

**UCLA**

**UCLA Encyclopedia of Egyptology**

**Title**

Cartouche

**Permalink**

<https://escholarship.org/uc/item/3q726122>

**Journal**

UCLA Encyclopedia of Egyptology, 1(1)

**Author**

Spieser, Cathie

**Publication Date**

2010-01-23

Peer reviewed

---

# UCLA ENCYCLOPEDIA *of* EGYPTOLOGY

---

CARTOUCHE

الخرطوش

*Cathie Spieser*

---

## EDITORS

WILLEKE WENDRICH

Editor-in-Chief

University of California, Los Angeles

JACCO DIELEMAN

Editor

University of California, Los Angeles

ELIZABETH FROOD

Editor

Area Editor Individual and Society

University of Oxford

JOHN BAINES

Senior Editorial Consultant

University of Oxford

---

Short Citation:

Spieser, 2010, Cartouche. *UEE*.

Full Citation:

Spieser, Cathie, 2010, Cartouche. In Elizabeth Froom, Willeke Wendrich (eds.), *UCLA Encyclopedia of Egyptology*, Los Angeles. <http://digital2.library.ucla.edu/viewItem.do?ark=21198/zz001nf61t>

---

1063 Version 1, January 2010

<http://digital2.library.ucla.edu/viewItem.do?ark=21198/zz001nf61t>

## CARTOUCHE

## الخرطوش

Cathie Spieser

Königsring, Kartusche  
Cartouche

*The cartouche is an elongated form of the Egyptian shen-hieroglyph that encloses and protects a royal name or, in specific contexts, the name of a divinity. A king's throne name and birth name were each enclosed in a cartouche, forming a kind of heraldic motif expressing the ruler's dual nature as both human and divine. The cartouche could occur as a simple decorative component. When shown independently the cartouche took on an iconic significance and replaced the king's, or more rarely, the queen's, anthropomorphic image, enabling him or her to be venerated as a divine entity. Conversely, the enclosure of a god's or goddess's name in a cartouche served to render the deity more accessible to the human sphere.*

الخرطوش هو عبارة عن علامة الـ<<شن>> الهيروغليفية ولكن مطولة وتستخدم علامة الخراطوش لتطويق وحماية إسم ملكي أو في بعض الاحيان إسم إلهي . كان يظهر كل من إسم العرش وإسم الملك عند المولد داخل خراطوش مشكلاً شعار يعبر عن ازدواجية طبيعة الحاكم كإنسان وإله. ويمكن للخراطوش أيضاً أن يظهر كعنصر زخرفي بسيط، ولكن عندما يظهر مستقلاً بذاته يقوم بحل محل الصورة الأدمية للملك أو الملكة مما يُمكن عبادة (أو تمجيد) الملك أو الملكة كإله، والعكس صحيح، فإذا كُتب إسم إله أو إلهة داخل خراطوش فهذا يجعله أكثر قرباً للمجال البشري.

**T**he cartouche derives from the Egyptian *shen*-ring, a hieroglyphic sign depicting a coil of rope tied at one end, meaning “ring, circle,” the root Sn (*shen*) expressing the idea of encircling. Symbolically, the cartouche represents the encircling of the created world by the sun disc—that is, the containment of “all that the sun encircles.” Originally, the *shen*-ring was probably an amulet formed from a length of papyrus rope looped into a circle with an additional binding. The cartouche is an elongated *shen*-ring, extended to accommodate and magically protect a royal name (Barta 1970: 5 - 16).

The practice of encircling a written name to ensure its protection is ancient. In Predynastic

times, a kind of cartouche formed by an elongated oval or square, sometimes crenellated and recalling the structure of a fortress, was employed to protect names of localities (Baines 1989: 471 - 482, fig. 3a). A similar enclosure, the so-called *serekh*, or “palace façade,” was used from the First Dynasty onward to surround the king's Horus name.

The convention of enclosing the king's name in a cartouche initially appeared on royal monuments and may possibly date back as early as the First Dynasty (Baines 1995a: 127 - 128), although there is currently little conclusive evidence to support this supposition. Recent work on early writing may well shed light on the question (e.g., Kahl

1994). The cartouche was first used to enclose the king's birth (given) name. The earliest attested example of an enclosed birth name—that of Third Dynasty pharaoh Huni, found on a block at Elephantine—is doubtful (von Beckerath 1984: 35). Well attested, however, are examples on royal monuments of Sneferu (Fourth Dynasty) and his successors. By the middle of the Fifth Dynasty, during the regency of Neferirkara, the newly instituted throne name is also enclosed within a cartouche.

