

H3b

Royal names – Royal titular

HPAH4016/5066/6066 Hieroglyphs 1

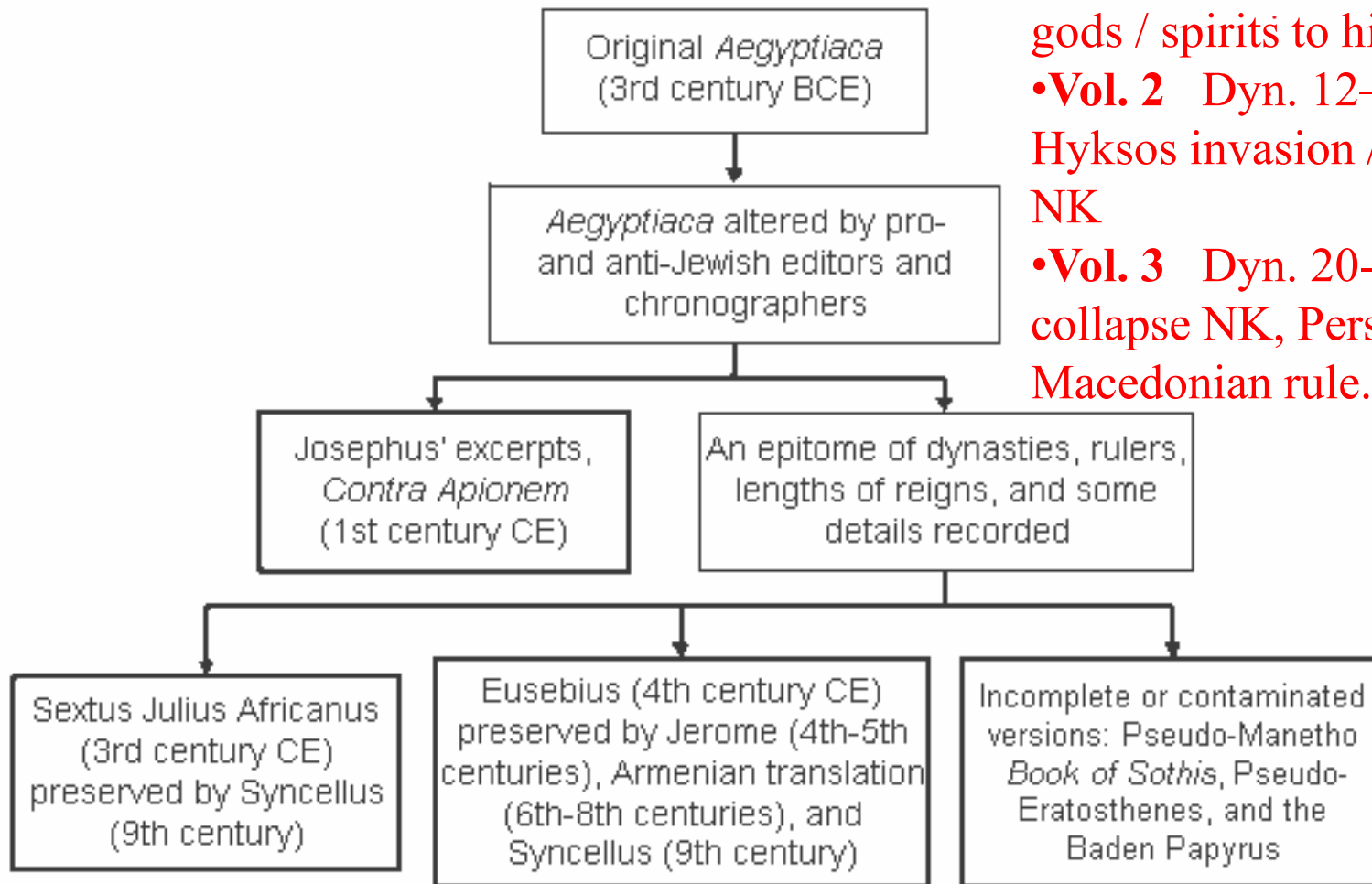
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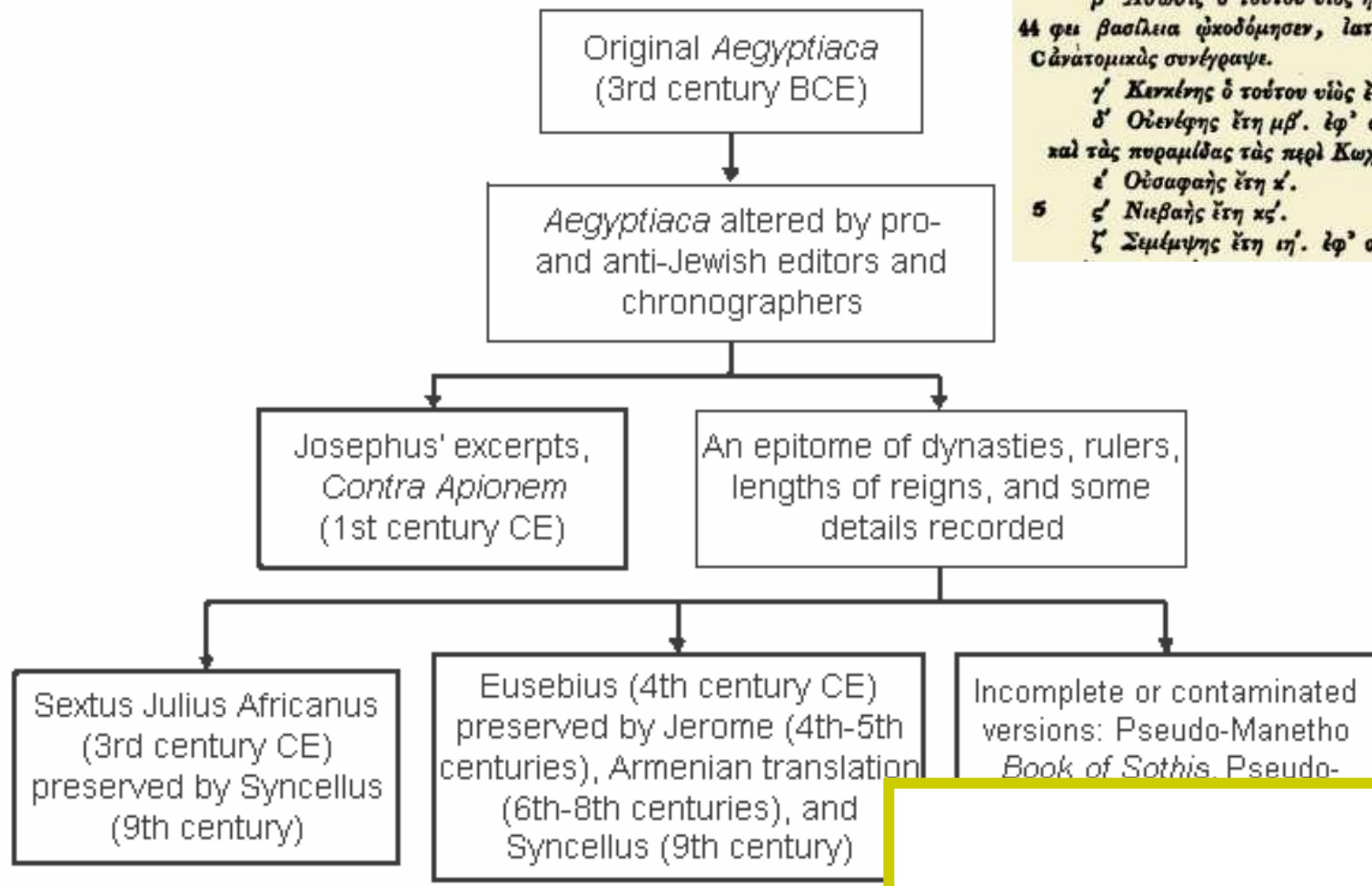
Manethos Aegyptiaca

Contents of Aegyptiaca

- Vol. 1** Dyn. 1-11 : Reign of gods / spirits to historical kings
- Vol. 2** Dyn. 12–19 : From MK, Hyksos invasion / expulsion, to NK
- Vol. 3** Dyn. 20-31 : From collapse NK, Persian invasions, to Macedonian rule.



