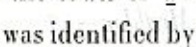
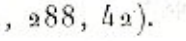
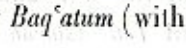
E 19 :  *D̲'ʾm.*—

This place-name, with the characteristic suffix-*um*, is probably connected with the town of *D̲rbsn* [1], called *Zi-ri-ba-ša-ni* (genitive) in *EA.*, 201, which was identified by me with the town of *Zar'oi* (זְרָאוּי, זְרָעוּיָא, זְרָעוּ) known from later sources, the present *Ezraʿ* in the Ḥaurân [2]. Less probable is the association with *Zilû* (= Canaanite *Sillô*) in the Amarna tablets (*EA.*, 288, 42).

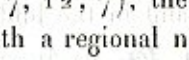
E 20 :  *Bqʿtm.*—

Probably *Baqʿatum* (with the characteristic suffix-*um*), Hebrew בִּקְעָה = "*valley*".

In my opinion it can only be the Lebanon Valley, Hebrew בִּקְעַת הַלְּבָנוֹן (*Jos.*, 11, 17, 12, 7), the present *el-Baqâʿ*. Here, for the first time, we meet with a regional name, a great number of which occurs in the text under discussion, in the documents of the New Kingdom, as well as in Biblical Literature.

E 21 :  *'l'y.*—

This place-name may be variously interpreted, *e.g.* *'r'* or *'l'* with the gentilitic suffix *iyu*. In my opinion we must first consider it to be the Syrian town of *'Ara*, known since the time of Thutmosis III (List of towns No. 132), *'r* in a document from Ugarit, Assyrian *Arâ*, later *Arra* [3].

E 22 :  *Šimry.*—

There is no equivalent in other sources for this place-name. Perhaps

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[1] Grdseloff, *Les débuts de culte de Rechef en Égypte* (1942), p. 41 f. Vocalized by Albright, *Vocalization*, p. 55, *D̲(i)-ra-bi-sa-na*.

[2] *J.P.O.S.*, 9 (1929), p. 84 f.; cf. Abel, *Géographie*, II, p. 10. The identification suggested is uncertain as long as there is no archaeological examination of the place.

[3] On this town see Maisler, *J.P.O.S.*, 16 (1936), p. 155. It was identified by Littmann (*Z. f. S.*, I, p. 176) with *Maʿarrit* in-*Noʿmân*. It seems however to have been rather situated in the neighbourhood of Ugarit.