

Mechanical Engineering in Ancient Egypt, Part 95: Inscription of 19th and 20th Dynasties Tombs

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Abstract:

The ancient Egyptians inscribed the tombs of their Kings, Pharaohs and Nobles since the Old Kingdom. This paper is one in a series of research papers aiming at investigating the ancient Egyptian methodology used in tomb inscription during the 19th and 20th Dynasties of the New Kingdom. The examples are described and statistical analysis is presented in the conclusion of the work. The statistical analysis results is compared with that during the 18th Dynasty presented by the author in a previous published work.

Keywords — Mechanical Engineering history, Tomb inscription, 19th Dynasty, 20th Dynasty, Statistical analysis.

I. INTRODUCTION

The ancient Egyptians practiced the decoration of their Royal and Nobel tombs in a magnificent way using reliefs, scenes and hieroglyphic text documenting their daily life activities. They invented colors to paint most of their tomb inscriptions that sustained severe tomb environment for thousands of years and still have outstanding appearance.

Teeter (1997) in her study of the presentation of Maat ritual and legitimacy in ancient Egypt presented scenes for Irynefer and his family before Ptah from the 19th Dynasty, Amunnakht before Thoht from the 19th Dynasty, Ramses IV presenting a robus of his name from the 20th Dynasty, relief for Ramses II in the form of a Sphinx in the tomb of Shoshonq from the 22nd Dynasty, Seti I and Horus supporting a small statue for Maat from the 19th Dynasty, Horus and Ramses VI supporting a small statue of Maat fro the 20th Dynasty, Ramses IX supporting his Cartouche and Maat statuette from the 20th Dynasty, Relief for Ramses II presenting to Mut from the 19th Dynasty and a relief for Seti I presenting Maat from the 19th Dynasty [1]. Polz (1998) in his paper about the Ramsesnakht Dynasty and the fall of the New Kingdom presented a preliminary plan for tomb K93.11. He presented an

offering list relief, an extensive relief of an offering list, relief for the title of one of Ramsesnakht sons, relief depicting Hathor face and a relief of titles and names of Ramsesnakht [2].

Paraskeva (2012) in his work about wells and cisterns in Pharaonic in her MA Thesis presented a colored scene for the 'tekenu' in tomb TT 267, a scene in tomb TT 178 and a scene in tomb TT41, all from the 19th Dynasty [3]. Kronke (2013) in her study of the motif alignment project presented scenes from the tomb of Seti I (KV 17) and tomb KV 9 of Ramses V/Ramses VI [4]. Brock (2013) in his paper about some observations on the Valley of Kings in the twentieth Dynasty presented reliefs and scenes in tomb KV 19, a colored scene and reliefs in tomb KV 9 [5]. Moore (2013) in her study of the Lords of the West in Ramesside tombs presented scenes in tomb 284, tomb of Pahimnetjer, tomb TT 306 and tomb TT 65C [6].

Strong (2018) in her Ph. D. Study of artificial light in Pharaonic Egypt presented colored scenes in tombs TT 10 and TT 214 from the 19th Dynasty, colored scene in tomb TT 5 from the 20th Dynasty, scenes in tomb 296, colored scene in tomb TT 356 and a scene in tomb TT 23 from the 19th Dynasty [7].

Kamal (2019) in his paper about baldness scenes in an Egyptian private tombs presented some baldness scenes from the Old Kingdom , New Kingdom and Late Period.

He presented a table collecting the baldness representations in the New Kingdom tombs during the 18th and 19th Dynasties [8]. Mohammed (2020) in his MA thesis about structures scenes in the New Kingdom's private tombs of Western Thebes investigated the documentation of the ancient Egyptians and their structures upon the walls of temples and tombs (Royal or individual). He analysed tomb representations, figured out how much the tombs representations were related to its context and traced the development of the tomb superstructure during the New Kingdom [9].

Hassaan (2020) investigated the tomb inscription during the era of the Old Kingdom [10] and during the era of the 11th and 12th Dynasties [11]. He presented examples of tomb inscription during the 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th Dynasties including scenes and reliefs. He presented examples of tomb inscription from the tombs of the 11th and 12th Dynasties covering scenes and reliefs. He highlighted the use of the ancient Egyptians of the hieroglyphic script to document most of their daily life activities in very neatly produced texts written in columns and rows.

II. INSCRIPTION OF THE 19TH DYNASTY TOMBS

The 19th Dynasty of ancient Egypt was the second dynasty of the New Kingdom period. It was founded by Pharaoh Ramses I in 1292 BC, ruled by 8 Pharaohs ending with the Lady Pharaoh Twosret whose reign ended in 1189 BC [12]. Wonderful tomb inscription appeared in the 18th Dynasty continued also in the 19th Dynasty as depicted by the following examples from Royal and Noble tombs:

- The first example is a colored scene in the tomb of Ramses I, founder of the 19th Dynasty, 1292-1290 BC shown in Fig.1 [12]. The scene depicts the Pharaoh standing and presenting ointment pots to one of the ancient Egyptian Deities while another Deity was shown standing behind him. A big symbol (Tiet) was drawn behind the Deity symbolizing long life for the Pharaoh. The whole offering activity was neatly

documented using the hieroglyphic script written in bounded short and long columns.