Manethos Aegyptiaca



Μετὰ νέκυας καὶ τοὺς ἡμιθλόους πρώτην δυναστείαν κατα-
Βριθμοῦσι βασιλέων δακτώ. ὧν γέγονε Μήνης, ὃς διασήμῳς αὐ-
τῶν ἡγήσατο. ἀφ' οὗ τοὺς ἐξ ἐκάστου γένους βασιλεύσαντας
ἀναγραφασμένων ἢ διαδοχῇ τοῦτον ἔχει τὸν τρόπον.

α' Μήνης Θινίτης καὶ οἱ τοῦτον ἀπόγονοι ιζ' (ἐν ἄλλῳ δὲ
ζ'), δὲ Ἡρόδοτος Μῆνα ὠνόμασεν, ἐβασίλευσεν ἔτι σιν ξ'. οὗτος
ἐπιφύριον στρατείαν ἐποίησατο καὶ ἐνδοξος ἐκρίθη. ὑπὸ [ἵππου]
δὲ ἵπποποτάμῳ ἡρπάσθη.

β' Ἀθωδις ὁ τοῦτον υἱὸς ἤρξεν ἔτι σιν κζ'. καὶ τὰ ἐν Μίμ-
44 φει βασιλῆα ὑποδόμησεν, λατρικὴν τε ἐξήσκησε καὶ βίβλους
Κἀνάτομικὰς συνέγραψε.

γ' Κανκίης ὁ τοῦτον υἱὸς ἔτι λθ'.

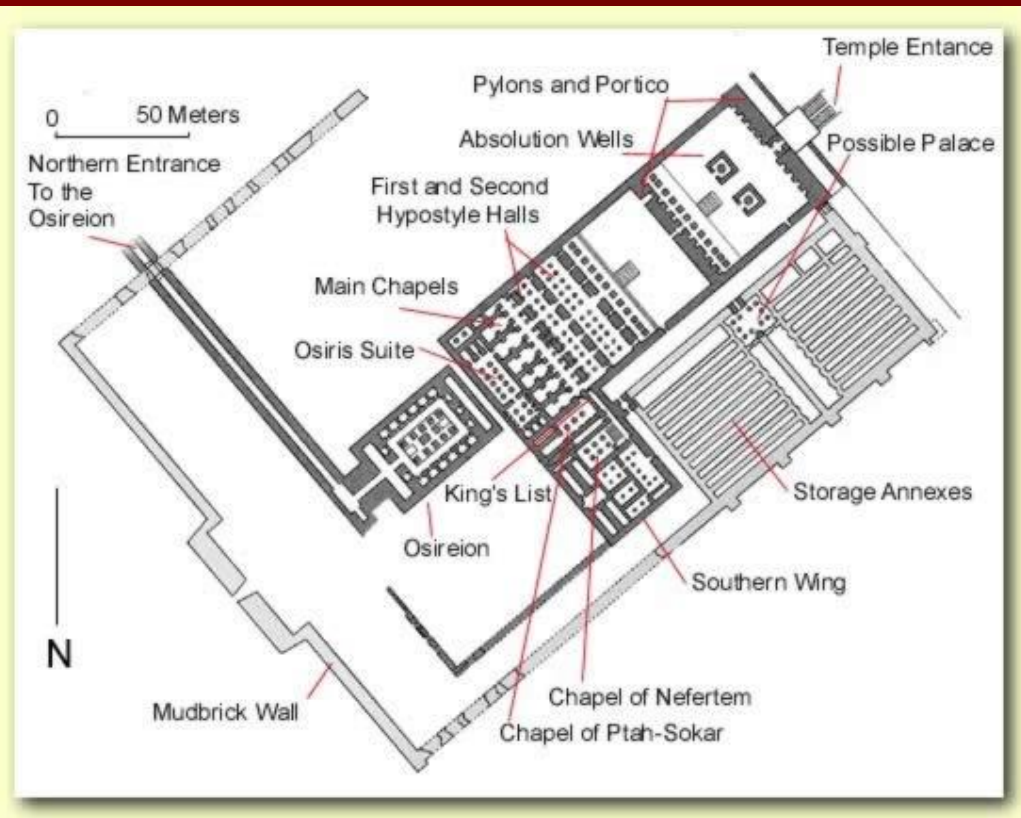
δ' Οἰενέφης ἔτι μβ'. ἐφ' οὗ λιμὸς κατέσχε τὴν χώραν, ὃς
καὶ τὰς πυραμίδας τὰς περὶ Κωχώμην ἤγειρε.

