BIFAO 113 (2013), p. 33-50
Sobhi Ashour
A Table-Leg Decorated with a Statue of a Boxer in Cairo

Conditions d’utilisation

L’utilisation du contenu de ce site est limitée à un usage personnel et non commercial. Toute autre utilisation du site et de son contenu est soumise à une autorisation préalable de l’éditeur (contact AT ifao.egnet.net). Le copyright est conservé par l’éditeur (Ifao).

Conditions of Use

You may use content in this website only for your personal, noncommercial use. Any further use of this website and its content is forbidden, unless you have obtained prior permission from the publisher (contact AT ifao.egnet.net). The copyright is retained by the publisher (Ifao).

Dernières publications

9782724707748 Abbreviations des périodiques et collections en usage à l’Ifao, 7e éd. Bernard Mathieu
9782724707519 Annales islamologiques 52 Vivienne G. Callender
9782724707465 BIFAO 118 Hourig Sourouzian
9782724707311 El Hawawish
9782724707571 Catalogue de la statuaire royale de la XIXe dynastie
9782724707151 La vie quotidienne des moines II Olivier Delouis (éd.), Maria Mossakowska-Gaubert (éd.)
9782724706437 Guerre et paix dans le Proche-Orient médiéval (Xe-XVe siècle) Mathieu Eychenne (éd.), Stéphane Pradines (éd.), Abbès Zouache (éd.)
9782724707267 La vaisselle en pierre des reines de Pépy Ier Anne Minault-Gout

© Institut français d’archéologie orientale - Le Caire
A Table-Leg Decorated with a Statue of a Boxer in Cairo

SOBHI ASHOUR

This article is handling an unpublished sculpture of a Roman boxer, kept at the Egyptian Museum in Cairo, which is a rare subject from Egypt. The statue’s support column suggests that it was used as table leg, or monopodium, that comes from a private house. It is a unique example from Egypt, although there is one other parallel in the Roman Empire.

The Cairo statue (Basement Register Number N. 967), which is carved in black basalt and reaches 46 cm in height, has an unknown provenance. The diameter of the column-support is 13.7 cm at the base and 12 cm at the top (fig. 1). The statue is carved in a frontal posture, with torsion of the chest to the left. The figure’s weight is depending on the right leg, while...
the left one is relaxed with a bent knee: its three quarter axis to the torso is detectable. The head of the figure is missing, together with the left arm and the right forearm. Both legs are broken, the left one just beneath the waist, while the right is broken at knee level and the membrum virile is missing as well. An irregular horizontal breakage runs across the chest and is still visible on the back as well (fig. 4).

The right shoulder is lower than the left, and the right arm is bent from the elbow, showing the remains of a round object with pressing strap and two woolly borders, most likely the Roman caestus used by boxers. A large attaching point is still visible on the right waist just above the right buttock, for the support of the right arm (fig. 2). The left arm was most likely raised—as can be detected from the stretching of the left breast. It is reasonable that the left arm with a portion of the armpit were carved separately, before being joined to the statue, since there are three holes still visible on that side (fig. 3). The lower one of these holes still retains a metal bar, most likely to fix the lost arm.

The statue appears to be standing against a large circular support, which is cut from the same piece of stone (fig. 4). The remains of the collar bone and neck muscles indicate that the head was turning upwards and towards the left. The body is muscled and well modeled: it has a strong chest, round shoulders, athletic belly. The waist confirms the body torsion to the left and so do the iliac lines, where the left one is longer and shallow, while the right is overlapped by protruding flesh; the pubes are absent.

Subject

The nudity of the sculpture suggests an athletic or heroic subject and the muscled appearance favors the former profession. The object on the right arm is very recognizable, it is the sleeve of a long boxing glove, perhaps the Roman caestus, and therefore the Cairo statue represents a young boxer. The remaining portion of that glove shows the richly carved woollen pad usually worn on the forearm. The Greek glove of this kind, the himantes oxeis, was equipped with metal studs on the hand, but was worn on the forearm, as appears on a prize Panathenaic amphora from 336 BC.3 The Roman caestus had these metal studs sewn on the knuckles as well,4 but it was firstly worn on the forearm,5 and then began to be worn below the shoulder in the second

