

the lines of which are interlaced: a bond of union: a difficulty: a cluster: the part of a tree where a branch shoots out: an epaulet: pad for supporting burdens carried on the head: (*naut.*) a division of the log-line, a mile.—*v.t.* to tie in a knot: to unite closely.—*v.i.* to form knots or joints: to knit knots for a fringe:—*pr.p.* knott'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* knott'ed. [A.S. *cnotta*; Ger. *knotten*, Dan. *knude*, L. *nodus* for *gnodus*.]

**KNOT-GRASS**, not'-gras, *n.* a common weed or grass, so called from the joints or knots of its stem.

**KNOTTY**, not'i, *adj.* containing knots: hard, rugged: difficult, intricate.—*n.* **KNOTT'INESS**.

**KNOUT**, nowt, *n.* a whip formerly used as an instrument of punishment in Russia: punishment inflicted by the knout. [Russ. *knute*.]

**KNOW**, nō, *v.t.* to be informed of: to be assured of: to be acquainted with: to recognize: (*B.*) to approve:—*pr.p.* knō'ing; *pa.t.* knew (nū); *pa.p.* known (nōn).—*n.* **KNOW'ABLENESS**. [A.S. *cnawan*; Ice. *kna*, Russ. *znate*, L. *nosco* for *gnosco*, Gr. *gignōskō*, Sans. *jna*.]

**KNOWING**, nō'ing, *adj.* intelligent: skillful: cunning.—*adv.* **KNOW'INGLY**.

**KNOWLEDGE**, nol'ej, *n.* assured belief: that which is known: information, instruction: enlightenment, learning: practical skill. [M.E. *knowleche*, where *leche* is the Northern form of the suffix in *wedlock*, being A.S. *lac*, gift, sport. See **LARK**, a game.]

**KNUCKLE**, nuk'l, *n.* projecting joint of the fingers: (*cook*) the knee-joint of a calf or pig.—*v.i.* to bend the fingers: to yield. [M.E. *knokil*; prob. from a (not found) A.S. form, like Dut. and Dan. *knokel*.]

**KOBOLD**, kō'bold, *n.* same as **GOBLIN**.

**KOPECK**, kō'pek, *n.* a Russian copper coin about the size of a cent.

**KORAN**, kō'ran, *n.* the Mohammedan Scriptures: Alcoran. [Lit. *reading*, the book—Ar. *quran*, reading—root *qara-a*, he read.]

**KRAAL**, krāl, *n.* a Hottentot village or hut, so named by the Dutch settlers from the huts being arranged like a coral, or string of beads.

**KRAKEN**, krā'ken, *n.* a fabled sea-animal of enormous size. [Scand.]

**KREATIN**, KREOSOTE. See **CREATIN**, **CREOSOTE**.

**KREESE**. See **CREASE**, a Malay dagger.

**KYANIZE**, kī'an-iz, *v.t.* to preserve wood from dry-rot by immersing it in a solution of corrosive sublimate. [Kyan, the inventor.]

**KYRIE**, kir'i-ē, *n.* (*lit.*) O Lord: the first word of all masses: (*music*) a part of a mass. [Voc. case of Gr. *kyrios*, Lord.]

**KYTHE**, kith (*Scot.*), *v.t.* to make known.—*v.i.* to show one's self, to appear. [Scot.—A.S. *cythan*, to make known. See **UNCOUTH**.]

## L

**LA**, lā, *int.*, lo! see! behold! ah! indeed! [A.S.]

**LABARUM**, lab'a-rum, *n.* a Roman military standard, adopted as the imperial standard after Constantine's conversion. It bore the Greek letters XP (Chr), joined in a monogram, to signify the name of Christ. [Gr.]

**LABEL**, lā'bel, *n.* a small slip of writing affixed to anything to denote its contents, ownership, etc.: (*law*) a paper annexed to a will, as a codicil: (*her.*) a fillet with

pendants: (*arch.*) the dripstone over a Gothic window or doorway arch.—*v.t.* to affix a label to:—*pr.p.* lā'belling; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* lā'belled. [O. Fr. *label* (Fr. *lambeau*); perh. from O. Ger. *lappa* (Ger. *lappen*).]

**LABELLUM**, la-bel'um, *n.* the lower petal of a flower, esp. an orchis. [L. dim. of *labium*, a lip.]

**LABIAL**, lā'bi-al, *adj.* pertaining to the lips: formed by the lips.—*n.* a sound formed by the lips: a letter representing such a sound as *b*, *p*.—*adv.* **LAB'IAIALLY**. [Fr.—L. *labium*, a lip. See **LIP**.]

**LABIATE**, lā'bi-āt, **LABIATED**, lā'bi-āt-ed, *adj.* (*bot.*) having two unequal divisions, as in the monopetalous corolla of the mints. [See **LABIAL**.]

**LABIODENTAL**, lā-bi-o-dent'al, *adj.* pronounced both by the lips and teeth. [L. *labium*, a lip, **DENTAL**.]

**LABORATORY**, lab'or-a-tor-i, *n.* a chemist's workroom: a place where scientific experiments are systematically carried on: a place for the manufacture of arms and war-material: a place where anything is prepared for use. [L. *laborare*—*labor*, work.]

**LABOR**, lā'bur, *n.* toil or exertion, esp. when fatiguing: work: pains: duties: a task requiring hard work: the pangs of childbirth.—*v.i.* to undergo labor: to work: to take pains: to be oppressed: to move slowly: to be in travail: (*naut.*) to pitch and roll heavily. [Fr. *labeur*—L. *labor*.]

**LABORED**, lā'burd, *adj.* bearing marks of labor or effort in the execution.

**LABORER**, lā'bur-er, *n.* one who labors: one who does work requiring little skill.

**LABORIOUS**, lab-bō'ri-us, *adj.* full of labor: toilsome: wearisome: devoted to labor: industrious.—*adv.* **LABO'RIOUSLY**.—*n.* **LABO'RIOUSNESS**. [Fr. *laborieux*—L. *laboriosus*—*labor*.]

**LABURNUM**, la-bur'num, *n.* a small tree with beautiful yellow flowers, a native of the Alps. [L.]

**LABYRINTH**, lab'i-rinth, *n.* (*orig.*) a building consisting of halls connected by intricate passages: a place full of inextricable windings: an inexplicable difficulty: (*anat.*) the cavities of the internal ear. [Fr. *labyrinthe*—L. *labyrinthus*—Gr. *labyrinthos*; akin to *laura*, a passage.]

**LABYRINTHIAN**, lab-i-rinth'i-an, **LABYRINTHINE**, lab-i-rinth'in, *adj.* pertaining to or like a labyrinth: winding: intricate: perplexing.

**LABYRINTHIFORM**, lab-i-rinth'i-form, *adj.* having the form of a labyrinth: intricate.

**LAC**, lak, *n.* the term used in the E. Indies for 100,000, primarily applied to money. At the exchange of 50c. for the rupee, a lac=\$50,000. [Hind. *lak*, Sans. *laksha*, 100,000, a mark.]

**LAC**, lak, *n.* a resinous substance, produced on trees in the East by the lac insect, used in dyeing. [Pers. *lak*; Sans. *laksha*—*ranj*, to dye.]

**LACE**, lās, *n.* a plated string for fastening: an ornamental fabric of fine thread curiously woven.—*v.t.* to fasten with a lace: to adorn with lace. [Fr. *lacer*, to lace—L. *laqueus*, a noose.]

**LACERABLE**, las'er-a-bl, *adj.* that may be lacerated or torn.

**LACERATE**, las'er-āt, *v.t.* to lac: to rend: to wound: to afflict. [L. *lacerare*, -*atum*, to tear—*lacer*, torn; akin to Gr. *lakis* and *rakos*, a rent.]

**LACERATION**, las'er-ā'shun, *n.* act of lacerating or tearing: the rent or breach made by tearing.

**LACERATIVE**, las'er-ā-tiv, *adj.*, tearing: having power to tear.

**LACHRYMAL**, lak'ri-mal, *adj.* pertaining to tears: secreting or conveying tears.—*n.* same as **LACHRYMATORY**. [L. *lachryma* (properly *laerima*), a tear; akin to Gr. *dakru*, E. **TEAR**.]

**LACHRYMARY**, lak'ri-mar-i, *adj.* containing tears.

**LACHRYMATORY**, lak'ri-mā-tor-i, *n.* a vessel anciently interred with a deceased person, symbolizing the tears shed for his loss. [Low L. *lacrymatorium*—*lachryma*.]

**LACHRYMOSE**, lak'ri-mōs, *adj.* full of tears: generating or shedding tears.—*adv.* **LACH'RYMOSELY**.

**LACING**, lās'ing, *n.* a fastening with a lace or cord through eyelet-holes: a cord used in fastening.

**LACK**, lak, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to want: to be in want: to be destitute of.—*n.* want: destitution. [From an O. Low Ger. root found in Dut. *lak*, blemish; Ice. *laker*, defective; akin to **LAX** and **SLACK**.]

**LACKADAISICAL**, lak-a-dā'zi-kal, *adj.* affectedly pensive, sentimental. [*Alack-a-day*. See **ALACK**.]

**LACK-A-DAY**, lak-a-dā', *int.* see **ALACK-A-DAY**.

**LACKER**. See **LACQUER**.

**LACKEY**, lak'i, *n.* a menial attendant: a footman or footboy.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to pay servile attendance: to act as a footman. [O. Fr. *laquay*, Fr. *laquais*—Sp. *lacayo*, a lackey; of uncertain origin, perh. Arab.]

**LACONIC**, la-kon'ik, **LACONICAL**, la-kon'ik-al, *adj.* expressing in few words after the manner of the *Lacones* or *Spartans*: concise: pithy.—*adv.* **LACON'ICALLY**. [L.—Gr. *Lakōnikos*—*Lakōn*, a Laconian.]

**LACONISM**, lak'on-izm, **LACONICISM**, lak'on'i-sizm, *n.* a *laconic* or concise style: a short, pithy phrase.

**LACQUER**, **LACKER**, lak'er, *n.* a varnish made of lac and alcohol.—*v.t.* to cover with lacquer: to varnish. [Fr. *laque*—**LAC**.]

**LACQUERER**, lak'er-er, *n.* one who varnishes or covers with lacquer.

**LACTATION**, lak-tā'shun, *n.* the act of giving milk: the period of suckling. [See **LACTEAL**.]

**LACTEAL**, lak'te-al, *adj.* pertaining to or resembling milk: conveying chyle.—*n.* one of the absorbent vessels of the intestines which convey the chyle to the thoracic ducts. [L. *lac*, *lactis*, akin to Gr. *gala*, *galaktos*, milk.]

**LACTESCENT**, lak-tes'ent, *adj.* turning to milk: producing milk or white juice: milky.—*n.* **LACTES'CEENCE**. [L. *lactesco*, to turn to milk—*lac*.]

**LACTIC**, lak'tik, *adj.* pertaining to milk.—**LACTIC ACID**, an acid obtained from milk.

**LACTIFEROUS**, lak-tif'er-us, *adj.* producing milk or white juice. [L. *lac*, and *fero*, to bear.]

**LACUNA**, la-kū'na, *n.* a gap or hiatus. [L.]

**LACUSTRAL**, la-kus'tral, **LACUSTRINE**, la-kus'trin, *adj.* pertaining to lakes. [From L. *lacus*, a lake.]

**LAD**, lad, *n.* a boy: a youth:—*fem.* **LASS**. [W. *llawd*; Ir. *lath*, a youth, champion, perh. cognate with Goth. *lauths*, from *liudan*, to grow, and so akin to Ger. *lode* or *latte*, a shoot.]

**LADANUM**, lad'a-num, *n.* a resinous exudation from the leaves of a shrub growing round the Mediterranean. [L.—Gr. *ladanon*—Pers. *ladan*. See **LAUDANUM**.]

**LADDER**, lad'er, *n.* a frame made with steps placed between two upright pieces, by which one may ascend a building, etc.: anything by which one ascends: a gradual rise. [A.S. *hlæder*; O. Ger. *hleitra*, Ger. *leiter*.]

**LADE**, lad, *v.t.* a form of **LOAD**. [See **LOAD**.]

LADE, lād, *v.t.* to throw in or out, as a fluid, with a ladle or dipper. [A.S. *hladan*.]  
 LADEN, lād'n, *adj.*, laded or loaded: oppressed.  
 LADING, lād'ing, *n.* that which lades or loads: load: cargo: freight. [See LOAD.]  
 LADLE, lād'l, *n.* a large spoon for lading or lifting out liquid from a vessel: the receptacle of a mill-wheel which receives the water that turns it. [See LADE, to throw in or out.]  
 LADY, lā'di, *n.* the mistress of a house: a wife: a title of the wives of knights, and all degrees above them, and of the daughters of earls and all higher ranks: a title of complaisance to any woman of refined manners. [A.S. *hlæf-dige*—*hlæf*, a loaf, bread, and *dægec*, a kneader, and thus lit. a bread-kneader, or = *hlæf-weardige* (i.e. loaf-keeper, bread-distributor, see WARD), and thus a contr. fem. of LORD.]  
 LADYBIRD, lā'di-berd, *n.* a genus of little beetles, usually of a brilliant red or yellow color, called also *Ladybug*, *Ladycow*. [Lit. "Our Lady's" bug; LADY = Virgin Mary, and BIRD, a corruption of BUG.]  
 LADY-CHAPEL, lā'di-chap'el, *n.* a chapel dedicated to "Our Lady," the Virgin Mary.  
 LADYDAY, lā'di-dā, *n.* the 25th March, the day of the Annunciation of "Our Lady," the Virgin Mary.  
 LADYFERN, lā'di-fern, *n.* one of the prettiest varieties of British ferns.  
 LADYLIKE, lā'di-lik, *adj.*, like a lady in manners: soft, delicate.  
 LADYLOVE, lā'di-luv, *n.* a lady or woman loved: a sweetheart.  
 LADYSHIP, lā'di-ship, *n.* the title of a lady. [See LADY.]  
 LAG, lag, *adj.*, slack: sluggish: coming behind.—*n.* he who or that which comes behind: the fag-end.—*v.i.* to move or walk slowly: to loiter:—*pr.p.* lagging; *pa.p.* lagged'. [From the Celt., as in W. *lag*, loose, sluggish, Gael. *lag*, feeble; akin to Gr. *lagaros*, slack, L. *laxus*, loose.]  
 LAGGARD, lag'ard, *adj.*, lagging: slow: backward.  
 LAGGARD, lag'ard, LAGGER, lag'er, *n.* one who lags or stays behind: a loiterer: an idler.  
 LAGGINGLY, lag'ing-li, *adv.* in a lagging manner.  
 LAGOON, LAGUNE, la-gōōn', *n.* a shallow lake or pond into which the sea flows. [It. *laguna*—L. *lacuna*, from root of LAKE.]  
 LAIC, LAICAL. See LAY, *adj.*  
 LAID, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of LAY.  
 LAIN, *pa.p.* of LIE, to rest.  
 LAIR, lār, *n.* a lying-place, esp. the den or retreat of a wild beast. [A.S. *leger*, a couch—*licgan*, to lie down; Dut. *leger*, Ger. *lager*.]  
 LAITY, lā'i-ti, *n.* the people as distinct from the clergy. [See LAY, LAIC.]  
 LAKE, lāk, *n.* a color like *lac*, generally of a deep red. [Fr. *laque*. See LAC, a resinous substance.]  
 LAKE, lāk, *n.* a large body of water within land.—LAKE DWELLINGS were settlements in prehistoric times, which were built on piles driven into a lake, and of which many remains have been discovered in late years. [A.S. *lac*—L. *lacus*, akin to Gr. *lakkos*, a pit, a pond.]  
 LAKELET, lāk'let, *n.* a little lake.  
 LAKH, *n.* See LAC, term used for 100,000.  
 LAKY, lāk'i, *adj.* pertaining to a lake or lakes.  
 LAMA, *n.* an animal. See LLAMA.  
 LAMA, lā'ma, *n.* a Buddhist priest in Tibet. [Tib. *llama*, spiritual teacher or lord.]  
 LAMAISM, lā'ma-izm, *n.* the religion pre-

vailing in Tibet and Mongolia, a development of Buddhism, the object of worship being the Grand Lama.  
 LAMB, lam, *n.* the young of a sheep: one innocent and gentle as a lamb: the Saviour of the world.—*v.i.* to bring forth young, as sheep. [A.S.]  
 LAMBENT, lam'bent, *adj.* moving about as if licking, or touching lightly: playing about: gliding over: flickering. [L. *lambens*—*lambo*, to lick.]  
 LAMBKIN, lam'kin, *n.* a little lamb.  
 LAMBLIKE, lam'lik, *adj.* like a lamb: gentle.  
 LAME, lām, *adj.* disabled in the limbs: hobbling: unsatisfactory: imperfect.—*v.t.* to make lame: to cripple: to render imperfect.—*adv.* LAME'LY.—*n.* LAME'NESS. [A.S. *lama*, lame; Ice. *lami*, broken, enfeebled, from *lama*, to break.]  
 LAMENT, la-ment', *v.i.* to utter grief in outcries: to wail: to mourn.—*v.t.* to mourn for: to deplore.—*n.* sorrow expressed in cries: an elegy or mournful ballad. [Fr. *lament*—L. *lamentor*, akin to *clamo*, to cry out.]  
 LAMENTABLE, lam'ent-a-bl, *adj.* deserving or expressing sorrow: sad: pitiful, despicable.—*adv.* LAMENTABLY.  
 LAMENTATION, lam-en-tā'shun, *n.* act of lamenting: audible expression of grief: wailing:—*pl.* (B.) a book of Jeremiah, so called from its contents.  
 LAMENTINGLY, la-ment'ing-li, *adv.*, with lamentation.  
 LAMINA, lam'i-na, *n.* a thin plate: a thin layer or coat lying over another:—*pl.* LAMINÆ, lam'i-nē.—*adj.* LAM'INABLE. [L.]  
 LAMINAR, lam'i-nar, *adj.* in laminæ or thin plates: consisting of or resembling thin plates.  
 LAMINATE, lam'i-nāt, LAMINATED, lam'i-nāt-ed, *adj.* in laminæ or thin plates: consisting of scales or layers, one over another.—*n.* LAMINA'TION, the arrangement of stratified rocks in thin laminæ or layers.  
 LAMINIFEROUS, lam-in-if'er-us, *adj.* consisting of laminæ or layers. [L. *lamina*, and *fero*, to bear.]  
 LAMISH, lām'ish, *adj.* a little lame: hobbling.  
 LAMMAS, lam'as, *n.*, loaf-mass or feast of first-fruits, on 1st August. [A.S. *hlaf-mæsse* and *hlammæsse*—*hlaf*, loaf, and *mæsse*, feast.]  
 LAMP, lamp, *n.* a vessel for burning oil with a wick, and so giving light: a light of any kind. [Fr. *lampe*—Gr. *lampas*—*lampō*, to shine.]  
 LAMPBLACK, lamp'blak, *n.* the black substance formed by the smoke of a lamp: a fine soot formed of the smoke of pitch, etc.  
 LAMPOON, lam-pōōn', *n.* a personal satire in writing: low censure.—*v.t.* to assail with personal satire: to satirize:—*pr.p.* lampōōn'ing; *pa.p.* lampōōned'. [O. Fr. *lampon*, orig. a drinking-song, with the refrain *lampons*—let us drink—*lamper* (or *laper*, to lap), to drink.]  
 LAMPOONER, lam-pōōn'er, *n.* one who writes a lampoon, or abuses with personal satire.  
 LAMPOONRY, lam-pōōn'ri, *n.* practice of lampooning: written personal abuse or satire.  
 LAMPREY, lam'pre, *n.* a genus of cartilaginous fishes resembling the eel, so called from their attaching themselves to rocks or stones by their mouths. [Fr. *lamproie*—Low L. *lampreda*, *lampetra*—L. *lambo*, to lick, and *petra*, rock.]  
 LANCE, lans, *n.* a long shaft of wood, with a spear-head, and bearing a small flag.—*v.t.* to pierce with a lance: to open with

a lancet. [Fr.—L. *lancea*, akin to Gr. *longchē*, a lance.]  
 LANCEOLATE, lan'se-o-lāt, LANCEOLATED, lan'se-o-lāt-ed, *adj.* (bot.) having the form of a lance-head: tapering toward both ends. [L. *lanceolatus*—*lanceola*, dim. of *lancea*.]  
 LANCER, lan'ser, *n.* name given to a kind of cavalry armed with a lance:—*pl.* a kind of dance.  
 LANCET, lan'set, *n.* a surgical instrument used for opening veins, etc.: a high and narrow window, pointed like a lance. [Fr. *lancette*, dim. of *lance*.]  
 LANCH. Same as LAUNCH.  
 LAND, land, *n.* earth, the solid portion of the surface of the globe: a country: a district: soil: real estate: a nation or people.—*v.t.* to set on land or on shore.—*v.i.* to come on land or on shore. [A.S.; found in all the Teut. languages.]  
 LANDAU, lan'daw, *n.* a coach or carriage with a top which may be opened and thrown back, so called from *Landau* in Germany.  
 LANDBREEZE, land'brēz, *n.* a breeze setting from the land towards the sea.  
 LANDCRAB, land'krab, *n.* a family of crabs which live much or chiefly on land.  
 LANDFLOOD, land'flud, *n.* a flooding or overflowing of land by water: inundation.  
 LANDFORCE, land'fōrs, *n.* a military force serving on land, as distinguished from a naval force.  
 LANDGRAVE, land'grāv, *n.* a German earl.—*ns.* LANDGRAVIATE, the territory of a landgrave, LANDGRAVINE, land'grāv-en, the wife of a landgrave. [Lit. "land-earl," LAND, and Ger. *graf*, earl, fem. *gräfin*.]  
 LANDHOLDER, land'hōld-er, *n.* a holder or proprietor of land.  
 LANDING, land'ing, *n.* act of going on land from a vessel: a place for getting on shore: the level part of a staircase between the flights of steps.—*adj.* relating to the unloading of a vessel's cargo.  
 LANDLADY, land'lā-di, *n.* a lady or woman who has property in lands or houses: the mistress of an inn or lodging-house.  
 LANDLOCK, land'lok, *v.t.* to lock or inclose by land.  
 LANDLORD, land'lord, *n.* the lord or owner of land or houses: the master of an inn or lodging-house.  
 LAND-LUBBER, land'lub'er, *n.* a landsman, a term used by sailors.  
 LANDMARK, land'mārk, *n.* anything serving to mark the boundaries of land: any object on land that serves as a guide to seamen.  
 LANDRAIL, land'rāl, *n.* the crake or corn-crake, so named from its cry. [LAND and RAIL.]  
 LANDSCAPE, land'skāp, *n.* the shape or appearance of that portion of land which the eye can at once view: the aspect of a country, or a picture representing it. [Borrowed from the Dutch artists, Dut. *landschap*, lit. the form or fashion of the land, from *land* and *-schap*, a suffix—A.S. *-scipe*, and the mod. E. *-ship*.]  
 LANDSLIP, land'slip, *n.* a portion of land that falls down, generally from the side of a hill, usually due to the undermining effect of water.  
 LANDSMAN, landz'man, LANDMAN, land'man, *n.* a man who lives or serves on land: one inexperienced in sea-faring.  
 LAND-STEWARD, land'-stū'ard, *n.* a steward or person who manages a landed estate.  
 LAND-TAX, land'taks, *n.* a tax upon land.

