removed, from the thing, or affair. (Mṣb.): تَتَّض عَّى الأْمْ thing, or affair ; syn. تُوْتَّفَ. (M, A.) - تقَّض إلَيْهُ He leaped, or sprang, towards kim. (S.gh, K.) - See also 1 ; last third of the paragraph.
 affair of traffic bartered, or exchanyed commodities, each with the other: see 3]. (A.)
7. تمْتُوض It (a thing) became [meaning taken, taken with the hand, grasped, or received]. (S.) _ See also 5, in six places. - And see 1, in three places, about the middle of the paragraph.
8. انتبضهُ لَنْفُسه [He took it, took it with his hand, grásped it, clutched it, seized it, took possession of it, or received it, for himself']. (A.) See an ex. in 1, before the first break in the paragraph.

The act of takiny, taling mith the hand; [graspiny; clutchiny; seizing;] taking possession of; or receiviny. ( $\mathrm{S}, \mathrm{Msb}$. ) - And [hence], PossesNion; (S. TA ;) as also ${ }^{1}$ ) (Ṣ, M, Mgh, Mṣb, TA:) or the latter is a n. un. [signifying an act of taking, or taking with the hand; a grasp; a


 and ${ }^{\dagger}$ قَبْضْ (M, TA,) This house is in my possession; (M, TA;) like as you say, فی يُدِى . (TA.)

 (TA;) meaning What is tahen, of articles of moperty (S, M) of people: (S:) what is collected, (Lth,) or taken and collected, ( Mgh ,) of spoils, before they ave dicided. (Lth, Mgh.) You say, The property of such a one entered into nhat was taken of the articles of property of the people. (S.) And إطْرَهْهُ فِي (A, Mgh) Throw thou it among the things that have been taken: (Mgh:) said to Saad IbnA bee-Wakkás, when he slew Sa'eed Ibn-El-'Ás, and took his sword: so in a trad. (TA.) And in another trad. it is said, جُعِلَ سْلْهَانُ عَلُى قَبَضمٍ Selmán was set over spoils that werc tahen and yet undivided, to guard and divide them. (Mgh.)
, قَبْضُ in three places. -See also مَمْقِضْ - Also, [The measure of a man's fist, from side to side;] four finger-breadths; (Mgh, Mṣb, voce ${ }^{\text {; }}$; ) the sixth part of the common ذُرِّع [or cubit: but in the present day, the measure of a man's fist with the thumb erect; which is about six inches and a quarter]: pl.


## قُبضَة (S, A, Mgh, Msb, K) [A handful; ; what

 one takes with the hand, or grasps; (S, K; ) مـن كَذَا [of such a thing]; (Mgh ;) as, for instance, [of meal of parched barley]; (S ;) or

 or the first is a subst. in the sense of مُمْبُوض, and the second is a n. un.: (TA:) the pl. of the first is
 the quantity that my hand grasps. (M.) See two other exs. of the second word, and an ex. of the third, in 1 , before the first break in the paragraph. It
 , i.e. قَبْضَتُهُ يَوْمُ التِيَامَة [of un.] used as a subst., or is for ${ }^{\text {jof }}$ (Bḍ) and the literal signification is," [And the earth altogether shall be] his handful [on the day of resurrection]; ( $\mathrm{B} d, \mathrm{Jel}$;) meaning in his pussession (Jel, TA) alone, (TA,) and at his free and absolute disposal: ( $\mathrm{Jel}:$ ) Th says, that this
 as explained above, voce تَبْضَ ; but this opinion
 the accus. case, (M, Bd,) as an adv. n.; that which is determinate being thus likened to what is vague; (Bly) and this is allowed by some of the grammarians; but it is not allowed by any one of the grammarians of El-Bagrah. (M.) It is also said, in the trad. of Bilál and the dates, [And he set about bringing them (the pronoun referring to التَّهُر the dates) handfuls by handfuls]. (TA.)
, قُبَضَةُ رُقْضَةُ (S, (S, M, A, TA,) to this latter, not to the former alone, the following explanation applies, (TA,) A man who lays hold upon a thing, and then leaves it nithout deluy. (\$, M, A, K.) And the former, A pastor who drans his sleep or goats together, nol going far and wide in pasturing them: (S:) or who manages nell ( $\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{K}$ ) for his sheep or goats, ( $\mathbf{K}$, ) or for his beasts, collecting them together, and, when he finds a place of pasture, spreads them abroad: (A:) and the latter, a pastor nho manages necll, and is gentle with his pasturing beasts, collecting them together and driving them, when their place of pasturage becomes wanting in herbage, and, when they light upon a piece of herbage, leaves them to spread abroad and pasture at pleasure: (Az, TA:) or who collects toyether his camels, and drives them until he brings them whithersoever he will. (M.) [See also art. رنض.]
قَابِض : تُبْيضُ : see, in three places.
, قُبْضَةُ : in two places.

