so as to make it knotted, and crisp, or curly: this they used to do in wars, and their doing so was forbidden by the Prophet: ( $O, L:$ ) they did it from a motive of pride and self-conceit. (L.) - عَتَذَ نَاصِيتَهُ [lit. He knotted his forelock] means t he was angry, and prepared himself to do evil, or mischief. (A, O, L.) [See 2.] - عَنُقَهُ © paired, to him, for refuge, or protection; $(\mathrm{O}, \mathrm{L}$, $\mathbf{K}_{\text {; }}{ }^{*}$ ) heard by Is-hák Ibn-Faraj from an Arab

 aor. $=$, (O, TA,) inf. n. عقْ, (T.A,) IIe numbered, counted, or rechoned, ( $\mathbf{M}, \mathbf{A}, \mathbf{O}, \mathbf{K}$,$) with his fin-$ gers [by bending their tips donn upon the palm, one after another, commencing with the little finger, and then by extending them in like manner].
 mouth of the vulva closed upon the sperma of the male]. (0.) birds, of prey were restrained from injuring the cattle, and the like, by means of charms and talismans. (L, from a trad.) - عَقِذ التًّاج فَوْقَ رأُعه, and $\|^{\prime}$ 'اعتقد, He put the cronm upon his head.

 ( L ;) He arched [or vaulted] the building, or structicre. (A, O, L, K.) —And An , aor. =, inf. n. $ع$, He cemented the building, or structure, with gypsum. (L.) عَقَةَ ثَهَرْمٍ,
 that art., [in the CK عُقَت alone, (A, O, K, in art. عبل, [see 4 in that art. and also in art. علف,]) [It organized and compacted, or compactly organized, its fruit; and in like manner each verb is said of a fruit in relation to a fruit-stone, such as that of a date, and of a peach,
 pasturing cattle will not maké upon it fat nor flesh], said of a pasturage. (O in art. ضرع,) -
 pacted, and became apparen:. (L.) -عقَتَ, (S, M, A, L, [in the $\mathbf{O}$ ée, which is app. a mistranscription, ]) aor. : , ( $\mathbf{M}, L$, ) inf. n. :عُقور ; (A;)
 ( $M, A, L$;) said of rob, (Ks, S. $O, M, A$, ) and of $\operatorname{tar},\left(\mathrm{K}_{\mathrm{s}}, \mathbf{S}, \mathbf{O}\right)$ ) and of honey, ( $\mathbf{M}, \mathrm{A}, \mathrm{O}$, ) and of expressed juice of fresh ripe dates, $(\mathbb{K}$, ) and the like, (Ks, S., M, O,) [generally meaning when boiled,] It thickened; became thich, or inspissated. (K.s, S., M, A, O, L, K.) - [Hence, app.,] عَقَد بُطْنُ [His belly became constipated]. (M voce , q. v.) =صرتَتُ, said of a bitch, (TK,) [aor. : ,] inf. n. عَقَ, (O, L, K.,) Her vulva clung fast to the head of the قِضيّ of the $\operatorname{dog} .(\mathrm{O}, \mathrm{L}$, K, TK.) -عَقَ aor. $=$, (S, [in the $\mathrm{O}_{=}$, an evident mistake,]) inf. n. عتَ, (S, O,) It had in it an impediment. (S,* O,* $\mathbf{L}, \mathbf{K} .{ }^{*}$ ) And, said of a man, He had an impediment in his tongue; was unable to speak freely; was tongue-tied. (TA.) - Also, said of sand, It
became moistened in consequence of much rain [so as to cohere]. (L.)