3 See Gardiner 1930, p. 198-199; Scanlon 1983, p. 31-33; Poliakoff 1986, p. 54 ff; Poliakoff 1987, p. 68 ff, this type was the most vicious and brutal, showing the last stage of development for Greek boxing gloves, characterized by a sharp-edged leather ring wound around the knuckles leaving the thumb free. Under this ring a glove is worn on the forearm, fastened with a series of thin leather thongs terminating in one or two thick strips of fleece. This leather thong was shifted to the upper arm in later imperial times, which meant that the caestus itself became longer and covered the whole arm. This glove was perhaps called in the imperial period a murêkes, after its shape which resembles an ant and the effect it had on the face—like ant-holes in the ground—, see Scanlon 1983, p. 39; Poliakoff 1986, p. 54 ff, for the Panathenaic amphora, see Zanker 2005, p. 36, fig. 7.
4 Scanlon 1983, p. 35, n. 16.
5 Best shown in the famous Terme Boxer from a Hellenistic date (La Regina 2004, cat. 12; Zanker 2005, p. 36, fig. 6), and the Sorrento boxer from second century AD (La Regina 2004, cat. 48).
The caestus of the Cairo sculpture belongs to this type, which appears in many sculptures, sarcophagi and mosaics from the second and third centuries AD. Greek boxing quickly gained wide popularity in Ptolemaic Egypt: the kings had trained boxers and other athletes to win Olympic victories in their names. The earliest known olive-wreathed boxer from Egypt is Kleoxenos, a winner in the 135th Olympiad, 240 BC and in other Hellenic games. This victory was not challenged until the time of Photion, son of Karpion, who won many Olympic crowns after 166 AD, and other games in Hermopolis. Sometimes athletes with outstanding careers are known from Roman Egypt, like Markos Aurelius Demestratos Damas: a boxer, and winner in the Olympic games; he had other victories in the Delphic, Isthmian and Nemean games. Damas enjoyed the citizenship of many poleis and was granted honorific membership of the Alexandrian Museion, which reflects the prestigious status of remarkable victorious boxers in Roman Egypt.

The Cairo statue represents a boy or young boxer; such a category is attested as early as the 267 BC Basileia, where Chrusermos won the contest for paides. The Ptolemaikoi contest was won by Demetrios from Naukratis. The ageneios boxing category is recorded for Stratippos, the Macedonian who won the Pankration as well. Photion, son of Karpion, the aforementioned Olympic victor after 166 AD, won the boxing crown in the Epinikia of Ephesus for boys in 165-166 AD. Young Egyptian boxers won Hellenic games as well: Ptolemaios from Alexandria, won the boxing and Pankration in the Amphaireia of Oropos, around 86 BC, in the ageneios category. The ephbic games are well attested, and some poleis and many metropoleis in Roman Egypt had their own games. Alexandria and Antinopolis, may have had their games earlier, but Oxyrhynchus, Hermopolis, Leontopolis, Panoopolis and Memphis began their ephbic games by the early third century AD. Many visitor boxers are recorded as
Material, Function and Archaeological Context

The particular support of the small Cairo statue is the key point for speculation regarding its archaeological context. The round form should differentiate it from the Egyptian back pillar, as some Greek style sculptures from Egypt show traditional and sometimes, schematic back pillars. The shape needless to say, is different from any support type in Roman sculptures. The Cairo sculpture shows a statue sprung from the column shaft; therefore it is easily linked to a wide group of figured column and pillars with sculptures in the round.

With its missing neck, head, calves and presumed base, the Cairo torso reaches 46 cm in height; an original height of 70-75 cm therefore seems reasonable. The column shaft should have been larger: with its 12 cm upper and 13.7 cm lower diameter, it perhaps reached around 100 cm in height. Most interestingly observed is its narrowness upwards, which may suggest an architectural setting. This height is too small for either a traditional Greek façade, or a decorative one. It is very small as well when compared to the street colonnades like those in Palmyra, Perge and Tomis for example.

