

# “THESEUM” EAST FRIEZE

## COLOR TRACES AND ATTACHMENT CUTTINGS

(PLATES 89–100)

THE FOLLOWING TEXT is a transcription of observations entered by the writer at the request of Homer A. Thompson in the Agora notebook for Section KK, pp. 2247–2287 in 1953. The cleaning of the east frieze undertaken under the direction of Alison Frantz<sup>1</sup> removed by cautious mechanical means the heavy blackish brown patina that virtually covered the sculptures of the east frieze and in the process brought to light a number of traces of color that had not previously been visible because they were concealed under the patina. It also showed up some drill holes for metal attachments not noted by Bruno Sauer (*Das sogenannte Theseion und sein plastischer Schmuck*, Leipzig 1899) and permitted a more accurate observation of some technical points that had been previously noted. Comments not included in the notebook text are given here in square brackets ([ ]). Many color traces and a few of the attachment holes recorded here were no longer present to be noted by J. Dörig, *La frise est de l'Héphaisteion*, Mainz am Rhein 1985, in his record of observations made in 1974 during a campaign of cleaning and photography carried out by the Fotothek of the German Archaeological Institute in Athens. These are indicated by an asterisk (\*). For this reason and especially because recent studies concerned with the conservation of ancient marble buildings have raised questions about the nature of their patinas and the relationship of these to colors applied to the surfaces in antiquity, it seems desirable to publish the Agora notebook account verbatim as follows:

### *Color*

The colors observed were blue, red and green. [No samples were taken for testing, but the colors appeared to be the same as those found on architecture of the classical period.] Of these the blue, which was the color of the background, was by far the most frequently found, surviving in the crevices between the figures and the background especially along the upper edges of figures where the original paint may have collected while still wet to form a thicker deposit than elsewhere. Blue was occasionally found along the line of junction of figures and background, also in protected places in the lower parts of the figures, but never on open stretches of the background itself.

Red survived in two places (figures 15 and 20), again along the edges of the colored areas.

A bright emerald green, of a thick consistency like the blue, was found adhering to depressions in the rocks on which the divinities of Slab V are seated and, difficult to explain, between the drapery and background of figure 24. [In the notebook I later appended a footnote suggesting that this green might represent a deterioration of the background blue,

<sup>1</sup> See Alison Frantz, “The Hephaisteion Revisited,” *Archaeology* 7, 1954, pp. 244–248; H. A. Thompson, *Hesperia* 24, 1955, pp. 65–66.

but I now realize that this is impossible. The green color sometimes observed on figures that were once blue is not the result of deterioration of the original pigment over a long period of time but of deterioration caused by a material applied after excavation with the intention of preserving the color.<sup>2</sup> Figure by figure the traces of color are as follows:

SLAB I (Pl. 89)

- 1 A fleck of blue\* under the lower edge of the shield. Flecks of blue\* of some size (3–5 mm.) on the invisible rough back edge of the chlamys next to the background.
- 2 Blue under lower edge of chiton next to left knee.
- 3 A heavy gob of blue\* in the second drill-pocket of the undercutting behind the head and traces of same\* on adjacent surface of the head. Traces of blue\* also beside right arm next to the shield of figure 2 and beside right flank.
- 4 Heavy flakes of blue\* between background and attachment of head. Thinner traces\* along edge of cloak just back of the neck. One small trace\* just above tip of cloak.
- 5 A few tiny flecks of blue\* on surface of body next to background behind right hip.

SLAB II (Pl. 90)

Color only on:

- 9 Blue\* along back line of helmet plume at level of back and on the plume itself at the lower end where it was not visible and the color was carelessly applied. Larger spots\* in front of plume between background and back of neck. A little between background and rim of shield in front of left shoulder,\* behind left knee,\* and under crotch.\*

SLAB III (Pl. 91)

Color only on:

- 10 A trace of blue\* under crook of right knee.

SLAB IV (Pl. 92)

- 15 Red\* from drapery on left leg below crotch and a little\* on adjacent drapery. Blue under left wrist.
- 16 Blue\* between finger of right hand and background and flecks of blue\* along upper edge of right forearm.
- 19 Between stone and under side of right wrist a reddish stain\* which may be only rust but looks like color.

