has fallen. (TA.)

One who makes, and with whom is made, a compact, a contract, a covenant, an agreement, a confederacy, a league, a treaty, or an engagement; [a confederate;] (S, O;) i. q. معاهد ا [and Vales]. (A, K.) = Also Old, or ancient. (K.) قَرْيَةٌ عَبِيدَة means An old, or ancient, town or village. (S, O.)

غَيْدَ: see عَهَادَة, last quarter.

وغيرة and عيد: see غيد, first quarter.

A place in which one used to know, or be acquainted with, or meet with, a thing; (S, A, O;) a place in which a thing is, or has been, known, or met with; as also vie; (K;) the latter originally an inf. n.: (TA:) an abode in which one used to know love, or desire: (TA:) and, as also vic, a place of abode to which people return: (A:) or a place of abode to which people, when they have gone far away from it, always return : (S, O:) pl. of the former معاهد. اِسْتَوْقَفَ الرَّكْبَ عَلَى عَهْد لا الأَحبَّة (A.) One says, and عَلَى مَعْبَدهمُ [He asked the company of riders to stop at the place where he used to know, or meet, the objects of love; or] at the abode to which the objects of love used to return. (A.)

Land upon which a partial rain has fallen. (AZ, O, K.*)

مُعْبُودٌ وَمَشْبُودٌ وَمُوْعُودٌ (\$, O.) مُعْبُودٌ as meaning Past and present and future, are applied to denote the tenses of a verb. (Kh, L.) See also , last quarter. = Also, applied to a place, (K,) and, with 5, to a land, (آرْفُ , Ṣ,) and to a meadow, (رُوْضَةً), A,) Rained upon by the rain called عَبْدَ (Ṣ,* K) or عَبْدَة. (A.)

عَهْدُ and مُعَاهُدُ see عَهِيدُ and see also عَهْدُ former half. osles [i.e. either the act. or the pass. part. n.] is mostly applied in the trads. to A person of the class called أهل الدّمة [or أهل expl. voce العيد) : but sometimes it is applied also to any other of the unbelievers with whom one is on terms of peace, or with whom peace has been made, for a definite time. (L.)

1. عَبْرَ الْمُوْأَةُ , (K,) or عَبْرَ الْمُوْأَةُ , (M, Mgh, O,) aor. -, (M, Mgh, O, K,) inf. n. عَبُو and عَبُو (Mgh, O, K) and عَبُو (K,) or this last is a simple subst., (S,) or a quasi-inf. n., (TA,) and ; عُهُورَةً and عَهَارَةً (O) and عَهَارَةً and عُهُورًا (O, K) (K;) and المَرهُا به بار , inf. n. عَهَار ; (K;) He came to the woman by night for the purpose of adultery or fornication: (Mgh, O, * TA:) and hence the committing adultery or fornication, absolutely, has become the predominant signification: (TA:) or he came to her by night for that purpose, or by day: (K:) or he committed adultery or fornication (فجور) with her at any time, in the night or

(TA:) or غَبُر inf. n. عُبُر , he committed adultery or fornication with her (فَجُرُ بِهَا) by night : (IKtt, TA:) and عَهُو , (S, Msb, K,) aor. -, (K, MS,) or -, (Msb,) [but this I think a mistake,] inf. n. عُهُور and عُهُر, (S,) or عُهُور, (Msb,) or all the forms mentioned above, (accord to the K,) he committed adultery or fornication; syn. زنی, (S, K, TA,) or غَبِوَ (Msb;) as also غَبِوَ, aor. -, inf. n. غَهْر; (Msb;) and عاهر ; and غَهْر; and (TA:) you say عاهر ل بها he committed adultery or fornication with her, i. e., with a free woman or a slave: (TA, from a trad.:) or signifies he stole: (K:) and he followed evil, (K, TA,) whether by committing adultery or fornication, or by transgressing [in any other manner], or quitting the way of truth or justice, or forsaking the command of God: (TA:) and تعيهر he was, or became, an adulterer or a fornicator, following evil: (\$:) and تُعَيْبُرَتُ \$ she (a woman) committed adultery or fornication: (TA:) or she was, or became, light, or active, and volatile, (Kr, K,) not remaining fixed in her place, (Kr,) without continence. (K, not added by

3: see the preceding paragraph, in three places.

