anything highly prized, precious, valuable, or excellent. (Mgh, Msb.) - Applied to a man, (AA, Sh, Az,) White (AA, Sh, Az, K) in complexion; (Az;) because أُبيُّضُ might be considered as of evil omen [implying the meaning of leprosy]: (AA,Sh:) or, accord. to Th, because the latter epithet, applied to a man, was only used by the Arabs as signifying "pure," or "free from faults:" but they sometimes used this latter epithet in the sense of "white in complexion," applied to a man &c.: (IAth:) fem., in the same sense, مُعْمَراتُ * the dim. of which, و مُعْمَراتُ , occurs in a trad., applied to 'Aisheh. (K,* TA.) So, accord. to some, in the trad., بُعِثْتُ إِلَى الأَحْمَرِ وَالْأُسُور, (TA,) i. e. I have been sent to the white and the black; because these two epithets comprise all mankind: (Az, TA:) [therefore, by the former we should understand the white and the red races; and by the latter, the negroes: but some hold that by the former are meant the foreigners, and] by the latter are meant the Arabs. (TA.) One says also, [when speaking of أتَانِي كُلُّ أَسُودَ [,Arabs and more northern races meaning Every Arab of them, and foreigner, came to me: and one should not say, in this sense, الحَمْرَاءُ (AA, As, S.) أَبْيَضَ, also, is applied to The foreigners ((Ilectively); (S, A, K;) because a reddish white is the prevailing hue of their complexion: (S:) or the Persians and Grechs: or those foreigners mostly characterized by whiteness of complexion; as the Greeks and Persians. (TA.) You say, ليس في There is not among the foreigners (like of him. (A.) And accord. to some, الأحمر والأبيض means The Arabs and the foreigners. (TA.) الحَوْرَةُ [so in the TA, but correctly أَبْنَاءُ الحَوْرَةُ [,] is an appellation applied to Emancipated slaves: and ابن حَبْراً؛ العجان meaning Son of the female slave, is an appellalion used in reviling and blaming. (TA.) - Also A man having no weapons with him: pl. (A, K) and الحُسْنُ أَحْمَرُ (K.) حُمْرَانُ means Beauty is in الحبرة [app. fairness of complexion; i. e. beauty is fair-complexioned]: (TA:) or theauty is attended by difficulty; i.e. he who loves beauty must bear difficulty, or distress: (IAth:) or the lover experiences from beauty what is experienced from war. (ISd, K.) -A sort of dates: (K:) so called because of their colour. (TA.) الأَّحْمَرُ وَالأَبْيَضُ (TA.) الأَّحْمَرُ وَالأَبْيَضُ (TA.) And الأَحْمَرُانِ Flesh-meat and wine; (Ṣ, A, K;) said to destroy men: (Ṣ:) so in the saying, نَحْنُ مِنْ أَهْلِ الْأَسْوَدَيْنِ لَا الْأَحْمَرِيْنِ We are of the people of dates and water, not of flesh-meat and wine: (A:) or the beverage called and flesh-meat. (IAar.) Also Wine and [garments of the kind called] برود. (Sh.) And Gold and saffron; (Az, ISd, K;) said to destroy women; i.e. the love of ornaments and perfumes destroys them: (Az:) or these are called الأصفران; (AO,TA;) and milk and water, الأُسْوَدَانِ ,TA;) and dates and water; الأَبْيَضَان (A, TA.) And الرحامرة Flesh-meat and wine and

[the perfume called] الخُلُوق: (Ş, K:) or gold and flesh-meat and wine ; as also الأخاضر: (TA in art. مضر:) or gold and saffron and الخلوق. (ISd, TA.) المَوْتُ الأَحْمَرِ + Slaughter; (L, K;) because it occasions the flowing of blood: (TA:) and [so in the L, but in the K "or"] tviolent death: (S, A, L, K:) or death in which the sight of the man becomes dim by reason of terror, so that the world appears red and black before his eyes: (A'Obeyd:) or it may mean + recent, fresh, death; from the phrase next following. (As.)_____ tA nem, or recent, footstep, or footprint: opposed to . (As. S, A.) ___ i _ wish t A severe year; (S, K;) because it is a mean between the and the or a year of severe drought; because, in such : بيضاء a year, the tracts of the horizon are red: (TA:) when الجبية [the tenth Mansion of the Moon (see مَنَازِلُ القَمَرِ in art. (نزل)] breaks its promise [of bringing rain], the year is such as is thus called. (AHn.) — See also حَمْرَاتُهُ voce مَمَارَةٌ voce مَمْرَاتُهُ مِعْنَمِهِ حُمْرَ الْكُلِي ... بسود البطون, # He brought his sheep, or goals, in a lean, or an emaciated, state. (A,* TA.)

