CHAPTER 4

The Iron Age Pottery from Kommos

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1. The Pottery from the Greek Temples at Kommos

Peter J. Callaghan and Alan W. Johnston

The catalogue following has been prepared for publication by Alan W. Johnston (AWJ) from a nearly complete manuscript submitted by Peter J. Callaghan (PJC). A few statements that PJC had adumbrated have been retained, although the proper bibliographical support is missing. The foreword and concluding remarks include some material sketched by PJC but are largely the work of AWJ, who wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Lesley Beaumont and Deborah Ruscillo in the completion of the work.

The main purpose of this catalogue is to present material of chronological importance in the stratified deposits. No attempt has been made to conceal the problems that sometimes arise from the very mixed nature of many of these deposits and the tensions that are occasionally seen between stratum and taxonomy. Although attention is indeed also given to finds that are of purely ceramic interest, this is not the major aim of the catalogue; therefore, in the general overview that follows it a few more pieces that are largely of such interest are
The deposits vary widely in nature. The richest are from discarded votive material used as fill to level surfaces in the temenos area, but they are often, save for a few clean Protogeometric or Hellenistic pockets, very mixed in composition. They need to be linked, generally or by specific joins, to the more scanty material from the temple itself to realize their full potential.

Close dating is often achieved, directly or otherwise, through imported wares: Attic and Cycladic in the tenth to eighth century B.C., Corinthian and East Greek in the eighth and seventh centuries, and Attic again in the fifth and fourth. Hellenistic material is only once accompanied in closed stratigraphy by an amphora stamp.

Much has already been signaled in preliminary reports in Hesperia (J. W. Shaw 1977b; 1979a; 1980a; 1981a; 1982a; 1984a; 1986; J. W. Shaw et al. 1978; J. W. Shaw and M. C. Shaw 1993), not least the material involved in the dating of the earliest temple, the presence of Phoenician pottery, and the richness of the Hellenistic deposits, which reveal much of the nature of the festival activity at the temenos. Some of the Greek pottery is separately published (Johnston 1993; 2000), while other ceramic material of significance is to be found in Section 2 of this chapter (by Patricia Maynor Bikai) and Chapter 2 (by Eric Csapo, Daniel Geagan, and AWJ).

The early history of Greek Kommos (Temples A and B, roughly the late eleventh until the late seventh century B.C.) spans the period when trade within Greek lands began to move from a relatively small scale, and probably intermittent, redistribution of prestige items toward a far more widely based and continuous pattern of commodity exchange. The same period witnessed the eclipse of an earlier trade network reflected by the widespread distribution of Euboean and Cycladic pottery and the concomitant rise of an even more extensive system the main archaeological indicator of which is pottery manufactured in Corinth and the cities of East Greece.

In the seventh century B.C. such East Greek activity was found across the Mediterranean basin. At Al Mina, and along the Levantine coast generally, East Greek pottery displaced that of the Euboeans and the islanders. In Egypt, East Greek traders appear to have played a dominant role in the emporium established at Naukratis under royal licence. Pottery from East Greek centers reflected this dominance, not only at the emporium itself, but also at garrison centers such as Daphnae and Magdol. In the Northern Aegean and around the shores of the Black Sea, as well as in the Western Mediterranean, East Greek wares began to appear in significant quantities from the late seventh century (see Snodgrass 1994; Tsetschladze 1994). In many cases, the pottery seems, in great part, to reflect intensive colonizing activities. Both ancient literary testimonia and the archaeological patterns on the ground, however, indicate that the desire to trade went hand in hand with the need for more land, and in many cases preceded it. Recent literature has tended to underemphasize the importance of pottery in
such exchange networks, but Catherine Morgan, for example, has at least partially reinstated exotic fine wares as prestige goods in their own right (Morgan 1988: 329–38), and Nicolas Coldstream has also hinted at the possibility that ambitiously decorated vases might have been used in gift exchange systems (more recently, Coldstream 1994). It is clear, however, that there can be no across-the-board model for the position of imported pottery in any economic system. Each case must be decided on its own merits and by using the internal distribution of “exotica” within a site or its region.

It is against this background of change and development that the patterns of imported pottery at Iron Age Kommos should be measured. This approach, however, cannot be usefully applied to the later Classical and Hellenistic periods; after the fitful revival of the cult area, material imported from outside Crete is largely confined to some Attic black-glaze and a very restricted number of transport amphora. Local ware is dominant and comprises for the very great part a restricted set of shapes, whose development is outlined in the catalogue, based partly on the stratigraphy of the site and partly on parallels from sites where more historical dating is available. More specific patterns of usage are also picked out and an attempt made to allot functions to individual buildings in the temenos on the strength of such distribution.

**Abbreviations and Comments**

In the catalogue the word *Profile* is used as an abbreviation of “The preserved profile of the piece gives . . .” BG is used for black-glaze or -gloss. The use of drawings made over a long span of time has inevitably meant that there are some inconsistencies in the conventions used in the text figures.

**Deposit 1 (33C/82): Temple A, Floor 1**

The earlier floor of Temple A was exposed only over a limited area. It was associated with a narrow stone bench along the north wall and a sill of small stones delimiting the building’s eastern side. By the second phase of the temple both had been covered over. The pottery from this deposit was sparse and badly fragmented, but sufficient to date part of the occupation to a period when Sub-Minoan shapes were still current. Certain forms, including some of the bell skyphoi (3 and 7) and the deep bowl (10), even seem to indicate that the initial construction should be placed within the eleventh century B.C., as is also indicated by the decoration of 1. The earliest material from the votive streus outside the building (Deposit 2) implies a construction date at least as early. The painted as well as dipped bell skyphoi of exclusively early types support as early a date as possible. The survival of the early carinated type of bell skyphes in the following deposits would also suggest an early date for Deposit 1, but it is strange that few other shapes typical of the SM/EPG in the Mesara occur here. Perhaps
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there was already a ritual prescription on the type of vessels used at the site. For a parallel example of continuity from SM to EPG at Knossos, see Warren 1982–83: 83; Brock 1957: no. 161.


The decoration is of Late Minoan IIB pedigree (for a similar juxtaposition of the two elements, see Rocchetti 1969–70: 42, A1), and the treatment of the inside suggests a date not much later.

2 (C 3258). Bell skyphos, base to lower belly. Pl. 4.1. Max pres h 2.4, d at base 3.4. Fine ware (5 YR 5/8). Fully painted except for reserved band in bowl and underfoot.

The squat pedestal with slight concavity underfoot possesses the exterior relief band that, at Knossos, is characteristic of the Early Proto-geometric period (Coldstream 1972: 67) but that can also be found on cups of the SM period. The fact that this vase was painted rather than dipped would seem to indicate the earlier period.

3 (C 3260). Bell skyphos, fragments from rim and upper belly. Pl. 4.1. Max pres h 3.5. Fine ware (5 YR 6/8). Painted except for a small reserved “window” in the handle zone.

The tradition of painting rather than dipping seems to belong early in the sequence at Kommos. Reserved “windows” disappear later, even when the shape retains early features (see 7 for discussion of this type).


5 (C 3262). Bell skyphos, rim fragment. Pl. 4.1. Max pres h 2.1, d at rim ca. 11.0. Fine ware (5 YR 6/4). Fully painted except for a reserved band below rim.

6 (C 3265). Bell skyphos, rim fragment. Pl. 4.1. Max pres h 2.0. Fine ware (5 YR 6/4). Fully painted except for a reserved band below rim.

7 (C 3259). Bell skyphos, body fragments. Pl. 4.1. Max pres h 3.2. Fine ware (5 YR 7/6). Painted except for a “window” between and below the handles.

For painting rather than dipping see 3. The surviving profile indicates that there was a distinct change of angle below the handle zone, another feature characteristic of the earlier skyphoi from the site. Luigi Rocchetti sees this carinated form as a very early stage in the development of the shape, probably belonging to the eleventh century B.C. (Rocchetti 1969–70: 45, fig. 6, A5; p. 53, B9, p. 54, fig. 17 no. 3). Group B there is a deposit from a tomb in which all the forms appear to be early in the PG sequence. At Knossos there is a similar pattern of coexistence between new EPG types and basically SM forms (Coldstream 1972: 67, 69, A18–24). A close parallel for the proportions of our skyphoi may be found in Warren 1982–83: 86, fig. 64 (Late SM or perhaps EPG; taller types may be slightly later). For the probable coexistence of SM and EPG over a substantial period see recently Coldstream 1977: 48; Rocchetti 1969–70: 68–70.


9 (C 3264). Bowl, rim fragment. Pl. 4.1. Max pres h 1.8, d at rim ca. 12.0. Fine ware (5 YR 6/4). Fully painted. The profile is echinoid.

10 (C 3257). Deep bowl, profile rim to lower belly. Pls. 4.1, 4.40. Max pres h 6.5, d at rim ca. 13.0. Fine ware (7.5 YR 7/6). Slipped. Outside decorated with a simple squiggle between horizontal; two reserved bands on inside of bowl.

The shape and decoration are characteristic of LM IIC. Here may be an indication of the true foundation date, at some time in the transitional period between the latest phase of SM and the earliest of PG, which has been examined in detail by Rocchetti (1969–70: 41–70). Such an assumption would be supported by the consistently early types of bell skyphoi found on this floor.

11 (C 3256). Krater, fragments from the rim and shoulder. Pls. 4.1 (part), 4.40. Max pres h 4.5, d at rim ca. 40.0. Fine ware (2.5 YR 6/8). Heavy ledge rim, collared, its lower edge decorated with a relief rope pattern. Rim and interior painted.

This looks, at first sight, to be an advanced
version of the bell krater, but similar collared necks occur in early contexts at nearby sites (Rocchetti 1967–68: 187, no. 24). Probably early in the PG sequence.

12 (C 3255). Necked pithos, fragments from rim and body. Pls. 4.6, 4.40. D at rim ca. 35.0. Light red clay (5 YR 7/4). Fully painted inside and with a band of running spirals on the belly.

Deposit 2 (33C/81): Temple A, Floor 2, within the Cell

A clear upper floor was noted by the excavator within the cella of Temple A (33C/81). The area just outside the temple doorway also produced a clear contemporary use surface (33C/85, Deposit 3), and the rich material from that area proved to be particularly useful for dating purposes. As the area around the temple was cleared it became possible to amalgamate more and more material on the basis of cross joins between the rich courtyard strews and the rather scrappy detritus remaining on the temple floor itself. Of particular importance were two stratified courtyard surfaces in Trench 63A (Deposits 4 and 5), both sealed beneath the layer of working chips that marked the construction of Temple B. The material from both surfaces could be associated with the upper floor of Temple A on the basis of cross joins, and earlier and later material found on that one floor could thus be distinguished, depending on whether the pottery could be associated with the upper or the lower of the courtyard surfaces. Elsewhere in the sanctuary much pottery could be placed in this phase, again on the basis of cross joins, with either the temple floor itself or the material in Trench 63A or both. For the most part, the other deposits were relatively uncontrolled temple dumps, but it seems reasonable to assume that the pottery associated with one or more of the control vases also belongs to this phase of the sanctuary’s existence. At all events, a line of construction chips effectively sealed the Temple A material in most of these trenches from that of the following phase. The general patterns of juxtaposition over a relatively wide area in the temenos indicate a dramatic increase in ritual activity during the second phase of Temple A. Although it is difficult to identify any discrete courtyard deposit associated with the first floor, many of the objects definitely belonging to the second floor were found in the earliest Greek strata above the Minoan levels.

So far as absolute chronology is concerned, some data indicate that the second floor was already in use as early as the first quarter of the ninth century B.C. This precision is occasioned by the presence of fragments from Phoenician transport amphorae in the courtyard deposits associated with the second floor of the temple. The latest occurrence of this shape in the Levant according to Eliezer Oren (personal communication) is at Hazor, dating to the reign of Ahab (869–850 B.C.). Patricia Maynor Bikai is in broad agreement with this dating (Section 2). Her analysis would also seem to indicate that few of these vases should be placed very much earlier than the later tenth century B.C. Also interesting are the carinated bell skyphoi that seem to survive into this phase. The evidence from nearby Phaistos as well as Knossos seems to indicate that this is a very early form that retains links with SM predecessors of similar form (and, ultimately, with the Mycenaean Granary Class cups), discussed in Deposit 1. The presence of some undoubtedly EPG skyphoi in Floor 1 makes it highly unlikely that
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they are actually of SM date. This would also suggest that the beginnings of Floor 2 should be placed early within the PG sequence—possibly in the earlier tenth century BC. (see Rocchetti 1969–70: 53 f., B9–11, p. 69; Coldstream 1972: 69, A18). At Phaistos and Petrokephali the type does not seem to survive into the later phases of PG (Rocchetti 1969–70; 1974–75: 169 ff., see especially pp. 293–94). The somewhat erratic patterning at Phaistos does not agree entirely with the evidence from Petrokephali, other tombs and deposits in the Mesara, or with Kommos, and may indicate a degree of intrusion.

13 (C 6166). Bell cup, profile except handle. Pl. 4.1. H 9.2, d at rim 9.8. Fine ware (7.5 YR 7/6). Unpainted. The profile resembles those early types with pronounced carination at the belly found on the first floor of Temple A. The wide, low, pedestal base also looks early. Rocchetti places the angled profile early within the Mesariote PG sequence (1969–70: 53, B9–11, p. 69). The form is a direct survivor from the SM period (see 7). That it does not actually date to that period is suggested by the presence of EPG types on the earlier temple floor.

14 (C 6167). Bell skyphos, base fragment. Max pres h 1.3, d at base 5.5. Fine ware (5 YR 7/2). Conical pedestal decorated with close-set horizontal, of which five survive. For a parallel see Rocchetti 1967–68: 182, fig. 2. EPG.

15 (C 6168). Lid of a pot, two fragments from the edge Pl. 4.1. D 18.0. Fine ware (2.5 YR 6/4 with gray core). Top decorated with concentric reserved ovals, fringed around the edge and pres h 1.3, d at base 5.5. Semi-coarse ware (2.5 YR 6/6 with gray core). Slipped. Central panel decorated with a spiral tree and flanking motifs of large stemmed spirals and fringed verticals. Joining sherds from 37A/39, 47A/38 and 40, 50A/33, and 64A/81. The likely date, in view of the developed rim molding, is Middle–Late Protogeometric, while the decoration looks back to SM–EPG work like that of the painter of Fortetsa 166 (Coldstream 1996b: 246, no. 60). Voltate trees with pendent spirals are a later creation (Di Vita et al. 1984: 244; Coldstream 1984b: 95, for their development in PGB).

17 (C 6062). Krater, fragments from rim to lower belly. Pls. 4.40 (part). D of lip ca. 30.0. Fine ware (7.5 YR 8/4). Rim painted, with a broad horizontal delimiting the bottom of the decorated zone. Decoration extremely complex, with the two faces completely different in style. On one fragment, repair hole just above the painted band at the waist. The fragmentary condition of the vase makes a complete reconstruction extremely difficult.

On the main face, the missing side handles flanked by wide vertical panels consisting of solid vertical wave patterns outlined by three parallel lines. The main panel apparently dark ground with reserved ovals, fringed around the edge and aligned diagonally, possibly part of a giant quatrefoil.

On the other side, a reserved ground seemingly with a central panel of checkerboard edged by vertical fringing. Flanking panels apparently possessing a giant fringed lozenge as the central motif with a hooked swastika on each side. A vertical triangle edged with arcading delimiting this zone; traces of another hooked swastika beyond. Lower edge of this field also bearing fringing.

Other fragments from 47A/45, 48, 51, 52, 58; 44A/15, 51A/68; 51A/29 and 37; and 63A/64. The fabric is unusual at Kommos and certainly not local. The best parallels for the decoration belong in the SM and EPG periods. One face is purely SM; the other has many SM motifs but has seemingly absorbed the idea of a central panel with flanking symmetrically arranged pattern-work (likely under Attic influence). This would seem to indicate a date still within the Mesariote EPG period. For a discussion of these stylistic phenomena see Coldstream 1972: 65–66 and, for the style, p. 69, A10.

