



Excavations in Ithaca, III

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Source: *The Annual of the British School at Athens*, 1934/1935, Vol. 35 (1934/1935), pp. 45-73

Published by: British School at Athens

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EXCAVATIONS IN ITHACA, III

(PLATES 10-17)

THE CAVE AT PÓLIS, I

The following special abbreviations are employed :

<i>Evolution</i>	= <i>Evolution of the Tripod-lebes</i> (pp. 74-129 below).
<i>Olympia</i>	= <i>Olympia</i> , Band IV; <i>die Bronzen</i> .
<i>Delphes</i>	= <i>Fouilles de Delphes</i> Vol. V.
<i>De Ridder, Acr.</i>	= <i>A. De Ridder, Catalogue des bronzes trouvés sur l'Acropole d'Athènes</i> .
<i>W.M.B.H.</i>	= <i>Wissenschaftliche Mitteilungen aus Bosnien und der Herzogowina</i> .

THE site lies on the north-west side of the Bay of Pólis (Fig. 1), in a gash on the hillside where rock has fallen away, leaving a sheer face on the



FIG. 1.—PÓLIS BAY.

south of the site and the débris of undercliff on the north. The sea lies to the east and the entrance to the site on the north is blocked by fallen rocks (Fig. 3). Its position with regard to the other excavations round

Stavrós in North Ithaca can be seen on the general plan of the area (Fig. 2 of the preceding article); our Fig. 2 shews the steep hill-side round the site.

The cave was accidentally discovered by the proprietor Louisos when digging a pit for a lime-kiln. Schliemann¹ found the excavation in progress in 1864, but did not realize its importance. He published two inscriptions from it, one of which² I have been fortunate enough to recover³ for the Stavrós Museum; it consists of two slabs dedicated to Athena, and Schliemann accepted Louisos' statement that it covered a

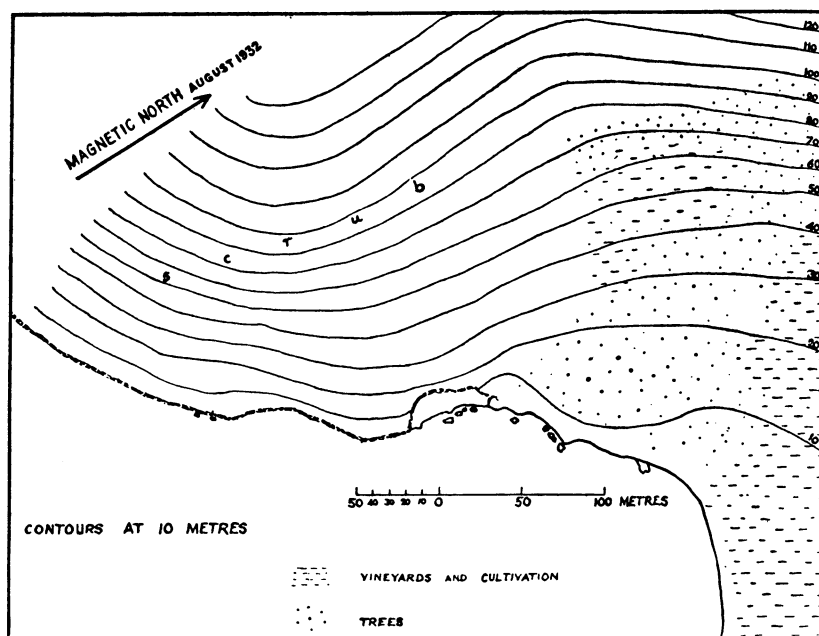


FIG. 2.—PLAN SHEWING CAVE AND ITS SURROUNDINGS. Scale, 1 : 5000.

tomb containing a bronze dagger, a flute inscribed $\iota\alpha\rho\sigma$ ⁴ a late coin of Aigeion, and a skull⁵ in a good state of preservation.

I had several interviews with one of the workmen who took part in Louisos' excavation. Before the present excavation began he described the finding of a complete bronze tripod which had to be melted down to

¹ *Ithaka, der Peloponnes und Troja*, 44 ff.

² *I.G.* IX. 1, 653.

³ Through the kind offices of Mr. K. Petalás, Mayor of Vathy.

⁴ *Ibid.* 655. Actually, of course, these were just the miscellaneous finds in Louisos' hands at the moment.

⁵ I found a skull carefully buried by itself in the disturbed earth of B under half a pithos.

escape seizure, and the son of Mr. Metaxás, Schliemann's host, also saw such a tripod. In the place indicated by the workman as the find spot (in C.I. in Fig. 4) we found the stratification disturbed below sea level, a dated Roman graffito¹ and Corinthian and Mycenaean vases being found together.² There were also considerable fragments of a bronze tripod-cauldron. The workman further described the discovery of a construction above sea-level, the stones³ of which Louisos incorporated in his verandah. Some of them are still there, others are in the possession of his widow.

The second excavation was conducted by Professor Vollgraff in 1904.⁴ The outline of his trench was plainly visible when we started (Fig. 4, plan

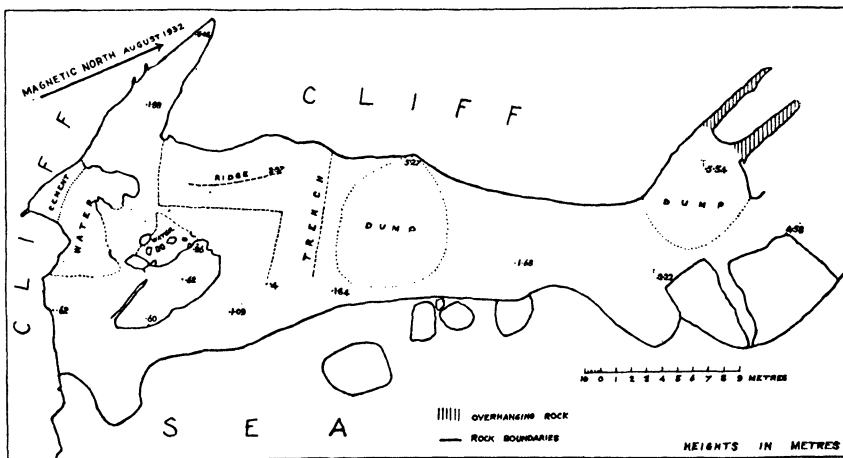


FIG. 3.—PLAN OF THE SITE. Scale, 1 : 500.

and section).⁵ His most important finds at Pólis were the five Mycenaean sherds which established the existence of Mycenaean pottery in Ithaca.

The excavation here described is thus the third on the site. In 1930 removal of the top-soil revealed a stratum of boulders, many of which were removed by blasting the following year; but on the outer edge of the excavation there still remains a thin, curving slab of rock. On the under side of this there appeared in some places a grimy deposit and stalactitic⁶ formations, suggesting the inside of a cave. The size and thinness of this

¹ *I.L.N.* 6 Dec. 1930.

² The only other place where Hellenistic or later pottery was found below sea-level was in D, under an enormous rock which had evidently confused the stratification.

³ These were of very neatly-cut sandstone. Three of them measured respectively 50 × 46 × 7 cm. (groove on three sides), 68 × 65 × 7 cm., 65 × 65 × 7 cm.

⁴ *B.C.H.* 1905, 145 ff.

⁵ These drawings are by Mr. C. A. R. Radford.

⁶ The geological observations and the two general plans (Figs. 2, 3) are by Mrs. G. A. D. Tait.

slab made it unlikely that it can have fallen far without being more broken, and so, judging by its nature and position, it must have formed a low part of the cave near the entrance. The formation and collapse of the cave are explained by the structure of the hillside; this is composed of beds of limestone, probably travertine deposited by flows of volcanic water, dipping at the same angle as the slope of the land (Fig. 2) interbedded with volcanic ash and agglomerate. The latter formations, being here less resistant than the limestone, are an element of weakness, easily eroded to form a cave, and they have caused similar gashes on the opposite side of the bay and elsewhere in Ithaca.

In 1931 C.1 and B.1 were cleared of boulders, but as soon as excavation began, water poured in from the fissures in the porous cliff. It was evident that we were dealing with a stratified site, as more than thirty Mycenaean vases could be reconstructed from C.1, and a good many complete Corinthian vases were found in B.1. In 1932 I had the assistance of Mr. G. A. D. Tait and later of Mr. C. A. R. Radford. With the aid of a pump and dams we succeeded in continuing the excavation and in examining the stratification. Fig. 5 shews two sides of our dams, Fig. 6 fragments of tripods *in situ*, and water pouring past them to the pump from which it was drained.

STRUCTURAL FEATURES BELOW SEA-LEVEL¹ (Fig. 4)

The principal structure on the site is a low wall which ran in a curve from the face of the rock on the west side of the cave to the gravel bank which formed the east side. Near the centre was an external projection 2.10 m. long and 0.60 m. wide, forming a step in front of the entrance through the wall to the higher level within. The base of the foundation was carried down into the accumulated layers of débris to a depth of *ca.* 1.10 m. below datum.² The top of an upper step at the entrance was 0.15 m. below datum, and this was the level of the ground immediately within the wall. Outside the wall the ground level was about 0.80 m. below datum at the base of the steps. The top step had been preserved by a large rock with a flat lower surface, which had fallen onto the step. Between it and the rock there was only a thin accumulation of mud (about 0.10 m. thick), which had washed in after the rock had fallen. Elsewhere the wall nowhere stood above 0.20 m. below datum, while the top of the lower step lay at 0.50 m. below datum. The construction of the wall, with the outer stones bedded horizontally and the inner face on edge, suggests that it was not intended to carry a wall of any great height. The

¹ For this and the following paragraphs on the stratification below datum Mr. Radford is responsible.

² Datum is the point to which the highest tides rose, marked on the cliff face at point X (Fig. 4, plan); all levels are measured from this.

latest sherds found in the foundation trench directly below the wall belong to the end of the fourth century and must antedate the wall.

The second structure was a rough pavement at 0.80 m. below datum (Y on Fig. 4). This was built of irregular undressed stones set in clay.

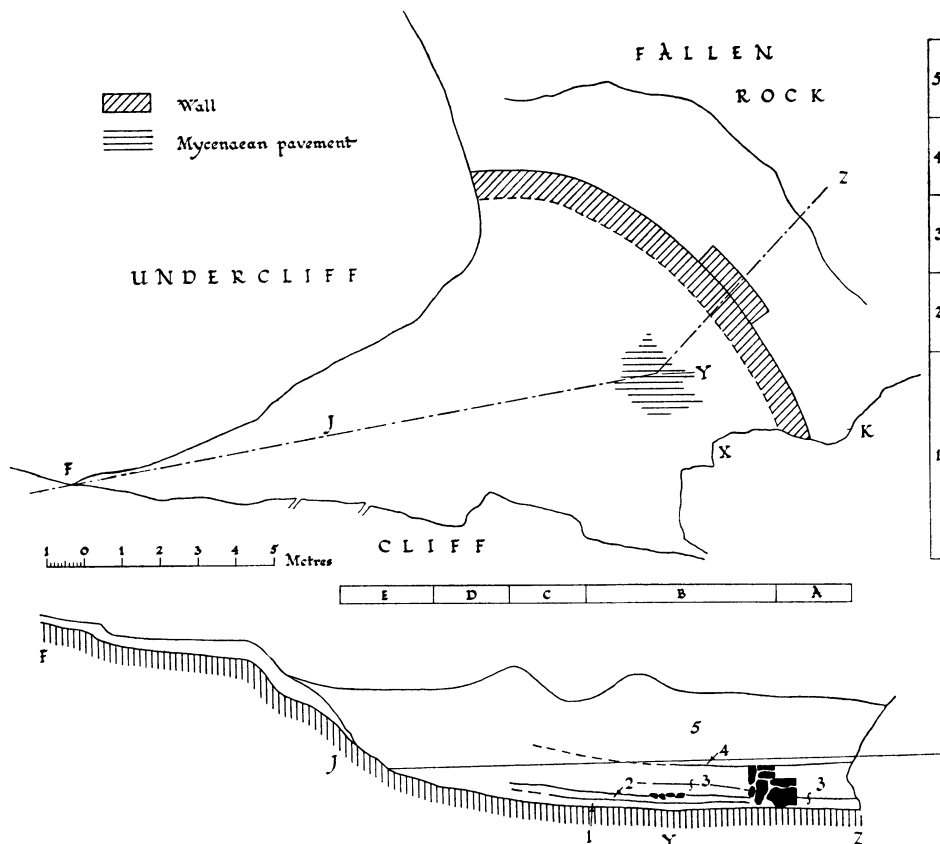


FIG. 4.—PLAN AND SECTION OF THE EXCAVATED AREA.

