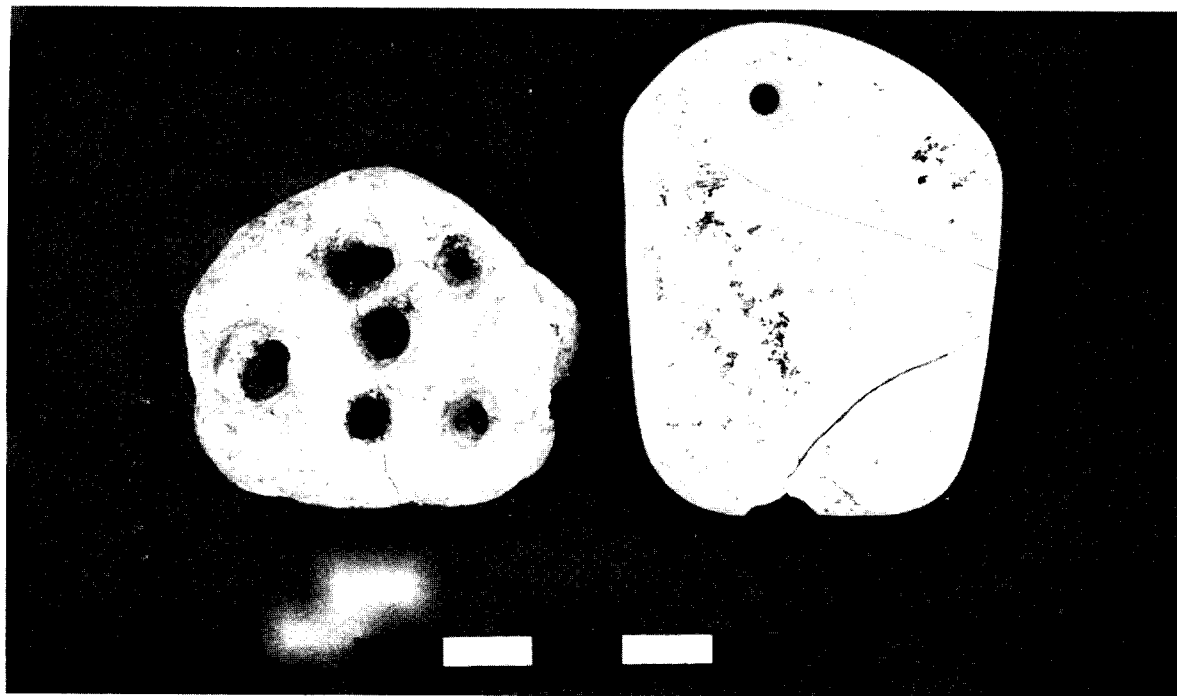




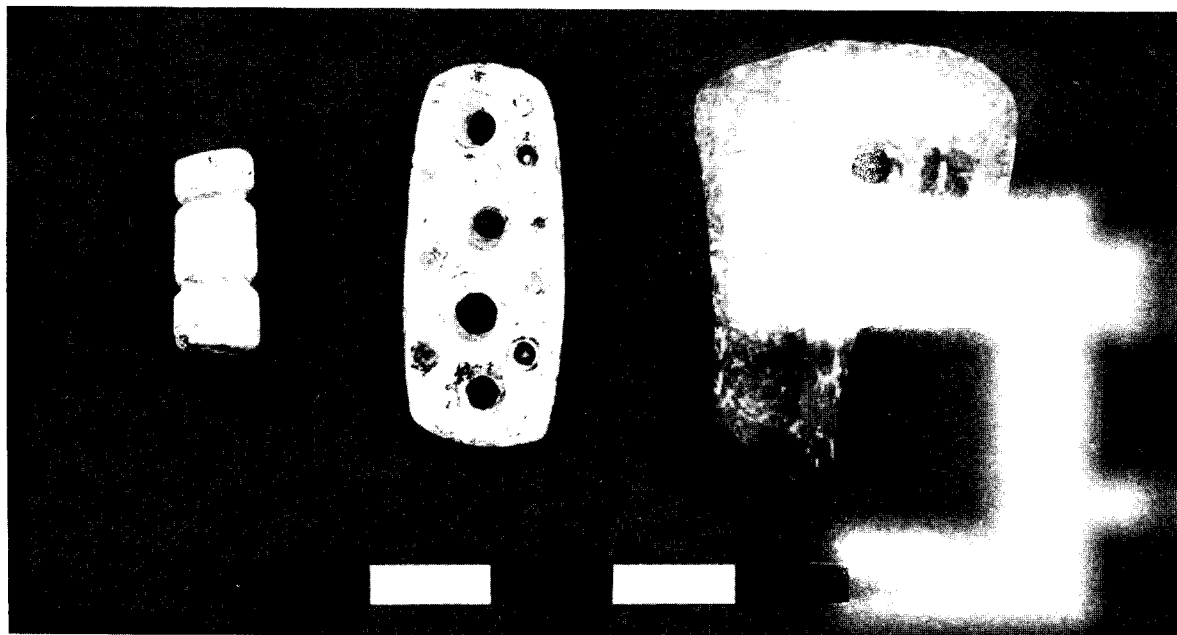
α-β: Τα περιάπτα M94 και M210 από την Τομή ΙΣΤ.



