

[then, decayed; then, broken up.] (TA.) — It also signifies *What has become dry, or dried up, of the branches that are placed beneath the نَصْد* [q. v.]. (M.)

ثَمْرٌ A sheep (T, S, M, K) or goat (S, M, K) that pulls, or plucks, up, or out, with her mouth, (T, S, M, K,) a thing, (T, M,) or a plant: (S, K:) and that eats ثَمْرًا. (M, TA.)

ثَمْرٌ: see ثَمْرًا.

ثَمْرٌ (like مَسْنَن, K [in the CK, erroneously, مَسْنَن, like مَسْنَن,]) One who pastures for him who has no pastor, (T, K,) or no pasturage, (TA,) and lends a beast or camel for riding or carrying, to him who has no beast or camel for riding or carrying (ثَمْرٌ مِّنْ لَّا ظَهَرَ لَهُ, [in the CK, erroneously, يَفْقَرُ,]) and sets right (ثَمْرٌ [in the CK, erroneously, يَثْمُرُ]) what the tribe are unable to manage, of their affair: (T, K:) so explained by Ish. (T.) And A man who is strong; who comes after, and aids, those who have recourse to him in need; and bears, or carries, what is redundant, or in excess; and repels the riders. (T.) And رَجُلٌ مَعْمَرٌ مَثْمَرٌ A man who sets right an affair, and manages it, or acts vigorously in it. (IAqr, T.) — رَجُلٌ مَثْمَرٌ وَمَقْمَرٌ (S, K,) in which latter phrase the م is added to give intensiveness to the signification, (S,) A man who sweeps and collects the good and the bad of a thing: (S:) or who eats the good of the food and the bad thereof. (K.) [See also مَصْمَرٌ, in art. مَصْر.]

مَثْمَرَةٌ: see what next precedes.

مَثْمَرٌ, applied to a house or chamber, (M, K,) and to a skin containing milk [&c.], (M,) Covered with ثَمْرًا. (M, K.)

ثَمْت

ثَمْرٌ and ثَمْتٌ: see ثَمْرٌ.

ثَمْد

1. ثَمْدَةٌ, aor. ٤, inf. n. ثَمَدْتُ, He took forth, or dug out, from it (i. e. a ثَمْدٌ q. v. infra) the earth, in order that the water might come forth; (M, L;) as also ثَمْدَةٌ, (so in the TA, and in the TT from the M,) or ثَمْدَةٌ, (accord. to the L,) and ثَمْدَةٌ. (M, L.) — Also, (K,) aor. and inf. n. as above, (TA,) He took it (ثَمْدَةً) as a ثَمْدٌ; and so ثَمْدَةٌ and ثَمْدَةٌ. (K, TA. [But see 8 below.]) — [Hence, † He begged of him until he exhausted him of what he possessed. (A meaning indicated, but not expressed, in the A.)] — And ثَمْدْتُ النَّاقَةَ بِالْحَلْبِ I exhausted the she-camel by milking. (A.) — And ثَمْدْتُ النِّسَاءِ Women exhausted him of his seminal fluid. (T, S, M, A, K. In the CK ثَمْدَتُهُ.) — † He gave him a gift. (A.) — ثَمْدٌ, (K,) inf. n. ثَمَدْتُ, (TA,) He (a man, TA) was, or became, fat; as also ثَمْدٌ (K) and ثَمْدٌ. (Ish, TA.)

4: see 1, in two places. — † ائْتَمَدَ عَيْنَهُ He applied as a collyrium to his eye. (A, TA.)

8. ائْتَمَدَ and ائْتَمَدَ He (a man, S) came to a ثَمْدٌ [q. v.] to drink. (S, K.) — ائْتَمَدَ ثَمْدًا He made, or prepared, (اِتَّخَذَ) a ثَمْدٌ. (ISK, L.) See also 1.

10. اسْتَمَدَهُ: see 1, in two places. — [Hence,] † He sought of him a gift, (A,) or a benefit, a favour, or an act of kindness. (K.)

11. ائْتَمَدَ: see 1.

Q. Q. 4. ائْتَمَدَ: see 1.

ثَمْدٌ: see what next follows.

ثَمْدٌ (T, S, M, A, K) and ثَمْدٌ (S, M, K) and ثَمْدٌ, (M, K,) or the last is a pl. of one of the two preceding words, (MF,) Water that is little in quantity, (Lth, T, S, M, K,) that has no continual increase: (S, M, A, K:) or a little water remaining in a tract of hard, or hard and level, ground: or what appears in winter and goes away in summer (الصَّيْفُ): (M, K:) or a small round hollow or cavity (قَلْتٌ) in which the rain-water collects and from which men drink during two months of the spring-season (الصَّيْفُ), but which fails when the summer (الْقَيْظُ) comes: (IAqr, T:) and rain-water that remains retained beneath the sand, and, when this is removed, is yielded by the ground: (A:) pl. ثَمْدٌ (T, A) and اَثْمَادٌ [a pl. of pauc.]: (so in the L:) some say that ثَمْدٌ signifies holes dug or excavated, in which is a little water; and hence A'Obeyd says, سَجَرَتِ الثَّمَادِ, meaning that the holes &c. were filled by the rain; but he does not explain it: (M:) or ثَمْدٌ signifies wells dug around a place which has been prepared to receive the water of the rain, where there is continually rain-water, this place having water-courses, and the said wells being filled therefrom: men drink the water that lies open to view until it becomes dried up by the effect of the hot winds of summer; the wells remaining. (Aboo-Málik, T.)