The first occurrence of the use of cartouches to enclose queens' names appears in the Sixth Dynasty. At this time we find the birth names of Ankhnesmeryra I and her sister Ankhnesmeryra II, also called Ankhnespepy—both wives of Pepy I—partially contained: cartouches enclose only the components “Meryra” and “Pepy,” these being the king's throne and birth names, respectively. This convention reflects the queen's position as “king's wife,” but may further indicate, in a sense, that the king's cartouche also became a part of the name of the queen, perhaps opening the way for queens to have their own names placed in cartouches. The name of queen Ankhnesmeryra I occurs in a private burial monument; that of Ankhnesmeryra II is found in her small pyramid at Saqqara (Grajetzki 2005: 22 - 23). From the Middle Kingdom onward, cartouches enclosed the queen's entire birth name (Grajetzki 2005: 40 - 41; Troy 1986: 134, 160); the birth name remained the only queen's name to be enclosed by a cartouche. Occasionally epithets (both royal and non-royal) or god's names could also be included.

### *Function and Meaning*

The purpose of the cartouche is to protect the royal name, the name embodying, supernaturally, the ruler's identity. Moreover, as a solar element depicting “all that the sun encircles,” the cartouche establishes a parallel between the sun and the pharaoh as long as he rules (figs. 1 - 4; Grimal 1986: 57 - 60; Wilkinson 1994: 193 - 195).



Figure 1. Lunette of private stela from reign of Amenhotep III (Louvre C54 - N208) shows the throne name of Amenhotep III as a winged cartouche, replacing the traditional sun disc of Horus Behdety.

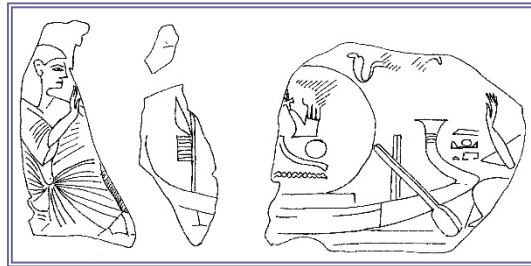


Figure 2. Throne name of Ramesses II written within a solar disc, resting in a solar bark. Stela Cairo JE 43.690.



Figure 3. Cartouches enclosing throne and birth names of Ramesses III, venerated by princes. Temple of Medinet Habu.

The king's throne and birth names enclosed in cartouches form a kind of heraldic motif expressing his dual nature: the birth name represents him on a terrestrial level as a human being, chosen by the gods, and the throne name represents him as an incarnation of divine power (Baines 1995b: 9 - 19). The two cartouches may appear as a substitute for the anthropomorphic image of the king, but they are not its equivalent. When cartouches are used iconically, they reflect the king's divine essence, in contrast to his anthropomorphic image, which is bound to his terrestrial aspect. Iconic cartouches could be worshipped by private individuals as an equivalent of the sun

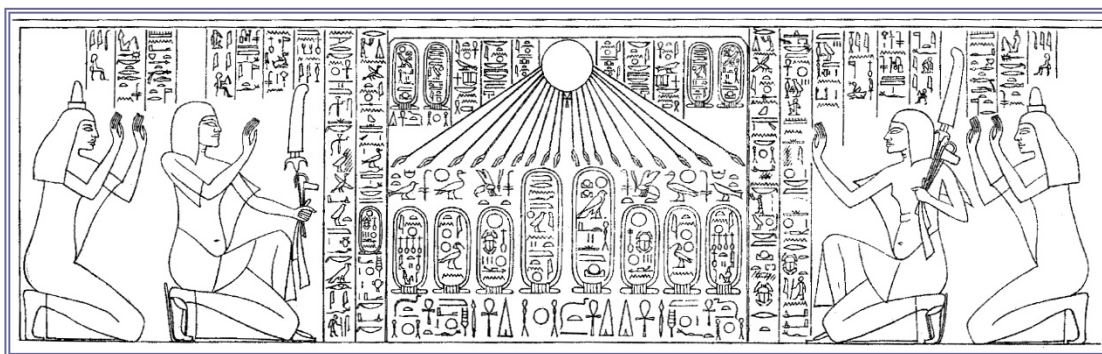


Figure 4. Cartouches adored by Aye and Tiye. Tomb of Aye, el-Amarna.