It lay inside the wall and in the Mycenaean deposit. In no direction was it finished with a regular face, and it seems to have extended beyond the area indicated on the plan, which represents the measurements we were able to take when the character of the structure was ascertained.

DESCRIPTION OF THE STRATIFICATION

A. WITHIN THE RETAINING WALL ALONG THE LINE FYZ

The natural soil consisted of a reddish gravel, lying on the rock, which in places probably formed the cave floor. The natural surface sloped downwards from the back of the cave towards the sea.

E

1. Gravel with small stones and traces of a black deposit. Where it could be carefully examined, this layer contained only rude pottery of early bronze age type and no Mycenaean or other painted wares. It appeared as a thin deposit overlying the natural soil.

2. A yellow, rather stiff clay, mixed with small stones and occupation *débris*. This contained Mycenaean pottery but no recognizable Proto-corinthian or later wares. It overlay the previous deposit wherever we could test the stratification. The rough pavement at 0·80 m. below datum consisted of irregular, undressed stones set into this clay, with a rough surface some 0·10 m. higher.



FIG. 5.—THE EXCAVATION, 1932.



FIG. 6.—TRIPODS *in situ*.

3. A mixture of rubbish, clay, gravel and stone, which contained pottery dating from Geometric times to the fourth century, and many fragments of bronze tripods. This layer extended over most of the area inside the wall. At several points immediately behind the wall there were traces of a stone pavement at a level of about 0·10 m. below sea-level, elsewhere there were traces of a spread of reddish gravel at this level. These traces nowhere extended more than 2 m. from the inner side of the wall. They may represent a pavement contemporary with the building of the wall, while the material immediately below this is the filling used to level up the site. It is, however, clear that the lower part of this stratum represents the accumulation of *débris* which took place during the early Greek period. At one or two places near the back of the wall there were traces of floor-level between the top of the Mycenaean stratum and the pavement level, contemporary with the erection of the wall, a thin layer of pebbles at about 0·60 m. below datum. Allowing for the natural slope of the ground,

this would very well suit the level of the pavement outside the retaining wall, and attributed to the sixth century (see below).

4. A sooty deposit from 0.03 to 0.05 m. deep, was observed in C₃, in C₂, in B, and round the big rock south of D.

5. Upon, and sometimes, in this lay the remains of the fallen cave.¹

B. OUTSIDE THE RETAINING WALL

Natural soil as above.

1-2. The prehistoric levels were not found outside the wall.

3. Similar to the corresponding level inside the wall except that it lay directly on natural soil. At 0.80 m. below datum there were traces of a small pavement on which Corinthian aryballoi were resting. This may represent a sixth-century floor, but the stratification was here disturbed by the retaining wall, under which fourth-century vases were found on natural soil. A thick deposit of ash was packed against the outer face of the retaining wall. On either side of the entrance, where it reached a depth of 0.50 m., it contained two tripods (nos. 6 and 9), which may once have stood one on each side of the steps. Tripods 3 and 7 lay across the wrecked temenos wall; it was impossible to ascertain their relation to the black deposit (see below) that overlay the wall, and they may have been still standing in position at the top of the wall when the roof fell in.

4. The black layer lay evenly in C₃, over and outside the wall, and extended below the slab of rock. It is the kind of deposit which forms on the floors of caves, and must have accumulated in Hellenistic and Roman times. As it was entirely free from sherds, the sea was probably already encroaching² and making the front of the cave uninhabitable.

5. The curved slab of rock lay directly on this layer in some places, in others the sea had washed in pebbles and mud.

It is worth noting that the earliest sherds, belonging to the Early Bronze Age, were found at 1.40 m. below sea-level.

There is a local belief that part of the cave lies buried beneath the undercliff, but traces of occupation come to an end before the undercliff on the north is reached. All the holes in the cliffs round about have been examined with negative results (Fig. 3). A small quantity of Middle Bronze Age pottery, including a wish-bone³ handle was found in a trench called P, first hole, near the north corner of the bay.

HISTORY OF THE SITE

Early Bronze Age.

The stratification shews a pre-Mycenaean occupation of the cave, but not much of this area could be examined separately. The part tested contained sherds from pithoi of Early Helladic fabric, but similar sherds

¹ See p. 47 above. ² Cf. *B.S.A.* xxxiii 19-20. ³ Cf. *B.S.A.* xxvii, Pl. III *a, b, 7*.

are also associated with the Mycenaean layer above. The most specific find from the layer is, therefore, the handle of an incised tankard,¹ to be dated at the end of the Early Bronze Age. A considerable amount of unlevigated Early Bronze Age pottery was found at the depth of the layer, and also in other parts of the site. One painted sherd may be of neolithic date. Some peculiarities² may indicate contacts with more northerly regions.

Middle Bronze Age.

No occupation layer could be identified with this period, but there are fragments of about fifteen vases of Minyan and matt-painted pottery from various parts of the site. Several other fragments can be attributed to the Middle Bronze Age on the evidence of pottery from a site at Astakós in Akarnania.

Mycenaean Period.

No stratigraphic divisions could be distinguished in this period. There are not more than one or two sherds of L.H. III *a* pottery, but there is a great deal of L.H. III *b* and L.H. III *c*³ pottery. A few L.H. III *b* vases may have been imported, but nearly all the rest were probably made locally.⁴ Human bones were found in the deposit, but it was not possible to observe their disposition. The paved area⁵ suggests that the deposit may be votive, and a later inscription to Odysseus⁶ makes it reasonable to connect the chain of offerings at the shrine with him.⁷

Protogeometric to Geometric.

Dedications in Protogeometric times are very few, and there may have been a break in the occupation here; but in the Geometric age the popularity of the shrine at Aetos did not prevent offerings being made at Pólis. Bits of perhaps one hundred Geometric vases have been found, though they cannot compare with the deposit at Aetos in interest and variety. The most imposing dedications of this period are the bronze tripod-cauldrons (see Pls. 10–17, Figs. 14–17). For the first time it is possible to reconstruct a complete tripod with certainty (No. 9 in the catalogue of bronzes, Fig. 17). There are pieces of at least twelve tripods,

¹ Cf. Dörpfeld, *Alt Olympia* Pl. 22 nos. 3, 7.

² These will be discussed later.

³ See *B.S.A.* xxxii, 222.

⁴ The clay of modern tiles made at Pélos, further North along this coast, is not dissimilar.

⁵ See p. 50 above.

⁶ See p. 54 below and Fig. 7.

⁷ Plutarch (*Quaestiones Graecae* 14) states that yearly sin-offerings were paid by the relations of the suitors to Odysseus, but that the payment was later transferred to Telemachos. The tale has a respectable source (Arist. *Ἰθ. Πολ.*), and such dues would no doubt have been paid at this shrine.

many of them very beautiful. There is also a handle which cannot be mated with a leg, and there is the tripod said to have been found by Louísos. How can we account for the presence of all these elaborate tripods in a little sea-side shrine? I suggest that they may be dedications to Odysseus, possibly by victors at the Odysseia,¹ like the tripods found at Olympia, Argos, Delphi and Delos.² Their existence would have been enough to account for Homer's story that Odysseus brought thirteen tripods with him from Phaiacia, and hid them in a cave near his landing-place on Ithaca.³ The fact that one of the tripods (No. 3, Pl. 11A, Fig. 15) was on wheels provides a further link with Homer.⁴ The description of the tripods in the *Odyssey* and *Iliad* can hardly have been derived from the earliest traditional form of the poems, since the earliest known ornamental tripod-lebes is protogeometric.⁵

A terracotta geometric sphinx belongs to this period. She must have stood at least 0.50 m. high and is, I believe, unique in Greece. A decided turn of head, body and shoulders may mean that she is one of a pair.

There are indications of influence from East Greece during this period, and Mr. M. Robertson tells me that this observation is confirmed by evidence at Aetós.

Protocorinthian and Corinthian, 700–550 B.C.

Traces of pavement inside the wall at 0.60 m. below sea level and outside at 0.80 m. may be connected with this period. In the seventh century, dedications continue in a thin stream till the last quarter, when there is a spate of Corinthian vases, which continues till the middle of the sixth century. One plate and a kotyle were valuable objects, the rest are small, cheap little vases, but there is a great number of them. An interesting lid and fragments of perhaps a dozen other Rhodian vases continue the Rhodian connection and there is one vase which Payne thought Laconian.

Sixth to Fourth Century B.C.

In the sixth century, Attic vases begin to be imported and continue, at any rate, till the end of the fourth century. There is a good deal of black glaze pottery found mostly under or round the wall. The best works of art of this period are the terracottas. A local industry seems to have sprung up in the sixth century and to have continued until the Roman period. No doubt foreign imports assisted its development. There is one terracotta from Rhodes, besides a beautiful Corinthian sphinx. In the fifth century there is a pleasant relief of Paris and the goddesses. Masks

¹ The evidence for games in Ithaca is given on p. 54 below.

² See *Evolution*, p. 114 below.

³ *Od.* viii 390–1, xiii 13–4 and 362 ff.

⁴ *Il.* xviii 373 ff. Hephaistos worked also for the Phaiacians, see *Od.* vii 92.

⁵ *A.A.* 1935, 286 Fig. 15. See *Evolution*, p. 101 below.

begin to be dedicated in the full sixth century, and they are a flourishing industry from the fifth century until Hellenistic times. An ivory statuette of the resting Herakles must be dated after Myron's Herakles, but it is uncertain how long after.

Third Century B.C. to First Century A.D.

The foundation of the wall is to be dated not earlier than 300 B.C., and marks a reconstruction of the sanctuary. It cut through an earlier deposit, and must have carried a wall¹ defining the temenos. Offerings dating from Hellenistic to Roman times were found at the back of the cave and at a higher level, perhaps on account of a rise of sea-level.

There is a certain amount of 'West slope'² ware and a good many 'Megarian' bowls. A 'West slope' plate, dated by Mr. H. Thompson to the last quarter of the third century, is our earliest inscribed dedication to the nymphs, and there are two others. Some terracotta reliefs can also be connected with the nymphs, and it is possible to regard a 'cave relief' as a picture of the renovated sanctuary.³ There are some fragments of about a hundred female masks⁴ shewing some development of type; they are evidently local products, and may be provisionally dated from the second to the first century B.C. On one of these (Fig. 7) is scratched εὐχὴν Ὀδυσσεῖ, and in another direction [ὁ δαίνα ἀνέθ]η[κε]ν; "Votive offering to Odysseus, so and so dedicated it."⁵

The masks denote a period of popularity of the shrine, and an indirect commentary is supplied by the Magnesian inscription⁶ which records the answer of the Ithacesians to an invitation to the games of Artemis Leukophryene instituted in 206 B.C.⁷ They invite the Magnesians to their games, the Odysseia, and order that the inscription be set up in the Odysseion,⁸ perhaps this very shrine, the games⁹ no doubt being held in the small plain outside.

¹ See p. 48 above.

² See Thompson, *Hesperia* iii 438.

³ Cf. the marble reliefs from Vári (*A.J.A.* 1903, Pls. iii-viii).

⁴ See Vollgraff, *B.C.H.* 1905, 148, Fig. 11; 149, Fig. 12. Discussed in the catalogue of terra-cottas.

⁵ Prof. M. N. Tod tells me that the form of the letters suits the date attributed to the masks. He also suggested this translation.

⁶ O. Kern, *Inscriben von Magnesia am Mäander* no. 36.

⁷ *Op. cit.* p. 13.

⁸ The place of assembly from which this inscription is dated was called the Odysseion (line 1.2), but we do not know if it is the same shrine, or if there was a separate building.

⁹ Ithaca is a possible provenience for a victory dedication on a disc in the British Museum belonging to the sixth century (*I.G.* IX, 1, 649; better, *B.M. Inscr.* 952). It must come from one of the four islands and Kephallenia is excluded by the use of M for san (see *I.G.*, IX, 1, 610). Homer calls the Ithacesians Kephallenians (*Il.* ii 631), and as far as our knowledge goes, this inscription would suit the alphabet of Ithaca. See *I.G.* ix 1653, and vase inscriptions at Aetós to be published by Mr. Robertson.

