

upon myself is, *what is forbidden of God*, if I do it: *I will not do such a thing*: in like manner, *الحَرَامُ* is often said in the present day]. (TA. [See 2.]) — *أَبْنُ حَرَامٍ* [An illegitimate son: and a disingenuous, or dishonest, person.] — *شَهْرُ حَرَامٍ* [A sacred month]: (Msb:) pl. *أَشْهُرُ حَرَامٍ* (S, Msb, K.) *الْأَشْهُرُ الْحَرَامُ* [The sacred months] (S, * Msb, K.) were four; namely, *ذُو الْقَعْدَةِ* and *ذُو الْحِجَّةِ* and *رَجَبٌ* and *مُحَرَّمٌ*; (S, Msb, K.) three consecutive, and one separate: (S, Msb:) in these the Arabs held fight to be unlawful; except two tribes, Khath'am and Teiyi; unless with those who held these months as profane. (S, TA.) — *حَرَامٌ* applied to a man signifies *Entering into the حَرَمُ* [or sacred territory of Mekkeh or of El-Medeeneh, or Mekkeh or El-Medeeneh itself]; and is applied also to a woman; and to a pl. number: (TA:) or i. q. *مُحَرَّمٌ* (S, Msb) as meaning [in, or entering upon, the state of *إِحْرَامٌ*: i. e. entering upon the performance of those acts of the *حَجَّ*, or of the *عُمْرَةَ*, whereby certain things before allowable, or lawful, to him became forbidden, or unlawful; (see 4;) or] *purposing to enter upon the performance of the حَجَّ or the عُمْرَةَ*: (Msb:) as also *حَرَمٌ*: you say, *أَنْتَ حَرَمٌ* and *أَنْتَ حَرَمٌ* [Thou art one who has quitted his state of *إِحْرَامٌ* and thou art in, or entering upon, the state of *إِحْرَامٌ*]: (TA:) the pl. of *حَرَامٌ* thus applied is *حَرَمٌ*: (S, Msb:) the fem. of *مُحَرَّمٌ* is with *ة*; and the pl. masc. *مُحَرَّمَاتٌ*; and the pl. fem. *مُحَرَّمَاتٌ*. (Msb.) — See another meaning voce *حَرَمٌ*.

حَرَمٌ: see *حَرَمٌ*.

حَرُومٌ A she-camel that does not conceive when covered. (AA, K.) [In the CK, *مُعْتَاطَةٌ* is erroneously put for *مُعْتَاطَةٌ*.]

حَرِيمٌ: see *حَرَامٌ*. — [Hence,] The appertinances, or conveniences, (*مُرَافِقٌ* and *حَقُوقٌ*, S, Msb, K.) that are in the immediate environs, (S, Msb,) of a thing, (Msb,) or of a well &c., (S,) or that are adjuncts [or within the precincts] of a house; (K;) because it is forbidden to any but the owner to appropriate to himself the use thereof: (Msb:) or, of a well, the place where is thrown the earth that has been dug out, (K, TA,) and the walking-place on either side; in the case of a well dug in a waste land that has no owner, said in a trad. to be forty cubits: (TA: [but see *بَدْيٌ*]) and of a river, or rivulet, or canal, the place where the mud is thrown out, and the walking-place on each side: (TA:) and of a house, the interior part upon which the door is closed: (Ibn-Wasil El-Kilábee, TA:) or the interior part, or middle, (قَصْبَةٌ) thereof: (T, TA:) [and particularly the women's apartments, and the portion that is forbidden to men who are not related to the women within the prohibited degrees of marriage:] and the court of a mosque: (T, TA:) [and in general,] a place which it is incumbent on one to defend [from intrusion]: (Ham p. 492:) a thing that one protects, and in defence of which one fights; [and particularly, like *حُرْمَةٌ* as used by the vulgar,

a man's wife; and also his female slave; or any woman under covert; and, like *حَرَمٌ*, pl. of *حُرْمَةٌ*, as used in the classical language, his wives, or women under covert, and household;] as also *حَرَمٌ*: pl. *حَرَمٌ*, (K,) the pl. of *حَرِيمٌ*; (TA;) and *أَحْرَامٌ*, (K,) which is the pl. of *حَرَمٌ*. (TA.) — A partner, copartner, or sharer. (K.) — A friend: so in the saying, *فُلَانٌ حَرِيمٌ صَرِيحٌ* Such a one is a genuine, or sincere, friend. (TA.) — The garment of the *مُحَرِّمِ*, (S, K,) [which he wears during the performance of the *حَجَّ* or the *عُمْرَةَ*]; called by the vulgar *إِحْرَامٌ* and *حَرَامٌ*. (TA.) — The clothes which the *مُحَرِّمُونَ* used to cast off, (S, * K, TA,) when, in the time of paganism, they performed the pilgrimage to the House [of God, at Mekkeh], namely, those that were upon them when they entered the *حَرَمُ* [or sacred territory], (TA,) and which they did not wear (K, TA) as long as they remained in the *حَرَمُ*: (TA:) for the Arabs used to perform their circuiting round the House naked, with their clothes thrown down before them during the circuiting; (T, S, TA;) they saying, "We will not perform the circuiting round the House in clothes in which we have committed sins, or crimes:" and the woman, also, used to perform the circuiting naked, except that she wore a *رَفْطٌ* of thongs. (TA.) A poet says,

كَفَى حَزَنًا مَرَى عَلَيْهِ كَأَنَّهُ

لَقَى بَيْنَ أَيْدِي الطَّائِفِينَ حَرِيمٌ

[Sufficiently grievous is my passing by him as though he were a thing thrown away, a cast-off garment of a *مُحَرِّمِ*, before those performing the circuiting round the Ka'bah]. (S.)

