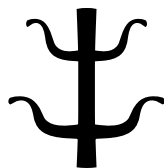


ANCIENT EGYPTIAN PRISONER STATUES
FRAGMENTS OF THE LATE OLD KINGDOM

Tara Prakash

Catalogue

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Catalogue

The following catalogue includes all of the information that I have presently collected on the prisoner statues. It is arranged in chronological order, according to the pyramid complex from which the statues were discovered with unprovenanced fragments presented in the final section (C.1 Niuserre, C.2 Djedkare–Isesi, C.3 Unas, C.4 Teti, C.5 Pepi I, C.6 Pepi II, C.7 Unprovenanced). The level of detail varies from complex to complex, depending on the amount of data that was available and accessible. For the complexes of Unas, Teti, and Pepi II, this catalogue is *not* comprehensive but still adds significantly more information than has heretofore been compiled and put forward. With the exception of the bust from the pyramid complex of Teti that is now in the Imhotep Museum in Saqqara (JE 40047), I was not able to definitively locate the fragments from the Unas and Teti complexes, though I think it is most likely that most, if not all, of them remain in SCA storerooms. For the complex of Pepi II, only fragments for which I have photographs are included here. Jéquier recorded that he found many other fragments at this complex (see ch. 2.2.6 and 3.1.5 for additional discussion), but he did not describe or inventory these in his notes, making them impossible to catalogue without direct study. Most of these fragments are currently in Saqqara Store Magazine 1, under the control of the SCA. At the time of writing, this magazine remained closed to researchers and scholars.

The references for each entry only includes sources in which the fragment itself is pictured or discussed in depth, with unpublished sources listed first and subsequent sources in chronological order. It omits sources that merely refer to fragments being discovered in the relevant complex. The notation “Ph.” designates that the archival materials are photographic. The references are abbreviated; full citations can be found in the accompanying bibliography.

I note the source for all measurements that are not my own, and when the correct measurements are uncertain, I have included all of the available measurements. While they provide an approximation of size, these should be used with caution (with the exception of Bothmer’s measurements, which are highly detailed and seem quite accurate), as they frequently contradict one another or appear to be off.

All of the prisoner statue fragments are limestone, and therefore, I do not include the material in most entries. However, for those statues from the complex of Pepi I that I have directly examined, the limestone is further classified (see further ch. 2.1.5). Based on previous descriptions, it is sometimes possible to hypothesize the type of limestone for other fragments, which I was not able to directly examine, from this complex, and I note this information in the description. Yet, in these cases, I do not specify the limestone type as a separate entry in the fragment’s details as any identification is tentative and needs to be confirmed with direct study. I also note traces of color on the Pepi I prisoner statue fragments that I have tentatively identified here as pigment, but technical analysis is needed in order to confirm this (see further ch. 2.2.5, 3.1.4, and 3.3). The registration numbers for the Pepi I fragments include the PP (Pépy Prisonniers) number that the MAFS team assigned, and, for those fragments that were transferred to the SCA storeroom, an FE (French Excavation) number that the SCA assigned.

C.1 Niuserre

C.1.1

Berlin, ÄM 17912; destroyed during the Second World War
 Discovered by Borchardt, winter 1903–1904
 Found inside the valley temple

Entry “Sonntag April 3, 1904,” p. 239, Borchardt’s notebook for the DOG, Borchardt Archive
 Borchardt, “Ausgrabungen...1903–4,” 13
 Borchardt, *Grabdenkmal des Königs Ne-user-re*, 42 and Abb. 24
 PM 3:335
 Stockfisch, *Untersuchungen zum Totenkult*, 58
 Lehner, *The Complete Pyramids*, 149

Head fragment



a



b

Photographs courtesy of the Ägyptisches Museum und Papyrussammlung, Staatliche Museen zu Berlin – PK

The head is broken across at the neck with a small portion of the lower left face missing. It clearly connects to a back pillar, and its top is flattened and level with the top of this pillar. The prisoner wears a heavy tiered hairstyle with segments representing individual curls depicted. The hairstyle has nine layers on the side and four layers in the front above the face. The prisoner’s face is round with minimal modeling, and his eyes are small with the upper lid carved in relief. Both the nose and mouth are damaged.

According to Borchardt, this head belonged to the same statue as Berlin ÄM 17913 (C.1.2), though the fragments did not directly join.

C.1.2

Berlin, ÄM 17913; destroyed during the Second World War

Discovered by Borchardt, winter 1903–1904

Found inside the valley temple

Entry “Sonntag April 3, 1904,” p. 239, Borchardt’s notebook for the DOG, Borchardt Archive

Borchardt, “Ausgrabungen...1903–4,” 13

Borchardt, *Grabdenkmal des Königs Ne-user-re*, 42 and Abb. 24

PM 3:335

Lehner, *The Complete Pyramids*, 149

Fragment of a left shoulder, upper arm, and torso



Photograph courtesy of the Ägyptisches Museum und Papyrussammlung, Staatliche Museen zu Berlin – PK

Like Berlin, ÄM 17912 (C.1.1), this fragment has a back pillar, which appears to be wider than the statue’s body. The body has a clear pectoral muscle and well-defined biceps. Because of the back pillar, the shoulder and upper arm are not pulled back but hang at his side. The remains of four strands of rope, incised with a diagonal pattern suggesting twisted fibers, are visible immediately above the elbow, which itself has broken off.

According to Borchardt, this fragment belonged to the same statue as Berlin, ÄM 17912 (C.1.1), though the fragments did not directly join.

C.1.3

Berlin, ÄM 17914; destroyed during the Second World War
Discovered by Borchardt, winter 1903–1904
Found inside the valley temple

Entry “Sonntag April 3, 1904,” p. 239, Borchardt’s notebook for the DOG, Borchardt Archive
Borchardt, “Ausgrabungen...1903–4,” 13
Borchardt, *Grabdenkmal des Königs Ne-user-re*, 42 and Abb. 24
PM 3:335
Lehner, *The Complete Pyramids*, 149

Fragment of a left elbow and upper forearm

Photograph courtesy of the Ägyptisches Museum und Papyrussammlung, Staatliche Museen zu Berlin – PK

The remains of four strands of rope, incised with a diagonal pattern suggesting twisted fibers, are visible sitting directly above the elbow crease. A very small portion of a back pillar is also preserved directly behind the elbow itself.

C.2 Djedkare-Isesi

C.2.1

SCA no. 2232; Fakhry's no. 1180

SCA Saqqara Store Magazine 1

Discovered by Abdel Salam Hussein, 1945–1949

Found inside the inner mortuary temple

H. 55 cm, D. 48 cm, W. of back pillar 17 cm (Megahed, "Sculptures," 26)

Inv. N. 3122 and 3123, Box 48 and Inv. N. 698, Box 52, Varille Collection (Ph.)

Megahed, "Sculptures," 26 and figs. 4 and 5

Prakash, "Prisoner Statue 'Fragments,'" 17–20 and pls. 1,1 and 1,2

Lower body fragment

The break runs across the prisoner's torso, from right above his right elbow to directly below his left one. At the front of the break, there seems to be a large chip of stone missing from the right side, while the left side seems more weathered. The surface, particularly on the right side, appears to be rather worn, but otherwise the fragment is in good condition. The prisoner kneels back on his heels with his legs held together. The back of his feet and his back are set against a very large back pillar, while his thin arms are pulled back and carved in relief on either side of the pillar; his upper arms, where the bonds probably wrapped, are no longer preserved. The prisoner's arms hang down, and his hands are in large fists that rest on top of his heels, on either side of his buttocks. His buttocks and hips are fairly large but taper into thinner lower thighs. His navel was carved as a half-circle, and a groove indicating the abdominal muscles runs up from it. He wears a short kilt with a hem carved in relief and a belt that is tied in an elaborate knot with two tassels hanging down the front of either side of his lap. The musculature of his lower legs is stylized, with a linear ridge running up the side. His feet are fairly tall with toes that curl underneath him. The stone between the front of his feet and shins was not entirely carved away, leaving the statue with a flat bottom that is in line with the bottom of the back pillar.



a

Photograph courtesy of the Egyptological Library and Archives, Università degli Studi di Milano



b



c

Photographs: Mohamed Megahed

C.2.2

SCA no. 2244; Fakhry's no. 1186

SCA Saqqara Store Magazine 1

Discovered by Abdel Salam Hussein, 1945–1949

Found next to the palmiform column inside the *antichambre carrée* in the inner mortuary temple

H. 66 cm; W. 28 cm (Megahed, "Sculptures," 26)

Approx. D. 54 cm (based on scales in photographs)

Inv. N. 3129, Box 48 and Inv. N. 3180, Box 52, Varille Collection (Ph.)

Megahed, "Sculptures," 26 and fig. 6 (with incorrect scale)

Prakash, "Prisoner Statue 'Fragments,'" 22

Body fragment

The upper break runs diagonally back and upward from the base of the neck and the level of the collar-bones. On the left side, the lower break begins above the knee and runs below the shin, cutting off the bottom part of the foot, while on the right side, the lower break is slightly higher, beginning directly below the bottom of the kilt and cutting through the lower leg. The bottom of the back pillar is also missing. The prisoner sits straight upright on his heels. A deep back pillar runs along the back of his body and head. His arms are pulled back and were carved in high relief on either side of the pillar. His hairstyle was also carved in the same fashion; the remains are visible on either side of the pillar, behind his shoulders. Behind this, the end of a ribbon hangs down to the middle of his upper back, though this ribbon is somewhat weathered on the right side. His forearms are much thinner than his upper arms. Wrapped around his upper arms, directly above the elbows, are two strands of rope. His elbows bend slightly, with his fists placed behind his buttocks, above his heels. The right fist actually rests directly on top of the right heel, while the left fist is slightly further back, at the rear corner of the left heel. The right pectoral is still visible, and the prisoner's waist tapers in slightly. He wears a plain, short kilt, with the lower hem incised, and a plain belt. Unfortunately, the front of the belt is no longer visible. His legs seem fairly thick and round, though they taper toward the knees.

The surface of this large fragment is in poor condition, most notably with a deep fissure running down the center of the front. The remainder of the surface is abraded and pockmarked.



a



b



c

Photographs: A. Amin, Courtesy of Mohamed Megahed

C.2.3

SCA no. 2233; Fakhry's no. 1193

SCA Saqqara Store Magazine 1

Discovered by Abdel Salam Hussein, 1945–1949

Found inside the inner mortuary temple

Approx. H. 45 cm; W. 28 cm (based on a scale in Megahed's photographs)

D. > 25 cm (based on a scale in Varille's photographs)

Inv. N. 3124, Box 48 and Inv. N. 693, Box 52, Varille Collection (Ph.)

Megahed, "Sculptures," 26 and fig. 7

Prakash, "Prisoner Statue 'Fragments,'" 20 and pl. 2,1

Bust fragment

The fragment is poorly preserved. The break runs across his abdomen above his navel. Both elbows, along with the bonds, are also now missing. The remains of a deep back pillar are visible behind his back. The upper portion of this seems to be broken. He wears a long tripartite hairstyle that falls midway down his chest over either shoulder and midway down his upper back. It must have been carved in high relief on either side of the back pillar. His large ears protrude in front of this, and a wide fillet crosses around it, directly above his forehead. His square face, which sits on top of a long, thick neck, is badly damaged, but deep furrows underneath his eyes and radiating from the wings of his nose are still visible. Only the inner corners of his eyes are visible, but they seem to indicate that only the upper eyelid was carved in relief, while the lower lid was simply incised. His nose and mouth are completely destroyed. However, remains of a chin beard are preserved along his neck. His chest was modeled, with protruding pectorals caused by the position of his arms behind his back. The upper arms are preserved and were carved in relief on the side of the back pillar behind him.



a

Photograph courtesy of the Egyptological
Library and Archives, Università degli
Studi di Milano



b

Photograph: Mohamed Megahed

C.2.4

SCA Saqqara Store Magazine 1

Discovered by Abdel Salam Hussein, 1945–1949

Found inside the inner mortuary temple

Approx. H. 10 cm; W. 17 cm (based on a scale in Varille's photographs)

Inv. N. 3122 and 3125, Box 48 and Inv. N. 696a, Box 52, Varille Collection (Ph.)

Prakash, "Prisoner Statue 'Fragments,'" 20–21 and pl. 2,2

Fragment of the upper part of a head



Photograph courtesy of the Egyptological Library and Archives, Università degli Studi di Milano

See ch. 3.1.2 for the identification of this fragment as belonging to a prisoner statue. The fragment consists primarily of the eyes and forehead. The very top of the head is missing, and the lower break runs from below the right eye through the nose and left cheek. The remains of a plain hairstyle frame the face and a wide fillet wraps around directly above his forehead. The prisoner's left ear is also preserved protruding out in front of the hairstyle. His eyes are large and almond shaped, and his plastic brows and upper eyelids were executed in low relief.

C.3 Unas

C.3.1

Current location unknown; photograph taken by Lacau during the excavations of Barsanti
 Almost certainly discovered by Barsanti, 1899–1901 or 1903
 Possibly from the mortuary temple

Doc. 133, Box 32, Lauer fonds (Ph.)

Labrousse, Lauer, and Leclant, *Temple haut*, 131 and pl. 40 (Doc. 133)

Stockfish, *Untersuchungen zum Totenkult*, 67

Torso fragment



Photograph courtesy of the Institut français d'archéologie orientale

The entire right side of the torso is preserved, but because of the oblique angle of the photograph, it is impossible to know how much of the left side also remains. No trace of the neck survives, and the statue seems to have broken fairly cleanly across, directly above the collarbone, which was depicted. The fragment also broke straight across at hip level and about halfway down the right forearm. There seems to be the small remains of a beard at the center of the upper break. The pectoral muscle is suggested with a slight bulge, but there is some damage to both the left and right sides. A deep incision runs down the center of the abdomen ending in the navel. The horizontal line of the top of the kilt may be visible below the navel, but this is difficult to ascertain in the photograph. Two strands of rope are visible on top of his right elbow crease. The top of the right forearm, below the bonds, forms a flattened surface, and the right side of the torso, including the stone left in place between the right arm and the body, seems to have a rougher surface than that of the front of the torso and the arm.

C.4 Teti

C.4.1

Saqqara, Imhotep Museum JE 40047
 Discovered by Quibell, 1907–1908
 Found in the mortuary temple
 H. 19 cm; W. 20 cm; D. 17 cm

Entry 2, 1907–1910 Museum Packing Book, Quibell Collection
 Two slides, Bothmer Archive, Brooklyn Museum (Ph.)
 Quibell, *Excavations...1907–1908*, 20 and 113 and pl. 56
 Palais des beaux-arts, *5000 ans*, 23, cat. no. 18 and fig. 16
 Lauer, “Recherches...1967–1968 et 1968–1969,” 477
 Lauer, “Travaux...1968–1969,” 22
 Lauer and Leclant, “Découverte,” 60
 Lauer, “Statues de prisonniers,” 42
 Lauer and Leclant, *Temple haut*, 3, 84, and 98–99 and pl. 32 b
 PM 3:394
 Stockfisch, *Untersuchungen zum Totenkult*, 73

Fragment of a head and shoulders

For the identification of this fragment as belonging to a prisoner statue, see ch. 3.1.3. While only a small portion of the top of the left shoulder remains, the entire right shoulder is preserved; the break runs diagonally across the torso. He wears a full wavy hairstyle with horizontal undulations. The surface of this is plain with no patterning. The hair meets the top of his shoulders and extends a little further down his back, forming a wide U-shape at its bottom. Small knobs signifying ears extend from underneath the hairstyle. His facial features, with some damage, are evocative and stylized. He has large, globular, almond-shaped eyes. The upper lids, as well as the delicate eyebrows, were indicated in relief, and the inner canthi were incised and turn down slightly. He has full, high cheeks and a broad nose with deeply carved wings. Nasolabial folds and a wide philtrum were subtly modeled. His lips are full and outlined with a sharp edge that encircles the entire mouth, giving the corners an unnatural, clownish appearance. There is damage to his chin, but there does seem to be the partial remains of a chin beard on the front of his neck and underneath his chin.



a



b

Photographs: Tara Prakash; courtesy of the Imhotep Museum

C.4.2

Bloc 64

Probably SCA Saqqara Store Magazine 1

Discovered by Lauer and Leclant, January 1966

Found in the mortuary temple

H. 15 cm; W. 15 cm (Lauer and Leclant, *Temple haut*, 84)

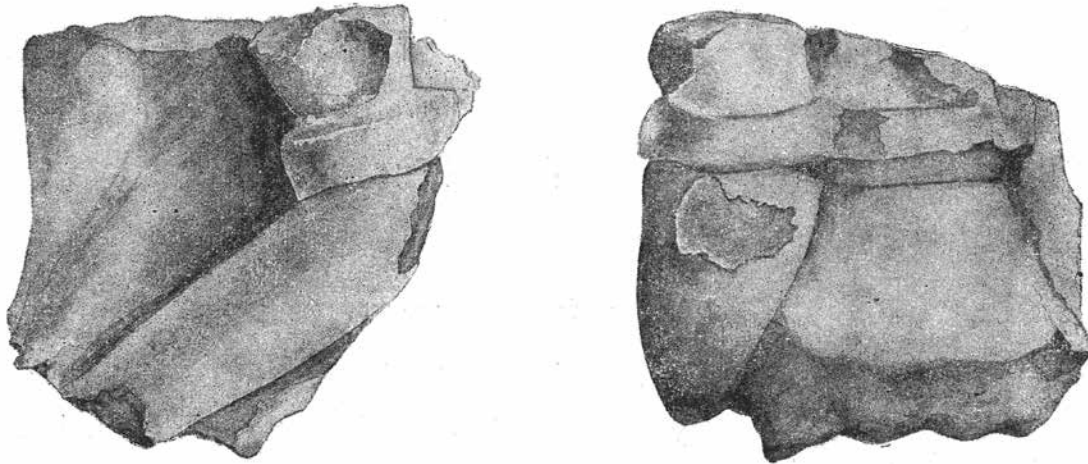
Lauer and Leclant, "Découverte," 60 n. 4

Lauer and Leclant, *Temple haut*, 3, 84, and 98–99 and fig. 73

PM 3:394

Stockfisch, *Untersuchungen zum Totenkult*, 73

Fragment of a left arm and waist



Photograph courtesy of the MAFS

The left elbow and forearm remain, with a plain band representing bonds set immediately above the elbow crease. This runs straight across the back of the arm and connects to a similarly shaped restraint behind the back. From the rear view, it would seem that a very small portion of the right arm is preserved as well. The left forearm shows that the arm was bent at a forty-five degree angle.

C.4.3

Number of fragments and current location unknown

Discovered by Firth, 1920–1924

Found among debris in a deep shaft to the north of the mortuary temple

Firth, “Excavations at Saqqara: Teti Pyramid Cemeteries II, Archaeological Report” MS, MS 2015 1233, Box 1, Firth fonds

Firth described finding “some pieces of statues of prisoners from the debris filling the deep shaft to the north of the pyramid temple,” in the unpublished final report of his work at the Teti mortuary temple (see above). The underlines are his own, and their significance, if any, remains unclear. I have not been able to locate any of these fragments.

C.5 Pepi I

C.5.1

PP 1; FE 11

SCA Saqqara Store Magazine 1

Discovered by Lauer and Leclant, 1968–1969

Found in debris around the rear south magazines of the inner mortuary temple

D. 51 cm; H. of base 9 cm; W. of base 28 cm; W. of shoulders 30 cm (MAFS archives)

H. 62 cm (SCA registry)

H. 58 cm (Image of the Black Archive)

Notes, drawing, and photographs, MAFS archives (Ph.)

19-50 and 20-50, Center of Documentation (Ph.)

Neg. no. 389–393, Mario Carrieri, Milan/The Menil Foundation, Id. no. 00071, Image of the Black Archive (Ph.)

Lauer and Leclant, “Découverte,” 56–57 and fig. 2 and pl. 9 c

Lauer, “Recherches...1967–1968 et 1968–1969,” 470 and pl. 4

Lauer, “Travaux...1968–1969,” 18–19 and pl. 2 a and b

Lauer, “Statues de prisonniers,” 38–40 and figs. 3–5

Leclant, “Fouilles...1968–1969,” 333 and figs. 20 and 21

Lauer, *Saqqara*, 179–80 and figs. 159 and 160

Lauer, “Rapport,” pls. 1 and 2 a

Leclant, *Recherches*, fig. 24

Cinquante années, 60 and fig. 62 a

Lauer, *Le mystère des pyramides*, pl. 35

Body fragment

PP 1 consists of at least four different fragments: the torso, most of the legs and base, the left knee, and the left front corner of the base. Photographs were taken in 1969 with all four fragments joined, but in the later photographs of Mario Carrieri for the Image of the Black in Western Art project, which he took in 1973, the base fragment is missing. The current location of the base fragment is uncertain, though it is not in the MAFS storeroom. The SCA registry indicates that the other three fragments were reattached and are in Saqqara Store Magazine 1.

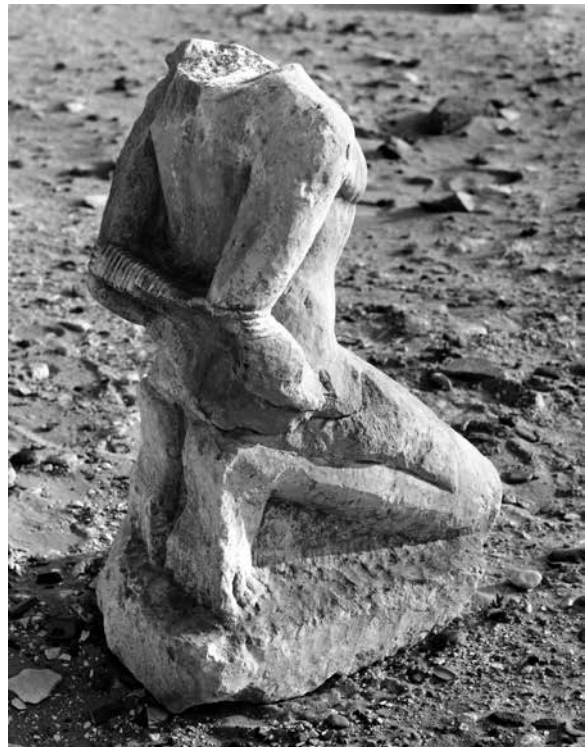
The prisoner leans slightly forward. The head is no longer attached. The neck break gradually curves down from either side of the base of the neck. A damaged rectangular area at the front, center, and top of the fragment indicates a beard that appears to have been chiseled away. A prominent, straight collarbone is visible on both sides. The prisoner’s pectoral muscles were summarily modeled, and his abdomen was differentiated with a central groove that connects to a deep navel. His arms are pulled behind him and tied with four plain strands of rope on both arms. The bonds directly cover his elbow creases and angle slightly upward on the sides, resting directly above the elbows on the backs of the arms. Perpendicular strands of rope form the back restraint. These lashings are well executed and fully formed; indeed the top and bottom surface of the restraint is carved with them, in addition to the outer side. The rest of his back was rather summarily done, with a subtle depression down the center seeming to be the only attempt to convey musculature. A small portion of stone visible on the back at the right side of the top break is almost certainly the remains of his hairstyle.

The break below the torso runs diagonally, between the top of the left hip to the bottom of the right hip. Marks on the right side seem to indicate that the statue was broken with a pick from this side. The lower half of both forearms are now missing. The lower body kneels on a thick base, which extends in front of and behind the prisoner. The front right corner of the base is missing. The prisoner wears a very short kilt that falls about halfway down his thighs. It appears to be indicated only by the small triangle of stone representing negative space where the kilt and both legs meet; there does not seem to be any mark of the kilt across the legs. The legs themselves are extremely thick and heavy. A ridge running down the side of the lower leg abstractly suggests its musculature. There is a slight separation between his square knees, with stone left in place between them to indicate the negative space. His feet are extremely large and block-like. Toes were carved, albeit in an extremely basic, abstract, and unnatural fashion. In the front (and most visible on the right foot), at least three toes splay outward, supporting the prisoner's weight. He sits high on his toes, leaning slightly forward. On the back of the feet, five rectangular toes were suggested with rough incisions. The feet themselves are roughly shaped, with a slight tapering in the center and on the back surface, suggesting arches. They are separated with stone representing negative space between them.

Overall, the statue is in good condition, with the exception of the missing parts noted above, though there is minor damage to its surface overall, particularly on the left shoulder and upper arm and the base. Tool marks remain visible. The front of the torso and legs appear to be the most finished surfaces. Significantly more tool marks are visible on the arms, the sides of the lower legs, and the base. Little or no attempt seems to have been made to polish the feet, the back, and the stone representing negative space between the shins and the top of the base, which has not been carved very deeply.



a



b

Photographs: Mario Carrieri, Milan/The Menil Foundation



c



d

Photographs courtesy of the MAFS

C.5.2

PP 2; FE 12

SCA Saqqara Store Magazine 1

Discovered by Lauer and Leclant, 1968–1969

Found in debris around the rear south magazines of the inner mortuary temple

H. of base 7 cm; W. of front of base 25 cm; W. of back of base 30 cm; D. of left side 54 cm; D. of right side 52 cm; (MAFS archives)

H. 63 cm (SCA registry)

H. 64 cm (Image of the Black Archive)

Notes, drawing, and photographs, MAFS archives (Ph.)

19-50 and 20-50, Center of Documentation (Ph.)

Neg. no. 384–388, Mario Carrieri, Milan/The Menil Foundation, Id. no. 00070, Image of the Black Archive (Ph.)

Lauer and Leclant, “Découverte,” 56–57 and pl. 9 b

Lauer, “Recherches...1967–1968 et 1968–1969,” 470 and pl. 4

Lauer, “Statues de prisonniers,” 38–40 and figs. 3 and 5

Leclant, “Fouilles...1968–1969,” 333 and fig. 22

Cinquante années, 60 and fig. 62 a and b

Lauer, *Le mystère des pyramides*, pl. 36

Body fragments

PP 2 consists of two different fragments: the torso and the legs kneeling on a base. The SCA registry indicates that these have been reattached. The prisoner sits upright on his heels. His head is now missing, along with his entire right shoulder, but the left shoulder is fully preserved. The break seems to have begun at the base of the left side of the neck and curved down and across, before the right shoulder broke off. Like PP 1 (C.5.1), a damaged rectangular area at the front, center, and top of the fragment seems to indicate that a beard was chiseled away. The left collarbone remains visible, and it is angled sharply upward toward the shoulder. His chest and abdomen were modeled, but more subtly than PP 1 (C.5.1). Nipples were carved, and the navel is a broad circular depression. His arms are pulled back and bound with three strands of rope. They appear to be an even thickness the whole way around his right arm, but on the left, they grow from thin strands in the front to very swollen, thick strands at the back. On the right arm, they sit directly above the elbow crease and angle down toward the back. This is less clear on the left arm, where the bonds seem to be more straight across the arm. The back restraint consists of thick perpendicular strands of rope; these lashings are depicted on the outer surface of the restraint, but do not seem to have been fully carved on the top and bottom. His back is a completely flattened surface, which is dominated by the remains of a rounded, triangular shaped hairstyle that tapers toward the bottom.

The statue is broken across the hips, below the stomach. As a result, both forearms are damaged. On the right side, the break cuts through the middle of his large, rectangular forearm, but parts of the forearm remain preserved against the side of his thigh. The damage to the forearm seems to suggest that the statue was broken with a pick from this side. While the right hand appears to have been held in a fist, most of it is no longer preserved. Less remains of his left forearm, though the hand was also in a fist to the side of the left thigh. The prisoner kneels on a thick base, which extends further behind him than in front of him. He wears a short kilt that falls halfway down his thighs, like PP 1 (C.5.1), but this was depicted in low raised

relief across his lap and thighs. His legs and rectangular knees are held together with no space between them. From the side, his thighs appear fairly thin, and his legs are much too long for the size of his torso. His feet were more naturally executed than PP 1 (C.5.1), though they are still cursory and geometric. His toes, which were more clearly differentiated on the top of the right foot, clearly curl under. From the back, his feet are simply rectangles. They are separated, but the stone representing negative space between them is only cut away slightly.

The best-finished surface of PP 2 would seem to be the front of his torso, though his arms and kilt also seem fairly well finished. His right leg would appear to have been better finished than his left leg, though this is difficult to conclude from the photographs. However, certainly the base and the back, particularly of his lower body, reveal the most tool marks. Vertical marks, which look as though they were caused by ropes being dragged across the stone's surface, are visible midway down the right side of the legs. These may have been the result of the lime burners' efforts to break apart and move the stone to the kiln; in this regard, see further ch. 5.



a

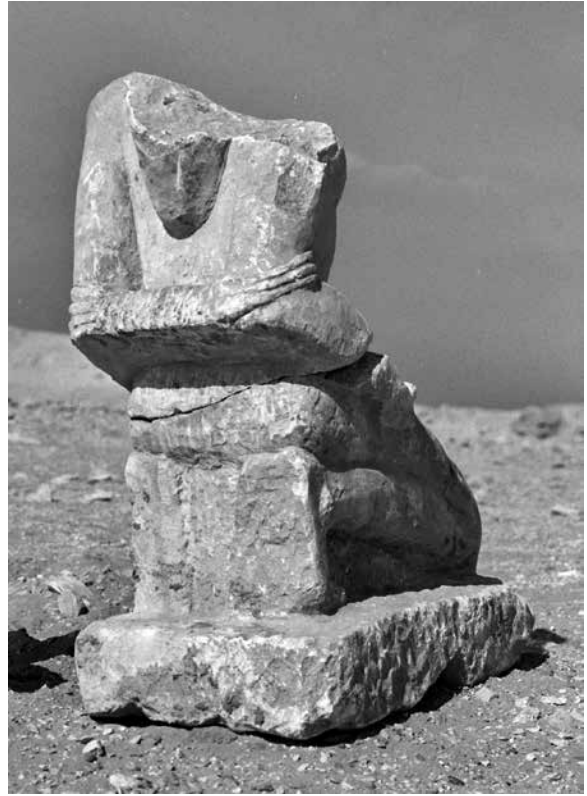


b

Photographs: Mario Carrieri, Milan/The Menil Foundation



c



d

Photographs courtesy of the MAFS

C.5.3

PP 3; FE 9

SCA Saqqara Store Magazine 1 or in the El-Arish National Museum (see C.7.6 below)

May join PP 23 (C.5.23)

Discovered by Lauer and Leclant, 1968–1969

Found in debris around the rear south magazines of the inner mortuary temple

W. 29 cm; D. of right side 38 cm; D. of left side 36 cm (MAFS archives)

H. 57 cm (SCA registry)

Notes, drawing, and photographs, MAFS archives (Ph.)