2: see 1, first sentence. [Hence,] عُقّروا النَّأِصى [They tied the forelocks of their horses in knots] on an occasion of war, or battle; it being customary on such an occasion to do thus to the hair of the mane and that of the tail. (W p. 140.) _ See again 1, former half,. in two places :and latter half also in two places. - See also 4. —ـعِّف كَزَزْ He rendered his speech, or language, obscure. (A, L.) And فِى كَلْمهه تَعْقِيً In his speech, or language, is obscurity. (A.)
3. عَاقَدْتْهُ عَلَى كَنَا, (Msb,) inf. n. (S, $\mathrm{O}, \mathrm{L}$,$) I united with him in a contract, a com-$ pact, a covenant, an agreement, a league, a treaty, or an engagement, or I covenanted with him, respecting, or to do, such a thing. (S.,* O,* L,* Mṣb.) - See also 1, former half, in two places.
 (S, O, L, K,) inf. n. تَعْقِين ; (S, O, K;) but the former is the more approved, ( L, ) He thickened it ; caused it to become thick, or inspissated; (Ks, $\mathbf{S}, \mathbf{M}, \mathbf{A}, \mathbf{O}, \mathbf{K} ;)$ by boiling it ; ( $\mathrm{O}, \mathbf{K} ;$ ) namely, $\operatorname{rob},(\mathrm{Ks}, \mathbf{S}, \mathrm{O}, \mathbf{M}, \mathrm{L}$,$) and \operatorname{tar},(\mathrm{Ks}, \mathbf{S}, \mathrm{O}$,$) and$ honey, (M, A, O,) and the like. (Ks, S. M, O.)
5. تعقّّ: see 7, first sentence. - See also 8,
 became like a constructed arch ( $\mathrm{O}, \mathrm{L}, \mathbf{K}$ ) in the sky. (O, L.) And in like manner تُعقّ is said of a collection of clouds (سَهُاب). (A, L.) تَعَقُّن in a well is The projecting of the loner part of the interior casing of stone, and the receding of the upper part thereof as far as the التّسَاع of the well, (O, L, K,) which is its جمرأب [app. here meaning the main portion of the well, from the water, or a little above this, to the mouth; this portion, it seems, being without casing]: ( $\mathrm{O}, \mathrm{L}:$ )
 sand, [as also $\downarrow$ انعقد, (S and $O$ and $K$ voce
 (S, K.*) And the former said of moist earth, It became contracted, and compacted in lumps. (L.)
 formed itself into a knot, or lump]. ( $\mathbf{K}$ in art. : تعرق: : see 1 in that art.) - of rob, and of tar, and the like: see 1 , last quarter.
6. تعاقدوا They united in a contract, a compact, a covenant, an agreement, a league, a
 [respecting the matter between them]. (S, O.) تعاقدت الِِلَّبُ The dogs stuck fast together in coupling. (S, O, K.)
7. انعقد, said of a cord, or rope, (S, O, L, Mṣb, as also * تُعقّد, (S., O,* L,) [but the latter has an intensive or a frequentative signification,] It became tied, knit, complicated so as to form a knot or knots, tied in a knot or knots, tied firmly or fast or strongly. (L.) - And the former, said of a sale or bargain, and of a contract or compact or the like, (S., O, L, ) It was, or became, concluded, settled, confirmed, or ratified.
(L.) One says, انعقد النِّكَاحُ بِينَ الـزَّجْمْنِ The marriage ras, or became, concluded, settled, \&c., between the husband and wife. (L.) - Said of an animal's tail, It became twisted [as though tied in a knot]. (L.) - And said of hair, It became knotted, and crisp, or curly. (L.) - Said of the date [and other fruit, It became organized and compact, or compactly organized]. (K in art. يسر, \&c.) See also 8, latter half. - Said of sand: see 5. - And said of rob, and of tar, and the like : see 1, last quarter.
8. اعتقدهُ: see 1 , first sentence: - and sec also 1 in the latter half. - اعتقد كَذًا, (Mṣb,) or اعتقد كَنَا بِقَلْبه (S, O,) He settled, or determined, his heart, or mind, firmly upon such a thing; or he held, adhered, or clave, to such a عَقَدْ غعَلْهُ القَلْبَ وَالضَّهيرْ ; (Msb;) [he believed, or believed firmly, or was firmly persuaded of, such a thing; this is its most usual meaning ;] he was, or became, certain, or sure, of such a thing. (PS.) [ It is mostly used in relation to matters of religion, to religious dogmas and the like.] Sec also اعتقد - عَقِيدَّ اعْ also signifies He acquired, (S, $\mathbf{M g h}, \mathbf{O}, \mathbf{L}, \mathrm{K}$, ) or bought, (A,) an estate consisting of land, or of land and a house, \&c., (S, A, O, L, K, ) or other property : (S. A, Mgh, $\mathbf{O}, \mathbf{L}, \mathbf{K}:$ ) he collected property. (Mgh,* Mssb.) Also, [without any objective complement expressed,] He bought what is termed عُقْدَة , i. e. an estate, or a property, consisting in land or
 adopted a brother in God. (A.) -اعتقد الدُّرَد and $ا ل ـ َ ر َ ز, ~ H e ~ m a d e ~ t h e ~ p e a r l s, ~ a n d ~ t h e ~ b e a d s, ~$ into a necklace; and in like manner, other things. $(L)=$. اعتقد said of a date-stone, (A,) or other thing, (S, O, L,) [as also انعقد, which frequently occurs in the lexicons \&c. in the sense here following,] It became hard. (S, A, O, L.) - And
 became true, or sincere, and firmly established, between them two: (A:) and [in like manner] - تعقّد it (i. e. fraternity) became firmly established. (L.) - And accord. to Ibn-Buzurj, اعتقد signifies He (a man) closed, or locked, a door upon himself, when in want, that he might die: ( O :) thus Sh found in the Book of IbnBuzurj, i. e. عتقد, with قفد : (TA in art. but others say that it is اعتفد, with (0) : [or] اعتغد and signify the same. (K.)
10. استتعـتدت She (a sow) desired the mal.. ( $0, \mathrm{~K}$. )
 which is syn. with the inf. n. تُتأُشيذ. - As a simple subst.,] see ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{Ac}$ عُرَ, third sentence. - Also A contract, a compact, a covenant, an agreement, a league, a treaty, or an engagement : ( $\mathrm{Mgh}, \mathrm{O}$, L, K :) pl. عُقُوْ. (O, L.) Agreeably with this explanation, the pl. is used in the Kur v. 1, as meaning Contracts, \&c. : or it there means the obligatory statutes, or ordinances, of God: or, accord. to Zj , the covenants imposed by God, and those imposed mutually by men agreeably with the

