

L

L (81). 1. The twelfth letter of the English alphabet. It is a voiced, or sonant, "liquid" consonant. Its form and value are from the Greek, through the Latin, the form of the Greek letter (lambda) being from the Phoenician, and the ultimate origin perhaps Egyptian. See ALPHABET, *Hist.* Etymologically, l is most closely related to r and u; as in *pligrim*, peregrine, couch (fr. *collocare*), ashburn (fr. *L. alburnus*). At the end of monosyllables containing a single vowel, l is often doubled, as in *fall, full, tell, bell*; but not after diphthongs and digraphs, as in *foul, pool, proud, growl, fool*. In English words the final syllable *le* is unaccented, the *e* is silent, and l is syllabic, as in *able, eagle*, pronounced *ah'le, e'gl*. See *Guide to Pron.*, §§ 193-4. 2. As a symbol, used to denote or indicate: A. The eleventh or (cf. K, 2 a) the twelfth in a series; eleventh (or twelfth) in order or class; sometimes, the numeral eleven (or twelve); as, Company L. b *Astron.* Heliocentric longitude. c [*cap.*] Physics. In formulas for the dimensions of units, length. d [*cap.* or sometimes l. c.] In electricity, coefficient of inductance. e *Cryst.* See MILLER SYMBOLS. f *Astron.* Terrestrial longitude.

3. As an abbreviation: a In the form L: Various proper names, as Louis, Lucy, etc.; Latin; in chess, *Läufer* (Ger., bishop); Law; Liber (L, book); Liberal; Licentiate; Linnaeus; Lodge (*Freemasonry*); London; in the log book, long rolling sea (*Naut.*); Lord, Obs.; Lordship, Obs.; Low. b In the form l or L: leavo; as, l-tartaric acid (*Chem.*; L. c. and often *ital.*); lake; land; latitude; launch; lawful (money), Obs.; league; leavues; leaf; leaves; left; left felder (*Baseball*); length; libra (pound money [now usually £], formerly also weight [now lb.]); in the log book, lightning (*Naut.*); line; lines; link; links; lira, lire (It.); liter; livre (Fr.); loco, locus (L., place).

4. As a numeral, L stands for 50, l for 50,000. It was derived and corrupted from the Greeks, who used N for 50. L, or l, n.; pl. L's or Ls (81z). 1. The letter L, l, or its sound; an ell.

2. Something shaped like, or making a shape like, the letter L; specif.: a An extension at right angles to the length of a main building, giving to the ground plan a form resembling the letter L; sometimes, less properly, a narrower, or lower, extension in the direction of the length of the main building; a wing. b *Mech.* A short right-angled pipe fitting, used in connecting two pipes at right angles. L, a. 1. Having the general shape of the (capital) letter L; as, an L beam, or L-beam.

2. Elevated; — a symbol for *el.* as an abbreviation of *elevated* in *elevated road* or *railroad*. — n. An elevated road; as, to ride on the L. *Colloq., U. S.*

L bar, L beam, etc., or L-bar, L-beam, etc., an iron bar, beam, etc., used in building, having in cross section the general shape of the capital letter L. Cf. ANGLE IRON. — L square or L-square, *Mech. & Join.*, a carpenter's square. See SQUARE, *n.* *Hist.* — three L's of navigation, *Naut.*, lead, lookout, and latitude; sometimes, lead, log, and lookout.

la (lä; lä; interj. [cf. Lo.]) 1. Look; behold; — an exclamation of emphasis, asseveration, etc. Obs. or *Archaic*. 2. An exclamation of surprise; — commonly followed by *me!* as, *La me!* *Dial. or Uncultivated*.

la (lä), *n.* *Music.* A syllable applied to the sixth tone of the diatonic scale in solmization (which see). b The tone A (as sixth in the scale of C); — sometimes so called, esp. among the French and Italians.

laa'ger (lä'gër; lö'gër), *n.* [D. (in South Africa), also *leger*. Cf. LEAGUER a camp, LAIR.] A camp, esp. one with a defensive barrier of travelers' wagons. *South Africa*.

laa'ger, *v. t. & i.*; LAAG'ERED (-gërd); LAAG'ER-ING. To form into, or camp in, a laager. *South Africa*.

La-bar-raque's so-lu-tion, flu'id, or fl'u'ior (lä'bär'ráks'), [After A. G. La-bar-raque (1777-1850), a Parisian apothecary.] A solution containing sodium hypochlorite, similar in properties and uses to eau de Javelle. It is employed as a stimulant, antiseptic, solvent, and disinfectant.

La-bar-um (lä'bä-rüm), *n.*; pl. -ra (-rä). [L.; cf. Gr. *λαβραρον*.] The standard adopted by the Emperor Constantine after his conversion to Christianity. It is described as a pike bearing a silk banner hanging from a crosspiece, and surmounted by a golden crown. It bore a monogram of the first two letters (XP) of the name of Christ in its Greek form. Later the name was given to various modifications of this standard. Also, any symbolical  $\chi$  standard or banner.

lab'da-num (läb'dä-nüm), *n.* Also *lad'a-num*. [L. *ladanum*, *ledanum*, Gr. *λάδαρον*, *λῆδανον*, fr. *λῆδον* name of a shrub, mastic; cf. Per. *lādun*, *lédan*. Cf. LAUDANUM.] A soft dark brown or black oleoresin derived from various species of *Cistus*, or rock rose, as *C. ludaniferus*, *C. creticus*, etc. It has a fragrant odor and bitter taste, and is now used only in plasters.

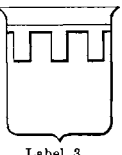
lab'e-faction (läb'ë-fä'kshün), *n.* [See LABEYF.] Act of labeling; state of being weakened; decay; ruin. *Rare*. lab'e-ty (läb'ë-ti), *v. t.*; LAB'E-FIED (-fid); LAB'E-FY'ING (-fi'ing). [L. *labefacere*; *labare* to totter + *facere* to make. See -FY.] To weaken or impair. *Rare*.

la'bel (lä'bël), *n.* [OF. *label* sort of ribbon or fringe, label in heraldry, *F. lambeau* shred, strip, rag; of uncertain origin; cf. G. *lappen* flap, patch, rag, tatter (cf. LAP of a dress).] 1. A band, fillet, tassel, lappet, or the like; specif., the infula of a miter; also, a rider or cocdile to a document. *Obs. or R.* 2. A brass rule with sights used, in connection with an astrolabe or a circumferentor, to take altitudes, etc. *Obs.* 3. *Her.* A barulet, or, rarely, a bendlet, with pendants, or points, usually three, esp. used as a mark of cadency to distinguish an eldest or only son during his father's life. This charge seldom or never appears by itself. Either there are other charges on the field, or the label itself is surcharged.

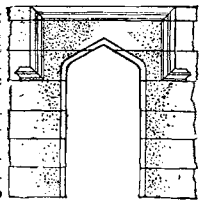
4. A slip of ribbon, parchment, etc., attached to a document to hold the appended seal. 5. A slip of silk, paper, parchment, etc., affixed to anything, and indicating, usually by an inscription, the contents, ownership, destination, etc.; as, the label on a bottle. 6. An adhesive stamp, as for postage, or for a bill; — now only in official use. *Eng.* 7. *Arch.* A projecting molding by the sides, and over the top, of an opening; a dripstone. It properly has a square form, and is characteristic of late Gothic work, esp. in England. 8. In medieval art, the representation of a band or scroll containing an inscription.

la'bel, *v. t.*; LA'BELED (-bëld) or LA'BELED; LA'BELED; LA'BELED. 1. To affix a label to; to mark with a name, etc.; as, to label a bottle or a package. 2. To describe or designate as by a label; to tag. la-bel-um (lä'bël'üm), *n.*; pl. -ia (-ä). [L., dim. of *labrum* lip.] 1. *Bot.* The lip, or median member of the inner perianth or corolla, of an orchidaceous plant, often differing markedly from the other two petals in shape and size, and occasionally spurred. Morphologically it is posterior, but by torsion of the ovary it has become the anterior or lower member. 2. *Zool.* A small fleshy appendage beneath the labrum of certain insects, prob. representing the epipharynx. b Usually in pl. One of the expanded and flattened lobes of the proboscis sheath (labium) of certain Diptera.

la'bi-al (lä'bï-äl), *a.* [LL. *labialis*, fr. L. *labium* lip; cf. F. *labial*. See Lip.] 1. Of or pertaining to the lips, or labia. 2. *Phon.* Articulated, as a consonant, mainly by the lips, as *b, p, m*. b Modified, as a vowel, by contraction of the lip opening, as *öö* (fööd), *ö* (föid), etc., and as *eu* and *u* in French, and *ö, ü* in German. See *Guide to Pron.*, § 46. 3. *Music.* A furnished with lips; as, a labial organ pipe. b Giving its tones from impact of an air current on a lip or liplike edge; — applied to a flute, an organ flue pipe, etc. 4. *Zool.* Of or pertaining to a labium or labia. labial glands, *Anat.*, small glands (resembling in structure the salivary glands) between the orbicularis oris muscle and the mucous membrane of the lips. — 1. *palpus*. *Zool.* a One of a pair of jointed appendages of the labium of an insect. b A palpus of a lamellicorn mollusk. la'bi-al, *n.* 1. *Phon.* A labial consonant. 2. *Music.* An organ pipe furnished with lips; a flue pipe. 3. *Zool.* A labial scale or plate, as of a reptile.



Label, 3.



Doorway, with Label, 7.

la'bi-al-ism (lä'bï-äl'iz'm), *n.* *Phon.* Quality or characteristic of being labial; as, the *labialism* of an articulation; conversion into a labial; tendency to labialize sounds.

la'bi-al-ize (-iz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-iz'd); -IZING (-iz'ing). *Phon.* To make labial; to modify by contraction of the lips; to round (a vowel). — la'bi-al-iza'tion (-i-zä'shün; -i-), *n.*

la'bi-ate (-ät), *a.* [NL. *labiatus*, fr. L. *labium* lip.] Having lips; lipped; specif.: a *Bot.* (1) Having the limb of a tubular corolla or calyx divided into two unequal parts, one projecting over the other like the lips of a mouth, as in the snapdragon, sage, catnip, etc. See RINGENT, *Illustr.* (2) Belonging to the Mentaceæ (Labiatae), or mint family. b *Anat. & Zool.* Like a lip or labium in structure or function; having thickened, fleshy margins. labiate bear, the sloth bear.

la'bi-ate (lä'bï-ät), *n.* *Bot.* A plant of the Labiateæ; a mint. la'bi-ate (lä'bï-ät; lä'bï-ät; 277), *a.* [L. *labilis* apt to slip, fr. *labi* to slip.] 1. Liable or prone to slip, err, or lapse. *Rare*. 2. Hence: a *Law*. Liable to forfeiture; lapsable. *Rare*. b *Elec.* Gliding; passing or slipping over; as, a *labiate* application of an electrode is made by passing it over the track of a nerve. c *Chem. & Physics*. Readily undergoing change, as in cleavage or molecular rearrangement; unstable. labile equilibrium, *Physics*, a kind of fluid equilibrium maintained by a continuous slipping or shifting of material.

la-bil'i-ty (lä-bï-l'i-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being labile. la'bi-o (-lä'bï-ö), [See LABIUM.] A combining form used to indicate connection with, or relation to, the lips, the labia, or a labium (some other related part being indicated by the second element of the word); as in la'bi-o-al-ve-o-lar, pert. to the lips and alveoli; la'bi-o-den-tal, la'bi-o-lin-gual, la'bi-o-gut-tur-al, la'bi-o-pal'a-tal, la'bi-o-ve-lar, etc.

la'bi-o-den'tal (-dën'täl), *a.* [*labio-* + *dental*.] Of or pert. to the lips and teeth; specif., *Phon.*, formed or articulated with the cooperation of the lips, or one lip, and the teeth, as *f* and *v*. — *n.* A labiodental consonant. la'bi-o-graph (lä'bï-ö-gräf'), *n.* [*labio-* + *graph*.] An instrument for recording movements of the lips in speech. la'bi-o-na-sal (lä'bï-ö-nä-säl), *a.* [*labio-* + *nasal*.] *Phon.* Formed or uttered with the joint use of the lips and the nasal passage, as *m*. — *n.* A labionasal consonant. la'bi-o-plas'ty (-pläs'ti), *n.* [*labio-* + *plasty*.] *Surg.* A plastic operation for making or restoring a lip. la'bi-um (lä'bï-üm), *n.*; pl. LABIA (-ä). [L.] 1. A lip. 2. *Specif.*: a *pl.* *Anat.* The folds of integument at the opening of the vulva. Cf. LABIA MAJORA, LABIA MINORA. b *Zool.* (1) The lower lip of an insect, formed by the second pair of maxillæ united in the middle line. In different insects it is variously modified, but typically it consists of a basal, hard, undivided submentum, which bears in front another median piece, the mentum, and a terminal part, the gula. On this, or on the front of the mentum, two jointed appendages, the labial palpi, are borne. In beetles, the basal part, or submentum, is very often called the mentum; the second piece, when present, is then termed the *hypoglossitis*. (2) The deutomalax of a myriapod. (3) The coalescent pedipalps of an arachnid. (4) A liplike part of a neuropodium in the Polycheata. (5) The metastoma of a crustacean. (6) The columellar part of the aperture of a gastropod shell. c *Bot.* (1) The lower lip of a labiate corolla. Cf. GALEA. (2) The liplike lower margin of the foveola in species of *Isotides*. d *Music*. The lip of an organ pipe.

lab'lab (lä'bäb), *n.* [Local name in Egypt.] The hyacinth bean (*Dolichos lablab*); also, any of several other fabaceous vines of this or a nearly allied genus. *India*.

lab'bor, la'bour (lä'bër), *n.* [ME. *labour*, OF. *labour*, *labor*, *labur*, F. *labour*, L. *labor*.] 1. Physical or mental toil; bodily or intellectual exertion, esp. when fatiguing, painful, irksome, or unavoidable; work. 2. *Specif.*: *Econ.* Human effort, bodily or mental, made wholly or partly for some end other than the pleasure directly arising from its performance. 3. *Specif.*: *Toddy* exertion or effort directed to supplying society with the required material things; the service rendered or part played by the laborer, operative, and artisan in the production of wealth, as distinguished from the service rendered by capitalists or by those whose exertion is primarily and almost entirely mental; also, laborers, operatives, and artisans as a body or class; and the laboring class.

la'bi-ate, *v. t.* To labialize. la'bi-at'ed (lä'bï-ät'éd), *a.* Labiate. la'bi-a-ti-flo'ral (lä'bï-ät'i-flo'ral), la'bi-a-ti-flo'rous, *a.* [*labiate* + L. *flor*, *floris*, flower.] *Bot.* Having a labiate corolla, as the snapdragon. la'bi-dom-e'ter (lä'bï-döm'ë-ter), *n.* [Gr. *λαβίς*, -lōc, a forceps + *-meter*.] *Med.* A forceps with an attachment for measuring the fetal head. la'bi-domp-o-rous (-döf'ö-räs), *a.* [Gr. *λαβίς*, -lōc, forceps + *-ous*.] *Zool.* Having forcepslike organs. Lab'du'ra (-dü'rá), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *λαβύρα*, -lōos, forceps + *οπίσθη* tail.] *Zool.* A genus of earwigs. Lab'du'ra, *n.* *Zool.* The Dermaptera. Lab'le (lä'b'li), *n.* The flap or skirt of a shirt or coat. *Scot.* la'bi-el'la (lä'bï-él'ä), *n.* [NL. dim. of L. *labium* lip.] *Zool.* A median organ of the mouth of myriapods. *Packard*. la-bim'e-ter (lä-bim'ë-ter), *n.* [Cf. F. *labimètre*.] *Med.* = LABIOMETER. la'bi-o-cho-ro-a (lä'bï-ö-çhö-ä), *n.* [NL. See LABIO-CHOREA.] A choreic affection of the lips causing stammering. — la'bi-o-çhö-re'ic, *a.* la'bi-o-glos-so-la-ry'n-ge-al, *n.* [*labio-* + *glossos* + *laryngeal*.] *Med.* Pert. to, or affecting, the lips, tongue, and larynx. — la'bioglossolaryngeal paralysis, bulbar paralysis. la'bi-o-glos-so-pha-ryn-ge-al, *a.* [*labio-* + *glossos* + *pharyngeal*.] *Med.* Pert. to, or affecting, the lips, tongue, and pharynx. la'bi-o-gut-tur-al, *a.* [*labio-* + *guttur*.] *Phon.* Formed or articulated between the root of the tongue and the soft palate, with cooperation of the lips, as *w*. — *n.* A labioguttural vowel or consonant. la'bi-man'ey, *n.* [*labio-* + *maney*.] Lip reading. la'bi-o-men'tal, *a.* [*labio-* + *mental*.] Pert. to lip and chin. la'bi-um (lä'bï-üm), *a.* [From LABIUM, *Bot.* Having a poly-petalous corolla which appears bilabiate. *Scot.* la'bi-o-tenac'u-lum, *n.* [*labio-* + *tenaculum*.] *Surg.* A tenaculum for holding the lip. la'bi-o-ve-lar, *a.* [*labio-* + *velar*.] = LABIOVELLAR. la-bim'e-ter (lä-bim'ë-ter), *n.* [Cf. F. *labimètre*.] *Med.* = LABIOMETER. la'bi-o-çhö-re-a (lä'bï-ö-çhö-ä), *n.* [NL. See LABIO-CHOREA.] A choreic affection of the lips causing stammering. — la'bi-o-çhö-re'ic, *a.* la'bi-o-glos-so-la-ry'n-ge-al, *n.*

L la + LAW, LAY, LO. la (lä). Dial. Eng. var. of LOW. la. Obs. pret. of LIE, to be recumbent. la (lä), *fem.* definite article. [F. fem. of *le* the, L. *illa*, fem. of *ille* that.] The; — used in various French phrases. la. *Abbr.* Last, the weight. la. *Abbr.* Lanthanum (no period, La), *Chem.*, Louisiana. L. *Abbr.* Law Agent; leasehold area. *New South Wales*; Legislative Assembly Library Association of Literate in Arts. laa (lä). Dial. Eng. var. of LAW. la-a-bim (lä'ä-bim). D. *Div.* laach. † LASH, a. laache. † LATCH, to catch. laad (läd). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of LADE, LOAD. La'a-da (lä'ä-dä). D. *Div.* la-a-dah (-dä). *Div.* La'a-dan (-dän). *Div.* laag'ta (lä'ä-g'lä'tä). *n.* [D. fr. *laag* low. See LOW, a.] A valley; bottom; abandoned river bed. *South Africa*. laak. † LACK, a lake, a body of water. [Dutch, sport.] laak (läk). Dial. Eng. var. of la-an (lä-än'). [Ar. *la-n* re-buke, blame, curse.] *Moham.* Lav. A proceeding, now obso-

lecent, by which either husband or wife challenges the other to sustain a charge of infidelity by oath before the kazi. laane. † LAWN, linen attire. laap (läp). Var. of LERP. laap insect. See LERP. laap (läp). Var. of LERP. laas (läs). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of LACE. labbe (läb). [G.] Rennet. lab (läb), *n.* A piece or portion. — *v. i.* To eat in gulps. *Both Scot. & Dial. Eng.* lab (läb), *n.* *v. t. & i.* (Cf. OD. *labben* to babble.) Blab. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* Lab. *Abbr.* Labrador. Lab'-dial (läb'di-äl), *n.* *Ecol. Hist.* A follower of Jean de La-badie (1610-74), who left the Roman Catholic Church and taught, as primitive Christianity, a kind of mysticism and the obligation of community of property among Christians, etc. — Lab'-dism (-diz'm), *n.* Lab'ban (lä'bän), [Heb. *Lä-bän*.] L. Lit., white; — masc. prop. name. 2. *Bib.* Son of Bethuel and father of Leah and Rachel, the wives of Jacob. Lab'-na (läb'nä). *Bib.* Lab'-nath (-näth). D. *Div.* la'bant (lä'bänt), *a.* [L. *labans*, a. Furnished with a label or

labels. la-bel' (who labels.) la-bel' (la-bel'er). One. la-bel' (la-bel'ia), *n.* pl. of LABELLUM. la-bel'late (lä'bël-lät'), *a.* *Bot. & Zool.* Provided with labella. [La belle dame sans merci' (lä bëll däm säm säm mër'si'). (F.) The beautiful lady without mercy; — title and subject of poems by Alain Chertier and Keats. la-bel'loid, *a.* [*labellum* + *-oid*.] *Bot.* Lip-shaped; resembling a labellum. label stop. *Arch.* A boss; esp. a finishing boss at either end of a sill, sill course, label, or the like. la-bel' (lä'b'el), *n.* [L. *labellum*, p. pr.] Slipping; sliding. la-be-on, bi-on, *n.* [L. *labio*, *labio*.] A large-lipped person. Obs. la-be-y (läb'i-y). Var. of LABI-E. la'bi-a (lä'bï-ä), *n.* pl. of LABIUM. — la'bi-a-çe-re-bri (säf'ë-ç'ë-br'i), *n.* [L. *labia*, the margins of the inner surface of the cerebral hemispheres which overlap the corpus callosum. — *ll. ma-jör'a* (mä'ä-j'ä), *Anat.*, the outer lips of the vulva. — *ll. mi-nö'ra* (mi-nö'ä), *Anat.*, the inner lips of the vulva. la'bi-al-ism (lä'bï-äl'iz'm), *n.* [*Nl.*] *Phon.* Labialism. la'bi-al-ize (lä'bï-äl'iz-ë), *v. t.* [*Nl.*] See LABIALIZE. la'bi-a-çe (lä'bï-ä-ç'ë), *n.* pl. [*Nl.*] See LABIATE, *c.* *Bot.* Syn. of MENTHACEÆ.

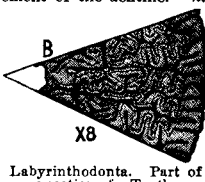
la'bi-ate, *v. t.* To labialize. la'bi-at'ed (lä'bï-ät'éd), *a.* Labiate. la'bi-a-ti-flo'ral (lä'bï-ät'i-flo'ral), la'bi-a-ti-flo'rous, *a.* [*labiate* + L. *flor*, *floris*, flower.] *Bot.* Having a labiate corolla, as the snapdragon. la'bi-dom-e'ter (lä'bï-döm'ë-ter), *n.* [Gr. *λαβίς*, -lōc, a forceps + *-meter*.] *Med.* A forceps with an attachment for measuring the fetal head. la'bi-domp-o-rous (-döf'ö-räs), *a.* [Gr. *λαβίς*, -lōc, forceps + *-ous*.] *Zool.* Having forcepslike organs. Lab'du'ra (-dü'rá), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *λαβύρα*, -lōos, forceps + *οπίσθη* tail.] *Zool.* A genus of earwigs. Lab'du'ra, *n.* *Zool.* The Dermaptera. Lab'le (lä'b'li), *n.* The flap or skirt of a shirt or coat. *Scot.* la'bi-el'la (lä'bï-él'ä), *n.* [NL. dim. of L. *labium* lip.] *Zool.* A median organ of the mouth of myriapods. *Packard*. la-bim'e-ter (lä-bim'ë-ter), *n.* [Cf. F. *labimètre*.] *Med.* = LABIOMETER. la'bi-o-çhö-re-a (lä'bï-ö-çhö-ä), *n.* [NL. See LABIO-CHOREA.] A choreic affection of the lips causing stammering. — la'bi-o-çhö-re'ic, *a.* la'bi-o-glos-so-la-ry'n-ge-al, *n.*

la-bim'e-ter (lä-bim'ë-ter), *n.* [Cf. F. *labimètre*.] *Med.* = LABIOMETER. la'bi-o-çhö-re-a (lä'bï-ö-çhö-ä), *n.* [NL. See LABIO-CHOREA.] A choreic affection of the lips causing stammering. — la'bi-o-çhö-re'ic, *a.* la'bi-o-glos-so-la-ry'n-ge-al, *n.*

4. That which requires or has required bodily or intellectual exertion or effort for its accomplishment; an act of laboring; a work; a task.  
 Being a labor of so great a difficulty. *Hooker.*  
 5. The product or result of labor or work. *Obs. or Archaic.*  
 6. Trouble; pains. *Obs.* "There's for thy labor." *Shak.*  
 7. Exertion of influence or favor. *Obs.*  
 8. Travail; the pangs and efforts of childbirth.  
 9. Anything distressing or difficult. *Obs. Shak.*  
 10. *Naut.* Heavy pitching or tossing of a vessel.  
 11. Spelt only labor (*Sp. pron.* lá-bór; 133), *pl.* LABORES (*Sp.* lá-bór-ás). [*Sp.* labor.] A measure of land in Mexico and Texas, equivalent to an area of 1774 acres. *B Mining.* A slope or set of stopes. *Sp. Amer.*  
*Syn.*—Toll, drudgery, exertion, industry. See WORK.  
 labor, or labour, of love, a labor undertaken out of regard for some person, or for the pleasure in the work itself, without expectation of reward.  
**la'bor, la'bóur, v. i.** [*L.* LABOR, *L.* LAUREO (*L.* l'berd); *L.* LAURING, *L.* LAURING. [*ME.* labour, *F.* labour; *L.* laborare. See LABOR, *n.*] 1. To exert one's powers of body or mind, esp. with painful or strenuous effort; to perform labor, to exert one's self; to work; to toil; strive; take pains; as, he labored to understand me. Learn to labor and to wait. *Longfellow.*  
 2. To be oppressed with difficulties or disease; to do one's work under conditions which make it hard, wearisome, or grievous; to move slowly, as against opposition, or under a burden; — often with *under*, and formerly with *of*, etc. The line too labors, and the words move slow. *Pope.*  
 3. To cure the disorder under which he labored. *Scott.*  
 4. To be in travail; to suffer the pangs of childbirth.  
 5. To address one's influence or favor (to a person). *Obs.*  
**la'bor, la'bóur, v. t.** [*F.* labourer, *L.* laborare.] 1. To labor on or; to work at; to work or work upon; to expend, to till; cultivate. *New Chilly Poetic.*  
 Lands . . . only labored by children. *W. Tooke.*  
 2. To form, produce, perform, or bring, with labor. *Archaic.* "To labor arms for Troy." *Dryden.*  
 3. To beat, rub, pound, or the like; to belabor. *Obs.*  
 4. To treat or work out with effort and in detail; to elaborate; as, to labor a point or argument. *Macaulay.*  
 5. To labor to effect or achieve; work for. *Obs. or Archaic.* I am laboring your reconciliation. *Dryden.*  
 6. To use one's influence or favor with or for; urge. *Obs.*  
 7. To cause to labor; to work; tire; distress. *Obs.*  
**la'bor-age, la'bóur-age** (*lá'bér-áj*), *n.* [*F.* labourage.] 1. Working; cultivation; also, cultivated land. *Obs.*  
 2. Labor; work. *Obs.*  
 3. Payment for labor; wages; pay.  
**lab'or-rant** (*lá'bér-ránt*), *n.* [*L.* laborans, *p. pr.* of laborare to labor.] A worker in a laboratory, as a chemist. *Obs.*  
**lab'or-ra-to-ry** (*lá'bér-rá-tó-rí*), *n.* [*pl.* -RIES (-ríz)]. [*CF.* LL. laboratorium, and *E.* LABORATORY. See LABORATE, LABOR.] 1. Orig., the workshop of a chemist; hence, a place devoted to experimental study in any branch of natural science, or to the application of scientific principles in testing and analysis or in the preparation of drugs, chemicals, explosives, etc.; as, a chemical, physical, or biological laboratory; by extension, a place where something is prepared or some operation is performed.  
 2. *Metaph.* The hearth of a reveratory furnace.  
**la'bored, la'bóured** (*lá'bérad*), *pret. & p. p.* of LABOR. *Specif. : p. a.* Produced or performed with labor; bearing marks of labor and effort; elaborately wrought; not easy or natural; as, labored poetry; a labored style.  
**la'bor-er, la'bóur-er** (*lá'bér-ér*), *n.* One who labors; *specif. :* a one who does physical labor; one who works at a toilsome occupation; esp., a person who does work that requires strength rather than skill, as distinguished from artisans and from the professional classes. *b* A person who performs labor of any kind; a worker.  
*Syn.*—See WORKMAN.  
**la'bor-ing, la'bóur-ing, vb. n.** of LABOR. *Specif. : 1.* Exertion of the physical powers; physical work; toil.  
 2. A farm. *Scot.*  
**la'bor-ing, la'bóur-ing, p. pr.** of LABOR. *Specif. : p. a.* Doing coarse, heavy work, esp. such as does not require artistic or special skill.  
 The sleep of a laboring man is sweet. *Ecl. v. 12.*  
*b* Suffering in childbirth; travelling. *c* Struggling against trouble, distress, or impediment; bearing up under difficulties or suffering; also, heaving; throbbing; of a ship, rolling or pitching heavily. *d* Eclipsed; — said of the moon. *A Latinism. Obs.*  
 laboring, or labouring, oar, the oar requiring most strength and exertion; — used figuratively; as, to have, or pull, the laboring oar in some difficult undertaking.  
**la'bor-i-ous** (*lá'bér-i-ús*; 201), *a.* [*OF.* laborios, *F.* laborieux, *L.* laboriosus, *fr.* labor labor.] 1. Requiring or involving labor, or much work or elaboration; toilsome. Dost thou love watchings, abstinence, or toil. *Laborious virtues all? Learn these from Cato. Addison.*  
 2. Devoted to labor; diligent; industrious; hard-working; as, a laborious mechanic.  
 3. Doing unskilled labor; laboring. *Rare.*  
 — *la'bóri-ous-ly, adv.* — *la'bóri-ous-ness, n.*

**labor, or labour, party.** A political party claiming to represent especially the economic interests of wage earners; as, the "Independent Labour party" of Great Britain.  
**la'bor-sav-ing, or la'bóur-**, *a.* Saving labor; adapted to supersede or diminish the labor of men.  
**la'bor-some, la'bóur-some** (*lá'bér-sóm*), *a.* 1. Given to labor; industrious; hard-working; also, made with, requiring, or attended with, labor. *Obs., R., or Dial. Eng.* 2. Apt to pitch or roll; — said of a ship at sea. *Obs. or R.* — *la'bóur-some-ly, la'bóur-some-ly, adv.* — *la'bóur-some-ness, la'bóur-some-ness, n.*  
**La'boul-be-ni-a-ce-ae** (*lá-bóól'bé-ní-ásé-é-í*), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, after the entomologist *Laboulbène.*] *Bot.* A remarkable family of minute ascomycetous fungi living as parasites upon insects. It constitutes the order *La'boul-be-ni-a-cés* (-léz). The thallus consists of only a few cells, and develops sexual organs resembling those of the red algae. — *la'boul-be-ni-a-ceous* (-shús), *a.*  
**La'bra-dór** (*lá'bér-dór*; *lá'bér-dór*), *n.* A region of north-eastern British America.  
 Labrador blue, the blue tint commonly seen on Labradorite.  
 — *L. current, Phys. Geog.*, a current from the Arctic Ocean, moving southward along the north part of the east coast of North America, called also *arctic current*. — *L. dog*, either of two varieties of the Newfoundland dog, one large and long-haired, the other smaller and shorter-haired. — *L. duck*, a black and white sea duck (*Camptolanius labradorius*) allied to the eider ducks. It was formerly common on the coast of New England, but is now extinct, no specimens having been reported since 1878. — *L. feldspar, Min.*, Labradorite. — *L. pine*, the jack pine. — *L. spar or stone, Min.*, Labradorite. — *L. tea*, any Ericaceae evergreen shrub of the genus *Ladum*, esp. *L. palustre* and *L. Greenlandicum*. The leaves are used in Canada for tea, and in northern Europe as a substitute for hops. See *LEPUM*. — *L. whitefish*, a whitefish (*Coregonus labradoricus*) of northeastern North America closely allied to the common whitefish.  
**la'bra-dór-ite** (*lá'bér-dór-ít*; *lá'bér-dór-ít*), *n. Min.* A triclinic feldspar commonly showing a beautiful play of blue, green, and other colors, and hence much used for ornamental purposes. The finest specimens come from Labrador. See *FELDSPAR*. — *la'bra-dór-ít-ic* (-dór-ít-ík), *a.*  
**la'bral** (*lá'bérál*), *a. Zool.* Of or pertaining to a labrum.  
**la'brét** (*lá'bérét*), *n.* [*L.* labrum *li.*] A piece, as of wood, shell, or stone, worn in a perforation of the lip, as among various widely separated peoples of low culture, as the Eskimos, Botocondos, and certain Negroes of West Africa.  
**La'bri-dá** (*lá'bér-dá*), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *fr.* *L. labrus, labros*, a sort of fish.] *Zool.* A large and important family of acanthopterygian fishes having the palate toothless, the anterior teeth of the jaws separate, and usually strong, and the lower pharyngeals completely united into one bone with conical or tubercular teeth; the wrasse family. The type genus, *Labrus*, includes the wrasses of European seas. The taurig and cumner are well-known American examples. The species are very numerous in warm seas, esp. in the Indian and Pacific Oceans, and are often brilliantly colored. They are fairly good food fishes. — *la'broid* (*lá'broid*), *a. & n.*  
**la'brum** (*lá'bér-úm*), *n.* [*L. pl.* LABRA (-brá)]. [*L.*] 1. A lip or edge, as of a basin.  
 2. *Zool.* a The upper or anterior lip of insects and crustaceans and other arthropods, consisting of a single median piece or flap immediately in front of the mandibles. *b* The external margin of a gastropod shell. *c* Sometimes, incorrectly, the labium of an arachnid.  
**La'búr-num** (*lá'búr-núm*), *n.* [*L.*] 1. *Bot.* A small genus of European fabaceous poisonous shrubs having trifoliate leaves and pendulous racemes of bright yellow flowers.  
 2. [*L. c.*] A plant of this genus; esp., *L. laburnum*, often cultivated for Easter decoration. *b* Any of several similar plants of related genera, as species of *Cytisus*.  
**la'býr-ínth** (*lá'bér-ínth*), *n.* [*L.* labyrinth, *Gr.* λαβύρινθος: *cf.* *F.* labyrinthine.] 1. An edifice or place full of intricate passages which render it difficult to find the way from the interior to the entrance, or from the entrance to the central compartment; a maze; *specif.*, in Greek myth, the labyrinth constructed by Dædalus for Minos, king of Crete, in which the Minotaur was confined. 2. Any intricate or involved inclosure; esp., a maze of paths in a park or garden. Hence: A representation of such a maze, as in a print, intended as a kind of puzzle, or as in-laid in a pavement (a piece of significant decoration often used in medieval churches).  
 3. Any object or arrangement of an intricate or involved form, or having a very complicated nature; an inextricable or bewildering state of things, etc.; a perplexity; a maze. The labyrinth of the mind. *Tennyson.*  
 4. In various technical senses: *a* Mining. A series of canals through which a stream of water is directed for sorting ground ore according to its specific gravity. *b* Anat. (1) The internal ear or its bony or membranous part; — so called from its complex shape. See *EAR*. (2) The portions of the cortex of the kidney consisting of tortuous uriniferous tubules. *c* Dry Distilling. A system of tortuous passages through which vapors are passed for condensation. *d* Zool. = TRACHEAL TYPANUM. See TRACHEA. 1. *Syn.*—LABYRINTH, MAZE are often used with little distinction. LABYRINTH emphasizes the idea of structural intricacy; MAZE, which often applies to what is shifting,

heightens the implication of confusion or bewilderment; as, "Thou shalt not . . . hear through labyrinths of ears" (*Donne*); "A maze of life and light and motion is woven" (*Shelley*); "Love in these labyrinths his slaves detains" (*Pope*); "Some are bewildered in the maze of schools" (*id.*). See COMPLEX.  
**la'býr-ínth** (*lá'bér-ínth*), *v. t.*; *LAB'YRINTHED* (-ríntht); *LAB'YRINTH-ING*. To inclose in or as in a labyrinth; to give the form or arrangement of a labyrinth to.  
**la'býr-ín-thi-an** (*lá'bér-ín-thí-án*), *a.* Labyrinthine.  
**la'býr-ín-thi-cal** (-thí-kál), *a.* [*L.* labyrinthicus.] Labyrinthine.  
**la'býr-ín-thi-cl** (-thí-kl), *n. pl.* [*NL.* See LABYRINTH.] *Zool.* A division of acanthopterygian fishes including the Anabantidae (which see), Osphronemidae, and allied families. Most members of this order have labyrinthine accessory organs more or less like those of *Anabas*.  
**la'býr-ín-thi-form** (-fórm), *a.* [*labyrinth + form.*] Having the form of a labyrinth; intricate.  
**la'býr-ín-thine** (-thín; 277), *a.* 1. Pert. to, or like, a labyrinth; of the nature of a labyrinth; labyrinthine; inextricable; involved; inextricable.  
 2. *Zool.* Pert. to, or characteristic of, the Labyrinthinici.  
**la'býr-ín-tho-dón** (-rín-thí-dón), *n.* [*NL.*: *Gr.* λαβύρινθος labyrinth + δόκος, δόκος, tooth.] *Paleon.* The typical genus of the Labyrinthota (which see), known from fragmentary remains in the Upper Triassic of England.  
**la'býr-ín-tho-dont** (-dónt), *a. Paleon.* a Of or pertaining to the Labyrinthota. *b* Having teeth in which there is a labyrinthine arrangement of the dentine. — *n.* One of the Labyrinthota.  
**la'býr-ín-tho-don'ta** (-dón-tá), *n. pl.* [*NL.*] *Paleon.* A division of extinct amphibians of the order or subclass Stegocephali, distinguished by the infolding of the dentine of the teeth, so as to form, in typical genera, a more or less complex pattern in cross sections of the teeth. They occurred in the Carboniferous and Permian, but attained their largest size and greatest specialization in the Trias. The labyrinthodonts were large (sometimes almost gigantic), flat-headed, heavy-bodied, salamander-like animals of predatory and more or less terrestrial habits. Their remains are generally fragmentary. *Mastodonsaurus* (which see) is the largest and best-known genus.  
**la'býr-ín-thu-la** (-rín-thí-lá), *n.* [*NL.*, dim. of *L. labyrinthus* labyrinth.] *Zool.* A genus of rhizopods consisting of a mass of small nucleated cells or corpuscles connected by a homogeneous substance. In the active state the connecting substance forms a network of fine threads in which the cells travel to and fro. With the related genus *Chlamydomyza*, in which the corpuscles are not nucleated, it forms an order *La'býr-ín-thu-lid-é-a* (-lí-dé-á) of some classification.  
**lac, lakh** (*lákh*), [*Hind.* lak, *lakh*, *Shk.* laksha mark, sign, lac.] One hundred thousand; also, a vaguely great number; *specif.*, 100,000 rupees. See *COIN. Anglo-Ind.*  
**lac** (*lákh*), [*Per.* lak, or *perh. fr.* a dialect in India; akin to *Shk.* lakshá: *cf.* *F.* laque, *It.* & *LL.* lacca. *CF.* LAKK a color, LACQUER, LITMUS.] 1. A resinous substance secreted by a scale insect (*Carteria lacca*) which lives on the twigs of various trees, esp. certain species of the genus *Ficus*. The insects are extensively cultivated, esp. in northern India. Stick-lac is the substance in its natural state, incrusting the insects and small twigs. When broken off, and the coloring matter, lac dye, partly removed, the granular residuum is called seed-lac. When melted, and reduced to a thin crust, it is called shellac or shell-lac. Lac is an important ingredient in sealing wax, dyes, varnishes, and lacquers.  
 2. Lacquer. *Rare.*  
 3. The color of lac; crimson; also, lac dye. *Obs.*  
**lac-case** (*lákh-ás*), [*See* 2d LAC; *-ASE.*] *Chem.* An enzyme occurring in many plants, as the beet, turnip, apple, pear, clover, etc., and having the property of inducing the oxidation of certain polyatomic phenols. It was first found in the crude sap of the lac, or lacquer, tree, and it is by its action that the lacquer is produced from the sap. The activity of laccase seems to be associated in some way with the presence of manganese.  
**lac-cool** (-óil; -ól), [*See* 2d LAC; *1st -OL.*] *Chem.* A substance occurring in the sap of the lac, or lacquer, tree and yielding on oxidation natural lacquer. It is apparently a polyatomic phenol.  
**lac-co-lith** (*lákh-ó-lith*), *lac-co-lite* (-lít), *n.* [*Gr.* λάκος a cistern + λίθ, λίθ.] *Geol.* A mass of igneous rock intruded between sedimentary beds and resulting in a mammoth bulging of the overlying strata. — *lac-co-lith-ó* (-lith-ó), *lac-co-lith-ic* (-lith-ík), *a.*  
**lace** (*lás*), [*ME.* las a cord, tie, snare, *OF.* laz, *F.* lace, dim. *lacet*, *fr.* *laqueus* noose, snare; *prob.* akin to *laedere* to entice. *CF.* DELIGHT, ELICIT, LASSO, LATCHEST.] 1. A noose, snare, or gin; a net. *Obs.*  
 2. A cord, band, or line, esp. one that holds by being tied or interwoven. *Obs. or R.*, except *specif.*: A string, cord, or band, passing through eyelet or other holes, and used in drawing and holding together parts of a garment, of a shoe, of a machine belt, etc.  
 collars, like a thrust block, used in some steam turbines to permit slight lateral play while insuring steam-tightness.  
**la'býr-ín-thé-an**, [*thine. Obs.*]  
**la'býr-ín-thi-al**, *a.* Labyrinthine.  
**la'býr-ín-thi-bran-chi** (*lá'bér-ín-thí-brán-chí*), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *See* LABYRINTH; *-BRANCHIA.*] *Zool.* A division of fishes more or less nearly equiv. to Labryrinthici. — *la'býr-ín-thi-bran-chi-ál* (-brán-chí-ál), *a. & n.*  
**la'býr-ín-thi-cal-ly**, *adv.* of LABYRINTHIC, LABYRINTHICAL.  
**la'býr-ín-thi-tis** (-thí-tis), *n.* [*NL.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the labyrinth of the ear.  
**la'býr-ín-tho-don't-á** (-rín-thí-dón-shí-dón-tá), *n. pl.* [*Tag.*] *LAB'YRINTHODONTA*. — *la'býr-ín-tho-don't-á-n* (-án), *a. & n.*  
**lac + LAK**, *See* LACE.  
**lac, n. l.** To lacquer. *Obs.*  
**lac** [*L.*] *Pharm.* Milk.  
**L. A. C.** *Abbr.* Licitiate of the Apothecaries' Company. *Eng.*



Labyrinthodont. Part of Carboniferous and Permian, a section of a Tooth.

3. In *Obs.* senses: a A brooch or fibula. b A baldric or belt. c In building, a tie beam; a brace; also, a paneled ceiling. *Oxf. E. D.*  
 4. An ornamental braid for trimming men's hats, coats, uniforms, etc., or an ornament made of it; — now only in gold lace or silver lace (which see).  
 5. An openwork fabric of fine threads of linen, silk, cotton, etc., made with a needle, bobbins, or machinery, and usually figured; as, pillow lace, point lace, etc.; a delicate tissue of thread, much worn as an ornament of dress.  
 6. A dash of spirits (or formerly sugar) added to coffee or some other beverage.

**lace** (lās), *v. t.*; **LACED** (lās't); **LAC'ING** (lās'ing). 1. To noose or snare; to insnare. *Obs.*  
 2. To fasten or unite with or as with a lace or laces; to draw together with a lace passed through eyelet holes.  
 3. To compress the waist of (a person) by tightening the laces; or to compress (a person's waist) by lacing; — often with *in* or *down*.  
 4. To twine, draw, thread, or pass as a lace; to interlace; to intertwine.  
 5. To adorn or trim with or as with lace or narrow braids of decorative material; as, cloth laced with silver. His silver skin laced with his golden blood. *Shak.*  
 6. To beat; to lash; to make stripes on.  
 I'll lace your coat for ye. *L'Estrange.*

7. To pierce (a ship) with shots. *Obs. & R. Oxf. E. D.*  
 8. *Cookery.* To gash repeatedly (the breast of a bird); — with *down*. *Obs.*  
 9. To add a dash of spirits, or formerly sugar, to (a beverage); to dash or flavor.

**lace**, *v. i.* 1. To be fastened, or to admit of being fastened or tightened, with a lace or laces; as, these boots lace.  
 2. To use lacing for compression of the waist; to effect compression by lacing.

**lacebark** (-bark'), **lac'er-bark'** (lās'ē-), *n.* A West Indian thymeleaceous shrub (*Lagetia lincaria*); — so called from the interlacing fibers of the bark, which is used for making fancy articles. b One of the Australian kurrajongs (*Sterculia acerifolia*), having similar bark fiber. c = RIBBON TREE.

**laced** (lās't), *pret. & p. p.* of **LACE**. *Specif.:* p. a. a Fastened, tightened, decorated, trimmed, furnished, etc., with a lace or laces, or with lace. b Streaked; marked with streaks of color, as a flower or a bird; *specif., Poultry*, edged or bordered with a band of color differing from the body color; — said of a feather. c *Mech.* Crossing, as bicycle spokes near the hub. — *laced beam, Mech.*, a lattice beam. — *I. mutton, a prostitute. Old Slang.* *Shak.*

**Lac'e-de-mo'ni-an** (lās'ē-dē-mō'nī-ān), *n.* Also **Lac'e-de-mo'ni-an**. [L. *Lacedaemonius*, Gr. Λακεδαιμόνιος, fr. Λακεδαιμων Lacedaemon.] Of or pertaining to Lacedaemon, or Sparta, the chief city of Laconia. — *n.* A Spartan.

**lace fern**, *n.* Any of several American ferns of the genus *Cheilanthes* having finely dissected bipinnate fronds, as *C. gracillima*. b Any filmy fern of the genus *Hymenophyllum*.

**lace piece**. *Shipbuilding.* The main timber supporting the beam or head projecting beyond the stem in a wooden ship.  
**lace pod'** (lās'pōd'), *n.* Any Californian brassicaceous plant of the genus *Thysanocarpus*, with indurated pods perforated with fine meshes and often semitransparent.

**lac'er-a-ble** (lās'ē-rā-b'l), *a.* [L. *lacrabilis*.] That can be lacerated. — **lac'er-a-ble-ly** (-blī'ly), *adv.*

**lac'er-ate** (-āt), *v. t.*; **-ATED** (-āt'ed); **-AT'ING** (-āt'ing). [L. *laceratus*, p. p. of *lacerare* to lacerate, fr. *lacer* mangled, lacerated; cf. Gr. *lakis* a rent, rending, *lakisēto* to tear; perh. akin to *E. slay*.] To tear; to rend; to separate by tearing; to mangle; as, to lacerate the flesh. Hence: To afflict; to harrow; as, to lacerate the heart.  
**lac'er-ate** (lās'ē-rāt) *p. a.* [L. *laceratus*, p. p.] 1. Rent; lac'er-at'ed (-āt'ed) *adj.* torn; mangled; hence, harrowed; distracted; as, a lacerated wound.

By each other's fury lacerate. *Southey.*  
 2. *Bot. & Zool.* Having the margin or apex deeply and irregularly cut or incised.

**lacerated foramen**. *Anal.* = FORAMEN LACERUM.  
**lac'er-a'tion** (-ā'shūn), *n.* [L. *laceratio*: cf. F. *laceration*.] 1. Act of lacerating.  
 2. A breach or wound made by lacerating.

**lac'er-a-tive** (lās'ē-rā-tīv), *a.* Lacerating, or tending to lacerate; as, lacerative humors. *Harvey.*  
**lac'er-ta** (lās'ē-r'tā), *n.* [L. a lizard. See **LIZARD**.] 1. *Zool.* A genus of lizards. Formerly it included nearly all the known lizards, but it is now restricted to certain typical Old World species, like the green lizard (*Lacerta viridis*) and the sand lizard (*L. agilis*) of Europe. It is the type of a family, **Lac'er-ti-dae** (-tī-dē), which with related families composes a suborder, **Lac'er-ta** (-tā). The latter contains all the Lacertilia with the exception of the geckos and chameleons. See **LIZARD**, *Illust.*  
 2. *gen. -ræ.* *Astron.* A galactic constellation north of Pegasus. It has no stars brighter than the fourth magnitude.

**lac'er-ti-an** (-shī-ān; -tī-ān), *a.* *Zool.* Like, or of or pert. to, the Lacertilia. — *n.* One of the Lacertilia; a lizard.  
**lac'er-ti-form** (-tī-fōrm), *a.* [Lacerta + -form.] *Zool.* Lizardlike; having the form of a typical lizard.  
**lac'er-ti-lī-a** (lās'ē-r'tī-lī-ā), *n. pl.* [NL, fr. L. *lacertus* a

lizard.] *Zool.* An order or suborder of reptiles comprising the ordinary lizards, chameleons, geckos, and various allied limbless forms. Structurally they are nearly allied to the snakes, and like them are a group of modern origin, no fossil forms earlier than the Cretaceous being known. The typical members of the order (see **LIZARD**) have an only moderately elongated body, a tapering tail, well-developed pentadactyl limbs, a scaly or tuberculated skin, movable eyelids, an auditory tympanum, and a nondilatatable mouth, the halves of the mandible being always united by a sutural symphysis, not by an elastic ligament as in the snakes. Many of the Lacertilia (see **BLINDWORM**, **GLASS SNAKE**) approach the snakes in the elongation of the body, and reduction or complete loss of the limbs, while others (see **AMPHIBENANA**) are blind, wormlike, burrowing animals with a nearly scaleless skin. The Lacertilia inhabit the tropical, and less abundantly the warm temperate, parts of the world, and are mostly terrestrial or arboreal in habits, feeding on insects, snails, ferrets, etc. They are all harmless with the exception of one genus (see **GILA MONSTER**).  
**lac'er-ti-lī-an** (lās'ē-r'tī-lī-ān), *a.* Of or belonging to the Lacertilia. — *n.* One of the Lacertilia; a lizard.  
**lac-et'** (lās'ēt'), *a.* [Dim. of *lace*.] Designating, or pertaining to, a kind of braid of various widths and patterns, used with crochet work to make trimming, or with lace stitches to form a design.  
**lace'wing'** (lās'wīng'), *n.* Any of certain neuropterous insects of the *Chrysopa*, *Hemerobius*, and allied genera (see these terms). They have delicate, lace-like wings and brilliant eyes. Their larvae are useful in destroying aphids.  
**Lac'h'e-na'lī-a** (lāk'hē-nā-lī-ā), *n.* [NL, after W. de Lachenal, Swiss botanist.] *Bot.* A large genus of South African bulbous bilobed plants, having several ligulate basal leaves and scapes of pendulous, tubular, red and yellow flowers. They are sometimes known as *Cape cowslips*. Also [*i. c.*], a plant, bulb, or flower of this genus.  
**lach'es** (lāk'hēz), *n.* [OF. *laschesse*, fr. *lasche* lax, indolent, F. *lâche*, fr. *lâchier* to loose, F. *lâcher*, ult. fr. L. *laxus* loose, lax. See **LAX**.] 1. Laxness; remissness; negligence; neglect. *Obs.*  
 2. *Lat.* Neglect to do a thing at the proper time; undue delay in asserting a right, or in claiming or asking for a privilege.  
 3. Loosely, culpable negligence; carelessness. *Rare.*  
**Lac'h'e-sis** (lāk'hē-sīs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Λάχης, lit., lot, fr. *λάχωναι*, *λαχέω*, to obtain by lot.] 1. One of the Fates. See **FATE**, *4*.  
 2. *Zool.* A genus of American and Asiatic snakes allied to the rattlesnakes, but with no rattle and with the head covered with very small shields or scales. See **BUSH MASTER**, **FER-DE-LANCE**.  
**Lac'h-no-ster'ma** (lāk'nō-stēr'nā), *n.* [NL; Gr. *λάχνη*, or *λάχος*, soft hair, down + *στέρον* breast.] *Zool.* A genus of beetles including the common June bugs of the northern United States. See **JUNE BEETLE**.  
**lac'h-ry-mal** (lāk'rī-māl), *a.* The better, but unusual, spelling is **lac'rī-mal**. [Cf. F. *lacrymal*. See **LACHRYMOSE**.] 1. Of or pert. to tears; as, lachrymal effusions.  
 2. Characterized by tears; indicative of weeping. *Rare.*  
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lizard.] *Zool.* An order or suborder of reptiles comprising the ordinary lizards, chameleons, geckos, and various allied limbless forms. Structurally they are nearly allied to the snakes, and like them are a group of modern origin, no fossil forms earlier than the Cretaceous being known. The typical members of the order (see **LIZARD**) have an only moderately elongated body, a tapering tail, well-developed pentadactyl limbs, a scaly or tuberculated skin, movable eyelids, an auditory tympanum, and a nondilatatable mouth, the halves of the mandible being always united by a sutural symphysis, not by an elastic ligament as in the snakes. Many of the Lacertilia (see **BLINDWORM**, **GLASS SNAKE**) approach the snakes in the elongation of the body, and reduction or complete loss of the limbs, while others (see **AMPHIBENANA**) are blind, wormlike, burrowing animals with a nearly scaleless skin. The Lacertilia inhabit the tropical, and less abundantly the warm temperate, parts of the world, and are mostly terrestrial or arboreal in habits, feeding on insects, snails, ferrets, etc. They are all harmless with the exception of one genus (see **GILA MONSTER**).  
**lac'er-ti-lī-an** (lās'ē-r'tī-lī-ān), *a.* Of or belonging to the Lacertilia. — *n.* One of the Lacertilia; a lizard.  
**lac-et'** (lās'ēt'), *a.* [Dim. of *lace*.] Designating, or pertaining to, a kind of braid of various widths and patterns, used with crochet work to make trimming, or with lace stitches to form a design.  
**lace'wing'** (lās'wīng'), *n.* Any of certain neuropterous insects of the *Chrysopa*, *Hemerobius*, and allied genera (see these terms). They have delicate, lace-like wings and brilliant eyes. Their larvae are useful in destroying aphids.

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Lacewing (*Chrysopa oculata*). a Mature Fly; b Eggs; c Larva. Somewhat enlarged.

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**2.** To want; need; require; — formerly esp. in the salesman's cry, *What d'ye lack?*  
**3.** In *Obs.* senses: **a.** To do without. **b.** To feel the absence of; miss. "Your noble friends do lack you." *Shak.* **c.** To blame; abuse; reproach. **d.** To depreciate; disparage. **e.** To lack, to be blamed; blameworthy; as, he is to lack. *Obs.*  
**lack-a-dai-si-cal** (lak'a-dā'zī-kāl), *a.* [From LACKADAISY, *interj.*] Affectively languishing or languid; listless; languidly sentimental. — **lack-a-dai-si-cal-ty** (-kāl'tī-ty), **lack-a-dai-si-cal-ness**, *n.* — **lack-a-dai-si-cal-ly**, *adv.*  
**SYN.** — See SENTIMENTAL.  
**lack-a-dai-sy** (lak'a-dā'zī), *interj.* = LACKADAY. — The utterance of "lackadaisy!" — *a.* Lackadaisical. *All Rare.*  
**lack'ey** (lak'ēy), *n.*; *pl.* -*ēs* (-īz). [F. *laquis*; cf. Sp. & Pg. *lacayo*; of uncertain origin.] **1.** A footman; a valet; fig., a servile follower; a toady.  
**2.** A hanger-on; (a camp) follower. *Obs.* or *Archaic.*  
**lack'ey, v. t.**; LACK'ED; LACK'EN; LACK'EN-ING. To act or serve as lackey; to pay servile attendance. *Now Rare.*  
**lack'ey, v. i.** To attend as a lackey; to wait upon.  
 A thousand liveried angels lackey her. *Milton.*  
**lack'luster** (lak'lū'stēr), *n.* A want of luster. — **a.** **lack'luster**; Wanting luster or brightness.  
**lack'lake.** The coloring matter of lac when precipitated from its solutions by some metallic compound, as alum.  
**lack'mold** (lak'mōld), *n.* [*lacmus litmus* + *-oid*.] A violet-blue dyestuff made from resin, much used as an indicator for acid salts and free acid. Its colors are like litmus.  
**La-con'i-an** (lā-kō'nī-ān), *a.* Of or pertaining to ancient Laconia, the southeastern part of the Peloponnese. Its capital was Sparta. — *n.* One of the people of Laconia.  
**La-con'i-o** (lā-kō'nī-ō), *a.* [*Laconicus* Laconian, Gr. *Λακωνικός*, fr. *Λάκων* a Laconian, Lacedaemonian, or Spartan; cf. F. *laconique*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to Laconia or its inhabitants; Laconian; Spartan; characteristic of, or like, the Laconians, or Spartans. *Now Rare.*  
**2.** [*L. c.*] Expressing much in few words, after the manner of the Laconians, or Spartans; brief and pithy; concise; epigrammatic; sententious.  
 His sense was strong and his style laconic. *Wetwood.*  
**SYN.** — Short, brief, succinct, pointed, pithy. See **CONCISE**.  
**la-con'ic**, *n.* **1.** A laconic person. *Obs.*  
**2.** Laconic, or concise, speech or writing; laconism; *pl.*, laconic sentences. *Addison.*  
**3.** A laconicum. *Obs.*  
**la-con'ic-um** (lā-kō'nī-kūm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -*ca* (-kā). [*L.*, prop. neut. of *Laconicus* Laconian. See **LACONIC**.] *Rom. Anth.* A room in which dry hot-air baths are taken to induce perspiration; — so named by the Romans because supposed to have been introduced by the Spartans.  
**la-con'ism** (lak'ō-nī-z'iz-m), *n.* [Gr. *λακωνισμός*, fr. *λακωνίζω* to imitate Lacedaemonian manners, to speak laconically: cf. F. *laconisme*.] **1.** Disposition to favor, or practice of favoring, the Laconians, or Spartans. *Rare.*  
**2.** A vigorous, brief manner of expression; laconic style. **3.** An instance of laconic style or expression.  
**la-con'ize** (-nīz), *v. t.* & *v. i.*; LAC'ON-IZED (-nīzd); LAC'ON-IZ-ING (-nīz'ing). [Gr. *λακωνίζω*. See **LACONIC**.] To imitate the manner of the Laconians, esp. in brief, pithy speech, or in frugality and austerity; [*cap.*] to favor the Laconians; to render Laconian, as in government.  
**la-quer** (lak'ēr), *n.* Also *lacker*. [F. *laque* a sort of sealing wax, Pg. *laere*, fr. *laccia* lac. See **LAC** the resin.] **1.** = **LAC**, the resin. *Obs.*  
**2.** A varnish consisting of a solution of shellac in alcohol, often colored with gamboge, saffron, or the like. It is used for varnishing metals, esp. brass, papier-maché, wood, etc. **b.** Any of various varnishes with a resin as the base; specif., the natural varnish obtained in Japan by tapping the *Rhus vernicifera*, or varnish tree, and drying the sap in the air. Various varnish preparations are made by adding pigments or other substances to the natural varnish. These varnishes form a remarkably tough and durable coat. In ordinary lacquer work at least 15 coats are applied, each coat being thoroughly polished. Lacquer work is also produced in China, India, and Persia, but is greatly inferior to the best Japanese work.  
**3.** A decorative article made of wood coated with Japanese or other Oriental lacquer and often inlaid with ivory, metal, etc.; collectively, such work or articles; lac.  
**la-quer-er**, *v. t.* -*QUERED* (lak'ēr'd); -*QUER-ING*. To cover or coat with lacquer; to varnish. — **a.** **la-quer-er** (-ēr), *n.* **la-quer-ing**, *n.* Act or business of putting on lacquer; varnishing; also, the lacquer put on.  
**la-ri-mo'so** (lā-kō'sō; 205), *a.* [It. See **LACHRYMOSE**.] *Music.* Plaintive; — a term applied to a mournful or pathetic movement or style.  
**la-crosse** (lā-kō'sō; 205), *n.* [F. *la crosse*, lit., the crozier, hooked stick. Cf. **CROSSIER**.] A game of ball, originating among the North American Indians, now the popular field

sport of Canada, and played also in England and the United States. Each player carries a long-handled racket, called a *crosse*. The ball is not handled, but caught, carried, and thrown with the *crosse*, the object being to throw it through the opponent's goal. There are twelve players on each side.  
**lac-tal-bu'min** (lak'tāl-bū'mīn), *n.* [*lacto* + *albumin*.] An albumin present in milk, similar to serum albumin.  
**lac'tam** (lak'tām), *n.* [*lactone* + *amino*.] *Org. Chem.* An inner anhydride of an amino acid, formed by the loss of a molecule of water from the amino and carboxyl groups, and of the general formula  $R' \langle \begin{matrix} CO \\ NH \end{matrix} \rangle$ . Lactams correspond to lactones of hydroxy acids. See **LACTONE**, **LACTIM**.  
**lac-ta-rene** (lak'tā-rēn), *n.* [*L. lac, lactis, milk*.] A pre-lactone, used as a fixing agent in calico printing.  
**lac-ta-rine** (-rīn; -rēn), *n.* A lactone of casein from milk, used as a fixing agent in calico printing.  
**lac-ta-ri-us** (lak'tā-rī-ūs; 115), *n.* [*NL.*, fr. *L. lactarius* milky.] *Bot.* A large genus of agaricaceous fungi exuding abundant white milky juice when cut or broken. Some, as *L. deliciosus*, are edible; others have a hot, peppery taste, and are poisonous. Also [*L. c.*], a plant of this genus.  
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**lac'tase** (-tās), *n.* [See **LACTOSE**; -*ase*.] *Chem.* An enzyme, found in certain yeasts and in the animal body, which decomposes lactose into glucose and galactose.  
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**lac'tate, v. t.** To make milky. *Rare.*  
**lac'tate, v. i.** [*L. lac, lactis, milk*.] *Chem.* A salt or ester of lactic acid.  
**lac-ta'tion** (lak'tā'shūn), *n.* The secretion and yielding of milk by the mammary gland; act of giving suck.  
**lac'te-al** (lak'tē-āl), *a.* [*L. lacteus* milky, fr. *lac, lactis, milk*. Cf. **GALAXY**, **LETTUCE**.] **1.** Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling, milk; milky; as, the *lacteal* fluid.  
**2.** *Anat.* Conveying or containing chyle; as, the *lacteal* vessels. See **LACTEAL**, *n.*  
**lacteal fever**, *Med.*, milk fever. — **1.** *gland, Anat.*, a lymphatic gland situated upon a lacteal vessel.  
**lac'te-al, n.** **1.** *Anat.* One of the lymphatic vessels of the small intestine which convey the chyle from the intestine through the mesenteric glands to the thoracic duct. They begin in the central lymphatic radicles of the villi.  
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**lac'tesce'** (lak'tēs'), *v. t.* [*L. lactescere*.] To become milky. *Rare.* *Orf. E. D.*  
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**2.** *Bot.* An abundant flow of sap, esp. white. *Rare.*  
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**lac'ti** (lak'tī-), *n.* Combining form from Latin *lac, lactis*, meaning milk. See **LACTO**.  
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Lacrosse Racket, or Crosse

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**la-con'i-an** (lā-kō'nī-ān), *a.* Of or pertaining to ancient Laconia, the southeastern part of the Peloponnese. Its capital was Sparta. — *n.* One of the people of Laconia.

**La-con'i-o** (lā-kō'nī-ō), *a.* [*Laconicus* Laconian, Gr. *Λακωνικός*, fr. *Λάκων* a Laconian, Lacedaemonian, or Spartan; cf. F. *laconique*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to Laconia or its inhabitants; Laconian; Spartan; characteristic of, or like, the Laconians, or Spartans. *Now Rare.*

**2.** [*L. c.*] Expressing much in few words, after the manner of the Laconians, or Spartans; brief and pithy; concise; epigrammatic; sententious.

His sense was strong and his style laconic. *Wetwood.*

**SYN.** — Short, brief, succinct, pointed, pithy. See **CONCISE**.

**la-con'ic**, *n.* **1.** A laconic person. *Obs.*

**2.** Laconic, or concise, speech or writing; laconism; *pl.*, laconic sentences. *Addison.*

**3.** A laconicum. *Obs.*

souring of milk. It is produced by many organisms, oftenest by *Bacterium acidilacticum*.  
**lac'ti-clin'a** (lak'tī-klīn'ā), *n.* [*pl.* [*L.*] *R. C. Ch.* Food consisting of, or prepared from, milk. By papal dispensation, the use of lacticinia on most fasting days has been made lawful for the faithful.]  
**lac'tide** (lak'tīd; -tīd; 184), *n.* Also **-tid**. [*lactio* + *anhydride*.] *Org. Chem.* A white crystalline substance, obtained by heating lactic acid, and regarded as an anhydride formed by union of two molecules of acid, with the loss of two molecules of water; by extension, any analogous substance. Lactides are formed from  $\alpha$ -hydroxy acids, that is, acids having hydroxyl and carboxyl groups attached to the same carbon atom. Cf. **LACTONE**.  
**lac-tif'er-ous** (lak'tīf'ēr-ūs), *a.* [*L. lac, lactis, milk* + *-ferous*.] **1.** Secreting or conveying milk.  
**2.** *Bot.* Lactiferous.  
**lac'ti-fi-ca'tion** (lak'tī-fī-kā'shūn), *n.* **1.** Production or secretion of milk. *Obs.*  
**2.** Act or process of lactifying.  
**lac'ti-fy** (lak'tī-fī), *v. t.*; -*FIED* (-fīd); -*FY-ING* (-fī'ing). [*lactio* + *-fy*.] To transform by lactic fermentation; as, *lactifying* bacteria.  
**lac'tim** (lak'tīm), *n.* [*lactone* + *imido*.] *Org. Chem.* Any of a series of anhydrides isomeric with the lactams, but of an imido type, having the general formula  $R' \langle \begin{matrix} C=O \\ NH \end{matrix} \rangle$ .  
**lac-tim'ide** (lak'tīm'īd; -īd; 184), *n.* Also **-id**. [*lactio* + *imide*.] *Chem.* A white crystalline substance,  $C_6H_{10}O_2$ , obtained as an anhydride of alanine, and regarded as an imido derivative of lactic acid.  
**lac'to-** (lak'tō-), *lac'ti-* (lak'tī-), **lact-**. Combining forms from Latin *lac, lactis*, meaning milk.  
**lac'to-bu'ty-rom'e-ter** (-bū'tī-rōm'ē-tēr), *n.* [*lacto* + *butyrometer*.] An instrument for determining the amount of butter fat in a sample of milk.  
**lac'to-den-sim'e-ter** (-dēn-sīm'ē-tēr), *n.* [*lacto* + *densimeter*.] A special hydrometer for finding the density of milk to discover whether it has been mixed with water or some of the cream has been removed.  
**lac'to-glob'u-lin** (-glōb'ū-līn), *n.* [*lacto* + *globulin*.] *Physiol. Chem.* The specific globulin contained in small amount in milk, perhaps the same as serum globulin.  
**lac-tom'e-ter** (lak'tōm'ē-tēr), *n.* [*lacto* + *-meter*. Cf. **GALACTOMETER**.] An instrument for estimating richness of milk, as a measuring glass, a specific-gravity bulb, etc.  
**lac'tone** (lak'tōn), *n.* [*Org. Chem.*] A colorless liquid formerly stated to accompany lactide as a product of the action of heat on lactic acid. **b.** Any of a series of anhydrides of certain hydroxy acids, formed by the elimination of water from the hydroxyl and carboxyl groups of the same molecule. The lactones may hence be regarded as intramolecular esters. In general, they are colorless liquid, having a weak aromatic odor. Lactones are formed most easily from  $\gamma$ -hydroxy acids, that is, those in which the hydroxyl is attached to the third carbon atom of the chain, counting that one as first which is in union with the carboxyl group. Such lactones are called  $\gamma$ -lactones.  $\delta$ -lactones and  $\epsilon$ -lactones are also known. — **lac-ton'ic** (lak'tōn'īk), *a.*  
**lac'to-phe'nin** (lak'tō-fē'nīn), *n.* *Pharm.* A white crystalline powder,  $C_{11}H_{13}O_2N$ , a lactyl (see **LACTYL** B) derivative of *p*-phenetidine. It is antipyretic, analgesic, and hypnotic.  
**lac'to-pro'te'id** (-prō'tē'id), *n.* [*lacto* + *protein*.] *Chem.* Any of the proteins in milk, as lactalbumin.  
**lac'to-ris** (lak'tō-rīs), *n.* [*L.*, a kind of milky plant, fr. *lac, lactis, milk*.] *Bot.* A genus of plants constituting the family **LACTO-RIDACEAE** (-rīd'ā-sē-ā) (hence, **lac'to-ri-da'ceous** (-shūs), *a.*) of the order Ranunculales, and consisting of the single species *L. fernandeziana*, a low shrub with jointed branches, fleshy leaves, and small axillary inflorescence, native of the island of Juan Fernandez.  
**lac'to-scope** (lak'tō-skōp), *n.* [*lacto* + *-scope*.] An instrument for estimating the amount of cream contained in milk by its relative opacity.  
**lac'tose** (-tōs), *n.* [*L. lac, lactis, milk* + *-ose*.] *Chem.* A hard, crystalline sugar,  $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11} \cdot H_2O$ , present in milk, and separable from the whey by evaporation and crystallization. It is slightly sweet, dextrorotatory, and much less soluble in water than cane sugar or glucose. Called also *milk sugar*, *sugar of milk*, and, formerly, *lactin*. Lactose is used as a vehicle for medicines, and as an article of diet. Chemically, it is a disaccharide, yielding on hydration *D*-galactose and *D*-glucose. **b.** **GALACTOSE**.  
**lac'to-su'ri-a** (lak'tō-sū'rī-ā), *n.* [*NL.*] *lactose* + *-uria*.] *Med.* The presence of lactose in the urine.  
**lac tree** (lak), *a.* = **LACQUER TREE**. An Asiatic euphorbiaceous tree (*Croton aromaticus*). It yields an aromatic resin, and is also called the source of sheal.  
**lac-tu'ca** (lak-tū'kā), *n.* [*L.*, lettuce. See **LETTUCE**.] [*L.*, neut. of *lactarius* of milk.] **a.** A place for selling milk; dairy. **b.** **lac'tu-ry** (lak'tū-rī), *n.* A dairy-house. *Rare.*  
**lac'te-an** (-tē-ān), *a.* [See **LACTEAL**.] Milky; lacteal. *Rare.*  
**lac'te-in** (-īn), *n.* [*L. lacteus* milky.] Solidified or condensed milk.  
**lac'te-ous** (-ūs), *a.* [See **LACTEAL**.] A Milky; resembling milk. **b.** *Anat.* Lacteal. *Rare.* — **lacteous** circle, the Milky Way, or Galaxy. *Obs.* — **1.** star, a star of the Milky Way. *Obs.*  
**lac'tes-cen-cy** (lak'tēs'ēn-sī), *n.* A lactescence appearance or condition; lactescence.  
**lac'tes-cence** (-ēns), *n.* See **NESS**.  
**lac'tif'er-ous-ness**, *n.* See **NESS**.  
**lac'tif'ic** (-tīf'īk), **lac'tif'ic-al** (-tīk'āl), *a.* [*lactis* + *-ic*.] Producing milk.  
**lac'ti-fu'rous** (lak'tī-fū'rūs; 184), *a.* [*lactis* + *-fuous*.] *Bot.* Having milky white flowers. *R.*  
**lac'ti-fu-ous** (lak'tī-fū-ūs), *a.* [*lactis* + *L. fluere* to flow.] Flowing with, or full of, milk.  
**lac'ti-form** (lak'tī-fōrm), *a.* [*lactis* + *-form*.] Milklike. *Obs.*  
**lac'ti-fuge** (lak'tī-fūj), *n.* [*Med.*] *L. fuge* to expel.] *Med.* A medicine to check the formation or secretion of milk.  
**lac'ti-gen'ic** (lak'tī-jē'nīk), **lac'tif'ic-ous** (lak'tīf'īk'ūs), *a.* [*lactis*



Bot. A large genus of cichoriaceous plants, the lettuce, distinguished by the beaked achene and the soft white multi-seeded pappus. They are widely distributed in temperate regions, several of the prickly lettuce (L. scariola), being troublesome weeds. The garden lettuce is L. sativa.

lac'tu-o-ri-um (lak'tu-ka'ri-um; 115). n. [NL., fr. L. lactuca lettuce.] The inspissated juice of the common lettuce. It is a mild hypnotic and antispasmodic, sometimes used in place of opium. Various unimportant substances of more or less doubtful composition, have been described as obtained from lactucarium; as: lac'tu-er-in (lak'tu-er-in) or lac'tu-cone (-kōn), lac'tu-er-ol (α and β) (lak'tu-er-ol); lac'tu-er-ic acid (-sīk), lac'tu-er-in (-sīn), and lac'tu-er-ol-ol (-kō-p'krin).

lac'tyl (lak'tyl), n. [lactic + -yl.] Org. Chem. a bivalent radical, CH3CHCO', of which lactic acid is the hydroxide. b A univalent radical, CH3CH(OH)CO', of which lactic acid is the hydroxide.

lac'u-na (lak'ū'nā), n.; pl. L. -NĒ (-nē), E. -NAS (-nāz). [L., ditch, pit, lake, orig., anything hollow. See LAGOON.] 1. A blank space, as in a manuscript; a hiatus; a small opening; a small pit or depression; a gap; a break. The scientific treatment of existing lacunae in our empirical knowledge. James Ward.

lac'u-nar (lak'ū'nār), n.; pl. E. LACUNARS (-nārz), L. LACUNARIA (lak'ū-nār'i-ā; 115). [L.] Arch. a = CAISSON, 3. b A ceiling, esp. one of the ancient Roman type made up of caissons or sunk panels.

lac'u-nary (lak'ū-nār-i; lak'ū'nār-i), a. Of or pertaining to a lacuna; having lacunae. — lacunary function, Math., a function that has an essential singularity at every point of an assigned space (called lacunary space) of the plane, and hence loses all definition and ceases to exist in that space. — 1. region, Math., a region over no part of which a certain function can be continued analytically.

lac'u-nose (lak'ū-nōs; 277), a. [L. lacunosus full of holes or hollows. See LACUNA.] Having, or full of, lacunae. — lac'u-nos-i-ty (lak'ū-nōs'i-ti), n.

lac'u-strine (lak'ū-strīn), a. [L. lacus lake; cf. F. lacustral, lacustre.] Of or pertaining to lakes; formed in, growing in, or inhabiting, lakes; as, lacustrine flowers; lacustrine deposits.

lacustrine dwellings. See LAKE DWELLINGS. — 1. period, Paleolithic, the period characterized by lake dwellings.

lac'work' (lak'wŭrk'), n. Ornamentation with lacquer painted or carved, or simply colored, sprinkled with gold, or the like; — used esp. of Oriental work of this kind.

lac'y (lak'ī), a.; lac'Y-ER (-ĕr); lac'Y-EST. Resembling, or consisting of, lace; lacelike.

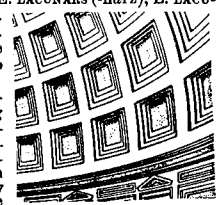
lad (lād), n. [ME. lade, of uncertain origin.] 1. A manservant; male attendant; a man of low station; varlet. Obs. 2. A boy; youth; stripling; often, in familiarity or endearment, a man of any age. "Cupid is a knavish lad." Shak. 3. A male sweetheart. Scot.

lad'der (lād'ĕr), n. [ME. ladder, AS. hlædder, hlædder; akin to OFries. hadder, D. ladder, OHG. leitar, G.leiter, and from the root of E. lean. v. See LEAN, v. i.; cf. CLIMAX.] 1. An appliance of wood, metal, or rope, usually portable, consisting, in its simplest form, of two long side pieces, usually parallel, joined at short intervals by crosspieces, called rounds, rungs, or, more commonly, rungs, on which a person may step in ascending or descending. See SERIAL LADDER, STEPLADDER.

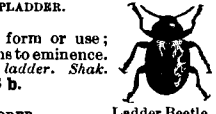
lad'der beetle. An American leaf beetle slightly enlarged. (Chrysomela scalaris). The elytra are silvery white, striped and spotted with green; the under wings are rose-colored. It feeds on the linden tree.

ladder chain. A kind of chain like a ladder in shape.

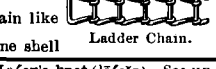
ladder shell. A spiral marine shell



Lacunar in the Dome of the Pantheon, Rome.



Ladder Beetle.



Ladder Chain.

of the genus *Scalaria*; — so called because of the prominent ribs.

ladder stitch. An embroidery stitch with crossbars to resemble a ladder, sometimes having a finished edge of buttonhole stitch with the material cut away (then called ladder point), sometimes worked on the surface of the material (then called Jacob, or ship, ladder).

lad'der-way' (lād'ĕr-wā'), n. Mining. Any series of ladders for passage up or down in a mine; and the compartment in which the ladders are.

lad'die (lād'dī), n. A lad; a male sweetheart; — a term of affection. Chiefly Scot.

lade (lād), v. t.; pret. LAD'DED (lād'dĕd); p. p. LAD'DED, LAD'DEN (lād'dĕn); p. pr. & vb. n. LAD'DING (lād'dīng). [AS. hladen to heap, load, draw (water); akin to D. & G. laden to load, OHG. hladen, laden, Icel. hláða, Sw. ladda, Dan. lade, Goth. afhlanan, Russ.klad' a load, klas' to lade. Cf. LADLE, LATHE for turning, LAST a load.] 1. To load; to put a burden or freight on or in, or to put or place as a load or cargo; to charge; to ship; as, to lade a vessel; to lade goods on a vessel. And they laded their asses with the corn. Gen. xlii. 26.

2. To throw or lift in or out, with a ladle, dipper, or the like; to dip; draw; drain; bail; as, to lade water out of a tub, or into a cistern.

3. Plate Glass Manuf. To transfer (the molten glass) from the pot to the forming table.

4. To take in (water) by leaking; — said of a ship. Obs.

lade, v. i. 1. To load; to do loading; to take on cargoes. 2. To draw water by dipping; to take up water, etc., with a ladle or the like.

lad'en (lād'ĕn), p. a. [From LADR, v. t.] Loaded; freighted; burdened; as, a laden vessel; a laden heart.

lad'ing (lād'īng), n. 1. A loading; also, a bailing or lading. 2. That which lades; load; cargo; freight; burden; as, the lading of a ship.

Syn. — See FREIGHT.

lad'ino (lād'īno), n.; pl. -NOS (-nōz); Sp. -nōs). [Sp., cunning, learned, lit., Latin, fr. L. Latinus Latin.] 1. The mixed Spanish and Hebrew language spoken by Sephardim. 2. In Spanish America and Spanish colonies: a One not of pure Spanish blood or nativity, as a negro, Indian, or halfbred, who speaks Spanish or a Spanish dialect with approximate fluency. b Hence, a mestizo.

3. [i. c.] A cunningly vicious horse. Southeastern U. S. 4. A Ladin.

lad'die (lād'dī), n. [AS. hlædel, fr. hladen to load, drain. See LADE, v. t.] A cuplike spoon, often of large size, with a long handle, used in lading or dipping. Hence: a Metal. & Founding. A vessel for conveying liquid metal from a blast furnace, open-hearth furnace, converter, or cupola to any other apparatus for further treatment or to a mold or molds for casting. b A waterwheel floatboard. c Ordnance. (1) A copper scoop, attached to a staff, formerly used with muzzle-loading cannon to withdraw the projectile and charge from a loaded piece. (2) A ring with handles formerly used for carrying spherical shot. d A long-handled box for taking up collections in church. Scot.

lad'die (lād'dī), n. t.; LAD'DIED (-dī'd); LAD'DING (-dīng). 1. To take up and convey in a ladle; to dip with or as with a ladle; as, to ladle soap. 2. To furnish wheels with lades, or floatboards.

lad'rone' (lād'rōn'), n. [Sp. ladrón, L. latro robber.] 1. A rogue or rascal; a blackguard. Scot. 2. A thief or robber; esp., a highwayman; brigand; marauder; — used in Spanish-speaking countries or regions.

lad'rou'lam (lād'rōn'lām), n. Robbery or intimidation by ladrones; land piracy; brigandage; — used chiefly with respect to the Philippines.

lad'y (lād'ī), n.; pl. LADIES (-dīz). [ME. lady, lafdi, AS. hlæfdige, hlæfdie; AS. hlæf loaf + a root of uncertain origin, possibly akin to E. dairy. See LOAF; cf. LORD.] 1. A woman who looks after the domestic affairs of a family; the female head of a household; a mistress. Obs. 2. A woman having proprietary rights, rule, or authority; a woman to whom obedience or homage is owed as a ruler or feudal superior; mistress; — a feminine correlative of lord. "Lord or lady of high degree." Lowell.

Of all these bounds, even from this line to this. . . . Shak. We make the lady.

3. A woman to whom the particular homage of a knight was paid; a woman to whom one is devoted or bound; a sweetheart; a ladylove. The soldier here his wasted store supplies, And takes new valor from his lady's eyes. Walter.

4. [cap.] Specific, the Virgin Mary; — usually with Our. 5. A woman of social distinction or position; a woman

opening games; — called also ladybird or lattern. Obs. Lad'board (-bōrd), n. 2 b. Lad'died, pret. & p. p. of LADIE. Lad'ly, n. A ladylike; a dandy. Stang. Lad'die (lād'dī), a. Ladylike; gentle. Obs.

lad'ies' (-dīz), n. pl. of LADY. Ladies' bedstead, ladies' bower, ladies' cover, etc. = LADY'S-BEDSTRAW, etc.

lad'ies' cloth. = LADY'S CLOTH. Ladies' man. = LADY'S MAN.

Ladies' Peace. A treaty of France and England, signed in 1763, so called because it was chiefly negotiated by Louise of Savoy, mother of Francis, and Margaret of Austria, aunt of Charles.

lad'ies' peck'et, n. The spotted jewelweed or touch-me-not. U. S.

lad'ies' tree' (lād'īz-tre'), n. Any orchid of the genus *Spiranthes*; — so called from the slender twisted spikes. b Quaking grass. Local. Eng. Lad'ly. Var. of LADY.

lad'ly (lād'ī), n. Var. of LADY. Lad'ly (lād'ī), n. Var. of LADY. Lad'ly (lād'ī), n. See BROOKE, DOROTHEA. Lad'kin, n. A little lad. Lad'kin, n. Lead Glazing. A simple wood or bone tool for

conventionally or courteously regarded as of a superior social position or as more or less above a certain rather indefinite but not necessarily high social status; — now correlative of gentleman. Often used in courtesy of any woman, esp. in reference to one present.

6. A woman of refined or gentle manners, sentiments, etc.; a well-bred woman; — fem. correlative of gentleman. Yes. . . . if a lady be one who is gracious and quiet in all things. A. J. Munby.

7. [cap.] In England, a title prefixed to the name of women of certain ranks, as to that of: (1) A marchioness, countess, viscountess, or baroness; thus, the Countess (of A) is spoken of, or informally referred to, as Lady A. (2) The daughter of a nobleman not lower than earl has Lady, or more formally, the Lady, before her Christian name. (3) The wife of one who has Lord prefixed by courtesy to his Christian name; thus, (The) Lady Charles D. (4) The wife of a baronet or knight; — thus, the wife of Sir John E is Lady E. See also DAME. Of. E. D.

8. The triturating apparatus in the stomach of a lobster. 9. Wife. Obs. or Uncultivated. Goldsmith. 10. A size of roofing slate. See SLATE.

11. Nav. In old men-of-war, a gunner's mate detailed in charge of the lady's hole. Syn. — See FEMALE, n.

Ladies of Loreto. = LORETO NUNS. — Lady Allworth, Blarney, Bountiful, etc. See ALLWORTH, BLARNEY, BOUNTIFUL, etc.

L. Am'herst's pheasant (Am'ĕrsts), a pheasant native of western China and Tibet (*Chrysolophus amherstii*), related to the golden pheasant, but having a green crown, red crest, black-barred white cape, and a white breast and abdomen. By many it is considered the handsomest of the pheasants. — 1. In waiting, a lady of a queen's or a princess's household, appointed to wait upon or attend her. — L. of Babylon, the Roman Catholic Church; — so called abusively by Protestants with reference to the former Protestant interpretation of the "scarlet woman" of Rev. xvii. — 1. of England, daughter of Matilda, daughter of Geoffrey Plantagenet; — a title conferred on her by a council held at Winchester in 1141. — 1. of honor or honour, 1. of presence, a lady in waiting.

Obs. — 1. of pleasure, a courtesan; a prostitute. — L. of Rome. See LADY OF BABYLON, above. — L. of Sha-lob' (shā-lōb'), the beautiful heroine of Tennyson's poem of the same name. She sees the outside world only in a mirror under pain of incurring a curse involving death, to which she finally falls victim on leaving her magic web to look at Lancelot as he passes before her window on the road to Camelot. — 1. of the bedchamber, one of the ladies, always peereesses, holding the official position of personal household attendant on the British queen. — L. of the Chair. Astron. = CABRIOLEA. — L. of the Lake. A in Arthurian legend, Nimuë or Vivian, mistress of the enchanter Merlin. See MERLIN, LACYNUS, 2. b The heroine of a poem of this name by Sir Walter Scott. She is Ellen, daughter of King James's former favorite, Douglas, who lives in banishment with his daughter in secret near Loch Katrine. Her favorite haunt is an island in the lake, called Ellen's Isle. c A nymph. Obs. d A kept mistress. Obs. — L. of the Mercians, Ethelreda, daughter of King Alfred and ruler of Mercia after the death (912) of her husband, Ethelred. — L. of the Sun, Alice Perrers (d. 1410), beautiful mistress of Edward III. of England.

lad'y (lād'ī), n. 1. Belonging or becoming to, or characteristic of, a lady or ladies; consisting of ladies; ladylike. "Some lady trifles." Shak.

2. Female, as, lady doctor, lady president, lady friend, etc., or humorously of animals, as lady dog. 3. Designating a woman taking or engaged in employment usually considered as menial or involving inferiority in social position, but who is, or stipulates to be treated as, a lady; as, lady help, lady cook, lady housekeeper. British.

lad'y-bird' (-bīrd'), n. [Equiv. to, bird of Our Lady.] 1. Any of the small, more or less hemispherical, often brightly colored beetles constituting the family Coccinellidae. They are distributed throughout temperate and tropical regions. With the exception of a few herbivorous forms, they are predaceous both in the larval and adult stages, feeding upon small insects and the eggs of larger ones, and are therefore of great value to man in destroying plant lice and other insect pests. The Australian ladybird (*Novius cardinalis*), imported into California, holds in check the cottony-outlined scale (*Coccys purchasi*). Slightly enlarged. 2. = LADYFOWL.



Ladybird.

lad'y-bug' (-būg'), n. A ladybird. U. S. or Dial. Eng. Lady chapel. A chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, as in a cathedral or large church eastward of the high altar.

lad'y crab. A handsomely spotted swimming crab (*Platyonichus ocellatus*) very common on the sandy shores of the Atlantic coast of the United States. b A similar crab (*Portunus puber*) of the English coast.

lad'y fern. A widely distributed polypodiaceous fern (*Adiantum filix-femina*) with bipinnate fronds showing considerable variation in form.

lad'y finger. 1. Bot. = LADY'S-FINGER.

lad'y, v. t. To make a ladylike. Obs. Lad'ly, v. i. To play the lady; — with indefinite object it. R. Lady altar. An altar in a lady chapel. [of apple.] Lady apple. A small red variety lady beetle. A ladybird. Lady bell. A bell rung for the Angelus.

lad'y bracken. The common brake. Dial. Eng. [U. S.] Lady brake. The common brake.

lad'y chair. A kind of seat formed by the hands of two persons crossed and grasping each by the hand or wrist. Lad'ly clock. A ladybird. Lad'y cockle. Either of two bivalve mollusks: a In the Hebrides, *Mya truncata*. b In Ireland, *Mya truncata*.

lad'y cow'. n. A ladybird. Lad'ly-dā'. Var. of LA-DI-DA.

lad'y day'. A day kept in commemoration of some event in the life of the Virgin Mary; now only the Annunciation, March 25; formerly also, the Conception, Dec. 8; the Nativity, Sept. 8; or the Assumption, Aug. 15. bō'nūr' lā mōn' ēr' [F.] A adversity makes men, and prosperity makes monkeys.

n. [facto + osamine.] Chem. The osazone of lactose.

lac'tuce. = LETTUCE. lac'tu-ram'le (lak'tu-ram'ĕ), a. [Lactuca + -ra.] Chem. Designating a crystalline amino acid, C8H10N2O4, regarded as a derivative of lactic acid and urea.

lac'tu-ric (lak'tu-ric), a. Org. Chem. = LACTURIC. lac'tu-ria' (lak'tu-ri-ā), n. [Cf. F. lactine.] A lactine. Rare.

lac'u-no-so-r'u-gose (lak'ū-nō-sō-r'ŭ-gōs), a. [lacunosus + rugose.] Bot. Marked by deep wrinkles or pits, as a peach-stone. Obs.

lac'u-nose. = LACUNOSE. lac'u-nule (lak'ū-nūl), n. A small lacuna.

lac'u-nu-lose (-nō-lōs), a. Bot. Having minute lacunae. Rare. lac'u-nus (lak'ū-nūs), n. [L.] lac'us-cu-lar' (lak'ūs-kū-lār'), a. [L. lacusculus, dim. of lacus lake.] Of, pert. to, or frequenting, pools. [Lacustrine.] lac'u-stral' (lak'ūs-trāl'), a. [L. lacustris.] Lacustrine. a. [See LACUSTRINE.] Lacustrine. — n. A lake dweller.

lac'u-vi-ge-lā' (lak'ū-veg'ĕ-lā'), n. [L. virgin's milk.] 1. Alchem. Water of mercury; "the female menstruum, or mercury" (Edward Kelley). Obs. [metalic. Obs.] 2. Virgin's milk, an old eos-

lac'y's knot (lā'sītz). See HELALIC KNOT.

lacy'ette. = LASCIVITY. lac' + LODGE. lad. Obs. or dial. Eng. pret. & p. p. of LAD, to guide.

lad'ā'zhi (lād'ā-zhi), n. A Tibetan dialect of Ladakh distinguished from the standard dialect chiefly in its want of tones and more archaic pronunciation. See Indo-CHINESE.

lad'ā-kīn, n. = LADKIN. Lad'an (lād'ān), n. Bib. lad'ā-nig'er-ous (lād'ā-nij'ĕr'ŭs), a. [Ladānium + -gerous.] Bearing ladānium. Obs.

ladānium. = LADANUM. lad'ā-nūm (lād'ā-nūm), n. [L.] = LADANUM. lad'der. + LAD; + OBS. pret. & p. p. of LAD, to guide. Rare.

lad'der. + LADDER. lad'der-er. + LADDER. lad'der-er. + LADDER. lad'der-er. + LADDER. lad'der-er. + LADDER.

lad'der. + LADDER. lad'der-er. + LADDER. lad'der-er. + LADDER. lad'der-er. + LADDER.

lad'der point. See LADDER. lad'der rack. Mountain Railways. A ladderlike rack of bars.

lad'der road. Mining. = LADDERWAY. [a ladder.] lad'der-y (lād'ĕr-ī), a. Like lad's cart. Chiefly Scot.

lad'dit' (-lād'ĕt'), n. A primitive machine used by the Filipinos for cleaning cotton. It consists of two parallel wooden cylinders, revolving in opposite directions, between which the cotton is passed.

lad'dre. + LADDER. lad'e (lād'ĕ), n. Obs. or dial. Eng. Var. of LODGE. [of LODGE.] lad'e (lād'ĕ), n. Obs. or Scot. var. of LAD.

lade, n. [E., dial., a ditch or drain. Cf. LODGE, LEAD to conduct.] 1. A mill race. Chiefly Scot. 2. The mouth of a river; a lade, n. Also lade rail. A projecting framework used on a wagon to give it greater width; — usually in pl. Dial. Eng.

lad'e-dē'd. Var. of LA-DI-DA. ladel, laddle. + LADLE. lad'el-man (lād'ĕl-mān), n. A lade's carrier. Scot.

laden. + LADEN. lade. + LADEN. lade. + LADEN. lade. + LADEN. lade. + LADEN.

**2. Cookery.** A variety of small cake of a shape somewhat suggestive of a finger.

**la'dy-fish** (lā'dī-fīsh'), *n.* **A** An isospondylous fish (*Albula vulpes*) occurring in all warm seas, on the American coasts as far north as San Diego and Long Island, and reaching a length of three feet. **B** A labroid fish (*Bodianus rufus*, syn. *Harpe rufus*) of Florida and the West Indies.

**la'dy-fy**, **la'di-fy** (-fī), *v. t.* -**fy** (-fīd); -**fy** (-fī'ng). [**fy** + **fy**. To make a lady of; to call "Lady;" *Collog.*, to make ladylike. *Massinger.*

**la'dy-kill'er**, *n.* A man who captivates, or has the reputation of fascinating, women. "A renowned dandy and lady-killer." *Blackw. Mag.* - **la'dy-kill'ing**, *a. & n.*

**la'dy-like** (lā'dī-līk'), *a.* **1.** Like a lady in appearance or manners; well-bred; sometimes, sarcastically, effeminate; tender; as, a very ladylike young man. She was ladylike, too, after the manner of the feminine gentility of those days. *Dryden.*

**2.** Becoming or suitable to a lady; sarcastically, womanish; effeminate; as, ladylike manners. "With fingers ladylike." *Warner.*

**Syn.** - See FEMALE, *a.*

**la'dy-love** (-līv'), *n.* **1.** A sweetheart or mistress.

**2.** Love for ladies. *Rare.*

**la'dy-s-bed'straw** (lā'dī-z-), *n.* **A** A common European bedstraw (*Gaium verum*) with small paniced yellow flowers. **B** An East Indian azoaceous shrub (*Pharmacum mollugo*) with umbellate white flowers.

**lady's cloth.** A kind of broadcloth of light weight, for women's dresses, cloaks, etc.

**la'dy-s-comb**, *n.* A European apiaceous plant (*Scandix pecten*) with slender pointed fruits suggestive of the teeth of a comb.

**la'dy-s-tin'ger**, *n.* **1.** Sing. & pl.; *Dial. Eng.* **a** The kidney vetch. **b** Bird's-foot trefoil *a.* **c** The meadow pea. **2.** **A** variety of potato. *U. S.* **B** A kind of grape. *Australia.* **C** A variety of banana. **d** A kind of apple.

**3.** Var. of LADY FINGER, *2.*

**la'dy-ship** (lā'dī-shīp'), *n.* **1.** Rank, position, or personality of a lady; - used (when preceded by *her* or *your*) to designate or address one having the ranking title of *Lady*. Your ladyship shall observe their gravity. *B. Jonson.*

**2. Obs. a = LADY.** **b** Ladylike kindness or beneficence.

**lady's maid.** A maid who dresses and waits upon a lady.

**lady's, or ladies', man** (lā'dī-z'), *n.* A man who affects the society of ladies, is marked in his attentions to them, etc.

**la'dy-s-man'tle**, *n.* A common European rosaceous herb (*Alchemilla vulgaris*). The plant possesses astringent properties and has been used medicinally.

**la'dy-s-slip'per**, *n.* **A** Any orchid of the genus *Cypripedium*, the pouch-shaped labellum, or lip, of which somewhat resembles a slipper. **b** Any of certain other orchids having flowers somewhat resembling a slipper, as *Cytherea bulbosa* and *Epipactis gigantea*. **c** Less commonly, the garden balsam. *U. S.* **d** The bird's-foot trefoil *a.* *Local, Eng.*

**La'li-a** (lā'lī-ā), *n.* [**NL.**, after Caius *Leilius*, Roman statesman.] **Bot.** A large genus of Central and South American orchids having solitary or racemose flowers with

a 3-lobed labellum, and pseudobulbs bearing one or two oblong leaves. Their beautiful flowers are of varied colors and markings. Also [**l. c.**], a plant of this genus.

**la'mo-** (lā'mō-), **le'mo-**. Combining form fr. Greek *α-μός*, *throat*, denoting connection with, or relation to, the esophagus or pharynx.

**La-er'tes** (lā-ēr'tēs), *n.* [**L.**, fr. Gr. *Λαέρτης*]. **1.** In Greek legend, a king of Ithaca, father of Odysseus. **2.** The impetuous and resolute son of Polonius, and brother of Ophelia, in Shakespeare's tragedy of "Hamlet." He treacherously poisons his rapier and, after wounding Hamlet, is, by an exchange of weapons, himself wounded with it, dying repentant just before Hamlet.

**La'et** (lā'ēt), *n.* [**AS.**] *Eng. Hist.* In Kentish tribal law, one of a class proper, entirely or mostly freedmen, having a status between the tribesmen and slaves, and divided into three grades. They prob. correspond to the *Nose* leaving, to the *Brethon* fuidhir, and to the *litus* and *libertus* of Gallo-Roman law.

**La-tare Sunday** (lā-tā-rē; 115). The fourth Sunday of Lent; - from the Latin word *Letaire* (rejoice), the first word in the antiphon of the Introit then sung in the Mass.

**lag** (lāg), *n.* [**cf. Sw. lagg**]. **1.** A stove of a cask, drum, etc.; esp., *Mach.*, one of the narrow boards or staves covering a cylindrical object, as a boiler, the cylinder of a carding machine, an arch, etc.

**2.** Weaving. Any of a number of drilled pieces of wood linked into a chain and having pegs inserted in the holes according to a definite pattern to act as risers or sinkers, the whole acting as a substitute for cards.

**lag, v. t.** **1.** LAGGED (lāgd); LAG'GING (lāg'gīng). [**From LAG** a stove.] *Mach.* To cover, as the cylinder of a steam engine, with lags or lagging.

**lag, n. Cant.** **a** One who has been transported or sentenced to penal servitude; a convict; a jailbird. **b** A term of transportation or penal servitude.

**lag, v. t.** **1.** To take feloniously; to steal. *Obs.*

**2. Cant. a** To transport for crime; to send to penal servitude. **b** To apprehend; to arrest.

**lag** (lāg), *n.* [**Orig. uncert.** cf. Gael. & Ir. *lag* weak, feeble, faint. *W. lag*, *lac*, slack, loose, remiss, sluggish.] **1.** Last; hindmost. *Obs.*, exc. in *lag end*. "The lag end of my life." *Shak.*

**2.** Coming tardily after or behind; belated; sluggish; slowly passing; slow; tardy; short; late. *Obs. or R.* Came too lag to see him buried.

**3.** Last made, as lags, or dregs. *Obs.*

**lag** (lāg), *n.* **1.** One who lags; that which is last or hindmost. *Now Rare.* "The lag of all the flock." *Pope.*

**2. pl.** Lees; dregs. *Obs.*

**3.** The lowest class. *Obs.* "The common lag." *Shak.*

**4.** Act or condition of lagging; hence; *a Physics.* Falling behind or retardation of one phenomenon with respect to another to which it is closely related; as, the lag of magnetization compared with the magnetizing force (hysteresis); the lag of the current in an alternating circuit behind the impressed electromotive force which produces it. **b** The amount of retardation of anything, as of a valve in a steam engine, in opening or closing. *c Mech.* (1) Apparent permanent strain, disappearing in time, of a material

subjected to a stress well within the elastic limit; - called also *elastic lag*. (2) Retardation of a metal in recovering its microstructure during a change in temperature.

**lag of the tide**, the interval by which the time of high water falls behind the mean time, in the second and fourth quarters of the moon; - opposed to *priming* of the tide, or acceleration of the time of high water, in the first and third.

**lag** (lāg), *v. t.* To walk or move slowly; to stay or fall behind; to linger or loiter. "I shall not lag behind." *Milton.*

**Syn.** - Loiter, saunter, delay, be tardy. See LINGER.

**La'gōna** (lā-jō'nā), *n.*; *L. pl.* -**gōna**. [**L.**] **a** A flask; cf. Gr. *ἀγώνος*, *ἀγώνος*. *Zool.* **a** The terminal part of the coxalae, esp. in birds and reptiles; a knoblike appendage of the sacculus, corresponding to the coxalae, in fishes and amphibians. **b** [**Cap.**] A genus of Foraminifera having a single-chambered, often flask-shaped, test.

**La'gō-na'ri-a** (lā-jō-nā-rī-ā; 115), *n.* [**NL.** See LAGENA.] **Bot.** A genus of cucurbitaceous plants consisting of a single species, *L. lagenaria*, the bottle gourd. The fruit varies greatly, being bottle-shaped in the typical form, and in cultivation also developed like a cucumber or elongated like a club, whence the names *calabash gourd*, *dipper gourd*, and *Hercules' club*.

**lager beer, or lager** (lā-jēr), *n.* [**G.** *lager* bed, storehouse + *beer*. See LAIR; BEER.] A kind of beer made orig. in Germany, but now also in other countries; - so called from its being laid up or stored for some months before use. See BREWING.

**La'ger-stro'mi-a** (lā-jēr-strō'mī-ā; 116), *n.* [**NL.**, after Magnus von Lagerström, Swedish merchant.] **Bot.** A genus of lythraceous shrubs of tropical Asia and Africa. The flowers are usually tubular, and the fruit is in large terminal panicles; they are followed by capsular fruits with winged seeds. *L. indica* is the crane myrtle.

**La-get'ta** (lā-jēt'tā), *n.* [**NL.**, fr. *lagetta*]. A genus of West Indian thymelaeaceous shrubs or small trees having large alternate leaves, and tetramerous spicate or racemose white flowers. *L. lintearia* is the lacebark.

**la-get'to** (lā-jēt'tō), *n.* [**Native name in Jamaica.**] The lacebark tree. *W. Indies.*

**lag'gard** (lāg'gārd), *a.* [**7th lag** + **ard.**] Slow; lagging; sluggish; backward; loitering.

**lag'gard, n.** One who lags; a loiterer.

**lag'ging** (-gīng), *v. pr. & vb. n.* of LAG, *v. t.*, to cover with lags. *Specific: vb. n.* **a** An action of covering something, as a boiler, a carding-machine cylinder, or a wall, with lags, strips, planks, or the like, or with a covering of felt, asbestos, or other nonconducting material. **b** The material so used; also, a single strip of material; a lag; esp., horizontal boarding or strips to carry weight in more or less temporary structures; as: *Mining*, laths to support a roof, etc.; *Arch.*, bearing strips in an arch or vault centering. See CENTERING, *Illust.*

**la-gōon** (lā-gōon), *n.* [**It.** or Sp. *laguna*, *L. lacuna* ditch, pool, pond, lacus lake. See LAKE; cf. LACUNA.] **1.** A shallow sound, channel, pond, or lake, esp. one near, or communicating with, the sea; as, the lagoons of Venice; the lagoon of a coral island. See ATOLL.

**2.** [**cf. It. lagone.**] A pool, esp. in a basin formed by a hot spring; as, the lagoons of Tuscany. See BORAX.

**lag nuke.** The halibut. *Local, Eng.*

**la'dy-ty'n.** A ladybird.

**lady fowl.** A widgeon. *B.*

**lady pinto duck.** **c** The smew. *Local, Eng.*

**lady grass.** [**grass.** *U. S.*]

**lady grass.** The red carnation

**lady-hair-grass.** Quaking grass. *Eng.*

**lady's head.** [**lady + head = head.**] **Ladyship.** *Obs.*

**lady-hood.** *n.* See HOOD.

**Lady Huntington Connection.** [**After** the Hastings Countess of Huntington (1707-91).] See CALVINISTIC METHODISTS.

**lady-ism.** *n.* See ISM.

**lady key.** The cowslip. *Dial. Eng.*

**lady-kin.** [**lady + kin.**] A little lady; - sometimes used as a term of endearment.

**lady-kind.** (lā'dī-kīnd'), *n.* Ladies, collectively; the women of a party. *Rare.*

**lady-lac** (-lā-lā), *n.* Lady's-laces.

**lady-lace** (-lā-lā), *n.* The spurge laurel.

**lady-less.** *a.* See LESS.

**lady-like, adv.** In the manner or appearance of a lady. *Obs.*

**lady-like'ness.** *n.* See NESS.

**lady-ling.** *n.* A little lady. *Rare.*

**lady-ly-by-white** (lā'dī-lī-bī-wīte), *n.* The whitethroat. *Local, Eng.*

**ladyly, a & adv.** Ladylike. *Obs.*

**Lady Mass.** A Mass said in honor of the Virgin Mary.

**Lady meat.** Alms or food given in honor of the Virgin Mary. *Obs.*

**lady-mon'ger, n.** A ladies' lady-maker. *R. C. Ch.* The psalter of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

**Lady quarter.** The quarter in which Lady Day (March 25) occurs. *Eng.*

**Lady quilt.** Lady chapel. *Obs.*

**lady's-bower, n.** The English Clematis (*Clematis vitalba*); also, any of several related species of Clematis. *Dial. Eng.*

**lady's chair.** LADY CHAIR.

**lady's-clover, n.** The white wood sorrel. *Dial. Eng.*

**lady's companion.** A small bag or case for needles, thread, etc.

**lady's-cushion, n.** *Dial. Eng.*

**a** The plant thrift, which grows in dense tufts. *Obs.* **b** A tufted species of saxifrage (*Saxifraga hypnoides*).

**lady's-ear-drop, n.** The pansy.

**lady's-ear-light, or lady's-ear-drops, n.** The small-flowered fuchsia (*Fuchsia coccinea*); also, any of several related species.

**lady's-jewel, n.** The spotted jewelweed, or touch-me-not. *Local, U. S.*

**lady's foxglove.** The mullein.

**lady's friend.** The officer of the House of Commons who (until the act of 1857 abolished

parliamentary divorces) professed the interests of a wife against whom a divorce bill was pending in the House. *Collog.*

**lady's-garters, n.** Ribbon grass. *Dial. Eng.*

**lady's-glass, or lady's-look'-ing-glass, n.** **a** The corn violet. *Eng.*

**b** VENUS'S-LOOKING-GLASS. *U. S.*

**lady's-glove, n.** *Dial. Eng.*

**a** Foxglove. **b** Fleawort. **c** Bird's-foot trefoil. **d** Lungwort. *Obs.*

**lady's room.** *Scots Law.* A present made by a purchaser of real estate to the wife of the grantor on her renouncing her life interest in the property. This present becomes her separate property.

**lady's-grass, n.** The crab grass *Syntherisma sanguinalis*. *Australia.*

**lady's-hair, n.** *Dial. Eng.*

**a** The small quaking grass. **b** The Venus's-hair fern.

**lady's-hole.** *Nav.* In old-time men-of-war, a place where gunners' small stores were kept.

**lady's-love.** *Scots Law.* A present made by an article of food. *Local, Eng.*

**lady's-lace** (-lā-lā), *n.* Ribbon grass. *Dial. Eng.*

**lady's ladder.** *Nav.* Shrouds

**lady's-laces, n. A kind of apple. *Obs.***

**lady's-look'-ing-glass, n.** = **lady's-milk-wort, n.** Lungwort. *O. S.*

**lady's-miniv, n.** Spearmint. *Obs. Dial. Eng.*

**lady-smock, n.** = LADY'S-lace (-lā-lā), *n.* The navelwort. *Dial. Eng.*

**lady's-see** (-lē-see), *n.* The hedge parsley. *U. S.*

**lady's-paint** ('brush', *n.* The orange bawlkweed. *U. S.*

**lady's-purse, n.** The shepherd's-purse. *U. S.*

**lady's-snow, n.** *Dial. Eng.*

**a** The European Solomon's-seal (*Salomonia verticillata*). **b** The black hony.

**lady's-shoes, n.** The European columbine. *Dial. Eng.*

**lady's-shoes-and-stock'ings, n.** The bird's-foot trefoil. *Dial. Eng.*

**lady's-sing, n.** LADY'S-sing. *U. S.*

**lady's-smock, n.** The cuckoo-flower (*Cardamine pratensis*); also, any of several related species. **b** The hedge bindweed. *Local, Eng.*

**lady's-sorrel, n.** The lady's-clover. *Dial. Eng.*

**lady's-thimble, n.** *Dial. Eng.*

**a** The harebell. **b** Foxglove. **c** The bluebell. *Dial. Eng.*

**d** The blessed thistle. **e** The milk thistle.

**la'dy-s-thumb, n.** The common perianry; - so called from the dark markings on the leaf. *U. S.*

**la'dy-s-toe, n.** Any of various everlastings, esp. *Antennaria plantaginifolia*, *Anaphalis margaritacea*, and species of *Gnaphalium*. *U. S.*

**la'dy's-trace, or lady's-trace, n.** (lā'dī-z-trās'ēz; -trās'ēz). Vars. of LADIES'-TRACES, LADIES'-TRACES.

**Lady's Way.** *Astron.* = OUR lady's way.

**lady's woman.** A lady's maid.

**lady trapline.** The spotted turtle (*Chelopus guttatus*). *N. Carolina.*

**la'dy's-tide** (lā'dī-tīd'), *n.* The time about Lady Day (March 25). *Eng.*

**Lady Washington geranium.**  *hort.* A pelargonium.

**la'che.** = LACHON.

**lache** *Obs.* pret. of LEAVE.

**lache** + LADY.

**La'el** (lā'el), *n.* [**NL.**, fr. Gr. *Λαίλα* a dark, furious storm; cf. *L. Laiope*, name of a dog.] **Syn.** of PYROSAURUS.

**laem'mer-gay, v.** Var. of LAMMERGEIPE.

**laem'o-dip'o-da** (lā'mō-dīp'ō-dā), *n. pl.* [**NL.**; **laem-** + Gr. *δύπη*, *to nod*, *δύπη*, *to nod*.] *Zool.* A division of amphipod Crustacea, in which the abdomen is small or rudimentary and the legs are often reduced to five pairs. The whale lice and *Cyanea* are examples. *A. S.*

**laem'o-dip'o-dan** (lā'mō-dīp'ō-dān), *a. & n.* = **laem'o-dip'o-dous** (-dūs), *a.*

**laem'o-dip'o-diform** (-dīp'ō-dī-fōrm'), *a.* [**laem'o-dip'ō-dō-** + **form**.] *Zool.* Having the form of a lemodipod; specifically, applied to the larva of certain phasids and stick insects. *Kirby.*

**laem'o-pa-ral'y-sis, n.** [**laem-** + **paralysis**.] *Med.* Paralysis of the oophal.

**laem'o-pa-no'sis** (-str-nō'sis), *n.* [**NL.**; **laem-** + **stenosis**.] *Med.* Stricture of the esophagus.

**laen** (lān), *n.* [**AS.** *laen* loan, lease, to borrow. *A. S.* *laen*.] The beneficiary interest of a person holding *lan* in *land* (which see).

**laen'land, n.** [**AS.** *laenland*.] *Local, Eng.* See LAND.

**laen'land, n.** The later Anglo-Saxon period, held land of a superior, whether much or little, is called *laenland*. It is not clear whether this term extended to customary tenures (those for example which would result from a grant of bookland as occupiers) or was limited to tenures created by an express agreement." *Fallock & Mait.*

**laen'o-trop'ic** (lā'nō-trōp'īk), *la-*

**la'o-ro-pous** (lā'ō-rō-pūs), *a.* [**Gr.** *λαός* left + *τροπή*, *tropon*.] *Zool.* Sinistral; - opposed to *trochotropic*.

**la'sa-sa-jas'las** (lā'sā-sā-jās'las), [**L.**] *Leae* majesty. *laesia*. [**L.**]

**la'si-o-nor'mis** (lā'sī-ō-nōr'mis), [**L.**] *enormous* in *Roman* or *Latin* law. *Injury* suffered by a vendor who has sold something for less than half its value, or, in some Civil-law systems, the injury suffered by a creditor who has bought something at more than double its price. In most cases this gives the right of rescinding the sale. This right was abolished in South Africa in 1862.

**La-sty'ro-nēs** (lā-stī-rō-nēs), *n. pl.* [**L.**, fr. Gr. *Λαστρόπυρος*.] In the Odyssey, a race of cannibalistic giants by whom many of the comrades of Odysseus were slain.

**La-tare Medal.** A medal conferred once a year by the University of Notre Dame, South Bend, Indiana. It is awarded to some distinguished Roman Catholic who has rendered signal service to the Church. The custom is in imitation of the golden rose given once a year by the Pope.

**la-tar'e-tion, n.** [**L. lactare** to ferment.] *Manufacturing*; *manure*. *Obs.*

**la'ten** + LET.

**La'tia** (lā'tī-ā; lā'tī-ā), *n.* [**NL.**, after Jan de Laet, a Belgian patron of botany.] **Bot.** A small genus of succulent shrubs or trees of Mexico and South America. Some of them yield a drastic resin.

**la'tic** (lā'tīk), *a.* [**L. lacteus**.] Designating the *la'ti* (ēd), a class of non-Roman cultivators under the later Roman Empire, who occupied lands for which they paid tribute. *Orf. E. D.*

**la'ti-fic'ant** (lā'tī-fī-kānt), *a.* [**L. lactificans**, *antis*, *pr. pr.* of *lactificare* to make lacte; *laet* glad + *ficare* (in comp.) to make.] *Chemistry*; *stimulating*; - chiefly of medicines.