19--50, Center of Documentation (Ph.)

Lauer and Leclant, "Découverte," 56–57 and fig. 2 and pl. 9 a

Lauer, "Travaux...1968–1969," 18–19 and pl. 2 a

Lauer, *Saqqara*, 179–80 and fig. 159

Body fragments

PP 3 consists of two different fragments: the torso and the legs kneeling on a base. The SCA registry indicates that these have been reattached. The prisoner sits upright on his heels. His head, which may be PP 23 (C.5.23), has broken off. The break has a curved shape, beginning at the base of the right side of the neck. A portion of the left shoulder appears to have also broken off with the head. Part of a beard remains preserved at the top, front, and center of the chest. Along the back of the top break, a ridge remains of the prisoner's hairstyle. The pectoral muscle was simply modeled with a horizontal line across the chest. There is damage to the front of the abdomen, in the area around the break across the waist, making it difficult to comment on the lower torso's musculature. The arms are clearly pulled back and bound directly above the elbows with simple wide bands that have no further patterning. On the right arm, which has a very thick forearm and wrist, the band bond does not seem to have been fully carved in the front, but it is visible on the side of the arm, where it appears to have been poorly executed with an uneven height. The back of the right elbow is no longer preserved. The left band bond was fully carved around the left arm. The back of the bonds, and the back of the arms as well, give the impression that they are unfinished. There is clearly an extension between the arms, signaling the back restraint, but this is somewhat sinuous and not well differentiated from the arms, particularly on the underside. The inner surface of the arms, behind the back, are not fully modeled either, and seem to be flat surfaces, similar to the flat back.

The lower break cuts jaggedly across the waist, right below the navel and slightly above the wrists. Both hands are held in fists on either side of the hips. The surface of the right fist is damaged, but the left one is preserved. Four fingers and a thumb were clearly carved, with a central depression and peg-like object held in the center of the fist. The prisoner does not wear a belt, but the kilt was differentiated from the torso with a curved line underneath his stomach. The kilt falls about two-thirds of the way down his thighs and is raised above the surface of his legs. From the front, his legs, which are separated and have knees that are fairly rounded, look as though they project from the kilt, which was treated as though it were a separate form. From the right side, the lower legs look to be the same thickness as the upper legs, and the legs are clearly disproportionately long for the body. The base on which he kneels is thick and extends behind him, but not in front of him, although the front of the base may be damaged or broken. From the side, his toes appear to be tucked underneath, but individual toes were not differentiated. On the back, his

feet are solid, rectangular blocks, with no modeling or detailing. They are separated, as indicated by the stone representing negative space that was left between them and partially carved away.

Overall, the surface of PP 3 would seem to be extremely rough and only the front of the torso may have been smoothed and polished, though still to a minimal degree. The arms, legs, and kilt show significant tool marks, and, as I mentioned above, the back appears distinctly less finished.

See further PP 23 (C.5.23).



a

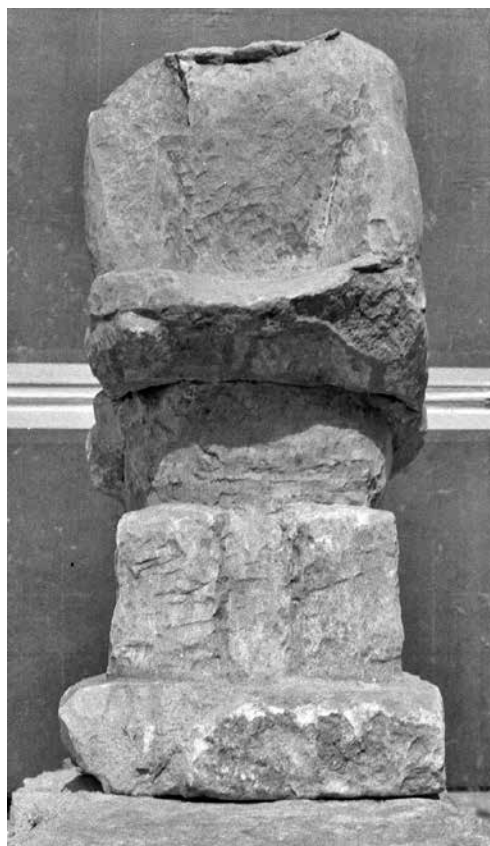


b

Photographs courtesy of the MAFS



c



d

Photographs courtesy of the MAFS

C.5.4

PP 4; FE 10

SCA Saqqara Store Magazine 1

Discovered by Lauer and Leclant, 1968–1969

Found in debris around the rear south magazines of the inner mortuary temple

D. 48 cm; H. of base 6.5 cm (measurement may be incorrect); W. of base 32 cm (MAFS archives)

H. 46 cm (SCA registry)

Notes, drawing, and photographs, MAFS archives (Ph.)

19--50, Center of Documentation (Ph.)

Lower body fragments

PP 4 consists of two different fragments. One fragment is the lower torso, hips, buttocks, and heels. The other fragment is most of the legs and kilt, to which the left hand is still attached, and the base, which has small portions missing, primarily in the corners. The SCA registry indicates that these have been reattached. The top break cuts fairly straight across in the middle of the torso, above the elbows, with a larger portion of the left arm preserved. The bonds, which consist of four rope strands, remain preserved on both arms. They run directly over the elbow crease, straight across the side of the arm, to immediately above the elbow on the back of the arm. The back restraint consists of a rectangular block between the arms, incised with rope strands on the outer surface. These lashings do not seem to have been carved on the underside of the restraint. It is unclear whether they were carved on the top of the restraint as there are no available photographs that capture this angle. The arms themselves seem fairly well rounded. The right hand is cut cleanly off at the break that runs through the waist, legs, and feet, and the right side of his right leg and foot is damaged. However, the left side is fully preserved. His left hand is in a large fist held on top of the left side of his lap; this corresponds with the position of his right forearm, and the right hand was almost certainly in a fist on top of the right side of the lap. There were no fingers carved on his left hand, and his thumb is unnaturally large and swollen. However, a clear round peg-like object appears in the center of his fist.

The back half of the base is significantly thicker than the front, and it is unclear whether this is the result of damage or whether it was an original feature. The base extends further behind the prisoner than in front of him, and the outer side of the left leg and foot also seem to blend into the base. A small triangle of stone between the legs signifies the kilt, which seems to fall about two-thirds down his legs. There also appears to be a very lightly incised line along the thighs, marking the edge of the kilt, but this is less clear in the photographs. At the waist, the kilt seems to have been differentiated from the torso with a horizontal line underneath his stomach. His legs, which are positioned together, are thick and full, and his knees are relatively rounded with little modeling. The outside of his left foot suggests that his toes are curled under, but no individual toes were differentiated, and his foot seems to blend into the stone representing negative space between his shin and the top of the base. The back of his feet are plain but have a relatively natural shape, with a rounded heel and a narrowing in the center for the arch.

There appears to be some sort of staining on the front of the upper fragment, with drips of some material running vertically down this piece. In their original notes, Lauer and Leclant also noted that there were traces of red paint. The surface of the statue is better finished than other examples. Tool marks are certainly still visible, particularly on the sides of the legs, the base, and surfaces of negative space, but unlike other examples, the back seems to be fully executed.



a



b

Photographs courtesy of the MAFS



c



d

Photographs courtesy of the MAFS

C.5.5

PP 5; FE 17

SCA Saqqara Store Magazine 1

Seems to join PP 58 (C.5.56) (MAFS archives)

Discovered by Lauer and Leclant, 1968–1969

Found in debris around the rear south magazines of the inner mortuary temple

D. 44 cm (MAFS archives)

H. 33 cm; W. of base 15 cm (SCA registry)

Notes, drawing, and photographs, MAFS archives (Ph.)

19-50, Center of Documentation (Ph.)

Fragment of legs and a base

This fragment is poorly preserved. The top break is jagged, with all of the left arm missing and more of the left waist preserved than the right, but the entire right forearm is preserved. Both hands are in fists that rest to either side of the prisoner's lap, though the thumbs themselves rest on top of his lap. The surface of the left fist is damaged, but fingers were not carved on the right fist. His thumbs are thick and elongated, and he holds circular peg-like objects in each fist. The prisoner does not wear a belt, and the kilt seems to seamlessly transition from the torso. The kilt itself is fairly short, falling about halfway down his thighs. It is marked by a triangle of stone representing negative space between the legs, and there may also be a lightly incised line on the thighs marking its edge. In the photographs, this seems to be visible on the right leg, though not on the left. His legs are positioned together, and his knees are rounded. The lower legs are significantly thicker than the upper legs, particularly on the right side. The lack of differentiation for the stone representing negative space between the shin and the top of the base increases this impression. Rather, the artist has simply sculpted the surface of the base rising to the level of the lower leg, unlike the flat bases of most of the prisoner statues. This also means that the thickness of the base is uneven, with the central portion being quite thick. The base clearly extended in front of the prisoner, as a small portion remains in front of his knees, but it is uncertain whether it extended in the back. The front, sides, and rear corners of the base have broken off, as well as much of the prisoner's feet. The connection between the feet and the base is uncertain though; because of the awkward treatment between the base and lower legs, the feet may have also transitioned unnaturally to the base.

Unfortunately, I have not located photographs of the back of PP 5. There appears to be streaks of staining on the left side, particularly on the break sites. In their original notes, Lauer and Leclant also mentioned that there were traces of red paint, though they did not specify where. The entire surface was roughly executed and is covered with tool marks.



a



b

Photographs courtesy of the MAFS

C.5.6

PP 6; FE 13

SCA Saqqara Store Magazine 1

Discovered by Lauer and Leclant, 1968–1969

Found in debris around the rear south magazines of the inner mortuary temple

D. 33 cm (MAFS archives)

H. 36 cm; W. of base 28 cm; D. of base 27 cm (SCA registry)

Notes, drawing, and photographs, MAFS archives (Ph.)

19-50, Center of Documentation (Ph.)

Lower body fragment

More of the left waist and wrist are preserved than the right. Both hands are held in large fists, with the thumbs extending on top of his lap and the lower half of the fists by the sides of his thighs. Both hands have thick fingers carved and at least the left has a circular depression or a peg-like object in the center. There is a clear U-shaped line differentiating his kilt from his stomach. The kilt, which covers about two-thirds of his lap, is in higher relief than his legs, and there is a triangle of stone representing negative space between the tight kilt and his thighs. On the sides of his legs, the line marking the edge of the kilt awkwardly continues down his lower legs rather than realistically covering only his upper legs. His thick legs are held together, and his knees are rounded but clumsily rest on the base, especially on the right side. In fact, almost half of his right shin connects to the base at the same level as the knee, before the remainder of the shin rises up toward the feet. Most of his feet and the back of the base are no longer preserved. The remaining portion of the base is an even thickness with a flattened surface, and it extends in front of his knees. The backs of his heels are fairly rounded. His feet are separated and well defined, with the stone representing negative space between them cleanly carved back several centimeters, making this surface distinct from his buttocks.

The front of the fragment seems to be the most finished surface, with the exception of the front of his knees, which still have visible tool marks. The sides and back also have obvious tool marks, although, unlike other examples that have very roughly executed backs, the back of PP 6 was fully carved.



a



b



c



d

Photographs courtesy of the MAFS

C.5.7

PP 7; FE 14

SCA Saqqara Store Magazine 1

Discovered by Lauer and Leclant, 1968–1969

Found in debris around the rear south magazines of the inner mortuary temple

D. 51 cm (MAFS archives)

H. 24 cm (measurement may be incorrect); W. of base 29 cm (SCA registry)

Notes, drawing, and photographs, MAFS archives (Ph.)

19-50, Center of Documentation (Ph.)

Lower body fragment

The top break runs almost straight across his waist and wrists. His right wrist and hand are badly damaged with a more jagged break edge, while the left is fully preserved and the break edge is clean. This could imply that the damage was initiated from the right side, and the statue broke from right to left. Both of his hands were held in fists at the top of either side of his lap, and fingers were roughly carved onto his left fist. There also appears to be a circular depression or a peg-like object in the center of his left fist. The break obscures the transition between his kilt and torso, but across his lap, the kilt was poorly differentiated. There appears to be no line across his lap to mark the edge of the kilt, and while there is a small triangle of stone representing negative space between his legs and the tight kilt, this is very subtle and not clearly marked. The kilt itself would appear to be quite short, falling about halfway down his thighs. There is some damage to his right knee, but his legs seem to be slightly separated, with a small portion of stone representing negative space between them that connects to the triangular space associated with the kilt. His legs are long, and his knees are flat and squarish, but the size of his lower legs is relatively proportionate to that of his upper legs. Moreover, there was a clear attempt to depict the anatomy of the foot and ankle; this is most visible on the left leg where a rounded ridge runs from the foot partially up the lower leg. On either side, the toes curl underneath the body, but individual toes were not differentiated. The backs of the feet are flat and connect directly to the top of the base with no natural curve. His feet are straight and geometric, but his heels are rounded. They are separated, but the stone representing negative space between them was only slightly carved away. The base is an even, flat slab that extends both behind and in front of him. Most of the fragment is covered with spotted staining, but otherwise seems to be in relatively good condition. The staining obscures the surface, but in general it would seem to be well smoothed and polished, including the back. In contrast, the base was roughly carved, and the negative space between the shin and top of the base still has significant tool marks as well.



a



b



c



d

Photographs courtesy of the MAFS

C.5.8

PP 8; FE 16

SCA Saqqara Store Magazine 1

Discovered by Lauer and Leclant, 1968–1969

Found in debris around the rear south magazines of the inner mortuary temple

D. 48 cm; H. of base 8 cm (MAFS archives)

H. 38 cm; W. of base 26 cm (SCA registry)

Notes, drawing, and photographs, MAFS archives (Ph.)

19-50, Center of Documentation (Ph.)

Lower body fragment

The top break runs almost straight across the waist, above the belt. Both hands are held in fists high on the top of his lap, on either side of his waist. The right hand is badly damaged, while the top of the left hand and wrist are cut cleanly through, perhaps indicating that the statue was broken from damage to the right side and cracked from right to left. The left hand does have differentiated fingers; it is not clear in the photographs whether the peg-like object was carved in the center of the fists. The prisoner wears a belt, and his kilt, which extends a little more than halfway down his thighs, was carved in higher relief than his upper legs. His legs, which seem to be set together, are extremely long for the size of his body, with the right lower leg being thicker than the right upper leg. The line dividing the right lower and upper leg is curved in a somewhat exaggerated and stylized fashion. His knees, which are rectangular, are extremely large. The artists seem to have set them too high to naturally meet the base and were thus forced to extend them into an awkwardly tall block in order to connect them to the base. The base extends further in front of the prisoner than behind him. The stone representing negative space between the shins and top of the base was clearly differentiated from the top of the base, but the transition between the shins and this surface was poorly defined and is very rough. From either side, the feet, which curl under, are disproportionately thin and small for the size of the full buttocks and long legs. The feet also seem unnaturally small from the back, and their width tapers toward the heels. They are spread widely apart, with the stone representing negative space between them seeming to support the extremely large, rotund buttocks. Similar to PP 1 (C.5.1), five toes were carved on the back of the feet with rough incisions.

The surface, particularly on the left side and the front, has some staining that seems similar to the spotted marks seen on PP 7 (C.5.7). In their original notes, Lauer and Leclant described traces of red paint, though they did not specify where. Certainly, the front is the best-finished surface, with minimal tool marks. On the sides and back, the upper portion of the fragment seems to be better finished than the lower. The transition is visible about halfway down the side of the lower legs and the back of the buttocks. Below this point, significant tool marks are visible and the surface does not seem to have been fully carved, while above it, the statue seems largely polished. The lower part of the fragment contrasts with the top of the base, which, like the upper part of the fragment, seems roughly smoothed and polished. The sides of the base, on the other hand, are much rougher, despite the rectangular shape having been fully carved.



a



b



c



d

Photographs courtesy of the MAFS

C.5.9

PP 9; FE 15

SCA Saqqara Store Magazine 1

Maybe joins PP 15 (C.5.15) (MAFS archives)

Discovered by Lauer and Leclant, 1968–1969

Found in debris around the rear south magazines of the inner mortuary temple

W. 26 cm; H. of front of base 8 cm; H. of back of base 10 cm; D. of right side 55 cm; D. of left side 50 cm;
(MAFS archives)

H. 38 cm (SCA registry)

Notes, drawing, and photographs, MAFS archives (Ph.)

19-50, Center of Documentation (Ph.)

Lower body fragment

This may connect at the waist to PP 15 (C.5.15), which is a torso fragment. All of this fragment's left arm and hand are missing, as well as much of his left hip and waist. A small portion of the right side of his stomach is preserved, along with the right hand, but his right wrist and hip are damaged. The remaining portion of his torso, which includes a crescent-shaped navel, demonstrates that he is sitting upright on his heels, rather than leaning forward. His right hand is in a fist, held to the side of his right thigh. The surface seems to be damaged, so it is unclear whether fingers were depicted, but a large thumb extends forward, against the side of the thigh. The kilt appears to seamlessly transition into the torso, with no overt line differentiating the two. However, it is clearly separated from the legs with higher relief along the top and sides of the thighs and a triangle of stone representing negative space between the tight kilt and the top of the legs. The kilt extends about two-thirds down his thighs. His legs are elongated, and a ridge runs down the outside of the lower legs in a basic attempt to depict musculature. His knees are rectangular and placed together. His left foot and lower leg are damaged, but the outside of the right foot shows minor modeling of the arch and heel and toes that are curled under. In their original notes and drawing, Lauer and Leclant indicated three toes were actually carved on the side of the left foot, curled under, but similarly distinct toes were not included on the side of the right foot. The back of PP 9 is badly damaged and only the feet and a small portion of the right side of the buttocks remain. The feet are quite narrow for the size of the legs and brick-shaped. They are separated, and the stone representing negative space between them has only been minimally carved away. The base is a thick, rectangular form that thins slightly toward the front. It extends almost the same distance in front of and behind the prisoner.

The left side is much more poorly preserved than the right side and seems to have suffered greater damage and weathering over the years. However, the front and right side demonstrates that most of the prisoner's body was finely executed and nicely polished. Minimal tool marks seem to be visible. The exceptions are the side of the right foot, the negative space between the right shin and the top of the base, which was very roughly carved and not at all smoothed, and the back. In fact, the extremely rough and unfinished nature of the back sharply contrasts the well finished surface of the front and most of the right side. The top of the base seems to be fairly well finished and polished, unlike the sides of the base, which remain uneven.

The MAFS notes question whether this could connect to PP 15 (C.5.15) at the waist. PP 15 is a torso fragment and does have a jagged lower break, with more of the left side of the stomach preserved than the right. However, there is no readily apparent join visible in the photographs and direct study is necessary to determine whether they could belong to the same statue.



a



b



c



d

Photographs courtesy of the MAFS

C.5.10 a–d

PP 10 (a–d); FE 19

SCA Saqqara Store Magazine 1 or in the El-Arish National Museum (see C.7.5 below)

PP 10 a and b: Discovered by Lauer and Leclant, 1968–1969

PP 10 c and d: Discovered by Lauer and Leclant, 1969–1970

Found in debris around the rear south magazines of the inner mortuary temple

Total (?) H. of PP 10: 34 cm (SCA registry)

Notes, drawing, and photographs, MAFS archives (Ph.)

19-50, Center of Documentation (Ph.)

Lauer, “Recherches...1969–1970,” 498 and pl. 8 b

Lauer, “Travaux...1970-1971,” 44–45

Leclant, “Fouilles...1969–1970,” 233

Lauer, “Rapport,” 204

Body fragments

PP 10 consists of four different fragments, two of which were discovered in the 1968–1969 season, while the other two were found in the 1969–1970 season. The SCA likely labeled all four of these FE 19, although the registry only mentions three fragments. Neither PP 10 c or d are currently in the MAFS storeroom, so they must have been sent to the SCA magazines to join PP 10 a and b.

PP 10 a is the largest fragment. It consists of the lower half of the torso, the forearms and hands, the kilt, the lower half of the lower legs, and part of the feet. The top break is jagged across the front, though fairly straight across the back, cutting through the back restraint. The prisoner has a narrow waist. The torso seems to have a subtle indentation down the abdomen to suggest musculature, and the navel appears to be a deep cavity. Both of his hands are damaged and no longer fully preserved, but they seem to have rested on either side of his lap, near the top and slightly in front of his hips. His forearms are thick, and the arms were clearly pulled back. The right elbow and arm bonds are no longer preserved, but the lowest portion of the left arm bonds remains and would appear to be a single rope strand. The back restraint consists of perpendicular strands of rope; these lashings were incised on the outer side, but do not seem to have been carved underneath the restraint. He clearly wears a belt, and his kilt reached about halfway down his thighs. The lower break seems to have cut through at the bottom edge of his kilt. The portion of lower legs now belonging to PP 10 a has a ridge running from the foot up the leg, representing the musculature. More of the side of his right foot is preserved, and it also may have been modeled. From the back, his feet appear to have been separated, but, based on the photographs, the back of the right foot was never completely delineated from the stone representing negative space between the feet. The rest of the preserved portion of the back seems to have been fully carved. Below both the right and left shins, a small portion of stone representing negative space remains that would have connected to the top of the base.

PP 10 b is the right knee and connects to the lower break of PP 10 a across the legs. A small portion of the base remains preserved below the knee. The knee itself appears to be fairly rectangular and tall. Overall, the legs are disproportionately long, and the lower leg is a similar thickness as the upper leg.

PP 10 c (not shown in attached photographs) is the left knee, which connects to the lower break of PP 10 a across the legs and the inner break of PP 10 b between the legs. Based on the excavators' sketch, a portion of the base also seems to be preserved underneath the knee and shin. The left knee is comparable to the right.

PP 10 d (not shown in attached photographs) is the upper part of the torso and connects to the upper break of PP 10 a. The neck and head are missing, and this upper break seems to be straight. I have only located a single, poor quality photograph that documents this fragment, and thus, little else can be said concerning it.

In their original notes, Lauer and Leclant mentioned that the base of PP 10 c was painted red. The excavators' drawing and the SCA registry also noted traces of faint red paint somewhere on PP 10 a and/or b. Based largely on PP 10 a and b, for which I discovered the most documentation, the surface of PP 10 seems to have been well finished, particularly on the front, but also on the sides and back, though to a slightly lesser degree. On the other hand, the stone representing negative space below the shins seems to have been rough and uneven.



a



b

Photographs courtesy of the MAFS



c



d

Photographs courtesy of the MAFS

C.5.11

PP 11; FE 20

SCA Saqqara Store Magazine 1

Discovered by Lauer and Leclant, 1968–1969

Found in debris around the rear south magazines of the inner mortuary temple

W. 20 cm; D. 30 cm (MAFS archives)

H. 29 cm (SCA registry)

Notes, drawing, and photographs, MAFS archives (Ph.)

19-50, Center of Documentation (Ph.)

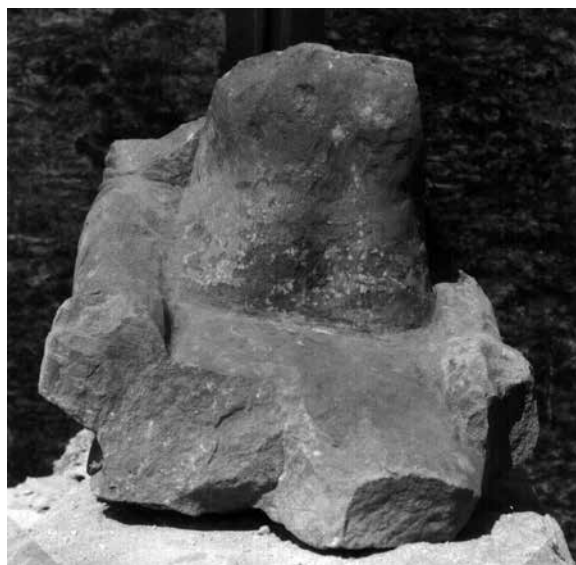
Fragment of the lower part of a torso, waist, and hips

Remains of both forearms are also preserved, as well as the damaged remains of the back restraint. More of the left arm has broken off than the right, with the left elbow now completely missing. The right arm bonds remain visible crossing directly over the front of the elbow crease. There appears to be at least four strands of rope for the bonds. The back restraint is too damaged to determine whether or not it had lashings, though its underside was not carved with any rope strands. Both hands were in fists, but both fists have suffered damage. They were positioned toward the top of either side of his lap, with the wrist at the hip. Because of damage, it is difficult to tell from the photographs whether fingers were carved or not, but there does seem to be a subtle depression in the center of each fist or a circular peg-like object. The torso seems to show little musculature, and the navel is only a broad, subtle depression. There is a clear division between the kilt and torso, but the prisoner does not wear a belt. The right leg breaks off at the level of the right fist. There is a little more of the left leg preserved. The kilt covers the top of the remaining part of both of the legs. The buttocks are also still preserved, and a very small portion of both feet remains on the back, below the buttocks. The heels are slightly rounded rectangles, and the feet are spread apart. The stone representing negative space between the feet was carved down to the level of the buttocks in order to differentiate it from the feet. The lower break seems to have been fairly straight.

The front of PP 11 appears to have the least amount of visible tool marks, particularly on the top of the kilt. The arms also seem to have been roughly polished. On the other hand, the back was roughly executed, with little or no finishing.



a



b



c

Photographs courtesy of the MAFS

C.5.12

PP 12; FE 22

SCA Saqqara Store Magazine 1

Discovered by Lauer and Leclant, 1968–1969

Found in debris around the rear south magazines of the inner mortuary temple

H. 25 cm; W. 26 cm (MAFS archives)

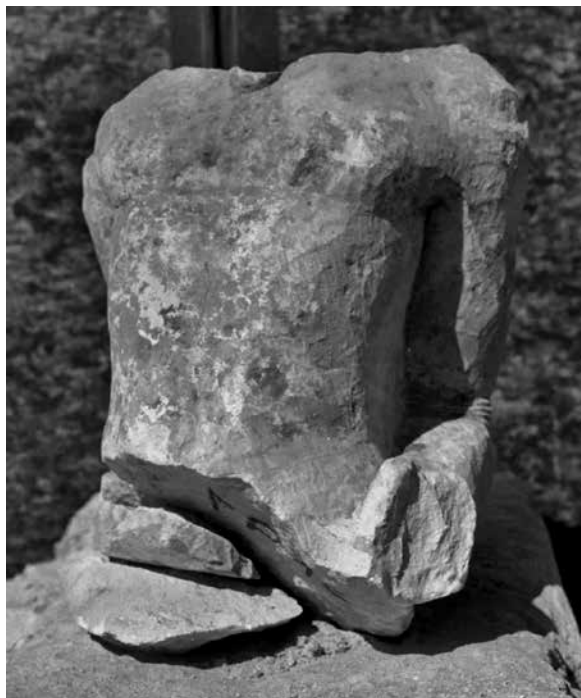
H. 32 cm (SCA registry)

Notes, drawing, and photographs, MAFS archives (Ph.)

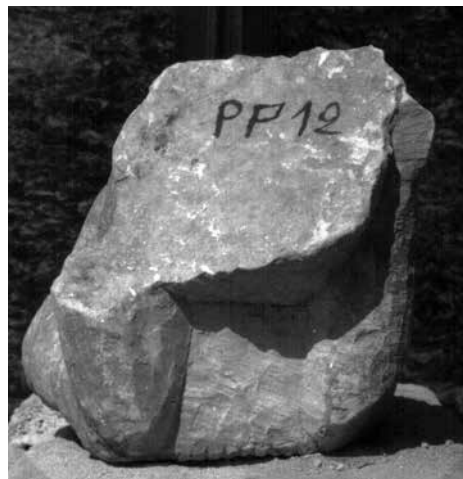
19--50, Center of Documentation (Ph.)

Upper body fragment

The entire neck and head are now missing, and the upper break cuts straight across, seeming to follow the line of the collarbone. The right shoulder is also missing, but the left one remains intact. A small portion of a square beard remains in the center of the upper break on the front of the chest. Overall, the modeling of the chest appears to be simple and indistinct. The pectoral muscles seem to have been delineated with a curved horizontal depression across the chest. There may be a slight vertical depression down the center of the torso to suggest the abdomen, but the navel appears to be barely carved. From the sides, the bulge of his rib cage is clear. The arms are pulled back farther than in other prisoner statue fragments from this complex, and the bonds are different from one other. On the left arm, four strands of rope are clearly squeezed into the front of his elbow crease. A portion of the outer side of his left elbow and bonds are now missing. However, on his right arm, individual strands of rope were not carved. Rather there seems to be a broad band on the outside of his right arm, directly above the elbow, as the bonds. This may be squeezed into the front of his right elbow crease, but this is difficult to make out in the photographs. The outside of the back restraint was carved with vertical strands of rope, but this detailing does not continue on the top surface of the back restraint. The photographs do not show the underside of the back restraint. The back of the right upper arm is damaged, and the lower break cuts off the right forearm halfway down. More of the left side is preserved, including the entire left arm and a portion of the left hip. The musculature of the prisoner's left arm is nicely modeled, and the hand is in a tight fist with a circular peg-like object in its center. The fist is positioned to the side of the left hip, near the waist. There appears to be the remains of a very subtle line incised around his waist, in order to designate the top edge of his kilt (in their original drawing, the excavators' also identified this feature). The surface of the back appears to be flat, with no modeling. The surface of the fragment seems to have suffered moderate weathering and damage, which makes it somewhat difficult to evaluate tool marks in the photographs, although there does seem to be a fair amount of them, particularly on the arms.



a



b



c



d

Photographs courtesy of the MAFS

C.5.13

PP 13; FE 21

SCA Saqqara Store Magazine 1

Joins PP 64 (C.5.62) (SCA registration book)

Discovered by Lauer and Leclant, 1968–1969

Found in debris around the rear south magazines of the inner mortuary temple

W. 26 cm (MAFS archives)

H. 28 cm (SCA registry)

Notes, drawing, and photographs, MAFS archives (Ph.)

19--50, Center of Documentation (Ph.)

