

of Mekkeh and that of El-Medeeneh : and] Mekkeh [itself] and El-Medeeneh [itself] : pl. أَحْرَامٌ : (K:) and حَرَمُ اللَّهِ is also applied to Mekkeh [itself]. (S.) — See also حَرِيمٌ, in two places.

حَرِيمٌ : see حَرَامٌ, with which it is syn. (TA.) Zuheyr says,

\* وَإِنْ أَتَاهُ خَلِيلٌ يَوْمَ مَسْأَلَةٍ \*  
 \* يَقُولُ لَا غَائِبٌ مَالِي وَلَا حَرِيمٌ \*

[And if a friend come to him, on a day of solicitation, he says, My cattle are not, or my property is not, absent, nor forbidden, or refused] : (S, IB, TA:) [in the S, this is cited as an ex. of حَرِيمٌ as syn. with حَرَامٌ, which is an inf. n. of حَرَمَةٌ, q. v. : but] IB says that حَرِيمٌ means مَمْنُوعٌ : (TA:) يَقُولُ in this verse is marfooḥ though commencing an apodosis, because meant to be understood as put before [in the protasis], accord. to Sb; as though the poet said, وَإِنْ أَتَاهُ خَلِيلٌ : accord. to the Koofees, it is so by reason of ف understood. (S, TA.)

حَرَمَةٌ The state of being forbidden, prohibited, or unlawful : (KL:) [and of being sacred, or inviolable; sacredness, or inviolability: (see حَرَامٌ, of which it is an inf. n. :)] and the state of being revered, respected, or honoured. (KL.) See also مَحْرَمٌ. — Also, (Az, Mgh, Mṣb, K,) and حَرَمَةٌ (Mgh, K,) and حَرَمَةٌ (K,) Reverence, respect, or honour; (Az, K, TK;) a subst. from احْتِرَامٌ, (Mgh, Mṣb,) like فُرْقَةٌ from افْتِرَاقٌ; (Mṣb;) and حَرَمٌ signifies the same; but properly, a place of حَرَمَةٌ : (Mgh:) pl. of the first حَرَمَاتٌ and حَرَمَاتٌ, like غُرَفَاتٌ pl. of غُرْفَةٌ. (Mṣb.) When a man has relationship [to us], and we regard him with bashfulness, we say, لَهُ حَرَمَةٌ [Reverence, &c., is due to him; or is rendered to him]. (Az, TA.) And we say, لِلْمُسْلِمِ عَلَيَّ حَرَمَةٌ [Reverence, &c., to the Muslim is incumbent on the Muslim]. (Az, TA.) — Also A thing that should be sacred, or inviolable; (S, Mṣb, K;) and so مَحْرَمَةٌ and حَرَمَةٌ (S, Mṣb) and مَحْرَمٌ (Mṣb:) as, for instance, a man's honour, or reputation: (TK:) a thing which one is under an obligation to reverence, respect, or honour [and defend]: (Jel in ii. 190:) a thing of which one is under an obligation to be mindful, observant, or regardful: (Bḍ ibid. :) [everything that is entitled to reverence, respect, honour, or defence, in the character and appertences of a person: a thing that one is bound to do, or from which one is bound to refrain, from a motive of reverence, respect, or honour: (see the next sentence:) and any attribute that renders the subject thereof entitled to reverence, respect, or honour:] the pl. of حَرَمَةٌ is حَرَمَاتٌ (Bḍ and Jel ubi suprâ, and TA) [and حَرَمَاتٌ and حَرَمَاتٌ, as above,] and حَرِيمٌ; (Mṣb;) and that of مَحْرَمٌ [and مَحْرَمَةٌ and مَحْرَمَةٌ] is مَحَارِمٌ; (Mṣb;) and مَحْرَمَاتٌ and مَحْرَمَاتٌ [also] are pls. of مَحْرَمَةٌ and مَحْرَمَةٌ. (As, S.) حَرَمَاتُ اللَّهِ means [The inviolable ordinances and prohibitions of God: or] the ordinances of God, and other inviolable things: (Bḍ and Jel\* in xxii. 31:) or what it is

incumbent on one to perform, and unlawful to neglect: (Zj, K:) or all the requisitions of God relating to the rites and ceremonies of the pilgrimage and to other things: (Ksh in xxii. 31:) or the حَرَم [or sacred territory] and the requisitions relating to the pilgrimage: (Bḍ ubi suprâ:) or the requisitions relating to the pilgrimage in particular: (Ksh ubi suprâ:) or the Kaqbeh and the sacred mosque and the sacred territory and the sacred month and the person who is in the state of إِحْرَامٍ: (Ksh and Bḍ ibid. :) or the inviolability (حَرَمَةٌ) of the sacred territory and of the state of إِحْرَامٍ and of the sacred month: (TA:) or Mekkeh and the pilgrimage and the عَمْرَةَ, and all the acts of disobedience to God which He has forbidden: (Mujâhid, TA:) or [simply] the acts of disobedience to God. ('Atâ, TA.) — And [hence, because it should be regarded as sacred, or inviolable,] i. q. ذِمَّةٌ [A compact, a covenant, or an obligation; and particularly such as renders one responsible for the safety, or safe-keeping, of a person or thing, or for the restoration of a thing, or for the payment of a sum of money, &c.; or by which one becomes in a state of security or safety: and simply responsibility, or suretiship: and security, or safety; security of life and property; protection, or safeguard; a promise, or an assurance, of security, safety, protection, or safeguard; indemnity; or quarter: or an obligation, a duty, or a right, or due, that should be regarded as sacred, or inviolable, or the non-observance of which is blameable]. (K.) — And [hence also] A man's حَرَم [i. e. his wives, or women under covert,] and his family: (S:) and [in like manner the pl.] حَرَمٌ, accord. to the K حَرَمٌ, but correctly like زَفْرٌ, (TA,) a man's wives, or women [under covert], (K, TA,) and his household, or family, (TA,) and what he protects, or defends; as also مَحَارِمٌ, of which the sing. is مَحْرَمَةٌ and مَحْرَمَةٌ: (K, TA:) and hence حَرَمَةٌ is applied by the vulgar to signify a wife. (TA.) [In Har, p. 377, a man's حَرَمَةٌ is said to mean his حَرَم and his family: and in p. 489, a man's حَرَم is said to mean his family and his wives and those whom he protects, or defends. See also حَرِيمٌ.] — Also A share, portion, or lot; syn. نَصِيبٌ. (K.)