**la'ti-fic'ant, v.** [**L. lactificans**, *antis*, *pr. pr.* of *lactificare* to make lacte; *laet* glad.] To make glad; to cheer. - **la'ti-fic'a-tion, n.** - **la'ti-fic'a-tive, a.** *All Obs.*

**la'ti-her.** = LATHE.

**la'ter** + LEAVE.

**la'ty-gate** + LEVIGATE.

**la'ty-gra'da** (lā'tī-grā-dā), *n. pl.* [**NL.**; **L. laetis** light + *gradis* to walk.] = PTEROGONIDA.

**la'vo-** Var. of LVO.

**la'vo-due'tion** (lā'vō-dū-ēk'shōn), *n. [**Latro**, var. of *levo* + *L. ductio* a leading.] Movement to the left; esp. of an eye.*

**la'vo-ro-ta-tion** (lā'vō-rō-tā-tōn), *v.* Var. of LEVOROTATION, etc.





lal-o-pho-bi-a (lāl'ō-fō'bī-ā), n. [NL.; lalo- + -phobia.] Med. Dread of speaking or of attempting to speak.

lam (lām), v. t. & i. [AS. lamb; akin to D. Dan. lam, G. & Sw. lamm, OS. Goth., & Icel. lamb.] 1. A young sheep.



Lama with Prayer Wheel.

lam-a-ism (lām'ā-iz'm), n. The Buddhism of Tibet and Mongolia, the tenets of which are those of the Mahayana, or Northern Buddhism (introduced into Tibet in the 7th century), coupled with corrupted Sivaism and native shamanistic beliefs and practices.

lam-a-ter-y (lām'ā-tēr-y; lām'ā-tēr-ī; 277), n.; pl. SERIES (īz). [Cf. F. lamaterie. See LAM.] A monastery or convent of lamas, in Tibet, Mongolia, etc.

lamb's-wool (lāmbs'wōl), n. 1. A lamb's skin, or leather made from it; esp., a skin dressed with the wool on, or material consisting of such skin, used for mats, clothing, etc.; often, in the leather trade, a sheepskin of small size and fine grade.

lamb's-quar-ters (lāmbs'kwā-tērs), n. A goosefoot (Chenopodium album), naturalized in the United States from Europe, and sometimes used as a pot herb; also, any of several related species.

lamb's-tongue (lāmbs'tōng), n. 1. A European plantain (Plantago media); — so called from the shape of its hairy leaves.

lame (lām; F. lām), n. [F., a thin plate, L. lamina.] A thin plate, as of metal; a lamina. Specif.: b pl. Small steel plates combined together so as to slide one upon the other and form a piece of armor.

lame duck, a disabled person or thing; specif., Stock Exchange Cant, a person unable to fulfill his engagements.

lame in, v. t.; LAMED (lāmed); LAM'ING (lām'ing). To make lame; to cripple or disable.

lame in, v. i. To go or become lame. Kipling.

lam-el-la (lām'el-lā), n.; pl. L. -LÆ (-læ), E. -LÆ (-læ). [L. lamella, dim. of lamina plate, leaf, layer. Cf. LAMINA, OMBELLET.] A thin plate, leaf, or layer; a platelike organ, process, or part; as: a Anat. & Zool. (1) In lamellibranch mollusks, one of the thin plates composing the gills. (2) In bone, one of the bony concentric layers surrounding the Haversian canals. b Bot. (1) In fungi of the order Agaricales (mushrooms and their allies), a gill. (2) One of the

face; touching lightly; gliding over; wavering; twinkling; flickering. "A lambent flame." Dryden. 2. Softly bright or radiant; as, lambent eyes; a lambent sky. "The lambent purity of the stars." Irving. 3. Characterized by lightness of touch and brilliance; as, lambent humor. "A lambent style." Beaconsfield. SYN.—See RADIANT.

Lambeth Quadrilateral (lām'bēth). [From Lambeth Palace, London, city residence of the Archbishop of Canterbury.] Eccl. The summary of a basis for the reunion of Christendom embodied in a resolution put forth by the Lambeth Conference of bishops of the Anglican Communion in 1888. It is comprised under four heads, (1) the Holy Scripture, (2) the Apostles' and Nicene Creeds, (3) the sacraments of Baptism and the Lord's Supper, and (4) the Historic Episcopate. The resolution of the Conference reaffirmed a declaration made by the House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church at the General Convention of 1886 held in Chicago. The summary is known in the United States as the Chicago-Lambeth Quadrilateral.

lamb'kin (lām'kīn), n. 1. A small or young lamb. 2. A child, or a young or tender person; — chiefly a term of endearment.

lamb'like (-līk'), a. Like a lamb; gentle; meek.

lamb'boys (lām'boiz), n. pl. a A kind of medieval skirt hanging in vertical folds from the waist. b In armor of the Tudor period, a steel skirt with vertical flutings imitative of the preceding. Cf. BASE, n., 20.

lamb'-br-on-kin (lām'brōn-kīn; lām'brōn-; 277), n. [F.] 1. A kind of pendant scarf or covering attached to the helmet, to protect it from wet or heat. Obs. or Hist. 2. Her. = MANTLING.

3 A piece of ornamental drapery or short decorative hanging, pendent from a shelf or from the casing above a window, hiding the curtain fixtures, or the like. U. S. 4. Ceramics. A decorative band of solid color having a jagged or scalloped lower edge, as on some Chinese vases.

lamb'skin (lāmbs'kīn), n. 1. A lamb's skin, or leather made from it; esp., a skin dressed with the wool on, or material consisting of such skin, used for mats, clothing, etc.; often, in the leather trade, a sheepskin of small size and fine grade.

2 A kind of woolen cloth imitating lambskin fur. 3. Freemasonry. A white leather apron worn as a badge by a Freemason.

lamb's-quar-ters (lāmbs'kwā-tērs), n. A goosefoot (Chenopodium album), naturalized in the United States from Europe, and sometimes used as a pot herb; also, any of several related species. b Spreading orach (Atriplex patula).

lamb's-tongue (lāmbs'tōng), n. 1. A European plantain (Plantago media); — so called from the shape of its hairy leaves. 2. A carpenter's plane with a deep narrow bit, for making curved grooves.

3 A kind of molding having a tapering tongue-shaped section, or, loosely, one having half such a section, much used on sash bars; also, in the United States, an ovolo, followed by a fillet, as worked along the edge of a board.

lamb's wool. A The wool of a lamb, or material made of it. b A drink made of hot ale mixed with the pulp of roasted apples, and sugared and spiced; — prob. from the resemblance of the pulp to lamb's wool.

lame (lām; F. lām), n. [F., a thin plate, L. lamina.] A thin plate, as of metal; a lamina. Specif.: b pl. Small steel plates combined together so as to slide one upon the other and form a piece of armor.

lame (lām), a.; LAM'ER (lām'ēr); LAM'EST (-ēst). [ME. lame, AS. lama; akin to D. lam, G. lamm, OHG., Dan., & Sw. lam, Icel. lami, Russ. lomat' to break, loma rheumatism.] 1. Physically disabled or weakened in any way; feeble; infirm; paralyzed; helpless.

2. Disabled by reason of the imperfect action of a limb through injury or defect; specif., disabled in the leg or foot so as to be deprived partly or wholly of the power of walking; having a perceptible abnormal variation in the movement or gait, due to an alteration of the organs of locomotion; crippled; as, a lame man or horse.

3. Hence, hobbling; limping; halting; inefficient; defective, as metrical foot. "A lame endeavor." Burrow. O, most lame and impotent conclusion! Shak.

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shred, tatter. 4 A dependent strip or pine of California and Oregon (Pinus lambertiana).

Lambeth Articles. See ARTICLES OF RELIGION.

lamb'el (-lām'bēl'), n. [F.] Fr. Her. A label.

lamb'el (lām'bēl), n. [OF., a hanging strap, F. lambeau, lambel, a term in heraldry. Cf. LABEL.] Medical. A strap, or a rectangular piece of stuff, forming part of a dress: a part of the housings of a horse, hanging at the breast or flank; hence, Her., one tongue or pendant of a label serving as a difference. b pl. = LAMBOYS.

lamb'ber-ly, adv. of LAMBERT.

lamb'ber-n. [See AMBER. The is the F. article.] Amber. Obs.

lamb'er (lām'ēr), n. 1. One who tends ewes at lambing time. 2. A ewe that is lambing.

lamb'ert (lām'bērt), n. [F., of G. origin; cf. OHG. Lambert, Lambrecht, and AS. Landberht, also E. land and bright.] Lit., illustrious with landed possessions; — masc. prop. name. F. Lambert, Lambert (lām'bērt); It. Lamberto (lām'bērt); G. Lambert (lām'bērt), Lambert (lām'bērt).

lamb'ert pine (lām'bērt). [After A. B. Lambert (1761-1849), English botanist.] The sugar

scales or appendages at the base of the petal in some corollas, as that of the pink.

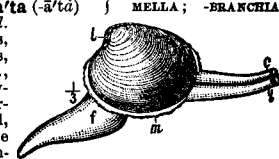
lam-el-lar (lām'el-lār; lām'el-lār; 277), a. Composed of, arranged in, or characterized by, lamellae; lamellate.

lamellar vector, Math., the gradient of a potential function.

lam-el-late (lām'el-lāt; lām'el-lāt), a. [See LAMELLA.] lam-el-late (lām'el-lāt; lām'el-lāt) } a Composed of, or furnished with, thin plates or lamellae. b Composed of a flat plate or leaf. — lam-el-late-ly, adv.

lam-el-li-branch (lām'el-lī-brānjk), n. Zool. One of the Lamellibranchiata. — a. Lamellibranchiate.

lam-el-li-bran-chi-a (-brānk'ī-ā), n. pl. [NL. See LA-LAM-EL-LI-BRAN-CHI-A-TA (-ā'tā)] MELLA; -BRANCHIA, BRANCHIATE. Zool. A class of mollusks, including the clams, oysters, mussels, etc., distinguished by having the body bilaterally symmetrical, compressed, and more or less completely enclosed within the mantle, which secretes a conical, bifurcated shell whose siphons; opening of Inhalant Siphon; parts are connected by a hinge over the animal's back. There is no distinct head, and there are usually two lamelliform gills on each side of the body. In most of the forms, as in the common clam, the ventral region of the body is differentiated into a muscular plowshare, or tongue-shaped foot, by means of which the animal burrows or moves about, but in some, as the oyster, the foot is rudimentary or wanting. In such cases the animal is generally stationary. In the burrowing species the posterior margins of the mantle lobes commonly form tubes (siphons) through which water passes into and out of the mantle cavity. Called also Acephala, Conchifera, Bivalvia, Pelecypoda.



One of the Lamellibranchiata (Callista convexa). c Opening of Exhalant Siphon; i Opening of Inhalant Siphon; f Foot; m Mantle; l Lunule.

lam-el-li-bran-chi-ate (-ēt), a. Zool. Belonging to the Lamellibranchiata. — n. One of the Lamellibranchiata.

lam-el-li-corn (lām'el-lī-kōrn), a. [lamella + L. cornu a horn. See LAMELLA.] Zool. Having or designating antennae of the type characteristic of the Lamellicornia; pertaining to that group. — n. One of the Lamellicornia.

lam-el-li-corn-i-a (-kōrn'ī-ā), n. pl. [NL. Lamellicorn See LAMELLICORN.] Zool. A suborder or superfamily of beetles having five-jointed tarsi, a Beetles and three or more of the terminal segments Enlarged.

of the antennae expanded into flattened plates, which when pressed together give the antenna a club-shaped appearance. It includes the families Lucanidae (stag beetles), Passalidae, and Scarabaeidae (dung beetles and leaf chafers) or is restricted to the last only.

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muscular coordination, as in stammering. lam + LAME, LAM. lam Obs., Scot., dial. Eng., or ref. of LAMB. lam (lām), v. t. & i.; LAMMED (lāmed); LAM'ING (lām'ing). [Cf. Icel. lenja to beat, akin to E. lame.] To beat soundly; to thrash; strike; whack. Obs., vulgar, or Dial. Lam, or lam. Abbr. Lamentations; Bot., Lament; Liberialium Artium Magister (L., Master of the Liberal Arts). L. M. Abbr. London Academy of Music. la-ma (lām'ā), n. a Var. of LAMA. b [cap.] Zool. The genus containing the lama, alpaca, etc. [la'ma, n. [Sp.] A kind of cloth, orig. Spanish, made with gold or silver threads. [MAINT.] la-ma-tis (lām'ā-tis), n. = LAMA. [la'mā'ē'ba cre'sce pre'sto] [It. mā'ē'ba krā'shā pre'sto] [It.] The dead herb (weed) grows fast. [Lambism.] la-ma-n-ism (lām'mān'iz'm), n. [F. lamantin (lām'mān'īn), n. [F. lamantina, lamentin, prob. fr. its name in the Antilles. Cf. MANATEE.] A manatee. lam'ar (lām'ār), n. LAMBER. Lam-marck'i-an-ism (lām'mār'kī-an'iz'm), n. [F. an-iz'm], n. Biol. Lamarckism. la-ma-se-ry (lām'se-rā'), n. lam-se-ry. Vars. of LAMASERY. Lamasse + LAMMAS. la-ma-se-ry (lām'se-rā'), n. = LAMASERY. lam-b, v. t. Var. of LAM, to beat. Obs., Dial. Eng., or slang. — to lamb down. Slang, Australia. a To spend recklessly; to knock down. See under KNOCK, v. t. b To induce to spend money recklessly; to "bleed"; — said esp. of the keepers of public houses. lam-back (lām'bāk), n. To be thrash. — n. Blow; whack. — lam-bak'er, n. All Obs. lam-bale (lām'bāl'), n. A feast formerly held at the time of the shearing lambs, about Whitsuntide. Eng. lam-bar-dar' (lām'bār-dār'), n. Var. of LUMBERDAR. lam-baste (lām'bāst'), n. f. [lam + baste to beat.] To beat; thrash. Slang or Dial. lam-bath-ism, n. Prob., a manifesto from Lambeth Palace, the London residence of the Archbishop of Canterbury. Obs. lam-ba-tive + LAMBATIVE. lam-bod'dal (lām-dō'dal), a. Lambdoidal. lam-beauk + LAMBECK. lam-beauk (lām'bōk'), n.; pl. BRAUK (lām'bōk' -bō). [F.,

**lam'en-ta'tion** (lám'én-tá'shún), *n.* [F. *lamentation*, L. *lamentatio*.] 1. Act of lamenting or bewailing; audible expression of sorrow; wailing; a lament. *Matl.* ii. 18. 2. [Cap.] *a pl.* A book of the Bible attributed to the prophet Jeremiah; — so named from the nature of its contents. See **OLD TESTAMENT**. b *R. C. Ch.* Any of certain lessons in the office of Tenebrae taken from the Book of Lamentations.

**la-men'ted** (lá-mén'téd), *p. a.* Mourned for; bewailed. This humper was lamented shade I receive. *Pepe.*

**la-men'ting**, *n.* Lamentation.

**la-men'ting**, *p. a.* Mourning; grieving deeply; bewailing. — **la-men'ting-ly**, *adv.*

**la-mi-a** (lá-mí-á), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Λάμια*.] 1. *Class. Myth.* One of a class of man-devouring monsters, commonly represented with the head and breast of a woman and the body of a serpent. They were believed to assume the forms of beautiful women to allure young men. 2. Hence, a vampire; witch; sorceress. 3. [cap.] In Keats's poem of this name, a bride who reverts to her original serpent form. 4. [cap.] *Zool.* The type genus of Laminae.

**La-mi-nae** (lá-mí-ná), *n. pl.* [NL. See **LAMINA**.] *Zool.* A large subfamily of cerambycid beetles distinguished by having the fore tibiae grooved on the inner side and the tips of the palpi acute. The group is also called **La-mi-li-dae** (lá-mí-lí-dé), or, when ranked as a family, **La-mi-li-dae** (-dē). — **la-mi-li-d** (lá-mí-lí-d), *a. & n.*

**lam'in** (lám'in), *n.* A lamina, or thin plate, as one of metal used as an astrological instrument or as a charm.

**lam'in-na** (lám'in-ná), *n.* [L. *lamina*, fr. *lamere* (-nā).] [L. Cf. **LAMINELLA**.] 1. A thin plate or scale; a layer; a flake; as a *Zool.* & *Anat.* Specific, in a vertebra, the part of the neural arch extending from the pedicle to the median line. b *Far.* One of the numerous narrow thin parallel plates (more fully called sensitive laminae or, collectively, laminar tissue) of soft, vascular, sensitive tissue, which cover the pododerm of the walls of the hoof of an animal. They fit between corresponding horny laminae on the inside of the wall of the hoof. c *Bot.* Usually, the blade or expanded part of a foliage leaf as distinguished from the petiole or the similar part of a petal; also, any foliose expansion, as of the thallus in many algae. d *Geol.* A very thin layer of a stratified rock. Laminae are usually separable and produced by intermittent deposit; but some are recognizable only by differences of color or texture. e *Math.* An element of volume, a section (commonly plane) of a body, viewed as having infinitesimal thickness.

**la-mi-na-cin-e-re-a** (lá-mí-ná-sín-é-ré-á) [L. *cinerea* ash-colored, *Anat.*, a thin layer of gray matter extending backward from the corpus callosum above the optic commissure. — *l. cinerifera* (lá-mí-ná-sín-é-ré-á), [NL. *cinerosa* cinerifera, *Anat.* a The cribriform plate of the sphenoid bone. b The portion of the sclerotic coat of the eye penetrated by the fibers of the optic nerve. c A perforated plate which closes the internal auditory meatus. — *l. spiralis* (lá-mí-ná-sín-é-ré-á), [NL. *spiralis* spiral.] See **COCHLEA**.

**lam'i-na-ble** (lám'in-ná-bl), *a.* Capable of being formed into a lamina or laminae, as by splitting or by being extended under pressure. — **lam'i-na-ble-ty** (-bl'ít-ty), *n.*

**lam'i-nal** (-náil), **lam'i-nar** (-náar), *a.* [Cf. *F. laminaire*.] See **LAMINA**.] Arranged in, or consisting of, thin plates or layers; having the form of a lamina.

**laminar tissue**, *Far.* See **LAMINA**, 1b.

**Lam'i-na-ri-a** (lá-mí-ná-rí-á), 115), *n.* [NL. See **LAMINA**.] *Bot.* A large genus of brown seaweeds typifying the Laminariaceae. The flat thallus is either simple or divided into ribbonlike segments, and in some species attains a length of fifty feet. Several are used for food; others in the manufacture of kelp.

**Lam'i-na-ri-a-ce-ae** (-á-sé-é), *n. pl.* [NL, fr. *LAMINARIA*.] *Bot.* A family of seaweeds of the class Phaeophyceae, comprising many species of gigantic size. The tough leathery thallus is simple or branched, showing great complexity of form. Reproduction is by zoospores.

*Laminaria*, *Macrocystis*, *Nereocystis*, and *Alaria* are the most important of the many genera.

— **lam'i-na-ri-a-coo-sus** (-shús), *a.* — **lam'i-na-ri-an** (-ná-rí-án; 115), *a.* *Bot.* Pert. to algae of the genus *Laminaria*, or designating that zone of the sea from two to ten fathoms in depth in which these seaweeds occur.

**lam'i-nate** (lám'in-nát), *a.* [See **LAMINA**.] Shaped like, or consisting of, a lamina or laminae, or thin plates or layers; also, bearing or covered with laminae.

**lam'i-nate** (-nát), *v. t.*; — **NAT'ED** (-nát'éd); — **NAT'ING** (-nát'ing). [See **LAMINA**.] 1. To cause to separate or divide into laminae, thin plates, or layers. 2. To form, as metal, into a thin plate, as by rolling. 3. To cover or construct with laminae; to plate.

**la-men'ta'tion-al**, *a.* Of or pert. to lamentation. [ED.]

**la-men'te-ry**, *adv.* Of LAMENTATION.

**la-men'ter**, *n.* One who laments.

**la-men'tu-l**, *a.* Mournful. *Rare.*

**la-men'tin** (lá-mén'tín), *n.* Var. of **LAMENTIN**.

**la-men'tu-ra no tie no pleas'** (lá-mén'tú-rá nó tí-é nó plé-as'), [Sp.] The liehas noieit (i.e., cannot be maintained). *lamber*.

**lam'er**, *n.* Scot. var. of **LAMBER**.

**La-mé'** for **la-mé'** (lá-mé'). [After *G. l. m. d.* (1735-1870). French *la m. e. t. i. a. n.* Strength of Materials. Either of two mathematical formulas giving the radii and hoop stresses in a thick cylinder subjected to internal and external pressures.

**lame-ning**, *n.* *Mining.* Removal of coal from the side of an excavation to widen it. *Local, Eng.*

**lame-ster**, *n.* [lame + ster.] A lame person; a cripple.

**lam'e-ter**, **lam'i-ter** (lám'é-tér), *n.* [Cf. *LAME*, a.] A lameness; a cripple. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

**lam'e-ta** (lá-mé'tá), *n.* [Cf. *It. lametta*, dim. of *lama* a thin plate.] Dim. of wire of gold, silver, or brass.

**lam'i-ger** (lám'i-jér), *n.* [Cf. **LAMETER**.] A lame person; a cripple. *Dial. Eng.*

**lam'i-na-ri-oid** (lá-mí-ná-rí-óid), *a.* [Laminaria + -oid.] *Bot.* Resembling, or related to, the genus *Laminaria*.

**lam'i-na-ri-oid** (lá-mí-ná-rí-óid), *n.* [Laminaria + -oid.] A fossil plant supposed to represent a seaweed allied to *Laminaria*, and designated by the generic name *Laminarietes*.

**lam'i-na-ry** (-ná-ri), *a.* Laminar.

**lam'ing** (lám'ing), *n. pr. & vb.* **Lam'ing process** (-ing). [After *R. Laming*, who introduced it in 1847.] A process for removing the radii and hoop stresses in a thick cylinder subjected to internal and external pressures.

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**lam'e-ta** (lá-mé'tá), *n.* [Cf. *It. lametta*, dim. of *lama* a thin plate.] Dim. of wire of gold, silver, or brass.

**lam'i-nate** (lám'in-nát), *v. i.* To divide into laminae.

**lam'i-nat'ed** (-nát'éd), *a.* Consisting of, or arranged in, layers or thin plates, one upon the other; laminated.

**laminated arch**, *Arch. & Engin.*, an arch made of thin layers of planks, boards, or the like, bent to the curve and secured together. Such an arch has very little thrust. — **1. armature**, pole piece, etc., *Elec.*, an armature, pole piece, etc., built up of sheet-iron laminae, usually less than 50 mils in thickness, insulated from each other to avoid the effect of eddy currents. The planes of the laminae should be parallel to the magnetic flux and to the direction of motion. — **2. beam**, a beam made of filches (see **FLITCH**, 3); a filch beam. — **3. spring**, a spring made of superposed strips, plates, or leaves.

**lam'i-na'tion** (-nát'shún), *n.* Process of laminating; state of being laminated; also, a laminated structure; a lamina.

**lam'i-nec-to-my** (-nék'tó-mí), *n.* [See **LAMINA**; -ECTOMY.] *Surg.* Excision of the posterior arches of one or more of the vertebrae.

**lam'i-nif'er-ous** (lám'in-ní-fér-ús), *a.* [Lamina + -ferous.] Bearing or having laminae.

**lam'i-ni-plan'tar** (-ní-plán'tár), *a.* [Lamina + L. *plantia* sole of the foot.] *Zool.* Having the side of the tarsus covered with a single horny plate, those of the two sides meeting behind in a ridge, as in most singing birds except the larks.

— **lam'i-ni-plan'ta'tion** (-plán'tá'shún), *n.*

**lam'i-ni'tis** (-ní'tis), *n.* [NL. *lamina* + -itis.] *Veter.* Inflammation of the fleshy laminae of the horse's foot, resulting from overfeeding, drafts, or undue drinking of cold water; founder. It is characterized by fever, excessive tenderness of the affected feet, and often serious pathological changes within the horny hoof.

**La-mi-un** (lá-mí-un), *n.* [L., dead nettle.] *Bot.* A large genus of Old World menthaceous plants, the dead nettles, having cordate, dentate leaves and showy pink, purple, yellow, or white galeate flowers, with basal style, shorter posterior stamens, and 3-sided nutlets. A few species, as *L. maculatum*, the spotted dead nettle, and *L. amplexicaule*, the henbit, are naturalized in the United States.

**Lam'mas** (lám'ás), *n.* [AS. *hlámesse*, *hlámesse*, loaf Mass, bread feast, or feast of first fruits; *hlaf* loaf + *masse* Mass. See **LOAF**; *Mass* religious service.] The first day of August; also, the time of year about Lammass Day; — called also *Lammastide*. In early times, in England, this day was kept as a harvest festival, loaves of bread from the first ripe grain being consecrated at Mass. In Scotland it is a quarter day. In the Roman ecclesiastical calendar it is the feast of St. Peter in Chains (*Acts* ii. 4-10).

**Lammass lands**, **Lammass meadows**, *Eng. Law.* Lands or meadows held in severalty during the crop-raising period, but subject to rights of common at other times.

There are now few traces left of the *Lammass lands* and *meadows*. "The usual time for the resumption of common rights was Lammass Day, . . . for arable lands, and July 1st for meadows. . . . In some cases the common rights lasted till November, in some till the middle of February." *Dict. of Pol. Econ.*

**lam'mer-ge-er** (lám'é-ger-é), *n.* Also *lammergeier*.

**lam'mer-ge-er** (lám'é-ger-é), *n.* Also *lammergeier*.

[G. *lammmergeier*; *lamm*, pl. *lamm-mer*, lamb + *geier* vulture.]

The largest European bird of prey (*Gypaetus barbatus*), found in mountainous regions from the Pyrenees to northern India, but nearly extinct in the Alps. It is about three and a half feet long and often nearly ten feet in extent of wings. The back, wings, and tail are grayish black with white shaft streaks, the under part tawny, and the head chiefly white. A bristly, beaklike tuft on the chin gives it the name *beaked vulture*. It resembles both the eagles and the vultures, and feeds largely on carrion, as well as on small animals. A related species (*G. ossifragus*) inhabits northern Africa.

**lam'nif-dae** (lám'ní-fé), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *λάμνα* a fish of prey.] *Zool.* A family of large, fierce pelagic sharks, known as mackerel sharks from their form, including the porbeagle and its allies. They have a stout body, wide mouth, large teeth, wide gill openings, large first and small second dorsal, and the tail has a prominent keel on each side. **Lam'na** (-ná) is the type genus. — **lam'noid** (-noid), *a. & n.*

**lamp** (lám), *n.* [F. *lampe*, L. *lampas*, -adis, fr. Gr. *λαμπάς*, -ados, torch, fr. *λαμπεω* to give light, to shine. Cf. **LAMPAD**, **LANTERN**.] 1. A vessel with a wick used for the combustion of oil or other inflammable liquid to produce artificial light; by extension, any of various vessels, instruments, or devices for producing light or heat; as, an *arc lamp*; an incandescent lamp; a safety lamp. 2. A torch. *Rare* or *Poetic*. 3. A heavenly body, as the sun, moon, or a star; also, a flash. *B pl.* The eyes. *Now slang.*

**lamp** (lám), *n.* [ME. (with excrement p), fr. F. *lampe*, or L. *lamina*. See **LAMINA**.] A thin plate or lamina. *Obs.*

**lamp** (lám; lám), *n.* [Cf. *Norw dial. lampa* to beat, to go.] To beat. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

**lamp**, *n.* To go quickly with long strides. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

**lam'pa-da-ry** (lám'pá-dá-ri), *n.* [L. *lampadarius*, or L. Gr. *λαμπαδάρης*, fr. *λαμπάς*, -ados, torch; fr. *λαμπεω* to give light, to shine. Cf. **LAMPAD**, **LANTERN**.] 1. East. Ch. An officer having charge of the lamps in a church; one who carries a taper or candelabrum in processions. 2. An ornamental lamp-post, as of bronze, terminated by branches carrying lamps. *Rare.*

**lam'pa-dist** (-díst), *n.* [Gr. *λαμπαδίστης*, fr. *λαμπάς*, -ados, torch; fr. *λαμπεω* to give light, to shine. Cf. **LAMPAD**, **LANTERN**.] A lampadiphore.

**lam'pa-dite** (-díte), *n.* [After W. A. *Lampadius*, German metallurgist. *Min.* A variety of wad containing copper oxide, and often cobalt oxide as well.

**lam-pad-o-man-ey** (lám'pá-dó-mán-é), *n.* [See **LAMPAD**; -OMAN-ey.] Division by the flame of a lamp or torch.

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**4. Founding.** A temporary drying apparatus for molds during construction.

**5. Fig.** anything which enlightens intellectually or morally; anything regarded metaphorically as giving light. *Thy word is a lamp unto my feet, and a light unto my path.* *Ps. cxix. 105.*

Ages elapsed ere Homer's lamp appeared. *Couper.*

**lamp** (lám), *v. t.*; **LAMPED** (lámpt); **LAMP'ING**. To furnish with lamps or lamplight; to light. — *v. i.* To shine like a lamp. *Rare.* *Browning.*

**lam'pad** (lám'pá-d), *n.* [Gr. *λαμπάς*, *λαμπαδος*. See **LAMP**.] A lamp or candlestick; — only with reference to Rev. iv. 5. *Poetic & Rare.* "Golden lampads." *Trench.*

**lam'pa-ded'ro-my** (lám'pá-déd'ró-mí), *n.*; *pl.* -mies (-míz). [Gr. *λαμπαδέρωμος*; *λαμπαδός*, -ados, torch + *δρομος* course, race, akin to *δρομίζω* to run.] *Gr. Antiq.* A race run in honor of Prometheus, Athene, Hephaestus, etc., by men with lighted torches in their hands, usually on foot. In one form there were lines of runners, and a lighted torch was handed from runner to runner in each line.

**lam'pad'e-phore** (lám'pá-d'é-fó-ré; 201), *n.* [Gr. *λαμπαδοφόρος*.] See **LAMPAD**; -PHORE.] *Gr. Antiq.* A torchbearer; specif., a cente:tant in a torch race.

**lam'pad'e-pho'ri-a** (-fó-rí-á; 201), *n.* [Gr. *λαμπαδοφορία*.] *Gr. Antiq.* A torch race; a lampadedromy.

**lam'pas** (lám'pás), *n.* [F.] An ornamental textile fabric with a somewhat elaborate pattern, as a flowered silk or a woolen damask for furniture covering.

**lam'pas** (lám'pás), *n.* [F.] In horses, a congestion of the mucous membrane of the hard palate just posterior to the incisor teeth. The condition is physiological and requires no treatment.

**lamp/black** (lám'p'blák't), *n.* [Lamp + black.] The fine impalpable soot obtained from the smoke of carbonaceous substances only partly burned, as in the flame of a smoking lamp. Cf. **AS BLACK**. It consists of finely divided carbon, with sometimes a very small proportion of impurities. It is used as an ingredient of printers' ink, and as a black pigment.

**lamp/black**, *v.*; **BLACKEN** (-blák't); — **BLACK'ING**. To cover, coat, or daub with lampblack.

**lamp foot**, *Elec.* The current taken by one electric lamp at a distance of one foot (from the end of a main); — a conventional unit used in finding electrical centers. Cf. **AMPERE FOOT**.

**lamp hour**, *Elec.* The energy required to maintain one lamp during one hour.

**lamp'ing**, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of **LAMP**, *v.* Specif.: *p. a.* [Cf. *It. lampante*.] Shining; brilliant; flashing. "Lamp'ing eyes." *Spenser.*

**lam'pl-on** (lám'pl'ón), *n.* [F., fr. *lampe lamp*.] A small lamp or vessel of oil with a wick, as used at illuminations.

**lamp/light** (lám'plít), *n.* Light from a lamp or lamps.

**lamp/light'er** (-ér), *n.* 1. One that lights a lamp; esp.: a person who lights street lamps. b *U. S.* A spill of paper, wood, or the like, for lighting lamps.

2. The calico bass. *Local, U. S.*

**lamp oil**, *n.* Oil used in lamps; fig., night work or study.

**lamp-pon'** (lám'pón'), *n.* [F. *lampon*, prob. orig. a drinking song, fr. *lampons* let us drink, — the burden of such a song, fr. *lamper* to guzzle, to drink much and greedily; of *G.* or *D.* origin, and akin to *E. lap* to drink.] A personal satire in writing, usually malicious or abusive.

Like her who missed her name in a *lampon*, And grieved to find herself decayed so soon. *Dryden.*

**Syn.** — **LAMPON**, **PASQUINADE**. A **LAMPON** is a malicious and abusive satire directed against an individual; a **PASQUINADE** (see **ETYM.**) is commonly a *lampon* to which special publicity or notoriety is given; as, "a lust to . . . make satire a *lampon*" (*Pope*); cf. "Till you informed me of it, I did not know that Lord Byron had amused himself with *lamponing* me" (*Southey*); "The white walls of the barracks were covered with . . . *pasquinades* leveled at Cortez" (*Prescott*); cf. "a quondam cobbler . . . who, becoming stage-mad, had attempted the *ode* of Xerxes . . . and been notoriously *pasquinaded* for his pains" (*Poe*). See **CARCATURE**, **IRONY**, **ABUSE**.

**lam-pon'**, *v. t.*; **LAMP-POONED** (-póond'); **LAMP-POON'ING**. [Cf. *OF. lampooner*.] To subject to abusive ridicule expressed in writing; to make the subject of a *lampon*.

**Syn.** — **LIBEL**, **DEFAME**, **SATIRIZE**, **LASH**.

**lam-pon'er-y** (-ér-y), *n.* Act or practice of *lamponing*; *lamponing quality*.

**lam'pon-ost'**, *n.* A post, generally of iron, supporting a lamp or lantern for lighting a street, park, etc.

**lam'prey** (lám'prí), *n.*; *pl.* -PREYS (-príz). [**ME.** *lampreie*, *F. lamproie*, *LL. lampreta*, *lampetra*, perh. fr. *L. lambræ* to (s) lick + *petra* stone, influenced by the Sea Lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*).] *proie* prey (see **LAMENT**, **PETRIFY**, **PREY**). Cf. **LIMPRET**. Any of certain eel-like aquatic vertebrates constituting

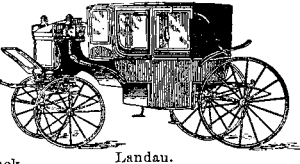
**lampatram**, *n.* A word of unknown meaning. *Obs. Skelton.*





2. To come to the end of a course, to a stage in a journey, or to a particular position; to come to rest; to arrive; to alight; as, towards evening he landed at an inn; he fell and landed in a heap; he landed from the train.

land'au (län'dö; län'dou), n. [Fr. the town Landau in Germany; cf. F. Landau.] A four-wheeled covered vehicle with a top divided into two sections, which can be let down or thrown back.



Landau.

land'au-let' (-dö-lät'), n. Also land'au-lette'. [Cf. F. landaulet, dim. of landau. See LANDAU.] A small landau; a coupé with a folding or landau hood; a demi-landau.

land blink. An atmospheric glow, slightly yellowish than ice blink, seen in Arctic regions over snow-covered land.

land breeze. A gentle breeze blowing, generally at night, upon the sea from the land, caused by the rapid cooling of the ground as compared with that of the water.

land crab. Any of certain crabs of the coasts and islands of warm countries, which live mostly upon land, visiting the sea for breeding. They feed chiefly on vegetable matter. Some of them may often be found several miles from the sea. Many species attain considerable size and are eaten by man, as Gecarcinus ruricola of the West Indies, which is highly esteemed. Most of them belong to the family Gecarcinidae and have the form of ordinary crabs. Certain hermit crabs and the purple crabs are also land crabs.



Land Crab (Gecarcinus ruricola).

land'drost' (länd'dröst'; län'; n.; pl. -dros'ten (-drös'tën). Sometimes incorrectly landtrost. [D., fr. land land + drost a kind of official; akin to G. truchsess.] In Cape Colony: a a chief magistrate in rural districts. He was replaced in 1827 by "resident magistrates." b The president of the Heemraad (which see).

land'ed (län'däd; -äd; 151), a. 1. Having an estate in land; as, landed men. 2. Consisting in land or real estate, or its possession; derived from land; as, landed property; landed security.

landed interest, persons owning, or having interest in, land collectively, or their interest considered as a whole.

land'er (-dër), n. 1. One who lands, or makes a landing. "The lander in a lonely isle." Tennyson. 2. Mining. A person who waits at the mouth of the shaft to receive the ore sent up and sees to its unloading.

land'fall' (länd'fö'l'), n. 1. Naut. Sighting or making land when at sea. When the point of land is sighted when and where the navigator had calculated, he is said to make a good landfall. 2. A sudden acquirement of property in land by the death of its owner. 3. A landslide.

land'flood' (-flüd'), n. An overflowing of land by a river; an inundation; a freshet.

land'-grab'ber, n. One who seizes land illegally, unfairly, or selfishly; specif.: a One who secures public land by misrepresentation or fraud. b In Ireland, one who takes the holding of an evicted tenant. — land'-grab'bing, n. & a.

land'grave' (länd'gräv'), n. [G. Landgräf; land land + graf earl, count; cf. D. landgraaf, F. landgrave.] 1. A German count having a certain territorial jurisdiction; later, the title of certain German princes. The title was first adopted by some German counts in the 12th century, to distinguish themselves from the inferior counts under their jurisdiction. These were princes of the empire. 2. U. S. Hist. In the Fundamental Constitution of the colony of Carolina, a county noble. The nobility below the Proprietors was to consist of landgraves, one for every county, to hold four baronies each, and caciques.

land-gra'vi-ate (länd-grä'vī-ät), n. [Cf. F. landgraviat.] Office, jurisdiction, or authority of a landgrave.

land'gra-vine (länd'grä-vēn), n. [G. Landgräfin; cf. D. Landgrävin.] The wife of a landgrave, or a woman holding the rank and position of a landgrave.

land'art (län'därt), Scot. var. of LANDWARD.

land bank. A bank which bases its currency on real estate.

land board. In Australia, an official board that manages public lands rented for sheep raising, etc.

land boat. A wheeled vehicle propelled by sails.

land'-boc' (länd'bök'), n. [AS. landböc.] = LAND-BOOK. Obs. or Hist.

land'-book, n. Eng. Hist. A charter that grants land. "The Anglo-Saxon land-book is of Italian origin." Pollock & Mait.

land'-born', a. Native. Obs.

land'-bred', a. Native. B. Not seafaring.

land'-brist', n. [Cf. Icel. brest outburst, crash.] Surf. Obs. Scot.

land'-cast', n. Act of taking one's bearings. Dial.

land chain. A surveyor's chain.

land cod. A catfish (Ameiurus lacustris) of the Great Lakes and northern waters of America. Local, Brit. Amer.

land crane. The corn crane. Eng.

land cross. a The winter cross. b The lamb's-cross. [Ilor.]

land crocodile. The sand moon-land-damn, n. l. A word, possibly a misprint, occurring only in the passage below; authorities offer only guesses at the meaning. "You are abus'd, and by some put-ter-on. That will be damn'd for't; I would I knew the villain."

land'holder' (länd'höl'dër), n. A holder, owner, or proprietor of land. — land'hold'ing, n. & a.

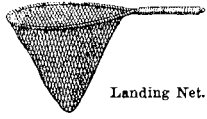
land ice. A field of ice adhering to the coast, in distinction from a floe; also, glaciers and other forms of ice on the land.

land'ing, n. 1. A landing; a going or bringing on to or shore or land; act of alighting or falling on the earth. 2. A place for landing or discharging persons or things, as from a ship, a carriage, etc.; specif.: a Lumbering. A place or platform where logs are collected preparatory to further transportation by water or rail. b Mining. A place, usually at the mouth of a mine, where the ore is discharged; — called also a bank.

3. Arch. The level part of a staircase, at the end of a flight of stairs, or connecting one flight with another.

4. The platform of a furnace at the charging height. 5. = LAND, 12.

landing net. A small bag-shaped net at the end of a handle, used in fishing to take the fish from the water after being hooked.



Landing Net.

landing stage. A stage or platform, usually floating and anchored at the end of a pier or wharf, for the landing and embarking of passengers and freight from or to vessels.

land'lord' (länd'lörd'), n.; pl. -dies (-diz). [Cf. LANDLORD.] 1. A woman having real estate which she leases. 2. The mistress of an inn, lodging house, or boarding house. 3. The mistress of a house; a hostess. Scot.

Land League. In Ireland, a combination of tenant farmers and others, organized, with Charles Stewart Parnell as president, in 1879 with a view to the reduction of farm rents and a reconstruction of the land laws. — Land'-lea'guer (länd'lē'gēr), n. — Land'-lea'guism (-giz'm), n. The Land League, of which Michael Davitt was the founder, originated in Mayo in August, and at a meeting in Dublin in October the organization was extended to all Ireland, with Parnell as president. Encyc. Brit.

land leech. Any of certain blood-sucking leeches, as those of the genus Hemadipsa, which, in moist, tropical regions, live on land, and are often troublesome to man and beast.

land'less, a. Having no property or estate in land b Without land; as, the landless sea. — land'less-ness, n.

land'locked' (länd'lök't'), a. 1. Inclosed, or nearly inclosed, by land, as a bay, a harbor, etc. 2. Confined to fresh water by reason of some barrier; cut off from the sea; — said of fishes that would naturally seek the sea after spawning.

landlocked salmon, any of certain varieties of the Atlantic salmon which cannot or do not descend to the sea; specif., Salmo salar sebago, smaller and somewhat stouter than the migratory form, which occurs in lakes from New Hampshire to New Brunswick.

land'lord' (-lörd'), n. [See LAND; LORD.] 1. The lord of land; hence, one who lets land to another; the owner or holder of land or houses which he leases to a tenant or tenants; the person of whom any tenement is held. 2. The master of an inn or lodging house. See INNKEEPER. 3. A host in a private house. Obs. or Scot.

land'lord'ism (-iz'm), n. State of being a landlord; characteristics of a landlord in action, opinions, or speech; the relations of landlords to tenants, esp. as to leased agricultural lands; the system or doctrine of the ownership of the soil being vested in one who leases it to the cultivators.

land'lord'ly (-li), a. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a landlord; as, a landlordly manner. "The king had not parted with all his landlordly rights." Pollock & Mait.

land'looper' (-loüp'ēr; -lōöp'ēr), n. Also land'loper' (-lōp'ēr). [Cf. D. landlooper, lit., landrunner; land land + looper to run; but also ME. landleperre a vagabond, and E. dial. lope, loop. See LAND; LEAP, ELOPE.] A vagabond; a vagrant. "Bands of landloopers." Motley.

land'looper'ing (-loüp'ing; -lōöp'ing), a. Also land'loping' (-lōp'ing). Vagabond; wandering about.

land'lub'ber' (-lüb'ēr), n. [Prop. fr. land + lubber, or possibly corrupted fr. landlooper.] Naut. One who passes his life on land; hence, any one who is clumsy on shipboard; — a term used in ridicule or contempt among sailors. — land'lub'ber-ish, land'lub'ber-ly, a.

land'man' (-män), n.; pl. -MEN (-mën). [AS. landmann.] 1. One of a particular or specified country. Obs. 2. A farmer; rustic; countryman. Obs. or R. Brit. 3. A man who lives or serves on land; — opposed to seaman. 4. One who has property in land. Obs.

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a sign.] 1. A mark to designate the boundary of land; any mark or fixed object (as a monument of any sort, a marked tree, a stone, a ditch) by which the limits of a farm, a town, or other portion of territory may be known and preserved. Thou shalt not remove thy neighbor's landmark Deut. xii. 14. 2. Any conspicuous object on land that marks a locality or serves as a guide, esp. as a guide to navigation at sea. 3. Fig., any event, characteristic, or modification, which marks a turning point or a stage; as, the adoption of the Constitution is the greatest landmark in American history.

land measure. A system of square measure used for measuring land; also, a table of areas used in such measurement. In English land measure, 30 1/2 square yards make 1 square rod, 160 square rods make an acre, 640 acres make 1 square mile (cf. SECTION). See also METRIC SYSTEM.

land office. A government office in which the entries upon, and sales of, public land are registered, and other business respecting the public lands is transacted; as, the General Land Office at Washington, D. C. U. S. & British Colonies.

Land'ol'phi-a (län-döl'fī-ä), n. [NL., after Captain Landolphe.] Bot. A genus of apocynaceous climbing shrubs having large yellow or white cymose flowers with narrow corolla lobes succeeded by large berrylike fruits. They are natives of the tropics of the Old World. L. florida yields African rubber or caoutchouc.

land'own'er (länd'ön'ēr), n. An owner of land.

land'own'ing, n. The owning of land. — a. Having property in land; of or pertaining to landowners.

land plaster. Gypsum or gypsiferous rock ground fine for use as a fertilizer.

land'-poor', a. Peculiarly embarrassed through, or while, owning much unprofitable or encumbered land. Colloq.

land'rat' 1. A rat that lives only on the land. 2. A thief or rascal who makes his home on land. Cant.

land'scape (länd'sküp), n. Formerly also land'skip. [D. landschap; land land + schap, equiv. to E. -ship; akin to AS. landsceap, landscepe, G. landschaft, Sw. landskap, Dan. landskab. See LAND; SHIP.] 1. A portion of land or territory which the eye can comprehend in a single view, including all the objects it contains, esp. in its pictorial aspect. The landscape of his native country had taken hold on his heart. Macaulay. 2. A picture representing natural scenery, actual or fancied, the chief subject of which is the general aspect of nature, as fields, hills, forests, water, etc.; — distinguished from a portrait, a figure painting, and the like, and, generally, from a marine painting or seascape. 3. Obs. a A prospect; general view. b A plan; description; sketch. c An epitome; compendium. Ozf. E. D. That landscape of iniquity — who now calls himself our Protector. Clarendon.

landscape architect. One whose profession is to so arrange and modify the effects of natural scenery over a given tract as to produce the best aesthetic effect considering the uses to which the tract is to be put, as by the arrangement of trees and shrubbery, opening or closing of vistas, arrangement of roads and paths, etc. Hence, landscape architecture.

landscape gardener. A landscape architect.

land'scap'ist (länd'sküp-ist), n. A painter of landscapes.

land scrip. A certificate entitling the holder to obtain a certain portion of the public land either by entry or the payment of a certain portion of the regular price. It is given to reward services, as those of soldiers, to encourage improvements, or in exchange for relinquishment of privileges, etc. U. S.

land' side, or land'side' (-sīd'), n. 1. a [Usually written as two words.] That side of anything near water which is turned toward the land. b The shore. Water. Ozf. E. D. 2. Agric. a In plowing, the side of a furrow next to the "land." b [Always written landside] A sidepiece opposite to the moldboard, making a V-shaped point with the bottom front end of a plowshare, and pressing against the moldboard, land so as to steady the plow. Not all plows have it. See FLOW, ILLUSTR., fig. 4.

land'slide' (-slīd') n. The slipping down of a considerable mass of earth or rock on a mountain or any steep slope; also, the mass which slips down. Landslide is the word more common in the United States; land'slip the word usually used in England.

land'sman' (länd'smān), n.; pl. -MEN (-mën). [AS. landes mann; landes is gen. of land.] 1. A native of the land; a native of the same land; a fellow countryman. Obs. or R. 2. One who lives on the land; — opposed to seaman. 3. Naut. a A sailor on his first voyage. Obs. b A sailor who has had little experience and is rated below an ordinary seaman; in the United States navy, a sailor of the lowest rate in the artificer or special branches.

land snail. Any terrestrial gastropod. The land snails be-

(Hypotenidia philippinensis).

land'ra'ker' (-rāk'ēr), n. Short for land'ra'ker, a footpad or vagabond. Obs. Shik.

land'rat', or land'rat'h' (länd'rät'), n.; pl. -RATES or -RATHS (-rät's). [G. I. In Prussian local government, the chief official of the circle (Kreis), who acts as the agent of the central administration and as the executive for the current local administration of the circle. He corresponds in some respects to the English sheriff. 2. In some of the cantons of Switzerland, the legislator.

land'reve', n. [land + revee an officer.] A subordinate officer on an extensive estate, who acts as the steward's assistant. Land'dresser, or LAUNDRESS.

land'rock' See PHOSPHATE. Land'ry's pa-ra-ly-sis (län'drīz), n. Med. A form of motor paralysis beginning in the legs and rapidly extending to the trunk and arms, finally to the muscles of respiration and deglutition. It is usually fatal.

land'-sale', a. Applied to small collieries supplying coal only to the neighborhood. Eng. — a Coal sold in the neighborhood of the pit. Eng.

Land's-bor-ough grass (ländz' bōr-ō), [after William Landborough, Australian explorer.] Barcoo grass.

land'scape, v. t. To draw a landscape of; to depict. Rare.

land'scape lens. A lens specially adapted to photographing landscapes.

landscape marble. A close-grained limestone with dark dendritic markings suggesting natural scenery.

landscape mirror = CLAUDE LORRAIN GLASS. [purpura.]

land scurvy. A severe form of land scurvy. The harbor scurvy. Land's Newfound. [After Sir Edwin H. Landseer, English animal painter.] A black and white variety of the Newfoundland dog.

land's end, a. A land-end. Obs. b The extreme point of a country or region.

land service. Military service on land, as distinguished from naval service.

land'shard' (-shärd'), n. [land + shurd.] A linchard. Dial. Eng.

land shark. a A swindler of sailors on shore; a land pirate. b Land shark. Rare.

land shell. The shell of a land snail. b A land snail.

land'stick', a. 1. Longing for land. Cf. HOMESTEAD. 2. Unsteady, or hampered, in movement because of the proximity of land; — said of a ship, usually with strong sense of personification.

land'side, Obs. or archaic var. of LANDSCAPE. [Lands'kæsch' (län't'skæsch'), n. [G.] See LANQUETTER.

land'slat'er, n. A wood louse or sow bug. See SLATER. Land'sole, a large slug (Ariolus rufus). Local, Eng.

šle, senâte, càre, šm, àccount, šrm, šsk, sofd; ève, švent, šnd, recënd, makšr; ice, šll; šld, šbey, šrb, šdd, šoft, cšnnect; šse, šnite, šrn, šp, cšrcšs, menš; † Foreign Word. † Obsolete Variant of. † combined with. = equals.

long mostly to the suborder Stylommatophora of the Pulmonata, but many of those of warm countries belong to the suborder Tænioglossa of the Prosobranchiata.

**land spout.** A phenomenon like a waterspout, but occurring over land. There is no descent of water from above, and the spout is merely a cylindrical cloud at the axis of a tall whirlwind. It is a modified form of tornado cloud.

**Land's storm** (lând'stôrm; -sântôrm), *n.* [G. See LAND; STORM.] In Germany and other European nations, and Japan: a general levy in time of war. **b** The forces called out on such a levy, composed of all men liable to service who are not in the army, navy, or Landwehr; the last line of defense, supposed to be called out only in case of invasion or other grave emergency. See ARMY ORGANIZATION.

**land tie.** A tie-rod or chain used to connect a retaining wall, an outside flight of steps, or the like, to an anchor plate embedded in the earth behind it.

**land tortoise, land turtle.** Any of certain tortoises, usually slow and clumsy in their movements and provided with a large very convex shell, which habitually live on dry land. With the exception of the box tortoises of North America, they mostly belong to the family Testudinidae.

**land water.** In England, the customs officer who takes account of imports for purposes of taxation and watches over, and certifies to, the observance of the prescribed form in the shipping of exports; a searcher.

**landward** (lând'wêrd), **landwards** (-wêrds), *adv.* Toward the land. — *to, or in, landward*, in the country; inland; in the rural districts. *Obs. or Scot.* — *to landward*, towards land; towards or on the land side (of).

**landward, a.** 1. Country; rural; rustic. *Scot.*  
Any landward, or country, parish. *Erskine's Principles.*  
2. Lying or being towards the land; pertaining to the side towards the land.

**land warrant.** A certificate from the Land Office, authorizing a person to assume ownership of public land. *U. S.*

**Landwehr** (lând'vêr'), *n.* [G.; land land, country + wehr defense.] That part of the army, in Germany and other European nations and Japan, which has (usually) completed the required service with the colors and is exempt from duty in time of peace, except that it is called out occasionally for drill. It constitutes the second line of defense, and corresponds generally to the militia of Great Britain and in less degree to the National Guard of the United States. See ARMY ORGANIZATION.

**lane** (lân), *n.* [ME. lane, lone, AS. lane, lone; akin to D. laan, OFries. lana, lona.] 1. A narrow passageway between fences or hedges which is not traveled as a highroad; an alley between buildings; a narrow way among trees, rocks, or other objects; hence, in a general sense, a narrow passageway or track; as, a lane between lines of men.  
Go out quickly into the streets and lanes of the city. *Luke xiv. 21.*  
Like a lane of beams athwart the sea. *Tennyson*  
2. The throat; gullet; — often called the red lane. *Slang.*  
3. A route across an ocean, esp. the Atlantic, between specified degrees of latitude or longitude, in which all steamers traveling in the same direction are supposed to keep, in order to avoid collisions. Called also lane route.  
4. A sluggish stream or part of a stream. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*  
*Syn.* — See WAY.

**lane snapper.** A small snapper (*Lutjanus synagris*) found from Florida to northern Brazil.

**lan-ga-ha** (lân-gâ'hâ), *n.* [From a native name; cf. Malagasy *raharaha*.] A curious colubrine snake (*Langaha nasuta*) from Madagascar. It is brownish red, and its nose is prolonged in the form of a sharp flexible blade.

**lan-ga-ray'** (lân-gâ-rî'), *n.* A silvery percid fish (*Ambassis urotiana*) of the Philippines.

**lan-g-lay'** (lân-g'lay'), *n.* Designating a wire rope in which the wires in each strand are twisted in the same direction as the strands in the rope.

**lan-grage** (lân-grâj), *n.* A kind of rope.

**lan-grol** (lân-grôl), *n.* A kind of shot formerly used at sea for tearing sails and rigging. It consisted of bolts, nails, and other pieces of iron fastened together or inclosed in a canister.

**Langs-dorffia** (lân-gz-dôrf'î-â), *n.* [NL, after G. H. von Langsdorff, German traveler.] *Bot.* A genus of halanoraceous parasitic herbs consisting of a single species, *L. hypogæa*, native of South America. The plant is fleshy, yellow in color, with declivous purple flowers.

**Langshan** (lân-gshân), *n.* [Chin. Lang'shan (Wolf Hill), a place near Shanghai.] One of a breed of large single-combed domestic fowls originating in China. They resemble slightly the cochins, but have longer neck and tail and longer and less feathery legs. There are two principal varieties, the black and the white Langshans. Buff and mottled varieties are also bred.

**lang-syne'** (lân-g'sîn'), *adv. & n.* [Scot. lang long + syne since.] Long since; long ago. *Scot.*

**lan-guage** (lân-gwâj), *n.* [ME. langage, F. langage, fr. L. lingua the tongue, hence speech, language; akin to E. tongue. See TONGUE; cf. LINGUAL.] 1. The body of words

and methods of combining words used and understood by a considerable community, esp. when fixed and elaborated by long usage; a tongue; as, the Latin language. *Lowell.*

2. Any means of expressing or communicating feeling or thought. In the usual sense, language means a system of conventionalized signs; that is, words or gestures having fixed meanings. But not all intelligible expressions are fixed, nor are all used exclusively for communication, since language plays a large rôle in our thinking processes. Hence language may mean (1) expression that conveys ideas, (2) expression that symbolizes ideas. Bodily expression, whether gesture or articulation, and inscription, as printing, writing, etc., are its chief forms, but any systematic symbolism, in a more or less transferred sense, is called language; as, the language of art.

Identical reference or rational convention is thus the root and essence of the system of signs which we call language. *Bosquet.*

Language is the depository of the accumulated body of experience to which all former ages have contributed their part, and which is the inheritance of all yet to come. *J. S. Mill.*

3. *Specif.*: a. The faculty of verbal expression and the use of words in human intercourse, or the words themselves in their grammatical relationships as given or preserved in literary embodiments. See AGGLUTINATIVE LANGUAGES, INFLECTIONAL LANGUAGES, ISOLATING LANGUAGES.

We infer the spirit of the nation in great measure from the language, which is a sort of monument to which each forcible individual in a course of many hundred years has contributed a stone. *Emerson*

b. The inarticulate sounds by which animals inferior to man express their feelings or their wants.

4. The power, use, or manner of use of expression, esp. verbal expression; *specif.*: a. Form or manner of expression; characteristic mode of arranging words, peculiar to an individual speaker or writer; style.

Others for language all their care express. *Pope*

b. The vocabulary and phraseology belonging to an art or department of knowledge; as, medical language; the language of chemistry or theology. c. Ability to speak or understand foreign languages. d. The suggestion, by objects, actions, or conditions, of ideas associated therewith; as, the language of flowers.

There was . . . language in their very gesture. *Shak.*

5. Talk; speaking; esp., censure; abuse. *Obs.*

6. A race, as distinguished by its speech. *Rare.*

All the people, the nations, and the languages, fell down and worshipped the golden image. *Dan. iii. 7.*

7. A national division of an international order; as, the language of Aragon of the Hospitaliers.

*Syn.* — LANGUAGE, SPEECH are often interchangeable. But SPEECH retains more explicitly than language the fundamental suggestion of articulate or vocal utterance; LANGUAGE has acquired a more generalized application; as, "The language of the age is never the language of poetry;" (*T. Gray*); "Thou art a Galilean, and thy speech agreeth thereto" (*Mk. xiv. 70*). See DICTION, CANT.

**lan-guage** (lân-gwâj), *v. t.*; -GUAGED (-gwâjd); -GUAGING (-gwâj-ing). To express in language. *Archaic or Dial.*

Others were lan-gued in such doubtful expressions that they have a double sense. *Fuller.*

**lan-guaged** (-gwâjd), *a.* 1. Skilled, or learned, in a language or languages.  
2. Having a language; — chiefly used in composition.  
3. Using (a specified kind of) speech; in composition, spoken; as, he is a fair-languaged man. *Obs.*  
4. Expressed in language or a language.

**lan-gued** (lând), *a.* [*F.* langue tongue. See LANGUAGE.] *Her.* Tongued; having the tongue visible and of a distinct (specified) tincture.

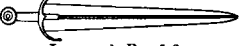
**lan-gue de bou'** (lân-g' dë bôf'). [*F.*, lit., ox tongue.] 1. A pike with a blade very wide at the head and tapering rapidly to a point, used in the 13th century and later.  
2. A form of short sword or dagger used in Italy, esp. by the Venetians. *Langue de Bœuf, 2.*

**lan-gue d'oc'** (lân-g' dök'). [*F.*, prop., language of yes, Pr. oc yes.] The Romance dialects of the southerly provinces of France; — so called, from the end of the 13th century, owing to the use of *oc* in expressing affirmation, in contrast with the *langue d'oïl* [*Oïl* yes, *F. oui*] of the north, and the *langue d'oil* [*Oil*, *s. yes*] of Italy. What chiefly distinguishes the *langue d'oc* from the *langue d'oïl* is the retention of a free tonic *a*, when not preceded by a palatal, which the *langue d'oïl* changes to *e*; thus, Latin *mare* becomes in Provençal *mar*, in French *mer*. See FRENCH.

**lan-gue d'oïl'** (lân-g' dë ôil'). The Romance dialects of France spoken in the basin of the Loire and north; — so called in reference to the use of *oïl* as the expression of affirmation. See LANGUAGE D'OC, FRENCH.

**lan-gues-ent** (lân-gwês'ent), *a.* [*L.* languescens, -entis, p. pr. of languescere, v. incho. fr. languere to be languid.] Becoming languid or fatigued. *Rare.*

**lan-guet, lan-guette** (lân-gwët; 277), *n.* [*F.* languette, dim. of langue tongue, L. lingua.] Anything resembling the tongue in form or office; as: a. A tongue-like pendant



b. A shoe latchet. *Obs.* c. A tongue of land. d. A long narrow plaster or bandage for a wound. e. A part of a sword hilt that overlaps the scabbard. f. A strip or projection of metal on various instruments. g. A hood formerly worn by women. *h. Music.* (1) The reed of a woodwind instrument, as a clarinet, oboe, or bassoon. (2) The tongue of a harmonium or organ reed. (3) The tongue, or flat plate opposite the mouth, of an organ flue pipe. See FLUTE PIPE, *Illustr.* (4) The finger key of a wind instrument. *i. Zool.* (1) One of the small tongue-like processes on the median line of the branchial sac of certain ascidians. (2) The ligula of an insect. *Rare.* (3) The organ by which the byssus of a bivalve is shaped. *Obs.*

**lan-guid** (lân-gwid), *a.* [*L.* languidus, fr. languere to be faint or languid; cf. *F.* languide. See LANGUISS.] 1. Drooping or flagging from exhaustion; without energy or vigor; weak. "Languid, powerless limbs." *Armstrong.*  
2. Sluggish in character or disposition, or characteristic of a person having such a disposition; disinclined to exertion; expressive of languidness; apathetic; dull; listless. Fire their languid souls with *Cato's* *Admonition.*  
Their idleness, aimless flirtations, and languid airs. *W. Black.*  
3. Slow; without force; lacking vividness; as, he took but a languid interest in the subject. "No motion so swift or languid." *Bentley.*

*Syn.* — Feeble, weak, faint, sickly, pining, heavy, dull, torpid, sluggish; heedless, careless, spiritless, supine, indolent. — LANGUID, LISTLESS are often used without distinction. But LANGUID more frequently emphasizes the idea of weakness or faintness; LISTLESS, that of mere indifference or inertia; as, "a sick bird, with languid eyes" (*G. Elliot*); "The languid sun faint from the west emits his evening ray" (*Thompson*); "that listless mood when your mind is half of your book, half on something else" (*Scott*); "His listless length at noontide would he stretch" (*T. Gray*).  
See INERT, PASSIVE, IDLE, SLOW, LASSITUDE.

**lan-guid-ly, adv.** — **lan-guid-ness, n.**

**lan-guish** (lân-gwish), *v. i.*; LAN-GUISHEd (-gwîsh't); LAN-GUISH-ING. [*ME.* languishen, languissen, *F.* languir, *L.* languere; cf. *G.* λαγγαίνω to slacken, λαγρός slack, *Icel.* lakra to lag behind; prob. akin to *E. laz*, and perh. to *E. slack*. See 2D -ISH.] 1. To become languid; to lose strength or animation; to be or become dull, feeble, or spiritless; to pine, wither, or fade; to lose force or vividness. We . . . do languish of such diseases. *2 Esdras viii. 31.*  
For the fields of Heshbon languish. *Is. xvi. 8.*  
Visible and audible . . . do languish and lessen by degrees, according to the distance of the objects from the sensoria. *Bacon.*  
2. To be or live in a state of lessened or lessening strength or vitality because of outward circumstances; to droop or pine; with longing; as, he languished years in prison.  
3. To assume an expression of weariness or tender grief or emotion, appealing for sympathy. Eyes languished, lengthening, just like love. *Tennyson.*  
*Syn.* — Pine, wither, fade, droop, faint.

**lan-guish, n.** Act or state of languishing; languishment; also, a languishing, tender look or expression.  
The warm, dark languish of her eyes. *Whittier.*

**lan-guish, Miss Lyd'ia.** The sentimental heroine of Sheridan's comedy of "The Rivals." She is distinguished for the extravagance of her romantic notions.

**lan-guish-er** (-er), *n.* One who languishes; esp., one who affects a tenderly drooping attitude.

**lan-guish-ing, p. a.** 1. Becoming languid and weak; pining; losing health and strength.  
2. Amorously pensive; as, languishing eyes, or look.  
3. Slow; without force or interest; causing or manifesting boredom.  
4. Lingered; as, a languishing illness. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*

**lan-guish-ing-ly, adv.**

**lan-guish-ment** (-mënt), *n.* 1. Act or state of languishing; illness; weakness; sadness; lassitude; loss of vigor; depressed longing. "Lingering languishment." *Shak.*  
2. Tenderness of look or mien; amorous pensiveness.

**lan-guor** (lân-gwër; gwër; 277), *n.* [*ME.* langour, OF. langouir, *F.* languer, *L.* languor. See LANGUISS.] 1. Enfeebling disease; suffering; sorrowful estate. *Obs.*  
2. A state of the body or mind caused by exhaustion and characterized by a languid feeling; lassitude.  
3. Listless indolence; a tender dreaminess. *Pope.* "German dreams, Italian languors." *Century Mag.*  
4. Dullness; sluggishness; lack of vigor or life; stagnation; as, the languor of the stock market.  
*Syn.* — See LASSITUDE.

**lan-guor-ous** (-üs), *a.* [FROM LANGUOR; cf. *F.* langouretuz.] 1. Grievous; sorrowful. *Obs.*  
Whom late I left in languorous constraint. *Spenser.*  
2. Producing, or tending to produce, languor; characterized by languor.  
To wile the length from languorous hours. *Tennyson.*

**lan-gur'** (lân-gûr'), *n.* [*Hind.* langûr, fr. Skr. *lāngûlin*.] Any of many species of Asiatic long-tailed monkeys of the genus *Presbytis*, *syn. Semnopithecus*. They are of slender build, usually gray or brownish gray in color, and have

bushy eyebrows and a chin tuft. Their activity and leaping powers are exceptional. The best-known species is the *entellus* (which see). One species (*P. schistaceus*) lives in cold regions in the Himalayas, but the majority live in the tropical forests of India and the East Indies.

**lan'ia** (lā'nē-ā; lā'nī-d). n. A brightly colored parrot fish (*Callyodon lania*) highly esteemed as a food fish by the natives of the Hawaiian Islands. The fish is eaten raw.

**lan'if'er-ous** (lā-nī'fēr-ūs), a. [*L. lanifer*; *lana* wool + *ferre* to bear.] Bearing wool.

**lan'ig'er-ous** (lā-nī'jēr-ūs), a. [*L. laniger*; *lana* wool + *gerere* to bear.] Bearing wool; woolly.

**lan'ni-dae** (lā-nī'fēr-ūs), n. pl. [NL. See LANIUS.] *Zoöl.* A family of dextrochiral oscine birds to which various lim- its have been assigned, consisting of the true shrikes, which constitute the subfamily *Laniini-frae* (lā'nī'f'rāe), and allies.

**lan'ni-oid** (lā'nī'oid; lā'nī-'), a. [*Lanius* + *-oid*.] Of or pertaining to the shrikes.

**lan'ni-us** (lā'nī'ūs), n. [*L.*, a butcher.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the typical shrikes.

**lan'k** (lā'ŋk), a.; **LAN'KER** (-ēr); **LAN'K'EST**. [*AS. hlanc*; cf. *G. lanken* to turn, *gelenk* joint, *OHG. hlancan* hip, side, flank, and *E. link* of a chain.] 1. Slender and thin; not well filled out; not plump; shrunken; lean. 2. Meager and lank with fasting grown. [*Swift*.]

Who would not choose . . . to have rather a lank purse than an empty brain? [*Barrow*.]

**2. Languid**; drooping. [*Obs. & R.* Who, piteous of her woes, reared her lank head. *Milton*.]

**3. Of hair**, without curl or wave (see HAIR). [*Syn.* - See THIN.]

**lan'k**, n. 1. Lankness; leanness; a scarcity or lack; - in proverbial phrases contrasted with *bank*. [*Obs.*]

**2. A lanky person**. [*Rare*.]

**lan'ky** (lā'ŋkī), a. Lank; somewhat lank; esp., of a person, tall, spare, and, usually, loose-jointed.

**lan'ner** (lā'nēr), n. [*F. lanier*.] A falcon (*Falco feldeggii*, syn. *F. lanarius*) of southern Europe, represented by varieties in southern Asia and northern Africa. It is very similar to the American prairie falcon, which is often called the *American lanier*.

**b Falconry**. *Specif.*, the female lanier falcon, the male (which is smaller) being termed *lan'ner-ēt* (-ēt) [*F. laneret*, dim. of *lanier*].

**lan'o-lin**, **lan'o-line** (lā'nō'fīn), n. [*L. lana* wool + *2d. ol* + *lin*.] Wool fat or wool grease, esp. in a purified condition. It is a fatlike substance consisting chiefly of the esters of cholesterolin with certain higher fatty acids. Lanolin is prepared commercially from wool as a yellowish white, unctuous mass, miscible to a certain extent with water. It is much used as a basis for ointments.

**lan's/downe** (lā'n's'daun), n. A fine, closely woven dress fabric of silk and wool.

**lan'si-um** (lā'n'sī-ūm), n. [NL, f. native name.] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical Asiatic meliaceous trees, having odd-pinnate leaves and small flowers with five imbricated petals and ten stamens. The fruit is a berry. See LANSER.

**lan's/que-net** (lā'n'skē'nēt), n. [*F.*, fr. *lands knecht* a foot soldier, also a game of cards introduced by these foot soldiers; *land* country + *knecht* boy, servant. See LAND; *кнѣхт*.] 1. A German foot soldier in foreign service in the 15th, 16th, and 17th centuries; a mercenary foot soldier, esp. one armed with a pike; - a term used in France and western Europe.

**2. A gambling game** at cards in which any number play against a banker.

**lan't** (lānt), n. [*AS. hlant*, akin to *Icel. hlant*.] Urine, esp. stale urine used (but less than formerly) for various manufacturing purposes.

**lan't**, n. [See LANCE, LANGE.] A sand lance (which see).

**lan'ta-na** (lān'tā'nā; lān'tā'nā; the former esp. as a *Lat. generic name*), n. [NL, *viburnum*; cf. *It. lantana*, *lantana*, *G. latte* in *sommerlatte* apricot, shoot.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical verbenaceous shrubs having umbellate heads of small bright-colored flowers with membranaceous calyx, 4-5-lobed corolla, and juicy drupaceous fruit. Several species are common in cultivation. *L. involucrata* occurs in southern Florida, and *L. camara* is widely naturalized, sometimes becoming a troublesome weed, as in Australia, where it forms the lantana shrub. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

**lan'ta-nin** (lān'tā'nīn), n. [*Pharm.* A substance, said to be antipyretic, obtained from the herb *Lantana brasiliensis*.]

**lan'ta-nu'rio** (lān'tā'nūrīō), a. [*G. lantanursäure*, name of the acid; prob. arbitrarily formed from *allantoin* allantoin + *urin* urine (see URIC).] *Org. Chem.* Designating an acid probably identical with allanturic acid.

**lan'tern** (lāntēr'n), n. [*F. lanterne*, *L. lanterna*, *laterna*, fr. *Gr. λαμπτήρ* light, torch, *λαμπν* to shine. See LAMP.]

1. Something inclosing a light,

and protecting it from wind, rain, etc.; - sometimes portable, as a closed vessel or case of horn, perforated tin, glass, oiled paper, or other material, having a light within; sometimes fixed, as the glazed inclosure of a street light or of a lighthouse. Hence, a person or thing that affords light as if being a lantern.

**2. Arch.** An open structure of light material set upon a roof, to give light and air to the interior.

**b** A cage or open chamber of rich architecture. **c** A smaller cupola or tower-like member crowning a larger one, for ornament, or to admit light. The lantern of the cupola of the Capitol at Washington and that of the Florence cathedral are examples.

**3. Any of various lantern-like constructions**, as: **a** *Mach.* A lantern pinion or trundle wheel. **b** *Founding*. (1) = LAMP. (2) = CORE BARREL. **c** A chamber in which the print colors of fabrics are fixed by steam. **d** *Elec.* The part of the case, consisting of a brass plate with its lantern-shaped cover, surrounding the mirror and suspension fibers in a quadrant electrometer. **e** *Steam Engine*. A kind of cage inserted in a ruffling box and surrounding a piston rod, to separate the packing into two parts and form a chamber between for the reception of steam, etc.; - called also *lantern brass*.

**4. Zoöl.** Short for ARISTOTLE'S LANTERN.

**5. Short for MAGIC LANTERN.**

**6. [*F. lanterne*.] *Fr. Hist.* A street lamp, to the cords or chains of which many "aristocrats" were hanged in the French Revolution. Cf. *ÇA IRA*.**

**Country of Lanterns, or Lan'tern-land** [*a translation of F. Pays des Lanternes or de Lanternois*, in Rabelais's "Pantagruel," an imaginary island inhabited by false pretenders to knowledge, called *Lanternois*. This name was probably suggested by the "City of Lanterns" in the Greek romance of Lucian. - *lantern* and *candle* man, a bellman; - formerly so called in allusion to the old customary cry of the London bellman at night, "Lantern and candle light." *Conf. E. D.* - 1. of the dead, a small slender tower having a small opening near the top in which a light was kept at night, formerly common in French cemeteries.

**lan'tern** (lāntēr'n), v. t.; **LAN'TERNED** (-tērnd); **LAN'TERNING**. [*Cf. F. lanterne* to hang at the lamp-post, fr. *lanterne*. See LANTERN.] 1. To furnish with a lantern; to light the way of with a lantern; as, to *lantern* a lighthouse.

**2. To hang to a lamp-post** or the support of a street light; - used with reference to the French Revolution. [*Rare*.]

**lan'tern fish**. Any of numerous small fishes constituting the family Myctophidae, syn. Scopelidae, which have a large mouth and large eyes and usually numerous luminous spots or glands upon the body. They mostly inhabit the deep sea, but some species come to the surface at night or in stormy weather. By extension, any member of the order Inimoi, to which the Myctophidae belong, though they are not all luminous.

**lan'tern fly**. Any of several species of hemipterous insects, mostly of large size and handsome coloration of the genera *Laternaria*, *Fulgora*, and allies, of the family Fulgoridae. They have the head prolonged into a large, hollow structure, formerly supposed to be luminous.

**lan'tern gurnard**. A European gurnard (*Trigla obscura*) having a brilliant silvery band along the sides.

**lan'tern jack**. A jack-o'-lantern, or ignis fatuus.

**lan'tern jaws**. Long, thin jaws; hence, a thin visage. - **lan'tern-jawed** (-jōd'), a.

**lan'tern light**. A the light of a lantern or from a lantern.

**lan'gure**, n. i. + LANGOUR. [*langwasha*.] + LANGUISH. [*lang'ya* (lāng'yā), n. The common guillemot. [*Local, Eng.*]

**lang'ya** (lāng'yā), n. Any of several species of East Indian and Asiatic fresh-water fishes of the genus *Ophiocephalus*, remarkable for their power of living out of water.

**lan'gure**, adv. [*IME.*; cf. *ME. la lo*, and *hure* at least, *AS. hūru*.] At least. [*Obs.*]

**lan'hard**, n. See LANYARD.

**lan'lar'form** (lān'lār'fōrm), n. [*lan'lar'form*, a. [*L. lanarius*, fr. *lanius* butcher, *laniare* to tear in pieces; cf. *F. lanier*.] Lacerating or tearing; as, the *lanary*, or canine, teeth.

**lan'lar'y** (lān'lār'y), n. [*L. lanarius*, fr. *lanius* butcher, *laniare* to tear in pieces; cf. *F. lanier*.] Lacerating or tearing; as, the *lanary*, or canine, teeth.

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and perished. According to another tradition, the gods restored life to her husband for three hours, and when he had returned to the underworld she accompanied him.

La-od'i-ce-an (la-od'i-sé-zhán), a. Of or pertaining to Laodicea, a city in Phrygia Major; like the Christians of ancient Laodicea, who were reproached for their lukewarmness (Rev. iii. 14-16); lukewarm in religion; hence, lukewarm or indifferent generally. "Laodicean act of tolerance." Mrs. Humphry Ward. — La-od'i-ce-an-ism (-iz'm), n.

La-od'i-ce-an, n. An inhabitant of Laodicea, esp. one of the early Christian inhabitants, who were supposed to be lukewarm in their religion; hence, one indifferent or lukewarm. Laodiceans, Epistle to the. See APOCALYPTA, Table.

lap (láp), n. [ME. *lappē*, AS. *lappja*; akin to D. *lap* patch, piece, G. *lappen*, OHG. *lappa*, Dan. *lap*, Sw. *lapp*.] 1. A loose part or lower part of a garment that plays freely and may be folded over; a lappet; specif., a skirt of a coat or a similar part of a gown. Chaucer.

2. A fold of a garment used as a receptacle; specif., *Obs.* or *Hist.*, of ancient Classical or Oriental costumes, the fold over the breast, often used as a pocket; hence, the bosom.

3. The part of the clothing that lies on the knees, thighs, and lower part of the body when one sits down; that part of the person thus covered; fig., a place of rearing and fostering; as, to be reared in the lap of luxury.

Men expect that happiness should drop into their laps. Tiltonson.

4. A loose or limp free part of the body, as a lobe of the liver or the lungs, etc. *Obs.*, exc. in *earlap*, *dewlap*. lap, v. t.; LAPPED (láp't), *Rare*, LAPPT, LAP'PING. [ME. *lappen* to fold (see LAP, n., a loose part), cf. also ME. *wappen*, perh. another form of *wappen*, E. *wrap*.] 1. To fold; to bend and lay (over or on something); to wrap, or wind (around something); as, to lap a piece of cloth.

About the paper... I lapped several times a slender thread. Sir I. Newton.

2. To wrap; to wrap up; to tie; bind; cover; clothe; as, to lap a babe in linen. Archaic.

3. To infold; to hold as in the lap; to cuddle. For peace her soul was yearning, And now peace laps her round. M. Arnold.

And the kindly earth shall slumber, lapt in universal lap. Tennyson.

4. To shut in; to hem in; entangle; involve; include. *Obs.*

5. To lay or place over or alongside of anything so as to partly or wholly cover it; as, to lap one shingle over another; to lay together one partly over another; as, to lap weatherboards; also, to be partly over, or by the side of (something); as, the hinder boat lapped the foremost one.

6. Carding & Spinning. To lay together one over another, as fleeces or slivers for further workings; to form into a lap; to convert (cotton, wool, or flax fiber) into a lap. See 4th LAP, n., 6.

7. Mach. To cut or polish with a lap, as glass, gems, cutlery, etc. See 4th LAP, n., 7.

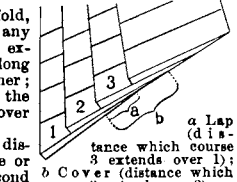
8. Racing. To get or be in the lead of (one's competitor). See 4th LAP, 4.

9. Carp. To unite, as beams or timbers, so as to preserve the same breadth and depth throughout, as in scarfing.

lap, n. 1. To be turned or folded; to lie partly on or by the side of something, or of one another; to project (over, beyond, or into something); as, the cloth laps back; the boats lap; the edges lap.

2. Of a score in various games, to amount in points to more than is necessary to win one game, the surplus being credited on the next game.

lap, n. [From LAP, v., to fold, wrap.] 1. That part of any substance or fixture which extends over, or lies upon, or along the side of, a part of another; as, the lap of a board; also, the measure of such extension over or upon another thing.



2. Specif.: a Roofing. The distance one course of shingle or slate extends over the second one below. b Steam Engines. The distance by which a slide valve in its mid position projects beyond an edge of a port in the cylinder face; specif., outside lap (see below). The lap on the outside or steam edge of the valve, being equal to the distance the valve must move from its mid position to begin to open the port to steam, is outside lap; that on the inside, or exhaust, edge of the valve is inside, or exhaust, lap, and equals the distance the valve must move from its mid position before exhaust begins. In some valves with an early cut-off exhaust lap is dispensed with, and a small opening, called negative lap, is given to exhaust when the valve is at mid stroke.

3. State of being in part extended over, or by the side of, something else, or the extent of the overlapping; as, the second boat got a lap of half its length on the first.

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4. One circuit around a race track, when such a circuit is a fraction of the distance to be traversed; as, to run twenty laps; to win by three laps.

5. In various games, the points won in excess of the number necessary to complete a game; — so called when by agreement counted in the score of the following game.

6. A sheet, layer, or bat, of cotton, wool, or flax, resembling a fleecy or feltlike web and usually wrapped on a cylinder, being the state in which the substance appears at certain stages of its manufacture.

7. Mach. A piece of brass, lead, wood, leather, or other material, usually in the form of a disk revolving rapidly on a vertical axis, used to hold an abrasive powder on its surface for cutting glass, gems, etc., or in polishing cutlery, etc.

8. Railroads. A portion of track common to two or more railroads. U. S.

9. Iron & Steel Manuf. A longitudinal defect of considerable length caused by a portion of the metal being folded over on itself, as by bad hammering or careless rolling, and the walls becoming oxidized so that they cannot unite.

lap (láp), v. i. [ME. *lappen*, *lappen*, AS. *lappian*; akin to G. *lappen*, OHG. *lappān*, Icel. *lappa*, Dan. *labe*, Sw. *lappja*, L. *lambere*, Gr. *λάπτειν*. Cf. LAMBERT.] 1. To take up drink or liquid (rarely, solid) food with the tongue something after the manner of cats or dogs.

2. To make a sound like that produced by taking up drink with the tongue.

I heard the ripple washing in the reeds, And the wild water lapping on the crag. Tennyson.

lap, v. t. 1. To take into the mouth with the tongue; to lick up with a quick motion of the tongue. They'll take suggestion as a cat laps milk. Shak.

2. Of water, waves, etc., to flow against, or wash, with a sound as of licking up liquid; to splash gently upon; as, the sea laps the base of the rock.

lap, n. [From LAP to lick.] 1. Act of lapping with or as with the tongue; as, to take milk with a lap.

2. A sound of lapping or as of lapping; as, the lap of the waves on the shore.

3. That which is lapped; specif.: a Food for dogs in liquid form. b Any drink, esp. a weak or mean drink. Slang. o A taste of anything. Colloq. Rare.

lap-a-ge-ri-a (láp-a-jé-rí-á), n. [NL, after Joseph de la Pagine, French botanist.] Bot. A genus of lilaceous plants consisting of a single Chilean species (*L. rosea*), having handsome pink flowers. It is often called by florists the Chilean bellflower.

lap-a-ro (láp-ró), n. A combining form from Greek *λαπάρα*, *loins*, used to denote connection with the flank, or the abdominal wall.

lap-a-ro-cele (sél'), n. [*laparo-* + *-cele*.] Med. Hernia in the lumbar regions.

lap-a-ro-co-py (-ró-kó-pí), n. [*laparo-* + *-scopy*.] Med. Examination of the abdomen.

lap-a-ro-tome (láp-ró-tóm'), n. Surg. A cutting instrument used in laparotomy.

lap-a-ro-to-mize (-ró-tó-míz), v. t.; -MIZED (-mízd); -MIZ'ING (-míz'ing). Surg. To perform the operation of laparotomy upon. — lap-a-ro-to-mist (-míst), n.

lap-a-ro-to-my (-mí), n. [*laparo-* + *-omy*.] Surg. Incision into the abdominal cavity.

lap-board (láp-bórd'; 201), n. A board used on the lap as a substitute for a table, as by tailors, seamstresses, etc.

lap dog. A pet dog of any of various small breeds, which may be held in the lap.

lap-pel' (láp-pél'), n. [Dim. of lap a fold.] That part of a garment which is turned back; specif., the fold of the front of a coat in continuation of the collar; — usually pl.

lap-pelled' (láp-péld'), a. 1. Furnished with lapsels. 2. Made in the form of a lapel.

lap-pey-rou'-sa (láp-pé-ró-zh-á; -zí-á), n. [NL, after Jean François de Galaup de La Peyrouse or La Pérouse, French naval officer.] Bot. A genus of South African bulbous iridaceous plants having blue or red flowers with a slender perianth tube, the stamens inserted on the throat. *L. cruenta* is a favorite in cultivation. In the United States the species are sold under the synonymous name *Anomatheca*. Also [*c.*], a plant, bulb, or flower of this genus.

lap'i-da-ri-an (láp'i-dá-rí-án; 115), a. Of or pert. to stones; inscribed on stone; as, a lapidarian record.

lap'i-da-rist (láp'i-dá-ríst), n. A connoisseur of gems and precious stones and the art of cutting and mounting them.

lap'i-da-ry (-rí), n.; pl. -RIES (-ríz). [L. *lapidarius*: cf. F. *lapidaire*.] See LAPIDARY, a. 1. An artificer who cuts, polishes, and engraves precious stones and gems.

2. A virtuoso skilled in gems or precious stones; a connoisseur of lapidary work.

3. A treatise dealing with gems and precious stones. *Obs.* or *Hist.* Oxf. E. D. Oxf. E. D.

4. Jewelry. *Obs.* Artemis; cf. *Λάφωρα*, pl. spoils, plunder.] Zoöl. A genus of flies of the family *Aulidae*, containing species which superficially resemble bumblebees and wasps.

lap'i-dé-a-ry, n. A lapicide. *Obs.* — lap'i-dé-ial, a. *Obs.*

lap'i-dé-i-ty (láp'i-dé-i-ty), n. [L. *lapidea*, *lapideus*, a. stone.] Music. An instrument comprising a series of flint stones hung in a frame and graduated to a scale, and played on with hammers.

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lap'i-da-ry (láp'i-dá-rí), a. [L. *lapidarius* pertaining to stone, fr. *lapis* stone: cf. F. *lapidaire*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the art of cutting stones, or engraving on stones, either gems or monuments; as, lapidary ornamentation.

2. A of, pertaining to, or suitable for, monumental inscriptions; as, lapidary adulation. b Engraved upon stone.

3. Of, pertaining to, or having to do with, stones. lapidary's lathe, mill, or wheel, a machine consisting essentially of a revolving lap on a vertical spindle, used by a lapidary for grinding and polishing.

lap'i-date (dát), v. t.; -DAT'ED (-dát'éd); -DAT'ING (-dát'ing). [L. *lapidatus*, p. p. of *lapidare*, fr. *lapis* stone.] To stone; to kill by stoning.

lap'i-da-tion (-dát-sh'n), n. [L. *lapidatio*.] Act, process, or punishment, of stoning.

lap'idé-ous (láp-idé-ú-s), a. [L. *lapideus*, fr. *lapis* stone.] Of the nature of stone; stony; cut on stone.

lap'i-des-cence (láp'i-dés-éns), n. State or quality of being lapidescent; petrification. Rare.

lap'i-des-cent (-ént), a. [L. *lapidescent*, p. pr. of *lapidescere* to become stone, fr. *lapis*, *-idis*, stone.] Petrifying or tending to petrify. R. — n. A lapidescent substance. R.

lap'i-difíc (-dí-fík), a. [L. *lapideus*, *-idis*, stone + *facere* lap'i-difíc-ial (-í-kál'), to make.] Forming or converting into stone; adapted to making stones. Rare.

lap'idá-ty (láp-idá-tí), v. t. & i.; -LAP'ID'IED (-íd); -LAP'ID'IFYING (-í-fy'ing). [Cf. F. *lapidifier*.] See LAPIDIFY; -FY.] To convert or be converted into stone or stony material; to petrify. — lap'idá-ty-fi-ca-tion (-í-ká-sh'z'n), n.

lap-pillus (láp-pí-lú-s), n.; pl. -LÍ (-lí). [L., a little stone, dim. of *lapis* stone.] A small stone. Specif.: a *Geol.* pl. Small stony or glassy fragments of lava thrown out in volcanic eruptions. B. Anat. An otolith.

lap'is (láp'is; láp'is; 277), n.; pl. LAPIDES (láp'i-dés). [L.] A stone; — chiefly used in Latin phrases; as: F. LAPIS AR-ME-NUS (ár-mé-nú-s) [NL.] = ARMENIAN STONE a. — I. CAUS'TIC US (ká-s'tík-ús) [L.] CAUSTIC STONE, caustic potash. — I. IN-FER-NAL-ÍS (ín-fér-nál-ís) [L.] INFERNAL STONE, fused nitrate of silver; lunar caustic. — I. LÁZ-U-LÍ (láz-ú-lí) [F. & NL.] See LAZULI, a stone whose characteristic color is a rich azure blue, occurring usually in small rounded masses, and frequently showing spangles of iron pyrites; also, the color of this stone. *Lapis lazuli* is probably the sapphire of the ancients, and it is still much valued for ornamental purposes. It is also used (now to a very limited extent) for making ultramarine. Mineralogically it is complex, being essentially lazurite, but containing haynite, sodalite, and other minerals. — I. LÁZ-U-LÍ (láz-ú-lí) [F. & NL.] See LAZULI, a stone whose characteristic color is a rich azure blue, occurring usually in small rounded masses, and frequently showing spangles of iron pyrites; also, the color of this stone. *Lapis lazuli* is probably the sapphire of the ancients, and it is still much valued for ornamental purposes. It is also used (now to a very limited extent) for making ultramarine. Mineralogically it is complex, being essentially lazurite, but containing haynite, sodalite, and other minerals. — I. ol-I-A-RIS (ól-i-á-rís) [L.] *Olivar* pearl, to a pot, potstone.

lap'i-thés (láp'i-thés), n. pl. [L., fr. Gr. *Λαπιθήα*.] Gr. Myth. A Thessalian people whose king, Pirithous, invited the centaurs to his wedding with Deidamia, or Hippodamia. The centaurs, inflamed with wine, endeavored to seize the bride and other maidens, but in the fight that arose were defeated by the Lapiths aided by Theseus.

Laplace's e-qua-tion (láp-lás-í-z), [See LAPLACIAN.] Math. The equation  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = 0$ , often written  $\nabla^2 u = 0$ . It is exceedingly important in physics.

Lap-lac'ian (láp-lás-í-zhán), a. Also Lap-lac'e-an. Of or pert. to Pierre Simon de Laplace (1749-1827), French astronomer and mathematician, or his writings or theories, esp. the theory of development of the solar system from a primitive nebula. See NEBULAR HYPOTHESIS.

Laplacian coefficient, *Math.*, the expression  $P_m(\cos \gamma)$ , where  $\gamma$  is the angle made by a radius vector with a fixed axis through the origin. — L. distribution (of electricity), distribution both rotational and solenoidal.

Lap-land'er (láp-lánd-ér), n. A Lapp.

Lap-land'ian (láp-lánd-i-án), Lap-land'ic (-dík), Lap-land-ish, a. Of or pertaining to Lapland, the Laplanders, or the Lapp language.

Lapp (láp), n. 1. One of a Mongoloid race of northern Scandinavia and adjacent parts of Russia, characterized by very short stature and extreme brachycephaly. Formerly they lived chiefly as nomads, subsisting upon their reindeer herds, but now they are settling among the Swedes and Norwegians, whose mode of life they assume.

2. The language of the Lapps. See FINNO-UGRIC.

lap-pet (láp'pét), n. [Dim. of lap a fold.] 1. A loose fold or flap of a garment or headdress; specif.: a The skirts of a coat. b A lapel. c One of the streamers of a woman's headdress. d The bands of clerical vestments.

2. Anything hanging or lying in a fold or loosely pendent; as: a A keyhole guard. b A flap or lap of flesh; a fold; lobe, as of the ear, lungs, etc. c The wattle of a bird.

3. Short for LAPPET MOTI.

lap'idous stony, fr. *lapis*, *lapideus*, a. Stone. *Obs.* or *R.*

2. Bot. Growing in stony places. Rare. [Bib.]

lap'i-doth (láp'i-dóth; -dóth), n. [NL.] Bot. Syn. of URTICACEAE. [Syn. of ARCTIUM.]

lap'is (láp'is), n. [L.] A red hematite pigment.

lap'is (láp'is), n. [L.] A red hematite pigment.

lap'il'ic (láp'il-í-k), n. pl. of LAPILLUS.

lap'il'i-ty (láp'il-í-tí), n. [L.] A red hematite pigment.

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foed, foöt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, lsk & then, thin; nature, verdure (250); K = ch in G. ich, ach (144); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to §§ in GUMM. Full explanations of Abbreviations, Signs, etc., immediately precede the Vocabulary.

**lappet moth.** One of several species of lasiocampid moths, which have stout, more or less flattened, hairy caterpillars, bearing small lobes or lappets at the sides of the body, and hence called lappet caterpillars. Two common American species (*Phyllodes americana* and *Tolyte velleda*) feed upon the apple tree. Lappet Moth (*Tolyte velleda*).



**Lappic** (láp'ík), a. Of or pertaining to Lapland or the Lapps. — n. The language of the Lapps. See LAPP.

**lapp'ing** (láp'ing), p. pr. & vb. n. of LAP; as: a Act of licking up with the tongue. b Gentle splashing of water. **lapp'ing**, n. 1. Act or process by which anything is lapped or wrapped; also, that used to lap or wrap something. 2. A kind of machine blanket or wrapping material used by calico printers. Ure.

**Lapp'u-la** (láp'u-lá), n. [NL. dim. of *L. lappa* bur.] Bot. A large genus of rough-pubescent herbs having small blue or white flowers in terminal racemes, the corolla with five scales at the throat. The four outlets constituting the fruit are armed with barbed prickles. The species occur in temperate regions, several being troublesome weeds. They are known as *stickseeds*.

**laps-a-ble** (láp'sá-blé), **laps'i-ble** (-síl-), a. Liable to lapse. **Laps'a-na** (láp'sá-ná), n. [L. also *lappansana*, charlock, Gr. *λαψάνη, λαψάνη*.] Bot. A genus of Old World cichoriaceous herbs having pinnatifid leaves and yellow-rayed heads of flowers. *L. communis* is the nipplewort.

**lapse** (lápse), n. [L. *lapsus*, fr. *labi*, p. p. of *lapsum*, to slide, to fall: cf. F. *laps*.] See SLIP. 1. A slip, as of the tongue or pen; an error; a fault; a failing in duty; a slight deviation from truth, accuracy, or rectitude.

To guard against those lapses and failings to which our infirmities daily expose us. Rogers.

2. *Theol.* A fall or apostasy. 3. *Law.* The termination or failure of a right or privilege through neglect to exercise it within some limit of time, or through failure of some contingency; thus, a lapse of a legacy or devise is its failure to vest or take effect; the lapse of a life insurance policy is the termination of it by failure duly to pay the premium. Cf. EXPIRE.

4. A gliding, slipping, or gradual falling; a gradual progress or passing, esp. from a higher to a lower state, or in time; — restricted usually to immaterial things, or to figurative uses; as, the lapse of centuries.

The lapse to indolence is soft and imperceptible. Rambler. Liquid lapse of murmuring streams. Milton.

5. A falling into ruin or disuse; as, the temporary lapse of a custom.

**lapse**, v. t.; LAPSED (láp'st); LAPSE/ING. [L. *lapsare*, fr. *labi*, *lapsum*, to slide, fall. See LAPSE, n.] 1. To pass or slip gradually and smoothly downward, backward, or away; — chiefly restricted to figurative uses. "The slowly lapsing current." Century Mag.

A tendency to lapse into the barbarity of those northern nations from whom we are descended. Swift.

2. To slide or slip in moral conduct; to fail in duty; to fall from virtue; to deviate from rectitude; to commit a fault by inadvertence or mistake. Shak.

3. *Law.* To fall or pass from one proprietor to another, or from the original destination, by the omission, negligence, or failure of some one, as a patron, a legatee, etc.; thus, a legacy is said to lapse which fails to vest; an insurance policy lapses when it terminates, with forfeiture of value under it, solely from nonpayment of a premium when due. If the archbishop shall not fill it [a benefice] up within six months ensuing, it lapses to the king. Ayliffe.

4. To fall into disuse or ruin.

**lapse**, v. l. 1. To cause to slip; to let slip; to allow to pass; to suffer the lapse of; hence, to forfeit. Obs. or R. An appeal may be deserted by the appellant's lapsing the term of law. Ayliffe.

2. To surprise or apprehend in a fault or error; — the probable sense in the nonce use in the citation. Obs. For which, if I be lapsed in this place, I shall pay dear. Shak.

**lapsed** (láp'st), p. a. 1. Having slipped downward, backward, or away; having lost position, privilege, use, etc.; by neglect; — restricted to figurative uses. Once more I will renew His lapsed powers, though forfeit. Milton.

2. Ineffectual, void, or forfeited. See LAPSE, v. i., 3. 3. Fallen into sin or a lower spiritual state or from a religious faith.

**lap'stone** (láp'stón'), n. A stone held in the lap, on which shoemakers beat leather.

**lap'streak** (-strék'), a. Built with boards whose edges lap one over another; clinker-built; — said of boats. — n. A boat so built.

**lap'sus** (láp'sús), n. [L. See LAPSE.] A slip; error; inadvertence; — chiefly in Latin phrases; as: || *lap'sus caeli* (ká'lí'á-mí), a slip of the pen. — || *l. lin'gue* (lín'gwé), a slip of the tongue. — || *l. me'mo'ri-æ* (mém'ó'ry-æ; 201), a slip of the memory.

**lap'weaving.** A kind of figure weaving, imitating embroidery, in which an extra warp or whip yarn is introduced by a needle attachment.

**lappet wheel.** *Wet* wheel. A cylindrical drum having grooves or a series of varying indentations cut in its front face to act as a cam in a lappet loom.

**Lap'pi-doth** (láp'pí-dóth; -dóth) *Bib.* **lapping block.** A grooved cast-iron block, faced with emery powder and benzine, used in linotype work.

**lapping engine.** = **LAPPING MACHINE.** **lapping machine.** *Mach.* A machine containing a lap for grinding, polishing, etc. b *Textile.* A machine for forming cotton, etc., into a lap.

**lapping tool.** *Mech.* A tool for lapping (grinding or polishing); esp., a device consisting of a spider with arms, each bearing a copper lap, for cleaning the grooves in a gun barrel.

**Lapp'ish**, a. n. = **LAPPIC.** **Lapp'e-ní-an** (láp'pé-ní-án), **Lapp'e-ní-ic** (láp'pé-ní-ík), a. & n. = **LAPPIC.**

**lapp owl.** A large owl (*Scotiopteryx lapponica*) of northern Europe and Asia, very similar to the American great gray owl.

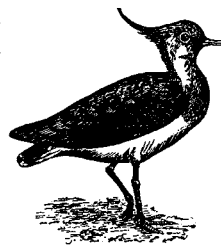
slip of the tongue. — || *lapsus me'mo'ri-æ* (mém'ó'ry-æ; 201), a slip of the memory.

**lap weld.** A joint made by welding together overlapping edges or ends.

**lap'weld** (láp'wéld'), v. t.; LAP'WELD/ED; LAP'WELD/ING. To unite by a lap weld; as, a lap-welded pipe or tube.

**lap winding.** *Elec.* A method of winding armatures of alternating-current dynamos, in which the wire laps over or loops back towards the point at which the winding began; loop winding.

**lapwing** (láp'wíng'), n. [ME. *lapwynke*, *leppwynke*, AS. *hlepwinice*; cf. *hlepwin* to leap, jump, E. LEAP, and AS. *wincean* to wink, E. WINK, AS. *vancol* waver, G. *vanken* to stagger, waver; but also AS. *leppwinice*.] An abundant crested plover (*Vanellus vanellus*, syn. *V. cristatus*) of Europe, Asia, and northern Africa, noted for its slow irregular flapping flight and its shrill wailing cry. Its upper parts, including the crest, are bronzy green, the throat and breast black, and the sides of the head and neck and most of the under parts white. Great numbers of its eggs are gathered and sold as delicacies, the "plover's eggs" of the London market. Also, any of various related species, some of which occur in South America and South Africa.



**Lar'a-mide** (lár'a-míd; -míd), a. *Geol.* Of or pert. to the Laramie series. — *Laramie system.* The Rocky Mountain system; — sometimes so called because its initial development occurred about the end of the Laramie epoch.

**Lar'a-mie** (lár'a-mí), n. From the Laramie Mountains, Colorado & Wyoming. *Geol.* The youngest series of the Cretaceous system in the western interior of North America, containing much coal; also, the epoch when this series was deposited. The later part of the epoch was characterized by extensive mountain-forming movements in the western part of the United States. See *geology*, *Chart*.

**larboard** (lár'bórd; -bórd), n. [ME. *laddeborde*. The first part of uncertain origin. *Oxf. D. D.* See BOARD, n., 8.] *Naut.* The left-hand side of a ship to one on board facing toward the bow; port; — opposed to *starboard*.

**Larboard** has been, in actual use, superseded by *port*, to avoid liability of confusion with *starboard*.

**larboard**, a. On or pertaining to the left-hand side of a vessel; port. *Now Rare.* — **larboard**, adv.

**lar'ce-ner** (lár'sé-nér), n. One who commits larceny.

**lar'ce-nist** (lár'sé-níst), n. One who commits larceny.

**lar'ce-nous** (-nús), a. [Cf. *Of. larrecinos*.] Having the character of larceny; committing larceny; thievish; as, a larcenous act or person. — **lar'ce-nous-ly**, adv.

**lar'ce-ny** (-ní), n. p. NIES (-níz). [F. *larcin*, OF. *larrecin*, L. *latrocinium*, fr. *latro* robber, mercenary, hired servant; cf. G. *Latrus*, hired servant. Cf. LATROCINUM.] *Law.* The unlawful taking and carrying away of things personal with intent to deprive the rightful owner of the same; theft. To constitute larceny there must be a taking without the owner's consent, and it must be unlawful or felonious; every part of the property stolen must be removed, however slightly, from its former position; and it must, at least momentarily, in the complete possession of the thief (cf. EMBEZZLEMENT). Larceny at the common law was distinguished as *grand larceny* and *petit*, or  *petty*, larceny, according as the value of the property stolen was over or under the respective limits; but this distinction is abolished by statute in England, and in most of the United States, a difference, similar in theory, being made in the punishment, based upon the amount stolen or the circumstances of the theft. Larceny is also sometimes distinguished as *simple larceny*, and as *mixed, compound, or aggravated*, larceny, according as it is not, or is, attended with aggravating circumstances, such as a taking from a bullock or from the person.

**larch** (lárch), n. [Cf. OF. *larice*, also *larege* (Cotgr.), It. *larice*, Sp. *larice*, *alerce*, G. *larche*, all fr. L. *larix*, -icis; cf. G. *Aspe*.] 1. a Any pineaceous tree of the genus *Larix*. The larches are of graceful habit, distinguished by their short fasciated leaves, which differ from those of most other conifers in being deciduous. The wood is usually tough and durable. L. *europæa*, the European larch, is a favorite in cultivation. See LARIX, b. The wood of any of these trees.

2. Any of several coniferous trees of related genera, as certain firs (*Abies amabilis* and *A. nobilis*), the Corsican pine (*Pinus laricio*), the Chinese or golden larch (*Pseudolarix kempferi*), etc.



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**la'que-us**, n. [L. *laqueus*, p. p.] Insured. Obs. Scot. **la queche** (lá'kesh'; kwésh'). The toothed herring.

**laquies.** Obs. pl. of LACKEY.

**lar** (lár), n.; pl. LARES (lá-réz; 115), sometimes E. LARS (lá-réz; 115). See LARES.

2. [pl. LARS.] A gibbon (*Hyllobates lar*) of the Malay Peninsula. Its color varies from dull white to black, the hands and feet always being white.

**Lar** (lár), LARS (lá-réz), n. [L. *lar*, of Etruscan origin.] *Hist.* A title, equiv. to *lord*, given to the eldest son of a noble Etruscan family.

**lar'ra** (lá-rá), n. The hero of Byron's poem of the same name, a gloomy and mysterious outlaw chief, identical with Conrad in the same poet's "Corsair."

**lar'rach** (lá-rák), n. [Gael.] A site of a building. Scot. **Lar'a-la** (lá-rá-lá), n. pl. [L.] See LARES.

**lar'a-ri-um** (lá-rá-ry-úm; 115), n.; pl. -ARIA (-á). [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* A niche, usually in the atrium, serving as a shrine for the household gods.

**lar'bar**, a. Exhausted; lean. Obs. — n. One who is lean or worn out. Obs.

**lard** (lárd), n. [F., bacon, pig's fat, L. *lardum*, *laridum*; cf. Gr. *λαρός*, fattened, fat. 1. The fat or fat flesh of swine; fat bacon or pork. Obs.

2. The rendered fat of swine, esp. the internal fat of the abdomen. It is a soft white solid or semisolid, and is used in cookery, in pharmacy for ointments, in soap making, etc.

**lard**, v. t.; LARD/ED; LARD/ING. [F. *larder*. See LARD, n.] 1. To stuff or enrich with pork or bacon; esp., to insert lardons of bacon or pork in the surface of, before cooking; as, to lard poultry.

2. To fatten; to enrich with fat. [The oak] with his nuts larded many swine. Spenser.

3. To smear with lard, fat, or grease. Let no alien sedley interpose To mix or garnish with something, as by way of improvement; to bedeck; to strew; to line; interlard. Shak.

To lard with wit thy hungry Eposom prose. Dryden. White his shroud as the mountain snow, — Larded with sweet flowers. Shak.

**lar-da'ceous** (lár-dá'shús), a. [From LARD; cf. F. *lardacé*.] Consisting of, or resembling, lard or lardine.

**lardaceous degeneration.** *Med.* = AMYLOID DEGENERATION.

**lard'er** (lár'dér), n. [OF. *lardier*. See LARD, n.] A room or place where meat and other articles of food are kept before they are cooked.

**larder beetle.** A dark brown or nearly black beetle (*Leptocoma tardarius*) about one third of an inch long, having a yellowish brown band across the fore part of the elytra. Its larva feeds on dried meats, skins, feathers, etc., and is often a household pest.

**lard'er-er** (-ér), n. One in charge of a larder.

**Lar'di-zab-a-la'ce-æ** (lá-rdí-záb'a-lá'sé-æ), n. pl. [NL., after Michael Lardizabal y Uribe (b. 1744), Spanish botanist.] Bot. A family of chiefly climbing shrubs (order Ranunculales), differing from the Berberidaceæ in the palmate leaves, extrorse anthers, and other characters. There are 7 genera and about 12 species, chiefly Asiatic. See AKEBIA. — **lar'di-zab-a-la'ceous** (-shús), a.

**lard oil.** An oil expressed from chilled lard, and used as a lubricant and illuminant, in soap making, etc. It consists almost entirely of olein.

**lar'don** (lár'dón), n. [F. *lardon*, fr. *lard* lard.] A lar'coon' (lár-doon') slice or strip of fat pork or bacon inserted into meat in larding.

**lard'y** (lár'dí), a. Containing, or resembling, lard; of the character or consistency of lard.

**Lar'en-ta'll-a** (lá-rén-tá'll-á), n. pl. [L.] *Rom. Relig.* A festival celebrated Dec. 23. In celebrating it the pontifices and the Flamen Quirinalis make an offering to the dead at the grave shrine of Lar-tar'na (lá-rén-tá'-ná) — *lar'nyth*, *Ac'ca Lar'en-tí'na* (ák'ká-lá-rén-tí'ná), or *Lar'en-tí'na*, or *Lar'en-tí'na*, a goddess brought to Rome by T. Tatius. The goddess was also known as *la's Tac'ita* (lá's tá'sít-á).

|| *lar'eres* (lá-réz; 115), n. pl.; or *sing.* LAR, E. pl. LARS (lárz). [L.] *Rom. Relig.* Gods or spirits of particular localities; tutelaries of the house, the fields, etc.; hence, in later thought, regarded as beneficent ancestral spirits, or as the equivalents for the dead of the gentii of the living (see GENTII); cf. LARCES. The *lar'eres* (lá-réz; 115) (lar'ris) was the household tutelary, protector of the family, including slaves. The *lar'eres com'pi-ta'les* (kóm'pí-tá-léz) were the guardians of the crossroads and the junctions of fields, in whose honor was held the *lar'era* (lá-ré-á), or *compitalia* (see COMPTALIA). The *lar'eres p'ri-vati* (p'ri-vá-tí) orig. tutelaries of the public common, became guardians of the city as a whole. There were also *lar'eres vi-a'les* (ví-á-léz), of roads, *lar'eres per'ma-rí'ni* (pér'má-rí'ní), of the sea, etc. See PENATES, MANES.

The lars and lemures moan with midnight plating. Milton.

**large** (lárg), a.; LARGER (lárg'ér); LARGEST (-jést). [F., fr. L. *largus*. Cf. LARGO.] 1. Liberal in giving or expending; generous; prodigal; lavish. Obs. Chaucer.

2. Abundant; ample in quantity or extent; also, broad; wide. Obs. or Archaic. "We have yet large day." Milton.

3. Of time and measures, full; complete; as, a large mile; large daylight. Obs.

4. Having more than usual power, capacity, range, or scope; comprehensive; capacious; — said of the mind, heart, or immaterial things; as, large liberty; a large treatment of a subject; a large sympathy.

Take heed, dear heart, of this large privilege. Shak.

5. Exceeding most other things of like kind in bulk, capacity, quantity, superficial dimensions, or number of constituent units; of considerable magnitude; big; great; — opposed to *small*; as, a large horse; a large house or room; a large meal; a large army; a large sum.

For linear dimensions or extent, *great*, and not *large*, is used as a qualifying word; as, *great* length, breadth, depth, a *great* distance; a *great* height.

6. Full in statement; lengthy; diffuse; prolix. Archaic. I might be very large upon the importance and advantages of education.

7. Lax; unrestrained; of speech or language, loose; licentious; broad; also, Obs., free. Archaic. Some large tests he will make. Shak. Of burdens all he set the Paynim large. Fairfax.

**lar'bo-line** (lá-rbó-línz), **lar'bow-line**, n. pl. [Cf. LARBOARD.] *Naut.* The port or larboard wire. Obs. or Archaic.

**lar'con'ic** (lá-rén'ík), a. Larcenous. Rare.

**lar'ce-nish** (lá-ré-s'nish), a. Inclined to larceny.

**lar'cer-y**, n. Larceny. Obs. **lar'chen**, a. Pert. to, resembling, or composed of, the larch.

**larch sawfly.** A very destructive red and black sawfly (*Neodactylotus erichsonii*) whose whitish larva often defoliate the larch.

**lar'cin**, n. [F. *larceny*.] Larceny; a larcener. Obs. **lar'cin-ry**, n. Larceny. Obs. **lard**, = LARD, LARD.

**lard**, v. t. To grow fat; to ooze fat. Obs. **lar-da'ce-in** (lá-rdá'sé-in), n. [See LARDACEOUS.] *Physiol. Chem.* Amyloid (in sense 2).

**lard'arie.** = LARDERY. **lard'ere**, n. One who lards. **lar'de-ri-ite** (lá-rdér-í-té), n. [After Count F. de Larderei, of Tuscany.] *Him.* Hydrous ammonium borate, occurring as a white crystalline powder. **lar'der-less**, a. See LESS. **lar'der-y**, = LARDERY. **lar'di-form**, a. [lard + -form.] Lardaceous.

áile, senáte, cáre, ám, áccount, árm, ásk, sófá; éve, évent, énd, recént, mak'ér; íce, íll; áid, ábey, árb, ádd, sóft, cónnect; úse, únite, úrn, úp, círcús, menú; Foreign Word. † Obsolete Variant of. ‡ combined with. = equals.

8. *Naut.* Of the wind, free; fair; favorable, esp. when on the quarter or abeam. *Syn.*—Big, bulky, huge, capacious, comprehensive, ample, abundant, plentiful, copious, liberal. See GREAT. **Large bond, Stock Exchange**, a bond of a par value of over \$1,000. *Colloq.*—I. Intestate. See *INTESTATE*.—I. pole, *Forestry*, any tree with a diameter of from 8 to 12 inches.—I. post, a size of paper. See *PAPER*.—I. sapling, *Forestry*, any tree over 10 feet high and 4 inches or less in diameter.

**large** (lärj), *adv.* 1. Amply; fully; quite; liberally; freely; licentiously. *Obs.* *Chaucer*.

2. *Naut.* a With the wind free, or abaft the beam; as, to go, or sail, *large*. b At a distance; wide of a course, another ship, the shore, etc. *Rare.*

3. Pompously; extravagantly; boastfully. *Colloq.*

**large**, *n.* 1. Liberality; generosity; bounty. *Obs.*

2. Liberty; freedom. *Obs.*, exc. in *at large*.

3. *Music*. A medieval note equal to 2 longs (3 in perfect time; see *MENSURABLE MUSIC*), 4 breves, or 8 semibreves. See *NOTE*, *n.*

**at large**, *a* Without restraint or confinement; as, to go *at large*. b Diffusely; *Forms of the fully*; at the full extent; at length; as, to speak *at large*. c Unsettled; not fixed; open. *Obs.* or *R.* d Of full size; not reduced in scale. *Obs.* e In general; as a whole; altogether.

Ten thousand rovers in the world *at large*. **1** In a general or indefinite way; hence, random; without definite direction or aim. **2** Not close together; spread apart; covering a considerable area. *Obs.* h Of electors, representatives, etc., representing, or chosen to represent, the whole of a State, county, or other political or social division having subdivisions, in distinction from those chosen to represent particular districts or subdivisions. Representatives to Congress are chosen *at large* by the voters of a whole State when the State has only one representative, or when the State is entitled to more representatives than it has Congressional districts, or the like. *U. S.*—*at one's large*, at liberty; not confined or in custody. *Obs.*—*in 1.*, on a large scale.

**large-handed** (-händ'ed; -däd; 87, 151), *a*. Having large hands. *Fig.*—a Grasping; rapacious. *Obs.* "Large-handed robbers your great masters are." *Shak.* b Open-handed; liberal.—**large-handed-ness**, *n.*

**large-hearted** (-här'ted; -täd; 87, 151), *a*. Having a large or generous heart or disposition; sympathetic; charitable; liberal.—**large-hearted-ness**, *n.*

**large-ly**, *adv.* In a large manner; esp.: a Extensively; abundantly; to a large extent. b Generally; comprehensively; in a general or wide sense; on a large scale. c Pompously. d Fully; at length; freely; loosely; widely. *Obs.*

**large-minded** (-mind'ed; -fäd; 87, 151), *a*. Liberal in ideas; characterized by breadth of view; not narrow.—**large-minded-ness**, *n.*

**large-ness** (lär'jën), *v. i. & t.* To grow or make large or larger; to enlarge. *Poetic.*

**large-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being large; esp.: a Large size; magnitude; bulk; bigness; extensiveness. b Comprehensiveness; breadth; large scope or range. c Liberality; *Obs.*, diffuseness or prolixity. d Pompousness. **largesse** (lär'jës), *n.* [F. *largesse*, fr. *large*. See *LARGE*, *grosso*] a. 1. Liberality; generosity; bounty. *Obs.* Fulfilled of largesse and of all grace. *Chaucer*.

