10A1/37

477 (C 366). Hydra or jug, base fragment. Pl. 4.21. Max pres h 2.4, d at base ca. 15. Fine ware (5 YR 7/6). Exterior painted. The shallow concave underfoot is characteristic of the fifth century B.C.

479 (C 1540). BG cup, base fragment. Pl. 4.21. Max pres h 1.4, d at base ca. 5.8. Fine ware (5 YR 6/8). Fully painted. The shallow concavity underfoot dates this piece to the fifth century B.C.

480 (C 1539). Small lekane or bowl, profile restored. Pl. 4.21. H ca. 10.2, d at rim ca. 18.0. Fine ware (7.5 YR 7/6). Unpainted, glossy slip. The ring foot is more developed than fifth-century B.C. types and probably belongs to the early fourth century.

Deposit 37 (63A/10, 16, and 17): Temple C, Construction and Early Use

Perhaps the most instructive trench for the process of construction and accumulation during the early years of Temple C was 63A. The stone chip deposit ran up to the temenos wall and was obviously contemporary with it; both sat on top of seventh-century B.C. strews. Pails 27 and 18, immediately under the chip deposit, included a small amount of later-fifth- and early-fourth-century material of types already treated in detail for Trenches 42A, 51A, and 51A1 (Deposits 31, 32, and 33). Pails 10 and 17 represent the earliest buildup upon this surface. Pail 16 was associated with this phase and all were sealed beneath a second Classical surface, which will be treated in the next deposit (Deposit 38). The dumped material above the chipped layer included sherds dating from the early fifth century down to the middle of the fourth century. There was mixed fifth- and fourth-century material in all pails, and so this accumulation does not resemble a gradual buildup. Since the chip deposit can be directly linked with the construction of the temple via Trenches 44A, 34A2, 42A, and 10A2 and with 56A1 immediately adjacent to the east, and since material sealed beneath it included early-fourth-century pottery, both Attic and local, it is clear that a redeposited dump of fifth-century pottery existed in the southern part of the temenos. Trench 56A1 appears to have been the center for redeposition, but a substantial if attenuated spread existed in 63A and 53A1. In all cases the earlier Classical material was mixed with fourth-century types.

The surviving fragments from Kommos cups in pail 17 (489–94) indicate that they generally conform to a single type: The body is low and globular, the base is hollowed underfoot and the rim is usually tall, offset, and slightly flaring. These features contrast strongly with the flat-based S-profiled cups from the upper Classical surface in this trench (Deposit 38) and the floor deposit from Building W (Deposit 34). In both of those deposits associated local BG cups and Attic fragments suggest a date within the second quarter of the fourth century B.C. The earlier form cannot be closely dated, but a date bracket of about 425–375 B.C. is suggested by the pedestealed BG cups found in Deposit 37.
63A/17


The wide splaying base dates to the fifth century B.C.


The type dates to the fifth century B.C.


The recessed disk foot corresponds to Coldstream 1973a: B17–18. 425–375 B.C.


The wide, low, splaying foot and conical underfoot with omphalos date to the fifth century B.C.


The recessed disk underfoot resembles Coldstream 1973a: B17–18, but the low splaying foot is closer to some of the forms found in the Knossos kiln deposit (Homann-Wedeking 1950: 171, fig. 4c). 400–375 B.C.

486 (C 8521). BG cup, profile from base to neck. Pl. 4.21. Max pres h ca. 10.0, d at base 6.0. Fine ware (5 YR 7/6). Fully painted in brown paint.

This form seems to be a near precursor to types from the same Knossos deposit (see 485). 400–375 B.C.


The wide splaying base with deeply hollowed underfoot and omphalos resembles some of the types from the Knossos kiln deposit (Homann-Wedeking 1950: 171, fig. 4b). 400–375 B.C.


The conical pedestal with recessed disk foot is slightly more developed than Coldstream 1973a: B17–18. Soon after 400 B.C.

489 (C 8524). Kommos cup, profile base to lower belly. Pl. 4.21. Max pres h 3.1, d at base 5.0. Semi-fine ware (7.5 YR 7/6). Unpainted.

The hollowed underfoot belongs early in the sequence for this shape, as does the use of a semi-fine fabric rather than the fine fabric used later.


A cup of intermediate type using a fine fabric and with only a residual hollowing underfoot.

491 (C 8523). Kommos cup, profile base to lower belly. Pl. 4.21. Max pres h 1.9, d at base 4.9. Fine ware (7.5 YR 7/6).

As 489, but with a deeper hollowing underfoot.

492 (C 8526). Kommos cup, rim to below shoulder. Pl. 4.21. Max pres h 3.6, d at rim ca. 9.0. Fine ware (7.5 YR 7/6). Unpainted. Rim deeply offset and flaring, with enough surviving of the body wall to indicate that the cup must have been low and globular in profile.

493 (C 8527). Kommos cup, profile rim to shoulder. Pl. 4.21. Max pres h 2.8, d at rim ca. 9.0. Fine ware (7.5 YR 7/6). Unpainted. Tall offset rim and slightly flaring.

494 (C 8528). Kommos cup, rim to shoulder. Max pres h 3.2, d at rim ca. 10.0. Fine ware (7.5 YR 7/6). Unpainted. Tall offset rim slightly flaring.

495 (C 8529). Ladle, complete handle and part of the bowl. Pl. 4.51. H 7.9, d at rim 13.2. Fine ware (5 YR 7/6). Unpainted. Rim dipped.

Context and the form of the ring base would suggest a date early in the fourth century B.C.

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Pl. 4.22. Max pres h 2.8, d at rim 32.4. Fine ware (7.5 YR 7/6). Unpainted slipped and polished. Low platter with an overhanging mushroom rim and a flat base, which may have been provided with a very low ring foot. Central part of base recessed, giving, as in Classical fish plates, a broad shallow depression, which probably functioned in the same manner as a reservoir for sauces.

423–375 B.C. by context.

498 (C 7794). Jug, whole profile restored. Pl. 4.22. Restored h 18.4, d at rim 9.0. Fine ware (5 YR 7/3). Unpainted. The ring base would fit more happily in the later fifth than in the early fourth century B.C.


63A/16

502 (C 8501). Attic skyphos, rim fragment plus handle. Pl. 4.22. Max pres h 1.8, d at rim 13.0. Attic fine ware, refired.

For the type cf. Sparks and Talcott 1970: no. 557. The rim and handle profile indicate a date of ca. 400 B.C. or earlier.


The low conical foot with prominent omphalos underfoot resembles forms from Knossos (Homann-Wedeking 1950: fig. 4a–b). 400–375 B.C.

505 (C 8494). BG cup, base fragment. Pl. 4.22. Max pres h 1.9, d at base 5.8. Fine ware (5 YR 6/8). Fully glazed. 400–375 B.C.


The very flat splaying base is close to some examples from the Knossos kiln group (Homann-Wedeking 1950). Ca. 375 B.C.


The high conical foot with prominent omphalos underfoot resembles many examples from the Knossos kiln group (Homann-Wedeking 1950). 400–375 B.C.


The slightly flaring rim and concave upper body wall are close to Sparkes and Talcott 1970: nos. 349–50. 400–350 B.C.

513 (C 8506). Local or Attic skyphos, rim fragment. Pl. 4.22. Max pres h 2.6, d at rim ca. 14.0. Fine ware (2.5 YR 6/8). Fully glazed. Similar to 512.
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514 (C 8508). Local skyphos of Attic style, rim fragments. Pl. 4.22. Max pres h 3.1, d at rim ca. 11.0. Fine ware (2.5 YR 6/8). Fully glazed. Similar to 512 and 513.

515 (C 7801). Attic skyphos, base fragments. Pl. 4.51. Max pres h 2.0, d at base ca. 6.0. Attic fine ware (5 YR 7/4). Glazed except underfoot. The form belongs to the later fifth century B.C.

516 (C 7843). Kommos cup, whole profile. Pl. 4.22. H 6.5, d at rim 9.9. Fine ware (5 YR 7/6). Unpainted. This form is transitional between earlier types with offset rims and hollowed underfoot and the flat-based, S-profiled examples of the fourth century B.C.

517 (C 8515). Kommos cup, rim fragment. Pl. 4.22. Max pres h 4.8, d at rim ca. 10.0. Fine ware (5 YR 7/6). Unpainted. This vase has the S-shape profile introduced in the first half of the fourth century B.C.

518 (C 8514). Kommos cup, two sherds, profile restored. Pl. 4.22. Restored h 6.2, d at base 3.6. Fine ware (5 YR 7/6). Unpainted. This vase exhibits the slightly hollowed underfoot of the later fifth century B.C. together with the simple S-shape profile introduced in the early fourth century. 400–375 B.C. by context.


522 (C 8505). Lamp, profile except nozzle. Pl. 4.22. H 2.7, d at rim 7.5. Fine ware (5 YR 7/6). Unpainted. The context suggests a date in the first quarter of the fourth century B.C., making the local lamp sequence highly conservative.


524 (C 7842). Lekane, base fragment. Max pres h 3.4, d at base ca. 13.0. Fine ware (5 YR 7/6). Glazed inside bowl. The ring base belongs within the very early fourth century B.C.


The surface excavated in pails 14 and 15 of Trench 63A lay above the earlier Classical pavement of Temple C. Although rough, the later surface was very clear except in the northwestern quarter of the trench. Along the southern edge there was a localized fall from the temenos wall, which effectively sealed the material beneath (63A/15). The chronology for the pottery is close to the middle of the fourth century B.C., implying that an attempt was made to cover up the earlier Classical dump very soon after it had been deposited. This deposit is essentially contemporary with the foundations of Temple C and may have been laid down only a few years into the history of the building.

The cups 549–552 from 63A/15 taken together indicate that the form of the Kommos cup characteristic of the lower Classical surface had changed radically by the time of the deposition on top of the upper surface.

In the stratum above the second Classical surface (63A/13) almost all the pottery was still of the fourth century. On the whole, this deposit does not add anything new to the repertoire...
of forms already observed. There are a few whole profiles that give a better impression of contemporary developments (560–63).

In Trench 56A1 other late-fifth- and early-fourth-century B.C. material was found redeposited above the first courtyard floor of Temple C. In general, the forms resemble those examined from 63A and add little to the picture of ceramic development for this period. In Trench 52A a similar situation obtained, but there was a greater admixture of earlier-fifth-century types, which indicates some sort of activity on the site long before Temple C was constructed.

63A/14


528 (C 7778). Cretan kantharos, base fragment. Pl. 4.23. Max pres h 2.6, d at base 6.6. Fine ware (5 YR 7/3). Completely glazed. The concave walls of the pedestal mark this as an early-fourth-century-B.C. version of the shape.

529 (C 8534). Everted rim cup, base fragment. Pl. 4.23. Max pres h 1.6, d at base 3.6. Fine ware (5 YR 7/8). Fully glazed. Interesting as an early occurrence of the type.


As previous two entries.

532 (C 8537). Kommos cup, base fragment. Pl. 4.23. Max pres h 1.5, d at base 5.0. Fine ware (5 YR 7/8). Unpainted. The completely flat base with string marks helps document the changeover from earlier to later types in this shape sequence. 400–350 b.c. by context.


This example retains the fairly straight-sided profile of its precursors rather than the rounded bowls of the Hellenistic types.


536 (C 8576). Basin, rim to upper belly. Pl. 4.24. Max pres h 7.6, d at rim 47.0. Coarse ware (7.5 YR 7/6). Smoothed surface. 400–350 b.c. by context.


538 (C 8578). Basin, rim to upper belly with part of handle. Pl. 4.24. Max pres h 6.5, d at rim 42.5. Semicoarse ware (7.5 YR 6/6). Slipped, unpainted. 400–350 b.c. by context.

539 (C 8580). Basin, rim fragment with spurred
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The profile exhibits the strongly everted rim and full-bellied profile characteristic of the period 400–350 B.C.

400–350 B.C. by context.


541 (C 8582). Basin, rim and upper body with horizontal handles. Pl. 4.24. Max pres h 7.4, d at rim ca. 49.0. Coarse ware (7.5 YR 7/6). Slipped, unpainted. Possibly a form of mortar. 400–350 B.C. by context.


The low, spreading pedestal with prominent omphalos underfoot dates this cup to about 375 B.C.


544 (C 8541). BG cup, base to lower belly. Pl. 4.23. Max pres h 4.6, d at base 4.6. Fine ware (5 YR 7/6). Fully glazed.

The tall, conical pedestal with very constricted join with the wall and emphatic omphalos underfoot dates this piece to the second quarter of the fourth century B.C.


Similar to 544. 350 B.C.

546 (C 8543). BG cup, base to lower belly. Pl. 4.23. Max pres h 4.9, d at base 5.0.

The tall shouldered pedestal with deep hollowed underfoot is probably EH and could be intrusive from 63A/13 above.

547 (C 8544). Everted rim cup, base fragment. Pl. 4.23. Max pres h 1.6, d at base 4.4. Fine ware (5 YR 7/8). Fully glazed.

The emphatically hollowed underfoot seems more developed than the types in 63A/16–17. Mid fourth century B.C. by context.


This vase has the flat base introduced in the early fourth century B.C. 400–350 B.C. by context.

549 (C 856). Kommos cup, base fragment. Pl. 4.23. Max pres h 1.9, d at base 5.2. Fine ware (5 YR 7/6). Self-slipped, unpainted.

As far as it is preserved, similar to 550.

550 (C 8547). Kommos cup, rim to lower belly. Pl. 4.23. Max pres h 4.5, d at rim ca. 8.2. Fine ware (5 YR 7/6). Slipped, unpainted.

The S-profile is of the fourth-century B.C. type. 400–350 B.C. by context.

551 (C 8548). Kommos cup, rim fragment. Pl. 4.23. Max pres h 2.6, d at rim 9.5. Fine ware (7.5 YR 7/6). Slipped, unpainted.

As far as it is preserved, similar to 550.

552 (C 8549). Kommos cup, rim fragment. Max pres h 2.3, d at rim 9.5. Fine ware (7.5 YR 6/6). Slipped, unpainted.

As 550 and 551.

553 (C 8550). Household krater, type I (Callaghan 1978: 11–12), rim fragment. Pl. 4.24. Max pres h 7.6, d at rim ca. 38.0. Fine ware (7.5 YR 6/6). Self-slipped with dull paint on inside and outside of rim. Neck almost straight with a subtle groove at the junction with the shoulder.


High ring bases such as this are characteristic only of the Hadra hydria in the Hellenistic period, and it seems likely that this piece is a precursor to the Hellenistic sequence 400–350 B.C. by context.

555 (C 7780). Hydria, rim and neck fragments. Pl. 4.23. Max pres h 6.8, d at rim ca. 12.5. Fine ware (2.5 YR 6/6). Painted band on top of rim. The heavy rim molding is characteristic of early
Classical hydriai and contrasts with the less emphatic rim types of the Hellenistic period. 400–350 B.C. by context.

556 (C 7779). Jug or probably hydria, rim to neck. Pl. 4.23. Max pres h 5.5, d at rim ca. 8.0. Fine ware (7.5 YR 7/6). Self-slipped, unpainted.


563 (C 8569). Ladle, rim to lower belly. Pl. 4.23. Max pres h 3.2, d at rim 14.3. Semifine ware (7.5 YR 7/6). Slipped, unpainted.


565 (C 2150). Votive dish, profile. Pl. 4.25. H 3.2,
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d at base 4.2. Fine ware (5 YR 6/4). Fully painted. 29A1/23. The simple flaring profile with slight ridge below the inside rim finds its best parallels in the uppermost levels of the Hellenistic dump in Trench 34A (Deposit 48). First century B.C.