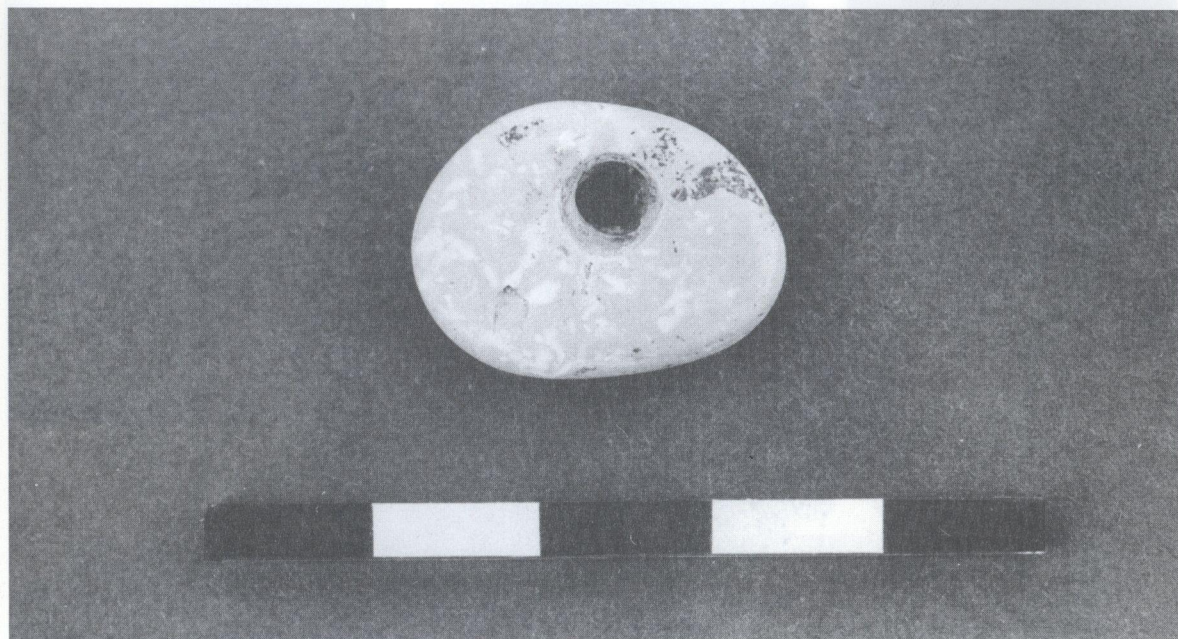
γ: Μικροαντιχειμένα - κοσμήματα από την Τομή Δ. Πρώτη σειρά από αριστερά : M53, M80, M83, M111. Δεύτερη σειρά από αριστερά : M43, M115, M133, M176.



α - β: Το περίαπτο M61 και M96 από την Τομή Θ.



γ - δ - ε: Τα περίαπτα M10, M45 και M71 από την Τομή Κ.



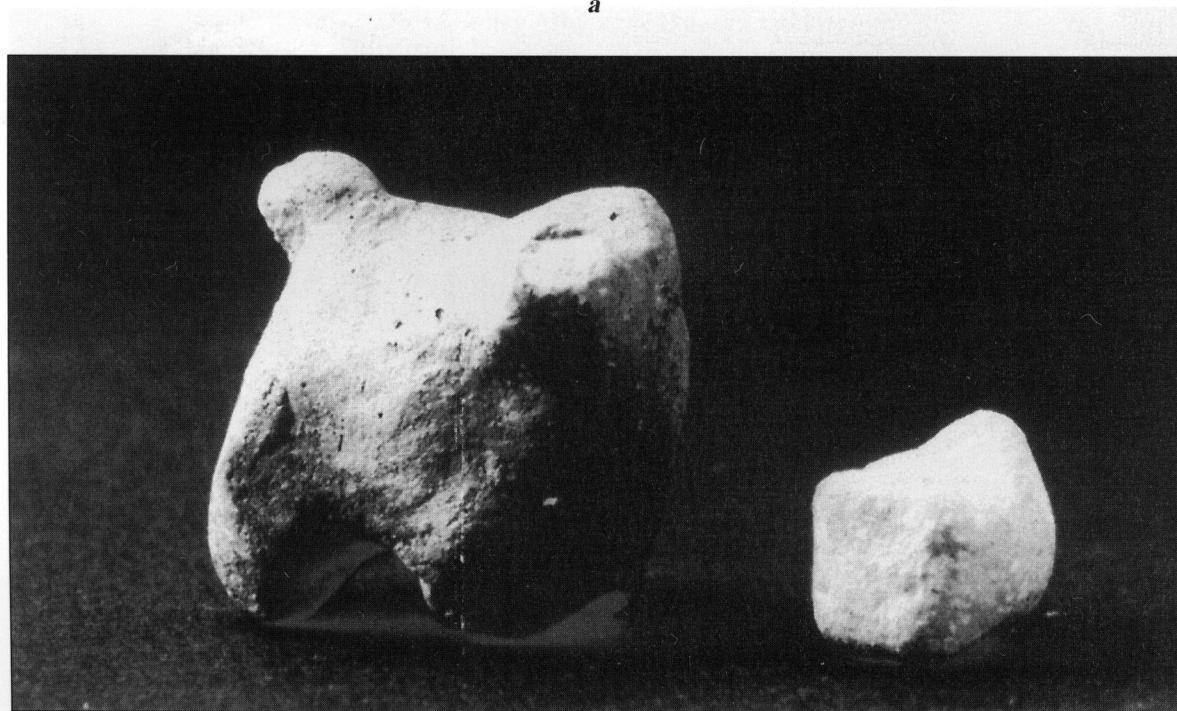
α: Το περίαπτο M84 από την Τομή ΙΒ.

