from Memphis, as well as from the Bible (*Jos.*, 12, 18; I. *Sam.*, 4, 1 etc.)[1] as an important centre; the archaeological material in *Tell Râs el-'Ein* shows a settlement in the Middle Bronze I Age[2]. 2) *Aphek* or *Aphîk* in the Plain of Acre (*Jos.*, 19, 29; *Jud.*, 1, 31) mentioned also in the list of Ramses III, the present *Tell Kurdânch*, where an important settlement existed at least since the Middle Bronze I Age[3]. The first possibility seems more evident.

E 10 : 𓂝𓏏𓈖 *'ny*.—

This is presumably the town of *'ny* mentioned in the list of Thutmosis III (No. 66) by the side of *Rḥb* (No. 87). Its situation, however, is unknown. On the other hand a place-name *'Ênu* = Hebrew עֵין (*'source'*) composed with the gentilitic suffix *-îyu* may be suggested (cf. e.g. *Nu.* 34, 11).

E 11 : 𓈖𓋴𓏏𓊪𓈖 *'Iksp'*.—

Doubtlessly *'Akšapa*, Hebrew אַכְשָׁף, a royal residence in the Plain of Acre, frequently mentioned in the Egyptian documents of the New Kingdom (first in the list of Thutmosis III, No. 4 *-'ksp*), in the 'Amârna tablets (*Akšapa*), and in the *Book of Josua* (11, 1; 12, 20). It was identified with *Tell Keisân*, where the respective periods are represented[4].

The author suggested an identification with Tell Harbağ, where the M B I Age is also represented[5].

E 12 : 𓈖𓏏𓋴𓊪𓈖 *'Iśrp'*.—

This place-name, probably to be pronounced *Aśrapa*, is not known from any other source. It seems plausible that this name was derived from

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(1) Alt, *P.J.B.*, 21 (1925), p. 51 ff.; Abel, *Géographie*, II, p. 246.

(2) J. Ory, *Q.D.A.P.*, 5 (1936), p. 113 ff.; 6 (1937), p. 99 ff.

(3) Alt, *P.J.B.* (1928), p. 58 ff.; more extensively Maisler, *B.J.P.E.S.*, 6 (1940), p. 151 ff.

(4) Albright, *A.J.A.*, 1936, p. 159; and already Garstang, *Joshua-Judges*, p. 354. On the excavation in Tell Keisân see *Q.D.A.P.*, 5, p. 207 f.

(5) Maisler, *B.J.P.E.S.*, 6 (1939), p. 158. On the excavation in Tell Harbağ see Garstang, *B.S.A.J.*, *Bulletin*, 2 (1922), p. 12 ff., 4 (1924), p. 45 ff.