading the Prehistoric Record*, ed. Barlow, J. A.; Bolger, D. L.; and Kling, B. Philadelphia: University Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of Pennsylvania: 237-240.

Merrillees, R. S.
2009, "The Stone Vessels of the Philia Culture from Vasilia: Cypriote, Egyptian or Other?", in *Egypt and Cyprus in Antiquity*, ed. Michaelides, D.; Kassianidou, V.; and Merrillees, R. S. Oxford and Oakville: Oxbow Books: 23-28.

Merrillees, R. S.; and Tubb, J.
1979, "A Syro-Cilician Jug from Middle Bronze Age Cyprus". *Report of the Department of Antiquities, Cyprus*: 223-229.

Mogelonsky, M. K.
1996, "Figurines", in *Alambra: A Middle Bronze Age Settlement in Cyprus: Archaeological Investigations by Cornell University 1974-1985*, Coleman, J. E.; Barlow, J. A.; Mogelonsky, M.; and Schaar, K. W. (Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology 118). Jonsered: Paul Åströms Förlag: 199-205.

Mogelonsky, M. K.; and Bregstein, L. B.
1996, "Spindle Whorls", in *Alambra: A Middle Bronze Age Settlement in Cyprus: Archaeological Investigations by Cornell University 1974-1985*, Coleman, J. E.; Barlow, J. A.; Mogelonsky, M.; and Schaar, K. W. (Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology 118). Jonsered: Paul Åströms Förlag: 205-217.

Morris, D.
1985, *The Art of Ancient Cyprus*. Oxford: Phaidon.

Moyer, C. J.
2007, "Human Skeletal Remains", in *Vasilikos Valley Project* 11: *Kalavasos Village Tombs 52-79*, ed. Todd , I. A. (Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology 71/11). Sävedalen: Paul Åströms Förlag: 262-324.

Muhly, J. D.
1993, "Early Bronze Age Tin and the Taurus". *American Journal of Archaeology* 97: 239-253.

Myres, J. L.
1897, "Excavations in Cyprus in 1894". *Journal of Hellenic Studies* 17: 134-173.

Myres, J. L.
1914, *Handbook of the Cesnola Collection of Antiquities from Cyprus*. New York: Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Myres, J. L.
1940-1945, "Excavations in Cyprus, 1913: A Bronze Age Cemetery at Lapithos". *Annual of the British School at Athens* 41: 78-85.

Myres, J. L.; and Ohnefalsch-Richter, M.
1899, *A Catalogue of the Cyprus Museum*. Oxford: Clarendon Press.

Niklasson, K.
1985, "The Graves and Burial Customs", in *Lemba Archaeological Project I: Excavations at Lemba Lakkous, 1976-1983*, Peltenburg, E. (Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology 70/1). Göteborg: Paul Åströms Förlag: 43-53, 134-149, 241-245.

Niklasson, K.
1991, *Early Prehistoric Burials in Cyprus* (Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology 96). Jonsered: Paul Åströms Förlag.

Oates, D.; Oates, J.; and McDonald, H.
2001, *Excavations at Tell Brak, 2: Nagar in the Third Millennium B.C.* Cambridge: McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research - London: British School of Archaeology in Iraq.

Ohnefalsch-Richter, M. H.
1893, *Kypros, the Bible, and Homer*. London: Asher and Co.

Orphanides, A. G.
1983, *Bronze Age Anthropomorphic Figurines in the Cesnola Collection at the Metropolitan Museum of Art* (Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology Pocket-book 20). Göteborg: Paul Åströms Förlag.

Östlund, H. G.
1957, "Stockholm Natural Radiocarbon Measurements I". *Science* 126: 493-497.

Östlund, H. G.
1959, "Stockholm Natural Radiocarbon Measurements II". *American Journal of Science Radiocarbon* Supplement I: 35-44.

Özdoĝan M.; and Özdoĝan, A.
1999, "Archaeological Evidence on the Early Metallurgy at Cayönu Tepesi", in *The Beginnings of Metallurgy*, ed. Hauptmann, A.; Pernicka, E.; Rehren, Th.; and Yalçın, Ü. (Der Anschnitt 9). Bochum: Deutsches Bergbau Museum: 13-22.

