

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, Mgh, K:) which is applied to the male and the female: (S, Mgh, K:) and in like manner, *ḥamā*, because the *ḥ* is added to restrict to unity, not to make fem.: (S:) but to distinguish the masc., you may say, *ḥamā* *ʿalī ḥamā*, i. e. *I saw a male [pigeon] upon a female [pigeon]*: (Zj, Mgh:) accord. to ISd and the K, however, *ḥamā* 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 *ḥamā*: the pl. of *ḥamā* is *ḥamāt*, (S,) [or rather this is the coll. gen. n.,] and *ḥamāt* (S, K) and *ḥamāt*: (S:) and sometimes *ḥamā* is used as a sing.: [so in an ex. above: and] Jirān-el-'Owd says,

• وَذَكَرْنِي الصَّبَا بَعْدَ التَّنَائِي •

• حَمَامَةٌ أَتَيْتُهُ تَذَعُو حَمَامًا •

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

• حَمَامًا قَفَرَةً وَقَعَا فَطَارَا •

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

• قَوَّاطِنَا مَكَّةَ مِنْ وَرَقِ الْحَمَى •

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

*ḥamā* 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 *ḥamā* and *ḥamā*; 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.) — *ḥamā* *ḥamā* The disease termed *ḥamā*, which affects men. (TA.) — See also *ḥamā*. — A noble chief, or lord: (K:) thought by Az to be originally *ḥamā*. (TA.)

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

*ḥamā* The *ḥamā* [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 *الدبران* [at the epoch of the Flight about the 26th of May O.S.]. (AZ, T voce *نوء*.) — Live coals with which one fumigates. (IAar,

Sh.) — Hot water; (T, S, ISd, Mgh, Mgh, K;) as also *ḥamā*: (S, ISd, K:) or so *ḥamā*: (Mgh:) pl. *ḥamāt*; (K;) i. e. pl. of *ḥamā*, accord. to IAar; but accord. to ISd, of *ḥamā*. (TA.) — And Cold water: (K:) or cold, applied to water: so, accord. to IAar, in the saying of a poet,

• وَسَاغَ لِي الشَّرَابُ وَكُنْتُ قَدَمًا •

• أَكْأَدُ أَغْشَى بِالْمَاءِ الْحَمِيرِ •

[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 *ḥamā* [or summer], when the ground is hot. (TA.) — *ḥamā*; (Az, S, A, K;) as also *ḥamā*: (Az, A, K;) and *ḥamā* is said to signify the sweat of horses. (Ham p. 92.) One says, (to a person who has been in the bath, A, TA,) *طَابَ حَمِيمُكَ* and *طَابَتْ حَمِيمَتُكَ*, 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, *طَابَ حَمَامُكَ*, (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 kinsfolk: 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: (Ham p. 90:) and *ḥamā* signifies the same: the pl. [of *ḥamā*] is *ḥamāt*: and sometimes *ḥamā* is used as a pl., and as fem.; (K;) as well as sing. and masc. (TA.) — *ḥamā* *ḥamā* He who devotes himself to obtain the object of want; who is solicitous for it. (TA.) A poet says,

• وَلَا يُدْرِكُ الْحَاجَاتِ إِلَّا حَمِيمُهَا •

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

*ḥamā* n. un. of *ḥamā* [q. v.]. (S, Mgh.) — [Hence, app.,] *ḥamā* A woman: or a beautiful woman. (K, TA. [In the CK, only the latter.]) — The middle of the breast or chest. (K, TA.) The *ḥamā* [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 *ḥamā* [or palace, &c.]. (K.) — See also the next paragraph.

*ḥamā*: see *ḥamā*. — Also Heated milk. (K.) — Also, (S, K,) as well as *ḥamā*, (K, TA, [in the CK, erroneously, *ḥamā*]) sing. of *ḥamāt* 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:) *ḥamā*, likewise, signifies the choice, or best, of cattle or other property; and so *ḥamā*, of camels: (K:) or you say *إِبِلٌ حَامَةٌ*, meaning *excellent, or choice, camels*. (S.)

*ḥamā*; accord. to the K, *ḥamāt*, but this is the pl.; (TA;) *A live coal*; syn. *ḥamā*: (K, TA:) or redness; syn. *ḥamā*: (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 *ḥamā*.]

*ḥamā*: see what next precedes.

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

*ḥamā*, (S, K, &c.,) a subst. from *ḥamā*, (Lh, L, K,) imperfectly decl., because of the fem. alif [which terminates it], (Mgh,) *A fever; a disease by which the body becomes hot*: from *ḥamā*: said to be so called because of the excessive heat; whence the trad., *الْحَمَى مِنْ قَيْحِ جَهَنَّمَ* [Fever is from the exhalation of Hell]: or because of the sweat that occurs in it: or because it is of the signs of *ḥamā* [i. e. the decreed, or predestined, case of death]; for they say, *الْحَمَى رَائِدُ الْمَوْتِ* [Fever is the messenger that precedes death], or *بَابُ الْمَوْتِ* [the messenger of death], or *بَابُ الْمَوْتِ* [the gate of death]: (TA:) and *ḥamā* signifies the same: (K, TA:) pl. of the former *ḥamāt*. (Mgh.)

*ḥamā*: see *ḥamā*.

*ḥamā* [A hot bath;] a certain structure, (S,) well known; (Mgh;) so called because it occasions sweating, or because of the hot water that is in it; accord. to ISd, derived from *ḥamā*; (TA;) i. q. *ḥamā*: (K:) of the masc. gender, (Mgh, K,) and fem. also, (Mgh,) generally the latter; (Mgh;) 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 *ḥamā*: (TA:) pl. *ḥamāt*; (S, Mgh, K;) accord. to Sb, [not because the sing. is fem., but] because, though masc., it has no broken pl. (TA.) See also *ḥamā*.

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

*ḥamā*: see *ḥamā*.

*ḥamā*: see *ḥamā*, in two places.

*ḥamā* The *ḥamā* [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, *كَيْفَ الْحَامَةُ وَالْعَامَةُ* [How are the particular, or special, friends, &c., and the common people?]. (S.) And *حَامَةُ الرَّجُلِ* [These are the relations of the man. (Lth, S.)] [See *ḥamā*, and *ḥamā*.] — See also *ḥamā*. — Also