19 Claudious Rouflos, the pankratiast and boxer, from Smyrna, won two contests in the Fayum by 11 AD: [Perpillou-Thomas 1995, p. 245, no. 295.]
20 Tourbon, son of Apollonios, won two times in the sacred games of the Antonia of 212 AD in Antinopolis: [Perpillou-Thomas 1995, p. 247, no. 357.]
21 Bastakilas the Thraix won the boxing contest for men in the Basileia held in 267 BC: [Peremans, Vant Dack 1968, no. 17198; Perpillou-Thomas 1995, p. 243, no. 247.]
22 Reused column shafts are turned into sepulchral monuments with very high relief, one example being from the third century Alexandria: [Schmidt 2003, cat. 109; Ashour 2007, cat. 193.]
23 Another example from Athens: [Von Moock 1999, no. 85, pl. 3 c.]
24 A third example from Athens depicts an athlete from the second century AD: [Moreno 1995, p. 77, cat. 4.10.7, many Attic examples are known from Roman times: Conze 1922.]
25 With its missing neck, head, calves and presumed base, the Cairo torso reaches 46 cm in height; an original height of 70-75 cm therefore seems reasonable. The column shaft should have been larger: with its 12 cm upper and 13.7 cm lower diameter, it perhaps reached around 100 cm in height. Most interestingly observed is its narrowness upwards, which may suggest an architectural setting. This height is too small for either a traditional Greek façade, or a decorative one. It is very small as well when compared to the street colonnades like those in Palmyra, Perge and Tomis for example.
26 I prefer to use the terms Säulen­figuren and Pfleiferfiguren after Hommel 1954. p. 68, n. 10.
27 Collart, Vicari 1969, pl. XXXIII-XXXIV; Assa’d, Ruprechtssberger 1987, p. 93 ff, fig. 68-70, p. 96, fig. 74; Laubscher 1999, p. 221, n. 69, fig. 15.
28 Bordenache 1969, p. 79 ff.
The small scale finds its best parallel among many table-legs with similar shape and dimensions.28 These marble tables of Roman era show many decorative themes, but athletic figures are very rare.29 One single example of a table-leg in Kos Museum shows a unique figure of a boxer30 (fig. 5) that should decide the function of the Cairo sculpture as a monopodium.31 The Cairo monopodium therefore is the second assured known example of this rare motif on Roman monopodia.32

Many monopodia are known from Egypt, varying in material between marble, local hard stones and wood.33 Some examples show the common type of a panther,34 or lion,35 hind legs and heads. Figured monopodia are known as well in other examples; an Eros carrying a butterfly in Alexandria is remarkable for its fine finishing and treatment, with another similar example in green stone formerly in the Nahman collection at Cairo.36 Another monopodium in Alexandria shows Bellerophon riding Pegasus.37 Two later examples present the subject of the good shepherd: one in Alexandria,38 and the other in Freiburg.39 A second century monopodium was found in Abu Mina, showing Dionysus leaning on a satyr; characterized by its high quality, and it has already been attributed to Attic workshops.40

It is noticeable that monopodium from Egypt were found in Hellenic poleis or metropoleis, which conforms to their luxurious and elite use. One example comes from the Fayyum,41 a nome that is well known for its Hellenized population in Roman times. The Bellerophon example comes from Alexandria’s eastern necropolis.42 It perhaps symbolizes victory over death and finds a functional parallel in the lion shaped table-leg from a tomb in Gabbari,43 which was most likely used for funerary ceremonies. The good shepherd monopodia come from Marsa Matruh and from Fustat, both examples being from an early Byzantine context, but Marsa Matruh was a polis by Roman times, while Fustat is close to the Babylon fort. The Abu Mina example was found in a pottery oven there, within a ninth century AD context, but it most likely belongs to an earlier date. The Cairo monopodium with unknown provenance perhaps comes from an elite Roman house, rather than a gymnasium.44