Papaconstantinou, D.
2005, "Constructing identities in Neolithic Eastern Mediterranean: Cultural Difference and the Role of Architecture", in *Archaeological Perspectives on the Transmission and Transformation of Culture in the Eastern Mediterranean*, ed. Clarke, J. (Levant Supplementary Series 2). Oxford: Oxbow Books: 12-17.

Papaconstantinou, D.
2006a, *Identifying domestic space in the Neolithic Eastern Mediterranean: spatial studies in context* (British Archaeological Reports S 1480). Oxford: Archaeopress.

Papaconstantinou, D.
2006b, "Archaeological Context as a Unifying Process. An Introduction", in *Deconstructing Context: A Critical Approach to Archaeological Practice*, ed. Papaconstantinou, D. Oxford: Oxbow Books: 1-21.

Papasavvas, G.
2012, "Profusion of Cypriot Copper Abroad, Dearth of Bronzes at Home: Reflections on a Paradox in Late Bronze Age Cyprus", in *Eastern Mediterranean Metallurgy and Metalwork in the Second Millennium B.C.*, ed. Kassianidou, V.; and Papasavvas, G. Oxford: Oxbow Books: 117-128.

Pardoe, C.
2009, "Appendix 1: Human Remains in the Nicholson Museum", in *The Bronze Age Cemeteries at Karmi Palealona and Lapatsa in Cyprus: Excavations by J. R. B. Stewart*, ed. Webb, J. M.; Frankel, D.; Eriksson, K. O.; and Hennessy, J. B. (Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology 136). Sävedalen: Paul Åströms Förlag: 255-264.

Peltenburg, E.
1978, "The Sotira Culture: Regional Diversity and Cultural Unity in Late Neolithic Cyprus". *Levant* 10: 55-74.

Peltenburg, E.
1982, "The Evolution of the Cypriot Cruciform Figurine". *Report of the Department of Antiquities, Cyprus*: 12-14.

Peltenburg, E.
1985a, *Lemba Archaeological Project I: Excavations at Lemba-Lakkous 1976-1983* (Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology 70/1). Göteborg: Paul Åströms Förlag.

Peltenburg, E.
1985b, "Settlement Aspects of the Later Prehistory of Cyprus: Ayios Epiktitos-Vrysi and Lemba", in *Archaeology in Cyprus 1960-1985*, ed. Karageorghis, V. Nicosia: A. G. Leventis Foundation: 92-114.

Peltenburg, E.
1987, "A Late Prehistoric Pottery Sequence for Western Cyprus", in *Western Cyprus: Connections*, ed. Rupp, D. (Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology 77). Göteborg: Paul Åströms Förlag: 53-68.

Peltenburg, E.
1991a, "Local Exchange in Prehistoric Cyprus: An Initial Assessment of Picrolite". *Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research* 282/283: 107-126.

Peltenburg, E.
1991b, "Toward a Definition of the Late Chalcolithic in Cyprus: The Monochrome Pottery Debate", in *Cypriot Ceramics: Reading the Prehistoric Record*, ed. Barlow, J. A.; Bolger, D. L.; and Kling, B. Philadelphia: University Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of Pennsylvania: 9-20.

Peltenburg, E.
1992, "Birth Pendants in Life and Death: Evidence from Kissonerga Grave 563", in *Studies in Honour of Vassos Karageorghis*, ed. Ioannides, G. Nicosia: Hetaireia Kypriakon Spoudon: 27-36.

Peltenburg, E.
1993, "Settlement Discontinuity and Resistance to Complexity in Cyprus, ca. 4500-2500 B.C.E." *Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research* 292: 9-23.

Peltenburg, E.
1996, "From Isolation to State Formation in Cyprus, c. 3500-1500 B.C", in *The Development of the Cypriot Economy from the Prehistoric Period to the Present Day*, ed. Karageorghis, V.; and Michaelides, D. Nicosia: Lithographica: 17-44.

Peltenburg, E. (ed.)
2003, *Lemba Archaeological Project, Cyprus, Volume III.1. The Colonisation and Settlement of Cyprus: Investigations at Kissonerga*-Mylouthkia*, 1976-1996* (Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology 70/4). Sävedalen: Paul Åströms Förlag.

Peltenburg, E.
2004 "Social space in early sedentary communities of southwest Asia and Cyprus", in *Neolithic Revolution: New Perspectives on Southwest Asia in Light of Recent Discoveries on Cyprus*, ed. Peltenburg, E.; and Wasse A. (Levant Supplementary Series 1). Oxford: Oxford Books: 71-89.