Figure 5. Cartouche of Thutmose IV. Cairo Museum. The king shown as composite emblem with falcon's head, feet, and tail, and human arms; his "cartouche" body encloses his throne name. Iconographic version of "the king slaying his enemies."



Figure 6. Cartouche of Nefertari protected by a vulture goddess. Small temple of Nefertari, Abu Simbel. This type of iconography is used for both queens and kings without distinction.

disc. They could also manifest the king in the role of various deities such as Horus, Horus Behdety, Ra, and Amun (Spieser 2000: 61 - 67; figs. 1 - 5). The throne name was traditionally the most important and the one by which most kings were known during their rule. Toward the end of the New Kingdom more complex forms of the throne name emerged (Baines 1998: 21).

In the New Kingdom, the cartouche enclosing the queen's birth name is displayed, although very rarely, as a representation of the queen's divine image. In the Ramesside Period the phenomenon is more prevalent and the queen's cartouche is sometimes shown protected by gods or goddesses (fig. 6).

### *Cartouches in Writing*

The cartouche isolates and foregrounds the name in a text while also magically ensuring the name's protection. The cartouche could be written horizontally or vertically, with hieroglyphs oriented to the left or the right, or from top to bottom.

The cartouche is generally preceded by a title referring to the enclosed name. The king's throne name is entitled either *nswt bjtj*, "He of the sedge and the bee" (reading uncertain), mostly translated "King of Upper and Lower Egypt"/"Dual King" or *nb t3wj*, "Lord of the Two Lands." His birth name is entitled either *z3 R*, "Son of Ra," or *nb h'w*, "Lord of Crowns/Apearances" (von Beckerath 1984: 38).



Most often one royal name is enclosed within a cartouche; however, from the end of the Sixth Dynasty through the Middle Kingdom sometimes two royal names are enclosed. In such cases the throne name precedes the birth name within the cartouche; sometimes the throne name is itself preceded in the cartouche by an epithet, such as *nswt bjtj* (von Beckerath 1984: 185 - 220). From the Fourth Dynasty onward, it became the practice (although it was not systematic) to include the epithet *z3 R\** within the cartouche of the king's birth name (for example, the birth names of kings Teti and Pepy I are preceded by this epithet; von Beckerath 1984: 184). From the Ninth/Tenth Dynasties onward, the throne name could be preceded within the cartouche by the epithet *nswt bjtj*, but there is no discernable regularity or pattern in this practice. The regular inclusion of *z3 R\** within the cartouche is characteristic of the names of Eleventh Dynasty Theban kings. This practice survives only into the Hyksos Period and the Seventeenth Dynasty. The meaning of this feature is not clear; it may have been an attempt to endow royal names with greater sanctity, or, in the Eleventh Dynasty, it may have been an assertion of local identity.

From the New Kingdom onward, excluding some rare exceptions, non-royal epithets could occasionally be included in the cartouche, such as the title *jt-ntr*, used by the late Eighteenth Dynasty king Aye, or *hm-ntr*, used by the high priests of Amun ruling in the Twenty-first Dynasty. An example of the latter practice is that of Herihor, whose throne name was *hm-ntr tpj n Jmn*, "High Priest of Amun."

The use of cartouches was also sometimes extended to pharaohs whose names clearly evoked their non-royal origins, especially during the Second Intermediate Period. Examples include the birth names of kings Imiramesha (*jmj-r mš\**), meaning "general" or "commander of the army"; Nehesi, meaning "the Nubian" or "a troop soldier"; and Shemesu, meaning "the escort" (von Beckerath 1984: 204, 212, 214).

From the end of the New Kingdom, a cartouche enclosing the name of a deity could also substitute for an anthropomorphic

representation of the god. Cartouches enclose, for example, the names of Osiris and Horus in their numerous variants, Horakhti, Amun-Ra, and Anubis, among others. A cartouche of a divinized king, such as Amenhotep I, functioned in a similar manner. Whereas the royal cartouche reveals some idea of the divinity of the king, the use of the cartouche for gods' names displays an intent to bring the gods to a level closer to the human sphere. Gods' names enclosed in cartouches appear, on the one hand, in a context deriving from royal ideology that associates them with the solar disc; on the other hand, they are also associated with the solar destiny of the deceased individual who is assimilated to the god. Many images displaying a cartouche enclosing a god's name refer to Spell 16 of the *Book of the Dead* (the spell is more accurately a vignette of the rising sun, illustrating Spell 15), especially in the iconography of post-New Kingdom Theban coffins (Spieser 2002: 85 - 95).

