At the end of the Brussels texts we find an enumeration of various peoples generally denoted as *ʿ3mw*. This denotation is also found in the Berlin execration texts. This collective name of the population of Syria-Palestine current since the time of the Old Kingdom and used in a very wide sense lends itself as little to interpretation as the terms *Stt* and *Mntw* which were used from old times in a stereotyped manner so as to be hardly understood and also occur in our source (See below). Of their meaning and origin we know nothing.

At the time of the Middle Kingdom and still more at the time of the New Kingdom they are conventional terms with which the Egyptians refer to their neighbours in Asia. Any possible association with certain countries or national groups known to us from cuneiform or biblical sources is only based on anachronistic hypotheses, it is therefore not worth considering more closely.

The list of the *ʿ3mw* peoples is given by Posener under *F 1–7* :

F 1 : «all the *ʿ3mw*».—
F 2 : «*from ʾIw3ṯ*».—
F 3 : «*from 3mt...*».—
F 4 : «*from 3qḥ*».—
F 5 : «*from Dmʾṯw*».—
F 6 : «*from Ḥsšwm*».—
F 7 : «*Mntw in Stt*».

F 2 : *ʾIw3ṯ*.—

A place-name *ʾIw3ṯ* is mentioned in the Berlin texts (f. 3) between *Byblos* and *Yʿnq*. This name, certainly pronounced *Ullaza*, is closely connected with the port *ʾIṯ* (also *wlt*) known from the Egyptian sources of the New Kingdom, *Ullaza* of the ʿAmârna tablets, which is rightly placed in Phoenicia north of Byblos[1].

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[1] The northern situation of *Ullaza* is clearly shown in the ʿAmârna Tablets, where the port is often mentioned in connection with *Ṣumur* (*Ṣimirra* of Assyrian royal inscriptions, Σιμυρα of the classical authors, which is placed in *Ṣumrah* ca. 40 km. north of *Tripoli*), *A/Irqata* (see above, p. 56), and even with the