

## 6.7 PARTHENON SEATED GODDESS



*Cast before conservation - front*



*Cast after conservation*



*Cast before conservation*



*Cast after conservation*

### **6.7.1 DESCRIPTION OF THE OBJECT**

**TITLE:** Parthenon Seated Goddess; copy of the sculpture from Pediment in Temple of Athena – Parthenon in Acropolis in Athens, Greece, between 443 and 438 B.C.

**NUMBER(S):** 038, P008 (069)

**TYPE OF OBJECT:** Plaster cast with a metal/wooden structure inside.

**MAKER:** Unknown

**SIGNATURE/INSCRIPTION:** None

**DATE:** 1837

**OWNER/LOCATION:** Edinburgh College of Art, Lauriston Place, Edinburgh, EH3 9DF.

**DIMENSIONS/WEIGHT (APPROX):** H: 1,920mm W: 1,050mm D: 700mm

Weight (approx):

### **6.7.2 BRIEF CONDITION REPORT BEFORE CONSERVATION**

**STRUCTURAL STABILITY:** Structurally sound.

**SURFACE DUST AND DIRT:** Severe, 100% coverage.

**VISIBLE PAINT LAYERS/UNSIGHTLY MARKINGS:** Grey/cream patina; pencil marks and severe paint splashes, especially at the lower edge due to previous plinth maintenance; surface of the cast worn and possibly stained due to previous cleaning regime, and handling.

**CHIPS AND LOSS:** Chips to all sides of the cast, especially to the edges and front of the base; two large missing areas to the sinister foot and dexter arm of the cast.

**ABRASIONS:** Severe abrasions to all sides, overall 40%.

**PREVIOUS REPAIRS:** From college archives we know that casts were previously treated many times but unfortunately the documentation is not very detailed, so we don't know what previous treatments exactly they have received. There is a large amount of previous work to the base of the cast. After cleaning of the surface, old over-paint in these areas become very visible.



*Old over-paint*



**Paint splashes**  
**Chips, abrasions and missing surfaces**  
**Areas of previous repairs**

### **6.7.3 ORIGINAL MATERIALS AND TECHNIQUES**

The object is a plaster cast with a metal reinforcing structure inside. The surface of the sculpture is grey-cream. To find out the stratigraphy, and to identify the materials of the polychromed layer, samples of the plaster with paint from Cast of Parthenon Running Goddess were taken and sent to the University of Northumbria for analysis. Photograph of a cross-section of the sample shows two layers of white paint and layer of dirt or pigment on the top.

### **6.7.4 TREATMENT REPORT**

- Prior to any conservation treatment, the cast was photographed. This photographic documentation was continued throughout all conservation processes.
- Initially, the cast was dry cleaned with soft brushes and Wishab Sponges with a rubber-nozzled vacuum to pick up the loose dust and dirt.
- Following a variety of wet cleaning spot tests, the surface of the cast was cleaned with 2-5% Vulpex liquid soap in de-ionised water, V&A mix and with white spirit, using cotton wool swabs.
- All areas of raw plaster were given an application of 10% Paraloid B72 in acetone to provide an isolating layer between the original plaster and the repairs.
- Areas of loss, and chips were filled with white micro-balloons mixed with 12% Paraloid B72 in acetone. Larger areas of loss and chips on edge of the base were filled with an inert filler to provide extra strength.



*Detail of the fill repairs*

- All the fills were toned out with fine artists acrylic paint, mixed with matting agent, to match the surrounding patina.
- Finally, the entire cast was given an application of micro-crystalline wax so as to protect the surface.
- The plinths for the casts were conserved by a separate contractor. In order to do so the cast had to be lifted off the old plinth and, following works, the cast was relocated on to the repaired plinth. The handling of the cast involved manoeuvring an A-frame aluminium gantry with block and tackle into position over the sculpture, and locating slings securely to the cast with Plastazote softening to protect the plaster. This ensured the sculpture was safely supported during its removal and installation onto the new plinth. In order to minimise the potential for future damage, caused by vibrations during the moving of the cast around the college, a softening layer of Plastazote was placed between the new plinth and base of the cast.

### **6.7.5 MAINTENANCE PROGRAMME**

#### **CLEANING**

The cleaning programme would involve the trained operatives, wearing the appropriate PPE, (nitrile gloves must be worn to protect the plaster as well as the operative) removing the loose dust using soft brushes and a vacuum cleaner with a rubber nozzle that would have muslin attached to its end. The muslin prevents any potential damage to the plaster from being lost in the vacuum cleaner. Any fragments that are dislodged, and their locations on the cast, should be documented and wrapped carefully in acid free tissue prior to being stored in a safe location. A trained conservator should be contacted immediately in order to repair the damage.

**NB** At no time should cleaning products or any liquid (including water) be used.

#### **HANDLING AND CARE RECOMMENDATIONS**

Certain measures should be taken prior to and during the moving of these pieces:

1. It is recommended that all technicians and at least one member of the Curatorial/Archives Dept. should complete a course in sculpture handling. Any moving of sculpture should involve the attendance of at least one person who has attended such a course. The National Galleries of Scotland can supply the name of a recommended course.

2. A manual on the handling of sculpture should be made available to staff and students. ('The Care and Handling of Art Objects' by Shelley is recommended.)
3. Before handling an object it should be examined closely and any old repairs and structural weaknesses noted. Do not test or probe areas that appear weak. Never grasp projecting elements (arms, etc.) of the object as they will not support the weight.
4. Gloves should always be worn when handling or touching objects as acids and salts from perspiration can damage many materials especially plaster.
5. Report any damage to the object immediately and collect all fragments before leaving the area.
6. The object should be well protected with padding in the form of foam, Plastazote and bubble-wrap especially any fragile or projecting areas that are likely to catch on doorways etc.
7. Avoid haste and confusion while handling as this can result in injury to the handlers or damage to the object. The route to be taken, door sizes and the space for the object at the receiving end should be assessed before a move begins. Two people, at least, should be present throughout the move, one of them to open doors, steady the object where necessary and watch parts of it that the carrier cannot see.