vii, 44, 46.

Al-A'raf.

It is usually taken to mean the wall which separates Paradise from Hell. The philologers were at a loss to explain the word, the two favourite theories being (i) that it is the plu. of عرف used of the mane of a horse or the comb of a cock, and thus a metaphor for the highest part of anything (Zam, in loco: LA, xi, 146), or (ii) that it is from أصاب الأعراف to know, and so called because of the knowledge أصاب الأعراف to know, and so called because of the knowledge

Tor Andrae, *Ursprung*, 78, and Lidzbarski, ZS, ii, 182, claim that the word is Arabic, though translating an idea derived from one of the older religions. There is difficulty with this, however, and perhaps a better solution is that proposed long ago by Ludolf, viz. that it is the Eth. hold. Horovitz, *Paradies*, 8, objects to this on the ground that

Muḥammad does not use اعراف for the souls of the departed, but for the place where they, or at least some of them, dwell, which would be **FOL-G.** It is by no means unlikely, however, that Muḥammad understood the verb hold, and of the blessed departed, as a placename, for hold, and of F seem much more commonly used in this

sense than **\$\pi_0\lambda.\q.** It is even possible that | is a corruption of **\$\pi_0\lambda.\q.** The introduction of the word would seem to be due to Muḥammad himself, for the occurrence of the word in Umayya, xlix, 14, is rightly suspected by Horovitz of being under Qur'anic influence.

¹ Lidzbarski would take it as an attempt to translate the Mandaean מאטאראתא = the watch towers, but this is rather remote.

ا عراف: " Ad Historiam Æthiopicam Commentarius, p. 207. He writes: " السلامة Muhammedis Limbus, medius inter Paradisum et Infernum locus, receptaculum mediis generis hominum, qui tantundem boni ac mali in hoc mundo fecerunt. Id autem aliunde justius derivari nequit, quam a rad-Æthiopica hold. = requievit, quo verbo Æthiopes de pie defunctis utuntur."

³ Praetorius, Beit. Ass, i, 23, however, takes hold as a denom. from 3.