---

28 Reinach 1908, p. 489, 7; Lehmann 1924, p. 275, nos. 35-38; Hommel 1954, p. 68, no. 3, n. 10.
29 Moss 1988, partic. p. 873 ff: index of motifs; Feuser 2013, cat. 6, pl. 3.1.
30 Laurenzi 1932, p. 151 ff, fig. 37; Feuser 2013, cat. 19. I am very grateful to the Ifao anonymous referee who guided me to this important and decisive evidence. A marble table-leg in Berlin perhaps represents a boxer too: Feuser 2013, cat. 7, pl. 3.1.
31 Monopodia are one legged tables, well documented in the Hellenistic Greek east, and began to be popular in Rome within the second century BC, after the Antiochus wars: Moss 1988, p. 354 ff; Smith 1890, s. v. “Mensa”; p. 157; Crail 1919, p. 420 ff. It was the most expensive and luxurious type of table.
32 The boxer subject appears in an upper bust format on a tripod folding vessel stand from Ephesus: Vetters 1972, p. 19, pl. 21; Feuser 2013, p. 136, n. 768.
33 A well preserved three legged table from Egypt in Brussels Museum carved in wood, shows legs decorated with water birds above canine legs: Deonna 1938, p. 40, fig. 53; Vermeule 1981, p. 182, no. 28b, fig. 16.
34 Edgar 1903, p. 65, nos. 27592, 27593, 27594, 27602.
35 Edgar 1903, p. 65, no. 27591. A lion table-leg was found in a tomb in Gabbari: Banoub 1942, p. 109 ff.
36 Adriani 1961, no. 112, pl. 62, fig. 196-197.
37 Bonacasa 1960, p. 179 ff, pl. LV.1-2; Feuser 2013, cat. 9, p. 199, pl. 3.5.
38 Bonacasa 1960, p. 183, pl. LVII.4; Feuser 2013, cat. 133, pl. 29.4.
39 Feuser 2013, cat. 140, p. 30.1, sold in Cairo Art Market in 1928, said to come from Old Cairo, Fustat.
41 Edgar 1903, p. 65-66, no. 27602, pl. XXX.
42 Bonacasa 1960, p. 179, n. 2.
43 Banoub 1942, p. 109 ff.
44 The gymnasium and palaistra furniture does not show specific athletic decorative motifs, but rather normal supports: Gardiner 1930, pasim; Miller 2004, pasim; within Roman mosaics, see Newby 2005, fig. 3.3, 3.4.
The material, black basalt should increase the probability of local carving of the object; where basalt was very common in Greek style sculptures within many subjects. Basalt on the other hand, was rarely used for columns in Ptolemaic and Roman Egypt, where some examples from Alexandria are marked “smaller and rarer”. This rarity is noticeable as well for monopodia and table-legs, so much so that, beside the Cairo monopodium, I was able to trace only one other example—a basin support in Naples.

Type

The typological analysis of the boxer figure on the Cairo monopodium, is problematic: it is apparently different from the frontally standing figures with hands dressed in caesti and extending gently beside the body, best illustrated in the Sorrento Boxer. The figure is closer to statues of boxers with twisted bodies and strong action most likely in defense-parrying attack poses, but no typical parallel is attestable. The Dresden boxer, where the legs are widely open and both arms directed to the left, shows a different body construction. The so-called Pollux in the Louvre, with a movement to the right, upraised left arm and lowered right arm, shows a mirror figure of the body and more violent action.
It seems of considerable importance to reconstruct the original appearance of the statue: the body *ponderation* was depending on the right leg with relaxing left leg, most likely touching the ground with its toes. The right arm was bent from the elbow and extending inwards, while the left arm was upraised as recognized by the stretching of the left breast. The body construction and the movement conform to the subject of a boxer, since it was most likely presenting a defense-parrying attack pose. The head was turning left, perhaps slightly upwards after the neck breakage. The strong action is emphasized by the torsion of the chest and the upraised missing left arm with presumed *caestus*.

Most likely, the left arm was carved separately, not only according to the well known Alexandrian tradition, but also because of its particular pose and movement. It is noticeable that the three holes were not intended to receive just the arm, but another portion of the armpit and the extending dorsal muscles, which are lacking on the left side. The two upper holes are distanced from the lower one (fig. 3), and if the upraised arm pose is accepted on that side, the third hole would be far from the shoulder attaching point. This technical remark may suggest that the left side was deeply muscled in execution with a grooved armpit.

The characteristic pose of the left arm could be traced up to fifth century BC, where it appears on the Parthenon frieze with close body *ponderation* but raised bent right arm.51 A small bronze statuette in Berlin comes from Sparta, supposedly representing Diadoumenos, and it shows a similar arm pose.52 The full round metal fillet on his head, casts doubts about such a subject, but the absence of boxing gloves is remarkable as well. The statuette is dated to 460 BC, which may support the fifth century BC context of such a pose. An outstretched arm is recorded for a statue from the fifth century of the victorious boxer Akousilaos: it is supposed to have been holding a long supple bundle of boxing thongs.53 There is also a small Greek bronze from fourth century BC in the Acropolis Museum,54 with a less vibrant body but still however showing similar *ponderation*, upraised left arm and bent right arm extending inwards.55 It is important to remark that these sculptures do not show the strong torsion and vibrating surface of the Cairo statue.