Peltenburg, E. (ed.)
2006, *The Chalcolithic Cemetery of Souskiou-Vathyrkakas. Investigations of Four Missions from 1950 to 1997*. Nicosia: Department of Antiquities.

Peltenburg, E.
2007, "East Mediterranean Interactions in the 3rd Millennium B.C.", in *Mediterranean Crossroads*, ed. Antoniadou, S.; and Pace, A. Athens: Pierides Foundation: 141-161.

Peltenburg, E.
2011a, "Cypriot Chalcolithic Metalwork", in *Metallurgy: Understanding How, Learning Why. Studies in Honor of James D. Muhly*, ed. Betancourt, P. P.; and Ferrence, S. C. (Prehistory Monographs 29). Philadelphia: INSTAP Academic Press: 3-10.

~~Peltenburg,~~ E.
2011b, "The prehistoric centre of Souskiou in southwest Cyprus", in *Proceedings of the IV. International Cyprological Congress (Lefkosia, 29 April – 3 May 2008). Volume A' 2 - Ancient Section*, ed. Demetriou, A. Lefkosia: Society of Cypriot Studies: 681-690.

Peltenburg, E.
In press, "British Excavations at Souskiou-Laona Settlement, 2009", in "Chronique des fouilles et découvertes archéologiques a Chypre en 2009", Flourentzos, P. *Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique.*

Peltenburg, E.; and Goring, E.
1991, "Terracotta Figurines and Ritual at Kissonerga-*Mosphilia*", in *Cypriote Terracottas. Proceedings of the First International Conference of Cypriote Studies, Brussels-Liège-Amsterdam, 29 May-1 June, 1989*, ed. Vandenabeele F.; and Laffineur, R. Brussels-Liège: A. G. Leventis Foundation: 17-26.

Peltenburg, E. et al.
1991, *Lemba Archaeological Project, Cyprus, Volume II.2: A Ceremonial Area at Kissonerga* (Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology 70/3). Göteborg: Paul Åströms Förlag.

Peltenburg, E. et al.
1998a, *Lemba Archaeological Project, Cyprus, Volume II.1A. Excavations at Kissonerga-Mosphilia, 1979-1992* (Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology 70/2). Jonsered: Paul Åströms Förlag.

Peltenburg, E. et al.
1998b, *Lemba Archaeological Project, Cyprus, Volume II.1B. Excavations at Kissonerga-Mosphilia, 1979-1992*. (Department of Archaeology Occasional Paper 19). Edinburgh: University of Edinburgh. http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/; http://www.arcl.ed.ac.uk/arch/publications/cyprus/kissonerga/

Peltenburg, E.; Bolger, D.; Kincey, M.; McCarthy, A.; McCartney, C.; and Sewell, D.
2006, "Investigations at Souskiou-*Laona* Settlement, Dhiarizos Valley, 2005". *Report of the Department of Antiquities, Cyprus*: 77-105.

Pernicka, E.; Begemann, F.; Schmitt-Strecker, S.; Todorova, H.; and Kuleff, I.
1997, "Prehistoric Copper in Bulgaria. Its Composition and Provenance". *Eurasia Antiqua* **3**: 41-180.

Pfälzner, P.
1997, "Eine Modifikation der Periodisierung Nordmesopotamiens in 3. Jtsd. V. Chr." *Mitteilungen der Deutschen Orient-Gesellschaft zu Berlin* 130: 69-71.

Philip. G.
1991, "Cypriot Bronzework in the Levantine World: Conservatism, Innovation, and Social Change". *Journal of Mediterranean Archaeology* 4: 59-107.

Radivojević, M.; Rehren, Th.; Pernicka, E.; Šljivar, D.; Brauns, M.; and Borić, D.
2010, "On the Origins of Extractive Metallurgy: New Evidence from Europe". *Journal of Archaeological Science* 37/11: 2775-2787.

Ramage, A.
2000, "Golden Sardis", in *King Croesus' Gold. Excavations at Sardis and the History of Gold Refining*, ed. Ramage, A.; and Craddock, P. London: British Museum Press: 14-27.

Reese, D.
1999, "Marine invertebrates", in *Faunal Extinction in an Island Society: Pygmy Hippopotamus Hunters of Cyprus*, Simmons, A. and Associates. New York: Plenum: 188-191.