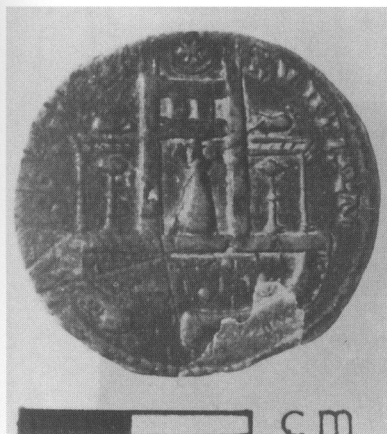


β-γ-δ: Μικροαντικείμενα - κοσμήματα από την Τομή ΙΑ: M40, M57 και M81.

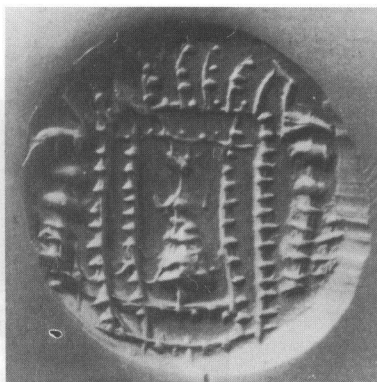


a

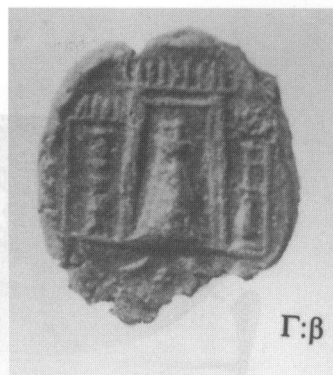




α



β

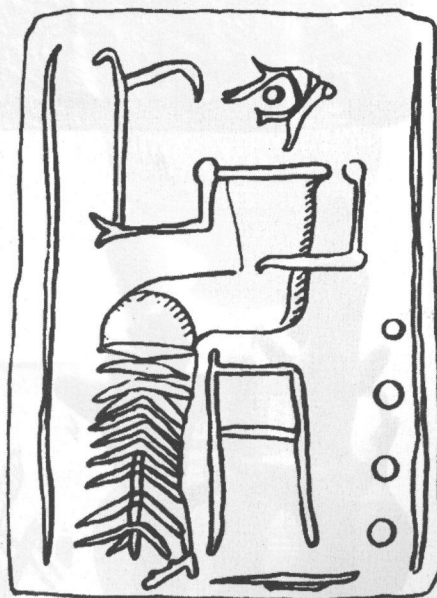


Γ:β

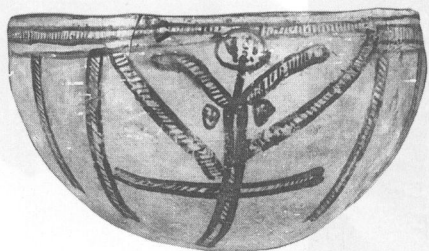
γ



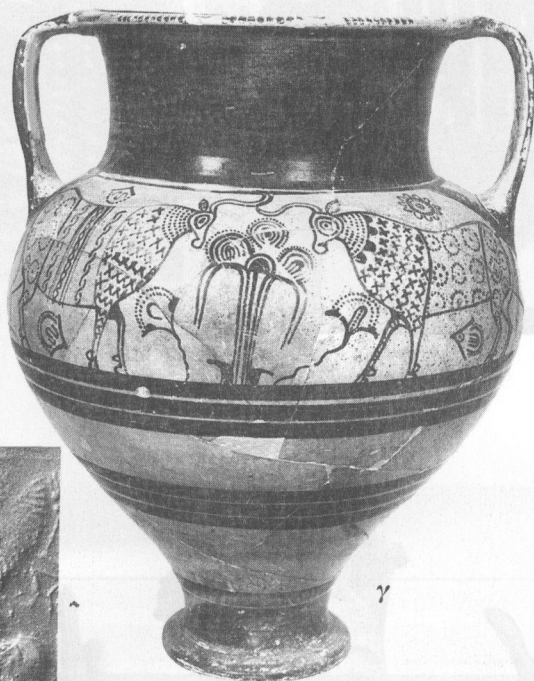
δ



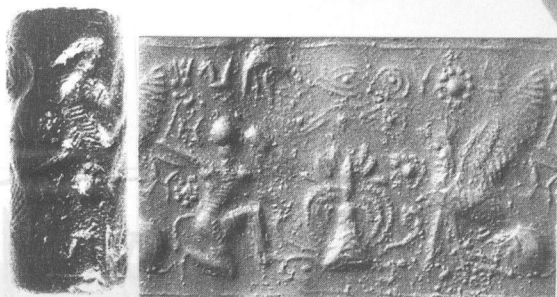
ε



α



γ



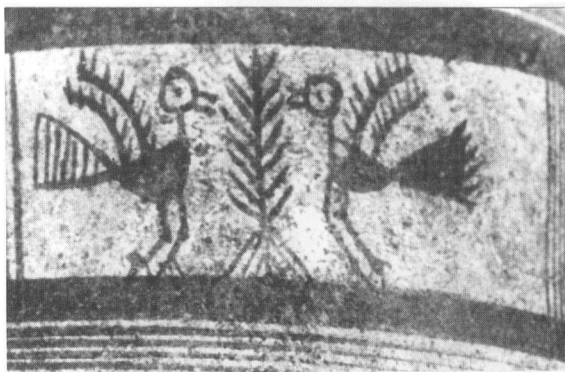
β



δ



ε



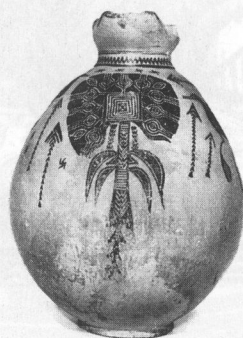
α



β



γ



α



β



γ



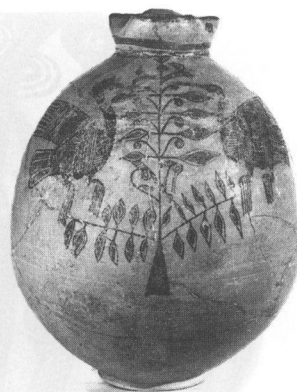
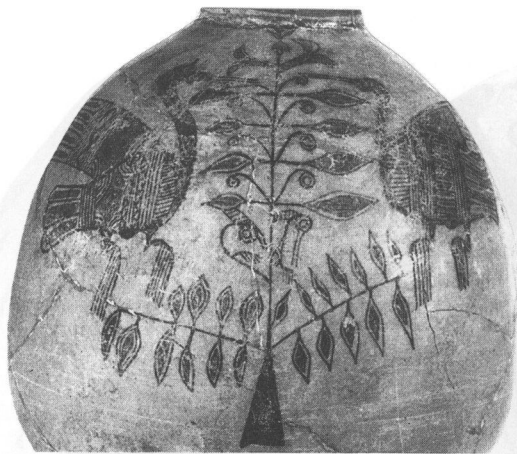
α