Closer to the third century AD, stands a very problematic sculpture: the ex-Lansdowne small boxer (fig. 6).56 The torso is dated to the late Hadrianic-early Antonine periods and shows similar body *ponderation* and chest torsion. This torso is associated repeatedly with another torso in Kassel. Both were restored as boxers in the Bartolomeo Cavaceppi studio in Rome ca. 1775, and were connected to the Diadoumenos.57 The two sculptures are dismantled now.
and many differences between them have already been noticed; the Polykleitan inspiration has been suspected or reduced. The Cairo sculpture is closer in terms of balance and movement to the ex-Lansdowne statue, where both show a chest which stretches more diagonally, with apparent tilting body and belly lines to the right.

The two statues do not show the same head direction, and the ex-Lansdowne statue shows a more compact body. The two sculptures cannot be copies or even reproductions after the same type, but such confrontation puts the Cairo sculpture within a trend of young athletic figures in Roman times, perhaps still connectable to the repertoire of the Diadoumenos. Moreover it still arouses the reasonability of an unknown type, or at least a freer later copy, still perhaps inspired by sculptures like the ex-Lansdowne statue and the Diadoumenos (fig. 6). This later copy perhaps could be contextualized with a decorative boxer figure on a capital from the Alexander Severus Baths, with a similar vibrant and dynamic body and an apparent twist to the right side. These athletic sculptures may reflect the freer copies of provincial workshops in response to Roman elite demands for such decorative themes.

Date

The style of execution of the caestus is a very important chronological criterion: the caestus worn just below the shoulder began to appear in the middle Antonine period. This long caestus shows two fashions: the fleecy pad worn on the arm with fixing strap, as it appears on the Cairo statue. The other fashion shows the upper twisted edge with straps modeled in X-shaped wraps. Palaistra scenes began to appear on sarcophagi after the middle Antonine period.

58 P. Gercke had noticed that the construction of the contrapposto is less emphasized in the Cassel statue and its appearance is more erect than the twisted body in the ex-Lansdowne statue. The axis of the statue does not follow the Polykleitan conceptions. He refers to a note of D. Kreikenbom that the exact body axis as judged from the pubic hair line, is placed inorganically between the two balanced hips. P. Gercke argued as well that the Cassel statue is closer to athletic forms than the ex-Lansdowne statue, because of its slighter breasts, their positions and the elongated body lines which emphasize the youthful age of the subject (Gercke, Zimmermann-ElSeify 2007, p. 70-71).

59 D. Furtwängler remarked on the typological correspondence to the statue in Cassel and connected both to the Diadoumenos of Polykleitos (Furtwängler 1895, p. 245, n. 3). A. Mahler (1902, p. 74, no. 16) classified the statue as a reproduction of the Diadoumenos as well. P. Zanker linked the two statues in Cassel and ex-Lansdowne to the Farnese Diadoumenos, and marked the Diadoumenos taste as Geschmack, regarding the Polykleitan inscriptions (Zanker 1974, p. 14, pl. 8; Bol 1990, p. 157, fig. 17); supported the Polykleitan type (Kreikenbom 1990a, p. 557, cat. 71; 1990b, p. 197, V35; pl. 304-305) thought about variation of the Diadoumenos.

60 M. Bieber remarked on the young age of the subject of the Cassel and ex-Lansdowne statues after the soft treatment of the surface and the lack of Diadoumenos strong muscled execution. She noticed as well the absence of any veins finishing and the smooth transition between body parts (Bieber 1914, p. 20 ff; Bieber 1915, p. 11 ff). P. Gercke and N. Zimmermann-ElSeify (2007, p. 71), raised again the M. Bieber suspicions regarding whether the Cassel statue was an umbildung adaptation of the Diadoumenos on a smaller scale, or, perhaps depended on another Polykleitan type, but did not come up with a decisive answer.

61 Zanker 1974, p. 11 ff; Newby 2005, p. 82, p. 132, fig. 4.19-20, p. 144.

62 Mercklin 1962, p. 157, no. 384, fig. 737.


64 A boxer statue from Aphrodisias shows this fashion: it dates to 225-250 AD. See Newby 2005, p. 257, fig. 8.13.
age and continued into the middle third century, or Tetrarch age. The fleecy woolen pad appears on two sarcophagi in the Louvre from the middle Antonine period, with a similar rich style of execution. A sarcophagus in Villa Torlonia with a boxing scene shows the twisted upper edge of the caestus, from the middle Severian period. The same fashion appears on the mosaics from the palaistra in the baths of Caracalla.

