**Sophie Geraldine Horáček │ A sanctuary of a female goddess excavated by Max Ohnefalsch-Richter (1850-1917) on the eastern acropolis in Idalion (Cyprus)**

This work (PhD) focuses on material remains and a manuscript of the excavation of a sanctuary in Idalion (Cyprus), which was investigated in the 19th CE. by Max Ohnefalsch-Richter (1883/1894-95). His work on the subject has never been systematically processed or published. The finds are widespread in different museum's collections (Berlin, Nicosia, London). The subject of the presentation on the AIAC 2018 will be the first conclusions about this cult place (finds and architecture) which developed in Cypro-Archaic times and was situated on the eastern Acropolis of one of the Cypriot city-kingdoms. The ancient city had arable flatland and access to a flowing river (Yialias), which led to a fertile ground. Idalion controlled parts of the copper ore repository of the Troodos mountain. The minings were an important economical source of income for the greater part of the existence of the city. In addition to the question of cult practice, period of use, function and political development of the site, the economic relevance of the city plays an important role for this intra-urban sanctuary. In this context, stylistic analyses of votive offerings (regional and imported goods; metal objects, clay vessels, terracotta figurines and votive steles) can not only reflect the adoption, adaptation and transformation of the cultural influences to indigenous population but can also give us new insights into the trans-regional trade of Idalion with the Levantine, Egypt and the mainland Greeks.

This work, as part of my PhD, focuses on material remains and a manuscript of the excavation of a sanctuary in Idalion (Cyprus), which was investigated in the 19th CE. by Max Ohnefalsch-Richter (1883/1894-95). His work on the subject has never been systematically processed or published. The finds are widespread in different museum's collections (Berlin, Nicosia, London). The subject of the presentation on the AIAC 2018 will be the first conclusions about this cult place (finds and architecture) which developed in Cypro-Archaic times and was situated on the eastern Acropolis of one of the Cypriot city-kingdoms. Besides having arable flatland and access to a flowing river, leading to a fertile ground, Idalion also controlled parts of the copper ore repository of the Troodos mountain. The minings were an important economical source of income for the greater part of the existence of the city. In addition to the question of cult practice, period of use, function and political development of the site, the economic relevance of the city plays an important role for this intra-urban sanctuary. In this context, stylistic analyses of votive offerings (regional and imported goods; metal objects, clay vessels, terracotta figurines and votive steles) can not only reflect the adoption, adaptation and transformation of the cultural influences on the indigenous population but also give us new insights into the trans-regional trade of Idalion with the Levantine, Egypt and the mainland Greeks.