2. Liberal giving; a liberal gift; a bounty bestowed. The heralds finished their proclamation with their usual cry of "Largesse, largesse, gallant knights!" *Scott*.

3. Liberty; freedom; leave. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

**lar'get** (-jët), *n.* [F. *larget*.] A short piece of bar iron for rolling into a sheet; a small billet.

**lar'get-to** (lär-gët'tö), *a. & adv.* [It., dim. of *largo* *largo*.] *Music*. Somewhat slow or slowly, but less so than *largo*, and rather more so than *adagio*.—*n.* A larghetto movement.

**lar'go** (lär'gö), *a. & adv.* [It., *L. largus*. See *LARGE*.] *Music*. Slow or slowly;—more so than *adagio*; next in slowness to *grave*, and also weighty and solemn in style.—*n.* A large movement or piece.

**lar'i-at** (lär'i-ät), *n.* [Sp. *la reata* the rope; *la* the + *reata* rope. Cf. *REATA*.] A long, small rope of hemp or strips of hide with a running noose, used for catching cattle, horses, etc.; a lasso. b A similar rope, with or without the noose, used for picketing horses or mules while grazing.

**lar'i-at** (lär'i-ät), *v. t.*; *LAR'AT-ED* (-ät'ed); *LAR'AT-ING* (-ät'ing). To secure with a lariat fastened to a stake, as a horse or mule for grazing; also, to lasso or catch with a lariat. *Western U. S.*

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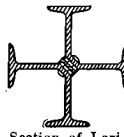
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**Lar'f-dö** (lär'f-dö), *n. pl.* [NL. See *LARINE*.] *Zool.* The family consisting of the gulls, terns, and jaegers. See 4th GULL.

**Lar't-mer col'umn** (lär't-mër), *Arch. & Engin.* A (patented) built-up column made by bending two I-beams at right angles in the middle of the webs and riveting them together with a small I-shaped filler between.



**lar'ine** (lär'in; lär'im; 277), *a.* [L. *larus* a sea bird, perh. gull.] *Zool.* Of or pertaining to the gull family (Laridae).

**Lar'ix** (lär'iks; lär'iks), *n.* [L., *larix*. See *LARCH*.] *a Bot.* A genus of pineaceous trees, the larches, having fascicles of small deciduous leaves, and reflexed cones with persistent scales. Three species are found in North America and five in Europe and Asia. See *LARCH* and *TAMARACK*. b [*l. c.*] A tree of this genus.

**lark** (lärk), *n.* [ME. *larke*, *larverok*. AS. *læwerce*, *læfere*; akin to D. *leuwerik*, LG. *leuwerik*, OHG. *lêrahha*, G. *lerche*, Sw. *lärka*, Dan. *lerke*, Icel. *lærkir*.] 1. Any of numerous species of singing birds of the family Alaudidae, esp. the skylark (which see). They mostly inhabit Europe, Asia, and northern Africa. In America they are represented by the horned larks. 2. In an extended sense, and esp. in combination, or with limiting term, any of many birds of other families having some real or fancied resemblance to a true lark in appearance or habits; as, the meadow larks, titlarks, etc.

**lark**, *v. t.*; *LARKED* (lärkt); *LARK'ING*. [Orig. uncert.; perh. fr. *LARK*, the bird.] To sport; to frolic; also, to ride across country or over obstacles. *Colloq.*

**lark**, *v. t.* a To make sport of; to tease. b To jump, on horseback; as, to lark the hedge. *Oxf. E. D.* c To ride (a horse) across country. *Oxf. E. D.* d All *Colloq.*

**lark**, *n.* [Cf. *LARK* to sport.] A frolic; a merry adventure. *Colloq.*

**lark'spur** (lärk'spür), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Delphinium*, many species of which are cultivated for their showy irregular flowers with spurred calyx. D. *consolida* is the field larkspur, or king's consoud. See *DELPHINIUM*.

**lark'y** (lär'ki), *a.* Sportive; ready for a lark. *Colloq.*

**lar'ri-kin** (lär'i-kin), *n.* [Cf. E. dial. *larrikin* a mischievous or frolicsome youth, *larrikk* lively, careless, *larock* to frolic, to romp.] A rowdy street loafer; a rowdyish or noisy ill-bred fellow;—variously applied, as to a street blackguard, a street Arab, a youth given to horse-play, etc. *Australia & Eng.*

**lar'ri-kin-ism** (-izm), *n.* The conduct of a larrikin; disorderly or ruffianly behavior; rowdiness. *Australia & Eng.*

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performance of many or most of the bodily functions (usually excepting reproduction) are already formed. The tadpole of a frog or toad is a familiar example. In animals which are permanently attached in the adult stage the larvae are commonly capable of locomotion, thus providing for widely scattering the individuals.

**Lar'va-co-a** (lär-vä'shë-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.; *larva* + *-acea*.] *Zool.* An order of small, free-swimming, pelagic tunicates, including *Appendicularia* and allied genera;—equivalent to *Larvalia* and *Colpelta* of some authors. They have a permanent caudal appendage, supported by a skeletal axis or notochord, and the test of other tunicates is represented by a relatively large, transparent, temporary envelope, the "house," which is rapidly formed as a secretion from the ectoderm and frequently thrown off and renewed. They are usually hermaphroditic, reproduce by means of eggs, and do not pass through a metamorphosis.

**lar'va-co-ous** (-shüs), *a.* [L. *larva* mask.] *Med.* Covering like a mask;—said of some skin diseases affecting the face.

**lar'val** (lär'väl), *a.* [L. *larvalis* ghostly.] See *LARVA*. 1. Of or pert. to a larva, or specter. *Obs.* or *Rom. Relig.* 2. Of, pertaining to, or in the stage of, a larva. 3. *Med.* Larvate.

**lar'va-tri-um** (lär-vä'tri-üm; 115), *n.*; *pl. L-RIA* (-ä), *E-RIUMS* (-ümz). [NL. See *LARVA*.] 1. *Zool.* A nest or shelter made by the larvae of some insects. 2. A box or cage for the rearing of insect larvae.

**lar'vate** (lär'vät), *a.* [L. *larva* mask.] Masked; hence, concealed; obscure;—applied to doubtful cases of some diseases; as, *larvate* pneumonia; *larvate* epilepsy.

**lar'vat-ed** (lär'vät'ed), *a.* [L. *larvatus* bewitched. See *LARVA*.] Masked; clothed as with a mask; concealed.

**larve** (lärvi), *n.* [Cf. *F. larve*.] 1. A ghost; a specter; a larva. *Obs.* or *Rom. Relig.* 2. A mask. *Obs.* 3. *Zool.* A larva. *Obs.* or *R.*

**Lar'vi-form** (lär'vi-för'm), *a.* [*larva* + *-form*.] *Zool.* Resembling a larva; larval.

**lar-yn-go-al** (lä-rän'gö-äl; lär'in-jö-äl; 277), *a.* [From *LARYNX*.] Of or pert. to, or used on, the larynx; as, *lar-yn-gal* forcepts.—*n.* A laryngeal artery or nerve.

**lar-yn-gal** (lä-rän'gäl), *a.* [*lar-yn-gal* + *-itis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of the larynx.—**lar-yn-git'ic** (-jüt'ik), *a.* *lar-yn-go* (lä-rän'gö), *lar-yn-g*. A combining form used to indicate connection with, or relation to, the larynx.

**lar-yn-go-graph** (-gräf), *n.* [*lar-yn-go* + *-graph*.] An instrument for recording the larynx movements in speech.

**lar-yn-go-log-ic** (lä-rän'gö-lög'ik), *n.* [*lar-yn-go* + *-logy*.] Systematized knowledge of the action and functions of the larynx; in pathology, the department which treats of the diseases of the larynx.—**lar-yn-go-log'ic-al** (lä-rän'gö-lög'ik-äl), *a.*—**lar-yn-go-log'ic-ist** (lä-rän'gö-lög'ik-ist), *n.*

**lar-yn-goph'e-ny** (lär'in-göf'ë-ni), *n.* [*lar-yn-go* + *-phony*.] The sound of the voice as heard through a stethoscope when the latter is placed upon the larynx.

**lar-yn-go-scope** (lä-rän'gö-sköp), *n.* [*lar-yn-go* + *-scope*.] An instrument or apparatus for examining the interior of the larynx. Usually two mirrors are employed, the laryngoscope proper, or laryngeal mirror, a small circular mirror mounted at an angle of from 120° to 160° on a long handle, which is introduced into the mouth, and a large reflecting head mirror, which concentrates the rays from a light upon the laryngeal mirror and has a central opening through which the observer looks at the image on that mirror.—**lar-yn-go-scop'ic** (-sköp'ik), *a.*—**lar-yn-go-scop'ic-al** (-sköp'ik-äl), *a.*—**lar-yn-go-scop'ic-ist** (-sköp'ik-ist), *n.*

**lar'ry**, *v. t.* To fill with liquid mortar, or grout, sometimes with bricks or spalls in it;—sometimes with in. *U. S. & Dial. Eng.*

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on the verge of failure, exhaustion, or ruin; as, the insurance was on its last legs; the bank is on its last legs. Colloq. — to the last. a To the utmost. b To the end; till the conclusion.

And blunder on in business to the last. Pope. last (last), adv. [See LAST, a.] 1. After all others in time, place, succession, etc.; at the end. "Love thyself last." Shak. "Last came anarchy." Shelley. 2. At a time or on an occasion which is the latest of all those spoken of or that next preceded the present time; the last time; as, I saw him last in New York. 3. In conclusion; lastly. First my fear; then my courtesy; last my speech. Shak. 4. In the end; finally; at last. Pleased with his idol, he commends admires, Adores; and, last, the thing adored desires. Dryden.

last, n. That which is last in time, place, succession, etc.; that which is final; the end; as, to the last of one's life; brave to the last; we have seen the last of him. last, v. i. [ME. lasten, AS. lēstan to perform, execute, follow, last, continue, fr. lāst, lēst, trace, footstep, course; akin to G. leisten to perform, Goth. laistjan to follow. See LAST MOLD OF THE FOOT.] 1. To continue in time; to endure; to remain in existence. Let him go while the humor lasts. Shak. That man may last, but never lives. Who much receives, but nothing gives. Gibbons. 2. To endure in a given use, state of existence, or the like; to continue unimpaired, unexpended, unexhausted, or the like; as, this cloth lasts well; the fuel will last until spring; his strength will last until we arrive. 3. To continue in existence, action, or the like (through a specified period or time or as long as something else); to endure; — usually with out; as, this will last out my life. Old families last not three oaks. Sir T. Browne. 4. To extend; to stretch. Obs. Sir T. Malory.

last, n. [From LAST to continue.] 1. Duration. Obs. or R. 2. Power or quality of lasting; endurance. It's a fair trial of skill and last. T. Hughes. last'age (last'āj), n. [F. lestage ballasting, fr. test ballast, of G. or D. origin. See LAST a load.] 1. A duty or toll exacted of traders in some fairs or markets. Obs. or Hist. 2. A ballast of a ship. Obs. or R. b A port duty payable for the privilege of loading a ship. c An obsolete impost levied on the catch of herrings. 3. Room for stowing goods, as in a ship.

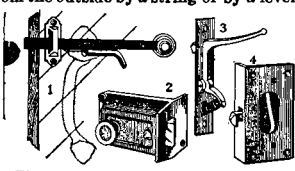
last'er (last'ēr), n. A workman whose business it is to shape boots or shoes, or place leather smoothly, on lasts; a tool for stretching leather on a last. last'ing, n. Act or process of shaping on a last. last'ing, n. 1. Continuance; endurance. Locke. 2. A species of very durable woollen stuff, used for women's shoes, for covering buttons, etc.; everlasting; durance. last'ing, p. a. Existing or continuing a long while; enduring; durable; as, a lasting good or evil; a lasting color. — last'ing-ly, adv. — last'ing-ness, n. Syn. — Enduring, abiding, fixed, steadfast, constant. — LASTING, PERMANENT, DURABLE, STABLE. LASTING (sometimes practically equivalent to everlasting) implies long continuance; that is PERMANENT (opposed to temporary) which is fixed or established, esp. in a given state or position; as, "who . . . sings his soul and body to their lasting rest" (Shak.); "matter too soft a lasting mark to bear" (Pope); a permanent office, a permanent arrangement; "What is excellent, as God lives, is permanent" (Emerson). DURABLE commonly implies power of resistance to destructive agencies; as, a durable pavement, durable color; "more durable than brass" (Francis). That is STABLE which is firmly fixed (see FIRM); as, "the stable earth and the changing day" (G. Eliot); a stable government. See PERMANENT, CONTINUAL.

last'ly, adv. 1. In the last place; in conclusion; at the end. 2. Finally; conclusively. Obs. 3. Recently; just before the present time. Obs. lat (lat), n. [Hind. lāṭh.] 1. In some Buddhist buildings in India, a separate column, pillar, or upright shaft, corresponding to the Greek stele, but usually larger. The lat pillars of North western India have been made famous . . . from having engraved on them ancient characters, now known as the lat character. Balgown (Cyc. of India). 2. A pole. Rare. la'ta, la'tah (lā'tā), n. [Malay.] A convulsive tic or hysterical neurosis prevalent among Malays, similar to or identical with miryachit and jumping disease, the person affected performing various involuntary actions and making rapid inarticulate ejaculations in imitation of the actions and words of another person. la'ta-k'ia (lā'tā-k'ē-ā), n. [Turk.] A superior kind of Turkish smoking tobacco, so called from the place where produced, the ancient Laodicea. la'ta-ni-a (lā'tā-nī-ā), n. [NL, fr. Carib alottani.] Bot. A small genus of fan-leaved palms of the Mascarene Isles and the adjacent coast. The familiar Chinese fan palm of cultivation, generally sold under the name of Latania borbonica, is Lavistonia chinensis.

latch (läch), v. t.; LATCHED (lächt); LATCH'ING. [ME. lachen, AS. læccan.] 1. To seize; grasp; lay hold of; take; also, fig., to comprehend. Obs. 2. To catch; get; receive; as, to latch a ball; to latch milk in the pail; to latch bad news. Obs. or Dial Eng. latch, n. [ME. lache, prob. fr. lachen to seize, AS. læccan; or cf. OF. lache a fastening, and E. LACE, LATCHET.] 1. That which fastens or holds; a latchet; snare; noose. Obs. or Dial Eng. 2. A movable piece which holds anything in place by entering a notch or cavity; specif., the catch which holds a door or gate when closed, though it be not bolted. The early and simple form of which was a bar falling into a

notch and raised from the outside by a string or by a lever pressed by the thumb or lifted in the hand. Spring latches operated by a key or knob are now made in many forms. 3. A crossbow with a trigger working like a door latch. Obs. 4. Naut. A latch-1 Thumb Latch; 2 Night Latch; 3 Gate ing. Rare. Latch; 4 Elevator Sliding-door Latch. 5. Knitting Machine. The piece hinged to the needle, which holds the engaged loop in position while the needle is penetrating another loop; — called also fly. latch (läch), v. t. [From LATCH, n.] To catch or fasten by means of a latch. "The door was only latched." Locke. latch, v. i. To latch itself; to shut so that the latch catches; — said of a door or gate; as, the gate will not latch. latch'et (läch'ēt; -t; 151), n. [ME. lachet, fr. OF. lochet, dial. form of F. lacet plaited string, lace, dim. of lacs. See LACE.] 1. A hook; loop. Obs. 2. The thong or string that fastens a shoe; a shoelace. 3. A fastening for a shutter bar. latch'key' (läch'kē'), n. A key used to lift or pull back a latch of a door; loosely, a front-door key. latch'string' (-strīng'), n. A string fastened to the latch and either passed out through a hole above it in the door to permit the raising of the latch from the outside, or drawn inside to prevent intrusion. — the latchstring is out, the door is ready to open; a welcome is assured. Colloq. late (lä), a.; LAT'ER (lä'tēr), or LAT'ER (lä'tēr); LAT'EST (lä'tēst), or LAST (läst). [ME. lat slow, slack, AS. læt; akin to OS. lat, D. laat late, G. lass weary, lazy, slack, Ice. latr, Sw. lat, Dan. lad, Goth. lats, and to E. let, v. See LET to permit; cf. ALAS, LASSITUDE.] 1. Slow; sluggish; also, tedious. Obs. or Dial Eng. 2. Coming, or doing, after the due, usual, or proper time; not early; tardy; long-delayed; as, the train is late; late fruits; a late riser; a late spring. 3. Far advanced toward the end or close, as of the day, night, life, or other period; as, a late hour of the day; a late period of life; it is late. 4. Existing, or holding some position or relationship, not long ago, but not now; lately deceased, departed, or gone out of office; as, the late bishop of London; the late administration; our late residence. 5. Not long past; happening not long ago; recent; as, the late rains; we have received late intelligence. Deeds long past or late. Milton. 6. Continuing or doing until an advanced hour; as, late revels; a late watcher. "Late wassailers." Milton. Syn. — See NEW, SLOW.

late bag, a mail bag for letters received after the advertised time of collection or closing of a mail. British. — 1. blight, the potato blight. — 1. see, a special fee paid for sending a letter in a late bag. British. — 1. hours, hours of the night time usually given to sleep; hence, the custom of not going to bed until late; as, late hours injured his health. — L. Latin, Low Latin, terms used indifferently to designate the latest stages of the Latin language; also including the barbarous coinages from the French, German, and other languages into a Latin form made after the classic Latin had become a dead language for the people. — 1. unpleasantness, the American Civil War; — somewhat jocularly so called. U. S. late (lä), adv. [AS. late. See LAT'ER, a.] 1. After the usual or proper time, or the time appointed; after delay; as, he arrived late; — opposed to early. Better late than never. Tusser. 2. Far in the night, day, week, or other particular period; as, to lie abed late; to sit up late at night. 3. Not long ago; lately; recently. of a time not long past, or near the present; lately, as the practice is of late uncommon; of late he has seemed ill. late'en' (lä'tēn'), n. [F. voile latine a sail in the shape of a right-angled triangle; cf. It. & Sp. vela latina; prop. Latin sail. See LATIN.] Naut. Designating, or pertaining to, a peculiar rig characteristically used in the Mediterranean and adjacent waters, esp. on the northern coast of Africa; as, lateen rig; lateen yard. — lateen sail, Naut., a triangular sail, extended by a long yard, which is slung, at a considerable distance from the lower end, to the mast, which is usually low. The lower end of the yard is brought close to the deck or, occasionally, extended by a short spar or sheet, and the other is elevated at a sharp angle, usually overlapping the mast. The rig is chiefly used on the Mediterranean and by the Arabs. See DHOW, MAST. late'en' (lä'tēn'), n. Naut. A lateen-rigged vessel; — called also late'en'er (-ēr). b A lateen sail. late'ly (lä'tē-ly), adv. 1. Slowly; after the proper time; behind time. Obs. 2. Not long ago; recently; of late; as, he has lately arrived from Italy; we have not seen him lately. late'n (lä'tēn'), v. t. & i.; LAT'ENED (-ēnd); LAT'EN-ING. To make or become late. late'ness (lä'tē-nēs), n. [See LATENT.] State or quality of being late; of being latent; concealed being, or nature. Sir W. Hamilton. late'ness (lä'tē-nēs), n. 1. State or quality of being late; as, the lateness of his arrival; the lateness of a date; the lateness of the hour; the lateness of the season. 2. Slowness. Dial Eng. late'nt (lä'tēnt), a. [L. latens, -entis, p. pr. of latere to lie hid or concealed; cf. F. latent.] 1. Not visible or appar-



ent; hidden; concealed; secret; dormant; as, latent motives, latent springs of action. The evils latent in the most promising contrivances. Burke. 2. Disguised; being (something) in reality without having the appearance (of it). Rare. I had been a latent emigrant, now I was to be branded once more, and put part with my fellows. Stevenson. SYN. — LATENT, DORMANT, QUIESCENT, POTENTIAL, SUSPENDED, IN ABEYANCE. LATENT (see ETYM.) applies to that which is present without showing itself; DORMANT (see ETYM.), to that which is present without manifesting activity; as, "Dante often has a latent meaning by the side of an evident one" (Lauder); "his religious protest had brought into sudden evidence all the latent ferocities of a corrupt though dainty civilization" (W. Paten); "if that can be said to revive, which at the most has only been dormant for want of employment" (Corper); "the dramatic artist, that lies dormant or only half awake in most human beings" (Stevenson). QUIESCENT emphasizes rather the cessation of action than the presence of energy; as, "In historical composition all the grandest powers of the human mind are quiescent" (Johnson). That is POTENTIAL which though not actually existing now, may come into existence at some future time (which exists, not in esse, but in posse); as, a potential artist, potential energy; "The apple already lies potentially in the blossom" (Lowell). SUSPENDED and IN ABEYANCE imply temporary inactivity or nonexistence; as, suspended animation; "In Mr. Brooke the hereditary strain of Puritan energy was clearly in abeyance" (G. Eliot). See SECRET, CONSTRUCTIVE; cf. LURE. latent ambiguity, Lat. an uncertainty which does not appear upon the face of an instrument, but arises from evidence alunde, that is, one which is not involved in the words themselves, but arises from outside matters; thus, a conveyance to "John Smith, living on Fifth Avenue," when it appears that there are two or more John Smiths so living, contains a latent ambiguity; — opposed to patent ambiguity. 1. bud, Bot., a concealed bud which may remain dormant indefinitely, but under certain conditions develops into a shoot. — 1. heat, Physics, the thermal equivalent of the energy expended in melting unit mass of a solid or vaporizing unit mass of a liquid; or, conversely, the thermal equivalent of the energy set free in the process of solidification or of liquefaction; — called respectively the latent heat of fusion and latent heat of vaporization, or, by nearly all modern writers, simply heat of fusion and heat of vaporization. — 1. period, a Med. The regular time in which a disease is supposed to be expected without manifesting itself. b Physics. One of the phases in a simple molecular contraction, in which invisible preparatory changes are taking place in the nerve and muscle. later. [Cf. G. späters in είδολασπής idolater), fr. λατρεύειν to serve.] A suffix, denoting worshiper, forming agent nouns; as in bibliolater. Cf. LAT'ER. later'al (lä'tēr-äl), a. [L. lateralis, fr. latus, lateris, side; cf. F. lateral.] 1. Of or pertaining to the side; situated at, directed towards, or coming from, the side; as, the lateral branches of a tree; a lateral view. 2. Being, moving, or acting, side by side; of winds, blowing from the same general direction. Obs. Oxf. E. D. 3. a Anat. & Zool. Lying at, or extending toward, the right or left side; away from the mesial plane; — opposed to mesial or median. b Zool. (1) In bivalve shells, situated before or behind the middle of the hinge; as, the lateral teeth; — contrasted with cardinal. (2) In gastropod mollusks, designating one of the teeth, or rows of teeth, on the radula between the central and marginal rows. 4. Bot. Pert. to, characteristic of, or borne upon, the side of any organ or of the axis; — opposed to terminal (as buds), to median (as the veins of a leaf), or to basilar (as a style). 5. Phon. Articulated with emission of the breath at the sides, or on one side, of the oral passage when it is partly closed by contact of the tip of the tongue with the gums or palate; as, / is a lateral letter; — called also side, and divided. lateral cleavage, Min., cleavage parallel to the lateral planes. — 1. column, Anat., the column of the spinal cord between the dorsal and ventral roots of the spinal nerves. The latter boundary is poorly defined, and the lateral and anterior columns are often regarded as a single column, the anterolateral column. — 1. ethmoid. Zool. = ΕΤΗΜΟΙΔΕΣ. See ΕΤΗΜΟΙΔΕΣ. 1. fin, Zool., in fishes, one of the paired fins; a pectoral or ventral fin. — 1. fissure, Anat., the fissure of Sylvius. Eng., line, in most fishes, a longitudinal line along each side of the body, usually distinguished by modified and often differently colored scales. It marks the position and orifices of an organ (the lateral line organ) presumably of a sensory nature, consisting in typical cases of a mucus-secreting epithelium-lined tube or system of tubes buried in the skin or scales, but in primitive fishes of an open groove. It is continued on the head by branching grooves or canals, and receives branches from the pneumogastric nerve (on the head also from other cranial nerves). Two or more lateral lines may occur on each side. Organs of a similar nature occur in cyclostomes and some amphibians. — 1. moraine. Geol. See MORAINES. — 1. nerve, Zool., the nervus lateralis. — 1. operation, Surg., a method of lithotomy in which the incision is made in the left side of the perineum, extending through the prostate gland to the neck of the bladder. Bot., a vertical plane passing through a leaf, flower, or other organ at right angles to the median or anteroposterior plane. — 1. plate, Embryol., in embryos of craniate vertebrates, the lateral part of the mesoblast. It divides by a conspicuous horizontal cleft into an upper and a lower portion, the former uniting with the epiblast to form the somatopleure, and the latter uniting with the hypoblast to form the splanchnopleure. — 1. sinus, Anat., either of a pair of large venous channels in the dura mater situated partly in the attached margin of the tentorium cerebelli. They turn abruptly downward to reach the jugular foramen and terminate in the internal jugular vein. — 1. system, Bridge Building, the system of horizontal braces (as between two vertical trusses) by which lateral stiffness is secured. — 1. temporal fossa. Zool. See TEMPORAL FOSSA. — 1. veins, Zool., in some of the lower vertebrates, as elas-

AS. læccan to moisten, wet, and E. LEACH, v. t.] To moisten; enliven. Obs. & R. latch, n. [Cf. LATCH to catch, seize.] To allow; Dial Eng. latch bolt. A self-acting spring bolt with a beveled head. latch'drawer' n. One who lifts the latch for an evil purpose; a thief. Obs. latchesse, + LACHES. latch'et, latch'ēt (läch'ēt; -t). N. The sapphire garnet. latch'ing, n. Mine surveying; dialing. Local Eng. latch'ing, n. Naut. An eye formed on the head rope of a bonnet, by which it is attached to the foot of a sail; — called also latch and tasket; — usually impl.

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mobranchs, a pair of large veins running in the lateral body walls and opening in front either directly or indirectly into the ducts of Cuvier. — lateral ventricle, Anat. & Zool., the internal cavity of each cerebral hemisphere (see BRAIN). In man it consists of a central part, or body, and three horns, or cornua: an anterior one, curving forward and outward; a posterior one, curving backward and inward; and a middle one, curving downward.

lat'er-al (lăt'ēr-ăl), n. Anything having a lateral situation, growth, or extension; specif.: a In irrigation and sewer systems, a side ditch, canal, pipe, or conduit, as distinguished from a main. b Elec. An offset from a conduit system. c Zool. A lateral tooth or other lateral part. See LATERAL, a. d Bot. Any organ having a lateral situation, growth, or extension, as a branch or root.

lat'er-al-ly (lăt'ēr-ăl-ī), n. 1. State or quality of being lateral, or sideways, or of having sides. Rare. 2. Med. Excess of development on one side.

lat'er-al-ize (lăt'ēr-ăl-ī-z), v. t.; -IZING (-īz-īng). To direct to, or localize on, one side, as in the lateral operation. — lat'er-al-iza'tion (-ī-zā'shūn; -ī-zā'sh), n.

lat'er-al-ly, adv. By, to, or from, the side; sideways. Lat'er-an (-ăn), n. [L. Lateranus. Said to have been named after the Laterani family, who possessed a palace on or near the spot where the church now stands.] 1. The church of St. John Lateran, which is the cathedral church of Rome and the highest in rank of all churches in the Catholic world. In this church several ecclesiastical councils, hence called Lateran councils, have been held. 2. The Palazzo del Laterano, adjoining the basilica of St. John Lateran in Rome, containing the museum of pagan and Christian antiquities named, after Pope Gregory XVI., the "Museum Gregorianum Lateranense." The present palace, dating from about 1536, replaces the ruins of one (destroyed by fire in 1308) in which the popes had resided since the time of Constantine.

lat'er-er (-ēr-y), Combining form from Latin later, lateris, meaning side. Cf. LATERO-

lat'er-er-grade (-grād), a. [lateri + L. gradi to step.] Zool. Running sideways, as crabs and certain spiders. — n. A laterigrade animal, as the spiders of the group Lat'er-ig-ra-dae (-īgrā-dā), which includes the crab spiders. They usually run sideways or backwards, and live in crevices or nests made by bringing together the edges of a leaf.

lat'er-ite (-it), n. [L. later brick, tile.] Petrol. A porous reddish clay formed by decomposition of certain rocks in tropical regions, consisting mainly of hydrargillite, but of kaolin like ordinary clay; by extension, any surface soil formed in a similar way. — lat'er-ite (-ī-tik), a.

lat'er-i-tious (-īsh'ūs), a. [L. latericinus, fr. later a brick.] Like bricks; of the color of red bricks.

lateritious sediment, Med., brick-dust deposit.

lat'er-o- (lăt'ēr-ō-), Combining form from Latin later, lateris, meaning side; — used in various technical terms; as: lat'er-o-ab-dom'i-nal, a. Of or pert. to the sides of the abdomen. — lat'er-o-cau'dal, a. Zool. Posterior and lateral; posterolateral. — lat'er-o-cer-vi-cal, a. Anat. Of or pert. to the sides of the neck. — lat'er-o-dor-sal, a. Of or pert. to the sides of the back. — lat'er-o-flex-ion, a. A bending to one side. — lat'er-o-frag-men-tal, a. Anterolateral. — lat'er-o-mar-gin-al, a. Situated on the margin at the side. — lat'er-o-nu-chal, a. Zool. Of or pert. to the sides of the nape. — lat'er-o-pul-mo-nary, a. Med. A tendency to one side occurring in nervous diseases. — lat'er-o-stig-mat'ic, a. Zool. Situated on the sides of an insect, esp. a larva above the stigmata. — lat'er-o-ver-sion, n. A turning to one side.

Lat'ea (lăt'ē-ā), n. [NL, fr. Gr. λάδος a fish of the Nile.] Zool. A genus of large percid food fishes, of which one species (Lates niloticus) inhabits the Nile.

la-tes-cence (lā-tēs-ēns), n. Fact, quality, or state of being latent. Sir W. Hamilton.

la-tes-cent (-ēt), a. [L. latescens, -entis, p. pr. of latescere to be concealed, fr. latere to be hid.] Becoming concealed, hidden, or latent, as from view or knowledge; as, a latent meaning. Sir W. Hamilton.

lat'est (lăt'ēt), a. [A later superl. of late; cf. LAST, a.] 1. Last. Archaic. 2. Superlative of LATE.

Syn. — See LAST. at latest, at the time named as the latest possible; at the latest possible date or hour.

|| lat'ess (lăt'ēss), n. [L., a fluid.] 1. A plasma or other watery fluid of the body. Obs. 2. Bot. A milky, usually white, fluid found in certain specially differentiated cells (laticiferous cells) in some families of seed plants. It is prominent in the Asclepiadaceae, or milkweed family, also in the Apocynaceae, Euphorbiaceae, Moraceae, and Cichoriaceae. The latex contains various gum resins, fats, wax, and often a complex mixture of other substances, frequently including poisonous compounds. Caoutchouc is its chief important commercial product. See CAOUTCHOUC, RESIN.

latex cell, l. tube, l. vessel. Bot. = LATICIFEROUS CELL.

lath (lăt), n.; pl. LATHS (lătthz). [ME. laththe, laththe, latte, AS. lætt; akin to D. lat, G. latte, OHG. latta; cf. W. llath a rod, staff, yard. Cf. LATTICE.] 1. Building. Any of a number of thin narrow strips of wood, nailed to rafters, ceiling joists, or other framework of a building to make a groundwork or key for slates, tiles, plastering, etc., or in constructing light frameworks, as trellises, and the like. They are made in three thicknesses: single lath, the thinnest; lath and half lath, usually 1/2 inch thick; and double lath, about 1 inch thick.

lat'er-a-lis (-ăl's), n. [L.] Zool. Short for NERVUS LATERALIS. lat'er-an (lăt'ēr-ăn), Scot. var. of LATERAN. Cf. Table. Lateran Councils. See COUNCIL-LATERATOR. + LITERATURE. laterator. + LATTER. latered, + LATERED. [LATER.] lat'et-ra (lăt'ēr-ā), n. pl. of lat'er-um bent, a. [lateri + -cumbent.] Lying on the side. lat'er-i-flex-ion, n. [lateri + -flexion; cf. F. lateriflexion.] Lateral curvature of the spine. lat'er-i-flor'ous, a. [lateri + floral, -florus.] Bot. Having lateral flowers. R. lat'er-i-fo'l-i-ous, a. [lateri + folius.] Bot. Axillary. Rare. lat'et-er-a-vēd (-vēd), (lăt'ēr-ī-nūrd), a. [lateri + -nerved.] Bot. Having lateral veins. lat'er-i-ty-p'y (-tī-p'y), n. [See LATERI; -TYPE.] Zool. Bilateral symmetry. Rare. lat'er-i-ty-p'ic (-tī-p'ik), a. Rare. lat'er-i-ver-sion, n. [lateri +

2. Building. a Expanded or otherwise perforated metal in sheets, stiffened wire cloth, or the like, used as a substitute for wooden laths in plastering. See EXPANDED METAL, Illustr. b Any of the small angle irons to support the covering of an iron roof. 3. Mining. A board or plank, sharpened at one end like sheet piling, used in roofing levels or in protecting the sides of a shaft through a stratum of unstable earth. 4. Laths collectively, or lath work; as, it was lightly built with lath and plaster. 5. The bow, or bending, part of a cross-bow. Obs.

lath and half lath. See LATH, n., 1, above. lath (lăt), v. t.; LATHED (lătthd); LATH'ING. To cover or line with laths.

lathes (lătth), n. [AS. læð; orig. uncert.] One of the administrative divisions (formerly 6, now 5) into which Kent, England, is divided, each containing several hundreds.

lathe, n. [Prob. of Scand. origin; cf. Dan. drejled, (Oxf. E. D.); perh. orig., a frame to hold something, and akin to E. lade to load.] 1. Mach. A machine by which a piece of wood, metal, or other hard material is held and rotated while a cutting tool is being presented to it. The work is held between centers contained in a headstock and tailstock, or is secured to a faceplate chuck or to a mandrel attached to the live spindle. The tool is fulcrumed against a rest, in a hand-turned lathe, or is held in a slide rest which can be moved either by hand or automatically, as in the engine lathe, which traverses the slide rest by means of the lead screw, as when set for screw cutting. In the capstan, monitor, or turret lathe, the employed esp. for repetitive work, a number of tools are fixed in a capstan head, monitor, or turret lathe, a tool holder pivoted so as to revolve and present any of various tools to the work. In many automatic lathes and screw-cutting machines the motions of the work and turret are directed by a cam wheel and the finished pieces of work are dropped out continuously at one end, while a bar from which the pieces are formed is fed in at the other. Cams and guides are employed in other special lathes, as in the backing-off or relieving lathe, a machine used esp. to give clearance to taps, having for this purpose a device to give the cutting tool such a transverse motion as to cause it to gradually deepen its cut. (See BLANCHARD LATHE, POLE LATHE, etc.)

Lathes are used in turning, screw cutting, drilling, boring, chasing, engraving, polishing, slotting, etc. 2. A form of potter's wheel.

lathe, v. t.; LATHED (lătthd); LATH'ING (lătth'īng). To cut, or shape, with a lathe.

lathe, n. [Prob. of Scand. origin; cf. Sw. lad, G. lade.] The movable swing frame of a loom, carrying the reed for separating the warp threads and beating up the weft; — called also lay and batten.

lath'er (lăt'ēr), n. [AS. læðor washing soda; akin to Ice. læðr, L. lavare to wash, Gr. λούω, and prob. to E. lye. Cf. LAVE, LYE.] 1. Foam or froth made by soap agitated with water. 2. Foam from profuse sweating, as of a horse. 3. Act or process of lathering.

lath'er, v. t.; LATH'ERED (-ērd); LATH'ER-ING. [Cf. AS. læðrian to lather, anouth. See LATHER, n.] 1. To spread over with lather; as, to lather the face. Smollett. 2. To beat severely, as with a strap; to flog. Colloq. lath'er, v. i. 1. To form lather, or a froth like lather; to accumulate foam from profuse sweating, as a horse. 2. To beat; to thrash; to strike. Colloq.

lathing (lătth'īng), p. pr. & vb. n. of LATH, to cover with laths; specif.: vb. n. Act or process of placing laths so as to form a foundation for plaster, tiling, etc.; laths, collectively; lath work. See LATH, n., 1.

lathing hammer or hatchet. A hammer having a hatchet blade, used to trim and nail laths. See HATCHET, Illustr. lath nail. A form of slender nail for fastening laths.

lath'y (lăt'hī), a. Like a lath; long and slender. thin. lath'y-rism (lăt'hī-rīz'm), n. [From LATH'ING.] Med. A morbid condition produced by the use as food of the seeds of certain species of Lathyrus and characterized by paraplegia with tremor. — lath'y-ric (lăt'hī-r'ik), a. Lath'y-rus (lăt'hī-r'is), n. [NL, fr. Gr. λάθυρος a kind of pulse.] Bot. A large, widely distributed genus of fabaceous plants, including many varieties of pea, but differing from Pisum, the garden pea, in having the style not

floor on which malt is placed in the drying kiln. lath'e + LATH, LATH'ER. lath'e (lăt'hē), Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of LATH. lath'e (lăt'hē), n. [ME. lath'e; prob. of Scand. origin; cf. Ice. læðra a storehouse, barn, akin to Sw. læða, Dav. læða, G. late chest, and to E. lade, v. See LADE to load.] A granary; a barn. Obs. or Dial. Eng. lath'e, v. t. [AS. læðian.] To invite. Obs. or Dial. Eng. lath'e-bearer. A lath dog or carrier. [lath'e.] lath'e-bore, v. t. To bore in a lath'e cheeks or shears. The sides of a lath'e bed. lath'e chuck. See 5th CHUCK, 4. lath'e (lăt'hē), n. Also lath'e (-tē). [Blind. lath'e.] A heavy stick, often of bamboo, bound with iron. Anglo-Indian. lath'y, a. LAIDLY. [lath R.] lath'on (lăt'hŏn), a. Made of

lath'er (lăt'ēr), Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of LATHER. lath'er (lăt'ēr), Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of LATHER. lath'er (lăt'ēr), n. One who places laths for the plaster. lath'es race. Var. of LAY RACE. lath'ereve, lath'reve, n. Formerly, in Kent, England, the head officer of a lath'e. lath'er-er, n. One who lathers. lath'er-in, lath'er-on, Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. For LATRONE. lath'er-y (lăt'hēr-y), a. Covered with or as with lather; like lather in consistency; frothy. lath'es-man (lăt'hēs'măn), n. A workman who operates a lathe. lath'e work. See ROSE ENGINE. lath'ing (lătth'īng), n. [From LATH'ING to invite.] An invitation; a calling; an urging. Obs. or Dial. Eng. lath'ing (-rēd), n. [NL, fr. Gr. λαθῆσιος secret, hidden.]

lath'ing (-ērd), n. [NL, fr. Gr. λαθῆσιος secret, hidden.]

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sulcate. They have paripinnate leaves terminated by tendrils, and axillary, often large and showy, flowers. The sweet pea is L. odoratus; the everlasting pea is L. latifolius. Also [l. c.], a plant of this genus. See PEA, SWEET PEA, BEACH PEA.

Lat'i-an (lăt'hī-ăn; -shūn; 7), a. Belonging, or relating, to Latium, a country of ancient Italy; Latin. See LATIN. lat'i-cifer-ous (lăt'hī-sīf'ēr-ūs), a. [L. later, laticis, a liquid + -ferous.] Bot. Containing latex. — laticiferous cell, tube, or vessel, one of the peculiar thin-walled cells containing latex in certain families of seed plants. They are remarkable for the great length and branching development which they attain.

lat'i-clave (lăt'hī-clāv), n. [L. laticlavus, laticlavium; latus broad + clavus nail, a purple stripe on the tunic; cf. F. laticlave.] Rom. Antig. One of two broad stripes of purple on the fore part of the tunic, or both together considered as a badge, worn by senators and others of high rank as an emblem of office. Cf. ANGLICLAVE.

lat'i-fun'di-um (-fūn'dī-ūm), n. pl. -DIA (-dī-ā). [L., fr. latus broad + fundus estate.] A large landed estate; as, the latifundia of ancient Romans. — lat'i-fun'di-an (-ăn), a. Lat'in (lăt'īn), a. [L. Latinius belonging to Latium, Latin, fr. Latium a country of Italy, in which Rome was situated; cf. F. latin. Cf. LADIN, LATENE.] 1. Of or pert. to Latium or the Latins, a people of Latium; as, the Latin language. 2. Of, pertaining to, or composed in, the language used by the Romans or Latins; as, a Latin grammar; a Latin composition or idiom. 3. Designating, or belonging to, the Roman Catholic Church, its rites, priests, members, etc., esp. as opposed to the Greek Church; as, the Latin fathers. 4. Designating the peoples, nationalities, or countries, such as the French, Italian, Spanish, etc., whose languages are descended from the Latin and whose culture is most directly derived from that of ancient Rome; or of pertaining to such peoples; as, Latin civilization; Latin sentiment; the Latin races of South America. 5. Eng. Law. Designating the common-law side of Chancery (which see, def. 2).

Latin alphabet. See LATIN, n., 1. — L. American, a citizen of any American nation in which the official or chief language is Romance; often, specif., a citizen of such a nation descended from Europeans of Romance speech. — L. cross. See CROSS, Illustr. — L. kingdom, the Christian kingdom of Jerusalem under French or Latin kings from 1099 to 1187. — L. Monetary Union, or L. Union, a union formed in 1865 by France, Italy, Belgium, and Switzerland (Greece joined in 1868) for the uniform regulation of their coinage. Nominally on a double standard, the agreement having provided for the unlimited coinage of gold and five-franc silver pieces of full legal-tender value at the ratio of 15 to 1, the Union really had a limping standard (étalon boiteux) after 1873, when it so limited silver coinage as virtually to adopt the single gold standard. France ceased silver coinage in 1876, Belgium and Switzerland having already done so; and the Netherlands and Greece joined in 1879. — L. right, Rom. Law, the jus Latii. — L. square, Math., the problem of filling all the n<sup>2</sup> compartments of a lattice of n columns and n rows with n different elements, no element occurring twice in the same column or same row. It is solved by the method of differential operators. — L. versions (of the Bible). See VERSION.

Lat'in (lăt'īn), n. 1. The language of ancient Latium and of Rome, and until the 17th century practically the universal language of learning and diplomacy throughout western Europe. Latin, with the Romance languages developed from it, is the chief member of the Italic subfamily, intermediate between the Hellenic and Celtic subfamilies, of the Indo-European languages (which see). Its history comprises an archaic period, previous to the middle of the 3d century B. C., represented by a few inscriptions; and a literary period, often divided into developmental stages as follows: the ante-classical, from 240 to 80 B. C., which includes the writings of Plautus and Terence; the classical, comprising, (1) the golden age, from 80 B. C. to 14 A. D., during which Cicero, Caesar, Virgil, Ovid, Horace, Sallust, Catullus, Livy, and others, brought the language to its finest and most characteristic expression, (2) the silver age, from 14 to 180 A. D., in which Tacitus, Martial, Juvenal, the two Plinys, and others wrote; and the post-classical, marked by the spread of Latin throughout the world as the language of learning and statecraft and by decay of its classical purity and style, the language only occasionally as in the Italian Renaissance, again approaching Ciceroian elegance. In its inflections Latin is less complex than Greek, and it also lacks the euphony, variety, grace, and subtle suggestion of Greek. The classical Latins themselves, however, deemed it of greater stateliness and power, and centuries of usage in legal, philosophical, and scientific terminologies have shown its admirable precision and compactness. The Latin, or Roman, alphabet, originally of 21 letters, was developed from that of the Chalcidian Greek alphabet in Italy. About 500 B. C. two letters (X, Z) were added, but used only in foreign (chiefly Greek) words. I served both as vowel (i) and consonant (j), as did V (u, v); otherwise, excepting W, which the Romans lacked, the alphabet was the same as the English, which is descended from it. The Romans regularly used only capitals, which were gradually replaced, except in headings, titles, etc., by minuscules, and these again by minuscules, the small letters familiar to us not coming into general use until about the close of the 8th century A. D. Cf. ROMANCE LANGUAGES.

2. a One of the people of ancient Latium, who formed a part of the Italic. See ITALIAN, n., 1. b Rom. Hist. One of those having the jus Latii (which see); also, one of the

Lat'ius (lăt'hī-ūs), n. [L. latus broad + E costate.] Broad-ribbed. lat'us (lăt'ūs), n. [L. latus broad + E dentate.] Broad-toothed. lat'us (-ūs), a. [L. latus broad + -us.] Bot. Having broad leaves. Rare. || lat'ig-ous (lăt'hī-g'ūs), n. pl. -gous (-gōs). [Sp. latigo.] A long strap attached to the saddletree to tighten and fasten the cinch; called also latigo strap. West-ern S. & Sp. Amer. lat'it'ic (-ăt'hī-t'ik), n. pl. -it'ic (-ăt'hī-t'ic), n. [NL, fr. the generic name Lathyrus, fr. L. latus broad.] Zool. A small family of marine scaphopod mollusks having an elongated body, long dorsal and anal fins, and thoracic or sub-jugular ventral fins. It includes the tinklefish and binnunculids. lat'it'ic (-ăt'hī-t'ik), n. pl. -it'ic (-ăt'hī-t'ic), n. [OF. latiniere, Latinier, prop. one knowing Latin.] An interpreter. Obs.

Lat'ius (lăt'hī-ūs), n. [L. latus broad + E dentate.] Broad-ribbed.

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class of manumitted slaves (the Latin Junian) whose manumission failed to comply with all the requisites for Roman citizenship, but who by the Lex Junia Norbana were placed on the same footing as the Latins proper.

3. A citizen or inhabitant of western Europe; — so called at the time of the Crusades in contrast to the Greeks. Now Chiefly Historical. b A member of the Latin, or Roman, Church. c A Latin author. Obs. d A school exercise in Latin; a translation into Latin. Obs. e A school exercise in Latin; a translation into Latin. Obs. f To turn or render into Latin; to interlard with Latin; with d, to write or speak Latin.

La-tin'lan (lá-tín'ý-án), a. Designating, or pertaining to, Latin and a number of kindred dialects forming a branch of the Italic languages.

Lat'in-ism (lá'tín-'íz-m), n. 1. A Latin idiom; a mode of speech peculiar to Latin; also, a mode of speech in another language, as English, formed on a Latin model.

2. The term is also sometimes used by Biblical scholars to designate a Latin word in Greek letters, or the Latin sense of a Greek word in the Greek Testament.

3. A Latin mode of thought or feeling. Rare.

Lat'in-ist, n. [Cf. F. latiniste.] One skilled in Latin; a Latin scholar. "He left school a good Latinist." Macaulay.

Lat'in-ist'ic (-íst'ík) a. Of or pertaining to; Macaulay.

Lat'in-ist'ic-al (-íst'ík-ál) a. In the Latin style or idiom. "Latinistic words." Fitzed. Hall.

La-tin'ty (lá-tín'ý-tí), n. [L. latinitas; cf. F. latinité.] 1. The use of the Latin tongue, style, or idiom; style in writing or speaking Latin. "His elegant Latinity." Motley.

2. The status or right of a person having the jus Latii.

Lat'in-iz'ation (lá'tín-'íz-á-shún; -íz-á-'shún), n. The act, process, or result, of Latinizing, as a word, language, or country.

The Germanization of Britain went far deeper than the Latinization of France. M. Arnold.

Lat'in-ize (lá'tín-'íz), v. t.; LAT'IN-IZED (-ízd); LAT'IN-IZ'ING (-íz'ing). [L. latinizare; cf. F. latiniser.] 1. To translate into Latin; to give Latin terminations or forms to, as to foreign words, in writing Latin; rarely, to print, or write, in Latin letters.

2. To bring under the power or influence of the Romans or Latins; to affect with the usages of the Latins, especially in speech. "Latinized races." Lowell.

3. To make like the Roman Catholic Church or diffuse Roman Catholic ideas in; as, to Latinize the Church of England.

Lat'in-ize, v. i. 1. To use Latinisms.

2. To come under the influence of the Romans, or of the Roman Catholic Church.

Lat'is-ros'tral (lá'tís-'rós'trál), lat'is-ros'trate (lá'tís-'rós'trát), a. [See LATIROSTRIS.] Zool. Having a broad beak.

Lat'is-ros'tres (-trés), n. pl. [NL.; L. latus broad + rostrum beak.] A group of birds usually including only the swallows.

Lat'is-si-mus dor'si (lá'tís-'sí-mús dór'sí), [NL., lit., the broadest (muscle) of the back.] Anat. A broad, flat superficial muscle of the lower part of the back. In man it arises from the spinous processes of the six inferior dorsal vertebrae, the lumbar fascia, the iliac crest, and the three or four lower ribs. Its fibers converge, and it is inserted by a short, thick tendon into the bicipital groove of the humerus. It draws the arm backward and downward and rotates it inward.

Lat'ite (lá'tít), n. [From Latium, Italy, where its occurrence was first described.] Lava or volcanic rock intermediate between andesite and trachyte; trachyandesite.

Lat'itude (lá'tít-ú-d), n. [L. latitudo breadth; fr. latus broad, wide, for older stilitus; cf. F. latitude.] 1. Extent or distance from side to side; breadth; width. Obs. or R. Provided the length do not exceed the latitude above one third part.

2. Extent; amplitude; scope; range; esp., extent of signification, application, etc. Rare.

I pretend not to treat of them in their full latitude. Locke.

3. Freedom from confinement or narrow limits; independence of action, thought, opinion, etc.; as, great latitude is allowed an admiral at sea.

4. Deviation from a standard; laxity; looseness of morals or conduct. Obs.

5. Geog. Angular distance measured on a meridian; now, distance, north or south, from the equator. The length of a degree of latitude varies somewhat on different parts of a meridian, on account of the flattened figure of the earth, being 68,704 statute miles at the equator, and 69,407 at the poles.

6. A region or locality as marked by its latitude; — often in pl.; as, cold latitudes; corn will grow in these latitudes.

7. Astron. More fully, celestial latitude. Angular distance of a heavenly body from the ecliptic.

lat'in. + LATIN.

Lat'in. Obs. p. D. of LET.

Lat'in-ist, a. Of pert. to, or derived from, Latin. Rare.

La'ti-ne dic'tum (lá'tí-'né), [L.] Spoken in Latin.

Lat'in-er, n. [From LATIN.] 1. A Latin scholar; a Latinist. Colloc.

2. [Cf. ME. latynere, OF. latinier. See LATIMERE, OF. latinier. See LATIMERE, AN. interpreter; a latimer. Obs. & R.]

Lat'in-esque, a. See -ESQUE.

La-tin'ic, a. [Latin.]

Latinian, n. [See LATINER, 2.] An interpreter. Obs.

La-tin'i-form, a. Latin in form; Latinized.

La-tin'i-ge'ner'al (lá'tín-'í-je'n-er-ál) (lá'tín-'í-je'n-er-ál) [See LATIN, 106n't-á-ní]. [See LATIN, n., 2.]

La-tin'i-ist'ic (-íst'ík), n. Latinist. Obs.

La-tin'i-ist'ic-al (-íst'ík-ál), n. [Cf. POSTASTER.] One who has a smattering of Latin.

La-tin'i-er (lá'tín-'íz-er), n. A Latinist.

La-tin'i-er-er (lá'tín-'íz-er-er), n. A Latinist.

La-tin'i-er-er-er (lá'tín-'íz-er-er-er), n. A Latinist.

La-tin'i-er-er-er-er (lá'tín-'íz-er-er-er-er), n. A Latinist.

La-tin'i-er-er-er-er-er (lá'tín-'íz-er-er-er-er-er), n. A Latinist.

La-tin'i-er-er-er-er-er-er (lá'tín-'íz-er-er-er-er-er-er), n. A Latinist.

La-tin'i-er-er-er-er-er-er-er (lá'tín-'íz-er-er-er-er-er-er-er), n. A Latinist.

La-tin'i-er-er-er-er-er-er-er-er (lá'tín-'íz-er-er-er-er-er-er-er-er), n. A Latinist.

La-tin'i-er-er-er-er-er-er-er-er-er (lá'tín-'íz-er-er-er-er-er-er-er-er-er), n. A Latinist.

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lat'is-tu'di-nal (lá'tís-'tú-dí-'nál), a. Of or pertaining to latitude, esp. geographical latitude; in the direction of latitude. — lat'is-tu'di-nal-ly, adv.

lat'is-tu'di-nal-ri-an (lá'tís-'tú-dí-'nál-'rí-án; 115), a. [Cf. F. latitudinaire.] 1. Indifferent, or opposed, to a strict application of any particular standard, or norm, of belief or opinion, esp. in matters of religion; hence, deviating more or less widely from such standard; tolerant of variations in opinion or doctrine; as, latitudinarian divines; latitudinarian theology.

Latitudinarian sentiments upon religious subjects. Allibone

2. Lax in moral principles or conduct. Rare.

lat'is-tu'di-nal-ri-an-ism (lá'tís-'tú-dí-'nál-'rí-án-'íz-m), n. 1. One who is broad and liberal, or not restrained by precise settled limits, in his standards of belief and conduct; one who indulges freedom in thinking, esp. in religious matters, and who cares little about mere forms of creed, worship, or church government.

2. Eng. Ecol. Hist. a One of those members of the Church of England, in the latter part of the 17th century, who advocated toleration of opinions as to authority, government, and doctrine varying from those then generally received in that church, as being matters of minor importance.

They were called "men of latitude;" and upon this, men of narrow thoughts fastened upon them the name of latitudinarians. Bp. Burnet.

b Later, one of the Broad Church party in the Church of England.

lat'is-tu'di-nal-ri-an-ism (-íz'm), n. A latitudinarian system or condition; latitudinarian beliefs, doctrines, or attitude; liberality of opinion, esp. in religious matters.

Fierce sectarianism bred fierce latitudinarianism. De Quincey.

lat'is-tu'di-nous (-tú-dí-'nú-s), a. Having latitude, or breadth; having latitude of thought or interpretation.

la-tri'a (lá-trí-'á), n. [L., fr. Gr. λατρεία, fr. λατρεύω to serve.] In the Roman Catholic Church, the highest kind of worship, or that paid to God only; — distinguished from *cultus*, or the inferior worship paid to saints, and from *hyperdulia*, or the worship paid to the Virgin Mary. — la-tri'al (-ál), a. Obs. — la-tri'an (-án), a. Obs.

la-trine' (lá-trén'), n. [L. latrina; cf. F. latrines.] A privy, esp. in a camp, hospital, or the like.

lat-ro-ci'n-ium (lá'trō-'sín-'íz-um), n. [L. See LARCENY.] 1. Roman Law. Highway robbery; brigandage.

2. [Cf. Eccl. Hist. The heretical council held at Ephesus, A. D. 449; — a name given to it, first by Leo the Great in 451, because of its disorderly and irregular proceedings. It declared in favor of the doctrine of one nature in Christ. Called also *Robber Synod*.]

lat-ry. [Gr. λατρεία in εἰδωλολατρεία idolatry, fr. λατρεία service.] A suffix denoting worship of; as in angelolatry, bibliolatry.

lat-ton (lá'tón), n. [ME. latoun, laton, OF. laton, F. laton.] 1. A kind of brass or brasslike alloy hammered into thin sheets, formerly much used for church utensils, as candlesticks, crosses, etc.; — called also black latton or latton brass. "A cross of latoun full of stones." Chaucer.

2. Sheet tin; iron plate, covered with tin (called white latton); also, any metal in thin sheets; as, gold latton. Specif., pl.: Metal sheets between 1/4 and a little less than 3/8 of an inch in thickness; trebles. Sheets thinner than 3/8 are called extra lattons.

lat-ter (lá'tér), a. [ME. later, latter (AS. lætra), compar. of lat late. See LATE; cf. LATER (a more recent formation).] 1. Slower. Obs.

2. Being more recent or more advanced in time; coming or happening after something else; later; now usually, specif., being, or belonging, or pertaining to, the end of a period of time; as, the latter part of the week.

3. Of two things, being the one mentioned second; — opposed to former.

"The difference between reason and revelation, and in what sense the latter is superior. I. Watts

4. Last; latest; final. "My latter gasp." Shak. Obs. or Archaic, exc. in "latter days."

latter end, the end of life; death. — I. Lammas, a day that will never come, there being only one Lammas. — I. Mary day, one of the festivals of the Virgin Mary, later than the Annunciation, as the Nativity, Sept. 8, or the Assumption, Aug. 15. Obs. — L. Prophets. See OLD TESTAMENT. — I. spring, the last part of the spring of the year. Obs. Shak.

lat-ter-day, a. Belonging to present times or those recent by comparison.

Lat-ter-day Sect, a Mormon. See MORMON.

lat-ter-ly (-lí), adv. Lately; of late; recently; at a later, as distinguished from a former, period.

lat-ter-ly, adv. Lately I find myself getting weary. Hawthorne.

lat'tice (lá'tís), n. [ME. lattis, F. lattis lathwork, fr. latte lath, of G. origin. Cf. list LATH.] 1. A kind of framework or structure of wood or metal, made by crossing laths or other thin strips so as to form a network; as, the

based on presumption that the person summoned was hiding.

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authority and is enforced by a sanction. In this sense the term *law* includes any edict, decree, rescript, order, ordinance, statute, resolution, rule, judicial decision, usage, etc., which is made, or recognized, and enforced, by the controlling authority. **b** The whole body of such rules constituting the organic rule prescribing the nature and conditions of existence of a state or other organized community; also, the control or regulation, or state of society, effected or brought about by the existence and enforcement of such rules.

Reason is the life of the *law*; nay, the common *law* itself is nothing else but reason. *Coke*.  
**c** Laws considered as a human institution or department of knowledge; legal science; jurisprudence.

*Law* is beneficence acting by rule. *Burke*  
**d** The action of these rules considered as a means of redressing wrongs; specif., trial or remedial justice under or by the laws of the land; judicial remedy; litigation; as, to go to *law*.

He found *law* dear and left it cheap. *Brougham*  
**e** In England and many of her colonies, the system of rules expounded and remedies administered by the common-law courts, as distinct from courts of *equity* (which see). **f** The legal profession as a whole; — usually with *the*; as, *the law* and the clergy supported the measure. Also, legal learning or knowledge; as, he has little Latin and less *law*.

**3.** The Jewish or Mosaic law, contained in the Hexateuch (Pentateuch and Joshua) and in Ezekiel xl.-xlviii.; also, this part of the Scriptures; — often distinguished from the prophets, and gospel (cf. טוֹרָה C. מִשְׁנָה, HEXATEUCH). Hence, the Old Testament. One school of Biblical critics finds in the Jewish law three main systems, shaped at different periods and successively combined, namely: The Covenant Code (included in JE), the primitive Hebrew law representing the customary law, as notably in Exodus x.-xxiii., so called as being based on the covenant with God; the Deuteronomio Code (designated D), marking a transition between the Covenant Code and the Priestly Code; and the Priestly Code (designated P), including the Law of Holiness (see below), characterized by ceremonialism, statistical details, and a formal style, esp. in Leviticus and Numbers, and by being suited to the period of Babylonian exile or later.

**4.** A divine commandment or a revelation of the will of God; collectively, the whole body of God's commandments or revelations; the will of God, whether expressed in Scripture, implanted in instinct, or deduced by reason; specif., *Obs.*, a religion or religious faith or dispensation.  
**5.** Collectively, the whole body of rules relating to one subject, or emanating from one source; — including usually the writings pertaining to them, and judicial proceedings under them; as, *divine law*; *English law*; *Roman law*; *the law of real property*; *insurance law*.

**6.** Customary habit; practice; way or usual manner of action. *Obs.*

**7.** Right custom or practice; specif.: **a** *Morals*. In an obsolete sense, right or just conduct; in modern usage, a specific or general rule of right living; esp., such a rule when conceived as having the sanction of God's will, of conscience or the moral nature, or of natural justice as revealed to reason. **b** In arts, works, games, etc.: The rules of construction, or of procedure, conforming to the conditions of success; a principle, maxim, or usage; as, *the laws of poetry*, of architecture, of courtesy, or of whist.

Anything from the harmony of nature to the strains of a song was for the Greek *law*. *Karl Pearson*.

**8.** *Philos. & Science*. A statement of an order or relation of phenomena which, so far as known, is invariable under the given conditions. See *LAW OF NATURE*, below.

A *law* is simply a rule or assertion of succession among phenomena, whereby one becomes the premonitory sign of another. *J. Martineau*.

Complex uniformities which . . . are mere cases of simpler ones, and have, therefore, been virtually affirmed in affirming those, may with propriety be called *laws*. *J. S. Mill*.

**9.** *Math.* The rule or formula according to which anything, as the change in value of a variable or the terms of a series, proceeds or comes into being; thus, the equation of a curve is a *law* of form, both algebraic and geometric.

**10.** In certain sports, an allowance of time or distance given to a weaker competitor, an animal in the chase, or the like; as, *a law* of eighty yards given to a hare before the hounds are slipped; hence, in a transferred sense, mercy or indulgence.

**Syn.** — Justice, equity.

**law of absorption**, *Logic*, the proposition that if of two aggregates one contains the other as a component, the aggregate is identical with the latter. *Dict. of Philos.* — **1.** of acceleration, *Embryol.*, the principle that the development of an organ is accelerated in proportion to its importance. — **1.** of action and reaction, Newton's third law of motion. See *LAW OF MOTION*. — **1.** of areas, Kepler's second law. See *KEPLER'S LAWS*. — **1.** of Avogadro's (à vânt-sè-né) [after G. Avanzini (1753-1827), Italian mathematician], the law that a falling plate encounters a resistance greatest at the center and decreasing to a minimum at the margin when it is falling vertically, and that when falling obliquely it encounters the maximum resistance near the fore end, thus causing it to tilt up. — **1.** of Avogadro. *Chem.* See *AVOGADRO'S HYPOTHESIS*. — **1.** of Ba'bo (bâ'bô) [after L. von Babo, German chemist], *Phys. Chem.*, the law that the diminution of vapor pressure of a liquid due to dissolving in it a non-volatile solid is nearly proportional to the amount dissolved. — **1.** of causation or causality, the law or principle that every change in nature is produced by some cause; the principle of universal causation. — **1.** of Charles. = *CHARLES'S LAW*. — **1.** of constant angles, *Crystallog.*, the law, discovered by Romé de l'Isle, that the angles between the various faces of a crystal remain unchanged throughout its growth. — **1.** of constant proportion. = *LAW OF DEFINITE PROPORTIONS*. — **1.** of continuity, the principle, formulated by Leibnitz, that there is no break in nature, and that nothing passes from one state to another without passing through all the intermediate states. — **1.** of contradiction. *Logic*. See *LAW OF THOUGHT*. — **1.** of cosines, *Math.*, in plane trigonometry,  $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A$ , and in spherical trigonometry,  $\cos a = \cos b \cos c + \sin b \sin c \cos A$ , where  $a, b, c$  are the sides and  $A, B, C$  the opposite angles of a triangle. — **1.** of definite proportions, *Chem.*, the essential

law of chemical combination that every definite compound always contains the same elements in the same proportions by weight; and, if two or more elements form more than one compound with each other, the relative proportions of each are fixed. Compare *LAW OF MULTIPLE PROPORTIONS*.

**1.** *Law of diminishing return*, *Econ.*, the observed fact or law that in any given activity, the mere increase of labor or capital applied beyond a certain point in the cultivation of land causes a less than proportionate increase in the produce raised from a given area. — **1.** of Du'long' and Pe'tit' (dû'lôn', pé-tè') [after P. L. Du'long (1791-1838), French physicist and chemist, and A. T. Petit (1781-1820), French physicist], *Chem.*, the principle that the elements in the solid state have nearly the same atomic weight, that is, that the specific heat multiplied by the atomic weight is nearly a constant (about 6.4). It has been valuable for determining atomic weight. — **1.** of error. See *ERROR*, *n.*; **6**; also, *NORMAL LAW OF ERROR*. — **1.** of excluded middle. *Logic*. See *LAW OF THOUGHT*. — **1.** of gravitation. See *GRAVITATION*, **2**.

**1.** of great numbers, *Math.*, the principle that the sum of elements, each varying in frequency according to its own law, tends to vary according to the normal law of error (see under *NORMAL*) as the number of elements increases indefinitely. — **1.** of Gu'dberg and Wa'ste (gûd'berk, wâ'stê) = *LAW OF MASS ACTION*. — **1.** of gyration, *Meteor.*, a law, formulated by Heinrich Dove, a German physicist, that the wind generally shifts in its direction with the sun. — **1.** of Holiness, a substantially older body of laws (*Lev. xvii.-xxvi*), hortatory in character, and having "as its dominant note holiness," incorporated at a later day with the Priestly Code. Besides the above chapters (*xxvii.-xxviii*) some include also parts of *Lev. xi*. It is designated as *H. P. 1*. — **1.** of homogeneity, *Math.*, the dogma asserted by Vieta, but denied by moderns, that only magnitudes of the same kind can be added. — **1.** of honor or honour. = *CODE OF HONOR*. — **1.** of identity. *Logic*. See *LAW OF THOUGHT*. — **1.** of intensity. = *FECHNER'S LAW*. — **1.** of kind. = *LAW OF NATURE*. — **1.** of mass action, *Chem.*, the law (established by Gu'dberg and Wa'ste of Christiania) that the chemical action of a reaction is proportional to the product of the masses of the reacting mass. The "active mass" is usually considered as measured by the molecular concentration, but sometimes, for dissolved substances, by the osmotic pressure. — **1.** of Moses. = *PENTATEUCH*. — **1.** of multiple proportions, *Chem.*, the generalization that when the same elements unite in more than one proportion, forming two or more different compounds, the higher proportions of the elements in such compounds are simple multiples of the lowest proportion, or the proportions are connected by the same simple common factor; thus, iron and oxygen unite in the proportions FeO, Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>, in which compounds, considering the oxygen, 3 and 4 are simple multiples of 1. — **1.** of nations. A See *JUS GENTIUM*. *Shak.* **b** = *INTERNATIONAL LAW*. — **1.** of nature. **a** A natural instinct or a natural relation of human beings or other animals due to native character or condition; also, in a general sense, with *the*.

If the young deer be a bait for the old pike, I see no reason in the *law of nature* but I may err at it. *Shak.*

**b** A generalized statement of natural processes; in the *pl.*, the chief generalizations attained or hoped for by science. J. S. Mill interpreted the *laws of nature* as "the fewest and simplest assumptions, which being granted, the whole existing order of nature would result." The invariability of natural processes was originally interpreted as imposed by the creator or ruler of the universe. Natural law was thus conceived as having an extrinsic necessity, or as depending on a property of the universe itself. Eventually appeared the idea of natural necessary causes, which in the generalization "like causes produce like effects" foreshadowed Mill's doctrine of the uniformity of nature, which he held to be the fundamental assumption underlying the statement of all natural law. But in fact not all the so-called "natural laws" are in actual experience invariable; some of them are generalizations which hold good only in a general or in a limited sense.

Such exceptions, however, are considered as due either to inaccurate statement of the law or to ignorance of some of the conditions involved. Many philosophers consider all natural laws as subject to some uncertainty, and hence affirm that such law is necessarily hypothetical and must be stated in the form, If A is or is valid, B is or is valid. This statement applies equally well to laws concerned with the order of phenomena in time, that is, to laws concerned with natural causes and their effects, which express internal relationships or purely formal sequences, as mathematical laws. See *CAUSE*, *UNIFORMITY OF NATURE*.

We find *laws of nature* used in two very different senses by scientific writers. Sometimes such laws are spoken of as self-existent and as independent of the phenomena which they are said to govern, and of necessity conform to them. Nevertheless, the thoroughgoing naturalist, as we well know, will not defend this usage of law; . . . he claims to use law in quite another sense. *Laws of nature* are for him only uniformities of coexistence and succession. Orderly relation of the parts of a whole is the outcome. But as if pitched upon any concrete thing or fact as possibly one of these parts, it is straightway itself resolved into coexistence and successions; indeed, so long as we can single out a definite "this" or "that" the analytic process continues.

The extension *laws of nature* means nothing but the uniformities which exist among natural phenomena (or, in other words, the results of induction) when reduced to their simplest expression. *J. S. Mill*.

**1.** of octaves, the generalization, announced by Newlands, that when a number of the elements are arranged in order to their atomic weights, each one resembles the eighth one before or after it. See *PERIODIC LAW*. — **1.** of parsimony or parcimony, *Logic*, a principle of explanation which may be stated as follows: Do not assume more than is necessary to account for the facts. — **1.** of partial pressures, the law that in a mixture of gases each gas exerts the same pressure that it would exert if it alone occupied the space; — called also *Dalton's law*. — **1.** of recapitulation, *Embryol.* = *THEORY OF RECAPITULATION*. — **1.** of relativity, *Psychol.*, the law that every phase of an experience is influenced by all other phases of it and by all the past consciousness of the individual. — **1.** of sines, in plane trigonometry,  $\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C} = 2r$ , and in spherical trigonometry,  $\frac{\sin a}{\sin A} = \frac{\sin b}{\sin B} = \frac{\sin c}{\sin C} = k$ , where  $a, b, c$  are the sides and  $A, B, C$  the opposite angles of a triangle. — **1.** of sufficient reason. = *PRINCIPLE OF SUFFICIENT REASON*; — sometimes classed as a law of thought. — **1.** of tangents, in plane trigonometry,  $a + b : a - b = \tan \frac{1}{2}(A + B) : \tan \frac{1}{2}(A - B)$ , to which correspond Napier's Analogies in spherical trigonometry. (For  $A, a; B, b$ , see *LAW OF SINES*, above.) — **1.** of the apex,

*U. S. Mining Law*, a law passed in 1872, the principle of which has been adopted in later Federal legislation, by which title to a given tract of mineral land with certain defined mining rights was granted to the locator of the surface covered by the outcrop or apex. (See *APEX*, *n.*) — **1.** of the land, the general law of the land, the law as duly administered by the machinery provided therefor. — **1.** of the Medes and Persians, frequently used in phrases as a type of the unalterable and irrevocable.

Know, O king, that the law of the Medes and Persians is, That no decree nor statute which the king establisheth may be changed. *Daniel* vi 15.

**1.** of thermoneutrality, *Phys. Chem.*, the law that when dilute solutions of neutral salts are mixed and no precipitate is formed, no thermal effect is produced. — **1.** of the staple. See *STAPLE*. — **1.** of Tit'us (tê't's-ô-ô; tîsh'ô-ô) = *BODE'S LAW*. — **1.** of uses. *Law*. See *USE*, *n.* — **1.** of volumes. = *GAY-LUSSAC'S LAW*. — **1.** of von Baer. = *VON BAER'S LAW*. — **1.** of association. See *ASSOCIATION OF IDEAS*. — **1.** of Faraday. = *FARADAY'S LAWS*. — **1.** of Mann. See *MANN*, *LAWS OF*. — **1.** of laws of motion, *Physics*, three laws defined by Sir Isaac Newton. (1) Every body perseveres in its state of rest or of moving uniformly in a straight line, except so far as it is made to change that state by external force. (2) Change of motion is proportional to the impressed force, and takes place in the direction in which the force is impressed. (3) Reaction is always equal and opposite to action, that is to say, the actions of two bodies upon each other are always equal and in opposite directions. *Laws of 0'le'ron' (ô'le'ron')*, an important medieval (22th century) code of maritime laws consisting of a compilation of the customary laws of the sea in force in the island of Oléron and the judicial decisions of the maritime court of the island. They were published by Eleanor, Duchess of Guienne (Aquitaine), and were one of the sources of the similar code called the *Laws of Wis'by* (wîz'bî), after the town of Wisby, on the island of Gotland, Sweden, which was made the basis of the ordinances of the Hanseatic League. — **1.** of laws of planetary motion. See *KEPLER'S LAWS*. — **1.** of laws of thermodynamics. *First Law*. In any thermodynamic change, a definite amount of heat is expended or goes out of existence for every unit of mechanical work done, and vice versa. *Second Law*: It is impossible for a self-acting machine, working entirely independently of any external agency, to convey heat from one body to another at a higher temperature. — **1.** of laws of thought, *Logic*, the three laws of identity, contradiction, and excluded middle. The *law of identity* is stated by the formula "A is A," variously interpreted to mean that any judgment in which the subject and predicate terms are the same is a true judgment, that the copula affirms some existence or reality of which the judgment is true, or that the judgment expresses an abstract identity, symbolized by A, which is the basis of the predication of one meaning of another. The *law of contradiction* is stated "A is not not-A," or, "No A is not-A," and it means that a contradiction cannot represent any real existence or conceivable thought. See *CONTRADICTION*. The *law of excluded middle* is stated, "Everything is either A or not-A," or, "A either is or is not B," meaning that between two contradictory statements there is no middle ground, both cannot be false, if one is denied the other must be affirmed. Bosanquet holds that it ultimately affirms that reality is not merely one and self-consistent, but is a system of reciprocally determinate parts." The *sufficient reason* of the laws of thought includes as one of the laws of thought. Many logicians prefer principle to law in designating the laws of thought separately; as, principle of identity, etc. — **1.** of laws of war, *International Law*, the rules governing the rights and duties of belligerents. They affect chiefly prisoners, spies, traitors, private property, blockades, rights of capture, etc. — **1.** to take, or have, the law of, or on, to take or institute legal proceedings; as, to take the law of one's neighbor. *Now Rivers' Uncultivated*.

**law** (lô'), *v. t.*; *LAWED* (lôd); *LAWING*. [AS. *lagian* to make a law, ordain.] **1.** To enact or decree as law; to ordain. *Obs. or Dial.*  
**2.** To sue or prosecute at law. *Obs. or Dial.*  
**3.** To effect or bring by litigation. *Rare*.

Two of my neighbors have been at law about a house till they have both lawed themselves into a jail. *H. Fielding*.

**4.** To maim (an animal) to prevent its doing harm, as in expediting a dog. *Obs. or Hist.*

**law-a-bid'ing**, *a.* Abiding by the law; obedient to the law; as, *law-abiding people*. — **law'-a-bid'ing-ness**, *n.*

**law agent**, *Scots Law*. In Scotland, a legal practitioner who is either a writer to the Signet, a solicitor to the Supreme Court, or procurator in the sheriff courts, answering in general to the English solicitor.

**law book**, *a.* A book containing, or treating of, laws.  
**1.** *French*. The term of Norman French which was used in judicial proceedings and law books in England from the days of William the Conqueror to the thirty-sixth year of Edward III. Some of its words and phrases still survive.

**lawful** (lô'fûl), *a.* **1.** Conformable to law; allowed or permitted by law; legitimate; competent.  
**2.** Constituted, authorized, or established, by law; rightful; as, *the lawful owner*; *a lawful day to hold court*.  
**3.** Law-abiding; dutiful; loyal; faithful. *Obs.*

*My lawful sword.* *Shak.*  
**4.** Allowable; not forbidden; proper. *Obs. or Archaic.*

**Syn.** — *LAWFUL*, *LEGAL*, *LEGITIMATE*, *LICIT*. That is *LAWFUL* which is in conformity with (or, frequently, not opposed to) the principle or spirit of the law, whether moral or juridical; that is *LEGAL* which is in conformity with the letter or rules of the law as it is administered in the courts; as, "All things are lawful unto me, but all things are not expedient" (1 Cor. v. 12); *lawful prize*, *lawful heir*; *legal interest*, *legal rights*. *LEGITIMATE* (originally applied to children lawfully begotten) has extended its meaning to anything which is sanctioned by known authority, or which is logically admissible, or which is in conformity with accepted standards; as, *a legitimate conclusion*, the legitimate consequences of one's folly; "The Traveler" at once raised [Goldsmith] to the rank of a legitimate English classic" (*Macaulay*); the legitimate drama. *LICIT*, as a synonym for *lawful*, is rare; its opposite, *illicit*, is a term of strong reproach.

**lawful age**, the age of full legal rights; majority. See *AGE*, **4**. **1.** money, money which is a legal tender, whether currency or notes. *U. S.*

— **law'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **law'ful-ness**, *n.*

**law'giv'er** (lô'gîv'êr), *n.* One who makes or enacts a law or system of laws; a legislator.

**law'gîv'ing**, *a.* Enacting laws; legislative. — *n.* Legislation.

**law-law's** (lôz), *interj.* (Cf. *LA*)  
 An exclamation of mild surprise. *Archaic or Vulgar*.  
**law**, *n.* **1.** To go to law; to litigate. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*  
**L. A. W.** *Abbr.* League of American Wheelmen.  
**law'wa** (lô'wâ), *n.* = *LAO*.  
**law'wa** + *LAVISH*. The version of the Bible authorized in the Church of England; — so called by Irish Roman Catholics. *Orig. E. D.*  
**law'wî'ing**, *a.* *Obs. Scot.* Awaiting the regular course of the law. **b** Having a good standing in law.  
**law binding**, *a.* A plain style of binding in light brown calf or sheep, much used for law books.

See *LAW CALF*, *LAW LAMB*, & *LAW SHEEP*.  
**law'-ho'p'row**, *law'-ho'p'row*, *n.* *Scot. Law*. A caution, or security, to keep the peace; — usually in *pl.*  
**law'break'er**, *n.* One who violates the law. — *law'break'ing*, *n.* & *v.* *Law*.  
**law'-bred'**, *a.* Trained in the

law. *Obs. pl. of LAW*, lake.  
**law'-th'er**, *n.* A father-in-law in a bond or mortgage for the payment of the mortgage to secure which it was given. See *FORFEITURE*.  
**law'-driv'er**, *n.* A lawyer. *Obs.*  
**law'wâ'p'ing**, *n.* *U. S. Law*. *Law'wâ'p'ing*, [of *LAW'WA* + *ING*] [of *LAW'WA* + *ING*] [of *LAW'WA* + *ING*].  
**law'er**. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [of *LAW'ER*].



and twist to form a rope, a cable, or the like; also, to make (a rope, cable, cordage, yarn, or the like) by so doing. C To spread on a surface; as, to lay plaster or paint. D To coat; to cover or spread; as, to lay a room with tapestry; to lay a cloth with embroidery.

13. To add; to annex. Obs. "Woe unto them that join house to house, that lay field to field." Is. v. 8. 14. To place or repose (something immaterial) in or on something or some one; to put; as, he lays stress on correct grammar. "I will lay trust upon thee." Shak.

15. To put into, cause to be in, or place in, a given position, condition, or state; as, to lay waste a region; to lay a town under contribution; to lay bare one's breast or one's plans; to lay a ship's yards aboard.

16. To present, offer, or put forward as true, valid, or the like, or for consideration; specif.: a. Lay. To state; allege; as, to lay damages; to lay the venue. b. With before, to submit for examination and judgment; as, he laid his arguments before the senate. c. To prefer or assert; as, he laid claim to the estate. d. Lay. To present, as an indictment or information.

17. To set a watch or ambush in (a place); also, to set a watch or spy upon. Obs. "These five cities have I hid . . . and durst not peep out, for all the country is laid for me." Shak.

18. To prepare; to put in order; to arrange; as, to lay a table, a meal, a fire, a plan, a conspiracy.

19. To express or couch, as language. Obs. or R. For various other phrases, see the noun, adjective, or other main word of the phrase sought.

To lay (a ship) aboard, to place a ship close alongside of (a ship) for fighting, often for boarding.—to l. a, or one's, course, Naut., to sail toward the point intended without tacking; also, sometimes, loosely, to sail in a certain direction; to head (for);—in this sense with to, for, etc.—to l. a, or one's, finger on, To touch, however lightly; as, he had not laid a finger on him. b To discover and point out with accuracy; as, he laid his finger on the point of disagreement at once.—to l. an anchor to the windward, fig., to adopt precautionary or anticipatory measures for success or security.—to l. apart, to lay aside; as, lay it apart, and take it up later.—to l. aside, to put away on one side; to set apart; to discard; to abandon for a time or permanently; to give up; as, to lay aside one's hat; to lay aside one's savings; to lay aside an hour a day for reading; to lay aside a vice.—to l. at, to attack; to strike at; to assail.—to l. away, a. To lay aside; to put off. b To store for preservation or future use. c To bury; inter. Local, U. S.—to l. by, a. To lay aside; to put away or discard. Let brave spirits . . . not be laid by Bacon

b To store; to save; to reserve for future use. c To harvest; to finish the gathering, storing, etc., of (a crop). Dial. or Collog.—to l. by the heels, to put in the stocks; to fetter; to shackle; to cause the downfall of; to overthrow; to prostrate. Shak.—to l. in, to put off or away; to discard; to relinquish; to give up; as, to lay down one's arms, i. e., to surrender; to lay down the cares of office. "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends." John xv. 13. b To put down, or stoke, as a wager, pledge, or payment. c To force, or throw, down; esp., Naut., to force (a vessel) over until it lies on its side. d To construct or put in place the foundation or main work of (a building); to form the rudiments of, as in development of organisms; to frame; to delineate; hence, fig., to establish; affirm; prescribe; as, to lay down a battleship or a railroad; to lay down a river on a map; to lay down the law, i. e., to assert, or command, dogmatically. e To embroider; to lay embroidery on. Archaic. f Agric. To plant or sow (a field) with a certain crop. g To store, esp. to store (wine, etc.) in a cellar. h To calm. i To ally. Obs. or U. S. j To see; to catch sight of.—to l. forth, a To extend or lay at length; to bring forth; to display; to lay out (a corpse). Obs. b To expound; to set forth; reflexively, to expatiate (upon). Obs. c To expend; to pay out. Obs. d To ornament; to deck. Obs. or Dial.—to l. hands on, a To seize; to get hold of. b To commit violence upon; reflexively, to commit or attempt suicide. c To ordain, bless, or the like, by imposition of hands.—to l. or put, heads together, to consult.—to l. hold of or to hold on, a To seize; to catch; to grasp; to grasp as a pretext or opportunity.—to l. in, a To provide; to store up; to lay by. b To assert as a claim or pretension. c Art. To paint in the first instance, subject to finishing, elaboration, or addition. d Coal Mining. To shut down, or cease work in (a colliery, working, etc.). e Hort. (1) To heel in. (2) To train, as an espalier.—to l. in balance, to put in jeopardy; to risk; stake. Obs.—to l. in lavender, a To lay away, as clothing, with sprigs of lavender; hence, to lay away carefully. b To pawn. Slang. c To put in custody. Obs.—to l. it on, to do anything with vigor, lavishness, or extravagance, as to charge exorbitantly, flatter grossly, be unduly severe, etc.—to l. off, a Naut. To steer (a vessel) away from the shore, another ship, etc. b To mark or measure off; to lay out, as streets or distances. c Shipbuilding. To trace on the mold-lift floor in full dimensions (the plane of a vessel). d To cease; to stop; to cease to operate or employ, esp. to cease to employ or discharge (a workman), often temporarily. Collog. e To set forth or explain vigorously. Rare.—to l. on, a To apply with force; to inflict; as, to lay on blows. b To apply or spread on a surface; to lay; as, to lay on paint. c To gain or take on (flesh). "He laid on flesh." Stevenson. d To distribute (water, gas, etc.) from a main supply or reservoir through pipes.—to l. one's account with, on, or for, to count; expect; anticipate; to l. one's self out, to strive earnestly. Collog.—to l. on, to lay on blows; to strike violently; hence, to be vigorous or extravagant in speech or act.—Obs. or Archaic.—to l. on the shelf, to lay aside as unnecessary or useless; to dismiss; to discard; to confine or disable by illness; to lay up.—to l. on the table, in parliamentary usage, to lay, as a report, motion, etc., on the table of the presiding officer, to postpone, by a vote, the consideration of, until called up, or indefinitely.—to l. out, a To extend or stretch out at length; to spread out; to prepare (a corpse) for burial. b To expend; to spend, as money. c To plan in detail; to map out; to arrange, as grounds or

plans. d To display; to exhibit; to show forth; to expound. Obs. or Archaic. e To exert; to exercise; reflexively, Collog., to exert one's self greatly.—to lay over, a To spread over; to overlay. b To postpone; as, the meeting was laid over for a week.—to l. pipes, to make preparations for obtaining something. Collog. or Slang.—to l. posts, to establish a series of posts, or men appointed to forward dispatches. Obs.—to l. siege, to, to besiege; to encompass with an army; also, fig., to beset pertinaciously, as in wooing.—to l. to, a To place close; to apply. Obs. b To use upon something; to bring to bear.

Not one stroke can labor lay without some new acquaintance with nature. Emerson

c To assault; attack; press. Obs. d Naut. To bring (a ship) into the wind and hold stationary except for drifting.—to l. to heart, to feel deeply; to consider earnestly.—to l. unto, a = TO LAY TO. b To put before. Hos. xi. 4.—to l. up, a To store; to lay by; to deposit for future use; as, to lay up money or trouble. b To confine; to disable, as with illness; also, formerly, to imprison. c To put by or aside from active service, as a ship. d To excel; to lay over. Obs. e Agric. To reserve, or leave (a field, land, etc.) in a certain condition or for planting something. f In a trotting race, to drive (a horse) in a heat so as neither to win nor to be distanced. g Rope Making.—Lay, 12 e. h Mech. To form (a hot rivet) by striking it several hard blows while in position.—to l. wait, to prepare an ambush; to lie in wait.—to l. waste, to destroy; to make desolate; as, to lay waste the land.

lay (lā), v. i. 1. To produce and deposit eggs.

2. Naut. To place one's self in a specified and indicated position; to go or come; as, to lay aloft; to lay forward.

3. To lay a wager; to bet.

4. To apply one's self vigorously; as, to lay to one's oars, or to one's work.

5. To plan; prepare; scheme; as, he is laying for a chance to escape; he laid to catch him at the ferry. Obs., Dial. Eng., or Collog., U. S.

6. To lie (be prostrate, etc.). Now Dial. or Vulgar. Shak. Originally this seems to have been a reflexive use which continued in reputable usage into the 18th century.

7. Agric. = LODGE, v. i. to lay about, or to lay about one. a To strike vigorously in all directions; to act vigorously. J. H. Newman. b To plan; scheme; seek.—to l. by, Naut., to lay to.—to l. for, to prepare to capture or assault; to lay wait for. Now Collog. Bp. Hall.—to l. in, to scheme; to plan; with for, to plan to gain. Obs. "I have laid in for these." Dryden.—to l. into, to attack; to beat; to pitch into. Slang.—to l. off, to cease work temporarily. Collog.—to l. on, to strike; beat; attack. Shak.—to l. out, a To purpose; to plan; as, he lays out to make a journey. b To seek; to scheme (to get). "To lay out for human praise." J. H. Newman.—to l. over, a To stop over; to break a journey; as, on the way we laid over for a day at Chicago. Collog., U. S. b To excel; to surpass; as, it lays over anything else of the kind. Slang.—to l. to, Naut., to lie head to windward without moving except for drift.—to l. up, in a trotting race, to drive in a heat so as neither to win nor be distanced.—to l. up for, Naut., to shape the course for.

lay (lā), n. 1. A wager; a stake; hence, a chance. Obs. or R. "My fortunes against any lay worth naming." Shak.

2. A lair; a resting place; covert. Rare, or Dial. Eng.

3. That which lies or is laid or as if laid; a row; stratum; layer; as, a lay of stone or wood. Obs. or R. Addison.

4. In carriage and harness making, any of several contrivances consisting of a strip or layer of leather or felt laid upon or beneath another for reinforcement, to cover a buckle, to prevent chafing, etc.

5. A tax; a rate or impost; also, its imposition. Obs. or Dial. Eng.

6. A price; terms of sale or employment; as, he sold his farm at a good lay. Obs. or R. U. S. b A share of the profit of a venture, esp. on whaling and sealing vessels; a percentage of the proceeds of the catch given to a member of the crew wholly or partially in lieu of wages; hence, employment on shares. A small percentage of the profits of a whaling voyage is called a long lay, and a large percentage, such as that received by officers, a short lay.

7. A plan, or field, of operations or business; a special line of activity; a job; as, he gave up the gambling lay and followed the lay of smuggling. Slang or Cant.

8. The way in which a thing lies or is laid in relation to something else; the position or arrangement of a thing; specif.: a Topographical features and situation, as in the lay of the land or country. b The direction (to left or right) in which the strands of a rope are twisted; also, the degree of tightness with which the strands are twisted, or the division between the strands. c Print. The relative position of the sheet to be impressed and the type or plate on the press; also, a mark defining this position.

9. Textile Manuf. a Var. of LEA, a measure of yarn. b [Cf. LATHE, in this sense.] The lathe or batten of a loom.

lay days. The days allowed by the charter party for loading or unloading a vessel. Delay beyond that time involves the payment of demurrage.

layer (lā'ēr), n. [See LAY to cause to lie flat; in some senses prob. a corrupt. of lair.] 1. One that lays; specif.: a Racing. One who lays odds against the various horses, as distinguished from a backer, who bets on one horse. Cant. b A mason. Obs. c A machine for twisting strands into rope, cable, etc.

2. That which is laid; a stratum; a bed; one thickness, course, or fold laid over or under another; as, a layer of clay or of sand in the earth; a layer of bricks, or of plaster; the layers of an onion.

3. Geol. Specif.: A single member of stratified rock. Cf. STRATUM.

4. Hort. A shoot or branch of a plant, which for purposes

thing impertinently inquired about, often called a layer-over for meddlers. Called also lay over. Local, Brit. & U. S.

layer stool, Hort. The stock from which layers are taken. Obs. or U. S.

lay'er-y (lā'ēr-y), n. A growing in, or consisting of, layers. Rare. lay'lock & LAIC. [Obs. Scot.]

lay'th, n. [Cf. LEWD, LAY, LAY, lay'land' (lā'land').] Var. of LEALAND. [LILAC, lay'lock. Obs. or dial. var. of lay'lock. n. [See LAY FIGURE.]

lay figure. Obs. or U. S. lay're, n. & f. [Cf. Icel. leyna to hide, conceal; a kin to G.

luygoun to deny. AS Bhamian, also E. he to speak falsely.] To hide; to conceal; to refrain from telling; to disguise. Obs.

lay'ner, n. LAINER. lay'over, n. = LAYER-OVER. lay'over, n. Lay-down. Rare. lay'rack, n. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of LARK.

lay'ship, n. See SHIP. Rare. lay'stall' (lā'stāl'), n. 1. A place where rubbish, dung, etc., are laid or deposited; also, formerly, a burial place. Eng. 2. A place where milch cows

of propagation is usually bent down and fastened on the ground, a portion being covered with two or three inches of earth. This is done in case of plants whose cuttings do not root easily, and after the formation of roots the layer is detached from the parent plant.

5. Tanning. A pit of strong tanning liquor, into which hides are put on coming from the hauler. Cf. HANDLER.

6. Land in grass or clover. 7. An oyster bed. Obs. Oxf. E. D.

8. Young hedgewood. Dial. Eng. lay'er (lā'ēr), v. t.; LAY'ERED (-ēr'd); LAY'ER-ING. Hort. To propagate by layers.

lay'er, v. i. Agric. To lodge, or be laid flat, as grain. lay'er-age (-āj'), n. Hort. Propagation by means of layers. lay-ette' (lā-ēt'), n. [F.] A complete outfit of clothing, blankets, etc., for a newborn infant.

lay'fee. [See LAY, a.] 1. Law. A fee in land held on condition of the rendering of secular services. Cf. ALMS FEE. 2. The laity. Obs.

lay figure. [For older layman, D. leeman, ledemann; OD. lede a limb, joint, D. lid (akin to G. güed limb, for gelded, OHG. gild, lid, AS. líð, Goth. lípus). Cf. LIMB.] 1. A jointed model of the human body that may be put in any attitude, used by artists as a model, for showing the disposition of drapery, etc.

2. A puppet; one who serves the will of others without independent volition; a person or fictitious character of no marked individuality.

lay'ing (lā'ing), p. pr. & vb. n. of LAY, v. Specif.: vb. n. 1. Act of one that lays, or sets, puts, places, fixes, etc. 2. Act or period of laying eggs; the eggs laid for one incubation; a clutch.

3. Something that is laid or put in position; as: a The first coat on laths of plasterer's two-coat work. b A stratum of anything. c An artificial oyster bed. Eng. laying hook, Rope Making, one of the hooks on which the strands are hung while being twisted.—to l. on hands, a form used in consecrating to office, in the rite of confirmation, and in blessing persons. The hands are put upon the head of the recipient.—1. out. See FLOATING, n., c.—1. panel, Carp., a panel in which the grain runs horizontally. Eng.—1. press, Bookbinding, a lying press.—1. top, Rope Making, a top-shaped, grooved piece of wood put between the strands of a rope while it is being twisted.

lay'man (lā'mān), n.; pl. -mēn (-mēn). [lay + man.] One of the laity, in distinction from the clergy; one of the laity; sometimes, one not belonging to some particular profession or not expert in some branch of knowledge or art, in distinction from those who do or are.

Being a layman, I ought not to have concerned myself with speculations which belong to the profession. Dryden.

lay'out (lā'out'), n. Chiefly Collog. 1. Act or process of laying out, or planning in detail; the arrangement or plan of what is so laid out.

2. That which is laid or spread out; specif.: a An outfit or supply, as of tools or apparatus; as, a miner's layout; an opium layout. b Something displayed; a spread; as, the dinner was a fine layout. Slang or Cant. c Furo. The cards of a suit fastened or painted on a table, or the leather table top on which they are painted, on which the players lay out their stakes.

lay race. That part of a lay on which the shuttle travels in weaving;—called also shuttle race.

lay shaft, or lay'shaft' (lā'shaft'), n. Mach. A secondary shaft, as in a sliding change for an automobile; a cam shaft operated by a two-to-one gear in an internal-combustion engine. It is generally a shaft moving more or less independently of the other parts of a machine, as, in some marine engines, a shaft, driven by a small auxiliary engine, for independently operating the valves of the main engine to insure uniform motion.

la'zar (lā'zār), n. [From Lazarus the beggar (Luke xvi. 20); cf. F. Lazare Lazarus, la're leper.] A person infected with a filthy or pestilential disease, esp. a poor person or beggar so afflicted; a leper. Chauver.

Like loathsome lazars, by the hedges lay. Spenser. laz'a-ret' (lā'zā-rēt'), n. A lazaretto.

laz'a-ret'to (-rēt'tō), n.; pl. -tōr (-tōz). [F. lazaret, or It. lazaretto, fr. Lazarus. See LAZAR.] 1. A public hospital or pesthouse for the reception of diseased persons, particularly those affected with contagious diseases, esp. lepers. 2. A building or vessel used for detention in quarantine. Obs. or R.

3. Naut. (By sea-men, often called lā'zā-rēt') A space between decks, usually near the stern, in some merchant vessels, used as a storeroom.

laz'ar house (lā'zār), n. A lazaretto. Laz'a-rist (lā'zā-rīst), n. R. C. Ch. One of the Congregation of the Priests of the Mission, a religious institute founded by St. Vincent de Paul in 1624;—popularly so called from the College of St. Lazare in Paris, which was occupied by them until 1792.

Laz'a-rus (-rūs), n. [L. Lazarus or Gr. Λάζαρος, fr. the same Heb. name as Eleazar.] 1. Masc. prop. name. F. Lazare (lā'zār); It. Lazaro (lā'zā-rō); Sp. Lazaro (lā'zā-rō); Pg. Lazaro (lā'zā-rō); G. Lazarus (lā'tsā-rōss).

2. Bib. a A citizen of Bethany, brother of Mary and Martha, whom Jesus raised from the dead (John xi.). b The beggar in the parable of the rich man and beggar in Luke xvi. The old belief that he was a leper arose from his being described as "full of sores."

3. [sometimes l. c.] A diseased, esp. a leprous, beggar. LAZE (lāz), v. t.; LAZED (lāzd); LAZ'ING (lāz'ing). [See LAZE.] To be lazy or idle; to act or lie lazily.

laze, v. t. 1. To waste in sloth; to spend, as time, in idleness; as, to laze away whole days.

2. To indulge (one's self) in laziness. Obs. laze, n. Act or state of lazing; idleness; laziness. Collog.

are kept, or cattle on the way to market are lodged. Rare. Eng. lay'stow', n. [lay, v. + ME. stowe a place, AS. stōw.] A lay-stall. Obs.

lay'stall, n. [LAY, v. + STALL.] A lay-woman'an (-wōmān'), n., fem. of LAYMAN.

lay (lāz), La'ze (lā'zē), La'zi (lā'zē), n. One of a Moslem Korthian tribe of Caucasus.

Laz. Abbr. Lazarus. la'zar-cote', n. [azar + cote.] A small lazaretto. Obs. [fever.] lazet fever. Met. Typhus

la'zar-ret'to. Error for LAZAR'WORT. la'zar-like', la'zar-ly, a. Full of

sores; leprous.—la'zar-ly, adv. la'zar-ly, a. (lā'zār-lī), n. [It. lazzarulo.] The medlar tree. la'zar-ro'ne. In correct for LAZARON.

la'zar-ous (lā'zār-ōs), a. Lep-laz'ar-ous, n. A Lazar. Obs. la'zar's click' et. clap'per, or snap'per (lā'zār). A Lazarus clapper.

lazarus clapper. A rattle or clapper sounded by a leper to give warning of his approach. lazarus house. A leper hospital. la'zar-wort'. Var. of LASER'WORT.

la'zar-ry, n. Leprosy. Obs. lazar-ry, n. Leprosy. Obs.

to' law. See LEGAL. Law; faith; creed; religious vow. Obs. lay, n. [AS lagu water, sea; akin to L lacus lake.] A lake; pond; pool. Obs. or Local, Eng. lay'bed', n. [LAY, v. + BED.] Something is embedded; specif., a grave. Obs. or Dial. Eng. lay'-by, n. 1. A still or slack portion of a stream, as by a weir. Something laid by, as savings. Collog. lay'-down, a. Turned or folded over, instead of standing;—said of a collar. Collog. lay's, f. LAY, v. [LEA.] lay's. Obs. dial. Eng. var. of

layer. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of LAIR. layer board. A board support for leaden roof gutters. lay'ered (lā'ēr'd), n. Having layers arranged in, or divided into, layers; covered in layers. lay'er-ing, n. Hort. Propagation by layers. See LAYER, 4. lay'er-on, n.; pl. LAYERS-ON. One that lays on; as, one who feeds a printing machine. Eng. b Mach. An automatic device that feeds blanks to a die press. lay'er-over, n. A whip or some-thing with which to punish; a name given jeocularly to some-

thing impertinently inquired about, often called a layer-over for meddlers. Called also lay over. Local, Brit. & U. S. layer stool, Hort. The stock from which layers are taken. Obs. or U. S. lay'er-y (lā'ēr-y), n. A growing in, or consisting of, layers. Rare. lay'lock & LAIC. [Obs. Scot.] lay'th, n. [Cf. LEWD, LAY, LAY, lay'land' (lā'land').] Var. of LEALAND. [LILAC, lay'lock. Obs. or dial. var. of lay'lock. n. [See LAY FIGURE.] lay figure. Obs. or U. S. lay're, n. & f. [Cf. Icel. leyna to hide, conceal; a kin to G.

luygoun to deny. AS Bhamian, also E. he to speak falsely.] To hide; to conceal; to refrain from telling; to disguise. Obs. lay'ner, n. LAINER. lay'over, n. = LAYER-OVER. lay'over, n. Lay-down. Rare. lay'rack, n. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of LARK. lay'ship, n. See SHIP. Rare. lay'stall' (lā'stāl'), n. 1. A place where rubbish, dung, etc., are laid or deposited; also, formerly, a burial place. Eng. 2. A place where milch cows



laz'u-lite (láz'ú-lít), n. [From LAZULI: cf. F. lazulite, G. lazulit.] Min. A mineral of an azure blue color, occurring in small masses, or in monoclinic crystals; blue spar. It is a hydrous phosphate of aluminium, iron, and magnesium. H., 5-6. Sp. gr., 3.06-3.12. — laz'u-lit'ic (-lít'ík), a. laz'u-rite (-rit), n. [Laz. lazur lapis lazuli. Cf. AZURE.] Min. A sodium aluminium silicate containing sulphur, Na<sub>2</sub>(Na<sub>3</sub>Al<sub>2</sub>Si<sub>6</sub>O<sub>22</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, a constituent of lapis lazuli.

laz'ya (lá'z'í), a.; LA'ZI-ER (-zí-ér); LA'ZI-EST. [Orig. uncert.; cf. LG. losig, leig, OLG. losich, lasig, weak, exhausted.] 1. Disinclined to action or exertion; averse to labor; indolent; idle; slothful. Bacon. 2. Characteristic or suggestive of the action of a lazy person; inactive; slow; sluggish; as, a lazy stream. "The night owl's lazy flight." Shak. 3. Wicked; vicious. Obs. B. Jonson.

laz'y bar, a bar across a furnace opening to rest the fire tools on while raking and slicing the fire. — 1. A bird, the cowbird. Local, U. S. — 2. board, formerly a projecting board at the left of a wagon, between the wheels, used by the teamster as a seat. U. S. — 3. crab, a large oxycrinid crab (Parthenope horrida) of the East and West Indies, having long, heavy chelipeds and an unusually rough and spiny shell. It is of sedentary habits. — 4. Dick, an African passerine bird (Sphenacelus africanus) related to the fern-bird of New Zealand. South Africa. — 5. guy, Naut., a guy to steady the boom of a fore-and-aft sail. — 6. Jack, a mech. A device consisting of two knee-shaped pieces, like bell cranks, with supplementary angles, pivoted at their angles and connected by a short link, used as a compensating device against expansion or contraction. h pl. Naut. Lines, often forked, reaching from above, sometimes from the topping lift, on each side of a fore-and-aft sail to about the middle of the boom, to confine the sail when it is lowered. — 7. painter, Naut., a small painter used to secure a boat in smooth water. — 8. pinion. — 9. IDLE WHEEL a. — 10. laz'ya = LAZY, nouns, — 11. strap. See HARNESS, Illustr. — 12. tong, a system of jointed bars capable of great extension, orig., such a device for picking up something at a distance; now, often, any of various such devices used in machinery, etc. — 13. weight, scant weight. Colloq.

laz'ya-bed', n. Agric. A bed about six feet wide, in which potatoes are grown by laying them on the surface and covering them with earth dug from trenches at the sides. Eng.

laz'za-ro'ne (láz'a-ró'ná; It. láz'zá-ró'ná), n.; pl. -ni (-né). [It. lazaroni, pl. -ni.] One of the homeless idlers of Naples who live by chance work or begging; — chiefly in pl.

le. [ME. -len, AS. -lian.] A suffix forming verbs, orig. frequentative and diminutive; as, joggle, nestle, sprinkle, etc. In many words the frequentative or diminutive force is no longer felt.

le. The modern representative in a number of nouns and adjectives of different old suffixes. The most important of these in NOUNS are: (1) a dim. suffix, in AS. -el (cf. KERR-EL, as in KERR, handle); (2) a suffix expressing the agent, as in AS. byrdel (cf. BEADLE); hence (3) a suffix, in AS. -el, expressing the instrument, as in girde, ladle, beetle, a mallet. Nouns with this ending may come from verbs in -le, as gabble. In ADJECTIVES the most important source is, in AS. form, -ol, indicating a tendency to the action expressed by the verb from which the adjective is formed, as in bricke, brittle, fickle.

In words from French which are thoroughly naturalized in English this ending may come from various French endings or suffixes of Latin origin; as in: couple, n.; mantle; pestle, tuffet; bottle; cattle; battle; able, humble; gentle. Cf. also -EL, -AL.

The ending -le occurs also as part of other suffixes; cf. for example -ABLE, and the words NEEDLE, RIDDLE, a puzzle. lea (lé), n. [ME. ley, lay, AS. léah, léa; cf. G. dial. loh bog, grove, and L. lucus grove.] Pasture or grassland, as arable land laid down with grass; a pasture, or meadow. "Plow-torn lea." Shak.

The lowing herd winds slowly o'er the lea. T. Gray lea (lé), a. [Cf. LEA pasture, LEA RIG.] Fallow; unplowed. Eng.

lea (lé), n. [Perh. for leas, taken as pl., fr. OF. laissez to leave, F. laisser, or a derived noun laisse. Cf. LEASE.] Textile Manuf. A A varying measure of yarn; for linen, usually 300 yards; for cotton and silk, 120 yards; a lay. B A set of warp threads carried by a loom of the heddle.

leach (léch), v. t.; LEACHED (lécht); LEACH'ING. [Cf. AS. leccan to moisten, wet, E. LETCH.] 1. To wet; moisten. 2. To percolate (a liquid) through something, as ashes. 3. To subject to the action of percolating water or other liquid in order to remove the soluble parts; to lixiviate; as, to leach ashes or coffee. 4. To dissolve out by the action of a percolating liquid; — often used with out; as, to leach out alkali from ashes.

leach, v. i. 1. To become fluid or melt. Obs. Oxf. E. D. 2. To part with soluble constituents under the effect of a percolating liquid.

leach, n. Also lech. [See LEACH, v. t.] 1. A perforated vessel to hold wood ashes through which water is to be passed to extract the lye. 2. Tanning. A pit or tub in which ooze or tan liquor, subsequently transferred to the tan pits, is made by steeping tan bark in water. 3. Salt Making. The saturated brine that is drawn from the salt, or left in the pan when the salt is strained out.

leach'y (-í), a. Permitting liquids to pass by percolation; not capable of retaining water; porous; pervious; — said of gravelly or sandy soils, and the like.

lead (léd), n. [ME. led, leed, lead, AS. léad; akin to D. lood, MHG. lôt, G. lott plummet, sounding lead, small weight, Sw. & Dan. lod, Ir. luaidhe lead.] 1. A metallic element, heavy, pliable, and inelastic, having a bright, bluish color, but easily tarnishing to dull gray; symbol, Pb (L. plumbum); at. wt., 207.20; sp. gr., 11.4; weight of a cubic foot about 710 lbs. It rarely occurs native, being usually found in the form of the sulphide, galena, its chief ore. Other lead minerals are cerussite and anglesite (also used as ores), boumonite, pyromorphite, crocoite, wulfenite, etc. Lead is reduced usually by heating with coke or iron in a blast furnace, but also by partial roasting and self-reduction in a reverberatory. The crude product is often treated for the silver and gold which it contains. See PARKES PROCESS, PATTINSON PROCESS. Refined lead is malleable and ductile, though with little tenacity, and is rolled into sheets and drawn into tubes and pipes. It is easily fusible, melting at about 327° C. (620° F.), and hence is easily cast into bullets. It is a valuable constituent of alloys, as solder, type metal, Babbitt metal, and pewter, and is very extensively used in making white lead, litharge, minium, etc. Chemically, lead is bivalent (as in litharge and the series of lead salts) and quadrivalent (as in the dioxide). Its salts are poisonous.

2. An article made of lead or an alloy of lead; as: a A pot, kettle, caldron, or pan of lead, or later, of any material. Obs. or Dial. B A plummet or mass of lead, as one used in sounding at sea. See SOUNDING LINE. C Print. A thin strip of type metal, used to separate lines of type in printing; hence, a similar strip of brass. Leads vary in thickness from one point (1/16 of an inch) to three points (3/16) (from twelve to four to pica). The commonest in use is the 2-point; thinner ones are called thin leads and thicker ones thick leads. d pl. In England, a familiar term for a flat roof which may be treated as a floor. Not in use in U. S., where lead is sometimes used for church roofs, but tin plate for flat roofs, almost universally. (Cf. PLUMBER, who in England is a roofer; in U. S. not so.) e pl. Lead framing for panes, as in windows of lattice-work or stained glass. f A lead or tin socket to hold one or more needles in a knitting machine by their shanks. g pl. Salt Making. A very shallow lead pan used for evaporating brine. 3. A Short for BLACK LEAD. B A thin cylinder of black lead, or plumbago, used in pencils.

lead (léd), v. t.; LEAD'ED; LEAD'ING. 1 To cover, or line the inside of, with lead; to clog with lead, as the grooves of a rifle with continuous firing; also, to weight with a piece of lead; to attach lead to. 2. To fix (window glass) in position with leads. Also with in, up. See LEAD, n. (the metal), 2 e. 3. To secure with melted lead, as a bolt or railing into stonework; — often with in. 4. To glaze (pottery) with a glaze of which lead or one of its compounds is the chief constituent. 5. Print. To place leads between the lines of; — often with out; as, to lead a page; leaded matter. 6. Mech. To smooth with a lead lap, as the bore of a gun.

lead (léd), v. i. 1. Naut. To take soundings with the lead. R. 2. To become coated or clogged with lead, as a gun barrel. lead (léd), v. t.; LED (léd); LEAD'ING. [ME. leida, AS. lēdan (akin to OHG. lēdan, D. leiden, G. leiten, Icel. leiða, Sw. leda, Dan. lede), properly a causative fr. AS. lētan to go; akin to OHG. lētan, Icel. leiða, Goth. leiþan (in comp.). Cf. LEAD, LODGE.] 1. To cause to go with one's self; to bring or take; as, to be led up to heaven. Obs. 2. To carry or convey, as in a vehicle; to cart; as, to lead teinds. Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng. 3. To bring forward; to introduce, as testimony; to bring. Obs., except in Scots Law. 4. To guide or conduct with the hand or by means of some physical contact or connection; as, a father leads a child; a jockey leads a horse with a halter; a dog leads a blind man. 5. To guide or conduct in a certain course, or to a certain place or end, by making the way known; to show the way, esp. by going with or going in advance of; to mark out or show the way to; to serve as a way for. Hence, fig.: To direct in action, thought, opinion, etc.; counsel; instruct; as, this road will lead a traveler to Rome; to lead a pupil. The Lord went before them by day in a pillar of a cloud, to lead them the way. Eccl. xii, 21. 6. To conduct or direct in motion or action with authority; to have direction or charge of; to take the directing part, or have the initiative, in; as, to lead an army or a search; to lead a political party; to lead an orchestra. 7. To go or to be in advance of; to precede and direct in movement; hence, to be foremost or chief among; to have precedence of; as, the blue sloop led the fleet; the Guards led the attack; Demosthenes leads all orators. 8. To draw or direct by influence, good or bad; to prevail on; to induce; entice; allure; as, to lead one to espouse a righteous cause; to lead one astray. 9. To direct, or serve as a way or channel for, the course of (an inanimate thing); to guide or constrain in its passage or course; as, the gutter leads the water from the roof; the rope is led round the curve by two pulleys. 10. To conduct or carry on; to manage or govern. Obs. 11. To guide or conduct one's self in, through, or along (a certain course); hence, to proceed in the way of; to follow the path or course of; to pass; spend. Also, to cause (one) to proceed or follow in (a certain course). That he may lead a quiet and peaceable life. 1 Tim. ii, 2. The life he used to lead his wife and daughter Dickens. 12. To engage in carrying on or performing (dances, songs, etc.); to take part in. Obs. 13. Cards, Dominoes, etc. To begin a game, round, or trick, with; as, to lead trumps; the double five was led. To lead (one) a chase, to elude (a pursuer) so as to cause him

to chase with effort. — to lead (one) a dance, to cause one to go through a series of movements or experiences as if guided by a partner in a dance not understood. — to l. a play in, or into, hell, to die unmarried. — old maids being fully asserted to be so occupied in the future life. Obs. Shak. — to l. by the nose, to lead at pleasure, or to cause to follow servilely; to lead blindly, as a person leads a beast. Shak. — to l. captive, to carry or bring into captivity. — to l. off, to begin or take the lead in; to open; as, he led off the dance. — to l. out, to lead off (a dance, or the like); also, to take as a partner for a dance. — to l. the way, to show the way by going in front; to guide. — to l. to the altar, to marry (a woman). — to l. up, to lead off (a dance). Obs.

lead (léd), v. t. 1. To guide or conduct, as by accompanying, going before, showing, directing with authority, etc.; to have precedence or preëminence; to be first; — used in most of the analogous senses of lead, v. t. 2. To be led; to suffer leading; to admit of being led; as, this horse leads hard. 3. To tend or reach in a certain direction, or to a certain place; to take its course; as, all roads lead to Rome; gambling leads to other vices. To lead off or out, to go first; to begin.

lead (léd), n. 1. Action of one that leads or conducts; guidance; direction; as, to take the lead; to be under the lead of another. At the time I speak of, and having a momentary lead, . . . I am sure I did my country important service. Burke. 2. Precedence; advance position; also, the measure of precedence; as, the white horse had the lead; a lead of a boat's length, or of half a second. 3. Cards, Dominoes, etc. Act or right of playing first in a game, round, or trick; the card, suit, or piece so played; as, your partner has the lead; his lead was the ace; also, Curling, the first player. 4. That which leads or acts as a guide; as: a An artificial waterway, as to a mill. B A path or alley. Rare. c An open way or channel in an ice field. d A leading string, or leash. e Railroads. A piece of track leading from a switch to a frog. f Logging. A snatch block designed to be fastened to a convenient stationary object, used for guiding the hauling cable. 5. In various technical senses: a Theat. A rôle for a leading man or leading woman; also, one who plays such a rôle. Colloq. b Naut. The course of a rope from end to end; as, he knows the lead of each halyard. c Music. (1) The announcement by one voice part of a theme to be repeated by the other parts. (2) A mark or a short passage in one voice part, as of a canon, serving as a cue for the entrance of others; a press. d Mining. (1) A lode. (2) An alluvial deposit in an old river bed. e (1) Steam Engines, etc. The width of port opening at the end of the stroke; — called outside lead when producing preadmission, and inside, or exhaust, lead when connecting with the release or exhaust. (2) In an internal-combustion engine, the distance, measured in actual length of piston stroke or the corresponding angular displacement of the crank, of the piston from the end of the compression stroke when ignition takes place; — called in full lead of the ignition. When ignition takes place during the working stroke the corresponding distance from the commencement of the stroke is called negative lead. f Mach. The excess above a right angle in the angle between two consecutive cranks, as of a compound engine, on the same shaft. g Civil Engin. The distance of haul, as from a cutting to an embankment. In computations of cost of earthwork, lead is often reckoned as the sum of the horizontal and vertical distances covered. h Mach. In spiral screw threads, worm wheels, or the like, the amount of advance of any point in the spiral for a complete turn. i Elec. (1) A conductor conveying electricity, as from a dynamo. (2) The angle between the line joining the brushes of a continuous-current dynamo and the diameter symmetrical between the poles. (3) The advance of the current phase in an alternating circuit beyond that of the electromotive force producing it. lead of the ignition. See LEAD, n., 5 e (2).

lead acetate (léd). Chem. A colorless or white crystalline salt, Pb(C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>3</sub>O<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>·3H<sub>2</sub>O, with a sweet, astringent, and metallic taste; — called also sugar of lead. It is made by dissolving lead in vinegar, and in other ways, and is used chiefly as a mordant in dyeing and calico printing. It is an irritant poison, producing burning pains, vomiting, etc., and finally collapse. Its antidotes are: any soluble sulphate, common salt, soap, or an alkali. In medicinal doses it is a powerful sedative astringent. h Any of several basic salts, one of which, called tribasic lead acetate, Pb(C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>3</sub>O<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>(PbO)<sub>2</sub>·H<sub>2</sub>O, is used to precipitate tannin, gum, etc., from vegetable infusions. See also GOUTLAND'S EXTRACT.

lead burning (léd). Plumbing. Act or process of joining two pieces of lead by fusion, either by pouring superheated melted lead around the joint or, more commonly, by fusing together the adjoining surfaces by a blowpipe flame. — lead burner.

lead carbonate (léd). Chem. A compound, PbCO<sub>3</sub>, occurring native as cerussite, and manufactured as a white powder. There are also basic carbonates. See WHITE LEAD.

lead chromate (léd). Chem. A compound, PbCrO<sub>4</sub>, occurring native as crocoite, and obtained artificially as a yellow powder (the pigment chrome yellow).

lead colic (léd). A violent form of intestinal colic, associated with obstinate constipation, produced by chronic lead poisoning; — called also painter's colic.

lead color or colour (léd). A deep bluish gray color, like tarnished lead.

lead dioxide (léd). Chem. A compound, PbO<sub>2</sub>, occurring native as plattnerite and obtained artificially as an amorphous, dark brown powder.

cf. Dan. lee, Icel. lé. ] A scythe. Dial. Eng. var. of LEAD.

lea. Abbr. League. leace. + LEASE, a. & n.; LEASH; LEACH, physician.

leach (léch). Var. of LEACH, v. t. leach, n. [OF. leche, F. leche.] A slice; hence, a food served in slices, as a jelly containing meat, eggs, fruits, and apples. Obs. — v. t. To slice. Obs.

leach brine. = LEACH, n., 3. Obs. or R. leach'er. + LECHER.

leach'er, n. One that leaches. Leach's petrel (léch'z). See PETREL.

leach tub. A wooden tub in which ashes are leached. cf. Dan. lee, Icel. lé. ] A scythe. Dial. Eng. var. of LEAD.

lead. Dial. Eng. var. of LEAD. lead'able (léd'a-b'l), a. See -ABLE.

lead'able-ness, n. See -NESS. lead'age (léd'íj), n. [4th lead of a sail.] The distance that one must be hauled from the mine to a railroad or a vessel. Eng. lead angle (léd). Slide Valves. The portion of the angular advance corresponding to the lead.

lead arming (léd). = ARMING, n., 3. a. [arge.] lead ash or ashes (léd). Lith. lead'back (léd'ák), n. The American dunlin. Local, U. S. lead bar. = LEADING BAR. lead'beat'er's cock'a-too' (léd'béat'érz). [After Lebeck, an

saluten (L.). To the benevolent reader, greeting. L. b. w. or l. b. w. See 4th CRICKET. L. C. Abbr. Letter of Credit. L. C. Abbr. Left center; lower case; loco citato (L. in the place before cited). L. C. Abbr. Lord Chamberlain; Lord Chancellor; Lord Canada. L. C. B. Abbr. Lord Chief Baron. L. C. J. Abbr. Lord Chief Justice. L. C. M. Abbr. Lowest, or least. L. Corp. Abbr. Lance Corporal. L. C. P. Abbr. Licentiate of the College of Preceptors (in London, Eng.). [of credit.] l. cr. Lettre de crédit (F. letter) Ld. or ld. Abbr. Limited; Lord.

