



EGYPTIANIZING FAIENCE FROM THE SANCTUARY OF APOLLO HYLATES, KOURION, CYPRUS

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ABSTRACT

This article publishes an assemblage of forty-two Egyptianizing faience vessels, figurines, and scarabs excavated by the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology at the sanctuary of Apollo Hylates in Kourion, Cyprus, between 1936–1954. Nearly 80% of this material, dating to the first half of the 6th century BCE, were products of Greco-Egyptian workshops rarely encountered on the island. Using archival material held by the Penn Museum, I reconstruct the stratigraphy of an unpublished votive deposit where the bulk of the Egyptianizing faience was excavated.

INTRODUCTION

Between c. 700–479 BCE, thousands of Egyptian-style scarabs, amulets, and figurines were deposited across the Mediterranean. Found in Spain, Tunisia, Italy, Greece, Cyprus, Turkey, Russia, and Ukraine, these so-called *aegyptiaca* have seen renewed interest in recent years as record of trade, mobility, and cultural interaction during the long Archaic Period (FIG. 1).¹ Most *aegyptiaca* were manufactured from faience, a synthetic low-fired vitreous substance consisting of silica powder, mineral pigments, and alkali flux.² Although some Egyptian objects in circulation were high-value objects, such as diplomatic gifts or heirlooms from the Bronze Age, most were mass produced at workshops in the Nile Delta, Rhodes, Cyprus, and the Levant.³ Mediterranean Egyptomania was a cross-cultural phenomenon encompassing a range of depositional behaviors. Across the Cypro-Phoenician world, scarabs and amulets were worn as adornment by

women and placed in children's graves.⁴ In the Aegean after c. 650 BCE, deposition of *aegyptiaca* concentrated at a handful of sanctuaries that gathered sizeable assemblages.⁵ The interest in Egyptianizing faience peaks in the first quarter of the 6th century, diminishing in popularity through its remainder.⁶

This article presents a previously unpublished assemblage of forty-two faience seals, scarabs, and vessels excavated at sanctuary of Apollo Hylates at Kourion, Cyprus between 1936 and 1954.⁷ Nearly 80% were products of Greco-Egyptian workshops otherwise poorly attested on the island. I argue that the Apollo Hylates faiences were part of a late, and anomalous, influx of *aegyptiaca* from east Greece and Naukratis onto the south coast of Cyprus in the years following 600 BCE.⁸ Worshippers at Apollo Hylates chose to dedicate in Greco-Egyptian faience vessels because of their resemblance to locally made votive ceramics. This appropriation was one of the



FIGURE 1: Faience objects from Apollo Hylates excavation at Penn Museum. A: Mi. 517 (CAT. NO. 9), now Penn 54-28-228. B: Mi. 521 (CAT. NO. 27), now Penn 54-28-6. C: Mi. 558 (CAT. NO. 25), now Penn 54-28-229. (Photos: Penn Museum.)

many local agencies at work behind the wider phenomenon of Mediterranean Egyptomania.

THE EXCAVATION

Between 1934 and 1954, the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology excavated ancient Kourion, outside the modern village of Episkopi. Led by John Daniels, Bert Hodge Hill, and the project's donor, George McFadden, excavations came to a rapid halt after McFadden (a former American intelligence officer) mysteriously drowned during the 1953 season.⁹ Following the practice of the time, finds were divided between the Penn Museum and the colonial government of Cyprus in 1954. The Penn excavations would never be published in full. Although Apollo Hylates would be re-excavated by Diana Buitron-Oliver and David Soren between 1978 and 1984, the later excavators only selectively revisited contexts originally dug by the Penn Museum.¹⁰

Buitron-Oliver's excavation has given us a good sense of what Cypro-Archaic Apollo Hylates looked like. Between the Cypro-Geometric III and Cypro-Archaic II periods (c. 900–475 BCE), activity concentrated at a walled precinct immediately east of Roman-era Street 1 that bisects the sanctuary (FIG. 2A). The precinct enclosed a large circular stone-and-ash altar in its center and a smaller semi-circular altar immediately to its north. Votives from the Cypro-Archaic sanctuary were deposited in thin stratigraphy west of Street 1 in several instances of cleaning. This area, excavated by McFadden in 1935–1937 and 1947–1948, remains unpublished.¹¹ The votive assemblage on both sides of Street 1 was dominated by locally produced offerings, most copiously bronze arrowheads, ceramic figurines (published by John and Suzanne Young in 1955), and

