Albright[1] the name should be pronounced *Šakmami* (*'the two shoulders'*), so that we have a simplification of the old name in *mât Šâkmi*, *EA*, 289, 23, and in the Hebrew שְׁכֶם. The spelling used in the document under discussion is also found in the *Sebek-ḫw* inscription from the time of Sesostris III (ca. 1887-1850). This text mentions a conquest of the land of *Skm'm'* during an Egyptian campaign[2].

The two sources complement each other in a fortunate manner. The *land of Shechem* with the town of *Shechem* as capital appears already in the XIXth Century, and later in the 'Amârna tablets and the Bible, as a territorial and political entity in the middle of the Cisjordan mountains.

E 7 : *Kn'*.—

Already Albright[3] assumed that it is the town *Kunu* mentioned in the list of Ramses III, Hebrew כּוּן (I. *Chron.*, 18, 8), Roman *Conna*. Its identification with *Râs Ba'albek* was suggested many years ago and accepted by most scholars[4].

E. 8 : *P'ḫ'wm*.—

This is *Piḥilum* (with the suffix *-um*, cf. *'Ipqwm*, *E 9*), the well-known town in the Jordan Valley, *Piḥili* (genetive) in *EA*, 256, 6, called *Phr* in the Egyptian documents of the New Kingdom, Hellenistic *Pella*, פחל in the Talmudic sources, probably the present *Tabqat Fâḥil*[5].

E 9 : *'pqwm*.—

Most probably *'Apiqum*—Hebrew אֲפִיק, אֶפֶק.

Two towns of this name must be considered : 1) *Aphek* in the Plain of Saron, the present *Tell Râs el-'Ein*, which has already been suggested by Posener and Alt. This town is known from the list of Thutmosis III (No. 66—*'pqn*) and the new historical text of the stela of Amenophis II

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(1) Albright, *B.A.S.O.R.*, 83, p. 33.

(2) Peet, *The Stela of Sebek-khu*, 1914, Manchester (no. 75).

(3) *B.A.S.O.R.*, 83, p. 33.

(4) Dussaud, *Topographie de la Syrie*, pp. 271, 405.

(5) Albright, *Vocalization*, p. 42; *B.A.S.O.R.*, 89, pp. 9, n. 9; 11, n. 20; Abel, *Géographie*, II, p. 405 f.