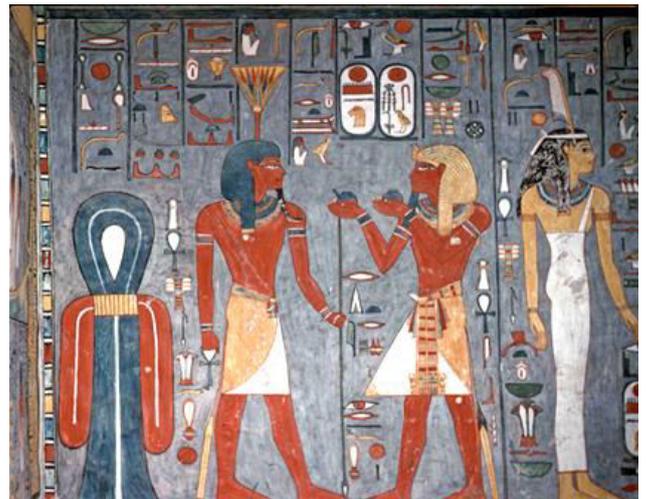


Fig.1 Scene in the tomb of Ramses I, 19th Dynasty [12].

- The second example is a relief in the tomb of Amenemopet, Chief Steward of Amun during the reign of Pharaohs Ramses I, Seti I and Ramses II of the 19th Dynasty, 1292-1213 BC shown in Fig.2 [13]. The relief depicts the Chief Steward praying to an ancient Egyptian Deity. The activity was recorded through text carved in a bounded frame around the relief using the hieroglyphic script.



Fig.2 Relief in the tomb of Amenemopet, 19th Dynasty [13].

- The third example is a colored scene in the tomb of Userhat, Commander during the

reign of Pharaohs Ramses I and Seti I of the 19th Dynasty, 1292-1279 BC shown in Fig.3 [14]. The scene depicts one of the wives of Userhat with her daughters praying and presenting an offering table. The activity was registered through a hieroglyphic text written in bounded and un-bounded columns above them. This scene is very interesting because it reflects the care of the ancient Egyptian wives to take their daughters with them to the temple to use to pray and be close to their god by respecting his commands.



Fig.3 Scene in the tomb of Userhat from the 19th Dynasty [14].

- The fourth example is a scene in the tomb of Sitre, the Great Royal Wife of Pharaoh Ramses I, the founder of the 19th Dynasty, 1292-1290 BC shown in Fig. 4 [15]. The scene depicts the Queen and her Cartouche as appeared in her tomb.



Fig.4 Scene in the tomb of Sitre , 19th Dynasty [15].

- The fifth example is a colored scene in the tomb of Seti I, the 2nd Pharaoh of the 19th Dynasty, 1290-1279 BC shown in Fig.5 [16]. The scenes depict the decoration of two columns in the Pharaoh's tomb. The colored decorations depict the Pharaoh with some of the ancient Egyptian Deities. The activity on each column was registered using hieroglyphic texts written in bounded columns including the Cartouches of the Pharaoh.



Fig.5 Scenes in the tomb of Seti I , 19th Dynasty [16].

- The sixth example is a colored scene in the tomb of Sennedjem, Artisan during the reign of Pharaoh Seti I and Ramses II of the 19th Dynasty, 1290-1213 BC shown in Fig.6 [17]. The scene depicts the tomb owner harvesting wheat with his wife Ti. His wife was shown collecting grains in a basket in her left hand.
- The seventh example is colored scenes in the tomb of Pashedu, Servant in the Place of Truth during the reign of Pharaohs Seti I and Ramses II, 1290-1213 BC shown in Fig.7 [18]. The image in Fig.7 comprises two scenes. The scene to the right depicts Pashedu

praying to Horus Deity while this in the left predicts him kneeling and drinking from a water pond behind a dome tree. The two activities were registered using hieroglyphic texts written in long bounded columns.



Fig.6 Scene in the tomb of Sennedjem, 19th Dynasty [17].

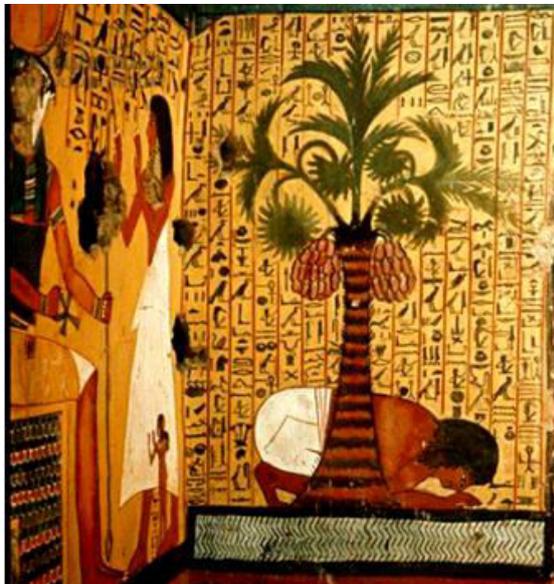


Fig.7 Scene in the tomb of Pashedu, 19th Dynasty [18].

- The eighth example is a relief in the tomb of Paser, Vizier during the reign of Pharaohs Seti I and Ramses II, 1290-1213 BC shown in Fig.8 [19]. The relief depicts the Vizier and his mother praying while holding a Sekhem Symbol in his hand and his mother holding his left shoulder by her left hand. The relief reflects the great care the mother finds in the ancient Egyptian society.



Fig.8 Scene in the tomb of Paser, 19th Dynasty [19].