SLAB V (Pl. 93)

- 20 Flecks of bright red\* on front and back edges of shield strap next to arm. Flecks of blue\* along upper rim of shield.

<sup>2</sup> This has recently been dramatically illustrated by the comparison of two joining portions of a white marble statue of Thuthmosis III from Deir el Bahari, one found in 1907 and now in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York (M.M.A. 07.230.3), the other found in 1964/65 and now in the Cairo Museum (Egyptian Museum JE 90237 [Excav. no. 78231]). The New York piece has the dark greenish color found on many of the poros sculptures from the Acropolis of Athens in their present state; the Cairo piece has the customary bright Egyptian blue color which is also the color of the blue found on the Theseum sculptures. I thank Christine Lilyquist for explaining this to me. A bright, unaltered blue was found on a poros lion-and-bull group from the Agora (Harrison, *Agora* XI, pp. 33–36, no. 95).

- 21 Heavy gobs of blue\* between shield and background behind (proper) right side of neck.
- 22 Green\* on ground along lower edge of rock footstool.
- 24 Green\* between drapery and background next to torso in front of figure, also in heavy spots\* in upper hollows of rock seat in back. Tiny flecks of blue\* along junction of back and himation with background in center of back.

## SLAB VI (Pl. 94)

- 25 Fairly heavy traces of blue between torso and background along the (proper) right side of the figure [noted by Dörig, p. 59].
- 27 Blue\* in drill undercutting between background and the arm of the preceding figure resting on the shoulders of 27.
- 28 A fairly heavy gob of blue\* between calf of right leg and background. [Dörig notes traces of ochre on the chlamys, p. 64.]
- [29 Dörig notes traces of ochre in folds of chiton over buttocks, p. 65.]

*Attachment cuttings, etc.*

Many of the figures of the east frieze had weapons or other attributes added in metal and most often attached by means of holes drilled into the figures themselves or into the adjacent background. There are also a number of instances of parts added separately in marble, sometimes attached by metal dowels and sometimes only glued in with stucco. The drill was used freely in the carving of the sculptures themselves for undercutting figures in order to make them stand out against the background or against adjacent figures. It is not possible in every case to decide whether a given hole served for an attachment or is simply the remains of such undercutting. In some cases it may even have been both. Such borderline cases are mentioned below along with the certain attachment cuttings. A large drill that leaves a hole ca. 1 cm. in diameter was a favorite for separating figures from the background. It is also used in holes for attaching objects to the background and (in shallow holes) for the depression into which the penis of the nude facing figures was regularly fastened with stucco. Smaller drills leaving holes 4 mm. to 7 mm. in diameter were used, either in single holes or groups of holes, for the fastening of the metal attributes to the figures. This size was also used in the cutting of drapery furrows, the ends of which sometimes appear as deep holes. The cuttings for attachment of marble were generally made by drilling several holes and cutting out the marble between with the chisel.

The following notes on holes and cuttings are unbiassed to the extent that the observer has no individual interpretation of the reliefs, but are undoubtedly influenced by the fact that Sauer's description was used as a guide to observation.

## SLAB I (Pl. 89)

- 1 Warrior in chlamys walking right.
  - a Drill hole in shoulder for pin of chlamys—diam. 4 mm., depth 4 mm.
  - b A tiny hole in surface of shield below left arm about 1½ cm. from the body—diam. 2½ mm., depth 8 mm.
  - c Another of 2½ mm. diam., depth 5 mm. as preserved, in the broken front surface of the attachment of the head, ca. 1 cm. from the background at level of

bottom of moulding; direction of hole: S. This may simply be a sculpture-hole that went too deep.

**2** Warrior in chiton, striding right.

- a** Heavy bronze pin embedded in lead in right hip. Diam. of metal preserved ca. 1 cm. Pin seems bent back from hole, in which it seems to have slanted forward. Used by Sauer for spear.
- b** Drill-hole in center front at waist, diam. 6 mm., depth 12 mm.
- c** Drill-hole in shield next to drapery 2 cm. below arm, diam. 2½ mm., depth 4 mm.
- d** Drill-hole\* next to back in shield below left shoulder, diam. 6 mm., depth 1½ cm.