The stratigraphic position of the fragment from Trench 63A is below the second courtyard surface associated with Floor 2 of Temple A. This proba-
Deposit 3 (33C/85): Temple A, Just outside the Doorway

A level contemporary with the upper floor of Temple A (Deposit 2) was discovered just outside the temple. The rich deposit (33C/85), along with Deposits 4 and 5, was important for dating purposes.


The short flaring neck with continuous curve into the shoulder is a good example of the beginning of the influence of Mainland types in the later ninth century B.C. LPG/PGB by context.


The profile with shallow concavity under foot looks reasonably early in the PG sequence at Kommos but is far heavier than the types found on Floor 1.


21 (C 3284). Bell skyphos, body fragment including handle. Pl. 4.1. Max pres h 5.0. Fine ware (5 YR 7/6). Fully painted.

Of the same type as 22.


The profile has a distinct carination on the lower belly, being similar in type to examples found on Floor 1 but with a heavier pedestal. For comment on the type see 7.

23 (C 3285). Bell skyphos, profile without handle. H 8.5, d at rim ca. 9.4. Fine ware (5 YR 7/6). Painted as 22.

Type as 22.


Type as 22 but with heavier pedestal.


Type as 22.


Other fragments from 33C/59 and 47A/68, where the context was ambiguous. The piece may belong to the early years of Temple B. It certainly seems too late to be associated with Temple A.

27 (C 3292). Bell krater, profile rim to upper belly except handle. Pl. 4.1. Max pres h 7.5, d at rim ca. 17.0. Fine ware (5 YR 7/6). Fully painted.

An early type without rim molding.

28 (C 3288). Hydria, rim fragment. Pl. 4.1. Max pres h 2.4, d at rim ca. 16.0. Semicoarse fabric (5 YR 7/6 at core). Painted band at rim.

The thickened beveled rim is of LPG/PGB type at Kommos.


Only one Phoenician fragment was found in the lower floor of Temple A; most were associated with Floor 2. The fabric of these fragments suggests a later tenth- or early-ninth-century B.C. date. See Bikai, Section 2, Table 4.2.

30 (C 6451). Phoenician amphora, type I (Oren) or Type 9 (Bikai 1978: pls. 2–3), profile rim to bottom of shoulder. Pl. 4.1. D at rim ca. 16.0. Phoenician ware (5 Y R 6/8).

Other sherds from 42A/247; 51A/31; 56A/58; 56A/35, and 68A/37. The thick rim indicates that this vessel was of type I, which had its latest known occurrence in the Levant according to Oren (personal communica-
Deposit 4 (63A/54, 55, 57, 65, 67, 68, and 70–72): Temple A, Courtyard of Wall 2

As the area around Temple A was cleared it became possible to amalgamate more and more material on the basis of physical joins with vessels from Trench 33C. Material could also be grouped on purely stratigraphic grounds, since the builders of Temple B spread their working chips to form the surface of their first sanctuary courtyard, effectively sealing the strews of the Temple A period below. In Trench 63A two superimposed courtyard surfaces, mentioned with Deposit 2, provided the best opportunity to distinguish between earlier and later use phases for the second floor of Temple A. The earlier (lower) surface (Deposit 4) was the courtyard of Wall 2.

The following vases connect this deposit with Temple A, Floor 2 (Deposit 2): 13–17, 26, 29, and 30.

31 (C 8612). Bell skyphos, profile base to lower belly. Pl. 4.2. Max pres h.3.8, d at base 3.4. Fine ware (5 YR 7/4). Rim dipped. 63A/54. The tall heavy pedestal with deep articulation underfoot is late in the PG sequence.

32 (C 8613). Bell skyphos, pedestal. Pl. 4.2. Max pres h.2.2, d at base 4.3. Fine ware (5 YR 7/6). Unpainted. 63A/54. The high conical foot with deep concavity underfoot is late in the PG sequence.

33 (C 8614). Bell skyphos, profile base to handle zone. Pl. 4.2. Max pres h.5.3, d at base 3.9. Granular fine ware (7.5 YR 7/6). Rim dipped. 63A/55. Form and date as 32.

34 (C 8182). Attic or Cycladic skyphos, rim fragment. Pl. 4.2. Max pres h.3.0, d at rim ca. 16.0. Attic or Cycladic fine ware (5 YR 7/6). Fully painted except for two reserved bands at rim outside; one inside. 63A/67. Ninth century B.C., of a type that at Fortetsa is generally found in PGB contexts (Brock 1957: nos. 364–67, 462, 478, 520).

35 (C 8192). Jug, profile rim to lower neck. Pls. pl. 372 β, 4.2, 4.40. Max pres h.5.1, d at rim 5.5. Fine ware (7.5 YR 7/2). Fragment preserving part of the rim and neck of a jug, to the front of which was attached a protome in the shape of a female head. Faience disks, hollow at the center, applied to the tiara/rim and the eyes; another placed in the center of the forehead. Settings for these presumably impressed into the clay while it was still leather hard, with the disks then inset after firing using a greenish substance as adhesive, traces of which still remain. Painted decoration of facial details: the eyebrows, eyelashes, and lips.

36 (C 8184). Juglet, fragments from rim, neck, and shoulder. D at rim 6.5. Fine ware (7.5 YR 7/4). Rim and neck decorated with painted horizontal bands. Shoulder zone delimited below by a broad
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218 painted band surmounted by upright concentric semicircle groups, the centers of which were dec-
37 (C 8180). Hydria, rim fragment. Max pres h 2.95, d at rim unknown. Semicoarse ware (5 YR 7/6). Fully painted on exterior. 63A/67. LPG/PGB.
39 (C 8181). Bell krater, fragments from the rim and shoulder. Pl. 4.41. Max pres h 11.9, max pres w 11.8. Semifine ware (5 YR 7/6). Collared rim painted black. Preserved part of the main zone with a central quiltlike panel: three vertical concentric lozenge chains flanked by upright lines and a border pattern of a vertical chain of crosshatched lozenges. This panel would have been flanked by concentric circle groups. 63A/67. For the bordering pattern cf. Brock 1957: pattern 5h. LPG. The thinness of the wall and the subtlety of the collar molding on this piece contrasts with the thick-walled, coarser krate-
40 (C 8243). Bell krater, fragments from rim to lower belly. Pl. 4.6. D at rim 33.0. Semifine ware (2.5 YR 6/6 with a darker core on the thicker pieces of the lower belly). Painted decoration as Brock 1957: no. 166 but without the central verti-
41 (C 8194). Bell krater, fragments from shoulder. Pl. 4.41. Max pres h 8.3, max pres w 4.9. Three joining fragments and a flaker from the central panel of decoration. Fine ware (5 YR 7/8). Recon-
struction of the surviving fragments: at the top a framed panel of crosshatched horizontal zigzag; below an hourglass pattern filled with checkerboard, the intervening spaces being decorated with concentric triangle groups whose centers are crosshatched. 63A/64, 67, and 68. The patternwork has LPG/ PGB parallels at Fortetsa (Brock 1957: pattern 3p), but the profile and thinness of the wall here sug-

deposit 5 (63A/26, 49, 50, and 51): Temple A, Courtyard of the Ceramic Horse

The second and final use surface associated with Temple A, Floor 2 (Deposit 2), in Trench 63A was dubbed the courtyard of the ceramic horse.

In addition to the catalogued items listed here, the following provide by joins direct links with Floor 2 of Temple A: 17 (Deposit 2), 26 (Deposit 3), and 132 (Deposit 8). Of these only
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the last may be safely regarded as belonging to this phase, since fragments of the other two were found on the lower courtyard surface (Deposit 4).


46 (C 7886). Skyphos, profile rim to upper belly. Pl. 4.2. Max pres h 5.75, d at rim ca. 15.0. Attic or Cycladic fine ware (5 YR 7/4), micaceous. 63A/26. The multiple zigzag in the rectangular panel between the handles dates to the late ninth century B.C.


48 (C 8602). Bell skyphos, base to lower belly. Pl. 4.2. Max pres h 3.7, d at base 3.3. Fine ware (7.5 YR 7/6). Rim dipped. 63A/26. The pedestal is of an LPG type with deep conical underfoot.


51 (C 8608). Bell skyphos, pedestal. Pl. 4.2. Max pres h 2.5, d at base 3.8. Fine ware (5 YR 7/6). Fully painted. 63A/49. The low delicate pedestal with shallow concavity underfoot and spiral relief band on the surface belongs with the bases from Temple A, Floor 1. The type seems characteristic of the EPG period in northern Crete; see Coldstream 1972: 67. Late tenth century B.C.


53 (C 8607). Attic or Cycladic cup, base to lower belly. Pl. 4.2. Max pres h 2.6, d at base ca. 6.0. Fine ware (5 YR 7/6). Base reserved. 63A/49. Ninth century B.C.


55 (C 8167). Attic amphora, rim fragments. Pl. 4.41. Max pres h 3.7, d at rim ca. 22.0. Attic fine ware (5 YR 7/6). Slightly flaring echinoid rim painted black; surviving wall of the neck plain. Three ancient mend holes (and one aborted) indicating that the vase was broken and repaired in antiquity. 63A/64. Attic, PG, perhaps tenth century B.C.

56 (C 8615). Hydria, rim fragment. Pl. 4.2. Max pres h 4.0, d at rim ca. 15.5. Fine ware (5 YR 7/6). Painted bands at rim inside and out. 63A/48. The simple beveled rim is a characteristic PG type at Kommos.

57 (C 7888). Hydria, rim fragment. Pl. 4.2. Max pres h 5.6, d at rim ca. 13.0. Semi-coarse ware (5 YR 7/6). Painted band at rim inside and out. 63A/26. The profile with its vertical collared rim hollowed behind is characteristic of the Geometric period (Coldstream 1972: 92, Fl), and like 47 is probably intrusive in 63A/26, which lay just under the layer of working chips for the construction of Temple B.

58 (C 8279). Pedestaled bell krater, profile except lower belly. Pl. 4.41. D at rim ca. 40.0. Fine ware (10 YR 7/3) with a coarser ware being used for the handles and pedestal base. Rim painted black. Main zone decorated with a central metope con-
sisting of a crosshatched cross within a cross-
hatched border, four crosshatched lozenges being
placed in the reserved areas; a border of stripes
surrounding this panel on all but the top side.
Two compass-drawn concentric circle groups
flanking the central panel and attached to it by
a horizontal zone of crosshatched triangles en-
closed within bands. On the other side this last
feature replaced by large crosshatched zigzags.
The area below the main zone decorated with two
broad bands enclosing a group of four horizontal
stripes. Concentric semicircle groups pendent
from this zone. Lower belly painted black, as is
the pedestal except for a reserved band bearing
a zigzag.

Fragments were found in 84A2/40; 44A/24,
31, and 46; 51A/14, 17, 26, 28, and 30; and 63A/
23, 24, and 26. Some of these contexts lay above
the Temple B construction chip deposit, but most
of the pot comes from pure PG deposits dating
to Temple A. This vase belongs to a hybrid series
of bell kraters provided with pedestaled bases
under Mainland influence. The profile is of later
PG type with emphatic collar below the rim, and
the complicated decoration is also late in the PG
tradition. The fabric of most of the vase is excep-
tionally fine and it may be imported. LPG/PGB.

99 (C 8260). Bell krater, fragments from the
shoulder. Pl. 4.41. Max pres h 9.8. Semifine ware
(5 YR 7/4). Immediately below the rim a line of
fringed triglyphs. Wide central panel decorated
with a quiltlike pattern of alternating checker-
board and crosshatched squares and flanked by
a flaring ladder pattern ending in a concentric
circle group.

60 (C 8280). Bell krater, fragments from rim to
shoulder. Pl. 4.6. Restored h ca. 17.0, d at rim
40.0+. Semicoarse ware (5 YR 6/3). Collar paint-
ed. Broad central metope decorated with a series
of crosshatched lozenge and hourglass patterns.
Flanking concentric circle group leaving a large
reserved tondo decorated with a central cross-
hatched lozenge attached to the circles above and
below by triple chevrons. Hatching in the zone
between the two outermost circles.

63A/24. The profile, fabric, and thickness of
the wall imply a PGB date for the vase.

61 (C 8605). Bell krater, rim fragment. Pl. 4.2.
Max pres h 4.0, d at rim ca. 25.0. Semifine ware
(7.5 YR 7/6). Fully painted.

63A/49. An unusual flaring form with parallels
at Knossos (Coldstream 1972: 75, fig. 5, C18, B20).
LPG.

62 (C 8606). Bell krater, rim fragments. Pl. 4.2.
Max pres h 2.9, d at rim ca. 29.0. Semifine ware
(7.5 YR 7/6). Wide painted band at rim inside
and out.

63A/49. The uncollared rim probably belongs
early in the PG sequence at Kommos. Ninth cen-
tury B.C.

63 (C 8610). Phoenician amphora. Pl. 4.2. Max
pres h 3.8, d at rim ca. 15.0. Phoenician ware.
63A/64. See 30 (Deposit 3) and Bikai, Section
2,9 and Table 4.2. First half of ninth century B.C.
or earlier.

Deposit 6 (34A2:34, 36, 37, and 40–48): Protogeometric Accumulation

In Trench 34A2 another rich deposit of PG pottery was found. Here, in contrast to some of
the other dumps examined, the buildup appears to have been gradual, and it was possible
to divide the material into three phases (Stages 1–3), although none should be regarded as
absolutely discrete or secure.

Cross joins between Stage 1 and the courtyard of Wall 2 in Trench 63A (Deposit 5) indicate
that the dump in 34A2 began to be deposited early in the history of Temple A, Floor 2 (Deposit
2). The fragments of early-ninth-century B.C. vessels noted in the catalogue serve to document
the later stages of the buildup, but some material should definitely be placed in the SM/EPG
period.
Stage 1 (34A2/42, 44, 46, and 48)

64 (C 6524). Cup or deep bowl, rim and upper body. Pl. 4.2. Max pres h 3.6, d at rim ca. 10.0. Fine ware (5 YR 7/4). Interior painted except for a broad band below the rim. Exterior with a careless horizontal squiggle below the rim. 34A2/44. It is exceptionally difficult to date this piece, but in form and decoration it resembles Knossian EPG cups, such as Brock 1957: no. 57 and Coldstream 1972: pl. 15.25. Another distinct possibility is that it is of the same date as 10 (Deposit 1) and should therefore be placed within the SM phase of the site.

65 (C 4230). Amphora, rim fragment. Pl. 4.2. Max pres h 4.0, d at rim 18.0. Semi-fine ware (5 YR 7/6). Flaring rim slightly thickened and painted. Another simple horizontal band around the neck. 34A2/42. SM/EPG.

66 (C 3254). “Krater,” profile. Pls. 4.2, 4.42. H 16.0, d at rim 13.0. Semi-coarse ware. Lower belly painted black, above which was placed a broad horizontal band surmounting three horizontal stripes. Another horizontal band marking the transition from shoulder to neck. Upright concentric semicircle groups decorating the shoulder. 34A2/42. PG.

67 (C 4229). Phoenician amphora, four body fragments. Phoenician amphora ware. 34A2/42. Ninth century b.c. by context. See Bikai, Section 2, Table 4.2.

68 (C 4231). Phoenician amphora, five body fragments. Phoenician amphora ware. 34A2/44. Date as 67. See Bikai, Section 2, Table 4.2.

69 (C 4232). Phoenician amphora, two body fragments. Phoenician amphora ware. 34A2/46. Date as 67. See Bikai, Section 2, Table 4.2.

Stage 2 (34A2/34, 36, 40, 43, 45, and 47)


71 (C 4145). Amphora, rim sherd. Pl. 4.3. Max pres h 2.8, d at rim 16.0. Granular fine ware (2.5 YR 6/8). Echinate rim hollowed behind and decorated with a horizontal band. 34A2/36. LPG/PGB.