- The ninth example is a colored relief in the tomb of Seti I, the 2nd Pharaoh of the 19th Dynasty, 1290-1279 BC in display in the Neues Museum at Berlin and shown in Fig.9 [20]. The relief depicts the Pharaoh wearing the Nemes Crown with an Uraeus Symbol on his forehead and wearing a colored necklace around his neck.

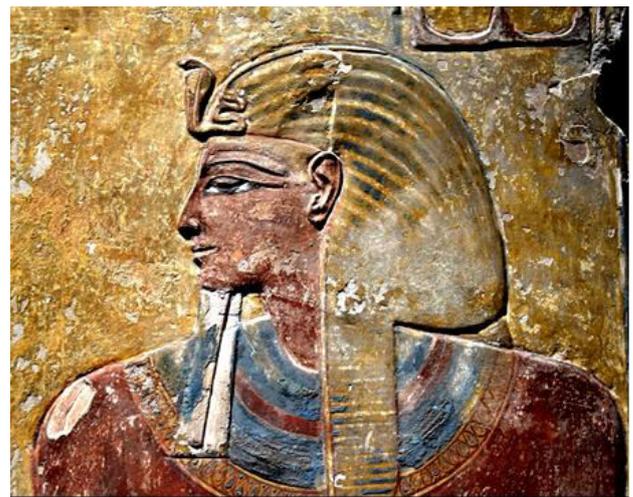


Fig.9 Relief in the tomb of Seti I, 19th Dynasty [20].

- The tenth example is a relief in the tomb of Tuya, Great Royal Wife of Pharaoh Seti I, 1290-1279 BC in display in the Kunsthistorisches Museum at Vienna and shown in Fig.10 [21]. The relief depicts the Queen and her husband Seti I presenting offerings to an ancient Egyptian Deity. The activity was registered using hieroglyphic text

carved above them in columns and Cartouches.

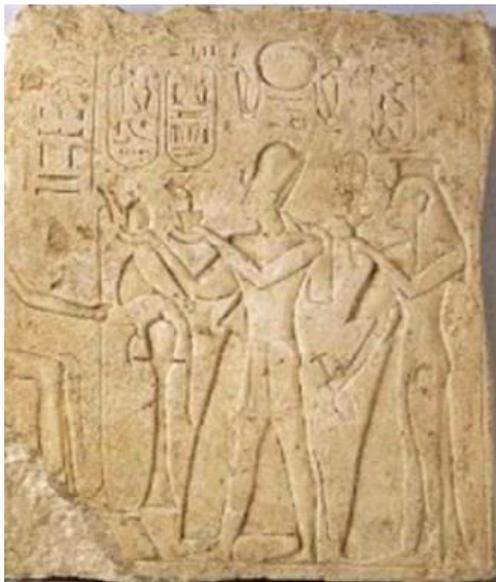


Fig.10 Relief in the tomb of Tuya, 19th Dynasty [21].

- The eleventh example is a colored relief in the tomb of Khonsu, an Official during the reign of Pharaoh Ramses II, 1279-1213 BC shown in Fig.11 [22]. The relief depicts Khonsu, his wife in front of him and his mother behind him all praying (other Egyptologists believe that who's in front is his mother [22]). The activity was registered using the hieroglyphic script with text written in bounded short columns.



Fig.11 Relief in the tomb of Khonsu, 19th Dynasty [22].

- The twelfth example is a colored scene in the tomb of Samut, a Civil Servant during the reign of Pharaoh Ramses II, 1279-1213 BC shown in Fig.12 [23]. The scene depicts Samut praying. His religious activity was registered using a hieroglyphic text written inside long columns with colored boundaries.



Fig.12 Scene in the tomb of Samut, 19th Dynasty [23].

- The thirteenth example is a colored scene in the tomb of Queen Nefertari, Great Royal Wife of Pharaoh Ramses II of the 19th Dynasty, 1279-1213 BC shown in Fig.13 [24]. The scene depicts the Queen playing Senet by her left hand and holding a Sekhem Sceptre by her right hand. Her activity was registered using a hieroglyphic text written inside short columns in front of her.

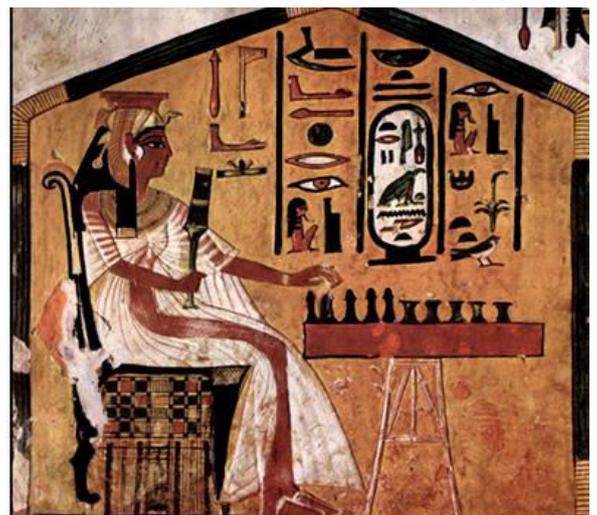


Fig.13 Scene in the tomb of Nefertari, 19th Dynasty [24].

- The fourteenth example is a colored scene in the tomb of Nakhtamon, Overseer of the Altar in the Temple of the Millions of Years of Pharaoh Ramses II of the 19th Dynasty, 1279-1213 BC shown in Fig.14 [25]. The scene depicts a singer singing a song while two musicians are playing on two music instruments. The words of the song are documented using a hieroglyphic text written in columns with red boundaries.

