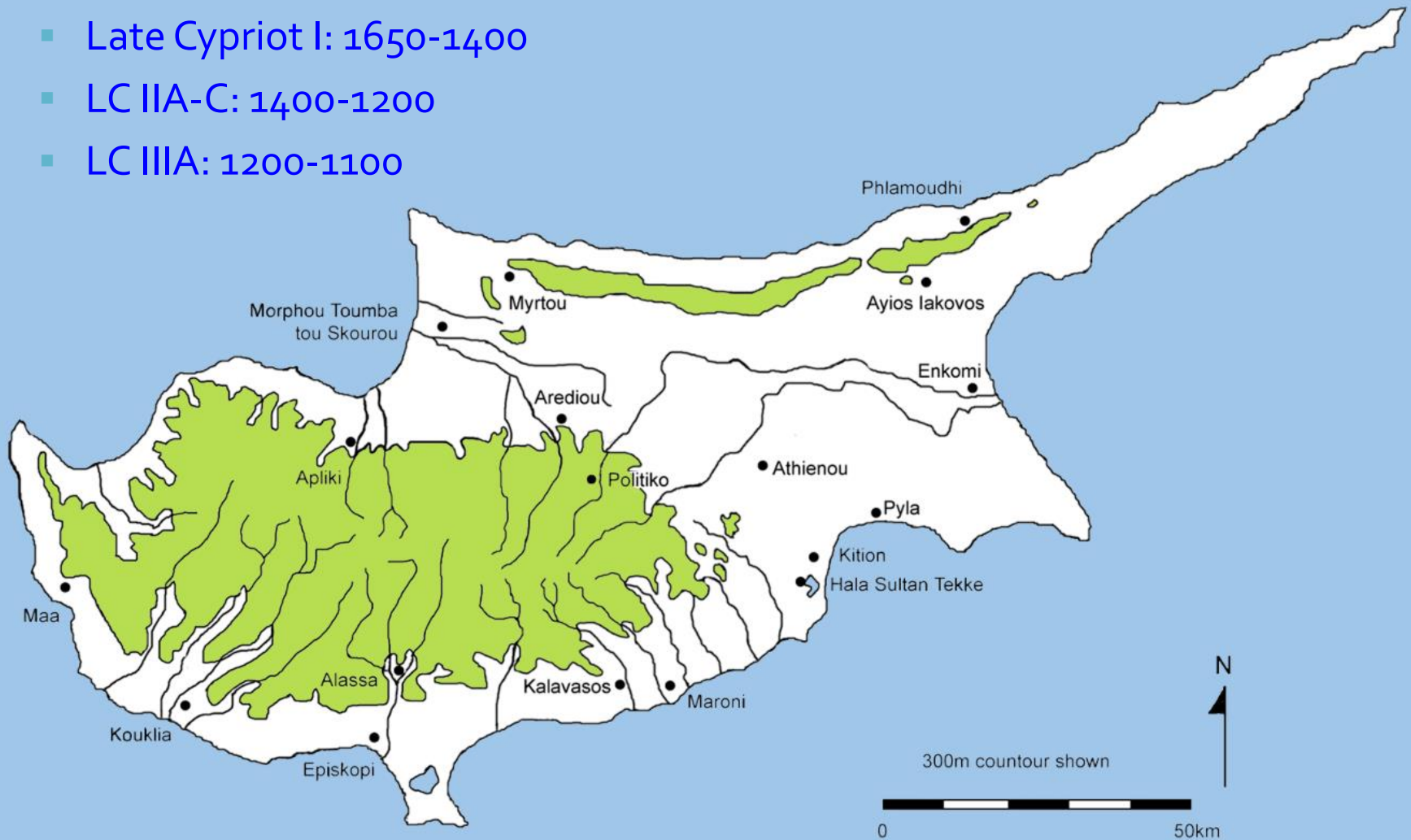


LBA Households



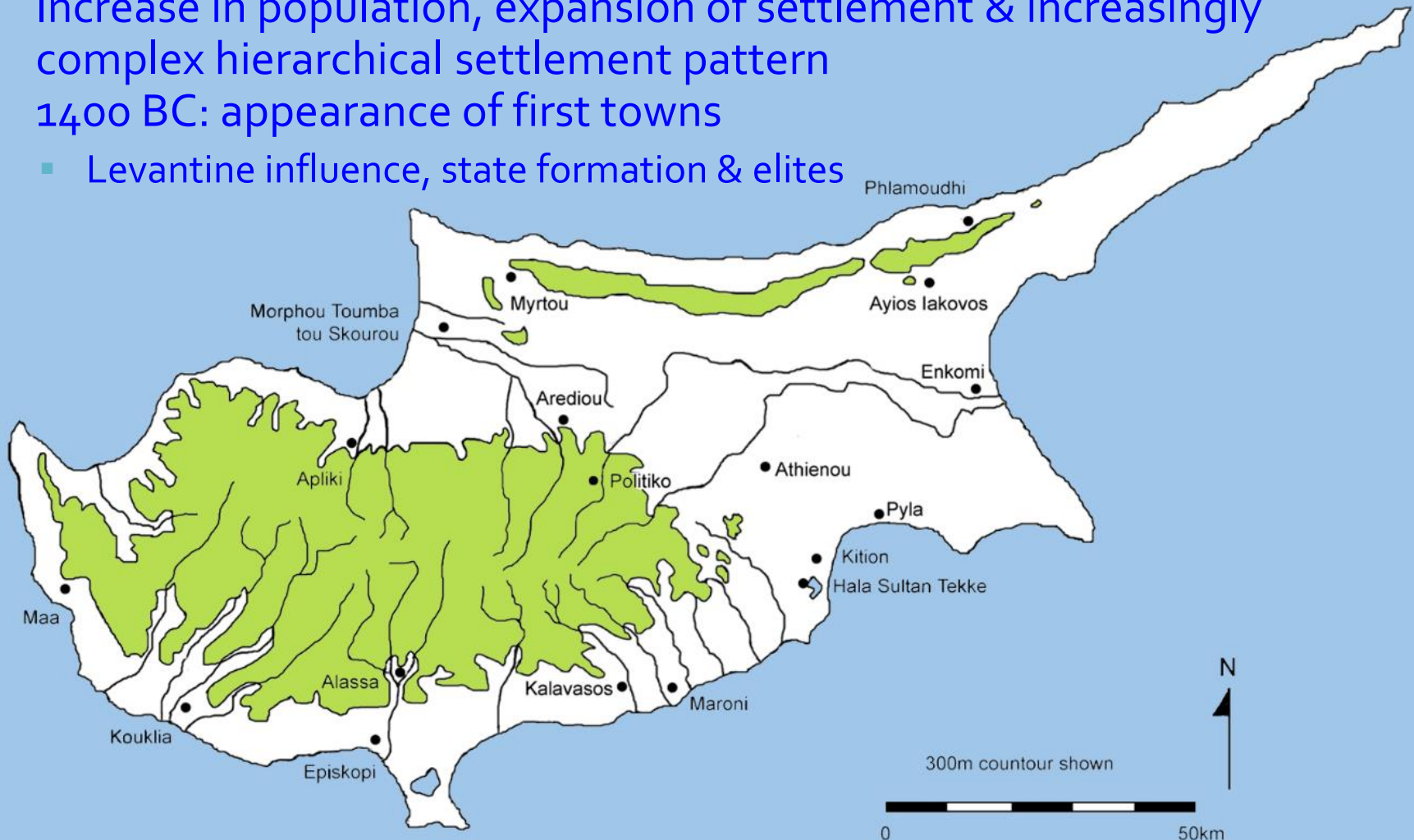
Late Cypriot

- Late Cypriot = Proto-Bronze Age (ProBA I-III)
 - Late Cypriot I: 1650-1400
 - LC IIA-C: 1400-1200
 - LC IIIA: 1200-1100