أَحْبَرُ 800 : أَحْبَرِيُّ

[an inf. n. (of نحم) used as a subst.] A bad kind of tanning. (K. [For بغ in the CK, I read , as in other copies of the K.])

i. q. اممار; (K; in the CK ممار) i. e. The iron instrument, or stone, with which one shaves off the hair and dirt on the surface of a hide, and with which one shins. (L, TA. [But for the last words of the explanation in those two lexicons, ينشف به I read ينشف به Also, (S, TA,) in the K, [and in a copy of the A,] , which is a mistake, (TA,) A horse got by a stallion of generous, or Arabian, race, out of a mare not of such a race; or not of generous birth; or a jade; syn. هجين; (Ş, A, K;) in Persian, پَالَانْي ; (Ṣ, Ķ ;) as also الله عنه : (Ķ :) or a horse of mean race, that resembles the ass in his slowness of running: and a bad beast: (TA:) pl. مَحَامر (S, A, TA) and مَحَامر : (TA:) and accord. to the T, المارة signifies [not as it is explained above, as a sing., but] i. q. and; and Z explains it as an epithet applied to horses, signifying that run like asses. (TA.) _ Also An ignoble, or a mean, man: (K,* TA:) and a man who will not give unless pressed and importuned. (K,* TA.)

A sect of the المَصَوَّدُ , who opposed the المَصَوَّدُ (Ṣ, Ķ) and the مُسَوَّدُ : (TA:) a single person thereof was called : (Ṣ, Ķ:) they made their ensigns red, in opposition to the of the Benoo-Háshim; and hence they were thus called, like as the مَوْرِيَّة were called المُبَيْضَةُ because their ensigns in war were white. (T.)

حَمِيرُ see : مُحَمُورُاً، حَمَارُ see : مُحَمُورُاً، The wild ass: see : (Ṣ, Mgh, Ķ:) or a certain kind of wild animal: (Mgh:) [the oryx; to which the name is generally applied; and so in Hebrew: see also بقر الوَحْسُ:] a certain beast (K, TA) resembling the shegoat. (TA.) — And A certain bird. (K.) — See also

حهز

1. مَهْزَ , aor. عَهْزَ , inf. n. مَهْزَ , It (milk) was, or became, sour, [so as to burn, or bite, the tongue; and so, app., حَمْزُ inf. n. ; حَمَازَةُ; (see مُحْرَز, below;) or] in a less degree than such as is termed حازر. (TA.) __[Hence, app.,] حَمَازَة, inf. n. حَمَازَة, + He (a man) was, or became, strong, robust, sturdy, or hardy. (Ṣ,* K,* TA.) = حَهَزُ اللَّسَانَ, aor. -, It (beverage, or wine,) stung, or bit, the tongue: (S, K:) or it (milk, and نُبيذ,) burned the tongue by its strength and sharpness. (Mgh.) __ And , aor. -, (TA,) inf. n. , (K,) He took it, seized or grasped it, contracted it, or drew it together; syn. فَبَضَهُ, (K,* TA,) and فَبَضَه. (TA.) See إِعَمَانَ الْكَلَمَةُ فَوَّادِهُ You say, مَهَانَ الْكُلَمَةُ اللَّهُ اللَّا اللَّهُ اللَّا اللّلَّا اللَّهُ اللَّا اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّ saying contracted his heart, (Lh, A, TA,) and grieved him, (Lh, TA,) or pained him. (TA) _Also, (A, TA,) aor. as above, (TA,) and so the inf. n., (K,) ! He sharpened it; (A, K,* TA;) namely, an iron instrument, (TA,) an arrow-head or the like. (A.) So in the dial. of Hudheyl. (TA.)

Acritude of a thing; a quality, or property, like that of burning, or biting, (S,* K,* TA,) such as the taste of mustard: (TA:) and [in like manner] * signifies the quality, or property, of burning, and sharpness; as in beverage, or wine: (TA:) and * signifies a sourness in milk, with a biting of the tongue; (A;) or a sourness in milk, less than that of milk which is termed ji. (TA.)

: see what next precedes.

man: (S, TA:) or a man who is active, sharp or quick in intellect, clever, ingenious, or acute in mind, (K, TA,) and strong-hearted. (TA.)—And the latter, + A man contracted in heart. (TA.)

حَمْزُ see حَمَازَةً

Sour, (TA,) and burning, or biting, to the tongue, or acrid; (A, TA;) applied to beverage, or wine: (A:) and milk that bites the tongue: (A:) or milk, and نبيذ, that burns the tongue by its strength and sharpness. (Mgh.)