

became possessed of much property such as is termed عَقَار. (S, IKtt, O.)

6. تَعَاقَرَا (K,) or تَعَاقَرَا إِبِلَهُمَا (S, O,) They two hocked, or hamstrung, their camels, (عَرَبِيًّا) عَرَبِيًّا, S, O, or عَقَرَاهَا (K,) vying, each with the other, therein, (S, O,) that it might be seen which of them should do so most. (K.) [See 3.]

7. انْعَقَرَ He (a camel, and a horse, [&c.]) [became hocked, houghed, or hamstrung; had his hock-tendon laid bare;] had his legs struck [or cut] with a sword. (S.) [See 1.] — It (a camel's or a horse's back) became galled by the saddle; as also اعْتَقَرَ. (S, K.)

8: see what next precedes.

عَقْرُ The act of wounding; &c.: [see 1:] a mark, or wound, (أَنْزَرُ) like a notch, (كَالْحَزْرِ) (K, TA, [in the CK, كَالْحَزْرِ]) in the legs of a horse, and of a camel. (K.) [Hence, عَقْرًا حَلْقًا, and عَقْرَى حَلْقَى: see 1.] — See also عَقْرٌ, first sentence: — and again in the last quarter. — Also What is, or constitutes, the most essential part, of anything; or the prime, or the principal part, thereof; syn. أَصْلُ: [such appears to me to be the meaning of أصل as here used, from what follows.] (S, IF, Mṣb.) — The principal part (أَصْلُ) of a دَار [i. e., a country]; (Aṣ, S, Mṣb, K;) which is the place where the people dwell, or abide; (Aṣ, S;) as also عَقْرٌ: (Aṣ, S, Mṣb, K;) the former of the dial. of Nejd; (Aṣ, TA;) and the latter of the dial. of the people of El-Medeenah, (Aṣ, S,) or of the dial. of El-Hijáz; (TA;) or both of the dial. of the people of El-Hijáz; and the latter, in the dial. of others, signifies the chief, or main, part of a دار; (Mṣb;) and the latter also signifies the middle [or heart] of a دار: (K;) or عَقْرُ الدَّارِ and عَقْرُهَا both signify the principal part (أَصْلُ) of the place of abode of a people, upon which they rest their confidence. (Mgh, O.) This last signification is exemplified by the trad. of Alee, مَا غَزَى قَوْمِي عَقْرَ دَارِهِمْ إِلَّا ذُلًّا [No people have had war waged against them in the principal part of their country, upon which they rest their confidence, but they have become abased, or brought into subjection]: (Mgh, O;) or the meaning here is, in the midst [or heart] of their country, &c.; i. e., in the place where they abide, or lodge. (L.) It is said in another trad., عَقْرُ دَارِ الْإِسْلَامِ الشَّامُ, meaning, The principal part (أَصْلُ), and the place, of the country of El-Islám is Syria: apparently pointing to a time of conflicts and factions, or seditions, when Syria should be free from them, and the Muslims should there be more secure. (TA.) Lth has confounded in explaining what is the عَقْرُ of a دار and what is the عَقْرُ of a tank or trough for watering beasts &c. (Az.)

عَقْرٌ (S, M, &c.) and عَقْرٌ (M,) or عَقْرَةٌ (S, K, &c.) and عَقْرَةٌ (A, K,) Barrenness, in a woman, (S, K, &c.) and in a man. (S, TA.) You say also عَقْرٌ لِقَعْتِ النَّاقَةِ عَنْ عَقْرِ [The she-camel conceived after having been barren]. (S, O.) And لِقَعَتْ