Reese, D. S.; and Webb, J. M.
2006, "Marine Invertebrates, Fresh-water Invertebrates and Fossil Shells", in *Marki-Alonia. An Early and Middle Bronze Age Settlement in Cyprus. Excavations 1995-2000*, Frankel, D.; and Webb, J. M. (Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology 123/2). Sävedalen: Paul Åströms Förlag: 256-261.

Ridout-Sharpe, J.
2006, "Molluscan Evidence", in *The Chalcolithic Cemetery of Souskiou-Vathyrkakas, Cyprus. Results of the Investigations of Four Missions, from 1950 to 1997*, ed. Peltenburg, E. Nicosia: Department of Antiquities: 141-150.

Robertson, N. (ed.)
1975, *The Archaeology of Cyprus: Recent Developments*. Park Ridge: Noyes Press.

Ross, J. F.
1994, "The Vounous Jars Revisited". *Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research* 296: 15-30.

Rupp, D.; Clarke, J. T.; D'Annibale, C.; and Stewart, S.
1992, "Canadian Palaipaphos Survey Project: 1991 Field Season". *Report of the Department of Antiquities, Cyprus*: 285-292.

Samuelson, A.-G.
1993, *Bronze Age White Painted I Ware in Cyprus. A Reinvestigation* (Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology Pocket-book 121). Jonsered: Paul Åströms Förlag.

Sandwith, T. B.
1880, "On the Different Styles of Pottery Found in Ancient Tombs in the Island of Cyprus". *Archaeologia* 45: 127-142.

Schaeffer, C. F. A.
1936, *Missions en Chypre 1932-1935*. Paris: Geuthner.

Schaeffer, C. F. A.
1940, "Un premier jalon pour la chronologie absolue du Bronze Ancien de Chypre (2600-2100 av. J.-C.)". *Syria* 19: 29-37.

Schulte-Campbell, C.
1986, "Human Skeletal Remains", in *Vasilikos Valley Project 1: The Bronze Age Cemetery in Kalavasos Village*, ed. Todd, I. A. (Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology 71/1). Göteborg: Paul Åströms Förlag: 168-179.

Schulte-Campbell, C.
2003, "The Human Skeletal Remains", in *Sotira Kaminoudhia: An Early Bronze Age Site in Cyprus*, ed. Swiny, S.; Rapp, G.; and Herscher, E. (Cyprus American Archaeological Research Institute Monographs 4). Boston: American Schools of Oriental Research: 413-438.

Scirè Calabrisotto, C.; Caforio, L.; Fedi, M.E. and Bombardieri, L.
forthcoming, "Erimi-Laonin tou Porakou (Limassol, Cyprus): radiocarbon analyses in the Bronze Age Cemetery and Workshop Complex", *Radiocarbon* 54/3-4 (2012).

Selkirk, A.
2010, "Souskiou: Hidden Valley of the Idol Makers". *Current World Archaeology* 43: 34-40.

Seton-Williams, V.
1938, "The Implements of Flint and Chert", in "The Excavations at Erimi, 1933-1935: Final Report", Dikaios, P. *Report of the Department of Antiquities, Cyprus*: 51-53.

Şevketoğlu, M.
2000, *Archaeological Field Survey of the Neolithic and Chalcolithic Settlement Sites in Kyrenia District, North Cyprus: Systematic Surface Collection and the Interpretation of Artefact Scatters* (British Archaeological Reports Int. Ser. 834). Oxford: Archaeopress.

Sewell, D.
2012, "Expanding and Challenging Horizons in the Chalcolithic: New Results from Souskiou-*Laona*", in *Cyprus: an Island Culture. Society and Social Relations from the Bronze Age to the Venetian Period*, ed. Georgiou, A. Oxford: Oxbow Books: 24-37.

Slater, E.
1982, "The copper artefacts and their analysis", in Peltenburg, E., "Early Copperwork in Cyprus and the Exploitation of Picrolite: Evidence from the Lemba Archaeological Project", in *Early Metallurgy in Cyprus, 4000-500 B.C.*, ed. Muhly, J. D.; Maddin, R.; and Karageorghis, V. Nicosia: Pierides Foundation: 41-47.

Smith, M.
1996, "The Chipped Stone Assemblage", in *Marki Alonia: An Early and Middle Bronze Age Town in Cyprus, Excavations 1990-1994*, Frankel, D.; and Webb, J. M. (Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology 123/1). Jonsered: Paul Åströms Förlag: 102-109.