72 (C 4146). Amphora, fragments from rim and neck. Pl. 4.3. Max pres h 7.6, d at rim 20.0. Semi-fine ware (2.5 YR 6/8). Collared rim slightly hollowed behind and decorated with a horizontal band. 34A2/36. LPG/PGB.

73 (C 4157). Amphora, profile from rim to upper neck. Pl. 4.3. Max pres h 3.0, d at rim ca. 10.0. Fine ware (2.5 YR 6/8). Collared rim hollowed behind and decorated with a horizontal band. 34A2/40. LPG/PGB by context.

74 (C 3125). Amphora, rim fragment. Pl. 4.3. Max pres h 4.1, d at rim ca. 13.0. Fine ware (5 YR 6/8). Collared rim hollowed behind and the exterior decorated with two horizontal bands. 34A2/40. Date as 73.

75 (C 4158). Jar or perhaps hydria, rim fragment. Pl. 4.3. Max pres h 9.0, d at rim 11.0. Semi-coarse ware. Part of the central metope with one of the compass-drawn concentric circle groups flanking it. 34A2/43. LPG/PGB by style.

76 (C 4163). Bell krater, body fragment with base of collared neck. Semi-fine ware (7.5 YR 7/6). Collar painted; small part of a concentric circle group surviving below. 34A2/40. PG.

77 (C 4164). Bell krater, body fragment. Pl. 4.3. Max pres h 4.5. Semi-coarse ware (7.5 YR 7/6). Part of the central metope with one of the compass-drawn concentric circle groups flanking it. 34A2/43. LPG/PGB by style.

78 (C 4148). Bell krater, rim fragment. Pl. 4.6. Max pres h 6.2, d at rim ca. 45.0. Medium-fine ware (10 YR 10/3). 34A2/36. The very tall and emphatically rendered rim dates this late in the krater sequence.

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34A2/43. The thinness of the wall implies that this sherd comes from an Oren type II vessel. See Bikai, Section 2, Table 4.2. Date by context: ninth century B.C.

Stage 3 (34A2/37 and 41)

34A2/41. This type seems to be early in the local PG sequence, eleventh century B.C.

81 (C 3110). Bell skyphos, profile base to lower belly. Pl. 4.3. Max pres h 5.5, d at base 5.3. Fine ware (5 YR 7/6). Painted inside, probably rim dipped.

34A2/37. The high pedestal with conical underfoot is late, and the walls of the vessel probably described an “S” curve characteristic of later bell skyphoi at Kommos. Later ninth century B.C.

82 (C 3109). Bell skyphos, upper profile. Pl. 4.3. Max pres h 6.0, d at rim 8.0. Fine ware (5 YR 7/6). Rim dipped.

34A2/37. Ninth century B.C.


Deposit 7 (42A/68 and 70–76): Protogeometric Dump

A dump was deposited against the north face of the north wall of Minoan Building T. It dates solidly to LPG/PGB and was excavated as pails 68 and 70–76 of Trench 42A. Joins in pail 76 with 132 (Deposit 8), also found in 63A/64, a deposit associated with Floor 2 of Temple A, indicate that the dump probably was made up of discarded offerings connected with the latest use of the earliest temple. The dump was rich in pottery, and many items were of sufficient importance to be catalogued. Whether it was a gradual or simultaneous deposition remains obscure.

42A/68

90 (C 6180). Tripod cooking pot, profile except for handles and base of tripod feet. Pl. 4.3. Reconstructed h 20.5, d of rim 11.7. Pithos ware (5 YR 5/6 with black core). Traces of burning on both interior and exterior.

84 (C 3107). Bell skyphos, profile. Pls. 4.3, 4.42. H 9.8, d at rim 10.0. Fine ware (5 YR 7/6). Rim dipped.

34A2/37. The button base is highly unusual. Date by context: 850–800 B.C.


34A2/41. Close to Brock 1957: pattern 3af. LPG/PGB.


34A2/37. Date as 85.

87 (C 4215). Amphora, profile rim and neck. Pl. 4.3. Max pres h 7.3, d at rim ca. 13.0. Semicrude ware (5 YR 6/4). Flaring rim thickening to form a beveled collar, painted black.

34A2/37. Date as 85.


89 (C 4217). Bell krater, rim sherd. Pl. 4.6. Max pres h 3.8, d at rim 35.0. Semicrude ware (5 YR 7/4).

34A2/37. The emphatic collar molding is later PG.
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(5 YR 7/4). Most of the surface black, but with a line of double concentric lozenges in a reserved handle zone panel.

Other fragments found in 42A/41, 63, 72, 73, and 79. The vase dates to the Middle Geometric period (ninth century B.C.).

42A/70

92 (C 6133). Cup, profile except for base. Pl. 4.3. Max pres h 6.5, d at rim 11.0. Fine ware (5 YR 8/4). Double dipped in a dull black paint. Shards from 42A/70–74. This is representative of a plain flat-based type of cup characteristic of the LPG/PGB periods.

93 (C 6159). Hydria, profile of the neck. Pl. 4.3. Max pres h 7.9, d at rim ca. 15.0. Semicrude ware (5 YR 6/4) with large inclusions. Flaring neck ending in a slightly thickened echinoid rim. A wide band of dull black paint at the rim, and a rough wavy line in the reserved area below.

Shards from 42A/70–74.

94 (C 6160). Jug or oinochoe, rim fragment. Max pres h 3.5, d at rim ca. 7.5. Pl. 4.3. Attic or Cycladic fine ware (5 YR 6/8). Completely covered in dark paint. This fragment is probably from an Attic or inland vase dating to the LPG/Early Geometric periods.

42A/71

95 (C 4554). Unpainted cup, upper body wall and handle. Pl. 4.3. Max pres h 7.2, d at rim ca. 13.0. Fine ware (5 YR 6/4). Unpainted. Joining sherds from 42A/71 and 72, giving upper body wall and handle. This cup would have been of the flat-based variety with simple “S” profile characteristic of the LPG/PGB periods.

96 (C 4472). Juglet, complete profile. Pls. 4.3, 4.42. H 9.0, d at rim 3.0. Fine ware (5 YR 6/6). Most of the body covered in dull black paint, with four reserved horizontals just above the widest diameter and a chain of linked double chevrons on the shoulder.

LPG/PGB.

97 (C 4553). Dipped cup, sherds from rim and shoulder. Pl. 4.3. Max pres h 3.8, d at rim 12.0. Fine ware, refired.

Compare 95.

42A/72

98 (C 4556). Dipped cup, profile except for handle. Pls. 4.3, 4.42. H 6.4, d at rim 9.6. As 95 and 97.

99 (C 4557). Cycladic cup or skyphos, rim sherd. Pl. 4.3. Max pres h 3.7, d at rim ca. 9.0. Fine ware (7.5 YR 6/4), wholly painted. Imported EG Cycladic cup with very short everted rim. Ninth century B.C.

100 (C 4558). Closed vessel, body sherd. Pl. 4.4. H 5.8, w 5.7. Fine ware (5 YR 6/6). Decorated with horizontal lines and a crosshatched horizontal zigzag (Brock 1957: pattern 3p).

LPG/PGB.

101 (C 6151). Attic cup, base fragment. Pl. 4.4. Max pres w 3.7. Attic fine ware (5 YR 7/8). This flat-based cup with all-over dark brown paint should belong within the ninth century B.C.

42A/73

102 (C 4560). Phoenician transport amphora, two body sherds. Largest sherd length 6.0, w 3.8. Light red ware (7.5 YR 5/2).

103 (C 4562). Attic cup, sherds giving profile. Pl. 4.4. H 5.5, d at rim 9.2. Attic fine ware. Completely covered with black paint except for the handle, which is decorated by a series of stripes; a reserved band on the exterior rim; and another just below the interior rim.

Joining sherds from 42A/72 and 47A/61. This type belongs to the later tenth century B.C.

104 (C 6144). Jug, profile from base to lower belly. Pl. 4.4. Max pres h 8.4, d at base 5.8. Imported (?) fine buff ware.

Joining sherds from 42A/75 and 47A/36. Date by context: ninth century B.C.

42A/74

105 (C 4630). Phoenician amphora, body fragment. Length 4.8, w 4.0. Light red ware (7.5 Y R 6/6).

Ninth century B.C. by context.
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106 (C 4611). Cup, profile except handle. Pl. 4.4. H 7.05, d at base 3.2. Fine buff ware. Dipped so that all but base covered with a dull black paint.

Joining sherds from 42A/75. Compare 95, 97, and 98.

107 (C 4612). Jug, complete except for rim and handle. Pls. 4.4, 4.42. H 13.5, d at base 2.5. Fine ware. Simple biconical body with flaring neck. The upper two-thirds of the vase fully coated with dull black paint except for a reserved horizontal containing a solid black zigzag. Ninth century B.C.

J. W. Shaw 1982a: 188, pl. 55a; 1984a: 282, pl. 60c.

108 (C 4613). Cycladic oinochoe, profile except for rim and handle. Pls. 4.4, 4.43. Max pres h 16.8, d at base 5.6. Fine ware (7.5 YR 7/4). Completely covered with black paint except for four reserved horizontals below the handle.

EG, ninth century B.C.

J. W. Shaw 1982a: 188, pl. 55c; 1984a: 282, pl. 60c.


109 (C 4563). Imported closed vessel, assorted sherds from the main panel of decoration on the shoulder. Pls. 4.6, 4.43. Light red ware (7.5 YR 6/6). Main panel defined by two horizontals at the bottom and five at the top; four verticals flanking the design of two concentric circle groups and a central panel of diagonal checkerboard and verticals.

Other fragments from 42A/76 and 77 and 43A/51 and 52. Ninth century B.C. by context.

110 (C 4609). Closed vessel, parts of shoulder zone. Pls. 4.4, 4.43. Fine ware (5 YR 7/3). Design of stacked crosshatched winged lozenges.

Other fragments from 42A/39, 40, and 75. Ninth century B.C. by context.

111 (C 6134). Dipped cup, upper profile. Pl. 4.4. Max pres h 5.9, d at rim ca. 11.0. Fine buff ware (7.5 YR 7/6).

Flat-based dipped cups such as this were common in the LPG/PGB period.

112 (C 4608). Attic or Cycladic cup sherds giving upper profile. Pl. 4.4. Max pres h 3.3, d at rim ca. 11.0. Attic or Cycladic fine ware (7.5 YR 7/6). Globular form with a very short, slightly offset rim. Completely covered with paint except for a narrow horizontal reserved band just under the lip both inside and outside.

EG, ninth century B.C.

42A/75

113 (C 4615). Kantharos, complete. Pls. 4.4, 4.43. H 10.7, d at rim 12.2. Slightly gritty cream fabric (10 YR 7/4). Almost completely covered in brown paint. Zebra stripes on handle and reserved bands just above pedestal in the handle zone, and one inside the lip. Horizontal band of solid lozenges (Brock 1957: pattern 5a) in the handle zone.

LPG/PGB.

114 (C 4616). Phoenician amphora, fragment. Light red clay (7.5 YR 6/6).

115 (C 6132). Cup, profile rim to lower belly without handle. Pl. 4.4. Max pres h 5.0, d of rim ca. 10.0. Fine ware, refired (2.5 YR 7/2).

Other sherds in 47A/56. Cf. 106 and 122.


Ninth century B.C. by context.

J. W. Shaw 1982a: 188, pl. 55c.


Joining sherds from 47A/38. LPG/PGB.

42A/76

118 (C 4617). Phoenician amphora, six fragments. Light red clay (10 YR 6/2 in core). See Bikai, Section 2, 4, 10, Table 4.2.


119 (C 4620). Phoenician amphora, two fragments. Ware 5 YR 6/8. See Bikai, Section 2, Table 4.2.

120 (C 4618). Bell skyphos, whole profile. Pl. 4.4. H 9.9, d at rim 8.5. Fine ware (10 YR 7/3). Rim dipped.

LPG/PGB by context.

J. W. Shaw 1982a: pl. 55c.
Deposit 8 (47A/36–41, 45, 48, 51, 52, 56, 58, 61, and 75):

**Protogeometric Dump**

A rich PG dump was excavated above the Minoan road in Trench 47A and appears to be related, on the basis of cross joins, to a similar dump found in Trench 42A (Deposit 7). Fragments from the following vases were found in various pails of Trench 47A: 16, in pails 38 and 60; 17, in pails 48, 51, 58, and 61; 132, in pails 45, 56, and 61; 148, in pails 35, 51, and 61. Of these, 16 and 17 had fragments on Floor 2 of Temple A (Deposit 2) or the equivalent level just outside the cella (Deposit 3). Multiple joins up and down the deposit make it likely that this was a one-period dump. To maintain some precision, however, the material is presented here pail by pail.

**47A/36**

121 (C 6077). Dipped cup, profile. Pl. 4.43. H 7.6, d at rim 10.1. Fine ware (5 YR 6/4).
   The high, almost offset, rim places this late in the PG sequence at Kommos.
   For the type see 95.
123 (C 6178). Amphora, profile rim to belly. Pl. 4.6. Max pres h 33.0, d at rim ca. 20.0. Semicoarse ware (5 YR 7/4). Collared rim hollowed behind; exterior painted black. Below, a zone of pendent semicircle groups. Horizontal bands delimiting the shoulder zone, which is decorated with groups of concentric circles. Vertical squiggles embellishing the handles.
   Other sherds from 47A/37 and 58 and 42A/73. LPG by context.

**47A/38**

124 (C 6152). Cup, profile except handle. Pl. 4.4. H 8.90, d at rim ca. 7.8. Fine ware (5 YR 7/6).
   Tall, flat-based profile with a simple “S” curve. Upper half painted black with reserved horizontal on the shoulder. Paint also covering the upper third of the inside.
   LPG by context.
   Horizontal band at the neck–shoulder junction; two more on the lower belly. Three horizontal stripes just under the lower handle attachment, defining the shoulder.
   LPG/PGB.
126 (C 6129). Juglet, profile except rim and upper handle. Pls. 4.4, 4.43. Max pres h 10.4, d at base 5.1. Fine ware (10 YR 8/6). Reserved shoulder decorated with a horizontal squiggle.
   LPG/PGB.

**47A/39**

   LPG/PGB.
130 (C 6176). Amphora, rim fragment. Pl. 4.5. Max pres h 4.4, d at rim ca. 25.0. Semicoarse ware (5 YR 7/6).
   Shape and decoration similar to 123.
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47A/40

131 (C 6150). Jug(?), body sherd. Max pres w 4.1. Fine ware (5 YR 7/4). Exterior painted with two thin stripes above a broad horizontal band. EG?

132 (C 6143). Bell krater, fragments from rim and body. Pls. 4.6, 4.44 (parts). Max pres h 31.5, d at rim 35.5. Knossian fine ware (5 YR 7/8). Slightly molded rim painted. Parallel bands separating the lower belly from the handle zone, which has a central motif of stacked horizontal zigzag groups strung out on a vertical line, with flanking motifs of spiral ladders.

Other fragments from 47A/41, 45, 56, and 61; 34A2/37 and 42; 42A/76; 51A/27; and 63A/64. At Knossos this pattern (Brock 1957: pattern 11b) does not survive beyond EPG. The collared rim may imply a slightly later date, but it seems that even this feature was known in the late tenth century B.C. at Knossos (see Coldstream 1996b: 368–69, with particular reference to tomb 285.60, with very similar decoration, but no collar [and slimmer], and 487, an early collared piece, of MPG). See also Rocchetti 1967–68: 186, fig. 9 right. Late tenth century B.C.?

47A/41


Further fragments from 44A/15, 32, and 34. The heavy molded rim and thick walls are characteristic of the LPG/PGB period at Kommos.

47A/45


The heavy pedestal looks late in the PG sequence at Kommos.

135 (C 6184). Jug, profile base to lower belly. Pl. 4.5. Max pres h 5.2, d at base 6.5. Fine ware (7.5 YR 8/6). Unique decoration of concentric circle or semicircle groups on the lower belly. Other sherds from 47A/61. The high-rimmed ring base, almost a pedestal, probably points to a late PG date.

