

مَرَسَر A garment, or piece of cloth, striped, (S, M, K,) or marked with faint lines. (TA.)

مَرَسُوم [or **مَرَسُوم** **كِتَاب**] A book, or writing, stamped, or sealed: pl. **مَرَسُومَات**. (TA.) And **مَرَسُوم** **طَعَام** Wheat stamped, or sealed. (TA.) [See **رَسُوم**.] — See also the following paragraph.

مَرَسَات Marks, stamps, impressions, signs, or characters. (KL.) — [And + Prescripts, commands, orders, biddings, or injunctions: and + assignments, or appointments: in both of these senses app. a contraction of **مَرَسُومَات**, pl. of **مَرَسُوم**; thus used in the present day; like **رَسُوم**, pl. of **رَسُوم**.] See 8.

رسن

1. **رَسَنَ الْفَرَسَ**, (S,) or **الدَّابَّةَ**, (M, Mṣb, K,*) and **التَّاقَةَ**, (M, K,*) aor. 2 and 3, (M, Mṣb, K,) inf. n. **رَسَنَ**; (M, Mṣb;) and **رَسَنَ**; (S, M, Mṣb, K;) *He tied the horse [or the beast and the she-camel] with the رَسَنَ [q. v.]: (S:) or he bound upon the [horse or] beast [or she-camel] its رَسَنَ: (Mṣb:) or he made for, or put to, the [horse or] beast or she-camel a رَسَنَ: (M, K:) [in the former it is merely indicated that the two verbs signify the same:] or the former verb [in the CK the latter verb] has the first signification; (M, K, TA;) and the latter verb has the last signification; (M, TA;) thus resembling **أَحَزَمَ** and **أَحَزَمَ**. (TA.) — And **رَسَنَ الدَّابَّةَ**, and **رَسَنَهَا**, *He left the beast to itself, to pasture as it pleased.* (TA.)*

4: see above, in two places. — Also **ارَسَنَ الْمَهْرَ** *The colt was, or became, submissive, manageable, or tractable, and gave its head.* (TA.)

رَسَنَ A rope, or cord: (S, M, Mṣb, K,) or [a halter; i. e.] a rope, or cord, with which a camel [or a horse (see 1)] is led: (TA.) and such of the [reins, or leading-ropes, termed] **أَزْمَةٌ** [pl. of **أَزْمَةٌ**] as is upon the nose; (M;) [in other words,] such a **زَمَامٌ** as is upon a nose: (K:) pl. **أَرْسَانٌ** (S, M, Mṣb, K) and **أَرْسِنٌ**, (M, Mṣb, K,) [both properly pls. of pauc.,] and sometimes they said **رَسَنٌ**; (Mṣb;) or, accord. to Sb, it has no other pl. than **أَرْسَانٌ**; (M, Mṣb;) [but perhaps he meant of pauc., for SM says,] Sb disallowed **أَرْسِنٌ**. (TA.) A poet says, (S,) namely, Ibn-Muḩbil, (TA.)

* **هَدَيْتُ قَصِيرَ عِذَارِ اللَّجَامِ** *
* **أَسِيلٌ طَوِيلٌ عِذَارِ الرَّسَنِ** *

[Wide-mouthed, short in the cheek-straps of the bridle (or headstall): smooth and long in the cheek, long in the appertenance of the halter corresponding to the cheek-straps of the bridle or headstall; because this appertenance is longer than are the cheek-straps of the bridle or headstall]. (S, TA.) **مَرَّ الصَّعَالِيكُ بِأَرْسَانِ الْخَيْلِ** [As the passing along of the robbers with the halters of the horses] is a prov., applied to an affair, or event, that is quick and uninterrupted. (TA.) And one says, **رَمَى بِرَسْنِهِ عَلَى غَارِبِهِ** [He threw

his leading-rope upon his withers], meaning † he left his way free, or open, to him; so that God did not withhold him from that which he desired to do. (TA.) — [Hence,] **رَسَنُ الْبَازِي** [The leash of the hawk]. (A in art. **رُود**.) = [The pl.] **أَرْسَانٌ** also signifies *Rugged and hard tracts of ground.* (K, TA.)

