

This final chapter is included merely to gather together by period the remaining types of objects and images not found in previous chapters. They are discussed individually and more fully in their catalogue entry, to which the reader is referred. More often than not, these actually have little if any connection with Egypt.

Pre-Palatial

Material from Pre-Palatial contexts includes an ivory seal in the form of a fly {51} (one of only two unrelated examples on the island), as well as the clay sistrum {53} and an ivory stamp seal {56}, all from different tomb contexts at Archanes. None have any ‘egyptianising’ features, although some have been cited in previous literature as being derived from Egyptian originals. Influence, if any, must be in the opposite direction.

Knossos can boast a single worked hippopotamus canine, from the later West Court area but in an EM IIA level, one of the earliest dated contexts. The overwhelming odds are that it originated in Egypt. The last object is a putative and very questionable ‘Predynastic’ knife blade of flint {137} from the same site and even general area. A ‘museum find,’ it would be from a generally Pre-/Proto Palatial level if it is not modern piece.

Proto-Palatial

A small chip of stone, apparently the same material as knife blade {137}, is recorded from the MM IB early ‘Vat Room’ deposit at Knossos {156}, and is cited in the present study *only* for that reason. The only other object is a clay lid from MM II Malia {375} with appliqués of birds on the top that are highly unlikely to have any relationship whatsoever with its originally quoted Egyptian ‘parallel.’

Neo-Palatial

Material from Neo-Palatial contexts or dates is

more numerous, as would be expected. The carved stone appliqué in the form of a human-headed sphinx {374} is likely to be of Egyptian origin or, if not, at least derivation. The other fly-shaped object {272} is a carnelian amulet from a Knossian tomb at Ailias, appears to have a better claim for being specifically Egyptian in origin. The lead-filled bronze weight in the form of a bull’s head {501}, unfortunately from a mixed context at Psychro cave but not earlier than this period, also should be seen as Egyptian. However, the pendant in the form of a falcon {576} without provenance on the island more likely is Minoan in origin as, certainly, is the ‘Master of Animals’ pendant {577} recovered on the island of Aegina. The entirely Minoan clay goblet from MM IIIA Knossos {181} merely was misidentified previously as an ‘egyptianising’ amphora form, and is discussed in that chapter. It is mentioned here to reinforce its recently recognised identification.

Raw material cited in the present study includes the core and flakes of red jasper from the palace at Archanes {46} and the tricadna shell from Knossos {217}, both recovered in LM IB destruction contexts. Undoubtedly more raw material of Egyptian or possibly Egyptian origin exists on Crete, but these were both sufficiently unusual to warrant inclusion in the catalogue.

Final Palatial

The only Final Palatial object to be included in this chapter is the lapis lazuli pendant in the form of a frog {246} from the Isopata ‘Royal Tomb’ at Knossos, likely Egyptian. The other lapis lazuli objects recovered with it are discussed in their relevant chapters.

End Palatial and Post-Palatial

No ‘other’ material was recovered in contexts of these periods.

¹²⁰⁹ See Distribution Map 39.