means water and trees in Hebrew, and others in Coptic, this name being given to Moses because of the place from which he was taken.

It is possible that the name came direct from the Heb. TÜD, or as Derenbourg in *REJ*, xviii, 127, suggests, through a form "DiD used among the Arabian Jews. It is much more likely, however, that it came to the Arabs through the Syr. Lioso of or the Eth. or h, especially as it was from the Syr. that the Pazend *Mushâê*, Phlv. Not for and Arm. If next were borrowed.

There appears to be no well-attested example of the use of the word earlier than the Qur'ān, 4 so that it may have been an importation of Muḥammad himself, though doubtless well enough known to his audience from their contacts with Jews and Christians.

لاً (Mīkāl).

ii, 92.

Michael.

As an angel he is mentioned with Gabriel in a passage where the Commentators claim that the two are contrasted, Gabriel as the opponent of the Jews and Michael as their protector. He thus occupies in the Qur'an the place given him in Dan. x, 13, 21, etc., as the Patron of Israel.

The early authorities were a little uncertain as to the spelling of the word, and al-Jawālīqī, 143, notes the forms ميكان ; ميكان ; ميكان ; ميكان ; ميكانل ; ميكانل

The word may have come directly from אמים, or more likely from the Syr. كنواك or كنواك, as it was from Syriac that the form

<sup>1</sup> Rāghib gives the form as مشوحا.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> So Tab. on ii, 48; ath-Tha'labī, Qiṣaṣ, 118, who tell us that in Coptic mu means water and sha means trees. This obviously rests on the Jewish theory given in Josephus, Antiq, 11, ix, 6: τὸ γὰρ ὕδωρ μῶ οἱ Αιγύπτιοι καλοῦσιν. ὖσῆς δὲ τοὺς ἐξ ῦδατος σωθέντας, which fairly well represents the Coptic ALOUT water and OTIC rescued.

<sup>3</sup> Cf. the form NDIO on a Christian incantation bowl from Nippūr (Montgomery, Aramaic Incantation Texts, p. 231).

<sup>4</sup> So Horovitz, KU, 143; JPN, 156.