LD. Abbr. Low Dutch. L. d. Abbr. Littera dominicalis (L. dominical letter). L. D. or l. d. Abbr. Lady Day; left door; lepidium dictum (L., elegantly said); Light Dragoon; London Docks; L. o. Dutch. Ldf. Abbr. Ludolf. Ldp. or Lp. Abbr. Lordship. L. D. B. Abbr. Licentiate of the Royal Surgery. L. D. S. I. Abbr. Licentiate in Dental Surgery, Ireland.

ls. + LAY, LEA, LEE, LIE, LYE. L. e. Abbr. Louise. L. e. Abbr. Football. Left end. lea (lé; lé). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of LEAVE. lea (lé; lé), n. [Of Scand. origin;

cf. Dan. lee, Icel. lé. ] A scythe. Dial. Eng. var. of LEAD.

lea. Abbr. League. leace. + LEASE, a. & n.; LEASH; LEACH, physician.

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Lead/en (léd'n), a. [AS. lēaden.] 1. Made of lead; of the nature of lead; as, a leaden ball; — often used with special allusion to its qualities (as softness, heaviness, etc.) or implication of effects as arising from them, as ineffectualness (in "leaden sword"), heaviness of sleep, or soporific effect, in "leaden scepter," "leaden key," etc. 2. Hence: a Like lead in color; dull gray; dun; as, a leaden sky. b Base in quality; not precious; cheap; as, the leaden age; — opposed to precious or golden. c Heavy or dull, as in action, feeling, understanding, etc.; burdensome or oppressive; sluggish; dragging; numbing; as, a leaden appetite; a leaden poem. d Inert or irresponsive to stimulus; spiritless; unfeeling; — in allusion to the inelasticity of lead.

Has he such a lumphish leaden,

Aching thing in place of a heart? J. T. Troubridge.

3. Heavy; dull; sluggish. "Leaden slumber." Shak. 4. Hence, various compound words in which leaden has one of these senses; as: lead/en-heart/ed, having an unfeeling or a spiritless heart; lead/en-step/plng, stepping sluggishly; lead/en-pat/ed, lead/en-skulled, heavy-witted.

—lead/en-ly, adv. —lead/en-ness, n.

lead'er (léd'ér), n. One that leads; as: 1. A person or animal that goes before to guide or show the way, or that precedes or directs in some action, opinion, or movement; esp.: a A guide; conductor. b One having authority to precede and direct; a chief; a commander; a captain. c A driver of a vehicle. Obs., exc. Dial. Eng., a carter. d One who precedes and is followed by others in conduct, opinion, undertaking, etc.; the chief of a party, sect, or following; in England, specif., the counsel in a legal proceeding who is entitled to precedence over his associates. e Music. A conductor or director of a band or choir; in an orchestra, the player at the head of the first violins. Also, the first soprano in a chorus, or the first cornetist in a band. f Methodist Ch. The presiding or directing member of a "class." g The front or foremost person in a file or advancing body. h The first player in various games. i A horse placed in advance of others, — as either of a forward pair of horses, or the front horse of a tandem team.

2. A thing that leads, or serves to lead, guide, or direct; as: a A remark or question intended or likely to bring a response, esp. of a particular kind; a leading remark, question, or the like. b Bot. The upper portion of the primary axis of an excurrent trunk, esp. when extending beyond the rest of the head and forming the apex of the tree. c Hort. Any vigorous shoot which surpasses in growth others on the same branch or stem; esp., in fruit growing, the shoot from the terminal or uppermost bud. d A tendon or sinew. e Mining. A branch or small vein leading to a larger one. f Mach. The principal wheel in any kind of machinery; also, a part to guide exactly the motion of another piece. g pl. Print. A row of dots or hyphens, used in tables of contents, indexes, etc., to lead the eye across a space to the right word or number; hence, type, or sing., a type, having a row of dots or hyphens on the face. h Fishing. A net, fence, or wall for leading fish into a pound, weir, etc.; also, a line of gut to which the snell of a fly hook is attached, or any similar leading piece of line. i Naut. A block of hard wood pierced with suitable holes for leading ropes in their proper places; a fair-leader. j A pipe for conducting water or other fluid to some particular place, as a rain-water pipe from a roof to a cistern or the ground, or a hot-air pipe in a heating system for a building. k A thin paper tube containing a quick match to propagate ignition rapidly, as in pyrotechnics from one firework to another. l Railroads. = 6th LEAD, 4 e. m A chief article of trade, esp. one sold at a low price to bring trade. n An editorial article; a leading article. Chiefly Eng. Syn. — Chieftain, commander, head. See CHIEF.

lead/hill (léd'hil), n. [From Leadhills, Scotland.]

Min. A monoclinic mineral of a yellowish or greenish white color, consisting of sulphate and carbonate of lead. H., 2.5. Sp. gr., 6.26-6.44.

lead/ing (léd'ing), n. Lead, or articles of lead, collectively; lead work.

lead/ing (léd'ing), n. 1. Action of one who leads; act of guiding, directing, governing, etc.; guidance.

2. A thing that leads, as a passage, etc.; a leader, as to an ore vein.

3. Suggestion; hint; example; esp., as among the Quakers, a spiritual prompting.

lead/ing (léd'ing), p. a. Guiding; directing; controlling; foremost; serving to lead; as, a leading motive; a leading man; a leading example.

leading article, an editorial article; a leader. — 1. bar, Fe-blicles, a whippletree for a leading horse, as in a four-in-hand team. — 1. block, a pulley block for guiding a rope or cable. — 1. buoy, Naut., a buoy placed as a guide to sailors. — 1. case, Law, a case the decision in which has come to be regarded as settling the law of the question involved, so that it is made a precedent for other like or analogous cases. — 1. hose, the section of a fire-engine hose next to the discharging nozzle. — 1. light, Naut., a light which serves as a guide, as in entering or leaving port, etc. — 1. man or woman (or lady), Theat., the actor or actress who plays a rôle second only to the star's, and in stock companies replaces the star. — 1. mark, Naut., any conspicuous object which serves as a guide, as in entering or leaving port, etc. — 1. melody,

explorer. An Australian cockatoo (Cacatua leadbeateri) which is white with a red and yellow crest and a pinkish tinge to the head and under parts.

lead/er (léd'ér), n. India rubber; — an obs. popular name alluding to its use in erasing marks of black lead pencil from paper.

lead/er (léd'ér), n. t. To make like lead.

lead/er-ess (léd'ér-és), n. See -RESS.

lead/er-ette (léd'ér-ét'), n. A short editorial paragraph in a periodical.

lead/er-less, a. See -LESS.

lead/er-ship, n. See -SHIP.

lead glass (léd'glast), n. Glass containing lead. See FLINT GLASS.

lead glaze, an earthenware glaze containing lead, mostly disused because poisonous.

Music, the controlling melody in the structure of a piece at any point. — leading motive. Music. a A guiding theme. b = LEITMOTIF. — 1. note or tone. Music, the seventh note or tone ascending in the modern major and minor scales; — so called from its tendency to lead up to the tonic. It is also (rarely) called the subtonic. — 1. question, a question so framed as to guide the person questioned in making his reply; a leader. Leading questions are not allowed in proceedings at law in the examination of one's own witnesses (unless the witness is hostile). — 1. rein, a rein used for leading an animal. — 1. screw. Mach. See FEED SCREW. — 1. seventh. Music, the first inversion of the dominant major ninth chord. E. Prot. — 1. strings, strings by which children are sometimes supported when beginning to walk; hence, to be in 1. strings, to be in a state of infancy or dependence, or under the tutelage of others. — 1. wheel, any of the wheels situated before the driving wheels of a locomotive engine. — 1. wind, Naut., a free or fair wind. — 1. wire, Elec., a lead. — leading-ly, adv.

lead pencil (léd'pencil), n. A pencil of which the marking material is graphite (black lead).

lead plant (léd'plant), n. Any of several American fabaceous shrubs of the genus Amorpha, esp. A. canescens, found throughout the western United States, where its presence is supposed to indicate lead ore. It has hoary-canescens pinnate leaves and dull-colored racemose flowers.

lead poisoning. Med. A diseased condition produced by the absorption of lead into the system, common among workers in this metal or in its compounds, as among painters, typesetters, etc.; plumbism. It is characterized by various symptoms, such as anemia, disturbed nutrition, severe colicky pains, the blue lead line on the gums, local muscular paralysis (wrist drop), etc.

lead/man (léd'mán), n.; pl. -MEN (-mén). Naut. The man who leaves the lead.

lead tree (léd'tree), n. Chem. Lead crystallized in arborescent forms from a solution of some lead salt, as by suspending a strip of zinc in lead acetate. 2. A tropical American mimosaceous tree (Leucæna glauca); — prob. so called from the glaucous leaves.

lead wash or water. A dilute solution of basic acetate of lead, used in medicine as an external application, esp. in inflammatory conditions arising from sprains, bruises, burns, blisters, etc.

lead/wort (léd'wört), n. Any plant of the genus Plumbago, esp. P. europæa; — so called from the lead-blue flowers; also, any plant of the family Plumbaginaceæ.

lead'y (-y), a. Containing, or resembling, lead.

leaf (láf), n.; pl. LEAVES (lévz). [MR. leaf, lēf, leaf, AS. lēaf; akin to OS. lāf, OFries. laf, D. loaf foliage, G. laub, OHG. laub leaf, foliage, Icel. lauf, Sw. löf, Dan. löv, Goth. laufs. Cf. LONGE.] 1. One of the lateral outgrowths of a stem, produced in definite succession from the growing point of the latter; esp., in popular usage, one of the ordinary green expanded organs (foliage leaves) which make up most of the external covering of a plant, and serve for the elaboration of a sap into food materials, as distinguished from floral leaves, scales, and bracts, which perform other than vegetative functions. The relation of foliage leaves to light (see PHOTOCHEMIS) results in a great diversity of form; generally, but not always, they consist of three parts: a flat expansion, or blade, a stalk, or petiole, and a pair of appendages, or stipules, at the base. The blade may be simple, or compound, when it is divided into many segments of the n resembling separate leaves. The foliage leaves are confined to the ferns and seed plants; among the latter they often exhibit special modifications, as insect traps, climbing organs (tendrils), etc. Most ordinary foliage leaves are dorsiventral, though some are centric or isobilateral. A section of a typical leaf exhibits on both surfaces a layer of epidermal cells, penetrated by apertures or stomata, and the under surface beneath the epidermis a layer of columnar palisade cells, rich in chloroplasts; and beneath these a spongy tissue, or mesophyll, with numerous intercellular spaces, through which transpiration and gaseous interchange is facilitated. The parenchyma of the leaf is strengthened and supported by a system of veins, which are continuations of the vascular bundles in the stem. Technically the term leaf includes, besides foliage leaves, all floral structures of the higher plants, as scales and bracts, protective leaves, the perianth of a flower and the sporophylls (floral leaves). Every form of leaf originates from embryonic rudiments and differs from a shoot in that its growth is limited. Arising in definite acropetal or basipetal succession, leaves mark the internodes of a stem and fix the position of the normal branches. See PHYLLOTAXY. b A petal; as, a rose leaf. Colloq. 2. Tobacco leaves collectively; also, the leaf form of tobacco; — generally with attributive, as Connecticut seed leaf. 3. Collectively, the leaves of any plant as an article of commerce, as those of the tea plant. 4. Leaf sickness. Obs. 5. Something suggestive of a leaf, as in being wide and thin, or in being attached to a larger body by one edge or end; as: a A part of a book or folded sheet containing two pages, one on each side; also, the written or printed matter thereon. b A side, division, or part that slides or is hinged, as of window shutters, folding doors, etc. c The movable part of a table top, whether hinged, or separate, as in an extension table. d Metal in thin layers, usually thinner than foil. e A thin sheet or plate of any



Foliage Leaf. b Lamina or Blade; c Petiole, or leaf-stalk; d Stipule.

substance, natural or made artificially; a lamina; as, the leaves in a loaf. f One of the layers of fat (leaf fat) between the kidneys of a hog, from which leaf lard is made; also, a similar layer of fat in other animals. g A hat brim. h Weaving. A loom harness. i Mach. (1) Any of the teeth of a pinion, esp. when the pinion is small and comparatively thick. (2) Any of the cylindrical pieces serving as the teeth of a lantern or trundle. j Founding. A molder's leaf-shaped trowel or tool. k Firearms. = LEAF SIGHT. l Math. A loop of a leaf-shaped curve. m One of the laminae of a laminated spring. n One of the thin layers formed by the blisters that form on soap when boiled for evaporation, to take a leaf out of one's book, to follow, or learn from, one's example.

leaf (láf), v. i.; LEAFED (léft); LEAF'ING. To shoot out or produce leaves; to leave; as, the trees leaf in May.

leaf, v. t. To turn or separate the leaves of, as of a book.

leaf/age (léf'áj), n. Foliage; leaves collectively.

leaf beetle. Any beetle of the family Chrysomelidae.

leaf blade. Bot. The expanded portion of a leaf; lamina.

leaf blight. A fungous disease of various cultivated plants, causing decay and fall of the leaves; also, any of the numerous parasitic fungi causing it.

leaf bridge. A drawbridge having a platform, or leaf, which swings vertically on hinges.

leaf bug. Any of various bugs, esp. of the heteropterous families Tingitidae and Capsidae. See CAPSIDE.

leaf butterfly. Any of certain butterflies which mimic leaves, esp. those constituting the nymphalid genus Kallima, found in southern Asia and the East Indies; — so called because they are so shaped and colored that when settled on a twig, with wings closed, the appearance is almost exactly that of a dry leaf.

leaf climber. Bot. A climbing plant that supports itself by means of its leaves, either having petioles which twist round the support, as in the clematis, or developing tendrils, as in the pea. — leaf-climbing, a.

leaf/cup (léf'kúp), n. A coarse American asteraceous weed of the genus Polygymia (P. uvedalia and P. canadensis); — so called from the leafy, cup-shaped involucre.

leaf curl. A very common and destructive disease caused by the parasitic fungus Eoascus deformans, affecting the leaves of stone fruits, esp. the peach.

leaf cutting. Hort. A cutting consisting of a leaf instead of a shoot. Many plants, as the begonia, gloxinia, etc., are commonly propagated by this means.

leaf-cutting, a. That cuts leaves.

leaf-cutting ant, any of several tropical American ants, mostly of the genus Atta, which cut and carry off the leaves of certain trees. They live in large colonies, and utilize the material cut from the leaves to cultivate a certain fungus, their chief food. — 1. bee, any of various wild bees of the genus Megachile, which cut rounded pieces from the edges of leaves, or petals, to be used in building their nests, which are made in holes and crevices, or in a rolled-up leaf. Among the common American species are M. brevis and M. centuncularis.

leaf folder. Any of several moths whose larvae make sheltering cases by folding the leaves of plants as the apple leaf folder (Alercia minuta).

leaf-footed, a. Having leaflike expansions on the legs. — leaf-footed bug, also leaf-foot bug, any large sap-sucking bug of the genus Leptoglossus, having leaflike expansions on the legs; esp.: a L. oppositus, injurious to the cucumber, melon, and squash. b L. phyllopus, very injurious to the orange, peach, pear, etc.

leaf hopper. Any of numerous small leaping homopterous insects which constitute the family Jassidæ or superfamily Jassidoidea (see JASSIDÆ). They are usually of slender rather elongated form, holding the wings, when at rest, in a sloping position on the back like the sides of a gable roof, and having a row of spines on the hind tibia. They suck the juices of plants, and on account of their abundance do considerable damage to grass, fruit trees, etc. See GRAPE-LEAF HOPPER.

leaf insect. Any of certain orthopterous insects of the family Phyllidæ, esp. of the genus Phyllium, in which the wings, and sometimes expansions upon the legs, resemble leaves in color and form. They are common in southern Asia and the East Indies.

leaf/let (léf'lét), n. 1. Bot. a A sepal. Obs. b One of the divisions of a compound (pinnate or palmate) leaf. 2. Popularly, a small or young foliate leaf.

3. A leaflike organ or part; esp., Human Anat., one of the three divisions (right, middle, and left) of the diaphragm.

is done with lead.

leaf'e (lé). Scot. var. of LEAVE.

leaf + LEVE, VAR.

leaf bud. A bud which develops from the shoot and does not produce flowers.

leaf bundle. Bot. A leaf trace.

leaf chaffer. Any of numerous scabred beetles which when adult feed on foliage, as the cockchaffer and May beetle.

leaf comb. Poultry. See COMB, 3.

leaf crumpler. Any of several species of small American moths, as their caterpillars, which form a nest by crumpling and fastening leaves together in clusters. The best-known species (Minotela multipuncta) feeds on the apple and related trees.

leaf-cutting ant or bee. — [DOM.]

leaf/dom (léf'dóm), n. See LEAFED (léft), a. Having (such) a leaf or (as many) leaves; — used in composition.

leaf/en (léf'n), a. Leaflike, or made of leaves. Obs. or R.

leaf'er-y (-ér-y), n. Leafage. R.

leaf fat. See LEAF, n. 5f.

leaf fanch. The bullfinch. Local, Eng.

leaf flea. A jumping plant louse of the family Psyllidae.

leaf/ful, a. [AS. lēafull, be-lēafull. Cf. BELIEF.] Believing; faithful. Obs.

leaf gap. Bot. A break in the conjunctive tissue of a hollow stem, caused by the separation of the vascular bundle of a leaf.

leaf green. Chlorophyll.

leaf/iness, n. See -NESS.

leaf/ing, p. pr. & vb. n. of LEAF.

leaf/it, n. [Dim. of LEAF.] A leaflet. Obs.

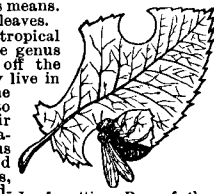
leaf/lard. See LARD, LEAF, 5 f.

leaf/less, a. See -LESS. — leaf-less-ness, n.

leaf lichen. A foliose lichen.

leaf/leas. An aphid.

leaf manna. = LERR.



Leaf-cutting Bee of the Rose (Megachile centuncularis). (3)



Leaf-footed Bug (Leptoglossus phyllopus) x 1/2.



Leaf Insect (Phyllium siccifolium).

4. *Print*. A sheet of small pages which are folded, but not stitched; a folder.

**leaf metal**. Metal in thin leaves, as gold, silver, or tin.

**leaf miner**. Any of various small insects, mostly Lepidoptera and Diptera, which, in the larval stages, burrow in and eat the parenchyma of leaves; as, the pear-tree leaf miner (*Ornix geminatella*).

**leaf mosaic**. Bot. The closely interwoven pattern or mosaic exhibited by the leaves of many plants through adjustment to the light relations. The tendency to expose as large a leaf surface as possible results in the close fitting of one leaf to the spaces between its neighbors. The common ivy affords an example of a leaf mosaic.

**leaf-nosed** (lĕf'nozd'), *n.* Having a leaflike membrane on the nose; — said of certain bats, esp. of the families Phyllostomatidae, Rhinolophidae, and Nycteridae.

**leaf notcher**. A pale bluish green beetle (*Artipus floridanus*), which, in Florida, eats the edges of the leaves of orange trees; — called also orange-leaf beetle.

**leaf roller**. The larva of any insect (esp. certain tortricid moths) which makes a nest by rolling up plant leaves.

**leaf rust**. Any disease of leaves due to parasitic fungi of the order Uredinales; also, a fungus causing the disease.

**leaf sweater**. A tortricid moth, or its caterpillar, which makes a nest by rolling up a leaf and fastening the edges together with silk, as if sewn; esp., *Ancyliis nubeculana*, which feeds upon the apple tree.

**leaf sheath**. *a = SHEATH*, *2, b = OCERA*. *c* The sheathing base of a petiole, as that of the grasses.

**leaf sickness**. A digestive disorder of sheep, esp. young lambs, confined to localized sections and supposed to be caused by the ingestion of certain leaves of the families

**leaf sight**. Firearms. A hinged sight on a firearm, which can be raised or folded down, usually carrying a sliding bar with the peephole or notch. See *SIGHT*, *Illustr.*

**leaf spine**. Bot. A spine developed from a leaf instead of from a branch, as that of the barberry.

**leaf spot**. Any disease of plants causing discolored spots upon leaves, due to parasitic fungi of the genera *Phyloctetes*, *Septoria*, etc., also, any fungus causing the disease.

**leafstalk** (lĕf'stŕk'), *n.* A petiole.

**leaf tier** (lĕf'tēr). A tortricid moth whose larva makes a nest by fastening the edges of a leaf together with silk; esp., *Aliceris cinderella*, found on the apple tree.

**leaf trace**. Bot. One of the vascular bundles passing from a leaf into a stem, continuing distinct for some distance before it fuses with the stele.

**leaf-work** (lĕf'wŕk'), *n.* Any ornamental work resembling leaves.

**leafy** (Y), *a.*; **LEAFY-ER** (Y-ēr); **LEAFY-EST**. *l.* Furnished with, or abounding in, leaves; clothed with leaves; as, the leafy forest. "The leafy month of June." Coleridge.

*2.* Having broad-bladed leaves; broad-leaved.

*3.* Made or consisting of leaves. "A leafy bed." Byron.

*4.* Of the nature of a leaf; laminate; as, a leafy layer.

**league** (lēg), *n.* [Cf. OF. *league*, commonly *lieue*, *lieue*, a measure of length, *F. lieue*, Pr. *lega*, *legua*; all fr. LL. *leuga*, *leuca*, of Celtic origin; cf. *Armor. leo*, *lev* (perh. from French), Ir. *leige* (perh. from English).] *1.* A measure of distance varying for different times and countries from about 2.4 to 4.6 miles (3.9-7.4 kilometers). In English-speaking countries it is estimated at three miles, either statute (land league, 4.83 km.) or nautical (marine league, 5.56 km.), but is usually employed indefinitely or poetically. In France the league (*lieue*) is now 4 km. (2.49 mi.). The old Spanish land league (*legua*) of 4.23 km. (2.63 mi.) is used in the Philippines, Mexico, Texas, etc. Other values are: Argentina, 5.20 km. (3.23 mi.); Brazil, 6.17 km. (3.84 mi.); 0.660 km. (4.19 mi.); Bolivia, about 5.60 km. (3.50 mi.); Paraguay, 4.33 km. (2.69 mi.).

*2.* A measure of area; a square league (5,760 acres for the English land league; about 4,409 acres, or 1,785 hectares, for the old Spanish land league).

*3.* A stone erected near a public road to mark the distance of a league. *Obs.*

**league** (lēg), *n.* [F. *ligue*, It. *liga*, var. of *lega*, fr. L. *ligare* to bind; cf. Sp. *liga*. Cf. *ALLY* a confederate, *LEAGUE*.] *1.* An agreement or covenant between two or more nations, parties, or persons, for the accomplishment of some purpose by their cooperation, as for mutual defense, or for furtherance of commercial, religious, or political interests, etc.; also, the alliance or combination so formed, or the parties to it taken collectively; a confederacy.

And let there be  
\*Twixt us and them no league, nor amity. *Denham*.

Among the more celebrated leagues are the following:

NAME.	PARTIES & DATE.	PURPOSE, OUTCOME, ETC.
Achaean L.	Greek towns; 280 B. C.	Overthrown by Rome in 146 B. C.
Ætolian L.	Greek districts or tribes; 338 B. C.	People became Roman citizens by treaty in 189 B. C.
Catholic L. of Ratison	Rom. Catholics of Germany; 1534	To enforce edict of Worms against Luther; ineffectual.
Catholic L.	Rom. Cath. States of Germany; 1530	To defend the ancient faith.
Catholic L.	Rom. Catholics of Germany; 1609	To check a league of Protestants, called the Union.
Catholic L. Hansatic L.	See H O L Y, or German free towns & many foreign towns; 1241	CATHOLIC LEAGUE. Commercial; very successful for a time; dissolved in 1630.
Holy L.	Venice, Henry VIII. of England, Pope Julius II., & Ferdinand V. of Spain; 1511	Against Louis XII. of France, to drive him from Italy; unsuccessful and dissolved in 1513 (Pope's death).
Holy L.	Pope Clement VII. & Francis I.; 1526	Against Charles V.; his forces sacked Rome and made the Pope a captive.
Holy L.	R. Cath. princes of Germany; 1538	To counteract the League of Schmalkalden.
Holy L.	Pius V., Spain, & Venice; 1570	Against Turks; won at Lepanto; Venice withdrew in 1573.

**leaf mold or mould**. Soil composed mainly or wholly of decayed leaves; humus.

**leaf-opposed**, *a.* Opposite-leaved. *Rare.*

**leaf-plant**. A foliage plant.

**leaf-red**, *n.* Erythrophyll.

**leaf-scar**. Bot. The scar, or cicatrix, left by the fall of a leaf.

**leaf-soil**. = LEAF MOLD.

**leaf spring**. = LAMINATED SPRING.

**leaf-tailed gecko**. An Australian gecko (*Gymnodactylus platyrus*) having a broad, flat tail.

**leaf tendril**. Bot. A tendril morphologically a leaf or a part of a leaf, as that of the pea.

NAME.	PARTIES & DATE.	PURPOSE, OUTCOME, ETC.
Holy, or Catholic, L. ( <i>The League</i> )	Rom. Catholics of France; 1576	To prevent succession of Henry of Navarre, enthroned Duke of Guise, crush the Huguenots; ended by Henry's abjuration of Protestant faith in 1580.
Holy L.	Innocent XI., Emp. Leopold I., Venice, Poland, & Russia; 1684	Against Turks; drove them from Hungary and Greece; Russians took Azov.
L. of Augsburg	European States; 1686	Against Louis XIV. of France; unsuccessful war, 1688-97.
L. of Cambrai	Louis XII. of France, Emperor Maximilian I., Pope Julius II., and Ferdinand V. of Spain; 1538	Partition of Venice's provinces; failed through dissensions.
L. of Schmalkalden or Schmalkald	Protestant princes & imperial cities; 1531	Against Charles V. and the Catholic League (1530); Charles V. won in Schmalkaldic War (1546-47).
L. of the Guenz or Beggars	Nobles and gentlemen of Netherlands; 1666	Against estab. of Inquisition; broken up in 1567; many executed.
Lombard L., or Lombardy	Northern Italian cities; 1167	Against Emperor Fredk. I.; gained independence (1183); successfully revived in 1226 against Fredk. II.

*2.* Any agreement, compact, or covenant. *Rare.*

*Syn.* — Combination, compact, covenant, coalition, confederacy, confederation. See *ALLIANCE*.

The League, the Holy League of 1576-93. See above.

**league** (lēg), *v. i. & t.*; **LEAGUED** (lēgd); **LEAGUING** (lēg'ing). [Cf. F. *se liquer*. See *2d LEAGUE*.] To unite in a league or confederacy; to combine for mutual support; to confederate.

**leaguer** (lēg'ēr), *n.* A member of a league; specif. [*cap.*], *F. Hist.*, a member of the Holy League.

**leaguer**, *n.* [*D. leger* camp, bed, couch, lair. See *LAIR*; cf. *BLEAGUER*.] *1.* The camp of a besieging army; a camp in general. *Obs.* or *Hist.*

*2.* A siege or beleaguering. *Rare.*

**leak** (lēk), *n.* [Akin to *D. lek* leak, a leak, *G. leck*, *Ioel. lek* leak, Dan. *lek* leaky, a leak, Sw. *lück*; cf. AS. *hlec* full of cracks or leaky (perh. not a kindred word). Cf. LEAK, *v. i.*] *1.* A crack, crevice, fissure, or hole which (contrary to what is intended) admits water or other fluid, or lets it escape; as, a leak in a roof; a leak in a gas pipe. "One leak will sink a ship." *Bunyan*. Also fig.; as, a leak in the treasury.

*2.* Act of leaking; leakage; as, the leak gained on the ship's pumps; the leak of a secret.

*3. Elec.* A loss of electricity through imperfect insulation; also, the point at which such loss occurs.

**leak, v. i.**; **LEAKED** (lēkt); **LEAKING**. [Akin to *D. lekken*, *G. lecken*, *Ioel. leka*, Dan. *lekke*, Sw. *läcka*; cf. AS. *leccan* to wet, to moisten. See *LEAK, n.*] *1.* To let water or other fluid in or out (contrary to what is intended) through a hole, crevice, etc.; as, the cask leaks; the boat leaks.

*2.* To enter or escape (contrary to what is intended), as a fluid, through a hole, crevice, etc.; to pass gradually into, or out of, something; also, fig., to be divulged gradually or clandestinely; to become public; — usually with *in* or *out*; as, the facts leaked out.

*3.* To urinate. *Obs.*

*4.* Of dynamite, to sweat.

**leak, v. t.** *1.* To permit to enter or escape through a leak; as, to leak water or gas.

*2.* To permit or cause to flow or escape little by little, as if by a leak. *Obs.* or *Dial. Eng.*

**leakage** (lēk'āj), *n.* [Cf. *D. lekkage*, for sense 1.] *1.* A leaking; an entering or escaping by a leak.

*2. Com.* An allowance, or tare, of a certain rate per cent for loss by leaking.

*3. Elec.* A leak; leakage flux.

*4.* That which, or the amount that, leaks in or out.

**leakage coefficient**. *Elec.* A coefficient, variously defined, for indicating the amount of magnetic leakage, as the ratio of leakage flux to useful or total flux, or the ratio of total to useful flux.

**leakage conductance**. *Elec.* The reciprocal of insulation resistance, measuring the imperfection of insulation.

**leakage conductor**. *Elec.* A conductor providing a direct path for leakage currents in order to prevent leakage into neighboring lines.

**leakage flux**. *Elec.* Lines of force which do not follow a useful path, as the lines which pass between the pole pieces of a dynamo without passing through the armature, or the lines which fail to pass through both primary and secondary windings of a transformer or induction motor; — called also magnetic leak or leakage.

**leakage reactance**. *Elec.* Reactance due to leakage flux.

**leaky** (lēk'y), *a.*; **LEAKY-ER** (Y-ēr); **LEAKY-EST**. *1.* Permitting water or other fluid to leak in or out; as, a leaky roof or cask.

*2.* Apt to disclose secrets; tattling; not close. *Colloq.*

*3.* Incontinent of urine; obliged to urinate often.

**leal** (lēal), *a.* [OF. *leial*, another form of *loial*, *F. loyal*. See *LOYAL*.] *1.* Faithful; loyal; true. *Now Poetic* or *Dial.*

All men true and leal, all women pure. *Tennyson*.

*2.* True; genuine; correct; accurate; real; as, *leal* truth; a *leal* shot; *leal* testimony. *Obs.*

*3.* Legal; lawful; just. *Obs.*

**lean** (lēn), *v. i.*; **LEANED** (lēnd), sometimes **LEANT** (lēnt); **LEANING**. [ME. *lenen*, AS. *līnīnan*, *līnōnan*, *v. i.*; akin to OS. *līnōn*, *D. leunen*, OHG. *hīnēn*, *līnēn*, *G. līnen*, *L. inclināre*, Gr. *κλίειν*, *L. clivus* hill, slope. Cf. *DECLIVITY*.

follower; — called also **leaguer** (lēg'ēr). *Obs.* or *Hist.*

**leah** (lēah), *n.* *Bib.* See *LEBAN*.

**leak, a. [See *LEAK, n.*]**

**leakage current**. *Elec.* = **EXCESSIVE CURRENT**.

**leakage factor**. *Elec.* = **EXCESSIVE FACTOR OF LEAKAGE**.

**leakiness, n.** See **LESS**.

**leal-ty** (lē'al-yē), *n.* Loyalty. *Obs.* or *R.*

**leak, n.** [See *LEAK, v.*]

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**leak**



**leap/ing** (lēp'ing), *p. pr.* of LEAP.—leaping cucumber, the squirting cucumber.—*l. fish.* = JUMPING FISH.—*l. spider.* = JUMPING SPIDER.

**leap/ing**, *n.* [*fr.* *leap/ing*.] Act of one that leaps.—*leap/ing head*, or horn, the third pomel of a sidesaddle, pressed by the knee in mounting. See SIDESADDLE, *Illustr.*—*leap/ing house*, a brothel. *Obs.*—*l. pole*, a pole used in leaping.—*l. time*, youth. *Obs.*—*l. weir*, *Hydrul. Engin.*, a weir before an aqueduct intake to cause flood water to overshoot the opening while permitting an ordinary flow to enter.

**leap year**, *a* year containing 366 days; every fourth year, in which any fixed date after February leaps over a day of the week and falls on the next week day but one to that on which it fell the year before. Centesimal years exactly divisible by 400, as 2000, and others exactly divisible by 4, as 1906, are leap years. See the *Julian* and *Gregorian calendars*, under CALENDAR, n. 1. *b* By extension, a year (in any calendar) in which there is intercalation; an embolismic year.

**leap** (lēp), *n.* A legendary king of Britain, and the hero of Shakespeare's tragedy "King Lear." In the play, Lear seeks to test his daughters' love for him by the strength of their protestations of it, with a view to relieving himself of the cares of state in his old age. His elder daughters, Goneril and Regan, so outbid their younger sister, Cordelia, that he divides his kingdom between them and disinherits Cordelia, who is none the less taken to wife by the king of France. Once in power, the elder daughters drive the old man to madness by their neglect and abuse of him, and he wanders away to the seacoast, where he is found and cared for by Cordelia, who with her husband has entered England with an army to rescue her father and restore his kingdom. In the battle that ensues, however, the sisters are successful, and Cordelia being captured, they cause her to be hanged in prison. Lear slays the hangmen and rescues her body, but dies of grief when unable to restore her to life. (See GONERIL, REGAN.) Geoffrey of Monmouth, in whose "History" the Lear story is given at length, relates that "Leir" (son of Bladud) is restored to his throne by "Cordellia," who defeats her sisters and succeeds her father. See LLYR.

**learn** (lēr), *v. t.*; **LEARNED** (lēr'nd) or **LEARN'T** (lērnt); **LEARNING**. [*ME.* *lernen*, *leronen*, AS. *leornian*; akin to OS. *lārnan*, OHG. *lirnen*, *lirnen*, G. *lernen*; *fr.* the root of AS. *lārnan* to teach, akin to OS. *lārnan*, OHG. *lārnan*, G. *lehren*, Goth. *laisjan*, also to Goth. *lais* I know, *leis* acquainted (in comp.); all prob. from a root meaning, to go, to cover, and hence, to learn. Cf. LAST a mold of the foot, *LORE*.] *l.* To gain knowledge or understanding of, or skill in, by study, instruction, or investigation; to receive instruction concerning; to fix in the mind; as, to learn a lesson; to learn dancing; to learn to skate; to learn the violin. "Learn to do well." *Is. i. 17.*

*Now learn a parable of the fig tree. Matt. xxiv. 32.*

*2.* To acquire information or intelligence about; to find out about; to ascertain; to hear.

*3.* To teach. *Formerly common; now a vulgarism.*

*4.* To inform (one) of. *Obs.*

*5.* To acquire knowledge or skill; to make progress in acquiring knowledge or skill; to receive instruction or information; as, this child learns quickly.

*6.* Take my yoke upon you and learn of me. *Matt. xi. 29.*

**learn'ed** (lēr'nd), *a.* Of or pertaining to learning; possessing, or characterized by, learning, esp. scholastic learning; erudite; well-informed; as, a learned scholar, writer, or lawyer; a learned book; a learned theory.

**learned blacksmith**, Elihu Burritt (1810-79), a Connecticut blacksmith, who became a distinguished linguist.

**learn'ed-ly**, *adv.*—**learn'ed-ness**, *n.*

**learn'ing**, *n.* [*AS.* *leornung*.] 1. Acquisition of knowledge or skill or of information; as, the learning of languages; the learning of telegraphy.

*2.* Knowledge or skill received by instruction or study; acquired knowledge or ideas in any branch of science or literature; erudition; as, a man of great learning.

**Syn.**—LEARNING, LORE, SCHOLARSHIP, ERUDITION, PEDANTRY. LEARNING is knowledge esp. as acquired by study; it is frequently contrasted with knowledge or wisdom gained by experience; as, "Learning is the knowledge of that which is not generally known to others, and which we can only derive at second hand from books or other artificial sources." The knowledge of that which appears to our experience, and pursuit, to the booms and businesses of men, is not learning; (*Hazlitt*); "He is a man . . . of deep learning, but totally ignorant of life and manners" (*Mad. D'Arbly*); cf. "centuries less learned than ours, but with more light in them" (*M. Arnold*). *LORE* (often poet. for learning) is esp. the body of knowledge (often traditional) pertaining to a particular subject; as, the lore of bards and sages old (*Shelley*); folk-lore, plant-lore, sea-lore (see SCHOLARSHIP) implies proficiency or adeptness in the learning of the schools; as, "Though his [Browning's] reading was wide and appreciative, it lacked . . . the touch of scholarship . . . which distinguished Tennyson" (*Saintsbury*). ERUDITION is esp. profound or recondite learning; as, "I arrived at Oxford with a stock of erudition, that might have puzzled a doctor" (*Gibbon*); cf. "a most erudite sermon on the rites and ceremonies of Christmas" (*Irrving*); "He was too erudite

and bookish" (*E. L. Godkin*). PEDANTRY is an obtrusive or ostentatious display of learning, or a narrow or finical insistence upon technical rules or conventions; as, "Pedantry is the too frequent and unreasonable obtruding our own knowledge in common discourse" (*Swift*); "the lapse of grace into affectation, of learning into pedantry" (*W. Paley*); cf. "It looks to me to be narrow and pedantic to apply the ordinary ideas of criminal justice to this great public contest" (*Burke*). See KNOWLEDGE.

**lease** (lēz), *v. t.*; **LEASED** (lēz't); **LEASING** (lēz'ing). [*F.* *laisser*, OF. *laisier*, *lessier*, to leave, transmit, *L. lazare* to loose, slacken, from *lazus* loose, wide. See LAX; cf. LESSEE, LEASH.] *l.* To grant or convey to another by lease; to let; to demise; — sometimes with out.

*Some [houses] that were leased out for three lives. Addison.*

*2.* To hold under a lease; to take a lease of; as, a tenant leases his land from the owner.

**lease** (lēz), *n.* [*OF.* *lais*, *F.* *legs* legacy, *fr.* the *v.* See LEASE, *v. t.*] 1. A contract by which one conveys lands, tenements, or hereditaments for life, for a term of years, or at will, or for any less interest than that of the lessor, usually for a specified rent or compensation; also, the act of such conveyance, the instrument by which it is made, or the term for which it is made. Properly, a lease is distinguished from a *license* (which see).

*2.* A piece of land that is leased, esp. for mining. *Australia.*

**lease and release**. *Law.* A common-law mode of conveyance of freehold estates by means of a lease (which upon actual entry by the lessee vested a leasehold estate in him) and a subsequent release of the reversion to the lessee, thus vesting the fee in the lessee without livery of seisin. *b* A mode of conveyance under the Statute of Uses by means of a bargain and sale for a leasehold interest, conventionally for a year (which under the statute vested the leasehold estate without entry, with a subsequent release, vesting the fee in the lessee without entry or livery of seisin. These modes of conveyance are practically obsolete.

**lease** (lēz), *n.* [*Perh. orig. the same word as lease, n.*] *1.* A certain quantity of thread. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

*2.* Weaving. *a* A system of crossing warp threads, alternately at one end and in groups at the other, to keep the threads in position during beaming and weaving. *b* = LEASH, *n.* 5 *a*.

**leasehold** (lēz'hōld), *a.* Held by lease.—*n.* A tenure by lease, or the land held; specif., land held as personally under a lease for years.—**leasehold'er** (-hōld'ēr), *n.*—**leasehold'ing**, *a. & n.*

**leash** (lēsh), *n.* [*ME.* *lese*, *lees*, *leeco*, OF. *lesse*, *F.* *laisse*, LL. *laxa*, *fr. L. lazus* loose. See LAX.] 1. A thong of leather, or a long cord, by which a falconer holds his hawk, or a coursier his dog. *Shak.*

*2.* Coursing of hounds. *Obs.*

*3.* In sporting, a brace and a half; a tierce; three; three creatures, esp. greyhounds, foxes, bucks, or hares; hence, three in general. "A leash of days." *B. Jonson.*

*4.* A trap; a snare; a noose. *Obs.*

*5.* Weaving. *a* A string with a loop at the end for lifting warp threads in a loom. *b* = LEASE, *n.* 2 *a*.

**leash**, *v. t.*; **LEASED** (lēz't); **LEASH'ING**. *l.* To tie together, or hold, with a leash.

*2.* To lash, or whip. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

**leash'ing** (lēz'ing), *n.* [*AS.* *leasung*, *fr. leas* destitute of, false, deceitful. See -LESS, LOOSE, *a.*] Act of lying; a lie or lies. *Archaic or Dial. Eng.*

*3.* Thou shalt destroy them that speak leasing. *Ps. v. 6.*

**least** (lēst), *a.* [*ME.* *last*, *lest*, AS. *læst*, *læst*, superl. of *læssa* less. See LESS, *a.*] Used as the superlative of little. Smallest, either in size or degree; shortest; little beyond all others; slightest; lowest; most unimportant; as, the least insect; the least mercy; the least space.

*I am the least of the apostles. 1 Cor. xv. 9.*

*at least, or at the least*, at the least estimate, consideration, chance, etc.; leastwise; hence, at any rate; at all events. *He who attempts though in vain, at least aspires.*

*The tempted with dishonor.*

*—in l., in the l., in the least degree, manner, etc.* "He that is unjust in the least is unjust also in much." *Luke xvi. 10.*—*l. auk* or *auklet*. See AUKLET.—*l. bittern*. See BITTERN.—*l. common multiple*. *Math.* *a* The lowest common multiple. See COMMON MULTIPLE. *b* The assemblage of the slightly different elements of the unconnected parts of an assemblage.—*l. flycatcher*, a small plainly colored flycatcher (*Empidonax minimus*) common in eastern North America.—*l. sandpiper*, the smallest American species of sandpiper (*Actodromas minutilla*). It breeds in the colder regions, migrating southward through the United States (both inland and along the coasts) and into South America, frequenting marshes and muddy shores.—*l. squares*, *Math.*, a method of deducing from a number of carefully made yet slightly discordant observations of a phenomenon the most probable values of the unknown quantities. It takes as its fundamental principle that the most acceptable value of a single unknown is the arithmetic mean of its observed values, and therefore that of unknown quantities more than one the most acceptable values are those that make the sum of the squared residual errors of the observations a minimum.—*l. tern*, a very small tern (*Sterna nivalis*) of temperate North America and Middle Amer-

ica. It was formerly very common on the Atlantic coast of the United States.

**least** (lēst), *adv.* In the smallest or lowest degree; in a degree below all others or less than on any other occasion; as, to reward those who least deserve it.

**leath'er** (lēth'ēr), *n.* [*ME.* *lether*, AS. *leðer*; akin to D. *leder*, *leer*, G. *leder*, OHG. *ledar*, Icel. *leðr*, Sw. *läder*, Dan. *leder*.] 1. The skin of an animal, or some part of such skin, tanned, tawed, or otherwise dressed for use; also, dressed hides, collectively. See TAN, *v. t.* 1.

*2.* The skin; specif., the pendulous part of the ear of a dog, esp. of a bloodhound. *Now Ironical, Sports, or slang.*

*3.* An article or part made of leather, as a rein, a baseball, football, cricket ball, billiard-cue tip, etc.

*4.* Short for CUP LEATHER, HAT LEATHER, etc.

**leath'er, v. t.**; **LEATH'ERED** (-ērd); **LEATH'ER-ING**. *l.* To apply or supply leather to; to bind or cover with leather; to form into leather.

*2.* To beat with a thong of leather; hence, to castigate; thrash. *Collog. or Slang.* *G. Elliot.*

**leath'er-back** (-bāk'), *n.* The largest existing sea turtle (*Dermochelys coriacea*), distinguished by its flexible carapace, composed of a mosaic of small bones embedded in a thick leathery skin. It occurs in all warm seas, but is most common in the Atlantic and sometimes weighs over a thousand pounds.

**leath'er-board** (-bōrd'; 201), *n.* An imitation of sole leather, made of leather scraps, rags, paper, etc.

**leather cloth**. *1.* A cloth having a water-proof coating, as of varnish, on one side, often used in place of leather. *2.* A composition fabric made of leather scraps reduced to pulp, molded, and rolled.

**leath'er-ot** (-lēth'ēr-ōt), **leath'er-ette** (-lēth'ēr-ēt'), *n.* [*leather* + *-et*.] A paper product, embossed in imitation of the grain of leather, used in bookbinding and in the manufacture of various fancy articles, etc.

**leather flower**. The rather large reddish purple bell-shaped flower of a species of Clematis (*Clematis virginiana*) of the southern United States; also, the plant itself. It has leathery recurved sepals.

**leath'er-ing**, *n.* 1. Act of forming, applying, or furnishing with leather; also, a covering or furnishing of leather. *2.* A flogging. *Collog. or Slang.*

**leather jack**. A carangoid fish (*Oligoplites saurus*) of the West Indies and the southern Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the United States, having the scales greatly reduced and embedded in the skin.

**leath'er-jack-et** (-jāk'ēt'; -It; 151), *n.* *1.* *a* = LEATHER-FISH. *b* = LEATHER JACK.

*2.* The tough-skinned burrowing larva of any of several crane flies. They are injurious to the roots of grass and cereals. *Brit.*

*3.* Any of several unrelated Australian trees so called from the very tough, smooth bark; as, *Alphitonia excelsa*, *Cryptocarya meissneri*, *Eucalyptus punctata*, *Cupania semigrala*, *Ceratopetalum apetalum*, and others.

**leath'er-leaf** (-lēv'), *n.* An Ericaceae shrub (*Chamaedaphne ciliolata*) with evergreen coriaceous leaves and small white cylindrical flowers. It is found throughout the northern temperate zone.

**leath'ern** (-ēr'n), [*AS.* *leðern*.] *1.* Made of leather; consisting of leather; as, a leathern purse.

*2.* Of the nature of, or like, leather; as, leathern ears.

**leath'er-oid** (-ēr-oid), [*leather* + *-oid*.] A tough fibrous material made in boards or sheets, from paper stock, leather scraps, etc., used in making suit cases, trunks, etc.

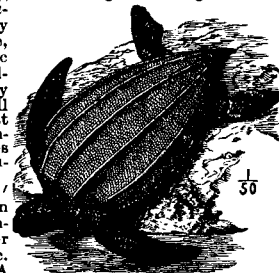
**leath'er-side** (-sīd'), *n.* A small minnow (*Leuciscus atisei*) of Utah, used as bait; — called also leath'er-sīd'ed minnow.

**leath'er-stocking** (-stōk'ing'), *n.* A sobriquet of Natty, or Nathaniel, Bumppo, the central character in Cooper's series of novels here called "The Leatherstocking Tales." He is a brave and resourceful pioneer, of remarkable skill in woodcraft and as a scout and Indian fighter.

**leath'er-wood** (-wōd'), *n.* *a* In the United States: (1) A small thymelaeaceous tree or shrub (*Direa palustris*), with tough, plant stems and small yellow flowers; — called also moosewood. (2) The ironwood. *b* In Australia: (1) The coachwood. (2) A Tasmanian gum-yielding tree (*Eucryphia billiardii*) or its red wood.

**leath'er-y** (-y), *a.* Resembling leather in appearance or consistence; tough. "A leathery skin." *Greiv.*

**leave** (lēv), *n.* [*ME.* *leaves*, AS. *lēaf*; akin to Icel. *leif* pleasing, dear, E. *leaf*, D. *oortof* leave, G. *urlaub*, and *erlauben* to permit, Icel. *leif* permission. See LIEF.] 1. Lib-



Leatherback (*Dermochelys coriacea*)

*covered polishing lap.*

**leather mouse**. A bat.

**leath'er-neck**, *n.* A soldier.

**leath'er paper**. Paper finished with a leatherlike surface.

**leather plant**. Any of several astraceaceous plants of the genus *Celmisia*, with thick tomentose leaves. *New Zealand.* [*2.*]

**leather tree** = LEATHERWOOD

**leather turtle**. *a* The leatherback. *b* A soft-shelled turtle of the family Trionychidae. *Local U. S.* [*of leather*]

**leath'er-war'e**. *a* Goods made of leather.

**leath'er-wing**. *a* A bat.

**leath'er-winged** (-wīng'ed'), *a.* Having leatherlike wings.

**leathery turtle**. = LEATHERBACK

**leath'wake** (*dial.* lēth'wāk'), *a.* [*AS.* *lithwac*, *leodwac*. Cf. ITHIMB; WAK.] Flexible; lithe; limber. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

**leat'tre** + **LETTER**.

**le'pan' en vien'** *a la bouche* (lē'pān'vyan'-tā lā bōsh'). [*F.*] It makes one's mouth water.

**leave** + **LEWY**.

**leave** *Leave*. *Ref. Sp.*

**leave** (*dial.* lēv). *Obs. or dial.* Eng. var. of LAVE, *n.*



woody operculate capsular fruit. *L. ollaria* is the monkey-pot tree. See MONKEY-POT, SAPUCAIA NUT.

**lecythoid** (lĕs'ī-thoid), *n.* Like a lecythus. **lecythus** (-thūs), or **lekythos** (lĕk'ī-thōs), *n.*; *pl.* -thi, or -thoi (-thoi). [*L. lecythus*, fr. Gr. λέκυθος.] *Class.* Archēol. a jug or vase for oils, ointments, etc., in the older form of a cylindrical body, in the later, of a round and squat body. The lecythus was a favorite with the Athenian vase painters, the white variety with polychrome decorations, much used as a funeral offering, being the most famous. Cf. POLYCHROMOS.



**Le'da** (lĕ'dā), *n.* [*L.*, fr. Gr. Λήδα.] 1. *Gr. Myth.* The wife of the Spartan king Tyndareus, and mother of Castor and Pollux, Clytemnestra, and Helen of Troy. According to the usual account, the father of Helen and Pollux was Zeus, who took the form of a swan. Other accounts make Castor and Pollux both sons of Zeus or both sons of Tyndareus.

2. *Zool. & Paleon.* A genus of bivalve mollusks of the order Protobranchiata. The shell is elongate, concentrically striate, and provided with two series of small teeth and an external ligament. It has existed since Silurian time, and is represented by several living species. By some it is made the type of a family **Le'deidae** (lĕ'dĕ-īdĕ).

**ledge** (lĕj), *n.* [*ME.* *legge* a bar; prob. akin to *leggen* to lay. See LAY, *v.* LE to be prostrate.] 1. A strip or bar attached across or along a surface, or from point to point; a projecting ridge or raised edge; a shelf. *Specif.*: a *Joinery*. (1) A strip or side of a rabbit against which something, as a door or window, closes. (2) A large cleat. **b** A chair rail. **c** *Shipbuilding.* A strengthening or supporting timber, joist, iron beam, or the like, running athwartships, beneath the deck or about a hatchway between the main beams. **d** *Arch.* A small horizontal molding; a stringcourse; a fillet. **e** *Founding.* = *INGATE*.

2. A narrow flat surface or shelf, esp. one that projects, as from a wall or declivity of rock.

3. A layer or stratum; a course. *Obs.* or *R.* The lowest ledge or row should be of stone. *St. H. Wotton*

4. *Mining.* A limited mass of rock bearing valuable mineral; a lode or vein.

**ledged** (lĕj'd), *a.* Having or furnished with a ledge or ledges. **ledged door**, a door made by nailing boards on battens, or large cleats (ledges). *Eng.*

**ledger** (lĕj'ĕr), *n.* [*Cf.* *D.* *legger* layer, daybook (fr. *leggen* to lay, *liggen* to lie), *E.* *ledge*, *lie*. See LIE to be prostrate.] 1. Any book kept always in one place, as a breviary or a register. *Obs.*

2. *Bookkeeping.* A book in which a summary of accounts is laid up or preserved; the final book of record in business transactions, in which all debits and credits from the journal, etc., are placed under appropriate heads.

3. *Arch.* a large flat stone, esp. one laid over a tomb. **b** A horizontal piece of timber secured to the uprights supporting the putlogs in a scaffolding, or the like.

4. A nether millstone. *Dial. Eng.*

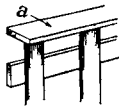
5. (In this sense sometimes **leger**) A ledger bait, line, or tackle; as, to fish with a ledger.

6. A resident minister or ambassador or agent. *Obs.*

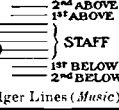
**ledger**, *v. i.*; **LEDGERED** (-ĕrd); **LEDGERING**. Also **ledger**. *Fishing.* To fish with a ledger.

**ledger**, **leg'er** (lĕj'ĕr), *a.* Lying or remaining in a place; hence, resident; stationary. *Obs.*, exc. in phrases, below. **ledger**, or **leger**, bait, fishing bait attached to a floating line fastened to the bank of a stream, pond, etc. — 1. blade, a stationary shearing blade in a machine for shearing the nap of cloth. — 2. board, a horizontal board forming the top rail of a simple fence, the hand rail to a balustrade, or the like; also, any of the flooring boards of a scaffolding. — 3. *line*, a *Musical*. A line added above or below the staff to extend its compass; — called also *added line*.

**b** See **LEDGER TACKLE**. — 1. space, *Musical*, a space next to a ledger line. — 2. *tackle*, line, etc., *Fishing*, a tackle, line, etc., arranged so that the lead rests upon the bottom. — 3. *wall*, *Mining*, the wall under a vein; the foot wall. **Ledger Lines** (*Musical*).



A Ledger Board.



Ledger Lines (Musical).

**LEDYTHIS**. Any plant of the family Lecythidaceae. *Lindley*. **led**, **LEAD**, **LEDES**, *v. t.* [*LEAD*, *LEDES* collectively, or a ledge. *Rare.*]

**led** (lĕd), *pret.* & *p. p.* of **LEAD**. *Abbrev.* **ledger**.

**ledar**, **LEADER**. **led captain**, an obsequious follower or attendant. *Obs.*

**ledde**, *+* **LEAD**. **led'den**, *+* **LEADEN**. **led'den**, *Obs.* or *dial.* Eng. var. of **LEADEN**, **LEDES**.

**led'der**, *Obs.* or *Scot.* & *dial.* Eng. var. of **LADDER**. **led'der**, *Obs.* or *dial.* Eng. var. of **LEATHER**. [*Var.* of **LADY**.]

**led'dy**, *Obs.* or *Scot.* & *dial.* **ledde**, *+* **LEAD**. [**LEAD**.]

**ledde**, *Obs.* or *dial.* Eng. var. of **LEAD**. [*AS* *lead*, and *leade*, *pl.* people, nation, *lead* man, chief; akin to *OS*, *liud*, *OLIG*, *lut*, *pl.* *liud*, *G*, *leute*, *pl.*; cf. also *AS*, *leotan* to grow, *Goth.* *liudan*, *OS*, *liotan*, *OHG*, *liotan*, *Skr.* *ruh*.] A people; a nation; a person. *Obs.*

**ledan**, *Obs.* or *ref. sp.* of **LEADEN**. **led'an** (lĕd'ān), *n.* [*AS* *leitan*, *lytan*, language, speech; confused in *ME.* with *L*, *latuus* Latin. Cf. **LEDE**.] Language; speech; voice; cry; noise. *Obs.* or *Dial.* Eng.

**leder**, *+* **LEADER**, **LEATHER**. **led'er-lite** (lĕd'ĕr-īte), *n.* [*After* Baron Louis von Lederer, Austrian diplomat.] *Min.* A brown variety of titanite.

**lederman**, *+* **LEADSMAN**. **led farm**, a farm held with another, and on which the tenant does not reside. [*LAY*, *v.* **LEDGE** *Obs.* or *dial.* Eng. var. of **LEDGE**, *v. t.* To allege. *Obs.* or *Scot.* & *Dial.* Eng.

**ledge**, *v. t.* & *i.* To form as, or supply with, a ledge or ledges. *Rare.*

**ledgment, ledge'ment** (lĕj'mĕnt), *n.* [*Arch.* a A string-course or horizontal suit of moldings, such as the base moldings of a building. **b** The development of the surface of a body on a plane, so that the dimensions of the different sides may be easily ascertained.

**ledgy** (-ī), *a.* Abounding in ledges; consisting of a ledge or reef; as, a *ledgy* island.

**Le'dum** (lĕ'dūm), *n.* [*NL.*, fr. Gr. Λήδωμ mastic. See **LABDANUM**.] *Bot.* A small genus of Ericaceae shrubs of arctic and north temperate distribution, having a deciduous corolla composed of wholly separate petals, unappressed anthers, and a septical capsule. The species are commonly called *Labrador tea*.

**lee** (lĕ), *n.* [*ME.* *lee* shelter, *AS*, *hlēo*, for *hlēow*, shelter, protection, akin to *Ice.* *hlē*, *OS*, *hlēo*, *Sw.* *lā*, *Dan.* *læ*; cf. *D.* *lij*.] 1. Shelter or protection; also, a sheltered place; e.g., *Chiefly Naut.*, a place protected from the wind by some object; the side sheltered from the wind; as, the *lee* of a mountain or an island.

We lurked under her. *Morte d'Arthur* Desiring me to take shelter in his *lee*. *Tyndall*

2. *Naut.* The quarter towards which the wind blows; that side, as of a ship, that is farthest from the point from which the wind blows; hence, the sheltered side; as, the rocks were close on our *lee*; the lifeboat succeeded in coming under the *lee* of the land into still water. See **LEE**, *a.*

3. Sheltered state or position; peace; tranquillity. *Obs.* by the *lee*, the situation of a vessel, going free, when she has fallen off so much as to bring the wind round her stern, and to take her sails back on the other side.

2. *Naut.* Of or pertaining to the part or side opposite to that against which the wind blows, or farthest from the point from which the wind blows; — opposed to *weather*; as, the *lee* side or *lee* rail of a vessel.

3. *Geol.* Facing in the direction of motion of an over-riding glacier; — said of the side of a hill or a knob of rock, — opposed to *stoss*.

**lee anchor**, *Naut.*, the anchor on the lee side when the vessel is under weigh. **b** When a vessel has two anchors down, the one to which it is not riding, — 1. *gauge* or *gage*. See **GAUGE**, *n.*, 4. *a.* — 1. *helm*. See **1ST HELM**, 1. — 2. *shore*, a shore on the lee side of a vessel, — a source of danger in stormy weather; hence, to be on a *lee shore*, to be in difficulties. — 1. *tide*, a tide running in the same direction that the wind blows. — 1. *wheel*, *Naut.*, the share in the steering done by the man on the lee side when there are two men at the wheel. He is said to have the *lee wheel* and merely assists in putting the helm over, while the man on the weather side is said to have the *weather wheel* and is responsible for the steering. Hence, 1. *wheelman*. — on the *lee* beam, *Naut.*, on the beam to leeward.

**lee** (lĕ), *n.*; *pl.* **LEES** (lĕz). [*F*, *lie*, perh. of Celtic origin.] That which settles at the bottom, as of a cask of liquor (esp. wine); sediment; dregs; — used now only in *pl.* **Lees** occurs also as a singular. [*The lees* of wine.] *Holland.*

A thousand demons lurk within the *lee*. *Young*

**lee/an'gle, li'an'gle** (lĕ'an'gĕl), *n.* [*From* native name.] A heavy weapon of the Australian Aborigines with a sharp-pointed end, about nine inches in length, projecting at right angles from the main part.

**lee/board** (lĕ'bōrd'; 201), *n.* A board, or frame of planks, lowered over the lee side of a vessel when close-hauled, to lessen her leeway by giving her greater draft.

**leech** (lĕch), *n.* [*Cf.* *LG.* *leik*, *Ice.* *lik*, *Sw.* *lik* boltrope, stände *liken* the leeches, *D.* *lijk* boltrope.] *Naut.* Either edge of a square sail; the after edge of any fore-and-aft sail. In England, and rarely in the United States, the leech of a fore-and-aft sail is called the *after leech* and the luff the *forward leech*.

**leech**, *n.* [*ME.* *leche*, *leche*, physician, *AS*, *lēce*; akin to *Fries.* *lāza*, *OHG*, *lāhā*, *Ice.* *leknari*, *Sw.* *lĕkare*, *Dan.* *læge*, *Goth.* *lēkis*, *AS*, *lēcant* to heal, *Sw.* *lĕka*, *Dan.* *læge*, *Ice.* *lĕkna*, *Goth.* *lēhōn*.] 1. A physician or surgeon; one who practices healing. [*Aphor.* or *Dial.* for a veterinarian. "Leech, heal thyself." *Wycliffe* (*Luke* iv. 23).]

2. A any of numerous carnivorous or blood-sucking annulate worms constituting the class Hirudinea. The typical leech has a flattened segmented body of lanceolate outline, broader near the posterior end, and exhibiting externally well-marked annulations, which greatly exceed the

field as the British service rifle. **leem**, *+* **LEAD**; *LIN*, cease.

**leer**, *v. t.* 1. To use in leering; as, to leer the eye. 2. To entice with leers; as, to leer a man to ruin. *Dryden*.

**leer**, *n.* [*Prob.* fr. **LEER**, *v.*] A gaze askance; a look or cast of the eye conveying a sly, sinister, or immodest suggestion. "She gives the leer of invitation." *Shak.*

Damn with faint praise, assent with civil leer. *Pope*

**leer**, *n.* An oven in which glassware is annealed. **lees** (lĕz), *n. pl.* Dregs. See **3D LEZ**.

**leest** (lĕt), *n.* [*LL*, *lela*; orig. uncert.] *Eng. Hist.* A court-leet (see **COURT-BARON**); the district within the jurisdiction of a court-leet; the day on which a court-leet is held. *Shak.*

**leest**, *n.* [*Cf.* *AS*, *hlēt* share, lot.] A list; esp., a list of those eligible or candidates for an office. *Chiefly Scot.*

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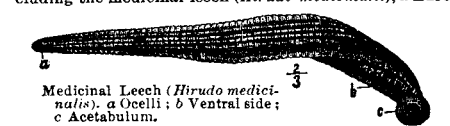
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true segments in number. At each end of the body there is a sucker, the mouth being within that of the anterior end. The stomach is large and produced at the sides into capacious pouches. Leeches are hermaphrodite and the development is usually direct. Most of them inhabit fresh water, a few are marine, and some tropical forms are terrestrial. They progress by means of their suckers, looping the body like a measuring worm, or swim with an undulating movement. Some permanently attach themselves to their hosts. This class is divided into two orders, Rhylichobdellida and Gnathobdellida (see these terms), the latter including the medicinal leech (*Hirudo medicinalis*), a Euro-



Medicinal Leech (*Hirudo medicinalis*). a Ocelli; b Ventral side; c Acetabulum.

pean fresh-water species two or three inches long, which is used, less than formerly, by physicians for bleeding patients. **b** An insect larva superficially resembling a leech. **3. Med.** An apparatus consisting of a scarifier and glass tube, for drawing blood from a scarified part by suction; — called also *artificial*, or *mechanical*, leech.

4. One who clings to another to draw gain from him; a bloodsucker.

**leech** (lĕch), *v. t.*; **LEECHED** (lĕcht); **LEECH'ING**. 1. To cure; heal; to treat as a physician; to doctor; as, to leech wounds. *Obs.* or *Archaic*.

2. To bleed by the use of leeches.

**Lee'-En'field ri'fle** (lĕ'en'fĕld). [*After* James P. Lee (b. 1831), American inventor, and *Enfield*, a town near London, England.] A short repeating rifle of .303-inch caliber adopted by Great Britain in 1904 for both infantry and cavalry. It has a detachable magazine holding ten cartridges. It has a muzzle velocity of 2,025 feet per second, is sighted to 2,000 yards, and is fitted with a knife bayonet.

**leek** (lĕk), *n.* [*AS*, *lēac*; akin to *D.* *look*, *G.* *lauch*, *OHG*, *louh*, *Ice.* *laukr*, *Sw.* *lök*, *Dan.* *løg*. Cf. *GALIC*.] A commonly cultivated liliaceous plant (*Allium porrum*) distinguished from the onion by its smaller cylindrical bulb and broadly linear succulent leaves, which are eaten as a relish, esp. in Europe, or cooked in soups, etc. The flavor resembles that of the onion, but is more pungent. **b** Any of several other species of *Allium*; — usually with qualifying adjective or attributive, as *wild leek*, etc.

**Lee magazine rifle**. [*After* James P. Lee (b. 1831), American inventor.] *Milit.* An American .45-inch caliber rifle introduced in 1879 and in modified form since adopted by many first-class and minor powers. It had the then new feature of a detachable box magazine under the receiver, holding five or more cartridges raised by a spring at the bottom.

**Lee process** (lĕ). *Metal Work.* A process for shaping any of the softer metals or alloys, such as copper, brass, zinc, tin, or aluminum, by simply squeezing it cold through or into a suitably shaped hole. By the use of a very short punch or projection on the squeezing plunger, hollow work, such as tubes of any length, can be made in a single operation. Called also *extrusion*, or *squirting*, process.

**leer** (lĕr), *a.* [*ME.* *lere*; akin to *G.* *leer*, *OHG*, & *OS*, *lāri*.] Empty; void; unladen. *Obs.* or *Dial.* Eng.

**leer** (lĕr), *v. t.*; **LEERED** (lĕrd); **LEER'ING**. [*Cf.* **LEER** cheek, appearance.] 1. To look askance or obliquely; to look with a suggestive expression, as of hatred, contempt, lust, etc.; to cast a sidelong lustful or malign look.

I will leer upon him as a' comes by. *Shak.*

2. To move furtively; to sneak or slink. *Obs.*

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lary taken as historical though not verifiable by historical record; a tradition. 6. An inscription, motto, or title, esp. one surrounding the field in a medal or coin, or placed upon a heraldic shield or beneath an engraving or illustration.

Syn. — See MYTH. leg'end (lĕj'end; lĕj'end), v. t.; LEG'END-ING; LEG'END-ING. 1. To describe, tell, or narrate in or as a legend. Bp. Hall. 2. To supply with a legend, or inscription.

leg'end-a-ry (lĕj'end-ăr-ĭ), a. [Cf. F. légendaire, LL. legendarius.] Of or pertaining to a legend or legends; consisting of legends; like a legend; fabulous; as, legendary writers. — n. A legendary writer or book.

Syn. — See TRADITIONAL. leg'en-dri-an (lĕ-jĕn'drĭ-ăn), a. Math. Of or pertaining to A. M. Legendre (1752-1833), the French mathematician, or his discoveries. — n. = ZONAL HARMONIC.

Legendrian coefficient or function. = ZONAL HARMONIC. — L. symbol, or Le-gen'dre's (lĕ-zhăn'drĕz) symbol, Math., the symbol (n/p), where n is any positive or negative integer not divisible by the positive prime odd integer p, introduced by Legendre to denote +1 or -1 according as n is, or is not, a quadratic residue of p.

leg'end-ry (lĕj'end-ri), n. Legends collectively; legendary story.

leg'er (lĕj'ĕr), a. Remaining in place; permanent, etc. Var. of LEDGER. —leger lme, etc. See LEDGER, a.

leg'or, a. [F. léger, fr. LL. (assumed) leviarius, fr. L. levis light in weight. See LEVITY.] Light; slender; slim; trivial. Obs.

leg'er-de-main' (lĕj'ĕr-dĕ-măn'), n. [F. léger light, nimble + de of + main hand, L. manus. See LEDGER; MANUAL.] Sleight of hand; a trick of sleight of hand; hence, any artful deception or trick. — leg'er-de-main'ist, n.

legged (lĕgd; in comb., -lĕg'ĕd or -lĕgd), a. [From LEG.] Having legs; — chiefly in comb., as, a long-legged man; a two-legged animal. "Legged like a man." Shak.

legged dollar. = LEG DOLLAR. See COIN, Table.

leg-gie-ro (lĕd-jĕ-rō), a. & adv. [It.] Music. Light or graceful; in a light, delicate, and brisk style.

leg'ging (lĕg'ing), n. Also leg'gin. [From LEG.] A cover for the leg, like a long gaiter; — chiefly in pl.

leg'horn (lĕg'hörn; 277), n. 1. A plaiting, used for hats and bonnets, made from leghorn straw grown for the purpose in Tuscany, Italy, and cut green and bleached; — so called from Leghorn, the place of exportation. 2. A hat or bonnet of this plaiting.

3. [cap.] One of a breed of rather small hardy domestic fowls originating in Italy, but now widely kept and valued as prolific layers. The principal varieties are the brown, black, white, buff, and silver duckwing leghorns. All have smooth yellow legs, white ear lobes, and usually single combs, though rose-combed strains are bred.

leg'horn straw. The straw of a variety of wheat (Triticum sativum burgidum) used extensively for plaiting.

leg'i-bil'i-ty (lĕj'i-bil'i-tĭ), n. Quality of being legible; legibility.

leg'i-ble (lĕj'i-b'l), a. [L. legibilis, fr. legere to read. See LEGEND.] 1. Capable of being read or deciphered; distinct to the eye; plain; — used of writing or printing; as, a fair, legible manuscript.

The stone with moss and lichens so o'erspread, Nothing is legible but the name alone. Longfellow.

2. Capable of being discovered or understood by apparent marks or indications; as, the thoughts of men are often legible in their countenances.

— leg'i-ble-ness, n. — leg'i-bly, adv.

leg'ion (lĕj'ĭon), n. [ME. legioun, OF. legion, F. légion, fr. L. legio, fr. legere to gather, collect. See LEGEND.]

1. Rom. Antig. A body of soldiers forming the principal unit of the army and varying in number from 3,000 foot soldiers and 300 knights, or cavalrymen, in early times to 5,000-6,000 foot soldiers under the empire. Under the republic until the time of Marius, the normal strength of a legion was 300 knights and 4,200 foot soldiers, 3,000 heavy-armed and 1,200 light-armed. In early times a formation like the Greek phalanx was used; about B. C. 390, the formation by maniples was introduced, which latter prevailed until the time of Marius, who substituted the cohort formation and made other changes, such as the removal of the cavalry and the light-armed infantry. The heavy-armed soldiers were divided into three classes, according to their length of service and familiarity with warfare, which under the manipular formation formed three divisions, the first and second of 1,200 men each and the third of 600, drawn up in ranks in open order, the distance between the ranks corresponding to the breadth of each maniple in front. The maniple was a tenth of each division, and thus consisted of 120 men in the first two divisions and 60 men in the third. The cohort was a tenth of the legion, and in each were three maniples of the three classes of soldiers. The customary battle array under the cohort formation was in three divisions, the first of four cohorts and the second and third of three each.

2. A military force; an army; military bands.

3. A great number; a multitude.

Where one sin has entered, legions will force their way through the same breach. Rogers.

4. Zool. A category of varying rank (sometimes corresponding to a superfamily, and sometimes nearly equivalent to a class) used in some systems of classification.

Legion of Honor or Honour, an order instituted by the French government in 1802, when Bonaparte was First Consul, as a reward for meritorious services, both civil and military.

leg'ion-a-ry (lĕj'ĭon-ăr-ĭ), a. [L. legionarius.] Belonging to a legion; consisting of a legion or legions, or of an indefinitely great number; as, legionary soldiers; a legionary force. "The legionary body of error." Sir T. Browne.

leg'ion-a-ry, n. pl. -RIES (-rĭz). A member of a legion.

leg'ion-da (lĕ-jĕn'dă), n. pl. [L. in, things to be read.] Ecol. Things to read, as the lessons in the legend.

leg'en-da-ri-an, n. A writer of, or believer in, legends. Obs. leg'end-ist, n. See -IST.

leg'end-less, a. See -LESS.

leg'en-dre's co-effi-cient or func-tion (lĕ-zhăn'drĕz). [See LEGENDRIAN.] Math. = ZONAL HARMONIC.

leg'ent, n. LEGEND.

leg'end-y, Obs. p. p. of LIKEN.

leg'er. Var. of LEDGER, n. & v.

le'ger, n. A Londoner who bought coal by the sack of coun-

try colliers, and sold it dishonestly in smaller sacks. Obs.

leg'ger-dre's, n. [From LEDGER-DEMAIN, with substitution of heel for the last syllable.] Light-heeled, or wanton, tricks. Obs.

leg'ger-tie, n. [F. légèreté. See LEDGER.] Lightness; nimbleness. Obs.

leg'ger-wit'e, Obs. or hist. var. of LEG.

le'ges (lĕ-jĕz), n. pl. of LEX.

le'ges bar-ba-rō-rum. [L.] = FOLK LAWS.

leg'evil. Peter. = LEG ILL.

legg. † LEAGUE.

leg'is-late (lĕj'is-lăt), v. i.; LEG'IS-LAT'ED (-lăt'ĕd); LEG'IS-LATING (-lăt'ing). [See LEGISLATOR.] To make or enact a law or laws.

Solon, in legislating for the Athenians, had an idea of a more perfect constitution than he gave them. Bp. Watson (1805).

leg'is-late, v. t. To cause to be, become, go, pass, or the like, by legislation; as, to legislate a nation into ruin.

leg'is-la-tion (-lăt'ſhĭon), n. [L. legis latio: cf. F. législation. See LEGISLATOR.] Act of legislating; preparation and enactment of laws; in a wide sense, Jurisprudence, the making of laws by express decree or enactment, either by the supreme lawmaking power, as a king, council, legislature, etc., or by any person or body exercising the lawmaking power by delegation or in subordination, as judges, committees, town or city councils, health boards, various executive officials, etc. (in this wide sense prac-

laws; a legislative body. The legislature of Great Britain consists of the Lords and Commons, with the king or queen, whose sanction is, in theory, necessary to every bill before it becomes a law. The legislature of the United States is usually distinctively called Congress (which see). In the various States the legislature is often specifically called the General Assembly. It is a bicameral body, of which the lower house is usually called the Assembly or House of Representatives, and the upper house the Senate. The signature of the executive is required to a bill before it becomes a law, unless it is again passed over his veto usually by more than a bare majority. See GENERAL ASSEMBLY, ASSEMBLY, REPRESENTATIVE, SENATE, VETO, EXECUTIVE, JUDICIARY.

The legislatures of some of the more important states having constitutional government are as follows, the general name of the legislative body collectively being given under the heading legislature, or parliament:

Table with columns: STATE, LEGISLATURE, OR PARLIAMENT, NAME, UPPER HOUSE (NO. OF MEMBERS—HOW CHOSEN OR COMPOSED—TERM OF OFFICE), LOWER HOUSE (NAME, NO. OF MEMBERS—SUFFRAGE—TERM OF OFFICE). Rows include Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, Denmark, France, German Empire, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Prussia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and United States.

\*In the self-governing colonies of Great Britain the legislative body usually consists of two chambers, the names of the legislature and its chambers varying. Thus in Australia the PARLIAMENT is composed of the SENATE and the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, in Canada the PARLIAMENT is composed of the SENATE and the HOUSE OF COMMONS, in New Zealand the GENERAL ASSEMBLY is composed of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL and the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, etc.

†Members of the Storting are chosen for three years by direct election by manhood suffrage, forty-one being elected from the towns and eighty-two from the rural districts. The Storting on assembling divides into the Lagthing including one fourth and the Odelsting. All new laws are laid first before the Odelsting. If the two houses do not agree they vote in joint session, a majority of two thirds of those voting being necessary to a decision.

‡While theoretically general, the suffrage is so classified as often practically to disfranchise those who are not property holders.

tically including all written law). Also, the laws that are so enacted.

leg'is-la-tive (lĕj'is-lăt-ĭv), a. [Cf. F. législatif.] 1. Making, or having the power to make, a law or laws; law-making; as, a legislative, as distinguished from a judicial, act; a legislative body; the legislative department; — opposed to executive or administrative, and judicial.

The supreme legislative power of England was lodged in the king and great council, or what was afterwards called the Parliament. Hume.

2. Of or pert. to the making of laws, or the body which makes the laws; suitable to, or involved in, legislation; legislative; as, legislative business; the legislative style. Legislative Assembly, Fr. Hist., the legislative body of 1391-92, following the National Assembly, also that of 1849-51, following the Constituent Assembly. — 1. council, the upper house of a legislature, often called the senate. — 1. Union, Eng. Hist., the union of Great Britain and Ireland, which took place Jan. 1, 1801.

leg'is-la-tive, n. The legislative power, body, or department; collectively, those who make the laws of any politically organized body of people; the legislature; — opposed to executive.

leg'is-la-tor (lĕj'is-lăt'ōr), n. [L. legis lator, prop., a proposer of a law; lex, legis, law + lator a proposer, bearer, fr. latus, used as p. p. of ferre to bear: cf. F. législateur. See LEGAL; TOLERATE.] A lawgiver; one who makes laws for a state or community; a member of a legislative body.

leg'is-la-tō-ri-al (-lăt'ōrĭ-ăl; 201), a. Of or pertaining to a legislator or legislature. — leg'is-la-tō-ri-ally, adv.

leg'is-la-ture (lĕj'is-lăt'ĭr), n. [See LEGISLATOR.] 1. The body of persons in a state, or politically organized body of people, invested with power to make, alter, and repeal

2. The function or act of legislating. Obs.

leg'ist (lĕj'ĭst), n. [F. légiste, or LL. legista, fr. L. lex, legis, law. See LEGAL.] One skilled in the laws, esp. the written laws of the Roman civil law.

leg'it-i-m (lĕj'ĭ-tĭm), n. [F. légitime, fr. légitime legitimate, L. legitimus. See LEGITIMATE, a.] Roman & Civil Law. The portion of the estate to which, upon the death of the father, the children are entitled, or, in the later Roman law, in default of children, ascendants, or in some cases brothers and sisters. Legitim includes both real and personal property in Roman law and in some modern systems where no distinction is made in the descent of the two kinds; but in Scots law, and as it formerly existed in English law, it includes only movables. In South Africa legitimation was abolished by Cape Act 23, 1874, § 2, and (for the Transvaal) by Proclamation 28, 1902. In Roman law the legitim was at first one fourth, later, under Justinian, one third, and in some cases one half. In Scots law it is one third, and is due from both the father's and (since 1881) the mother's estate. It cannot be affected by any testamentary provision made by the decedent without cause. Cf. DEAD'S PART.

le-git'i-ma-ry (lĕ-jĭt'ĭ-mă-ăr-ĭ), n. [See LEGITIMATE, a.] State or quality of being legitimate; as, the legitimacy of a child, a sovereign or his right to rule, a reason, etc. Any child born during coverture or after coverture has ceased by reason of the husband's death is presumed to be legitimate, except upon proof of a sufficient time since cohabitation or death to preclude the possibility of the husband being the father of the child. The length of time necessary is not fixed, but in general is not more than nine calendar months or 40 weeks. Cf. GESTATION.

le-git'i-mate (-măt), a. [LL. legitimatus, p. p. of legitimare to legitimate, fr. L. legitimus legitimate. See LEGAL.]

sheep marked by swelling of the legs. See LAMENES.

leg'ion-thun-der-ing. See THUNDERING LEGION.

leg'ion-ship, n. See -SHIP.

leg'ion-ter, n. A small legion.

leg'ion-ize, v. t. To arrange in legions. Obs.

leg'it-i-ma-ry (lĕ-jĭt'ĭ-mă-ăr-ĭ), n. A body of legions; a legions collectively. Rare.

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ăle, senâte, câre, âm, account, ârm, âsk, sofâ; êve, êvent, ênd, recênț, makêr; îce, îll; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, ôfft, cônnect; ûse, ûnite, ûrm, ûp, cîrcûs, menți;

† Foreign Word. † Obsolete Variant of. † combined with. = equals.

1. Lawfully begotten; born in wedlock; having, or involving, full rights and obligations by birth; as, a *legitimate child*; *legitimate* descent. Cf. *ILLEGITIMATE*, *NULZUS FILIUS*, *LEGITIMATION*, *ADOPTION*.

2. Real; genuine; not false, counterfeit, or spurious; as, *legitimate* poems of Chaucer; *legitimate* inscriptions.

3. Accordant with law or with established legal forms and requirements; lawful; as, *legitimate* government; *legitimate* rights; a *legitimate* proceeding of an officer. Hence, existing or ruling by virtue of, or based upon, a hereditary right; as, a *legitimate* monarch.

4. Conforming to recognized principles, or accepted rules or standards; as, *legitimate* reasoning; a *legitimate* standard; or method; a *legitimate* combination; *legitimate* drama. "A *legitimate* English classic." *Macaulay*.

5. Following by logical sequence; reasonable; as, a *legitimate* result; a *legitimate* inference.

**Syn.** — See *LAWFUL*.

**legitimate portion.** *Law.* = *LEGITIM.* — 1. *tutor.* See *TUTOR.*

**leg-iti-mate** (lĕ-jĭt'ĭ-māt), *v. l.*; **leg-iti-mat'ed** (-māt'ĕd); **leg-iti-mat'ing** (-māt'ĭng). To make legitimate; specif.: a To make lawful or legal; to give legal force or authorization to; as, to *legitimate* silver. Hence, to authorize or justify. "Even to *legitimate* vice." *Milton.* b To put (a bastard) in the position or state of a legitimate child before the law, by legal means; — distinguished from *adopt*, which has no reference to blood-relationship. By the common law, as it still exists in England and Ireland and in some of the United States, bastards cannot be legitimated; but in Scotland and on the Continent of Europe generally, and by statute in many States of the United States, children are now legitimated by the subsequent marriage of their parents, provided the parents might legally have married at the time of the child's birth. Other means of legitimation formerly were recognized in some jurisdictions.

**leg-iti-mat'ion** (-māt'shĭn), *n.* [Cf. *F. légitation.*] 1. Act or process of making legitimate; as, the *legitimation* (see *LEGITIMATE* b) of a child.

The coining or legitimation of money. *East.*

2. State of being legitimate; lawful birth. *Rare. Shak.*

**leg-iti-ma-tize** (lĕ-jĭt'ĭ-mā-tīz), *v. l.*; **leg-iti-ma-tiz'ed** (-tīz'ĕd); **leg-iti-ma-tiz'ing** (-tīz'ĭng). To legitimate.

**leg-iti-mis'm** (-mĭz'm), *n.* The principles or plans of legitimists.

**leg-iti-mist** (-mĭst), *n.* [Cf. *F. légimiste.*] One who supports legitimate authority, esp. a monarchy, on the ground of hereditary right. Specif. [*cop.*], a supporter of the claims of the elder branch of the Bourbon dynasty to the crown of France. See *CARLIST*, 1. — **leg-iti-mis'tic** (-mĭs'tĭk), *a.*

**leg-iti-mize** (lĕ-jĭt'ĭ-mīz), *v. l.*; **leg-iti-miz'ed** (-mīz'ĕd); **leg-iti-miz'ing** (-mīz'ĭng). To legitimate. — **leg-iti-mi-zat'ion** (-mī-zā'shĭn), *n.*

**leg'let** (lĕg'lĕt), *n.* [*leg* + *let*.] 1. A small leg.

2. An ornamental band or ring for the leg above the calf.

**leg-of-mut'ton**, *a.* Having the general shape or outline of a leg of mutton. — **leg-of-mutton sail**, *Naut.*, a triangular sail with its apex at the masthead, much used on small boats; — called also *shoulder-of-mutton sail*. See *SHARPE, Illust.*

**leg-u-le'an** (lĕg'ū-lĕ-yān), *a.* [*L. leguleus* pettiogger, fr. *lex, legis, law.*] Lawyerlike; legal; — used derogatorily. *Rare.* "Leguleian barbarism." *De Quincey.* — *n.* A lawyer. — **leg-u-le'ous** (-yūs; -ūs), *a.*

**leg'ume** (lĕg'ūm; lĕ-gūm'; 277), *n.* [*F. légume, L. legumen, fr. legere* to gather. So called because they may be gathered without cutting. See *LEGEND*.] 1. The fruit or seed of a leguminous plant, as peas, beans, etc., used for food; hence, rarely, any esculent vegetable; — chiefly in *pl.* 2. A leguminous plant.

3. *Bot.* A superior one-celled monocarpellary fruit usually dehiscent into two valves, having the seeds attached along the ventral suture. It is commonly called a *pod*, as in the bean, pea, etc., and is the characteristic fruit of the plants comprised in the old order Leguminosae. Dehiscent legumes are often jointed, and are then called *lomenta*.

**leg-u-me-lin** (lĕ-gū-mĕ-lĭn), *n.* [See *LEGUME.*] *Physiol. Chem.* A proteid contained in the pea and many other leguminous seeds.

**leg-u-min** (-mĭn), *n.* *Physiol. Chem.* A proteid resembling



Dehiscent Legume of Pea.

trial explorer.] The snuff-box bear.

**Leghorn's pine.** An Australian rubicaceous tree (*Sarcocapulus carolinatus*). *Australia.*

**Leich'hardt's tree.** The Indian mulberry. *Australia.*

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Lem-na-cee (lēm-nā'sē-ē), n. pl. [NL.] Bot. A family of aquatic plants, the duckweeds (order Arales), including three widely distributed genera, Lemna, Wolfia, and Spirodela. All the species are free-floating, consisting of a single flat or thickened frond bearing a root or roots below and one or two naked monocious flowers on the edge or center of the upper surface. They are often regarded as reduced aroids. — Lem-na-ceous (shūs), a.

Lem-ni-an (lēm-nī'ān), a. [L. Lemnius, fr. Lemnius, Gr. Λήμιος.] Of or pert. to the island of Lemnos. — Lemnian bole, L. earth, a grayish yellow aluminous earth; sphragide. It was formerly sold as medicine, being astringent. — L. red die, a reddish, or red ochre, of firm consistence and deep color. — L. smith, Vulcan; Hephaestus.

Lem-ni-an, n. A native or inhabitant of Lemnos; also, Poet., Hephaestus.

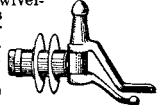
lem-nis-cate (lēm-nīs'kāt), n. Also lem-nis-ca'ta (lēm-nīs-kā'tā). [L. Lemniscatus adorned with ribbons, fr. Lemniscus a ribbon hanging down, Gr. λήμις, a ribbon.] The locus of the foot of the perpendicular from the center of a conic on its tangent; a unicursal bicircular quartic, called elliptic or hyperbolic according to the conic. It is called Bernoulli's lemniscate and shaped like ∞ when the conic is an equilateral hyperbola, when it is also a Cassinian oval (which see). More generally, any crunodal curve of fourth degree with only one real branch consisting of four finite congruent quadrants.

2. Astron. The dark opening in the great nebula in Argo, sometimes called the keyhole nebula.

lemniscate function. Math. A variety of elliptic functions appearing in formulae expressing the properties of lemniscates.

lem-nis-cat'ic (lēm-nīs-kāt'ik), a. Math. Designating any plane curve represented by the equation  $y^2 = Cx(1-x)$ .

Le-moine's piv-ot (lē-mwān's; -mōin'). Automobiles. A steering pivot in which each of the swiveling axles carrying the fore wheels moves on a vertical standard at either end of the dead axle. Cf. ELLIOT PIVOT.



Lemoine Pivots.

lem-on (lēm'ōn), n. [F. limon, Per. limōn, cf. Ar. līmūn, Sp. limón, It. limone. Cf. LIME a fruit.] 1. The well-known acid fruit of the rutaceous tree Citrus medica limon. Botanically the lemon is a syncarpous, polycarpellary, many-seeded, pale yellow berry, of oblong form, usually unzonate at the apex. The rind, or exocarp, contains the fragrant oil of lemon, and is often candied or preserved. Lemon juice is the chief source of citric acid, and is also used in cookery, in beverages, and as an antiscorbutic.

2. The tree which bears this fruit. It has flowers often tinged with pink. Numerous varieties are cultivated. The so-called bitter lemon grows, half wild, on the Florida Keys, but its fruit is useless. See CITRON, LIME, CITRUS.

3. With attributive or qualifying word, any of numerous trees and shrubs of other families having lemonlike fruit, as wild lemon, native lemon, etc.

4. The color of a lemon; = LEMON YELLOW a.

lem-on, a. Lemon-colored.

lem-on-ade (lēm'ōn-ād'), n. [F. limonade; cf. Sp. limonada, It. limonata. See LEMON.] A beverage consisting of lemon juice mixed with water and sweetened.

lemon geranium. A common garden pelargonium (Pelargonium limonium) having lemon-scented foliage.

lemon grass. Any of several East Indian grasses of the genus Andropogon, as A. schomburgkii, A. citratus, and A. nardus. They yield fragrant oils used in perfumery. See CITRONELLA OIL, under OIL, Table I.

Le-mo-ni-as (lē-mō'nī-ās), n. [NL., fr. Gr. λεμωνιάς a meadow nymph, fr. λεμών meadow.] Zool. A genus of small, often brightly colored American butterflies, most abundant in the tropics, in which the palpi are short and the males have the front palpi rudimentary. It is the type of a subfamily, Le-mo-ni-inae (-īnē), of the family Lycaenidae, or of a family Lem-o-ni-i-dae (lēm'ō-nī-i-dē).

lemon scab. A destructive disease of citrus fruits in Florida, caused by the parasitic fungus Cladosporium citri. It results in numerous warts or excrescences on the leaves and fruit. Also, the fungus itself.

lem-on-scented, a. Having the scent of lemon.

lemon-scented gum. A fragrant-leaved variety (Eucalyptus maculata citriflora) of the spotted gum, often planted for ornament in California.

lemon sole. A small European sole (Solea lascaris); also, any of several other flatfishes, as the smear dab of Europe, Ammotretis guntheri of New Zealand, and Symphurus unicolor of Australia.

lemon thyme. A variety of the common thyme with lemon-scented foliage.

lemon tree. A tree that bears lemons. B Lemon verberna.

lemon verberna. A small verbernaceous shrub (Lippia citriflora), with narrow verticillate leaves exhaling a lemonlike fragrance when crushed. It is an old garden favorite.

lem-on-y (lēm'ōn-i), a. Having a lemon flavor.

lemon yellow. The color of lemons; an unmixed or slightly greenish light yellow. B A pigment of lemon-yellow color, esp. a preparation of barium chromate, or a mixture of this with zinc chromate. See BARIUM CHROMATE.

le-mur (lē'mūr), n. [L., a ghost, specter.] 1. pl. = LEMURS. Rare.

Zool. The genus consisting of the typical lemings.

lem-nad (lēm'nād), n. [Lemna + 2d. -nā.] Bot. Any plant of the family Lemnaceae. L. dudleyi. Lem-nis-ca'ti (lēm-nīs-kā'tī), n. pl. [NL. See LEMNISCATE.] Zool. In older classifications, a group of fishes, mostly with ribbonlike form and translucent structure. Most of the included species are now known to be the larval forms of various fishes. Cf. LEPIDOPTERUS.

lem-nis-cold (lēm-nīs'kōld), n. lem-nis-cus (lēm-nīs'kūs), n.; pl. LEMNISCATI (-nīs'tī). [NL. See LEMNISCATE.] 1. Zool. Either of two club-shaped organs hanging into the body cavity from the base of the proboscis in the Acanthocephala.

2. Anat. = FILET.

le-mo. See LIMO.

le-mo-n. See LEMO.

lem-on, v. t. To flavor with lemon. B [Lemonade. Obs.] lem-on-a'do, n. [Sp. limonada.] lemon ball. = BALM, n. 1.

lemon chromate. A variety of chrome yellow, best made by

2. [So called on account of its habit of going abroad by night.] Any of numerous arboreal, chiefly nocturnal mammals allied to the monkeys, but usually regarded as constituting a distinct suborder, Lemuroidea. In general form and habits they resemble monkeys, but nearly all have a sharp foxlike muzzle, large eyes, and very soft woolly fur. The tail, though sometimes rudimentary, is usually long and furry, but never prehensile. The brain is relatively small, and differs from that of monkeys in having the cerebellum exposed. The placenta is non-deciduate. As in monkeys, the mammae are pectoral and the thumbs and toes opposable. Most lemurs are confined to Madagascar and adjacent islands, but representatives occur in Africa and the Oriental region. Fossil forms have been found in Europe, Asia, and America. The so-called flying lemur is now classed with the Insectivora. See AYE-AYE, TARSIER, GALAGO, FOTTO, LORIS, etc.



Lemur (Lemur albigrons). (16)

lem-u-res (lēm'ū-rēz), n. pl. [L. See LEMUR.] Rom. Relig. Spirits of the dead; ghosts. In the later conception the name was sometimes regarded as a generic term covering the lares, regarded as beneficent spirits, the larvae, as maleficent, and the manes, as indeterminate. The chief feast of the lemures was the Lemuria, held May 9, 11, and 13, when the temples were closed and midnight offerings made by the head of the house. Cf. LARES, MANES.

The Laræ and Lemures moan with midnight plaint. Milton

Le-mu-ri-dae (lē-mūrī-dē), n. pl. [NL.] Zool. The family consisting of all the living Lemuroidea except the aye-aye and the tarsier. It is divided into four subfamilies, one, Lem-u-ri-næ (lēm'ū-rī-nē), containing the typical lemurs.

lem-u-ri-næ (lēm'ū-rī-nē), n. [Lemur + -næ, -oid.] lem-u-roid (lēm'ū-roid) Like, or pertaining to, the lemurs or the Lemuroidea. — n. One of the Lemuroidea.

Le-mu-roi-dæ (-rōi'dē-dā), n. pl. [NL. See LEMUR; -oid.] Zool. A suborder of Primates consisting of the lemurs.

Le-mu-za (lē-mū'zā), n. pl. [NL., fr. Gr. Λήμυζα, prop. neut. pl. of λήμυζος pertaining to the wine press, fr. λήμυζος wine press.] Gr. Relig. An Attic festival of Dionysus, celebrated in the month Gamelion (January-February). After a great banquet the people went in procession through the city, with the usual jesting and mockery, to the theater, to witness plays. Cf. DIONYSIA. — Le-mu-zan (-ān), a.

Le-nard's rays (lē-nārd's). Physics. Rays emanating from the outer surface of a plate composed of any material permeable by cathode rays, as aluminum, which forms a portion of a wall of a vacuum tube, or which is mounted within the tube and is exposed to radiation from the cathode. Lenard rays are similar in all their known properties to cathode rays, but do not emanate from the cathode itself. So called from the German physicist Philipp Lenard (b. 1862), who first described them.

Lenard tube. Elec. A tube for producing Lenard rays.

lend (lēnd), v. t.; pret. & p. p. LENT (lēnt); p. pr. & vb. n. LENDING. [ME. lēn, AS. lēnan, fr. lēn loan; akin to G. leihen to lend. See LOAN.] 1. To allow the custody and use of, on condition of the return of the same; to grant to another for temporary use, on the expressed or implied condition that the thing itself shall be returned; as, to lend a book; — opposed to borrow.

2. To allow the possession and use of, on condition of the return of an equivalent in kind; as, to lend money, flour, etc. Thou shalt not give him thy money upon usury, nor lend him thy victuals for increase. Lev. xxv. 37.

3. To afford grants; furnish; as, to lend assistance. Addition. Can't lend me for a while thy patience.

Mountain lines and distant horizons lend space and largeness to his compositions. J. A. Symonds.

4. To let, or put out, for hire or compensation; as, to lend a horse or gig. Rare, except of money.

5. To deliver (a blow). Obs. or Dial.

6. To devote or to accommodate (one's self or itself) to; as, to lend one's strength to an enterprise; he lends himself to illusory hopes.

Syn. — LEND, LOAN. LOAN, for LEND, though common in the United States, is not in approved use, except sometimes in financial language.

to lend a hand, to give assistance; to help. Colloq. — to 1. as ear or one's ears, to hearken; to give attention.

lend, v. i. To make a loan or loan.

le-ne (lē'nē), a. [L. lenis smooth.] Phon. A Smooth; as, the lene breathing (spiritus lenis). B Voiceless (surd) and naspirate, as p, k, and t; — applied by some to all the stopped (mute) consonants. — n. A the smooth breathing. B any of the lene consonants. Rare.

length (lēngth), n. [ME. lengthe, AS. lengþ, fr. lang, long, long; akin to D. lengte, Dan. længe, Sw. lång, Icel. lengd. See LONG, a.] 1. The longest, or longer, dimen-

sion of any object, in distinction from breadth or width, extent from end to end; the longest straight line that can be drawn through a body, parallel to the general direction of its sides; the extent of the greatest principal axis of a figure; as, the length of a church, or of a ship; the length of a rope.

2. Extent in time, number, or quantity; the duration or the series from a beginning to an end; as, an hour's length; the length of a lifetime; the length of a list.

3. Quality or state of being long, in space or time; extent; duration; as, some sea birds are remarkable for the length of their wings; he was tired by the length of the sermon, and the length of his walk.

4. A portion of space or of time considered as a measure; as, the race was won by two lengths (of a boat, horse, etc.); in archery, a length is the distance an arrow is shot; an arm's length; a cable's length.

5. a Brewing. The quantity of wort drawn from a certain quantity of malt. b Theat. Forty-two lines, as a portion of an actor's part. Orf. E. D. c Cricket. The correct distance for a bowled ball to go before it hits the ground; as, he bowls a good length. d Phon. & Pros. Of a vowel, consonant, or syllable, quantity or quality as long or short. See LONG, a., 7.

6. A single piece or subdivision of a series, or of a number of long pieces which may be connected together; as, a length of pipe; a length of fence.

7. Detail or amplification; unfolding; continuance; as, to pursue a subject to a great length.

8. Distance. Obs. or Scot.

at length. A or in the full extent; without abbreviation; as, let the name be inserted at length. b At the end or conclusion; after a long period.

Syn. — AT LENGTH, AT LAST agree in implying a result reached after considerable delay. AT LENGTH lays stress on the period of waiting, AT LAST emphasizes rather the final consummation or attainment; as, "A second deluge became thus o'erturn, and the monks finished what the Goths begun. At length Erasmus, that great injured name, . . . stemmed the wild torrent" (Pope); "I can but trust that good shall fall at last — far off — at last, to all" (Tennyson). See LAST.

— 1. of days, long life.

length'en (lēng'th'ēn), v. t.; LENGTH'ENED (-th'ēnd); LENGTH'EN-ING (-th'ēn-īng). To extend in length; to make longer in extent or duration; as, to lengthen a line or a road; to lengthen life; — sometimes followed by out.

What if I please to lengthen out his date? Dryden.

length'en, v. i. To become longer.

length'wise (lēng'th'wīz), adv. & a. In the direction of the length; longitudinally.

length'y (lēng'th'ī), a.; LENGTH'Y-ER (-th'ī-ēr); LENGTH'Y-EST. Having length; specif.: a. Rather long or too long; prolix; not brief; — said chiefly of discourses, writings, etc. "Lengthy periods." Washington. "These would be details too lengthy." Jefferson. b Of animals, long from head to tail; of a person, tall. Quality Colloq.

le-ni-ence (lē'nī-ēns; lēn'yēns), n. Quality or state of le-ni-en-cy (-ēn-sī; -yēn-sī) being lenient; lenity.

Syn. — MERCY.

le-ni-ent (lē'nī-ēnt; lēn'yēnt), a. [L. leniens, -entis, p. pr. of lenire to soften, fr. lenis soft, mild.] 1. Relaxing; mollient; softening; assuasive; — sometimes followed by of. "Lenient of grief." Milton.

Time, that on all things lays his lenient hand. Pope.

2. Mild; clement; merciful; not rigorous or severe; as, a lenient disposition; a lenient judge or sentence.

len-i-ty (lēn'ī-tī; lēn'yē-tī), v. t. [L. lenis soft, mild + -fy.] To assuage; soften; mitigate; alleviate. Now Rare.

len-i-gal'ol (lēn'ī-gāl'ōl; -ōl), n. [L. lenis soft, mild + pyrogallol.] Pharm. A white insoluble powder, triacetate of pyrogallol, used locally in psoriasis and eczema.

len-i-ro-bin (-rō'bīn), n. [L. lenis mild + chryso-robin.] Pharm. A yellow crystalline tetra-acetyl derivative of chryso-robin, used locally and internally in skin diseases.

len-i-tive (lēn'ī-tīv), a. [Cf. F. lenitif. See LENDENT.] 1. Having the quality of softening or mitigating, as pain or acrimony; assuasive; mollient.

2. Lenient; mild; gentle. Obs.

len-i-tive, n. 1. Med. A medicine or application that has the quality of easing pain or protecting from the action of irritants. b A mild purgative; a laxative.

2. That which softens or mitigates; that which tends to allay passion, excitement, or pain; a palliative.

There is one sweet lenitive at least for evils, which Nature holds out; so I took it kindly at her hands, and fell asleep. Sterne.

len-i-ty (-tī), n. pl. -ties (-tīz). [L. lenitas, fr. lenis soft, mild; cf. OF. lenit. See LENDENT.] State or quality of being lenient; mildness of temper or disposition; gentleness of treatment; softness; tenderness; clemency; also, a lenient act or action; — opposed to severity and rigor.

Syn. — Gentleness, kindness, tenderness, softness, mildness, humanity, clemency. See MERCY.

Len-ni-Len-a-pe (lēn'ī-lēn'ā-pē), n. pl. The Delaware Indians; sometimes, the Delawares and allied Algonquian tribes of the eastern United States.

2. To stay; remain; abide.

3. To cause to come.

len-a-b'le, a. See ABLE.

len-ar, n. One who lends.

lend'ing, p. pr. & vb. n. of LEND.

lending library. A library from which books are lent out. Eng. lend'le-fel'ic (lēn'dō-fel'ik), a. See PETROGRAPHY.

lends, lendes, n. pl. [AS. lēndan (in comp.), lēndon, pl.; akin to D. & G. leude, OHG. lēntin, Icel. lēnd, and perh. to E. lend.] Loans; butts. Obs.

len-du (lēn'dū), n. sing. & pl. A native people of Uganda, probably of mixed Negro and Pygmy blood. They are of normal stature, but short-legged and unusually prognathous.

len-e (lē'nē), n. [L. lenis, fr. lenire to soften, fr. lenis soft, mild.] 1. Lenient; mild; gentle. Obs.

len-e-fic, a. See PETROGRAPHY.

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āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recōnt, makēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, menti; Foreign Word. † Obsolete Variant of. † combined with. = equals.







orobanchaceous leafless herbs, purplish or yellowish in color, with small sessile dimorphous flowers. The species, *L. virginianum*, is the *beechdrops*.

**Lep-tan'dra** (lĕp'tān'drā), n. [NL. See LEPTO-; -ANDROUS.]

1. Bot. A genus of scrophulariaceous herbs, distinguished from *Veronica* by the tubular or salver-shaped nearly regular corolla, and by the ovate capsule, which is not emarginate. There are two species, *L. virginica*, the Culver's root of North America, and *L. tubiflora* of Asia.

2. Pharm. The roots and rootstock of *L. virginica*, used in medicine as a cathartic.

**Lep'to-dā** (lĕp'tō-dē), n. pl. [NL., fr. Gr. λεπτός slender, thin.] Zool. A widely distributed family of dipterous flies having usually a rather slender tapering body, long slender legs, and sometimes a conspicuous, downward-projecting proboscis, whence the common name *snipe flies*. They are predaceous, but only a few species are troublesome to man. — **lep'tid** (-tīd), n.

**Lep'ti-lōn** (-lōn), n. [NL., prob. fr. Gr. λεπτός small, in allusion to the small heads.] Bot. A genus of American and Asiatic asteraceous plants, closely related to *Erigeron*. They are annuals or biennials, with racemes or panicles of small-rayed flowers. *L. canadense* is the horsetweed.

**lep'to** (lĕp'tō), **lep't-** [Gr. λεπτός small.] Combining form signifying slender, narrow, small, weak, thin, and the like.

**Lep'to-car'di-l** (-kār'dī-i), n. pl. [NL.; leptō + Gr. καρδιά the heart.] Zool. The lowest class of true vertebrates, containing only the lancelets. See AMPHIOXUS. — **lep'to-car'di-an** (-ān), a. & n.

**lep'to-ce-phal'a** (-sĕ-fā'lyā-d), **lep'to-ce-phal'a-ly** (-sĕf'ā-ly), n. [NL. leptoccephalia; leptō + Gr. κεφαλή head.] Cranial. Abnormal narrowness of the skull, due to synostosis of the frontal and sphenoid bones.

**lep'to-ce-phal'o-us** (-sĕf'ā-lōs), a. 1. Zool. Designating, or pertaining to, a leptoccephalus.

2. Cranial. Characterized by leptoccephalia.

**lep'to-ce-phal'o-us** (-lēs), n.; pl. -li (-li). [NL.; leptō + Gr. κεφαλή head.] 1. Zool. Any of a number of small, band-shaped, minute-headed, hyaline, pelagic fishes of wide distribution, formerly classified as the genus *Leptocephalus*, but now known to be the larval forms of various fishes, esp. certain eels. The first-described species, *Leptocephalus morrisii*, is the larva of the conger eel; hence *Leptocephalus* is the correct generic name of the conger eels, and the type of a family, **lep'to-ce-phal'i-dæ** (-sĕ-fā'lī-dē), consisting of the conger eel and its allies.

2. Cranial. = LEPTOCEPHALIA.

**lep'to-cer'al** (-sūr'kāl), a. [leptō + cereal.] Zool. In fishes, designating, or having, the form of tail which tapers off to a long slender point, as in the sting rays.

**lep'to-der'mic** (-dūr'mīk), a. [leptō + dermic.] Med. & Anat. Thin-skinned.

**lep'toid** (lĕp'tōid), n. [leptō + oid.] Bot. One of the cells constituting leptome; a sieve tube.

**Lep'to-lī-næ** (lĕp'tō-lī-nē), n. pl. [NL.] Zool. An order of hydrozoans in which there is a fixed zoötype or polytyp form or generation (often alternating with a more or less well-developed, sometimes free-swimming, medusa or jellyfish generation) and in which the sense organs are exclusively ectodermal. It consists chiefly of the hydroids (see HYDROMEDUSA) and their medusæ. It is divided into the suborders Leptomedusæ and Anthomedusæ (which see).

**lep'to-mæ** (lĕp'tōm), n. [Gr. λεπτός fine, delicate.] Bot. Food-conducting tissue; phloëm.

**Lep'to-me-dū-sæ** (lĕp'tō-mē-dū-sē), n. pl. [NL.; leptō + medusa.] Zool. A suborder of hydrozoans of the order Leptolinhæ (which see), in which the hydranths are protected by hydrotheca and the reproductive zooids by gonotheca, and the medusæ (when such are developed) bear the gonads in connection with the radial canals and usually have lithocysts. *Thecata*, *Thecophora*, and *Calyptolobina* are synonyms. — **lep'to-me-dū-san** (-sān), a. & n.

**lep'to-men-in-gi'tis** (-mĕn-in'jī'tis), n. [NL.; leptō + meningi'tis.] Med. Inflammation of the pia mater and the arachnoid membrane.

**lep'to-met'er** (lĕp'tōmĕ'tēr), n. [leptō + -meter.] An oil-testing instrument in which the viscosity of an oil is compared with that of a standard oil by observing the number of drops falling through similar orifices in a given time.

**lep'ton** (lĕp'tōn), n.; pl. -ta (-tā). [Gr. λεπτόν.] a A coin of ancient Greece (the New Testament "mite") worth about 1/3 of a farthing. b A small bronze coin of modern Greece and Crete, equivalent to the centime. See COIN.

**Lep'tor'chis** (lĕp'tōr'kīs), n. [NL.; leptō + Orchis.] Bot. A large genus of epiphytic or terrestrial orchids having small racemose flowers, the anthers with four pollinia. They are chiefly natives of tropical regions. *L. lilifolia* and *L. lueslii*, the twayblades, occur in North America.

**lep'tor-rhin'i-an** (lĕp'tō-rīn'i-ān), a. [leptō + rhino- + -ian.] Anthropol. Having a long narrow nose, or a low nasal index (which see). — n. A leptorrhinian person. — **lep'tor-rhin-ism** (-īz'm), n. — **lep'tor-rhin-ism** (-īz'm), n. A large genus of Australasian myrtaceous shrubs, or small trees, having small rigid alternate leaves and white flowers with included stamens. See TRĀ TREE.

**lep'to-spo-ran'gi-ate** (-spō-rān'jī-āte), a. [leptō + sporangium.] Bot. Having each sporangium formed from a single epidermal cell, as in most ferns. Cf. EUSPORANGIATE.

**Lep'to-sy'ne** (lĕp'tō-sī-nē), n. [NL., fr. Gr. λεπτός fineness, delicacy.] Bot. A small genus of Californian asteraceous herbs, with yellow radiate flower heads and finely divided leaves; — in cultivation sometimes called *sea dahlia*. Also [*L. c.*] a plant or flower of this genus.