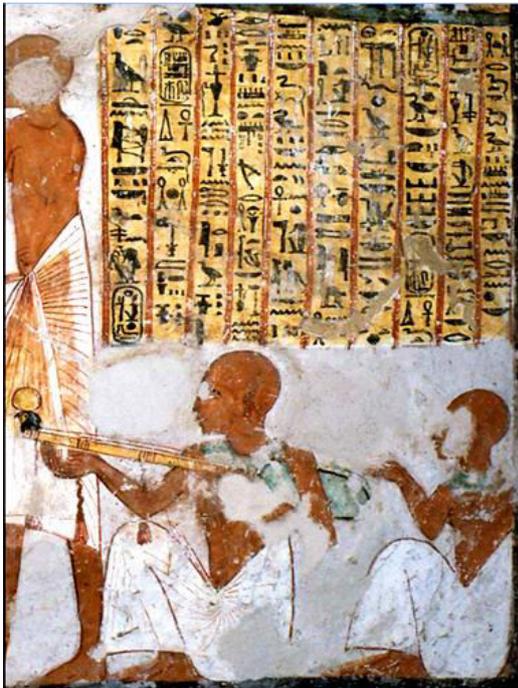


Fig.14 Scene in the tomb of Nakhtamon, 19th Dynasty [25].

- The fifteenth example is a colored scene in the tomb of Khabekhnet, Servant in the Place of Truth during the reign of Pharaoh Ramses II of the 19th Dynasty, 1279-1213 BC shown in Fig.15 [26]. The scene depicts a mummification process performed inside a shrine with a Wadjed Eye Symbol on both top sides. The mummy shape is really unique. It has the shape of a fish with longitudinal and circular bands on the coffin.
- The sixteenth example is a colored scene in the tomb of Djehutymes, Overseer of Upper and Lower Egypt during the reign of Pharaoh Ramses II of the 19th Dynasty, 1279-1213 BC shown in Fig.16 [27]. The scene depicts the tomb owner seated with his wife before an

offering table. The activity was registered using the hieroglyphic script with text written in bounded columns and one bounded row.



Fig.15 Scene in the tomb of Khabekhnet, 19th Dynasty [26].



Fig.16 Scene in the tomb of Djehutymes, 19th Dynasty [27].

- The seventeenth example is a colored scene in the tomb of Piay, Scribe during the reign of Pharaoh Ramses II of the 19th Dynasty, 1279-1213 BC shown in Fig.17 [28]. The scene depicts a hieroglyphic text neatly written in bounded columns using a black ink.



Fig.17 Scene in the tomb of Piay, 19th Dynasty [28].

- The eighteenth example is a colored scene in the tomb of Irynefer, Servant in the Place of Truth during the reign of Pharaoh Ramses II of the 19th Dynasty, 1279-1213 BC shown in Fig.18 [29]. The scene depicts Irynefer kneeling in front of a dome's tree and drinking from a water pond. His activity was registered using a hieroglyphic text written using a black ink in long columns bounded using red color lines.



Fig.18 Scene in the tomb of Irynefer, 19th Dynasty [29].

- The nineteenth example is a relief in the tomb of Pharaoh Ramses II of the 19th Dynasty, 1279-1213 BC shown in Fig.19 [30]. The relief depicts a hieroglyphic text carved in long bounded columns in a passage between two gates in the Pharaoh's tomb.



Fig.19 Relief in the tomb of Ramses II, 19th Dynasty [30].

- The twentieth example is a colored scene in the tomb of Neferrenpet, Scribe of Treasury in the Estate of the Temple of Amun-Re during the reign of Pharaoh Ramses II of the 19th Dynasty, 1279-1213 BC shown in Fig.20 [31]. The scene depicts the Scribe seated with his wife before a Senet Game, playing the game with his right hand while holding a Sekhem Sceptre by his left hand. His wife was shown holding his both shoulders by her both hands in a very romantic and indicative pose. The activity was registered using a hieroglyphic text written in bounded short columns. The columns boundaries were drawn using red ink.

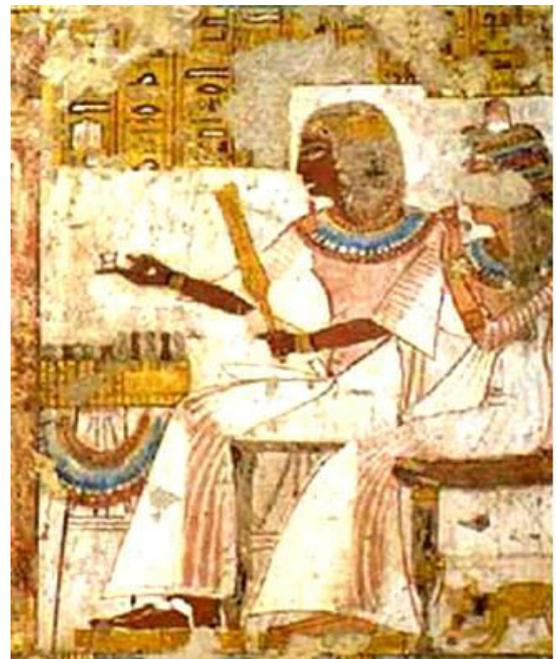


Fig.20 Scene in the tomb of Neferrenpet, 19th Dynasty [31].