**3** Kneeling prisoner.

- a** Drill-holes from the undercutting dig into the background back of the head and behind the lower part of the body. One behind the left hip is deep enough to have served some special purpose, though it need not have. Diam. 1 cm., depth 2½ cm.
- b** The penis was inset; the stump remains in place.

**4** Warrior in chlamys, facing left, binding prisoner.

- a** A drill-hole\* under left hand (between thumb and rest of hand)—diam. 7 mm., depth ca. 2 cm., horizontal WSW. For fetters?
- b** Drill-hole\* between cloak and right pectoral in front, diam. 7 mm., depth 1½ cm.
- c** Drill-hole in left hip just below external oblique. Diam. 7 mm., depth 2 cm. (This seems to be the one Sauer calls "flach"; probably it was full of deposit).
- d** Drill-hole between cloak and left shoulder-blade on back—diam. 3 mm., depth 6 mm.

**c** is probably to be explained as the attachment for a scabbard (perhaps the hilt of the sword could have been fastened to the left arm of the figure for greater security) while **b** and **d** doubtless served to attach the ends of the baldric, imagined as disappearing under the chlamys.

- e** Penis was inset, stump in place.
- f** Drill-holes behind head bite into background (NW and down); these are clearly from undercutting.
- g** On the background above this figure (2½–5½ cm. below moulding, above back of figure) are three shallow cups from a 1 cm. drill and below these (6 cm. below moulding) a 1 cm. drill-hole ca. 3 cm. deep running horizontally W. Used by Sauer for hand of **5**.

**5** Nude warrior striding right.

- a** A bronze pin 4 mm. square in section embedded in a heavy gob of lead in right shoulder (Pl. 95:b) for attachment of arm (2½ cm. length of bronze pin preserved sticking out of the lead).

- b** Drill-holes for attachment of projecting shield-rim which was cut in a separate piece of marble: all have diam. 6–7 mm. (Pl. 95:a).
  - 1) 2 cm. deep, 5 cm. to right of preserved lower part of shield rim.
  - 2) Cutting diagonally through preserved edge of shield 7½ cm. below the remains of the left arm.
  - 3) 1 cm. deep in joint surface of front edge of shield 4 cm. above remains of left hand.
  - 4)\* Filled with some hard substance (lead?) in the joint surface of the shield above the left shoulder.
- c** Drill-hole\* between background and back of figure directly behind neck. Diam. 7 mm., depth 1 cm.
- d** Two drill-holes close together, one above the other, beside the left hip (cut into surface of shield). Diam. 6–7 mm., the upper 2 cm. deep, the lower 1 cm. deep.
- e** Drill-hole cutting into shield next to ribs of figure. Diam. 6 mm., depth 1 cm.

The two holes **d** are doubtless for a scabbard, **c** for the end of the baldric. **e** may also be connected with the sword, though it seems unnecessary.

#### SLAB II (Pl. 90)

##### 6 Athena (Pls. 96:a, 97:a).

- a** Series of 11 holes (besides those visible in front views, there are two on the back of the left shoulder; Pl. 97) for attaching snakes of aegis. Diam. 5–6 mm., depth 1 cm. or under. One on side of right breast and one beside left upper arm have lead still in them. [Dörig does not give the total number of holes.]
- b** Drill-hole in front beside V of neck for Gorgon-head. Diam. 5 mm., depth 1½ cm. (Pl. 97:a).
- c** Drill-hole in rock below lowest dip of kolpos of peplos (Pl. 96:a). Diam. 5 mm., depth 1 cm. As Sauer states, this hole is in line with a channel in the remains of the right hand which probably held a spear.
- d** A cluster of 9 (Sauer says 10) drill-holes of ca. 9 mm. diam. running into the rock 4–8 cm. above the ground line (Pl. 96:a). All are deep but not of the same depth (3–5 cm.) and some of them run together. Sauer, following Heberdey, suggests a bronze snake was attached here. [Dörig considers them a repair, but they seem rather to have caused the split.]

##### 7 Hera.

The right arm below the edge of the sleeve of the chiton was inset and fastened with lead and stucco (Pl. 96). The hollowing of the background to make room for it extends 3½ cm. to the left of the preserved lead, which itself survives to the left of the marble stump still embedded in its hole. The forward portion of the joint was sealed with stucco and the rest apparently filled up with lead poured down a big pour-channel in the back of the arm. The use of stucco in front suggests that some of the arm was visible below the edge of the chiton-sleeve, and this in connection with the fact that the line where Athena's arm stops against the background looks more like

a joint-surface than break suggests that Athena's helmet should be restored farther to the left than Sauer has placed it. Possibly the helmet, Athena's left hand, and Hera's right arm and hand were all one piece.

