south of Gaza, mentioned by Eusebius and Hieronymus (*Onom.*, 48, 19), modern *Tell el-ʿAǵǵûl*, may be proposed. This important site was occupied during the Middle Bronze I Age[1]. *ʿEglôn*, עֶגְלוֹן, the Canaanite royal city in the Shephelah (*Jos.*, 10, 3; 15, 39, etc.; cf. *Isqʾ* = Ashkelon, *E* 2), was suggested by Posener.

E 59 : *ʾwšy*. —

This place-name has already been recognized by Posener to stand for the town of *Laish* (with gentilitic ending *y* = *iyu*). The town is called *Rws* in the list of Thutmosis III (No. 31), biblical לַיִשׁ, לַיְשָׁה (Judges 18, 7, 27, later דָּן), the present *Tell el-Qâḍi*[2].

E 60 : *Bwt-Šmš*. —

This place-name contains the element *bwt* and the theophoric name Šamšu. Albright[3] assumed the reading *g* in place of *b-w*, but this assumption cannot be accepted. The first element *bwt* = *but* is probably identical with Hebrew תְּתוּר in place-names and proper names like תְּתוּאֵל (I. *Chron.* 4, 30 = בתול, *Jos.* 19, 4; *Gen.* 22, 22).

A similar form is found in *mwt* = Hebrew מָתוּר (*Mwtʾ-Muti-ilu*, Sethe f. 17; cf. biblical מְתוּשֶׁלַח, מְתוּשָׁאֵל, *Gen.* 4, 18; 5, 21)[4].

E 61 : *ʿʾqt*. —

The *ʿtribes of ʿʾqt* = *ʿAʿIrqata*. See above *E 54*.

E 62 : *Mʿkyw*. —

Here are the *ʿchiefs of Mʿkyw* in general, without mention of their names. See above *E 37*.

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[1] See Maisler, *Z.D.P.V.*, 1933, p. 186 ff.; Albright, *A.J.S.L.*, 1938, p. 337 ff.

[2] Cf. Abel, *Géographie*, II, p. 302.

[3] *B.A.S.O.R.*, 83, p. 34, n. 9 : *G*(?) *tšmšw* = *Gitti*(?)-*šamšu*. Such a place-name in Syria-Palestine is not known however. On the other hand Albright has rightly rejected the identification of this name with בית שמש.

[4] It can hardly be assumed that the component *bwt* is a parallel form of *bêtu*, בית (Albright, *B.A.S.O.R.*, 81, p. 19, n. 14). Cf. the place-name *Bu-tú-ḫi-im* (*Gen.*) = *Butu-aḫim* in the Mari texts (Jean, *R.É.S.*, 1941, p. 126).