### *Cartouches in Iconography*

The cartouche takes on iconic significance when it appears in place of the anthropomorphic image of the king (or, much more rarely, the queen). It should be understood that in such cases the cartouche is not intended as a substitute for the ruler's image but rather as a presentation of the ruler as a divine entity. Figure 5, for example, shows Thutmose IV's cartouche as a falcon with human arms—an iconic representation of "Horus slaying his enemies." Similarly, artistic strategies serve to indicate when the replacement of the ruler's image is intended (Spieser 2000: 32 - 35; Vernus 1987: 60 - 65). A cartouche of Thutmose III, worshipped by the viceroy of Kush called Nehy (fig. 7), is displayed on the same scale as Nehy himself. That the cartouche is ornamented further increases its sacredness. Additionally, gods or goddesses can be depicted protecting the cartouche (figs. 6, 8; Spieser 2000: 71 - 80, figs. 146 - 195).

Cartouches can be assimilated with a god and venerated as such. The autonomous cartouche



Figure 7. Lintel of the viceroy Nehy (reign of Thutmose III). Temple of Aniba (Nubia). Nehy is venerating the adorned cartouche of the throne name of Thutmose III.



Figure 8. Cartouches of Ramesses II protected by Horus Behdety. Ramesseum. Such depictions are common in the New Kingdom.

(i.e., the cartouche shown independently) presents the king or queen as the manifestation of various gods or goddesses, sometimes in combination with rebuses, cryptograms, and wordplay (Radwan 1975: 204 - 213; Spieser 2000: 61 - 66, figs. 204 - 218, 220, 223, 229, 297). The cartouche becomes a component of the Horus falcon in representations identifying the king with “Horus slaying his enemies” (see fig. 5). The cartouche could also depict the king as Horus Behdety, replacing the solar disc between the god’s wings (see fig. 1). The king’s name written within a solar disc or *ouroboros* (“the snake that bites its tail”) rather than a cartouche assimilates the king with the god Ra (see fig. 2). The king’s name written in the solar bark likely associates the king with Amun-Ra; indeed the birth name of Amenhotep III can be written with the solar-bark sign, connoting Amun (Keel 1995: 243, fig. 571).

Ramesside royal sarcophagi in the form of a cartouche encircling the body of the king

constitute a cosmogonic representation: they show the deceased king as Osiris enveloped by the bounded universe (“all that the sun encircles”) (see examples in PM I, 2: 495 - 498). In such cases, the cartouche has an iconographic value but does not replace the image of the king. In the same way, the sarcophagus chambers from some earlier royal tombs—for example, the tombs of Thutmose I (KV38), Thutmose II (KV 42?), and Thutmose III (KV 34)—may take the form of a cartouche (PM I, 2: 548 - 559). The cartouche could also be used in the design of objects or furniture; for example, a wooden box in the form of a cartouche was found in Tutankhamen’s tomb (Reeves 1990: 190). Cartouches, whether empty or enclosing a name, could serve as protective amulets, seals, and ring-seals, as displayed in the numerous examples found at el-Amarna (see Andrews 1990: 165; 1994: 77; Frankfort and Pendlebury 1933: pl. XLIX; Wilkinson 1994: 194 - 195).

### *Ornamental Features*

Ornaments served to protect the cartouche and to further emphasize the king’s or queen’s divinity. Some ornaments were placed atop the cartouche (see fig. 7)—we find cartouches surmounted by double-plumed solar discs, solar discs with or without a pair of uraei, and lunar discs, which in turn could be combined with ram, bull, or cow horns—whereas pairs of uraei with the crowns of Upper and Lower Egypt are found adorning the sides. The cartouche can also occur without ornaments when it replaces the king’s or queen’s anthropomorphic image (Spieser 2000: 42 - 61).