- The twenty first example is a colored scene in the tomb of Nefersekhemru, Officer in the Southern City during the Late Period of the reign of Pharaoh Ramses II of the 19th Dynasty, 1235-1213 BC shown in Fig.21 [32]. The scene depicts the Officer seated with his wife and their two children around them receiving gifts from their relatives. The scene depicts the Officer and his wife saluting their guests by raising their right hands. Their activity was registered using hieroglyphic text

written in short unbounded columns identifying the owner and his wife.



Fig.21 Scene in the tomb of Nefersekhemru, 19th Dynasty [32].

- The twenty second example is a colored scene in the tomb of Merenptah, the 4th Pharaoh of the 19th Dynasty, 1213-1203 BC shown in Fig.22 [33]. The scene depicts the Pharaoh drawn twice standing in a barque while a Deity standing inside a cabinet with Priests pulling the parquet. A funerary text was written using the hieroglyphic script in short columns bounded by red lines.



Fig.22 Scene in the tomb of Merenptah, 19th Dynasty [33].

- The twenty third example is a colored scene in the tomb of Seti II, the 5th Pharaoh of the 19th Dynasty, 1203-1197 BC shown in Fig.23 [34]. The scene depicts the Pharaoh fishing in the marshes using a spear and holding a basket in his right hand to put the fish in it. The Pharaoh was shown wearing the White Crown of Upper Egypt. The activity was registered using a hieroglyphic text inside the Pharaoh's Cartouche and in a single unbounded short column.
- The twenty fourth example is a colored scene in the tomb of Tausert, Wife of Siptah, the 7th Pharaoh of the 19th Dynasty, 1197-1191 BC shown in Fig.24 [35]. The scene depicts the Queen praying or saluting some of her inhabitants. The activity was registered using hieroglyphic text written in short bounded columns above the Queen.

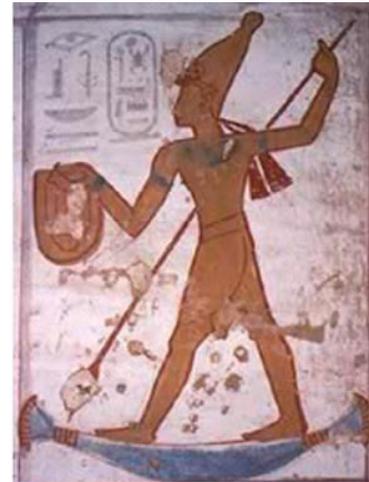


Fig.23 Scene in the tomb of Seti II, 19th Dynasty [34].

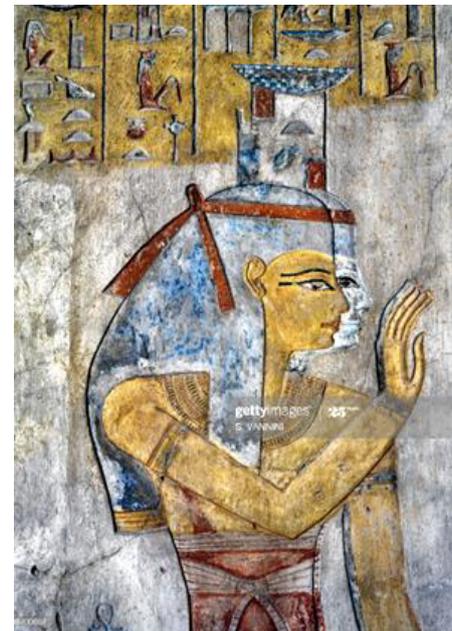


Fig.24 Scene in the tomb of Tausert, 19th Dynasty [35].

- The twenty fifth example is a colored scene in the tomb of Tawosret, the 8th Pharaoh of the 19th Dynasty, 1191-1189 BC shown in Fig.25 [36]. The scene depicts the Lady Pharaoh standing and holding a Flail Symbol in each hand. The activity was registered using a hieroglyphic text written inside bounded columns of variable lengths.



Fig.25 Relief in the tomb of Tawosret, 19th Dynasty [36].



Fig.26 Relief in the tomb of Amun-her-khepeshef, 20th Dynasty [38].

III. TOMB INSCRIPTION DURING THE 20TH DYNASTY

The 20th Dynasty was the last of the New Kingdom Dynasties, extended from 1189 to 1077 BC and ruled by 10 Pharaohs [37]. The decoration of tombs by the ancient Egyptians continued during this period but with less extent than the other two Dynasties of the New Kingdom as will be depicted by the following example:

- The first example is a colored relief in the tomb of Prince Amun-her-Khepeshef, son of Ramses III, the 2nd Pharaoh of the 20th Dynasty, 1186-1155 BC shown in Fig.26 [38]. The relief depicts the Prince standing and holding an umbrella by his right hand. His activity was registered using a hieroglyphic text carved in two short columns.
- The second example is a colored relief in the tomb of Pharaoh Ramses III of the 20th Dynasty, 1186-1155 BC shown in Fig.27 [39]. The relief depicts the Pharaoh standing before a protective snake Deity and wearing the Crown on Lower Egypt. In the bottom part of the relief a procession of Deities was carved.