Upper body fragment

In the SCA registration book, the photograph for PP 64 (C.5.62) shows PP 13 joined to PP 64, a lower body fragment, but there are no MAFS notes or notes in the SCA registry that discuss this. The upper break of PP 13 is distinctly curved, on both the front of the chest and the back. The top of the right shoulder has also broken away, while the front of the left shoulder remains preserved but the back of it seems to be damaged. A fairly large part of a square beard remains on the front and center of the chest, immediately below the upper break. The modeling of the chest is minimal and consists primarily of a broad W-shape meant to outline the pectoral muscles. The waist also seems to taper in slightly. The arms were roughly shaped, and the bonds seem to be as well. On the left arm, there appears to be the remains of only two strands of rope sitting directly above the elbow crease. However, on the right arm, the bonds were very poorly differentiated; they seem to consist of a fairly thin and unevenly sized band that wraps around the side of his arm directly at his pointy elbow. The entire back of PP 13 was very poorly carved and only crudely shaped. There is a bar of stone left in place between the elbows along the back that represents what would be the back restraint, but no lashings were carved. A small portion of the buttocks remains below the abstracted back restraint. The lower break cuts straight across the torso, right above the level of the hips and midway down the forearms.

PP 13 was very roughly carved, and the surface of the entire fragment clearly was never fully finished. The front of the torso does seem to be the most smoothed, but there are still many visible tool marks. The back is the most rough. The surface and carving is reminiscent of PP 35 (C.5.35), but there is no apparent join and direct study is necessary to determine whether they could belong to the same statue.



a



b



c



d

Photographs courtesy of the MAFS

C.5.14

PP 14; FE 24

SCA Saqqara Store Magazine 1

Joins PP 25 (C.5.25) (MAFS archives)

Discovered by Lauer and Leclant, 1968–1969

Found in debris around the rear south magazines of the inner mortuary temple

H. 28 cm (SCA registry)

Notes, drawing, and photographs, MAFS archives (Ph.)

19--50, Center of Documentation (Ph.)

Upper body fragment

There are no traces of the neck or head attached. The upper break is extremely clean, particularly on the front. It slants slightly down from the right shoulder but cuts straight across the left shoulder, which is now broken. The back of both shoulders and arms has been sliced off. A central portion of the surface of the back remains intact, as well as the back of the left side of the back restraint and the left elbow. The lower back also remains below the back restraint. The lower back appears to be flat, but there may be a central groove down the upper back, meant to imply the tightly pulled back position of the arms. The chest is slightly modeled with a curved horizontal line below the pectorals. The area where the navel must have been, if it was depicted, is now damaged. There was no effort to show biceps on his straight upper arms. Wide bands serve as bonds that are positioned directly above his elbow creases, wrapping straight around his arms. In the front, the forearms bulge over this, emphasizing the band's tightness. On the back, the bands on the arms connect to a rounded mass that forms the restraint along the back. The lower break runs straight across, through the middle of the forearms and slightly above the hips.

There is some staining and weathering to the surface, including a series of small round indentations on the right side of the front of the torso. However, the original surface appears to have been well finished. There are few tool marks visible on the front and sides of the fragment. Even the back seems to have been nicely polished.



a



b



c



d

Photographs courtesy of the MAFS

C.5.15

PP 15; FE 18

SCA Saqqara Store Magazine 1

Maybe joins PP 9 (C.5.9) (MAFS archives)

Discovered by Lauer and Leclant, 1968–1969

Found in debris around the rear south magazines of the inner mortuary temple

H. almost 30 cm (SCA registry)

Notes and drawing, MAFS archives

19-50, Center of Documentation (Ph.)

Upper body fragment

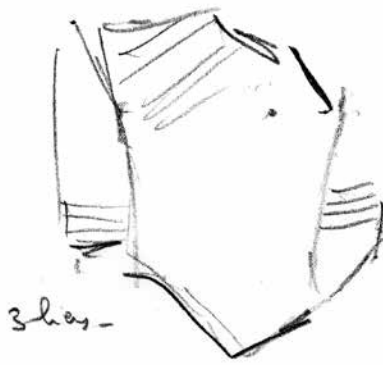
Both the upper and lower breaks are uneven and jagged. The entire left shoulder and much of the left upper arm appear to be missing. While the right upper arm and shoulder remain, they seem to be damaged, as is the upper part of the front of the chest. On the bottom, the right hip and forearm are broken off. In contrast, a portion of the left hip remains, with a small fragment of the left forearm and bond connected to this. There does seem to be some subtle modeling of the chest, but the details of this are difficult to determine in the single photograph of this fragment. Both arms definitely have rope bonds. Three strands remain visible on the right arm and seem to be placed directly above the elbow crease. The statue breaks below this, and it is difficult to tell in the photograph whether an additional strand could have been preserved below the three that are visible. At least four strands of rope appear to have bound the left arm. In their original sketch, the excavators' depicted the broad back restraint as being carved with vertical strands of rope.

Unfortunately, it is not possible to accurately judge the surface quality from the one available low-quality photograph.

The MAFS notes question whether this could connect to PP 9 (C.5.9), which is the lower body of a prisoner statue and does have a jagged upper break, with more of the right side of the stomach preserved than the left. However, there is no readily apparent join visible in the photographs and direct study is necessary to determine whether they could belong to the same statue.

PP 15

ka pp g
pp g



3has-

ka and nodeli.



pp g.

Drawing courtesy of the MAFS

C.5.16

PP 16; FE 1 (head) and FE 23 (torso)

Current location unknown; previously an SCA Saqqara Store Magazine

Discovered by Lauer and Leclant, 1968–1969

Found in debris around the rear south magazines of the inner mortuary temple

H. of FE 1: 21 cm; H. of FE 23: 25 cm (SCA registry)

Total H. 48 cm (Image of the Black Archive)

Notes, drawing, and photographs, MAFS archives (Ph.)

19-50, 19--50, and 20--50, Center of Documentation (Ph.)

Neg. no. 69119 and 69075, Missions fouilles 1969, Paris, Id. no. 00072, Image of the Black Archive (Ph.)

Notes, Box 16–17, Bothmer Collection, Milan

Lauer and Leclant, "Découverte," 58–59 and pl. 10 a and b

Lauer, "Recherches...1967–1968 et 1968–1969," 474 and pl. 6 b

Lauer, "Statues de prisonniers," 40 and fig. 6

Leclant, "Fouilles...1968–1969," 333 and figs. 24 and 29

Lauer, "Rapport," pl. 2 b

Bust fragments

PP 16 consists of two fragments: a head and the connecting upper body. According to the SCA registry, these two fragments have been reattached. Its current location is unknown; unfortunately, it went missing from the SCA magazine in the 1970s.

The head is generally in good condition, with some damage to the nose, mouth, and chin as well as to the sides and back of the wig. He has a tiered hairstyle, with vertical striations carved in rounded relief. The upper layer is the largest and the only one depicted in the front. On the sides and back, there are four shorter layers below this. These four lower layers narrow toward the front, against the face, and then widen in the back, resulting in a hairstyle that is shorter on the sides and longer in the back, where it covered his neck but still did not touch his shoulders. He does not have any visible ears. His face is very round and full, and the hair sits somewhat low on his forehead. His brow was treated as a high ridge that connects directly to the bridge of his nose. His eyes are large and almond shaped, with delicate outlines in relief. While his nose is no longer preserved, its shape indicates that it was broad, with fleshy wings and nasolabial folds that flare out. His mouth is also damaged, but the left side demonstrates that his lips met in the corner. He wears a chinstrap that was clearly carved in relief and runs from the front corners of his hair. Below his chin, there are the remains of a narrow beard connected to his neck.

The break runs from along the base of his neck, no portion of which remains on the torso fragment. The join between the fragments in the front is not completely clean, as there appear to be additional chips of stone that are still missing. However, the two fragments fit very well together from the back. The prisoner is missing his right shoulder and the top half of his upper right arm, but the left shoulder and arm are fully preserved. There is also some damage to the front of his chest, particularly on the right side, adjacent to the upper break. His pectoral muscles and rib cage were modeled with subtle mounds, and he has a narrow waist. His navel was essentially treated as a tall isosceles triangle, deepening to a point. His left arm, which is better preserved, has no musculature and is fairly thin. Three strands of rope wrap around directly above his elbow. They narrow in the front, as though squeezed into his elbow crease, and then widen significantly toward the back, where they appear thick and rounded. The bonds on the right arm,

which are not preserved fully, also consist of three strands of rope. They may be somewhat thicker in the front and tilt up slightly around the side of the arm. On the back, they are thick and rounded like the left arm bonds. The arm bonds are connected to a restraint along the back that is incised with vertical strands of rope on the outer side. The top surface does not appear to have been patterned; the underside is not visible in the photographs. A small portion of his lower back or buttocks remains preserved underneath the back restraint. His upper back is generally a flat surface. However, a slight depression may have been carved in the center toward the top of his back. The lower break is a little bit jagged in the front though it seems to be more straight across the back. Both forearms are cut off midway down. The break across the front of his torso is curved slightly downward, fracturing right above the hips on either side but a little below the navel in the center.

The SCA registry entry for FE 1 notes that there are traces of red paint on the face and hair. In general, the finishing of the head would seem to contrast with that of the torso. Tool marks are still clearly visible all over the front, sides and back of the upper body fragment. However, the cheeks and face were smoothed and polished, and the details of the hairstyle were fully executed.



a



b

Photographs courtesy of the MAFS



c



d



e

Photographs courtesy of the MAFS

C.5.17

PP 17; FE 6

SCA Saqqara Store Magazine 1

Discovered by Lauer and Leclant, 1968–1969

Found in debris around the rear south magazines of the inner mortuary temple

H. 21.7 cm; W. 16.5 cm; D. 21.5 cm; H. of face 14.6 cm; W. of face 11.6 cm (Bothmer Collection, Milan)

Notes, drawing, and photographs, MAFS archives (Ph.)

19--50, Center of Documentation (Ph.)

Neg. no. 576, Mario Carrieri, Milan/The Menil Foundation, Id. no. 00073, Image of the Black Archive (Ph.)

Two slides and four prints, Bothmer Archive, Brooklyn (Ph.)

Notes, Box 16–17, Bothmer Collection, Milan

Lauer and Leclant, "Découverte," 60 and fig. 6 and pl. 10 c

Lauer, "Recherches...1967–1968 et 1968–1969," 476 and pl. 5 d

Lauer, "Travaux...1968–1969," 21 and pl. 3 d

Lauer, "Statues de prisonniers," 41 and figs. 14 and 15

Leclant, "Fouilles...1968–1969," 333 and figs. 28 and 30

Lauer, *Saqqara*, 179–80 and fig. 162

Lauer, "Rapport," pl. 4

Leclant, *Recherches*, fig. 23

Cinquante années, 61

Lauer, *Le mystère des pyramides*, pl. 23 (bottom right)

Bothmer, "On Realism," 379–86 and figs. 25.15 and 25.16

Head fragment

The damaged remains of the left shoulder is still preserved flaring out from the neck and attached to the bottom of the hairstyle. There does not appear to be any remains of the shoulder on the right side of the neck. The hair itself sits fairly close around his head and clearly fell to shoulder length. Unfortunately, I was not able to find any photographs of the back of PP 17, but the excavators' drawing suggests that the hair was longer in the back and cut off by the break underneath the neck. There was an overt central part carved down the front and top of the hair. The drawing also suggests that this did not continue down the back. Additionally, there was a more subtle depression carved horizontally across the hair exactly at the level of the prisoner's eyes, which is likely intended to depict a wave. Based on the drawing, this did continue across the back. However, in his unpublished notes, Bothmer describes the back of this head as "rather unfinished." PP 17's face tapers toward his chin. His brow line is treated summarily as a sharp ridge that matches the shape of his eyes toward the outside and is straight toward the inside. He has large, almond-shaped eyes. They are outlined with a line of rounded relief that comes to similarly long points on the outside and inside. He has high cheekbones, though there is some damage to the left cheek, and a strong furrow running from his nose, which is now entirely missing, out to his cheeks. A philtrum was also depicted. His lips are thin and come together in a point, creating a slight smile. They are outlined with a strong vermilion border, particularly across the upper lip. He also has a thin line running down the center of his lower lip, indicating a slight median cleft. His left jawline and the bottom of his chin are damaged. However, it is clear that he had a chin beard from the remains of this underneath his chin and along the center of his neck.

Both Bothmer, in his unpublished notes, and the SCA registry noted that the limestone of PP 17 is grayish. This undoubtedly must correspond with the body fragments of gray, dense limestone that I identified in the MAFS storeroom (see further ch. 2.1.5). Based on Bothmer's colored slides, there are clear traces of red coloration, which is likely paint, on his hair, face, neck, and the front of his left shoulder. The face of PP 17 was finely worked. While the light scratches were never polished from the face, there are no large tool marks. On the other hand, the entire surface of his wig is covered with large square tool marks, identical to those typically found on the surface of the Pepi I prisoner statue bodies.



a

Photograph: Mario Carrieri,
Milan/The Menil Foundation



b

Photograph courtesy of the
Brooklyn Museum



c



d

Photographs courtesy of the MAFS

C.5.18

PP 18; FE 7

SCA Saqqara Store Magazine 1

Discovered by Lauer and Leclant, 1968–1969

Found in debris around the rear south magazines of the inner mortuary temple

H. 20.4 cm; W. 19.1 cm; D. 19 cm; H. of face 12.7 cm; W. of face 11.4 cm (Bothmer Collection, Milan)

Notes, drawing, and photograph, MAFS archives (Ph.)

19-50, Center of Documentation (Ph.)

Two slides and eight prints (L894-04, 06, 14, 16–20), Bothmer Archive, Brooklyn (Ph.)

Eight prints (L894-04, 06, 14, 16–20), Box 3 and notes, Box 16–17, Bothmer Collection, Milan (Ph.)

Lauer and Leclant, “Découverte,” 59–60

Head fragment

This head is poorly preserved. The face below the level of the mouth is now missing, with slightly more of the face preserved on the right side than on the left side. On the other hand, most of the hairstyle is preserved; only the right lower corner is missing. The bottom of the hair is visible on the back, demonstrating that the hair must have been shoulder length. The left side of the hair also rests directly on a small segment of the left shoulder that remains connected to a very small portion of the left side of the neck. The hairstyle is plain and bag-shaped, widening toward the bottom. Small tabs that must abstractly represent ear lobes or possibly earrings project out from the sides of the hair, next to the face. Despite the damage, it is clear that the face tapered sharply toward the chin. The facial features are very poorly preserved, and only the eyes remain visible. They are fairly small and narrow but were deeply incised and have long inner canthi that gently turn down. Neither cheekbones nor nasolabial folds seem to have been exaggerated.

The surface of PP 18 appears to be badly abraded and weathered; no clear traces of color can be seen in Bothmer’s colored slides. This may partly be the result of poor quality limestone, though other areas of damage, such as that to the face, is more likely the result of a blow or fall. The SCA registry and Bothmer, in his unpublished notes, did describe the stone as white, which likely corresponds with the type of flaky white limestone that I identified in the MAFS storeroom (see further ch. 2.1.5). On the top of the head, there seems to be some type of encrustation in a roughly circular pattern. It is particularly thick toward the right side of the top of the head. At the center and seemingly underneath it, large square tool marks are visible. These marks are not clearly visible on any other surface of PP 18, but the head is too badly preserved to make any definitive observations in this regard. It is difficult to identify the material on the top of the head and its relationship to the limestone in the photographs, but it looks as though it could be a build-up of plaster. In his unpublished notes, Bothmer described it as a mortar on top of the tool marks. If it is indeed plaster or mortar, it remains unclear when it was applied. Supposing that it was part of an original correction or addition to the head, it surely was not meant to only cover up the tool marks as the other Pepi I prisoner statue fragments demonstrate that visible tool marks were acceptable.



a



b

Photographs courtesy of the Brooklyn Museum



c



d



e

Photographs courtesy of the Egyptological Library and Archives, Università degli Studi di Milano

C.5.19

PP 19; FE 5

SCA Saqqara Store Magazine 1

Discovered by Lauer and Leclant, 1968–1969

Found in debris around the rear south magazines of the inner mortuary temple

H. 23.6 cm; W. 19.4 cm; D. 22.8 cm; H. of face 14.6 cm; W. of preserved face 13.8 cm (Bothmer Collection, Milan)

Notes, drawing, and photographs, MAFS archives (Ph.)

19-50, Center of Documentation (Ph.)

Neg. no. 578, Mario Carrieri, Milan/The Menil Foundation and Neg. no. 69202, Mission fouilles 1969, Paris,

Id. no. 00075, Image of the Black Archive (Ph.)

Two slides and one print, Bothmer Archive, Brooklyn (Ph.)

Notes, Box 16–17, Bothmer Collection, Milan

Lauer and Leclant, “Découverte,” 58–59 and fig. 4

Lauer, “Recherches...1967–1968 et 1968–1969,” 474 and pl. 6 a

Lauer, “Travaux...1968–1969,” 21 and pl. 3 b

Lauer, “Statues de prisonniers,” 40 and fig. 10

Lauer, *Saqqara*, 180 and fig. 164

Cinquante années, 61 and fig. 61 b

Lauer, *Le mystère des pyramides*, pl. 23 (bottom left)

Bothmer, “On Realism,” 379–86 and fig. 25.14

Prakash, “From Saqqara to Brussels,” fig. 8

Head fragment

Much of the left side of the head is missing, though the jaw and a small section of the bottom corner of the hairstyle remain, and a portion of the right side of the hair is also damaged. The break cuts precisely around his neck. Based on the remains in this area, he would seem to have had a rather short neck and raised shoulders. He wears a striated tiered hairstyle that is similar to that of PP 16 (C.5.16). There is a single longer layer that twirls out from a point at the top of the head and falls the whole way around the head; this is the only layer in the front, and it falls low on his forehead. On the sides and back, there are four additional shorter layers. However, unlike PP 16, the short layers do not taper up on either side and lengthen on the back but seem to remain a relatively even length the whole way around the head. He has a heart-shaped face, which is wide across the temples but tapers toward his chin, and a deep, strong brow. His eyes are fairly narrow, although most of his left eye is now missing. The bottom lid was depicted in raised relief, but his upper lid was only incised. The incision extends down creating an exaggerated inner canthus. His nose is relatively flat and extremely large and broad. The wings were deeply carved, and his cheeks are fleshy. His mouth is almost identical to that of PP 17 (C.5.17), with a philtrum, thin lips, vermillion border that is emphasized along the top lip, and a slight median cleft of the lower lip. The corners of PP 19's mouth do seem to turn up slightly more than those of PP 17, giving him the impression of a greater smile. From the side, the remains of his chin beard are visible below his chin and along his neck. While the chin and part of the sides of the beard remain preserved, the bottom of the beard has broken off.

Both Bothmer, in his unpublished notes, and the SCA registry noted that the limestone of PP 19 was grayish. This undoubtedly must correspond with the body fragments of gray, dense limestone that I identi-

fied in the MAFS storeroom (see further ch. 2.1.5). Based on Bothmer's colored slides, there are clear traces of red coloration, which is likely pigment, on this prisoner's face and lips. The entire fragment was finely worked, but subtle tool marks are still visible in places, such as along the right brow and around the right jaw and neck.



a

Photograph: Mario Carrieri, Milan/The Menil Foundation



b

Photograph courtesy of the MAFS



c



d

Photographs courtesy of the Brooklyn Museum

C.5.20

PP 20; FE 3

SCA Saqqara Store Magazine 1

Discovered by Lauer and Leclant, 1968–1969

Found in debris around the rear south magazines of the inner mortuary temple

H. 26.3 cm; W. 18.4 cm; D. 21.8 cm; H. of face 12.1 cm; W. of face 11.6 cm (Bothmer Collection, Milan)

Notes, drawing, and photographs, MAFS archives (Ph.)

19--50 and 20--50, Center of Documentation (Ph.)

Two slides and three prints (including L895-30A and 34A), Bothmer Archive, Brooklyn (wrongly identified as PP 26; Ph.)

Four prints (L895-30A, 32A, 34A, 36A), Box 3 and notes, Box 16–17, Bothmer Collection, Milan (Ph.)

Lauer and Leclant, "Découverte," 59 and pls. 8 b–d and 10 c

Lauer, "Recherches...1967–1968 et 1968–1969," 476 and fig. 2 and pl. 5 a–b

Lauer, "Travaux...1968–1969," 20–21 and fig. 3 and pl. 3 c

Lauer, "Statues de prisonniers," 39–41 and fig. 7

Leclant, "Fouilles...1968–1969," 333 and figs. 23, 28, and 29

Leclant, "Fouilles...1972–1973," 184 n. 97

Lauer, *Saqqara*, 179–80 and fig. 165

Lauer, "Rapport," pl. 3

Leclant, *Recherches*, fig. 23

Cinquante années, 61 and fig. 61 c

Lauer, *Le mystère des pyramides*, pl. 23 (top right)

Bothmer, "On Realism," 379–86 and fig. 25.13 (wrongly identified as PP 26)

Prakash, "Prisoner Statue 'Fragments,'" 23–24 and pl. 3,2,b

Head fragment

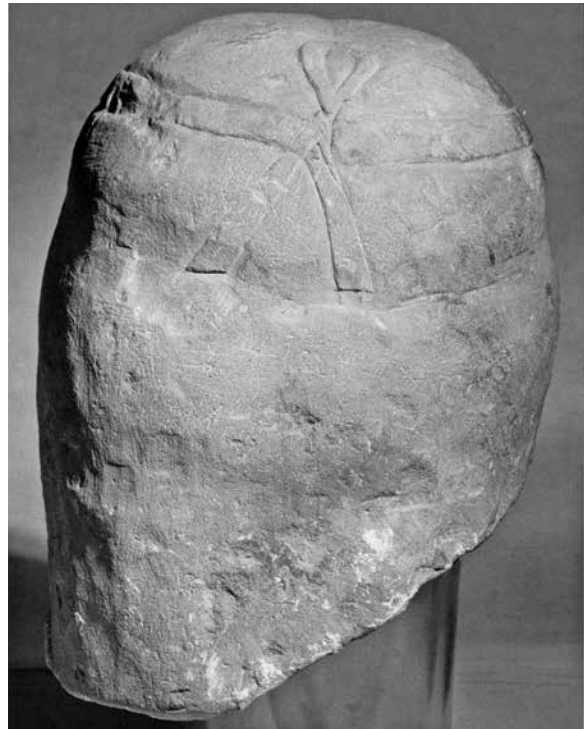
The front of the left side of the hair and most of the left eye are abraded, and there are chips on the outer side of the right eye and on the adjacent portion of the hair. The nose and chin are also damaged. In the front, the break follows the base of the neck. A small section of stone belonging to the beginning of the shoulder is preserved adjacent to the left side of the neck and below the left side of the hair. On the back, what would seem to be the full length of the left side of the hair is preserved. This clearly hung below the shoulder, as the outline of the missing shoulder is visible on the left side of the head. The break cuts up, diagonally across the back of the hair, ending at the base of the right side of the neck; none of the right shoulder remains attached. Based on the break, it is clear that PP 20's hairstyle reached to his shoulders on either side and fell below his shoulders down his back. It evenly frames his face with a full, rounded shape. There are two mild horizontal depressions that run all the way around, giving the impression of subtle waves. The first is positioned slightly above the level of his temples, while the second is approximately at the level of his chin. The bottom of the hair seems to have crossed straight across his back. A plain fillet runs entirely around the hairstyle, crossing a few centimeters above where the front of the hair rests on the prisoner's forehead. In the middle of the back of the head, this is twisted and tied into a loop, with the ends hanging down. A central part is also incised along the front and top of the hair (passing underneath the ribbon). This ends at the top of the incised loop. Overall, PP 20's face is rather slender and angular. His features are also highly exaggerated. His arched brow was modeled and connects to a triangular nose

that is largely missing but still displays a very narrow, sharp bridge. In profile, it gives the impression of an aquiline nose. His eyes, which are reminiscent of PP 19's (C.5.19), are narrow and outlined with deep incisions. The inner canthi are long and turn down slightly, and the lower lids were modeled. He has deep nasolabial folds that flare out. In the photographs a philtrum is not especially clear, but in his unpublished notes Bothmer recorded its existence. PP 20's mouth was carved in the same fashion as that of PP 17 (C.5.17) and PP 19 (C.5.19), with thin lips, a sharp vermillion border, and a slight median cleft of the lower lip. The damage to the front and underside of his chin indicates that a chin beard had originally been attached here.

In his unpublished notes, Bothmer recorded the limestone of PP 20 as gray, while in the SCA registry, it is described as white. It is therefore uncertain whether it is the gray, dense limestone or the white, flaky limestone that I identified in the MAFS storeroom, and Bothmer's color slides do not facilitate an identification either (see further ch. 2.1.5). Large areas of red coloration, which is likely pigment, on the face, lips, wig, and around the eyes are visible in Bothmer's color slides. The surface of PP 20's face seems finely worked and finished, though scratches are clearly visible, particularly around the lips and eyes. On the other hand, there do seem to be more obvious square tool marks on the hair, though not as many as on the hair of PP 17 (C.5.17).



a



b

Photographs courtesy of the Egyptological Library and Archives, Università degli Studi di Milano



c

Photograph courtesy of the Egyptological Library and Archives, Università degli Studi di Milano



d

Photograph courtesy of the Brooklyn Museum

C.5.21

PP 21; FE 4

SCA Saqqara Store Magazine 1

Discovered by Lauer and Leclant, 1968–1969

Found in debris around the rear south magazines of the inner mortuary temple

H. 21.1 cm; W. 19.2 cm; D. 21.5 cm; H. of face (with beard) 15 cm; W. of face 11.5 cm (Bothmer Collection, Milan)

Notes, drawing, and photograph, MAFS archives (Ph.)

19--50, Center of Documentation (Ph.)

Neg. no. 574 and 575, Mario Carrieri, Milan/The Menil Foundation and Neg. no. 69105, Mission fouilles 1969, Paris, Id. no. 00074, Image of the Black Archive (Ph.)

Two slides and six prints (L893-9-14), Bothmer Archive, Brooklyn (Ph.)

Five prints (L893-9-12, 14), Box 3 and notes, Box 16–17, Bothmer Collection, Milan (Ph.)

Lauer and Leclant, "Découverte," 58 and pl. 10 c

Lauer, "Recherches...1967–1968 et 1968–1969," 475–76 and pl. 6 d

Lauer, "Statues de prisonniers," 40–41 and fig. 9

Leclant, "Fouilles...1968–1969," 333 and fig. 28

Leclant, "Fouilles...1972–1973," 184 n. 96

Lauer, *Saqqara*, 179–80 and fig. 161

Leclant, *Recherches*, fig. 23

Bothmer, "On Realism," 379–86 and fig. 25.18

Prakash, "Prisoner Statue 'Fragments,'" 23 and pl. 3,2,a

Head fragment

While the head remains mostly intact, the surface is not in very good condition and overall appears weathered and abraded. The nose is completely missing, and there is damage to the mouth, chin, and right cheek. There are also nicks on the front and sides of the hairstyle. The break cuts cleanly around the base of his neck in the front and directly underneath the hair in the back. On the right side, a small portion of the beginning of the shoulder is visible, flaring out from the neck. He wears a plain, chin-length hairstyle with a full square shape. It has no further detailing or patterning. His oval-shaped face is full and displays minimal modeling. He has a broad forehead and a very shallow brow line. His eyes are extremely large and dominate his face. They were outlined with a light incision. The inner canthi were depicted as a single line that draws down from the corners of the eyes. The outer canthus of the right eye was similarly carved, but the outline of the left eye simply meets at the outer corner. The nose is completely destroyed, but the shape of this damage suggests that it was fairly small, particularly in comparison to the eyes. From the side, a marked prognathism is visible. His cheeks are fleshy though somewhat flat. His upper lip is damaged, but his lower lip is rather uniform and full. A sharp vermillion border was carved below and above the lips, which are set flat on top of each other. There are clear remains of a small chin beard still attached to the bottom of his chin, which juts out slightly.

In his unpublished notes, Bothmer described the limestone as white, in contrast to the SCA registry, which described the limestone as grayish white. However, based on Bothmer's color slides and the condition of the stone, it would seem more similar to the white, flaky type that I identified in the MAFS store-room, rather than the dense, gray type (see further ch. 2.1.5). In Bothmer's color slides, areas of a tannish

color, which seem distinct from the surface of the white stone, are visible on parts of the forehead and hair, but it is difficult to identify this. However, in his notes, Bothmer recorded that PP 21 may have been painted yellow. There are small remains of some type of material near the front of the top of PP 21's head. It could be remains of plaster or mortar, and it certainly appears to be very similar to or the same as that on the top of PP 18's (C.5.18) head, though there is much less here. As mentioned, the surface of PP 21 is poorly preserved, but in general, although scratches remain, both the face and the hairstyle seem to have been smoothed and polished and large tool marks are not immediately clear.



a

Photograph: Mario Carrieri, Milan/The Menil Foundation



b

Photograph courtesy of the Egyptological Library and Archives, Università degli Studi di Milano



c

Photograph courtesy of the Brooklyn Museum



d



e

Photographs courtesy of the Egyptological Library and Archives, Università degli Studi di Milano

C.5.22

PP 22; FE 2

SCA Saqqara Store Magazine 1

Discovered by Lauer and Leclant, 1968–1969

Found in debris around the rear south magazines of the inner mortuary temple

H. 17.7 cm; W. 19.6 cm; D. 20.5 cm; H. of face 13.6 cm; W. of face 12.4 cm (Bothmer Collection, Milan)

Notes, drawing, and photographs, MAFS archives (Ph.)

17-50 and 19--50, Center of Documentation (Ph.)

Neg. no. 573, Mario Carrieri, Milan/The Menil Foundation and Neg. no. 000, Mission fouilles 1969, Paris,

Id. no. 00077, Image of the Black Archive (Ph.)

Two slides and four prints (including L894-23), Bothmer Archive, Brooklyn (wrongly identified as PP 29; Ph.)

Three prints (L894-21–23), Box 3 and notes, Box 16–17, Bothmer Collection, Milan (Ph.)

