

thereof strengthens the venereal faculty, and increases the seminal fluid and the blood; the putting it, cut open while alive, upon the place stung by a scorpion, is a proved cure; and the blood stops bleeding from the nose: (K:) the n. un. is with *ḥ*; (S, Mḡb;) which is applied to the male and the female: (S, Mḡb, K:) and in like manner, *ḥamār*, because the *ḥ* is added to restrict to unity, not to make fem.: (S:) but to distinguish the masc., you may say, *ra'ait ḥamāma 'alī ḥamāma*, i. e. *I saw a male [pigeon] upon a female [pigeon]*: (Zj, Mḡb:) accord. to ISd and the K, however, *ḥamār* should not be applied to the [single] male: (TA:) in a verse of Homeyd Ibn-Thowr, cited voce *ḥar*, by the n. un. is meant a *ḥamāma*: the pl. of *ḥamāma* is *ḥamāra*, (S,) [or rather this is the coll. gen. n.,] and *ḥamāra* (S, K) and *ḥamāmat*: (S:) and sometimes *ḥamār* is used as a sing.: [so in an ex. above: and] Jirān-el-'Owd says,

* *waḍḍakrī ṣabā ba'da ṭanāyī* *
 * *ḥamāma a'īka taddū ḥamāma* *

[And a female pigeon of a thicket, calling a male pigeon, reminded me of youth, after estrangement]: a poet also says,

* *ḥamāma qfira wa'qā fṭarā* *

[Two pigeons of a desert tract alighted and flew away]: and El-Umawee cites, as an ex. of *ḥamār* applied to the domestic [pigeons],

* *qawāṭna makkā min wari ḥamī* *

[Inhabiting Mekkeh, of the pigeons of a white colour inclining to black]; by *ḥamī* [or rather it should be written *ḥamā*] meaning *ḥamār*. (S.)

ḥamār The fever (*ḥamī*) of camels; (S;) as also *ḥamā*: (TA:) or of all beasts, (K, TA,) including camels: (TA:) accord. to ISh, when camels eat date-stones, [which are often given to them as food,] they are [sometimes] affected with *ḥamār* and *ḥamāḥ*; the former of which is a heat affecting the skin, until the body is smeared with mud, or clay, in consequence of which they forsake the abundant herbage, and their fat goes away; and it continues in them a month, and then passes away. (Az, TA.) — *ḥamār qār* The disease termed *ḥamār*, which affects men. (TA.) — See also *ḥamīr*. — A noble chief, or lord: (K:) thought by Az to be originally *ḥamār*. (TA.)

ḥamār: see its syn. *ḥamā*; of which it is also a pl. (K.)

ḥamīr The *ḥamīr* [or summer: or the most vehement heat of summer, from the auroral rising of the Pleiades (at the epoch of the Flight about the 13th of May O.S.) to the auroral rising of Canopus (at the same period about the 4th of August O.S.): or vehemence of heat]: (S, K:) or a period of about twenty nights, commencing at the [auroral] rising of *al-dibran* [at the epoch of the Flight about the 26th of May O.S.]. (AZ, T voce *ḥamīr*.) — Live coals with which one fumigates. (IAqr,

Sh.) — Hot water; (T, S, ISd, Mgh, Mḡb, K;) as also *ḥamīma*: (S, ISd, K:) or so *ḥamīr* *ma'*: (Mḡb:) pl. *ḥamāra*; (K;) i. e. pl. of *ḥamīr*, accord. to IAqr; but accord. to ISd, of *ḥamīma*. (TA.) — And Cold water: (K:) or cold, applied to water: so, accord. to IAqr, in the saying of a poet,

* *wasāḡ lī ṣarāb wa'kunt qidma* *
 * *akād aḡṣ ḥamīr ḥamīr* *

[And wine has become easy to swallow to me, whereas I used, in old time, nearly to be choked with cold water]: (Az, TA:) thus bearing two contr. significations. (Az, K.) — The rain that comes in the time of vehement heat; (S;) or after the heat has become vehement, (M, K,) because it is hot; (M;) or in the *ṣayf* [or summer], when the ground is hot. (TA.) — *ḥamīr*: (Az, S, A, K;) as also *ḥamī*: (Az, A, K;) and *ḥamār* is said to signify the sweat of horses. (Ḥam p. 92.) One says, (to a person who has been in the bath, A, TA,) *ṭabṭ ḥamīk* and *ṭabṭ ḥamīk*, meaning *May thy sweat be good, or pleasant*; (Az, A, K;) and consequently, *may God make thy body sound, or healthy*: (A, TA:) or the former may mean as above, or *may thy bathing be good, or pleasant*: (IB:) one should not say, *ṭabṭ ḥamīk*, (K, TA,) though MF defends it. (TA.) — A relation, (Lth, S, K,) for whose case one is anxious or solicitous, (S,) or whom one loves and by whom one is beloved: (Lth, K:) or an affectionate, or a compassionate, relation, who is sharp, or hasty, to protect his hingsfolk: or an object of love; a person beloved: (TA:) or a man's brother; his friend, or true friend; because anxious, or solicitous, for him: (Ḥam p. 90:) and *ḥamīr* signifies the same: the pl. [of *ḥamīr*] is *ḥamāra*: and sometimes *ḥamīr* is used as a pl., and as fem.; (K;) as well as sing. and masc. (TA.) — *ḥamīr ḥamīr* He who devotes himself to obtain the object of want; who is solicitous for it. (TA.) A poet says,