ε' Οὔσαφης ἔτι ς'.

5 ς' Νισβας ἔτι κς'.

ζ' Σιμέμφης ἔτι ιη'. ἐφ' οὗ πολλὰ παράσημα ἐγένετο καὶ

Abydos- Temple Sethos I





BM EA117 – King List (British Museum)

Excavated/Findspot:
Temple of Ramses II
(Abydos)
Africa: Egypt: Sohag
(Governorate): Abydos



- | | | | |
|-----|--|-----|--|
| T1 | | T2 | |
| T3 | | T4 | |
| T5 | | T6 | |
| T7 | | T8 | |
| T9 | | T10 | |
| T11 | | T12 | |
| T13 | | T14 | |
| T15 | | E1 | |
| E2 | | E3 | |
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| E6 | | E7 | |
| E8 | | E9 | |
| E10 | | E11 | |
| E12 | | E13 | |

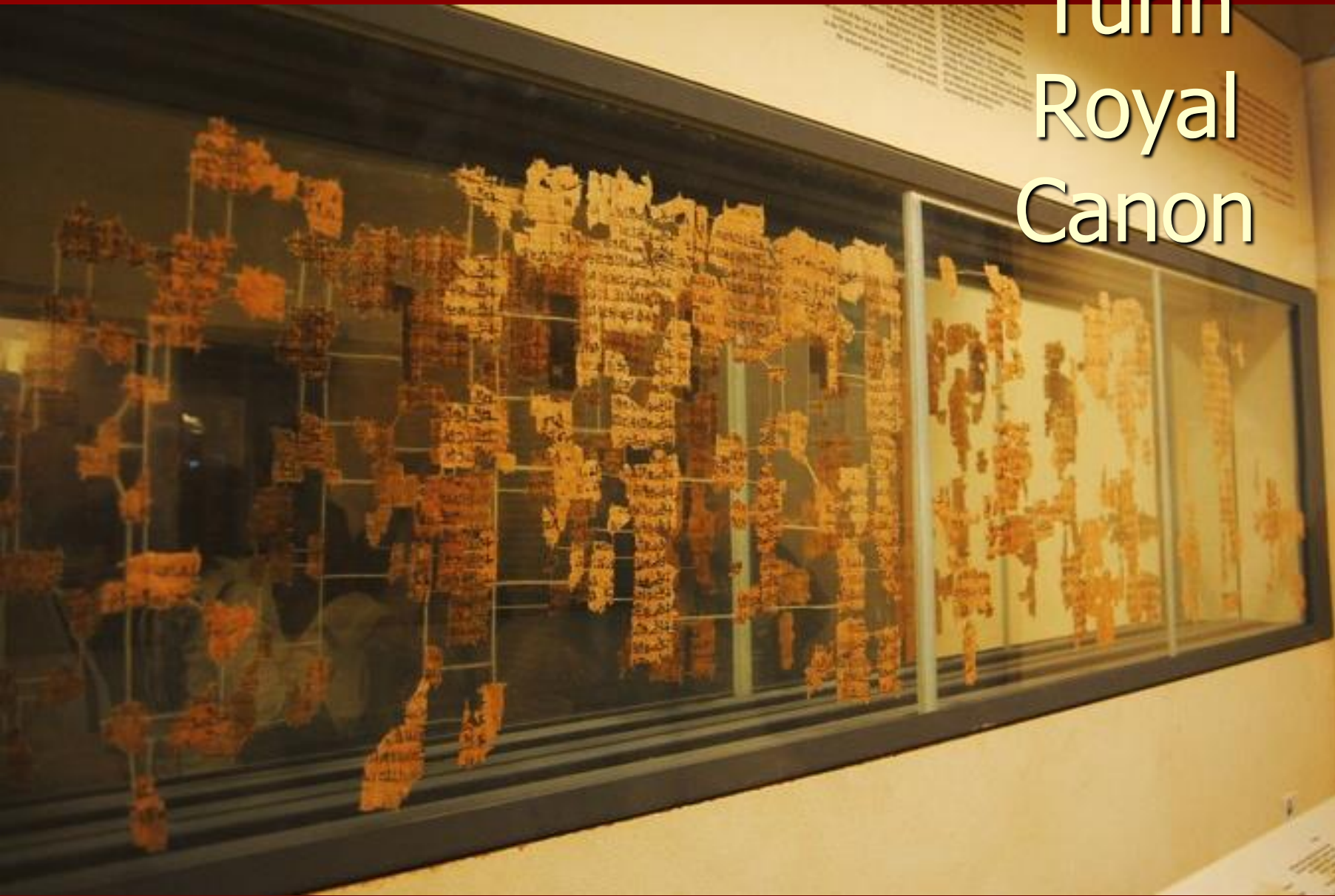


Palermo Stone

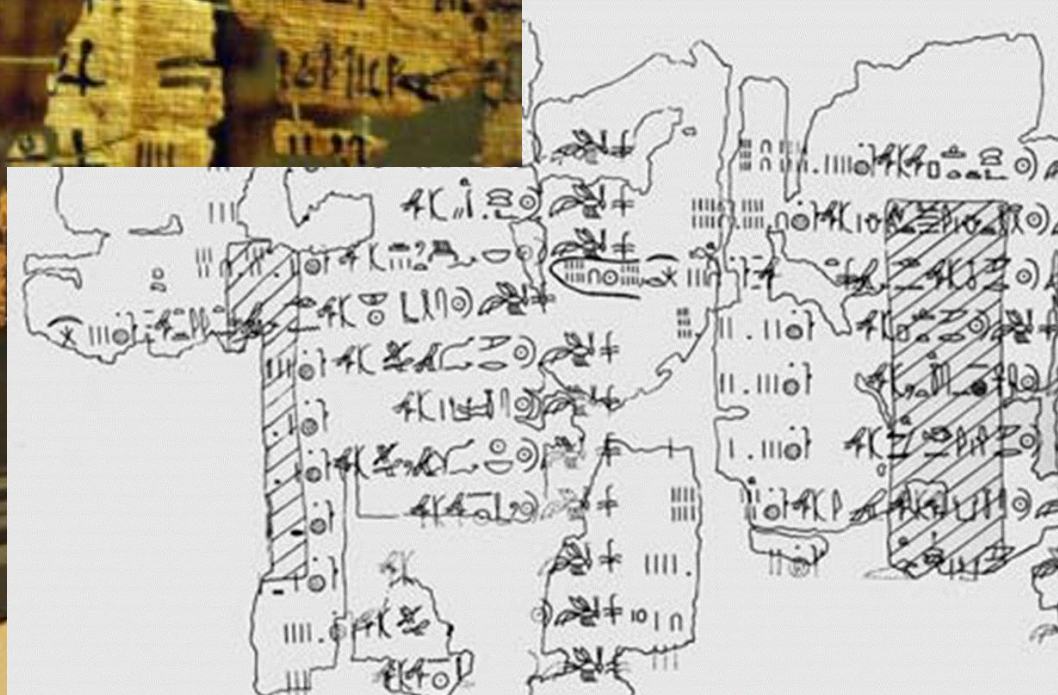
(with further fragments in
Cairo and London, Petrie
Museum)