Lauer and Leclant, "Découverte," 58 and fig. 3 and pl. 10 c

Lauer, "Recherches...1967–1968 et 1968–1969," 475–6 and pl. 6 c

Lauer, "Travaux...1968–1969," 20 and pl. 3 a

Lauer, "Statues de prisonniers," 40–41 and fig. 13

Leclant, "Fouilles...1968–1969," 333 and fig. 28

Leclant, "Fouilles...1972–1973," 184 n. 96

Lauer, *Saqqara*, 179–80 and fig. 163

Lauer, "Rapport," pl. 5

Leclant, *Recherches*, fig. 23

Lauer, *Le mystère des pyramides*, pl. 23 (center)

Bothmer, "On Realism," 379–86 and figs. 25.11 and 25.12 (wrongly identified as PP 29)

Vercoutter "Iconography," fig. 6

Head fragment

There is significant damage to the front of the hair and the top of the head, as well as to the upper right corner of the hair. The top of the hairstyle is extremely flat, giving the head a square shape. Based on the photographs, this area is difficult to interpret. It could be the result of damage that could be related to the obvious injuries on the front and side of the head. In his unpublished notes in Milan, Bothmer described this as, "head cut off on top as if separate piece completed it." Yet, based on the photographs, there are no obvious signs that it was indeed cut off. In fact, it seems possible that this is the original, perhaps damaged or unfinished, top of the head. On the other hand, the broken portion on the front of the head clearly shows layers of limestone flaking away. Perhaps a blow or fall caused the top of the head to sheer off along a natural fault or bedding plane. Further, direct study is necessary in order to draw any conclusions or eliminate possibilities.

The lower break directly follows the base of the neck in the front and underneath the bottom of the hair in the back. A very small portion of the top of the left shoulder remains attached on this side. He wears a full plain hairstyle, which falls to slightly above the level of his chin all the way around. Regardless of the shape of the top of this, the straight sides and bottom make it clear that it was intended to have a square-like shape (the sides extend 3.5 cm from the face according to the excavators' drawing). Overall, it is very

similar to PP 21 (C.5.21)'s hairstyle. Also like PP 21, the hair sits high on PP 22's forehead, though most of his forehead is now missing. The preserved left side would suggest that the brow line was barely carved. The face itself is extremely round and full. In profile, there is a gradual prognathism. His eyes are rather small and quite similar to those of PP 18 (C.5.18). Their outlines were only incised, and the inner canthi were exaggerated as these incisions extend out and slightly down. His nose is now largely missing, but the bridge is flat, and the shape indicates that the nose was rather large and broad, perhaps similar to that of PP 19 (C.5.19). A subtle, fleshy furrow extends out from the nose's wings. There is also damage to his mouth, but his lips seem to be full and are set flat on top of one another. The remains of a vermillion border do seem to be visible, and in general the mouth recalls that of PP 21 (C.5.21). On the other hand, the sides of the mouth appear to turn down slightly. His chin clearly protrudes, creating an indentation between the chin and lower lip. His chin is damaged, but a small beard was probably once attached to it, though it was not connected to the throat or neck. Below the head, he has a very thick neck.

Both the SCA registry and Bothmer, in his unpublished notes, described the limestone as white, and indeed, the flaking near the top of the head would agree with the white, flaky type that I identified in the MAFS storeroom (see further ch. 2.1.5). In Bothmer's color slides, there are no clear traces of paint on the face, but small patches of tan or red coloration seem to be present on the left side of his neck. The preserved surface of the face seems to have been finished and smoothed. The surface of the hair, areas of which appear to be damaged or weathered, is more difficult to interpret in the photographs.



a

Photograph courtesy of the Egyptological Library and Archives, Università degli Studi di Milano



b

Photograph: Mario Carrieri, Milan/The Menil Foundation



c

Photograph courtesy of the Brooklyn Museum



d

Photograph courtesy of the Egyptological Library and Archives, Università degli Studi di Milano

C.5.23

PP 23; FE 8

SCA Saqqara Store Magazine 1

May join PP 3 (C.5.3)

Discovered by Lauer and Leclant, 1968–1969

Found in debris around the rear south magazines of the inner mortuary temple

H. 20.3 cm; W. 10.3 cm; D. 19.1 cm; H. of preserved face approx. 13.2 cm (Bothmer Collection, Milan)

Notes, drawing, and photographs, MAFS archives (Ph.)

19-50 and 19--50, Center of Documentation (Ph.)

Two slides and two prints, Bothmer Archive, Brooklyn (Ph.)

One print (L895-19A), Box 3 and notes, Box 16–17, Bothmer Collection, Milan (Ph.)

Lauer and Leclant, "Découverte," 59 and fig. 5

Lauer, "Recherches...1967–1968 et 1968–1969," 474 and pl. 5 c

Lauer, "Statues de prisonniers," 40 and fig. 8

Leclant, "Fouilles...1972–1973," 184 n. 97

Bothmer, "On Realism," 379–86 and fig. 25.17

Head fragment

The left side of the head, beyond the center of the left eye, is missing along with almost all of the mouth and chin. The right jaw and the right side of the neck remain preserved. The break on the right side seems to follow the base of the neck and continues underneath the bottom of the hair. I was not able to locate any photographs that depict the back of the head. The prisoner wears a hairstyle that is similar to a bag wig and that widens toward the bottom. In shape it is most similar to that of PP 18 (C.5.18), but it is longer in the back. PP 23's hairstyle is around the height of his chin on the right side, hanging above the shoulder, but then falls below the shoulder on the back, and it probably was scalloped across the back, as the preserved remains of it on the back of PP 3 (C.5.3) would demonstrate. Similar to PP 20 (C.5.20), PP 23 wears a wide fillet around the top of his head, wrapping above the front of the hair and tilting down toward the back. Without seeing the back of the head, one cannot know whether this was tied in a loop like the ribbon of PP 20, but neither the excavators nor Bothmer noted this. However, also like PP 20, PP 23's hairstyle has a central part carved up the front, underneath the fillet, onto the top of the head. The remaining portion of PP 23's face would seem to suggest that it was long and narrow. He has a prominent forehead, and his brow was deeply carved. The outside of the right eyebrow, which was carved in relief, follows the line of the eye and tapers. His eyes are almond shaped with deeply incised outlines and lightly modeled lids. The inner canthi are extremely deep and long. The outer canthus of the right eye also extends straight out. His nose is damaged, but the bridge is broad and the preserved left wing is large and was deeply carved. He has high cheekbones and strong nasolabial folds flaring out from the wings of the nose, which were very sharply incised. Only the right corner of the mouth remains visible.

Both the SCA registry and Bothmer, in his unpublished notes, described the limestone as gray, indicating that it is most likely consistent with the dense, gray type I identified in the MAFS storeroom (see further ch. 2.1.5). If correct, and if PP 23 does fit with PP 3 (A.5.3), then PP 3 would also be composed of this limestone. Based on Bothmer's color slides, there may be traces of red pigment in the crevices outlining the eyes, but this is difficult to conclude from the photographs. The surface has suffered significant batter

and wear, but there do seem to be large square tool marks along portions of the hair. These are not visible on the face.

The excavators' noted that this head may belong with PP 3 (C.5.3) but that the connection was not clean. They photographed PP 23 set on top of PP 3 from multiple angles, and the join does seem quite likely. Because the left side of the head is missing, PP 23 sits much too high on PP 3 from this side. However, the right side does seem to fit much closer, and the remains of the hairstyle would appear to match. In photographs, the surfaces of both fragments are similar, and the tool marks visible on the front of the right side of the hair, adjacent to the face, resemble those on the right arm and side of PP 3's torso. Direct study of both fragments is necessary before drawing any conclusions.



a



b

Photographs courtesy of the Brooklyn Museum

C.5.24

PP 24; FE 26

SCA Saqqara Store Magazine 1

Discovered by Lauer and Leclant, 1968–1969

Found in debris around the rear south magazines of the inner mortuary temple

H. 32 cm (SCA registry)

Notes, drawing, and photographs, MAFS archives (Ph.)

Upper body fragment

The entire head and neck are missing. The break across the neck appears to be fairly straight, with a slight downward curve, crossing from the base of either side of the neck. There is also clear damage to the left shoulder and likely some to the right as well. There does not appear to be any portion of a beard remaining on the front of the chest, but there may be some damage at the top, adjacent to the upper break, that could be from the removal of a beard. The torso itself is relatively skinny and flat. Slight, high pectoral muscles were indicated with a horizontal incision across the chest. There is also a very subtle groove running down the chest, which connects to a minor depression representing the navel. The arms are pulled fairly far back, in comparison to the other Pepi I prisoner statues. There is a band that represents the bonds on his left arm; it covers the bottom part of his elbow crease and then tilts upward toward the back, directly above his elbow. Unfortunately, his right arm and right arm bonds are difficult to evaluate in the available photographs, though the bonds seem most likely to also be a band. His back was roughly carved, and the elbows are held very close together. The restraint on the back is plain with no lashings. The lower break is fairly uneven, cutting higher in the front, directly underneath his wide belt; the hips and buttocks seem to be largely preserved. There is more damage to the right side of his stomach, hips, and lower arm, and the right hand seems to be mostly missing. However, the left hand is clearly in a fist to the side of his hip. The surface of this fist appears to be damaged, and it is difficult to tell if he had fingers or a peg-like object inside his fist.

The overall surface seems to be in poor condition with damage and weathering, but the front does appear to be the best-worked surface. Tool marks are definitely visible on the left side of the torso and the left arm. The back is the roughest side, with the form only rudimentarily carved and copious tool marks still visible.



a



b



c

Photographs courtesy of the MAFS

C.5.25

PP 25; FE 24

SCA Saqqara Store Magazine 1

Joins PP 14 (C.5.14) (MAFS archives)

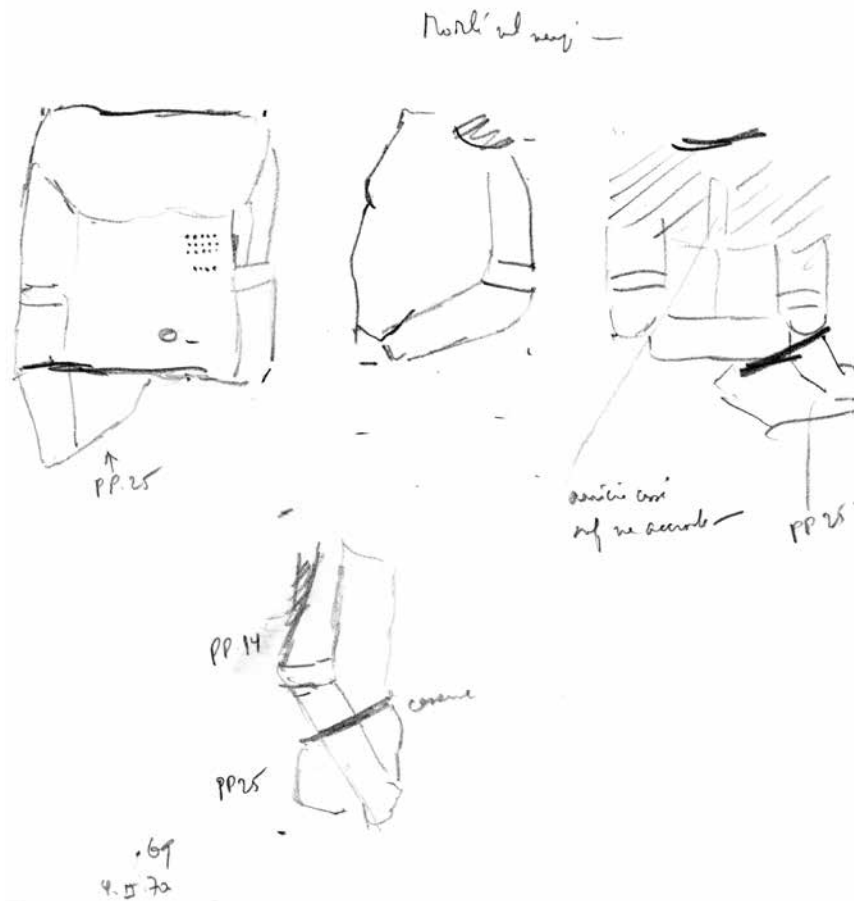
Discovered by Lauer and Leclant, 1969–1970

Found in debris in the corridor connecting the rear south magazines of the inner mortuary temple

Notes and drawing, MAFS archives

See also bibliography for PP 14 (C.5.14)

Fragment of a lower right arm and hip



Drawing courtesy of the MAFS

According to the MAFS notes, this joins the bottom of PP 14 (C.5.14), which is a fragmentary torso. The lower break of PP 25 would seem to cut through slightly below the prisoner's wrist. Unfortunately, I was unable to locate any photographs of PP 25.

C.5.26

PP 26

MAFS Storeroom, Saqqara

Discovered by Lauer and Leclant, 1969–1970

Found in debris in the corridor connecting the rear south magazines of the inner mortuary temple

H. 19 cm; W. 14 cm; D. 9 cm

White, flaky limestone

Notes and drawing, MAFS archives

Uncertain fragment

This fragment is difficult to identify. The excavators' recorded that it was part of the back and left arm of a prisoner statue. While this is possible, it is not certain. It could also depict part of the lower leg and stone representing negative space between the leg and base or be from another part of a prisoner statue. Significant traces of color, perhaps the result of paint or some kind of staining, only complicate the identification of PP 26. One surface is rounded, and a small portion of this has traces of what seems to be plaster and red paint. This is what the excavators' identified as part of the left arm, but it could also be part of the lower leg. Adjacent to the rounded surface is a rougher, more uneven surface that may have been carved as it seems to display tool marks. It is covered in a black coloration. Similar black traces are also present on other fragments and seem to be secondary. In their notes, the excavators' considered it the results of the fragment being burned or exposed to fire. They recognized this surface as part of the back, but it could also be part of the negative space between the lower leg and top of the base. Below (or above) the rounded and adjacent uneven surface is another rough, uneven surface with similar traces of black. This face of the fragment appears to be a break. The remaining faces also seem to be breaks, but they differ significantly from each other, with some also being covered in black and others appearing uncolored and worn.



a



b

Photographs: Tara Prakash, Courtesy of the MAFS

C.5.27

PP 27; FE number unknown

SCA Saqqara Store Magazine 1

Discovered by Lauer and Leclant, 1969–1970

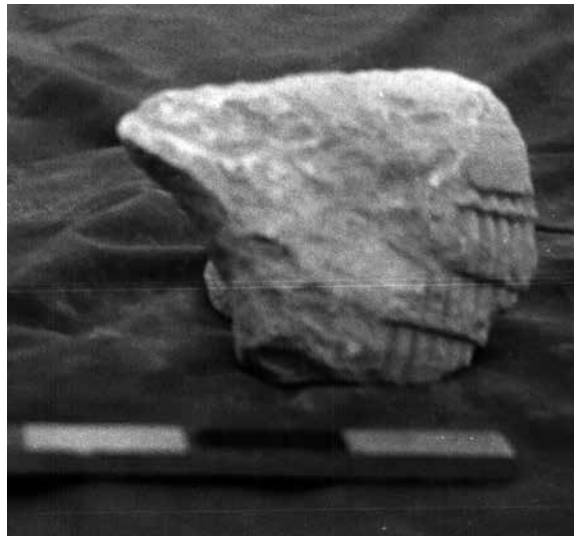
Found in debris in the corridor connecting the rear south magazines of the inner mortuary temple

Notes, drawing, and photograph, MAFS archives (Ph.)

Lauer, "Recherches...1969–1970," 498

Leclant, "Fouilles...1969–1970," 233

Lauer, "Rapport," 204

Fragment of the back of a head

Photograph courtesy of the MAFS

Most of the fragment consists of broken surfaces, and only a small portion of the original worked surface is preserved. The hairstyle is tiered, and four layers seem to be visible. The layers are fairly long, and the individual segments, which represent curls, are narrow. There appears to be a plain wide band that crosses over and divides the uppermost layer. This must be part of a fillet. The hairstyle seems to be finely worked.

C.5.28

PP 28; FE number unknown

SCA Saqqara Store Magazine 1

Discovered by Lauer and Leclant, 1969–1970

Found in debris in the corridor connecting the rear south magazines of the inner mortuary temple

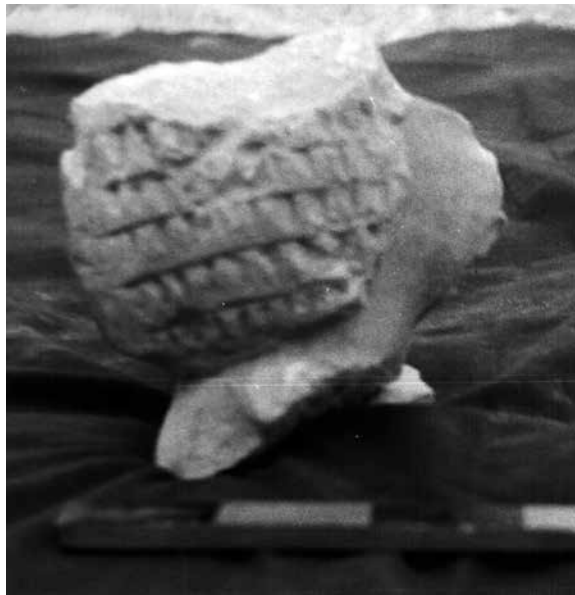
Notes, drawing, and photograph, MAFS archives (Ph.)

Lauer, "Recherches...1969–1970," 498

Leclant, "Fouilles...1969–1970," 233

Lauer, "Rapport," 204

Head fragment



Photograph courtesy of the MAFS

The lower right and rear side of the hair are preserved, along with the right side of the neck and cheek and part of the right shoulder. The lower break runs from partway across the right collarbone slightly down at an angle toward the center of the head. The other breaks seem to be quite uneven. The small remaining portion of his face would suggest that he had a round, full face. He wears a round tiered hairstyle that is chin length and ends above his shoulders. The remains of six layers are visible. The individual segments that represent curls are short and wide. The workmanship is difficult to evaluate in the single photograph that I was able to locate.

C.5.29

PP 29

MAFS Storeroom, Saqqara

Discovered by Lauer and Leclant, 1969–1970

Found in debris in the corridor connecting the rear south magazines of the inner mortuary temple

H. 18 cm; W. 26 cm; D. 17 cm

White, flaky limestone

Notes and drawing, MAFS archives

Fragment of a torso and lower arms

The upper break runs from a little below the right elbow up toward the front and left side of the torso, leaving more of the left half of the stomach preserved than the right, and then down again to below the left elbow. Pick ax marks may be visible across the surface of this break. The lower break is more even and straight, though it curves down slightly from right to left. It crosses the kilt about 7 cm from the top of the belt in the front and through the buttocks in the back. The jagged marks along the right half of the front side of the break could indicate that the statue was hacked apart from this area. Both wrists and hands are completely cut off. PP 29's waist tapers in slightly. His navel is carved as an indented circle, and his belly protrudes under this, slightly pushing down his plain belt into a curve. The front and most of the side of the remaining part of the right lower arm is broken off; only a small portion of its underside remains. The left lower arm is better preserved. Its shape is rather rectangular. No bonds are preserved on either arm, but a portion of the restraint runs across the back. Like the elbows, the outside of this has broken off, but its shape is clear and part of its top and bottom is preserved. These surfaces are plain and show no lashings. The height of the back restraint is fairly short, namely 4 cm. Above and adjacent to the top of the restraint, there is also a very small portion of the back preserved, which is a flat surface. Below the arms and restraint, most of the buttocks remains as well.

The surface of PP 29 now has a pink, tannish color, with scratches and abrasions revealing the white stone underneath, but there are no clear traces of plaster or paint. The front of the fragment was well finished, with no visible large tool marks, though the lines demarcating the belt and kilt are fairly rough and small marks are visible on the right side of the kilt. There is a small amount of square chisel marks remaining on the underside and underneath both arms, but overall, the sides and back were also finished and polished.



a



b



c



d

Photographs: Tara Prakash, Courtesy of the MAFS

C.5.30

PP 30

MAFS Storeroom, Saqqara

Discovered by Lauer and Leclant, 1969–1970

Found in debris in the corridor connecting the rear south magazines of the inner mortuary temple

H. 10 cm; W. 16 cm; D. 11 cm

Gray, dense limestone

Notes and drawing, MAFS archives

Fragment of the left side of a kilt

The stone broke along the bottom edge of the kilt. Along this break, the very top of a rounded thigh is visible, as well as the beginning of the stone representing negative space between the top of the legs and the tight kilt. A small portion of the left thumb remains preserved on the side of the kilt along the upper break. The thumb was carved as a simple round cylinder with a flat end and is quite large in proportion to the leg. Below the side of the lap, there is also a sliver of the left lower leg still attached.

All of the breaks are fairly uneven, and there are no obvious marks indicating the process by which the fragment broke. There are traces of what may be red pigment in the crease between the end of the kilt and the beginning of the thigh, right along the break. There also may be traces of red pigment on top of the kilt. However, this top surface, of both the kilt and the thumb, are also covered with a black coloration that seems to lie over the red traces. Neither the red nor the black are on the left side of the fragment, but there may be traces of plaster here. The entire original surface of this fragment was also finished and polished. Remaining tool marks are very minimal and confined to only the more difficult transition areas, such as between the edge of the kilt and the thigh and around the thumb. In contrast to other fragments, there are no tool marks along the line dividing the upper and lower leg.



a



b

Photographs: Tara Prakash, Courtesy of the MAFS

C.5.31

PP 31

MAFS Storeroom, Saqqara

Discovered by Lauer and Leclant, 1969–1970

Found in debris in the corridor connecting the rear south magazines of the inner mortuary temple

H. 12.5 cm; W. 15 cm; D. 6 cm

Gray, dense limestone

Notes and drawing, MAFS archives

Leg fragment

Photograph: Tara Prakash, Courtesy of the MAFS

This would seem to be a fragment of the legs of a prisoner statue. The larger rounded surface may be the thigh and lap, which was covered with a kilt. There is a very roughly carved line below this that could have divided the upper and lower leg, and the adjacent smaller portion would be the remains of the lower leg. This fragment could come from either side of the body. If this identification is correct, the upper thigh would have been extremely thin and flat. In their original notes, the excavators' also tentatively identified this as a thigh fragment. However, another, less likely, possibility is that the rounded surface represents the lower leg of a prisoner statue and the rougher surface below this is stone representing the negative space between the lower leg of the statue and the top of the base.

The entire original surface of the fragment seems to be covered with what may be red pigment. On the top of the kilt (?) there is also an area of blackish coloration, in addition to the red. Comparison to PP 30 (C.5.30), which has a similar layering on what is clearly the top of the kilt, may lend weight to the interpretation of this fragment as representing the upper and lower legs of a prisoner statue. On the other hand, what would then be the lower leg is significantly more roughly carved than the possible kilt. While lower legs are often more roughly carved than the upper legs, particularly the front of them, the stone representing negative space between the lower leg and the top of the base is always more roughly carved than the body itself. In the second identification I propose above, this rougher surface would be negative space.

C.5.32

PP 32; FE 63

SCA Saqqara Store Magazine 1

Discovered by M. Georges Goyon (who was working with Lauer and Leclant), 1969–1970

Found inside the lower level of one of the rear south magazines of the inner mortuary temple

H. 21.6 cm; W. 15 cm; D. 21.3 cm; H. of face without beard 12.2. cm; W. of face 9.6 cm (Bothmer Collection, Milan)

Notes, drawing, and photographs, MAFS archives (Ph.)

17-60, Center of Documentation (Ph.)

Two slides and eight prints (L893-15-21, L894-0A), Bothmer Archive, Brooklyn (Ph.)

Eight prints (L893-15-21, L894-0A), Box 3 and notes, Box 16–17, Bothmer Collection, Milan (Ph.)

Lauer, "Statues de prisonniers," 40 and figs. 11 and 12

Lauer, "Recherches...1969–1970," 498 and pl. 9 a and b

Lauer, "Travaux...1970–1971," 45 with fig.

Leclant, "Fouilles...1969–1970," 233 and fig. 26

Lauer, "Rapport," 204 and pl. 6

Lauer, *Le mystère des pyramides*, pl. 23 (top left)

Head fragment

Both the left and right sides of the head are now missing. These breaks run fairly straight down the head, and flaking stone is visible on both sides. Only a very small amount of the neck remains preserved, and the lower break runs straight through it. From the side, one can see that this prisoner had a very large, round head and subtle prognathism. He has a tiered hairstyle that reaches the level of his chin. The thickness of the segments representing curls are similar to those of PP 19 (C.5.19), but the height of PP 32's layers is different. There are four layers and they become progressively shorter toward the bottom of the head. The longest layer is that at the top, which is also the only layer visible on the front of his head. The lower layers only remain preserved on the back of his head, but here one can see that each level is shorter than the layer above it. The back of the head is in relatively good condition, with only minor abrasions. The front is slightly more damaged. A flat forehead is visible, with a deep and sharply carved brow. The eyes are extremely similar to those of PP 22 (C.5.22). They have an almond shape, the outline was only incised, and the inner canthi were exaggerated as this incision extends out and slightly down, particularly on the right eye. Most of the nose is now missing, but its shape indicates that it was broad with a wide bridge. He has full cheeks with fleshy wings around his nose, the nostrils of which are now exposed. Underneath the nose, a philtrum was carved. His lips, particularly the top one, are quite thick and straight. They come to a point in the corners, and there is a heavy, sharp vermillion border. The lower lip also has a subtle median cleft. His chin remains preserved, protruding slightly forward with an indentation below the lower lip. He clearly had a chin beard, as remains of this are preserved below the chin and throat and in front of the neck, but most of it has broken off.

In his unpublished notes, Bothmer described the stone as white, which would suggest that this is the same as the white, flaky limestone that I identified in the MAFS storeroom (see further ch. 2.1.5). This conclusion is consistent with the appearance of the stone along the breaks. In Bothmer's colored slides, there are no remaining traces of paint. The original surface of the stone seems to have been well finished, and no tool marks are visible.



a



b



c



d

Photographs courtesy of the Egyptological Library and Archives, Università degli Studi di Milano

C.5.33

PP 33

MAFS Storeroom, Saqqara

Discovered by Lauer and Leclant, 1969–1970

Found in debris in the corridor connecting the rear south magazines of the inner mortuary temple

H. 22 cm; W. 23 cm; D. 26 cm; preserved H. of base 11 cm

White, flaky limestone, but entire fragment has a pinkish color

Notes and drawing, MAFS archives

Fragment of legs and a base

The legs are positioned directly next to each other. They have broken off below the edge of the kilt, and this upper break is very straight and clean. Damage adjacent to it, on the top and side of the right leg, may suggest an ax or chisel caused the break from this area. There may also be ax marks on the break near the bottom of the right lower leg. The rear break begins about midway down the lower leg and runs straight down and through the base. Most of the left knee is still preserved while the right one has broken off. The knee itself is large and relatively square. A rough line divides the upper and lower legs on either side. The tops of the thighs are broad and flat, while the sides of the legs are more rounded. The lower legs are fairly large in proportion to the upper legs. Below the lower legs on both sides, a small portion of the stone representing negative space between the legs and base is still visible. The original surface of the base, which would have projected out on either side, underneath the legs, is gone, and the broken surface of the base is now approximately level with the side of the legs. On the left side, this is an even rectangular plane, while on the right side it is more fragmentary and uneven.

Plaster is still visible on much of the original surface, for example, between the thighs and on either side of the legs. Some red pigment may remain on the right side, primarily on the stone between the lower leg and base. On the other hand, the entire left side of the fragment has an orangey, pink stain. This side is also much more weathered. The fronts of the legs seem to have been more fully finished than the sides, though tool marks are visible in the crease between the legs. However, the stone representing negative space underneath the lower leg was clearly distinct from the legs themselves, being much rougher with a lot of tool marks.



a



b

Photographs: Tara Prakash, Courtesy of the MAFS

C.5.34

PP 34

MAFS Storeroom, Saqqara

Discovered by Lauer and Leclant, 1969–1970

Found in debris in the corridor connecting the rear south magazines of the inner mortuary temple

H. 29 cm; W. 23 cm; D. 26 cm

Gray, dense limestone

Notes and drawing, MAFS archives

Fragment of the right side of a lower body

This is a poorly preserved fragment that includes the right side of the stomach, the right elbow with the bonds and the upper half of the right lower arm, part of the right hip, the right part of the restraint along the back and buttocks, and the heel of the right foot. There may be some ax or chisel marks along the rear side of the upper break. The front surface of the stomach shows that his belly was somewhat fleshy; the portion to the left of the navel seems to protrude more than that to the right. The navel itself, which gives the impression that it was set too far to the right, is a large cavity with a more shallow groove beginning to run up the stomach above it. Below the belly, the top line of the kilt is visible. He does not appear to have been wearing a belt. The lower right arm is preserved on the side of the hip, though the top of the arm is damaged. On the side and back of the arm, above the elbow, four strands of rope are visible wrapping around. The horizontal bonds connect with thick vertical stands of rope that form the restraint along the back; the remains of three strands of this are visible, though the area is badly weathered. There is nothing to suggest that the individual ropes were carved on the bottom of the restraint. Underneath the arm and bonds is a portion of the buttocks, and below this there is a small portion of the right heel and ankle. The fragment broke about halfway down the foot. This area is damaged, but the foot does seem to have been rather summarily carved, with it blending into the stone representing negative space between the backs of the two feet.

Traces of plaster and what appear to be red pigment can still be seen between the rope strands on the arm and back, between the arm and hip, and on the stomach and top of the kilt. The entire surface of the fragment is very worn, and thus, it is difficult to assess its execution. However, significant tool marks are still visible on the side of the arm and buttocks and on the back of the fragment.



a



b

Photographs: Tara Prakash, Courtesy of the MAFS

C.5.35

PP 35

MAFS Storeroom, Saqqara

Discovered by Lauer and Leclant, 1969–1970

Found in debris in the corridor connecting the rear south magazines of the inner mortuary temple

H. 33 cm; W. 30 cm; D. 45 cm; H. of base 9 cm

White, flaky limestone

Notes, drawing, and photographs, MAFS archives (Ph.)

Lower body fragments

PP 35 consists of three different fragments, which form the lower body of a prisoner statue. One fragment is the left side of the body, though the knee and most of the base is now missing; the second fragment is the right side of the body; and the third fragment is the right side of the base with the bottom half of the right foot. These three fragments have been reattached.