Deposit 40 (44B/1): Room A1, Sounding

The large Room A1 with benches and a hearth was built on the northern side of Temple C during the Hellenistic period. The material above the single floor was excavated in Trench 23A (Deposit 41), while a sounding beneath the floor was excavated as Trench 44B.

Three sherds germane to dating the building came from 44B/1. None of these sherds can be dated closely, but together they suggest that Room A1 was added to the sanctuary complex some time after the construction of Temple C.

568 (C 4418). Everted rim cup, base fragment. Max pres h 1.2, d at base ca. 4.0. Fine ware (7.5 YR 7/6). Fully glazed. The surviving profile is difficult to date but probably belongs in the first half of the second century B.C.


Deposit 41 (23A/13, 16, and 20): Room A1, Floor

Room A1 had been almost entirely cleared out, but sufficient remained above the floor to date the period of abandonment. There were four relevant catalogued vessels. None of these fragments can be closely dated, but they suggest that the room was abandoned in the later first century B.C., at the same time as Building B (see Deposits 42–44).

571 (C 1486). Lekane, profile rim to belly. Pl. 4.24. Max pres h 14.75, d at rim ca. 30.0. Fine ware (7.5 YR 7/6). Painted inside bowl. 23A/13. The deep profile and triple fillet on the outside of the rim suggest a date within the first century B.C.

572 (C 1487). Lamp stand, profile of pedestal. Pl. 4.25. Max pres h 13.6, d at base ca. 14.0. Fine ware (7.5 YR 7/6). Unpainted. 23A/13 and 20. The form cannot be closely dated, but the fabric appears to be Late Hellenistic.

J. W. Shaw 1979a: 166.

J. W. Shaw 1980a: 228 n. 46.
Deposit 42 (10A/38): Building B, Inner Western Room

Building B was constructed late in the history of the sanctuary and contained only one major phase of use represented by a single floor deposit in each of its rooms. After partial destruction of the building in the first century B.C., a squatter reoccupation left some ceramic remains, but the earlier floor was securely sealed from later habitation material by a thick layer of fallen tiles and other debris. The building contained an upper storey with access via a stone stairway built against the walls of the outer western room. Since the pottery on the floors of the three ground-floor rooms is fairly clearly differentiated as to type and function, it seems highly unlikely that the upper floor of the building contained any pottery at all. For this, if precipitated onto the ground floor at the time of collapse, would have blurred the distinctive patterns that were actually found. On the other hand, there is good evidence that what was actually found in the building represents only a small amount of what had once been stored there. Multiple joins between the building’s floor deposits and rich Hellenistic dumps in 34A, 34A1, and 59A1 (Deposits 47–49) indicate that most of the dumped pottery must once have been stored in the building. The communal feasting implied by the range of shapes probably actually took place in the banquet hall A1 or in the open air.

On the floor of the western room were substantial numbers of small worn sherds, many of which predate the construction of the building. These are characteristic of the general debris found on any earth floor and do not necessarily clarify the function of the room. Other material is far less worn, and many of the sherds join up to form semiprofiles. These probably represent room use, but of a period preceding the final days of occupation. Finally, there are several vessels so substantially complete that they should belong to the moment of desertion.

In the small inner room the floor deposit was dug as 10A/38. Fragments of a pithos from the outer western room (597 from Deposit 43) were present, but since most of this vessel was found in the southern half of the outer room, it seems unlikely to have been stored here. Most of the material in the inner room consisted of small worn sherds, usually from drinking cups, and the handles of a bowl, a lamp, and a jug. A group of BG cups substantially or entirely complete probably represent the final period of use. The juxtaposition of large and small versions of the tulip cup both in Building B (575–80 and Deposits 43 and 44) and in the Hellenistic dumps recalls the ancient Greek practice of using different-sized drinking vessels at different times during banquets.
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575 (C 404). Tulip cup, whole profile except handle. Pls. 4.25, 4.52. H 12.0, d at rim 8.5. Fine ware (7.5 YR 7/6). Fully glazed.

The strongly everted lip, baggy profile, and flat underfoot with string mark are characteristic features of the latest Hellenistic period at Kommos. First century B.C.


Similar in type to 575.


Type as 575 and 976.

578 (C 403). Tulip cup, rim to belly. Pl. 4.52. Max pres h 6.0. Fine ware (7.5 YR 7/6). Fully coated with fugitive black paint.

Similar to 575–77.

579 (C 355). Tulip cup, profile rim to top of pedestal. Max pres h 8.35, d at rim ca. 6.8. Fine ware (7.5 YR 6/6). Fully covered with dull black paint.

Similar to 575–78.

580 (C 358). Small tulip cup, profile without handle. H 9.3, d at rim 5.5. Fine ware (7.5 YR 6/2 with 7.5 YR 7/4 in the core).

First century B.C. For the type cf. 600 (Deposit 44).

581 (C 375). Kommos cup, rim sherd. Pl. 4.25. Max pres h 3.0, d at rim ca. 10.0. Fine ware (7.5 YR 6/6). Unpainted.

The surviving profile indicates a deep shape with strongly everted rim of a type characteristic of the upper levels in the Hellenistic dumps of Trenches 34A and 59A1 (Deposits 48 and 49). First century B.C.

582 (C 5934). Kommos cup, rim and upper shoulder. Pl. 4.25. Max pres h 2.2. Fine ware (7.5 YR 7/6). Similar to 581; note groove between rim and shoulder.

583 (C 3151). Large serving bowl, profile. Pl. 4.29. H 11.6, d at rim 37.0. Fine ware (7.5 YR 7/6). Unpainted, slipped, and polished.

Joining fragments from 59A1/26–36. This vase is basically a blow-up version of the common Hellenistic bowl with flaring rim, but with the addition of a sunken reservoir for sauces borrowed from Hellenistic fish platters. Parallels from Kafizin in Cyprus are also of a size suitable for communal use (Mitford 1980: 102–4, nos. 135–36). First century B.C. by context. J. W. Shaw 1986: 233.


Joining sherd from within Temple C (46A/2). The very deep body and horizontal grooving on the outside edge of the rim approach norms for this shape during the Augustan period. The date by context is first century B.C. At Kafizin deep lekane-like shapes are much more numerous than at Kommos. Inscriptions there identify them as pantaloraktas and chaldromachus, i.e., their general use was for the soaking and serving of vegetable messes (Mitford 1980: 154–67). The join with a deposit within the hearth of Temple C could be significant as an indication that the Building B storeroom serviced the naos as well as the banquet hall in Room A1.


Deposit 43 (10A/41 and 45): Building B, Outer Western Room

For general comments on the material from the outer western room of Building B, see Deposit 42. The northern half of the room was dug as pail 41, and the southern as pail 45.

Apart from the catalogued items in the two western rooms, most of the rest of the contemporary pottery consisted of fragments of tulip cups, everted rimmed cups, Kommos cups, and ladles. In the southern half of the outer western room were similar fragments and sherd
from a large serving platter, a bowl, and a hydria. The overall impression for the western half of Building B is that there was little specialization in function between the inner and outer rooms, although, given that the inner room was once closed off by a wooden door, it is possible that more valuable metal implements were once stored inside. These probably disappeared at the time of abandonment. There is some evidence that an amphora had once stood in the northwest corner of the outer room, and the pithos could well have been placed beneath the stair. It is clear that the storage or use of cooking pots in this part of the building was not envisaged. Only about forty small worn fragments of cooking vessels were present, their state of preservation and size indicating that they were part of the floor makeup rather than a reflection of the room’s function.

10A/41

586 (C 405). Tulip cup, profile. Pls. 4.25, 4.52. H 11.8, d at rim 9.0. Fine ware (7.5 YR 8/6). Fully covered with dull brown paint. The shape is similar to the large tulip cups found in the inner room (Deposit 42, 575–79). First century B.C. by context.

J. W. Shaw et al. 1978: 138, pl. 38d.


588 (C 5931). Kommos cup, profile rim to lower belly. Pl. 4.25. Max pres h 6.0, d at rim 8.0. (7.5 YR 7/6). Unpainted. The straight everted rim with emphatic separation from the shoulder and the deep, straight, depressed profile corresponds to the LH types found in the upper levels of the dumps in Trenches 34A and 59A1 (Deposits 48 and 49). First century B.C. by context.

589 (C 5932). Kommos cup, rim and shoulder. Pl. 4.25. Max pres h 4.5, d at rim 9.5. Fine ware (5 YR 7/4). Unpainted. This vase seems earlier than the previous entry.

590 (C 371). Double-spouted lamp, whole profile. Pl. 4.25. D at base 5.35. Fine ware (7.5 YR 7/6). Unpainted. The rounded-bodied type with raised rim seems to have been the most popular at Kommos and Phaistos. First century B.C. by context.


The type is close to, but not identical with, the many examples found in the perhaps Augustan uppermost levels of the dump (Deposit 48).


593 (C 5933). Casserole, rim fragment. Pl. 4.25. H 3.1, d at rim ca. 3.0. Coarse red fabric (2.5 YR 5/8) with numerous small white inclusions. Unpainted. The vertically walled body is of an LH type. First century B.C. by context.

10A/45

594 (C 5892). Bowl or jug, base fragment. Pl. 4.25. Max pres h 3.2, d at base 10.8. Fine ware (7.5 YR 7/6). Unpainted. The angular base molding with high hollowed underfoot approximates forms current in the Augustan period but is probably somewhat earlier.

595 (C 5893). Small flask, rim to belly. H 4.5, d at rim ca. 2.0. Semifine ware (7.5 YR 7/4). Unpainted.

596 (C 5894). "Deroes" bowl, rim fragment. Max pres h 2.3. Fine ware (7.5 Y R 7/6). Unpainted. This shape, votive in type, consisted of a lekane-like bowl with horizontal ledge rim above
which was placed a series of spurs or triangular protrusions. See S. Marinatos 1936: 267, figs. 31–32.

Slipped protrusions. See S. Marinatos 1936: 267, figs. 31–32. This shape has earlier Hellenistic precursors, but the squashed profile is characteristic of the first-century B.C. examples at Knossos.

Deposit 44 (10A/54, 55, 63, 66, and 67): Building B, Eastern Room

The character of the pottery from the eastern room of Building B differs markedly from the finds from those of the west (cf. Deposits 42 and 43). Most of the pottery in the eastern room consists of cooking wares, and there are very few BG cup fragments. This pattern continues among the small worn sherds scattered upon the floor, and it seems likely that they represent earlier phases of the room’s use for identical purposes. Several interesting patterns emerge, patterns that may help us identify the exact function of several sanctuary shapes.

Since there was no hearth in the room during its major Hellenistic phase of use, we might assume that general kitchen shapes were stored here rather than used. An unknown number of very large cooking vessels is representative of types better known in the courtyard dumps (see 891, Deposit 50). The almost complete absence of rim sherds indicates that the room had been partially cleared in antiquity and militates against attempts at reconstruction. Associated with the mass of cooking ware fragments were sherds from at least two plain jugs, parts of at least eleven small unpainted bowls with string-mark base and some sherds from lids belonging to them, substantial parts of three ladles, and small fragments of many others. Several outsized serving bowls were also represented, as well as two lekanai and a small complement of BG cups and lamps. All in all, with the exception of the BG cups, these shapes, along with the one or two transport amphorae also present in the room, give a good idea of the kitchen complement in the sanctuary. Particularly instructive is the juxtaposition of the cooking wares, the ladles, and the small unpainted lidded bowls. Any temptation to interpret either of the last two as purely ritual or votive shapes should be negated by the overall patterns found in this room.

Taken together, the contents of the two parts of Building B give us the range of shapes most popular in the large dumps found in the courtyard (Trenches 34A, 34A1, and 59A1; Deposits 47, 48, and 49). Physical joins between the building and the dumps further indicate an actual and intimate relationship with the three rooms and allow us to reconstruct two discrete ceramic complexes, which are inextricably jumbled together in the dumps and the courtyard strews.

Because the cooking shapes represented in the eastern room were better preserved in the courtyard dumps, their description will be reserved until we treat those deposits. Thus the following catalogue favors smaller or better-preserved shapes. This treatment may seem to mask the functional contrast between the two parts of Building B but does have the advantage of emphasizing the contemporaneity of use in the three rooms.
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599 (C 600). Tulip cup, complete. Pls. 4.26, 4.53, 1.139. H 12.4, d at rim 8.4. Fully painted. 10A/66. Similar to 598.

600 (C 443). Tulip cup, profile base to upper wall; rim impression on upper handle attachment. Pl. 4.53. Pres h 11.5, d at base 4.5. Fine ware (7.5 YR 7/2). Fully painted with dull metallic paint. 10A/54. This cup is of the smaller variety already noted in the western rooms.

601 (C 591). Tulip cup, profile except handle. Pl. 4.26. H 12.0, d at rim ca. 9.0. Fine ware (7.5 YR 7/6). Fully painted with dull brown paint. 10A/63. Similar to the cups in the western rooms.

602 (C 596). Kommos cup, profile to lower belly. Pl. 4.26. Max pres h 7.2, d at rim 9.5. Fine ware (7.5 YR 7/6). Unpainted. 10A/66 and 67. The depressed profile with clear articulation between rim and wall dates this to the LH period.

603 (C 472). Ousized serving platter, profile restored. Pl. 4.29. H ca. 9.0, d at rim ca. 36.0. Fine ware (5 YR 7/6). Unpainted, slipped. 10A/56. The vessel copies smaller Hellenistic bowls with angled rims.

604 (C 5927). Ousized serving platter, profile restored. Pl. 4.29. H ca. 9.0, d at rim ca. 36.0. Fine ware (5 YR 7/6). Unpainted, slipped. Type as 603. The ring base is of a later-first-century B.C. form.


607 (C 592). Bowl with flaring rim, complete. Pls.
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614 (C 3147). Jug, rim fragment. Pl. 4.26. Max pres h 1.8, d ca. 9.0. Fine ware (7.5 YR 7/6). Fugitive brown paint on exterior and top of rim.

10A/54. The angular hollowed rim, suitable for receiving a lid, finds a good parallel among the later-first-century B.C. jugs from Knossos (Hayes 1983: 126, nos. 141 ff.).

615 (C 840). Hadra hydria, 24 sherds from the rim to the handle zone. D at top of neck ca. 11.0. Fine ware (5 YR 7/6).


10A/54. The flattened globular profile with vertical neck is common in LH contexts at Knossos. J. W. Shaw et al. 1978: 139 n. 46, pl. 39e.

Deposit 45 (20A/18, 23, 28, and 29 and 67A/12 and 13): Building E, Northern Annex and Central Room

Building E was excavated in Trenches 20A and 67A. Excavation in 20A cleared the northern annex with its strange interior curved wall and discovered evidence for a main phase with squatter occupation above, during which the latter feature had been constructed. The lower floor material was cleared as pail 23; the upper, as pail 18. In the central room excavations in Trench 20A did not reach the floor anywhere but did clear some of the floor deposits in pails 28 and 29, both lying under and among heavy tile fall. Pails 12 and 13 in 67A then cleared the whole floor area of this room. In the southern room, where there was a stone slab floor, the whole floor deposit was excavated (Deposit 46).