After the Megarian bowls the dedications become fewer, but a tourist like Epaphroditos¹ still found it worth while to visit the shrine. Four sherds may be imported Arretine. Finds die out towards the end of the

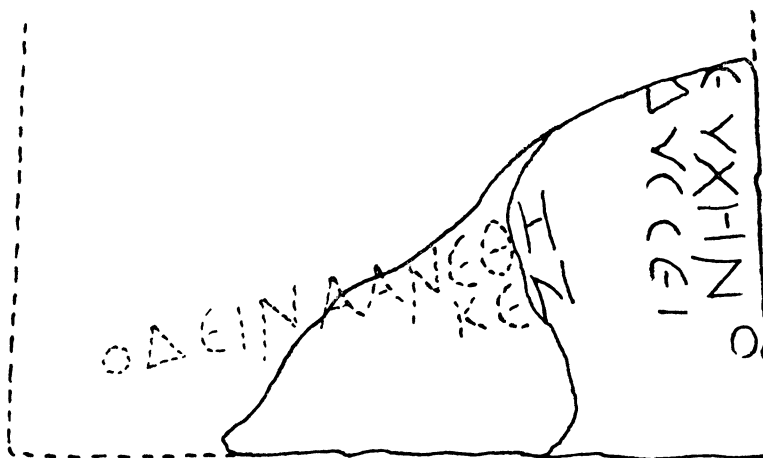


FIG. 7.—INSCRIBED MASK. Scale, 1 : 1.

first century A.D., except for a few doubtful scraps. After this date earthquake or disintegration brought about the fall of the cave.

Some human bones in the upper layers of the site may be attributed to burials made after the abandonment of the sanctuary.

There is evidence for the worship of the following deities at this small

¹ See *I.L.N.* 6 Dec. 1930.

but crowded shrine: the names of Athena and Hera can be read on the seventh-century inscription found by Louísos;¹ there are inscriptions to the nymphs and nymph-reliefs; about thirty small masks represent Artemis with bow and quiver; lastly, on a female mask, there is the dedication to Odysseus.²

The shrine at Pólis was of at least local importance in Mycenaean, Geometric, archaic and Hellenistic times, and it is reasonable to connect this importance with the Odyssey.

CATALOGUE OF METAL OBJECTS

I. BRONZE GEOMETRIC TRIPOD-CAULDRONS

Classification.

Furtwängler's classification of the tripod-cauldrons found at Olympia³ is chiefly based on their decoration. A revised classification has now become necessary, for a tripod found at Ithaca (no. 3, see p. 58 below) combines characteristics of Furtwängler's classes I and III. Therefore his class III is to be derived from class I, and not from class II, which is shewn by the style of its figurines to be later than his class III. I have attempted a revised classification,⁴ with the aid of the new evidence, for at Ithaca several handles were associated with legs. It is chiefly based on the section and size of legs and handles, and on the style of the figurines attached to them. It may be summarized as follows:

The series begins with small, simple tripods, (*e.g.* *Ithaca* nos. 1, 2; Pl. 10, Fig. 14) which resemble a Mycenaean tripod⁵ found at Mycenae in 1876 and two Protogeometric clay tripods⁶ at Athens. It continues with tripods at Olympia and Delphi which differ from *Ithaca* nos. 1, 2 only in being larger. It ends with tripods which have large ornate legs, with a double T section and ornamented with panels (*Ithaca* no. 11; Pl. 17). These are accompanied by handles with a flat section and light open-work decoration (*e.g.* *Olympia* no. 641). Other tripod legs and handles have been arranged in the series according to their size and section and to the style of their decoration. The dates suggested are conjectural.

Cast Tripod-Cauldrons Class I, 1000–800 B.C.

Low tripods like *Ithaca* no. 1, and larger tripods of the same type. Legs with simple sections, handles with round sections. At the end of the period flat handles are found. *Ithaca* nos. 1–6 (Fig. 19). This class corresponds to Furtwängler's class I.

¹ See p. 46 above.

² See p. 54 above.

³ *Olympia* IV 75 ff.

⁴ I have dealt with this subject in greater detail in *Evolution*, pp. 79 ff. below.

⁵ Found by Schliemann. *Stais Δελτ.* 1916, παράρτημα, 82: below, pp. 76, 77, Fig. 1a.

⁶ *A.A.* 1935, 286, Fig. 15: below, p. 77, Fig. 1b.

Cast Tripod-Cauldrons, Class 2. 800–750 B.C.

Legs with spreading and complex sections, handles with flat sections. *Ithaca* nos. 7–9 (Figs. 16, 17, 19).

Cast Tripod-Cauldrons, Class 3. 775–725 B.C.

Legs with hollow rectangular or double T sections, light flat handles. *Ithaca* nos. 10, 11 (Pls. 10c, 17a, b, Fig. 19).

Classes 2 and 3 correspond to Furtwängler's class III.

Hammered Tripods. 750–700 B.C.

Strips of thin bronze with chased patterns. *Ithaca* no. 14 (Pl. 17c). These correspond to Furtwängler's class II. They may not be tripod-cauldrons.

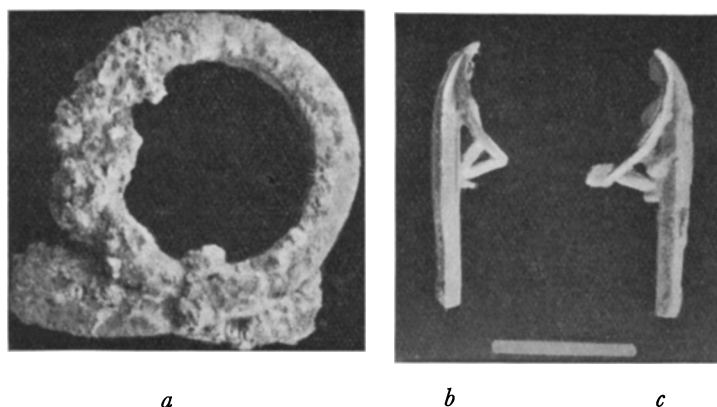


FIG. 8.—TRIPOD FRAGMENTS BEFORE CLEANING. *a*, *c*, No. 1; *b*, No. 2.
Scale, *a*, 1 : 2; *b*, *c*, 1 : 7.

Tripod-cauldrons are closely connected with the national festivals, the figurines attached to them shew few traces of foreign influences, and no tripod-cauldron has yet been found outside Greece.

Diagrammatic reconstructions of the principal pieces will be found in Figs. 14–17¹; sections of legs and handles in Fig. 19; sections of cauldron rims in Fig. 18 *a*–*c*.

(*a*) *Cast.*

1 (*a*). Pl. 10c and Fig. 8c. Height 0.2 m., width 0.027 m.² Complete leg with a plate, which has four rivets with caps. Two struts and a point.

1 (*b*). Pl. 10a, *b*; Fig. 8a. Diameter 0.074 m., width 0.11 m. Vertical ring-handle,³ with a rectangular attachment-plate; rounded section broad below (Fig.

¹ By Mr. P. de Jong.

² The measurements are taken from just below the struts.

³ See Mr. Davies' chemical analysis, p. 73 below.

19); rope decoration. When found there was a lump of metal on the bottom of the handle (Fig. 8) which has since broken away, leaving a hole (Pl. 10a). This lump must have been constructional, and Mr. de Jong has reconstructed a loop on the analogy of the tripod from Mycenae reconstructed by Stais.¹

1 (c). Fragment of cauldron rim 0.01 m. thick; triangular section, cf. sections of rims (Fig. 18). Position: C.2, 0.40–80 m. below datum.

Reconstruction (Fig. 14b). Diameter of cauldron 0.27 m., depth 0.135 m. These measurements are given by the curve of the leg plate. The unshaded parts are conjectural. The rivets shewn belong to the leg.

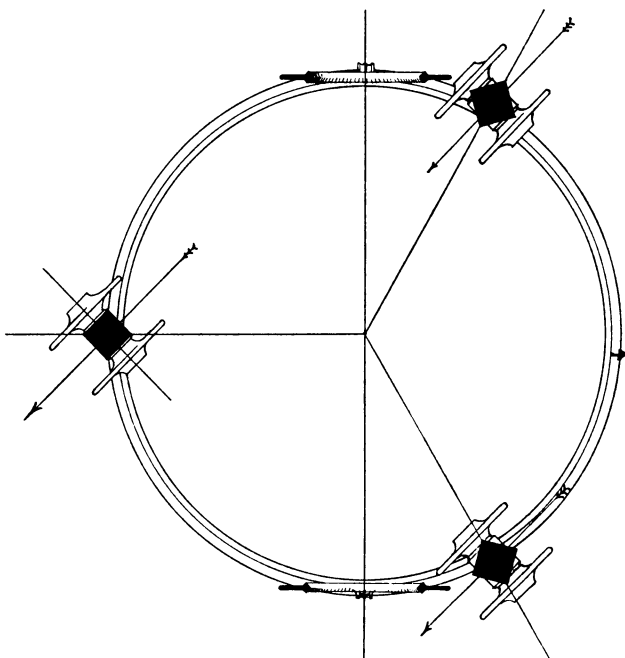


FIG. 9.—DIAGRAMMATIC PLAN OF TRIPOD, No. 3. Scale C, 1 : 10.

It is not certain that (b) belongs to (a). 1 (a) is so like 2 that they must have belonged to a pair of tripods, and it seems inevitable, as all three were found together, that the handle must have belonged to one or the other.²

2. Pl. 10d and Fig. 8b. Length preserved 0.21 m., width 0.03 m. Leg (end broken). Slightly more sturdy than 1 (a); rivets lost. Position: as no. 1.

Reconstruction (Fig. 14a). Handle supplied from Tripod 1. Diameter of cauldron, 0.28 m.; depth 0.14 m.

3 (a). Pls. 11, 14, 15, and Figs. 9, 15. Height 0.91 m. (with wheel, 3 (d) below, 0.96 m.), width at top, 0.04 m., at foot 0.05 m. Square section. The caps of the rivets are enormous, and there are layers of thin bronze between them and the

¹ See pp. 56 above, 77 Fig. 1a below.

² For the loop cf. the Protogeometric tripod from the Kerameikos and the Stais tripod (see p. 56 above); for the general shape, Evans, *Prehistoric Tombs of Knossos* Fig. 38.

plate. This probably indicates a succession of new vessels, each leaving a skin behind. Three very tall struts, the last ending in a bull's head with slightly damaged horns and well-moulded eyes (Pl. 15*a*). Small lengths of applied wire from a tangential spiral decoration on the top of the leg (Pl. 14*d*). The leg expands below and is slightly twisted. It carries an iron rod which fits the hub of the small bronze wheel (*d*) (Pl. 14*e*, Fig. 10*b*).

3 (*b*). Pl. 13*a*. Diameter 0.215 m., width 0.036 m., width of strap 0.036 m., Vertical ring-handle, ornamented with four plain fillets. Narrow strap, two broken stays. At the top are two large rivet-holes with a break between them. To the right is a break which exactly fits the base of the man no. 15 (Pl. 16). He would, however, be standing on the slope of the handle, and Mr. P. de Jong hesitated to place him in this position. He has, however, put the horse, no. 16 (Pl. 15*d*, below) found with no. 15 in the reconstruction (Fig. 15).

3 (*c*). One piece of rim belongs to this tripod, perhaps also two others (Fig. 18*a*). Leg and handle were found still in position on the rim of the cauldron.

3 (*d*). Pl. 14*e* and Fig. 10*b*. Diameter 0.124 m., diameter of hub 0.032 m. Wheel¹ with an iron rod through the hub. It fits on to the rod which goes through 3 (*a*). Two of the four spokes have been mended.

Position: outside the temenos walls,² B.2, 0.40–0.85 m. below datum. Fig. 6 shews the handle and the top of the leg *in situ* and part of 7 (*a*, 1) appearing in between.

Reconstruction (Fig. 15). Diameter of cauldron 0.64 m., depth 0.275 m. The handle and leg were found attached. All the wheels must run on the same axis, so that the other two legs must have had a bigger twist than the one we have. The dark part of the plan on Fig. 9 shews the position of the legs at the foot. It will be clear from this plan that two handles opposite each other on the diameter of a cauldron must each be close to a leg. If three handles have to be accommodated, symmetry demands that they be arranged either on the top of the legs or exactly between them.³ Wherever we have evidence, all extant tripod-cauldrons had two handles.

4. Fig. 10*a*. Height 0.14 m., width 0.042 m. Fragment at the foot of a large leg. In front was fastened a bronze bar,⁴ in a hole made after casting. Its purpose may be to attach a lion's foot. Position: C.3, 1.20 m. below datum.