Another sarcophagus in the Vatican Museums shows the twisted edge and rich execution of the fleecy pad, dating between 200-225 AD. A twisted edge with crossed straps pattern appearing on another sarcophagus dates between 225-250 AD, and it is also present on the Candidatus statue, the boxer from Aphrodisias, dating to the middle third century AD. The boxer figure from the Alexander Severus Baths in Rome shows the earlier fashion of the caesti and similarly treated fleeces on the glove’s pad. These data show clearly the interlacing chronological limits between the different fashions of caesti modeling from the Antonine period onwards.

The Kos Museum monopodium with a similar figure of a boxer is another interesting chronological criterion: it dates to the third century AD, which may secure a date in the third century AD for the Cairo piece. The caesti on the Kos sculpture shows a less stylized execution and rough rolls of the gloves (fig. 5). The fresher treatment of the glove of the Cairo boxer may suggest an earlier date in the first half of that century, especially when compared to the Alexander Severus Baths boxer figure.

---

69 Amedick 1991, cat. 200, pl. 84.4.  
70 Dunbabin 1999, p. 69 f, fig. 71; Newby 2005, p. 67 ff.  
72 Amedick 1991, cat. 275, pl. 84.1, pl. 85.1-6.  
73 Newby 2005, p. 257, fig. 4.15.  
74 Mercklin 1962, p. 157, no. 384, fig. 737.  
75 Feuser 2013, cat. 19, p. 135-136.
Bibliography

Adriani 1961
A. Adriani, Repertorio dell’Arte dell’Egitto Greco-Romano, serie A, volume II, Palermo.

Amedick 1991

Ashour 2007

Ashour 2012

Assad, Ruprechtsberger 1987

Bailey 2003

Banoub 1942

Bieber 1914

Bieber 1915
M. Bieber, Die Antike skulpturen und bronzen des Königlichen Museum Fridericianum in Cassel, Marburg.

Bol 1990

Bonacasa 1960
N. Bonacasa, “Segnalazioni Alessandrine II. Sculture minori del Museo Greco Romano di Alessandria”, ArchClass XII, p. 170-188.

Bordenache 1969
G. Bordenache, “Colonne di un portico tomitano”, in M. Bibauw (ed.), Hommages à Marcel Renard 3, Collection Latomus 103, p. 79-86.

Breccia 1934
E. Breccia, Terrecotte figurate, Monuments de L’Égypte greco-romaine II, 2, Bergamo.

Clarac 1851
M. de Clarac, Musée de sculpture antique et moderne V-VI, Paris.

Collart, Vicari 1969
P. Collart, J. Vicari, Le sanctuaire de Baalshamin a Palmyre 1,2. Topographie et architecture, Bibliotheca Helvetica Romana 10, Roma.

Conze 1922

Craillot 1919

Daszewski 1985
W. Daszewski, Corpus of Mosaics from Egypt 1. Hellenistic and Early Roman Period, Aegyptiaca Treverensia 3, Mainz.

Deonna 1938

de Ridder 1896

Drew-Bear 1991

Dunbabin 1999

Edgar 1903
ENGMANN 1998

FEUSER 2013
S. Feuser, Monopodia — Figürliche Tischfüße aus Kleinasien. Ein Beitrag zum Ausstattungsluxus der römischen Kaiserzeit, Byzas 17, Istanbul.

FURTWÄNGLER 1895
A. Fürtwangler, Masterpieces of Greek Sculpture, London.

GARDNER 1930

GERCKE, ZIMMERMANN-ELSEIFY 2007
P. Gercke, N. Zimmermann-ElSeify, Antike Steinskulpturen und neuzeitliche nachbildungen, Mainz.

GOETTE 1986

GOETTE 1989
R. Goette, Studien zur römischen togadarstellungen, Mainz.

GUERRINI 1961

HETTNER 1893
F. Hettner, Der römischen Steindenkmäler des Provinzial-museums zu Trier, Trier.

HOMMEL 1954
P. Hommel, Studien zu den römischen Figurengiebeln der Kaiserzeit, Deutsches Archäologisches Institut, Berlin.

HOWARD 1993

HUSSKINSON 1996

JENKINS 2006

KEITH 1975

KISS 1984
Z. Kiss, Études sur le portrait impérial romain en Égypte, Varsovie.