حَرِيمَةٌ Anything eagerly desired, or coveted, that escapes one, so that he cannot attain it. (S.) And *حَرِيمَةُ الرَّبِّ* That which the Lord denies to whomsoever He will. (K.)

حَارِمٌ Denying, refusing, or refusing to give. (TA.) — *هُوَ بِحَارِمٍ عَقْلٌ*, (so in the copies of the K,) or *مَا هُوَ بِحَارِمٍ عَقْلٌ*, (so in the TA,) means *He has intellect, or intelligence*: (K:) a phrase mentioned, and thus explained, by AZ: and so *بِعَارِمٍ عَقْلٌ*. (TA.) [The right reading is evidently that given in the TA.]

حَرِيمٌ inf. n. of 4. — See also *حَرِيمٌ*.

مُحَرَّمٌ: see *حَرَامٌ*, with which it is syn. (S, Mgh, Msb.) [And see an ex. voce *حَدٌّ*.] — See also *حُرْمَةٌ*, in three places. — Also A female relation whom it is unlawful to marry: (T, Msb:) [and such a male relation likewise:] and *حُرْمَةُ رَجُلٍ* relationship that renders it unlawful to marry. (K.) You say, *هِيَ لَهُ مُحَرَّمٌ* [She is a relation to him such as it is unlawful for him to marry]: and *هُوَ لَهَا مُحَرَّمٌ* and *هُوَ مُحَرَّمٌ مِنْهَا* (Mgh) and *هُوَ ذُو مُحَرَّمٍ مِنْهَا* and *ذُو رَجُلٍ* and *مُحَرَّمٌ* as an

epithet to *رَجُلٍ* and to *ذُو*; (Mgh, Msb;) and *ذُو حُرْمَةٍ* *فِي الْقَرَابَةِ*: (Ham p. 669:) and in the case of a woman, *ذَاتُ رَجُلٍ مُحَرَّمٍ*. (Msb.) — *مَحَارِمُ اللَّيْلِ*: The fearful places of the night, (IAqr, S, K, TA,) which the coward is forbidden to traverse. (IAqr, S, TA.) [See also *مَخَارِمُ*, pl. of *مُخَرِّمٌ*.]

مُحَرَّمٌ: see *حَرَامٌ*, in two places: *Contr. of مُحَلٌّ*: and as such signifying [also] one with whom it is unlawful to fight: (S:) or, as such, whom it is unlawful to slay: (TA in art. *حَلٌّ*;) and, as such also, one who has a claim, or covenanted right, to protection, or safeguard. (S in art. *حَلٌّ*.) Er-Rá'ee says,

قَتَلُوا أَبْنَ عَفَّانَ الْخَلِيفَةَ مُحَرَّمًا

(S,) meaning [They slew ('Othmán) Ibn-'Affán, the Khaleefeh,] while entitled to the respect due to the office of Imám and to the [sacred] city and to the [sacred] month: for he was slain [in El-Medeeneh and] in [the month of] Dhu-l-Hijjah. (Ham p. 310.) And one says, *إِنَّهُ لَمُحَرَّمٌ عَلَيْكَ* Verily he is one whom it is unlawful for thee to harm: (K:) or for whom it is unlawful to harm thee: (IAqr, Th:) or whom it is unlawful for thee to harm and for whom it is unlawful to harm thee. (Az, TA.) And *مُسْلِمٌ مُحَرَّمٌ* A Muslim is secure, as to himself and his property, by the respect that is due to El-Islám: or a Muslim refrains from the property of a Muslim, and his honour, or reputation, and his blood. (TA.) — One who is at peace with another. (IAqr, K.) — One who is in the *حَرِيمِ* of another. (K.) You say, *هُوَ مُحَرَّمٌ بِنَا* He is in our *حَرِيمِ*. (TA.) — Fasting, or a faster: because the faster is prohibited from doing that which would break his fast. (TA.) — And, for a like reason, *سَوَاعِدٌ*, or a swearer. (TA.)

مُحَرَّمَاتٌ and *مُحَرَّمَةٌ*, pl. *مَحَارِمُ* (K) and *مُحَرَّمَاتٌ* and *مُحَرَّمَةٌ*: (Aq, S:) see each voce *حُرْمَةٌ*, in four places.

مُحَرَّمٌ [Forbidden, prohibited, or made unlawful: and made, or pronounced, sacred, or inviolable, or entitled to reverence or respect or honour]. It is said in a trad., *أَمَّا عَلِمْتَ أَنَّ الصُّورَةَ*, *مُحَرَّمَةٌ*, i. e. [Knowest thou not that the face is] forbidden to be beaten? or that it has a title to reverence or respect or honour? (TA.) — *الْمُحَرَّمُ* The first of the months (S, Msb, K, * TA) of the year (Msb) of the Arabs [since the age of paganism]; (TA;) the article *ال* being prefixed because it is originally an epithet; but accord. to some, it is not prefixed to the name of any other month; or, accord. to some, it may be prefixed to *صَفَرٌ* and *شَوَّالٌ*: (Msb:) and [in the age of paganism, the seventh month, also called] *شَهْرُ اللَّهِ الْأَصَبُ* [the *أَصَبُ* being app. a dial. var. of *الْأَصَرُ*], i. e. *رَجَبٌ*; [for] Az says, the Arabs used to call the month of *رَجَبٌ*, in the age of paganism, *الْمُحَرَّمُ* and *الْأَصَرُ*; and he cites the saying of a poet,

أَقَمْنَا بِهَا شَهْرِي رَبِيعٍ كَلَامَهَا

وَشَهْرِي جُمَادَى وَاسْتَحَلُّوا الْمُحَرَّمَا