More of the right side of the body is preserved, including the right hip and most of the right lower arm. The break cuts diagonally down toward the left and therefore, the left hip and the top of the left heel is missing and only the left hand remains. The outside of the top of the right forearm is the most damaged portion of this break and thus may have been where the break was initiated. Both hands are held in upright fists. There is some damage to their surfaces, but neither seems to have had fingers differentiated, though a thumb was carved and there is a central depression in each fist. Their position on either side of the body differs a little. The left fist is held to the side of both legs, overlapping both the thigh and the top of the lower leg and the top of the thumb is approximately 9 cm away from the edge of the kilt, while the right fist is set a little higher, only covering the thigh itself, and the top of the thumb is approximately 6 cm away from the edge of the kilt. The right forearm is thick and round. The prisoner's legs are fairly proportionate to each other in size, with thighs that are much thicker than his lower legs; this contrasts other statues with thin thighs and thick lower legs. His right knee was squared, and his legs were originally touching. While the left knee is now missing, the edge of the right leg, beginning to curve up and away from the left leg, is still attached. His kilt falls about two-thirds down his lap and was carved in relief but only with a thick, rough line that cuts around the thighs. This line is clear the entire way around the right thigh, but it remains only on the top of the left thigh. It does not cross the middle of the lap, and it is no longer visible on the outside of the left thigh. This could be the result of weathering, but it seems quite likely that it was never fully carved. From the side, the toes curl under. However, this portion of the foot extends too far for the size of the foot. From the side, the feet appear blocky, but from the back, they have barely been carved away from the stone representing negative space between them. They also blend seamlessly into the base. The other sides of the base project away from the statue body: 4 cm in front of the right knee and 6 cm on either side.

While this fragment is badly weathered, it is clear that the carving was only summarily undertaken, and the fragment was left in a very unfinished state. The overall features are often not fully formed (e.g., kilt, feet), and the entire surface is rough with tool marks, though there are more on the sides, back, and the base. There are no clear traces of pigment remaining. However, the front and the sides have a darker, tannish tone than the back.



a



b



c



d

Photographs: Tara Prakash, Courtesy of the MAFS

C.5.36

PP 36

MAFS Storeroom, Saqqara

Discovered by Lauer and Leclant, 1969–1970

Found in debris in the corridor connecting the rear south magazines of the inner mortuary temple

H. 20 cm; W. 15 cm; D. 16 cm

Gray, dense limestone

Notes and drawing, MAFS archives

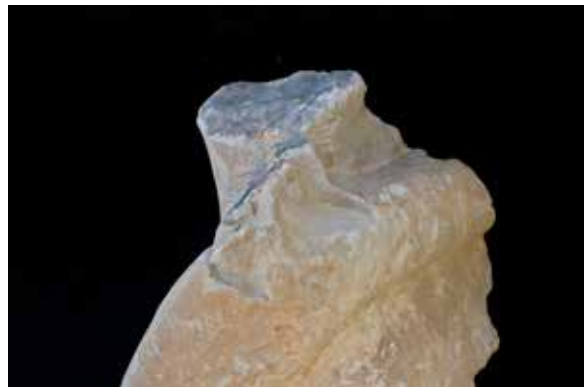
Fragment of the left side of a waist, hip, buttocks, and arm

The upper break cuts through below his left elbow. There may be evidence of intentional damage on the kilt at the lower break. A small part of his stomach is preserved, showing the tapering of his waist. He wears a plain wide belt, and his stomach bulges forward, slightly pushing down the belt. His forearm is thick and rounded. A band that served as the bonds was fully carved on the front of the left arm. While the side and back is now damaged, the remains suggest that it wrapped directly around and on top of his elbow. At the back, the bonds connect to a horizontal cylinder, which signifies the restraint. The adjacent surface of the lower back is damaged. Below the back restraint and forearm, a portion of the buttocks remains.

Most of the original surface is covered with a tan, reddish color. There is also a black and rust coloration that must be secondary as it covers breaks, most notably the upper break, in addition to the front of the arm and waist. The entire surface of PP 36 was finished and polished, including its side and back. The only area on which some tool marks remain is in the hard-to-reach corner between the back, bonds, and arm.



a



b

Photographs: Tara Prakash, Courtesy of the MAFS

C.5.37

PP 37

MAFS Storeroom, Saqqara

Discovered by Lauer and Leclant, 1969–1970

Found in debris in the corridor connecting the rear south magazines of the inner mortuary temple

H. 15 cm; W. 5.5 cm; D. 21 cm

White, flaky limestone

Notes and drawing, MAFS archives

Fragment of a right leg

Photograph: Tara Prakash, Courtesy of the MAFS

A groove runs between two rounded surfaces and curves downward slightly, indicating that this must be from the right leg of a prisoner statue. More of the thigh is preserved, including part of the level top, with a smaller portion of the lower leg. From the side, the thigh is fairly thin and flat, becoming thinner toward the front.

Despite damage to the surface, the carving was clearly well executed and the surface polished. No tool marks are visible. The entire original surface has a tannish tone, in contrast to the white stone underneath. There may be a very small amount of original plaster or pigment preserved in the groove between the lower and upper leg. The scattered green dots on the carved surface were likely accidentally splashed on when the PP number, which is in green paint, was written on the back.

C.5.38

PP 38

MAFS Storeroom, Saqqara

Discovered by Lauer and Leclant, 1969–1970

Found in debris in the corridor connecting the rear south magazines of the inner mortuary temple

H. 21 cm; W. 15 cm; D. 7 cm; H. of base 11 cm

White, flaky limestone

Notes and drawing, MAFS archives

Fragment of the front of a base and left knee

Photograph: Tara Prakash, Courtesy of the MAFS

The break behind the knee and base is fairly even and straight and shows some flaking of the stone. All of the front of the knee, which has a rounded rectangle shape, is preserved, with a small portion of the top of the thigh beginning. To the inside of the knee, a small section of the stone representing negative space between the legs indicates that the legs were separated. Most of the side of the left knee is gone, and the side and upper corner of the base is also missing, though a portion of the front and top is preserved.

The entire original surface has a tannish color to it. There may be very small traces of plaster in the corner where the knee, base, and negative space between the legs meet. The bottom of the base, which has been left fairly rough, also may have traces of plaster or pigment. The surface of the leg and knee were well finished with no tool marks. Unlike other Pepi I prisoner statues, the surface of the base also seems to have been well carved and polished. A few tool marks are still visible on the top of the base and on the negative space between the legs, but these are minor.

C.5.39

PP 39

MAFS Storeroom, Saqqara

Discovered by Lauer and Leclant, 1969–1970

Found in debris in the corridor connecting the rear south magazines of the inner mortuary temple

H. 22.5 cm; W. 10 cm; D. 18 cm; H. of base 12 cm

Gray, dense limestone

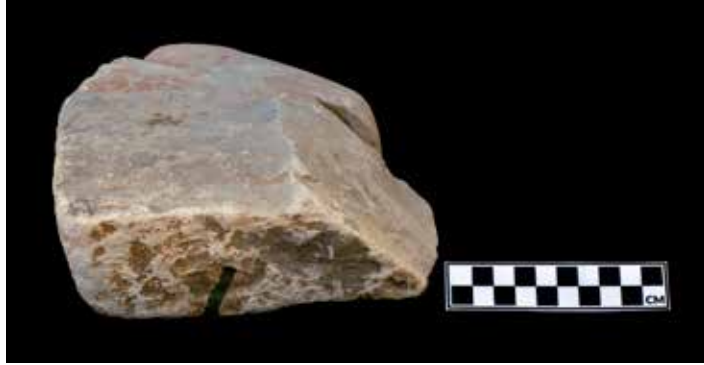
Notes and drawing, MAFS archives

Fragment of a right knee and base

All of the breaks are fairly straight and even. The sharp outside corner of what must have been a long kilt is still preserved 8 cm above the front of the knee. This was marked in subtle raised relief. Part of the lower leg remains below the kilt. The knee itself was rounded and nicely carved. A small lip of stone is still attached to the inside of the knee, but it is not clear whether this belonged to the other leg or to stone representing negative space between the legs if the legs had been separated. Below the knee, a portion of the base is preserved, but only a very small part of its original surface remains: part of the top and adjacent front surface directly in front of the left side of the knee. The base extends 2.5 cm in front of the knee.

The entire surface of the knee, leg, and kilt, as well as the front and top of the base, is covered with a uniform reddish color, and there may be traces of what could be red and black pigment on top of one another. The bottom of the base was left somewhat rough, and there are tan encrustations preserved here, which may be the remains of plaster. There is also a darker, blackish color on the bottom of the base that is likely associated with a black coloration on the inner break, which must be secondary. The surface of the knee and leg were very well carved and nicely polished, as were the small remains of the top and, to a somewhat lesser degree, the front surface of the base. The only tool marks that are visible are in the area between the knee and top of the base and the knee and the lip of stone on its inner side.





b



c

Photographs: Tara Prakash, Courtesy of the MAFS

C.5.40

PP 40

MAFS Storeroom, Saqqara

Discovered by Lauer and Leclant, 1969–1970

Found in debris in the corridor connecting the rear south magazines of the inner mortuary temple

H. 13 cm; W. 20 cm; D. 21 cm

Gray, dense limestone

Notes and drawing, MAFS archives

Fragment of a right shoulder

A portion of the right side of the back and torso remains attached to the right shoulder, as well as about half of the upper arm. The outside and front of the shoulder is badly damaged, and what look like square chisel marks may be visible around this, in association with the damage. The break through the arm is fairly straight, but marks on the outside of the arm and on the outer half of the break surface may indicate that a tool was used to cut through from this direction. The inner break is jagged and uneven, in contrast to the upper break, which cleanly cuts off the top of the inner part of the shoulder and the neck. The surface curves down from the shoulder toward the neck and is slightly more worn than the other break surfaces. Along the back of this, there is a slight protrusion on the surface of the back, which seems to belong to the bottom of a long hairstyle. The back itself, or what remains of it, is slightly rounded. The arm is severely pulled back, and its musculature was subtly modeled. The chest is treated as two separate flat planes, one of the side and one of the front, which are connected with a rounded edge.

The arm and the chest is still covered with a orangey, reddish pigment, and very small patches of this also still remain on the back. The fragment was beautifully carved, and there are no remaining tool marks visible.



a



b



c

Photographs: Tara Prakash, Courtesy of the MAFS

C.5.41

PP 41

MAFS Storeroom, Saqqara

Discovered by Lauer and Leclant, 1969–1970

Found in debris in the corridor connecting the rear south magazines of the inner mortuary temple

H. 15 cm; W. 18 cm; D. 9 cm

Gray, dense limestone

Notes and drawing, MAFS archives

Fragment of a right upper arm

Most of the shoulder is now missing from this fragment or damaged, but a small part of the body remains on either side of the right upper arm. The backward angle of the arm is still discernible. The arm itself is straight with no musculature. Toward the bottom of the fragment, a plain band signifying the bonds is incised around the entire arm. This may angle slightly upward toward the back of the arm, and it clearly was set above the elbow and elbow crease as these are not visible in the fragment.

The entire original surface was polished and is covered with traces of an orangey, red color that may be pigment; this is well preserved in the incised line of the bonds. There are also remains of a black coloration, particularly on the back side of the fragment. It is difficult to tell whether the black was original and intentional or secondary.



a



b

Photographs: Tara Prakash, Courtesy of the MAFS

C.5.42

PP 42

MAFS Storeroom, Saqqara

Discovered by Lauer and Leclant, 1969–1970

Found in debris in the corridor connecting the rear south magazines of the inner mortuary temple

H. 24.5 cm; W. 19 cm; D. 10 cm

White, flaky limestone

Notes and drawing, MAFS archives

Fragment of a left hand, hip, and waist

The hand is still attached to the hip and waist. The torso is broken directly above and to the inside of the hand. At this corner, there may be ax or chisel marks. The surface of this upper break is fairly flat and even, as is the surface of the inner break. The hand, which is held in a fist, is positioned to the side of his hip. The outer surface of the fist is damaged, so if he had fingers carved, they would no longer be visible. His thumb is a rudimentary, abstract mound. In the center of the fist, there is a depression and a roughly carved peg-like object. The wrist and a small portion of the forearm is also preserved; both of these are quite thick and full. Beneath his fist, a part of the left thigh is still attached. Above and in front of the fist, one can see the modeling of his waist, which is tapered.

The finishing is only mediocre. While portions of his forearm and waist are polished, his hand only seems to be roughly carved, and significant tool marks are still visible on it. There is a fair amount of encrustation and dirt on the fragment. However, one can differentiate a tannish color on the original surface. There may also be small remaining spots of plaster and possibly pigment in the crevices between body parts.



a



b

Photographs: Tara Prakash, Courtesy of the MAFS

C.5.43

PP 43

MAFS Storeroom, Saqqara

Discovered by Lauer and Leclant, 1969–1970

Found in debris in the corridor connecting the rear south magazines of the inner mortuary temple

H. 10 cm; W. 20 cm; D. 25 cm

White, flaky limestone

Notes and drawing, MAFS archives

Fragment of legs and a kilt

The left knee and most of the left thigh and lower leg are preserved, while only a small portion of the right inner thigh remains. The edge of the break below the left leg is rather jagged and could show evidence of intentional damage. Above the left knee, the kilt, which seems to have reached about two-thirds down his thighs, is still visible. The kilt was carved in higher relief than the legs, and between the legs, which are held together, a flat triangle of stone is visible representing the negative space between the kilt and the top of the legs. The left thigh is flat and thin in proportion to the rest of the leg, while the knee is fairly small but rounded. A very small portion of the base remains underneath the left knee, extending out about 2.5 cm from the leg.

The entire surface was roughly carved, and tool marks are still visible over most of the original surfaces, especially on the side of the leg and the kilt, as well as the base. It is now a tannish color, but the white stone remains visible underneath. There may be small traces of plaster in the cracks and crevices between the body parts. The green dots were accidentally added at the same time as the PP number, which is painted in similar green paint.



a



b



c

Photographs: Tara Prakash, Courtesy of the MAFS

C.5.44

PP 44

MAFS Storeroom, Saqqara

Discovered by Lauer and Leclant, 1969–1970

Found in debris in the corridor connecting the rear south magazines of the inner mortuary temple

H. 19 cm; W. 24 cm; D. 8 cm

Gray, dense limestone

Notes and drawing, MAFS archives

Probably fragment of a lower leg

Photograph: Tara Prakash, Courtesy of the MAFS

Only a small portion of the original surface remains on this fragment. It depicts a straight, rounded form with a subtle ridge down the middle. This seems to most closely resemble a prisoner statue's lower leg. Adjacent original surfaces remain above and below the lower leg (?). For one of these, which looks to be more roughly worked, only tiny sections remain. This could be the beginning of stone representing the negative space between the legs and base, which is often left more rough than the surface of the body itself. For the other adjacent surface, slightly more area remains. This also seems to have been rounded, and could be the upper leg. If this identification is correct, this fragment would be from the left lower leg.

The original surfaces are smooth, with no tool marks. They are also covered with orangey, red material that may be pigment and, to a lesser degree, some black coloration.

C.5.45

PP 45

MAFS Storeroom, Saqqara

Discovered by Lauer and Leclant, 1969–1970

Found in debris in the corridor connecting the rear south magazines of the inner mortuary temple

H. 30 cm; W. 20 cm; D. 21 cm; H. of preserved base approx. 10 cm

White, flaky limestone, but slightly reddish

Notes and drawing, MAFS archives

Fragment of a left foot and rear corner of a base

This is a well-preserved fragment that includes the left foot of a prisoner statue on top of the left rear corner of the base. Both the side and back of the foot are visible. The outside of the left heel is broken off, but the full ankle is preserved. Above the ankle, a lip representing the beginning of the thigh is visible, but the fragment breaks here. About 8 cm up the leg, the lower leg also breaks off, straight down and through the base at this point. At the top, outer corner of this inner break, ax or chisel marks are visible, which suggest this break was initiated here. Both the foot and ankle are rather fat and large. The arch of the foot was modeled, and the toes curl under, extending about 6.5 cm, though individual toes were not differentiated on either the side or the back of the foot. There is stone representing negative space between the lower leg and the top of the base. On the back, the left foot appears to be a rectangular shape that tapers toward the heel. The heel itself, though not fully preserved, does seem to have been rounded. The feet were spread apart and the stone representing negative space between them was cut back about 1 cm, enough to clearly delineate the feet. At the level of the left heel, this stone begins to curve outward, signifying the beginning of the buttocks. The right side of the fragment is broken off immediately at the start of the right foot. The negative space between the feet is 7 cm wide. The break surface on the right side is fairly uneven, curving in toward the left at the top and bottom. On the back, the base, which has a preserved width of 10 cm, extends about 2.5 cm beyond the back of the left foot. Both the top and outer surface of the base are preserved here. Only a small portion of the top of the base is preserved on the left side, directly in front of the curled foot. The side of the base extends about 3 cm out from the foot. The rest of the left corner and side of the base is damaged.

There is a clear distinction between the various original surfaces. The side of the foot and leg were well carved and fully polished, though the front of the foot and the negative space under the lower leg still show obvious tool marks. The back of the foot also has tool marks, but not as many as there are on the negative space between the backs of the feet, which is clearly rougher. Similarly, the base was roughly carved and only the top surface quickly polished. The entire original surface is now a tan color, unlike the whiter stone underneath, but traces of plaster are visible, particularly on the foot and leg. There also appears to be traces of plaster and what may be brighter red pigment on the bottom of the base and possibly on the back of the base.



a



b



c

Photographs: Tara Prakash, Courtesy of the MAFS

C.5.46

PP 46

MAFS Storeroom, Saqqara

Possibly from the same statue as PP 47 (C.5.47) but does not directly join

Discovered by Lauer and Leclant, 1969–1970

Found in debris in the corridor connecting the rear south magazines of the inner mortuary temple

H. 17.5 cm; W. 16 cm; D. 19 cm

Gray, dense limestone

Notes and drawing, MAFS archives

Fragment of the right side of a chest

Based on the composition of the stone and the coloration of the original surfaces, this may belong to the same statue as PP 47 (C.5.47), a fragment of the lower right torso of a prisoner statue. However, it does not directly join this fragment, and thus this conclusion is tentative. The right shoulder is damaged and largely missing, while the right arm is entirely gone. The upper break seems to follow the line of the neck or collarbone, gently curving down toward the center. The break edge is extremely sharp and clean. The upper break surface, on the other hand, is quite dull and smooth. A damaged area on the front of the chest, in its center, seems to be the remains of a chin beard, which may have been partly chiseled away. The left side breaks off immediately after this damage. The left break surface is also quite worn. The chest itself was well modeled with a rounded pectoral muscle and tapered rib cage. The front break travels almost straight down from the left side of the beard to the level of the pectoral muscle, then jaggedly down toward the right, breaking off above the waist. There are ax or chisel marks on the front of the torso, at the lower part of this break, suggesting that there was intentional damage to this area. There may be similar marks along the bottom break on the side of the torso. The back is also damaged and badly weathered. The upper break surface seems to blend into the top of the back.

Traces of orangey-red material that may be pigment are visible all over the front and side of the chest. The front of the chest seems to have been better finished, while some tool marks are still visible on the side.



a



b



c



d

Photographs: Tara Prakash, Courtesy of the MAFS

C.5.47

PP 47

MAFS Storeroom, Saqqara

Possibly from the same statue as PP 46 (C.5.46) but does not directly join; Had been wrongly reattached to PP 56 (C.5.54), though it could belong to the same statue

Discovered by Lauer and Leclant, 1969–1970

Found in debris in the corridor connecting the rear south magazines of the inner mortuary temple

H. 22 cm; W. 17 cm; D. 21 cm

Gray, dense limestone

Notes and drawing, MAFS archives

Fragment of the right side of a waist

Based on the composition of the stone and the coloration of the original surfaces, this may belong to the same statue as PP 46 (C.5.46), a fragment of the right side of a prisoner statue's chest. However, it does not directly join this fragment, and thus this conclusion is tentative. Based on what seems to be the remains of gray adhesive on the inner break surface, the excavators' had tried to reattach this to PP 56 (C.5.54), a fragment of a prisoner statue's left torso, shoulder, and arm. However, this join is incorrect, and the pieces are no longer connected, although a small piece of stone does remain attached to the upper area here. While they do not join, based on a comparison of the stone, coloration, and execution, PP 56 and PP 47 could belong to the same statue.

The preserved section of the waist is about 7.5 cm high. Above this, the upper body breaks off in a fairly straight cut. Large square chisel or ax marks are clear toward the front and right side of this break, indicating that the statue was intentionally broken here. Below the preserved waist, the surface of the right hip is damaged and is now missing. At the top edge of this, on the right side of the fragment, a line of well-preserved red material, which may be pigment, may mark the top of the kilt. The lower break is very uneven, with more stone remaining on the right side than the left. The navel seems to have been marked with only a wide groove in the center of the stomach. None of the right arm remains. However, a flat break surface seems to suggest where the elbow had been placed, near the right hip. To the front of this, an original surface that must have connected the arm to the body is visible. Behind and above this would seem to be part of the lower back, adjacent to the back restraint, and below this, there seems to be the bottom of the back restraint connecting to the top of the buttocks. The outer surface of the back restraint is damaged, thus it is impossible to determine whether or not it had lashings.

The less conspicuous sections of the fragment, such as the top and bottom of the back restraint and the area between the front of the arm and the body, are significantly less finished than the finely polished back, buttocks, and torso. These areas show obvious tool marks, while the other original surfaces do not. Plaster and what may be red pigment remain in various crevices, including the bottom of the waist, the top corner next to the back restraint, and on front of the stomach.



a



b



c

Photographs: Tara Prakash, Courtesy of the MAFS

C.5.48

PP 48

MAFS Storeroom, Saqqara

Discovered by Lauer and Leclant, 1969–1970

Found in debris in the corridor connecting the rear south magazines of the inner mortuary temple

H. 7 cm; W. 13 cm; D. 8 cm

Gray, dense limestone

Notes and drawing, MAFS archives



Photograph: Tara Prakash, Courtesy of the MAFS

Uncertain fragment

This is a small, poorly preserved fragment, possibly from a prisoner statue's knee or shoulder. There would appear to be two original, though very roughly worked, surfaces joined with a curve between them. This could be the top of a knee or shoulder. It is covered with traces of red that may be pigment. The other surfaces, although they are somewhat flat or even, do not show the same coloration and would appear to be breaks.

C.5.49

PP 49

MAFS Storeroom, Saqqara

Discovered by Lauer and Leclant, 1969–1970

Found in debris in the corridor connecting the rear south magazines of the inner mortuary temple

H. 12 cm; W. 12 cm; D. 13 cm

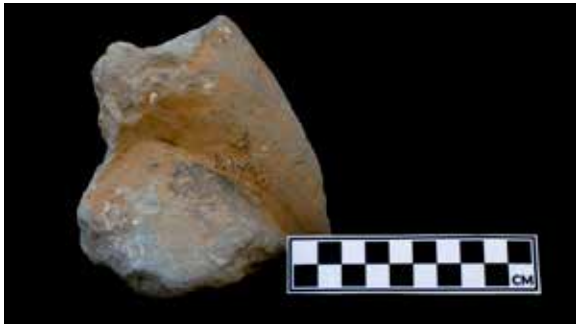
Gray, dense limestone

Notes and drawing, MAFS archives

Fragment of a right forearm

The arm is broken immediately before the elbow, and its outer surface is damaged. While the waist and hip that should connect to the inside of the arm is missing, the top, flat surface of the forearm remains. The lower edge of the restraint on the arm is still visible at the top of this. While the rest of it is not preserved, the straight incised line could suggest that it consisted of a plain band. This would have crossed directly over the elbow crease. On the side of the fragment, below the forearm, a portion of the rounded right hip is also still preserved.

The back and side of the original surface remains covered in plaster and an orangey-red pigment, while the top of the arm has plaster, but now looks more pink-red. An area of black coloration on the underside of the forearm and on the hip would appear to be secondary. The surface was fairly well finished, and the tool marks are minimal.



a



b



c

Photographs: Tara Prakash, Courtesy of the MAFS

C.5.50

PP 50

MAFS Storeroom, Saqqara

Discovered by Lauer and Leclant, 1969–1970

Found in debris in the corridor connecting the rear south magazines of the inner mortuary temple

H. 8.5 cm; W. 17 cm; D. 11 cm

White, flaky limestone, but slightly reddish

Notes and drawing, MAFS archives

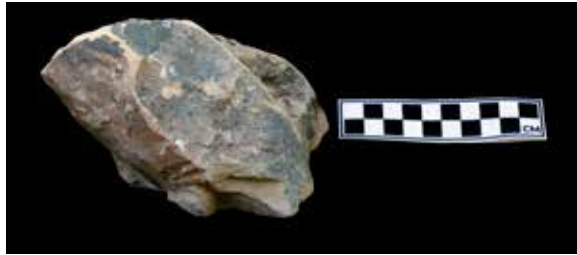
Fragment of a left forearm with bonds

The front of this poorly preserved arm fragment still has the remains of two rope strands from the arm bonds at the bottom of the fragment. The front surface of the arm appears to have blended into the body, and the bonds were only carved across about half of the front of the arm. The bonds must have crossed above or directly on top of the elbow crease. The arm breaks about 8 cm up from the preserved bonds. This break continues fairly straight through the body. The front part of the body is entirely missing. While the outside of the left arm is also no longer preserved, the rear, inner side is still visible and connects to a small section of the back. Adjacent to both the arm and the back is also a small section of the back restraint. This is barely preserved, and it is difficult to say whether or not it had lashings. The bottom break cuts through the bottom of this back restraint.

The fragment is too poorly preserved to evaluate its execution and quality of carving. However, plaster and red pigment seem to cover the front and back of the arm, including in the creases of the bonds, on the back, and on the top of the back restraint. On the other hand, a dark black coloration also covers much of the fragment, specifically on the back, the top of the back restraint, the broken surfaces of the outside of the back restraint, the outside of the left arm, the upper break, and partly on the front of the arm. In contrast, the inner and lower break are not covered in black, but the inner break seems to have some areas of red staining. Because the black covers break surfaces, it must be secondary.



a



b



c

Photographs: Tara Prakash, Courtesy of the MAFS

C.5.51

PP 51

MAFS Storeroom, Saqqara

Discovered by Lauer and Leclant, 1969–1970

Found in debris in the corridor connecting the rear south magazines of the inner mortuary temple

H. 18 cm; W. 30 cm; D. 15 cm

White, flaky limestone

Notes and drawing, MAFS archives

Fragment of arms and a torso

Most of the right forearm and chest is preserved, though there is damage to the right shoulder. On the other hand, most of the left arm is missing. Although the top of the left shoulder is better preserved, most of its front and outside is lost. None of the neck remains attached. The upper break has a curved shape, running down from either shoulder to the center of the body. Its edge, while somewhat jagged, is rather exact and clean, particularly toward the front. The lower break runs unevenly up from directly above the left elbow to below the right shoulder. The surface of the chest is fairly flat, with little modeling. Similarly, the right upper arm is straight with very minimal modeling. The arms are tightly pulled back, though nothing remains of the bonds. This position is further emphasized by a subtle groove running down his back.

Overall, the piece seems to be badly weathered and battered, on both the original surfaces and the breaks. The finished surfaces are now a dark, tannish color and traces of plaster seem to be visible between his back and the inside of his left arm. The patina of the front and side of the left arm is darker and shinier. The front of his chest and his left arm definitely seem to have been better finished than his back, as there are no significant tool marks on these areas (though there are small marks around the top of the front of the chest; similar marks between the left arm and the body; and a lot of thin, incised scratches on the front of the chest), but square chisel marks remain clearly visible all over his back.



a



b

c



Photographs: Tara Prakash, Courtesy of the MAFS

C.5.52

PP 52

MAFS Storeroom, Saqqara

Discovered by Lauer and Leclant, 1970–1971

Exact findspot unknown but probably found somewhere within the area in which the season's excavations were focused (the south side of the room with the five statue niches, the rear vestibule, and the front south magazines of the inner mortuary temple)

H. 8 cm; W. 11 cm; D. 15 cm

White, flaky limestone

Notes and drawing, MAFS archives

Fragment of a shoulder

Based on its curvature, it seems more likely that this is the left shoulder rather than the right, though this is far from certain. Along the top edge of the inner break, toward one end that could be the chest or back side depending on which shoulder is depicted, there is a small lip of stone rising away from the shoulder. This would seem to be a very small portion of the neck growing from the shoulder. If correct, the top half of this inner break would seem to have closely followed the neck line, while the lower part of the break may have cut more sharply into the body. The opposite face of the shoulder, which would be the front if the shoulder is the left one, seems to have been more modeled, flaring out slightly toward the inside and bottom. The side with the neck remains, which has more of the surface preserved, is largely flat, though toward the outside, it rounds and bulges slightly. This could be from the pulled back position of the arm, causing the shoulder itself to pull back, while the other side might depict the modeling of the chest.

The surface of the shoulder fragment was well finished without obvious tool marks. Its overall color is light tannish, in contrast to the white stone underneath, but there are no clear remains of plaster or pigment.



Photograph: Tara Prakash, Courtesy of the MAFS

C.5.53

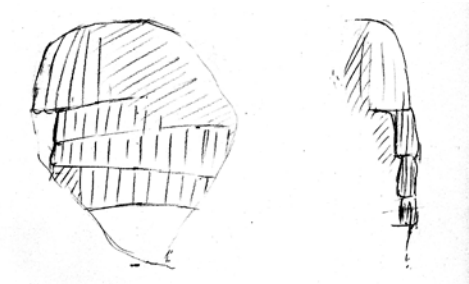
PP 55; FE number unknown

Most likely SCA Saqqara Store Magazine 1

Discovered by Lauer and Leclant, 1970–1971

Exact findspot unknown but probably found somewhere within the area in which the season's excavations were focused (the south side of the room with the five statue niches, the rear vestibule, and the front south magazines of the inner mortuary temple)

Notes and drawing, MAFS archives



Drawing courtesy of the MAFS

Fragment of a tiered hairstyle

This small fragment is no longer in the MAFS storeroom and thus, it presumably was sent to the SCA storerooms, but I have been unable to locate an FE number. The fragment seems to be a thin slice of the side or back of a prisoner statue's head. Based on the excavators' original drawing, the tiered hairstyle appears to have had at least four layers, with the top layer being longer than the lower, uniform three layers. Unfortunately, without a photograph or direct examination, little more can be said concerning PP 55.

C.5.54

PP 56

MAFS Storeroom, Saqqara

Had been wrongly reattached to PP 47 (C.5.47), though it may belong to the same statue

Discovered by Lauer and Leclant, 1970–1971

Exact findspot unknown but probably found somewhere within the area in which the season's excavations were focused (the south side of the room with the five statue niches, the rear vestibule, and the front south magazines of the inner mortuary temple)

H. 27 cm; W. 17 cm; D. 24.5 cm

Gray, dense limestone

Notes and drawing, MAFS archives

Fragment of a left shoulder, upper arm, and torso

Based on what seems to be the remains of gray adhesive on the lower break surface, the excavators' had tried to reattach this to PP 47 (C.5.47), a fragment of a prisoner statue's waist. However, this join is incorrect, and the pieces are no longer connected. While they do not join, based on a comparison of the stone, coloration, and execution, PP 56 and PP 47 could belong to the same statue.

