

LANNY BELL's research this season took him from the eastern desert north of the Wadi Hammamat road to the Red Sea, to the Theban Necropolis, the Cairo Museum, and the Fitzwilliam Museum in Cambridge. After a search which began nearly two years earlier, an expedition from Chicago House in March finally relocated some Pharaonic rock inscriptions discovered in 1897-98 more than 20 km. into the Wadi Atolla. Improvements now possible in the readings of these texts will be incorporated into the published version of his Ph.D. dissertation. For his study of the priesthood of Karnak during

the Ramesside period, Lanny went to the tomb of Imiseba, No. 65 on the west bank of the Nile at Luxor. There he managed to read some previously indecipherable hieroglyphic texts containing the names of the Prophets of Amun, Mut, and Khonsu during the reign of Ramesses IX. In the Cairo Museum he collated a stele of Amenhotep III, describing his constructions at Luxor Temple, and in the Fitzwilliam, he helped copy the hieroglyphs on the unpublished red granite sarcophagus of the Theban Mayor Hunefer, who served under Ramesses II.

Over the past summer Lanny gave two slide lectures in the Oriental Institute, one on the tombs of the Ramesside high priests of Amun at Dira Abu el-Naga, and one on the discoveries of the Epigraphic Survey at Luxor Temple. A version of the second talk was presented in May to the membership of the Egypt Exploration Society in London. In addition, an illustrated article on the Epigraphic survey, coauthored with William Murnane and Bernard Fishman, appeared in the *Newsletter* of the American

Research Center in Egypt, no. 118 (Summer 1982), pp. 3–23. Finally, while working in the Cairo Museum he also served on the Trustees' Visiting Committee on Egyptology at the American University in Cairo.