**lep'tus** (lĕp'tūs), n. [NL., fr. Gr. λεπτός thin, small.] Zool. The six-legged larva of certain mites; — sometimes [*cap.*] used as a generic name. See HARVEST TICK.

**Lep'tus** (lĕp'tūs), n. [L., a hare.] 1. Zool. The genus including most of the hares and rabbits. See LEPORIDÆ.

2. Astron. A southern constellation between Orion and Columba; the Hare.

**Ler-næ'a** (lĕr-nē-ā), n. [NL., fr. L. Lernaeus Lernaean. See LERNAEAN.] Zool. A genus of copepod crustaceans, which in certain stages are parasitic (usually externally) on fishes. Until the time of fecundation the sexes are similar. The male then dies and the female degenerates into a wormlike creature with a curiously lobed anterior end, the maxillæ become adapted for piercing the skin of the host, and only vestiges of feet are left. *Lernaea* and related forms constitute a family, **ler-næ-a-dæ** (-ī-dē), sometimes made the type of a higher group, **ler-næ-a-ce-a** (-ī-dē-nē-ā-sĕ-ā) or **ler-næ-oid** (-ōid), **ler-næ-i-form** (-ī-dē-nē-ōid), **ler-næ-oid** (-ōid), a.

**Ler-næ-an** (lĕr-nē-ān), a. [L. Lernaeus, Gr. Λερναίος, fr. L. Lerna, Gr. Λέρνη.] 1. Of or pertaining to Lerna, a lake or swamp near Argos; as, the Lernaean hydra.

2. Zool. [*l. c.*] Of or related to the genus *Lernaea*.

**lerp** (lĕrp), n. Also **laap**, **laarp**. [Native name, lit., sweet.] A sweet secretion found in Australia and Tasmania on the leaves of a shrub (*Eucalyptus dumosa*). It is produced by the young of a psyllid plant louse of the genus *Spodoptylaspis*, as a covering or protection. The insect producing it is called **lerp**, or **laap**, insect.

**Les'bi-a** (lĕz'bī-ā), n. [L.] Clodia, the favorite of Catullus; — so called by him in his poems.

**Les'bi-an** (lĕz'bī-ān; lĕz'-; 277), a. [L. Lesbius, Gr. Λεσβίος.] 1. Of or pertaining to Lesbos, now Mytilene.

2. Erotic; — in allusion to the reputed sensuality of the Lesbian people and literature; as, *Lesbian novels*.

**Lesbian love**. See LESBIANISM. — *L. rule*, a standard that may be made to fit varying circumstances; — from the use by Lesbian women of a phiant rule made of lead.

**Les'bi-an-ism** (lĕz'bī-ān-iz'm), n. Med. Unnatural sexual relations between women.

**lesse ma'jesty** (lĕz māj'ĕs-tī), Also **leze majesty**. [F. leze-majesté, fr. L. laesus, fem. laesa, injured (see LESION) + majestas majesty; that is, *crimen laesae majestatis*.] Law. Any crime committed against the sovereign power; often, specif., any of various offenses violating the dignity of a ruler as the representative of the sovereign power, as in Germany against the Kaiser. See TREASON.

**les'sion** (lĕz'hōn), n. [F. lésion, L. laesio, fr. laedere, laesum to hurt, injure.] A hurt; an injury. Specif.: a Civil & Scots Law. Loss from another's failure to fulfill a contract; injury arising from failure of consideration in a commutative contract. b Med. Any morbid change in exercise of functions or texture of organs.

**Les'tie's cube** (lĕz'tīz). [After Sir John Leslie (1766-1832), Scottish natural philosopher.] Physics. A cubical vessel

used, when filled with hot water, as a source of heat in certain experiments, as on the reflecting power of different substances.

**Les'pe-de'za** (lĕs'pĕ-dē-zā), n. [NL., after D. Lespedez, Spanish governor of Florida.] Bot. A large genus of fabaceous plants, the bush clovers, distinguished by the exstipulate leaves and one-seeded, one-jointed pod. The species are natives of America, Asia, and Australia. Several are forage plants. *L. striata* is the Japan clover.

**Les'que-ré-la** (lĕs'kwĕ-rĕ-lā), n. [NL., after Leo Lesquer, Swiss-American paleobotanist.] Bot. A large genus of western American brassicaceous herbs known as *bladder-pods*. They are low annuals or perennials of mountain regions, with stellate pubescence, simple leaves, yellow racemose flowers, and inflated pods.

**less** (lĕs), a. [ME. lesse, AS. lēssa; akin to OFries. lēssa; a compar. from a lost positive form; cf. Lith. lēsas thin. Cf. LESSER, LEAST, LEAST.] Used as the comparative of *little*. 1. Smaller; not so large or great; not so much; shorter; inferior; as, a *less* quantity or number; a horse of *less* size or value; in *less* time than before. The substantive *less* (more) than ten dollars. See LESS, n. Thus in *less* (more) than a hundred year from the coming of Augustine, all England became Christian. E. A. Freeman.

2. Reduced by subtraction or omission; as, *nine less six*; a *week less* one day; — a quasi prepositional use. Cf. MINUS, a. 1.

3. In respect to age, rank, station, importance, etc.: Secondary; inferior; minor. *Obs. or K.*, except as in "James the *Less*."

**Syn.** — LESS, SMALLER, FEWER. LESS (opposed to greater, more) refers esp. to degree, value, or amount; SMALLER (opposed to larger), esp. to size, dimensions, or amount; FEWER (opposed to more), esp. to number; as, *less* noise, *less* trouble, one is *less* than two, to receive *less* coal than one pays for; the *smaller* (not *less*) of two rooms, apply, dog, to require a *smaller* quantity (number, size) than one bargained for; he has *fewer* (not *less*) pupils than formerly, no *fewer* than fifty persons were present; cf. he received no *less* than fifty dollars (i. e., than that sum); he would speak to no *smaller* audience than fifty.

**less**, adv. [AS. lēss. See LESS, adj.; cf. LEAST.] Not so much; in a smaller or lower degree; as, *less* bright.

**less**, n. 1. A smaller portion or quantity.

The children of Israel did so, and gathered, some more, some less. Ex. xvi 17.

2. The inferior, younger, or smaller.

The less is blessed of the better. Heb. vii 7.

**less**, v. t. & i. To make, or to become, less; to lessen. *Obs.*

**less**, conj. [Cf. UNLESS.] Unless. *Obs.*

**-less** (-lēss), [AS. -lēss, also separately lēss free from, without, deceitful, false; akin to OS. lēss loose, false, D. los loose, loos false, sly, G. los loose, Icel. lauss loose, vacant, Goth. laus empty, vain, and also to E. loose, lose. See LOSE; cf. LOOSE, LEASING.] A privative adjective suffix, denoting: a With nouns, *without, destitute of, not having*; as in *wildless, childless, fatherless*. b With verbs, *unable or without power* (to be acted on, or to act, as indicated by the verb); as in *resistless, not to be resisted, dauntless, quenchless, tireless, fadeless, not fading, ceaseless*.

3. The reference "See LESS" is sometimes given as the only definition of a word ending in *-less*, if its meaning can readily be inferred from the definitions of the suffix and the root word.

**les'se'** (lĕs'ĕ), n. [Cf. F. laissé, p. p. of laisser. See LEASE, v. t. & -LE.] Law. One to whom a lease is given, or who takes an estate by lease; a tenant under a lease.

**less'en** (lĕs'n), v. t.; LESS'ENED (-nd); LESS'EN-ING. [From LESS, a.] 1. To make less; to reduce; to make smaller, or fewer; to diminish; lower; as, to *lessen* a kingdom, or a population; to *lessen* speed, rank, fortune. Charity . . . shall *lessen* his punishment. *Calvary*.

2. To represent as less than it is or is regarded as being; esp., to disparage.

St. Paul chose to magnify his office when ill men conspired to *lessen* it. *Attorney*.

**Syn.** — Diminish, decrease, reduce; lower, impair, weaken.

**less'ōn**, v. t. To become less; to be diminished; to shrink; contract; decrease; as, the apparent magnitude of objects *lessens* with distance; his care, or his wealth, *lessened*.

The objection *lessens* much, and comes to no more than this: there was one witness of no good reputation. *Attorney*.

**lern't**. *LEARN*. *Ref. Sp.*

|| le roi' est mort', vive le roi'! [lĕ rōi' ĕst mōrt', vīve lē rōi'] [F.] The king is dead, long live the king!

|| le roi' est le'fat' [lĕ rōi' ĕst lĕ'fat'] [F.] The king and the state.

|| le roi' le veut' (dĕ vō') [F.] The king wills it.

|| le roi' régné' et ne gou'vèr'ne pas' [lĕ rōi' rĕgnĕ' ĕt nĕ gōvĕr'nĕ pās'] [F.] The king reigns and does not govern: — said by Thiers in 1830 of Louis Philippe.

|| le roi' s'a'vise' [lĕ rōi' s'a'vī-sĕ] [F.] The king will consider.

|| le roi' [F.] Any of several dormice of the genus *Hyomys* of southern India and northern Africa, smaller than the lor (which see) and having a less bushy tail.

|| le roi' (rōi). A powerful sea boat, used in the English Channel near the Isle of Portland.

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food, foot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ink; then; nature, verdure (250); K = ch in G. ich, ach (144); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to §§ in GUMM. Full explanations of Abbreviations, Signs, etc., immediately precede the Vocabulary.



**letter of allotment and regret.** See ALLOTMENT AND REGRET. — 1. of credence. See CREDENCE, 3. — 1. of credit. A letter of credence. *Obs.* **2. Com.** (1) A letter of notification addressed by a banker to or more of his correspondents certifying that the person named therein is entitled to draw on him or his credit up to a certain sum; — often called a *traveler's letter of credit*. When addressed to several correspondents it is called a *circular letter of credit* or *circular note*. (2) A letter addressed by a banker to the person to whom the credit is given authorizing him to draw on the maker up to a certain sum, and guaranteeing to accept the drafts if duly made; — often called *commercial letter of credit*, or *confirmed letter of credit*. **3. Delegation, Com.**, a letter delegating authority, specif. one conferring authority to collect an amount due. — 1. of indication, *Com.*, a letter of identification given to the purchaser of a circular letter of credit or circular note. — 1. of license, a paper by which creditors extend a debtor's time for paying his debts. — 1. or, usually, **letters, of marque (and reprisal)**, orig., a letter granted by a sovereign authorizing a subject to seize the subjects of a foreign state, or their goods, by way of retaliation or reprisal for injuries; later, specif., a license or extraordinary commission granted by government to a privateer to fit out an armed vessel to cruise as a privateer or corsair at sea and make prize of the enemy's ships and merchandise. Under such a commission the acts so committed are not piracy; though letters of marque are now condemned among the civilized nations, and there is a tendency towards declaring acts committed under them piracy. — **letters misive**, letters conveying the permission, command, or advice of a superior authority, as a sovereign. They are addressed and sent to some certain person or persons, and are distinguished from *letters patent*, which are addressed to the public. — **letters of administration, Law**, the instrument by which an administrator or administratrix is authorized to administer the goods or estate of a deceased person. — **letters of fire and sword, Scots Law**, an order, obsolete since 1706, authorizing the sheriff to proceed against a person by any means in his power. — **letters of horning, See HORNING**. — **letters of orders, Ecccl.**, a formal certification of ordainment to orders made by a bishop. — **letters of request, Eng. Ecccl. Law**, the instrument or writ by which an inferior court waives jurisdiction over a cause, and requests a higher court to hear it. — **letters of supplement, Scots Law**, a citation, now obsolete, out of the Court of Sessions requiring a person residing out of the jurisdiction of a court to appear in an action before it. — **letters patent, See PATENT**. — **letters pastoral, Ecccl.**, orig., letters commending their bearer to the church in another place, as a person in peace and communion with the church; also, letters commending the bearer to the charity of the faithful. — **letters patent, Eng. Law**, a writing executed and sealed, by which power and authority are granted to a person to do some act, or enjoy some right. See PATENT, a. 1. — **letters testamentary, Law**, an instrument granted by the proper officer to an executor of a will, authorizing him to act as executor. **let/ter (lét'ér), v. t.; -TERED (-érd); -TER-ING.** To impress with letters; to mark with letters or words, as a book. **let/ter, v. i.** To make, write, or carry letters. *Rare.* **letter book.** A book in which copies of letters are kept. **letter carrier.** A person who carries letters; a postman; specif., an employee of the post office who carries letters to the places of address, and collects letters to be mailed. **let/tered (lét'érd), p. a.** 1. Literate; educated. "Are you not lettered?" *Shak.* 2. Of or pertaining to learning or literature; learned. "A lettered education." *Collier.* 3. Inscrbed, stamped, or marked with or as with letters. **let/ter-head' (-héd'), n.** A heading printed or engraved on letter paper; paper having such heading. **let/ter-ing, n.** 1. Act or business of making, or marking with, letters, as by cutting or painting. 2. The letters made; as, the *lettering* of a sign. **let/ter-leaf' (lét'é-rléf'), n.** A Malayan orchid (*Grammatophyllum speciosum*), having curiously variegated leaves. **letter lichen.** Any lichen in which the apothecium assumes a form like written characters, as in the genera *Graphis*, *Uregrapha*, etc. **letter name.** *Music.* An alphabetic name used in notation to designate notes, degrees, keys, etc. **let/ter-post' (lét'é-post'), n.** Knowing the words or lines of a (player's) part, recitation, or the like, perfectly. **letter press.** 1. A paper weight. *Rare.* 2. A press or copying letters. **let/ter-press' (lét'é-prés'), n.** Print; words impressed on paper or other material by types; — often used of the reading matter in distinction from the illustrations. **letterpress printing.** Printing directly from type, in distinction from printing from plates. **Let/tic (lét'ík), a.** Designating, or belonging to, a branch of the Balto-Slavic subfamily of the Indo-European languages (which see). **b = LETZTER, a. — Let/tic, n.** **Let/tish (-ish), a.** Of or pert. to the Letts or their language. **Let/tish, n.** The language of the Letts, a member of the Lettic branch of Indo-European languages, closely related to Lithuanian, but representing a stage of greater inflectional decay, with an accession of Finnish and Slavic loan words. **Let/to' (-lét'ò-). Combining form for Lett or Lettic; as in Letto-Lithuanian, Letto-Slavonic.** **let/tré de ca'chet' (lét'r' dé kásh'é). [F.]** A sealed letter, esp. a letter or missive emanating from the sovereign. Arbitrary orders of imprisonment were often given by let/trés in France before the Revolution. **let/tuce (lét'ús), n.** [*ME. letuce, letuce, letuce, prob. fr. OF. laiteus, pl. of OF. & F. laiteu, fr. L. lactuca lactuca*, which, according to Varro, is fr. *lac, lactis*, milk, on account of the milky white juice which flows from it when it is cut. Cf. LACTEAL, LACTUCIC.] **a** Any cichoriaceous plant of the genus *Lactuca*; specif., the common garden species *L. sativa*, the crisp, succulent leaves of which are used as salad, and of which there are many distinct horticultural varieties. See LACTUCA. **b** Any of several other plants having succulent foliage, as *Claytonia*, *Valerianella*, etc. **lettuce mildew.** A destructive disease of the garden lettuce caused by the mildew fungus *Bremia lactucae*; also, the fungus itself. It attacks chicory, artichoke, cultivated cinerarias, and many wild cichoriaceous plants. **lettuce saxifrage.** A saxifrage (*Saxifraga micranthoidifolia*) of the eastern United States, with lettuce-like foliage. **let'-up, n.** [See LET for forbear.] Abatement; relaxation; cessation; as, it rained a week without let-up. *Collog.* **le'u (lè'ò), n., pl. LEI (lè). Also LEY (lè).** [Roumanian *leu*, pl. *lei*, lit., lion. See LEON; and cf. LEV.] The gold monetary unit of Roumania, equivalent to the franc (19.3 cents); also, a silver coin of this value. **Leu/ca-den'dron (lè'ká-dèn'drón), n.** [NL, irreg. fr. Gr. *λευκός* white + *δένδρον* tree.] *Bot.* A genus of evergreen proteaceous shrubs, natives of the Cape of Good Hope, having silvery white leaves and dioecious capitate flowers. *L. argenteum* is the silver tree. **Leu/ca-di'an (lè'ká-dí-an), a.** [From Gr. *λευκάδια*.] Of or pertaining to Leucadia, now Cape Ducato, Ionian Isles, where Sappho was said to have leaped from a rock. **Leu/ca-má (lè'ká-má), n.** [Gr. *λευκός* white; cf. *λευκαί-νευ* to make or grow white.] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical mimoseous trees, having flowers with ten stamens like those of *Mimosa*, but having a pod resembling that of *Acacia*. *L. glauca* occurs in southern Florida. **leu/cá-thi-op (lè'ká-thi-óp), n.; L. pl. -OPES (lè'ká-thi-óp'es).** [Gr. *λευκός* white + *Αἰθιοπία* Ethiopian.] **a** A member of one of the North African peoples described by Pliny, probably Berbers or related Hamites. **b** A Negro albino. — **leu/cá-thi-op/ic (-óp'ík), a.** Some have written *leucithiop*, perhaps influenced by the transliteration *leuce Aethiopes* (for *λευκοὶ Αἰθίοπες*) in the ordinary text of Pliny. *N. H. v. viii.* **leu/cam'line (lè'ká-m'lí-n; -lèn; 184), n.** Also *E. D.* [*leuco- + aniline*.] *Org. Chem.* A colorless crystalline nitrogenous base, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>11</sub>N<sub>3</sub>, obtained from rosaniline by reduction, and from other sources. It forms colorless salts. **leu/co-ine (lè'ká-in; -én; 184), n.** Also *-in*. [See LEUCINE.] *Physiol. Chem.* Any of a series of amino acids formed in the decomposition of proteids and having the general formula C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>11</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>. **leu/coine (lè'ká-in; -sén; 184), n.** Also *-cin*. [Gr. *λευκός* white.] *Physiol. Chem.* **a** A white, crystalline, nitrogenous substance formed in the decomposition of albuminous matter by pancreatic digestion, by the action of boiling dilute sulphuric acid, and by putrefaction. It is also found as a constituent of various tissues and organs, as the spleen, pancreas, etc., and likewise in plants. Chemically, leucine is an amino acid, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>11</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> (α-amino-isobutyric acid), occurring in three optically different modifications. **b** By extension, any amino acid corresponding to the general formula C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>11</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>. **leu/ci-nú-ri-a (lè'ká-nú-ri-á), n.** [NL; *leucine + -uria*.] *Med.* The presence of leucine in the urine, occurring in certain specific fevers. **Leu/cis-ous (lè'ká-sí'kús), n.** [NL, fr. Gr. *λευκός* the white muller.] *Zool.* A genus of cyprinoid fishes including numerous American, European, and Asiatic species known as dace, chub, minnows, shiners, etc., most of them of small size. It is sometimes the type of a subfamily. **Leu/cis-ci-ná (lè'ká-sí-ná), — leu/cis-ci-form (lè'ká-sí-fórm), a. — leu/cis-í-ne (-ín; -ín), a. & n.** **leu/cite (lè'ká-sít), n.** [Gr. *λευκός* white; cf. *F. leucite*, *G. leucit*, earlier *leuzit*.] **1. Min.** A white or gray mineral, usually in trapezohedral crystals with a glassy fracture, found in igneous rocks, esp. recent lavas. It is a silicate of potassium and aluminum, KAl(SiO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, and below 500° C. is pseudo-isometric. *H.*, 5-6. *Sp. gr.* 2.45-2.50. **2. Bot. A leucoplast. **leucite basalt.** *Petrog.* A basaltic rock composed of leucite, augite, and olivine with some magnetite. **leu/cit-ic (lè'ká-sít'ík), a.** Pert. to, or containing, leucite. **leu/cit-oid (lè'ká-sít-óid), n.** [*leucite + -oid*.] *Cryst.* The**

trapezohedron or tetragonal trisoctahedron; — sometimes called *leucitohedron*. Leucite usually occurs in this form. **leu/co' (-lè'kò-), leu/co' (-Gr. *λευκός* white.)** Combining form signifying *white, colorless*; specif., *Chem.*, denoting an extensive series of colorless organic compounds, got by reduction from certain colored compounds; as, *leucaniline, leucaurine*, etc. Also used adjectively; as, *leuco base*. **Leu/cob'ry-um (lè'kò-b'ri-úm; lè'kò-b'ri-úm), n.** [NL; *leuco- + Gr. βρύον* moss.] *Bot.* A genus of dicranaceous mosses with tufted habit and peculiar leaves, consisting entirely of the costa. *L. glaucum*, the white moss, the most common species, forms dense grayish white cushions in woods. **leu/co-cra'tic (-krá'tík), a.** [*leuco- + Gr. κρατείν* to rule.] *Petrog.* Designating the feldspathic dikes, sheets, etc., usually of a light color, which accompany large abyssal intrusions of igneous rock. They are held to have been derived from the magma of the latter by differentiation. Cf. MELANOCRATIC. See also COMPLEMENTARY. **Leu/co-cy'ti-num (lè'kò-sít'i-núm; lè'kò-sít'i-núm), n.** [NL; *leuco- + Gr. κύτος* belly.] *Bot.* A genus of liianaceous plants of the western United States. The only species, *montanum*, the sand lily, is a low acaulescent herb having a short rootstock, leaves resembling those of a crocus, and large white umbellate flowers with a salver-shaped perianth. It is said to be poisonous to stock. **leu/co-cy'te (lè'kò-sít), n.** [*leuco- + -cyte*.] *Anat.* A white or colorless blood corpuscle; one of the nucleated amoebalike cells capable of change of shape and locomotion which occur in the blood (see BLOOD). In man they are mostly between 7000 and 20000 of an inch in diameter, though many are considerably smaller, and their normal number is usually stated at 10,000 to 12,000 to the cubic millimeter of blood, but is subject to much variation, and in certain diseases (notably in leucocytosis) it may be greatly increased. Several varieties (see POLYCHROMOPHILIC, EOSINOPHILIC, LYMPHOCYTES, etc.) are present in healthy blood in fairly constant proportions. Some of these forms are probably stages in the development of the cells. A large proportion of the leucocytes undoubtedly originate as lymph cells in the spleen and lymphatic tissues and pass into the blood from the thoracic duct. They are not confined to blood and lymph, but make their way by their own movements through most of the soft tissues of the body. In these situations various names have been applied to them (as *wandering cell, phagocyte*). Leucocytes are considered to play an important part in the coagulation of the blood. They consume degenerating tissue in the case of retrogressive changes, and also destroy foreign bodies in the tissues, including disease germs and other bacteria. **leu/co-cy-th'e-mi-a (lè'kò-sít-th'e-mí-á), n.** [NL; *leuco- + cyth'e-mi-a* (-i-a) + *-emia* (see -EMIA).] *Med.* A disease in which the white corpuscles of the blood are largely increased in number, with enlargement of the spleen or the lymphatic glands, and with pathologic changes in the bone marrow. It is due mainly to derangement of the blood-making organs, esp. the spleen, and is attended with general anemia and a tendency to hemorrhage. — **leu/co-cy-th'e-mic, -the'mic (mík), a.** **leu/co-cy'tic (-sít'ík), a.** *Physiol. & Med.* Of or pertaining to leucocytes; characterized by an excess of leucocytes. **leu/co-cy-to-pen'ia (-sít'ò-pén'í-á), n.** [*leucocyte + Gr. πένυς* poor.] *Physiol.* Of, pert. to, or designating, a phase of the illness in which the leucocytes are reduced in number. The phase may be induced by injection of any of many substances, and is usually followed by leucocytosis. **leu/co-cy-to'sis (-sít'ò-sí's), n.** [NL; *leucocyte + -osis*.] *Physiol. & Med.* An increase in the number of leucocytes in the blood. It may be induced by the injection of any of certain substances, as peptones or nucleins, or may result from certain pathologic conditions. Cf. LEUCOCYTOGENIC. — **leu/co-cy-to'tic (-tót'ík), a.** **leu/co-cy-tri-a (-tú-ri-á), n.** [NL; *leucocyte + -uria*.] *Med.* The presence of leucocytes in the urine. **leu/co-der'ma (-dér'má), n.** [NL. See LEUCO-; -DERM.] **leu/co-der'mi-a (-mí-á), n.** *Med.* Abnormal whiteness of the skin in spots, due to absence or deficiency of the pigment. — **leu/co-der'mic (-mík), a.** **Leu/co-lum (lè'kò-lúm), n.** [Gr. *λευκότυλον*; *λευκός* white + *τύλον* violet.] *Bot.* A genus of bulbous amaryllidaceous plants, the snowflakes, natives of the Old World, characterized by the regular perianth and long filaments of the stamens. See SNOWFLAKE. **leu/co-ma (-má), n.** [Gr. *λευκωμα*, fr. *λευκός* white.] *Med.* A white opacity in the cornea of the eye, usually produced by inflammation or ulceration; albugo. **leu/co-ma-ine (-má-in; -én; 184), n.** Also *-in*. [*leuco- + -maine*, as in *ptomaine*.] *Physiol. Chem.* Any basic substance normally produced in the living animal body as a decomposition product of proteid matter, as distinguished from *alkaloid, ptomaine*, and *toxine*. **leu-co-m'a-tous (lè'kò-m'é-á-tús; kò'm'é-á-tús), a.** *Med.* Pertaining to, or affected with, leucoma. **leu/co-mel'a-nous (lè'kò-mél'á-nús), a.** [*leuco- + Gr.*

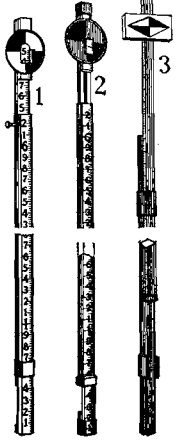
him as "white melancholy." **leu/co-chro'ic (-krò'í-ík), n.** [*leuco- + -chroic*.] White or whitish in color or complexion. **leu/co-ciam (lè'kò-sít'ím), n.** Var. of *leucocyan*. *Rare.* **leu/co-cy' (-sít'ík), n.** [*leuco- + Gr. κύτος* belly.] *Bot.* A bluish green pigment in certain brown algae and diatoms. **leu/co-cy-to-gen'e-sis (-sít'ò-jén'è-sí's), n.** [*leucocyte + -genesis*.] *Physiol.* The formation of leucocytes. **leu/co-cy'to'ma (-sít'ò-má), n.** [NL; *leucocyte + -oma*.] A tumor composed of leucocytes. **leu/co-der'mi-n (lè'kò-dér'mí-n), n.** [*leuco- + -dermín*.] *Physiol. Chem.* A compound mass produced in changing starch into sugar. **leu/co-der'mi-op (-sít'ò-óp), n.** [*leuco- + -dermín + -op*.] Var. of *leucocytosis*; — sometimes erroneously written *leucithiop*. — **leu/co-der'mi-op'ic (-óp'ík), a.** **leu/co-ker'a-to'sis, n.** [NL; *leuco- + keratosis*.] *Med.* = LEUCOMELANOUS. **leu/co'l (lè'kò; -kòl), leu/co-line (lè'kò-lín; -lèn; 184), n.** Also *-lin*. [*leuco- + -lin*.] *Chem.* = QUINOLINE. **leu/co-l'yr'ia (lè'kò-l'í-á), n.** [NL; *leuco- + -lyria*.] *Med.* Decomposition of white blood corpuscles. — **leu/co-ly'tic (lè'kò-l'ít'ík), a.** **leu/co-mel'a-nous (lè'kò-mél'á-nús), a.** Leucomelanous.





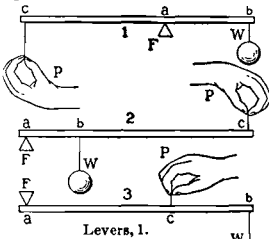
a levelman, who has charge of the leveling instrument and directs the party, a roddman, who holds the rod, and an axman, who clears the line of sight.

leveling, or levelling, instrument. = SURVEYOR'S LEVEL. - 1. pole. = LEVELING ROD. - 1. rod or staff, Surv., a graduated rod used in measuring the distance between points on the ground and the line of sight of a leveling instrument. There are two general types of rod: the self-reading, or speaking, rod, with graduations distinct enough to be read from the leveling instrument, and the target rod, which has an adjustable target generally provided with a vernier and is adjusted and read by the roddman. Three common American forms of rod are the Boston rod (fig. 3), a form of light target rod, the New York rod (fig. 2), a somewhat heavier, more elaborate target rod, and the Philadelphia rod (fig. 1), a self-reading rod, also provided with a target. - 1. screw, any of a number (usually three or four) of screws on which a support or stand, as of an instrument, rests so that it can be leveled by them. - 1. stand or support, a stand or support resting on leveling screws.



Leveling Rods.

lev'er (lĕv'ĕr; lĕv'ĕr; 277), n. [ME. levour, OF. levour, prop. a lifter, fr. F. lever to raise, L. levare, akin to levis light in weight, E. levity, cf. F. levier. Cf. ALLEVATE, ELEVATE, LEAVEN, LEGER-DAMAINE, LEVEE, LEVY, n.] 1. Mech. A rigid piece which is capable of turning about one point, or axis (the fulcrum), and in which are two or more other points where forces are applied; - used for transmitting and modifying force and motion. Specif., a bar of metal, wood, or other rigid substance, used to exert a pressure, or sustain a weight, at one point of its length, by the application of a force at a second, and turning at a third on a fixed point called a fulcrum. A lever is said to be of the first, second, or third kind, according as either the fulcrum, F, the weight, W, or the power, P, is situated between the other two, as in the figures. In all cases the two arms of the lever (ac and ab respectively in the illustration) are the distances from the fulcrum to the power and to the weight, and the principle of the lever is that, when the lever is in equilibrium, the power and weight are to each other inversely as their respective arms. 2. Mach. a bar, as a capstan bar, applied to a rotary piece to turn it. b An arm on a rockshaft, to give motion to the shaft or to obtain motion from it. c A starting bar in an engine. d A piece to open or close the barrel of a breech-loading firearm. 3. Arch. A naturally cambered timber forming one of the couples of principals of a roof. 4. Locksmithing. A lever tumbler; also, erroneously, a tumbler. 5. Either of the branches of a horse's bit.



Levers, 1.

lev'er, v. t.; LEV'ER (lĕv'ĕr; lĕv'ĕr; 277), n. The action of a lever, or the mechanical advantage gained by the lever; also, an arrangement or system of levers. leverage of a couple, Mech., the perpendicular distance between the lines of action of the two forces. - 1. of a force, Mech., the perpendicular distance from the line in which a force acts upon a body to a point about which the body turns or tends to turn. lever boarding. A louver boarding, esp. when movable as in ordinary window blinds, this latter being a recent modification. b Any boarding laid overlapping, like louver boards or clowboards. lever crank. Mech. A jointed four-bar mechanism with one link fixed and one side link shorter than the other, so that while the former turns through a complete revolution the latter merely performs a double oscillation through a definite angle; - called also lever-crank chain. lever drill. Mech. A small vertical drilling machine in which the drill spindle has a feather key along its length so that it can be advanced toward the work by means of a lever. Colloquially called chip-potato machine, from its resemblance to a machine for chipping potatoes. Eng. lev'er-er (lĕv'ĕr-ĕr), n. [Dim. of F. levier hare; cf. F. levraud, dim. of levier hare, L. lepus. Cf. LEPORINE.] 1. A hare in its first year. 2. A woman paramour, or mistress. Obs. lever watch. A watch having a vibrating lever to connect the action of the escape wheel with that of the balance. lev'i-a-ble (lĕv'i-ā-b'l), a. [From LEVY to assess.] Capable of assessment and collection; that may be levied, as a duty; also, that may be levied upon, as goods.

lev'er, n. Believer. Obs. lever arm (of a force). Mech. = LEVERAGE OF A FORCE. lever. = LIVERY. lever engine. a = BEAM ENGINE. Obs. b = SIDE-LEVER ENGINE. [See LEVER.] lever escapement. Horol. See SEVER SKIN. lever skin. A Japanese paper often black with thin lines of silver. lev'i-ta-tion (lĕv'i-tā-tion), n. [From LEVY to assess.] Levitation; the true Amphitryon is the Amphitryon where one dies. Moliere (Amphitryon, III. 5). lev'er-ock + LARR. lev'ers (lĕv'ĕr; n. [AS. læfer; Obs. or Dial. Eng. + The yel-

lev'i-a-than (lĕv'i-ā-thān), n. [L. (Vulgate), fr. Heb. lĕv'i-āthān.] 1. An aquatic animal or animals mentioned in several places (Job xii. 1-8; Ps. lxxiv. 14; Ps. civ. 26; Job iii. 8 (R.V. and A.V. margin); Ec. xxvii. 1). The description and context are generally considered to indicate that Job xii. 1-8 and Ps. lxxiv. 14 refer to the crocodile; Ps. civ. 26, probably to the whale; and the other passages to the dragon popularly supposed to be invoked by enchanters to cause eclipses of sun or moon. 2. Hence, fig., something huge and formidable of its kind; - applied esp. to ships. 3. The political organism; the commonwealth, or the organized whole people of a state in their collective capacities; - introduced by Thomas Hobbes (1588-1679) in his treatise on the state entitled "Leviathan" (1651). Leviathan of Literature. Dr. Samuel Johnson (1709-84). Leviathan canvas. A kind of coarse open canvas used in worsted work. Leviathan stitch. An elaboration of cross stitch used on Leviathan canvas; - called also railway stitch. Leviathan wool. A soft, many-stranded wool used on Leviathan canvas. lev'i-ga-ble (lĕv'i-gā-b'l), a. [See LEVIGATE, v. t.] Capable of being levigated. lev'i-gate (gāt), v. t.; -GAT'ED (-gāt'ĕd); -GAT'ING (-gāt'ing). [L. levigatus, p. p. of levigare to make smooth, fr. levis smooth; akin to Gr. Aëtos.] To make smooth, in various senses: a To free from grit; to reduce to an impalpable powder or paste. b To mix thoroughly, as liquids or semiliquids. c To polish. d To make smooth in action. "When use hath levigated the organs." Barrow. e Technically, to make smooth by grinding to fine powder while in a moist condition; sometimes, merely to stir with water so as to separate the finer particles from the coarser.

lev'i-gate, a. [L. levigatus, p. p.] Smooth, as if polished. lev'i-gation (-gā'shūn), n. [L. levigatio a smoothing.] Act or operation of levigating. lev'in (lĕv'in), n. [Etim. uncertain. Cf. LEVERN.] Lightning. - v. i. To lighten; flash. Now literary only. Is there naught in the heaven above, whence the hail and the levins are hurled? Sir Alfred Lyall. lev'ir (lĕv'ĕr), n. [L.] A husband's brother or one who assumed his place in the custom of levirate. lev'i-rate (lĕv'i-rāt; lĕv'ĕr; n. [L. levir a husband's brother, brother-in-law; akin to Gr. δαμν.] A custom or law of marriage among the ancient Hebrews, according to which the brother of a man who died leaving a widow but no children (or no male child) was obliged to marry the widow (Gen. xxxiii, Deut. xxv.). Her children (or, under the later law, the firstborn male child) from such marriage were considered as heirs to the dead brother's estate and perpetrators of his name. Release from this obligation could, under the later law, be obtained by a special ceremony, and it was finally abolished (Lev. xviii, xx.). Like and analogous customs (sometimes called levirate) have been found among many peoples. Cf. NIROGA. - lev'i-rate, lev'i-rat'ĭ-cal (-rāt'ĭ-kāl), a. Lev'is-ti-cum (lĕv'is-tĭ-kūm), n. [L., levage. See LOV-AGE.] Bot. A monotypic genus of apiaceous plants distinguished from Ligusticum by its dorsally flattened fruit and yellow flowers. L. levisticum is the garden levage. lev'i-tate (lĕv'i-tāt), v. i.; -TAT'ED (-tāt'ĕd); -TAT'ING (-tāt'ing). [See LEVITY.] To rise, or tend to rise, by or as if by lightness or buoyancy; to become buoyant; - opposed to gravitate. lev'i-tate, v. t. To produce levitation. lev'i-tation (-tā'shūn), n. [See LEVITY.] 1. Act or process of levitating; also, state or quality of being buoyant, or relatively light. 2. The phenomenon or illusion of maintaining or moving heavy objects, as the human body, in the air without support; also, the subjective illusion of rising into or moving through the air without support, as in dreams. lev'i-ta-tive (lĕv'i-tā-tĭv), a. Of or pertaining to, or capable of, levitation. Lev'ite (lĕv'it), n. [L. Levites, Gr. Λευῖται, fr. Heb. Levī, one of the sons of Jacob.] 1. Bib. Hist. One of the tribe or family of Levi; a descendant of Levi, esp. one designated to aid the priests (who were of the same tribe) in the care of the tabernacle and the sacred vessels, and later of the temple. See Num. i. 49-54, ii. 14-37, iv. 1-33, vii. 5-26, xviii. 1-6; 1 Chron. xv. 1-28, xvi. 4-6, xxiii. 24-32. 2. Hence: a A deacon in the earlier Christian church. Obs. b A priest or a private chaplain; - in contempt. Obs. or R. 3. A loose belted gown for women worn in the latter part of the 18th century. Obs. [L. Leviticus, Gr. Λευιτικός.] Lev'i-tic (-lĕv'itĭk) a. 1. Of or pert. to a Levite or Levites. 2. Of or pertaining to, or designating, the law contained in the book of Leviticus. 3. Pertaining to dogma or ritual; as, Levitical questions. Levitical degree, the degrees of relationship within which marriage is forbidden in Leviticus xviii. See FORBIDDEN DEGREES. - Lev'i-tic-al'i-ty (-kāl'i-tĭ), n. R. - Lev'i-tic-al-ly, adv. Lev'i-tic-ism (-lĕv'itĭ-kĭz), n. [See LEVITIC.] The third book of the Pentateuch, containing the laws and regulations relating to the priests and Levites, or the body of the ceremonial law. See OLD TESTAMENT. lev'i-ty (lĕv'ĭ-tĭ), n.; pl. -TIES (-tĭz). [L. levitas, fr. levīs light in weight; akin to levare to raise. See LEVER, n.]

lev'i-ty, v. t. [L. levīs light + -ty.] To make light or active. lev'i-gate (lĕv'i-gāt), a. [L. levigatus, p. p. of levigare to lighten, fr. levis light.] Lightened; levigated. lev'i-gate, a. [L. levigatus, p. p. of levigare to smooth, fr. levis smooth.] Bot. Smooth; glabrous. Rare. lev'ig-er (-ĕr; 277), n. An instrument used in levigating, as a lithographer's grinding jigger. lev'in-ol + LEVEL. lev'in-ol + BRAND. A thunder-bolt. [LIME.] lev'in-ol + BRAND. Obs. corrupt of lev'in-ing. n. Lightning. Obs. lev'ir. Obs. compar. of LEV. lev'i-ra-tion (lĕv'i-rāt'ĭ-shūn), n. Levirate marriage.

lev'is (lĕv'is), n. [L. levitas, Gr. Λευιτης, fr. Heb. Levī, one of the sons of Jacob.] 1. Bib. Hist. One of the tribe or family of Levi; a descendant of Levi, esp. one designated to aid the priests (who were of the same tribe) in the care of the tabernacle and the sacred vessels, and later of the temple. See Num. i. 49-54, ii. 14-37, iv. 1-33, vii. 5-26, xviii. 1-6; 1 Chron. xv. 1-28, xvi. 4-6, xxiii. 24-32. 2. Hence: a A deacon in the earlier Christian church. Obs. b A priest or a private chaplain; - in contempt. Obs. or R. 3. A loose belted gown for women worn in the latter part of the 18th century. Obs. [L. Leviticus, Gr. Λευιτικός.] Lev'i-tic (-lĕv'itĭk) a. 1. Of or pert. to a Levite or Levites. 2. Of or pertaining to, or designating, the law contained in the book of Leviticus. 3. Pertaining to dogma or ritual; as, Levitical questions. Levitical degree, the degrees of relationship within which marriage is forbidden in Leviticus xviii. See FORBIDDEN DEGREES. - Lev'i-tic-al'i-ty (-kāl'i-tĭ), n. R. - Lev'i-tic-al-ly, adv. Lev'i-tic-ism (-lĕv'itĭ-kĭz), n. [See LEVITIC.] The third book of the Pentateuch, containing the laws and regulations relating to the priests and Levites, or the body of the ceremonial law. See OLD TESTAMENT. lev'i-ty (lĕv'ĭ-tĭ), n.; pl. -TIES (-tĭz). [L. levitas, fr. levīs light in weight; akin to levare to raise. See LEVER, n.]

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1. Quality or state of being light; lightness; buoyancy. 2. A tendency opposite to that of gravity, formerly supposed to be a characteristic of certain bodies; - sometimes called positive or absolute levity. He gave the form of levity to that which ascended; to that which descended, the form of gravity. Raleigh. 3. Lightness of body or spirit; agility; cheerfulness. Obs. 4. Lack of gravity and earnestness in deportment or character; trifling levity; unseemly frivolity or jocularity. "A spirit of levity and libertinism." Atterbury. 5. Lack of steadiness or constancy; disposition to change; fickleness; volatility. The levity that is fatigued and disgusted with everything of which it is in possession. Burke. Syn. - Inconstancy, thoughtlessness, unsteadiness, inconsideration, volatility, flightiness. See LIGHTNESS. lev'is (lĕv'is; -lĕv'is; 277), n. 1. A combining form from L. laevis, meaning left, on the left side. 2. Chem. 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**libel-lar-y** (lɪˈbəl-ə-ri), *a.* [Cf. LL. *libellarius*.] Pertaining to, or making use of, a libel or libels.

**libel-lar-y** (lɪˈbəl-ə-ri), *n. pl.* [NL, fr. the generic name *Libellula*, perh. fr. L. *libella*, with ref. to the horizontal extension of the wings.] *Zool.* A family of dragon flies, comprising in older classifications all the dragon flies, and coextensive with the order Odonata. In most recent classifications it is used in a restricted sense, but still designates a large family, whose members are of large or medium size and commonly have the abdomen of some triangular cross section. The wings, which often have dark bands or markings, are held horizontally when at rest. *Libellula* (lɪˈbəl-ə-ri), a Linnaean genus which in old classifications included all the dragon flies, is the type. — *libel-lar-y* (lɪˈbəl-ə-ri), *n.* — *libel-lar-y* (lɪˈbəl-ə-ri), *a.*

**libel-ous**, **libel-ous-ly** (lɪˈbəl-ə-ri), *ad.* Including or involving a libel; defamatory. — **libel-ous-ly**, **libel-ous-ly**, *adv.*

**liber** (lɪˈber), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Relig.* An ancient Italian god of fructification (perh. orig. Jupiter Liber) and, after his identification with Bacchus, of the grape. A feminine *libera* (lɪˈber-ə) (see *CERES*) was associated with him, their festival, the *libera* (lɪˈber-ə) (lɪˈber-ə), falling on March 17.

**liber-al** (lɪˈber-əl), *a.* [F. *libéral*, L. *liberalis*, from *liber* free. Cf. *DELIVER*.] 1. Befitting, or worthy of, a man of free birth; free; not servile or mean; not restricted; esp., not narrowly restricted by pecuniary or utilitarian considerations; as, a *liberal* manner. 2. *Liberal* education. 3. Bestowed in a large and noble way, as a freeman; generous; bounteous; open-handed; as, a *liberal* giver. 4. *Liberal* of praise. 5. Bestowed in a large way; hence, abundant; bountiful; ample; large; as, a *liberal* gift; a *liberal* discharge of matter; a *liberal* offer. 6. His wealth doth warrant a *liberal* dower. 7. Free from restraint; uncontrolled; hence, regardless of legal or moral restraints; licentious. 8. *Obs.* or *Archaic*. 9. Most like a *liberal* villain. 10. Not strict or rigorous; not confined or restricted to the liberal sense; free; as, a *liberal* translation of a classic, or a *liberal* construction of law or of language. 11. Not narrow or contracted in mind; broad-minded; catholic; free from bigotry. 12. Not bound by authority, orthodox tenets, or established forms in political or religious philosophy; independent in opinion; not conservative; inclined to welcome new ideas; friendly to suggestions, or experiments, of reform in the constitution or administration of government; often, specif., having tendency toward democratic or republican, as distinguished from monarchical or aristocratic, forms; as, *liberal* thinkers; *liberal* Christians; *liberal* ideas in politics; hence [cap.], adopted as the designation of political parties in some countries, notably England. In England the designation of *liberal* was first applied in the first quarter of the 19th century to the more radical element in the *Whig* party, with an implication of reproach, but soon supplanted by *Whig* both as a title and a noun. In 1830, *Conservative* supplanted *Tory*, the earlier names being reserved for the more conservative minority in each party. See *CONSERVATIVE*, *a.*, 3, *RADICAL*, *TORY*, *WHIG*. Respective politicians usually lay claim to both names; thus a *Conservative* government "professes to pursue a truly liberal policy"; and a *liberal* government assures that its measures are "conservative in the best sense of the word." *R. Raleigh*. I confess I see nothing liberal in the "order of thoughts," as Hobbes elsewhere expresses it. *Hazlitt*. A cheerful Christian from the *liberal* fold. *O. W. Holmes*. **Syn.** LIBERAL, GENEROUS, BOUNTIFUL, MUNIFICENT. As applied to giving, LIBERAL suggests freedom or abundance. GENEROUS emphasizes the idea of warm-hearted readiness to give; as, a *liberal* (cf. a *generous*) provision for one's needs; a *liberal* offer, a *generous* portion. LIBERAL also suggests freedom from prejudice or narrowness; generous, magnanimity, esp. in judging; as, *liberal* opinions, *liberal* in one's religious views; a *generous* opponent; "He was the most *generous* man I have ever known; the most forward to praise what he thought good, the most willing to admire, the most ready to share in the thought of himself in praising and admiring" (*M. Arnold*). BOUNTIFUL suggests abundance; LIBERALITY; MUNIFICENT, splendid or princely generosity; as, "a worthy gentleman . . . as bountiful as mines of India" (*Shak*); "Lady Bountiful" (*Farguhar*); a munificent endowment. See *PLENTIFUL*, *PROFUSE*. LIBERAL arts (*artes liberales*, the higher arts, which, among the Romans, only freemen were permitted to pursue), in the Middle Ages, the seven branches of learning, — grammar, logic, rhetoric, arithmetic, geometry, music, and astronomy. In modern times the *liberal* arts include the sciences, philosophy, history, etc., which compose the course of academic or collegiate education. Hence, degrees in the *arts*; master and bachelor of *arts*. — **L. Conserva-tive**, a progressive member of the Conservative party. Hence, **L. Conservatism**. — **L. Imperialism**, a term used to designate their political principles by some English Liberals who are opposed to the rule for Ireland and who in general agree with the imperialistic views of the Conservatives. They do not form a recognized party. Hence, **L. Imperialist**. — **L. party**. See def. 7, above. — **L. Republican party**, *U. S. Hist.*, a party composed of former Republicans not in accord with President Grant's first administration, who in 1872 nominated Horace Greeley and B. Gratz Brown for President and Vice President. These nominees were endorsed by the Democrats, but were defeated, receiving only 63 electoral votes to 286 for U. S. Grant and Henry Wilson, nominated by the Republicans. — **L. Unionist**, one of a large group of members of the Liberal party in England which in 1886 refused to follow the lead of Gladstone in the matter of home rule for Ireland. For a time the Liberal Union party had an independent organization, but later its members joined, or habitually acted with, the Conservatives. Hence, **L. Unionism**.

**lib'er-al** (lɪˈber-əl), *n.* One liberal in thought or principles; one who favors greater freedom in political or reli-

gious matters; specif. [cap.], in politics, esp. in England, a member of the Liberal party. See *LIBERAL*, *a.*, 7.

**lib'er-al-ism** (lɪˈber-əl-iz-əm), *n.* [Cf. F. *libéralisme*.] Liberal principles and theories; the principles of the liberals in politics or religion; specif. [cap.], the principles of the Liberal party. — **lib'er-al-ist**, *n.* — **lib'er-al-ist** (lɪˈber-əl-ist), *a.*

**lib'er-al-ity** (lɪˈber-əl-ə-ti), *n.*; *pl.* -ties (-tīz). [F. *libéralité*, L. *liberalitas*.] 1. Quality or state of being liberal in giving, granting, or yielding; generosity; as, the *liberality* of a gift or giver. 2. A gift; a gratuity; as, a prudent man will not impoverish himself by his *liberalities*. 3. Quality or state of being liberal in mind; broad-mindedness; catholicity; lack of bigotry or prejudice. 4. Liberalism or liberals collectively. *Rare*. *Oxf. E. D.*

**lib'er-al-iz-a-tion** (lɪˈber-əl-iz-ə-shən; -i-zā'shən), *n.* Act of liberalizing, or condition of being liberalized.

**lib'er-al-ize** (lɪˈber-əl-īz, v. t. & i.; -īz-ed (-īzd); -īz-ing (-īz-ɪŋ). [Cf. F. *libéraliser*.] 1. To make, or become, liberal; to free, or become or be free, from narrow views or prejudices; to enlarge scope, range, or freedom in. 2. To open and to liberalize the mind. *Burke*. 3. To make or be liberal in political affiliation or sympathy.

**lib'er-ate** (lɪˈber-ət), *v. t.*; -at-ed (-at-əd); -at-ing (-at-ɪŋ). [L. *liberatus*, p. p. of *liberare* to free, fr. *liber* free. See *LIBERAL*, *a.*; cf. *DELIVER*.] 1. To release from restraint or bondage; to set at liberty; to free; as, to *liberate* a slave or prisoner; to *liberate* the mind from prejudice. 2. To disengage; to separate; to free from combination; as, to *liberate* gases. **Syn.** — *Deliver*, emancipate, manumit, free. See *RELEASE*.

**lib'er-a-tion** (lɪˈber-ə-shən), *n.* [L. *liberatio*: cf. F. *libération*. Cf. *LIVRATION*.] A liberating; state of being liberated.

**lib'er-a-tion-ism** (lɪˈber-ə-tion-iz-əm), *n.* Principles or theories of those opposed to a state, or established, church and who, esp. in England, advocate disestablishment. — **lib'er-a-tion-ist**, *n.*

**lib'er-a-tor** (lɪˈber-ə-tər), *n.* [L.] One who liberates; a deliverer. — **liberator**, *the*. A surname given to: (1) Simon Bolívar (1783-1830), who established the independence of Peru and other Spanish colonies of South America. (2) Daniel O'Connell (1775-1847), a celebrated Irish political agitator, from his endeavors to bring about a repeal of the Articles of Parliamentary Union between Great Britain and Ireland. (3) A celebrated antislavery newspaper conducted by William Lloyd Garrison and issued weekly from 1831 to 1865. — **L. Car.** Alexander II., who in 1861 emancipated the serfs. — **L. of Italy**, Giuseppe Garibaldi (1807-82), who devoted his life to Italian independence and unity.

**li-be'r-i-an** (lɪˈber-i-ən), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, Liberia. — *n.* A native or citizen of Liberia.

**lib'er-o-motor** (lɪˈber-ə-mō-tər), *a.* *Physiol.* Liberating motor energy; as, a *liberomotor* nerve ganglion.

**lib'er-tar-i-an** (lɪˈber-tər-i-ən; 115), *n.* One who holds to the doctrine of free will; also, one who upholds the principles of liberty, esp. individual liberty of thought and action. — **lib'er-tar-i-an**, *a.* — **lib'er-tar-i-an-ism** (lɪˈber-tər-i-ən-iz-əm), *n.*

**lib'er-ti-cide** (lɪˈber-ti-sīd; 115), *n.* — **lib'er-ti-cide** (-sīd), *n.* Destroying, or tending to destroy, liberty.

**lib'er-ticide** (lɪˈber-ti-sīd; 277), *n.* [L. *libertas* liberty + *-cide*: cf. F. *libérticide*.] 1. The destruction of liberty. 2. A destroyer of liberty.

**lib'er-tin-age** (lɪˈber-tin-əj), *n.* [Cf. F. *libertinage*. See *LIBERTINE*.] 1. Libertinism in conduct. 2. And then *libertinage*, disease, the grave. *R. Browning*. 3. Libertinism in religious thought; freethinking.

**lib'er-tine** (lɪˈber-tin), *n.* [L. *libertinus* freedman, fr. *libertus* one made free, fr. *liber* free: cf. F. *libertin*. See *LIBERAL*.] 1. *Rom. Antig.* A manumitted slave; a freedman; also, the son of a freedman. 2. [cap.] *Ecol. Hist.* One of an antinomian sect in the 15th and early part of the 16th century, who rejected many of the customs and decencies of life, and at one time practiced community of goods and of women. 3. A freethinker; — used derogatorily. *Obs.* or *R.* 4. One free from restraint; one who acts according to his impulses and desires; now, specif., one who gives rein to lust; a rake; a debauchee. Like a puffed and reckless *libertine*. *Shak*. Himself the primrose path of dalliance leads. *Shak*.

**lib'er-tine** (lɪˈber-tin), *a.* [L. *libertinus* of a freedman: cf. F. *libertin*. See *LIBERTINE*, *n.*] 1. Manumitted; freed from slavery. *Obs.* or *Hist.* 2. Freethinking in religion; — used derogatorily. *Obs.* or *R.* 3. Free from restraint; uncontrolled. *Obs.* or *R.* You are too much *libertine*. *Beau & Fl.* 4. Dissolute; licentious; profligate; loose in morals.

**lib'er-tin-ism** (lɪˈber-tin-iz-əm), *n.* 1. The state of a libertine, or freedman; freedom from restraint; liberty. *Rare*. 2. Licentious conduct; debauchery; lewdness. 3. Freedom of thought, principle, or opinion in religious matters, regarded as excessive or blameworthy; irreligion; freethinking. *Obsoles*.

**lib'er-ty** (lɪˈber-ti), *n.*; *pl.* -ties (-tīz). [ME. *liberte*, F. *liberté*, fr. L. *libertas*, fr. *liber* free. See *LIBERAL*.] 1. State or fact of being a free person; exemption from subjection to the will of another claiming ownership of the person or services; freedom; — opposed to *slavery*, *serfdom*, *bondage*, *subjection*, etc. Delivered from the bondage of corruption into the glorious *liberty* of the sons of God. *Bible*, 1551 (*Rom. viii. 2*). 2. The state, or the sum of the rights and immunities, of those whose rights and privileges are protected by an organized civil community (civil liberty), or of those who are invested with the right effectually to share in framing and conducting the government under which they are politi-

cally organized (political liberty), or of those who are free from external restraint in the exercise of the rights that are considered as without the province of a government to control (individual liberty). Individual liberty under modern constitutional governments in general involves freedom of the person in going and coming (personal liberty), equality before the courts, security of private property, freedom of opinion and its expression, and freedom of conscience. They that can give up essential liberty to obtain a little temporary safety deserve neither liberty nor safety. *B. Franklin*. 3. Freedom from external restraint or compulsion; power to do as one pleases; also, with of and to, leave, permission, or opportunity; as, the *liberty* of the air; *liberty* to come and go; large *liberty* of action. There is full *liberty* of feasting. *Shak*. 4. The power of choice; freedom from necessity; freedom from compulsion or constraint in willing. This *liberty* of judgment did not of necessity lead to lawlessness. *A. A. Symonds*. 5. A privilege or license in violation of the laws of strict etiquette or propriety; as, to permit, or take, a *liberty*; he would not venture so great a *liberty*. 6. The place within which certain immunities are enjoyed, or jurisdiction is exercised; specif., in England, any of certain districts within which by grant from the crown the exclusive privilege, or franchise, of executing legal process was vested in one or more persons, exempting them from the jurisdiction of the sheriff. Under the Sheriff's Act, 1887, a 34, these liberties are recognized, but are placed under the supervision of the sheriff, who in certain cases may be ordered to execute a writ. Brought forth into some public or open place within the *liberty* of the city, and there burned. *Fowler*. 7. Privilege exemption; franchise; right or immunity enjoyed by prescription or by grant; as, the *liberties* of the commercial cities of Europe. 8. A certain amount of freedom; permission to go freely within certain limits; also, the place or limits within which such freedom is exercised; as, the *liberties* of a prison. 9. *Man*. An upward curve in a bit to accommodate the tongue; the port; — called also *liberty of the tongue*. *Rare*. 10. *Naut.* Permission to go on shore for a holiday granted to a sailor; esp. in the navy. **Syn.** — *Leave*, permission, license. See *FREEDOM*.

**lib'er-ty**, *a.* Unconfin'd; free; as, they set the captive at *liberty*. *b* At leisure; unoccupied or unused; as, he will be at *liberty* presently. *c* Free (to do something); as, he is at *liberty* to say what he thinks. — at one's (or some one's) *liberty*, at one's will or choice. *Obs.* — **L. Enlightening the World**, a colossal bronze statue on Bedloe Island in New York harbor, the work of the French sculptor Bartholdi and the gift of the French people to the United States. It is the figure of a woman bearing a torch aloft in her right hand, is 151 feet high, and rests on a granite pedestal 155 feet high, provided by popular subscription in the United States. The statue, which was designed to commemorate the hundredth anniversary of American independence, was placed in position in 1886 and unveiled in 1886. — **L. of the press**, the free right of publishing books, pamphlets, or papers, without previous restraint or censorship, in order only to punishment for libelous, seditious, or morally pernicious matters.

**lib'er-ty** (lɪˈber-ti), *a.* Designating a kind of thin, soft, satin-finished silk; so called from the name of the inventor.

**Liberty Bell**. The famous bell of the Philadelphia State House (Independence Hall), which was rung when the Continental Congress declared the independence of the United States, in 1776. It was orig. cast in England, was recast in Philadelphia in 1753, and upon it are the words "CONSTITUTION 1776" throughout all the land, to the inhabitants thereof." It was cracked in 1835.

**liberty cap**. The Roman *pilleus*, or limp, close-fitting cap shaped somewhat like the half of an egg, which was given to a slave at his manumission. It was adopted as the cap of the French Revolutionists, and is often used as a symbol of liberty or flag poles, on the head of the figure of the goddess of liberty, etc.

**Liberty party**. *U. S. Hist.* a. The party, in the early days of the American Revolution, which favored independence of England. *b* A political party organized in 1839-40 whose chief principle was the abolition of slavery. It nominated candidates for President and Vice President in 1840, 1844, and 1848, but gradually became submerged in the Free-soil, and later the Republican, party.

**liberty pole**. A tall flagstaff surmounted by a liberty cap, the flag of a republic, or other symbol of liberty.

**liberty tree**. A tree in some public place dedicated to liberty; esp. [cap.], in American history, an elm tree which formerly stood on Washington Street in Boston, Mass., and on which unpopular persons were hanged in effigy during the Stamp Act agitation.

**li-beth-en-ite** (lɪˈbɛθ-ən-ī-ti), *n.* [From *Libethen*, in Hungary, where it was first found.] *Min.* An olive-green orthorhombic mineral, occurring in small prismatic crystals, or in globular or reniform masses. It is a basic phosphate of copper,  $Cu_3(PO_4)_2 \cdot Cu(OH)_2$ . *H.*, 4. Sp. gr. 3.6-3.8.

**li-bid'i-nous** (lɪˈbɪd-i-nəs), *a.* [L. *libidinuosus*, fr. *libido*, *libidinis*, pleasure, desire, lust, fr. *libet*, *libet*, it pleases: cf. F. *libidineux*. See *LIBER*.] Having lustful desires; characterized by lewdness; lustful; lascivious. **Syn.** — *Lewd*, *lustful*, *lascivious*, *unchaste*, *impure*, *sensual*, *licentious*, *lecherous*, *salcious*. — **li-bid'i-nous-ly**, *adv.* — **li-bid'i-nous-ness**, *n.*

**lib'ri** (lɪˈbrɪ), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Lav.* A written leave of absence ashore for a specified purpose and time. See *FREEDMAN*.

**lib'ri-um** (lɪˈbrɪ-əm), *n.* [L.] *Bot.* A bast cell. *Obs.*

**liber-ty**, *n.* *Rare*. *Obs.*

**lib'er-tus** (lɪˈber-təs), *n.*; *pl.* -ti (-tī). [L.] A Roman freedman considered in relation to his patron. See *FREEDMAN*.

**lib'er-ty**, *n.* 1. To grant liberties, or privileges, to. *Obs.* 2. To set free; to allow liberty to. *Dist. Eng.*

**Liberty Boys**. = *Sons of Liberty*.

**Liberty hall**. A place where one can do as one likes, esp. a house where a guest is encouraged to indulge his whims. *Obs.*

**lib'er-ty-ness**, *n.* See *LIBERTY*.

**lib'er-ty man**. *Naut.* A sailor who has shore leave.

**lib'ry tick-er**. *Naut.* A written leave of absence ashore for a specified purpose and time. See *FREEDMAN*.

**lib'ry wife**, *n.* *Mistress*.

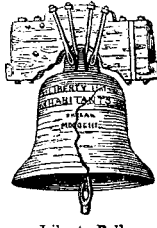
**lib'rum ar-bi'tri-um** (lɪˈbrum ar-bi'tri-um), *n.* [L.] Free will or choice.

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Liberty Bell.

Lib'bo-ce'drus (līb'ō-sē'drūs), n. [NL.; cf. Gr. Λιβόκεδρος frankincense tree, κέδρος cedar.] Bot. A small genus of pinecones trees, with leaves resembling those of Sequoia, but opposite; the cone has six scales. They are natives of America, Asia, Australia, etc. L. decurrens, the California white cedar, is a lofty forest tree with soft but durable wood. L. chilensis is the alerce, or Chilean arborvitae.

Lib'bra (līb'rā), n.; gen. LIBRÆ (-brē). [L., a balance, the Roman pound.] Astron. A southern zodiacal constellation between Virgo and Scorpio, represented on pictorial charts by a pair of scales; the Balance. b The seventh sign of the zodiac, which the sun enters at the autumnal equinox in September. See SIGN.

Lib'ra-tri-an (līb'rā-trī-ān; 115), n. [See LIBRARY.] 1. One who has the care or charge of a library. 2. One who copies manuscript books. Obs. 3. A bookseller. Obs. & R.

Lib'ra-ry (līb'rā-rī), n.; pl. -RIES (-rīz). [ME. librairie, F. librairie bookseller's shop, book trade, formerly, a library, fr. libraire bookseller, L. libarius, from liber book; cf. librarium bookseller's shop, librarium bookcase. See LIBEL.] 1. An apartment, a series of apartments, or a building, devoted to a collection of books; as, the library of a private house or of a club; a college library; also, an institution for the custody and control of a collection of books; as, a city library; the Library of Congress. 2. A collection of books kept for study or reading and not as merchandise; as, a private library; a physician's library; a library of mechanics; usually designating a collection of considerable size or one devoted to a given field. 3. A commercial establishment for the renting of books, esp. on the plan of a circulating library, or for providing reading rooms and books to patrons. 4. A series of books of some similarity issued by the same publisher.

Lib'rate (līb'rāt), v. t.; LIBRAT-ED (līb'rāt-ēd); LIBRAT-ING (-brāt-īng). [L. libratus, p. p. of librare to balance, to make even, fr. libra balance. Cf. LEVEL, DELIBERATE, EQUILIBRIUM.] To vibrate as a balance does before resting in equilibrium; hence, to be poised. Their parts librate on top nice a beam. Clifton.

Lib'rate, v. i. To balance; weigh; cause to librate. Obs. Lib'rate, n. [LL. librata. See LIBRA.] Eng. Hist. The value of a pound a year (in land).

Lib'ra-tion (līb'rā-sh'ān), n. [L. libratio: cf. F. libration.] 1. Act or state of librating, or of being balanced or poised. 2. Astron. A real or apparent oscillatory motion, like that of a balance before coming to rest.

3. Act or process of weighing. Lib'ration of the moon, a slow apparent axial swinging of the visible half of the moon's surface, causing parts near the limb or edge to be alternately visible and invisible. a L. in longitude has a period of a month, depending on the moon's place in its elliptic orbit. b L. in latitude is the alternate disappearance and reappearance of the poles. c Diurnal, or parallactic, libration is characterized by visibility of narrow areas on the upper limb, at rising and setting, and invisibility of corresponding parts on the lower limb. Lib'ra-ry (līb'rā-rī), a. Balancing; moving like a balance, as it tends to an equipoise or level.

Lib'rat'ist (līb'rāt'ist), n. A libretto writer.

Lib'retto (līb'rē'tō), n.; pl. E. -tos (-tōz), It. -ti (-tē). [It. dim. of libro book, L. liber. See LIBEL.] Music. a The text, or words, of an opera for an extended piece of music. b The book containing the text.

Lib'ri-form (līb'rī-fōrm), a. [Liber + -form.] Bot. Having the form of liber, or resembling liber, or bast. Lib'ri-form cell, Bot. a slender, thick-walled, and often pitted wood cell, usually without protoplasmic contents.

Lib'ur'ni-an (līb'ūr'nī-ān), a. Of or pert. to Liburnia, an ancient country on the northeast coast of the Adriatic. Liburnian galley, a fast, light, large-sailed, sharp-pointed galley invented by the Liburnian pirates and used by the Romans at the battle of Actium.

Lib'y-an (līb'y-ān), a. Of or pertaining to ancient Libya, the part of northern Africa west of Egypt, or its inhabitants; also, designating, or pertaining to, the Hamitic languages spoken in this area. — n. A native of ancient Libya, inhabited by Hamitic peoples, some of whom are represented in Egyptian paintings (1500-1300 B. C.) as light of skin, with blue eyes and reddish hair; also, the Lihyan dialects, or one of them (see HAMITIC). Libyan horse, the stock or race of horses to which belong the barb, the Arabian, and from which the modern thoroughbreds are in part derived.

Lib'y-the-linae (-thē-tī-nē), n. pl. [NL.; Gr. Λίβυα a Libyan, African + θέα aspect.] Zool. A subfamily of nymphalid butterflies consisting of the snout butterflies, distinguished by their long palpi, which they carry extended in front of the head. A common North American representative, Libythea bachmani, is reddish brown with black and white markings. Its larva feeds on the hackberry.

Li-ca-n'ba (lī-kā'nī-dā), n. [NL. perh. fr. the Galibi name calligi, by transposition of letters.] Bot. A large genus of rosaceous trees having alternate simple leaves and small paniced flowers with a 1-celled ovary. Most of the species

are natives of the West Indies and South America, many of them being noted for their hard wood. L. guianensis is the Cayenne rose, or pottery-bark tree.

Li-cense, Li-cence (lī'sēns), n. [F. Licentia, L. Licentia, fr. licere to be permitted. Cf. ILICIT, LEISURE.] 1. Authority or liberty given to do or forbear any act; permission to do something (specified); esp., a formal permission from the proper authorities to perform certain acts or to carry on a certain business which without such permission would be illegal; also, the document embodying such permission; as, a license to preach, to practice medicine, to sell gunpowder or intoxicating liquors. 2. Specif.: a Real Estate Law. An authority granted to a person to do an act or acts on the land of another without having an interest therein. A license is not an easement. A license, as has been authoritatively stated, "passeth no interest, nor alters, or transfers property in anything, but only makes an action lawful which without it had been unlawful" (Thomas v. Sorrell, Vaughan, 53). T. E. Holtland. b Patent Law. An authority to exercise one or more of the privileges secured by a patent. 3. Any permitted unusual freedom of action; as, considerate license must be allowed to a general in the field. 4. Excess of liberty; freedom abused, or used in contempt of law or decorum; disregard of law or propriety. License they mean when they cry liberty. Milton. 5. That deviation from strict fact, form, or rule in which an artist or writer indulges, assuming that it will be permitted for the sake of the advantage or effect gained; as, poetic license; grammatical license. 6. Leave to depart; hence, leave; as, to take one's license of a country. Obs.

Syn. — See FREEDOM. Li-cense, Li-cence, v. t.; LICENCED or LICENCED (-sēnst); LICENSING or LICENCING (-sēn-sīng) 1. To permit or authorize, esp. to permit or authorize by formal license; to give license to; as, to license a man to preach; to license a theater; to license the sale of liquor. 2. To give to (one) permission to depart; to dismiss. Obs. Li-censed, Li-cenced (lī'sēnst), p. a. 1. Having a license; permitted or authorized by license; as, a licensed traffic. 2. Permitted an unusual freedom; privileged; allowed; as, he is a licensed jester. Licensed, or licensed, victualer, one who has a license to keep an inn or eating house; esp., a victualer who has a license to sell intoxicating liquors.

Li-cen-see', Li-cen-see' (lī'sēn-sē'), n. Law. The person to whom a license is given.

Li-cens-er, Li-cen-er (lī'sēn-sēr), n. One who licenses. Li-cens-er (lī'sēn-sēr), n. One who grants a license; — the usual word in law books, and not licensor.

Li-cen'ti-ate (lī'sēn'shī-āt), n. [LL. licentiatu, fr. licentiare to allow to do anything, fr. L. licentia license. See LICENSE, n.] 1. A friar authorized to receive confessions and grant absolution in all places. Obs. 2. One who has a license to exercise a profession, esp. one granted by a university or other degree-conferring body; as, a licentiate in medicine or theology; also, in some churches, as the Presbyterian, one licensed to preach but not yet installed as a pastor. 3. One who takes license, or acts without restraint. Obs. 4. On the continent of Europe, a university degree intermediate that of bachelor and that of doctor.

Li-cen'ti-ate (-shī-āt), v. t. 1. To give liberty, permission, scope, or a license to. Obs. or R. 2. To dismiss; discharge. Rare.

Li-cen'tious (lī'sēn'shūs), a. [L. licentiosus; cf. F. licencieux. See LICENSE, n.] 1. Characterized by license; unrestrained by law or morality; lawless; immoral; as, a licentious press or stage. "Licentious wickedness." Shak. 2. Specif.: Lewd; lascivious; offending against chastity; as, a licentious man; licentious behavior. 3. Unrestrained by strict rules of correctness; as, a licentious manner of writing, of painting. "A very licentious translator." Johnson. Syn. — Unrestrained, uncurbed, uncontrolled, unruly, ungovernable, wanton, profligate, dissolute, lax, loose, sensual, impure, unchaste, lascivious, immoral.

Li-cen'tious-ly, adv. — Li-cen'tious-ness, n.

Lich (līch), n. [AS. lic body. See LIKE, a.] a Body; trunk. Obs. b Corpse. Scot. & Dial. Eng.

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phytes, on rocks, bark, etc. They have a flat or branching thallus, not differentiated into stem and leaf, but varying greatly in texture, being foliaceous, crustaceous, fruticose, or gelatinous (see these terms). A lichen is a composite organism, consisting of an ascomycetous (rarely basidiomycetous) fungus living symbiotically with an alga. The hyphae of the fungus envelop the algal cells, called gonidia, and derive organized food materials from them; while the alga are in turn protected from external injury or exposure. Lichens resemble ascomycetous fungi in their mode of sexual reproduction; they also develop soredia, or vegetative brood bodies. Before their structure was definitely ascertained they were ranked as a class coordinate with the Algae and Fungi, but are now included among the latter. Many lichens are of commercial importance as furnishing dyes or articles of food. See ICELAND MOSS, REINDEER MOSS, ARCHIL, LITMUS, also GONIDIA, SYMBIOSIS.

Lichens are perennial; they grow very slowly, but they attain an extreme age. Some species, grown on the primitive rocks of the highest mountain ranges in the world, are estimated to have attained an age of at least a thousand years. H. C. Cooke. 3. Med. A name given to several varieties of skin disease, esp. to one characterized by the eruption of small, conical or flat, reddish pimples, which, if unchecked, tend to spread and produce great and even fatal exhaustion.

Li-che'nes (lī-kē'nēs), n. pl. [NL.] Bot. A former class of Thallophyta coordinate with the Algae and Fungi, and including the lichens; — now regarded as a subdivision of the Fungi, and generally treated under the names Ascolichenes and Basidiolichenes (see these words).

Li-chen'ic (lī-kēn'ik), a. Of, pertaining to, or obtained from, lichens. b Chem. Fumaric. Obs.

Li-chen-in (lī-kēn-in), n. Chem. A gelatinous carbohydrate, (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>10</sub>O<sub>6</sub>), isomeric with starch, extracted from several species of moss and lichen, esp. from Iceland moss.

Li-chen-ism (lī-kēn'iz-m), n. [Lichen + -ism.] Bot. The symbiotic union between certain algae and fungi, resulting in the production of lichens.

Li-chen-old (-oid), a. [Lichen + -oid.] 1. Bot. Resembling, or characteristic of, lichens. 2. Med. Resembling lichen.

Li-chen-old, n. Med. A disease of the tongue marked by a spreading eruption.

Li-chen-ol'o-gy (-ōl'ō-jī), n. [Lichen + -logy.] The study of lichens; botany that treats of lichens. — Li-chen-ol'og'ic (-ōl'ō-jīk), -log'ic-al (-ī-kāl), a. — Li-chen-ol'o-gist (-ōl'ō-jīst), n.

Li-chen-ose (lī-kēn-ōs) a. 1. Bot. Pertaining to, or resembling lichens; resembling, lichens; abounding in, or covered with, lichens. 2. Med. Like, or pertaining to, lichen.

Lich gate (līch). A covered gate through which the corpse is carried to the church or burial place, and where the bier is placed to await the clergyman. Though sometimes of architectural importance, it is commonly an ordinary gate with a hoodlike structure over it. Archaic or Dial.

Lich path, road, or way. The path by which a corpse has been carried to the grave. Archaic or Dial.

Lich'ten-berg's fig'u-res (līk'tēn-bērks). Elec. Figures produced by moving a charged body over the surface of a dielectric, and then sprinkling upon the latter a mixture of powdered red lead and sulphur. The sulphur will adhere to the positive parts of the dielectric, and the red lead to the negative parts. A mixture of vermilion and lycopodium powder may be so used. So called because first observed by the German physicist Georg C. Lichtenberg.

Lich'wake (līch'wāk), n. [Lich + wake.] The night watch kept over a corpse. Cf. wake. Archaic or Dial.

Li-cin't-an (lī-sīn't-ān), a. Rom. Hist. Of or pert. to C. Licinius Calvus, surnamed Stolo, tribune of the people B. C. 376-367, who with his colleague, L. Sextius, introduced compromise measures in favor of the rights of the plebeians. Licinian laws or rogations. See AGRARIAN, a.

Lic'it (lī'sīt), a. [L. licitus permitted, lawful, fr. licere: cf. F. licite. See LICENSE.] Lawful; permitted. — Lic'it-ly, adv. — Lic'it-ness, n.

Syn. — See LAWFUL. Lick (līk), n. [See LICK, v.] 1. Act of licking; a stroke of the tongue in licking. "A lick at the honey pot." Dryden. 2. A small quantity or amount of anything such as might be taken upon the tongue; as, a lick of flour. 3. A quick and careless application of anything, as if by a stroke of the tongue; as, to put on a lick of paint. Also, a small quantity of any substance so applied. Colloq. "A lick of court whitewash." T. Gray. 4. A place where salt is found on the surface of the earth, to which wild animals resort to lick it up; — often, but not always, near salt springs. b An artificial saline preparation given to sheep and cattle to lick. 5. A slap; a quick stroke. Colloq. "A lick across the face." Dryden. b pl. A whipping or beating. 6. A burst of speed or energy; a spell (of work); as, men and horses put in their best licks at bringing up the guns; he has not done a lick of work for a week. Dial. or Colloq. A lick and a promise, a slovenly performance of a task as if giving a dab at it and promising to return. Colloq.

Lick, v. t.; LICKEN (līkt); LICK'ING. [AS. licetan; akin tion.] Med. Condition marked by an eruption of the skin similar to that occurring in lichen.

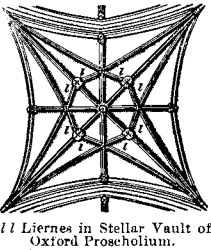
Li-chen'ia (lī-kēn'ī-ā), n. [L. licentia license. See LICENSE, n.] 1. A licentiate. 2. A license. 3. A licentious man. 4. A licentious behavior. 5. A licentious manner of writing, of painting. 6. A licentious press or stage. 7. A licentious wickedness. 8. A licentious man. 9. A licentious behavior. 10. A licentious manner of writing, of painting. 11. A licentious press or stage. 12. A licentious wickedness. 13. A licentious man. 14. A licentious behavior. 15. A licentious manner of writing, of painting. 16. A licentious press or stage. 17. A licentious wickedness. 18. A licentious man. 19. A licentious behavior. 20. A licentious manner of writing, of painting. 21. A licentious press or stage. 22. A licentious wickedness. 23. A licentious man. 24. A licentious behavior. 25. A licentious manner of writing, of painting. 26. A licentious press or stage. 27. A licentious wickedness. 28. A licentious man. 29. A licentious behavior. 30. A licentious manner of writing, of painting. 31. 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**lien** (lĕn; 277), *n.* [F. *lien* band, bond, tie, fr. L. *ligamen*, fr. *ligare* to bind. Cf. LEAGUE a union, LEAM a string, LEAMER, LIGAMENT.] **Law.** A legal claim; a charge upon real or personal property for the satisfaction of some debt or duty; a right in one to control or to hold and retain or enforce a charge against the property of another until some claim of the former is paid or satisfied. The common-law lien arises only in cases of possession of personal property, usually under a bailment, and confers only the right to retain the property until the claim is paid (though equity early afforded the relief of a foreclosure). It may be either for the satisfaction only of an obligation contracted in respect of the property itself (a particular, or specific, lien) or for the satisfaction of a balance due from the owner of the property to the lienor (general lien) not confined to the amount due in respect of the property itself. An equitable lien is one which is given effect in courts of equity, and arises usually constructively. It may be on real or personal property, and does not require possession of the property, being usually in effect a constructive trust, as in case of a vendor's lien, the lien of his pendens, etc. A maritime lien, like the equitable lien, does not require possession of the property, and is enforced by a libel in admiralty, as the lien of sailors for wages on vessel and cargo. A statutory lien is given in certain cases by statutory provisions, as a mechanic's lien, for material (material-man's lien) or for labor supplied; a judgment lien, arising on a judgment, usually only on filing of the judgment in the county where the real estate lies; an agricultural lien, securing loans made on the strength of growing crops, etc.

**Lien-oe'** (lĕn-ō; 277), *n.* **Law.** One whose property is subject to a lien.  
**Lie-ni'tis** (lĕ-nĭ'tis), *n.* [NL; *lien-* + *-itis*.] **Med.** Inflammation of the spleen.  
**Lie-nō-** (lĕ-nō-), *n.* A combining form from Latin *lien*, *lienis*, meaning spleen.  
**Lien-or** (lĕn-ōr; 277), *n.* **Law.** One having a lien.  
**Lien-teric** (lĕn-tĕr'ik), *n.* [L. *lientericus*, Gr. *λεντερικός*. See LENTERY.] **Med.** Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, a lenteric. — *n.* A lenteric.  
**Lien-ter-y** (lĕn-tĕr'ĭ), *n.* [Gr. *λεντερία*; *λεῖος* smooth, soft + *έντερον* intestine: cf. F. *lienteric*.] **Med.** Diarrhea in which the food is discharged imperfectly digested.  
**Lier** (lĕr), *n.* [From 4th LIE.] One who lies down; one who rests or remains, as in concealment. *Josh.* viii. 14.  
**Lierne'** (lĕr-nĕ'), *n.* [F.] **Arch.** In Gothic vaulting, any rib which does not spring from the impost and is not a ridge rib, but passes from one boss or intersection of the principal ribs to another.



11 Liernes in Stellar Vault of Oxford Proscholium.

**Lie-tea'** (lĕ-tĕ'), *n.* [lie + tea.] An imitation, or highly adulterated, tea prepared and colored for the foreign market by Chinese dealers.  
**Lieu** (lĕ; 277), *n.* [F., OF. also *lieu*, fr. L. *locus* place. See LOCAL, LOCUS.] Place; room; stead; — used chiefly in the phrase in lieu of, that is, instead of; rarely in the phrase in lieu, that is, instead; as, since he could not get this, he took that in lieu. The plan of extortion had been adopted in lieu of the scheme of confiscation. *Burke*.

**Lieu-ten'an-cy** (lĕ-tĕn'ān-sĭ; 277; see LIEUTENANT), *n.*  
**1.** An office, rank, or commission, of a lieutenant. **b** Authority or command delegated to a lieutenant or agent. *Obs.*  
**2.** The body of lieutenants or subordinates. *Obs.*  
 The list of the lieutenancy of our metropolis. *Fellon*.

**Lieu-ten'ant** (lĕ-tĕn'ānt; in British usage usually, in the U. S. *occas.*, lĕf-tĕn'ānt), *n.* [F., fr. *lieu* place + *tenant* holding, p. pr. of *tenir* to hold, L. *tenere*. See LIEU, TENANT; cf. LOCUM TENENS.] **1.** An officer who supplies the place of a superior in his absence; a representative of, or substitute for, another in the performance of any duty. The vicegerent or lieutenant of God. *Abp. Bramhall*.

**2.** **a** A commissioned officer in an army or marine corps next below a captain. There are two grades in the United States army and Marine Corps, called first and second lieutenant, the former being higher in rank. A lieutenant is rarely addressed or referred to by his title, but is called "Mr." In the United States army and Marine Corps the insignia on shoulder straps of a first lieutenant are one silver embroidered bar at each end. A second lieutenant wears plain shoulder straps. See SHOULDER STRAP, *Illust.*  
**b** A commissioned officer in the British navy, in rank next below a commander. **c** A commissioned officer in the United States navy, in rank next below a lieutenant commander. There are two grades, called lieutenant and lieutenant junior grade. In the United States navy the insignia of the rank of a lieutenant on epaulets and shoulder straps are a silver fowl anchor in the center with two silver bars at each end; for a lieutenant junior grade, a silver fowl anchor in the center with one silver bar at each end. See SHOULDER STRAP, *Illust.*

**Lieutenant colonel.** An officer in the army or Marine Corps next in rank above major and below colonel. In the United States his insignia on shoulder straps are a silver embroidered leaf at each end. See SHOULDER STRAP, *Illust.*

**Lieu-ten'ant-colo-nel-ey,** *n.*  
**Lieutenant commander.** An officer in the United States navy, in rank next below a commander and next above a lieutenant. The insignia of his rank on epaulets and shoulder straps are a silver fowl anchor in the center with a gold oak leaf at each end. See SHOULDER STRAP, *Illust.*

**Lieutenant general.** [Cf. F. *lieutenant général*.] An army

officer in rank next below a general and next above a major general. In the United States, before the Civil War, this rank had been conferred only on George Washington and (in brevet) on Winfield Scott. In 1864 it was revived by Congress and conferred on Ulysses S. Grant, and subsequently, by promotion, on William T. Sherman and Philip H. Sheridan, each of whom was advanced to the rank of general of the army. When Sheridan was made general (in 1888) the rank of lieutenant general was suffered to lapse. In 1895 it was revived and conferred on John M. Schofield, but lapsed the same year. In 1901 it was again revived and conferred on Nelson A. Miles, and has since been conferred on S. B. Young, Adna R. Chaffee, John Bates, Henry C. Gorin, and Arthur MacArthur. In the United States army his insignia on shoulder straps are three silver embroidered stars. See SHOULDER STRAP, *Illust.*

**Lieutenant governor.** A deputy governor; specif.: **a** An officer of a State, next in rank to the governor, and himself succeeding to the governorship in case of the vacancy of that office. He generally presides over the State Senate. **U. S.** **b** An acting governor of a district or province under a governor-general. *British.* — **Lieu-ten'ant-gov-er-nor-ship'**, *n.*

**Life** (lĭf), *n.*; *pl.* Lives (lĭvz). [AS. *līf*; akin to D. *lijf* body, G. *leib* body, MHG. *līp* life, body, OHG. *līb* life, Icel. *líf*, life, body, Sw. *lif*, Dan. *liv*, and E. *live*, *v.* See LIVE, *v.*; cf. ALIVE.] **1.** The quality or character which distinguishes an animal or a plant from inorganic or from dead organic bodies and which is especially manifested by metabolism, growth, reproduction, and internal powers of adaptation to environment; the property by which the organs of an animal or a plant, or the organism as a whole, are conceived as maintained in the performance of their functions, or the state in which all or any of the organs of a plant or animal are capable of performing all or any of their functions. **2.** The state of that which is alive, or the fact of being a living being; specif.: **a** Exercise of vital activities; animate existence; as, a matter of life and death; to bring to life. **b** A vital or living being; esp., a person. **c** Living beings collectively or in the aggregate; living organisms collectively; as, marine life. *Thomson*.

**3.** The quality or fact of animate existence conceived as a part of an animal's being or as a separable attribute of his body; hence, the principle or force by which animals and plants are conceived as maintained in the performance of their organic functions; the vital force, whether regarded as physical or spiritual, the presence of which distinguishes organic from inorganic matter. The *animus* universal among primitive peoples makes all matter living matter, that is, ascribes life to all things. It does not, therefore, distinguish a vital or organic form from an inorganic. This distinction is first made explicit in the doctrine of Plato and Aristotle that life is due to or represents the action of formal or form-giving causes upon plastic or passive matter (see CAUSE). The Scholastics advanced the conception of vital force as the unique principle of life, but this has not found favor with those who seek a mechanical explanation, and it can be (or has not been) properly argued with the doctrine of physical force (see FORCE). Modern biologists, as a rule, define life by its effects, considering it as a form of organization explainable by mechanical or chemical principles; as embodying a growth force (see BATHMISM); as a directive, as opposed to an originative, force; or as a property or capacity of adaptation to environment. In primitive thought the life is often identified with the breath or the blood, and is sometimes the same as, sometimes different from, the soul. This sense survives in, or influences, many modern phrases. Cf. SOUL. But flesh with the life thereof, which is the blood thereof, you shall not eat. *Gen.* ix. 4.

The warm life came issuing through the wound. *Pope*.  
**4.** Existence, esp. conscious existence, conceived as a quality of the soul or as the soul's nature and being; as, spiritual life; the immortal life of man; also, the state of spiritual beatitude or felicity conceived as the natural destiny of the soul and distinguished from evil as a state of spiritual death. She shows a body rather than a life. *Shak*.

**5.** The series of experiences, of body and mind, which make up the history of an animal from birth to death, or the cycle of development of a plant from germination to decay; the totality of actions and occurrences constituting an individual experience; as, his was a happy life. The web of our life is of a mingled yarn, good and ill together. *Shak*.

**6.** Hence: **a** An individual human existence, or human existence personified; as, each day of one's life. Life's but a walking shadow, a poor player That struts and frets his hour upon the stage. *Shak*.  
**b** A history of the acts and events of a life; a biography; as, Johnson wrote the life of Milton.

**7.** The duration of a life, whether considered as the total period from birth to death or as the period from a given date until death; as, the average human life is forty years.  
**8.** Way or manner of living with respect to conditions, circumstances, character, conduct, occupation, etc.; hence, human affairs; also, lives, considered collectively, as a distinct class or type; as, low life; the life of Indians, or of miners; one's daily life.

**9.** In various transferred and figurative senses: **a** Something essential to life, whether spiritual or physical. The words that I speak unto you . . . they are life. *John* vi. 63.  
**b** The living form or semblance; as, a drawing from the life; also, animation; spirit; — ascribed to works of art themselves; as, drawings characterized by life and vivacity. That gives thy gestures grace and life. *Wordsworth*.  
**c** That which imparts or excites spirit or vigor; that upon which enjoyment or success depends; as, he was the life of the company, or of the enterprise. **d** Something dear to one as one's existence; a darling; — used as a term of endearment. **e** The period of duration of anything that

**Lie'pot'**, *n.* A small vessel to hold lye for the hair. *Obs.*  
**Lie'ry-**, *n.* A mistress. *Obs.*  
 Here + LIAR.  
**Liesh** (lĕsh), *n.* [LISH + hesh (hesh), Dial. Eng. var. of lies/ter. Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of LEISTER.]  
**Lieut.** *Abbr.* Lieutenant.  
**Lieut. Col.** *Abbr.* Lieutenant Colonel.  
**Lieutenant cap'tain.** An officer immediately under a captain in the army; — called also *captain* *enrôlé*. *Obs.* *Illust.*  
**Lieutenant-y.** *n.* Lieutenantcy. *Obs.*  
**Lieu-ten'ant-ship.** *n.* See SHIP.

**Lieu-ten'ant.** *Abbr.* Lieutenant General. [Governor.]  
**Lieu-ten'ant.** *Abbr.* Lieutenant.  
**Lieu-ten'ant-captain.** [yū-tĕn'ānt-kap'tĕn]. *Abbr.* Lieut. Col. In a regiment in which the needle valve controls the flow of oil works by vibration of the machinery. *Reve.*  
**Lieu-ten'ant.** *Abbr.* Lieutenant.  
**Lieu-ten'ant.** *Abbr.* Lieutenant Colonel.  
**Lieu-ten'ant cap'tain.** An officer immediately under a captain in the army; — called also *captain enrôlé*. *Obs.* *Illust.*  
**Lieu-ten'ant-y.** *n.* Lieutenantcy. *Obs.*  
**Lieu-ten'ant-ship.** *n.* See SHIP.

is conceived of as resembling a natural organism in structure or functions; as, the life of a state, a machine, or a book. Specif., the period during which a material object is fit for use or during which it efficiently performs its functions; — measured in actual time; as, the life of an iron girder is 40 years; or the number of times it may be used; as, the life of a gun barrel is 9,000 rounds. **f** The period during which a statute or other legal enactment is in force; as, the life of an execution, the period when an execution is in force. **g** The characteristic effectiveness or sound condition of an inanimate substance.

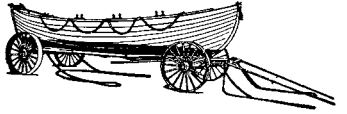
**10. Sports & Games. a Pool.** In some games, a point scored or one of a limited number of opportunities to score. **b Cricket & Baseball.** An opportunity given a batter to continue at bat by missing a chance to put him out, as by dropping a fly.

**11. Insurance.** The person whose life is insured. *Cant.* for life. **a** For the term of one's life; until death; as, imprisonment for life; a devise for life. **b** To save life or as if to save life; as, to gallop for life. — **L. and Advent Union.** See ADVENTIST. — **on life, or on live,** alive; living; — also with other prepositions, as upon, et, of, in, to, in the same sense. In these phrases the form *live* (occasionally *lives*) is common. See ALIVE, *etymol.*; cf. LIVE, *n.*, LIVES. *Obs.* — **to the l.**, with lifelike resemblance or fidelity to the subject; as, the portrait was drawn to the life.

**Life** (lĭf), *v. t.* To give existence, or life, to; to vivify. *Rare.*  
**life belt.** A life preserver in the form of a buoyant belt.  
**life/blood'** (-blūd'), *n.* **1.** The blood necessary to life.  
**2.** Fig., that which gives strength and energy. Money [is] the lifeblood of the nation. *Swift*.

**3.** An involuntary twitching or pulsation, as of the eyelid. *Colloq., Eng.*

**life/boat'** (-bōt'), *n.* **a** A strong, buoyant boat especially designed for saving the lives of ship-people. **b Nav.** A quarter boat, usually of whaleboat type, kept in readiness for lowering in an emergency.  
**life box.** *Micros.* A small, flat box or tank with thin glass sides, used in microscopy in observing living objects.  
**life breath.** The breath that sustains life; the vivifying principle. Cf. SOUL, *n.*, 1.  
**life buoy.** A float, usually in the form of a ring of buoyant material, intended to support persons who have fallen into the water until a boat can be dispatched to save them.  
**life car.** A water-tight boat or chamber traveling on a rope from a wrecked vessel to the shore. In it persons are hauled through the waves and surf.  
**life estate or interest.** *Law.* An estate or interest held during the term of some certain person's life, but not passing by inheritance. A life estate in land is a freehold.  
**life/ful** (lĭf'fūl), *a.* Full of, or giving, vitality. — **life/ful-ly,** *adv.* — **life/ful-ness,** *n.*



**life-giving,** *a.* Giving life or spirit; having power to give life; invigorating. — **life-giv'er,** *n.*  
**life guard.** **1.** A body of select troops attending the person of a prince or high officer; specif. [*corp.*], *pl.*, two cavalry regiments (First and Second Life Guards) in the British army, composing, with the Royal Horse Guards, the household cavalry, a bodyguard of the sovereign. **2.** [Usually *lifeguard*.] A safeguard; specif., a straight vertical guard in front of each of the forward leading wheels of a locomotive to throw off small obstructions. *Eng.*  
**3.** An expert swimmer employed at public bathing resorts to save those in danger of drowning. *U. S.*

**life history.** *Biol.* The series of changes which an organism passes through in the course of its development from the egg, spore, or other primary stage until its natural death. In organisms exhibiting alternation of generations or a succession of different generations, it includes all the changes until the reappearance of the original form.

**life/hold'** (lĭf'hōld'), *a.* Held for life; held as a life estate. — *n.* A lifehold estate. — **life/hold'er** (-hōld'ĕr), *n.*

**life insurance or assurance.** A contract of insurance based upon the life of a person. See INSURANCE.

**life/less,** *a.* [AS. *līfless*.] Destitute of life, or deprived of life; not containing, or inhabited by, living beings or vegetation; dead; or apparently dead; not giving or sustaining life; hence, spiritless; powerless; dull; as, a lifeless wine; a lifeless story. — **life/less-ly,** *adv.* — **life/less-ness,** *n.*

**Syn.** — Inert, inactive, torpid, dull, heavy, unanimated, spiritless, frigid, vapid, flat, tasteless. — **LIFELESS, DEAD, INANIMATE.** *Līf-, lifeless* and *dead* often differ merely in emphasis, *lifeless* laying stress on the (sometimes only apparent) absence of life, *dead*, on the presence of death. **INANIMATE** (less frequently *lifeless* and *dead*) often applies to that which has never had life; as, his *lifeless* (cf. *dead*) body; *inanimate* objects. *Fig.*, *lifeless* and (the stronger) *dead*, less frequently *inanimate*, connote absence of vitality, spirits, or activity; as, an utterly *lifeless* sketch, the place is *dead* in the summer. See DEADLY, DEATHLY, INERT, BLUNT; cf. LIVELY.

**life/like'** (lĭf'lĭk'), *a.* [Cf. LIVELY.] **1.** Likely to live; — in such phrases as *living and lifelike*. *Obs.* or *R. Orf. E. D.*  
**2.** Like a living being or a real object; resembling life; accurately representing or imitating real life; as, a *lifelike* portrait.

**life line.** **1.** A line shot over a vessel in distress, by which a hawser can be taken aboard, etc.  
**2.** A line attached to a vessel or buoy to make it more easy to reach or cling to. **b** A line stretched along the deck or yards of a vessel, to be clung to in rough weather. **c** A rope stretched through surf for bathers to cling to.  
**3. Palmistry.** = LINE OF LIFE.

**life/long'** (lĭf'lōng'; 206), *a.* [life + long.] Lasting or continuing through life; as, a *lifelong* sorrow.

**life + LIFE, LIVE, v.**  
**life annuity.** See ANNUITY.  
**life arrow.** An arrow for carrying an attached line to a vessel in distress. [ANCK.]  
**life assurance.** = LIFE INSURANCE.  
**life class.** A class of art students who draw, paint, or model from life.  
**life cord.** *n.* A cord or nerve considered necessary to life; a vital cord; a lifeline.  
**life-day.** *n.* Lifetime; all the days of a life; — often in *pl.* *Obs.* *Archaic.* [Heart's blood.]  
**life drop.** A drop of vital or life everlasting. *Cudweed.*  
**life/ful,** *n.* See -FUL.

**life/guards'man,** *n.* A soldier of the Life Guards.  
**life honey.** + LIVE HONEY.  
**life hood, live hood,** *n.* [life + hood.] lifehood. *Obs.*  
**life jacket.** A life preserver in the form of a sleeveless jacket.  
**life kite.** A kite to carry a line to or from a vessel in distress.  
**life land.** *Law.* Land held for the term of a life or lives.  
**life lease.** Something held on a lease for life. *Rare.*  
**life/like-ness,** *n.* See -NESS.  
**life/lode.** + LIVE/HOOD.  
**life/long'**, *n.* A lifetime; the length of a life. *R.* [Iasta. *R.*]  
**life/long', adv.** As long as life

**life net.** A strong net or blanket held by firemen or others to catch persons jumping from burning buildings.

**life peer.** In Great Britain, a peer whose title is not hereditary. — **life peerage.**

**life plant.** Any crassulaceous plant of the genus *Bryophyllum*, esp. *B. pinnatum*, the severed leaves of which develop new plants on their margins.

**life policy.** Insurance. A policy not payable until the death of the one whose life is insured, being called a whole-life, or limited-payment life policy, according as premiums are paid during the entire lifetime of the insured or for a limited term only.

**life preserver.** 1. An apparatus, made in various forms, of which the sleeveless cork-filled jacket is, perhaps, the most common, and of various materials, for saving one from drowning by buoying up the body while in the water. 2. A short bludgeon, usually of flexible cane, whalebone, or the like, loaded with lead at one end.

**life raft.** A very buoyant raft made in various shapes for use in life saving. A very common form consists of two long water-tight cylinders connected by a platform of wooden or metal slats.

**life-rent** (līf'rēnt'), *n.* [*Life* + *rent*.] *Scots Law.* A right to use and enjoy a thing during life, the substance of it being preserved. This right is a personal servitude or usufruct, generally applied to heritable subjects.

**life-renter**, *v. t.*; **life-rent'er**; **life-rent'ing.** To grant a life-rent of; — usually in the *p. p.*  
Money may be *life-rented*, the interest, but not as a rule any bonus, being due to the life-renter.

**life-rent'er** (-rēnt'ēr), *n.* *Scots Law.* A person owning a life-rent. — **life-rent'rix** (-trīks), *n.*

**life-saver** (līf'sāv'ēr), *n.* A member of the life-saving service. *Collog.*

**life-saving** (-sāv'ing), *a.* That saves life, or is suited to save life, esp. from drowning.

**life-saving gun or mortar.** A gun or mortar used to fire a projectile with a light line attached from shore to a vessel in distress. The effective range is from 600 to 800 yards. — **Life-saving Service.** A Federal organization forming a division of the Treasury Department. It has many stations along the coasts and lake shores, equipped with life-saving apparatus, etc., manned by crews who patrol the beach.

**life-size.** *a.* Of the size of the living original; hence, of natural size; as, a *life-size* portrait or statue.

**Life-saving Gun.** Lyle Gun, mounted on Rear Axle of McLaughlin Beach apparatus.

**Life-saver.** (līf'sāv'ēr), *n.* Wagon. 1 Gun; 2 Hammer; 3 Reels a. A n i m a t e d, sprightly. *Poetic.* — **Life-some-ly**, *adv.* — **Life-some-ness**, *n.*

**Life table.** A table showing the probability of life at different ages; a mortality table (which see).

**Life tenant.** *Law.* A tenant of a life estate. — **Life tenancy.** **Life-time** (līf'tīm), *n.* 1. The time that life continues. 2. Life; the course or current of life. *Rare.*

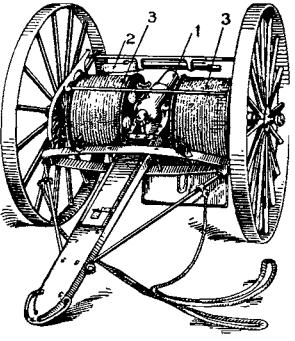
**Friends whose lifetime was twisted with your own.** Hawthorne.

**lift** (līft), *n.* [*AS. lyft* air. See *LOFT*.] The sky; the atmosphere; *pl.*, the heavens. *Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

**lift** (līft), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* **lift'ed** or (*Archaic*), **lift'**; *p. pr. & vt. n.* **lift'ing**. [*Of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. lyfta, fr. lopt air; akin to Sw. lyfta to lift, Dan. løfte, G. läften; — prop., to raise into the air. See LOFT; cf. lift LIFT.*] 1. To move in a direction opposite to that of gravitation; to bring up from a lower place to a higher one; to raise; to elevate; to upheave; as, to *lift* the foot or the hand; to *lift* a chair; to *lift* the eyes; — sometimes implying a continued support or holding in the higher place; as, the mountain *lifts* its peak in air. 2. To exalt or improve in rank, condition, estimation, character, spirits, etc.; also, to exalt unduly; to puff up; as, he did much to *lift* the poor out of their squalor; it *lifted* a sorrow from his heart; — often with *up*. 3. To bear; to support. *Obs. & R.* 4. To pick up; to take from the ground. *Scot. & Golf.* 5. To lift a ball is to take it out of a hazard and drop or tee it behind. 6. To collect, as moneys due; to raise. *Obs., Dial., or R.* 7. To steal; to take off or away dishonestly; to carry off by theft (esp. cattle); as, to *lift* a drove of cattle. *Collog. b To rob. Collog. Obs.* 8. To remove or take away rightfully; specif., to drive (cattle) from one place to another. 9. To pay and so take up (a mortgage, bond, etc.). *U. S.* 10. To take out of the ground; hence: *a Hort.* To take up or transplant. *b To dig* (potatoes). *c Cricket, etc.* To play (a ball) up into the air. 11. To carve (a swan). *Obs. or R.*

**Syn.** — See *RAISE*.

to *lift* at, to rise in, or stir up, hostility or opposition to. *Obs.* — to *l.*, or *l. up*, the eyes, face, etc., to look up; to raise the eyes, as in prayer. *Ps. cxxi. 1. — to l., or l. up*, the hand. *a To take an oath. Gen. xiv. 22. b To work, implore, etc. c To make any effort; to engage in prayer. Collog. — to l., or l. up*, the hands against; to rebel against; to assault; to attack; to injure; to oppress. *Job xxxi. 21. — to l. up one's head*, to feel



renewed pride, self-respect, or energy. — to *lift up* the head of, to cause to be exalted or freed; to cause to rejoice. *Gen. xl. 13. Luke xxi. 28. — to l. up the heel against*, to treat with harshness or unkindness. *John xiii. 18. — to l. up the voice*, to cry aloud; to call out. *Gen. xxi. 16.*

**lift** (līft), *v. i.* 1. To try to raise something; to exert the strength for raising or bearing; as, you should avoid *lifting*. Strained by *lifting* at a weight too heavy. *Locke*

2. To rise; to become or appear raised or elevated; as, the fog *lifts*; the land *lifts* to a ship approaching it; also, of clouds and, rarely, rain, to disappear or cease.

3. *Naut.* To shake slightly; — said of sails when the ship is so close to the wind that they will not stand full.

4. To warp, as a floor.

5. To practice theft. *Spenser.*

**lift**, *n.* 1. Act of lifting, or raising; as, the slow *lift* of plodding feet; also, the act of rising as if lifting something; upward movement; as, the *lift* of the bowsprit; hence, elevated carriage; as, the proud *lift* of her head. 2. Hence: *a* A rise in position or condition; a favorable advance; a promotion; as, this achievement brought about a *lift* in his fortunes; a *lift* in prices. *b* Assistance, as by lifting; aid towards attainment; help; as, to give one a *lift* in a wagon; to give a poor boy a *lift*. *c* Lifting power or force; hence, fig., elevating power, influence, or effect; elevation of spirit or utterance. The traveler feels the ennobling *lift* of such society. *Lowell*

3. That which is lifted; specif.: *a* A load, burden, or weight; as, the trunk was a big *lift*. *b* Founding. The cope of a mold, which is lifted to extract the pattern. 4. That by means of which something lifts or is lifted; specif.: *a* *Naut.* A rope leading from the masthead to the extremity of a yard below, — used for raising, supporting, or squaring, the yard. *b* Shoemaking. A layer of leather in the heel. *c* *Mach.* One of the steps of a cone pulley. *d* A hoisting machine; an elevator; a dumb-waiter. *Chiefly Eng.* *e* An elevator worked by machinery in a canal, as a substitute for a lock. *f* A set of pumps in a mine. *g* A handle, knob, or the like, used in raising a window, etc. *h* An exercising machine on which weights are lifted. 5. The distance through which something is lifted; specif., the distance between the flanges or ends of a bobbin on which yarn or thread is wound; also, the traverse of a piece of mechanism in winding a bobbin. 6. Extent to which a thing rises or is raised; degree of elevation; rise; as, the *lift* of a canal lock; hence, a rise or elevation, esp. a comparatively slight one in the ground. 7. *pl. Mining.* *a* A series of stepped workings or levels. *b* A series of sections or slices successively removed from a temporary pillar, as in the bord and pillar system. 8. *Brickmaking.* A stack of bricks in the kiln, usually from 15 to 20 courses in height. 9. *Horology.* That portion of the vibration of a balance during which the impulse is given. *Saunter.* 10. A gate that is opened by lifting; — called also *lift gate*. 11. A particular cut of meat. *Dial. Eng.* 12. *a* Act, or proceeds, of stealing; a theft. *Obs. or Dial. Eng. b* A thief. *Obs. Slang.*

**on the lift.** *Dial. U. S.* *a* Improving, esp. in health; convalescent. *b* About to remove; on the point of departure. *c* Fig.: About to die; very ill.

**lift bridge.** A kind of drawbridge, the movable part of which is lifted. See *BASULE BRIDGE, Illust.*

**lift'er** (līft'ēr), *n.* 1. One that lifts; specif.: *a* A thief. *b* Founding. A tool for lifting loose sand from the mold; also, a contrivance which is attached to a cope, to hold the sand together when the cope is lifted. *c* *Mining.* Any of the wooden beams used as stems for stamps in old-fashioned stamp mills. *d* *Steam Engines.* The arm or toe used on a lifting rod for opening and closing a valve in some kinds of engines. *e* *Mach.* A lifting cam. *f* A hoisting apparatus, or elevator, as a bucket wheel in a paper mill for raising pulp from the reservoir to the trough, or a device in a harvesting machine for elevating grain from the platform to the binder. *g* A kind of removable handle for lifting lids in a kitchen range or stove. *h* An ejector for lifting large volumes of liquid through a short distance. *i* The keeper for a horseshoe magnet. See *ARMATURE, 2*. *j* A piece in a kind of lever-tumbler lock that moves the tumblers, when the master or pass key is inserted and turned, exactly as they are moved by the ordinary key. 2. Any of the bottom holes drilled in the working face in driving a tunnel or heading.

**lift'ing**, *p. pr. & vt. n.* of *LIFT*. Specif.: *vt. n.* *Walking Races.* The raising of the rear foot from the ground before the foremost foot touches the ground. It is a transgression of the rules of heel-and-toe walking.

**lifting bridge, a lift bridge.** — **1 day.** = HEAVING DAY. — **1 iron.** Founding, iron strips attached to a pattern for use as handles in lifting it from the mold. — **1 plan.** Weaving. = TIE-UP PLAN. — **1 plate.** Founding, an iron plate with tapped holes, secured to a deep wooden pattern, to facilitate withdrawal from the mold. *Rods, called lifting rods or screws, can be screwed into the holes for lifting or for rapping. — 1 pump. = LIFT PUMP. — **1 rod.** *a Mach.* A vertical rod lifted by a rock shaft, and imparting motion to a poppet valve; also, the arm on this actuating the valve. It is used in the engines of side-wheel steamboats. *b* Founding. See *LIFTING PLATE*. — **1 sail.** *Naut.*, a sail the pressure of the wind on which tends to lift the bow, as one of the jibs. *Rare. — 1 screw.* See *LIFTING PLATE*. — **1 set.** the series of pumps used to lift the water out of a deep mine. — **1 strips.** = LIFTING IRONS.*

**lift mount.** Ordnance. A mount in which the carriage is secured to a hydraulic lift which lowers the gun behind the parapet for loading and raises it for firing; — now generally superseded by the disappearing carriage.

**lift pump.** *Mach.* A pump that lifts a fluid and discharges it without forcing it out under pressure; — distinguished from *force pump*.

attached to be fired over, or to, a vessel in distress. *Life signal.* A flare light attached to a life buoy, which is lighted automatically when the buoy is thrown into the water. *Life slide.* *Microsc.* = LIFE BOX. *Life spot.* The point behind the fin on a whale at which the lance is plunged into a vital spot. *Life'spring.* *n.* Source of life. *Life'sring.* *n.* A life cord. *Life'sthrow.* *n.* Lifetime. *Life'stide.* *n.* The tide of life or vitality. *Life tree.* The tree of life. *Rare.* *Life ward* (līf'wērd), *adv.* See

**lift tentor.** *Windmills.* A governor for regulating the speed by adjusting the sails, or for adjusting the action of grinding machinery according to the speed.

**lift valve.** *Mach.* A valve which rises perpendicularly to or from its seat.

**lig'a-ment** (līg'a-mēnt), *n.* [*L. ligamentum, fr. ligare to bind.* Cf. *LIEB*, or *LIGATURE*.] 1. Anything that ties or unites one thing or part to another; a bandage; a bond. 2. *Anat.* A tough band of tissue serving to connect the articular extremities of bones or to support or retain an organ in place. Most ligaments connecting bones are composed of coarse bundles of very dense, white, fibrous tissue placed parallel or closely interlaced, and are pliant and flexible, but inextensible, so as to hold the parts in proper relation. A few ligaments, however, as the *ligamenta sub-fava* of man and the *ligamentum nuchæ* of many mammals, are composed of yellow elastic tissue, and are very elastic. Certain folds or bands of the pleura and peritoneum connecting parts or organs are also called *ligaments*. 3. *Zool.* In bivalve mollusks, a chitinous elastic band connecting the valves along a line adjacent to the umbones, and serving to open the valves when the adductor muscles relax. It is usually posterior to the umbones, but may extend in front of them, and is often divided into an elastic portion, the *resilium* (which see), internal to the hinge line, which is compressed when the valves close, and an external less elastic part, the *ligament proper*.

**ligament of Cooper.** *Anat.* = COOPER'S LIGAMENT. — **1. of Henle.** *Anat.* = HENLE'S LIGAMENT. — **1. of Hesselbach. *Anat.* = HESSELBACH'S LIGAMENT. — **1. of the ovary.** *Anat.*, a rounded cord of fibrous and muscular tissue extending from an ovary to the uterus of the same side, but may extend in front of them, and is often divided into an elastic portion, the *resilium* (which see), internal to the hinge line, which is compressed when the valves close, and an external less elastic part, the *ligament proper*.**

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**lig'a-men'tous** (līg'a-mēn'tūs), *a.* Of or pertaining to a ligament; forming, or formed of, a ligament. — **lig'a-men'tous-ly**, *adv.*

**lig'a-men'tum** (-tūm), *n.*; *pl.* -ta (-tā). [*L.*] Ligament. *lig'a-men'ta* *flav'a* (līg'a-mēn'ta sub-flāv'a) [*L. flavus* yellow, *subflavus* yellowish]. *Anat.*, a series of ligaments of yellow elastic tissue connecting the laminae of adjacent vertebrae from the axis to the sacrum. — **lig'a-men'tum ar-cu-a-tum** (ār-kū-ā'tūm) [*L. arcuatus* curved], one of the aponeurotic arches to which the posterior border of the diaphragm is attached. — **1. ar-ter-i-o-sum** (ār-tēr-i-ō'sūm), *Anat.*, the remains of the ductus arteriosus of the fetus. *l. nuchæ* (nū'kæ) [*L. gen. nuchæ* of the back of the neck]. *Zool. & Anat.*, a median ligament of the back of the neck, rudimentary in man, but highly developed and composed of yellow elastic tissue in many quadrupeds, where it assists in supporting the head. It extends from the spine of the last cervical vertebra to the occipital bone, giving off slips to the other cervicals. — **1. pa-tel-læ** (pā-tē-læ) [*L. gen. patellæ* of the patella]. *Anat.*, a strong, flat ligamentous band extending from the patella to a point about three inches down on the tibia. It is the direct continuation of the common tendon of the extensor muscles which lie upon the front of the thigh. — **1. ter-es** (tēr-rēs) [*L. teres* rounded, smooth]. *Anat.*, a round ligament (which see); esp., a triangular ligament of the hip joint implanted by its apex into a depression near the middle of the head of the femur, and by its broad base into the margins of the cotyloid notch of the innominate bone.

**lig'an** (līg'an), *or better, but less commonly, lag'an* (lāg'an), *n.* [*OF. lagan, lagand.*] *Law.* Goods sunk in the sea with a buoy attached in order that they may be found again. See *JETSAM* *b*, *FLOTSAM*.

**lig'ate** (līg'at), *v. t.*; **lig'at-ed** (-gāt-ēd); **lig'at-ing** (-gāt-ing). [*L. ligatus, p. p. of ligare.*] To tie with a ligature; to bind around; to bandage.