Turin Royal Canon



Turin Royal Canon



The Royal Titulary

- *nḥb.t* 
- From later half of 5th Dynasty: royal titulary consisted of 5 titles or, "*great names*" (*rn wr*).
- Each of these titles = specific point/ aspect of Egyptian royalty

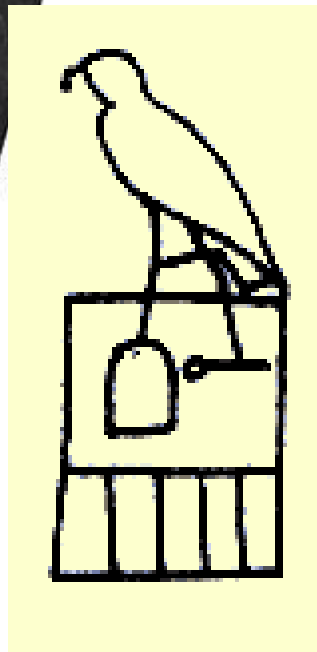
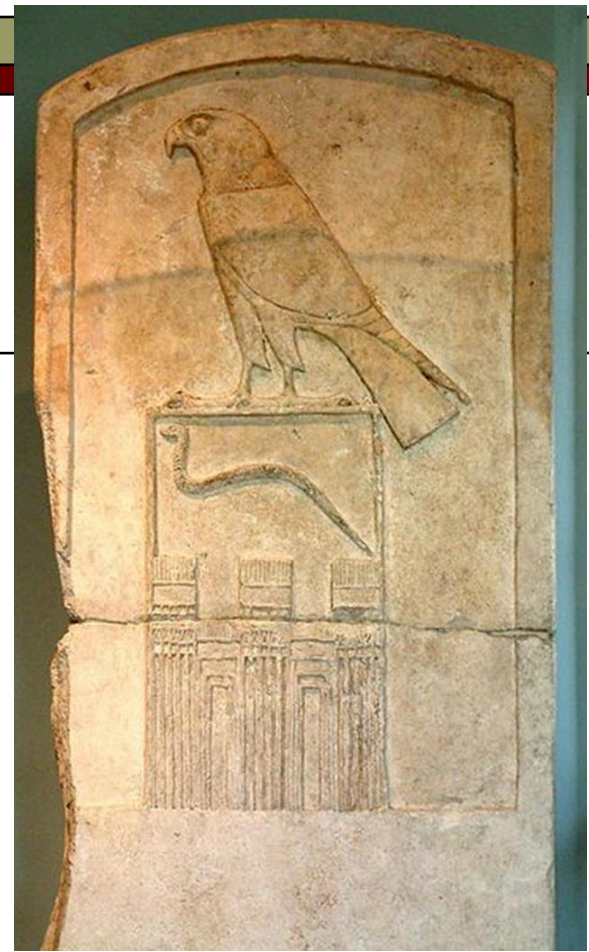


Amenemhat III of
Dynasty 12 (Gauthier, LdR I, 319–36)

1. Horus name

- oldest known part of royal titulary, sometimes also called the banner-name or the Ka-name.
- Represents king as earthly embodiment of god Horus (= divine prototype and patron of Egyptian kings)
- ordinarily written within a rectangular frame (lower part in design of recessed panelling – called palace facade, to be found in facades of early tombs and false doors of private tombs) → called *serekh*
- On top of serekh: a perched falcon of Horus, hence appellation "Horus-name".
- New Kingdom examples (more elaborate): Horus is wearing the double crown and is accompanied by the sun and an uraeus or no serekh