5. Fig. 10*c*. Height 0.099 m., width 0.034 m. Another fragment probably also from the foot of a leg. Solid section, ridge down the front. A bronze bar had been inserted behind, in a hole made after casting and fitted with a bronze wad. This tripod may have been repaired by bars set between the legs. Position: C.3, 0.80–1.20 m. below datum.

6 (*a*). Pl. 12*b* and Fig. 16*a*. Height 0.75 m., width 0.044 m. Complete leg, broken below the one strut. It was attached to the cauldron by five rivets. The top is decorated by fillets. Part of rim remains.

6 (*b*). Pls. 13*c*, 15*b*. Diameter 0.21 m., width 0.039 m., width of strap 0.045–0.042 m. Solid, vertical ring-handle, decorated by an irregular zig-zag. Above, a horse of a heavy cart-horse type, front legs separated, hind legs run together, long

¹ A similar wheel fits a tripod-leg from Palaikastro (Candia museum Nos. 848, 898; see Bosanquet, *B.S.A.* xi p. 307, No. 7; also below *Evolution* Pls. 19, 4 and 20, 5).

² See p. 56 above.

³ Cf. Winnefeld, *Milet*, Band I, Heft ii 90, Pls. xix, xx.

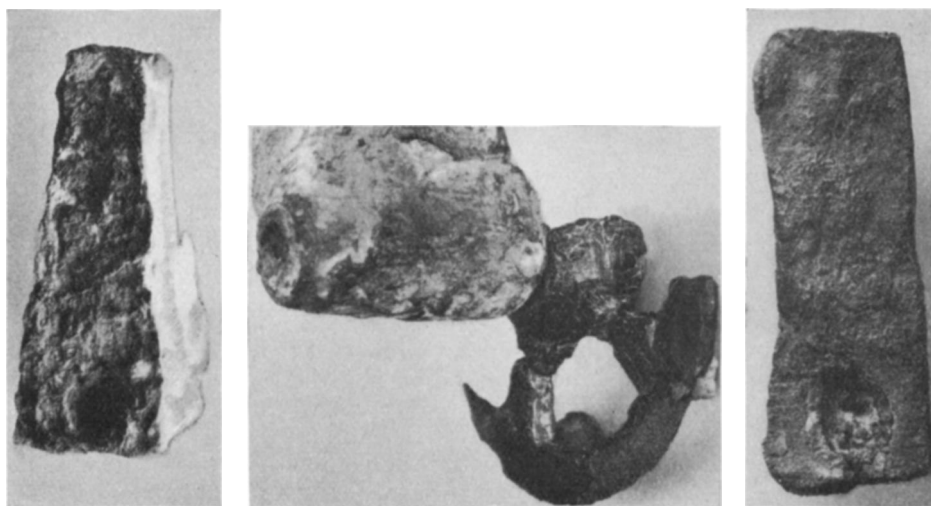
⁴ Cf. Candia museum no. 1336, from Palaikastro.

tail melting into the rim; bullet-eyes, open mouth, mane. Strap has a rivet at the foot. Plate had two stays, and two rivets. If the strap is set vertically, the horse is off the middle. There is, however, no mark on the rim to indicate a groom. Inside the rim at the foot three faint marks which fit the three legs of bull¹ no. 18 (Pl. 14*a*). The handle and leg were found together but not attached.

6 (*c*). Fig. 18*b*. Fragment of rim fitting the rivets at the top of the leg. Position: C.3, 0.60–0.80 m. below sea-level.

Reconstruction (Fig. 16*b*). Diameter of cauldron 0.56 m., depth 0.28 m.

7 (*a*). Pls. 11*b*, 12*a*, *c*, Fig. 11. Height 0.82 m., width 0.05 m. Complete leg with two struts. Front decorated with spirals between two fillets on either side.



a *b* *c*
FIG. 10.—ENDS OF TRIPOD-LEGS. *a*, No. 4; *b*, No. 9; *c*, No. 5.
Scale: *a*, 1 : 2; *b*, 4 : 5; *c*, 2 : 3.

7 (*a*.1). Height 0.43 m. Foot of a leg. It shews that the bend on (*a*) is accidental. Position: B.2, 0.40–0.85 m. below datum.

7 (*b*). Pl. 12*a* and Fig. 11. Diameter 0.22 m., width 0.035 m. Upper half of a vertical handle.² Decoration, two pierced zig-zags between nicked, double fillets. Cast horse,³ slimmer than that on no. 6. The mark on the rim in front of it (Fig. 11) suggests a groom, and the horse seems to be pulling back against the rein. Leg and handle found together. Position: ⁴ B.2, 0.20–0.60 m. below sea-level.

Reconstruction (Fig. 16*b*). Diameter of cauldron 0.58 m., depth 0.29 m.

¹ On the inside of a handle at Delphi (*Delphes* no. 214) are the feet of an animal, probably a bull.

² See the chemical analysis, p. 73 below.

³ For horses on this kind of handle cf. Ithaca no. 9 and *Olympia* no. 640 (that horse too pulls back).

⁴ See p. 51 above.

8. Fig. 16*c*. Height 0.222 m.; another fragment which does not join, height 0.165 m., width 0.05 m. Leg, cruciform in section, front decorated with concentric spirals, each of which faces a zig-zag, all between fillets; three struts, last ends like No. 7. Position: C.2, 0.80–1.20 m. below datum.

*Reconstruction*¹ (Fig. 16*c*). Diameter of cauldron 0.70 m., depth 0.32 m.

9 (a). Pls. 11*c*, 12*d*, 14*c* and Fig. 17. Height 0.90 m., width 0.058 m. Complete leg, with two struts and an expanding end.² Spreading section. Attached to the cauldron by five conical-headed rivets; part of the rim still in position. The foot is damaged.

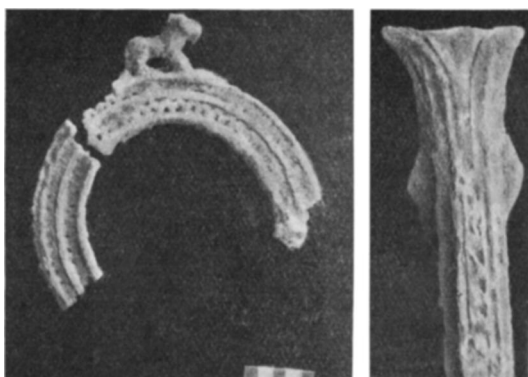


FIG. 11.—TRIPOD, NO. 7, BEFORE CLEANING.
Scale, 1 : 6.

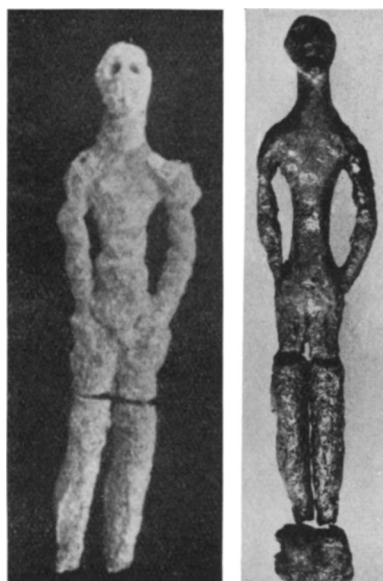


FIG. 12.—STATUETTE, NO. 15.
Scale C, 1 : 2.

9 (a.1). Pl. 17*e*. Height 0.617 m. Rounded end and adjoining part of another leg. The last 4 cm. of the sides are undecorated.

9 (a.2–3). The tips of the other leg plates.³

9 (b). Pl. 13*b*, *d*. Diameter 0.24 m., width 0.04 m., width of strap 0.045 m. Vertical ring-handle, slightly larger than 7 (b), but similar. Horse slighter (Pl. 15*c*), better bred, features more clearly defined; open mouth; pulling back against the rein, well off the middle of the handle; cast with the handle, legs a solid block. Strap has three nicked, double fillets. Side struts in position. Plate fastened to the rim with two rivets. When found both handle and leg were attached to the rim (Pl. 14*c*). On the end of the strip of rim the rivet-hole of the next leg just shews. This gives one-third of the circumference, so that the reconstruction is

¹ For the section cf. *Delphes* no. 219, *Olympia* no. 629, inv. 3895, 2096 in Berlin.

² This has been nicked so that it looks like a flower.

³ See the chemical analysis, p. 73 below.

certain. In the other tripods the diameter deduced from the curve of the leg plate, checked by the curve of the handle-strap, is liable to an error of about 3 cm.

9 (c). Fig. 18c gives a section of the rim. Position: B.2, 0.30–0.70 m. below datum.

Reconstruction (Fig. 17). Diameter 0.668 m., depth 0.31 m. The extant part of rim is shaded. We have here reconstructed a groom, on the analogy of *Delphes* nos. 233, 234. He may have been as tall as the statuette *Delphes* no. 23, the later statuettes tending to be taller.

10. Pl. 10e. Height 0.166 m., width 0.07 m. Fragment of leg broken off below the struts. Double T section. In front ten grooves, on side four grooves. Position: C.2, 0.040–0.80 m. below datum.

11. Pl. 17a, b. Height 0.185 m., width 0.074 m. Piece of a panelled tripod-leg,¹ broken at the panel. Fragment of strut behind: panel² destroyed, zig-zag on each side of it. Position: C.2, 0.40–0.80 m. below datum.

12. Pl. 17f. Handle X. Diameter 0.216 m., width 0.042 m. Two worn and adjoining fragments of a vertical flat handle. Decoration, three notches. Position: C.3, 0.70–0.90 m. below datum.

13. Pl. 17d. Height 0.16 m., width 0.03 m., thickness 0.0075 m. Strip of bronze with a double curve. At the edge, nicked fillets; down the centre, stamped concentric circles. Uncertain use.³ Rivet at one end. Position: C.3, 0–1 m. below datum.

13 (a). Length of plate 0.064 m., width 0.016 m., height of rivets 0.038 m. Three rivets on a plate, possibly belonging to a tripod of the Italian type.⁴ Position: C.3, 0.20–0.70 m. below datum.

(b) *Hammered.*

14. Pl. 17c. Height 0.22 m., width 0.042 m. Thin strip of hammered bronze, the end bent over. The original surface has disappeared except in one corner. It was chased with a double zig-zag at the edges; down the centre, 'running dog.' It may have been part of a hammered tripod, but lacks the tangential circles always present at Olympia. Position: C.3, 0.80–1.20 m. below datum.

2. BRONZE FIGURINES FROM TRIPODS

(a). *Human.*

15. Pl. 16, Fig. 12. Height about 0.13 m. Bearded male. Legs broken above the knee, and at the ankles. The base belongs, but does not fit. It was wrapped round the edge of some object, and fits a hole in the handle of tripod no. 3. Contours much worn. The man is standing with feet together and hands down, a rare attitude among early statuettes.⁵ He has a distinct twist of head and legs

¹ See the chemical analysis, p. 73 below.

² Cf. *Delphes* nos. 241–243, Waldstein, *Argive Heraeum* no. 2221.

³ Legs of Italian tripods and other furniture are made of somewhat similar strips, cf. Randall MacIver, *Villanovans and Early Etruscans*, pl. 21.

⁴ *Memoirs of the American Academy in Rome* iii pl. 56, from the Bernardini tomb.

⁵ Female figures with this attitude are Athens Nat. Mus. 15150 (De Ridder, *Acr.* no. 771) and the Dipylon ivories (Kunze *A.M.* 1930 pls. v–viii). The contours of *Ithaca* no. 15 may have been like those of another statuette from the Acropolis (no. 692 Zervos, *L'Art en Grèce*, nos. 69–72).

which would be explained if he were one of a group. He was found near the horse no. 16. Head, long; body and legs fairly well modelled; planes are rather flat. Breasts visible; enormous eye-sockets; mouth and nose indicated; ears rudimentary. The face turns upwards. He belongs to the purely Geometric period and probably to the late ninth century. Position: C.3, 0.70 m. below datum.

(b). *Horses.*

All the Pólis horses have certain characteristics in common—their legs stretch forward, they have long outstretched necks and thin barrels. The general effect is much more lively than most Olympian and Delphic horses. Perhaps they were all accompanied by grooms and pull back against the rein.