تُـَإِضْ Taking with the hand: [or in any manner : taking possession of: receiving : (see 1 :)] grasping, clutching, or seizing, with the hand: and in like manner, [but in an intensive sense,] چَقَّاضْ: (K:) or the latter is of the dial. of the people of El-Medeeneh, applied to him who [grasps or] collects everything: (A boo-'Othmán El-Mázinee :)
and $\downarrow$ قَّ $\bar{\sigma}$ in this last not denoting the fem. gender. (TA.) (t The taker of the souls] is an appellation of [the Angel of Death,] 'Izrí-eel, or 'Azrí-eel. (TA.) And القَابِ, one of the names of God, signifies $\ddagger$ The Withholder [or Straitener. or Scanter] of the means of subsistence, and of other things, from his servants, by his graciousness and his wisdom: and the Taker of souls, at the time of death. (TA.) - A bird + contracting his wing to fly. (TA.) And hence, (TA,) قابِض (S, K) and ${ }^{\text {■ }}$ (S, A, K) A bird, (K, ) or horse, ( $\mathbf{A}$, ) or other [animal], (K, ) tquick ( $\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{K}$ ) in flight, or in going or pace: (K:) or a man + light, or active, and quick: (S: : and [hence, app.,] the latter also signifies $t$ an intelligent man, who keeps, or adheres, to his art, or work. (Ibn-'Abbád, K.)
 the cópies of the $\dot{K}$ " a man," which is a mistake, though it seems to be also applied to a man, TA,) or a beast of carriage, $(\mathrm{L})+$, quick in the shiftiny of the leys from place to place [in running]. (S, $\mathbf{L}$, K.) - A camel-driver + driviny quickly; 1 quick driver; and in like manner, [but in an intensive sense,] "قَبَّاضْ, and [in a doubly intensive sense] " away vehemently; the o denoting intensiveness; and is applied to an ass driving away his she-ass, and to a camel-driver. (M.) [See an ex. of the first, voce عَانـُضُ, in art. عوض.] [Applied to medicine, food, \&c., + Astringent, or constipating.]

مَقْبَض A place of taking, taking with the hand, [grasping, clutching, seizing,] or receiving: extr. [in form, for by rule it should be مَمْبْضً]. (M.) See also what next follows.
 (Lth, M, Mṣ, K, but the former is the more common and the better known, (Lth,) and "مِْْبض, (M,K,) and with $\overline{0},(K$,$) i. e. { }^{|c|}$ (M,) The handle; or part wherce it is grasperd,
 or with the whole hand; (S;) of a sword, (S, A,
 same; (TA;) or of a knife, ( $M, A$, ) and of a bow, (S, A, ) and of a whip, ( $\mathbf{A}$, ) \&c., (K, ) or of
 place of the hand of a spear or spear-shaft: (ISh:) pl. مَقَايِض. (A.)
مَقْبِضُ مِمْشْفَ. see.
:مِقْبَضَةُ : مُقْبِض , in two places.
 . - $\ddagger$ Taken to the mercy of God; (A;) dead. (S.).

مُتَقْبَّض: sce what next follows.
 pared to spring: ( K :) or a lion drawn together: and one prepared to spring: ( $\mathrm{O}, \mathrm{TA}$ :) but the conjunction should rather be omitted. (TA.)