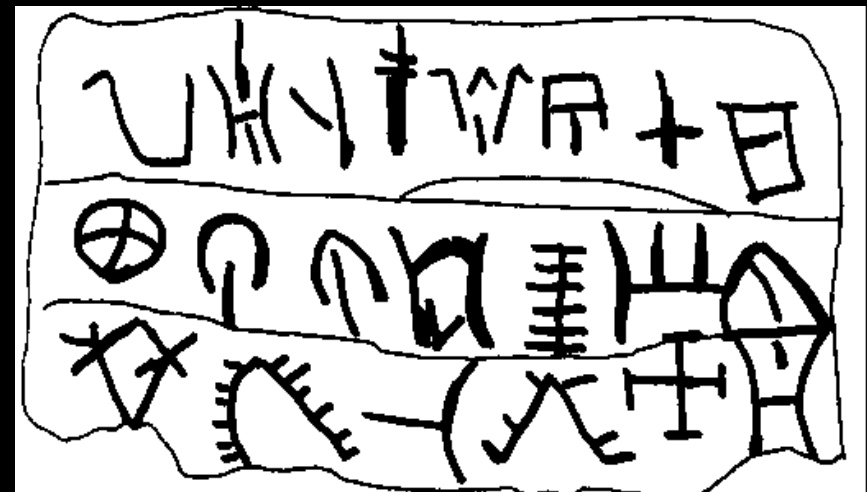
Late Cypriot

- (Copper) trade throughout East Mediterranean
- Increase in population, expansion of settlement & increasingly complex hierarchical settlement pattern
- 1400 BC: appearance of first towns
 - Levantine influence, state formation & elites



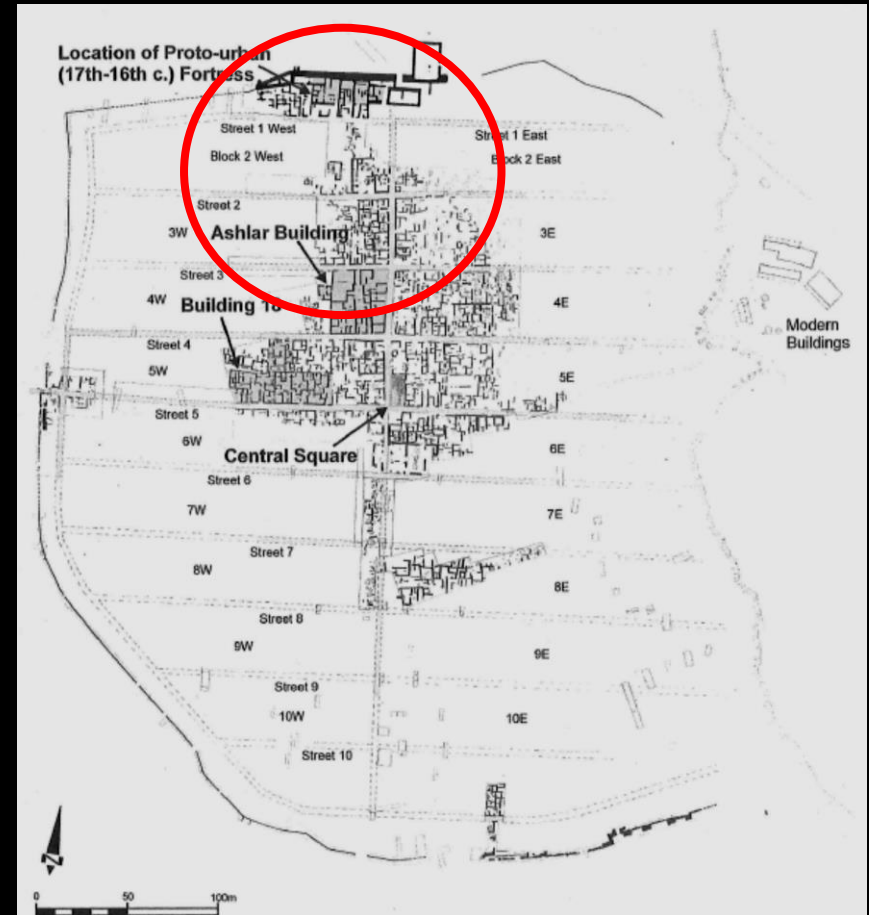
State Formation?

- Peltenburg (1996): MC III-LC I emergence of state centred on Enkomi
 - Increasing exploitation & external distribution of copper
- Characteristics:
 - Monumental building
 - Centralised control over copper production
 - Production of wheelmade pottery
 - Writing & local seal production
 - Wealthy burials



