From the Thinite Age dates a score of inscriptions which can be considered “royal lists”, in the sense of sequences of at least two names of kings who reigned successively (there are also sequences of three, four, five and even eight names).

Some of them are royal lists in the strict sense or “deliberate”, because the “compiler” wanted to do a royal list. The most significant examples are two seal impressions found by Dreyer in the tombs of Den and Qaa in Umm el-Qaab, which enumerate, respectively, the Horus names of the first five kings of the First Dynasty (plus the name and title of Queen Mother Meretneith) and the Horus names of the eight kings of that Dynasty. Another important example is the inscription on the left shoulder of the statuette of the priest Hotepdief (Second or Third Dynasty), which enumerates the Horus names of the first three kings of the Second Dynasty.

There is a second kind of lists which may be called “resultant” lists, because they are not a work of a sole “compiler”, but the royal names were added upon the object in which they are inscribed side by side and reign after reign, in order to indicate the successive individual owner of that object. These sequences, however, can be considered as true royal lists for two reasons: 1) because the scribes who successively carved the royal names created a unique register and wrote the sign-groups in a similar module, id est, proceeded by imitation of the true lists (they could choose to erase and replace the name of the predecessor but they did not); and 2) because most of them come from the substructure of the step pyramid of king Djeser at Saqqara, to whom they looked like true “lists of ancestors” when the stone vessels in which they are carved were included in the furniture of his tomb.

The “deliberate” lists include Horus names only (with or without serekhs) and have an eminently funerary character (the seals come from tombs and mention god Khentiamentiu, and Hotepdief was devoted to funerary royal cult); the “resultant” ones can include Horus or dual names (nesu-bit and/or nebty names) and have an originally court and ritual character.

The aim of this communication is to present a current work of inventory and cataloguing of the thinite “royal lists” (most of them in the Cairo Museum). I will discuss their typology and chronology, as well as their cultural sense starting from these questions: what is the meaning of the royal lists in the context of the early pharaonic State? Why they desappear from the epigraphic record from the III Dynasty on? What is the meaning of the break that the lists establish between the First and the Second Dynasty in an indirect but undeniable way?
Selected Bibliography


W. Helck, Untersuchungen zur Thinitenzeit (ÄA 45), Wiesbaden, 1987.


Genetic typology is a branch of Comparative Typology, which studies the similarities, and diversities of originally related languages. Genetic typology developed from the Comparative-historical linguistics that dominated during the 19th century in Europe. It started with the works of Jacob Grimm, Franz Bopp, Rasmus Rask, Alexander Vbстоков, V.M.Jirmunskiy, etc. From the Thinite Age dates a score of inscriptions which can be considered “royal lists”, in the sense of sequences of at least two names of kings who reigned successively (there are also sequences of three, four, five and even eight names). Some of them are royal lists in the strict sense or “deliberate”, because the “compiler” wanted to do a royal list. I will discuss their typology and chronology, as well as their cultural sense starting from these questions: what is the meaning of the royal lists in the context of the early pharaonic State? Why they disappear from the epigraphic record from the III Dynasty on? What is the meaning of the break that the lists establish between the First and the Second Dynasty in an indirect but undeniable way? Selected Bibliography. The varieties of language phonetic means of different territoriality conditioned by language communities ranging from small groups to nations, are studied within phonovarianthology. The problems of different styles of pronunciation are studied within phonostylistics. It analyses the spoken form of language expression and deals with those phonetic means used in some particular situations under the influence of a certain set of extralinguistic factors. It should be mentioned that problems of phonostylistics and phonovarianthology are thoroughly investigated in the book by M.A. Sokolova men-tio 2. The subject of comparative typology and its aims. 3. The.Â Cookies and Personal Information. This site uses cookies to improve performance, personalize your experience, analyze usage and assist our marketing efforts, but we don’t sell your personal data as defined in the CA Consumer Privacy Act. To opt of the use of third-party targeting cookies, check â€œDo Not Sell My Personal Informationâ€ and then click â€œOKâ€. To learn more about how we collect and process personal data visit our Privacy Policy. Do Not Sell My Personal Information.