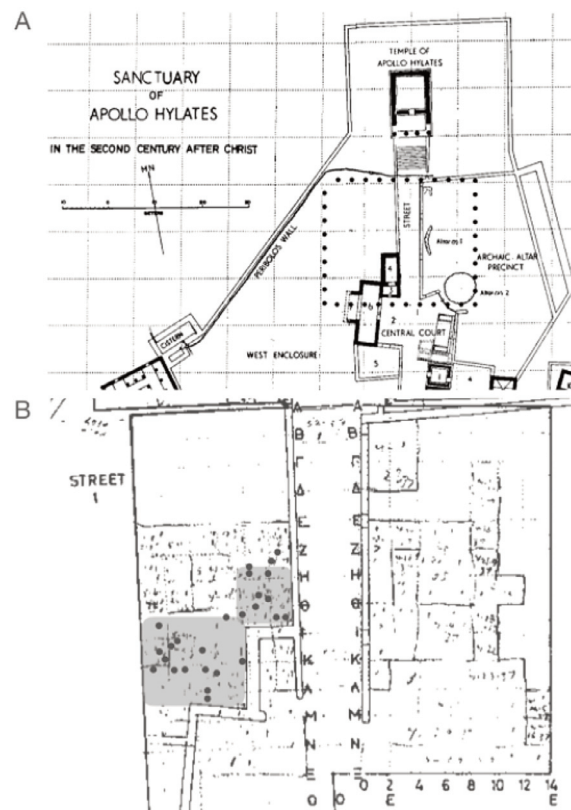


FIGURE 2: A: Detail from plan of Apollo Hylates sanctuary by Joseph Last with Street 1 excavation highlighted (after Scranton 1967). B: detailed trench plan of McFadden's Street 1 excavation by Joseph Last with clusters of faience objects shaded and findspots marked (after Buitron-Oliver 1996 fig. 2).

Gjerstad Type IV juglets.¹² In her publication of Cypro-Archaic Apollo Hylates, Buitron-Oliver pointedly argues that the scarcity of imports offers proof of the sanctuary's insular horizons.¹³

Although Buitron-Oliver's point is well taken, the

scarcity of imports at Cypro-Archaic Apollo Hylates must in part be a function of the site's fraught publication history. McFadden had found a scattering of Egyptian or Egyptianizing metal and stone offerings at the site, many of which are only incompletely recorded.¹⁴ Reviewing the Egyptianizing faience from Apollo Hylates reveals the extent to which worshippers at Apollo Hylates were somewhat more cosmopolitan than previously imagined. In fact, the unusual prominence of Greco-Egyptian vessels in the assemblage points to the site's interaction with a nexus of mobility between the southeast Aegean, the south coast of Cyprus, and the Nile Delta in the early 6th century BCE.

FAIENCE FROM APOLLO HYLATES

Most of the forty-two faience objects inventoried by McFadden came from two clusters west of Street 1 (FIG. 2B). The assemblage consists primarily of small closed vessels (aryballoi) (71%), of which some twenty-one are of the spherical type (CAT. NOS. 1–21; FIG. 1A). Others are in the shape of human heads (four) (CAT. NOS. 22–25, FIG. 1C) and hedgehogs (three) (CAT. NOS. 26–28, FIG. 1B). There were additionally two falcon figurines (CAT. NOS. 29–30).¹⁵

Found throughout the Mediterranean during the early 6th century, Greco-Egyptian faience aryballoi are rare on Cyprus.¹⁶ Rhodes appears to have been the center of production, although a small number were made at Naukratis. Virginia Webb has established that faience aryballoi follow Corinthian ceramic chronology, dating spherical examples (Webb phase III) no earlier than the beginning of the 6th century.¹⁷

Head-shaped or janiform vessels might have met local tastes at Apollo Hylates. Head-shaped amulets were popular elsewhere on the south coast during the Cypro-Geometric and Cypro-Archaic periods.¹⁸