لِقَعَتْ عَنْ عَقْرِ [app., † The meeting thee hath been productive of good after barrenness thereof]. (A, TA.) And لِقَعْنَ إِلَى عَقْرِ, a phrase used by Dhu-r-Rummeh, referring to wars; i. e. † They returned to stillness. (TA.) And رَجَعَتِ الْحَرْبُ إِلَى عَقْرِ † The war became languid. (A, TA.) — عَقْرٌ in a palm-tree means [Barrenness, or a drying up, and perishing, occasioned by] having the [fibrous substance called] لَيْفٌ stripped off (O, K, TA) from the heart, (O, TA,) and the heart itself taken away; (O, K, TA;) which being done, it dries up and perishes. (Az, O, TA.) — Also, or عَقْرٌ, or the latter is used only by poetic license, Anything which a man drinks, and in consequence thereof has no offspring born to him. (O, TA.) — Also, عَقْرٌ, A kind of dowry, (S,) or compensation, (IAth,) which is given to a woman when connection has been had with her in consequence of dubiousness, or a likeness [on her part to the man's wife]: (S, إِذَا وَطِئَتْ عَنْ شَبِيهَةٍ: or شَبِيهَةٍ, Mgh; or عَلَى وَطِئِ الشَّبِيهَةِ, IAth:) or a recompense which is given to a woman for connection with her: (AO:) or a mulct, or fine, which is paid to a woman for ravishing her: (Lth, Mṣb, K;) or what is given to a female slave who has been ravished, like a dowry in the like case to a free woman: (Ahmad Ibn-Hambal:) so called because devirgination wounds the object of it: pl. أَعْقَارُ. (IAth, TA.) — Hence, in consequence of frequency of usage, (Mṣb,) A woman's dowry; (Mṣb, K;) i. q. بَضْعُهَا. (O.) — Also The exploration of a woman to see if she be a virgin or not: (Kh, O, K, TA:) but Az says that this is unknown. (TA.) [Perhaps it is a meaning inferred from what here follows.] — بَيْضَةُ الْعَقْرِ is That [egg] with which a woman is tested on the occasion of devirgination: (K: [but what is meant by this, I have not been able to learn:] or the first egg of the hen; (K, TA;) because it wounds her: (TA:) or the last egg of the hen; (O, K, TA;) when she is old and weak: (TA:) or the egg of the cock, which [they say] he lays once in the year, (O, K,) [or once in his life, for] they assert that it is the egg of the cock, because he lays, in his life, one egg, somewhat inclining to length; so called because the virginity of the girl, or young woman, is tested with it: hence, they say of a thing given one time [only], كَانَتْ بَيْضَةً بَيْضُ الْعَقْرِ: or, as some say, it is like the phrases بَيْضُ الْأَنْثَى and الْأَبْلَقُ الْعَقُوقُ; so that it is a phrase proverbially used as applied to a thing that never is: (S, O:) accord. to A'Obeyd, when a niggard gives once, and not again, one says [of the gift], and then stops doing so, one says of the last time [of his giving], كَانَتْ بَيْضَةَ الْعَقْرِ. (TA.) One says also, كَانَ ذَلِكَ بَيْضَةَ الْعَقْرِ meaning † That happened once, not a second time. (TA.) And بَيْضَةُ الْعَقْرِ means also † He who has no offspring. (K, TA. [See also عَاقِرٌ.]) And † He who stands another in no stead. (TA.) — Also A grant of land; syn. طَعْمَةٌ; (O, K;) and so عَقْرَةٌ. (K. [See 4.]) — And A place where people alight

(مَحَلَّةٌ قَوْمٍ) (K, TA) between the house, or abode, and the trough, or tank, for watering beasts &c.; (TA;) as also عَقْرٌ: (K, TA:) or (TA, but in the K “and”) the hinder part of a trough, or tank, for watering beasts &c., (S, K, TA,) where the camels stand when they come to water; as also عَقْرٌ: (S:) or the station of the drinker; (K;) as in all the copies of the K; but accord. to the T and Nh, the station of the animals drinking: (TA:) or the place where the bucket is emptied, at the hinder part of the trough, or tank; the place at the fore part being called its إِزَاءُ: (IAṣr:) pl. أَعْقَارُ. (S, O.) It is said in a prov., إِنَّمَا يَهْدَمُ الْحَوْضُ مِنْ عَقْرِهِ [lit., The trough, or tank, for watering beasts &c. is demolished only by commencing from its hinder part]; meaning, an affair is performed only by setting about it in the proper way. (TA.) — Also The part of a well where the fore feet of the animals watering stand when they drink. (TA.) — See also عَقْرٌ, in two places.

عَقِيرٌ: fem. عَقِيرَةٌ: see the latter voce عَقِيرٌ: — and see عَاقِرٌ. — نَاقَةٌ عَقِيرَةٌ, accord. to the K, A she-camel that will not drink save from fear: but accord. to IAṣr [and the S and O], that will not drink save from the عَقْرُ of the trough, or tank; and أُزِيَةٌ signifies one “that will not drink save from its إِزَاءُ,” i. e. “from its fore part.” (TA.)

عَقْرٌ: see مَعْقَرٌ, in two places.

عَقْرٌ: see عَقْرٌ, in two places.

عَقْرَةٌ: see عَقْرٌ, first sentence.

عَقْرَةٌ: see عَقْرٌ, first sentence: — and again in the last quarter.

عَقْرَةٌ: see مَعْقَرٌ, in two places; and عَقُورٌ. — Also A kind of bead (حُرُوزَةٌ, S, O, K) which a woman binds upon her flanks, in order that she may not conceive; (T, S, O;) or which a woman bears, or carries, in order that she may not bear offspring: (K:) accord. to IAṣr, a kind of bead which is hung upon her who is barren, in order that she may bear offspring; but this is strange. (TA.) Hence the saying, عَقْرَةُ الْعِلْمِ النَّسِيَانُ [That which renders knowledge barren is forgetfulness]. (S, O.) — See also عَاقِرٌ, in two places.

عَقْرَى: see 1, in five places.

عَقْرَى: see the paragraph here following.

عَقَارٌ: see عَقْرُ النَّخْلَةِ. — Also Real, or immovable, property, كُلُّ مَالٍ لَهُ أَصْلٌ, (Mgh, or مِلْكٌ, or مَالٌ لَهُ أَصْلٌ وَقَرَارٌ, Mṣb, or ثَابِتٌ لَهُ أَصْلٌ, KT,) [an estate] consisting of a house or land yielding a revenue; (Mgh;) or such as land and a house; (KT;) or such as a house and palm-trees: (Mṣb;) or simply, land yielding a revenue; syn. ضَيْعَةٌ; (Mgh, K:) as also عَقْرَى: (Sgh, K:) or land; or lands yielding revenues (syn. ضَيْعَاتُ); and palm-trees; (S, O, TA;) and the like: (TA:) and palm-trees (L, K) in particular: (L:) pl. عَقَائِرُ.