**lig'a'tion** (līg'ā'shūn), *n.* [*L. ligatio, fr. ligare to bind.* Cf. *LIAISON*.] Act or process of binding, or state of being bound; also, that which binds; ligature; bond; connection. Tied with tape, and sealed at each fold and *ligation*. *Scott.*

**lig'a'tor** (-tōr), *n.* [See *LIGATE*.] *Surg.* An instrument for ligating, or for placing and fastening a ligature.

**lig'a-ture** (līg'ā-tūr), *n.* [*L. ligatura, fr. ligare, ligatum, to bind; cf. F. ligature.* Cf. *ALLY, LEAGUE, LEGATURA, LIABLE, LIGAMENT*.] 1. Act of binding or tying. 2. Anything that binds; a band or bandage; a bond. 3. Specif.: *Surg.* *a* A thread or string for tying the blood vessels, particularly the arteries, to prevent hemorrhage. *b* A thread or wire used to remove tumors, etc. 4. A ligament of the body. *Obs. or R.* 5. *a Medieval Music.* One of a system of compound note forms used to indicate a continuous tone running over two or more staff degrees, equivalent to a group of slurred notes in modern notation. 1 *Ligatures are either with propriety, without propriety, or with opposed propriety. And this is with regard to the beginning of the ligature, for the latter part is either with perfection or without; and note that these differences are essential to the ligatures; for a ligature with propriety differs from one that is without, as a rational animal differs from an irrational one.* *Franco of Cologne (13th cent.), trans. M o d e r n Equivalent.* 2 *Medieval Ligature: 2* *Modern Equivalent.* *b Music.* A curve or line connecting notes; a tie; a slur; also, a group of notes connected by a slur, or, in counterpoint, a syncope. 6. *Print.* A double character, or a type consisting of two or more letters or characters united, as *æ, ß, fl*; also, a connecting line or stroke; a tie. 7. The state of being bound or stiffened; stiffness; suspension of faculties; as, the *ligature* of a joint.

**lig'a-ture** (līg'ā-tūr), *v. t.* -**tured** (-tūr-d); -**ture-ing** (-tūr-ing). To bind, fasten, or furnish with a ligature; specif., *Surg.*, to ligate; tie.

**lig'tlike**, *a.* [See *LIFT* sky.] Like the sky. *Obs., Scot., or Poetic.*

**lig'lock.** A small lock on a door, or a hydraulic elevator which does the actual lifting, as distinguished from the pistons which automatically balance the moving parts.

**lig'tsoms**, *adv.* [Cf. *LEFT*, *a*; *left-some*.] Leftwards. *Obs.*

**lig'wall.** The cross wall at the head of a canal. [*See* *LIFT* *hammer*.]

**lig** (līg), *Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of LIE.*

**lig'a-ble**, *a.* [*L. ligare to bind.*] *Music.* Capable of being tied; —

said of two or more notes. *Obs.* *lig'a-men't v. t.* To bind. *Rare.* *pl. of LIGAMENTUM.*

**lig'a-men'tal** (-tāl), *a.* Ligamentous. [*tons.*]

**lig'a-men'ta-ry**, *a.* Ligamentous. [*tons.*] *lig'a-men'ta* (līg'a-mēn'tā), *n.* [*See* *LIGAMENTUM.*] An anacardiaceous tree of the Philippines (*Senecaprus perrottetii*). It yields an illuminating resin.

**lig'a-to-ry**, *a.* [*L. ligare to bind.*] Binding; obligatory. *Obs.*

**lig'at'ry**, *n.* [*Dial. lig'at'ry.*] A lie-by-*Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [*Obs.*]

**lig'e**, *v. t. & i.* To lie; to tell lies. *lig'e*, *v. t. & i.* To lie; to tell lies.



**Ligeance** (lĭ'jāns; lĭ'-), n. [OF. *ligeance*. See **LIEGE**.] 1. The obligation of the feudal vassal to his liege lord; hence, the duty or relationship existing between sovereign and subject, entitling the latter to protection and to receive justice, the former to faithful service; allegiance (which see). 2. The jurisdiction or territory of a liege lord or of a sovereign; as, an alien is one born out of the *ligeance* of the king. See **ALLEGIANCE**. Now *Chiefly Law*.

**Light** (lit), n. [ME. *licht*, *liht*, AS. *lēht*; akin to OS. *liht*, D. & G. *licht*, OHG. *liht*, Goth. *liuhap*, Icel. *ljós*, L. *lux* light, *lucere* to shine, Gr. *λεῦκος* white, Skr. *rūc* to shine. Cf. **LUCID**, **LUNAR**, **LUMINOUS**.] 1. The essential condition of vision; the opposite of darkness. "And God said, Let there be *light*, and there was *light*." Gen. i. 3. While primarily regarded as simply the condition of visibility, in special connections *light* denotes: a An emanation from a light-giving body, often regarded as an object of perception; as, flames give *light*; we see the sun's *light*. b The sensation aroused by stimulation of the visual centers; primarily, sensation of visual form, brought out by more or less light in the different parts. When color reference is intended it is customary to qualify, as *white light* or *colored light*. c *Physics*. (1) That form of energy which, by its action upon the organs of vision, enables them to perform their function of sight. (2) By extension, radiation or radiant energy incapable of affecting the retina, but resembling true light in other respects. The *corpuscular*, *emission*, or *Newtonian* theory of light, which regarded it as consisting of material particles, or corpuscles, sent off in all directions from luminous bodies, has long been abandoned. According to the *undulatory*, or *wave*, theory at present accepted, light is transmitted from luminous bodies to the eye and other objects by the undulatory or vibrational movement of the ether (see **ETHER**). The velocity of this transmission is about 186,300 miles a second, and the vibrations of the ether are transverse to the direction of propagation of the wave motion. The waves vary in length from 3.5 to 7.6 ten-thousandths of a millimeter, approximately. The color impression produced varies with the wave length, and the brightness is proportional to the square of the amplitude of vibration. Waves of a similar character whose lengths fall above or below the limits mentioned are not perceptible to the eye. Those between 3.9 and about 1.0 ten-thousandth of a millimeter constitute ultra-violet light and are manifested by their photographic or other chemical action. Those exceeding 7.6 ten-thousandths in length are the infra-red waves and are detected by their thermal effects. The electromagnetic theory of light, originating with Maxwell, holds that these waves, including those of light proper, are the same in kind as those by which electromagnetic oscillations are propagated through the ether, and that light is an electromagnetic phenomenon. The most important phenomena of light are: reflection, refraction, dispersion, interference, and polarization. See these terms; also **COLOR**, n., 1, **PHOTOMETRY**, and **SPECTRUM**.

2. The sun's light; daylight; also, the time during which the light of the sun is visible; day; esp., the dawn of day. And God called the *Light Day*. Gen. i. 5. The murderer, rising with the *light*, killeth the poor. Job xiv. 14. 3. A particular or local illumination (the source of which is named or understood); a radiance; a brightness; a shining; a glowing; as, we had a good *light* from the moon; the picture hung in a good *light*. The *light* that never was, on sea or land. The consecration, and the poet's dream. Wordsworth. What *light* through yonder window breaks? Shak. 4. The brightness or sparkle of the eye or eyes. The *light* that lies In woman's eyes. Moore. 5. That which furnishes, or is a source of, light, as the sun, a star, a candle, a lighthouse, a firework, etc.; as, he put *lights* in the windows; Hatteras *light* is one of the most brilliant on the coast; they burned flare *lights*. And God made two great *lights*: the greater *light* to rule the day, and the lesser *light* to rule the night. Gen. i. 16. 6. Mental or spiritual illumination or enlightenment or its source; that which illumines or makes clear to the mind; as, to throw *light* on a subject; the *light* of religion and conscience; a good man according to his *lights*. He shall never know That I had any *light* of this from thee. Shak. 7. One who is conspicuous or noteworthy; a model or example; as, the *lights* of the age or of antiquity. 8. a Visible state or condition; hence, state of exposure to public observation. The duke yet would have dark deeds darkly answered; he would never bring them to *light*. Shak. b The power of perception by vision; eyesight. Poetic. The *light* of my eyes, it also is gone from me. Ps. xxxviii. 10. c pl. Eyes. Slang. 9. The medium through which light is admitted, as a window, or pane in a window, greenhouse, or the like; a skylight; in architecture, one of the compartments of a window made by a mullion or mullions; sometimes, an opening or aperture; as, each window had ten *lights*. 10. Appearance due to the particular facts and circumstances presented to view; aspect from a particular point of view; as, to state things fairly and put them in the right *light*; circumstances put him in a false *light*. Frequent consideration of a thing . . . shows it in its several *lights* and various ways of appearance. South. 11. *Paint*. That part of a picture which represents those objects upon which the light is supposed to fall; the more illuminated part of a landscape or other scene; — opposed to *shade*. Cf. **CHIAROSCURO**. 12. *Law*. The natural light unobstructed by erections, or a right to it; specif., an ancient light. 13. Something with which a light may be produced, or by which something, as a cigar, may be lighted; specif., *pl.*, *Chiefly Eng.*, matches; as, a box of *lights*. 14. One of the key words in an acoustic puzzle. *light of nature*, *Philos.*, natural insight; — distinguished from *revelation*. — 1. of one's eyes, some one greatly beloved. — 1. of the countenance, favor; grace; kindness; smiles. Lord, lift thou up the *light* of thy countenance upon us. Ps. iv. 6. — 1. of the World, Jesus Christ. John vii. 12.

**Light** (lit), a.; **LIGHTER** (-ēr); **LIGHTER**. [AS. *lēht*. See **LIGHT**, n., 1.] Bright; luminous. *Obs.*

2. Having light; not dark or obscure; bright; clear; as, the apartment is *light*; he waked before it was *light*.

3. White or whitish; pale in color; not of a deep shade; moderately colored; blond; as, a *light* color; a *light* brown; a *light* complexion.

**Light red**, a pale red — often used as a pigment. — 1. red silver ore. *Min.*, prostitute. — on, of, or in, a. l. fire, burning briskly; in a blaze. *Obs.* *Orf. E. D.*

**Light**, v. t.; *pret.* & *p. p.* **LIGHT'ED** (-ēd; -īd; 151) or **LIT** (lit); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **LIGHT'ING**. [AS. *lihtan*, *lihtan*, to shine. See **LIGHT**, n., 1.] To set fire to; to cause to burn; to set burning; to ignite; to kindle; as, to *light* the gas; — sometimes with *up*. If a thousand candles be all *lighted* from one. *Hakewill*. And the largest lamp is lit. *Maccanlay*. Absence might cure it, or a second mistress. *Addison*. **Light** *up*; another flame, and put out this. *Addison*.

2. To give light to; to illuminate; to fill with light or furnish with lights; as, the town is *lighted* by electricity; hence, to cause to gleam or glow; to animate; to brighten; — often with *up*; as, joy *lighted up* his eyes. One hundred years ago, to have *lit* this theater as brilliantly as it is now *lighted* would have cost . . . fifty pounds. *F. Harrison*. Sometimes a chance story *lights up* for us this work of emancipation. *J. R. Green*.

3. To attend or conduct with a light; to show the way to by means of a light. His bishops lead him forth, and *light* him on. *Landor*.

**Syn.** — See **ILLUMINATE**.

**Light** *a fire*, to kindle the material of a fire.

**Light**, v. i. 1. To emit light; to shine; to be burning. *Obs.*

2. To become, or grow, light; to lighten. *Obs.* Shak. The day, whenever it *lights*.

3. To become ignited; take fire; as, the match will *light*.

4. To be illuminated; to receive light; to brighten; — usually with *up*; as, the room *lights up* well; his face *lighted up* at the news. To *light up*, to light a cigar, pipe, or cigarette; to begin to smoke. *Colling*.

**Light**, a. [ME. *light*, *liht*, AS. *liht*, *lēht*; akin to D. *licht*, G. *leucht*, OHG. *lihti*, Icel. *lihttr*, Dan. *let*, Sw. *liht*, Goth. *leihts*.] 1. Having little, or comparatively little, weight; not heavy; as, a *light* load; a *light* overcoat; t' e problem of making artillery *light* without sacrifice of strength.

2. Of small specific gravity; having little, or comparatively little, weight in proportion to bulk; as, *light* as thistle-down; wood floats, being *lighter* than water. These weights did not exert their natural gravity. . . . inasmuch that I could not guess which was *light* or heavy. *Addison*.

3. Below the legal, standard, or usual weight; as, *light* coin.

4. Not heavy or massive in construction or appearance; as, a *light* bridge was thrown over the river; *light* tracery; the beautifully *light* spire of Salisbury cathedral.

5. a Slight; not important; as, a *light* error or sin; he was held in *light* esteem. "Trifles *light* as air." Shak. b Cheap; of little worth; little esteemed. *Archaic*.

6. Not burdensome; easy to be endured, performed, understood, or the like; not severe; not difficult; as, a *light* affliction; *light* work; *light* novels; *light* taxes. *Light* sufferings give us leisure to complain. *Dryden*.

7. a Easy to be digested; not oppressive to the stomach; hence, moderate; slight; as, *light* food; a *light* lunch. b Cookery. Well leavened; not soggy or heavy; as, *light* biscuit, pastry, etc. c Of wines, beers, etc., not heavy or strong; having a relatively small percentage of alcohol.

8. Not heavily burdened or encumbered; carrying a relatively small cargo, equipment, or load, or none at all; as, *light* cavalry and infantry; the ship returned *light*; the experienced traveler goes *light*.

9. Not burdened or oppressed by care or suffering; buoyant; happy; as, a *light* heart; a *light* spirit. Had she been *light*, like you. Of such a merry, nimble, stirring spirit. She might have been a grandmère she died. *Shak*.

10. Not heavy or violent in movement, action, or pressure; as, a *light* touch; a *light* breeze; a *light* sleep.

11. Moving or acting as if clear of impediments; hence, active; nimble; swift; as, *light* of foot or hand.

12. Indulging in, inclined to, or marked by, levity; wanting dignity; trifling; frivolous; as, a *light*, vain person; *light* jests; a *light* mind. Her laughing eyes and *light* replies. *C. F. Lummis*. Seneca could not be too heavy, nor Plautus too *light*. *Shak*. New England humor laboriously *light*. *Hawthorne*.

13. Easily influenced by trifling considerations; unsteady; unsettled; volatile; fickle; as, a girl's *light* fancy. To a fair semblance doth *light* faith annex. *Spenser*.

14. Wanton; unchaste; as, a *light* girl character. A *light* wife doth make a heavy husband. *Shak*.

15. a Not copious or heavy; not dense; inconsiderable; as, a *light* rain; a *light* snow; *light* vapors. b Loose; porous; easily pulverized; as, a *light* soil.

16. Having a sensation of lightness or instability; dizzy; giddy; flighty; delirious; as, his illness made him *light* in his head. "Is he not *light* of brain?" *Shak*.

17. a *Phon.* & *Pros.* Of a syllable, unaccented, weak; of a vowel, unaccented and lightly or obscurely pronounced. b *Sanskrit Gram.* Containing a short vowel; — said of a syllable. Cf. **LONG**, a., 7.

**Light artillery**, a nontechnical name for the more mobile forms of field artillery. — 1. battery, a battery of light artillery. — 1. bob, a light infantry soldier. *Slang, Eng. Thackeray*. — 1. bread, wheat bread, as distinguished from corn bread. *Local, Southern U. S.* — 1. cavalry, a nontechnical name for cavalry lightly armed, equipped, or horsed, and so especially mobile. With the passing of armor the distinction became unimportant. Hence, 1. cavalryman. — 1. displacement, *Naut.*, the displacement of a ship completely equipped, but unladen. — 1. gymnastic, See **GYMNASIUM**. — 1. harness, a term applied to trotting race horse, a trotting race meeting, etc., as distinguishing from *running* horse or race. *U. S.* — 1. heavyweight, *Boring*, a man weighing not more than 175 pounds. *U. S.* — 1. horse, light cavalry; formerly, also, a light cavalryman. — 1. infantry, a nontechnical name for lightly armed or equipped infantry. Hence, 1. infantryman. — 1. locomotive, under British statutory laws (59 & 60 Vict. c. 36, 1896, and later acts), any vehicle (including a motor car or automobile) which is propelled by mechanical power. See **LOCOMOTIVE**. *Dial. Eng.*

**Light** *a-b*le (lĭ't-ā'b-l), a. See **ABLE**.

**Light ball**, *Mil.* A ball of combustible materials, used to afford light; — sometimes fired from a cannon or mortar, or carried up by a rocket. *Mil.* A barrel lighted with combustible materials, used to light up a ditch or breach. *Light* *boat*, n. Lightship. *R.* *light*.

cal power, is under three (long) tons in weight unladen (not including the weight of any water, fuel, or accumulators used for the purposes of propulsion), is not used for the purpose of drawing more than one vehicle (such vehicle with its locomotive not to exceed in weight unladen four (long) tons, and is so constructed that no smoke or visible vapor is emitted therefrom except from any temporary or accidental cause. The speed limit may not exceed 14 miles per hour, but may be locally fixed at less. — **Light marching order**, *Mil.*, an equipment of troops destined for rapid and temporary service, consisting of, at most, a canteen and haversack, packs, beds, arms and ammunition. — 1. metals, *Chem.*, the metallic elements of the alkali and alkaline earth groups, as sodium, lithium, calcium, magnesium, etc.; also, sometimes, the metals of the earths, as aluminum. — 1. of love, 1. o' love. See **LIGHT-O'-LOVE**. — 1. oil, *Chem.*, an oily product, lighter than water, obtained by the distillation of coal tar or wood tar. That from coal tar consists largely of benzene and toluene, with their homologues, and phenols, etc. The light oil from wood tar is used as a substitute for oil of turpentine. — 1. pressure, *Physics*, according to Maxwell's electromagnetic theory, a pressure proportional to the light energy in a unit of space, exerted by light on bodies upon which it impinges — a pressure which, in the case of very minute bodies, may overpower the attraction of gravitation. — 1. railroad or railway. a Technically, any railroad not properly equipped for ordinary heavy traffic. b Legally, in Great Britain, any railway constructed under the provisions of the Light Railways Act, 1896 (59 & 60 Vict. c. 48), and the rules made under that act by the Board of Trade. — 1. sails, *Naut.*, the sails carried on a vessel only in light winds, including skysails, royals, studding sails, flying jibs, and sometimes the topgallant sails and staysails.

**Light** (lit), adv. [AS. *lēhte*.] Lightly; cheaply; easily.

**Light**, v. t. [AS. *lihtan*. See **LIGHT** not heavy; cf. **LIGHT** to alight.] 1. To lighten; to ease of a burden or load; also, to remove (something burdensome). *Obs.* From his head the heavy burgenet *lighted*. *Spenser*.

2. To deliver of a child. *Obs.* or *Dial. Eng.*

3. To comfort; relieve. *Obs.*

4. *Naut.* To haul or move; as, *light* that cable aft.

5. To cheapen; to lessen the value or effect of; to slight. *Obs.* *Orf. E. D.*

**Light**, v. i.; *pret.* & *p. p.* **LIGHT'ED** (-ēd; -īd; 151) or **LIT** (lit); **LIGHT'ING**. [AS. *lihtan* to alight, orig., to relieve (a horse) of the rider's burden, to make less heavy; to alleviate, fr. *liht* light. See **LIGHT** not heavy; cf. **ALIGHT**, **LIGHTEN** to make light.] 1. To dismount; to descend, as from a horse or carriage; to alight; — with *from*, *off*, *on*, *upon*, *at*, *in*. When she saw Isaac, she *lighted off* the camel. Gen. xxiv. 64. Slowly rode across a withered heath, And *lighted* at a ruined inn. *Tennyson*.

2. To descend and rest, perch, or settle, as a bird or an insect, snow, or the like; as, a cat always *lights* on its feet; he jumped and *lit* heavily on his side on the pavement. On the tree tops a crested peacock *lit*. *Tennyson*.

3. To come down suddenly and forcibly; to fall, as a blow, good or bad fortune, etc.; — usually with *on* or *upon*. On me, me only, as the source and spring Of all corruption, all the blame *lighted* due. *Milton*. I do prophesy the election *lights* On Fortinbras. *Shak*.

4. To come; to arrive; to reach a place, condition, position, etc.; as, to *light* at an agreement. *Obs.*

5. To come by chance; to happen; — with *on* or *upon*; formerly with *into* and *of*. The several degrees of vision, which the assistance of glasses (casually at first *lit* on) has taught us to conceive. *Locke*. They *lighted* into atheism all at once. *South*. And here we *lit* on Aunt Elizabeth. *Tennyson*.

6. To occur; to happen; to fall out; to prosper; as, how does it *light* that you are here? how does John *light* in the city? *Obs.* or *Dial*.

7. To mount (on a horse, etc.). *Obs.* *Orf. E. D.*

8. To feel, or be made, happy or better. *Obs.* *Chaucer*. to *light* into, to attack; to set upon; as, he *lit* into him with both fist and tongue; you should have seen him *light* into the food. *Slang, U. S.* — to *light* out, to go away, or depart, esp. with haste; to start suddenly; as, on the first discovery of gold he *lit out* for the diggings. *Slang, U. S.*

**Light-armed** (-ā'rd; 87), a. Armed with light weapons or accoutrements.

**Light box**, a *Naut.* The case or box for a lantern used to illuminate a magazine or shell room on a man-of-war. b *Naut.* A lightroom. c The box holding the chemical by which the early matches were ignited.

**Light curve**, *Astron.* A curve expressing graphically the fluctuations in light of a variable star.

**Light due**, **light duty**. A toll levied on ships in certain waters, for the upkeep of lighthouses and lightships.

**Light'en** (lĭ't'n), v. i.; **LIGHT'ENED** (-'nd; **LIGHT'EN'ING**, [ME. *lihtenens*. See **LIGHT** to illuminate.] 1. a To flash or shine brightly; to gleam or glow with light. b To grow lighter or less dark; to brighten; to clear, as the sky.

2. To shine with, or like, lightning; to display a flash or flashes of lightning. This dreadful night, That thunders, *lightens*, opens graves, and roars. *Shak*.

**Light'en**, v. t. 1. To make light or clear; to light; to illuminate; to throw light on; also, to brighten or cause to be come bright; as, to *lighten* one's expression by good news. A key of fire ran all along the shore. And *lightened* all the river with a blaze. *Dryden*.

2. To illuminate intellectually or spiritually; to enlighten. *Lighten* my spirit with one clear heavenly ray. *Str J. Davies*.

3. To flash out or disclose in or as in lightning. His eye . . . *lightens* forth Controlling majesty. *Shak*.

4. To give or restore sight to (the eyes). *Obs.* *Orf. E. D.*

5. To give fire to; to ignite. *Obs.* *Orf. E. D.*

**Syn.** — See **ILLUMINATE**.

**Light'en**, v. t. [See **LIGHT** not heavy.] 1. To relieve of a load or burden in whole or in part; to make lighter, or less heavy; to reduce in weight; as, to *lighten* a ship by unloading; to *lighten* one's conscience; to *lighten* a load.

2. To make less burdensome or afflictive; to alleviate; as, to *lighten* the cares of life or the burden of grief.

3. To cheer; to make joyous; to gladden; also, to make sprightly or agile; as, to *lighten* a horse. *Lightens* my humor with his merry jests. *Shak*.

**Light'en**, v. i. [See **LIGHT** to alight.] 1. To alight. O Lord, let thy mercy *lighten* upon us. *Ps. lxxviii.*

2. To become light or less heavy, as the heart. *Obs.* or *R.* *light* *boat*, n. Thunderbolt. *Obs.* *light century*, *Astron.* Distance that light travels in a century. *light* *cheap*, a. Cheap as light. *light*. *Obs.* *pret.* of **LIGHT**, to alight.







the Babylonian Captivity. The Hebrew word is translated in Isaiah xxxiv. 14. A. V., by "screech owl," and in R. V. by "night-monster." In post-Biblical Jewish literature she is represented as a night demon or vampire in the form of a seductive woman, often as having baneful powers over children. Cf. ASMODEUS. According to a story, apparently of recent origin, she was the first wife of Adam, who was compelled to repudiate her. Eve being then created for him. In the dream-story of the Middle Ages Lilith was a famous witch, and she is introduced as such in the Walpurgis-night scene in Goethe's "Faust."

**Lil'y-um** (lil'y-um), n. [L., lily. See LILY.] *Bot.* A large genus of herbaceous plants, type of the Liliaceae, having scaly bulbs, whorled or scattered leaves, showy flowers with a perianth of six similar segments, versatile anthers, and 3-lobed stigma. The 50 or more species are widely distributed in temperate regions. See LILY.

**Lil'i-bul-le-ro** (lil'i-bul-le-ro), n. Part of the refrain of a song mocking the Irish Catholics, popular in England during the revolution of 1688; hence, the song itself.

**Lil'i-put** (lil'i-put), n. In Swift's "Gulliver's Travels," an imaginary island peopled by a race of tiny men.

**Lil'i-put-tan** (lil'i-put-tan), a. Of or pertaining to Lilliput or its inhabitants; hence, of very small size; diminutive; dwarfed. — n. One of the people of Lilliput; hence, a tiny creature or an insignificant person, esp. a self-important or pompous one. Cf. MINIM.

**Lilt** (lilt), n. 1. A lively, buoyant, cheerful tune, song, or air. "A well-known rollicking Irish lilt." *Loover*. 2. Rhythmic swing, flow, or cadence.

The lilt, and the subtle charm of the verse. *F. Harrison*. 3. A swinging or springy motion or movement; as, her step had a lilt that day.

**Lilt** (lilt), v. i.; **LILT'ED**; **LILT'ING**. [Cf. Norw. *lilla*, *lirla*, to sing in a high tone.] 1. To sing cheerfully; to sing a lilt. 2. To do anything with animation and quickness, as to skip, fly, or bob. *Dial. Eng.* *Wordsworth*.

**Lit**, v. l. To sing with spirit, animation, or gaiety. b. To strike up (a musical instrument or a song).

**Lil'y** (lil'y), n.; pl. -ies (-iz). [AS. *lilie*, L. *lilium*, Gr. *λίλιον*. Cf. FLOWER-DE-LUCE.] 1. Any plant, flower, or bulb belonging to the genus *Lilium*. Lilies have been in cultivation since the earliest times, and their erect or nodding funnel-shaped flowers, with perianth segments often elegantly recurved, are familiar objects in decorative art. The flowers exhibit a wide range of color, from pure white through shades of pink to yellow, orange, scarlet, and crimson, often mottled or striped. Many of the commonly cultivated species, as the gold-banded lily (*L. auratum*), have developed distinct horticultural varieties. Among the most popular garden lilies are the tiger lily (*L. tigrinum*); Madonna lily (*L. candidum*); garden Turk's-cap (*L. martagon*); coral lily (*L. tenuispalum*); and forms of *L. cicutum* and *L. elegans*. See **EASTER LILY**, etc.



Turk's-cap Lily (*Lilium superbum*).

2. Any of a large number of plants belonging to the Liliaceae and related families, or even to the Amaryllidaceae and Iridaceae; also, the flowers of these plants; — so called from a real or fancied resemblance to the lily in color or form; as, *atamasco lily*, *belladonna lily*, *corn lily*, etc.

3. The conventional, or heraldic, fleur-de-lis considered as the symbol of France or its kings; — usually in the pl. I saw our flag replace the golden lilies of France on the citadel. *Sir G. Parker*.

4. That end of a compass needle which should point to the north; — so called as often having the figure of a lily, or fleur-de-lis. *Obs.*

**Lily**, or **lilies**, of France. See **FLEUR-DE-LIS**, 2. — 1. of the Nile, the agapanthus. — 1. of the palace, an amaryllidaceous plant (*Hippeastrum quicquid*) often cultivated in greenhouses for its large red lilylike flowers. — 1. of the valley, a low perennial herb (*Convallaria majalis*) having usually two large oblong-lanceolate leaves and a raceme of very fragrant nodding bell-shaped white flowers. It is found wild in the Allegheny Mountains, also in Europe, and is common in cultivation.

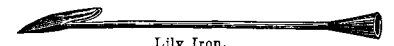


Lily of the Valley (*Convallaria majalis*).

**Lily** (lily), a. Like a lily; pure, white, pale, or delicate, as a lily. — *lily maid of Astolat* (Æt'at-lät). See **ELAINE**.

**Lily hyacinth**. A liliaceous plant of southern Europe (*Scilla lilio-hyacinthus*), sometimes cultivated.

**Lily iron**. A kind of harpoon with a detachable head of peculiar shape, used in swordfishing, etc.; also, its head.



Lily Iron.

**Lil'y-liv-ered** (lil'y-er'd), a. White-livered; cowardly. **Lily pad**. One of the floating leaves of the water lily. *U. S.*

**Lil'ing-ness**, n. A lilying quality. *Rare*. *Obs.* **Lil' pipe**. Prob. bagpipe. *Obs.* **Lil' asphodel**. The amaryllid. **Lil' bell**, or **lily cup**. The flower of the lily of the valley. **Lil' bind**, or **lily bine**. Bindweed. *Dial. Eng.* **Lil' daffodil**. = **LILY ASPHODEL**. **Lil' daffodil**. A flower of the lily. b. The fleur-de-lis. **Lil'y-ty** (lil'y-ty), v. t. To make like a lily. *Rare*. **Lil'y grass**. The corn flag. **Lil'y-hand ed**, a. Having white, delicate hands; effeminate. **Lil'y leak**. The moily. **Obs.** **Lil'y-liv'er**, n. One who is lily-livered. *Rare*. **Lil'y narcissus**. The tulip. **Obs.** **Lil'y-pink**. A liliaceous plant of the genus *Apollonanthus*. **Lil'y pot**. A pot holding a growing lily, or a representation of one, as in paintings of the Annunciation; an ornamental jar or vase like a lily pot. **Lil'y thorn**. A tropical rubiacious shrub (*Catesba spinosa*). **Lil'y-white-ness**, n. See **NESS**.

**Lil'y-white**, n. *U. S. Politics*. One of a faction of Republicans in the South which desires to exclude negroes from the party and from political life generally.

**Lil'y-white**, a. 1. White as a lily. 2. [cap. *U. S. Politics*.] Of or pertaining to the Lily-whites.

**Lil'ma** (lil'mä; lil'mä), n. The capital of Peru. **Lil'ma bark**. Peruvian bark. — **L. bean** (*gron*, lil'mä), a common variety of bean; also, its flat, usually white seed, much used for food. The true Lima bean is a climbing plant, considered a variety of the Sieva, or civet, bean (*Phaseolus lunatus*), common throughout the tropics. Both the species and the variety have given rise to bush or dwarf types which have largely supplanted the climbing type. See **BEAN**, **PHASEOLUS**. — **L. wood**, an important soluble red wood used in dyeing. It is related to sapan wood.

**Lil'ma-cina** (lil'mä-sin; lil'mä), n. [NL., fr. L. *limax*, *limacis*, a slug.] *Zool.* A genus of small teropods having a delicate sinistrally coiled shell. They are very common in the Arctic and Antarctic seas, and contribute to the food of the right whales. The genus is the type of a family, *Lil'ma-cin'idæ* (-sin'id-æ). — **Lil'mac'id** (lil'mä-sin'id; lil'mä-sin'id; lil'mä-sin'id; lil'mä-sin'id), n. **Lil'ma-cine** (lil'mä-sin; -sin; lil'mä-sin), a. *Zool.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, the slugs, or the genus *Limax* and its allies.



Limacina (L. antarctica). Nat. size.

**Lil'ma-con'** (lil'mä-sön'; lil'mä-sön'), n. [F., lit., a snail.] *Geom.* A quartic curve, invented and named by Pascal. Its polar equation is  $r = a \cos \theta + b$ ; that is, it is formed by adding the constant  $b$  to all chords drawn in a circle of diameter  $a$  from one point of the circle.

**Lil'ma oil** (lil'mä). The dark, heavy petroleum of the Lima field in northern Ohio and eastern Indiana. It is found in the Trenton limestone, and is difficult to refine because of its sulphur content. It is much used as a fuel.

**Lil'ma-tion** (lil'mä'shün), n. [L. *limatus*, p. p. of *limare* to file, fr. *lima* file: cf. *F. limation*.] 1. A filing or polishing. 2. *Astron.* Rectification of errors in theory or observation. *Obs.*

**Lil'max** (lil'mäks), n. [L., a slug, snail.] *Zool.* The genus containing the typical slugs (see **SLUG**). In old classifications it included all or most of the land snails having the shell rudimentary or absent. In its modern restricted sense it includes several of the common and troublesome garden slugs. It is the type of a family, *Limacidae*, now defined rather by the dentition and anatomical characters than by the development of the shell, and hence including also some genera having an external spiral shell.



Limax (L. campestris). Nat. size.

**limb** (lim), n. [ME. *lim*, AS. *lim*, akin to Icel. *limb* *limb*, *lim* branch of a tree, Sw. & Dan. *tem* limb; cf. also AS. *lið*, OHG. *lid*, Gld. *g. lid*, *g. lid*, *g. lid*, Goth. *lipus*. Cf. **LITH**, **LAV**, **FILED**.] 1. Any organ or member of the body. *Obs.* or *Dial.* "A man has no limb that he is wrier with than with his eye." *Hampole*. 2. A leg or arm of a human being; a leg, arm, or wing of an animal; sometimes, in affected or prudish use, specifically, the leg of a person.

But strong of limb And swift of foot misfortune is. *Bryant*. 3. A thing or person regarded as a part, member, or agent of something else; as, a limb of the law.

Children of God, and limbs of the reign of God. *Chaucer*. 4. Hence, a limb of the Devil; a mischievous and usually childish person; a young scamp; an imp. *Colloq.*

5. A large primary branch or bough of a tree. 6. A branch, spur, wing, or arm of anything; as, a limb of the sea; a limb of a cross.

7. *Geol.* One of the two parts of an anticline or syncline on either side of the axis. **Syn.** — See **BOVEN**.

**limb of the devil**, limb of Satan, an agent of the devil; hence, an evildoer; — commonly used lightly of mischievous children.

**limb**, v. t.; **LIMBED** (lim'd); **LIMB'ING** (lim'ing). 1. To supply with limbs. *Rare*. 2. To dismember; to cut or tear off the limbs of.

**limb**, n. [L. *limbus* border. Cf. **LIMBO**, **LIMBUS**.] A border or edge, in certain special uses, as: 1. *Bot.* a. The upper more or less spreading portion of a gamopetalous corolla or of a gamosepalous calyx, as distinguishing from the basal tube. b. The margin of the leaf in mosses when different in color or structure from the median portion. 2. *Astron.* The border or edge of the disk of a heavenly body, as of the sun, moon, and planets.

3. The graduated margin of an arc or circle in an instrument for measuring angles; also, the graduated staff of a leveling rod.

4. **Limbo**. *Obs.* *Scot.* [Of uncertain origin.] A cooling periodical northwest wind in Cyprus, blowing from eight o'clock a. m. to the middle of the day or later.

**lim'bate** (lim'bät), a. [L. *limbatus*, fr. *limbus* border, edge. See **LIMBO**.] *Bot.* & *Zool.* Bordered, as when one color is surrounded by an edging of another; — in botany applied chiefly to the leaves of mosses.

**lim'y-wort** (lil'y-wört), n. Any plant of the lily family. *Lindley*. **lim** + **LINE**.

**lim**, n. *Obs.* or *Scot.* & *Dial.* Eng. var. or obs. sp. of *limax*. **lim** + **LIME**.

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**lim**, n. *Obs.* or *Scot.* & *Dial.* Eng. var. or obs. sp. of *limax*. **lim** + **LIME**.

**limbed** (lim'd), a. Having limbs; — chiefly in comb.; as, long-limbed. "Creatures . . . limbed and full grown." *Milton*.

**lim'ber** (lim'bër), a.; **LIM'BER-ER** (-ër); **LIM'BER-EST**. [Perh. akin to *limp*, a.] 1. Easily bent; flexible; pliant; yielding. "Long and limber oar." *Turberville*. 2. Bending easily; supple; lithe; as, a limber athlete. 3. Limp; flabby. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

**Syn.** — See **FLEXIBLE**. **limber pine**, a pine (*Pinus flexilis*) of the Pacific coast of the United States. It is of pyramidal habit with stout horizontal branches, and is sometimes cultivated.

**lim'ber**, v. t.; **LIM'BERED** (-bërd); **LIM'BER-ING**. To cause to become limber; to make flexible or pliant.

**lim'ber** (lim'bër), n. [Orig. uncert.; cf. *F. limonière* cause to become limber; to make flexible or pliant.] 1. The shaft or thill of a wagon or carriage; — usually in pl. *Obs.* or *Dial. Eng.* 2. *Mil.* The detachable fore part of a gun carriage, consisting of two wheels, an axle, and a pole to which the horses are attached. The frame also supports one or more ammunition chests on which, usually, two artillerymen sit. It is hitched to the gun carriage proper by a hook called a pintle, over which slips a ring in the trail.

**lim'ber**, v. t. & i. *Mil.* To attach the limber to (the gun carriage) preparatory to moving to a new position; — often with *up*; as, to limber a gun; limber up lively men!

**limber board**. *Shipbuilding*. One of the short removable boards in a ship's flooring above the limbers.

**limber box or chest**. *Mil.* A box or chest on the limber for carrying ammunition.

**limber rope**. *Shipbuilding*. A rope passing through the limbers of a ship, by which they may be cleared of dirt.

**lim'bers** (lim'bërs), n. pl. [Orig. uncert.; perh. fr. *F. lumière* prop. light, hence hole admitting light. *Oxf. E. D.*] *Shipbuilding*. Gutters or conduits on each side of the keelson to afford a passage for water to the pump well, including the holes cut in the lower part of the floor timbers near the keelson. Used attributively in the sing.; as, limber hole.

**lim'bic** (lim'bik), a. Of, pert. to, or forming, a limbus, or border; marginal. — **limbic lobe**, *Anat.*, a lobe of each hemisphere of the brain comprising the callosal, hippocampal, and dentate convolutions, with certain adjacent structures, and nearly surrounding the corpus callosum.

**lim-bil'er-ous** (lim-bil'er-üs), a. [L. *limbus* hem, border + *-ferous*.] Having a border or margin.

**lim'bo** (lim'bö), or **lim'bus** (-büs), n. [L. *limbus* border, edge, *in limbo* on the border. Cf. **LIMBA** border.] 1. *Loftn cap.* A region supposed by some of the Scholastic theologians to lie on the edge or confines of hell. Of this belief Milton has made use in his "Paradise Lost." (See Book III. 441-497). Dante has fixed his limbo, in which the distinguished spirits of antiquity are confined, as the outermost circle of hell. The limbus purgatorius was considered as a place for the souls of good men who lived before the coming of Christ. The limbus in-fan'ti-um was said to be a similar place for the souls of unbaptized infants. This was added, in the popular belief, the limbus fa-tu-o-rum (fät'ü-ö-rüm), or fools' paradise.

As far from help as limbo is from bliss. *Shak.* A limbo large and broad, since called The paradise of fools. *Milton*

2. Hence: A place of restraint or confinement, or a place or condition of neglect or oblivion.

Some chaotic dust heap beyond the fixed stars, a sort of limbo for untaught articles spoilt in the making. *Ward*

**lim'burg cheese** (lim'bürj; -ër). A soft cheese made in the Belgian province of Limbourg, and usually not eaten until the curdling has developed a peculiar and, to most people, unpleasant odor.

**lim'burg-ite** (-it), n. [From *Limburg*, a hill in the Kaiserstuhl on the Rhine.] *Petrog.* A volcanic basaltic rock consisting essentially of olivine and augite in a glassy ground mass.

**lime** (lim), n. [AS. *lim*; akin to D. *lim*, G. *leim*, OHG. *lim*, Icel. *lim*, Sw. *lim*, Dan. *lim*, L. *limus* mud, *linere* to smear, and E. *loam*. Cf. **LOAM**, **LIMBMENT**.] 1. Birdlime. 2. A caustic, highly infusible substance, white when pure, obtained by calcining limestone, shells, or other forms of calcium carbonate; — called also *quicklime*. Chemically, lime is calcium oxide, CaO, carbon dioxide being driven off in the calcining process. Quicklime develops great heat when treated with water, forming a crumbly mass of slaked lime, which is calcium hydroxide, Ca(OH)<sub>2</sub>. By exposure to the air, however, it is slowly converted into powdery carbonate, and is then said to be air-slaked lime. Lime is much used in the preparation of cements and mortars, in various chemical industries, in medicine, etc. The salts of calcium were formerly considered to be binary compounds of lime with an acid oxide; hence the phrases *carbonate of lime*, *lime feldspar*, etc., still in common use.

3. = **RAUPELEIM**. 4. *Leather Manuf.* A vat or pit in which skins are limed.

**lime**, v. t.; **LIMED** (lim'd); **LIM'ING** (lim'ing). [Cf. AS. *geliman* to glue together. See **1st LIMR**.] 1. To cement. 2. To smear with a viscous substance, as birdlime. 3. To entangle or insnare, as if with birdlime.

We had limed ourselves With open eyes, and we must take the chance. *Tennyson*

**limb**, n. [L. *limbus* border. Cf. **LIMBO**, **LIMBUS**.] A border or edge, in certain special uses, as: 1. *Bot.* a. The upper more or less spreading portion of a gamopetalous corolla or of a gamosepalous calyx, as distinguishing from the basal tube. b. The margin of the leaf in mosses when different in color or structure from the median portion. 2. *Astron.* The border or edge of the disk of a heavenly body, as of the sun, moon, and planets.

3. The graduated margin of an arc or circle in an instrument for measuring angles; also, the graduated staff of a leveling rod.

4. **Limbo**. *Obs.* *Scot.* [Of uncertain origin.] A cooling periodical northwest wind in Cyprus, blowing from eight o'clock a. m. to the middle of the day or later.

**lim'bate** (lim'bät), a. [L. *limbatus*, fr. *limbus* border, edge. See **LIMBO**.] *Bot.* & *Zool.* Bordered, as when one color is surrounded by an edging of another; — in botany applied chiefly to the leaves of mosses.

**lim'y-wort** (lil'y-wört), n. Any plant of the lily family. *Lindley*. **lim** + **LINE**.

**lim**, n. *Obs.* or *Scot.* & *Dial.* Eng. var. or obs. sp. of *limax*. **lim** + **LIME**.

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**4.** To treat with lime (in sense 2); to manure with lime; as, to lime hides for removing the hair; to lime sails to whiten them; also, formerly, to whitewash.

**5.** To defile. *Obs.* *Orf. E. D.*

**lime** (līm), *n.* [Formerly *line*, for earlier *lind*. See *LIM-NEN*.] The linden tree.

**lime**, *n.* [F. *lime*, the fruit; cf. Sp. & Pg. *lima*; fr. Ar. *limah*. See *LEMON*.] A rutaceous tree (*Citrus medica acida*); also, its small, globose, greenish yellow fruit, containing a juicy, very acid pulp. The lime is closely related to the lemon and is similarly used.

**lime-ade** (līm'ād), *n.* [*lime* + *ade*.] A beverage consisting of lime juice mixed with water and sweetened.

**lime berry**. A spiny rutaceous shrub (*Triphasia trifoliata*) cultivated throughout the tropics for its small pleasantly flavored red berries; also, the fruit itself; — called also *orange berry* and *limonico*.

**lime-kiln** (līm'kīl; -kīln'), *n.* A kiln or furnace in which limestone or shells are burned and reduced to lime.

**lime-light** (līm'liht), *n.* **1.** An intense light produced by the incandescence of a stick or ball of lime in the flame of a combination of oxygen and hydrogen gases, or of oxygen and coal gas; — called also *calcium light*, *Drummond light*.

**2. A Theat.** That part of the stage upon which the lime-light is cast, usually where the most important action is progressing or where the leading player or players are placed and upon which the attention of the spectators is therefore concentrated. **b** Hence, conspicuous position before the public; as, politicians who are never happy except in the *lime-light*.

**lime-pit** a limestone quarry. **b** A pit where lime is made. **c** A pit where lime is used, as in liming hides.

**lime-rick** (līm'rīk), *n.* [Said to be from a song with the same verse construction, current in Ireland, the refrain of which contains the place name *Limerick*.] A nonsense poem of five anapestic lines, of which lines 1, 2, and 5 are of three feet, and rime, and lines 3 and 4 are of two feet, and rime; as —

There was a young lady, Amanda,  
Whose *Balduce Lyriques* were quite *fin de*  
*Siccle*, I deem;  
But her *Journal Intime*  
Was what sent her papa to Uganda.

**lime-stone** (līm'stōn), *n.* **1.** A rock consisting chiefly of calcium carbonate and yielding lime when burned. It sometimes contains also magnesium carbonate, and is then called *magnesian*, or *dolomite limestone*. Crystalline limestone is called *marble*. Limestone is sometimes formed by chemical precipitation, but chiefly by accumulation of organic remains such as shells, coral, etc. Its color, texture, and purity vary greatly.

**2.** One of an English breed of black-faced sheep, raised chiefly in Westmorland.

**lime tree**. A The linden tree. **b** A tupelo, or sour gum (*Nyssa ogeche*), of the southern United States, the fruit of which is sometimes used for preserves.

**lime twig**. A twig smeared with birdlime; hence, a snare.

**lime-wash** (līm'wōsh'), *v. t.* To wash with a solution of lime; to whitewash. — **lime-wash**, *n.*

**lime-water** (wō'tēr), *n.* **1.** A water solution of slaked lime used in medicine as an antacid and industrially.

**2.** Natural water containing considerable amounts of calcium carbonate or sulphate in solution.

**lim-mo-co-lae** (līm-mō'kō-lē), *n. pl.* [NL, fr. L. *limnicola* a dweller in the mud; *limus* mud + *colere* to dwell.] *Zool.* An order or suborder of gallinular birds including those generally known as shore birds, as the sandpipers, snipes, plovers, curlews, avocets, godwits, stilts, turnstones, and oyster catchers. Recent classifications include the aberrant Jacanids and several other families.

**lim-mo-co-line** (līm; -līn), *a.* Shore-inhabiting; of or pertaining to the *Limnicolae*.

**lim-mal** (līm'māl), *a.* [L. *limen*, *liminis*, threshold.] *Psychol.* Pertaining to the limen, or threshold (which see).

**lim-it** (līm'it), *n.* [From L. *limes*, *limitis*; cf. F. *limite*. Cf. *LIM-ITEL*.] **1.** That which terminates, circumscribes, restricts, or confines; the bound, border, or edge; the utmost extent; as, the *limit* of a walk, of a town, of a country; the *limits* of human knowledge or endeavor; the *limit* of one's credit; the *limit* of one's desires.

**2.** That which terminates a period of time; hence, the period itself; the full time or extent.

The dateless *limit* of thy dear exile. *Shak.*

**3.** The space or thing defined by limits. *Obs.* or *R.*

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following stages of variation) close at will; as, 1 is the *limit* of the sum of *n* terms of the series  $1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \dots$ , the circle is the *limit* of its inscribed and circumscribed polygons of an indefinitely increasing number of sides.

**5. Logic.** A determining feature; a differentia.

**6.** In poker and other betting games, the sum agreed on as the greatest by which stakes may be increased at one time.

**Syn.** Boundary, termination, restriction, confine.

**lim-it** (līm'it), *v. t.*; -IT-ED; -IT-ING. [F. *limiter*, L. *limitare*, fr. *limes*, *limitis*, limit.] **1.** To assign to or within certain limits; to fix, constitute, or appoint definitely; to allot; as, the time *limited* in a contract. *Obs.* or *R.*, exc. in *Law*. I'll draw the form and model of our battle, *Limit* each leader to his several charge. *Shak.*

**2.** To apply a limit to, or set a limit or bounds for; to terminate, circumscribe, or restrict, by a limit or limits; as, to *limit* the acreage of a crop, the issue of paper money; to *limit* one's ambitions; to *limit* the meaning of a word.

**3.** To be, or act as, the limit to; to mark off; as, four rivers *limit* the estate. *Obs.* or *R.*

**lim-it-al** (līm'it-əl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a limit.

**lim-it-a-ri-an** (līm'it-ā-rī-ān; 115), *n.* One who limits or restricts; specif., *Theol.*, one who defends the thesis that Christ died only for the elect. — **lim-it-a-ri-an**, *a.*

**lim-it-a-ry** (līm'it-ā-rī), *a.* [L. *limitarius*. See *LIMIT*.] **1.** Confined within limits; limited, as in extent, authority. The poor, *limitary* creature calling himself a man of the world. *De Quincey*.

**2.** Of or pertaining to a boundary; serving as, or being on, a boundary; limiting; restrictive. "The *limitary* ocean." *Trench*. "proud *limitary* cherub." *Millon*.

**3.** Of friars, licensed to beg within limits. *Orf. E. D.*

**lim-it-a-tion** (līm'it-ā-shūn), *n.* [L. *limitatio*; cf. F. *limitation*. See *LIMIT*, *v. t.*] **1.** Act of limiting, or state or condition of being limited; as, the *limitation* of his authority.

**2.** That which limits; restriction; qualification; a restraining condition, defining circumstance, or qualifying conception; as, *limitations* of thought; his *limitations* as a writer.

**3.** A assigned district, as the precinct within which friars, auditors, etc., were allowed to exercise their functions; also, the territory under the jurisdiction of a nation. *Obs.*

**4.** A limited time for something. *Obs.* or *R.*

You have stood your *limitation*, and the tribunes *Shak.*

**5. Law.** A the limiting or marking-out of an estate in property; as, the grant by deed of real estate without words of *limitation* will convey only a life estate. Also, the creation by deed or devise of a lesser estate or estates out of a fee, as in the gift of a life estate to A, remainder for life to B, remainder to C. **b** A restriction of power; as, a constitutional *limitation*. **c** A certain period limited by statute after which the claimant shall not enforce his claims by suit. The statutes of *limitation* of Great Britain and of the States of the United States are based, with slight modifications, on the Act 21 James I. c. 16 (1623). The periods in many jurisdictions are: 20 years for actions affecting title to real estate or bonds; 10 years for contracts not under seal; 2 years for actions of tort.

**6.** A boundary; dividing line; — usually in *pl. Obs.*

**Limitation of the Crown Act, Eng.** — an act (12 & 13 William III. c. 2, 1701) limiting the Crown to members of the House of Hanover, being Protestants. Also called *Act of Succession and Act of Settlement*.

**lim-it-a-tive** (līm'it-ā-tīv), *a.* Limiting; tending to limit; restrictive. — *limitative judgment*, *Logic*, an affirmative infinitized judgment — applied by some logicians as a third quality of judgment besides affirmative and negative.

**lim-it-ed**, *p. a.* **1.** Allotted; fixed. *Obs.*

**2.** Confined within limits; narrow; circumscribed; restricted; as, our views of nature are very *limited*.

**3.** Of a railroad train, accommodating a limited number or class of passengers; as, a *limited* mail, express, or train. In the United States a *limited* train is usually a fast express train carrying besides baggage and mail cars, only sleeping, parlor, dining, observation, or similar cars on which extra fare is charged.

**4. Law.** Designating, or pertaining to, a government in which constitutional limitations are placed upon the scope of action of one or more of its branches or parts; as, a *limited* monarchy, *limited* government, etc.

**limited company, or limited-liability company**, a company in which the liability of each shareholder is limited to the amount of his stock or shares (called *limited* by shares), or to an amount fixed by a guarantee (called *limited* by guarantee). Generally it is required (as by Act 18 & 19 Vict. c. 133, s. 1) that "Limited" shall be the last word in the company's name; but there are exceptions, as that made by

Act of 1867, s. 23, in favor of certain companies not organized for individual gain. *Eng.* — **limited liability, Corporation Law**, the liability of a limited company (see above), — **1. negative, or l. veto.** See *VERO*. — **1. owner, Law**, a person having an ownership in fee for a limited period, as a life tenant in distinction from a usufructuary. — **1. partnership.** See *PARTNERSHIP*.

— **lim-it-ed-ly**, *adv.* — **lim-it-ed-ness**, *n.*

**lim-it-ed** (līm'it-ēd), *n.* A limited train. See *LIMITED*, *a.*, 3.

**lim-it-er** (līm'it-ēr), *n.* **1.** One that limits.

**2.** A friar licensed to beg within certain bounds, or whose duty was limited to a certain district. *Obs.* or *Hist.*

**lim-it-ing**, *p. pr.* & *v. b.* *n.* *LIMIT*.

**limiting friction.** See *FRICITION*, *n.*, 2. — **1. point.** *Math.* a A point that has the same polar with respect to all circles having a common radical axis. There are two such points (*Poncelet*). **b** = *LIMIT POINT*.

**lim-it-less**, *a.* Having no limits; unbounded; boundless; not restricted. — **lim-it-less-ly**, *adv.* — **lim-it-less-ness**, *n.*

**lim-it-trophe** (līm'it-trōf), *a.* [F., L. *limi(t)rophus* set apart to furnish subsistence (Gr. *τροφή* to support, nourish) to troops stationed on the frontiers (L. *limes*; see *LIMIT*).] On the borderland or frontier; frontier; adjacent; — said of territory lying next to another country; as, the *limitrophe* districts of Alsace and Lorraine.

**limit system.** *Manuf.* The system of manufacturing interchangeable parts by making them correct to a certain size within very small (assigned) limits, as determined by high and low gauges (*limit gauges*). See *GAUGE*, *n.*, 3 & 4.

**lim-ma** (līm'mā), *n.* [L. *pl. LIMMATA* (-tā).] [*L.*, a semitone, Gr. *λίμμα* a semitone, a remnant, fr. *λεπνέω* to leave.] **1.** *Pros.* A pause equivalent to one mora, as at the end of a catalectic verse, — indicated by  $\lambda$ ,  $\lambda$ , or  $\lambda$ .

**2. Anc. Music.** In the Pythagorean system, a smaller half step, the difference between a perfect fourth and two whole steps, or  $\frac{1}{4}$ ; the Pythagorean semitone.

**lim-mer** (līm'mēr), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] **1.** A low fellow; a rascal; a rogue. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

**2.** A husky; mix; also, a loose woman. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

**lim-n** (līm), *v. t.*; *LIMNED* (līmnd); *LIM-NING* (līm'nīng); *lim'ing* [ME. *limnen*, fr. *luminen*, fr. *illuminare*, *F. illuminer* to illuminate, to limn, *LL. illuminare* to paint, cf. *OF. luminer* to illumine. See *ILLUMINATE*, *LUMINOUS*.] **1.** To illuminate, as books or parchments, with ornamental letters, borders, etc.; also, to decorate in colors. *Obs.*

**2.** To draw or paint, as a picture; to portray; hence, to depict, delineate, or express in any way.

Let a painter carelessly *limn* out a million of faces, and you shall find them all different. *Sir T. Browne*.

**limn**, *v. i.* To paint or sketch; esp., to paint in water color. *Obs.* or *R.*

**lim-nas'a** (līm-nā'sā), *n.* [NL, fr. Gr. *λίμνη* pertaining to a marsh, fr. *λίμνη* a marsh.] *Zool.* A genus of fresh-water pulmonate gastropods very widely distributed, esp. abundant in ponds and streams of the Northern Hemisphere. They have an ovate or often rather elongate spiral shell, and the eyes are at the base of the broad, nonretractile tentacles. — **lim-nas'an** (-ān), *a. & n.*

**lim-nas'mic**, **lim-nem'ic** (-nīk), *a.* [*limno-* *Limnaea* (L. + Gr. *μα blood*.] *Med.* Fert., designat- ing, or characterized by, a morbid condition, properly of the blood, due, or ascribed, to marshy exhalations, or malarial influences; as, *limnaemic* cachexy, or chronic malarial cachexia.

**lim-nan-tha-ce-ae** (līm'nān-thā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL; *limno-* + Gr. *άνθος* flower.] *Bot.* A family of herbs (order Sapindales) having pinnate leaves and long-peduncled small flowers, the stamens twice as many as the petals, the fruit polycarpellary. The two genera, *Limnanthes* and *Flarkea*, are American. — **lim-nan-tha'ceous** (-shūā), *a.*

**lim-nan-tha-mum** (līm'nān-thā'mūn), *n.* [NL; *limno-* + Gr. *άνθος* flower.] *Bot.* A genus of widely distributed myriophyllaceous aquatic herbs, the floating hearts, having simple, floating leaves and yellow or white umbellate flowers borne near the ends of the branches.

**lim-ner** (līm'nēr), *n.* [Cf. F. *illumineur*, *LL. illuminator*. See *LIMN*.] **1.** An illuminator of books, etc. *Obs.* or *Hist.*

**2.** One who draws or paints; esp.: **a** A portrait painter. *Archaic.* **b** A painter in water color. *Obs.*

**lim-net'ic** (līm-nēt'ik), *a.* [Gr. *λίμνη* pool, marsh; cf. *λίμνη* living in marshes.] Pertaining to, or living in, fresh water; as, *limnetic* organisms.

**lim-no-** (līm'nō-), *a.* Combining form from Greek *λίμνη*, pool, marsh, marshy lake.

**lim-no-l'o-gy** (līm-nō'lō-jī), *n.* [*limno-* + *-logy*.] The scientific study of fresh waters, esp. that of ponds and lakes. In its broadest sense it deals with all physical, chemical, meteorological, and biological conditions pertaining to such a body of water. — **lim-no-l'og'ic** (-lōj'ik), *a.* — **lim-no-l'og'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

**lim-noph'i-lous** (nōf'i-lūs), *a.* [*limno-* + *-philous*.] breaker adjusted to open the circuit when the current exceeds a certain value. *Rare.*

**lim'ny**, *a.* A limit. *Obs.*

**lim-ni-y-o-rous** (līm'nī-yō-rūs), *a.* [*L. limus* mud + *-orous*.] *Zool.* Swallowing mud for the organisms and organic matter therein. Many aquatic animals so feed. *Limne* + *LIMB*, *LIMN*.

**lim-mer** + *LIMMER*, a bound.

**lim'mer** (līm'mēr), *Obs.* or *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* var. of *LIMBER*.

**lim'mer**, *n.* *Naut.* A manrope at the side of a lead line. *Rare.*

**lim'mer**, *a.* Rascally; base.

**lim'mer-ful**, *a.* Rascally; low.

**lim'mer-y**, *n.* Rascality. *Obs.*

**lim-mock** (līm'mōk), *c.* Flexible; limber; limp. *Dial. Eng.*

**lim-ne-us** (līm-nē-us), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* Syn. of *LIMNAEA*.

**lim-nanth** (līm'nānth), *n.* (See *LIMNANTHACEAE*.) **a.** A plant of the genus *Limnanthes*. **b.** A plant of the genus *Limnanthes*.

**lim-ne-mic**. Var. of *LIMNEMIC*.

**lim-ner-y** (līm'nēr-y), *n.* Painting or decorating. *Rare.*

**lim-ne'tis** (līm-nēt'is), *n.* [NL, fr. Gr. *λίμνη*, fem. of *λίμνη* pool, marsh; cf. *λίμνη* pool + *λίμνη* pool + *λίμνη* pool.] *Biol.* The collective plant and animal life of fresh water.

**lim-ni-ty** (līm'nī-tī), *n.* [*limno-* + *-ity*.] *Limnology*.

**lim-nom-e'ter** (līm-nōm-ēt-ēr), *n.* A limnimeter.



Zoöl. Living in fresh-water ponds or marshes;— applied esp. to fresh-water snails and insects.

Lim'no-dor'um (lím'no-dór'um; 201), n. [NL., fr. Gr. λιμόδωρον, λεμόδωρον, a kind of plant.] Bot. A genus of bulbous orchidaceous plants, chiefly American, having handsome pink racemose flowers with a two-winged column and bearded lip. The species are known as grass pink.

Lim'og'es' (lím'og'z'), n. a City of southern France. b Limoges enamel or ware. — Limoges enamel, a kind of enamel ware in which the enamel is applied to the whole surface of a metal plaque, vase, or the like, and painted in enamel colors. The art was highly perfected in Limoges in the 16th century. — L. ware. a Limoges enamel. b Articles of porcelain, etc., made at Limoges.

Lim'o-nene (lím'ó-nēn), n. [NL. Limonium (see LIMONIN) + -ene.] Org. Chem. A widely distributed terpene, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>16</sub>, occurring in three optically different modifications, all of which are liquids of agreeable lemonlike odor. The dextro variety, or d-limonene, occurs in the oils of orange, lemon, dill, celery, etc.; the levo variety, l-limonene, in the oils of pine needles, fir cones, and peppermint. Inactive limonene, or limonene, occurs in oil of eucalypti, in certain turpentine, etc., and is formed artificially by mixing d- and l-limonene, and by other methods.

Lim'o-nin (lím'ó-nin), n. [From NL. Citrus medica limon, the scientific name of the lemon.] Chem. A bitter white crystalline substance found in orange and lemon seeds, the scientific name of the lemon. Chem. A bitter white crystalline substance found in orange and lemon seeds, which form one-sided spikes.

Lim'o-thera-pl'a (lím'ó-thēr'á-pi'á) n. [NL. limothera-plia.] Bot. A large genus of plumbaginaceous maritime herbs, natives chiefly of the Old World. A few, as L. carolinianum, occur in the United States. The plants are known as sea lavender, or marsh rosemary. They are distinguished by the cymose-paniculate flowers, which form one-sided spikes.

Lim'o-thera-py (lím'ó-thēr'á-pi) n. [NL. limothera-py.] Bot. A large genus of plumbaginaceous maritime herbs, natives chiefly of the Old World. A few, as L. carolinianum, occur in the United States. The plants are known as sea lavender, or marsh rosemary. They are distinguished by the cymose-paniculate flowers, which form one-sided spikes.

Lim'p (lím'p), a.; LIM'PER; LIM'P'ER. [Cf. Icel. limpa limpness, weakness, and G. dial. lampen to hang loosely.] 1. Limping stiffness; flaccid; flexible; as, a limp cravat; limp covers on a book.

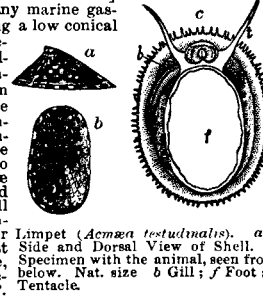
2. Fig.: Lacking firmness or strength; as, a limp character; his will was limp.

Syn.—Limp, loose, drooping, soft, inelastic; thin, unsubstantial.—LIMP, FLACCID, FLABBY, FLIMSY. LIMP implies lack of stiffness; FLACCID, want of firmness or elasticity; that is FLABBY which hangs loose of its own weight.—the word applies esp. to flesh or tissues; that is FLIMSY which is loose and unsubstantial in texture or structure; as, his broken arm hung limp, a limp collar; flaccid muscles; "the bladder again flaccid and wrinkled as before" (Boyle); "Brow and head were round, and of massive weight, but the face was flabby and irresolute" (Carlyle); "flimsy old black muslin" (Mary Wilkins). All four words are used fig.; as, a limp attempt at discipline; "[He] dropped off gorged from a scheme which had left us flaccid and drained" (Tennyson); a flabby character; "superficial talk . . . which appeared still flimsier in the drawing-room" (G. Eliot). See LAX, FLEXIBLE, PENDENT.

lim'p, v. i.; LIM'PED (lím'p); LIM'PING. [Cf. AS. lemphealt lame, MHG. limphen to limp.] To halt; to walk lamely.

lim'p, n. A halt in one's walk; the act of limping.

lim'pet (lím'pēt; -pēt; 151), n. [AS. lempedu, fr. LL. lampetra lamprey. Cf. LAMPREY.] In a general sense, any marine gastropod mollusk having a low conical shell, broadly open beneath, and found adhering to rocks or timbers, chiefly between tide marks. The true limpets (as distinguished from the bonnet limpets, keyhole limpets, etc.) belong to the families Patellidae and Acmæidae, and have a conical shell with an uncoiled, imperforate apex. Their limpet (Acmæa testudinatis), a b distribution is almost Side and Dorsal View of Shell, c Specimen with the animal, seen from the world-wide, and some, as the European species below. Nat. size b Gill; c Foot; d Tentsacles of Patella (esp. P. Tentacla.



vulgata), are extensively used as food or fish bait. The common New England limpet is Acmæa testudinatis.

lim'pid (lím'píd), a. [L. limpidus; cf. F. limpide.] Characterized by clearness or transparency; translucent; pellucid; clear; as, a limpid stream.

Syn.—Clear, pellucid, lucid, pure, crystal, translucent, bright. See TRANSPARENT.

lim'pid-ly, adv.—lim'pid-ness, n. lim'pid-ty (lím'píd-ti), n. [L. limpiditas; cf. F. limpide.] Quality or state of being limpid.

lim'ping (lím'píng), v. pr. & nb. n. of LIM'P. Specif.: p. a. 2 Halting; going lamely. b Money. Designating, or pertaining to, the standard (called limping standard) which exists when both gold and silver are legal tender but only one metal is given free coinage.—lim'ping-ly, adv.—lim'ping-ness, n. lim'p'ing (lím'p'íng), a. flexible; flimsy. U. S. & Dial. Eng. lim'p-oid (lím'p-oid), a. [L. limbus + -oid.] Zoöl. Like, or pertaining to, the king crabs.—a. King crab.

lim'a-lus (-lūs), n.; pl. LIM'ULI (-li). [L. dim, of limus sidelong, askance.] Zoöl. The commonly used generic name of the king, or horseshoe, crab of the American coast, in all but the most recent classifications including also the other existing king crabs. The name is antedated by, and properly only a syn. of, Xiphosurus. See KING CRAB. Also [l. c.], a king crab.

lim'a-ment (lím'á-mēt), n. [L. limamentum, fr. limus flax.] Surg. Lint; esp., lint made into a tent for insertion into wounds or ulcers.

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linden inchworm. The yellow black-lined larva of a geometrid (Erannis tiliaria) which defoliates the linden. The adult female is wingless.



Lind'ley-an (lím'dē-ān), a. Bot. Of or pertaining to the English botanist John Lindley (1799-1865); as, the Lindleyan system of classification.

line (lín), n. [ME. lin. See LINEN.] 1. Flax; — in various senses: the flax plant; the fiber of flax; flaxseed; also, spun or woven flax; hence, linen; a linen cloth or garment; linen thread.

2. Tech. The principal part of flax left after hatching.

line, v. t.; LINED (lín'd); LIN'ING (lín'íng). [See LINE flax.] 1. To cover the inner surface of; as, to line a cloak with silk or fur; to line a box with paper or tin.

2. To put something in the inside of; to fill; to supply, as a purse with money.

3. In fair round belly with good capon lined. Shak. 3. To place persons or things along the side of for security or defense; to strengthen by adding anything; to add; to fortify; as, to line works with soldiers; to line one's cause.

4. To cover the outer surface of; to pad. Obs. or R. 5. In a passive sense, to serve as the lining of; as, silk hangings lined the walls.

to line one's jacket, to eat or drink, esp. to excess. Obs. or R. line, n. [ME. line, AS. line cable, hawser, fr. lín flax; akin to L. linea a linen thread, string, line, fr. linum flax, thread, linen, cable; but the English word was influenced by F. ligne line, from L. linea. See LINEN.] 1. A thread, string, cord, or rope; esp., a comparatively slender and strong cord; as, a fishing line; a line for snaring birds; a clothesline; a towline. Specif.: a Naut. A rope used in towing, or in hauling something aboard. b A clothesline. c pl. The reins used in driving. U. S. & Dial. Eng. d A cord, wire, steel tape, or the like, used in measuring or leveling or as a guide. "He marketh it out with a line." Is. xiv. 13. e A fishing line. In the English fisheries short, small, great or long, line is used, often attributively, to designate the depth of water in which the boats fish; as, a long-line yawl; small-line fishermen.

2. A more or less threadlike mark, as of pen or graver; any long mark or threadlike formation or appearance; as, a chalk line; specif., Spectroscopy, a Fraunhofer line.

3. Something distinct and marked as if drawn by a pencil or graver; as, the lines in stratified rock; specif., a threadlike crease on the face or the hand; specif., Palmistry, such a line on the hand (see PALMISTRY).

4. A series of related positions which are or may be represented by a line; a mark of division or demarcation, of outline or contour, as on a map; hence, a limit or boundary; often, fig., any more or less definite division or limitation; as, to overstep the line of good taste; to draw a sharp line between liberty and license; also, Obs., position; rank.

5. Geog. a A circle of latitude or of longitude, as represented on a map. b The equator; — usually called the line, or equinoctial line; as, to cross the line.

6. Math. That which has length, but not breadth nor thickness; the intersection of two surfaces; a continuous extent of only one dimension.

7. A straight line; — constantly so need where no confusion with curve is possible.

8. A straight line, real or imaginary, as determined by the position of persons or things; as, the infantry reserves advanced to the line of the guns, but farther to the right; follow the line of those two trees; all three boats seemed to be in line; also, fig., agreement; harmony; as, the recalcitrant senators were brought into line with their party.

9. Sports. The demarcation of a limit with reference to which the play is regulated; as, the back lines of a tennis court; a goal line; specif.: a Fives. As played at Eton, a ledge 4 ft. 6 in. from the floor, running across the front wall of the court; as played at Rugby, a line on the back wall, 2 ft. 10 in. from the floor. b Fencing. One of four imaginary areas on a fencer's body when confronting an opponent, determined as being the quarter of defense and attack in a given position of the blades.

There are four lines in fencing: two upper and two lower, the blades in the first case being pointed high, in the second low. The upper lines are called inside and outside; the inside being to the left of the blade, the outside to the right. The lower lines are called lower and exterior; lower to the left of the fencer's blade, exterior to the right. Badminton Library.

10. Music. One of the straight horizontal and parallel prolonged strokes of the staff, on and between which the notes are placed.

11. Lineament; figure; outline; contour; as, the lines of a face; specif.: a pl. Naut. The form of a vessel as shown by the outlines of vertical, horizontal, and oblique sections. b Fig.: A plan or method of making or doing something; as, an epic poem on the lines of the Iliad; the President explained the lines of his policy to his cabinet.

12. Fine Arts: a A mark made by a pencil, brush, graver's

lim'no-plank'ton, n. [NL. Limno-plankton. See LIMN. & E. plankton.] Zoöl. The plankton of fresh waters, esp. of lakes; — distinguishing from haloplankton.

lim'no-r'i'a (lím'no-rí'á), n. [Gr. Λιμνορεια a Nereid, fr. λιμνα a pool.] Zoöl. A genus of isopod crustaceans containing the grapple (which see). It is the type of a family, Limno-r'i'idae (-í'dé) — lim'no-rí'ad (-í'oid), a.

lim'oid (lím'oid), a. [Lima + -oid.] Zoöl. Like or pert. to the genus Lima or the Limidae.

limon, etc. + LIMON, etc. [lim'ón-cl'io (lím'ón-sēl'í'yo; 138, 194), n. (Sp., dim. of limon lemon.) Any several West Indian plants, as the bayberry Annonia caribbophyllata, Eugenia strobil., etc. Porto Rico.

lim'no-cl'io (-sēl'í'yo; 138), n. (Sp.) The lime berry. Pl. T. b mo'ni'ad (lím'no-ní'ad), n. (L. Limnoides, pl., Gr. λιμνοειδής, fr. λιμνώω me a dowi-

limpets loose from the rocks. limphault, n. [AS. lemphealt. See LIM'P, v. i.; HALT, a.] Limping; lame. Obs.

lim'pin (lím'pín), n. A limpet. Obs. or Dial. Eng.

lim'p'ing (lím'p'íng), a. [ASH. lim'p'ing. See LIM'P, a.] See LIM'PID, n. [L. limpidus.] Limpidity. Obs.

lim'p'ing (lím'p'íng), a. [Cf. LIM'P to halt.] See COURLAN.

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limp. Obs. or Scot. linch (línsh), or lin'chet (lím'sh); n. [AS. linn. See LINN. To stop; cease; desert. Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng. linch (lín), n. The linden.

linch (lín), n. The linden. linage + LINEAGE. lin'age (lín'íj), n. lin'age, n. [lin + -age.] A Alignment, b much line; also, literary work estimated by the number of lines. Ozf. E. D.

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tool, etc., forming a part of the formal design of a picture, distinguished from shading or coloring; as, the lines of an etching; a line drawing; a line engraving.

13. pl. The boundary lines of an estate, inheritance, or the like; fig., fortune; lot. Cf. HAD LINES.

The lines are fallen unto me in pleasant places; yea, I have a goodly heritage. Ps xvi 6.

14. A series or rank of objects that are, or are counted as, of the same kind; as, a line of houses or street lights; a line of barriers; a line of type.

15. A row of letters, words, etc., written or printed; esp. a row of words extending across a page or column; — often used for that expressed by the words; as, the general's report included a line of praise of his gallantry. Specif.: a verse; those words forming part of a poetic composition which usually are arranged in one row and contain, or form, a certain number of metrical feet or syllables, the number giving a prosodical name to the line. Marlowe's mighty line B. Jonson.

16. a A short letter or other piece of writing; a note; as, a line from a friend. c pl. Marriage lines; that is, a marriage certificate. Colloq. d pl. A number of lines, usually of classic verse, assigned to a schoolboy to write out as a punishment. Eng. e pl. Drama. The spoken words of a play or of an actor's part.

17. Mil. & Nav. a A trench or rampart. b pl. Dispositions made to cover extended positions and presenting a front to the enemy, — usually comprising more or less substantial field works, but not always; as, the spy got inside the enemy's lines. c A body of troops abreast in extended order, either in touch or with intervals; — opposed to column. d The regular troops of an army, as distinguished from militia, guards, volunteers, etc. The use of the term is somewhat loose. It is most common in Great Britain as distinguishing the regular numbered organizations from the guards, household cavalry, and other special troops. e pl. A row or block of tents or small buildings for troops in a cantonment. Brit. f In an army, the purely combatant forces as distinguished from the staff corps and supply departments, and in Great Britain from the special troops. g In the United States navy, the officers who have to do with the fighting of a war vessel and with its motive power (line officers performing the noncombatant duties of engineers since the act of amalgamation of 1899). In other navies line usually means the forces of the regular navy. h Ships arranged in a regular order; a regular arrangement of ships; usually, specif., an arrangement of ships abreast.

18. A series or succession of ancestors or descendants of a given person; a family or race; hence, a chronological series; as, the ascending or descending line; the line of descent; the male line; a line of kings; a long line of precedents. "First of his noble line." Tennyson.

Of his lineage am I, and his offspring By very line, as of the stock real. Chaucer.

19. Course of conduct, thought, occupation, or policy; method of argument; as, statesmen favored a line of conciliation; to follow this line of thought.

20. A rule or standard of conduct; a precept; instruction in doctrine. Obs.

Their line is gone out through all the earth Ps xix 4

21. A department of industry, trade, or intellectual or spiritual activity. He is uncommonly powerful in his own line, but it is not the line of a first-rate man Coleridge.

22. Trade. a A supply or stock of various qualities and values of the same general class of articles; as, a full line of hosiery; a line of stocks; a line of merinos, etc. b An order for goods given to a commercial traveler or agent; also, the goods for which the order is given.

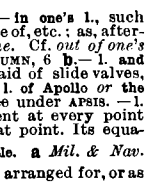
23. The course or direction followed by anything in motion or regarded as in motion; hence, a road or route; as, the arrow descended in a curved line; the place is remote from lines of travel; the battery was moved out of the line of fire and sight of the enemy.

24. a The track and roadbed of a railway; railroad; as, the accident happened on a branch line. b The wire connecting one telegraph or telephone station with another, or the whole of a system of such wires under one management and name.

25. Meas. a A measure of length, usually one twelfth of an inch. b A millimeter. c Baton Measure. The fortieth of an inch. U. S. d = MANZANA. e A Paraguyan square measure. See MEASURE.

26. Mach. = LINE SHAFT. by line, with exactness and accuracy. — In one's l., such as one likes, is accustomed to; is capable of, etc.: as, after-dinner speaking was hardly in his line. Cf. out of one's line, below. — 1. ahead. Nav. See COLUMNS, 6. b. — 1. and l. Mach., having no exhaust lead; — said of slide valves, or the engines using such valves. — 1. of Apollo or the sun. See PALMISTRY. — 1. of apsis. See under APSIS. — 1. of a vector, Math., a line whose tangent at every point has the direction of the vector at that point. Its equations are  $\frac{dx}{ds} = \frac{dx}{r}$ ,  $\frac{dy}{ds} = \frac{dy}{r}$ . — 1. of battle. A Mil. & Nav.

Tactics. The position of troops or ships arranged for, or as for, the immediate delivery or reception of a charge or attack against or by the enemy. In the case of attacking troops the typical line of battle has consisted of three extended rows, for the most part, but the modern long-range magazine rifle has made frontal attacks in regular formation uncommon. — 1. of battle ship. See SHIP OF THE LINE. — 1. of beauty. Fine Arts, an abstract line supposed to be beautiful in itself and absolutely; — differently represented by different authors, often



as a kind of elongated S (like the one drawn by Hogarth). — Line of centers or centres. Mach. A line joining two centers, or fulcra, as of wheels or levers. b A line which determines a dead center. — 1. of chords, one of the scales on a sector by which angles are measured. The scale consists of two diagonal lines, one on each leg of the sector, divided into 60 equal parts and marked C. — 1. of circumvallation. See CIRCUMVALLATION. — 1. of collimation, Astron. & Physics, the telescopic line of sight through the center of the objective and the intersection of the middle threads of the reticle. — 1. of columns, Mil. & Nav., a number of parallel columns whose heads or fronts are in a straight line. — 1. of defense. A Mil. Any artificial or natural barrier which can be readily employed for defense against invasion or attack, as a line of fortifications, a river, or a mountain chain. b Fort. See BASTIONED FRONT. c See ARMY ORGANIZATION. — 1. of Demarcation or Partition, Hist., an imaginary line running due north and south one hundred leagues west of the Azores, fixed by a papal bull of Alexander VI., May 5, 1493, to delimit the possessions of Spain and Portugal in the New World. All lands discovered east of this line were to fall to Portugal and all west of it to Spain. By the Treaty of Tordesillas (1494) between Spain and Portugal, the line was shifted 270 leagues farther west. — 1. of departure, Gun., the actual direction in which a projectile leaves the bore of a firearm; — called also line of fire. — 1. of dip, Geol., direction of dip. See DIP. — 1. of direction. See PERSPECTIVE. — 1. of distance, the dir. from the eye to the principal point in the plane, in perspective. — 1. of false. See PALMISTRY. — 1. of force. See LINE OF DEPARTURE. — 1. of flotation, the plane or line in which the horizontal surface of a fluid cuts a body floating in it. — 1. of flow. Math. A The line of a velocity vector, q. See line of a vector, above. b The path of any point in an assemblage of points moving under some one law. — 1. of force, Physics, any line in a space in which forces are acting, so drawn that at every point of the line its tangent is the direction of the resultant of all the forces. It cuts at right angles every equipotential surface which it meets. Specif., Magnetism, a line in proximity to a magnet or electrical conductor carrying current, so drawn that any point in it is tangential with the direction of a short compass needle held at that point. The intensity of different parts of the field is conventionally indicated by the number of lines per unit area. These lines are commonly termed C. G. S. or unit lines, there being one line per sq. cm. in a unit magnetic field. See LINE OF INDUCTION. — 1. of fortune. See PALMISTRY. — 1. of fracture, Mech., a line along which a substance is most liable to break. — 1. of (the) head. See PALMISTRY. — 1. of health. See PALMISTRY. — 1. of (the) heart. See PALMISTRY. — 1. of incidence, the line in the direction of which a surface is struck by a body, ray of light, or the like. — 1. of induction, Physics, a line of magnetic flux or induction; also, a line of force (which see). A magnetizing force produces or sets up a magnetic induction in a nonmagnetic medium, as air, with unit permeability, the two are equal; i. e. the lines of induction are numerically equal to the lines of force. In a magnetic material, as iron, with higher permeability, the lines of induction are proportionately greater than the lines of force. Frequently no distinction is made between lines of induction and lines of force. — 1. of level, a line on a level surface; a line that intersects all lines of flow orthogonally. — 1. of levels, U. S., a connecting series of levels as that showing the true level of the ground along a railroad. — 1. of life. See PALMISTRY. — 1. of lines. = GUNTER'S LINE. — 1. of the liver. See PALMISTRY. — 1. of Mars. See PALMISTRY. — 1. of Mercury. See PALMISTRY. — 1. of metal, Mil., in sighting a gun, the line of sight passing along the upper surface of the barrel, not elevated sight being used. Rare. — 1. of no declination. Surv. = AGONIC LINE. — 1. of nodes, Astron., a straight line joining the two opposite nodes of an orbit, or points of intersection with the ecliptic. — 1. of no variation. Nav. See LINE OF NO DECLINATION. — 1. of numbers. = GUNTER'S LINE. — 1. of pressure, Arch. & Engin., a broken line joining the points of resultant pressure between the voussoirs of an arch. — 1. of rectification, the intersection of two consecutive planes of rectification. — 1. of regard, Optics, a straight line from the fixation point, or point of regard, to the center of rotation of the eye. See VISION, Illustr. — 1. of Saturn. See PALMISTRY. — 1. of scintillation. See SCINTILLATION. — 1. of sight, an imaginary line parallel to the goal lines, passing through that point of the ball nearest the side's own goal line when the ball is laid on the ground preparatory to a scrimmage. — 1. of sight. A Firearms. The line which passes through the front and rear sight, at any elevation, when they are sighted at an object. b Optics. = LINE OF VISION. c See PERSPECTIVE, Illustr. d Astron. The line which joins the earth and any heavenly body; as, on the line of sight the center is in conjunction or opposition (— upper or lower) of the moon. — 1. of vertical slope = HYDRAULIC GRADIENT. — 1. of vision, a straight line joining the fovea of the eye with the fixation point. It makes an angle of about five degrees with the optic axis, and is nearly coincident with the line of regard. See VISION. — on the line, on a level with the eye of the spectator (the most favorable position); — said of a picture, as hung in an exhibition of pictures — out of one's l., unsuited to one's liking, ability, etc. Cf. in one's line, above.

line (lin), v. t. [From LINE a cord: cf. F. ligner.] 1. To measure, sound, or examine by means of a line; also, to reach, or extend to. Obs. or R.

2. To represent by lines; delineate; draw; portray, esp. in outline; hence, to outline. "Pictures fastest lined." Shak.

3. To mark with a line or lines; to cover with lines; as, to line a copy book.

His face, though lined, bore few traces of anxiety. Dickens.

4. To read aloud by line so that the congregation may sing the words; as, to line out a hymn. See DEACON, v. t., 1.

5. To form into a line; to align; hence, rarely, to assign (to a place or work), as, to line troops.

6. To place, be placed, or be, in a line along; also, to place a line or lines along; as, wharves line the harbor; to line the streets with troops. Cf. 2d LINE, defs. 3 & 5.

7. Baseball, etc. To throw or hit (the ball) so that it travels swiftly and not far above the ground. Cant.

8. To track (wild bees) to their nest by following their line of flight. U. S.

To line off, to mark off; to lay off by, or within, lines. — to l. out. a Mech. To mark (a casting or other piece of work)

with lines to indicate the amount of material to be taken off by the bench hand, machinists, etc. b Forestry. To transplant (seedlings) to rows in the nursery. c = LINE, v. t., 4, above. — to line up, Mach., to put in alignment; to put in correct adjustment for smooth running.

line (lin), v. i. 1. a To take position in a line; to form a line; — usually with up; as, the soldiers lined up. b To be on the same line; to adjoin; as, the farms line. Rare.

2. a To measure or sound with a line. b To fish with a line. Local, U. S.

line, v. t. [F. ligner. Cf. LIVES in this sense.] To copulate with; — said of dogs, wolves, etc.

|| line-a (lin'fē-d), n.; pl. LINEAE (ē). [L.] Anat. A line. — lin'fē-a/ē (lin'fē-a/ē), a median tendinous line on the abdomen visible externally as a furrow. It separates the two rectus abdominis muscles, whose external borders are also marked by similar but curved lines, the lin'fē-a/ē/mil-na-rēs (sēm't-lī-nā'ēz). Several transverse lines, the lin'fē-a/ē trans-ver'sās (trāns-vēr'sē), cross the same muscles. — lin'fē-a/ē per-a (ās'pēr-a), a prominent longitudinal ridge or crest on the posterior surface of the middle third of the femur.

line-age (lin'fē-āj), n. [ME. lineage, F. lignage, fr. L. linea line. See 3d LINE.] Descent in a line from a common progenitor; race; family; descending line of offspring or ascending line of parentage.

Both the lineage and the certain sire From which I sprung, from me are hidden yet Spenser.

lin'e-al (-āl), a. [L. linealis belonging to a line, fr. linea line: cf. F. lineal. See 3d LINE.] 1. Of or pertaining to a line or lines; measured on, or ascertained by, a line; having the direction of a line; linear; as, lineal magnitude.

2. Composed of lines; delineated; as, lineal designs.

3. Consisting of, or being in, a direct line of ancestry or descendants; — opposed to collateral; as, a lineal descendant; a lineal descendant; his lineal ancestors.

4. Relating to, or derived from, ancestors in the direct line; hereditary; as, a lineal feud.

5. Descended in a direct line; in the line of succession through lineage. "Lineal to the throne." Dryden.

Queen Isabel . . . Was lineal of the Lady Ermengare Shak.

lineal measure. = LINEAR MEASURE. — 1. promotion, the promotion of an officer by seniority according to his lineal rank. — 1. rank, Mil., the rank of any officer in his arm of the service, as distinguished from relative rank in the entire army; as, the lineal rank of an officer of infantry.

lin'e-al'y (lin'fē-ā'y), n. Quality of being linear.

lin'e-al-ly (lin'fē-ā'l-ly), adv. In a linear manner; as, a By descent in a direct line; as, he is lineally descended from the Conqueror. b In a line, esp. in a straight line; as, he went a mile lineally to the east. c By a line or lines; as, it was lineally depicted. Rare. d As concerns lines; as, the boat is lineally graceful. e By line, or line by line.

lin'e-a-ment (-ā-mēt), n. [L. lineamentum, fr. linea line: cf. F. lineament. See 3d LINE.] 1. One of the outlines, exterior features, or contours of a body or figure, particularly of the face; distinctive feature; form; mark; outline; — usually in the pl.; often fig. "The lineaments of the body." Locke. "Lineaments in the character." Swift.

2. A rudiment; a trace; a small portion. Obs. Oxf. E. D

3. Seismology. An essentially rectilinear topographic feature resulting from a fault.

lin'e-ar (-ār), a. [L. linearis, linearius, fr. linea line: cf. F. linéaire. See 3d LINE.] 1. Of or pert. to a line or lines; consisting of lines; in a straight direction; lineal.

2. Resembling a line; narrow; uniform in width and comparatively long; threadlike; as, a wire is a linear conductor; a linear leaf.

linear algebra, that in which every expression equals an expression linear in certain units. — 1. complex, Math., a collection of lines in space comprising in each plane all and only the lines through one point, and through each point all and only the lines in one plane. The point is then the pole of the plane, and the plane the polar of the point. See POLE. — 1. content, length. — 1. demonstration, a pure synthetic geometric demonstration. — 1. differential equation, Math., an equation of the first degree only in the dependent variables and their differential coefficients. — 1. equation, Math., an equation of the first degree between two variables; — so called because every such equation in Cartesian coordinates represents a right line. — 1. function, Math., one in which the variables appear only in the first degree, multiplied by constants, and combined only by addition and subtraction. — 1. hieroglyphic. See HIEROGLYPHIC, n., 1. — 1. integral, one whose path of integration in the plane of the complex variable consists of line segments.

1. measure, measurement of length; also, a system for such measurement. In English linear measure 12 lines make 1 inch, 12 inches 1 foot, 3 feet 1 yard, 5/8 yard 1 rod or pole, 40 rods 1 furlong, 8 furlongs 1 mile. See also METRIC SYSTEM. — 1. micrometer. = SCALE MICROMETER. — 1. momentum. See MOMENTUM. — 1. numbers, Math., numbers used to express length or one-dimensional extent; as, the radius of a circle or side of a square is 2, that is, 2 units of length. — 1. perspective. See PERSPECTIVE. — 1. problem, Geom., a problem that may be solved geometrically by the use of right lines alone. — 1. segment, Math., the set of all values of  $x$  between  $a$  and  $b$ , for which  $a < x < b$ . — 1. substitution, Math., a The substitution for each of  $n$  variables  $x, y, \dots$  of a linear homogeneous function of  $n$  other variables,  $X, Y, \dots$ , thus:  $x = LX + mY, \dots, y = b'X + m'Y + \dots$ , etc. b The transformation of the plane of the complex number  $z$  by the substitution of  $w = \frac{az+b}{cz+d}$ ; — called also homographic substitution, and homographic, linear, or bilinear transformation. — 1. transformation, LINEAR SUBSTITUTION b.

lin'e-ar'y (lin'fē-ār'y), n. The fact or character of being linear.

lin'e-ar-lan'ce-o-late, a. Bot. Intermediate in form between linear and lanceolate; narrowly lanceolate.

lin'e-ate (lin'fē-āt), a. [L. lineatus, p. p. of lineare to reduce to a straight line, fr. linea line.] Marked with lines or stripes.

lin'e-a-tion (-ā'shūn), n. [L. lineatio the drawing of a line.] 1. Delineation; act of marking with lines or outlining; hence, an outline.

2. An arrangement of lines; markings.

3. Arrangement by lines (of verse or prose).

lin'e-a-ture (lin'fē-āt-jūr), n. 1. Anything having outline; an outline. Obs.

2. A screen such as is used in half-tone work.

line breeding. Breeding from stock of one strain or variety; i. e., breeding of successive line generations in order for accomplishing particular results.

line conch. A spiral marline

lin'e-a-ble Var. of LINEABLE. — to outline or features. Obs. — lin'e-a-men'tal-ly (lin'fē-ā-mēnt'āl-ly), adv. Obs. — lin'e-a-men'ta-tion (lin'fē-ā-mēnt'ā'shūn), n. Act of bestowing or determining form. Rare. — lin'e-ar-ly (lin'fē-ār-ly), adv. To make linear; to give a linear form to. — lin'e-ar-ly (lin'fē-ār-ly), n. — lin'e-ar-y, a. Linear. Obs.

[lin'fē-a + -meter.] A line-measuring device. — lin'e-ar-en'sate, a. Bot. Shaped like a long slender cone. — lin'e-ar-ob'long, a. Bot. Narrowly oblong. — lin'e-ar'y (lin'fē-ār-y), a. Linear. Obs.

lin'e-a-tes (lin'fē-āt), v. t. (See LINEATE, v. t.) To delineate; to mark with lines. Obs. or R. — lin'e-at'ion (lin'fē-āt'ion), n. Lineate. — lin'e-bait. Bait used in fishing with a hand line.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccōunt, ārm, āšk, sofā; ēve, švent, šnd, recēt, makēr; ice, ilit; ōid, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circŭs, menŭ; Foreign Word. † Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals.











**lipoid** (lī'pōid), *a.* [1st *lipo-* + *-oid*.] Fatlike. — *n.* A substance, as cholesterol, resembling the fats proper.

**lipolytic** (lī'pōlī'tik), *a.* [1st *lipo-* + *-lytic*.] *Physiol. Chem.* Capable of decomposing fats; as, lipase is *lipolytic*.

**lipoma** (lī'pō'mā), *n.*; *pl.* -mā'tā (-mā-tā). [NL. = 1st *lipo-* + *-oma*.] *Med.* A tumor consisting of fatty tissue. — **lipomatous** (lī'pō'mā'tūs; -pō'mā'tūs), *a.*

**lipoma-tosis** (lī'pō'mā-tō'sis), *n.* [See *LIPOMA*; *-osis*.] *Med.* Abnormal production of fat; fatty degeneration.

**lipothymial** (lī'pō-thīmī'al; lī'pō'tī-), *a.* [Gr. *λεπτοθυμία* (lī'pō-thīmī'os; lī'pō'tī-), *θυμιακός*, *λεπτοθυμιακός*.] Tending to swoon; fainting.

**lipothymy** (lī'pōthī'mī), *n.* [Gr. *λεπτοθυμία*: cf. *F. lipothymie*.] A fainting; a swoon.

**lipoxe-nous** (lī'pōksē'nūs; lī'pōks-), *a.* [2d *lipo-* + Gr. *ξενός* host.] *Bot.* Abandoning the host; — said of certain parasitic fungi which separate from the host after a certain period, completing their development by means of food material stored up. The common ergot affords an example. — **lipoxe-ny** (-nī), *n.* *De Bary*.

**lipped** (lī'p), *v. i.* 1. Having a lip or lips; having a raised edge resembling the lip; — often used in combination. 2. *Bot.* Labiate; — usually in combination with a definite numeral, as *2-lipped*, *3-lipped*, etc.

**lipper** (lī'pēr), *n.* *Naut.* A slight roughness or ruffling of the sea; also, a light spray from small waves.

**lipper**, *n.* *Naut.* A thin piece of blubber used to wipe the decks of a whaler. — *v. t.* To wipe with a lipper.

**lipper-ings** (-īngz), *n.* *Whaling.* Oil and refuse cleaned from a ship's deck with a lipper; slumgullion.

**Lip-pla** (lī'pplā), *n.* [NL., after Augustin Lippi, French physician and traveler.] *Bot.* A large genus of mainly tropical American verbaceous shrubs having small spicate flowers with a regular 4-lobed corolla. *L. citriodora*, the lemon verbena, and some other species are cultivated.

**lip-tude** (-tūd), *n.* [L. *lippitudo*, fr. *lippus* blear-eyed; cf. *F. lippitude*.] Soreness of eyes; blearedness.

**lip-ty-do** (-tī'dō), *n.* [L.] *Med.* Inflammation of the sebaceous glands along the margin of the eyelids, accompanied by a waxlike secretion; lippitude.

**lip reading.** The catching of the words or meaning of a speaker by watching the movements of his lips without hearing his voice. First taught in Germany, it is now widely used in the instruction of the deaf, and forms the basis of the so-called *oral method*. It is sometimes called *speech reading*, since the whole facial expression aids in conveying the thought.

**lip salve.** A salve for lips; also, flattery.

**lip strap,** also **lip'strap** (lī'pstrāp'), *n.* A small strap passing through a loose ring in the curb chain of a harness and buckled to the lever of the bit on each side.

**lip-ur'ia** (lī'pūr'ī-ā), *n.* [NL.; 1st *lipo-* + *-uria*.] *Med.* The presence of fat in the urine.

**Liquate** (lī'kwāt), *v. t.*; *LIQUAT-ED* (lī'kwāt-ēd); *LIQUAT-ING* (-kwāt-īng). [L. *liquatus*, p. p. of *liquare* to melt.] 1. To melt; liquefy. *Obs.* 2. *Metal.* To subject to the process of liquation; to separate by liquation; — sometimes with *out*.

**Liquate,** *v. i.* To melt; to become liquid. *Obs.*

**liquation** (lī'kwā'shūn), *n.* [L. *liquatio*: cf. *F. liquation*.] 1. Liquefaction. *Obs.* 2. *Metal.* The process of separating a fusible substance from one less fusible, by means of a degree of heat sufficient to melt one and not the other, as with an alloy of copper and lead; eliquation.

**Liquifacient** (lī'kwē-fā'shēnt), *n.* [L. *liquefaciens*, p. pr. of *liquefacere*. See *LIQUEFY*.] 1. That which serves to liquefy. 2. *Med.* An agent, as mercury, iodine, etc., which promotes the liquefying processes of the system, and increases the secretions.

**Liquifac-tion** (-fāk'shūn), *n.* [L. *liquefactio*. See *LIQUEFY*.] Act or process of making or becoming liquid; esp., conversion of a solid into a liquid by heat, or of a gas into a liquid by cold or pressure; also, state of being liquid.

**Liquifac-tive** (-tīv), *a.* Pert. to, or causing, liquefaction.

**Liquifia-ble** (lī'kwē-fī-ā-b'l), *a.* [Cf. *F. liquefiable*. See *LIQUEFY*.] Capable of being liquefied.

**Liquiflor** (-ēr), *n.* One that liquefies, as an apparatus for liquefying gases.

**Liquifly** (lī'kwē-fī), *v. t.*; *LIQUIFLY-ED* (-fīd); *LIQUIFLY-ING* (-fī'īng). [*F. liquifier*, *L. liquere* to be liquid + *-ficare* (in comp.), to make. See *LIPID*; *-fy*.] 1. To reduce to the liquid state; — said both of solids and of gases. 2. *Phon.* To palatalize. Cf. *MOULÉ*.

**Liquifly,** *v. i.* 1. To become reduced to the liquid state. 2. To dissolve (in a liquid). *Obs.* 3. To drink liquor. *Jocular.*

**Liquifcent** (lī'kwē'shēnt), *a.* [L. *liquefcent*, p. pr. of *liquefere* to become liquid, incho. fr. *liquere* to be liquid.] Becoming, or tending to become, liquid; melting. — **Liquifcence** (-ēns), **Liquifcent-cy** (-ēns-ē), *n.*

**Liqueur** (lī'kūr'; lī'kūr'), *n.* [F. See *LIQUOR*.] 1. A spirituous liquor flavored with various aromatic substances and usually sweetened. Liqueurs are usually made by steeping the flavoring material in the spirit, and afterward distilling. They were originally prepared for medicinal use, but are now chiefly used as beverages. 2. An alcoholic sirup, as that added to champagne during the process of manufacture.

**Liqueur** (lī'kūr'; lī'kūr'), *v. t.*; *LIQUEURED* (lī'kūr'd); *LIQUEUR-ING* (-kūr-īng). To treat or mix with a liqueur.

**Liquid** (lī'kwīd), *a.* [L. *liquidus*, fr. *liquere* to be fluid or liquid.] 1. Flowing freely like water; fluid; not solid. The plane and liquid water which will receive no step. *Lyndale*. 2. *Physics.* Characterized by free movement of the constituent molecules among themselves, but without the tendency to separate from one another characteristic of gases; neither solid nor gaseous; as, liquid mercury; liquid state. 3. Flowing or sounding smoothly or without abrupt transitions or harsh tones. "Liquid melody." *Crashaw*. *Specif.*: *Phon.* Of consonant sounds, free from any abruptness or harshness; smooth; flowing; vowel-like, as the sounds of *l* and *r*. In many open voiced consonants there is no audible friction, and such "vowel-like" or "liquid" consonants have quite the effect of vowels. *H. Sweet*. 4. Of assets, securities, etc., such as are cash, or as can be promptly converted into cash. 5. Fluid and transparent; as, the liquid air. 6. Clear; definite in terms or amount, as a document; *specif.*, of a debt, account, or the like, made certain by agreement or written acknowledgment or by decree of the court; hence, of or pertaining to such a debt or account. *Obs.*, except in *Scots Law* and *Roman Dutch Law*, etc., as, a liquid case; a liquid proof of a demand. Mutual debts cancel one another, when they are of a liquid description, i. e., of a readily calculable kind. *G. T. Morce*. *Syn.* — See *LIPID*.

**Liquid air,** air in the liquid state. It is a transparent, limpid, and intensely cold liquid, slightly blue in color and of about the same density as water, and is prepared by subjecting air to great pressure and then cooling it by its own expansion to a temperature below the boiling point of its constituents (nitrogen, —194° C.; oxygen, —183° C.). Its chief use is as a refrigerant. — **Compass,** a compass in which the card and magnets rest on a pivot in a bowl filled with liquid (alcohol and water). The bowl is tight and fitted with an expansion chamber so that it is filled with the liquid at all temperatures. The card is fitted with an air chamber which reduces the weight on the pivot to a minimum (60 to 100 grains). 1. *Crystal.* — **CRYSTAL,** 5. — **GLASS,** = **WATER GLASS.** 1. **GLASS,** = **GLUE.** — **LIQUID MEASURE,** the measurement of liquids, or a unit or system for such measurement. In Great Britain and the United States, 4 gills make 1 pint, 2 pints make 1 quart, 4 quarts make 1 gallon. See **GALLON**. See also **METRIC SYSTEM**. — **LIQUOR,** 1. See **STORAX**, 2. **b** See **LIQUIDAMBAR**, 2.

**Liquid,** *n.* 1. A substance in the liquid state. Liquids differ from gases in being only slightly compressible, and in being incapable of indefinite expansion. They differ from solids in the ease with which their particles move upon one another, causing them to adapt themselves to the shape of the containing vessel. Some liquids are very viscous, however, and no sharp line can be drawn between liquids and solids. *Liquid* and *fluid* are terms often used synonymously, but *fluid* has the broader signification, including both liquids and gases. 2. *Phon.* A consonant having a smooth, flowing, or vowel-like sound. The term is indefinite, by some limited to *l* and *r*, by others to *l*, *r*, *m*, *n*, while others make it still more inclusive. Cf. **LIPID**, *a.*, 3.

**Liquidambar** (lī'kwīd-ā'mbār; as *Lat.* -bār), *n.* [NL. See **LIPID**; **AMBER**.] 1. *Bot.* A genus of hamamelidaceous trees having heads of small monococous flowers succeeded by a globose fruit composed of many woody carpels. *L. styraciflua* is the North American sweet gum, and *L. orientalis* is found in Asia Minor. Also [*c.*], any tree of this genus. 2. [*c.*] A yellowish fragrant balsamic liquid exuding from the trunk of *Liquidambar styraciflua*; — called also erroneously *liquid storax*, which it resembles, and for which it is often substituted.

**Liquidate** (lī'kwīd-āt), *v. t.*; *LIQUIDATED* (-dāt'ēd); *LIQUIDATING* (-dāt'īng). [LL. *liquidatus*, p. p. of *liquidare* to liquidate, fr. *L. liquidus* liquid, clear. See **LIPID**.] 1. *Law.* To determine by agreement or by litigation the precise amount of (indebtedness or damages); or, where there is an indebtedness to more than one person, to determine the precise amount of (each indebtedness); to make the amount of (an indebtedness or damages) clear and certain, or to settle the data from which it may be calculated. A debt or demand is liquidated whenever the amount due is agreed on by the parties, or fixed by the operation of law. *15 G. Rep.* 321 2. To discharge; to pay off, as an indebtedness. Frburg was ceded to Zurich by Sigismund to liquidate a debt of a thousand florins. *W. Coxe*. 3. To ascertain the amount, or the several amounts, of the

liabilities (of a corporation, an estate, etc.) and apportion the assets toward the discharge of the indebtedness, as in winding up a corporation; to settle the accounts and distribute the assets of (a corporation or estate) in the process of winding up, esp. through a receiver or trustee. 4. To make clear and intelligible. Time only can liquidate the meaning of all parts of a complex system. *A. Hamilton*.

**Liquidate** (lī'kwīd-āt), *v. t.* *Obs.*

**Liquidate** (lī'kwīd-āt), *v. t.* To liquidate one's debts or accounts; to go into liquidation.

**Liquidation** (lī'kwīd-ā'shūn), *n.* [Cf. *F. liquidation*.] Act or process of liquidating, or state of being liquidated; as, to go into liquidation.

**Liquidator** (lī'kwīd-ā'tōr), *n.* One that liquidates; esp.: **a** A person appointed to conduct the winding up of a company. In English law the liquidator is distinct from the receiver; in the United States his functions are ordinarily mostly performed by the receiver. **b** An officer who settles the amounts of customs duties due on goods. *U. S.*

**Liquidation** (lī'kwīd-ā'tōr), *n.* [L. *liquiditas*, fr. *liquidus* liquid; cf. *F. liquidité*.] State or quality of being liquid.

**Liquidize** (lī'kwīd-īz), *v. t.*; *LIQUIDIZED* (-īz'd); *LIQUIDIZ-ING* (-īz-īng). To render liquid.

**Liquidus curve,** or **Liquidus** (lī'kwīd-ūs), *n.* [L. *liquidus* liquid. *Phys. Chem.*] The freezing-point curve in a diagram representing the relations of concentration to temperature for a system comprising a solid solution phase and a liquid solution phase. In such a system the melting-point curve is distinct from the above, and is called the *solidus curve*, or *solidus*.

**Liquor** (lī'kūr'), *n.* [*ME. licour, licur, OF. licur, F. liqueur, fr. L. liquor, fr. liquere* to be liquid. See **LIPID**; cf. *LIQUEUR*.] 1. Any liquid substance, as water, milk, blood, sap, juice, or the like; sometimes, *specif.*: **a** A beverage; as, temperance liquors, or those not intoxicating. **b** The solution of soap used in scouring wool. 2. *Specif.*, an alcoholic beverage, as brandy, wine, whisky, beer, etc.; — often limited to such as are strong or distilled; as, beer, wines, and liquors. 3. *Pharm.* A solution of a medicinal substance in water; — distinguished from *tincture* and *agua*. The U. S. Pharmacopoeia includes in this class of preparations all aqueous solutions without sugar, in which the substance acted on is wholly soluble in water, excluding those in which the dissolved matter is gaseous or very volatile, as in the aqueous, or waters. *U. S. Disp.*

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Flower and leaf of the Tulip Tree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*).

**Lip-pog'ra-phy** (lī'pōg'rā-fī), *n.* [2d *lipo-* + *-graphy*.] Omission of a letter, syllable, etc., in writing.

**lip-o-ha'mi-a** (lī'pō-hē'mī-ā), *n.* Var. of *LIP-EMIA*.

**lip-o-ph'ylis** (lī'pō-fī'lī-s), *n.* [NL. = 1st *lipo-* + *-phylis*.] *Physiol.* Decomposition of fat.

**lip-o-morph** (lī'pō-mōrf), *n.* [2d *lipo-* + *-morph*.] *Biogeny.* = *LIPOMORPH*.

**lip-o-myx'o-ma** (lī'pō-mīks-ō-mā), *n.* [NL. = 1st *lipo-* + *-myxoma*.] *Med.* Myxoma containing fatty tissue.

**lip-o-pen** (lī'pō-pēn), *n.* [NL. = 2d *lipo-* + *-peno* + *-ia*.] *Med.* Deficiency of the menal powers.

**Lip-pō'ō-da** (lī'pō-pō-dā; lī'pō-pō'), *n.* [NL. = 2d *lipo-* + *-poda*.] *Zool.* A primary division of rotifers composed of those which have no footlike appendages. — **lip-pō-pod** (lī'pō-pōd), *a.* & *n.*

**lip-pō-sis** (lī'pō-sīs), *n.* [NL. = 1st *lipo-* + *-osis*.] *Med.* = *LIPOMATOSIS*.

**Lip-pō-tō-ma** (lī'pō-tō-mā), *n.* [NL. = 2d *lipo-* + *-toma*.] *Zool.* A group of mouthless

protozoans including the classes Sporozoa and Gregarinas.

**Lip-pog'ra-phy** (lī'pōg'rā-fī), *n.* [2d *lipo-* + *-graphy*.] Omission of a letter, syllable, etc., in writing.

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**lip-o-morph** (lī'pō-mōrf), *n.* [2d *lipo-* + *-morph*.] *Biogeny.* = *LIPOMORPH*.

**lip-o-myx'o-ma** (lī'pō-mīks-ō-mā), *n.* [NL. = 1st *lipo-* + *-myxoma*.] *Med.* Myxoma containing fatty tissue.

**lip-o-pen** (lī'pō-pēn), *n.* [NL. = 2d *lipo-* + *-peno* + *-ia*.] *Med.* Deficiency of the menal powers.

**Lip-pō'ō-da** (lī'pō-pō-dā; lī'pō-pō'), *n.* [NL. = 2d *lipo-* + *-poda*.] *Zool.* A primary division of rotifers composed of those which have no footlike appendages. — **lip-pō-pod** (lī'pō-pōd), *a.* & *n.*

**lip-pō-sis** (lī'pō-sīs), *n.* [NL. = 1st *lipo-* + *-osis*.] *Med.* = *LIPOMATOSIS*.

**Lip-pō-tō-ma** (lī'pō-tō-mā), *n.* [NL. = 2d *lipo-* + *-toma*.] *Zool.* A group of mouthless

**Liquescence** (lī'kwē'shēns), *v. i.* [See **LIQUESCENT**.] To become liquid.

**Liquifac-tion** (-fāk'shūn), *n.* [L. *liquefactio*. See **LIQUEFY**.] Act or process of making or becoming liquid; esp., conversion of a solid into a liquid by heat, or of a gas into a liquid by cold or pressure; also, state of being liquid.

**Liquifac-tive** (-tīv), *a.* Pert. to, or causing, liquefaction.

**Liquifia-ble** (lī'kwē-fī-ā-b'l), *a.* [Cf. *F. liquefiable*. See **LIQUEFY**.] Capable of being liquefied.

**Liquiflor** (-ēr), *n.* One that liquefies, as an apparatus for liquefying gases.

**Liquifly** (lī'kwē-fī), *v. t.*; *LIQUIFLY-ED* (-fīd); *LIQUIFLY-ING* (-fī'īng). [*F. liquifier*, *L. liquere* to be liquid + *-ficare* (in comp.), to make. See **LIPID**; *-fy*.] 1. To reduce to the liquid state; — said both of solids and of gases. 2. *Phon.* To palatalize. Cf. *MOULÉ*.

**Liquifly,** *v. i.* 1. To become reduced to the liquid state. 2. To dissolve (in a liquid). *Obs.* 3. To drink liquor. *Jocular.*

**Liquifcent** (lī'kwē'shēnt), *a.* [L. *liquefcent*, p. pr. of *liquefere* to become liquid, incho. fr. *liquere* to be liquid.] Becoming, or tending to become, liquid; melting. — **Liquifcence** (-ēns), **Liquifcent-cy** (-ēns-ē), *n.*

**Lip** (līp), *v. t.* [See **LIP** to touch with the lips, *v. t.*] To be sunk to the lip, or gunwale, as a boat. *Dial. Eng.*

**Lip-er**, *v. t.* An implement for making a lip on a glass vessel.

**Lip-pets** (lī'pēts), *n. pl.* Scraps. *Dial. Eng.*

**Lip-ple**, *v. t.* Var. of **LIPPY**.

**Lip-pir**, *v. t.* LEPPER.

**Lipp-man's process** (lī'p-mānz'prō'sēs), *n.* [*Abbr.* *Lippman* (1840), *F. physicist*.] A process of photography in natural colors in which the light is reflected back on itself and standing waves are formed in the photographic film. The strata of reduced silver so produced give, by light interference, the desired colors.

**Lip-py** (lī'pī), *a.* [*lip* + *-py*.] Saucy; impudent. *Collog.*

**Lip-put**, *v. t.* [*lip* + *-put*.] To catch part of a peck. *Scot.*

**Lip-sa-no-the'ca** (lī'p-sā-nō-thē-kā), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *λεψανος* relic + *θηκη* basket.] The fourth part of a peck. *Scot.*

**Lip-sa-no-the'ca** (lī'p-sā-nō-thē-kā), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *λεψανος* relic + *θηκη* basket.] *Ecol.* A relic holder.

**Lip-sis**, *v. t.* LEPPER.

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closed loosely in a rough papery shell or exocarp. It is eaten both fresh and dried, and is often made into preserves.

2. [cap.] Bot. A monotypic genus of Chinese sapindaceous trees, the species (L. chinensis) being often cultivated in the Philippines, India, and elsewhere for its fruit.

litē (Dial. lit), a. adv., & n. [AS. lit or Icel. lit, adv.] Little; small; few. Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.

litē (lit), [Cf. F. lithe. See LITH.] Combining form from Greek λιθος, a stone; used in naming minerals, rocks, stone objects, etc.

litē (lit), n. [F. litre, fr. litron, an old measure, Gr. λίτρα a silver coin, a pound.] A measure of capacity in the metric system, being a cubic decimeter, equal to 61.022 cubic inches, or 0.880 imperial quart, or 0.908 U. S. dry quart, or 1.0567 U. S. liquid quart. It is equal in volume to one kilo of water at maximum density. See METRIC SYSTEM.

litē-al-ly (lit'ēr-ā-lī), n. State of being literate.

litē-al (āl), a. [OF. literal, F. littéral, L. litteralis, literalis, fr. littera, litera, a letter. See LETTER.] 1. According to the "letter," or the natural or usual construction and implication of a writing or expression; following the ordinary and apparent sense of the words; not allegorical or metaphorical; as, the literal meaning of a passage; the literal execution of a command.

2. Hence: a Literally so termed; so called without inaccuracy; as, a literal translation; the literal destruction of an army. b True to the fact; not exaggerated or embellished; as, a literal description. c Giving a strict or literal construction; unimaginative; matter-of-fact; applied to persons.

3. Of translations, transcriptions, etc., representing or following the letter or exact words; not free. A middle course between the rigor of literal translations and the liberty of paraphrases.

4. Of or pertaining to, consisting of, or expressed by, letters, or alphabetic characters; as, a literal error, as one due to a fault in transcription, printing, or the like; a literal, as distinguished from a numerical, notation.

5. Consisting of writing; written; as, a literal contract.

6. Of or pertaining to letters; literary; epistolary. Obs. literal contract, law, a contract fully evidenced by writing; — said in Roman law of the contract evidenced by an expansion or by synographs or chirographs. — 1. equation, Math., an equation expressing some or all of the known quantities by letters; — disting. from a numerical equation.

litē-al-ism (iz'm), n. Practice or theory of following the letter, or literal sense, or the tendency to adopt literal interpretations; hence, Fine Arts, extreme realism in portrayal. — litē-al-ist, n. — litē-al-ist-ic (is'tik), a.

litē-al-ly (āl-ē-lī), adv. LITERAL. Esp.: a According to the primary and natural import of words; not figuratively; as, a man and his wife cannot be literally one flesh; — often used hyperbolically; as, he literally flew. b With close adherence to words; word by word.

litē-ary (it'ēr-ā-rī), a. [L. litterarius, literarius, fr. littera, litera, a letter: cf. F. littéraire. See LETTER.] 1. Of or pertaining to letters, or literature (often esp. belles-lettres); pertaining to learning, esp. as transmitted by books and writings, or learned men; as, literary fame; a literary history; literary conversation.

2. Versed in, or acquainted with, literature; occupied with literature as a profession; connected with literature or with men of letters; as, a literary man.

litē-er-ate (āt), a. [L. litteratus, literatus. See LETTER.] 1. Instructed in letters; educated; specif., able to read and write.

2. Pertaining to, or learned in, literature; literary.

litē-er-ate, n. 1. A learned or literary person.

