

both them and the statues, and anything else that may appear to you to suit the place you wot of, my passion, and your taste—as large a supply and as early as possible. Above all, anything you think appropriate to a gymnasium and terrace.

‘I have such a passion for things of this sort that while I expect assistance from you, I must expect something like rebuke from others. If Lentulus has no vessel there, put them on board any one you please.’¹

Pausanias describes numbers of statues, tombs and buildings of Pentelic marble. In one instance he says, ‘Moreover, a little way from the sanctuary (at Scillus) a tomb was shown, with a statue of Pentelic marble on the grave. The neighbours say it is the tomb of Xenophon.’²

The greatest of Greek sculptors, for example, Scopas and Praxiteles, made use of this marble, and Plutarch (*Publicola*, 17) says that the columns of the Temple of Jupiter Capitolinus, rebuilt for the fourth time by Domitian, were of this material. He adds that he had seen them at Athens, and their height and diameter were in exact proportion, but at Rome they had been re-cut and polished, and had lost all their beauty and symmetry.³

The Parthenon at Athens was constructed of Pentelic marble, and Arthur Lee says: ‘There are now standing at the entrance six columns with gateways between them, built of three or four stones, but no separation has been observed, although they have been exposed to weathering for more than two thousand years.’⁴ The Elgin Marbles, those im-

¹ *Letters of Cicero* (trans. Evelyn S. Shuckburgh).

² Pausanias, *op. cit.*, Book v, Elis 1.

³ Ravestein Catalogue.

⁴ Arthur Lee, *Marble and Marble Workers*.