Proto-Urban Period

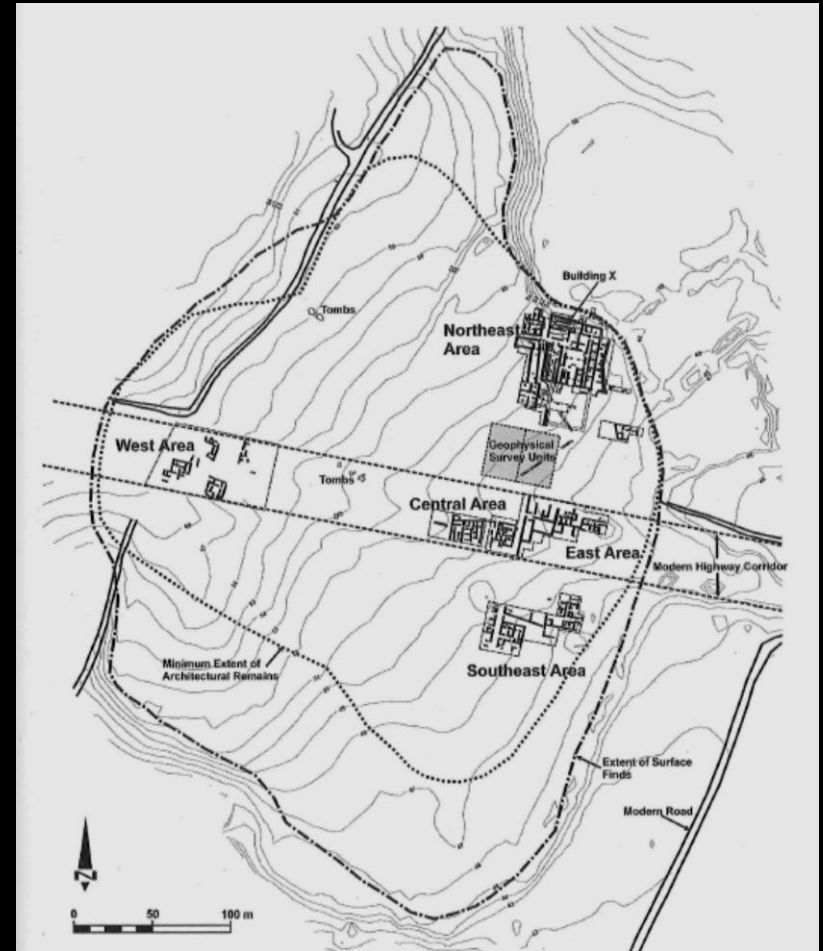
- MC III-LC IIB (c.1750-1340/15 BCE): best represented at Enkomi:
 - Fortress
 - Large domestic structure
- Fortress: 30 x 10m:
 - Copper-working in west wing
 - Appropriation & enclosure of space (economic control)
- Domestic building:
 - 30 x 22m
 - Freestanding courtyard building
 - Burials beneath open areas between buildings



Plan of Enkom

Urban Period

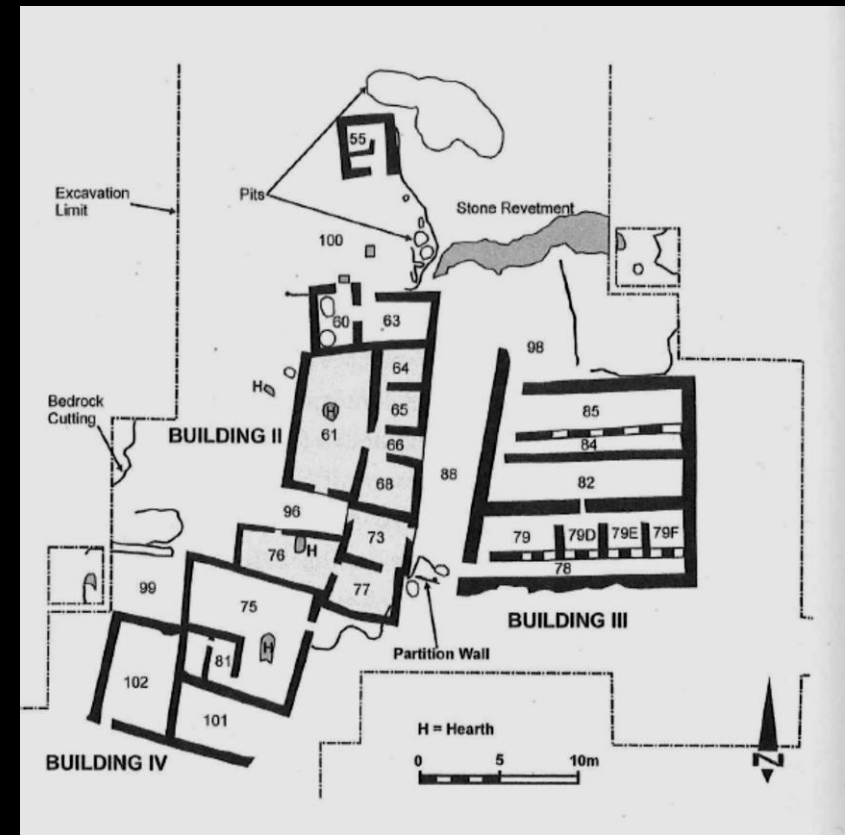
- LC IIB-III A: 1340/15-1100 BCE
- Characteristics:
 - Small size of settlement (c. 11ha)
 - Urban planning: grid system on N/S axis
 - Public spaces?
 - Craft specialisation
 - Economic centres: considerable wealth in circulation
 - Monumental architecture: redistribution centres, religious centres