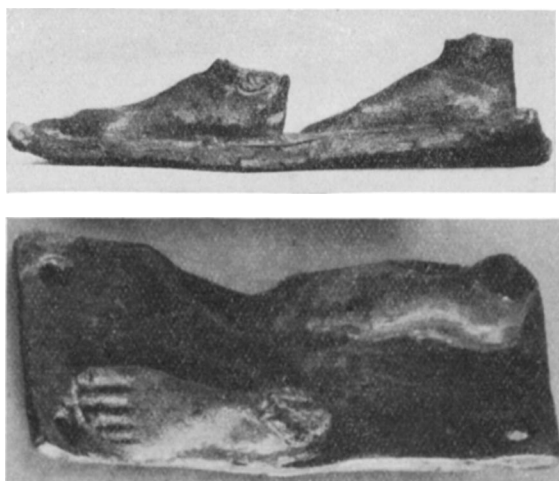


FIG. 13.—STATUETTE-BASE, NO. 20. Scale, 1 : 1.

16. Pl. 15*d*, below. Length 0.09 m., height 0.05 m. Legs and tail broken, surface of nose damaged. Neck abnormally long, nose thin and bent. A little modelling about the flanks. Nicks for the mane. A hole below the tail for the insertion of the genitals. His general style seems to be more primitive than that of the three horses on tripods nos. 6, 7, and 9, and he differs from them in having genitals and clearly divided legs. He was probably cast separately from the handle of tripod no. 3, and riveted and soldered on beside no. 15. Found with no. 15 and probably of the same date.

17. Pl. 15*d*, above. Length 0.085 m., height 0.06 m. Front legs and tail broken, back legs bent forward and broken above the hoofs. Usual attitude. The best developed of the Pólis horses. Barrel thin, but rounded; good crest, ears, eyes, mouth, nicked mane. Above the tail a round and pointed hole, probably for a bird on a stand.¹ Position: C.3, 0.80–1.20 m. below datum.

¹ Cf. *Olympia* no. 216.

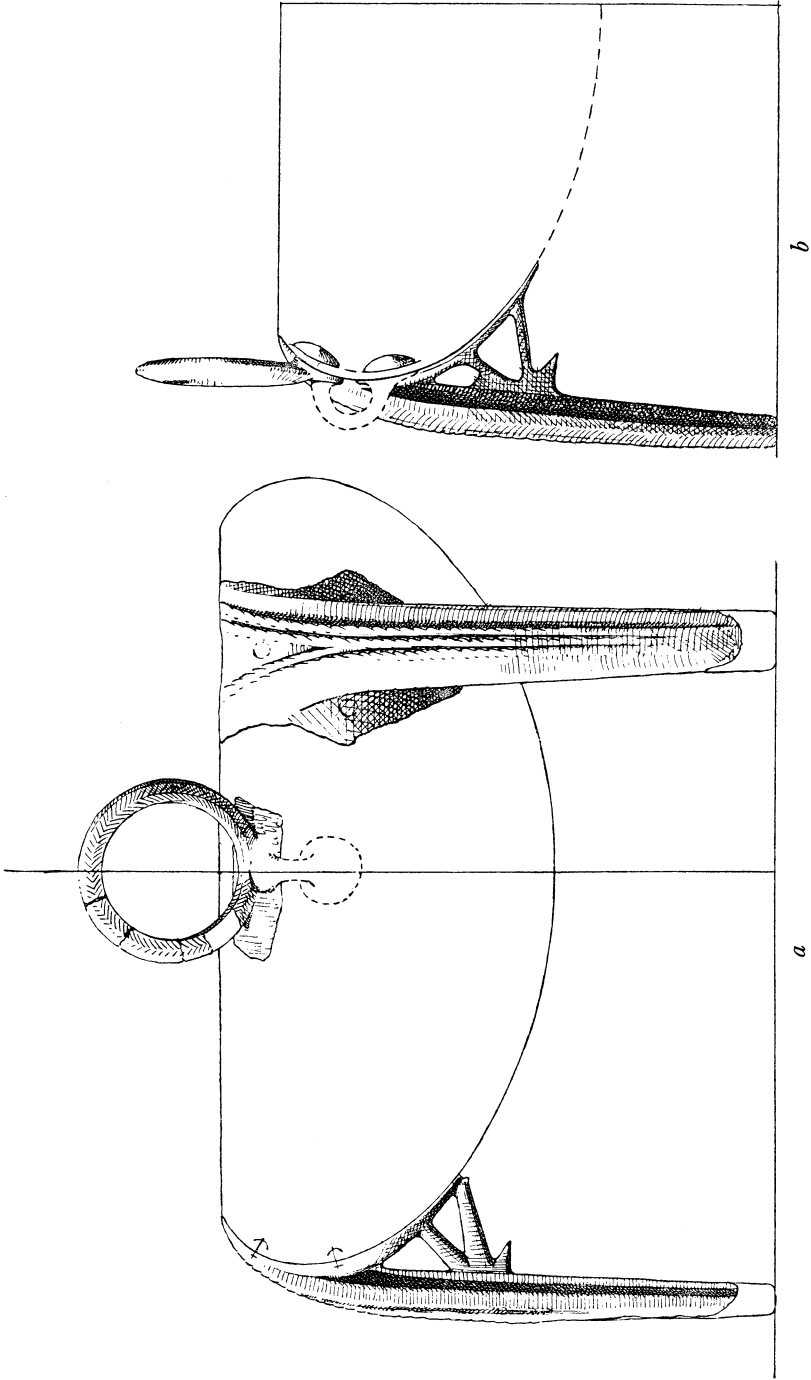


FIG. 14.—RECONSTRUCTION OF TRIPODS. *a*, No. 2; *b*, No. 1. Scale, 1 : 3.

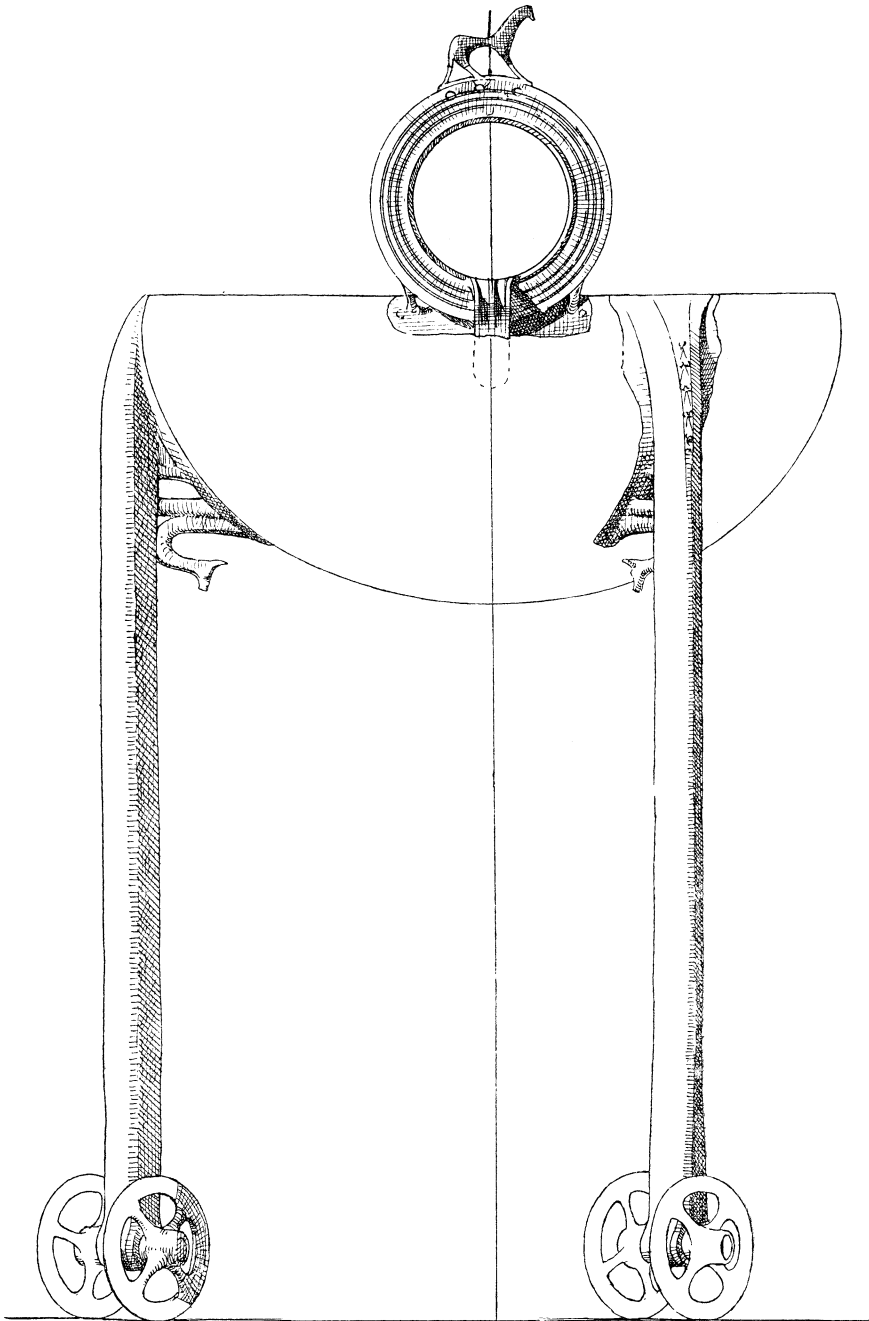


FIG. 15.—RECONSTRUCTION OF TRIPOD, No. 3. Scale, 1 : 7.

F

*(c). Bull.*¹

18. Pls. 13*c*, 14*a*. Length 0·053 m., height 0·028 m. (when found). One leg only is complete. The surface is much damaged, but is preserved on the muzzle and on the back of the head. The feet seem to coincide with faint marks on the inside of the handle 6 (*b*). Position: C.3, 1·20–1·30 m. below datum.

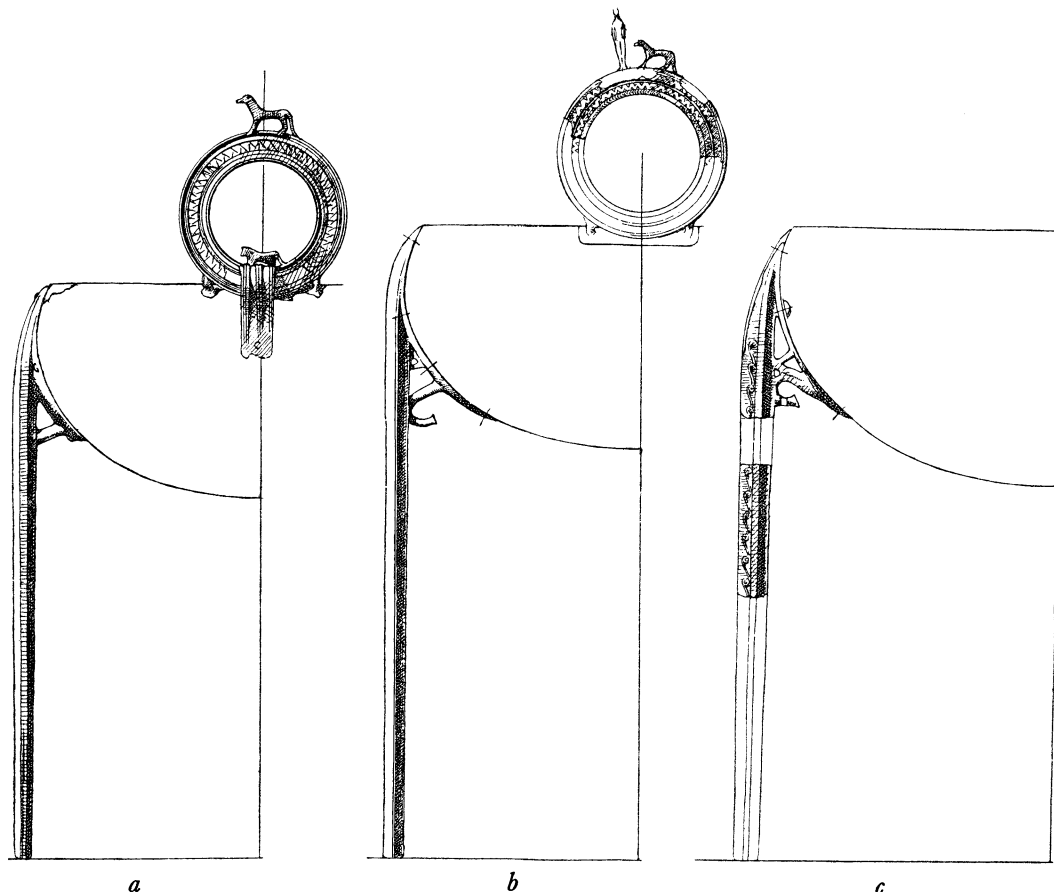


FIG. 16.—RECONSTRUCTION OF TRIPODS. *a*, No. 6; *b*, No. 7; *c*, No. 8.
Scale, 1 : 10.

