

جَمَارٌ (S, A, Mgh, Mṣb, K) and جَامُورٌ (K) [each a coll. gen. n.] The heart, or pith, [or cerebrum,] of the palm-tree, (S, A, Mṣb, K, TA,) that is in the summit of its head, which part is cut off, and its outer portion is stripped off from the pith within it, which is a white substance, like a piece of the hump of a camel, large and soft: it is eaten with honey: (TA:) from it come forth the fruit and the branches; and when it is cut off, the tree dies: (Mṣb:) the spathe comes forth from it, amid the part whence two branches divide: (TA:) the head of the palm-tree; a soft, white substance: from جَمْرٌ "he collected together;" for a similar reason termed كَنْزٌ: (Mgh:) n. un. جَمَارَةٌ. (A, TA.) [See also قَلْبٌ.] You say, نَهَ سَاقٌ كَالجَمَارَةِ He has a shank like a piece of the heart of the palm-tree. (A.) And أَسْفَلُ الجَمَارِ فِي خَلَائِلِهَا [Legs like the heart of the palm-tree are within their anklets]. (A.) Ṣakhr El-Hudhalee says, using a double trope, likening the fresh juicy stalks of the بَرْدِيّ to the pith of the palm-tree, and then applying this expression to the legs of a woman,

* إِذَا عَطِفْتَ خَلَائِلَهُنَّ غَصَّتْ *
* بِجَمَارَاتِ بَرْدِيٍّ جِدَالٍ *

† [When their anklets are bent, (for the anklet of the Arab woman is formed of a piece of silver, or other metal, which is bent round so that the two ends nearly meet,) they are choked, or entirely filled up, with plump legs like the pith of the papyrus]. (A, TA.)

جَامِرٌ: see مَجْمِرٌ.

جَامُورٌ: see جَمَارٌ. — Also † A well-known appertenance of a ship or boat; [i. e., the head of the mast; a kind of truck, which is made of harder wood than the mast itself.] (TA.) — And hence, † The head [absolutely]: but accord. to Kr, only the vulgar call it so. (TA.)

أَجْمِرٌ occurs in a trad., where it is said, دَخَلْتُ المسجدَ والنَّاسُ أَجْمِرٌ مَا كَانُوا meaning I entered the mosque when the people were in their most collected state. (TA.)

مَجْمِرٌ: see مَجْمِرٌ: — and see also مَجْمِرَةٌ, in two places. — Also, (S, K,) and مَجْمِرٌ, (K,) A hard solid hoof: (AA, S, K:) and a hard, strong, compact camel's foot: or one that has been wounded by the stones, and become hard. (TA.)

أَجْمِرٌ: see مَجْمِرٌ, in two places: — and مَجْمِرٌ: — and see also مَجْمِرٌ.

مَجْمِرَةٌ: see مَجْمِرَةٌ. — Also, (Mgh, Mṣb, K,) and مَجْمِرٌ, (K,) Aloes-wood, (AHn, Mgh, Mṣb, K,) and the like, (Mgh,) or other substance, (Mṣb,) with which clothes are fumigated, (Mgh,) or with which one perfumes himself by burning it: (Mṣb:) pl. مَجَامِرٌ. (Mgh.)

مَجْمِرَةٌ and مَجْمِرٌ, (S, Mgh, Mṣb, K,) which latter is sometimes fem. [like the former], (K,) or fem. when by it is meant the fire (النَّارُ), and masc. when meaning the place [of the fire],

(TA,) and مَجْمِرٌ, (K,) A vessel for fumigation; a censer; (Mṣb;) a vessel in which live coals are put, (S, K,) with incense, or some odoriferous substance for fumigation; (K;) a vessel in which aloes-wood is burned: it is disapproved, because generally of silver; but not so what is termed مَدْحَنَةٌ: (Mgh:) or مَجْمِرٌ signifies the thing for which the live coals are prepared: (S:) [and مَجْمِرَةٌ also signifies a blacksmith's fire-place: (K in art. كُورُ:) pl. مَجَامِرٌ. (S.)

مَجْمِرٌ Flesh-meat put upon live coals [to roast]. (A.)

مَجْمِرٌ (S, Z) and مَجْمِرٌ (TA) One who collects together his hair, and ties it in knots, or makes it knotted and crisp, at the back of his neck, not letting it hang down loosely: (S:) or who plaits the hair of his head. (TA.) He who does so (while he is a مَحْرَمٌ, TA) is commanded to shave his head. (S and TA from a trad.) — Also, both the former and † the latter, and مَجَامِرٌ, which is a possessive epithet, without a verb, One whose business is to fumigate garments [ḡc.] with perfume. (TA.)

جز

1. جَمَزَ, (S, A, &c.,) aor. جَمَزَ, inf. n. جَمِزٌ (S, Mṣb, K) and جَمِزِيٌّ, (K,) or the latter is a simple subst., (Mṣb,) said of a camel, (S, K,) and of a man, (A, K,) [He went at a gentle trot or run:] he went a pace quicker than that termed عَنَقٌ, (S, A, Mṣb, K,) but not so quick as that termed حَضْرٌ, (K,) or not so quick as a vehement حَضْرٌ; (TA;) he went the pace with which corpses are conveyed [to the tomb; which, according to the practice prescribed by Moḥammad, is a quick pace]: (TA:) or simply, he went, or went along: (Mṣb:) and he ran; syn. عَدَا: (Mgh, Mṣb:) and he went quickly. (Mgh, Mṣb, TA.) You say, جَمَزَ بِالْجَنَازَةِ He went a pace quicker than that termed عَنَقٌ [with the corpse upon its bier]. (A.) And جَمَزَ الرَّجُلُ فِي الْأَرْضِ The man went away into, or in, the country or land. (Kr, K.)