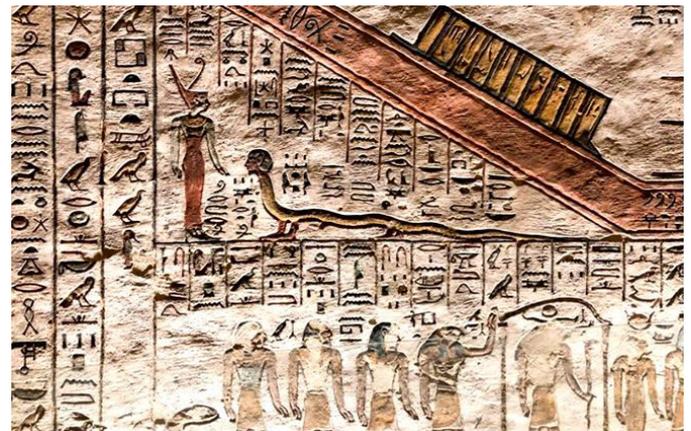


Fig.27 Relief in the tomb of Ramses III, 20th Dynasty [39].

- The third example is a colored scene in the tomb of Amenemope, High Priest of Mut during the reigns of Pharaohs Ramses III, Ramses IV and Ramses V of the 20th Dynasty, 1186-1145 BC shown in Fig.28 [40]. The scene depicts the Amenemope's father Tjanefer seated before an offering table while his son Amenemope presenting some offerings to him. The activity was registered using a hieroglyphic text written within bounded columns of various lengths. This

scene is very interesting since it reflects the strong and cohesive family relationships in the ancient Egyptian society. Usually the tomb owner offers to Deities, Pharaohs or high officials in the estate. But here, he offers to his father.

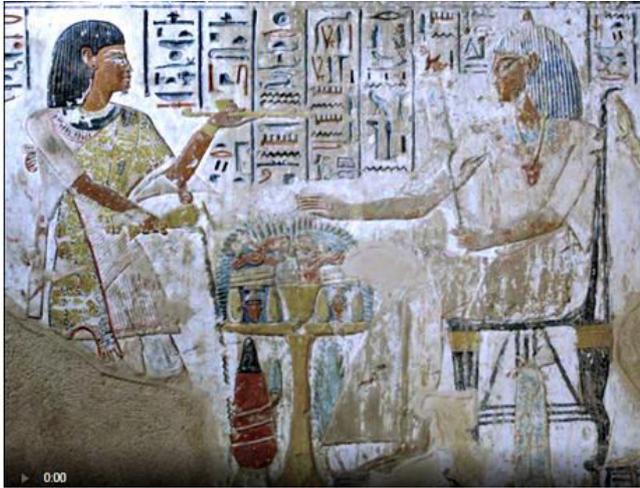


Fig.28 Scene in the tomb of Amenemope, 20th Dynasty [40].

- The fourth example is a line diagram of a scene in the tomb of Inharkhau, Foreman of the Lord of the Two Lands in the Place of Truth during the reigns of Pharaohs Ramses III and Ramses IV of the 20th Dynasty, 1186-1149 BC shown in Fig.29 [41]. The scene depicts the Foreman and his wife standing and saluting seated Queens and Pharaohs of the New Kingdom. The activity was registered using hieroglyphic text written in a long bounded row in the top of the scene some short bounded columns. The Lords were identified by a text in a short column before the face of each of them, i.e. the attendees were labelled. Very interesting!!.

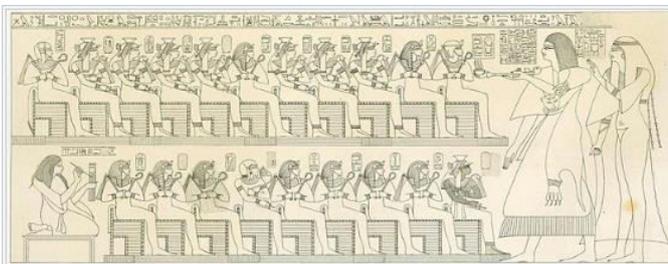


Fig.29 Scene in the tomb of Inharkhau, 20th Dynasty [41].

- The fifth example is a text relief in the tomb of Pharaoh Ramses III, 1186-1155 BC shown in Fig.30 [42]. The relief depicts a funerary text carved in adjacent bounded columns. A colored scene from the same tomb, KV 11 depicting the Pharaoh standing and saluting somebody is shown in Fig.31 [43]. The Pharaoh was identified by his two Cartouches behind him.

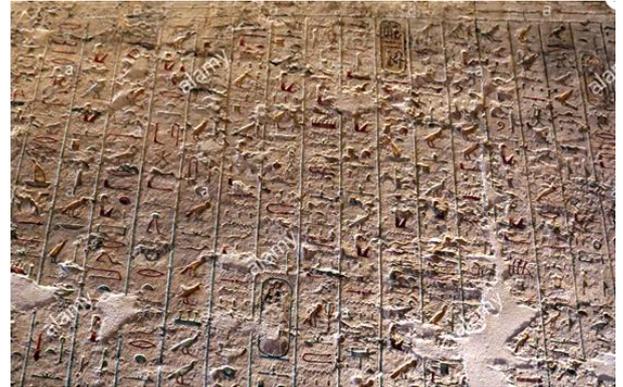


Fig.30 Relief in the tomb of Ramses III, 20th Dynasty [42].



Fig.31 Scene in the tomb of Ramses III, 20th Dynasty [43].

- The sixth example is a colored scene of Prince Paraherwenemef, 5th son of Pharaoh Ramses III, 1186-1155 BC shown in Fig.32 [44]. The scene depicts the Prince's mother, Royal Great Wife of Pharaoh Ramses III.