**LAND-WAITER**, land'-wät'er, *n.* a custom-house officer who *waits* or attends on the *landing* of goods from ships. [LAND and WAITER.]

**LANDWARD**, land'ward, *adv.* towards the *land*.—*adj.* lying toward the land, away from the seacoast: situated in or forming part of the country, as opposed to the town: rural.

**LANE**, län, *n.* an *open space* between corn-fields, hedges, etc.: a narrow passage or road: a narrow street. [A.S. *lane*; Scot. *loan*, North E. *lonnin*, Dut. *laan*.]

**LANGUAGE**, lang'gwāj, *n.* that which is spoken by the *tongue*: human speech: speech peculiar to a nation: style or expression peculiar to an individual: diction: any manner of expressing thought. [Fr. *langage*—*langue*—L. *lingua* (old form *dīngua*), the tongue, akin to L. *lingo*, Gr. *leichō*, Sans. *lih*, to lick.]

**LANGUID**, lang'gwīd, *adj.*, *slack* or feeble: flagging: exhausted: sluggish: spiritless.—*adv.* LAN'GUIDLY.—*n.* LAN'GUIDNESS. [L. *languidus*—*languo*, to be weak, conn. with LAG.]

**LANGUISH**, lang'gwīsh, *v.i.* to become *languid* or enfeebled: to lose strength and animation: to pine: to become dull, as of trade. [Fr. *languir*—L. *languesco*—*languo*.]

**LANGUISHINGLY**, lang'gwīsh-ing-li, *adv.* in a languishing, weak, dull, or tender manner.

**LANGUISHMENT**, lang'gwīsh-ment, *n.* the act or state of *languishing*: tenderness of look.

**LANGUOR**, lang'gwur, *n.* state of being *languid* or faint: dullness: listlessness: softness.

**LANIARD**. Same as LANYARD.

**LANIFEROUS**, lan-if'er-us, LANIGEROUS, lan-ij'er-us, *adj.*, *wool-bearing*. [L. *lanifer*, *laniger*—*lana*, wool, and *fero*, *gero*, to bear.]

**LANK**, langk, *adj.* (*lit.*) *faint* or *weak*: *languid* or drooping: soft or loose: thin.—*adv.* LANK'LY.—*n.* LANK'NESS. [A.S. *hlanc*; Dut. *slank*, Ger. *schlank*, slender, conn. with LAG and SLACK.]

**LANSQUENET**, lans'ke-net, *n.* a German foot-soldier: a game at cards. [Fr.—Ger. *landsknecht*—*land*, country, and *knecht*, a soldier.]

**LANTERN**, lant'ern, *n.* a case for holding or carrying a light: a drum-shaped erection surmounting a dome to give light and to crown the fabric: the upper square cage which illuminates a corridor or gallery.—*v.t.* to furnish with a lantern. [Fr. *lanterne*—L. *lanterna*—Gr. *lampōter*—*lampō*, to give light.]

**LANTHORN**, *n.* an obsolete spelling of LANTERN, arising from the use of horn for the sides of lanterns.

**LANYARD**, LANIARD, lan'yard, *n.* the lanyards are short ropes used on board ship for fastening or stretching. [Fr. *lanière*, perh. from L. *lanarius*, made of wool—*lana*, wool.]

**LAP**, lap, *v.t.* or *v.i.* to *lick up* with the tongue.—*pr.p.* lapp'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* lapped'. [A.S. *lappian*; Fr. *laper*, Gr. *lapō*, allied to L. *lambo*, Sans. *lih*, to lick.]

**LAP**, lap, *n.* the *loose* or overhanging *flap* of anything: the part of the clothes lying on the knees when a person sits down: the part of the body thus covered: a fold.—*v.t.* to lay over or on.—*v.i.* to be spread on or over: to be turned over or upon. [A.S. *lappa*, a loosely hanging part; Ice. *lapa*, to hang loose, Ger. *lappen*, anything hanging loose; conn. with FLAP.]

**LAP**, lap, *v.t.* to wrap, fold, involve. [M.E. *wlappen*, being a form of WRAP. See ENVELOPE.]

**LAPPEL**, la-pel', *n.* the part of the breast of a coat which folds over like a *lap*.—*adj.* LAPELLED'. [Dim. of LAP.]

**LAPPFUL**, lap'fool, *n.* as much as *fills* a *lap*.

**LAPIDARY**, lap'i-dar-i, *adj.* pertaining to the cutting of *stones*.—*n.* a cutter of stones, esp. precious stones: a dealer in precious stones. [L. *lapidarius*—*lapis*, *lapidis*, a stone.]

**LAPIDESCENT**, lap-id-es'ent, *adj.* becoming *stone*: having the quality of petrifying or turning to stone.—*n.* LAPIDES'CENTE. [L. *lapidesco*, to become stone.]

**LAPIDIFY**, la-pid'i-fi, *v.t.* to *make* into *stone*.—*v.i.* to turn into stone:—*pr.p.* lapid'ifying; *pa.p.* lapid'ified.—*n.* LAPID-IFICA'TION. [L. *lapis*, and *facio*, to make.]

**LAPIDIST**, lap'id-ist, *n.* Same as LAPIDARY.

**LAPPER**, lap'er, *n.* one who *laps*, wraps, or folds.

**LAPPET**, lap'et, *n.* a *little lap* or flap.—*adj.* LAPP'ETED. [Dim. of LAP.]

**LAPSE**, laps, *v.i.* to *slip* or glide: to pass by degrees: to fall from the faith or from virtue: to fail in duty: to pass to another proprietor by the negligence of a patron, etc.: to become void.—*n.* a *slipping* or *falling*: a failing in duty: a fault: a gliding, a passing. [L. *labor*, *lapsus*, to slip or fall, akin to LAP and FLAP.]

**LAPWING**, lap'wing, *n.* the name of a bird of the plover family, also called *peewit*, from its peculiar cry. [M.E. *lappewinke*—A.S. *hleapewince*—*hleapan*, to leap or run, and root of *wink*, which like Ger. *wanken* orig. meant to move from side to side; the name is descriptive of the movement of the bird.]

**LAR**, lār, *n.* among the ancient Romans, a household god, supposed to be animated by the soul of a deceased ancestor:—*pl.* LARES, lār'ez. [L.]

**LARBOARD**, lār'bōrd, *n.* an obsolete naval term for the *left side* of a *ship* looking from the stern, now substituted by the term *port*, to prevent the mistakes caused by its resemblance in sound to *starboard*.—*adj.* pertaining to the larboard side. [Ety. dub.]

**LARCENIST**, lār'sen-ist, *n.* one who commits *larceny*: a thief.

**LARCENY**, lār'sen-i, *n.* the legal term for stealing: theft. [Fr. *larcin*—L. *latrocinium*—*latro*, Gr. *latris*, a robber.]

**LARCH**, lārčh, *n.* a cone-bearing kind of pine-tree. [L. and Gr. *larix*.]

**LARD**, lārd, *n.* the melted *fat* of swine.—*v.t.* to smear with lard: to stuff with bacon or pork: to fatten: to mix with anything. [Fr.—L. *lardum* or *lardum*; akin to Fr. *larinos*, fat—*laros*, sweet or dainty.]

**LARDACEOUS**, lārd-ā'shus, *adj.* of or like *lard*.

**LARDER**, lārd'er, *n.* a room or place where meat, etc., is kept. [Lit. a place where *lard* is kept.]

**LARDY**, lārd'i, *adj.* containing *lard*: full of lard.

**LARGE**, lārj, *adj.* great in size: extensive: bulky: wide: long: abundant.—*adv.* LARGE'LY.—*n.* LARGE'NESS.—AT LARGE, without restraint or confinement: fully. [Fr.—L. *largus*.]

**LARGE-HEARTED**, lārj'-hārt'ed, *adj.* having a *large heart* or liberal disposition: generous.

**LARGESS**, lārj'es, *n.* a present or donation. [Fr. *largesse*—L. *largitio*—*largior*, to give freely—*largus*.]

**LARIAT**, lār'i-at, *n.* a lasso. [Sp.]

**LARK**, lārkh, *n.* a well-known singing-bird.—*v.t.* to catch larks. [Scot. and M. E. *laverock*—A.S. *lawerce*; Dut. *leeuwerik*, *lercke*, Ger. *lerche*.]

**LARK**, lārkh, *n.* a game, frolic. [A. S. *lac*, which appears as suffix in know-ledge, and wed-lock.]

**LARKSPUR**, lārkh'spur, *n.* a plant with showy flowers.

**LARUM**, lar'um, *n.*, *alarm*: a noise giving notice of danger. [A contr. of ALARM.]

**LARVA**, lār'va, *n.* an insect in its first stage after issuing from the egg, *i.e.* in the caterpillar state:—*pl.* LARVÆ (lār'vē).—*adj.* LAR'VAL. [L. *larva*, a spectre, a mask, a fanciful name applied to the caterpillar, because it hides as in a *mask* its higher life.]

**LARYNGITIS**, lar-in-jī'tis, *n.* inflammation of the *larynx*.

**LARYNGOSCOPE**, la-ring'go-skōp, *n.* a kind of reflecting mirror for examining the *larynx* and the throat. [Gr. *larynx*, and *skopeo*, to behold.]

**LARYNX**, lar'ingks or lār'ingks, *n.* the upper part of the windpipe: the throat.—*adjs.* LARYN'GEAL, LARYN'GEAN. [Gr. *larynx*, *laryngos*.]

**LASCAR**, las'kar, *n.* a native East Indian sailor. [Hind.—Pers. *lashkar*, an army, from which *lashkari*, a camp-follower.]

**LASCIVIOUS**, las-siv'i-us, *adj.* lustful: tending to produce lustful emotions.—*adv.* LASCIV'IOUSLY.—*n.* LASCIV'IOUSNESS. [L. *lascivus*; Sans. *lash*, to desire.]

**LASH**, lash, *n.* a *thong* or cord: the flexible part of a whip: a stroke with a whip or anything pliant: a stroke of satire, a sharp retort.—*v.t.* to strike with a lash: to whip: to dash against: to fasten or secure with a rope or cord: to censure severely: to scourge with sarcasm or satire.—*v.i.* to use the whip: to attack severely. [From a Teut. root, seen in O. Low Ger. *laske*, a flap, Ger. *lasche*, a stripe or flap, influenced perh. by Fr. forms from L. *laqueus*, a snare, and *laxus*, loose.]

**LASHER**, lash'er, *n.* one who *lashes* or whips.

**LASHING**, lash'ing, *n.* a whipping with a *lash*: a chastisement: a rope for making anything fast.

**LASS**, las, (*fem.* of LAD) a girl, esp. a country girl. [Prob. a contr. of *laddess*, formed from LAD; or directly from W. *llodes*, *fem.* of *llawd*, a LAD.]

**LASSITUDE**, las'i-tūd, *n.*, *faintness*: weakness: weariness: languor. [Fr.—L. *lassitudo*—*lassus*, faint; akin to LANGUID.]

**LASSO**, lass'ō, *n.* a rope with a *noose* for catching wild horses, etc.:—*pl.* LASS'OS.—*v.t.* to catch with the lasso:—*pr.p.* lass'ing; *pa.p.* lass'ied. [Port. *lazo*, Sp. *lazo*—L. *laqueus*, a noose. See LATCH.]

**LAST**, last, *n.* a wooden mould of the foot on which boots and shoes are made.—*v.t.* to fit with a last. [A.S. *last*, Goth. *laists*, a footmark.]

**LAST**, last, *v.i.* to continue, endure. [Same word as above, and lit. meaning to follow a trace or footmark, and so to follow out, to continue.]

**LAST**, last, *n.* a weight generally estimated at 4000 lbs., but varying in different articles: a ship's cargo. [A.S. *hlæst*—*hladan*, to load; Ger. *last*, Ice. *hlæss*.]

**LAST**, last, *adj.*, *latest*: coming after all the others: final: next before the present: utmost: meanest.—*advs.* LAST, LAST'LY. [A contr. of LATEST.]

**LASTINGLY**, last'ing-li, *adv.* in a *lasting* or enduring *manner*.

**LATCH**, lach, *n.* a small piece of wood or iron to fasten a door.—*v.t.* to fasten with a latch. [A.S. *læccan*, to catch; akin to L. *laqueus*. See LACE.]

**LATCHET**, lach'et, *n.* a *lace* or buckle for fastening a shoe. [Dim. of LATCH.]

**LATCHKEY**, lach'kē, *n.* a *key* to raise the *latch* of a door.

**LATE**, lat, *adj.* (comp. LAT'ER; superl. LAT'EST), slow, tardy; behindhand: coming after the expected time: long delayed: far advanced towards the close: last in any place or character: deceased: departed: out of office: not long past.—*adv.* LATE, LATE'LY.—*n.* LATE'NESS, state of being late. [A.S. *læt*, slow; Dut. *laat*, Ice. *latr*, Ger. *lass*, weary; L. *lassus*, tired.]

**LATEEN**, la-tēn', *adj.* applied to a triangular sail, common in the Mediterranean. [Lit. *Latin* or *Roman* sails, Fr.—L. *Latinus*, Latin.]

**LATENCY**, lā'ten-si, *n.* state of being *latent*.

**LATENT**, lā'tent, *adj.*, *lying hid*: concealed: not visible or apparent: not making itself known by its effects.—*adv.* LA'TENTLY. [L. *latens*, pr.p. of *latere*, to lie hid; akin to Gr. *lanthanō*, to hide.]

**LATERAL**, lat'er-al, *adj.* belonging to the *side*: proceeding from or in the direction of the side.—*adv.* LA'TERALLY. [L. *lateralis*—*latus*, *lateris*, a side.]

**LATERITIOUS**, lat'er-ish'us, *adj.*, brick-colored. [L. *lateritius*—*later*, *lateris*, a brick.]

**LATH**, lāth, *n.* a thin cleft slip of wood used in slating, plastering, etc.—*pl.* LATHS (lāthz).—*v.t.* to cover with laths. [A. S. *lættu*; Dut. *lat*, Ger. *latte*, a lath, W. *llāth*, a rod.]

**LATHE**, lāth, *n.* a machine for turning and shaping articles of wood, metal, etc. [Ice. *lōth*, root uncertain.]

**LATHER**, lath'er, *n.* a foam or froth made with water and soap: froth from sweat.—*v.t.* to spread over with lather.—*v.i.* to form a lather: to become frothy. [A.S. *leathor*, lather; Ice. *lōdr*, foam of the sea.]

**LATIN**, lat'in, *adj.* pertaining to Latin or to the Latins or Romans: written or spoken in Latin.—*n.* the language of the ancient Romans. [L. *Latinus*, belonging to *Latium*, the district in which Rome was built.]

**LATINISM**, lat'in-izm, *n.* a *Latin* idiom.

**LATINIST**, lat'in-ist, *n.* one skilled in *Latin*.

**LATINITY**, la-tin'i-ti, *n.* purity of *Latin* style: the *Latin* tongue, style, or idiom.

**LATINIZE**, lat'in-iz, *v.t.* to give *Latin* terminations to.—*v.i.* to use words or phrases from the *Latin*.

**LATISH**, lāt'ish, *adj.* somewhat *late*.

**LATITUDE**, lat'i-tūd, *n.* the distance of a place north or south from the equator: the angular distance of a celestial body from the ecliptic: fig. extent of signification: freedom from restraint: scope. [Fr.—L. *latitudo*, -inis—*latus*, broad.]

**LATITUDINAL**, lat-i-tūd'i-nal, *adj.* pertaining to *latitude*: in the direction of *latitude*.

**LATITUDINARIAN**, lat-i-tūd-i-nā'ri-an, *adj.*, broad or liberal, esp. in religious belief: not orthodox: lax: not restricted by ordinary rules or limits.—*n.* one who in principle or practice departs from orthodox rule.—*n.* LATITUDINARIANISM.

**LATITUDINOUS**, lat-i-tūd'i-nus, *adj.* having *latitude* or large extent.

**LATRINE**, lat'rin, *n.* a place of convenience for soldiers in camp or barracks. [Fr.—L. *lavatrina*—*lavo*, to wash.]

**LATTEN**, lat'en, *n.* brass or bronze used for crosses: sheet tin, tinned iron-plate. [O. Fr. *laton*, Fr. *laiton*; from Fr. *latte*, a lath, the metal being wrought into thin plates. See LATH.]

**LATTER**, lat'er, *adj.*, *later*: coming or existing after: mentioned the last of two:

modern: recent. [An irreg. comp. of LATE.]

**LATTERLY**, lat'er-li, *adv.* in *latter* time: of late.

**LATTICE**, lat'is, *n.* a network of crossed *laths* or bars, called also LATTICE-WORK: anything of lattice-work, as a window.—*v.t.* to form into open-work: to furnish with a lattice. [Fr. *lattis*—*latte*, a lath, from Ger. *latte*, cog. with E. LATH.]

**LAUD**, lawd, *v.t.* to praise in words, or with singing: to celebrate.—*n.* LAUD'ER. [L. *laudo*—*laus*, *laudis*, praise, probably akin to Gr. *kluō*, Sans. *śru*, to hear.]

**LAUDABLE**, lawd'a-bl, *adj.* worthy of being praised.—*adv.* LAUD'ABLY.—*n.* LAUD'ABLENESS.

**LAUDANUM**, lawd'a-num, *n.* a preparation of opium: tincture of opium. [Orig. the same word as LADANUM, transferred to a different drug.]

**LAUDATORY**, lawd'a-tor-i, *adj.* containing praise: expressing praise.—*n.* that which contains praise.

**LAUGH**, lāf, *v.i.* to make the noise showing or caused by mirth: to be gay or lively.—*n.* the sound caused by merriment.—**LAUGH AT**, to ridicule. [A.S. *hlīhan*; Ger. *lachen*, Goth. *hlahjan*; prob. from the sound.]

**LAUGHABLE**, lāf'a-bl, *adj.* fitted to cause laughter: ludicrous.—*adv.* LAUGH'ABLY.—*n.* LAUGH'ABLENESS.

**LAUGHING-GAS**, lāf'ing-gas, *n.* a gas which excites laughter, called nitrous oxide.

**LAUGHINGLY**, lāf'ing-li, *adv.* in a laughing or merry way: with laughter.

**LAUGHING-STOCK**, lāf'ing-stok, *n.* an object of ridicule, like something struck up to be laughed at.

**LAUGHTER**, lāf'ter, *n.* act or noise of laughing.

**LAUNCH**, LANCH, lānsh, *v.t.* to throw as a lance or spear: to send forth: to cause to slide into the water.—*v.i.* to go forth, as a ship into the water: to expatiate in language.—*n.* act of launching or moving a ship into the water: the largest boat carried by a man-of-war. [Fr. *lancer*—*lance*, a lance. See LANCE.]

**LAUNDER**, lawn'der, *n.* (*mining*) a trough used in washing ore. [Orig. a washerwoman, M. E. *lavandre*—Fr. *lavandière*—L. *lavare*.]

**LAUNDRESS**, lawn'dres, *n.* a washerwoman.

**LAUNDRY**, lawn'dri, *n.* a place or room where clothes are washed and dressed. [See LAVE.]

**LAUREATE**, law're-āt, *adj.* crowned with laurel.—*n.* one crowned with laurel: the poet-laureate or court poet.—*v.t.* to crown with laurel, in token of literary merit: to confer a degree upon. [See LAUREL.]

**LAUREATESHIP**, law're-āt-ship, *n.* office of a laureate.

**LAUREATION**, law-re-ā'shun, *n.* act of laureating or conferring a degree.

**LAUREL**, law'rel, *n.* the bay-tree, used by the ancients for making honorary wreaths. [Fr. *laurier*—L. *laurus*.]

**LAURELLED**, law'reld, *adj.* crowned with laurel.

**LAVA**, lā'va or lā'va, *n.* the melted matter discharged from a burning mountain, and that flows down its sides. [It. *lava*, a stream—L. *lavare*, to wash.]

**LAVATORY**, lav'a-tor-i, *n.* a place for washing: a place where gold is got by washing. [See LAVE.]

**LAVE**, lāv, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to wash: to bathe. [Fr. *laver*—L. *lavo*, *lavatum*, akin to Gr. *louō*, to wash.]

**LAVE**, lāv, *v.t.* (obs. and prov.) to lift or

lade or throw out (as water from a boat). [Perh. Fr. *lever*—L. *levo*, to lift.]

**LAVENDER**, lav'en-der, *n.* an odoriferous plant, so called from its being laid with newly washed clothes. [Fr. *lavande*. See LAVE.]

**LAVER**, lā'ver, *n.* a large vessel for laving or washing.

**LAVISH**, lav'ish, *v.t.* to expend profusely: to waste.—*adj.* lavishing or bestowing profusely: prodigal: extravagant: wild: unrestrained.—*adv.* LAV'ISHLY. [From LAVE, to throw out.]

**LAVISHMENT**, lav'ish-ment, LAVISH-NESS, lav'ish-nes, *n.* state of being lav'ish: profusion: prodigality.

**LAW**, law, *n.* a rule of action laid down or established by authority: edict of a government: statute: the rules of a community or state: a rule or principle of science or art: the whole jurisprudence or the science of law: established usage: that which rules: conformity to law: that which is lawful: a theoretical principle deduced from practice or observation: (*theol.*) the Mosaic code or the books containing it: (B.) the word of God, the Old Testament. [M. E. *lawē*—A.S. *lagu*, *lah*, from *legan*, to lay, or *licgan*, to lie; Ice. *lag*; akin to L. *lex*, law, Gr. *legō*, to lay.]