Royal titulary - Serekh



Horemheb

1. Horus name

- ❑ not the birth name of the king → given to him when ascended the throne
- ❑ already used by the **Predynastic** kings
- ❑ Early-Dynastic Period early Old Kingdom: king's official name
 - Birth name does not appear in official documents
 - complicated identification of early kings in king lists (here only birth name mentioned)
- ❑ continue to be used throughout Ancient Egyptian history, but lesser important than prenomen and nomen (from end Old Kingdom)

Nebty name of Amenemhat I (UCL 14785)

cobra-
goddess Uto
of the Lower
Egypt



vulture-goddess
Nekhbet of the
Upper Egypt

2. The Nebti-name

- king in special relationship to two goddesses deified as personification of Upper- and Lower-Egypt (*šmꜥw* und *t3-mḥw*)
 - vulture-goddess Nekhbet of the Upper Egyptian cities of Elkab and Hierakonpolis *Nḥb.jt*
 - cobra-goddess Uto of the Lower Egyptian city Buto *W3d.t*
- Nebti-name denotes king as "*the one of Nekhbet (Upper-Egypt) and Uto (Lower-Egypt)*", i.e. as the "*one belonging to Upper- and Lower-Egypt*".
- expresses the notion of a **dual kingship**
- Den = first king known to have assumed the Nebti-name
 - Maybe indicates governmental reforms during his reign
- Greek interpretation: "Lord of Crowns" = secondary
 - Maybe result of temple scenes showing two goddesses crowning the king

The "golden Horus name" ḥr-nbw



**Gold-Horus
name of
Snofru, 4th
dyn.**



3. The "golden Horus name"

- Meaning disputed
- represents the falcon god Horus perched on a symbol that usually represents "gold"
- If the "golden Horus name" symbolised Horus' victory over his enemy Seth, one might expect that the names following this group should be forceful in nature, but most of the time, those names are far from being confrontational

Prenomen (throne name) and Nomen (birth name, personal name)