Only the smallest ridge remains around the upper break to suggest that the neck would have risen from here. Otherwise none of the neck or head is preserved. This break cuts down from the base of the neck at the top of the shoulder in a curve. Its edge is clean and careful, while its surface is fairly flat and even. The right side of the body was cut off about halfway across. The edge of this inner break is more jagged. Its surface cuts diagonally back toward the left, breaking through the left arm at the level of the bonds. On the front of the chest, at the corner between the upper and lower break, there is additional chipping and damage that could have been associated with the deliberate or accidental removal of a chin beard from this area. The chest was well modeled, with a smooth and projecting pectoral; the front and side were treated as two separate planes. On the other hand, the back is largely a flat surface. The arm is pulled far back and has a faint biceps. At the bottom, there are the remains of three damaged rope strands. Whether there were originally three or four strands is unclear as the arm is broken through the bonds. The left arm bonds must have sat on top of the elbow crease in front. It is clear that they then sloped diagonally down toward the back.

The front of the arm, as well as the front of the bonds, was not fully carved. Rather there is an area of rather flat stone that connects the arm to the side of the body. Large square chisel marks are still clear here. There are also similar marks visible on the back of the arm, adjacent to where it met the body, though these are not as overt. In contrast, the rest of the original surface was fully smoothed and polished, except for a few tool marks on top of the shoulder. Most of this surface is also covered with a reddish coloration. The color on the arm and back is more dull and orangey, while that on the front of the chest and shoulder is darker and more pink-red.



a



b



c



d



e

Photographs: Tara Prakash, Courtesy of the MAFS

C.5.55

PP 57

MAFS Storeroom, Saqqara

Discovered by Lauer and Leclant, 1970–1971

Exact findspot unknown but probably found somewhere within the area in which the season's excavations were focused (the south side of the room with the five statue niches, the rear vestibule, and the front south magazines of the inner mortuary temple)

H. 27 cm; W. 23 cm; D. 26 cm

White, flaky limestone

Notes and drawing, MAFS archives

Upper body fragment

All remains of the neck and head are gone, except for a portion of a square beard on the front of the chest, in its center. This is directly adjacent to the upper break, which cuts through the beard. In the front, the break curves down from each shoulder, while in the back, it is straighter across. The edge is clean and careful, and the break surface is flat and even. The entire square outline of the beard is visible on the top of the chest (H. 2 cm; W. 5 cm), but more of the upper half and left side projects forward. This, in addition to marks on the surface, may indicate that an attempt to chisel off the beard was begun on the right side, but abandoned before finishing the left side. The front and side surface of the right shoulder is badly damaged, while the back surface of it has flaked off. On the other hand, the entire left shoulder is missing. The chest is only minimally modeled, with a slight bulge of the pectorals and a narrow waist. The lower break, which is around the waist, is jagged and lower on the right side. The bottom of the right side flares out, suggesting that the hip began here. There is a large chip running down the right corner of the torso. The lower break continues 3 cm below the upper part of the right forearm and diagonally up from here through the back restraint. The left elbow is missing, below the arm bonds, and the front of the left arm bonds has also mostly broken off. The elbows are pulled very far back, beyond the level of the back. This results in a triangle of stone representing negative space between the arms and the back. This is most clear on the right side, which seems to be better preserved but also was more fully executed, than the left side. From the right side, the line of the back in relation to the front of the torso demonstrates that the prisoner was leaning forward. The upper arms are straight and slender, while the small remaining portion of the right forearm seems fairly thick. Four rope strands cross the side of the right arm, thickening toward the back. They were not carved on the front of the arm, but their position on the side indicates that they would have sat directly above and in the elbow crease. Unfortunately, the front and side of the left arm is too damaged to see the bonds, but four rope strands still remain on the back of the arm. On the back of both arms, the rope strands, which run directly above the elbow, begin to thin a little toward the back restraint and slope diagonally down to meet it, especially on the right arm. The large back restraint fills the space between both elbows. Vertical strands of rope were carved on the outer and upper surface of it. They may have roughly continued a little bit underneath it, but the damage to this area makes this difficult to conclude. The back itself is a triangular, flat surface. The inner part of the arms was not rounded, but rather this area was treated as a flat plane that connects directly to the back.

The surface is badly weathered and damaged. The left side of the body does not seem to have been as well executed as the right side, but the front of the right arm, with the bonds, was still not fully carved, unlike the well-finished side and back of the right arm. While the inside of the arms and the back were

roughly carved, many of the tool marks seem to have been polished away, particularly toward the top. Indeed most of the front of the statue was very well finished, despite light tool marks that remain visible here, particularly toward the top. Significant tool marks only remain in the more difficult to reach space near and on top of the back lashings. There are no clear remains of plaster or pigment, though the overall original surface has a tannish-red tone. The patina in places, such as on the arms and at the bottom area of the back between the arms, is darker and shinier.



a



b



c



d

Photographs: Tara Prakash, Courtesy of the MAFS

C.5.56

PP 58; FE number unknown

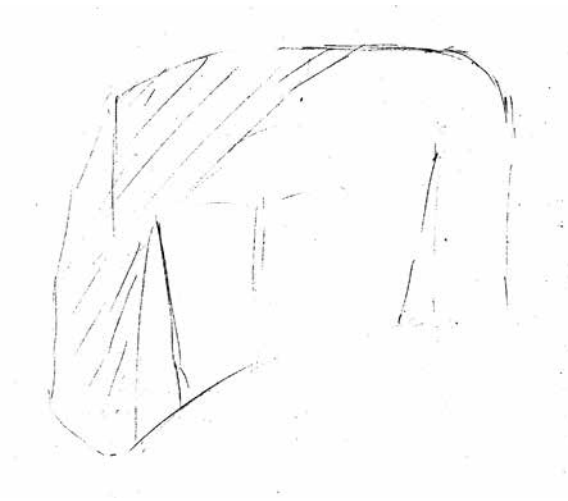
Most likely SCA Saqqara Store Magazine 1

Seems to join PP 5 (C.5.5) (SCA registration book)

Discovered by Lauer and Leclant, 1970–1971

Exact findspot unknown but probably found somewhere within the area in which the season's excavations were focused (the south side of the room with the five statue niches, the rear vestibule, and the front south magazines of the inner mortuary temple)

Notes and drawing, MAFS archives



Drawing courtesy of the MAFS

Torso fragment

Most likely, this is now in the SCA Saqqara Store Magazine 1 because it is no longer inside the MAFS storeroom. According to the SCA registration book, this joins PP 5 (C.5.5), a fragment of a prisoner statue's lower body. The MAFS notes recorded it as joining PP 3 (C.5.3), but this is presumably a mistake as PP 3 is a reconstructed prisoner statue full body. Whether this was assigned a new FE number or joined with FE 17 (PP 5) is uncertain. Based on the excavators' original drawing, the right shoulder would seem to be damaged or missing, and more of the right side of the waist seems to be preserved than the left. Unfortunately, little else can be said without photographs or direct study of the fragment.

C.5.57

PP 59

MAFS Storeroom, Saqqara

Discovered by Lauer and Leclant, 1970–1971

Exact findspot unknown but probably found somewhere within the area in which the season's excavations were focused (the south side of the room with the five statue niches, the rear vestibule, and the front south magazines of the inner mortuary temple)

H. 42 cm; W. 32 cm; D. 46 cm; H. of base 8 cm; W. of base in back 27 cm; W. of base in front 23 cm

White, flaky limestone

Notes and drawing, MAFS archives

Lower body fragment

The upper break cuts across the waist with slightly more of the right side of the fragment missing in the front. Large gouges at the back of this break, particularly toward the right side and in contrast to the fairly even edge around the front of the break, indicates that the statue was broken with a chisel or ax from this angle. His right arm is broken directly below the elbow, while the side and front of the left elbow is preserved, though the elbow itself is damaged. On the front, on top of the left elbow crease, the remains of three strands of rope are visible. However, it is unclear whether these were carved on the side. Instead, the bond looks to be a wide band here, but this could be the result of damage or weathering. On the back, running between the elbows and connecting directly to the arms, is the underside of the back restraint. It has no lashings carved on it, but the outside of the restraint is missing and lashings may have been carved there. His forearms are fairly thick, with wrists that are almost the same width. Both hands are in upright fists that rest on either side of the thighs. The surface of the fists is damaged, but he does not appear to have individual fingers or a peg-like object in his hands, although there is a depression carved in the middle of his fists. He wears a fairly long kilt that falls about three-quarters down his thighs. It was depicted in raised relief, above the thighs, with a triangle of stone indicating the negative space between the top of the kilt and the legs. Because of the damage to the waist, it is difficult to conclude whether he had a belt, but the kilt continues up on the left side of his waist, and thus, perhaps it seamlessly transitioned to the torso or had a slight groove underneath the belly meant to differentiate the torso and kilt. His knees are large, square-like, and separated, with stone representing negative space between the legs. From the sides, his legs are long, but proportionate in thickness. He has a large buttocks and calf muscles that taper to thinner ankles. He sits back on his heels, and his toes are curled under, although individual toes were not depicted. From the sides, the arches of his feet are visible, and from the back, the feet taper toward the center despite being rather block-like. The stone representing negative space between them was carved away enough to differentiate the feet and buttocks. The base is rather rough and uneven, but extends between 2-4 cm from the body in all directions.

The overall execution is rather rough, though some parts of the fragment were better finished than others. In general, the front and left side seem to be the most finished angles, while there was no attempt to polish the back, and the right side remains more rough than the left side. The negative spaces, as well as the base, are also covered with more tool marks than the body itself. Yet, tool marks are visible on the entire surface, and despite the nice modeling, the surface does not seem to have been fully finished. The back and right side may also be the most weathered sides. The front and sides of the entire fragment are a reddish, tan color in contrast to the color of the stone underneath, but there are no obvious traces of plaster or pigment. While there are patches of this color on the back, it is far more faded.



a



b



c



d



e

Photographs: Tara Prakash, Courtesy of the MAFS

C.5.58

PP 60; FE 104

SCA Saqqara Store Magazine 1

Discovered by Lauer and Leclant, 1972–1973

Found in the rear north magazines of the inner mortuary temple or in the southwestern portion of the mortuary temple's sanctuary

H. 22.2 cm; W. 17.7 cm; D. 19.5 cm; H. of face 13 cm; W. of face 11.1 cm (Bothmer Collection, Milan)

Notes and drawing, MAFS archives

Neg. no. 577, Mario Carrieri, Milan/The Menil Foundation, Id. no. 00076, Image of the Black Archive (Ph.)

Four slides and ten prints (L892-27, 29, 30, L893-1, 3–6) Bothmer Archive, Brooklyn (Ph.)

Eight prints (L892-27, 29, 30, L893-1, 3–6), Box 3 and notes, Box 16–17, Bothmer Collection, Milan (wrongly identified as PP 50; Ph.)

Lauer, "Recherches...1972–1973," 328 and pl. 5 a

Leclant, "Fouilles...1972–1973," 184 and fig. 21

Bothmer, "On Realism," 379–86 and fig. 25.18

Head fragment

The break has a curved shape, running down from either shoulder, below the neck. A small portion of both the right and left shoulder is still preserved on either side, directly below and adjacent to the hair. From the back, a small part of the back also survives attached to the remaining piece of the left shoulder, underneath the hair. While the break edge is not as clean as other examples, the shape is consistent. There is additional damage to the face and right side of the hair. He has a plain, bulbous hairstyle with a relatively square shape. It seems to have an even thickness the entire way around his head, and it sat directly on his raised shoulders, cutting straight across the back. He has a small, oval face, with round cheeks and a protruding brow. His small narrow eyes were outlined with a deep incision that meets and extends to create both the inner and outer canthi. The inner canthi turn down slightly. Overall, his eyes are strongly reminiscent of PP 18's (C.5.18) eyes. The nose is now damaged, but it appears to have had a wide, rounded bridge and deeply carved, fleshy wings. It seems to have been fairly short and broad. The mouth is also damaged, but the lower lip, with a depression underneath, seems to be thicker than the thin upper lip, and the lips clearly sit flat on top of one another. The sharp vermillion border, seen on most of the other heads, may not be present or as exaggerated here, particularly along the outer corners of the upper lip. The front of the chin is missing, but the remains of a small chin beard seem to hang down. Both Bothmer, in his unpublished notes, and the excavators, in their original notes, described this as well. However, there are no traces of the beard along his throat or small neck.

The unevenness of the lower break could be partly due to the poor quality of the stone, which is clear even in photographs. Bothmer described the stone as white, and it would seem consistent with the white, flaky limestone that I observed among the fragments in the MAFS storeroom (see further ch. 2.1.5). Because of the badly weathered and poor-quality surface, it is difficult to evaluate the presence of tool marks, but there are no obvious ones. Based on Bothmer's colored slides, there are no clear pigment or plaster traces, but there is an accretion of some sort on the right side of the hair, which may continue onto the back. In his unpublished notes, Bothmer questioned whether the surface had once been plastered and painted, and in their original notes, the excavators mentioned that there may be traces of red paint on the hair.



a



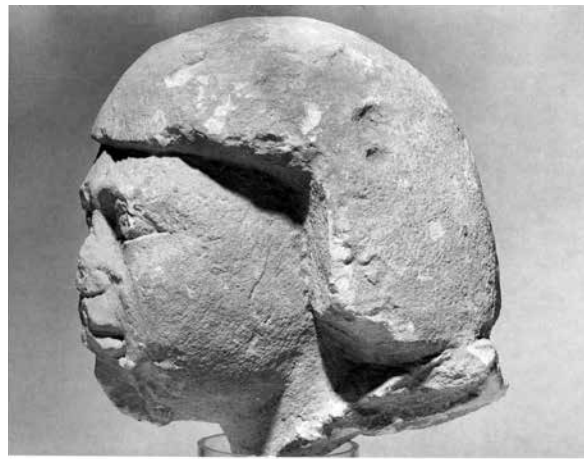
b

Photographs courtesy of the Egyptological Library and Archives, Università degli Studi di Milano



c

Photograph courtesy of the Brooklyn Museum



d

Photograph courtesy of the Egyptological Library and Archives, Università degli Studi di Milano

C.5.59

PP 61; FE 105

SCA Saqqara Store Magazine 1

Discovered by Lauer and Leclant, 1972–1973

Found in the rear north magazines of the inner mortuary temple or in the southwestern portion of the mortuary temple's sanctuary

H. 18.3 cm; W. 19 cm; D. 19 cm; H. of face 13.1 cm; W. of face 12.4 cm (Bothmer Collection, Milan)

Notes and drawing, MAFS archives

Three slides, Bothmer Archive, Brooklyn (Ph.)

Notes, Box 16–17, Bothmer Collection, Milan

Lauer, "Recherches...1972–1973," 328 and pl. 5 b

Leclant, "Fouilles...1972–1973," 184 and fig. 22

Head fragment

The left and bottom surface of the face is destroyed, and this badly damaged fragment broke off around the level of the chin. The top of the head also seems to be damaged. The bottom of the right side of his hair is missing, while the left side may be preserved, but this is difficult to determine in the photographs. He has a plain hairstyle that may have fallen to about the height of his chin or shoulders and, based on the left side, seems to have flared out slightly toward the bottom. There also may have been a rudimentary attempt to model waves, and in his unpublished notes, Bothmer described a "curious parting marked above [the] forehead on [the] wig." The head has a plain fillet that wraps around the front of his head a few centimeters above the bottom of the hair on the crown of his head. This tilts downward toward the back. However, on the right side of the head, the lower line of the fillet was not fully carved and disappears on the side of his head. The upper line of the fillet seems to continue a little further back, but based on the excavators' original notes and drawing, also fades out before reaching the back of the head. The hair sits low on the prisoner's sharp, angular brow. His temples are exaggerated and were treated as flat, diagonal planes. Based on the remains of the right side of his face, he has high cheekbones, flat cheeks, and an angular jaw. The outer half of his left eye is missing, but his right eye remains. The eyes are quite similar to the eyes of PP 19 (C.5.19) and PP 20 (C.5.20): almond shaped, the upper lid carved with a deep incision, and the lower lid carved in plastic relief. The inner and outer canthi were incised and extend out and slightly down. The nose and mouth are completely destroyed.

In his unpublished notes, Bothmer described the stone as gray. This is most likely consistent with the gray, dense limestone fragments in the MAFS storeroom (see further ch. 2.1.5). Based on Bothmer's colored slides and the excavators' original notes, traces of red paint remain on PP 61's face and hair. The carving of PP 61 would seem to have been distinctly unfinished. This is most obvious on the hairstyle, which shows significant square chisel marks, a roughly carved central part, and a fillet that does not seem to have been fully sculpted. Moreover, the angularity of the face, particularly the sharp ridge of the jaw, could also be partly due to a rough or hastily finished execution.



a



b

Photographs courtesy of the Brooklyn Museum

C.5.60

PP 62

MAFS Storeroom, Saqqara

Discovered by Lauer and Leclant, 1972–1973

Found in the rear north magazines of the inner mortuary temple or in the southwestern portion of the mortuary temple's sanctuary

H. 18 cm; W. 10 cm; D. 24 cm

White, flaky limestone

Notes and drawing, MAFS archives

Fragment of a left hand, hip, and foot

The upper break, which is fairly straight and even, of this poorly preserved fragment cuts through the middle of the prisoner's forearm and hip. On the inside of the arm, most of the body is also missing. Underneath the buttocks, the upper portion of the left foot is still preserved. This lower break continues through the ankle, thigh, and directly below the left hand. On the back, the right side is cut off next to the left foot and through the middle of the buttocks. The left hand is held in a fist that appears to be placed on the side of the left thigh. The surface of the entire fragment is badly eroded, making it difficult to conclude whether he had fingers. However, there is clearly a peg-like object in the center of his fist, and ridges running up the top and bottom of the forearm suggest the radius and ulna. The foot is very badly eroded, making its execution difficult to evaluate.

As I have noted, this entire fragment is badly weathered. It is thus impossible to determine whether tool marks were left. There seems to be small patches of preserved reddish plaster mostly on the top and inside of the hand, but sand encrustations dot the entire surface.



a



b



c

Photographs: Tara Prakash, Courtesy of the MAFS

C.5.61

PP 63; FE 119

SCA Saqqara Store Magazine 1

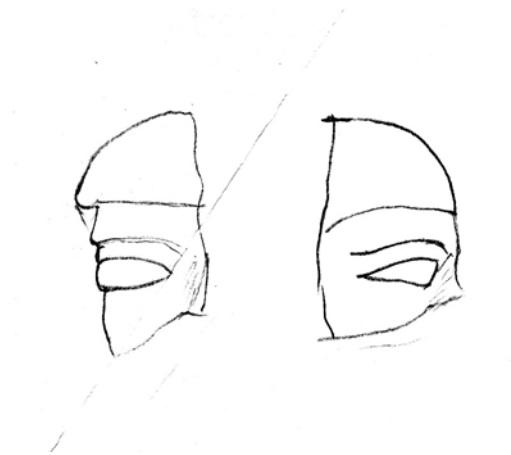
Discovered by Labrousse, 1974–1975

Found near the granite door opening onto the two large, east-west oriented, northernmost magazines of the outer mortuary temple

H. 11.5 cm; W. 11 cm; D. 6 cm (MAFS archives)

9.5 cm x 12.5 cm (SCA registry)

Notes and drawing, MAFS archives



Drawing courtesy of the MAFS

Head fragment

This is a very small fragment of the head of a prisoner statue, seeming to consist of, based on the excavators' original drawing and the SCA registration book entry, the right eye, cheek, forehead, and corner of the hair. A small portion of the top of the nose may also still be attached. Unfortunately, little more can be said for PP 63 without photographs or direct study.

C.5.62

PP 64; FE 125

SCA Saqqara Store Magazine 1

Joins PP 13 (C.5.13) (SCA registration book)

Discovered by Labrousse, 1974–1975

Found in Magazine XIII to the north of the open court in the outer mortuary temple (Labrousse, *Temple funéraire*, 57)

43 cm x 36 cm (SCA registry; it is unclear if this refers to PP 64 alone or PP 64 and PP 13)

Notes, MAFS archives

Labrousse, *Temple funéraire*, 57 and pl. 9

Lower body fragment

In the SCA registration book, the photograph shows this fragment joined to PP 13 (C.5.13), a torso fragment, but there are no MAFS notes or notes in the SCA registry that discuss this. The lower body is broken straight through the middle of the forearms across the lower stomach. The hands seem to be in fists, which rest on the corners of either side of the lap, although they have suffered some damage. He wears a long kilt that ends a little above his knees. The kilt was carved in relief, above the level of his legs. The triangle of stone representing negative space between the top of the kilt and the legs is fairly minimal. His legs are held together, and the knees are large and blocky. The base is quite uneven, extending in front and on either side of the body but not in the back. Its thickness also varies.

The surface of this fragment is badly abraded, but the original carving of this statue seems to have been roughly done. Tool marks remain visible on most surfaces, and the various forms of the body, particularly the fists and feet, were only summarily carved. The buttocks is also extremely square, at least on the right side, and the division between the buttocks/upper leg and the lower leg/foot on this side is largely indicated with a thick incised line rather than through modeling. On the same side, his knee and foot are not clearly differentiated from the base and blend into it. Without photographs of the left side or direct study, it is unclear how the treatment of the left side compares to that of the right.

C.5.63

PP 65; FE 161

SCA Saqqara Store Magazine 1

Discovered by Labrousse, 1975–1976

Found on the preserved surface of the causeway ten meters from the mortuary temple's façade and four meters north of the central axis

H. 19.3 cm; Diameter 53 cm (SCA registry)

Notes, MAFS archives

Labrousse, *Temple funéraire*, 57

Head fragment

Based on the photograph in the SCA registration book and the excavators' original notes, the surface of the face of this poorly preserved fragment is entirely destroyed. In their notes, the excavators' also tentatively described his hairstyle as short and tiered, but this is not clear in the photograph. Unfortunately, without additional photographs or direct study, little more can be said about PP 65.

C.5.64

PP 66

MAFS Storeroom, Saqqara

Discovered by Labrousse, 1976–1977

Found near the mortuary temple's rear vestibule

H. 27.5 cm; W. 13 cm; D. 24 cm

White, flaky limestone

Notes, MAFS archives

Fragment of the right side of a torso

The top of the shoulder has been cut cleanly off, perhaps across the collarbone. This upper break surface tapers toward the outside of the torso. The right arm is also missing. While this outer break surface is also flat, clear chisel or ax marks are visible in the center of it and toward the bottom adjacent to the back. Similarly the torso was clearly cut in half from the front near the top of the chest; marks and missing chunks of stone are visible. On the inner break surface, clear chisel or ax marks continue from the same direction diagonally across this surface. The bottom breaks a little below the right pectoral. The pectoral itself was finely modeled. A round nipple was also incised in its center. The back, in contrast to many of the other prisoner statues from the Pepi I pyramid complex, was also rounded and modeled.

Although the fragment is now stained with dark tan dots, a layer of plaster is still visible on the chest and on a smaller area at the top of the back. The surface was fully finished and polished as well.



a



b



c



d



e

Photographs: Tara Prakash, Courtesy of the MAFS

C.5.65

PP 67; FE number unknown

Most likely SCA Saqqara Store Magazine 1

Discovered by Labrousse, 1976–1977

Found five meters to the east of the mortuary temple's transverse corridor, near its southern door (The MAFS notes wrongly describe this fragment as having been found near the transverse corridor's northern door, but this area had not yet been cleared; see further Leclant, "Fouilles et travaux...1976–1977," fig. 16.)

Notes, MAFS archives

Fragment of a torso

It is most likely in SCA Saqqara Store Magazine 1 as it is no longer in the MAFS storeroom. Unfortunately, nothing more can be said of it.

C.5.66

PP 68; FE 210

SCA Saqqara Store Magazine 1

Discovered by Labrousse, 1979–1980

Found around the doorway to Magazine XIII near the center of the long east–west corridor (F) that connected the north magazines of the outer mortuary temple to the transverse corridor (The MAFS notes record that this was found in a pit in layer 2. Based on the stratigraphic layers that the excavators assigned to Magazine XIII, which was used as a limekiln, layer 2 would be a relatively high layer associated with the lime burners.)

H. 36 cm; W. 24 cm; D. (wrongly listed as W.) of base 51 cm; H. of base around 8 cm (MAFS archives)
18 x 50 cm (SCA registry)

Notes, MAFS archives

Labrousse, *Temple funéraire*, 57

Lower body fragment

According to the photographs of this poorly preserved fragment in the SCA registration book, much of the right hip is missing while most of the left hip is preserved; the break seems to run diagonally. Part of his right knee and leg would seem to be missing, as well as the portion of the base underneath this. His feet, which seem to be rough blocks, are separated. The base does extend in front of and behind him. According to the excavators' original notes, the base is in poor condition. Unfortunately, little more can be said about PP 68 without additional photographs or direct study.

C.5.67

PP 69

MAFS Storeroom, Saqqara

Discovered by Labrousse, 1979–1980

Found alongside a ceramic lamp, somewhere in the long east–west corridor (F) that connected the north magazines of the outer mortuary temple to the transverse corridor

H. 18.5 cm; W. 16 cm; D. 9 cm

Gray, dense limestone

Notes and drawing, MAFS archives

Fragment of a right arm

The elbow and part of the upper and lower arm remain preserved. The inner break indicates this had been attached to the body, though none of the body remains. The forearm is fairly broad in comparison to the skinny upper arm and the elbow is sharply pointed. The top of the forearm is more rounded than other examples from this pyramid complex, where this area is often a flat surface. There is a thick band that crosses straight around the arm, including over the front, and serves as bonds. This is carved in high raised relief and set directly above the elbow. At the back, it begins to extend out into a restraint along his back, but this breaks off after about 2 cm.

The entire surface is fairly rough, with visible tool marks, and never seems to have been finished. However, orangey-red pigment remains, particularly on the back of the arm and bonds. There are also areas of thick and crumbly white plaster or a similar material that covers the arm, especially near and on the inner break surface. This would seem to be secondary as it lies on top of the pigment and the break surface.



Photograph: Tara Prakash, Courtesy of the MAFS

C.5.68

PP 70

MAFS Storeroom, Saqqara

Discovered by Labrousse, 1982–1983

Found in front of the mortuary temple's façade to the south of the causeway (Labrousse, *Temple funéraire*, 57)

H. 12 cm; W. 23 cm; D. 22 cm

White, flaky limestone

Labrousse, *Temple funéraire*, 57**Fragment of an upper torso, shoulders, and arms**

Nothing remains of the neck or head on this poorly preserved fragment. The front of the upper break forms a clean V-shape, carefully following the line of the collarbone from the top of either shoulder. More of the right shoulder, which is badly damaged, has been cut away. Toward the back, the fairly even surface of the upper break tilts up slightly, before cutting straight through what looks like a large bag wig that dominates the back. The lower break is a little more jagged and uneven, cutting through the torso right below the level of the pectoral, the middle of the upper arms, and the back directly below the "wig." The front of the chest is badly eroded, and thus its execution is difficult to evaluate. However, based on the position of the protruding chest in contrast to the shoulders and arms, the arms are clearly pulled far back. The left shoulder is a little better preserved than the right, though its surface is also badly damaged. It seems to have been fairly thick, with modeled musculature. The thick "bag wig" (6 cm deep) sits between the shoulders on the back and ends in a shallow curve.

The original surfaces that are not eroded do not show tool marks. This suggests that the piece was well finished, but the significant damage makes this difficult to conclude. It does seem to have been plastered and likely painted. Remains of this are best preserved on the front of the chest. There is also a darker coloration across the upper break, which is quite similar to that on the front of the chest and contrasts with the lighter stone underneath.



a



b



c

Photographs: Tara Prakash, Courtesy of the MAFS

C.5.69

PP 71

MAFS Storeroom, Saqqara

Discovered by Labrousse, 1983–1984

Found near the southeast corner of the mortuary temple

H. 21 cm; W. 18 cm; D. 17 cm

White, flaky limestone

Leclant and Clerc, "Fouilles...1983–1984," 356

Labrousse, *Temple funéraire*, 57**Fragment of a left arm and the left side of a chest**

All of the breaks are uneven and jagged. The left shoulder is largely missing. The top of the chest on both the left and right side of the fragment has also chipped off, including the left pectoral, leaving only a small strip of the original surface of the chest adjacent to the upper break. The upper break does curve downward toward the right, but also tilts significantly down toward the back and much of the back's surface is gone. The entire right side of the back is missing. From the front, the right side breaks off almost halfway through the right pectoral. The bottom break tilts up from about halfway down the front of the torso toward the back. Gouges to the side of the back of the left arm and the front of the torso along and on this lower break surface may suggest that the statue was split from these angles. The chest was well modeled, though in a rather abstract and geometric fashion. The front and sides were treated as two different planes, and the top of the rib cage juts forward. A groove begins in the center of the rib cage and runs down, widening, until the lower break. A horizontal line was lightly incised on the side of the chest to indicate the bottom of the pectoral. A small sliver of stone is still visible between the arm and the side of the chest, representing the negative space between them. The outer and front surface of the left shoulder and arm are sliced off, but they clearly are pulled back. The back of the arm, adjacent to a small section where the side of the back is also preserved, remains, but seems to be weathered. Both the arm and back are rounded.

The few areas where the original surface is still visible are smooth and polished, with no visible tool marks, except for in the harder to reach crevices between the body and the arm. The entire fragment has a tannish stain, in contrast to the white stone underneath, but there is no preserved pigment or plaster.



a



b

Photographs: Tara Prakash, Courtesy of the MAFS

C.5.70

PP 72

MAFS Storeroom, Saqqara

Discovered by Labrousse, 1984–1985

Found in debris removed from the mortuary temple, specifically the southeast corner of the long east–west corridor (F₁) that connected the south magazines of the outer temple to the transverse corridor

H. 22 cm; W. 21 cm; D. 14 cm; H. of base 7 cm

White, flaky limestone

Notes, MAFS archives

Leclant and Clerc, “Fouilles...1984–1985,” 258

Fragment of knees and front of a base

The knees have been cut straight through near the bottom of the kilt. This was done with a square ax or chisel from the right side; the marks remain clear. A small portion of the kilt is still visible at the front, above the knees. This was carved in raised relief, above the legs. The legs are spread apart (2 cm at the top, 3 cm at the bottom), and the stone representing negative space has been left in place but carved down between them. Rather than the kilt forming a perpendicular triangle of negative space between the legs, here it is a trapezoid because of the space between the legs. The knees and legs are rather summarily carved, and the outside of the left knee is more damaged. The front of the knees are flat. On the left side, the beginning of the line separating the upper and lower leg is still visible. The base is rather rough and uneven, but its original surface seems to be largely preserved, with some chips and gouges. It extends only 1 cm beyond the knees on the left side, but at least 4 cm on the right side, and possibly more as the outer surface here is damaged. At the front, it does not extend at all beyond the knees.