KOZLOFF 1988
A. Kozloff, The Gods Delight, the Human Figure in Classical Bronze, the Cleveland Museum of Art, Cleveland.

KOHNE, EWIGLEBE 2000

KREIKENBOM 1990a

KREIKENBOM 1990b

KYZRIELEIS 1975
H. Kyrieleis, Bildnisse der Ptolemäer, Berlin.

LACROIX, DARESSY 1922
A. Lacroix, G. Daressy, Dolomieu en Égypte, 30 Juin 1798-10 Mars 1799, Mémoires de l’Institut d’Égypte 17.

LA REGINA 2004

LAURENZI 1932
L. Laurenzi, Monumenti di scultura del museo archeologico di Rodi III, e dell’Antiquarium di Coo, Scultura di Coo, Bergame.

LEHMANN 1924
Majler 1902
A. Majler, Polyklet und seine Schule: ein Beitrag zur Geschichte der griechischen Plastik, Athen-Leipzig.

McKenzie 2007

Merklin 1962
E. Merklin, Antike Figuralkapitelle, Berlin.

Miller 2004
S.G. Miller, Ancient Greek Athletics, New Haven, London.

Moormann 2000
E. Moormann, Ancient Sculptures in the Allard Pierson Museum, Amsterdam.

Moreno 1995
P. Moreno, Lisippo L’Arte e la Fortuna, Monza.

Moss 1988

Neugebauer 1951

Newby 2005

Parlasca 2003

Pensabene 1993

Peremans, Vant Dack 1968
W. Peremans, E. Vant Dack, Prosopographia Ptolemaica VI. La cour, les relations internationales et les possessions extérieures, la vie culturelle. Studia Hellenistica 17, Louvain.

Perpilou-Thomas 1995

Picard 1935

Poliakoff 1986

Poliakoff 1987

Reeder 1988
E.D. Reeder, Hellenistic Art in Walters Art Gallery, Baltimore.

Reggiani, Ragni 2006

Reinach 1908
S. Reinach, Répertoire de la statuaire grecque et romaine II, 1, Paris.

Reinach 1909

Reinach 1920

Remijsen 2009

Richter 1966

Ridgway 1995

Scanlon 1983
Scanlon 1986

Scanlon 2002
T.F. Scanlon, Eros and Greek Athletics, New York.

Schmidt 2003
S. Schmidt, Grabreliefs in Griechische-römische muse-um von Alexandria, Abhandlungen des Deutschen Archäologische Institut 17, Cairo.

Smith 1890

Smith 1991

Squarciapino 1974
F. Squarciapino, Sculture del Foro Severiano di Leptis Magna, Monografie di Archeologia Libica 10, Roma.

Stillwell 1941

Te Riele 1964

Thomas 1981
R. Thomas, Athletenstatuetten der Spätarchaik und des Strengen Stils, Archeologia 18, Rome.

Thomas 1992
R. Thomas, Griechische Bronzestatuetten, Wissen-schaftliche Buchgesellschaft, Darmstadt.

Thompson 1955

Tod 1951

Vermeule 1981

Vermeule, Newman 1990

Vetters 1972

Von Moock 1999

Walters 1903
H.B Walters, Catalogue of the Terracottas in the Department of Greek and Roman Antiquities, British Museum, London.

White 1985

Whitehorne 1982

Zanker 1974
P. Zanker, Klassizistische statuen: Studien zur veränderung des kunstgeschmacks in der römischer kaiserzeit, Mainz am Rhein.

Zanker 2005

Literary sources
Pausanias
FIG. 1. Cairo, Egyptian Museum, Basement Register N. 967.
Courtesy of the Cairo Egyptian Museum.
FIG. 2. Cairo, Egyptian Museum, Basement Register N. 967.
Courtesy of the Cairo Egyptian Museum.
FIG. 3. Cairo, Egyptian Museum, Basement Register N. 967. Courtesy of the Cairo Egyptian Museum.
A TABLE-LEG DECORATED WITH A STATUE OF A BOXER IN CAIRO

FIG. 4. Cairo, Egyptian Museum, Basement Register N. 967. Courtesy of the Cairo Egyptian Museum.
**FIG. 5.** Kos Archaeological Museum, inv. 106, after Feuser 2013, cat. 19, pl. 6.2.

**FIG. 6.** The Ex-Lansdowne small boxer statue, after Bol 1990, fig. 17.