Smith, M.
2006, "Chipped Stone Artefacts", in *Marki Alonia: An Early and Middle Bronze Age Settlement in Cyprus. Excavations1995-2000*, Frankel, D.; and Webb, J. M. (Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology 123/2). Sävedalen: Paul Åströms Förlag: 249-356.

Sneddon, A. C.
2002, *The Cemeteries at Marki: Using a Looted Landscape to Investigate Prehistoric Bronze Age Cyprus* (British Archaeological Reports Int. Ser. 1028). Oxford: Archaeopress.

Stanley Price, N. P.
1979a, *Early Prehistoric Settlement in Cyprus 6500-3000 B.C.* (British Archaeological Reports Int. Ser. 65). Oxford: Archaeopress.

Stanley Price, N. P.
1979b, "The Structure of Settlement at Sotira in Cyprus". *Levant* 11: 46-83.

Stanley Price, N. P.
1979c, "On terminology and models in Cypriote prehistory", in *Studies Presented in Memory of Porphyrios Dikaios*, ed. Karageorghis, V. et al. Nicosia: Lions Club of Nicosia: 1-11.

Steel, L.
2004, *Cyprus before History: From the Earliest Settlers to the End of the Bronze Age*. London: Duckworth.

Stewart, J. D.
1985, "Discussion of Areas I and II Ceramics", in *Lemba Archaeological Project, Cyprus, Volume I: Excavations at Lemba-Lakkous, 1976-1983*, Peltenburg, E. (Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology 70/1). Göteborg: Paul Åströms Förlag: 249-270.

Stewart, J. R.
1939, "Decorated Tomb Façades, Cyprus". *Antiquity* 13: 461-463.

Stewart, J. R.
1948, "Cyprus", in *Handbook to the Nicholson Museum*, Trendall, A.; and Stewart J. R. 2nd ed. Sydney: University of Sydney: 115-199.

Stewart, J. R.
1962, "The Early Cypriote Bronze Age", in *The Stone Age and the Early Bronze Age in Cyprus*, Dikaios, P.; and Stewart, J. R. (The Swedish Cyprus Expedition Vol. IV, Part 1A). Lund: Swedish Cyprus Expedition: 205-401.

Stewart, J. R.
1988, *Corpus of Cypriot Artefacts of the Early Bronze Age* (Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology 3). Göteborg: Paul Åströms Förlag.

Stewart, J. R.
1992, *Corpus of Cypriot Artefacts of the Early Bronze Age. Part II* (Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology 3/2). Göteborg: Paul Åströms Förlag.

Stewart, E.; and Stewart, J. R.
1950, *Vounous 1937-38. Field Report of the Excavations Sponsored by the British School at Athens*. Skrifter Utgivna av Svenska Institutet I Rom. XIV. Acta Instituti Romani Regni Sueciae XIV. Lund: C. W. K. Gleerup.

Swantek, L.
2006, *"There's No Jewelry without a State of Society". The Cultural Biography of Picrolite in Prehistoric Cyprus*. Unpublished M.A. dissertation. State University of New York at Albany.

Swiny, H. W.; and Swiny, S.
1983, "An Anthropomorphic Figure from the Sotira Area". *Report of the Department of Antiquities, Cyprus*: 56-59.

Swiny, S.
1980, "Bronze Age Gaming Stones from Cyprus". *Report of the Department of Antiquities, Cyprus*: 54-78.

Swiny, S.
1981, "Bronze Age Settlement Patterns in Southwest Cyprus". *Levant* 13: 51-87.

Swiny, S.
1982a, "A Spiral Game (Mehen) from Lemba Area II?", in "Lemba Archaeological Project, Cyprus 1980: Preliminary Report", Peltenburg, E. J. et al. *Levant* 14: 53-54.

Swiny, S.
1982b, "Correlations between the composition and function of Bronze Age metal types in Cyprus", in *Early Metallurgy in Cyprus 4000-500 B.C.*, ed. Muhly, J. D.; Maddin, R.; and Karageorghis, V. Nicosia: Pierides Foundation: 69-80.

Swiny, S.
1986a, *The Kent State University Expedition to Episkopi Phaneromeni, Part 2* (Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology 74/2). Nicosia: Paul Åströms Förlag.