47A/48

136 (C 6056). Bell skyphos, body sherds. Max pres h 5.4. Fine ware (7.5 YR 8/4). Painted with a small “window” left under the handle. Probably earlier ninth century B.C.


The profile, with its distinct carination at the belly, seems to be a local and also an early type at Kommos.

47A/56

138 (C 6157). Bell krater, rim fragment. Pl. 4.12. Other fragments from 47A/56, 58, and 61. Max pres h 8.5, d at rim ca. 40.0. Semicoarse ware (7.5 YR 6/6). The exceptionally high collared rim is late. PGB.

139 (C 6149). Attic(?) cup or skyphos, body sherd. Max pres h 4.1. Attic fine ware (5 YR 7/4). Fully painted except for a reserved panel decorated with close-set horizontals. Later ninth century B.C.?

140 (C 6177). Jug, fragments from neck. Pl. 4.5. Max pres length 5.1. Semicoarse ware (5 YR 7/6). Decoration consisting of pendent semicircle groups below a horizontal band. Another sherd from 42A/68.


The biconical profile with wide flat base is typical of the PG period.

142 (C 6156). Amphora, profile rim to lower belly. Max pres h ca. 32.0, d at rim ca. 14.0. Semicoarse ware (5 YR 6/4). Collared rim painted black inside and out, with horizontal bands placed above and below the shoulder panel, which is decorated with concentric circle groups.
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Other fragments from 42A/70 and 72–74 (Deposit 7). LPG.

143 (C 6186). Amphora, profile rim to shoulder. Pl. 4.5. Max pres h 8.5, d at rim 12.7. Semicoarse ware (5 YR 7/6). Rim and neck bearing horizontal bands; part of a concentric circle group preserved on the shoulder. The flaring rim with a hollow behind it is very advanced in the local sequence. LPG/LPG.

144 (C 6130). Attic cup, profile. Pl. 4.5. H 6.2, d at rim 9.5. Attic fine ware. Fully painted except for reserved underfoot and reserved horizontal inside rim.

145 (C 6128). Jug, profile neck to base. Pl. 4.5. Max pres h 15.0, d at base 5.6. Fine ware, fired partly red 2.5 YR 6/8, partly buff 10 YR 7/4. Neck painted black; three horizontals placed below the shoulder, which is decorated with solid hourglass motifs within double chevrons.

146 (C 6153). Jug, fragment from shoulder. Pl. 4.44. Max pres length 6.8. Semicoarse ware (2.5 YR 6/8). Horizontal band at the top of the shoulder; from it are pendent groups of fringing (Brock 1957: pattern 18a).

PC.

147 (C 6148). Bell krater, fragments from rim to base. Pl. 4.44 (part). D at base 21.0. Semicoarse ware (2.5 YR 6/6) with gray core. Two broad horizontals placed at the base, a horizontal stripe halfway up the belly, and another broad band marking the lower limit of the decorated zone on the shoulder. Main zone preserved only in fragments, but sufficient remains to attempt a reconstruction: broad central panel made up of a crosshatched hourglass motif flanked by large fringed spirals.

Other fragments from 34A/39 and 44 and 47A/40, 48, 50, and 61. The individual motifs look early, and the profile can be related to SM types as well. The fabric is unusual at Kommos.

SM.

148 (C 6147). Krater, profile except pedestal. Pl. 4.12. Max pres h 21.0, d at rim ca. 27.0. Fine ware, probably Knossian (10 YR 7/4). Lower belly is fully painted, belly and rim decorated with horizontal stripes. Shoulder bearing a central panel of a vertical crosshatched lozenge chain between triglyphs, which is flanked by compass-drawn concentric circle groups. Other sherds from 47A/35 and 51, 42A/75, 51A/30, and 63A/50, 64, and 67. Despite the apparently early shape of the krater, the closest parallel for the decoration is found on Brock 1957: no. 221, of developed PG date.

149 (C 6415). Bell skyphos, profile. Pls. 4.5, 4.44. H 8.5, d at rim 8.4. Fine ware (7.5 YR 7/4). Dipped. 51A/26. The high pedestal places this late in the local PG sequence. The shape resembles that of 177 (Deposit 10).


151 (C 8263). Jug, profile shoulder to base. Pl. 4.5. Max pres h 15.0, d at base ca. 6.0. Fine ware (5 YR 6/4). Shoulder decorated with upright semicircle groups above horizontal bands; lower belly painted black. Base a hybrid form between pedestal and ring base.


152 (C 7853). Juglet, profile shoulder to base. Pl. 4.5. Max pres h 6, d at base 4.9. Fine ware (5 YR 7/4). Fully painted except for a “window” on shoulder decorated with groups of chevrons above two horizontal bands.

63A/21. The patternwork is influenced by that of Attico-Cycladic skyphoi of the late ninth century b.c.

153 (C 7854). Juglet, profile shoulder to base. Pl. 4.5. Max pres h 7.3, d at base 5.2. Fine ware (5
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154 (C 7851). Amphora, neck. Pl. 4.5. Max pres h. ca. 13. Attic or Cycladic fine ware (2.5 YR 6/6). Preserved decoration of a hatched meander above a horizontal line of hourglass motifs between verticals.
63A/21. Early eighth century B.C.
50A/47. Early eighth century B.C.
156 (C 3925). Straight-sided pithos, profile shoul-
44A/28. The decoration is classic PGB. Late ninth century B.C.
157 (C 7852). Lekythos, profile restored. Pl. 4.7. Max restored h ca. 23.0, d at rim 6.5. Fine ware (5 YR 6/6). Vertical outlined solid leaves on the neck. Horizontal hatching and zigzags between lines on shoulder. Foot black, and on belly large ovoid leaves with solid fringed centers.
63A/22. This seems to be a negative version of the quatrefoil pattern on 47 (Deposit 2). For the type, cf. Brock 1957: nos. 340, 342, 349, 505.

Deposit 10 (Various): Temple A, Strews

In various trenches the stone chips marking the construction of Temple B effectively sealed the Temple A strews from later contamination. The pottery from these lower levels has been gathered together here specifically to illustrate the range of forms current during the lifetime of the earliest temple.

In Trench 37A, strews belonging to the earliest temple were found in pails 17, 18, 38, and 39. Two fragments of 16, from Temple A, Floor 2 (Deposit 2), were also discovered in 39A/39, as well as three fragments from 132 (Deposit 8).

In Trench 43A the pails directly under the working chips from the construction of Temple B were 52, 55, and 60. There were no catalogued items except for fragments of 109, which give a join with Deposit 7 (42A/74 and 76). Thus 109 definitely belongs to the Temple A period, although other fragments in this trench are sometimes found above the working chips.

37A/38
158 (C 3666). Attic or possibly Cycladic skyphos, profile rim to lower belly. Pl. 4.7. Max pres h 8.0, d at rim 18.0. Fine ware (7.5 YR 7/6). Fully painted except for two reserved bands at the rim outside and one inside.
For the type cf. Brock 1957: nos. 364–67. Late ninth century B.C.
159 (C 3667). Attic or possibly Cycladic skyphos, rim and shoulder. Pl. 4.7. Max pres h 3.0, d at rim unknown. Fine ware (5 YR 6/8). Fully painted. Similar to 158.
160 (C 6498). Cup, handle. Pl. 4.44. Length 3.2.

The decoration is influenced by mainland EG types. Ninth century B.C.
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163 (C 3673). Amphora, rim fragment. Pl. 4.7. Max pres h 4.6, d at rim ca. 15.0. Medium fine ware (5 YR 6/4). Fully painted. Later ninth century B.C. by context.

164 (C 3678). Amphora(?), profile lower neck and shoulder. Pl. 4.7. Max pres h 7.9. Semicoarse ware (2.5 YR 7/4). Wide central panel apparently with rectilinear decoration. Flanking concentric circle groups with reserved sunbursts in the center. Nonjoining fragment indicating that lower border of main decorative zone consisted of a horizontal line of solid lozenges above crosshatched arcading. Joining sherd from 47A/36 (Deposit 8). PGB.

165 (C 3675). Bell krater, body fragment. Pls. 4.12, 4.45. Max pres h 17.8, d at rim ca. 40.0. Semifine ware (5 YR 7/4). High rim painted black. Richer in PG pottery than 50A, this trench also provided many interesting joins with other courtyard trenches. In several cases (e.g., [Deposit 2] and [Deposit 8]) some of the PG material could be shown to belong to the Temple A period and therefore represent survivor fragments in the later phase. In pails 27 and 29, above the court surface, there was so much PG material that some at least must be contemporary with the first use of the surface. Much of the rest of the pottery was Geometric. Pails 30 and 31, immediately under the courtyard, just below the line of working chips from Temple B, were solidly PG. Only in pail 17, above, did we find substantial amounts of intrusive later material, suggesting that there was some disturbance here. In the secure deposits, pails 30, 31, and 14, frag-
ments of the bell krater 58 (Deposit 5) were found, proving definitely that it should be associated with Temple A, Floor 2. A large rim fragment of 148 (Deposit 8) was found in pail 30, and in pail 31, fragments of the Phoenician amphora 30 (Deposit 3) and the cup 150 ("Deposit" 9).

51A/30
173 (C 6432). Cup, profile. Pl. 4.45. H 7.3, d at rim 10.2. Fine ware (7.5 YR 7/4). Unpainted. Although this flat-based type was once thought to be no earlier than LPG, an example has been found in an EPG context at Knossos (Coldstream 1972: 67, no. A26). The proportions of 173 make it somewhat later.
LPG/PGB by context.
Ninth century B.C. by context.
175 (C 6434). Jar, rim fragment. Pl. 4.45. Max pres h 6.8, d at rim ca. 15.0. Semicoarse ware (5 YR 7/6). Rough decoration consisting of two painted horizontals and a vertical.
Ninth century B.C. by context.

51A/14
176 (C 6334). Pyxis, profile. Pls. 4.7, 4.45. H 10.0, d at rim 8.9. Fine ware (7.5 YR 7/6). Fully painted on exterior except for a reserved band on the lower shoulder, whose decoration consisted of a squiggle between two horizontal stripes.
PGB by context.
177 (C 6423). Bell skyphos, profile base to just below rim. Pl. 4.45. Max pres h 7.9, d at base ca. 3.0. Fine ware (5 YR 7/8). Dipped.
LPC/PGB.

Deposit 12 (50A): Temple B, Earliest Courtyard, General
The earliest court surface associated with Temple B in Trenches 44A, 63A, 37A, 44A2, 42A, and 47A was also found in Trench 50A, where it was similarly characterized by burnt patches, limpet piles, and pebbles. Multiple links with adjacent trenches were noted, and there can be no doubt that here, too, the pottery represents the phases of earliest use for Temple B. Here, in the extreme southwest corner of the temenos, the dispersal of early material was somewhat more attenuated than elsewhere. The pottery from under the courtyard surface is securely PG but particularly unhelpful. The most that can be said is that nothing later than PGB was deposited before the establishment of the Temple B courtyard. As for the pails above the court surface, it should be noted that there is much Geometric and Orientalizing material, but even so a substantial complement of later-ninth-century B.C. sherd s probably represents the first use of the second temple. Imported Attic or Cycladic amphorae and jugs as well as skyphoi and BG cups are probably to be dated to Attic MG I (ca. 800 B.C.). They provide the most secure dating evidence. Fragments of local bell kraters and other large PG shapes are present, but there are very few pieces from smaller PG shapes, such as bell skyphoi, cups, and juglets. In this at least the trench seems to differ from those further north and west.
Deposit 13 (63A/24): Temple B, Earliest Courtyard

The earliest level above the first Temple B surface in Trench 63A contained substantial numbers of PG fragments, but there were other vases that may help in dating the first phase of Temple B. See also 151 (Deposit 9).

178 (C 8262). Amphora, fragments from rim and neck. Pl. 4.45. D at rim 24.5. Semifine ware (5 YR 6/6). Flaring rim painted; neck bearing a solid battlement pattern.

The motif is unparalleled at Fortetsa among the many amphorae found but is likely to date to the late ninth or early eighth century B.C.

179 (C 8258). Imported (?) amphora, sherds from the shoulder. Pl. 4.46. Fine ware (5 YR 6/6). Decoration of groups of vertical squiggles and a panel with lozenges and dots above a broad painted band. Eighth century B.C.

180 (C 8261). Bell krater, body fragments. Pl. 4.45. Fine ware (7.5 YR 6/4). Two concentric circle groups preserved that once flanked a central metope on the shoulder of the bell krater. Two sets of concentric circles, innermost separated from the other by a sunburst pattern. Center decorated with a crosshatched cross.

Sherds from 63A/21, 23, 24, and 50 and 34A/2/38. LPC/PCB. The fragment from 63A/50 implies that this vase actually belongs to Temple A, Floor 2.

Deposit 14 (33C/79 and 80): Temple B, Foundation

The earliest layer within Temple B is represented by 33C/80. The material appears to have been consistently PG. This is probably merely a general redeposition of sherds from Temple A upon which the later temple was built, but, as Maria C. Shaw (Chap. 3, Section 1) has noted, the absolute depth of the material may very well force an association with the previous building. Associated with this floor deposit was pail 79, excavated beneath the rectangular hearth. There were thirteen catalogued objects from this deposit, including 189–97.

Scruppy as it is, the material from pails 80 and 79 seems to belong consistently to the PG period, with the exception of 193, whose other findspots may suggest that it is intrusive, and the flat-based BC cups, which should date to early in the Geometric period. When this evidence is considered with that of the courtyard strews (Deposits 10–13), where there is no sign of post-PG material below the working chips marking the construction of Temple B, it seems reasonable to conclude that the second temple was constructed toward the end of the ninth century B.C. or, at the latest, in the early eighth century, and that there was no gap in occupation of the site at this point.

33C/80

181 (C 8348). Bell skyphos. Max pres h 1.5, max pres w 2.5. Fine ware (7.5 YR 8/2). Painted inside and out.


183 (C 8352). Cup. Pl. 4.7. Max pres h 2.7, max pres w 3.3. Fine ware (5 YR 8/4). Unpainted.

184 (C 8353). Cup. Pl. 4.7. Max pres h 3.9, max pres w 2.1. Fine ware (2.5 YR 6/4). Unpainted.

The flaring and slightly thickened rim conforms to LPG types.

186 (C 6165). Bell krater, rim and body fragments with one handle. Thirteen fragments. Pl. 4.7. Fine ware (7.5 YR 8/4), probably Knossian. Rim painted black; black horizontals just below the maximum diameter. Decoration in the handle zone consisting of groups of concentric circles with crosshatched crosses. Nothing remaining of the central panels, which must have existed.

Fragments were also found in 47A/56 and 63A/24. The latter context would also suggest a use contemporary with an earlier phase of Temple B.

187 (C 8350). Pyxis, two nonjoining fragments. Max pres h 3.3, max pres w 2.9. Fine ware (5 YR 8/4). Unpainted except for three horizontal lines. This seems to be a pyxis of PG type.

188 (C 8374). Bell skyphos, rim and wall fragment. Pl. 4.7. Max pres h 4.0, max pres w 4.9. Fine ware (5 YR 7/6). Painted inside and out.

189 (C 8375). Bell skyphos, pedestal. Max pres h 1.2, d at base 3.5. Fine ware (5 YR 7/6).


191 (C 8376). Cup fragment, rim and shoulder.

Deposit 15 (33C/58, 60, 64, 76, and 78): Temple B, Floor 1

Pails 58 and 76 in Trench 33C lay above the first floor of Temple B. Pail 78 was excavated within the hearth. The pottery was often scrappy and difficult to date. On the floor there were several fragments of Late Geometric black-painted cups, and one hydria rim was also Geometric. Two fragments of perhaps MG pithoi were present, but at least six LG cups indicate that the floor continued in use until the later eighth century B.C. The fragments from larger vessels are usually undiagnostic. There are many identifiable PG fragments from this lot, mainly from small juglets or cups with vertical handles. These may be survivor pieces from the earlier “floor.” In other words, continuity is suggested by, but is not demonstrable from the material from within the temple, when taken in isolation.
Probably associated with these early phases of Temple B are 33C/60 and 64. There were six catalogued objects in pail 60, including 208–12.

