**40. List of Figures**

Fig. 40.1. *Apollo the Python-Slayer*, ca. 350 BC. Attributed to Praxiteles (Greek, ca. 400 BC–ca. 330 BC). (a) Front; (b) reverse; (c) detail of detached left hand; (d) detail of detached python. Bronze, copper, and stone inlay; overall: 150.00 x 50.30 x 66.80 cm (59 x 19 3/4 x 26 1/4 in.). The Cleveland Museum of Art, Severance and Greta Millikin Purchase Fund 2004.30. Photos: © The Cleveland Museum of Art

Fig. 40.2. (a) Head of *Apollo*; (b) X-ray of *Apollo* showing extensive repairs around neck and shoulders, as well as the internal armature from a recent restoration. Photo: © The Cleveland Museum of Art

Fig. 40.3. Detail of feet and bronze baseplate. The circle in the corner may indicate where a bronze tree was once attached. Photo: © The Cleveland Museum of Art

Fig. 40.4. (a) Etched metallographic cross section from the figure’s torso. This sample contains a band of cuprite particles that was noted beneath the metal surface. The particles were formed by the inward diffusion of oxygen at high temperature (internal oxidation) and indicate the object has been in a fire. Photo: Peter Northover. (b) Detail of *Apollo*’s torso where sample was obtained. Photo: © The Cleveland Museum of Art

Fig. 40.5. Reverse of *Apollo*, left thigh, showing lump of metal. This also indicates exposure to a high-temperature environment. Photo: © The Cleveland Museum of Art

Fig. 40.6. Lead isotope ratios of the investigated samples. Uncertainties are about ± 0.05% for 208Pb/204Pb and better than 0.03% for the other two ratios

Fig. 40.7. (a) Lead isotope ratios of the analyzed samples. In the lower right corner a cross indicates the 2σ uncertainties of measurements. The six samples in the lower left are isotopically indistinguishable. (b) Lead isotope ratios of the analyzed samples compared with lead ores from the Aegean and from Laurium in Attica