This root 710 is an Aram. formation. Even in O. Aram. it meant "prostration of reverence", as is evident from the X710 of Sachau's Edessa inscription No. 3 (ZDMG, xxxvi, 158; cf. Dan. iii, 6). In later Aram. 710 is to bow down, X710 is worship, adoration, and X710 Π an idol temple. Similarly Syr. Π , from a primitive meaning of "to salute reverentially" (cf. 2 Sam. ix, 6), comes to mean to adore, translating both $\sigma \in \beta \omega$ and $\pi \rho o \sigma \kappa \nu \nu \in \omega$, and giving $\lambda \omega$ and $\lambda \omega$ and $\lambda \omega$ a worshipper, etc.

It is from the Aram. that we get the Heb. 720 (Nöldeke, ZDMG, xli, 719) and the Eth h7% (Nöldeke, Neue Beiträge, 36), and it was from Aram. that the word passed into Arabic, probably at an early period, as we see from the Mu'allaqa of 'Amr b. Kulthūm, l. 112.

The meaning of Sigill in this eschatological passage was unknown to the early interpreters of the Qur'ān. Some took it to be the name of an Angel, or of the Prophet's amanuensis, but the majority are in favour of its meaning some kind of writing or writing material. (Tab. and Bagh. on the passage, and Rāghib, Mufradāt, 223.)

There was also some difference of opinion as to its origin, some

like Bagh. taking it as an Arabic word derived from others admitting that it was a foreign word, of Abyssinian or Persian origin.² It is, however, neither Persian or Abyssinian, but the Gk. $\sigma\iota\gamma(\lambda\lambda\sigma\nu)$ Lat. sigillum, used in Byzantine Greek for an Imperial edict.⁴ The word came into very general use in the eastern part of the Empire, so that we find Syr. $(PSm, 2607)^5$ meaning

¹ Nöldeke, op. cit.; Hirschfeld, Beiträge, 41; Schwally, ZDMG, lii, 134; Von Kremer, Streifzüge, p. ix, n.

² al-Jawālīqī, Mu'arrab, 87; al-Khafājī, 104; as-Suyūtī, Itq, 321; Mutaw, 41. W. Y. Bell in his translation of the Mutaw. is quite wrong in taking the word رجل to mean part, portion, blank paper. It means man as is clear from LA, xiii, 347.

³ Pers. سجل, meaning syngrapha iudicis, is a borrowing from the Arabic, Vullers, Lex, ii, 231.

⁴ Vollers, ZDMG, l, 611; li, 314; Bell, Origin, 74; Vacca, EI, sub voc.; Fraenkel, Vocab, 17; Fremdw, 251.

⁵ Nöldeke, Neue Beiträge, 27.