Ceramic masks and masked figurines found in the debris of the walled precinct suggest that Apollo Hylates was one of many Cypriot sanctuaries where masking rituals were practiced. Head-shaped faience might have appealed to worshippers for whom the frightening image of the frontal face inspired a religious experience.¹⁹

A small number of faience scarabs and amulets (CAT NOS. 31–42) were found west of Street 1. While listed here, these will be subject to a more detailed publication—alongside more numerous stone seals—by Joanna S. Smith. Three blue paste scarabs featuring rightward-striding animals (CAT. NOS. 35–37) bear a strong resemblance to scarabs made in Naukratis.²⁰ Others find clear parallel in the Levantine or Cypriot-made scarabs that circulated widely on the island (CAT. NOS. 38–39, 42). Most of the remainder are incompletely documented.

CONTEXTS AND STRATIGRAPHY

McFadden excavated the area on both sides of Street 1 in 1935–1937 and on the west side in 1948–1949. Findspots are recorded using a 2 m grid with its north-south axis, denoted by Greek letters, established along Street 1. The *x*-axis is recorded numerically (FIG. 2B). Thus CAT. NO. 5, recorded at Street 1 Θ-175-I 0.10 W, is located 1.75 m south of mark Θ, 0.10 m. west of Street 1.²¹

McFadden's understanding of site stratigraphy was impressionistic. Elevations were rarely taken and pottery was recorded only erratically. In his notebooks, McFadden imagined the context west of Street 1 with four uniform strata (FIG. 3A): 1 (topsoil, largely removed in 1935–1937), 1a (seemingly defined by its lack of building debris), 2 (a debris layer containing worked and unworked stones, sherds, and roof tiles, with differing composition north and south of the building walls that

meet Street 1 at stake I), and 3 (sometimes described as sterile earth). His ultimate judgement was that there was "no clear stratification in this area west of street 1" and that it was simply Hellenistic or Roman fill.²²

McFadden's judgement was hasty. Based on his notebooks, it appears that McFadden had come across evidence for several discrete deposits that date as early as the Cypro-Archaic period intruded

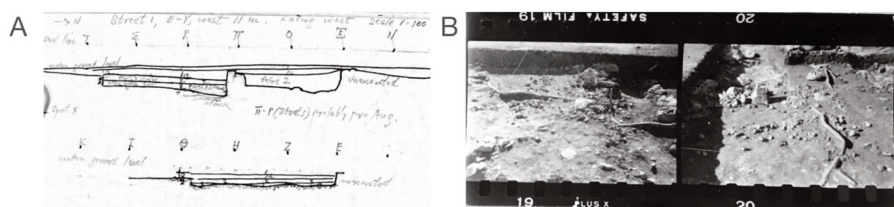


FIGURE 3. A: McF NB V p. 971, Unusually constituted section drawing of E-Y 11 W (N-S; read bottom first, right to left) showing areas inside and outside intrusive Roman wall. B: Roll 113 #19-20: Θ-I 9-12 W looking west and north. Large cluster of 'juglets' and figures visible in stratum 2. Long, snaking objects are tree roots.

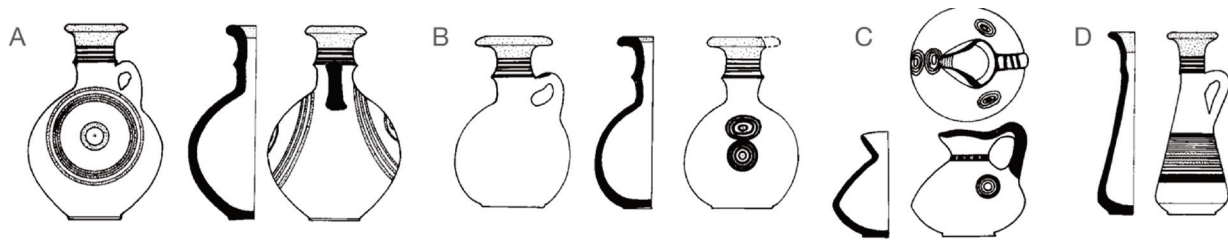


FIGURE 4: Gjerstad type IV ceramics from McFadden's excavations east of Street 1. **A:** McF 42, globular juglet, type 1a. **B:** McF 70, globular juglet, type IIb. **C:** McF 129, miniature jug, type IIa. **D:** McF 103, piriform juglet, type I. (Adapted from Buitron-Oliver 1996 figs. 60–61.)