**8** Zeus (Pl. 98).

Two small drill-holes\* in left hand (diam. 3 mm.), one actually a half-hole channel running vertically in the surface of a raised bit of marble grasped by the hand below the fingers and one running slightly down in toward the W between the fingers (only its end preserved). I failed to find Sauer's 3rd hole, presumably another vertical channel coming down from above. On the face of it, there is no necessity that these holes should be attachment holes rather than modelling holes. In case a staff is considered essential, however, it should be pointed out that there are only 3 cm. between the preserved top of the hand and the overhang of the wall-crown above, not room for a scepter-head such as Sauer shows.

**9** Nude warrior striding left.

- a** Drill-hole in break on right hip, sloping down into flesh. Diam. 6 mm., preserved depth 28 mm. (used by Sauer for spear).
- b** Drill-hole between figure and background behind neck 3 cm. to left of end of shield-rim. Diam. 5 mm., depth 1 cm.
- c** In background [actually the inside of the shield] beside left hip and roughly parallel to it a slot\* (horizontal, SW) ca. 1 cm. deep made by two drill-holes of diam. 6 mm. with the marble between cut out. H. of slot 2 cm. [Dörig does not mention it, but it shows in his photograph, p. 19, fig. 23].

**b** and **c** are doubtless for baldric and scabbard, as Sauer has restored them. [Dörig also notes two holes "sous le panache," p. 19.]

SLAB III (Pl. 91)

**10** Warrior in chiton, striding left, back to viewer.

- a** Drill-hole on right side just below the blouse of the chiton, going diagonally into body (SW) and slightly down. Diam. 6 mm., depth 1½ cm.
- b** A big drill-hole cut into the background ca. 3 cm. to left of left side of figure at about the height of the left hand, direction WNW and down, diam. 18 mm., depth 5 cm. Inside this hole is now a loose lump of lead\* of almost the diam. of the hole.
- c** In the remains of the right hand against the background I do not find the remains of a drill-hole for attribute mentioned by Sauer. A chiseled offset on the left side of the hand may be the sinking that he mentions.
- d** Left hand—the outline of third and little fingers is not clear to me as it was to Sauer, but I find nothing that contradicts his reconstruction of the position of the hand.

2½ cm. above the remains of the hand is a drill-cup of diam. ca. 1 cm., depth only 8 mm. The drill was pointed NW and slightly down.

The background around this hole and in the whole area above the hand is perfectly flat. Between the hand and the body this flat surface ends along a slightly down-curved line below which is roughness and a slight rise in surface. The big drill-hole **b** is below this line.

**11** Nude warrior, striding left.

- a** Drill-hole between left side and shield. Diam. 7 mm., depth 1½ cm.
- b** Drill-hole in triangle below end of right clavicle, diam. 5 mm., depth 1½ cm.
- c** Drill-hole\* on back of neck, diam. 5 mm., depth 1 cm.

**a** seems to be a scabbard-hole, **b** and **c** baldric-holes.

- d** Drill-hole in the side of the right knee near the back next to the left shoulder of the dead man **12**. Diam. 4 mm., depth 1½ cm.
- e** Penis, inset, has fallen out.
- f** In the background above this figure a shallow scooped oval depression\* (3 × 4 cm.).

I do not find the three drill-holes in the shield-rim referred to by Sauer. Perhaps he is speaking of the undercutting.

**12** Dead man.

- a** Drill-hole in left flank pointing down. Diam. 5 mm., depth 5 mm. in front, where it is shallowest.
- b** Drill-hole in body under right pectoral, pointing up. Diam. 5 mm., depth 8 mm.
- c** Drill-hole in right armpit, pointing only slightly up, diam. 5 mm., depth 1 cm.

These holes could serve for scabbard and baldric [Dörig agrees]. Probably he has lost his sword. Sauer took them rather as wounds.

- d** Penis, inset, has fallen out.