2. One who can read and write.

3. Church of Eng. One admitted to holy orders without having a university degree.

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litē-ra'ti (it'ēr-ā-tī), n. pl. Men of letters. See LITERATUS.

litē-ra'tim (tīm), adv. [LL., fr. L. littera, litera, letter.] Letter for letter.

litē-rā'tor (it'ēr-ā-tēr), n. [L. litterator, literator. See LETTER.] 1. A smatterer; a sciolist. Obs. 2. A literary man, esp. a critic; a littérateur.

litē-rā'ture (it'ēr-ā-tūr), n. [F. littérature, L. litteratura, literatura, learning, grammar, writing, fr. littera, litera, letter. See LETTER.] 1. Literary culture; acquaintance with letters; "book knowledge." Now Rare. He [Milton's father] had probably more than common literature. Johnson.

2. Production of literary work, esp. as an occupation. Literature is a very bad crutch, but a very good walking stick. Lamb.

3. Literary productions as a collective body; specif.: a The total of preserved writings belonging to a given language or people. b The class or the total of writings, as of a given country or period, which is notable for literary form or expression, as distinguished, on the one hand, from works merely technical or erudite, and, on the other, from journalistic or other ephemeral literary writing; belles-lettres. c The body of writings having to do with a given subject; as, philosophical literature; chemical literature.

4. Music. The aggregate of compositions for any particular instrument or group of instruments; as, the literature of the organ or of the string quartet.

5. Any kind of printed matter, as advertising matter. Colloq. or Cant.

litē-rā'tus (it'ēr-ā-tūs), n.; pl. -tī (-tī). [L. litteratus, literatus.] A man of letters; an erudite or learned person; — chiefly in pl.

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ing lithium nitrate, etc. Salts of lithium were formerly regarded as binary compounds of lithium with an acid oxide; hence the phrases carbonate of lithia, lithia water, etc.

lith'ia (lith'ī-ā), n. [NL., fr. Gr. λίθος, fr. λίθος stone.] Med. The formation of stony concretions, or calculi, in any part of the body, esp. in the bladder and urinary passages or in the Meibomian glands.

lith'ia water. A mineral water characterized by the presence of lithium salts, esp. the carbonate and bicarbonate.

lith'ic (lith'ik), a. Chem. Of or pert. to lithium.

lith'ic, a. [Gr. λιθικός or of belonging to stones, fr. λίθος stone.] 1. Of or pert. to stone; as, lithic architecture. 2. Med. Pertaining to, or characterized by, the formation of uric-acid concretions (stone) in the bladder or other parts of the body; as, lithic diathesis.

lith'ic acid, Med. Chem., uric acid.

lith'ic-ly (lith'ik-ē-lī), v. t.; LITH'IC-FIED (-fid); LITH'IC-FYING (-fī-ing). [Litho- + fy.] Geol. To consolidate (sediments, etc.) into stone. — lith'ic-fication (-fī-kā-shūn), n.

lith'ic-oph-lith'ic (lith'ik-ōf-lith'ik), n. [lithium + Gr. φίλος friend.] Min. A pink, yellow, or brown orthorhombic mineral, commonly massive. It is a phosphate of lithium and manganese with a little iron, Li(Mn, Fe)PO<sub>4</sub>. Cf. TRIPHYLITE.

lith'ite (lith'it), n. [Gr. λίθος stone.] Anat. & Zool. A calcareous concretion, esp. one of those in a tenticulocyst or lithocyst.

lith'ium (lith'ī-ūm), n. [NL., fr. Gr. λίθος stone; — from its having been discovered in a mineral.] Chem. A soft, silver-white metallic element of the alkali group, the lightest metal known (sp. gr., 0.53). Symbol, Li; at. wt., 6.94. It occurs (always in combination) in several minerals, as amblygonite, petalite, spodumene, and lepidolite, and otherwise widely disseminated, though in small quantities, as in many mineral waters and in plant ashes. Metallic lithium is obtained by electrolyzing the fused chloride. It oxidizes readily in air. Melting point, 186° C. (367° F.). Chemically, lithium resembles sodium. Its salts used in medicine as a solvent for uric acid.

lith'o-cyst (-sist), n. [Litho- + cyst.] Zool. 1. A sac containing small calcareous concretions (lithites), found in many medusae and other invertebrates and supposed to be an auditory organ. 2. Bot. A cell which includes a cystolith. Rare.

lith'o-dō-mus (lith'ō-dō-mūs), n. [NL., fr. Gr. λιθοδόμος a mason; λιθος stone + δέμω to build.] Zool. A genus of elongated bivalve shells, allied to the true mussels (genus Mytilus), and remarkable for their ability to bore holes for shelter in solid limestone, shells, etc.

lith'o-fel'ic (lith'ō-fel'ik), n. [Litho- + fel-lic.] Physiol. Chem. Pertaining to or designating a crystalline organic acid resembling cholic acid and forming one of the principal constituents of bezoars.

lith'o-frac'teur' (-frāk'tūr'), n. [F., fr. Gr. λίθος stone + L. frangere, fractum, to break.] A blasting explosive of the dynamite class, consisting of nitroglycerin absorbed in a mixture of kieselguhr, barium nitrate, sulphur, etc.

lith'o-g'e-nous (lith'ō-jē-nūs), a. [Litho- + genous.] Stone-producing, as polyph which form corals.

lith'o-graph (lith'ō-grāf), v. t.; LITHO-GRAPHER (-grāf); LITHO-GRAPHING. [Litho- + graph.] 1. To produce, copy, or portray by lithography; as, to lithograph a painting; a lithographed facsimile. 2. To inscribe, or record by inscribing, on stone. Rare.

lith'o-graph, v. i. To practice lithography.

lith'o-graph, n. A print made by lithography.

lith'o-graph-er (lith'ō-grāf-ēr), n. 1. A writer about stones. Obs. 2. One who lithographs; one engaged in lithography.

lith'o-graph'ic (lith'ō-grāf'ik), a. [Cf. F. lithographique.] Of or pertaining to lithography; as, lithographic art; a lithographic picture. — lith'o-graph'ic-ally, adv.

lith'o-graph'ic-ly, adv. LITHOGRAPHIC.

lith'o-graph'ic-ly, adv. LITHOGRAPHIC.

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**little auk, the rothe.** — **L. Bear.** *Astron.* — **URSA MINOR.** — **1.** *bittern*, any bittern of the genus *Ardeola*, esp. the European species. See *BITTERN*. — **2.** *blue heron.* See *HERON*. — **L. Book of the Covenant, Bib.,** in the analysis of the Pentateuch, the section Exodus xxv. 11-26, regarded as containing a brief summary of the covenant. — **3.** *brain.* *Anat.,* the cerebellum. — **4.** *casino.* *Card. Playing,* in the game of casino, the two of spades, which counts one. — **5.** *chief of bare, the pika (Ochotona princeps)* of the northern Rocky Mountains, Alaska, etc. See *PIKA, Illust.* — **6.** *Christmas, Epiphany, Dial.* — **L. Church around the Corner, the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Transfiguration** in New York City, on 25th street near Fifth Avenue; — so called from the remark of the rector of another church, who, refusing to read the burial service over the body of an actor, directed the friends to this church as "a little church around the corner where they did that sort of thing." — **7.** *Comedy, Miss Catharine Horneck, afterward Mrs. Bunbury, the sister of the Jessamy Bride and a friend of Goldsmith.* — **L. Corporal, Napoleon;** — so called by his soldiers after the battle of Lodi (1796), on account of his juvenile appearance and low stature. — **8.** *Dipper.* *Astron.* See *DIPPER*. — **L. Domesday. See *DOMESDAY*. — **9.** *Dorrit (dôr'it), Amy Dorrit,* the heroine of the novel of this name, by Charles Dickens. She is the daughter of a prisoner for debt in the Marshalsea Prison, where she is born and brought up. She devotes herself unselfishly to the support and protection of her weak and selfish father. — **10.** *Dutchmen, Painting,* a group of masters of the second and lower ranks in Holland, the name signifying a certain inferiority as well as diminitiveness of their works. Gerard Dou, Adriaan van Ostade, Terburg, Jan Steen, are classed among the *Edle Dutchmen*. Cf. *LITTLE MASTERS*. — **11.** *Egypt, the imaginary corner of the earth where the widespread mistaken belief as to their origin, invented as their home. They gave themselves out to be pilgrims to Rome on account of apostasy, and their chiefs posed as kings, dukes, counts, lords, etc., of this country.* — **12.** *Em'ly (ém'li), the niece and adopted daughter of Mr. Peggotty in Dickens's "David Copperfield."* She is betrothed to her cousin Ham, but seduced by Steerforth, — and *Maach,* the end of a connecting rod containing the bearing for the crosshead pin. — **13.** *Eng'land, an Englishman opposed to territorial expansion of the British empire.* See *ANTI-IMPERIALISM*. — **14.** *Eng'land-uncle (ing'lan-dî'z'm).* — **15.** *E'va (é'vâ), in Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin," the little daughter of Mr. St. Clare, a wealthy gentleman of Louisiana. She is a pet of Uncle Tom, who rescues her from drowning, and her early death is a pathetic feature of the story.* — **16.** *fourth and smallest finger of the hand.* — **17.** *Fox.* *Astron.* = *VULPECULA*. — **18.** *Genesis.* = *BOOK OF JUBILEES*. See *APOCRYPHA*. — **19.** *Giant, Stephen A. Douglas (1813-61);* — so nicknamed in allusion to his small size and great intellectual powers. — **20.** *glebe, the European dabchick.* — **21.** *go.* — **22.** *A private illegal lottery.* *Obs. or Hist.* — **23.** *Eng. Universities.* A public examination about the middle of the course, less strict and important than the final one, called *small exams*. Cf. *GREAT GO*. — **24.** *guillemot, the rothe.* *Local, Eng.* — **25.** *gull, a European black-headed gull (Larus minutus), the smallest of the true gulls. It is about eleven inches long.* — **26.** *habit, East. Ch., the dress of ordinary monks who have passed through the novitiate.* — **27.** *Horse.* *Astron.* = *EQUULEUS*. — **28.** *hours, R. C. Ch., the offices of prime, tierce, sext, and none. Vespers and complin are sometimes included.* — **29.** *house fly, either of two small dipterous insects, *Musca caesia* or *M. domestica*, which are frequently found in houses. They breed in decaying vegetable matter and manure.* — **30.** *Hungary, Italy, etc., the Hungarian, Italian, etc., quarter in a city;* — so called in various cities of the United States. *Colloq.* — **31.** *John, a lieutenant of Robin Hood, of great strength and of great skill in archery. His surname is traditionally said to have been Nallo.* — **32.** *king, a European wren.* — **33.** *kinglet, L. Mac (mák), General George B. McClellan (1826-82), who was short in stature, — affectionately so called by his soldiers.* — **34.** *Magician, President Van Buren (1782-1862);* — so called in allusion to his political sagacity and talents. — **35.** *magpie, the magpie lark.* — **36.** *master, a subcontractor, as in tailoring, or a manufacturer working as a journeyman.* *Eng.* — **37.** *Masters, a group of German engravers of the 16th century distinguished for fine design and delicate execution of minute detail in plates of small size. They were short in stature. Cf. brecht Altdorfer of Regensburg; the brothers Hans Sebald Beham and Barthel Beham, Georg Penez, and the engraver with the monogram I. B. of Nuremberg; and Heinrich Aldegrever of Soest in Lower Germany.* — **38.** *men or people, fairies.* — **39.** *Nell, a child in Dickens's "The Old Curiosity Shop," distinguished for the purity of her character, though living amid scenes of selfishness, shame, and crime. She and her grandmother, who has by every thing by gambling, leave London and about Little Nell at the age of twelve, die in a country cottage.* — **40.** *office, R. C. Ch., an office recited in honor of the Virgin Mary.* — **41.** *owl, a small owl of continental Europe (Carpus noctua), which has been introduced into England. It is grayish brown marked with white above and streaked brown and white below. Related varieties occur in central Asia and northern Africa.* — **42.** *Parliament, Barebone's Parliament;* — so called from the fewness of its members. — **43.** *peached disease of peaches in which the fruit is much dwarfed, and the leaves grow small and thin.* — **44.** *Phil, General Philip H. Sheridan (1831-88).* — **45.** *piked whale.* = *PIKED WHALE*. — **46.** *pox, small-pox.* — **47.** *Red Riding-hood (rid'ing-hôod') [cf. F. Le Petit Chaperon Rouge, G. Rothkappchen], in a well-known nursery tale, a child with a red cloak, who, sent to carry provisions to her sick grandmother, discloses her errand to a wolf she meets in the forest. After her arrival at her destination she is devoured by the wolf, who has run on ahead, eaten the grandmother, and taken her place in bed. In some accounts a hunter then comes in, rips open the wolf, and the child and her grandmother revive.* — **48.** *Rhody (rôd'i), Rhode Island, the smallest State of the United States;* — popularly so called. — **49.** *Russian.* See *RUS-SIAN*. — **50.** *Sisters of the Poor, R. C. Ch., an order of women who care for old men and women and infirm poor, for whom special houses are built. It was established by St. Servan, Brittany, France, in 1840, by the Abbé Le Pallieur.* — **51.** *slam, Bridge Whist, the winning of 12 of the 13 tricks. It counts 20 points on the honor score.* — **52.** *summer of St. Luke.* See *INDIAN SUMMER*. — **53.** *tern, a very small tern (Sterna minuta) of parts of Europe, Asia, and Africa.* — **54.** *tunny.* See *TUNNY*. — **55.** *Vehicle.* See *HINAYANA*. — **56.** *whamp, the whimbrel.* — **57.** *world, a microcosm.***

much; slightly; somewhat; — not very commonly modifying adjectives of quality; as in, it is little desirable.

**2.** For a little time; for a brief while. *Obs.*

**3.** When preceding a verb: Not at all; — chiefly before *think, imagine, guess, know*, etc.

**lit'tle (lî't'le), n.** **1.** That which is little; a small amount, time, distance, or the like; as, little to be said or done. Much was in little writ. *Dryden.*

**2.** A small degree or scale; miniature. "His picture in little." *Shak.*

The phrase a little, in many cases equivalent to a prepositional phrase, as to a little degree, extent, etc., is commonly used adverbially. Cf. *LITTLE DEGREE*.

The painter flattered her a little. *Shak.*

by little and little, or l. by little, by degrees; piecemeal; gradually.

**lit'tle-head' por'gy.** A brilliantly colored porgy (*Calanus parvidens*) of the West Indies and the Florida Keys.

**lit'tle-mouth' por'gy.** A porgy (*Calanus penna*) common from southern Florida to Brazil.

**lit'tle-neck' clam.** The young of the round clam, or quahog, when of a proper size to be eaten raw. The name is said to have been derived from Little Point, a locality on Long Island, but it is very generally supposed to refer to the siphon, or neck, which is small in comparison with that of the soft clam.

**lit'to-ral (lî't'ô-râ), a.** [*L. littoralis, littoralis, fr. litus, litus, the seashore, of F. littoral.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to a shore, esp. of the sea.

**2. Biol.** Inhabiting the seashore, esp. the littoral zone.

**Littoral race,** a tall, dark, mesocephalic race, distinguished by J. Deniker, found on the Bay of Biscay and along the shores of the Mediterranean from the Tiber to beyond Gibraltar. — **3. zone, Zoögeog.,** the marine area characterized by forms of life found only near the shore. It is the region of the greatest abundance of marine life.

**lit'to-ral, n.** [*Cf. F. littoral.*] A coastal region.

An extensive littoral, with numerous harbors. *Robert T. Hill.*

**lit'to-ri-na (lî't'ô-rî-nâ), n.** [*NL. See LITTOREAL.*] *Zool.*

The genus of tæmlogostate gastropods containing the true periwinkles. They have a short, thick, spiral shell, broad, flattened, sessile, slender tentacles, long radula, and horny operculum, and inhabit rocky shores, feeding on seaweed. The genus is type of a family, *lit'to-ri-nî-dæ (rî-nî'dæ) = lit'to-ri-nôid (rî-nô'id), a.*

**Littre's glands (lî't'rî-z).** [After A. Littre's glands, French physician.] *Anat.*

Mucous glands in the submucous tissue of the urethra.

**lit'u-tes (lî't'û-têz), n.** [*NL. See LITURUS.*] *Paleon.*

A genus of Ordovician nautiloid cephalopods having the shell coiled in a flat spiral except the last part, which is straight and often much prolonged. It is the type of a family, *lit'u-ri-tî-dæ (lî't'û-tî-dæ) = lit'u-tôid (lî't'û-tô'id), a.*

**lit-ur'gic (lî't'ûr'jîk) a.** [*Gr. λειτουργικός.*] Pert. to, or lit-ur'gic-al (-jî-kâl) of, the nature of, a liturgy; of or pert. to public prayer and worship. — **lit-ur'gic-al-ly, adv.**

**lit-ur'gic-an (lî't'ûr'jîsh-an), n.** A student of liturgies.

**lit-ur'gics (lî't'ûr'jîks), n.** The science of worship; history, doctrine, and interpretation of liturgies.

**lit-ur'gic-ol-o-gy (-jî-ôl'ô-jî), n.** [*liturgy + -logy.*] The science of, or treatise on, liturgies. — **lit-ur'gic-ol-og'ic-al (-ôl'ô-jî-kâl), a.** — **lit-ur'gic-ol-og'ist (-ôl'ô-jîst), n.**

**lit-ur'gist (lî't'ûr'jîst), n.** **1.** One who favors or adheres strictly to a liturgy. **2.** A student or compiler of liturgies. **3.** One who leads in liturgical worship. — **lit-ur'gis'ti-cal (-jîst'î-kâl), a.**

**lit-ur'gy (-jî), n.; pl. -gies (-jîz).** [*F. liturgie, or LL. liturgia, fr. Gr. λειτουργία a public service, the public service of God, public worship; (assumed) λειτουργός, λειτουργός, belonging to the people, public (fr. λαός, λαός, the people) + the root of λειτουργω.* See *LAY, a.; WORK.*] **1.** The celebration of the Eucharist; the Holy Communion or Mass; — so called (usually with the epithet the *divine*) in the Eastern Church; a form of service for this; a Mass; a communion office; — applied specif. to any of the different forms of service now or formerly in use. The use of a liturgy goes back to very early times, as the Didache (about 100) and the description of the Christian worship given by Justin Martyr (about 150) testify. There are five main groups of liturgies, known (either by the names of apostles with whom they are traditionally connected or by the names of the countries or cities in which they are known or believed to have been once or always in use) as: **I. St. James, West Syrian, Jerusalem,** including the Greek Liturgy of St. James, the oldest; the Syrian Liturgy of St. James, and a number of later liturgies; **II. St. Basil, the Armenian Liturgy of St. Gregory the Illuminator; the Liturgy of St. Basil, used in the Eastern Church on the first five Sundays in Lent, Thursday and Saturday in Holy Week, the vigils of Christmas and Epiphany and St. Basil's Day; the Liturgy of St. Chrysostom, used in the Eastern Church except when the Liturgy of St. Basil or the Liturgy of the Presentified (see below) is used; the Clementine, or Pseudo-Clementine, Liturgy, found in the 8th book of the Apostolic Constitutions, so called because attributed erroneously to St. Clement, — which, apparently, was never in use. **III. St. Mark, Egyptian, Alexandrian,** including the Greek liturgies of St. Mark, St. Basil, and St. Gregory; the Coptic liturgies of St. Cyril, St. Basil, and St. Gregory; or the *Liturgy of all the Apostles*; and many other subordinate Ethiopian liturgies. **IV. St. Andrew, East Syrian, Edessa,** including three extant liturgies, that of St. Andrew and Maris, that of Theodore of Mopsuestia, and that of Nestorius, now used only by Nestorian Christians; three lost liturgies, that of Narses, that of Barsanubas, and that of Diodorus of Tarsus; the liturgy of the Christians of St. Thomas, almost completely assimilated to the Roman liturgy by the Portuguese Jesuits in 1599. **V. St. John, Hispano-Gothic, Ephesian,** including a number of Latin liturgies once used throughout Spain, France, northern Italy, and Great Britain and Ireland, but later almost universally superseded by, or assimilated to, the liturgy of the Church of Rome. *Ephesian, Ephesian, Ephesus, and St. John* have been applied to this group because of certain Eastern characteristics, on the hypothesis that they originated in Ephesus, the residence of St. John.**

The chief members of this group are: (1) The *Mozarabic Liturgy*, which was the national liturgy of Spain until the close of the 11th century, when the Roman liturgy superseded it, and which was revived by Cardinal Ximenes in the 16th century and survives, but with certain Roman modifications, in a few churches in Spain. Its origin is unknown. (2) The *Gafrican Liturgy*, which was the national liturgy of France until the beginning of the 9th century, when, under Charlemagne, it was superseded by the Roman liturgy. (3) The *Ambrosian, or Milanese, Liturgy*, now largely assimilated to the Roman liturgy. (4) The *Celtic Liturgy*, that used by the churches of the British Isles before the Anglo-Saxon conquest. *V. St. Peter, Italian, Rome.* There is now only one liturgy in this group, that of the Church of Rome, which, although originally local, has come to be almost coextensive with that church. Its date, origin, and early history are obscure. Earlier representatives are contained in the so-called *Leonian, Gelasian, and Gregorian Sacramentaries* (see *SACRAMENTARY, n., 1*). This liturgy was introduced into England in the 7th, into France in the 9th, and into Spain in the 11th, century. In England during the Norman period various local diocesan usages grew up, the most noted of which is the *Sarum Use*, compiled by Osmund, Bishop of Salisbury, 1078-99, from which much of the Communion service of the Anglican Prayer Book is taken. There are various vernacular liturgies, compiled after the Reformation, which are or were in use in the Reformed churches, such as Luther's German Mass (1526), the Communion service set forth by Zwingli in 1525, and the liturgy of the churches of the Anglican Communion.

**2.** Hence, a form of public worship; a ritual.

**3. Gr. Antig.** Any of various public services or offices imposed in rotation at Athens upon its wealthy citizens; as, ordinary *liturgies*, such as the equipment of choruses for the public festivals, were often voluntarily borne.

**Liturgy, or Mass, of the Presentified, Eccl.,** a eucharistic service in which the elements used have been consecrated at a previous service. Such a service is performed in the Eastern Church on week days in Lent excepting Saturdays and Annunciation Day, and in the Roman Catholic Church on Good Friday. Also [*l. c.*], an office or form for this.

**lit'u-us (lî't'û-s), n.; pl. -us (-i).** [*L. 1. Rom. Antig.* **1.** A curved staff used by the augurs in quattering the heavens. **2.** A kind of trumpet of a somewhat curved form and shrill note. **3.** *Math.* A spiral whose polar equation is  $r^2 = a$ .

**lit'a-ble (lî't'â-b'l), a.** **1.** Such as can live/a-ble } be lived; enduring; as, to make life livable. **2.** Such as is pleasant, fit, or suitable, to live in or with; conducive to, or implying, comfortable living.

Here the aspect was friendly, livable. *Harper's Mag.*

A more delightful or livable region is not easily to be found. *F. Arnold.*

**live (lîv), v. i.; LIVED (lîvd); LIVING (lîv'ing).** [*ME. liven, livien, AS. libban, lifjan; akin to OS. libban, D. leven, G. leben, OHG. lebēn, Dan. Lev, Sw. leva, Icel. lifa* to live, to be left, to remain, Goth. liban to live; also to E. leave to forsake, and life, Gr. λικαίνω to persist, λικαίνω oily, shining, sleek, λικαίνω fat, lard, Skr. lip to anoint, smear; — the first sense prob. was to leave to, stick to, hence; to remain stay; and hence, to live. Cf. LEAVE to quit, LIFE.] **1.** To be alive; to have life, as an animal or a plant. See *LEAVE, 1, 3.*

Thus saith the Lord God unto these bones: Behold, I will lay sinews upon you, and will bring up flesh upon you, and cover you with skin, and put breath in you, and ye shall live. *Ezek. xxxvii. 5, 6.*

**2.** To continue in life; as, to live to a great age; the soul lives on after the body's death; not all peoples believe that their gods live forever. Hence, of inanimate objects, ideas, etc.: To continue in existence or activity; esp., to continue to be effective; to continue characteristic development or activity; as, prehuman instincts still live in men; fire lives long in smothered coals. Also, to continue in human memory or record; as, the dead live on in the hearts of their friends.

**3.** To be maintained in life; to get a livelihood; to subsist; — with on or by; as, to live on spoils; to live by one's wits, that is, to get a livelihood by shifts or tricks; also, to be nourished; to feed; as, horses live on grass and grain. Those who live by labor. *Sir W. Temple.*

**4.** To pass life in a certain manner, as to habits, conduct, or circumstances; as, to live in ease or affluence; to live happily or usefully. Hence, in idiomatic phrases; as, to live well, that is, comfortably or luxuriously; to live high, to live luxuriously; esp., as regards food; to live fast, to lead a life of unhealthy pleasure; to live in clover, to live in ease or abundance; to live within one's self, to be preoccupied with one's own thoughts and activities; to live to one's self, to live selfishly.

**5.** To live a life rich in experience; to live vigorously in respect to activity or emotions.

What greater curse could envious fortune give Than just to die when I began to live? *Dryden.*

**6.** To make one's abiding place or home; to dwell; reside. Jacob lived in the land of Egypt seventeen years. *Gen. xlvii. 28.*

**7.** With together or with, to cohabit.

**8.** To outlast danger; to float; — said chiefly of a vessel; as, no ship could live in such a storm. A strong mast that lived upon the sea. *Shak.*

**Syn.** — See *RESIDE*.

**to live at heck and manger,** to live in comfort and plenty. *Dial. Eng.* — **to l. at rack and manger,** to live on the best at another's expense. *Colloq.* — **to l. in a glass house,** to live so as to be open to the charge of doing what one criticizes in others, or what is equally bad; as, the proverb, "They who live in glass houses should not throw stones." — **to l. on (another person),** to live at the expense of (another).

The other had lived on him — drinking his wine, smoking his cigars, driving his dogcart, and winning his money. *T. Hughes.* — **to l. on one's capital,** to consume one's capital without producing or accumulating anything to replace it. — **to l. out,** to be at service; to live away from home as a servant.

**lî'tle (lî't'le), adv.** **1.** In a small quantity or degree; not

**lit'tle-ess' (lî't'le-ess'), n.** A pillory, the stocks, etc. *Obs. Slang. Eng.*

**lit'tle-end' i-an (lî't'le-énd' i-an), n.** See *BIG-ENDIAN*.

**lit'tle-foot' (lî't'le-fôot'), n.** The Devil.

**lit'tled, n.** [See *-HOOD.*] *Lit-tled*, *Obs.*

**lit'tle-meal, adv.** [*lit'tle + -meal.*] Little by little. *Obs.*

**lit'tle-ness, n.** See *NESS*.

**lit'ting (lî't'ing), n.** A young little child or animal. *Dial. Eng.*

**lit'tle-ess' (lî't'le-ess'), n.** A pillow, the stocks, etc. *Obs. Slang. Eng.*

**lit'tle-end' i-an (lî't'le-énd' i-an), n.** See *BIG-ENDIAN*.

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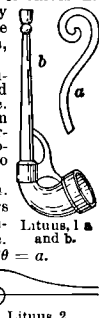
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**lîle, senâte, câre, ãm, áccount, árm, ásk, sofâ; éve, ãrm, énd, recãnt, makër; íce, íll; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, lîvãcc; use, ùnite, ùrn, ùp, circûz, menû:**

**Foreign Word. † Obsolete Variant of. † combined with. = equals.**



U. S. - to live tally, to live as man and wife. Dial. Eng. - to live up to, to live or act in accordance with; as, to live up to one's promises or principles.

live (liv), v. t. 1. To experience, pass, or spend, as one's life; to continue in or through; as, to live an idle life; to live old memories over; to live (one's or its) natural life, that is, to live to a normal age or to pass through the normal changes of a life history.

2. To act habitually in conformity with; to practice; as, to live new ideas. "To live the Gospel." Fore.

3. To live down, to live, or last, so as to subdue, overcome, or refute, or cause to be forgotten; as, to live down slander. - to live out, to live or last until the end of.

live (liv), v. i. [Abbr. from alive: see on life, under LIFE] See ALIVE, LIFE. 1. Having life; alive; living; not dead; as, a live man or animal.

2. Of or pertaining to the living state or a living being or group of beings; as, the live weight of an animal; a live fence, or growing hedge; live hair, feathers, down, etc., or such as is plucked from the living animal.

3. Full of life; specif.: a Teeming or swarming with living beings; springing from, or characteristic of, teeming life. All the live murmur of a summer's day. Al. Arnold.

b Full of, or characterized by, vigor, energetic activity, or alert interest; wide awake; as, a live man; a live town; a live debate; also, of current interest or moment; as, a live topic; a live issue. Chiefly U. S.

4. In a state of activity; having or showing its characteristic operation, force, or efficiency; specif.: a Of fire, fuels, etc.; burning; glowing; flaming; as, a live blaze; live coals; hence, fig., ardent; as, a live hatred. b En- gine. Imparting power; having motion; as, a live spindle, or the live axle of an automobile. c Having an electric current passing through; as, a live circuit, rail, or wire.

5. Of color, bright; vivid; also, of timber, lumber, etc., of normal brightness or luster; not "dead," or opaque.

6. In its pure or native state; of a mineral, native; virgin; of rock, unworked; not quarried.

7. Print. Ready for use; not dead; as, live matter or copy; - applied esp. to type set up and kept for printing.

8. Gunnery. Unexploded, and therefore still charged, as a shell, cartridge, etc.

live birth, birth in such a state that acts of life are manifested after the exit of the whole body. Dunglison. -1. box. a Cell for holding living objects under microscopic examination. b A box kept immersed in water and perforated to admit water freely, used by fishermen for keeping their catch alive. -1. car. = LIVE BOX b. -1. gang, a gang of saws for cutting the round log into boards at one operation. Western U. S. -1. hole, brickmaking, one of the flues in a clamp. -1. honey, honey that drops freely from the comb after the exit of the whole body. -1. load, a load variable in position or amount; a load producing a varying strain; thus, a train passing over a bridge constitutes a live load, whereas the weight of the bridge itself, with its fixtures, constitutes the dead load. -1. oak. a In the southern United States, an evergreen oak (Quercus virginiana) having smooth glossy coriaceous leaves and hard heavy wood, much used in shipbuilding. b On the Pacific coast, a n. y. of several evergreen oaks with similar hard wood, esp. Q. wislizeni. c The cañon live oak; - often called black live oak. -1. ring, Mach., a contrivance consisting essentially of a ring of conical rollers arranged radially and supported between an outer and an inner ring of iron, used for carrying a horizontal revolving device, as a turntable. -1. roller, Mach., a roller free to move in its path or race. -1. steam, steam direct from the boiler, having its full power of expansion; - distinguished from exhaust steam, which has been deprived of its available energy. -1. stock, horses, cattle, and other domestic animals kept for profit. -1. trap, a trap for catching animals, etc., alive and unimpaired.

live (liv), a. Having life; - used only in composition; as, long-lived; short-lived.

live-for-ever (liv'f'v'er), n. a See ORPINE. b The garden everlasting.

live-lie hood (liv'li-hood), n. [Lively + hood.] Liveliness; appearance of life. Obs.

The tyranny of her sorrows takes all liveliehood from her cheek. Shak.

live-lie hood, n. [ME. livelode, liflode, prop., course of life, life's support, maintenance, fr. AS. lif life + lād road, way, maintenance. Confused with liveliehood liveliness. See LIFE; LODGE.] 1. Course of life. Obs.

2. Means of supporting life; the goods which maintain one; subsistence; support; sustenance; maintenance; as, to gain an honest liveliehood.

3. Income; revenue; income-yielding property; estate. Obs. Syn. - See LIVING.

live-long (liv'long), 205, a. [ME. (the) life longe, leve longe. See LIFE, a.; LONG.] 1. Whole; entire; long in passing; - used of time, as day or night, and usually with a sense of tediousness.

The obscure bird clamored the livelong night. Shak.

2. Lasting; durable. Obs. Thou hast built thyself a livelong monument. Milton.

live-ly (liv'li), a.; -LI-ER (-li-er); -LI-EST. [AS. liflic living. See LIFE, -LY; cf. LIFE-LIKE.] 1. Living; also, pertaining or essential to life; vital. Obs.

Chaplets of gold and silver resembling lively flowers and leaves. Holland.

2. Full of life; - in various senses: vigorous; energetic; active; brisk; as, a lively step; a lively debate; animated;

live, v. t. To make alive. Obs. LIVE, a. ENLIVENED. To enliven; to become lively. Colloq. liventh, n. [Cf. Icel. lifnaðr conduct of life.] Means of sustenance; food. Obs. [livens. liv'ens-er (liv'ens-er), n. One that] live'ness, n. See NESS.

live-r, v. t. DELIVER, a. DELIVERER. To deliver. Obs. or Dial. Eng. live-r, a. Liver-colored.

live-r-ance (-ance), n. [Cf. OF. liverance, E. deliverance.] Deliverance; delivery. Obs. or Dial.

live-r-ber-y, n. The twisted stalk or its fruit.

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sprited; vivacious; as, lively music; lively repartee; vivid; keen; as, a lively anticipation; a lively interest. His faith must be not only living, but lively too. South

3. Representing life; lifelike. Now Rare. I spied the lively picture of my father. Massinger.

4. Indicating or imparting activity, vigor, or zest; enlivening; as, a lively voice or manner; lively air; a lively liquor.

5. Bright; vivid; brilliant; as, lively coloration. The colors of the prism are manifestly more full, intense, and lively than those of natural bodies. Sir I. Newton.

6. Responding quickly to outward forces; rebounding quickly; as, a lively ball; having a quick and easy action; as, a lively keyboard; riding lightly on the sea; as, a lively boat.

Syn. - Spirited, brisk, vigorous, energetic, buoyant, airy, bithic, light-hearted, sportive, frolicsome. - LIVELY, ANIMATED, VIVACIOUS, SPRIGHTLY, apply to that which is full of life. LIVELY (as here compared) suggests esp. briskness, alertness, or energy; ANIMATED applies esp. to that which is also spirited or bright; as, a lively (cf. animated) discussion; "from grave to gay, from lively to severe" (Pope); "Nothing is cold or languid; the whole is airy, animated, and vigorous" (Johnson). VIVACIOUS and (esp.) SPRIGHTLY suggest greater lightness of spirits or quickness of wit; as, "Richardson looks like a plump white mouse in a wig, at once vivacious and timid" (Leslie Stephen). "She had a constant flow of good spirits, and the charming talent of making every trifling source of amusement; . . . she was sprightly without being frivolous" (Miss Edgeworth). GAY implies exuberant or overflowing spirits; as, "Strike up the fiddles, let us all be gay" (Couper); "gay, harum-scarum young men" (Barham). See SPIRITED, JOUCULAR, CHEERFULNESS, ELASTIC.

live-ly (liv'li), adv. [AS. liflice.] 1. As a living being. Obs.

2. In a lively or animated manner; actively; briskly; vigorously; zestfully; vividly.

3. With strong resemblance of life. Obs. or R. Thou munifestest most lively. Shak.

4. Clearly; distinctly. Obs. live-r (liv'er), n. [Back formation from Liverpool. Oxf. E. D.] A bird figured on the arms of the city of Liverpool, originally intended to represent the eagle of St. John the Evangelist, the patron saint of the corporation.

live-r (liv'er), h. 1. One that lives. And try if life be worth the liver's care. Prior.

2. A resident; a dweller; as, a liver in Brooklyn.

3. One whose course of life has some marked characteristic (expressed by an adjective); as, a free liver.

live-r, n. [AS. lifer; akin to D. lever, G. leber, OHG. lebara, Icel. lifr, Sw. lever, Dan. lever; cf. Armenian leard.] 1. In vertebrates, a large, very vascular, glandular organ which secretes bile and causes important changes in many of the substances contained in the blood which passes through it, esp. by converting sugars into glycogen (which it stores up until required), and in forming urea from ammonia and amine compounds. In man it is the largest gland in the body, weighing from forty to sixty ounces. It is of a dark red color, and occupies the upper right portion of the abdominal cavity immediately below the diaphragm, to the curvature of which its upper surface conforms, and is divided by fissures into five lobes. It receives blood both from the hepatic artery and the portal vein (which see). The blood is carried away by the hepatic veins. In the higher vertebrates the liver consists of small lobules, or masses of secreting cells and capillaries, surrounding the branches of the hepatic vein; the afferent blood vessels and also the branches of the bile duct run in the interlobular tissue. In the lower vertebrates the structure approaches more nearly to that of an ordinary compound gland. In many invertebrates the term liver or hepatic gland is applied to large compound glands discharging into the alimentary canal. (Cf. EXCRETORY ORGANS.) Their secretion is probably usually a digestive fluid; in many cases it contains substances analogous to those of the bile of vertebrates.

2. The liver regarded as the seat of passion or desire, esp. amorous desire. A white liver is traditionally the characteristic of a coward.

3. A liver-colored substance. Obsoles.

4. Disease of the liver.

liver of antimony. = HEPAR ANTIMONII. -1. of sulphur. = HEPAR a.

liver color or colour. The color of liver, a dark, reddish brown. - liver-colored, liver-coloured, a.

liver-ed (liv'er-d), a. 1. Congulated or clotted. Obs.

2. Having (such) a liver; - used in composition.

3. Heavy; - said of bread. Dial. Eng.

liver-ied (liv'er-id), a. Wearing a livery. See LIVERY, 3.

liver-rot (liv'er-rot), a. A disease of sheep due to the presence of the liver fluke in the bile passages.

liver spots. Yellowish brown patches or spots of chloasma.

liver-wort (liv'er-wurt), n. 1. Any bryophyte of the class Hepaticae, related to and resembling the mosses, but differing in reproduction and development, and in the structure of the thallus. See HEPATICE, BRYOPHYTES.

2. Any ranunculaceous plant of the genus Hepatica; - so called from the shape of the leaves. See HEPATICA.

3. Agrimony. Obs.

live-y (y), a. Resembling liver, as in appearance or flavor.

live-y, n.; pl. -ERIES (-ez). [ME. live-re, F. livrée, formerly, a gift of clothes made by the master to his servants, prop., a delivery, dispensing, fr. liverre to deliver, L. liberare to set free, in LL., to deliver up. See LIBERATE.] 1. Act or fact of delivering; delivery; hence, a dealing or giving, as of a blow; a freeing or deliverance. Obs., exc. specif.: a The dispensation or allowance of food, clothing, etc., to retainers or their animals. Obs. or Hist. b Law. The act of delivering legal possession of property, as of lands or tenements, properly transferable by such delivery being said to lie in livery. (Cf. GRANT, n., 3.) See DELIVERY of SEIZURE. c Specif.: Eng. Law. The delivery of the possession of lands released from the court of wards; - usually in the phrase to sue, sue for, or sue out, one's livery. Also, the writ by which possession is obtained.

2. That which is delivered out steadily or formally; specif.: a An allowance of food steadily given out; a ration, as to a family, to servants, to horses, etc. Obs. or R. b The uniform clothing issued by feudal superiors to their retainers, and serving as a badge when in military service. c The peculiar dress by which the servants of a person of some fashion are often distinguished; as, a claret-colored livery. d Quarters; lodging; billeting. Obs.

3. Hence: a Persons in livery; retainers; followers; - used as a collective noun. b The peculiar dress or garb appropriated by any association or body of persons to their own use; as, the livery of the London tradesmen, of a priest, of a charity school, etc.; also, the whole body or company of persons wearing such a garb, and entitled to the privileges of the association; a livery company. c A Webber (weaver) or Dyer, and a Weaver (upholsterer). Were with us eke, clothed in one livery. Chaucer.

4. Characteristic dress or outward appearance. "April's livery." Sir P. Sidney.

5. Of horses: a The feeding, stabling, and care of horses for pay; boarding; as, to keep one's horses at livery. b The keeping of horses in readiness to be hired temporarily for riding or driving; the state of being so kept. c A livery stable. U. S.

6. A low grade of wool. livery of seizin, Eng. Law, the method by which the ceremonial conveyance of land was formerly made. See SEIZURE. livery company. One of the guilds of London.

live-r-y-man (liv'er-i-män), n.; pl. -MEN (-mën). 1. One who wears a livery, as a servant. Obs. or Archaic.

2. A freeman of the city in London, who, having paid certain fees, is entitled to wear the distinguishing dress, or livery, of the company to which he belongs, and also to enjoy certain other privileges, as the right of voting in an election for the lord mayor, sheriffs, chamberlain, etc.

3. One who keeps a livery stable.

livery stable. A stable where horses and vehicles are kept for hire, and where stabling is provided.

liv'id (liv'id), a. [L. lividus, fr. vivere to be of a bluish color, to be black and blue: cf. F. livide.] Black and blue; bluish or grayish blue; of a lead color; discolored, as flesh by contusion. - liv'id-ity (liv'id-i-ti), n.

liv'ing (liv'ing), n. 1. The state of that which lives; the fact of being or of continuing in life; life viewed as a condition, endowment, or function.

2. The passing of one's life (in a specified manner); manner or rule of life; as, riotous living; penurious living; earnest living. "A vicious living." Chaucer.

3. Time of living; lifetime. Obs.

4. Possibility of living, esp. of living a comfortable or profitable life. There is no living without trusting somebody. L'Estrange.

5. Means of living; livelihood; maintenance; subsistence; sustenance. "She can spin for her living." Shak.

6. Specif.: a Estate; property. Archaic. He divided unto them his living. Luke xv. 12. b Eccl. A benefice; - termed in full ecclesiastical living, or spiritual living. Eng.

liv'ing, p. a. [From LIVE, v. t.] 1. Alive; live; that lives or has life; as, a living being; the living God; that now lives; not dead; contemporary; as, living statesmen; alive (at a given time); as, that one of the family then living.

2. Active; operative; not "dead;" not quenched, out-worn, or exhausted; as, living ideas; a living faith; specif.: a Issuing continually from the earth; running; flowing; as, a living spring. b Ignited; burning; live. Then on the living coals red wine they pour. Dryden

3. Of or pertaining to a living being or group of beings; as, within living memory.

4. Producing life, action, animation, or vigor; enlivening; quickening; refreshing. "Living light." Shak.

5. Full of, or true to, life; lively; vivid; vivacious. living force. See VIS VIVA. - a. gale, wind, a heavy gale. - 1. language, a language in use as a vernacular. - 1. picture, a tableau in which persons take part; also, specif., such a tableau as imitating a work of art. - 1. pledge (a trans. of LL. vivum radium), Law, the conveyance of an estate to another for money borrowed, to be held by him until the debt is paid out of the rents and profits; - opposed to dead pledge. See MORTGAGE. - 1. rock. A rock in its native or original state or location; rock not quarried. "Steps cut out of the living rock." Moore. b The mescal button cactus; - so called from the color and appearance of its stems. - 1. room, a room, in a residence, designed for, or appropriated to, the general occupancy of the dwellers and not devoted to any special function; a sitting room. - 1. wage, Economics, a wage sufficient to live on; that is, generally, a wage which enables the laborer to meet and provide the reasons for mental, moral, and physical needs of a person in his station in life, or, as stated by some, to live in such a manner as to maintain a good grade of efficiency in his work. Often opposed to starvation wages. - the 1. those who are alive, or one who is alive.

liverwort lettuce. The false watergreen, or pyrola. lery. liv'er-y, r. t. To attire in livery cupboard. A bread-and-cheese cupboard. [man's gown.] liv'er-y-gown. A London livery. liv'er-y-less, a. See -LESS. lives (livz), n., pl. of LIFE. lives (livz), a. [Orig. a genitive sing. of life.] Alive; living. Obs. - The living. Obs. liv'ing-some. + LIFESOME. Live'yere (liv'y'er), n. [Said to be from live, v. + dial. here for here.] An inhabitant of the Labrador coast. Dial. liv'id-ness, n. See NESS. liv'er (liv'er), n. [For liver one who lives.] A holder for life, or for lives, as a tenant. Dial. Eng. liv'ing-less, a. See -LESS. liv'ing-ly, adv. of LIVING. liv'ing-ness, n. See NESS. liv'ing-stone-ite (liv'ing-stön-ite), n. [After David Livingston, the explorer.] Min. A lead-gray sulphide of mercury and antimony, Hg<sub>2</sub>Sb<sub>2</sub>S<sub>6</sub>, resembling stibnite. B. 2. Sp. gr. 4.81. Liv'ing-ston for-ma-tion. [From Livingston, Montana.] Geol.



Live Oak a. Leaves and Mature Acorns.



Liverwort (Marchantia polymorpha). Portion of Thallus of Female Plant, showing Gemma Cups (1) and four Archegonia (2) of different ages.



Liv-1-sto'na (liv'1-sto'nā), n. [NL., after Patrick Murray (1703-78), of Livingston, Scotland.] Bot. A genus of Asiatic, Malaysian, and Australian fan palms. L. chinensis, known to horticulturists as Lantana borbonica, is the common fan palm cultivated in houses.

Liv-vo'ni-an (li-vō'ni-ān), a. Of or pertaining to Livonia, a district of Russia near the Baltic Sea. — n. A native or an inhabitant of Livonia; also, the recently extinct Finnic language of the Livonians. See FINNO-UGRIC.

Liv're (liv'rē; F. liv'rē; 277), n. [Fr., fr. L. libra a pound of twelve ounces. Cf. LIRA.] 1. A former French money of account, which was originally the value of a pound (libra) of silver (or gold), but gradually became reduced. The livre tournois, or livre of Tours, was equivalent to 20 sous of 12 deniers each. The livre parisais, or livre of Paris, was worth one fourth more than that of Tours. In 1667 the livre tournois was made the only legal one; at the time of its replacement by the franc in 1795 it was worth about 1.1 cents (93 d.). 2. A silver coin of the value of a livre, coined in 1720.

2. A pound. See WRIGHT, Table.

Lix-iv-1-al (lix-iv'1-āl), a. [L. lixivium, fr. lix ashes, lye.] Old Chem. Of the nature of, pertaining to, or resembling, lixivium, or lye; obtained by lixiviation; alkaline.

Lix-iv-1-ate (-āt), v. t.; LIX-IV-1-AT-ED (-āt'ēd); LIX-IV-1-AT-ING (-āt'ing). 1. To lixiviate; to subject to the process of lixiviation. 2. To treat with a lixivium, or lixivial solution.

Lix-iv-1-a'tion (-ā'shūn), n. [Cf. F. lixiviation.] The process of separating a soluble substance from one that is insoluble, by washing with some solvent, as water; leaching.

Lix-iv-1-um (-ūm), n. [L. lixivium, lixivium. See LIXIVIAL.] Any solution obtained by lixiviation, esp. the solution of alkaline salts so extracted from ashes; lye.

Liz'ard (liz'ārd), n. [ME. lesard, lesarde, OF. laisart, laisarde, L. lizard, L. lacerta, lacertus. Cf. AL-LIGATOR, LACERTA.] 1. a In popular usage, any of the numerous four-legged reptiles, characterized by small or moderate size, and having a moderately long body, usually ending in a European Green Lizard (Lacerta viridis). (3) tapering tail, and covered with a scaly or tuberculated skin, which form the majority of the group Lacertilia. In a broad and loose sense the term is extended to other reptiles, living and extinct, more or less similar to the true lizards in form, but many of them of large size, as dinosaurs, crocodilians, rhychocephalians, etc., and, incorrectly, to similarly shaped amphibians, as salamanders and newts. b In Zool. usage, any member of the group Lacertilia. See LACERTILIA, IGUANA, CHAMELEON, GECKO, GILA MONSTER. 2. A variety of the domestic canary, of a greenish bronze color with a yellow crown. 3. Naut. A rope with a thimble or block spliced into one or both of the ends, used as a leader. 4. A piece of timber with a forked end used in dragging a heavy stone, a log, or the like. 5. [cap.] Astron. = LACERTA, 2.



Lizard (Lacerta viridis). (3) tapering tail, and covered with a scaly or tuberculated skin, which form the majority of the group Lacertilia. In a broad and loose sense the term is extended to other reptiles, living and extinct, more or less similar to the true lizards in form, but many of them of large size, as dinosaurs, crocodilians, rhychocephalians, etc., and, incorrectly, to similarly shaped amphibians, as salamanders and newts. b In Zool. usage, any member of the group Lacertilia. See LACERTILIA, IGUANA, CHAMELEON, GECKO, GILA MONSTER.

Liz'ard's-tail' (liz'ārdz-tail'), n. a North American herbaceous perennial plant (Saururus cernuus) with cordate leaves and small white apetalous flowers in a slender drooping spike. b In the West Indies, the pipereaceous plant Heckeria peltata.



Lizard's-tail a. Leaves and inflorescence.

Liz'ma (liz'mā; Sp. liz'mā; 195), n. [Peruv.: cf. Sp. llama.] 1. Any of several wild and domesticated South American ruminants allied to the camels, but smaller and without a hump; esp., the domesticated variety of the guanaco (Lama guanaco), used for centuries as a beast of burden in the Andes. It is about three feet high at the shoulder and varies in color from black to white. Its coat is long and woolly, but coarser than in the alpaca, which is otherwise very similar. See ALPACA, GUANACO, VICUÑA. 2. Cloth made from the llama's hair.



Llama (Lama guanaco).

Liz'ma (liz'mā; Sp. liz'mā; 195), n.; pl. LLANOS (-nōz; Sp. -nōs). [Sp., plain, even, level, L. planus. See PLAIN.] An extensive plain with or without vegetation. Sp. Amer. Lloyd's (loidz), n. 1. A corporation with its offices at present located in the Royal Exchange, London, Eng., and

having for its objects, as defined by the Parliamentary act of incorporation in 1871: (1) The carrying on of the business of marine insurance by members of the society. (2) The protection of the interests of members of the society in respect of shipping, cargoes, and freights. (3) The collection, publication, and diffusion of intelligence and information with respect to shipping. Other insurance is also incidentally carried on. Lloyd's originates from the coffee shop opened by Edward Lloyd, in 1683, in Tower Street, London, which became a resort for shipping men. Lloyd founded a shipping newspaper, and his shop became a meeting house for shipping underwriters.

2. The part of the Royal Exchange appropriated to the use of the underwriter and insurance brokers connected with Lloyd's (see above); — called also Lloyd's Rooms. 3. (Also Lloyd.) Any of various other societies associated with enterprises similar to those of Lloyd's in London; — used with an attributive limiting term; as, Germanischer Lloyd, at Berlin, Germany.

Lloyd's agents, persons employed in various parts of the world by the association called Lloyd's. — L. characters, certain characters describing the hulls and equipments of ships according to Lloyd's requirements for registry. — L. List, a publication of the latest news respecting shipping matters, with lists of vessels, etc., made under the direction of Lloyd's. — L. marks = LLOYD'S CHARACTERS. — L. numbers, Naut. Arch., certain numbers chosen to regulate the scantlings, or size of the framing and plating, of a vessel in order that it may be classified in Lloyd's "Register of British and Foreign Shipping." The first, or framing, number determines the size of the frames, reverse frames, bulkheads, etc., and is the sum of the vessel's depth, half the beam, and half the girth, in feet. The second, or plating, number regulates the scantlings of the keelson, stringer plates, outside plating, etc., and is the product of the first number by the length of the vessel, in feet. Eng. — L. Register, an annual register, issued by Lloyd's, containing a list of all vessels of 100 tons and upwards (with some minor exceptions), their age, build, tonnage, dimensions, ownership, and classification as to seaworthiness. — L. Rooms = LLOYD'S, 2.

lo (lō), interj. [ME. lo, AS. lā; perh. influenced by another ME. lo, of different origin; perh. akin to E. look; see; behold; observe. "Lo, here is Christ." Matt. xxiv. 23.]

loach (lōch), n. [ME. loche, F. loche.] a Any of certain small Old World fresh-water fishes of Cobitids, Nemachilids, and allied genera, constituting the family Cobitidae, or included in the carp family. They habitually lie on the bottom, often burying themselves. b The burbot (Lota maculosa).



Loach (Nemachilus barbatulus). (3)

load (lōd), n. [ME. lode load, way; properly the same word as lode, but confused with lade, load, v. See LADE, LEAD, v., LODE.] 1. Carriage; conveyance. 2. That which is, or is to be, laid on or put in anything for conveyance; anything taken up and carried; a burden; as, a heavy load; the load of a river is the sediment it carries; hence, the proper or customary quantity which can be carried or drawn in a specified way, as in a cart, car, or vessel, or on a pack animal; a cargo; lading; pack. 3. A particular measure for certain articles, being as much of the article as may be carried at one time by the conveyance commonly used. It varies according to the substance and the locality. According to fairly general usage, a load for a wagon in England is, wheat, 40 bu.; oats, 30 bu.; lime, 64 bu.; or 32 bu.; new hay, 2,150 lbs (36 trusses of 60 lbs.); old hay, 2,016 lbs (36 cwt.); straw, 1,280 lbs (11 cwt.); square timber, 50 cu. ft.; un-hewn timber, 40 cu. ft.; inch boards, 600 sq. ft.; earth or gravel, 1 cu. yd.; burhuses, 63 bundles; fagots, 100. For a pack horse, a load is, wheat, 40 bu.; oats, 30 bu.; lime, 64 bu.; or 32 bu.; new hay, 2,150 lbs (36 trusses of 60 lbs.); old hay, 2,016 lbs (36 cwt.); straw, 1,280 lbs (11 cwt.); square timber, 50 cu. ft.; un-hewn timber, 40 cu. ft.; inch boards, 600 sq. ft.; earth or gravel, 1 cu. yd.; burhuses, 63 bundles; fagots, 100. For a pack horse, a load is, wheat, 40 bu.; oats, 30 bu.; lime, 64 bu.; or 32 bu.; new hay, 2,150 lbs (36 trusses of 60 lbs.); old hay, 2,016 lbs (36 cwt.); straw, 1,280 lbs (11 cwt.); square timber, 50 cu. ft.; un-hewn timber, 40 cu. ft.; inch boards, 600 sq. ft.; earth or gravel, 1 cu. yd.; burhuses, 63 bundles; fagots, 100. For a pack horse, a load is, wheat, 40 bu.; oats, 30 bu.; lime, 64 bu.; or 32 bu.; new hay, 2,150 lbs (36 trusses of 60 lbs.); old hay, 2,016 lbs (36 cwt.); straw, 1,280 lbs (11 cwt.); square timber, 50 cu. ft.; un-hewn timber, 40 cu. ft.; inch boards, 600 sq. ft.; earth or gravel, 1 cu. yd.; burhuses, 63 bundles; fagots, 100.

4. That which is upborne or sustained; a weight or quantity of anything upon something else regarded as its support or foundation; as, the roof bears a load of snow. 5. That which burdens or weighs down the mind or spirits; as, a load of care. "A . . . load of guilt." Ray. 6. The charge of a firearm; as, a load of powder. 7. Mech. a Amount of pressure due to superimposed weight, whether stationary or moving. b External resistance overcome by a machine or prime mover, as by a planing machine, a dynamo, or a steam engine. 8. Weight or violence of blows; as, to lay on load. Obs. 9. Liqueur enough to intoxicate; a "jug." Stang or Dial. 10. pl. A great deal; very much; quantities. Colloq. Syn. — LOAD, BURDEN. Lit., a LOAD is that which is carried, whether with or without particular difficulty; BURDEN commonly adds the implication of difficulty or labor; as, "He from the stack carves out the accustomed load" (Cooper); "With burden of our armor here we sweat" (Shak.). Fig., both load and burden connote oppression, burden often suggesting a load long or habitually borne; as, "with loads of learned lumber in his head" (Pope); "the clogging burden of a guilty conscience" (Shak.). But load and burden are often interchanged. See FRIGHT, DIFFICULTY, HEAVY.

load, v. t.; LOAD'ED (LOADEN, Obs. or Dial.); LOAD'ING. 1. To lay a load or burden on or in, as on a horse or in a

cart; to charge with a load, as a gun; to furnish with a lading or cargo, as a ship; hence, to add weight to so as to oppress or embarrass; to heap something burdensome upon; as, to load one's stomach; to load one with work. 2. To place on or in something, as for carriage; as, to load a cargo of flour. 3. To supply abundantly or excessively, as a person with something, or something to a person; as, to load one with honors; to load gifts on one.

Those honors deep and broad, wherewith Your majesty loads our house. Shak. 4. To adulterate or drug; as, to load wine. Cant. 5. To increase in weight by addition of some heavy substance; as, to load sugar, sponges, etc.; to load a cane or a whip is to weight the end; loaded dice are weighted so as to influence their position on settling after a throw. 6. Paper Making. To incorporate kaolin, talc, or the like, with (paper) so as to increase its weight and produce a smooth surface. Paper is often loaded to produce certain desired qualities in texture, as in half-tone paper. 7. Life Insurance. To increase (the net premium) by the amount called loading (which see); to charge, as a life or policy, with a loading, in addition to the net premium. 8. To add a sum to the selling price of (something, as a publication), after profits and expenses are accounted for. 9. Painting. a To make opaque, as a color, by mixing in white. b To apply heavily, as a pigment, or to color thickly, as a painting.

load (lōd), v. To give or receive a load. 2. To insert the charge in a firearm. 3. To load up, to accumulate in loads or quantities. — to l. up on, to buy or partake freely of (anything). Colloq. load displacement. Naut. The displacement of a ship when loaded to the extent for which she was designed. load'ed (lōd'ēd; -īd; 151), pret. & p. p. of LOAD. Specif.: p. a. a Charged, laden, burdened, etc. b Weighted, as, esp., with lead; as, a loaded whip; increased in weight (see LOAD, v. l. 5), esp. unfairly; as, loaded sugar; loaded dice. c Adulterated so as to appear full-bodied; — said of wine. d Med. (1) Furred or coated; — said of the tongue. (2) Excessively charged with bile; — said of the liver. (3) Full of undigested food or accumulated feces; — said of the bowels. (4) Excessively charged with salts, etc.; — said of the urine. e Drunk. Slang. U. S.

loaded governor. See GOVERNOR, n., 5. load'er (lōd'ēr), n. [From LOAD, v.] One that loads; a mechanical contrivance for loading a gun, a wagon, etc. load factor. The ratio of the average power of a machine, plant, or system during a certain period of time to the maximum power used during that time; also, the ratio of average power to full rated power. load'ing, v. pr. & vb. n. of LOAD. Specif.: vb. n. Life Insurance. An amount added to the net or pure premium to provide for business expenses, future contingencies, and profits or bonuses; — called also margin. The loading is usually a percentage of the net premium.

loading chain. = DECKING CHAIN. 1. Jack, Logging, a platform framed upon which logs are hoisted from the water for loading upon cars. Northern U. S. & Can. — 1. tongs, Ordnance, shot hooks or shell books. Rare. — 1. tray, Ordnance, a metal tray placed in the screw box of a large gun during loading, to prevent the projectile burring the screw threads, and also to prevent the powder bags from being torn by the threads. — 1. tripod, a tripod made of three long timbers joined at their tops, having a pulley block in position to load logs on to cars. load line. 1. Naut. The line on the outside of a vessel indicating the depth to which it sinks in the water when properly loaded; — called also load water line. 2. Engin. Construction. A line so drawn that the ordinates to it from a given base will represent the fixed or varying loads at the different points on a structure. load'stone', lode'stone' (lōd'stōn'), n. [load, lode + stone.] Min. A piece of magnetic possessing polarity like a magnetic needle. See MAGNETITE. loaf (lōf), n.; pl. LOAVES (lōvz). [ME. lof, laf, AS. hlāf; akin to G. laib, OHG. hleip, Icel. hleif, Goth. hlafis; cf. Russ. khleb, Lith. kėpas. Cf. LADY, LAMMAS, LOB.] 1. Bread. Obs. or Dial. 2. A regularly shaped or molded mass of bread; hence, a shaped mass of cake or sugar. Half a loaf is better than no bread. Proverb. 3. Any thick lump or mass. Obs. 4. A head, as of cabbage. Eng. loaves and fishes, material gain; political spoil; — alluding to the miracle of feeding the people, and the Savior's charge (John vi. 26) that some of them followed him only for a selfish purpose. — loaves of proposition, Jewish Antiquities, the showbread. — loaves of life, Holy Scriptures (Luke vi. 4).

loaf, v. i.; LOAFED (lōf't); LOAF'ING. [Orig. uncert.; cf. G. dial. loafen to run, to go, equiv. to G. laufen.] To spend time in idleness; to lounge or loiter about. to loaf on (one), to idle at his expense. Colloq. loaf, v. t. To spend in idleness; — with away; as, to loaf time away. loaf'er (lōf'ēr), n. One who loafs; a lazy loafer; hence, one who has the bad habits typical of street loafers. loaf sugar. Refined sugar that has been formed into conical loaves in a mold.

The uppermost division of the Cretaceous in Montana. liv'ish, adv. Obs. — liv'ishly, adv. Obs. liv'long', Livelong. Ref. Sp. liv'vor (liv'vōr), n. [L.] 1. Magnignty; spite. Obs. 2. Med. a Lividity. b Livid spots appearing on a cadaver before decomposition. liv'vra'son (liv'vrā-zōn'), n. [F., fr. L. livra, a setting free, in L.L. a delivering up. See LIBERATION.] A fascicle, part, or number (of a work published in parts). livra + LIVER, LIVERY. livra + LIVER, [livr]. liv'vor. Var. of LIVER, to deliver + LIVE. liv'ive, n. Livivium. Obs. liv-iv-1-ate (lix-iv'1-āt), n. [From LIXIVIAL.] Lixivial; diviviated. Obs. liv-iv-1-ate, n. An alkali. Obs. liv-iv-1-ous (lix-iv'1-ūz), a. Lixivial. Rare. livz (livz), Obs. 2d pers. sing. pres. ind. of LIV, to lie. liv'za (liv'zā; 288), n. [Sp.] Any of certain mullets. Sp. Amer.

lizard fish. a Any of certain slender marine fishes having a scaly lizardlike head and large mouth, which constitute the family Synodontidae. See GAL-LIVASH, HUSS. b The saury. lizard orchis. Any of several European species of Orchis. lizard seeker. A West Indian ground cuckoo that feeds on lizards; esp. Scaevola reticulata. lizard stone. A kind of serpentine from near Lizard Point, Cornwall, England. liv'ard-tail', n. A var. of LIZARD'S-TAIL. b An asteraceous plant of the western United States (Crotophyllum stachyoidifolium). Calif. liv'ri-ta (liv'rī-tā; 288), n. [L.] 1. Contracture of will, after pronouncing in a vowel, and of shall after I and we. LL. Abbr. Late Latin; Law Latin; leaves; leaved line (used on the tape of stock tickers);

leges (L., laws); Freemasonry; lodges; Lordships, Obs.; Low Latin. L. L. or I. L. Abbr. Loco, loco (Latin in the place cited); Lord lieutenant. [in Arts.] L. L. A. Abbr. Lady Liferate. liv'gar-ta (liv'gārtā; 195), n. A gallinule. Porto Rico. liv'lan-dō (liv'lān-dō; 176), n. [From Llandaf, Wales.] A subdivision of the Eppur in the western United States (Crotophyllum stachyoidifolium). Calif. liv'lan-dō-er-y (liv'lān-dō-er-y; 176), n. [From Llandaf, Wales.] A subdivision of the Eppur in the western United States (Crotophyllum stachyoidifolium). Calif. liv'lan-no (liv'lān-nō; 195), n. [Amer. Sp.] A dweller on the llanos of South America. L. Lat. Abbr. Late Latin; Law Latin; Low Latin. LL. B. Abbr. Legum Baccalaureus (L., Bachelor of Laws). L. L. C. M. Abbr. Licentiate of the London College of Music. LL. D. Abbr. Legum Doctor (L., Doctor of Laws). Liv'ua (liv'ūā; 1176), n. [Cf. Liv'ua (liv'vōm; 185), n. A tall,

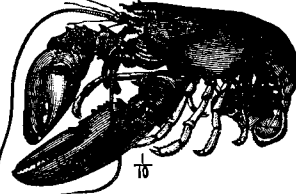
slender pinnate-leaved palm (Avicaria attenuata) common on the northern coast of Porto Rico. liv'vra (liv'rā; 195), n. [Cf. LER.] Celt. Myth. A Cymric god of the sea, doubtless the same as the Gaelic Ler, and thought to be the original of the "King Lear" of early chronicles and Shakespeare's tragedy. L. M. Abbr. Long meter. L. M. C. Abbr. Lloyd's machinery certificate. l. m. c. Abbr. Low midding clause (cotton). [double.] L. M. D. Abbr. Long meter. L. M. T. Abbr. Long mean time. L. M. Var. of LOOR, LOW. Lo. n. A North American Indian, or, abstractly, the Indian; — used as a proper name. In-movensio, a portion of Pope's "Lo, the poor Indian!" Lo. n. = LAO. lo'a (lō'ā), n. [Guyot says it is a native word in Angola.] An African worm (Flavaria loa) which infests the eye. loach + LAKE, gift. [of LOPE.] load. Obs. or Sect. & dial. Eng. load'age (lōd'āj), n. See AGE.

loaf'en. Obs. p. p. of LOAD. load'eb, v. t. To load. Obs. or Dial. Brit. — p. a. Loaded; laden. Obs. load'er, n. [Fr. load, n.] Pack load'ess, n. See LESS. load'man'age, load'man'age. Eronous for LOU-MANAGE. load'pen'ny, a. A tax levied on loads for market in ancient English towns. Obs. or Hist. load'man, n. LOU-MAN. load'some, a. [load + -some.] Burdensome. Obs. or R. load'star'. Var. of LODESTAR. load'um, n. A card game. Obs. load water line. See LOAD LINE. loaf, v. i. = LOAVE. loaf, n. A time of loafing; idle spell. Colloq. [Dial. Eng.] loaf bread. Bread in loaves. loaf cabbage. A head of cabbage. Dial. Eng. Obs. loaf-eat'er, n. A servant, as eating bread furnished by the master. Cf. MAINPAST. Obs. or Hist. loaf'some, n. LOU-SOME. loaf'er-dom (lōf'ēr-dōm), n. loaf'er-ish, a. See -ISH. loaf'ing, adv. of loafing, p. pr. load'let, n. See -LET.

**loam** (lōm), n. [ME. *lam*, AS. *lām*; akin to D. *leem*, G. *lehm*, and E. *lime*. See 1st LIME.] 1. Clayey earth; also, any earth or soil. *Obs.* or *Archaic*.  
 2. Earthly matter composed either of clay and sand, enough of the latter being present to counteract the cohering property of the clay, or of particles intermediate in size between those of clay and sand, as loess. *Clay loam* and *sandy loam* denote an excess of one of these constituents. In popular use *loam* implies the presence of considerable decomposed organic matter with accompanying fertility.  
 3. *Founding*. A mixture of sand, clay, and other materials, used in making molds for large castings, often without a pattern.  
**loam**, v. t.; LOAMED (lōmd); LOAM'ING. To cover, smear, or fill with loam.  
**loam'ing** (lōm'ing), n. A method of prospecting for gold, used in Australia, in which earth is washed in places from the base and slope of a hill until the increase of specks of gold leads to the outcrop of the lode or vein that gave them.  
**loam plate**, *Founding*. An iron plate upon which a section of a loam mold rests, or from which it is suspended.  
**loam'y** (lōm'y), a.; LOAM'y-ER (-y-ēr); LOAM'y-EST. Consisting of, like, or partaking of the nature of, loam.  
**loan** (lōn), n. [ME. *lone*, *lane*, AS. *lān*, of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *lān*, akin to AS. *lān*, fr. *lōn* to lend, D. *leen* loan, fief, G. *lehen* fief, G. *leihen* to lend, OHG. *lāhan*, Icel. *ljā*, Goth. *leihwan*, L. *līquere* to leave, Gr. *laivōm*, Skr. *ric*. Cf. DELINQUENT, ECLIPSE, ELEVEN, ELLIPSE, LEND, RELIC.] 1. A gift or grant by a superior of property to be held of him upon certain conditions. *Obs.* or *Hist*.  
 2. Act of lending; a lending; permission to use; as, the loan of a book, money, services.  
 3. That which one lends or borrows, esp. a sum of money lent at interest; as, he repaid the loan.  
**loan**, v. t. & i.; LOANED (lōnd); LOAN'ING. To lend; — sometimes with *out*.  
 By way of location or *loaning* them out. J. Langley (1644).  
**Syn.** — See LEND.  
**loan god**. A deity adopted from a foreign religion.  
**loan/mong'er** (lōn'mŏng'ēr), n. A negotiator of loans.  
**loan office**. An office at which loans are negotiated, at which the accounts of loans are kept, and the interest paid to the lender. b A pawnbroker's shop.  
**loan word**. A word adopted from another language.  
**Lo-a-sa** (lō'ā-sā), n. [NL. prob. fr. a South American name.] *Bot*. A large genus of tropical American prickly herbs typifying the family Loasaceae, distinguished by the pentamerous flowers having ten stamens, numerous stamens, and a 3-5-valved capsule.  
**Lo-sa-sa-ce-æ** (lō'sā-sā-sē), n. pl. [NL.] *Bot*. A family of mainly herbaceous, sometimes climbing, tropical plants (order Hypericales) covered with bristly hairs which yield an acrid juice producing a painful stinging sensation. The flowers are regular and pentamerous, with numerous stamens. There are about 19 genera and 200 species. *Mentzelia*, the most important genus, is largely represented in the western United States. — **Lo-sa-sa-ceous** (-shū-s), a.  
**loath**, **loath** (lōth), a. [ME. *looth*, *loth*, AS. *lōth* hostile, odious; akin to OS. *lōth*, G. *leid*, Icel. *leiðr*, Sw. *led*, and perh. to OHG. *lōwes*, *lēs*, alaud, and AS. *lō* (cf. lo.)] 1. Hatel; repulsive; odious; disliked. *Obs*.  
 2. Filled with disgust or aversion; averse; unwilling; reluctant; as, loath to part.  
 Why, then, though loath, yet must I be content. *Shak*.  
**Syn.** — See RELOATHING.  
**loathe** (lōth), v. t.; LOATHED (lōthd); LOATH'ING (lōth'ing). [AS. *lōthan* to be hateful. See LOATH.] 1. To excite to disgust or aversion. *Obs*.  
 2. To dislike greatly; to feel aversion for or reluctance to; now, esp., to have extreme disgust at, or abhorrence for; to detest; abhor.  
*Loathing* the honeyed cakes, I longed for bread. *Cowley*.  
 The secret which I loathe. *Walter*.  
**Syn.** — Abhor, detest, abominate. See HATE.  
**loatheful**, v. i. To feel, or to cause, disgust or nausea. *Obs*.  
**loathful** (lōth'fōl), a. 1. Causing a feeling of loathing; disgusting. *Now Rare*. "Loathful, sinful lust." *Spenser*.  
 2. Shrinkng; reluctant; bashful. *Obs.* or *Scot*.  
**loathful-ly**, *adv*. *Rare*. — **loathful-ness**, n. *Rare*.  
**loath'ing** (lōth'ing), n. Extreme disgust; a feeling of aversion, abhorrence, or detestation.  
 The mutual fear and loathing of the hostile races. *Macaulay*.  
**loathly** (lōth'ly), a. [AS. *lōthlic*.] Loathsome; repulsive.  
**loathly** (lōth'ly); lōth'ly; ad. [AS. *lōthlice*.] 1. (pron. lōth'ly) So as to cause loathing. *Obs.* or *R*.  
 2. Unwillingly; reluctantly. *Rare*.  
 This shows that you from nature loathly stray. *Donne*.  
**loath'some** (lōth'sōm), a. Fitted to cause loathing; exciting abhorrence; disgusting; hateful; detestable.  
 The most loathsome and deadly forms of infection. *Macaulay*.  
**loath'some-ly**, *adv*. — **loath'some-ness**, n.  
**lob** (lōb), n. [Cf. Fries. *lobbe*, *lob*, a short, thick, hanging lump or mass of flesh or fat, OLG. *lobbe* a lump, Norw. dial. *hubb* a rotund, plump figure, mostly of animals, Dan. *lob*, *lobbe*, pollack.] 1. a A lugworm. b A pollack. *Brit*.  
 2. A dull, heavy person. *Obs.* or *Dial*.  
 3. Something thick and heavy, as a nugget. *Chiefly Dial*.  
 4. [Cf. G. *lob* rennet.] *Brewing*. A ferment made of yeast mixed with wort and warmed; — also *lobb*.  
**lob** (lōb), v. t.; LOBBED (lōbd); LOBB'ING. 1. To let fall heavily or lazily; to droop. *Obs.* or *R*.  
 And their poor jades  
 Lob down their heads. *Shak*.  
 2. To throw, toss, or the like heavily or slowly; as: a *Cricketer*. To bowl underhand. b *Lawn Tennis*. To return (a ball) in a high curve, esp. to avoid an opponent at the net.  
 3. *Brewing*. To mix with lob.  
**lob**, v. i. 1. To go heavily or lumberingly.  
 2. *Lawn Tennis*. To make a lob.  
**lob**, n. [From LOB, v.] A lopping; specif.: a *Cricketer*. A slow underhand ball pitched well up in the air, usually with considerable spin. b *Tennis*. A ball returned in a high curve.  
**Lo-ba-chev'ski's for-mu-la** (lō'bā-chēf'skī-zh), a. Of or pertaining to the Russian geometer Nicolai Ivanovich Lobachev'ski (1793-1856) or his mathematical discoveries.  
**Lo-ba-chev'ski's for-mu-la** (lō'bā-chēf'skī-zh), *Non-Euclidean Geom*. The formula tan Π(p) = e<sup>r</sup>, where Π(p) is the angle between a parallel and a perpendicular to a line, when p is the length of the perpendicular (intercepted between the parallels).  
**lob'ar** (lō'bār), a. Of or pert. to a lobe; having or like a lobe or lobes. — **lob'ar pneumonia**. See CROUPOUS PNEUMONIA.  
**lob'ate** (lō'bāt), a. [See LOBE.] Having lobes or rounded lob'ed (-bāt-ēd) } divisions; lobed; as, a lobate leaf; *specif.*: *Zool*. 1. Having the integument continued on the bases of the fin rays; — said of the fins of certain fishes. b Furnished with lateral membranous flaps, as the toes of a foot. See BIRD, *Illustr*.  
**lob'a-tion** (lō'bā-shūn), n. a State of being lobed; formation of lobes or lobules. b A lobe or lobule.  
**lob'by** (lōb'y), n.; pl. -bies (-bīz). [LL. *lobium*, *lobia*, the same word as *laubia* a covered portico fit for walking, fr. OHG. *loba*, G. *laube*, arbor. See LODGE.] 1. A passage or hall of communication, esp. when large enough to serve also as a waiting room, etc., as in the British House of Commons, and in capitols in the United States. It differs from an antechamber in that a lobby communicates with several rooms, an antechamber with one only; but this distinction is not carefully preserved.  
 2. The persons, collectively, who frequent the lobbies of a legislative house to transact business with the legislators; specifically, persons not members of a legislative body, who strive to influence its proceedings by personal agency, whether in the lobby or elsewhere. See LOBBY, v. t.  
 3. *Naut*. An apartment or passageway in the fore part of an old-fashioned cabin under the quarter-deck. *Obs*.  
 4. *Agric*. A confined place for cattle, formed by hedges, trees, or other fencing, near the farmyard.  
**lob'by**, v. i.; LOBBY'ING (-id); LOBB'Y-ING. To address or solicit members of a legislative body in the lobby or elsewhere with intent to influence their votes by personal agency. *Chiefly U. S*.  
 Efforts have been made to check the practice of lobbying, both in Congress and in State legislatures. . . . It has been repeatedly held by the courts that "contracts which have for their object to influence legislation in any other manner than by such open and public presentation of facts, arguments, and appeals to reason, such as are recognized as proper and legitimate with all public bodies, must be held void." James Bryce.  
**lob'by**, v. t. To urge or procure the passage of (a bill, measure, etc.) by personal influences addressed to the individual legislators; also, to influence (a legislator) by such means. See LOBBY, v. i. *Chiefly U. S*.  
**lob'by-ist**, n. A member of the lobby; a person who solicits members of a legislature to influence their votes. See LOBBY, v. i. *Chiefly U. S*.  
**lob-by-ism** (-īz'm), n.  
**lobe** (lōb), n. [Gr. *lobos*; cf. F. *lobe*.] 1. A projection or division of a somewhat rounded form.  
 2. *Specif.*: a *Zool*. A membranous flap on the sides of the foot of certain birds, as the *coot*. b *Paleon*. In cephalopod shells, a portion of a suture which forms an angle or curve whose convexity is directed away from the orifice; — opposed to *saddle*. c *Anat*. A more or less rounded projection of an organ or part; a division of an organ marked off by a fissure on the surface, as those of the brain, lungs, liver, etc. d *Bot*. Any rounded division or projection of an organ, esp. of a leaf. e *Geol*. A great marginal projection from the body of a continental ice sheet. f *Mach*. The projecting part of a cam wheel or of a noncircular gear wheel.  
**lobed** (lōbd), a. Having lobes; lobate; specif., *Bot*, having rounded divisions extending less than halfway to the center or midrib.  
**Lo-be-li-a** (lō'bē-lī-ā; lō'bā-lī-yā; ?), n. [NL., after M. Lobel, botanist and physician to King James I.] 1. *Bot*. A genus of herbaceous plants usually referred to the Campanulaceae, but sometimes made the type of a distinct  
 trifid; cloyish. *Obs*.  
**lob'by-er**, n. A lobbyist. *U. S*.  
**lob'by member**. A lobbyist. *U. S*.  
**lob'cock**, n. A lobeck. *Obs*.  
**lob'cock**, n. A dull, sluggish person; a lubber; a lobe. *Now Dial*.  
**lob'cock**, a. Like a lobeck.  
**lob'foot** (lōb'fōot), n. A bird having lobate toes; esp. the northern phalarope. — **lob'foot'ed**, a.  
**lob'less**, a. See -LESS.  
**lob'let**, n. See -LET.  
**lo-be-lī-ad** (lō'bē-lī-ad), n. A lobeliaceous plant. *Lindley*.  
**lob-el-lat'ed** (lōb-el-lāt'ed), a. Lobulate.  
**Lo-bel's catch fly** (lō'bē-l'z), [See LOBELIA.] The Deptford pink.  
**lob'fig**, n. [Turk. *lobb* mjūr superior fig.] A superior variety of Smyrna fig.  
**lob'-grass**, n. The soft chess (*Bromus mollis*). *Dial Eng*.  
**lob'iform** (lōb'y-fōrm), a. Resembling a lobe.  
**lob'is**, n. A lob; coun-

family. They have red, blue, or white flowers with a very irregular corolla, the tube split almost to the base, often 2-lipped; stamens monadelphous, the anthers also united into a ring. There are about 225 species, widely distributed, a number being cultivated. Some of the native American species, as *L. cardinalis*, the cardinal flower, and *L. siphilitica*, the great blue lobelia, are very ornamental in flower.  
 2. [L. c.] A plant or flower of this genus.  
 3. [L. c.] *Pharm*. The leaves and tops of *L. inflata*, used as an antispasmodic and expectorant, esp. in asthmatic affections.  
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**lo-be-line** (-līn; -lēn; 184), n. Also **-lin**. *Chem*. A poisonous narcotic alkaloid extracted from the leaves of Indian tobacco (*Lobelia inflata*) as a yellow oil, having a tobacco-like taste and odor.  
**lob'lo'ly** (lōb'lō'ly), n. [Ety. m. uncert.] 1. Thick guel. 2. *Naut*. *Stang*. Medicine. *Obs*.  
 3. A clownish fellow; a lout. *Obs*.  
 4. A pine of the southern United States (*Pinus tedda*) distinguished by its thick, flaky bark, long leaves in threes, and spiny-tipped cones. The wood resembles that of the shortleaf pine of the same region. b Any of several related pines, as *P. serotina*, *P. bahamensis* of the Bahamas, etc.  
**lob'lo'ly bay**. An ornamental evergreen treeaceous shrub or small tree (*Gordonia lasianthus*), of the southern United States. It has large white flowers and glossy leaves. The bark is used in tanning. c A West Indian tree of the same family (*Laplacea leucostylon*). *Jamaica*.  
**lob'lo'ly boy**. 1. A surgeon's attendant on shipboard.  
 2. An errand boy, or a man of all work. *Dial Brit*.  
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**lob'scouse** (lōb'skōus), n. Also **lob'scours'**, from which *lobscouse* is perh. corrupted. *Naut*. A combination of meat with vegetables, ship biscuit, etc., usually stewed, sometimes baked.  
**lob'ster** (lōb'stēr), n. [AS. *lōppestre*, *lōpystre*, fr. L. *locusta* a marine shellfish, a kind of lobster, a locust, perh. under the influence of AS. *loppe* a spider. Cf. LOCUST.] 1. Any large macrurous crustacean used as food, esp. those of the genus *Homarus*; as, the American lobster (*H. americanus*), and the European lobster (*H. vulgaris*) of the Atlantic coasts. The Norwegian lobster (*Nephrops norvegicus*) is similar in form. They have a pair of stalked compound eyes, two pairs of antennae, and five pairs of legs, of which the first two are modified into enormous chela, or pincers, one being much heavier than the other, with blunt teeth for crushing shells, etc. There are also abdominal swimming legs, but the chief swimming organ is the tail, by means of which they can make sudden backward movements. Lobsters feed on animals, both living and dead, and are usually caught in traps (called *lobster pots*) baited with animal refuse. Owing to its excellent as food, the American species is becoming scarce. The spiny lobsters, or sea crayfishes, of *Palaemon* and allied genera lack the large chela. The common European species is *P. vulgaris*. *Palaemon argus* is a large species, common and used as food at Bermuda.  
 2. As a term of opprobrium or contempt: A gullible, awkward, bungling, or undesirable person. *Stang*.  
**lob'ster pot**. A trap for catching lobsters, commonly an oblong cage with slat sides and a funnel-shaped net opening inward at each end.  
**lob'u-lar** (lōb'y-lār), a. Like a lobule; pert. to a lobule or lobules. — **lob'u-lar pneumonia**. See CATARRHAL PNEUMONIA.  
**lob'u-late** (-lāt) } a. Made up of, or divided into, lob-  
**lob'u-lat'ed** (-lāt'ed) } ules.  
**lob'ule** (-ūl), n. [Cf. F. *lobule*, dim. of *lobe*. See LOBE.] A small lobe; as, the lobule of the ear; also, a subdivision of  
 lob's pond. [lob a lout + pond a prison.] A prison; a disgrace; a difficulty. *Obs.* or *Dial*.  
**lob'ster caterpillar**. The caterpillar of the lobster moth.  
**lob'ster crab**. A porcelain crab.  
**lob'ster flower**. Barbados pride.  
**lob'ster-ing**, n. Act or practice of catching lobsters.  
**lob'ster moth**. A European moth (*Stauropus japy*) of the family Notodontidae. Its larva which has long legs and two long caudal processes, feeds on the beech.  
**lob'ster's claw**, or **lob'ster-claw**, n. The glory pea of Australia. b pl. A marine red seaweed (*Polysiphonia elongata*) with tufted filaments.  
**lob'ster-tail**, n. Armor for the lower part of the body, jointed like a lobster's tail. — **lob'ster-tailed**, a.  
**lob'tail**, v. i. To beat with the flukes; — said of a whale. *Sail-or's Slang*.  
**lob'u-lar-ly**, *adv*. Of LOBULAR.  
**lob'u-lar-ly** (lōb'y-lār-ly), n.  
**lob'ed**, **foot**; **out**, **oil**; **chair**; **go**; **sing**, **ink**; **then**, **thin**; **nature**, **verdure** (259); **x** = **ch** in G. ich, ach (144); **bon**; **yet**; **zh** = **z** in azure. Numbers refer to §§ in GUIDE.

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Lobelia (*L. siphilitica*). Inflorescence with Detached Flower (a); Calyx (b); Section of Fruit (c).





lock (lɒk), v. i. 1. To become locked, as a door; to become fixed or fast, as by means of a lock.

2. To interlock or interlink. When it locked none might through it pass. Spenser. 3. Of a vehicle, to permit the fore wheels to swivel round with more or less freedom in turning; of the wheels, to have such freedom of motion.

4. Engin, etc. a To build locks to facilitate navigation. b To go or pass by means of a lock, as of a canal, a caisson, etc.; — used with in, into, out, through, etc.

lock'age (lɒk'ɑːʒ), n. a Act or process of passing a vessel through a lock. b Materials for locks, as in a canal, or the works forming a lock or locks. c Toll paid for passing through a lock or locks, as of a canal. d Amount of elevation and descent made by the locks of a canal.

lock hay. Canals. The body of water in a lock chamber. lock chamber. The inclosed space between the gates of a canal lock or the doors of an air lock.

locked (lɒkt), p. a. 1. Fastened or united by locking. 2. In the position assumed when the leg is straightened; — said of the knee.

locked-coil wire rope. = LOCKED-WIRE ROPE. — locked extents, Math. two extents so related that through neither can there be laid an extent one higher in dimension without cutting the other. Two dual extents may thus be locked like the links of a chain, as two sphere surfaces in five-dimensional space. — 1. wire rope, a rope, esp. adapted for haulage and rope transmission, having a smooth cylindrical surface, and made by drawing the outer wires to such shape that each one interlocks with the other so that the wires lie in concentric layers about a wire core instead of in strands. — 1. jaw. = LOCKJAW.



1 Locked-wire Rope; 2 Cross Section.

lock'er (lɒk'ɜː), n. 1. One that locks, as, in the British customs service, one in charge of locking a warehouse. 2. A drawer, cupboard, compartment, or chest, that may be closed with a lock, esp. a cupboard for individual use. 3. Naut. Any chest or compartment for stowing anything snugly; as, a chain locker; a boatswain's locker.

lock'et (lɒk'ɪt), n. [F. loquet latch, dim. of OF. loclach, lock; of Teutonic origin. See Lock a fastening.] 1. A crossbar of a window. Obs. 2. Mil. A part of a scabbard where a belt hook fastens. It is usually strengthened by a metal plate. 3. A group of set jewels. Obs. 4. A catch or spring, as to fasten a necklace. Obs. 5. A little case for holding a miniature or lock of hair, usually suspended from a necklace or watch chain.

lock'fast' (lɒk'fɑːst), n. Made fast by a lock. — n. A lock-fast place or receptacle. Chiefly Scot.

lock'ian (lɒk'iən), n. a Pertaining to John Locke or to Lockianism. — Lock'ian, n.

lock'ian-ism (lɒk'iən-ɪzəm), n. Philos. The philosophical system of John Locke (1632-1704), set forth in his "Essay Concerning Human Understanding." Locke, denying the existence of innate ideas, and incorrectly representing the Cartesian view of such ideas, asserts that the mind originally resembles a blank tablet. All our knowledge comes from experience, that is, from sense perception, and from reflection, or immediate apprehension of psychical phenomena. Most of our sensations have no actual counterpart in the physical world; the primary or real qualities of things are bulk, figure, number, situ-

ation, and motion or rest. Perceptions of other qualities, the secondary qualities such as color, sound, odor, etc., are caused by physical bodies, but do not resemble them. The soul has immediate knowledge of its own being, but the existence of God is an inference of the reason.

lock'ing (lɒk'ɪŋ), n. p. pr. & vb. n. of LOCK. — locking bar, Railroads, in an interlocking frame for signals, any of a system of parallel bars each of which is driven longitudinally by a shaft (called a locking shaft) when a corresponding lever is pulled, so as to lock such levers of the conflicting routes as are not already locked by some other lever. — 1. bed. = LOCKING BOARD. — 1. board, Railroads, the system of locking bars and cross locks in an interlocking frame for signals. W. M. Camp. — 1. hoop, Gun Construction, in built-up guns, one of the key rings or half hoops laid with scores cut to receive them, being partly in the tube or over layers of hoops and partly in the next superposed layer. These prevent the longitudinal working of the hoops on the tube or inner layer. — 1. plate, a Horol. A count-wheel. b Vehicles. A rub plate. c Mech. A plate fitting over or against a nut to lock it. — 1. ring, Ordnance, a screw collar connecting the tube and jacket of a Hotchkiss gun and of some other types of guns of minor caliber. — 1. shaft. See LOCKING BAR. — 1. wheel. a A count-wheel. b A rub plate.

lock'jaw' (lɒk'ʃɑː), n. Med. A variety of tetanus in which the jaws are locked rigidly together; trismus.

lock nut, or lock'nut' (lɒk'nʌt), n. Mech. a A nut screwed down hard on another to prevent it from slacking back. b A nut so constructed that it locks itself when screwed up tight.



lock'out' (-out'), n. Act of locking. A form of Lock Nut. out; refusal of an employer to furnish work to employees, used as a means of coercion. See to lock out, under LOCK, v. t.

lock piece. 1. Mining. A timber supporting a working. 2. Ordnance. A metal block near the vent in old-time guns, for attaching the lock. Obs. or Hist.

lock plate. A plate to which, in certain firearms, the several parts of the lock are attached, and by which the whole is fastened to the stock by screws.

lock rail. A The rail of a door in or to which the lock is fixed. b A transom under a light in a door or window frame.

lock'ram (lɒk'rəm), n. [F. locrenan, loconan; from Loconan, in Brittany, where it is said to have been made.] A kind of linen cloth formerly in use in England.

lock seat. a The excavation for a canal lock. b A car seat that may be reversed and fastened in either position.

lock'smith' (lɒk'smɪθ), n. An artificer who makes or mends locks. — lock'smith' or -y (-ɜː-ɪ), lock'smith'ing, n. lock'spiv' (lɒk'spɪv), n. [CF. Lock to fasten; srrɪ a spade-ful.] A small trench cut to indicate the line to be followed in making a railroad, a fortification, etc. Eng.

lock'spiv' (lɒk'spɪv), v. t.; LOCK'SPIT'TED; LOCK'SPIT'TING. To mark with a lockspit. Eng.

lock step. A mode of marching by a body of men going one after another as closely as possible, in which the leg of each moves at the same time with the corresponding leg of the person before him.

lock stitch. A peculiar sort of stitch formed by the locking of two threads together, as in the work done by some sewing machines. See STITCH.

lock string. A string fastened to the hammer of a lock on an old-time cannon in such a way that, when pulled, the hammer descends on the primer. Obs. or Hist.

lock'up' (lɒk'ʌp), n. 1. Act of locking up, or state of being locked up. 2. A place where persons under arrest are temporarily locked up; a jail; a watchhouse. 3. One who locks up anything, as a building; specif., Print., a special hand who locks up forms; a stonehand.

lock'up' (lɒk'ʌp), a. Mech. Capable of being locked up or of being so fixed as not to be easily tampered with; as, a lockup cap or valve. See SAFETY VALVE.

lock weir. A waste weir for a canal, discharging into a lock chamber.

lock'work' (lɒk'wɜːk), n. Work or mechanism on or in locks; the parts of a lock, or locks collectively.

lo'co (lɒ'kə), adv. [It.] Music. A direction in written or printed music to return to the pitch designated by the notes, after having played an octave above them.

lo'co (lɒ'kə), v. t.; LO'COED (-kɛd); LO'CO-ING. To poison with loco weed; to affect with the loco disease; hence, Colloq., to render insane or mad.

loco disease. [Sp. loco insane.] Veter. A chronic nervous affection of cattle, horses, and sheep, caused by eating the loco weed and characterized by a slow, measured gait, high step, glassy eyes with defective vision, delirium, and gradual emaciation.

lo'co-to'co (lɒ'kə-tɒ'kə), n.; pl. -tɒ'kɔz. [Of uncertain etymol.; perh., according to Bartlett, so called from a self-lighting cigar, with a match composition at the end, invented in 1834 by John March of New York, and called loco loco cigar, in imitation of the word locomotive, which by the uneducated was supposed to mean self-moving; cf. It. fuoco fire.] 1. A friction match. Obs. U. S.

2. [cap.] U. S. Hist. Orig., a member of the antimonopolist wing of New York City Democrats, so called because at one of their meetings, in 1835, the regular, or Tammany, Democrats put out the lights and the meeting proceeded by the light of candles and locofocos. The faction later organized the State Equal Rights party, but its members were generally known as Locofocos, and the nickname was for a time applied by the Whigs to any Democrat.

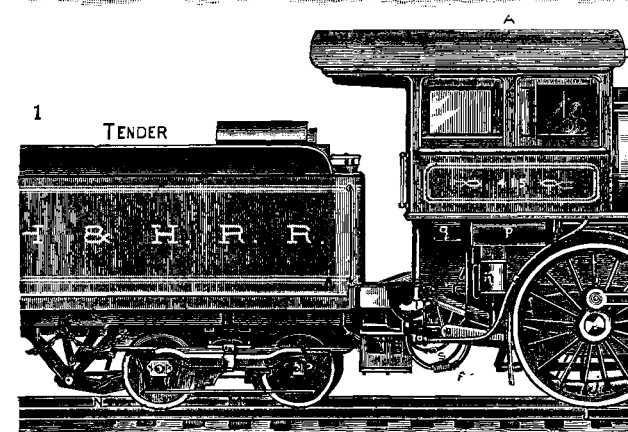
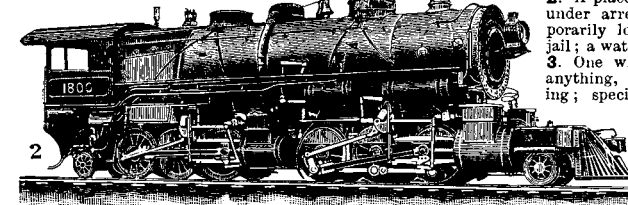
lo'co-mo'bile (lɒ'kə-mɒ'bɪl), a. [L. locus place + E. mobile. cf. F. locomobile.] Having the power to move about; as, a locomobile crane.

lo'co-mo'bile, n. A locomobile engine, vehicle, or the like; specif.: a A traction engine. U. S. b A steam automobile or motor car; — orig. a trade name.

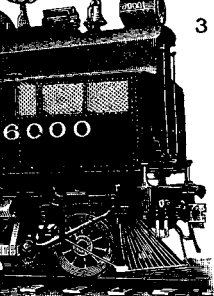
lo'co-mo'tion (-mɒ'shən), n. [L. locus place + motio motion. See LOCAL; MOTION.] Act or power of moving from place to place; progressive movement; hence, travel.

lo'co-mo'tive (lɒ'kə-mɒ'tɪv), a. [See LOCOMOTION.] 1. Of or pert. to locomotion, or travel; as, locomotive power. 2. Moving from place to place; changing place, or able to change place; as, a locomotive animal. 3. Used in locomotion; as, locomotive organs of an animal. 4. Of, pert. to, or designating, a machine, esp. an engine, that moves about by operation of its own mechanism.

lo'co-mo'tive, n. A locomotive engine; a self-propelled vehicle; an automobile; a locomobile. Specif., a steam engine mounted with its boiler and accessories on a truck or trucks designed to run on gauged rails, for hauling cars, wagons, etc., for the conveyance of passengers or freight;



1 Passenger Express Locomotive. A Cab; B Boiler, wagon top; B' Boiler, barrel; C Smoke Box and Extension Front; D Smokestack; E Sand Box; F Main Dome (for throttle valve); G Safety Valve Dome; H Pilot, or Cowcatcher; J Driving Wheel, or Driver; K Engine Truck; L Truck Wheel; M Tender Scoop, or Track Scoop (for taking water from the track while running); a Cylinder; b Steam Chest; c Piston Rod; d Crosshead; e Connecting Rod; f Side Rod, or Parallel Rod; g Valve Rod; h Rocker; i Link Motion; j Counter balance Weight; k Driving Wheel Spring Equalizer; l Air Brake Pump; m Main Air Reservoir; n Driving Wheel Brake Cylinder; o Driving Wheel Brake Shoe; p Auxiliary Air Reservoir for Driving Wheel Brake; q Air Reservoir for Signal Whistle; r Feed Pipe Hose (for leading water from the tender to the injector in the e b); s Train Pipe Hose (leading to the air brakes or the cars); t Headlight; u Signal Lamp; v Buffer Beam. 2 Mallet Articulated Locomotive, with two Cylinders on each side, each connected with three Driving Wheels. 3 Electric Locomotive.



lock'able (-ə-bəl), a. See ABLE. Lock'a-tong (lɒk'ɑːtɒŋ), n. [From Lockatong Creek, New Jersey.] A subdivision of the Newark series (Trias) in New Jersey. See GEOLOGY, Chart. Lock'and or bond. Masonry. A course of bond stones. Lock'box. A box that locks; as, a lock box in a post office. lock chain. a A chain to lock a wheel of a vehicle. b A pad-lock chain. lock'chest', lock'chest'er, n. [CF. Lock to fasten; CHEST.] A pill box. Obs. Dial. Eng.

lock cramp. A tool to hold back the spring of a gunlock. lock'down', n. Logging. A piece of wood with holes in the ends through which rafting pins are driven to bind together the logs in a raft. Northern U. S. Lock'e-an (lɒk'e-ən; lɒk'e-ən), Lock'e-ian (lɒk'e-i-ən). Vars. of LOCKIAN. lock'er, v. t. [CF. LOCK of hair.] To curl; entangle. Obs. or Dial. Eng. lock'gons. + LUCKEN GOWAN. lock'rack. Mountain Rail-

roads. A rack with teeth on both sides gearing with a pair of horizontal wheels, one on each side. lock file. See FILE, tool. lock'ful, n. See FULL. lock'hole, n. a A keyhole. Obs. or R. The recess in a gunstock for the lock. lock hospital. A hospital for the treatment of venereal diseases. Eng. lockier. + LOCKYER. Lock'ist, n. A Lockian. lock'less, a. See LESS. lock'man (-mən), n. a A public executioner. Obs. Scot. b In

the Isle of Man, a coroner's summoner. c A man employed at a canal lock. lock pen. A lock chamber. Eng. Lock'port (lɒk'pɔːt), n. [From Lockport, N. Y.] A subdivision of the (Upper) Silurian in New York. See GEOLOGY, Chart. lock pulley. Mech. A pair of pulleys that can be worked separately or together. lock'ram, lock'rum (lɒk'rəm), n. Nonsense; gibberish. Dial. & Colloq. lock rand. Masonry. A range of bond stones.

lock saw = PAD SAW. Locks'ley (lɒks'liː), n. In Scott's "Ivanhoe," the assumed name of Robin Hood. locks'man (lɒks'mən), n. 1. A lockman; a turnkey. Obs. Scot. 2. A lock keeper. lockt. Locked. Ref. Sp. lock turtle, lock tortoise. A box tortoise. lock'y (lɒk'ɪ), a. Having, or characterized by, locks or tufts. lock'yer, n. [lock + -yer.] A locksmith. Obs. lo'co, n. [Sp. loco insane.] a = LOCO WEED. b = LOCO DISEASE.

lo'co, n. A locomotive. Colloq. lo'co, n. A Locofoco. U. S. lo'co ab-sen'tis. [L.] In place of an absent person. lo'co ci-ta'to. [L.] In the place cited; in the passage quoted — a. Adv. loc. cit. lo'co-de-scrip'tive, a. [L. locus place.] Describing a locality. R. lo'co-ism (lɒ'kə-ɪzəm), n. Veter. = LOCO DISEASE. lo'co-mo't' (lɒ'kə-mɒ't), v. i. [Back formation from locomotion.] To move about. Colloq. lo'co-mo-ti'ty (-mɒ'tɪ-ti), n. = LOCOMOTIVITY.

hence, any motor running on tracks for hauling; as, an electric locomotive. Locomotives may be classified: (1) According to the kind of service, as passenger, freight or goods, logging, switching, shunting, etc. (2) According to the total number of wheels, as eight-wheeled, etc. (3) According to the number and arrangement of the driving wheels (connected together by axles in pairs), as single-driver (with one pair), four-coupled (with two pairs), six-coupled, etc. (4) According to the number of cylinders, as three-cylinder, etc. (5) According to the manner of propulsion, as electric, gasoline, liquid air, steam, etc. (6) According to the position of the cylinders, locomotives carrying them entirely inside the framing being designated as inside-cylinder, those which have their two outermost cylinders (often the only two) with connecting rods cranked directly to a pair of driving wheels being known as outside-cylinder locomotives. Locomotives whose wheels are all coupled to act as driving wheels are known as total-adhesion locomotives. Compound locomotives have cylinders compounded as in the compound engine. Flexibility with great size and strength is attained in the Mallet, or articulated, locomotive by having two separate engines on separate trucks, each operating its own set of drivers. The rack locomotive is used on rack railroads, while the tank locomotive carries its fuel and water on its own frame, the others being dependent upon tenders. Many special types of locomotives are called after the names of the designers, as the Forney type, a four-coupled locomotive containing a small tank and fuel box on the same frame, supported over a two- or four-wheeled trailing truck. It is largely used on elevated roads and suburban lines. Special types of locomotives classified according to wheel arrangement are shown in the table, the larger circles [O] denoting driving wheels, the smaller ones [o] trailers (to the right) and pilot-truck wheels (to the left), the wheel to which the driving rod is usually attached being indicated by a dot [•]. The arrangement of pilot-truck wheels, driving wheels, and trailing truck wheels respectively is usually stated by numbers, taken in order, in a formula. Thus 4-6-2 designates the Pacific type, which has 4 pilot-truck wheels, 6 driving wheels, and 2 trailing truck wheels.

SPECIAL TYPES OF LOCOMOTIVES

Table with 3 columns: TYPE, KIND OF SERVICE, WHEEL ARRANGEMENT. Rows include American, Atlantic, Columbia, Consolidation, Decapod, Mastodon, Mikado, Mogul, Pacific, Prairie, Ten-Wheeled.

locomotive car. A locomotive and a car combined in one vehicle; a dummy engine. U. S.

lo-co-mo-tiv'i-ty (lō'kō-mō-tīv'ī-tī), n. The power of changing place.

lo-co-mo'tor (-mō'tōr; 277), a. [See LOCOMOTION.] Of or pertaining to movement or locomotion. locomotor ataxia, Med., a disease of the nervous system characterized by sclerosis of the posterior columns of the spinal cord and attended with peculiar disturbances of gait, difficulty in coordinating voluntary movements, loss of reflexes, and disorders of sensation, nutrition, and vision; tabes dorsalis.

lo-co-mo'tor, n. One that has power of locomotion; specif.: Elec. A traveling motor as distinct from a stationary motor. locomotor weed, Any of a number of fabaceous herbs, as Astragalus mollissimus, A. bigelovii, A. agalvus spicatus, and A. splendens, of the western United States, so called from the peculiar effect which they produce on sheep and horses feeding upon them (see LOCO DISEASE).

lo-cu-lar (lō'kū-lār), a. [See LOCULUS.] Bot. & Zool. Having, or composed of, cells, or loculi;—usually with a limiting prefix, as unicellular, bicellular.

lo-cu-late (-lāt), a. [L. loculatus.] Bot. Having loculi. lo-cu-la-tion (-lā'shūn), n. State of being loculate; development of locelli.

lo-cu-li-cid'al (lō'kū-lī-sīd'āl), a. [L. loculus cell + caedere to cut; cf. F. loculicide.] Bot. Dehiscient along the dorsal suture of a carpel or loculus;—said of capsular fruits.—lo-cu-li-cid'al-ly, adv.

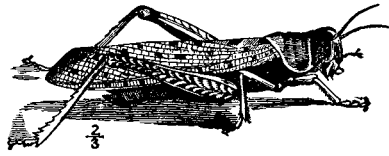
lo-cu-lus (lō'kū-lūs), n.; pl. LOCULI (-lī). [L., little place, a compartment.] A small chamber or cavity; specif.: a Zool. (1) One of the spaces between the septa of the theca in the Anthozoa. (2) One of the chambers in the shell of a foraminifer. b Bot. (1) One of the cells of a compound ovary. (2) The cavity of a pollen sac. (3) The peridium in some fungi. Obs. Lindley. c A recess or cell, as the cell of an ancient tomb or a burial niche in a catacomb.

lo-cum te-nens (lō'kūm tē-nēnz), [L., holding the place; locus place + tenens, p. pr. of tenere to hold. Cf. LIETENANT.] A substitute or deputy; one filling an office for a time.—lo-cum te-nen-cy (lō'tē-nēn-sī).

locomotive boiler. See BOILER. lo-co-mo-tive-ly, adv. of LOCOMOTIVE. See -LY. lo-co-mo-tive-ness, n. See -NESS. lo-co-mo-tiv-ri-um (lō'kō-mō-tīv'ī-rī-ūm; 201), n. [NL. See LOCUS.] A motor. a. Biol. The motive apparatus of an organism.—lo-co-mo-tiv-ri-al, a. lo-co-mo-tiv-ry (-mō'tīv'ī-rī), a. Locomotive. Rare. lo-co-mu-ta'tion, n. [Loco- as in locomotion + mutation.] Change of place. Rare. [PARENTS.] lo-co-pe-ter (-pē-tēr; 187), n. [L.] lo-co-pi-mo-ci-ta'to, [L.] In the place first cited;—abbr. loc. primo cit.

lo'cus (lō'kūs), n.; L. pl. LOCUS (-sī), & LŌCA (-kā). [L., place. Cf. ALLOW, COUCH, LIBU, LOCAL.] 1. A place; a locality. 2. Rhet. A head; topic. Rare. 3. Math. The path of a point or curve moving according to some law; the assemblage of all possible positions of the moving or generating element; the envelope of a system of lines, curves, or surfaces. The law is commonly stated by an equation or equations connecting the coordinates of the moving element. Hence, any assemblage of elements determined by equations among their coordinates. 4. Loc- is used in numerous Latin phrases: as, lo'cus ci-ta'tus (sī-tā'tūs), the passage quoted — || 1. claus'ci-tus (klaus'kūs); || 2. loci CLASSICI (lō'kī klās'ī-sī), a classical passage; a standard passage which is of special importance to the elucidation or understanding of a word or subject. — || 1. com-mu-nis (kō-mū'nīs); || 2. LOC COMMUNES (lō'kō-kōmū'nēs), lit., a common place: as, a The place of the dead. b A public place. Esp., fig and usually pl., a general argument, i. e., one applicable to any class of cases. — || 1. con-trac'tus, cr'i-mi-nis, de-le'cti (krīm'nīs, dē-līk'tī) (or the like), Law, the place of the contract, crime, offense (or the like). Cf. LEX LOCI. — || 1. in quo (kwō), the place in which or where. — || 1. peni'ten'ti-æ (pēn'ī-tēn'sh-ē), lit., place or opportunity of repentance; specif., Law, opportunity to withdraw from an incipient obligation before it is completed, as where a person withdraws a consent given by message before the message arrives. — || 1. re-git ac-tum, the place governs the transaction. — || 1. al-gi'l'i (al-gī'l'ī), the place of the seal;—usually abbrev. to L. S.— || 1. so-lu-tio-nis (sō-lū'sh-ō-nīs), Law, the place of performance of a contract. — || 1. stan'di (stān'dī), a place of standing; Law, a right to appear in a court or before a legislative body on a given question; a right to be heard. In England locus standi is often used with reference to appearance before Parliament of parties in interest in any case, esp. as to the passage of private bills; the reports of the court of review on the right of parties to be heard being called the locus standi reports.

lo'cust (lō'kūst), n. [L. locusta locust, grasshopper; cf. F. locuste. Cf. LOBSTER.] 1. In a broad sense, any grasshopper of the family Acrididae (see GRASSHOPPER), but in common usage designating especially certain species having migratory habits, often traveling in vast swarms which destroy the vegetation of the places they visit. Among the more destructive are Pachytylus cinerascens, common in Europe, Asia, the East Indies, etc.; P. migratorius of



Migratory Locust (Pachytylus migratorius).

eastern Europe and Turkestan; Schistocerca peregrina of northern Africa, probably the locust of the plagues of Egypt as related in the Bible; and Melanoplus spretus of America (see GRASSHOPPER). Some species are eaten in Eastern countries.

2. A harvest fly or cicada. See CICADA.

3. [Prob. named from locust, the insect.] a An American fabaceous tree (Robinia pseudacacia) with pinnate leaves and drooping racemes of handsome white flowers; also, its hard and exceedingly durable wood, used for posts, canes, etc.;—often called black locust. b Any other species of Robinia;—usually with qualifying adjective, as clammy locust (R. viscosa), etc. c = HONEY LOCUST a. d The carob tree. e In the West Indies, any of several trees, as the courbaril (Hymenaea courbaril) and species of Byrsonima. f In New Zealand, the kowhai.

lo-cus'ta (lō'kūs'tā), n. [NL.; cf. F. locuste. See LOCUST.] Bot. The inflorescence of grasses and sedges; a spikelet.

lo-cust beetle, locust borer. A longicorn beetle (Cyllene robinia) which, in the larval state, bores in the wood of the locust tree. It is brownish black, barred with yellow.

lo-cu'tion (lō'kū'shūn), n. [L. locutio, fr. loqui to speak; cf. F. locution.] 1. Utterance; speech; discourse; also, style of discourse; phraseology. Obsoles.

I hate these figures in locution. These about phrases forced by ceremony. Marston

2. A particular form of expression; a peculiarity or particularity of phrasing; as, odd or figurative locutions.

lo-cu-to-ry (lō'kū-tō-rī), n.; pl. -RIES (-rīz). [LL. locutorium.] 1. In a monastery or convent, a room reserved for conversation; also, a reception room for visitors where they may converse with the inmates through a grille.

lo-de (lōd), n. [AS. lād way, journey, akin to lādan to go. See LEAD to guide; cf. LOAD a burden.] 1. A course; path; road; also, a waterway; a canal; a drain. Obs. or Dial. Eng.

Down that long, dark lode... he and his brother straked home in triumph. C Kingsley

2. Leading; guidance; pilotage. Obs. or Dial. Eng.

3. A loadstone; hence, something which draws or attracts. 4. Mining. a Strictly, a fissure in the country rock, filled with mineral (in general usage, metalliferous mineral) of later deposition; also, the body of mineral filling the fissure. b A tabular or sheetlike deposit later in formation than the inclosing rocks and produced either by the filling of a fissure or by the alteration, impregnation, or replacement of the original rock near a fissure or system of fissures. c In general American miners' usage, and according to the judicial construction of the United States mining statutes, any ore deposit occurring "in place"

within definite boundaries, separating it from the rocks. According to some decisions, these boundaries may be determined either by the occurrence of walls of country rock, or by the impoverishment of the mass beyond the limit of profitable extraction. In this sense, a legal lode might be a sedimentary bed later in origin than the stratum below it and older than the one above it, since the United States law, apart from its specific exceptions as to coal, saline springs, etc., recognizes only two classes of valuable mineral deposits in the public domain, namely, lodes and placers—including in the former class all deposits of rock in place carrying valuable minerals, and in the latter (according to the practice of the United States Land Office) all other valuable mineral deposits, such as auriferous alluvium or cement, diamonds, and even petroleum, marble, kaolin, borax, phosphates, etc.

Lode, ledge, vein, lead (lōd), and reef are practically synonymous, the first three being so used in the United States Rev. Statutes. Ledge and reef (the Australian term) refer to the projection of the outcrop of a vein above the surface; lead denotes a channel of auriferous gravel; and vein has been limited by some writers to a subordinate fissure within a lode.

lode formation. Mining. A composite vein consisting of a fissure filled with rock which is intersected by numerous bunches and threads of auriferous quartz. Australia.

lode/star, lode/star (lōd'stār), n. [Lode, lead + star. See LODGE.] A star that leads; a guiding star; esp., the polestar; the cyrenose. "Your eyes are lodestars." Shak. "The pilot can no lodestar see." Spenser.

lode/stuff (lōd'stūf), n. Mining. The valueless portions of a lode; gangue; matrix; veinstone.

lodge (lōj), n. [ME. lodge, logge, F. loge, LL. laubia porch, gallery, fr. OHG. loubā, G. laube, arbor, bower, fr. laub foliage. See LEAF; cf. LOBBY, LOGGIA.] 1. A small or temporary dwelling house; primarily, a rude or mean shelter or abode; a hut; hovel; cabin; booth; tent; hence, any abode or place of sojourn.

2. Hence: a A house set apart for residence in the hunting or other special season. b A house on an estate occupied by a gamekeeper, caretaker, porter, or the like. c A shelter for the gatekeeper or porter of an institution, factory, etc. d An outhouse. Dial. e A place of confinement; a prison. Obs. f At Cambridge University, the residence of the head of a college. Oxf. E. D.

3. a The workshop of a body of freemasons. Obs. or Hist. b In Masonic and other secret societies, the hall or meeting place of a local branch; hence, the body of members composing such a branch.

4. A cabin, hut, or tent of the North American Indians; a wigwam, teepee, earth lodge, or the like; hence, a family of Indians, or the persons who usually occupy an Indian lodge,—as a unit of enumeration, reckoned from four to six persons; as, a tribe of two hundred lodges, that is, of about a thousand individuals.

5. The den or lair of a wild animal or gregarious group of animals; especially, one involving constructive work; a "house;" as, a beaver's lodge.

6. A collection of objects lodged together. Obs. De Foe. The Maldives, a famous lodge of islands. Australia.

7. Mining. The space at the mouth of a level next the shaft, widened to permit wagons to pass, or ore to be deposited for hoisting;—called also platt.

8. a = LOGGIA. Obs. b Theater. = LOGE. Rare.

9. A storage place, esp. for wine. Rare.

10. A reservoir for water. Local, Eng.

lodge, v. t.; & LODGED (lōj); LODG'ING (lōj'ng). [ME. logge, OF. logier, F. loger. See LODGE, n.] 1. Of an army, troops, etc. To encamp. Obs.