The pottery deposit on the main floor of the northern annex was very scrappy and consisted for the most part of small, worn sherds. All the BG fragments and other small shapes are survivors from the seventh century B.C. and Classical periods. Many of the sherds from larger shapes are also Early Iron Age. The residue makes up only a very small portion of the sherd material in the room and can hardly illuminate the activities there in any great detail.
Nevertheless, something may be said about the nature of the deposit. There are several sherds from transport amphorae and others from typical LH buckets (Homann-Wedeking 1950: 177, pl. 13). It is significant, perhaps, that many bucket fragments were also found outside the building in Trenches 67A1 and 66B, perhaps indicating that their use was of some importance in the house, and that they might have been kept in the northern room. All in all, we might see this small annex to the main building as a storeroom for larger vessels whose presence in the living areas of the building might have been deemed inconvenient. Fragments from a large uncatalogued cooking pot in the central room were also found here.

If the major use phase of the northern annex is obscure, the nature of the reoccupation is impossible to reconstruct on the basis of the associated sherds. The strange curved wall was built of fallen roof tiles and seems to have had a central door of rough material, which could have been blocked and unblocked at each use. Traces of burning within the feature seem to indicate industrial activity, but the pottery on the floor consisted entirely of small worn scraps of survivor material.

At first glance, the plan of the central and southern rooms may seem strange, and the trenchmaster has sought to distinguish several architectural phases that may, in fact, be illusory (see J. W. Shaw, Chap. 1, Section 5). The dividing wall leaves two “doorways” at either end, one of which was blocked by a hearth, the other left clear. A large block lies approximately halfway along the northern wall of the central room close to the door cut through that wall at the time the northern annex was added to the structure. The only entrance to Building E lies in the northeast corner of the central room. The deposit above the floor consisted of two types of material: a large amount of small worn sherds often dating to the EIA and a group of much larger fragments, usually fresh, representing the actual use of the room. Only a small number of vessels are represented, but these present an exceptionally clear picture of activities within the central room. As with Building B, the fragmentary nature of the material indicates that a certain amount of clearance took place before the roof fell in.

The vessels 622–27 form the primary deposit for the central room, along with several uncatalogued items: a large shallow mortar, a large cooking pot with horizontal handles of a type popular in the LH/ER dumps and also represented in the eastern room of Building B, a transport amphora, a hydria, and a lekane. All these vessels are represented by multiple fragments, but insufficient material survives to attempt reconstruction. The catalogued items 628–32 are represented by single fragments. Although useful for dating, they are more representative of the material in the southern room and may be from pots broken there and carried across the central room for disposal outside.

**Central Room**

- **622** (C 7756). Large serving bowl, profile restored. Pls. 4.29, 1.162. Restored h ca. 9.0, d at rim ca. 40.0. Poorly fired fine ware (7.5 YR 6/6), slipped. Large shallow bowl with pendent ledge rim, groove near outside edge. Sauce reservoir at bottom of bowl.
67A/13. The heavy ring base is faceted on the outside and has the typical Augustan vertical-above-diagonal articulation underfoot. Parallels exist in Building B, eastern room (603–6, Deposit 44) and in the large LH/Early Roman dumps. Late first century B.C.

623 (C 7749). Large serving bowl, rim sherds. Pl. 4.26. Max pres h ca. 3.3, d at rim ca. 38.0. Fine, poorly fired fabric (5 YR 7/6), with smooth self-slip. 67A/12. The shallow form with flaring rim is a late variant of one of the most popular Hellenistic BG shapes (cf. Hayes 1971: 258, MW/58, 19; Coldstream 1973a: J1–2; Homann-Wedeking 1950: fig. 15a). A close parallel at Kommos in form and size is the large pedestaled serving bowl (Deposit 42) from the western room of Building B. This type with its high base form and glossy surface was obviously an attractive and dramatic object at table. Late first century B.C.

624 (C 7755). Large serving bowl, rim fragments. Pl. 4.54. Max pres h 2.3, d at rim ca. 40.0. Fine ware (5 YR 7/4) with glossy slip inside bowl and on top of rim. 67A/13. The slightly pendent large rim with groove near the outer edge is characteristic of this LH/ER type. Late first century B.C.


67A/12 and 13. Late first century B.C. by context.

627 (C 7748). Basin, profile restored without handles. Pl. 4.29. H ca. 12.0, d at base ca. 32.0, at rim 40.0. Semicoarse ware (2.5 YR 6/8) with brown and white grits and mica. Thick slip inside and on rim, outside eroded. High, straight-sided profile with horizontal ledge rim possessing grooves at inner and outer edges. Traces of a handle scar on edge of rim. 67A/12. Late first century B.C. by context.

628 (C 7750). Tulip cup, wall fragment. Max pres h 4.2. Fine ware (5 YR 7/6). 67A/12. In fabric, size, and profile this cup corresponds to the type of 586 (Deposit 45) in the western room of Building B. Late first century B.C.


630 (C 7751). Plain jug, base fragment. Pl. 4.27. Max pres h 2.8, d at base ca. 10.0. Granular fine fabric (5 YR 7/6), slipped on outside. 67A/12. The simple, nonoffset ring base formed by deeply hollowing the underfoot is characteristic of LH/ER types elsewhere on the site (826, Deposit 50).

631 (C 7758). Plain jug, base fragment. Pl. 4.27. D at base ca. 7.0. Granular fine ware. (5 YR 6/6) with slip on outside. 67A/13. A smaller version of the previous entry. Late first century B.C.

632 (C 7753). Lamp, rim and shoulder fragment. Max pres h 1.6. Granular fine ware (5 YR 7/4), self-slipped. 67A/13. This type with a low bulbous body and almost vertical rim is as 885 (Deposit 42) in Building B, western room. Late first century B.C.

Deposit 46 (67A/10): Building E, Southern Room

The deposit above the stone-flagged floor in the southern room of Building E consisted mainly of small, worn sherds. All BG fragments dated to the seventh century B.C., and many other pieces could also be identified as EIA. This situation was comparable to that in the other two rooms of the building (Deposit 45). Very little material contemporary with the use of the floor
could be identified, suggesting either that the room was kept relatively clear or that there had been a partial clearance of the furnishings before the roof fell in.

In general, the functional differentiation between the pottery groups from the central and southern rooms of Building E closely parallels that between the eastern and western rooms of Building B (Deposits 42–44), but there are two major differences to note. The first is the complete absence of the small unpainted saucers so well represented in Building B’s eastern room and in the dumps. Ladles were also absent inside Building E, but a few fragments were found outside the door, and so this pattern may be illusory. The second difference is architectural. Whereas the cooking group in the eastern room of Building B was found in a room without a hearth, that from the central room of Building E was closely associated with the hearth placed in the western “doorway” between the central and southern rooms. Similarly, although it is natural to associate the squarish, stone-flagged southern room in Building E with dining activities (as indicated by the pottery), it is exceptionally difficult to envisage anyone actually eating in the western rooms of Building B. The natural inference is that the ground floor of Building B served mainly for the storage of vessels used elsewhere on the site, and the large adjacent hall Room A1 with its benches and hearth seems a likely candidate. Another pattern we might note here in passing is the vast preponderance of small chytrai over outsized cooking vessels in Building E, implying a small group of users, whereas in Building B very large cooking vessels predominated. Cylindrical cups, too, were characteristic drinking vessels both in Building E and in other LH domestic deposits in Crete; they were rigidly excluded from the equipage for ritual dining elsewhere in the sanctuary. In other words, Building E seems to have been purely domestic in function, whatever the status of its inhabitants. Building B reflects normal domestic patterns metamorphosed by the needs of cult and ritual. This argument is pursued further following 837, at the end of Deposit 48.

633 (C 7768). Cylindrical cup, half profile. Pl. 4.27. Max pres h 7.2, d at rim 9.0. Granular fine ware (5 YR 7/4) with dull red paint resembling Augustan color coat.

This type is better represented by the following entry, but we might note here the vertical handle form, extremely angular in profile. Late first century B.C.


Late first century B.C.

635 (C 7764). Kommos cup, profile without handle. Pl. 4.27. H 6.9, d at rim 10.0. Granular fine ware (5 YR 7/4) with self-slip.

The deep, depressed, globular profile with strongly everted rim is characteristic of the upper levels of the LH/ER dumps (cf. 708 and 719, Deposit 48) but lacks the molded rims of some Kommos cups from the inner western room of Building B (cf. 581 and 582, Deposit 42). Late first century B.C.

636 (C 7766). Kommos cup, profile restored. Pl. 4.27. Restored h 7.0, d at rim 9.5. Granular fine ware (5 YR 7/4) with a fugitive pale slip.

Form as 635, but a slight ridge emphasizing the rim-shoulder junction. Late first century B.C.

637 (C 7767). Kommos cup, profile to lower belly. Pl. 4.27. Max pres h 3.8, d at rim ca. 8.0. Granular fine ware (5 YR 7/4), self-slipped.
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Form similar to previous two entries, but the pronounced groove at the junction of the rim and body is a more developed feature. Late first century B.C.

638 (C 7765). Plain jug, base and lower belly. Pl. 4.27. Max pres h 6.7, d at base 11.2. Fine ware (5 YR 7/6) with gray core.
Type as 630 and 631 from the central room of Building E (Deposit 45). Late first century B.C.

639 (C 7761). Lamp, rim fragment. Pl. 4.27. Max pres h 3.2, d at rim ca. 2.5. Fine ware (5 YR 7/4), self-slipped.

Type as 632 from the central room of Building E (Deposit 45). Late first century B.C.

640 (C 7762). Lamp, rim fragment. Pl. 4.27. Max pres h 2.6, d at rim ca. 3.0. Low-fired fine ware (5 YR 7/6), self-slipped.
Type as 639, but note the emphatic carination at shoulder, an advanced feature. Late first century B.C.

641 (C 7763). Lamp, rim fragment. Max pres h 1.5, d at rim ca. 3.0. Granular fine ware (5 YR 7/4) self-slipped.
Type as 639. Late first century B.C.

Deposit 47 (34A/16): Layer below South Dump

Pail 16 of Trench 34A was excavated from a layer underlying the large Hellenistic dump in 34A and 34A1 (Deposit 48) and postdating the construction of Temple C in about 350 B.C. A Rhodian amphora stamp (Csapo et al., Chap. 2, 94) from the layer above provided a terminus ante quem for all the material in the deposit. Many fourth-century B.C. sherds are represented among the BG shapes, and one fourth-century pedestal base (642) was catalogued to give a firm terminus post quem for the rest of the sherds. Although we cannot date the rest of the material presented next more closely than the third century B.C. on the evidence from Kommos, Knossian deposits would seem to indicate that all the forms presented actually belong in the period 250–190 B.C. It is to be hoped that future excavation will allow us to refine our chronology; in the meantime we at least have a firm terminus post quem non.

The general line of development among the cups in this deposit is clear. The fourth-century examples retained a low, splaying profile, which was only slightly modified during the greater part of the third century. From the last quarter of this century there developed a distinct molding above the resting surface, whereas the two examples placed in the early second century attained tall, columnar profiles. The surviving profile of lower belly on 649 also indicates a tall, narrow shape. The basins are useful as predecessors of the later Hellenistic examples higher in the dump.

642 (C 3594). BG cup, base fragment. Pl. 4.27. Max pres h 1.8, d at base 5.75. Fine ware (5 YR 6/6). Fully painted.

The plain, truncated conical profile, wide resting surface, and prominent omphalos underfoot help date this piece to ca. 350 B.C.


The splaying pedestal is more developed than earlier fourth-century B.C. examples, but the retention of the omphalos underfoot precludes a date after ca. 300 B.C. Second half of the fourth century B.C.

644 (C 3599). BG cup, base fragment. Pl. 4.27. Max pres h 2.3, d at base 4.5. Fine ware (5 YR 7/8). Third century B.C.


Later third century B.C.
Deposit 48 (34A and 34A1: Various Pails): South Dump

A large Hellenistic dump was discovered just south of Temple C. Its major use period appears to have been in the second and first centuries B.C. The bottom of the dump lay some 60 cm above a pebbled courtyard surface that probably represents the earliest use phase of the Temple C period. Sherds beneath the pebble surface were mostly of the seventh century B.C., but there were a few pieces of earlier-fourth-century material, giving a pattern similar to that seen in other trenches (Deposit 46). The pottery in the earliest buildup on top of the pebbles was entirely made up of fourth-century pieces with some survivor fragments from the fifth century. Intervening pails below the dump were not particularly rich in pottery and consisted of mixed material from the third to the earlier second century. The lowest level of the dump proper (43A/16 and 34A1/24, cf. Deposit 47) was relatively rich in pottery and included miniatures as well as many of the shapes characteristic of the dump higher up. Noticeable, however, was a large complement of fourth-century sherds, which must represent a redeposition after a cleanup in the sanctuary area. This Classical material rose higher on the northern side of the dump, where pails 19–22 in Trench 34A1 also contained earlier material. The richest part of the Hellenistic dump had been piled against this existing mound from the south. Burnt patches and lenses within the body of the dump indicate that this was a gradual buildup, as does the fact that versions of most shapes found low down in the dump were less developed than those found higher up. Excavation was carried out in a series of horizontal passes whose divisions were to a great extent arbitrary. Because of this, any attempt at charting more than the grossest developments in the buildup is doomed to failure. Nevertheless, we can identify the range of types and are able to establish a series of shape sequences, although we cannot yet date the stages of development within them.

STAGE 1 (34A/12 AND 15, AND 34A1/22 AND 23)

The first vital stage in the buildup of the dump is represented by pails 15 and 12 in Trench 34A on the south, and pails 22 and 23 in Trench 34A1 on the north. The material can probably
be dated to the second century B.C. and provides us with many whole profiles. The Rhodian amphora stamp (Csapo et al., Chap. 2, 94) gives a date toward the end of the first quarter of the second century B.C. for at least some of the material in this phase. In general, it would appear that the vast mass of pottery from these pails was made during the second century, although a few of the forms probably go down to the first half of the first century. None of the most developed forms characteristic of the upper levels of the dump were present, but the lack of a clear stratigraphy means that we cannot be more precise in our dating.

34A/15

652 (C 3002). Tulip cup, profile base to upper body. Pl. 4.27. Max pres h 9.4, d at base 3.9. Fine ware (7.5 YR 7/6). Fully painted. The high, tubular pedestal with finely turned spreading foot and carefully articulated under-foot contrasts with the more solid type characteristic of the upper dump and the floor of Building B (Deposits 42 and 43). Second century B.C. by context.


654 (C 3000). Tulip cup, profile except base. Pl. 4.27. Max pres h 9.3, d at rim 6.0. Fine ware (7.5 YR 7/6). Fully painted. The exceptionally elongated form with slightly flaring rim has many parallels from this level of the dump. Second century B.C. by context.

655 (C 3003). Tulip cup, complete. Pls. 4.27, 4.55. H 11.1, d at rim 7.3. Fine ware (7.5 YR 7/6). Fully painted. This type with its slightly depressed profile and emphatic separation of the straight flared rim from the body is more developed than the examples already listed (652–54). Second century B.C. by context.

656 (C 3004). Tulip cup, whole profile. Pl. 4.27. H 12.1, d at rim 7.5. Fine ware (7.5 YR 7/6). Fully painted. The tall, elegant profile is less developed than 655.

657 (C 3005). Tulip cup, profile. Pls. 4.27, 4.55. H 10.3, d at rim ca. 5.6. Fine ware (10 YR 6/3). This is a smaller version of the shape found in Building B and reminds us that the Greeks drank unmixed wine from smaller cups at a later stage in their symposia. There are several other examples (not in catalogue) from this level.

658 (C 3006). Everted rim cup, profile except handle. Pl. 4.27. H 5.6, d at rim 8.0. Fine ware (7.5 YR 7/6). Fully painted. The low, graceful form with shallow S-curve and slightly hollowed underfoot should belong early in the second century B.C. and predates dumper types in vogue at the destruction of Phaistos ca. 150 B.C.