* *wa'la yudrik ḥamīr ḥamīr* *

[And none will attain the objects of want but he who devotes himself to obtain them; who is solicitous for them]. (IAqr, TA.)

ḥamāma n. un. of *ḥamār* [q. v.]. (S, Mḡb.) — [Hence, app.] + A woman: or a beautiful woman. (K, TA. [In the CK, only the latter.]) — The middle of the breast or chest. (K, TA.) The *ḥamīr* [or breast, or head of the breast, or pit at the head of the breast, or middle of the breast, or the sternum,] of a horse. (K.) The callous protuberance upon the breast of a camel. (K.) — The sheave of the pulley of a bucket. (K.) — The ring of a door. (K.) — The clean court of a *ḥamīr* [or palace, &c.]. (K.) — See also the next paragraph.

ḥamīma: see *ḥamīr*. — Also Heated milk. (K.) — Also, (S, K,) as well as *ḥamīr*, (K, TA, [in the CK, erroneously, ḥamīr,]) sing. of *ḥamāra* signifying *Such as are held in high estimation, precious, or excellent, or the choice, or best, (S,*

K, TA,) of cattle or other property, (S,) or of camels: (K:) and accord. to Kr, the sing. is used as a pl. in this sense: (ISd, TA:) *ḥamāma*, likewise, signifies the choice, or best, of cattle or other property; and so *ḥamāma*, of camels: (K:) or you say *ḥamāma*, meaning excellent, or choice, camels. (S.)

ḥamīma; accord. to the K, *ḥamīmat*, but this is the pl.; (TA;) A live coal; syn. *ḥamīra*: (K, TA:) or redness; syn. *ḥamīra*: (CK, and so in a MS. copy of the K:) [in Freytag's Lex., the pl. is explained as meaning redness of the skin; and so *ḥamīma*.]

ḥamīma: see what next precedes.

ḥamī One who flies pigeons (*ḥamār*), and sends them [as carriers of letters] to various towns or countries. (TA.)

ḥamī (S, K, &c.) a subst. from *ḥamīr*, (Lh, L, K,) imperfectly decl., because of the fem. alif [which terminates it], (Mḡb,) A fever; a disease by which the body becomes hot: from *ḥamīr*: said to be so called because of the excessive heat; whence the trad., *ḥamī min fūḥ ḥamīr* [Fever is from the exhalation of Hell]: or because of the sweat that occurs in it: or because it is of the signs of *ḥamār* [i. e. the decreed, or predestined, case of death]; for they say, *ḥamī ra'id al-mawt* [Fever is the messenger that precedes death], or *ḥamī ra'id al-mawt* [the messenger of death], or *ḥamī ra'id al-mawt* [the gate of death]: (TA:) and *ḥamī* signifies the same: (K, TA:) pl. of the former *ḥamīmat*. (Mḡb.)

ḥamā: see *ḥamār*.

ḥamār [A hot bath;] a certain structure, (S,) well known; (Mḡb;) so called because it occasions sweating, or because of the hot water that is in it; accord. to ISd, derived from *ḥamīr*; (TA;) i. q. *ḥamīr*: (K:) of the masc. gender, (Mgh, K,) and fem. also, (Mgh,) generally the latter; (Mḡb;) but some say that it is a mistake to make it fem., (MF, TA,) though IB cites a verse in which a fem. pronoun is asserted to refer to a *ḥamār*: (TA:) pl. *ḥamāra*; (S, Mgh, K;) accord. to Sb, [not because the sing. is fem., but] because, though masc., it has no broken pl. (TA.) See also *ḥamīr*.

ḥamī The owner [or keeper] of a *ḥamār* [or hot bath]. (Mgh.)

ḥamīr: see *ḥamīr*.

ḥamīr: see *ḥamīr*, in two places.

ḥamāma The *ḥamāma* [or particular, or special, friends, or familiars], (S, K,) consisting of the family and children (K) and relations, (TA,) of a man. (K.) You say, *ḥamāma wa'alamāma* [How are the particular, or special, friends, &c., and the common people?]. (S.) And *ḥamāma al-rajul* [These are the relations of the man. (Lth, S.)] [See *ḥamāma*, and *ḥamīr*.] — See also *ḥamīma*. — Also