

with Heb. דַּרְכֶּמֶן (Phon. דַּרְכֶּמֶן)<sup>1</sup> beside אֶדְרֶכֶן, which is the Persian gold Daric, the Gk. δαρεικός, and the Cuneiform *da-ri-ku*, which appears in Syr. as ܕܪܝܟܐ. Liddell and Scott, however, are doubtless right in deriving it from δράσσομαι and meaning originally “as much as one can hold in the hand”, then a measure of weight and lastly a coin. This δραχμή passed into Iranian first as a measure of weight and then as a coin. In Phlv. we find the ideograms 𐭌𐭎 *dram* and 𐭌𐭎𐭕 *draxm* meaning a silver coin,<sup>2</sup> or sometimes *money* in general,<sup>3</sup> which is the origin of the Mod. Pers. درم and درم and the Arm.

դրամ,<sup>4</sup> and may be assumed as the source of the Ar. درم also.<sup>5</sup>

It was doubtless an early borrowing from the Mesopotamian area, for it occurs in the old poetry, e.g. ‘Antara xxi, 21 (Ahlwardt, *Divans*, p. 45).

دِهَاقٌ (*Dihāq*).

lxxviii, 34.

Full.

It occurs only in an early Meccan passage descriptive of the delights of Paradise, where, besides an enclosed garden and full-bosomed virgins, the blessed are promised كَأْسًا دِهَاقًا.

The Commentators are agreed that it means *full* and there is considerable agreement that it is to be derived from دَهَقَ to *press*.

<sup>1</sup> Lidzbarski, *Handbuch*, 257; Harris, *Glossary*, 96; cf. also Aram. דַּרְכֶּמֶן in Cook, *Glossary*, 41.

<sup>2</sup> *PPGl*, 105 and 110; Nyberg, *Glossary*, 58; *Šāyast*, *Glossary*, 160; *Frahang*, *Glossary*, 78. Haug thinks this of Babylonian origin, but Hubschmann rightly derives it from a form \**drahm* from δραχμή, and then compares Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀 *taxma*, cf. *Arm. Gramm.*, i, 145; *Pers. Stud.*, 251.

<sup>3</sup> e.g. in the *Dādistān-i-Dīnik*, cf. West, *Pahlavi Texts*, ii, 242.

<sup>4</sup> Hubschmann, *Arm. Gramm.*, i, 145.

<sup>5</sup> Vullers, *Lex*, i, 832, 840; Vullers, *ZDMG*, li, 297, and Addai Sher, 62, though some statements of the latter need correction.