659 (C 3007). Everted rim cup, profile. Pls. 4.27, 4.54. H 5.6, d at rim ca. 10.0. Fine ware (7.5 YR 7/4). Fully painted. Similar to 658.

660 (C 3008). Everted rim cup, profile except handle. Pl. 4.27. H 5.8, d at rim 9.2. Fine ware (7.5 YR 7/6). Fully painted. Similar to 658 and 659 but slightly deeper.

661 (C 3009). Everted rim cup, profile. Pl. 4.27. H 8.3, d at rim 9.0. Fine ware (7.5 YR 7/6). Fully painted. This much deeper form with straight flared rim belongs in the first century B.C. and postdates the forms in the Knossos cistern group (Homann-Wedeking 1950: 181, fig. 20, center and right).

662 (C 3010). Cylindrical cup, lower profile. Pl. 4.28. Max pres h 5.3, d at base 5.9. Fine ware (7.5 YR 7/6). Fully covered with fugitive BG. The finely turned ring base contrasts with the flat-based forms current in the later first century B.C. (upper levels of this deposit, e.g. 801). The gradual loss of base articulation for this form has been fully charted at Knossos (Callaghan 1978: 15–16). Second century B.C. by context.
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663 (C 2866). Kommos cup, profile except handle. Pl. 4.28. H 7.5, d at rim 8.0. Fine ware (7.5 YR 7/6). Unpainted. The relatively shallow globular form contrasts with the deeper types characteristic of the upper dump levels (e.g., 602) and seems to be at home in the second century B.C.

664 (C 3021). Kommos cup, profile rim to lower belly. Pl. 4.28. Max pres h 5.6. Fine ware (7.5 YR 7/6). Unpainted. Similar to 663.

665 (C 2864). Kommos cup, profile. Pls. 4.28, 4.54. H 6.5, d at rim 9.4. Fine ware (7.5 YR 7/6). Unpainted. This version of the shape is somewhat deeper and has a straight upper wall and depressed profile. Later second century B.C.?

666 (C 3022). Kommos cup, profile. Pl. 4.28. H 7.0, d at base 4.5. Fine ware (7.5 YR 7/6). Unpainted. Similar to 665 but with a more rounded profile.


669 (C 3019). Echinus bowl, profile. Pl. 4.28. H 3.3, d at rim ca. 5.0. Fine ware (7.5 YR 7/6). Fully painted. A typical developed Hellenistic form with straight lower belly.

670 (C 3339). Shallow bowl, profile. Pl. 4.28. H 4.0, d at rim 19.0. Fine ware (7.5 YR 7/6). Unpainted, polished. Joining fragments from 34A/12. This vessel is similar in form to many of the outsized examples from Building B but is of more normal size. The base form and context suggest a date in the second century B.C.

671 (C 4899). Shallow bowl, upper profile. Pl. 4.28. Max length 5.6, d at rim ca. 30.0. Fine ware (7.5 YR 7/6). Unpainted, polished. Similar to 670.

672 (C 4900). Shallow bowl, profile rim to belly.

673 (C 5987). Shallow platter, profile. Pls. 4.28, 4.54. H 8.6, d at rim 35.0. Fine ware, misfired. Unpainted, slipped. A good example of the outsized serving platter, popular in the dump and in Buildings B and E. Their scale suggests that they were used for communal meals.


675 (C 3011). Pedestal base, lower profile. Pl. 4.28. Max pres h 5.5, d at base 12.0. Fine ware (7.5 YR 7/6). Painted on exterior. The shape would be suitable for a lamp stand or thymiaterion base.


677 (C 5992). Lekane, profile. Pls. 4.28, 4.54. H 19.0, d at rim 25.0. Fine ware (7.5 YR 7/6). Unpainted. The exceptionally deep form finds no parallels at Knossos before the Augustan period, but the ring base and carefully articulated rim, as well as context, suggest a second-century B.C. date.


679 (C 3016). Lekane, upper profile. Pl. 4.28. Max pres h 7.2, d at rim 26.0. Fine ware (7.5 YR 6/8). Rim and interior painted, stripe on handles. Similar to the previous example.

680 (C 2860). Votive miniature stemmed lekane, complete. Pls. 4.28, 4.55. H 4.5, d at rim 6.9. Unpainted. The presence of this and other votive miniatures in the dump suggests that the pottery was at least partly votive in character.

682 (C 2862). Votive miniature lekane, profile. Pls. 4.28, 4.55. H 4.0, d at rim 8.4. Fine ware (7.5 YR 8/6) with perhaps some mica. Unpainted. The popularity of this votive form in the Hellenistic dump recalls that there are many uncatalogued late Classical lekanai at about half scale.


685 (C 4906). Jug, profile rim to shoulder. Pl. 4.29. Max pres h ca. 10.0, d at rim 7.2. Fine ware (2.5 YR 6/6). The context suggests a date in the second century B.C.

686 (C 3017). Hadra hydria, fragments from rim, neck, shoulder, and belly. D at rim ca. 15.0. Fine ware of local type (5 YR 7/4). Painted bands at rim and top and bottom of neck. Horizontal row of dots at the neck-shoulder junction and part of a curvilinear motif in the handle zone. This vase is of the relatively simple type, seemingly characteristic of the later Hellenistic period in Crete.

687 (C 4903). Hydria, base fragment. Pl. 4.28. Max pres h 4.9, d at base 13.5. Semifine fabric (7.5 YR 6/4). The context illustrates the normal Cretan practice of placing a broad horizontal band around the ring base of hydriai.

688 (C 3014). Krater, upper profile. Pls. 4.29, 4.56. Max pres h 7.8, d at rim 29.0. Fine ware (7.5 YR 7/6). Rim painted red; at least one band of astra-gal on the body. Joining sherds in 56A1/19. This type of vessel was deep bodied and had a ring base. It could have had strap handles just below the rim or might have been provided with relief ring handles copied from metal originals.


690 (C 3025). Ladle, profile. Pls. 4.30, 4.56. H 5.0, max d at rim 14.7. Semi-coarse fabric (5 YR 7/4). Unpainted. Burnt inside. This ladle and 669 are characteristic of the type found in the lower layers of the dump. They have comparatively shallow bowls in contrast to the much deeper varieties from the first century B.C.


693 (C 2855). Lamp, profile except handle. Pls. 4.30, 4.55. H 3.9, d at base 4.4. Fine ware (5 YR 7/6). Unpainted. This form looks late and is probably a first-century B.C. intrusion into the lower dump levels.

694 (C 2856). Lamp, profile except nozzle and handle. Pl. 4.30. H 3.4, d of rim 2.8, of base 3.8. Fine ware (7.5 YR 6/4). Unpainted. This example, with its low vertical rim, is an earlier version of the previous entry.

695 (C 2858). Lamp, profile except handle. Pl. 4.30. H 2.7, d at base 4.3. Fine ware (7.5 YR 7/6). Unpainted. This lamp and 691–94, as most others from the site, conform to the type popular at Phaistos with a vertical rim surmounting a rounded body (Cal-laghan 1981a: no. 46).

696 (C 4897). Household basin, profile. Pl. 4.29. H 9.0, d at rim 52.0. Pithos fabric. Unpainted. The shallow profile with ledge rim and horizontal handles can be broadly paralleled at Kafizin in Cyprus, where inscriptions indicate that they were used for cooking meats (Mitford 1980: 220–23, nos. 285–87; cf. 583, Deposit 42).


A smaller version of the previous two entries, but here provided with a small ledge at the rim, which probably served to accommodate a lid. This would have facilitated cooking.
A deep, depressed form such as this is close to first-century B.C. types.


A later Hellenistic form with straight lower body wall.

671 (C 4902). Household basin, upper profile including handle. Pl. 4.32. Max pres h 6.0, d at rim 49.0. Semicoarse fabric (5 YR 6/6).

The shallow rounded belly may indicate that this was in fact a mortar.

The shallow form and mushroom rim are characteristic of the type.


The shallow form and mushroom rim are characteristic of the type.

673 (C 4901). Bucket, five fragments from the body. Pl. 4.36. Coarse buff fabric (7.5 YR 6/4). The surface possesses a series of pointed knobs, which were probably designed to prevent the walls of the vessels from smashing against the shafts of wells or cisterns. For the type cf. Homann-Wedeking 1950: pl. 13b.

34A/12

674 (C 2998). Everted rim cup, base fragment. Pl. 4.30 (combined with 702, to which it may belong). Max pres h 2.6, d at base 3.6. Fine ware (5 YR 7/6). Fully painted. The deeply hollowed underfoot and steep angle of the lower wall suggest a developed form of the shape, probably belonging to the first century B.C.

675 (C 2999). Everted rim cup, upper profile. Pl. 4.30 (combined with 702). Max pres h 6.5, d at rim 9.0. Fine ware (7.5 YR 7/6). Fully painted. A deep form dating to the earlier part of the first century B.C. Almost certainly belongs with 702.

676 (C 2840). Kommos cup, complete. Pls. 4.30, 4.55. H 6.6, d at rim 9.7. Fine ware (7.5 YR 8/4). Unpainted. The shape is deeper than most of the other examples in Stage 1, 34A/15.


678 (C 2842). Ladle, profile except handle. Pl. 4.30. D at rim 13.5, at base 5.0. Fine ware (5 YR 7/4). Unpainted. The bowl is of the shallow form that predates the first century B.C.

679 (C 2843). Ladle, profile. Pl. 4.30. H 6.2, d at rim 11.8. Fine ware (5 YR 8/3). Unpainted. This deep form seems transitional between second- and first-century B.C. types, and we might note that the handle attaches under the rim, unlike those on earlier versions of the shape.

680 (C 2835). Hadra hydria, profile rim to lower belly. Pl. 4.32. Max pres h 32.0, d at rim 12.5. Semifine ware (5 YR 7/4). The vase conforms to the common Mesariote type with broad strap handles at the side. As we might expect at this late date (second century—early first century B.C.), the decoration is simple, consisting of horizontal bands at rim and above and below the handle zone and a simple rinceau along the side handles.


683 (C 5999). Cooking pot, profile rim to lower belly. Pl. 4.32. Max pres h ca. 22.5, d at rim 30.0. Cooking fabric (2.5 YR 5/4). Unpainted. The large size of this vessel may reflect its use in communal meals.

STAGE 2 (34A1/18–21, WITH PART OF 34A/8 AND 11)

A thin layer of Classical material was deposited above the earliest buildup of the dump and to some extent sealed off the material below it from contamination by the latest Hellenistic pottery above.
Stage 3 represents renewed buildup on the dump. It consists basically of pails 11 and 13 (a lens of darker burnt material below pail 11) in Trench 34A, as well as pails 17 and 18 in Trench 34A1. The importance of this stage is that there was some evidence that the dump was still being built up in a gradual fashion. There were several pots in pail 13 with joins to 11. The material in 11 is unburnt; that in 13, burnt, even where the sherds are joining ones. This pattern suggests that burning took place on the mound in restricted patches as a part of the gradual accumulation process.

34A/11


This cup retains the elegant proportions of some of its predecessors, and a degree of articulation survives on the exterior profile of the pedestal base. Conversely, any underfoot articulation has been lost, and the lip is sharply offset from the body wall. A transitional type.

714 (C 2771). Tulip cup, complete. Pls. 4.30, 4.56. H 11.2, d at rim ca. 5.1. Fine ware (7.5 YR 7/6). Fully painted.

The outside of the pedestal is still carefully turned, but all underfoot articulation has been lost. Proportions are still more elongated than was common later, but the depressed profile and sharply offset rim are late features. This is another transitional form. Early first century B.C. by context.

715 (C 2995). Everted rim cup, profile without handle. Pl. 4.30. H 10.0, d at rim ca. 9.3. Fine ware (7.5 YR 7/6). Fully painted.

This too is a transitional form dating to the early first century B.C. It is much deeper than second-century examples (Callaghan 1981a: nos. 21–22) but cannot be far removed from the everted rim cups of Homann-Wedeking 1950: 181, 7, a group that should date at the very latest to the second or early first century.


This cup is much deeper than its second-century-B.C. predecessor. The rim flares sharply, the upper body wall is virtually straight, and the profile is depressed globular. Date by context early first century.


The shape is similar to the previous entry.


Proportions and shape similar to 716 and 717, although slightly eccentric.


Similar to 716–18.


The type and function of this class of small bowl is discussed under 608, Deposit 44.


Similar to 720.

722 (C 4750). Shallow bowl. Pl. 4.32. H 8.5, d. at rim ca. 38.0. Fine ware (7.5 YR 7/6). Unpainted.

The bowl retains a slightly curved profile, which is entirely absent in most later versions of the shape.

723 (C 2832). Saucer, profile. Pl. 4.30. H 2.6, d at rim 13.0. Fine ware (5 YR 7/6).

Similar to 720 and 721 but with a better defined base.


725 (C 2830). Shallow bowl, profile. Pl. 4.32. H
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8.5, d at rim 34.0. Fine ware (10 YR 7/6). Unpainted.

An outsized serving bowl used at communal meals.


The shape is an outsized version of the tulip cup but replaces its pedestal with a ring base. Several examples were found at Knossos in the Little Palace Well (Callaghan 1981a: nos. 31–34), but this example with its wide, depressed profile is later than those. Early first century B.C.

729 (C 3054). Trefoil molded jug, profile rim to upper belly. Pl. 4.31. Max pres h 17.5, d at rim 6.5. Fine ware (7.5 YR 7/6). Exterior covered in fugitive BG.

Early first century B.C. by context. An early example.

730 (C 2820). Jug, profile base to upper belly. Pl. 4.32. Max pres h 14.8, d at base 7.0.

An early example of a base type with no external articulation and a hollowed underfoot, which is found frequently in the late-first-century B.C. floor deposit of Building E and the upper levels of the dump.

731 (C 2996). Jug, rim and upper body. Pl. 4.32. Max pres h 5.4, d at rim ca. 12.0. Fine ware (7.5 YR 7/6). Exterior painted.


Early first century B.C. by context.


This vase still retains the shallow bowl form of second-century B.C. examples.


This vessel represents the deeper form current in the first century B.C.


For the shape, see 733.


The vertical rim is somewhat more emphatic than on types current in the second century B.C.


The vertical rim is tiny, a feature of the second century B.C.

738 (C 2812). Lamp, profile except handle. Pl. 4.31. H 3.6, d at base 4.3. Fine ware (7.5 YR 7/6). Unpainted.

An early type.


A lamp of the higher type with higher emphatic rim current in the first century B.C.


This vessel has the vertical wall characteristic of first-century B.C. types (Callaghan 1981a: 53).

742 (C 4786). Chytra, profile rim to lower belly; fragmentary. Pl. 4.31. Max pres h 15.5, d at rim 7.2. Cooking fabric (2.5 YR 5/6). Unpainted.

743 (C 4781). Cooking pot, profile rim to upper belly. Pl. 4.31. Max pres h 4.8, d at rim ca. 15.0. Cooking fabric (2.5 YR 6/8). Unpainted.


745 (C 4783). Casserole, profile rim to belly. Pl.
The lower profile is close to later-first-century-B.C. types but retains vestigial articulation.


A typical first-century-B.C. type but with a less heavy pedestal than was current in the late first century.


Similar to 754 and 755.


A typical first-century-B.C. version of the shape with deep profile, narrow base, deeply hollowed underfoot, and a sharply offset flaring rim.