198 (C 8395). Cup, rim fragment. Pl. 4.8. Max pres h 1.7, d at rim 11.2. Fine ware (5 YR 6/4). Painted inside and out. 33C/58. The type belongs to the later eighth or early seventh century B.C.

199 (C 8396). Cup, rim fragment. Pl. 4.8. Max pres h 3.6, d at rim 13.6. Fine ware (7.5 YR 7/4). Unpainted. 33C/58. Similar in type to 198.

200 (C 3116). Lid. Pl. 4.8. D at rim 11.0. Fine ware (5 YR 7/6). Decoration consisting of concentric bands on the domed surface and small dashes at the rim. 33C/59 and 60. Lids of this type are frequently found at Knossos and date to the seventh century B.C.

201 (C 8363). Cup, rim fragment. Pl. 4.8. Max pres h 1.5, d at rim 14.0. Fine ware (7.5 YR 8/4). Unpainted. 33C/76. The short offset rim implies a date within the first half of the eighth century B.C.

202 (C 8386). Jar or amphora, body fragment. Pl. 4.46. Max pres h 7.1, max pres w 5.0. Fine ware (5 YR 7/4), with much silver mica. Surface decorated with a group of concentric circles in dull brown paint. 33C/78. The mica suggests that this is an import from the Cyclades or perhaps East Greece. Eighth century B.C.

203 (C 8382). Lamp or ladle, handle. Length 11.5. Semicoarse ware (5 YR 7/6). 33C/78.

204 (C 8383). Lamp or ladle, handle. Length 13.5. Semifine ware (5 YR 6/6). 33C/78.


207 (C 8378). Mug, profile without handle. Pl. 4.8. H 12.0, d at rim 15.0. Fine ware (7.5 YR 6/4), with silver mica inclusions. 33C/57 and 76. This is an import from East Greece and belongs to an early phase of the straight-walled mug sequence from the Samian Heraion (Andreas Furtwängler 1980: 159). Late eighth to early seventh century B.C.

208 (C 8355). Bell skyphos, seven sherds giving upper profile and one handle. Fine ware (10 YR 6/3). Unpainted. 33C/60.

209 (C 3135). Bell skyphos, whole profile except handles. Pl. 4.8. H 8.2, d at rim 8.2. Fine ware (7.5 YR 7/6). Rim dipped to just below handle. 33C/60.

210 (C 3134). Phoenician handle (from an amphora?). Max length 4.0. Ware 5 YR 7/6. 33C/60. See Bikai, Section 2, Table 4.2. J. W. Shaw 1981a: 250 n. 130.

211 (C 8356). Hydria, rim fragments. Pl. 4.8. Max pres h 2.2, d at rim 14.25. Semicoarse ware (7.5 YR 7/4). Paint at rim inside and out. 33C/60. This appears to be a PG form.

212 (C 8357). Skyphos, rim fragment. Pl. 4.8. Max pres h 2.3, d at rim 14.2. Fine ware (5 YR 7/4). Black paint inside and out. 33C/60. The type is imported from the Cyclades or Attica and dates to the ninth century B.C.

Deposit 16 (29A1/84 and 87): Temple B, Floor 1

The earliest floor of Temple B in Trench 29A1 is represented by pails 84 and 87 and consisted of a deep ashy deposit above a hard-packed clay surface upon which stood the Tripillar Shrine.
The material from this floor dates solidly to the middle or second half of the eighth century B.C. with a few PG survivors. The most advanced forms are similar to those on the earliest floor discovered in Trench 33C (Deposit 15), but there were large numbers of PG vases in the latter trench, which, together with the evidence for construction from the courtyard deposits (Deposits 10–13), would suggest that the life of this early floor may have extended for almost a century.

29A1/87

213 (C 8838). BG cup, rim and body fragments. Pl. 4.8. Max pres h 3.8, d at rim ca. 12.0. Granular fine ware (5 YR 7/6).

The type with rounded body and slightly flaring lip seems to lie somewhere between the MG and LG series of cups from Knossos.


219 (C 2462). Lid or votive shield, profile. Pl. 4.8. H 4.4, d 17.0. Granular fine ware (2.5 YR 7/2). Slipped. Three concentric bands of vertical strokes, the uppermost resembling petals. At least one suspension hole, presumably for hanging the article on the wall. 750–700 B.C. by context.

Deposit 17 (33C/55, 72, 73, and 77): Temple B, Floor 2

The second-floor phase is represented in Trench 33C by pails 55, 72, 73, and 77 within the hearth. Multiple joins indicate that pail 54 (above 55) must be linked with this stage of occupation as well, or that there was a disturbance at this point. The floor deposit may be dated to the Geometric and Orientalizing periods on the basis of the BG cups, the flasks, and some of the other smaller shapes. A characteristic feature of this floor is the quantity of East Greek imported material. Fragments of several East Greek transport amphorae were found, as well as a small cylindrical cup and the handle of another cup-sized vessel. In contrast, not a single piece of Corinthian ware was found on the floor.

There were three catalogued objects from pail 55, six from pail 72, three from pail 73, and two from pail 77. Most are presented here.
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33C/55

220 (C 8627). East Greek amphora, shoulder fragments. Pl. 4.9. Largest sherd: max pres length 7.2, max pres w 8.5. Fine ware (5 YR 6/1), highly micaceous. Decoration consisting of groups of horizontal lines on the body and concentric semicircle groups between panels of vertical lines. Seventh century B.C. (Sub-Geometric style).

221 (C 8628). East Greek cylindrical cup, rim fragments. Pl. 4.9. Max pres h 3.2, d at rim 15.0. Fine ware (7.5 YR 7/4), highly micaceous. Fully painted in dull paint except for a reserved horizontal below the rim both inside and out. Seventh century B.C.


33C/72

223 (C 3220). BG cup, multiple fragments giving whole profile except for handle. Pl. 4.9. H 10.5, d at rim 15.0. Fine ware (2.5 YR 6/6). Completely covered in dull paint. Seventh century B.C.

224 (C 3221). Aryballos, profile from base to neck with handle missing. Pls. 4.9, 4.46. Max pres h 7.4, d at base 3.5. Fine ware (7.5 YR 7/4). Decoration consisting of bands of horizontal lines and concentric circle groups on the shoulder. Seventh century B.C.

225 (C 3222). Aryballos, fragments from shoulder and body. Pl. 4.46. Max pres h 4.4. Fine ware. Decoration consisting of groups of horizontal lines on the body and concentric circles between vertical lines on the shoulder.

J. W. Shaw 1981a: 240, pl. 61e.

33C/73

226 (C 8632). East Greek cup, profile except handle. Pl. 4.9. H 10.3, d at rim 13.5. Fine ware (5 YR 7/3) with darker core, highly micaceous. Fully painted except for a reserved horizontal just below the rim inside and out. Joining sherds found in 33C/53. Seventh century B.C.

227 (C 3223). Aryballos, sherds from rim and shoulder. Pl. 4.9. D at rim ca. 4.0. Fine ware (5 YR 6/4). Decoration consisting of dashes on the rim, petals on the shoulder, and a group of horizontal lines below. Seventh century B.C.

33C/77

228 (C 8387). Plain cup, handle. Length 33.0. Fine ware (7.5 YR 8/4). This handle is from an unpainted cup of eighth- or early-seventh-century B.C. type.


MG II, ninth century B.C.

Deposit 18 (33C/54, 68, 70, and 71): Temple B, Floor 3

The phase of the third floor in Temple B is represented by pails 54, 68, 70, and 71 in Trench 33C. The extremely scrappy floor deposit was dated to the seventh century B.C. on the basis of stratigraphic position and by fragments of BG and plain cups.

There were seven cataloged items (230–36), all of the seventh century, in pail 54.

33C/54

230 (C 8631). Aryballos, fragments from rim and body. Pl. 4.46. Max pres h ca. 7.6, d at rim ca. 3.2. Fine ware (5 YR 6/6). Decoration consisting of large concentric circle groups covering the entire body. Seventh century B.C. For the type cf. Brock 1957: pt. 97, nos. 1315, 1339, 1509.
Deposit 19 (33C/52, 53, and 66): Temple B, Upper Levels

The phase of the upper levels in Temple B is represented by pails 52, 53, and 66 in Trench 33C. It was associated with scattered blocks of stone. Both pails 52 and 53 had many joins with the catalogued objects from pail 54 below (Deposit 18). In pail 52 there were joins with 232, and in 53, joins with 233 and with 234, all from Deposit 18. In general terms the deposits associated with this phase of the temple were rich in profiles and joining sherds. Drinking cups, predominantly BG, were popular and possibly represent feasts or ritual meals. Among the large vessels also found on this surface, amphorae both for the table and for transport make up the greater portion of the sherds. At least one hydria was present, as well as sherds from a pithos decorated with horizontal fillets. A small amount of cooking ware was noted, but cooking seems to have played no significant part in the activities in the cella. There were no food bowls. Among the cups and other shapes, the usual pattern for Kommos in the seventh century b.c. emerged: almost all the imports were East Greek, there being only one sherd from a Corinthian aryballos. As for chronology, the bases of the Cretan BG cups represent some of the most advanced stages of the shape sequence in Crete. Several possess the hollowed underfoot with raised discus, which seems to be a late-seventh-century feature at Knossos.

Only two vessels were catalogued from these levels, the far richer dump just outside the temple giving a better impression of the material.

237 (C 8641). Skyphos, profile except base and lower belly. Pl. 4.9. Max pres h 7.6, d at rim 13.5. Fine ware, refined. Completely covered in paint. 33C/52. This piece seems to have the comparatively deep shape characteristic of the seventh century b.c.

238 (C 8640). East Greek cup, four rim fragments. Pl. 4.9. Max pres h 3.5, d at rim 15.1. Fine ware (5 YR 7/4). Dull paint inside and out; reserved band under lip outside. Two reserved bands and a white line inside. 33C/52 and 53.
Deposit 20 (33C/68 and 72): Temple B, Early Orientalizing Occupation

In Trench 33C, pails 68 and 72 represented Early Orientalizing occupation within Temple B.

33C/68

239 (C 2395). BG cup. Pls. 4.9, 4.47. Max pres h 9.2, d at rim ca. 12.0. Fine ware (5 YR 6/3). Fully painted with simple incised guilloche decoration on neck, and a runner and plant on the body. Last third of seventh century B.C.

M. C. Shaw 1983: 446, pl. 62, fig. 6.

240 (C 2396). BG cup, profile to lower belly. Pls. 4.9, 4.47. Max pres h 11.4, d at rim 12.1. Fine ware (5 YR 6/3). Fully painted with incised figured decoration including a foot race and perhaps a prothesis. Joining sherds from 33C/50 and 53. Ca. 630–600 B.C.


241 (C 2408). Cup, profile. Pls. 4.10, 4.47. H 13.0, d at rim ca. 14.0. Fine ware (5 YR 6/4). Two horizontal bands delimiting shoulder and two more on belly. Simple triglyph all that survives of the main zone of decoration. The many other BC and plain cups from the pail were of the advanced seventh century B.C. in type.

242 (C 2409). Bowl, profile rim to lower belly. Pl. 4.10. Max pres h 2.8, d at rim 11.5. Fine ware (5 YR 6/3). Double dipped. Stumps of one horizontal handle preserved.


244 (C 2482). Ladle, handle fragment. Max pres h 11.25. Medium coarse ware (2.5 YR 4/3). Unpainted. One example of many sherds of this shape from Temple B.


246 (C 2418). Aryballos, intact. Pls. 4.10, 4.48. H 8.0, d at base 3.65. Fine ware (7.5 YR 5/4). Body decorated with two zones of horizontals; shoulder with three pendant fronds. Probably first half of the seventh century B.C.


248 (C 2399). Small oinochoe, fragment from shoulder. Pl. 4.10. Max pres length ca. 6.0. Fine ware (7.5 YR 7/6). Lower shoulder decorated with wide and narrow horizontals; small concentric circle group preserved above. Creto-Cypriot type, seventh century B.C.

249 (C 2397). Ovoid aryballos, intact. Pls. 4.10, 4.48. H 5.6, d at rim 2.45. Fine ware (10 YR 6/3). Refired. Surface and decoration completely eroded. Either a Protocorinthian import or a local copy (although there are no other known local imitations of the type). Ca. 650 B.C.

250 (C 2406). Necked vessel, profile from rim to middle neck. Pl. 4.10. Max pres h 10.5, d at rim ca. 29.0. Medium coarse ware (5 YR 7/4). Preserved neck decoration consisting of a concentric circle group. A South Cretan type. Seventh century B.C. by context.


252 (C 2403). Cooking pot, profile rim to belly. Pl. 4.10. Max pres h ca. 15.0, d at rim 12.0. Cooking ware (5 YR 5/6). Short, wide neck sitting atop a globular body with five horizontal incisions below the handle zone. Seventh century B.C. by context.
Deposit 21 (Various Pails): Temple B, Cella

Many fragments or profiles were found within the cella of Temple B but in contexts that were ambiguous or insecure. The following entries represent a selection of the most interesting of these finds.


Deposit 22 (36B/18 and 20–22): Geometric Occupation Layer

In Trench 36B part of a Geometric occupation layer was excavated as pails 18 and 20–22. The soil was dark and contained burnt material and many limpets. Other pottery of similar date was found above the main deposit and has been included here. The importance of this deposit is that it is uncontaminated by seventh-century B.C. material and seems to represent a single-period dump dating to the eighth century, and more specifically to late in the MG or early in the LG period. It is likely that East Greek, rather than Attic, models were the inspiration for many of these forms, given the presence of the earliest eastern material in contemporary deposits within the temple. For a discussion of the possible purely local pattern of imports in this period, see 263. The full pottery assemblage is the subject of a separate publication (Johnston 2000).

This relatively poor deposit seems to belong to the earlier part of the eighth century and for some reason escaped contamination during the later history of Temple B. The cups and skyphoi provide the basic dating evidence, but the three pedestaled kraters of Mainland type are all early and provide us with examples rarely found except in tombs of the MG period at Knossos. As for decoration, if this is a true sample of MG types at Kommos, the repertoire of motifs has been so depleted that reserved horizontals and groups of vertical strokes seem the only elements in common use. Perhaps, however, the major importance of this deposit is that it preserves a group of pots from the earliest years of Temple B.
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256 (C 3243). Cup or skyphos, profile rim to shoulder. Pl. 4.10. Max pres h 4.4, d at rim ca. 14.0. Fine ware (7.5 YR 6/4). Fully painted except for a reserved band at rim inside and out.

262 (C 7040). Belly handled jar, profile rim to belly. Pl. 4.10. Max pres h ca. 14.0, d at rim ca. 15.0. Fine ware (5 YR 6/6). Exterior painted, except for two reserved horizontals on upper shoulder and a narrow metope between handles, which is decorated with close-set verticals.

MB/21 and 65A2/22. MG?

263 (C 7046). Krater, pedestal. Pl. 4.11. Max pres h ca. 6.0, d at base ca. 22.0. Fine ware (2.5 YR 6/6). Fully painted outside.


Deposit 23 (42A/34 and 38–40): Altar U, Construction

The construction of Altar U postdates the deposition in Trench 42A of pails 39 and 40 and may be associated with the bottom of pail 34 or the bottom of pail 38. All the pottery from these four pails dates to the LG/EO period, that is, the later eighth century B.C.
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Deposit 24 (54A1/58–61 and 64): Building V

The southwest and southeast corners of Building V, apparently used for metalworking (see Rehder, Chap. 1, Appendix 1.2), were excavated in Trenches 54A1 and 66A. Only in the former trench were floor surfaces recovered. The primary floor is represented by 54A1/59–61, where the material belongs to the later seventh century B.C. Three catalogued items (269–71) are to be noted.

