

agent has the term ἀπὸ θαλάσσης “on the West [seaward]” indicating *wym* in MT and not Me-Jarkon.

Furthermore, the place *hāraqqōn* following Me-Jarkon might be a duplication of *hayyarqōn* and is missing in LXX. This enigmatic place called Rakkon cannot be identified with Tell er-Reqqēt (1301.1708) because only Byzantine ceramics were discovered there. Rakkon is possibly the perennial stream of Nahr el-Bāride and Me-Jarkon is Nahr el-‘Ōgā’. Euseb interprets the first part of this toponym as ὕδατα “waters,” located in the inheritance of Dan (Eusebius, *Onom.* 110.10). Jerome translates the second part of that toponym Ieracon as “jaundice called *ikterus* by the Greeks” (Jerome, *Nom. Hebr.* 28.15).

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Me-Jarkon

Me-Jarkon (MT *Mē-hayyarqōn* “waters of Jarkon = yellow river”) is a toponym, only mentioned in Josh 19:46, that belongs to the tribal allotment of Dan. Joshua 19:40–48 is not really a boundary description, but lists respective places to the East and to the West. However, to the West it is a border description. It seems that the boundary runs by way of Me-Jarkon, Rakkon, and the region close to Joppa. This toponym refers either to a town called Me-Jarkon or to a body of water, due to the noun *mē* preceding Jarkon. Therefore, Me-Jarkon could be a settlement or a river in the vicinity of Joppa.

The town Me-Jarkon is identified either with the site of Tell Qasile (1307.1676) or with Tell Ġeriše (1320.1667), both sites with archaeological evidence dating to the Late Bronze and Iron Age I. But Me-Jarkon could also be a river usually identified with the perennial stream Nahr el-‘Ōgā’ (131.168) that had a yellow appearance due to the presence of organic materials. This Jarkon is also called *Mē-Piga* in the Hellenistic period, named after the city of Pegae where this river has its source. Sometimes Me-Jarkon is associated with Nahr el-Bāride (131.165), a southern tributary to the former. However, Josh 19:46 is textually problematic. The Septu-