711 (C 4928). Tulip cup, base and lower belly. Max pres h 5.7, d at base 5.5. Fine ware (7.5 YR 6/8). Fully painted.

An earlier-second-century-B.C. version of the type with tall columnar pedestal and articulation underfoot.

712 (C 2773). Kommos cup, whole profile. Pls. 4.33, 4.35. H 8.8, d at rim ca. 10.0. Fine ware (7.5 YR 7/4). Unpainted.

713 (C 4924). Cooking pot, profile rim to shoulder. Pl. 4.32. Max pres h 10.0, d at rim 42.0. Cooking ware (2.5 YR 6/8). Unpainted.

An example of the outsized globular cooking pots popular on the dump.

714 (C 4925). Cooking pot, profile rim to shoulder. Pl. 4.32. Max pres h 5.6, d at rim 31.0. Cooking ware (2.5 YR 6/8).

Another large cooking vessel whose scale may have been determined by the needs of communal diners.

STAGE 4 (34A/4–7 AND 10)

Part of the material from pails 4–7 and 10 in Trench 34A does not differ significantly from that of Stage 3, and probably a certain amount of gradual buildup is represented here. The next moment is represented by the appearance in pails 10, 7, and 6 of some of the portable furniture from the temple and other parts of the complex or both: the sphinx stand (see 822) and the bronze wreath (Dabney, Chap. 3, Section 3, 36). The deposition of these pieces and the juxtaposed late-first-century-B.C. vases almost certainly reflects the destruction or abandon-
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Museum known stratigraphically throughout the sanctuary area. Where forms may be compared (as with the main floors in Building B) they are identical. At about pail 7 a massive deposition of transport amphora fragments began that continued to the top of the dump, where it was associated with ER forms. We would prefer to see these vessels as reflections of some activity postdating the desertion of Room A1 and Building B, but the stratigraphy will not allow a categorial statement one way or the other. At all events their chronological position is secure. They must date to the late first century or the early years of the following century.

34A/10


763 (C 2739). Tulip cup, profile except rim and handle. Pl. 4.33. Max pres h 10.1, d at base 2.3. Fine ware (5 YR 7/6). Fully painted. Similar to 762.


765 (C 2782). Tulip cup, profile except handle. Pl. 4.33. H 10.2, d at rim 5.3. Fine ware (5 YR 7/6). Fully painted. This and the following entry are examples of the smaller versions of the tulip cup, for which see 580, Deposit 42.

766 (C 2734). Tulip cup, profile. Pls. 4.33, 4.57. H 9.6, d at rim 5.0. Fine ware (7.5 YR 8/2). Fully painted.


769 (C 2741). Everted rim cup, profile. Pls. 4.33, 4.58. H 9.0, d at rim 9.0. Fine ware (7.5 YR 7/4). Fully painted. This vessel postdates the many examples of the shape in Homann-Wedeking 1950: 177-79 and could therefore date to the first half of the first century B.C. It shares the depressed profile of the later cups but has a wider base and is shallower.

770 (C 2740). Everted rim cup, profile. Pl. 4.33. H 8.6, d at rim 9.0. Fine ware (7.5 YR 7/6). Fully painted. This vase is even more shallow than 769, and the profile is only slightly depressed. The comparatively wide base with shallow articulation under foot is also an early feature. In general, it resembles examples from Homann-Wedeking 1950 but may be a little earlier. Late second century B.C.?

771 (C 2800). Kommos cup, lower profile. Pl. 4.33. Max pres h 5.5, d at base 3.9. Fine ware (5 YR 6/8). Unpainted. This and the following entry are examples of the deep form current in the first century B.C.

772 (C 4756). Bowl, upper profile. Pl. 4.37. Max pres h 11.5, d at rim ca. 30.0. Fine ware (2.5 YR 6/8). Unpainted. Rim form, with a ledge below the vertical top of the vase, presupposing the existence of a lid. Probably first century B.C.

773 (C 4751). Serving bowl, upper profile. Pl. 4.37. Max pres h 5, d at rim 39.6. Fine ware (5 YR 7/6). Unpainted, slipped. A particularly low form that is probably characteristic of the later first century B.C.


784 (C 2737). Fusiform unguentarium, complete except for base. Pls. 4.34, 4.58. Max pres h 17.8, d at rim 3.0. Fine ware (7.5 Y R 6/6). Rim dipped. A typical LH type with high solid base.

785 (C 2732). Amphoroid unguentarium, upper profile. Pl. 4.34. Max pres h 9.9, d at rim 3.0. Fine ware (5 Y R 7/6). Unpainted. A typical unguentarium form, but with the unusual addition of two vertical neck handles.

786 (C 3614). Casserole, profile except handles. Pl. 4.34. H 6.9, d at rim ca. 16.0. Cooking fabric (5 Y R 6/6). Unpainted. The straight slightly flaring walls and the practically vertical rim should date this piece to the first century B.C.


788 (C 3612). Casserole, upper profile. Pl. 4.34. Max pres h 4.8, d at rim 22.5. Cooking ware (5 Y R 6/8). Unpainted. Similar to 786 and 787 but with more flaring rim.

789 (C 2744). Transport amphora, profile rim to shoulder. Pl. 4.37. Max pres h 16.0, d at rim 13.5. Amphora fabric (5 Y R 7/6). Unpainted. The type with stepped rim and broad handles is largely characteristic of the types found in the upper levels of the dump.


34A/7

794 (C 2712). Tulip cup, lower profile. Pl. 4.34. Max pres h 5.0, d at base 5.5. Fine ware (7.5 Y R 6/8). Fully painted. Base solid without underfoot articulation; junction between lower belly and wall angular.
The profile is characteristic of the later first century B.C.

795 (C 2708). Tulip cup, profile except base and handle. Pl. 4.34. Max pres h 8.5, d at rim 7.0. Fine ware (7.5 YR 6/8). Fully painted.

Similar to 794; note the sharp angle between rim and body wall.

796 (C 2701). Tulip cup, complete except for handle. Pl. 4.34. H 10.8, d at rim 5.3. Fine ware (7.5 YR 7/6). Fully painted.

This and 797–99 are examples of the smaller variety of tulip cup, presumably used for drinking unmixed wine at the communal feasting.

797 (C 2707). Tulip cup, complete. Pls. 4.34, 4.58. H 10.2, d at rim 5.1. Fine ware (7.5 YR 7/6). Fully painted.

798 (C 2709). Tulip cup, complete except for handle. Pl. 4.34. H 9.8, d at rim 5.4. Fine ware (5 YR 7/6). Fully painted.

799 (C 2705). Tulip cup, profile rim to lower belly. Pl. 4.34. Max pres h 8.1, d at rim 5.0. Fine ware (5 YR 6/3). Fully painted.


An example of the late first century B.C.

801 (C 3076). Cylindrical cup, lower profile. Pl. 4.34. Max pres h 5.4, d at base ca. 6.0. Fine ware (2.5 YR 6/6). Fully painted.

The lack of articulation at the base implies an LH date (Callaghan 1978: 16).

802 (C 2714). Kommos cup, profile except handle. Pl. 4.35. Max pres h 7.3, d at rim ca. 11.0. Fine ware (5 YR 7/4). Unpainted.

An example of the deep depressed profile with sharply flaring rim characteristic of the first century B.C.


This vase possesses the deep form of the first century B.C.


The profile is deeper than in the second century B.C. and has a narrower base and higher rim.


These bowls were presumably used for eating.


The type belongs in the later second to first century B.C.


Similar to 806, but local.


An outsized unguentarium of Egyptian type. Cf. 782.


The heavy rim and grooved handles are characteristic of the type found in the upper levels of the dump.

34A/6

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A votive version of bowls with flaring rims.
816 (C 6020). Votive bowl, profile. Pl. 4.35. H 2.8, d at rim 10.4. Fine ware (7.5 YR 8/4). Fully painted.
Joining sherds in 34A/1. As 815.

STAGE 5 (34 A/1, 2, AND 8)
In Trench 34A in pail 7 and above, Roman pots of the first century after Christ began to appear. Their numbers increased until they were preponderant in the uppermost pails of the dump. At the same time immense amounts of transport amphora sherds were deposited. These were found in association with small votive bowls of types unknown in the purely Hellenistic deposits but found in the Roman reoccupation of Building B. The stratigraphic evidence being ambiguous, it is impossible to date the amphorae in these pails, but they must belong to the period between 50 B.C. and A.D. 100. Presumably the vast majority were deposited after the major disruption to the sanctuary buildings; the effects of that disruption are recognizable in the jettisoned temple furnishings noted in pails 7 and higher. The main pails for the upper deposition are 34A/1 and 2. The catalogued pottery in 34A/1 not presented here belongs to the first century after Christ and somewhat earlier and is treated subsequently (Hayes, Sections 3–4).

34A/2
823 (C 2906). Bowl, profile rim to belly. Max pres h 2.9, d at rim ca. 20.0. Fine ware (7.5 YR 6/8). Fully coated in dull red paint.
First century B.C.
824 (C 2906). Votive bowl, profile. Pl. 4.35. H 2.9, d at rim 9.0. Fine ware (7.5 YR 6/8). Fully painted.
First century B.C.
First century B.C.–first century after Christ.
This is the usual type for the upper pails of the dump.


34A/5
This type appears to be very late in the sequence at Kommos.
822 (C 2648). Thymiaterion stand or pedestal for a lamp or basin supported by three sphinxes. See J. W. Shaw, Chap. 5, Section 6, 3.
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331 (C 2658). Cylindrical cup, whole profile. Pls. 4.35, 4.60. H 9.8, d at rim ca. 7.5. Fine ware (2.5 YR 6/8). Unpainted, slipped.


DISCUSSION

It seems likely that a substantial portion of the pottery from the dump represents detritus from communal meals. A link with the storage area in Building B seems highly likely, although there were no physical joins between the building and the dump. It should be noted, however, that a joining sherd from 607 (Deposit 44) in burnt Building B was found in Trench 34A3 nearby. At first glance, several of the shapes from the dump seemed particularly suitable for feasting in groups larger than a single family. Many of the cooking pots were on a very large scale. The large serving bowls find good parallels among the vessels used for communal eating at Kafizin in Cyprus, but they were also found in Building E, where eating was on a small scale. Perhaps the best indication for eating on a grand scale were the outsized shallow “basins” whose role should have been, on the evidence of the Kafizin inscriptions, the serving of meat. We have already noted that drinking cups came in two sizes, probably reflecting the ancient Greek practice of taking wine mixed in large cups at the beginning of the banquet and then changing to smaller cups holding neat wine when serious drinking took place after the meal. The small unpainted “saucers” that were probably provided with lids seem to represent a cheap form of eating bowl. Once again we may note good comparanda from domestic deposits at Knossos, where their role was less clear (Hayes 1971: 266, nos. 37, 78; 1983: 128, 125 ff.). There are a few examples of more canonical glazed Hellenistic eating bowls


335 (C 6019). Votive bowl, profile except rim. Pl. 4.35. Max pres h 3.2, d at base 4.0. Fine ware (7.5 YR 7/6). Fully covered in dull brown paint.

This is probably a survivor from the first-century B.C. pails, since it still retains a vestigial base articulation.


The context here is early Roman, but it seems likely that this piece dates to the first century B.C., when communal meals were still being taken in Room A1.

34A/8


For the type cf. Callaghan 1981a: 47–49.
from the dump and elsewhere. They may have been used by more important personages at the feasts. Jugs of various types and hydriai formed a natural part of a table service in the Greek world, and the ladles were presumably used for the serving of food.

Alongside all these vessels were a significant number of votive miniatures: lekanai and small flaring bowls as well as fragments of terra-cotta animal figurines, which together indicate more purely ritual activity. The source of this material is unclear. Whereas nothing similar was found in the LH dump in Trench 50A1 (Deposit 49), a votive bowl (C 8910) was found in an upper level of the eastern room of Building B (Hayes, Section 3, Deposit 55). Perhaps the votive material, as well as the portable temple furnishings (e.g., the sphinx stand, 822), originated in Temple C, where an intact votive bowl (C 8896; see Hayes, Section 3, Deposit 57), as well as fragments of similar bowls, appeared.

Internal stratigraphy on the dump plainly shows that a certain amount of gradual buildup took place before a massive final deposition of sanctuary material in the later first century B.C. This final “moment” is represented elsewhere on the site by the dilapidation and abandonment of all sanctuary buildings.

The question of the amphora deposit on top of the dump is a difficult one. Few fragments of sanctuary-type material were found among the amphora sherds, while the numerous catalogued items of the first century after Christ suggest an ER date for the deposition, despite the fact that these local transport vessels remained Hellenistic in type. An additional datum might be applied here: the rich LH dump in Trench 59A1 (Deposit 49), which contained a full range of the serving and eating vessels found in the 34A dump, and which, in addition, had joins with the final Hellenistic occupation of Building B, had no significant transport-amphora component nor any first-century-after-Christ types. Since Deposit 49 was a one-period buildup contemporary with the desertion of Building B and since it apparently represents the clearing out of the contents of that building, the lack of amphorae would tend to suggest that they should not be associated with the sanctuary material in the 34A dump.

Deposit 49 (59A1/26–36): North Dump

A large Hellenistic dump was excavated in Trench 59A1 just to the north of Building E, but the material can be shown to be linked to Building B by physical joins with 583 (Deposit 42) and the small tulip cup C 368 (not included here). The dump is represented by pails 26–36 and contained 56.62 kg of pottery. There were multiple joins among all pails, and there was no internal stratigraphy on the mound. It was remarkably pure and homogeneous and probably represents a single deposition. In general, the material is identical with that found in Deposit 48, Stage 4, but it is significant that several types are missing. There were no votive miniatures nor items of temple furniture, and not a single example of an unguentarium was found. Nor did we find the mass of transport amphorae and ER material characteristic of the Deposit 48, Stage 5.
Where comparisons can be made, the stage of development of the different shapes represented in the dump is identical with that reached by the complete vases on the main floor in Building B, and the deposition of the dump most likely corresponds to the moment of abandonment of that building. Various factors suggest that this event took place in the later first century B.C.

This cup and 839–45 correspond to the most developed types from Building B and Deposit 48. They have heavy, solid, flat-based pedestals, sharply offset rims, and a depressed profile with a distinct angle between the lower belly and the upper profile.


848 (C 7174). Small tulip cup, profile. Pl. 4.36. H 10.0, d at rim 5.7. Fully painted.


856 (C 7301). Serving bowl, profile. Pl. 4.37. H 9.0, d at rim ca. 35.0. Fine ware (2.5 YR 6/6). Unpainted, slipped.

857 (C 7200). Bowl with flaring rim, profile. Pl.

This bowl and 858, with their low, flaring profiles and narrow ring bases, are close predecessors of Coldstream 1973a: deposit 22. Later first century B.C.


A small unpainted version of a popular Hellenistic shape but normally with an unarticulated flat string-mark base.


This saucer and 861–65 find parallels in the eastern room of Building B and in the Hellenistic pails of Deposit 48. The large numbers found in all three deposits imply that their use at banquets was important, and their most likely function was as individual eating bowls.


This ladle and 867 and 868 are of the comparatively deep type popular in the later first century B.C. in other parts of the site.


This vessel with its fairly emphatic vertical rim is an LH type.


For a close parallel for this shape see 590 (Deposit 43) from the outer western room of Building B.

871 (C 7211). Hadra hydria, fragments from the shoulder. Pls. 4.38, 4.61. Max pres h 24.7. Fine ware (5 YR 7/6). Shoulder zone delimited above and below by horizontal bands and decorated with a series of four- or five-petaled flowers alternating with dot rosettes.