The cartouche itself may surmount a potent associative symbol, such as the hieroglyph for “gold” (*nbw*), for “festival” (*hb*), or for “the uniting of the Two Lands” (*zm3-t3wj*), or the sign for the standard (*3st*). The *nbw*-sign alludes to the “golden” radiance of the cartouche, considered an image of the sun disc. (In the Amarna Period, this solar radiance is reserved for the god Aten to the extent that the *nbw*-sign is excluded from iconography.) More-



Figure 9. Names of Ramesses III in a frieze from the temple of Medinet Habu.

over, the “*nb*” component of the *nbw*-sign perhaps also references “lord” and “all”—that is, the king as “ruler of all (the universe)”—constituting a display of multiple meanings (Spieser 2000: 51). The *hb*-sign may refer to the Sed Festival (*hb-sd*), the royal jubilee ritually celebrated by the king. The *zm3-t3wj* can bear one or multiple royal names. The *jst*-sign is used to support many divinities and belongs to the emblems displaying the king’s (or queen’s) divine nature.

### *Veneration*

In the Middle Kingdom, cartouches in temple reliefs are shown receiving offerings from Nile gods, especially in procession scenes (Baines 1985; Spieser 2000: 73, figs. 178 - 182). New Kingdom iconography features scenes of officials venerating kings’ names. The officials express their loyalty to the king by praying to the king’s cartouche, which is itself assimilated with the rising sun; they also present funerary wishes, expressing their hope for continued existence in the afterlife (see fig. 4; Habachi 1954; Spieser 2000: 84 - 117, figs. 1 - 138). Starting in the reign of Hatshepsut, foreign chiefs are depicted prostrating before the ruler’s cartouches (Spieser 2000: 80 - 84, figs. 139 - 145). A distinctive elaboration in the Ramesside Period is the veneration of cartouches by royal children (see fig. 3).

### *Empty Cartouches*

An empty cartouche serves as a hieroglyphic determinative for the word *rn* (“name”) when

it designates either the name of a ruler or the king’s titulary, *rn wr* (“great name”) (Bonhême 1978: 347 - 387). In the Ptolemaic and Roman Periods, a great number of reliefs (at the temple of Dendara, for example) display an empty cartouche for either kings or queens, designating the kingship or queenship, respectively. The idea of kingship can also be expressed at this time by a cartouche containing only the word “pharaoh” (Quirke 1990: 42 - 43), examples of which may point to weaknesses in, or uncertainty regarding, the kingship at this point in history.

### *Omission*

Some names of the royal titulary—the Horus name, Two Ladies name, and Golden Horus names, specifically—were never enclosed within a cartouche. The selective use of the cartouche in the titulary may have been a way to emphasize the sanctity of the throne and birth names.

Conversely, it is noteworthy that in the Ramesside Period the absence of a cartouche enclosing a royal name—in particular contexts—could actually indicate the nameholder’s increased status and divinity. Kings’ birth and throne names without cartouches are displayed, for example, in monumental friezes on temple walls (fig. 9). In statuary, officials are depicted holding the king’s hieroglyphic names in their hands—the absence of cartouches now lending iconic value to the hieroglyphs (Spieser 2000: 31 - 32, figs. 222, 224, 226, 230). It therefore appears that each hieroglyphic sign of the royal name had, by this time, taken on



power and divinity individually. The signs still belonged to a cohesive grouping that constituted a royal name, but each simultaneously took on its own role as a divine entity. This is particularly visible in the drawing in Figure 10, which shows a frieze from the bark chamber in the Temple of Khons at Karnak. Here, alternating images of Ramesses IV, in maturity and as a young man, are shown offering *maat* to the god Amun, the name of the god being part of the king's throne name. Close examination reveals that the frieze is a kind of rebus. One of the alternating images shows the king wearing the *kehpresh* crown surmounted by a sun disc, *heqa* scepter in hand, offering *maat* to Amun, who sits atop the signs reading *stp n*—thus presenting the king's throne name, *ḥqꜣ-mꜣꜥt-Rꜥ stp-n-Jmn*. The other plays on the king's birth name and is rather more difficult to read. It features the young king or prince surmounted by a sun disc, *maat* feather in hand, offering *maat* to Amun, who sits atop the *mr*-sign. Under both the young Ramesses and the god Amun is a double-*s*. In this way, the king's birth name is presented: *Rꜥ-msj-sw ḥqꜣ-mꜣꜥt-mrj-Jmn*. Thus, we see that the hieroglyphs themselves played an

integral role in the artistic design of the frieze, the absence of the cartouche enhancing their iconic value.