Plan of Kalavassos *Ayios Dhimitrios*

Neighbourhoods

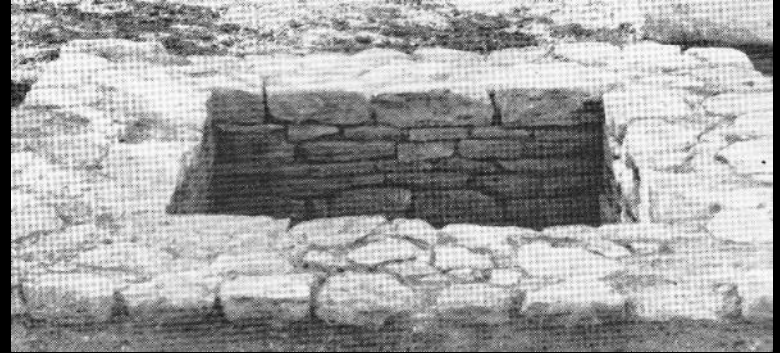
- Residential zone with interactions between households & distinctive social/material characteristics:
 - Social & political units
 - Shared group identity
- Maa Buildings II & IV identified as a possible neighbour:
 - Architectural & integration & shared social activities?
 - Shared communal well preparation



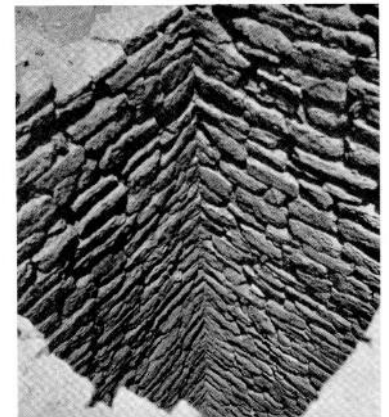
Maa Palaeokastro

Water Supply

- Neighbourhood provision for households with no internal water supply?
- Some public wells identified:
 - Episkopi Area B
 - Hala Sultan Tekke well F1620
- Fisher suggests that this, rather than private supply, was the norm