رَأْسَنٌ A certain plant, resembling the plant called **زَنْجَبِيل** [i. e. ginger]; (M;) i. q. **قَسَسٌ**; [both of which names are applied to the inula helenium, common inula, or elecampane; also called in the present day **زَنْجَبِيلٌ شَامِيٌّ**;] a Pers. word [arabicized]. (K.)

مَرَسَنٌ (S, M, K) and **مَرَسِنٌ**, (M, K,) or the latter should be **مَرَسِنٌ**, [but I think this doubtful,] thus written in some of the copies of the S, and in both ways in the L, (TA.) The part, of the nose of the horse, which is the place of the **رَسَنَ**: (S:) or the nose of a solid-hoofed animal: this is the primary signification: (M:) then, by a secondary application, (S, M,) the nose (S, M, K) in an absolute sense, (M, K,) or, of a human being: (S:) pl. **مَرَسِنٌ** (TA) [which, as stated by Freytag, is used in a sing. sense, in the Deewán of Jereer, as meaning the nose]. **سَلَسِنٌ** **الْمَرَسِنِ**, a phrase used by the poet El-Jaḩḩee, means † *Easy to be led, tractable, or compliant.* (TA.) And you say, **فَعَلْتُ ذَلِكَ عَلَى رَغْمِ مَرَسِنِهِ**, or *notwithstanding his dislike, or disapproval, or hatred; like as you say, عَلَى رَغْمِ أَنْفِهِ.* (S.)

مَرَسُونٌ A horse [or the like] tied with the **رَسَنَ**: (S:) [or having a **رَسَنَ** bound upon him or attached to him, or made for him: see 1.] You say, **أَجْرَرْتُ الْمَرَسُونَ رَسَنَهُ** *I made the haltered beast to drag his halter.* (TA.)

رَبْحَانُ الْقُبُورِ [The myrtle-tree;] i. q. **رَبْحَانُ**: of the dial. of Egypt. (TA.) [Also mentioned in art. **مَرَس**: for some hold the م to be augmentative; and some, the ن.]

رسو

1. **رَسَا**, (S, M, Mṣb, K,) aor. **يَرَسُو**, (S, Mṣb,) inf. n. **رَسُو**, (M, Mṣb, K) and **رَسُو**, (K,) *It (a thing, S, M, Mṣb) was, or became, stationary, at rest, fixed, fast, firm, steady, steadfast, or stable; (S, M, Mṣb, K;) as also **ارَسَى**, (M, K,) inf. n. **ارَسَاةٌ**; and **ارَسَى**. (TA.) **الرَّسُوخُ** and **الرَّسُوخُ** [i. e. **الرَّسُوخُ** and **الرَّسُوخُ**] are nearly the same [in meaning]. (Ham p. 51.) You say, **رَسَا الْجَبَلُ** † *The mountain was firmly based, or firm in its base, upon the ground.* (TA.) And **رَسَى تَبِيرٌ** † *As long as Thebeer [the mountain so called] remains [firm] in its place.* (TA.) [Its being said that this is tropical is app. meant to indicate that the verbs above are properly used only in relation to a ship, in senses explained in what follows; which, however, I doubt.] You say also, **رَسَتْ قَدَمُهُ**, meaning *His foot stood firm in war:* (M:) or **رَسَتْ أَقْدَامُهُمْ فِي الْحَرْبِ** *Their feet stood firm in war.* (S, Mṣb, K.) And **رَسَتْ السَّيْفِيَّةُ**, (S, M, K,) (S, M, K,) (S, M, K,*)*