Figure 10. Names of Ramesses IV in a frieze from the temple of Khons, Karnak.

### *Disappearance*

The cartouche remained in use until the end of Pharaonic civilization. When Pharaonic beliefs and the associated writing systems lost their relevance, the cartouche disappeared as well. The last pharaohs whose names are attested as written in cartouches are the Roman emperors Diocletian, Galerius, and Maximinus Daia of the beginning of the fourth century CE (von Beckerath 1984: 306). The kings of Meroe in Sudan continued to use the cartouche until the fifth century CE (Quirke 1990: 42 - 43).

## *Bibliographic Notes*

A basic overview treating cartouches, with illustrations, can be found in Wilkinson (1994). For a good understanding of the central issues of reading and interpretation, studies concerning the integration of art and writing are crucial: Baines (1989); Keel (1995); Radwan (1975); and Vernus (1987). Studies of kingship or queenship and the role played by the titulary provide detailed discussions of the various functions and meanings of the cartouche: Baines (1995a, 1995b); Bonhême (1978); Grajetzki (2005); Grimal (1986); von Beckerath (1984); and Quirke (1990). A small number of specialized studies examine the role of the cartouche in religious iconography: Barta (1970); Habachi (1954); and Spieser (2002). Cartouches are present on the full range of monuments—temples, tombs, and furniture—and are commonly found on small objects such as jewelry and amulets; for examples of the latter see Andrews (1990, 1994) and Reeves (1990). A comprehensive treatment of the function and meaning of the cartouche is Spieser (2000).

## References

Andrews, Carol

- 1990 *Ancient Egyptian jewellery*. London: British Museum Press.
- 1994 *Amulets of ancient Egypt*. London: British Museum Press.

Baines, John

- 1985 *Fecundity figures: Egyptian personification and the iconology of a genre*. Warminster: Aris & Phillips; Chicago: Bolchazy-Carducci.
- 1989 Communication and display: The integration of early Egyptian art and writing. *Antiquity* 63, pp. 471 - 482.
- 1995a Origins of Egyptian kingship. In *Ancient Egyptian kingship*, Probleme der Ägyptologie 9, ed. David O'Connor, and David Silverman, pp. 95 - 156. Leiden, New York, and Cologne: Brill.
- 1995b Kingship, definition of culture, and legitimation. In *Ancient Egyptian kingship*, Probleme der Ägyptologie 9, ed. David O'Connor, and David Silverman, pp. 3 - 47. Leiden, New York, and Cologne: Brill.
- 1998 Ancient Egyptian kingship: Official forms, rhetoric, context. In *King and messiah in Israel and the ancient Near East: Proceedings of the Oxford Old Testament Seminar*, ed. John Day, pp. 16 - 53. Sheffield, England: Sheffield Academic Press.

Barta, Winfried

- 1970 Der Königsring als Symbol zyklischer Wiederkehr. *Zeitschrift für Ägyptische Sprache und Altertumskunde* 98, pp. 5 - 16.

Bonhême, Marie-Ange

- 1978 Les désignations de la "titulature" royale au Nouvel Empire. *Bulletin de l'Institut français d'archéologie orientale* 78, pp. 347 - 387.

Davies, Norman de Garis

- 1908 *The rock tombs of El-Amarna VI: The tombs of Parennefer, Tutu and Aji*. Archaeological Survey of Egypt 18th Memoir. London: Egypt Exploration Fund.

Frankfort, Henri, and J. D. S. Pendlebury

- 1933 *The city of Akhenaten II: The north suburb and the desert altars: The excavations at Tell el Amarna during the seasons 1926 - 1932*. London: Egypt Exploration Society.

Grajetzki, Wolfram

- 2005 *Ancient Egyptian queens: A hieroglyphic dictionary*. London: Golden House Publications.

Grimal, Nicolas

- 1986 *Les termes de la propagande royale égyptienne: de la XIXe dynastie à la conquête d'Alexandre*. Mémoires de l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres: Nouvelle Série 6. Paris: Imprimerie Nationale: Diffusion de Boccard.

Habachi, Labib

- 1954 Khatâna-Qantir: Importance. *Annales du service des antiquités de l'Égypte* 52, pp. 443 - 562.