872 (C 7212). Hadra hydria, profile rim to upper belly. Pls. 4.37, 4.61. Max pres h ca. 24.0, d at rim 16.4. Fine ware (5 YR 6/4). Decoration applied in dull paint on the clay ground. Neck bearing a laurel wreath, the rim a series of vertical dashes, the top of the shoulder a band of horizontal pendant arcs. Of the main zone of decoration on the upper belly, only parts of the crosshatched dividing panel surviving.

As with the many other fragments of Hadra hydria found at Kommos, the stratigraphic evidence clearly implies a continued production of this class of vessel in Crete until the Augustan period. For a brief statement on the dating of Hadras see Enklaar 1990: 167–71. PJC argues the later dates in, e.g., Callaghan 1980: 33–47; 1983: especially n. 31. Enklaar (1992) suspects the integrity of the grave group there mentioned.

873 (C 7203). Lekane, profile except handle. Pl. 4.38. H 7.6, d at rim 23.5. Fine ware (7.5 YR 7/6). Painted inside the bowl and on the rim.


876 (C 7206). Casserole, upper profile except handles. Pl. 4.38. Max pres h 6.2, max pres d at rim ca. 28.0. Cooking ware (2.5 YR 5/8) with white inclusions.
The almost vertical hallowed rim and straight side wall are features found in later-first-century B.C. contexts elsewhere on the site.

**877** (C 7207). Casserole, upper profile. Pl. 4.38. Max pres h 5.7, d at rim ca. 20.0. Cooking ware (2.5 YR 4/8) with white inclusions. Unpainted.

**878** (C 7208). Large cooking cauldron, rim and shoulder fragment. Pl. 4.37. Max pres h 5.0, d at rim ca. 40.0. Cooking ware (2.5 YR 5/8) with large white inclusions. Unpainted. See **891**, Deposit 50.

**Deposit 50 (67A1/27–32): Dump**

The dump in Trench 67A1 was represented by pails 27–32 and contained approximately 44.33 kg of pottery. There were numerous joins among the pails, and the whole had the character of a one-period deposition rather than a gradual buildup. Although absolutely contemporary with Deposits 48 and 49, this deposit had its own character. Most of the shapes represented came from drinking cups, jugs, and lekanai, as well as serving bowls and a reasonable amount of transport amphorae. Almost entirely lacking was the votive element of Deposit 48 and the small unpainted “saucers” so characteristic of the ritual feasting represented by the deposits in Building B (Deposits 42–44) and Deposits 48 and 49. The closest parallel for the range of shapes in the dump came from Building E (Deposit 45), whose close proximity may indicate that the material in fact represents the detritus of non-ritual domestic activities. If this is the case, then we can safely add the unpainted “saucer” and the small tulip cup to the range of purely sanctuary shapes.

**879** (C 8023). Tulip cup, complete. Pls. 4.38, 4.61. H 10.4, d at rim 7.3. Fine ware (7.5 YR 7/4). Fully painted.

67A1/28. This cup and **880** and **881** are as elsewhere in later-first-century B.C. contexts, but there were no smaller tulip cups represented in this deposit.

**880** (C 8024). Tulip cup, complete. H. 9.3, d. at rim 7.5. Fine ware (7.5 YR 7/4). Fully painted.

67A1/72.

**881** (C 8027). Tulip cup, profile except rim. Restored h. 11.4, d at base 5.3. Fine ware (5 YR 7/6). Fully painted.

67A1/46.

**882** (C 8025). Glazed cup, profile except handle. Pl. 4.38. H 10.0, d at rim 9.5. Fine ware (7.5 YR 7/6). Fully painted.

67A1/28. This vase is as everted rim cups but has a vertical upper wall without an offset rim.


67A1/28. The flat string-cut base without articulation is an LH feature.

**884** (C 8028). Serving bowl, base fragments. Max pres h 6.9, d at base 9.5. Fine ware (7.5 YR 7/6). Unpainted.

67A1/28. The heavy base of a large serving platter as **888** (Deposit 42) in Building B.


67A1/28. Similar to 630 and 631 (Deposit 45) and 638 (Deposit 46) from Building E.

**887** (C 8032). Hadra hydria, base and wall fragments. Pl. 4.39. Fine ware (7.5 Y R 7/4). Traces of paint on both fragments.

67A1/31. The base is of the high ring type with dropped floor characteristic of the shape. The side handle on the body fragment is of the broad strap type, which is the only form found at Kommos. Late first century B.C. by context.

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67A1/28. Typical for the first century B.C.


67A1/27–29 and 31. Many of the sherds preserve the characteristic bumps that identify the shape. See 701 (Deposit 48).


67A1/31. An example of the outsize cauldon-shaped vessels found in the other dumps and Building B but here obviously used in a purely domestic context. It has not been possible to restore the full profile of the type. The photograph in D. Levi 1967–68: 83, fig. 30, may show similar pieces from Phaistos, although Prof. Vincenzo La Rosa kindly informed AWJ that there is nothing close to the Kommos type.

Deposit 51 (47A/5 and 9): Bench in Front of Building B

The dating of the bench in front of Building B is based on the material in pails 5 and 9 of Trench 47A. The latest material in these levels is identical with the sherds from the Hellenistic floors in Building B and the LH pails from the dump in 34A and 34A1 (Deposit 48) and the dump in 59A1 (Deposit 49). This suggests that the bench was built in the latest years of the Greek Sanctuary, that is, ca. 100 B.C. or later.

891 (C 8034). Cooking pot, profile rim to upper belly. Pl. 4.62. D at rim ca. 32.0. Cooking ware (2.5 YR 5/8).

67A1/31. An example of the outsize cauldron-shaped vessels found in the other dumps and Building B but here obviously used in a purely domestic context. It has not been possible to restore the full profile of the type. The photograph in D. Levi 1967–68: 83, fig. 30, may show similar pieces from Phaistos, although Prof. Vincenzo La Rosa kindly informed AWJ that there is nothing close to the Kommos type.

Deposit 52 (42A/6): Bench in Front of Temple C

Both phases of the bench in front of Temple C were associated with first-century B.C. pottery. The second phase was probably built at the same time as the bench in front of Building B.

Deposit 53 (14A/3, 7, 8, and 11): Dump between Buildings D and B

Between Buildings D and B a small dump of material was deposited (14A/7, 8, and 11) above fill that dates beyond 150 B.C. and is cut into by the foundation trench of Building B. This deposit was mixed up with fallen roof tiles, but its stratigraphic position is clear: it corresponds to the major use phase for Building B. Several of the forms in the deposit find direct parallels from within Building B. Others are exciting because they clearly indicate an Augustan date for the final dilapidation or desertion of the buildings.


47A/5. The base has a deeply hollowed underfoot with the vertical-above-diagonal profile characteristic of the later first century B.C.

893 (C 675). Low bowl with vertical upper wall, profile. Pl. 4.38. H 4.3, d at rim 18.9. Granular fine ware with mottled red color coat (5 YR 7/8).

14A/8. The form copies sigillata types. Parallels have been found in first-century B.C. deposits at Knossos, although with black glaze (Royal Road L10, unpublished). At Enserune similar forms in local fabric were popular at the late Gallic oppidum. The base form is characteristically Augustan in Crete: a vertical outer face with a
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deeply articulated underfoot—vertical above sloping bevel. 50–1 B.C.


14A/7. The type is undoubtedly Augustan and finds general parallels at Knossos (see 897) and in the Athenian Agora (H. S. Robinson 1959: 87, Eastern Sigillata A form). The base is very similar to that of the preceding vessel but has a stepped profile outside (Hayes 1971: 256, MW/38, no. 19; Coldstream 1973a: 113). Augustan.


14A/7. Augustan.

896 (C 676). Cylindrical cup, base fragment. Max pres h 3.9, d at base ca. 5.0. Granular fine fabric with orange color coat (5 YR 7/8). Augustan.

897 (C 671). Lekane, rim and upper body with handle. Pl. 4.37. Max pres h 5.5, d at rim ca. 27.0. Granular fine fabric with dull brown glaze inside, on top of rim, and dripples over handle (5 YR 6/6).

14A/7. The form with double horizontal groove on the outside of the rim and the exceptionally deep body finds parallels within Building B (584, Deposit 42) and in the South Dump of Trenches 34A and 34A1 (676, 678, and 780, Deposit 48). At Knossos there are similar forms in the Augustan period (Hayes 1971: 258–61, MW/58, nos. 25, 47, and 48); the same is true at Athens (H. S. Robinson 1959: 260–61). Augustan.

898 (C 667). Lamp with double nozzle, profile. Pl. 4.39. H 5.1, d at rim ca. 5.5. Soft-fired fine ware with thick slip (5 YR 7/8).

14A/3. This lamp is a twin of 590 (Deposit 43) from Building B. Late first century B.C.


14A/7. This lamp is a twin of 585 (Deposit 42) from Building B. Late first century B.C.

900 (C 3224). Pithos, rim and upper body. Pl. 4.39. Max pres h ca. 8.5, d at rim ca. 33.0. Fine granular fabric with thick pale slip (2.5 YR 6/8).

Overhanging rim above very short neck, wide, sloping shoulder, and sharp angle at shoulder-body junction. Handle scar for a wide strap handle from shoulder to belly.

14A/3 and 8. This is a larger and much later version of the household krater type I variant illustrated in Callaghan 1978: 12, nos. 35, 36. The squared rim/neck profile of 900 is characteristic LH–ER, and there is a good parallel in 897 (Deposit 43) from Building B. Augustan.


14A/7. This type is a close variant of that with deeply grooved handles found on the main floors of Building B (591, Deposit 43) and may be marginally later. Augustan.

902 (C 821). Hadra hydria, profile rim to belly. Pl. 4.39. Max pres h 42.2, d at rim ca. 14.5. Fine ware (2.5 YR 6/6). Painted with horizontal bands at rim, shoulder, and belly; line along each handle ending in spirals.


14A/8. The stiff profile and precise molding are characteristic LH features. There are no good published parallels for the high neck, but the use of growing to emphasize structural divisions is a common feature of cooking pot fragments on the main floors of Building B (Deposits 42–44) and in the contemporary South Dump of Deposit 48. Date: Augustan.


14A/8. This type is an obvious variant on the
small unpainted saucers in the eastern room of Building B (608 and 609, Deposit 44). In Deposit 48 this variant occurs only in the uppermost parts and is associated with material of the late first century B.C. or early first century after Christ (e.g., 820 in Stage 4, pail 5, which also contained a fusiform unguentarium, C 2695). In pails below, many saucers of the type found in Building B occur, a stratigraphical situation that may suggest that our deposit may slightly postdate the surviving pots on the main floor. If so, the many close parallels among other shapes between Building B floors and Deposit 53 suggest that this chronologically difference was minimal. Augustan.

904 (C 5974). Saucer, profile. Pl. 4.39. H 2.2, d at rim ca. 11.0. Granular fine ware with thick slip (7.5 YR 7/6).

Augustan. and is associated with material of the late first century B.C. or early first century after Christ (e.g., 905 (C 5973). Saucer, profile. Pls. 4.39, 4.62. H 2.65, d at rim 12.0. Granular fine ware with thick slip (7.5 YR 7/6). Low, spreading form with pronounced carination. 14A/8. Whether or not this vessel ever possessed a handle like those of the previous two entries is problematic. Augustan.


"Deposit" 54 (Various): Temple C Period, Interesting Sherds from the Strews

908 (C 7113). Medusa bowl, profile except tondo. Pl. 4.39. Max pres h ca. 5.5, d at rim 17.0. Fine ware (7.5 YR 7/6). Canonical decoration with West Slope ribbons and bows in the bowl below a zone of overpainted rouletting.

56A1/33 and 60A/45. The type has been isolated and identified as Cretan (Callaghan 1981: 61–65). The general date bracket is ca. 220–180 B.C.

909 (C 6347). Flaring bowl, profile. Pl. 4.39. H 5.2, d at rim 18.2. Fine ware (5 YR 6/8). Fully painted. 54A/19. The straight belly wall and wide flare at the rim indicate a date within the first century B.C.


66B/1. First century B.C. by context.


67A1/44. First century B.C. by context.


28A/11. This example represents a small group of oversized ladle handles that presumably were used on special ladles at ritual meals. This example preserves part of an upright spur above the rim that, again, is a characteristic of a small group of highly decorated ladles.

Summary Remarks

LOCAL OR IMPORT?

It is not yet possible to speak with assurance about the range of purely Mesariote as against other Cretan material at the site, although throughout the catalogue indications have been
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made as to clear or probable local products or Knossian imports (e.g., 17, 132, and 133). Both from the Bronze Age and Iron Age, and into the Hellenistic period, there is a small proportion of material (including much from the LM IA kiln; J. W. Shaw et al., in prep.) made of a low-fired muddy brown clay, gritted or fine, from which decoration readily peels away (for this reason little is actually included in the catalogue). This ware can hardly be other than very local. Wasters are confined to amphorae of the very end of the period or after (see Hayes, Section 3). In the period before 700 B.C. there is a broad range of probably Cretan fabrics and an equally broad range of shape variants in this “local” material, a variety that is typically Cretan but found nowhere else in the Greek world at the time. The more stereotyped and indeed ubiquitous black cup of the eighth and seventh centuries shows a clear trend to finer fabric, harder fired, although it would be unwise to rely on this as a single dating criterion. Other shapes follow this technical trend to thinner, harder ware. Many of these pieces will have been locally made. The clay is now for the most part very fine buff pink, tending to “Corinthian” pale buff (and occasionally making distinction between Corinthian and imitation very tricky). Among the coarser ware, there is no strong indication that any of the “pithos” and kitchen wares are not Cretan, except for some burnished micaceous cooking pots, found largely in more recent seasons.¹

Imports from outside Crete likewise cannot always be securely identified; a small number of pots could equally well be Cretan or imported. There is, however, much that can be more positively treated as either import or Cretan imitation (e.g., 35, 263–65, and 268). In this respect it will be noted that a number of EG or MG pieces are given the designation “Attico-Cycladic” (e.g., 34, 53, 55, 91, 158, and 212); the small size of the fragments normally precludes closer identification, although the provenance of a few pieces can be treated more confidently (99, 101, 103, 108, 144, and 229).² During the same earlier period of use the sanctuary yielded a good number of Phoenician imports, mainly amphorae, which are more fully discussed in this chapter by Patricia Maynor Bikai (Section 2). It is worth stressing the slight representation of nonamphora shapes among the Phoenician material and the near disappearance of even amphorae at some point in the later eighth century; there are a few Cypriot jars that chronologically at least seem to “replace” them.³ It remains true, however, that the great majority of PG or Geometric material is of local or at least Cretan manufacture; imports are rare and their relative frequency in the catalogue is the result of a natural statistical bias to inventory all pieces that are recognized as such. The general “Attico-Cycladic” nature of the non-Phoenician imports is not atypical of Crete, although it is interesting to note the spread of this material to the south of the island in the ninth and eighth centuries; the route they took cannot be assessed from the evidence available. A gap worth noting is the lack of pendent semicircle skyphoi, demonstrating at least that Euboean interests are not palpably obvious in the area in the eighth century. Material from Building Z confirms that the strong “Atticizing” of Cretan MG is also seen at Kommos, contemporary with production in the local PGB style(s).⁴ Some
amphorae of the eighth century are certainly not Attic, but more probably East Greek and Cycladic imports.\textsuperscript{13}

