of 1944 did I receive an exact transcription of the whole material from Mr. B. Grdseloff, and I should like to use this opportunity to thank him for it here as well. These texts probably belong to a later period than the Berlin texts; they show a change in the political and colonial history of Syria-Palestine. According to Posener they are not older than the end of the reign of Sesostris III (ca. 1840), while Albright dates them in the period between 1860 and 1800, probably ca. 1850-1825. To fix their date at the end of the xixth century seems plausible, a date which corresponds to the Ist Dynasty in Babylonia.

The following remarks deal with the geographical and ethnographical material concerning Palestine and Syria. The arrangement of the names corresponds to that of Posener [1].

E 1 : 𓄿𓅱𓄿𓄿𓄿 — *Ḥ'm.*—

This name is interpreted by Albright as *Ḥl'm* and associated with biblical חילם (II. *Sam.* 10, 16), a town in northern Transjordan. The same town is called חלאם in II. *Sam.* 10, 17. It is identified with Ἄλαμα (I. *Makk.* 5, 23) and tentatively placed in the plain of Ḥauràn. Its exact situation however is unknown [2].

Having read my article in manuscript, Mr. B. Grdseloff has drawn my attention to the fact that the toponymy of *E 1* had suggested to Posener

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des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres, Comptes rendus 1938, p. 66-70; Georges Posener, *ibid.*, p. 70-74, Examen des Textes; Georges Posener, *Nouveaux Textes hiératiques de Proscription,* Mélanges syriens offerts à M. R. Dussaud, t. I, Paris 1939, p. 313-317; René Dussaud, *Syria,* 1940; Bernard van de Walle, *Figurines d'envoûtement portant des Textes de Proscription* (*Bulletin des Musées Royaux d'Art et d'Histoire* (Bruxelles, n° 4, Juillet-Août 1940), p. 74-80. Vincent, *Vivre et Penser,* 2° série 1942, p. 193 ss.; J. G. Février, *Revue d'Égyptologie,* t. V (1946), p. 206-209; M. Noth, *Die Syrisch-palästinische Bevölkerung des zweiten Jahrtausends v. Chr. im Lichte neuer Quellen, Z.D.P.V.,* 65 (1942), pp. 12-15, 20-34.

[1] On the orthography of Semitic names in the texts of the Middle Kingdom see Albright, *The Vocalization,* p. 7 ff.; *B.A.S.O.R.,* 81, p. 20, n. 20 the method of which has generally held its ground.

[2] The attempts at identification with *ʿAlmah* or *ʿElamûn* (Abel, *Géographie,* II, p. 347) are hypothetical as long as there is no thorough examination of northern Transjordan.