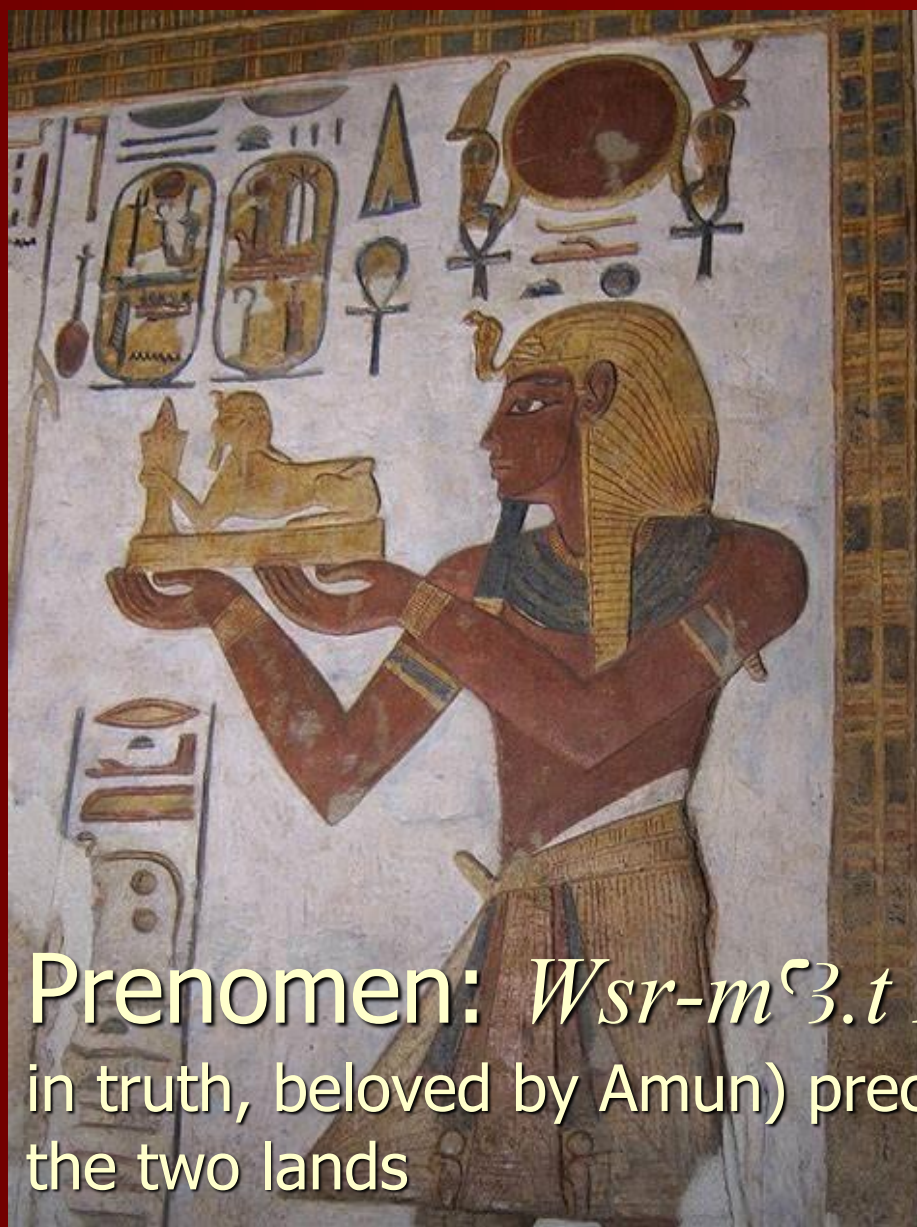


Prenomen and Nomen of Ramses III (19th dyn., Medinet Habu)

P: *Wsr-m^c3.t R^c mrj Jmn* (= Re is powerful in truth, beloved by Amun)

N: *Rḥmss ḥkꜣ Jwnw* (= Born by Ra, ruler of Iunu – Heliopolis)





Prenomen: *Wsr-m^c3.t R^c mrj Jmn* (= Re is powerful in truth, beloved by Amun) preceded by epithet *nb t3.wj* Lord of the two lands



Nomen: *R^cmss ḥk3 Jwnw* (= Born by Ra, ruler of Iunu – Heliopolis) – preceded by *nb ḥ^c.w* Lord of appearances

4. The prenomen

- ❑ Follows title "*King of Upper- and Lower-Egypt*"
- ❑ oldest known example: reign of 1st Dynasty king Den
- ❑ Then often combined with the Nebti-name
- ❑ Took until end of 3rd Dynasty before really came into use
- ❑ would, eventually, replace the Horus-name as most important official royal name
- ❑ Written in cartouche

Thutmose III



4. The prenomen and Re

- contained mostly name of the god Re
- typical examples:
 - *"pleasing to the heart of Re"* (Amenemhat I)
 - *"lord of the cosmic order is Re"* (Amenhotep III).
- One of the first cases of Re as an element in a king's name is with Khephren of the 4th Dynasty (Kha-ef-Re).
- Every prenomen without Re dates before the 11th Dynasty. The systematic presence of the name of Re in the prenomen indicates that the prenomen was given to the king when he ascended the throne and that it put the king in a narrow relationship with the universal solar god Re.

5. Nomen

- ❑ introduced by the epithet "*son of Re*"
- ❑ added to the royal titulary in the beginning of the 4th Dynasty.
- ❑ Written in catouche
- ❑ king's name of birth
- ❑ Seems almost equivalent of our family name:
 - 11th Dynasty: Antef and Mentuhotep
 - 12th Dynasty: Amenemhat and Sesostris
 - 13th Dynasty: Sebekhotep
 - 18th Dynasty: Amenhotep or Thutmosis.

5. Nomen

- Sometimes, the phrase "*the good god*" *ntr nfr* is placed before the nomen of the king
- Another title sometimes placed between "son of Re" and the actual nomen was "*lord of the apparitions/appearance*" *nb h^c.w*, sometimes also translated as "*lord of the crowns*"
- confirms the narrow link between the king and the sun: the king's apparition on the throne is compared to the rising of the sun on the Eastern horizon