**LAWFUL**, law'fool, *adj.* according to law: legal: constituted by law: rightful.—*adv.* LAW'FULLY.—*n.* LAW'FULNESS.

**LAWGIVER**, law'giv-er, *n.* one who gives or enacts laws: a legislator. [LAW and GIVER.]

**LAWLESS**, law'les, *adj.* unrestrained by law: illegal.—*adv.* LAW'LESSLY.—*n.* LAW'LESSNESS.

**LAWMONGER**, law'mung-ger, *n.* a monger or low dealer in law.

**LAWN**, lawn, *n.* a sort of fine linen or cambric.—*adj.* made of lawn. [Prob. Fr. *linon*—L. *linum*, modified perh. by confusion with L. *lana*, wool. See LINEN.]

**LAWN**, lawn, *n.* an open space between woods: a space of ground covered with grass, generally in front of or around a house or mansion. [M.E. *laund*—O. Fr. *lande*, from Ger. *land* (see LAND), or from Bret. *lann*.]

**LAWN-TENNIS**, lawn'ten'is, *n.* a kind of tennis generally played on an open lawn.

**LAWSUIT**, law'sūt, *n.* a suit or process in law.

**LAWYER**, law'yer, *n.* one versed in or who practices law: (B.) a Jewish divine or expounder of the law. [LAW, and suffix -yer.]

**LAX**, laks, *adj.*, slack: loose: soft, flabby: not crowded: not strict in discipline or morals: loose in the bowels.—*adv.* LAX'LY. [L. *laxus*, loose, *laxo*, -atum, to unloose; prob. akin to LANGUID.]

**LAXATION**, laks-ā'shun, *n.* act of loosening: state of being loose or slackened.

**LAXATIVE**, laks'a-tiv, *adj.* having the power of loosening the bowels.—*n.* a purgative or aperient medicine.—*n.* LAX'ATIVENESS. [Fr. *laxatif*—L. *laxo*.]

**LAXITY**, laks'i-ti, LAXNESS, laks'nes, *n.* state or quality of being lax: want of exactness.

**LAY**, *pa.t.* of LIE, to lay one's self down.

**LAY**, lā, *v.t.* to cause to lie down: to place or set down: to beat down: to spread on a surface: to calm: to appease: to wager: to bring forth: to impose: to charge: to present.—*v.i.* to produce eggs.—*pr.p.* lāy'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* laid.—**LAY TO** (*Pr. Bk.*) to apply with vigor. [It is the causal of lie, from A.S. *leggan*; Ice. *leggja*, Ger. *legen*; Gr. *legō*. See LIE.]

**LAY**, lā, *n.* a song: a lyric or narrative poem. [O. Fr. *lai*, of Celtic origin, as

- W. Uais*, a sound, Gael. *laoidh*, a verse, sacred poem; perh. conn. with Ger. *lied*.]
- LAY**, *lā*, LAIC, *lā'ik*, LAICAL, *lā'ik-al*, *adj.* pertaining to the *people*: not clerical. [Fr. *lai*—L. *laicus*—Gr. *laikos*—*laos*, the people.]
- LAYER**, *lā'er*, *n.* a bed or stratum: a shoot laid for propagation. [See LAY, *v.t.*]
- LAYERING**, *lā'er-ing*, *n.* the propagation of plants by *layers*.
- LAY-FIGURE**, *lā'fig'ūr*, or LAYMAN, *lā'man*, *n.* a wooden figure used by artists to represent the human body, and which serves as a model for attitude and drapery. [Dut. *leeman*, a jointed image—*ledt*, *lid*, a joint.]
- LAYMAN**, *lā'man*, *n.* one of the *laity*: a non-professional man. [See LAY, LAIC.]
- LAZAR**, *lā'zar*, *n.* one afflicted with a filthy and pestilential disease like *Lazarus*, the beggar. [Fr. *lazare*, from *Lazarus* of the parable in Luke xvi.]
- LAZARETTO**, *laz-a-ret'o*, LAZARET, *laz'a-ret*, *n.* a public hospital for diseased persons, esp. for such as have infectious disorders. [It. *lazzaretto*; Fr. *lazaret*. See LAZAR.]
- LAZAR-HOUSE**, *lā'zar-hows*, *n.* a *lazaretto*: a hospital for quarantine. [LAZAR and HOUSE.]
- LAZARLIKE**, *lā'zar-lik*, *adj.*, like a *lazar*: full of sores: leprous.
- LAZY**, *lā'zi*, *adj.* disinclined to exertion: averse to labor: sluggish: tedious. — *adv.* LA'ZILY.—*n.* LA'ZINESS, state or quality of being lazy. [M.E. *lasche*—O. Fr. *lasche* (Fr. *lâche*), slack, weak, base—L. *laxus*, loose.]
- LAZZARONI**, *laz-a-rō'ni*, *n.* name given to the lowest classes in Naples, who used to live an idle outcast life. [It., from *Lazarus*.]
- LEA** or **LEY**, *lē* (obs. LAY), *n.* a meadow: grassland, pasturage. [A.S. *leah*; cf. prov. Ger. *lohe*, *loh*, found also in place-names, as Waterloo = water-lea.]
- LEAD**, *led*, *n.* a well-known metal of a bluish-white color: the plummet for sounding at sea: a thin plate of lead separating lines of type:—*pl.* a flat roof covered with lead.—*v.t.* to cover or fit with lead: (*print*) to separate lines with leads.—*n.* LEAD-POISONING, poisoning by the absorption and diffusion of lead in the system. [A.S.; Ger. *loth*.]
- LEAD**, *léd*, *v.t.* to show the *way* by going first: to guide by the hand: to direct: to precede: to allure.—*v.i.* to go before and show the way: to have a tendency: to exercise dominion:—*pr.p.* leading; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* led.—*n.* first place: precedence: direction: guidance. [A.S. *ledan*, to make to go, causal form of *lidan*, to go; Ice. *leida*, Ger. *leiten*, to lead.]
- LEADEN**, *led'n*, *adj.* made of *lead*: heavy: dull.
- LEADER**, *léd'er*, *n.* one who *leads* or goes first: a chief: the leading editorial article in a newspaper: principal wheel in any machinery.
- LEADERSHIP**, *léd'er-ship*, *n.* state or condition of a *leader* or conductor.
- LEADING-STRINGS**, *léd'ing-stringz*, *n.pl.* strings used to lead children when beginning to walk.
- LEAD-PENCIL**, *led'pen'sil*, *n.* a *pencil* or instrument for drawing, etc., made of blacklead.
- LEAF**, *lэф*, *n.* one of the thin, flat parts of plants: anything beaten thin like a leaf: two pages of a book: one side of a window-shutter, etc.—*pl.* LEAVES, *lévz*.—*v.i.* to shoot out or produce leaves:—*pr.p.* leafing; *pa.p.* leafed'. [A.S.; Ger. *laub*, Dut. *loof*, a leaf.]
- LEAFAGE**, *lэф'aj*, *n.*, leaves collectively: abundance of leaves: season of leaves or leafing.
- LEAFLESS**, *lэф'les*, *adj.* destitute of leaves.
- LEAFLET**, *lэф'let*, *n.* a little leaf.
- LEAFY**, *lэф'i*, *adj.* full of leaves.—*n.* LEAFINESS.
- LEAGUE**, *lэг*, *n.* a distance of about three English miles, but varying greatly in different countries.—A SEA-LEAGUE contains 3½ Eng. miles nearly. [Fr. *lieue*—L. *leuca*, a Gallic mile of 1500 Roman paces; from the Celt., as in Bret. *leo*, Gael. *leig*, a league.]
- LEAGUE**, *lэг*, *n.* a bond or alliance: union for the promotion of mutual interest.—*v.i.* to form a league: to unite for mutual interest:—*pr.p.* leag'uing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* leagued'. [Fr. *ligue*—Low L. *liga*—L. *ligo*, to bind.]
- LEAGUER**, *lэг'er*, *n.* a camp, esp. of a besieging army. [Dut. *leger*, a lair. See BELEAGUER.]
- LEAK**, *lэк*, *n.* a crack or hole in a vessel through which liquid may pass: the oozing of any fluid through an opening.—*v.i.* to let any fluid into or out of a vessel through a leak. [Ice. *leka*, Dut. *lekken*, to drip.]
- LEAKAGE**, *lэк'aj*, *n.* a leaking: that which enters or escapes by leaking: an allowance for leaking.
- LEAKY**, *lэк'i*, *adj.* having a leak or leaks: letting any liquid in or out.—*n.* LEAKINESS.
- LEAL**, *lэл*, *adj.* true-hearted, faithful. [M. E. *lel*—Norm. Fr. *leal*, same as LOYAL.]
- LEAN**, *lэн*, *v.i.* to incline or bend: to turn from a straight line: to rest against: to incline towards:—*pr.p.* lean'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* leaned' or leant (lent). [A.S. *hléman* and causal form *hlénan*; Dut. *leunen*; akin to Gr. *klínō*, L. *in-clino*, to bend.]
- LEAN**, *lэн*, *adj.* thin, wanting flesh: not fat.—*n.* flesh without fat.—*adv.* LEAN'LY.—*n.* LEAN'NESS. [A.S. *hlæne*; Low Ger. *leen*; from LEAN, to bend, from want of substance or support.]
- LEAP**, *lэp*, *v.i.* to move with springs or bounds: to spring upward or forward: to jump: to rush with vehemence.—*v.t.* to spring or bound over:—*pr.p.* leap'ing; *pa.t.* leaped' or leapt (lept); *pa.p.* leaped', rarely leapt.—*n.* act of leaping: bound: space passed by leaping: sudden transition. [A.S. *hleapan*; Ice. *hláupa*, to spring, Ger. *laufen*, to run.]
- LEAP-FROG**, *lэp-frog*, *n.* a play in which one boy leaps over another like a frog.
- LEAP-YEAR**, *lэp-yэр*, *n.* every fourth year which leaps forward or adds one day in February, a year of 366 days.
- LEARN**, *lern*, *v.t.* to acquire knowledge of, to get to know: to gain power of performing.—*v.i.* to gain knowledge: to improve by example. [A.S. *leornian*; Ger. *lernen*.]
- LEARNED**, *lern'ed*, *adj.* having learning: versed in literature, etc.: skillful.—*adv.* LEARN'EDLY.—*n.* LEARN'EDNESS.
- LEARNER**, *lern'er*, *n.* one who learns: one who is yet in the rudiments of any subject.
- LEARNING**, *lern'ing*, *n.* what is learned: knowledge: scholarship: skill in languages or science.
- LEASE**, *lэs*, *n.* a letting of tenements for a term of years: the contract for such letting: any tenure.—*v.t.* to let for a term of years:—*pr.p.* leas'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* leased'. [O. Fr. *lessor*, Fr. *laisser*, to let, leave, relinquish—L. *laxo*, to loose, laxus, loose.]
- LEASEHOLD**, *lэs'höld*, *adj.*, held by lease or contract.—*n.* a tenure held by lease.
- LEASH**, *lэш*, *n.* a lash or line by which a hawk or hound is held: a brace and a half, three.—*v.t.* to hold by a leash: to bind. [O. Fr. *lesse*, Fr. *laisse*, a thong to hold a dog's by, a thong held loosely—L. *laxus*, loose.]
- LEASING**, *lэz'ing*, *n.* (B.) falsehood: lies. [A.S. *leasung*—*leas*, false, loose, Goth. *laus*, Ice. *los*.]
- LEAST**, *lést*, *adj.* (serves as superl. of LITTLE), little beyond all others: smallest.—*adv.* in the smallest or lowest degree. [A.S. *lest*, contr. from *læsest*, from root of LESS.]
- LEATHER**, *lэт'ер*, *n.* the prepared skin of an animal.—*adj.* consisting of leather. [A.S. *lether*, leather; Dut. and Ger. *leder*.]
- LEATHERN**, *lэт'ern*, *adj.* made or consisting of leather.
- LEATHERY**, *lэт'er-i*, *adj.* resembling leather: tough.
- LEAVE**, *lэv*, *n.*, permission: liberty granted: formal parting of friends: farewell. [A.S. *leaf*; Ice. *leifja*, to permit; conn. with LIEF, LOVE, BELIEVE, FURLOUGH.]
- LEAVE**, *lэv*, *v.t.* to allow to remain: to abandon, resign: to depart from: to have remaining at death: to bequeath: to refer for decision.—*v.i.* to desist: to cease:—*pr.p.* leav'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* left. [A.S. *læfan*; Ice. *leifa*, L. *linguo*, Gr. *leipō*, to leave. The primary meaning is to let remain; the root is seen in A.S. *lifian*, Ice. *lifa*, to be remaining, to LIVE, also in Ger. *bleiben* (=be-leiben), to remain.]
- LEAVED**, *lэvd*, *adj.* furnished with leaves: having a leaf, or made with leaves or folds.
- LEAVEN**, *lэv'n*, *n.* the ferment which makes dough rise in a spongy form: anything that makes a general change, whether good or bad.—*v.t.* to raise with leaven: to taint. [Fr. *levain*—L. *levamen*—*levo*, to raise—*levis*, light.]
- LEAVES**, *lэvz*, *pl.* of LEAF.
- LEAVINGS**, *lэv'ingz*, *n.pl.*, things left: relics: refuse.
- LECHER**, *lэк'er*, *n.* a man addicted to lewdness: [Fr. *lécheur*—*lécher*, to lick; from O. Ger. *lecchon*, Ger. *lecken*, E. LICK; L. *ligurio*, to lick up what is dainty.]
- LECHEROUS**, *lэк'er-us*, *adj.* lustful: provoking lust.—*adv.* LECH'EROUSLY.—*ns.* LECH'EROUSNESS, LECH'ERY.
- LECTERN**, *lэк'turn*, *n.* a reading-desk in churches from which the Scripture lessons are read. [Corr. from Low L. *lecternum*, a reading-desk—Low L. *lectrum*, a pulpit—Gr. *lektron*, a couch, and so a support for a book.]
- LECTION**, *lэк'shun*, *n.* a reading: a variety in a manuscript or book: a portion of Scripture read in divine service. [L. *lectio*—*lego*, *lectum*, to read.]
- LECTIONARY**, *lэк'shun-ari*, *n.* the R. C. service-book, containing lections or portions of Scripture.
- LECTOR**, *lэк'tor*, *n.* a reader: a reader of Scripture in the ancient churches.
- LECTURE**, *lэк'tür*, *n.* a discourse on any subject: a formal reproof.—*v.t.* to instruct by discourses: to instruct authoritatively: to reprove.—*v.i.* to give a lecture or lectures. [See LECTION.]
- LECTURER**, *lэк'tür-er*, *n.* one who lectures: one who instructs by giving set discourses.
- LECTURESHIP**, *lэк'tür-ship*, *n.* the office of a lecturer.
- LECTURN**, *lэк'turn*, LETTERN, *lэт'ern*, *n.* same as LECTERN.
- LED**, *led*, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of LEAD, to show the way.

**LEDGE**, lej, *n.* a shelf on which articles may be laid: that which resembles such a shelf: a ridge or shelf of rocks: a layer: a small moulding. [A.S. *leagan*, to lay. See LAY, *v.t.*]

**LEDGER**, lej'er, *n.* the principal book of accounts among merchants, in which the entries in all the other books are laid up or entered.

**LEDGER-LINE**. See LEGER-LINE.

**LEDGY**, lej'i, *adj.* abounding in ledges.

**LEE**, lē, *n.* the part toward which the wind blows.—*adj.* as in LEE-SIDE, the sheltered side of a ship: LEE-SHORE, the shore opposite to the lee-side of a ship. [Lit. a sheltered place, A.S. *hleow*, shelter; Ice. *hle*, Low Ger. *lee*; cf. Goth. *hlja*, a tent, prov. E. *lew*, a shelter.]

**LEECH**, lēch, *n.* a physician: a blood-sucking worm.—*v.t.* to apply leeches to. [A.S. *læce*; Goth. *lekeis*, a physician, found also in Celt. and Slav. languages.]

**LEEK**, lēk, *n.* a kind of onion: the national emblem of Wales. [A.S. *leac*, a leek, a plant, which is present also in CHAR-LOCK. GAR-LIC, HEM-LOCK.]

**LEER**, lēr, *n.* a sly, sidelong look.—*v.i.* to look askance: to look archly or obliquely. [A.S. *hleor*, face, cheek; Ice. *hlyr*.]

**LEERINGLY**, lēr'ing-li, *adv.* with a leering look.

**LEES**, lēz, *n.pl.* sediment or dregs that settle at the bottom of liquor. [Fr. *lie*, *ety. dub.*]

**LEET**, lēt, *n.* (Scot.) a selected list of candidates for an office.

**LEEWARD**, lē'wārd, *adj.* pertaining to or in the direction of the lee, or the part toward which the wind blows.—*adv.* toward the lee.

**LEEWAY**, lē'wā, *n.* the way or distance a ship is driven to leeward of her true course. [LEE and WAY.]

**LEFT**, left, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of LEAVE.

**LEFT**, left, *adj.* the weaker as opposed to the stronger, heavier right: being on the left side.—*n.* the side opposite to the right. [M.E. *lift*, *luft*, prob. a contr. of *lefed*, *p.* of A.S. *lēfan*, to weaken—*lēf*, weak; Dut. *loof*, weak.]

**LEFT-HANDED**, left-hand'ed, *adj.* having the left hand stronger and readier than the right: awkward: unlucky.—*ns.* LEFT-HAND'EDNESS, LEFT-HAND'INESS, awkwardness.

**LEG**, leg, *n.* one of the limbs by which animals walk: a long, slender support of anything, as of a table.—*adj.* LEGGED', having legs. [Ice. *leggr*, a stalk, Dan. *låg*, Sw. *låg*.]

**LEGACY**, leg'a-si, *n.* that which is left to one by will: a bequest of personal property. [L. as if *legatia*, for *legatum*—*lego*, to leave by will.]

**LEGACY-HUNTER**, leg'a-si-hunt'er, *n.* one who hunts after legacies by courting those likely to leave them.

**LEGAL**, lē'gal, *adj.* pertaining to or according to law: lawful: created by law.—*adv.* LE'GALLY.—*n.* LEGAL'ITY. [Fr.—L. *legalis*—*lex*, *legis*, law.]

**LEGALIZE**, lē'gal-iz, *v.t.* to make legal or lawful: to authorize: to sanction.

**LEGATE**, leg'āt, *n.* an ambassador, esp. from the Pope.—*n.* LEG'ATESHIP, the office of a legate. [Fr. *légat*, It. *legato*—L. *legatus*—*lego*, to send with a commission.]

**LEGATEE**, leg-a-tē', *n.* one to whom a legacy is left.

**LEGATINE**, leg'a-tin, *adj.* of or relating to a legate.

**LEGATION**, le-gā'shun, *n.* the person or persons sent as legates or ambassadors: a deputation.

**LEGEND**, lej'end or lē', *n.* a marvellous or romantic story from early times: the

motto on a coat of arms, medal, or coin. [Fr.—Low L. *legenda*, a book of chronicles of the saints read at matins—L. *legendus*, to be read—*lego*, to read.]

**LEGENDARY**, lej'end-ar-i, *n.* a book of legends: one who relates legends.—*adj.* consisting of legends: romantic: fabulous.

**LEGERDEMAIN**, lej'er-de-mān', *n.*, *lightness* or *nimbleness of hand*: sleight-of-hand: jugglery. [O. Fr. *leger* (Fr. *léger*) *de main*, "light of hand"—L. as if *leviarius*—*levis*, light, and Fr. *de*, of, *main*, L. *manus*, hand.]

**LEGER-LINE**, lej'er-lin, *n.* (*mus.*) one of the short lines added above or below the staff to extend its compass. [Fr. *léger*, light, and LINE.]

**LEGGING**, leg'ing, *n.* a covering for the leg.

**LEGIBLE**, lej'i-bl, *adj.* that may be read: clear and distinct: that may be understood.—*adv.* LEG'IBLY.—*ns.* LEG'IBLENESS, LEGIBL'ITY. [L. *legibilis*—*lego*.]

**LEGION**, lej'un, *n.* in ancient Rome, a body of soldiers of from three to six thousand: a military force: a great number. [Fr.—L. *legio*—*lego*, to choose, to levy.]

**LEGIONARY**, lej'un-ar-i, *adj.* relating to or consisting of a legion or legions: containing a great number.—*n.* a soldier of a legion. [L. *legionarius*.]

**LEGISLATE**, lej'is-lāt, *v.i.* to bring forward, propose, or make laws.—*n.* LEGISLA'TION. [L. *lex*, *legis*, law, *fero*, *latum*, to bear, propose.]

**LEGISLATIVE**, lej'is-lāt-iv, *adj.*, *giving* or *enacting laws*: pertaining to legislation.

**LEGISLATOR**, lej'is-lā-tor, *n.* one who makes laws: a lawgiver.—*fem.* LEG'ISLA-TRESS.

**LEGISLATURE**, lej'is-lāt-ūr, *n.* the body of men in a state who have the power of making laws.

**LEGIST**, lej'jist, *n.* one skilled in the laws. [Fr. *léviste*—Low L. *legista*—L. *lex*.]

**LEGITIMACY**, le-jit'i-ma-si, *n.* state of being legitimate or according to law: lawfulness of birth: genuineness: regular deduction.

**LEGITIMATE**, le-jit'i-māt, *adj.* lawful: lawfully begotten: genuine: fairly deduced: following by natural sequence: authorized by usage.—*v.t.* to make lawful: to give the rights of a legitimate child to an illegitimate one.—*adv.* LEGITIMATELY. [Low L. *legitimo*, *-atum*—L. *lex*.]

**LEGITIMATION**, le-jit'i-mā'shun, *n.* act of rendering legitimate, esp. of conferring the privileges of lawful birth.

**LEGITIMIST**, le-jit'i-mist, *n.* one who supports legitimate authority: in France, an adherent of the Bourbons deposed in 1830.

**LEGLESS**, leg'les, *adj.* without legs.

**LEGUME**, leg'ūm, LEGUMEN, le-gū'men, *n.* (*bot.*) a seed-vessel which splits into two valves, having the seeds attached to the ventral suture only: a pod, as of the pea, bean, etc.:—*pl.* LEGU'MENS, LEGU'MINA. [Fr.—L. *legumen*—*lego*, to gather; so called because gathered for food.]

**LEGUMINOUS**, le-gū'min-us, *adj.* bearing legumes as seed-vessels: consisting of pulse.

**LEISURE**, lē'zhōōr or lezh', *n.* time free from employment: freedom from occupation.—*adj.* unoccupied. [M. E. *leyser*—O. Fr. *leisir*, "to be permitted"—L. *licet*, it is permitted.]