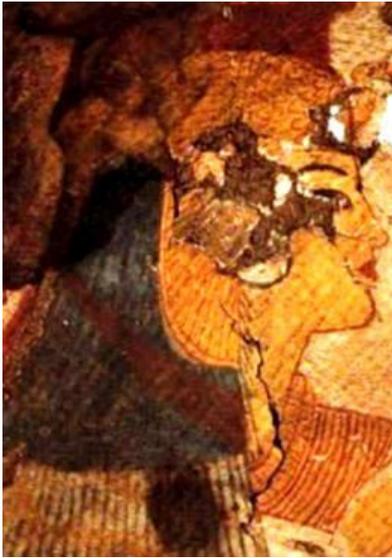


Fig.32 Scene in the tomb of Paraherwenemef, 20th Dynasty [44].

- The seventh example is a colored scene of Prince Khaemwaset, the elder son of Pharaoh Ramses III, 1186-1155 BC shown in Fig.33 [45]. The scene depicts Pharaoh Ramses III offering a light pot while his elder son Khaemwaset presenting an umbrella. The activity was registered using two Cartouches of the Pharaoh and hieroglyphic text written in two short and one long columns.

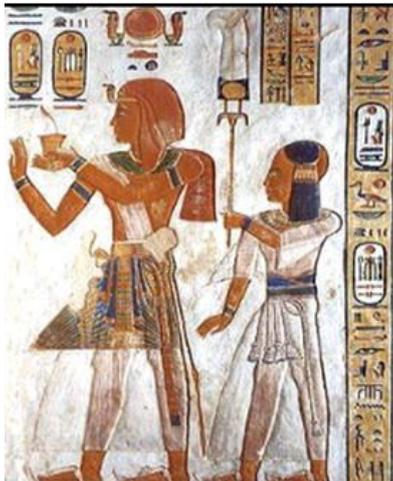


Fig.33 Scene in the tomb of Khaemwaset, 20th Dynasty [45].

- The eighth example is a colored relief in the tomb of Tyti, Great Royal Wife of Pharaoh Ramses III, 1186-1155 BC shown in Fig.34 [46]. The relief depicts the Pharaoh holding the hand of an ancient Egyptian Deity,

saluting each other with their other hands. The activity was registered using two Cartouches of the Pharaoh and hieroglyphic text carved in two bounded columns.



Fig.34 Relief in the tomb of Tyti, 20th Dynasty [46].

- The ninth example is a colored scene in the tomb of Prince Amenherkhepshef, son of Pharaoh Ramses III and Queen Tyti, 1186-1155 BC shown in Fig.35 [47]. The scene depicts the Pharaoh holding the hands of two Deities who are welcoming him by raising their left hands while he is raising his right hand. In both images his son raising an umbrella by his right hand and saluting the Deity by his left hand. The activity was registered using a hieroglyphic funerary text written in bounded columns most of them short with one long column and two Cartouches before his face. The Pharaoh was shown wearing the Crown of Lower Egypt in one image and the Nemes in the other image.



Fig.35 Scene in the tomb of Amenherkhepshef, 20th Dynasty [47].

- The tenth example is a colored scene in the tomb of Ramses IV, 3rd Pharaoh of the 20th Dynasty, 1155-1149 BC shown in Fig.36 [48]. The scene depicts a funerary text written using the hieroglyphic script in bounded columns of equal dimensions and blue boundaries. The text was written using blue and red inks in a very professional manner.



Fig.36 Scene in the tomb of Ramses IV, 20th Dynasty [48].

- The eleventh example is a scene in the tomb Queen Dua-Tentopet, wife of Pharaoh Ramses IV of the 20th Dynasty, 1155-1149 BC shown in Fig.37 [49]. The scene depicts the Queen seated in front of an offering table and holding objects in both hands. The activity was registered using a hieroglyphic text written in one bounded row and two bounded short columns including Cartouches.

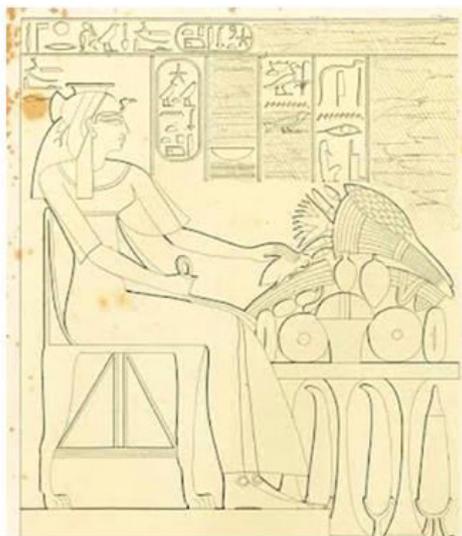


Fig.37 Scene in the tomb of Dua-Tentopet, 20th Dynasty [49].

- The twelfth example is a relief in the tomb Ramses V and Ramses VI, 4th and 5th Pharaohs of the 20th Dynasty, 1149-1137 BC shown in Fig.38 [50]. The relief depicts a sacred barque carrying number of imagined Deities of the New Kingdom. Each Deity was labelled above his head and the activity was registered using a hieroglyphic text written in long and short bounded columns of equal widths.

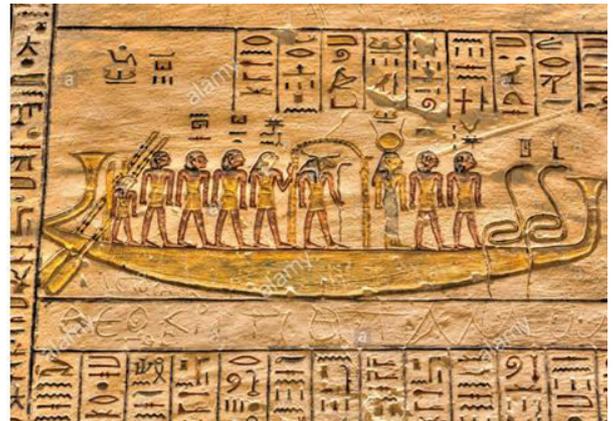


Fig.38 Relief in the tomb of Ramses V and Ramses VI, 20th Dynasty [50].