The upper floor (54A1/58) contained two whole vases and a whole profile. The date of the pottery from beneath this floor indicates that the vessels upon it belong to the final stage of the seventh century B.C. and that all activities within the building ceased at the same time as Temple B was abandoned. The full excavation of V in Trenches 72B and 73A in 1990 and 1991 yielded further amounts of cups but no intact material. The dating was confirmed.

Primary Floor (54A1/59–61)

269 (C 6732). Late Protocorinthian kotyle, one body sherd. Pl. 4.11. Max pres w 3.4. Corinthian fine ware (10 YR 8/3). The black-figure design probably represents a large bird or siren, although precise details are unclear. 54A1/59.

270 (C 6733). East Greek “bird” bowl. Pl. 4.11. Max pres h 2.4, d at rim unknown. Fine ware (7.5 YR 7/4). Preserved surface showing one of the triglyphs near the handle zone. 54A1/60. The shoulder profile suggests a date in the second half of the seventh century B.C.


Upper Floor (54A1/58)

272 (C 6703). Cup, complete. Pl. 4.11. H 8.65, d at rim 12.5. Fine ware (7.5 YR 7/6). Rim dipped. The low elegant shape with narrow base hollowed underfoot is among the most advanced types from Early Archaic Kommos.


The narrow base with molding and hollowed underfoot indicates a late-seventh-century-B.C. date.

275 (C 6706). BG cup, base fragment. Pl. 4.11. Max pres h 2.8, d at base 4.0. Fine ware (7.5 YR 8/4). Fully painted. The narrow base with molding and discus underfoot dates to the last quarter of the seventh century B.C.

This sherd recalls the elaboration of the two incised cups from within Temple B, 239 and 240 (Deposit 20).

"Deposit" 25 (Various): Temple B, Material Not in Discrete Deposits

Vases 329–44 are a representative selection from the rich collection of transport amphorae from the site, although few were found in close proximity to the temple. Those from Building Q have been treated by Johnston (1993), and he has also reviewed the material included here.

277 (C 6074). Skyphos, profile rim to shoulder. Pl. 4.11. Max pres h 6.3, d at rim ca. 17.0. Fine ware (7.5 YR 7/6). Reserved band decorating neck. Shoulder bearing a panel of discontinuous running dog between triglyphs. 47A/31. 700–650 B.C.

278 (C 3699). BG cup, profile. Pl. 4.11. H 9.6, d at rim 12.1. Fine ware (5 YR 7/4). Fully painted. 42A/15. The high rim is ancestral to that of the high-necked cups of the Classical period in Crete.


280 (C 7997). BG cup, profile. Pl. 4.11. H 5.6, d at rim 8.3. Fine ware (5 YR 8/4). Fully painted. 63A/38–42. As 279.


282 (C 3699). Dipped cup, profile rim to lower belly. Pl. 4.11. Max pres h 3.9, d at rim 9.0. Fine ware (5 YR 7/6). Side dipped. 63A/38–42. The small scale of this vase is similar to that of the previous two entries. Seventh century B.C.


286 (C 3849). Juglet, profile shoulder to base. Pl. 4.13. Max pres h 13.6, d at base 5.0. Fine ware (7.5 YR 7/6). Decorated with solid leaves pendent from a horizontal squiggle between bands on the shoulder. 43A/41. For the shape cf. Brock 1957: no. 761. 700–650 B.C.

287 (C 6546). Jug, profile except rim. Pl. 4.13. Restored h 13.1, d at base 7.5. Fine ware (2.5 YR 6/6). Fully painted outside except for reserved bands on lower shoulder. 50A/40. 630–610 B.C. The low globular profile is paralleled on later Orientalizing BG cups at Kommos.
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43A/77. Seventh century B.C. by context.


50A/40 and 41. Seventh century B.C. by context.

290 (C 3904). Lekythos, profile. Pl. 4.13. H 13.2, d at base 3.0. Fine ware (7.5 YR 7/6). Decorated with large concentric circle groups on the sides in the Creto-Cypriot manner.


291 (C 6300). Aryballos, profile shoulder to base. Pl. 4.13. Max pres h 8.0, d at base 3.8. Fine ware (5 YR 7/6). Decorated with horizontal lines on the belly and concentric circle groups on the shoulder.

50A/6 and 7. The base molding indicates a seventh-century-B.C. date.


294 (C 3803). Plastic vase, five fragments from top and body. Fine ware (2.5 YR 6/4).

50A/40 and 51A1/64. Fragments from a panther vase, to be published more fully by AWJ.


50A/40 and 50.

296 (C 2726). Ovoid pithos, profile (restored) rim to lower belly. Pl. 4.12. Restored max h 50.3, d at rim 27.6. Semifine ware (5 YR 7/4). Shoulder bearing hatched arcading below stacked zigzags between horizontal stripes; belly with alternating bands and stripes.

37A/6, 9, and 32. For the shoulder pattern cf. Brock 1957: pattern 108. At Knossos this pattern is restricted to the EG period, but the profile of our vase with its constricted base is seventh-century-B.C. in type. This presumably indicates an innate conservatism on the part of Mesariote vase painters. Seventh century B.C.

297 (C 8719). Lekane, profile. Pl. 4.12. H 13.2, d at rim 27.0. Fine ware (7.5 YR 7/6). Decorated with horizontal bands inside and out, with a wavy line in the handle zone.

68A/19 and 25. Late seventh century B.C.

298 (C 6688). Jar, profile. Pl. 4.13. H 28.0, d at rim 13.0. Fine ware (7.5 YR 7/4). Decorated with horizontal bands and stripes on the belly; horizontal squiggle between handles.

51A/53. Later seventh century B.C.


42A/15. The elegant shallow globular profile is shared with some of the latest jugs and BG cups of this period from the site. 630–610 B.C.

Imports


52A/9. One of only two Corinthian Thapsos Class vases from the site (see also 301).

301 (C 3746). Cup, profile rim and shoulder. Pl. 4.13. Max pres h 2.3, d at rim 12.0. Fine ware (10 YR 8/3). Decorated with close-set stripes.

43A/27. Corinthian Thapsos Class.

302 (C 3671). Aryballos, profile. Pl. 4.13. H 7.4, d at rim 3.2. Fine ware (2.5 Y 8/4). Decorated with horizontal stripes and bands and four pendant rays on the shoulder.

43A/18. Early Protocorinthian.


50A/35. EPC.
304 (C 6667). Corinthian aryballos, profile shoulder to base. Pl. 4.13. Max pres h 6.3, d at base 1.6. Fine ware (7.5 YR 8/4). Fully painted with incised petals on shoulder and lower belly; incised scale pattern between. Probably once overpainted in white and purple. 50A/42. LPC, probably close to 625 B.C.

305 (C 7895). Corinthian aryballos, complete. Pl. 4.13. H 6.8, d at rim 3.0. Fine ware (10 YR 8/3). Decorated with horizontal checkerboard, dot rosettes, and ray pattern on body; spiraliform rinceaux on shoulder. 62D/41. LPC.


311 (C 3727). Corinthian kotyle, profile. Pl. 4.14. H 10.1, d at rim 13.9. Fine ware (10 YR 8/3). Marsh birds flanked by verticals on handle zone. Horizontal lines and bands on belly. 42A/27 and 20. The type is deeper than those already discussed (306–310), and the profile is transitional between the eighth and the seventh centuries B.C.


314 (C 6739). East Greek "bird" bowl, profile. Pls. 4.14, 4.49. H 5.9, d at rim 14.0. Fine ware (7.5 YR 8/4). Handle zone once bearing the canonical schema of a bird between crosshatched lozenges. 51A/64. 650–625 B.C. Coldstream 1977: 300, Group III.


316 (C 6547). East Greek "bird" bowl, profile rim to belly. Max pres h 3.8, d at rim 13.6. Fine ware (7.5 YR 8/4). Surviving decoration preserving a crosshatched lozenge and triglyph and part of a ray on the lower belly. 50A/45. The exceptionally shallow profile and rays should date this piece to the period 625–600 B.C. Coldstream 1977: 300, Groups III–IV.


319 (C 3727). East Greek skyphos, profile rim to lower belly. Pl. 4.15. Max pres h 11.3, d at rim 19.9. Fine ware (gray at core, 10 YR 6/8 at surfaces).
Typical of Milesian transport amphora fabric. Belly painted; thick bands inside. Rim bearing horizontal stripes, shoulder decorated with short vertical squiggles between groups of vertical lines.

42A/9, 12, 15, 25, and 29. The shape appears more developed than any LG types illustrated in Walter 1968: pl. 40. Seventh century B.C.

320 (C 3658). East Greek skyphos, profile rim to upper belly. Pl. 4.15. Max pres h 4.8, d at rim 15.9. Typical Milesian fine ware (gray at core and lighter brown 2.5 YR 6/6 at surface). Belly and inside painted; rim bearing horizontal stripes; shoulder with short vertical squiggles between uprights.

42A/9. Late eighth century B.C.

321 (C 6553). East Greek skyphos, profile rim to shoulder. Pl. 4.15. Max pres h 3.7, d at rim 12.8. Fine ware (5 YR 7/6). Inside painted; rim bearing horizontal lines. Of the shoulder zone only a wide band of close-set verticals remaining.

50A/39. Late eighth century B.C.

322 (C 3921). East Greek skyphos, profile except upper belly. Pl. 4.15. Restored h 11.0, d at rim 12.9. Fine ware (7.5 YR 7/4). Base painted, with close-set horizontal lines above. Rim and shoulder bearing groups of vertical squiggles; chevrons decorating handle zone.

42A/30. East Greek but not Milesian; related to "bird" bowls. 700–650 B.C.

323 (C 3712). East Greek skyphos, profile rim to belly. Pl. 4.15. Max pres h 4.6, d at rim 13.9. Fine ware (2.5 YR 5/6 at core, 2.5 YR 6/8 at surface). Slipped. Interior painted. Outside, rim and upper belly decorated with horizontal lines. In the shoulder zone a discontinuous line of 5s between triglyphs.

42A/13 and 50A/41. The fabric resembles Milesian. Late eighth to early seventh century B.C.


42A/34 and 38. Seventh century B.C.


42A/12. The clay and paint are not local, but this does not appear to be an East Greek fabric. Seventh century B.C.

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326 (C 6312). Ionian skyphos, profile rim to belly. Pl. 4.15. Max pres h 4.7, d at rim ca. 13.0. Fine ware (5 YR 7/6). Rim reserved and decorated with horizontal stripes; narrow reserved panel between the handles.

54A/12. 650–625 B.C.

327 (C 6036). Ionian skyphos, profile. Pl. 4.15. H 5.7, d at rim 14.1. Fine ware (2.5 YR 6/6, micaceous). Fully painted except for a reserved band at rim and below handles.

47A/16 and 17. Late seventh century B.C.


329 (C 6089). Transport amphora, profile rim to lower neck. Pl. 4.15. Max pres h 9.2, d at rim ca. 13.0. Semifine ware (5 YR 7/6) with pale slip. Unpainted.


330 (C 6637). Attic SOS amphora, neck fragment. Pl. 4.15. Max pres h 4.6. Attic amphora fabric (5 YR 7/6) with dark red inclusions. Of the decoration only a concentric circle group surviving.

54A2/44. The neck appears to be comparatively short and is thus likely to belong in the later seventh century B.C.


42A/10. Related in type and fabric to "Laconian" amphorae. Seventh century B.C.

333 (C 8710). East Greek transport amphora, profile restored rim to belly. D at rim 16.5. Fine micaceous ware with red core (10 YR 6/6) and gray at surface (5 YR 6/2). Unpainted.

Deposit 26 (42A/15 and 25): Temple B, End

In Trench 42A a rich dump of vases and whole profiles was excavated substantially as pails 15 and 25. This material lay just outside the doorway of Temple B, and the fact that many of the pieces survived virtually intact after their deposition would seem to indicate that the dump suffered little disturbance, despite its proximity to both the temple and Altar U. It seems likely, therefore, that this deposit represents a final clearing out of the temple at the point of desertion. Not all the vases are contemporary, and therefore some must have stood in the temple for some time before their redeposition. Many others, however, include the most advanced forms found at EIA Kommos and suggest that the end of this period of occupation should be placed close to 600 B.C.
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349 (C 3696). BG cup, profile except base. Pl. 4.16. Max pres h 8.5, d at rim 13.0. Fine ware (7.5 YR 8/6). Fully coated with a dull black paint. 42A/15. The type belongs within the seventh century B.C.


351 (C 3870). BG cup, profile. Pls. 4.16, 4.49. H 9.6, d at rim 12.0. Fine ware (5 YR 6/6). Completely covered with a dull black paint. 42A/15. The shape with its hollowed underfoot belongs within the seventh century B.C.


353 (C 3875). BG cup, profile except for top of rim. Pl. 4.17. Max pres h 5.5, d at base 5.0. Fine ware (5 YR 7/3). 42A/15. The low graceful profile and raised disk underfoot place this example very late within the seventh century B.C.

354 (C 3726). BG cup. Fragments from rim, shoulder, and base. Pl. 4.17. D at rim 11.0, at base 5.0. Fine ware (7.5 YR 7/6). 42A/15. This cup probably belongs within the seventh century B.C.


358 (C 4065). East Greek skyphos, profile of rim and shoulder. Pl. 4.17. Max pres h 4.6, d at rim 14.7. Fine ware (5 YR 6/3), micaceous. Panel decoration of vertical squiggles between the handles. Lower body painted in a dull black glaze; horizontal bands inside bowl. 42A/15. SG style, seventh century B.C.

359 (C 3784). East Greek skyphos, sherd giving profile rim to belly and handle stump. Pl. 4.17. Max pres h 5.3, d at rim ca. 13.0. Fine ware (2.5 YR 5/0). Horizontal stripes on the shoulder; body covered in dull black paint. 42A/15. SG style, seventh century B.C.

360 (C 3703). Skyphos, complete. Pl. 4.49. H 5.0, d at rim 7.3. Fine ware (7.5 YR 8/2). Unpainted. 42A/15. The flat base and globular shape would probably place this piece in the earlier part of the seventh century B.C.

361 (C 3705). PC kotyle, almost complete. Pl. 4.17. D at base 5.3. Corinthian fine ware (10 YR 8/1). Reserved panel with squiggles flanked by vertical bars in the handle zone. Solid rays above base, rest of the body covered by fine horizontal lines. 42A/15 and 25, 43A/27, and 52A/14. The elongated proportions of this vase place it within the early seventh century B.C.

J. W. Shaw 1982a: 190, pl. 56c.

362 (C 3776). PC kotyle, fragments from rim to lower belly. Pls. 4.17, 4.49. Max pres h 11.0, max d 13.5. Corinthian fine ware (5 YR 7/2). Rim zone reserved, main zone of decoration lying below
handles. Solid rays occupying lower belly. In the main field, two carefully drawn panthers and a wild boar in the black-figure technique.

42A/25. This piece belongs within the finest period of PC painting. Ca. 650 B.C.


42A/15. The unusual form of this vessel makes dating difficult, but the hollowed underfoot is probably sufficient to place it in the seventh century B.C.

J. W. Shaw 1982a: 191, pl. 56f.


42A/15. The low echinoid profile with horizontal handles seems typical of seventh-century B.C. forms at Kommos. The low concavity underfoot would also support this date.


42A/15.

366 (C 8645). Bowl, upper profile. Max pres h 3.8, d at rim 12.0. Fine ware (7.5 YR 7/6). Dipped in dull brown glaze.

42A/15. Fabric and the horizontal horned handles on the rim suggest a seventh-century B.C. date for this piece.

367 (C 8655). Household bowl, upper profile. Pl. 4.24. Max pres h 7.0, d at rim 42.0. Semicoarse ware (5 YR 7/6). Dull black horizontal band below rim inside and out, with hatched lines on top of rim.