(d). Pierced disk.

19. Pl. 14*b*. Diameter 0·073 m., width 0·025 m. It may be the handle of a miniature ² tripod, fixed upright by a rivet through the hole. Decorative holes like those of a handle in the Ashmolean Museum,³ but larger. Position: from the wall in B.2.

¹ Cf. *Delphes* no. 161, p. 52, and others; cf. also the hoofs inside handle, no. 214, p. 63.

² Cf. *Olympia* nos. 545, 576, 577.

³ Published in *Evolution* below, p. 84 and Pl. 20, 1.

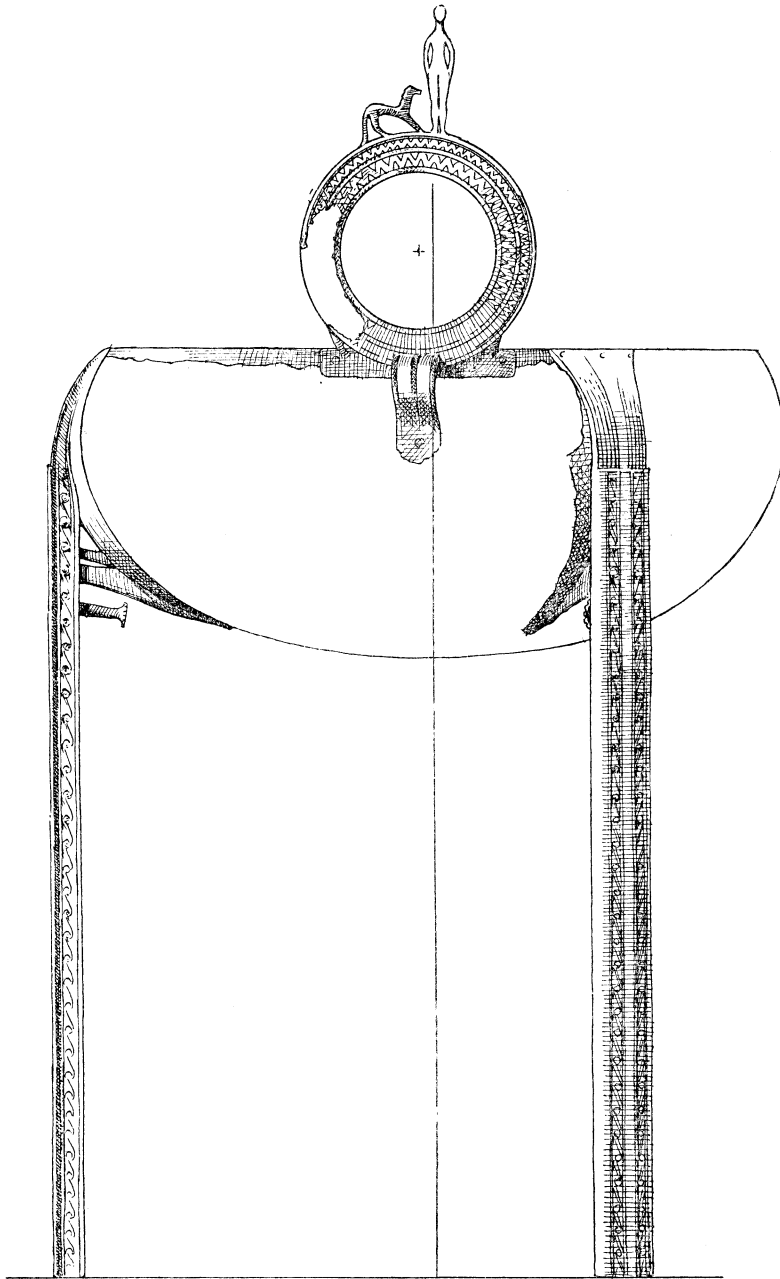


FIG. 17.—RECONSTRUCTION OF TRIPOD, No. 9. Scale, 1 : 8.

(e). Statuette.

20. Fig. 13. Length 0.074 m., width 0.031 m. Base and feet of a statuette broken above the ankles, rivet-holes in the corners. The left foot is well advanced; both feet are quite flat on the ground, the weight evenly distributed between them; the toes are well defined and the little toe is nearly straight. The ankle-bones are denoted by incisions at uneven heights. Date, towards the middle of the sixth century. Position: C.3, 1.20 m. below datum.

3. BRONZE WEAPONS AND TOOLS

Spear-heads (cf. Fig. 20).

There are nine socketed spear-heads. They are brittle, and I have to depend on photographs taken hastily before cleaning. They were mostly found in C.3 and C.2 in a deposit which seems to be purely Hellenic, and none could be stratigraphically connected with the Mycenaean pottery. They all have closed sockets and are comparatively small.¹

21. Total length 0.145 m., length of blade 0.10 m., width (originally) 0.034 m. Long thin blade. Position: C.3, 0.20–0.25 m. below datum.

22. Length 0.149 m., length of blade 0.092 m. (about 0.006 m. now lost), width 0.003 m. Position: as no. 21.

23. Length 0.105 m., length of blade 0.06 m., width 0.24 m. The most complete spear-head. Rivet-hole in the shaft. Shorter and deeper type. For a complete example see no. 5 of the collection of weapons said to be from Pólis (Fig. 20, p. 71 below). Position: C.2, 0.70 m. below datum.

24–29. Similar spear-heads.

Helmets.

There were fragments of helmets, with and without holes for lacing.

Chisel (cf. Fig. 20, 12).

30. Flat chisel. Length 0.126 m., width 0.047 m., thickness 0.008 m. End broken. The deposit in which it was found contained Mycenaean or earlier pottery. It is short and broad, *i.e.* of a mainland ² type. Position: C.1, 1–1.10 m. below datum.

Fibula.

31. Fig. 18e. Length 0.162 m., height 0.051 m. Large arched fibula. Spring of two coils. Pin broken; small rectangular catch-plate, the end bent up. Arch, plain and round in section.³ Position: C.3, 0.85–1.20 m. below datum.

Vases.

Fragments of a good many vases were found.

32. Three pieces of rim of a small bowl with a flaring lip. Position: C.2, 0–0.90 m. below datum.

33. Two pieces of a sharply everted rim, same position.

¹ Contrast those found at Móchlos and in the Shaft Graves (Evans *Shaft Graves and Bee-hive tombs of Mycenae* 39 Figs. 27–8).

² Cf. the chisels found in an E.H. deposit at Eútresis (Goldman *Excavations at Eutresis* Fig. 287).

³ Cf. Blinkenberg, *Fibules grecques et orientales*, Types thessaliens, VI. 3f, from Lindos. This example and the others of class VI are all smaller than the Pólis fibula.

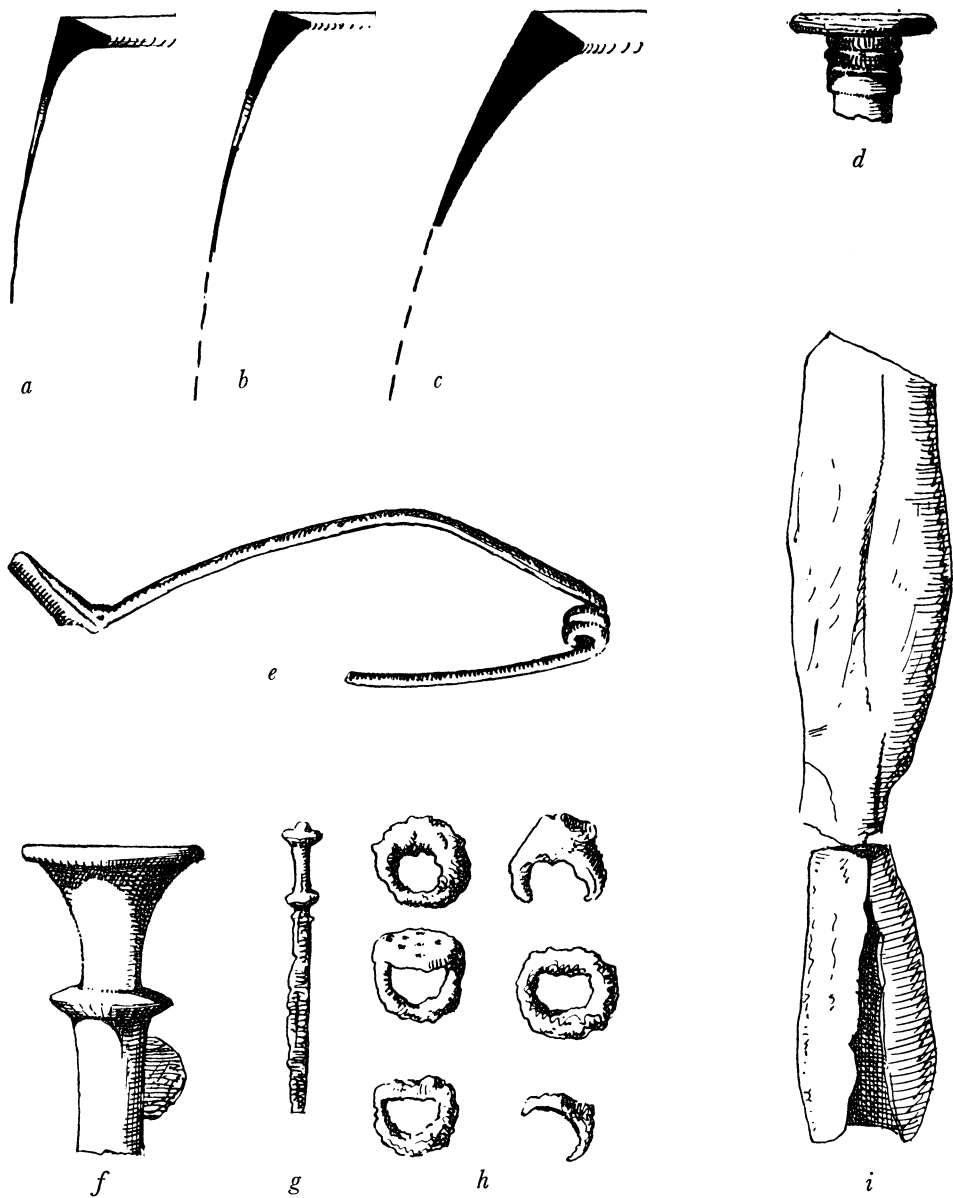


FIG. 18.—BRONZE. *a-c*, SECTIONS OF CAULDRON RIMS; *a*, No. 3; *b*, No. 6; *c*, No. 9; *d*, Pin, No. 35; *e*, Fibula, No. 31; *f*, Knob, No. 36; Iron: *g*, Pin, No. 6; *h*, Rings, Nos. 7-12; *i*, Spear-head, No. 3.

Scale, *a-d, f*, 1 : 1; *e, g-h*, 1 : 2; *i*, 2 : 3.

Pins.

34. Length 0.019 m. Small pin. Broken below and perhaps above. Knob and three rings. Position: C.3, 0.20–0.25 m. below datum.

35. Fig. 18*d*. Length 0.013 m., diameter of head 0.02 m. Disk-headed pin.¹ Position: C.3 0.80 1.20 m. below datum.

Knob.

36. Fig. 18*f*. Length 0.043 m., diameter of shaft 0.001 m., of top, 0.026 m. Knob, use unknown. End of a bar going off to the right.

OBJECTS OF IRON

Swords.