**LEISURELY**, lē'zhōōr-li, *adj.* done at leisure: slow: deliberate.—*adv.* in a leisurely manner.

**LEMAN**, lē'man, *n.* a sweetheart. [M. E. *lemman*, earlier form *leofmon*—A.S. *leof*, loved, and MAN.]

**LEMMA**, lem'a, *n.* (*math.*) a proposition

demonstrated for the purpose of being used in a subsequent proposition. [L.—Gr. *lemma*—*lambanō*, to receive, assume.]

**LEMMING**, lem'ing, *n.* a species of rat in northern countries, remarkable for migrating southward in great numbers. [Norw. *lemming*, Sw. *lemel*, Lap. *loumik*.]

**LEMON**, lem'un, *n.* an oval fruit, resembling the orange, with an acid pulp: the tree that bears lemons. [Fr. *limon*—Pers. *limun*.]

**LEMONADE**, lem-un-ād', *n.* a drink made of lemon-juice, water, and sugar.

**LEMUR**, lē'mur, *n.* an animal in Madagascar, allied to the monkey, which goes about at night, whence its name. [L. *lemur*, a ghost.]

**LEND**, lend, *v.t.* to give for a short time something to be returned: to afford or grant, in general: to let for hire.—*pr.p.* lend'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* lent.—*n.* LEND'ER. [M. E. *lenen*—A.S. *lænan*; Ger. *leihen*. See LOAN.]

**LENGTH**, length, *n.* quality of being long: extent from end to end: the longest measure of anything: long continuance: detail. [A.S. *length*—*lang*, long.]

**LENGTHEN**, length'n, *v.t.* to increase in length: to draw out.—*v.i.* to grow longer.

**LENGTHWISE**, length'wiz, *adv.* in the way or direction of the length. [For LENGTHWAYS.]

**LENGTHY**, length'i, *adj.* of great length: rather long.—*adv.* LENGTH'ILY.—*n.* LENGTH'INESS.

**LENIENT**, lē'ni-ent, *adj.*, *softening* or *mitigating*: mild: merciful.—*n.* (*med.*) that which softens: an emollient.—*n.* LENIENCY. [L. *leniens*, *-entis*, *pr.p.* of *lenio*, to soften—*lenis*, soft.]

**LENITIVE**, len'it-iv, *adj.*, *softening* or *mitigating*: laxative.—*n.* (*med.*) an application for easing pain: a mild purgative.

**LENITY**, len'i-ti, *n.* mildness: clemency.

**LENS**, lenz, *n.* (*optics*) a piece of glass or other transparent substance with one or both sides convex, so called from its likeness to a lentil seed: the crystalline humor of the eye. [L. *lens*, *lentis*, the lentil.]

**LENT**, lent, *n.* a fast of forty days, observed in commemoration of the fast of our Saviour, beginning with Ash-Wednesday and continuing till Easter. [M. E. *lenten*—A.S. *leneten*, the spring; Dut. *lente*, Ger. *lenz*; acc. to some derived from root of LONG, because in spring the days grow long.]

**LENTEN**, lent'en, *adj.* relating to or used in Lent: sparing.

**LENTICULAR**, len-tik'ū-lar, LENTIFORM, len'ti-form, *adj.* resembling a lens or lentil seed: double-convex.—*adv.* LENTICULARLY. [L. *lenticularis*—*lenticula*, dim. of *lens*, a lentil.]

**LENTIL**, len'til, *n.* an annual plant, common near the Mediterranean, bearing pulse used for food. [Fr. *lentille*—L. *lens*, *lentis*, the lentil.]

**LENTISK**, len'tisk, *n.* the mastic-tree. [Fr. *lentisque*—L. *lentiscus*—*lentus*, sticky; so called from the stickiness of its gum.]

**LENTOUS**, len'tus, *adj.*, *sticky*: viscid. [See LENTISK.]

**LEO**, lē'ō, *n.* (*astr.*) the Lion, the fifth sign of the zodiac. [L.]

**LEONINE**, lē'ō-nin, *adj.* of or like a lion.

**LEONINE**, lē'ō-nin, *adj.* a kind of Latin verse which rhymes at the middle and end, much in use among the Latin hymn-writers of the Middle Ages. [Said to be named from Leoninus, a canon in Paris in the 12th century; or from Pope Leo II., who was a lover of music.]

**LEOPARD**, lep'ard, *n.* an animal of the cat-kind, with a spotted skin. [O. Fr.—L.

- leopardus*—Gr. *leopardos*—*leōn*, lion, *pardos*, pard; because supposed by the ancients to be a mongrel between the pard or panther and lioness.]
- LEPER**, lep'er, *n.* one affected with leprosy, which covers the skin with scales. [L.—Gr. *lepra*, leprosy—*lepros*, scaly—*lepos*, a scale—*lepō*, to peel off.]
- LEPIDOPTERA**, lep-i-dop'ter-a, *n.pl.* an order of insects, with four wings covered with very fine scales like powder, as the butterfly, moth, etc. [Gr. *lepis*, *lepidos*, a scale, *pteron*, a wing.]
- LEPIDOPTERAL**, lep-i-dop'ter-al, **LEPIDOPTEROUS**, lep-i-dop'ter-us, *adj.* pertaining to the *lepidoptera*.
- LEPORINE**, lep'o-rin, *adj.* pertaining to or resembling the hare. [L. *leporinus*—*lepus*, *leporis*, the hare.]
- LEPROSY**, lep'ro-si, *n.* a disease of the skin marked by scales or scurfy scabs.
- LEPROUS**, lep'rus, *adj.* affected with leprosy.—*adv.* LEPROUSLY.—*n.* LEPROUSNESS. [See **LEPER**.]
- LESION**, lē'zhun, *n.* a hurt: (*med.*) an injury or wound. [Fr.—L. *lesio*—*lædo*, *læsum*, to hurt.]
- LESS**, les, *adj.* (serves as comp. of **LITTLE**), diminished: smaller.—*adv.* not so much: in a lower degree.—*n.* a smaller portion: (*B.*) the inferior or younger. [A.S. *læs*, *læssa*; comparative form from a root *las*, feeble, found also in Goth. *lasivs*, weak, Ice. *las*, weakness, and which is not conn. with the root of *little*.]
- LESSEE**, les-sē', *n.* one to whom a lease is granted.
- LESSEN**, les'n, *v.t.* to make less, in any sense: to weaken: to degrade.—*v.i.* to become less.
- LESSER**, les'er, *adj.* (*B.*) less: smaller: inferior. [A double comp., formed from **LESS**.]
- LESSON**, les'n, *n.* a portion of Scripture read in divine service: that which a pupil learns at a time: a precept or doctrine inculcated: instruction derived from experience: severe lecture. [Fr. *leçon*—L. *lectio*—*lego*, to gather, to read. See **LECTION**.]
- LESSOR**, les'or, *n.* one who grants a lease.
- LEST**, lest, *conj.* that not: for fear that. [From the A.S. phrase *thy læs the* (that the less = L. *quominus*), the first word being dropped, while the third joined to the second made *lesthe*, *leste*. See **LESS**.]
- LET**, let, *v.t.* to slacken or loose restraint upon: to give leave or power to: to allow, permit, suffer: to grant to a tenant or hirer:—*pr.p.* lett'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* let. [A.S. *letan*, to permit—*læt*, Ice. *latr*, slow, lazy, slack; Ger. *lassen*, Fr. *laisser*, to let, permit. See **LATE**.]
- LET**, let, *v.t.* (*B.*) to prevent: to hinder.—*n.* (*law*) hinderance, obstruction: delay. [A.S. *lettan*, to make late—*læt*, slow, slack, being same root as above.]
- LETHAL**, lē'thal, *adj.*, death-dealing, blotting out: deadly: mortal. [L. *lethalis*—*lethum*, *letum*, death; akin to *leo*, simple form of *deleo*, to blot out, or to Sans. *li*, to melt, dissolve.]
- LETHARGIC**, le-thār'jik, **LETHARGICAL**, le-thār'jik-al, *adj.* pertaining to *lethargy*: unnaturally sleepy: dull.—*adv.* **LETHARGICALLY**. [L. *lethargicus*—Gr. *lethargikos*.]
- LETHARGY**, leth'ar-ji, *n.* heavy unnatural slumber: dullness. [Fr.—L.—Gr. *lēthargia*, drowsy forgetfulness—*lēthē*, forgetfulness.]
- LETHE**, lē'the, *n.* (*myth.*) one of the rivers of hell said to cause forgetfulness of the past to all who drank of its waters: oblivion. [Gr.—*lēthō*, old form of *lanthanō*, to forget.]
- LETHEAN**, le-thē'an, *adj.*, of *Lethe*: oblivious.
- LETHIFEROUS**, le-thif'er-us, *adj.*, carrying death: deadly. [L. *lethifer*—*lethum*, death, and *fero*, to bear.]
- LETTER**, let'er, *n.* a conventional mark to express a sound: a written or printed message: literal meaning: a printing-type:—*pl.* learning.—*v.t.* to stamp letters upon.—*n.* **LETTERER**. [Fr. *lettre*—L. *litera*—*lino*, *litum*, to smear; so called because smeared or scrawled on parchment.]
- LETTERED**, let'er-d, *adj.* marked with letters: educated: versed in literature: belonging to learning.
- LETTER-FOUNDER**, let'er-fownd'er, *n.* one who founds or casts letters or types.
- LETTERING**, let'er-ing, *n.* the act of impressing letters: the letters impressed.
- LETTER-OF-CREDIT**, *n.* a letter authorizing credit or cash to a certain sum to be paid to the bearer.—**LETTER-OF-MARQUE** (*märk*), *n.* a commission given to a private ship by a government to make reprisals on the vessels of another state. [See **MARQUE**.]
- LETTERPRESS**, let'er-pres, *n.*, letters impressed or matter printed from type, as distinguished from engraving.
- LETTERS-PATENT**, let'erz-pat'ent, *n.* a writing conferring a patent or authorizing a person to enjoy some privilege, so called because written on open sheets of parchment. [See **PATENT**.]
- LETTUCE**, let'is, *n.* a plant containing a milky white juice, the leaves of which are used as a salad. [O. Fr. *laituce*, Fr. *laitue*—L. *lactuca*—*lac*, milk.]
- LEVANT**, le-vant', *n.* the point where the sun rises: the East: the coasts of the Mediterranean east of Italy.—*adj.* **LEVANT** or **LEVANT**, eastern. [It. *levante*—L. *levare*, to raise.]
- LEVANTER**, le-vant'er, *n.* a strong easterly wind in the *Levant* or eastern part of the Mediterranean.
- LEVANTINE**, le-vant'in, *adj.* belonging to the *Levant*.
- LEVEE**, lev'é, *n.* a morning assembly of visitors: an assembly received by a sovereign or other great personage: a bank along the river, to prevent inundation. [Fr. *levée*, a rising—*lever*.]
- LEVEL**, lev'el, *n.* a horizontal line or surface: a surface without inequalities: proper position: usual elevation: state of equality: the line of direction: an instrument for showing the horizontal.—*adj.* horizontal: even, smooth: even with anything else: in the same line or plane: equal in position or dignity.—*v.t.* to make horizontal: to make flat or smooth: to make equal: to take aim:—*pr.p.* lev'el-ling; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* lev'elled. [O. Fr. *livet*, *liveau* (Fr. *niveau*)—L. *libella*, a plummet, from *libra*, a level, a balance.]
- LEVELLER**, lev'el-er, *n.* one who levels or makes equal.
- LEVELLING**, lev'el-ing, *n.* the act of making uneven surfaces level: the process of finding the differences in level between different points on the surface of the earth.
- LEVELNESS**, lev'el-nes, *n.* state of being level, even, or equal.
- LEVER**, lē'ver, *n.* a bar of metal or other substance turning on a support called the fulcrum or prop, for raising weights. [Lit. that which lifts or raises, Fr. *levier*—*lever*—L. *levo*, to raise.]
- LEVERAGE**, lē'ver-aj, *n.* the mechanical power gained by the use of the lever.
- LEVERET**, lev'er-et, *n.* a young hare: a hare in its first year. [O. Fr. *levrault*, Fr. *lièvre*—L. *lepus*, *leporis*, a hare.]
- LEVIABLE**, lev'i-a-bl, *adj.* able to be levied or assessed and collected.
- LEVIATHAN**, le-vi'a-than, *n.* (*B.*) a huge aquatic animal, described in the book of Job: anything of huge size. [Heb. *liv-yāthān*—*lv'yah*, a wreath, Ar. *lawā'*, to bend or twist; so called from its twisting itself in folds.]
- LEVIGATE**, lev'i-gāt, *v.t.* to make smooth: to grind to a fine, impalpable powder.—*n.* **LEVIGATION**. [L. *levigo*, *levigatum*—*levis*, Gr. *leios*, smooth, akin to **LEVEL**.]
- LEVITATION**, lev-i-tā'shun, *n.* act of rendering light. [L. *levis*, light.]
- LEVITE**, lev'it, *n.* a descendant of *Levi*: an inferior priest of the ancient Jewish Church.—*adjs.* **LEVITIC**, **LEVITICAL**—*adv.* **LEVITICALLY**. [Heb. *Levi*, a son of Jacob, whose descendants were priests.]
- LEVITICUS**, le-vit'i-kus, *n.* the name of one of the books of the Old Testament, so called from its containing the laws, etc., relating to the *Levites*.
- LEVITY**, lev'it-i, *n.*, lightness of weight: lightness of temper or conduct: thoughtlessness: disposition to trifle: vanity. [L. *levitus*—*levis*, light.]
- LEVY**, lev'i, *v.t.* to raise: to collect by authority, as an army or a tax:—*pr.p.* lev'y-ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* lev'ied.—*n.* the act of collecting by authority: the troops so collected. [Fr. *lever*—L. *levo*, to make light or raise—*levis*, light.]
- LEWD**, lūd or lōōd, *adj.* ignorant, vicious, or bad, so in *B.*: lustful: licentious: unchaste: debauched.—*adv.* **LEWDLY**.—*n.* **LEWDNESS**. [A.S. *læwd*, lay, belonging to the laity, either the *pa.p.* of the verb *læwan*, to weaken, and so meaning weak, simple, untaught, or from *leod*, the people. See **LAITY**.]
- LEXICOGRAPHER**, leks-i-kog'ra-fer, *n.* one skilled in *lexicography* or the art of compiling dictionaries.
- LEXICOGRAPHY**, leks-i-kog'ra-fi, *n.* the art of writing a dictionary.—*adjs.* **LEXICOGRAPHIC**, **LEXICOGRAPHICAL**. [Gr. *lexikon*, and *graphō*, to write.]
- LEXICOLOGIST**, leks-i-kol'o-jist, *n.* one skilled in *lexicology*.
- LEXICOLOGY**, leks-i-kol'o-ji, *n.* that branch of philology which treats of the proper signification and use of words. [Gr. *lexis*, and *logos*, a discourse or treatise.]
- LEXICON**, leks'i-kon, *n.* a word-book or dictionary.—*adj.* **LEXICAL**, belonging to a lexicon. [Gr. *lexikon*—*lexis*, a word—*legō*, to speak.]
- LEY**, lē, *n.* Same as **LEA**.
- LIABILITY**, li-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* state of being liable or responsible.
- LIABLE**, li'a-bl, *adj.* able to be bound or obliged: responsible: tending: subject: exposed. [Fr. *lier*—L. *ligare*, to bind.]
- LIAISON**, li'a-zong, *n.* union, or bond of union: connection, esp. an illicit intimacy between a man and woman. [Fr.—*lier*, from L. *ligare*, to bind.]
- LIAR**, li'ar, *n.* one who lies or utters falsehood.
- LIAS**, li'as, *n.* (*geol.*) a formation of argillaceous limestone, etc., underlying the oolitic system.—*adj.* **LIASSIC**, li-as'ik, pertaining to the *lias* formation. [Fr., of uncertain origin, perh. from Bret. *liach*, a stone.]
- LIBATION**, li-bā'shun, *n.* the pouring forth wine or other liquid in honor of a deity: the liquid poured. [L. *libatio*—*libo*, Gr. *leibō*, to pour.]
- LIBEL**, li'bel, *n.* a written accusation: any malicious defamatory publication: (*law*) the statement of a plaintiff's grounds of complaint against a defendant.—*v.t.* to defame by a libel: to satirize unfairly: (*law*) to proceed against by producing a

written complaint:—*pr. p.* libelling; *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* libelled. [Lit. a "little book," from *L. libellus*, dim. of *liber*, a book.]

**LIBELLER**, lib'el-er, *n.* one who defames by libels.

**LIBELLOUS**, lib'el-us, *adj.* containing a libel: defamatory.—*adv.* LIBELLOUSLY.

**LIBERAL**, lib'er-al, *adj.* becoming a gentleman: generous: noble-minded: candid: free: free from restraint: general, extensive.—*n.* one who advocates greater freedom in political institutions.—*adv.* LIB'ERALLY. [Lit. "belonging or suitable to a free-born man," Fr.—*L. liberalis*—*liber*, free, doing as one pleases—*libet*, *libet*, to please, akin to Gr. *eleutheros*, free, Sans. *lubh*, to desire. See LIEF, LOVE.]

**LIBERALISM**, lib'er-al-izm, *n.* the principles of a liberal in politics or religion.

**LIBERALITY**, lib'er-al'i-ti, *n.* the quality of being liberal: generosity: largeness or nobleness of mind: candor: impartiality.

**LIBERALIZE**, lib'er-al-iz, *v. t.* to make liberal, or enlighten: to enlarge.

**LIBERATE**, lib'er-ät, *v. t.* to set free: to release from restraint, confinement, or bondage.—*n.* LIBERATION. [L. *libero*, *liberatum*.]

**LIBERATOR**, lib'er-ät-or, *n.* one who liberates or frees.

**LIBERTINE**, lib'er-tin or -tîn, *n.* formerly, one who professed free opinions, esp. in religion: one who leads a licentious life, a rake or debauchee.—*adj.* belonging to a freedman: unrestrained: licentious. [L. *libertinus*, a freedman.]

**LIBERTINISM**, lib'er-tin-izm, *n.* the conduct of a libertine: licentiousness of opinion or practice: lewdness or debauchery.

**LIBERTY**, lib'er-ti, *n.* freedom to do as one pleases: freedom from restraint: the unrestrained enjoyment of natural rights: privilege: exemption: leave: relaxation of restraint: the bounds within which certain privileges are enjoyed: freedom of speech or action beyond ordinary civility. [Fr.—*L. libertas*.]

**LIBIDINOUS**, li-bid'in-us, *adj.*, *lustful*: given to the indulgence of the animal passions.—*adv.* LIBID'INOUSLY.—*n.* LIBID'INOUSNESS. [Fr.—*L. libidinosus*—*libido*, desire, *lust*—*libet*.]

**LIBRA**, lib'ra, *n.* the balance, a sign of the zodiac. [L.]

**LIBRARIAN**, lib'brä'ri-an, *n.* the keeper of a library.—*n.* LIBRARIANSHIP. [L. *librarius*, a transcriber of books.]

**LIBRARY**, lib'brar-i, *n.* a building or room containing a collection of books: a collection of books. [L. *librarium*—*liber*, a book.]

**LIBRATE**, lib'brät, *v. t.* to poise: to balance.—*v. i.* to move slightly, as a balance: to be poised.—*n.* LIBRATION, balancing: a state of equipoise: a slight swinging motion. [L. *libro*, *libratum*—*libra*, a level, a balance. See under LEVEL.]

**LIBRATORY**, lib'bra-tor-i, *adj.* swaying like a balance.

**LIBRETTO**, lib'bre't'o, *n.* a book of the words of an opera or other musical composition. [It. dim. of *libro*—*L. liber*, a book.]

**LICE**, lis, *plural* of LOUSE.

**LICENSE**, LICENCE, lis'ens, *n.* a being allowed: leave: grant of permission: the document by which authority is conferred: excess or abuse of freedom.—*LICENSE*, *v. t.* to grant license to: to authorize or permit. [Fr.—*L. licentia*—*licet*, to be allowed.]

**LICENSER**, lis'ens-er, *n.* one who grants license or permission: one authorized to license.

**LICENTiate**, li-sen'shi-ät, *n.* one who has

a license or grant of permission to exercise a profession.

**LICENTIOUS**, li-sen'shus, *adj.* indulging in excessive freedom: given to the indulgence of the animal passions: dissolute.—*adv.* LICEN'TIOUSLY.—*n.* LICEN'TIOUSNESS. [Fr.—*L. licentiosus*.]

**LICHEN**, lich'en or lich'en, *n.* one of an order of cellular flowerless plants: an eruption on the skin. [L.—Gr. *leichên*, from *leichô*, Sans. *lih*, to lick; from its licking up or encroaching on the soil. See LICK.]

**LICHGATE**, lich'gät, *n.* a churchyard gate with a porch to rest the bier under. [M. E. *lich*—A. S. *lic* (Ger. *leiche*, Goth. *leik*, a corpse), and GATE. See LIKE, *adj.*]

**LICHWAKE**, lich'wäk, *n.* the wake or watch held over a dead body. [M. E. *lich*, a body, a corpse (see LIKE, *adj.*), and WAKE.]

**LICK**, lik, *v. t.* to pass the tongue over: to take in by the tongue: to lap.—*n.* LICK'ER. [A. S. *liccian*; Ger. *lecken*, L. *lingo*, Gr. *leichô*, Sans. *lih*. See TONGUE and LANGUAGE.]

**LICKERISH**, lik'er-ish, *adj.* dainty: eager to taste or enjoy. [From LICK.]

**LICKSPITTLE**, lik'spit'l, *n.* a mean servile dependent.

**LICORICE**. Same as LIQUORICE.

**LICTOR**, lik'tor, *n.* an officer who attended the Roman magistrates, bearing an axe and bundle of rods. [L., conn. with *ligare*, to bind.]

**LID**, lid, *n.* a cover: that which shuts a vessel: the cover of the eye. [A. S. *hlid*; Dut. *lid*; akin to L. *clivus*, Gr. *klinô*, E. LEAN.]

**LIE**, li, *n.* anything meant to deceive: an intentional violation of truth: anything that misleads.—*v. i.* to utter falsehood with an intention to deceive: to make a false representation:—*pr. p.* lying; *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* lied'. [A. S. *leogan* (*lyga*, a falsehood), prov. E. *lig*; Dut. *liegen*, Goth. *liugan*, Ger. *lügen*, to lie. Cf. Lett. *leeks*, "crooked," and L. *ob-liquus*, slanting.]

