

(April 5)

(63)

a late date (2-100 AD) (Crowfoot agreed). (1) But 700 sub and the earliest remains in 500A showed that this exact type of masonry (stones $\frac{1}{2} \times 1$ Egypt. Ell,--26 x 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ cm) of grey or yellow sandstone, laid in cement) was earlier than Atlanersa at any rate. Wherever it occurred it was the earliest thing at the place. (2) The evidences have firmly established the N.E. occupation and all the N.E. stones so far identified are of grey sandstone. (3) The fine wall at 509-511 is earlier than the massive red wall and foundation red gravel gebel. [DRAWING] In addition, a grey stone was found apparently from an inscribed wall with a row of cartouches incised [DRAWING: cartouches] alternating 3 [?] of each and edge (on r.) of a 4th [?] [the stone is 26 x 52]. This indicates that this part of the temple 500 is at least as early as Ramesses II.

These three facts establish beyond doubt that the fine masonry belongs to the