by later activity.²³ These contexts have proven difficult to reconstruct. For example, as he excavated westward from Street 1 in Θ-I 0-4 W, McFadden encountered soils in the same stratum varying in both color and content.²⁴ I follow Buitron-Oliver in interpreting McFadden's repeated observation of ceramic juglets carefully positioned around terracotta figures as evidence for repeated instances of temple cleaning and redeposition of votives in shallow trenches (FIG. 3B).²⁵ Although McFadden's notebooks do not detail excavation contexts for any

of the faience objects, it is noteworthy they were found in two clusters in strata 2–3 (FIG. 2B). (McFadden's discovery of material as low as stratum 3 belies his judgement that stratum 3 was "sterile.")

DISCUSSION

Cyprus' Egyptianizing phase manifested itself as early as the 9th century BCE. Egyptianizing styles in sculpture, architecture, and personal apparel gained such currency on the island during the boom years of Egypt's Saite dynasty (c. 664–525 BCE) that some



FIGURE 5: Distribution of Greco-Egyptian faience on Cyprus (adapted from d-maps.com/m/europa/chypre/chypre03.pdf)

have argued for a period of Egyptian rule.²⁶ Deposition of faience aegyptiaca at Cypriot sanctuaries began at least by the 8th century; successive flooding has preserved evidence that worshippers at Ayia Irini hung at least 203 scarabs along the inside of the precinct wall as early as this period.²⁷ Aegyptiaca appear to have been collected from the 8th century as well at the sanctuary of Astarte in Phoenician Kition; nearly all of these were later deposited during temple cleaning in six *bothroi* located just outside the precinct.²⁸ But if worshippers treated aegyptiaca specially at Apollo Hylates, we have no evidence. Rather, it appears that the bulk of the faience objects were selected because they resembled the locally made Gjerstad type IV juglets that dominate the site's ceramic repertoire (FIG. 4).²⁹

Greco-Egyptian faience makes up 77% of the assemblage from Apollo Hylates (CAT. NOS. 1–30, 38–39, 42). Unusual as this is for Cyprus, we should bear in mind that some of the aegyptiaca from the sanctuary looks very typical for the south coast of the island. (Moreover, non-vitreous scarabs and Egyptianizing amulets, many of which appear locally made, are not published here.) Three anthropomorphic or *wedjet*-eye amulets (CAT. NOS. 31–33) resemble examples found in tombs from nearby Amathus.³⁰ A pair of pale faience scarabs (CAT. NOS. 38–39) or a blue frit conoid (CAT. NO. 42) exhibit strong affinities to Levantine scarabs found at Amathus and Kition.³¹ But even then, the differences between aegyptiaca at Apollo Hylates and elsewhere on Archaic Cyprus stand out.

Based on Webb's chronology, the faience assemblage at Apollo Hylates only formed after c. 600 BCE. At this point, a scattering of Greco-Egyptian faience objects begins to appear at sites along the south coast of Cyprus, including Ayia Irini, Amathus, Peravolia, and Kition. (FIG. 5).³² The influx of Greco-Egyptian faience marks something of a reversal of a previous trend; since the 8th century, the bulk of scarabs and amulets deposited at east Greek sanctuaries had been imports from the Cypro-Phoenician world.³³ The appearance of aegyptiaca from the wider east Greek world came at a moment of intensification of already deep ties between the southeastern Aegean and Cyprus at the start of the 6th century.³⁴ In particular, this influx postdates the foundation of the east Greek trading enclave at Naukratis in the Nile delta in around 620 BCE. The south coast of Cyprus lay along the route Greek

merchants took home each fall on their returns from the delta.³⁵ Both the limited distribution and impact of Greco-Egyptian faience on Cyprus are perhaps the result of their voyages, which might also be evidenced by the few Corinthian and Rhodian ceramics found at Apollo Hylates.³⁶ The similarity between Greco-Egyptian spherical aryballoi and the local ceramics dedicated at the sanctuary facilitated their incorporation into the site's practice.