حَرَمَةٌ (K) and حَرَمَةٌ (Lh, S, K) The desire of a female cloven-hoofed animal, (K,) or of a ewe, or she-goat, (S,) and of a she-wolf and of a bitch, (K,) for the male: (S, K:) حَرَمَةٌ in ewes, or she-goats, is like ضَبْعَةٌ in she-camels, and حِنَاءٌ in ewes. (S.) It is also used, in a trad., in relation to male human beings. (K.) It is said in a trad., respecting those whom the hour [of the resurrection] shall overtake, تَبِعَتْ عَلَيْهِمُ الْحَرَمَةُ وَيَسْلُبُونَ, الحَيَاةُ, i. e. Venereal desire [shall be made to befall them, and they shall be bereft of shame]. (S.)

حَرَمَةٌ : see what next precedes.  
 حَرَمَةٌ } see حَرَمَةٌ.  
 حَرَمَةٌ }  
 حَرَمَةٌ }  
 حَرَمِيٌّ, applied to a female cloven-hoofed ani-

mal, (K,) or to a ewe, or she-goat, (S,) and to a she-wolf and to a bitch, (K,) Desiring the male: pl. حَرَامٌ and حَرَامِيٌّ (S, K,) like عَجَالٌ and عَجَالِيٌّ (S,) or the latter pl. is حَرَامِيٌّ; (so accord. to some copies of the K [like عَجَالِيٌّ]; as though its masc., if it had a masc., were حَرَامَانٌ. (S.) = حَرَمِيٌّ means the same as أَمَا وَاللَّهِ [Verily, or now surely, by God]; (K;) as also حَرَمِيٌّ وَاللَّهِ. (K in art. حَزْم.)

حَرَمِيٌّ, applied to a man, Of, or belonging to, the حَرَم : fem. حَرَمِيَّةٌ. (S, Mṣb, TA.) [In the TA it is said that Mbr mentions two forms of the epithet حَرَمِيَّةٌ as applied to a woman: it does not specify what these are; but one seems to be حَرَمِيَّةٌ, for he says that it is from the phrase وَحَرَمَةُ الْبَيْتِ "by the sacredness of the House" of God.] Az says, on the authority of Lth, that when they applied the rel. n. from الْحَرَم to anything not a human being, [as, for instance, to a garment, or piece of cloth,] they said : ثَوْبٌ حَرَمِيٌّ (Mṣb:) [but] they also said حَرَمِيَّةٌ (S,) or سِهَامٌ حَرَمِيَّةٌ (Mṣb,) meaning Arrows of the حَرَم : (S, Mṣb:) and حَرَمِيَّةٌ [also, or قَوْسٌ حَرَمِيَّةٌ,] meaning A bow made of a tree of the حَرَم. (Ham p. 284.) — Also A man of the حَرَم whose food was eaten by a pilgrim, and in whose clothes this pilgrim performed his circuiting round the Kaqbeh: and a pilgrim who ate the food of a man of the حَرَم, and performed his circuiting round the Kaqbeh in this man's clothes: each of these was called the حَرَمِيٌّ of the other: every one of the chiefs of the Arabs who imposed upon himself hardship, or strictness, in his religious practices had a حَرَمِيٌّ of the tribe of Kureysh; and when he performed the pilgrimage, would not eat any food but that of this man, nor perform his circuiting round the Kaqbeh except in this man's clothes. (TA.)

حَرَمِيٌّ : see the next preceding paragraph.

حَرَامٌ Forbidden, prohibited, or unlawful: and sacred, or inviolable; as in the phrases الْبَيْتُ الْحَرَامُ [the Sacred House of God (i. e. the Kaqbeh)] and الْمَسْجِدُ الْحَرَامُ [the Sacred Mosque of Mekkeh] and الْبَلَدُ الْحَرَامُ [the Sacred Town or Territory]: (Mṣb:) contr. of حَلَالٌ; (S;) as also حَرَامٌ (S, Mṣb) and حَرَامٌ (S, Mṣb, K) and حَرَامٌ [q. v.] (TA) [and in its primary sense حَرِيمٌ] and مَحْرَمٌ: (S, Mgh, Mṣb:) the pl. [of حَرَامٌ, agreeably with analogy,] is حُرُمٌ; (K;) and مَحَارِمٌ also is a pl. of حَرَامٌ, contr. to rule, (TA,) and signifies things forbidden by God. (K.) See also حَرَمٌ. — حَرَامٌ اللَّهُ لَا أَفْعَلُ, (as in some copies of the S,) or حَرَامٌ اللَّهُ لَا أَفْعَلُ, (as in other copies of the S and in the K,) is a saying like لَا يَمِينُ اللَّهُ لَا أَفْعَلُ : (S, K:) it may mean a declaration that the wife or the female slave shall be forbidden [to him who utters it], without the intention of divorcing [thereby the former, or of emancipating the latter; so that it may be rendered, according to the two different readings, I imprecate upon myself, or that which I imprecate