2. To provide quarters for; to give a sleeping place or a place of abode to, esp. temporarily; as, to lodge a friend in one's house; also, to serve as a lodging or shelter for.

3. Hence, to receive as a guest or denizen; to accommodate; harbor; shelter; entertain; specif., to take as a lodger, or paying guest.

Memory can lodge a... store of images Chryse.

4. To establish or settle (one's self) in a place; as, the troops lodged themselves in the enemy's outworks.

5. To bring to an intended or to a fixed position, as by casting, discharging, thrusting, or the like; as, to lodge a sword or bullet in one.

He lodged an arrow in a tender breast Addison.

6. To place or deposit for safeguard or preservation; as, to lodge money or records in a place of deposit.

7. To place or vest as in a source, means, or agent;—usually with in or with; as, to lodge administrative powers in a person or with a board.

8. To lay or deposit (a complaint, information, or the like) before a proper authority; as, to lodge information against a swindler.

9. Hunting. To drive or track (a deer) to covert. The deer is lodged; I have tracked her to her covert Addison.

10. To throw or beat down, as growing grain. Though bladed corn be lodged, and trees blown down Shak.

lodge, v. i. 1. To encamp. Obs.

2. To occupy or dwell in a place temporarily; to have lodging or sleeping quarters; as, to lodge at a hotel; to lodge out of doors. "Lodge by me this night." Shak.

3. To have one's (or its) abode; to dwell; reside; specif., to reside as a paying guest, or lodger.

Something holy lodges in that breast Milton.

lo-dge moth. A small reddish moth (Depressaria robinella) whose larva eats locust leaves.

lo-dge pod. See CAROB. lo-dge sawfly. A sawfly (Nematostoma) whose larva detaches the locust tree.

lo-dge shrimp. A squilla. lo-dge tree. See LOCUST. lo-cu'tor (-tōr), n. [L.] A speaker. Rare.

lo-cu'to-ri-um (lō'kū-tō-rī-ūm), n. [L.] A locutory. Rare.

lo-cu'tor-ship, n. Office of spokesman. Rare. [TRIPLE.] lo-d'ge-bar (lōd'ā-bār), n. [L.] A pilot. Obs. lo-dge-light. A will-o'-the-wisp that happens to appear over a mineral lode. Cornwall, Eng. lo-dge-man, n. [AS. lādman.] A pilot. Obs. lo-dge-man-age (lōd'mān-āj), n. [ME. lode-maenge, fr. AS. lād-mann guide. See LODGE; MAN.] Pilot. Obs. or Hist. [Obs.] lo-dge (lōd'ēr), n. Loadstone. lo-dge-ship, n. A pilot boat. Obs. lo-dge's-man, n. [See LODE.] Leader; guide; pilot. Obs. lo-dge's-mate, n. Bingleader. Obs. lo-dge's-son, n. Loadstone. lo-dge's-stone. Var. of LOADSTONE

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, švent, šnd, rečent, makēr; ice, ill; šid, šbey, šrb, šdd, šoft, cōnnect; use, šnite, šrn, šp, cīrcūs, menū; | Foreign Word. † Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals.







2. A cut of meat from the loins, chiefly that which includes the vertebrae of the loins; as, a loin of veal.

loin cloth. A primitive garment consisting of a cloth worn about the loins. Cf. G. STRING.

loir (lwa'r; loir), n. [Fr., fr. L. glis, gliris.] A large European dormouse (Myoxus glis). It has small orbicular ears and a bushy squirrel-like tail.

loiter (loiter), v. i.; LOITERED (-têrd); LOITERING. [D. leuteren to delay, loiter; cf. G. dial. loitern to be loose, lotter loose, slack, unsettled, vagrant, OHG. lolar.] 1. To be slow in moving; to delay; to linger; to be dilatory; to spend time idly; to saunter; to lag behind.

If we have loitered, let us quicken our pace. Shak. Rogers.

2. To wander as an idle vagrant. Obs. Spenser.

Syn. — Delay, lag, saunter, tarry. See LINGER.

loiter, v. t. 1. To neglect. Obs.

2. To waste, as time; — with away.

lo-ka'o (lô-kâ'ô), n. [Chin. lo-ka'o.] A green vegetable dye obtained from the bark of certain Chinese species of Ehamnus. It has been largely replaced by artificial dyes.

lo-ka'o (lô-kâ'ô), n. [Icel. Loki, prob. he that closes, akin to E. lock a fastening.] Norse Myth. A god, contriver of discord and mischief, sometimes classed with the Æsir, sometimes with the giants or Jotunns. He is adroit and cunning, and able to transform himself into innumerable shapes, under some of which he gives birth to the underworld monsters. He contrives the death of Balder, and is overcome by Thor, who chains him up, while Skathi fastens over him a venom-dripping snake (see SKATHI, SNAKE). At the twilight of the gods he will lead forth the hosts of Hel. See RAGNAROK; cf. ANGERBODA, HEIMDALL, ITHURN, FREYA.

lo-la'im (lô-lâ'im; lô-lâ'im), n. [L., darnel.] Bot. A genus of grasses characterized by the two-ranked, many-flowered spikelets. It includes about 10 species of the Old World.

Several are naturalized as weeds or are cultivated in America, as darnel (L. temulentum) and rye grass (L. perenne).

loll (lôl), v. i.; LOLLED (lôld); LOLLING. [Cf. Icel. lolla to act lazily, loll, lolla, laziness, OD. lollen to sit over the fire, and E. hull. Cf. LILL, LULL.] 1. To hang loosely or laxly; to droop; to dangle.

2. Of the tongue, to protrude; also, of an animal, to let the tongue loll, as when heated by labor.

3. To move or recline in a lax, lazy, or indolent manner; to lean or lie at ease.

Void of care, he lolls supine in state. Dryden.

loll, v. t. To let loll; to let droop or dangle; to let or cause to rest lazily; of the tongue, to let hang protruded.

loll away, to waste in lolling; to idle away.

loll, n. 1. Act of lolling; also, one that lolls; an idle person or an idle tongue.

2. A spoiled child. Dial. Eng.

loll'ard (lôl'ârd), n. [LL. Lollarti, pl., or OD. lollaerd a number, i. e., of prayers or psalms; fr. LG. & D. lollen to mumble, to hum, to sing in a murmuring strain. Cf. LOLL, LULL.] Hist. One of a certain sect in England and Scotland in the 14th and 15th centuries, who were religious and economic reformers and followers of Wycliffe, and so condemned by the church.

loll'ing-ite (lôl'ing-it), n. [From Lolling, in Austria.] Min. A tin-white arsenide of iron, essentially FeAs<sub>2</sub>, isomorphous with arsenopyrite. It usually occurs massive. H. 5-5.5. Sp. gr., about 7.

loll'ip-pop (lôl'ip-pôp), n. [Cf. dial. lolly a sweetmeat, and pop.] A kind of sugar confectionery intended to be dissolved in the mouth, often in the form of a lump on the end of a stick; pl., sweets; candies.

loll'op (lôl'ôp), v. i.; LOLL'OPED (-ôp); LOLL'OP-ING. [From LOLL.] 1. To loll, lounge, or go lolling. Collog., Brit. 2. To go with bounds or leaps; also, to bound or bob up.

lô-lo (lô-lô), n. One of a race, by some classed as Caucasians, occupying a large part of southern Szechwan, China. They are independent of the Chinese government, and are divided into tribes under hereditary chieftains. They have an alphabet of their own, and possess some skill in metal working. Women hold an exceptionally high position among them.

Lombard (lôm'bârd; lûm'; 277), n. [F. Lombard, fr. the Longobardi or Langobardi, a people of northern Germany, west of the Elbe, and afterward in northern Italy. Cf. LUMBER.] 1. One of a Teutonic tribe which dwelt in the 1st and 2d centuries on the Elbe, in the 5th on the Danube, and after their invasion of Italy, in 568, chiefly in the valley of the Po, which was the seat of the Lombard kingdom lasting until overthrown by Charlemagne in 774. Hence, a person descended from the Teutonic Lombards, or a native of the part of Italy which derived its name from them.

2. [Also l. c.] a Money lender or banker; — so called

in allusion to the bankers or money lenders of Lombardy, who became famous throughout Europe. b The place of business of a Lombard; a bank; a pawnshop. Obs. or Hist.

Lombard architecture. A round-arched architecture of northern Italy, assumed to date from the time of the Lombard kingdom, about 570-774 A. D. b The architecture of Lombardy (taken in its largest sense and often as including Liguria and even Piedmont and the greater part of Venetia), embracing the Lombard style (see def. a), and the later Romanesque, Gothic, etc., of Lombardy.

Lombard-arch (lôm'bârd-ârk), n. [It. Lombardesco.] Of or pert. to a Lombard type or school. Also, of or pert. to any of certain Italian Renaissance artists called Lombardo, esp. Antonio (active from 1505 to 1525), Pietro (d. 1512), and Tullio (d. 1523); also, of or pert. to any of the artists of the later Italian Renaissance called the Lombardi, esp. Alfonso (1487-1537).

Lombard-arch (lôm'bârd-ârk), a. Of or pert. to Lombardy or the Lombards. b = LOMBARDESQUE; — so used by Ruskin. Rare.

Lombardic alphabet, a script alphabet derived from the cursive Roman, used in medieval Italian manuscripts.

Lombard Street. The principal street in London for banks and the offices of note brokers; hence, the money market and money interests of London.

Lombard-y-pop (lôm'bârd-y-pôp; lûm'-y-pôp). A well-known variety of the black poplar (Populus nigra italica) extensively planted as a border and shade tree. It forms a tall, narrow crown and sends up suckers freely from the base.

loment (lô'ment), n. [L. lomentum a mixture of bean meal and rice, used as a cosmetic wash, bean meal, fr. lavare, lotum, to wash.] Bot. An indehiscent legume which breaks at maturity into one-seeded joints. It is the characteristic fruit of the tick trefoils (Mediterranean) and related genera of the family Fabaceae.

loment-a-coous (lô'men-tâ-shûs), a. [From LOMENT.] Bot. Of the nature of, or resembling, a loment; having fruits which are loment.

Lon'cho-car'pus (lôn'kô-kâr'pûs), n. [NL; fr. Gr. λονχον spear + καρπος fruit.] Bot. A large genus of chiefly tropical American fabaceous trees and shrubs, distinguished by having red or white flowers with the wings and keel of the corolla adherent. A few are ornamental in cultivation. L. latifolius is the bitchwood of the West Indies.

Lon'don (lôn'dôn), n. The capital of England.

London Bridge, any of several bridges which have successively spanned the Thames about a half mile above the Tower. The present stone bridge was built 1824-31, and is about 200 feet farther up the river than its famous predecessor, which, also of stone, was completed in 1209, and was pulled down in 1832.

London-broil (lôn'dôn-brôil), n. A class of meat, a class in a bill of lading imposing on the shipper the payment of handling or dock charges on landing at London. Collog. — L. Company, a company with headquarters at London, constituting one branch or division of a twofold joint-stock company chartered by King James I. in 1606 to plant colonies in America. To it was assigned the territory between 34° and 38° N. latitude, and it founded Jamestown, Virginia, in 1607.

The company was dissolved in 1624 by the king. — L. ivy, the smoke or the thick fog of London. — L. leaf, the leafy grass, reed canary grass. — L. particular, a London fog. Collog. Eng. — L. paste, med., a paste made of caustic soda and unslaked lime, used as a caustic. — L. Polyglot. See POLYGLOT. — L. pride, A hardy perennial saxifrage, native of Great Britain, and long cultivated, esp. in European gardens. It has a rosette of thick basal leaves and a raceme of delicate pink flowers. b The sweet William. Dial. Eng. c The scarlet lychnis. Dial. Eng. d Purple powder obtained as a by-product in the manufacture of aniline dyes. It contains arsenic and is much used as an insecticide. — L. rocket, a European brassicaceous plant (Sisymbrium irio) which is stated to have sprung up in London abundantly after the great fire of 1666. — L. smoke, a dull gray color, as that often given to spectacles, shade glasses for optical instruments, etc., which reduces the intensity without materially changing the color of the transmitted light. — L. tut, the sweet William. — L. white. = WHITE LEAD a.

Lon'dres (lôn'drês), n. [F., London.] A medium-sized or large cigar cylindrical in shape.

lone (lôn), a. [Abbr. fr. alone.] 1. Without company or companionship; solitary; as, a lone traveler; lone wandering; hence, affected by lack of companionship; lonesome. When I have on those pathless wilds appeared, And the lone wanderer with my presence cheered. Shenton.

2. Single; unmarried, or in widowhood. Now Chiefly Humorous. "Queen Elizabeth being a lone woman."

3. Situated apart from other things of the kind; by itself; also, apart from human resort; unfrequented; hence, giving a feeling of loneliness; lonely. "A lone isle." Pope.

4. Alone; only. Obs.

Syn. — See SOLITARY.

lone-hand, Euchre, a hand played without a partner's aid. — one's lone, or by one's lone, by one's self. Scot. & Dial.

lone-li-ness (lôn-lî-nês), n. 1. Character or state of being lonely; esp., state of being cheerlessly solitary.

2. Dejection or depression from being alone.

3. Love of retirement; disposition to solitude.

4. The mystery of your loneliness. Shak.

lone-ly (lôn-lî), a.; LONE-LY-ER (-lî-êr); LONE-LY-EST. [Shortened fr. lonely.] 1. Without company; alone; as, a lone traveler.

2. Sequestered from company or neighbors; solitary; retired; as, a lone-ly situation; a lone-ly cell.

3. Not frequented by human beings; as, a lone-ly wood.

4. Having a feeling of depression or sadness resulting from the consciousness of being alone; lonesome. I am very often alone. I don't mean I am lonely. H. James.

5. Giving a feeling of loneliness; desolate; as, a lone-ly sky. Syn. — Lone, lonesome, retired, unfrequented, sequestered, secluded. See SOLITARY.

lone-some (-sûm), a.; LONE-SOME-ER (-êr); LONE-SOME-EST. 1. Secluded from society; not frequented by human beings; solitary; alone; hence, causing a feeling of loneliness, or depression. Like one that on a lonesome road Both walk in fear and dread. Coleridge.

2. Conscious of, and somewhat depressed by, solitude; having a feeling of forlornness. Syn. — See SOLITARY.

— lone-some-ly, adv. — lone-some-ness, n.

lone-star' tick. A tick (Amblyomma americana) of the southern United States which infests cattle; — so called because of a prominent spot on the back.

long (lông; 205), a.; LONGER (lông-gêr); LONGEST (lông-gêst). [AS. lang, lang; akin to OS. OFries. D., & G. lang, Icel. langr, Sw. lång, Dan. lang, Goth. langgs, L. longus. Cf. LENGTH, ling a fish, LINGER, LUNGE, FURLONG.] 1. Of great or considerable extent from end to end; specific: a Of distance, a line, or anything thought of in linear dimension: Considerably extended; not short; as, a long road, shaft, string; long hair; a long beard. b With reference to shape: Forming the chief linear dimension; as, the long side of anything; hence, considerably greater in this dimension than in any other; as, a long building or boat; a long blade; a bird with a long tail; also, comparatively great in the dimension of its axis; not broad; as, a long skull or head. c Specific: Of great or unusual extent from base to top; tall; as, a long tree; a long person; — formerly often an epithet prefixed to a proper name; as, Long Tom Coffin. Now Chiefly Jocular.

2. Of great or considerable extent from beginning to end; specific: a Of time or that which is in time: Having a great or considerable duration; not brief; as, a long era; a long debate; a long illness; a long sentence, that is, a sentence to a long term in prison. b Hence, tiresomely long or seeming so; tedious; as, the long hours. c Of a series or anything measured serially or numerically: Containing many items, counts, or members; as, a long list; to give long odds; a long word or sentence; a long poem.

3. Extended to (a specified) measure, or to (a greater or less) degree, of length, in space or time or in any series; as, a mile long, that is, extended to the measure of a mile; longer by a span; a sermon an hour long; a drama five acts long; the longest word in English.

4. Designating a measure of a greater length or quantity than the standard; as, a long mile; a long dozen: given three minutes to speak, he made it a long three minutes.

5. Extending over a great or considerable reach of space or time; directed to what is distant in space, time, or accessibility; far-reaching; as, long sight (farsightedness); a long view of anything; a long farewell; a long memory; hence, involving more than ordinary liability to error; somewhat random; as, a long guess or inference.

6. Occurring or due after an extended interval; distant in time; far away; as, a long date; a long note. That we may us reserve both fresh and strong Against the tournament, which is not long. Spenser.

7. Phon. & Pros. Of a relatively great duration; — said in phonetics esp. of a vowel sound (sometimes a consonant sound) as compared with another called short; in prosody, esp. of a syllable. Properly the short sound corresponding to a given letter is the same, or practically the same, as the long sound, but of less duration. In current English usage, however, a "long" vowel sound, as of a, e, i, o, u, is that used as its alphabetic name, the corresponding "short" sound being that which it most commonly has in a short (closed) accented syllable, the pairs of vowel sounds thus contrasted no longer corresponding phonetically. See Guide to Pron., §§ 72-77. In Greek and Latin prosody a long syllable is conventionally supposed to occupy two time units (moræ); a short syllable, one. In Latin, long syllables are: (1) those containing a long vowel or a diphthong; (2) those containing a short vowel followed by two consonants (such a mute followed by l or r) or by a double consonant (x, z), except syllables being called long by position, although their time unit is pronounced short. Syllables of

rosy or erysipelas. Med. pellagra.

Lombard League. See LEAGUE.

Lombard loan. Banking. A loan on stock-exchange securities; — so called on the continent of Europe. [HOUSE.]

Lombard house. + LOMBARD

lomb-boy' (lôm-boi'), n. [Tag. lumboi.] The Java plum.

lome. + LAMB, LAME, LOM, LOM.

lome, adv. [AS. gôme.] [Time.]

lô-mo-tion (lô-mô'ô-tion), n. [L.] Bot. A loment.

lome'pit', n. A clay pit. Obs.

lôm-mi-lô-mi' (lôm'mî-lô'mî'), n. [L.] A low broad hill. Southern U. S.

lôm-mo-tion (lôm'mô'ô-tion), n. [L.] A loment.

lôm-mo-tion (lôm'mô'ô-tion), n. [L.] A loment.

lôm-mo-tion (lôm'mô'ô-tion), n. [L.] A loment.

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lôm-mo-tion (lôm'mô'ô-tion), n. [L.] A loment.

lôm-mo-tion (lôm'mô'ô-tion), n. [L.] A loment.







**6.** To express or manifest by a look.  
Soft eyes looked love to eyes which spake again. *Byron.*  
to look a gift horse in the mouth, to examine the mouth of a horse which has been received as a gift, in order to ascertain his age; hence, to criticize a gift that has been received. *to l. daggers, to look threateningly or angrily (ab.)*; *to l. (one) in the face, to face or meet with boldness or confidence*; hence, sometimes, to meet for combat. — *to l. over.* **A** To examine; as, *to look over an account, or look an account over. **B** To overlook; to disregard or to pardon. *Now Rare.**

**look** (lōk), *n.* **1.** Act of looking; a glance; a sight; a view; as, to have, get, take, throw, or cast, a look. Threw many a northward look to see his father. Bring up his powers; but he did long in vain. *Shak.*

**2.** Appearance or expression of the countenance; as, a proud, a defiant, a mild, look; appearance or expression (as specified); as, a face of kindly look; a fierce look of the eyes; hence, personal aspect; as, his long coat gave him the look of a clergyman; — often in *pl.*, as in *to be in good looks, to be looking well.* "Gentle looks." *Shak.*

**3.** Hence: Appearance; aspect; as, the house has a gloomy look; the affair has a bad look.

**look'er-on'**, *n.*; *pl.* **look'ers-on'** (-ēr-z). A spectator; one that looks on, but has no agency or part in an affair. Did not this fatal war affront thy coast. Yet sittest thou an idle looker-on? *Fairfax.*

**Syn.** — **LOOKER-ON**, **SPECTATOR**, **BEOHOLDER**, **OBSERVER**. **LOOKER-ON** more frequently suggests greater detachment or more casual observation than **SPECTATOR**, which often implies presence at a spectacle for the purpose of seeing it. **BEOHOLDER** is now chiefly poetical or elevated; **OBSERVER** implies close and directed attention. See **GAZE**, **SEE**.

**look'ing**, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of **LOOK**. *Esp. p. a.* Having a certain look or appearance; as, good-looking; ill-looking. looking for, anticipation; expectation. *Obs. or R.* "A certain fearful looking for of judgment." *Heb. x. 27.*

**look'ing-glass'**, *n.* A mirror made of glass with a backing of some reflecting substance, as silver or mercury.

There is none so homely but loves a looking-glass. *South*

**look'ing-glass plant**, *n.* An Asiatic spiraculaceae tree (*Heritiera littoralis*), whose leaves are silvery beneath.

**look'out'** (lōk'out'), *n.* **1.** A careful looking or watching for any object or event. **B** The place from which such observation is made. **C** A person engaged in watching.

**2. Arch.** A short wooden bracket or cantilever to support an overhanging portion of a roof, or the like, which often conceals it from view.

**3.** View; outlook; prospect. *Chiefly Eng.*

**4.** Object of care or concern. *Collog.*

**loom** (lōom), *v.* [Orig. uncert.] *Naut.* Moderate; gentle; — said of a wind, now only of a gale.

**loom** (lōom), *n.* [See **LOON**, the bird.] **a** A loon. **b** An auk, guillemot, or puffin.

**loom**, *v. i.*; **LOOMED** (lōomd); **LOOM'ING**. [Orig. uncert.; prob. not connected with *Fries. lōmen* to move slowly and stiffly, to limp, Sw. dial. *lōma* to walk with slow and heavy steps.] **1.** To rise and fall, as the sea or a vessel. *Obs.*

**2.** To appear above the surface either of sea or land, or to appear enlarged, or distorted and indistinct, as a distant object, a ship at sea, or a mountain, esp. from atmospheric influences; as, the ship looms large; the land looms high.

**3.** Hence, fig., to appear or come into appearance in an exaggerated or an impressively great form.

On no occasion does the [Paul] loom so high, and shine so gloriously, as in the countenance of *M. Mason.*

**loom**, *n.* An appearance of exaggerated elevation or size of anything, as of land or of a ship, seen in fog or darkness; also, a looming shadow or reflection, as of land or a light on clouds.

**loom**, *n.* [ME. *lōme*, AS *gelōma* utensil, implement.] **1.** An implement; a tool. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

**2.** An open vessel; a receptacle. *Obs. or Scot.*

**3.** A frame or machine for interweaving yarn or threads into a fabric, the operation being performed by laying lengthwise a series called the warp, and weaving in across this other threads

pended from Pulleys (5, 9), and raised and lowered by Treadles (8, 9) to form the Shed; 6, 6 Reed; 7, 7 Temple; 10 Shuttle

called the *weft, woof, or filling*. The warp threads are wound on a yarn beam and passed through heddles and reed, and the weft is shot across them in shuttles and settled in place by the reed and batten, and the finished fabric is wound on a cloth beam.

**4.** Hence: The art or occupation of weaving; manufacture by the loom.

Hector when he sees Andromache overwhelmed with terror sends her for consolation to the loom and distaff. *Rambler.*

A splendid silk of foreign loom. *Tennyson.*

**5. Naut.** A that part of an oar which is inboard from the rowlock, usually including the handle, but sometimes excluding it. **B** That part of an oar between the blade and handle. *Obs.*

**loom**, *v. t.* To weave. — *to loom the web, Weaving*, to mount the warp on the loom. *Orf. E. D.*

**loom'ing**, *n.* A coming dimly into view, esp. with a vague and magnified outline. See **LOOM**, *v. t.* **Cf.** **MIRAGE**.

**loom** (lōom), *n.* Also, *Obs. or Dial. & Scot.*, **LOWN**. [Scot. guillemots or other sea birds.

**loom'ing-glass tree**, = **LOOKING-GLASS PLANT**.

**look** (lōk), *n.* **1.** **look** (lōk), *Obs.*, poetic, or *Orf. E. D.* **look**, *sp. pret. & p. p.* of **LOOK**.

**look'er**, *n.* One who looks, as a keeper or steward, as a herdsman, (formerly) a guardian of children, etc.

**look'ing**, *n.* [*look*, *n.* + *in, adv.*] A prospect of success. *Slang.*

**looking-glass bush**, The karamu.

**looking-glass carp**, A mirror carp. See **CARP**, *n.*, 1.

**loom**, *v. t.* To weave. — *to loom the web, Weaving*, to mount the warp on the loom. *Orf. E. D.*

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- 2. To let or set loose; to remove the bonds of; to free from restraint; to release; as, to loose a horse in a field. The captive exile hasteneth that he may be loosed. *Is. li. 14.*
- 3. To release from anything obligatory or burdensome; to disengage; hence, to absolve; remit. *Art thou loosed from a wife? seek not a wife. 1 Cor. vii. 27.* *Whoever thou shalt loose on earth shall be loosed in heaven. Matt. xvi. 19.*
- 4. To cast loose; to let go; to detach; to cast off; as, to loose a sail; to loose a boat from its moorings. *Chiefly Naut.* Hence, *Obs.*, to loose the anchor, to weigh anchor.
- 5. To discharge (an arrow, a gun); hence, to send forth as a missile; as, Jove loosed his thunderbolts.
- 6. To relax; loosen; slacken; to make less rigid, tight, or strict. The joints of his loins were loosed. *Dan. v. 6.*
- 7. To make or render loose or dissolvent; to break up the firmness or coherence of; as, to loose the sod with a plow.
- 8. To violate (peace, a vow). *Obs.*
- 9. To solve; interpret. *Obs.*
- 10. To free or obtain by payment of a fee or price. *Scot. 11. Scots Law.* To discharge or withdraw (an arrestment).

**loose** (lōos), *v. t.* 1. To become loose; to loosen. 2. To weigh anchor; to set sail. 3. To discharge an arrow, gun, etc.; to shoot. 4. To give absolution — alluding to Matt. xvi. 19. *Rare.*

**loose**, *n.* 1. *Archery.* The release of the arrow. See **ARROW RELEASE.**

2. Conclusion; outcome; issue; end; — often in phrase *in, or at, the loose*, at the last moment. *Obs.*

3. Looseness; laxity; esp., freedom from or abandonment of moral restraint. *Obs. or R.*

4. Liberation; release; a freeing; also, of horses, a free course; free rein. *Obs.*

**loose-bod'ied**, *a.* 1. Loosely fitted in the body, as a gown. 2. Morally loose. *Obs.*

**loose-joint'ed**, *a.* Having joints apparently not closely articulated; hence, capable of unusually free movements.

**loose-ly** (lōos'lē), *adv.* In a loose manner; without firmness, fixity, cohesion, etc.; without strictness, care, or exactitude; without restraint, esp. moral restraint; laxly; freely; slackly; negligently.

**loose'n** (lōos'n), *v. t.* 1. To set or let loose; to free; to release. It loosens his hands, and assists his understanding. *Dryden.*

2. To make loose or looser; to free from binding, tightness, tension, firmness, or fixedness; to make less dense or compact; as, to loosen a string or a knot.

After a year's roasting, then shaking doth the tree good by loosening of the earth. *Bacon.*

3. To remove coverings from; to relax (the bowels).

4. To permit to become less strict; as, to loosen discipline.

**loose'n**, *v. i.* To become loose, or looser.

**loose'strife** (lōos'strif), *n.* [*loose*, *v.* + *strife*], as a trans. of the *L. name Lysimachia.* See **LYSIMACHIA.** A Any primulae plant of the genus *Lysimachia*, esp. *L. vulgaris*. See **LYSIMACHIA.** B Any plant of the genus *Lythrum*, esp. *L. salicaria*, the purple loosestrife (which see).

**loose-tongued** (tōong'd), *a.* Free or inconsiderate of speech; given to free talk; not skore-mouthed.

**loot** (lōot), *n.* [*Hind. lūt*, prob. fr. *Sk. lūta, lūpta*, booty, loot to break, spoil.] Plunder; booty; spoils; esp., the booty taken in war, or the gains of corrupt officials.

The belts of them all simply bulge with loot. *Kipling.*

**Syn.** — See **BOOTY.**

**loot**, *v. t. & i.* 1. **LOOT'ED**; **LOOT'ING.** To plunder or sack (a conquered city or the like); to rob, esp. by corruption; as, to loot the treasury; also, to carry off as loot.

*Looting parties* — ransacking the houses. *L. Oliphant.*

**lopp** (lōp), *n.* [*Perh. imitative.*] *Naut.* A choppy condition of the sea. — *v. i.* To become lippy.

**lopp** (lōp), *v. t.* 1. **LOPPED** (lōpt); **LOPP'ING.** [*Orig. uncert.*; cf. *G. dial. luppen, luppen*, to cut, geld, *OD. luppen, D. luppen*, also *Icel. hleypa* to cut off (bark of trees), prop. to cause to leap.] 1. To hew or cut branches, twigs, or dead or superfluous parts, from (a tree, vine, etc.); to trim; to shorten by cutting; hence, to cut off the head or limbs of (a person).

2. To cut off, or remove, as superfluous parts; as, to lop twigs from a tree; to cut off (the head or limbs, of a person).

Expunge the whole, or lop the excrement parts. *Pope.*

**lopp**, *v. i.* To perform the act of lopping, or trimming.

**lopp**, *n.* 1. A part or parts of a tree, etc., lopped off; esp., parts not measured for timber; trimmings.

2. The lopping of a tree; a lopped tree or branch. *Obs.*

**lopp**, *v. i.* [*Cf. 1st LOP, or LOB.*] 1. To hang downward; to be pendent; to droop; hence, to flop or sway about loosely or limply.

The señora . . . could only lope about in her saddle. *Cent. Mag.*

2. To move or act lazily or slouchily.

3. To bound; to go with short leaps.

**lopp**, *v. t.* To let hang down; to droop, as the ears.

**lopp**, *a.* Hanging down; pendent; as, *lopp ears.*

**lope** (lōp), *v. t.* 1. **LOPED** (lōpt); **LOP'ING** (lōp'ing). [*Prob.*

of Scand. origin; cf. *Icel. hlaupa.* See **LEAP.**] 1. To leap; to dance. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

2. To go or move with a lope; as, a loping pony. There, a coyote skulked from cover to lope away the next instant. *Scribner's Mag.*

**lope** (lōp), *v. t.* To cause (a horse, pony, etc.) to lope.

**lope**, *n.* [*Cf. Icel. hlaup.* See **LOPE, v.**] 1. = **LEAP.** *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

2. An easy gait, resembling a canter, characteristic of the saddle ponies of the western United States.

The mustang goes rollicking ahead, with the eternal lope . . . a mixture of two or three gaits, as easy as the motions of a cradle. *W. B. Thayer.*

3. Hence, an easy bounding gait capable of being sustained for a considerable period; as, the lope of a wolf.

The easy lope of the trickshaw coolie. *Kipling.*

**lop-eared** (lōp'ēard'), *a.* Having ears that droop.

**lop-eared rabbit**, one of a fancy variety of rabbit having very long and broad pendulous ears.

**lop'er** (lōp'ēr), *n.* 1. One that lopes; esp., a saddle animal trained to the loping gait.

2. *Rope Making.* A swivel, at one end of a ropewalk, used in laying the strands.

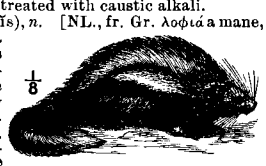
**Lo-pe'zi-a** (lō-pē'zī-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, after *J. Lopez*, Spanish botanist.] *Bot.* A rather large genus of Mexican and Central American onagraeous herbs and subshrubs, with alternate leaves and small irregular, mostly red, flowers having four sepals, four petals, and two stamens.

**Lo'pez root** (lō'pēz), [*After Juan Lopez Pinheiro, the discoverer of an East African species.*] The root of a prickly East Indian rutaceous climbing shrub (*Toddalia aculeata*), formerly valued as a cure for diarrhea and as a tonic.

**Lo-ph'i-l'da** (lō-fī'l'dē), *n.* [*NL.*; *Lophius*, fr. *G. λόφος* crest + *-idē*.] *Zool.* A family of fishes including in old classification all the Pediculati (sometimes also the toadfishes), but now only the anglers constituting *Lophius* and allied genera. See **ANGLER.** — **lo-ph'i-l'd** (lō-fī'l'd), *n.*

**lo'phine** (lō'fīn; lō'fēn; lō'fē; 184), *n.* Also **lo'phin.** [*Prob. fr. G. λόφος a tuft or crest of feathers.*] *Org. Chem.* A nitrogenous base, C<sub>21</sub>H<sub>33</sub>N<sub>5</sub>, obtained in the form of white crystalline tufts by the oxidation of amarine and by other methods. It is a triphenyl derivative of glyoxaline. It phosphoresces when treated with caustic alkali.

**Lo-ph'i-o-mys** (lō-fī'ō-mīs), *n.* [*NL.*, fr. *G. λοφία* a mane, bristly ridge + *μῦς* a mouse.] *Zool.* A genus of peculiar rodents having the temporal fossae of the skull bridged by plates of bone. It consists of one species (*L. inhaustus*) of northeastern Africa, about the size of a small rabbit.



*Lophiomys inhaustus.*

It has a long hairy tail and a crest of stiffened hairs along the back. It is the only genus of the family, **Lo-ph'i-o-my-i'de** (lō-fī'ō-mī'i'dē), or subfamily, **Lo-ph'i-o-my-i'de** (lō-fī'ō-mī'i'dē).

**lo'pho-brān'** (lō-fō-brān'), *n.* [*NL.*; *lopho* + *Gr. βράγχιον* the gills.] *Zool.* An order of small teleost fishes having the gills in tufts on the branchial arches, a long tubular snout, and an armor of bony plates for the body. It includes the sea horses and pipefishes. — **lo'pho-brān'** (lō-fō-brān'), *n.* [*lopho* + *Gr. βράγχιον* the gills.] *Zool.* An order of small teleost fishes having the gills in tufts on the branchial arches, a long tubular snout, and an armor of bony plates for the body. It includes the sea horses and pipefishes. — **lo'pho-brān'** (lō-fō-brān'), *n.* [*lopho* + *Gr. βράγχιον* the gills.] *Zool.* An order of small teleost fishes having the gills in tufts on the branchial arches, a long tubular snout, and an armor of bony plates for the body. 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**Lord Bicorned**, Alexander the Great as Jupiter Ammon; — from the two horns decorating his head on certain ancient coins. — **L. Brougham's Act** (*broó'ámz*; *broómz*), *Eng.*, an act (13 & 14 *Vict.* c. 21, 1850) abolishing the effect which repeal of a subsequent statute has at common law of reviving a previous statute, and providing for abbreviation of the language of statutes. — **L. Campbell's Act** (*kám'pélz*; *kámpz*), *Eng.*, (16 & 17 *Vict.* c. 47, 1853), an act which punishes by fine or imprisonment, or both, — **L. Chief Justice of England**, or, formerly, of the King's Bench, in England, the presiding judge of the King's Bench, now of the King's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice. He is also a judge of the Court of Appeals. The Lord High Chancellor is the only higher judicial dignity. — **L. Chief Justice of the Common Pleas**, the judge who (formerly) presided over the Court of Common Pleas. *Eng.* — **L. Clerk Register**, or **Clerk Register**, in Scotland, an officer of state who has custody of the archives. — **L. Commissioner of Admiralty**, one of the Lords Commissioners who discharge the duties of Lord High Admiral. These are the **First Lord of the Admiralty**, who is a member of Parliament and usually a cabinet minister; the **Senior and Second Naval Lords**; the **Third Naval Lord and Controller**; the **Junior Naval Lord**; and the **Civil Lord**. — **L. Commissioner of the Great Seal**, *Eng. Hist.*, one of the Lords Commissioners who at times executed the office of Lord High Chancellor or Lord Keeper. — **L. Commissioner of the Treasury**, one of the Lords Commissioners who discharge the duties of Lord High Treasurer. The **First Lord of the Treasury** is usually a cabinet minister. — **L. Cranworth's Act** (*k'rán'wórtz*), *Eng.*, an act (23 & 24 *Vict.* c. 145, 1860) giving additional powers to mortgages and trustees. — **L. Deam's Act** (*déam'áz*), *Eng.*, an act (6 & 7 *Vict.* c. 85, 1843) relieving witnesses incapacity arising from interest in crime. — **L. Deputy of Ireland** = **LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND**. — **L. Elfen-bor'ough's Act** (*élfén-bór'óuz*), *Eng.*, an act (43 *Geo.* III. c. 58, 1803) regulating offenses against the person. — **L. Great Chamberlain of England**, a great officer of state, whose duties, originally financial, are now of grand serjeanty. Among other duties, he waits upon and attends the sovereign for coronation. The office is inherited from the Deveres and Bevis by the families of Cholmondeley and Willoughby d'Eresby. — **L. Grenville's Act** (*gré'nvélz*), *Eng.*, an act (19 *Geo.* III. c. 50, 1776) restricting exemptions from action due to parliamentary privileges. — **L. Hardwicke's Act** (*hárd'wíks*; *hárd'wíks*), *Eng.*, an act (26 *Geo.* III. c. 33, 1781) regulating marriage contracts and disabilities. — **L. High Admiral**, a great officer of state formerly at the head of the naval administration of Great Britain. His duties are now performed by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty and the High Court of Admiralty. — **L. High Almoner of England**, an ecclesiastical officer of the royal household in Great Britain, who distributes deadwages and forfeited goods of a felo-de-sea as alms. — **L. High Chancellor of Great Britain**, or **Lord High Chancellor** = **LORD CHANCELLOR**. — **L. High Commissioner**, the commissioner who represents the crown at the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. — **L. High Constable**, a great officer of state in England, now appointed only to serve at rare occasions, esp. coronations. — **L. High Steward of the Duchy of Lancaster**, the chief officer of the families of Cholmondeley and Willoughby d'Eresby. — **L. Justice of Appeal**, in England, one of the judges of the Court of Appeal. — **L. Justice of Ireland**, *Eng. Hist.*, one of the English commissioners in Ireland appointed with vice-regal authority in the early 18th century. — **L. Keeper of the Great Seal** = **LORD CHANCELLOR**. — **L. Keeper of the Privy Seal** = **LORD PRIVY SEAL**. — **L. Lieutenant of Ireland**, the English viceroy in Ireland. — **L. Lyndhurst's Act** (*línd'húrtz*), *Eng.*, an act (31 & 32 *Geo.* III. c. 56, 1800) under which the Lord Mayor goes in procession to and from Westminster, where the assent of the crown to his election is given. — **L. of Appeal in Ordinary**. See **LAW LORDS**. — **L. of Council**, formerly in Scotland, one of the members of the Privy Council, who discharged judicial business during the vacation of Parliament. — **L. of Council and Session**, in Scotland, one of the judges of the Court of Sessions. — **L. of Crazy Castle**, John Hall Stevenson (1718-88), author of "Crazy Tales," whose residence, Shelton Castle, was nicknamed Crazy Castle. — **L. of erection**, *Scots Law*, the lord or superior of a temporal lordship created by secularization (at the time of the Reformation) of an ecclesiastical benefice. — **L. of hosts**, Jehovah as supreme over all, including the hosts of heaven; — a title often used in the Old Testament. — **L. of Mirrie**, the master of revels, as at Christmas; — in Scotland called the *Abbot of Inverness*. — **Obs.** or **HIST.** — **L. of Regality**, *Scot. Hist.*, one to whom the chief grantees of rights of regality. See **REGALITY**. — **L. of Session**, *Scots Law*, the court of law in Scotland. — **L. of the Admiralty** = **LORD COMMISSIONER OF ADMIRALTY**. — **L. of the Artillery**, *Scot. Hist.*, one of a standing committee of Parliament to whom was entrusted the drafting and preparation of the acts, or bills for the Bedchamber. *Eng.* — **L. of a Lord** in waiting; — formerly so called under a male sovereign. — **L. of two crowns**, so called in the household of the Prince of Wales. — **L. of the Congregation**, *Scot. Hist.*, one of the nobles and prominent men who subscribed to the National Covenant. — **L. of the Isles**, a title assumed by various Scottish chieftains, esp. by John Macdonald of Isla, a ruler of the Hebrides in the 14th century, and by his son Donald, his grandson Alexander, and his great-grandson John, the fourth and last.

**Lord Admiral**. = **LORD HIGH ADMIRAL**.  
**Lord Advocate**, *Scot.* The public prosecutor of crimes, and principal crown lawyer of the Union (1707) seat in Parliament ex officio. He is appointed by the crown.  
**Lord Almoner** = **LORD HIGH ALMONER OF ENGLAND**.  
**Lord daz**, or **LORDAN**. [*Obs.*]  
**Lord/dám** (*lórd/dám*), *n.* See **LORD/DAM**.  
**Lord/dám**, or **LORDAN**.  
**Lord/hed**, *n.* Lordship.  
**Lord Justice Clerk**. See **JUSTICE CLERK**.  
**Lord Justice General**. See **JUSTICE GENERAL**.  
**Lord Keeper** = **LORD CHANCELLOR**.  
**Lord/kin**, *n.* See **KIN**.  
**Lord/less**. [*AS. hildforlesas*]. Having no lord; specif., of a woman, without a husband.  
**Lord/let**, *n.* See **LET**.  
**Lord/lieut./an/cy**, *n.* A lord lieutenant's office.  
**Lord Lieutenant**, a Short for **Lord Lieutenant of Ireland**,

The title is now one of the titles of the Prince of Wales.  
**— Lord of the Treasury**. = **LORD COMMISSIONER OF THE TREASURY**. — **L. Ordinary on the Bills**. See **BILL CHAMBER**. — **L. Paramount**, a lord superior or overlord; specif., the supreme lord of a fee, himself having no overlord, as the king in England. — **L. President of the Council**, in England, the presiding member of the Privy Council, a member of Parliament and usually a cabinet minister. The office is largely one of dignity. — **L. Privy Seal**, an English officer of state, usually a cabinet minister, whose regular duty is to affix the privy seal to patents. — **L. St. Leon/ard's Acts** (*sánt'léon'árdz*), *Eng.*, acts (22 & 23 *Vict.* c. 35, and 23 & 24 *Vict.* c. 38, 1840) relieving trustees, amending property laws, etc. — **lords-and-ladies**. A The cuckoo. b The harlequin duck. *Loc. U. S.* — **lord spiritual**, one of the ecclesiastics (bishops and archbishops) who have seats in the House of Lords. Before the Reformation mitred abbots were so classed. See **PEER**. — **L. Steward of the Household**, the highest officer of the royal household of England, a peer, privy counselor, and minister. He presides at the Board of Green Cloth (see **GREEN CLOTH**), and has charge of the hall, kitchen, pantry, every, cellars, and almonry; but his duties are usually discharged by the Master of the Household. Formerly he presided over the Palace Court, the Lord Steward of the Household, and the Court of Marshals. — **L. temporal**, one of the peers (other than ecclesiastics) who have the right to sit in the English Parliament, including the peers of England, sixteen representative peers of Scotland, and twenty-eight representatives of the Irish peerage. See **PEER**. — **L. Ten/ter-den's Act** (*tén'tér-dénz*), *Eng.*, an act (1 *Geo.* IV. c. 14, 1828) requiring certain promises validating obligations to be in writing. — **L. Warden (of the Cinque Ports)**, the highest officer of the Cinque Ports, having jurisdiction over the Admiral of the port and the governor of Dover Castle. — **The Lords' Act**, *Eng.*, an act (32 *Geo.* III. c. 28, 1789) relieving insolvents from imprisonment. — **The Lord's Anointed**, Christ or the Messiah; also, a Jewish or other king by "divine right." 1 *Sam.* xxvi. 9. — **The Lord's Day**, Sunday; the Christian Sabbath, on which Christ rose from the dead. — **The Lord's Prayer**, the prayer which Christ taught his disciples. *Matt.* vi. 9-13. — **The Lord's Supper**. a The supper taken up by Jesus the night before his crucifixion. b The sacrament of the Eucharist; the Holy Communion. — **The Lord's Table**. a The altar or table from which the sacrament is dispensed. b The sacrament itself.  
**lord (lórd)**, *v. i.*; **LORD/ED**; **LORD/ING**. To play the lord; to domineer; to rule with arbitrary or despotic sway; — sometimes with *over*; and sometimes with *it*.  
 I see them lord'ing it in London streets. *Shak.*  
 And lorded over them whom now they serve. *Milton*.  
**lord, v. t.** *Rure.* 1. To rule or preside over as a lord.  
 2. To invest with the dignity, power, etc., of a lord.  
**Lord Baltimore**. An artificial fly for bass fishing, so called on account of the predominance of black and orange in the feathers of which it is made.  
**Lord Chamberlain**, or **Lord Chamberlain of the Household**. The second officer of the royal household in England, a peer, a privy counselor, and member of the ruling government. He appoints professional men and tradesmen for the court, regulates the royal theaters and chapels royal, licenses plays, examines claims for presentation, issues invitations, etc. There is also a Lord Chamberlain in the court of the queen.  
**Lord Chancellor**. 1. In Great Britain, the first great officer of state, whose official title is Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain and Ireland, being historically the same as the king's chancellor. He ranks next after the blood royal and the Archbishop of Canterbury. As a great officer of state he acts for England and Scotland and in some matters for the United Kingdom; as an administrative and judicial officer he acts only for England. He is keeper of the Great Seal, privy counselor, president and prolocutor of the House of Lords. He was formerly prime minister, and is usually an important member of the cabinet. He is president of the Judicial Committee of the Supreme Court of Judicature and of the Court of Appeal; he appoints justices of the peace; is visitor to colleges and hospitals, patron of church livings of less than twenty marks, guardian of infants, the insane, etc. He is variously called Lord High Chancellor, Chancellor of England, Keeper of the King's Conscience, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, and Lord Keeper, Lord Speaker.  
 2. The Lord Chancellor of Ireland.  
**Lord Chancellor of Ireland**, a Lord in Ireland having duties similar to those of the Chancellor of England.  
**lord/ing**, *n.* [*lord + -ing*, 3.] 1. A lord; — frequent as a form of address; esp., pl., sirs; masters. *Archaic*.  
 Therefore, lordings all, I you beseech. *Chaucer*.  
 2. A little or petty lord; — often contemptuous.  
**lord/ling** (*lórd/líng*), *n.* [*lord + 1st -ling*]. A little or insignificant lord.  
**lord/ly** (*lórd/lí*), *a.*; **LORD/LEER** (-lí-ér); **LORD/LI-EST**. [*lord + -ly*. Cf. **LORDLIKE**]. Suitable for a lord; or of pertaining to a lord; resembling a lord; specif.: a Grand; noble; dignified; honorable.  
 Lordly sins require lordly estates to support them. *South*.  
 The maidens gathered strength and grace  
 And presence, lordlier than before. *Tennyson*  
**Pr** Proud; haughty; imperious; insolent.  
**Lords** are lordliest in their wine. *Milton*.  
**Syn.** — Imperious, haughty, overbearing, tyrannical, despotic, domineering, arrogant. See **MASTERFUL**.  
**lord/ly adv.** In a lordly manner.  
**lor-do'sis** (*lór-dó'síz*), *n.* [*NL.* fr. Gr. *λόδοσις*, fr. *λόδος* but so as to be convex in front.] *Med.* a. A curvature of the spine forward, usually in the lumbar region. b Any abnormal curvature of the bones. — **lor-dot/le** (-dó't/le), *a.*

don, York, or Dublin. *British*.  
**lord/al-a-try** (*lórd-ál-á-trí*), *n.* [*lord + -al-try*, as in *volatry*].  
 Adulation paid to a lord merely because of his station or title.  
*Joost*.  
**lor-do'ma** (*lór-dó'má*), *n.* [*NL.*].  
**LOR/DO**.  
**Lord ordinary**. In Scotland, one of the five judges of the Court of Session who constitute the Outer House.  
**lor-do-aco'l'o-sis**, *n.* [*NL.*].  
**LOR/DO**.  
**Lord Peter**. The Pope in Arbuthnot's "John Bull."  
**Lord President**. In Scotland, the Lord President of the Court of Session. See **LORD JUSTICE CLERK**.  
**Lord Provost**. The chief magistrate of any of various large cities in Scotland.  
**Lord Rector**. The elected chief of certain universities in Scotland, as St. Andrews is an honorary title. [*REGISTER*].  
**Lord Register** = **LORD CLERK**.  
**Lords Auditors**. *Scot. Hist.*  
 The former judicial committee

**Lord Protector**. *Eng. Hist.* a A protector or regent. b The title of Oliver Cromwell as the head of the British Commonwealth (1653-58), and of Richard Cromwell (1658-59).  
**lord/shíp** (*lórd/shíp*), *n.* [*AS. hildforlesce*]. 1. The rank or position of a lord; hence (*with his or your*), a title applied to a lord (except an archbishop or duke, who is called *his or your Grace*) or a judge (in Great Britain), etc.  
 2. Seignior; domain; the territory over which a lord holds jurisdiction; a manor.  
 3. Dominion; power; authority. *Specif.*, in *pl.*, rendering *Gr. κυριότητες* (see **ANGEL**, 1).  
 They which are accounted to rule over the Gentiles exercise lordship over them. *Mark x. 42*.  
**lore** (*lór*; 201), *n.* [*L. lorum* thong; cf. *F. lore*]. *Zoöl.* a The space between the eye and bill in birds, and the corresponding region in reptiles and fishes. b The anterior portion of the gena of an insect.  
**lore**, *n.* [*ME. loze, laze, AS. lār*; akin to *AS. lārán* to teach, *D. leer* teaching, doctrine, *F. Lehre*, *Dan. lære*, *Sw. lära*, and *E. learn*. See **LEARN**]. 1. Act of teaching, or that which is taught; hence, instruction; wisdom; advice; counsel. *Archaic* or *Dial.*  
 If please ye, listen to my lore. *Spenser*.  
 2. That which is or may be learned; knowledge; learning; erudition; often, the whole body of knowledge possessed by a people or class, or pertaining to a particular subject, esp. when such knowledge is regarded as of a traditional or anecdotal description or as lacking in scientific organization or foundation; as, the *lore* of the Egyptians; legal lore; bird lore; folklore. "The lore of war." *Forjaz*.  
 His fair offspring, nursed in princely lore. *Milton*.  
 3. Information; story. *Obs.*  
**Syn.** — See **LEARNING**.  
**Lore-lof** (*lór-é-ló*; *lór-é*), *n.* [*G.*] In German legend, a siren who haunted the rock of that name on the right bank of the Rhine, about halfway between Bingen and Koblenz. By her beauty and singing she enticed sailors to destruction on the reef of rocks below.  
**lor-re'tin** (*lór-ré'tín*), *n.* [*Of unknown origin*]. The discoverer, Claus, says he chose the name as a commercial convenience. *Chem.* A yellow, odorless, crystalline iodine compound,  $C_6H_4I_2(OH)SO_4H$ , derived from quinine. It is used as an antiseptic dusting powder in place of iodoform.  
**Lor-ret'o** (*lór-ré'tó*; *Ital. lór-ré'tó*), or **Lor-ret'ó** (*lór-ré'tó*), *nuns*. [*From Loreto*, a city in Italy famous for its Holy House, said to be that in which Jesus lived, brought by angels from Nazareth.] *R. C. Ch.* Members of a congregation of nuns founded by Mrs. Mary Teresa Ball, near Dublin, Ireland, in 1822, and now spread over Ireland, India, Canada, and the United States. The nuns are called also *Ladies of Loreto*. They are engaged in teaching girls.  
**Lor-ret'tine** (*lór-ré'tén*; *lór-ré'tín*), *n.* [*From Loreto in Italy*]. *R. C. Ch.* A One of an order of nuns founded in 1812 at Loretto, in Kentucky. The members of the order (called also *Sisters of Loretto*, or *Friends of Mary at the Foot of the Cross*) devote themselves to the cause of education and the care of destitute orphans, their labors being chiefly confined to the western United States. b A Loretto nun.  
**lor'nette** (*lór'nyét*), *n.* [*F.*] 1. An eyeglass or eyeglasses with a long handle.  
 2. An opera glass.  
**lor'ica** (*lór-rí'ká*), *n.*; *L. pl.* -*cæ* (-sæ). [*L. lit.*, a corselet of things, fr. *lorum* thong.] 1. *Anc. Armor*. A cuirass, originally of leather, afterward of plates of metal or horn sewed on linen or the like.  
 2. *Old Chem.* Lute for protecting vessels from the fire.  
 3. *Zoöl.* A hard protective case or shell, esp. that of certain infusorians and rotifers.  
**Lor'i-ca'ta** (*lór-rí'ká'tá*), *n. pl.* [*NL*]. See **LORICATE**, *v.* [*Zoöl.*]. 1. Any of various groups of animals with a lorica; as: a The armadillos, b The crocodilians, c An order of choanoflagellate protozoans, d A suborder of rotifers including those *Ploima* having the cuticle hardened into a lorica. 2. = **LORICATI**.  
**lor'i-cate** (*lór-rí'ká'té*), *v. t.*; **LOR/CATE** (-ká'té); **LOR/CATE/ISO** (-ká'té/íz). [*L. lorica*, *p. p.* of *loricare* to clothe in mail, to cover with plating, fr. *lorica* a leathier cuirass, a plating, fr. *lorum* thong.] To cover with some protecting substance, as with lute, a crust, coating, or plates.  
**lor'i-cate, a.** *Zoöl.* Having a lorica; of the nature of a lorica. — *n.* A member of the Loricata.  
**Lor'i-ca'ti** (-ká'tí), *n. pl.* [*NL*]. See **LORICATE**, *v.* a = **LORICATA**, 1, in any of various senses. b A large and important group of acanthopterygian fishes, the scorpenoids, greenlings, sculpins, gurnards, and their allies, characterized by a process of the third suborbital plate extending backward to or towards the preopercle, whence the name *mail-ed-cheeked fishes*, sometimes applied to them.  
**lor'i-keet** (*lór-rí'ké-té*; 277), *n.* [*See* **LOR**, *q.* *PARAKEET*]. Any of numerous small, usually brush-tongued parrots or lories, found mostly in Australia, New Guinea, and the adjacent islands. They are arboreal, and feed largely upon the honey of flowers. They belong mostly to *Loriculus*, *Charmosyna*, *Coriphilus*, and allied genera.  
**lor'i-mer** (*lór-rí'mér*), **lor'i-ner** (-nér), *n.* [*OF. lovenier*, fr. *LL.* (assumed) *loramen* bridle, fr. *L. lorum* thong, the rein of a bridle.] A maker of bits, spurs, and metal mountings for bridles and saddles; hence, a sandler. *Obsoles.*

lor/el + **LAUREL**.  
**lor/el, n.** [*Cf. LOR/AN, LOR/AN*]. A worthless person; vagabond; *Obs.*  
**lor/el, n.** [*Obs.*]. A worthless person; vagabond; *Obs.*  
**lor/less, a.** See **LESS**.  
**lor/el, adv.** Like a loric. *Obs.*  
**lor/em**, or **LORAIN**.  
**lor/em/ter, n.** A teacher. *Obs.*  
**lor/er**, *n.* [*Obs.*]. A teacher. *Obs.*  
**lor/en/zo** (*lór-rén-zó*), *n.* [*It.*, fr. *L. Laurentius*]. 1. = **LAURENCE**, masc. prop. name.  
 2. A young man in love with Jessica in Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice."  
**lor/or** + **LAUREL**.  
**lor'es/man, n.** [*lore* learning + *man*]. An instructor. *Obs.*  
**lor/er/spell, n.** [*lore* learning + *spell, n.*]. A sermon. *Obs.*  
**lor/ette** (*lór-ré'té*), *n.* [*F.*]. A courtesan of a class formerly living near the church of Notre Dame de Lorette, in Paris. — **Lor/et/tism** (-ré'tíz'm), *n.* [*Fr.*].  
**lor/gnon** (*lór'nyón*), *n.* [*F.*]. A lorgnette.  
**lor'i** (*lór-rí*; 201), *n.* A loria.

**lale**, *sonáte*, *cáre*, *ám*, *áccount*, *árm*, *ásk*, *sofá*; **éve**, **évent**, **énd**, **reént**, **makér**; **ice**, **íll**; **óid**, **óbey**, **órb**, **ódd**, **sóft**, **cónnect**; **úse**, **únite**, **írn**, **úp**, **circúis**, **menú**;  
 † Foreign Word. † Obsolete Variant of. † combined with. = equals.



Lo-tha'ri-o (lô-thâ'ri-ô; 115), n.; pl. LOTHARIOS (-ôz). 1. In Rowe's drama "The Fair Penitent," a gay and unscrupulous rake, who seduces Calista.

2. A seducer or deceiver of women; a rake. This is that haughty, gallant, gay Lothario? Rowe. lo'tion (lô'shî-ôn), n. [L. lotio, fr. lavare, lotum, to wash: cf. F. lotion. See LAWE to wash.] 1. Act of washing; ablution. Obs.

2. A liquid medicinal preparation for bathing the skin or an injured or diseased part. Lo-top'h-a-gi (lô-tôp'hâ-jî), n. pl. [L. fr. Gr. λωτοβάγιος; λωτος the lotus + φαγιον to eat.] In the Odyssey, a people visited by Odysseus, who subsisted on the lotus and lived in the dreamy indolence it was supposed to induce (see LOTUS, 1); hence, in later story, a people of North Africa identified as the Homeric lotus-eaters. — lo-top'h-a-gous (-gûs), a. Rare. — lo-top'h-a-gous-ly, adv. Rare.

lot'ter-y (lôt'têr-î), n.; pl. TERIES (-îz). [Prob. fr. It. lotteria. See LOTTO, LOT, n.] 1. A scheme for the distribution of prizes by lot or chance; esp., a scheme by which one or more prizes are distributed by chance among persons who have paid or promised a consideration for a chance to win them, usually as determined by the numbers on tickets as drawn from a lottery wheel. Three principal forms of lottery have been used: lotto, or the Genoese, or number, lottery; the class, or Dutch, lottery; and the interest lottery. In the Genoese lottery (originating about 1590, from a form of political election at Genoa) the player wins by choosing one (stimpium), two (ambo), three (terno), four (quaterno), or five (quinto) out of five numbers which draw prizes out of the total of 95 tickets drawn. In class lottery (originating early in the 16th century in Holland) the tickets are drawn in certain classes or series, for each of which certain prizes are fixed, increasing in number and value with each class. An interest lottery is one that issues bonds for borrowed money at less than the normal rate of interest, giving chances as the consideration for the low interest. All lotteries are now unlawful under the laws of Great Britain and those of the Federal governments and most of the State governments in the United States.

2. Fig., an affair of chance. 3. Allotment by chance; thing allotted. Obs. Shak. 4. A game in which prizes are given from a pool to holders of cards matching others reserved for that purpose. lottery wheel. The wheel bearing the drum in which the lottery tickets are placed to be drawn. lot'ting, p. pr. & vb. n. of LOT. Specif., vb. n., the assorting of goods, etc., into lots.

Lottery wheel diagram showing numbers 1-90 arranged in a grid.

lot'o (lô'tô), n. [It. lotto, prop., a lot, of G. origin: cf. F. lotto, fr. It. See LOT, 1.] A game played with cards bearing numbers, five in each line, the holder covering a number when it is called by one who draws numbered balls. A Card such as is used in from a bag. The game is won by the player who first covers a line of numbers. 2. Genoese, or number, lottery. See LOTTERY.

lot'us (lô'tûs), n. [L. lotus, Gr. λωτός.] 1. In legendary Greek history, the fruit which served as the food of the Lotophagi, or lotus-eaters; also, the tree bearing this fruit. It is usually identified with Zizyphus lotus, one of the jujube trees, but has also been referred to Rhamnus lotus, to the nettle tree (Celtis australis), and other species. The fruit, as well as the wine made from it, was supposed to cause a state of dreamy content and complete forgetfulness of home and friends. 2. Short for LOTUS TREE.

3. Any of several flowering water plants represented in ancient Egyptian and Hindu art (see ARCHITECTURE, Illust.): a The Indian, or sacred, lotus (Nelumbo nelumbo); hence, esp. in American horticulture, any plant of the genus Nelumbo. b Either of the Egyptian water lilies Castalia lotus and C. cerulea. See EGYPTIAN LOTUS, NELUMBO. 4. Arch. An ornament much used in ancient decoration, notably in certain types of Egyptian capitals, generally asserted to have been suggested by the Egyptian water lily. See ARCHITECTURE, Illust.

5. [cap.] Bot. A large genus of fabaceous herbs or subshrubs having pinnate leaves and red, pink, or white umbellate flowers. The species are widely distributed in temperate regions, many occurring in the western United States. Some are cultivated for ornament, while others, as the bird's-foot trefoil (L. corniculatus), are used for fodder and forage. The mention of the lotus in the Iliad as affording food for horses, and the citations from the early herbalists, probably refer to species of this genus. lotus berry. The yellow edible fruit of a West Indian malpighiaceae tree (Byrsonima lucida); also, this tree.

lot'us-eat'er, lô'tô-sâ'têr, n. One of the Lotophagi; hence, one who gives himself up to indolence and day-dreams. — lô'tô-sâ'têr-ing, a. & n. The mild-eyed melancholy Lotus-eaters came. Tennyson.

lot'e, n. t. [Cf. LOTION.] To apply a lotion to. Obs. lot'e, n. [Cf. F. lotte.] The European burbot. lot'e-y, n. [Cf. lot, v. to lurk + hy.] A paramour. Obs. lot'er (lô'têr), n. [Orig. uncer't.] A goliath fish of the genus Eleotris. lot'ing, n. = LOTUS TREE. lot'h, v. t. & i. To lot. lot'h-ly, lot'h-some, etc. Vars. of LOTH, LOATHLY, etc. lot'h, v. t. To lot, weight. lot'h-a-nu'bus (lô'thâ-nû-bûs), n. [Cf. LOTUS.] lot'h-e, n. [Cf. LEVTH, LOATH, loathene a. [Cf. Icel. loðinn.] Shaggy. Obs. [var. of LATHER, loth'er (lô'thêr). Dial. Eng. lot'h-ness, n. [From LOTH, a.] Disinclined. lot'h-rin'gi-an (lô'th-rînj-î-an), a. Of or pert. to Lothringen (Lorraine). lot'i, n. [Cf. LOT, n.] lot'i-form (lô't-î-fôr-m), a. Arch. Having the form of a lotus. R. lot'i-um, n. [L., urine.] Urine used by hairdressers as a cosmetic. Obs. lot'isa, a. Scathless. Obs. lot'is-ment, n. [lot, v. + -ment.] An allotment. Obs. or Dial. Eng. lot'o. Var. of LOT, LOTTO. lot'o-ha'win (lô'tô-hâ'vî-n), n. [Cf. lotus, Fr. See LOTUS, n.] lot'us. Var. of LOTUS.

lot'us-in (lô'tûs-în), n. [lotus + -in.] Org. Chem. A crystalline glucoside obtained from Lotus arabeus. On hydrolysis it yields hydrocyanic acid, glucose, and a yellow coloring matter called lotulin.

lotus tree. 1. Any of several trees reputed to have furnished the lotus eaten as food by the ancients; specif.: a The jujube tree Zizyphus lotus of northern Africa (see JUJUBE). b The somewhat similar tree Rhamnus lotus. c The nettle tree of southern Europe (Celtis australis). d A desert shrub (Nyrtaria tridentata) of the goosefoot family, having tonic succulent berries. 2. The date palm Diospyros lotos or the American persimmon (D. virginiana).

loud (lôd, a.; LOUD'ER (-êr); LOUD'EST. [ME. loud, loud, AS. lûd; akin to OS. lûd, D. luid, OHG. lût, G. laut, L. clutus, in inclutus, inclûtus, celebrated, renowned, cluere to hear, Skr. çru. Cf. CLIENT, LISTEN.] 1. Of sound: Marked by intensity, or relative intensity; not low, soft, or subdued; as, a loud noise or tone; also, with reference to the stimulus, giving an intense or relatively intense auditory impression; as, a loud voice or cry; loud thunder. See HEARING.

They were instant with loud voices, requiring that he might be crucified. Luke xxiii. 23. 2. Giving off or making a loud sound or sounds; having a loud tone; as, the loud surf; a loud trumpet; hence, noisy; as, the loud machines; loud streets.

3. Hence, fig.: Striking or impressive as from clamor, turmoil, vehemence, emphasis, or the like; unrestrained in expression; outspoken; "crying;" as, loud admiration; a loud offense, a loud or obvious lie. "Loud reason," Shak. "The loud world." Sir I. Taylor. 4. Of other than auditory impressions: Offensive in quality or intensity; esp., offensively vivid or strong; as, a loud perfume; loud colors; often, offending aesthetic sensibility or the sense of propriety; ostentatious; showy; as, a loud pattern; loud jewelry; hence, crass; unrefined; as, loud manners. Colloq. Syn. — Noisy, boisterous, vociferous, clamorous, obstreperous, turbulent, blustering, vehement.

loud, adv. [AS. hlûde.] With loudness; loudly. To speak loud in public assemblies. Addison

loud'-mouthed' (-mou'th'd; -mou'th'f; S), a. Having a loud voice; talking or sounding noisily; blatant.

loud'-voiced' (-vois't; S), a. Loud of voice; noisy. Lou'is d'or' (lô'î-dô'r'). [F., gold louis.] A French gold coin varying in value from about \$4 to \$4.79, first struck in 1640, and superseded by the new system of 1795. The latest ones were worth \$4.516 or 18s. 6.7 d. A current gold coin of France, the 20-franc piece (worth \$3.86); — so called esp. under the Bourbon Restoration and Louis Philippe.

Louisiana Purchase. The vast territory purchased in 1803 for \$15,000,000 by the United States, then under the presidency of Jefferson, from France, then governed by Napoleon as First Consul. It extended westward from the Mississippi River to the Rocky Mountains and northward from the Gulf of Mexico to British America.

lou'i-sine' (lô'î-zên'), n. [From Louis or Louise, a proper name. Orf. E. D.] A thin, soft, twilled silk, usually woven in checks or stripes, and used for dresses.

Louis Quatorze' (lô'î-kâ-tô'r-zê'). [F., Louis fourteenth.] Of or pertaining to Louis XIV. of France or his reign (1643-74); designating, resembling, or pertaining to, the French styles in architecture, furniture, etc., prevailing in his time. In interior ornamentation the irregular line and plane surfaces are often replaced by the straight curve, line, and surface. In furniture, curved lines and rich upholstery are characteristic features. See ROCCO, ROCCO. See also ARCHITECTURE, Table.

Louis Quinze' (kân-zê'). [F., Louis fifteenth.] Of or pertaining to Louis XV. of France or his reign (1715-74); designating, resembling, or pertaining to, the French styles in architecture, furniture, etc., prevailing in his times. In interior ornamentation the straight line and plane surfaces are often replaced by the irregular curve, line, and surface. In furniture, curved lines and rich upholstery are characteristic features. See ROCCO, ROCCO. See also ARCHITECTURE, Table.

Louis Seize' (sâ-zê'). [F., Louis sixteenth.] Of or pertaining to Louis XVI. or his reign (1774-93); designating, resembling, or pertaining to, the style in architecture, furniture, etc., prevailing in his times. Architecture approached more and more the antique, while taking on a greater lightness. Decoration took up again the straight line. Interior ornamentation shows the influence of the recently discovered frescoes of Pompeii and Herculaneum. In furniture, straight lines, light and simple construction, and pastoral motives in ornamentation are characteristic.

Louis Treize' (trâ-zê'). [F., Louis thirteenth.] Of or pertaining to Louis XIII. or his reign (1610-43); designating,

resembling, or pertaining to, the French styles in architecture, furniture, etc., prevailing in his time. The architecture was of developed Renaissance style, but retained much of the Gothic picturesqueness. The designs in furniture are square and angular, and an appearance of pedimentation, usually accentuated by a horizontal division above the middle, is characteristic.

loung'e (lounj), v. i.; LOUNGED (lounjd); LOUNGING (lounj-ing). [Perh. fr. lunge, a tall, slow, awkward fellow. Cf. LUNGIS.] 1. To move or act in a lazy or listless way. 2. To spend time lazily, whether idling or idly sauntering; to stand, sit, or recline, in an indolent manner.

We lounge over the sciences, dawdle through literature, yawn over politics. J. Hanway.

loung'e, v. t. To waste by lounging; to fritter; — with away; as, to lounge one's time away.

loung'e, n. 1. An idle gait or stroll, or the state of reclining indolently. 2. A place of lounging.

She went with Lady Stock to a bookseller's, whose shop served as a fashionable lounge. Miss Edgeworth.

3. A piece of furniture resembling a sofa, upon which one may lie or recline. Often, in the furniture trade, a couch is distinguished as having one arm, or raised end, and no back; a lounge, as having one arm and a back; a sofa, as having two arms and a back.

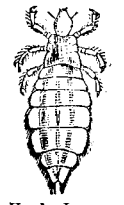
loun'ing (loun'ing), p. a. Of, pertaining to, or suited for, a lounge; idling, lazy; as, a louning attitude; a louning life. — n. Act of lounging. — loun'ing-ly, adv.

loups (lôop), n. [F.] 1. A gem, esp. a sapphire, of imperfect brilliancy. 2. A magnifying glass.

3. Iron Works. Var. of LOOP. Loup'-ga-rou' (lôop-gâ-rôo'), n.; pl. LOUPS-GAROUS (lôop-gâ-rôos'). [F., fr. loup wolf + a Teutonic word akin to E. werewolf.] A werewolf; a lycanthrope.

loun'ing ill (loun'ing; lôp'ing). [From loop to leap.] Veter. An enzootic, often fatal, disease of sheep and other domestic animals, of unknown cause. It is characterized by muscular tremors and spasms, followed by more or less complete paralysis. The principal lesion is an inflammation of the membranes covering the brain and spinal cord.

louse (lous), n.; pl. LICE (lîs). [ME. lous, AS. lûs, pl. lûs; akin to D. luis, G. laus, OHG. lûs, Icel. lûs, Sw. lûs, Dan. lûs.] 1. Any of certain small, wingless, usually flattened insects, parasitic on warm-blooded animals. They constitute two groups:



a The true lice, or sucking lice, forming the suborder Anoplura, such as the head louse (Pediculus capitis), which lives upon mammals and suck their blood. Numerous species infest domestic animals, and three are found upon man: the head louse (Pediculus capitis), living among and attaching its eggs, or nits, to the hairs of the head; the body louse (P. vestimentis), living on the body and clothes and laying its eggs on the latter; and the crab louse (Phthirus pubis), infesting chiefly the body. b The biting lice, or bark lice, forming the order Mallophaga. Some of these infest mammals, but the majority live on birds, and feed chiefly on the skin, feathers, etc., the mouth parts being adapted for biting, not sucking. They are very annoying and often injurious to their hosts. A number of species occur on domesticated birds, as Menopon gallinæ on the fowl, Equisippus polytrapeus on the turkey, and L. squallidus on ducks.

Head Louse (Pediculus capitis) Much enlarged.

2. Hence, any of various insects or small arachnids, crustaceans, etc., which live on animals or plants and suck their blood or juices (see FISH LOUSE, CARP LOUSE, WHALE LOUSE, BEE LOUSE, etc.). The plant lice belong to the Aphidæ and Psyllidæ, the bark lice, or scale insects, to the Coccidæ (see APHID, SCALE INSECT). The name is extended to certain forms not parasitic (cf. WOOD LOUSE, BOOK LOUSE), on account of their appearance. louse'-wort' (lous'wôrt'), n. a The stinking hellebore; also, the stavescare. Obs. The seeds of both these plants were used in ancient times to destroy lice. b The yellow rattle. c Now, generally, any scrophulariaceous plant of the genus Pedicularis, formerly reputed to cause sheep feeding upon them to be subject to vermin; wood betony.

lous'y (louz't), a. -ER (-î-êr); -EST. 1. Infested with lice. 2. Mean; contemptible; dirty; vulgar; vile. Such lousy learning as this. Bate.

lout (lout), v. i. & t. [ME. louten, luten, AS. lutan; akin to Icel. lúta, Dan. lude, OHG. lûzen to lie hid.] To bend; bow; stoop; to make obeisance. Archaic or Dial. Brit.

He fair the knight saluted, louting low Spenser. lout, n. [Prob. akin to lout to bow; cf. Icel. lútr bent down, stooping, or the kindred AS. lutan to lie hid, to lurk.] 1. A clownish, awkward fellow; a bumpkin. 2. Rugby Slang. A common fellow.

lout'er (lôut'êr; lout'têr), n. [Gr. λούθηρ.] Class. Archæol. A Greek bath basin, or laver, having a high stem.

lout'ing, n. [Cf. LOU, n.] An Indian of one of the chief divisions of the Pawnees. lout'-car'vier' (lôut-kâr'vî-er). [Fr. loutier.] The Canada lynx. loup'e, n. LOOP. loup fork formation (lôop-fôrk fôr-mâ-shun), n. [From Loup Fork River, Nebraska.] Geol. A Miocene formation in Nebraska and adjacent States.

loup-the-dyke (lôop-thê-dîk), a. [From loup to leap.] Giddy; unsettled. Scot. [etc.] loup'var' (lôop-vâr'), n. [Turk. lûvum.] Fig. pasture. Var. of LOOP.

lour (lour), n. Money. Slang. lour (lôor), n. An Asiatic sardine (Chupea neohouvi), valued for its oil. [LOWER, etc.] lour'ing, etc. Vars. of LOUP FORK FORMATION (lôop-fôrk fôr-mâ-shun), n. [From loup to leap.] Giddy; unsettled. Scot. [etc.] lour'var' (lôop-vâr'), n. [Turk. lûvum.] Fig. pasture. Var. of LOOP.

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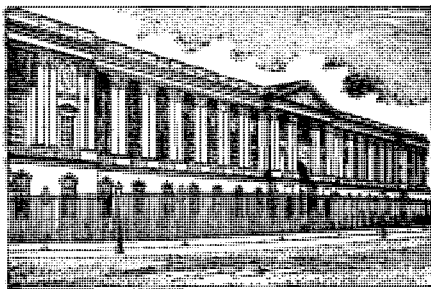
âle, senâte, càre, àm, àccount, àrm, àsk, sofâ; ève, èvent, ènd, reçent, makêr; ice, ill; ðid, ðey, ðrb, ðdd, sòft, cònnect; ùse, ùnite, ùrn, ùp, circùs, menti; Foreign Word. + Obsc'ete Variant of. + combined with. = equals.



**lout/ish** (lout/'ish), *a.* Clownish; rude; awkward.  
**Syn.** — See BOORISH.  
**lout/ish-ly**, *adv.* — **lout/ish-ness**, *n.*  
**lout-troph/ō-ros** (lōt-trof'ō-rōs; lou-; *n.* [Gr. λουτροφόρος.] *Class. Archæol.* A tall long-necked water vase, used at Athens for bringing water for the ceremonial bath on the eve of marriage. It was often buried in the grave of one dying in betrothal.  
**louver** (lōv'er), *n.* [ME. *lover*, OF. *lover*.] **1.** *Medieval Arch.* A roof lantern, or turret, for the escape of smoke, or the admission of light and air.  
**2.** A dove-cote. *Obs.*  
**3.** An outlet for smoke; a chimney. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*  
**4.** A louver board, or an aperture or frame with louver boards fitted in; a slatted panel, as in a ship's bulkhead, for ventilation.  
**louver boards or boarding.** The sloping boards set to shed rainwater outward in openings which are to be left otherwise unfiled, as belfry windows, the openings of a louver, etc.; an abat-vent.  
**louvered** (lōv'erd), *a.* *Arch.* A set sloping in the manner of the boards or slats in the sides of a louver. **b** Furnished with a louver; as, a *louvered lantern*.  
**Louvre** (lōv'r), *n.* [Fr., fr. LL. *lupara*.] An ancient palace in Paris, which, with additions, is occupied by a museum of art and public offices. The original Louvre was a royal castle of the Gothic period. This was replaced by the buildings about the court of the Louvre, 400 feet square, completed in the 16th century, and to this were made various additions, the last under Napoleon III. It is one of the largest groups of buildings in the world, being 1,891 feet long.



Louver Boards



Louvre The Corinthian Colonnade built by Louis XIV.

**lov-a-ble** (lōv'ā-b'l), *a.* Having qualities that excite, or are fitted to excite, love; worthy of love. — **lov-a-ble'ty** (-bl'ē-tē), **lov-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **lov-a-ble'y**, *adv.*  
**Syn.** — LOVABLE, AMIABLE. LOVABLE is the more positive term, and applies to that which inspires or is worthy of love; AMIABLE (often a somewhat negative word) is frequently applied to that which is felt as pleasing, engaging, or attractive; as, "In a higher, because in a sweeter and more *lovable* form than G. Collet More is the representative of the religious tendency of the New Learning" (*J. R. Green*); "that charming — that *lovable* book" (*Jowett*); "The whole figure and air, good and *amiable* otherwise, might be called flabby and irresolute" (*id.*); "Werther, that *amiable*, cultivated, and melancholy young man" (*M. Arnold*). See AMICABLE, LIKE, ATTACHMENT.  
**lov-age** (lōv'āj), *n.* [Fr. *livèche*, fr. L. *levisticum*, *ligusticum*, a plant indigenous to Liguria, lovage, fr. *Ligusticus* Ligustine, Liguria, *Liguria* a country of Cisalpine Gaul.] **a** A European apiaceous herb (*Levisticum levisticum*) cultivated in old gardens as a domestic remedy. **b** Any plant of the related genus *Ligusticum*, esp. L. *scoticum*. **c** Formerly, any of several other plants of this family, as *Smyrniacum olusatrum* and *Cnauthe crocata*.  
**love** (lōv), *n.* [ME. *love*, *love*, AS. *lufu*; akin to E. *lief*, *believe*, L. *libet*, *libet*, it pleases, Skr. *lubb* to be lustful. See LIEF.] **1.** A feeling of strong personal attachment induced by that which delights or commands admiration, by sympathetic understanding, or by ties of kinship; ardent affection; as, the *love* of brothers and sisters.  
**2.** Manifestation of desire for, and earnest effort to promote, the welfare of a person, esp. as seen in God's solicitude for men and in men's due gratitude and reverence to God. Keep yourselves in the *love* of God. *Jude* 21.  
**3.** Strong liking; fondness; good will; — usually applied to persons, as in greetings and the like; to objects of ideal regard; as, *love* of learning; *love* of freedom; or to objects having a more or less ideal significance; as, *love* of country; *love* of money.  
*Love*, and health to all. *Shak.*  
**4.** Tender and passionate affection for one of the opposite sex; as, to marry *without love*; also, an instance of love; a *love affair*; as, the days of his first *love*; the *loves* of the gods.  
**5.** Sexual passion or, *Rare*, its gratification.  
**6.** The object of affection; — often employed in endearing address. "Trust me, *love*." *Dryden*.  
 Open the temple gates unto my *love*. *Spenser*.  
**7.** [cap.] Cupid, or Eros, as the god of love; sometimes, Venus.  
 Therefore do nimble-pinioned doves draw *Love*. *Shak.*  
**8.** A thin silk stuff. *Obs.*  
**9.** The virgin's-bower. *Dial. Eng.*

**lov'ar** (lōv'ār), *n.* [It. (Sicilian) *luvaru*.] A large, plump, voracious scorpioniform fish (*Lutarius inparitatis*) of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans and the Mediterranean Sea.  
**louver work.** Slatted work.  
**lov'ver.** Error. var. of LOUVER.  
**lov'a-ble**, *a.* Commendable.  
**Obs.** — **lov-a-ble'y**, *adv.* *Obs.*  
**lov-age**, *n.* [Perh. for F. *louange*.] Commendation. *Obs.*  
**lov'ance**, *n.* [See LOVE to praise.]  
**lov'ar**, *n.* [See LOVE to praise.]  
**lov'a-nen'ty** (lōv'ā-nen'tē), *interj.* An exclamation expressing surprise. *Scott*.  
**love**, + LOF, LOOF, LUFF.  
**love, v. t.** [ME. *loven*, AS. *lofan*, *ir. lof* praise; akin to G. *loben*, and E. *love* to hold dear.]  
 To commend; praise; also, to appraise. *Obs.*  
**love's-ble'ty**, *love's-ble*, etc. *Vars. of LOVE-ABILITY*, etc.  
**love apple.** [Cf. F. *pomme d'amour* tomato.] **a** The eggplant. *Obs.* **b** The tomato. [*Eng.* *love* bind. *Virgin's-bower*. *Dial.* *love* breaker. A person who acts as agent between lovers.  
**love child.** A bastard.  
**love cop, luf'cop**, *n.* [Orig. uncertain; cf. D. *koop* purchase, or *loel koop*.] *Eng. Law*. Some kind of local market duty. *Obs.*  
**love d'art.** A calcareous dart or arrowlike structure found in the dart sac of certain snails.  
**love day.** A day appointed for adjustment of differences. *Obs.*

**10. Games & Sports. a Tennis, etc.** Nothing; no points scored; — used in counting the score.  
 He won the match by three sets to *love*. *The Field*.  
**b** A form of euchre. **c** = MORA. *Obs.*  
**Syn.** — Affection, fondness, tenderness, liking, friendship, devotion. See ATTACHMENT.  
**love**, without stakes. "A game at piquet for *love*." *Law*. In the act of loving; — said esp. of the love of the sexes; as, to be *in love*; — fall in *love*; — 1. and-ide, *obs.* or dial. var. of LOVE-IN-IDEALNESS. — 1. in-a-chain, a European yellow-flowered stonecrop (*Sedum reflexum*). — 1. in a cottage, marriage with insufficient income, love making amends for privation. — 1. in-a-mist, **a** A European ranunculaceous garden plant (*Nigella damascena*) having the flowers enveloped in a number of finely dissected bracts. **b** A West Indian passion flower (*Passiflora foetida*) with similar bracts. — 1. in-a-mist = LOVE-IN-A-MIST. — 1. in-ide, *obs.* The heartsease or wild pansy. — 1. in-bleeding, any cultivated anemone, esp. *Anemone pulsatilla*, having spikes of crimson flowers and sometimes reddish leaves. The name refers to the fact that the plants often topple over on account of their slender fibrous roots. — of, or for, all *loves*, for the sake of all love; by all means. *Obs.* there's no *love lost* between them (us, etc.). **a** They (we, etc.) love one another sincerely. *Obs.* **b** They (we, etc.) have no love or liking for one another.  
**love** (lōv), *v. t.*; LOVED (lōvd); LOVING (lōv'ing). [AS. *lufan*. See LOVE, *n.*] **1.** To have love for; to experience or manifest love for; to devote one's love to; to be in love with.  
 Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind. *Matt* xxii 37.  
 Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself. *Matt* xxii 39.  
 There's none I *love* like thee. *Tennyson*  
**2.** To give or experience (love). *Rare*.  
**3.** To take delight or pleasure in; to have a strong liking or desire for, or interest in; to be pleased with; to like; as, to *love books*; to *love adventures*.  
 Wit, eloquence, and poetry,  
 Arts which I *love*. *Cowley*  
**4.** To show love for by caressing; — a childish use.  
**5.** To thrive in; as, the rose *loves* sunlight.  
**Syn.** — See LIKE.  
**love, v. i.** To have the feeling of love; esp., to experience or manifest love for one of the other sex; to be in love.  
 'T is better to have *loved* and lost,  
 Than never to have *loved* at all. *Tennyson*.  
**love bird.** Any of numerous small parrots that show great affection for their mates; esp., those of the genera *Agapornis*, inhabiting Africa, and *Myiopsitta*, of South America. They are usually lively green or delicate gray, often marked with red and blue. Many are kept as cage birds. If one dies its mate sometimes pines away.  
**love feast.** A meal or banquet in token of brotherly love; specif.: **a** *Ecccl. Antiq.* = AGAPE. **b** Among some religious denominations, as the Moravians and Methodists, a religious service, held at intervals, in imitation of the *agape* of the early Christians. They are characterized by the partaking of a meal (usually only of bread and water) and the relation of religious experiences freely and familiarly by those present. **c** Any banquet or gathering held for the purpose of rejoicing in common or characterized by great good feeling.  
**love game.** A game, as in tennis, in which the vanquished person or party does not score.  
**love grass.** Any grass of the genus *Eragrostis*.  
**love knot.** A knot or bow of ribbon as a token of love.  
**Love/lace** (lōv'lās'), *n.* The hero of Richardson's novel *Clarissa Harlowe*, "an unscrupulous rake, devoting his talents to the ruin of women." See HARLOWE, CLARISSA.  
**loveless**, *a.* **1.** Without love; unloved or unloving.  
**2.** Unlovely; unattractive. *Obs.* & R.  
**love/less-ly**, *adv.* — **love/less-ness**, *n.*  
**love/lock** (lōv'lōk'), *n.* **1.** A long lock of hair hanging prominently by itself; an earlock; — worn by men of fashion in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I.  
 long *love/lock* and long hair he wore. *Scott*  
**2.** Hence, a curl or tress parting from the mass of the hair.  
**love/lorn** (lōv'lōrn'), *a.* Forsaken by one's love. "The *love-lorn* nightingale." *Milton*. — **love/lorn-ness**, *n.*  
**love/ly** (lōv'lī), *a.*; LOVE/LI-ER (-lī-ēr); LOVE/LI-EST. [AS. *luflic*.] **1.** Loving; tender; amorous. *Obs.* "A *lovely* kiss."  
**2.** Lovably; a lovely look on them he cast. *Chaucer*  
**3.** Lovable; amiable. *Obs.* or R.  
**4.** A most lovely gentlemanlike man. *Shak*  
**5.** Lovable because of beauty; beautiful; esp., having a delicate or exquisite beauty; as, a *lovely* flower; a *lovely* woman; a *lovely* lake.  
 If I had such a tire, this face of mine  
 Were full as *lovely* as this of hers. *Shak*  
**6.** Beautiful in character; of a refined moral or spiritual quality; as, a *lovely* character; one of the plainest but *loveliest* of old ladies.  
 Not one so fair of face, of speech so *lovely*. *Robert of Brunne*  
**7.** Very pleasing; — applied loosely to what is not grand or merely pretty; as, a *lovely* view; a *lovely* melody.  
**Syn.** — Beautiful, charming, delightful, delectable, enchanting, lovable, amiable.  
**love plant.** **a** Any portulacaceous plant of the genus *Anacampseros*, sometimes cultivated in greenhouses for their showy flowers. **b** The Australian blue creeper (*Bredemeyera nobiliss*).  
**love potion.** A compounded draft intended to excite sexual love, or desire; — a philter.  
**lov'er** (lōv'ēr), *n.* One who loves; specifier: **a** One held in affection by, or holding affection for, another; a friend.  
 I slew my best *lover* for the good of Rome. *Shak*  
**b** One who is in love with one of the other sex; usually, *male lover*; *pl.*, a pair in love with each other.  
 Love is blind, and *lovers* cannot see  
 The pretty follies that themselves commit. *Shak.*

**love drink.** = LOVE POTION.  
**love-ee** (lōv'ē), *n.* One who is loved. *Rare*.  
**love-en-tan-gled**, *n.* Love-in-a-mist.  
**love flower** (lōv'flou'ēr), *n.* The African lily, or agapanthus.  
**love full.** *See FULL*.  
**love hood.** *n.* = LOVE R. *Obs.*  
**love juice.** Juice of a plant, supposed to produce love. *Obs.*  
**love lass.** A lover. *Obs.*  
**love lead.** A sweetheart. *Obs.*  
**love/leak** (lōv'lēk'), *n.* Loveliness. *Rare*.  
**love/ly** (lōv'lī), *adv.* OF LOVELY. See LY.  
**love/ly-ly**, *n.* = LOVEFLOWER.  
**love/ly-ness**, *n.* See -NESS.  
**love/ly-ly**, *n.* See -ING.  
**love/ly**, *adv.* [AS. *luflic*.] Lov-

ingly; lovably; gladly. *Obs.*  
**love/mak'er** (lōv'māk'ēr), *n.* One who makes love. [*Ship*.]  
**love/making** (-ng), *n.* Court-  
**love/mate**, *n.* A participant in mutual love. *Rare*.  
**love money.** A piece of a dividend coin as a token of love.  
**love mon/g'er** (lōv'mōn'jēr), *n.* One dealing in love affairs.  
**love parakeet or parakeet, love parrot.** A love bird.  
**love/par** (lōv'pār), *n.* *Obs.* or dial. *Eng.* var. of LOUVER.  
**lov'er**, *n.* [From LOVE to praise.] One who praises. *Obs.*  
**loveraden.** *n.* [See LOVERED, *n.*]  
**lovered.** *Obs.* — **loveradently**, *adv.*  
**lovered.** *Obs.*  
**lovered** + LORD. [*a lover*.]  
**lov'er-ed** (lōv'ēr'ed), *a.* Having

**c** A paramour. *Jer.* iii. 1. **d** One who has a strong liking for anything. "A *lover* of knowledge." *T. Burnet*.  
**lov'er-ly** (lōv'ēr-lī), *a.* & *adv.* Like a lover. — **lov'er-ly-ness** (-lī-nēs), *n.*  
**love set.** *Tennis*. A set in which the defeated person or side does not win a game.  
**love/sick** (lōv'sīk'), *a.* Languishing with love; expressive of languishing love. — **love/sick-ness**, *n.*  
 To the dear mistress of my *lovesick* mind. *Dryden*.  
 Where nightingales their *lovesick* ditty sing. *Dryden*.  
**love/some** (lōv'sōm'), *a.* [AS. *lufsum*.] Lovely; lovable; loving. — **love/some-ly**, *adv.* — **love/some-ness**, *n.* *All Archaic or Dial.*  
**love/wor'thy** (-wōr'thī), *a.* Worthy of love. — **love/wor'thy-ness** (-thī-nēs), *n.*  
**lov'ing** (lōv'ing), *p. a.* **1.** Feeling love; affectionate. The fairest and most *loving* wife in Greece. *Tennyson*  
**2. Expressing love or kindness; as, *loving words*.  
**Syn.** — See FOND.  
**loving cup.** A large ornamental drinking vessel having two or more handles.  
**lov'ing-kind'ness**, *n.* Tender regard; mercy; favor.  
**low** (lō), *v. i.*; LOWER (lōd); LOWING. [ME. *lowen*, AS. *hlōwan*; akin to D. *loegen*, OHG. *hluoegen*.] To make the calling sound of cows and other bovine animals; to moo.  
 The *lowing* herd winds slowly o'er the lea. *T. Gray*.  
 — *v. t.* To utter with a lowing sound.  
**low, n.** The calling sound ordinarily made by cattle.  
 Talking voices and the *low* of herds. *Wordsworth*.  
**low** (lō), *a.*; LOWER (-ēr); LOW'EST. [ME. *low*, *lowh*, *lah*, of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *lág*, Sw. *låg*, Dan. *lag*; akin to D. *laag* and E. *lie*. See LIE to be prostrate.] **1.** Having small elevation; extending upward or outward relatively little; as, *low* stature; a *low* building, fence, or wall; *low* relief; situated or placed, or passing, but little above the point, line, or plane, with relation to which reckoning is made; as, a *low* bridge; a *low* shelf; a bird of *low* flight.  
**2.** Hence, in various transferred and special senses: **a** Of less than normal stature. "A *low*, broad-chested . . . fellow." *Jas. Lane Allen*. **b** Dead; — now only as a predicate adjective.  
 The last great Englishman is *low*. *Tennyson*.  
**c** Passing far downward; as, a *low* swoop; a *low* obeisance. **d** Of a dress: *Low-necked*; décolleté. **e** Situated relatively below the normal level, surface, or base of measurement, or the mean elevation; as, *low* ground; the *low* levels in a mine. **f** Having less than, or being below, or farthest below, the usual or normal height; as, the water is *low* in the reservoir. Cf. *LOW TIDE*, *LOW WATER*.  
**g** Near, or not very distant from, the equator; as, in the *low* northern latitudes. **h** Near the horizon; as, the afternoon sun is *low* at four o'clock in winter, and at six in summer. **i** With reference to historic time: Comparative recent; as, a relic of *low* antiquity; a coin of *low* date. **3.** Of relatively little importance or of inferior standing; inferior; commonplace; mean; specif., humble in rank or station; as, men of *low* condition; the *lower* classes.  
 Why but to keep ye *low* and ignorant? *Milton*  
**4.** Hence, humble in spirit; lowly; meek. *Now Rare*.  
**5.** Deficient, inferior, or unusually small in quantity, intensity, value, etc.; specif.: **a** Moderate; not intense; not inflammatory; less than normal; as, *low* heat; a *low* temperature; a *low* fever. **b** Numerically small; as, a *low* number. **c** Beneath the usual or remunerative rate or amount, or the ordinary value; cheap; as, the *low* price of corn; *low* wages. **d** Relatively small, or too small; moderate; as, a *low* estimate. **e** Nearly exhausted; as, the fuel supply is *low*.  
**6.** Of sounds, etc., specif.: **a** Not loud; as, a *low* voice; a *low* sound. **b** Music. Depressed in the scale of pitch; grave; as, a *low* pitch; a *low* note. **c** Phon. Of vowels, formed or articulated with a relatively low position (in relation to the palate) of that part of the tongue which is employed in forming the place of articulation or narrowing, as *ā* (ān), contrasted with the "high" *ē* (ēn). See *Guide to Pron.*, §§ 42, 43.  
**7.** Deficient or inferior in strength, energy, or the like; specif.: **a** Deficient in vital energy; feeble; weak; as, a *low* pulse; made *low* by sickness. **b** Wanting animation; depressed; dejected; as, *low* spirits; *low* in spirits.  
**8.** Deficient or inferior in quality; simple; as, a *low* rich, high-seasoned, or nourishing; plain; ism; as, a *low* diet.  
**9.** Lacking elevation or advanced or high character; specif.: **a** Wanting dignity or exaltation in thought or diction; as, a *low* comparison.  
 In comparison of these divine writers, the noblest wits of the heathen world are *low* and dull. *Felton*.  
**b** Mean; base; coarse; vulgar; as, a person of *low* mind; a *low* trick; a *low* remark; a *low* fellow.  
**10.** Deficient or inferior in development; not advanced in the scale of organization, evolution, civilization, etc.; as, *low* organisms; a *low* type of mind; the *low* races.  
**11.** In respect to an opinion, disparaging; unfavorable.  
**12.** Holding Low-Church doctrines. See HIGH CHURCH.  
**Syn.** — See HUMBLE.  
**low area.** *Meteor.* = LOW, *n.* — 1. *area storm.* *Meteor.* = CYCLONE, *1 b.* — **low balm.** See BALM or OSWEGO TEA. *U. S.* — 1. birch, a dwarf birch (*Betula pumila*) found in bogs throughout the northern part of North America, distinguished by the rounded leaves, which are densely pubescent when young. — 1. blackberry, the dewberry. — 1. blueberry, a common American blueberry (*Vaccinium pennsylvanicum*) with serrulate leaves and bluish black, very sweet berries; also, the fruit of this species, which is the leading early blueberry of the markets. — L. Church. See HIGH CHURCH. — 1. comedy. A comedy bordering on farce, characterized**

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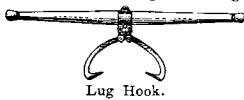








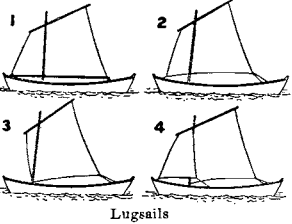
lug hook. A device consisting of a pair of pointed dogs pivoted at the middle of a short bar, for carrying small logs, railroad ties, or the like — called also lug hooks.



Lug Hook.

lug/mark (lūg/mārk), n. [From LUG ear.] A mark cut into the ear of an animal to identify it; an earmark. LUG/nas-ad. LUG/nas-sad (lūg/nās-ā-d), n. [Ir. lugnasad the games of Lug or Lugh.] The Gaelic feast of the mid-summer sun, held in honor of Lugh, the sun god, on August 1st and, like Bealtine (which see), celebrated with bonfires and jollity. Cf. SAMHAIN.

lug/sail (lūg/sāil), or lug, n. [Orig. uncert.; cf. LUG, v.] Naut. A four-sided sail bent to a yard which hangs more or less obliquely on a mast, being slung at about a third or quarter of its length from the forward end, and is hoisted and lowered with the sail. There are four varieties of lugsails, or lugs.



Lugsails

In a balance lug (fig. 1 in the *Illustr.*) the foot of the sail is laced to a boom extending forward of the mast or, rarely, there being no boom, the tack is fitted to travel on a horse set in the deck forward of the mast. In either case the sail is not lowered in tacking. In a dipping lug (fig. 2), which is the most common form in large boats, the tack is made fast to the deck forward of the mast and the yard must be dipped and hoisted again on the other side of the mast in tacking. In a standing lug (fig. 3) the tack is made fast to the mast and the yard is not dipped in tacking. In a split lug (fig. 4) the sail is divided below the yard along the line of the mast, the forward portion then being practically a jib or foresail with its tack made fast in the bows and its clew shifted by sheets.

lu-gu'brī-ous (lū-gū-brī-ōs), a. [L. *lugubris*, fr. *lugere* to mourn; cf. Gr. Λυγρός sad, Skr. *ruj* to break.] Mournful; indicating sorrow, often ridiculously or feignedly; doleful; as, a whining tone and a *lugubrious* look.

Crossbones, scythes, hourglasses, and other *lugubrious* emblems of mortality. Hawthorne.

Syn. — See DOLEFUL.

— lu-gu'brī-ous-ly, adv. — lu-gu'brī-ous-ness, n.

lug/worm (lūg/wōrm), n. [*lug* a lugworm + *worm*.] Any of several large marine polychaetous annelids having a row of tufted gills along each side of the back, which constitute the genus *Arenicola*. They burrow in sandy beaches between tide marks, both in America and Europe, and are used for bait.



Lugworm (*Arenicola marina*). (4)

luke (lūk), n. [L. *Lucas*, fr. Gr. Λουκάς; cf. F. *Luc*.] 1. Masc. prop. name. L. *Lucas* (Gr. *Λουκάς*); F. *Luc* (lūk); It. *Luca* (lū'ka); Sp. & Pg. *Lucas* (lū'kas); G. *Luukas* (lū'kas). 2. A the Evangelist, a physician and companion of St. Paul — probably a Gentile. b The Gospel of Luke. See NEW TESTAMENT.

luke/warm (lūk/wōrm; 87), a. [Cf. LUKE, a.] Moderately warm; neither cold nor hot; tepid; not ardent; not zealous; cool; indifferent. "Lukewarm blood." Spenser. "Lukewarm patriots." Addison.

An obedient *lukewarm* and languishing that it merits not the name of passion. Dryden.

— luke/warm-ly, adv. — luke/warm-ness, n.

lull (lūl), v. t. & l. LULLED (lūld); LULLING. [Akin to OD. *lullen* to sing to sleep, G. *lullen*, Dan. *lulle*, Sw. *lulla*; all imitative of low and soothing sounds. Cf. LOLL, LOLLARD.] To cause to rest by soothing influences; to compose; calm; soothe; quiet. "To lull him soft asleep." Spenser.

lull, n. i. To become gradually calm; to subside; to cease or abate for a time; as, the storm *lulls*.

lull, n. 1. The power or quality of soothing; that which soothes; a lullaby. Rare.

2. A temporary cessation of storm or confusion.

tired, lazy, heavy.] Dull; heavy; stupid. *Dial. Eng.*

lugg'nagg (lūg'nāg), n. In "Gulliver's Travels," an imaginary island. See STRULBURG.

lug/gur. Var. of LUGGAR.

lugur. *Celt. Myth.* Var. of LUG.

lug/worm. A term of contempt for a rustic. Obs.

lug-pole. [From *lug*, in chimney *lug*, prop. a pole. See LUG a pole.] = CHIMNEY LUG.

lug stick. [See LUG POLE.] = CHIMNEY LUG.

lu'gu'brī-ous (lū-gū-brī-ōs), a. [L. *lugubris* mourning + *-ous*.] Lugubriousness. *Ir. lug'brūs*, *Ir. Lugubrious*. *Obs.*

lu'ka (lū'ka), n. [Hind. *lahuga*, *lahuga*.] A petticoat. *India*.

lu'hich (lū'hich), Bib. *lū'ch* (lū'ch). *Obs.* or *Scot.* & *dial.* Eng. var. of LUG, palm.

lu'ffandie. a. [From a *dial.* form of the p. pr. of love + *-ly*.] Affectionate. *Obs.* or *Scot.*

lu'ffann. + LOVEsome.

lug (lūg; lūk). *Scot.* & *dial.* Eng. var. of LUG.

luir, n. Prob., light. *Obs.*

luite, + LITE, a.

lu'it (lū'it), n. See LUG.

lu'it-trasse (lū'it-trās), n. See PETROGRAPHY.

lu'it-wal. n. [Cf. It. *luggiola*.] Wood sorrel. *Obs.*

luk, + LOOK, LOOK, LUGG.

lul/a-by' (lūl'ā-bī'), n.; pl. -bys' (-bīz'). [From LULL, v. t.] 1. A song to quiet babes or lull them to sleep; a soothing refrain.

2. Hence, good night; good-by. *Obs.* *Shak.*

Lul/i-an (lūl'i-ān), a. Of or pertaining to the Scholastic philosopher Raymond Lully (1235?-1315), or his teachings, in which he endeavored to show that all truth may be demonstrated by reason. — Lul/i-an-ist, Lul/i-an-ist, n.

lu/ma-chel (lūm'ā-kēl), lu/ma-chel/la (-kēl'ā), lu/ma-chelle' (-shēl'), n. [It. *lumachella*, fr. *lumachella* a little snail, dim. of *lumaca* a snail, fr. *lunax*, *acis*.] A grayish brown limestone, containing fossil shells, which reflect a beautiful play of colors; — called also *five marble*.

lum/ba-go (lūm-bā-gō), n. [L. fr. *lumbus* loin. See LUMBAR.] *Med.* Rheumatic pain in the loins and the small of the back. — lum/ba-go-nous (lūm-bā-gō-nōs; -nōz'), a.

lum/bar (lūm'bār), a. [L. *lumbus* loin. See LOIN.] *Anat.* Of, pertaining to, or near, the loins. — n. A lumbar vertebra or nerve.

lumbar aponeurosis, *Anat.*, the posterior aponeurosis of the transversalis abdominis muscle, consisting of three layers. The space between the posterior and middle layers is occupied by the erector spinae muscle, that between the middle and anterior layers by the quadratus lumborum. — 1. *arteries, Anat.*, four or five pairs of arteries arising from the back of the aorta opposite the lumbar vertebrae, supplying the muscles of the loins, the skin of the sides of the abdomen, and the spine. *Prod.* — 2. *veins, Anat.*, the lumbar veins, — 3. *ganglia, Anat.*, one of the small ganglia of the lumbar portion of the sympathetic nervous system, a glandular group of lymphatic glands in front of the lumbar vertebrae. — 1. *nerve, Anat.*, the spinal nerves of the lumbar region. In man there are five pairs, one pair passing out below each lumbar vertebra. The upper four are united by connecting branches forming the *plexus*. — 1. *prurigo, Veter.* a fatal disease of sheep in France, similar to louping-ill. It is caused by a parasite. It is characterized by nervous symptoms and the frequent appearance of an intense pruritus of the hind quarters. — 1. *region. See ABDOMINAL REGIONS.* — 1. *veins, Anat.*, four pairs of veins collecting blood from the muscles and integument of the loins and the walls of the abdomen, etc., and emptying into the vena cava. The veins of each side are connected by a longitudinal vein, the ascending lumbar vein. — 1. *vertebra, Anat.*, the vertebrae situated between the dorsal vertebrae above and the sacrum below. In man there are five such vertebrae.

lum/ber (lūm'bēr), n. [From *Lombard*.] See LOMBARD, 2.] 1. A pawnbroker's shop or storeroom; a lombard; hence, a pledge, or pawn, or money lent on it. *Obs.*

2. [Perh. orig. of articles put in pawn and stored away; or cf. LUMBER, v. t.] Old or refuse household stuff; things cumbersome, or bulky and useless, or of small value; anything superfluous or needlessly cumbersome; sometimes, specific, superfluous flesh. *Hawthorne.*

3. Timber, esp. that sawed or split into boards, planks, staves, etc., and of comparatively small dimensions. In England it is called *timber*. *Chiefly U. S.*

lum/ber, v. i. LUMBERED (-bērd); LUMBER-ING. [Orig. uncert.; cf. Fries. *lomen* to limp, to move slowly and stiffly, Sw. *dial. lona* to walk with slow and heavy steps.] 1. To move heavily or clumsily; to move as if burdened.

2. [Cf. *dial. Sw. lomra* to resound.] To make a rumbling sound; to rumble.

3. [From *Lumber* timber.] To cut logs in the forest, or prepare timber for market. *U. S. & Canada.*

lum/ber, v. t. [From LUMBER, n., 2.] 1. To heap together in disorder. "Stuff lumbered together." *Ryder.*

2. To fill or encumber with lumber; as, to lumber a room with tables; to lumber up a story with details.

3. [From LUMBER a pledge.] To pawn, or pledge. *Obs.*

lum/ber-ing, p. pr. & vb. n. of LUMBER. *Specif.*: vb. n. The business of cutting or getting timber or logs from the forest for lumber. *U. S. & Canada.*

lum/ber-man (lūm'bēr-mān), n.; pl. -MEN (-mēn). One who is engaged in lumbering. *U. S. & Canada.*

lum/ber room. A room in which unused furniture or other lumber is kept.

lum/ber yard (lūm'bēr-yārd), n. A yard where a stock of lumber is offered for sale. *U. S. & Canada.*

lum/bo (lūm'bō), [L. *lumbus* loin.] A combining form used to indicate connection with, or relation to, the loins or the lumbar vertebrae.

lum/bo-sa'cral (-sā'krāl), a. *Anat.* Pertaining to the lumbar and sacral regions or parts; designating a ligament connecting the last lumbar vertebra and sacrum.

lum/bo-sa'cral cord or nerve, a nerve formed by the fifth and sixth of the fourth lumbar, which joins the sacral plexus.

lum/brī-ca'les (lūm'brī-kāl'ēz), n.; pl. LUMBRICALIS (-līz). [NL, fr. L. *lumbicus* earthworm.] *Anat.* Small muscles in the palm of the hand and sole of the foot, four

in each hand and four in each foot. *U. S. & Canada.*

lum/bo-dor'sal, a. *Anat.* Pert. to the lumbar and dorsal regions.

lum/bo-dor'sal, n. [L. *lumbus* loin + *-dor'sal*.] Pert. to the lumbar and dorsal regions. *U. S. & Canada.*

lum/bo-l'ac, a. *Anat.* Pertaining to the lumbar vertebrae and the ilium.

lum/bo-l'gū-nal, a. *Anat.* Pertaining to the lumbar and inguinal regions.

lum/brī-c, n. A worm. *Obs.*

lum/brī-cal (lūm'brī-kāl), a. [See LUMBRICALIS.] *Anat.* Designating the lumbrical muscles. — n. One of these muscles.

lum/brī-c'form (lūm'brī-c'fōrm), a. [L. *lumbicus* earthworm + *-form*.] Resembling an earthworm vermiform.

lum/brī-cine (lūm'brī-sīn), a. Of or pertaining to the earthworms.

lum/brī-c'ose'pha (-kō-mō'fā), n. pl. -ŌSES. See LUMBRICUS; MORPH.] *Zool.* In some classifications, an order of oligochaetous worms containing the earthworms and their allies. *Lumbricos* (lūm'brī-kōs), a. [See LUMBRICUS.] Lumbering. *Rare.* *lum* (*Scot.* lūm, lūm). *Obs.* or *Scot.* var. of LUM.

in number in each case, each arising from, and accessory to, one of the tendons of the deep flexor, and inserted at the base of the digit to which the tendon passes.

lum/brī-cold (lūm'brī-kōld), a. [*Lumbricus* + *-oid*.] Like an earthworm; specific, designating a nematode worm, *Ascaris lumbricoidea*, parasitic in the human intestine. See ASCARIS. — n. The worm *Ascaris lumbricoidea*.

lum/brī-co'sis (-kō'sis), n. [NL; L. *lumbicus* roundworm + *-osis*.] Infestation of the intestines with roundworms (esp. *Ascaris lumbricoidea*).

Lum/brī-cus (lūm'brī-kūs), n. [*Lumbricus* earthworm.] *Zool.* A genus of oligochaetous worms, including the common earthworms. See EARTHWORM.

lum/en (lū'mēn), n.; pl. L. LUMINA (-mī-nā), E. LUMENS (-mēnz). [L., light, an opening for light.] 1. *Photom.* a. A unit of light flux; the flux through one square centimeter of surface, normal to the lines of flow and situated at a distance of one meter from a light source of unit intensity; the total light flux from a source of unit intensity, divided by  $4\pi \times 10^4$ . b The light flux through a unit of solid angle, that is, through one square centimeter of surface at one centimeter's distance from a source of unit intensity; the total light flux from a unit source divided by  $4\pi$ .

2. a *Bot.* The cavity of a cell within the walls. b *Anat. & Zool.* The cavity or passageway of a tubular organ, as the lumen of a blood vessel or tubular gland.

Lu/mière' proc'ess (lū'myār'). A process of color photography, invented by Auguste and Louis Lumière of Paris, which uses (in an ordinary camera) a plate having a layer of mixed green, violet, and orange-colored starch grains in front of the sensitive film. The plate, developed as a positive, shows the picture in its original colors. A green object in the field, e. g., reduces the silver of the film behind the green grains only (since the other grains do not transmit green light), and, by developing, this part becomes transparent behind the green grains, but opaque and black behind the violet and orange. Each plate becomes the finished picture, and no reproductions can be made from it.

lu/mī-nal (lū'mī-nāl), a. Of or pertaining to a lumen.

lu/mī-na-rist (-nār-īst), n. [Cf. F. *luminaire*, fr. *luminare* illumination.] An artist skillful in light and shade.

lu/mī-na-ry (-rī), n.; pl. -RIES (-rīz). [F. *luminaire*, *OF.* also *luminarie*, LL. *luminarium*, L. *luminare* a light or lamp, which was lighted in the churches, a luminary, fr. *lumen*, *luminis*, light, fr. *lucere* to be light, to shine, *lux*, *lucis*, light. See LIGHT.] 1. A body that gives light, esp. one of the heavenly bodies. "Radiant luminary." *Shelton.*

2. An artificial light; an illumination.

3. A source of intellectual "light" or progress.

lu/mī-nate (lū'mī-nāt), v. t. [L. *luminatus*, p. p. of *luminare* to illumine, fr. *lumen* light. Cf. LUMIN.] To illuminate. — lu/mī-na'tion (-nā'shūn), n. *Both Rare.*

lu/mī-nes'ce (lū'mī-nēs'), v. i. To exhibit luminescence.

lu/mī-nes'cence (-nēs'ēns), n. [See LUMINESCENT.] *Physics.* Any emission of light not ascribable directly to incandescence, and therefore occurring at low temperatures. It may be produced by physiological processes, as in the firefly; by chemical action (chem'luminescence or chem'co-lu'minescence); by friction (triboluminescence); by electric action (elec'tro-lu'minescence, such as the glow of gases in vacuum tubes or when subjected to electric oscillations of high frequency or cathode luminescence, as the glow of certain bodies when subjected to cathode rays); by certain bodies while crystallizing (cry'stal-lo-lu'minescence); by suddenly warming certain bodies previously exposed to light (ther'mo-lu'minescence); or by exposure to light (pho'to-lu'minescence, called fluorescence if observed during excitation, phosphorescence if observed after excitation). Luminescence occurring without exposure to light or to any of the forms of external excitation usually necessary to its production is called au'to-lu'minescence, and is confined to radiophosphorus. See PHOSPHORUS, RUBY.

luminescence lamp. *Elect.* A kind of fluorescent lamp whose illumination is due to an electric discharge in a highly exhausted space.

lu/mī-nes'cent (lū'mī-nēs'ēnt), a. [*Luminaire* to illumine + *-escent*.] *Physics.* Pertaining to, exhibiting, or adapted for the production of, luminescence.

lu/mī-nif'er-ous (-nīf'ēr-ōs), a. [*Lumen* light + *-ferous*.] Producing light; yielding light; transmitting light; as, the *luminiferous* ether.

lu/mī-nist (lū'mī-nīst), n. Also F. *lu'ministe'* (lū'mē'nēst'). *Paint.* A painter who studies especially the effects of light on colored objects; as, an impressionist or plein-airist.

lu/mī-nos'ty (-nōs'tī-tī), n.; pl. -RIES (-rīz). Quality or state of being luminous; also, a luminous thing.

Luminosity means the brightness with which a color appears to the eye compared with a white surface, which is illuminated simultaneously by the same white light. C. G. Zander.

This word *luminosity* is also often used by artists in an entirely different sense, they calling color in a painting luminous simply because it reflects to the mind the impression of light, not because it actually reflects much light to the eye. O. N. Rood.

lum/bo-dor'sal, a. *Anat.* Pert. to the lumbar and dorsal regions.

lum/bo-dor'sal, n. [L. *lumbus* loin + *-dor'sal*.] Pert. to the lumbar and dorsal regions. *U. S. & Canada.*

lum/bo-l'ac, a. *Anat.* Pertaining to the lumbar vertebrae and the ilium.

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160d, foot; out, oil; chair; go, sing, ink; then, thin; nature, verdure (250); k = ch in G. Ich, ach (144); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to §§ in GUMS.

Full explanations of Abbreviations, Signs, etc., immediately precede the Vocabulary.