**LIE IN**, *v. i.* to rest in a reclining posture: to lean: to press upon: to be situated: to abide: to consist: (*law*) to be sustainable:—*pr. p.* lying; *pa. t.* lay; *pa. p.* lain, (B.) lain.—*ns.* LIE'ER, LIE-A-BED, one who lies long in the morning (also *adj.*).—TO LIE IN, to be in childbed. [A. S. *liegan*; Ger. *liegen*; Goth. *ligan*; Ice. *liggja*; Ir. *luighim*; Gr. *lechos*, a bed, L. *lectus*.]

**LIEF**, lef, *adj.* (*poetry*) loved, dear.—*adv.* lovingly: willingly, now chiefly used in the phrase, "I had as lief." [A. S. *leof*; Ger. *lieb*, loved.]

**LIEGE**, lej, *adj.* true, faithful: subject: under a feudal tenure: sovereign or having lieges.—*n.* one under a feudal tenure: a vassal: a lord or superior or one who has lieges. [Fr. *lige*, which prob. is derived from O. Ger. *ledec*, Ger. *ledig*, free, unfettered. The word was orig. applied to the free bands in the German tribes that overturned the Roman empire. But as the free bands settled on the conquered territory and formed the Feudal System, the meaning of the word gradually changed; thus it orig. meant "free," then "true to their chief," "loyal," "bound" by a feudal tenure; but the sense of "bound" was also due to confusion with L. *ligatus*, bound.]

**LIEN**, li'en or le'en, *n.* (*law*) a right in one to retain the property of another to pay a claim. [Fr., tie, band—L. *ligamen*—*ligo*, to bind.]

**LIEN**, li'en, (B.) *pa. p.* of LIE, to lie down.

**LIETH**, li'eth, (B.) 3d pers. sing. of LIE, to lie down.

**LIEU**, liü, *n.*, place, stead. [Fr.—*L. locus*, place.]

**LIEUTENANCY**, lü-ten'an-si or lef-, *n.*, office or commission of a lieutenant: the body of lieutenants.

**LIEUTENANT**, lü-ten'ant or lef-, *n.* an officer holding the place of another in his absence: a commissioned officer in the army next below a captain, or in the navy next below a commander: one holding a place next in rank to a superior, as in the compounds lieutenant-colonel, lieutenant-general. [Fr., from *lieu*, a place, and *tenant*, holding—*tenir*, to hold. See LIEU and TENANT.]

**LIFE**, lif, *n.* state of living: animate existence: union of soul and body: the period between birth and death: present state of existence: manner of living: moral conduct: animation: a living being: system of animal nature: social state: human affairs: narrative of a life: eternal happiness, also He who bestows it: a quickening principle in a moral sense:—*pl.* LIVES, livz. [A. S., Ice., and Sw. *lif*; Dut. *lijf*, body, life; Ger. *leben*, to live. See LIVE.]

**LIFE-ASSURANCE**, lif'-ash-shöör'ans, Same as LIFE-INSURANCE.

**LIFEBOAT**, lif'böt, *n.* a boat of peculiar construction for saving shipwrecked persons.

**LIFE-ESTATE**, lif'-es-tät', *n.* an estate held during the life of the possessor.

**LIFE-GUARD**, lif'-gärd, *n.* a guard of the life or person: a guard of a prince or other dignitary.

**LIFEHOLD**, lif'höld, *n.* land held by lease for life.

**LIFE-INSURANCE**, lif'-in-shöör'ans, *n.* a contract by which a sum of money is insured to be paid at the close of a person's life. [LIFE and INSURANCE.]

**LIFELESS**, lif'les, *adj.* dead: without vigor: insipid: sluggish.—*adv.* LIFE'LESSLY.—*n.* LIFE'LESSNESS.

**LIFELONG**, lif'long, *adj.* during the length of a life.

**LIFE-PRESERVER**, lif'-pre-zerv'er, *n.* an invention for the preservation of life, in cases of fire or shipwreck: a cane with a loaded head.

**LIFERENT**, lif'rent, *n.* a rent that continues for life.

**LIFT**, lift, *v. t.* to bring to a higher position: to elevate: to elate: to take and carry away.—*v. i.* to try to raise.—*n.* act of lifting: that which is to be raised: that which assists to lift. [Lit. "to raise into the air," from M. E. *lift* or *luft*, the air, sky. It is simply a form of LOFT, which see.]

**LIGAMENT**, lig'a-ment, *n.* anything that binds: (*anat.*) the membrane connecting the movable bones: a bond of union. [Fr.—*L. ligamentum*—*ligo*, *ligatum*, to bind.]

**LIGAMENTAL**, lig-a-ment'al, LIGAMENTOUS, lig-a-ment'us, *adj.* composing or resembling a ligament.

**LIGATION**, li-gä'shun, *n.* act of binding: state of being bound.

**LIGATURE**, lig'a-tür, *n.* anything that binds: a bandage: (*mus.*) a line connecting notes: (*print.*) a type of two letters: (*med.*) a cord for tying the blood-vessels, etc. [See LIGAMENT.]

**LIGHT**, lit, *n.* that which shines or is brilliant: the agent by which objects are rendered visible: the power of vision: day: dawn of day: that which gives light, as the sun, a candle: the illuminated part of a picture: (*fig.*) mental or spiritual illumination: enlightenment: knowledge: public view: point of view: a conspicuous person: an aperture for admitting light: (B.) prosperity, favor.—*adj.* not dark: bright: whitish.—*v. t.* to give light to: to set fire to: to attend



with a light:—*pr. p.* light'ing; *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* light'ed or lit.—*n.* LIGHTER. [A.S. *leoht*, *lyht*; Ger. *licht*, Goth. *luhath*, W. *llug*, L. *lux*, light, Gr. *leukos*; akin to Sans. *lok*, *loch*, to see, to shine, *ruch*, to shine.]

LIGHT, lit, *adj.* not heavy: easily suffered or performed: easily digested: not heavily armed: active: not heavily burdened: unimportant: not dense or copious: gentle: easily influenced: gay, lively: amusing: unchaste: not of legal weight: loose, sandy: (B.) idle, worthless.—*adv.* LIGHTLY, cheaply: (B.) easily, carelessly.—*n.* LIGHTNESS (B.) levity, fickleness. [A.S. *leoht*; Ger. *leicht*, Ice. *letrr*; L. *levis*, Gr. *elachys*; akin to Sans. *laghu*, light.]

LIGHT, lit, *v. i.* (followed by *on*, *upon*) to stoop from flight: to settle: to rest: to come to by chance: (fol. by *down*, *from*) to descend, to alight.—*pr. p.* light'ing; *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* light'ed or lit. [From LIGHT, not heavy, as "to light from a horse," to relieve him of his burden.]

LIGHTEN, lit'n, *v. t.* to make light or clear: (fig.) to illuminate with knowledge: (B.) to free from trouble.—*v. i.* to shine like lightning: to flash: to become less dark.

LIGHTEN, lit'n, *v. t.* to make lighter or less heavy: to alleviate: to cheer.

LIGHTEN UPON, *v. i.* (*Pr. Bk.*) to alight or descend upon.

LIGHTER, lit'er, *n.* a large open boat used in *lightening* (unloading) and loading ships.—*n.* LIGHTERMAN.

LIGHTERAGE lit'er-aj, *n.* price paid for unloading ships by *lighters*: the act of thus unloading.

LIGHT-FINGERED, lit'-fing'gerd, *adj.*, light or active with one's fingers: thievish.

LIGHT-HEADED, lit'-hed'ed, *adj.* giddy in the head: thoughtless: unsteady. [LIGHT and HEAD.]

LIGHT-HEARTED, lit'-hært'ed, *adj.*, light or merry of heart: free from anxiety: cheerful.—*adv.* LIGHT-HEARTEDLY.—*n.* LIGHT-HEARTEDNESS.

LIGHTHORSE, lit'hors, *n.*, light-armed cavalry.

LIGHTHOUSE, lit'how, *n.* a tower or house with a light at the top to guide mariners at night.

LIGHT-INFANTRY, lit'in'fant-ri, *n.*, infantry lightly or not heavily armed.

LIGHT-MINDED, lit'mind'ed, *adj.* having a light or unsteady mind: not considerate.

LIGHTNING, lit'ning, *n.* the electric flash usually followed by thunder.

LIGHTNING-ROD, lit'ning-rod, *n.* a metallic rod for protecting buildings from lightning.

LIGHTS, lits, *n. pl.* the lungs of animals. [So called from their light weight.]

LIGHTSOME, lit'sum, *adj.*, light, gay, lively, cheering.—*n.* LIGHTSOMENESS.

LIGN-ALOES, lin-al'oz, LIGNALOES, lignal'oz, *n.* (B.) aloes-wood. [L. *lignum*, wood, and ALOES.]

LIGNEOUS, lig'ne-us, *adj.*, wooden: woody: made of wood. [L. *ligneus*—*lignum*, wood.]

LIGNIFEROUS, lig-nif'er-us, *adj.*, producing wood. [L. *lignum*, wood, and *fero*, to bear.]

LIGNIFY, lig'ni-fi, *v. t.* to turn into wood.—*v. i.* to become wood or woody:—*pr. p.* lig'nifying; *pa. p.* lig'nified.—*n.* LIGNIFICATION. [Fr. *lignifier*—L. *lignum*, wood, and *facio*, to make.]

LIGNINE, lig'nin, *n.* pure woody fibre.

LIGNITE, lig'nit, *n.* coal retaining the texture of wood.—*adj.* LIGNITIC.

LIGNUM-VITÆ, lig'num-vē'tā, *n.* popular name of a South American tree with very hard wood.

LIGULE, lig'ul, *n.* (*bot.*) the flat part of the leaf of a grass: a strap-shaped petal in certain flowers. [Lit. "a little tongue," L. *ligula*, dim. of *lingua*, a tongue.]

LIGURE, lig'ūr or lig'ūr, *n.* (B.) a precious stone. [Gr. *ligurion*.]

LIKE, lik, *adj.* equal in quantity, quality, or degree: similar: likely.—*n.* the like thing or person: an exact resemblance: a liking.—*adv.* in the same manner: probably. [A.S. *lic*, oftener *ge-lic*, Ice. *likr*, Dut. *ge-bijk*, Ger. *gleich* (= *geleich*). Acc. to Bopp, the simple forms, as in Ice., A.S., etc., are abbreviations of the full form, as seen in Goth. *ga-leik-s*; Goth. *leik*, A.S. *lic* means body, shape (see LICHGATE), and *ga-*, *ge-* with, L. *cum*; so that *ge-lic* means "having body or shape in common with another" = L. *conformis*. A.S. *lic* appears in the suffix *-ly* (godly), and the same root may be traced in L. *ta-li-s*, Gr. *tē-lik-os*.]

LIKE, lik, *v. t.* to be pleased with: to approve: to enjoy: (obs.) to please. [Orig. the verb meant "to be pleasing," and was used impersonally, as "it likes me," i.e. it pleases me, A.S. *lician*, to be pleasing—*lic*, like, similar, conformable, suitable, pleasing.]

LIKELY, lik'li, *adj.*, like the thing required: credible: probable: having reason to expect.—*adv.* probably.—*ns.* LIKE-LINESS, LIKE-LIHOOD.

LIKELY, lik'li, *adj.* that may be liked: pleasing.

LIKEN, lik'n, *v. t.* to represent as like or similar: to compare.

LIKENESS, lik'nes, *n.* resemblance: one who resembles another: that which resembles: a portrait or picture: effigy.

LIKEWISE, lik'wiz, *adv.* in like wise or manner: also: moreover: too. [LIKE, *adj.* and WISE.]

LIKING, lik'ing, *n.* state of being pleased with: inclination: satisfaction in: (B.) condition, plight.—*adj.* (B.), as in GOOD-LIKING, WELL-LIKING, in good condition.

LILAC, li'lak, *n.* a pretty flowering shrub. [Sp.—the Pers. *vilaj*.]

LILIACEOUS, lil-i-ā'shus, *adj.* pertaining to lilies.

LILIED, lil'id, *adj.* adorned with lilies.

LILLIPUTIAN, lil-i-pū'shi-an, *n.* an inhabitant of the island of Lilliput, described by Swift in his *Gulliver's Travels*: a person of small size, a dwarf.—*adj.* of small size: dwarfish.

LILT, lit, *v. i.* to do anything cleverly or quickly, as to hop about: to sing, dance, or play merrily.—*n.* a cheerful song or air. [Ety. dub.]

LILY, li'lī, *n.* a bulbous plant, with showy and fragrant flowers.—LILY OF THE VALLEY, a well-known and much-loved flower of the lily genus. [A.S. *lilie*—L. *lilium*—Gr. *leirion*, lily.]

LIMB, lim, *n.* a jointed part in animals: a projecting part: a branch of a tree.—*v. t.* to supply with limbs: to tear off the limbs. [A.S. *lim*; perh. from A.S. *lemian* (hence LAME), to break, and so orig. "a part broken off, fragment."]

LIMB, lim, *n.* an edge or border, as of the sun, etc.: the edge of a sextant, etc. [L. *limbus*.]

LIMBER, lim'ber, *n.* the part of a gun-carriage consisting of two wheels and a shaft to which the horses are attached.—*v. t.* to attach to the limbers, as a gun. [Prov. E. *limbers*, shafts—Ice. *limar*, boughs, cart-shafts orig. being only boughs of trees; cf. LIMB, a branch of a tree.]

LIMBER, lim'ber, *adj.* pliant, flexible. [See LIMP, *adj.*]

LIMBO, lim'bo, LIMBUS, lim'bus, *n.* in the creed of the R. Cath. Church, a place

on the borders of hell, in which the souls of the pious who died before the time of Christ await his coming, and where the souls of unbaptized infants remain: a place of confinement. [It. *limbo*, L. *limbus*, border.]

LIME, lim, *n.* any slimy or gluey material: birdlime: the white caustic earth from limestone, and used for cement.—*v. t.* to cover with lime: to cement: to manure with lime: to insnare. [A.S. *lim*; cog. with Ger. *leim*, glue, L. *limus*, slime; from a base *li* seen in L. *li-nerē*, to smear, and Sans. *li*, to be viscous.]

LIME, lim, *n.* a kind of citron or lemon tree and its fruit. [Fr. See LEMON.]

LIME-JUICE, lim'-jūs, *n.* the acid juice of the lime, used at sea as a specific against scurvy.

LIMEKILN, lim'kil, *n.* a kiln or furnace in which limestone is burned to lime.

LIMESTONE, lim'stōn, *n.*, stone from which lime is procured by burning.

LIME-TREE, lim'-trē, *n.* the linden tree, common in Europe, with heart-shaped leaves and panicles of yellowish flowers. [Lime is a corr. of *lime*, and *lime* of *lind*, which is=linden tree. See LINDEN.]

LIMETWIG, lim'twig, *n.* a twig smeared with bird-lime.

LIMIT, lim'it, *n.* boundary: utmost extent: restriction.—*v. t.* to confine within bounds: to restrain. [Fr.—L. *limes*, *limitis*—*limus*, transverse.]

LIMITABLE, lim'it-a-bl, *adj.* that may be limited, bounded, or restrained.

LIMITARY, lim'it-ar-i, *adj.* placed at the boundary, as a guard, etc.: confined within limits.

LIMITATION, lim-it-ā'shun, *n.* the act of limiting, bounding, or restraining: the state of being limited, bounded, or restrained: restriction.

LIMITED, lim'it-ed, *adj.* within limits: narrow: restricted.—LIMITED LIABILITY, in a joint-stock company, means that the members are liable only in a fixed proportion to each share.—*adv.* LIMITEDLY.—*n.* LIMITEDNESS.

LIMITLESS, lim'it-less, *adj.* having no limits: boundless: immense: infinite.

LIMN, lim, *v. t.* (*orig.*) to illuminate with ornamental letters, etc.: to draw or paint, esp. in water-colors. [Contr. of Fr. *enluminer*—L. *illumino*, from root of LUMINARY.]

LIMNER, lim'ner, *n.* one who limns, or paints on paper or parchment: a portrait-painter.

LIMOUS, lim'us, *adj.*, gluey: slimy: muddy. [See LIME, any slimy material.]

LIMP, limp, *adj.* wanting stiffness, flexible: weak, flaccid. [A nasalized form of LAP, seen also in W. *libin*, *lleipr*, drooping, Ice. *limpa*, weakness.]

LIMP, limp, *v. i.* to halt: to walk lamely.—*n.* act of limping: a halt. [A.S. *limphelt*, lame; O. Ger. *limphin*, to limp: prob. a form of LAME.]

LIMPET, lim'pet, *n.* a small shell-fish, which clings to bare rocks. [Prob. through the Fr., from L. and Gr. *lepas*, a limpet—Gr. *lepas*, a bare rock—*lepō*, to peel.]

LIMPID, lim'pid, *adj.*, clear: shining: transparent: pure.—*ns.* LIMPIDITY, LIMPIDNESS. [Fr.—L. *limpidus*, perh. a form of *liquidus*. See LIQUID.]

LIMPINGLY, limp'ing-li, *adv.* in a limping manner.

LIMY, lim'i, *adj.*, glutinous: sticky: containing, resembling, or having the qualities of lime.

LINCHPIN, linsh'pin, *n.* a pin used to keep the wheel of a carriage on the axle-tree. [A.S. *lynis*, an axle-tree; cog. with Dut. *luns*, O. Ger. *lun*, peg, bolt, and PIN.]

**LINDEN**, lin'den, *n.* the lime-tree. [A.S., Sw., Ice. *lind*, Ger. *linde*, O. Ger. *linta*.]  
**LINE**, līn, *n.* a thread of linen or flax: a slender cord: (*math.*) that which has length without breadth or thickness: an extended stroke: a straight row: a cord extended to direct any operations: outline: a series, succession of: a mark or lineament, hence a characteristic: a row: a rank: a verse: a short letter or note: a trench, in *pl.* military works of defence: limit: method: the equator: lineage: direction: occupation: the regular infantry of an army: the twelfth part of an inch. [L. *linea*—*linum*, flax.]  
**LINE**, līn, *v.t.* to mark out with lines: to cover with lines: to place along by the side of for guarding: by a guard within or by anything added.  
**LINE**, līn, *v.t.* to cover on the inside with linen or other material: to cover.  
**LINEAGE**, lin'e-āj, *n.* descendants in a line from a common progenitor: race: family.  
**LINEAL**, lin'e-al, *adj.* of or belonging to a line: composed of lines: in the direction of a line: descended in a direct line from an ancestor.—*adv.* LINEALLY.  
**LINEAMENT**, lin'e-a-ment, *n.* feature: distinguishing mark in the form, esp. of the face. [Lit. "a drawing;" Fr.—L. *lineo*, to draw a line.]  
**LINEAR**, lin'e-ar, *adj.* of or belonging to a line: consisting of or having the form of lines: straight.—*adv.* LINEARLY.  
**LINEATION**, lin'e-ā'shun, *n.* same as DE-LINEATION.  
**LINEN**, lin'en, *n.* cloth made of lint or flax: underclothing, particularly that made of linen.—*adj.* made of flax: resembling linen cloth. [Properly an *adj.* with suffix *-en*—A.S. *līn*—L. *linum*, flax; Gr. *linon*.]  
**LINER**, lin'er, *n.* a vessel belonging to a regular line or series of packets.  
**LING**, ling, *n.* a fish resembling the cod, so called from its lengthened form. [A.S. *lang*, long.]  
**LING**, ling, *n.* heather. [Ice. *lyng*.]  
**LINGER**, ling'ger, *v.i.* to remain long in any state: to loiter: to hesitate. [A.S. *lengan*, to protract—*lang*, long.]  
**LINGERING**, ling'ger-ing, *adj.* lengthened out in time: protracted.—*n.* a remaining long.  
**LINGET**, ling'get, LINGOT, ling'got, *n.* same as INGOT. [Fr. *lingot*, from root of INGOT.]  
**LINGUADENTAL**, ling-gwa-den'tal, *adj.* uttered by the joint action of the tongue and teeth, as of the letters *d* and *l*.—*n.* a sound thus produced. [L. *lingua*, the tongue, and DENTAL.]  
**LINGUAL**, ling'gwal, *adj.* pertaining to the tongue.—*n.* a letter pronounced mainly by the tongue, as *l*.—*adv.* LINGUALLY. [From L. *lingua* (old form *din-gua*), the tongue.]  
**LINGUIST**, ling'gwist, *n.* one skilled in tongues or languages.  
**LINGUISTIC**, ling-gwist'ik, LINGUISTICAL, ling-gwist'ik-al, *adj.* pertaining to languages and the affinities of languages.  
**LINGUISTICS**, ling-gwist'iks, *n.sing.* the science of languages and words, the general or comparative study of languages.  
**LINIMENT**, lin'i-ment, *n.* a kind of thin ointment. [L. *linimentum*—*lino*, to be smear.]  
**LINING**, lin'ing, *n.* act of drawing lines upon, or of marking with lines: an inside covering.  
**LINK**, link, *n.* something bent so as to form a joint: a ring of a chain: anything connecting: a single part of a series.—*v.t.* to connect as by a link: to join in confederacy: to unite in a series.—*v.i.* to

be connected. [A.S. *hlence*; Ice. *hlekk*, Ger. *gelenk* (*lenken*, to bend).]  
**LINK**, link, *n.* a light or torch of pitch and tow.—*n.* LINK'BOY, boy who carries such to light travellers. [Prob. corr. from Dut. *lant*, a gunner's match of tow; Scot. *lant*, Dan. *lunte*.]  
**LINKS**, links, *n.pl.* a stretch of flat or gently undulating ground along a sea-shore, on which the game of golf is played. [Scotch.]  
**LINNEAN**, LINNEAN, lin-nē'an, *adj.* pertaining to *Linnaeus*, the Latinized form of the name of Linné, the celebrated Swedish botanist (1707-78), or to the artificial system of classification introduced by him into Botany.  
**LINNET**, lin'et, *n.* a small singing-bird, so called from feeding on the seed of flax. [Fr. *linot*—*lin*, flax—L. *linum*. See LINEN.]  
**LINOLEUM**, lin-ō'le-um, *n.* a preparation used as a floorcloth, *linseed*-oil being greatly used in the making of it. [L. *linum*, flax, *oleum*, oil.]  
**LINSEED**, lin'sēd, LINTSEED, lint'sēd, *n.*, lint or flax seed. [From LINT.]  
**LINSEED-CAKE**, lin'sēd-kāk, *n.* the cake remaining when the oil is pressed out of lint or flax seed.  
**LINSEED-OIL**, lin'sēd-oil, *n.*, oil from flaxseed.  
**LINSEY-WOOLSEY**, lin'ze-wool'ze, *adj.* made of linen and wool mixed: mean: of unsuitable parts.—*n.* a thin coarse stuff of linen and wool mixed.  
**LINSTOCK**, lin'stok, *n.* a staff to hold a lighted match for firing cannon. [Also *lintstock*, *lint* being a mistaken form of *lunt*, due to confusion with *lint*, scraped linen, from Dut. *lontstok*—*lont*, a match, and *stok*, a stick. See LINK.]  
**LINT**, lint, *n.*, flax: linen scraped into a soft woolly substance to lay on wounds. [See LINEN.]  
**LINTEL**, lin'tel, *n.* the piece of timber or stone over a doorway: the headpiece of a door or casement. [O. Fr. *lintel* (Fr. *linteau*)—Low L. *lintellus* for *limitellus*, dim. of L. *limes*, a boundary, border. See LIMIT.]  
**LION**, lī'un, *n.* a large and fierce quadruped, remarkable for its roar: (*astr.*) Leo, a sign of the zodiac: any object of interest:—*fem.* LIONESS. [O. Fr. *lion*—L. *leo*—Gr. *leōn*; Ger. *löwe*; A.S. *leo*, borrowed directly from L.]  
**LION-HEARTED**, lī'un-hārt'ed, *adj.* having the heart or courage of a lion.  
**LIONIZE**, lī'un-iz, *v.t.* to treat as a lion or object of interest.  
**LIP**, lip, *n.* the muscular border in front of the teeth by which things are taken into the mouth: the edge of anything. [A.S. *lippe*; Dut. *lip*, Ger. *lippe*, L. *labium*, akin to L. *lambo*, E. *lap*, expressive of the sound of lapping.]  
**LIPPED**, lipt, *adj.* having lips: having a raised or rounded edge like the lip.  
**LIQUATION**, li-kwā'shun, *n.* the act of making liquid or melting: the capacity of being melted. [L. *liquo*, *liquatum*, to make liquid, to melt.]  
**LIQUEFACTION**, lik-we-fak'shun, *n.* the act or process of making liquid: the state of being melted.  
**LIQUEFY**, lik'we-fi, *v.t.* to make liquid: to dissolve.—*v.i.* to become liquid:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* liqu'efied. [L. *liquefacio*—*liqueo*, to be fluid or liquid, and *facio*, to make.]  
**LIQUESCENT**, li-kwes'ent, *adj.*, becoming liquid: melting.—*n.* LIQUES'ENCY. [L. *liquescentis*, *-entis*, pr. p. of *liquesco*, to become liquid—*liqueo*.]  
**LIQUEUR**, lik'er, *n.* a flavored spirit: a cordial. [Fr.]

