

and **ثُلَّ عَرْشُهُ** † Their might, or power, departed: (S:) or **ثُلَّ اللَّهُ عَرْشَهُ** † God caused him to die; or caused his dominion, or his might, or power, to depart: (K, TA:) and **ثُلَّ عَرْشُهُ**, inf. n. **ثُلَّ**, † His means of support became destroyed, and ceased; (M, A;\*) or he became abased, or in an abject condition; (IDrd, M;) or, accord. to Er-Rághib, it means **أُسْقَطَتْ ثَلَّةٌ مِنْهُ** [perhaps a company of men (ثَلَّةٌ) was made to fall away from him]: (TA:) El-'Othee says that **عرش** here has two meanings; namely, a throne, and a booth, or shed, constructed for shade. (TA. See art. **عرش**.) You say also, **ثُلَّ عَرْشُهُ** and **عَرْشُهُ**, meaning † He was slain: and a poet says, of a sword, **ثُلَّ عَرْشِيهِ**, meaning † [It severed] the base of his neck; the part where his neck was set on his back. (IDrd, M.) — And **ثُلَّ**, (A, S, M, K,) aor. as above, (A, S, M,) inf. n. **ثُلَّ** (A, S, M, K) and **ثُلَّ**, (A, S, K,) He killed, or destroyed, (A, S, M, K,) a man, (A, S,) or men. (M, K.) And **ثُلَّ** He died, or perished. (T.) — **ثُلَّ البئرَ**, (M, K,) aor. †, inf. n. **ثُلَّ**, (M,) He took, or cast, forth the earth from the well; (M, K;) and the mud from the bottom of the well. (M.) — **ثُلَّ الوعاءَ**, aor. and inf. n. as in the next preceding case, He took what was in the receptacle; as also **ثُلَّ**; the latter from Ibn-'Abbád. (TA.) — **ثُلَّت الدابةُ**, (S, K,) and **ثُلَّ الحافرُ**, (M, O,) aor. † [irregularly], (S, TA,) inf. n. **ثُلَّ**, (TA,) The beast, and the solid-hoofed animal, dunged. (S, M, O, K.) — And **ثُلَّ** He became rich, or in a state of competence. (T.)

4. **ثُلَّ** He (a man, S) abounded in what is termed **ثَلَّةٌ**, (S, K,) which may mean either wool or a flock of sheep or goats: both these meanings are assigned to it in this case by Z. (TA.) — **ثُلَّ** He ordered, or commanded, the repairing of it; (M;) or the repairing of what had been thrown down, or demolished, of it. (IAqr, S, K.)

5. **ثُلَّ** It (a house) became thrown down, or demolished; (K;) as also **ثُلَّ**: (TA:) or it (a house) became thrown down, or demolished, and it fell by degrees, part after part. (M.) And **ثُلَّت الرَكِيَّةُ** The well became demolished. (TA.)

7. **ثُلَّ** It (a thing) poured forth, or became poured forth. (TA.) — **ثُلُّوا** i. q. **انثُلُّوا** [app. as meaning They poured themselves forth]. (K.) You say, **انثُلُّوا عليه** They poured forth, or down, upon him, or against him. (Z, TA in art. **ثلم**.) — See also 5.

8: see 1, near the end.

R. Q. 1. **ثُلَّ**: see 1, near the beginning.

**ثَلَّةٌ** The earth that is taken forth from a well: (T, S, M, K:) and the mud that is taken forth from the bottom of a well: (M:) and the space upon which is cast the earth taken forth from a well, around its mouth; which space, when the well has been dug in a place that is not the property of any one, belongs exclusively to the owner of the well: (A'Obeyd, T:) pl. **ثُلَّةٌ**. (K.) —

**ثَلَّةٌ مَلْوَةٌ** A grave (تربة) filled up with earth, after it has been dug. (T.) — A thing that is made of clay, or mud, (M,) like a **مَنَارَةٌ** [q. v.], (K,) in the desert, for the sake of its shade. (M, K.) [Erroneously written by Golius and Freytag **مَنَّةٌ**, and compared to **مَنْطَلَةٌ**.] — Wool, (T, S, M, K,) alone: (M, K:) or a portion of wool collected together: (Er-Rághib, TA:) and wool and goats' hair (**شَعْرٌ**) and camels' hair (**وَبْرٌ**) together; (Aboo-Yoosuf, T, S, K;) but not the second of these alone, nor the third alone: (Aboo-Yoosuf, T, S:) or it signifies camels' hair (**وَبْرٌ**) also: (T:) or wool and **شعر** and **وبر** together; but none of these alone. (M.) **كِسَاءٌ جَيِّدٌ الثَّلَّةِ** is said to mean A **كساء** of good wool: (S, M:) and **حَبْلٌ ثَلَّةٌ**, a rope of wool. (S.) It is said in a prov., **لَا تَعْدَمُ صَنَاعُ ثَلَّةٍ** [A clever woman is not without wool to spin or weave when she has nothing else to do]: applied to a skilful man. (TA.) And you say, **عِنْدَ فُلَانٍ ثَلَّةٌ كَثِيرَةٌ**, meaning Such a one has much wool and goats' hair (**شعر**) and camels' hair (**وبر**). (Aboo-Yoosuf, S.) [Hence, **فُلَانٌ كَثِيرُ الثَّلَّةِ** [sometimes] means † Such a one has much hair on his body. (TA.) — A flock of sheep or goats, (T, M, K,) whether many or few: (M:) or many thereof: (M, K:) or specially a flock of sheep: or sheep, absolutely: (M:) or a numerous flock of sheep: (ISk, T, S, K:) and numerous sheep and goats together: many goats are not thus called; but are called **حَيْئَةٌ**: (Aboo-Yoosuf, S, M:) pl. **ثُلَّةٌ**, (S, M, K,) which is extr., (M,) and **ثُلَّةٌ**. (M, K.) — Many pieces of money; or much money; (M, K;) as also **ثُلَّةٌ**. (Ibn-'Abbád, K.) — In relation to the times of camels' coming to water, **فِي مَوَارِدِ الإِبِلِ**, TA, [in the copies of the K, **في** is omitted, and **مَوَارِدُ** is put for **مَوَارِدِ**,] The interval of two days, or keeping from water during two days, between two drinkings. (K, TA. [The word to which this signification is assigned is erroneously written by Golius and Freytag **مَنَّةٌ**; and explained as meaning "Locus ubi aquantur cameli postquam per biduum non biberint."])