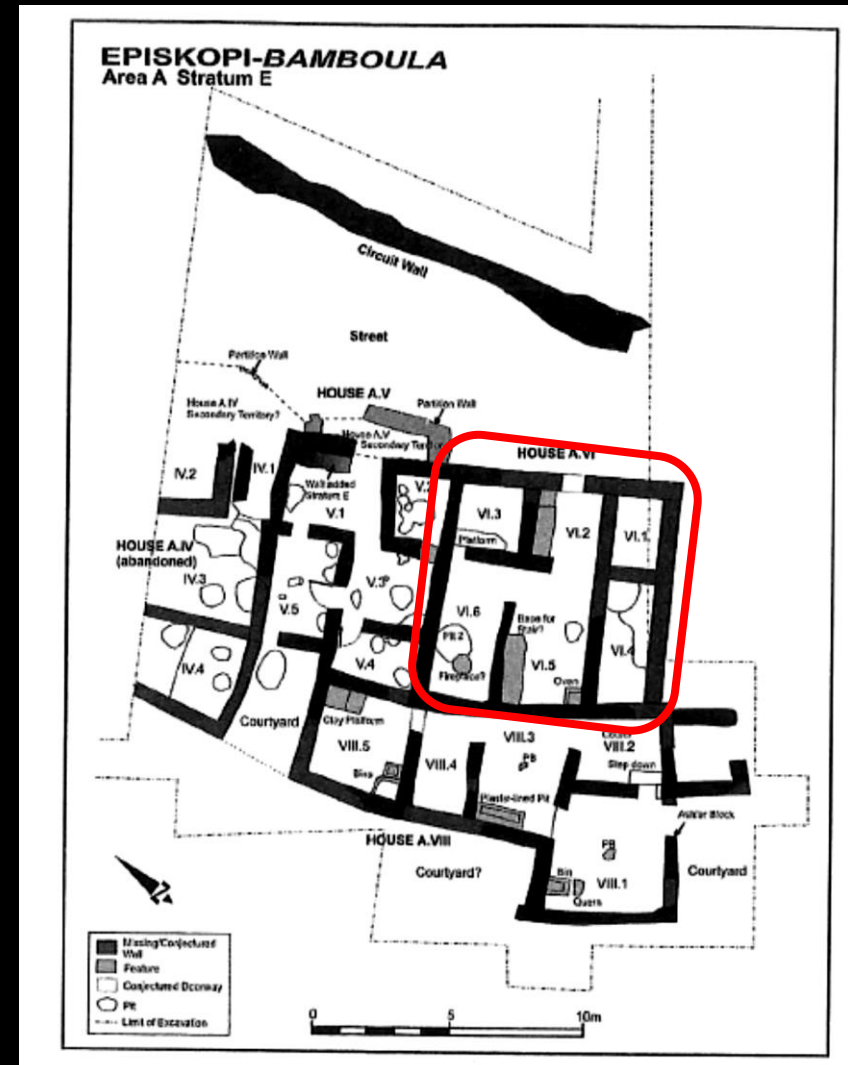


Episkopi *Bamboula* Area B



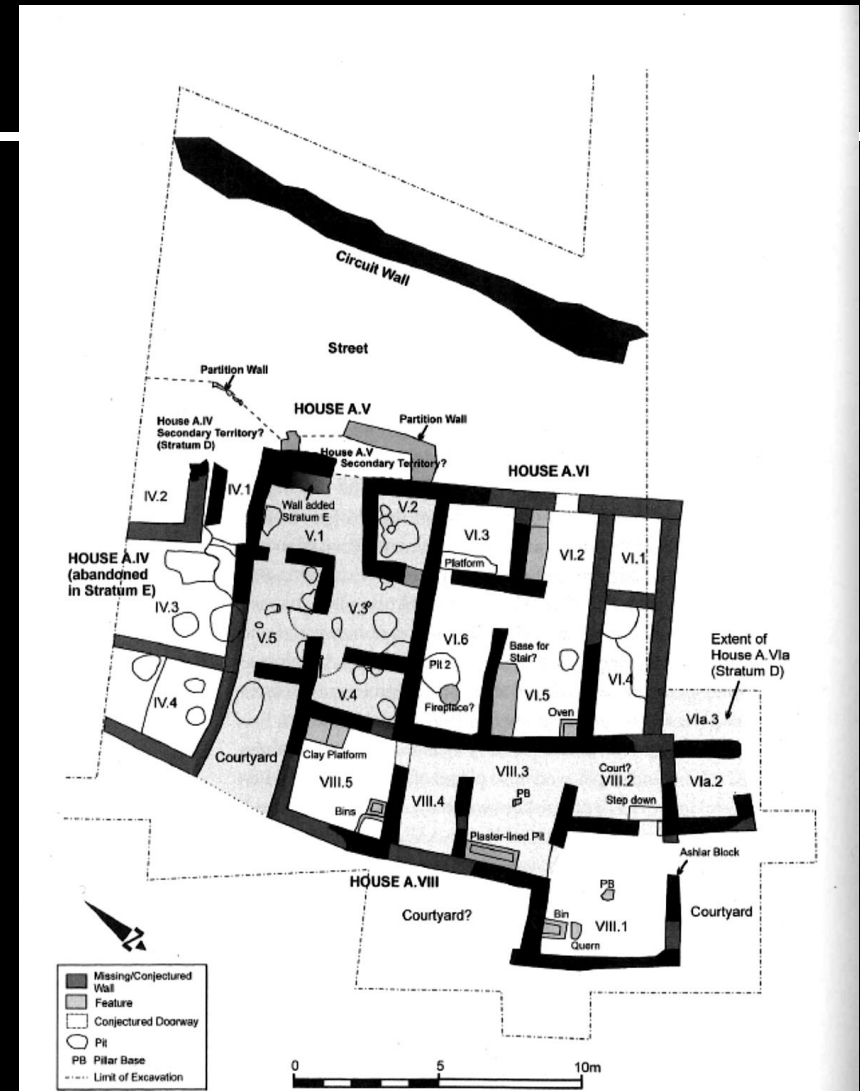
Late Cypriot Houses

- Built within “insulae”: blocks of houses
- 2 LC house types identified:
 - 3 aisled house surrounding an open court
 - L-shaped house with 2 winds and an external court area
- Larger than PreBA houses & typically with more internal divisions
- Single entrance to house from street:
 - Larger than other doorways
 - Significance of thresholds



LC Households

- Boundaries of houses clearly demarcated & maintained over generations:
 - Household's **primary territory** used on daily basis in most activities
 - Not freestanding but agglomerative
 - Rebuilding on same plan over generations
- Increased concern for privacy?