Swiny, S.
1986b, "The Philia Culture and its Foreign Relations", in *Acts of the International Archaeological Symposium "Cyprus between the Orient and the Occident", Nicosia, 8-14 September 1985*, ed. Karageorghis, V. Nicosia: Department of Antiquities: 29-44.

Swiny, S.
1997, "The Early Bronze Age", in *A History of Cyprus*, ed. Papadopoulos, T. Nicosia: Makarios Foundation: 171-212.

Swiny, S.
2003, "The Metal", in *Sotira Kaminoudhia. An Early Bronze Age Site in Cyprus*, ed. Swiny, S.; Rapp, G.; and Herscher, E. (Cyprus American Archaeological Research Institute Monographs 4). Boston: American Schools of Oriental Research: 369-384.

Swiny, S.
2004, "Renewed Excavations at Sotira *Kaminoudhia* Supported by NEH". *Cyprus American Archaeological Research Institute News* 28: 1-2.

Swiny, S.; and Herscher, E.
2003, "The Cemetery", in *Sotira Kaminoudhia: An Early Bronze Age Site in Cyprus*, ed. Swiny, S.; Rapp, G.; and Herscher, E. (Cyprus American Archaeological Research Institute Monographs 4). Boston: American Schools of Oriental Research: 103-144.

Swiny, S.; Rapp, G; and Herscher, E. (eds.)
2003, *Sotira Kaminoudhia: An Early Bronze Age Site in Cyprus* (Cyprus American Archaeological Research Institute Monographs 4). Boston: American Schools of Oriental Research.

Symington, D.
2007, "The Early Bronze Age Pottery", in *Excavations at Kilise Tepe, 1994-98. From Bronze Age to Byzantine in Western Cilicia*, ed. Postgate, N.; and Thomas, D. Cambridge: McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research: 295-318.

Talalay, L.; and Cullen, T.
2002, "Sexual Ambiguity in Plank Figurines from Bronze Age Cyprus", in *Engendering Aphrodite: Women and Society in Ancient Cyprus*, ed. Bolger, D.; and Serwint, N. (Cyprus American Archaeological Research Institute Monographs 3). Boston: American Schools of Oriental Research: 181-195.

Thalhammer, O.; Stumpfl, E. F.; and Panayiotou, A.
1986, "Postmagmatic, Hydrothermal Origin of Sulfide and Arsenide Mineralizations at Limassol Forest, Cyprus". *Mineralium Deposita* 21: 95-105.

Thalmann, J. P.
2006, *Tell Arqa I. Les niveux de l'âge du Bronze*. Beirut: Institut Français du Proche-Orient.

Todd, I. A.
1985, "A Middle Bronze Age Tomb at Psematismenos-*Trelloukkas*". *Report of the Department of Antiquities, Cyprus*: 55-77.

Todd, I. A. (ed.)
1986, *Vasilikos Valley Project I: The Bronze Age Cemetery in Kalavasos Village* (Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology 71/1). Göteborg: Paul Åströms Förlag.

Todd, I. A.
2004a, "Field Survey in the Vasilikos Valley", in *Archaeological Field Survey in Cyprus. Past History, Future Potentials*, ed. Iacovou, M. (British School of Archaeology at Athens Studies 11). London: British School at Athens: 43-54.

Todd, I. A.
2004b, *Vasilikos Valley Project 9. The Field Survey of the Vasilikos Valley Volume I* (Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology 71/9). Sävedalen: Paul Åströms Förlag.

Todd, I. A. (ed.)
2007a, *Vasilikos Valley Project 11: Kalavasos Village Tombs 52-79* (Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology 71/11). Sävedalen: Paul Åströms Förlag.

Todd, I. A.
2007b, "Other artifacts", in *Vasilikos Valley Project 11: Kalavasos Village Tombs 52-79*, ed. Todd, I. A. (Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology 71/11). Sävedalen: Paul Åströms Förlag: 257-261.

Todd, I. A.; and Croft, P.
2004, *Vasilikos Valley Project 8: Excavations at Kalavasos-Ayious* (Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology 71/8). Sävedalen: Paul Åströms Förlag.

Todd, I. A.; and Flourentzos, P.
2007, "Tombs in the Cinema Area", in *Vasilikos Valley Project* 11: *Kalavasos Village Tombs 52-79*, ed. Todd, I. A. (Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology 71/11). Sävedalen: Paul Åströms Förlag: 32-39.