Fragments of the blades of two swords:

1. Length *ca.* 0.30 m., width 0.04 m., thickness 0.014 m. For the section cf. Fig. 21*a*.

2. Length *ca.* 0.15 m. Same type.

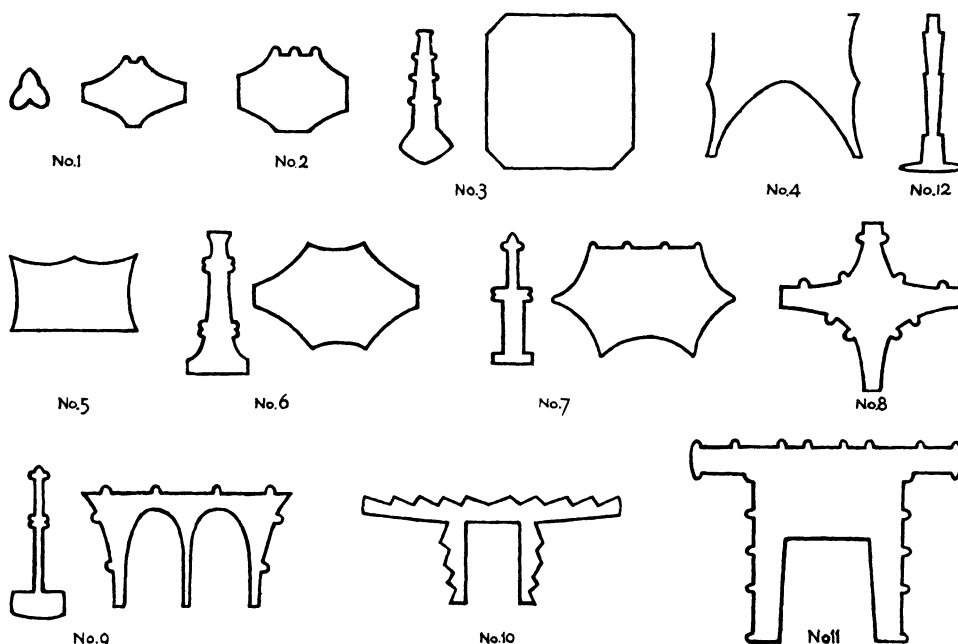


FIG. 19.—SECTIONS OF TRIPOD-LEGS. Scale, 1 : 2.

Spears.

3. Fig. 18*i*. Length 0.142 m., width 0.024 m. Spear-head with a split socket.² Broken at the neck and the point missing. Its outline resembles no. 21 above, but there is no mid-rib. Position: C.3, about 0.30 m. below datum.

¹ Cf. disk-headed pins at the Argive Heraeum. They are a good deal more ornate. Perhaps No. 604 is the nearest.

² Iron spear-heads with split sockets are common, *e.g.* *W.M.B.H.* vi 84, 91, from Sanskimost.

4. Length *ca.* 0.10 m., broken. Similar. It was found with an iron ferrule inside. Position: C.3, 0.70–0.90 m. below datum.

5. Length 0.02 m. and 1.10 m., width about 0.022 m. Two bits of the shaft of a solid iron spear.

Pin.

6. Fig. 18*g*. Length *ca.* 0.08 m. Small knob above a disk ¹ below, another knob. Shaft broken.

Finger-rings.

7–12. Fig. 18*h*. Finger-rings in bad condition.

13. 0.10 by 0.04 m. Double ring, perhaps for holding chariot reins. Position: C.3 0.70–0.09 m. below datum.

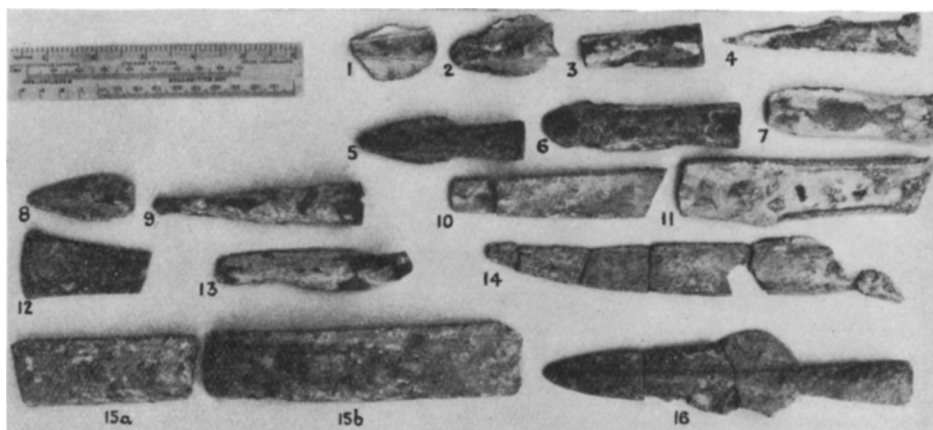


FIG. 20.—BRONZE TOOL AND WEAPONS SAID TO BE FROM PÓLIS. 1–9, 13, 16, SPEARS; 11, 14, KNIVES; 12, CHISEL; 15, SWORD. Scale, 1 : 4.

OBJECTS OF SILVER

Rings.

1. Small signet-ring, diameter 0.023 m. Broken; design lost. Position: B., above datum.

2. Similar, diameter 0.024 m. It is uncertain whether there was a design. Position: D.1. 0–0.50 m. above datum. Prof. Myres tells me that both these rings are Egyptian of the twenty-sixth dynasty.

BRONZE OBJECTS SAID TO COME FROM PÓLIS

Fig. 20 shews a group of bronze objects not found in the excavation, but said to come from Pólis.

¹ Cf. a bronze pin from Tegea (*B.C.H.* 1921, 379, no. 130); one from Argos (*Argive Heraeum* II no. 725); and pins from Athens (*J.H.S.* 1931, 166; *A.A.* 1934, 238).

Sword.

Fig. 20, nos. 15 *a, b*. Length 0.07 m., 0.018 m. Two bits of a bronze sword ¹ which do not join. Section, Fig. 21*a*. Flat grooves on each side of the blade.

Spears.

Fig. 20, nos. 1-9, 13. Short, deep type. No. 5 Length 0.082 m., width 0.025 m., length of hilt 0.035 m. Holes for rivets.

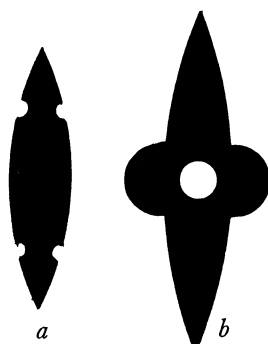


FIG. 21.—SECTIONS OF BRONZE WEAPONS, SAID TO BE FROM PÓLIS. Scale, 1 : 1



FIG. 22.—BRONZE LAVER HANDLE, SAID TO BE FROM PÓLIS, ITHACA. Scale, 9 : 10.

Fig. 20, no. 16. Length 0.187 m., greatest width 0.045 m., length of hilt 0.058 m. Lance-shaped ² spear, broken in two places. Section, Fig. 21*b*.

Knives.

Fig. 20, nos. 10, 11. Three pieces of a large knife of a Mycenaean type. Hilt flanged and pierced, straight back (cf. Karo *Schachtgräber* Pl. LXXII no. 218).

¹ Cf. a sword from Draşna-de-jos (*Dacia* ii 351, Pl. ii 7). See also the iron sword found at the same site, p. 70 no. 1 above.

² Childe's Danubian VI. See *Dacia* ii 359, no. 16, from Draşna-de-jos. Cf. Marinatos 'Εφημ. 1933, 92.

Fig. 20, no. 14. Five pieces of a knife also of Mycenaean¹ type, but with a rounded back. (Cf. Karo, *op. cit.*, no. 216.)

Fig. 20, no. 12. Length 0.067 m., width 0.04 m. Chisel. Broken. Short, broad type.² There is a perforation.

Fig. 22. Laver handle. A bud on a stirrup-like handle, set on a figure-of-eight plate, with five studs. The bud is more developed than the clay buds found in the Kerameikos, and dated to the middle of the seventh century.³

SYLVIA BENTON.

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION OF SIX PIECES OF TRIPOD-CAULDRONS
(BY O. DAVIES)

The following fragments were examined:

1. A handle, no. 1 (*b*). 2. A handle, no. 7 (*b*). 3. A leg-plate, no. 9 (*a.2*).
4. A rivet in no. 9 (*a.2*). 5. A leg, no. 11. 6. A strut (not catalogued).

	Cu.	Sn.	Zn.	Fe.	Pb.	Sb.	As.	Ni.	Co., Ag, Bi.
1	69.18	1.07	6.56	.65	0	.24	tr.	0	0
2	78.02	0	0	4.42	.91	1.69	0	0	0
3	97.63	.42	0	.95	1.08	.35	0	.92	0
4	Some	1.25	.2	1.2	1.38	5.59	0	tr.	0
5	Much	.22	0	1.54	0	.39	0	0	0
6	98.00	0	.11	.52	.17	.06	0	.55	0

None of the specimens are bronze and most of them are fairly pure copper. The presence of nickel in 3, 4, 6 is noteworthy. The source of the antimony, except in the case of 4, may be an accidental addition of scrap metal, for antimony was fairly widely used in prehistoric Europe as a cheap substitute for tin; the antimony may also be an ore impurity.

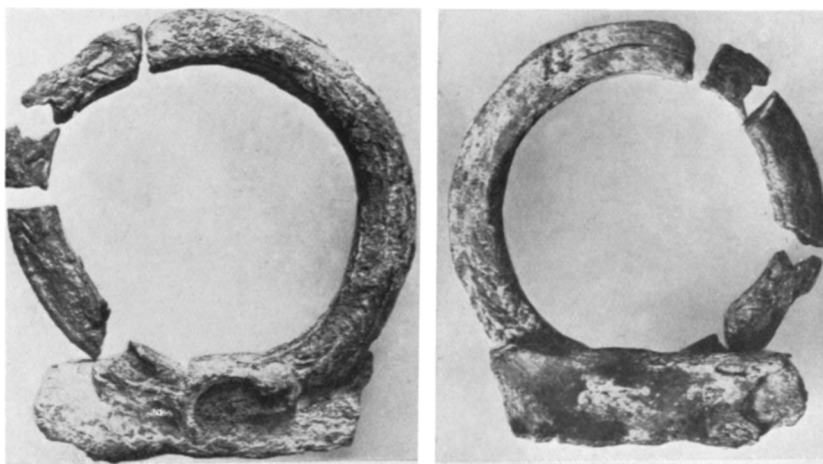
The most interesting specimen is 1,⁴ which is to be regarded as undoubtedly brass. It is therefore one of the earliest known specimens of brass in Greece, though I recently examined a pin of Geometric date from the Argive Heraeum which contained nearly as much zinc.

¹ Both knives belong to Karo's class (a) with one cutting edge. The peculiarity of Mycenaean knives appears to be that they were made with hilt and blade in one piece. Like the swords, their hilts were pierced and developed flanges (Karo, *Schachtgräber* Pl. C). The iron knives from Illyria seemed to be derived from these, preferring the rounded variety; see the finds from Sanskimost, *W.M.B.H.* vi, p. 62 *bb*.

² Cf. the bronze chisel found in the excavation p. 68 no. 30 above. Perforated chisels are found in the Cyclades, 'Ερημ. 1899 Pl. X, and at Mesará, Xanthoudídes *Vaulted Tombs of Mesara*, Pl. XLIIIb, 1500.

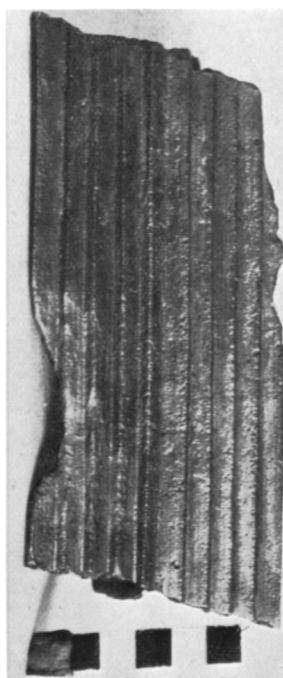
³ *A.A.* 1933, 274. Cf. also the buds on a flat laver in the National Museum, probably No. 10646 from the Peiraeus.