β



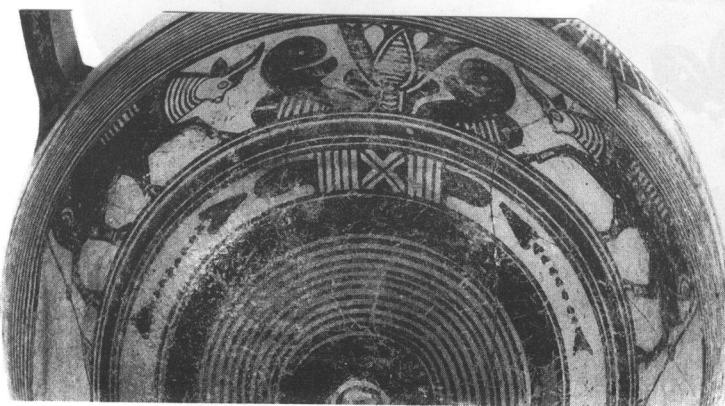
γ



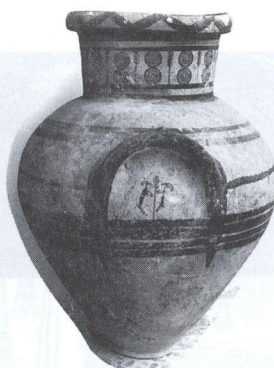
α



β



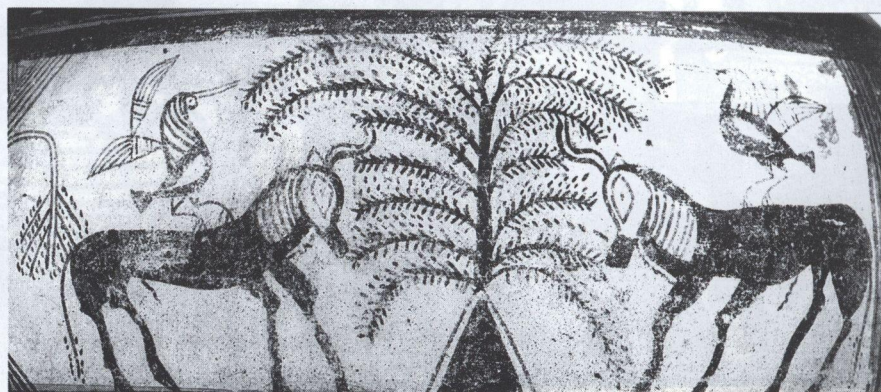
γ



α



β





α



β



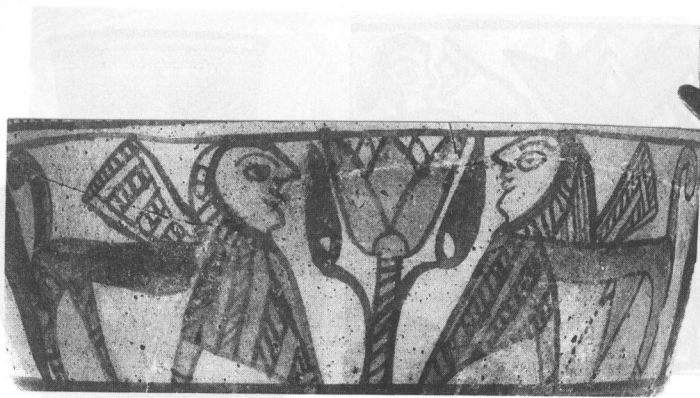
γ



α



β



α



β

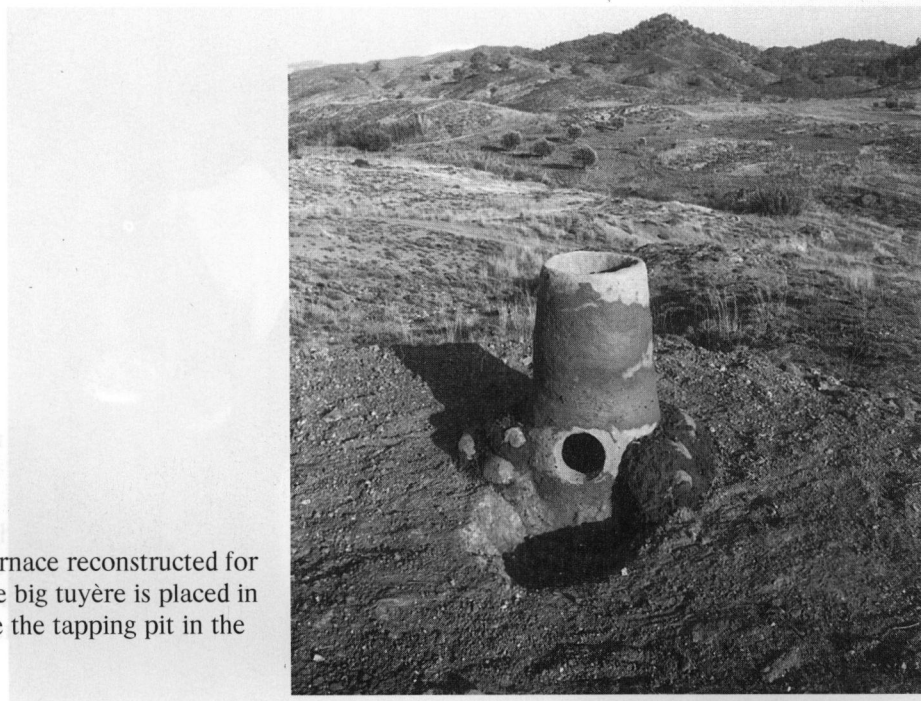


in a copper smelting furnace recon-
 Experimental use. One big tuyère is pla-
 the central hole above the tapping pit in
 foreground.



