word 1 derived from قسق to seek after or pursue a thing, so that a

is so called "because he follows the Book and its precepts", as-Sijistānī, 259. Obviously the word is the Syr. $=\pi\rho\epsilon\sigma\beta\dot{\nu}\tau\epsilon\rho\sigma s$, as has been generally recognized by Western scholars.² This word could hardly fail to be known to any Arab tribes which came into contact with the Christians of the North and East, and as a matter of fact both forms of the word were borrowed into Arabic, ϵ (cf.

Aram. المراقب as معدها, and أعسيس, while the Ḥadīth

shows that they were not unacquainted with the abstract noun کی نفیر قسیسی من قسیسیة shows that they were not unacquainted

، در (*Qaṣr*).

vii, 72; xxii, 44; xxv, 11; lxxvii, 32.

A castle.

The word has no verbal root in Arabic, and was noted by Guidi, Della Sede, 579, as a borrowing. Fraenkel, Vocab, 14, is doubtless correct in deriving it from Lat. castrum, through Gk. κάστρον and Aram. ΝηΣρ.6 The word occurs not infrequently in the early poetry, and is probably to be considered as one of the words which came into Syria and Palestine with the Roman armies of occupation.

But see al-Jawālīqī, Mu'arrab, 39.

² Geiger, 51; Fleischer, Kleinere Schriften, ii, 118; Freytag, Lex, sub voc.; Fraenkel, Vocab, 24; Fremdw, 275; Rudolph, Abhangiykeit, 7; Horovitz, KU, 64; Mingana, Syriac Influence, 85.

³ Cf. Aghānī, xiii, 47, 170; xvi, 45.

⁴ Noldeke, Neue Beitrage, 37; Pautz, Offenbarung, 136, n.

⁵ Cf. on it Praetorius in ZDMG, liii, 21; Rossini, Glossarium, 233.