The entire original surface was rather roughly carved, but the space between the knees seems to have been left with more tool marks than the knees and kilt. Despite the uneven shape of the base, its surface was fairly well polished, including the bottom. The overall carved surface is generally a tannish color, in comparison to the lighter stone underneath. Traces of plaster remain visible on the surface and in the crevices between the knees, kilt, and base. The bottom of the base may also show faint traces of plaster.



a



b



c

Photographs: Tara Prakash, Courtesy of the MAFS

C.5.71

PP 73

MAFS Storeroom, Saqqara

Discovered by Labrousse, 1984–1985

Mortuary temple; possibly found somewhere along its southern boundary, which was cleared during this season (Leclant and Clerc, "Fouilles...1984–1985," 258–59)

H. 42 cm; W. 28 cm; D. 52 cm; H. of base approx. 10 cm

White, flaky limestone

Notes, MAFS archives

Leclant and Clerc, "Fouilles...1984–1985," 258

Lower body fragment

This is a very poorly preserved fragment of the left side of a prisoner statue's lower body. The fragment is extremely weathered, and much of the body is no longer distinguishable. The entire right side and most of the left leg is missing. From the left side, the left foot and ankle are still visible with a small portion of the buttocks sitting on top of the heel. Above this the break cuts diagonally to what must have been the level of the waist. The toes clearly curled under the foot on the side, and the foot seems to have been well modeled. The back of the foot is also still visible, and it would seem to have been rectangular. The stone representing negative space between the backs of the separated feet remains to the right of the left foot. The tall base extended quite a distance from both the back and left side of the statue: 11 cm from the back of the left foot and 7 cm from the side.

Because of the extremely poor state of preservation, observations on PP 73's execution are impossible to make. There are no traces of pigment or plaster.



a



b



c

Photographs: Tara Prakash, Courtesy of the MAFS

C.6 Pepi II

C.6.1

Cairo, GEM 1101; previously Cairo, Egyptian Museum JE 53670

Discovered by Jéquier; transferred to the Egyptian Museum in 1928

Possibly found somewhere within the north side of the mortuary temple, which was the general focus of the 1927–1928 season, but fragments may have been found earlier and elsewhere

H. 82.5 cm; W. 26 cm; D. 43 cm (GEM database)

H. of base 10 cm

Prints in 1JÉQUIER-6 and 1JÉQUIER-10, fonds Jéquier, Archives de l'Etat de Neuchâtel (previous inventory number T1-4-87 and T1-4-91 in Binder 1531 and T3-6-1.1 and T3-6-1.2 in Box 1537) (Ph.)

Neg. no. 548, 557, and 558, Mario Carrieri, Milan/The Menil Foundation, Id. no. 00092, Image of the Black Archive (Ph.)

Jéquier, *Monument funéraire*, 27–29 and pl. 47 [left]

Breasted, “Six Pieces,” 7

PM 3:429

Lauer, “Recherches...1967–1968 et 1968–1969,” 476

Lauer and Leclant, “Découverte,” 60 n. 5

Lauer, “Statues de prisonniers,” 38

Smith, *History of Egyptian Sculpture*, 84

Leospo, *Saqqara*, pl. 46 (wrongly identified as coming from the pyramid complex of Pepi I)

Prakash, “Depictions of Defeated Foreigners,” pl. 90

Prakash, “From Saqqara to Brussels,” fig. 7

Prakash, “Prisoner Statues,” Tf. 23

Reconstructed statue

This consists of four different fragments that have been reattached: the right side of the head, the left side of the head, the torso, and the lower body.

The entire head and neck had broken off rather jaggedly, with a break that seems to curve down from underneath the hair, on either side of the base of the neck, to the bottom of the chin beard. The head is also split in half, down the nose and through the right side of the chin. This break is not clean, and there are missing portions on both the front and the back. The prisoner wears a tiered hairstyle that falls right above his raised shoulders, at about the level of his lips, and the top of his back. It has seven layers, which are each divided into wide vertical segments that represent curls. There are three layers on the front of the wig. The bottom two layers shorten in height on either side of the face, and lengthen toward the back, matching the height of the upper layers. On top of his head, there is a plain circle. His face is full and round with minimal carving and detail. The brow is straight and relatively flat. His eyes are extremely large and dominate his face. They were outlined with a deep incision. Short outer canthi extend straight out, while longer inner canthi extend slightly down. His nose is almost completely destroyed but seems to have been broad with deeply carved wings and fleshy furrows on either side. His mouth is also largely destroyed, but the left corner demonstrates that the lips sat flat on top of each other, though the corner of the mouth turns up slightly. A square beard is attached to his chin and throat. The right side of this is now missing because of the break down the center of the face, but the left side remains attached to the head.

The left arm is missing. Only the very inner part of the arm, with four strands of rope bonds visible, remains attached to the body. There is also damage to the left side of the body, including around the shoulder and the upper break that connects to the head. On the other hand, most of the right arm is preserved, though its outside is damaged and the entire right shoulder is missing. The lower break cuts through the right forearm and above the buttocks in the back. In the front, it curves down and follows the bottom edge of the belt until the center of the body and then continues straight to the left. The musculature of the torso was modeled, with subtle pectorals, a protruding rib cage, and a tapered waist. A wide groove runs down the center of the torso until reaching the navel, which is a circular depression. Below this, the prisoner wears a plain belt that curves up on either side and sits on his hips. A small portion of the beginning of the kilt is attached to this torso fragment on the left side. His arms are pulled and bound behind his back. Four thick strands of rope remain visible on his right arm, wrapping straight across, over the front of the elbow crease and directly above the elbow. On the right side of the body, these align with the belt. The bonds on the right side would seem to be lower than those on the left, as the remaining left bonds are visible above the belt. On the back, the arm bonds connect to the restraint, which was carved as a rectangular block between the arms. It is covered with similarly thick, vertical strands of rope, which were carved on the top, outside, and bottom of the restraint. His back was subtly modeled, with a depression down the center that is deeper toward the top as a result of the pulled back shoulders.

The lower body fragment is better preserved, though, like for the torso fragment, none of the left arm remains. The left hip is also broken off, as well as the left rear corner of the statue, including part of the base and the left foot and leg from about halfway down the lower leg. The right arm, however, is held in a fist to the side of the thighs. A thick, overly large thumb with a roughly incised fingernail sits on top of the fingers, and a round peg-like object is grasped in the fist. Fingers were roughly incised on the outside of the fist. His plain kilt reaches about two-thirds of the way down his thighs and was carved in higher relief than his legs. His heavy, full legs, with extremely square knees, are positioned together. He sits back on his heels, and his toes curl under his feet. At least two large toes were carved on the outside of the right foot. The back of his foot was well modeled, with the lower part wide and spread apart from the weight of his body and a rounded heel. The stone representing negative space between the lower leg and the top of the base was cut fairly deeply, making this less intrusive to the composition, and the base was very well formed. It had been an even rectangle with sharp edges and corners, and it appears to extend only a few centimeters from the body on all sides.

The reconstruction of this statue occurred through multiple phases. Based on photographs in Jéquier's archive in Neuchâtel, the four fragments were likely reattached soon or immediately after their transport to the Egyptian Museum. Missing areas of stone between the break through the forearm, the head, and the left shoulder were also filled in. The damaged surface of the right shoulder was capped off in order to stabilize the head on the torso. At some point before 1973, when Mario Carrieri photographed the statue for the *Image of the Black in Western Art* project, the gap between the head fragments, the torso and lower body fragment, and between the left side of the neck and chest was further filled in, while the right side of the beard was reconstructed. The missing portion of chest, shoulder, and neck on the right side of the body was also reconstructed, more fully connecting the head and torso. Following its transport to the Grand Egyptian Museum in 2014, the statue was further cleaned and conserved, but no additional reconstruction occurred.

Because of the significant conservation and reconstruction the statue has undergone following its discovery, as well as its many years on display at the Egyptian Museum, it is difficult and imprudent to draw conclusions on its surface, which now has a rather shiny, dark yellowish-tan patina. However, its overall execution does appear to have been rather high quality, and no tool marks remain visible. There is no plainly visible pigment, but the GEM database records that there are traces of it on the statue.



a



b



c



d



e

Photographs: Tara Prakash, Courtesy of the Grand Egyptian Museum

C.6.2

Cairo, Egyptian Museum JE 45781

Acquired in 1916

Probably found around the pyramid of Queen Oudjebten, next to the pyramid complex of Pepi II

H. 39 cm; W. 20 cm; D. 22 cm

Prakash, "From Saqqara to Brussels," fig. 9

Head fragment

A triangle of the chest remains attached to the neck. The left side of the torso is cut off from the bottom of the left side of the hair down to below the right pectoral, while the outside of the right shoulder and the right arm are also missing. There is significant damage and erosion, particularly to the right side of his face, head, and body and the front of his hair. He has a thin, tiered hairstyle that reaches the level of his chin. It is slightly shorter in the front than in the back. The uppermost layer is plain, with no patterning. This is the only layer that is visible above his forehead. There are five layers carved below this. The middle four were further incised with vertical segments representing curls. Their thickness and the height of these four layers is rather uneven and varies slightly. The carving of the bottom layer seems to have been left unfinished. Its height shortens toward the front on either side of his face, similar to the layer above it, but the vertical segments were only carved on the left side. Light incisions may have been started on the back of this layer, but this was not finished, and the right side is plain. The thin portion of the front of the hair on either side of his face was also left uncarved, though the right side seems to be a little rougher than the left. There is a slight depression in the front and center of the hair. His face is squarish and was sharply modeled with high cheekbones and a strong jawline. His forehead is broad, and the brow was lightly carved and arched. Only the outer canthus of the right eye remains, but the left eye is very large and slanted downward. Its outline was incised, with the bottom line remaining fairly straight, while the upper line is curved. The inner canthus extends down and onto the bridge of the nose. His nose is now missing, but based on its outline, the size was fairly moderate and smaller than other examples from this pyramid complex, which are often the same width as the mouth. However, he does have strong furrows extending from the wings of his nose. The center of his lips, particularly the bottom lip, is thick and full. The lips are set flat on top of each other and thin toward the outside. The mouth itself is straight. He wears a wide chin beard that seems to have been rounded toward the bottom. A large block of stone connects this to his thick neck, which was defined on the side with an incision, and his chest. The preserved surface of his torso does show a modeled pectoral. Yet, the back seems to have been flat.

The surface is not very well preserved and has darkened considerably, making it difficult to see traces of pigment or plaster. On the other hand, tool marks are visible, particularly around the beard, the block of stone connecting the beard to the chest and neck, and along the bottom and edges of the hair.

Concerning the provenance of JE 45781, see A.1.



a



b



c



d

Photographs courtesy of the Egyptian Museum

C.6.3

Cairo, Egyptian Museum JE 45782

Acquired in 1916

Probably found around the pyramid of Queen Oudjebten, next to the pyramid complex of Pepi II

H. 31 cm; W. 25 cm; D. 22 cm

Fragment of a torso

The upper break cuts from the base of the right side of the neck diagonally down toward the left, and the left shoulder and top portion of the left side of the chest is missing. The left arm is also no longer preserved, and the left side of the torso is damaged. On the other hand, the right side of the upper break is quite clean. The lower break, which is fairly straight, runs directly underneath the belt in the front and along the top of the lower back, below the back restraint, in the back. The right arm is broken at the level of the elbow, though a chunk consisting of the outside of the elbow and arm bonds is missing. There are remains of a beard at the top of the chest, in the center. The right collarbone is visible above this. The pectorals, rib cage, and stomach were modeled and are somewhat fleshy. The navel was carved as a deep vertical oval. Below the navel, a wide plain belt runs straight around his torso. His right arm is only pulled back slightly, but there is stone representing negative space between the arm and the torso. The shoulder is larger and rounded, but the upper arm is straight. Four thick strands of rope are carved on top of the elbow crease, all the way to stone representing the negative space between the arm and the torso. On the back of the arm, these connect to a very large restraint along the back, which is thicker than the height of the arm bonds. The back restraint was incised with similarly thick strands of rope that were carved at an upward diagonal angle. The lashings were carved on the top, outside, and bottom of the restraint. An attempt had also been made to convey the musculature of the back, though this was done in a simplified and abstract fashion: a groove was carved down the center of the back with two curved, horizontal incisions projecting on either side to the arms.

The surface is poorly preserved, with significant damage and erosion, and also has darkened considerably, making it difficult to see traces of pigment or plaster and tool marks.

Concerning the provenance of JE 45782, see A.1.



a



b



c

Photographs courtesy of the Egyptian Museum

C.6.4

Cairo, Egyptian Museum JE 57202

Discovered by Jéquier, 1926–1936

H. 27 cm; W. 20 cm; D. 22 cm

Prints in 1JÉQUIER-6 and 1JÉQUIER-10, fonds Jéquier, Archives de l'Etat de Neuchâtel (previous inventory number T3-6 (1-55), Box 1537 and T1-4-85 in Binder 1531) (Ph.)

Jéquier, *Monument funéraire*, 27–29 and pl. 48 [top row, center and right] (The head in the photograph on the right compares perfectly to that in the center, though the photograph was taken at a slightly different angle, where the head is tilted forward a bit more. Jéquier must have included, perhaps mistakenly, two photos of the same image in this plate; this is also the case for C.6.9. The only area that the images differ is along the break at the neck. For the photo on the right, it appears that this area may have been covered up or edited in the photograph. Without direct study, it seems most prudent to interpret both photographs as depicting the same head.)

Head fragment

The left side of the break begins besides the neck, directly underneath where the hair met the shoulder. The left side of the break surface is fairly even and clean, crossing below the neck and underneath the beard. In contrast, more of the right side of the chest remains attached to the neck, though its surface is damaged. There is significant damage to the left side of his face and to either side of the front of his hair. The left side of his beard is also destroyed. The hairstyle sits low on his forehead and is plain with horizontal waves. It reaches and falls behind his shoulders, angling down his back but reaching a straight level rather than a point. In the front, a central part was carved with a depression that leads to the top of his head, before fading away. A small widow's peak was also carved at the top of his forehead. The top of his head is somewhat flat, but his face is round and full. His eyebrows were incised in relief, and he has markings that may suggest a furrowed brow. Only his right eye is preserved, but it is large and slanted downward. Extended inner and outer canthi appear to have been only lightly incised. The nose is damaged, but the bridge seems rather thin and prominent, in contrast to the broad body with deeply incised wings. A nasolabial fold extends out from here, and a philtrum is carved between the nose and mouth. The lips are thick and full and outlined with a vermilion border. They come to a point on either side of the mouth, which is straight. His chin is fairly full and round. The upper line of a chin strap runs parallel to his jawline, connecting to a short, pointed beard. The lower line of the chin strap is not carved. In contrast to the plain chin strap, the front and sides of the chin beard were carved with vertical striations. Below the carved portion of the chin beard, there is stone representing negative space that connects the beard to the neck, which was defined with an incision. The surface of both shoulders and the chest has broken off or is damaged, but the remains of the right shoulder indicate that it had been pulled back.

The head is battered and eroded, with areas where the limestone has clearly flaked off. However, on the better-preserved parts, there are no overt tool marks. Similarly, no visible traces of pigment remain, but some plaster can be found mostly on the right side of the face and hair.

It is unclear when JE 57202 was transferred to the Egyptian Museum, and this information is not recorded in their registration books. Jéquier published two images of this head in his final publication of the Pepi II complex, but, unlike for JE 51729–51731 and 53670, he did not mention it being sent to the museum. Rather, he noted that all of the other fragments stayed in the Saqqara magazines. Based on both this and

the JE number, it must have been transferred to the museum at a later date, though the reasons for this are unknown.



a



b



c



d

Photographs courtesy of the Egyptian Museum

C.6.5

Cairo, National Military Museum JE 51730; previously Cairo, Egyptian Museum JE 51730

Discovered by Jéquier; excavated in April 1927 (Egyptian Museum database)

Possibly found somewhere in the south side of the mortuary temple, which was the general focus of the 1926–1927 season

H. 21 cm (Egyptian Museum database)

H. 19 cm (Vercoutter, “Iconography,” fig. 4)

W. approx. 16 cm

Prints in 1JÉQUIER-6, fonds Jéquier, Archives de l’Etat de Neuchâtel (previous inventory number T1-4-70 [middle] and T1-4-74 in Binder 1531) (Ph.)

Neg. no. 569, Mario Carrieri, Milan/The Menil Foundation, Id. no. 00093, Image of the Black Archive (Ph.)

Jéquier, *Monument funéraire*, 27–29 and pl. 47 [center, bottom]

PM 3:429

Lauer, “Recherches...1967–1968 et 1968–1969,” 476

Lauer and Leclant, “Découverte,” 60 n. 5

Smith, *History of Egyptian Sculpture*, 84

Vercoutter, “Iconography,” fig. 4

Head fragment

The break seems to have cut through the neck, just below the chin. A long neck has been reconstructed below the head to serve as a base. His original neck seems to have been quite short, as the bottom of it at the break begins to flare out on either side. There is damage to the front of the face as well as lesser damage to the sides and back of the head. He has a narrow tiered hairstyle that must have fallen to directly above his shoulders, though the very bottom of this seems to be damaged on either side. The layers were carved into thin vertical segments representing curls. The uppermost layer is the longest and the only one above his forehead. It meets at the top of the head, in a small smoothed area and from which the vertical segments appear to twirl out slightly in a clockwise direction. Below the top layer, five more layers of relatively the same height were carved on the side and back of the head, although the lowermost layer appears to shorten toward the front. The front of the hairstyle on either side of the face was not carved but left plain with a fairly rough surface. His face is broad and square. The hairstyle sits low on his forehead, and he has a prominent, very sharply carved brow. His small eyes are fairly deep sunk. They were outlined with a deep incision. The lower line is straight, and only the upper line curves. The inner canthi extend straight toward the nose. He has high cheekbones and fleshy cheeks. His nose is missing, but its outline indicates that it was very broad and wide, including the bridge. The wings were deeply carved with very strong furrows continuing across his cheeks. The mouth is the same width as the nose, and his lower lip was thicker than the upper. The lips are set flat on top of one another, but the corners turn up slightly. A gouge has damaged the chin, but a very small amount of stone still remaining below this area and along the throat suggests that he had a chin beard.

The surface is damaged and weathered. Moreover, while I did study this directly, it was through a glass case that could not be removed. However, there are no obvious tool marks or traces of pigment.



a

Photograph: Mario Carrieri, Milan/The Menil Foundation



b

Photograph: Tara Prakash, Courtesy of the National Military Museum

C.6.6

Cairo, National Military Museum JE 51731; previously Cairo, Egyptian Museum JE 51731

Discovered by Jéquier; excavated in April 1927 (Egyptian Museum database)

Possibly found somewhere in the south side of the mortuary temple, which was the general focus of the 1926–1927 season

H. 20 cm (Egyptian Museum database)

W. approx. 14 cm

Prints in 1JÉQUIER-6 and 1JÉQUIER-7 bis, fonds Jéquier, Archives de l'Etat de Neuchâtel (previous inventory number C3.19 [right] in Binder 1786 and T1-4-71 [right], T1-4-72 [left], T1-4-73, and T1-4-86 [left] in Binder 1531) (Ph.)

Jéquier, *Monument funéraire*, 27–29 and pl. 47 [center, top]

PM 3:429

Lauer, “Recherches...1967–1968 et 1968–1969,” 476

Lauer and Leclant, “Découverte,” 60 n. 5

Smith, *History of Egyptian Sculpture*, 84

Head fragment

The break along the bottom of this badly weathered fragment seems to run diagonally, with more of the right side of his neck preserved. The left side of his neck has been reconstructed to serve as a flat base. There is significant damage to both sides of his head, but the hairstyle is plain and full around his head. The back demonstrates that it had waves, with at least two horizontal undulations still visible. The bottom of the hair is damaged making it difficult to determine its original length, but it likely fell to at least the level of his shoulders. It may have once been similar to that of JE 57202 (C.6.4). The top of his head is fairly flat. There is a slight depression in the front, marking a center part. His face is slender and angular with prominent high cheekbones and delicate features. His brow was lightly carved, while his eyes are almond shaped and slant downward. Their outline was incised, and the inner canthi extend. The bridge of his nose is thin, and although the tip is broken off, the overall shape seems to have been small. He has nasolabial folds, and his lips are even, straight, and set on top of each other. There is damage to the bottom left side of his face, but the remains on the right side demonstrate that he had a chin beard.

The overall surface is badly eroded and weathered, particularly on the right side of the head. Moreover, while I did study this directly, it was through a glass case that could not be removed. However, there are no visible traces of pigment.



a

Photograph: Archives de l'Etat de Neuchâtel,
fonds Jéquier (1852-1946),
Temple de Pepi II, 1JEQUIER-6



b

Photograph: Tara Prakash,
Courtesy of the National Military Museum

C.6.7

Suez, Suez National Museum JE 51729; previously Cairo, Egyptian Museum JE 51729

Discovered by Jéquier; excavated in April 1927 (Egyptian Museum database)

Possibly found somewhere in the south side of the mortuary temple, which was the general focus of the 1926–1927 season, but fragments may have been found earlier and elsewhere

H. 85 cm; W. 30 cm; D. 37 cm; H. of base 10 cm; W. of base 23 cm

Prints in Box 5, 1546 and P23-3 and P23-4 in Box 10, 1562, fonds Jéquier, Musée d'ethnographie and in 1JÉQUIER-6 and 1JÉQUIER-10, fonds Jéquier, Archives de l'Etat de Neuchâtel (previous inventory number T1-4-67 and T1-4-88 in Binder 1531 and T3-6-1.1 and T3-6-1.2 in Box 1537) (Ph.)

Neg. no. 555 and 556, Mario Carrieri, Milan/The Menil Foundation, Id. no. 00091, Image of the Black Archive (Ph.)

One print, Bothmer Archive, Brooklyn (Ph.)

Jéquier, "Planche 22," 21–23 and pl. 22

Bissing, *Ägyptische Kunstgeschichte*, 2:56–57 and 3:fig. 395

Jéquier, *Monument funéraire*, 27–29 and pl. 47 [right]

Jéquier, *Douze ans*, 64–65 and fig. 20

Breasted, "Six Pieces," 7

Capart, *L'art égyptien*, pl. 265 (He wrongly identifies this as being from the pyramid complex of Pepi I.)

Hornemann, *Types*, pl. 578

PM 3:428–9

Lauer, "Recherches...1967–1968 et 1968–1969," 476

Lauer and Leclant, "Découverte," 60 n. 5

Lauer, "Statues de prisonniers," 38

Smith, *History of Egyptian Sculpture*, 84

Leospo, *Saqqara*, pls. 46 and 47 (She wrongly identifies this as being from the pyramid complex of Pepi I.)

Vercoutter, "Iconography," fig. 3

Bestock, *Violence*, fig. 4.33

Prakash, "From Saqqara to Brussels," fig. 6

Prakash, "Prisoner Statues," Tf. 24

Reconstructed statue

This consists of at least four different fragments that have been reattached: chest and head; waist, right arm, and right leg; left leg; and part of the feet and right side of the base.

The head and neck are still attached to the chest and shoulders, though there is damage to both sides of the head and both shoulders. The upper arms are broken about midway down, though the break across the torso runs diagonally down from the left to the right. He has a well-carved, tiered hairstyle that falls to the level of his chin. It has seven layers of even height and is topped by a round, plain circle. Each layer was divided into broad, widely spaced segments of approximately the same size that represent curls. Three of the layers run the whole way around his head, while the two bottommost layers shorten toward the front of his head on either side of the face. The front of the sides of the hair, next to his face, were not fully carved. His face is full and round. The hairstyle sits low on his broad forehead, and his brow was lightly carved. His eyes are extremely large and almond shaped. Their outline was incised, with the inner and outer canthi being deeply carved and extending out. The nose is largely destroyed, but its shape indicates

that it was quite broad, with deeply carved wings. He has fleshy nasolabial folds and full cheeks. His lips are fairly thin but turn up in a slight smile. He wears a short, square chin beard that extends back and attaches to his throat and his thick and very short neck. He bends forward slightly, while his arms are pulled back. The pectorals were depicted as round protrusions, and his back was subtly modeled, while his shoulders are broad and bulbous.

The second fragment consists of his waist, buttocks, and left leg, with the left forearm still attached. The entire right arm has broken off, and the break across his lap is jagged. The front surface of his left knee is also missing. The lower break cuts through the bottom of his knee, underneath his left lower leg, and through the left foot. A portion of the right heel remains attached to the right side of his buttocks, but this is badly damaged. His waist is tapered with a broad depression serving as the navel. His left hand is held in a fist on the side of his left thigh. Both the thumb and fingers were depicted. Inside his fist is a round, peg-like object. Four thick strands of rope wrap around his arm, directly on top of the elbow crease. They were fully carved on the front of the arm and connect to the body. The sides and back of the bonds are no longer preserved, but they seem to have wrapped around straight. On the back of this fragment, a small portion of the thin back restraint remains. Its top, outside, and underside were carved with similarly thick strands of rope that run vertically. Below the navel, he wears a plain belt that curves up on either side of his hips. His plain kilt falls almost three-quarters of the way down his thighs, ending 15 cm from the front of the knee, and ends with an incision across the upper legs. A ridge runs up the outside of his lower leg implying musculature, and from the back, his heel is rounded.

A third and very poorly preserved fragment consists of the right leg and damaged right hand. The right hand also appears to be in a fist, though its surface is destroyed, and is placed in the same position as the left fist. The kilt was also treated the same on the right leg. His legs are held together.

Finally, a fourth fragment is the right side of the base with the lower portion of the left foot and part of the right foot. From the left side, it is clear that his toes curl under and three large toes were carved flat on top of the base. The center of the back of his left foot is tapered, resulting in a fairly well modeled foot. The feet are placed close together, with a small portion of stone representing negative space between them. The overall lower portion of his body, including the hips, buttocks, legs, and feet, is quite narrow. The right side of the base is fairly well preserved and demonstrates that the base was a rectangular block.

The considerable reconstruction of this statue occurred through multiple phases. Based on photographs in Jéquier's archive, the four fragments were likely reattached soon or immediately after their transport to the Egyptian Museum. A block was also added below the right leg, and some areas of missing stone between the legs may have been filled in. At some point before 1973, when Mario Carrieri photographed the statue for the *Image of the Black in Western Art* project, the statue underwent significantly more reconstruction, with large areas of the body that had been missing or badly damaged, including much of the right arm, part of the left arm, the middle of the back, large sections of the legs, and most of the right foot, being filled in. The reconstructed right side of the base was also smoothed off and fully attached to the rest of the statue. Today portions of the modern plaster have flaked off, but otherwise the statue remains in similar condition with no further additions.

Because of the significant conservation and reconstruction the statue has undergone following its discovery, as well as its many years on display at the Egyptian Museum and the Suez National Museum, it is difficult and imprudent to draw conclusions on its surface, which now has a rather shiny, dark yellowish-tan patina. However, its overall execution does appear to have been rather high quality, though tool marks are visible in areas that would have been harder to polish, such as on the fist around the peg-like object and between body parts. There is no visible pigment.



a



b

Photographs: Tara Prakash, Courtesy of the Suez National Museum



c



d



e

Photographs c and d in P26.1.1-74, © Musée d'ethnographie de Neuchâtel, Switzerland

Photograph e: Tara Prakash, Courtesy of the Suez National Museum

C.6.8

Probably in SCA Saqqara Store Magazine 1

Discovered by Jéquier, 1926–1936

Prints in 1JÉQUIER-6 and 1JÉQUIER-10, fonds Jéquier, Archives de l'Etat de Neuchâtel (previous inventory number T3-6 (1–55), Box 1537; T1-4-69, T1-4-79, and T1-4-87 in Binder 1531) (Ph.)

Print, Quibell Collection (color copy of T1-4-79 in fonds Jéquier; Ph.)

Bust fragment

The torso is broken fairly straight through, right above the waist. This break continues through the arm bonds and above the elbow of the left arm. More of the right arm is missing; it is broken about halfway down the upper arm. The face is badly damaged. There is also damage to the left shoulder and on the chest. He has a plain, wavy hairstyle that reaches and falls behind his shoulders. Without photographs of his back, it is impossible to know how long the hairstyle is, but it is possible that it is similar to that of JE 57202 (C.6.4). His face is broad and rather square and angular, with high prominent cheekbones. Only portions of his right eye remain visible, but they show that it was large and almond shaped and the outline was incised. His nose is now missing, but there are deep furrows emerging from the wings. His mouth is fairly wide, and his lips were carved with a sharp vermilion border. A broad but short beard extends from his chin. This remains attached to the length of his neck and the top of his chest. A line was carved along the neck to differentiate it from the beard. His torso was modeled with two rounded pectorals, and the arms are pulled back. The remains of at least three strands of rope are visible on the front of his left arm. They are positioned on top of the elbow crease and may tilt up the arm a little toward the back. They were fully carved on the front of the arm.

No traces of paint or plaster are visible in the available photographs. The surface appears to be fairly battered and weathered, but the features seem to have been fully carved with minimal tool marks visible.



Photograph: Archives de l'Etat de Neuchâtel, fonds Jéquier (1852–1946), Temple funéraire de Pepi II, 1JEQUIER-10

C.6.9

Probably in SCA Saqqara Store Magazine 1
 Discovered by Jéquier, 1926–1936

Print in 1JÉQUIER-10, fonds Jéquier, Archives de l'Etat de Neuchâtel (previous inventory number T3-6 (1-55), Box 1537) (Ph.)

2, Center of Documentation (Ph.)

