Location and Provenance
The four lead statues (fig. 1, 2) are from the baroque garden of Lerchenborg Slot in Denmark. The statues could probably be dated to 1672-77 and thus approx. 70 years earlier than Lerchenborg Slot. It can be assumed that the statues were originally displayed in the garden of Charlottenborg in Copenhagen and were bought second-hand by the owner of Lerchenborg. The statues came originally from Holland. This could be proved by comparing the statues with the lead statues from Schloss Herrenhausen in Germany.

Aim of the Thesis
The first aim was to range the four statues concerning their provenance and manufacturing technology so that they could again be noticed as valuable and interesting objects. Furthermore a concept for the conservation and restoration should be developed, that makes it as well possible to conserve the statues at their original installation site as to keep the original substance as far as possible, in order to keep the object also as art technological monument.

Reshaping
The Dancer is the most damaged statue since it inclined 20 degree to the right side and thus is endangered in its stability. That’s why the Dancer was chosen to examine exemplary the condition of the inner support of the statues. But before the opening of the left leg for the investigation it was necessary to reshape this deformation (fig. 3).

Manufacturing Technology
The statues were manufactured in one for lead casting modified indirect lost-wax process. The reinforcing irons and the plaster core stay inside the sculpture, in order to stabilize the lead skin. Core and irons support the lead skin, which can’t carry its own weight. The manufacturing was simplified by casting in several pieces (fig. 4). The investigation of the Dancer proved that the core consists of plaster, that there exist welding seams in the area of the thighs and shows that the reinforcing iron in the legs only extend up to the hip (fig. 5).

State of Condition
The most serious damages of the statues are the deformation of the Dancer and large cracks at the legs of the Dancer, Diana and Apollo. The deformation was caused by a fault in manufacturing. The iron was too short and the torso inclined from the piont, where the iron ends (fig. 5). The cracks were causes by frost wedging of the core material. Altogether the 340 years old lead statues are in a comparative good condition.

Concept of Conservation
It is recommended to insert new internal armatures in the statue of the Dancer (fig. 6). Even though this is a drastic intervention in the original material, it allows to rebuild the stability of the statue in the long term. In contrast the other three lead statues can be conserved with core and reinforcing iron. In addition it is possible to keep three of the four statues including the core and thereby also as complete art technological monument.