42A/15.

368 (C 8656). Household bowl, rim fragment. Pl. 4.24. Max pres h 7.0, d at rim ca. 49.0. Semicoarse ware (2.5 YR 6/0). Thickly slipped inside and out.

42A/15. Context suggests a seventh-century B.C. date for this piece.

369 (C 8657). Household bowl, rim fragment. Pl. 4.24. Max pres h 6.5, d at rim 43.0. Semicoarse ware (2.5 YR 6/0). A very shallow basin with thick rim, possibly a mortar, judging from the profile. Thickly slipped, unpaint.

42A/15. Seventh century B.C. by context.

370 (C 4030). Rosette bowl, East Greek, whole profile. Pls. 4.17, 4.50. H 6.8, d at rim 17.0. East Greek fine ware (5 YR 7/3). Decoration on outside consisting of the usual dot rosette in the handle zone above a series of thin horizontals covering the body. Within the reserved tondo, a five-pointed star. Rest of the inside of the bowl covered with black paint and three sets of red and white horizontals.

42A/15 and 25. An example of a developed late-seventh-century B.C. form within the rosette bowl sequence.

J. W. Shaw 1982a: 191, pl. 56f.

371 (C 3779). Jug, base to lower belly. Pl. 4.17. Max pres h 7.7, d at base 9.3. Fine ware (10 YR 6/8). Base and lower belly covered with dull black paint; part of a wide black band preserved at the top of the sherd.

42A/15. The concave underfoot has an angular groove forming a raised disk in the center roughly equivalent to that on BG cup bases of the late seventh century B.C.


42A/15. Later seventh century B.C.

373 (C 4121). Corinthianizing trefoil jug, profile rim to lower belly. Pl. 4.18. Max pres h 15.0, d at mouth 4.3. Fine ware (5 YR 7/6). Entire surface coated with a dull black paint with added white at the base of the shoulder, halfway down the belly, and at the top of the neck. Two large white painted eyes decorating the pinched-in parts of the rim.


374 (C 3695). Aryballos, profile from top of shoulder to base. Pres h 6.0, d at base 2.4. Fine ware (7.5 YR 6/6). Fully glazed on the exterior.

42A/15. Seventh century B.C.

375 (C 3698). Aryballos, profile except neck and rim. Pls. 4.17, 4.50. Max pres h 7.2, d at base 4.0. Fine ware. Lower belly painted solid black; two groups of thin horizontal lines below shoulder. Roughly drawn birds and concentric circle groups occupying shoulder.

42A/15. Seventh century B.C.

J. W. Shaw 1982a: 191, pl. 56f.
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376 (C 3701). Aryballos, complete except for parts of rim. PIs. 4.18, 4.49, 1.57. H 13.0, d at base 4.3. Fine ware. Undecorated.
42A/15. Seventh century B.C.
J. W. Shaw 1982a: pl. 56e.

377 (C 3873). Amphora, fragments from rim, neck, and shoulder. PIs. 4.12, 4.50 (not including painted ledge rim, added in 1997). Max pres h 13.0. Fine ware (7.5 YR 6/4). Thick horizontal bands delimiting the top and bottom of the shoulder. Thin stripes decorating neck, upper shoulder, and upper belly. Main zone of decoration consisting of metopes separated by groups of four verticals and containing simple birds with a lozenge in the field.
42A/15 and 18, 50A/33, and 51A1/64 and 66.
First half of the seventh century B.C.

378 (C 3872). Hydria. D at rim 18.5. Fine ware (7.5 YR 6/4). Horizontal bands decorating the rim, neck, shoulder junction, bottom of the shoulder, and lower belly. A vertical squiggle occupying handle zone.
42A/15 and 25. The flaring hollowed rim and depressed ovoid shape indicate a developed seventh-century-B.C. date.


380 (C 3733). Cooking jug, profile rim to shoulder. Pl. 4.18. Max pres h 8.0, d at rim ca. 10.0. Cooking fabric (7.5 YR 7/6). 42A/15. The horizontal ribbing on the neck is known from Knossian examples. Seventh century B.C.

381 (C 4115). Cooking pot, profile rim to upper belly. Pl. 4.18. Max pres h 12.0, d at rim ca. 11.0. Cooking ware (7.5 YR 5/2). Undecorated. Remains of two handles (one shown in drawing) from rim to base of shoulder.

382 (C 8646). Attic SOS amphora, rim fragment. Pl. 4.18. Max pres h 5.4, d at rim ca. 21.0. Attic banded ware.
42A/15. The tall flaring echinoid rim indicates a date before the end of the seventh century B.C.

383 (C 8648). Attic SOS amphora, rim fragments. Pl. 4.18. Max pres h 5.4, d at rim ca. 20.0. Attic banded ware.

384 (C 8658). Attic SOS amphora, neck fragment. Pl. 4.18. Max pres h 3.3. Attic banded ware.
42A/15. Sufficient remains to indicate that this vessel belonged in the seventh century B.C.

First half of the seventh century B.C.


386 (C 8651). Transport amphora, base fragment. Pl. 4.18. Max pres h 4.8, d at base 11.6. Semicoarse ware (5 YR 7/6) with gray core, highly micaceous. 42A/15. East Greek fabric. The shape is Samian, but the clay is too coarse for such an attribution.


388 (C 8647). Transport amphora, rim fragment. Pl. 4.18. Max pres h 5.8, d at rim ca. 15.0. Semicoarse ware (7.5 YR 7/6), highly micaceous. 42A/15. East Greek fabric.

389 (C 3732). Transport amphora, fragment giving profile from base to lower shoulder. Pl. 4.50. Max pres h ca. 32.0, d at base 8.0. Semifine ware (7.5 YR 6/4). Undecorated.

"Deposit" 27 (Various): Temple B Period, Latest Pottery

In various trenches around the site, material of the very late seventh century B.C. was discovered. It seemed best to gather these sherds together as one group in order to elucidate the
date of desertion or destruction of Temple B and its associated structures. In general, it would seem that a date around 600 B.C. is most likely for this event, since there is a little Early Corinthian material as well as more substantial evidence for the style’s influence upon local jugs and hydriai. Conversely, there is no evidence for the most popular East Greek types of the early sixth century.

390 (C 6658). EC alabastron, profile base to shoulder and neck to rim. Pl. 4.19. Restored h ca. 8.0, d at base 1.7. Fine ware (7.5 YR 8/2). Rounded base decorated with a rosette, above which are animal figures in black-figure, among which substantial parts of a seated lion survive. Flat rim decorated with concentric lines. 50A/41, 53A/45, 54A2/46, and 62B/19.

391 (C 8195). EC aryballos, profile rim to shoulder. 64A/42. For a full description see Johnston 1993: no. 51.

392 (C 6635). EC oinochoe, profile base to lower neck. Pl. 4.19. Max pres h 18.2, d at base 8.2. Fine ware (7.5 YR 8/2). Lower belly decorated with a ray pattern; shoulder with alternating white and red pendent petals outlined by incised lines. Body black with three groups of overpainted white horizontalts. 54A2/44 and 59A1/37 and 39. Last quarter of the seventh century B.C.

393 (C 8721). Attic SOS amphora. Pl. 4.18. Max pres h 25.3, d at base 9.7. Fine ware (5 YR 7/6). Corinthianizing oinochoe of South Cretan type. Eyes painted on the rim; neck and belly covered with close-set horizontal lines and bands. Lower belly painted black with white overpainted lines. On the shoulder, a stylized lotus pattern linked to brackets that extend almost to the handle root. 54A2/44–47. A distant and indirect copy of LPC/EC oinochoai with Knossian intermediaries. The neck follows EC models, but the body retains the older local deep form. For parallels cf. D. Levi 1927–29: fig. 525; Coldstream and Sackett 1978: 52, fig. 5, no. 3. Ca. 610–600 B.C.

Deposit 28 (11A/5 and 6 and 72C/26): Building F

The well-built structure known as Building F was excavated in Trenches 11A and 72C. The northern half did not possess a clearly defined floor, but in the south stone flagging helped produce secure control. The floor deposit (397–404; 72C/26) was remarkably pure with only one obviously intrusive pot (parts of C 8892). Ten pieces, of which eight are decorated vases, were catalogued from among the sherds found actually lying on the floor surface. They represent a series of secure juxtapositions dating to the years around 500 B.C. and, together, help illuminate the first stages of a ceramic tradition that continued uninterrupted until the Roman conquest. Only 35 g of small scraps come from vessels other than those catalogued, and these do little to change the picture presented in the catalogue following.
In this deposit there were four BG cups, one everted cup, two Kommos cups, one lekane, one lamp, and one mortar. Fragments of a jug and a juglet were found, as well as seven small worn fragments of cooking or coarse ware and a mere 5 g of tiny cup fragments. The picture presented is clear. Drinking is well represented as is the preparation, but not the cooking or serving, of food. There are no small eating bowls or real evidence for cooking or serving shapes. The activities such shapes would indicate may have taken place in an as yet unexcavated part of the building.

The floor deposit is the earliest known group postdating the mysterious gap in Cretan cultural history during the sixth century B.C. We find here many of the forms that make up the most popular shapes of the following centuries and that are characteristic of the regional pottery tradition in Crete. An interesting feature of the pottery from the floor deposit is the generally poor quality of fabric and paint. The sherds are soft, and the paint is dull and often mottled or fugitive, in contrast to the fine hard fabrics of the late seventh century and their characteristically matt but high-quality glaze. One or two of the catalogued pieces (401 and 402) are of better quality and point the way to the technological revolution of the fifth century that produced hard, often eggshell-thin, fragments and a paint that sometimes assumed a metallic sheen. Available evidence suggests that these improvements began at Knossos somewhat earlier than in the south of the island.

Taken as a group, the floor deposit illustrates a stage of ceramic development about one generation earlier than the rich Knossian deposit, Well H (Coldstream 1973b: especially 48–60), of about 475 B.C. The BG cups (396–98) have wider, lower ring bases in the group from Kommos and usually possess a raised disk underfoot, as opposed to the Knossian simple concavity. The earliest Archaic pottery from above the Unexplored Mansion (Deposit H1), dating to the late sixth century, shares this characteristic feature (Callaghan 1992: 90–91).

The Kommos cups are virtual twins of their Knossian counterparts, although from the fourth century the two areas part company in the development of this shape.

The secure floor deposit from Trench 72C allows the subsumption of material from 11A, where no floor deposit was discovered. These vessels are listed separately. Some of the material from Trench 11A is not so clearly from this period of use. Pails 9 and 11 were above the bottom of the walls, but were transitional Minoan to Greek levels (405–8). The latest pottery indicates a terminus post quem for the construction. Pails 4 and 6 contained pottery that may be contemporary with the period of use (396 and 409–11), but perhaps only 412, substantial parts of which are preserved, is a safe candidate. Pail 5 ran above the level of Building F’s walls and contained mixed pottery. Of some interest for the history of the site are two BG cups (413 and 414).

At the end of this deposit is listed some material dating to the sixth century from various parts of the site. It indicates some form of activity between the desertion of Temple B and the construction of Temple C.
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397 (C 4885). Short-necked BG cup, profile restored. Pl. 4.19. Restored h 10.7; d at rim 11.3, at base 5.5. Fine ware (5 YR 7/6). Fully painted. This type, with globular profile and offset rim, is characteristic of the fifth century B.C.; see 499–94 (Deposit 37). A similar type exists in contemporary Knossian contexts; see Coldstream and Sackett 1973b: 55, nos. 63–66; Coldstream and Sackett 1978: 17, nos. 60–61. Early fifth century by context.


399 (C 4886). Everted rim cup, profile. Pl. 4.19. H 5.8; d at rim 10, at base 4.7. Fine ware (5 YR 7/6). Fully painted. The break on the outer surface seems to be the scar of a collared rim, such as those in Coldstream 1973b: 56, l. 53–55.

400 (C 4888). Kommos cup, base fragments. Pl. 4.19. Max pres h 1.9; d at base 3.9. Fine ware (7.5 YR 7/6). Unpainted. A very shallow angular groove suggests the raised disk of less-developed types, but this cup is closer to those from a Late Archaic group from Knossos (Coldstream 1973b: 56, l. 53–55).

401 (C 4889). Kommos cup, profile restored. Pl. 4.19. Restored h 8.1; d at rim 9.5, at base 5.0. Fine ware (2.5 YR 6/6). Unpainted. This slightly concave underfoot has a shallow raised disk, a feature shared by the BG cups in the deposit. Later examples assume a simple concavity underfoot, as in the next entry.

Floor Deposit (72C/26)

402 (C 8890). Lamp, profile except spout. Pl. 4.19. H 3.65; d at rim 8.3, at base 4.9. Fine ware (7.5 YR 7/6), with gray surface. Unpainted. This lamp with its “S” profile does not closely resemble any Mainland or even contemporary Knossian forms; see Coldstream 1973b: 56, nos. 71–75. It seems that the South Cretan penchant for raised rims was already present. Likely the spout was bridged. Ca. 500 B.C. by context.

403 (C 8887). Lekane, profile restored. Pl. 4.19. Restored h 6.2, d at rim 15. Fine ware (5 YR 7/8). Unpainted. This vase shares many features, including a molded rim and carination at the belly, with Coldstream 1973b: 56, L39, the base of which has been used to suggest the likely form of its missing lower parts. We might note, however, the wider, lower proportions of the Kommos bowl and the more elaborate fillets at its rim. Both these features probably indicate an earlier stage of development than that represented in the Knossian deposit. Ca. 500 B.C.

404 (C 8891). Mortar, fragment from upper wall. Max pres length 9.0. Coarse ware (5 YR 7/6) with gray and white angular inclusions. Unpainted, smoothed in the bowl. The break on the outer surface seems to be the scar of a collared rim, such as those in Coldstream 1973b: 52, nos. 30–33. Ca. 500 B.C. by context.

11A/9–11

405 (C 502). Oinochoe, base fragment. Pl. 4.19. Max pres h 2.2, d at base ca. 10.0. Corinthian fine ware (10 YR 8/3). A series of solid rays decorating lower belly. 11A/10. Advanced PC. 650–600 B.C.

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408 (C 503). Pyxis, base fragment. Pl. 4.19. Max pres h 2.0, d at base 8.5. Fine ware (5 YR 6/1). Solid rays above four horizontals decorating the walls; underfoot painted with concentric circles. 11A/11. 650–600 B.C.

11A/4 and 6

409 (C 496). BG cup, base fragment. Pl. 4.19. Max pres h ca. 3.4, d at base ca. 7.0. Fine ware (5 YR 7/6). Fully painted.
11A/4. The angular flaring base with hollowed underfoot seems to be a capital LO feature at Kommos, and the steep lower wall may indicate a progression toward the deeper cup types characteristic of the sixth century B.C. (cf. 419, Deposit 29).

410 vacat.

411 (C 244). Bowl, profile rim to lower belly, with scar of ring base. Pl. 4.50. Max pres h 4.6, d at rim ca. 14.0. Fine ware (10 YR 5/3). Slipped. A thin wave pattern between horizontals decorating upper wall. Inside floor of the bowl painted with concentric bands.
11A/6. Fabric, shape, and decoration fit a later-seventh-century B.C. date.

11A/4 and 6. We can date this shape only by context, because secure parallels do not exist. The associated pottery would suggest that it should belong to the sixth century B.C., and the dull brownish wash that covers it may point earlier.

413 (C 499). BG cup, base. Pl. 4.20. Max pres h 1.6, d at base ca. 7.0. Fine ware (7.5 YR 7/4). Fully painted.

The emphatic ring base with raised disk underfoot and dropped floor are all interesting features. The type of paint suggests a seventh-century B.C. date, but it is possible that in fact this piece belongs in the sixth.

414 (C 4464). BG cup, profile base to lower belly. Pl. 4.20. Max pres h 2.8, d at base ca. 5.8. Fine ware (10 YR 6/3). Painted inside, but exterior and underfoot possibly plain.