[2. جَمِزَ, if used, He rode a camel such as is called جَمَارٌ or جَمَارَةٌ. See the act. part. n., below.]

جَمِزِيٌّ a subst. from جَمَزَ; [signifying A gentle trot or run; a pace quicker than that termed عَنَقٌ, but not so quick as that termed حَضْرٌ, or not so quick as a vehement حَضْرٌ; &c.] (Mṣb.) You say, هُوَ يَجْمِزُ الجَمِزِيَّ, (A,) and الفَرَسُ النَّاقَةُ تَعْدُو الجَمِزِيَّ, and in like manner الفَرَسُ, (Ks, S,) [He, and the she-camel, and the mare or horse, runs at the pace termed جَمِزِيٌّ.] — See also جَمَارٌ, in two places.

جَمَارٌ, applied to a he-camel, (S, K,) and جَمَارَةٌ, applied to a she-camel, (K,) That is ridden by the مَجْمِرٌ; (S;) that goes the pace described above, [voce جَمِزِيٌّ and] voce جَمَزَ: (K, TA:) [the latter is also said in the TA to be من آلَاتِ البَحَامِلِ; but the correct reading seems to be من أولَاتِ البَحَامِلِ; and the meaning, of those that carry the vehicles called محَامِلٌ, pl. of مَحْمِلٌ.] — جَمَارٌ جَمَارٌ An ass that leaps, jumps,

springs, or bounds, quickly: (K:) and جَمَارٌ جَمَارٌ a quick ass; (S, K;) or an ass that leaps, jumps, springs, or bounds, quickly, and is swift; (TA;) the latter word in this phrase used as a masc. and fem. epithet, though its final letter is a denotative of the fem. gender. (Ḥam p. 277. [See below; and see also حَيْدِيٌّ.] Umeiyeh Ibn-Abee-ʿAidh (S, TA) El-Hudhalee (TA) says,

* كَأَنِّي وَرَحَلِي إِذَا رَعْتَهَا *
* عَلَى جَمِزِيٍّ جَارِيٍّ بِالرِّمَالِ *

[As though I and my she-camel's saddle, when I frightened her, were upon a swift wild ass satisfied with green pasture, so as to be in no need of water, in the sands]. (S, TA.) He likens his she-camel to a wild ass, to which he applies the epithet جَمِزِيٌّ, that is, swift; meaning, عَلَى جَمَارٍ جَمِزِيٌّ. (TA.) Aṣ says that this is the only epithet of the measure عَلَى heard by him applied to a male; and that Iṣṣā cited the verse above to him saying حَيْدٌ بِالرِّحَالِ, meaning عَنِ الرِّحَالِ, [i. e., "shying and turning aside from the hollows, narrow at the top but wide below, in the ground:" but this is probably a reading of some in the place of حَيْدِيٌّ بِالرِّحَالِ, which ends the next verse, agreeably with what is said in the L in art. حَيْدٌ:] Az says that عَلَى جَمِزِيٍّ may be explained as for عَلَى عَيْبَرِ ذِي جَمِزِيٍّ, i. e., upon an ass having the mode of pace termed جَمِزِيٌّ; and نَاقَةٌ وَكِرِيٌّ has a similar meaning. (TA.) — See also مَجْمِرٌ.

جَمِزِيٌّ (S, K) and جَمِزِيٌّ (K) [The sycamore-fig: and the sycamore fig-tree: ficus sycomorus; also called the Egyptian fig:] the male fig; (K, TA;) which is found in the Ghorr, or Ghór, [here meaning the Valley of the Jordan,] (TA,) and is sweet: (K, TA:) this is the yellow: the black makes the mouth bleed: (TA:) it is of various colours, or kinds, (الألوان,) (K, TA,) abundant in Syria and in Egypt: n. un. جَمِيزَةٌ: (TA:) [a fruit] resembling the تِينٌ [or common fig]: (S:) AHn says, of the kinds of fig is the fig of the جَمِيزِ, a sweet, moist fig, which has long fruit-stalks, and which is dried in the sun: and there is another species of the جَمِيزِ, the fruit of which is like the fig in make, but its leaves are smaller than those of the fig, and its figs are yellow, of a small size, and black: it is found in the Ghorr, or Ghór, and is called the male fig: the yellow is sweet: the black makes the mouth bleed: and its fig has no stalk, but cleaves to the wood. ('Abd-el-Lateef, Account of Egypt: White's ed., entitled Abdollatiphi Historiæ Aegypti Compendium: p. 22. See also De Sacy's notes to his transl. of that work, pp. 82—86.) — [الجَمِيزَةُ] also signifies † The pudendum muliebre: opposed to التَّيْنَةُ as meaning "the anus."]

جَمِيزِيٌّ: see جَمِيزِيٌّ.

جَمِيزِيٌّ A seller of جَمِيزِيٌّ. (TA.)

جَمَارٌ One who rides the camel called جَمَارٌ (S, TA,) or who rides the she-camel called جَمَارَةٌ (K, TA;) as also جَمَارٌ. (TA.)