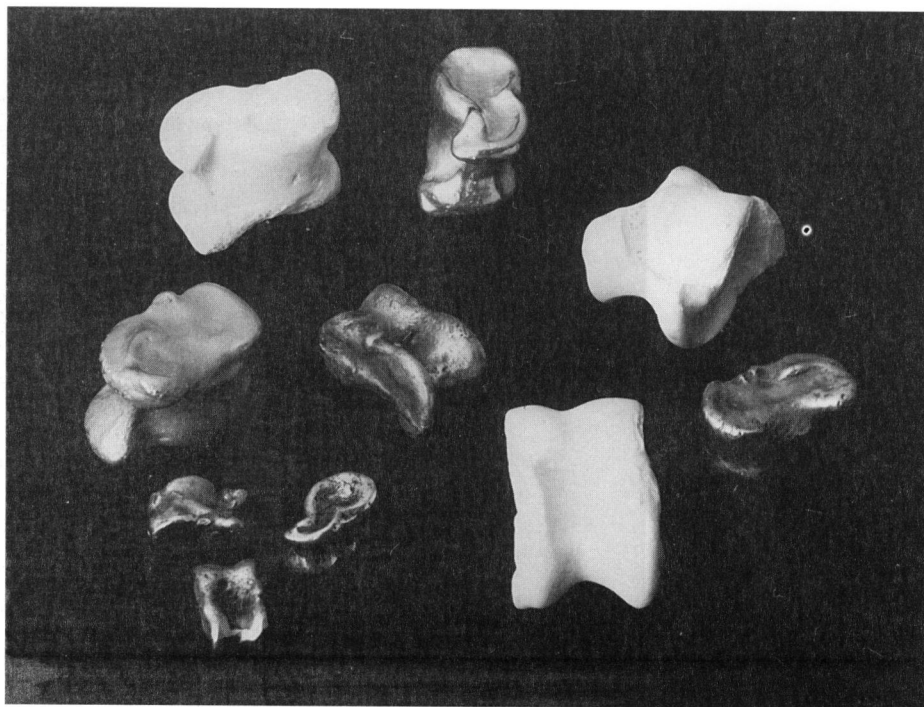


a: Agia Varvara –
Almyras before
excavation, look-
ing south into the
Sia-Valley: All
finds and installa-
tions except the
copper mine are
hidden under the
sediments on the
small hillock in the
foreground.

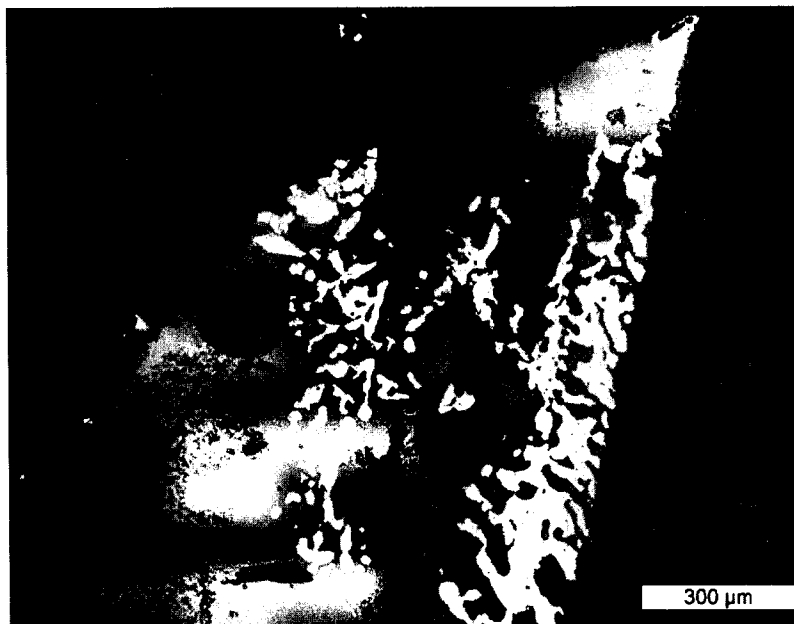


b: Copper smelting furnace reconstructed for
experimental use. One big tuyère is placed in
the central hole above the tapping pit in the
foreground.

a: Two bellows for artificial air-induction into the smelting furnace. Manual technique as used in Archaic and Classical Greece.



b: Original sheep bone astragali and experimental copies in bronze, lead, silver and gilded bronze. Astragali have been used as dice since antiquity.



a: Micrograph of a polished piece of matte with metallic iron as the dominant inclusion (bright dendrites). Metallic copper is present in small particles.

b: Micrograph of a piece of slag with a large globular matte inclusion. It contains metallic iron (bright drops) and slightly more metallic copper (in the cracks and at the periphery).