- The thirteenth example is a relief in the tomb Ramses VII, the 6th Pharaoh of the 20th Dynasty, -1136-1129 BC shown in Fig.39 [51]. The relief depicts a sacred barque carrying the Pharaoh and some New Kingdom Deities and pulled. The activity was registered using a hieroglyphic text from the 'Book of Gates' written in short bounded columns of equal widths.

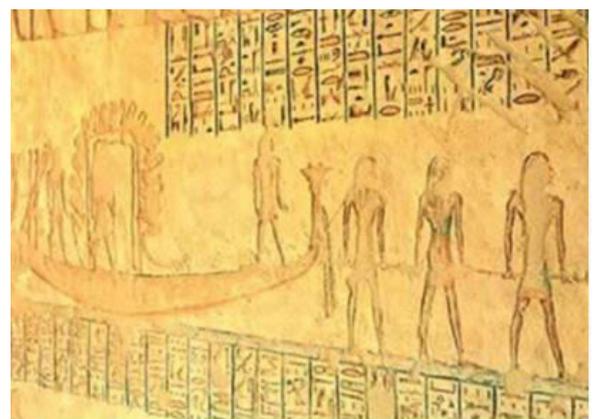


Fig.39 Relief in the tomb of Ramses VII, 20th Dynasty [51].

- The fourteenth example is extensive colored scenes in the tomb Ramses IX, the 8th Pharaoh of the 20th Dynasty, 1129-1111 BC shown in Fig.40 [52]. The scenes cover all the surfaces off the tomb including the walls, columns, lintels and ceilings. The different Pharaoh activities in the tomb were registered using hieroglyphic texts written in bounded rows and columns.



Fig.40 Scenes in the tomb of Ramses IX, 20th Dynasty [52].

- The fifteenth example is a colored scene in the tomb Ramses XI, the 10th Pharaoh of the 20th Dynasty, 1107-1077 BC shown in Fig.41 [53]. The scene depicts the Pharaoh worshipping by raising both hands. The activity was inscribed by a hieroglyphic text written in a bounded column and a horizontal Cartouche of the Pharaoh.

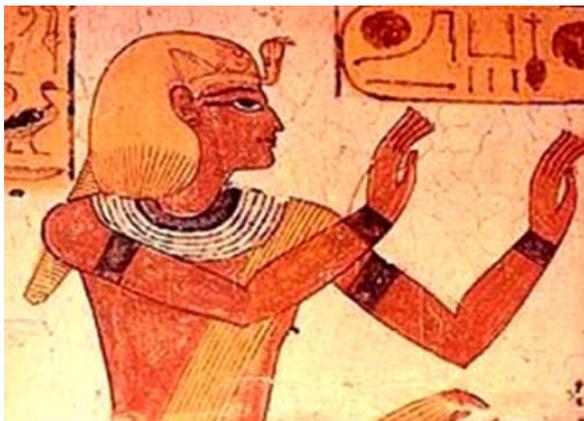


Fig.41 Scene in the tomb of Ramses XI, 20th Dynasty [53].

IV. CONCLUSION

- The development of Mechanical Engineering in ancient Egypt was studied through tomb inscription in ancient Egypt.
- Tomb inscription was studied in the present work during both the 19th and 20th Dynasties of the New Kingdom.
- The study presented 25 examples from the 19th Dynasty and 16 examples from the 20th Dynasty.
- The tomb inscriptions during this period of the ancient Egyptian history were composed of 72 % scenes during the 19th Dynasty and 62.5 % scenes during the 20th Dynasty compared with 78.6 % during the 18th Dynasty [54].
- 28 % of the inscriptions were reliefs during the 19th Dynasty and 37.5 % reliefs during the 20th Dynasty compared with 21.4 % during the 18th Dynasty.
- 44 % of the tombs outlined were Royal during the 19th Dynasty and 81.25 % during the 20th Dynasty compared with 25 % during the 18th Dynasty.
- 56 % of the presented inscription examples were from Nobel tombs during the 19th Dynasty and 18.75 % during the 20th Dynasty compared with 75 % during the 18th Dynasty.
- 96 % of the presented inscriptions used the hieroglyphic script for identification and documentation during the 19th Dynasty and 93.75 % during the 20th Dynasty compared with 89.3 % during the 18th Dynasty.
- 92 % of the hieroglyphic text was written in column format during the 19th Dynasty and 81.25 % during the 20th Dynasty compared with 88 % during the 18th Dynasty.
- 8 % of the hieroglyphic text was written in row format during the 19th Dynasty and 25 % during the 20th Dynasty compared with 12 % during the 18th Dynasty.
- The scenes and reliefs of the 19th Dynasty comprised the activities: offering to Deities, praying, harvesting, personnel photo, playing senet, mummification, song playing, offering table, funerary text, fishing and sacred barque.

- The scenes and reliefs of the 20th Dynasty comprised the activities: personnel photo, funerary procession, offering to Nobles, funerary text, praying, saluting Lords, saluting Deities, offering to Deities, offering table, sacred barque.

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