ثَمْدٌ: see ثَمْدٌ.

ثَمْدٌ A lamb or kid or calf that has begun to eat. (S.)

اِئْتَمَدَ [An ore of antimony: or antimony itself; stibium; or stimmi:] collyrium-stone (حَجَرُ الْاِئْتَمَدِ), (K, TA,) which is black inclining to red, the mines whereof are in Ispahán, whence the best is obtained, and in the West, whence the hardest is obtained: (TA:) a certain stone used as a collyrium: (S:) a certain stone from which collyrium (كُحْلٌ) is prepared: or collyrium (كُحْلٌ) itself: (M:) or a substance resembling it: (Seer, M:) or a species thereof: (Lth, T:) or black كُحْلٌ, the mine whereof is in the East: said by some of the lawyers to be that of Ispahán: and said to be an arabicized word. (Mgh.) The women of the Arabs used also to sprinkle [or rub] it upon the lips and gums, in order that the teeth might glisten the more. (EM p. 62.) [And for the same purpose, many of them tattoo their lips, so as to make them of a uniform

dull bluish hue.] — One says of a man who remains awake at night, journeying or working, فَلَانٌ يَجْعَلُ اللَّيْلَ اِئْتَمَادًا [Such a one makes the night a collyrium]; the blackness of the night being as though it were a collyrium to his eyes because he labours all the night in seeking the means of attaining to eminence. (AA, T, L.)

مَثْمُودٌ A water exhausted by the crowding of men to it, (S, M, K,) except the smaller portion of it. (S, K.) — And [hence,] † A man exhausted of what he possessed, (T, S, M, A, K,) by his giving when asked, (M, K,) or in consequence of much begging. (T, S, M, A.) — And † A man exhausted of his seminal fluid by women. (S, A, K.)

ثَمْر

1. ثَمْرٌ: see 4, in three places. — Also It (fruit) was, or became, ripe. (T.) — ثَمْرٌ لِّلْغَنِمِ He collected trees (which are called ثَمْر, TA [or rather shrubs]) for the sheep or goats. (K.) — ثَمْرٌ, aor. ٤, † It (a man's wealth) became abundant. (A, TA.) — † فُلَانٌ مَجْدُودٌ مَا يَثْمُرُ [Such a one is fortunate in the abundance of his wealth: or] such a one possesses wealth. (A, TA.)

2. ثَمْرٌ, inf. n. تَثْمِيرٌ, It (a plant) shook off its blossoms, [or shed them,] and organized and compacted (in the M عَقَدَ, and in the K عَقَدَ) its fruit. (AHn, M, K.) — ثَمْرُ السَّقَاءِ, inf. n. as above; and † ثَمْرٌ; † The skin [of milk] showed upon it the forming of the butter in little clots: (S, M, K:) and ثَمْرُ اللَّبَنِ, and ثَمْرٌ, (T, A,) † the milk, being churned, showed upon it what resembled dry scabs on the skin, (T, A,) previously to their becoming large and collecting together and forming butter: and you say of the skin [containing it], ثَمْرٌ and ثَمْرٌ (T:) and † الثَّمْرُ الزُّبْدُ and † the butter collected together. (T.) — Also † He (God) made a man's wealth abundant. (S.) And † He (a man) increased, and made abundant, his wealth. (M, K.)

4. اِئْتَمَرُ, [inf. n. اِئْتَمَارٌ,] It (a tree) put forth its fruit: (T, S:) or put forth its fruit yet unripe: (IAqr:) or began to put forth its fruit: (T, Mgh:) or bore fruit; as also اِئْتَمَرُ, (M, K,) aor. ٤: (TA:) or [اِئْتَمَرُ signifies it bore fruit; and اِئْتَمَرُ, it attained the time of bearing fruit: or the former, it bore unripe fruit; and the latter, it bore ripe fruit: or the former, it attained the time for the plucking of its fruit; and the latter, it put forth its fruit: for it is said that] اِئْتَمَرٌ signifies bearing fruit; and اِئْتَمَرٌ, that has attained the time of bearing fruit: or the former, unripe fruit; (M;) and the latter ripe fruit: (T, M:) or the former, that has attained the time for plucking; (AHn, M, K;) and the latter, that has put forth its fruit: (K:) or the latter of these epithets is applied to a tree, signifying bearing ripe fruit; and to fruit, signifying ripe. (IAqr, TA.) — He (a man) had fruit that had come forth but that was not yet ripe. (T.) — † He (a man) became abundant in wealth; (T, S, M, A, K;) as also اِئْتَمَرُ, (A, K,) aor. ٤, (TA,) inf. n. اِئْتَمَارٌ. (A, TA.) — † مَا اِئْتَمَرُ اَبْنُ ثَمِيرٍ [As long as the