Holes in background between **12** and **13**:

An L-shaped cutting (angle pointing N) with upper leg 4 cm. long, lower 3½ cm., apparently made by drilling holes and chiselling out the remainder.

Above this a deep drill-hole (horizontal, WSW) into the background. Diam. 13 mm., depth 5½ cm. The background around these holes is level.

**13** Nude warrior running right.

- a** Drill-hole in background behind neck (NW and down), diam. 15 mm., depth 4 cm.

**a** and the two cuttings to the left of the figure mentioned above were explained by Sauer as cuttings for the attachment of a shield-rim in marble. This seems quite possible. The surface of the background around **a** is rough.

- b** Drill-hole in left arm below elbow. Diam. 3 mm., p. depth 6 mm. (surface gone).
- c** Drill-hole\* in top of right shoulder behind clavicle-groove. Diam. 3 mm.; p. depth 3 mm.

**b** and **c** probably for scabbard and baldric. They are so used by Sauer, who seems to attach the other end of the scabbard to the shield-rim. This would make the single small hole sufficient.

- d** Shallow hole in left hand as described by Sauer. Looks like the end of a big drill-hole.

**14** Nude warrior striding right, facing.

- a** Drill-hole between left hip and shield, diam. 4 mm., depth 7–8 mm.

Sauer uses this for a sword in scabbard. The hole is small for this, though perhaps the acuteness of the angle between figure and background here would make it safe. An alternative might be to have simply the end of the baldric attached here (scabbard considered invisible) and the sword held in the right hand.

- b** A tiny hole in background above left shoulder (9 cm. below moulding and 18 cm. left of joint). Diam. 2 mm., depth 5 mm.
- c** A square cutting (roughly  $3 \times 4$  cm. as preserved) goes down into the neck approximately on a line with the center line of the torso. The hole was made by 4 medium-sized drill-holes with the marble between cut out. The hole nearest the front to the south has remains of lead\* in the bottom. Behind this cutting (between it and background) is what looks like a rough joint-surface at a lower level than the surface of shoulder and shield to the right.

Since the background shows remains of undercutting behind the head, Sauer attributed this hole to an ancient repair, rather than to original intention.

- d** Penis, inset, has fallen out.

#### SLAB IV (Pl. 92)

- 15** Man with himation, striding right, facing.

No attachment holes of any kind in this figure. The sinking with rectangular outline in the background below the stone which this figure is pushing with his left hand (H. 3 cm., L.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  cm., depth below general background-plane 8 mm.) has bevelled sides, so that it could not have served for an attachment. To the right of it the background along the lower edge of the stone is cut deeper than the surrounding background-plane but not so deep as the rectangular sinking. [Dörig notes that the penis was inset, but this does not appear to be so.]

- 16** Nude fighter in back view with stones (Pl. 99).

Two drill-holes one above the other in the left side at the level of the lowest rib (Pl. 99:b). The upper has diam. 4 mm., depth 9 mm., the lower diam. 6 mm., depth 9 mm. Judging from their size and location, these holes should be for the attachment of a scabbard. There are none on the shoulders for the baldric, but these would not be necessary since the figure is so undercut that it could pass all the way around.

- 17** Nude figure facing, stone behind him.

No small attachment-holes. There is a rectangular hole behind the neck (Pls. 99:a, 100), cutting into the mass of the stone but not deeper than the general level of the background surface (H. 4 cm., W. 3 cm., D. 3 cm.). The whole diameter of the neck seems preserved in front of this. To the left of this cutting the remains of the right hand are clearly visible, though Sauer apparently did not see them. The thumb rested against the back of the shoulder, the fingers against the back below the neck. This gesture makes it clear that the figure is being struck in the back by the stone and that the pain evident in the torso is the result of this.

- 18** Dead man.

No attachment-holes for metal in this figure. A great deal of heavy undercutting



was required to separate him from the rocks and his neighbors. The drilling between the head and right shoulder is especially deep.

A small shallow hole (ca. 4 mm. diam.) between left thigh and calf is probably just a bit of preliminary cutting that went too far

The penis, inset, has fallen out.

**19** Nude fighter hurling stones to left.

Again no holes for attachments. The neck is undercut from both sides with drill-holes that almost meet.