**LIQUID**, lik'wid, *adj.*, flowing: fluid: soft: smooth: clear.—*n.* a flowing substance: a letter of a smooth flowing sound, as *l* and *r* in *pla*, *pra*.—*ns.* LIQUID'ITY, LIQUIDNESS. [L. *liquidus*, fluid, clear—*liqueo*, to be fluid or liquid.]  
**LIQUIDATE**, lik'wi-dāt, *v.t.* to make clear, esp. to clear or settle an account: to arrange or wind up the affairs of a bankrupt estate. [See LIQUID.]  
**LIQUIDATION**, lik-wi-dā'shun, *n.* the clearing up of money affairs, esp. the adjustment of the affairs of a bankrupt estate.  
**LIQUIDATOR**, lik-wi-dāt'or, *n.* one engaged in a liquidation.  
**LIQUOR**, lik'ur, *n.* anything liquid: strong drink.  
**LIQUORICE**, lik'ur-is, *n.* a plant with a sweet root which is used for medicinal purposes. [Through an O. Fr. form, from L. *liquiritia*, a corr. of Gr. *glykyrrhiza*—*glykys*, sweet, and *rhiza*, root.]  
**LISP**, lisp, *v.i.* to speak with the tongue against the upper teeth or gums, as in pronouncing *th* for *s* or *z*: to articulate as a child: to utter imperfectly.—*v.t.* to pronounce with a lisp.—*n.* the act or habit of lisping. [A.S. *wlisp*, lisping; Dut. *lispen*, Ger. *lispeln*; from the sound.]  
**LISPING**, lisp'ing, *adj.* pronouncing with a lisp.—*n.* the act of speaking with a lisp.—*adv.* LISPI'NGLY.  
**LISSOME**, lis'um, *adj.* same as LITHESOME.  
**LIST**, list, *n.* a stripe or border of cloth. [A.S.; Ice. *lista*, Ger. *leiste*, border.]  
**LIST**, list, *n.* an edge or border: a catalogue or roll.—*v.t.* to place in a list or catalogue: to engage for the public service, as soldiers. [Orig. a strip, as of parchment, hence a roll, a list of names, Fr. *liste*—O. Ger. *lista*, Ger. *leiste*, stripe, border; A.S. *list*, and orig. the same word as the above.]  
**LIST**, list, *n.* a line inclosing a piece of ground, esp. for combat:—*pl.* LISTS, the ground inclosed for a contest.—TO ENTER THE LISTS, to engage in contest. [Fr. *lice*, It. *lizza*—Low L. *licia*, barriers; of unknown origin.]  
**LIST**, list, *v.i.* to have pleasure in: to desire: to like or please: to choose. [A.S. *lystan*, to desire—*lust*, pleasure; Dut. and Ger. *lust*, pleasure.]  
**LIST**, list, *v.t.* or *v.i.* dim. of LISTEN.  
**LISTEN**, lis'n, *v.t.* to hear or attend to.—*v.i.* to give ear or hearken: to follow advice. [A.S. *hlistan*—*hlyst*, hearing, from *hlust*, the ear; Ice. *hlusta*, L. *cluo*, Gr. *kluō*, to hear, W. *clust*, an ear. See LOUD.]  
**LISTENER**, lis'n-er, *n.* one who listens or hearkens.  
**LISTLESS**, list'les, *adj.* having no desire or wish: careless: uninterested: weary: indolent.—*adv.* LISTLESSLY.—*n.* LISTLESSNESS. [From LUST and suffix *-less*.]  
**LIT**, lit, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of LIGHT, to lighten, and LIGHT, to alight.  
**LITANY**, lit'a-ni, *n.* a praying: a form of supplication in public worship. [Fr.—L. *litania*—Gr. *litaneia*—*litē*, a prayer.]  
**LITERAL**, lit'er-al, *adj.* according to the letter: plain: not figurative or metaphorical: following the letter or exact meaning, word for word.—*adv.* LITERALLY.—*n.* LITERALNESS. [Fr.—L. *literalis*—*litera*, a letter.]  
**LITERARY**, lit'er-ar-i, *adj.* belonging to letters or learning: pertaining to men of letters: derived from learning: skilled in learning: consisting of written or printed compositions. [L. *literarius*.]  
**LITERATE**, lit'er-āt, *adj.* acquainted with letters or learning: learned.—*n.* one educated but not having taken a university degree. [L. *litteratus*.]

**LITERATI**, lit-er-ā'ti, *n. pl.* men of letters, the learned.

**LITERATURE**, lit'er-a-tūr, *n.* the science of letters or what is written: the whole body of literary compositions in any language, or on a given subject: all literary productions except those relating to positive science and art, usually confined, however, to the belles-lettres. [Fr.—L. *literatura*—*littera*.]

**LITHARGE**, lith'arj, *n.* the semi-vitrified oxide of lead separated from silver in refining. [Lit. "stone-silver," Fr.—Gr. *lithargyros*—*lithos*, a stone, and *argyros*, silver.]

**LITHE**, lith, *adj.* easily bent, flexible, active.—*n.* **LITHE'NESS**. [A.S. *lithe* (for *linthe*); Ger. *ge-lind*, Ice. *linnr*, akin to L. *lenis*, soft, tender.]

**LITHESOME**, lith'sum, *adj.* lithe, supple, nimble.—*n.* **LITHE'SOMENESS**.

**LITHOGRAPH**, lith'o-graf, *v. t.* to write or engrave on stone and transfer to paper by printing.—*n.* a print from stone. [Gr. *lithos*, a stone, and *graphō*, to write.]

**LITHOGRAPHER**, lith-og'ra-fer, *n.* one who practices the art of lithography.

**LITHOGRAPHIC**, lith-o-graf'ik, **LITHOGRAPHICAL**, lith-o-graf'ik-al, *adj.* belonging to lithography.—*adv.* **LITHOGRAPHICALLY**.

**LITHOGRAPHY**, lith-og'raf-i, *n.* the art of writing or engraving on stone and printing therefrom.

**LITHOLOGY**, lith-ol'o-ji, *n.* a department of geology treating of the structure of rocks.—*adj.* **LITHOLOG'ICAL**.—*n.* **LITHOLOG'OGIST**, one skilled in lithology. [Gr. *lithos*, a stone, and *logos*, discourse.]

**LITHOPHYTE**, lith'o-fit, *n.* an animal production apparently both stone and plant, as coral. [Gr. *lithos*, stone, *phyton*, plant—*phyō*, to grow.]

**LITHOTOMY**, lith-ot'o-mi, *n.* the operation of cutting for stone in the bladder.—*n.* **LITHOTOMIST**, one who practices lithotomy. [Gr. *lithos*, a stone, and *tomē*, a cutting—*temnō*, to cut.]

**LITHOTRIPSY**, lith-ot'rip-si, **LITHOTRITY**, lith-ot'ri-ti, *n.* the operation of breaking a stone in the bladder. [Gr. *lithos*, stone, and *tribo*, cog. with L. *terro*, to grind.]

**LITIGABLE**, lit'i-ga-bl, *adj.* that may be contested in law.

**LITIGANT**, lit'i-gant, *adj.* contending at law: engaged in a lawsuit.—*n.* a person engaged in a lawsuit.

**LITIGATE**, lit'i-gāt, *v. t.* to contest in law.—*v. i.* to carry on a lawsuit.—*n.* **LITIGATION**. [L. *litigo*, -atum—*lis*, *litis*, a strife, and *ago*, to do.]

**LITIGIOUS**, li-ti'jyus, *adj.* inclined to engage in lawsuits: subject to contention.—*adv.* **LITIG'IOUSLY**.—*n.* **LITIG'IOUSNESS**.

**LITMUS**, lit'mus, *n.* a purple dye obtained from certain lichens; known also as turnsole. [For *lakmoese*—Dut. *lakmoes*—*lak*, lac, and *moes*, pulp.]

**LITOTES**, lit'o-tez or li'-, *n.* (*rhet.*) a softening of a statement for simplicity and sometimes for emphasis. [Gr. *litotēs*, simplicity—*litos*, plain.]

**LITRE**, lē'tr, *n.* a French liquid measure, about 1½ E. pints.

**LITTER**, lit'er, *n.* a heap of straw, etc., for animals to lie upon: materials for a bed: any scattered collection of objects, esp. of little value: a vehicle containing a bed for carrying about: a brood of small quadrupeds.—*v. t.* to cover or supply with litter: to scatter carelessly about: to give birth to (said of small animals).—*v. i.* to produce a litter or brood. [Fr. *litière*—Low L. *lectaria*—L. *lectus*, a bed, from root of **LIT**.]

**LITTLE**, lit'l, *adj.* (comp. **LESS**; superl.

**LEAST**) small in quantity or extent: weak, poor: brief.—*n.* that which is small in quantity or extent: a small space.—*adv.* in a small quantity or degree: not much.—*n.* **LITT'LENESS**. [A.S. *lytel*; Ice. *litill*, O. Ger. *luzil*, Goth. *leitils*.]

**LITTORAL**, lit'or-al, *adj.* belonging to the sea-shore.—*n.* the strip of land along the shore. [L. *littus*, -oris, the shore.]

**LITURGICS**, li-tur'jiks, *n.* the doctrine or theory of liturgies.

**LITURGIST**, lit'ur-jist, *n.* one who adheres to or has a knowledge of liturgies.

**LITURGY**, lit'ur-ji, *n.* the form of service or established ritual of a church.—*adj.*

**LITUR'GIC**, **LITUR'GICAL**. [Fr.—Gr. *leitourgia*—*leitōs*, public—*laos*, the people, and *ergo*, to work, do.]

**LIVE**, liv, *v. i.* to have life: to continue in life: to be exempt from death: to last: to subsist: to enjoy life, to be in a state of happiness: to be nourished or supported: to dwell.—*v. t.* to spend: to act in conformity to:—*pr. p.* living; *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* lived'.—*n.* **LIV'ER**. [A.S. *lyfan*, *lybban*; Dut. *leven*, Ger. *leben*; orig. meaning to remain, to continue. See **LEAVE**, *v. t.*]

**LIVE**, liv, *adj.* having life: alive, not dead: active: containing fire: burning: vivid.—**LIVED**, livd, used in compounds, as **LONG-LIVED**.

**LIVELIHOOD**, liv'li-hood, *n.* means of living: support. [For M. E. *lyfode*, *lyftade*, from A.S. *lyf*, life, and *lad*, a leading, way, lit., *life-leading*.]

**LIVELONG**, liv'long, *adj.* that lives or lasts long.

**LIVELY**, liv'li, *adj.* having or showing life: vigorous, active: sprightly: spirited: strong: vivid.—*adv.* vivaciously, vigorously.—*n.* **LIV'ELINESS**.

**LIVER**, liv'er, *n.* the largest gland in the body, which secretes the bile. [A.S. *lyfer*; Ger. *leber*, Ice. *lyfr*.]

**LIVER-GROWN**, liv'er-grōn, *adj.* having a swelled or overgrown liver.

**LIVERIED**, liv'er-id, *adj.* having or wearing a livery.

**LIVERWORT**, liv'er-wurt, *n.* Iceland-moss. [From A.S. *wurt*, plant.]

**LIVERY**, liv'er-i, *n.* (*orig.*) the distinctive dress worn by the household of a king or nobleman, so-called because delivered or given at regular periods: the uniform worn by servants: a dress peculiar to certain persons or things, as in the trade-guilds of London: any characteristic dress: the being kept and fed at a certain rate, as horses at livery: the whole body of liverymen in London. [Fr. *livrée*—*livrer*—Low L. *libero*, to give or hand over. See **DELIVER**.]

**LIVERYMAN**, liv'er-i-man, *n.* a man who wears a livery: a freeman of the city of London entitled to wear the livery and enjoy other privileges of his Company.

**LIVERY-STABLE**, liv'er-i-stā'bl, *n.* a stable where horses are kept at livery.

**LIVESTOCK**, liv'stok, *n.* the animals employed or reared on a farm.

**LIVID**, liv'id, *adj.* black and blue: of a lead color: discolored.—*n.* **LIV'IDNESS**. [Fr.—L. *lividus*—*liveo*, to be of a lead color, or black and blue.]

**LIVING**, liv'ing, *adj.* having life: active, lively: producing action or vigor: running or flowing.—*n.* means of subsistence: a property: the benefice of a clergyman.—**THE LIVING**, those alive.

**LIVRE**, lē'vr, *n.* an old French coin, about the value of a franc, by which it was superseded. [Fr.—L. *libra*, a pound.]

**LIZARD**, liz'ard, *n.* a genus of four-footed scaly reptiles. [Fr. *lézard*, It. *lucerta*—L. *lacerta*.]

**LLAMA**, lā'ma or lā'ma, *n.* a small species of camel peculiar to South America. [Peruvian.]

**LLANO**, lan'o, *n.* one of the vast steppes or plains in the northern part of South America:—*pl.* **LLAN'OS**. [Sp., from L. *planus*, plain.]

**LLOYD'S**, loizd, *n.* a part of the London Royal Exchange frequented by ship-owners, underwriters, etc., to obtain shipping intelligence, and transact marine insurance. [So called from their orig. meeting in Lloyd's Coffee-house.]

**LO**, lō, *int.* look: see: behold. [A.S. *la*, an imitative word.]

**LOACH**, **LOCHE**, lōch, *n.* a small river fish. [Fr. *loche*, Sp. *loja*.]

**LOAD**, lōd, *v. t.* to lade or burden: to put on as much as can be carried: to heap on: to put on overmuch: to confer or give in great abundance: to charge, as a gun.—*n.* a lading or burden: as much as can be carried at once: freight or cargo: a measure: any large quantity borne: a quantity sustained with difficulty: that which burdens or grieves: a weight or encumbrance. [A.S. *hladan*, to load.]

**LOADING**, lōd'ing, *n.* the act of loading or lading: a charge, cargo, or lading.

**LOADSTAR**. Same as **LODESTAR**.

**LOADSTONE**. Same as **LODESTONE**.

**LOAF**, lōf, *n.* a regularly shaped mass of bread: a mass of sugar: any lump:—*pl.* **LOAVES** (lōvz). [A.S. *hlaf*; Goth. *hlaifs*, Ger. *laib*, Russ. *khlieb*.]

**LOAF**, lōf, *v. i.* to loiter, pass time idly.—*n.* **LOAF'ER**. [Prov. Ger. *löfen*, Ger. *lauf-en*, to run about.]

**LOAF-SUGAR**, lōf'shoog'ar, *n.* refined sugar in the form of a loaf or cone.

**LOAM**, lōm, *n.* a muddy soil, of clay, sand, and animal and vegetable matter.—*v. t.* to cover with loam. [A.S. *lam*; Ger. *lehm*, akin to E. **LIME**.]

**LOAMY**, lōm'i, *adj.* consisting of or resembling loam.

**LOAN**, lōn, *n.* anything lent: the act of lending: permission to use: money lent for interest.—*v. t.* to lend. [A.S. *læn*; Ice. *lan*, Dan. *laan*, cf. Ger. *lehen*, a fief.]

**LOATH** or **LOTH**, lōth, *adj.* disliking: reluctant, unwilling.—*adv.* **LOATH'LY**.—*n.* **LOATH'NESS**. [A.S. *lath*; Ger. *leiden*, to suffer.]

**LOATHE**, lōth, *v. t.* to dislike greatly, to feel disgust at. [A.S. *lathian*.]

**LOATHFUL**, lōth'fool, *adj.* full of loathing, hate, or abhorrence: exciting loathing or disgust.

**LOATHING**, lōth'ing, *n.* extreme hate or disgust: abhorrence.—*adj.* hating.—*adv.* **LOATH'INGLY**.

**LOATHSOME**, lōth'sum, *adj.* exciting loathing or abhorrence: detestable.—*adv.* **LOATH'SOMELY**.—*n.* **LOATH'SOMENESS**.

**LOAVES**, lōvz, *n.*, *pl.* of **LOAF**.

**LOBATE**, lōb'at, **LOBED**, lōbd', *adj.* having or consisting of lobes.

**LOBBY**, lob'i, *n.* a small hall or waiting-room: a passage serving as a common entrance to several apartments. [Low L. *lobia*—O. Ger. *loube*, Ger. *laube*, a portico, arbor—*laub*, E. leaf. See **LODGE**.]

**LOBE**, lōb, *n.* the lower part of the ear: (*anat.*) a division of the lungs, brain, etc.: (*bot.*) a division of a leaf.—*adj.*

**LOB'ULAR**. [Fr., prob. through Low L. from Gr. *lobos*; akin to **LAP**, to fold.]

**LOBELET**, lōb'let, **LOBULE**, lob'ul, *n.* a small lobe.

**LOBELIA**, lob-ē'li-a, *n.* an ornamental flower, the roots of which are used in medicine. [*Lobel*, a Flemish botanist.]

**LOBSTER**, lob'ster, *n.* a shellfish with large claws, used for food. [A.S. *lop-pestre*, *lopystre*; a corr. of L. *locusta*, a lobster.]

**LOBWORM**, lob'wurm, *n.* a large worm used as bait. [So called from its clumsy form. See LUBBARD.]

**LOCAL**, ló'kal, *adj.* of or belonging to a place: confined to a spot or district.—*adv.* LO'CALLY. [Fr.—L. *localis*—*locus*, a place.]

**LOCALITY**, ló-kal'i-ti, *n.* existence in a place: position: district.

**LOCALIZE**, ló'kal-iz, *v.t.* to make local: to put into a place.—*n.* LOCALIZA'TION.

**LOCATE**, ló-kát' or ló'kát, *v.t.* to place: to set in a particular position: to designate the place of.

**LOCATION**, ló-ká'shun, *n.* act of locating or placing: situation: (*law*) a leasing on rent.

**LOCATIVE**, ló'ka-tiv, *adj.* (*gram.*) indicating place.

**LOCH**, loch, *n.* a lake or arm of the sea. [Gael. and Ir. *loch*, W. *llwch*, L. *lacus*, E. LAKE.]

**LOCHE**, *n.* See LOACH.

**LOCK**, lok, *n.* an instrument to fasten doors, etc.: an inclosure in a canal for raising or lowering boats: the part of a firearm by which it is discharged: a grapple in wrestling: a state of being immovable: any narrow confined place.—*v.t.* to fasten with a lock: to fasten so as to impede motion: to shut up: to close fast: to embrace closely: to furnish with locks.—*v.i.* to become fast: to unite closely. [A.S. *loca*, a lock; Ice. *loka*, a bolt, Ger. *loch*, a dungeon.]

**LOCK**, lok, *n.* a tuft or ringlet of hair: a flock of wool, etc. [A.S. *locc*; Ice. *lokkr*, Ger. *locke*, a lock.]

**LOCKAGE**, lok'áj, *n.* the locks of a canal: the difference in their levels, the materials used for them, and the tolls paid for passing through them.

**LOCKER**, lok'er, *n.* any closed place that may be locked.

**LOCKET**, lok'et, *n.* a small lock: a little ornamental case of gold or silver, usually containing a miniature.

**LOCK-JAW**, lok'-jaw, **LOCKED-JAW**, lokt'-jaw, *n.* a contraction of the muscles of the jaw by which its motion is suspended. [LOCK and JAW.]

**LOCK-KEEPER**, lok'-kēp'er, *n.* one who keeps or attends the locks of a canal.

**LOCKRAM**, lok'ram, *n.* a kind of coarse linen, so called from *Loerrenan*, in Bretagne, where it is made.

**LOCKSMITH**, lok'smith, *n.* a smith who makes and mends locks.

**LOCKSTITCH**, lok'stich, *n.* a stitch formed by the locking of two threads together.

**LOCKUP**, lok'up, *n.* a place for locking up or confining persons for a short time.

**LOCOMOTION**, ló-ko-mó'shun, *n.* act or power of moving from place to place.

**LOCOMOTIVE**, ló-ko-mó'tiv or ló', *adj.*, moving from place to place: capable of or assisting in locomotion.—*n.* a locomotive machine: a railway engine.—*n.* LOCOMOTIV'ITY. [L. *locus*, a place, and *moveo*, *motum*, to move.]