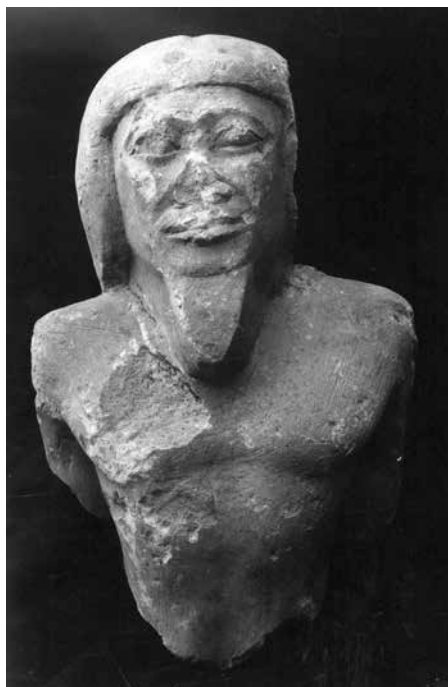
Jéquier, *Monument funéraire*, 27–29 and pl. 48 [center row, left and right] (The bust in the photograph on the left compares perfectly to that on the right, and thus Jéquier must have included, perhaps mistakenly, two photos of the same image in this plate; this is also the case for JE 57202 (C.6.4). The only area that the images differ is along the break at the waist. For the photo on the left, it seems that this area may have been reconstructed, set into a base, cut off in the photograph, or, most likely, some combination of these possibilities. Without direct study, it seems most prudent to interpret both photographs as depicting the same bust.)

Bestock, *Violence*, fig. 4.32

Bust fragment

The arms seem to be broken higher than the torso, around the middle of the upper arms, with the break on the right arm being a little higher than that on the left. The torso is broken right above the waist. The left side of his head appears to be missing, and there is some damage to his shoulders, face, and the right side of the front of his chest. He has a plain cap-like hairstyle that reaches and falls behind his shoulders. Without photographs of his back, it is impossible to know how long the hairstyle is. There may be a subtle horizontal wave around the level of his temples, but this is difficult to conclude in the photographs. There is a depression suggesting a part on the top of the hair; this seems to be slightly off center and positioned more toward the left. His face is very full and round. He has fleshy cheeks and a high arched brow. He has proportionate almond-shaped eyes with the outline incised and exaggerated inner and outer canthi. The nose is badly damaged, but both the bridge and the nose itself seem to have been quite broad. The wings were deeply carved, as were nasolabial folds. His mouth is very wide and straight with a full bottom lip. A plain pointed beard emerges from his broad chin. This remains attached to his chest and neck with a big block of stone. The neck itself is wide, but this is further exaggerated by the lack of differentiation between the neck and the beard; rather the side of the neck seems to merge into the side of the beard. The pectoral muscles were modeled in a subtle W-shape, and the arms are clearly pulled back. His torso seems to taper to a very narrow waist.

No traces of paint or plaster are visible in the available photographs. The surface appears to have been finished and smoothed, but direct study is necessary to support this observation.



Photograph: Archives de l'Etat de Neuchâtel, fonds Jéquier (1852-1946),
Temple funéraire de Pepi II, 1JEQUIER-10

C.6.10

Current location unknown; previously probably in the Jéquier storeroom near the Pepi II pyramid
 Discovered by Jéquier, 1926–1936

Print in 1JÉQUIER-10, fonds Jéquier, Archives de l'Etat de Neuchâtel (previous inventory number T3-6
 (1-55), Box 1537) (Ph.)

Jéquier, *Monument funéraire*, 27–29 and pl. 48 [center row, center]

Bestock, *Violence*, fig. 4.32

Bust fragment

The break on this poorly preserved fragment runs from below the left elbow down the torso until the level of the navel where it continues straight through the right side of the torso and the right forearm. There is significant damage to the shoulders, chest, and face, and the upper portion of the left side of the head is missing. He has a tiered hairstyle that falls to his shoulders. This has at least five layers, which were carved into wide segments representing curls. The three lowermost layers appear to be of equal height, while the layer above this may be slightly longer. At least two layers fell in the front above the face. The carving of both the layers and the segments seems to have been fairly rough and not very well executed. On the right side, there appears to be an awkward area of stone that connects the bottom of the hair to the shoulder. This is shorter than the layers and was not carved into segments. It is unclear whether it was meant to be part of the hair, the shoulder, or was necessarily left in place to connect the right side of the hair, which could have been carved too short, with the shoulder. The face is very full and round, but the facial features are difficult to make out because of damage. Based on what remains, he seems to have had full cheeks, a broad nose, and a wide mouth. A trapezoidal beard, which gets wider toward the bottom, is attached to his chin. The thick area of stone representing negative space behind the beard connects the beard to the neck and chest. The beard seems to have been differentiated from the neck, but his neck is extremely thick and appears to merge with the face without a clear jawline. The body is also in poor condition, but the musculature may have been more subtly carved. He does have a narrow waist, and his arms are pulled back. The remains of bonds are visible on both arms. Only three roughly carved strands of rope are visible on the right arm, though this area is badly weathered and difficult to make out in the available photograph. The bonds appear to wrap directly around the elbow crease. Similarly, the left arm bonds are difficult to make out in the photograph, but there were at least two and possibly three strands of rope here that seem to be placed on the elbow crease.

There are no visible traces of paint in the photograph, and the surface appears to be too badly damaged to evaluate.

This fragment may have been available on the art market around the late 2000's or early 2010's. If this identification is correct, it has been significantly reworked, particularly the head. When and how it made its way onto the market is unknown, as is its current location.



Photograph: Archives de l'Etat de Neuchâtel, fonds Jéquier (1852-1946),
Temple funéraire de Pepi II, 1JEQUIER-10

C.6.11

Probably in SCA Saqqara Store Magazine 1
 Discovered by Jéquier, 1926–1936

Prints in 1JÉQUIER-6 and 1JÉQUIER-10, fonds Jéquier, Archives de l'Etat de Neuchâtel (previous inventory number T1-4-70 in Binder 1531 and T3-6 (1–55), Box 1537) (Ph.)
 Jéquier, *Monument funéraire*, 27–29 and pl. 48 [bottom row, center]

Head fragment

The break on this poorly preserved fragment runs from the inside of his shoulders, below the bottom of the hair, down and underneath the neck and through the beard. The entire front of the face is very badly damaged with a gouge to the left side of the forehead and the front of the hair. He has a round tiered hairstyle that appears to be chin length, though it connects to the tops of his shoulders. It has seven layers possibly with a plain circle on the top of the head. Each layer was divided into thick segments representing curls. The three upper layers appear to be somewhat longer than the four bottom layers and are the only layers visible above his face. The front of the sides of the hair, on either side of his face, were also fully carved with the layers and segments. His face appears to be somewhat small and heart shaped, but the damage is so severe, little more can be said about the features. The cheekbones seem to be high and prominent, and the inner canthi, which extend out and slightly down, are still visible. The remains of a chin beard are still visible as well. This is connected to his neck, which is extremely thick.

There are no visible traces of paint in the photographs, and the surface is too badly damaged to evaluate.



Photograph: Archives de l'Etat de Neuchâtel, fonds Jéquier (1852–1946), Temple funéraire de Pepi II, 1JEQUIER-10

C.6.12

Probably in SCA Saqqara Store Magazine 1

Discovered by Jéquier, 1926–1936

Prints in 1JÉQUIER-6 and 1JÉQUIER-10, fonds Jéquier, Archives de l'Etat de Neuchâtel (previous inventory number T1-4-68 in Binder 1531 and T3-6 (1–55), Box 1537) (Ph.)

Head fragment

On the right side of this very badly damaged fragment, the break runs from the base of the neck and below the side of the hair, underneath the head and chin. More of the left side may be broken off, but this is unclear in the photographs. The front of the face, particularly the area around the eyes, is in very poor condition with multiple gouges visible. The left side of the mouth is also broken off. He has a chin-length, tiered hairstyle. The uppermost layer is longer and the only layer above the face. Because of weathering and damage to the right side of the head, it is difficult to tell whether there were three or four shorter layers below the top layer. All of the layers were carved into thin segments suggesting curls. His face seems rather small and heart shaped. The brow is broad and flat, and the nose seems to have been fairly wide. The right corner of his mouth demonstrates that the lips came to a point and were fairly thick, particularly the lower one. The chin is too damaged to determine whether he wore a beard.

There are no visible traces of paint in the photographs, and the surface is too badly damaged to evaluate.



Photograph: Archives de l'Etat de Neuchâtel, fonds Jéquier (1852–1946), Temple funéraire de Pepi II, 1JEQUIER-10

C.6.13

Probably in SCA Saqqara Store Magazine 1

Discovered by Jéquier, 1926–1936

Prints in 1JÉQUIER-6, 1JÉQUIER-7 bis, and 1JÉQUIER-10, fonds Jéquier, Archives de l'Etat de Neuchâtel (previous inventory number C3-19 in Binder 1786; T1-4-71, T1-4-72, and T1-4-86 in Binder 1531; and T3-6 (1–55), Box 1537) (Ph.)

Jéquier, *Monument funéraire*, 27–29 and pl. 48 [bottom row, right]

Head fragment

Much of the right side of the head has broken off. The lower break seems to run, rather jaggedly, through the neck and beard. There is also damage to the front of the face and the right side of the head. The hairstyle is plain and seems to come to at least the height of his shoulders. He has a plain, roughly carved fillet wrapping around a few centimeters above the bottom of the hair in the front, above the face. There also seems to have been a central part of the hair in this area, below the ribbon. His face appears to have been rather narrow and angular. He has a high, sharply carved brow above very large eyes, the outline of which was delicately incised; the lower line is fairly straight while the upper line is highly curved. Both the inner and outer canthi were incised and extend out. The nose may have been fairly small, and a sharp nasolabial fold extends out from it on the preserved left side. His lips seem to be rather full and shapely and come to a point in the corner of his mouth. The damaged remains below his chin indicate that he has a beard.

There are no visible traces of paint in the photographs, and the surface is too badly damaged to evaluate, though the carving of the face seems quite fine, in contrast to that of the fillet.



Photograph: Archives de l'Etat de Neuchâtel, fonds Jéquier (1852–1946), Saqqarah 1924 sqq, 1JÉQUIER-7 bis

C.6.14

Probably in SCA Saqqara Store Magazine 1

Discovered by Jéquier, 1926–1936

Prints in 1JÉQUIER-6 and 1JÉQUIER-10, fonds Jéquier, Archives de l'Etat de Neuchâtel (previous inventory number T1-4-70 in Binder 1531 and T3-6 (1–55), Box 1537) (Ph.)

Jéquier, *Monument funéraire*, 27–29 and pl. 48 [bottom row, left]

Head fragments

This consists of two head fragments. Based on the photograph, it is not definite that the fragments belong together, though certainly quite possible. One consists of the right side and lower left side of a head. The upper break runs diagonally from the center of the top of his head to the outside of the left jaw. The lower break of this fragment seems to run along the base of the neck, from below the right side of the hair and through the beard. The other fragment is the left side of a head with a lower diagonal break, though the upper, front portion of this fragment is missing. He has a full tiered hairstyle that seems to have been chin-length, though it touched the top of his shoulders. The uppermost layer appears to have been longer and was carved with thin segments that suggest curls. It was likely the only layer above his face. Below this there seems to have been four shorter layers, which were carved with thicker segments. These were fully carved on the front of each side of the hair, adjacent to his face. His face is round and full. The eyes are completely missing or gouged out, but the nose is very broad with deeply carved wings. His lips also seem to have been fairly thick. Remains of a beard seem to be visible below his chin and along his neck, though most of this is now missing, leaving a square shaped break that may be consistent with the shape of the original beard.

There are no visible traces of paint in the photographs, and the surface is too badly damaged to evaluate.



Photograph: Archives de l'Etat de Neuchâtel, fonds Jéquier (1852–1946), Temple funéraire de Pepi II, 1JEQUIER-10

C.6.15

Probably in SCA Saqqara Store Magazine 1

Discovered by Jéquier, 1926–1936

Jéquier, *Monument funéraire*, 27–29 and pl. 48 [top row, left]

Head fragments

This consists of two fragments from the head of a prisoner statue. One fragment is most of the top and right side of the head, while the other, larger one includes almost all of the face and the left side of the head. The break runs diagonally and through the right eye. He has a chin-length tiered hairstyle that seems to have a rather square shape. The uppermost layer is longer and the only one above his face. The segments of this, which represent curls, may get slightly thicker toward the bottom. Below this layer, there are at least five shorter layers that were also carved with segments of similar thickness to those of the upper layer. His facial features seem to be badly eroded and are difficult to make out in the published photograph. The overall face seems small and round. The eyes are almond shaped, the nose rather short but broad, and the mouth fairly small. There are remains of a beard below his chin.



Detail from Jéquier, *Monument funéraire*, pl. 48

C.7 Unprovenanced

C.7.1

Brussels, Musées Royaux d'Art et d'Histoire E.07967

Dynasty 6; Probably from the pyramid complex of Pepi II

Purchased from the dealer Tano in Cairo, probably in 1952, and registered by the Museum on November 13, 1954

H. 24 cm; W. 19 cm; D. 20.5 cm

PM 8:312 (801-270-100)

Prakash, "From Saqqara to Brussels"

Head fragment

A small portion of the left shoulder of this poorly preserved fragment remains attached to the head and neck on the left side of the body. Its position demonstrates that the arm had been pulled back, thus confirming that this is a prisoner statue, an identification that is further supported by its style, material, condition, and scale. The break runs from below the left shoulder, whose outer surface is no longer preserved, straight through the bottom of the left side of the neck and angles up toward the right. Only a small portion of the neck remains on the right side, and the break ends directly underneath this side of the hair. A small portion of his flat back also remains underneath the bottom of his hair. Most of the left side of the face and head has also broken off, and there is damage to the front and right side of the face and head.

He has a heavy tiered hairstyle that falls to the level of his lips in the front but angles down toward the back, touching his shoulders and covering the back of his neck. The uppermost layer is the longest, while five shorter layers fall beneath this. The top of the hair is flattened in a plain circle. All of the layers were divided into fairly thick segments of equal width that represent curls. Both the first and second layer cover the front of his head, above his face. The front of the right side of the hair was fully carved, with the layers and segments, while the front of the left side remains unfinished with no carving. The hairstyle sits fairly low on his forehead. His face is small and oval shaped with fairly high cheekbones. His eyes are largely destroyed, but they are deep set, below a delicate brow that was carved in relief, and seem to slant down. The inner canthi were deeply carved and extend diagonally down, while the outer canthus of the right eye was also exaggerated and extends slightly out. The bridge of his nose is quite thin and sharp, while the bottom of his nose is fairly large. The mouth is rather small with lips that reach a point on either side and is slightly turned up. Although the lips are not thick, they seem to pout slightly. There is a depression between his lower lip and chin. He originally had a square chin beard; it is entirely gone on the left side, but the line where it attached to the neck on the right side is still clear and a small portion remains of it there. The neck is differentiated from the beard with an incised line. He has no clear jaw line, and his face seems to blend into his neck.

There are no remaining traces of pigment, though there may be tiny remains of plaster in the corner between the right side of the hair and the neck. Despite the damage, the surface seems to have been largely finished with the features nicely executed (with the exception of the uncarved front of the left side of the hair). Tool marks only remain in hard-to-reach areas, such as between the wig and the face or where the wig meets his back. A large hole has been drilled underneath the head in its center, presumably for display purposes. As this has never been exhibited in Brussels, the dealer Tano or a previous owner must have made the hole.

Concerning its provenance, see further A.2.



a



b



c



d



e

C.7.2

London, BM EA 75198

Dynasty 6; probably from the pyramid complex of Pepi II

Probably found around the pyramid of Queen Oudjebten, next to the pyramid complex of Pepi II

Purchased by the museum from Charles Ede Ltd in 1999, who had purchased it from Sotheby's in the same year; previously in the collection of Vincent Diniacopoulos

H. 86 cm; W. 28 cm; D. 41 cm; H. of base 10 cm; W. of base 24 cm

Sotheby's, *Arcade Auction*, lot 178

Revez, "Traitement iconographique"

Vandenbeusch, "Statue of a Prisoner"

Prakash, "Prisoner Statues"

Reconstructed statue

This is a very heavily reconstructed prisoner statue composed of fragments that likely did not originally belong together; the head of one statue was probably attached to body fragments from a different statue. Significant portions of the left side of the head, torso, and arm and the back of the head appear to be modern, while the top of the lap has clearly been touched up. There are also other areas of the original surface that were smoothed out with a thin layer of plaster. The original surface may have been cleaned or possibly even reworked in places as well. Based on the original right side of the head, the prisoner has a plain, bulbous hairstyle. It presently reaches just above his shoulders, but the bottom of the right side of the hair looks as though it may have been plastered over, so the original length could have been longer. His face is long and somewhat angular with a high forehead. His rather thin, almond-shaped eyes were outlined with a single incision line, and the inner canthi extend diagonally down slightly. Eyebrows were also incised. Despite the missing nose and damage to the face, he clearly has strong, fleshy nasolabial folds. The mouth is small but presently fairly unnatural with very sharply edged lips and no point in the corner; this could be the result of damage, recarving, or both. He has a small chin beard, but originally this could have been longer. His arms are held in fists on either side of his thighs, and the remains of a small peg-like object is still visible inside his left fist, despite damage here. This hand may have also had fingers, but this is difficult to conclude. The pectoral muscle was subtly modeled and further set apart with an incised line, and his belly is fleshy with a navel that is simply a broad depression. His arms are definitely pulled back, but strangely, there are no traces of bonds on either arm. Yet there is a plain bar indicating a restraint extending between his elbows, behind his back. There is also a shallow depression running down his back. His legs are set together with flat knees that are rather square on the bottom but more rounded on the top. There is no line of a kilt running across his legs, but a very small portion of original stone indicates that a triangle of stone representing negative space resulting from the tight kilt was between his legs. The reconstructed plaster joining the two lower body fragments includes this. From the side, his lower legs are quite thin in comparison to his heavy thighs and buttocks. Similarly, his feet are thin, long blocks that curl under but with no toes. The base extends about 2 cm in the front, 3 cm on the left side, and 2 cm from the backs of the feet.

For an image and the provenance of BM EA 75198, see A.1.

C.7.3

New York, MMA 47.2

Dynasty 6; Probably from the pyramid complex of Pepi II

Probably found around the pyramid of Queen Oudjebten, next to the pyramid complex of Pepi II

Purchased by the museum from Vincent Diniacopoulos in 1947

H. 88.5 cm; W. at shoulders 33 cm; D. 49.5 cm (Hill, "173. Kneeling Captive," 440)

Two slides and one print, Bothmer Archive, Brooklyn (Ph.)

Twelve slides, Bothmer Archive, New York (Ph.)

Four prints, Bothmer Collection, Milan (Ph.)

Lansing, "An Old Kingdom Captive"

Hayes, *Scepter of Egypt*, 115–16 and fig. 67

Vandier, *Manuel*, 3:68, 138 and pl. 46, 5

Hornemann, *Types*, pl. 579

Fischer, "Egyptian Art," 53

Fischer, *Ancient Egyptian Representations*, 18 n. 45

Michalowski, *Art of Ancient Egypt*, fig. 255

Lauer, "Recherches...1967–1968 et 1968–1969," 477

Lauer, "Statues de prisonniers," 42

Lauer, "Travaux...1968–1969," 22

PM 3:424

Bothmer, "On Realism," 378–79 and figs. 25.9 and 25.10

Verner, "Statuettes de prisonniers," 146–47

Hill, "173. Kneeling Captive"

Revez, "Traitement iconographique," 41–43

Prakash, "Prisoner Statues"

Reconstructed statue

This is a very heavily reconstructed prisoner statue composed of fragments that likely did not originally belong together; the head of one statue was probably attached to body fragments from a different statue. The left shoulder and upper back is modern plaster. There is also a repaired break through the waist and base. Both front corners of the base are now missing. The prisoner appears to lean forward, but this is the result of the reattached head, which has been set too far forward on the torso, as well as the poor reconstruction of the right shoulder and upper back.

His hairstyle is plain and bulbous; it reaches the top of his shoulders. There was a subtle part incised in the front, slightly off-center. He has no ears. His face is fairly long with a short forehead and a very sharp, strong brow line. His eyes, with round, protruding eyeballs, are almond shaped and have incised inner canthi that extend out along the sides of the bridge of his nose. His cheekbones are high and prominent while the cheeks themselves are fairly shallow and flat. Although his nose is now missing, the remains suggest that it was small and angular. He had deep, sharp nasolabial folds; this is well preserved on the right side. The mouth is also damaged, but his lips seem to have been rather thin. The remains of a chin beard are visible along the front of the neck, though this has largely broken off the chin itself.

Based on his body's position on the base, he seems turned slightly toward the left. The small portion of his back that is original demonstrates that there is a subtle depression down the center. The musculature

of his chest was well modeled, with the pectorals, rib cage, and abdomen differentiated, but he does not have nipples. The navel is a small depression. His arms are pulled back, and his hands are in fists set on either side of his lap. Both hands are mostly destroyed, but the left thumb and probably a small portion of a peg-like object are still visible in the left fist. Four well-carved strands of rope form the arm bonds, which run directly on top of the elbow creases. On the backs of the arms, the bonds turn slightly down to connect with the restraint along the back, which had lashings that were carved in a slightly diagonal, vertical direction. Only a small portion of the top of the restraint is original, but this demonstrates that the rope strands were also carved on its top surface, while the bottom surface does not seem to have been carved with them. His kilt was differentiated from his legs with higher relief, and it almost reaches the level of his knee crease. He wears a plain belt. His knees are fairly rounded with his legs held together. He has large buttocks and thighs set upon small, rounded feet, which are curled underneath. Three toes were carved on the outside of the feet, splayed on the base. The base itself is fairly small, with its greatest extension being in the back. The shape is relatively even, but the surface is roughly finished.

With the exception of the base, the overall surface is well finished. The amount of tool marks is relatively minor, with most of them occurring on the back of the statue. On the other hand, the sides, including the stone representing negative space between the base and lower legs, were very well finished. There are traces of dark red matter on areas of this statue, particularly its face and hairstyle, but recent analysis was inconclusive and presently there is no physical evidence of ancient pigment (see further Prakash, "Prisoner Statues," 197).

For the provenance of MMA 47.2, see further A.1.



a



b



c



d

Photographs: The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, Fletcher Fund, 1947

C.7.4

New York, MMA 64.260

Dynasty 6; Probably from the pyramid complex of Pepi II

Probably found around the pyramid of Queen Oudjebten, next to the pyramid complex of Pepi II

Purchased by the museum from Vincent Diniacopoulos in 1964

H. 86.7 cm; W. at shoulders 31.5 cm; D. 40.5 cm (Hill, "174. Kneeling Captive," 441)

One slide, Bothmer Archive, Brooklyn (Ph.)

Four slides, Bothmer Archive, New York (Ph.)

Two prints, Bothmer Collection, Milan (Ph.)

Fischer, "Egyptian Art," 53

Fischer, *Ancient Egyptian Representations*, 18 n. 45

Lauer, "Recherches...1967-1968 et 1968-1969," 477

PM 3:424

Verner, "Statuettes de prisonniers," 146-47

Hill, "174. Kneeling Captive"

Revez, "Traitement iconographique," 41-43

Prakash, "Prisoner Statues"

Reconstructed statue

This is a very heavily reconstructed prisoner statue composed of fragments that likely did not originally belong together; the head of one statue was probably attached to body fragments from a different statue. The entire left shoulder and most of the left arm are modern plaster. The body consists of at least three different fragments (the upper body, the right leg and right side of the base, and the left leg and left side of the base) that probably came from the same statue.

He has a plain hairstyle with horizontal waves (four waves are visible on the right side). The original length of this is unknown as the entire bottom of the hair has been reconstructed. His ears protrude out from his hair on either side of his face. The face is long and tapered, and his brow is arched. He has a high forehead and prominent, sharp cheekbones that run up to his temples. His large, almond-shaped eyes slant down and have incised inner canthi that extend diagonally downward. His nose has broken off, but the remains indicate that it was relatively broad. He has a wide straight mouth with fairly thin lips. The remains of a chin beard are visible on his chin and neck.

His waist is small, and his pectoral muscles were modeled. He has muscular shoulders and arms that are clearly pulled back. The bonds on his left arm are entirely reconstructed, but the right arm has four strands of rope fully carved, wrapping around, straight over the elbow crease. The surface of the restraint along the back is completely destroyed, but there clearly was some sort of restraint here. His back itself was slightly modeled, with a central depression. His hands are held in fists on either side of his thighs. The thumbs are still clear, and the left thumb even has a large thumbnail incised, but the surface of the hands is largely damaged. He wears a kilt that falls about two-thirds down his upper legs and was differentiated with higher relief. The reconstruction at the waist obscures whether he originally wore a belt. His knees are rounded, and his legs are held together. He has disproportionately large buttocks and thighs that sit on top of thin, rounded heels. The lower portion of the feet widen. They were clearly curled under, and the remains of two toes are still visible on the outside of the right foot, while all three toes are preserved on the left foot. The base is small and barely extends in any direction. It is evenly shaped but roughly carved.

With the exception of the base, the surface of the statue was very well finished. There are some remaining tool marks, particularly on areas that would have been harder to polish and on the back of the statue. There are traces of dark red matter on the face, but recent analysis was inconclusive and presently there is no physical evidence of ancient pigment (see further Prakash, "Prisoner Statues," 197).

For the provenance of MMA 64.260, see A.1.



a



b

Photographs: The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, Louis V. Bell Fund, 1964



c



d

Photographs: The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, Louis V. Bell Fund, 1964

C.7.5

El-Arish National Museum, AR 48; This may be PP 10; FE 19 from the pyramid complex of Pepi I (see C.5.10 above)

Old Kingdom; Presumably Dynasty 6 based on the Egyptian Museum database entry for El-Arish National Museum, AR 872 (C.7.6)

Excavated from Saqqara

H. 58 cm (Egyptian Museum database)

Body fragment

The Egyptian Museum database includes an entry for AR 48. The object is described as a kneeling statue of a captive with the head missing. This seems to have been moved from a Saqqara magazine to the El-Arish Museum when the collection was being formed. The magazine registration number is 19, but it is unclear from which magazine the statue came. A Pepi I prisoner statue in SCA Saqqara Store Magazine 1 was assigned the registration number 19; this is PP 10; FE 19 (C.5.10). Therefore, it is possible that AR 48 is PP 10; FE 19 and that it was moved from SCA Saqqara Store Magazine 1. Unfortunately, I have not been able to confirm this tentative identification. For further discussion, see A.3.2.

C.7.6

El-Arish National Museum, AR 872; This may be PP 3; FE 9 from the pyramid complex of Pepi I (see C.5.3 above)

Dynasty 6

Excavated from Saqqara

H. 60 cm (Egyptian Museum database)

Body fragment

The Egyptian Museum database includes an entry for AR 872. The object is described as a kneeling statue of a captive on a base. "His hands are tied and he is wearing a kilt. His head and right shoulder are missing; other broken parts have been restored." This seems to have been moved from a Saqqara magazine to the El-Arish Museum when the collection was being formed. The magazine registration number is 9, but it is unclear from which magazine the statue came. A Pepi I prisoner statue in SCA Saqqara Store Magazine 1 was assigned the registration number 9; this is PP 3; FE 9 (C.5.3). Therefore, it is possible that AR 872 is PP 3; FE 9 and that it was moved from SCA Saqqara Store Magazine 1. Indeed, PP 3 is missing his right shoulder. Unfortunately, I have not been able confirm this tentative identification. For further discussion, see A.3.2.

C.7.7

Current location unknown

End of Dynasty 5 or Dynasty 6; possibly from the pyramid complex of Pepi II

3, Center of Documentation (Ph.)

Bust fragments

This seems to consist of two different fragments: the head and the upper body. Most of the back of the right arm is also missing. He has a hairstyle that is similar to a large bag wig; it falls midway down his back. A fillet is tied around the head with the ends knotted on the back in a loop with tassels. His upper body seems fairly skinny. A central groove runs down the back, emphasizing the pulled back position of the arms. A restraint runs along the back between his arms, which had bonds though the backs of these are damaged. The back restraint was incised with thick strands of rope running vertically with a slight diagonal, at least on the outer surface.

Based on the photograph itself and its inventory number from the Center of Documentation, it is possible that it depicts a statue from the pyramid complex of Pepi II. Certainly, because there is no back pillar, it dates to after the reign of Djedkare-Isesi. See further A.3.1.

C.7.8

Current location unknown

End of Dynasty 5 or Dynasty 6; possibly from the pyramid complex of Pepi II

3, Center of Documentation (Ph.)

Bust fragment

This fragment seems well preserved, except for minor damage to the back of the head and right elbow. He has a tiered hairstyle with five layers. The uppermost layer is longer, while the bottom four layers are generally of equal length. All of the layers were carved into fairly thin segments that represent curls. The back of the hair covers his neck and rests on top of his shoulders. His back was carved with a deep groove emphasizing the pulled back position of his arms. The back of the bonds on his right arm is no longer preserved, but four thick strands of rope run around his left arm. They are placed above the elbow and angle slightly up toward the front. On his back, they connect with a larger restraint, which was carved with equally thick vertical strands of rope, at least on the outer surface. The treatment of the bonds and lashings, with the back restraint taller than the arm bonds to which it connects, is most similar to those on a fragment from the pyramid complex of Pepi II, namely JE 45782 (C.6.3).

Based on the photograph itself and its inventory number from the Center of Documentation, it is possible that it records a statue from the pyramid complex of Pepi II. Certainly, because there is no back pillar, the fragment dates to after the reign of Djedkare-Isesi. See further A.3.1.

C.7.9

Current location unknown
Old Kingdom

21-1, Center of Documentation (Ph.)

Body fragment

This large fragment consists of both the upper and lower body. His head and neck are no longer attached. The break runs from the base of the right side of the neck diagonally down toward the left. The left shoulder and arm, from the level of the elbow, and the front of his legs and the base are also missing. The outside of the right forearm is damaged as well. Otherwise, the statue appears to be in very good condition. His torso was modeled with a prominent pectoral and a subtle navel. His arms are pulled back, and at least two strands of rope are visible on top of the right elbow crease. His hands are held in fists near the top of either side of his thighs. His right fist is damaged, but the left fist has a thumb and fingers carved as well as a depression in its center. He wears a wide plain belt below his navel and above his plain kilt. His toes are curled under, and the toes of at least his left foot appear to have been carved on the outside of the foot. The base is quite high.

This fragment could have come from the complex of Pepi II, though this attribution is highly tentative. In this regard, see A.3.1.

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