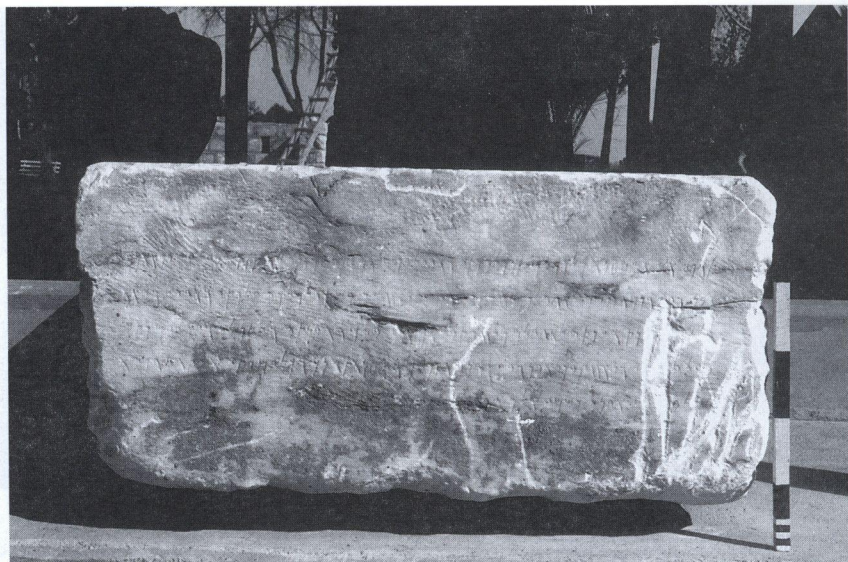


Berlin Museum

a

b

c



a



b



c



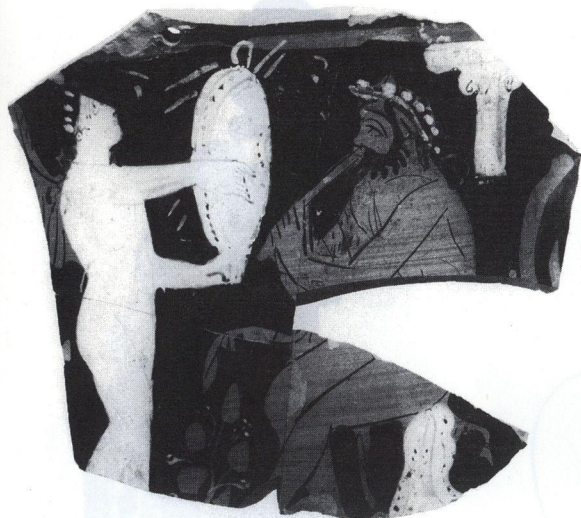
a



b



c



a



b



a



cm
A.I.2758

b (cat. 2)



cm

1951/VII-4/4

c (cat. 18)

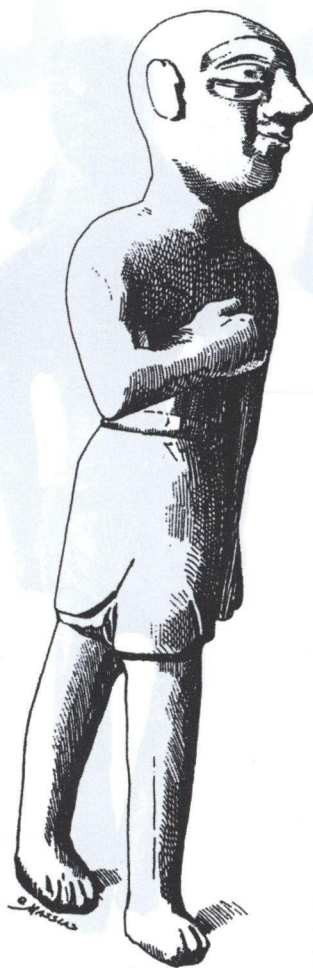


cm
I949/IV-7/I

d (cat. 20)



a (cat. 21)



b (cat. 23)



c (cat. 31)



a (cat. 34)



cm.