**LOCULOUS**, lok'ú-lus, *adj.* (*bot.*) divided internally into cells. [L. *loculus*, a cell, dim. of *locus*.]

**LOCUS**, ló'kus, *n.*, place: (*math.*) the curve described by a point, or the surface generated by a line, moving in a given manner. [L.]

**LOCUST**, ló'kust, *n.* a migratory winged insect, in shape like the grasshopper, highly destructive to vegetation: a name of several plants and trees. [L. *locusta*.]

**LODE**, lód, *n.* (*mining*) a course or vein containing metallic ore. [A.S. *lād*, a course—*lithan*, to lead. See LEAD, to show the way.]

**LODESTAR**, lód'stár, *n.* the star that leads or guides: the pole-star.

**LODESTONE**, lód'stón, *n.* a stone or ore of iron that leads or attracts other pieces of iron. [Made up of LODE and STONE. See MAGNET.]

**LODGE**, lodj, *n.* a small house in a park (*B.*, a hut): the cottage of a gatekeeper: a retreat: a secret association, also the place of meeting.—*v.t.* to furnish with a temporary dwelling: to infix, to settle: to drive to covert: to lay flat, as grain.—*v.i.* to reside: to rest: to dwell for a time (*B.*, to pass the night): to lie flat, as grain. [Fr. *loge*, from root of LOBBY.]

**LODGER**, lodj'er, *n.* one who lodges or lives at board or in a hired room: one who stays in any place for a time.

**LODGING**, lodj'ing, *n.* temporary habitation: a room or rooms hired in the house of another (often in *pl.*): harbor.

**LODGMEN**, lodj'ment, *n.*, act of lodging, or state of being lodged: accumulation of something that remains at rest: (*mil.*) the occupation of a position by a besieging party, and the works thrown up to maintain it.

**LOFT**, loft, *n.* the room or space immediately under a roof: a gallery in a hall or church: (*B.*) an upper room. [From the Scand., as in Ice. *loft* (pronounced *loft*), the sky or air, an upper room; A.S. *lyft*, Ger. *luft*, the air. See LIFT.]

**LOFTY**, loft'i, *adj.* high in position, character, sentiment, or diction: high: stately: haughty.—*adv.* LOFT'ILY.—*n.* LOFT'INESS.

**LOG**, log, *n.* a Hebrew liquid measure— $\frac{1}{4}$  or  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a pint. [Heb., a basin—*lug*, to be hollow.]

**LOG**, log, *n.* a bulky piece of wood: (*naut.*) a piece of wood, with a line, for measuring the speed of a ship. [Scand., as in Ice. *lag*, Dan. *log*.]

**LOGARITHM**, log'a-rithm, *n.* (of a number) the power to which another given number must be raised in order that it may equal the former number. [Lit. "the number of the ratios," Gr. *logos*, ratio, and *arithmos*, number.]

**LOGARITHMIC**, log-a-rith'mik, **LOGARITHMICAL**, log-a-rith'mik-al, *adj.* pertaining to or consisting of logarithms.—*adv.* LOGARITHMICALLY.

**LOGBOARD**, log'bórd, **LOGBOOK**, log'-book, *ns.* (*naut.*) a board and book on which the log-reckoning is kept.

**LOG-CABIN**, log'-kab'in, **LOGHOUSE**, log'hows, **LOGHUT**, log'hut, *ns.* a cabin, house, or hut built of logs.

**LOGGERHEAD**, log'er-hed, *n.* a blockhead: a dunce: (*naut.*) a round piece of timber, in a whale-boat, over which the line is passed: a species of sea-turtle:—*pl.* quarrel: dispute. [LOG, a piece of wood, and HEAD.]

**LOGIC**, loj'ik, *n.* the science and art of reasoning correctly: the science of the necessary laws of thought. [Gr. *logikē*, from *logos*, speech, reason.]

**LOGICAL**, loj'ik-al, *adj.* according to the rules of logic: skilled in logic: discriminating.—*adv.* LOG'ICALLY.

**LOGICIAN**, lo-jish'an, *n.* one skilled in logic.

**LOGISTIC**, lo-jis'tik, **LOGISTICAL**, lo-jis'tik-al, *adj.* (*lit.*) skilled in calculating: (*math.*) made on the scale of sixty. [Gr. *logistikos*—*logizomai*, to calculate—*logos*, a number.]

**LOGLINE**, log'lin, *n.* the line fastened to the log, and marked for finding the speed of a vessel.

**LOGOGRAPHY**, lo-gog'ra-fi, *n.* a method of printing with whole words cast in a single type. [Gr. *logographia*, word-

writing—*logos*, word, and *graphō*, to write.]

**LOGOMACHY**, lo-gom'a-ki, *n.*, contention about words or in words merely. [Gr. *logomachia*—*logos*, word, and *machē*, fight.]

**LOGREEL**, log'rél, *n.* a reel for the logline.

**LOGWOOD**, log'wood, *n.* a red wood much used in dyeing. [LOG and WOOD.]

**LOIN**, loin, *n.* the back of a beast cut for food:—*pl.* the reins, or the lower part of the back. [O. Fr. *logne*, Fr. *longe*, loin—L. *lumbus*, loin.]

**LOITER**, loi'ter, *v.i.* to delay: to be slow in moving: to linger.—*n.* LOIT'ERER. [Dut. *leuteren*, to trifle; Ger. *lottern*, to waver; from root of LOU'T.]

**LOLL**, lol, *v.i.* to lie lazily about, to lounge: to hang out from the mouth.—*v.t.* to thrust out (the tongue). [M. E. *lollen*, prob. from O. Dut. *lollen*, to sit over the fire; Ice. *lalla*, to move slowly. See LULL.]

**LOLLARDS**, lol'ards, *n.pl.* a sect of reformers in Germany, arising about 1300 A.D.: the followers of Wycliffe in England. [Prob. from Low Ger. *lollen*, to sing, to hum, the name having arisen from the manner of singing peculiar to them; cf. LULL.]

**LONE**, lón, **LONELY**, lón'li, *adj.*, alone: having no company: solitary: retired: standing by itself.—*n.* LON'E'LINESS. [Contraction of ALONE.]

**LONESOME**, lón'sum, *adj.* solitary: dismal.—*adv.* LON'E'SOMELY.—*n.* LON'E'SOMENESS.

**LONG**, long, *adj.* (comp. LONG'ER; superl. LONG'EST) extended: not short: extended in time: slow in coming: tedious: far-reaching.—*adv.* to a great extent in space or time: through the whole: all along.—*v.i.* to desire earnestly: to have an eager appetite.—*adv.* LONG'INGLY. [A.S. *lang*; found in all the Teut. languages, as in Ger. *lang*, also in L. *longus*.]

**LONGBOAT**, long'bót, *n.* the longest boat of a ship.

**LONGEVAL**, lon-jé'val, **LONGEVOUS**, lon-jé'vus, *adj.* of long or great age. [L. *longus*, long, *ævum*, age.]

**LONGEVITY**, lon-jev'i-ti, *n.*, long life: old age.

**LONGIMANOUS**, lon-jim'a-nus, *adj.*, long-handed. [L. *longus*, long, and *manus*, a hand.]

**LONGISH**, long'ish, *adj.* somewhat long.

**LONGITUDE**, lon'ji-túd, *n.* distance of a place east or west of a given meridian: distance in degrees from the vernal equinox, on the ecliptic. [Lit. "length," Fr.—L. *longitudo*.]

**LONGITUDINAL**, lon-ji-túd'i-nal, *adj.* pertaining to longitude or length: extending lengthwise.—*adv.* LONGITUD'INALLY.

**LONG-MEASURE**, long'-mez'h'ür, *n.* the measure of length.

**LONGRUN**, long'run, *n.* the long or whole run or course of events: the ultimate result.

**LONGSHORE-MAN**, long'shör-man, *n.* a man employed along the shore or about wharves in loading and unloading vessels.

**LONG-SIGHTED**, long'sit'ed, *adj.* able to see at a long distance: sagacious.—*n.* LONG-SIGHT'EDNESS.

**LONG-SUFFERING**, long'-suf'er-ing, *adj.*, suffering or enduring long.—*n.*, long endurance or patience.

**LONG-VACATION**, long'-va-ká'shun, *n.* (*law*), in autumn, the period during which judicial proceedings are intermitted.

**LOO**, lóo, *n.* a game at cards.—*v.t.* to beat in the game of loo:—*pr.p.* lóo'ing; *pa.p.* lóo'ed. [Formerly *lanterloo*—Fr. *lan-turelu*, nonsense, fudge, a game at cards, orig. the refrain of a famous vaudeville of the time of Cardinal Richelieu.]

**LOOF**, lōōf, *n.* the after-part of a ship's bow where the planks begin to curve in towards the cut-water. [See LUFF.]

**LOOK**, look, *v.i.* to turn the eye toward so as to see: to direct the attention to: to watch: to seem: to face, as a house: (B.) to expect.—*v.t.* to express by a look: to influence by look.—**LOOK AFTER**, to attend to or take care of: (B.) to expect.—**LOOK INTO**, to inspect closely.—**LOOK ON**, to regard, view, think.—**LOOK OUT**, to watch: to select.—**LOOK TO**, to take care of: to depend on.—**LOOK THROUGH**, to penetrate with the eye or the understanding.—*n.* **LOOK'ER-ON**. [A.S. *locian*, to see; O. Ger. *luogen*.]

**LOOK**, look, *n.* the act of looking or seeing: sight: air of the face: appearance.

**LOOK**, look, *imp.* or *int.* see: behold.

**LOOKING**, look'ing, *n.*, *seeing*: search or searching.—**LOOK'ING-FOR**, (B.) expectation.—**LOOK'ING-GLASS**, a glass which reflects the image of the person looking into it, a mirror.

**LOOKOUT**, look'out, *n.* a careful looking out or watching for: an elevated place from which to observe: one engaged in watching.

**LOOM**, lōōm, *n.* the frame or machine for weaving cloth: the handle of an oar, or the part within the rowlock. [A.S. *geloma*, furniture, utensils.]

**LOOM**, lōōm, *v.i.* to shine or appear above the horizon: to appear larger than the real size, as in a mist: to be seen at a distance in the mind's eye, as something in the future. [A.S. *leomian*, to shine—*leoma*, a beam of light. Allied to LIGHT.]

**LOOMING**, lōōm'ing, *n.* the indistinct and magnified appearance of objects seen in certain states of the atmosphere: mirage.

**LOON**, lōōn, *n.* a low fellow, a rascal. [O. Dut. *loen*.]

**LOON** (also **LOOM**), lōōn, *n.* a genus of web-footed aquatic birds, with short wings, and legs placed very far back, also called **DRIVERS** from their expertness in diving. [Ice. *lomr*, prob. influenced by *loon*, as above, from their awkward manner of walking.]

**LOOP**, lōōp, *n.* a doubling of a cord through which another may pass: an ornamental doubling in fringes.—*v.t.* to fasten or ornament with loops. [Prob. from Celt. *lub*, a bend, a fold.]

**LOOP**, lōōp, **LOOPHOLE**, lōōp'hōl, *n.* a small hole in a wall, etc., through which small-arms may be fired: a means of escape.—*adj.* **LOOP'HOLED**.

**LOOPERS**, lōōp'erz, *n.pl.* the caterpillars of certain moths, which move by drawing up the hindpart of their body to the head, thus forming a loop.

**LOOSE**, lōōs, *adj.*, *slack*, *free*: unbound: not confined: not compact: not strict: unrestrained: licentious: inattentive.—*adv.* **LOOSE'LY**.—*n.* **LOOSE'NESS**.—**BREAK LOOSE**, to escape from confinement.—**LET LOOSE**, to set at liberty. [A.S. *leas*, loose, weak; from the same root as **LOOSE**, *v.t.* and **LOSE**, seen also in Goth. *laus*, Ger. *los*, loose.]

**LOOSE**, lōōs, *v.t.* to free from any fastening: to release: to relax.—*v.i.* (B.) to set sail. [A.S. *losian*; Ger. *lösen*, Goth. *lausjan*, to loose. From root of **LOSE**.]

**LOOSEN**, lōōs'n, *v.t.* to make loose: to relax anything tied or rigid: to make less dense: to open, as the bowels.—*v.i.* to become loose: to become less tight.

**LOOT**, lōōt, *n.* act of plundering, esp. in a conquered city: plunder.—*v.t.* or *v.i.* to plunder. [Hindi *lut*—Sans. *lotra*, *loptra*, stolen goods.]

**LOP**, lop, *v.t.* to cut off the top or extreme parts of, esp. of a tree: to curtail by

cutting away the superfluous parts:—*pr.p.* lopp'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* lopped.—*n.* twigs and small branches of trees cut off. [Dut. *lubben*, to cut; perhaps connected with **LEAF**.]

**LOQUACIOUS**, lo-kwā'shūs, *adj.*, *talkative*.—*adv.* **LOQUA'CIOUSLY**.—*ns.* **LOQUA'CIOUSNESS**, **LOQUAC'ITY**, talkativeness. [L. *loquax*, -*acis*—*loquor*, to speak.]

**LORD**, lawrd, *n.* a master: a superior: a husband: a ruler: the proprietor of a manor: a baron: a peer of the realm: the son of a duke or marquis, or the eldest son of an earl: a bishop, esp. if a member of parliament: (B.) the Supreme Being, Jehovah (when printed in capitals).—*v.t.* to raise to the peerage.—*v.i.* to act the lord: to tyrannize.—**LORD'S DAY**, the first day of the week.—**LORD'S SUPPER**, the sacrament of the communion, instituted at our Lord's last supper. [M.E. *loverd*, *laverd*—A.S. *hlaford*—*hla*f, a loaf, bread, and either *weard*, warder, or *ord*, origin.]

**LORDLING**, lawrd'ling, *n.* a little lord: a would-be lord.

**LORDLY**, lawrd'li, *adj.*, *like*, becoming or pertaining to a lord: dignified: haughty: tyrannical.—*adv.* **LORD'LY**.—*n.* **LORD'LINESS**.

**LORDSHIP**, lawrd'ship, *n.* state or condition of being a lord: the territory belonging to a lord: dominion: authority.

**LORE**, lōr, *n.* that which is learned or taught: doctrine: learning. [A.S. *lar*, from root of **LEARN**.]

**LORICA**, lo-rī'ka, *n.* in ancient Rome, a cuirass made of thongs. [L.—*lorum*, a thong.]

**LORICATE**, lor'i-kāt, *v.t.* to furnish with a lorica or coat of mail: to plate or coat over. [L. *lorico*, -*atum*—*lorica*.]

**LORICATION**, lor-i-kā'shun, *n.* a coating or crusting over, as with plates of mail. [L. *loricatio*.]

**LORIoT**, lō'ri-ut, *n.* the oriole. [Fr. *le*, the, and *oriole*—L. *aureolus*, dim. of *aureus*, golden—*aurum*, gold. See **ORIOLE**.]

**LORRY**, lor'i, *n.* a four-wheeled wagon without sides. [Perh. from prov. E. *lurry*, to pull or lug.]

**LORY**, lō'ri, *n.* a small bird allied to the parrot. [Malay *luri*.]

**LOSE**, lōōz, *v.t.* the opposite of keep or gain: to be deprived of: to mislay: to waste, as time: to miss: to bewilder: to cause to perish: to ruin: to suffer waste:—*pr.p.* losing (lōōz'ing); *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* lost.—*adj.* **LOS'ABLE**.—*n.* **LOS'ER**. [A.S. *losian*—*leosan*; cog. with Ger. *ver-lieren*, to lose, Gr. *luo*, to loose; perh. akin to **LESS**. See **LOOSE**.]

**LOSING**, lōōz'ing, *adj.* causing loss.—*adv.* **LOS'INGLY**.

**LOSS**, los, *n.* the act of losing: injury: destruction: defeat: that which is lost: waste. [A.S. *los*—*leosan*, to lose. See **LOSE**.]

**LOST**, lost, *adj.* parted with: no longer possessed: missing: thrown away: squandered: ruined.

**LOT**, lot, *n.* one's fate in the future: that which falls to any one as his fortune: that which decides by chance: a separate portion.—*v.t.* to allot: to separate into lots: to catalogue.—*pr.p.* lott'ing; *pa.p.* lott'ed. [A.S. *hlot*, a lot, *hleotan*, to cast lots; Ice. *hlutr*, lot, *hljota*, to cast lots.]

**LOTE**, lōt, **LOTUS**, lō'tus, **LOTOS**, lō'tos, *n.* the water-lily of Egypt: a tree in N. Africa, fabled to make strangers who ate of its fruit forget their home: a genus of leguminous plants.—**LO'TUS-EAT'ER**, *n.* an eater of the lotus: one given up to sloth. [L. *lotus*—Gr. *lōtos*.]

**LOTH**, lōth, *adj.* same as **LOATH**.

**LOTION**, lō'shun, *n.* (*med.*) a fluid for ex-

ternal application to a wound, bruise, etc. [Fr.—L. *lotio*—*lavo*, *lotum*, to wash.]

**LOTTERY**, lot'er-i, *n.* a distribution of prizes by lot or chance: a game of chance.

**LOTUS**, *n.* See **LOTE**.

**LOUD**, loud, *adj.* making a great sound: striking the ear with great force: noisy: clamorous.—*adv.* **LOUD**, **LOUD'LY**.—*n.* **LOUD'NESS**. [Lit. "heard," A.S. *hlud*: Ice. *hlíod*, Ger. *laut*, sound; L. *inclutus*, much heard of, Gr. *klytos*, heard—*klyō*, Sans. *kru*, to hear.]

**LOUGH**, loch, *n.* the Irish form of **LOCH**.

**LOUIS-D'OR**, lōō'e-dōr', *n.* a French gold coin, superseded in 1795 by the 20-franc piece. [Fr. *Louis*, king's name, and *or*—L. *aurum*, gold.]

**LOUNGE**, lownj, *v.i.* to recline at one's ease: to move about listlessly.—*n.* the act or state of lounging: an idle stroll: a place for lounging: a kind of sofa.—*n.* **LOUNG'ER**. [Fr. *longis*, one that is long in doing anything, formed (but with a pun on L. *longus*, long) from L. *Longius* or *Longinus*, the legendary name of the centurion who pierced the body of Christ.]

**LOUSE**, lows, *n.* a common wingless parasitic insect:—*pl.* **LICE** (lis). [A.S. *lus*, *pl. lys*; Ger. *laus*; from the root of Goth. *lusan*, to destroy, to devour.]

**LOUSY**, low'zi, *adj.* swarming with lice.—*n.* **LOUS'INESS**.

**LOUT**, lowt, *n.* a clown: a mean, awkward fellow. [From old verb *lout*—A.S. *lutan*, to stoop.]

**LOUTISH**, lowt'ish, *adj.* clownish: awkward and clumsy.—*adv.* **LOUT'ISHLY**.—*n.* **LOUT'ISHNESS**.

**LOUVER**, LOUVRE, lōō'ver, *n.* an opening in the roofs of ancient houses serving for a skylight, often in the form of a turret or small lantern.—**LOUVER-WINDOW**, an open window in a church tower, crossed by a series of sloping boards. [O. Fr. *louvert* for *l'ouvert*, the open space. See **OVERT**.]

**LOVABLE**, luv'a-bl, *adj.* worthy of love: amiable.

**LOVE**, luv, *n.* fondness: an affection of the mind caused by that which delights: pre-eminent kindness: benevolence: reverential regard: devoted attachment to one of the opposite sex: the object of affection: the god of love, Cupid: nothing, in billiards and some other games.—*v.t.* to be fond of: to regard with affection: to delight in with exclusive affection: to regard with benevolence. [A.S. *lufu*, love; Ger. *liebe*; akin to L. *libet*, *libet*, to please, Sans. *lubh*, to desire.]

**LOVEBIRD**, luv'berd, *n.* a genus of small birds of the parrot tribe, so called from their love or attachment to each other.

**LOVEKNOT**, luv'not, *n.* an intricate knot, used as a token of love.

**LOVELOCK**, luv'lok, *n.* a lock or curl of hair hanging at the ear, worn by men of fashion in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I.

**LOVELORN**, luv'lorn, *adj.* forsaken by one's love. [See **FORLORN**.]

**LOVELY**, luv'li, *adj.* exciting love or admiration: amiable: pleasing: delightful.—*n.* **LOVE'LINESS**.

**LOVER**, luv'er, *n.* one who loves, esp. one in love with a person of the opposite sex: one who is fond of anything: (B.) a friend.

**LOVING**, luv'ing, *adj.* having love or kindness: affectionate: fond: expressing love.—*adv.* **LOV'INGLY**.—*n.* **LOV'INGNESS**.

**LOVING-KINDNESS**, luv'ing-kīnd'nes, *n.*, kindness full of love: tender regard: mercy: favor.

**LOW**, lō, *v.i.* to make the loud noise of oxen: to bellow. [A.S. *hlowan*; Dut. *loeijen*: formed from the sound.]

**LOW**, lō, *adj.* (*comp.* **LOWER**; *superl.* **LOWEST**), *lying* on an inferior place or position: not high: deep: shallow: small: moderate: cheap: dejected: mean: plain: in poor circumstances: humble.—*adv.* not aloft: cheaply: meanly: in subjection, poverty, or disgrace: in times near our own: not loudly: (*astr.*) near the equator.—*n.* **LOWNESS**. [*Ice. lagr*, *Dut. laag*, low: allied to A.S. *lægan*, to lie.]

**LOW-CHURCH**, lō'church, *n.* a party within the Protestant Episcopal Church who do not attach any great importance to ecclesiastical constitutions, ordinances, and forms:—opposed to **HIGH-CHURCH**.

**LOWER**, lō'er, *v.t.* to bring low: to depress: to degrade: to diminish.—*v.i.* to fall: to sink: to grow less.

**LOWER**, lō'er, *v.i.* to gather and appear gloomy, as the clouds: to threaten a storm: to frown. [*M. E. louren*—*Dut. loeren*, to frown; or from *M. E. lure*, *lere*, the cheek, allied to A.S. *hleor*, and thus another form of **LEER**.]

**LOWERING**, lō'er-ing, *n.* the act of bringing low or reducing.—*adj.* letting down: sinking: degrading.

**LOWERING**, lō'er-ing, *adj.*, *looking sullen*: appearing dark and threatening.—*adv.* **LOWERINGLY**.

**LOWERMOST**, lō'er-mōst, *adj.* lowest. [*See FOREMOST*.]

**LOWING**, lō'ing, *adj.* bellowing, or making the loud noise of oxen.—*n.* the bellowing or cry of cattle.

**LOWLAND**, lō'land, *n.*, *land low*, with respect to higher land.—*n.* **LOWLANDER**, a native of lowlands.

**LOWLY**, lō'li, *adj.* of a low or humble mind: not high: meek: modest.—*n.* **LOWLINESS**.

**LOW-PRESSURE**, lō'presh'ur, *adj.* employing or exerting a low degree of pressure (*viz.*, less than 50 lbs. to the sq. inch), said of steam and steam engines.