If this is the case, then the Apollo Hylates faience bears witness to the very local processes that form the backdrop to the wider phenomenon of Mediterranean Egyptomania in the 7th and 6th centuries BCE. Egyptianizing material culture served as a common denominator understood both by Cypriot worshippers and visiting seafarers from the Aegean. The faience assemblage at Apollo Hylates formed as result of one of countless side eddies that split off from the slow current of objects, people, and ideas on the move during the height of the Mediterranean's Egyptianizing phase.

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ABBREVIATIONS

M.	metal
McF	George McFadden
Mi.	miscellaneous
NB	notebook
P	pottery
<i>Penn-Kourion</i>	Kourion, Cyprus Expedition Records (PU–Mu. 1050)
St.	stone

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NOTES

- ¹ For regional outlines of aegyptiaca, see Hölbl 1979 (peninsular Italy), Hölbl 1986 (Sardinia), Pardo i Parcerisa 1980–1995 (Mediterranean Spain), Reyes 2001 (Cyprus), Hölbl 2007 (Ionia), Skon-Jedele 1994 (mainland Greece and islands), and Parmenter 2019a (the north Black Sea).
- ² “Faience” encompasses low-fired vitreous substances that include frit, paste, Egyptian blue, and glazed steatite; on terminology see Webb 1978, 5; 2016, 1–4; Masson-Berghoff 2018, 13–15.
- ³ See Boschloos 2012; Webb 1978, 2–3; 2019b 51–52; Gorton 1996, 91–131; Masson-Berghoff 2018; Meek et al. 2016.
- ⁴ Arrington 2016, 16; Beer 1994, pls. 1–3, 8–38.
- ⁵ Skon-Jedele 1994, xxi; Webb 2015a, 31; Masson-Berghoff 2018, 82–86.
- ⁶ Webb 2015a, 21–24; 2016, 10; Masson-Berghoff 2018, 82–86.
- ⁷ This essay is based primarily on my study of the excavation archive at the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology.
- ⁸ The term “Greco-Egyptian faience” (Webb 2015a, 2015b, 2016, 2019a, 2019b) has superseded the older “Archaic Greek faience” (e.g., Webb 1978) in recognition of the role Egyptian artisans and consumers played in its manufacture and distribution.
- ⁹ For McFadden’s preliminary reports, see McFadden 1935, 1952; for his biography, see Nakahara n.d.
- ¹⁰ Soren 1987; Buitron-Oliver 1996.
- ¹¹ Brief mentions of the area west of Street 1 appear in: Welles 1948, 532; Young and Young 1955, 4–12, 176–80; and Webb 1978, 134.
- ¹² Young and Young 1955, 176–77; for other vessels, see Buitron-Oliver 1996, 70.
- ¹³ Buitron-Oliver 1996, xx.

- ¹⁴ Best known is a Saite bronze situla dedicated by one Shepenamun son of Psamtek, rededicated to the god of Apollo Hylates with a Cypro-syllabic inscription (ex. no. M. 51); see: Mitford 1971, 40–42 no. 15; Oliver 1996, 156, no. 68. A second uninscribed example (ex. no. 408), still unpublished, was incompletely recorded in the notebooks. An unpublished steatite Egyptian votive figure is ex. no. S. 55; photo in McF rolls 21 and 26, where incorrectly listed as M. 51. McFadden also found the head of an Egyptianizing limestone figure west of Street 1; see Faegertsen 2003 cat. no. 51.
- ¹⁵ On falcon figurines see Webb 2015a, 10–11; 2019b, 48–49.
- ¹⁶ Other examples from Cyprus include: Webb 1978, nos. 131 (Kition), 723, 738 (Amathus), 770 (Marion), 874 (Peravolia); and Clerc 1991, 144, no. T. 346/11 (Amathus).
- ¹⁷ On chronology, see Webb 1978, 108; 2015b, 5, 2019b, 43. On production at Naukratis, see Webb 2015b; 2019b, 50–52; Masson-Berghoff 2018, 89–94.
- ¹⁸ On these, see Karageorghis 1988, 15–19, nos. 5–11; Boardman 1991, 162; and Reyes 2001, 33–39, 209–12. One locally made stone head amulet (ex. no. St. 871 = Karageorghis 1988, no. 6) also comes from the site.
- ¹⁹ Averett 2015, 17, 36 nos. 86–96.
- ²⁰ See Gorton 1996, type XXXIVC no. 12; type XXXIIIC no. 2; type XXXIVA no. 16.
- ²¹ Concordance of trenches, Penn-Kourion box 34.
- ²² McF NB VI p. 1052.
- ²³ My interpretation of site formation west of Street 1 leans heavily on Buiton-Oliver’s (1996, 14) interpretation of activity east of the street. McFadden based his dating on coin finds, some of which were clearly intrusive. He paid little attention to ceramics, often recording hundreds of pots under a single number (hence McF NB VI find 460: 153 juglets!). Although McFadden owned a copy of Gjerstad’s Cypriot ceramic chronology (1948), his probate records (Penn-Kourion box 2) indicate the pages were never cut.
- ²⁴ McFadden’s section drawing of Θ-100-I 0–4 W (McF NB V p. 979) shows that he evenly projected strata 1, 1a, and 2 from the baulk left