b (cat. 38)



cm.
OS. 2650/1

c



cm.

cm.

0.99

a, b (cat. 40)



cm

D.3264

c (cat. 42)



cm

D.2615

d (cat. 43)

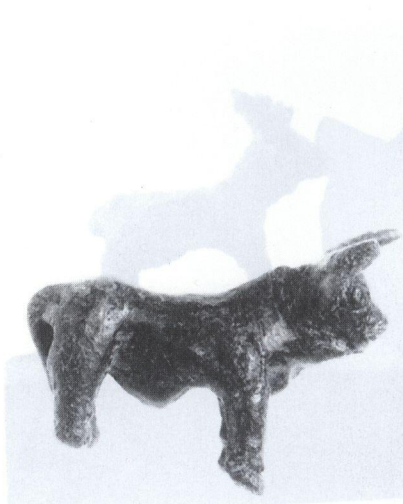


cm
1939/IX-17/1

a (cat. 47)



b, c (cat. 48)



a (cat. 67)



b (cat. 69)



c (cat. 72)



d (cat. 76)



a (cat. 78)



b (cat. 80)



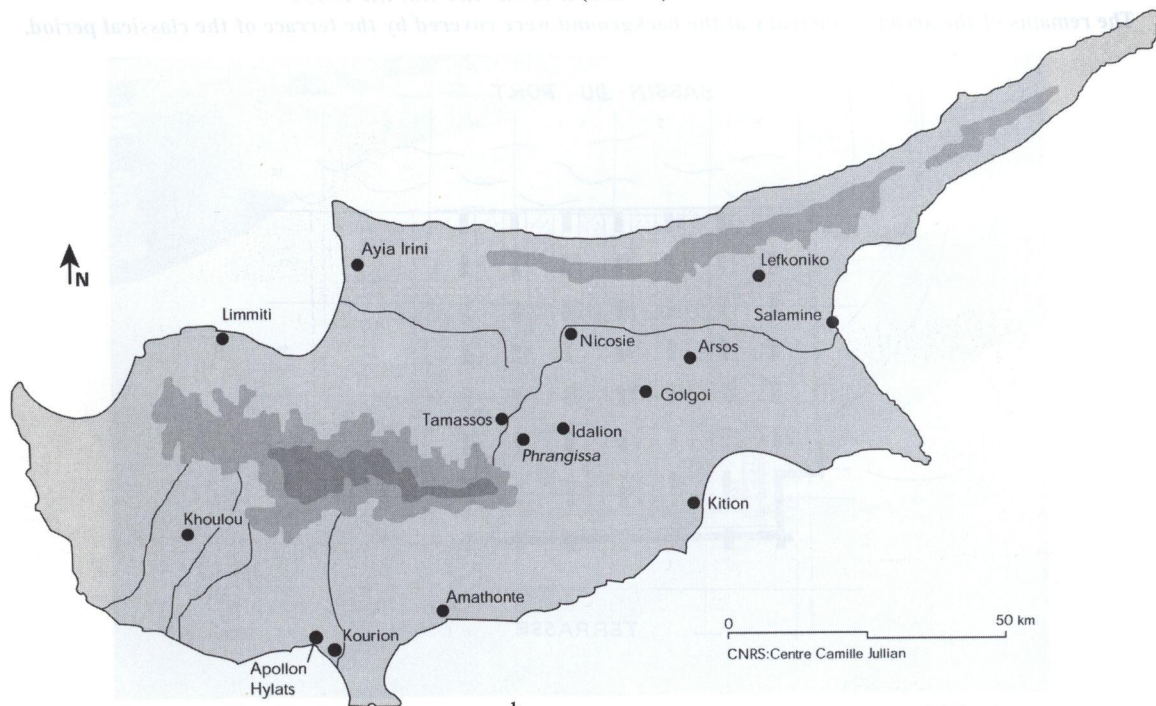
c (cat. 88)



