

مَحْنُوشٌ Stung, or bitten, by what is termed حَنْش. (IAqr, K.)

حَنْطَل

1. حَنْطَل, (K.) aor. ٤, (TK,) inf. n. حَنْطَلٌ, It (seed-produce) attained to the time for its being reaped; as also حَنْطَل. (K.) — It (a tree of the kind called رَمْت) became mature, and its leaves became white; as also حَنْطَل: (S:) or it became white and mature, (K, TA,) and there came forth upon it a dust-coloured fruit, and what resembled pieces of glue appeared upon its tops; (TA;) as also حَنْطَل, aor. ٤; (K, TA;) and حَنْطَل: (TA:) [the last, though omitted in the K, seems to be the most common:] or its colour became white inclining to yellowness, and its odour sweet: (IAth:) Az relates, on the authority of IAqr, that one says, أَوْسُ الرَّمْتِ, and حَنْطَل; like حَضَبُ العَرَجِ: and one says, of the رَمْتِ, when it first breaks out for its leaves to come forth, قَدْ أَقْمَلَ; and when it has increased little by little, قَدْ أَدْبَى; and when its greenness has increased, بَقَلَ; and when it has become white and mature, حَنْطَل: (TA:) or حَنْطَل is said of a tree, and of a herb, meaning its fruit became mature; and so حَنْطَل, inf. n. حَنْطَلٌ. (AHn.) — It (leather) became red. (S, K.) [The inf. n. of the verb in this sense is not mentioned.] — See also 2.

2. حَنْطَل, inf. n. تَحْنِيطٌ; (S, TA;) in the K, حَنْطَل, aor. ٤; which is a mistake; (TA;) He prepared him (a dead person [i. e. for burial]) [and also it (grave-clothing)] with حَنْطَل [q. v.]; (S, K;) as also حَنْطَل. (K.) And [hence,] حَنْطَل [lit. He was prepared for burial with حَنْطَل, is used to signify] he died. (K.)

4. حَنْطَل: see 1, in five places. — أَحْنَطَهُ: and أَحْنَطَ: see 2. — The former also signifies He, or it, made him, or it, to bleed: made him, or it, to be bloody; or smeared, befouled, or defiled, him, or it, with blood: it (blood) befouled, or defiled, him, or it. (IAqr.)

5. تَحْتَط He (a dead person) was, or became, prepared [for burial] with حَنْطَل. (K.) — Also, or تَحْتَط بِالْحَنْطَلِ, (S,) He (a man) made use of حَنْطَل for himself, in his clothing: (S,* TA:) so in a trad.: meaning, on his going forth to battle; as though desiring thereby to prepare himself for death, and to induce himself to endure the fight with patience. (TA.)

10. اسْتَحْنَط [lit. He desired to be prepared for burial with حَنْطَل: and hence meaning] he (a man, Fr) emboldened himself, or became emboldened, to encounter death, holding his life in light estimation. (Fr, K.)

حَنْطَلٌ Wheat; and the grain of wheat; syn. حَنْطَل (S, Mṣb, K) and طَعَامٌ and قَمْحٌ; (Mṣb;) of the first three of which words, حَنْطَل is the most chaste; (S in art. حَنْطَل;) the well-known grain called حَنْطَل: (TA:) chewed, and applied as a poultice, it is good for the bite of a dog: (K:) or,

correctly, what is chewed thereof disperses humours; but for the bite of a dog, it is coarsely pounded, and put upon the bite; as is said by the author of the “Minháj:” and one of its well-known properties is this; that when it is put upon a piece of heated iron, and powdered, and ring-worms (قَوَابِي) are smeared with the moisture thereof, it removes them: (TA:) pl. حَنْطَل. (S, K.)

حَنْطَلٌ An eater of much حَنْطَل [or wheat], in order that he may grow fat. (K.) — Accord. to Aboo-Naṣr and Aboo-Sa’eed, (TA,) Inflated, or swollen; syn. مُتَسَفِّحٌ. (K, TA.)

حَنْطَل: see what next follows.

حَنْطَل (S, IAth, Mṣb, K) and حَنْطَل (IAth, Mṣb, K) [ذَرِيرَةٌ (S:) or odoriferous substances (IAth, Mṣb, K) of any kind (K) that are mixed (IAth, Mṣb, K) for a corpse, (Mṣb, K,) in particular, (Mṣb,) or for grave-clothes and for the bodies of the dead, consisting of ذَرِيرَةٌ, or musk, or ambergris, or camphor, or other substance, namely, Indian cane, or sandal-wood, bruised: derived from حَنْطَل said of the رَمْتِ, signifying that its colour became white inclining to yellowness, and its odour sweet: (IAth:) the term حَنْطَل is applied to anything with which a corpse is perfumed, consisting of musk and ذَرِيرَةٌ and sandal-wood and ambergris and camphor, and other things that are sprinkled upon it for the purpose of perfuming it and drying up its moisture. (Mṣb.)