- along Street 1. While digging Θ-I stratum 2, he first encounters “soil ... very powdery and grey in color, could ... be result of a fire” (McF NB V p. 978), while later adding as he dug west that the earth was “darkish brown” after 2 W (McF NB V p. 980) (McFadden’s speculation about a fire are never hinted at again, but the preponderance of ashy soil east of Street 1 in the “Archaic Precinct” suggests an origin). The soil content changed as well: “few stones only from 0-2 west” (McF NB V p. 978), but after that, still digging in stratum 2, he comes across “a good number of small stones, and many sherds. Very few tiles” (McF NB V p. 980).
- ²⁵ For example, in Θ-I 8–12 W stratum 2, McFadden came across a group of nearly 200 juglets with a small number of upright figures positioned carefully between them. Similar clusters existed at H 4 W and Z 6 W.
- ²⁶ This claim is made by Gjerstad (1948, 466–472) on thin evidence. For discussion of a broader “Egyptianizing horizon” in 7th–6th-century Cypriot art, see Markoe 1990; Reyes 1994, 82–84; Faegertsen 2003, 13–17; Satraki 2013, 126–127.
- ²⁷ For the scarabs, see Gjerstad et al. 1935, 826–830; for context, Gjerstad et al. 1935, 819, 824; Reyes 2001, 33.
- ²⁸ Clerc et al. 1976.
- ²⁹ Following Dietler (2010, 66–74), the absence of Greco-Egyptian aegyptiaca on Cyprus is a type of “negative demand”: the only newly introduced objects to be adopted by local users were those that fit a pre-existing niche.
- ³⁰ Clerc 1991; Boardman 1991.
- ³¹ For Phoenician types, see Gorton 1996, 43–62. Two scarabs from Kition (Karageorghis 1976, 76–77, Kit. 819) and Naukratis (Masson-Berghoff 2018, 34, fig. 84) strongly resemble CAT. NO. 1, no. 38; on conoids, see Reyes 2001, 22–23.
- ³² For aryballoids from these sites, see NOTE 16, above; on chronology, see NOTE 17. Gorton (1996, 175–177) identifies a handful of possibly east Greek or Naukratis scarabs at Ayia Irini (six), Amathus (eleven), and Kition (two).
- ³³ Further identifying provenance is difficult; see Kourou 2012, 220; Murray 2017, 127 n. 196.
- ³⁴ Bourogiannis and Ioannou 2012, 11; Greene, Leidwanger, and Özdas 2013, 33–34; Thomas 2015, 9–12; Greene 2018, 139–44.
- ³⁵ Papyrological evidence shows that early 5th century voyages from the Nile delta to the southeastern Aegean clustered in the second half of the year; see Yardeni 1994, 69, tb. 2.
- ³⁶ See Mitford 1971, 38–40 no. 14; Buitron-Oliver 1996, 70 fig. 61 nos. McF 17, McF 176.

CATALOG

NOTE: Object descriptions and measurements are taken from object cards (Penn-Kourion, box 20) and autopsy at the Penn and Episkopi Museums. Location information is derived from apotheke inventories and partage documentation (Penn-Kourion, box 24). Some objects cannot presently be located.