Q. Q. 1. see 1, near the end.

Q. Q. 2. تَعَيْسُرْتُ and تَعَيْسُونُ: see 1, in three

. عَاهْرُ see عَهْرُ

Adultery or fornication. (S, O.) [See

: عَبِرَةً : عَبِيرَةً see the next paragraph.

An adulterer or a fornicator; (S, O, Msb;) as also عبر [originally an inf. n.]: and occurs in a trad. in the same sense, as a dim. of , : or, accord. to ISh, on the authority of Ru-beh, عاهر signifies one who follows evil, whether by committing adultery or fornication, or by stealing: (O, TA:) or, as in the L, whether by committing adultery or fornication, or by transgressing [in any other manner], or quitting the way of truth or justice, or forsaking the command of being put in the L in the place of او سارقًا: (TA:) or any one who does that which induces doubt, or suspicion or evil opinion, or doubt combined with suspicion or evil opinion : (A, TA:) pl. عبار. (Ḥam p. 131.) It is said in a trad., الولد (S, Mgh, O, &c.,) i. e., بِلْفِرَاشِ وَلِلْعَاهِرِ الصَّجُرُ The child is for the master of the bed, (Mgh, Msb, TA,) meaning, the husband (Msb, TA) of the child's mother, or, if she be a slave, her owner; (TA;) and for the adulterer, or fornicator, disappointment; (Msb;) meaning, he shall have no right of relationship, (A'Obeyd, S, Mgh, O, Msb,) nor any share in the child: (TA:)

Also Parts of land upon which the rain called in the day, i. e., with a free woman or a slave: Msb,) which means "[he has, or shall have, or may he have, disappointment," (Msb,) or "nothing:" (Mgh, O, TA:) for some of the Arabs used to establish relationship arising from adultery or fornication; therefore the law annulled this: (Msb:) some, however, explain it agreeably with the apparent [or literal] meaning, and for the adulterer, or fornicator, stoning. (Mgh.) [See also art. عاهرة Also عاهرة (AZ, S) and عاهر, (K, TA,) if not a verbal epithet, [but a possessive epithet meaning properly ,ذات عهر (TA,) A woman who comes to a man by night for the purpose of included adultery or fornication], or by day; as also المعاهرة (K) and معاهرة ؛ (CK: [but this is app. a mistake:]) an adulteress or a fornicatress; as also معاهرة (AZ, S, O) and ميرة * (S;) which last is originally عيبرة * like تُمَرَّة, with an augmentative نَمَرَة, with an augmentative or signifies a woman light, or active, and volatile, (Kr, O, K,) who does not remain fixed in her place, (Kr, O,) without continence: (K, not added by Kr:) and عَبِرة signifies the same as عاهرة, applied to a woman. (O, TA.)

> A strong camel. (O, K.) _ عيرة: see , near the end. _ Also The [kind of goblin, or demon, called] غول. (O, K.)

> The male of the عَيْهُوانٌ , i. e. عُول : pl.

and with ة: see عاهر, near the end, in

Q. Q. 1. عَيْهَانْتُ الإبِلَ I left the camels to pasture by themselves, without a pastor, by night and by day: mentioned by IB, on the authority of A'Obeyd: and he cites as an ex.,

عَيَاهِلُ * عَيْهَلَهَا الذُّوَّادُ

[app. meaning Camels left to pasture by themselves, the drivers having left them to do so]. (TA.)

غاهل A paramount sovereign, like a عاهل. (S, O, K.) _ And A woman having no husband: [probably because of her independence:] (AO, S, O, K:) pl. عُواهل (O.)

آبُلُةُ A swift she-camel; as also عَيْهُلُ ; (Ş, O, K;) and so عُيْهُولٌ * and عُيْهُولٌ * (IDrd, O, * K:) or all signify an excellent, strong, she-camel: (K:) or عيمل signifies a large, big, she-camel; or a tall she-camel: (TA:) [see an ex. in a verse cited in the first paragraph of art. :] and it is also applied to the male of camels, (K, TA,) as some say; (TA;) and ay to the female; (K, TA;) but, (TA,) accord. to AHat, one should not say جَهُلْ عَيْهُلْ ; (S, O, TA;) and some say that one should apply to a she-camel the epithet august only: (TA:) sometimes, by poetic license, they said عَيْهُلّ (S, O.) _ Also, applied to a man, and applied to a woman, (K,) or both like the saying بُنُهُ التَّرَاب, (A'Obeyd, Mgh, O, applied to a woman, (Ṣ,) That will not remain