⁴ The iron in specimen 2 may be due to some accidental contamination.



a

b

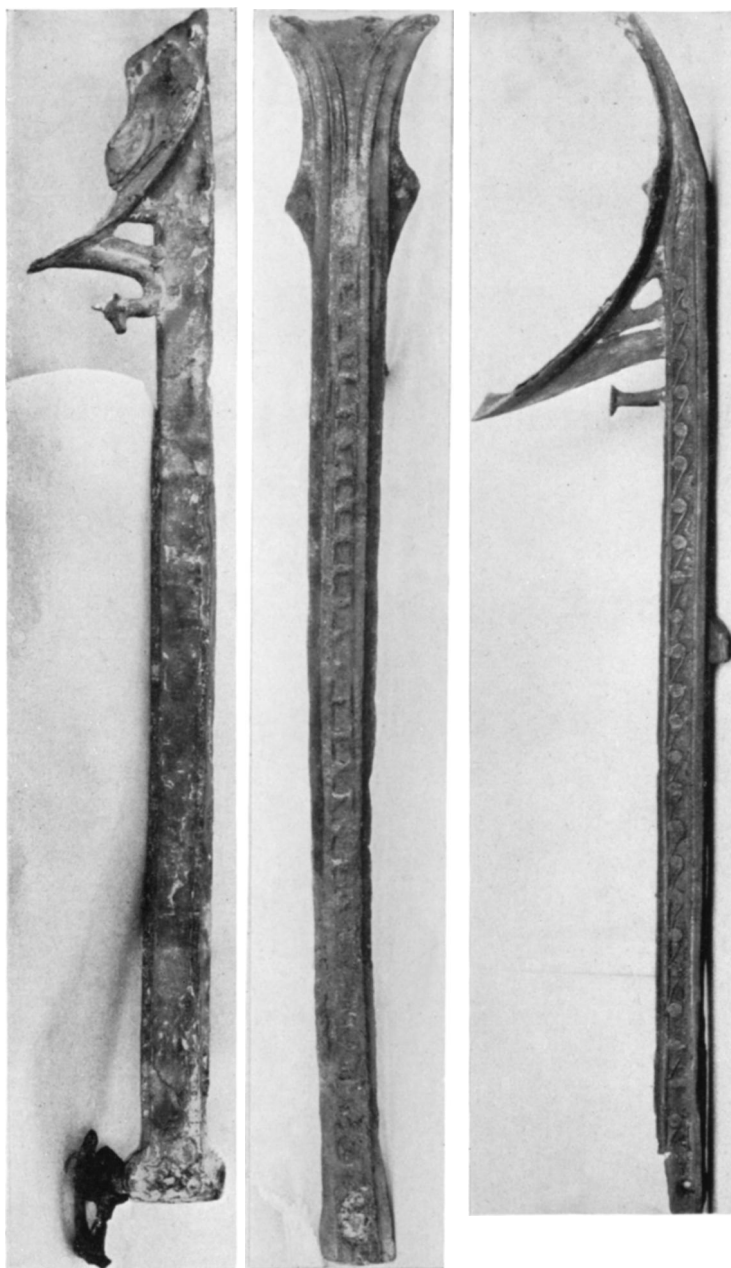


c

d

e

EXCAVATIONS IN ITHACA, III: TRIPOD-FRAGMENTS. *a*, *b* and *c*, No. 1; *d*, No. 2;
e, No. 10. Scale, *a*, *b*, 6 : 7; *c-e*, 1 : 2.



a

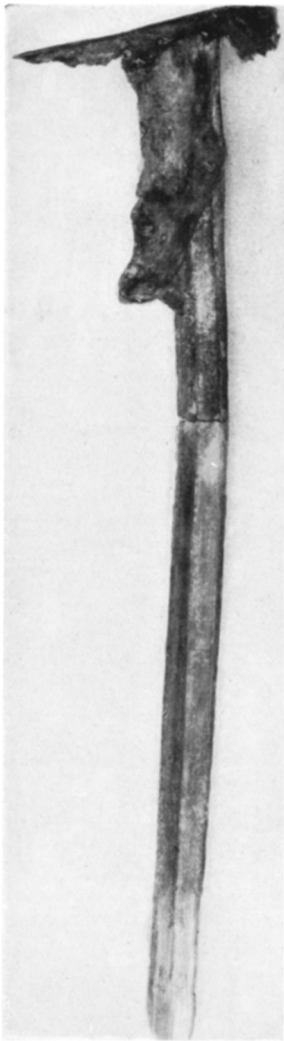
b

c

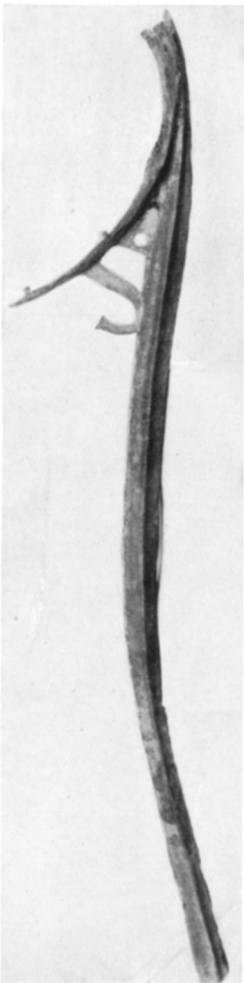
EXCAVATIONS IN ITHACA, III: TRIPOD-FRAGMENTS. *a*, No. 3; *b*, No. 7; *c*, No. 9.
Scale, *a*, 1 : 6; *b*, *c*, 1 : 5.



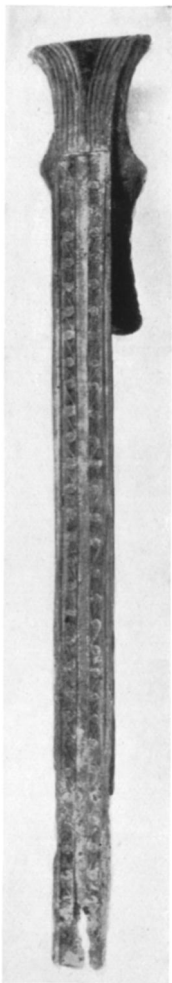
a



b



c

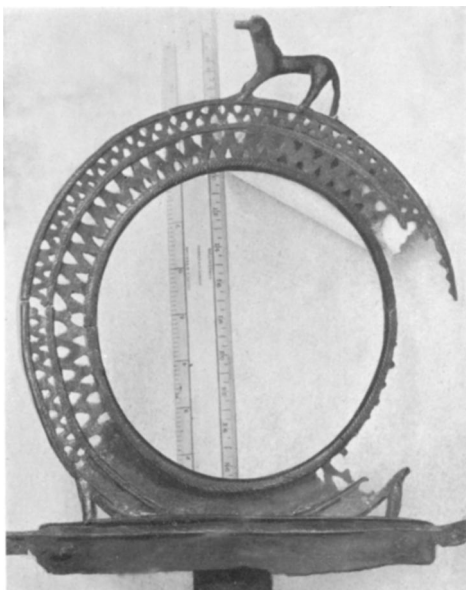


d

EXCAVATIONS IN ITHACA, III: TRIPOD-FRAGMENTS. *a, c*, No. 7; *b*, No. 6; *d*, No. 9.
Scale, *a*, 3 : 4; *b*, 1 : 7; *c, d*, 1 : 8.



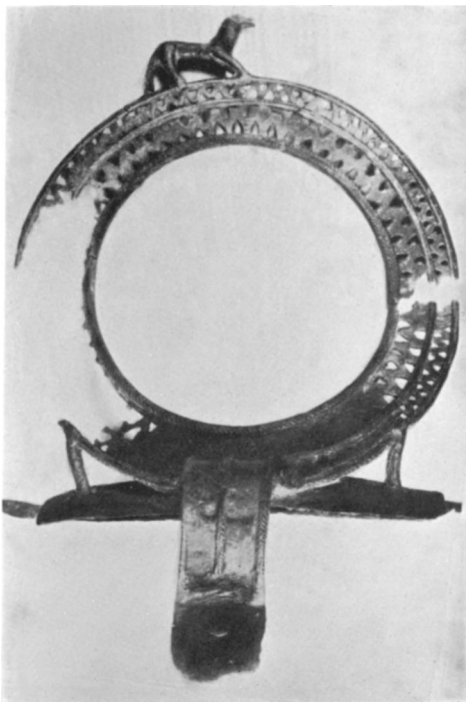
a



b

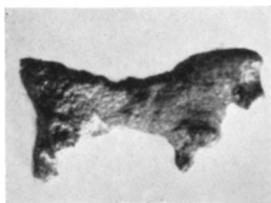


c



d

EXCAVATIONS IN ITHACA, III: TRIPOD-HANDLES. *a*, No. 3; *b*, *d*, No. 9; *c*, No. 6.
Scale, 1 : 4.



a



b



c



d



e

EXCAVATIONS IN ITHACA, III: TRIPOD-FRAGMENTS. *a*, No. 18; *b*, No. 19; *c*, No. 9;
d, *e*, No. 3. Scale, *a*, 3 : 5; *b*, 1 : 2; *c*, 1 : 4; *d*, *e*, 1 : 1.



a



b



c

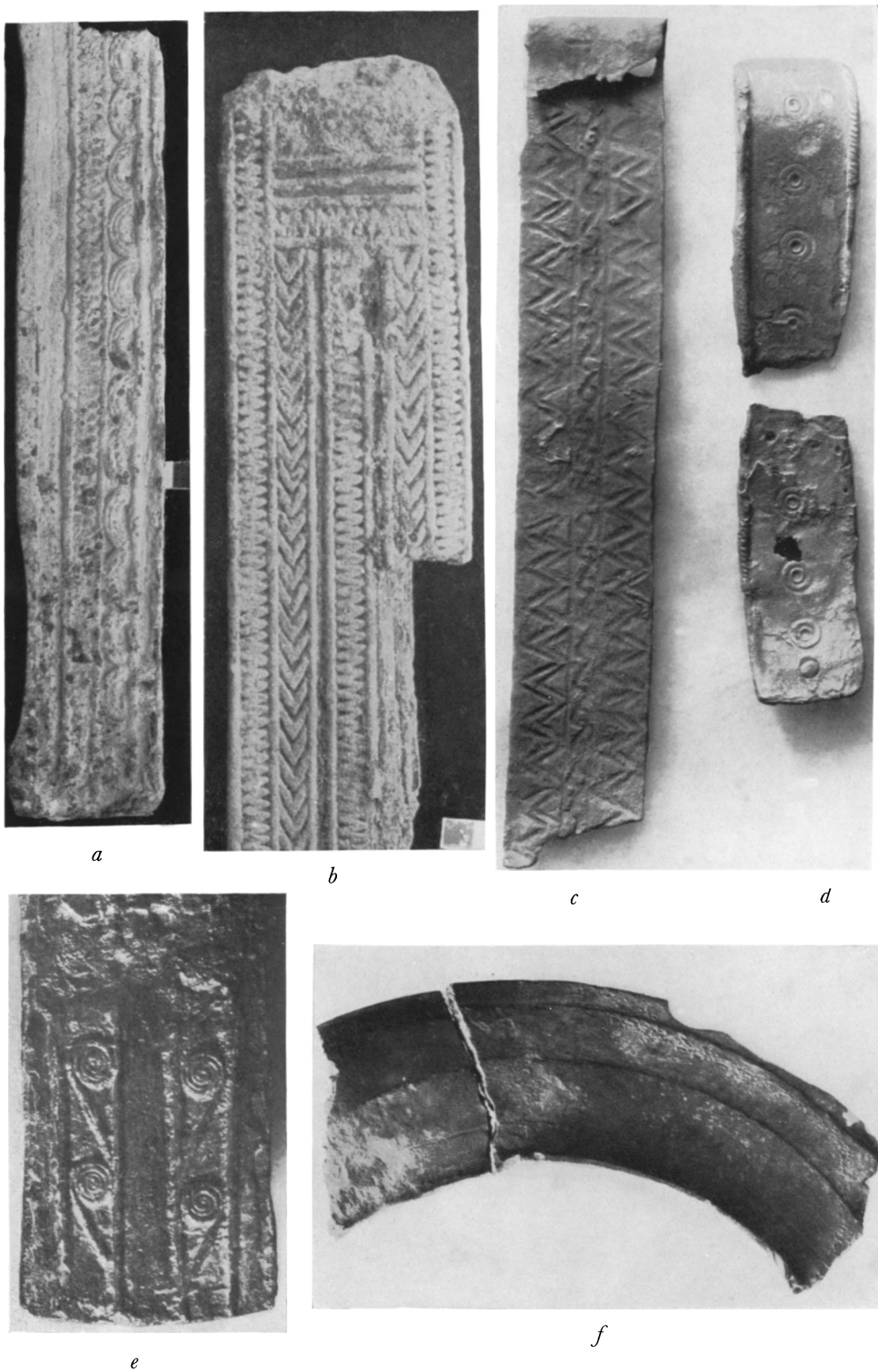


d

EXCAVATIONS IN ITHACA, III: ANIMALS FROM TRIPODS. *a*, No. 3; *b*, No. 6;
c, No. 9; *d*, above No. 17, below No. 16. Scale, *a-c*, 1 : 1; *d*, 3 : 4.



EXCAVATIONS IN ITHACA, III: STATUETTE, No. 15. Scale, 1 : 1.



EXCAVATIONS IN ITHACA, III: TRIPOD-FRAGMENTS. *a, b*, No. 11; *c*, No. 14; *d*, No. 13; *e*, No. 9; *f*, No. 12. Scale, *a-d, f*, 1 : 2; *e*, 2 : 3.