The pedestal base, disk underfoot, and dropped floor find a good parallel in Callaghan 1978: no. 16 and indicate distinct progress on the previous entry. Ca. 500 B.C.

Transitional Material

43A/45. Sixth century B.C.

416 (C 6035). BG cup, profile base to below shoulder. Pl. 4.20. Max pres h 7.4, d at base 7.4. Fine ware (7.5 YR 7/6). Fully painted.
47A/15. For parallels see 396 as well as 419 (Deposit 29) from near Altar H and 925 (Deposit 38) from the early material against the temenos wall in Trench 63A. Sixth century B.C.

34A2/31. The rim form postdates the seventh century B.C., and it is likely that this vase dates to the later sixth century.

418 (C 975). Hydria, profile rim to belly. Pl. 4.24. Max pres h ca. 18.0, d at rim ca. 8.8. Fine ware (7.5 YR 7/6). Painted with bands at rim, shoulder, and belly.
20B/15, 17, and 19. This vase probably postdates the seventh century B.C.

Deposit 29 (20B1/30): Altar H

The foundations for Altar H were sunk into a deep seventh-century B.C. layer that may well have been redeposited in order to raise the courtyard level at this point. The earliest surface
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associated with the use of the altar consisted of brown earth with traces of burning, probably from the sacrifices that took place on the altar. On the eastern side of the altar the pottery in this deposit was consistently fourth to third century and later, but on the northern side (in 20B1/30), it contained material that dated to the sixth and fifth centuries. There are three catalogued items from this deposit (419–21).

The rest of the pottery from this small deposit corresponds in date with the catalogued examples and suggests that Altar H was probably built sometime in the second half of the sixth century. It would therefore have formed the only built feature in the sanctuary until the construction of Temple C in the fourth century.


This piece is an exceptionally important link in the development in the shape series. It dates to after the examples found at Tocra in Libya but before a late-sixth-century b.c. version of the shape at Knossos (see 416, Deposit 28, for references).


The simple concave underfoot is of the fifth-century b.c. type (Callaghan 1992: 91–92, H1.C, nos. 13–15; H2, no. 7; H3, no. 7; H4, no. 7, illustrate the transition from a disk underfoot to a shallow concavity).

Deposit 30 (29A1/48 and 33C/63): Temple C, Construction

Sealed beneath the stone-flagged floor of Temple C in Trench 29A1 were fragments from two vessels dating to the first half of the fourth century B.C.

422 (C 2365). Attic skyphos, fragment giving profile of base and lower belly. Pl. 4.20. Max pres h 4.1, d at base ca. 6.0. Fine ware (2.5 YR 5/6).

29A1/48. The angular foot and slightly concave lower wall postdate the beginning of the fourth-century b.c. development in Athens.

J. W. Shaw 1980a: 228 n. 45.


33C/63. The sherd comes from near the junction of wall and base and proves that this vase possessed the constricted transition characteristic of the fourth rather than the fifth century B.C.

Deposit 31 (42A/12 and 15): Temple C, Construction of Court

In Trench 42A immediately to the east of Temple C a clear layer of construction chips marked the first use of the Temple C court and effectively sealed the material beneath from later contamination. No fewer than eighteen catalogued items from beneath the chips provide a good terminus post quem for the construction of the building. Several BG cups clearly belong to the first half of the fourth century b.c., while an Attic echinus bowl provides a useful foreign control strongly implying that the building activity took place in the second quarter of that century.
Four fragments from ladles with long horizontal handles were found in 42A/12 (433–36). Although they cannot add to the dating evidence for the temple’s construction, their context gives some control for types in use during the fourth century.

42A/12

424 (C 8453). BG cup, base fragment. Pl. 4.20. Max pres h 1.4, d ca. 6.0. Fine ware (7.5 YR 7/6).

The low conical pedestal with deeply articulated underfoot and constricted junction of wall and base is characteristic of one of the types current in the early fourth century B.C.


Conceivable conical pedestal with double fillet molding and a deep concave underfoot leading toward an “omphalos.” The complex profile is unusual, but the wide resting surface is typical of the earlier fourth century B.C.


The simple conical form with constricted junction of wall and base and wide resting surface suggests an early-fourth-century B.C. date.

427 (C 6472). BG cup, base fragment. Pl. 4.20. Max pres h 1.8, d at base ca. 5.0. Fine ware (5 YR 6/6). Fully painted.

The high pedestal base with slight shoulder and concave underfoot certainly postdates the first quarter of the fourth century B.C.


The preserved fragment is sufficient to indicate that the vase possessed the constricted junction of wall and base characteristic of the fourth century B.C. and later.


Shape as 428.


Shape as 428.

431 (C 6471). Attic echinus bowl, rim sherd. Pl.

430. Max pres h 1.6, d at rim ca. 13.0. Fine ware (5 YR 6/4). Fully painted.

The development of this shape belongs within the fourth century B.C. at Athens, and our fragment is rather more developed than the earliest member of the sequence.

432 (C 8457). Lamp, body fragment. H ca. 2.0. Fine ware (7.5 YR 7/6).

The surviving profile indicates a shallow form with short spout and wide reservoir opening. Probably fourth century B.C.

433 (C 8459). Ladle, profile rim to lower belly. Pl. 4.20. Max pres h 4.1, d at rim 12.5. Semifine ware (10 YR 8/2). Unpainted. Surviving profile indicating a deep shape with subtle “shoulder” and conical lower body. A very slight groove at the outer edge of the rim.

In the Hellenistic period this shape was in fine ware.

434 (C 8460). Ladle, profile rim to upper belly. Pl. 4.20. D at rim ca. 13.8. Semifine ware (5 YR 8/4). Unpainted. Surviving profile indicating that this was shallower than 433.


42A/15


The wide flattened bell-shaped base should belong in the later fifth century B.C. For the general type, cf. Callaghan 1978: no. 20.
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438 (C 8661). Attic BG bowl or lekane, rim and upper body with traces of a spurred horizontal handle. Pl. 4.20. Max pres h 3.0, d at rim ca. 18.1. Attic fine ware, refired. Fourth century B.C.

439 (C 8659). Lamp, profile except handle. Pl. 4.20. H 2.4, d at rim ca. 6.5. Fine ware (2.5 YR 6/6). Painted lamp of Classical type with short spout, straight walls, and wide reservoir mouth.

Deposit 32 (51A/10 and 16): Temple C, Fill below First Surface

In Trench 51A the earliest surface associated with the Temple C period overlay a deep fill consisting basically of Iron Age material redeposited at the time of Temple C’s construction, in order to fill in a large erosion gully and tidy up the area. Among the IA material there were several later sherds sealed beneath the surface and therefore either contemporary with or earlier than the temple building program.

51A/10

440 (C 6324). Attic skyphos, base fragment. Pl. 4.20. Max pres h 2.1, d at base ca. 7.0. Attic fine ware (5 YR 7/6).


442 (C 6541). Unpainted cup, base fragment. Pl. 4.20. H 2.4, d at base ca. 5.5. Fine ware (5 YR 7/4).


446 (C 6534). Kommos cup, profile rim to lower belly. Pl. 4.20. Max pres h 7.4, d at rim ca. 9.0. Fine ware (7.5 YR 7/6).

This example is included here as a sample of the fourth-century-B.C. development of the shape; for similar pieces in a secure fourth-century context, cf. 459 from the floor deposit of Building W (Deposit 34).

447 (C 6538). Lamp, profile except handle. Pl. 4.20. Max pres h 2.4. Fine ware (5 YR 7/8).

This piece exhibits the short round spout and large reservoir opening of the fourth century B.C.

448 (C 6537). Tulip cup, profile rim and upper body. Pl. 4.20. Max pres h 3.4, d at rim ca. 8.0. Fine ware (5 YR 7/6). Fully painted.

The flaring rim and S-shaped profile indicate a fourth-century-B.C. date for this piece.


This piece is included as an example of the fourth-century-B.C. type by context.
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probably be placed toward the middle of the century.

The truncated conical profile is of the simple type characteristic of the fifth century B.C.

Deposit 33 (51A1/52): Temple C, Construction of Temenos Wall

In Trench 51A1, pail 52 ran directly up to the base of the temenos wall, and the material from this layer should date the construction of that feature. There was some earlier IA material, but the Classical fragments all seem to date from the fourth century B.C.

Deposit 34 (50A1/75 and 55A/1–3): Building W, Floor Deposit

Structurally connected with the temenos wall was Building W, the floor deposit of which mirrored development in Trench 63A (see Deposit 37). The unit was dug in Trenches 50A1 and 55A. The excavators recognized two floor surfaces, but massive cross joins among the relevant pails indicated that there was only one. The chronology of the occupation, which seems to have been comparatively short lived, can be established on the basis of BG cup bases and the almost complete profile of an Attic skyphos of the second quarter of the fourth century B.C. (454). This date agrees closely with the evidence for the construction of the temenos wall (Deposit 33) and the initial use of the first Temple C courtyard noted in Trench 63A (Deposit 37).

The nature of the deposit is abundantly clear: The smaller shapes are almost exclusively BG and Kommos cups. By bulk, however, fully half of the deposit consists of a single hydria (467) and a plain jug with echinoid rim (466). As for other shapes, fragments from at least two more plain jugs and another hydria are present, as well as seven sherds from a chytra. Finally, we have a rim fragment (468) from a large shallow basin similar in profile to many of those found in 63A/14 and 15. It would seem, then, that the deposit indicates a purely
domestic function for the room, but one more concerned with the consumption of food than with cooking. It may be noted in passing that the contemporary dump in Trench 63A is remarkably similar not only in date but in the distribution and popularity of types. The small size of the room precludes its use for dining, and it may well have been used to store many of the vessels that were found in the nearby courtyard dumps. In other words, it could have served a purpose similar to that of Building B in the Hellenistic period. In all events, the period of use was exceptionally short lived, and the building seems to have been deserted or destroyed soon after the middle of the fourth century B.C.


456  (C 6981). High-necked cup, profile except handle. Pls. 4.21, 4.51. H 11.8, d at rim 7.9. Fine ware (5 YR 6/6). Fully painted. 50A1/76. The profile is characteristic for the mid fourth century B.C. The type is more developed than all those in the Knossos kiln group (Homann-Wedeking 1950) and has a high conical pedestal with wide resting surface and a prominent omphalos underfoot. An unusual feature is the raised horizontal fillet, but this well-dated piece still provides a firm control for the local BG cup sequence at the site.

457  (C 7296). BG cup, base. Pl. 4.21. Max pres h 1.6, d at base 6.4. Fine ware (5 YR 6/6). Fully painted. 55A/2. In general, this pedestal resembles that of 456, but its conical profile is slightly lower and more splaying. The type is more developed than anything in the Knossos kiln group (Homann-Wedeking 1950) and it must be almost contemporary with 456. 375–350 B.C.

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464 (C 7299). Kommos cup, profile rim to belly. Max pres h ca. 7.5. Misfired fine ware. Unpainted. 55A/2. This pot came from the debris above the floor and was badly misfired in the kiln. So severe is the warping that the pot is unlikely ever to have been used. It does, however, indicate that a pottery establishment existed nearby during the Classical or Early Hellenistic period.

465 (C 7322). Lamp, profile without nozzle and rim. Pl. 4.21. Max pres h 2.5, d at base ca. 7.0. Fine ware (5 YR 7/6). Unpainted. 55A/3. The low open form with short vertical neck finds parallels among the lamps of the Classical Deposits 37 and 38 in Trench 63A, where the associated pottery is approximately contemporaneous with that of Building W. The type may well be an eccentric local variation of Howland 1958: type 21, maintaining a more Archaic open reservoir. The best Cretan parallels occur in the Sanctuary of Demeter deposits B and H and belong to the later fifth and early fourth century B.C. (Coldstream 1973a: 24, 44). In the Knossos kiln group (Homann-Wedeking 1950) vaguely similar local and Attic lamps were discovered in an early-fourth-century context (cf. Homann-Wedeking 1950: 174–75). 375–350 B.C.

466 (C 8588). Plain jug, 81 fragments. D at rim ca. 12.0. Fine ware (5 YR 7/6). Unpainted. Relatively short neck and a carefully turned echinoid mold from the rim. It was impossible to reconstruct the profile. 55A/2 and 3. A close parallel for the rim type (C 8574) was found in a fourth-century B.C. dump in 63A (Deposit 37). 375–350 B.C.

467 (C 8589). Hydria, fragments from shoulder and rim. Pl. 4.24. Max pres h 6.4, d at rim ca. 45.0. Semicoarse ware (5 YR 7/6). Unpainted. 55A/2 and 3. The type is characteristic for Crete, but unfortunately no rim fragment survives, and we cannot tell whether this is an early example of a Hadra hydria. 375–350 B.C. by context.

468 (C 8590). Basin, rim fragment. Pl. 4.24. Max pres h 6.4, d at rim ca. 45.0. Semicoarse ware (5 YR 7/6). Unpainted. 55A/2 and 3. The collared neck and shallow profile find parallels in the contemporary courtyard deposits of Trench 63A (Deposits 37 and 38), and the piece represents a Classical predecessor for the many shallow basins in Hellenistic dumps. 375–350 B.C.

Deposit 35 (20B/5, 6, 13, 15, and 17): Building D

The best evidence for the date of Building D comes from Trench 20B and, more especially, a sounding on the eastern side of the building. There a clear surface contemporary with the first use of the building was uncovered. Pails 5 and 6 above this surface included large amounts of BG material of the fourth century B.C. but, being unsealed, there were large proportions of Hellenistic sherds as well, so that no secure date could be obtained from these levels.

More important were pails 13, 15, and 17 below the surface. It is obvious that the latest sherds here provide a terminus post quem for the construction of Building D. Much of the material was of the seventh century, but there was a reasonable amount of material dating to the second quarter of the fourth century. Since this is also the date for the earliest pottery above the surface, it seems reasonable to conclude that Building D was constructed between 375 and 350 B.C., the same date as Temple C, the temenos wall, and Building W.

Pail 15 produced eight fragments from fourth-century BG vessels (C 8463–C 8466). None can be closely dated, but they support the general date bracket offered above. On the northern
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side of Building D the original surface was reached with pail 69. The earliest material here (C 3300–C 3302) dates to the first half of the fourth century.

20B/13


The truncated conical pedestal with prominent omphalos underfoot should date to about 375 B.C.


As 469 but slightly more developed.


Similar to 470.


The base is less splaying than the previous examples, the junction of base and belly is more constricted, and the underfoot has lost the wide resting surface characteristic of the earlier fourth century B.C. Together these features indicate a date close to 350 B.C.


Similar to 469–72 but with a concave profile of a type antecedent to late-fourth- and early-third-century B.C. forms. About 350 B.C. or a little later.

474 (C 8472). Tulip cup, rim fragment. Pl. 4.21. Max pres h 2.1, d at rim ca. 10.0. Fine ware (5YR 7/6). Fully painted.

The flaring rim is a fourth-century B.C. development.


Classical.


The flat ledge rim is characteristic of the type, and the context would suggest this is a very early example. 375–350 B.C.

Deposit 36 (10A1/32 and 37): Altar C

There were three phases of construction for Altar C. The primary structure consisted of a simple rectangle made of ashlar blocks. The contemporary ground surface was marked by a line of stone chips at an appropriate level to link up with the chip layer marking the construction of Temple C and the first use of its courtyard (Deposits 30, 31, and 37). From beneath the layer of chips came important groups of sherds that give a terminus post quem for the construction of the altar. Trench 10A1, pail 37, contained several jug bases of fourth-century B.C. type. Although these cannot be closely dated, they would suggest a broad contemporaneity between the construction of temple and altar. Pail 32 contains similar material of the fourth century and also an interesting group of fifth-century sherds that may document some form of preconstruction activity in the area.

The northern extension to the altar, founded on a higher level, was associated with pottery that was not particularly diagnostic but that appears to date to the later fourth or third century. Inventoried items are C 362–C 364 and C 1538.