6. They excited, incited, urged, or instigated, one another, (\$, \$\bar{K}\$,) in war, (\$,) or to fight. (\$\bar{K}\$.) — Also, sometimes, They blumed one another for neglecting an opportunity. (TA.)

man: (Ṣ, M, K:) or who combines sagacity, or sagacity and curaing and craftiness, with courage, (M,) or with strength; (T;) and أَمَانُ has also this last signification: (TA:) or the four preceding words signify, (M,) or signify also, (K,) clever, intelligent, and a good assistant: (M, K:) pl. of the first (Ṣ, M) and second and fourth, (M,) if; (Ṣ, M;) and pl. of the third, المُورِّن, (M.) and الدُمَارُ are also names of Calamities, or misfortunes. (K.)

ا دُمْرُ: } see the next preceding paragraph.

يُزَال a verbal noun, like زُرَال ; [signifying Excite thou, or incite, urge, or instigate, thy companions to the fight: or, perhaps, be thou excited, &c.:] from ذَمَرُهُ في الحَرْب. (R.)

ذمار: see the next paragraph.

Whatever one is obliged, or bound, to preserve and guard and defend or protect, (T. M, K,) and for the loss or neglect of which one must be blamed: (T:) things that are sacred, or inviolable ; a man's family, and property (حوزة) and servants or dependents, and relations: (AA, T:) as also tol; (TA:) things for which, if he did not defend or protect them, a man would be blamed, and severely reproved: (A:) or what is behind a man, [as a burden upon him,] of those things which it is his duty to defend or protect; for they say الذمار, [see below,] like as they say أَحَامِي الحقيقة; and those things are termed (تَذَمَّر) on their account is incumbent on him to whom they pertain; and they are termed as because it is the duty of him to whom they pertain to defend them. (8.) signifies The defender, or protector, of those things for which a man is to be blamed, and severely reproved, if he do not defend or protect them: (A:) [or of those things which he is bound to preserve and guard and defend, &c.: see above:] or one who, when he is incited, or instigated, and angry, defends, or protects. (S.) (app., فَلَانْ أَمْنَعُ ذِمَارًا مِنْ فُلَانِ مَاكِنا مِنْ عَلَانِ (app., Such a one is a greater defender of those things which it is his duty to defend than such a one]. (8.) __ يوم الذمار The day of mar: or of perdition: or of anger. (Et-Towsheeh.)

دُمير: see دُمير. _ Also A man goodly, or beautiful, (K, TA,) in make. (TA.)

and cunning and craftiness, combined with courage [or with strength: see إِذْمُوْ : or cleverness, intelligence, and the quality of rendering good assistunce. (M.)

in two places. وَمُوْ see دُمَائِرُ

(K, TA,) with damm to the م, (TA,) (in the CK, دَيْسُرَى), A man sharp in temper, who adheres to things and minds them pertinaciously.

(K, TA.) [And so دَيْسُرَى).]

The back of the neck: (M, K:) or two hones in the base of the back of the neck: or the part called ¿فُرى [behind the ear]: or the كاهل [or upper part of the back, next the neck]: (M:) or this last-mentioned part with the neck and what surrounds it as far as the فُرى; which is what the مُذَمّر [q. v.] feels: (As, S:) or the place where the head of a camel is set upon the neck.

(A.) بَلُغُ الْأَمْرُ الْمُذَمِّر (A.)

مَدُمَّر A man who inserts his hand into the vulva of a she-camel, to discover if her fætus he a male or a female: (S, M, K:) because he feels its مُدُمَّر, and thus knows it: he feels its jaw-bones: if they be thick, it is a male; and if thin, a female. (M.) El-Kumeyt says,

وَقَالَ الْهُذَمِّرُ لِلنَّاتِجِينَ مَتَى ذُمِّرَتُ قَبْلِيَ الأُرْجُلُ

[And he whose business it was to feel the factus, for the purpose of discovering if it were male or female, said to those assisting the she-camels in bringing forth, When, before my time, were the legs felt to discover the sex of the factus?]: (S, M:) for it is the head that is felt, as above explained. (M.) The oil is, to camels, as the midwife to human beings. (A.)

