Shoshenq list of Palestinian towns (No. 72); its situation however is unknown [1]. The assumption that it denotes the name of a tribe is not impossible [2].

E 48 : *'Iśn(n)wś*.—

This place-name is inexplicable. Perhaps the first element may represent *iśn* which we also have in the place-name of *Knt'śn* (list of Thutmosis III, No. 44) = *Ginti-aśna* (*EA* 319, 5); cf. אַשְׁנָה, *Jos.*, 15, 33; 43.

E 49 : *'ky*.—

Most probably pronounced *'Ak(k)iyu* (with gentilitic ending *y* = *iyu*). As recognized by Posener, it is the town of *Acre*, called *Akkâ* in the 'Amârna tablets, in the Egyptian sources of the New Kingdom *'k* (List of Thutmosis III, No. 47), Hebrew עַכּוֹ, Phoenician עכא, Arabic *'Akkâ*, the present *Tell Fuḫḫâr* near *Acre* [3].

E 50-51 : *Kwšw*.—

Here we have two chiefs of the tribes of *Kwšw* = *Kûšu*. See above, p. 37-38.

E 52-53 : (and) *Šwtw*.

E 52 is called the '*chieftain of Upper Šwtw*' and *E 53* '*the chieftain of Lower Šwtw*'. The Berlin execration texts mention three lords of *Šwtw*. Like *Kwšw*, *Šwtw* is the name of a country and a people. Already Gressmann [4] thought of *Šutû/i*, an Assyrian denotation for Bedouin tribes

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[1] This name was combined by several scholars with the preceding *pḥqr'* (No. 71) and interpreted as *the field of Abram* (Spiegelberg, *Randglossen*, p. 14; Breasted, *A.J.S.L.*, 1904, p. 22 ff.), though on insufficient grounds. The explanation אֲבָלִים is not impossible; see Simons, *Handbook for the Study of Egyptian Topographic Lists*, p. 183; Noth, *Z.D.P.V.*, 1938, p. 291.

[2] It would, of course, be going too far to suggest a tribal name connected with *Abram the Hebrew*.

[3] Cf. Abel, *Géographie*, II, p. 235 f.

[4] *Z.A.W.*, 1926, p. 280 ff.