SLAB V (Pl. 93)

**20** Nude warrior striding right.

**a** Two drill-holes, diam. 1 cm., depth 1½ cm., in moulding above head.

**b** A hole\* between shield rim and back of right shoulder, diam. 5 mm., depth 5 mm.

**21** Warrior in chiton, striding right.

No attachment holes.

**22** Seated God.

No positive attachment-holes. Four holes in drapery below left thigh must have been simply the ends of folds.

**a** The holes in the rock below the right foot look too shallow for metal (given their large diameter) but could conceivably have had marble glued into them. The two lower holes have diam. 1 cm., depth 6–7 mm. The two above, made with the same sized drill, are shallower and run together. They may have been intended just for a dent in the rock. [Dörig suggests a spearpoint of **21** was fastened here.]

**b** Half of a small straight drill-hole, 2 mm. diam., 12 mm. long, in the triangle of drapery below the left hip may or may not belong to the modelling of the drapery.

It is hard to see any real signs that the right forearm crossed the drapery of the lap. Though some of the edges of the folds are battered, their execution appears continuous.

**23** Seated Goddess.

No attachment-holes and no reconstruction problems except for the position of the left hand, which Sauer is probably right in placing on the left arm of the god in front. The roughness of the background in the triangle between the drapery of these two figures doubtless implies that this area was difficult to reach. [Dörig mentions a small hole in the break at the back of the head. This is probably a modeling hole.]

**24** Seated God.

Two holes in drapery under left hip (diam. 5 mm., depth ca. 1 cm. as preserved) are so located that they could be either attachment-holes or ends of drapery furrows. Sauer used them for an attribute. Their direction, WNW, is correctly given in Sauer's original notes, not in his afterthoughts.

A small rough area in the background centered horizontally at the height of the collarbones and vertically above the inner angle of the elbow doubtless results from the position of the right hand.

SLAB VI (Pl. 94)

**25** Nude warrior striding left.

- a** Drill-hole in moulding above remains of helmet. Diam. 6 mm., depth 2 cm., direction WNW and slightly down.

The background to the left of this figure shows a very faint ridge following the direction of the right arm diagonally down and a slight depression left of this ridge at its lower end (at height of hip).

**26** Warrior in chiton, standing facing.

- a** A cutting into the background next to the proper left side of the figure below the waistline, parallel to line of hip, H.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cm., depth  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cm. (SW), made of 4 drill-holes of 6 mm. diam. in a row. This should be for a scabbard and sword-hilt, though there is no hole in the right shoulder for the attachment of the baldric.

**27** Warrior in chlamys, facing.

- a** Two holes, one above the other and not quite joining, beside the left hip cut into the surface of the chlamys. Diam. 7 mm., depth of upper 17 mm., depth of lower 2 cm.

- b** Hole at joining of chlamys at right side of throat. Diam. 5 mm., depth 1 cm.

**a** would serve for fastening the sword-hilt projecting from its scabbard. **b** would do both for the pin of the chlamys at the throat and for anchoring the end of the baldric imagined as passing under it.

- c** The stump of penis observed in place by Sauer is now lost.

**28** Man in chlamys, standing right.

No attachment holes in the figure itself. Sauer's description and section of the traces on the moulding are misleading. The drill-hole is only the cupped end of one (5 mm. diam.) and all the surface below it seems original rather than broken. The hole might better come from the undercutting of whatever object joined the moulding here than from attachment.

**29** Man in chiton, bending left.

- a** A cutting in the top of the head of which only the bottom remains. Roughly parallel to background, 1.7 cm. long, 6 mm. wide; would have been at least  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cm. deep originally. Probably made by two 6 mm. drill-holes. Used by Sauer for spike of helmet.

- b** Drill-hole in background (horizontal, west) just above and in front of right knee. Diam. 6 mm., depth 13 mm. Sauer seems not to have used this for anything.

- c** Drill-hole just below the belt on the left side. Diam. 3 mm., depth 9 mm.

- d** Rectangular cutting in left thigh 44 mm. deep, 3 cm. long, 2 cm. wide, carefully squared out, though trace of drill-hole remains in upper left corner. The loose, rotten remnant of a marble tenon observed by Sauer is no longer there.

**d** used by Sauer for quiver, **e** presumably for strap, though there is no corresponding hole between shoulder and background.