ذمل

1. رُمُلُ (Ṣ, M, Ķ,) or رُمُلُتْ (T,) aor. وَرَمُلُ (T, Ṣ, M, Ķ) and وَرَمُلُ (T, Ṣ, M, Ķ) and وَمُلُ and رُمُلُونُ and رُمُلُونُ (M, Ķ,) said of a camel, (T, Ṣ,) He, or she, went a gentle pace: (T, M, Ķ:) or went a pace above that which is termed القَرْبُ (Ṣ, M, Ķ,) and above that which is termed القَرْبُ (Ṣ, M, Ķ,) and when it rises above this, it is termed القَرْبُ and when it rises above this, it is termed القَرْبُ and then, العَنْقُ ; and then, العَنْقُ for a day and a night except the صَبِرَى. (Ṣ.)

2. تَذْمِيلْ, inf. n. تَذْمِيلْ, I urged him, or made him, (namely, a camel, TA,) to go the pace above mentioned. (K.)

يَّا فَكُهُ ذُمُولُ [A she-camel that is accustomed to go the pace above mentioned]: (M, K:) pl. ذُمُلُ (M, and so in my MS. copy of the K,) or ذُمُلُ (TA: in the CK.)

أميلة Fatigued, or jaded; (IAar, T, K;) applied to a she-camel. (IAar, TA.)

ا نَاقَةُ زَامَلَةُ [A she-camel going the pace above mentioned]: pl. ذَوَامِلُ. (T.)

امر.

1. رضى, (M, K, and so in some copies of the S,) aor. يَدْمَى; (K, and some copies of the S;) or ذمي, aor. يذمي; (T, and so in some copies of the S;) or both; (Sgh, TA;) inf. n. (1); (T, S, M, K, TA;) said of a slaughtered animal, (S, TA,) It moved. (T, S, M, Sgh, K, TA.) And (K;) inf. n. as زمی (M;) or زمی above; (M, K;) He retained remains of the soul, or vital principle: or had strength of heart [remaining: app. said of one dying]. (M, K. [These meanings are there indicated, but not expressed.]) You say, مَرْيَدُمى, inf. n. as above, He passed by at his last gasp of breath. (Har p. 220.) And دُمَّى, aor. يُدْمى, inf. n. دُمَّى [and app. 263 also, as seems to be indicated by what here follows, or perhaps the latter only], He (a sick person) mas seized by the agony of death, and was long in suffering the disquietude thereof: whence one says, مَا أَطُولُ ذَمَانَهُ [Hom long is his suffering of the agong and disquietude of death!]. (As, T.) [See Low.] You say also, of a man, زمائ, inf. n. زمائ, meaning He remained long sick, or diseased. (M.) = رُمَى, aor. يَدْمِي, inf. n. زمیان, He hastened, made haste, sped, or went quickly: (Fr, T, S, M, K:) some also mention زمي, aor. يَدْمَى, [in this sense, and thus I find in one copy of the S,] but [ISd says,] I am رَمِيَ لِي مِنْهُ شَيْ: = not sure of this. (M.) means Somewhat thereof was, or became, prepared for me; or feasible, or practicable, to me: (M:) [and so, app., زمَى لي for] one says, خُذُ مِنْ meaning Take thou, from such , فُلَانِ مَا زَمَى لَكَ a one, what has risen up for thee, or arisen for thee; i. e. كُمَتُنِي الرِّياءُ (Ṣ.) عَمَا ٱرْتَفَعَ لَكَ signifies The odour annoyed me, or molested me; (S, M, K;) accord. to AHn: (M:) and took away my breath; referring to a wind emitted from the anus; inf. n. زمى: (M:) and killed me; (T, M;) accord. to AZ; (T;) aor. تَدْمى, (M,) inf. n. زمى: (TA:) but Aboo-Malik disallows this, and says, you say, زَمَتْ فِي أَنْفِهِ الرِّيخ meaning The odour flew [or rose] into his [nose and] head: and accord to As, you say, رَيْدُمِي أَنْفِ الرَّجُلِ بِصَنَانِهِ inf. n. دُمْی, The Abyssinian annoyed the man in his nose by the odour of his armpits. (T.) One says also, زمى, aor. يذمى, meaning He, or it, emitted a displeasing odour. (M.)

4. أَوْقَلُهُ, T, or أَوْقَلُهُ, K, [which latter may mean thus, or he beat him, or struck him, violently, or so that he became at the point of death, &c.,]) and left him at his last gasp. (T, K.) And اذعي رميته He failed of hitting the animal at which he shot, or cast, in a vital part, and therefore hastened to kill it: (T:) [or] he hit the animal at which he shot, or cast, and drove it along, and it drove along with him. (M.)