aor. **تَرَسُو**, inf. n. **رَسُو** and **رَسُو** (S) [and **مَرَسَى**, as shown below, see 4], *The ship [anchored; cast anchor; lay at anchor; or] rested, or became stationary, upon the anchor: (T, S, K:) in [some of] the copies of the K [and of the S], عَلَى الْبَحْرِ is erroneously put for **عَلَى الْأَنْجَرِ** [or **عَلَى التَّنَجْرِ**]: (TA:) or the meaning is, [in some instances, the ship grounded; i. e.] *the lower, or lowest, part of the ship reached the bottom of the water, and she consequently remained stationary.* (T, M, TA.) — **رَسَا الْفَحْلُ بِشَوْلِهِ** (S, M, K,) † *The stallion [-camel] leaped, or leaped upon, his شَوْل [or she-camels that had passed seven or eight months since the period of their bringing forth]: (S, TA:) or brayed to his شَوْل, and they became motionless, or still: (M:) or brayed to his شَوْل when they had dispersed themselves from him, and they turned aside to him, and became motionless, or still.* (K, TA.) — **رَسَوْتُ بَيْنَ الْقَوْمِ**, (S, M, Mṣb,) inf. n. **رَسُو**, (S, M,) *I effected an agreement, a harmony, a reconciliation, an accommodation, or an adjustment, between the people, or party.* (S, M, Mṣb.) = **رَسَا لَهُ رَسْوًا** (S, M, K,*) *He mentioned to him a part, or portion, of a tradition, or story.* (S, M, K,*) [See also **رَسُو** below.] And **رَسَا عَنْهُ** (S, M, K,) inf. n. **رَسُو**, (M,) *He related a tradition, or story, as received from him,* (S, M, K,) *ascribing it to him.* (M, K.) And **رَسَا فِي نَفْسِهِ** *He related the tradition, or story, to himself.* (TA.) — **رَسَا الصَّوْمَ**, (K,) inf. n. **رَسُو**, (TA,) *He intended, or purposed, fasting.* (K.)*

3. **رَسَاةٌ**, (T, K,) inf. n. **مَرَسَاةٌ**, (TA,) i. q. **سَابَحَهُ**, (T, K,) i. e. *He swam with him.* (TK.)

4. **ارَسَى**, inf. n. **ارَسَاةٌ**: see 1, in two places. — **ارَسَاهُ** *He made it (a thing, M, Mṣb) to become stationary, at rest, fixed, fast, firm, steady, steadfast, or stable.* (M, Mṣb, K.) And **ارَسَى السَّيْفِيَّةَ**, [inf. n. as above and also (as is shown by what follows) **مَرَسَى**, *He anchored the ship;] he made the ship to rest, or become stationary, upon the anchor: (TA:) or the meaning is, [in some instances, he grounded the ship; i. e.] *he made the lower, or lowest, part of the ship to reach the bottom of the water, so that she remained stationary.* (M, TA.) You say also of a ship, **تَرَسَى بِالْأَنْجَرِ** [She is made fast by means of the anchor]: (M:) and of the anchor, **يَرَسَى السَّيْفِيَّةَ** *It makes fast the ship, so that it does not go on.* (T, TA.) For the words of the Kur [xi. 43], **بِسْمِ اللَّهِ مَجْرَاهَا وَمُرْسَاهَا**, (S, M, K,*) meaning **إِجْرَاؤُهَا وَإِرْسَاؤُهَا** [i. e. *In the name of God be the making it to run and the making it to rest*], (Aboo-Is-hák, TA.) from **أَجْرَيْتُ** and **أَرَسَيْتُ**, (so in one copy of the S,) or [its being made to run and its being made to rest,] from **أَجْرَيْتُ** and **أَرَسَيْتُ**, (so in another copy of the S,) some say **مَجْرَاهَا وَمُرْسَاهَا**, (S, K,) meaning *its running and its resting*, (Aboo-Is-hák, TA.) from **جَرَتْ** and **رَسَتْ**, (S, K,) [though] Az says that the readers agree in pronouncing the م of **مَرَسَاهَا** with damm, but differ as to the م of **مَجْرَاهَا**, the Koofees pro-*