d (cat. 90)



a (cat. 94)



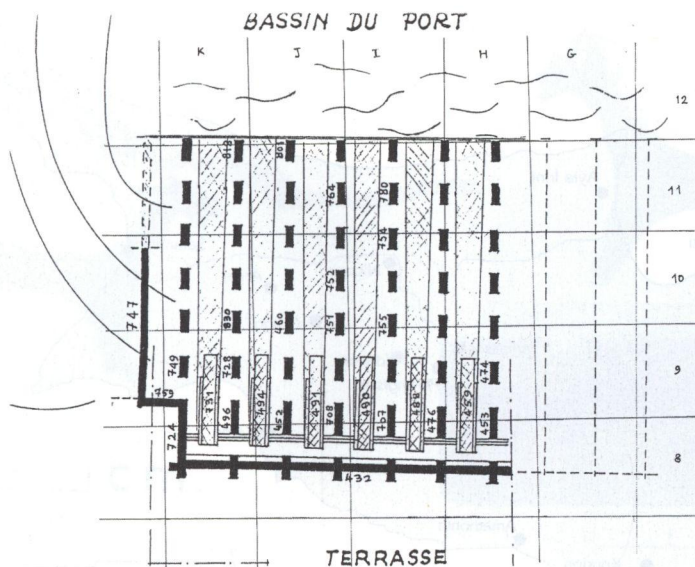
b

0 50 km
CNRS: Centre Camille Jullian



1. Kition. The neoria seen from the north. 1999.

The remains of the archaic sanctuary at the background were covered by the terrace of the classical period.



2.. Kition: schematic plan of the ship-sheds of the military port. 1999.



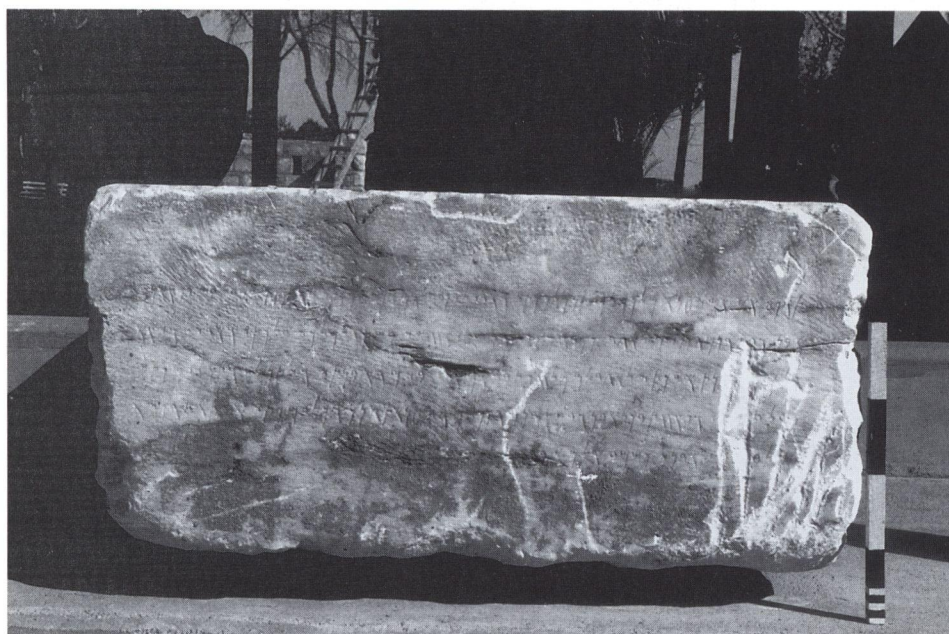
1. Kition. The neoria seen from the east (left: terrace wall 432). 1999.



2. Kition. Base of the pillar 728. 1999.



1. Kition. South-west corner of the neoria. 1999
 Northern part of slip-way 731 seen from the south-west : phases 2 and 3.



2. Kition. Base of the trophy of the king Milkyaton with inscription in Phoenician, 392 BC.
 Museum of Larnaca MLA 1513.