Catalog no.	Inventory no.	Type	Dimensions	Description	Findspot	Publication	Location
1	Mi. 301	Spherical aryballos	4.2 surv. h. 4.5 dia.	Palmette at base of handle. Joining sherds, neck and rim missing; weathering at foot.	“Altar 2” SW (Circular altar)	Webb 1978 no. 775	Episkopi
2	Mi. 302	Spherical aryballos	1.4 surv. h.	Rim sherd with neck and handle.	“Altar 2” SW (Circular altar)		
3	Mi. 304	Spherical aryballos	4.2 surv. h. 5.1 dia.	Diamond pattern body. Joining body sherds, neck and rim missing.	“Archaic altar” Street 1 H-100-I 1-2 E (Semicircular altar)	Young and Young 1955: 179	

Catalog no.	Inventory no.	Type	Dimensions	Description	Findspot	Publication	Location
4	Mi. 308	Spherical aryballos	2.6 rim dia.	Diamond pattern on body. Joining rim and body sherds; blue.	Street 1 H-I 0-8 W, stratum I		
5	Mi. 510	Spherical aryballos	4.0 surv. h.	Diamond pattern on body. Joining rim, neck, and body sherds.	Street 1 Θ-175-I 0.10 W, stratum III		Episkopi
6	Mi. 513	Spherical aryballos	4.5 h. 4.5 dia.	Vertical grooving on body with dark splotches. Body preserved with rim sherd; abrasion on viewer's left.	Street 1 Θ-75-I 1.72 W, stratum III		Episkopi
7	Mi. 514	Spherical aryballos		Body sherd with incised decoration	Street 1 I-106-K 10.15 W, stratum Ia		Episkopi
8	Mi. 515	Spherical aryballos	4.7 h. 4.6 dia.	Diamond pattern on body. Complete.	Street 1 I-60-K 9.80 W stratum II		Episkopi
9	Mi. 517	Spherical aryballos	5 h. 4.9 dia.	Diamond pattern on body. Complete; pick damage on viewer's left.	Street 1 K-50-Λ 9.10 W, stratum II		Penn 54-28-228
10	Mi. 518	Spherical aryballos	5.9 h. 5.9 dia.	Lozenge pattern on body. Complete; traces of blue-green glaze.	Street 1 I-55-K 9.70 W stratum II	Webb 1978 no. 762	Episkopi
11	Mi. 520	Spherical aryballos	4.6 surv. h.	Joining rim and body sherds.	Street 1 I-145-K 10.15 W stratum II	Webb 1978 no. 763	Episkopi
12	Mi. 525	Spherical aryballos	5.1 surv. h. 4.0 dia.	Incised lotus pattern on neck. Joining rim, neck, and body sherds.	Street 1 K-62-Λ 6.50 W, stratum II		Episkopi
13	Mi. 526	Spherical aryballos	4.5 max. dia.	Spoke pattern on shoulder. Joining shoulder and handle sherds.	Street 1 Λ-22-M 7.00 W stratum II		Episkopi
14	Mi. 528	Spherical aryballos	5.3 h. 5.4 dia.	Lozenge pattern on body, rosette on base. Complete missing part of rim and handle.	Street 1 Z-50-H 1.14 W, stratum II	Webb 1978 no. 722	Episkopi

Catalog no.	Inventory no.	Type	Dimensions	Description	Findspot	Publication	Location
15	Mi. 532	Spherical aryballos	4.0 surv. h. 4.0 dia.	Diamond pattern on body. Body missing rim and handle. Traces of green glaze; abrasion on shoulder.	Street 1 K-50-Λ 9.60 W stratum II		Episkopi
16	Mi. 533	Spherical aryballos		Joining rim and handle sherds.	Street 1 Θ-135-I 1.10 W stratum III	Webb 1978 no. 797	Episkopi
17	Mi. 536	Spherical aryballos	5.3 h. 5.2 dia.	Lozenge pattern on body, star pattern on foot. Complete.	Street 1 Θ-107-I 2.70 W stratum II	Webb 1978 no. 796	Episkopi
18	Mi. 537	Spherical aryballos	6.2 h. 5.3 dia.	Diamond pattern on body with brown splotches on shoulder. Traces of green glaze. Abrasion on bottom. Complete; rim broken into three pieces.	Street 1 Θ-148-I 3.80 W stratum III		Penn 54-28-227
19	Mi. 538	Spherical aryballos	5.8 h. 4.9 dia.	Diamond pattern on body; line around shoulder, rosette on base. Complete, missing part of rim.	Street 1 H-190-Θ 1.40 W stratum II		Episkopi
20	Find 477	Spherical aryballos		Uninventoried body sherds.	Street 1 Θ-106-I 9.36 W stratum Ia		
21	Find 495	Spherical aryballos		Uninventoried body sherd.	Street 1 I-47-K 8.40 W stratum II		
22	Mi. 511	Head aryballos	5.5 h.	Bearded man with horns and pointed beard. Details in black. Complete; missing rim.	Street 1 Θ-170-I 10.20 W stratum Ia		Episkopi
23	Mi. 530	Head aryballos	1.6 surv. h.	Bottom half of face preserving chin and mouth.	Street 1 Λ-35-M 7.00 W stratum II	Webb 1978 no. 876, incorrectly described as janiform.	Episkopi
24	Mi. 527	Janiform aryballos	2.5 h.	Double-faced head with flattened top.	Street 1 K-40-Λ 10.90 W stratum II		Episkopi