- e** Two heavy (1 cm. diam.) drill-holes, one horizontal SW, the other SSW and slightly dipping, at a slightly higher level, result from the undercutting behind the bump of ground on which the left foot rests and could serve, as Sauer suggests, for anchoring the end of a bow.

### *General*

Under Slab V there are cracks in the architrave and a gap at the joint which reveals the under side of the frieze. There is a relieving surface ca. 1 mm. or a little more in height. Its edge is at a maximum of 0.022 m. back from the present edge of the sculpture, which is here chipped all along, so that the original width must have been a little more. The resting-surface of the slab is dressed with the claw-chisel, while the relieving surface is smooth. At the point where this was observed the ground under the figures extends rather far forward. The relieving margin undoubtedly waved back and forth following the groundline, though no such waving appears in the short stretch observable here.

At the right end of Slab VI, the ground of the figures stops dead in a straight surface 0.014 m. to the left of the corner joint. The gap is filled with a piece of Pentelic (ancient?) not cut to conform to the slope of the sculptured ground. It is preserved to a height of 4½ cm. and to a distance of 5 cm. from the background.

At the S end of the frieze the rock-ground begins flush with the joint.

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Slab I: Figures 1-5

EVELYN B. HARRISON: "THESEUM" EAST FRIEZE: COLOR TRACES AND ATTACHMENT CUTTINGS



Slab II: Figures 6-9

EVELYN B. HARRISON: "THESEUM" EAST FRIEZE: COLOR TRACES AND ATTACHMENT CUTTINGS



Slab III: Figures 10-14

EVELYN B. HARRISON: "THESEUM" EAST FRIEZE: COLOR TRACES AND ATTACHMENT CUTTINGS





Slab IV: Figures 15-19

EVELYN B. HARRISON: "THESEUM" EAST FRIEZE: COLOR TRACES AND ATTACHMENT CUTTINGS



Slab V: Figures 20-24

EVELYN B. HARRISON: "THESEUM" EAST FRIEZE: COLOR TRACES AND ATTACHMENT CUTTINGS





Slab VI: Figures 25-29

EVELYN B. HARRISON: "THESEUM" EAST FRIEZE: COLOR TRACES AND ATTACHMENT CUTTINGS



a. Slab I: Figure 5



b. Slab I: Figure 5 (detail)

EVELYN B. HARRISON: "THESEUM" EAST FRIEZE: COLOR TRACES AND ATTACHMENT CUTTINGS



a. Slab II: Figures 6 and 7



b. Slab II: Figure 7 (detail)



a. Slab II: Figure 6



b. Slab II: Figure 6 (detail)





a. Slab II, Figures 7 and 8



b. Slab II: Figure 8 (detail)



a. Slab IV: Figures 16, 17, and 18



b. Slab IV: Figure 16 (detail)

EVELYN B. HARRISON: "THESEUM" EAST FRIEZE: COLOR TRACES AND ATTACHMENT CUTTINGS



a. Slab IV: Figure 17 (detail)

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EAST FRIEZE - ATTACHMENTS

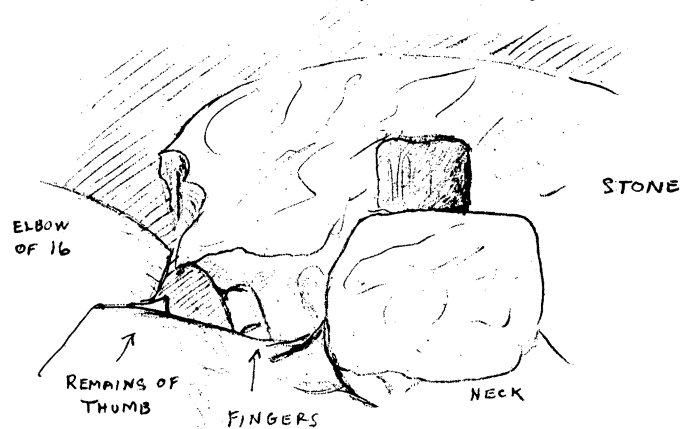


FIGURE 17 - LOOKING DOWN ON NECK  
AND RIGHT SHOULDER

b. Agora Excavation Notebook, Section KK, p. 2276

EVELYN B. HARRISON: "THESEUM" EAST FRIEZE: COLOR TRACES AND ATTACHMENT CUTTINGS