**ثَلَّةٌ** A party of men; (T;) a company of men: (S, M, K:) or a numerous company. (Bd in lvii. 13.) You say, **فُلَانٌ لَا يَفْرُقُ بَيْنَ الثَّلَّةِ وَالثَّلَّةِ** [Such a one will not distinguish] between a flock of sheep or goats and a company of men. (Z, TA.) — See also **ثَلَّةٌ**.

**ثَلَّةٌ** Death; or a state of perdition or destruction; (K;) and so **ثُلَّ**; (S, M, K;) which latter is also an inf. n. of **ثُلَّ** signifying "he killed," or "destroyed:" (A, S, K:) pl. of the former **ثُلَّةٌ**. (K.)

**ثُلِّي** † Might, power, or elevated condition, perishing, or passing away. (K, TA.)

**ثُلَّةٌ**: see **ثُلَّةٌ**.

**مُنْثَلٌ** A man (S, M) abounding in what is termed **ثَلَّةٌ**. (S, M, K.) [See 4. **أُنْثَلُ**, mentioned by Golius with this word, as syn. therewith, and

as from the S and K, is not in either of those Lexicons.]

**مَنْزَمٌ** [A colt that dungs much]. (M. [The meaning is there indicated, but not expressed.]

**مُنْتَلٌ** Collecting wealth, (Ibn-'Abbád, K,) and disposing it well, or putting it into a good state or condition. (Ibn-'Abbád, TA.)

**مُنْثَلٌ** A house thrown down, or demolished. (TA. [See 1.] — See also **ثَلَّةٌ**, second sentence.

## ثلب

1. **ثَلَبَهُ**, (S, M, A, M, S, K,) aor. †, (M, M, S, K,) inf. n. **ثَلَبٌ** (T, S, M, A, M, S) and **مُنْثَلٌ**, (T,) He blamed him; reprehended him; found fault with him; imputed to him, or charged him with, a fault, vice, or the like: (M, A, M, S, K:) or he charged him plainly, or openly, with a fault, vice, or the like; (S;) spoke against him; (TA;) censured him, reproached him, detracted from his reputation, or impugned his character: (S, M, S:) or he blamed him severely; and assailed him with his tongue; as is done in punishings and the like. (Lth, T.) — **ثَلَبَهُ**, (M, K,) inf. n. **ثَلَبٌ**, (M,) also signifies He drove him (a man, M) away; expelled him; or put him at a distance, away, or far away. (M, M, S, K.) — And He turned it (a thing, M) upside down, or over, or inside out; or changed its manner of being, or state. (M, K.) — And I. q. **ثَلَبَهُ**: (M, K:) formed from the latter by substitution of **ب** for **م**. (M.) — **ثَلَبٌ**, (M,) inf. n. **ثَلَبٌ**, (M, K,) It (one's skin, M, or a garment, TK) was, or became, dirty, or filthy: (M, K:) and it (a thing, TK) was, or became, contracted. (K, TK.) — Also It was, or became, broken in the edge or middle, [like **ثَلَبٌ**,] and split, or cracked. (KL.)

2. **ثَلَبٌ**, (A, S, S, M,) inf. n. **تَثْلِبٌ**, (S,) He (a camel) became such as is termed **ثَلَبٌ**. (A, S, M.)

**ثَلَبٌ** Blamed; reprehended; found fault with; charged with a fault, vice, or the like; as also **ثَلَبٌ**; applied to a man. (M, K.) — Also A camel extremely old, or old and weak, (M, A,) and having his teeth much broken: (M:) or a camel whose canine teeth are broken (S, K) much (K) by reason of extreme old age, or age and weakness, and the hair of whose tail has fallen off by degrees: (S, K:) fem. with **ة**; (S, M, K;) but some disallow this, and say that the female is termed **ثَلَبٌ**: (M:) pl. [of pauc.] **أَثْلَابٌ** (M, K) and [of mult.] **ثَلْبَةٌ**. (S, K.) — Hence, (A,) † A man extremely old, or old and weak, (A, TA,) whose teeth are much broken: (TA:) or an aged man; a man advanced in years: (IAqr, M, K:) [said to be] of the dial. of Hudheyl; but IAqr mentions it without assigning it to the dial. of any particular tribe of the Arabs. (M.) — Also A camel that does not impregnate. (M, K.) — See also what next follows.

**ثَلَبٌ**: see **ثَلَبٌ**. — Also, applied to a spear, (S, M, A, K,) but in a copy of the A written **ثَلَبٌ**, Much notched, or broken in the edges