Changes elsewhere in the Aegean in the later eighth century are reflected in general terms also at Kommos. The pottery of Corinth first appears in some rare Thapsos-style pieces (300 and 301) to be followed by a full, if sparse, sequence of EPC and later (largely SG) kotylai, accompanied by slightly rarer aryballoi from EPC onward;\textsuperscript{15} fragments of Transitional or EC oinochoai are also found, as are local imitations of similar pieces (373, 395, and uncatalogued). EC fragments, mostly of closed vases, give the best dating guide to the end of activity at the site in the late seventh century, although a possibly early sixth century date \textit{could} be indicated by the latest Attic SOS amphorae (393 and 394). Corinthian A transport amphorae are rarer and less easy to date in their very fragmentary state.\textsuperscript{16} Open vases from East Greece are perhaps not quite as common as Corinthian in the seventh century, with occasional jugs and rarer closed vessels;\textsuperscript{17} precise provenances from East Greece are not readily judged, but a few examples might be specifically Milesian. It can be noted that no sherd of Etruscan bucchero has been found. There are no assuredly Cypriot imports before some basket-handled amphorae and pithoi of the seventh century.\textsuperscript{18} During that century such import of amphorae as container becomes far more noticeable, with a good range of provenances demonstrable. Close dating is less easy, but much seems to belong to the second half of the century. The material from Building Q is of that later date and has been fully published elsewhere (Johnston 1993; see also Bikai, Appendix 4.1); it closely parallels the latest material from Temple B. Although Q has yielded a greater \textit{quantity} of amphora sherds (and fewer small pots; but note the black cup), the \textit{range} both of the amphora material and indeed the rest of the ceramic assemblage is similar to that found in the rest of the sanctuary. Finds in recent seasons confirm the predominance of various East Greek types in the material, with the Attic SOS and “Laconian” also well represented.\textsuperscript{19}

The rupture at ca. 600 B.C. is assured; very little from the site can be dated with any confidence to ca. 590–520, and resumption of activity is at a minor level certainly until the mid fifth century. Just a few imports may belong to either the period of the apparent break in use of the site or soon after the resumption of use (Johnston 1993: 340 n. 6). It should be added that close dating is made more difficult by this near lack of imports, which are far better chronological guides than the local plain or glazed products; the latter develop but slowly over this period (Callaghan 1992: 133). From the fifth and early fourth century imports are largely confined to Attic BG pottery\textsuperscript{20} and rare lamps and transport amphorae. The latter continue to appear very sporadically in later centuries, as demonstrated best by the few Rhodian stamped handles found.\textsuperscript{15} The record of identifiable imports, certainly from outside the island, between the fourth and first century B.C., is indeed meager. Limited as it is, we may note the similarity in the published material from Gortyn (Papadopoulos 1988: 170; Rendini 1988: 266).

It is not easy to assess the overall record against the rest of Crete. Clearly, at Knossos a
larger assemblage of imports is found at all periods. There we find more of the Geometric imports that influenced styles in the eighth century, as well as a wider range of Corinthian. Some East Greek products are of higher quality than at Kommos, although there is perhaps not as much in quantity. Transport amphorae have been published in minuscule quantities, which certainly makes at least the Phoenician material from Kommos seem unusual. At Knossos, too, Attic figured ware of tolerably high quality has been recovered from most periods of the sixth and fifth centuries, even if still very thin in the central part of the sixth.

The published record from the Mesara as a whole is patchy (see La Rosa 1978; 1993; Johnston 1993: 377). Since much relevant material is in course of publication, it is therefore perhaps a little premature to set Kommos against other sites in the Mesara region, but one can at least point to the comparative lack of non-Cretan material in what has been published. In this respect it is worth adding a site a little above Loutro, to the northwest of Kommos, where several fragments of Archaic transport amphorae, not closely datable, have been recovered in survey, suggesting, at least, that Kommos may not have been the only port open to trading venturers in this period (Nixon et al. 1994: 256–58, with fig. 2); yet the Loutro-Anopolis sector has certainly a much smaller potential catchment area.

The large number of East Greek imports of the seventh century does seem on present evidence out of step with our record from other sites, as is the Phoenician amphora material earlier. Further evidence to set Kommos more graphically aside from other Cretan, or indeed any Mediterranean, sites in the seventh century is the small number of Central Greek, probably Boeotian and Attic, graffiti, indicating a presence such as is not even hinted at by other archaeological material. This surely must give us pause before reconstructing hypotheses concerning the nature of the exchange systems involved at this period and especially the agents involved.

**SHAPES**

As already noted, the range of pottery shapes found in the sanctuary area is broad, especially in the years before 700 B.C.; yet certain trends can be discerned. In the following I try to concentrate as much on what is not found as on what has been excavated.

A distinct feature of the early periods is the large number of amphorae and kraters found alongside the drinking vessels; jugs are present but not in striking quantities, while hydriai are often difficult to identify in the fragmentary material. Cooking ware is sporadic in the immediate sanctuary area. This pattern can be said to persist down to the end of the Geometric period, with imports providing some of the material. The large pithoi of Knossian type are probably present, although few fragments have been assuredly identified.

The seventh century, however, sees some changes. Most obvious is the demise of the krater, which is difficult to identify in the period, although not entirely lacking. The transport amphorae, found mainly in the dumps around the temple, must indicate at least some continu-
ing consumption of wine, as should the continuing presence of large numbers of drinking vessels, again supplemented by a variety of imports, and numbers of local banded hydriai. Was the mixing done largely in bronze cauldrons? At any rate, when the cult resumed in the Classical period, we find fair numbers of local “household” kraters, glazed inside and plain on the outside, which are likely to have served as mixing bowls. Hydriai too continue to be common in the Classical period, although amphorae are not so prominent, with rare imports (see above) and few local pieces until probably the later Hellenistic period, when they again become very common. We may note that only amphorae were found in the LH well in Building P, Gallery 1, suggesting that hydriai were no longer being potted at the time.25

Cups are mostly of local types, even if dependent on external models, especially in the local variants of skyphoi and kotylai in the seventh century. The “omission” of the sixth century means that those abundant indicators of cult elsewhere, the Ionian and Attic cups, are rare indeed. The lack of Attic fifth-century cups, whether figured or glazed, seems to be a common Cretan feature.26 It is rather a limited range of local cup forms that predominates, with some monotony, in this and the ensuing centuries; the significance of two different sizes of tulip cup has been noted previously. Small ledge-rim bowls, some quite shallow, are present at most periods in modest numbers. Among larger open shapes, bowls shallower than the “household krater” are common in the Classical and Hellenistic periods, and it has also been suggested previously that some of these were used in communal ritual meals. The standard-sized plate is a rarity, however, confined for the most part to unusual versions.27

Closed shapes include a variety of jugs, both local and imports, of varying size. Among small closed vases, the aryballos is frequent in the eighth and seventh centuries, with a modicum of alabastra, all imports. On the other hand, types from the Near East, or local pieces directly inspired by them, are extremely rare.28 There is no clear successor to such pieces in the Classical period (glass and faience examples are not found); the Attic lekythos is also an extreme rarity (see n. 17). But in the Hellenistic period unguentaria are more common, but still scarcely frequent, finds.

Shapes that can per se be specifically connected with cult use are certainly infrequent. There is no mass of miniatures as at other sites, although they do indeed exist. From the PG period we have, for example, scraps of several very small bell skyphoi, and from the seventh century several near-miniature cups of East Greek type (and probably origin),29 and a number of Classical and Hellenistic miniatures are included in the catalogue. The kernos is very sporadic, as are pieces of ceramic “cult furniture”—see the sphinx stand (822, see J. W. Shaw, Chap. 5, Section 6, 3). Lamps are common in the Hellenistic period and are known from the seventh (“Phoenician” type) and fourth (Attic) centuries; they are regularly found in the Roman levels also. A shape found in PG and later contexts and labeled “lamp” (196, 203, etc.) may be such, but there is clearly a problem in accepting the definition wholeheartedly. A substantial minority of the lamps had not been used, which suggests that most may have been dedications rather than for use in nocturnal celebrations of cult.30
Early in the excavation of the Greek temple area of Kommos it was recognized that there was Phoenician pottery in the deposits, and all sherds identified, mainly by Dr. Peter J. Callaghan, were set aside (Tables 4.1–4.3). Some were catalogued, either singly or in groups (e.g., C 4228, a single sherd, and C 3294A–AE, a group of 56 sherds). Sherds that had not been catalogued were numbered by this writer as N1 through N186; one inscribed handle is labeled I 16. The Phoenician sherds were examined during the 1989 study season.31

The pottery, as can be expected with occupation debris, is very fragmentary, and there are no complete vessels. On the basis of ware, 339 sherds were determined to be Phoenician. The majority were the characteristically soft fabric of the Phoenician coast, and 68% of the sherds had noticeable soft red ferrous inclusions, another marker of coastal Phoenician pottery. Only 23 sherds were noted to be of the harder Phoenician fabric that is sometimes called “crisp ware.” Those sherds have a red fabric with an uneven core and a yellow or white exterior-surface “bloom” or “scum” that appears to be a white slip but is actually caused by the movement of soluble salts during drying.32

The indications are that the 339 sherds from the shrine area do not belong to very many vessels. This was determined from identification, where possible, of sherds that probably came from a single vessel. A total of 30 fabric groups were identified, 17 of which consisted of sherds occurring in the same pail; these are noted in Table 4.2 as “SF” for “same fabric.” The other 13 groups came from more than one findspot, and those groups are Fabrics A through M (Table 4.3), abbreviated in Table 4.2 as FA, FB, FC, and so on.33 Of the groups, 25 consisted of storage jar sherds. This phase of the study was not exhaustive, but of the 339 sherds, 222 were placed in one of the 30 groups, indicating that the total number of Phoenician vessels that found their way to this area of Kommos was not great.

In an effort to determine the function of these imports, 301 of the sherds were measured for thickness (Table 4.1). The average thickness of these 301 sherds is 0.98 cm; therefore most came from heavy vessels. That evidence plus the presence of storage jar rims and handles indicated that of the total number of sherds, 308, or 91%, belonged to storage jars.

Only 31 sherds appeared not to come from storage jars. Of these there were 14 sherds that

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 4.1. Thickness of Phoenician pottery at Kommos.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thickness (in cm)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of sherds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of total</td>
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Table 4.2. The Phoenician pottery at Kommos.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Kommos Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Temple A, Floor 1</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33C/83</td>
<td>C. 3270</td>
<td>SJ sherd, white inclusions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Temple A, Floor 2, and Early Dump Deposits Related to Floor 2</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33C/85</td>
<td>C. 3294A–N, MM–ZZ, AB, AC; C. 6451E (=2); G, H, N, O, P</td>
<td>36 SJ sherd (14 SF, 16 SF), 1 sherd (FM, with incisions) from 51A/31 joins to shoulder C. 6451E from 51A/31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33A2/42</td>
<td>C. 3294V, C. 4229A–D, I 16 (=2); N149</td>
<td>6 SJ sherd (4 SF, 1 FC), inscribed handle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34A2/44</td>
<td>C. 3294U, C. 4231A–D</td>
<td>4 sherd (1 FD), 1 non-SJ sherd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34A2/46</td>
<td>C. 3294T, C. 4232</td>
<td>Jug fragment, SJ sherd (FD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34A2/48</td>
<td>N152</td>
<td>SJ sherd (FC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63A/58</td>
<td>C. 8117A, B, C. 6451I, N5, N80, N90, N102</td>
<td>5 SJ sherd (1 each from FA and FB), rim (FK), rim with incised shoulder (FK)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63A/68</td>
<td>C. 6451Q, X, C. 8190 (+6); C. 8191 (+11), N45, N51, N57, N58, N67, N79, N84, N97</td>
<td>9 SJ sherd (5 FA, 2 FB), 1 rim, 1 rim and incised shoulder, 1 shoulder (FE)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63A/71</td>
<td>N46, N78, N88 (=15)</td>
<td>2 SJ sherd (1 FA, 1 FB), 1 SJ base</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Temple A, Floor 2, Later Deposits and Dump</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>34A2/39</td>
<td>C. 4227</td>
<td>SJ sherd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34A2/41</td>
<td>C. 4228</td>
<td>non-SJ sherd</td>
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<td>34A2/45</td>
<td>C. 4165A–C</td>
<td>3 SJ sherd (SF)</td>
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<td>42A/44</td>
<td>C. 4058A–D</td>
<td>4 SJ sherd (SF)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42A/45</td>
<td>C. 4059A–C</td>
<td>3 SJ sherd (SF)</td>
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<tr>
<td>42A/47</td>
<td>C. 6451C</td>
<td>SJ shoulder, incised (FM)</td>
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<tr>
<td>42A/75</td>
<td>C. 3294Q, N153</td>
<td>2 SJ sherd, 1 with white bloom</td>
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<tr>
<td>44A/16</td>
<td>C. 3722</td>
<td>SJ sherd, incised</td>
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<tr>
<td>44A/34</td>
<td>C. 3928A, B</td>
<td>2 SJ sherd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47A/38</td>
<td>N15, N37</td>
<td>2 SJ sherd (FA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47A/39</td>
<td>C. 3294K–L, AD, AE, N2, N5, N8, N10, N13, N16, N17, N20, N21, N24–N30, N33, N34, N40, N41, N43, N68</td>
<td>21 SJ sherd (2 SF, 18 + 1 shoulder FA), 4 non-SJ sherd (1 FF)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47A/41</td>
<td>N6, N18, N22</td>
<td>3 SJ sherd (FA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47A/48</td>
<td>N38, N39</td>
<td>2 SJ sherd, large blue and white inclusions (SF)</td>
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<td>47A/56</td>
<td>N23</td>
<td>SJ sherd (FA)</td>
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<td>47A/58</td>
<td>N1, N3, N4, N7, N9, N11, N12, N19, N31</td>
<td>9 SJ sherd (FA)</td>
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<td>47A/60</td>
<td>C. 3294GG</td>
<td>SJ sherd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47A/61</td>
<td>C. 3294E, FF, C. 6451A, N14, N32, N35, N36</td>
<td>6 SJ sherd (5 FA), 1 non-SJ sherd (FF)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Table 4.2. (Continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Kommos Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>51A/30</td>
<td>C 6401A–D</td>
<td>4 SJ sherds (SF)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51A/31</td>
<td>C 3294CC, C 6450A–1 (E, F = 20), C 6451D, E (2), K, M</td>
<td>9 sherds, 1 sherd with white bloom; 1 incised sherd, 3 incised shoulders; 1 of them (FM) joins to C 6451E from 33C/95; the other 2 shoulders and 4 of the SJ sherds SF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51A/36</td>
<td>C 3294Y, N142, N151</td>
<td>3 SJ sherds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52A/20</td>
<td>C 6363</td>
<td>SJ handle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52A/22</td>
<td>N135</td>
<td>SJ shoulder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63A/46</td>
<td>C 6451S</td>
<td>SJ sherd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63A/47</td>
<td>C 6451T, V, W, N56; N61; N76</td>
<td>4 SJ sherds (2 FA, 1 FB), 2 SJ shoulders (FE); 1 of the shoulders with handle edge (FE); 1 of the shoulders with handle edge (FE)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63A/48</td>
<td>N116; C 8050A (=47), B</td>
<td>SJ sherd, 2 jug fragments (FC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63A/53</td>
<td>C 6451Y (=2); Z, N50; N54; N91</td>
<td>2 SJ sherds (1 FA); 1 SJ shoulder(?)(FA), SJ rim (FM), SJ rim with incised shoulder (FM)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63A/54</td>
<td>N62, N64, N66, N99, N104, N110</td>
<td>6 SJ sherds (3 FA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63A/55</td>
<td>N86</td>
<td>SJ sherd (FB)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63A/59</td>
<td>N65, N98</td>
<td>2 SJ sherds (1 FA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63A/62</td>
<td>N59</td>
<td>SJ sherd (FA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63A/63</td>
<td>N55</td>
<td>SJ sherd (FA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63A/64</td>
<td>C 6451R; C 8610A (=8), B, N73; N75; N81; N85</td>
<td>5 SJ sherds (4 FB, 1 sherd SF), 1 rim (SF), 1 shoulder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68A/43</td>
<td>C 6451B, N168</td>
<td>1 SJ sherd (FH), 1 incised shoulder (FM)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68A/46</td>
<td>C 3294X, Z, AA, C 6451F; N169; N171; N174</td>
<td>7 SJ sherds (1 FH)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Temple A, Upper Dump Levels