حَنْطَلٌ The trade of the حَنْطَل [q. v.]. (S, K.)

حَنْطَل A seller of حَنْطَل [or wheat]; (S, Mṣb, K;) as also حَنْطَلِي; (K;) a rel. n. from the former. (Mṣb.) [The pl. حَنْطَلُونَ is explained by the lawyers as signifying Persons who transport wheat (حَنْطَل) from the ship to the houses. (Mṣb in art. نَقَلَ.)

حَنْطَلِي: see the next preceding paragraph.

حَنْطَل A possessor of حَنْطَل [or wheat]: (K:) or one who possesses much thereof. (Sgh, K.) [A possessive epithet, like لَابِنٌ and تَامِرٌ.] And قَوْمٌ حَنْطَلُونَ A people whose seed-produce has attained to the time for its being reaped: [in this sense also] a possessive epithet. (TA.) — Also, [act. part. n. of حَنْطَل, or,] accord. to Sh and ISd, an act. part. n. of أَحْنَطَ, as applied to the رَمْتِ, contr. to analogy, meaning [Mature and] having its leaves become white; as also حَنْطَل: (TA:) and, applied to a tree, and a herb, having its fruit mature. (AHn.) Also, accord. to Sh, i. q. وَارِسٌ, in the phrase حَانِطُ الغَضَى [app. meaning What is putting forth its leaves, of trees of the kind called غَضَى]: but accord. to Ibn-Abbád and the K, the fruit of the kind of tree called غَضَى. (TA.) — Also Red leather. (S, TA.)

And أَحْمَرُ حَانِطٌ Intensely red: (IF, K:) because wheat (الْحَنْطَلَةُ) is called الحَمْرَاءُ. (IF.)

حَانِطٌ: see حَنْطَلٌ.

حَنْظَل

Q. 1. حَنْظَلَتِ الشَّجَرَةُ The tree became bitter in its fruit [like the حَنْظَل]. (AHei, TA.)

حَنْظَل [The colocynth; cucumis colocynthis;] a certain bitter plant; (Mṣb;) [and its fruit;] well known; (K;) i. q. شَرِي: (S:) n. un. with ٥: (S, Mṣb, K:*) [accord. to Freytag (who refers to Avic. p. 175, and Sprengel. hist. rei herb. vol. i. p. 269,) applied also to the momordica elaterium, or cucumis prophetarum:] there is a male species, and a female; the former fibrous; the latter soft; or easily broken, white, and easy to swallow: (TA:) the choice sort of it is the yellow; (K;) or, accord. to the “Kánoon” of the Ra-ees [Ibn-Seenà, from which the description of its properties and uses, in the K and TA, is, with some slight variations, taken], the white, very white, and soft; for the black and the hard are bad, and it is not plucked until it becomes yellow, and the greenness has completely gone from it; (TA:) its pulp attenuates the thick phlegmatic humour that flows upon the joints (K, TA) and tendons, (TA,) when swallowed (K, TA) in the dose of of twelve keeráts, (TA,) or used in the manner of a clyster: it is beneficial for melancholy, and epilepsy, and the [sort of doting termed] وَسْوَسٌ, and alopecia (دَاءُ التَّعَلُّبِ), and elephantiasis (الجذام), (K, TA,) and [the disease of the tumid leg, termed] دَاءُ الفِيلِ; for these three used by rubbing; and for the cold نَقْرَسٌ [i. e. arthritis, or gout], (TA,) and for the bite of vipers, and the sting of scorpions, especially its root; (K, TA;) for this last being the most beneficial of medicines; a drachm of its root, administered to an Arab stung by a scorpion in four places, being said to have cured him on the spot: that which is plucked green relaxes [the bowels] excessively, and produces excessive vomiting: so in the “Kánoon:” (TA:) it is also beneficial for the tooth-ache, by fumigating with its seeds; and for killing fleas, by sprinkling what is cooked thereof; and for the sciatica, by rubbing with what is green thereof: (K, TA:) its root is cooked with vinegar, and one rinses the mouth with it for the tooth-ache; and the vinegar is cooked in it in hot ashes: when cooked in olive-oil, that oil, being dropped [into the ear-hole], is beneficial for ringing in the ears: it is beneficial also for the moist and flatulent colic: and sometimes it attenuates the blood: administered as a suppository in the vagina, it kills the foetus: (TA:) when the plant bears a single fruit, this is very deadly. (K, TA.) [See also حَنْظَلٌ.] Accord. to [many of] the leading authorities among the Arabs, (TA,) the ن in this word is augmentative; (Mṣb, TA;) because of their saying, حَنْظَلُ البَعِيرِ, meaning “the camel became sick from eating حَنْظَل;” and J and Sgh [and Fei and others] have mentioned it in art. حَنْظَل: but ISd says that this is not an evidence of its being radically triliteral; and that حَنْظَل is