E 15 : *Ḥdw'ʾ'*.—

As already recognized by Posener this refers to the well-known town of *Hazor* in Eastern Galilee. This town is frequently mentioned in the Egyptian documents of the New Kingdown (List of Thutmosis III, No. 32), in the ʿAmârna tablets (Ḥazûra-Ḥaṣûra) and in the biblical sources as an important royal residence in preisraelitic Palestine. In *Jos.*, 11, 10 it even appears as '*the former head of all these kingdoms*', *i.e.* Galilee; while in *Jud.*, 4, 2, 24 Jabin, king of Hazor, bears the title of '*King of Kʿnaʿan*'. *Garstang's* identification with *Tell Waqqâṣ* which has been generally accepted is also corroborated by the source under discussion, as this place was an important settlement already in the Middle Bronze Age [1].

E 16 : *Q(?)nš*.—

The first consonant being doubtful, there is nothing to say about this place-name.

E 17 : *Tʿpvm*.—

This place-name with the characteristic suffix-*um* (cf. *'Apiqum*) is most probably West Semitic (the roots טעף, זעף and צעף should be considered). We have, however, no equivalent from later sources.

E 18 : *ʿynw*.—

This place-name, probably pronounced *ʿAyyânu*, has been associated by Posener with the well-known town of *Iyon*, Hebrew עִיּוֹן on the northern border of Canaan (I. *Kings* 15, 20, II. *Kings* 15, 29; II. *Sam.*, 24, 6), the present *Tell Dibbin* in *Merǧ ʿAyyûn*. There are, however, two towns by the name of *ʿyn* in the list of Thutmosis III : the one (No. 46) probably the biblical *Iyon*, the second (No. 95) perhaps identical with *Ḥa-ya-ni* (= *ʿAyyâni*, in the genetive case), *EA.*, 256, 1. 28. The latter was associated by Albright [2] with the place עין known from Talmudic literature, the present *ʿAyûn*, north west of *el-Ḥamme* on the Yarmûk. A thorough examination of both sites might decisively clarify the identification of *ʿynw*. The first possibility seems, however, more plausible.

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[1] Garstang, *A.A.*, 14 (1927), p. 35 ff.; *Joshua-Judges*, p. 381 ff.

[2] *B.A.S.O.R.*, 89, p. 14, n. 43.