Catalog no.	Inventory no.	Type	Dimensions	Description	Findspot	Publication	Location
25	Mi. 558	Janiform aryballos	4.5 h.	Double-faced head juxtaposing lady and grotesque face. Two joining fragments with pick damage. Blue.	Street 1 Θ-I 8-12 W cleaning, 1954		Penn 54-28-229
26	Mi. 512	Hedgehog aryballos	5.1 h.	Complete, missing rim.	Street 1 I-120-K 7.50 W stratum II		Episkopi
27	Mi. 521	Hedgehog aryballos	4.2 h.	Complete, two joining fragments with pick damage. Brown splotching on body; abrasion on viewer's right.	Street 1 H-8-Θ 3.05 W stratum II		Penn 54-28-6
28	Mi. 522	Hedgehog aryballos	3.0 surv. h.	Joining fragments; upper body and rim missing.	Street 1 Θ-115-I 5.15 W stratum III		Episkopi
29	Mi. 313	Falcon figurine		Base fragment.	Street 1 Z-H 6-8 W stratum Ia		Episkopi
30	Mi. 509	Falcon figurine	4.9 h.	Complete. Hole for stringing on back.	Street 1 H-56-Θ 1.90 W stratum II		Episkopi
31	Mi. 529	Anthropomorphic amulet	3.7 surv. h.	Head of figurine, badly worn.	Street 1 Z-180-H 1.60 W stratum II		Episkopi
32	Mi. 531	Anthropomorphic amulet	2.0 surv. h.	Falcon head on human body. Upper body fragment.	Street 1 H-20-Θ 3.24 W stratum II		Episkopi
33	Mi. 534	Wedjet-eye amulet	3.2 l.	Badly abraded.	Street 1 K-50-Λ 7.10 W stratum III		Episkopi
34	Mi. 309	Scarab	1.4 l.	No description.	Trench 9 N B-140-Γ 27.40 stratum II		
35	Mi. 516	Scarab	1.3 l.	Vegetative pattern on impression. Blue.	Street 1 H-152-Θ 2.22 W stratum II		Episkopi
36	Mi. 519	Scarab	1.3 l.	Rightward-facing sphinx and uraeus. Blue.	Street 1 Θ-40-I 2.58 W stratum II		Penn 54-28-17
37	Mi. 540	Scarab	1.5 l.	Rightward-facing goose. Blue.	Street 1 W spoil heap		Penn 54-28-18

Catalog no.	Inventory no.	Type	Dimensions	Description	Findspot	Publication	Location
38	St. 859	Scarab	1.5 l.	Khepher scarab flanked by two uraei. Pale.	Street 1 I-Δ W 4-8 stratum II		
39	K81 Jef 003 Q7 (Buitron-Oliver)	Scarab	1.5 l.	Standing figure with Ma'at feather and <i>nb</i> basket.	Semicircular altar		
40	Find 197	Scarab		Uninventoried scarab.	Street 1 Θ-106-I 9.36 W stratum Ia		
41	Mi. 310	Head scaraboid	1.9 l.	African head? Checkerboard pattern on impression.	Trench 9 N Γ-70-Δ 29.15		
42	Mi. 508	Conical scaraboid	1.6 h. 1.6 dia.	No description. Blue.	Street 1 I-165-K 4.00 W stratum II		Episkopi