**LOW-SPIRITED**, lō'spir'it-ed, *adj.* having the spirits low or cast down: not lively: sad.—*n.* **LOW-SPIRITEDNESS**.

**LOW-WATER**, lō'waw'ter, *n.* the lowest point of the tide at ebb.

**LOYAL**, loy'al, *adj.* faithful to one's sovereign: obedient: true to a lover.—*adv.* **LOYALLY**.—*n.* **LOYALTY**. [*Orig.* faithful to law, *Fr.*—*L. legalis*, pertaining to the law—*lex*, *legis*, law.]

**LOYALIST**, loy'al-ist, *n.* a loyal adherent of his sovereign, esp. in English history, a partisan of the Stuarts: in the Revolutionary War, one that sided with the British troops.

**LOZENGE**, loz'enj, *n.* an oblique-angled parallelogram or a rhombus: a small cake of flavored sugar, orig. lozenge or diamond shaped: (*her.*) the rhomb-shaped figure in which the arms of maids, widows, and deceased persons are borne. [*Fr. losange*, of uncertain origin.]

**LUBBER**, lub'er, **LUBBARD**, lub'ard, *n.* an awkward, clumsy fellow: a lazy, sturdy fellow.—*adj.* and *adv.* **LUBBERLY**. [*W. llob*, a dolt, *labb*, a stripling, perh. conn. with *leipr*, flabby.]

**LUBRICATE**, lō'bri-kāt, *v.t.* to make smooth or slippery.—*ns.* **LUBRICATOR**, **LUBRICATION**, **LUBRICANT**. [*L. lubrico*, -atum—*lubricus*, slippery.]

**LUBRICITY**, lō'bris'i-ti, *n.*, *slipperiness*: smoothness: instability: lewdness.

**LUCE**, loos, *n.* a fresh-water fish, the pike. [*O. Fr. lus*—*L. lucius*.]

**LUCENT**, lō'sent, *adj.*, *shining*: bright. [*L. lucens*—*luceo*, to shine—*lux*, *lucis*, light.]

**LUCERNE**, lō'sern', *n.* a well-known fodder-plant. [*Fr. luzerne*, from the Gael. *llystan*, a plant.]

**LUCID**, lō'sid, *adj.*, *shining*: transparent: easily understood: intellectually bright: not darkened with madness.—*adv.* **LUCIDLY**.—*ns.* **LUCIDITY**, **LUCIDNESS**. [*L. lucidus*—*lux*, *lucis*, light.]

**LUCIFER**, lō'si-fer, *n.* (*lit.*) *light-bringer*: the planet Venus when it appears as the morning-star: Satan: a match of wood tipped with a combustible substance which is ignited by friction. [*L. lux*, *lucis*, light, and *fero*, to bring.]

**LUCK**, luk, *n.* fortune, good or bad: chance: lot: good fortune. [*From* a *Low Ger.* root, seen in *Dut. luk*, also in *Ger. glück*, prosperity, fortune.]

**LUCKLESS**, luk'les, *adj.* without good-luck: unhappy.—*adv.* **LUCKLESSLY**.—*n.* **LUCKLESSNESS**.

**LUCKY**, luk'i, *adj.* having good-luck: fortunate: auspicious.—*adv.* **LUCKILY**.—*n.* **LUCKINESS**.

**LUCRATIVE**, lō'kra-tiv, *adj.* bringing lucre or gain: profitable.—*adv.* **LUCRATIVELY**.

**LUCRE**, lō'ker, *n.*, *gain* (*esp.* sordid gain): profit: advantage. [*Fr.*—*L. lucrum*, gain, akin to *Gr. leia*, booty, *Ir. luach*, wages, *Ger. lohn*, pay, *Sans. lotra* for *loptrā*, booty. *See* **LOOT**.]

**LUCUBRATE**, lō'kü-brāt, *v.i.* to work or study by lamplight or at night. [*L. lucubro*, -atum—*lux*.]

**LUCUBRATION**, lō'kü-brā'shun, *n.* study by lamplight: that which is composed by night: any composition produced in retirement.

**LUCUBRATORY**, lō'kü-brā-tōr-i, *adj.* composed by candle-light.

**LUCULENT**, lō'kü-lent, *adj.* lucid: clear: transparent: evident. [*L. luculentus*—*lux*.]

**LUDICROUS**, lō'di-krus, *adj.* that serves for sport: adapted to excite laughter: laughable: comic.—*adv.* **LUDICROUSLY**.—*n.* **LUDICROUSNESS**. [*L. ludicrus*—*ludo*, to play.]

**LUFF**, luf, *n.* the windward side of a ship: the act of sailing a ship close to the wind: the loof.—*v.i.* to turn a ship towards the wind. [*Orig.* the palm of the hand (*Scot. loof*), then a fixed paddle (like the palm of the hand) attached to a ship's side, and which being placed to suit the wind, gave its name to the windward side of a ship; found in *M. E. lof*, which is cog. with and (in this sense) perh. borrowed from *Dut. loef*.]

**LUG**, lug, *v.t.* to pull along: to drag: to pull with difficulty:—*pr.p.* *lugging*; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *lugged*. [*From* a *Scand.* root, found in *Sw. lugga*, to pull by the hair—*lugg*, the forelock; from a base *luk*, to pull, present in *Scot. lug*, the ear.]

**LUGGAGE**, lug'āj, *n.* the trunks and other baggage of a traveller, so called from their being *lugged* or dragged along.

**LUGGER**, lug'er, *n.* a small vessel with two or three masts, a running bowsprit, and long or *lug* sails.

**LUGSAIL**, lug'sāl, *n.* a square sail bent upon a yard that hangs obliquely to the mast.

**LUGUBRIOUS**, lō-gū'brī-us, *adj.*, *mournful*: sorrowful.—*adv.* **LUGUBRIOUSLY**. [*L. lugubris*—*lugeo*, to mourn.]

**LUGWORM**, lug'wurm, *n.* a sluggish worm found in the sand on the sea-shore, much used for bait by fishermen, also called **LOBWORM**. [*From* root of **LAG**, **LOG**, and **WORM**.]

**LUKEWARM**, lō'k'wawrm, *adj.*, *partially* or moderately warm: indifferent.—*adv.* **LUKEWARMLY**.—*n.* **LUKEWARMNESS**. [*M. E. leuk*, *luke*, an extension of *lew*, cog. with the A.S. *hleor*, the source of **LEER**, or from A.S. *wlæc*, warm; cf. *Dut. leuk*, *Ger. lau*.]

**LULL**, lul, *v.t.* to soothe: to compose: to quiet.—*v.i.* to become calm: to subside.—*n.* a season of calm. [*Scand.*, as in *Sw. lulla*; an imitative word, like *Ger. lallen*, *Gr. laleo*.]

**LULLABY**, lul'a-bi, *n.* a song to lull children to sleep.

**LUMBAGO**, lum-bā'gō, *n.* a rheumatic pain in the loins and small of the back. [*L.*—*lumbus*, a loin.]

**LUMBAR**, lum'bar, **LUMBAL**, lum'bal, *adj.* pertaining to or near the loins. [*See* **LUMBAGO**.]

**LUMBER**, lum'ber, *n.* anything cumbersome or useless: timber sawed or split for use.—*v.t.* to fill with lumber: to heap together in confusion. [*Fr.*—*Ger. Langbart*; the *lumber-room* being orig. the *Lombard-room* or place where the Lombards, the mediæval bankers and pawnbrokers, stored their pledges.]

**LUMBER**, lum'ber, *v.i.* to move heavily and laboriously. [*From* a *Scand.* root seen in prov. *Sw. lomra*, to resound, *Ice. hljóm*, a sound.]

**LUMBERING**, lum'ber-ing, *adj.* filling with lumber: putting in confusion (*See* **LUMBER**, *n.*): moving heavily. (*See* **LUMBER**, *v.i.*)

**LUMINARY**, lō'min-ar-i, *n.* any body which gives light, esp. one of the heavenly bodies: one who illustrates any subject or instructs mankind. [*L. lumen*, *luminis*, light—*luceo*, to shine.]

**LUMINIFEROUS**, lō'min-if'er-us, *adj.*, *transmitting light*. [*L. lumen*, *luminis*, light—*fero*, to carry.]

**LUMINOUS**, lō'min-us, *adj.* giving light: shining: illuminated: clear: lucid.—*adv.* **LUMINOUSLY**.—*ns.* **LUMINOUSNESS**, **LUMINOSITY**.

**LUMP**, lump, *n.* a small shapeless mass: the whole together: the gross.—*v.t.* to throw into a confused mass: to take in the gross. [*From* a *Scand.* root seen in *Norw. lump*, *Dut. lomp*.]

**LUMPER**, lump'er, *n.* a laborer employed in the lading or unlading of ships. [*From* **LUMP**, *v.t.*]

**LUMPFISH**, lump'fish, *n.* a clumsy sea-fish with a short, deep, and thick body and head, and a ridge on its back, also called **LUMPSUCKER**, from the power of its sucker. [**LUMP** and **FISH**.]

**LUMPING**, lump'ing, *adj.* in a lump: heavy: bulky.

**LUMPISE**, lump'ish, *adj.* like a lump: heavy: gross: dull.—*adv.* **LUMPISELY**.—*n.* **LUMPISENESS**.

**LUMPY**, lump'i, *adj.* full of lumps.

**LUNACY**, lō'na-si, *n.* a kind of madness formerly supposed to be affected by the moon: insanity.

**LUNAR**, lō'n'ar, **LUNARY**, lō'n'ar-i, *adj.* belonging to the moon: measured by the revolutions of the moon: caused by the moon: like the moon.—**LUNAR CAUSTIC**, fused crystals of nitrate of silver, applied to ulcers, etc. [*L. lunaris*—*luna*, the moon—*luceo*, to shine.]

**LUNATE**, lō'n'at, **LUNATED**, lō'n'at-ed, *adj.* formed like a half-moon: crescent-shaped.

**LUNATIC**, lō'na-tik, *adj.* affected with lunacy.—*n.* a person so affected: a madman.

**LUNATION**, lō'nā'shun, *n.* the time between two revolutions of the moon: a lunar month.

**LUNCH**, lunsh, **LUNCHEON**, lunsh'un, *n.* a slight repast between breakfast and dinner.—*v.i.* to take a lunch. [*Our word lunch* is a contr. of *luncheon*, and the latter is prob. from prov. *E. lunch*, a lump of bread, which again is simply a form of **LUMP**.]

**LUNE**, lōn, *n.* anything in the shape of a half-moon. [Fr. *lune*—*L. luna*.]  
**LUNETTE**, lōō-net', *n.* a little moon: (*fort.*) a detached bastion: a hole in a concave ceiling to admit light: a watch-glass flattened more than usual in the centre. [Fr., dim. of *lune*.]  
**LUNG**, lung, *n.* one of the organs of breathing, so called from its *light* or spongy texture.—*adj.* LUNGED. [A.S. *lungan*, the lungs; from a root seen in Sans. *laghu*, light.]  
**LUNGE**, lunj, *n.* a sudden thrust in fencing.—*v.i.* to give such a thrust. [A clipped form of Fr. *allonger*, to lengthen—*L. ad*, and *longus*, long, the arm being extended in delivering a thrust.]  
**LUNGWORT**, lung'wurt, *n.* an herb with purple flowers, so called from a fancied likeness of its spotted leaves to the *lungs*: a lichen that grows on tree trunks. [LUNG, and A.S. *wurt*, plant.]  
**LUPINE**, lōō'pīn, *adj.* like a wolf: wolfish. [L. *lupinus*—*lupus*, Gr. *lykos*, a wolf.]  
**LUPINE**, lōō'pīn, *n.* a kind of flowering pulse. [Fr.—*L. lupinus*, same word as the above.]  
**LUPUS**, lōō'pus, *n.* a malignant corroding skin-disease, often affecting the nose. [L. *lupus*, a wolf; so called from its eating away the flesh.]  
**LURCH**, lurch, **TO LEAVE IN THE**, to leave in a difficult situation, or without help. [O. Fr. *lourche*, a game at tables, also used when one party gains every point before the other makes one.]  
**LURCH**, lurch, *v.i.* to evade by stooping, to lurk: to roll or pitch suddenly to one side (as a ship).—*n.* a sudden roll of a ship to one side. [From root of LURK.]  
**LURCHER**, lurch'er, *n.* one who *lurks* or lies in wait: one who watches to steal, or to betray or entrap: a dog for game (a cross between the greyhound and collie).  
**LURE**, lōōr, *n.* any enticement: bait, decoy.—*v.t.* to entice. [Orig. an object dressed up like a bird to entice a hawk back, O. Fr. *loerre*, Fr. *leurre*—Ger. *luder*, bait.]  
**LURID**, lōō'rid, *adj.* ghastly pale: wan: gloomy. [L. *luridus*.]  
**LURK**, lurk, *v.i.* to lie in wait: to be concealed. [Prob. from Scand., as in Sw. *lurka*.]  
**LURKING**, lurk'ing, *adj.* lying hid: keeping out of sight.  
**LUSCIOUS**, lush'us, *adj.* sweet in a great degree: delightful: fulsome as flattery.—*adv.* LUS'CIOUSLY.—*n.* LUS'CIOUSNESS. [Old form *lushious*, from LUSTY.]  
**LUSH**, lush, *adj.* rich and juicy, said of grass. [A contr. of *lushious*, old form of LUSCIOUS.]  
**LUST**, lust, *n.* longing desire: eagerness to possess: carnal appetite: (*B.*) any violent or depraved desire.—*v.i.* to desire eagerly: to have carnal desire: to have-depraved desires. [A.S. *lust*, orig. meaning pleasure; found in all the Teut. languages. See LIST, to have pleasure in.]  
**LUSTFUL**, lust'fool, *adj.* having lust: inciting to lust: sensual.—*adv.* LUST'FULLY.—*n.* LUST'FULNESS.  
**LUSTRAL**, lus'tral, *adj.* relating to or used in *lustration* or purification. [See LUSTRE, a period.]  
**LUSTRATION**, lus-trā'shun, *n.* a purification by sacrifice: act of purifying. [L.—*lustrō*, to purify—*lustrum*. See LUSTRE, a period.]  
**LUSTRE**, lus'ter, *n.* brightness: splendor: (*fig.*) renown: a candlestick ornamented with pendants of cut-glass. [Fr.; either from L. *lustrō*, to purify—*lustrum* (see below), or from the root of L. *luceo*, to shine.]

**LUSTRE**, lus'ter, **LUSTRUM**, lus'trum, *n.* a period of five years: (*orig.*) the solemn offering for the purification of the Roman people made by one of the censors at the conclusion of the census, taken every five years. [L. *lustrum*—*luo*, to wash, to purify.]  
**LUSTRELESS**, lus'ter-less, *adj.* destitute of lustre.  
**LUSTRING**, lus'tring, *n.* a kind of glossy silk cloth. [Fr. *lustrine*—It. *lustrino*. See LUSTRE, brightness.]  
**LUSTROUS**, lus'trus, *adj.* bright: shining: luminous.—*adv.* LUST'ROUSLY.  
**LUSTY**, lust'i, *adj.* vigorous: healthful: stout: bulky.—*adv.* LUST'ILY.—*ns.* LUST'HOOD, LUST'INESS. [From LUST, meaning pleasure.]  
**LUTARIUS**, lōō-tā'ri-us, *adj.* of or like mud. [See LUTE, composition like clay.]  
**LUTE**, lōōt, *n.* a stringed instrument of music like the guitar.—*ns.* LUT'ER, LUT'IST, a player on a lute. [O. Fr. *leut*, Fr. *luth*; like Ger. *laute*, from Ar. *al-ud*—*al*, the, and *ud*, wood, the lute.]  
**LUTE**, lōōt, **LUTING**, lōōt'ing, *n.* a composition like clay for making vessels airtight, or protecting them when exposed to fire.—*v.t.* to close or coat with lute.—*n.* LUT'ATION. [Lit. *mud*, what is washed down, L. *lutum*, from *luo*, to wash.]  
**LUTESTRING**, lōōt'string, *n.* the string of a lute.  
**LUTESTRING**, *n.* a lustrous silk. [A blunder for LUSTRING.]  
**LUTHERAN**, lōō'ther-an, *adj.* pertaining to Luther, the German Protestant reformer (1483–1546), or to his doctrines: a follower of Luther.—*n.* LUTHERANISM, his doctrines.  
**LUXATE**, luks'āt, *v.t.* to put out of joint: to displace.—*n.* LUXA'TION, a dislocation. [L. *luxo*, *luxatum*—*luxus*, Gr. *loxos*, slanting.]  
**LUXURIANT**, lug-zū'ri-ant, *adj.* exuberant in growth: overabundant.—*adv.* LUX'URIANTLY.—*ns.* LUX'URIANCE, LUX'URIANCY.  
**LUXURIATE**, lug-zū'ri-āt, *v.i.* to be luxuriant: to grow exuberantly: to live luxuriously: to expatiate with delight.  
**LUXURIOUS**, lug-zū'ri-us, *adj.* given to luxury: administering to luxury: furnished with luxuries: softening by pleasure.—*adv.* LUX'URIOUSLY.—*n.* LUX'URI-OSNESS.  
**LUXURY**, luks'ū-ri or luk'shū-ri, *n.* free indulgence in rich diet or costly dress or equipage: anything delightful: a dainty. [Lit. "excess, extravagance," from L. *luxuria*, luxury—*luxus*, excess.]  
**LYCANTHROPY**, li-kan'thro-pi, *n.* a form of madness, in which the patient imagines himself to be a wolf. [Gr. *lykos*, a wolf, and *anthrōpos*, a man.]  
**LYCEUM**, li-sē'um, *n.* a place devoted to instruction by lectures: an association for literary improvement. [Orig. the place where Aristotle the Greek philosopher taught, L.—Gr. *lykeion*, from the temple of Apollo *Lykeios*, the Wolf-Slayer—*lykos*, a wolf.]  
**LYCHGATE**. Same as LICHGATE.  
**LYE**, li, *n.* a mixture of ashes and water for washing. [A.S. *leah*; Ger. *lauge*; allied to *lavo*, to wash.]  
**LYING**, li'ing, *adj.* addicted to telling lies.—*n.* the habit of telling lies.—*adv.* LY'INGLY.  
**LYMPH**, limf, *n.* water: a colorless nutritive fluid in animal bodies. [L. *lymphā*.]  
**LYMPHATIC**, lim-fat'ik, *adj.* pertaining to *lymph*.—*n.* a vessel which conveys the *lymph*.  
**LYNCH**, lynch, *v.t.* to judge and punish without the usual forms of law. [From

*Lynch*, a farmer in N. Carolina, who so acted.]

**LYNCH-LAW**, lynch'-law, *n.* a kind of summary justice exercised by the people in cases where the regular law is thought inadequate.

**LYNX**, lingks, *n.* a wild animal of the cat-kind noted for its sharp sight. [L. and Gr. *lynx*: prob. from Gr. *lykē*, light, and so called from its bright eyes.]

**LYNX-EYED**, lingks'-id, *adj.* sharp-sighted like the *lynx*. [LYNX and EYE.]

**LYON COURT**, l'ūn kōrt, *n.* the Heralds' College of Scotland, the head of which is the LYON KING-AT-ARMS. [From the heraldic lion (O. Fr. *lyon*) of Scotland.]

**LYRATE**, li'rāt, *adj.* (*bot.*) lyre-shaped.

**LYRE**, lir, *n.* a musical instrument like the harp, anciently used as an accompaniment to poetry: *Lyra*, one of the northern constellations.—*n.* LYR'IST, a player on the lyre or harp. [Fr.—L. *lyra*—Gr.]

**LYREBIRD**, lir'berd, *n.* an Australian bird about the size of a pheasant, having the 16 tail-feathers of the male arranged in the form of a lyre.

**LYRIC**, lir'ik, **LYRICAL**, lir'ik-al, *adj.* pertaining to the lyre: fitted to be sung to the lyre: written in stanzas: said of poetry which expresses the individual emotions of the poet: that composes lyrics.—*n.* LYR'IC, a lyric poem.

## M

**MAB**, mab, *n.* the queen of the fairies. [W. *mab*, a male child.]

**MACADAMIZE**, mak-ad'am-iz, *v.t.* to cover, as a road, with small broken stones, so as to form a smooth, hard surface.—*n.* MACADAMIZA'TION. [From *Macadam*, the inventor, 1756–1836.]

**MACARONI**, mak-a-rō'ni, *n.* a preparation of wheat-flour in long slender tubes: a medley: something fanciful and extravagant: a fool: a fop. [O. It. *macaroni*—*maccare*, to crush, prob. from the root of MACERATE.]

**MACARONIC**, mak-a-rō'nik, *adj.* pertaining to or like a *macaroni*, medley, or fool: trifling: affected: consisting of modern words Latinized, or Latin words modernized, intermixed with genuine Latin words.—*n.* a jumble: a macaronic composition.

**MACARON**, mak-a-rōn', *n.* a sweet biscuit made chiefly of almonds and sugar. [Fr.—It. *macarone*, sing. of MACARONI.]

**MACASSAR-OIL**, mak-kas'ar-oil, *n.* an oil much used for the hair, imported from India and other Eastern countries. [So called because orig. exported from *Macassar*, the Dutch capital of the island of Celebes.]

**MACAW**, ma-kaw', *n.* a genus of large and beautiful birds of tropical America, closely allied to the parrots. [Said to be the native name in the W. India Islands.]

**MACE**, mās, *n.* a staff used as an ensign of authority: the heavier rod used in billiards: formerly, a weapon of offence, consisting of a staff headed with a heavy spiked ball of iron. [O. Fr. *mace* (Fr. *masse*)—obs. L. *matea*, whence L. dim. *mateola*, a mallet.]

**MACE**, mās, *n.* a spice, the second coat of the nutmeg. [Fr. *mactis*—L. *macer*—Gr. *maker*; cf. Sans. *makar-anda*, nectar of a flower.]

**MACER**, mās'er, *n.* a mace-bearer.

**MACERATE**, mas'er-āt, *v.t.* to steep: to soften by steeping. [L. *macerō*, -atus, to steep.]