Todd, I. A.; and South, A. K.
1986, "Other artifacts", in *Vasilikos Valley Project 1: The Bronze Age Cemetery in Kalavasos Village*, ed. Todd, I. A. (Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology 71/1). Göteborg: Paul Åströms Förlag: 165-168.

Toumazou, M. K.
1990, *Aspects of Burial Practices in Early Prehistoric Cypriote Sites, c. 7,000-2,500/2,300 B.C.* Ann Arbor: University Microfilms.

Trigger, B.
1989, *A History of Archaeological Thought*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Tylecote, R. F.
1977, "A report on metallurgical work carried out on material collected in Cyprus in 1973". *Report of the Department of Antiquities, Cyprus*: 317-327.

Vagnetti, L.
1974, "Preliminary Remarks on Cypriote Chalcolithic Figurines". *Report of the Department of Antiquities, Cyprus*: 24-34.

Vagnetti, L.
1980, "Figurines and Minor Objects from a Chalcolithic Cemetery at Souskiou-Vathyrkakas (Cyprus)". *Studi Micenei ed Egeo-Anatolici* 21: 17-72.

Vavouranakis, G.; and Manginis, G.
1995, "Μεσοκυπριακοί τάφοι στη θέση Αυδήμου-Καμάρες". *Report of the Department of Antiquities, Cyprus*: 67-94.

Vigne, J.-D.; Briois, F.; Zazzo, A.; Crubézy, E.; Daujat, J.; and Guilaine, J.
2011, "A New Early Pre-Pottery Neolithic Site in Cyprus: Ayios Tychnonas-*Klimonas* (ca. 8700 cal. BC)". *Neo-lithics* 1/11: 3-18.

Wallace, S.
1995, *Recognising Change in Systems of Prehistoric Ceramic Production: A Statistical Approach to Identifying Standardisation in Ceramic Attributes, Applied at Kissonerga Mosphilia, Cyprus*. Unpublished M.A. dissertation. University of Edinburgh.

Walz, C. A.; and Swiny, S.
2003, "The Terracottas", in *Sotira Kaminoudhia: An Early Bronze Age Site in Cyprus*, ed. Swiny, S.; Rapp, G.; and Herscher, E. (Cyprus American Archaeological Research Institute Monographs 4). Boston: American Schools of Oriental Research: 397-411.

Webb, J. M.
1997, *Corpus of Cypriote Antiquities 18. Cypriote Antiquities in Australian Collections* I (Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology 20/18). Jonsered: Paul Åströms Förlag.

Webb, J. M.
2002a, "New Evidence for the Origins of Textile Production in Bronze Age Cyprus". *Antiquity* 76: 364-371.

Webb, J. M.
2002b, *Exploring the Bronze Age in Cyprus* (The Fifth Museum of Antiquities Maurice Kelly Lecture). Armidale: The University of New England.

Webb, J. M.
2006, "Material culture and the value of context: a case study from Marki, Cyprus", in *Deconstructing Context: A Critical Approach to Archaeological Practice*, ed. Papaconstantinou, D. Oxford: Oxbow Books: 98-119.

Webb, J. M.
Forthcoming, "Cyprus in the Early Bronze Age", in *The Oxford Handbook of the Archaeology of the Levant*, ed. Steiner M. L.; and Killebrew, A. E. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Webb, J. M.; and Frankel, D.
1999, "Characterizing the Philia Facies: Material Culture, Chronology, and the Origin of the Bronze Age in Cyprus". *American Journal of Archaeology* 103: 3-43.

Webb, J. M.; and Frankel, D.
2004, "Intensive site survey. Implications for estimating settlement size, population and duration in prehistoric Bronze Age Cyprus", in *Archaeological Field Survey in Cyprus. Past History, Future Potentials*, ed. Iacovcou, M. (British School at Athens Studies 11). London: British School at Athens: 125-137.

Webb, J. M.; and Frankel, D.
2008, "Fine Ware Ceramics, Consumption and Commensality: Mechanisms of Horizontal and Vertical Integration in Early Bronze Age Cyprus", in *DAIS: The Aegean Feast. Proceedings of the 12th International Aegean Conference, University of Melbourne, Centre for Classics and Archaeology, 25-29 March 2008*, ed. Hitchcock, L.; Laffineur, R.; and Crowley, J. (Aegaeum 29). Liège: Université de Liège: 287-295.

