A great number of the names of places, districts and peoples in Syria and Palestine which are mentioned in the Brussels texts can be localised with some certainty. On the other hand, there is quite a number for which only a hypothetical identification was possible or even none at all. In the face of the material extant, according to the Berlin execration texts and other sources of the Middle Kingdom, Syria-Palestine, as has already been mentioned, appears as a somewhat loose conglomeration of various political formations, city states, districts, federations of tribes, which ruled over large territories subject to a great extent to Egyptian sovereignty or at least to the influence of Egypt.

The first place in this material is taken by Southern Phoenicia, including the Plain of Acre; especially, the ports of *Tyre* (*E 35*) and *Acre* (*E 49*), whose commercial relationship with Egypt at the time of the Middle Kingdom ensured an important economic position to these city-states. To them must be added *Byblos* (*E 63*), *Ullaza* (*F 2*), *'Arqatum* (*E 54, 61*) in Northern Phoenicia, and probably also *Y'nq'* (*E 36, 64*), provided it may be identified with *Unqi*. However, it must be noted that *Byblos* and *Ullaza* are not mentioned as towns or regions in the Brussels texts (in contrast to the Berlin texts); only the tribes of *Byblos* and the *'3mw* of *Ullaza* are spoken of. From this fact one may draw the conclusion that these ports had meanwhile freed themselves from Egyptian hegemony. It is interesting that many of the towns mentioned in the sources which have been dealt with here are situated in the Plain of Acre, besides *Acre* (*E 49*) *Akšapa* (Achshaph, *E 11*), *Mish'al* (*E 13*) and perhaps also *'Aśrapa* (*E 12*) and *'Arḥabum* (*Reḥôb, E 14*). This corresponds to the archaeological situation in several sites of the plain. Of the other settlements in the coastal plain of Palestine only two are confirmed in the texts, *i. e. 'Apiqum* (Aphek, *E 9*) and *Ashkelon* (*E 6*). The association of *R(3)yt'* (*E 44*) with *Lydda* is very doubtful. On the other hand it corresponds to archaeological facts that so few places of the Brussels texts belong to the Cisjordan mountain range, properly only *Jerusalem* (*E 45*) and *Shechem* (*E 6*). To the Plain of Jezreel only *Šam'ânu* (biblical Shimron-Συμοών, *E 55*) belongs with any certainty, to the Plain of *Bethshan*—*'Aš'ânu* (*E 3*), if it is really identical