Kahl, Jochem

- 1994 *Das System der ägyptischen Hieroglyphenschrift in der 0. - 3. Dynastie*. Göttinger Orientforschungen: Reihe IV: Ägypten 29. Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz.

Keel, Othmar

- 1995 *Corpus der Stempelsiegel-Amulette aus Palästina/Israel*. Orbis Biblicus et Orientalis: Series Archaeologica 10. Freiburg: Academic Press; Göttingen: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht.

Porter, Bertha, and Rosalind Moss

- 1964 *Topographical bibliography of ancient Egyptian hieroglyphic texts, reliefs, and paintings (PM), Vol. I: The Theban necropolis: Part 2: Royal tombs and smaller cemeteries*. Oxford: Griffith Institute.

- Quirke, Stephen  
1990 *Who were the pharaohs? A history of their names with a list of cartouches*. London: British Museum.
- Radwan, Ali  
1975 Der Königsname: Epigraphisches zum göttlichen Königtum im Alten Ägypten. *Studien zur Altägyptischen Kultur* 2, pp. 213 - 234.
- Reeves, Nicholas  
1990 *The complete Tutankhamun: The king, the tomb, the royal treasure*. London: Thames and Hudson.
- Spieser, Cathie  
2000 *Les noms du pharaon comme êtres autonomes au Nouvel Empire*. Orbis Biblicus et Orientalis 174. Freiburg: Academic Press; Göttingen: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht.  
2002 Les cartouches divins. *Zeitschrift für Ägyptische Sprache und Altertumskunde* 129, pp. 85 - 95.
- Steindorff, Georg  
1937 *Aniba*. 2 volumes. Glückstadt and Hamburg: J. J. Augustin.
- Troy, Lana  
1986 *Patterns of queenship in ancient Egyptian myth and history*. Acta Universitatis Upsaliensis: Boreas 14. Uppsala and Stockholm: Almqvist & Wiksell International.
- Vernus, Pascal  
1987 L'ambivalence du signe graphique dans l'écriture hiéroglyphique. In *Écritures III: Espaces de la lecture: Actes du colloque de la Bibliothèque publique d'information et du Centre d'étude de l'écriture, Université Paris VII*, ed. Anne-Marie Christin, pp. 60 - 65. Paris: Bibliothèque publique d'information.
- von Beckerath, Jürgen  
1984 *Handbuch der ägyptischen Königsnamen*. Münchner Ägyptologische Studien 20. Munich: Deutscher Kunstverlag.
- Wilkinson, Richard H.  
1994 *Reading Egyptian art: A hieroglyphic guide to ancient Egyptian painting and sculpture*. London: Thames and Hudson.

## Image Credits

- Figure 1. Lunette of private stela from reign of Amenhotep III (Louvre C54 - N208) shows the throne name of Amenhotep III as a winged cartouche, replacing the traditional sun disc of Horus Behdety. Photograph by the author.
- Figure 2. Throne name of Ramesses II written within a solar disc, resting in a solar bark. Stela Cairo JE 43.690. Drawing by the author.
- Figure 3. Cartouches enclosing throne and birth names of Ramesses III, venerated by princes. Temple of Medinet Habu. Photograph by the author.
- Figure 4. Cartouches adored by Aye and Tiye. Tomb of Aye, el-Amarna. From Davies (1908: pl. XXXI).
- Figure 5. Cartouche of Thutmose IV. Cairo Museum. The king shown as composite emblem with falcon's head, feet, and tail, and human arms; his "cartouche" body encloses his throne name. Iconographic version of "the king slaying his enemies." Photograph by the author.
- Figure 6. Cartouche of Nefertari protected by a vulture goddess. Small temple of Nefertari, Abu Simbel. This type of iconography is used for both queens and kings without distinction. Photograph by the author.

- Figure 7. Lintel of the viceroy Nehy (reign of Thutmose III). Temple of Aniba (Nubia). Nehy is venerating the adorned cartouche of the throne name of Thutmose III. Drawing after Steindorff (1937: Vol. 2: pl. 18).
- Figure 8. Cartouches of Ramesses II protected by Horus Behdety. Ramesseum. Such depictions are common in the New Kingdom. Photograph by the author.
- Figure 9. Names of Ramesses III in a frieze from the temple of Medinet Habu. Photograph by the author.
- Figure 10. Names of Ramesses IV in a frieze from the temple of Khons, Karnak. Drawing by the author.