We have, however, no equivalent from later sources. This place-name is also mentioned in the Berlin execration texts (J. 19).

E 27 : [illegible] — *Bwḏ̱nw.*—

This place-name, probably pronounced *Buṣrânu*, was already recognized by Alt and Albright to stand for the town of *Buṣrâna* known from the ʿAmârna tablets. In *EA*, 197, 13 it is mentioned in close association with *Aštartu* and *Ḫalunni*, both towns in northern Transjordan (v. also *EA*, 199). It is most probably the well-known town of *Bosora* (I. *Makk.*, V, 26)—*Bostra*, the present *Buṣrâ eski Šâm* [1].

E 28 : . . . . . —

The place-name is not extant.

E 29 : [illegible] — *M'š'.*—

This name suggests מֶשׁ, probably an old regional name included in the genealogy of Aram (*Gen.*, 10, 23). Jensen [2] tried to combine the biblical מֶשׁ with the mountain range *Mâšu* of the Gilgameš epic [3], *i. e.* the mountains of Lebanon. It is not impossible that we have here the later Assyrian province of *Mansuate*, Μασσύας of Hellenistic and Roman times, which included part of Baqâʿ, south of Baʿalbek [4].

E 30 : [illegible] — *Š'ynw.*—

This name is most probably pronounced *Šaryânu* and is identical with the mountains of שִׂרְיֹן (*Deut.*, 3, 9; *Ps.*, 29, 6), the *Antilibanos*.

The mountains of *šryn* occur in the Baʿal epic of Ugarit parallel with

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[1] Maisler, *J.P.O.S.*, 9, p. 85; Abel, *Géographie*, II, p. 9, 286 f.

[2] *Keischriftl. Bibl.*, 6, 1, p. 576.

[3] *Gilgameš*, tablet 9, l. 36-37. Gressmann-Ebeling, *Altorientalische Texte zum Alten Testament*, 2nd. ed., p. 168.

[4] On the province of *Mansuate*, *Mansua* (the transcription *Manṣuate* is possible, but no obligatory) see Elliger, *P.J.B.*, 32 (1936), p. 51 f.; Noth, *P.J.B.*, 33 (1937), p. 42 f. This regional name perhaps shows the later Aramaic form of the old name מש. It is to be assumed that originally it did not only include southern Baqâʿ (Μασσυάς αὐλών), but also part of the Lebanon.