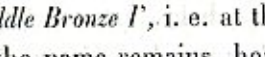
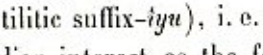
r or *l*[1]. Therefore the place-name בֵּית הָרָם (*Jos.* 13, 27) also called בֵּית הָרָן (Num. 33, 36), as proposed by Posener, must be considered in the first place[2]. Glueck[3] recently identified *Bêt-Hârâm* with *Tell Iktanû* in the Jordan Valley facing Jericho, finding there '*heavy occupation in Middle Bronze I*', i. e. at the time of the Middle Kingdom[4]. The final *w* in the name remains, however, inexplicable.

E 5 :  *M'ktwry*.—

The pronunciation of this place-name is probably *Magdôliyu* (with gentilitic suffix-*iyu*), i. e. the '*man from Magdôl*'. The spelling is of particuliar interest as the form with *w* probably represents the so-called 'Canaanite' form *Magdôl*, Hebrew מַגְדּוֹל, מִגְדּוֹל which existed by the side of the so-called 'Amorite' form *Magdâl*, Amarna—*Magdâli* (genitive), Hebrew מִגְדָּל. Of the many '*towers*' *Ma-ag-da-li* (*EA*, 256, 26) is most likely, probably *Migdâl Ṣabbayyâ* of the Talmudic sources[5], which may be identified with *Hirbet ed-Duweir* on the Yarmûk[6].

E 6 :  *Skm'm'*.—

That this is *Shechem* (Posener) can hardly be doubted; it is fully confirmed by the archaeological material in *Tell Balâṭah*. According to

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(1) The proper name *Hmy* (*E 39*) may be referred to which excludes the equation of *H'mw* to הָם.

(2) This name contains perhaps the theophoric element הָר = "*Mountain*". This name of a god is known from various proper names in the texts dealt with here, the Hyksos names *Y'qb-hr* and *'nt-hr*, some Amoritic names (the element *Ḥaru*, *Ḥarâ*) as well as הָרָן (the brother of Abraham), הוֹרָם (King of Gezer, *Jos.*, 10, 33) etc. In the last name as well as that of the mountain הר (הר הָהָר) we probably have the so-called "Canaanite" form of the name.

(3) *B.A.S.O.R.*, 91 (1943), p. 21 ff.

(4) In the late Aramaic place name *Bêt-ramthâ*, the present *Tell er-Râm*, we have, in my opinion, nothing but a change of the old name according to popular ethymology. The general opinion, which considers *m* in *Bêt-Hârâm* as belonging to the root must be rejected on the ground of the second form *Bêt-Hârân*, the more so as the Hebrew article in the old "Canaanite name" is inexplicable.

(5) Albright, *B.A.S.O.R.*, 89, p. 14, n. 4.

(6) I hope to justify the identification suggested in a special article. On *Tell ed-Duweir* see Albright, *A.A.S.O.R.*, 6, p. 31; Maisler-Yeivin, *B.J.P.E.S.*, 10 (1943), p. 99 ff.