Episkopi *Bamboula* Area A

Late Cypriot Households

- Increasing privatisation of space & activities:
 - Internal courtyards
 - Private wells in some buildings
 - Burial beneath courtyards
 - Interior space was the primary locus for daily activities
- Self-sufficient:
 - Storage (pits, bins & pithoi)
 - Production (processing agricultural produce): grinders, querns, rubbers



Kalavassos Avyios Dhimitrios

The Courtyard

- Entrance typically leads directly to courtyard:
 - Interface between household & wider community
 - Place for reception & mercantile trade?
 - Controlled access to rest of house
 - Largest space in house
- “key household space for movement & encounter” (Fisher 2014: 403)
- Place for gathering & consumption (inter & intra household)



Household Production

- Smaller interior rooms: distribution of (semi-portable furniture):
 - Food storage & preparation
 - Craft production: textiles, metallurgical etc.
 - Household industries?
- Pottery production:
 - External to the household
 - Identification of specialist sites



Pyla Kokkinkremos

- Houses fronted by large external courtyards
- Readily accessible & visible from street:
 - Household's secondary territory: controlled by household but accessible to outsiders
 - Place for reception & practice of external business transactions?



Plan of Pyla Kokkinokremos

Materiality in the Household

- Material culture of households is well known but has not been examined from household perspective
- Craft production: external to household
- Wide range of pottery wares incorporated into household practice:
 - Some regionalism but increasingly standardised
- Incorporation of Mycenaean exotics



White Slip Bowl

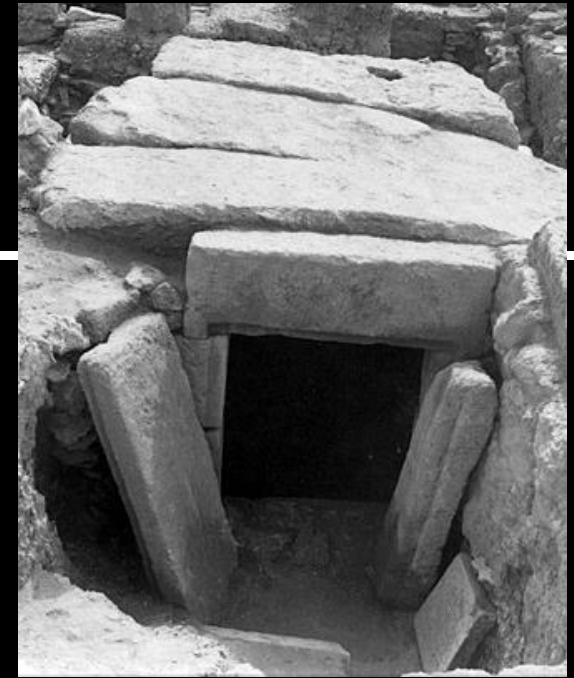
Materiality in the Household

- Daily household activities primarily negotiated using Plain ware:
 - Storage, preparation & serving of food & drink
- Ground stone tools:
 - Querns, rubbers, pounders, polishers
 - Agricultural production & other processing
- Loom weights etc. textile production
- Repetitive, rhythmic activities associated with song



Ancestors

- Burial beneath courtyards:
 - Visual display of funerary ritual
 - Feasting with the dead – kispum?
 - Major social event for household
- Kalavassos North-East Area:
 - Elite burials beneath streets
 - Visual display of wealth & status beyond the household?



Enkomi, built tomb



Summary

- Major change in organisation of the household associated with urbanisation
- More complex house types & households more dependent on specialists
- Basic household production persists but new activities increasingly incorporated:
 - Household workshops?
 - Mercantile activities?
 - Extra-household interactions?
- The “ancestors” are moved within the space of the household, breaking tradition of 500+ years