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Kommos Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>63A/26</td>
<td>N26, N72, N93</td>
<td>3 SJ sherds (1 FA, 2 FB)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63A/49</td>
<td>C 6451U</td>
<td>SJ sherd with white bloom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63A/50</td>
<td>N87</td>
<td>SJ sherd (FB)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63A/51</td>
<td>C 8097 (=43)</td>
<td>SJ rim (FK)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dump Groups Possibly Related to Temple A, Floor 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Kommos Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>42A/SCARP</td>
<td>C 3294BB, C 5134</td>
<td>2 SJ sherds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42A/73</td>
<td>N160, N161</td>
<td>2 SJ sherds; 1 with white bloom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42A/74</td>
<td>C 4610</td>
<td>SJ sherd</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 4.2. (Continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Kommos Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>42A/76</td>
<td>C 32940, P, S; C 4617A (4); B–F, G (10); C 4620; N 162–N164</td>
<td>11 SJ sherds (2 SF, 2 SF, 4 SF), 1 non–SJ sherd, 1 rim (FL), 1 SJ shoulder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43A/17</td>
<td>C 3294R, C 3737</td>
<td>SJ sherd, stub and base of SJ handle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mixed Temple A/B and Unreadable Groups</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34A2/36</td>
<td>N138</td>
<td>Jug sherd()</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45A/49</td>
<td>C 3930</td>
<td>SJ sherd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52A/19</td>
<td>N134, N137, N138</td>
<td>3 SJ sherds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68A/31</td>
<td>N172</td>
<td>SJ sherd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Temple B, Floor 2, and Related Deposits</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33C/60</td>
<td>C 3334</td>
<td>Juglet handle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37A/13</td>
<td>C 3528 (18)</td>
<td>SJ rim with white bloom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37A/39</td>
<td>C 3130, C 4070A–D, N143</td>
<td>6 SJ sherds (4 SF)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Temple B Dump Buildup</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34A2/34</td>
<td>C 3078 (16)</td>
<td>Jug neck with blue and white inclusions (FG)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76B/21</td>
<td>C 3240A (18), B–E</td>
<td>5 jug fragments (all FL), 1 with handle stub</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37A/10</td>
<td>C 3294W, C 4072B–E, N154–N159</td>
<td>1 SJ sherd, 3 rims and 1 shoulder (all FL), 6 non–SJ sherds (SF) with white and red inclusions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37A/14</td>
<td>C 4072A</td>
<td>SJ neck sherd (FL)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37A/17</td>
<td>N144–N148</td>
<td>5 jug fragments (SF) with white inclusions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37A/18</td>
<td>N139–N141</td>
<td>3 SJ sherds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37A/37</td>
<td>C 4072F (14)</td>
<td>SJ rim (FL)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37A/39</td>
<td>C 4072G–I</td>
<td>1 SJ sherd, 2 rims (all FI)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75A/47</td>
<td>C 6451L</td>
<td>SJ sherd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75A/67</td>
<td>N47, N49, N63</td>
<td>2 SJ sherds, 1 shoulder (all FA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65A/40</td>
<td>N77</td>
<td>SJ sherd (FB)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75A/14</td>
<td>C 7855 (14)</td>
<td>Jug fragment (FL)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66A/10</td>
<td>N165</td>
<td>SJ sherd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66A/37</td>
<td>N166, N170, N173</td>
<td>2 SJ sherds (1 FH), 1 base (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68A/41</td>
<td>N167</td>
<td>SJ sherd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Later and Mixed</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47A/30</td>
<td>C 3294HH</td>
<td>SJ sherd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47A/32</td>
<td>C 3294II–JJ</td>
<td>2 SJ sherds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74B/39</td>
<td>N130</td>
<td>SJ sherd</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
simply appeared not to belong to such vessels but could not otherwise be identified; these
were from 34A2/41 and 44, 37A/10 (6), 42A/76, 47A/39 (4), and 47A/61.

Seventeen other sherds had some feature that made them recognizable as coming from
jugs. These were body sherds from 34A2/36 and 46 and 37A/17 (five fragments, same fabric).
Additionally, C 3078 from 34A2/34 and C 8050A and B from 63A/48 are the neck and two
body sherds of a small heavy jug with red slip (16 and 17). A juglet handle, C 3134, from
33C/60, inside Temple B, might possibly be the handle to that jug. If the other three pieces
are all from a single vessel, as they appear to be, the closest parallel to the form would be to
a jug from Cyprus, which unfortunately has no provenance. This type of small jug with
heavy body walls appears with three different surface treatments: red-slipped as our example,
painted with vertical concentric circles, and self-slipped and burnished. One of each type was
found in Salamis Tomb 1 (Bikai 1987b: 155–57), a tomb that has been dated on the basis of
the Greek imports; those vessels appear to have been manufactured in the Middle Geometric,
ca. 800–760 B.C. One red-slipped jug was found in Palaepaphos-Skales Tomb 62 (first half of
the Cypro-Archaic I, or ca. 750–675 B.C.), three painted examples in Tomb 75 (Late Cypro-
Geometric III to Cypro-Archaic I, ca. 775–600 B.C.), and one painted example in Tomb 81
(Cypro-Geometric III to Cypro-Archaic I, ca. 850–600 B.C.; Bikai 1987b: nos. 150–54; V. Karageor-
ghis 1983: 147, 214, 269; Bikai 1983: 404). The largest group is from Amathus: one painted
example in Tomb 113, a tomb that also contained East Greek pottery of the late seventh
century; four painted and one self-slipped example in Tomb 225, which also contained Greek
pottery dated to ca. 800–750 B.C., although one piece was from the late seventh century; one
painted example in Tomb 334, which also had Greek pottery dated to 850–800 B.C.; and two
painted examples in Tomb 371. Yet another painted jug has just appeared in Tomb 552 of
Table 4.3. Fabric groups A–M of the Phoenician pottery from Kommos, in which the sherds in a group came from more than one findspot.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fabric</th>
<th>Findspots</th>
<th>Kommos Numbers</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>63A/26, 40, 47, 50, 55, 58, 64, 67, 68, 71</td>
<td>N72–N87</td>
<td>16 SJ sherds, white-bloom exterior, no red inclusions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>34A/2, 43, 48</td>
<td>N149, N152</td>
<td>2 SJ sherds; white bloom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>34A/2, 44, 46</td>
<td>C 3294U, T</td>
<td>2 SJ sherds; white bloom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>63A/47, 68</td>
<td>C 6451V–X</td>
<td>3 SJ shoulders; 1 with the edge of a handle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>47A/39, 61</td>
<td>N34, N35</td>
<td>2 non-SJ sherds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>34A/48, 63A/48, see also C 33C/60</td>
<td>C 3078, C 8050A, B; see also C 3134</td>
<td>jug neck fragment, 2 body sherds from a jug; see also a handle that might also belong to this group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>68A/37, 43, 46</td>
<td>N168–N170</td>
<td>3 SJ sherds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>37A/10, 14, 37, 38</td>
<td>C 4072A–I</td>
<td>6 SJ rim fragments, 1 neck sherd, 1 shoulder, 1 sherd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J</td>
<td>42A/76, 59A/51, 52, 63A/68</td>
<td>C 7378A–I, C 4617G</td>
<td>1 rim, 7 SJ sherds, 2 shoulders, 1 handle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K</td>
<td>63A/51, 58</td>
<td>C 8097, C 8117A, B</td>
<td>2 SJ rims, rim with incised shoulder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td>36A/21, 65A/14</td>
<td>C 3245A–E, C 7855</td>
<td>6 body sherds from a heavy jug</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>33C/85 and 51A/31, 68A/43, 42A/47, 51A/31, 63A/53</td>
<td>C 6451E, C 6451B–D, C 6451Y, Z</td>
<td>5 incised shoulders, rim, rim and incised shoulder</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The only two such jugs published from Phoenicia itself are one bichrome example found in Tyre Stratum IX dated to after 850 B.C. and one undated example from Qraye (Bikai 1978: pl. 22.8; Chapman 1972: 192, 72, fig. 5, no. 270). One example that is very similar to ours in fabric was found in Crete, in Knossos Tomb 283, which covers the late ninth until the seventh century (Coldstream 1984a: 123, fig. 1.2). Thus the earliest example seems to be the painted one from Tyre; this has a plain flared rim rather than the squared-off rim that seems to be a later development. Our example lacks a rim, of course, but as there is no example of a red-slipped jug of the type with a plain flared rim, we can presume that the Kommos piece had a squared-off rim. The preceding parallels indicate a date for the piece.
of ca. 800–750 B.C., which, if handle C 3134 from Temple B, Floor 2, belongs to it, fits the context quite well.

Finally, in the non-storage-jar group are six sherds (C 3245A–E from 36B/21 and C 7855 from 65A1/14) that belonged to a rather large jug. They could have come from the bichrome, round-based, flared-rim type known, for example, from Amathus (Bikai 1987b: nos. 23, 49). Without a rim to refer to, we will never know for sure, but the contexts of the sherds appear to be eighth century B.C., and so it probably had a squared-off rim (see the reconstruction on Pl. 4.63, 18 and 19). Further, these sherds seemed to have been self-slipped, and there was no trace of the bichrome vertical concentric circles usually found on the bodies of the earlier types. The sherds therefore probably come from a square-rimmed jug that had painted decoration on the neck only. There are numerous parallels for this type, which differs from the jug already discussed only in size and proportions, and there are many examples from Cyprus (Bikai 1987b: nos. 190–208). An unusually large and heavy example of the type (but with paint on the body) was found in Salamis Tomb 1 (Bikai 1987b: no. 174). There are other large ones in the collections of the Cyprus Museum and the American University of Beirut Museum, but neither of these have contexts (Bikai 1987b: no. 175; Woolley 1921: 186, fig. 44). If the Kommos vessel once had a squared-off rim and paint on the neck only, a date range of ca. 800–750 B.C. could be assigned.

Of the 308 sherds that appeared to come from storage jars, 266 were otherwise undifferentiated body sherds; these had relatively finished exteriors and unfinished interiors. A total of 42 pieces could be identified as rim, shoulder, handle, and base fragments of storage jars. Such fragments that were otherwise unremarkable included shoulders found in 37A/10 and 14, 42A/76 (4), 47A/39, 52A/22, 56A/67, 59A1/51 (2, see 1 and 3), and 65A/47 (2), 53 (?), 64, and 68; a possible base in 68A/37; and C 4072 (14), a group of rim sherds from the same vessel, from 37A/10, 14, 37, and 38.

Storage jar handles were found in 43A/17, 52A/36, and 59A1/52 (7). One handle (I 16), from 34A2/42, is inscribed and has a finger impression at its base (5, and see Csapo et al., Chap. 2, 1). Such finger marks are well attested on early Phoenician jars; a handle with such a mark at the base and an incised horizontal line at the top occurred in Tyre Stratum XIII of the eleventh century, a stratum that also produced a handle with two finger marks at the top. It is impossible to determine the form of the jar from the fragment. The interior diameter at the widest point was ca. 32 cm, the edge of the carination of the shoulder is preserved, and the ware is hard and a distinctive bricky red (2.5 YR 6/8 light red). It may well have had a form like a jar of similar color from Tyre Stratum XIV (1200–1070/50 B.C.) or like one from Palaepaphos-Skales Tomb 49 (1050–950 B.C.) that also has handles with incised marks (Bikai 1978: pl. 41.5; 1987b: no. 594), but there is no certainty on this. The context suggests that it is from the first layer of reoccupation above the Minoan.

Of the differentiated storage jar (nonbody sherd) fragments, eight were rims that had ridges or grooves (called incisions in Table 4.2) on the upper part of the shoulder. These included
Phoenician Ceramics from the Greek Sanctuary

C 8117A and B and C 8097 (13), two rims and a rim and incised shoulder, all Fabric K, from 63A/51 and 58; C 8190 (6) and C 8191 (11), both rims with incised shoulders from 63A/68; C 6451Y (2) and Z, two rims, Fabric M, one with an incised shoulder from 63A/53, with joins to 33C/85 and 51A/31; and C 3528 (8), a rim with incised shoulder from 37A/13. This last was the only one of the rims with the light surface described as bloom. See also C 8413 (12) from 64A2/81, Building Q (an area not included in this section), but this rim also has an incised shoulder and probably originally came from this group. To these we can add the incised sherds and shoulders in 42A/47, 44A/16, and 68A/43 and four pieces in 51A/31. The following two rims were broken off above where the incisions would be: C 8610A (9), from 63A/64, and C 4617G (10), from 42A/76; in view of their similarity to the others, they may be from the same type of jars. In any case, the majority of the rims found at Kommos are associated with that treatment of the shoulder.

William P. Anderson suggests (personal communication) that these ridges may not be decorative but are perhaps marks from the chuck on which the jar was placed upside down so that the potter could finish off the bottom of the vessel. There are a number of published examples of such ridges on “crisp ware” jars, which are a later type than these vessels (infra); this detail was so common on such jars at both Sarepta and Tyre that no particular attention was paid to it. In those cases, however, the marks are much closer to the edge of the shoulder than is the case on the Kommos examples. Kraters with rims similar to our rims, with incisions or grooves close to the rim, and with three storage jar–type handles forming the base, are known from Amathus Tombs 111 and 315 (Bikai 1987b: nos. 130–31). A krater with similar grooves and black-painted decoration was found in Tell Abu Hawam Stratum III, now generally dated to ca. 900–750 B.C. Two kraters with such incisions were found at Sarepta in Strata D2 and E, dated from 1150/1125 to 850/825 B.C. (W. P. Anderson 1988: 193 [krater 14], 321–22, tables 7A, 26, pl. 32.12). In two cases at Kommos (11 and 12), it was impossible to obtain a diameter from what were taken to be storage jar rims, and so it is conceivable that those two rims came from kraters rather than storage jars. The fact that there are two such kraters on Cyprus indicates that the type was exported.

The only published parallel for such incisions or grooves near the rim of a storage jar of a type probably similar to ours is from a context at Sarepta that is—unfortunately for chronological purposes—a mixed Iron Age to Roman fill. The sherd is quite similar to 1 and has on it, in addition to the concentric circles, an incised aleph. It may be that this detail, whether caused by the chuck or a particular construction method—another possibility Anderson suggests—may be the mark of a particular workshop. In light of that parallel, and of the appearance of the treatment on kraters from Sarepta, slight as that evidence may be, it is even possible that the workshop that produced the Kommos jars was at Sarepta. The sheer size of the pottery manufacturing area there indicates that Sarepta may have been the packaging branch of Phoenicia, Inc. (W. P. Anderson 1987: 41–66; 1989: 197–215).

There are three general classes of Phoenician IA storage jars. The first are the high-rimmed