Webb, J. M., and Frankel, D.
2009, "A Funerary Deposit from Early Bronze Age Cyprus". *Muse. Annual of the Museum of Art and Archaeology , University of Missouri-Columbia* 42 (2008): 15-30.

Webb, J. M.; and Frankel, D.
2010, "Social Strategies, Ritual and Cosmology in Early Bronze Age Cyprus: An Investigation of Burial Data from the North Coast". *Levant* 42: 185-209.

Webb, J.; and Frankel, D.
2011, "Hearth and Home as Identifiers of Community in Mid-third Millennium Cyprus", in *On Cooking Pots, Drinking Cups, Loom Weights and Ethnicity in Bronze Age Cyprus and Neighbouring Regions. International Archaeological Symposium Nicosia, 6th-7th November 2010*, ed. Karageorghis, V.; and Kouka, O. Nicosia: A. G. Leventis Foundation: 29-42.

Webb, J. M.; Frankel, D.; Stos, Z. A.; and Gale, N.
2006, "Early Bronze Age Metal Trade in the Eastern Mediterranean. New Compositional and Lead Isotope Evidence from Cyprus". *Oxford Journal of Archaeology* 25: 261-288.

Webb, J. M.; Frankel, D.; Manning, S. W.; and Sewell, D. A.
2007, "Psematismenos-*Koliokremmos*/*Palia* Tomb PKK/94". *Report of the Department of Antiquities, Cyprus*: 105-130.

Webb, J. M.; Frankel, D.; Manning, S. W.; and Sewell, D. A.
2008, "Early and Middle Bronze Age Occupation in the Maroni Valley, Cyprus: Surface Survey at Psematismenos-*Trelloukkas*". *Report of the Department of Antiquities, Cyprus*: 87-104.

Webb, J.; Frankel, D.; Croft, P.; and McCartney, C.
2009a, "Excavations at Politiko *Kokkinorotsos*. A Chalcolithic Hunting Station in Cyprus". *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society* 75: 189-237.

Webb, J. M.; Frankel, D.; Eriksson, K. O.; and Hennessy, J. B.
2009b, *The Bronze Age Cemeteries at Karmi Palealona and Lapatsa in Cyprus. Excavations by J. R. B. Stewart* (Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology 136). Sävedalen: Paul Åströms Förlag.

Weinstein Balthazar, J.
1990, *Copper and Bronze Working in Early through Middle Bronze Age Cyprus* (Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology Pocket-book 84). Jonsered: Paul Åströms Förlag.

Weisgerber, G.; and Chierny, J.
2002, "Tin for Ancient Anatolia?", in *Anatolian Metal II*, ed. Yalçin, Ü. (Der Anschnitt 15). Bochum: Deutsches Bergbau Museum: 179-186.

Westholm, A.
1934, "Kythrea Neolithic Settlement", in *The Swedish Cyprus Expedition, Vol. 1. Finds and Results of the Excavations in Cyprus 1927-1931*, Gjerstad, E.; Lindros, J.; Sjöqvist, E.; and Westholm, A. Stockholm: Swedish Cyprus Expedition: 277-301.

Wheeler, E. C.
1986, "Metal artefacts", in *Vasilikos Valley Project 1: The Bronze Age Cemetery in Kalavasos Village*, ed. Todd, I. A. (Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology 71/1). Göteborg: Paul Åströms Förlag: 159-165.

Woodhead, J.
1983, "Lemba extra-mural storage pits", in "The Prehistory of West Cyprus: Ktima Lowlands Investigations 1979-1982", Peltenburg, E. et al. *Report of the Department of Antiquities, Cyprus*: 29-35.

Wright, G.
1992, *Ancient Buildings in Cyprus*. Leiden: Brill.

Wright, G. E.
1940, "The Syro-Palestinian Jar from Vounous, Cyprus". *Palestine Exploration Quarterly* 1940: 154-157.

Xenophontos, C.; Malpas, J.; and Elliott-Xenophontos, C.
1992, "The Mineralogy of Picrolites Used for the Manufacture of Decorative Artefacts in Prehistoric Cyprus", in *Studies in Honour of Vassos Karageorghis*, ed. Ioannides, G. Nicosia: Hetaireia Kypriakon Spoudon: 53-66.

Yener, K. A.; and Vandiver, P. B.
1993, "Tin Processing at Göltepe, an Early Bronze Age Site in Anatolia". *American Journal of Archaeology* 97: 207-238.